Respondents in Sweden are the most likely in any EU Member State to say climate change is the single most serious problem facing the world (43%, well above the EU average of 18%). As in 2019, climate change is ranked first, far ahead of any other problem. In addition, close to eight in ten respondents (79%, similar to the EU average of 78%) believe that climate change is a very serious problem, down five percentage points since 2019.

Just over three quarters of respondents in Sweden (76%, well above the EU average of 63%) believe that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, ahead of the European Union (69%, compared with the EU average of 57%). More than half of respondents (56%, largely above the EU average of 41%) say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change. In fact, close to three quarters of respondents (99% vs the EU average of 96%) when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change.

Respondents in Sweden are generally more likely than the EU average to have taken specific climate actions, in particular trying to reduce their consumption of disposable items whenever possible (80% vs the EU average of 59%) and considering the carbon footprint of their food purchases and sometimes adapting their shopping accordingly (34% vs the EU average of 16%).

More than eight in ten respondents in Sweden agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (87%, equal to the EU average) and that the cost of damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition (82%, above the EU average of 74%).

A large proportion of respondents in Sweden think it is important that both their national government (89% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (90% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

Nine in ten respondents in Sweden (90%, equal to the EU average) agree that the EU economy should be climate-neutral by 2050. Finally, respondents in Sweden are much more likely than the EU average (86%, above the EU average of 75%) to 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

**Q81a** Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? (%)

- Climate change
- Spread of infectious diseases
- Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water
- The economic situation
- Deterioration of democracy and rule of law
- Deterioration of nature
- The increasing global population
- International terrorism
- Health problems due to pollution
- Armed conflicts
- Proliferation of nuclear weapons

**Q81t** 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) (%)

- Poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water
- Climate change
- Spread of infectious diseases
- The economic situation
- Deterioration of nature
- Health problems due to pollution
- Deterioration of democracy and rule of law
- Armed conflicts
- International terrorism
- The increasing global population
- Proliferation of nuclear weapons

More information can be found at: [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en)
2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

Q82. 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
- SE: Inner pie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EU27 2021</th>
<th>EU27 2021-2019</th>
<th>SE 2021</th>
<th>SE 2021-2019</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q87. 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

3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

Q83. In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

- National governments
- Business and industry
- The European Union
- Regional and local authorities
- You personally
- Environmental groups
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- All of them (SPONTANEOUS)
- None (SPONTANEOUS)
- Don’t know

Q85. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (%)

- Yes
- No
- Don’t know

More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en
3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

Q86 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- You try to reduce your waste and you regularly separate it for recycling
- You try to cut down on your consumption of disposable items whenever possible, e.g. plastic bags from the supermarket, excess packaging
- When buying a new household appliance e.g. washing machine, fridge or TV, lower energy consumption is an important factor in your choice
- You buy and eat more organic food
- You buy and eat less meat
- You regularly use environmentally-friendly alternatives to your private car such as walking, cycling, taking public transport or car-sharing
- You have insulated your home better to reduce your energy consumption
- You consider the carbon footprint of your food purchases and sometimes adapt your shopping accordingly
- You consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holidays and other longer distance travel and sometimes adapt your plans accordingly
- You have installed equipment in your home to control and reduce your energy consumption (e.g. smart meter)
- You have switched to an energy supplier which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources than your previous one
- You have installed solar panels in your home
- You have bought a new car and its low fuel consumption was an important factor in your choice
- You have bought a low-energy home
- You have bought an electric car

More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en

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4. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

Q84 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

- Promoting EU expertise in clean technologies to countries outside the EU can help create new jobs in the EU
- Tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health
- The costs of the damages due to climate change are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition
- Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU

EU27

SE

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

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? (%)

- The (NATIONALITY) government: 51%, 37%, 7%, 2%, 3%
- The European Union: 53%, 34%, 7%, 3%, 3%

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)? (%)

- The (NATIONALITY) government: 51%, 37%, 7%, 2%, 3%
- The European Union: 50%, 37%, 7%, 3%, 3%

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. (%)

- EU27: 47%, 43%, 6%, 2%, 13%
- SE: 53%, 37%, 7%, 3%, 15%

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? (%)

- EU27: 86%, 75%
- SE: 6%, 4%