

# Social Aspects of the Green Transition (SoGreen) Module Development

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## Deliverable 3.1

**Inventory and the SoGreen Module:** Selection of survey items on social aspects of green transition to be fielded plus codebooks.

### Executive summary

The present document (Deliverable 3.1) outlines the development of the SoGreen Module, a cross-infrastructure survey instrument designed to assess the social aspects of the green transition. The document begins by contextualising the green transition and the European Green Deal, highlighting their ambitious environmental and climate targets, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. It emphasises the need for a *just transition*, which protects vulnerable populations and regions from being left behind. The SoGreen project addresses the social aspects of the green transition through a collaboration among four leading social science research infrastructures in Europe (European Social Survey (ESS), Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), and Growing Up In Digital Europe (GUIDE)) using a new survey module that can be linked to contextual and geospatial information related to climate and environment. This integrated approach supports the identification of gaps in policy impact and ensures that responses are grounded in both individual perceptions and objective environmental conditions.

The SoGreen survey module captures public attitudes, experiences, and behavioural responses to environmental policies and conditions. Key themes include energy and transport poverty, job security, access to infrastructure, and public engagement with climate initiatives. Special attention is given to how different populations experience the challenges and benefits of green policies, including those related to health, housing, and mobility. The development of the SoGreen module followed a rigorous and collaborative design process involving four European research infrastructures (ESS, SHARE, GGP, and GUIDE). The module draws on items from existing surveys, supplemented by new questions developed through feedback, and will be tested in a pilot study. The final questionnaire consists of thirty items grouped around conceptual themes such as climate beliefs, behavioural intentions, perceived risks, trust in institutions, and environmental risks. Implementation will occur across the four major European social science infrastructures in 17 European countries.

The SoGreen module aims to serve as a concise tool for researchers and policymakers to evaluate the inclusivity and effectiveness of climate action, informing the design of equitable policies and welfare systems that align environmental sustainability with social justice.

## Green transition and the European Green Deal

The **green transition** refers to the shift towards a sustainable and environmentally friendly economy to address the existential threats of climate change and environmental degradation. As part of this effort, the **European Green Deal** serves as Europe's growth strategy, aiming to transform the region into a modern, resource-efficient, and competitive economy. Launched in December 2019, it aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, while promoting clean energy, sustainable industry, green transport, and biodiversity (The European Green Deal, 2020). It also focuses on reducing pollution and ensuring that the transition to a greener economy is socially fair, so that no person or region is left behind. By turning environmental challenges into opportunities, the transition ensures a fair and inclusive process for all. The European Commission supports EU Member States in designing and implementing reforms that align with the goals of the Green Deal, assisting in the development of policies, administrative procedures, and coordination structures necessary for the successful implementation of green initiatives. Achieving ambitious targets related to climate neutrality by 2050 requires fundamental transformation of energy, transport, and production systems, that will have an impact on economies, societies, territories, and people. Ensuring that the green transition is inclusive and equitable is a major concern.

## The SoGreen project

The SoGreen project focuses on enhancing the capacities of the four leading social science research infrastructures in Europe (ESS ERIC, SHARE ERIC, GGP, and GUIDE), and on generating valuable insights aimed at facilitating the study and evaluation of the social aspects of the green transition for different generations and socioeconomic groups across Europe, using a life-course perspective. The SoGreen project recognises that the green transition will bring significant social and economic transformations, affecting different generations, genders, and socioeconomic groups in various ways. The Green Transition Questionnaire Module (SoGreen Module) specifically addresses key challenges arising from climate change and sustainability policies, ensuring that data collection captures the individual attitudes and behaviours which lead to social consequences of these shifts. Given the broad impact of the

green transition on employment, social welfare, and inequality, the project will assess issues such as job security, energy poverty, and access to basic infrastructure like transport.

In addition to studying key social aspects of the green transition, the SoGreen project aims to integrate survey responses with environmental data, such as air quality indices and exposure to climate risks, which positions the developed survey module to fill significant data gaps at the intersection of environmental conditions, social wellbeing, and public policy. The module's insights into how different populations perceive, experience, and respond to environmental stressors allow for a nuanced understanding of vulnerability and resilience across regions and social groups. This linkage will enable researchers and policymakers to identify where environmental burdens and benefits are unequally distributed, how they intersect with transport access, housing stability, and health. In doing so, SoGreen offers a robust evidence base to guide the design of climate policies and welfare models that are not only environmentally sustainable but also socially fair, ensuring that support mechanisms and investments target those most affected by the green transition. The following section describes some of the key themes related to the social aspects of the green transition.

## The social aspects of the green transition: Key themes

Socially fair and equitable access to infrastructure such as housing, transport and digital connectivity must be provided to allow for wider transition opportunities, which can contribute to job creation and greater social cohesion. Replacing fossil energy and implementing carbon pricing will increase the price of energy, at least in the short term, and in turn will increase the risk of **energy poverty** (Dorband et al., 2019). Because electricity, gas, and other fuels for housing constitute a relatively large share of consumption for low- and medium-income households in the EU, these groups are especially at risk of energy poverty as prices increase. Policies that implement carbon pricing may lead to higher public transport fares which can disproportionately impact poorer households (**transport poverty**).

Achieving climate neutrality requires policies that not only promote sustainable consumption habits but also tackle the structural and economic barriers that influence them. While many people are open to using greener transport options, such as public transit, cycling, and walking, their choices are often limited by inadequate infrastructure and financial constraints. For example, a lack of safe cycling lanes or unreliable bus and train services can make sustainable travel impractical. Additionally, rising energy costs may force households to adjust their consumption patterns, emphasising the need for policies that ensure both affordability and sustainability. People may want to use energy-efficient appliances, but the high upfront costs of purchasing them (e.g., heat pumps, energy-efficient refrigerators, electric cars) can be a barrier,

especially if energy prices rise and disposable income decreases (Schubert & Stadelmann, 2015). Dietary choices present another challenge. Consumers may be willing to adopt more sustainable diets—such as reducing meat consumption or choosing plant-based alternatives—but higher prices for organic or environmentally friendly foods can make these options less accessible, especially for lower-income households (Chungchunlam & Moughan, 2024).

