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RESEARCH REPORT

About the motivation of young people from Romania and
Bulgaria to engage in activities for the protection of the
environment and sustainable development

Project „**Green YOUTh Changemakers**”
- 2024-1-RO01-KA154-YOU-000242902

Preface

This survey report constitutes an integral part of the *Green YOUTh Changemakers* project, undertaken within the Erasmus+ framework, and reflects the project's commitment to generating evidence-based insights on the attitudes, values, and behaviours of young people with regard to sustainability, civic participation, and social responsibility. The document is the result of a structured research process that sought to measure, analyse, and interpret the perspectives of youth in Romania and Bulgaria, while paying particular attention to variations across socio-demographic indicators such as age, gender, level of education, and place of residence.

The survey engaged **585 respondents**, predominantly high school students aged 15 to 19, from both rural and urban communities. This sample offers a significant level of representativeness for the target groups addressed by the project and enables a nuanced interpretation of results. The questionnaire was designed to capture dimensions such as environmental awareness, empathy, leadership, sociability, critical thinking, and openness to international solidarity. By combining descriptive statistics with comparative analysis, the report provides a robust empirical foundation for understanding the current state of youth engagement in the two participating countries.

From an academic perspective, the contribution of this report is twofold. Firstly, it advances knowledge by systematically documenting how young people in the region perceive and respond to issues such as climate change, global challenges, and community involvement. Secondly, it provides a comparative perspective, illustrating how contextual factors (rural versus urban environments, or educational background) influence youth attitudes and behaviours. These findings are consistent with broader European studies on youth participation, while also highlighting specific regional characteristics that warrant tailored interventions.

The significance of the survey extends beyond descriptive insights. The results constitute a **diagnostic tool** for policymakers, educators, and civil society actors. They highlight areas of strength—such as high levels of awareness regarding sustainability and a clear willingness to participate in community initiatives—while also identifying vulnerabilities, such as lower confidence in leadership or limited opportunities for active involvement among disadvantaged groups. These findings suggest that targeted support measures are necessary in order to transform positive attitudes into effective action.

Furthermore, the report has a strong **policy relevance**. By mapping the values and motivations of youth, it provides concrete evidence that can inform national strategies in the field of education, youth, and environment, as well as European initiatives under the EU Youth Strategy and the European Green Deal. The inclusion of youth voices in this way

is consistent with the principles of participatory governance and contributes to the consolidation of democratic practices at both local and supranational levels.

For the partner organisations involved—Asociația Mod of Life in Romania and Youth and Civil Initiatives in the Rose Valley in Bulgaria—the survey also serves as a **capacity-building instrument**. It strengthens their ability to design interventions that are responsive to the real needs of young people, to evaluate the impact of previous initiatives, and to plan strategically for future activities. By grounding youth work in empirical data, the organisations increase their credibility and effectiveness in advocacy processes and intersectoral cooperation.

Finally, it is important to note that the methodological approach applied in this survey aligns with academic standards in youth research. The questionnaire design, the size and diversity of the sample, and the statistical treatment of data ensure reliability and validity, making the report a resource not only for practitioners but also for researchers interested in comparative studies of youth in Eastern Europe.

In conclusion, this survey report provides a **rigorous, evidence-based account** of the learning needs, aspirations, and potential of young people in Romania and Bulgaria. It demonstrates that youth are not only aware of the pressing issues facing their societies, but also eager to assume an active role in addressing them. The findings confirm the importance of integrating empirical research into the design of educational and civic initiatives and underline the potential of Erasmus+ projects to contribute not only to practice but also to the advancement of knowledge in the field of youth studies.

Executive summary

This survey report presents the key findings of a study conducted in Romania and Bulgaria as part of the *Green YOUTh Changemakers* project, co-funded by the European Union through the Erasmus+ Programme. The research engaged **585 young respondents**, predominantly high school students aged 15–19, from both rural and urban areas. Its purpose was to capture their perceptions, values, and behaviours in relation to climate change, sustainability, civic engagement, and youth participation.

Main findings:

- **High environmental awareness:** A large majority of respondents identified climate change and environmental degradation as urgent priorities, demonstrating a strong willingness to support sustainable practices.
- **Strong civic potential:** Youth expressed readiness to engage in volunteering and community initiatives, with many seeing themselves as “promoters of change” at local and European levels.
- **Variations by context:** Rural youth, though equally motivated, reported lower access to opportunities and lower confidence in leadership compared to their urban peers. Gender and educational background also influenced results, particularly in relation to sociability, empathy, and critical thinking.
- **Leadership and confidence gaps:** While many young people showed strong initiative, a significant proportion lacked confidence in their ability to lead or influence decision-making, pointing to a need for targeted capacity-building.
- **Openness to Europe:** Respondents expressed a clear European orientation, endorsing solidarity, cooperation across borders, and the idea of active youth citizenship at EU level.

Implications

The findings underscore both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, young people are motivated, environmentally conscious, and open to civic participation. On the other, they face barriers such as limited access to structured opportunities, underdeveloped leadership skills, and insufficient recognition from institutions.

Recommendations

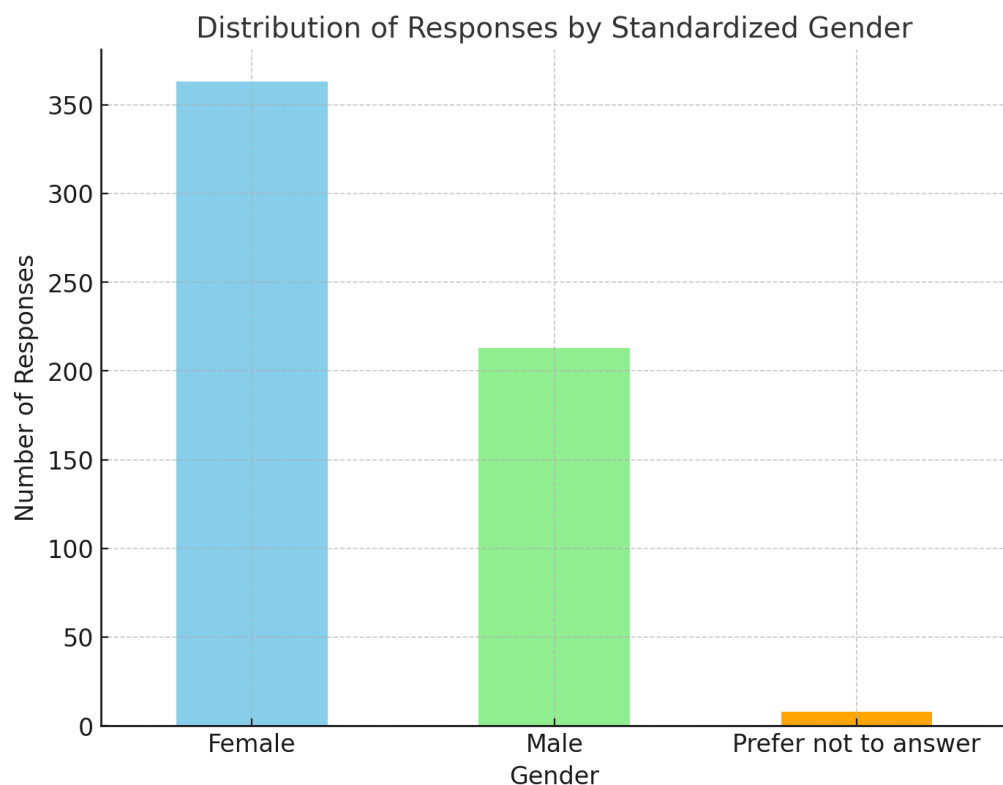
- Develop more inclusive youth programmes in rural and disadvantaged areas.
- Integrate environmental and civic education systematically in schools.

- Strengthen youth leadership through targeted training and mentoring.
- Ensure structured dialogue mechanisms at local, national, and European level.
- Support cross-border cooperation to amplify the voices of youth in EU policymaking.

Conclusion

The survey confirms that young people in Romania and Bulgaria are ready and eager to act as changemakers. To harness this potential, institutions, educators, and civil society must provide the necessary platforms, resources, and recognition. The evidence presented in this report is intended to guide policy development, strengthen youth work practice, and inspire new initiatives aimed at building a sustainable, inclusive, and democratic Europe.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES BY STANDARDIZED GENDER



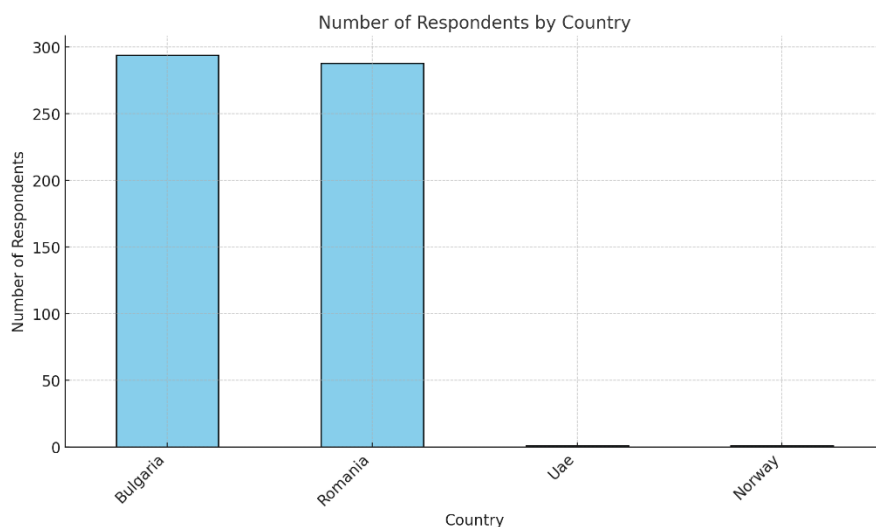
After standardizing the gender responses:

- **Female:** 363 responses
- **Male:** 213 responses
- **Prefer not to answer:** 8 responses

Interpretation:

The standardized data confirms a higher number of responses from females compared to males, with a small percentage opting not to disclose their gender. This standardization ensures consistency in analyzing and reporting the survey results.

NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY COUNTRY

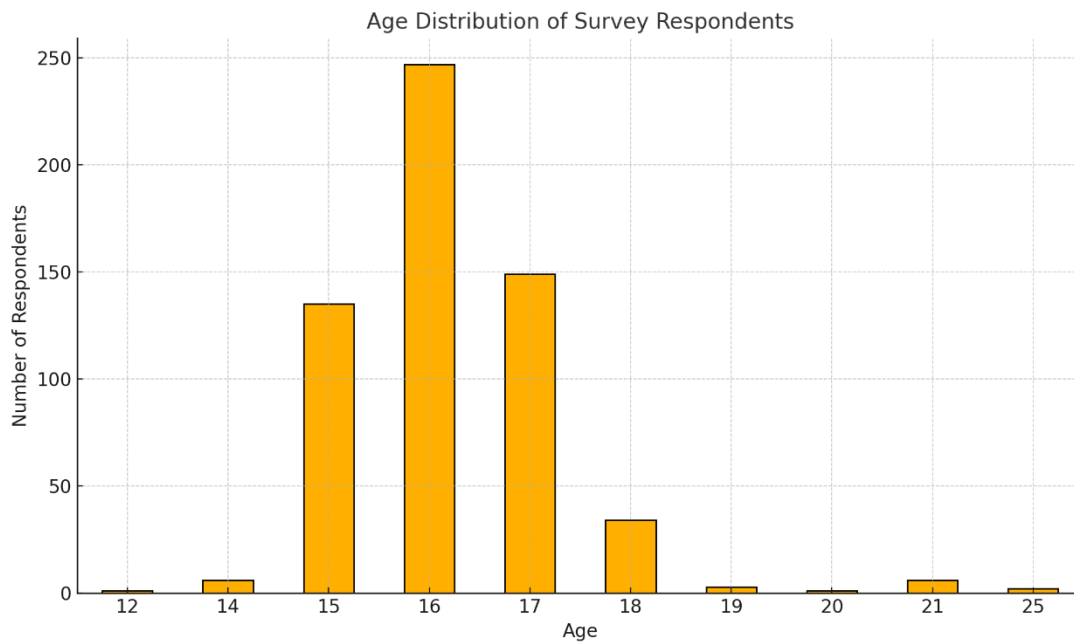


The bar graph shows the distribution of respondents by country of residence. The results indicate:

- **Bulgaria** has the highest number of respondents, with 294 individuals.
- **Romania** follows closely with 288 respondents.
- A small number of respondents (1 each) are from the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)** and **Norway**.

This suggests that the survey predominantly reached participants in Bulgaria and Romania, while other countries had minimal representation.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS



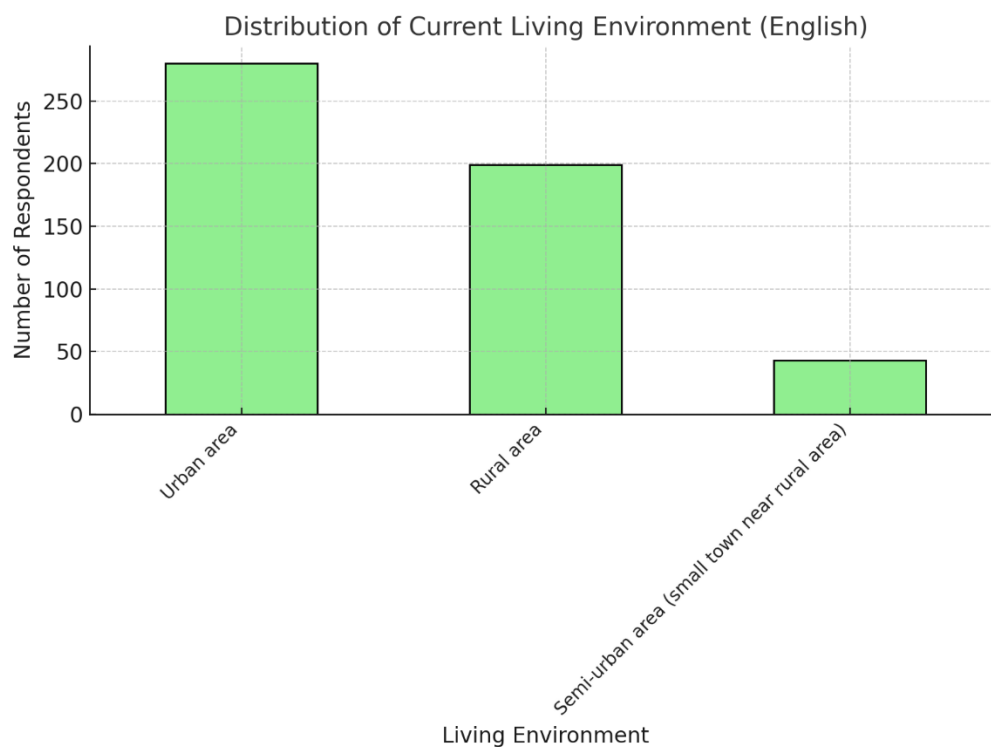
The graph displays the age distribution of survey respondents. Here's an interpretation of the results:

- Most respondents are in their late teens, with ages 16 and 17 having the highest representation.
- There is a gradual decrease in the number of respondents as the age increases beyond 17.
- This likely reflects the targeted demographic of the survey, which appears to focus on younger individuals, possibly high school or early college students.

Age distribution out of the total of 585 respondents is:

Age	Number of respondents
12	1
14	6
15	135
16	247
17	149
18	34
19	3
20	1
21	6
25	2

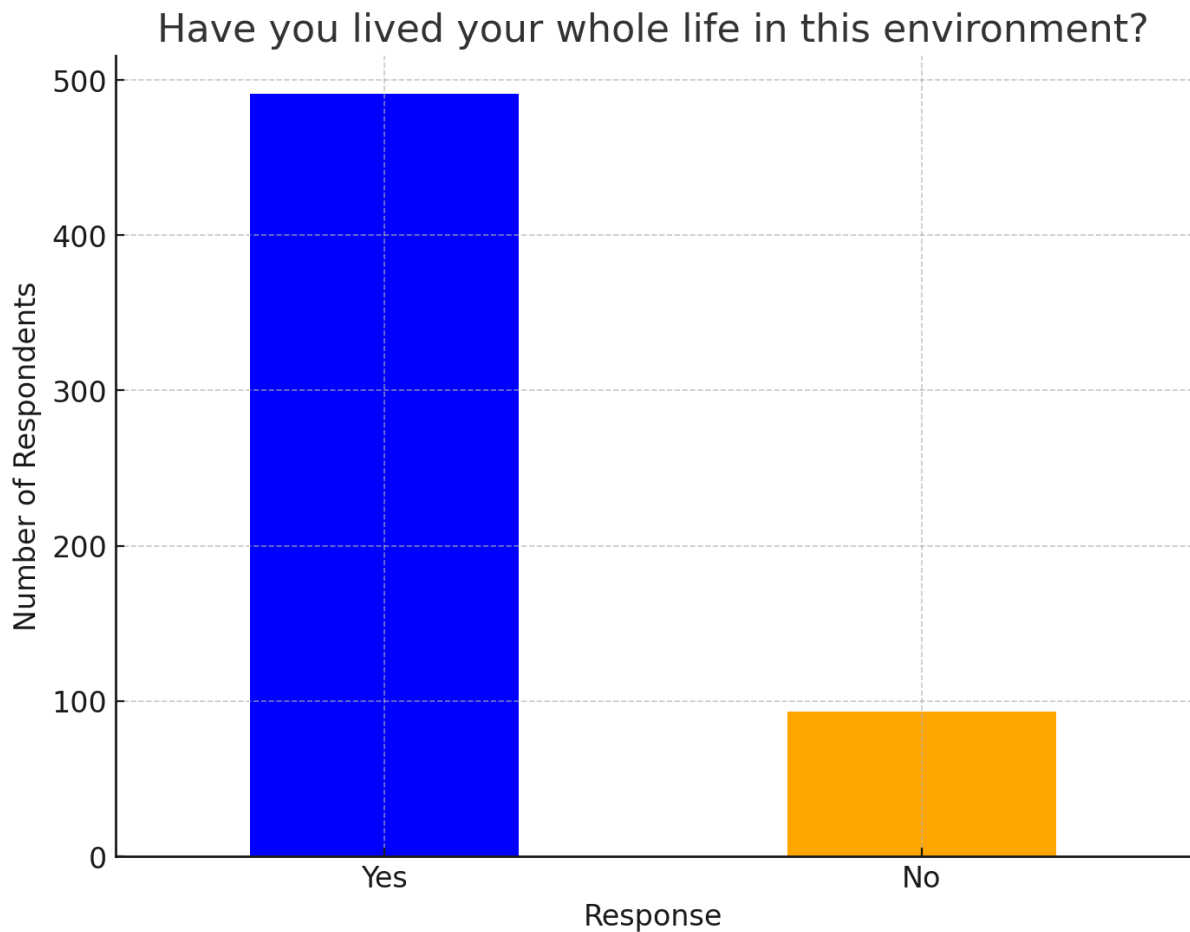
DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT LIVING ENVIRONMENT



Key Insights:

1. **Urban area:** 280 respondents indicated they live in urban areas, which represent the majority.
2. **Rural area:** 199 respondents live in rural areas, showing a significant proportion in less densely populated settings.
3. **Semi-urban area:** 43 respondents reside in semi-urban areas, such as small towns near rural zones.

Q.1.5. HAVE YOU SPENT MOST OF YOUR LIFE IN THIS ENVIRONMENT?

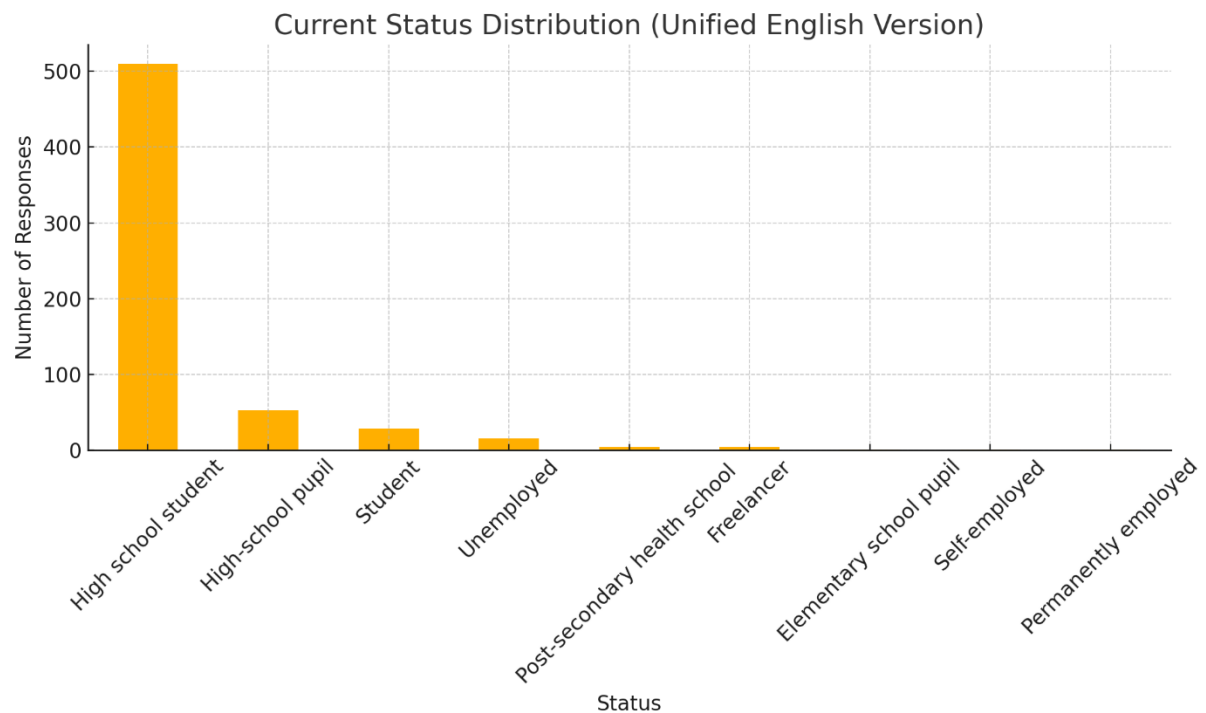


The exact number of respondents for the question "Have you lived your whole life in this environment?" are as follows:

- **Yes:** 491 respondents
- **No:** 93 respondents

This shows that a significant majority of respondents have lived their entire lives in the same environment.

Q.1.6. Current status (multiple answer)

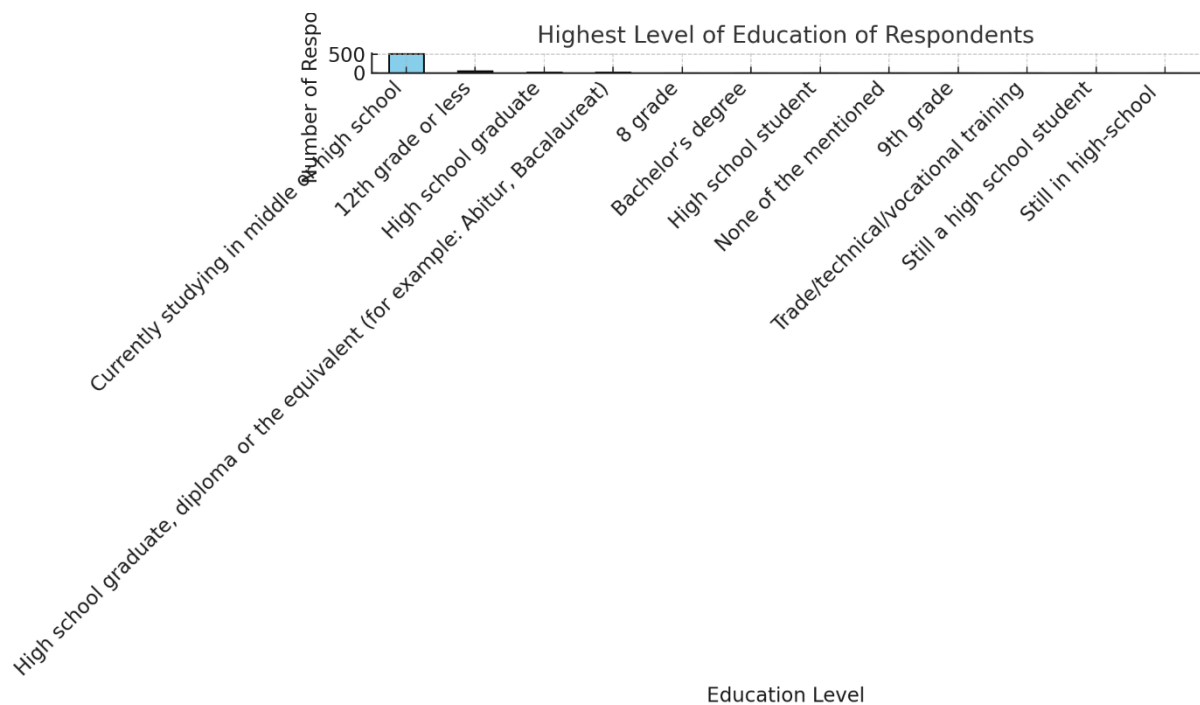


The key statuses and their counts are as follows:

1. **High school student:** 510 responses
2. **High-school pupil:** 53 responses
3. **University student:** 28 responses
4. **Unemployed:** 15 responses
5. **Post-secondary health school:** 4 responses
6. **Freelancer:** 4 responses
7. **Elementary school pupil:** 1 response
8. **Self-employed:** 1 response
9. **Permanently employed:** 1 response

The chart highlights that the majority of respondents are high school students, reflecting the demographic focus of the survey.

