

27,655 interviews
09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

1,014 interviews
10 > 21 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Nine in ten respondents (90%) in Greece see climate change as a 'very serious' problem, significantly higher than the EU average (79%) and a five percentage point (pp) increase since 2017. Moreover, the proportion who consider it to be the most serious problem facing the world has more than doubled to 11%, up seven pp since 2017, though significantly below the EU average of 23%.

More than half of those surveyed say they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months (54% vs the EU average of 60%), and when given specific examples of climate actions, the proportion rises to 91% (vs the EU average of 93%).

- More than one in ten (15%) have installed solar panels in their home, notably above the EU average of six percent, and the proportion of respondents who try to cut down on their use of disposable items has increased significantly to 60%, up 23 pp since 2017 (vs the EU average of 62%).

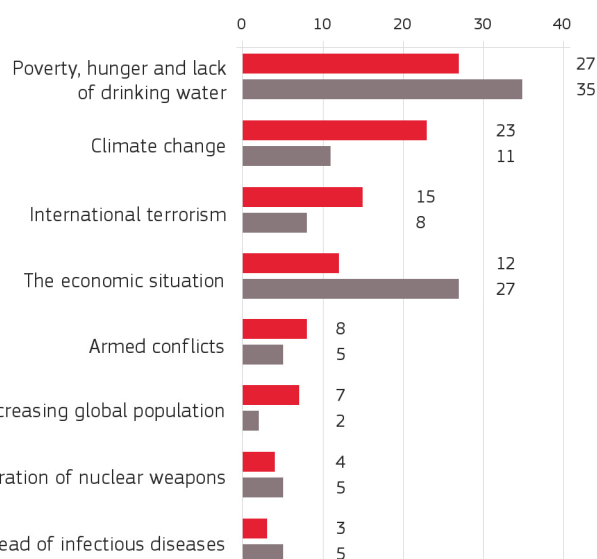
Respondents in Greece are more likely than the EU average, to agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (80% vs the EU average of 72%) and that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (91% vs the EU average of 84%).

The proportion of respondents who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 69% (just below the EU average of 70%).

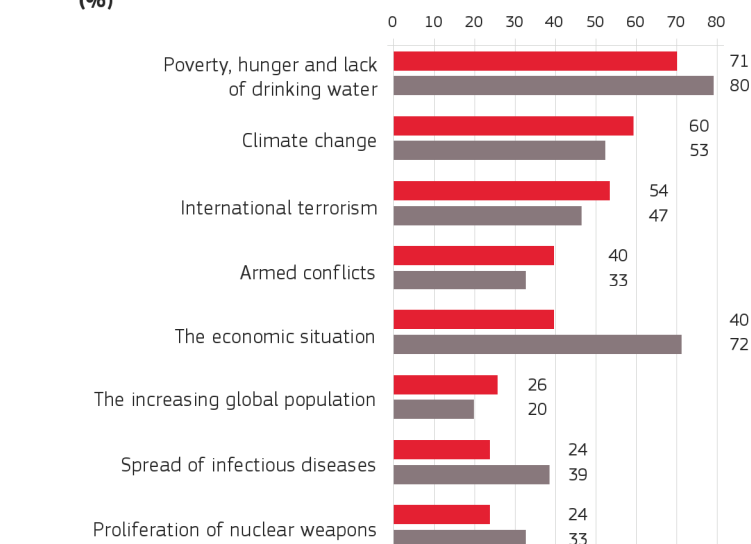
Almost all respondents think that it is important for their national government to set targets to increase renewable energy use by 2030 (96% vs the EU average of 92%, an increase of two pp), and support increased energy efficiency measures by 2030 (96% vs the EU average of 89%, an increase of six pp). Most importantly, 95% of respondents (above the EU average of 92%) support the aim of a climate-neutral EU by 2050.

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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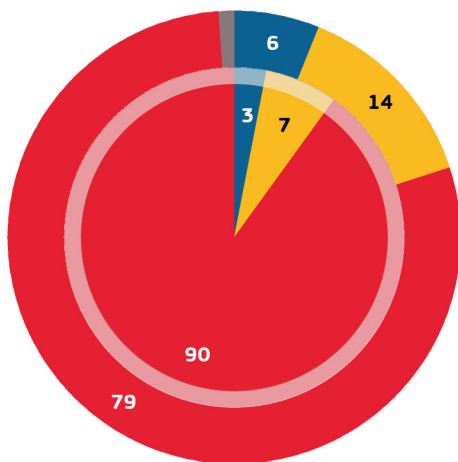
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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".

