



Flash Eurobarometer 388

ATTITUDES OF EUROPEANS TOWARDS WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for the Environment and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

Flash Eurobarometer 388

**Attitudes of Europeans towards
Waste Management and Resource Efficiency**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social
at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for the Environment

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions
and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Resource efficiency and waste management are key elements of EU environmental policy and the Europe 2020 strategy. It is essential to get a clear picture of citizens' attitudes on these topics, throughout all Member States, in order to better guide policy making in these fields.

This survey seeks to understand citizens' perceptions, attitudes and practices related to efficient use of resources, generation and management of waste, as well as elements of the so-called "circular economy" (including second-hand products and alternatives to buying new products).

The **first chapter** of the report provides an overview of the issue of European resource management: how important is it that Europe uses its resources more efficiently? What impact would a more efficient use of resources have on quality of life, economic growth, and employment opportunities? Finally, which actions should be prioritised to improve the efficient use of resources?

The **second chapter** is divided into two parts: waste generation and waste management. The first part deals with the amount of waste generated by respondents and the actions they take to reduce that amount. It also deals with the amount of food waste generated by households, and the possible solutions to reduce it. The second half of the chapter analyses the household waste management practices of respondents and the initiatives that might convince them to separate their waste.

The **third chapter** focuses specifically on one common type of household waste – plastic – as well as on littering in general. It first looks at respondents' attitudes towards plastic waste and litter, before evaluating the extent of the litter problem in the respondents' own area. Potential ways to reduce littering and support for EU-level targets to reduce marine litter are also evaluated in this chapter.

The **fourth and final chapter** of the report addresses the "circular economy": durable or recyclable products, maximal use of products, repairing instead of discarding, etc. More specifically, this chapter deals with the most important factors when buying a durable product, as well as the main perceptions of second-hand products. Finally, it focuses on emerging alternatives to buying new products, like remanufactured, rented or shared products.

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 3rd and 7th of December 2013. Some 26,595 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission, DG Environment. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)¹. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals².

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
HR	Croatia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	The United Kingdom
EU28		European Union – 28 Member States	

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the "acquis communautaire" has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the "CY" category and in the EU28 average.

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

² The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Almost all Europeans (96%) think it is important that the EU uses its resources more efficiently. This belief is consistently high in all EU Member States, with the proportion of those considering it as "very important" ranging from 43% in Estonia to twice as much in Cyprus (88%) and Malta (88%), and amounting to 68% in the EU as a whole.
- A vast majority of respondents consider that a more efficient use of resources would have a positive impact on the quality of life (86%), economic growth (80%) and employment opportunities (78%).
- Reducing and recycling waste both at home (51%) and in industry and construction (50%) is seen as the way to make the biggest difference in how efficiently resources are used.
- A vast majority of respondents across Europe (87%) consider that their country generates too much waste. Interestingly, only a minority (43%) believe that their own household does the same thing. Nine out of ten respondents (92%) agree that they make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that they generate.
- The most common actions that respondents mention doing to reduce the amount of waste generated by their household are avoiding food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what they need (83%), as well as making an effort to get broken appliances repaired before buying new ones (77%).
- Among respondents who say they do not make any effort to reduce their household waste, the most frequently mentioned reasons are related to the belief that it is the responsibility of the product producer to reduce waste, not theirs (41%), or that they tend to throw things away as it is difficult or too expensive to get them repaired (39%).
- Most respondents (86%) consider they waste no more than 15% of the food they buy, which represents a substantial increase from the 71% of respondents who gave this answer in January 2011.
- Among the possible solutions that would help them waste less food, the two most useful actions mentioned by those who say they waste at least part of the food they buy are using the freezer to conserve food longer (60%), as well as re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away (59%).
- The sorting of most types of waste is very common in some Member States, and relatively uncommon in others. At least 70% of respondents sort all eight types of waste considered in Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Austria and the UK. Conversely, respondents in Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Cyprus are least likely to sort their household waste.

- Among a list of potential initiatives that would convince respondents to separate more of their waste, the reassurance that waste is effectively recycled is mentioned by a vast majority (71%), followed by more and better waste recycling and composting facilities in their area (59%) and by financial incentives (59%).
- To finance household waste management, four out of ten respondents (44%) mention they would prefer to pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste they generate, while three out of ten (30%) would prefer the cost of waste management to be included in the price of products they buy.
- There is a very high level of agreement with most initiatives to tackle plastic waste: more initiatives by industry to limit plastic waste and increase recycling (96%), better information about which plastics are recyclable (94%) and the stopping of non-recyclable plastics production and the use of recyclable materials as an alternative (93%).
- In most countries, a majority of people say there is little or no litter where they live, although this is not the case in a few Member States (in Greece, Slovakia, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania, more than four out of ten people consider there is a lot or quite a lot of rubbish where they live).
- Ensuring the availability of public litter bins is regarded as the most efficient way to reduce littering (mentioned by 41% of respondents), followed by better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws (35%), encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging (34%) and communication campaigns to raise awareness among citizens (34%).
- A very large majority of respondents (94%) mention they would support the development of an EU-level target to reduce the amount of marine litter.
- When buying a durable product, the factors considered most important by respondents are: low running costs due to greater efficiency; the seller taking away the old product when supplying the new one; and ability to use the product for a long time.
- Books, CDs, DVDs and video games are the products that most respondents would buy second-hand (72%), followed by furniture (55%). Perceptions of inferior quality, as well as health and safety concerns, are the main factors preventing people from buying second-hand.
- About half of the respondents have tried one of the alternatives to buying brand new products: bought a remanufactured product (35%), used sharing schemes (27%) or leased/rented a product instead of buying it (21%).

I. EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

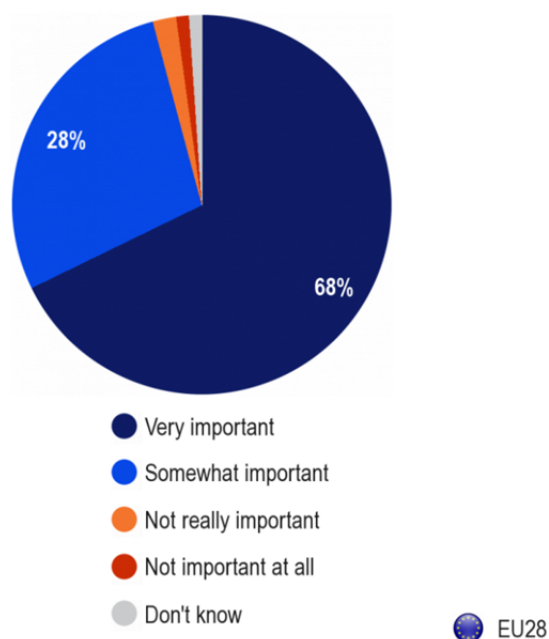
The first chapter of the report provides an overview of the issue of European resource management. Respondents were firstly asked how important it is to them that Europe uses its resources more efficiently, before being asked to assess the impact of efficient resource use on quality of life, economic growth, and employment opportunities in their country. Thirdly, they were asked whether a number of possible actions would make a difference in how efficiently the resources are used.

1.1. How important is it that Europe uses its resources efficiently?

- Almost all Europeans think it is important that the EU uses its resources more efficiently -

More than nine out of ten people (96%) say it is important for them that Europe uses its resources more efficiently: 68% say this is very important for them, while 28% regard it as being somewhat important. Just 3% of respondents say this issue is not important for them.






























Q1. How important is it for you that Europe uses its resources more efficiently? Would you say it is...



Base: Total number of respondents

The belief that this is an important issue is consistently high in all EU Member States, from 87% in Lithuania and 89% in Latvia to almost unanimous agreement in Austria (99%) and Sweden (99%). The proportion of those considering it as "very important" varies to a larger extent, ranging from 43% in Estonia and 44% in Finland to twice as much in Cyprus (88%) and Malta (88%).

Q1 The efficient use of resources means getting the greatest benefit out of scarce resources, such as metals, materials, land or water, while also causing less environmental damage. How important is it for you that Europe uses its resources more efficiently? Would you say it is...

		Very important	Somewhat important	Not really important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
	EU28	68%	28%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
	CY	88%	9%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
	MT	88%	9%	2%	1%	0%	97%	3%
	IT	87%	11%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
	EL	86%	10%	1%	2%	1%	96%	3%
	IE	78%	20%	2%	0%	0%	98%	2%
	BG	77%	17%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%
	AT	76%	23%	1%	0%	0%	99%	1%
	SE	76%	23%	1%	0%	0%	99%	1%
	SI	76%	19%	3%	2%	0%	95%	5%
	PT	74%	24%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
	SK	74%	21%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	LU	67%	31%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
	ES	66%	29%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	HR	66%	29%	3%	2%	0%	95%	5%
	RO	66%	26%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
	NL	65%	32%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
	BE	65%	30%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	UK	65%	30%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	DK	64%	33%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
	DE	64%	33%	2%	0%	1%	97%	2%
	HU	63%	35%	1%	0%	1%	98%	1%
	PL	63%	32%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	LT	62%	25%	6%	4%	3%	87%	10%
	FR	60%	35%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	CZ	60%	34%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
	LV	46%	43%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
	FI	44%	49%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
	EE	43%	48%	5%	0%	4%	91%	5%

Base: Total number of respondents

The socio-demographic data shows that, while the efficient use of resources is considered "important" in all groups, there are some variations in the proportion of those who regard it as being "very important". Age seems to have an impact, where 75% of people aged 55 and over consider it as very important that Europe uses its resources more efficiently, compared with only 51% of people aged 15-24. Additionally, 70% of self-employed people say this issue is very important for them, while only 61% of manual workers do so. Unsurprisingly, 69% of respondents who make efforts to reduce waste think it is very important that Europe uses its resources more efficiently, compared with only 50% of those who do not make such efforts.

Q1 The efficient use of resources means getting the greatest benefit out of scarce resources, such as metals, materials, land or water, while also causing less environmental damage. How important is it for you that Europe uses its resources more efficiently? Would you say it is...

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not really important	Not important at all	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU28	68%	28%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
Age							
15-24	51%	44%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
25-39	66%	30%	3%	1%	-	96%	4%
40-54	70%	26%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
55 +	75%	21%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	70%	25%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
Employee	67%	29%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
Manual workers	61%	33%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
Not working	69%	27%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
You make efforts to reduce waste							
Agree	69%	27%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
Disagree	50%	39%	7%	3%	1%	89%	10%

Base: Total number of respondents

1.2. The impact of more efficient resource use on the country

- A vast majority of respondents consider that a more efficient use of resources would have a positive impact on the quality of life, economic growth and employment opportunities -

Having considered the importance of using resources efficiently, respondents were then asked what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on three aspects of life in their country: quality of life, economic growth, and employment opportunities.

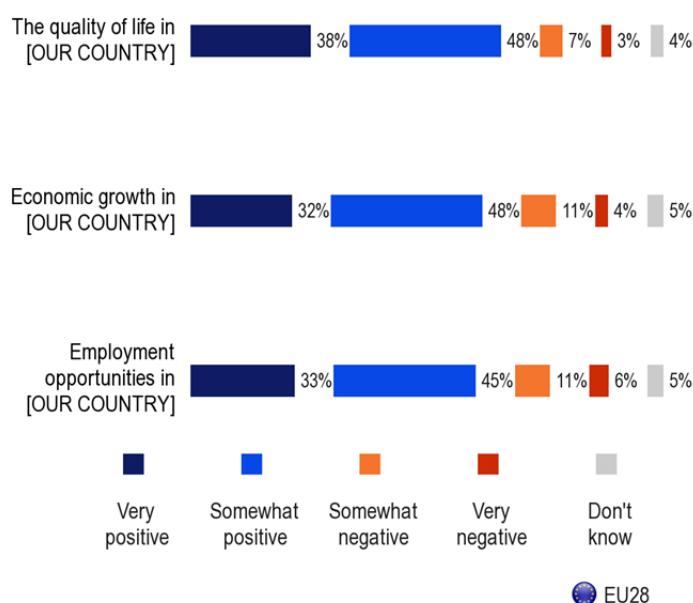
A substantial majority of people (78-86%) think that the impact of more efficient resource use would be positive on all three aspects of life in their country.

According to respondents, the impact of more efficient resource use would be the most positive on the **quality of life**. Indeed, 86% of respondents share this opinion, with 38% saying it would be very positive, and 48% somewhat positive. Just 10% think the impact would be negative (7% somewhat negative, and 3% very negative).

Eight out of ten people (80%) say that there would be a positive impact on **economic growth** in their country, with 32% thinking that the impact would be very positive, and 48% somewhat positive. However, 15% think the economic impact of more efficient resource use would be negative (11% somewhat negative, and 4% very negative).

Over three-quarters (78%) of respondents believe that the impact of more efficient resource use would be positive when it comes to **employment opportunities** in their country: 33% think the impact would be very positive, while 45% say it would be somewhat positive. However, 17% say the impact would be negative (11% somewhat negative, and 6% very negative).

Q2. In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?
































Base: Total number of respondents

At country level, the number of respondents who think that more efficient resource use would have a positive impact on the **quality of life** ranges from 93% in Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden, down to 78% in Lithuania and 79% in Romania. Conversely, Romania (18%) and Spain (17%) have the largest proportion of respondents who believe the impact on the quality of life in their country would be negative.

In terms of **economic growth**, Greece (89%), Cyprus (88%) and Ireland (88%) have the largest proportion of respondents who think that more efficient resource use would have a positive impact. This proportion drops to 73% in France and 74% in both Estonia and Spain. The proportion of people who think the impact on economic growth would be negative is largest in France (24%) and Spain (23%).

Greece (89%), Cyprus (86%) and Ireland (86%), along with Austria (86%), also have the highest proportions of people who think that more efficient resource use would have a positive impact on **employment opportunities** in their country. Conversely, Belgium (65%) and Spain (68%) have the lowest proportion of respondents who share this view, and they also have the highest proportion of respondents – 30% and 29% respectively – who think the impact on employment opportunities would be negative.



Q2 In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?

		The quality of life in [OUR COUNTRY]			Economic growth in [OUR COUNTRY]			Employment opportunities in [OUR COUNTRY]		
		Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
	EU28	86%	10%	4%	80%	15%	5%	78%	17%	5%
	BE	87%	11%	2%	69%	26%	5%	65%	30%	5%
	BG	80%	15%	5%	81%	15%	4%	80%	15%	5%
	CZ	84%	13%	3%	75%	19%	6%	75%	19%	6%
	DK	86%	4%	10%	80%	9%	11%	82%	7%	11%
	DE	89%	6%	5%	80%	12%	8%	83%	10%	7%
	EE	83%	7%	10%	74%	9%	17%	71%	9%	20%
	IE	93%	6%	1%	88%	9%	3%	86%	12%	2%
	EL	88%	10%	2%	89%	9%	2%	89%	9%	2%
	ES	81%	17%	2%	74%	23%	3%	68%	29%	3%
	FR	84%	14%	2%	73%	24%	3%	74%	21%	5%
	HR	88%	11%	1%	84%	13%	3%	81%	16%	3%
	IT	87%	10%	3%	85%	12%	3%	83%	14%	3%
	CY	92%	7%	1%	88%	10%	2%	86%	10%	4%
	LV	82%	12%	6%	80%	13%	7%	75%	15%	10%
	LT	78%	14%	8%	79%	12%	9%	76%	14%	10%
	LU	93%	5%	2%	76%	15%	9%	79%	15%	6%
	HU	84%	13%	3%	85%	11%	4%	80%	16%	4%
	MT	92%	5%	3%	86%	7%	7%	83%	7%	10%
	AT	93%	4%	3%	82%	13%	5%	86%	9%	5%
	NL	92%	5%	3%	81%	14%	5%	77%	14%	9%
	PL	81%	15%	4%	79%	16%	5%	74%	20%	6%
	PT	87%	11%	2%	85%	12%	3%	83%	14%	3%
	RO	79%	18%	3%	82%	15%	3%	76%	21%	3%
	SI	86%	12%	2%	79%	18%	3%	78%	19%	3%
	SK	82%	15%	3%	78%	17%	5%	73%	22%	5%
	FI	89%	6%	5%	82%	13%	5%	82%	11%	7%
	SE	93%	4%	3%	85%	10%	5%	83%	10%	7%
	UK	87%	8%	5%	81%	11%	8%	78%	13%	9%

Base: Total number of respondents

In terms of socio-demographic profiles, individuals with a higher level of education are more likely to expect a positive impact in **all three areas**: for example, 81% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over say that more efficient resource use would have a positive impact on employment opportunities in their country, compared with just 67% of those who left school aged 15 or under. Respondents who feel that it is important for Europe to use its resources more efficiently are also more likely to anticipate a positive impact in **all three areas**: for example, 87% who say it is important think that more efficient resource use would have a positive impact on the quality of life in their country, compared with only 58% who say it is not important. Moreover, younger respondents are slightly more likely to think that more efficient resource use would have a positive impact on the **quality of life** in their country: 90% of 15-24 year-olds, compared to 83% of people aged 55 and over.

Q2.3 In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?

	The quality of life in [OUR COUNTRY]			Employment opportunities in [OUR COUNTRY]			Economic growth in [OUR COUNTRY]		
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	86%	10%	4%	78%	17%	5%	80%	15%	5%
 Age									
15-24	90%	9%	1%	79%	18%	3%	80%	16%	4%
25-39	88%	10%	2%	81%	15%	4%	80%	15%	5%
40-54	85%	12%	3%	79%	16%	5%	81%	15%	4%
55 +	83%	12%	5%	75%	17%	8%	78%	15%	7%
 Education (End of)									
15-	78%	17%	5%	67%	25%	8%	70%	22%	8%
16-19	84%	12%	4%	78%	17%	5%	79%	16%	5%
20+	89%	8%	3%	81%	14%	5%	83%	13%	4%
Still studying	92%	6%	2%	80%	17%	3%	80%	16%	4%
EU uses resources more efficiently									
Important	87%	10%	3%	79%	16%	5%	81%	14%	5%
Not important	58%	33%	9%	54%	39%	7%	54%	39%	7%

Base: Total number of respondents

1.3. Actions which would make a difference in how efficiently resources are used

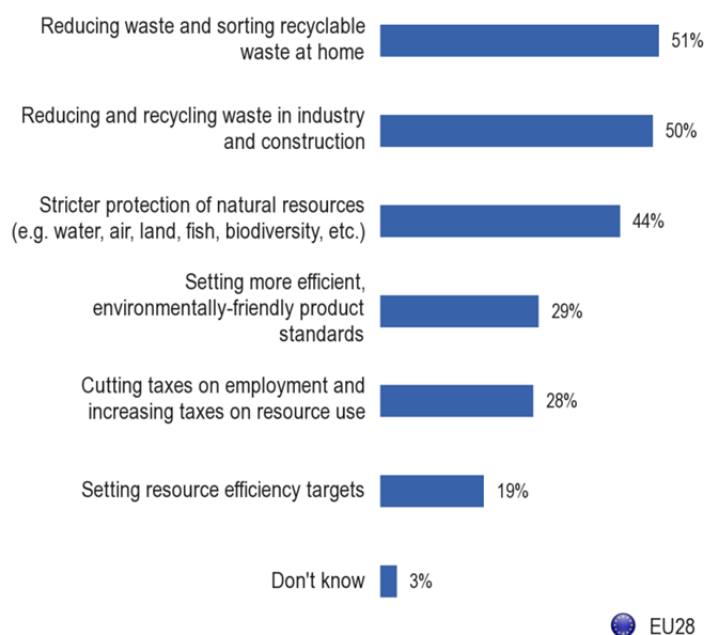
- Reducing and recycling waste and stricter protection of natural resources are seen as the way to make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources -

In the final part of this chapter, respondents were asked which actions would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources. They were able to choose a maximum of three options from a list of six possible actions.

A majority of people consider that reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home (51%) and in industry and construction (50%) would make the biggest difference. A relatively high number of people (44%) also think that stricter protection of natural resources would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources.

Less than three out of 10 people think that setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards (29%) or cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use (28%) would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources, while only 19% say that setting resource efficiency targets would make the biggest difference.

Q3. Which of the following actions do you think would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources?



(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Base: Total number of respondents

At country level, reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home is the action mentioned by most people in 14 Member States. At least six out of ten people give this answer in the six following countries: Cyprus (63%), Italy (61%), Portugal (61%), the Czech Republic (60%), Hungary (60%) and Denmark (60%). At the other end of the scale, only 38% of respondents in Romania and 44% in Slovenia think this would make the biggest difference.

In 11 countries, **reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction** is the most popular answer. Again, at least six out of ten people give this answer in the five following countries: Estonia (69%), Austria (63%), Luxembourg (62%), the Czech Republic (60%) and Finland (60%). Only 36% of respondents in Romania and 38% in Poland argue that reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction would make the biggest difference.






























Stricter protection of natural resources is the action mentioned by most people in the four following Member States: the Czech Republic (63%), Slovakia (53%), Spain (51%) and Romania (38%). On the other hand, only 25% of people in Finland and 32% in Lithuania think that stricter protection of natural resources would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources.

In most Member States, a sizeable proportion of people think that **setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards** would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources. Austria and Slovakia (both 39%) are the countries where most people share this view, while this proportion is lowest in Lithuania (14%) and Italy (19%).

Italy, Belgium and Poland (all 36%) are the countries where the highest proportion of respondents consider that **cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use** would make the biggest difference. Only 14% of people in Estonia and 16% in Finland agree with this.

Only a small proportion of the respondents see **setting resource efficiency targets** as the action that is likely to make the biggest difference. The countries where it is mentioned by over a quarter of the respondents are the Netherlands (29%), Denmark (28%) and Belgium (26%).

Q3 Which of the following actions do you think would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources?

	Reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home	Reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction	Stricter protection of natural resources (e.g. water, air, land, fish, biodiversity, etc.)	Setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards	Cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use	Setting resource efficiency targets	Don't know
 EU28	51%	50%	44%	29%	28%	19%	3%
 BE	53%	50%	47%	37%	36%	26%	1%
 BG	59%	43%	48%	20%	26%	19%	2%
 CZ	60%	60%	63%	34%	23%	19%	2%
 DK	60%	55%	39%	29%	22%	28%	4%
 DE	47%	51%	49%	34%	20%	16%	6%
 EE	50%	69%	46%	22%	14%	12%	6%
 IE	48%	47%	38%	27%	23%	17%	3%
 EL	54%	52%	47%	25%	23%	15%	3%
 ES	47%	49%	51%	38%	26%	22%	2%
 FR	50%	53%	48%	28%	31%	15%	3%
 HR	57%	51%	46%	22%	25%	16%	2%
 IT	61%	46%	36%	19%	36%	21%	1%
 CY	63%	57%	45%	22%	23%	18%	5%
 LV	46%	49%	39%	25%	27%	13%	4%
 LT	57%	53%	32%	14%	22%	12%	5%
 LU	58%	62%	47%	31%	20%	14%	2%
 HU	60%	57%	45%	26%	28%	11%	1%
 MT	54%	58%	40%	31%	26%	18%	4%
 AT	57%	63%	53%	39%	28%	16%	2%
 NL	55%	56%	43%	36%	30%	29%	1%
 PL	46%	38%	37%	25%	36%	24%	3%
 PT	61%	53%	41%	33%	29%	23%	2%
 RO	38%	36%	38%	26%	35%	23%	3%
 SI	44%	42%	37%	28%	23%	21%	3%
 SK	50%	44%	53%	39%	24%	22%	2%
 FI	54%	60%	25%	26%	16%	22%	3%
 SE	48%	57%	42%	38%	25%	20%	2%
 UK	52%	55%	40%	29%	24%	15%	3%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Total number of respondents



Some differences appear in terms of socio-demographic profiles: firstly, men and women have different views on this question: men are more likely than women to think that **cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use** would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources (31% vs. 25%). However, women are more likely to say that **reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home** would make the biggest difference (54% vs. 49%).

Respondents in the 15-24 age group are the most likely to think that **setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards** would make the biggest difference: 34%, compared with 26% of people aged 55 and over. Moreover, people aged 25-39 (55%) are the most likely to say that **reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction** would make the biggest difference, while people aged 55 and over (45%) are the least likely to give this answer.

People who think that their country generates too much waste are more likely than those who do not think so to believe that **stricter protection of natural resources** (45% vs. 37%), and **reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home** (52% vs. 42%) would make the biggest difference.

Unsurprisingly, respondents who say that they make efforts to reduce waste are particularly likely to say that **reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home** would make the biggest difference (52% vs. 38% of those who do not make such efforts).

Q3 Which of the following actions do you think would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Stricter protection of natural resources (e.g. water, air, land, fish, biodiversity, etc.)	Setting resource efficiency targets	Setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards	Cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use	Reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home	Reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction	Don't know
EU28	44%	19%	29%	28%	51%	50%	3%
 Sex							
Male	43%	20%	28%	31%	49%	49%	3%
Female	45%	18%	30%	25%	54%	50%	3%
 Age							
15-24	43%	19%	34%	30%	49%	50%	2%
25-39	45%	22%	31%	29%	50%	55%	1%
40-54	43%	20%	30%	28%	52%	52%	3%
55 +	44%	17%	26%	26%	53%	45%	5%
EU uses resources more efficiently							
Important	44%	19%	30%	28%	52%	50%	3%
Not important	33%	14%	21%	31%	40%	40%	7%
Our country generates waste							
Agree	45%	19%	30%	28%	52%	51%	3%
Disagree	37%	20%	26%	31%	42%	46%	4%
You make efforts to reduce waste							
Agree	44%	19%	29%	28%	52%	50%	3%
Disagree	41%	22%	31%	31%	38%	46%	4%

Base: Total number of respondents

II. HOUSEHOLD WASTE

The second chapter of the report is divided into two parts: waste generation and waste management. The first part deals with the amount of waste generated by respondents and the actions they take to reduce that amount – or, if they do not take such action, why they do not attempt to reduce their household waste. It also deals with the amount of food waste generated by households, and the possible solutions to reduce it. The second half of the chapter analyses the household waste management practices of respondents and the initiatives that might convince them to separate their waste. The last section deals with their preferred methods of paying for household waste management.

2.1. Waste generation

2.1.1. Perception of the amount of waste generated

- **Most people think that their country generates too much waste, but only a minority believe that their own household does the same thing -**

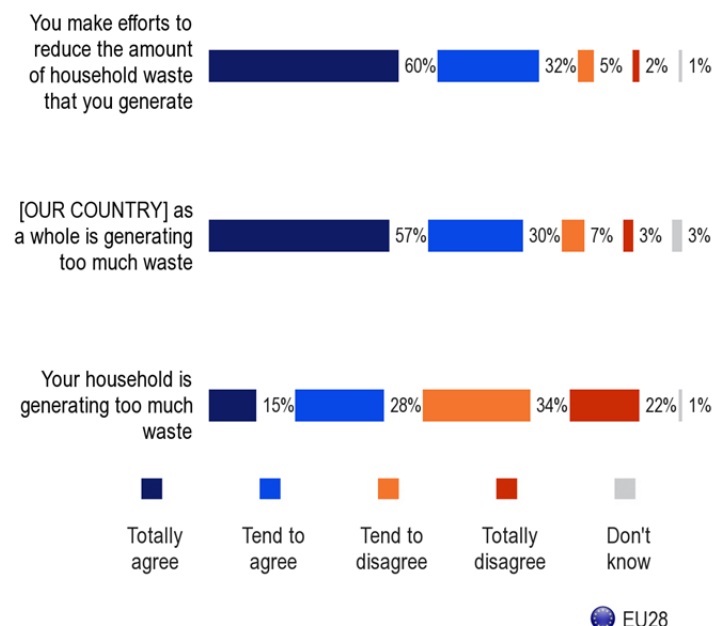
Respondents were presented with three statements relating to waste generation, and asked whether they agreed or disagreed.

Nine out of ten respondents (92%) agree that they **make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that they generate**, with 60% totally agreeing and 32% tending to agree. Just 7% of people say they do not make efforts to reduce their household waste.

Close to nine out of ten people (87%) agree that **their country as a whole is generating too much waste**. On this issue, 57% totally agree, and 30% tend to agree. Conversely, one out of ten respondents (10%) disagrees.

However, only a minority of respondents (43%) agree that **their household is generating too much waste**, with 15% totally agreeing and 28% tending to agree. A majority of people (56%) do not agree that their household is generating too much waste: on this point 34% tend to disagree, and 22% totally disagree.

Q4. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
































Base: Total number of respondents

At least eight out of ten people in all Member States say that they make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that they generate. Agreement on this point is highest in Ireland (97%), Luxembourg (96%) and the UK (96%), and lowest in Denmark (80%) and the Netherlands (86%). Denmark (18%) and the Netherlands (13%) have the most people who say they do not make any effort to reduce their household waste.

In all countries, over two-thirds of respondents agree that their country as a whole is generating too much waste. The level of agreement is especially high in France (95%) and the UK (94%), and lowest in Estonia (68%) and Latvia (70%). At least a fifth of people do not think that their country as a whole is generating too much waste in Latvia (26%), Estonia (25%) and Finland (20%).

Over 50% of respondents in six Member States agree that their household is generating too much waste: the Netherlands (58%), Denmark (56%), France (54%), Slovenia (54%), Spain (53%) and Sweden (52%). However, in the other 22 countries at least 50% of people disagree that their household is generating too much waste, with the level of disagreement highest in the Czech Republic, Latvia and Slovakia (all 68%).

**Q4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether
you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.**

		You make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate			[OUR COUNTRY] as a whole is generating too much waste			Your household is generating too much waste		
		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
	EU28	92%	7%	1%	87%	10%	3%	43%	56%	1%
	BE	95%	5%	0%	86%	11%	3%	49%	50%	1%
	BG	94%	5%	1%	82%	12%	6%	35%	64%	1%
	CZ	92%	8%	0%	79%	16%	5%	31%	68%	1%
	DK	80%	18%	2%	84%	12%	4%	56%	43%	1%
	DE	94%	5%	1%	87%	10%	3%	41%	59%	0%
	EE	88%	11%	1%	68%	25%	7%	35%	64%	1%
	IE	97%	3%	0%	88%	9%	3%	49%	50%	1%
	EL	92%	8%	0%	86%	9%	5%	47%	53%	0%
	ES	92%	8%	0%	87%	11%	2%	53%	46%	1%
	FR	92%	8%	0%	95%	4%	1%	54%	46%	0%
	HR	90%	9%	1%	88%	9%	3%	39%	60%	1%
	IT	93%	6%	1%	88%	8%	4%	38%	60%	2%
	CY	91%	9%	0%	93%	4%	3%	42%	58%	0%
	LV	89%	11%	0%	70%	26%	4%	31%	68%	1%
	LT	91%	7%	2%	91%	6%	3%	46%	52%	2%
	LU	96%	4%	0%	75%	16%	9%	44%	56%	0%
	HU	95%	5%	0%	89%	8%	3%	35%	65%	0%
	MT	92%	8%	0%	84%	9%	7%	42%	58%	0%
	AT	93%	7%	0%	87%	10%	3%	48%	51%	1%
	NL	86%	13%	1%	86%	11%	3%	58%	42%	0%
	PL	91%	9%	0%	80%	14%	6%	33%	66%	1%
	PT	93%	6%	1%	86%	8%	6%	43%	55%	2%
	RO	93%	6%	1%	82%	15%	3%	38%	60%	2%
	SI	93%	7%	0%	91%	8%	1%	54%	46%	0%
	SK	91%	9%	0%	79%	16%	5%	31%	68%	1%
	FI	92%	7%	1%	78%	20%	2%	42%	57%	1%
	SE	91%	9%	0%	86%	11%	3%	52%	47%	1%
	UK	96%	4%	0%	94%	5%	1%	41%	58%	1%




Base: Total number of respondents

The socio-demographic data shows that women are slightly more likely than men to agree with all three statements; the gap is the widest on the question of whether the country as a whole is generating too much waste (90% for women vs. 85% for men).

Age is an important factor on the issue of whether the respondent's own household is generating too much waste. While a majority (51%) of 25-39 year-olds agree with this statement, only 35% of people aged 55 and over do so. The respondent's level of education is also important to this issue: 48% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over agree that their household is generating too much waste, compared with 35% of people who left school aged 15 or under.

Moreover, individuals who agree that their country generates too much waste are much more likely than those who disagree to say that their own household also generates too much waste (47% vs. 19%).

