

27.901 interviews
18 > 27 / 03 / 2017

1.007 interviews
18 > 27 / 03 / 2017

Methodology: face-to-face

Sweden

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than eight in ten respondents in Sweden believe climate change is a 'very serious' problem (81%, EU average 74%), a 10 percentage point rise since the previous survey in 2015. Respondents in Sweden are the most likely in the EU to see climate change as the most serious problem facing the world: nearly four in ten have this view (38%, EU average 12%).

Nearly eight in ten of those surveyed say they have personally taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (79%, EU average 49%). Yet when given specific examples this rises to 98%, suggesting many do not associate certain actions with tackling climate change.

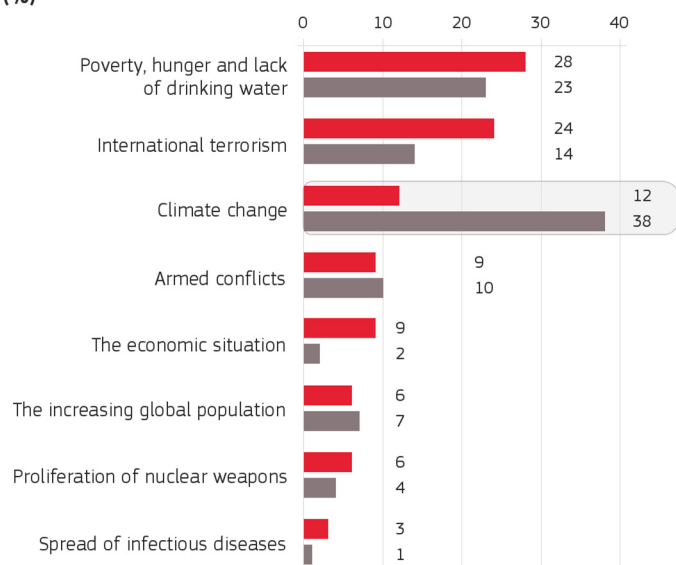
- Nearly nine in ten (88%) say that they try to reduce waste and regularly separate it for recycling, well above the EU average (71%).
- Almost seven in ten try to reduce consumption of disposable items (69%, EU average 56%) and nearly two-thirds buy locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible (63%, EU average 41%).
- Respondents in Sweden are much more likely than the EU average to have taken most actions covered in the survey. For example, over half (56%, EU average 26%) regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car and nearly four in ten (38%, EU average 10%) avoid taking short-haul flights when possible.

Those surveyed in Sweden are also more likely than the EU average to agree that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the EU economy and jobs (88%, EU average 79%) and more likely to say it is important for their government to set targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030 (92%, EU average 89%).

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

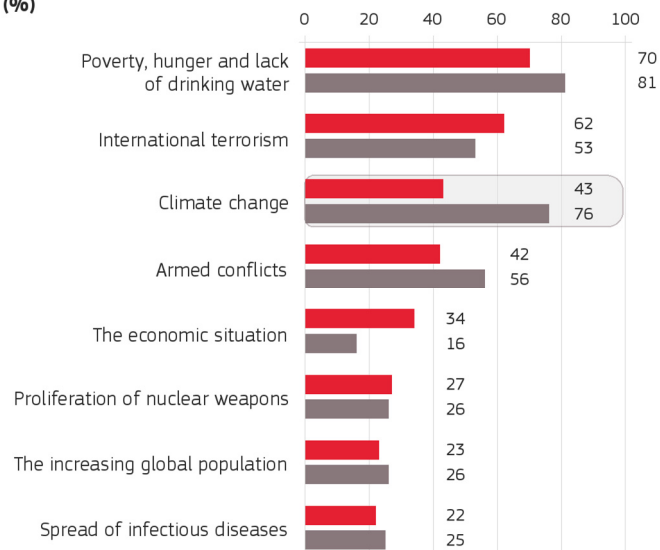
QC1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(%)



QC1T 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)

(%)



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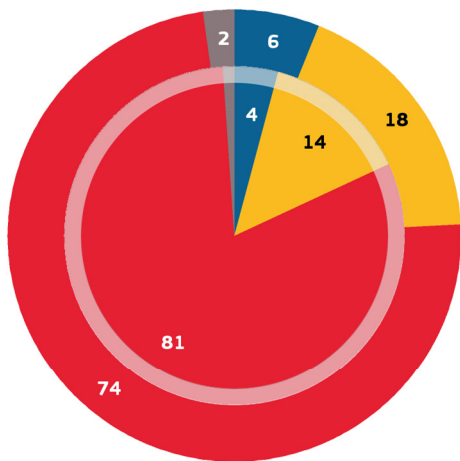
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Sweden

3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

QC2 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".