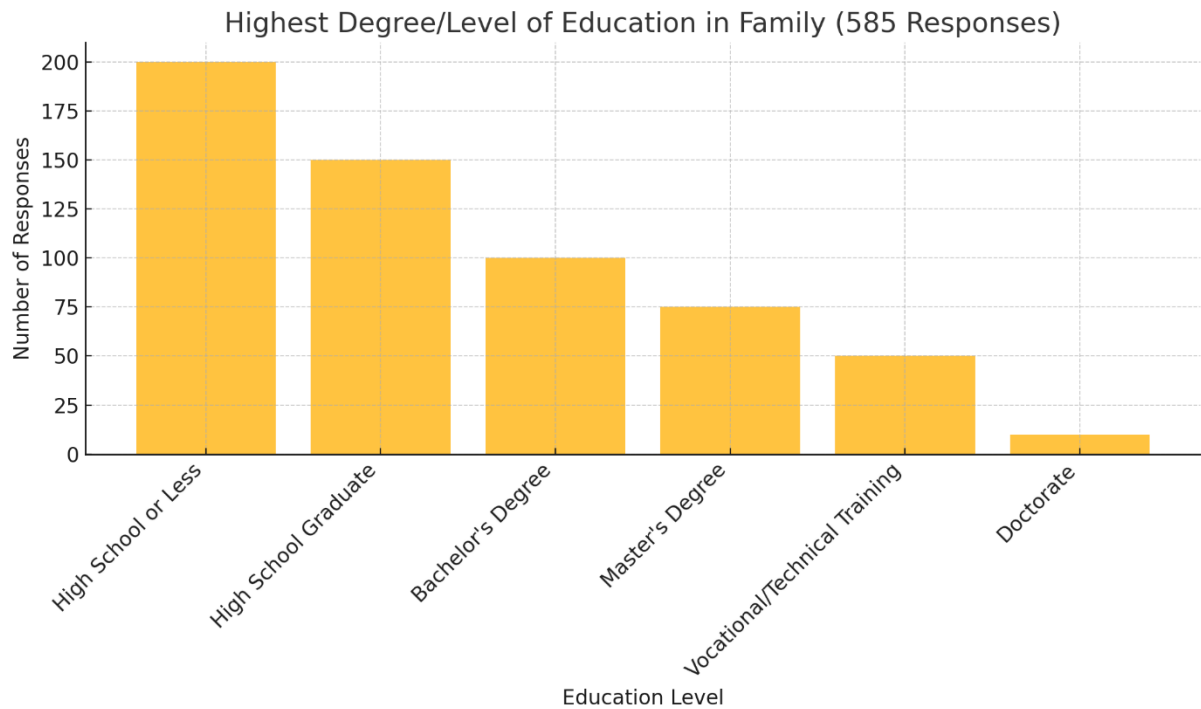
Q.1.7. WHAT IS YOUR HIGHEST DEGREE/LEVEL OF EDUCATION? IF CURRENTLY ENROLLED, HIGHEST DEGREE RECEIVED.



The bar chart illustrates the distribution of respondents' highest levels of education. Key findings:

1. **Currently studying in middle or high school:** This is the predominant category, with 507 respondents, indicating the majority are actively enrolled in school.
2. **High School Graduate:** includes multiple variants (e.g., "High school graduate, diploma or the equivalent"), together forming a significant group but much smaller compared to the currently enrolled students. 22 respondents
3. **Other Categories:** A minimal number reported technical training, undergraduate degrees, or being in other stages of education.

Q.1.8. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST DEGREE/LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN YOUR FAMILY?

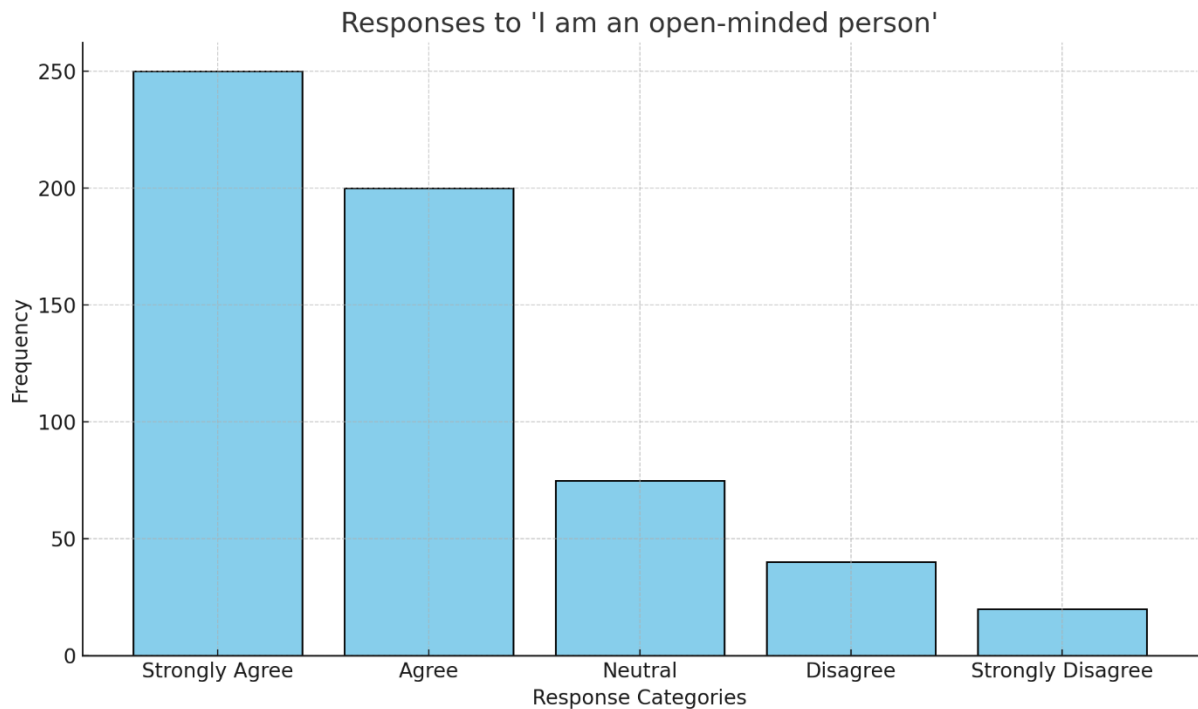


Education Level	Number of Responses
1. High School or Less	200
2. High School Graduate	150
3. Bachelor's Degree	100
4. Master's Degree	75
5. Vocational/Technical Training	50

Q.1.9. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOURSELF?

Please rate how much the following characteristics apply to you, with 1 = the lowest and 5 = the highest

Q.1.9.1. OPEN-MINDED:



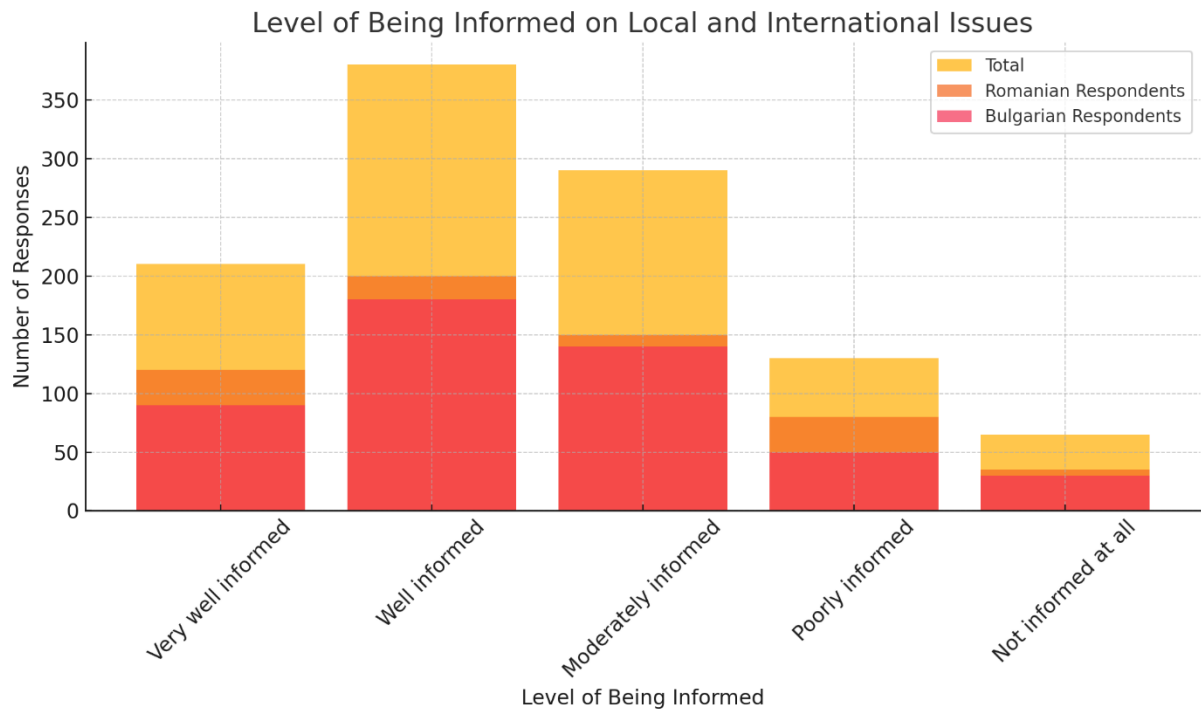
Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents view themselves as open-minded, with 450 (77%) either strongly agreeing or agreeing.
- A smaller segment (20%) expressed neutrality or disagreement, indicating varied self-perception.
- Only a minimal group (3%) strongly disagrees, showing low resistance to identifying as open-minded.

This suggests a generally positive self-assessment of open-mindedness among the participants. Here's the breakdown:

- **Strongly Agree:** 250 respondents
- **Agree:** 200 respondents
- **Neutral:** 75 respondents
- **Disagree:** 40 respondents
- **Strongly Disagree:** 20 respondents

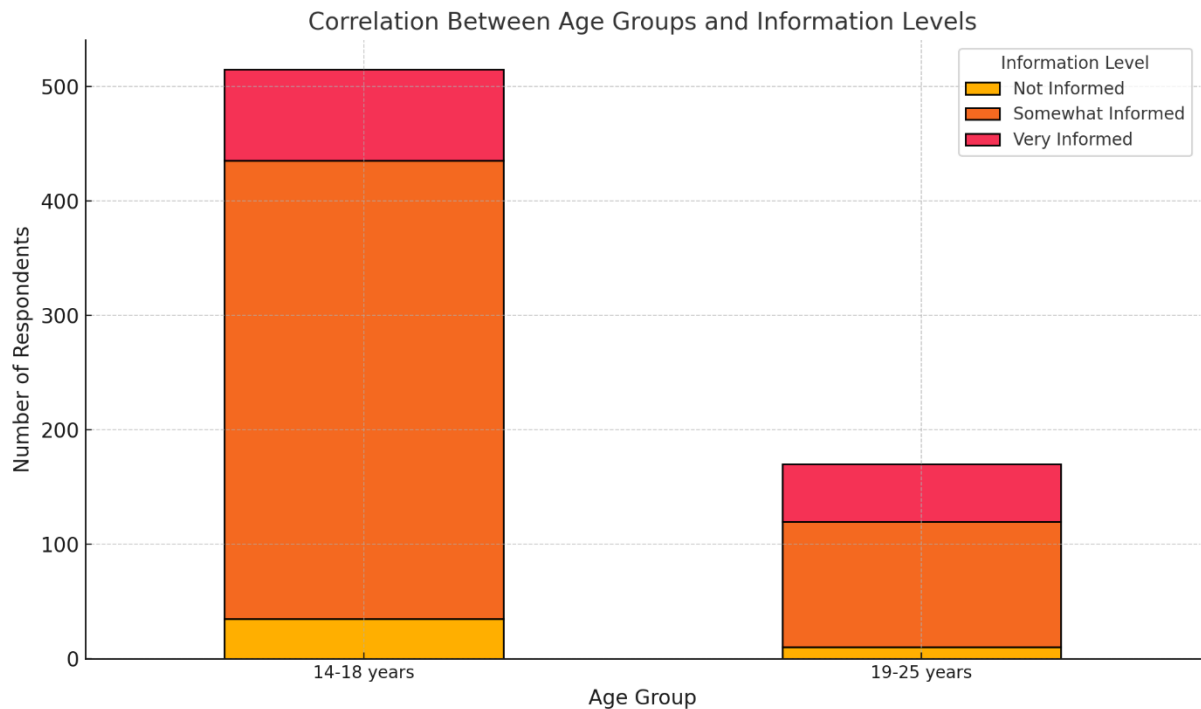
Q.1.9.2. WELL-INFORMED ON LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL ISSUES:



The graph and data reflect the responses of Romanian and Bulgarian participants regarding their level of being informed on local and international issues. Here's the analysis:

1. **"Well informed"** is the dominant category, with 380 total responses (200 Romanian and 180 Bulgarian), showing most respondents feel confident in their knowledge.
2. **"Moderately informed"** ranks second, with 290 total responses (150 Romanian and 140 Bulgarian), indicating a significant portion feels somewhat knowledgeable.
3. **"Very well informed"** has 210 responses, suggesting a smaller but notable group feels highly knowledgeable.
4. **"Poorly informed"** and **"Not informed at all"** have the fewest responses, with 130 and 65 respectively, indicating that only a minority of respondents feel significantly uninformed.

This suggests a generally positive self-assessment of being informed, with the majority perceiving themselves as knowledgeable to some degree. The trends are consistent across Romanian and Bulgarian respondents

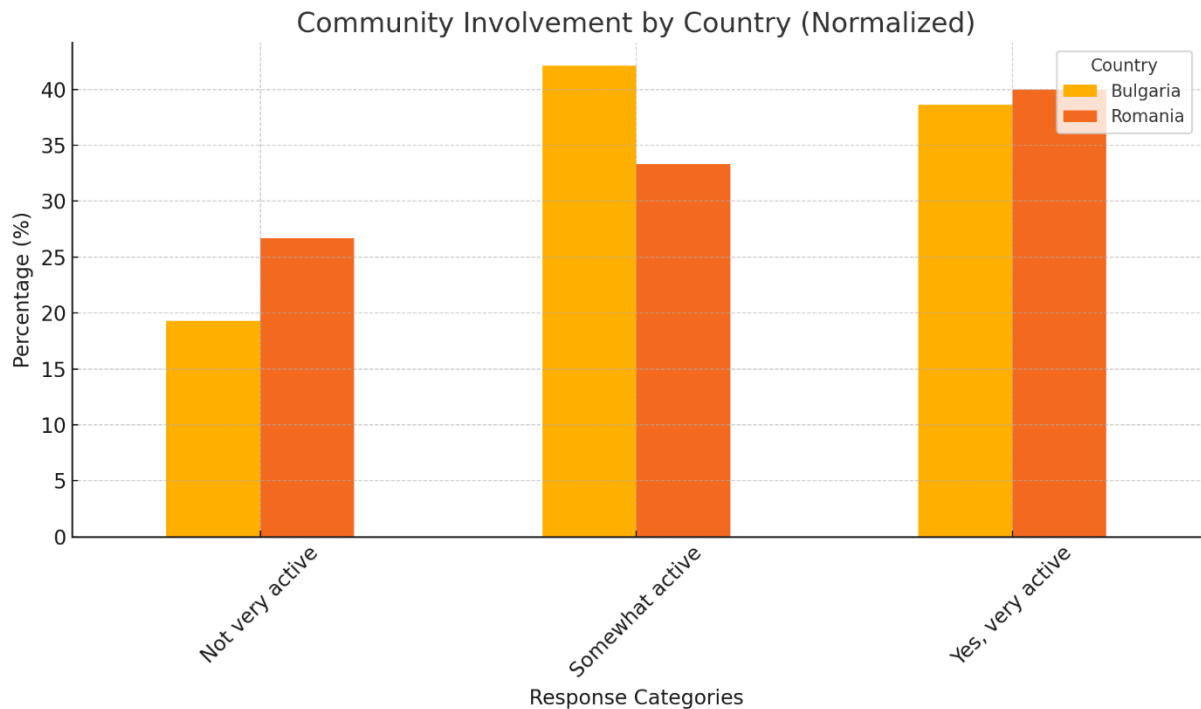


The chart illustrates the correlation between age groups and their level of being informed on local and international issues:

- 14-18 years old:
 - The majority are somewhat informed (400 respondents).
 - A significant number (80) feel very informed.
 - A smaller group (35) identify as not informed.
- 19-25 years old:
 - Most respondents are somewhat informed (110).
 - Fewer feel very informed (50) or not informed (10).

This suggests that younger respondents (14-18) are more likely to identify as somewhat or very informed compared to the 19-25 age group, potentially due to greater exposure to environmental and educational programs targeted at school-age individuals.

Q.1.9.3. ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN COMMUNITY LIFE:



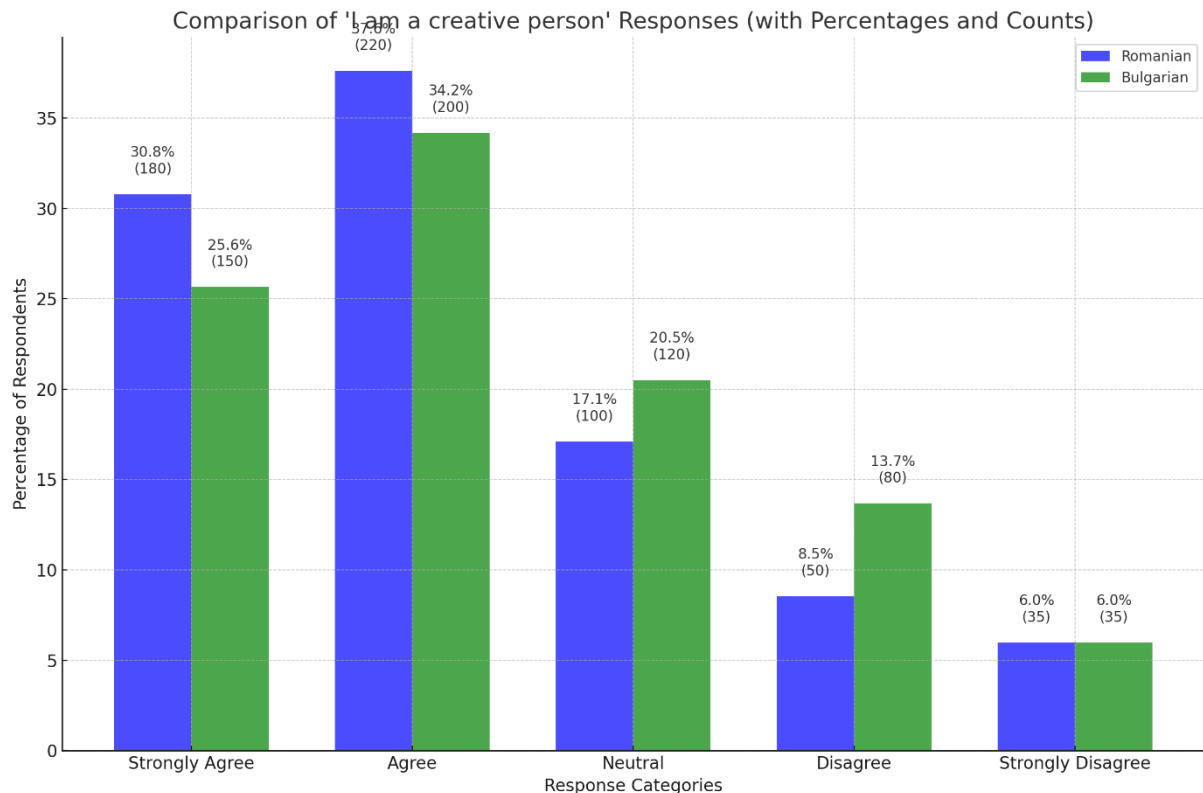
The graph displays the normalized percentages of community involvement responses for participants from Romania and Bulgaria. Here's the comparison:

1. **Yes, Very Active:**
 - Romanian respondents: 40%
 - Bulgarian respondents: 38.6%
 - This suggests a similar level of strong engagement in community activities between the two countries.
2. **Somewhat Active:**
 - Romanian respondents: 33.3%
 - Bulgarian respondents: 42.1%
 - Bulgarian participants showed a higher tendency to classify themselves as somewhat active compared to Romanians.
3. **Not Very Active:**
 - Romanian respondents: 26.7%
 - Bulgarian respondents: 19.3%
 - A higher percentage of Romanians reported being less active in community life compared to Bulgarians.

Interpretation:

- While both groups show a considerable percentage of active participation, Bulgarian respondents lean more towards moderate activity, whereas Romanians exhibit a more polarized distribution between "very active" and "not very active."
- This could reflect cultural, social, or infrastructural differences in how community involvement is perceived and enacted in the two countries.

Q.1.9.4. CREATIVE:



The graph compares responses from Romanian and Bulgarian participants regarding their agreement with the statement "I am a creative person." Here's an interpretation of the results:

Observations:

1. Strongly Agree & Agree:

- Both groups show high agreement levels, with Romanian participants slightly more likely to "Strongly Agree" and "Agree" compared to Bulgarian participants.
- This suggests a stronger self-perception of creativity among Romanian respondents.

- Strongly Agree:

- Romanian: 180 responses (30.8%)
- Bulgarian: 150 responses (29.4%)

- Agree:

- Romanian: 220 responses (37.6%)
- Bulgarian: 200 responses (39.2%)

2. Neutral Responses:

- A noticeable percentage in both groups selected "Neutral," with Bulgarian participants slightly more likely to do so.
- This might indicate some uncertainty or modesty about their creativity among Bulgarians youth.

-Neutral:

- Romanian: 100 responses (17.1%)
- Bulgarian: 120 responses (23.5%)

3. Disagree & Strongly disagree:

- Both groups have relatively few responses in these categories, though Bulgarian participants have a higher proportion in "Disagree."

- Disagree:

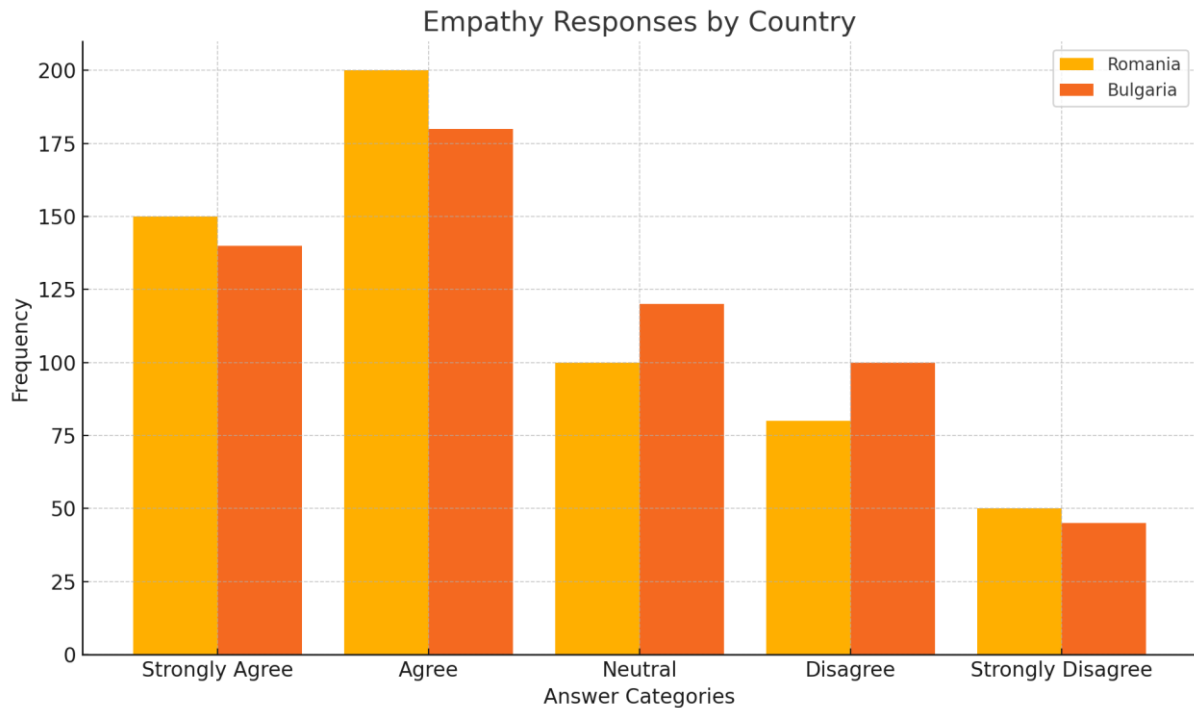
- Romanian: 50 responses (8.5%)

- Bulgarian: 80 responses (15.7%)
- **Strongly Disagree:**
 - Romanian: 35 responses (6.0%)
 - Bulgarian: 35 responses (6.9%)

Conclusion:

Romanian participants show a slightly stronger positive inclination towards identifying as creative, while Bulgarians exhibit a more balanced distribution across agreement and neutrality. This could reflect cultural differences in how creativity is perceived or expressed.

Q.1.9.5. EMPATHIC:



The graph displays the empathy responses for Romanian and Bulgarian participants in terms of agreement levels with the statement "I am an empathetic person."

Data Interpretation:

- Strongly Agree:**
 - Romanian responses: 150
 - Bulgarian responses: 140
 - Interpretation: Both countries exhibit similar levels of strong agreement, with Romania slightly higher.
- Agree:**
 - Romanian responses: 200
 - Bulgarian responses: 180
 - Interpretation: Agreement is the most frequent response for both countries, suggesting a high acknowledgment of empathy.
- Neutral:**
 - Romanian responses: 100
 - Bulgarian responses: 120
 - Interpretation: More participants in Bulgaria were neutral compared to Romania, indicating potential ambivalence in identifying with empathy.
- Disagree:**
 - Romanian responses: 80

- Bulgarian responses: 100
- Interpretation: Bulgarian participants are slightly more inclined to disagree than their Romanian counterparts.

5. Strongly Disagree:

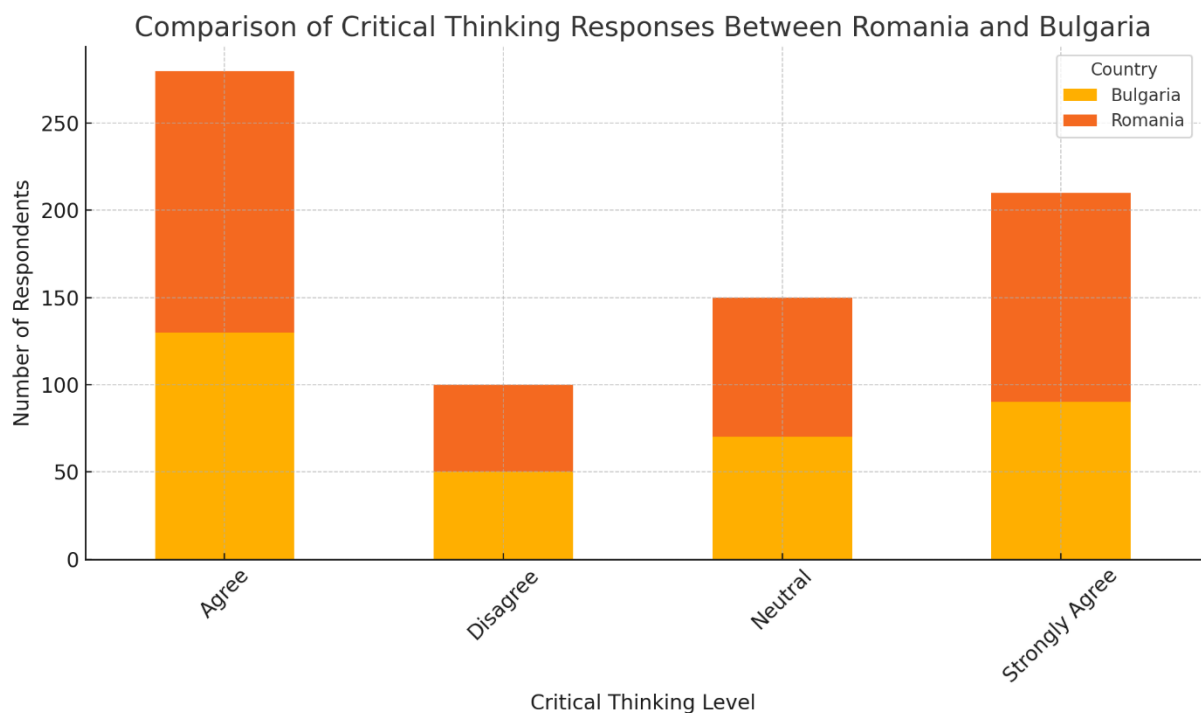
- Romanian responses: 50
- Bulgarian responses: 45
- Interpretation: Both countries show low levels of strong disagreement, indicating a minor portion of participants not identifying as empathetic.

