

26,669 interviews
15 / 03 > 14 / 04 / 2021

1,019 interviews
16 > 31 / 03 / 2021

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Over one in ten respondents in Estonia (14%, compared with the EU average of 18%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world. Climate change ranks second, behind the spread of infectious diseases (29%, above the EU average of 17%). Climate change has jumped two places, since it ranked fourth most serious problem facing the world among respondents in Estonia in 2019. In addition, more than six in ten respondents (63%, below the EU average of 78%) think that climate change is a very serious problem.

Two thirds of respondents in Estonia (67%, compared with the EU average of 63%) believe that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, an increase of 16 percentage points since 2019 and largely ahead of any other actor. In addition, around a quarter of respondents say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change (26%, below the EU average of 41%), a decrease of seven percentage points since 2019. A minority of respondents in Estonia say they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months (47%, below the EU average of 64%), but this proportion rises to almost all respondents when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change (98%, compared with the EU average of 96%).

Respondents in Estonia are much more likely to see lower energy consumption as an important factor when they buy a new household appliance (62% vs the EU average of 42%), to reduce their consumption of disposable items whenever possible (76% vs the EU average of 59%) and to have better insulated their home to reduce their energy consumption (35% vs the EU average of 18%).

Around three quarters of respondents in Estonia agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (76%, below the EU average of 87%) and that the cost of the damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition (75%, similar to the EU average of 74%).

More than eight in ten respondents in Estonia think it is important that both their national government (83% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (85% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

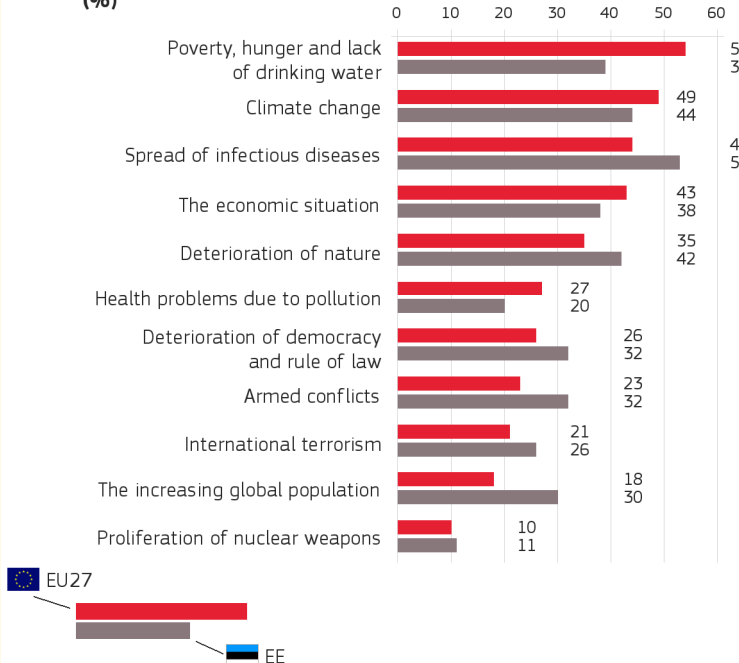
Close to nine in ten respondents in Estonia agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions in order to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050 (89%, similar to the EU average of 90%). Finally, more than three quarters of respondents (77%, compared with the EU average of 75%) think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy.

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)



QB1T 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) (%)



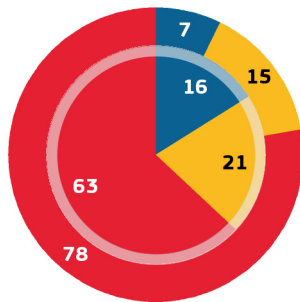
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Methodology: online

2. 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". (%)

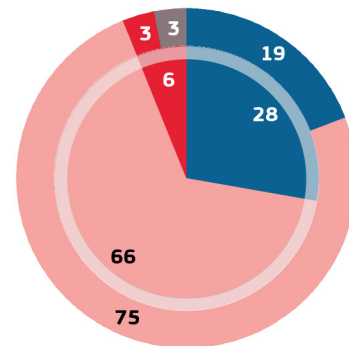


EU27 Outer pie EE Inner pie

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

EU27		EE	
2021	2021-2019	2021	2021-2019
7	+ 1	16	+ 2
15	+ 1	21	- 4
78	- 1	63	+ 4
0	- 1	0	- 2

QB7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change? (%)

