



Supported by:
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CLIMATE HEROES

Multinational Survey Wave 2

June-July 2022

Report

Project “Climate Heroes: Youth Voices for Sustainable Living”

Prepared by: 

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STUDY OBJECTIVES

The current survey is initiated to obtain information for the needs of the project Climate Heroes, financed by the European Climate Initiative (EUKI). EUKI is a project financing instrument by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK). The EUKI competition for project ideas is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. It is the overarching goal of the EUKI to foster climate cooperation within the European Union (EU) in order to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

The main purpose of the survey is to track the level of awareness and engagement of youth regarding matters, related to wild life preservation, climate change and sustainable development. The research elaborates on the experience of young people in Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and the Czech Republic, as well as on their motivation to be engaged with advocacy campaigns.

The scope of the research is focused on the following topics:

- ❖ Awareness and Attitudes towards Climate change;
- ❖ Awareness of Climate change causes and consequences;
- ❖ Time related projections regarding Climate Change Consequences;
- ❖ Awareness of Climate change initiatives;
- ❖ Attitudes towards active participation and influence on Climate change;
- ❖ Personal concern and involvement in advocacy campaigns.

CAVEAT

The opinions put forward in this survey report are the sole responsibility of Market LINKS's analysts and does not necessarily reflect the views of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK).

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

TYPE OF RESEARCH

Quantitative research

METHOD OF REGISTRATION

Self-administered on-line survey

TARGET RESPONDENTS

○ Youth – 15-24 y.o.

○ Countries of interest: ○ Bulgaria ○ Czech Republic ○ Republic of Serbia ○ Romania

SAMPLE SIZE

○ Total 2022: 1 920 resp. ○ 400 resp. ○ 660 resp. ○ 360 resp. ○ 500 resp.
○ Total 2021: 1 897 resp. ○ 380 resp. ○ 657 resp. ○ 360 resp. ○ 500 resp.

SAMPLE DESIGN

National distribution (incl. rural areas) representative for online population

LENGTH OF INTERVIEW

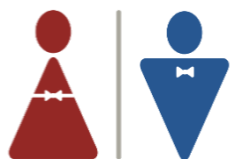
~15 mins

FIELDWORK PERIOD

June 2022

SAMPLE PARAMETERS

	All		Bulgaria		Czech Republic		Republic of Serbia		Romania	
Wave	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Base (No of respondents)	1 920	1 897	400	380	660	657	360	360	500	500



Male	52%	52%	50%	52%	54%	54%	52%	52%	51%	49%
Female	48%	48%	50%	48%	46%	46%	48%	48%	49%	51%







15-19	52%	52%	50%	48%	56%	57%	48%	48%	51%	53%
20-24	48%	48%	50%	52%	44%	43%	52%	52%	49%	47%





Summary of results



PERCEPTIONS OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE

-  **Awareness of climate change as a visible worldwide problem remains high among young people with few significant changes since last year.** Levels of awareness are somewhat equal in the Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria, but a bit lower in Serbia. Perceptions that climate change is not a priority in the country are most common in Bulgaria and, to a lesser extent, in Romania, while Czechs are more likely to consider it less visible in their country.
-  **Deforestation and all CO2-generating activities remain the top two perceived causes of climate change,** followed by the chemical industry, plastic products and the industries more generally. **As for perceived consequences, the most commonly recognized ones** on both spontaneous and prompted level **are global warming and sea level rise & melting of the arctic ice.** Other major consequences, identified after prompting, include natural disasters, species loss, poor crops and desertification. There are no major changes since last year.
-  When it comes to **cross-country differences,** Czech respondents tend to display greater levels of awareness of consequences, yet lowest levels of awareness of causes. Bulgarians demonstrate the lowest levels of awareness of consequences.
-  **Consequences are felt now by about half of all respondents,** expected to be felt in 10 years by close to a third and in 50 years or more by a fifth, with no significant changes from last year.

AWARENESS OF ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING IT

-  **Awareness of the existence of climate change initiatives remains somewhat low, reported by a quarter of respondents, marking no change from 2021.** However, young people display greater awareness of the different types of initiatives than they did in the last study wave.
-  **Self-reported awareness of climate change initiatives is highest in Romania,** followed by the Czech Republic, markedly lower in Bulgaria and lowest in Serbia.
-  **Initiatives of international organizations and institutions** come to mind most readily, in the Czech Republic. **National policies targeting climate change,** on the other hand, are most often mentioned in Romania and Bulgaria, while **spontaneous awareness of local initiatives** is highest in Bulgaria and Serbia.
-  **Overall awareness of “Climate Heroes” has increased from 9% to 14%.** This increase does not apply to the Czech Republic. The project is known by a quarter of young Romanians, while about a tenth of respondents in the other three countries have heard of it.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND MEASURES

- 🌍 **Similar to last year, the study registers moderate optimism with regard to reversing or stopping climate change**, with Romanians being the most optimistic, followed by Serbians.
- 🌍 In line with the findings from 2021, **the study registers widespread beliefs in a bottom-up approach to fighting climate change**, where the main share of responsibility lies in all people. A minority recognize the role of governments and the private sector.
- 🌍 **According to almost all surveyed young people, fighting climate change should become a priority in the country, with a third believing it to be a top priority.** Similarly, an effect of potential governmental measures on people's lives is expected by a vast majority, with a third expecting a significant improvement.
- 🌍 **Awareness of EU's regulations on CO2 emissions remains somewhat low across all four countries.** Although three quarters of respondents have heard of such regulations, only about fifth have information on the topic. There is some increase in awareness since last year.

PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT

- 🌍 **Levels of concern and belief in the power of personal example remain high.** Three quarters of young people say they are concerned about climate change. Two thirds are optimistic that they can serve as an example to others, but less than half believe they can affect climate change policies in their countries.
- 🌍 **About a third report doing something to prevent climate change** – in most cases every-day habits, especially recycling, use of public transport/cycling. etc, as well as reduced use of plastic, water and electricity. A bit more than half of the surveyed young people express intention or willingness to do so.
- 🌍 **Willingness to participate in activities**, as declared after prompting, **is greatest for planting trees**, followed by cleaning nature, using public transport / ridesharing and signing petitions. In line with the findings from 2021, a minority, one tenth, of respondents participate in an organization.
- 🌍 **The study registers the highest percentage of pro-active young people in the Czech Republic**, but Bulgarians seem to be catching up. On the other hand, although fewer Romanians display pro-active attitudes, the ones who do show greater dedication, as indicated by their higher level of NGO participation.

CHANGES SINCE 2021

Overall, the study findings largely overlap with those from 2021. Some noteworthy differences include:

- A statistically significant drop in awareness of climate change in Serbia;
- An overall drop in reported awareness of the consequences of climate change of - greatest in Serbia, borderline significant in Romania, not registered in the other two countries;
- A slight increase in the self-reported awareness of climate change initiatives in Romania and Bulgaria, yet a decrease in Serbia;
- A rise in the mentions of initiatives of international organizations and institutions, everyday habits, and national policies, yet a drop in mentions of local action;
- A considerable increase in the popularity of “Climate Heroes” in Romania, Serbia and in Bulgaria, while no significant changes in the Czech Republic; .
- A slight rise in awareness on EU regulations on CO2 emissions;
- Greater belief in the power of personal example and ability to affect national climate change policies among Bulgarians;
- A significant increase in the portion of pro-active young Romanians, who report doing something to prevent climate change;
- A slight drop in willingness to signing petitions and a slight increase in willingness to protest;
- A marked increase in the portion of Romanian respondents who participate in an organization;
- Slightly fewer respondents in the *passive* category and a rise in the *active* young people in Bulgaria and Romania.

*Awareness
and attitudes
towards climate change*



AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

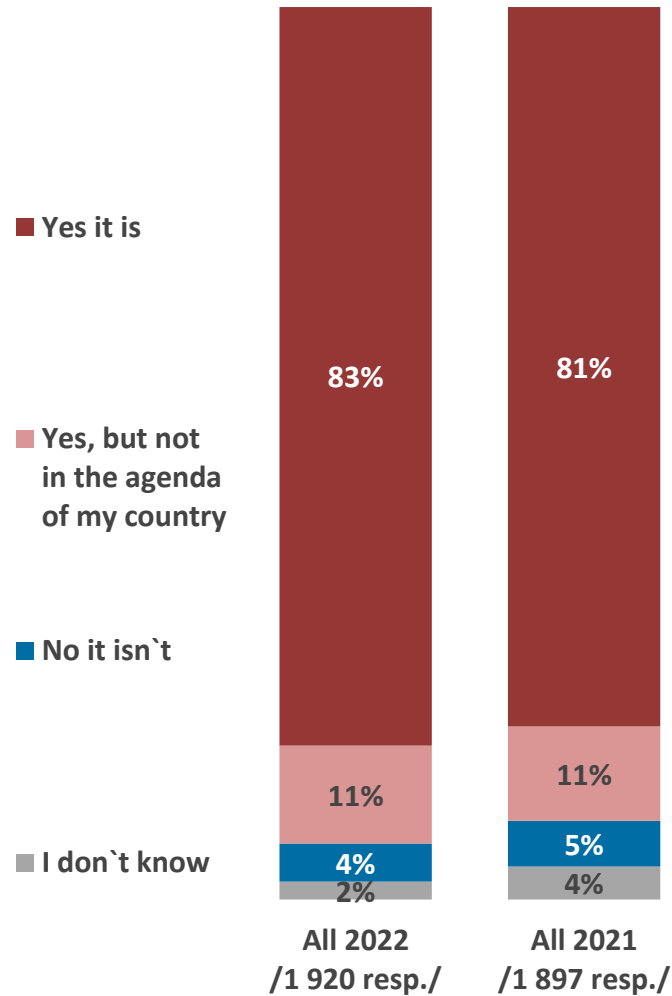
- 🌐 **Awareness** of climate change as a worldwide problem **remains high** among young people. In this respect, the study registers **no significant changes since last year**.
- 🌐 **A vast majority of** respondents agree **climate change is a real problem** (94%), yet 11% believe it is not on their country's agenda.
- 🌐 **Almost all** think that **climate change is happening in their country** (97%), but about a third (32%) do not consider it as visible, as elsewhere.
- 🌐 The percentages of climate change deniers and people with no opinion on the matter remain small.

- 🌐 A cross-country comparison reveals a slightly **lower level of awareness in Serbia** (89%), where the study registers a statistically significant **5% drop since last year**. The awareness levels in the other three countries remain the same and unchanged since 2021. However, perceptions that climate change is not a priority in the country are much higher in Bulgaria (26%, a significant increase of 4%) and, to a lesser extent, in Romania (14%).
- 🌐 Perceptions that climate change is **happening in their countries remain equally high**. When it comes to **perceived visibility, the Czech Republic still stands out** with almost half of the respondents considering climate change less visible (**47%, a decrease of 3% since last year**). This percentage has **increased** slightly but significantly **in Bulgaria, reaching 26%**, while **no significant changes** are registered **for Serbia and Romania (17% and 23% respectively)**.

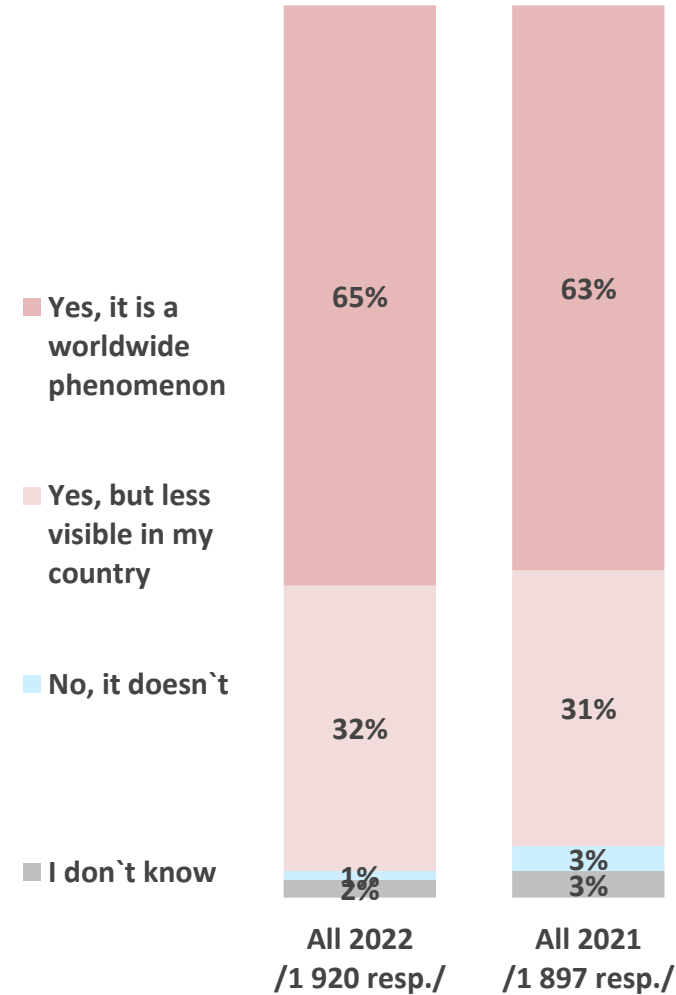


AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In your opinion, is climate change a real problem?
(Single answer)



In your opinion, is climate change happening in your country?
(Single answer)



AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE - BY COUNTRY



■ BG 2022 /400 resp./
■ BG 2021 /380 resp./



■ CZ 2022 /660 resp./
■ CZ 2021 /657 resp./

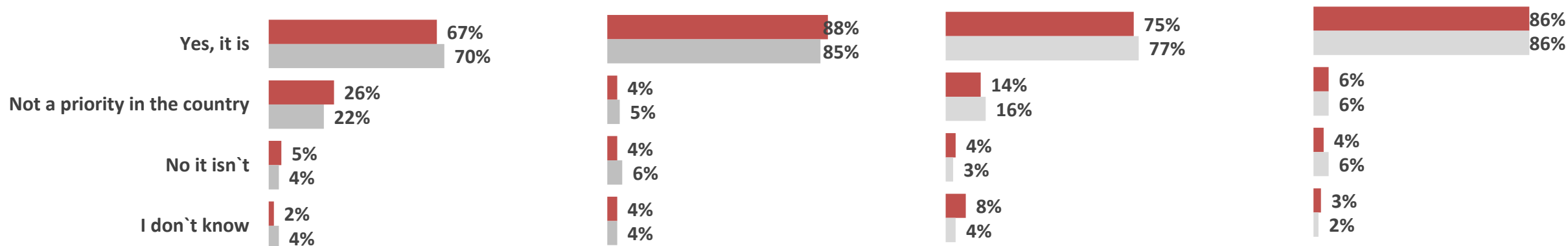


■ RS 2022 /360 resp./
■ RS 2021 /360 resp./

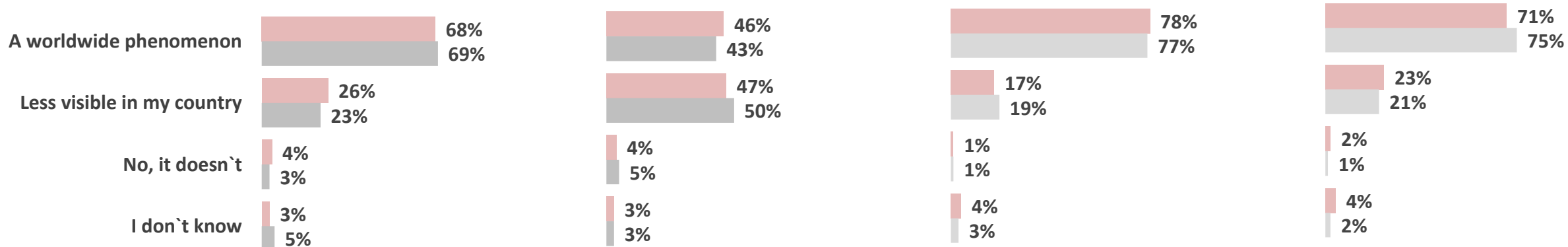


■ RO 2022 /500 resp./
■ RO 2021 /500 resp./

In your opinion, is climate change A REAL PROBLEM? (Single answer)



In your opinion, is climate change HAPPENING IN YOUR COUNTRY? (Single answer)



AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

In your opinion, is climate change A REAL PROBLEM? (Single answer)

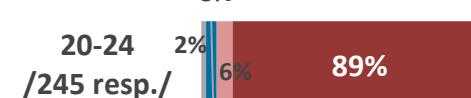
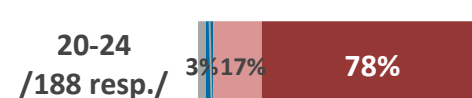
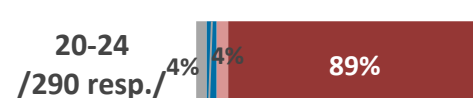
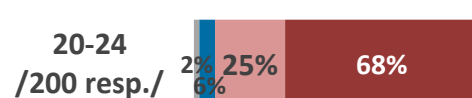
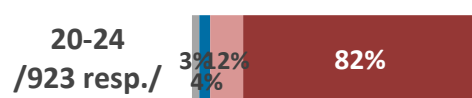
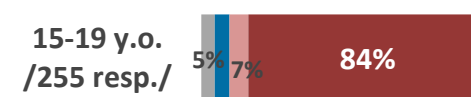
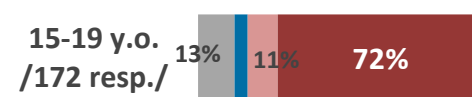
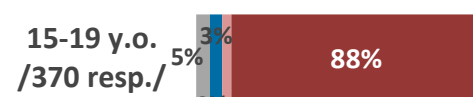
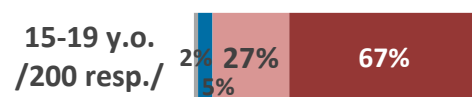
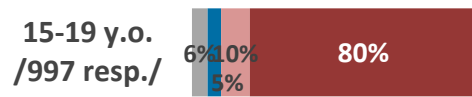
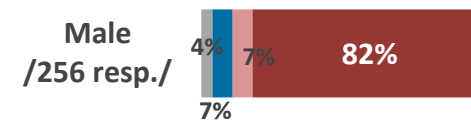
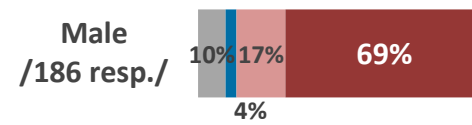
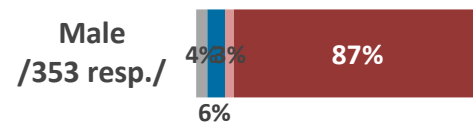
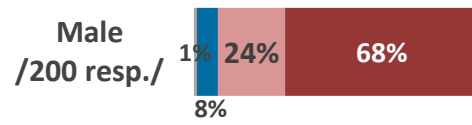
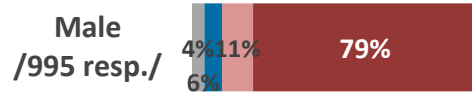
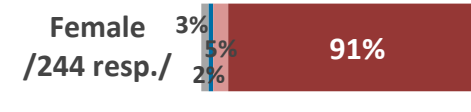
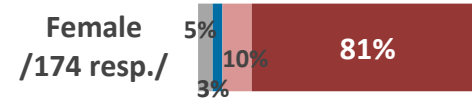
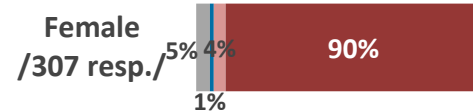
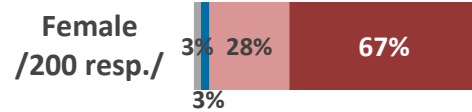
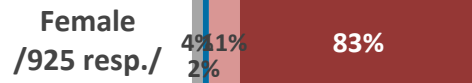
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

RO
/500 resp./



■ Yes it is
 ■ Yes, but not in the agenda of my country
 ■ No it isn't
 ■ I don't know

AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

In your opinion, is climate change HAPPENING IN YOUR COUNTRY? (Single answer)

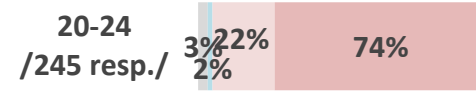
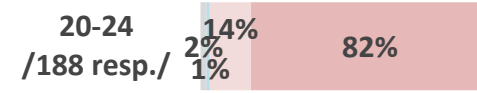
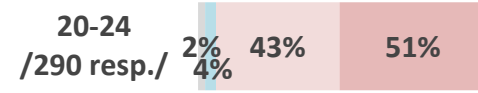
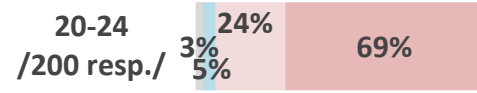
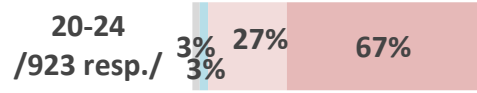
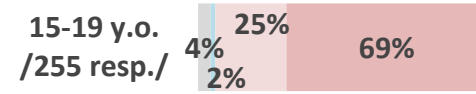
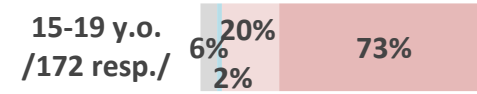
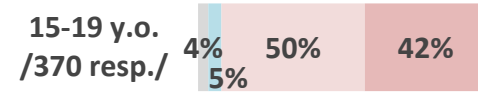
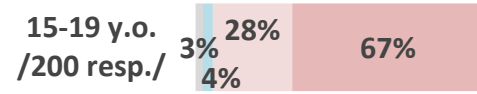
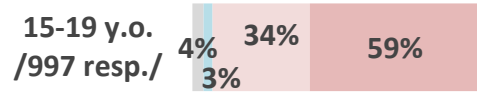
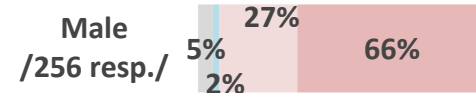
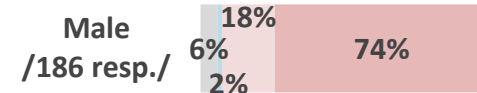
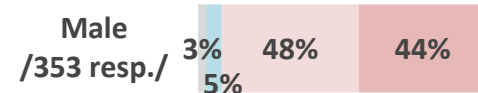
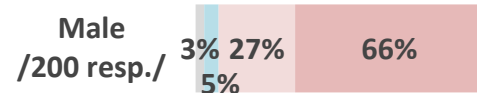
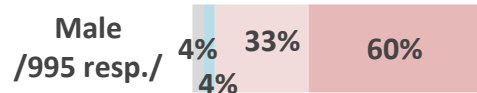
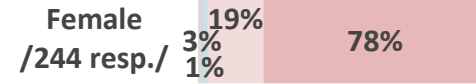
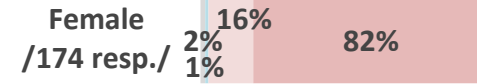
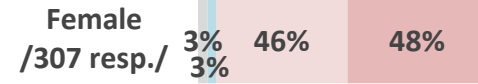
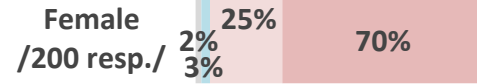
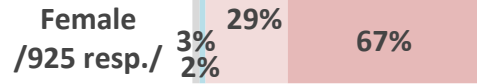
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

RO
/500 resp./



■ Yes, it is a worldwide phenomenon
 ■ Yes, but less visible in my country
 ■ No, it doesn't
 ■ I don't know

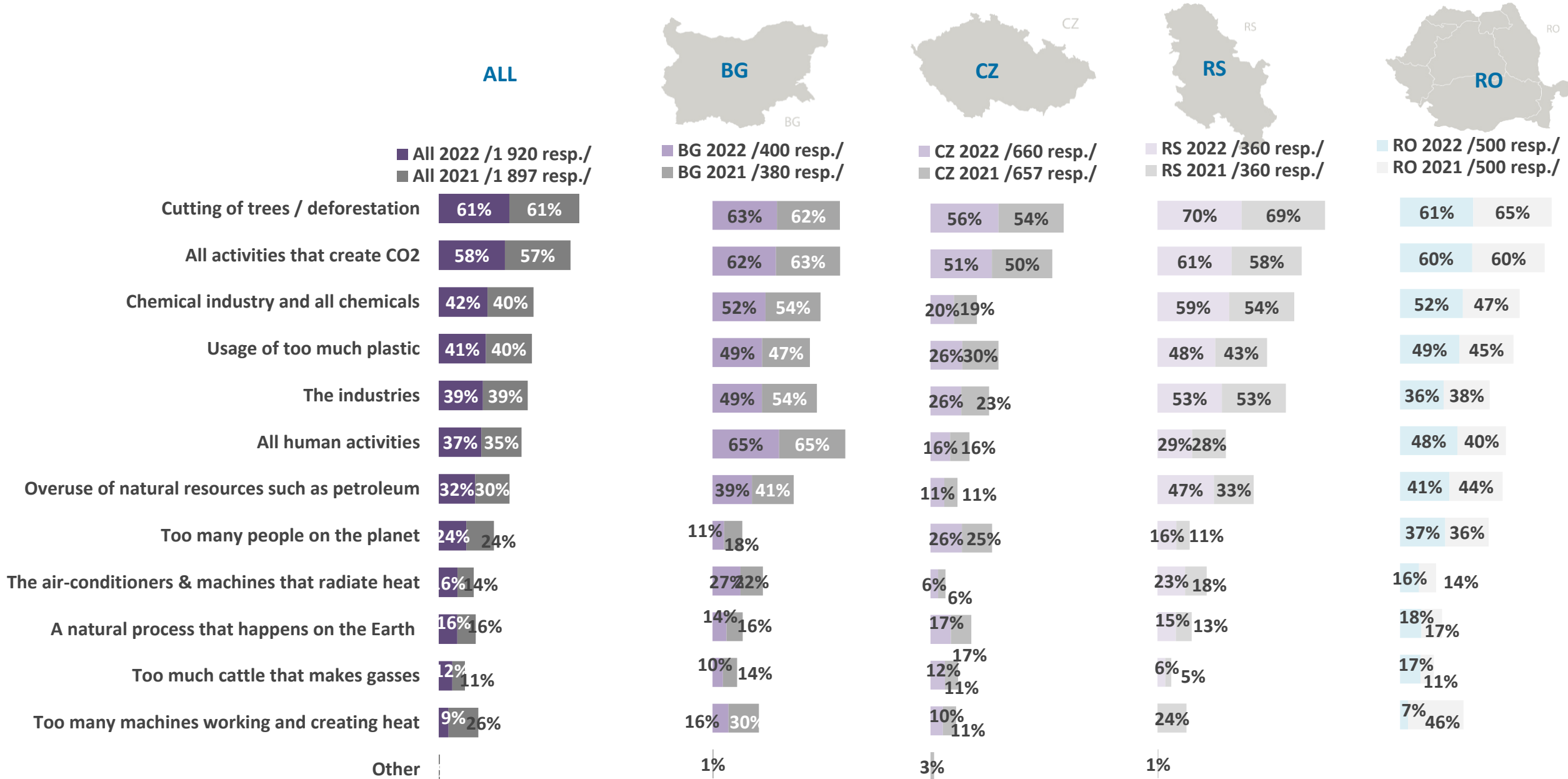
PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- 🌍 **Deforestation and all CO2-generating activities** remain **the top two perceived causes** of climate change, identified by 61% and 58% respectively. **In the second place, the chemical industry (42%), plastic products (41%) and the industries more generally (39%)** are considered leading causes. The only significant change since 2021 is the 17% drop in “too many machines working and creating heat”, which is identified as a cause by only 9% of study respondents. **16% consider climate change a natural process** with no differences from last year.
- 🌍 When it comes to cross-country differences, **most causes are identified less frequently in the Czech Republic**. This could indicate lower levels of familiarity with the subject, but, on the other hand, such a conclusion contradicts the seemingly higher awareness of climate change consequences in the country (Slides 20, 24). A further cross-country difference is the percentage for **deforestation – it is significantly higher in Serbia**, in line with the findings from the previous wave of the study.
- 🌍 Similar to last year, **females are more inclined to identify specific causes** of climate change than males. Furthermore, male respondents from Bulgaria, Serbia and Romania are significantly more likely to consider it a natural process. As for age differences, **older respondents (20-24 yrs) identify the top-cited causes significantly more often than younger ones (15-19 yrs)**, with the exception of Romania, where few age differences are registered. The belief that climate change is a natural process is more common among the younger age group in Bulgaria, Serbia and Romania.