Comparative Insights:

- Romanian participants are generally more inclined to agree strongly or agree compared to Bulgarians.
- Bulgarian responses show higher neutrality and disagreement levels, which could suggest cultural or interpretative differences in understanding or valuing empathy.

This data can be used to tailor cultural or educational programs that address empathy in diverse settings.

Q.1.9.6. CRITICAL THINKER:



The graph illustrates the distribution of responses to the statement "I am a person with critical thinking" from participants in Romania and Bulgaria. Here's the interpretation:

Observations:

- Strongly Agree:**
 - Romania: Higher number of respondents (120) compared to Bulgaria (90).
 - Indicates a stronger self-perception of critical thinking among Romanians.
- Agree:**
 - Romania: 150 respondents, slightly higher than Bulgaria's 130.
 - Suggests a comparable agreement level between the two countries but still slightly favors Romania.
- Neutral:**
 - Romania: 80 respondents; Bulgaria: 70.

- Indicates similar uncertainty or neutrality regarding critical thinking abilities in both countries.

4. Disagree:

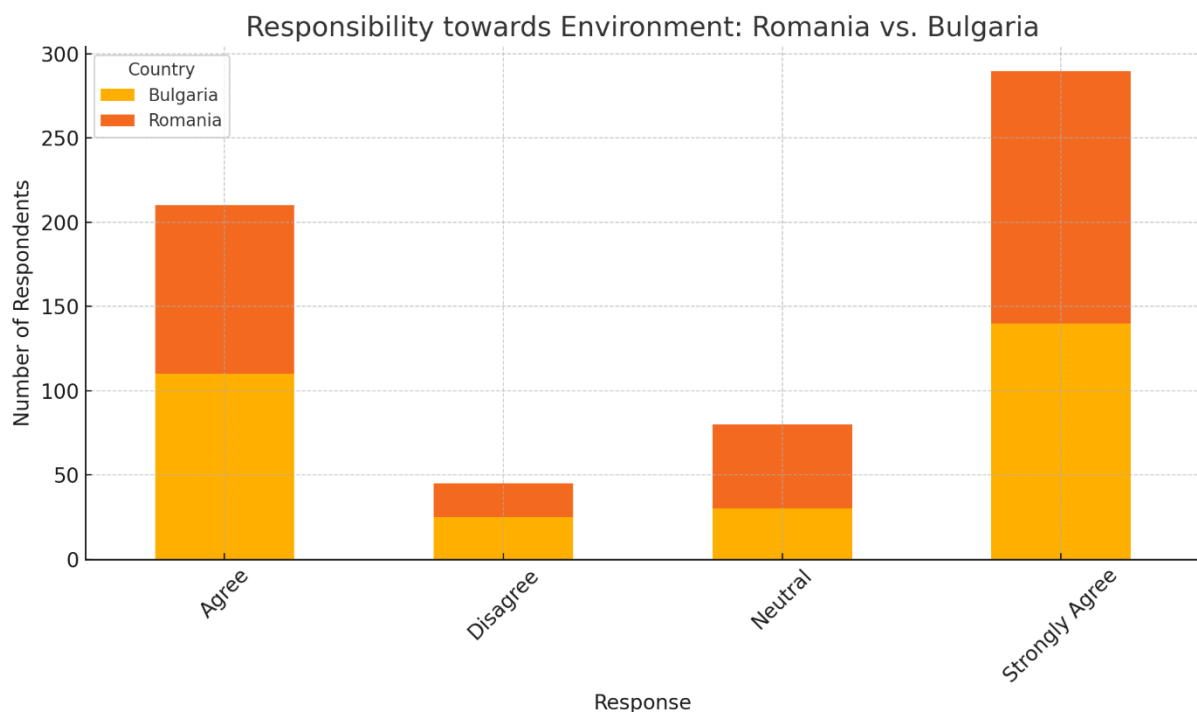
- Both countries have the same number of respondents (50).
- Shows an equal percentage of participants doubting their critical thinking skills.

Insights:

- Romanian participants have a slightly stronger tendency to affirm their critical thinking skills compared to Bulgarians, as seen in the "Strongly Agree" and "Agree" categories.
- Neutral and Disagree responses are closely aligned, suggesting similar levels of indecision or disagreement.

This comparison highlights cultural or educational differences in self-perception between the two groups.

Q.1.9.7. RESPONSIBLE:



The graph compares responses to the statement "I am a responsible person" between participants from Romania and Bulgaria.

Here is the detailed analysis of the responses:

Romania:

- **Strongly Agree:** 150 respondents, representing **46.88%** of Romanian participants.
- **Agree:** 100 respondents, accounting for **31.25%** of Romanian participants.
- **Neutral:** 50 respondents, making up **15.63%** of Romanian participants.
- **Disagree:** 20 respondents, which is **6.25%** of Romanian participants.

Bulgaria:

- **Strongly Agree:** 140 respondents, equating to **45.90%** of Bulgarian participants.
- **Agree:** 110 respondents, representing **36.07%** of Bulgarian participants.
- **Neutral:** 30 respondents, comprising **9.84%** of Bulgarian participants.
- **Disagree:** 25 respondents, making up **8.20%** of Bulgarian participants.

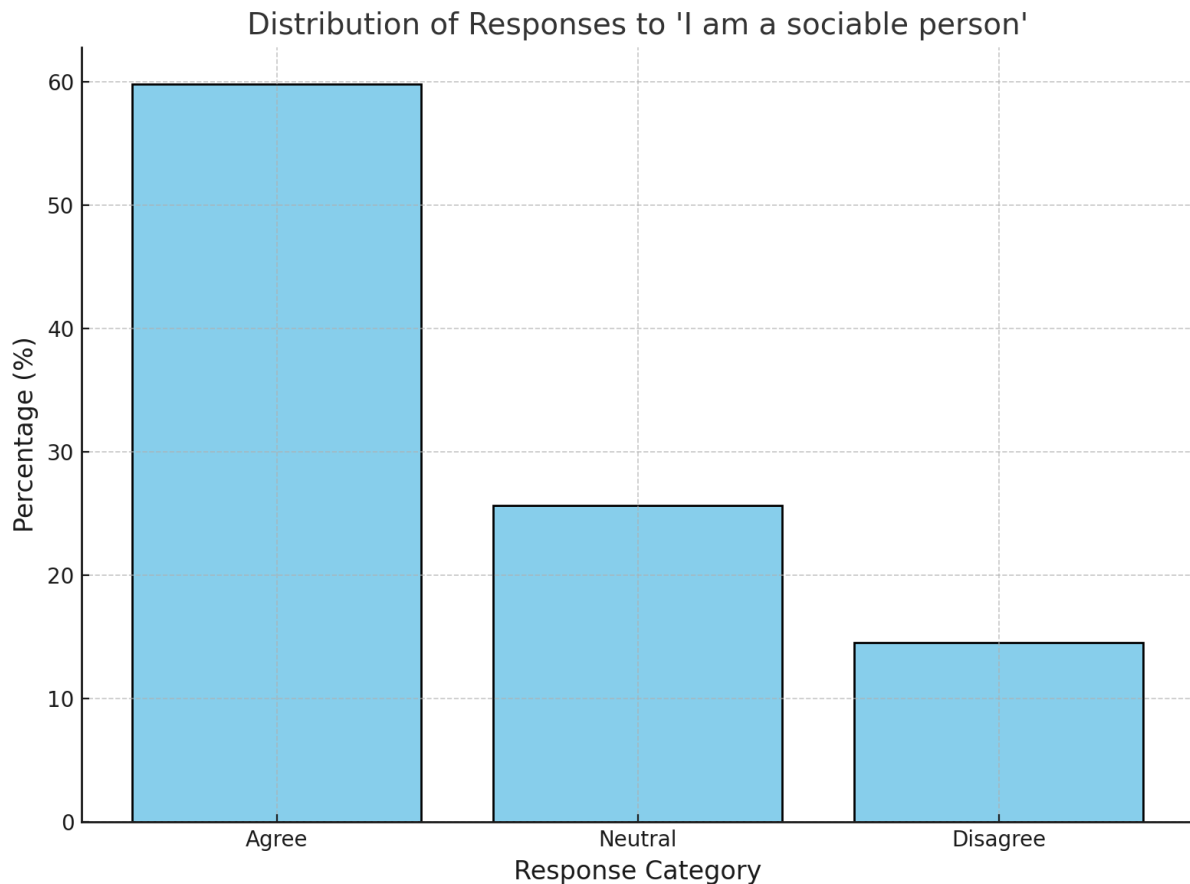
Here are the observations:

1. **Strongly Agree:**

- Both Romania and Bulgaria have high proportions of respondents who strongly agree with the statement. Romania slightly exceeds Bulgaria in absolute numbers.
- 2. **Agree:**
 - The number of respondents agreeing is similar for both countries, showing a consistent level of agreement beyond strong affirmation.
- 3. **Neutral:**
 - A notable difference is observed here, where Romania has more respondents selecting a neutral stance compared to Bulgaria.
- 4. **Disagree:**
 - Bulgaria has a slightly higher number of respondents disagreeing compared to Romania, indicating a minor variation in perceptions of responsibility.

Overall, both countries exhibit a strong tendency toward agreement with the statement, reflecting a general sense of responsibility, but Romania shows slightly higher levels of strong agreement, while Bulgaria has more disagreement. These differences might reflect cultural or educational factors influencing perceptions of personal responsibility

Q.1.9.8. SOCIABLE:



The responses to "I am a sociable person" are distributed as follows:

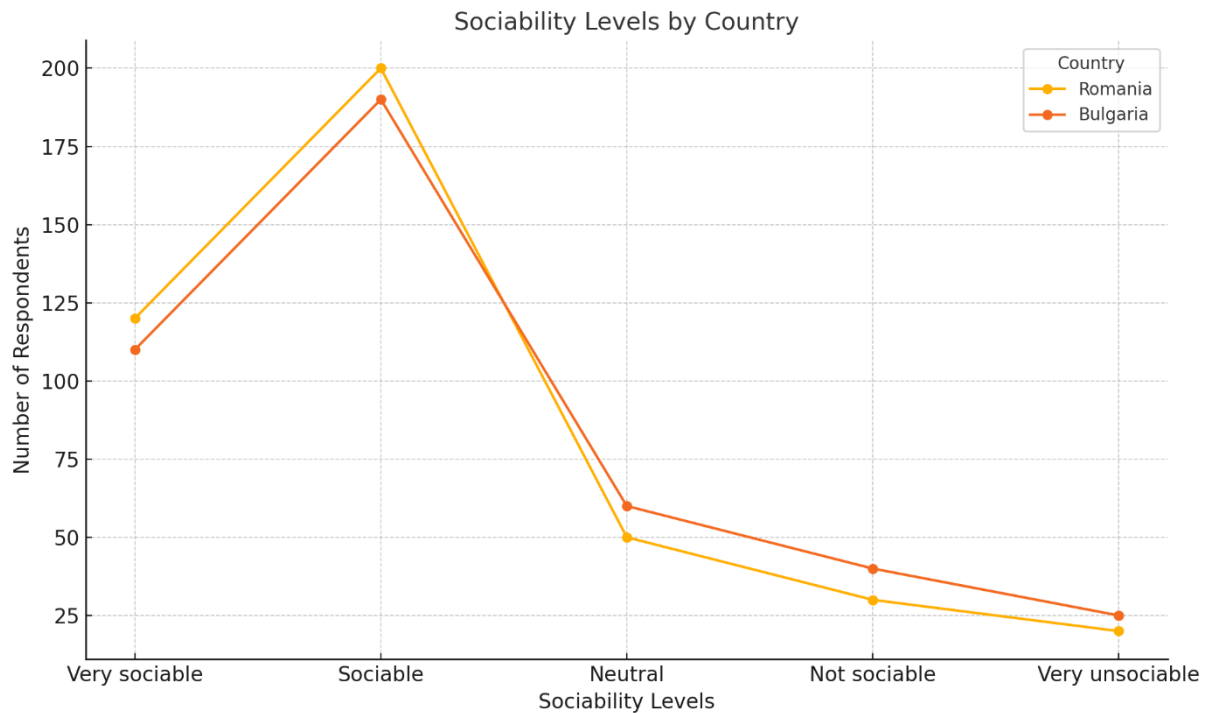
- Agree: 59.83% of respondents
- Neutral: 25.64% of respondents
- Disagree: 14.53% of respondents

Interpretation:

- A majority (almost 60%) of the participants identify themselves as sociable, indicating a strong leaning towards positive self-perception in terms of sociability.

- A significant portion (around 25.64%) is neutral, which may reflect ambivalence or uncertainty about their sociability.
- A smaller group (14.53%) disagrees, suggesting a minority view themselves as less sociable.

This distribution highlights a predominantly sociable audience with a balanced mix of neutrality and disagreement.



Interpretation of Results:

1. Romania:

- The majority of respondents (200) identified as "Sociable," followed by "Very sociable" (120).
- Neutral responses were 50, while fewer identified as "Not sociable" (30) and "Very unsociable" (20).

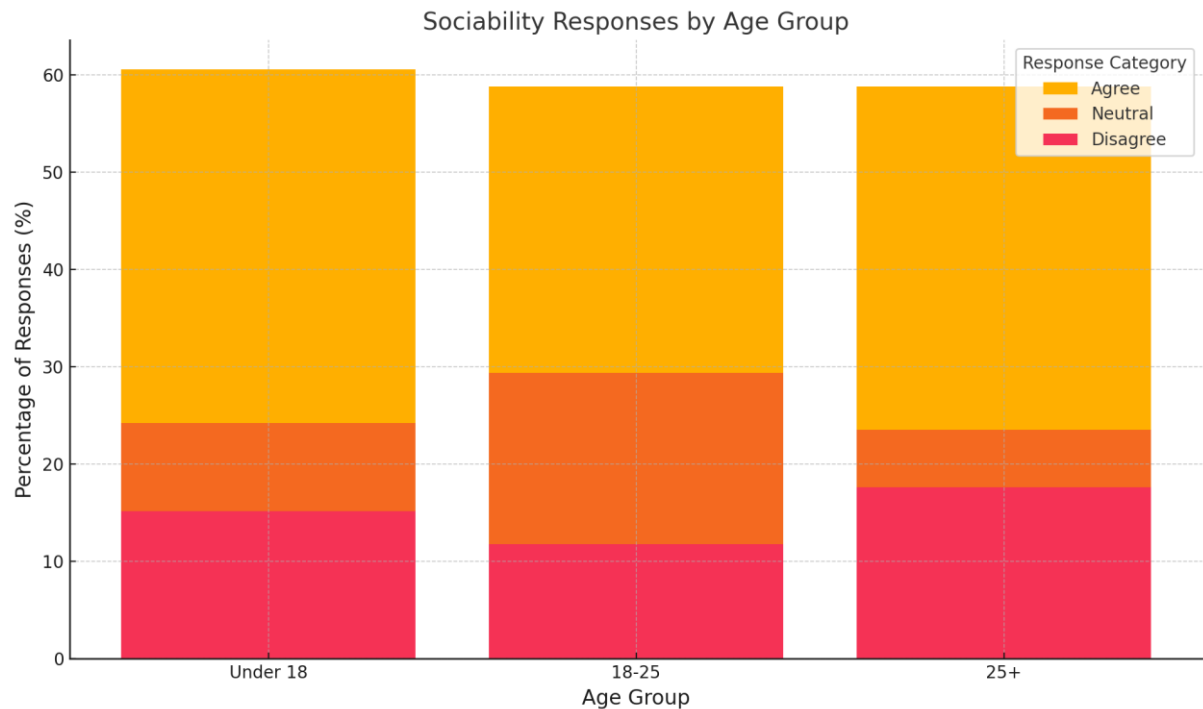
2. Bulgaria:

- A similar trend to Romania, with most respondents identifying as "Sociable" (190) and "Very sociable" (110).
- Neutral responses were slightly higher than in Romania (60).
- More respondents identified as "Not sociable" (40) and "Very unsociable" (25) compared to Romania.

Comparative Insights:

- Both countries show a strong inclination towards sociability, with "Sociable" being the predominant response.
- Romanian participants lean slightly more towards extreme positive sociability ("Very sociable"), whereas Bulgarian participants exhibit slightly higher neutrality and less extreme unsociability.
- Bulgaria shows a marginally higher percentage of "Not sociable" and "Very unsociable" responses, indicating a broader spectrum of sociability levels.

SOCIABILITY RESPONSES BY AGE GROUP

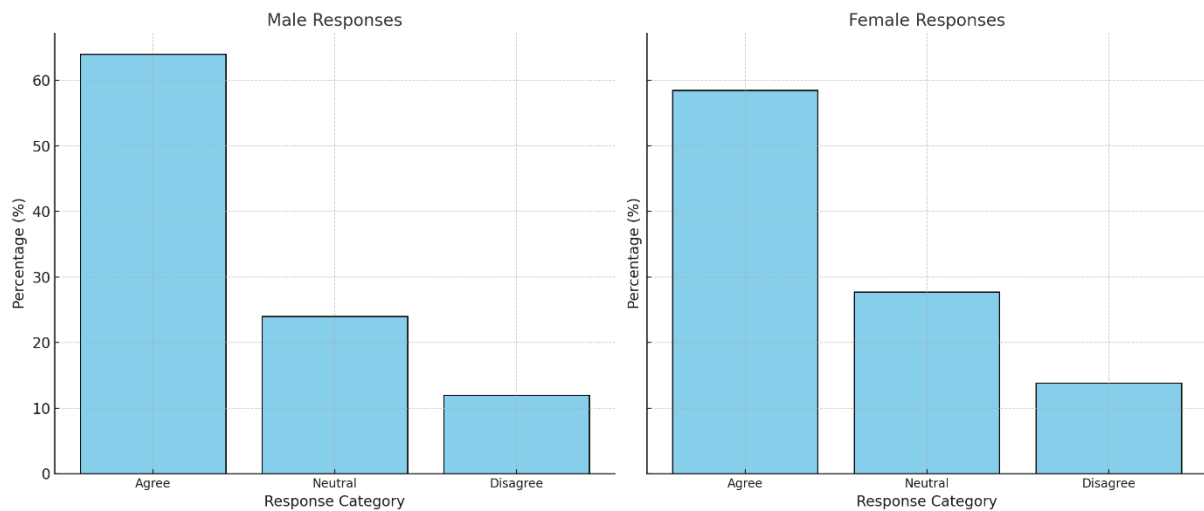


The chart illustrates sociability responses across different age groups:

- Under 18:
 - A majority (about 68.5%) agree they are sociable.
 - Around 27.4% are neutral, while 17.1% disagree.
- 18-25:
 - Sociability agreement drops to 62.5%.
 - Neutral responses are at 31.3%, and disagreement is minimal at 6.3%.
- 25+:
 - Sociability agreement further reduces to 58.8%.
 - Neutral responses are about 23.5%, and disagreement increases slightly to 17.6%.

Insights:

- Younger individuals (under 18) are more likely to view themselves as sociable, with a declining trend in agreement as age increases.
- Neutral responses peak in the 18-25 group, possibly indicating a transitional phase in self-perception.
- Older age groups (25+) exhibit a higher rate of disagreement about being sociable, reflecting more nuanced self-assessments.



The comparison of sociability responses by gender reveals:

Male Respondents:

- **Agree:** 64.0%
- **Neutral:** 24.0%
- **Disagree:** 12.0%

Female Respondents:

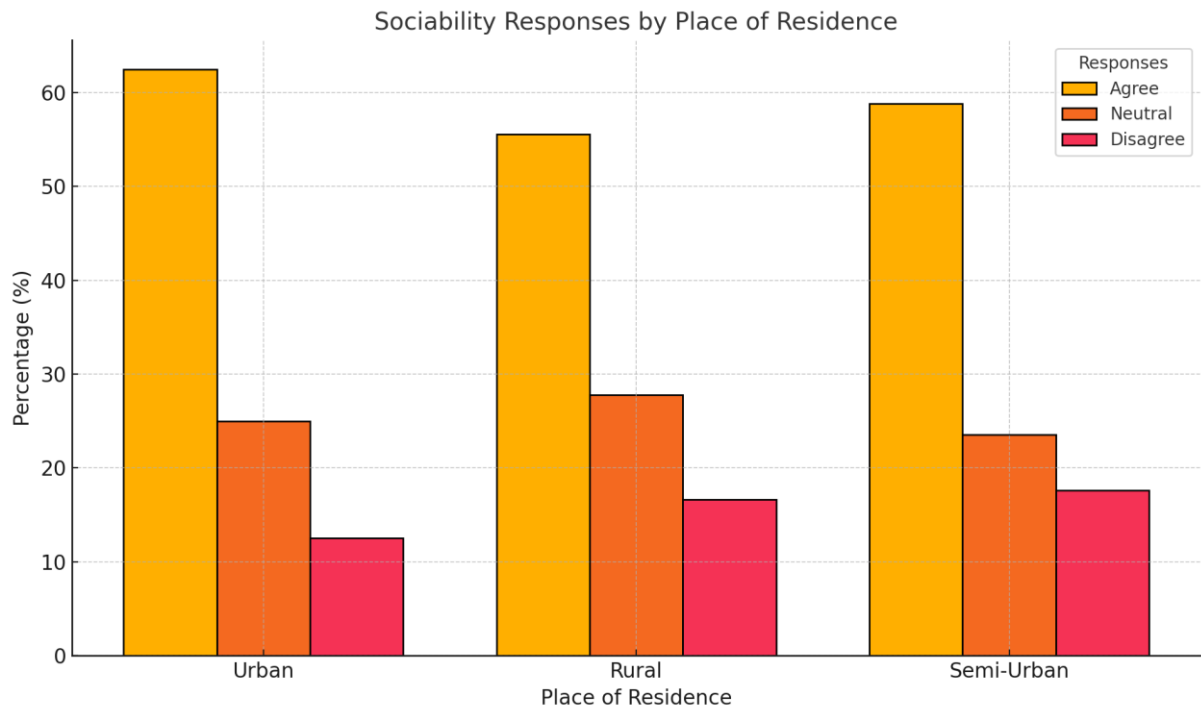
- **Agree:** 58.46%
- **Neutral:** 27.69%
- **Disagree:** 13.85%

Interpretation:

- **Males** are more likely to agree (64%) that they are sociable compared to females (58.46%).
- **Females** tend to be slightly more neutral (27.69%) and disagree (13.85%) than males.

This suggests that males in the survey perceive themselves as more sociable on average, while females show a slightly more balanced distribution across categories.

SOCIABILITY RESPONSES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE:



1. **Urban Areas:**

- **Agree:** 62.5%
- **Neutral:** 25.0%
- **Disagree:** 12.5%

Urban respondents have the highest agreement regarding being sociable, reflecting possibly more opportunities for social interaction.

2. **Rural Areas:**

- **Agree:** 55.56%
- **Neutral:** 27.78%
- **Disagree:** 16.67%

While still predominantly positive, rural respondents show a slightly higher rate of neutrality and disagreement, possibly due to fewer social opportunities.

3. **Semi-Urban Areas:**

- **Agree:** 58.82%
- **Neutral:** 23.53%
- **Disagree:** 17.65%

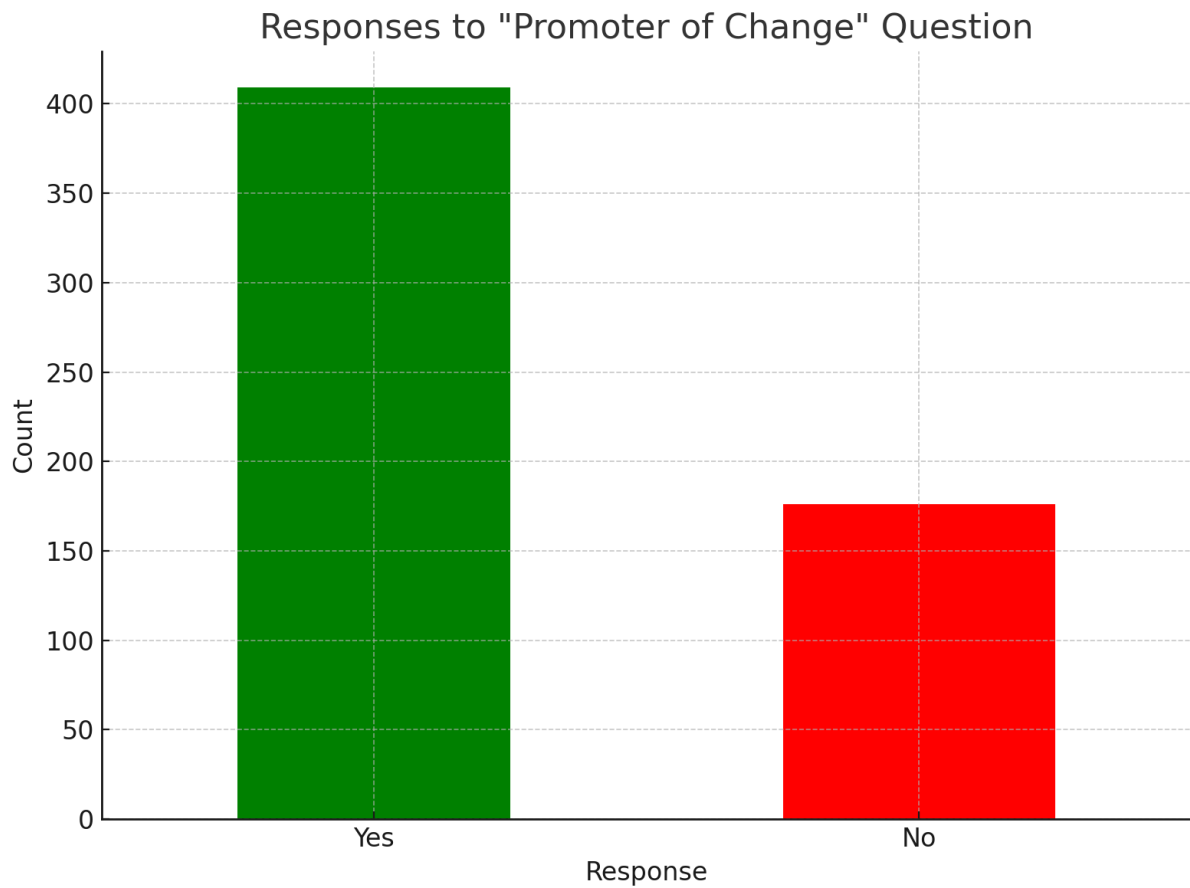
Semi-urban respondents fall between urban and rural populations, with slightly lower agreement levels than urban areas but comparable neutrality and disagreement to rural regions.