In addition to energy and transport poverty, **job security** concerns arise from multiple challenges linked to the green transition. Workers in outdoor industries like construction and agriculture face increased occupational health and safety risks such as heat exhaustion or respiratory hazards (García-León et al., 2021). In the agricultural sector, many must transition to new business models or jobs. Additionally, older workers and those with lower-level skills tied to specific industries are expected to struggle more with retraining and adapting to new job requirements, making their employment prospects more uncertain (Heyen et al., 2022; OECD, 2023; Lundgren et al., 2023).

## The SoGreen Module: Questionnaire design

In designing the module, careful consideration was given to several factors to ensure the relevance, adaptability, and distinctiveness of the items included. The module primarily consists of questions adapted from existing surveys. Efforts were made to select and formulate questions that are suitable across a wide range of age groups, enhancing inclusivity. The module was also developed with futureproofing in mind, ensuring that questions remain applicable across different time periods and environmental contexts. Additionally, the questions were designed to complement environmental data collected alongside the module, enabling meaningful data integration.

### Inventory and item selection

The development of the SoGreen module followed a theoretically driven questionnaire design process through collaboration between the teams from ESS, SHARE, GGP, and GUIDE. The item selection process began with the creation of an inventory of relevant questions previously used across the four infrastructures, focusing on topics related to climate change and the green transition. This inventory was compiled using an online tool developed through another EC-funded project, Infra4NextGen, which provides access to a categorized repository of social science survey items (e.g., in the “green” category in <https://infra4nextgen.com/search-our-inventory-of-survey-questions/>). We have expanded the inventory by incorporating questions from ESS CRONOS (the ESS follow-up Web-first panel), ESS PAUL ([link](#)), SHARE, and GUIDE (see Appendix I and attachment for the excel file of the inventory). Since the core

topics of the SoGreen module were not primary focuses on the involved infrastructures, we also explored other surveys for additional relevant questions, such as the LISS ([link](#)), the UK Public Awareness Survey ([link](#)), and ELSA ClimateMind50+ ([link](#)).

As seen in Appendix II which shows the items in of the SoGreen module, most of the selected items were from existing surveys, although the majority were adapted for the SoGreen module. Additionally, three new questions were developed with input from experts on environmental psychology. The questionnaire design team, which included members from GGP, ESS, SHARE, and GUIDE and, for one question, a researcher from the Joint Research Centre (JRC), collaboratively developed and reviewed the new items. The draft questions underwent a thorough revision process by all four infrastructure teams. The SoGreen module will be pilot tested by SHARE with 50 participants from each country (Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Sweden, and The Netherlands), 300 participants in total.

## Conceptual approach and topics covered

The SoGreen module is designed to explore the social aspects of the green transition through thirty targeted questions. These questions are framed around a conceptual approach that classifies climate change issues into key thematic areas, including access to information and knowledge, engagement; beliefs; level of concern and perceived threat; responsibility and action; climate change and the economy; public support for climate policies; and evaluation of action, such as willingness to participate in pro-environmental behaviours and activism (Kenny et al., 2024). While all themes are considered, greater emphasis is placed on certain aspects, particularly public perceptions of threat and worry on climate change and green transition. Other categories have been refined and adapted to focus on how individuals and communities experience the shift toward sustainable policies and practices. Beyond these factors, the module also examines the social consequences of the green transition, particularly in areas such as energy poverty, transport poverty, and job security.

In addition to assessing attitudes toward climate action and the green transition, the SoGreen module incorporates contextual factors that influence public perception. It includes questions about air pollution, access to green spaces, and public transport infrastructure, recognising that people's everyday environments shape their experiences of climate policies and sustainability efforts. The module also delves deeper into extreme weather events. These contextual elements provide valuable insights into how local conditions affect engagement in climate action and support for green policies.

The insights gained from this module will provide a comprehensive understanding of public perceptions, behaviours, and experiences related to environmental conditions, climate change, and policy impacts across different age groups. The results will be particularly valuable for policymakers, researchers, and organizations aiming to design inclusive and equitable climate strategies. The survey begins by examining local environmental conditions such as access to green spaces, air pollution, and public transport infrastructure, as well as related health effects and lifestyle impacts. It explores daily transport choices and motivations, usage patterns, and satisfaction with available infrastructure. The module also investigates household behaviours, particularly regarding energy-efficient purchases, and the motivations behind them. Public concern about climate change is assessed alongside feelings of personal responsibility and trust in government climate action. Further, it evaluates awareness of climate policies, perceived fairness and inclusivity of those policies, and expectations regarding lifestyle changes, job impacts, and cost of living. The survey concludes with an exploration of experiences with extreme weather events and air pollution, including their influence on health, mobility, outdoor activities, and decisions to relocate.

## The expert survey

To evaluate the SoGreen module, an expert survey has been set up as part of WP11 to be conducted in June 2025. Expert surveys are a research method used to gather insights from individuals with specialised knowledge in a particular field. These surveys target experts to collect data on their opinions or assessments. The questions are structured to elicit detailed responses, often using scales, rankings, or open-ended formats. For this survey, professionals with an expertise in the fields of sustainability and the green transition will be contacted via email. The experts will be asked to (1) complete a survey about their knowledge and opinion on the measurement of the social aspects of the green transition in comparative studies across Europe, (2) evaluate the themes that are captured by the SoGreen Module, (3) provide targeted feedback on the already developed survey items of the SoGreen Module, and (4) consider the possibility of being contacted for a follow-up survey on the updated SoGreen Module. The data will be collected via Qualtrics. Four categories of experts will be contacted: 1) Representatives from third sector organisations; 2) Researchers and Representatives from Research Institutes/ Research Infrastructures; 3) Private and Public Professionals; 4) Representatives from Commercial Organisations. The key stakeholders from the four afore-mentioned categories have already been identified as part of the SoGreen network, which is also part of WP11. The feedback of the experts will be taken into account for WP5 life course dimensions of the green transition and WP6 data collection.

## Implementation plan of the SoGreen module

### ESS-CRONOS

The full module will be implemented as part of the sixth wave of the ESS-CRONOS-3 web-first panel in October 2025 in 11 countries (Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, the UK). To ensure that survey items are administered to respondent groups representative of the target population, individuals from ESS Round 10 and Round 11 who consented to be recontacted will be invited to participate in the study. For those panellists without internet access, a paper self-completion questionnaire will be provided to ensure inclusivity.

