

27.655 interviews
09 > 26 / 04 / 2019

1.001 interviews
09 > 23 / 04 / 2019

Methodology: face-to-face

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

More than seven in ten respondents in Lithuania see climate change as a 'very serious' problem (72%, below the EU average of 79%). While fewer than one in five think it is the most serious problem facing the world (14% vs the EU average of 23%), this has increased by six percentage points (pp) since the previous survey in 2017.

Just over half of respondents say that they have taken personal action to fight climate change in the past six months (54% vs the EU average of 60%), an increase of six pp since 2017. However, when given specific examples of climate actions the proportion rises to 96% (above the EU average of 93%).

- The proportion who consider lower energy consumption when buying a household appliance has increased by 21 pp since 2017 to 50%, and is now above the EU average of 48%.

- Moreover, more than three quarters of respondents (78%, above the EU average of 75%) try to reduce their waste and regularly separate it for recycling.

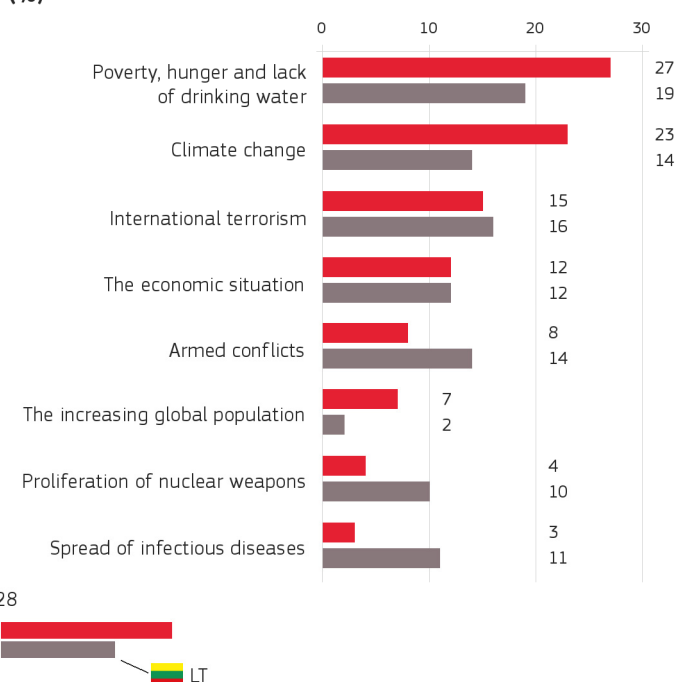
The proportion of respondents in Lithuania who agree that more public financial support should be given to the transition to clean energies has increased by six pp since 2017 (85%, now above the EU average of 84%).

The proportion of respondents in Lithuania who agree that adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens is 65%, lower than the EU average of 70%.

