



Methodology: face-to-face

Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Slovakia April 2019

# 1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than three guarters of respondents in Slovakia consider climate change to be a 'very serious' problem (78%), just below the EU average of 79%, an increase of 11 percentage points (pp) since 2017. There has been a five pp increase in the number of respondents who see it as the single most serious problem facing the world (13%), though remains significantly below the EU average of 23%.

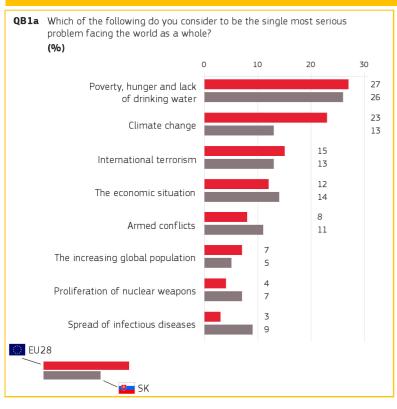
Two thirds (66%) an increase of 22 pp, and more than the EU average (60%) say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months. When given specific examples of climate actions, this rises to more than nine in ten (94% an increase of four pp to just above the EU average of 93%).

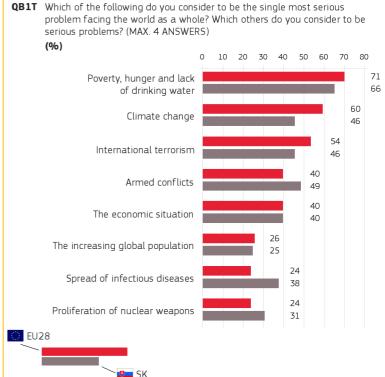
- The proportion who have better insulated their home to reduce energy consumption has increased substantially since 2017 by 12 pp, and is now slightly above the EU average (26% vs 24%).
- The proportion who regularly use environmentally friendly alternatives to their private car has also increased by 11 pp to 29%, though is below the EU average of 37%.

Almost three quarters of respondents in Slovakia agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (74% vs the EU average of 72%), while 83% agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (just below the EU average of 84%). Three guarters agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens (75% vs the EU average of 70%).

A large majority of those surveyed in Slovakia believe it is important that their government sets targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030 (89% vs the EU average of 92%), and supports improving energy efficiency by 2030 (an increase of four pp since 2017 to 88%, just below the EU average 89%). Most importantly, more than nine in ten respondents (91%, just below the EU average of 92%) support the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050.

#### 2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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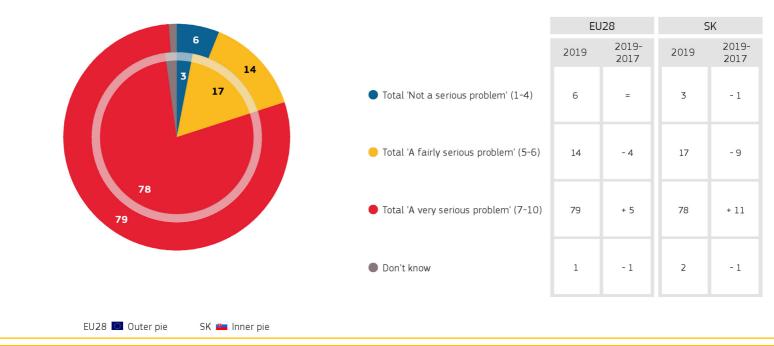
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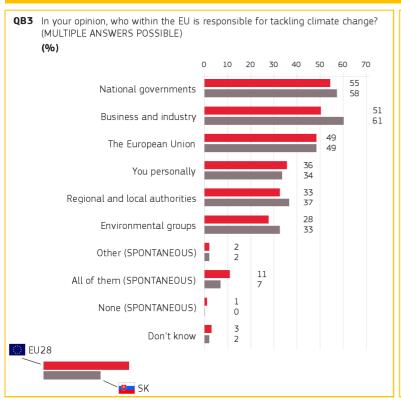
### 3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

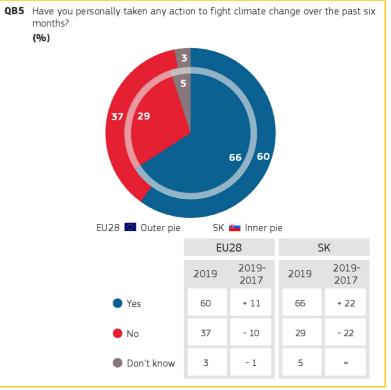
**QB2** And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".





## 4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2







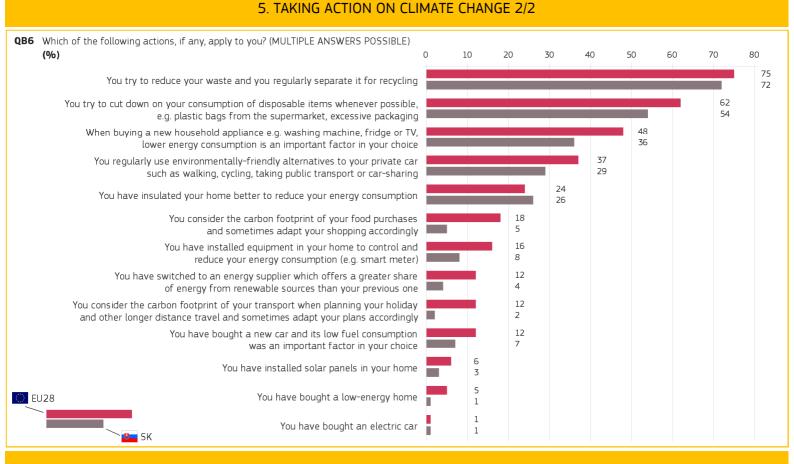


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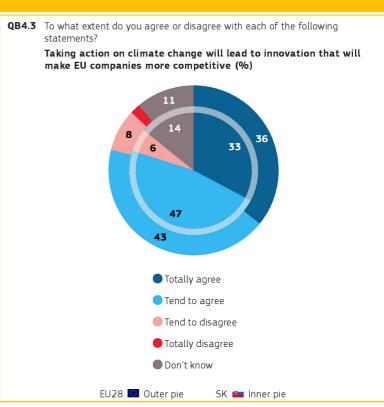
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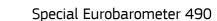
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### 6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

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 Outer pie SK 📴 Inner pie EU28 SK 2019-2019-2019 2019 2017 2017 Totally agree 38 + 5 34 + 9 Tend to agree 49 + 3 - 1 Tend to disagree 6 4 - 4 - 1 Totally disagree 2 = 1 - 1 Don't know 11 - 3 12 - 7









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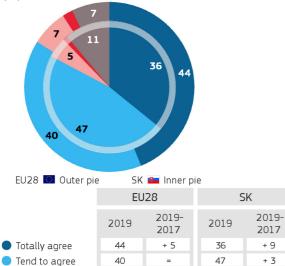
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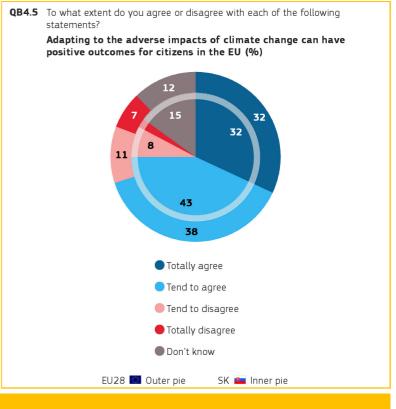
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# 7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

**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 (%)





#### 8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

- 2

- 1

- 9

5

1

11

**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?

2

- 5

Tend to disagree

Totally disagree

Don't know

(%)



