1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

In Latvia, one in ten respondents (10%, below the EU average of 18%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world. Climate change now ranks fourth, up one place from its position as fifth most serious problem facing the world in 2019. Moreover, close to six in ten respondents (59%, below the EU average of 78%) think that climate change is a very serious problem, the lowest proportion in any EU Member State.

More than half of respondents in Latvia (56%, compared with the EU average of 63%) believe that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, an increase of ten percentage points since 2019. On the other hand, respondents in Latvia are the least likely in any EU Member State to say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change (20%, below the EU average of 41%), a decrease of eight percentage points since 2019. A minority of respondents (42%, below the EU average of 64%) say they have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months. This proportion increases to 97% (similar to the EU average of 96%) when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change.

Respondents in Latvia are generally less likely than the EU average to have taken any action to fight climate change. However, they are much more likely to say that lower energy consumption is an important factor in their choice when buying a new household appliance (54%, compared with the EU average of 42%).

A large proportion of respondents in Latvia agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health (78%, compared with the EU average of 87%). In addition, close to seven in ten respondents agree that the cost of damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition (69%, compared with the EU average of 74%).

More than eight in ten respondents in Latvia think it is important that both their national government (81% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (87%, equal to the EU average) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

Nearly nine in ten respondents in Latvia (87%, compared with the EU average of 90%) agree that the EU economy should be climate-neutral by 2050. Finally, two thirds of respondents (66%, below the EU average of 75%) 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
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: 59% (Outer pie)
- LV: 78% (Inner pie)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU27</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2021-2019</th>
<th>LV</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2021-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>+6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: EU27 63%, LV 56%
- Business and industry: EU27 58%, LV 38%
- The European Union: EU27 57%, LV 35%
- Regional and local authorities: EU27 45%, LV 25%
- You personally: EU27 41%, LV 20%
- Environmental groups: EU27 30%, LV 16%
- Other (SPONTANEOUS): EU27 0%, LV 0%
- All of them (SPONTANEOUS): EU27 3%, LV 0%
- None (SPONTANEOUS): EU27 1%, LV 0%
- Don't know: EU27 0%, LV 0%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU27</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2021-2019</th>
<th>LV</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2021-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>+4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 holiday 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

More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support_en
5. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

**Q8** 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:
  - Very important: 51%
  - Fairly important: 37%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 2%
  - Don’t know: 3%

- The European Union:
  - Very important: 53%
  - Fairly important: 34%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 3%
  - Don’t know: 3%

**Q9** 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:
  - Very important: 51%
  - Fairly important: 37%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 2%
  - Don’t know: 3%

- The European Union:
  - Very important: 50%
  - Fairly important: 37%
  - Not very important: 7%
  - Not at all important: 3%
  - Don’t know: 3%

**Q10** 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: 43%
- LV: 51%

**Q11** 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? (%)

- It should be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy: 66%
- It should be invested in the new green economy: 75%
- It should be invested in both (SPONTANEOUS): 15%
- Don’t know: 4%