(%)



- Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)
- Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)
- Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)
- Don't know

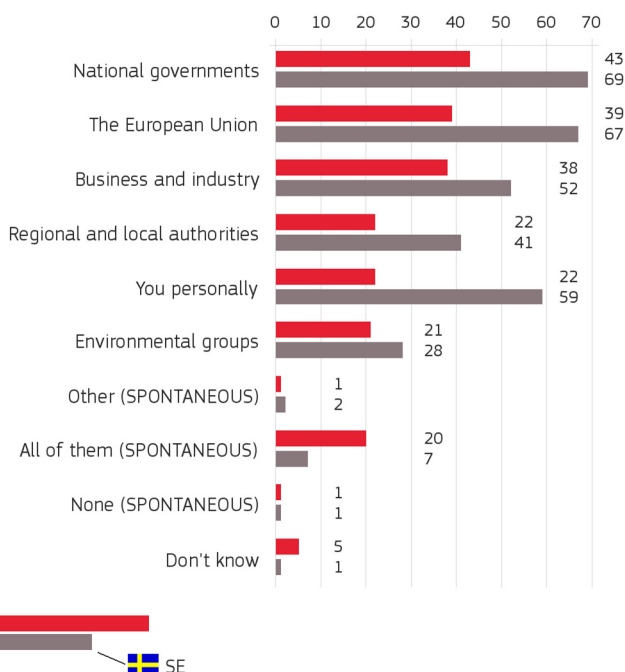
EU28		SE	
2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
6	-2	4	-2
18	-4	14	-8
74	+5	81	+10
2	+1	1	=

EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

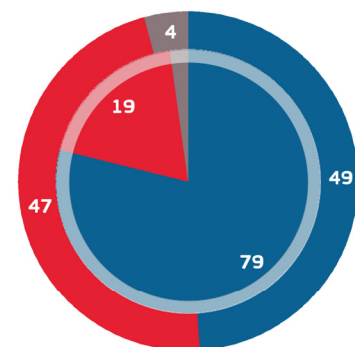
QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)



QC5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?

(%)



EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

EU28		SE	
2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
49	=	79	+3
47	=	19	-4
4	=	2	+1

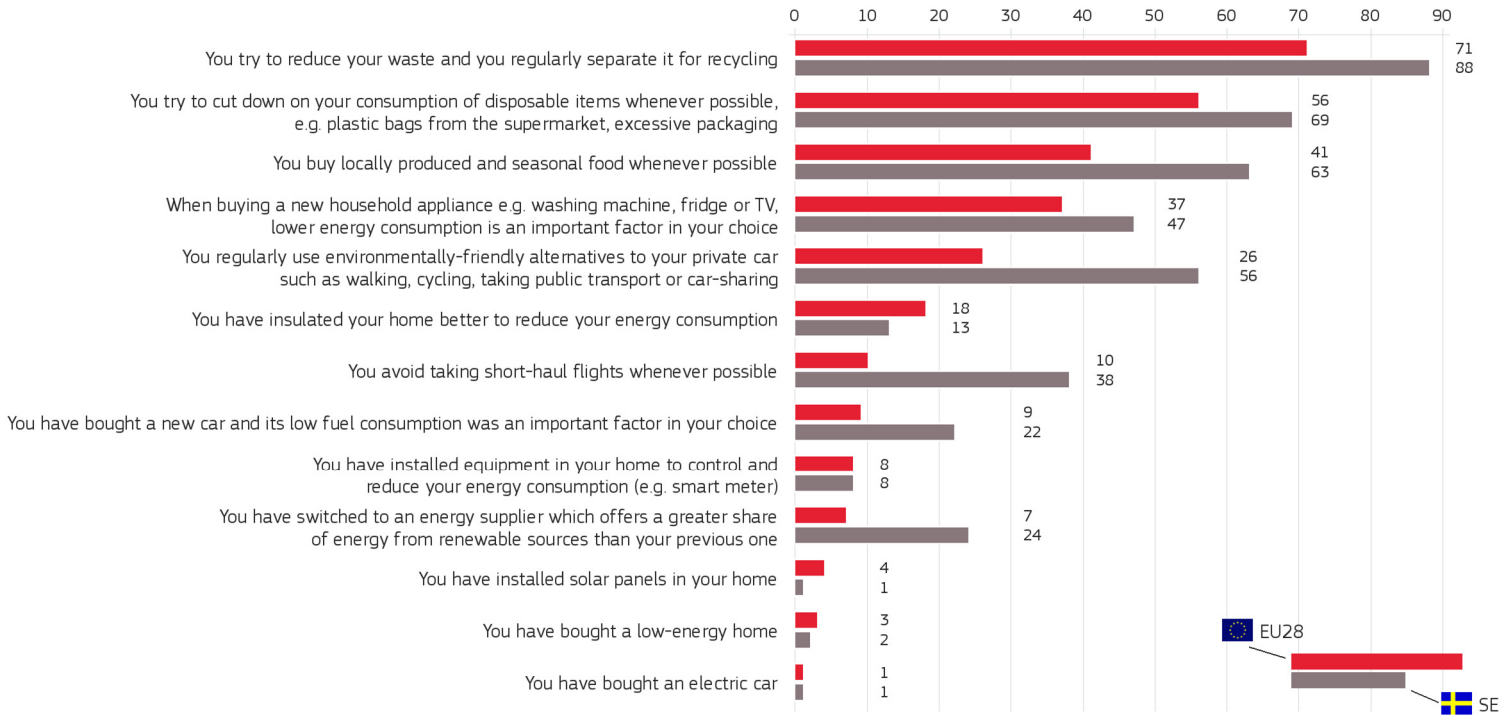
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