Q4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. % of 'Total agree'

	[OUR COUNTRY] as a whole is generating too much waste	Your household is generating too much waste	You make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate
EU28	87%	43%	92%
 Sex			
Male	85%	42%	91%
Female	90%	45%	93%
 Age			
15-24	88%	42%	89%
25-39	87%	51%	91%
40-54	88%	47%	93%
55 +	88%	35%	95%
 Education (End of)			
15-	85%	35%	95%
16-19	88%	41%	94%
20+	88%	48%	92%
Still studying	88%	42%	89%
Our country generates waste			
Agree	100%	47%	93%
Disagree	-	19%	86%

Base: Total number of respondents

2.1.2. Actions taken to reduce the amount of waste generated by households

- A majority of respondents say they take a wide range of measures in order to reduce their household waste -

After discussing the amount of waste being generated, respondents were then asked about the actions they personally take to reduce their own household waste. They were given a list of eight possible actions, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

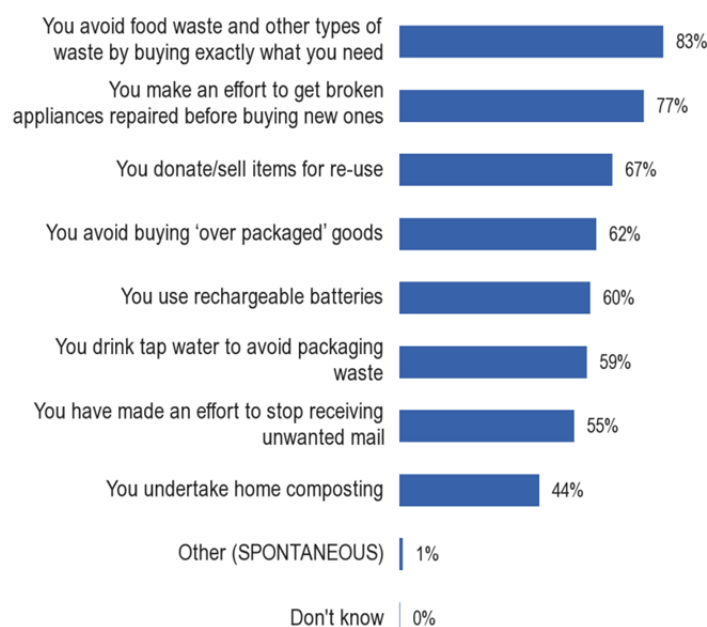
A majority of respondents say they take seven out of the eight considered actions in order to reduce the amount of waste generated by their household.

Eight out of ten people (83%) say that they **avoid food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what they need**, while three-quarters (77%) make an effort to get broken appliances repaired before buying new ones.

Two-thirds of respondents (67%) **donate or sell items for re-use**, while roughly six out of ten people avoid buying over-packaged goods (62%) and use rechargeable batteries (60%) or drink tap water to avoid packaging waste (59%). More than half of respondents make an effort to stop receiving unwanted mail (55%).

Home composting, although not as widespread, is still done by 44% of respondents.

Q5a. Which of the following actions are you undertaking to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate?



EU28

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 93% from the total number of respondents

(Those who make efforts to reduce household waste)

In 19 Member States, **avoiding food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what is needed is the response** given by most people. At least nine out of ten respondents say they do this in Portugal (95%) and Belgium (90%). This proportion drops to 62% in Croatia and 65% in Sweden.

In three countries, **repairing broken appliances** is the most common action when it comes to waste management: Spain (89%), Latvia (82%) and the Netherlands (82%). Portugal (92%) has the highest proportion of respondents who say they do this, while the Czech Republic (56%) and Slovenia (58%) have the lowest.

In the UK (87%), Denmark (86%) and Sweden (86%), **donating or selling items for re-use** is the action most commonly taken to reduce household waste. However, less than half of respondents do this in Slovenia (36%), Romania (38%) and Italy (43%).

In 16 Member States, a majority of respondents say that they reduce their household waste by **avoiding over-packaged goods**. This approach is most common in Portugal (75%), Germany (72%) and Austria (71%). However, just 35% of respondents in the Netherlands avoid buying over-packaged goods, followed by 40% in Lithuania.






























A majority of people in 20 EU countries say that they **use rechargeable batteries** in order to reduce their household waste. This action is done most often in the Czech Republic and Germany (70%) and least often in Croatia (38%), Estonia (41%) and Romania (41%).

Drinking tap water to avoid packaging waste is the most widespread action in five Member States: Finland (89%), Sweden (86%), Slovakia (80%), Slovenia (77%) and Croatia (75%). A majority of people in 21 countries say they drink tap water as a way of managing their waste. However, only 27% of people do it in Malta and 36% in Cyprus.

In nine Member States a majority of respondents say that they have made an **effort to stop receiving unwanted mail**. This proportion is highest in the UK (71%), followed by Germany (66%) and Portugal (64%). On the other hand, about one in four respondents have taken this step in Malta (27%) and Croatia (28%).

Finally, in 12 EU countries over half of the respondents say that they undertake **home composting**. This approach is most popular in Austria (66%), the Czech Republic (61%) and Finland (57%), and least popular in Greece (19%), Malta (23%), Cyprus (25%) and the Netherlands (25%).

Q5a Which of the following actions are you undertaking to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate?

		You avoid food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what you need	You make an effort to get broken appliances repaired before buying new ones	You donate/sell items for re-use	You avoid buying 'over packaged' goods	You use rechargeable batteries	You drink tap water to avoid packaging waste	You have made an effort to stop receiving unwanted mail	You undertake home composting
	EU28	83%	77%	67%	62%	60%	59%	55%	44%
	BE	90%	75%	70%	63%	69%	53%	47%	53%
	BG	85%	76%	55%	60%	44%	53%	50%	26%
	CZ	89%	56%	77%	48%	70%	85%	48%	61%
	DK	75%	80%	86%	46%	56%	77%	47%	46%
	DE	84%	81%	70%	72%	70%	40%	66%	55%
	EE	71%	63%	58%	45%	41%	63%	41%	52%
	IE	78%	76%	77%	66%	60%	76%	48%	52%
	EL	84%	77%	62%	57%	53%	68%	48%	19%
	ES	86%	89%	68%	61%	58%	62%	62%	31%
	FR	87%	72%	71%	67%	54%	65%	41%	42%
	HR	62%	63%	53%	42%	38%	75%	28%	40%
	IT	87%	77%	43%	57%	59%	46%	60%	45%
	CY	83%	75%	70%	49%	50%	36%	41%	25%
	LV	77%	82%	59%	45%	51%	61%	47%	52%
	LT	70%	65%	51%	40%	42%	64%	43%	40%
	LU	85%	67%	65%	67%	60%	43%	55%	51%
	HU	69%	64%	57%	48%	49%	50%	30%	46%
	MT	80%	73%	58%	45%	60%	27%	27%	23%
	AT	88%	80%	72%	71%	62%	78%	47%	66%
	NL	76%	82%	73%	35%	69%	73%	52%	25%
	PL	81%	75%	64%	70%	59%	40%	46%	46%
	PT	95%	92%	70%	75%	61%	61%	64%	41%
	RO	72%	60%	38%	48%	41%	42%	30%	26%
	SI	67%	58%	36%	54%	47%	77%	34%	56%
	SK	80%	61%	76%	63%	62%	80%	35%	54%
	FI	84%	81%	84%	66%	48%	89%	49%	57%
	SE	65%	76%	86%	49%	65%	86%	55%	53%
	UK	85%	80%	87%	66%	64%	84%	71%	43%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: 93% from the total number of respondents

(Those who make efforts to reduce household waste)

Several differences appear when looking at the socio-demographic profiles. First, women are somewhat more inclined than men to take certain steps to reduce their household waste, especially **avoiding buying over-packaged goods** (65% vs. 59%), **drinking tap water to avoid packaging waste** (62% vs. 56%), and **donating or selling items for re-use** (70% vs. 63%).

Age also has an impact on the type of actions undertaken by respondents to reduce their household waste. Indeed, people aged 55 and over are the most likely to avoid waste by **buying exactly what they need** (87% vs. 77% for 15-24 year-olds) and to **avoid buying over-packaged goods** (68% vs. 48% for 15-24 year-olds). However, people aged 55 and over are the least likely to **make an effort to stop receiving unwanted mail** (50% vs. 61% for 25-39 year-olds) and to **donate or sell items for re-use** (62% vs. 72% for 25-39 year-olds).

The respondent's level of education has relatively little impact on this question, with one exception: individuals who finished their education aged 20 or over are more likely to **donate or sell items for re-use** than those who left school aged 15 or under (71% vs. 58%).

Unsurprisingly, **home composting** is more common among rural respondents: 58% of people who live in rural villages say they do this, compared to 32% of those who live in large towns.

Respondents who think that it is important for the EU to use resources more efficiently are more likely to undertake all eight waste-reduction activities than people who think it is not important. Similarly, people who agree their country generates too much waste are more likely to undertake all eight waste-reduction activities than respondents who disagree.

Q5a Which of the following actions are you undertaking to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You avoid food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what you need	You avoid buying 'over packaged' goods	You have made an effort to stop receiving unwanted mail	You undertake home composting	You use rechargeable batteries	You drink tap water to avoid packaging waste	You donate/sell items for re-use	You make an effort to get broken appliances repaired before buying new ones	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	83%	62%	55%	44%	60%	59%	67%	77%	1%	0%
Sex										
Male	81%	59%	55%	42%	60%	56%	63%	76%	1%	0%
Female	85%	65%	54%	45%	59%	62%	70%	77%	1%	1%
Age										
15-24	77%	48%	52%	37%	64%	58%	64%	78%	0%	1%
25-39	81%	57%	61%	40%	64%	59%	72%	77%	1%	0%
40-54	84%	65%	57%	48%	63%	60%	69%	78%	1%	0%
55 +	87%	68%	50%	46%	53%	59%	62%	76%	1%	0%
Education (End of)										
15-	89%	67%	50%	45%	53%	63%	58%	76%	1%	0%
16-19	83%	63%	54%	45%	59%	59%	65%	76%	1%	1%
20+	84%	63%	57%	44%	62%	58%	71%	77%	1%	0%
Still studying	77%	48%	52%	38%	64%	57%	65%	80%	0%	1%
Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	83%	64%	52%	58%	60%	59%	68%	79%	1%	1%
Small/ Mid-size town	83%	62%	55%	40%	61%	57%	66%	76%	1%	0%
Large town	84%	60%	58%	32%	58%	61%	67%	75%	1%	1%
EU uses resources more efficiently										
Important	84%	62%	55%	44%	60%	59%	67%	77%	1%	0%
Not important	76%	49%	43%	31%	45%	57%	56%	65%	2%	0%
Our country generates waste										
Agree	84%	63%	56%	44%	60%	60%	67%	77%	1%	0%
Disagree	79%	56%	48%	38%	56%	52%	64%	75%	0%	1%

Base: 93% from the total number of respondents

(Those who make efforts to reduce household waste)

2.1.3. Reasons for not trying to reduce household waste

- Transferring the responsibility to producers and difficulties in getting things repaired are the reasons most often mentioned for not trying to reduce household waste -

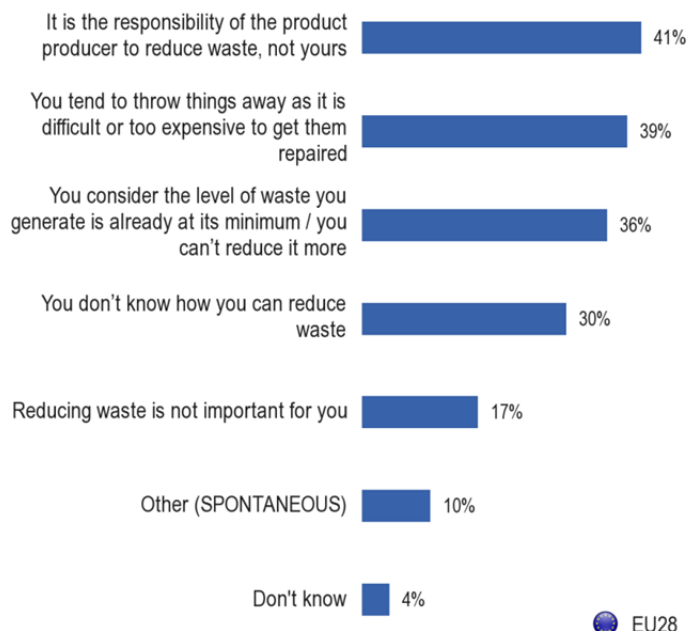
Those respondents who said that they did not make any effort to reduce their household waste (7% of the total) were then asked about their main reasons. They were given a list of five possible reasons and were allowed to give multiple answers.

Among this group, around four out of ten say that it is the **responsibility of the product producer to reduce waste, not theirs** (41%), or that they **tend to throw things away as it is difficult or too expensive to get them repaired** (39%).

Three out of ten respondents say that they consider the **level of waste they generate to be already at a minimum** (36%), or that they **don't know how to reduce the amount of waste they generate** (30%).

Relatively few respondents (17%) say that **reducing waste is not important** to them, while a tenth (10%) spontaneously give another reason for not reducing waste.

Q5b. What are the main reasons why you are not trying to reduce the amount of waste you generate? Would you say that...



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 7% from the total number of respondents

(Those who do not make efforts to reduce household waste)

In seven Member States, the most frequently given answer for not reducing waste is that it is the **responsibility of the product producer**. Over 50% of people give this explanation in five countries: France (62%), Belgium (57%), Austria (56%), Germany (54%) and the UK (52%). The countries where fewest people give this answer are Malta (8%) and Cyprus (12%).

Not reducing waste because it is too **difficult or expensive to get things repaired** is the reason given most commonly by respondents in seven EU countries, and again at least half of the respondents give this answer in the five following countries: Austria (62%), Denmark (54%), Portugal (52%), Belgium (50%) and the UK (50%). In contrast, only 14% of people in Estonia and 17% in Cyprus mention the difficulty or expense of having things repaired.

In 13 Member States, the reason most commonly given is that their **level of waste is already at a minimum**. However, Portugal (52%) is the only country where more than half of respondents give this answer, with Lithuania (48%) falling just short of that mark. The countries where fewest people say that their level of waste is already at a minimum are Denmark (20%) and the Netherlands (23%).

Not knowing **how to reduce their waste** is the reason most mentioned in Greece (41%), Cyprus (41%) and Poland (38%). Though not the most widespread reason, France (49%) has the highest proportion of respondents who give this answer, while Ireland (7%) and Germany (11%) have the lowest.

Due to the small proportion of respondents who do not take actions to reduce waste (only 7% of respondents at EU level), national results are based on a very limited sample size. Thus, country results are not analysed in this report.

Q5b What are the main reasons why you are not trying to reduce the amount of waste you generate? Would you say that...

	It is the responsibility of the product producer to reduce waste, not yours	You tend to throw things away as it is difficult or too expensive to get them repaired	You consider the level of waste you generate is already at its minimum / you can't reduce it more	You don't know how you can reduce waste	Reducing waste is not important for you	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	41%	39%	36%	30%	17%	10%	4%
BE	57%	50%	25%	31%	35%	0%	2%
BG	21%	34%	42%	32%	13%	6%	8%
CZ	47%	43%	38%	32%	20%	6%	1%
DK	37%	54%	20%	35%	9%	11%	4%
DE	54%	41%	40%	11%	13%	16%	0%
EE	25%	14%	44%	31%	11%	6%	1%
IE	20%	41%	42%	7%	19%	5%	0%
EL	21%	38%	37%	41%	5%	10%	0%
ES	45%	46%	33%	27%	21%	11%	3%
FR	62%	42%	31%	49%	9%	12%	0%
HR	32%	27%	42%	25%	5%	3%	1%
IT	17%	24%	47%	26%	3%	9%	17%
CY	12%	17%	41%	41%	13%	10%	9%
LV	40%	48%	42%	34%	19%	4%	3%
LT	15%	36%	48%	34%	13%	9%	5%
LU	24%	35%	44%	38%	27%	3%	0%
HU	33%	20%	31%	21%	5%	11%	8%
MT	8%	21%	25%	19%	13%	40%	2%
AT	56%	62%	39%	26%	11%	10%	0%
NL	49%	48%	23%	22%	13%	8%	7%
PL	29%	30%	32%	38%	21%	3%	5%
PT	31%	52%	52%	44%	17%	13%	1%
RO	32%	30%	35%	29%	21%	9%	10%
SI	34%	31%	35%	26%	4%	10%	3%
SK	35%	41%	26%	32%	22%	7%	9%
FI	40%	35%	47%	26%	32%	3%	2%
SE	28%	36%	33%	34%	19%	11%	5%
UK	52%	50%	41%	23%	50%	12%	1%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: 7% from the total number of respondents
(Those who do not make efforts to reduce household waste)





According to the socio-demographic data, men are somewhat more likely than women to say that they do not reduce their waste because it is **not important to them** (20% vs. 12%) or because reducing waste is the **responsibility of the product producer** (45% vs. 37%). However, women are more likely to say they **don't know how to reduce waste** (33% vs. 27%).

Age is also an important factor; 50% of 25-39 year-olds say that they **tend to throw things away because it is too difficult or expensive to get them repaired**, whereas only 30% of 15-24 year-olds take this view. Older respondents are the most likely to say that the **amount of waste they generate is already at a minimum**: 47% of people aged 55 and over, compared with 27% of 15-24 year-olds. However, 15-24 year-olds (39%) are the most likely to say that they **don't know how to reduce waste**, compared with 25% of 40-54 year-olds.

Respondents with a relatively low level of education are more likely to say that the **amount of waste they generate is already at a minimum**: 50% of people who left school aged 15 or under give this explanation, as opposed to 32% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over.

People in different occupations also emphasise different reasons for not reducing the amount of waste they generate: a majority of manual workers (52%) say that they **tend to throw things away because it is too difficult or expensive to get them repaired**, whereas only 34% of people who are not working say this. Half of employees (50%) think that reducing waste is the **responsibility of the product producer**, compared with 33% of people who are not working.

Q5b What are the main reasons why you are not trying to reduce the amount of waste you generate? Would you say that... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Reducing waste is not important for you	You don't know how you can reduce waste	It is the responsibility of the product producer to reduce waste, not yours	You can't reduce it more	You tend to throw things away as it is difficult or too expensive to get them repaired	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	17%	30%	41%	36%	39%	10%	4%
 Sex							
Male	20%	27%	45%	37%	40%	9%	4%
Female	12%	33%	37%	34%	38%	10%	5%
 Age							
15-24	24%	39%	33%	27%	30%	9%	3%
25-39	15%	27%	47%	33%	50%	10%	4%
40-54	14%	25%	40%	38%	39%	12%	6%
55 +	15%	30%	44%	47%	36%	7%	5%
 Education (End of)							
15-	18%	26%	49%	50%	40%	12%	4%
16-19	18%	29%	40%	43%	36%	8%	5%
20+	16%	29%	43%	32%	44%	9%	4%
Still studying	17%	37%	35%	24%	36%	15%	3%
 Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	19%	22%	40%	45%	41%	7%	3%
Employee	17%	30%	50%	31%	43%	9%	4%
Manual workers	27%	24%	47%	49%	52%	12%	3%
Not working	14%	34%	33%	35%	34%	11%	5%

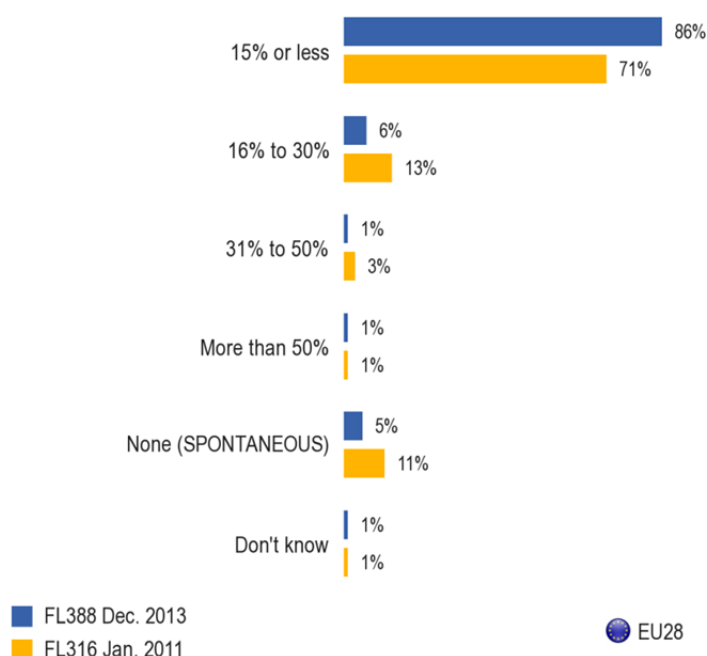
Base: 7% from the total number of respondents
(Those who do not make efforts to reduce household waste)

2.1.4. Estimation of the food waste generated by the household**- The amount of food waste which respondents believe they generate is relatively small and has declined substantially since January 2011 -**

A vast majority of respondents estimate that relatively little of the food they buy goes to waste. Indeed, 86% of people answer that they waste no more than 15% of the food they buy, a substantial increase from the 71% of respondents who gave this answer in January 2011. Additionally, 5% of respondents answer spontaneously that they waste none of the food they buy, down from 11% who said this in 2011.

Just 6% of people estimate that they waste 16% to 30% of their food (compared with 13% of respondents in 2011), while 1% say they waste 31% to 50% (down 2 percentage points from 2011), and 1% say they waste more than 50% (no change from 2011).

Q9. Can you estimate what percentage of the food you buy goes to waste?



Base: Total number of respondents






























In 18 Member States, at least 90% of respondents say that they waste 15% or less (including 'None') of the food they buy. In the four following countries, this proportion even climbs up to 95% of respondents: the Czech Republic, Estonia (both 96%), Spain and Malta (both 95%). Conversely, Cyprus (16%) and Latvia (15%) are the countries with the highest proportion of respondents who mention wasting at least 15% of the food they buy.

Trend analysis shows that the number of people who waste 15% or less (including 'None') of the food they buy has increased in all Member States since January 2011 except in Slovakia (-1 percentage points), with the biggest changes occurring in Cyprus

(+27 percentage points), Luxembourg (+20 points), Ireland (+18 points) and Lithuania (+16 points).

Greece (11%) and Cyprus (10%) are the only Member States in which at least a tenth of respondents estimate that they waste 16% to 30% of the food they buy. The proportion of respondents wasting this amount of food has declined in almost all Member States since 2011, with the most substantial drops being recorded in Cyprus (-20 points), Denmark (-14 points), Ireland (-14 points) and Luxembourg (-14 points).

Q9 Can you estimate what percentage of the food you buy goes to waste?

		15% or less (including None - SPONT.)			16% to 30%			31% to 50%			More than 50%			Don't know		
		FL388 Dec. 2013	FL316 Jan. 2011	Evol. 2013-2011	FL388 Dec. 2013	FL316 Jan. 2011	Evol. 2013-2011	FL388 Dec. 2013	FL316 Jan. 2011	Evol. 2013-2011	FL388 Dec. 2013	FL316 Jan. 2011	Evol. 2013-2011	FL388 Dec. 2013	FL316 Jan. 2011	Evol. 2013-2011
	EU28	91%	82%	+9	6%	13%	-7	1%	3%	-2	1%	1%	=	1%	1%	=
	BE	91%	83%	+8	6%	13%	-7	1%	2%	-1	1%	0%	+1	1%	2%	-1
	BG	90%	79%	+11	6%	14%	-8	1%	3%	-2	1%	2%	-1	2%	2%	=
	CZ	96%	91%	+5	3%	8%	-5	0%	1%	-1	0%	0%	=	1%	0%	+1
	DK	87%	73%	+14	9%	23%	-14	1%	3%	-2	1%	0%	+1	2%	1%	+1
	DE	93%	86%	+7	6%	11%	-5	1%	2%	-1	0%	1%	-1	0%	0%	=
	EE	96%	84%	+12	3%	10%	-7	0%	3%	-3	0%	1%	-1	1%	2%	-1
	IE	88%	70%	+18	8%	22%	-14	2%	4%	-2	1%	3%	-2	1%	1%	=
	EL	82%	71%	+11	11%	23%	-12	2%	4%	-2	1%	1%	=	4%	1%	+3
	ES	95%	81%	+14	4%	13%	-9	1%	3%	-2	0%	1%	-1	0%	2%	-2
	FR	93%	85%	+8	4%	11%	-7	1%	3%	-2	1%	1%	=	1%	0%	+1
	HR	88%	-		9%	-		1%	-		1%	-		1%	-	
	IT	88%	79%	+9	7%	15%	-8	1%	2%	-1	1%	1%	=	3%	3%	=
	CY	80%	53%	+27	10%	30%	-20	4%	10%	-6	2%	3%	-1	4%	4%	=
	LV	82%	76%	+6	9%	16%	-7	4%	4%	=	2%	1%	+1	3%	3%	=
	LT	90%	74%	+16	8%	17%	-9	1%	4%	-3	0%	2%	-2	1%	3%	-2
	LU	92%	72%	+20	5%	19%	-14	2%	6%	-4	1%	1%	=	0%	2%	-2
	HU	91%	81%	+10	6%	12%	-6	0%	3%	-3	1%	2%	-1	2%	2%	=
	MT	95%	88%	+7	2%	8%	-6	1%	3%	-2	0%	0%	=	2%	1%	+1
	AT	90%	83%	+7	8%	12%	-4	2%	3%	-1	0%	1%	-1	0%	1%	-1
	NL	91%	84%	+7	9%	13%	-4	0%	1%	-1	0%	1%	-1	0%	1%	-1
	PL	92%	88%	+4	7%	11%	-4	0%	1%	-1	0%	0%	=	1%	0%	+1
	PT	83%	82%	+1	5%	9%	-4	3%	2%	+1	1%	1%	=	8%	6%	+2
	RO	90%	79%	+11	6%	13%	-7	2%	4%	-2	1%	2%	-1	1%	2%	-1
	SI	93%	86%	+7	4%	11%	-7	2%	2%	=	1%	1%	=	0%	0%	=
	SK	90%	91%	-1	6%	5%	+1	2%	1%	+1	0%	1%	-1	2%	2%	=
	FI	92%	85%	+7	7%	13%	-6	0%	1%	-1	0%	0%	=	1%	1%	=
	SE	89%	82%	+7	9%	14%	-5	0%	1%	-1	0%	0%	=	2%	3%	-1
	UK	89%	80%	+9	8%	12%	-4	1%	5%	-4	1%	2%	-1	1%	1%	=

Base: Total number of respondents



Here again, results vary according to different socio-demographic profiles: first, it appears that older respondents are more likely to say they waste less food: 72% of people aged 55 and over say they waste 5% or less, compared with 44% of those aged 15-24. Respondents in the youngest age group are the most likely to waste 6% to 15% of their food (37%) and also 16% to 30% of their food (13%).

Second, respondents who finished their education aged 15 or under seem to waste less food than those who finished aged 20 or over: 71% of them say they waste 5% or less of the food they buy (vs. 60% for the more educated).

Respondents who disagree that their household generates too much waste are more likely than those who agree to say that they waste 5% or less (67% vs. 54%).

Individuals who say they make efforts to reduce waste are more likely to say they waste no more than 5% of the food they buy: 63% vs. 43% of those who mention not making efforts to reduce waste.

Q9 Can you estimate what percentage of the food you buy goes to waste?

	5% or less	6% to 15%	16% to 30%	31% to 50%	More than 50%	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	61%	25%	6%	1%	1%	5%	1%
 Age							
15-24	44%	37%	13%	3%	1%	1%	1%
25-39	55%	32%	8%	1%	1%	2%	1%
40-54	63%	25%	6%	-	1%	4%	1%
55 +	72%	14%	3%	-	-	9%	2%
 Education (End of)							
15-	71%	13%	4%	1%	-	9%	2%
16-19	65%	21%	5%	1%	1%	6%	1%
20+	60%	28%	6%	1%	-	4%	1%
Still studying	45%	36%	12%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Your household generates waste							
Agree	54%	31%	8%	1%	1%	4%	1%
Disagree	67%	20%	4%	1%	1%	6%	1%
You make efforts to reduce waste							
Agree	63%	24%	5%	1%	1%	5%	1%
Disagree	43%	32%	14%	2%	1%	5%	3%

Base: Total number of respondents

2.1.5. Possible solutions to reduce household food waste**- The perceived usefulness of the potential approaches to reducing food waste is high at EU level and varies substantially from country to country -**

All respondents, except those who said they did not waste any food, were then asked what would help them to waste less of the food they buy. They were given a list of seven options and were allowed to give multiple answers.

Overall, all suggested actions appear useful to about half of respondents or so (from 48% to 60%).

The two most useful actions are using the freezer to conserve food longer (60%), as well as re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away (59%).

Over half of the respondents think that the availability of smaller portion sizes in shops (55%), better estimation of portion sizes (53%), and better and clearer information on food product labels (51%) would be of help to reduce household food waste.

Finally, just under half say that better shopping planning by their household (49%) and better and clearer information on how to interpret "best before" dates (48%) would enable them to waste less food.

Q10. Amongst the following elements, which would help you to waste less food?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 94% from the total number of respondents

(Those who say that some of food goes to waste)

In 20 Member States, at least half of the respondents think that **using the freezer to conserve food longer** would help them waste less food, with the highest proportions in Portugal (79%), Spain (79%) and Belgium (73%). It is considered the best means of wasting less food in eight EU countries. However, just 30% of people in Slovenia and 34% in Hungary regard this approach as helpful.

Re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away is the top answer in nine countries. At least 50% of respondents in 16 EU countries say this would help them to reduce their food waste. Portugal (83%), Spain (76%) and Belgium (72%) again have the highest proportions, while Romania (29%) and Slovenia (31%) have the lowest.

At least half of the people in 12 Member States think that the **availability of smaller portion sizes in shops** would help them to waste less food. The highest proportions are found in the UK (67%), Belgium (66%), Portugal (66%) and Spain (64%), while Slovenia (23%) and Croatia (28%) have the lowest.






























At least half of the respondents in 13 Member States say that **better estimation of portion sizes** would help them to waste less of the food they buy. Portugal (79%) and Spain (70%) again have the highest proportion of respondents who think this approach would be helpful, while Slovenia and Estonia have the lowest (both 29%).

Better and clearer information on food product labels is seen as helpful by at least 50% of respondents in 10 countries. This proportion is highest in Portugal (74%) and Bulgaria (68%), and lowest in Estonia (16%) and Slovenia (21%).

Better shopping planning by one's household is considered a helpful way to waste less food by at least 50% of people in 12 Member States, and it is the top answer in nine countries. The proportion of respondents who think better shopping planning would help them is highest in Cyprus (73%) and Greece (71%), and lowest in the Netherlands (32%), Hungary (33%) and Slovenia (33%).

Finally, **better and clearer information on how to interpret "best before" dates** is seen as helpful by at least 50% of people in eight EU countries. Two-thirds of people in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 66%) think this would help them to waste less food, compared to only 17% of respondents in Estonia and 22% in Slovenia.

Q10 Amongst the following elements, which would help you to waste less food?

		Using the freezer to conserve food longer	Re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away	Availability of smaller portion sizes in shops	Better estimation of portion sizes (how much food you cook) to avoid wasting food	Better and clearer information on food product labels, e.g. information on storage and preparation	Better shopping planning by your household	Better and clearer information on how to interpret 'best before' dates
	EU28	60%	59%	55%	53%	51%	49%	48%
	BE	73%	72%	66%	65%	63%	49%	62%
	BG	57%	41%	63%	63%	68%	69%	66%
	CZ	52%	56%	47%	45%	57%	47%	48%
	DK	46%	51%	50%	38%	31%	48%	34%
	DE	60%	61%	60%	50%	51%	43%	48%
	EE	37%	35%	30%	29%	16%	49%	17%
	IE	50%	50%	49%	43%	35%	49%	34%
	EL	63%	50%	40%	68%	53%	71%	50%
	ES	79%	76%	64%	70%	65%	69%	61%
	FR	66%	65%	56%	52%	50%	40%	44%
	HR	41%	36%	28%	46%	30%	47%	32%
	IT	51%	55%	47%	47%	44%	40%	40%
	CY	60%	59%	45%	68%	47%	73%	51%
	LV	59%	48%	45%	54%	51%	62%	54%
	LT	40%	36%	41%	43%	40%	51%	39%
	LU	54%	56%	51%	49%	49%	38%	48%
	HU	34%	38%	48%	35%	31%	33%	30%
	MT	53%	54%	29%	66%	33%	63%	34%
	AT	61%	63%	57%	49%	44%	48%	46%
	NL	60%	58%	56%	46%	42%	32%	43%
	PL	55%	44%	53%	57%	48%	54%	47%
	PT	79%	83%	66%	79%	74%	70%	66%
	RO	48%	29%	36%	37%	48%	63%	42%
	SI	30%	31%	23%	29%	21%	33%	22%
	SK	52%	42%	42%	48%	47%	47%	45%
	FI	55%	49%	48%	54%	37%	53%	39%
	SE	43%	49%	34%	37%	34%	45%	35%
	UK	67%	67%	67%	60%	56%	53%	58%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: 94% from the total number of respondents


(Those who say that some of food goes to waste)

Several differences appear when looking at the socio-demographic profiles. First, younger respondents are more likely to think that **better shopping planning** would help them reduce food waste: 55% of 15-24 year-olds and 56% of 25-39 year-olds say this would be helpful, compared with 40% of respondents aged 55 and over. Similarly, 67% of 15-24 year-olds say that **better estimation of portion sizes** would be helpful, compared with 47% of those aged 55 and over. However, people in the oldest age group are more likely to say that the **availability of smaller portion sizes in shops** would be helpful (60% vs. 52-54% for other age groups).