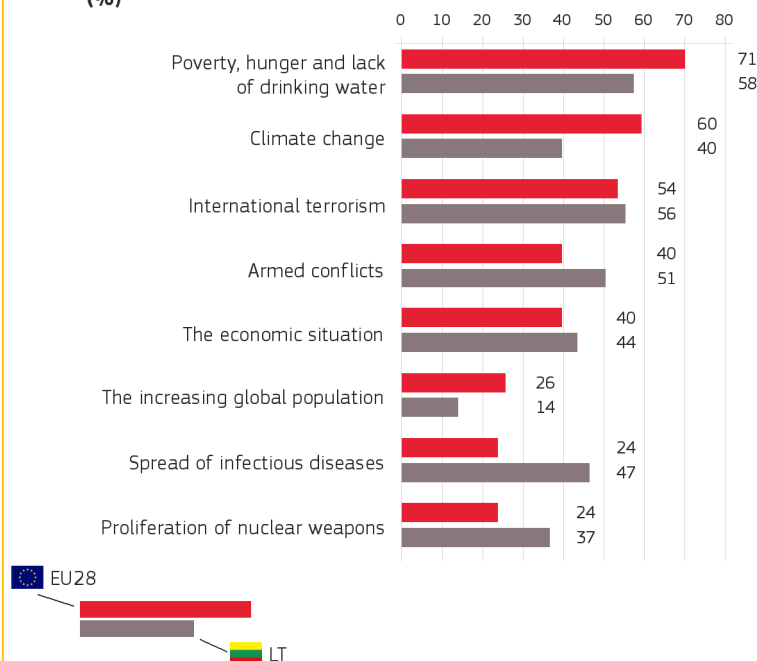
There is a very high proportion who think it is important for their national government to set targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030 (92%, equal to the EU average), and to support improving energy efficiency by 2030 (92%, just above the EU average 89%). Most importantly, 92% of respondents (equal to the EU average) 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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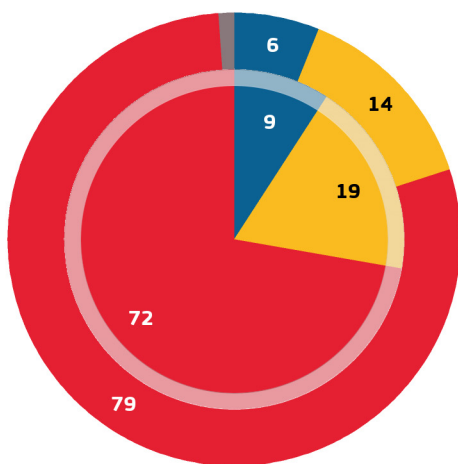
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3. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

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".

(%)



● 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  Outer pie

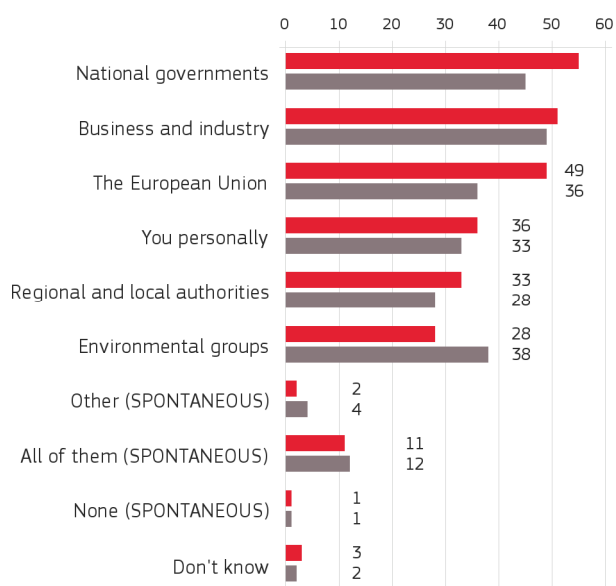
LT  Inner pie

	EU28		LT	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	6	=	9	+ 1
Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	14	- 4	19	- 2
Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	79	+ 5	72	+ 2
Don't know	1	- 1	0	- 1

4. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

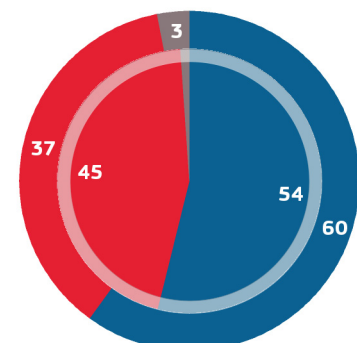
QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(%)



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

(%)



EU28  Outer pie

LT  Inner pie

● Yes

● No

● Don't know

	EU28		LT	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Yes	60	+ 11	54	+ 6
No	37	- 10	45	- 5
Don't know	3	- 1	1	- 1

