

Methodology: face-to-face

Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

April 2019

Malta

1 COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than nine in ten respondents in Malta consider climate change to be a 'very serious' problem (92%, significantly above the EU average of 79%), an increase of 13 percentage points (pp) since the previous survey in 2017. The proportion who see it as the most serious problem facing the world (33%) is well above the EU average (23%), and has increased by 20 pp in the same period.

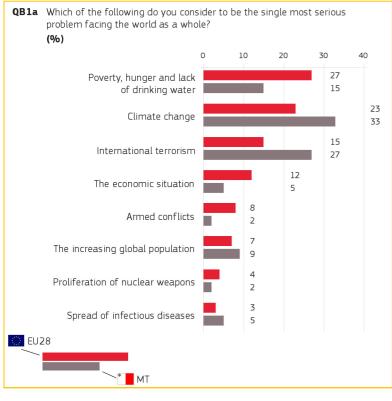
Almost nine in ten respondents (88%) say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months, the highest level of any Member State (the EU average is 60%) and an increase of 13 pp since 2017. When given specific examples of climate actions, the share rises to 93% (equal to the EU average).

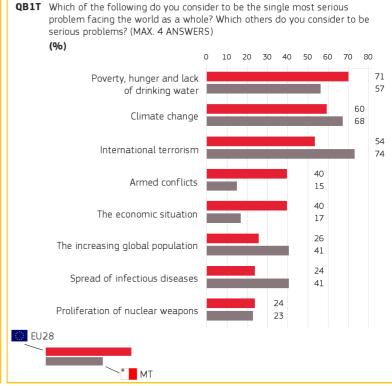
- Over eight in ten of those surveyed say that they try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling (85% vs the EU average of 75%).
- The proportion who have installed equipment in their home to reduce energy consumption has increased by nine pp since 2017 and is significantly above the EU average (24% vs 16%).
- There has also been a 13 pp increase in the proportion of respondents who regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to the family car (31%, but remains below the EU average of 37%).

There has been a two pp increase since 2017 in the proportion who agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (92% above the EU average of 84%), and the proportion who agree that promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (84% vs the EU average of 81%).

Respondents in Malta are the most likely of any Member State to agree adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens (88% vs the EU average of 70%). Most importantly, a large majority of respondents (97% vs the EU average of 92%) support the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050.

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









Special Eurobarometer 490

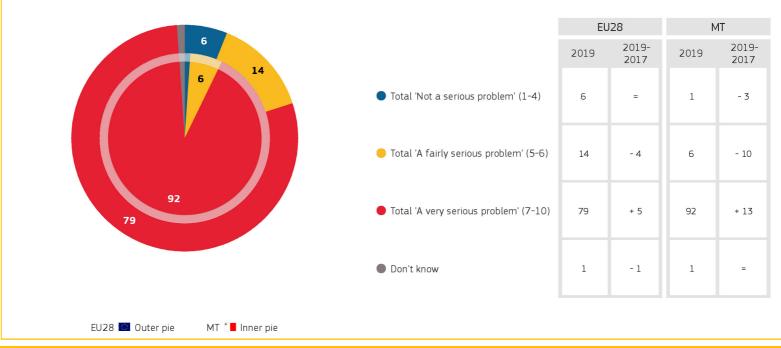
Climate Change

Malta April 2019

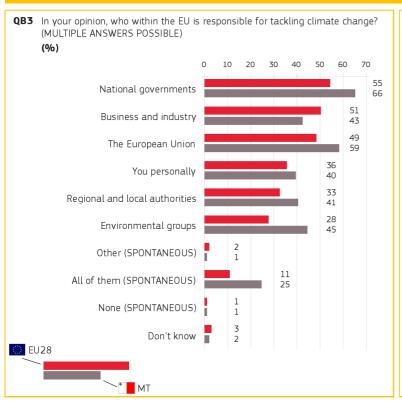
3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

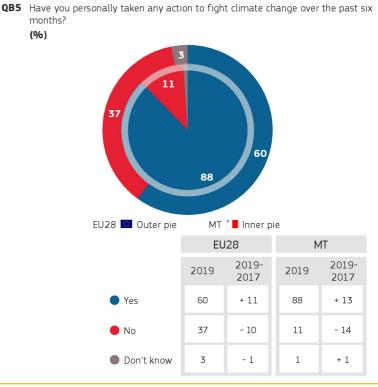
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem".