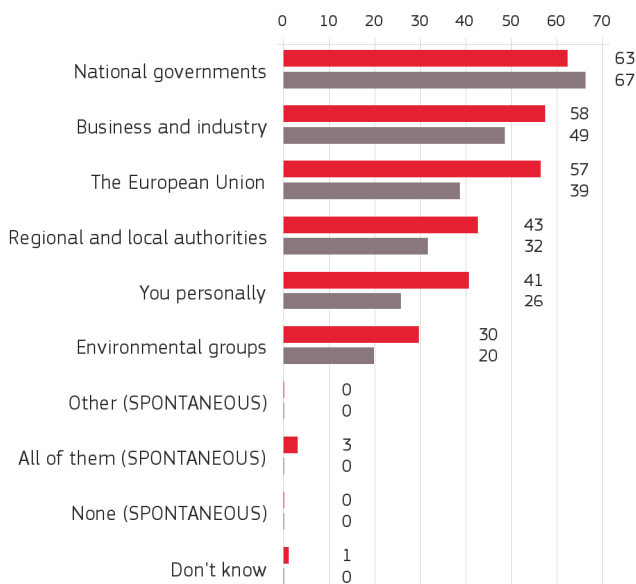


- Enough
- Not enough
- Too much
- Don't know

EU27 Outer pie EE Inner pie

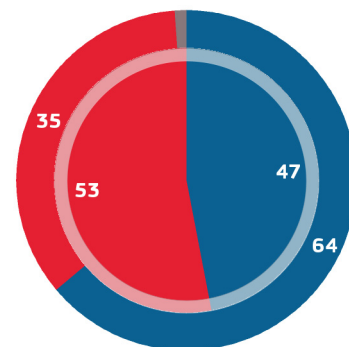
3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)



EU27 EE

QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (%)



