

27.655 interviews
09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

1.003 interviews
11 > 25 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Almost six in ten respondents in Latvia see climate change as a ‘very serious’ problem (59%), although this is well below the EU average (79%), it has increased by six percentage points (pp) since 2017. The proportion who think it is the most serious problem facing the world (11%) is considerably lower than the EU average (23%) but has increased from nine percent in 2017.

Over four in ten say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months (43%, below the EU average of 60%). However, when prompted with specific examples of climate actions, this proportion rises to 95% (just above the EU average of 93%).

• There has been an increase of 19 pp in the number of respondents who say that they try to reduce their waste and regularly sort it for recycling (62% vs the EU average of 75%), and a 14 pp increase in the proportion who take lower energy consumption into account when buying a new household appliance (63% vs the EU average of 48%).

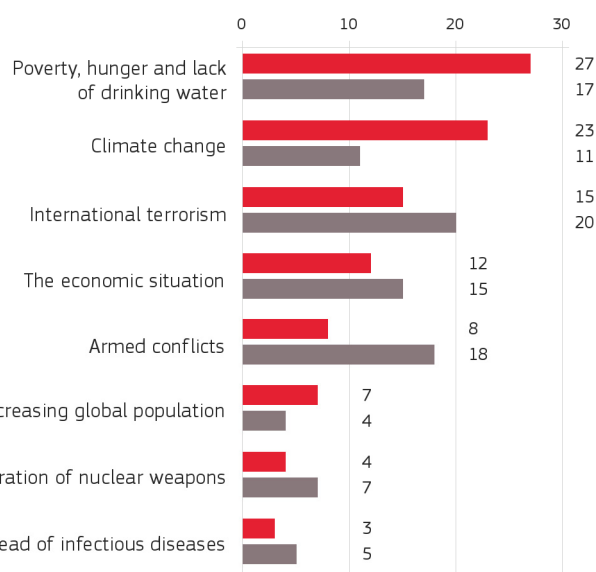
A majority (61%) agree that reducing fossil fuel imports can increase energy security and benefit the EU economically (vs the EU average of 72%). There is also a three pp increase in the proportion who agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies (74% vs the EU average of 84%).

The proportion who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 58%, lower than the EU average of 70%.

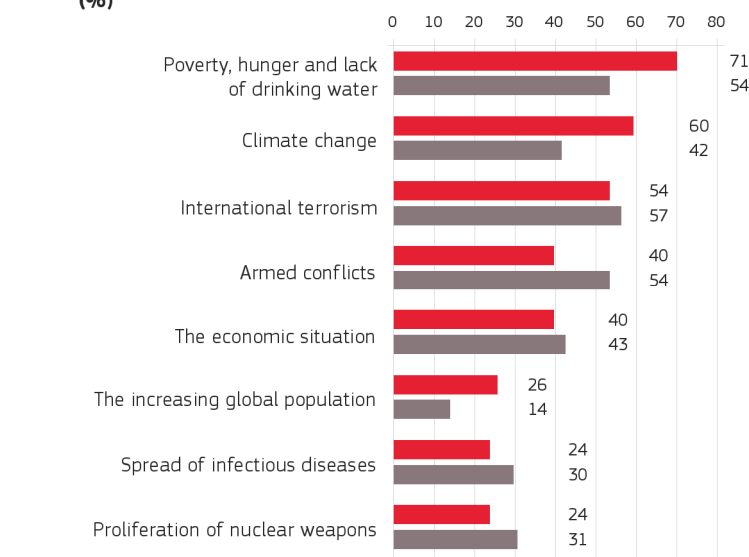
While below the EU average, respondents in Latvia are nevertheless very likely to say that it is important for their national government to set targets to increase the use of renewable energy by 2030 (82% vs the EU average of 92%), and to support measures to improve energy efficiency by 2030 (83% vs the EU average of 89%). Most importantly, a large majority (85% 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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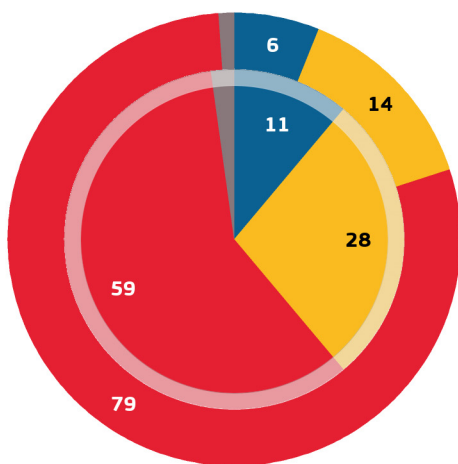
1.003 interviews
11 > 25 / 04 / 2019

