27.655 interviews
09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

1.003 interviews
09 > 20 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Slovenia

April 2019

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than three quarters of respondents in Slovenia see climate change as a 'very serious' problem (76%), an increase of five percentage points (pp) though below the EU average of 79%. Around one in five (19% vs the EU average of 23%) consider it the single most serious problem facing the world: an eight pp increase since the previous survey in 2017.

The proportion of those surveyed in Slovenia who say they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months has increased by 13 pp, and is well above the EU average (79% vs the EU average of 60%). When given specific examples of climate actions, this rises to almost all respondents (97%, above the EU average of 93%).

• More than eight in ten try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling (82% vs the EU average of 75%) while more than two-thirds try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible (an increase of three pp to 68% vs the EU average of 62%).

Respondents in Slovenia are more likely than the EU average to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (76% vs the EU average of 72%). They are also more likely to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (89% vs the EU average of 84%), an increase of seven pp since 2017.

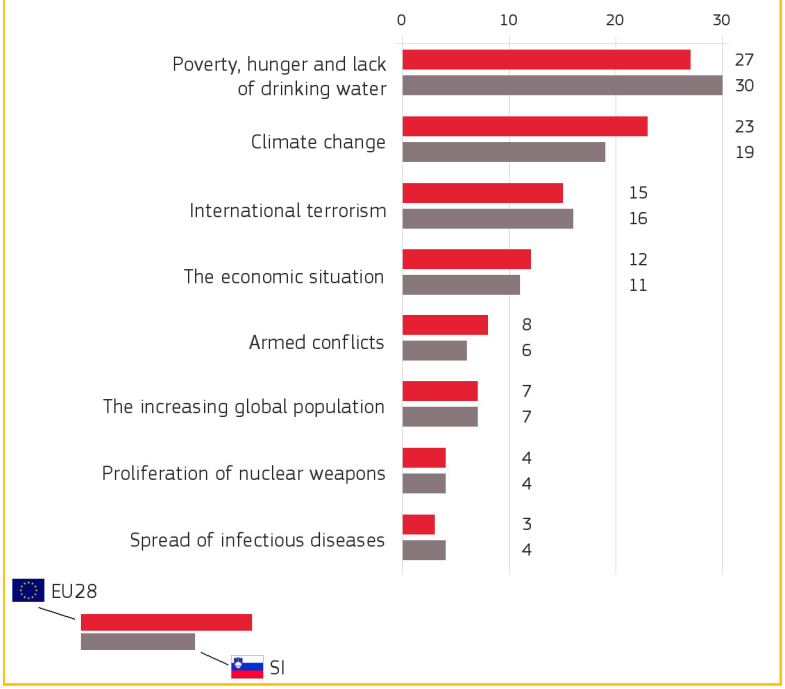
The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 70%, equal to the EU average.

Those surveyed in Slovenia are more likely to say it is important that their national government supports improving energy efficiency by 2030 (an increase of two pp to 95% vs the EU average of 89%), and sets ambitious targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030 (down one pp to 93% but just over the EU average of 92%). Most importantly, a large majority (92% equal to the EU average) of respondents support the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050.

