

27.655 interviews
09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

1.052 interviews
09 > 23 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Nearly two-thirds of respondents in the United Kingdom consider climate change to be a 'very serious' problem (75%, just below the EU average of 79%), an increase of 11 percentage points (pp) since the previous survey in 2017. The proportion who consider it the single most serious problem facing the world has also increased 15 pp in the same period (now 29%, above the EU average of 23%).

More than half say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change (55%, just under the EU average of 60%), an increase of 15 pp since 2017. When asked about specific climate actions, this share increases to 95% (just over the EU average of 93%).

- There has been a 22 pp increase in the proportion of respondents regularly using environmentally-friendly alternatives to their private car (47% vs the EU average of 37%), and a 17 pp increase in the proportion who try to reduce their use of disposable items wherever possible (67% vs the EU average of 62%).

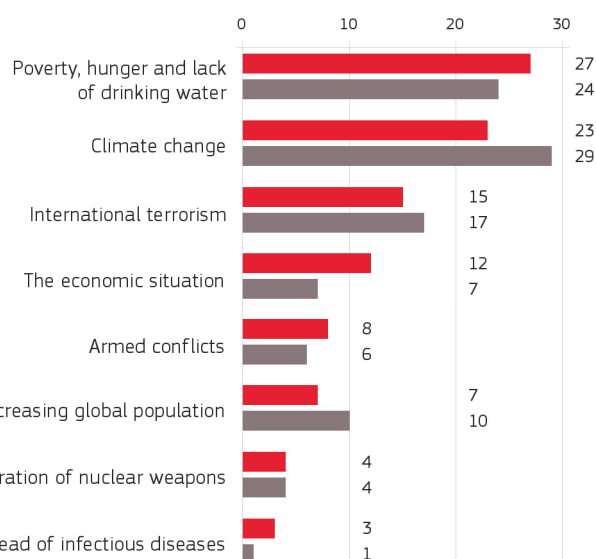
- The number of respondents who have switched to an energy supplier, which offers a greater share of energy from renewable sources, has more than doubled (+13 pp), standing at 23% (vs the EU average of 12%).

The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 83%, significantly above the EU average of 70%.

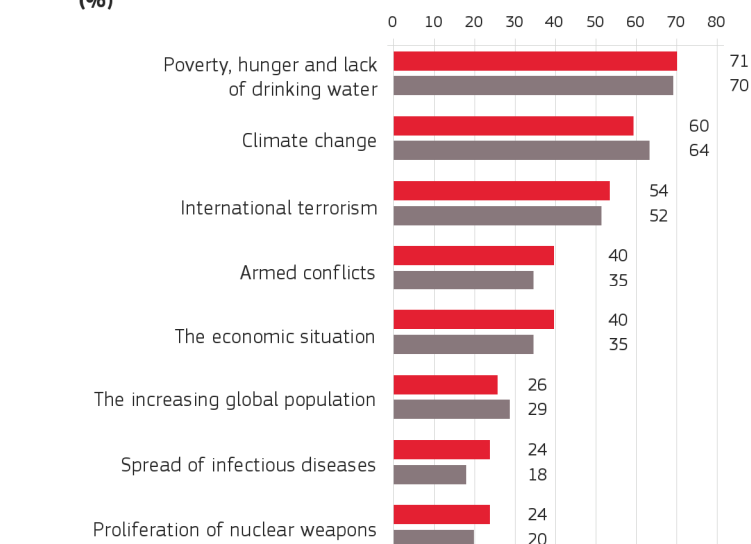
The proportion who think it is important that their government increase the use of renewable energy by 2030 has increased by five pp since 2017 (94% vs the EU average of 92%), and there has been a four pp increase in the proportion who think that the government should support measures for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (94% vs the EU average of 89%). Most importantly, more than nine in ten (respondents 93% vs 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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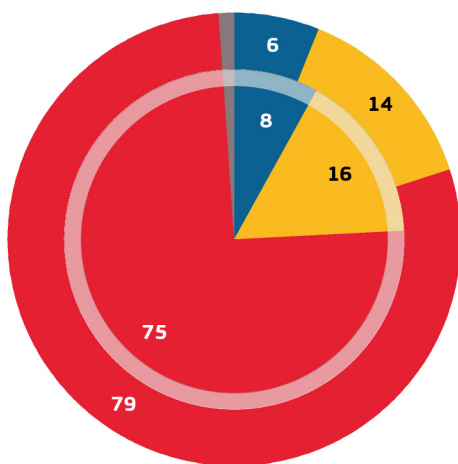
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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

UK  Inner pie

● Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)