People who think it is important that the EU uses resources more efficiently are more likely to say that all seven approaches to reducing food waste would be helpful. For example, 51% of respondents in this category think that **better and clearer information on food product labels** would be helpful, as opposed to 38% of respondents who feel it is not important for the EU to use resources efficiently.

Individuals who make efforts to reduce waste are also more likely to believe that all seven approaches to reducing food waste would be helpful. For example, 61% of people who make efforts to reduce waste think that **using the freezer to conserve food** would be helpful (vs. 49% of those who do not make any effort to reduce waste).

Q10 Amongst the following elements, which would help you to waste less food? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Better and clearer information on how to interpret 'best before' dates	Better and clearer information on food product labels, e.g. information on storage and preparation	Better shopping planning by your household	Better estimation of portion sizes (how much food you cook) to avoid wasting food	Availability of smaller portion sizes in shops	Re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away	Using the freezer to conserve food longer	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	48%	51%	49%	53%	55%	59%	60%	2%	3%
 Age									
15-24	53%	54%	55%	67%	54%	60%	66%	1%	1%
25-39	45%	47%	56%	57%	53%	60%	60%	1%	2%
40-54	47%	48%	51%	51%	52%	59%	59%	2%	3%
55 +	49%	53%	40%	47%	60%	57%	59%	2%	5%
EU uses resources more efficiently									
Important	48%	51%	49%	54%	55%	59%	61%	2%	3%
Not important	38%	38%	44%	45%	48%	48%	49%	2%	5%
You make efforts to reduce waste									
Agree	49%	52%	49%	54%	56%	59%	61%	2%	3%
Disagree	37%	37%	48%	49%	48%	48%	49%	3%	3%

Base: 94% from the total number of respondents

(Those who say that some of food goes to waste)

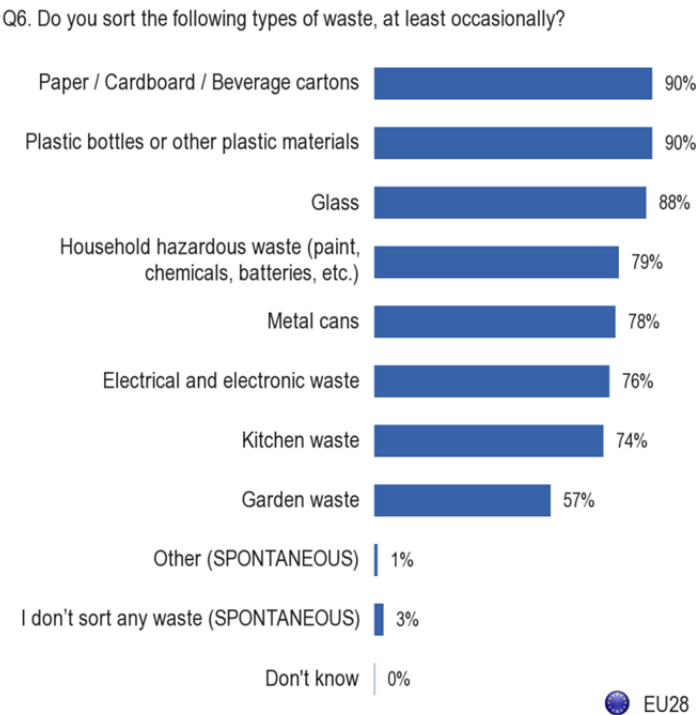
2.2.Waste management

2.2.1. Households’ waste management practices

- The sorting of most types of waste is very common in some Member States, and relatively uncommon in others -

After considering their level of household waste in the previous section, respondents were then asked to turn their attention to the question of waste management. Specifically, they were asked whether they sort, at least occasionally, eight particular types of waste.

A majority of people say they sort all eight kinds of waste considered. Roughly nine out of ten respondents sort paper/cardboard/beverage cartons (90%), plastics (90%) and glass (88%). About three-quarters say they sort household hazardous waste (79%), metal cans (78%), electrical waste (76%) and kitchen waste (74%). About half of all respondents mention sorting garden waste, at least occasionally (57%). Only 3% of respondents spontaneously mention not sorting any waste at all.



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: Total number of respondents

On a country level, we can see a clear difference between Member States where the sorting of all types of waste is relatively common and other countries where it is relatively uncommon. At least 70% of respondents sort all eight types of waste in Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia and the UK, and waste sorting is also very widespread in Finland and Sweden. Conversely, respondents in Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Cyprus are least likely to sort their household waste.

In 15 Member States, at least nine out of ten people say that they sort **paper/cardboard/beverage cartons**, with close to everyone doing so in Austria (99%), Germany (98%) and Belgium (97%). In nine countries, this is the most commonly sorted type of household waste. Romania (50%) has the lowest proportion of people who sort paper waste and is the country where proportions of respondents sorting waste are the lowest overall. Bulgaria (64%) and Latvia (67%) also have relatively low proportions of people who sort paper/cardboard/beverage cartons.

At least 90% of respondents in 16 countries say that they sort **plastic bottles or other plastic waste**, with Belgium and Luxembourg (both 97%) having the highest proportions. Plastic is the type of waste most commonly sorted in 17 Member States. Proportions are lowest in Romania (60%), Latvia (63%) and Bulgaria (66%).

In 13 Member States, at least nine out of ten people say that they sort **glass** from the rest of their household waste. Nearly all respondents do this in Germany (98%), Belgium (97%) and Sweden (97%). Glass is the type of waste most commonly sorted in six Member States, with Romania (39%) the only country where less than half of the respondents sort glass.

Hazardous waste such as paint and batteries is sorted by at least 90% of respondents in eight EU countries, and is the kind of waste most commonly sorted in Sweden (97%), Finland (94%) and Latvia (70%). A majority of people in all countries except Romania (28%) say that they sort this kind of waste.






























In four countries, at least 90% of people say they sort **metal cans**: Belgium (94%), Luxembourg (91%), Austria (90%) and Sweden (90%). The Netherlands (28%), Romania (35%) and Latvia (38%) are the only countries where less than half of the respondents do this.

At least nine out of ten people say they sort **electronic waste** in the four following Member States: Sweden (96%), Germany (95%), Denmark (92%) and Austria (90%). Less than half of respondents sort electronic waste in Romania (33%), Cyprus (37%), Bulgaria (41%) and Malta (46%).

Slovenia (87%) has the highest instance of **kitchen waste** sorting, followed by Germany (86%), Austria (83%) and Belgium (83%). In contrast, less than half of respondents sort this type of waste in Cyprus (30%), Romania (35%), Bulgaria (47%) and Latvia (49%).

A majority of people in 20 countries say they sort their **garden waste**, with the highest proportions in the Netherlands (79%), followed by Germany, Ireland and the UK (all 75%). Conversely, sorting garden waste is least common in Romania (24%) and Malta (25%).

Q6 Do you sort the following types of waste, at least occasionally?

		Paper / Cardboard / Beverage cartons	Plastic bottles or other plastic materials	Glass	Household hazardous waste (paint, chemicals, batteries, etc.)	Metal cans	Electrical and electronic waste	Kitchen waste	Garden waste
	EU28	90%	90%	88%	79%	78%	76%	74%	57%
	BE	97%	97%	97%	90%	94%	88%	83%	74%
	BG	64%	66%	58%	51%	50%	41%	47%	34%
	CZ	92%	96%	92%	84%	56%	85%	66%	62%
	DK	79%	76%	91%	91%	74%	92%	52%	70%
	DE	98%	96%	98%	94%	85%	95%	86%	75%
	EE	85%	88%	75%	75%	74%	63%	69%	53%
	IE	95%	94%	91%	78%	88%	83%	80%	75%
	EL	83%	80%	74%	68%	71%	67%	55%	33%
	ES	90%	90%	90%	87%	81%	77%	81%	28%
	FR	92%	93%	93%	90%	82%	79%	69%	60%
	HR	76%	89%	64%	54%	58%	50%	51%	50%
	IT	94%	95%	93%	69%	87%	69%	81%	45%
	CY	73%	80%	60%	39%	60%	37%	30%	27%
	LV	67%	63%	62%	70%	38%	59%	49%	52%
	LT	73%	75%	74%	52%	50%	56%	50%	50%
	LU	95%	97%	93%	89%	91%	87%	74%	72%
	HU	78%	83%	75%	71%	64%	58%	58%	57%
	MT	88%	92%	79%	56%	86%	46%	52%	25%
	AT	99%	94%	96%	93%	90%	90%	83%	74%
	NL	94%	78%	93%	92%	28%	89%	70%	79%
	PL	86%	91%	87%	78%	82%	78%	70%	56%
	PT	91%	90%	91%	74%	82%	78%	81%	41%
	RO	50%	60%	39%	28%	35%	33%	35%	24%
	SI	88%	91%	88%	79%	83%	72%	87%	72%
	SK	92%	93%	88%	68%	61%	73%	66%	63%
	FI	92%	81%	89%	94%	86%	89%	77%	62%
	SE	94%	95%	97%	97%	90%	96%	76%	65%
	UK	94%	93%	87%	74%	89%	72%	78%	75%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country



Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Total number of respondents

A few differences appear in terms of the socio-demographic profiles: older respondents are slightly more likely to sort their household waste than younger respondents, while, unsurprisingly, rural respondents are much more likely to sort **garden waste** than urban respondents (71% vs. 44%). This is also true for **hazardous waste** (83% of rural respondents vs. 74% of urban respondents).

Q6 Do you sort the following types of waste, at least occasionally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Board / Beverage cartons	Plastic bottles or other plastic materials	Metal cans	Glass	Kitchen waste	Garden waste	Household hazardous waste (paint, chemicals, batteries, etc.)	Electrical and electronic waste	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	I don't sort any waste (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	90%	90%	78%	88%	74%	57%	79%	76%	1%	3%	0%
 Age											
15-24	85%	87%	72%	83%	69%	50%	74%	69%	0%	3%	0%
25-39	89%	90%	77%	87%	72%	53%	80%	76%	1%	3%	0%
40-54	91%	91%	80%	89%	75%	62%	82%	80%	1%	2%	0%
55 +	91%	91%	80%	89%	76%	60%	79%	76%	0%	3%	0%
 Subjective urbanisation											
Rural village	90%	91%	81%	89%	78%	71%	83%	81%	1%	2%	0%
Small/ Mid-size town	91%	91%	78%	89%	75%	56%	80%	76%	0%	2%	0%
Large town	88%	87%	75%	85%	66%	44%	74%	71%	1%	4%	0%
EU uses resources more efficiently											
Important	90%	90%	79%	88%	74%	58%	80%	77%	0%	2%	0%
Not important	75%	78%	62%	73%	61%	47%	64%	62%	2%	9%	1%
You make efforts to reduce waste											
Agree	91%	91%	80%	89%	76%	59%	81%	78%	0%	2%	0%
Disagree	71%	72%	53%	72%	48%	36%	61%	56%	1%	9%	0%

Base: Total number of respondents

2.2.2. Initiatives that would convince Europeans to separate more waste

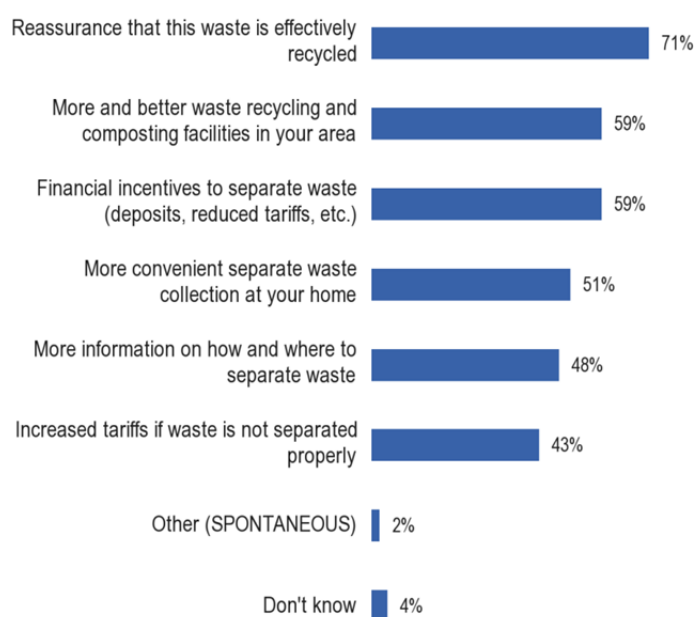
- Reassurance that waste is effectively recycled is seen as the best way to convince people to make more of an effort to separate it -

After establishing which kinds of waste they already sort, all respondents, except those who said they do not sort any waste at all, were asked which kinds of initiatives would convince them to separate more of their waste. They were given a list of six potential initiatives, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

Seven out of ten respondents (71%) say that reassurance that their waste is effectively recycled would persuade them to separate more of their waste. A majority of people also say that more and better waste recycling and composting facilities in their area (59%), financial incentives (59%), and more convenient separate waste collection at their home (51%) would convince them to do more.

Fewer than half of the respondents say that more information on how and where to separate waste (48%), as well as increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly (43%) would convince them to separate more of their waste.

Q7a. What would convince you to separate more of your waste?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 97% from the total number of respondents

(Those who sort waste)

On a country level, these results show a clear divide between those where relatively high proportions of people say that all the initiatives would convince them to separate more waste and those where relatively few respondents say this. For example, in Portugal at least 60% of respondents say they would be convinced by all six initiatives, while in Estonia no more than 40% would be convinced by any of them.

Reassurance that **waste is recycled effectively** is seen as the most convincing tool in 14 Member States. In Spain, 84% of respondents say that they would be convinced by this, as do 83% in Portugal and 80% in the UK. However, in five countries, less than half of the respondents say this would persuade them to separate more waste: Hungary (39%), Estonia (40%), Slovenia (44%), Lithuania (47%) and Croatia (48%).

More and better waste recycling and composting facilities are regarded as the best way to convince people to separate more of their waste in 11 Member States. At least three-quarters of respondents say they would be persuaded by this in Bulgaria (81%), Portugal (77%) and Greece (76%). However, fewer than four out of ten respondents would find better recycling facilities persuasive in Estonia (34%), Lithuania (36%) and Slovenia (39%).






























Financial incentives are seen as the best way to convince people to separate more waste in Poland (70%) and Denmark (62%); this proportion is also at its highest in Spain (70%), while it is lowest in Estonia (35%) and Malta (38%).

A majority of people in 16 countries say that they would be convinced by **more convenient waste separate collection at home**, with the highest numbers of respondents expressing this view in Portugal (69%) and Latvia (67%). This proportion is lowest in Slovenia (26%) and Estonia (32%).

In nine Member States, over half of the respondents think that **more information on how and where to separate waste** would persuade them to do more. Portugal (66%) and Bulgaria (64%) are the countries with the highest proportions. On the other hand, only a quarter of respondents in Estonia and Slovenia (both 27%) think that more information would make any difference to their own habits.

A majority of people in just four EU countries believe that **increased tariffs on unsorted waste** would convince them to separate more of it: Portugal (60%), Belgium (53%), Germany (53%) and Austria (51%). This option is least popular in Estonia (15%), Hungary (22%) and Malta (23%).

Q7a What would convince you to separate more of your waste?

		Reassurance that this waste is effectively recycled	More and better waste recycling and composting facilities in your area	Financial incentives to separate waste (deposits, reduced tariffs, etc.)	More convenient separate waste collection at your home	More information on how and where to separate waste	Increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly
	EU28	71%	59%	59%	51%	48%	43%
	BE	76%	62%	66%	65%	52%	53%
	BG	72%	81%	60%	65%	64%	46%
	CZ	74%	65%	68%	46%	47%	46%
	DK	60%	54%	62%	62%	45%	40%
	DE	77%	48%	54%	36%	37%	53%
	EE	40%	34%	35%	32%	27%	15%
	IE	50%	56%	48%	48%	42%	33%
	EL	71%	76%	58%	54%	61%	37%
	ES	84%	74%	70%	61%	60%	36%
	FR	69%	64%	61%	55%	49%	39%
	HR	48%	61%	48%	38%	47%	31%
	IT	69%	46%	56%	44%	43%	38%
	CY	60%	66%	52%	58%	61%	36%
	LV	66%	68%	62%	67%	55%	41%
	LT	47%	36%	47%	62%	37%	27%
	LU	58%	47%	47%	49%	39%	49%
	HU	39%	46%	42%	45%	36%	22%
	MT	54%	56%	38%	47%	49%	23%
	AT	70%	43%	55%	35%	38%	51%
	NL	67%	61%	57%	60%	39%	41%
	PL	68%	57%	70%	53%	49%	41%
	PT	83%	77%	69%	69%	66%	60%
	RO	58%	62%	40%	41%	48%	36%
	SI	44%	39%	39%	26%	27%	24%
	SK	67%	62%	60%	51%	51%	42%
	FI	64%	71%	63%	54%	49%	47%
	SE	50%	53%	43%	44%	34%	35%
	UK	80%	69%	62%	66%	59%	49%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item


Base: 97% from the total number of respondents

(Those who sort waste)

According to the socio-demographic data, young respondents are more likely to say that they would be convinced by all six initiatives. For example, 69% of 15-24 year-olds say they would be convinced to separate more of their waste if there were **more and better waste and recycling facilities in their area**, compared with 51% of people aged 55 and over.

Respondents who think that it is important that the EU uses resources more efficiently or who agree that their country generates too much waste are also more likely to say that all six initiatives would persuade them to separate more of their waste.

Q7a What would convince you to separate more of your waste? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	More convenient separate waste collection at your home	More and better waste recycling and composting facilities in your area	More information on how and where to separate waste	Increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly	Reassurance that this waste is effectively recycled	Financial incentives to separate waste (deposits, reduced tariffs, etc.)	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	51%	59%	48%	43%	71%	59%	2%	4%
 Age								
15-24	59%	69%	58%	50%	76%	62%	1%	1%
25-39	58%	65%	51%	44%	74%	65%	2%	2%
40-54	52%	60%	46%	44%	71%	61%	2%	3%
55 +	43%	51%	43%	39%	68%	53%	3%	7%
EU uses resources more efficiently								
Important	52%	60%	48%	43%	72%	59%	2%	4%
Not important	44%	53%	38%	33%	60%	54%	3%	6%
Our country generates waste								
Agree	52%	60%	49%	44%	73%	60%	2%	3%
Disagree	48%	55%	42%	37%	64%	56%	3%	4%

Base: 97% from the total number of respondents

(Those who sort waste)

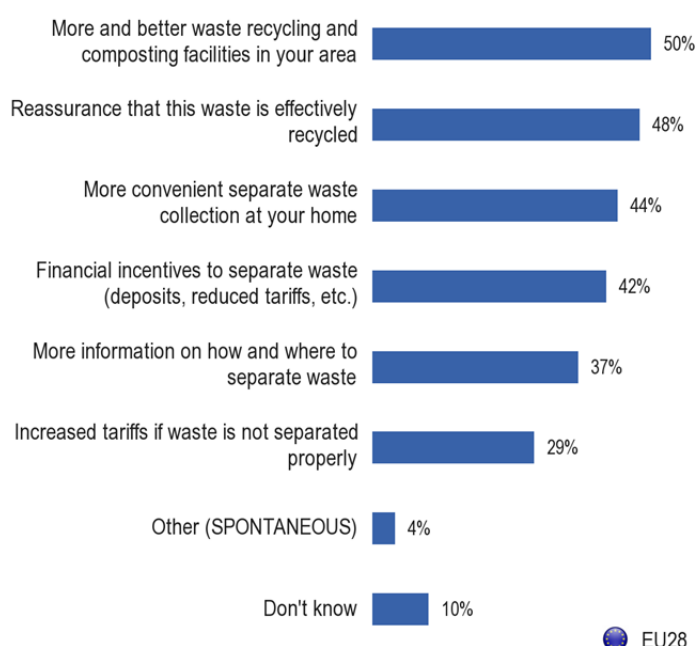
- For those who do not make an effort to separate waste, more and better waste recycling and composting facilities in their area is regarded as the most persuasive tool -

The respondents who previously said that they do not sort any waste were then asked which kinds of initiatives would convince them to start separating at least some of their waste. One should keep in mind that this basis is actually very limited, except in Bulgaria and Romania.

Around half of these respondents say that **more and better waste recycling and composting facilities in their area** (50%) and **reassurance that their waste is effectively recycled** (48%) would persuade them to separate more of their waste. Four out of ten say that they would be convinced by **more convenient separate waste collection at their home** (44%) and **financial incentives** (42%).

Less than four out of ten say that **more information on how and where to separate waste** (37%) would be persuasive, and just 29% think that **increased tariffs** if waste is not separated properly would encourage them to start separating at least some of their waste.

Q7b. What would convince you to separate at least some of your waste?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 3% from the total number of respondents

(Those who do not sort waste)

Due to the small proportion of respondents who do not separate any of their waste (only 3% of respondents at EU level), national results are based on a very limited sample size. Thus, country results are not analysed in this report.

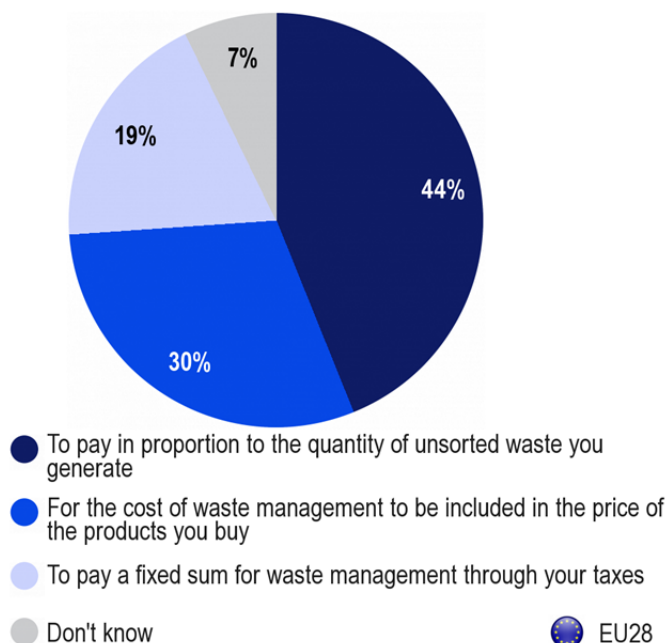
2.2.3. Preferred methods of paying for household waste management

- Paying in proportion to the amount of unsorted waste you generate is the system of payment which most respondents prefer -

Finally in this section of the report, all respondents were asked to state their preferred way of financing household waste management.

Four out of ten respondents (44%) say that they would prefer to pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste they generate, while three out of ten (30%) would prefer the cost of waste management to be included in the price of products they buy. Only a fifth of people (19%) favour paying a fixed sum for waste management through their taxes.

Q8. Managing household waste has a cost. I am going to read out three possible ways of financing this management (there are others as well): through a flat rate, a contribution relative to your waste production, or more producer responsibility. Please indicate which you would prefer?
































Base: Total number of respondents

Paying in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste which you generate is the preferred approach in all but four Member States, and is supported by the highest percentages of people in Italy (58%), Belgium (54%) and Finland (54%). Support for this approach is lowest in Malta (23%).

In the four other countries, **including the cost of waste management in the price of products** is the most popular approach: Romania (36%), Bulgaria (35%), the UK (35%) and Malta (31%).

Denmark (34%) and Lithuania (31%) have the highest proportion of respondents who would like to **pay a fixed sum for waste management through their taxes**.

Q8 Managing household waste has a cost. I am going to read out three possible ways of financing this management (there are others as well): through a flat rate, a contribution relative to your waste production, or more producer responsibility. Please indicate which you would prefer?

		To pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste you generate	For the cost of waste management to be included in the price of the products you buy	To pay a fixed sum for waste management through your taxes	Don't know
	EU28	44%	30%	19%	7%
	BE	54%	27%	15%	4%
	BG	31%	35%	25%	9%
	CZ	40%	35%	18%	7%
	DK	37%	25%	34%	4%
	DE	50%	31%	13%	6%
	EE	41%	24%	15%	20%
	IE	52%	29%	14%	5%
	EL	33%	32%	19%	16%
	ES	39%	31%	20%	10%
	FR	50%	27%	16%	7%
	HR	44%	34%	15%	7%
	IT	58%	21%	17%	4%
	CY	47%	21%	20%	12%
	LV	45%	26%	24%	5%
	LT	34%	22%	31%	13%
	LU	50%	28%	17%	5%
	HU	37%	32%	23%	8%
	MT	23%	31%	13%	33%
	AT	50%	30%	15%	5%
	NL	46%	34%	17%	3%
	PL	41%	25%	28%	6%
	PT	42%	28%	16%	14%
	RO	31%	36%	26%	7%
	SI	43%	35%	14%	8%
	SK	38%	34%	22%	6%
	FI	54%	30%	11%	5%
	SE	41%	33%	19%	7%
	UK	33%	35%	22%	10%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country


Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Total number of respondents

The socio-demographic variations are quite negligible on this issue. However, it appears that 15-24 year-olds are somewhat more willing to **pay a fixed sum for waste management through their taxes** than 40-54 year-olds (23% vs. 16%). Conversely, people in the 40-54 age bracket would rather **pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste they generate** (48% vs. 41% for 15-24 year-olds).

Q8 Managing household waste has a cost. I am going to read out three possible ways of financing this management (there are others as well): through a flat rate, a contribution relative to your waste production, or more producer responsibility. Please indicate which you would prefer?

	To pay a fixed sum for waste management through your taxes	To pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste you generate	For the cost of waste management to be included in the price of the products you buy	Don't know
EU28	19%	44%	30%	7%
 Age				
15-24	23%	41%	32%	4%
25-39	20%	46%	29%	5%
40-54	16%	48%	30%	6%
55 +	18%	41%	29%	12%

Base: Total number of respondents

III. PLASTIC WASTE AND LITTER

The third chapter of the report focuses specifically on one common type of household waste – plastic – as well as littering in general. It first looks at the respondents' attitudes towards plastic waste and litter, before evaluating the extent of the litter problem in the respondents' own area. Respondents then considered potential ways to reduce littering and were asked whether they would support EU-level targets to reduce marine litter.

3.1. Perceptions about plastic waste

- There is a very high level of agreement with the proposed initiatives for tackling plastic waste -

With plastic waste being one of the key challenges to recycling and littering, respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with seven statements relating to the problem.

There is a very high level of agreement (92% or more) with the first five statements. 96% of respondents agree that **more initiatives are needed by industry to limit plastic waste and increase recycling**, with 74% totally agreeing and 22% tending to agree. Just 3% of people disagree with this.

A very high proportion of people (94%) agree that **better information should be provided about which plastics are recyclable** (76% totally agree, 18% tend to agree), with just 5% saying that they disagree.

Nine out of ten respondents (93%) agree that **the production of non-recyclable plastics should be stopped and recyclable materials used as an alternative** (71% totally agree, 22% tend to agree), while just 6% say they disagree.

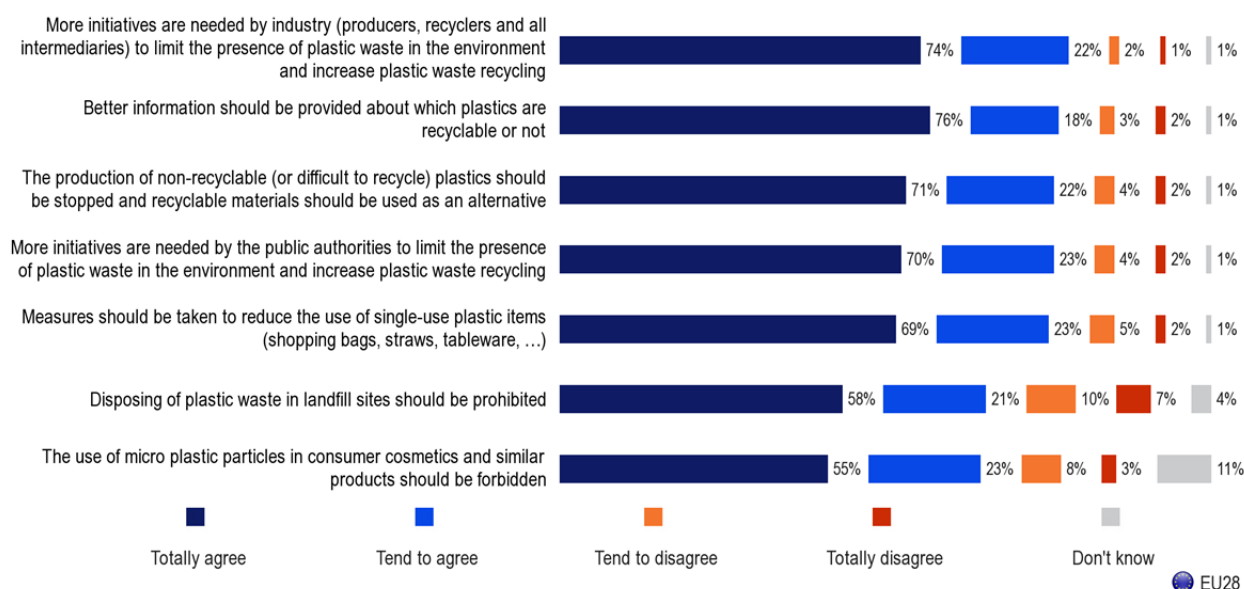
The same proportion of people (93%) agree that **more initiatives are needed by the public authorities to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase recycling** (70% totally agree, 23% tend to agree). Again, 6% of respondents disagree.

Agreement is also very high (92%) on the question of whether **measures should be taken to reduce the use of single-use plastic items, such as shopping bags** (69% totally agree, 23% tend to agree). 7% of respondents disagree with this.

The level of agreement is somewhat lower when it comes to the remaining two statements, although a large majority of people still agree with them. Nearly eight out of ten respondents (79%) agree that the **disposing of plastic waste into landfill sites should be prohibited** (58% totally agree, 21% tend to agree), while 17% of people disagree (10% tend to disagree, 7% totally disagree).

Three-quarters of people (78%) agree that **the use of micro plastic particles in consumer cosmetics and similar products should be forbidden** (55% totally agree, 23% tend to agree). A tenth of respondents (11%) disagree, with 8% tending to disagree and 3% totally disagreeing. A further 11 % say they do not know, perhaps due to the technicality of the issue.

Q16. Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?



Base: Total number of respondents

In all Member States, at least nine out of ten people agree that **more initiatives are needed by industry to limit plastic waste and increase recycling**. The same applies to the question of whether **better information should be provided about which plastics are recyclable**, with the exception of Estonia, where only 87% of people agree.

At least nine out of ten respondents also agree that **the production of non-recyclable plastics should be stopped and recyclable materials used as an alternative** in all but three Member States: Estonia (84%), Latvia (84%) and Poland (88%).

On the issue of whether **more initiatives are needed by the public authorities to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase recycling**, the level of agreement dips below 90% in only four EU countries: Denmark (86%), Austria (88%), Germany (88%), and the Netherlands (89%).






























In 19 countries, agreement that **measures should be taken to reduce the use of single-use plastic items, such as shopping bags**, is over 90%. Here, the level of agreement ranges from 94% in Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia, to 81% in Estonia and 82% in Denmark.