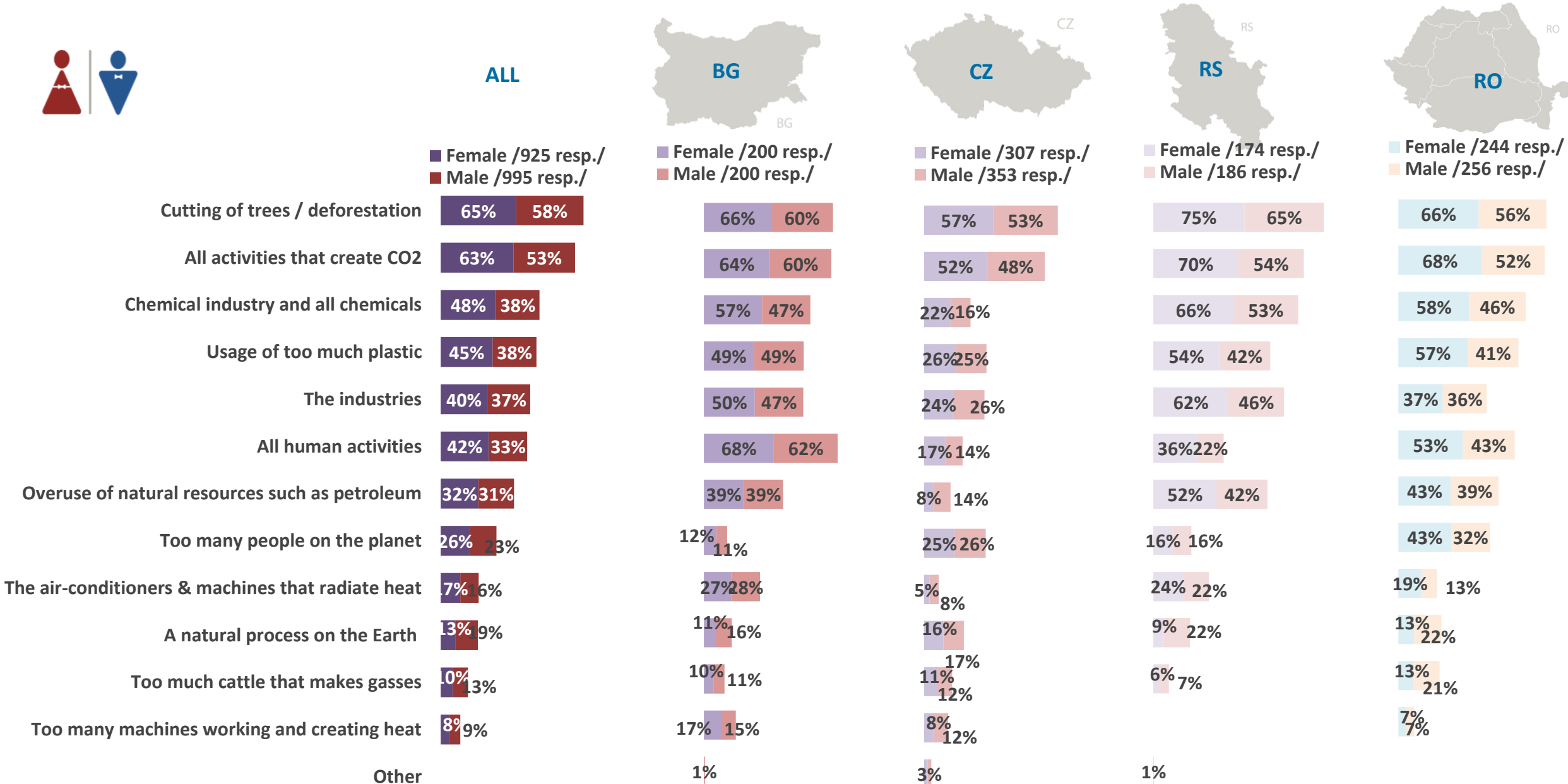
PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Which of the following are the main CAUSES of the climate change in your opinion? (Prompted; Multiple answer)



PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE - BY SEX - 2022

Which of the following are the main CAUSES of the climate change in your opinion? (Prompted; Multiple answer)



PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE - BY AGE GROUPS - 2022

Which of the following are the main CAUSES of the climate change in your opinion? (Prompted; Multiple answer)



ALL



BG



CZ



RS



RO

15-19 y.o. /997 resp./
20-24 y.o. /923 resp./

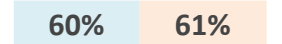
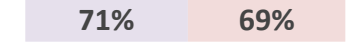
15-19 y.o. /200 resp./
20-24 y.o. /200 resp./

15-19 y.o. /370 resp./
20-24 y.o. /290 resp./

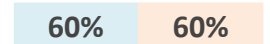
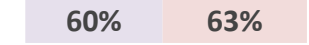
15-19 y.o. /172 resp./
20-24 y.o. /188 resp./

15-19 y.o. /255 resp./
20-24 y.o. /245 resp./

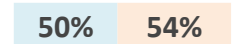
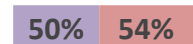
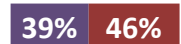
Cutting of trees / deforestation



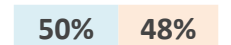
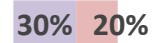
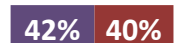
All activities that create CO2



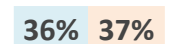
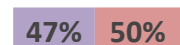
Chemical industry and all chemicals



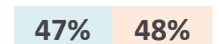
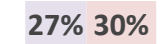
Usage of too much plastic



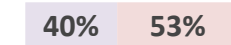
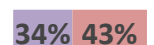
The industries



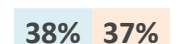
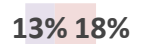
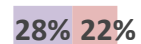
All human activities



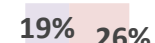
Overuse of natural resources such as petroleum



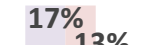
Too many people on the planet



The air-conditioners and machines that radiate heat



A natural process on the Earth



Too much cattle that makes gasses



Too many machines working and creating heat



Other

1%

3%

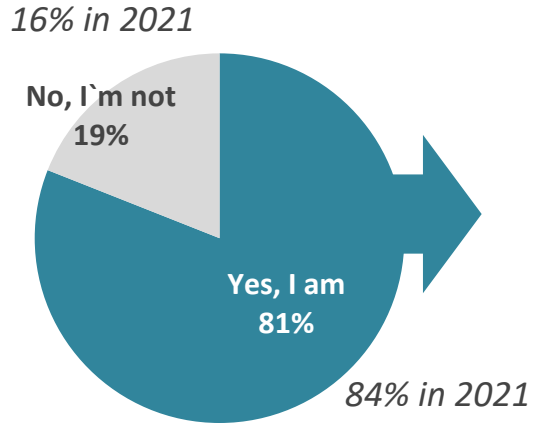
0%

PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- 🌍 **Self-reported awareness on the consequences of climate change remain highest in the Czech Republic** (94%) and markedly lower in Bulgaria (77%), Serbia (73%) and Romania (73%). **When compared to last year, there is an overall drop in reported awareness of 3%.** The drop is greatest in Serbia (12%), borderline significant in Romania (3%) and it is not registered in the other two countries.
- 🌍 **The most commonly recognized consequences** on both spontaneous and prompted level **are global warming** (48% and 82% respectively), **as well as sea level rise & melting of the arctic ice** (37% and 81% respectively). The latter seems to attract less attention than last year, as indicated by the 25% drop in spontaneous and 4% drop in prompted mentions.
- 🌍 **Other major consequences**, identified after prompting, **include natural disasters (72%), species loss (65%), poor crops (52%) and desertification (49%),** the only significant difference from 2021 being a 5% rise in the mentions of poor crops.
- 🌍 **Spontaneous mentions of a number of factors have decreased**, including extreme weather (25%), endangered wildlife (22%), effect on human health and QoL (9%) and poor crops (4%), while pollution (27%) and natural disasters (25%) mark an increase.
- 🌍 When it comes to **cross-country differences**, **Czech respondents tend to display greater levels of awareness**, with markedly higher rates of mentions for almost all types consequences, **followed by Serbian respondents. Bulgarians rank last in this respect.**
- 🌍 **On a prompt level, global warming** is recognized as a consequence to a somewhat smaller degree in Serbia (77%) and Romania (75%), while **melting of the arctic ice** receives most attention in the Czech Republic (86%), and, relative to the other studied consequences – in Serbia (81%) . **Natural disasters** rank highest in Bulgaria (81%), and **species loss** – in Serbia (77%).
- 🌍 **Consequences are felt now by about half of all respondents (53%),** expected to be felt in 10 years by close to a third (28%) and in 50 years or more by a fifth (20%), with no significant changes from last year.
- 🌍 **Overall, females seem more concerned and involved with the issue – they identify more climate change consequences than males and report more often that the consequences are already felt** (58%, compared to 49% of males) . Gender differences are greatest in Romania and smallest in the Czech Republic.
- 🌍 **Older respondents report feeling the consequences of climate change more often** (57%) than younger ones (49%). Age differences are smallest in Serbia and somewhat uniform in the other countries.

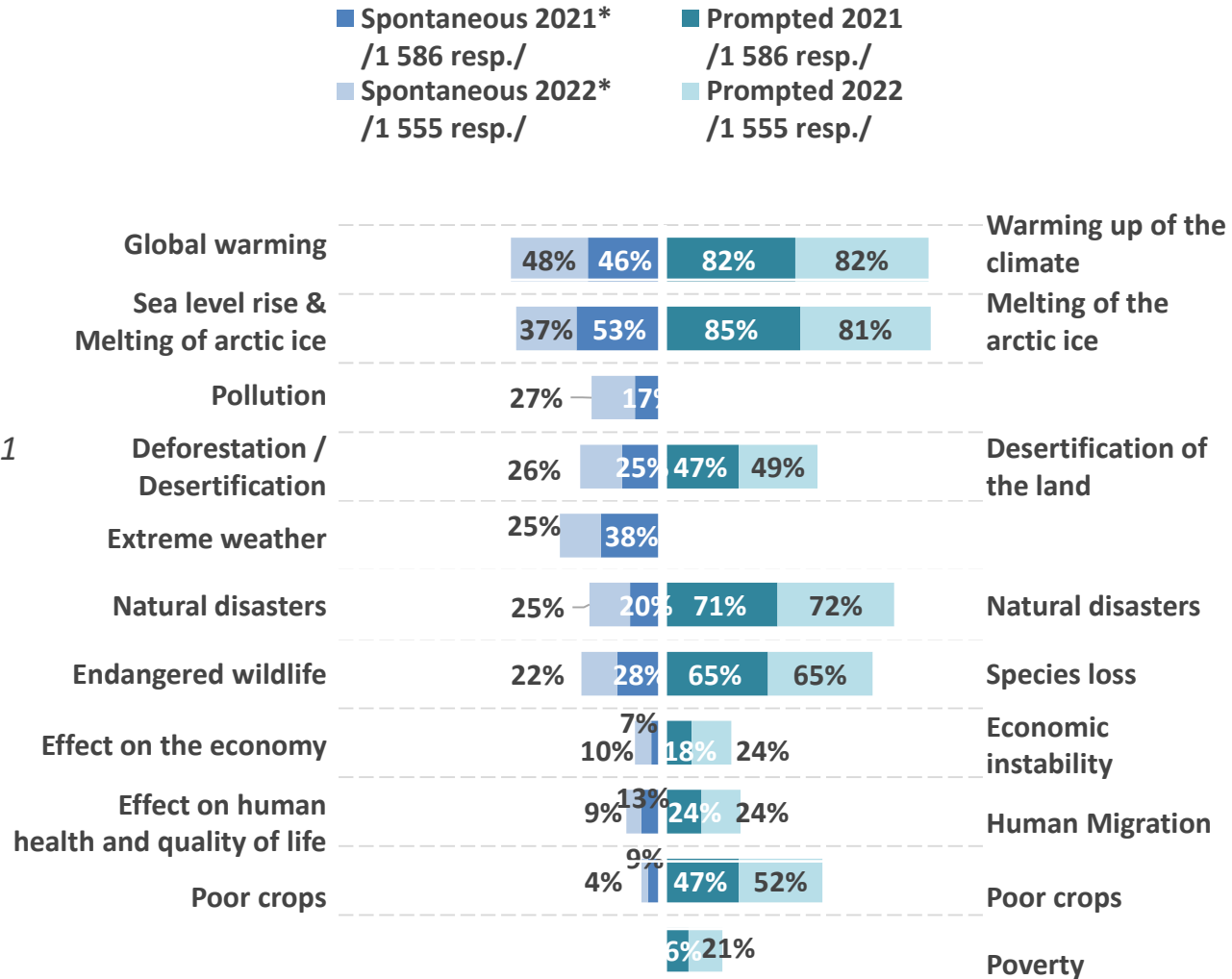
PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Are you aware of the CONSEQUENCES of climate change?
(Single answer)

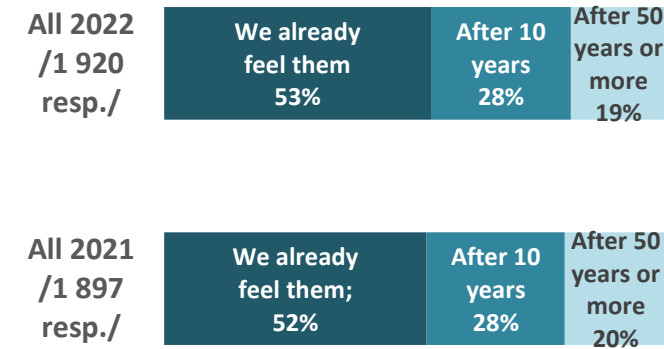


Base 2022: All /1920 resp./
Base 2021: All /1 897 resp./

Which of these are consequences of climate change according to you?
(Multiple answer)



After how long will we start feeling more seriously the consequences of climate change in our country?
(Single answer)

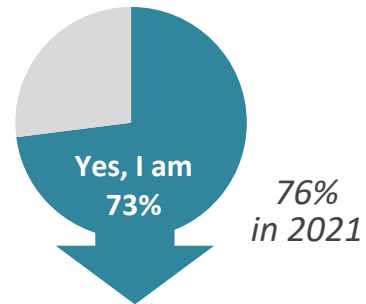
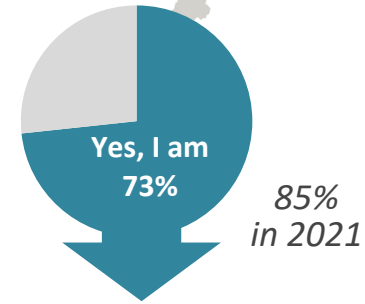
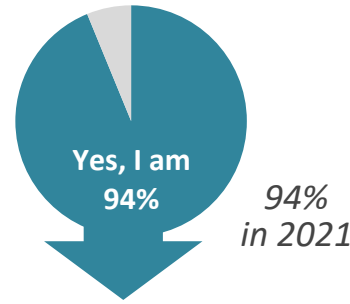
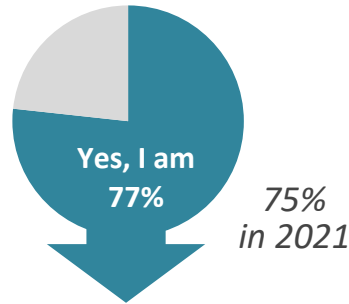


* NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, the spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found further on.
Base: All who consider they are aware of the consequences of climate change

PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



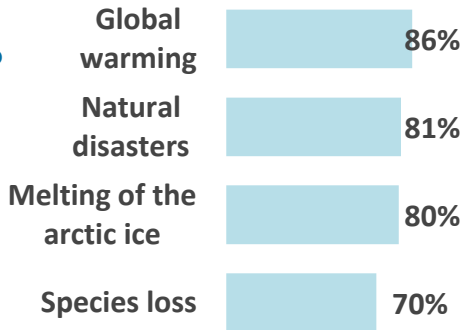
Are you aware of the CONSEQUENCES of climate change?
(Single answer)



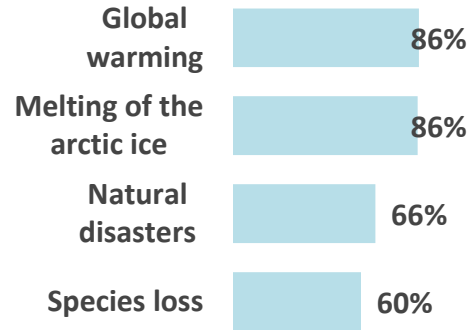
Which of these are consequences of climate change according to you?
(Multiple answer)

TOP 4 PROMPTED *

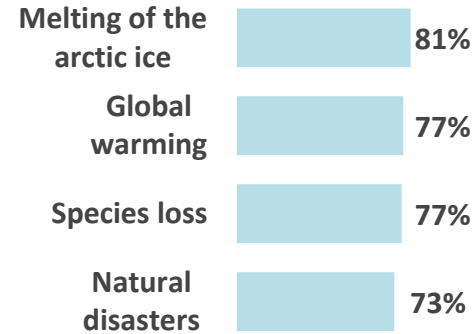
/307 resp./



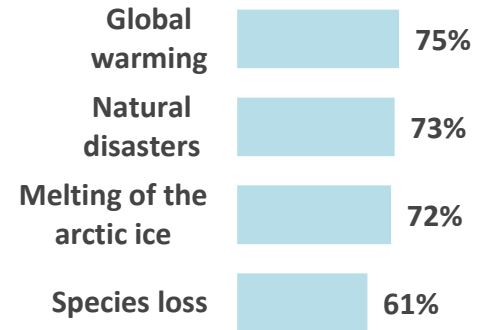
/619 resp./



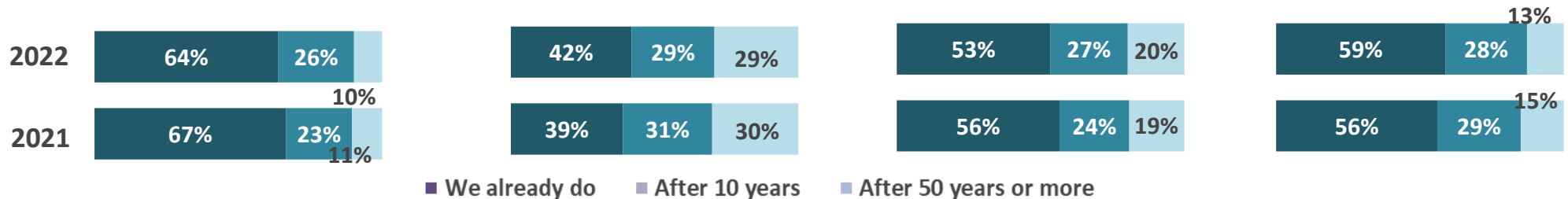
/264 resp./



/365 resp./



After how long will we start feeling more seriously the consequences of climate change in our country?
(Single answer)



* NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, the spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found further on.

PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

Are you aware of the CONSEQUENCES of climate change? (Single answer)

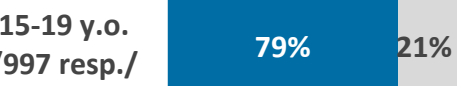
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

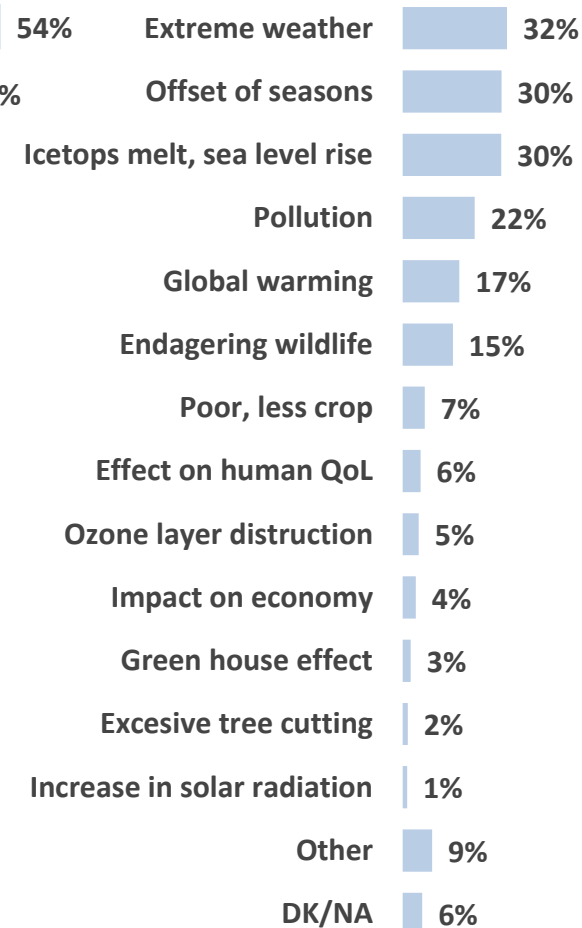
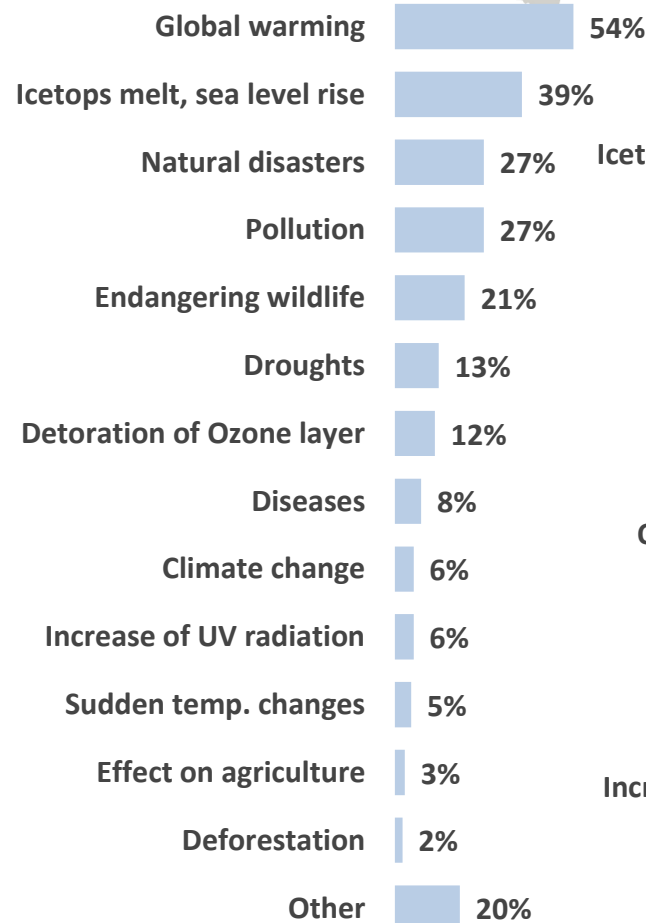
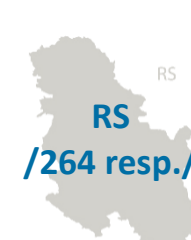
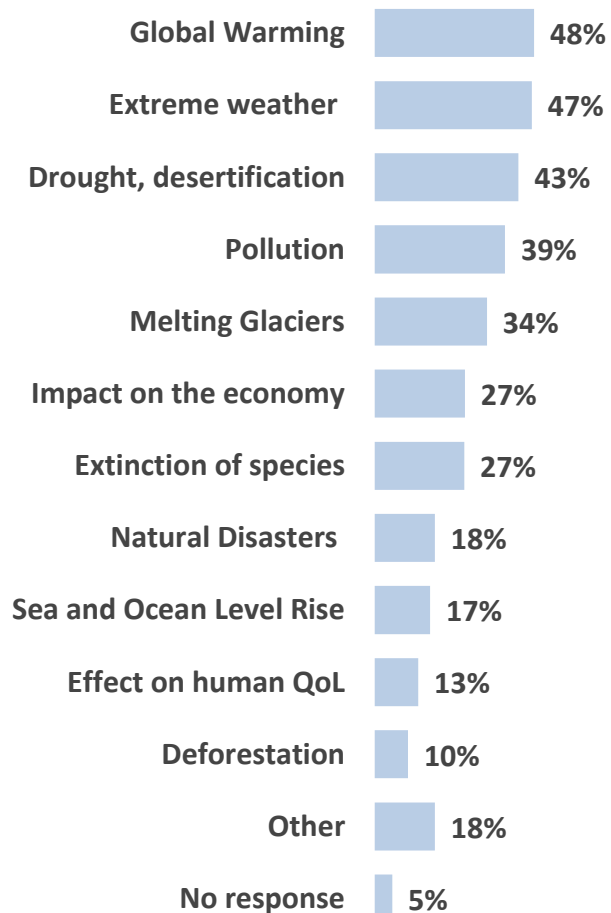
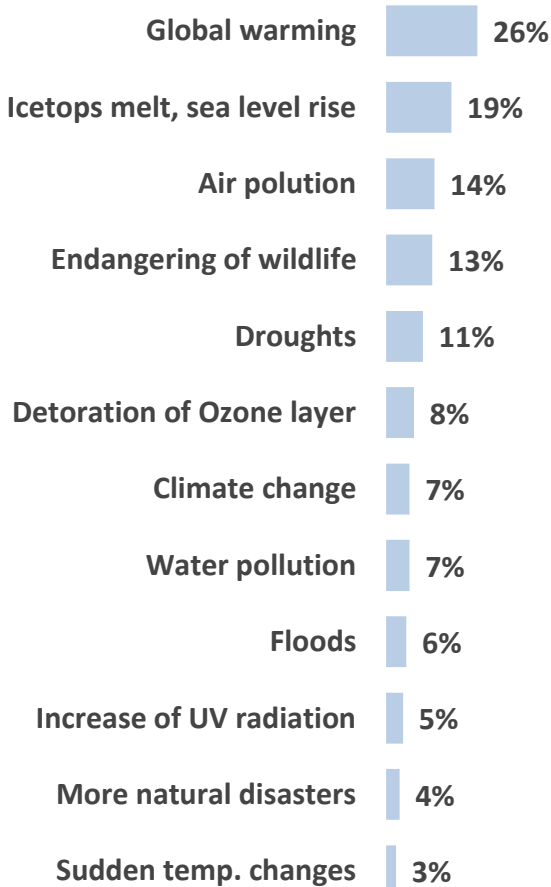
RO
/500 resp./