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

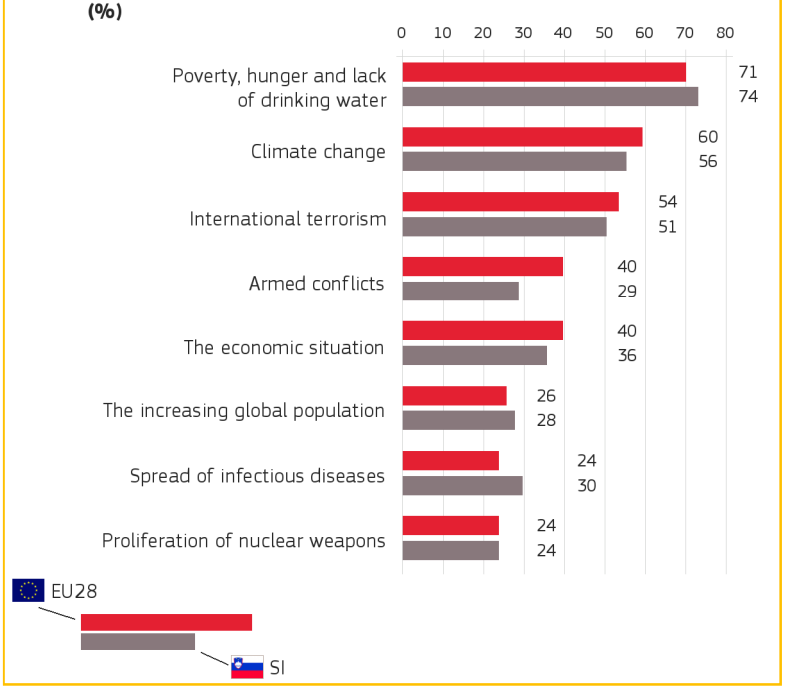
QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(%)



QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)



More information can be found at:
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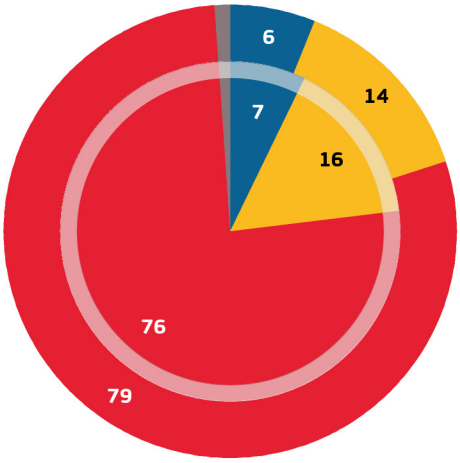
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)



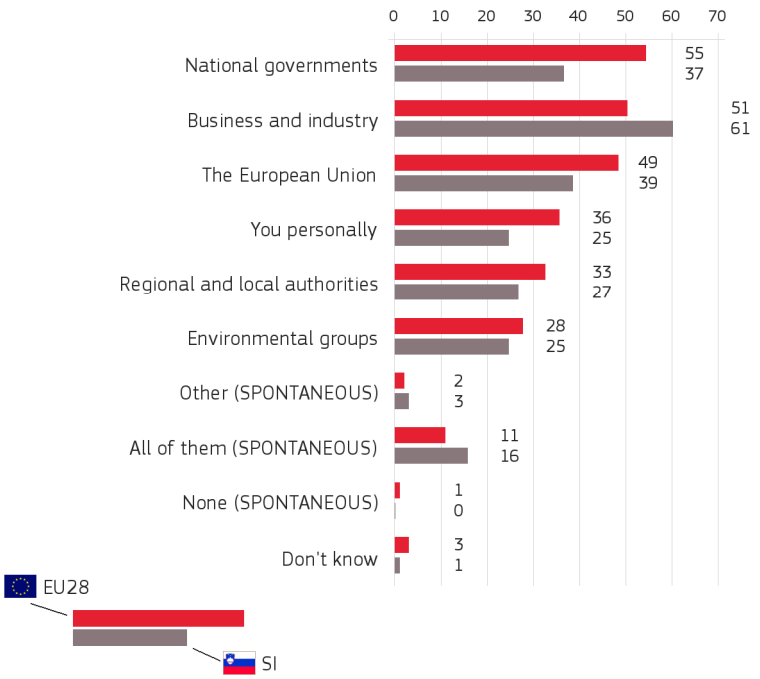
EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	6	=	7	=
Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	14	- 4	16	- 4
Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	79	+ 5	76	+ 5
Don't know	1	- 1	1	- 1

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

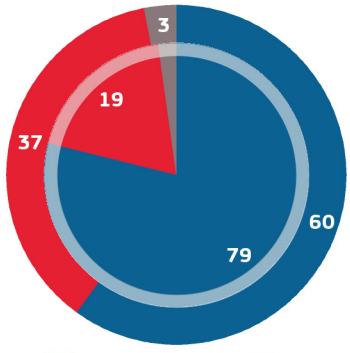
QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)



QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

(%)



EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Yes	60	+ 11	79	+ 13
No	37	- 10	19	- 12
Don't know	3	- 1	2	- 1

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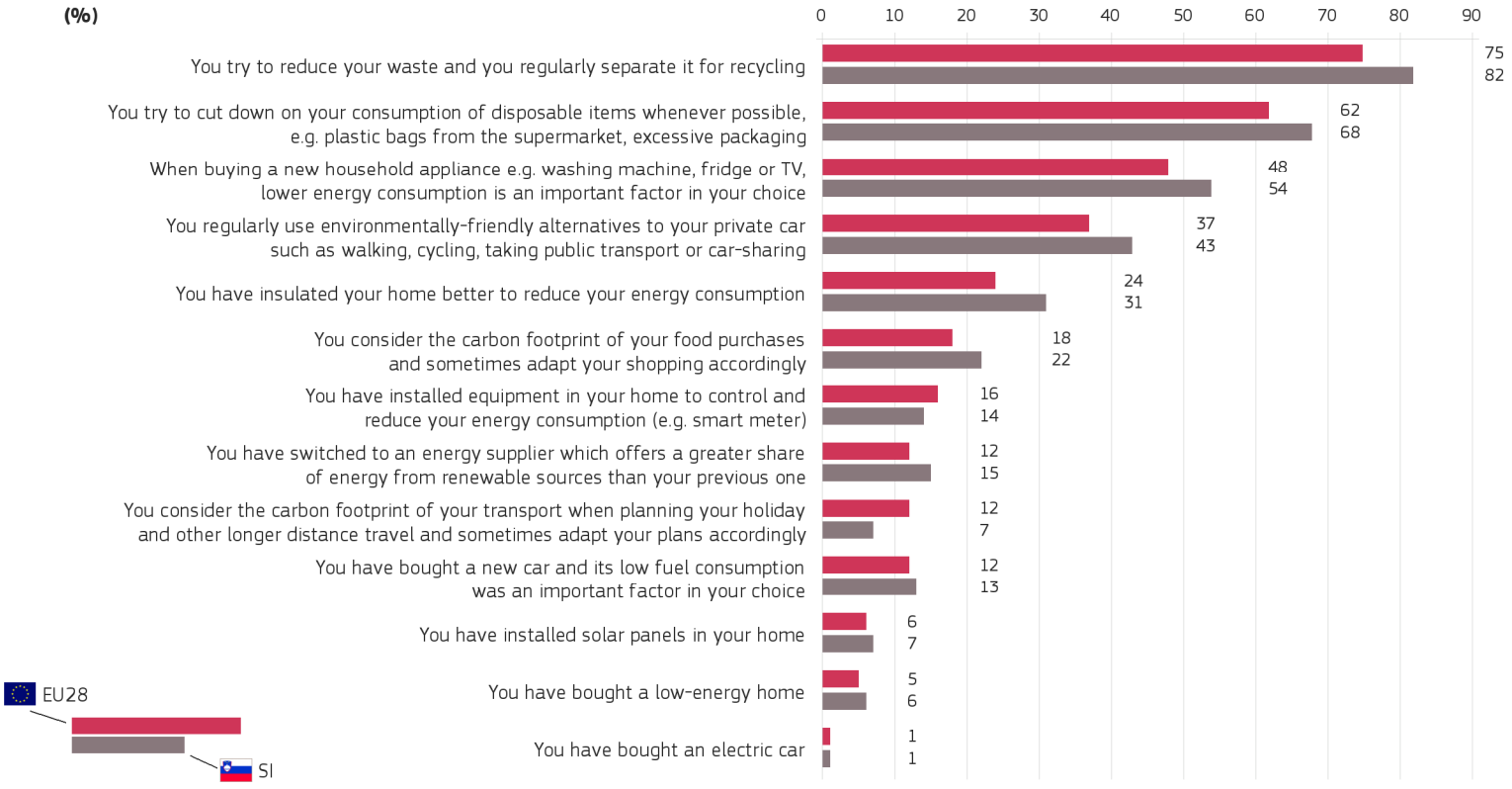
5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