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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

LV  Inner pie

● Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)

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

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

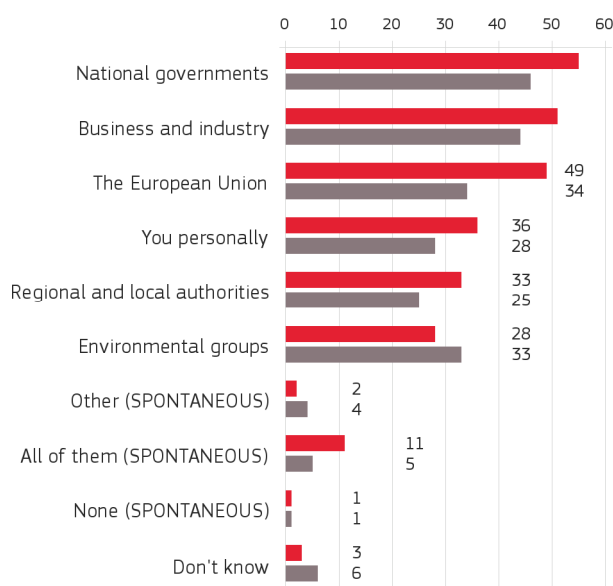
● Don't know

	EU28		LV	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	6	=	11	- 4
Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	14	- 4	28	- 2
Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	79	+ 5	59	+ 6
Don't know	1	- 1	2	=

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)

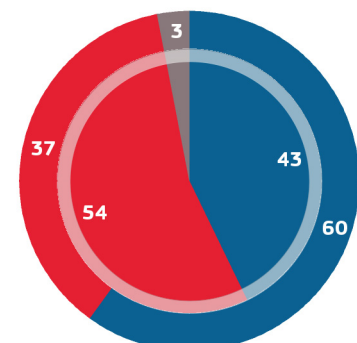
(%)



EU28  LV 

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

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

LV  Inner pie

● Yes

● No

● Don't know

	EU28		LV	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Yes	60	+ 11	43	+ 12
No	37	- 10	54	- 13
Don't know	3	- 1	3	+ 1