■ Yes ■ No

PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE - SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS -2022

Which of these are CONSEQUENCES of climate change according to you? (Spontaneous answer. Multiple)



PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE - PROMPTED, BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Which of these are CONSEQUENCES of climate change according to you? (Multiple answer) TOP 4 PROMPTED

ALL



BG



CZ



RS



RO

Female /752 resp./
Male /803 resp./

Female /149 resp./
Male /158 resp./

Female /288 resp./
Male /331 resp./

Female /136 resp./
Male /128 resp./

Female /179 resp./
Male /186 resp./

15-19 y.o. /786 resp./
20-24 /769 resp./

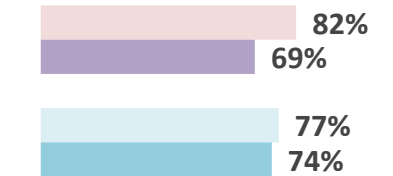
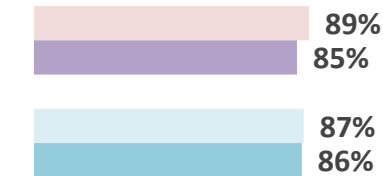
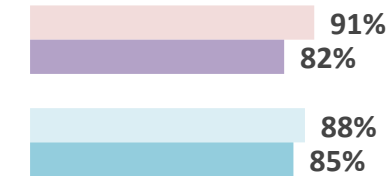
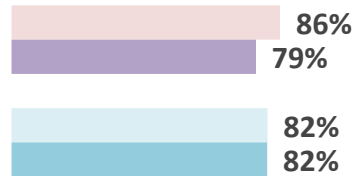
15-19 y.o. /145 resp./
20-24 /162 resp./

15-19 y.o. /345 resp./
20-24 /274 resp./

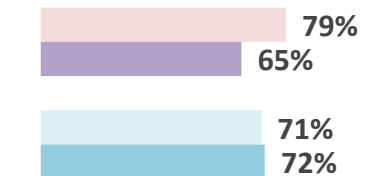
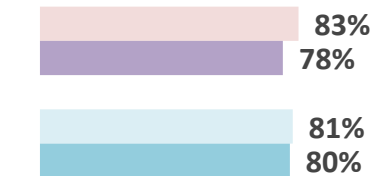
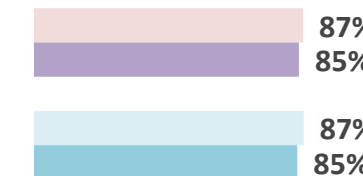
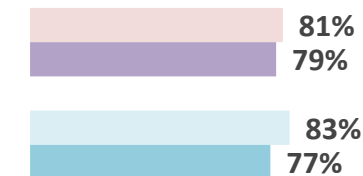
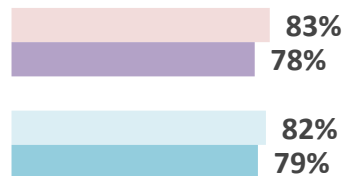
15-19 y.o. /117 resp./
20-24 /147 resp./

15-19 y.o. /179 resp./
20-24 /186 resp./

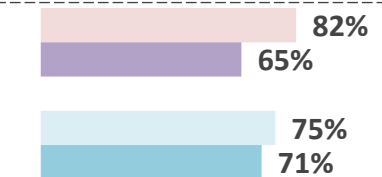
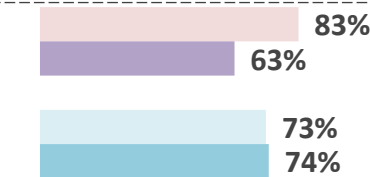
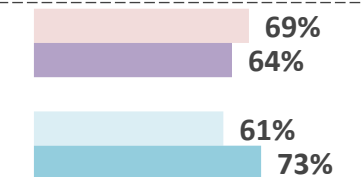
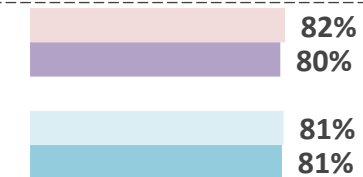
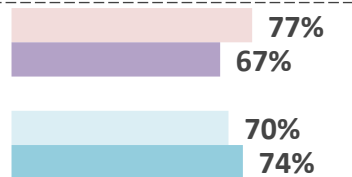
GLOBAL WARMING



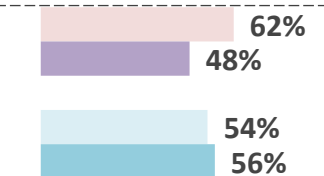
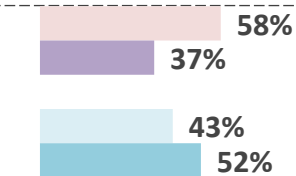
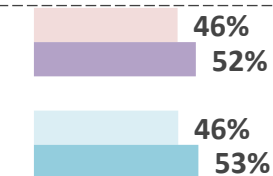
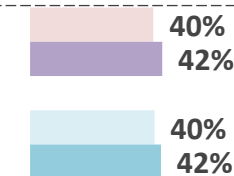
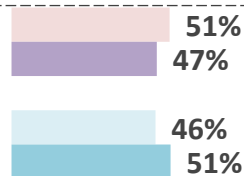
MELTING OF THE ARCTIC ICE



NATURAL DISASTERS

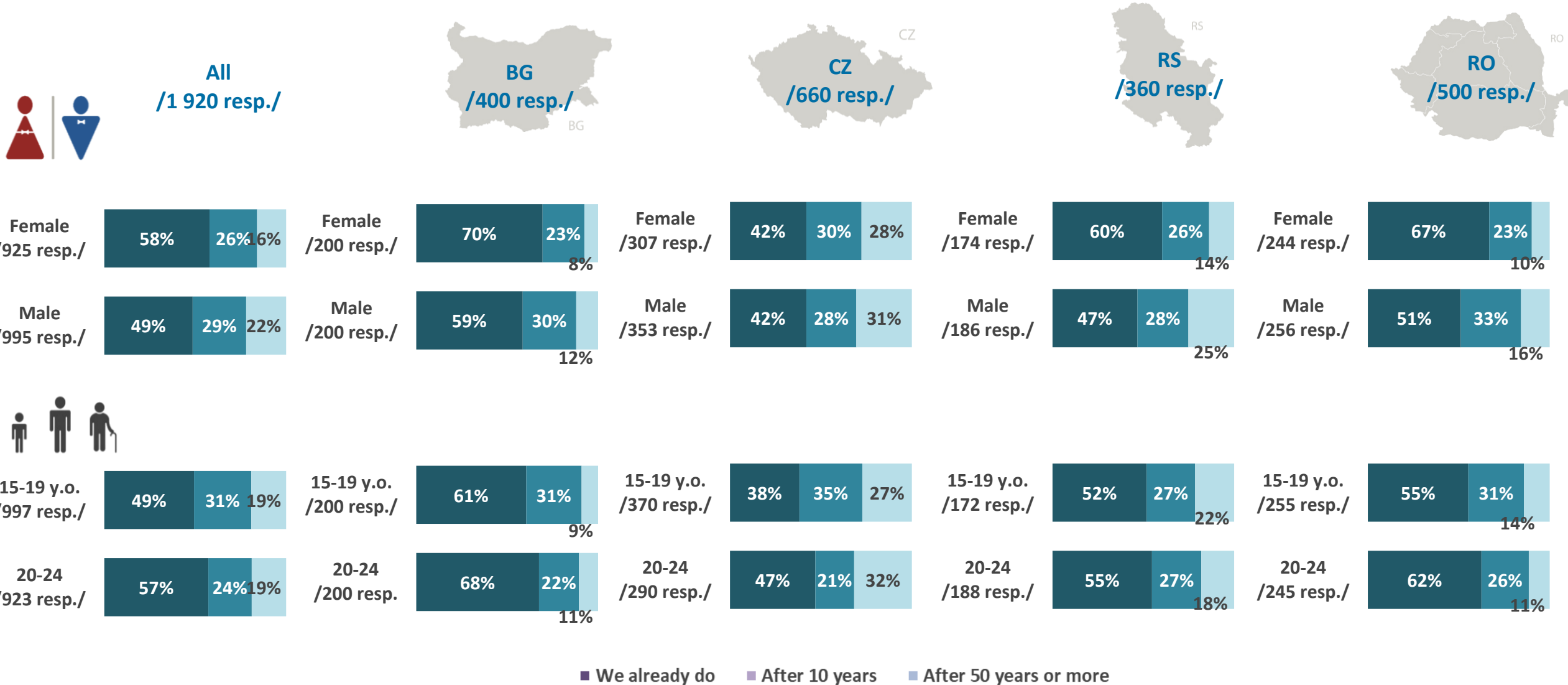


DESERTIFICATION



EXPECTED CONSEQUENCES TIME FRAME - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

After how long will we start feeling more seriously the consequences of climate change in your country? (Single answer)

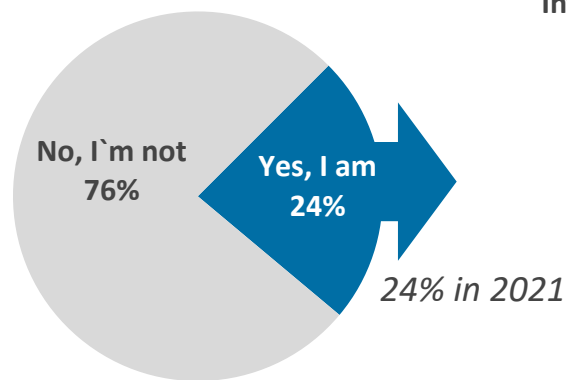


AWARENESS OF ACTIONS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

Self-reported awareness of the existence of climate change initiatives remains somewhat low, 24%, marking no change from 2021. However, young people display greater awareness of the different types of initiatives than they did in the last study wave. Actions of international organizations and institutions are spontaneously mentioned by 30% of the “aware” respondents – a marked 11% rise since last year. National policies are the second most commonly mentioned initiatives (24%, an increase of 5%), together with local action (local NGOs and local activities – 26% in total, a 7% drop). Every-day habits also make up a significant portion of the responses (19%, increase of 8%).

The project “Climate Heroes” is gradually gaining popularity – although only 14% of respondents have heard of it, this is still a marked increase from last year (9%).

Do you know about any action /initiative taking place in your country, regarding climate change?
(Single answer)



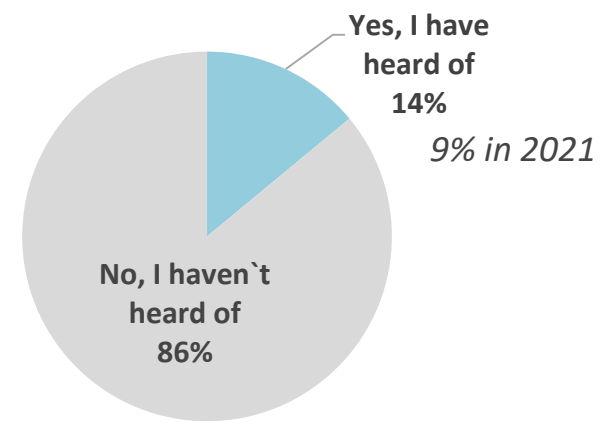
Base 2022: All /1 920 resp./
Base 2021: All /1 897 resp./

What kind of / Which actions /initiatives are you aware of?
(Spontaneous answer. Multiple)



■ All aware of such initiatives 2022 /455 resp./
■ All aware of such initiatives 2021 /448 resp./

Have you heard of the project “Climate heroes”?
(Single answer)



Base 2022: All /1 920 resp./
Base 2021: All /1 897 resp./

NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, the spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found in the appendix.

AWARENESS OF ACTIONS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE - BY LOCATION

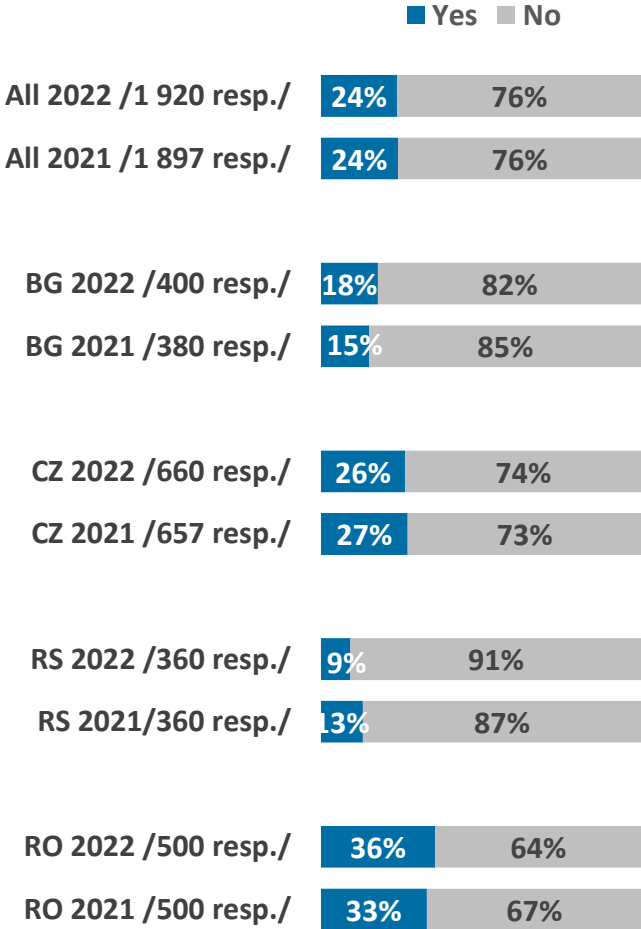
Comparing countries, **self-reported awareness of climate change initiatives is highest in Romania (36%)**, followed by the Czech Republic (26%), markedly lower in Bulgaria (18%) and a mere 9% in Serbia. Over the past year, **self-reported awareness has increased slightly in Romania and Bulgaria (by 3% each), and decreased in Serbia (by 4%)**. In this respect, no significant changes are registered in the Czech Republic.

There are **no significant gender differences** when it comes to self-reported awareness. **Age differences are significant only in Serbia and Romania**, where older respondents report greater awareness.

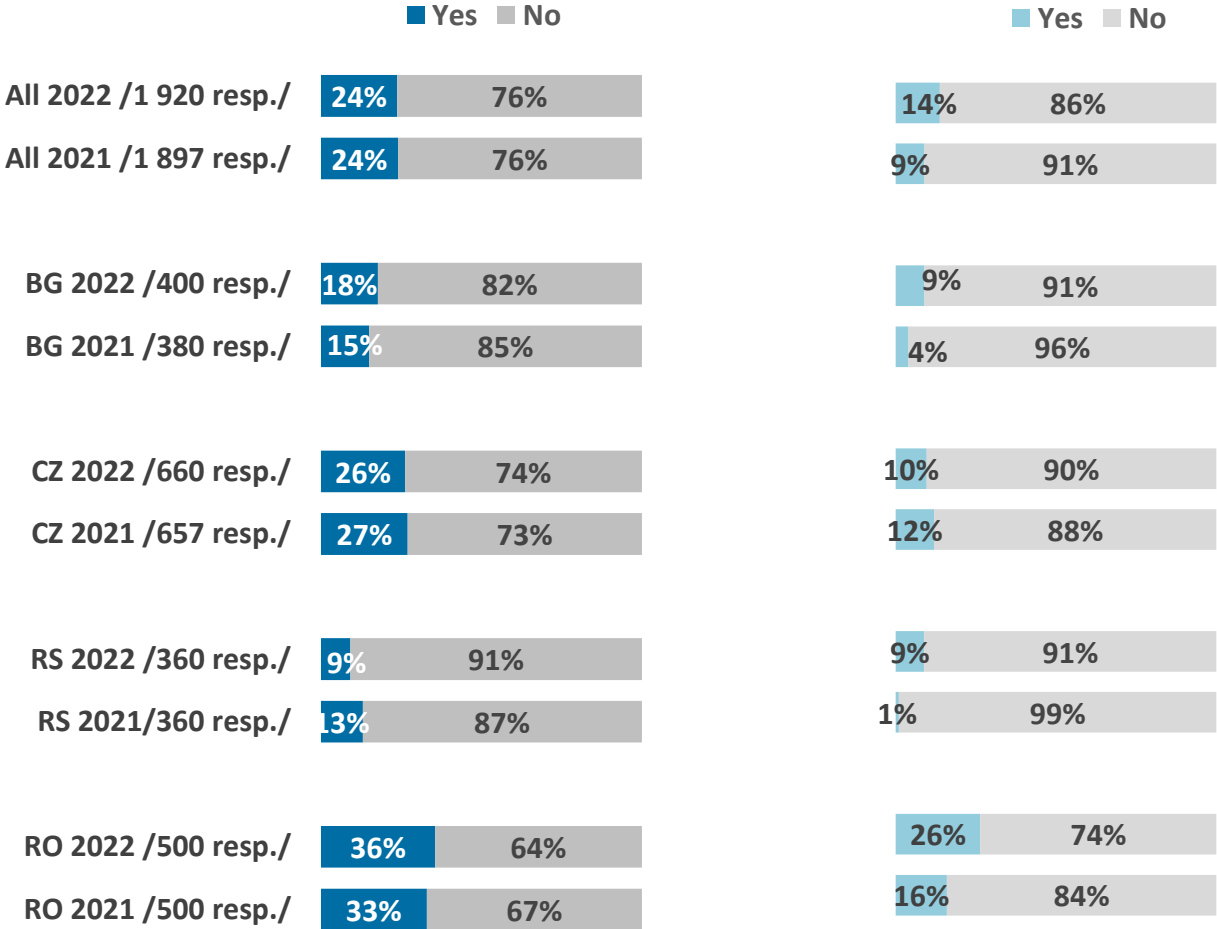
The project **“Climate Heroes”** is known by a quarter (26%) of young Romanians, while only 9-10% of respondents in the other three countries have heard of it. Compared to 2021, **a considerable increase in popularity is registered for Romania (by 10%), Serbia (by 8) and in Bulgaria (5%)**, while no significant changes are registered in the case of the Czech Republic - the 2% drop is below the level of statistical significance, i.e. it could be a chance occurrence).

“Climate Heroes” is **equally familiar** among gender and age groups.

Do you know about any action (initiative) taking place in your country, regarding climate change?
(Single answer)

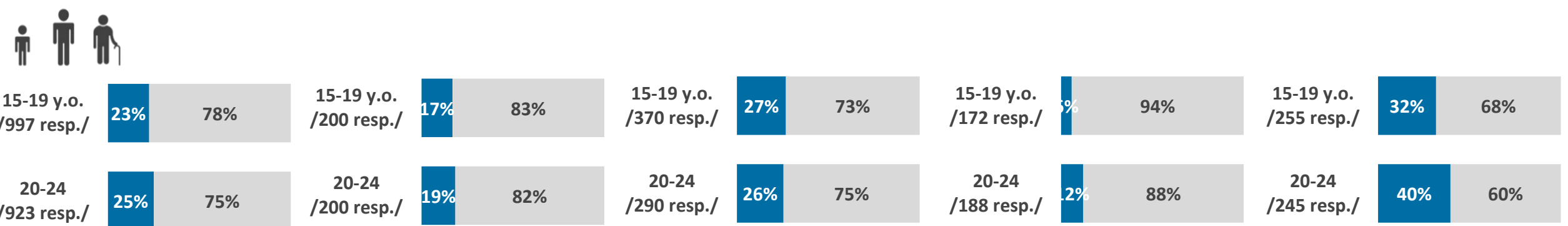
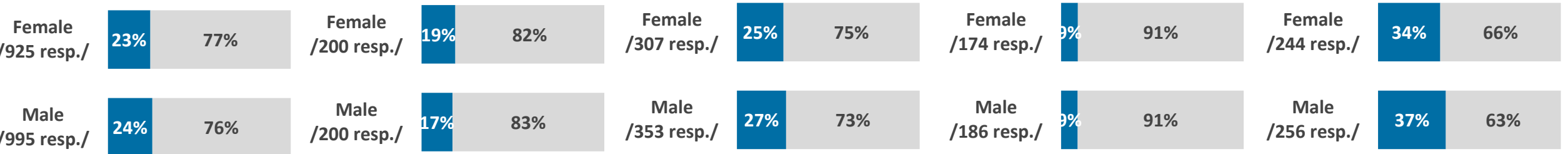


Have you heard of the project “Climate heroes”?
(Single answer)



AWARENESS OF ACTIONS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

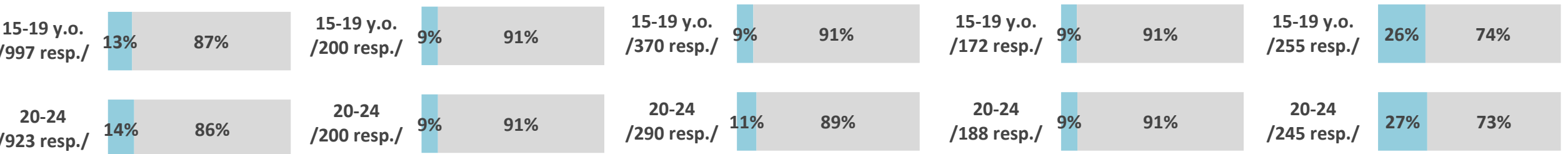
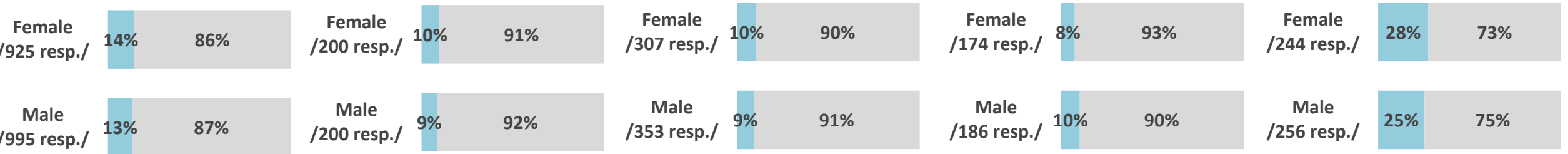
Do you know about any action (initiative) taking place in your country, regarding climate change? (Single answer)



■ Yes ■ No

AWARENESS OF "CLIMATE HEROES" PROJECT - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS






Have you heard of the project "Climate heroes"? (Single answer)



■ Yes ■ No

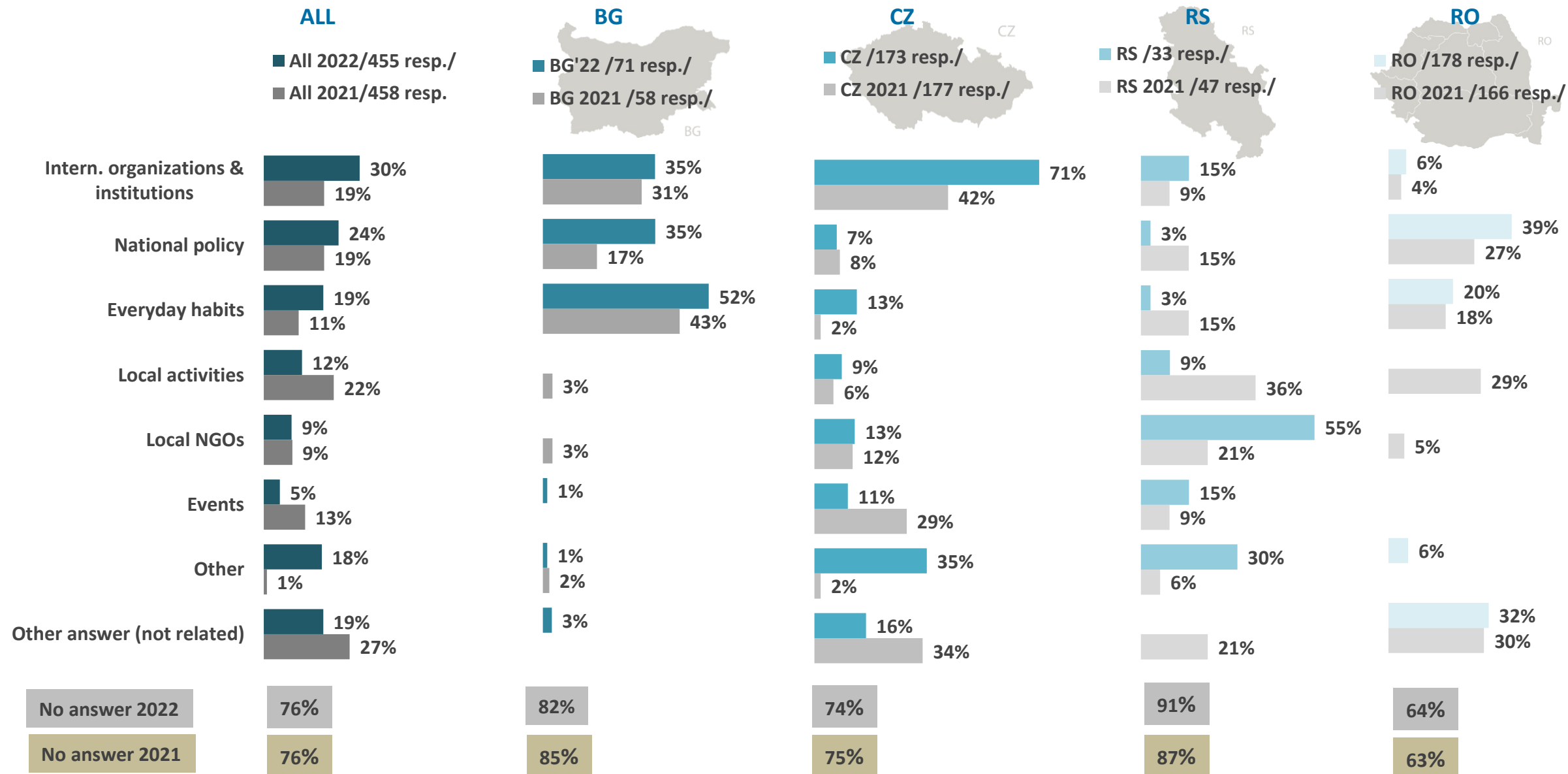
AWARENESS OF ACTIONS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

There are stark cross-country differences in the types of climate change initiatives that are mentioned spontaneously by respondents in different countries:

-  **Initiatives of international organizations and institutions come to mind most readily in the Czech Republic** – they are spontaneously mentioned by 71% of those who report being aware of any initiatives, which is a marked 29% increase since last year. Greenpeace and Fridays for Future come to the fore with mentions by 33% and 25% of respondents respectively. Some actions by international organizations are also mentioned in Serbia (by 15% of aware respondents), specifically UN (12%) and WWF (3%). In Romania and Bulgaria they rarely come to mind (6% and 0% respectively).
-  **National policies** targeting climate change, on the other hand (e.g. to reduce CO2 emissions), **are most often mentioned in Romania** (39%,) and **Bulgaria** (35%). Spontaneous awareness is much lower in the Czech Republic (7%) and Serbia (3%).
-  Similarly, **every-day habits** (e.g. recycling) **come up most frequently in Bulgaria** (35%, double when compared to last year) **and Romania** (20%). In comparison, the percentage for the Czech republic is 13% and for Serbia – a mere 3% (a five-fold drop).
-  **Spontaneous awareness of local initiatives is highest in Bulgaria and Serbia.** In the former, local activities (especially planting trees/afforestation and social activities for nature protection) are mentioned by 52% of “aware” respondents. In Serbia, local NGOs, most notably Kreni-Promeni and Eko StraEsa, come up in 55% of the cases – more than double compared to last year. Local action is somewhat less well-known in the Czech Republic (22%) and seems to have lost its visibility in Romania (0%, compared to 34% last year).
-  **Climate change events are sometimes spontaneously mentioned in Serbia** (15%) **and the Czech Republic** (11%). There are no mentions of events in the other two countries.

