



Baltic Individual Crisis Preparedness Barometer

A city-level comparative survey on how residents perceive, prepare for, and respond to crises.

UNIVERSITY OF
LATVIA

Rīga · Tallinn · Vilnius · Helsinki · Berlin · Hamburg · Munich · total n ≈ 5,000 · fielded April-May 2025

01 · SELF-RATED PREPAREDNESS

Share who feel adequately prepared for a crisis

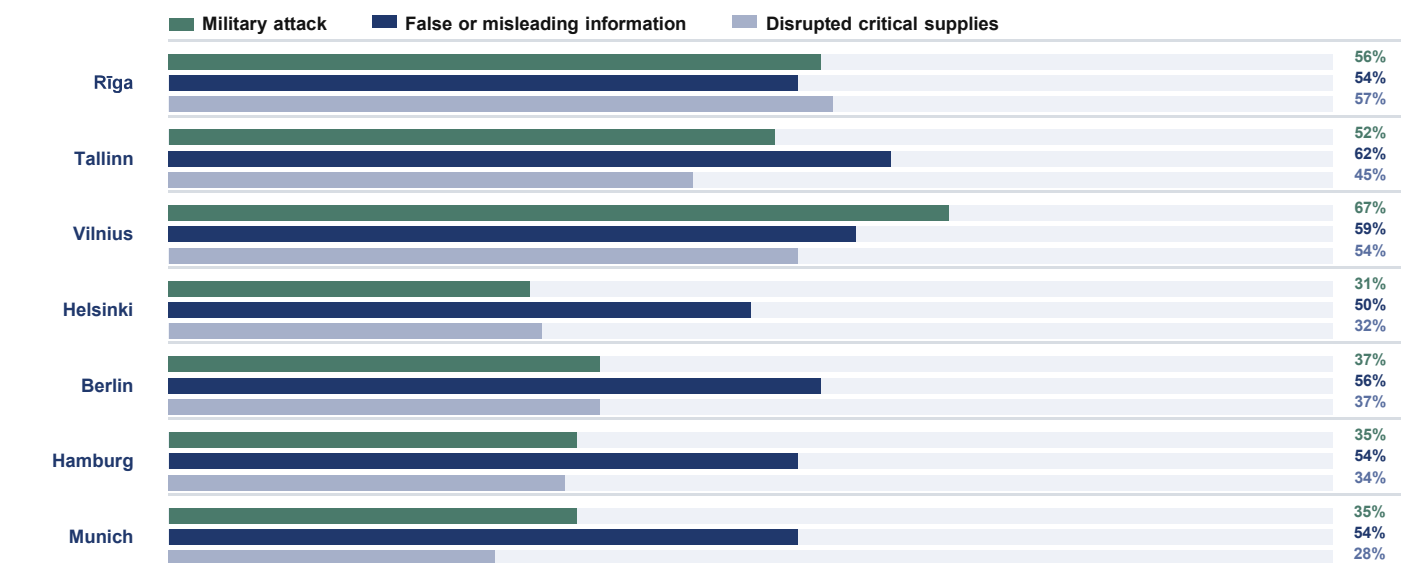


% who feel adequately prepared.

02 · PERCEPTION OF THREATS

Threats rated “major”, by city

Concern over **military attack** falls steeply moving west – 67% in Vilnius vs 31% in Helsinki. **False information** is the only threat a majority calls major in every city.

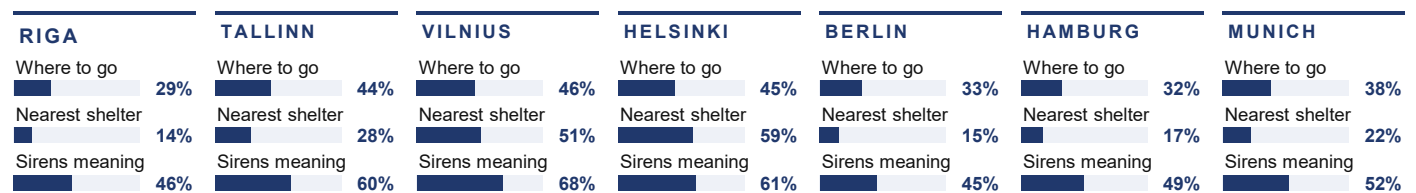


Three of eleven threat items shown. Bars = % rating each as a “major threat”. Top-rated threats vary by city; see the full dataset.

