

27.901 interviews
18 > 27 / 03 / 2017

1.027 interviews
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Methodology: face-to-face

Slovenia

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than seven in ten respondents in Slovenia see climate change as a 'very serious' problem (71%, EU average 74%). Around one in ten (11%, EU average 12%) consider it to be the single most serious problem facing the world, a 14 percentage point decrease since the previous survey in 2015.

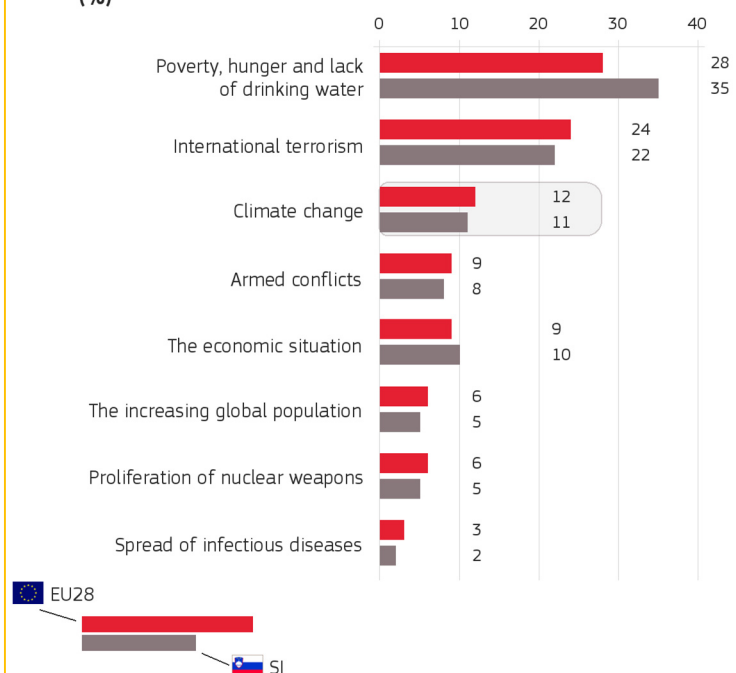
Around two-thirds say they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months (66%), well above the EU average (49%). However, when given specific examples this rises to 96%, suggesting that many do not associate certain actions with tackling climate change.

- Well over eight in ten respondents try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling (84%, EU average 71%), while nearly two-thirds try to cut down on consumption of disposable items whenever possible (65%, EU average 56%).
- Slovenia has one of the highest shares buying locally produced and seasonal food whenever possible (62%, EU average 49%), while lower energy consumption is an important factor for one in two when buying a new household appliance (50%, EU average 37%).
- The proportion regularly using environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car (35%) is above the EU average (26%), though it has fallen from 52% in 2015.

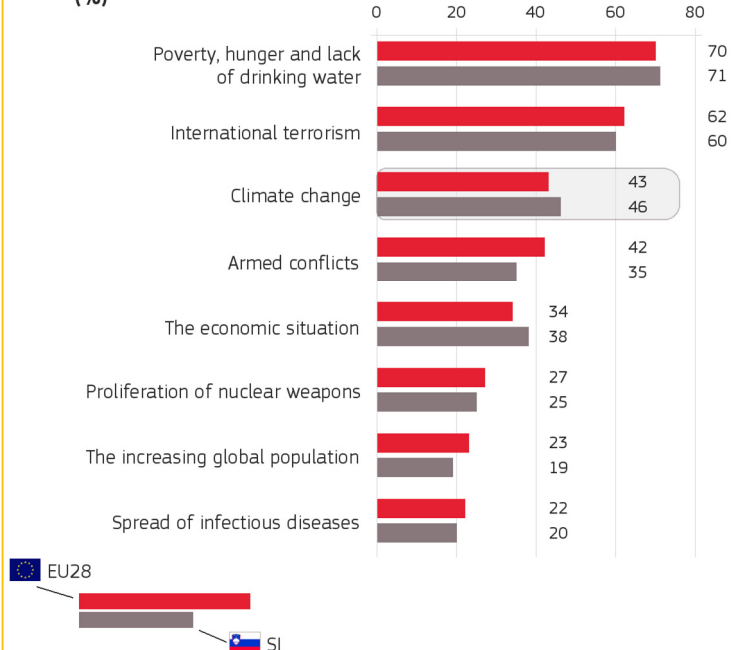
Respondents in Slovenia are less likely than the EU average to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports from third countries can benefit the EU economically (59%, EU average 65%). However, they are more likely to think it is important that their government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 (94%, EU average 89%) and provides support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (93%, EU average 88%).