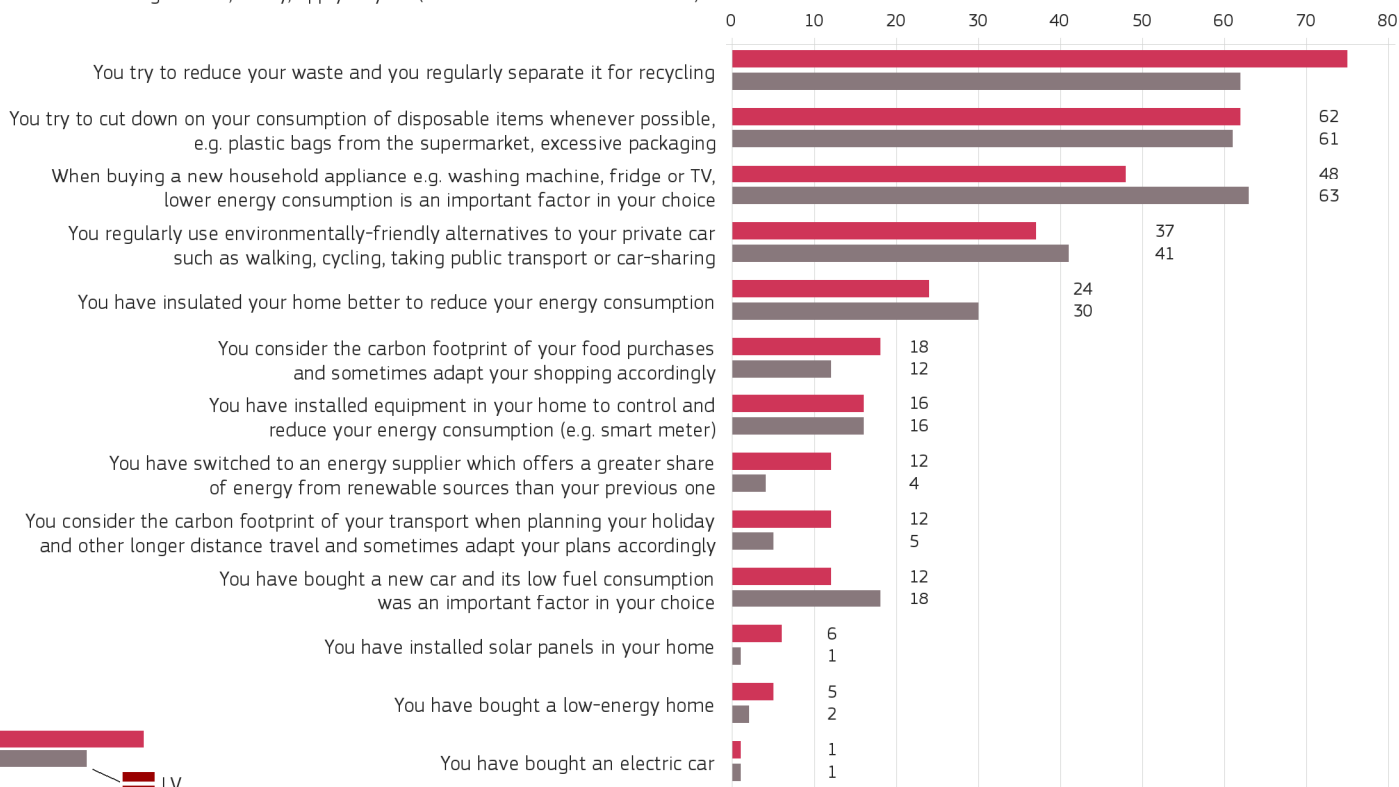
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11 > 25 / 04 / 2019

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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

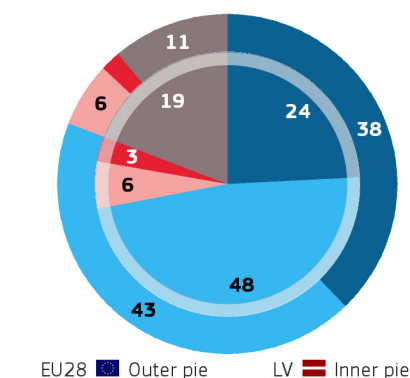
QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



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 (%)

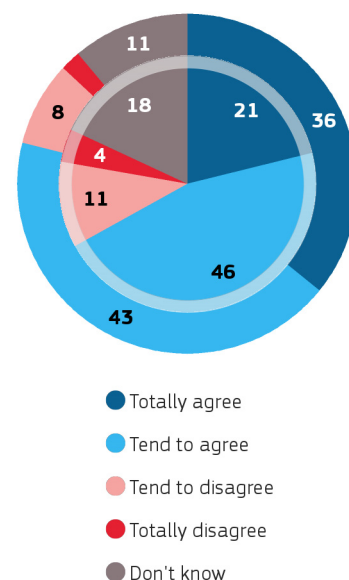


EU28  Outer pie LV  Inner pie

	EU28		LV	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	38	+ 5	24	+ 1
Tend to agree	43	- 1	48	+ 2
Tend to disagree	6	- 1	6	- 4
Totally disagree	2	=	3	=
Don't know	11	- 3	19	+ 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 LV  Inner pie

