



Methodology: face-to-face

Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Estonia

April 2019

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Almost six in ten respondents in Estonia see climate change as a 'very serious' problem (59%) a ten-percentage point (pp) increase since the previous survey in 2017 but below the EU average of 79%. The proportion who see it as the most serious problem facing the world has increased by 7 pp to 16% but remains below the EU average of 23%.

Almost half (47%) of respondents say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months (vs the EU average of 60%). However, when given specific examples of possible actions, this rises to 93% - equal to the EU average.

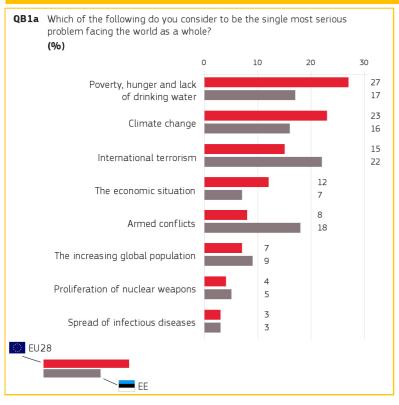
• Respondents in Estonia are much more likely than in 2017 to say that they try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling – an increase of 15 pp to 76% (vs the EU average of 75%, and are more likely than the EU average to have better insulated their home to reduce energy consumption (38% vs the EU average of 24%.

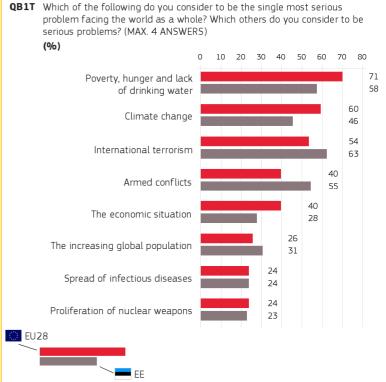
Almost half of those surveyed in Estonia agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (48% vs the EU average of 72%). Almost three quarters (74% vs the EU average of 84%) believe that more public financial support should be given to enable the transition to clean energies, an increase of 6 pp since 2017.

Respondents are very likely to say that it is important for their government to set targets to increase the use of renewable energy by 2030 (88% vs the EU average of 92%), an increase of three pp since 2017. There has also been a one pp increase in the proportion who believe that the government should provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (84% vs the EU average of 89%).

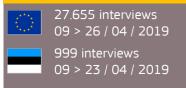
The proportion who agree that the EU economy should be made climate neutral by 2050 is also very high at 85%, though below the EU average of 92%.

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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2019-

2017

- 4

- 4

+ 10

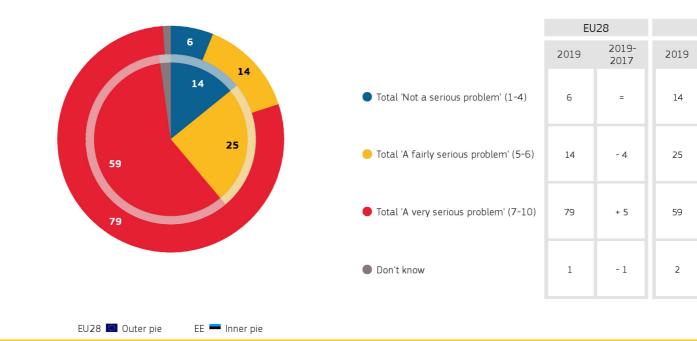
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Estonia April 2019

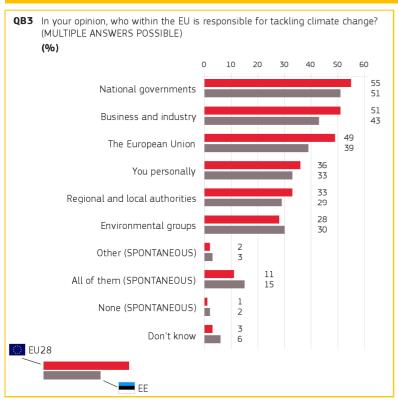
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