AWARENESS OF ACTIONS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

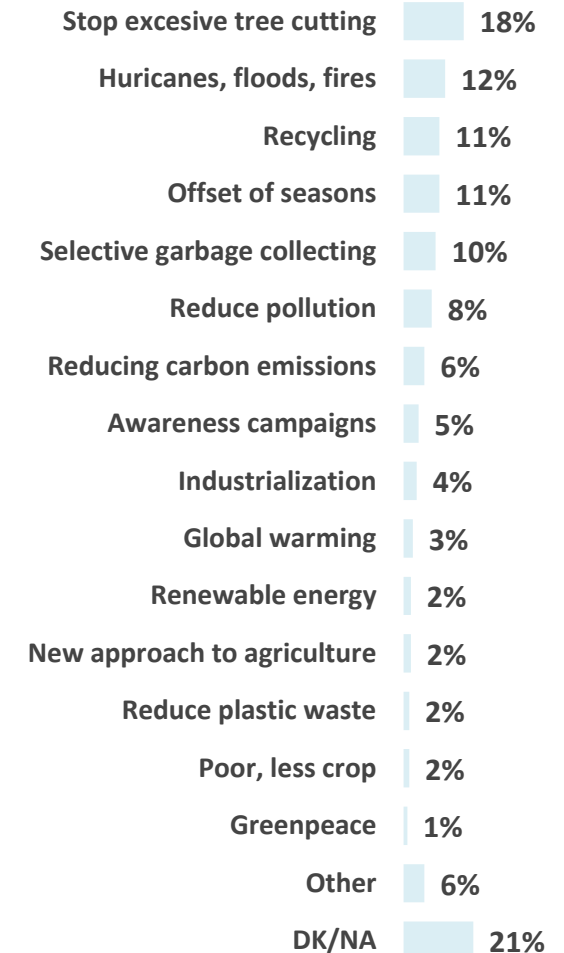
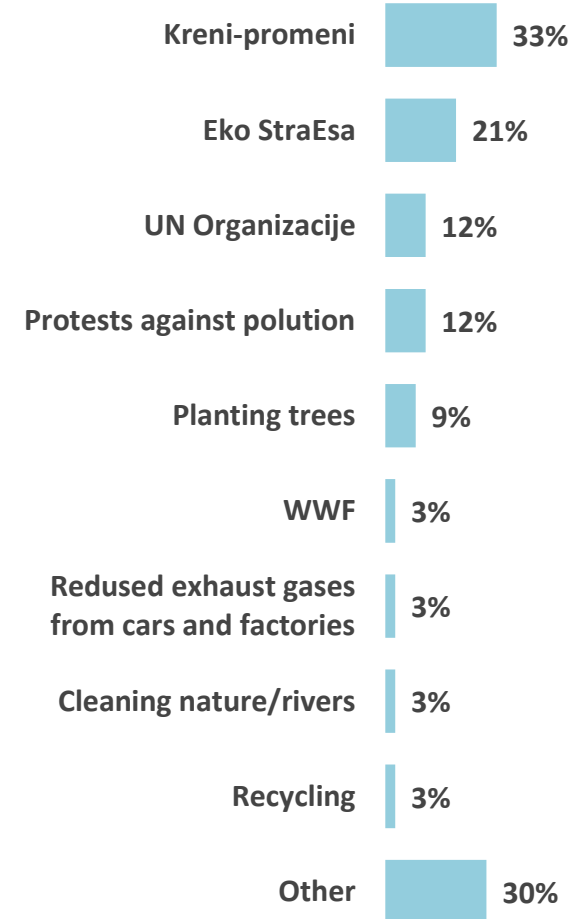
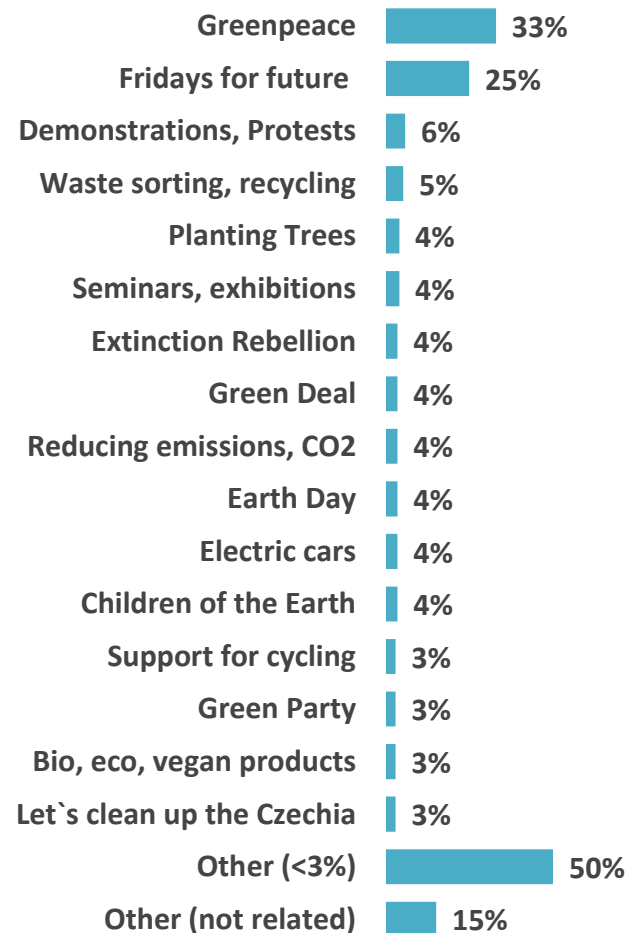
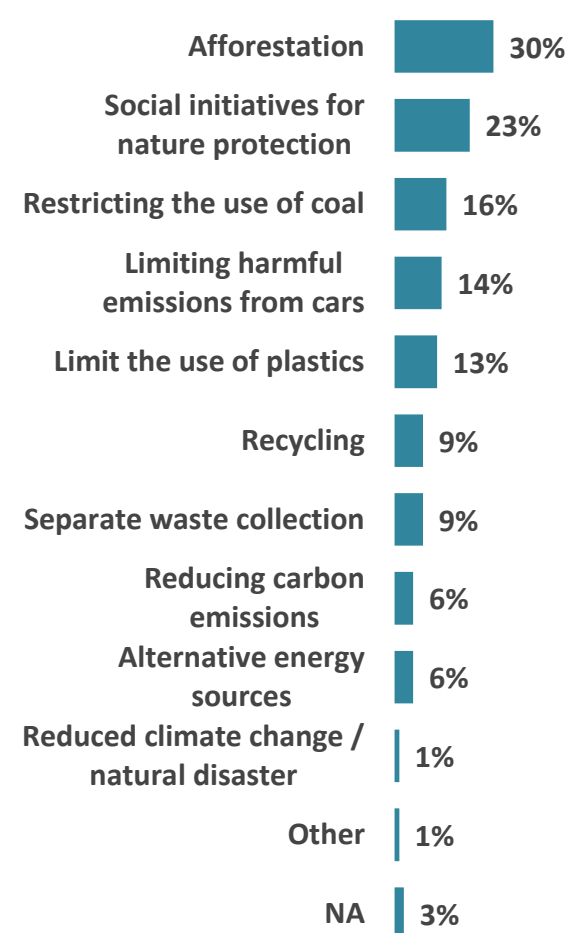
What kind of / Which actions (initiatives) tackling climate change are you aware of? (Spontaneous recoded. Multiple)



NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found on the next slide.

AWARENESS OF ACTIONS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE - SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS- 2022

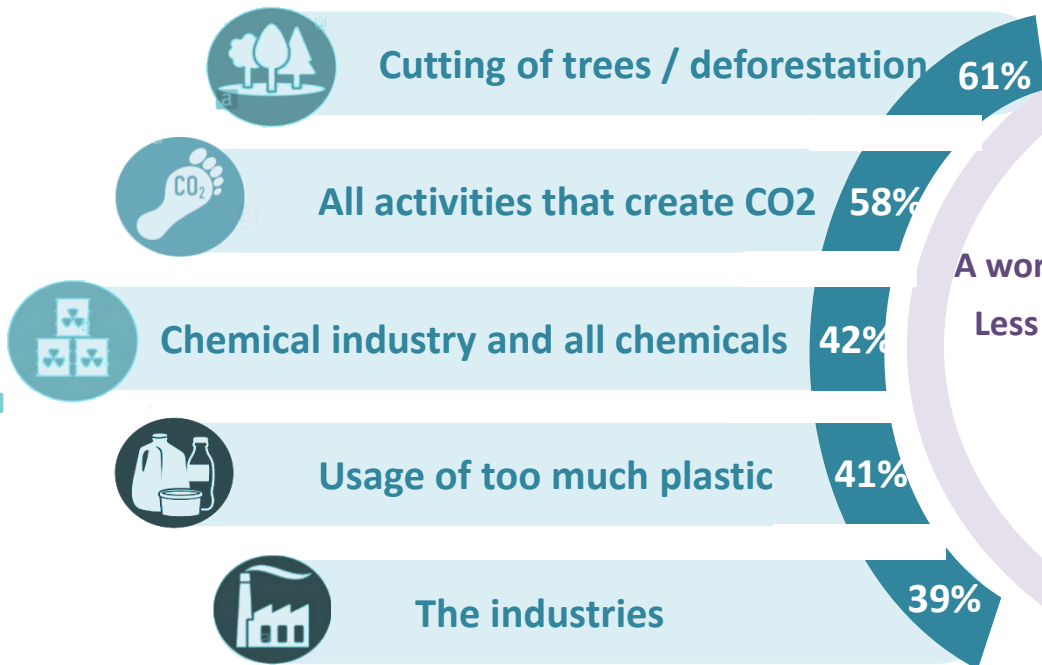
What kind of / Which actions (initiatives) tackling climate change are you aware of? (Spontaneous answer. Multiple)



AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE - SUMMARY

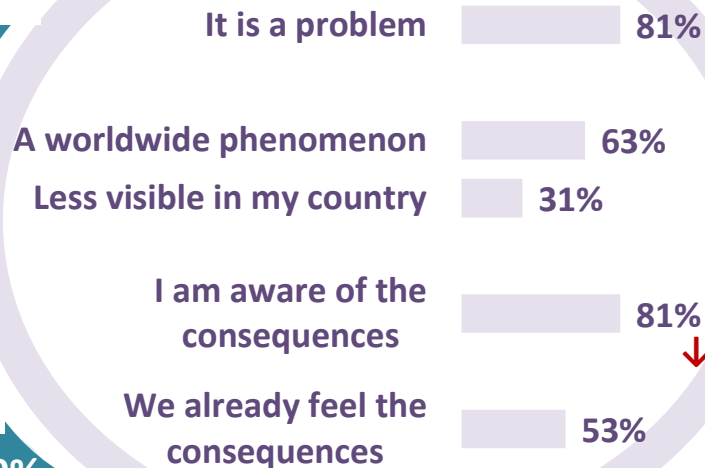
- While the study registers high levels of awareness on climate change, its causes and consequences, initiatives addressing these issues remain somewhat unfamiliar among young people.
- Differences from last year pertain not so much to the degree of self-reported awareness, as to the types of causes, consequences and actions that come up spontaneously or after prompting.
- When it comes to cross-country differences, Romania stand out with the highest level of self-reported awareness on climate change initiatives, while Serbia – with the lowest.
- Overall awareness of “Climate Heroes” has increased from 9% to 14%. This increase does not apply to the Czech Republic.

MAIN PERCEIVED CAUSES



MAIN PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES

CLIMATE CHANGES:



82% Warming up of the climate

81% Melting of the arctic ice

↓-4%

72% Natural disasters

Responsibilities and measures



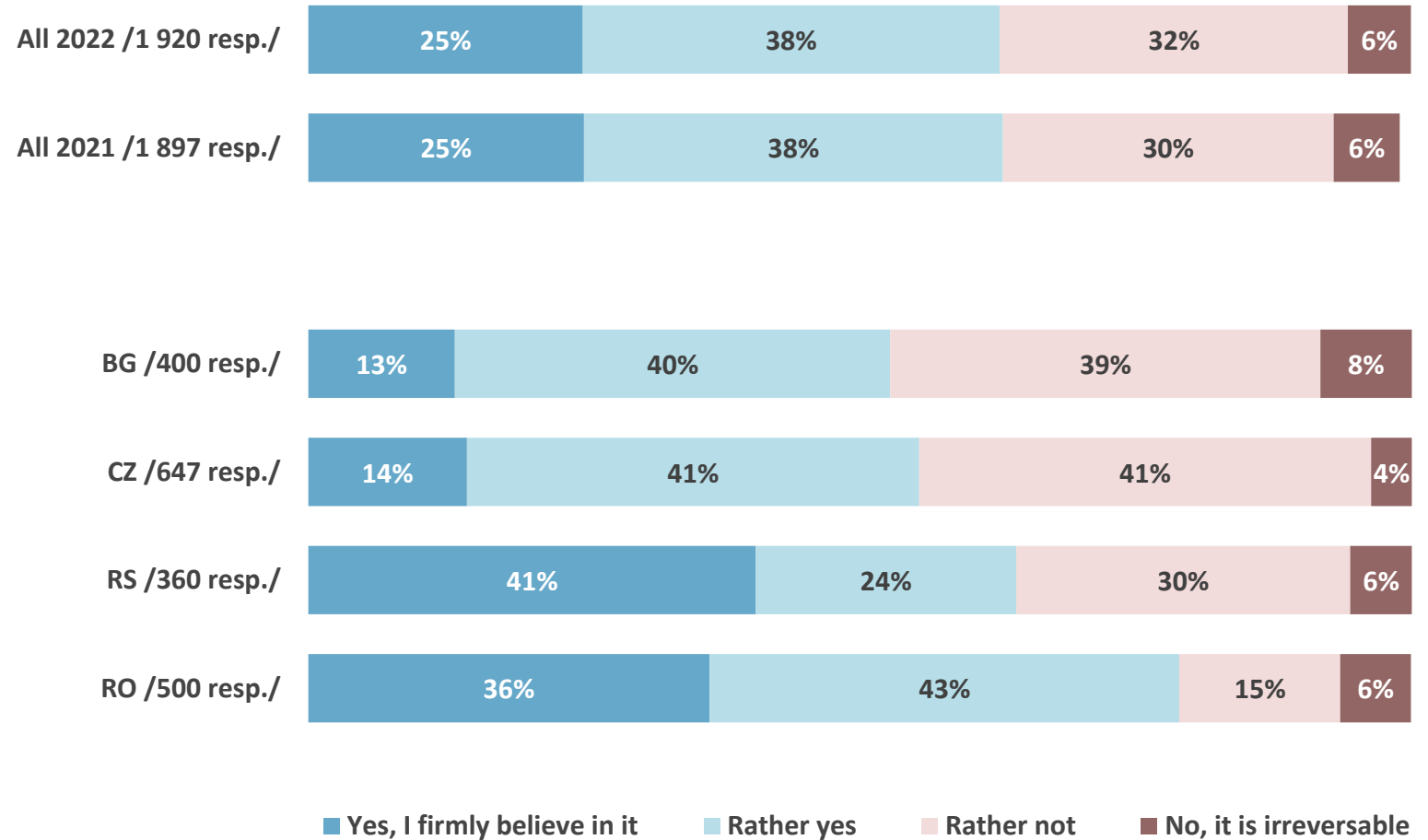
MEASURES AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The study registers moderate optimism with regard to reversing or stopping climate change, with a quarter of respondents firmly believing it is possible, while more than a third (38%) expressing more cautious confirmation. Another 38%, however, consider climate change irreversible / unstoppable. There are no significant changes since last year.

Romanians display the greatest optimism, with respectively 79% sharing their positive expectations. Serbians are also more optimistic than the average – 65%, compared to 55% and 53% in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria respectively. These tendencies have remained stable over the past year.

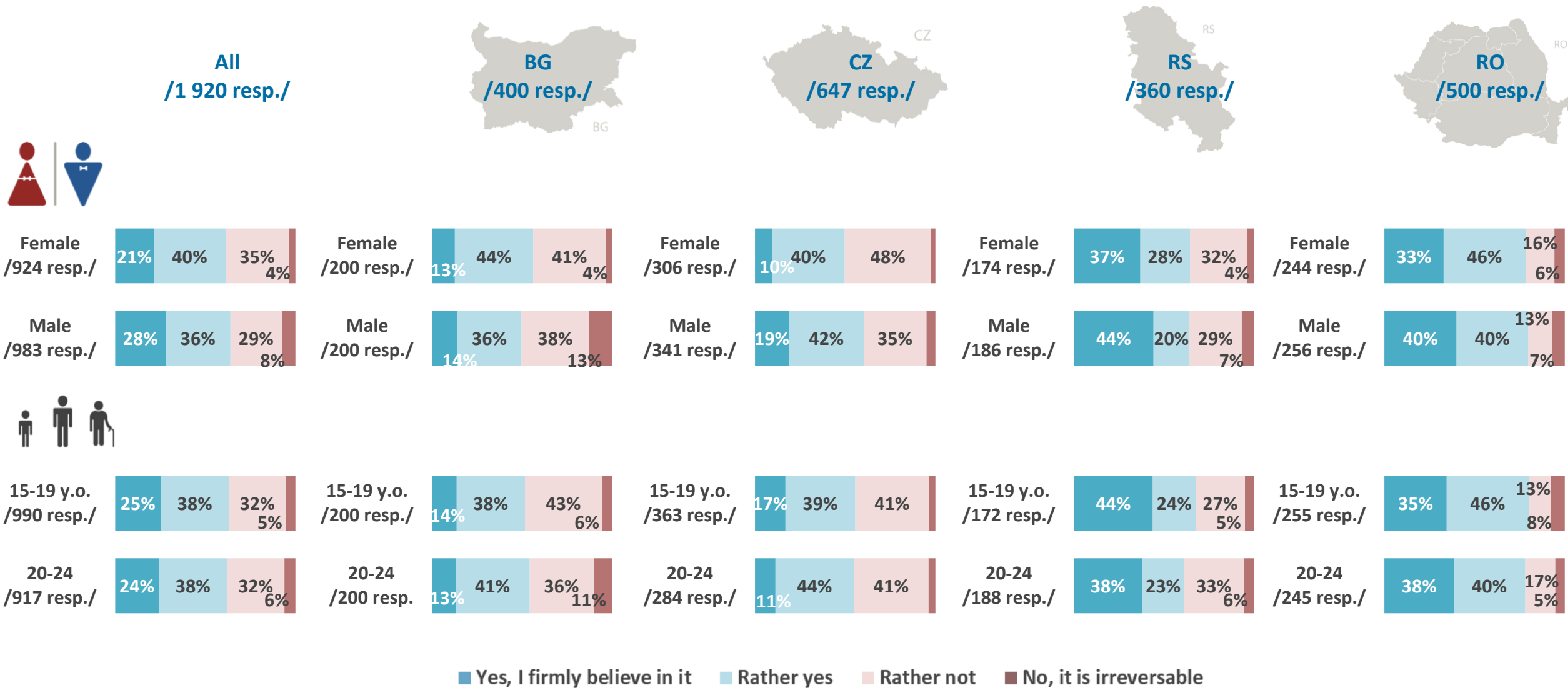
Few gender or age differences are registered in this respect.

In your opinion can climate change be reversed or stopped?
(Single answer)



MEASURES AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

In your opinion can climate change be reversed or stopped? (Single answer)

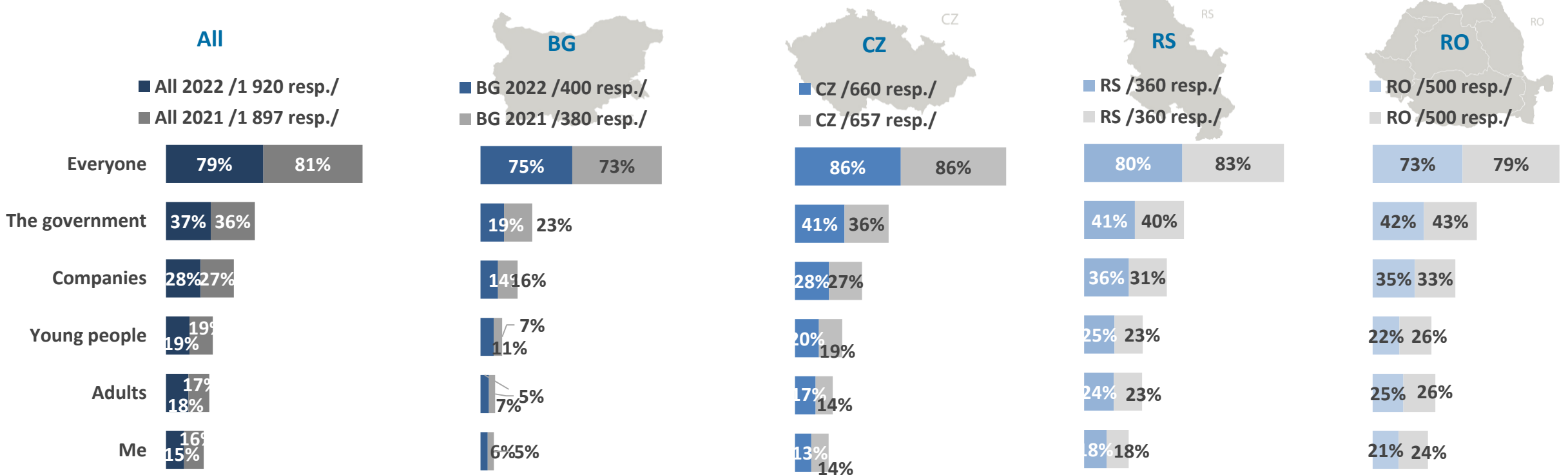


RESPONSIBLES TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE

🌐 **Fighting climate change is considered a shared responsibility of everyone by a vast majority of respondents – 79%. Not that many recognize the role of governments (37%) and the private sector (28%).** Young people and adults are considered equally responsible (19% and 18% respectively). There are no significant changes since 2021.

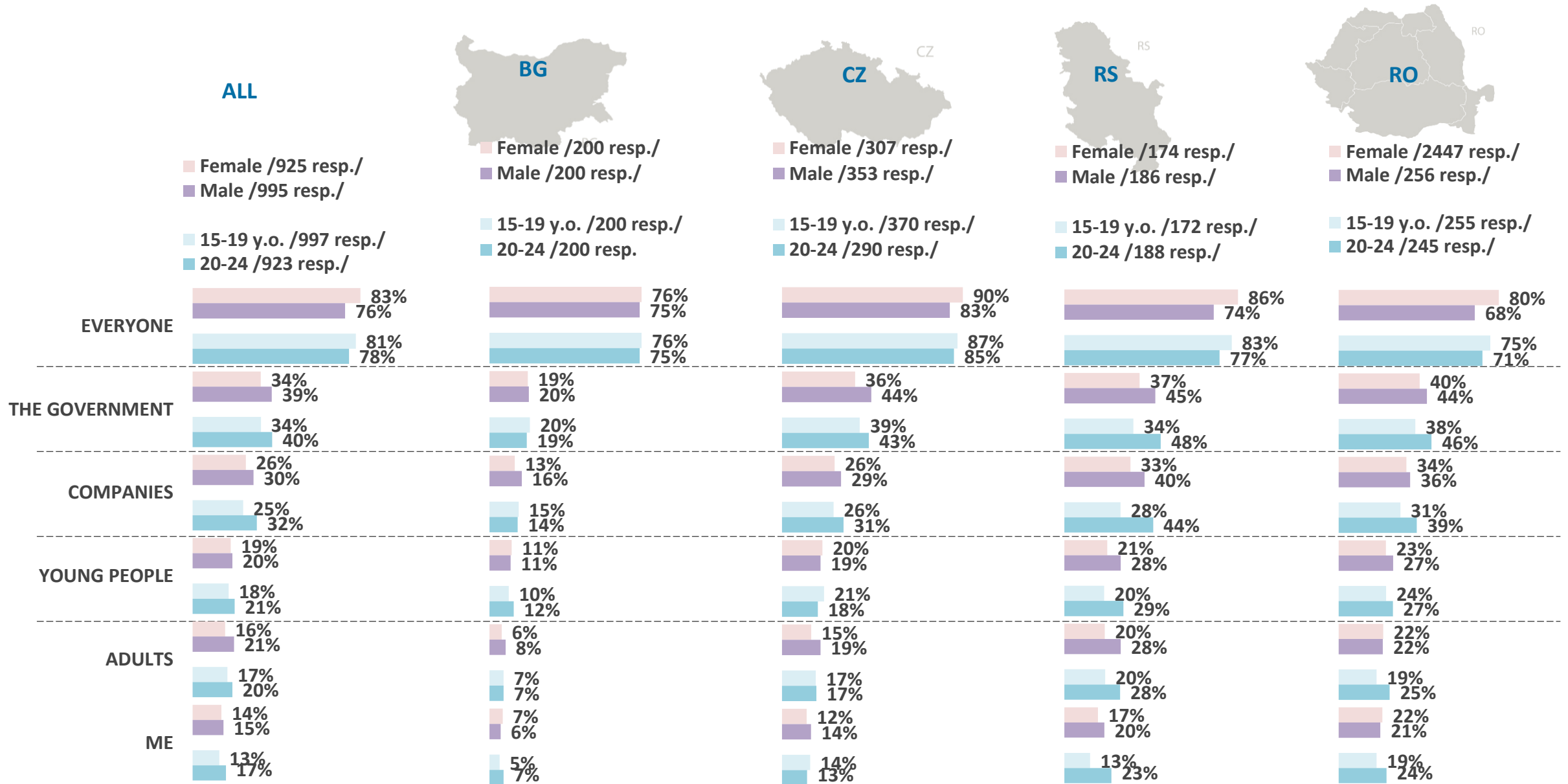
🌐 **The responsibility of governments and companies is especially unrecognized by Bulgarians,** where percentages are two times smaller than in the other countries. The same seems to apply to females and younger respondents (15-19 yrs), albeit to a much smaller extent.