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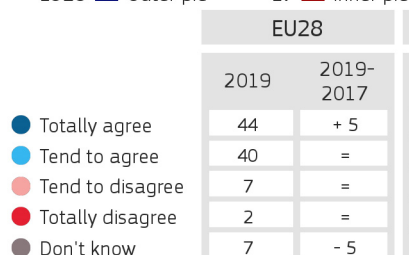
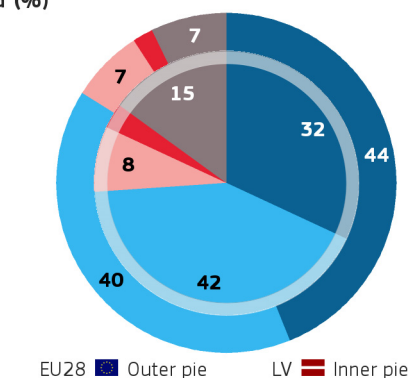
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7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

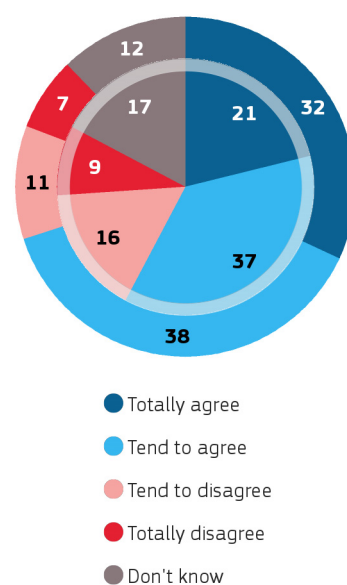
QB4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies even if it means subsidies to fossil fuels should be reduced (%)



QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

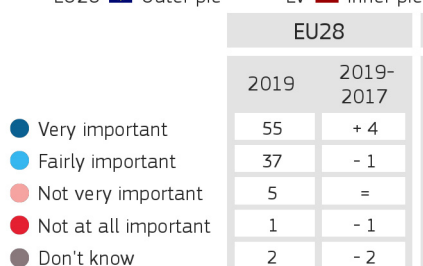
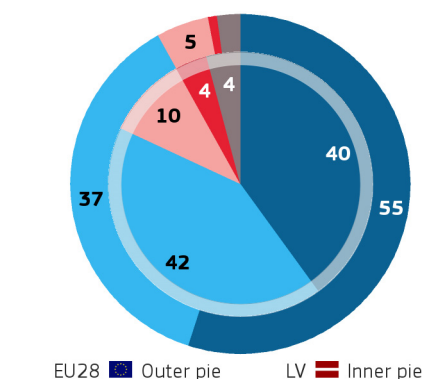
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)



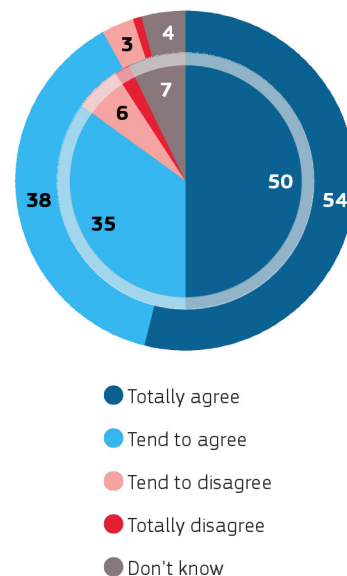
EU28  Outer pie LV  Inner pie

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? (%)



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  Outer pie LV  Inner pie