The panel will be centrally coordinated using a harmonised input approach. The central team - comprising ESS HQ and Centerdata - will oversee the programming, distribution, and real-time monitoring of the surveys. National teams will be responsible for managing their respective national samples, translating and adapting source documents (including respondent communications and survey items), dispatching postal communications, and operating helplines to support panellists.

Centerdata will host the panel on its established web platform and sample management system, enabling streamlined, centralised, and harmonised panel administration. Sikt will lead data processing, curation, and publication (under Work Packages 9 and 10), while the ESS Sampling and Weighting Expert Panel (ESS-Essex) will develop the survey weights.

### SHARE SCQ

In SHARE Self-Completion Questionnaire (SCQ), 23 questions out of 30 will be implemented in 6 countries including Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Sweden, and The Netherlands in November/December 2025. Beforehand, they will be piloted in a small sample in July/August 2025.

In SHARE SCQ, half of the respondents will complete the module as part of a web survey and the other half as part of a paper and pencil questionnaire.

The survey will be coordinated by SHARE Central. Centerdata programs the web survey and provides the tool for monitoring and managing fieldwork by the Survey Agencies. The respective SHARE country

teams are responsible for translating the survey items and fieldwork material. Survey Agencies dispatch postal communications (advance letters, reminders, etc) and act as contact points to support respondents.

## GGG-IBWS and GUIDE CIPS

After careful considerations and feedback received from the ESS and SHARE data collection and the expert survey, in the second half of the SoGreen project (WP5 and WP6), GGS will field the SoGreen module in Croatia and Poland In-Between Wave Survey (IBWS) while including life course and gender perspectives (Future SoGreen module). Similarly, GUIDE Children Innovative Panel Study (CIPS) will implement a revised version that allows testing the questions with children and teenagers (Baby SoGreen module).

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## Appendix I: The Inventory

The table below is the inventory of relevant questions previously used across the four infrastructures, focusing on topics related to climate change and the green transition. This inventory was compiled using an online tool developed through another EC-funded project, Infra4NextGen, which provides access to a categorized repository of social science survey items (e.g., in the “green” category in <https://infra4nextgen.com/search-our-inventory-of-survey-questions/>). We have expanded the inventory by incorporating questions from ESS CRONOS (the ESS follow-up Web-first panel), ESS PAUL, SHARE, and GUIDE.

We have followed the screening template of Infra4NextGen project, which organized the questions in the following manner:

**Survey name:** ESS

**Year:** 2016

**Wave:** 8

**Dimension (domain/content category):** Threat, worry, and concern

**Item name (i.e., variable name):** wrdpfos

**Item text (i.e., question wording):** How worried are you about [country] being too dependent on using energy generated by fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal?

**Response categories:** "(1) = Not at all worried, (2) = Not very worried, (3) = Somewhat worried, (4) = Very worried, (5) = Extremely worried, (7) = (Refusal), (8) = (Don't know)"

Survey name	Year	Wave	Dimension (domain/c	Item name (i.e., variable	Item No.	Item text (i.e., question wording)	Response categories	Repeat ed in
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			ontent category)	name)				
ESS	2002	1		BghtPrd	B22	There are different ways of trying to improve things in [country] or help prevent 10 things from going wrong. During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? Firstly ... Deliberately bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	(1) = Yes (2) = No (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2002	1		DcLEnv	B35	Policies can be decided at different levels. Using this card, at which level do you think the following policies should mainly be decided? Protecting the environment	(1) = International level (2) = European level (3) = National level (4) = Regional or local level (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2002	1		EcoHEnv	B49	Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Economic growth always ends up harming the environment	(1) = Agree strongly (2) = Agree (3) = Neither agree or disagree (4) = Disagree (5) = Disagree strongly (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2002	1		SciSEnv	B50	Using this card, please say to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Modern science can be relied on to solve our environmental problems	(1) = Agree strongly (2) = Agree (3) = Neither agree or disagree (4) = Disagree (5) = Disagree strongly (8) = (Don't know)	ESS 2,3,4,5 B33

ESS	2002	1		EPAO	E7a	For each of the voluntary organisations I will now mention, please use this card to tell me whether any of these things apply to you now or in the last 12 months, and, if so, which. ... an organisation for environmental protection, peace or animal rights?	(0) = None (1) = Member (2) = Participated (3) = Donated money (4) = Voluntary work	
ESS	2002	1		EPAO	E7b	Do you have personal friends within this organisation? ... an organisation for environmental protection, peace or animal rights?	(1) = Yes (2) = No (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS (Supplementary Questionnaire)	2002	1			GF1S/ GF2S	Now I will briefly describe some people. Please listen to each description and tell me how much each person is or is not like you. Use this card for your answer. He/She strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to him/her.	(01) = Very much like me (02) = Like me (03) = Somewhat like me (04) = A little like me (05) = Not like me (06) = Not like me at all (88) = (Don't know)	ESS 2, 3, 4 supplementary GF1S/ GF2S ESS 5 supplementary HS1S/ HS2S ESS 6, 7 supplementary HF1S/ HF2S

ESS	2016	8	Willingness and activism	eneffap	D1	If you were to buy a large electrical appliance for your home, how likely is it that you would buy one of the most energy efficient ones?	(00) = Not at all likely (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Extremely likely (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Willingness and activism	rdcenr	D2	There are some things that can be done to reduce energy use, such as switching off appliances that are not being used, walking for short journeys, or only using the heating or air conditioning when really needed. In your daily life, how often do you do things to reduce your energy use?	(01) = Never (02) = Hardly ever (03) = Sometimes (04) = Often (05) = Very often (06) = Always (55) = Cannot reduce energy use (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	

ESS	2016	8	Responsibility, efficacy and action	cflsenr	D3	Overall, how confident are you that you could use less energy than you do now?	(00) = Not at all confident (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Completely confident (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elgcoal	D4	First, how much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated from coal?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elngas	D5	(How much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated from each energy source?) And how about natural gas?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	

ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elghydr	D6	(How much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated from each energy source?) And how about hydroelectric power generated by flowing water from rivers, dams and seas?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elgnuc	D7	How much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated by nuclear power?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elgsun	D8	(How much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated from each energy source?) And how about sun or solar power?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elgwind	D9	(How much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated from each energy source?) And how about wind power?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all	