Who has to take the responsibility to act against the climate change? (Prompted. Multiple answer)



RESPONSIBLES TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Who has to take the responsibility to act against the climate change? (Prompted. Multiple answer)



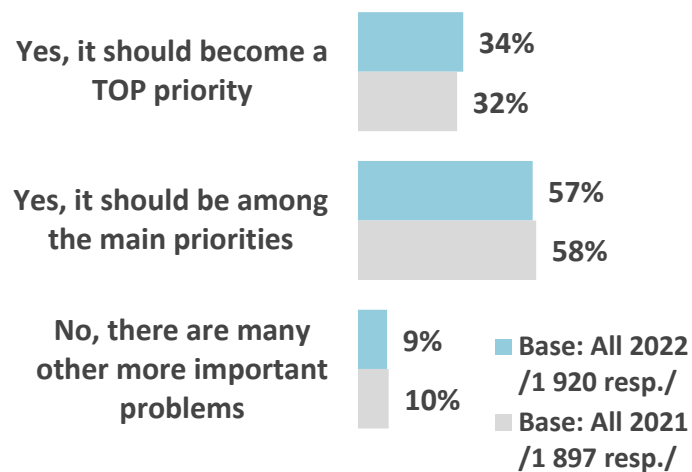
ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

According to almost all surveyed young people (91%), fighting climate change should become a priority in the country, with a third (34%) believing it to be a top priority. It is perceived as more important in Romania (top priority according 53%), and less important in the Czech Republic (top priority according to 20%). There are no significant gender or age differences, neither are there any changes since last year, except for a border-line significant increase in “top priority” responses in the Czech Republic.

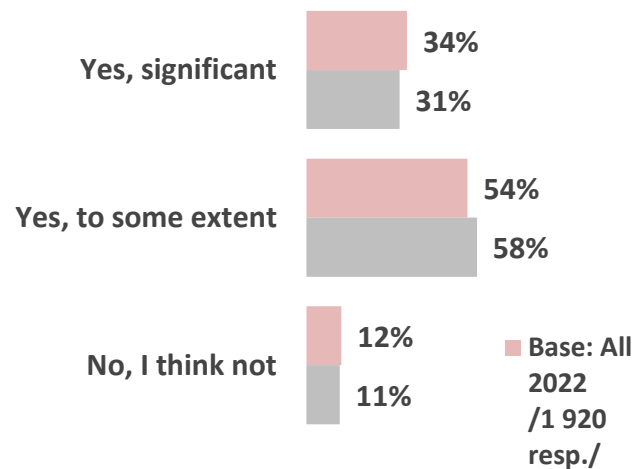
Mirroring the responses on the previous item, an effect of potential governmental measures on people’s lives is expected by a vast majority (88%), with 34% expecting a significant improvement. Once again, Romanians score highest (55% significant improvement), while Czechs – the lowest (17%), with few changes since 2021.

Three quarters of respondents (75%) have heard of EU requirements on CO2 emissions, but most lack information on the issue (54%), while only 4% claim to be well-familiar with it. Aware of the CO2 emissions are considered those respondents who report being very familiar or having some information on the issue. Awareness is somewhat even across countries (20%-23%). In the Czech Republic males are more aware than females. Interestingly, no significant age differences are registered in this respect. Overall awareness has increased by 5% since last year.

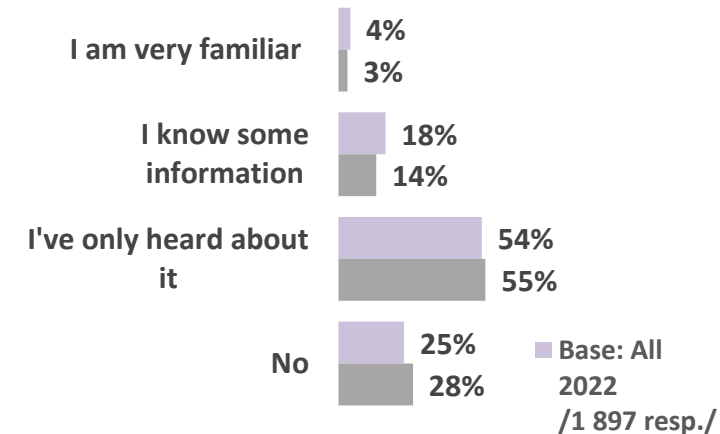
Should preventing climate change become a priority in your country?
(Single answer)



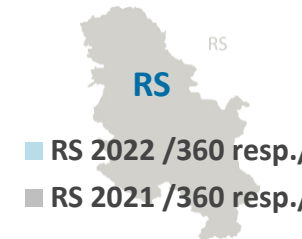
Will there be improvement in people’s lives if the government decides to prioritize tackling climate crisis?
(Single answer)



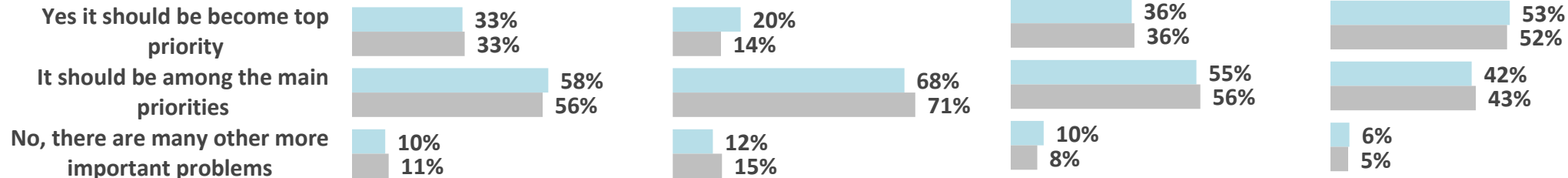
Are you aware that EU requires from the countries to reduce carbon emissions in the economy and develop new sustainable technologies?
(Single answer)



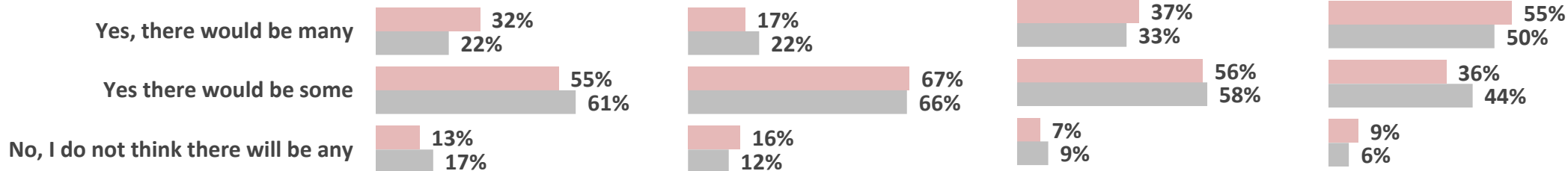
APPROACH TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE - BY LOCATION



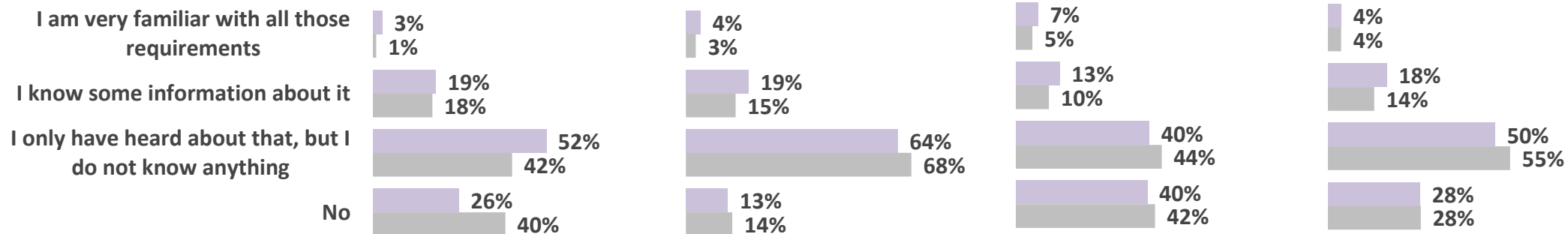
Should preventing climate change become a priority in your country?
(Single answer)



Will there be improvement in people's lives if the government decides to prioritize tackling climate crisis?
(Single answer)



Are you aware that EU requires from the countries to reduce carbon emissions in the economy and develop new sustainable technologies?
(Single answer)



ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS- 2022

Should preventing climate change become a priority in your country? (Single answer)

All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

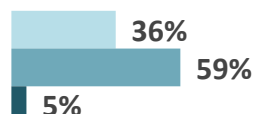
CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

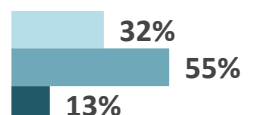
RO
/500 resp./



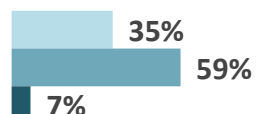
Female
/925 resp./



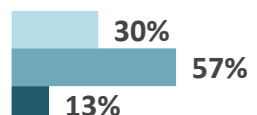
Male
/995 resp./



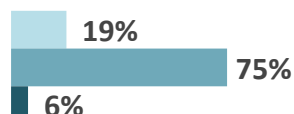
Female
/200 resp./



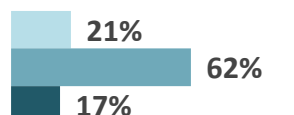
Male
/200 resp./



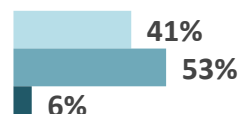
Female
/307 resp./



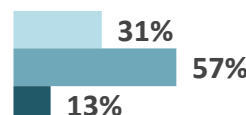
Male
/353 resp./



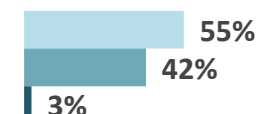
Female
/174 resp./



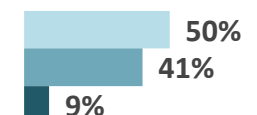
Male
/186 resp./



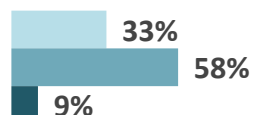
Female
/244 resp./



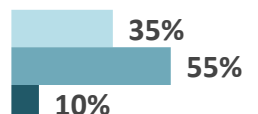
Male
/256 resp./



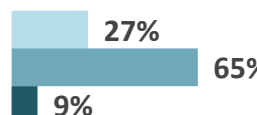
15-19 y.o.
/997 resp./



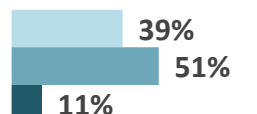
20-24
/923 resp./



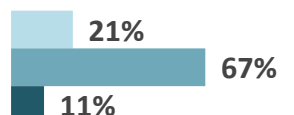
15-19 y.o.
/200 resp./



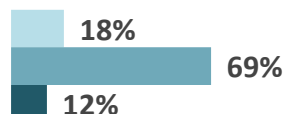
20-24
/200 resp./



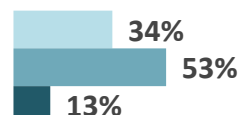
15-19 y.o.
/370 resp./



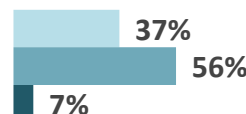
20-24
/290 resp./



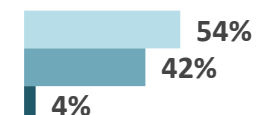
15-19 y.o.
/172 resp./



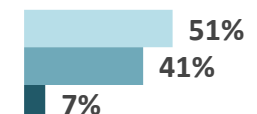
20-24
/188 resp./



15-19 y.o.
/255 resp./



20-24
/245 resp./



- Yes, it should become a TOP priority
- Yes, it should be among the main priorities
- No, there are many other more important problems

IMPROVEMENT OF PEOPLE'S LIVES - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

Will there be improvement in people's lives if the government decides to prioritize tackling climate crisis? (Single answer)

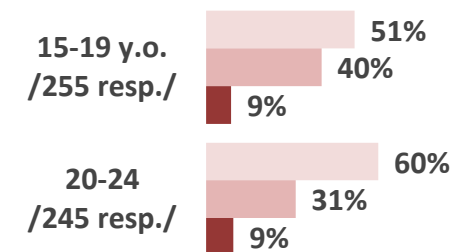
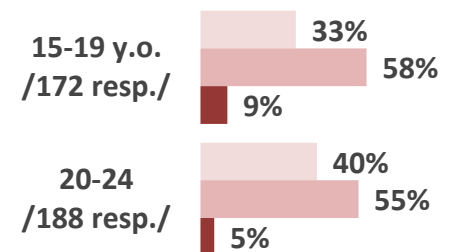
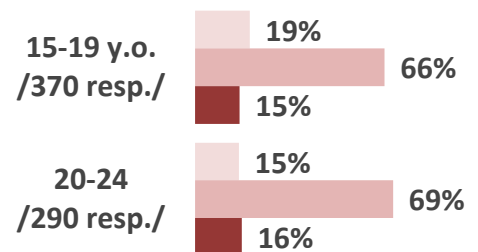
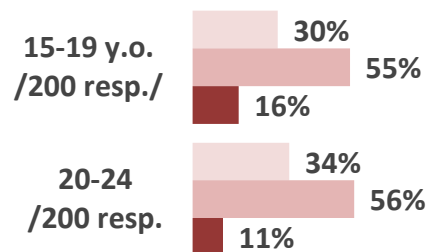
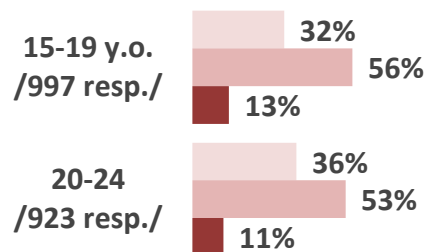
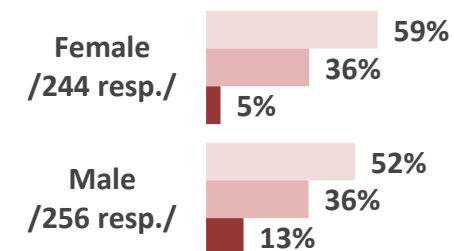
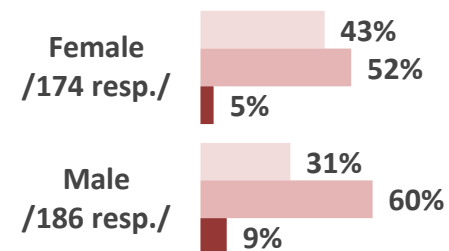
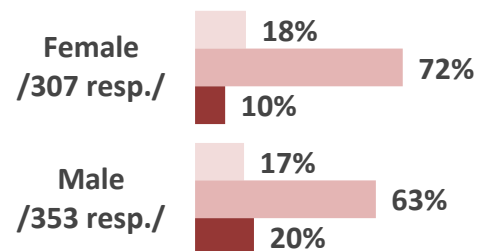
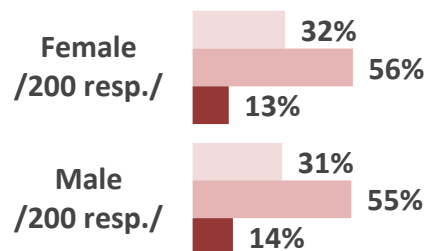
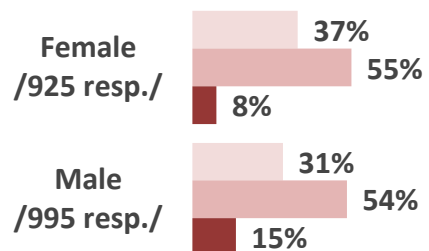
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

RO
/500 resp./



■ Yes, significant ■ Yes, to some extent ■ No, I think not

AWARENESS OF EU CO2 EMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

Are you aware that EU requires from the countries to reduce carbon emissions in the economy and develop new sustainable technologies? (Single answer)

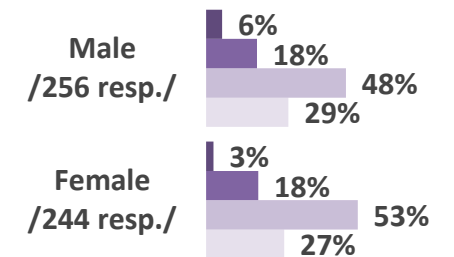
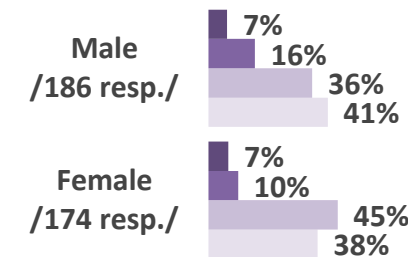
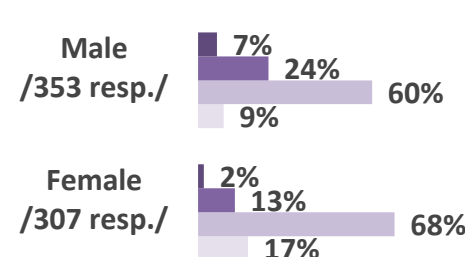
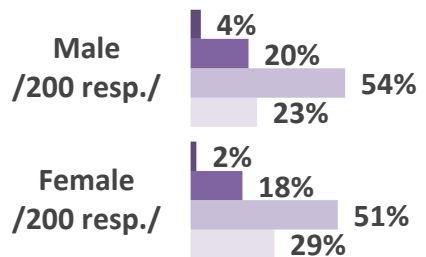
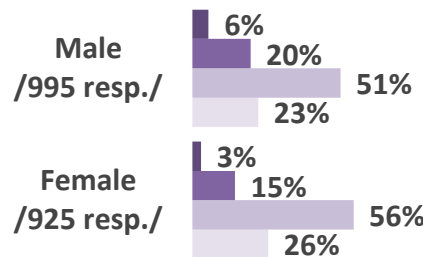
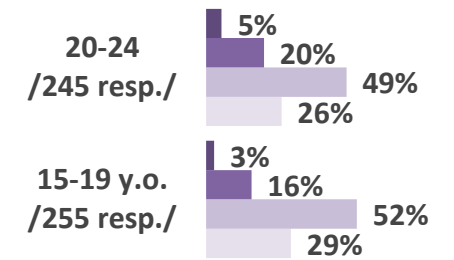
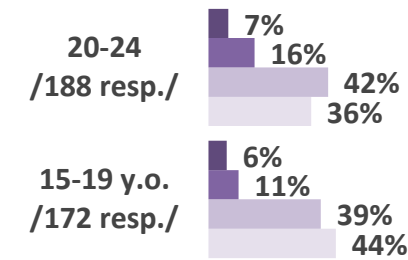
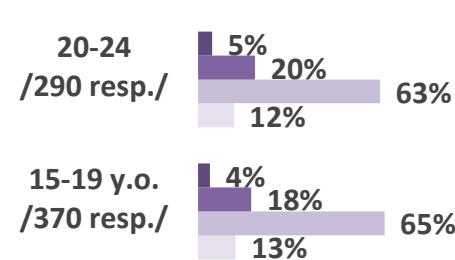
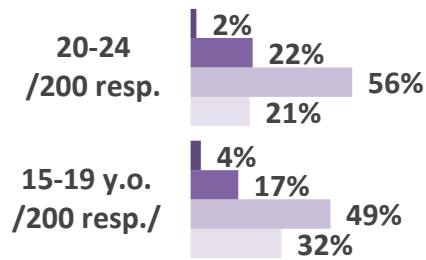
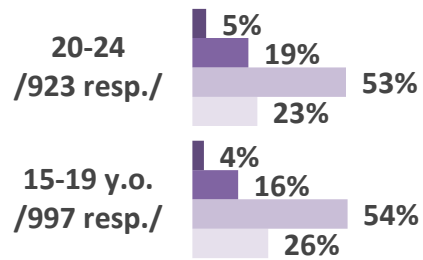
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

RO
/500 resp./



- I am very familiar with that
- I know some information about it
- I've just heard of
- No

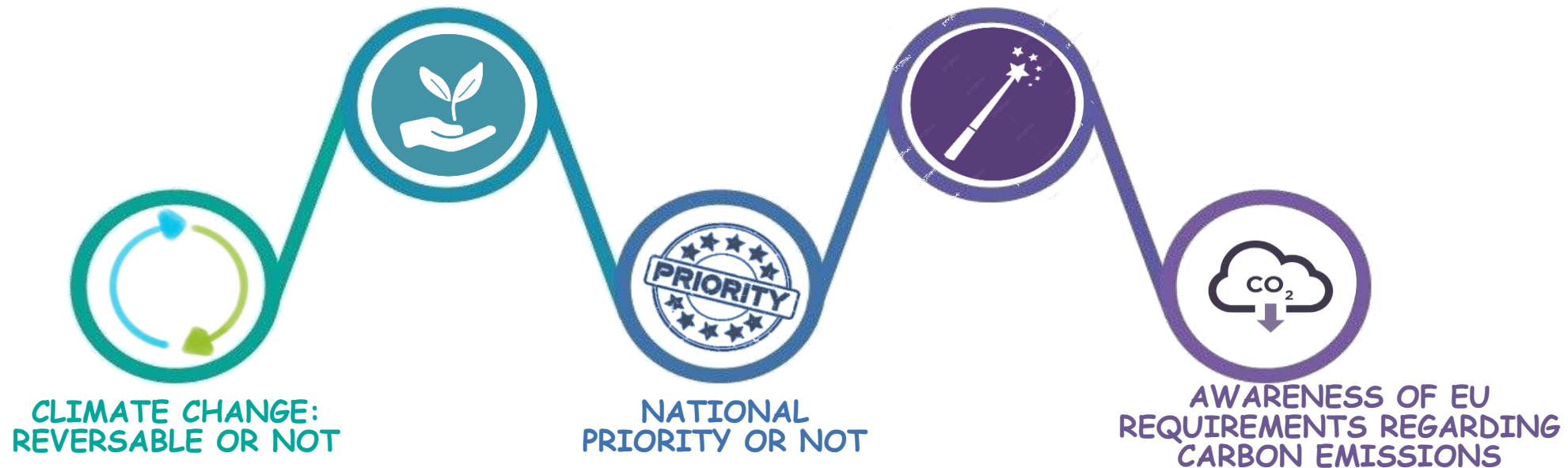
RESPONSIBILITIES AND MEASURES - SUMMARY

In line with last years' findings, the study registers wide-spread beliefs in a bottom-up approach to fighting climate change, where the main share of responsibility lies in all people. A minority recognize the role of governments and the private sector.

Similar to 2021, a majority of young people believe that potential governmental measures would lead to some improvement in people's lives and about a third describe this improvement as "significant".

RESPONSIBILITY

EXPECTED EFFECT ON PEOPLE'S LIVES IF A PRIORITY



Overall, most young people believe climate change to be reversible or stoppable. More than a third are of the opposite opinion, with no significant changes since 2021.

Fighting climate change is considered among the main priorities by a majority of young people, but only about a third consider it a top priority. No differences are registered when compared to the previous study wave.

Although three quarters of respondents have heard of EU's regulations on CO2 emissions, most do not have any information on the topic. There is some increase in awareness since last year.

Personal involvement



PERSONAL CONCERN REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

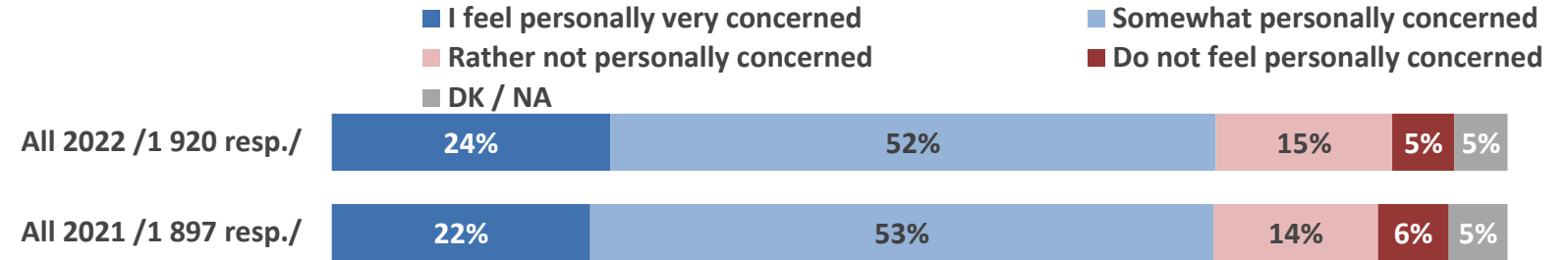
Three quarters of young people (76%) say they are concerned about climate change, with a quarter (24%) reporting high concern. There are no significant changes since 2021.

Concerned respondents are more likely to think that climate change is happening in their country (97%), they are better aware of climate actions (27%) and tend to personally take measures (40%) or intend to do so (19%) more often than those who are not concerned.

However, even among the non-concerned respondents (20%) there is a wide-spread recognition that climate change is happening (83%) and that all people need to take responsibility (68%). There is further a tendency to personally take measures (20%), intention or willingness to do so (54%).

Do you feel personally concerned with climate change?