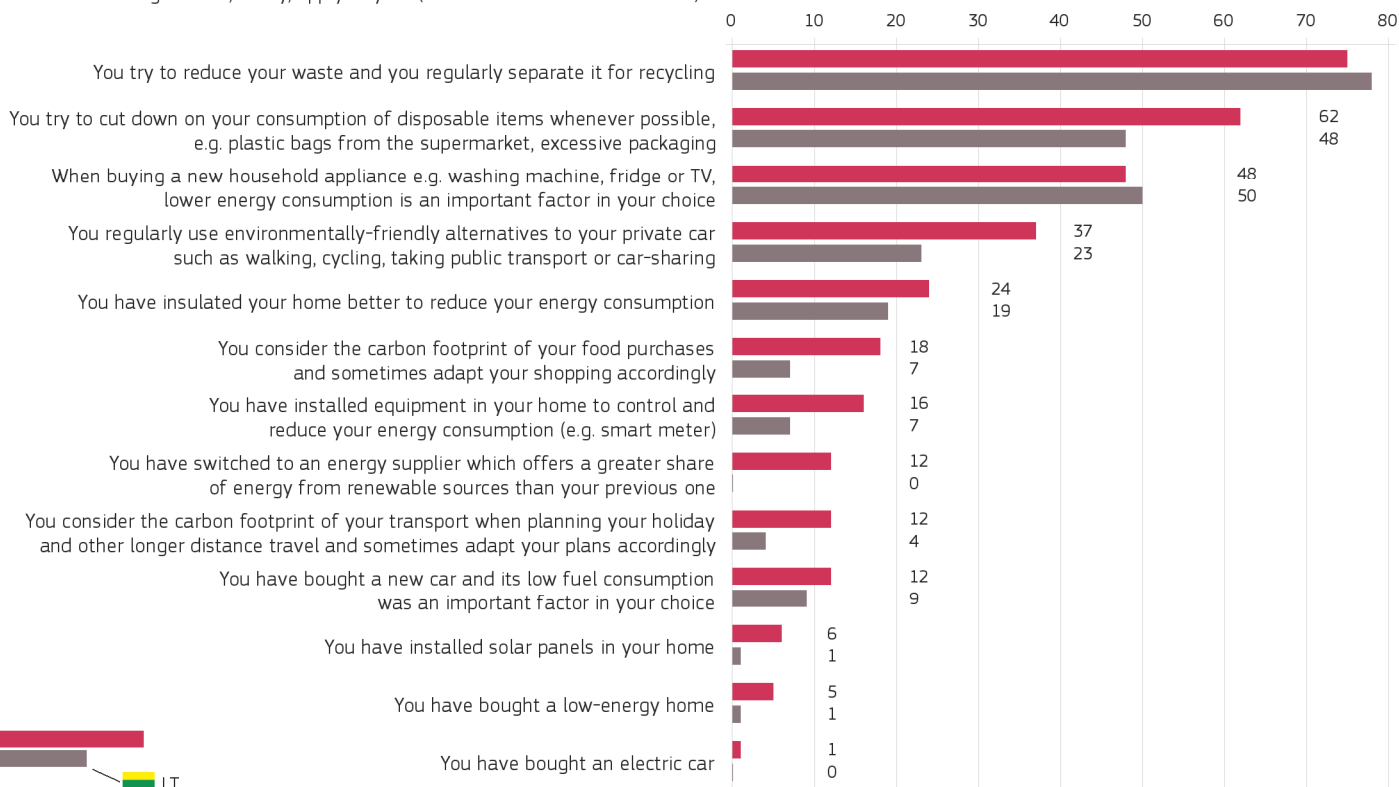
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5. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

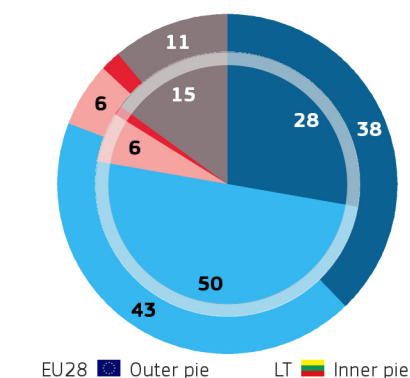
QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