However, there is much more variation when it comes to the issue of whether **the disposing of plastic waste into landfill sites should be prohibited**. In 14 Member States, at least 80% of respondents agree, the level of agreement being highest in Spain (90%), Bulgaria (89%) and Cyprus (89%). At the other end of the scale, Denmark (43%) stands out as having by far the lowest level of agreement with this initiative; Finland and Sweden (both 69%) have the next lowest.

At least four-fifths of respondents in ten EU countries agree that **the use of micro plastic particles in consumer cosmetics and similar products should be forbidden**, with support for this idea highest in Croatia and France (both 85%). At the other end of the scale, only 53% of people in Estonia and 65% in the Czech Republic agree with this.

Q16 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering.
Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

- % of 'totally agree' and 'tend to agree' answers -

	More initiatives are needed by industry (producers, recyclers and all intermediaries) to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling	Better information should be provided about which plastics are recyclable or not	The production of non-recyclable (or difficult to recycle) plastics should be stopped and recyclable materials should be used as an alternative	More initiatives are needed by the public authorities to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling	Measures should be taken to reduce the use of single-use plastic items (shopping bags, straws, tableware, ...)	Disposing of plastic waste in landfill sites should be prohibited	The use of micro plastic particles in consumer cosmetics and similar products should be forbidden
 EU28	96%	94%	93%	93%	92%	79%	78%
 BE	96%	93%	96%	95%	92%	74%	80%
 BG	96%	96%	93%	95%	89%	89%	81%
 CZ	93%	93%	91%	92%	84%	82%	65%
 DK	91%	93%	90%	86%	82%	43%	76%
 DE	94%	93%	93%	88%	93%	78%	82%
 EE	94%	87%	84%	92%	81%	68%	53%
 IE	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	87%	74%
 EL	97%	97%	93%	96%	94%	87%	83%
 ES	97%	98%	96%	96%	91%	90%	79%
 FR	97%	93%	95%	95%	93%	70%	85%
 HR	97%	96%	96%	98%	92%	87%	85%
 IT	97%	96%	94%	96%	91%	77%	84%
 CY	94%	98%	92%	96%	93%	89%	74%
 LV	94%	94%	84%	93%	84%	79%	67%
 LT	95%	94%	90%	94%	86%	85%	78%
 LU	97%	91%	95%	95%	93%	84%	84%
 HU	95%	94%	93%	96%	90%	80%	78%
 MT	94%	94%	91%	94%	90%	88%	79%
 AT	92%	93%	93%	88%	93%	73%	80%
 NL	95%	91%	93%	89%	94%	82%	79%
 PL	92%	95%	88%	90%	88%	79%	75%
 PT	96%	97%	95%	96%	94%	86%	79%
 RO	93%	95%	90%	95%	87%	71%	76%
 SI	94%	94%	96%	94%	94%	72%	76%
 SK	94%	95%	94%	94%	90%	79%	72%
 FI	95%	95%	90%	91%	89%	69%	71%
 SE	97%	94%	95%	93%	93%	69%	80%
 UK	96%	93%	94%	94%	92%	83%	67%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per statement

Lowest percentage per statement

Base: Total number of respondents

In terms of socio-demographic profiles, there is very little difference overall between men and women on this issue.

In all seven cases, older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to totally agree with the proposed initiative, although the level of overall agreement is similar across the different age groups.

Unsurprisingly, people who think it is important for the EU to use resources more efficiently, or who think their country generates too much waste, are more likely to support all seven of the initiatives, as are respondents who say they make efforts to reduce waste.

Q16 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste? -% 'Total agree'

	Better information should be provided about which plastics are recyclable or not	The production of non-recyclable (or difficult to recycle) plastics should be stopped and recyclable materials should be used as an alternative	Measures should be taken to reduce the use of single-use plastic items (shopping bags, straws, tableware, ...)	The use of micro plastic particles in consumer cosmetics and similar products should be forbidden	Disposing of plastic waste in landfill sites should be prohibited	More initiatives are needed by the public authorities to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling	More initiatives are needed by industry (producers, recyclers and all intermediaries) to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling
EU28	94%	93%	92%	78%	79%	93%	96%
Sex							
Male	93%	92%	90%	74%	79%	92%	95%
Female	95%	94%	93%	82%	78%	94%	95%
Age							
15-24	94%	92%	91%	78%	73%	93%	95%
25-39	95%	92%	91%	79%	78%	95%	97%
40-54	94%	95%	91%	80%	80%	92%	96%
55 +	94%	93%	91%	78%	81%	93%	93%
EU uses resources more efficiently							
Important	95%	94%	92%	79%	79%	94%	96%
Not important	86%	84%	81%	69%	73%	88%	85%
Our country generates waste							
Agree	95%	94%	92%	80%	80%	95%	96%
Disagree	88%	87%	82%	70%	71%	84%	89%

Base: Total number of respondents

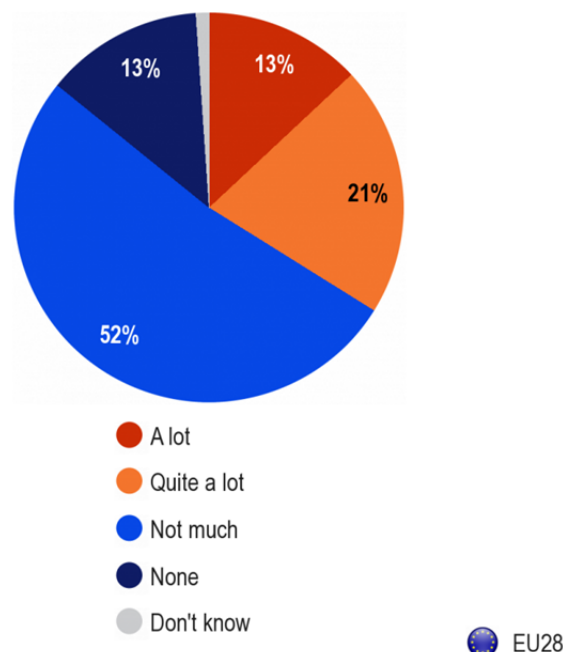
3.2. Presence of litter in respondents' area

- In most countries, a majority of people say there is little or no litter where they live, although this is not the case in several Member States -

Next, respondents were asked to give their assessment of the amount of litter in the area whether they live.

A majority of people (52%) say that there is not much rubbish where they live, while 13% say there is none at all. On the other hand, about a third of respondents (34%) say that litter is an issue where they live: 13% say that there is a lot of rubbish, while 21% say there is quite a lot.

Q17. How much litter is there in the area where you live? (litter on the street, in natural surroundings, etc.)



Base: Total number of respondents

Overall, at least four out of ten people in six Member States say that there is **a lot or quite a lot of rubbish where they live**: Greece (63%), Slovakia (50%), Italy (49%), Bulgaria (46%), Poland (46%) and Romania (44%). At the other end of the scale, less than a fifth of people say that there is a lot or quite a lot of rubbish where they live in the four following Member States: Austria (16%), Estonia (18%), Sweden (18%) and Finland (19%).

In four Member States, more than 20% of people say that there is **a lot of rubbish** where they live: Greece (23%), Bulgaria (21%), Italy (21%) and Poland (20%). In 16 EU countries, at least a tenth of respondents give this answer.





























In 13 Member States, at least a fifth of respondents say that there is **quite a lot of rubbish** where they live. 40% of people say this in Greece, 32% in Slovakia and 30% in Romania.

In four Member States, at least 80% of people overall say that there is **not much rubbish or no rubbish at all** where they live: Austria (84%), Estonia (82%), Sweden (82%) and Finland (81%). Conversely, in two countries less than 50% of people say that there is no rubbish or not much rubbish in their area: Greece (36%) and Slovakia (49%).

In 15 Member States, over 50% of respondents say that there is **not much rubbish** where they live. The highest proportions of respondents who say this are in Finland (68%) and Ireland (65%), while the lowest proportions are in Greece (30%) and Cyprus (36%).

At least a fifth of respondents in nine Member States say that there is **no rubbish at all** where they live. Malta (32%) has the most people who say this, followed by Cyprus (28%), Estonia (25%) and Slovenia (23%), whereas only 6% of respondents in both Greece and Poland say there is no rubbish where they live.

Q17 How much litter is there in the area where you live?
(litter on the street, in natural surroundings, etc.)

		A lot	Quite a lot	Not much	None	Don't know
	EU28	13%	21%	52%	13%	1%
	BE	16%	23%	45%	14%	2%
	BG	21%	25%	40%	13%	1%
	CZ	11%	22%	53%	14%	0%
	DK	5%	18%	61%	15%	1%
	DE	6%	15%	62%	16%	1%
	EE	5%	13%	57%	25%	0%
	IE	10%	14%	65%	11%	0%
	EL	23%	40%	30%	6%	1%
	ES	9%	22%	47%	21%	1%
	FR	16%	18%	55%	10%	1%
	HR	12%	23%	51%	13%	1%
	IT	21%	28%	39%	11%	1%
	CY	12%	24%	36%	28%	0%
	LV	5%	16%	58%	21%	0%
	LT	6%	16%	58%	19%	1%
	HU	15%	14%	48%	22%	1%
	MT	17%	18%	46%	18%	1%
	AT	12%	10%	44%	32%	2%
	NL	4%	12%	62%	22%	0%
	PL	5%	23%	60%	12%	0%
	PT	20%	26%	47%	6%	1%
	RO	15%	23%	47%	13%	2%
	SI	14%	30%	39%	16%	1%
	SK	7%	15%	55%	23%	0%
	FI	18%	32%	39%	10%	1%
	SE	3%	16%	68%	13%	0%
	UK	4%	14%	60%	22%	0%
	UK	9%	18%	61%	11%	1%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

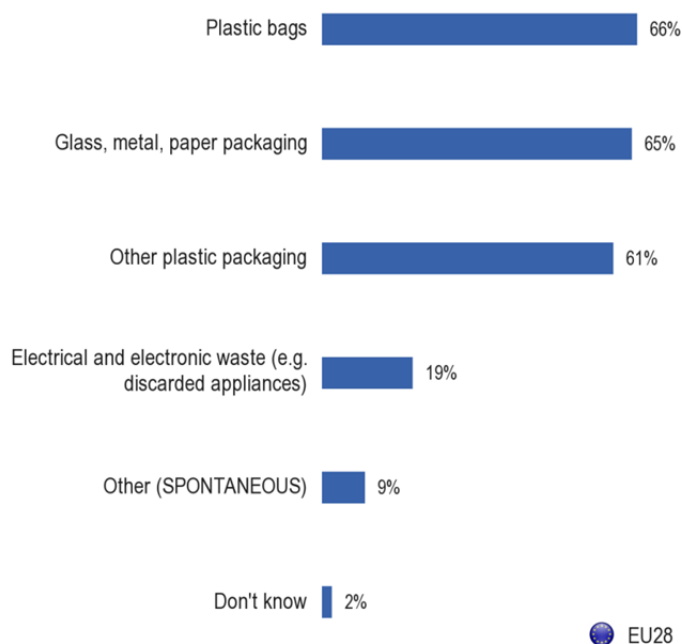
Highest percentage per item **Lowest percentage per item**

Base: Total number of respondents)

Respondents who mentioned that there was at least some litter in their area were then asked to say what kind of litter they are used to seeing. They were given a list of four potential types of litter, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

Six out of ten respondents say that the litter they see contains plastic bags (66%), glass, metal or paper packaging (65%), and other plastic packaging (61%). A fifth of respondents (19%) say that there is electrical and electronic waste, while a tenth (9%) spontaneously mention there are also other kinds of waste.

Q18. What kind of litter is it?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 86% from the total number of respondents

(Those who consider there is litter in the area where they live)

In nine EU countries, at least 70% of respondents say that the litter they encounter includes **plastic bags**. In Greece, 77% of people say this, as do 76% in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic, whereas less than half of respondents say this in Malta (31%), Sweden (39%), Ireland (43%), the Netherlands (45%) and Finland (46%).






























Glass, metal and paper packaging constitutes part of the litter according to at least 70% of respondents in seven Member States. Austria, Denmark and the UK (all 73%) have the most people who say this, while Slovenia (45%), Greece (51%) and Malta (51%) have the fewest.

In four EU countries, at least seven out of ten people say that there is **other plastic packaging** besides bags in the litter in their area: Romania (72%), Bulgaria (71%), Latvia (70%) and Slovakia (70%). Over half of respondents report this type of litter in all Member States, except Malta (36%), Cyprus (44%), Croatia (49%) and Ireland (49%).

In most countries relatively few people say that they see **electrical or electronic waste** where they live. However, at least a fifth of respondents report seeing this kind of rubbish in seven countries: Italy (36%), Croatia (25%), Greece (24%), Portugal (24%), Bulgaria (22%), Cyprus (22%), and France (20%).

Malta stands out as having 35% of respondents who spontaneously say that they tend to see other kinds of litter where they live.

Q18 What kind of litter is it?

		Plastic bags	Glass, metal, paper packaging	Other plastic packaging	Electrical and electronic waste (e.g. discarded appliances)	Other (SPONTA- NEOUS)	Don't know
	EU28	66%	65%	61%	19%	9%	2%
	BE	72%	72%	65%	17%	5%	1%
	BG	76%	62%	71%	22%	14%	2%
	CZ	76%	59%	67%	16%	6%	2%
	DK	56%	73%	54%	4%	8%	1%
	DE	66%	67%	61%	15%	8%	1%
	EE	63%	58%	60%	10%	13%	2%
	IE	43%	62%	49%	10%	11%	1%
	EL	77%	51%	62%	24%	7%	1%
	ES	69%	63%	52%	19%	17%	2%
	FR	70%	60%	64%	20%	7%	2%
	HR	64%	53%	49%	25%	13%	1%
	IT	72%	55%	52%	36%	11%	1%
	CY	64%	54%	44%	22%	16%	0%
	LV	73%	69%	70%	15%	6%	0%
	LT	68%	57%	69%	13%	8%	1%
	LU	58%	67%	64%	11%	4%	2%
	HU	61%	70%	56%	19%	11%	1%
	MT	31%	51%	36%	13%	35%	1%
	AT	65%	73%	62%	11%	8%	1%
	NL	45%	70%	65%	6%	9%	1%
	PL	65%	71%	65%	19%	4%	2%
	PT	74%	68%	66%	24%	16%	1%
	RO	71%	69%	72%	14%	10%	0%
	SI	57%	45%	61%	13%	11%	0%
	SK	68%	65%	70%	19%	9%	1%
	FI	46%	66%	53%	6%	10%	2%
	SE	39%	69%	54%	6%	13%	2%
	UK	62%	73%	68%	13%	9%	2%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: 86% from the total number of respondents

(Those who consider there is litter in the area where they live)

3.3. Evaluation of actions to reduce littering

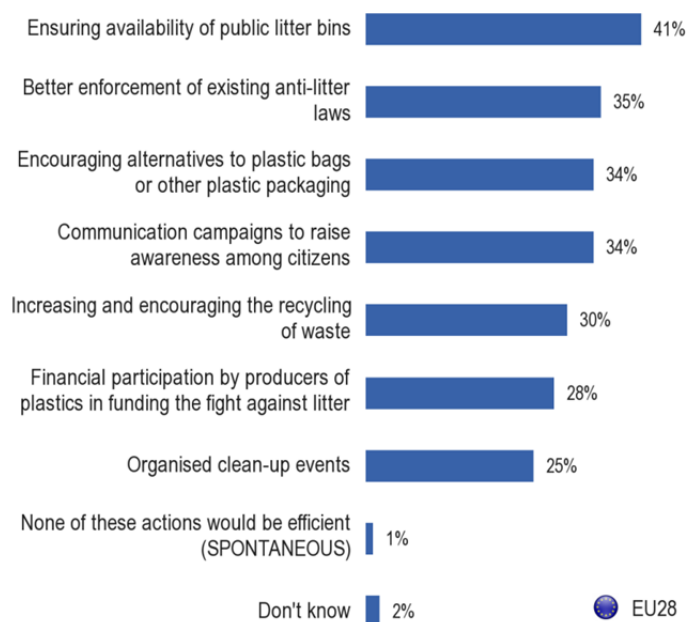
- Ensuring the availability of public litter bins is regarded as the most efficient way to reduce littering -

After assessing the extent of the littering problem, respondents were asked to evaluate possible ways of reducing the amount of litter. They were given a list of seven potential approaches, and were allowed to name a maximum of three which they consider to be the most efficient at reducing littering.

Four out of ten people (41%) think that ensuring the availability of public litter bins is the most efficient way to reduce litter. A third of respondents think that better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws (35%), encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging (34%) and communication campaigns to raise awareness among citizens (34%) are efficient ways of reducing littering.

Around three out of ten people think that increasing and encouraging the recycling of waste (30%) and financial participation by the producers of plastics in funding the fight against litter (28%) are the most efficient ways to address the problem. A quarter of respondents (25%) think that organised clean-up events would be the most efficient approach, while just 1% of people say spontaneously that none of these approaches would reduce littering.

Q19. In your opinion, which of the following actions would be the most efficient in reducing littering?



(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Base: Total number of respondents

Ensuring the availability of public litter bins is considered the most efficient way to reduce littering in 17 Member States. In seven countries, at least half of the respondents say that this would be the best approach, with Estonia (62%) and Sweden (61%) having the highest proportion of respondents who give this answer. Conversely, in Slovenia and Spain only 28% of respondents think that ensuring the availability of public litter bins would prove effective.

In three countries, **better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws** is thought to be the most efficient way to reduce littering: Malta (65%), Romania (48%) and Luxembourg (43%). At least four out of 10 people say that this would be the best approach in eight Member States. In contrast, just 15% of people in Estonia and 17% in Latvia think that better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws would be effective.

Encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging is seen as the best way to reduce littering in two countries: Austria (55%) and Germany (52%). At least three out of ten people support this approach in 16 Member States. However, only 16% of respondents in Romania and 18% in Hungary do so.






























In four Member States, **communication campaigns** are thought to be the best way to reduce littering: Spain (49%), Greece (46%), Cyprus (43%) and Italy (43%). At least three out of ten people think that this would be effective in 20 Member States. However, only 21% in both Bulgaria and Lithuania think it would work.

Relatively high proportions of people in the Czech Republic (42%), Portugal (42%) and Finland (40%) believe that **increasing and encouraging the recycling of waste** would be an efficient way to reduce littering, as do at least 30% of respondents in 17 EU countries. In contrast, only 18% of people in Luxembourg and 22% in France and Malta think this approach would work.

Germany (39%) and the Czech Republic (36%) have the highest proportions of people who say that **financial participation by producers of plastics** would be effective in reducing litter, and at least three out of ten people agree with this in seven EU countries. This proportion is lowest in Estonia (12%) and Malta (15%).

Organised clean-up events are considered an effective way of reducing litter by 42% of people in Slovakia, followed by 39% in Slovenia and 37% in Croatia. Indeed, in these three countries organised clean-up events are seen as the best way to reduce littering. In 12 countries, at least three out of ten people think that this approach would be effective, while the countries with fewest respondents agreeing are Finland (19%), Italy (21%) and Denmark (21%).

Q19 In your opinion, which of the following actions would be the most efficient in reducing littering?

		Ensuring availability of public litter bins	Better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws	Encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging	Communication campaigns to raise awareness among citizens	Increasing and encouraging the recycling of waste	Financial participation by producers of plastics in funding the fight against litter	Organised clean-up events
	EU28	41%	35%	34%	34%	30%	28%	25%
	BE	51%	39%	34%	33%	28%	28%	32%
	BG	42%	41%	30%	21%	35%	26%	28%
	CZ	47%	42%	42%	23%	42%	36%	30%
	DK	49%	28%	32%	45%	36%	26%	21%
	DE	35%	32%	52%	25%	23%	39%	22%
	EE	62%	15%	30%	36%	30%	12%	31%
	IE	44%	42%	27%	23%	24%	21%	27%
	EL	43%	28%	36%	46%	34%	23%	25%
	ES	28%	24%	38%	49%	36%	29%	26%
	FR	46%	35%	32%	37%	22%	32%	30%
	HR	37%	34%	23%	36%	36%	30%	37%
	IT	33%	37%	23%	43%	35%	22%	21%
	CY	35%	37%	25%	43%	34%	22%	30%
	LV	57%	17%	25%	23%	35%	24%	31%
	LT	43%	20%	27%	21%	33%	21%	29%
	LU	40%	43%	29%	37%	18%	31%	32%
	HU	50%	28%	18%	32%	33%	24%	33%
	MT	36%	65%	21%	36%	22%	15%	23%
	AT	34%	33%	55%	30%	29%	35%	31%
	NL	52%	41%	44%	36%	30%	25%	27%
	PL	41%	35%	30%	30%	31%	30%	24%
	PT	45%	25%	34%	44%	42%	26%	29%
	RO	38%	48%	16%	30%	29%	23%	27%
	SI	28%	21%	28%	30%	27%	22%	39%
	SK	40%	31%	28%	27%	35%	29%	42%
	FI	52%	21%	31%	30%	40%	24%	19%
	SE	61%	25%	33%	38%	28%	24%	25%
	UK	49%	42%	33%	25%	29%	22%	23%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Total number of respondents

There is relatively little difference between men and women on this issue: men are slightly more likely than women to think that **better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws** would be effective (37% vs. 32%), while women are more likely to express a slight preference for **organised clean-up events** (27% vs. 23%).

There is also a difference between age groups, with young respondents more likely than older respondents to think that most of the potential approaches under discussion would be effective.

Q19 In your opinion, which of the following actions would be the most efficient in reducing littering? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Organised clean-up events	Better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws	Encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging	Increasing and encouraging the recycling of waste	Communication campaigns to raise awareness among citizens	Ensuring availability of public litter bins	Financial participation by producers of plastics in funding the fight against litter	None of these actions would be efficient (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	25%	35%	34%	30%	34%	41%	28%	1%	2%
Sex									
Male	23%	37%	33%	30%	33%	39%	28%	1%	2%
Female	27%	32%	36%	29%	34%	42%	28%	1%	2%
Age									
15-24	30%	35%	35%	32%	29%	44%	28%	0%	1%
25-39	27%	35%	38%	32%	34%	44%	31%	1%	1%
40-54	24%	36%	35%	30%	35%	43%	30%	1%	2%
55 +	23%	33%	32%	27%	34%	35%	26%	1%	4%

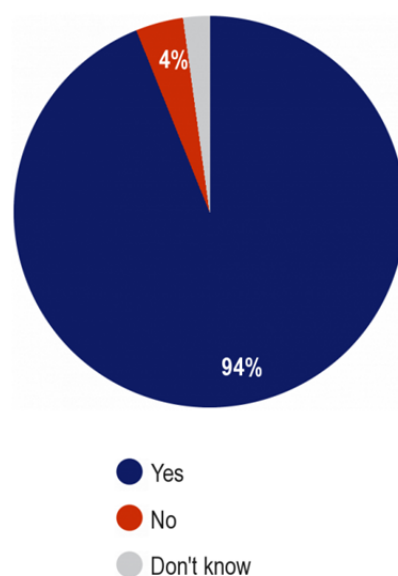
Base: Total number of respondents

3.4. Support for EU-level target to reduce marine litter

- There is very strong support for an EU target concerning marine waste -

A very large majority of respondents (94%) say they would support the development of an EU-level target to reduce the amount of litter entering the oceans. Just 4% of people say they would not support this.

Q20. The amount of litter entering the oceans is a cause for concern. Would you support the development of an EU-level target to reduce such litter?
































EU28

Base: Total number of respondents

At least nine out of ten people say they would support EU targets on marine litter in all Member States, with the exception of the Netherlands (88%), where a tenth of respondents (10%) say they would not be in favour of this kind of target. Support for an EU target is highest in Malta, Portugal, Croatia and Spain (all 98%).

Q20 The amount of litter entering the oceans is a cause for concern. Would you support the development of an EU-level target to reduce such litter?

		Yes	No	Don't know
	EU28	94%	4%	2%
	BE	93%	6%	1%
	BG	97%	2%	1%
	CZ	93%	6%	1%
	DK	91%	6%	3%
	DE	96%	3%	1%
	EE	91%	3%	6%
	IE	95%	3%	2%
	EL	97%	2%	1%
	ES	98%	1%	1%
	FR	96%	4%	0%
	HR	98%	1%	1%
	IT	94%	4%	2%
	CY	97%	2%	1%
	LV	92%	5%	3%
	LT	95%	2%	3%
	LU	97%	2%	1%
	HU	95%	4%	1%
	MT	98%	1%	1%
	AT	97%	2%	1%
	NL	88%	10%	2%
	PL	91%	6%	3%
	PT	98%	1%	1%
	RO	95%	3%	2%
	SI	96%	3%	1%
	SK	94%	4%	2%
	FI	92%	5%	3%
	SE	95%	4%	1%
	UK	90%	7%	3%

Base: Total number of respondents

There are very few socio-demographic variations on this question. However, and quite logically, people who think it is important for the EU to use resources more efficiently are more likely than those who do not think so to support an EU target to reduce marine waste (95% vs. 81%).

Q20 The amount of litter entering the oceans is a cause for concern. Would you support the development of an EU-level target to reduce such litter?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	94%	4%	2%
EU uses resources more efficiently			
Important	95%	4%	1%
Not important	81%	16%	3%

Base: Total number of respondents

IV. CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The fourth and final chapter of the report addresses the "circular economy". It involves increasing and prolonging the use of durable, repairable, reusable, remanufactured or recyclable products, rather than throwing them away. In examining this issue, respondents were first asked about the most important factors when it comes to buying a durable product, then about their perceptions of second-hand products. Finally, emerging alternatives to buying new products were examined, asking what kind of alternatives Europeans are choosing, and what reasons people might have for avoiding remanufactured, rented or shared products.

4.1. Important factors when buying durable products

- Efficiency, longevity and the possibility to have the old product taken back are seen as the most important qualities in a durable product -

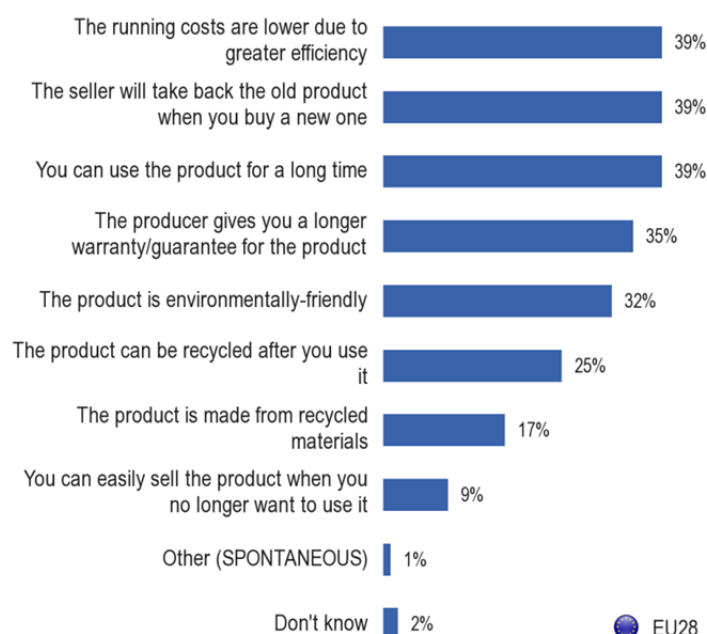
Respondents were asked which factors they consider most important when buying a durable product. They were given a list of eight potential factors, and were allowed to name three of them.

Three of these factors are considered as important by about four out of ten people (39%): low running costs due to greater efficiency; the seller taking away the old product when supplying the new one; and being able to use the product for a long time.

Around a third of people say it is important that the producer provides a longer warranty (35%), and that the product is environmentally-friendly (32%).

A quarter of respondents think it is important that the durable product is recyclable (25%). However, only 17% think it is important for the product to be made from recycled materials, while just 9% feel it is important for them to be able to sell the product when they no longer want to use it.

Q11. Which of the following aspects do you consider most important when buying a durable product, like a washing machine or a fridge?



(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Base: Total number of respondents

In ten EU countries, the most important factor when buying a durable product is considered to be whether **the running costs are lower due to greater efficiency**. In four countries, at least 50% of people say this is one of the factors they consider: the UK (55%), the Czech Republic (54%), Sweden (53%) and Ireland (50%).

Also in ten Member States, the most important factor is thought to be whether **the seller will take back the old product when you buy a new one**. The proportion of people who say this is an important consideration ranges from 47% in the Czech Republic to just 22% in Denmark.

Being able to use the product for a long time is the main factor for respondents in six EU countries. In two countries – Finland (62%) and Denmark (55%) – a majority of people say that this is important, while the lowest proportions of people emphasising this factor are in Bulgaria (27%) and Ireland (28%).

In Hungary (45%) the most important factor is thought to be whether **the producer provides a longer warranty for the product**. This is also of particular importance to respondents in Estonia (44%) and Bulgaria (42%). Conversely, only 22% of people in Denmark and 25% in Sweden share this view.






























For respondents in two Member States – Denmark (59%) and Greece (41%) – it is most important that **the product should be environmentally-friendly**. This is of least importance for people in Lithuania (17%) and Estonia (20%).

At least three out of ten people say it is important for **the product to be recyclable** in the Netherlands (35%), Luxembourg (34%), Austria (31%), France (31%) and Portugal (31%). The countries where fewest people mention this factor are Estonia (10%) and Latvia (14%).

In Spain (25%) a quarter of respondents say it is important for **the product to be made from recycled materials**, as do 23% in the Netherlands. In contrast, only 5% of respondents in Estonia and Latvia regard this as an important factor when buying a durable product.

In most Member States, relatively few people say that it is important for them to **be able to sell the product easily when they no longer want to use it**. Lithuania (15%) and Poland (14%) have the most people who think this is important.

Q11 Which of the following aspects do you consider most important when buying a durable product, like a washing machine or a fridge?

		The running costs are lower due to greater efficiency	The seller will take back the old product when you buy a new one	You can use the product for a long time	The producer gives you a longer warranty/guarantee for the product	The product is environmentally-friendly	The product can be recycled after you use it	The product is made from recycled materials	You can easily sell the product when you no longer want to use it
	EU28	39%	39%	39%	35%	32%	25%	17%	9%
	BE	37%	36%	44%	33%	41%	28%	21%	12%
	BG	36%	44%	27%	42%	26%	20%	10%	13%
	CZ	54%	47%	42%	38%	30%	27%	18%	9%
	DK	46%	22%	55%	22%	59%	23%	13%	9%
	DE	46%	37%	43%	35%	35%	26%	17%	8%
	EE	48%	42%	49%	44%	20%	10%	5%	9%
	IE	50%	37%	28%	31%	27%	22%	11%	7%
	EL	35%	25%	31%	34%	41%	29%	18%	11%
	ES	42%	40%	40%	34%	37%	25%	25%	6%
	FR	30%	42%	46%	33%	32%	31%	21%	9%
	HR	24%	37%	38%	37%	29%	23%	14%	12%
	IT	31%	38%	33%	33%	33%	21%	17%	7%
	CY	46%	29%	29%	36%	41%	27%	16%	8%
	LV	34%	43%	41%	39%	24%	14%	5%	12%
	LT	30%	40%	30%	38%	17%	17%	6%	15%
	LU	29%	44%	38%	28%	40%	34%	20%	7%
	HU	44%	44%	35%	45%	34%	15%	11%	8%
	MT	47%	36%	30%	38%	30%	21%	13%	6%
	AT	49%	41%	49%	35%	31%	31%	19%	9%
	NL	38%	46%	42%	30%	40%	35%	23%	10%
	PL	25%	45%	34%	37%	27%	21%	10%	14%
	PT	39%	42%	34%	32%	35%	31%	18%	13%
	RO	23%	43%	30%	39%	24%	20%	8%	11%
	SI	39%	26%	37%	33%	36%	17%	12%	7%
	SK	33%	41%	34%	37%	36%	24%	19%	11%
	FI	37%	40%	62%	32%	22%	21%	8%	9%
	SE	53%	31%	46%	25%	44%	26%	15%	12%
	UK	55%	34%	35%	36%	27%	25%	14%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Total number of respondents

4.2. Perceptions about second-hand products

4.2.1. Willingness to buy second-hand products

- A majority of people say they would buy books, CDs, DVDs and video games as well as furniture second-hand -

When considering what kinds of products they would buy second-hand, respondents were given a list of five product types. Multiple answers were allowed.