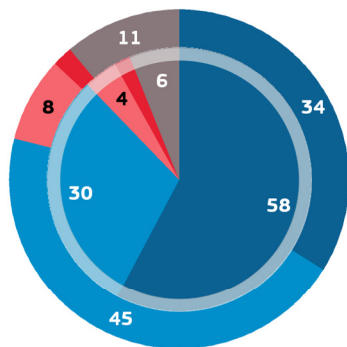
QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



6. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and jobs in the EU (%)

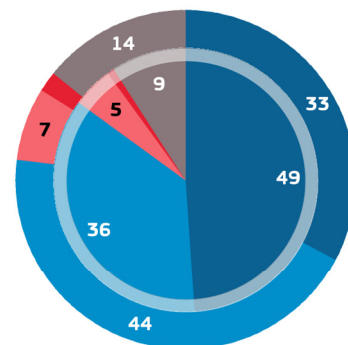


EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

	EU28		SE	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Totally agree	34	- 3	58	+ 10
Tend to agree	45	+ 1	30	- 13
Tend to disagree	8	- 1	4	=
Totally disagree	2	=	2	+ 1
Don't know	11	+ 3	6	+ 2

QC4.2 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 SE Inner pie

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

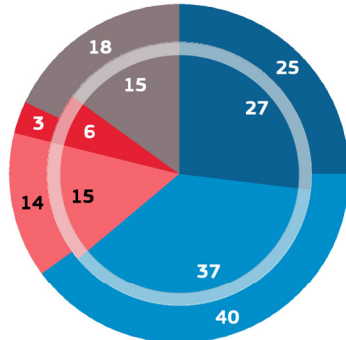
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7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS REDUCING FOSSIL FUEL IMPORTS AND TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES

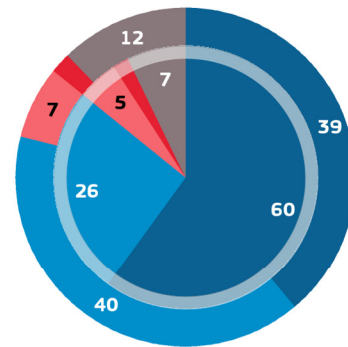
QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)



EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

	EU28		SE	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Totally agree	25	- 1	27	+ 12
Tend to agree	40	+ 1	37	+ 1
Tend to disagree	14	=	15	- 7
Totally disagree	3	- 1	6	=
Don't know	18	+ 1	15	- 6

QC4.5 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 (%)

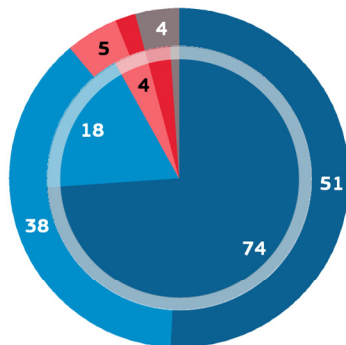


- Totally agree
- Tend to agree
- Tend to disagree
- Totally disagree
- Don't know

EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

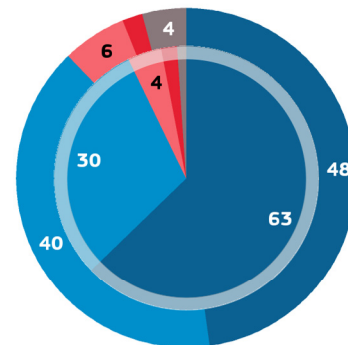
QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)



EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

	EU28		SE	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Very important	51	- 1	74	+ 8
Fairly important	38	- 1	18	- 9
Not very important	5	=	4	- 1
Not at all important	2	+ 1	3	+ 2
Don't know	4	+ 1	1	=

QC8 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home or buy electric cars)?
(%)



EU28 Outer pie SE Inner pie

	EU28		SE	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Very important	48	- 4	63	+ 6
Fairly important	40	=	30	- 7
Not very important	6	+ 1	4	=
Not at all important	2	+ 1	2	+ 1
Don't know	4	+ 2	1	=