							(55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = ((Refusal)) (88) = ((Don't know))	
ESS	2016	8	Energy source	elgbio	D10	(How much of the electricity used in [country] should be generated from each energy source?) And how about biomass energy generated from materials like wood, plants and animal excrement?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrpwrct	D11	How worried are you that there may be power cuts in [country]?	(01) = A very large amount (02) = A large amount (03) = A medium amount (04) = A small amount (05) = None at all (55) = (I have not heard of this energy source before) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrenexp	D12	How worried are you that energy may be too expensive for many people in [country]?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	

ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrdpimp	D13	How worried are you about [country] being too dependent on energy imports from other countries?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrdpfos	D14	How worried are you about [country] being too dependent on using energy generated by fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrntdis	D15	How worried are you that energy supplies could be interrupted... ... by natural disasters or extreme weather?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrinspw	D16	How worried are you that energy supplies could be interrupted... ... and by insufficient power being generated?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	

ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrtcfl	D17	How worried are you that energy supplies could be interrupted... ... and by technical failure?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrtrac	D18	And how worried are you that energy supplies could be interrupted by terrorist attacks?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Beliefs	clmchn	D19	You may have heard the idea that the world's climate is changing due to increases in temperature over the past 100 years. What is your personal opinion on this? Do you think the world's climate is changing?	(1) = Definitely changing (2) = Probably changing (3) = Probably not changing (4) = Definitely not changing (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Information, engagement and knowledge	clmthgt1	D20	[ASK IF DEFINITELY NOT CHANGING AT D19] How much have you thought about climate change before today?	(1) = Not at all (2) = Very little (3) = Some (4) = A lot (5) = A great deal (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	

ESS	2016	8	Information, engagement and knowledge	clmthgt2	D21	How much have you thought about climate change before today?	(1) = Not at all (2) = Very little (3) = Some (4) = A lot (5) = A great deal (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Beliefs	ccnthum	D22	Do you think that climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?	(01) = Entirely by natural processes (02) = Mainly by natural processes (03) = About equally by natural processes and human activity (04) = Mainly by human activity (05) = Entirely by human activity (55) = (I don't think climate change is happening) (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	ESS 10, 2020/2 1 (C30) ESS 11, 2023 (C30)
ESS	2016	8	Responsibility, efficacy and action	ccrdprs	D23	To what extent do you feel a personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change?	(00) = Not at all (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = A great deal (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	ESS 10, 2020/2 1 (C31) ESS 11, 2023 (C31)

ESS	2016	8	Threat, worry and concern	wrc1mch	D24	How worried are you about climate change?	(1) = Not at all worried (2) = Not very worried (3) = Somewhat worried (4) = Very worried (5) = Extremely worried (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	ESS 10, 2020/2 1 (C32) ESS 11, 2023 (C32)
ESS	2016	8	Beliefs	ccgdbd	D25	How good or bad do you think the impact of climate change will be on people across the world? Please choose a number from 0 to 10, where 0 is extremely bad and 10 is extremely good.	(00) = Extremely bad (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Extremely good (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Responsibility, efficacy and action	lkredcc	D26	Now imagine that large numbers of people limited their energy use. How likely do you think it is that this would reduce climate change?	(00) = Not at all likely (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Extremely likely (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	ESS 10, 2020/2 1 (C34, C37, C40) ESS 11, 2023 (C34, C37, C40)
ESS	2016	8	Responsibility, efficacy and action	lklnten	D27	How likely do you think it is that large numbers of people will actually limit their energy use to try to reduce climate change?	(00) = Not at all likely (01) (02) (03)	ESS 10, 2020/2 1 (C35,

							(04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Extremely likely (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	C38, C41) ESS 11, 2023 (C35, C38, C41)
ESS	2016	8	Responsibility, efficacy and action	gvsrdcc	D28	And how likely do you think it is that governments in enough countries will take action that reduces climate change?	(00) = Not at all likely (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Extremely likely (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	ESS 10, 2020/2 1 (C36, C39, C42) ESS 11, 2023 (C36, C39, C42)
ESS	2016	8	Responsibility, efficacy and action	ownrdcc	D29	How likely do you think it is that limiting your own energy use would help reduce climate change?	(00) = Not at all likely (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = Extremely likely (77) = (Refusal) (88) = (Don't know)	

ESS	2016	8	Public support for climate policies	inctxff	D30	To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal.	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Public support for climate policies	sbsrnen	D31	To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? Using public money to subsidise renewable energy such as wind and solar power.	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	
ESS	2016	8	Public support for climate policies	banhhap	D32	To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? A law banning the sale of the least energy efficient household appliances.	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against (7) = (Refusal) (8) = (Don't know)	

ESS PAUL	2024		Air quality	airqual	NA	How dissatisfied or satisfied are you with the air quality in [Munich/Paris]?	(00) = Not at all (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = A great deal	
ESS PAUL	2024		Air quality	airchng	NA	In the time you have lived in [Munich/Paris], however long that is, how would you say the air quality in the city has changed, if at all?	(00) = Not at all (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = A great deal	
ESS PAUL	2024		Green spaces	acsspac	NA	How dissatisfied or satisfied are you with the access you have to green spaces in [Munich/Paris]?	(00) = Not at all (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = A great deal	

ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	munpol	NA	How likely do you think it is that [the municipality of Munich/Paris] will take action that reduces climate change?	(00) = Not at all (01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) = A great deal	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	lowemis	NA	To what extent are you in favour or against a low emission zone in [Munich/Paris], restricting access by the most polluting vehicles?	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	elecveh	NA	Would you be in favour or against [Munich/Paris municipality] replacing the vehicles owned by the municipality with electric ones, even if electric vehicles would cost more than diesel or petrol ones?	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	purvhei	NA	Would you be in favour or against [the municipality of Munich/Paris] subsidizing residents' purchase of electric vehicles?	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	charter	NA	The [municipality of Munich/Paris] supports the installation of charging terminals for electric vehicles. If you had to choose, what would you prefer?	The municipality installing charging terminals in public areas The municipality helping residents with the cost of installing charging	

							terminals in private residential areas	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	solpanl	NA	Would you be in favour or against [the municipality of Munich/Paris government] subsidizing the installation of solar panels in buildings' roofs?	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	renbuil	NA	Would you be in favour or against [the municipality of Munich/Paris] helping with the cost of renovating your residential building to make it energy-efficient?	(1) = Strongly in favour (2) = Somewhat in favour (3) = Neither in favour nor against (4) = Somewhat against (5) = Strongly against	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	pubtran	NA	There could be different ways to improve public transportation in [Munich/Paris], if you could choose, which of the following would you say is the most important?	Expand the public transportation network Increase the frequency of public transportation services Reduce the cost of using public transport	
ESS PAUL	2024		Public support for climate policies	pubtranA, pubtranB, pubtranC	NA	And which of the following would be the second most important option to you?	A: Expand the public transportation network B: Increase the frequency of public transportation services C: Reduce the cost of using public transport	
ESS CRONOS	2024	3.1	Perceived government responsibility	wlgq10	NA	To what extent do you feel it is the [COUNTRY] government's responsibility to try to reduce climate change? Please use a 0-10 scale where 0 is not at all and 10 is a great deal	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	