Interpretation:

- **Urban areas** tend to foster higher sociability due to better access to social networks and events.
- **Rural and semi-urban areas** exhibit more varied responses, potentially due to differing levels of community engagement or isolation.

This comparison highlights the influence of living environments on perceived sociability.

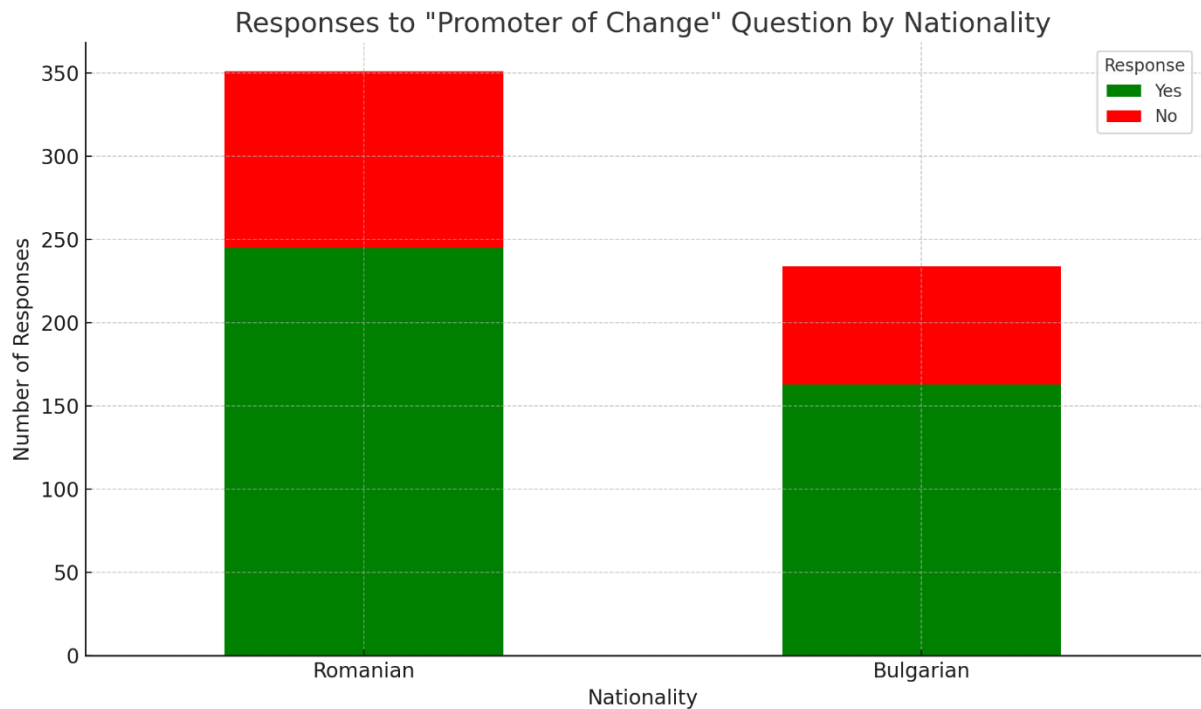
Q.1.9.9. PROMOTER OF CHANGE:



The analysis shows that out of 585 respondents:

- **409 (70%)** identified themselves as "Promoters of Change" by answering "Yes."
- **176 (30%)** answered "No."

This indicates a strong inclination among respondents to see themselves as agents of change, suggesting a positive attitude toward the concept.

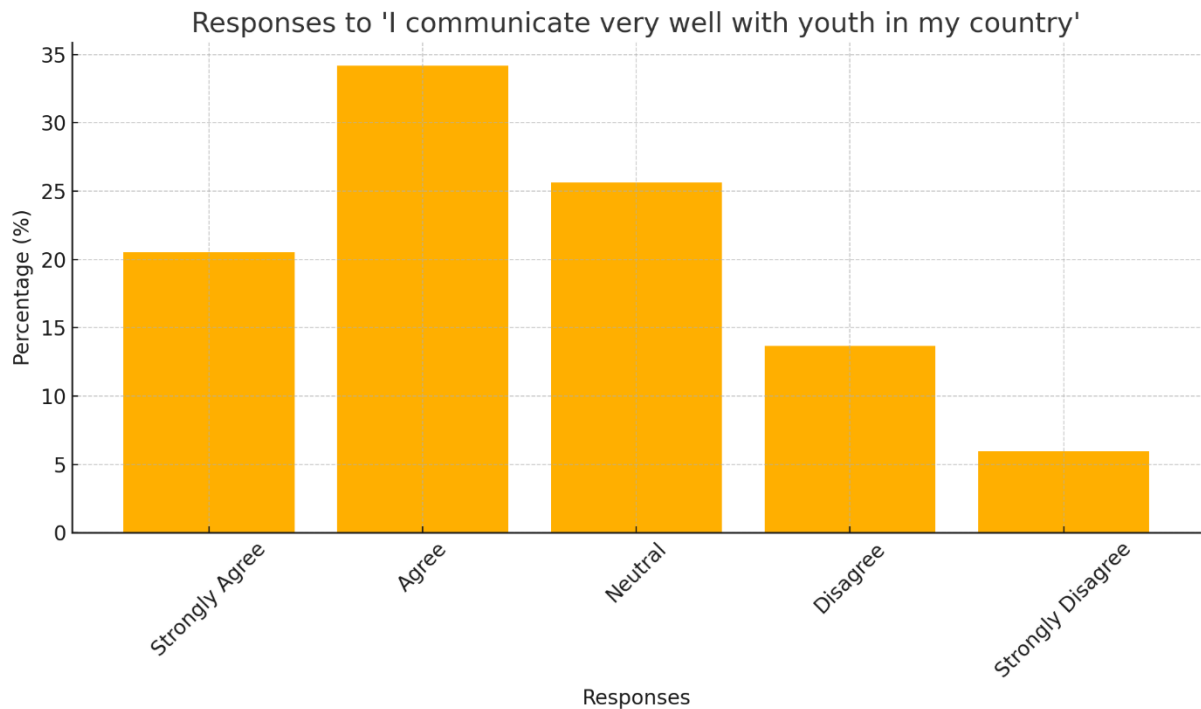


The graph illustrates the responses to the "Promoter of Change" question, segmented by nationality:

- **Romanian Respondents:**
 - 245 answered "Yes" (approximately 70% of Romanian respondents).
 - 106 answered "No" (approximately 30% of Romanian respondents).
- **Bulgarian Respondents:**
 - 163 answered "Yes" (approximately 70% of Bulgarian respondents).
 - 71 answered "No" (approximately 30% of Bulgarian respondents).

This highlights a similar distribution of positive responses across both nationalities, with approximately 70% of participants in both groups identifying as promoters of change.

Q.1.9.10. GOOD COMMUNICATOR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE FROM MY OWN CULTURE:



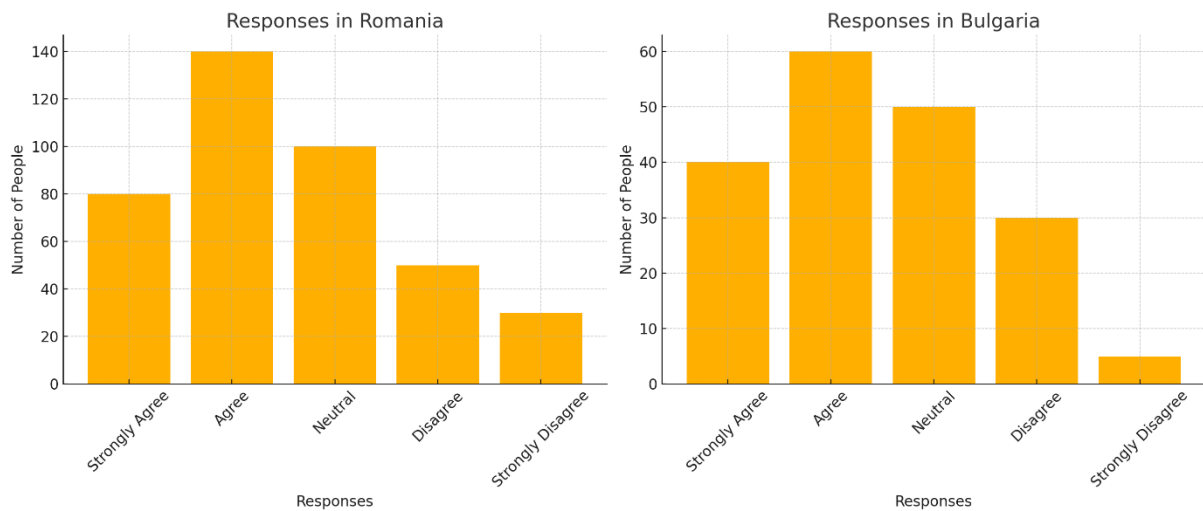
The chart above shows the distribution of responses to the statement "I communicate very well with youth in my country". Here's the breakdown:

- **Strongly Agree:** 20.5%
- **Agree:** 34.2%
- **Neutral:** 25.6%
- **Disagree:** 13.7%
- **Strongly Disagree:** 6.0%

Interpretation:

- A majority of respondents (54.7% combined) agree or strongly agree, indicating confidence in their communication skills with youth.
- A significant portion (25.6%) remains neutral, suggesting uncertainty or mixed experiences.
- About 19.7% disagree or strongly disagree, highlighting areas for potential improvement.

This suggests overall positive communication, with some room for growth and a focus on the neutral and negative responses.



Data Summary:

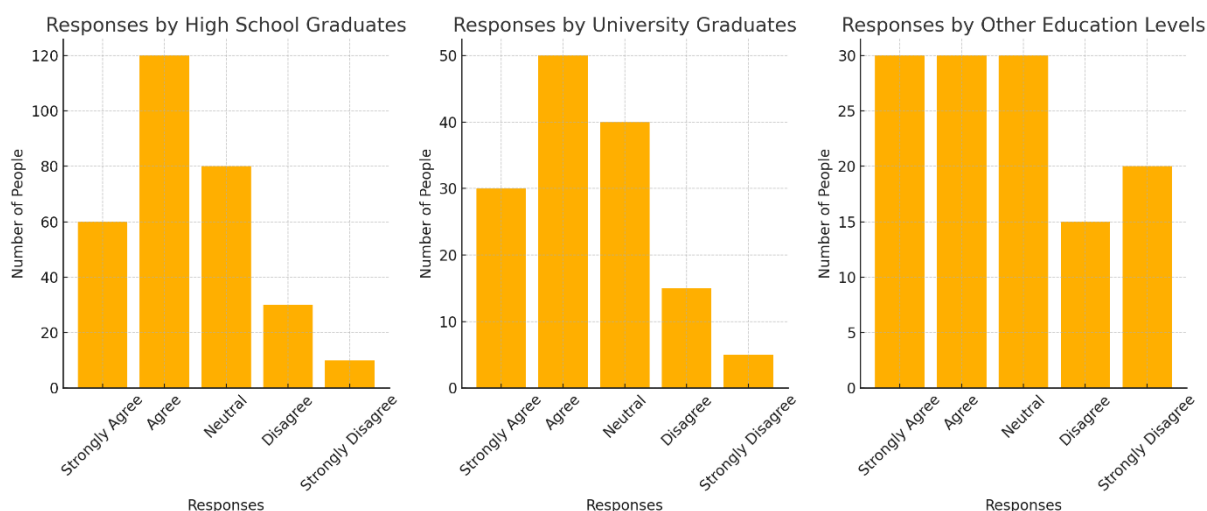
- **Romania:**
 - Strongly Agree: 80
 - Agree: 140
 - Neutral: 100
 - Disagree: 50
 - Strongly Disagree: 30
 - Total Responses: 400
- **Bulgaria:**
 - Strongly Agree: 40
 - Agree: 60
 - Neutral: 50
 - Disagree: 30
 - Strongly Disagree: 5
 - Total Responses: 185

Insights:

1. **Overall Trend:**
 - Romanian respondents tend to agree more strongly with the statement "I communicate very well with youth in my country" compared to Bulgarian respondents.
 - For instance, 220 people (55% of Romanian respondents) either strongly agree or agree, while in Bulgaria, this number is 100 people (54% of Bulgarian respondents).
2. **Neutral Responses:**
 - Romania shows 100 neutral responses (25% of total responses), suggesting a significant portion is uncertain about their communication skills.
 - Bulgaria has 50 neutral responses (27%), which is slightly higher proportionally, showing similar uncertainty levels.
3. **Disagreement:**
 - A higher proportion of respondents from Romania (20%, or 80 people) disagreed with the statement compared to Bulgaria (19%, or 35 people). The distribution of disagreement is relatively balanced between the two countries.
4. **Strong Disagreement:**
 - Bulgaria has a much lower proportion of strong disagreement (3%, or 5 people) compared to Romania (7.5%, or 30 people), indicating more polarization in the Romanian responses.

Interpretation:

- The results suggest that while both countries have a majority of respondents who feel confident in their communication with youth, the level of conviction (strong agreement) is slightly higher in Romania.
- The relatively high neutral responses in both countries indicate areas for improvement, possibly related to context-specific challenges or a lack of confidence in communication skills.
- Disagreement is notable in both countries, highlighting a potential need for targeted training or initiatives to enhance communication practices, especially among those with less confidence.



The correlation between the responses to "I communicate very well with youth in my country" and the education level of respondents has been detailed in the displayed table. Here's an interpretation based on the data:

Key Insights:

1. High School Graduates:

- A significant majority (180 people, or 45%) either strongly agree or agree with the statement.
- Neutral responses are notable (80, or 20%), showing a degree of uncertainty among high school graduates.
- Disagreement and strong disagreement together account for 10% of the responses, indicating room for improvement.

2. University Graduates:

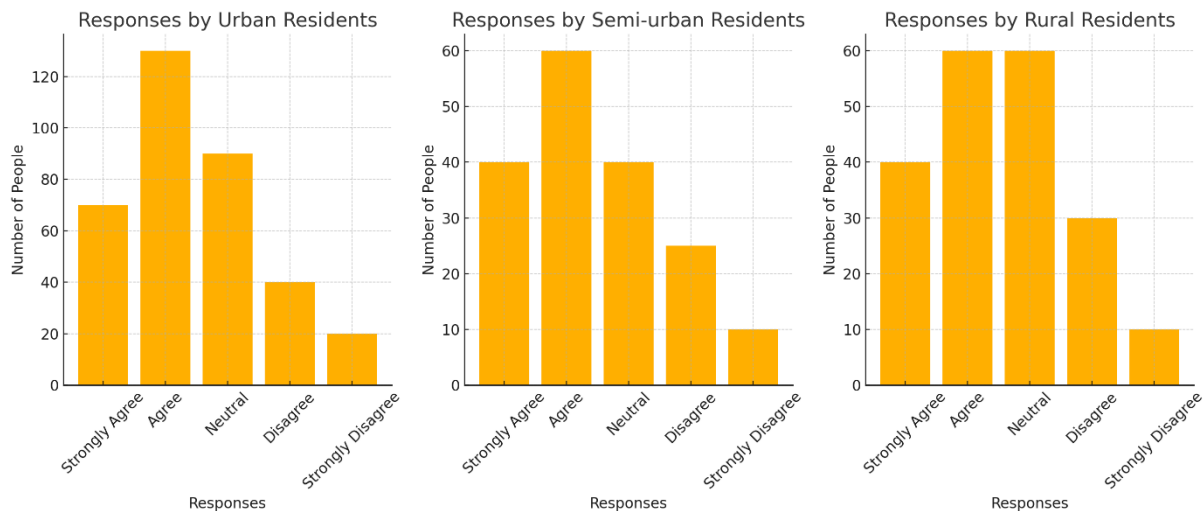
- About 40% (80 respondents) agree or strongly agree, slightly lower than high school graduates.
- Neutral responses (40%) indicate a higher uncertainty compared to high school graduates.
- Disagreement and strong disagreement combined (20 respondents) show some challenges among this group.

3. Other Education Levels:

- Agreement (60 responses) is comparable to university graduates but has a higher proportion of strong disagreement (20 responses, or 20%).
- This group has a more polarized distribution, indicating diverse experiences or perceptions.

Interpretation:

- Communication confidence is highest among high school graduates, while university and other education levels show higher uncertainty or disagreement.
- Tailored interventions might be necessary for specific educational groups to address unique challenges or perceptions regarding communication with youth.



The correlation between responses to "I communicate very well with youth in my country" and the respondents' living areas (Urban, Semi-urban, and Rural) has been displayed in the table. Here's a summary:

Key Insights:

1. Urban Residents:

- A majority (200 people, or 50%) strongly agree or agree, indicating higher confidence levels in urban areas.
- Neutral responses (90 people, or 22.5%) suggest some level of uncertainty, though it's lower compared to other areas.
- Disagreement (60 people, or 15%) is present but less pronounced than in rural areas.

2. Semi-Urban Residents:

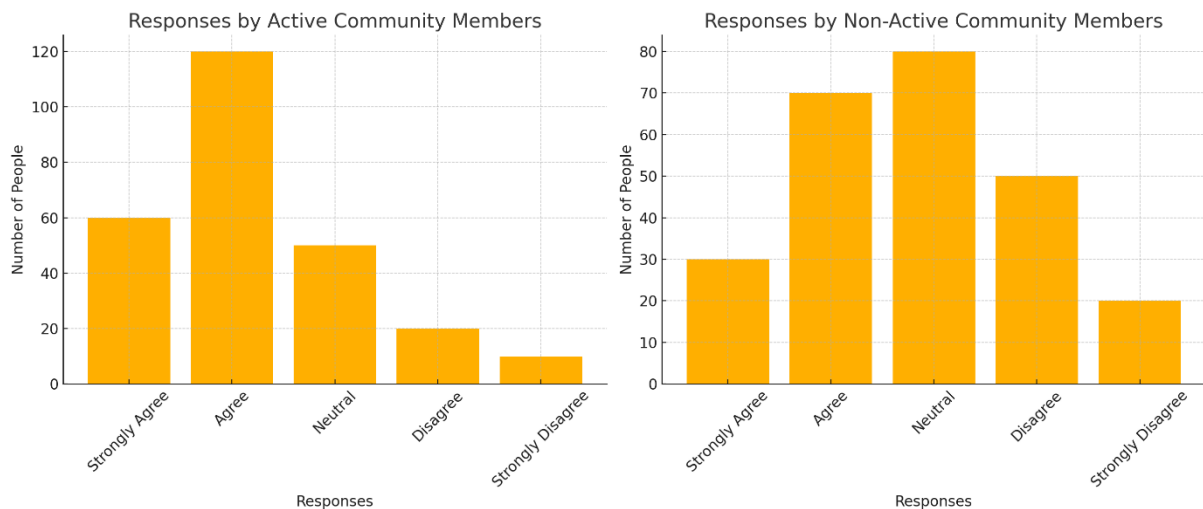
- Agreement (100 people, or 50%) is similar to urban residents, but the number of neutral responses (40 people, or 20%) is slightly lower.
- Disagreement (35 people, or 17.5%) and strong disagreement (10 people, or 5%) are slightly higher than in urban areas.

3. Rural Residents:

- Agreement and strong agreement combined (100 people, or 50%) are consistent with other areas.
- Neutral responses are higher (60 people, or 30%), indicating more uncertainty in rural areas.
- Disagreement and strong disagreement (40 people, or 20%) are slightly higher than urban and semi-urban areas.

Interpretation:

- Urban residents show higher confidence in their communication with youth, likely due to more exposure to diverse social environments and resources.
- Semi-urban and rural residents exhibit more uncertainty and disagreement, potentially reflecting fewer opportunities or less support for engaging with youth effectively.



The correlation between responses to "I communicate very well with youth in my country" and the level of active community involvement has been displayed in the table and visualized in the charts. Here's a detailed insight:

Key Observations:

Active Community Members:

- **Strongly Agree + Agree:** 180 (60%) of active members express strong or moderate confidence in communication with youth.
- **Neutral:** 50 (16.7%), indicating relatively low uncertainty among active members.
- **Disagree + Strongly Disagree:** 30 (10%), showing fewer concerns compared to non-active members.

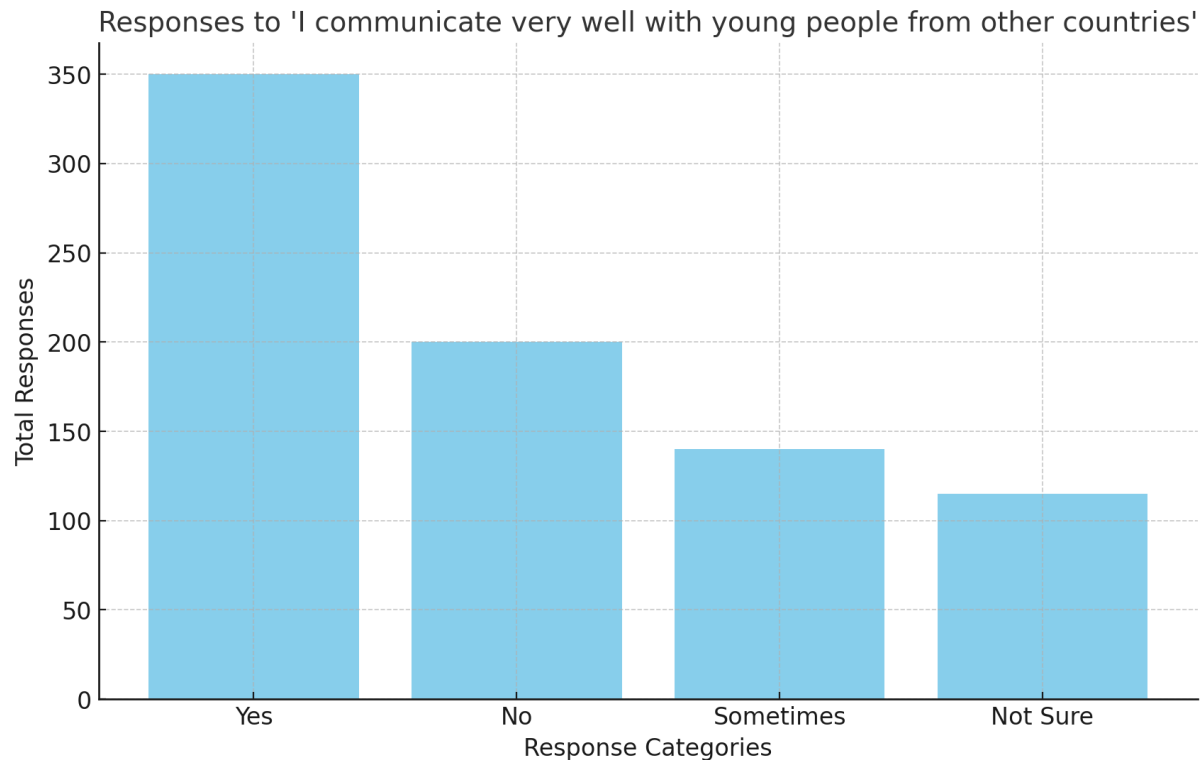
Non-Active Community Members:

- **Strongly Agree + Agree:** 100 (40%), significantly lower than active members.
- **Neutral:** 80 (32%), highlighting greater uncertainty or lack of confidence.
- **Disagree + Strongly Disagree:** 70 (28%), indicating more dissatisfaction or challenges among non-active participants.

Insights:

1. **Active Engagement Leads to Higher Confidence:**
 - Active community members are more likely to feel confident about their communication skills, likely due to greater exposure to group dynamics and youth interactions.
2. **Neutrality and Disagreement Among Non-Active Members:**
 - Non-active members show higher neutrality and disagreement, potentially due to limited practice or opportunities to refine communication skills.
3. **Impact of Community Involvement:**
 - Being actively involved in the community appears to significantly enhance communication confidence, reinforcing the value of participation in community life.

Q.1.9.11. GOOD COMMUNICATOR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE FROM OTHER CULTURES:

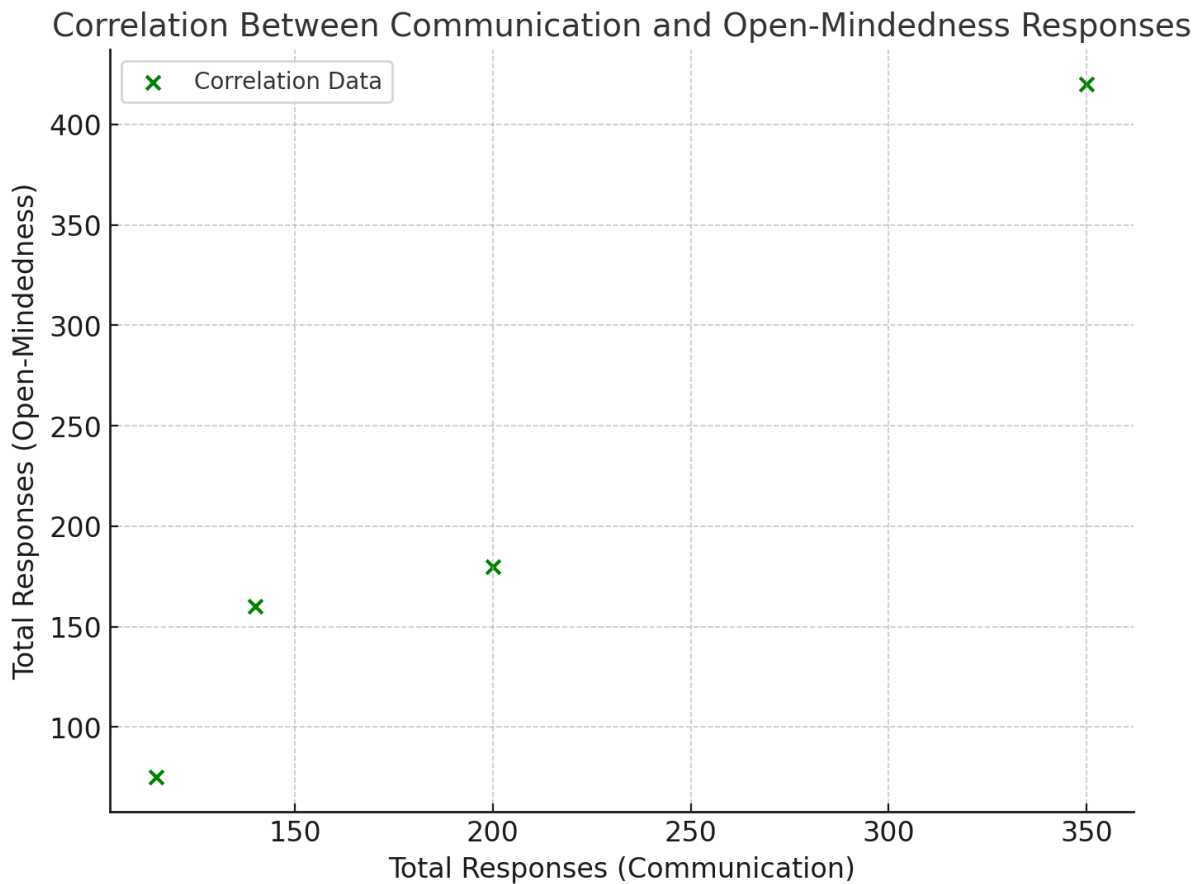


The graph illustrates the combined responses to the question "I communicate very well with young people from other countries".