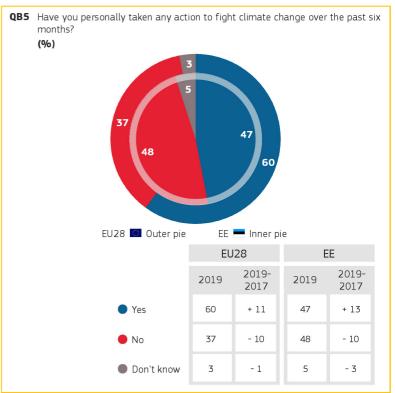
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)



4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









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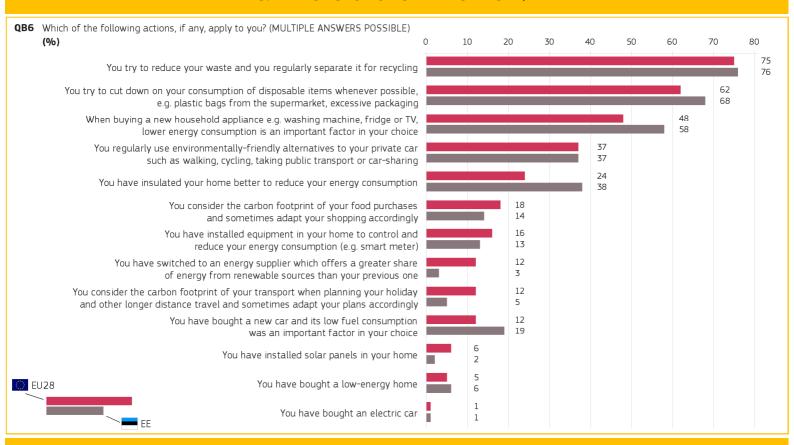
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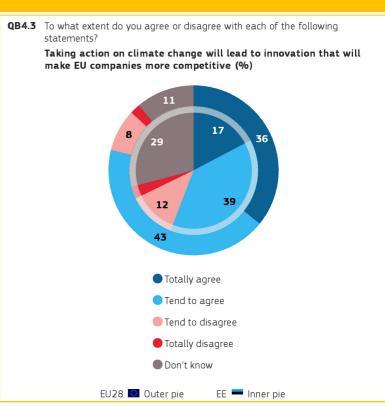
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2



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 EE - Inner pie EU28 EE 2019-2019-2019 2019 2017 2017 Totally agree 38 + 5 18 - 1 Tend to agree 48 + 2 - 1 Tend to disagree 6 6 - 1 - 1 Totally disagree 2 = 1 - 1 Don't know 11 - 3 27 + 1





Climate Change





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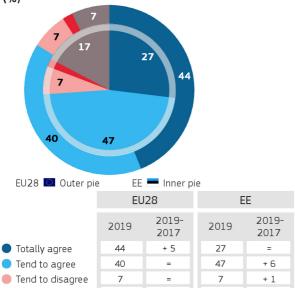
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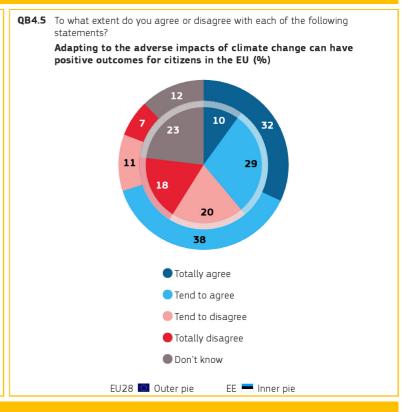
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7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

- 5

2

17

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?

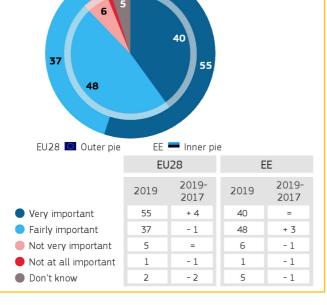
2

- 5

Totally disagree

Don't know

(%)



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. (%)