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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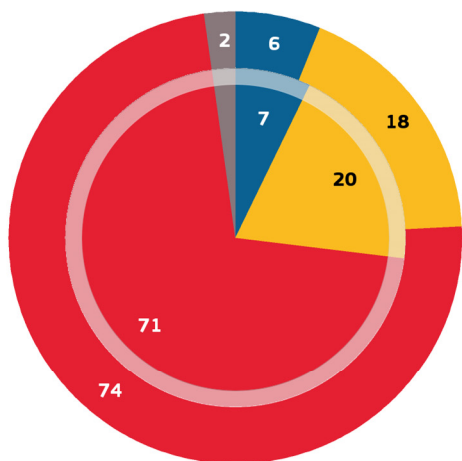
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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

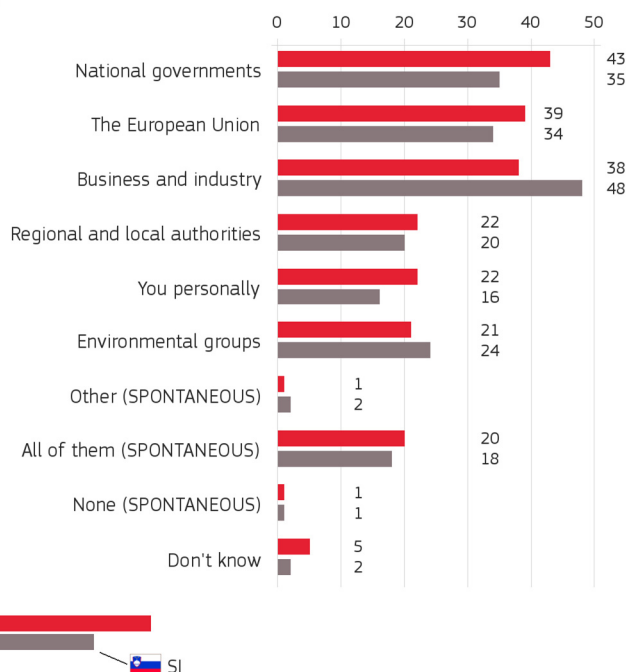
EU28		SI	
2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
6	-2	7	-1
18	-4	20	-5
74	+5	71	+5
2	+1	2	+1

EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

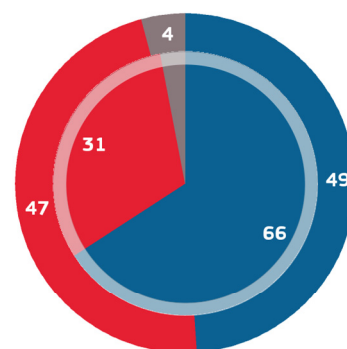
QC3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)



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

(%)



EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

EU28		SI	
2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
49	=	66	-6
47	=	31	+10
4	=	3	-4

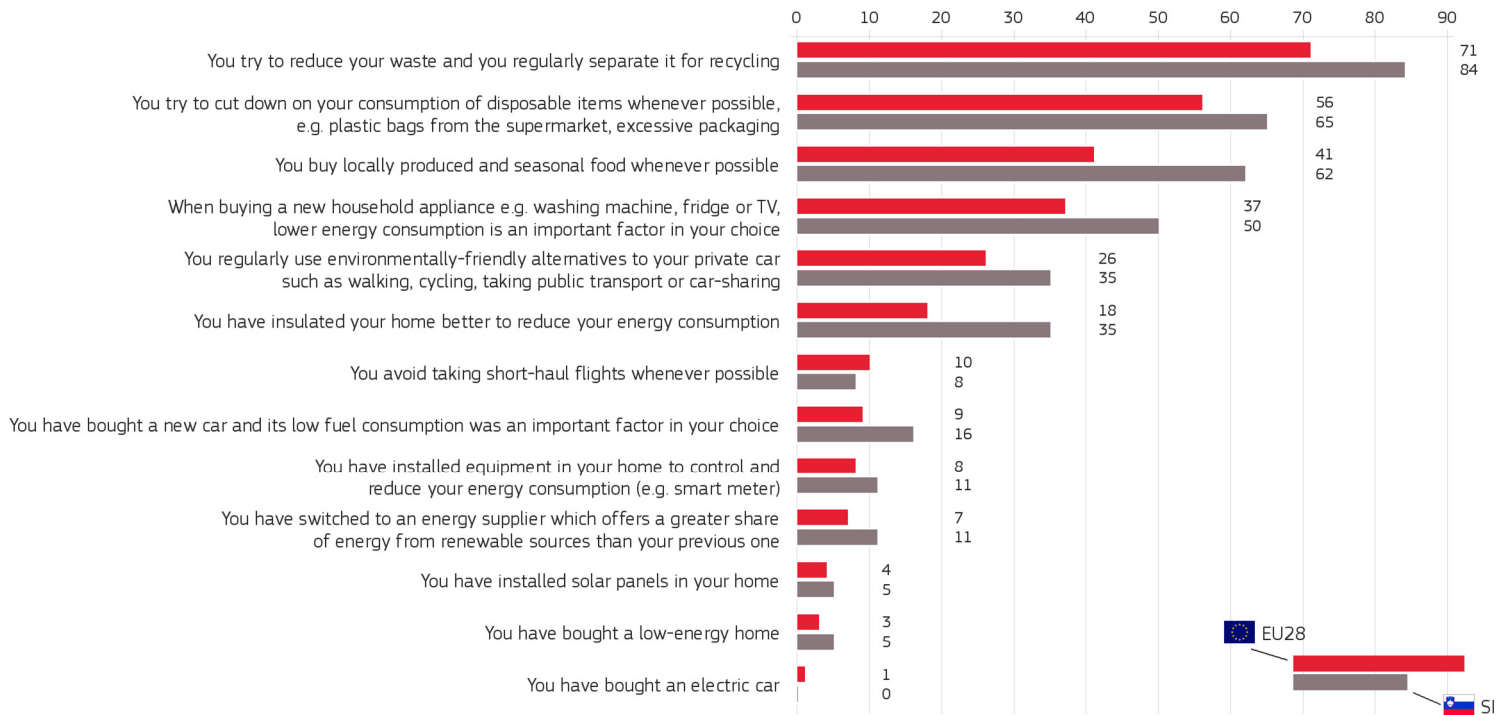
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

