



Economic and social impact of the green transition

2021-2022 EIB Climate Survey, part 3 of 3

The third part of the 2021-2022 EIB Climate Survey explores people's views on climate change (<http://www.eib.org/fr/about/priorities/climate-action/index.htm>) in a rapidly changing world. The results from this release focus on citizens' views surrounding the impacts of the green transition on their lives.

Explore the results (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-climate-survey-2021-2022-all-countries-results-pr3.xlsx>) from this release of the Climate Survey.

Main findings

- 56% of Europeans believe climate policies are a source of economic growth
- 56% believe policies to tackle climate change will create more jobs than they eliminate
- 61% of Europeans think climate policies will improve their quality of life
- 25% fear they could lose their job because it will become incompatible with the need to mitigate climate change – this figure increases to 44% among people aged 20-29
- 66% feel that climate change will still be a serious issue by 2050

Better quality of life despite less purchasing power

Are policies to tackle climate change good news for the economy? Europeans are divided on whether the green transition will be a source of economic growth.

56% believe it will be the case, which is in line with the perception of Americans and British people (57%), while Chinese people are more optimistic (67%).

The majority of Europeans (61%) believe that their quality of life will improve, with greater convenience in their everyday lives and a positive impact on their food and their health. However, they are more pessimistic compared to Chinese people (77%), Americans (65%) and British people (63%). Policies that address the climate emergency are also seen as good news for the job market: 56% of Europeans say these will have a net positive impact on employment levels, creating more jobs than they eliminate.

Looking closer at the western and eastern countries of the European Union, the results indicate that the majority of people living in eastern EU countries are rather pessimistic about the impact of climate policies on the job market. 55% fear that these policies will eliminate more jobs than they create. In contrast, 60% of people in western EU countries think that these policies will create more jobs than they eliminate.

Finally, two-thirds (62%) of Europeans anticipate that their purchasing power will decrease with the green transition.

Migration to other regions and changing jobs

According to Europeans, the challenges related to climate change are here to stay. While one-third (30%) believe that the climate emergency will be under control by 2050, 66% feel that it will still be a serious issue by mid-century.

European respondents say they see climate change threatening their place of residence. When asked about the longer-term impact of the climate crisis, one-third of the EU population (29%) expects to have to move to another region or country. This concern is much stronger among people aged 20-29, with 50% of them saying they are worried about the possibility of needing to move due to climate issues.

Young Europeans in particular are concerned about the sustainability of their jobs: almost half of respondents aged 20-29 (44%) fear they could lose their job because of its incompatibility with the fight against climate change (19 points above the EU average of 25%). This concern is even more evident among Chinese people (45%), Americans (32%) and British people (31%).

Lifestyle changes

Europeans are conscious of the behavioural shifts that are needed to tackle climate change. According to them, individual lifestyle changes that reduce carbon emissions will gain significant tractions in the next 20 years. One-third of respondents (32%) believe that most people will no longer own a car in 20 years and 63% say they think that most people will be working from home to contribute to the fight against climate change. Lastly, one-third (36%) think most people will have adopted a plant-based diet and 48% predict that an energy quota will be allocated to each individual.

"A majority of Europeans see the green transition as an opportunity to enhance their quality of life and create jobs. At the same time, they are concerned about the long-term consequences of climate change for them individually and for society as a whole. As the EU climate bank, we are working with the public and private sector to finance a green transition that is low-carbon and resilient, while ensuring we leave no one behind."

EIB Vice-President Ambroise Fayolle

Explore results from the following countries

 **Global** (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-global-3.docx>)

Austria (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-austria-3.docx>)

Belgium (DE) (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-belgium-de-3.docx>) - **FR** (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-belgium-fr-3.docx>) - **NL** (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-belgium-nl-3.docx>)

Bulgaria (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-bulgaria-3.docx>)

Croatia (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-croatia-3.docx>)

Cyprus (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-cyprus-3.docx>)

Czech Republic (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-czech-republic-3.docx>)

Denmark (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-denmark-3.docx>)

Estonia (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-estonia-3.docx>)

Finland (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-finland-3.docx>)

France (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-france-3.docx>)

Germany (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-germany-3.docx>)

Greece (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-greece-3.docx>)

Hungary (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-hungary-3.docx>)

Ireland (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-ireland-3.docx>)

Italy (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-italy-3.docx>)

Latvia (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-latvia-3.docx>)

Lithuania (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-lithuania-3.docx>)

Luxembourg (DE (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-luxembourg-de-3.docx>) - **FR**

(<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-luxembourg-fr-3.docx>) - **LB** (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-luxembourg-lu-3.docx>))

Malta (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-malta-3.docx>)

Netherlands (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-netherlands-3.docx>)

Romania (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-romania-3.docx>)

Portugal (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-portugal-3.docx>)

Slovakia (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-slovakia-3.docx>)

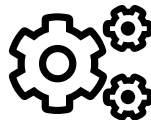
Slovenia (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-slovenia-3.docx>)

Spain (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-spain-3.docx>)

Sweden (<http://www.eib.org/attachments/survey/eib-4th-climate-survey-sweden-3.docx>)

The fourth edition of the EIB Climate Survey reveals how people in the European Union, the United States and China feel about climate change.

See more findings > (<http://www.eib.org/fr/surveys/climate-survey/4th-climate-survey/index.htm>)



Curious about the survey methodology? Want to download the infographics? Explore the data and find more information on the 2021-2022 survey.

All resources > (<http://www.eib.org/fr/surveys/climate-survey/all-resources.htm>)

Contacts

Email

- **Thomas Froimovici** (mailto:t.froimovici@eib.org)

Press office

- **Email** (mailto:press@eib.org)
- (mailto:press@eib.org) **+352 4379-21000**