(Single answer)

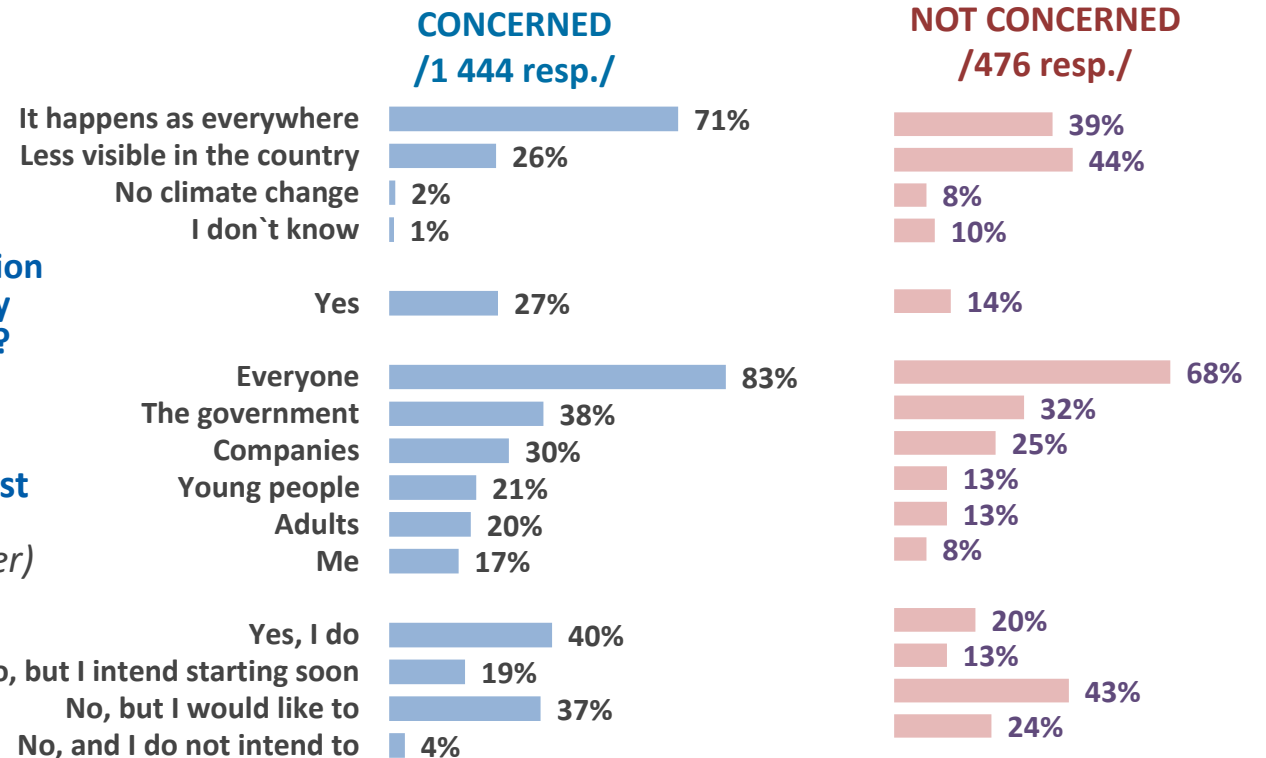


In your opinion, is climate change happening in your country? (Single answer)

Do you know about any action (initiative) in your country regarding climate change? (Single answer)

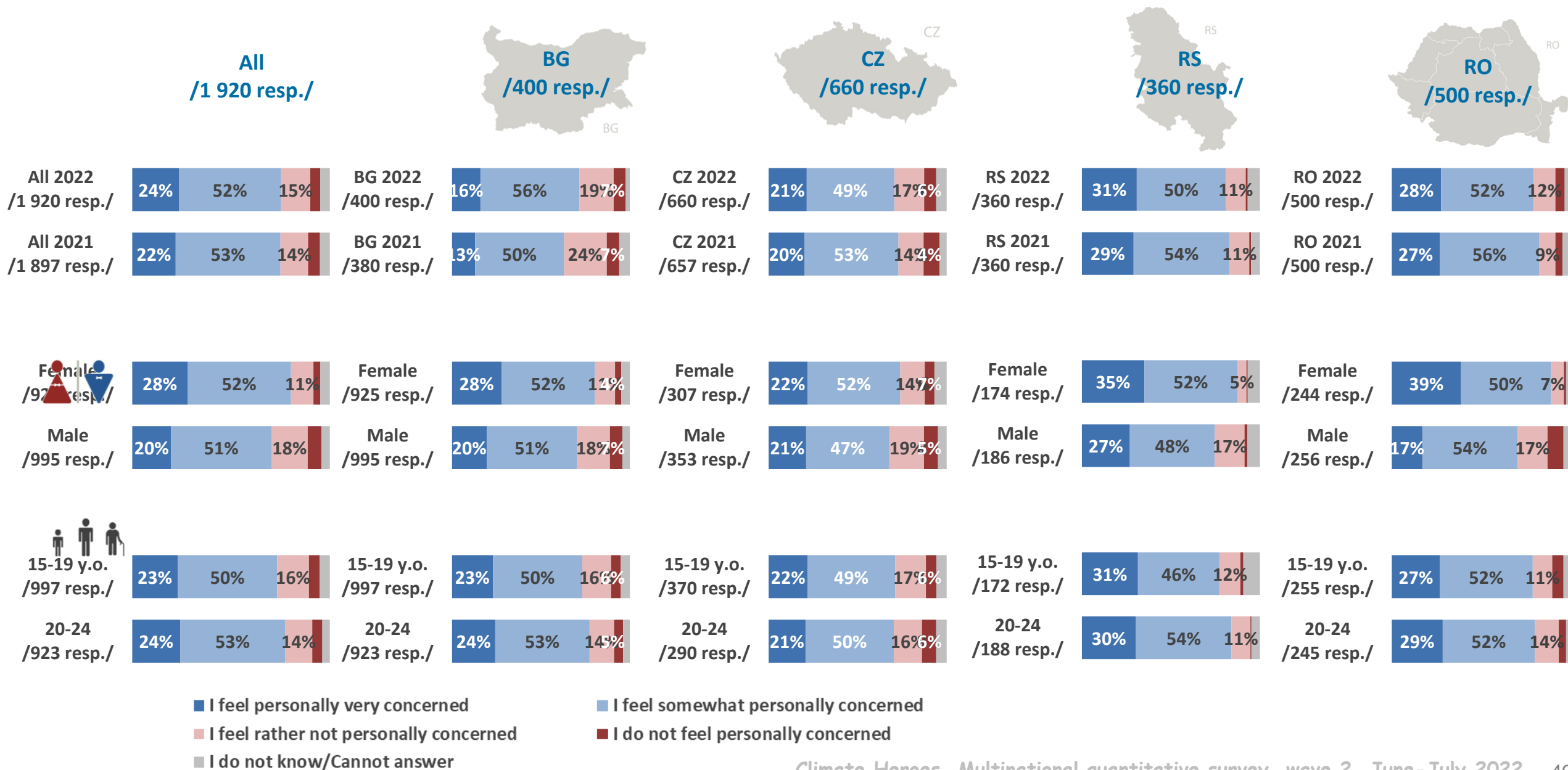
Who has to take the responsibility to act against climate change? (Prompted. Multiple answer)

Do you personally do something to prevent climate change? (Single answer)



PERSONAL CONCERN REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Do you feel personally concerned with climate change? (Single answer)

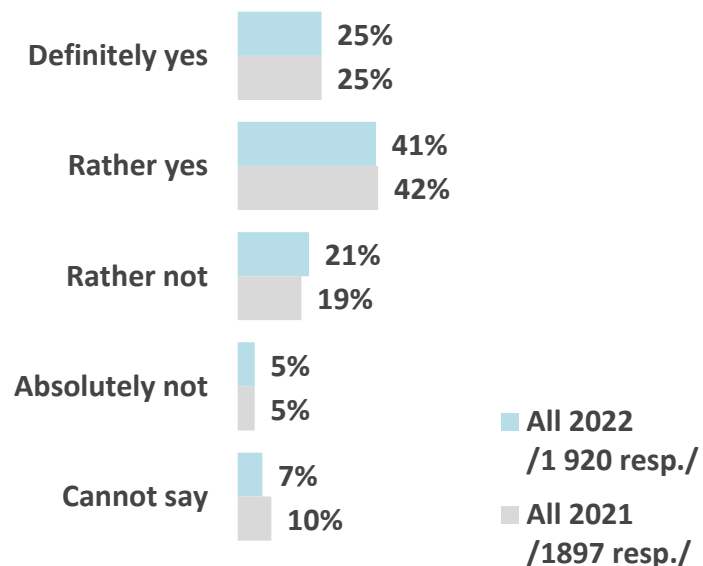


PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE FIGHT

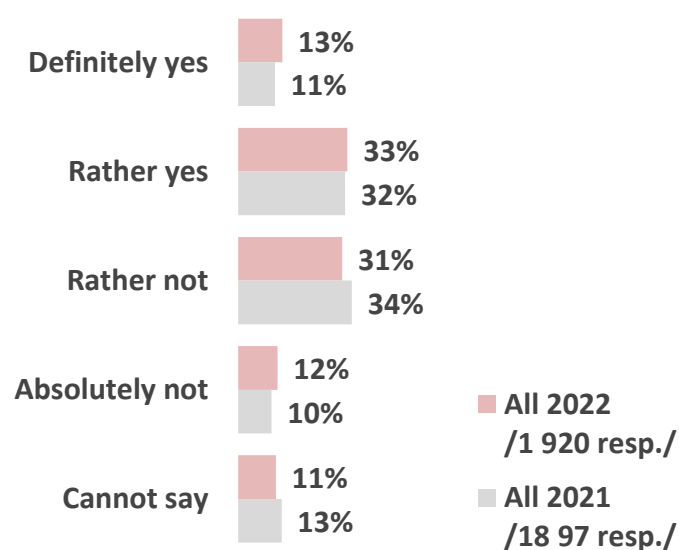
🌍 **Two thirds of study respondents (66%) are optimistic that they can serve as an example to others**, a quarter (25%) expressing high certainty. On the other hand, **less than half (46%) believe they can affect climate change policies** in their countries. Most optimistic in both respects are young people in the Czech Republic (75% and 51% respectively). The only significant change from last year is a rise in optimism among Bulgarian youth on both indicators - by 8% and 9% respectively. Generally, females tend to display greater faith in personal example than males, so do the older respondents (20-24 yrs) from Bulgaria and Romania.

🌍 **About a third (35%) report doing something to prevent climate change, while more than half (56%) express intention or willingness to do so.** The percentage of pro-active young people, who are already taking steps, is highest in the Czech Republic (51%), lowest in Romania (19%) and somewhat average in the other two countries (32% for both). Compared to last year, there is a significant 7% increase in the portion of pro-active young Romanians. Older respondents (20-24 yrs) are markedly more pro-active than younger ones.

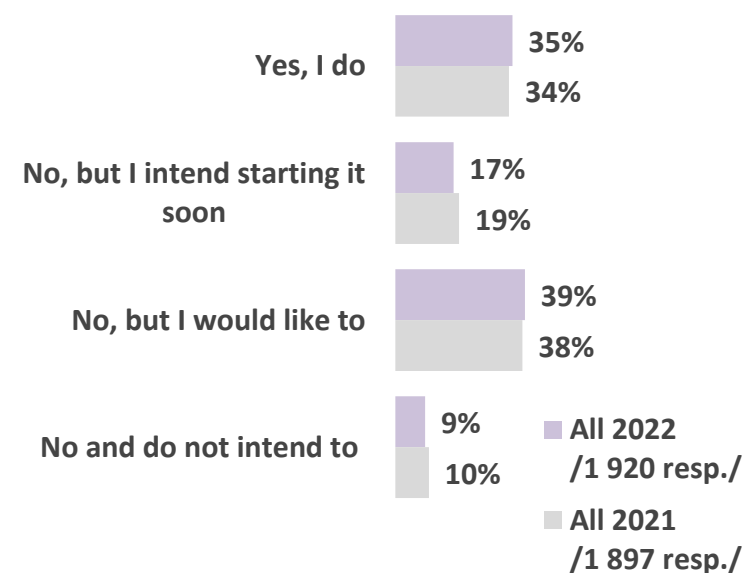
Do you think that with your example you can change the attitudes of the people around you?
(Single answer)



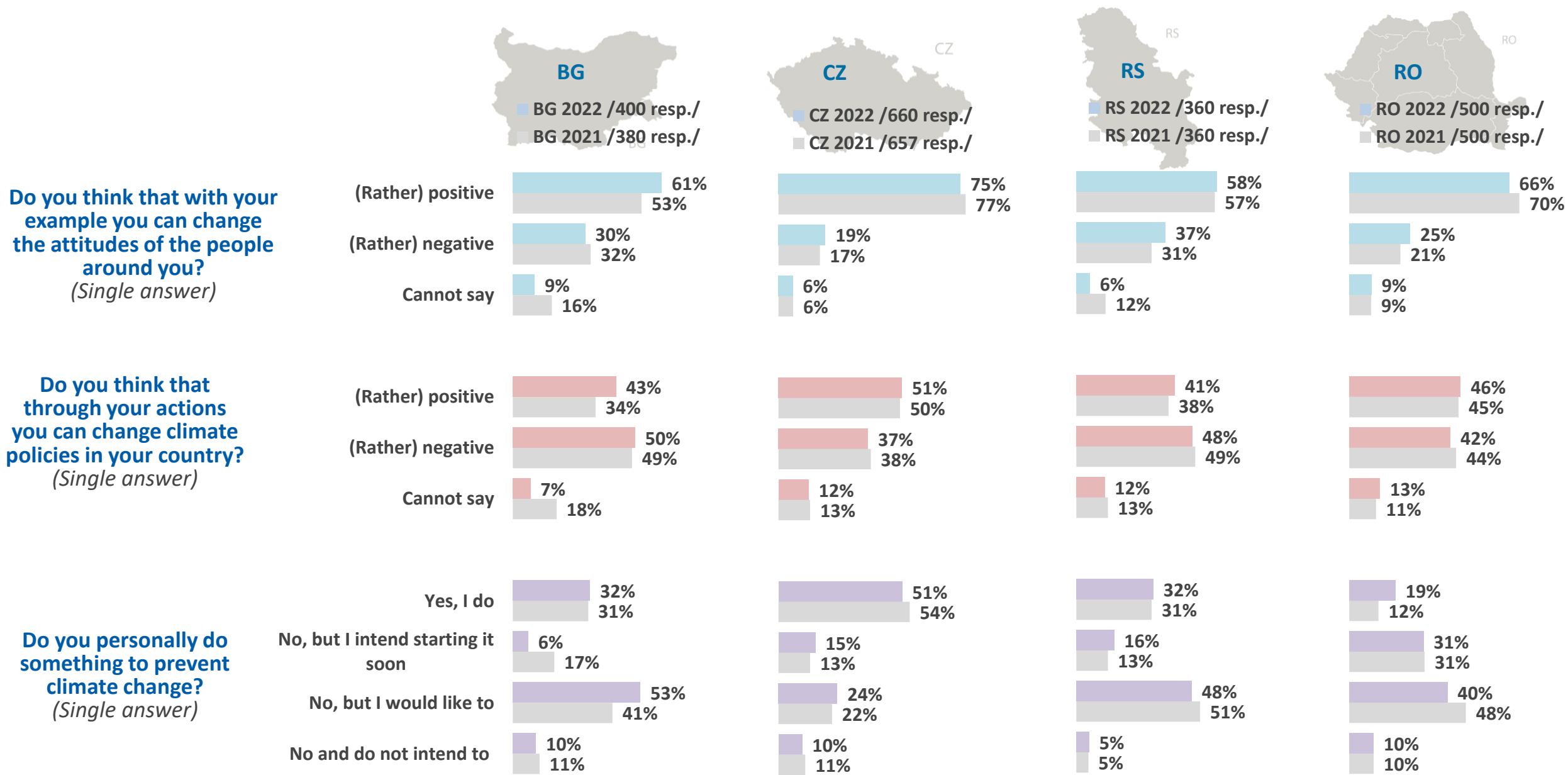
Do you think that through your actions you can change climate policies in your country?
(Single answer)



Do you personally do something to prevent climate change?
(Single answer)



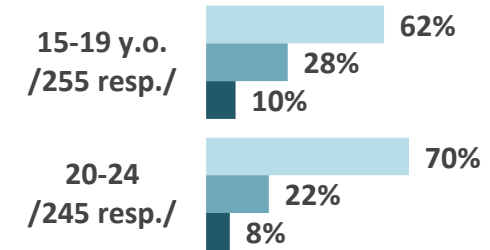
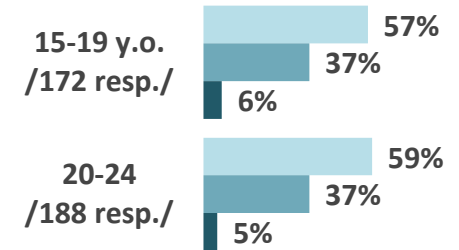
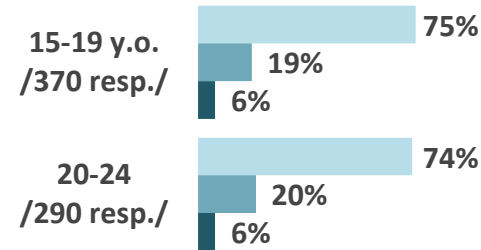
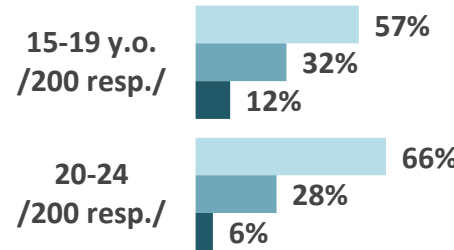
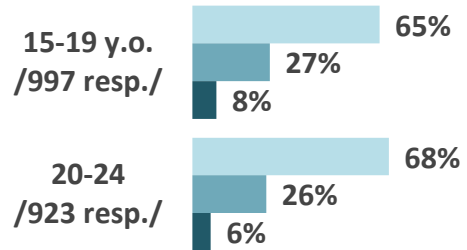
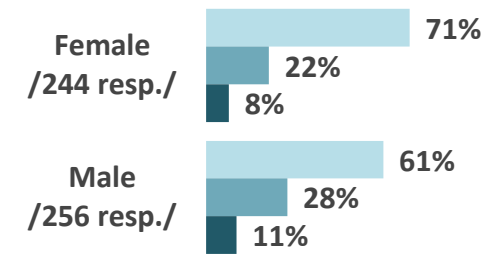
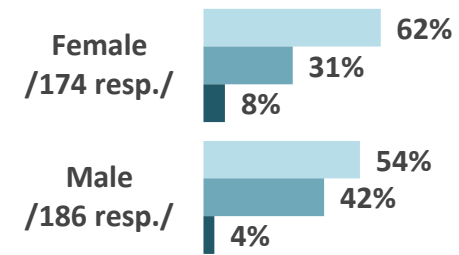
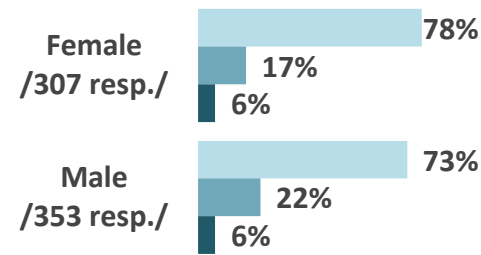
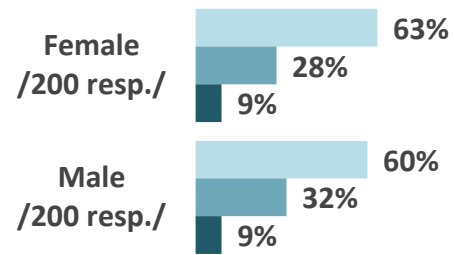
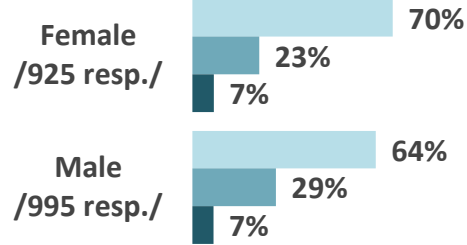
PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE FIGHT - BY LOCATION



PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE FIGHT - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

Do you think that with your example you can change the attitudes of the people around you? (Single answer)

All
/1 920 resp./



- (Rather) positive
- (Rather) negative
- Cannot say

PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE FIGHT - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

Do you think that through your actions you can change climate policies in your country? (Single answer)

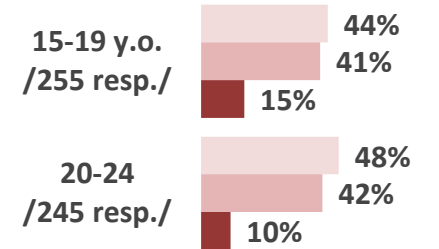
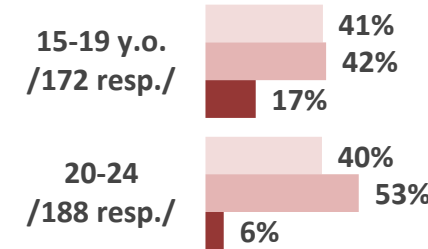
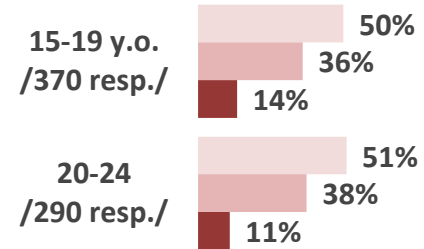
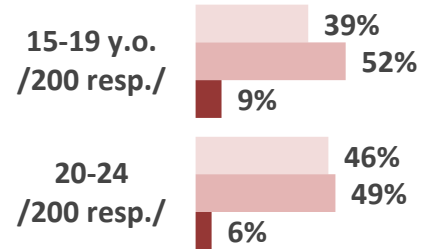
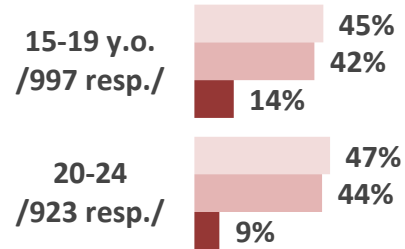
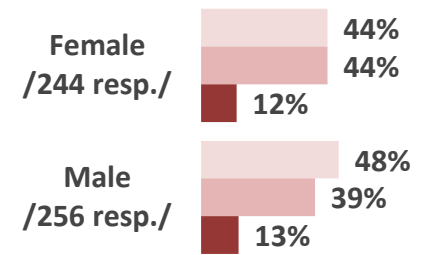
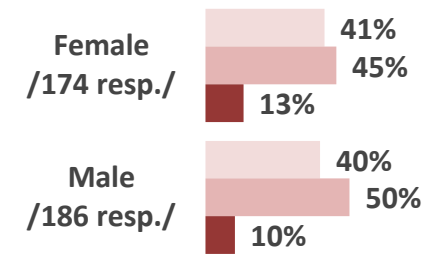
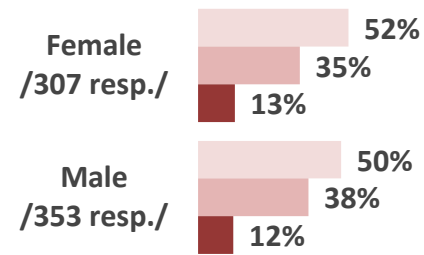
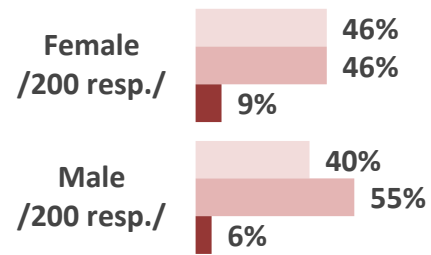
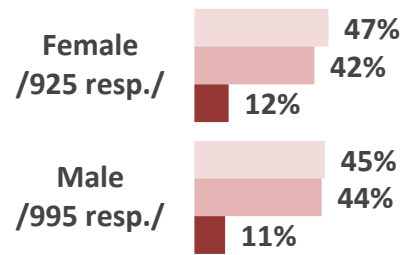
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

RO
/500 resp./



- (Rather) positive
- (Rather) negative
- Cannot say

PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT IN CLIMATE CHANGE FIGHT - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2022

Do you personally do something to prevent climate change? (Single answer)

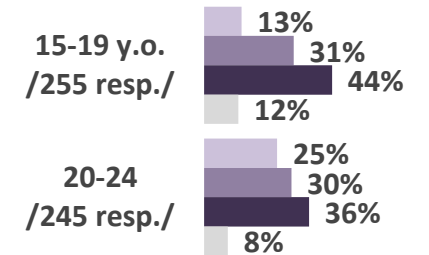
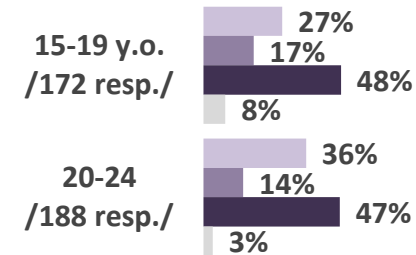
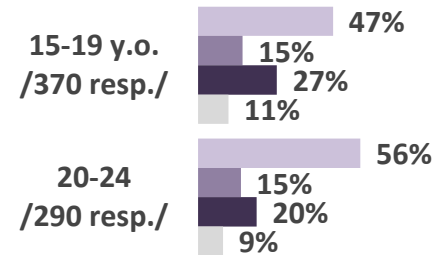
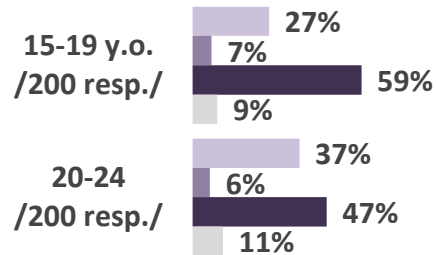
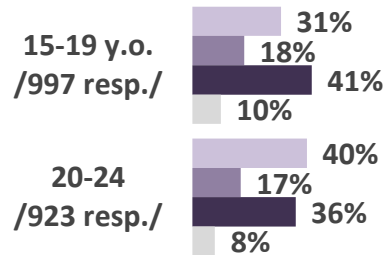
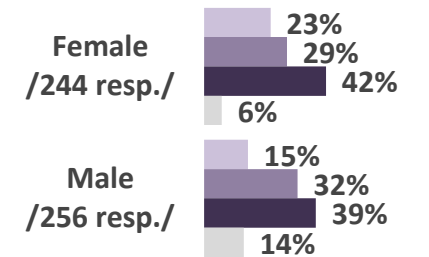
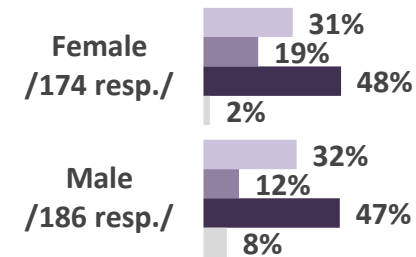
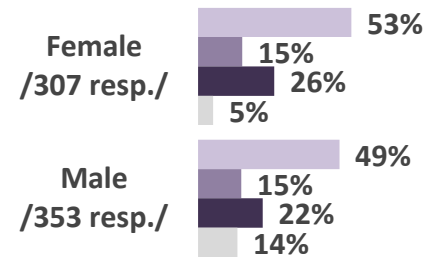
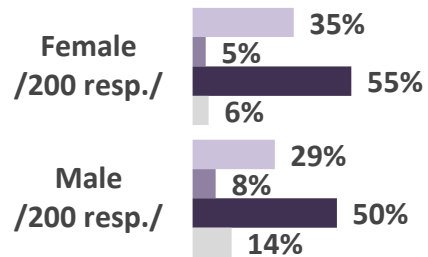
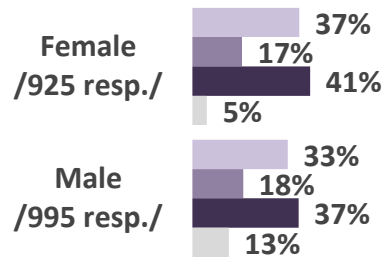
All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