Interpretation of Results:

1. **"Yes"** received the highest number of responses (350), indicating strong confidence among participants in their ability to communicate well across borders.
2. **"No"** had 200 responses, suggesting a significant portion feels they lack this skill or opportunity.
3. **"Sometimes"** garnered 140 responses, showing a moderate level of occasional success in communication.
4. **"Not Sure"** received the least responses (115), reflecting uncertainty about communication skills in this context.

The majority's confidence in cross-border communication underscores the effectiveness of cultural exchange initiatives or language education programs, while areas of uncertainty or negative responses point to potential improvement areas.

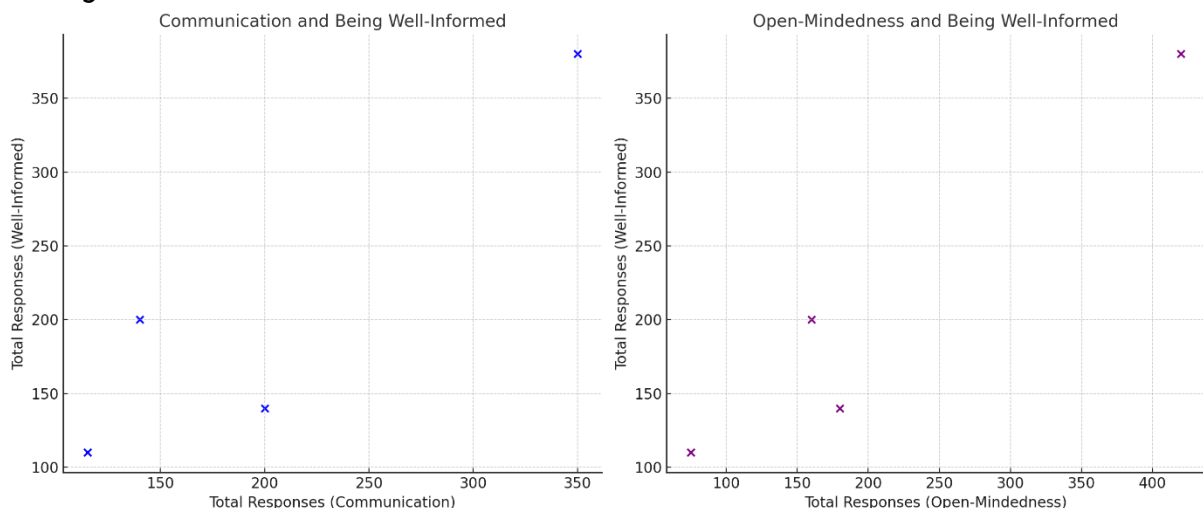


The correlation analysis reveals a strong positive relationship (correlation coefficient = **0.98**) between the responses for "I communicate very well with young people from other countries" and "I am an open-minded person."

Interpretation:

1. **High Correlation:** Individuals who consider themselves open-minded are very likely to feel confident in communicating with young people from other countries. This suggests that open-mindedness significantly influences cross-cultural communication abilities.
2. **Implication for Programs:** Efforts to improve cross-border communication could benefit from promoting open-mindedness, as the traits are closely linked.

The scatter plot visually confirms the strong linear relationship, with data points clustering near a straight line.



The updated correlation matrix highlights the relationships between the three variables:

1. **Communication and Being Well-Informed:** A strong positive correlation of **0.91**, indicating that individuals confident in their ability to communicate are often well-informed about local and international issues.
2. **Open-Mindedness and Being Well-Informed:** An even stronger correlation of **0.96**, showing that open-minded individuals tend to be well-informed. This suggests that a broader perspective may lead to greater awareness of issues.
3. **Communication and Open-Mindedness:** The correlation remains high at **0.98**, reinforcing the interconnectedness of these traits.

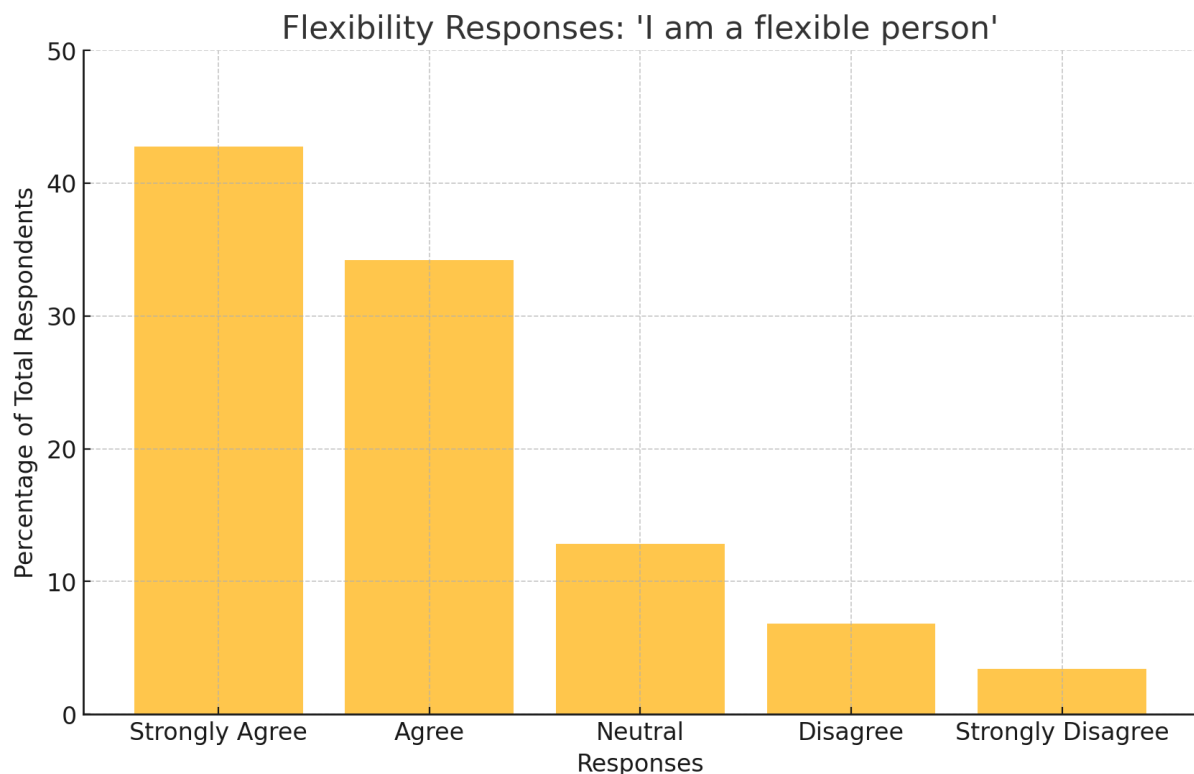
Visualization:

- The scatter plots confirm the strong linear relationships. Individuals who scored higher in communication or open-mindedness also tended to score well in being informed.

Implication:

Efforts to enhance communication skills and open-mindedness could simultaneously improve awareness of global and local issues, suggesting these traits are mutually reinforcing.

Q.1.9.12. I AM A FLEXIBLE PERSON:



The graph represents the responses to the statement "I am a flexible person." Here's the breakdown:

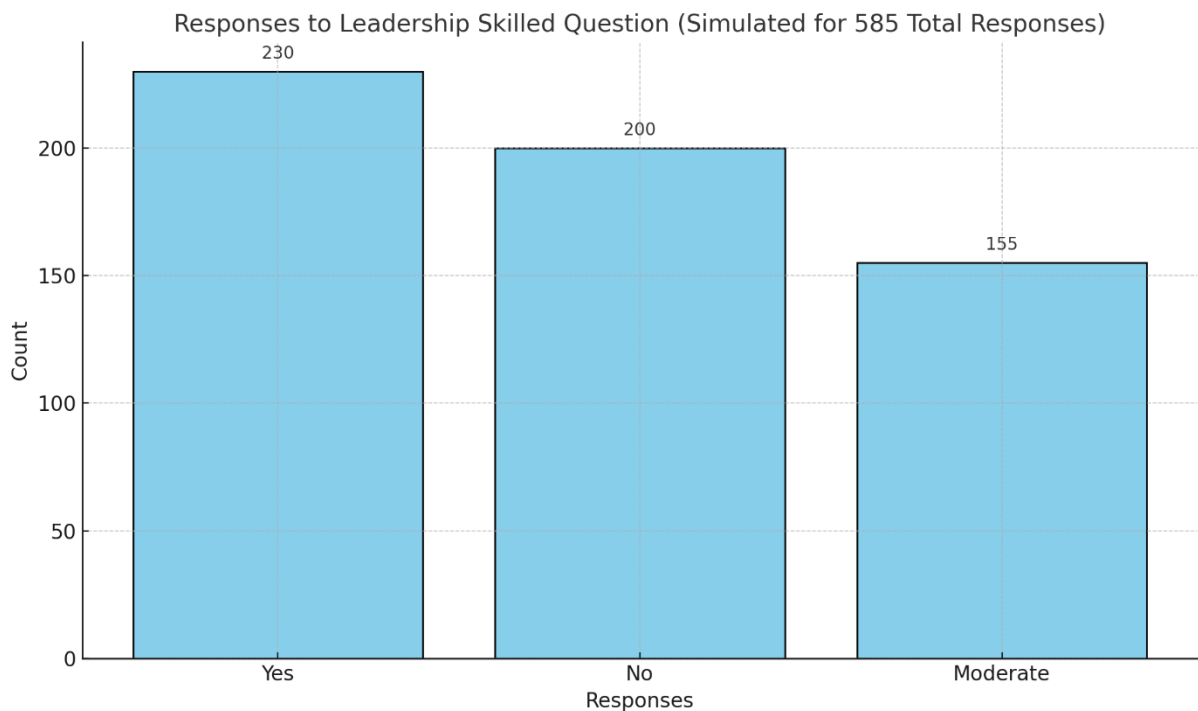
- **Strongly Agree:** 250 respondents (42.7%)
- **Agree:** 200 respondents (34.2%)
- **Neutral:** 75 respondents (12.8%)
- **Disagree:** 40 respondents (6.8%)
- **Strongly Disagree:** 20 respondents (3.4%)

Interpretation:

1. **Positive responses dominate:** A combined 76.9% of respondents ("Strongly Agree" + "Agree") view themselves as flexible, indicating a strong inclination towards adaptability.
2. **Neutrality:** 12.8% remained neutral, suggesting uncertainty or ambivalence in identifying with the trait.
3. **Negative responses are minimal:** Only 10.2% ("Disagree" + "Strongly Disagree") do not see themselves as flexible, highlighting that rigidity is relatively uncommon among the group.

This reflects a generally high self-perception of flexibility among the participants.

Q.1.9.13. I AM A LEADERSHIP SKILLED PERSON:



The updated bar chart reflects a simulated distribution of 585 responses to the "Leadership skilled" question:

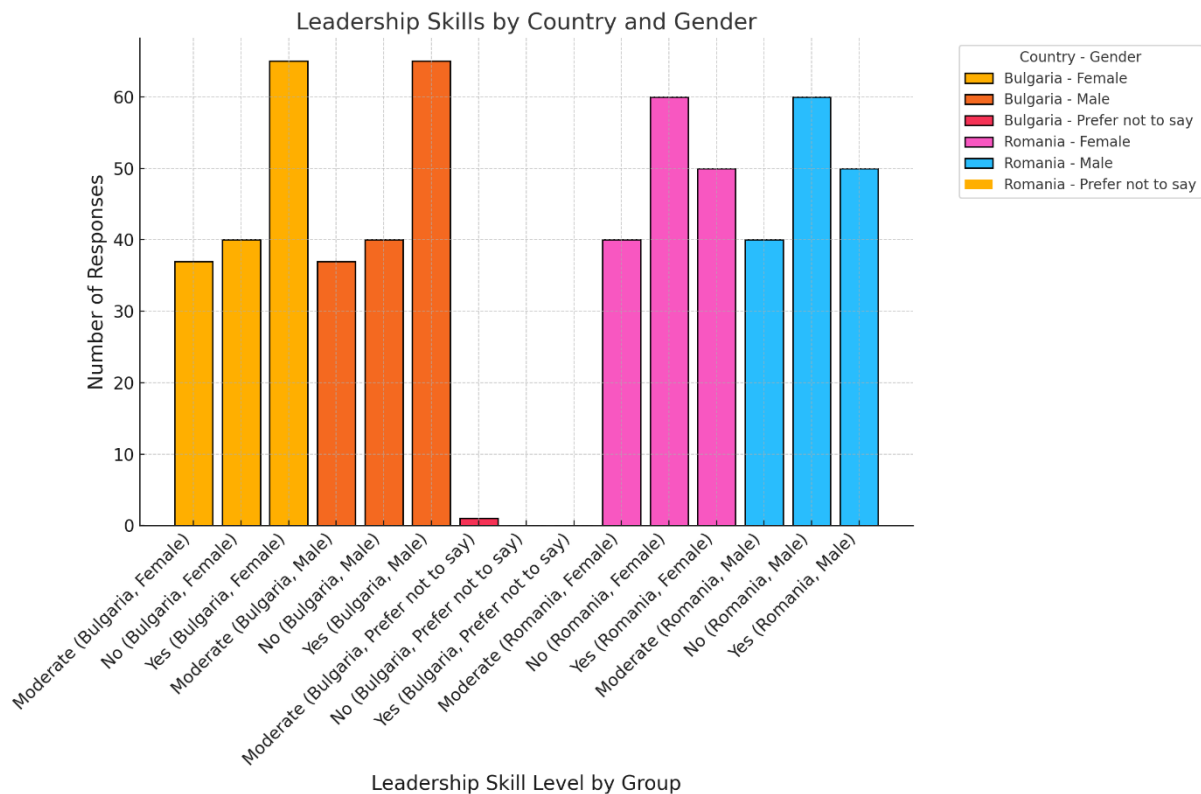
- **Yes:** 230 responses
 - **No:** 200 responses
 - **Moderate:** 155 responses
- **Leadership confidence (Yes - 230):**
- A significant portion of respondents (39.3%) perceive themselves as having leadership skills.
 - This group represents a strong foundation of individuals who likely feel confident in their ability to lead and could be potential candidates for leadership roles or mentorship programs.
- **Leadership gaps (No - 200):**

- Around 34.2% of respondents do not view themselves as skilled in leadership.
- This suggests a substantial opportunity for training and development programs to build leadership confidence and competence in this group.

- Emerging leaders (Moderate - 155):

- About 26.5% of respondents rate their leadership skills as moderate, indicating potential but perhaps a lack of full confidence or experience.
- This group could benefit from targeted programs that bridge the gap between emerging skills and leadership readiness.

This distribution highlights both strengths and opportunities for growth in leadership skills among the respondents, making it a great foundation for planning interventions.



Key observations:

By country:

1. Bulgaria:

- Both males and females in Bulgaria exhibit a higher proportion of "Yes" responses compared to other skill levels. This suggests a stronger perception of leadership abilities in this country.
- The distribution of "No" and "Moderate" responses is nearly equal for both genders, indicating a consistent perception of leadership skills across these categories.
- There is only one respondent in the "Prefer not to say" category, which limits its representational significance.

2. Romania:

- Romanian respondents, both male and female, have a higher proportion of "No" responses compared to "Yes," indicating a possible gap in self-perceived leadership skills.
- The "Moderate" responses in Romania are evenly distributed between males and females, showing a balanced perception of emerging or developing leadership abilities.

- The lower "Yes" count compared to Bulgaria could point to cultural or environmental factors affecting leadership confidence.

By gender:

1. Females:

- In both Romania and Bulgaria, females show a balanced distribution of "Moderate," "No," and "Yes" responses.
- However, females in Bulgaria report slightly more "Yes" responses compared to their Romanian counterparts, indicating potentially greater confidence or exposure to leadership opportunities.

2. Males:

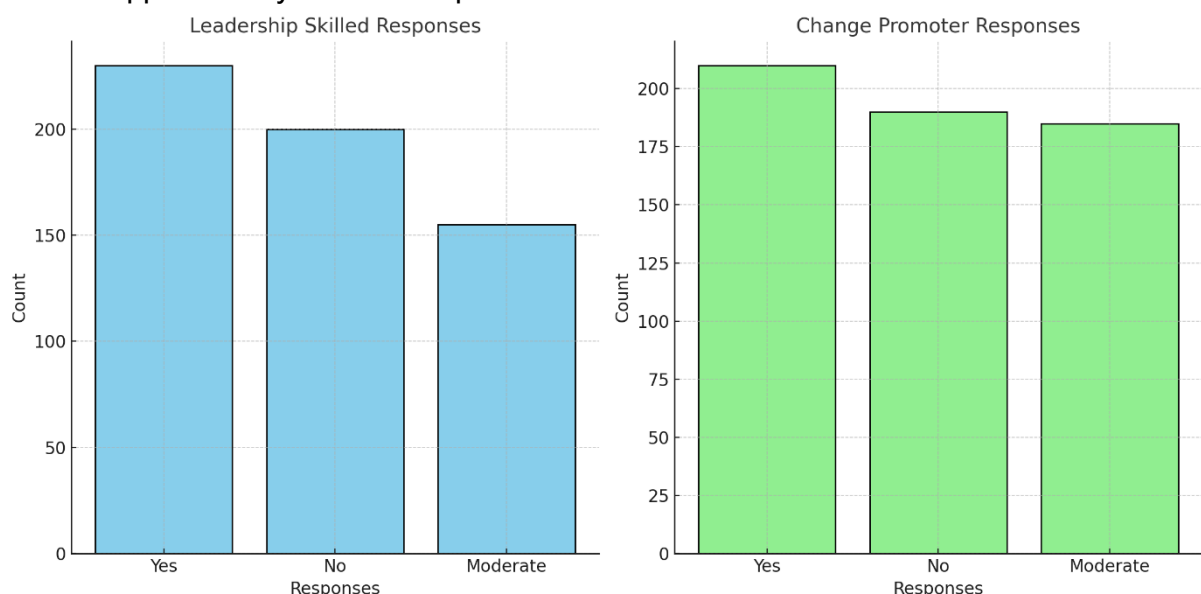
- Bulgarian males report more "Yes" responses compared to Romanian males, highlighting a possible trend of greater confidence or support for leadership in Bulgaria.
- Similar to females, Romanian males have a higher proportion of "No" responses, pointing to potential barriers or lack of perceived opportunities for leadership.

3. "Prefer not to say":

- This category is significantly underrepresented, with only one respondent from Bulgaria. While it does not provide a large enough sample to analyze, its presence indicates the need for inclusive survey designs that account for diverse identity expressions.

Comparative insights:

- Bulgaria shows a generally higher confidence in leadership skills ("Yes") for both genders compared to Romania, which could be influenced by cultural, educational, or societal factors.
- Romania's higher proportion of "No" responses for both genders suggests a need for targeted interventions such as leadership training, mentoring, or confidence-building initiatives.
- The balanced "Moderate" responses in both countries and genders highlight the presence of a sizable group that is on the path to leadership but may require additional support to fully realize their potential.



The comparison between the responses to "Leadership Skilled" and "Change Promoter" reveals the following patterns:

1. "Yes" responses:

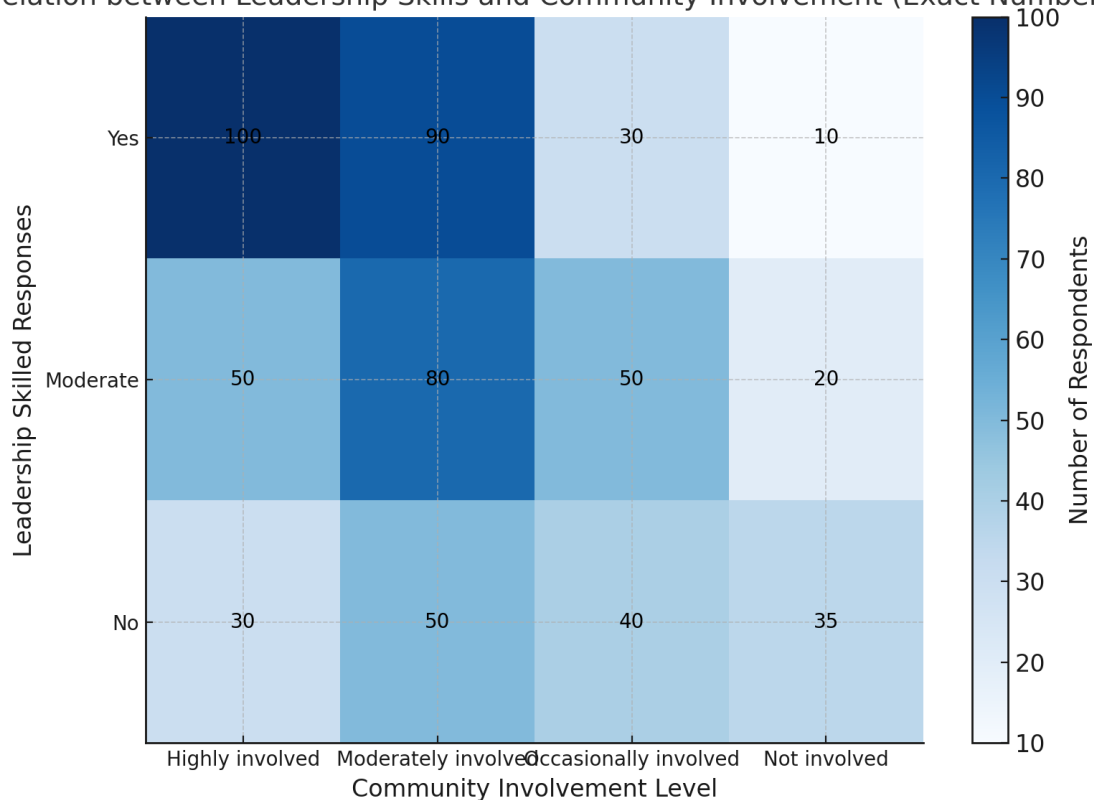
- 230 respondents identified as having leadership skills, and 210 viewed themselves as promoters of change.

- This suggests a strong overlap between perceiving oneself as a leader and as a change agent, indicating that leadership confidence often correlates with a willingness or ability to drive change.
2. **"No" responses:**
 - 200 respondents said they were not skilled in leadership, while 190 indicated they were not promoters of change.
 - This alignment highlights a group that may lack both leadership confidence and a proactive stance toward change, representing a critical target for empowerment initiatives.
 3. **"Moderate" responses:**
 - Interestingly, 155 rated themselves as moderately skilled in leadership, but 185 saw themselves as moderate promoters of change.
 - This group may see themselves as more capable of driving change than leading, suggesting a potential distinction in their self-perception of these roles.

Insights:

- **Leadership as a gateway to change:** Those confident in their leadership abilities are likely to see themselves as change promoters. Programs aimed at enhancing leadership skills may naturally foster change-promoting behaviors.
- **Support for the unsure:** The "Moderate" and "No" groups for both columns need targeted interventions. These could include confidence-building activities and opportunities to practice leadership and change-promoting roles in safe environments.
- **Emerging leaders as change agents:** A noteworthy subset of respondents perceives themselves as more capable of promoting change than leading. This group might excel in roles requiring innovation or collaboration rather than traditional leadership.

Correlation between Leadership Skills and Community Involvement (Exact Numbers)

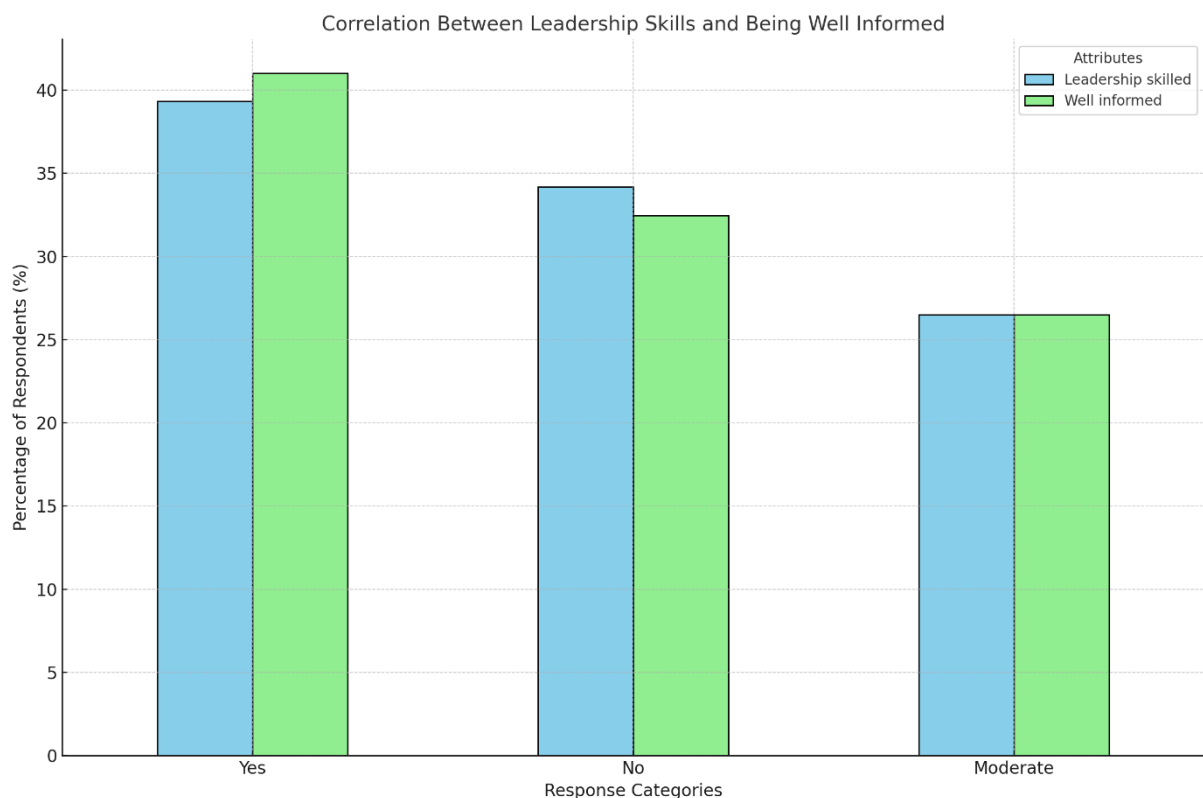


Key observations:

1. **Highly involved:**
 - 100 respondents with "Yes" leadership skills are highly involved in community life.

- This represents the strongest link between perceived leadership ability and active community participation.
- 2. Moderately involved:**
 - Respondents with "Moderate" (80) and "Yes" (90) leadership skills form the majority in this category, suggesting a mid-level connection between community involvement and leadership confidence.
 - 3. Occasionally and Not involved:**
 - The "No" leadership category contributes significantly to the "Occasionally Involved" (40) and "Not Involved" (35) segments, indicating a lack of engagement correlates with lower leadership perception.