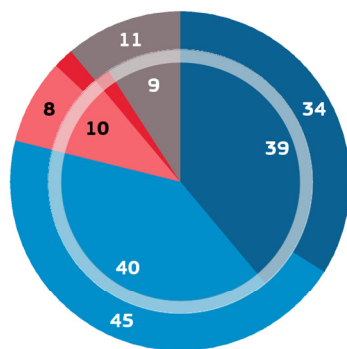
QC6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



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 (%)

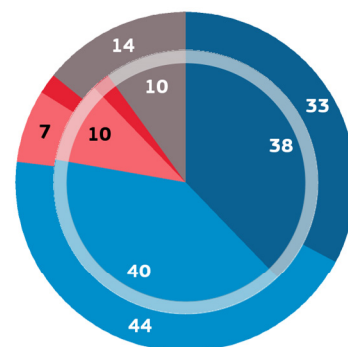


EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Totally agree	34	- 3	39	- 9
Tend to agree	45	+ 1	40	+ 1
Tend to disagree	8	- 1	10	+ 5
Totally disagree	2	=	2	=
Don't know	11	+ 3	9	+ 3

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 SI Inner pie

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

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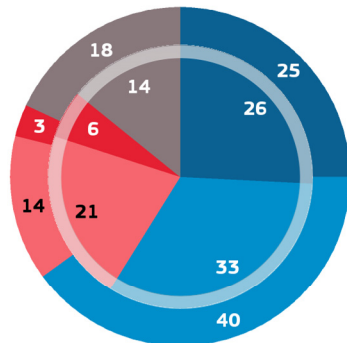
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7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS REDUCING FOSSIL FUEL IMPORTS AND TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES

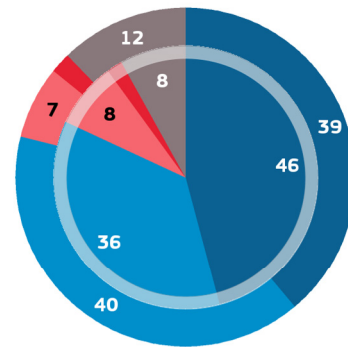
QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Reducing fossil fuel imports from outside the EU can benefit the EU economically (%)



EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Totally agree	25	- 1	26	- 6
Tend to agree	40	+ 1	33	- 1
Tend to disagree	14	=	21	+ 5
Totally disagree	3	- 1	6	- 1
Don't know	18	+ 1	14	+ 3

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 (%)

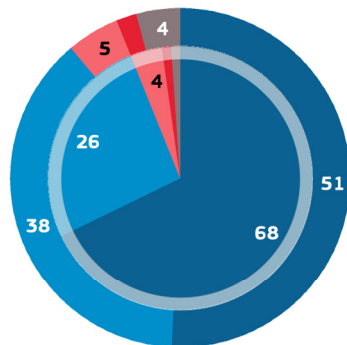


Totally agree
 Tend to agree
 Tend to disagree
 Totally disagree
 Don't know

EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

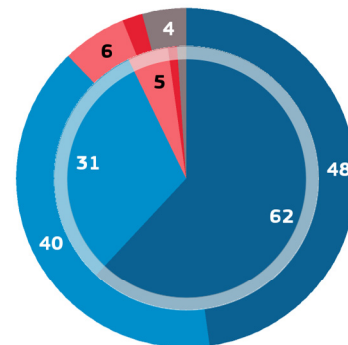
QC7 How important do you think it is that the (NATIONALITY) government sets targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?
(%)



EU28 Outer pie SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Very important	51	- 1	68	+ 11
Fairly important	38	- 1	26	- 9
Not very important	5	=	4	- 1
Not at all important	2	+ 1	1	=
Don't know	4	+ 1	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 SI Inner pie

	EU28		SI	
	2017	2017-2015	2017	2017-2015
Very important	48	- 4	62	+ 2
Fairly important	40	=	31	- 4
Not very important	6	+ 1	5	+ 1
Not at all important	2	+ 1	1	+ 1
Don't know	4	+ 2	1	=