ESS CRONOS	2024	3.1	Perceived business/in dustry responsibil ity	w1gq11	NA	To what extent do you feel it is the responsibility of business and industry to try to reduce climate change? Please use a 0-10 scale, where 0 is not at all' and 10 is a great deal	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	
ESS CRONOS	2024	3.2	Trust in governmen t	w2gq13	NA	To what extent do you trust the government to take effective action to prevent climate change from worsening? Please use a 0-10 scale, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'a great deal'	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	
ESS CRONOS	2024	3.2	Trust in business/in dustry	w2gq14	NA	To what extent do you trust business and industry to take effective action to prevent climate change from worsening? Please use a 0-10 scale, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'a great deal'	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Perceived individual responsibil ity	w3gq19	NA	To what extent do you feel it is the responsibility of individuals to reduce climate change? Please use a 0-10 scale where 0 is not at all and 10 is a great deal	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Travel behaviour (walking)	w3gq5	NA	In the last three months, how frequently did you walk as a means of transport? (for any destination or purpose)	Every day (1) Several times a week (2) Once or twice a week (3) Once or twice a month (4)  Less often / Never (5) Don't know (6)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Travel behaviour (cycling)	w3gq6	NA	In the last three months, how frequently did you use a bicycle as a means of transport? (for any destination or purpose,)	Every day (1) Several times a week (2) Once or twice a week (3) Once or twice a month (4)  Less often / Never (5) Don't know (6)	

ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Travel behaviour (car)	w3gq7	NA	In the last three months, how frequently did you use a car (either as a driver or passenger) as a means of transport? (for any destination or purpose)	Every day (1) Several times a week (2) Once or twice a week (3) Once or twice a month (4)  Less often / Never (5) Don't know (6)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Travel behaviour( bus)	w3gq8	NA	In the last three months, how frequently did you take a bus as a means of transport? (for any destination or purpose)	Every day (1) Several times a week (2) Once or twice a week (3) Once or twice a month (4)  Less often / Never (5) Don't know (6)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Travel behaviour (train)	w3gq9	NA	In the last three months, how frequently did you take a train as a means of transport? (for any destination or purpose)	Every day (1) Several times a week (2) Once or twice a week (3) Once or twice a month (4)  Less often / Never (5) Don't know (6)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Diet	w3gq11	NA	Which one of the following best describes your diet?	Omnivore (I eat meat or poultry, fish or shellfish, and other animal products, such as eggs or dairy) (1); Pescatarian (I eat fish or shellfish, but do not eat meat or poultry) (2); Vegetarian (I eat animal products, such as eggs or dairy, but do not eat meat, poultry, fish or shellfish) (3); Vegan (I do not eat meat or poultry, fish or shellfish, or any other animal	

							products, such as eggs or dairy) (4) ; Other, please specify... (5)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Material consumption	w3gq12	NA	In the last 12 months, have you bought any of these new household items? (tick all that apply)	TV, laptop or PC Large item of furniture Washing machine, dishwasher, tumble dryer or fridge freezer Mobile phone or tablet Car, van or motorbike I've not bought any of these items in the last 12 months	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.3	Behavioural intentions	w3gq13	NA	In the next 12 months, how likely you are to do the following ...? Please select all that apply	Plan meals ahead to avoid food waste Follow a vegetarian or vegan diet Buy locally produced food Put more clothes on when you feel cold rather than putting on the heating or turning it up Buy an energy efficient appliance rather than an inefficient one Walk or cycle short journeys rather than use a car Live car free Buy an electric car Not buy anything new, such as new clothing, appliances or other household items Buy used or second-hand clothing, appliances or other household items rather than new ones	

							Repair clothing, appliances or other household items rather than buying new ones Take part in a climate protest	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived contributions (personal)	w4gq3	NA	Thinking about what individuals can do to try to address climate change. In general, do you think that you personally are doing ...	Far more than my fair share (1) Somewhat more than my fair share (2) About my fair share (3) Somewhat less than my fair share (4) Far less than my fair share (5)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived contributions (government)	w4gq4	NA	Thinking about what countries can do to try to address climate change. In general, do you think that <COUNTRY's> Government is doing ...	Far more than their fair share (1) Somewhat more than their fair share (2) About their fair share (3) Somewhat less than their fair share (4) Far less than their fair share (5)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived contributions (business/industry)	w4gq5	NA	Thinking about what business and industry can do to try to address climate change. In general, do you think that they are doing ...	Far more than their fair share (1) Somewhat more than their fair share (2) About their fair share (3) Somewhat less than their fair share (4) Far less than their fair share (5)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived contributions (intergenerational)	w4gq6	NA	Thinking about what current generations (all people who are alive today) are doing to try to address climate change. In general, do you think that they are doing ...	Far more than their fair share (1) Somewhat more than their fair share (2) About their fair share (3) Somewhat less than their fair share (4)	

							Far less than their fair share (5)	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Policy support (non-activist public behaviour)	w4gq10 - w4gq17	NA	<p>To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? [Select one of two policies for each policy type]</p> <p>1a. Imposing higher taxes on petrol and diesel</p> <p>1b. Imposing higher road taxes based on miles driven</p> <p>2a. Imposing higher taxes on gas and electricity generated by fossil fuels</p> <p>2b. Imposing higher taxes on energy-inefficient household appliances</p> <p>3a. Providing subsidies for the purchase of electric vehicles</p> <p>3b. Providing subsidies for the purchase of bicycles through a cycle-to-work scheme</p> <p>4a. Providing subsidies for the installation of low-carbon heating systems, such as heat pumps or hydrogen boilers</p> <p>4b. Providing subsidies for home insulation</p> <p>5a. Banning the sale of petrol and diesel cars</p> <p>5b. Banning the construction of new roads</p> <p>6a. Banning the sale of gas and oil boilers</p> <p>6b. Banning the sale of household appliances that are not energy efficient</p> <p>7a. Requiring the installation of more electric vehicle charging points</p> <p>7b. Requiring the construction of more cycling infrastructure</p> <p>8a. Requiring the provision of low-carbon heating systems, such as heat pumps or hydrogen boilers, in all new homes.</p> <p>8b. Requiring all new homes to meet high insulation standards</p>	<p>Strongly in favour;</p> <p>Somewhat in favour;</p> <p>Neither in favour nor against;</p> <p>Somewhat against;</p> <p>Strongly against</p>	

ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Responsibility (intergenerational)	w4gq1	NA	To what extent do you feel it is the responsibility of current generations (all people who are alive today) to try to reduce climate change?	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Responsibility (intergenerational)	w4gq2	NA	To what extent do you feel it is the responsibility of future generations (people who have not been born yet) to try to reduce climate change?	0 Not at all – 10 A great deal	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived fairness of climate policy	w4gq7	NA	Thinking about what <COUNTRY's> government is doing to try to address climate change, please indicate how confident you are that <COUNTRY'S> climate change policies will give a fair outcome to everyone affected.	1 Not at all confident; 2 Not very confident; Fairly confident; Very confident; 5 Extremely confident	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived fairness of climate policy	w4gq8	NA	... and how confident you are that <COUNTRY'S> climate change policies will take into account the views of everyone.	1 Not at all confident; 2 Not very confident; Fairly confident; Very confident; 5 Extremely confident	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.4	Perceived fairness of climate policy	w4gq9	NA	...and how confident you are that COUNTRY'S>change policies will not be biased towards any one particular group.	1 Not at all confident; 2 Not very confident; Fairly confident; Very confident; 5 Extremely confident	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Perceived (relative) climate change impacts on self	w5gq7	NA	Thinking about yourself, do you believe you will be impacted by climate change more, less, or about the same as other people in <COUNTRY>?	(1) Far more than other people (2) Somewhat more than other people (3) About the same as other people (4) Somewhat less than other people (5) Far less than other people (6) Climate change does not really affect anyone in <COUNTRY>	

ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Perceived (relative) climate change impact on <COUNT RY>	w5gq8	NA	Thinking about <COUNTRY>, do you believe <COUNTRY> will be impacted by climate change more, less, or about the same as other countries around the world?	(1) Far more than other countries (2) Somewhat more than other countries (3) About the same as other countries (4) Somewhat less than other countries (5) Far less than other countries (6) Climate change does not affect any country	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Perceived distributio n of climate change impacts (national)	w5gq9	NA	Thinking about people with a low income in <COUNTRY>, do you believe they will be impacted by climate change more, less, or about the same as other people in <COUNTRY>?	(1) Far more than other people (2) Somewhat more than other people (3) About the same as other people (4) Somewhat less than other people (5) Far less than other people (6) Climate change does not really affect anyone in <COUNTRY>	

ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Perceived distribution of climate change impacts (international)	w5gq10	NA	Thinking about developing countries (such as India, Nigeria, or Bangladesh), do you believe they will be affected by climate change more, less, or about the same as other countries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Far more than other countries</li> <li>(2) Somewhat more than other countries</li> <li>(3) About the same as other countries</li> <li>(4) Somewhat less than other countries</li> <li>(5) Far less than other countries</li> <li>(6) Climate change does not affect any country</li> <li>(2) Somewhat more than other countries</li> <li>(3) About the same as other countries</li> <li>(4) Somewhat less than other countries</li> <li>(5) Far less than other countries</li> </ul>	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Perceived distribution of climate change impacts (intergenerational)	w5gq11	NA	Thinking about future generations (including children and those not yet born), do you believe they will be affected by climate change more, less, or about the same as current generations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Far more than current generations</li> <li>(2) Somewhat more than current generations</li> <li>(3) About the same as current generations</li> <li>(4) Somewhat less than current generations</li> <li>(5) Far less than current generations</li> <li>(6) Climate change will not affect anyone</li> </ul>	

ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Perceived fairness of climate policy	w5gq12 - w5gq19	NA	<p>Governments in some countries have considered introducing policies to reduce climate change. The following questions are about these policies</p> <p>How confident are you that the following policy will give a fair outcome to everyone in &lt;COUNTRY&gt;?</p> <p>[Select one of two policies for each policy type]</p> <p>1a. Imposing higher taxes on petrol and diesel 1b. Imposing higher road taxes based on miles driven</p> <p>2a. Imposing higher taxes on gas and electricity generated by fossil fuels 2b. Imposing higher taxes on energy-inefficient household appliances</p> <p>3a. Providing subsidies for the purchase of electric vehicles 3b. Providing subsidies for the purchase of bicycles through a cycle-to-work scheme</p> <p>4a. Providing subsidies for the installation of low-carbon heating systems, such as heat pumps or hydrogen boilers 4b. Providing subsidies for home insulation</p> <p>5a. Banning the sale of petrol and diesel cars 5b. Banning the construction of new roads</p> <p>6a. Banning the sale of gas and oil boilers 6b. Banning the sale of household appliances that are not energy efficient</p> <p>7a. Requiring the installation of more electric vehicle charging points 7b. Requiring the construction of more cycling infrastructure</p> <p>8a. Requiring the provision of low-carbon heating systems, such as heat pumps or hydrogen boilers, in all new homes. 8b. Requiring all new homes to meet high insulation standards</p>	1 Not at all confident; 2 Not very confident; Fairly confident; Very confident; 5 Extremely confident	
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ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Tolerance of climate activism/protests	w5gq20	NA	In some European countries, climate protestors have been sent to prison for blocking roads and causing public disruption. To what extent are you in favour or against sending these protestors to prison?	Strongly in favour; Somewhat in favour; Neither in favour nor against; Somewhat against; Strongly against	
ESS CRONOS	2025	3.5	Threat, worry and concern	w5gq1 - w5gq6	NA	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: [1] I feel angry when I see how little is done to combat climate change. [2] News about climate change makes me feel depressed. [3] I feel carefree when I think about climate change. [4] My thoughts and feelings about climate change do not affect how well I sleep. [5] Because of climate change, I am overwhelmed by everyday activities. [6] My thoughts and feelings about climate change do not negatively impact my everyday life.	Strongly agree (1); Agree (2); Neither agree nor disagree (3); Disagree (4); Strongly disagree (5)	
GGS	2004	1.1		a144	1.44d	Do you have any of the following problems with your accommodation? Pollution or other environmental problems caused by traffic or industry	(1) = yes (2) = no	
GGS	2024	2.2	Global uncertainties	b16unc01b		Thinking about the future, how much does the following worry you? - Climate change	(1) = Very worrying (2) = Somewhat worrying (3) = Not particularly worrying (4) = Not worrying at all	GGS 2,1 in Norway, Sweden, Finland, UK, Estonia , Croatia