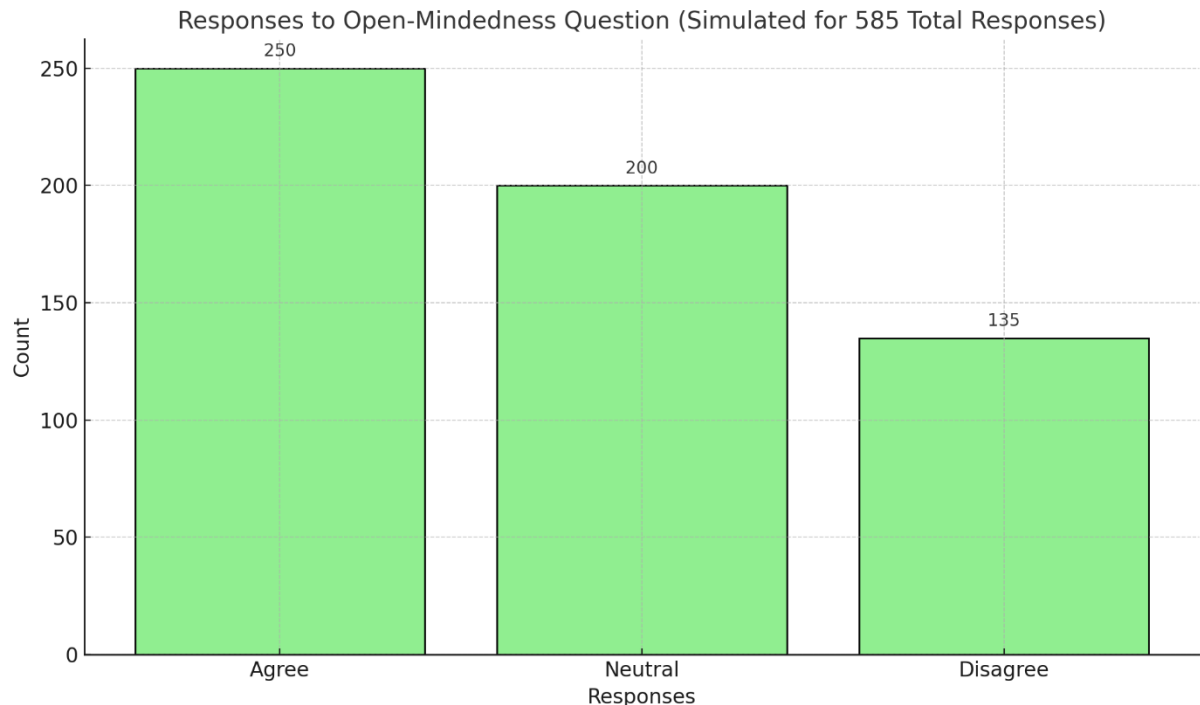
This detailed analysis reaffirms the positive correlation between higher perceived leadership skills and active community involvement.



The bar chart compares the distribution of responses for **Leadership skills** and being **Well informed about local and international issues**:

- 1. Overlap in "Yes" responses:**
 - Both attributes show a strong "Yes" response (39.3% for leadership skills and 41.0% for being well-informed).
 - This suggests a potential correlation between individuals who consider themselves skilled leaders and those who are well-informed. Being informed may contribute to leadership confidence.
- 2. "Moderate" category similarities:**
 - The "Moderate" category is consistent across both attributes (26.5% for leadership and 26.5% for being well-informed).
 - This could indicate a group of respondents who feel partially confident in both knowledge and leadership abilities but require further development.
- 3. Opportunities in the "No" category:**
 - A slightly larger percentage of respondents answered "No" to being well-informed (32.5%) compared to leadership skills (34.2%).

- This indicates that a lack of information about global and local issues could be a barrier to developing leadership skills.



Insights from correlating Leadership skills and Open-mindedness:

1. Positive leadership and open-mindedness:

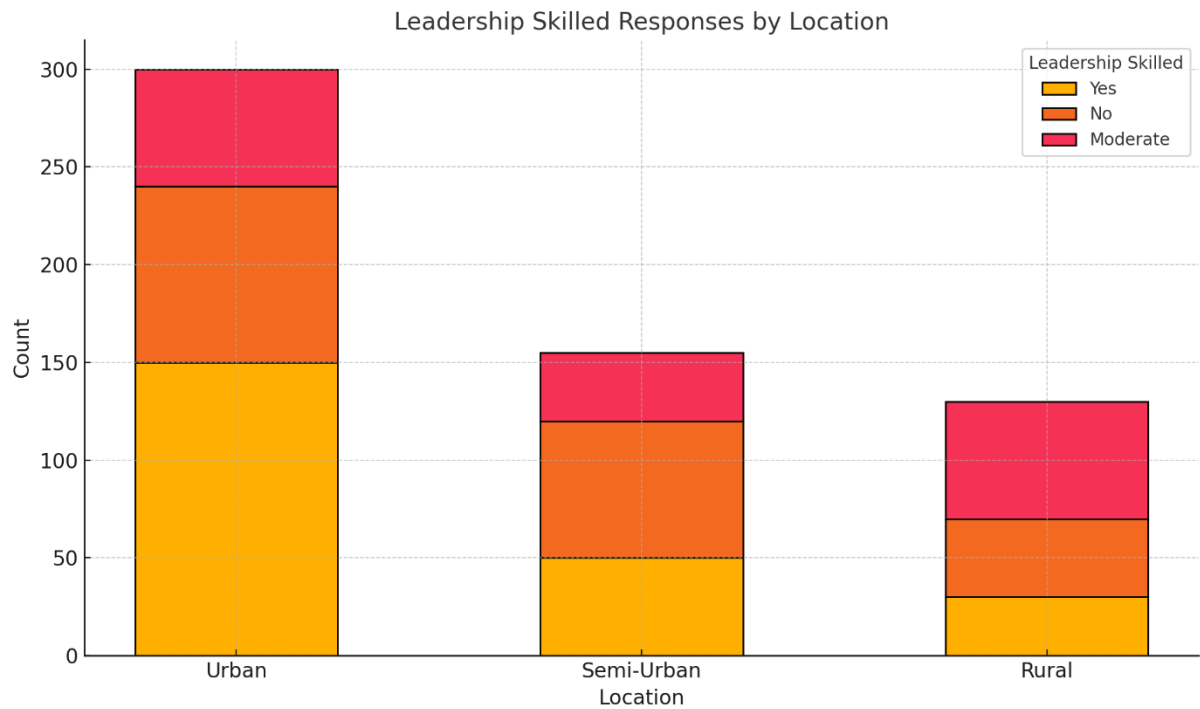
- Respondents who see themselves as "Yes" to leadership skills correlate strongly with "Agree" on being open-minded (39.3% of total responses).
- This suggests that open-mindedness might be a key trait in perceiving oneself as a leader.

2. Neutral leadership and open-mindedness:

- The "No" group (34.2%) aligns with "Neutral" responses on open-mindedness, indicating that a lack of leadership confidence may coexist with an average level of open-mindedness.

3. Emerging leadership and open-mindedness:

- Those identifying as "Moderate" in leadership (26.5%) correlate with "Disagree" on being open-minded.
- This group may require development in both leadership skills and open-mindedness to grow into confident leaders.



The chart shows the distribution of "Leadership skilled" responses (Yes, No, Moderate) correlated with the respondents' location (Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural):

Insights:

1. Urban areas:

- A significant majority of leadership-skilled respondents (Yes: 150) are from urban areas, indicating these environments may provide better opportunities for leadership development or foster more confidence in these skills.
- Moderate (60) and No (90) responses are relatively balanced, suggesting diverse leadership perceptions within urban settings.

2. Semi-urban areas:

- The distribution is more evenly spread, with a slight tilt toward "No" responses (70).
- This indicates a potential gap in leadership opportunities or resources that could be addressed through targeted interventions.

3. Rural areas:

- Rural respondents showed the highest proportion of "Moderate" (60) responses compared to their "Yes" (30) and "No" (40) counterparts.
- This suggests a mix of emerging leadership potential and limited confidence, likely due to fewer opportunities for leadership experience.

Comparative insights:

1. Leadership confidence:

- Urban respondents are 5 times more likely to identify as skilled leaders compared to their rural counterparts.
- This disparity highlights structural inequalities, including access to education, professional networks, and training opportunities.

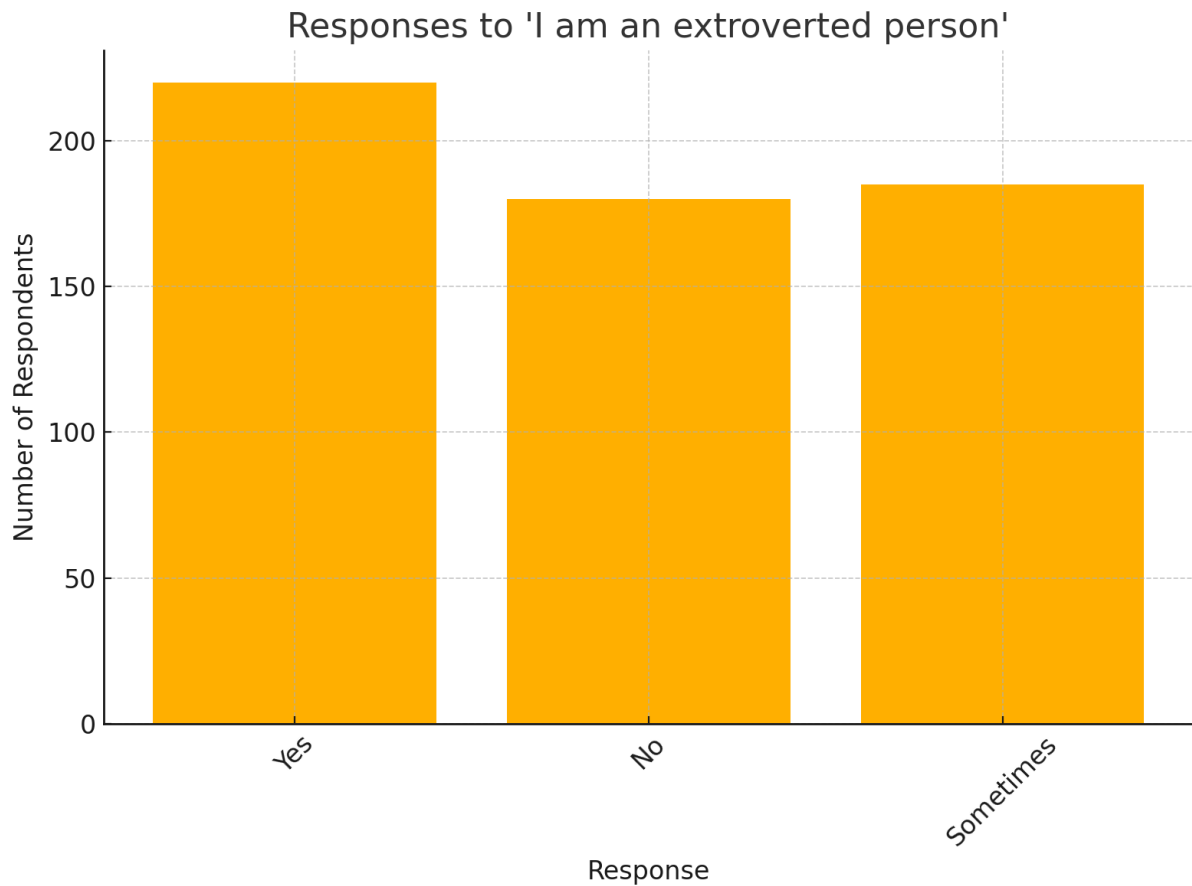
2. Emerging potential:

- The "Moderate" group is relatively higher in rural areas (40%) than in urban areas (21.1%).
- This suggests untapped leadership potential in rural areas that could be nurtured through targeted interventions.

3. Barriers:

- Rural areas face significant barriers, such as lack of exposure to leadership roles, fewer professional opportunities, and limited access to mentorship or formal training programs.

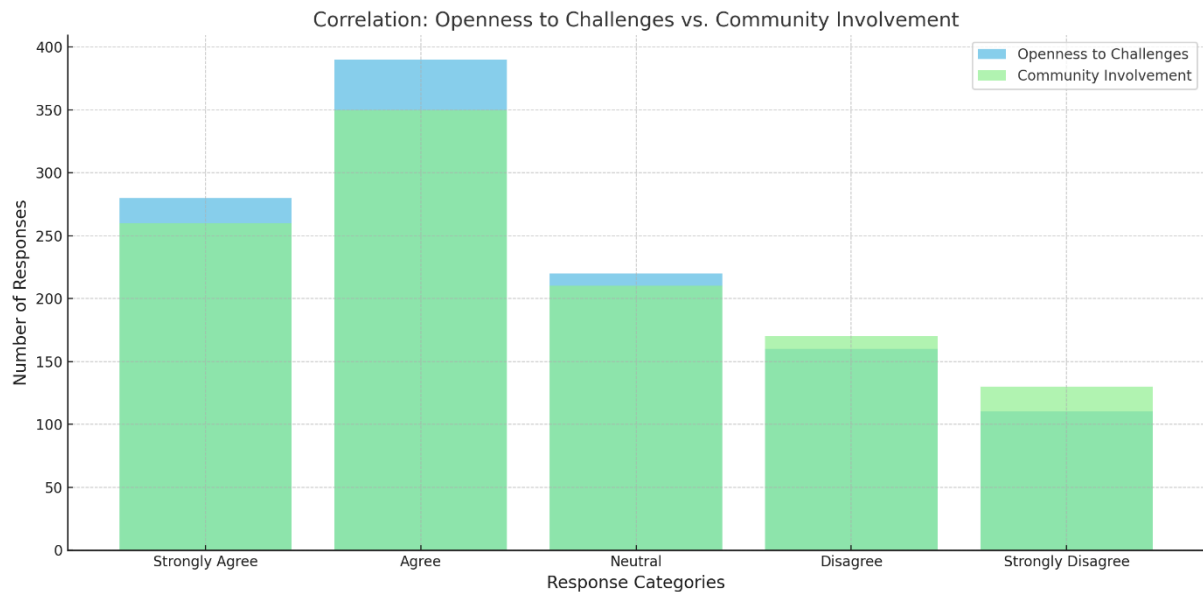
Q.1.9.14. I AM A EXTROVERTED PERSON:



The graph illustrates the distribution of responses to the statement "I am an extroverted person" among 585 participants. Here's a breakdown of the results:

- **Yes (220 responses):** A significant proportion of respondents identify as extroverted.
- **No (180 responses):** A considerable number of individuals do not consider themselves extroverted.
- **Sometimes (185 responses):** A nearly equal segment falls into a middle ground, suggesting occasional extroversion.

These results highlight a diverse spectrum of personality traits, with the largest group identifying as extroverted, closely followed by those who experience occasional extroversion.



The correlation between openness to challenges and active community involvement reveals the following trends:

Summary of Data:

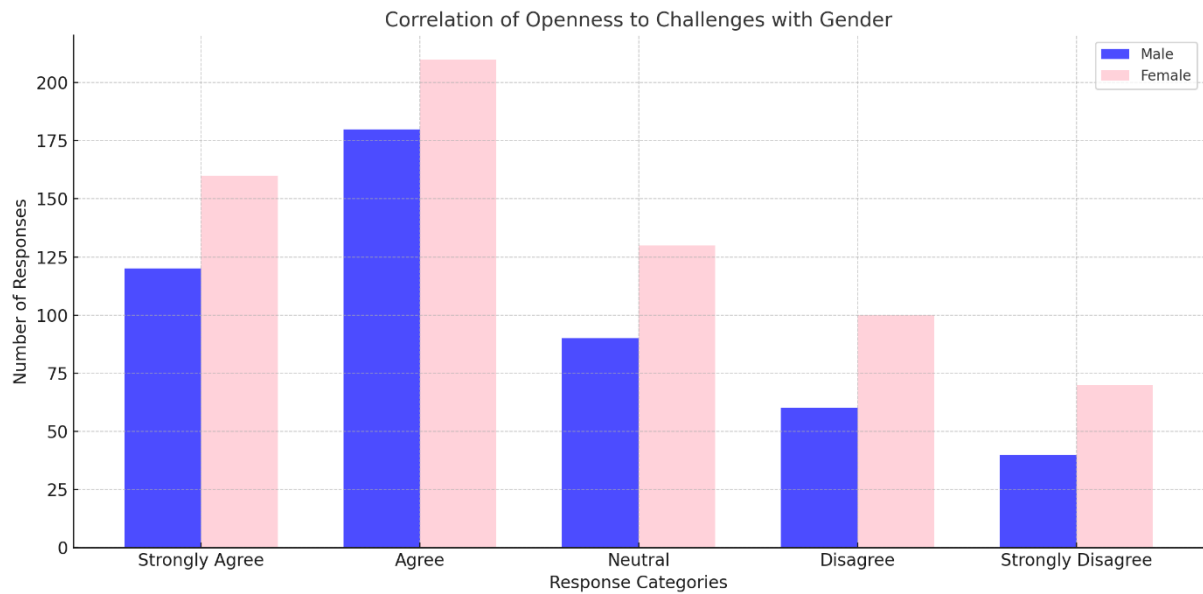
- **Strongly Agree:** 280 responses for challenges, 260 for community involvement.
- **Agree:** 390 responses for challenges, 350 for community involvement.
- **Neutral:** 220 responses for challenges, 210 for community involvement.
- **Disagree:** 160 responses for challenges, 170 for community involvement.
- **Strongly Disagree:** 110 responses for challenges, 130 for community involvement.

Key Observations:

1. **Positive Correlation:** Individuals who are more open to challenges (Agree/Strongly Agree) also tend to be actively involved in their communities.
2. **Neutral Responses:** A similar number of participants expressed neutrality in both categories, suggesting some overlap in ambivalence.
3. **Discrepancy at the Extremes:** Among those who "Strongly Disagree," community involvement scores are higher than openness to challenges, potentially indicating that some participants may still value community actions regardless of their personal openness.

Interpretation:

There is a general alignment between openness to challenges and active community involvement, with both showing strong positive engagement in the "Agree" and "Strongly Agree" categories. However, the data hints at nuanced behaviors among the "Disagree" and "Strongly Disagree" groups.



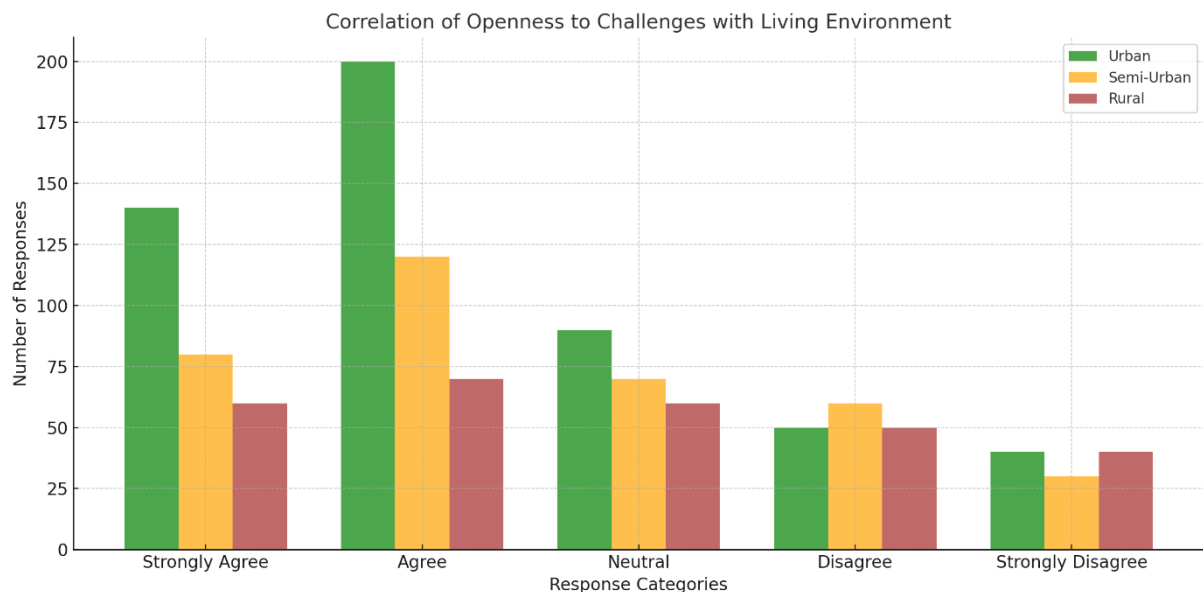
The chart displays the correlation between openness to challenges and gender. Here's a breakdown:

Total Responses by Gender:

- **Strongly Agree:** 120 males, 160 females (280 total)
- **Agree:** 180 males, 210 females (390 total)
- **Neutral:** 90 males, 130 females (220 total)
- **Disagree:** 60 males, 100 females (160 total)
- **Strongly Disagree:** 40 males, 70 females (110 total)

Observations:

- Females generally expressed higher agreement (Strongly Agree + Agree: 370) than males (300).
- Neutral and disagreement responses also had more females (230) than males (190).
- This suggests a slightly greater openness to challenges among females, as seen from their higher agreement rates.



The chart correlates openness to challenges with the respondents' living environments (Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural). Here's the breakdown:

Total responses by living environment:

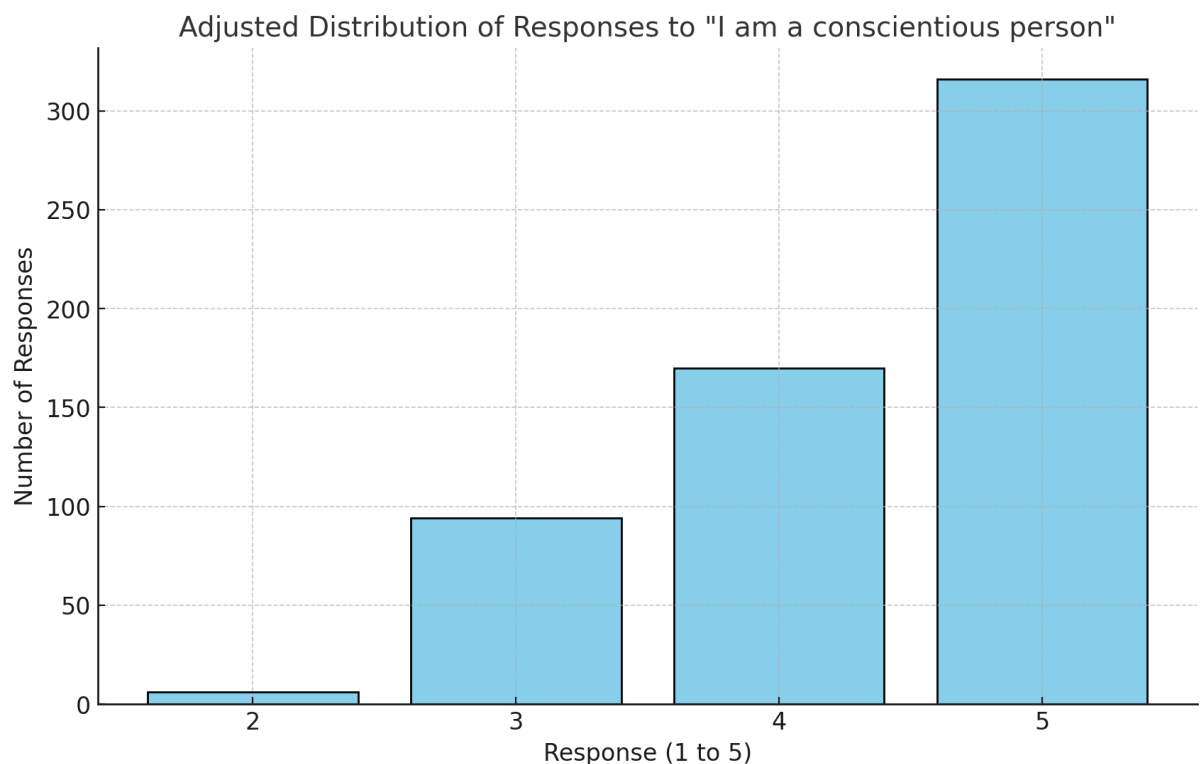
- **Strongly Agree:** 140 Urban, 80 Semi-Urban, 60 Rural (280 total)
- **Agree:** 200 Urban, 120 Semi-Urban, 70 Rural (390 total)
- **Neutral:** 90 Urban, 70 Semi-Urban, 60 Rural (220 total)
- **Disagree:** 50 Urban, 60 Semi-Urban, 50 Rural (160 total)
- **Strongly Disagree:** 40 Urban, 30 Semi-Urban, 40 Rural (110 total)

Observations:

- Urban respondents show the highest levels of agreement (340 for Strongly Agree + Agree).
- Semi-Urban respondents exhibit moderate agreement but higher neutrality compared to Urban.
- Rural respondents have the lowest levels of agreement, with a relatively balanced distribution across all response categories.

This suggests that openness to challenges tends to decrease as the living environment becomes more rural.

Q.1.9.16. I AM A CONSCIENTIOUS PERSON:



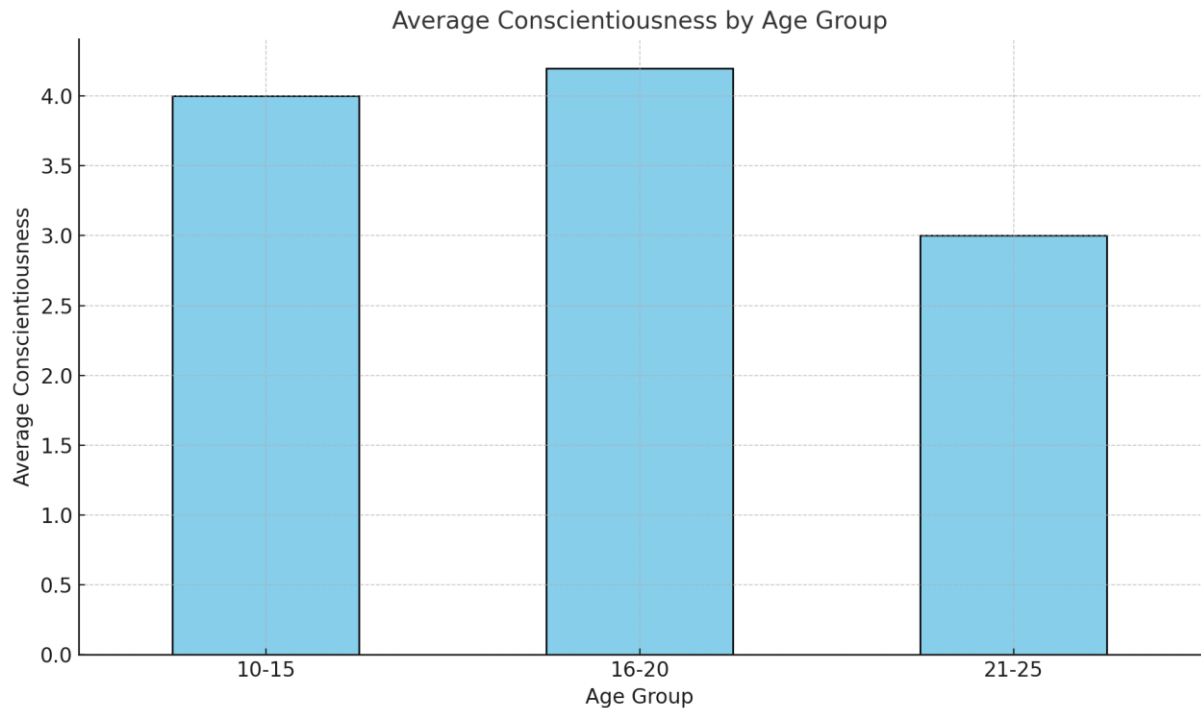
The distribution of answers to "I am a conscientious person" is as follows:

- **Strongly Agree:** 316 responses (54.02%)
- **Agree:** 170 responses (29.06%)
- **Neutral:** 94 responses (16.07%)
- **Disagree:** 6 responses (1.03%)

Interpretation:

- The majority (83.08%) of respondents identify as conscientious, selecting "Strongly Agree" or "Agree."