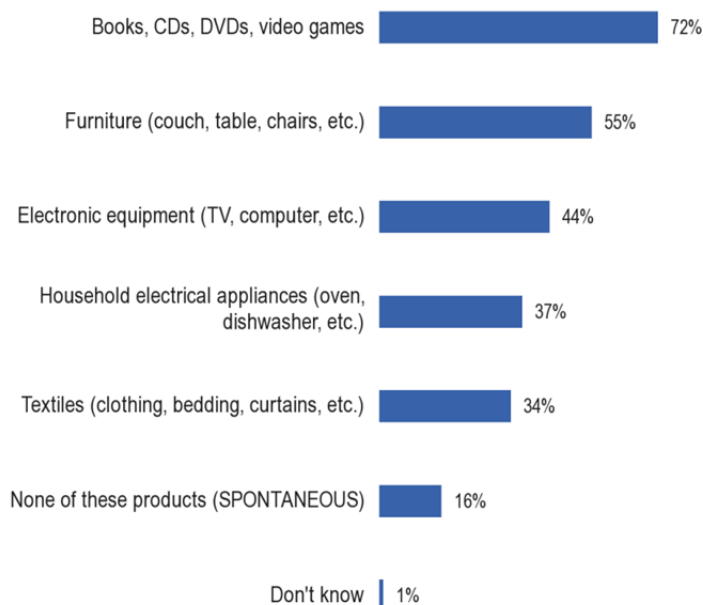
Books, CDs, DVDs and video games are the products that most respondents say they would buy second-hand: seven out of ten people (72%) say they would do this.

A majority (55%) would also consider buying **second-hand furniture**.

More than four out of ten people (44%) would buy second-hand electronic equipment, while more than three out of ten would purchase household electrical appliances (37%) or textiles (34%) second-hand.

However, 16% of respondents spontaneously indicate that they would not buy any of these products second-hand.

Q12. Would you buy the following products second hand?



EU28

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: Total number of respondents

In all but one Member State, **books, CDs, DVDs and video games** are the kind of products that most people would consider buying second-hand (with the exception of Estonia, where textiles are the first choice). Sweden and the UK (both 81%) have the highest proportions of people who say they would do this. Moreover, 50% of respondents or more say they would buy used books, CDs, DVDs and video games in every country, with the exception of Romania (36%).

In 17 Member States, at least 50% of people say that they would buy **second-hand furniture**. Seven out of ten people would do this in Sweden (79%), Finland (76%) and Denmark (73%), while fewest people would do so in Malta (26%), Romania (28%) and Bulgaria (32%).






























Buying second-hand **electronic equipment** would be considered by at least 50% of people in just three Member States: Spain (58%), Portugal (54%) and the UK (51%). The countries where fewest people would consider this are Malta (18%), Romania (27%) and Estonia (28%).

The number of people who say they would buy second-hand **household electrical appliances** ranges from 49% in Portugal and 47% in Spain to just 12% in Malta and 21% in Ireland.

A majority of people in Estonia (63%), Finland (55%) and Latvia (51%) say that they would buy **second-hand textiles**. In contrast, only 9% of respondents in Malta and 15% in Cyprus say they would do this.

In ten Member States, at least a fifth of people say spontaneously that they would **not buy any of these products second-hand**. Romania (40%), Cyprus (36%) and Malta (36%) have the highest proportions of people who give this answer. Finland and Sweden (both 8%) have the fewest people who would not buy any of the products second-hand.

Q12 Would you buy the following products second hand?

		Books, CDs, DVDs, video games	Furniture (couch, table, chairs, etc.)	Electronic equipment (TV, computer, etc.)	Household electrical appliances (oven, dishwasher, etc.)	Textiles (clothing, bedding, curtains, etc.)	None of these products (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	EU28	72%	55%	44%	37%	34%	16%	1%
	BE	68%	56%	33%	30%	37%	18%	1%
	BG	50%	32%	39%	38%	34%	24%	1%
	CZ	67%	50%	37%	24%	38%	18%	0%
	DK	74%	73%	42%	34%	48%	12%	0%
	DE	78%	53%	45%	41%	33%	12%	1%
	EE	53%	53%	28%	29%	63%	16%	1%
	IE	76%	59%	37%	21%	32%	13%	0%
	EL	66%	42%	44%	35%	21%	25%	1%
	ES	76%	60%	58%	47%	31%	15%	0%
	FR	75%	65%	40%	42%	38%	14%	0%
	HR	63%	39%	37%	28%	25%	25%	1%
	IT	69%	46%	42%	29%	20%	21%	1%
	CY	51%	35%	29%	25%	15%	36%	0%
	LV	56%	48%	45%	40%	51%	15%	1%
	LT	52%	52%	42%	37%	48%	21%	1%
	LU	69%	47%	37%	27%	33%	19%	0%
	HU	60%	52%	41%	33%	42%	17%	1%
	MT	56%	26%	18%	12%	9%	36%	2%
	AT	76%	54%	41%	38%	32%	14%	0%
	NL	76%	62%	41%	39%	34%	13%	0%
	PL	70%	51%	48%	31%	37%	14%	1%
	PT	69%	65%	54%	49%	33%	17%	0%
	RO	36%	28%	27%	23%	22%	40%	0%
	SI	62%	47%	43%	38%	30%	21%	1%
	SK	58%	37%	33%	23%	31%	26%	1%
	FI	79%	76%	45%	35%	55%	8%	0%
	SE	81%	79%	42%	40%	48%	8%	0%
	UK	81%	67%	51%	41%	43%	11%	0%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Total number of respondents




In terms of socio-demographic profiles, there is little difference between men and women on this issue, except when it comes to **textiles**: women are more willing than men to buy these second-hand (40% vs. 27%).

Younger respondents are more likely than older people to buy various types of second-hand products. For example, 84% of 15-24 year-olds say they would buy used **books, CDs, DVDs or video games**, but only 54% of people aged 55 and over would do the same.

Respondents with a higher level of education are more likely to buy all these types of products second-hand. For example, 76% of people who finished their education aged 20 or over say they would buy used **books, CDs, DVDs or video games**, whereas only 56% of respondents who finished aged 15 or under would do so.

People who think it is important for the EU to use resources efficiently or who think their country or household generates too much waste are also more likely to be willing to buy second-hand goods.

Q12 Would you buy the following products second hand? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Textiles (clothing, bedding, curtains, etc.)	Electronic equipment (TV, computer, etc.)	Furniture (couch, table, chairs, etc.)	Household electrical appliances (oven, dishwasher, etc.)	Books, CDs, DVDs, video games	None of these products (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	34%	44%	55%	37%	72%	16%	1%
 Sex							
Male	27%	47%	54%	37%	71%	16%	0%
Female	40%	42%	57%	37%	72%	16%	1%
 Age							
15-24	38%	67%	69%	56%	84%	4%	0%
25-39	44%	58%	68%	49%	83%	7%	0%
40-54	35%	46%	57%	37%	78%	12%	0%
55 +	24%	25%	40%	21%	54%	31%	1%
 Education (End of)							
15-	28%	33%	45%	30%	56%	29%	1%
16-19	32%	42%	52%	36%	69%	18%	1%
20+	36%	44%	58%	36%	76%	14%	0%
Still studying	38%	67%	70%	54%	85%	3%	0%
EU uses resources more efficiently							
Important	34%	45%	56%	37%	72%	16%	0%
Not important	28%	35%	51%	37%	53%	25%	1%
Our country generates waste							
Agree	35%	45%	56%	38%	73%	16%	1%
Disagree	26%	40%	49%	32%	65%	20%	0%

Base: Total number of respondents

4.2.2. Reasons for not buying second-hand products

- The perception of inferior quality and also health and safety concerns are the main factors preventing people from buying second-hand -

Individuals who indicated they would not buy any second-hand products were then asked what prevents them from doing so. They were given five likely reasons, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

More than four out of ten respondents in this group say that the inferior quality of the products (43%) prevents them from buying second-hand, while 41% are worried about health and safety concerns.

A fifth of people say that second-hand products usually look less appealing (20%), while a similar proportion indicate that they have never thought of buying anything second-hand. Only 4% say they are afraid of what others might think, while 14% spontaneously give another answer.

Q13. What prevents you from buying second hand products?



EU28

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 16% from the total number of respondents

(Those who would buy any of these products second-hand)

In 18 Member States, the **inferior quality of the products** is the reason given most often for not wanting to buy second-hand products. At least 50% of people give this explanation in the five following countries: the Czech Republic (56%), Slovakia (54%), the UK (51%), Estonia (50%) and the Netherlands (50%). Conversely, only 27% of people in Hungary and 32% in Slovenia and Latvia give this reason.

In ten countries, **health and safety concerns** are seen as the main barrier to buying second-hand products. Over half of the respondents mention this reason in the UK (54%) and Greece (52%), while the lowest proportions who take health and safety into consideration are in Slovenia (12%) and Denmark (19%).






























The **less appealing look of the product** matters most to respondents in Poland (32%), Portugal (31%), the Czech Republic (29%) and the Netherlands (29%), and matters least in Slovenia (4%) and Cyprus (6%).

Luxembourg (12%) is the only country where at least a tenth of respondents say they do not buy second-hand products because they are **worried about what other people might think**.

In Slovenia (38%) and Denmark (36%) the most popular response is that they have **never thought of buying second-hand products**. At least a fifth of respondents say this in 16 Member States.

In seven countries, more than 20% of people give other reasons.

Q13 What prevents you from buying second hand products?

		Inferior quality of the product	Health and safety concerns	Less appealing look of the product	Afraid of what others might think of you	Never thought of it	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
	EU28	43%	41%	20%	4%	20%	14%	2%
	BE	42%	43%	27%	7%	25%	15%	1%
	BG	45%	44%	14%	4%	15%	14%	2%
	CZ	56%	48%	29%	7%	22%	9%	2%
	DK	34%	19%	16%	2%	36%	22%	1%
	DE	43%	47%	27%	2%	15%	19%	3%
	EE	50%	22%	11%	3%	15%	22%	6%
	IE	38%	36%	9%	1%	17%	21%	1%
	EL	46%	52%	17%	3%	14%	9%	0%
	ES	47%	38%	14%	2%	27%	12%	2%
	FR	41%	37%	24%	5%	21%	15%	2%
	HR	43%	29%	9%	2%	26%	14%	1%
	IT	36%	33%	8%	1%	22%	16%	5%
	CY	44%	44%	6%	2%	22%	6%	1%
	LV	32%	43%	18%	4%	26%	14%	2%
	LT	39%	27%	15%	3%	17%	25%	2%
	LU	38%	32%	17%	12%	32%	10%	1%
	HU	27%	37%	11%	1%	34%	8%	1%
	MT	46%	26%	19%	4%	16%	26%	3%
	AT	41%	42%	24%	3%	18%	17%	3%
	NL	50%	27%	29%	2%	18%	20%	2%
	PL	37%	42%	32%	8%	24%	8%	5%
	PT	45%	36%	31%	8%	32%	11%	1%
	RO	49%	49%	15%	5%	15%	8%	1%
	SI	32%	12%	4%	2%	38%	15%	4%
	SK	54%	49%	27%	9%	20%	8%	2%
	FI	46%	39%	23%	2%	21%	19%	3%
	SE	39%	37%	19%	1%	19%	26%	3%
	UK	51%	54%	26%	4%	17%	17%	1%

Highest percentage per country Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item Lowest percentage per item



Base: 16% from the total number of respondents

(Those who would buy any of these products second-hand)

According to the socio-demographic results, women are somewhat more likely than men to mention **health and safety concerns** for not buying second-hand products (45% vs. 38%), while men are more inclined to mention the **inferior quality of the products** (46% vs. 41%).

Younger respondents are more likely to mention **inferior quality** and the **less appealing look** as reasons for not buying second-hand products. People in the 25-39 age group are the most likely to mention **health and safety concerns**, while those aged 55 and over are the most likely to say that they have **never thought of buying used goods**.

Q13 What prevents you from buying second hand products? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Health and safety concerns	Inferior quality of the product	Less appealing look of the product	Afraid of what others might think of you	Never thought of it	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	41%	43%	20%	4%	20%	14%	2%
 Sex							
Male	38%	46%	21%	4%	19%	14%	3%
Female	45%	41%	18%	3%	21%	14%	2%
 Age							
15-24	44%	63%	36%	5%	14%	3%	3%
25-39	51%	46%	28%	4%	18%	8%	0%
40-54	43%	46%	21%	4%	15%	17%	2%
55 +	39%	41%	17%	3%	23%	15%	3%

Base: 16% from the total number of respondents

(Those who would buy any of these products second-hand)

4.3. Emerging alternatives to buying new products

4.3.1. Emerging alternatives chosen by Europeans

- About half of the respondents have tried at least one of the alternatives to buying brand-new products -

After second-hand products, respondents were then asked whether they had tried any other alternatives to buying new products. They were offered three possible alternatives, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

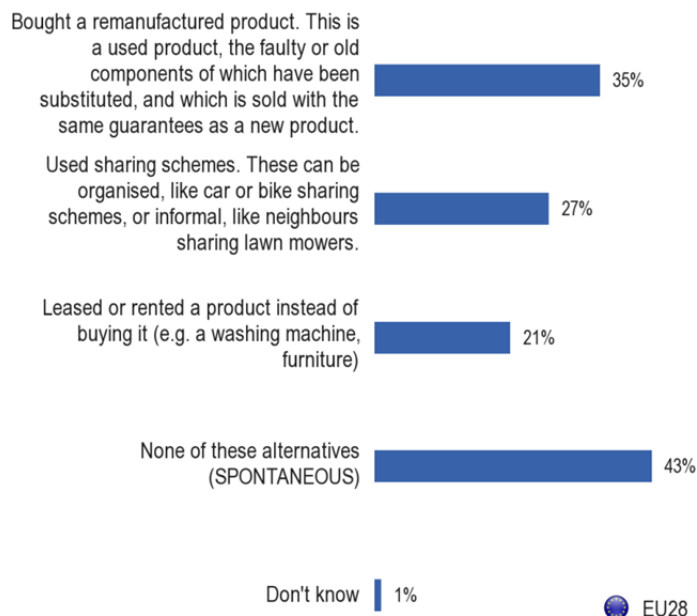
A third of respondents (35%) say that they have already bought a remanufactured product (a used product whose faulty or old components have been replaced, enabling the product to be resold with the same guarantees as a new item).

Roughly a quarter of respondents (27%) have used sharing schemes, involving the sharing of cars or bikes, or an item such as a lawn mower.

A fifth of people (21%) say that they have leased or rented a product such as a washing machine instead of buying it.

More than four out of ten people (43%) spontaneously answer that they have never done any of these things.

Q14. There are emerging alternatives to buying new products. Have you ever done any of the following?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: Total number of respondents






























In two Member States – Germany (48%) and the UK (45%) – more than four out of ten people say that they have bought a **remanufactured product**, and at least 30% of respondents have done this in 14 countries. The countries in which fewest people have done so are Malta (12%) and Croatia (16%).

In Finland (59%) a majority of respondents say that they have used **sharing schemes**, with relatively high proportions of people also having done this in Latvia (45%) and Lithuania (39%). At least three out of ten people in 11 Member States have used sharing schemes.

In four Member States, at least 30% of respondents say that they have **leased or rented a product**: Belgium (37%), Latvia (32%), Estonia (31%) and Germany (30%). In contrast, less than a tenth of people have done this in Malta (7%), Croatia (9%) and Romania (9%).

In eight countries, at least half of the respondents say that they have **never done any of these** things, with Malta (66%), Romania (64%) and Bulgaria (59%) having the most people who fall into this category. At the other end of the scale, only 26% of respondents in Finland and 32% in Germany have never tried any of the alternatives to buying new products.

Q14 There are emerging alternatives to buying new products. Have you ever done any of the following?

	Bought a remanufactured product. This is a used product, the faulty or old components of which have been substituted, and which is sold with the same guarantees as a new product.	Used sharing schemes. These can be organised, like car or bike sharing schemes, or informal, like neighbours sharing lawn mowers.	Leased or rented a product instead of buying it (e.g. a washing machine, furniture)	None of these alternatives (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU28	35%	27%	21%	43%	1%
 BE	35%	36%	37%	35%	2%
 BG	27%	18%	11%	59%	1%
 CZ	35%	23%	26%	43%	0%
 DK	23%	25%	19%	50%	1%
 DE	48%	31%	30%	32%	1%
 EE	26%	23%	31%	44%	3%
 IE	33%	25%	25%	45%	1%
 EL	25%	30%	14%	52%	1%
 ES	37%	32%	19%	42%	0%
 FR	35%	35%	25%	36%	1%
 HR	16%	30%	9%	55%	1%
 IT	22%	19%	14%	57%	3%
 CY	24%	24%	13%	55%	2%
 LV	33%	45%	32%	33%	0%
 LT	31%	39%	23%	38%	1%
 LU	29%	34%	27%	40%	0%
 HU	36%	23%	19%	43%	3%
 MT	12%	15%	7%	66%	7%
 AT	34%	28%	25%	38%	2%
 NL	35%	29%	26%	39%	0%
 PL	37%	22%	14%	48%	0%
 PT	29%	30%	15%	49%	1%
 RO	25%	13%	9%	64%	0%
 SI	29%	26%	20%	44%	2%
 SK	29%	27%	27%	45%	1%
 FI	33%	59%	25%	26%	0%
 SE	23%	26%	27%	44%	1%
 UK	45%	22%	23%	38%	0%

Highest percentage per country*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item




Base: Total number of respondents

In terms of socio-demographic profiles, men (41%) are more likely than women (30%) to have bought a **remanufactured product**.

Younger respondents are also more likely to have done this: 43% of 15-39 year-olds say that have bought a remanufactured product, compared with only 24% of those aged 55 and over. Young people are also more likely to have **leased or rented a product**, and to have used **sharing schemes**.

Respondents with a higher level of education are also more likely to have tried all three alternatives to buying new products.

Q14 There are emerging alternatives to buying new products. Have you ever done any of the following?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Bought a remanufactured product. This is a used product, the faulty or old components of which have been substituted, and which is sold with the same guarantees as a new product.	Leased or rented a product instead of buying it (e.g. a washing machine, furniture)	Used sharing schemes. These can be organised, like car or bike sharing schemes, or informal, like neighbours sharing lawn mowers.	None of these alternatives (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	35%	21%	27%	43%	1%
 Sex					
Male	41%	23%	26%	39%	1%
Female	30%	20%	27%	47%	1%
 Age					
15-24	43%	28%	40%	28%	1%
25-39	43%	24%	33%	34%	1%
40-54	39%	23%	26%	40%	1%
55 +	24%	16%	18%	58%	1%
 Education (End of)					
15-	24%	15%	18%	58%	2%
16-19	34%	19%	25%	46%	1%
20+	38%	23%	29%	40%	1%
Still studying	41%	30%	38%	29%	1%

Base: Total number of respondents

4.3.2. Reasons not to buy remanufactured products

- Most people who do not buy remanufactured products say that they prefer to buy new items -

Respondents who answered that they had never bought a remanufactured product were then asked what prevents them from doing so. They were given six potential reasons, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

A majority of people (52%) in this group say that they prefer to buy new products, while four out of ten (39%) say that they are not confident in the quality of remanufactured products.

A third of respondents (33%) have never bought a remanufactured product because the option is not available in their area, while around a fifth (22%) think the price is not advantageous compared with a new product, and 12% say that their design is outdated.

Three out of ten people (31%) say that they have never heard of remanufactured products.

Q15a. What prevents you from buying a remanufactured product?



(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 65% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have ever bought a remanufactured product)

In 16 Member States, at least 50% of respondents who have never bought a remanufactured product say that they **prefer to buy new products**. This answer is the most common in the Czech Republic (75%), the UK (69%) and Belgium (68%), and is least common in Croatia (24%), Finland (30%) and Ireland (30%).

Over half of the respondents in three Member States – the Czech Republic (59%), the UK (52%) and Latvia (51%) – say that they are **not confident about the quality of remanufactured products**. At the other end of the scale, this is a factor for the lowest proportions of people in Malta (18%) and Denmark (20%).






























In Austria (53%), over half of the respondents say that **they do not have the option of buying remanufactured products in their area**. Relatively high proportions of people in Portugal (49%), the Czech Republic (45%) and Spain (41%) also give this explanation. Romania (11%) and Estonia (14%) have the fewest respondents saying that they do not have the option of buying remanufactured products.

In most countries, relatively few people say that they think **the price of a remanufactured product is not advantageous compared with buying a new product**, although at least three out of ten people do say this in the UK (33%), Portugal (32%) and the Czech Republic (31%).

Belgium (24%) and the UK (23%) stand out as having the most people who say that the **outdated design of remanufactured products** puts them off buying them.

In seven Member States, at least four out of ten people say that they have **never heard of remanufactured products**. This answer is the most common in Denmark (51%), Finland (46%) and Spain (45%), and least common in Romania (8%), Slovenia (14%) and Lithuania (14%).

Q15a What prevents you from buying a remanufactured product?

		You prefer a new product	You are not confident in the quality of remanufactured products	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a new product	You think their design is outdated	You have never heard of remanufactured products
	EU28	52%	39%	33%	22%	12%	31%
	BE	68%	41%	36%	26%	24%	34%
	BG	54%	49%	27%	19%	12%	21%
	CZ	75%	59%	45%	31%	18%	25%
	DK	37%	20%	30%	15%	6%	51%
	DE	55%	43%	39%	22%	18%	21%
	EE	43%	32%	14%	15%	4%	18%
	IE	30%	37%	27%	11%	6%	33%
	EL	48%	45%	35%	24%	9%	35%
	ES	57%	40%	41%	26%	11%	45%
	FR	55%	42%	32%	25%	9%	28%
	HR	24%	23%	37%	12%	3%	40%
	IT	38%	25%	25%	12%	3%	36%
	CY	48%	40%	17%	12%	3%	25%
	LV	52%	51%	27%	21%	10%	31%
	LT	43%	31%	18%	15%	7%	14%
	LU	51%	35%	36%	25%	10%	39%
	HU	42%	25%	28%	13%	4%	22%
	MT	52%	18%	17%	11%	4%	27%
	AT	50%	29%	53%	21%	13%	27%
	NL	54%	34%	28%	18%	6%	27%
	PL	52%	40%	30%	22%	14%	29%
	PT	52%	36%	49%	32%	15%	40%
	RO	53%	45%	11%	15%	8%	8%
	SI	33%	30%	21%	11%	3%	14%
	SK	58%	43%	29%	24%	16%	30%
	FI	30%	33%	35%	24%	6%	46%
	SE	36%	48%	35%	18%	8%	44%
	UK	69%	52%	36%	33%	23%	41%
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

Base: 65% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have ever bought a remanufactured product)

According to the socio-demographic data, men are somewhat more likely than women to say that they do not buy remanufactured products because they **prefer a new product** (55% vs. 50%) and because they think the **price is not advantageous** (25% vs. 19%).

Women, on the other hand, are more likely to say that they have **never heard of remanufactured products** (35% vs. 27%).

Q15a What prevents you from buying a remanufactured product? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You have never heard of remanufactured products	You prefer a new product	You are not confident in the quality of remanufactured products	You think their design is outdated	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a new product	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	31%	52%	39%	12%	33%	22%	5%	4%
Sex								
Male	27%	55%	40%	13%	31%	25%	5%	4%
Female	35%	50%	39%	10%	34%	19%	5%	4%
Age								
15-24	34%	50%	44%	11%	30%	25%	3%	3%
25-39	34%	42%	35%	9%	36%	22%	5%	4%
40-54	33%	49%	37%	11%	37%	22%	5%	4%
55 +	29%	60%	42%	13%	29%	20%	5%	4%

Base: 65% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have ever bought a remanufactured product)

4.3.3. Reasons not to lease or rent a product instead of buying it

- Most people who do not lease or rent products say that they prefer to own a product instead -

Respondents who said previously that they had never leased or rented a product were then asked what prevents them from doing so. They were given five possible reasons, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

A majority of people (61%) who have never leased or rented a product say that they prefer to own the product, by far the most common reason.

Additionally, around three out of ten people say that they think the price is not advantageous compared with a new product (32%), that the option is not available in their area (29%) or that they worry about the quality of the product or service (28%).

Roughly a fifth of respondents (21%) say that they have never heard of the possibility of leasing or renting products instead of buying them new.

Q15b. What prevents you from leasing or renting a product instead of buying it?



EU28

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 79% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have never leased or rented a product)

In all except four Member States, over half of the respondents who have never leased or rented a product say that they **prefer to own the product**. This answer is the most common in the Czech Republic (81%), the UK (81%) and Belgium (71%). The four exceptions – where less than 50% of people say they like to own a product – are Croatia (36%), Slovenia (40%), Italy (48%) and Finland (49%).






























Over half of the respondents in just two Member States – the UK (58%) and Denmark (51%) – say that they do not think **the price of a rented product is advantageous compared with buying the product**. Fewest people see this as a problem in Croatia (12%), Slovenia (14%) and Malta (14%).

In three countries, more than four out of ten respondents say that they have never leased or rented a product because **the option is not available in their area**: Portugal (45%), the Czech Republic (44%) and Spain (42%). In contrast, the lowest proportions of respondents giving this answer are in Denmark (7%) and Estonia (10%).

At least four out of ten respondents in the Czech Republic (48%), Spain (46%) and the UK (40%) say they do not rent because **they worry about the quality of the product or service**. This response is least common in Estonia (11%) and Denmark (12%).

Greece (36%), Poland (33%) and Spain (32%) are the only three countries where at least three out of ten people say that they have **never heard of the possibility of leasing or renting products**.

Q15b What prevents you from leasing or renting a product instead of buying it?

		You prefer to own the product	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying the product	This option is not available in your area	You worry about the quality of the product/service	You have never heard of this possibility
	EU28	61%	32%	29%	28%	21%
	BE	71%	33%	32%	29%	26%
	BG	53%	20%	29%	32%	19%
	CZ	81%	38%	44%	48%	24%
	DK	65%	51%	7%	12%	4%
	DE	59%	36%	24%	23%	14%
	EE	56%	17%	10%	11%	7%
	IE	56%	22%	27%	19%	18%
	EL	51%	21%	36%	38%	36%
	ES	61%	33%	42%	46%	32%
	FR	69%	32%	28%	30%	20%
	HR	36%	12%	38%	20%	26%
	IT	48%	15%	22%	14%	21%
	CY	53%	16%	18%	35%	15%
	LV	67%	34%	34%	33%	16%
	LT	60%	18%	19%	13%	10%
	LU	56%	30%	37%	29%	26%
	HU	58%	18%	25%	13%	14%
	MT	53%	14%	12%	17%	22%
	AT	57%	43%	33%	20%	14%
	NL	58%	47%	16%	17%	10%
	PL	55%	23%	36%	29%	33%
	PT	59%	34%	45%	32%	29%
	RO	52%	21%	21%	25%	11%
	SI	40%	14%	24%	19%	14%
	SK	62%	29%	31%	36%	22%
	FI	49%	30%	36%	19%	25%
	SE	58%	41%	28%	17%	15%
	UK	81%	58%	31%	40%	22%

Highest percentage per country*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: 79% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have never leased or rented a product)

When looking at the socio-demographic profiles, men appear somewhat more likely than women to say that they prefer to **own rather than rent the product** (63% vs. 58%). People with a lower level of education are more inclined to say that they have **never heard of the possibility of renting products**, that they **prefer to own the product**, and that they worry about the **quality of a rented product**.

Q15b What prevents you from leasing or renting a product instead of buying it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You have never heard of this possibility	You prefer to own the product	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying the product	You worry about the quality of the product/service	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	21%	61%	29%	32%	28%	6%	4%
Sex							
Male	19%	63%	29%	34%	28%	5%	4%
Female	23%	58%	30%	30%	28%	6%	5%
Age							
15-24	19%	64%	29%	34%	36%	4%	3%
25-39	22%	57%	30%	35%	25%	5%	3%
40-54	24%	60%	33%	34%	25%	5%	4%
55 +	20%	63%	26%	28%	30%	8%	5%
Education (End of)							
15-	26%	62%	29%	29%	31%	7%	4%
16-19	20%	64%	29%	32%	28%	5%	4%
20+	21%	57%	30%	33%	26%	6%	4%
Still studying	21%	63%	27%	32%	34%	4%	3%

Base: 79% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have never leased or rented a product)

4.3.4. Reasons not to use sharing schemes

- Most people who do not use sharing schemes say that they prefer to own the product themselves -

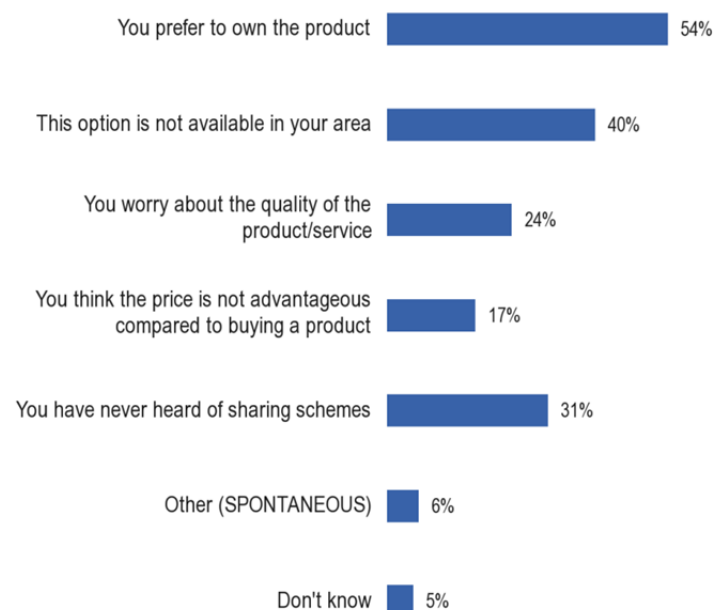
Respondents who said earlier that they had never used a sharing scheme were asked what prevents them from doing so. They were given five possible reasons, and were allowed to give multiple answers.

A majority of people (54%) who have never used a sharing scheme say that they prefer to own the product. Four out of ten respondents (40%) say that the option is not available in their area.

Almost a quarter of respondents (24%) say that they worry about the quality of the product or service that comes with a sharing scheme, while 17% say that they think the price is not advantageous compared with purchasing a new product.

Three out of ten respondents (31%) say that they have never heard of sharing schemes.

Q15c. What prevents you from using sharing schemes?



EU28

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Base: 73% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have never used a sharing scheme)

In 16 Member States, at least half of the respondents who have never used a sharing scheme say that they **prefer to own the product**. This proportion is highest in the Czech Republic (77%), the UK (68%), Belgium (66%) and Latvia (66%), and lowest in Ireland (36%), Italy (37%) and Slovenia (38%).






























At least half of the respondents in three Member States – Portugal (56%), the Czech Republic (55%) and Sweden (50%) – say that they have never taken part in a sharing scheme because **the option is not available in their area**. In contrast, this proportion is lowest in Estonia (14%) and Lithuania (16%).

The Czech Republic (42%) is the only country where at least four out of ten respondents say they **worry about the quality of the product or service** through a sharing scheme. However, a relatively high number of people in the UK (38%) also give this reason. Conversely, this is least common as an issue for people in Croatia (10%), Estonia (11%), Italy (11%), Lithuania (11%) and Malta (11%).

The Czech Republic (30%) also has the highest number of people who feel that **the price of a sharing scheme is not advantageous compared with actually buying the product**, while the UK (28%) again has the second highest. The lowest proportions of people who see this as a problem are in Croatia, Estonia and Ireland (all 5%).

More than four out of ten respondents in Greece (47%), the UK (44%) and Poland (42%) say that they have **never heard of the possibility** of using a product through a sharing scheme, while only 13% of people in Denmark and 16% in Slovenia mention this reason.

Q15c What prevents you from using sharing schemes?