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

EL  Inner pie

● Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)

● Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)

● Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)

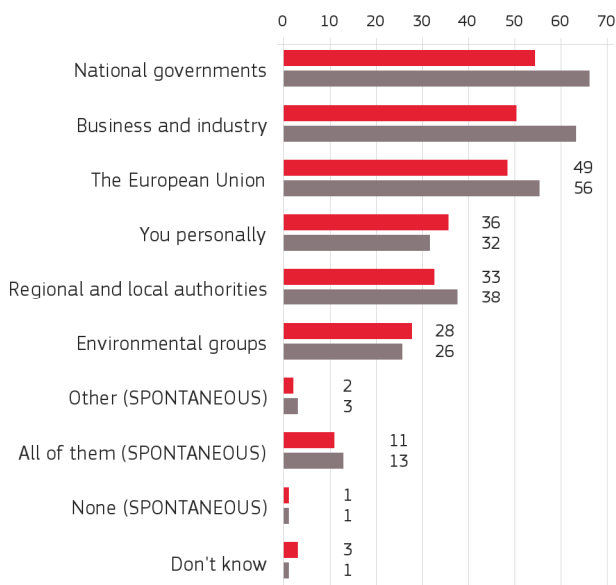
● Don't know

EU28		EL	
2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
6	=	3	=
14	- 4	7	- 5
79	+ 5	90	+ 5
1	- 1	0	=

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

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

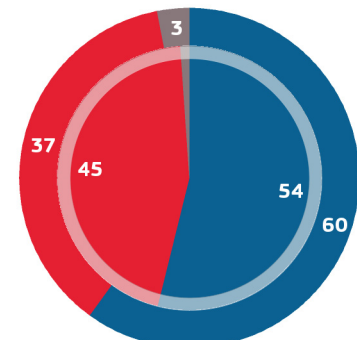
(%)



EU28  EL 

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

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

EL  Inner pie

● Yes

● No

● Don't know

EU28		EL	
2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
60	+ 11	54	+ 4
37	- 10	45	- 5
3	- 1	1	+ 1

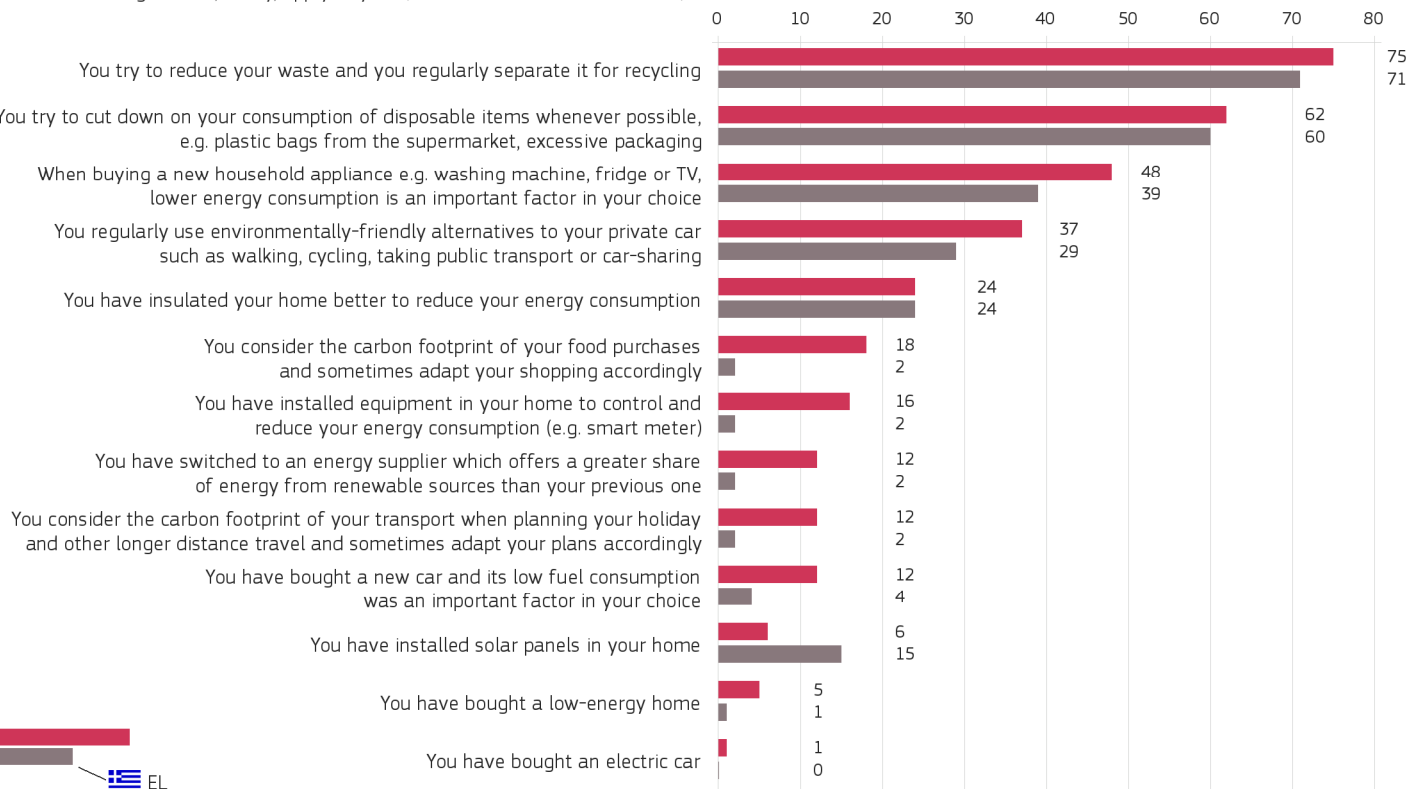
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