03 · PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

Share who would know what to do, by city

Vilnius and Helsinki residents are most likely to know the nearest shelter (51% and 59%); Riga, Berlin, and Hamburg trail at 14-17%. Confidence is highest on siren signals, lowest on shelter locations.

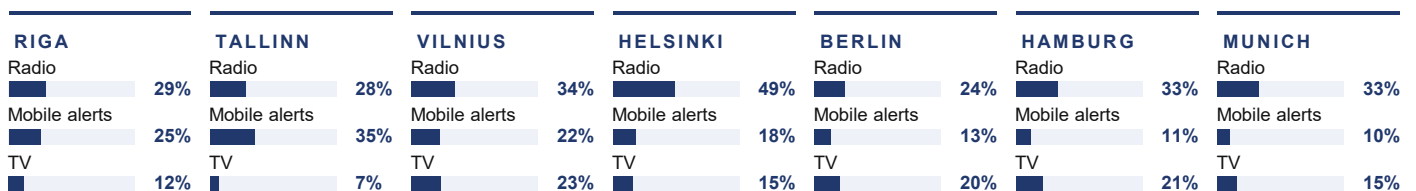


% who would know where to go · know nearest emergency shelter · know what to do if sirens sound.

04 · TRUSTED INFORMATION CHANNELS

Channel residents would trust most in an emergency

Radio is the top-trusted channel in six of seven cities – strongest in Helsinki (49%). Tallinn is the outlier, with mobile notifications leading at 35%. News portals (12–19%) are also commonly trusted, especially in German cities.

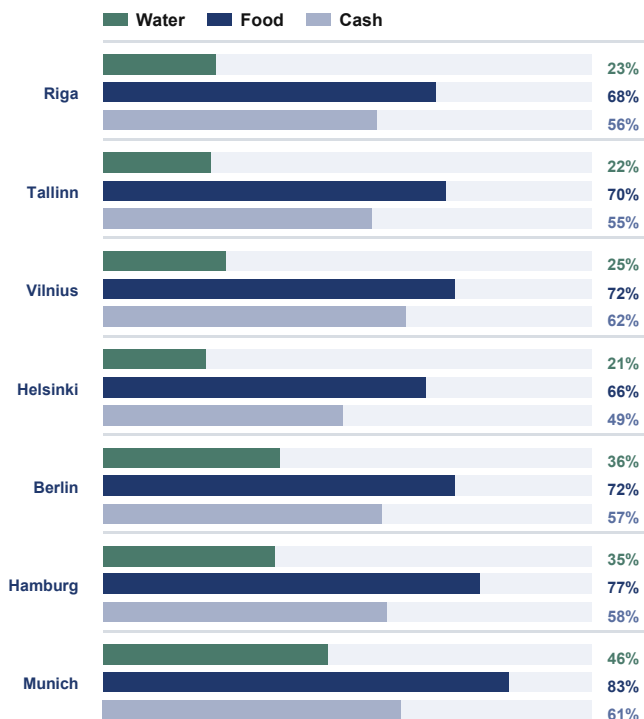


% selecting each as the channel they would trust most in an emergency. Three of seven channels shown.

05A · PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Share with 72-hour reserves at home

German cities lead on stocked supplies; **Munich** tops on water (46%) and food (83%). **Water** is the lowest of the three reserves in every Baltic-Nordic city – about one in five households.