RO
/500 resp./



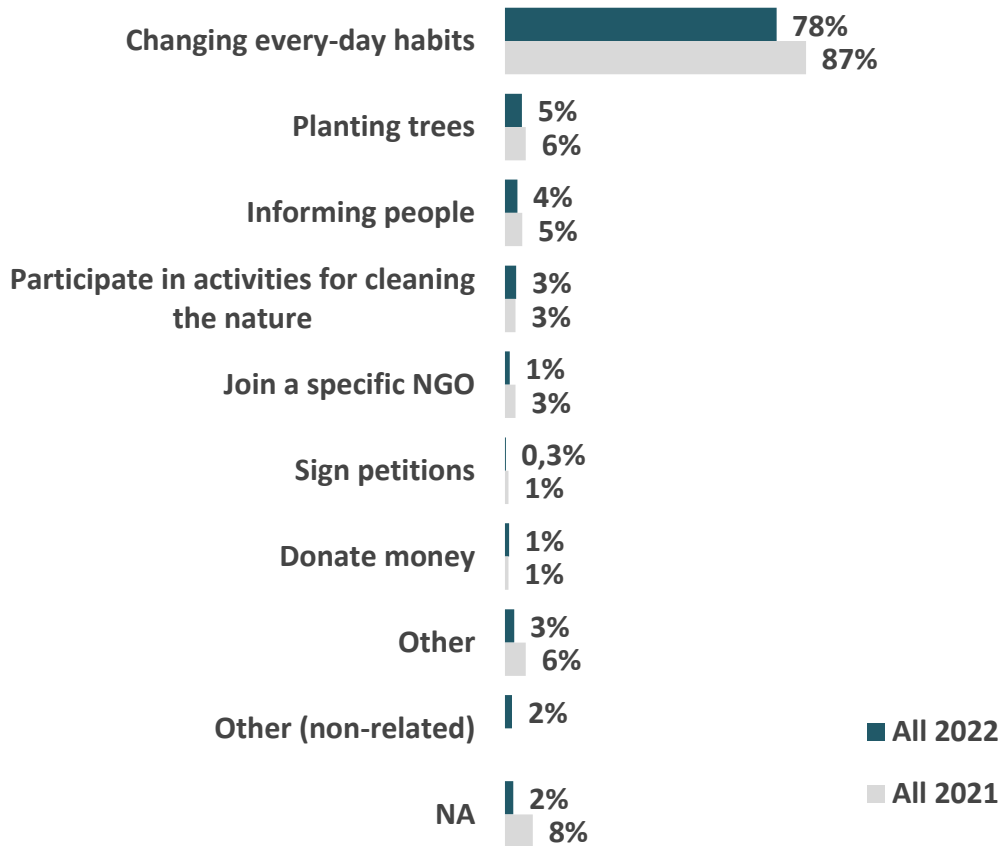
- Yes, I do
- No, but I intend starting it soon
- No, but I would like to
- No and do not intend to

PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

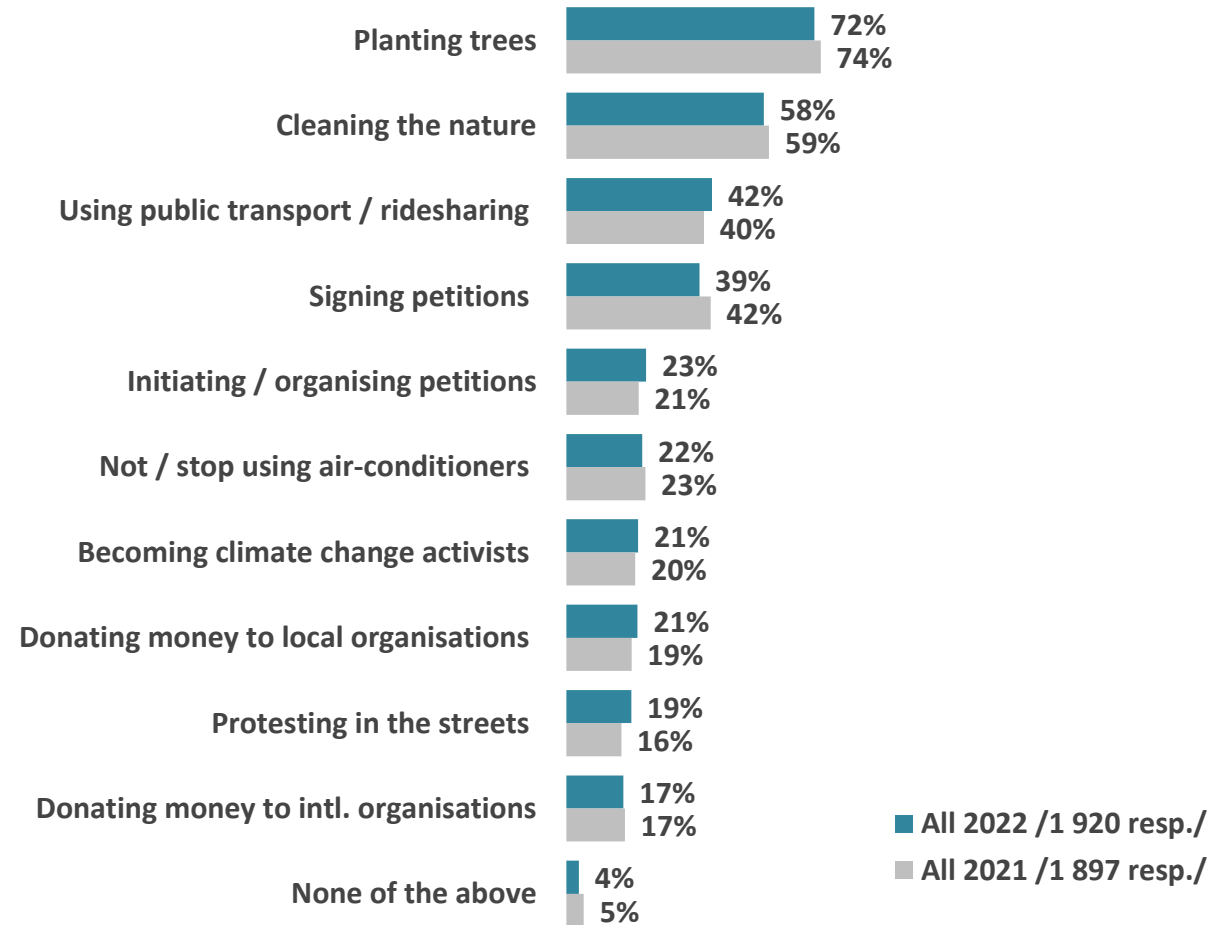
- 🌍 **Out of those who report personally taking measures against climate change, a majority (78%) cite spontaneously every-day habits, especially recycling, use of public transport/cycling. etc, as well as reduced use of plastic, water and electricity.**
- 🌍 Generally, Romanian respondents provide the fewest examples of what they do against climate change, while Czechs provide the most.
- 🌍 **Recycling and separate waste collection** is mentioned most often in the Czech Republic (69%), to a lesser extent in Bulgaria (48%), but does not seem as common (or is not always considered a step against climate change) in Serbia (25%) and Romania (20%).
- 🌍 **limiting car emissions by using public transport, cycling and walking** is also most commonly mentioned in the Czech Republic (69%), somewhat often in Serbia (38%) and considerably less so in Bulgaria and Romania (18%) and Romania (7%).
- 🌍 **Limiting plastic and disposable packaging** comes to the fore in the Czech Republic (30%), Serbia (28%) and Bulgaria (23%), but is hardly mentioned in Romania (3%).
- 🌍 **Conscious consumption choices**, such as eating less meat, buying second hand and ecological or local products, come up Only in the Czech Republic.
- 🌍 **Volunteering and participating in an NGO** come up only in Romania.
- 🌍 **Willingness to participate in activities, as declared after prompting, is greatest for planting trees (72%), followed by cleaning nature (58%), using public transport / ridesharing (42%) and signing petitions (39%).**
- 🌍 **Comparing countries, most activities seem equally attractive.** Interesting exceptions are becoming a climate change activist, for which Serbs and Romanians express notably greater willingness, as well as donating money, which is most attractive in Romania. In the Czech Republic, there is a significantly greater interest in using public transport / ridesharing.
- 🌍 **There are few differences from last year**, except for a borderline significant drop (of 3%) for signing petitions and increase for protesting – from 16% in 2021 to 19% in 2022. Furthermore, willingness to plant trees has become more wide-spread in Bulgaria (by 9%), while less common in Serbia (by 9%). Public transport / ride sharing have also become more attractive in Bulgaria (by 9%).
- 🌍 **Generally, females display greater willingness** when it comes to planting trees, cleaning nature, public transport / ridesharing (42%) and signing petitions. However, in Bulgaria gender differences are insignificant.
- 🌍 **There are hardly any age differences**, with the notable exception of Romania, where younger respondents (15-19 yrs) express greater willingness to become activists.

PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

What do you personally do to prevent climate change?
(Spontaneous answer. Multiple)



Which of the following activities, addressing problems of the climate change, would you personally participate in future?
(Prompted. Multiple)

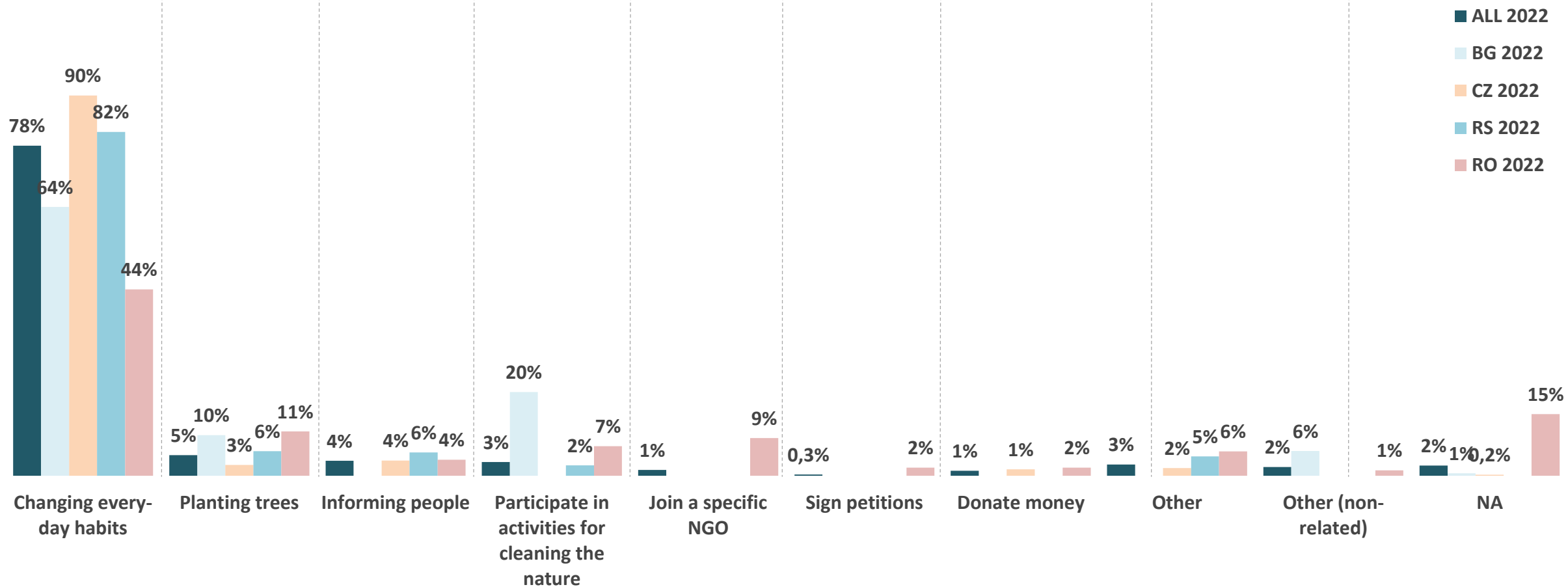


Base: Responses of all who put efforts preventing climate change

NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found on the next slide.

PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES - BY LOCATION

What do you personally do to prevent climate change? (Spontaneous answer – recoded. Multiple)

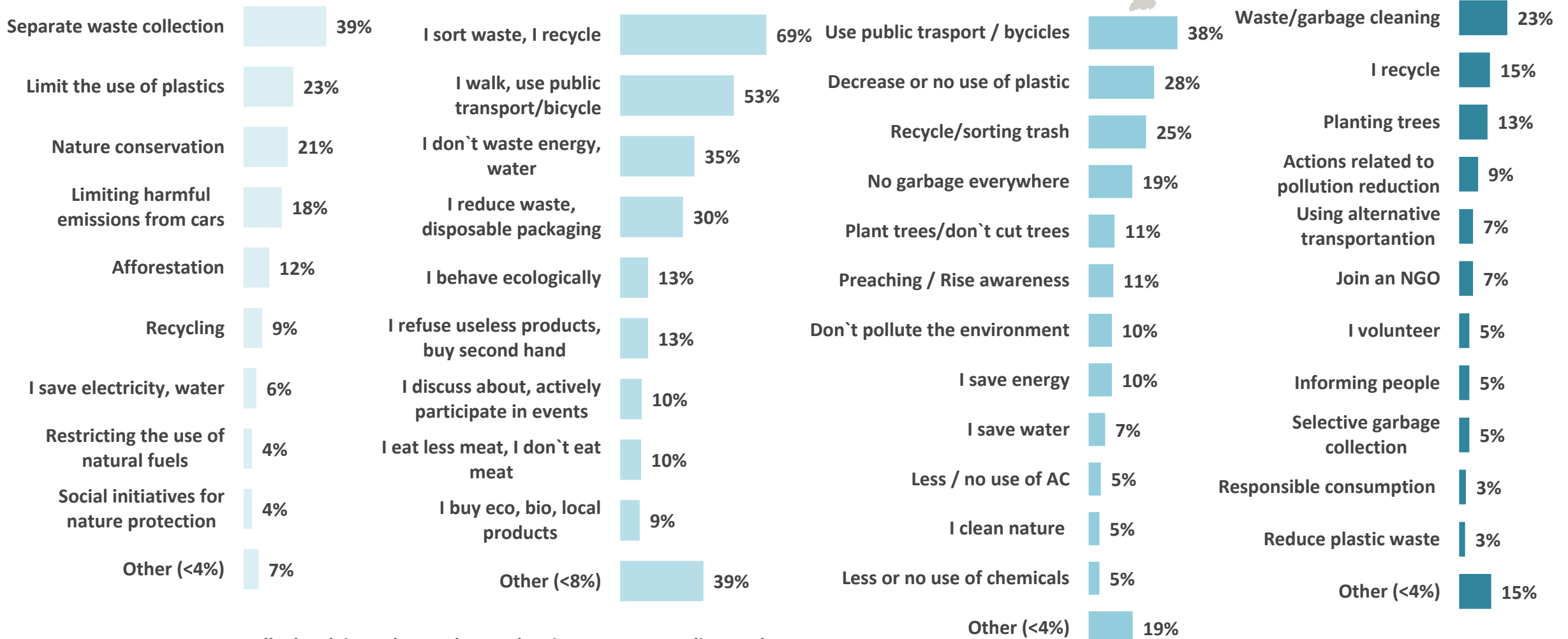


Base: Responses of all who put efforts preventing climate change

NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found on the next slide.

PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES - SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS- 2022

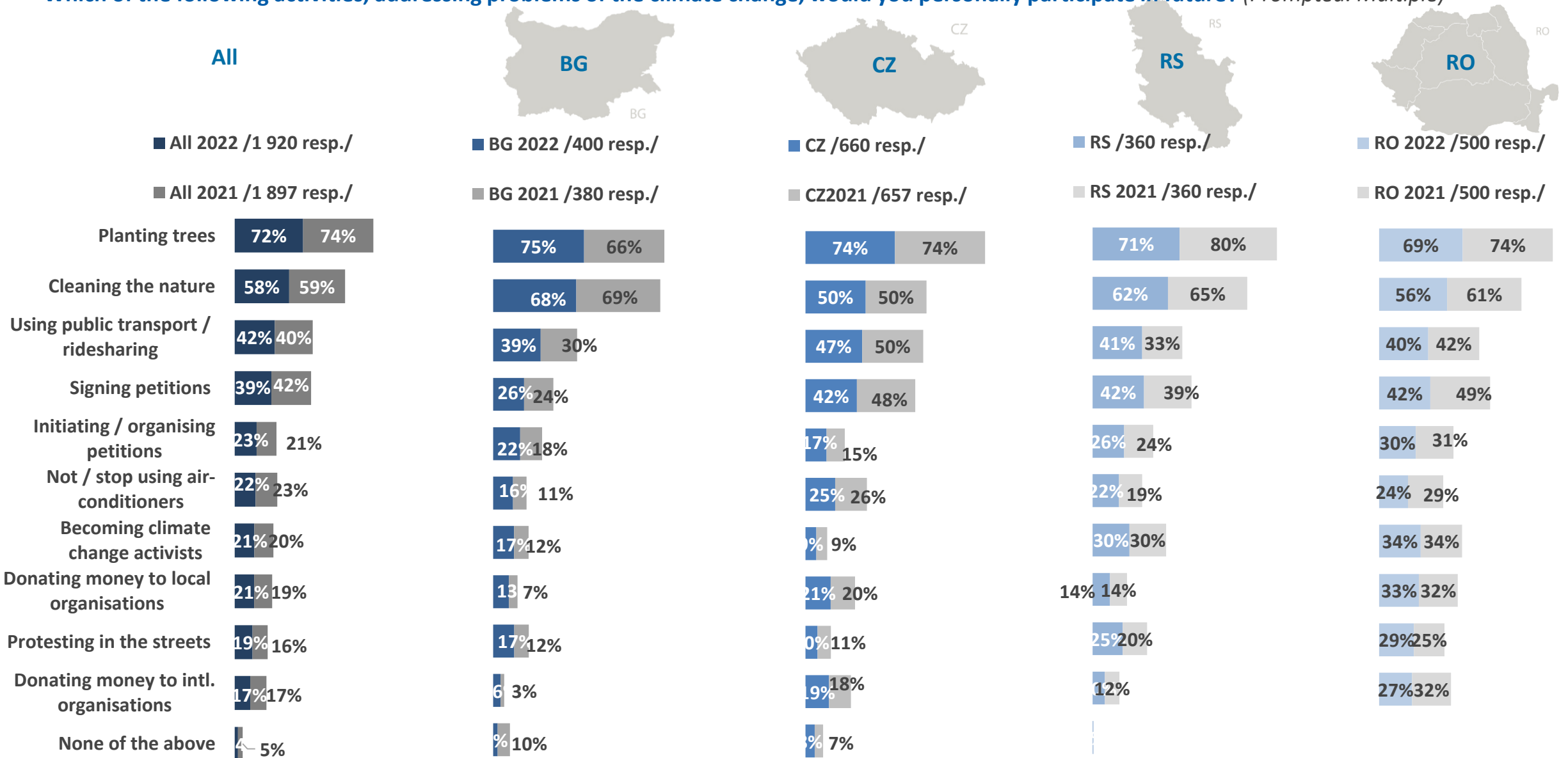
What do you personally do to prevent climate change? (Spontaneous answer. Multiple)



Base: All who claim to have taken real actions to prevent climate change

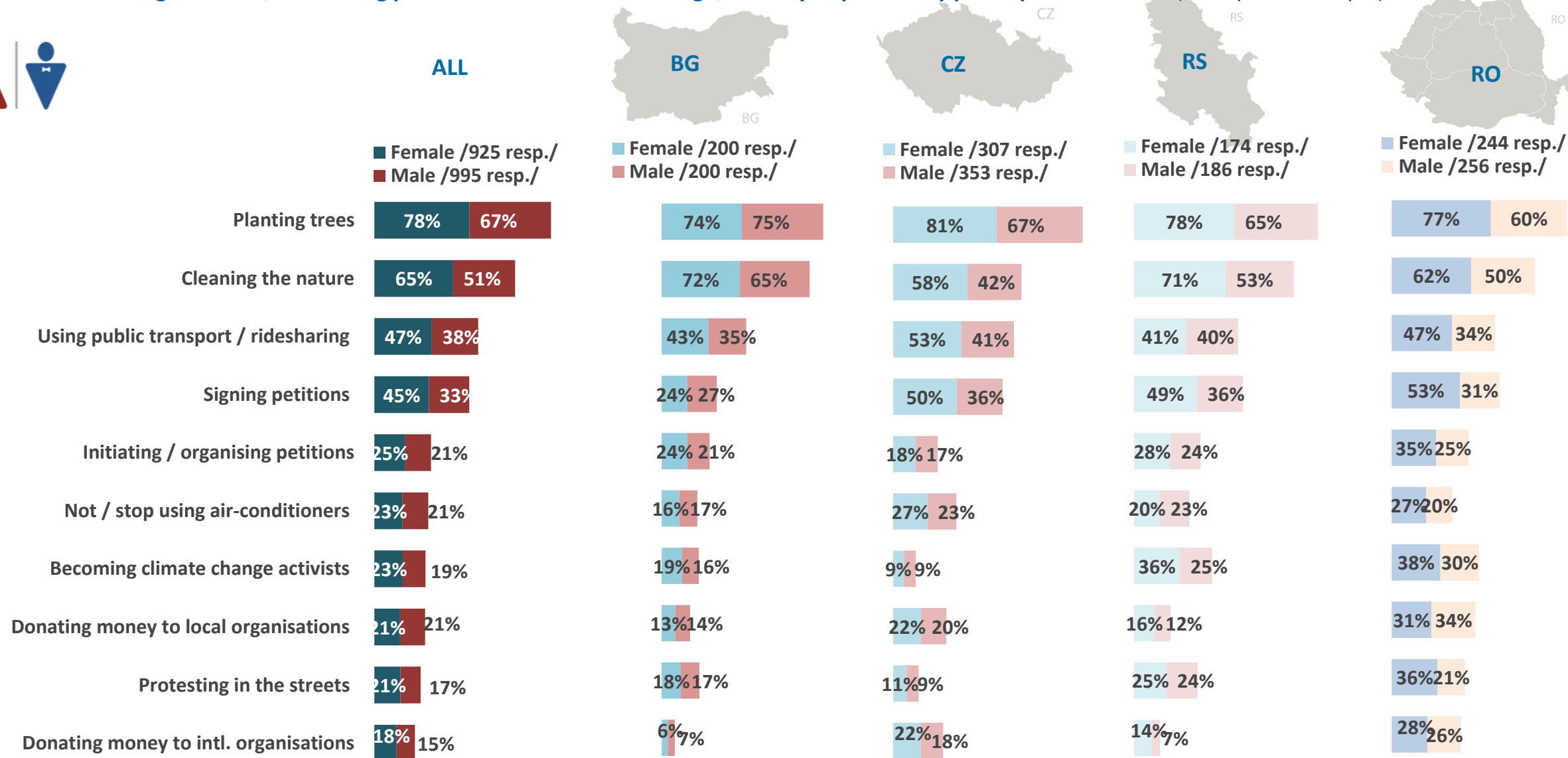
FUTURE INTENTIONS REGARDING PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR - BY LOCATION

Which of the following activities, addressing problems of the climate change, would you personally participate in future? (Prompted. Multiple)



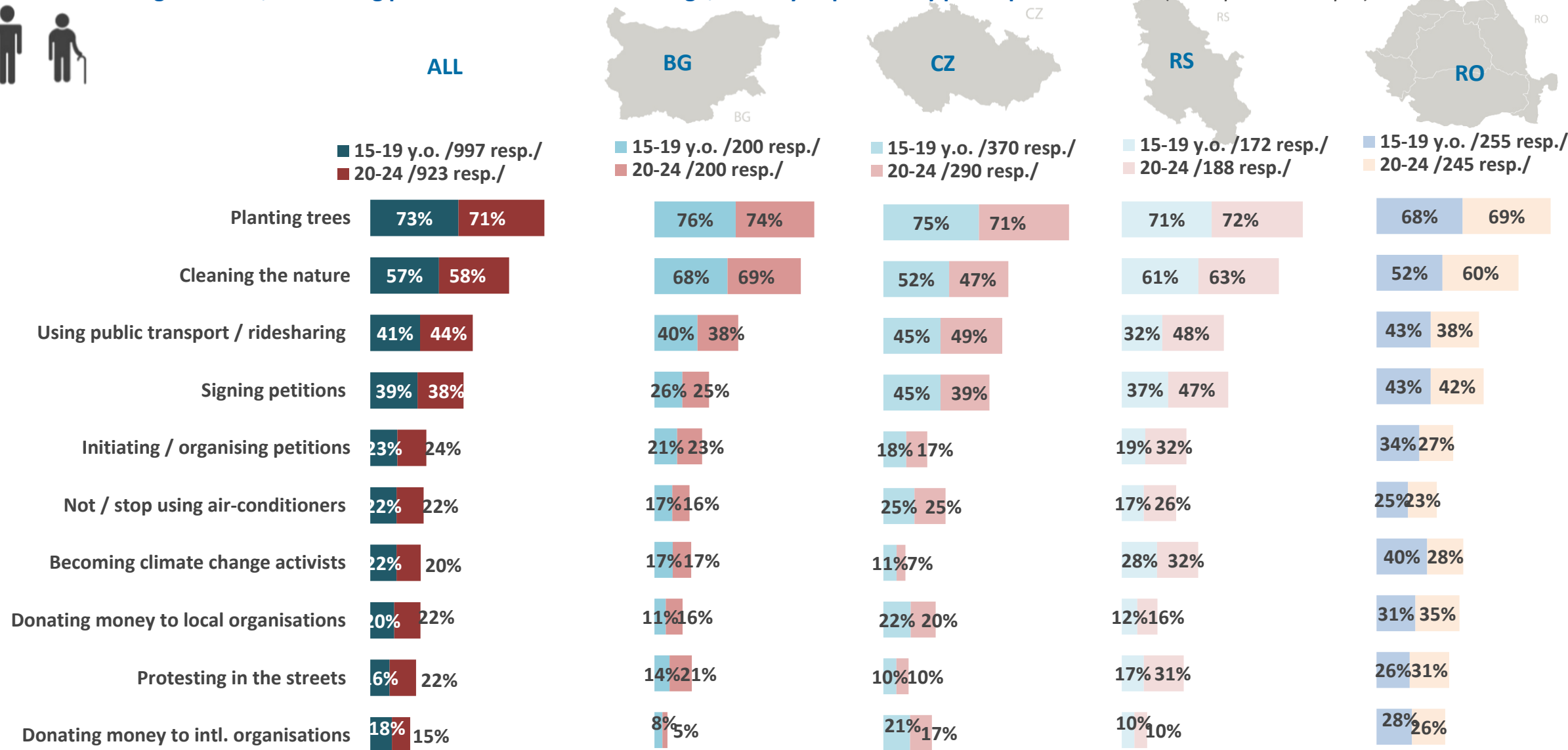
FUTURE INTENTIONS REGARDING PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR - BY SEX