(%)



4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2









Methodology: face-to-face

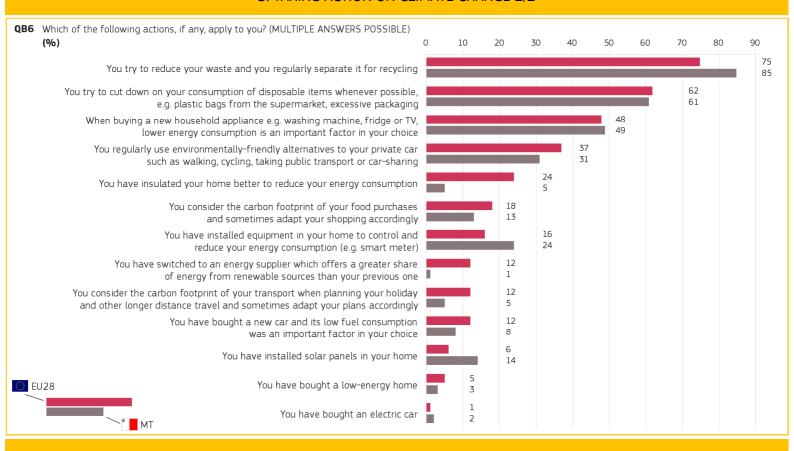
Special Eurobarometer 490

Climate Change

Malta April 2019

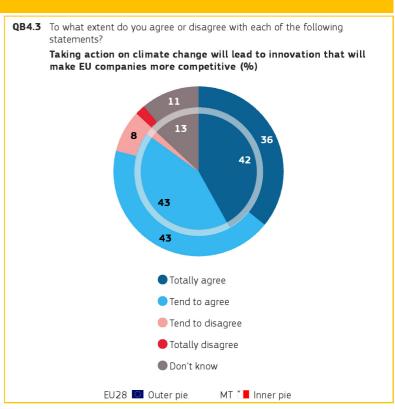
Marta

5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

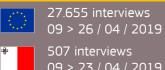
QB4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements Promoting EU expertise in new clean technologies to countries outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%) EU28 Outer pie MT 📜 Inner pie EU28 MT 2019-2019-2019 2019 2017 2017 Totally agree 38 + 5 41 - 1 Tend to agree 43 + 3 - 1 Tend to disagree 6 2 - 1 Totally disagree 2 = 1 + 1 Don't know 11 - 3 13 - 3





Climate Change





09 > 23 / 04 / 2019

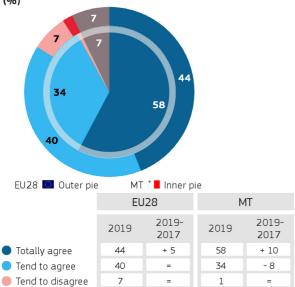
Methodology: face-to-face

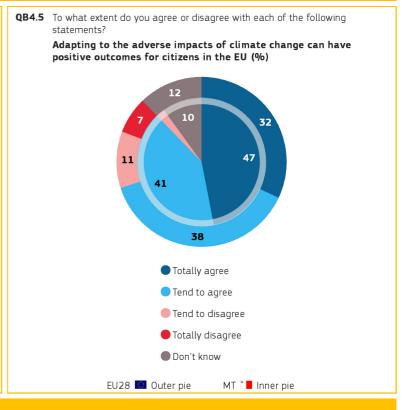
Malta April 2019

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

- 7

0

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?

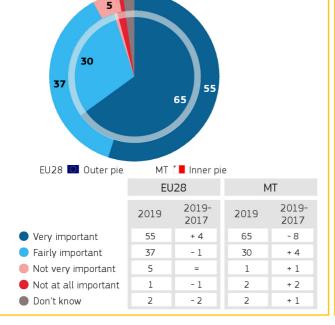
2

- 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.