EU27 Outer pie EE Inner pie

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

EU27		EE	
2021	2021-2019	2021	2021-2019
64	+ 4	47	=
35	- 2	53	+ 5
1	- 2	0	- 5

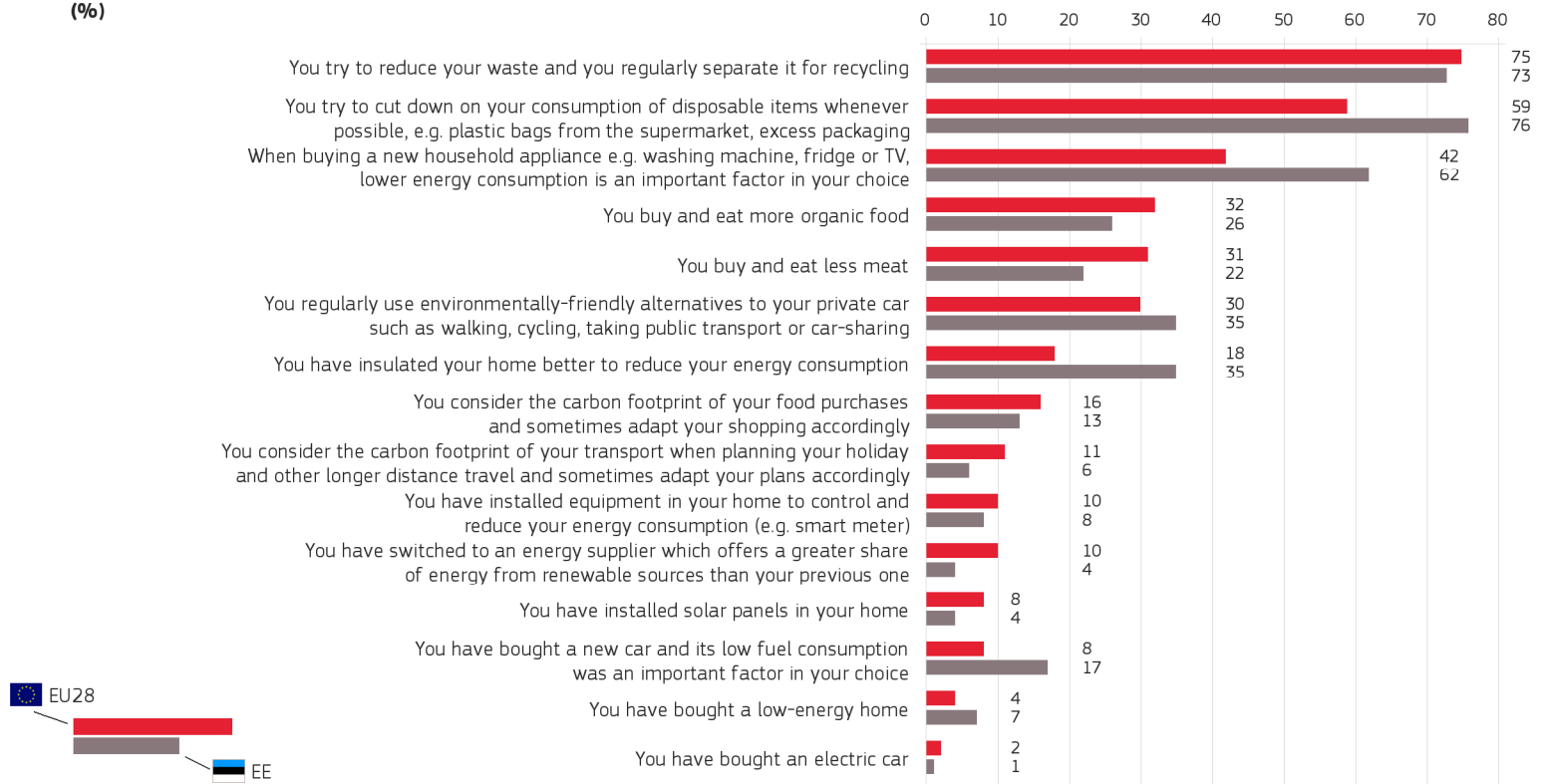
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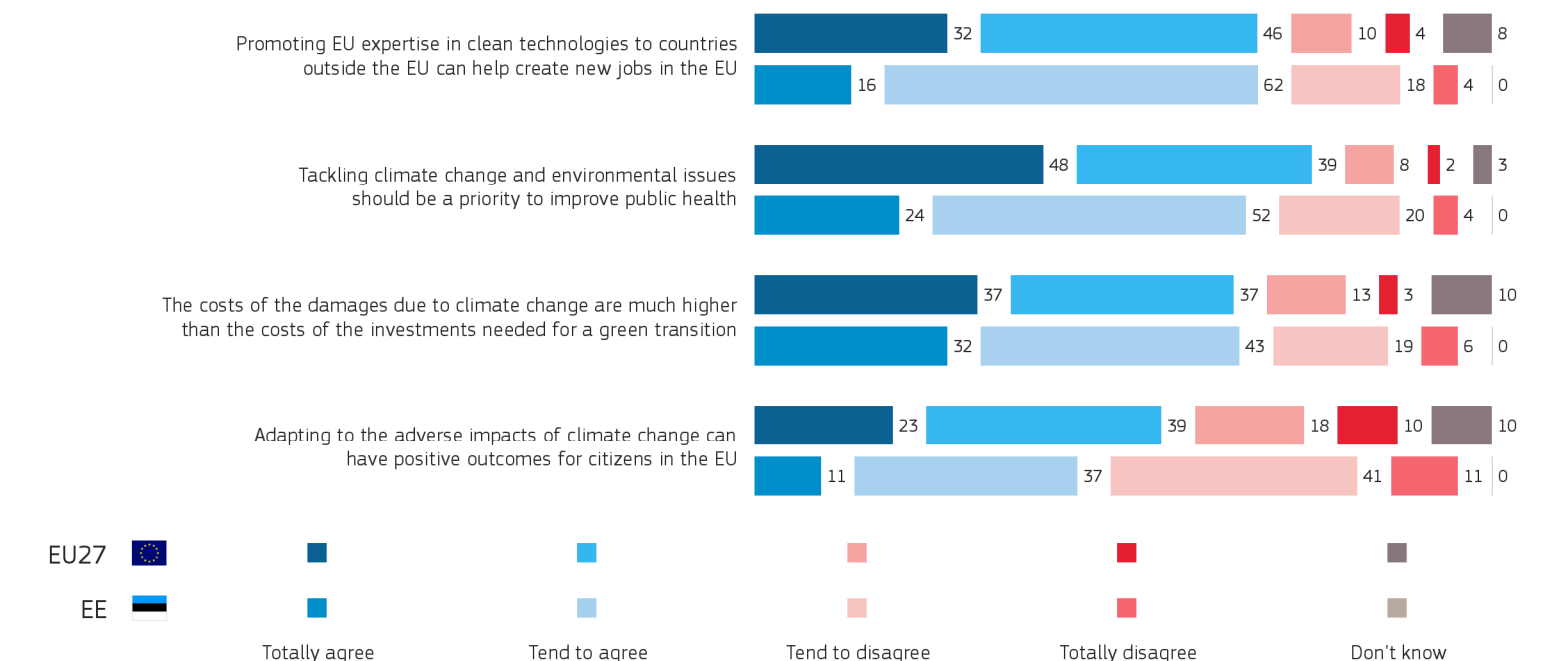
3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



4. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(%)



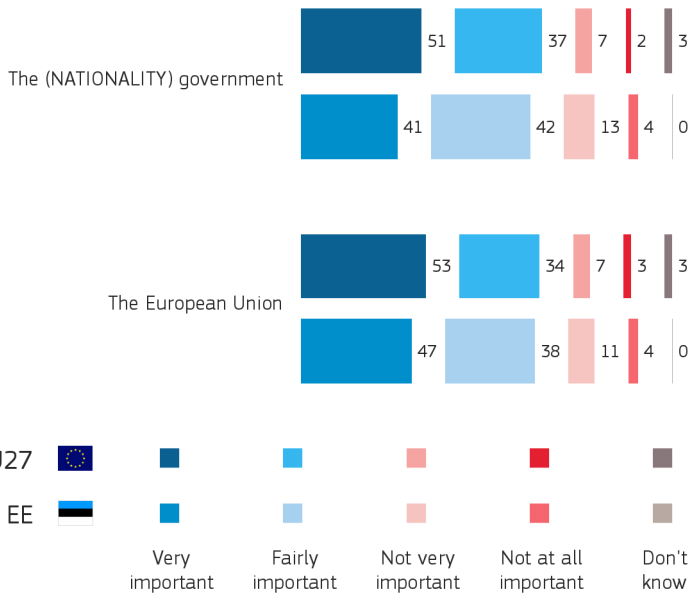
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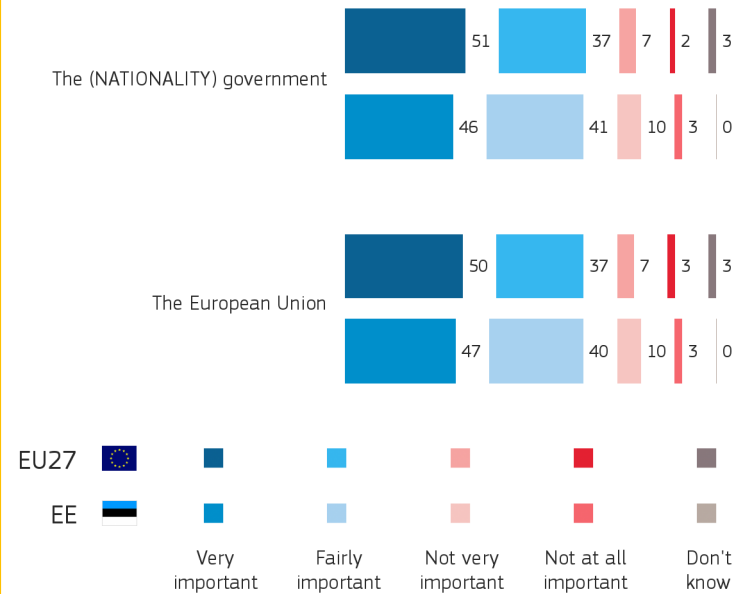
Methodology: online

5. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

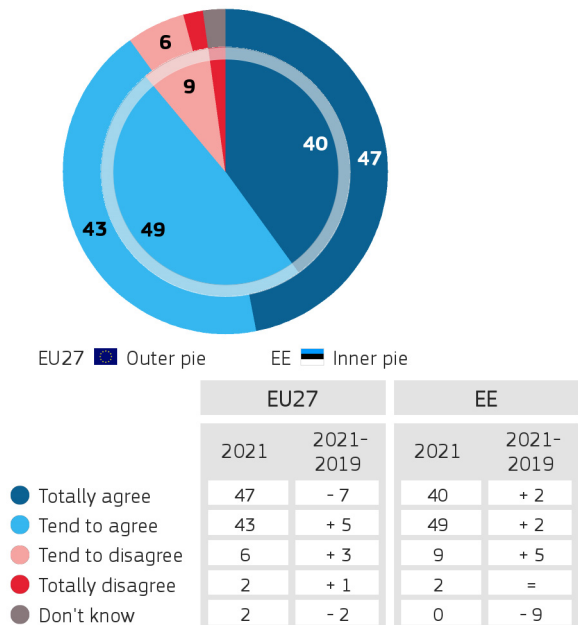
QB8 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)



QB9 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?
(%)



QB10 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.
(%)



QB11 Do you think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy or in the new green economy?
(%)