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 (%)

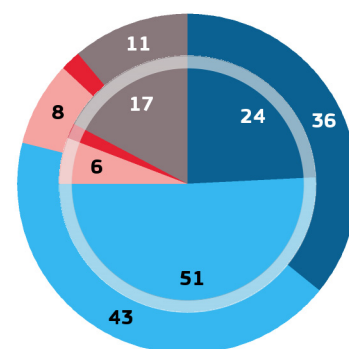


EU28 Outer pie LT Inner pie

	EU28		LT	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	38	+ 5	28	- 1
Tend to agree	43	- 1	50	+ 2
Tend to disagree	6	- 1	6	+ 1
Totally disagree	2	=	1	=
Don't know	11	- 3	15	- 2

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 LT Inner pie

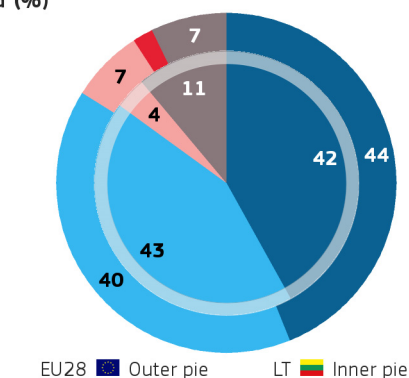
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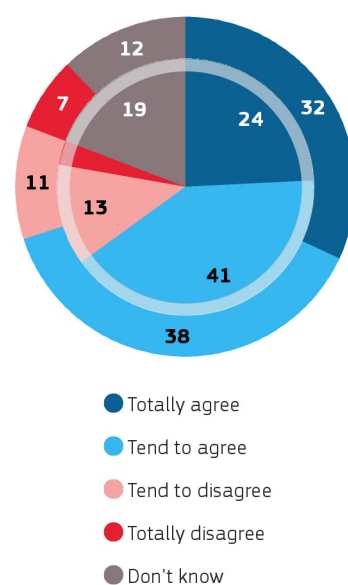
7. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSITION TO CLEAN ENERGIES AND ADAPTING TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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		LT	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Totally agree	44	+ 5	42	+ 7
Tend to agree	40	=	43	- 1
Tend to disagree	7	=	4	- 1
Totally disagree	2	=	0	- 1
Don't know	7	- 5	11	- 4

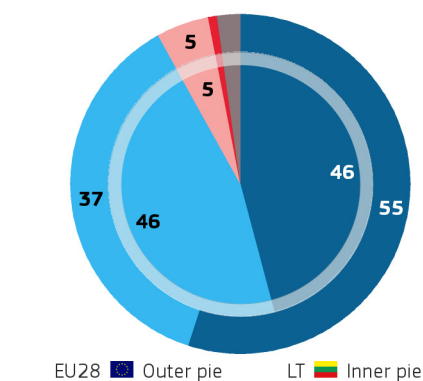
QB4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change can have positive outcomes for citizens in the EU (%)



EU28 LT

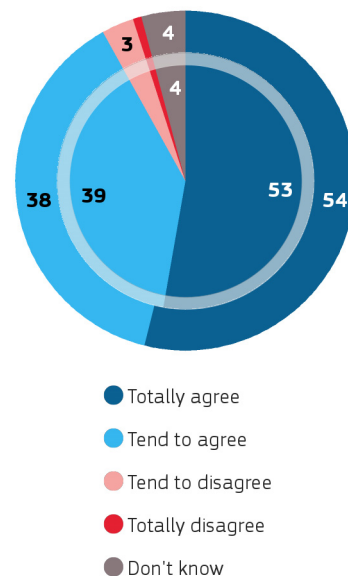
8. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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		LT	
	2019	2019-2017	2019	2019-2017
Very important	55	+ 4	46	- 2
Fairly important	37	- 1	46	+ 1
Not very important	5	=	5	+ 2
Not at all important	1	- 1	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 LT