

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%).

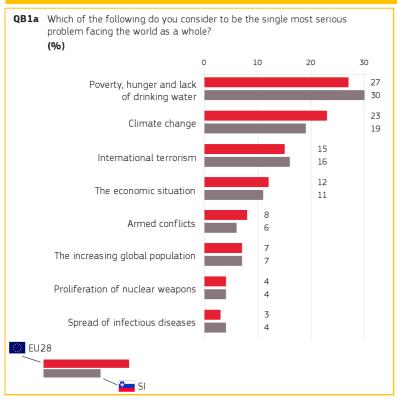
• More than eight in ten try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling (82% vs the EU average of 75%) while more than two-thirds try to cut down on their consumption of disposable items whenever possible (an increase of three pp to 68% vs the EU average of 62%).

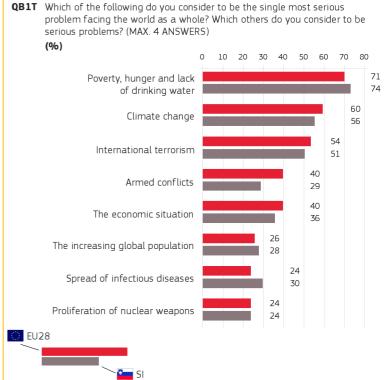
Respondents in Slovenia are more likely than the EU average to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (76% vs the EU average of 72%). They are also more likely to agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to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









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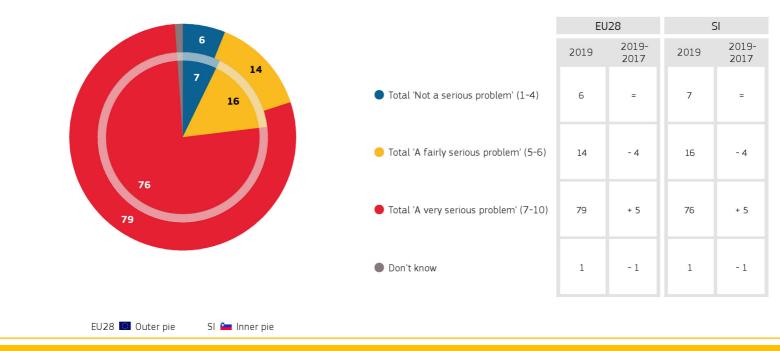
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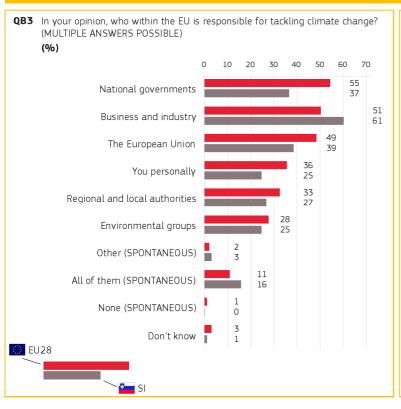
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

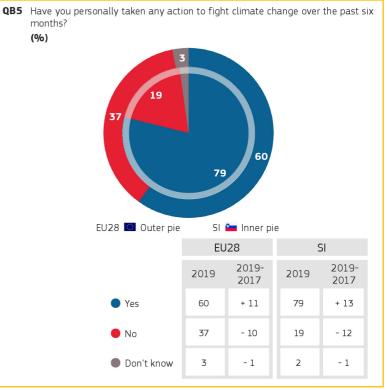
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".





4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









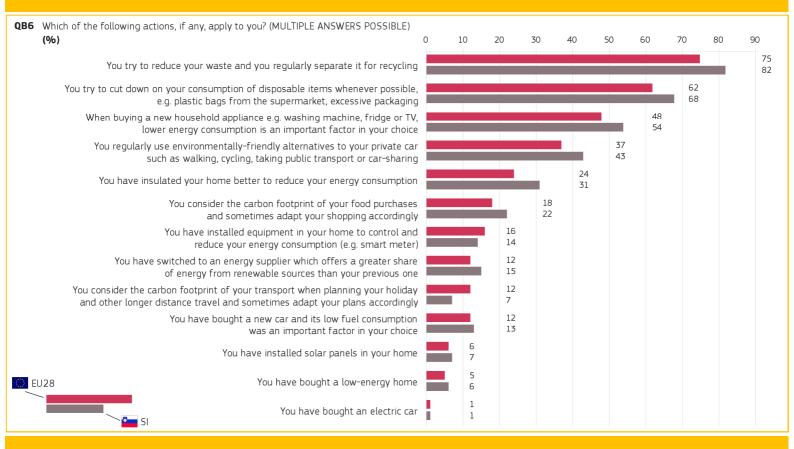
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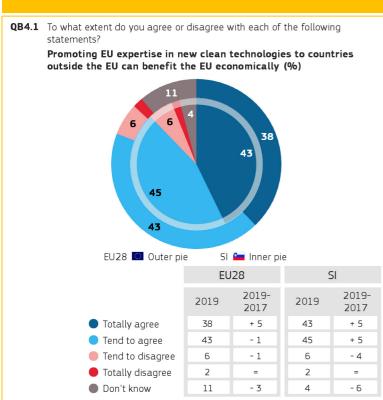
Climate Change

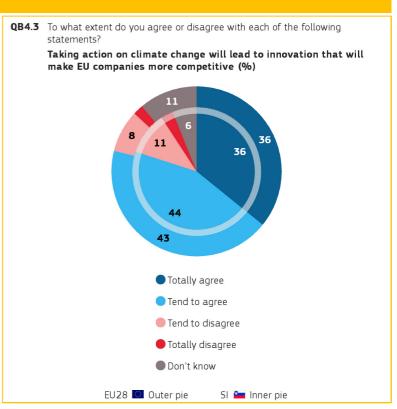
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE









Climate Change

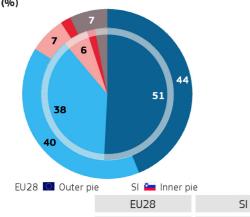
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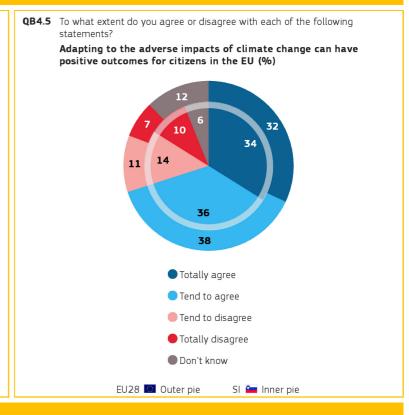
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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



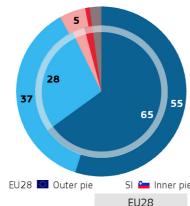
	2019	2019- 2017	2019	2019- 2017
Totally agree	44	+ 5	51	+ 5
Tend to agree	40	=	38	+ 2
Tend to disagree	7	=	6	- 2
Totally disagree	2	=	2	=
Don't know	7	- 5	3	- 5



8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

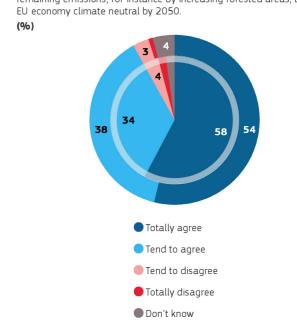
QB7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(%)



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



EU28 Outer pie

SI Inner pie