		You prefer to own the product	This option is not available in your area	You worry about the quality of the product/service	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a product	You have never heard of sharing schemes
	EU28	54%	40%	24%	17%	31%
	BE	66%	38%	26%	22%	30%
	BG	45%	36%	22%	14%	35%
	CZ	77%	55%	42%	30%	39%
	DK	56%	32%	12%	10%	13%
	DE	50%	45%	22%	19%	22%
	EE	50%	14%	11%	5%	22%
	IE	36%	45%	12%	5%	31%
	EL	44%	42%	32%	15%	47%
	ES	58%	49%	36%	21%	33%
	FR	61%	36%	27%	19%	23%
	HR	40%	33%	10%	5%	30%
	IT	37%	33%	11%	7%	31%
	CY	47%	20%	19%	9%	29%
	LV	66%	32%	30%	21%	24%
	LT	55%	16%	11%	6%	22%
	LU	47%	39%	21%	14%	39%
	HU	62%	28%	12%	7%	19%
	MT	43%	20%	11%	7%	27%
	AT	51%	47%	17%	20%	23%
	NL	56%	32%	15%	12%	26%
	PL	53%	38%	25%	15%	42%
	PT	54%	56%	32%	26%	36%
	RO	46%	21%	19%	12%	27%
	SI	38%	27%	15%	6%	16%
	SK	57%	33%	31%	22%	29%
	FI	49%	40%	23%	15%	19%
	SE	48%	50%	18%	15%	18%
	UK	68%	49%	38%	28%	44%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item


Lowest percentage per item

Base: 73% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have never used a sharing scheme)

According to the socio-demographic data, men are more likely than women to say that they **prefer to own rather than share a product** (56% vs. 51%). However, a higher proportion of women mention that they have **never heard of sharing schemes** (33% vs. 28%).

Q15c What prevents you from using sharing schemes? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	You have never heard of sharing schemes	You prefer to own the product	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a product	You worry about the quality of the product/service	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU28	31%	54%	40%	17%	24%	6%	5%
 Sex							
Male	28%	56%	41%	19%	25%	6%	4%
Female	33%	51%	39%	16%	24%	6%	5%

Base: 73% from the total number of respondents

(Those who have never used a sharing scheme)

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 388**"Attitudes of Europeans towards Waste Management and Resource Efficiency"
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 3rd and the 7th of December 2013, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 388 about "Attitudes of Europeans towards Waste Management and Resource Efficiency".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for the Environment. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 388 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over. The survey covers the national population of citizens as well as the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1.008	3/12/2013	7/12/2013	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	64.336.389
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	945.733
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.001	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	39.127.930
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.004	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	47.756.439
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.005	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	3.749.400
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	501	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.001	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	502	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	434.878
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.003	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	500	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.001	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS POLSKA	1.001	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.002	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.025	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.023	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.003	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	4.549.956
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.005	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1.000	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.007	3/12/2013	5/12/2013	51.848.010
TOTAL EU28			26.595	3/12/2013	7/12/2013	412.585.684

QUESTIONNAIRE

Waste and Resource Efficiency

ASK ALL

Q1 The efficient use of resources means getting the greatest benefit out of scarce resources, such as metals, materials, land or water, while also causing less environmental damage. How important is it for you that Europe uses its resources more efficiently? Would you say it is...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very important	1
Somewhat important	2
Not really important	3
Not important at all	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

Q2 In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	DK/NA
1	Economic growth in [OUR COUNTRY]	1	2	3	4	5
2	Employment opportunities in [OUR COUNTRY]	1	2	3	4	5
3	The quality of life in [OUR COUNTRY]	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q3 Which of the following actions do you think would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Stricter protection of natural resources (e.g. water, air, land, fish, biodiversity, etc.)	1,
Setting resource efficiency targets	2,
Setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards	3,
Cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use	4,
Reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home	5,
Reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction	6,
DK/NA	7,

NEW

ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 3

Q4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
--	--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	-------

1	[OUR COUNTRY] as a whole is generating too much waste	1	2	3	4	5
2	Your household is generating too much waste	1	2	3	4	5
3	You make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

SPLIT A

ASK Q5a IF "make efforts to reduce household waste", (CODES 1,2) IN Q4c – OTHERS GO TO Q5b

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 8

Q5a Which of the following actions are you undertaking to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You avoid food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what you need	1,
You avoid buying 'over packaged' goods	2,
You have made an effort to stop receiving unwanted mail	3,
You undertake home composting	4,
You use rechargeable batteries	5,
You drink tap water to avoid packaging waste	6,
You donate/sell items for re-use	7,
You make an effort to get broken appliances repaired before buying new ones	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW

SPLIT B

ASK Q5b IF "don't make efforts to reduce household waste", (CODES 3,4) IN Q4c – OTHERS GO TO Q6

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

Q5b What are the main reasons why you are not trying to reduce the amount of waste you generate? Would you say that...

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Reducing waste is not important for you	1,
You don't know how you can reduce waste	2,
It is the responsibility of the product producer to reduce waste, not yours	3,
You consider the level of waste you generate is already at its minimum / you can't reduce it more	4,
You tend to throw things away as it is difficult or too expensive to get them repaired	5,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
DK/NA	7,

NEW

ASK ALL

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 8. Code 3 always follows code 2.

ITEM 10 IS SINGLE

Q6 Do you sort the following types of waste, at least occasionally?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Paper / Cardboard / Beverage cartons	1,
Plastic bottles or other plastic materials	2,
Metal cans	3,
Glass	4,
Kitchen waste	5,
Garden waste	6,
Household hazardous waste (paint, chemicals, batteries, etc.)	7,
Electrical and electronic waste	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
I don't sort any waste (DO NOT READ OUT)	10,
DK/NA	11,

NEW

SPLIT A

ASK Q7a IF "sorts waste", (NOT CODE 10,11) IN Q6 – OTHERS GO TO Q7b

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q7a What would convince you to separate more of your waste?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

More convenient separate waste collection at your home	1,
More and better waste recycling and composting facilities in your area	2,
More information on how and where to separate waste	3,
Increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly	4,
Reassurance that this waste is effectively recycled	5,
Financial incentives to separate waste (deposits, reduced tariffs, etc.)	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
DK/NA	8,

NEW BASED ON FL316 – Q3a

SPLIT B

ASK Q7b IF "does not sort waste", (CODE 10) IN Q6 – OTHERS GO TO Q8

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q7b What would convince you to separate at least some of your waste?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

More convenient separate waste collection at your home	1,
More and better waste recycling and composting facilities in your area	2,
More information on how and where to separate waste	3,
Increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly	4,
Reassurance that this waste is effectively recycled	5,
Financial incentives to separate waste (deposits, reduced tariffs, etc.)	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
DK/NA	8,

NEW BASED ON FL316 – Q3b

ASK ALL

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3

Q8 Managing household waste has a cost. I am going to read out three possible ways of financing this management (there are others as well): through a flat rate, a contribution relative to your waste production, or more producer responsibility. Please indicate which you would prefer?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

To pay a fixed sum for waste management through your taxes	1
To pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste you generate	2
For the cost of waste management to be included in the price of the products you buy	3
DK/NA	4

NEW BASED ON FL316 – Q12-Q13

--

Q9	Can you estimate what percentage of the food you buy goes to waste?
----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

5% or less (M)	1
6% to 15% (N)	2
16% to 30%	3
31% to 50%	4
More than 50%	5
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	6
DK/NA	7

TREND MODIFIED FL316 – Q5

ASK Q10 IF "SOME OF THE FOOD GOES TO WASTE", (CODES 1 to 5) IN Q9 – OTHERS GO TO Q11
--

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 7

--

Q10	Amongst the following elements, which would help you to waste less food?
-----	--

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
--

Better and clearer information on how to interpret 'best before' dates	1,
Better and clearer information on food product labels, e.g. information on storage and preparation	2,
Better shopping planning by your household	3,
Better estimation of portion sizes (how much food you cook) to avoid wasting food	4,
Availability of smaller portion sizes in shops	5,
Re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away	6,
Using the freezer to conserve food longer	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW BASED ON FL316 – Q6

ASK ALL

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 8

Q11 Which of the following aspects do you consider most important when buying a durable product, like a washing machine or a fridge?

(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

You can use the product for a long time	1,
The producer gives you a longer warranty/guarantee for the product	2,
The product is made from recycled materials	3,
The product can be recycled after you use it	4,
The product is environmentally-friendly	5,
You can easily sell the product when you no longer want to use it	6,
The seller will take back the old product when you buy a new one	7,
The running costs are lower due to greater efficiency	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

ITEM 6 IS SINGLE

--

Q12	Would you buy the following products second hand?
-----	---

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
--

Textiles (clothing, bedding, curtains, etc.)	1,
Electronic equipment (TV, computer, etc.)	2,
Furniture (couch, table, chairs, etc.)	3,
Household electrical appliances (oven, dishwasher, etc.)	4,
Books, CDs, DVDs, video games	5,
None of these products (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
DK/NA	7,

NEW BASED ON FL316 – Q8

ASK Q13 ONLY IF "Would not buy any of these products second hand" (code 6) in Q12 – OTHERS GO TO Q14
--

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4

ITEM 5 IS SINGLE

--

Q13	What prevents you from buying second hand products? (M)
-----	---

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
--

Health and safety concerns	1,
Inferior quality of the product (M)	2,
Less appealing look of the product	3,
Afraid of what others might think of you	4,
Never thought of it (N)	5,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
DK/NA	7,

TREND MODIFIED FL316 – Q9

ASK ALL

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 3

ITEM 4 IS SINGLE

Q14 There are emerging alternatives to buying new products. Have you ever done any of the following?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Bought a remanufactured product. This is a used product, the faulty or old components of which have been substituted, and which is sold with the same guarantees as a new product.

1,

Leased or rented a product instead of buying it (e.g. a washing machine, furniture)

2,

Used sharing schemes. These can be organised, like car or bike sharing schemes, or informal, like neighbours sharing lawn mowers.

3,

None of these alternatives (DO NOT READ OUT)

4,

DK/NA

5,

NEW

ASK Q15a ONLY IF "Has never bought a remanufactured product" (NOT CODE 1 in Q14) – OTHERS GO TO Q15b

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q15a What prevents you from buying a remanufactured product?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You have never heard of remanufactured products

1,

You prefer a new product

2,

You are not confident in the quality of remanufactured products

3,

You think their design is outdated

4,

This option is not available in your area

5,

You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a new product

6,

Other (DO NOT READ OUT)

7,

DK/NA

8,

NEW

ASK Q15b ONLY IF "Has never leased a product" (NOT CODE 2 in Q14) – OTHERS GO TO Q15c

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

Q15b What prevents you from leasing or renting a product instead of buying it?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You have never heard of this possibility	1,
You prefer to own the product	2,
This option is not available in your area	3,
You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying the product	4,
You worry about the quality of the product/service	5,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
DK/NA	7,

NEW

ASK Q15c ONLY IF "Has never used sharing schemes" (NOT CODE 3 in Q14) – OTHERS GO TO Q16

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

Q15c What prevents you from using sharing schemes?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

You have never heard of sharing schemes	1,
You prefer to own the product	2,
This option is not available in your area	3,
You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a product	4,
You worry about the quality of the product/service	5,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6,
DK/NA	7,

NEW

ASK ALL

ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 7

Q16 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	Better information should be provided about which plastics are recyclable or not	1	2	3	4	5
2	The production of non-recyclable (or difficult to recycle) plastics should be stopped and recyclable materials should be used as an alternative	1	2	3	4	5
3	Measures should be taken to reduce the use of single-use plastic items (shopping bags, straws, tableware, ...)	1	2	3	4	5
4	The use of micro plastic particles in consumer cosmetics and similar products should be forbidden	1	2	3	4	5
5	Disposing of plastic waste in landfill sites should be prohibited	1	2	3	4	5
6	More initiatives are needed by the public authorities to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling	1	2	3	4	5
7	More initiatives are needed by industry (producers, recyclers and all intermediaries) to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

Q17	How much litter is there in the area where you live? (litter on the street, in natural surroundings, etc.)
-----	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A lot	1
Quite a lot	2
Not much	3
None	4
DK/NA	5

NEW

ASK Q18 ONLY IF "considers there is litter" (codes 1,2,3 in Q17)
--

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4

--

Q18	What kind of litter is it?
-----	----------------------------

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
--

Plastic bags	1,
Other plastic packaging	2,
Glass, metal, paper packaging	3,
Electrical and electronic waste (e.g. discarded appliances)	4,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	5,
DK/NA	6,

NEW

ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 7

ITEM 8 IS SINGLE

--

Q19	In your opinion, which of the following actions would be the most efficient in reducing littering?
-----	--

(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Organised clean-up events	1,
Better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws	2,
Encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging	3,
Increasing and encouraging the recycling of waste	4,
Communication campaigns to raise awareness among citizens	5,
Ensuring availability of public litter bins	6,
Financial participation by producers of plastics in funding the fight against litter	7,
None of these actions would be efficient (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
DK/NA	9,

NEW

--

Q20	The amount of litter entering the oceans is a cause for concern. Would you support the development of an EU-level target to reduce such litter?
-----	---

--

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3






























NEW

TABLES

Q1 On entend par utilisation efficace des ressources le fait de tirer avantage au maximum de ressources limitées telles que les métaux, les matériaux, les sols et l'eau, tout en provoquant moins de dégâts sur l'environnement. Selon vous, à quel point est-il important que l'Europe fasse une utilisation plus efficace de ses ressources ? Diriez-vous que c'est...

Q1 The efficient use of resources means getting the greatest benefit out of scarce resources, such as metals, materials, land or water, while also causing less environmental damage. How important is it for you that Europe uses its resources more efficiently? Would you say it is...

Q1 Mit dem Begriff effiziente Ressourcennutzung ist gemeint, dass aus knappen Ressourcen, wie z. B. Metallen, sonstigen Materialien, Boden oder Wasser, der größtmögliche Nutzen bei gleichzeitig weniger Umweltschäden gezogen wird. Wie wichtig ist es Ihnen, dass Europa seine Ressourcen effizienter nutzt? Würden Sie sagen, dies ist ...?

	%	Très important	Plutôt important	Pas vraiment important	Pas important du tout	NSP/NA	Total 'Important'	Total 'Pas important'
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not really important	Not important at all	DK/NA	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
		Sehr wichtig	Ziemlich wichtig	Nicht sehr wichtig	Überhaupt nicht wichtig	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt "Wichtig"	Gesamt "Nicht wichtig"
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	68	28	2	1	1	96	3
	BE	65	30	3	1	1	95	4
	BG	77	17	3	1	2	94	4
	CZ	60	34	4	1	1	94	5
	DK	64	33	2	0	1	97	2
	DE	64	33	2	0	1	97	2
	EE	43	48	5	0	4	91	5
	IE	78	20	2	0	0	98	2
	EL	86	10	1	2	1	96	3
	ES	66	29	3	1	1	95	4
	FR	60	35	3	1	1	95	4
	HR	66	29	3	2	0	95	5
	IT	87	11	1	0	1	98	1
	CY	88	9	1	1	1	97	2
	LV	46	43	6	3	2	89	9
	LT	62	25	6	4	3	87	10
	LU	67	31	1	0	1	98	1
	HU	63	35	1	0	1	98	1
	MT	88	9	2	1	0	97	3
	NL	65	32	2	0	1	97	2
	AT	76	23	1	0	0	99	1
	PL	63	32	3	1	1	95	4
	PT	74	24	1	0	1	98	1
	RO	66	26	5	2	1	92	7
	SI	76	19	3	2	0	95	5
	SK	74	21	3	1	1	95	4
	FI	44	49	5	1	1	93	6
	SE	76	23	1	0	0	99	1
	UK	65	30	3	1	1	95	4

Q2.1 Selon vous, quel serait l'impact d'une utilisation plus efficace des ressources sur chacun des éléments suivants ?






























La croissance économique en [NOTRE PAYS]

Q2.1 In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?

Economic growth in [OUR COUNTRY]

Q2.1 Welchen Einfluss würde eine effizientere Nutzung von Ressourcen Ihrer Meinung nach auf jeden der folgenden Bereiche haben?

Das Wirtschaftswachstum in [UNSEREM LAND]

	%	Très positif	Plutôt positif	Plutôt négatif	Très négatif	NSP/ NA	Total 'Positif'	Total 'Négatif'
		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	DK/NA	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
		Sehr positiv	Ziemlich positiv	Ziemlich negativ	Sehr negativ	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt "Positiv"	Gesamt "Negativ"
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	32	48	11	4	5	80	15
	BE	15	54	20	6	5	69	26
	BG	41	40	8	7	4	81	15
	CZ	25	50	16	3	6	75	19
	DK	24	56	8	1	11	80	9
	DE	25	55	11	1	8	80	12
	EE	17	57	8	1	17	74	9
	IE	36	52	7	2	3	88	9
	EL	60	29	3	6	2	89	9
	ES	34	40	13	10	3	74	23
	FR	17	56	18	6	3	73	24
	HR	46	38	8	5	3	84	13
	IT	46	39	6	6	3	85	12
	CY	63	25	6	4	2	88	10
	LV	20	60	11	2	7	80	13
	LT	29	50	8	4	9	79	12
	LU	17	59	15	0	9	76	15
	HU	35	50	8	3	4	85	11
	MT	59	27	6	1	7	86	7
	NL	22	59	12	2	5	81	14
	AT	23	59	11	2	5	82	13
	PL	31	48	13	3	5	79	16
	PT	50	35	6	6	3	85	12
	RO	40	42	8	7	3	82	15
	SI	42	37	10	8	3	79	18
	SK	34	44	12	5	5	78	17
	FI	23	59	11	2	5	82	13
	SE	27	58	9	1	5	85	10
	UK	35	46	8	3	8	81	11

Q2.2 Selon vous, quel serait l'impact d'une utilisation plus efficace des ressources sur chacun des éléments suivants ?






























Les opportunités d'emploi en [NOTRE PAYS]

Q2.2 In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?

Employment opportunities in [OUR COUNTRY]

Q2.2 Welchen Einfluss würde eine effizientere Nutzung von Ressourcen Ihrer Meinung nach auf jeden der folgenden Bereiche haben?

Die Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten in [UNSEREM LAND]

	%	Très positif	Plutôt positif	Plutôt négatif	Très négatif	NSP/ NA	Total 'Positif'	Total 'Négatif'
		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	DK/NA	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
		Sehr positiv	Ziemlich positiv	Ziemlich negativ	Sehr negativ	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt "Positiv"	Gesamt "Negativ"
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	33	45	11	6	5	78	17
	BE	18	47	24	6	5	65	30
	BG	36	44	9	6	5	80	15
	CZ	24	51	15	4	6	75	19
	DK	25	57	6	1	11	82	7
	DE	27	56	9	1	7	83	10
	EE	17	54	9	0	20	71	9
	IE	38	48	7	5	2	86	12
	EL	58	31	4	5	2	89	9
	ES	36	32	14	15	3	68	29
	FR	21	53	14	7	5	74	21
	HR	44	37	8	8	3	81	16
	IT	47	36	8	6	3	83	14
	CY	60	26	6	4	4	86	10
	LV	19	56	11	4	10	75	15
	LT	30	46	10	4	10	76	14
	LU	20	59	12	3	6	79	15
	HU	34	46	11	5	4	80	16
	MT	56	27	6	1	10	83	7
	NL	22	55	11	3	9	77	14
	AT	31	55	7	2	5	86	9
	PL	29	45	13	7	6	74	20
	PT	50	33	5	9	3	83	14
	RO	34	42	11	10	3	76	21
	SI	43	35	9	10	3	78	19
	SK	36	37	15	7	5	73	22
	FI	25	57	10	1	7	82	11
	SE	31	52	9	1	7	83	10
	UK	34	44	9	4	9	78	13

Q2.3 Selon vous, quel serait l'impact d'une utilisation plus efficace des ressources sur chacun des éléments suivants ?






























La qualité de vie en [NOTRE PAYS]

Q2.3 In your opinion, what would be the impact of more efficient resource use on each of the following elements?

The quality of life in [OUR COUNTRY]

Q2.3 Welchen Einfluss würde eine effizientere Nutzung von Ressourcen Ihrer Meinung nach auf jeden der folgenden Bereiche haben?






























Die Lebensqualität in [UNSEREM LAND]

	%	Très positif	Plutôt positif	Plutôt négatif	Très négatif	NSP/ NA	Total 'Positif'	Total 'Négatif'
		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	DK/NA	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
		Sehr positiv	Ziemlich positiv	Ziemlich negativ	Sehr negativ	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt "Positiv"	Gesamt "Negativ"
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	38	48	7	3	4	86	10
	BE	28	59	9	2	2	87	11
	BG	38	42	8	7	5	80	15
	CZ	31	53	11	2	3	84	13
	DK	30	56	4	0	10	86	4
	DE	34	55	5	1	5	89	6
	EE	24	59	6	1	10	83	7
	IE	49	44	4	2	1	93	6
	EL	61	27	5	5	2	88	10
	ES	37	44	11	6	2	81	17
	FR	23	61	10	4	2	84	14
	HR	52	36	7	4	1	88	11
	IT	52	35	7	3	3	87	10
	CY	70	22	5	2	1	92	7
	LV	25	57	9	3	6	82	12
	LT	27	51	9	5	8	78	14
	LU	37	56	5	0	2	93	5
	HU	35	49	9	4	3	84	13
	MT	65	27	4	1	3	92	5
	NL	40	52	4	1	3	92	5
	AT	49	44	3	1	3	93	4
	PL	30	51	11	4	4	81	15
	PT	55	32	5	6	2	87	11
	RO	36	43	10	8	3	79	18
	SI	50	36	7	5	2	86	12
	SK	40	42	12	3	3	82	15
	FI	30	59	5	1	5	89	6
	SE	42	51	3	1	3	93	4
	UK	46	41	5	3	5	87	8

Q3 Parmi les actions suivantes, lesquelles, selon vous, auraient le plus d'impact sur l'efficacité avec laquelle nous utilisons les ressources ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q3 Which of the following actions do you think would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Q3 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen würden Ihrer Meinung nach den größten Unterschied dahingehend machen, wie effizient wir Ressourcen nutzen? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Une protection renforcée des ressources naturelles (par exemple, eau, air, sols, poisson, biodiversité)	La définition d'objectifs à atteindre en matière d'utilisation efficace des ressources	La définition de normes de produit plus efficaces, respectueuses de l'environnement
		Stricter protection of natural resources (e.g. water, air, land, fish, biodiversity, etc.)	Setting resource efficiency targets	Setting more efficient, environmentally-friendly product standards
		Strengerer Schutz von natürlichen Ressourcen (wie z. B. Wasser, Luft, Land, Fische, Biodiversität)	Festlegung von Zielen zur Ressourceneffizienz	Festlegung effizienterer, umweltfreundlicherer Produktstandards
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	44	19	29
	BE	47	26	37
	BG	48	19	20
	CZ	63	19	34
	DK	39	28	29
	DE	49	16	34
	EE	46	12	22
	IE	38	17	27
	EL	47	15	25
	ES	51	22	38
	FR	48	15	28
	HR	46	16	22
	IT	36	21	19
	CY	45	18	22
	LV	39	13	25
	LT	32	12	14
	LU	47	14	31
	HU	45	11	26
	MT	40	18	31
	NL	43	29	36
	AT	53	16	39
	PL	37	24	25
	PT	41	23	33
	RO	38	23	26
	SI	37	21	28
	SK	53	22	39
	FI	25	22	26
	SE	42	20	38
	UK	40	15	29

Q3 Parmi les actions suivantes, lesquelles, selon vous, auraient le plus d'impact sur l'efficacité avec laquelle nous utilisons les ressources ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q3 Which of the following actions do you think would make the biggest difference in how efficiently we use resources? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Q3 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen würden Ihrer Meinung nach den größten Unterschied dahingehend machen, wie effizient wir Ressourcen nutzen? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		La réduction de la fiscalité sur le travail et l'augmentation de la fiscalité sur l'utilisation des ressources	La réduction des déchets et le tri des déchets recyclables à la maison	La réduction et le recyclage des déchets dans l'industrie et la construction	NSP
		Cutting taxes on employment and increasing taxes on resource use	Reducing waste and sorting recyclable waste at home	Reducing and recycling waste in industry and construction	DK/NA
		Senkung der Besteuerung von Arbeit und Erhöhung der Besteuerung von Ressourcennutzung	Verringerung von Abfall und Sortieren von recycelbaren Abfällen zu Hause	Reduzierung und recyceln von Abfällen in der Industrie und im Baugewerbe	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	28	51	50	3
	BE	36	53	50	1
	BG	26	59	43	2
	CZ	23	60	60	2
	DK	22	60	55	4
	DE	20	47	51	6
	EE	14	50	69	6
	IE	23	48	47	3
	EL	23	54	52	3
	ES	26	47	49	2
	FR	31	50	53	3
	HR	25	57	51	2
	IT	36	61	46	1
	CY	23	63	57	5
	LV	27	46	49	4
	LT	22	57	53	5
	LU	20	58	62	2
	HU	28	60	57	1
	MT	26	54	58	4
	NL	30	55	56	1
	AT	28	57	63	2
	PL	36	46	38	3
	PT	29	61	53	2
	RO	35	38	36	3
	SI	23	44	42	3
	SK	24	50	44	2
	FI	16	54	60	3
	SE	25	48	57	2
	UK	24	52	55	3

Q4.1 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.






























[NOTRE PAYS] dans son ensemble produit trop de déchets

Q4.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

[OUR COUNTRY] as a whole is generating too much waste

Q4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

[UNSER LAND] als Ganzes erzeugt zu viel Abfall

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/NA	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
%								
	EU 28	57	30	7	3	3	87	10
	BE	45	41	8	3	3	86	11
	BG	58	24	7	5	6	82	12
	CZ	39	40	13	3	5	79	16
	DK	53	31	10	2	4	84	12
	DE	61	26	9	1	3	87	10
	EE	32	36	19	6	7	68	25
	IE	50	38	7	2	3	88	9
	EL	66	20	6	3	5	86	9
	ES	58	29	6	5	2	87	11
	FR	57	38	3	1	1	95	4
	HR	55	33	7	2	3	88	9
	IT	62	26	6	2	4	88	8
	CY	82	11	3	1	3	93	4
	LV	33	37	21	5	4	70	26
	LT	69	22	4	2	3	91	6
	LU	33	42	13	3	9	75	16
	HU	58	31	6	2	3	89	8
	MT	62	22	7	2	7	84	9
	NL	50	36	10	1	3	86	11
	AT	51	36	8	2	3	87	10
	PL	44	36	11	3	6	80	14
	PT	59	27	4	4	6	86	8
	RO	62	20	7	8	3	82	15
	SI	73	18	6	2	1	91	8
	SK	46	33	12	4	5	79	16
	FI	37	41	16	4	2	78	20
	SE	52	34	8	3	3	86	11
	UK	65	29	3	2	1	94	5

Q4.2 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.






























Votre ménage produit trop de déchets

Q4.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Your household is generating too much waste

Q4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Ihr Haushalt erzeugt zu viel Abfall

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/NA	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
%								
	EU 28	15	28	34	22	1	43	56
	BE	14	35	30	20	1	49	50
	BG	12	23	33	31	1	35	64
	CZ	8	23	45	23	1	31	68
	DK	23	33	27	16	1	56	43
	DE	17	24	43	16	0	41	59
	EE	12	23	38	26	1	35	64
	IE	14	35	29	21	1	49	50
	EL	21	26	28	25	0	47	53
	ES	20	33	30	16	1	53	46
	FR	16	38	29	17	0	54	46
	HR	10	29	36	24	1	39	60
	IT	14	24	33	27	2	38	60
	CY	22	20	35	23	0	42	58
	LV	8	23	44	24	1	31	68
	LT	22	24	31	21	2	46	52
	LU	12	32	34	22	0	44	56
	HU	12	23	36	29	0	35	65
	MT	14	28	36	22	0	42	58
	NL	20	38	26	16	0	58	42
	AT	19	29	36	15	1	48	51
	PL	9	24	43	23	1	33	66
	PT	19	24	24	31	2	43	55
	RO	17	21	27	33	2	38	60
	SI	24	30	25	21	0	54	46
	SK	8	23	44	24	1	31	68
	FI	12	30	34	23	1	42	57
	SE	21	31	23	24	1	52	47
	UK	13	28	33	25	1	41	58

Q4.3 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, veuillez me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord.






























Vous faites des efforts pour réduire la quantité de déchets ménagers que vous produisez

Q4.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

You make efforts to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate

Q4.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.






