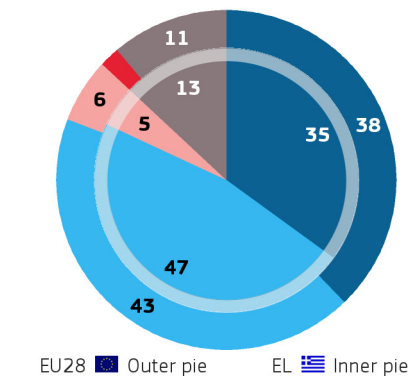
QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



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 (%)

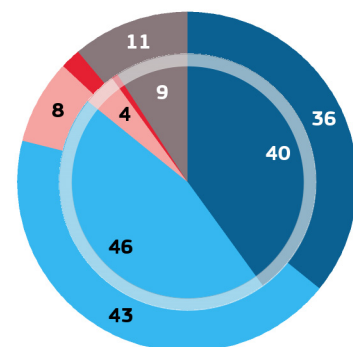


EU28  Outer pie EL  Inner pie

	EU28		EL	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	38	+ 5	35	+ 9
Tend to agree	43	- 1	47	- 4
Tend to disagree	6	- 1	5	- 2
Totally disagree	2	=	0	- 2
Don't know	11	- 3	13	- 1

QB4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Taking action on climate change will lead to innovation that will make EU companies more competitive (%)



EU28  Outer pie EL  Inner pie

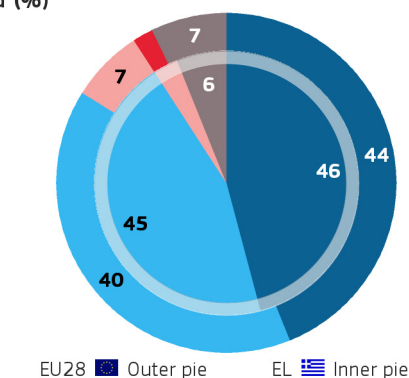
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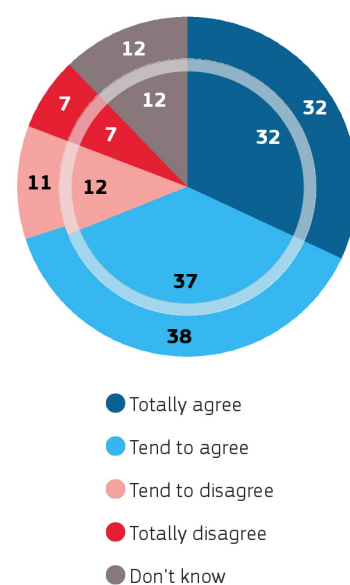
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following 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 (%)



	EU28		EL	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	44	+ 5	46	+ 6
Tend to agree	40	=	45	- 4
Tend to disagree	7	=	3	=
Totally disagree	2	=	0	- 1
Don't know	7	- 5	6	- 1

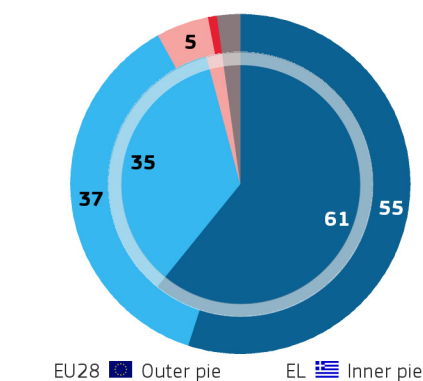
QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)



EU28 EU Outer pie EL Inner pie

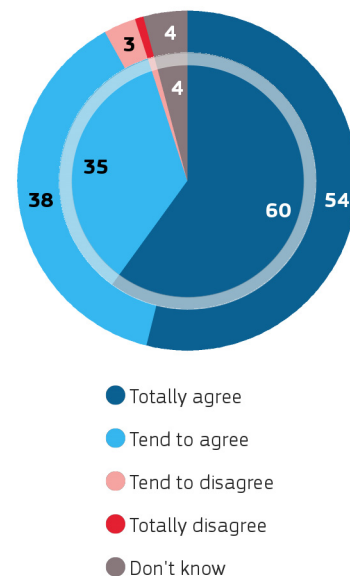
8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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?
(%)



	EU28		EL	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Very important	55	+ 4	61	- 3
Fairly important	37	- 1	35	+ 5
Not very important	5	=	2	- 2
Not at all important	1	- 1	0	- 1
Don't know	2	- 2	2	+ 1

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.
(%)



EU28 EU Outer pie EL Inner pie