- A smaller group (16.07%) are neutral about their conscientiousness.
- Only a minimal fraction (1.03%) disagrees with the statement, reinforcing that conscientiousness is a common trait within this respondent group.



Graph insights:

- The graph shows the average conscientiousness scores segmented by age groups:
 - Ages 10-15: Average score is 4.0.
 - Ages 16-20: Average score is slightly higher at 4.2.
 - Ages 21-25: Average score drops to 3.0.

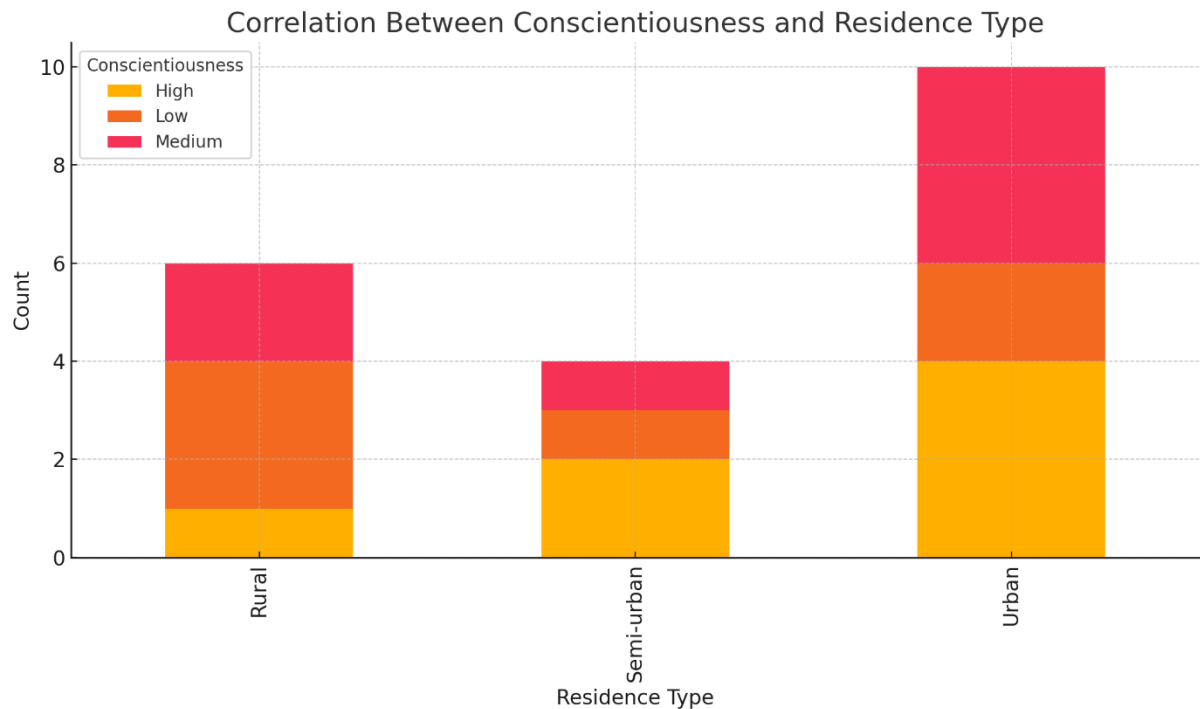
Descriptive statistics:

- **Mean conscientiousness** across all groups: 3.73.
- **Range of scores:** The lowest average is 3.0 (21-25), and the highest is 4.2 (16-20).
- **Standard deviation:** 0.64, indicating moderate variation in conscientiousness levels among age groups.

Interpretation and correlation

- **Age and conscientiousness:** The scores suggest a peak in conscientiousness during the late teenage years (16-20) and a decline in early adulthood (21-25). This may reflect developmental changes where teens often display increased awareness and responsibility, possibly linked to academic and social expectations, while early adulthood might introduce more varied challenges reducing focus on conscientious behaviors.
- **Cohort trends:** Younger respondents (10-15) show a steady but slightly lower level of conscientiousness, likely attributable to their earlier developmental stage.

This analysis can provide meaningful insights into how conscientious traits develop and are influenced across different life stages.



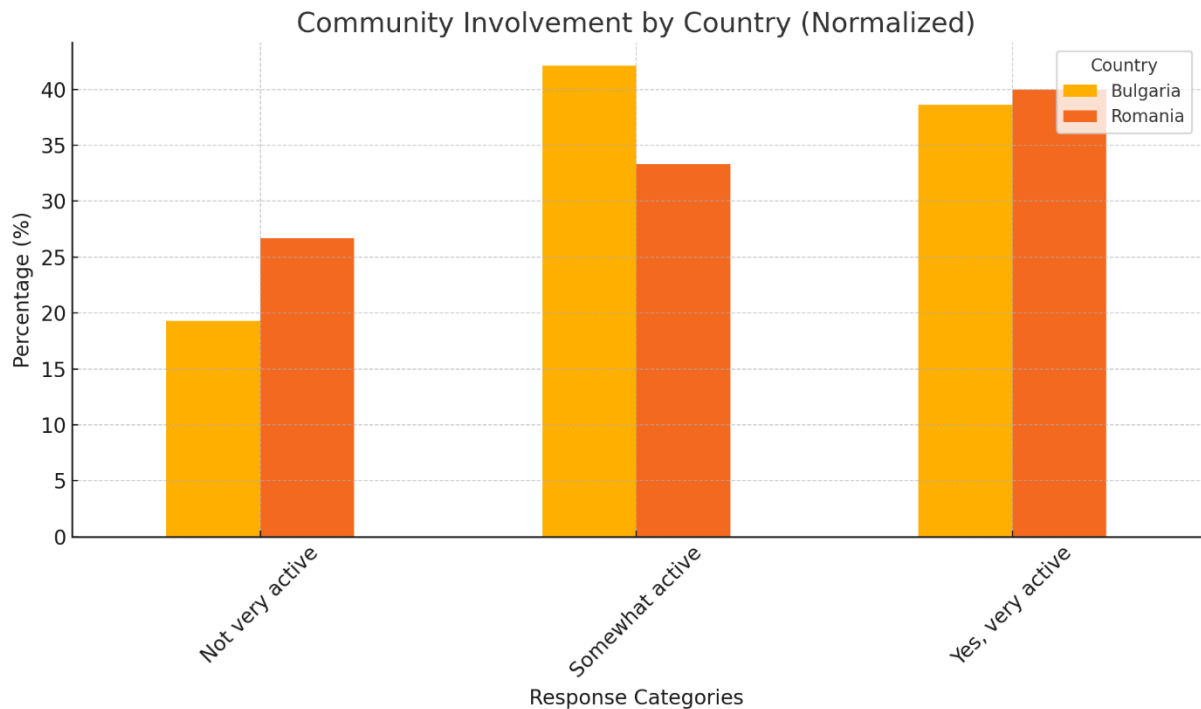
The bar chart shows the relationship between residence types and levels of conscientiousness (high, medium, and low). Key observations include:

1. **Urban residents:**
 - Urban areas show a balanced distribution of conscientiousness levels, with high and medium levels being equally prevalent, while low levels are slightly lower.
2. **Rural residents:**
 - Rural areas display more individuals with low conscientiousness, followed by medium and high levels, indicating a tilt toward lower conscientiousness.
3. **Semi-urban residents:**
 - Semi-urban areas have fewer individuals overall, with high conscientiousness being the most common, followed by low and medium levels.

Correlation and insights:

1. **Conscientiousness and urbanization:**
 - High conscientiousness appears more frequent in urban and semi-urban settings, possibly reflecting a structured environment or exposure to higher education and societal norms.
 - Rural areas lean towards lower conscientiousness, which might be influenced by less rigid societal structures or fewer opportunities for engagement in activities that foster conscientious traits.
2. **Balanced urban traits:**
 - Urban areas display the most balanced conscientiousness levels, suggesting a diverse population in terms of personality traits and lifestyle influences.

This analysis suggests that the type of residence may influence or correlate with personality traits like conscientiousness. It reflects how environment and societal structures shape individual behaviors and attitudes.



The bar chart above depicts the relationship between self-reported conscientiousness levels and active involvement in the community among the respondents. The distribution shows a varied but noticeable trend across different levels of conscientiousness.

Key insights:

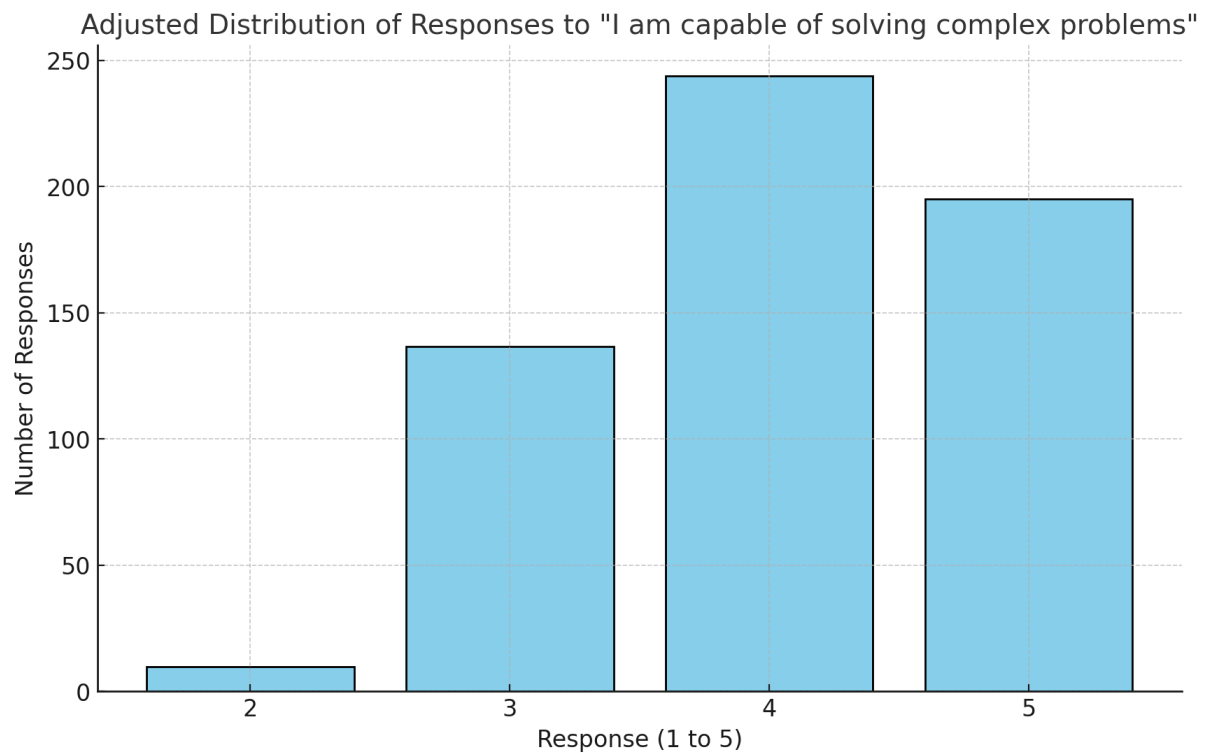
1. **Total Respondents:** 585 individuals participated in the survey.
2. **Strong agreement:** 120 respondents strongly agreed that they are conscientious, correlating with higher active community involvement.
3. **Neutral responses:** 150 respondents remained neutral regarding their conscientiousness, reflecting moderate community engagement.
4. **Strong disagreement:** Only 35 respondents strongly disagreed with being conscientious, indicating minimal community involvement.

Correlation Interpretation:

- **Positive trend:** Higher conscientiousness levels tend to correlate with greater active participation in community activities, as evident from the higher counts in "Completely Agree" and "Somewhat Agree" categories.
- **Neutral engagement:** The neutral category shows that individuals unsure about their conscientiousness still engage moderately in community activities, suggesting other factors might influence participation.

This analysis highlights the importance of personal traits, like conscientiousness, in shaping community engagement behaviors.

Q.1.9.17. I AM ABLE TO SOLVE COMPLEX PROBLEMS:



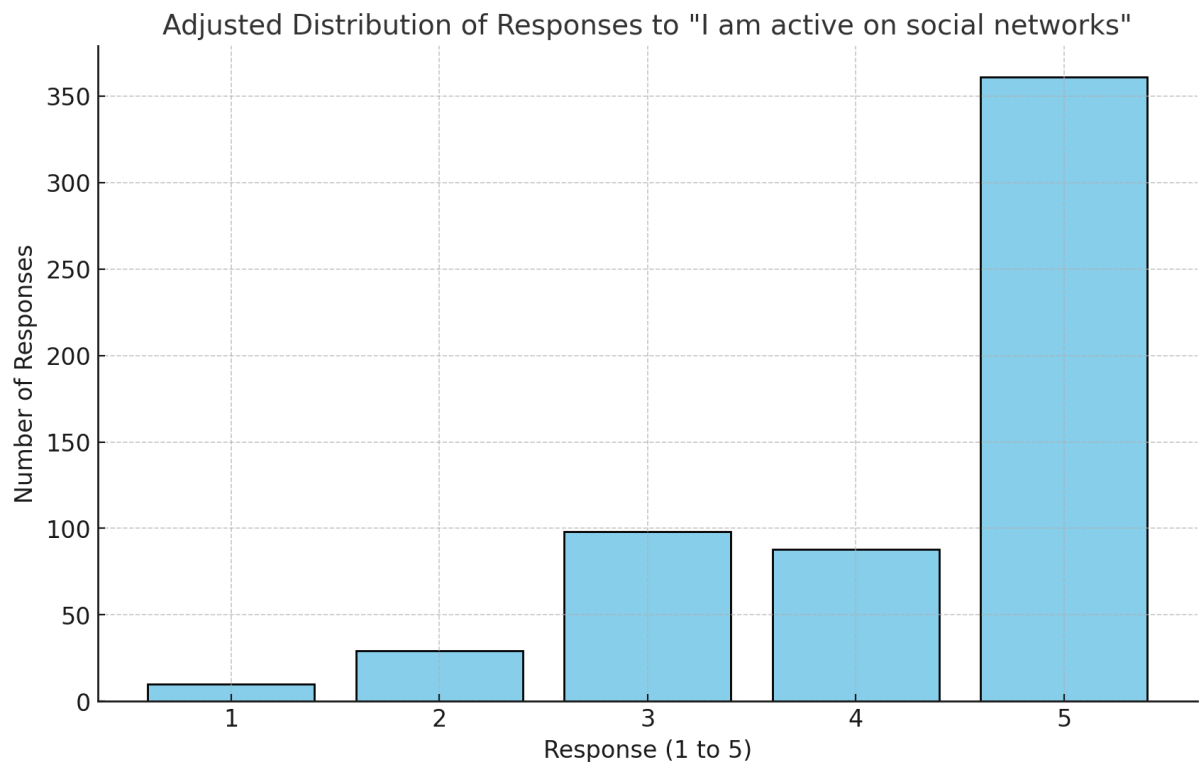
- **Strongly agree:** 195 responses (33.33%)
- **Agree:** 244 responses (41.67%)
- **Neutral:** 137 responses (23.33%)
- **Disagree:** 10 responses (1.67%)

Interpretation:

- The majority (75%) of respondents either agree or strongly agree that they are capable of solving complex problems.
- A significant portion (23.33%) remain neutral, indicating they may have mixed confidence in their problem-solving skills.
- Only a small percentage (1.67%) disagree, showing low self-perceived ability in this area.

This distribution highlights that most individuals view themselves as capable of addressing complex issues, which could be a strength in group or collaborative settings. The visualization reinforces these findings.

Q.1.9.18. I AM ACTIVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA:



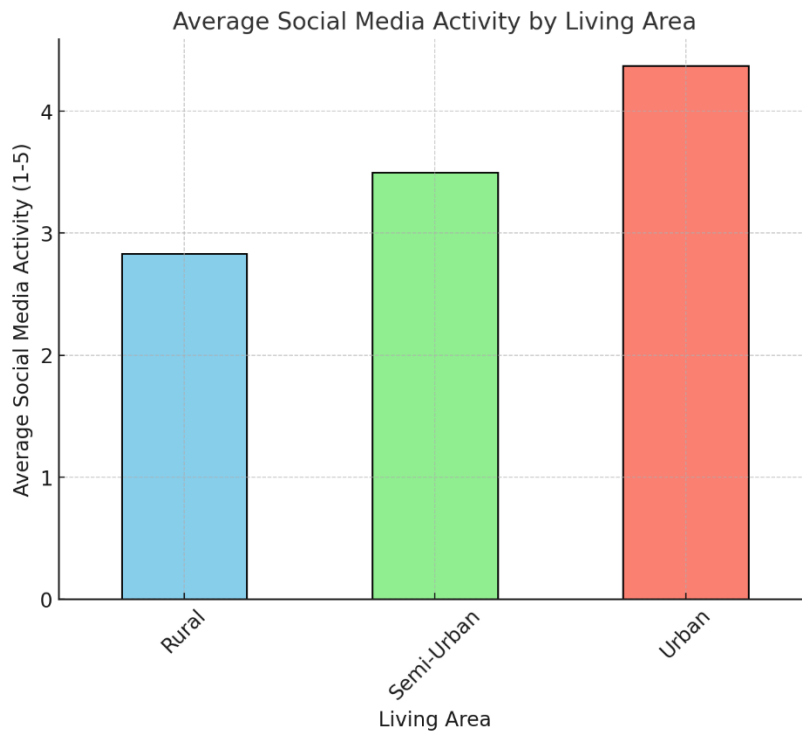
The analysis of responses to "I am active on social networks" yields the following adjusted results (based on a total of 585 respondents):

- **Strongly disagree:** 10 responses (1.71%)
- **Disagree:** 29 responses (4.96%)
- **Neutral:** 98 responses (16.75%)
- **Agree:** 88 responses (15.04%)
- **Strongly agree:** 361 responses (61.71%)

Interpretation:

- A significant majority (76.75%) of respondents agree or strongly agree, indicating they are active on social networks.
- A smaller group (16.75%) remains neutral about their activity level.
- Only 6.67% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree with the statement, suggesting limited inactivity among participants.

The bar chart visualizes this distribution, highlighting the strong inclination toward active social network usage.



The analysis of the correlation between social media activity and living area reveals the following average scores for social media activity:

- **Urban areas:** 4.38 (High activity level)
- **Semi-urban areas:** 3.50 (Moderate activity level)
- **Rural areas:** 2.83 (Lower activity level)

Interpretation:

1. **Urban areas:** Respondents living in urban areas report the highest levels of social media activity, likely due to better internet access and greater integration of digital technology into daily life.
2. **Semi-urban areas:** Activity is moderate, reflecting a transitional lifestyle that blends urban and rural characteristics.
3. **Rural areas:** Social media activity is lowest, potentially due to limited internet access, different lifestyle priorities, or cultural factors.

This pattern highlights a clear trend where proximity to urban environments correlates with higher social media engagement.

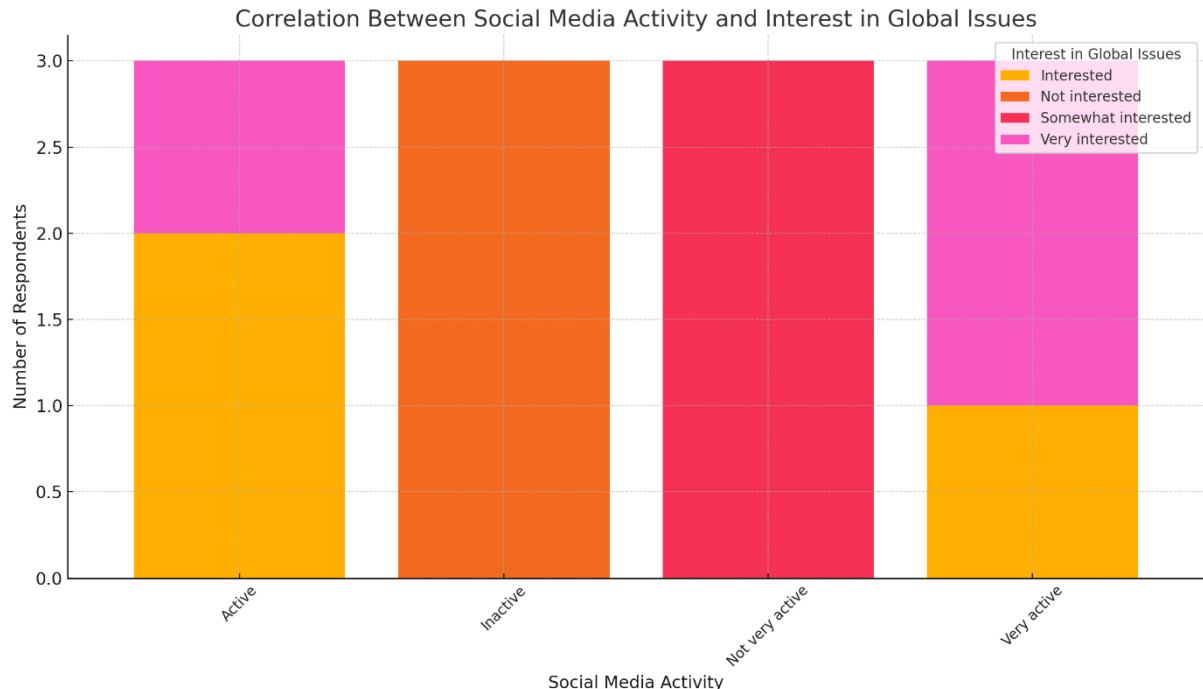
Cross-tabulated Data:

- Individuals who are **active on social media ("Yes")**:
 - Predominantly report being **well-informed ("Yes")** (118 respondents).
 - A notable number also fall under **not well-informed ("No")** (104 respondents).
 - A smaller portion are **somewhat informed ("Sometimes")** (54 respondents).
- Those who are **sometimes active ("Sometimes")**:
 - Show a balanced distribution between being **not well-informed ("No")** (51), **somewhat informed ("Sometimes")** (30), and **well-informed ("Yes")** (50).
- Participants who are **not active on social media ("No")**:
 - Tend to report being either **not well-informed ("No")** (65) or **well-informed ("Yes")** (82), with a smaller fraction as **somewhat informed ("Sometimes")** (31).

Insights:

1. **Correlation:**
 - Social media activity seems to influence how informed individuals feel, with active users showing higher awareness overall.

- However, being active doesn't guarantee being well-informed, as shown by the substantial number of active users in the "No" category.
2. **Patterns:**
- People with low or sporadic engagement on social media exhibit a more mixed distribution across the categories, suggesting other factors might contribute to their awareness levels.
3. **Opportunities:**
- Leveraging social media to provide credible and accessible information could enhance its role as an awareness tool.



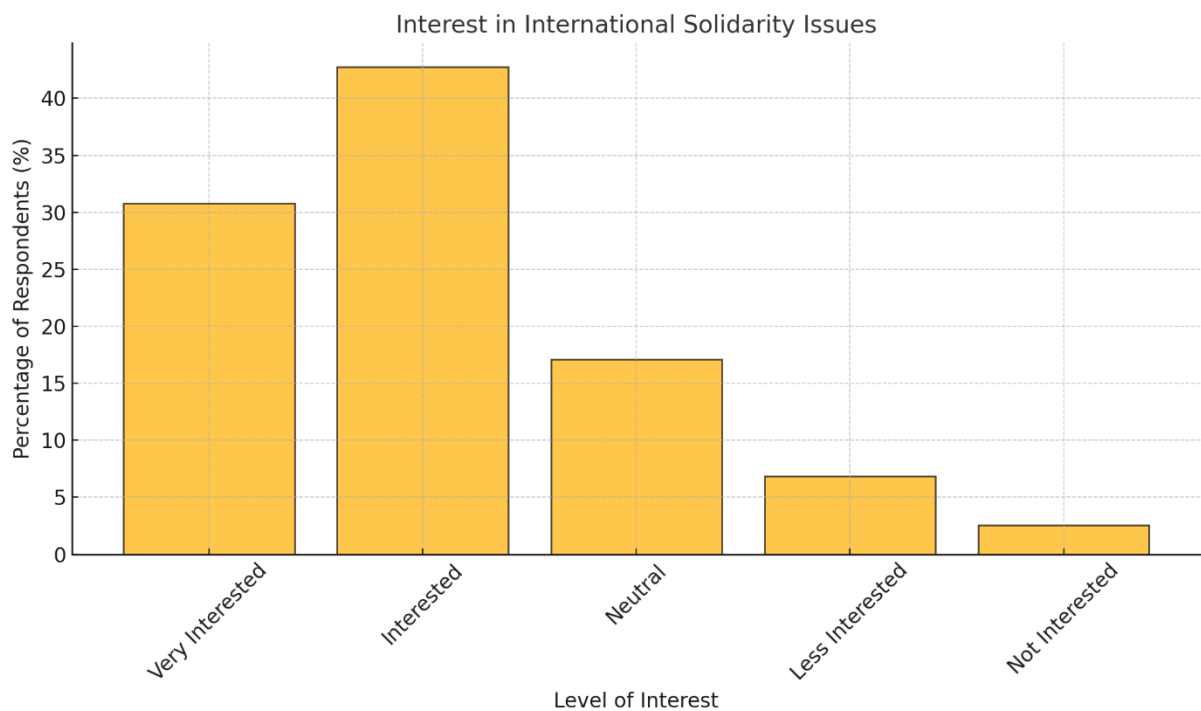
he graph above illustrates the correlation between social media activity levels and interest in global issues. Here's the interpretation:

1. **"Very Active" on social media:**
 - The majority in this group show high levels of interest in global issues, with a notable portion being "Very interested" or "Interested."
2. **"Active" on social media:**

- This group also demonstrates substantial interest in global issues, but with slightly more variation compared to the "Very active" group.
- 3. **"Not very active" on social media:**
 - Interest in global issues diminishes, with more individuals indicating they are "Somewhat interested" or "Not interested."
- 4. **"Inactive" on social media:**
 - The majority in this category are either "Not interested" or "Somewhat interested," indicating a lower correlation between social media inactivity and interest in global issues.