Which of the following activities, addressing problems of the climate change, would you personally participate in future? (Prompted. Multiple)



FUTURE INTENTIONS REGARDING PERSONAL BEHAVIOUR - BY AGE GROUPS - 2022

Which of the following activities, addressing problems of the climate change, would you personally participate in future? (Prompted. Multiple)

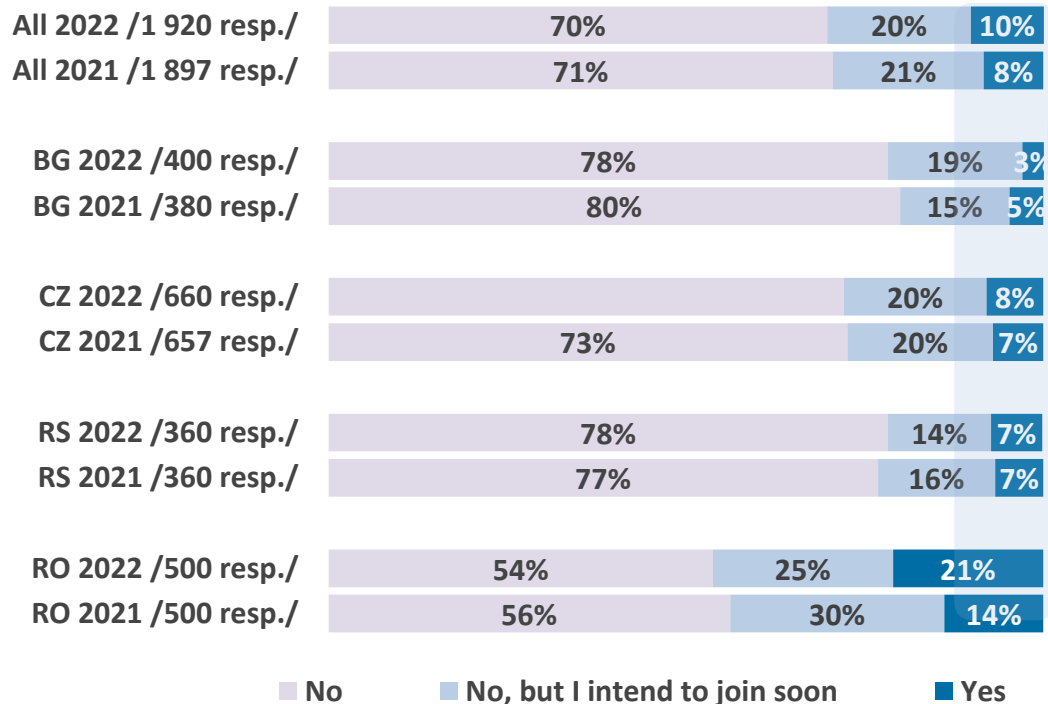


INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

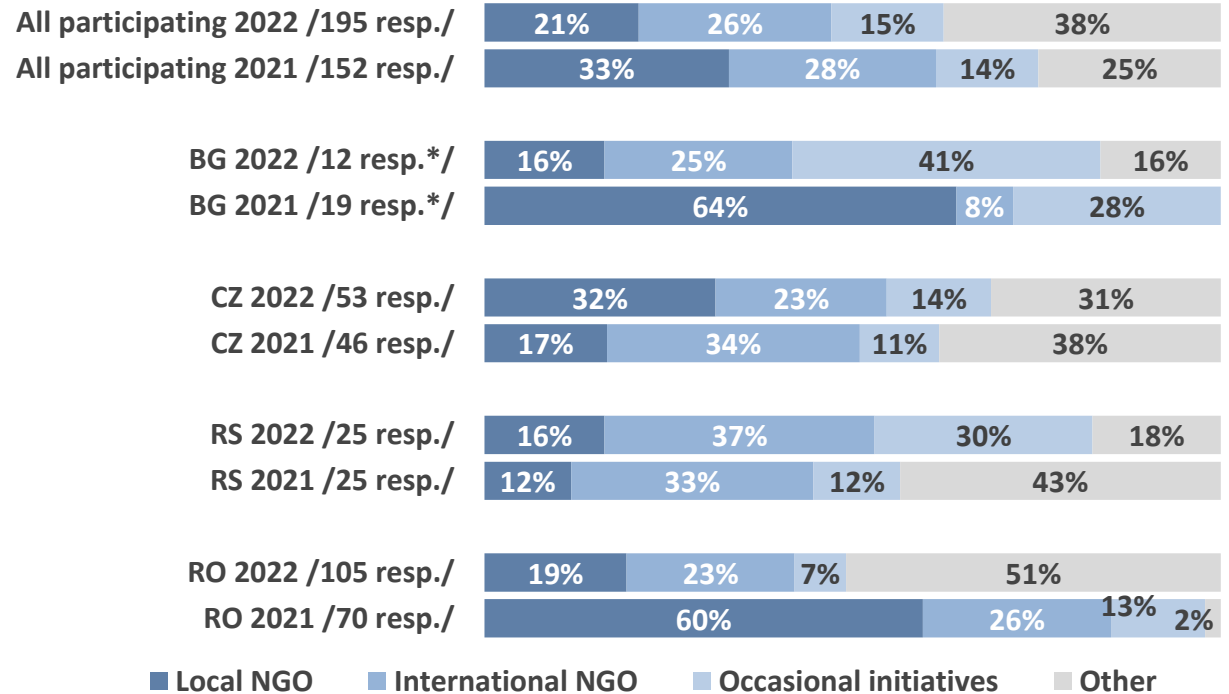
Similar to last year, a minority (10%) of respondents participate in an organization. The percentage is highest in Romania (21%) and lowest in Bulgaria (3%). The only significant increase since 2021 (of 7%) is registered in Romania.

With regard to the types of organizations, the number of respondents participating in any is too small to make meaningful (i.e. statistically significant) comparisons. However, the study results indicate that local NGOs are losing ground in Romania and Bulgaria. No significant gender or age differences are registered when it comes to participation rates.

Do you participate in any youth or other type organizations – as a member or volunteer?
(Single answer)



Which organizations do you participate in, regardless if as a member or volunteer?
(Multiple answer)



Base: All who participate in youth organizations

* NB! The base is too small to provide quantitative analyses. Data should be interpreted only indicatively.

INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS - BY LOCATION - 2022

Do you participate in any youth or other type organizations – as a member or volunteer? (Single answer)

All
/1 920 resp./

BG
/400 resp./

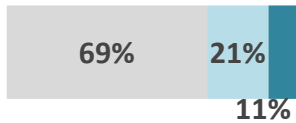
CZ
/660 resp./

RS
/360 resp./

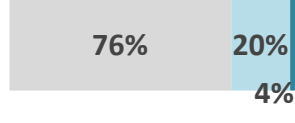
RO
/500 resp./



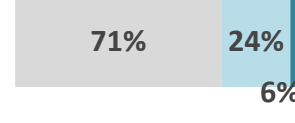
Female
/925 resp./



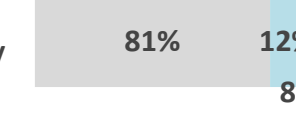
Female
/200 resp./



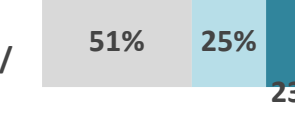
Female
/307 resp./



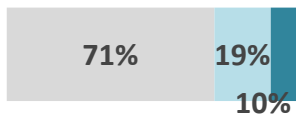
Female
/174 resp./



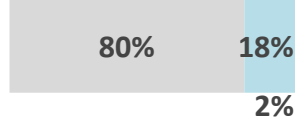
Female
/244 resp./



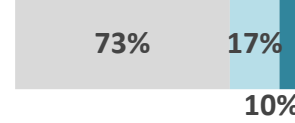
Male
/995 resp./



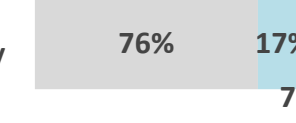
Male
/200 resp./



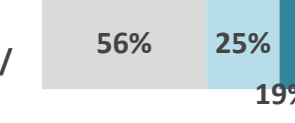
Male
/353 resp./



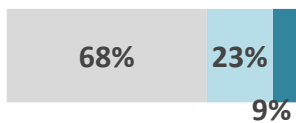
Male
/186 resp./



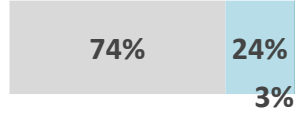
Male
/256 resp./



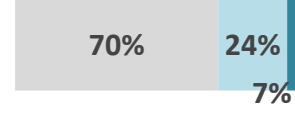
15-19 y.o.
/997 resp./



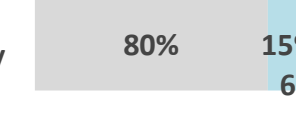
15-19 y.o.
/200 resp./



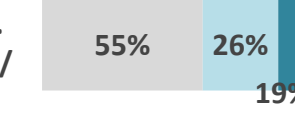
15-19 y.o.
/370 resp./



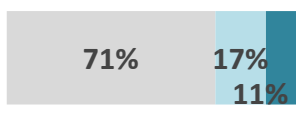
15-19 y.o.
/172 resp./



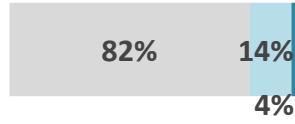
15-19 y.o.
/255 resp./



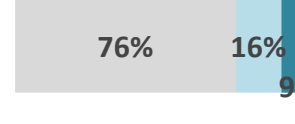
20-24
/923 resp./



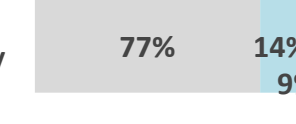
20-24
/200 resp./



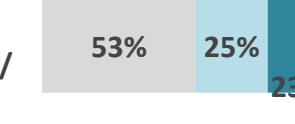
20-24
/290 resp./



20-24
/188 resp./



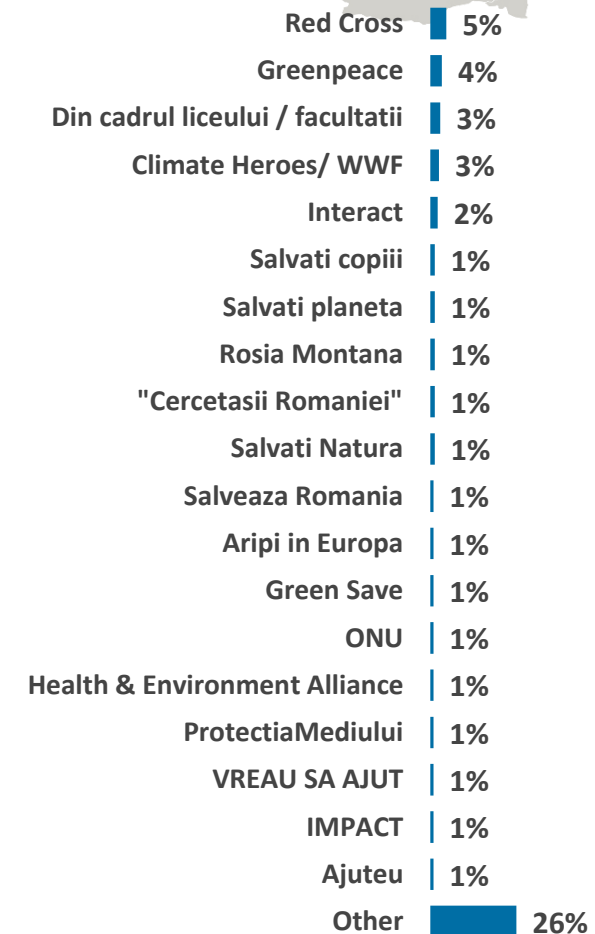
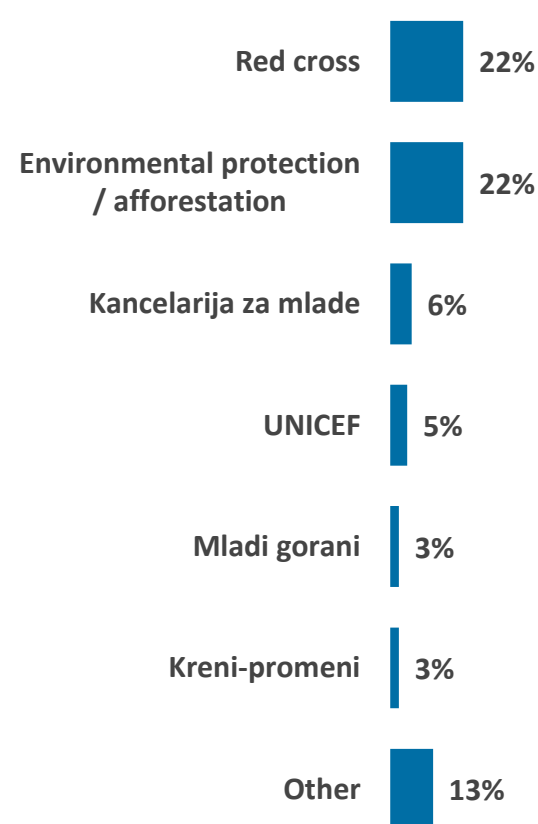
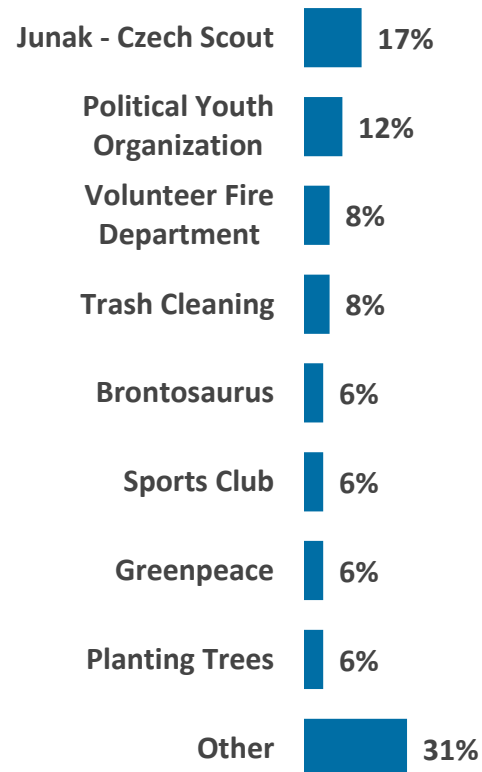
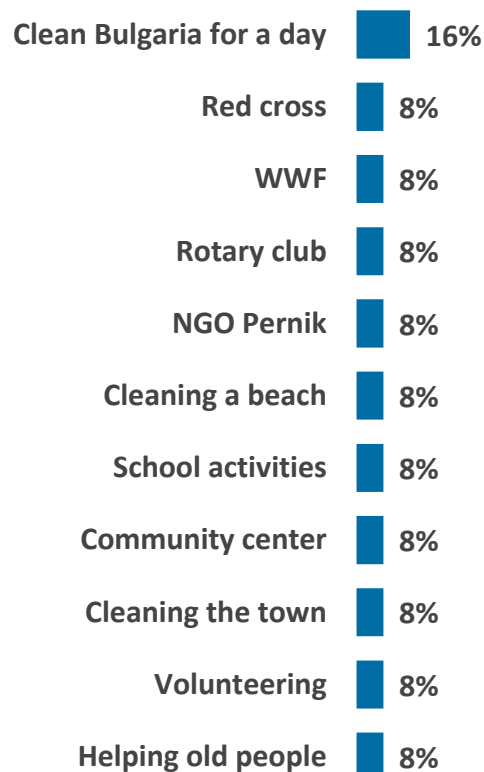
20-24
/245 resp./



■ No ■ No, but I intend to join soon ■ Yes

INVOLVEMENT IN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS - SPONTANEOUS MENTIONINGS - 2022

Which organizations do you participate in, regardless if as a member or volunteer? (Multiple answer)



Base: All who participate in youth organizations

* NB! The base is too small to provide quantitative analyses. Data should be interpreted only indicatively.

NB! In order to provide deeper understanding, spontaneous answers were summarized and grouped. The individual answers by countries can be found on the next slide.

PROACTIVE BEHAVIOUR PROFILING

Based on the proactive attitudes and behaviour of the surveyed respondents' **profiles of the young people** can be elaborated - as following:



Active: They believe in the personal example as a change factor and have already made some steps to transforming their behaviour in a “green” way.



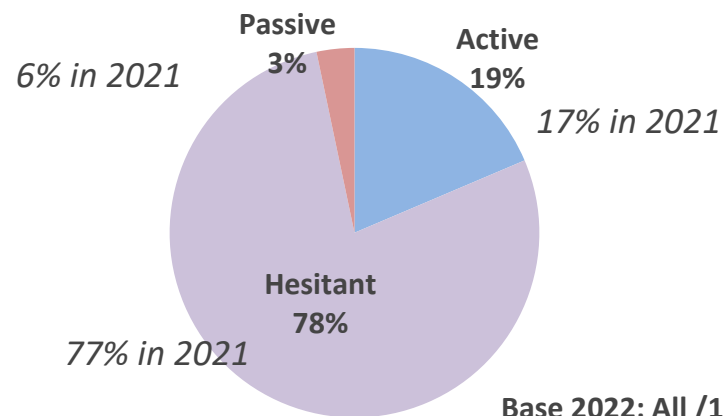
Passive: They consider their behaviour is insignificant and would not have an impact on climate change.



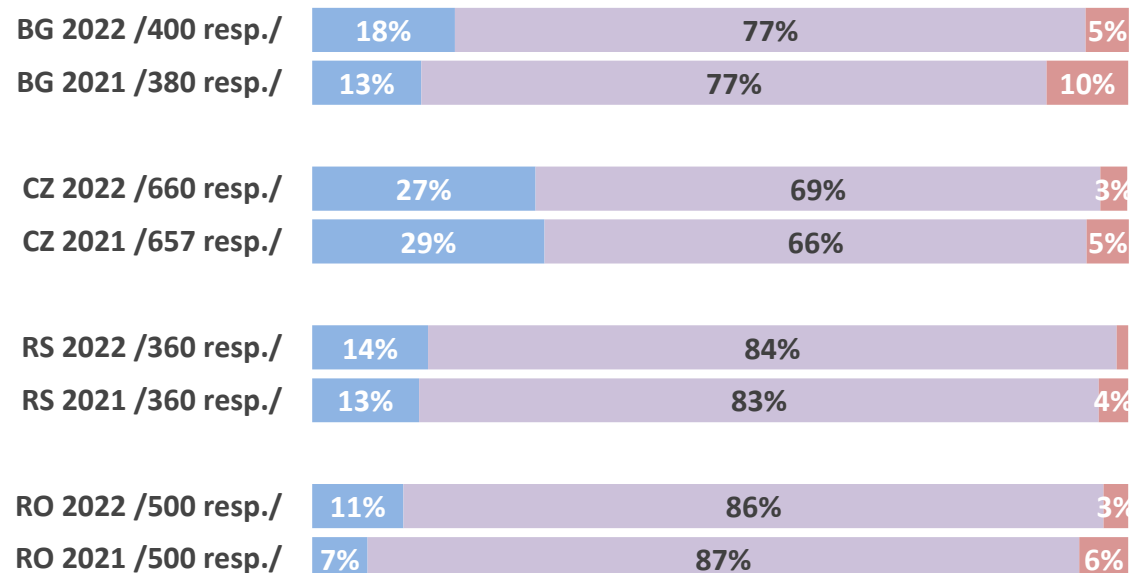
Hesitant: Timid and more cautious. They are willing to do some change but probably lack courage or knowledge to initiate that.

Similar to last year, the majority of the surveyed young people are **hesitant** (78%). In comparison to last year, there is some ground for cautious optimism – the share of respondents in the *passive* category has decreased by 3%. Furthermore, there is a significant increase in the *active* young people in Bulgaria and Romania, by 5% and 4% respectively.

Comparing countries, young people are most active in the **Czech Republic** (27%), followed by Bulgaria (18%), and somewhat less active in Serbia (14%) and Romania (11%).



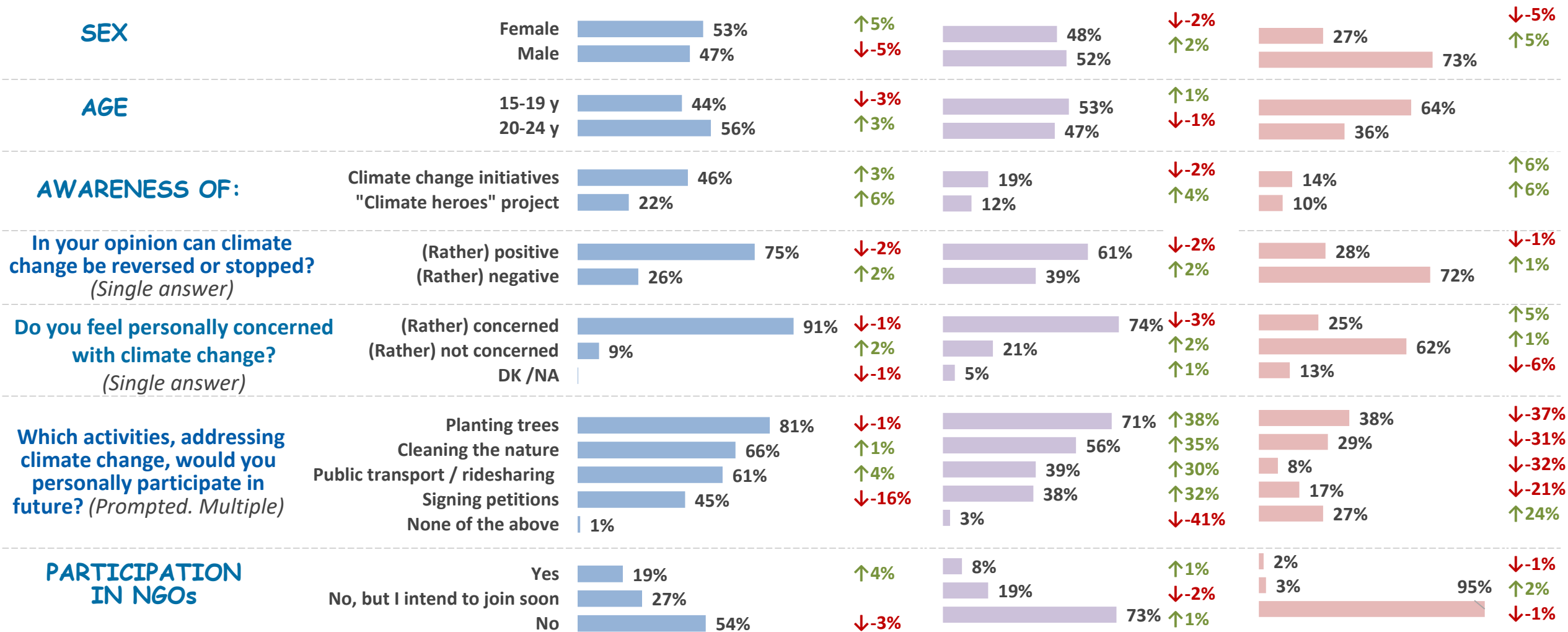
Base 2022: All /1 920 resp./
Base 2021: All /1 897 resp./



* The presented profile entails the respondents' attitudes on the following questions:

- Do you think that with your example you can change the attitudes of the people around you?
- Do you think that through your actions you can change climate policies in your country?
- Do you personally do something to prevent climate change?

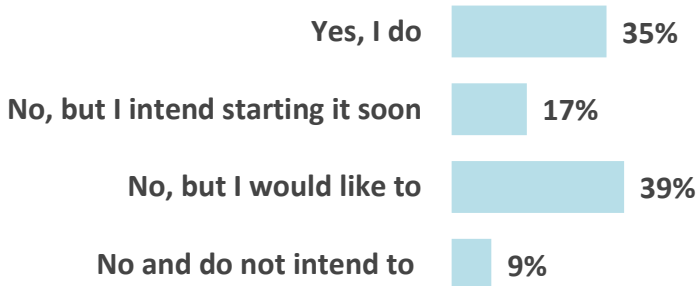
PROACTIVE BEHAVIOUR PROFILING - 2022



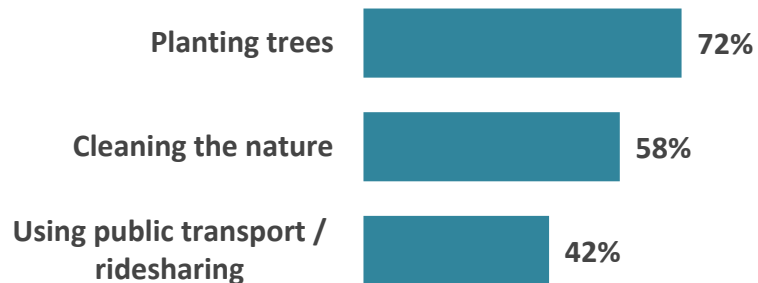
PERSONAL ENGAGEMENT WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES - SUMMARY

- Young people are somewhat optimistic as to the impact of their behaviour on fighting climate change. However, only about a third report taking some kind of measures in this direction, while one tenth participate in an organization. In this respect there is no change since 2021.
- The study registers the highest percentage of pro-active young people in the Czech Republic, but Bulgarians seem to be catching up. On the other hand, although fewer Romanians display pro-active attitudes, the ones who do show greater dedication, as indicated by their higher level of NGO participation.

Do you personally do something to prevent climate change?
(Single answer)

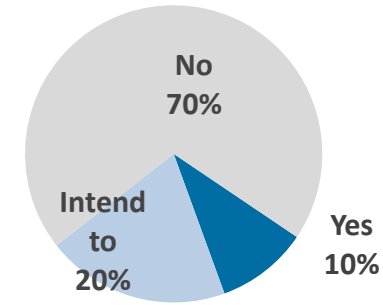


Which of the following activities, addressing problems of the climate change, would you personally participate in future?
(Prompted. Multiple)

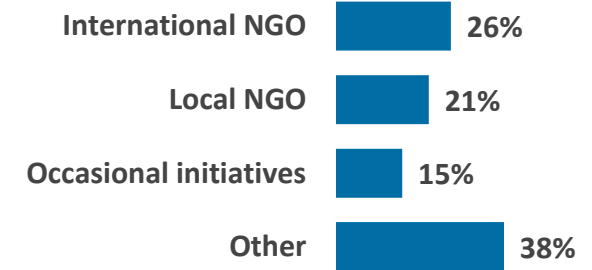


Base: All, who intend to do something to prevent climate change

Do you participate in any youth or other type organizations – as a member or volunteer?
(Single answer)



Which organizations do you participate in, regardless if as a member or volunteer?
(Multiple answer)



Base: All, who participate in any organization