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

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

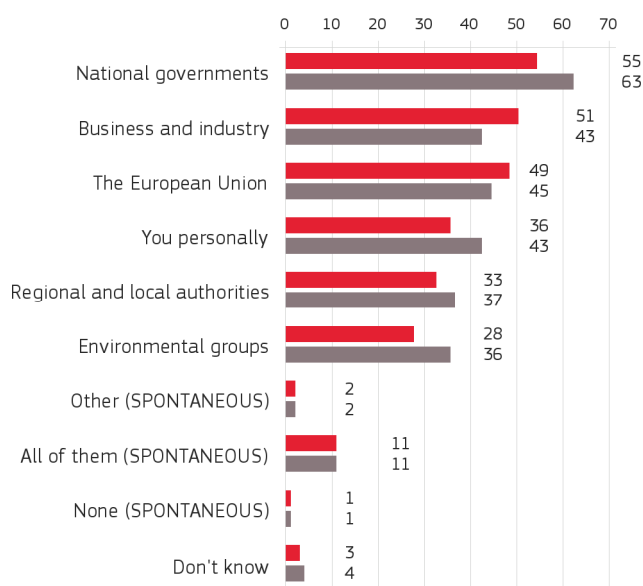
● Don't know

EU28		UK	
2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
6	=	8	- 2
14	- 4	16	- 6
79	+ 5	75	+ 11
1	- 1	1	- 3

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)

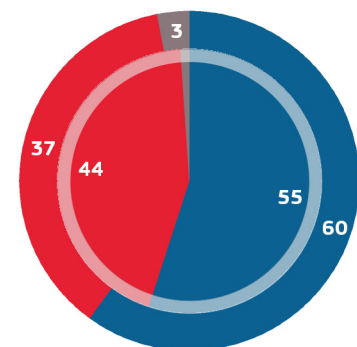
(%)



EU28   UK

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

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

UK  Inner pie

● Yes

● No

● Don't know

EU28		UK	
2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
60	+ 11	55	+ 15
37	- 10	44	- 11
3	- 1	1	- 4

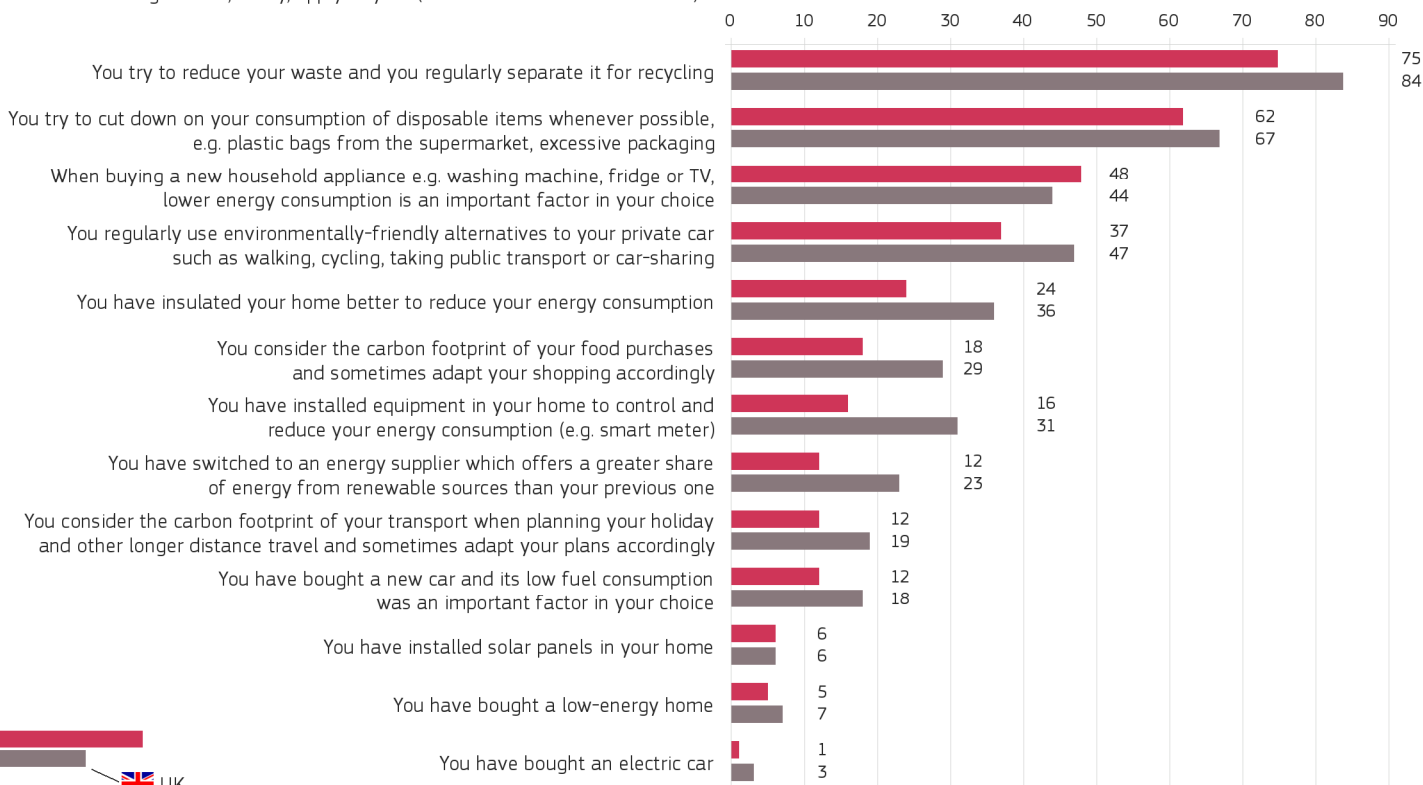
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