								, and France
SHARE	2006	2	Area facilities	HO057		How would you describe the area where you live? + Would you say it has sufficient possibilities for public transport?	1. Yes 2. No	
SHARE	2006	2	Area facilities	HO058		How would you describe the area where you live? + Would you say it has pollution, noise or other environmental problems?	1. Yes 2. No	
Growing Up in Digital Europe (GUIDE)	NA	NA	4.1 Housing	Problems and Satisfaction with the Accommodation	65	Do you have any of the following problems with your accommodation?	Choice: Multiple 1. A leaking roof, serious damp or mould in the house/flat 2. Loud noise from neighbours or from the street 3. Air pollution or other environmental problems harmful for health 4. Difficulties heating or cooling your home -9 = Don't know -8 = Refusal	

Growing Up in Digital Europe (GUIDE)	NA	NA	4.2 Neighbouring and Community	Local neighbourhood: Service availability	70	<p>Could you tell me how accessible each of these services are for you? Accessibility refers to ease of use and availability (e.g., is the facility easy to get to and is it easy to get a spot in it if needed?). Please answer for each service if it is not at all accessible, slightly accessible, somewhat accessible, mostly accessible or completely accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Public transport</li> <li>b. GP or health clinic</li> <li>c. Hospital</li> <li>d. Pharmacy</li> <li>e. Schools (primary or secondary)</li> <li>f. Library</li> <li>g. Banking/ Credit Union</li> <li>h. Supermarket / grocery store</li> <li>i. Crèche, day-care, mother and toddler groups etc.</li> <li>j. Parks, playgrounds or other green space</li> <li>k. Cultural content (theatre, cinema, museum, art gallery etc.)</li> <li>l. Sporting facilities and other leisure activities</li> </ul>	<p>[Respond in respect of each item]</p> <p>Choice: Single</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not at all accessible</li> <li>2. Slightly accessible</li> <li>3. Somewhat accessible</li> <li>4. Mostly accessible</li> <li>5. Completely accessible</li> <li>88. I don't know</li> <li>99. I refuse to answer</li> </ul>	
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## Appendix II: The SoGreen Module

**We would like to ask you some questions about the area where you live, climate change, and related policies.**

1. How dissatisfied or satisfied are you with the access you have to green spaces in the area where you live?

*Please use the scale below, where 0 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.*

- 0 - Extremely dissatisfied (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 (8)
- 9 (9)
- 10 - Extremely satisfied (10)

Source: ESS PAUL & ICOS Cities questionnaire (acsspac), slightly modified

2. How concerned are you about the air pollution in the area where you live?

- Not at all concerned (1)
- Not very concerned (2)
- Somewhat concerned (3)
- Very concerned (4)
- Extremely concerned (5)

Source: New

3. How often do you experience health issues such as coughing, sneezing, or irritation that you believe are related to air pollution?

- Daily (1)
- A few times a week (2)
- A few times a month (3)
- Less than once a month (4)
- Never (5)

Source: New

4. On a typical day, what is your main mode of transport? By main mode, we mean the one that you use most often.

- Walking (1)
- Bicycle or e-bike (2)
- Public transport (bus, train, subway, tram) (3)
- Privately owned gasoline/diesel vehicle (4)

- Privately owned electric or hybrid vehicle (5)
- No daily or regular travel (6)
- Other (7)

Source: loosely based on Eurobarometer 97.4 2022 (ZA No. 7901 QA11)

5. How dissatisfied or satisfied are you with the public transport infrastructure in the area where you live?  
*Please use the scale below, where 0 means extremely dissatisfied and 10 means extremely satisfied.*

- 0 - Extremely dissatisfied (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 (8)
- 9 (9)
- 10 - Extremely satisfied (10)

Source: based on ESS PAUL & ICOS Cities questionnaire

6. How often do you use public transport?

- Daily (1)
- A few times a week (2)
- A few times a month (3)
- Less than once a month (4)
- Never (5)

Source: loosely based on Whitmarsh, 2003

If the answer to Q6 is 1, 2, 3:

7. What is the main reason you use public transport?

- To save money (1)
- To protect the environment (2)
- For convenience (3)
- I don't have another choice (4)
- Other (5)

Source: loosely based on Whitmarsh, 2003

If the answer to Q6 is 4, 5:

8. What is the main reason you do not use or rarely use public transport?

- Lack of convenient routes or stops near my home (1)
- Infrequent or unreliable service (2)
- Cost of tickets is too high (3)
- Public transport takes too long (4)
- Public transport is unsafe (e.g., pickpocketing) (5)
- Public transport is uncomfortable (e.g., too crowded) (6)

- Poor accessibility for my needs (e.g., disability access) (7)
- Public transport is not needed in my daily life (8)
- Other (9)

Source: New

9. When purchasing a household appliance, how often do you choose an energy efficient option?
- Always (1)
  - Often (2)
  - Sometimes (3)
  - Rarely (4)
  - Never (5)

Source: loosely based on Whitmarsh, 2003

If the answer to Q9 is 1, 2, or 3:

10. What is the main reason you buy energy-efficient appliances?
- To save money on energy bills (1)
  - To protect the environment (2)
  - Due to government regulations or incentives (3)
  - Other (4)

Source: loosely based on Whitmarsh, 2003

11. How worried are you about climate change?
- Not at all worried (1)
  - Not very worried (2)
  - Somewhat worried (3)
  - Very worried (4)
  - Extremely worried (5)

Source: ESS 8 (D24)

12. To what extent do you feel **a personal responsibility** to try to reduce climate change?  
*Please use the scale below, where 0 means not at all and 10 means a great deal.*

- 0 – Not at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 (8)
- 9 (9)
- 10 – A great deal (10)

Source: ESS 8 (D23)

13. How much do you trust or distrust the [COUNTRY] government to address climate change?

- Strongly distrust (1)
- Somewhat distrust (2)
- Neither trust nor distrust (3)
- Somewhat trust (4)
- Strongly trust (5)

Source: Demski, C., Steentjes, K. & Poortinga, W. (2024). CAST Data Portal: Public perceptions of climate change and climate action. The Centre for Climate Change and Social Transformations (CAST). Available at: <https://cast.ac.uk/cast-data-portal-public-views-on-climate/>

14. Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which one comes closer to your own point of view?

- Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs. (1)
- Economic growth and creating jobs should be given priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent. (2)

Source: WVS W5 (v104) & EVS 2017 (Q57, v204)

**Governments in some countries have introduced or are considering introducing policies to reduce climate change.**

15. How familiar are you with climate change policies that have been discussed or introduced in [COUNTRY]?

- I hadn't heard of any policies before (1)
- I had heard of them but know very little about them (2)
- I have a good understanding of them (3)
- I have a strong understanding of these policies, including their details (4)

Source: loosely based on Public awareness tracker, September 2020 Wave 35 (Q220), UK [link](#)

**There are different ways to tackle climate change, like using more renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, introducing a carbon tax, and improving public transportation. The following questions are about how climate change policies might affect people.**

16. How confident are you that [COUNTRY'S] climate change policies will take into account the views of everyone?

- Not at all confident (1)
- Not very confident (2)
- Fairly confident (3)
- Very confident (4)
- Extremely confident (5)

Source: ESS CRONOS Wave 4 (w4gq8)

17. How confident are you that [COUNTRY'S] climate change policies will give a fair outcome to everyone?

- Not at all confident (1)
- Not very confident (2)
- Fairly confident (3)
- Very confident (4)
- Extremely confident (5)

Source: ESS CRONOS Wave 4 (w4gq7)

18. What do you think will be the impact of climate change policies on the job market?

- They will create more new jobs than they will eliminate existing ones (1)
- They will eliminate more jobs than they create new ones (2)
- They will have a balanced impact, creating and eliminating jobs at a similar rate (3)
- They will not have an impact on the job market (4)

Source: based on European Investment Bank (EIB) Climate Survey 2021-2022 (Q20)

19. To what extent do you think [COUNTRY] government's climate change policies might **require you to change your lifestyle?**

*Please use the scale below, where 0 means not at all and 10 means a great deal.*

- 0 – Not at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 (8)
- 9 (9)
- 10 – A great deal (10)

Source: loosely based on LISS panel and SCP 2019 (su19a330)

If answer to Q19 is 1 to 10:

20. Do you think the lifestyle changes required by climate change policies will have a positive or negative impact on your daily life?

- Very negative (1)
- Somewhat negative (2)
- Neutral (3)
- Somewhat positive (4)
- Very positive (5)

Source: New

21. How concerned are you that [COUNTRY] government's climate change policies might **make it more difficult for you to pay your energy bills?**

- Not at all concerned (1)
- Not very concerned (2)
- Somewhat concerned (3)
- Very concerned (4)
- Extremely concerned (5)

Source: based on LISS panel and SCP 2019 (su19a331)

22. How concerned are you that [COUNTRY] government's climate change policies might **make transportation more expensive?**

- Not at all concerned (1)
- Not very concerned (2)
- Somewhat concerned (3)
- Very concerned (4)
- Extremely concerned (5)

Source: based on LISS panel and SCP 2019 (su19a332)

23. How concerned are you that [COUNTRY] government's climate change policies might **lead you to lose your job in the future?**

- Not at all concerned (1)
- Not very concerned (2)
- Somewhat concerned (3)
- Very concerned (4)
- Extremely concerned (5)
- I am not in paid work (6)

Source: loosely based on European Investment Bank (EIB) Climate Survey 2021-2022

24. Have you experienced any of the following extreme weather events in the past 5 years? *Please select all that apply.*

- Severe flooding (1)
- Drought (2)
- Wildfire (3)
- Heavy storm (4)
- Extended period of extreme heat (5)
- I have not experienced any extreme weather events (6)

Source: loosely based on ClimateMind50+ ELSA Q3

25. Thinking about where you live right now, how worried are you that an extreme weather event might happen in the next 5 years?

- Not at all worried (1)
- Not very worried (2)
- Somewhat worried (3)
- Very worried (4)

- Extremely worried (5)

Source: New

26. Have you had to move or consider moving due to extreme weather risks?
- Yes, I have already moved due to extreme weather risks (1)
  - Yes, I am actively planning to move due to extreme weather risks (2)
  - Yes, I have thought about moving due to extreme weather risks but have no plans yet (3)
  - No, I have not moved or considered moving due to extreme weather risks (4)

Source: New

27. To what extent do you think the [COUNTRY] government is prepared for extreme weather events?
- Not at all prepared (1)
  - Slightly prepared (2)
  - Moderately prepared (3)
  - Very prepared (4)
  - Extremely prepared (5)

Source: New

28. How often does air pollution in your neighbourhood impact your ability or willingness to go outside?
- Daily (1)
  - A few times a week (2)
  - A few times a month (3)
  - Less than once a month (4)
  - Never (5)

Source: New

29. Have you experienced any of the following issues due to air pollution? *Please select all that apply.*
- Temporary ban on outdoor burning activities (e.g., barbecues, bonfires) (1)
  - Restrictions on entering certain parts of the city (e.g., city centres or high-traffic areas) (2)
  - Advised to reduce or avoid using fossil-fuel-powered vehicles (3)
  - Limited opportunities for outdoor recreation (e.g., playing, exercising) (4)
  - Experiencing respiratory issues (e.g., coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath) (5)
  - Noticeable reduction in visibility (e.g., haze or smog conditions) (6)
  - Closure or limited access to public spaces (e.g., parks, schools, playgrounds) (7)
  - Increased health warnings or advisories from local authorities (8)
  - Other (9)
  - None of the above (10)

Source: New

30. Have you had to move or consider moving due to air pollution?
- Yes, I have already moved due to air pollution (1)
  - Yes, I am actively planning to move due to air pollution (2)
  - Yes, I have thought about moving due to air pollution but have no plans yet (3)
  - No, I have not moved or considered moving due to air pollution (4)

Source: New