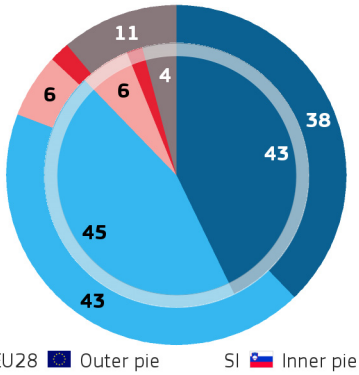
QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

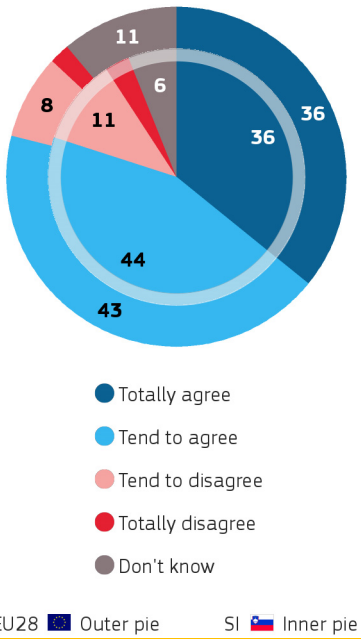
Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)



	EU28		SI	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	38	+ 5	43	+ 5
Tend to agree	43	- 1	45	+ 5
Tend to disagree	6	- 1	6	- 4
Totally disagree	2	=	2	=
Don't know	11	- 3	4	- 6

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)



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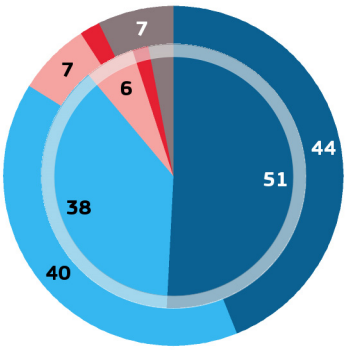
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)

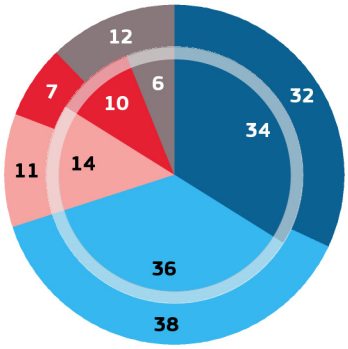


EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	44	+ 5	51	+ 5
Tend to agree	40	=	38	+ 2
Tend to disagree	7	=	6	- 2
Totally disagree	2	=	2	=
Don't know	7	- 5	3	- 5

QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)



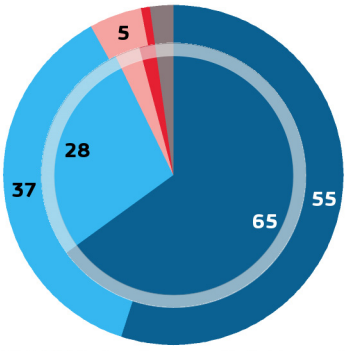
Totally agree
Tend to agree
Tend to disagree
Totally disagree
Don't know

EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(%)

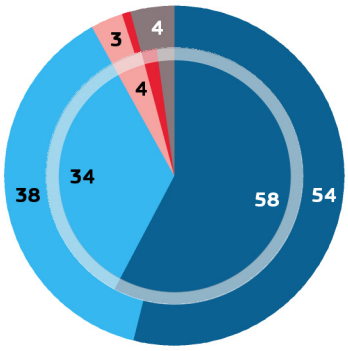


EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Very important	55	+ 4	65	- 3
Fairly important	37	- 1	28	+ 2
Not very important	5	=	3	- 1
Not at all important	1	- 1	2	+ 1
Don't know	2	- 2	2	+ 1

QB9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate neutral by 2050.

(%)



Totally agree
Tend to agree
Tend to disagree
Totally disagree
Don't know

EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

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