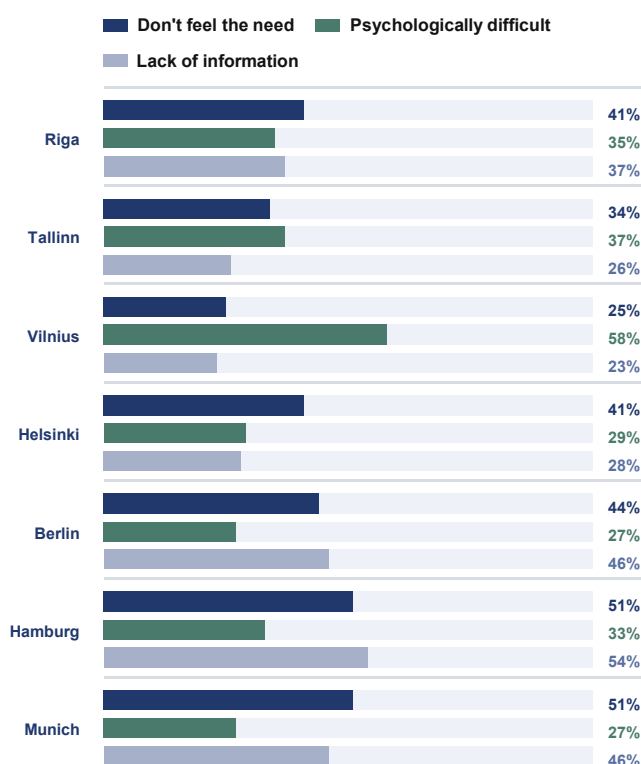


% of households with at least 72 hours of each supply on hand.

05B · BARRIERS TO PREPARING

Why non-prepared residents have not prepared

In **Vilnius**, 58% say preparing is psychologically difficult – twice Helsinki's share. In **Berlin** and **Hamburg**, lack of information leads; in **Riga** and **Helsinki**, most don't feel the need.



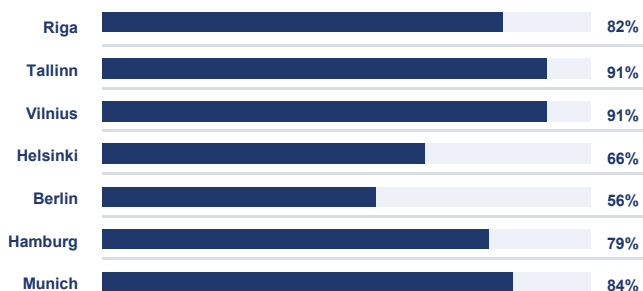
Multi-select; base = non-prepared residents. Other items omitted; full data in the dataset.

06 · CITY SECURITY AND RISK OUTLOOK

Local security perception and expectation of future disasters

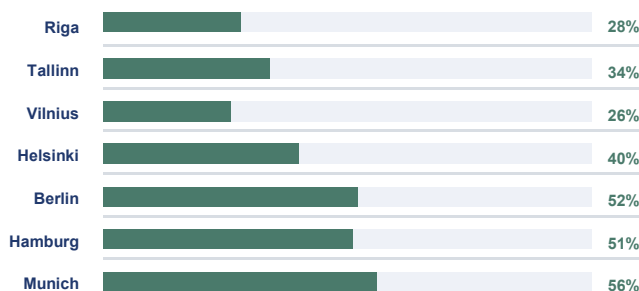
Berlin stands out – only 56% agree their city is a secure place to live, against 91% in Tallinn and Vilnius. The German cities are also the most likely to expect a major disaster in the next decade (51–56%), against 26% in Vilnius.

“My city is a secure place to live” · % agree



% agree (strongly + rather).

Expect a major disaster in the next 10 years · % agree



% agree (strongly + rather) with “I expect that a major disaster/emergency will happen in the next 10 years.”

ABOUT

Baltic Individual Crisis Preparedness Barometer (Funding: ZDA-LIP2025/16)
Comparative city-level survey led by the University of Latvia. 2025 wave: Riga, Tallinn, Vilnius, Helsinki, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich. Total n ≈ 5,000, fielded April-May 2025.

CONTACT

Dr. Ieva Birka · Lead researcher · ieva.birka@lu.lv
Armands Astukevičs · Expert · armands_aivo.astukevics@lu.lv

DATA & CITATION

Baltic Individual Crisis Preparedness Barometer 2025 [Data set].
University of Latvia. <https://doi.org/10.71782/DATA/HQANMQ>