Sie bemühen sich, die Menge an Haushaltsabfällen zu reduzieren, die Sie erzeugen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/NA	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
%								
	EU 28	60	32	5	2	1	92	7
	BE	61	34	3	2	0	95	5
	BG	63	31	2	3	1	94	5
	CZ	57	35	6	2	0	92	8
	DK	45	35	15	3	2	80	18
	DE	62	32	4	1	1	94	5
	EE	49	39	8	3	1	88	11
	IE	71	26	2	1	0	97	3
	EL	67	25	5	3	0	92	8
	ES	57	35	5	3	0	92	8
	FR	54	38	5	3	0	92	8
	HR	53	37	6	3	1	90	9
	IT	65	28	4	2	1	93	6
	CY	69	22	7	2	0	91	9
	LV	40	49	8	3	0	89	11
	LT	61	30	4	3	2	91	7
	LU	66	30	4	0	0	96	4
	HU	64	31	4	1	0	95	5
	MT	64	28	4	4	0	92	8
	NL	48	38	10	3	1	86	13
	AT	62	31	6	1	0	93	7
	PL	54	37	7	2	0	91	9
	PT	67	26	4	2	1	93	6
	RO	73	20	2	4	1	93	6
	SI	74	19	5	2	0	93	7
	SK	60	31	7	2	0	91	9
	FI	58	34	5	2	1	92	7
	SE	54	37	5	4	0	91	9
	UK	65	31	3	1	0	96	4

Q5a Parmi les actions suivantes, lesquelles entreprenez-vous pour réduire la quantité de déchets ménagers que vous produisez ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5a Which of the following actions are you undertaking to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q5a Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen ergreifen Sie, um die von Ihnen erzeugte Menge an Haushaltsabfällen zu reduzieren? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous évitez le gaspillage de nourriture ou d'autres produits en achetant exactement ce dont vous avez besoin	Vous évitez d'acheter des produits « suremballés »	Vous avez pris les mesures nécessaires pour ne plus recevoir de courrier indésirable	Vous pratiquez le compostage à domicile	Vous utilisez des piles rechargeables
		You avoid food waste and other types of waste by buying exactly what you need	You avoid buying 'over packaged' goods	You have made an effort to stop receiving unwanted mail	You undertake home composting	You use rechargeable batteries
		Sie vermeiden Lebensmittelabfälle und andere Arten von Abfall, indem Sie genau das kaufen, was Sie benötigen	Sie vermeiden es, unnötig verpackte bzw. "überverpackte" Waren zu kaufen	Sie unterbinden die Zustellung unerwünschter Post, so weit Sie können	Sie kompostieren zu Hause	Sie verwenden wiederaufladbare Batterien
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	83	62	55	44	60
	BE	90	63	47	53	69
	BG	85	60	50	26	44
	CZ	89	48	48	61	70
	DK	75	46	47	46	56
	DE	84	72	66	55	70
	EE	71	45	41	52	41
	IE	78	66	48	52	60
	EL	84	57	48	19	53
	ES	86	61	62	31	58
	FR	87	67	41	42	54
	HR	62	42	28	40	38
	IT	87	57	60	45	59
	CY	83	49	41	25	50
	LV	77	45	47	52	51
	LT	70	40	43	40	42
	LU	85	67	55	51	60
	HU	69	48	30	46	49
	MT	80	45	27	23	60
	NL	76	35	52	25	69
	AT	88	71	47	66	62
	PL	81	70	46	46	59
	PT	95	75	64	41	61
	RO	72	48	30	26	41
	SI	67	54	34	56	47
	SK	80	63	35	54	62
	FI	84	66	49	57	48
	SE	65	49	55	53	65
	UK	85	66	71	43	64

Q5a Parmi les actions suivantes, lesquelles entreprenez-vous pour réduire la quantité de déchets ménagers que vous produisez ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5a Which of the following actions are you undertaking to reduce the amount of household waste that you generate? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q5a Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen ergreifen Sie, um die von Ihnen erzeugte Menge an Haushaltsabfällen zu reduzieren? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous buvez l'eau du robinet pour éviter les déchets d'emballage	Vous donnez/vendez des objets pour qu'ils soient réutilisés	Vous vous efforcez de faire réparer les appareils cassés avant d'en acheter de nouveaux	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		You drink tap water to avoid packaging waste	You donate/sell items for re-use	You make an effort to get broken appliances repaired before buying new ones	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Sie trinken Leitungswasser, um Verpackungsabfälle zu vermeiden	Sie spenden oder verkaufen Gegenstände zur weiteren Verwendung	Sie bemühen sich, defekte Geräte reparieren zu lassen, bevor Sie neue kaufen	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	59	67	77	1	0
	BE	53	70	75	0	0
	BG	53	55	76	1	0
	CZ	85	77	56	1	0
	DK	77	86	80	1	0
	DE	40	70	81	0	1
	EE	63	58	63	2	1
	IE	76	77	76	0	0
	EL	68	62	77	1	1
	ES	62	68	89	0	0
	FR	65	71	72	2	0
	HR	75	53	63	1	1
	IT	46	43	77	1	0
	CY	36	70	75	0	0
	LV	61	59	82	0	0
	LT	64	51	65	2	1
	LU	43	65	67	0	0
	HU	50	57	64	1	1
	MT	27	58	73	4	1
	NL	73	73	82	0	0
	AT	78	72	80	0	0
	PL	40	64	75	1	0
	PT	61	70	92	1	0
	RO	42	38	60	2	2
	SI	77	36	58	1	0
	SK	80	76	61	2	0
	FI	89	84	81	1	0
	SE	86	86	76	1	0
	UK	84	87	80	0	0

Q5b Quelles sont les principales raisons pour lesquelles vous ne faites pas d'effort pour réduire la quantité de déchets que vous produisez ? Diriez-vous que... (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5b What are the main reasons why you are not trying to reduce the amount of waste you generate? Would you say that... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q5b Was sind die Hauptgründe, weshalb Sie nicht versuchen, die von Ihnen erzeugte Abfallmenge zu reduzieren? Würden Sie sagen, dass ...? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La réduction des déchets n'est pas importante pour vous	Vous ne savez pas comment réduire vos déchets	C'est la responsabilité du fabricant du produit de réduire les déchets, pas la vôtre
		Reducing waste is not important for you	You don't know how you can reduce waste	It is the responsibility of the product producer to reduce waste, not yours
		Ihnen die Reduzierung von Abfall nicht wichtig ist	Sie wissen nicht, wie Sie Abfall reduzieren können	Die Reduzierung von Abfall Aufgabe der Produkthersteller und nicht Ihre Aufgabe ist
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	17	30	41
	BE	35	31	57
	BG	13	32	21
	CZ	20	32	47
	DK	9	35	37
	DE	13	11	54
	EE	11	31	25
	IE	19	7	20
	EL	5	41	21
	ES	21	27	45
	FR	9	49	62
	HR	5	25	32
	IT	3	26	17
	CY	13	41	12
	LV	19	34	40
	LT	13	34	15
	LU	27	38	24
	HU	5	21	33
	MT	13	19	8
	NL	13	22	49
	AT	11	26	56
	PL	21	38	29
	PT	17	44	31
	RO	21	29	32
	SI	4	26	34
	SK	22	32	35
	FI	32	28	40
	SE	19	34	28
	UK	50	23	52

Q5b Quelles sont les principales raisons pour lesquelles vous ne faites pas d'effort pour réduire la quantité de déchets que vous produisez ? Diriez-vous que... (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q5b What are the main reasons why you are not trying to reduce the amount of waste you generate? Would you say that... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q5b Was sind die Hauptgründe, weshalb Sie nicht versuchen, die von Ihnen erzeugte Abfallmenge zu reduzieren? Würden Sie sagen, dass ...? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous estimez que le niveau de déchets que vous produisez est déjà à son plus bas / vous ne pouvez pas les réduire davantage	Vous avez tendance à jeter les choses car il est difficile ou trop coûteux de les faire réparer	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		You consider the level of waste you generate is already at its minimum / you can't reduce it more	You tend to throw things away as it is difficult or too expensive to get them repaired	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Sie der Meinung sind, dass Sie die Menge an Abfall, die Sie erzeugen, bereits auf ein Minimum reduziert haben bzw. die Abfallmenge nicht weiter reduzieren können	Sie Dinge eher wegwerfen, weil es schwierig oder zu teuer ist, diese reparieren zu lassen	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	36	39	10	4
	BE	25	50	0	2
	BG	42	34	6	8
	CZ	38	43	6	1
	DK	20	54	11	4
	DE	40	41	16	0
	EE	44	14	6	1
	IE	42	41	5	0
	EL	37	38	10	0
	ES	33	46	11	3
	FR	31	42	12	0
	HR	42	27	3	1
	IT	47	24	9	17
	CY	41	17	10	9
	LV	42	48	4	3
	LT	48	36	9	5
	LU	44	35	3	0
	HU	31	20	11	8
	MT	25	21	40	2
	NL	23	48	8	7
	AT	39	62	10	0
	PL	32	30	3	5
	PT	52	52	13	1
	RO	35	30	9	10
	SI	35	31	10	3
	SK	26	41	7	9
	FI	47	35	3	2
	SE	33	36	11	5
	UK	41	50	12	1

Q6 Triez-vous les types de déchets suivants, au moins occasionnellement ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q6 Do you sort the following types of waste, at least occasionally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q6 Sortieren Sie die folgenden Arten von Müll zumindest gelegentlich? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Le papier/ le carton / les briques de boissons	Les bouteilles en plastique et autres matériaux en plastique	Les boîtes et canettes en métal	Le verre	Les déchets de cuisine
		Paper / Cardboard / Beverage cartons	Plastic bottles or other plastic materials	Metal cans	Glass	Kitchen waste
%		Papier / Pappe / Getränkekartons	Plastikflaschen oder andere Kunststoffmaterialien	Blechdosen	Glas	Küchenabfälle
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	90	90	78	88	74
	BE	97	97	94	97	83
	BG	64	66	50	58	47
	CZ	92	96	56	92	66
	DK	79	76	74	91	52
	DE	98	96	85	98	86
	EE	85	88	74	75	69
	IE	95	94	88	91	80
	EL	83	80	71	74	55
	ES	90	90	81	90	81
	FR	92	93	82	93	69
	HR	76	89	58	64	51
	IT	94	95	87	93	81
	CY	73	80	60	60	30
	LV	67	63	38	62	49
	LT	73	75	50	74	50
	LU	95	97	91	93	74
	HU	78	83	64	75	58
	MT	88	92	86	79	52
	NL	94	78	28	93	70
	AT	99	94	90	96	83
	PL	86	91	82	87	70
	PT	91	90	82	91	81
	RO	50	60	35	39	35
	SI	88	91	83	88	87
	SK	92	93	61	88	66
	FI	92	81	86	89	77
	SE	94	95	90	97	76
	UK	94	93	89	87	78

Q6 Triez-vous les types de déchets suivants, au moins occasionnellement ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q6 Do you sort the following types of waste, at least occasionally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q6 Sortieren Sie die folgenden Arten von Müll zumindest gelegentlich? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les déchets de jardin	Les déchets ménagers dangereux (peinture, produits chimiques, piles, etc.)	Les déchets électriques et électroniques	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Je ne trie pas les déchets (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		Garden waste	Household hazardous waste (paint, chemicals, batteries, etc.)	Electrical and electronic waste	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	I don't sort any waste (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
%		Gartenabfälle	Gefährliche Haushaltsabfälle (Farbe, Chemikalien, Batterien etc.)	Elektro- und Elektronikschratt	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Ich sortiere keine Abfälle (NICHT VORLESEN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	57	79	76	1	3	0
	BE	74	90	88	1	0	0
	BG	34	51	41	1	15	1
	CZ	62	84	85	1	1	0
	DK	70	91	92	1	0	0
	DE	75	94	95	0	0	0
	EE	53	75	63	0	2	0
	IE	75	78	83	0	1	0
	FI	33	68	67	0	6	0
	ES	28	87	77	1	2	0
	FR	60	90	79	0	1	0
	HR	50	54	50	1	3	0
	IT	45	69	69	0	2	0
	CY	27	39	37	1	10	0
	LV	52	70	59	0	6	0
	LT	50	52	56	0	7	0
	LU	72	89	87	0	0	0
	HU	57	71	58	0	3	0
	MT	25	56	46	0	5	0
	NL	79	92	89	0	1	0
	AT	74	93	90	0	0	0
	PL	56	78	78	1	3	0
	PT	41	74	78	0	2	0
	RO	24	28	33	1	22	1
	SI	72	79	72	1	0	0
	SK	63	68	73	2	2	0
	FI	62	94	89	0	1	0
	SE	65	97	96	1	0	0
	UK	75	74	72	0	2	0

Q7a Qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous convaincre de trier davantage vos déchets ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q7a What would convince you to separate more of your waste? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q7a Was würde Sie überzeugen, Ihren Müll umfassender zu trennen ? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Une collecte sélective des déchets à votre domicile mieux adaptée	Des installations de meilleure qualité et en plus grand nombre pour le recyclage et le compostage des déchets dans la zone où vous vivez	Plus d'informations sur comment et où trier les déchets	Des tarifs plus élevés si les déchets ne sont pas correctement triés
		More convenient separate waste collection at your home	More and better waste recycling and composting facilities in your area	More information on how and where to separate waste	Increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly
		Bequemere Mülltrennung bei Ihnen zu Hause	Mehr und bessere Recycling- und Kompostierungsstellen für Abfälle in Ihrer Gegend	Mehr Informationen, wie und wo man Müll trennt	Höhere Gebühren, wenn Müll nicht ordnungsgemäß getrennt wird
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	51	59	48	43
	BE	65	62	52	53
	BG	65	81	64	46
	CZ	46	65	47	46
	DK	62	54	45	40
	DE	36	48	37	53
	EE	32	34	27	15
	IE	48	56	42	33
	EL	54	76	61	37
	ES	61	74	60	36
	FR	55	64	49	39
	HR	38	61	47	31
	IT	44	46	43	38
	CY	58	66	61	36
	LV	67	68	55	41
	LT	62	36	37	27
	LU	49	47	39	49
	HU	45	46	36	22
	MT	47	56	49	23
	NL	60	61	39	41
	AT	35	43	38	51
	PL	53	57	49	41
	PT	69	77	66	60
	RO	41	62	48	36
	SI	26	39	27	24
	SK	51	62	51	42
	FI	54	71	49	47
	SE	44	53	34	35
	UK	66	69	59	49

Q7a Qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous convaincre de trier davantage vos déchets ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q7a What would convince you to separate more of your waste? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)




























Q7a Was würde Sie überzeugen, Ihren Müll umfassender zu trennen ? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		L'assurance que ces déchets sont véritablement recyclés	Des incitations financières au tri des déchets (consigne, tarifs réduits, etc.)	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		Reassurance that this waste is effectively recycled	Financial incentives to separate waste (deposits, reduced tariffs, etc.)	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Die Zusicherung, dass dieser Müll auch wirklich recycelt wird	Finanzielle Anreize zur Mülltrennung (Pfand, geringere Gebühren etc.)	Sonstiges (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	71	59	2	4
	BE	76	66	3	1
	BG	72	60	2	2
	CZ	74	68	2	4
	DK	60	62	3	6
	DE	77	54	3	5
	EE	40	35	9	12
	IE	50	48	2	4
	EL	71	58	1	1
	ES	84	70	1	0
	FR	69	61	1	3
	HR	48	48	2	1
	IT	69	56	2	2
	CY	60	52	2	3
	LV	66	62	1	2
	LT	47	47	5	5
	LU	58	47	3	8
	HU	39	42	7	4
	MT	54	38	6	7
	NL	67	57	2	4
	AT	70	55	2	7
	PL	68	70	2	4
	PT	83	69	2	3
	RO	58	40	4	3
	SI	44	39	12	4
	SK	67	60	2	3
	FI	64	63	1	5
	SE	50	43	5	14
	UK	80	62	2	5

Q7b Qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous convaincre de trier au moins une partie de vos déchets ?
(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q7b What would convince you to separate at least some of your waste? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS
POSSIBLE)




























Q7b Was würde Sie überzeugen, zumindest einige Ihrer Abfälle zu trennen?
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Une collecte sélective des déchets à votre domicile mieux adaptée	Des installations de meilleure qualité et en plus grand nombre pour le recyclage et le compostage des déchets dans la zone où vous vivez	Plus d'informations sur comment et où trier les déchets	Des tarifs plus élevés si les déchets ne sont pas correctement triés
		More convenient separate waste collection at your home	More and better waste recycling and composting facilities in your area	More information on how and where to separate waste	Increased tariffs if waste is not separated properly
		Bequemere Mülltrennung bei Ihnen zu Hause	Mehr und bessere Recycling- und Kompostierungsstellen für Abfälle in Ihrer Gegend	Mehr Informationen, wie und wo man Müll trennt	Höhere Gebühren, wenn Müll nicht ordnungsgemäß getrennt wird
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	%				
	EU 28	44	50	37	29
	BG	49	73	46	24
	CZ	36	66	36	16
	DK	55	0	55	9
	DE	0	0	0	0
	EE	54	43	24	11
	IE	0	0	12	0
	EL	19	54	30	19
	ES	30	52	18	27
	FR	77	16	25	21
	HR	28	45	39	0
	IT	61	48	23	26
	CY	52	86	48	29
	LV	55	50	39	30
	LT	63	28	25	24
	HU	53	28	42	11
	MT	29	31	13	11
	NL	21	79	17	13
	AT	50	0	0	0
	PL	59	51	32	45
	PT	60	87	50	36
	RO	31	45	38	26
	SI	0	14	0	0
	SK	49	58	41	57
	FI	0	0	0	0
	SE	52	52	0	52
	UK	55	65	65	54

Q7b Qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous convaincre de trier au moins une partie de vos déchets ?
(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q7b What would convince you to separate at least some of your waste? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS
POSSIBLE)






























Q7b Was würde Sie überzeugen, zumindest einige Ihrer Abfälle zu trennen?
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	L'assurance que ces déchets sont véritablement recyclés Reassurance that this waste is effectively recycled Die Zusicherung, dass dieser Müll auch wirklich recycelt wird	Des incitations financières au tri des déchets (consigne, tarifs réduits, etc.) Financial incentives to separate waste (deposits, reduced tariffs, etc.) Finanzielle Anreize zur Mülltrennung (Pfand, geringere Gebühren etc.)	Autre (NE PAS LIRE) Other (DO NOT READ OUT) Sonstiges (Nicht vorlesen)	NSP DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
 EU 28		48	42	4	10
 BG		50	41	1	2
 CZ		65	64	0	0
 DK		81	55	19	0
 DE		0	0	0	100
 EE		37	29	14	14
 IE		0	0	52	36
 EL		39	40	5	5
 ES		53	53	10	9
 FR		51	33	12	6
 HR		23	18	16	3
 IT		49	42	4	9
 CY		45	56	0	0
 LV		46	52	4	2
 LT		32	39	6	7
 HU		19	33	0	0
 MT		12	31	10	11
 NL		70	13	0	0
 AT		0	50	0	0
 PL		52	60	0	6
 PT		72	47	0	7
 RO		40	32	5	14
 SI		23	63	0	0
 SK		66	55	0	12
 FI		36	79	9	12
 SE		0	100	0	0
 UK		84	64	0	16

Q8 La gestion des déchets ménagers a un coût. Je vais maintenant lire trois solutions possibles pour financer cette gestion (il en existe d'autres) : un forfait, une contribution liée à votre production de déchets, ou une plus grande responsabilité du producteur. Veuillez me dire laquelle vous privilégieriez.

Q8 Managing household waste has a cost. I am going to read out three possible ways of financing this management (there are others as well): through a flat rate, a contribution relative to your waste production, or more producer responsibility. Please indicate which you would prefer?





























Q8 Die Entsorgung von Haushaltsmüll kostet Geld. Ich werde Ihnen jetzt drei Möglichkeiten zur Finanzierung der Abfallwirtschaft vorlesen (wobei es natürlich noch andere Möglichkeiten gibt). Die Möglichkeiten lauten: eine Pauschalgebühr, ein Beitrag in Abhängigkeit der von Ihnen erzeugten Abfallmenge oder mehr Herstellerverantwortung. Bitte geben Sie an, welche Möglichkeit Sie vorziehen würden.

		Payer un montant fixe pour la gestion des déchets via les impôts locaux To pay a fixed sum for waste management through your taxes Die Zahlung eines Pauschalbetrags für die Abfallwirtschaft über Ihre Steuern	Payer proportionnellement à la quantité de déchets non-triés que vous produisez To pay in proportion to the quantity of unsorted waste you generate Die Zahlung eines Betrags in Abhängigkeit von der Menge an unsortiertem Abfall, den Sie erzeugen	Inclure le coût de la gestion des déchets dans le prix des produits que vous achetez For the cost of waste management to be included in the price of the products you buy Dass die Kosten für die Abfallwirtschaft in den Preis der Produkte, die Sie kaufen, eingerechnet werden	NSP DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	19	44	30	7
	BE	15	54	27	4
	BG	25	31	35	9
	CZ	18	40	35	7
	DK	34	37	25	4
	DE	13	50	31	6
	EE	15	41	24	20
	IE	14	52	29	5
	EL	19	33	32	16
	ES	20	39	31	10
	FR	16	50	27	7
	HR	15	44	34	7
	IT	17	58	21	4
	CY	20	47	21	12
	LV	24	45	26	5
	LT	31	34	22	13
	LU	17	50	28	5
	HU	23	37	32	8
	MT	13	23	31	33
	NL	17	46	34	3
	AT	15	50	30	5
	PL	28	41	25	6
	PT	16	42	28	14
	RO	26	31	36	7
	SI	14	43	35	8
	SK	22	38	34	6
	FI	11	54	30	5
	SE	19	41	33	7
	UK	22	33	35	10

Q9 Pouvez-vous estimer quel pourcentage de la nourriture que vous achetez va à la poubelle ?

Q9 Can you estimate what percentage of the food you buy goes to waste?






























Q9 Können Sie schätzen, wie viel Prozent der Lebensmittel, die Sie kaufen, im Müll landen?

		15% ou moins (avec Aucun - SPONT.)		16% à 30%		31% à 50%		Plus de 50%		NSP	
		15% or less (with None - SPONT.)		16% to 30%		31% to 50%		More than 50%		DK/NA	
		15% oder weniger (mit Keine - SPONT.)		16% bis 30%		31% bis 50%		Mehr als 50%		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%		Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316
	EU 28	91	9	6	-7	1	-2	1	0	1	0
	BE	91	8	6	-7	1	-1	1	1	1	-1
	BG	90	11	6	-8	1	-2	1	-1	2	0
	CZ	96	5	3	-5	0	-1	0	0	1	1
	DK	87	14	9	-14	1	-2	1	1	2	1
	DE	93	7	6	-5	1	-1	0	-1	0	0
	EE	96	12	3	-7	0	-3	0	-1	1	-1
	IE	88	18	8	-14	2	-2	1	-2	1	0
	EL	82	11	11	-12	2	-2	1	0	4	3
	ES	95	14	4	-9	1	-2	0	-1	0	-2
	FR	93	8	4	-7	1	-2	1	0	1	1
	HR	88	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
	IT	88	9	7	-8	1	-1	1	0	3	0
	CY	80	27	10	-20	4	-6	2	-1	4	0
	LV	82	6	9	-7	4	0	2	1	3	0
	LT	90	16	8	-9	1	-3	0	-2	1	-2
	LU	92	20	5	-14	2	-4	1	0	0	-2
	HU	91	10	6	-6	0	-3	1	-1	2	0
	MT	95	7	2	-6	1	-2	0	0	2	1
	NL	90	7	9	-4	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1
	AT	91	7	8	-4	2	-1	0	-1	0	-1
	PL	92	4	7	-4	0	-1	0	0	1	1
	PT	83	1	5	-4	3	1	1	0	8	2
	RO	90	11	6	-7	2	-2	1	-1	1	-1
	SI	93	7	4	-7	2	0	1	0	0	0
	SK	90	-1	6	1	2	1	0	-1	2	0
	FI	92	7	7	-6	0	-1	0	0	1	0
	SE	89	7	9	-5	0	-1	0	0	2	-1
	UK	89	9	8	-4	1	-4	1	-1	1	0

Q10 Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels vous aideraient à moins gaspiller de la nourriture ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 Amongst the following elements, which would help you to waste less food? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q10 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen würden Ihnen helfen, weniger Lebensmittel zu verschwenden? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Une meilleure information pour interpréter les dates « à consommer de préférence avant le » Better and clearer information on how to interpret 'best before' dates Bessere und klarere Informationen, wie 'mindestens haltbar bis'-Daten zu verstehen sind	Une meilleure information pour interpréter l'étiquetage des produits alimentaires, par exemple de l'information sur la conservation et la préparation Better and clearer information on food product labels, e.g. information on storage and preparation Bessere und klarere Informationen auf Etiketten von Lebensmittelprodukten, wie z. B. Informationen zur Lagerung und Zubereitung	Une meilleure planification des achats par votre ménage Better shopping planning by your household Bessere Einkaufsplanung durch Ihren Haushalt	Une meilleure estimation de la taille des portions (quelle quantité de nourriture vous cuisinez) pour éviter de gaspiller de la nourriture Better estimation of portion sizes (how much food you cook) to avoid wasting food Bessere Einschätzung von Portionsgrößen (wie viel Essen Sie kochen), um Essensverschwendung zu vermeiden
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	48	51	49	53
	BE	62	63	49	65
	BG	66	68	69	63
	CZ	48	57	47	45
	DK	34	31	48	38
	DE	48	51	43	50
	EE	17	16	49	29
	IE	34	35	49	43
	EL	50	53	71	68
	ES	61	65	69	70
	FR	44	50	40	52
	HR	32	30	47	46
	IT	40	44	40	47
	CY	51	47	73	68
	LV	54	51	62	54
	LT	39	40	51	43
	LU	48	49	38	49
	HU	30	31	33	35
	MT	34	33	63	66
	NL	43	42	32	46
	AT	46	44	48	49
	PL	47	48	54	57
	PT	66	74	70	79
	RO	42	48	63	37
	SI	22	21	33	29
	SK	45	47	47	48
	FI	39	37	53	54
	SE	35	34	45	37
	UK	58	56	53	60

Q10 Parmi les éléments suivants, lesquels vous aideraient à moins gaspiller de la nourriture ?
(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 Amongst the following elements, which would help you to waste less food? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS
POSSIBLE)






























Q10 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen würden Ihnen helfen, weniger Lebensmittel zu verschwenden?
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La disponibilité de plus petites portions en magasin	La réutilisation des restes au lieu de les jeter	L'utilisation du congélateur pour conserver la nourriture plus longtemps	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		Availability of smaller portion sizes in shops	Re-using leftovers instead of throwing them away	Using the freezer to conserve food longer	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Erhältlichkeit von kleineren Portionsgrößen in Geschäften	Wiederverwend ung von Resten, anstatt diese wegzuwerfen	Nutzung der Tiefkühltruhe, um Lebensmittel länger aufzubewahren	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	55	59	60	2	3
	BE	66	72	73	1	1
	BG	63	41	57	1	1
	CZ	47	56	52	1	4
	DK	50	51	46	3	9
	DE	60	61	60	2	5
	EE	30	35	37	6	5
	IE	49	50	50	2	3
	EL	40	50	63	1	1
	ES	64	76	79	1	1
	FR	56	65	66	1	2
	HR	28	36	41	5	4
	IT	47	55	51	1	4
	CY	45	59	60	2	1
	LV	45	48	59	2	3
	LT	41	36	40	3	5
	LU	51	56	54	2	5
	HU	48	38	34	4	3
	MT	29	54	53	2	7
	NL	56	58	60	3	3
	AT	57	63	61	2	5
	PL	53	44	55	1	4
	PT	66	83	79	1	1
	RO	36	29	48	2	2
	SI	23	31	30	11	5
	SK	42	42	52	3	7
	FI	48	49	55	1	5
	SE	34	49	43	4	10
	UK	67	67	67	1	3

Q11 Parmi les aspects suivants, lesquels jugez-vous les plus importants lorsque vous achetez un produit durable, comme une machine à laver ou un réfrigérateur ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q11 Which of the following aspects do you consider most important when buying a durable product, like a washing machine or a fridge? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Q11 Welche der folgenden Aspekte halten Sie beim Kauf eines langlebigen Produkts, wie z. B. beim Kauf einer Waschmaschine oder eines Kühlschranks, für am wichtigsten? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

			Vous pouvez utiliser le produit pendant longtemps	Le fabricant vous donne une garantie plus longue pour le produit	Le produit est fabriqué à partir de matériaux recyclés	Le produit pourra être recyclé après que vous l'ayez utilisé
			You can use the product for a long time	The producer gives you a longer warranty/guarantee for the product	The product is made from recycled materials	The product can be recycled after you use it
			Sie können das Produkt über einen langen Zeitraum nutzen	Der Hersteller gibt Ihnen eine längere Garantie bzw. Gewährleistung für das Produkt	Das Produkt ist aus recycelten Materialien hergestellt	Das Produkt lässt sich recyceln, nachdem Sie es benutzt haben
			Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	%					
	EU 28		39	35	17	25
	BE		44	33	21	28
	BG		27	42	10	20
	CZ		42	38	18	27
	DK		55	22	13	23
	DE		43	35	17	26
	EE		49	44	5	10
	IE		28	31	11	22
	EL		31	34	18	29
	ES		40	34	25	25
	FR		46	33	21	31
	HR		38	37	14	23
	IT		33	33	17	21
	CY		29	36	16	27
	LV		41	39	5	14
	LT		30	38	6	17
	LU		38	28	20	34
	HU		35	45	11	15
	MT		30	38	13	21
	NL		42	30	23	35
	AT		49	35	19	31
	PL		34	37	10	21
	PT		34	32	18	31
	RO		30	39	8	20
	SI		37	33	12	17
	SK		34	37	19	24
	FI		62	32	8	21
	SE		46	25	15	26
	UK		35	36	14	25

Q11 Parmi les aspects suivants, lesquels jugez-vous les plus importants lorsque vous achetez un produit durable, comme une machine à laver ou un réfrigérateur ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q11 Which of the following aspects do you consider most important when buying a durable product, like a washing machine or a fridge? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Q11 Welche der folgenden Aspekte halten Sie beim Kauf eines langlebigen Produkts, wie z. B. beim Kauf einer Waschmaschine oder eines Kühlschranks, für am wichtigsten? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Le produit respecte l'environnement	Vous pourrez facilement vendre le produit lorsque vous ne voudrez plus l'utiliser	Lorsque vous achetez un nouveau produit, le vendeur s'engage à reprendre l'ancien produit	Les coûts de fonctionnement sont plus faibles grâce à une efficacité supérieure	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		The product is environmentally-friendly	You can easily sell the product when you no longer want to use it	The seller will take back the old product when you buy a new one	The running costs are lower due to greater efficiency	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Das Produkt ist umweltfreundlich	Sie können das Produkt problemlos verkaufen, wenn Sie es nicht länger nutzen möchten	Der Verkäufer nimmt das alte Produkt zurück, wenn Sie ein neues kaufen	Die Betriebskosten sind aufgrund der höheren Effizienz niedriger	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	%						
	EU 28	32	9	39	39	1	2
	BE	41	12	36	37	1	1
	BG	26	13	44	36	1	3
	CZ	30	9	47	54	0	1
	DK	59	9	22	46	1	2
	DE	35	8	37	46	1	1
	EE	20	9	42	48	2	4
	IE	27	7	37	50	2	0
	EL	41	11	25	35	1	3
	ES	37	6	40	42	2	0
	FR	32	9	42	30	1	1
	HR	29	12	37	24	1	2
	IT	33	7	38	31	2	3
	CY	41	8	29	46	1	3
	LV	24	12	43	34	2	2
	LT	17	15	40	30	2	3
	LU	40	7	44	29	1	1
	HU	34	8	44	44	1	1
	MT	30	6	36	47	6	2
	NL	40	10	46	38	2	0
	AT	31	9	41	49	1	0
	PL	27	14	45	25	1	2
	PT	35	13	42	39	2	2
	RO	24	11	43	23	2	2
	SI	36	7	26	39	3	1
	SK	36	11	41	33	1	1
	FI	22	9	40	37	2	1
	SE	44	12	31	53	2	2
	UK	27	8	34	55	1	2

Q12 Achèteriez-vous les produits suivants d'occasion / en seconde main? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q12 Would you buy the following products second hand? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q12 Würden Sie die folgenden Produkte gebraucht kaufen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	Textiles (vêtements, litterie, rideaux etc.)	Equipements électroniques (télévision, ordinateur, etc.)	Meubles (canapé, table, chaises, etc.)	Appareils électroménagers (four, lave- vaisselle, etc.)	Livres, CD, DVD, jeux vidéo	Aucun de ces produits (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		Textiles (clothing, bedding, curtains, etc.)	Electronic equipment (TV, computer, etc.)	Furniture (couch, table, chairs, etc.)	Household electrical appliances (oven, dishwasher, etc.)	Books, CDs, DVDs, video games	None of these products (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Textilien (Kleidung, Bettwäsche, Gardinen etc.)	Elektronische Geräte (Fernseher, Computer etc.)	Möbel (Couch, Tisch, Stühle etc.)	Elektrische Haushaltsgeräte (Ofen, Geschirrspüler etc.)	Bücher, CDs, DVDs, Videospiele	Keines dieser Produkte (NICHT VORLESEN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	34	44	55	37	72	16	1
	BE	37	33	56	30	68	18	1
	BG	34	39	32	38	50	24	1
	CZ	38	37	50	24	67	18	0
	DK	48	42	73	34	74	12	0
	DE	33	45	53	41	78	12	1
	EE	63	28	53	29	53	16	1
	IE	32	37	59	21	76	13	0
	EL	21	44	42	35	66	25	1
	ES	31	58	60	47	76	15	0
	FR	38	40	65	42	75	14	0
	HR	25	37	39	28	63	25	1
	IT	20	42	46	29	69	21	1
	CY	15	29	35	25	51	36	0
	LV	51	45	48	40	56	15	1
	LT	48	42	52	37	52	21	1
	LU	33	37	47	27	69	19	0
	HU	42	41	52	33	60	17	1
	MT	9	18	26	12	56	36	2
	NL	34	41	62	39	76	13	0
	AT	32	41	54	38	76	14	0
	PL	37	48	51	31	70	14	1
	PT	33	54	65	49	69	17	0
	RO	22	27	28	23	36	40	0
	SI	30	43	47	38	62	21	1
	SK	31	33	37	23	58	26	1
	FI	55	45	76	35	79	8	0
	SE	48	42	79	40	81	8	0
	UK	43	51	67	41	81	11	0

Q13 Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche d'acheter des produits d'occasion / en seconde main? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q13 What prevents you from buying second hand products? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q13 Was hält Sie davon ab, Produkte gebraucht zu kaufen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des préoccupations de santé et de sécurité		Une moins bonne qualité du produit		L'apparence moins attirante du produit		Peur de ce que les autres pourraient penser de vous		Vous n'y avez jamais pensé		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)		NSP	
		Health and safety concerns		Inferior quality of the product		Less appealing look of the product		Afraid of what others might think of you		Never thought of it		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)		DK/NA	
%		Gesundheits- und Sicherheitsbedenken		Minderwertige Qualität des Produktes		Weniger ansprechendes Aussehen des Produktes		Angst davor, was andere über Sie denken		Nie darüber nachgedacht		Sonstiges (Nicht vorlesen)		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316	Flash EB 388	Diff. Flash EB 316
	EU 28	41	-9	43	-15	20	-5	4	-1	20	20	14	1	2	2
	BE	43	21	42	-23	27	19	7	5	25	25	15	-2	1	1
	BG	44	1	45	-8	14	-3	4	1	15	15	14	2	2	2
	CZ	48	3	56	-8	29	15	7	3	22	22	9	-4	2	2
	DK	19	-6	34	-25	16	-16	2	-1	36	36	22	2	1	1
	DE	47	-6	43	-18	27	-5	2	-2	15	15	19	7	3	3
	EE	22	-23	50	-15	11	-27	3	-4	15	15	22	12	6	6
	IE	36	-39	38	-41	9	-44	1	-10	17	17	21	15	1	1
	EL	52	-18	46	-2	17	4	3	-1	14	14	9	2	0	0
	ES	38	-16	47	-2	14	0	2	0	27	27	12	0	2	2
	FR	37	2	41	-16	24	8	5	2	21	21	15	-7	2	2
	HR	29	-	43	-	9	-	2	-	26	-	14	-	1	-
	IT	33	-9	36	-26	8	-16	1	-8	22	22	16	12	5	5
	CY	44	-22	44	-11	6	-17	2	-7	22	22	6	-3	1	1
	LV	43	2	32	-16	18	2	4	1	26	26	14	-7	2	2
	LT	27	-19	39	-19	15	-10	3	-1	17	17	25	18	2	2
	LU	32	-21	38	-33	17	-17	12	9	32	32	10	1	1	1
	HU	37	-31	27	-28	11	-6	1	-1	34	34	8	-2	1	1
	MT	26	-21	46	-14	19	1	4	1	16	16	26	9	3	3
	NL	27	-4	50	-10	29	4	2	-1	18	18	20	5	2	2
	AT	42	-8	41	-19	24	-4	3	0	18	18	17	6	3	3
	PL	42	-12	37	-11	32	4	8	3	24	24	8	-2	5	5
	PT	36	-15	45	-6	31	9	8	4	32	32	11	-17	1	1
	RO	49	-8	49	-3	15	-5	5	1	15	15	8	-3	1	1
	SI	12	-39	32	-21	4	-18	2	-1	38	38	15	6	4	4
	SK	49	9	54	-11	27	10	9	2	20	20	8	-4	2	2
	FI	39	-7	46	-25	23	-15	2	-1	21	21	19	10	3	3
	SE	37	1	39	-12	19	3	1	0	19	19	26	2	3	3
	UK	54	-13	51	-17	26	-15	4	-2	17	17	17	3	1	1