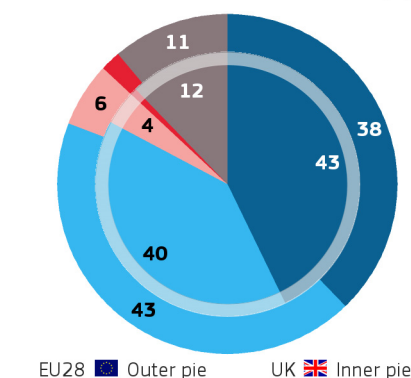
QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



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 (%)

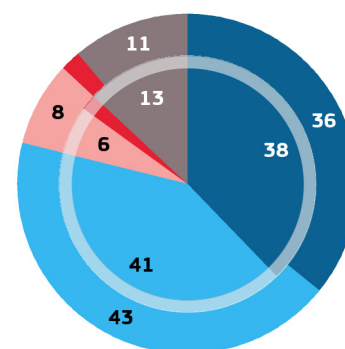


EU28  Outer pie UK  Inner pie

	EU28		UK	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	38	+ 5	43	+ 10
Tend to agree	43	- 1	40	- 3
Tend to disagree	6	- 1	4	=
Totally disagree	2	=	1	- 1
Don't know	11	- 3	12	- 6

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 UK  Inner pie

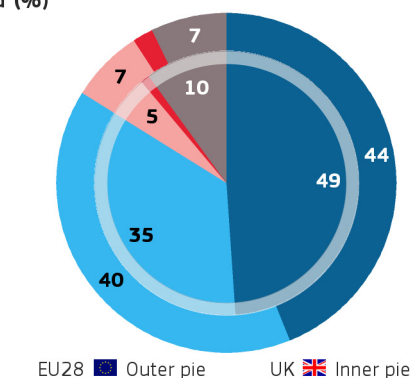
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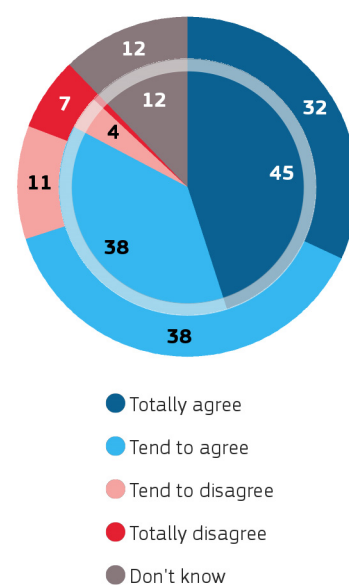
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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		UK	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	44	+ 5	49	+ 12
Tend to agree	40	=	35	- 5
Tend to disagree	7	=	5	- 2
Totally disagree	2	=	1	- 1
Don't know	7	- 5	10	- 4

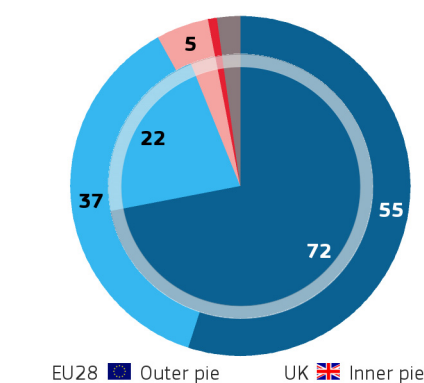
QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)



EU28 EU28 Outer pie UK UK Inner pie

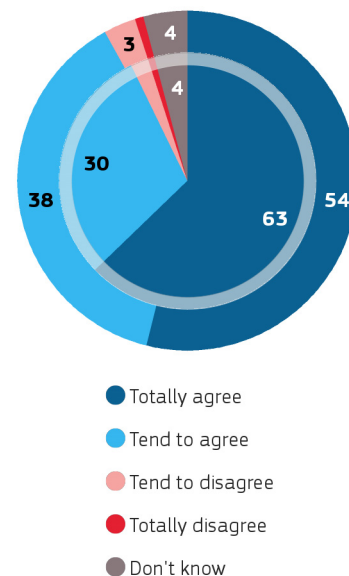
8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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		UK	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Very important	55	+ 4	72	+ 11
Fairly important	37	- 1	22	- 6
Not very important	5	=	3	- 1
Not at all important	1	- 1	1	=
Don't know	2	- 2	2	- 4

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 EU28 Outer pie UK UK Inner pie