Q14 Des solutions autres que l'achat de produits neufs commencent à apparaître. Avez-vous déjà fait une des choses suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q14 There are emerging alternatives to buying new products. Have you ever done any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q14 Es entstehen Alternativen zum Kauf neuer Produkte. Haben Sie jemals eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge getan? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		<p>Acheté un produit reconditionné. Il s'agit d'un produit qui a déjà servi, dont les parties défectueuses ou vieilles ont été remplacées, et qui est vendu avec les mêmes garanties qu'un produit neuf</p> <p>Bought a remanufactured product. This is a used product, the faulty or old components of which have been substituted, and which is sold with the same guarantees as a new product</p> <p>Ein wiederaufbereitetes Produkt gekauft. Dabei handelt es sich um ein gebrauchtes Produkt, bei dem die defekten oder alten Teile ausgetauscht wurden, und das mit den gleichen Garantien wie ein neues Produkt verkauft wird</p>	<p>Loué un produit au lieu de l'acheter (une machine à laver, des meubles par exemple)</p> <p>Leased or rented a product instead of buying it (e.g. a washing machine, furniture)</p> <p>Ein Produkt geleast oder gemietet, anstatt es zu kaufen (z. B. eine Waschmaschine, Möbel)</p>
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	35	21
	BE	35	37
	BG	27	11
	CZ	35	26
	DK	23	19
	DE	48	30
	EE	26	31
	IE	33	25
	EL	25	14
	ES	37	19
	FR	35	25
	HR	16	9
	IT	22	14
	CY	24	13
	LV	33	32
	LT	31	23
	LU	29	27
	HU	36	19
	MT	12	7
	NL	35	26
	AT	34	25
	PL	37	14
	PT	29	15
	RO	25	9
	SI	29	20
	SK	29	27
	FI	33	25
	SE	23	27
	UK	45	23

Q14 Des solutions autres que l'achat de produits neufs commencent à apparaître. Avez-vous déjà fait une des choses suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q14 There are emerging alternatives to buying new products. Have you ever done any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q14 Es entstehen Alternativen zum Kauf neuer Produkte. Haben Sie jemals eines oder mehrere der folgenden Dinge getan? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

			Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
		Eu recours à des systèmes de partage. Il s'agit de systèmes soit organisés, comme le partage de voitures ou de vélos, soit informels, comme le fait de partager une tondeuse entre voisins	Aucune de ces solutions alternatives (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP	
		Used sharing schemes. These can be organised, like car or bike sharing schemes, or informal, like neighbours sharing lawn mowers	None of these alternatives (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	
		Sharing-Angebote genutzt. Dabei kann es sich um Angebote ähnlich dem Car- oder Fahrrad-Sharing handeln oder um informelle Angebote, z. B. wenn sich Nachbarn gemeinsam einen Rasenmäher teilen	Keine dieser Alternativen (NICHT VORLESEN)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
%					
	EU 28	27	43	1	
	BE	36	35	2	
	BG	18	59	1	
	CZ	23	43	0	
	DK	25	50	1	
	DE	31	32	1	
	EE	23	44	3	
	IE	25	45	1	
	EL	30	52	1	
	ES	32	42	0	
	FR	35	36	1	
	HR	30	55	1	
	IT	19	57	3	
	CY	24	55	2	
	LV	45	33	0	
	LT	39	38	1	
	LU	34	40	0	
	HU	23	43	3	
	MT	15	66	7	
	NL	29	39	0	
	AT	28	38	2	
	PL	22	48	0	
	PT	30	49	1	
	RO	13	64	0	
	SI	26	44	2	
	SK	27	45	1	
	FI	59	26	0	
	SE	26	44	1	
	UK	22	38	0	

Q15a Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche d'acheter un produit reconditionné ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q15a What prevents you from buying a remanufactured product? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q15a Was hält Sie davon ab, ein wiederaufbereitetes Produkt zu kaufen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous n'avez jamais entendu parler de produits reconditionnés	Vous préférez un produit neuf	Vous n'avez pas confiance dans la qualité des produits reconditionnés	Vous trouvez que leur design est démodé	Cette solution n'existe pas dans votre région	Vous trouvez que le prix n'est pas avantageux comparé à l'achat d'un produit neuf	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		You have never heard of remanufactured products	You prefer a new product	You are not confident in the quality of remanufactured products	You think their design is outdated	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a new product	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Sie haben noch nie von wiederaufbereiteten Produkten gehört	Sie bevorzugen ein neues Produkt	Sie haben kein Vertrauen in die Qualität von wiederaufbereiteten Produkten	Sie sind der Meinung, dass das Design veraltet ist	In Ihrer Gegend gibt es diese Möglichkeit nicht	Sie sind der Meinung, dass es keinen Preisvorteil im Vergleich zum Kauf eines neuen Produktes gibt	Sonstiges (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	31	52	39	12	33	22	5	4
	BE	34	68	41	24	36	26	5	2
	BG	21	54	49	12	27	19	3	3
	CZ	25	75	59	18	45	31	3	1
	DK	51	37	20	6	30	15	6	5
	DE	21	55	43	18	39	22	7	5
	EE	18	43	32	4	14	15	9	8
	IE	33	30	37	6	27	11	5	2
	EL	35	48	45	9	35	24	3	1
	ES	45	57	40	11	41	26	3	2
	FR	28	55	42	9	32	25	6	4
	HR	40	24	23	3	37	12	4	2
	IT	36	38	25	3	25	12	5	6
	CY	25	48	40	3	17	12	1	3
	LV	31	52	51	10	27	21	4	1
	LT	14	43	31	7	18	15	11	3
	LU	39	51	35	10	36	25	4	3
	HU	22	42	25	4	28	13	8	4
	MT	27	52	18	4	17	11	9	8
	NL	27	54	34	6	28	18	6	4
	AT	27	50	29	13	53	21	7	4
	PL	29	52	40	14	30	22	3	2
	PT	40	52	36	15	49	32	7	3
	RO	8	53	45	8	11	15	6	2
	SI	14	33	30	3	21	11	12	3
	SK	30	58	43	16	29	24	2	3
	FI	46	30	33	6	35	24	8	5
	SE	44	36	48	8	35	18	5	4
	UK	41	69	52	23	36	33	5	4

Q15b Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche de louer un produit au lieu de l'acheter ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q15b What prevents you from leasing or renting a product instead of buying it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q15b Was hält Sie davon ab, ein Produkt zu leasen oder zu mieten, anstatt es zu kaufen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous n'avez jamais entendu parler de cette possibilité	Vous préférez être propriétaire du produit	Cette solution n'existe pas dans votre région	Vous trouvez que le prix n'est pas avantageux comparé à l'achat du produit	La qualité du produit/service vous inquiète	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		You have never heard of this possibility	You prefer to own the product	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying the product	You worry about the quality of the product/service	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Sie haben von dieser Möglichkeit noch nie gehört	Sie ziehen es vor, das Produkt zu besitzen	In Ihrer Gegend gibt es diese Möglichkeit nicht	Sie sind der Meinung, dass es keinen Preisvorteil im Vergleich zum Kauf des Produktes gibt	Sie haben Bedenken hinsichtlich der Qualität des Produktes oder der Dienstleistung	Sonstiges (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	21	61	29	32	28	6	4
	BE	26	71	32	33	29	6	3
	BG	19	53	29	20	32	7	3
	CZ	24	81	44	38	48	2	2
	DK	4	65	7	51	12	9	4
	DE	14	59	24	36	23	8	6
	EE	7	56	10	17	11	14	8
	IE	18	56	27	22	19	3	2
	EL	36	51	36	21	38	2	2
	ES	32	61	42	33	46	4	3
	FR	20	69	28	32	30	7	3
	HR	26	36	38	12	20	6	2
	IT	21	48	22	15	14	7	7
	CY	15	53	18	16	35	3	4
	LV	16	67	34	34	33	5	2
	LT	10	60	19	18	13	10	3
	LU	26	56	37	30	29	5	3
	HU	14	58	25	18	13	8	4
	MT	22	53	12	14	17	10	9
	NL	10	58	16	47	17	6	6
	AT	14	57	33	43	20	9	2
	PL	33	55	36	23	29	3	3
	PT	29	59	45	34	32	8	3
	RO	11	52	21	21	25	6	3
	SI	14	40	24	14	19	12	4
	SK	22	62	31	29	36	6	3
	FI	25	49	36	30	19	9	6
	SE	15	58	28	41	17	8	4
	UK	22	81	31	58	40	3	3

Q15c Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche d'avoir recours à des systèmes de partage ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q15c What prevents you from using sharing schemes? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q15c Was hält Sie davon ab, Sharing-Angebote zu nutzen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Vous n'avez jamais entendu parler de systèmes de partage	Vous préférez être propriétaire du produit	Cette solution n'existe pas dans votre région	Vous trouvez que le prix n'est pas avantageux comparé à l'achat d'un produit	La qualité du produit/service vous inquiète	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		You have never heard of sharing schemes	You prefer to own the product	This option is not available in your area	You think the price is not advantageous compared to buying a product	You worry about the quality of the product/service	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Sie haben noch nie von Sharing-Angeboten gehört	Sie ziehen es vor, das Produkt zu besitzen	In Ihrer Gegend gibt es diese Möglichkeit nicht	Sie sind der Meinung, dass es keinen Preisvorteil im Vergleich zum Kauf des Produktes gibt	Sie haben Bedenken hinsichtlich der Qualität des Produktes oder der Dienstleistung	Sonstiges (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	31	54	40	17	24	6	5
	BE	30	66	38	22	26	8	3
	BG	35	45	36	14	22	5	4
	CZ	39	77	55	30	42	2	2
	DK	13	56	32	10	12	14	7
	DE	22	50	45	19	22	9	5
	EE	22	50	14	5	11	13	9
	IE	31	36	45	5	12	5	1
	EL	47	44	42	15	32	2	2
	ES	33	58	49	21	36	6	3
	FR	23	61	36	19	27	8	5
	HR	30	40	33	5	10	8	3
	IT	31	37	33	7	11	5	8
	CY	29	47	20	9	19	3	3
	LV	24	66	32	21	30	4	2
	LT	22	55	16	6	11	13	4
	LU	39	47	39	14	21	5	4
	HU	19	62	28	7	12	4	4
	MT	27	43	20	7	11	12	11
	NL	26	56	32	12	15	11	5
	AT	23	51	47	20	17	9	3
	PL	42	53	38	15	25	2	3
	PT	36	54	56	26	32	8	2
	RO	27	46	21	12	19	3	3
	SI	16	38	27	6	15	11	4
	SK	29	57	33	22	31	7	5
	FI	19	49	40	15	23	10	8
	SE	18	48	50	15	18	9	5
	UK	44	68	49	28	38	6	6

Q16.1 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























De meilleures informations devraient être fournies sur les plastiques qui sont recyclables ou non

Q16.1 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

Better information should be provided about which plastics are recyclable or not

Q16.1 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Es sollten bessere Informationen darüber zur Verfügung gestellt werden, welche Kunststoffe recycelbar sind und welche nicht

	%	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/ SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
 EU 28		76	18	3	2	1	94	5
 BE		71	22	4	2	1	93	6
 BG		86	10	1	1	2	96	2
 CZ		67	26	5	1	1	93	6
 DK		76	17	4	2	1	93	6
 DE		73	20	4	2	1	93	6
 EE		65	22	6	2	5	87	8
 IE		78	18	2	2	0	96	4
 EL		90	7	1	1	1	97	2
 ES		87	11	1	1	0	98	2
 FR		67	26	5	1	1	93	6
 HR		81	15	2	1	1	96	3
 IT		82	14	1	2	1	96	3
 CY		94	4	1	1	0	98	2
 LV		71	23	3	2	1	94	5
 LT		79	15	2	1	3	94	3
 LU		66	25	5	3	1	91	8
 HU		78	16	4	1	1	94	5
 MT		84	10	3	0	3	94	3
 NL		62	29	6	2	1	91	8
 AT		72	21	4	2	1	93	6
 PL		71	24	2	2	1	95	4
 PT		85	12	1	1	1	97	2
 RO		84	11	1	3	1	95	4
 SI		80	14	3	2	1	94	5
 SK		74	21	3	1	1	95	4
 FI		72	23	3	1	1	95	4
 SE		82	12	3	2	1	94	5
 UK		75	18	4	1	2	93	5

Q16.2 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























La production de plastiques non-recyclables (ou difficiles à recycler) devrait cesser et des matériaux recyclables devraient être utilisés comme alternatives

Q16.2 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

The production of non-recyclable (or difficult to recycle) plastics should be stopped and recyclable materials should be used as an alternative

Q16.2 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Produktion nicht recycelbarer (oder nur schwer recycelbarer) Kunststoffe sollte eingestellt werden, und es sollten recycelbare Materialien als Alternative verwendet werden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/ SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	71	22	4	2	1	93	6
	BE	69	27	2	1	1	96	3
	BG	79	14	3	2	2	93	5
	CZ	62	29	6	1	2	91	7
	DK	59	31	6	2	2	90	8
	DE	72	21	5	1	1	93	6
	EE	57	27	6	2	8	84	8
	IE	73	22	4	0	1	95	4
	EL	76	17	4	1	2	93	5
	ES	82	14	2	2	0	96	4
	FR	67	28	3	1	1	95	4
	HR	78	18	2	1	1	96	3
	IT	75	19	3	1	2	94	4
	CY	82	10	0	4	4	92	4
	LV	49	35	10	3	3	84	13
	LT	69	21	4	2	4	90	6
	LU	70	25	2	2	1	95	4
	HU	77	16	4	2	1	93	6
	MT	76	15	4	2	3	91	6
	NL	66	27	4	2	1	93	6
	AT	72	21	5	2	0	93	7
	PL	61	27	7	4	1	88	11
	PT	76	19	2	1	2	95	3
	RO	73	17	3	5	2	90	8
	SI	83	13	3	1	0	96	4
	SK	70	24	3	2	1	94	5
	FI	60	30	6	2	2	90	8
	SE	74	21	2	2	1	95	4
	UK	70	24	3	1	2	94	4

Q16.3 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























Des mesures devraient être prises pour réduire l'utilisation d'articles jetables en plastique (sacs en plastique, pailles, vaisselle,...)

Q16.3 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

Measures should be taken to reduce the use of single-use plastic items (shopping bags, straws, tableware, ...)

Q16.3 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Es sollten Maßnahmen zur Verringerung des Verbrauchs an Einwegartikeln aus Kunststoff (wie z. B. Einkaufstüten, Strohhalme, Plastikgeschirr etc.) ergriffen werden

	%	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/ SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	69	23	5	2	1	92	7
	BE	66	26	5	2	1	92	7
	BG	73	16	5	4	2	89	9
	CZ	56	28	9	5	2	84	14
	DK	55	27	11	5	2	82	16
	DE	74	19	5	1	1	93	6
	EE	49	32	11	4	4	81	15
	IE	71	22	5	1	1	93	6
	EL	80	14	3	2	1	94	5
	ES	75	16	4	3	2	91	7
	FR	64	29	5	2	0	93	7
	HR	71	21	4	2	2	92	6
	IT	68	23	5	2	2	91	7
	CY	84	9	3	3	1	93	6
	LV	47	37	9	5	2	84	14
	LT	60	26	6	4	4	86	10
	LU	66	27	5	2	0	93	7
	HU	66	24	6	3	1	90	9
	MT	79	11	5	3	2	90	8
	NL	68	26	5	1	0	94	6
	AT	74	19	4	2	1	93	6
	PL	63	25	7	4	1	88	11
	PT	70	24	3	2	1	94	5
	RO	66	21	5	7	1	87	12
	SI	81	13	3	3	0	94	6
	SK	66	24	6	3	1	90	9
	FI	59	30	9	1	1	89	10
	SE	67	26	4	2	1	93	6
	UK	68	24	4	2	2	92	6

Q16.4 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























L'utilisation de microparticules de plastique dans les cosmétiques grand public et produits similaires devrait être interdite

Q16.4 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

The use of micro plastic particles in consumer cosmetics and similar products should be forbidden

Q16.4 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Verwendung von Kunststoff-Mikropartikeln in Kosmetika und ähnlichen Produkten sollte verboten werden

	%	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/ SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	55	23	8	3	11	78	11
	BE	52	28	10	5	5	80	15
	BG	56	25	5	5	9	81	10
	CZ	38	27	14	4	17	65	18
	DK	55	21	9	4	11	76	13
	DE	63	19	8	2	8	82	10
	EE	33	20	7	4	36	53	11
	IE	41	33	7	4	15	74	11
	EL	66	17	5	3	9	83	8
	ES	56	23	6	4	11	79	10
	FR	59	26	8	2	5	85	10
	HR	59	26	4	3	8	85	7
	IT	68	16	4	2	10	84	6
	CY	62	12	6	5	15	74	11
	LV	41	26	13	6	14	67	19
	LT	55	23	6	5	11	78	11
	LU	59	25	6	2	8	84	8
	HU	52	26	6	2	14	78	8
	MT	66	13	4	3	14	79	7
	NL	54	25	12	1	8	79	13
	AT	57	23	10	3	7	80	13
	PL	45	30	8	5	12	75	13
	PT	52	27	8	4	9	79	12
	RO	57	19	5	9	10	76	14
	SI	57	19	9	5	10	76	14
	SK	40	32	13	4	11	72	17
	FI	41	30	8	3	18	71	11
	SE	62	18	4	4	12	80	8
	UK	40	27	8	3	22	67	11

Q16.5 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























La mise en décharge de déchets plastiques devrait être interdite

Q16.5 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

Disposing of plastic waste in landfill sites should be prohibited

Q16.5 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Entsorgung von Plastikmüll auf Mülldeponien sollte verboten werden

	%	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/ SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
 EU 28		58	21	10	7	4	79	17
 BE		51	23	12	10	4	74	22
 BG		73	16	4	4	3	89	8
 CZ		60	22	8	7	3	82	15
 DK		27	16	20	29	8	43	49
 DE		60	18	12	4	6	78	16
 EE		45	23	13	6	13	68	19
 IE		67	20	7	4	2	87	11
 EL		73	14	4	3	6	87	7
 ES		78	12	4	5	1	90	9
 FR		44	26	14	12	4	70	26
 HR		66	21	5	5	3	87	10
 IT		59	18	10	8	5	77	18
 CY		80	9	1	2	8	89	3
 LV		51	28	12	5	4	79	17
 LT		66	19	6	4	5	85	10
 LU		57	27	6	7	3	84	13
 HU		60	20	10	8	2	80	18
 MT		79	9	5	4	3	88	9
 NL		55	27	12	4	2	82	16
 AT		50	23	15	8	4	73	23
 PL		52	27	8	7	6	79	15
 PT		69	17	6	5	3	86	11
 RO		57	14	7	16	6	71	23
 SI		57	15	9	14	5	72	23
 SK		56	23	9	6	6	79	15
 FI		39	30	20	8	3	69	28
 SE		49	20	12	13	6	69	25
 UK		58	25	9	4	4	83	13

Q16.6 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























Davantage de mesures devraient être prises par les autorités publiques pour limiter la présence de déchets plastiques dans l'environnement et accroître le recyclage des déchets plastiques

Q16.6 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

More initiatives are needed by the public authorities to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling

Q16.6 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Es sind mehr Initiativen vonseiten der Behörden erforderlich, um das Vorhandensein von Plastikmüll in der Umwelt zu begrenzen und das Recycling von Kunststoffabfällen zu steigern

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP/ SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
%								
	EU 28	70	23	4	2	1	93	6
	BE	72	23	3	1	1	95	4
	BG	81	14	2	1	2	95	3
	CZ	63	29	5	2	1	92	7
	DK	59	27	7	4	3	86	11
	DE	60	28	7	3	2	88	10
	EE	64	28	2	1	5	92	3
	IE	71	23	4	1	1	94	5
	EL	85	11	1	2	1	96	3
	ES	83	13	1	2	1	96	3
	FR	71	24	3	2	0	95	5
	HR	81	17	1	0	1	98	1
	IT	77	19	1	1	2	96	2
	CY	90	6	0	2	2	96	2
	LV	69	24	4	2	1	93	6
	LT	76	18	1	2	3	94	3
	LU	64	31	3	1	1	95	4
	HU	74	22	2	1	1	96	3
	MT	84	10	2	1	3	94	3
	NL	56	33	8	2	1	89	10
	AT	61	27	8	3	1	88	11
	PL	61	29	5	3	2	90	8
	PT	81	15	1	2	1	96	3
	RO	84	11	1	3	1	95	4
	SI	79	15	3	2	1	94	5
	SK	66	28	2	2	2	94	4
	FI	57	34	6	1	2	91	7
	SE	68	25	2	2	3	93	4
	UK	66	28	3	1	2	94	4

Q16.7 Les déchets plastiques restent un défi de taille en termes de recyclage et de pollution. Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant le problème spécifique des déchets plastiques ?






























D'avantage de mesures devraient être prises par l'industrie (producteurs, recycleurs et tous les intermédiaires) pour limiter la présence de déchets plastiques dans l'environnement et accroître le recyclage des déchets plastiques

Q16.7 Plastic waste remains a key challenge in terms of recycling and littering. Do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding the specific issue of plastic waste?

More initiatives are needed by industry (producers, recyclers and all intermediaries) to limit the presence of plastic waste in the environment and increase plastic waste recycling

Q16.7 Plastikmüll bleibt sowohl beim Recycling als auch hinsichtlich der Umweltverschmutzung eine zentrale Herausforderung. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen zum spezifischen Problem von Plastikmüll, ob Sie der Aussage zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.






























Es sind mehr Initiativen vonseiten der Industrie (Hersteller, Recycler und alle Zwischenhändler) erforderlich, um das Vorhandensein von Plastikmüll in der Umwelt zu begrenzen und das Recycling von Kunststoffabfällen zu steigern

		Tout à fait d'accord Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord Totally disagree	NSP/ SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Total 'D'accord' Total 'Agree' Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Total 'Pas d'accord' Total 'Disagree' Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	74	22	2	1	1	96	3
	BE	75	21	2	1	1	96	3
	BG	82	14	1	1	2	96	2
	CZ	61	32	5	1	1	93	6
	DK	67	24	5	2	2	91	7
	DE	72	22	3	2	1	94	5
	EE	67	27	2	0	4	94	2
	IE	74	23	2	1	0	97	3
	EL	83	14	1	1	1	97	2
	ES	81	16	2	1	0	97	3
	FR	74	23	1	1	1	97	2
	HR	76	21	1	1	1	97	2
	IT	79	18	1	0	2	97	1
	CY	88	6	1	1	4	94	2
	LV	66	28	3	1	2	94	4
	LT	73	22	1	1	3	95	2
	LU	75	22	3	0	0	97	3
	HU	76	19	2	1	2	95	3
	MT	79	15	2	1	3	94	3
	NL	64	31	3	1	1	95	4
	AT	70	22	6	1	1	92	7
	PL	60	32	3	2	3	92	5
	PT	80	16	2	1	1	96	3
	RO	76	17	1	4	2	93	5
	SI	78	16	3	2	1	94	5
	SK	68	26	3	2	1	94	5
	FI	68	27	3	0	2	95	3
	SE	79	18	1	1	1	97	2
	UK	73	23	2	1	1	96	3

Q17 Dans la zone où vous vivez, dans quelle mesure y a-t-il des déchets / détritrus (dans la rue, dans la nature, etc.) ? Diriez-vous qu'il y en a...

Q17 How much litter is there in the area where you live? (litter on the street, in natural surroundings, etc.)






























Q17 Wie viel Müll findet sich in Ihrer Wohngegend (Müll auf der Straße, in der Natur etc.)?

	%	Beaucoup	Relativement beaucoup	Pas beaucoup	Pas du tout	NSP
		A lot	Quite a lot	Not much	None	DK/NA
		Sehr viel	Ziemlich viel	Nicht viel	Keiner	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	13	21	52	13	1
	BE	16	23	45	14	2
	BG	21	25	40	13	1
	CZ	11	22	53	14	0
	DK	5	18	61	15	1
	DE	6	15	62	16	1
	EE	5	13	57	25	0
	IE	10	14	65	11	0
	EL	23	40	30	6	1
	ES	9	22	47	21	1
	FR	16	18	55	10	1
	HR	12	23	51	13	1
	IT	21	28	39	11	1
	CY	12	24	36	28	0
	LV	5	16	58	21	0
	LT	6	16	58	19	1
	LU	15	14	48	22	1
	HU	17	18	46	18	1
	MT	12	10	44	32	2
	NL	5	23	60	12	0
	AT	4	12	62	22	0
	PL	20	26	47	6	1
	PT	15	23	47	13	2
	RO	14	30	39	16	1
	SI	7	15	55	23	0
	SK	18	32	39	10	1
	FI	3	16	68	13	0
	SE	4	14	60	22	0
	UK	9	18	61	11	1

Q18 De quel type de détritux s'agit-il ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q18 What kind of litter is it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)






























Q18 Um welche Art von Müll handelt es sich? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Sacs en plastique	Autres emballages en plastique	Emballages en verre, métal ou papier	Déchets électriques et électroniques (par exemple des appareils électroménagers abandonnés)	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP
		Plastic bags	Other plastic packaging	Glass, metal, paper packaging	Electrical and electronic waste (e.g. discarded appliances)	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Plastiktüten	Andere Kunststoffverpackungen	Glas, Metall, Papierverpackungen	Elektro- und Elektronikschrott (z. B. weggeworfene Geräte)	Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	66	61	65	19	9	2
	BE	72	65	72	17	5	1
	BG	76	71	62	22	14	2
	CZ	76	67	59	16	6	2
	DK	56	54	73	4	8	1
	DE	66	61	67	15	8	1
	EE	63	60	58	10	13	2
	IE	43	49	62	10	11	1
	EL	77	62	51	24	7	1
	ES	69	52	63	19	17	2
	FR	70	64	60	20	7	2
	HR	64	49	53	25	13	1
	IT	72	52	55	36	11	1
	CY	64	44	54	22	16	0
	LV	73	70	69	15	6	0
	LT	68	69	57	13	8	1
	LU	58	64	67	11	4	2
	HU	61	56	70	19	11	1
	MT	31	36	51	13	35	1
	NL	45	65	70	6	9	1
	AT	65	62	73	11	8	1
	PL	65	65	71	19	4	2
	PT	74	66	68	24	16	1
	RO	71	72	69	14	10	0
	SI	57	61	45	13	11	0
	SK	68	70	65	19	9	1
	FI	46	53	66	6	10	2
	SE	39	54	69	6	13	2
	UK	62	68	73	13	9	2

Q19 Selon vous, parmi les actions suivantes, lesquelles contribueraient le plus efficacement à lutter contre les dépôts de détritrus ou les gestes de malpropreté? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q19 In your opinion, which of the following actions would be the most efficient in reducing littering? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Q19 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen zur Verringerung der Umweltverschmutzung wären Ihrer Meinung nach am wirksamsten? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Des actions de nettoyage organisées	Une meilleure application des lois contre les détritrus	La promotion d'alternatives aux sacs en plastique ou autres emballages en plastique	L'accroissement et la promotion du recyclage des déchets
		Organised clean-up events	Better enforcement of existing anti-litter laws	Encouraging alternatives to plastic bags or other plastic packaging	Increasing and encouraging the recycling of waste
%		Organisierte Müllsammelaktionen	Bessere Durchsetzung der bestehenden Gesetze zur Abfallvermeidung	Förderung von Alternativen zu Plastiktüten oder anderen Kunststoffverpackungen	Erhöhung und Förderung des Recyclings von Abfall
		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	25	35	34	30
	BE	32	39	34	28
	BG	28	41	30	35
	CZ	30	42	42	42
	DK	21	28	32	36
	DE	22	32	52	23
	EE	31	15	30	30
	IE	27	42	27	24
	EL	25	28	36	34
	ES	26	24	38	36
	FR	30	35	32	22
	HR	37	34	23	36
	IT	21	37	23	35
	CY	30	37	25	34
	LV	31	17	25	35
	LT	29	20	27	33
	LU	32	43	29	18
	HU	33	28	18	33
	MT	23	65	21	22
	NL	27	41	44	30
	AT	31	33	55	29
	PL	24	35	30	31
	PT	29	25	34	42
	RO	27	48	16	29
	SI	39	21	28	27
	SK	42	31	28	35
	FI	19	21	31	40
	SE	25	25	33	28
	UK	23	42	33	29

Q19 Selon vous, parmi les actions suivantes, lesquelles contribueraient le plus efficacement à lutter contre les dépôts de débris ou les gestes de malpropreté? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Q19 In your opinion, which of the following actions would be the most efficient in reducing littering? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























Q19 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen zur Verringerung der Umweltverschmutzung wären Ihrer Meinung nach am wirksamsten? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Des campagnes de communication pour sensibiliser les citoyens Communication campaigns to raise awareness among citizens Kommunikationskampagnen zur Sensibilisierung der Bürger	La mise à disposition de poubelles publiques Ensuring availability of public litter bins Sicherstellung der Verfügbarkeit von öffentlichen Abfalleimern	La participation financière des producteurs de plastiques au financement de la lutte contre les débris Financial participation by producers of plastics in funding the fight against litter Finanzielle Beteiligung von Kunststoffherstellern bei der Finanzierung des Kampfes gegen Müll	Aucune de ces actions ne serait efficace (NE PAS LIRE) None of these actions would be efficient (DO NOT READ OUT) Keine dieser Maßnahmen wäre wirksam (NICHT VORLESEN)	NSP DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	34	41	28	1	2
	BE	33	51	28	1	2
	BG	21	42	26	1	3
	CZ	23	47	36	0	1
	DK	45	49	26	1	4
	DE	25	35	39	1	4
	EE	36	62	12	1	3
	IE	23	44	21	0	1
	EL	46	43	23	0	1
	ES	49	28	29	1	1
	FR	37	46	32	1	1
	HR	36	37	30	0	1
	IT	43	33	22	1	3
	CY	43	35	22	2	3
	LV	23	57	24	2	1
	LT	21	43	21	2	4
	LU	37	40	31	1	1
	HU	32	50	24	1	3
	MT	36	36	15	2	3
	NL	36	52	25	1	1
	AT	30	34	35	1	2
	PL	30	41	30	1	2
	PT	44	45	26	0	2
	RO	30	38	23	1	2
	SI	30	28	22	2	3
	SK	27	40	29	1	2
	FI	30	52	24	1	1
	SE	38	61	24	1	2
	UK	25	49	22	0	2

Q20 La quantité de déchets qui se retrouvent dans les océans est une source de préoccupation. Seriez-vous en faveur de la mise en place d'un objectif européen afin de réduire ces déchets marins?

Q20 The amount of litter entering the oceans is a cause for concern. Would you support the development of an EU-level target to reduce such litter?

Q20 Die Menge an Müll, die in die Ozeane gelangt, gibt Anlass zur Sorge. Würden Sie die Entwicklung eines EU-weiten Ziels zur Verringerung dieses Mülls unterstützen?

		Oui Yes Ja	Non No Nein	NSP DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388	Flash EB 388
	EU 28	94	4	2
	BE	93	6	1
	BG	97	2	1
	CZ	93	6	1
	DK	91	6	3
	DE	96	3	1
	EE	91	3	6
	IE	95	3	2
	EL	97	2	1
	ES	98	1	1
	FR	96	4	0
	HR	98	1	1
	IT	94	4	2
	CY	97	2	1
	LV	92	5	3
	LT	95	2	3
	LU	97	2	1
	HU	95	4	1
	MT	98	1	1
	NL	88	10	2
	AT	97	2	1
	PL	91	6	3
	PT	98	1	1
	RO	95	3	2
	SI	96	3	1
	SK	94	4	2
	FI	92	5	3
	SE	95	4	1
	UK	90	7	3