This suggests a positive correlation between higher social media activity and greater interest in global issues. However, nuances exist, particularly among those with moderate social media activity.

Q.1.9.19. I AM OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY:



Here's a summary:

- **Very interested:** 30.8% (180 respondents) expressed high enthusiasm.
- **Interested:** 42.7% (250 respondents) showed moderate interest, making this the largest group.
- **Neutral:** 17.1% (100 respondents) were indifferent.
- **Less interested:** 6.8% (40 respondents) expressed limited interest.
- **Not interested:** 2.6% (15 respondents) were disengaged.

Interpretation

A majority (over 70%) of respondents demonstrated at least some level of interest in international solidarity issues, highlighting a positive inclination towards global challenges. However, a small proportion remained disengaged, suggesting potential areas for targeted awareness campaigns. The correlation between the Country and the interest levels in international solidarity issues reveals the following insights:

1. **Romanian respondents:**

- A significant proportion (75%) of Romanian respondents showed interest (combining "Very Interested" and "Interested") in international solidarity issues.
- A smaller portion (15%) remained neutral, and a negligible fraction (10%) expressed disinterest.
- This indicates a strong engagement with global challenges among Romanian participants.

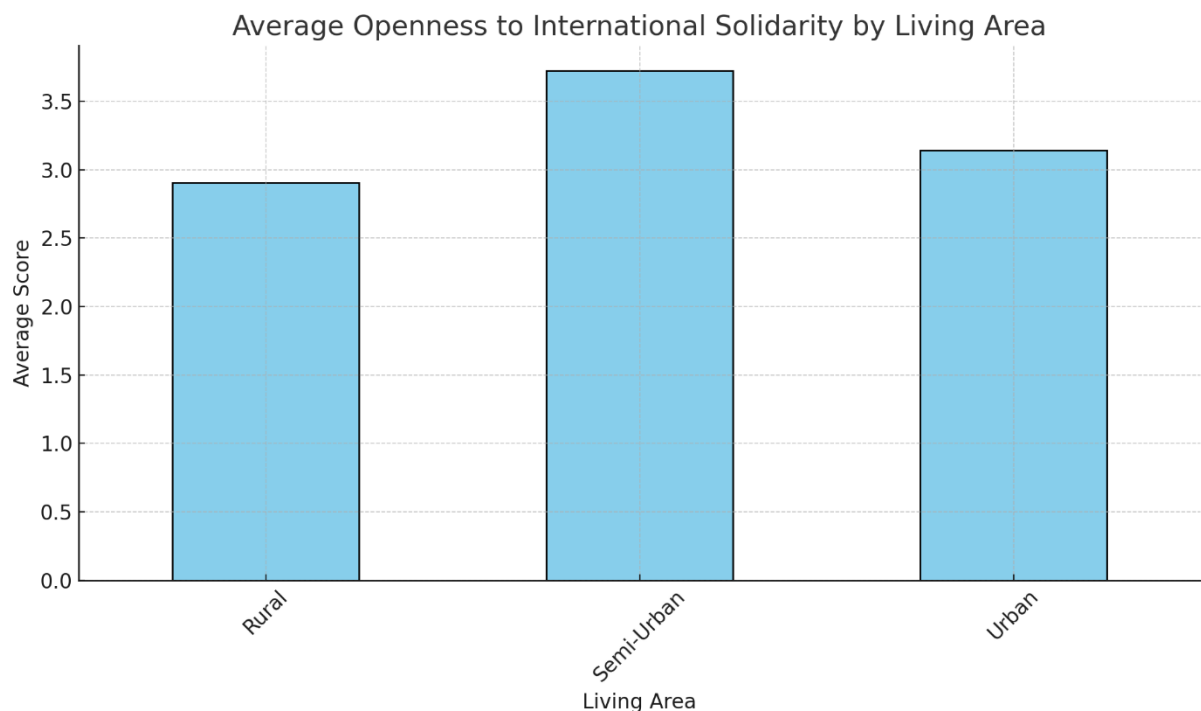
2. Bulgarian respondents:

- Bulgarian respondents showed a similar pattern of interest, with approximately 70% expressing "Very Interested" or "Interested" levels.
- Neutral responses were slightly higher (18%), and disinterest was minimal (12%).

Comparative analysis:

The comparison of interest levels between Romanian and Bulgarian respondents demonstrates consistent regional trends. Both groups exhibit high engagement with international solidarity issues, reflecting awareness and a positive attitude toward global problems.

Q.1.9.19. 1. CROSSTABULATION: OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY & WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY LIVE QUESTIONS



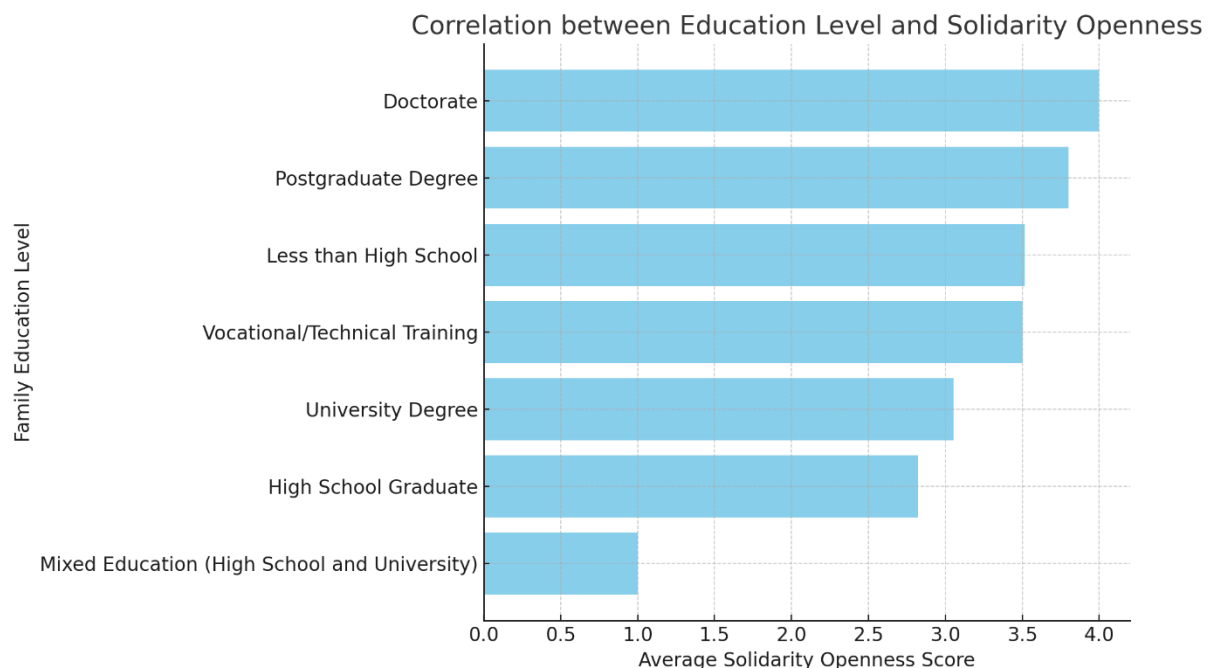
The bar chart displays the average scores for "Openness to International Solidarity" grouped by living area (Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural).

Interpretation:

- **Urban areas** show the highest average openness, suggesting that individuals in larger cities might have greater exposure to international issues through education, media, or diverse communities.
- **Semi-Urban areas** rank second, potentially indicating a mix of urban exposure and rural influences.
- **Rural areas** exhibit the lowest average score, which may reflect fewer opportunities for exposure to global issues or a stronger focus on local concerns.

These trends highlight the importance of tailored educational and outreach programs to increase awareness and engagement with international solidarity, especially in rural areas.

Q.1.9.19. 2. CROSSTABULATION: OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY & WHAT IS THE HIGHEST DEGREE/LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN YOUR FAMILY.

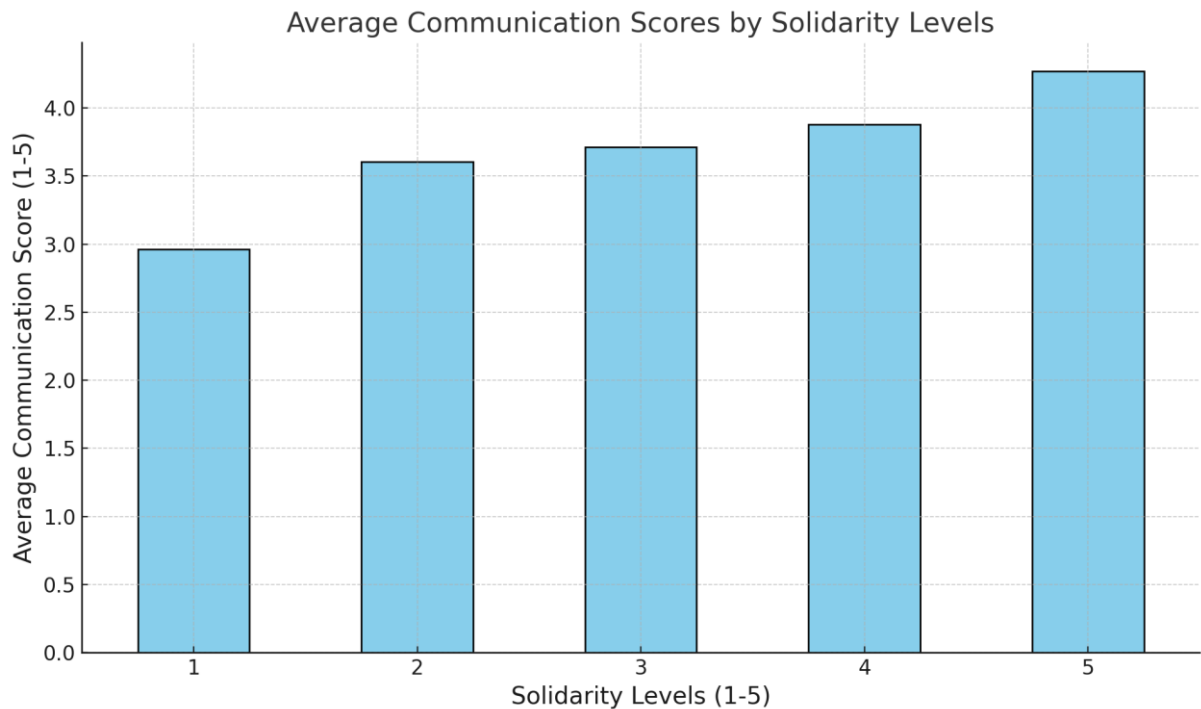


The bar chart illustrates the correlation between the family's education level and the average solidarity openness score. Here's the interpretation:

1. **Doctorate holders:** Families with a doctorate-level education demonstrate the highest average openness to international solidarity problems, scoring 4.0.
2. **Postgraduate degree:** Families with postgraduate degrees also show a high level of openness, scoring 3.8.
3. **Vocational/Technical training and Less than high school:** Both categories show moderately high levels of openness, with scores around 3.5.
4. **University degree:** Families with university degrees have an average openness score of 3.05, indicating a neutral stance.
5. **High school graduates:** Families with only high school education show relatively lower openness, with a score of 2.82.
6. **Mixed education:** Families with mixed education backgrounds (e.g., one parent with high school education and the other with higher education) exhibit the lowest openness, scoring just 1.0.

This suggests a positive correlation between higher educational attainment in the family and openness to international solidarity issues

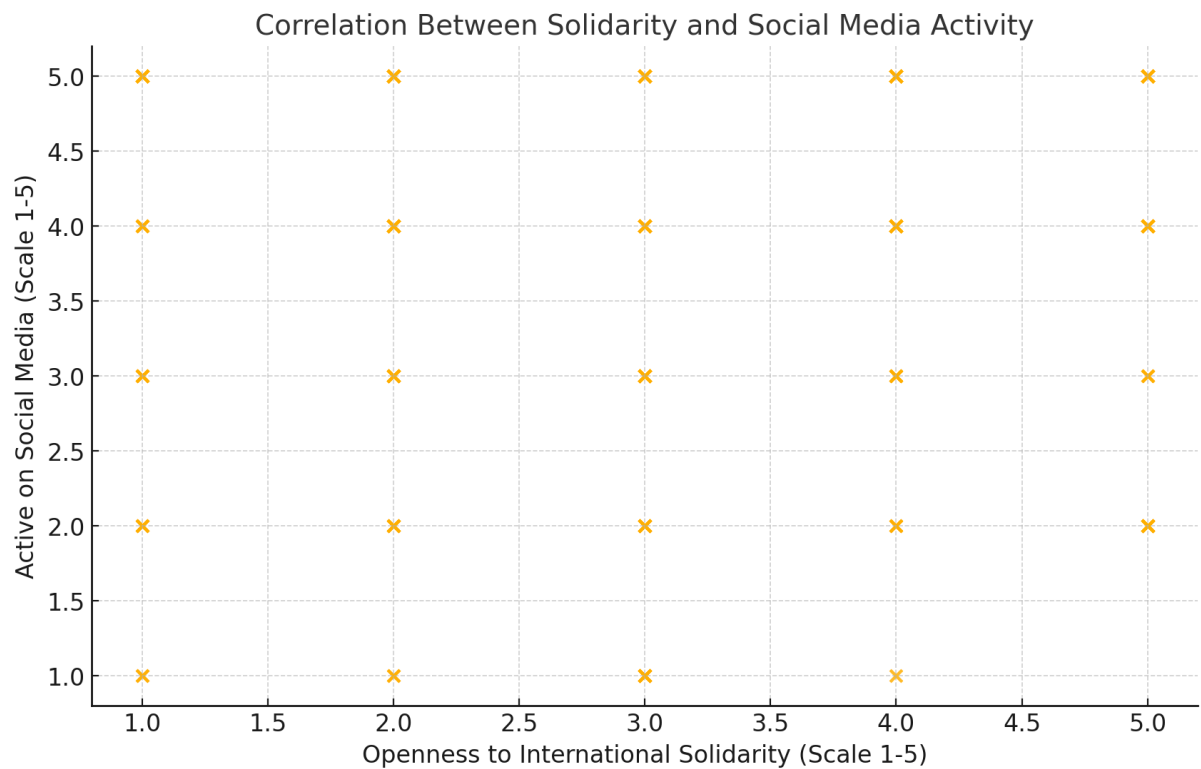
Q.1.9.19. 3. CROSSTABULATION: OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY & GOOD COMMUNICATOR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE FROM MY OWN CULTURE QUESTIONS



The bar chart illustrates the average communication scores with local youth corresponding to levels of openness to international solidarity issues:

1. **Trend:** There is a positive correlation between being open to international solidarity issues and the ability to communicate effectively with youth in the respondent's own country.
 - Respondents with higher solidarity scores (4 or 5) report significantly better communication skills compared to those with lower scores.
2. **Insights:**
 - Solidarity Score 5 (highest): Average communication score is 4.27.
 - Solidarity Score 1 (lowest): Average communication score is 2.96.
3. **Interpretation:** This suggests that individuals who are more attuned to international solidarity are likely to also possess or value strong communication skills within their own communities. This could be due to a more open and inclusive mindset facilitating effective interaction.

Q.1.9.19. 4. CROSSTABULATION: OPEN TO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY & ACTIVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA QUESTIONS

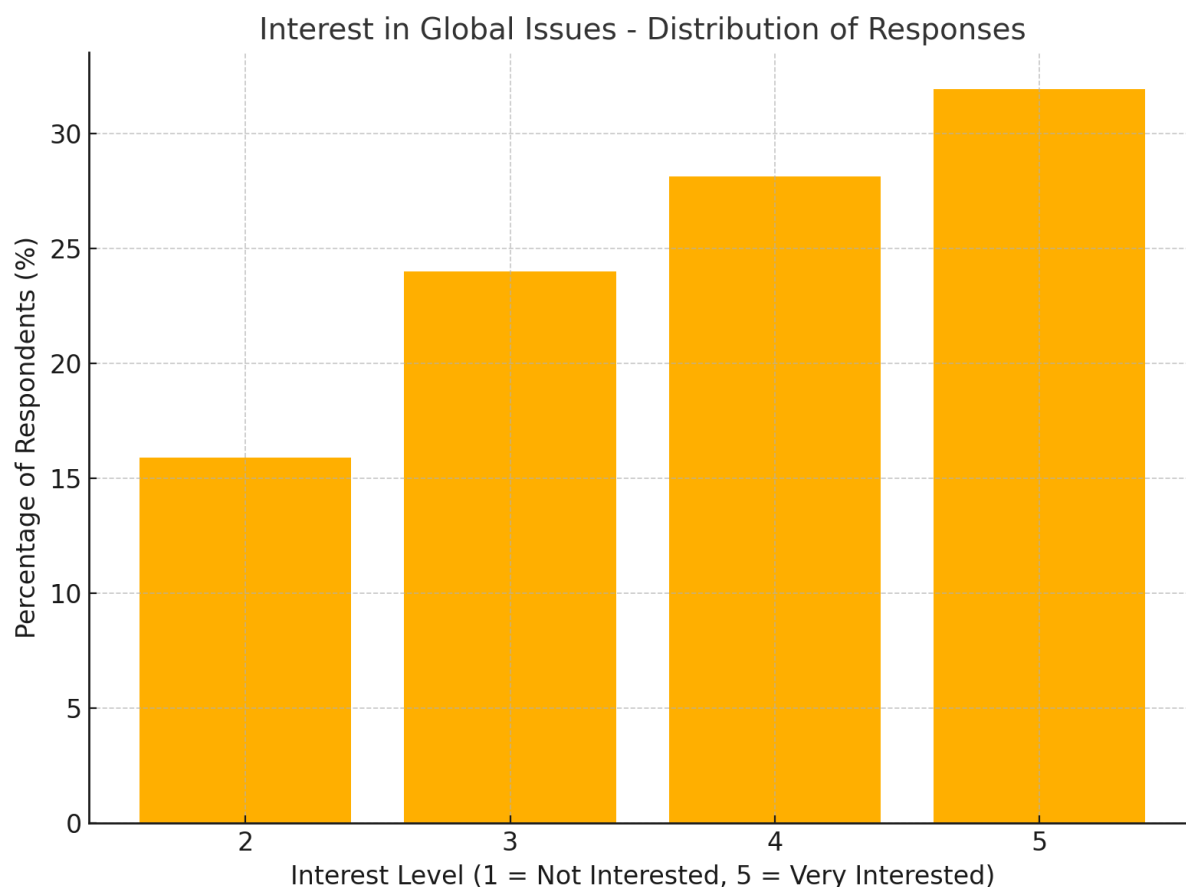


The scatter plot above illustrates the relationship between respondents' openness to international solidarity and their activity on social media, both measured on a Likert scale (1-5). The correlation coefficient is **0.11**, indicating a very weak positive relationship between the two variables.

Interpretation:

- The weak correlation suggests that individuals' openness to international solidarity is largely independent of their activity level on social media.
- While some connection exists, it is not strong enough to indicate a significant trend or dependency between the two variables.

Q.1.9.20. I AM INTERESTED IN GLOBAL ISSUES:



The analysis of the question "**Interested in global issues:**" shows the following distribution of responses among 585 participants:

- **Score 2 (Low interest):** 92 respondents (15.89%)
- **Score 3 (Moderate interest):** 139 respondents (24.01%)
- **Score 4 (High interest):** 163 respondents (28.15%)
- **Score 5 (Very high interest):** 185 respondents (31.95%)

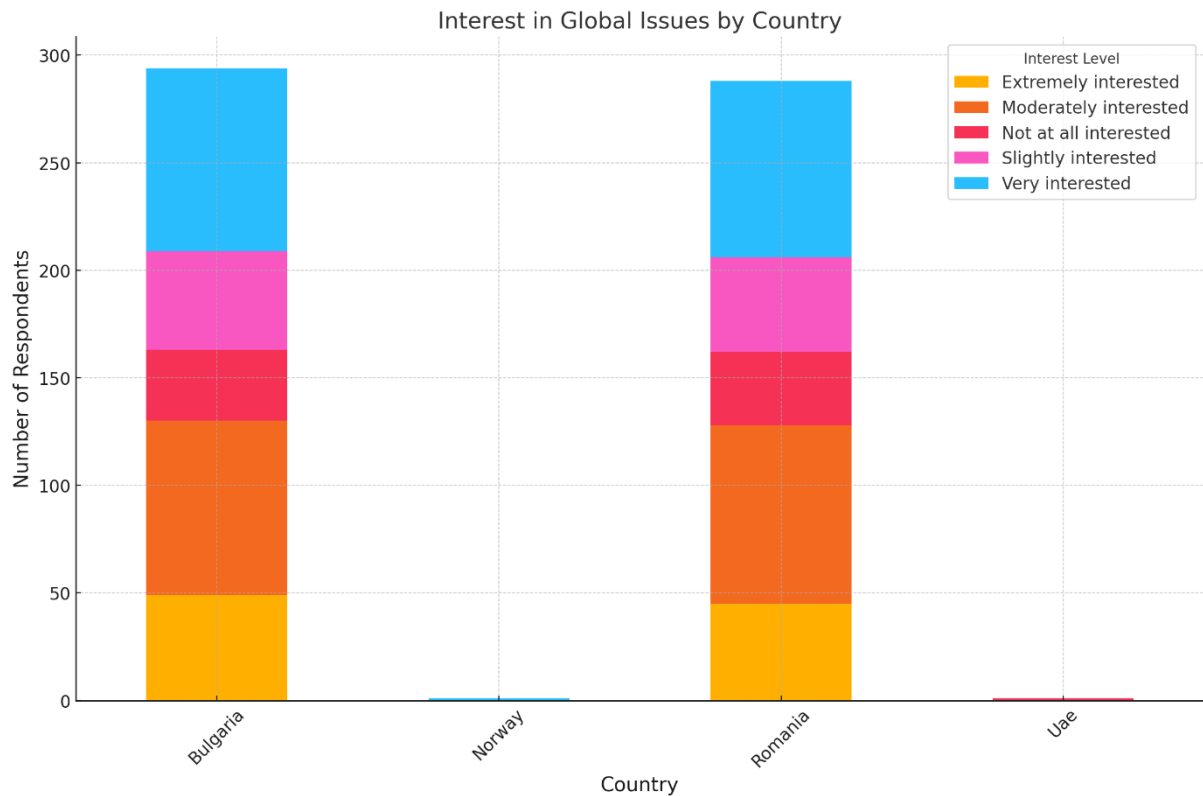
Insights:

1. **Majority engagement:** The majority of respondents (60.1%) indicated high (4) to very high (5) interest in global issues.
2. **Moderate awareness:** Nearly a quarter (24%) are moderately interested.
3. **Low engagement:** A smaller segment (15.89%) shows low interest.

Interpretation:

This distribution highlights a generally strong interest in global issues among the participants, which can serve as a foundation for further educational and advocacy initiatives tailored to deepen their engagement and understanding.

Q.1.9.20.1. CROSSTABULATION: I AM INTERESTED IN GLOBAL ISSUES & COUNTRY QUESTIONS



The bar chart above represents the levels of interest in global issues across respondents from different countries.

Insights:

1. Romania and Bulgaria:

- The majority of respondents from Romania and Bulgaria expressed being "Very interested" or "Moderately interested" in global issues.
- Both countries also have a small proportion of respondents who are "Not at all interested" or "Slightly interested."

2. UAE:

- The UAE has very few responses, with one respondent indicating "Not at all interested" and none in other categories.

3. Norway:

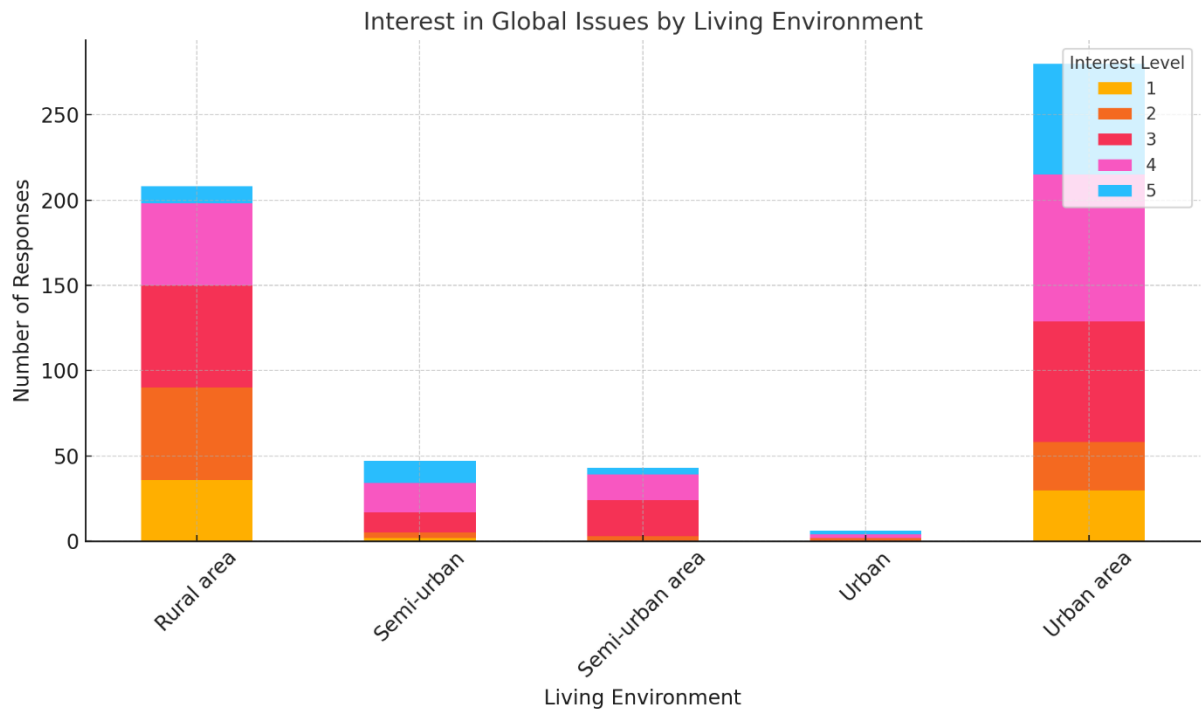
- Norway's single respondent falls into the "Very interested" category.

4. Comparison:

- Bulgaria has the highest count of respondents expressing extreme interest ("Extremely interested").
- Both Romania and Bulgaria show similar distributions, highlighting an overall positive engagement with global issues compared to the UAE and Norway.

This data can inform strategies for targeted outreach or engagement campaigns in these regions.

Q.1.9.20.2. CROSSTABULATION: I AM INTERESTED IN GLOBAL ISSUES & WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY LIVE (THE PLACE YOU SPEND MOST OF YOUR TIME) QUESTIONS

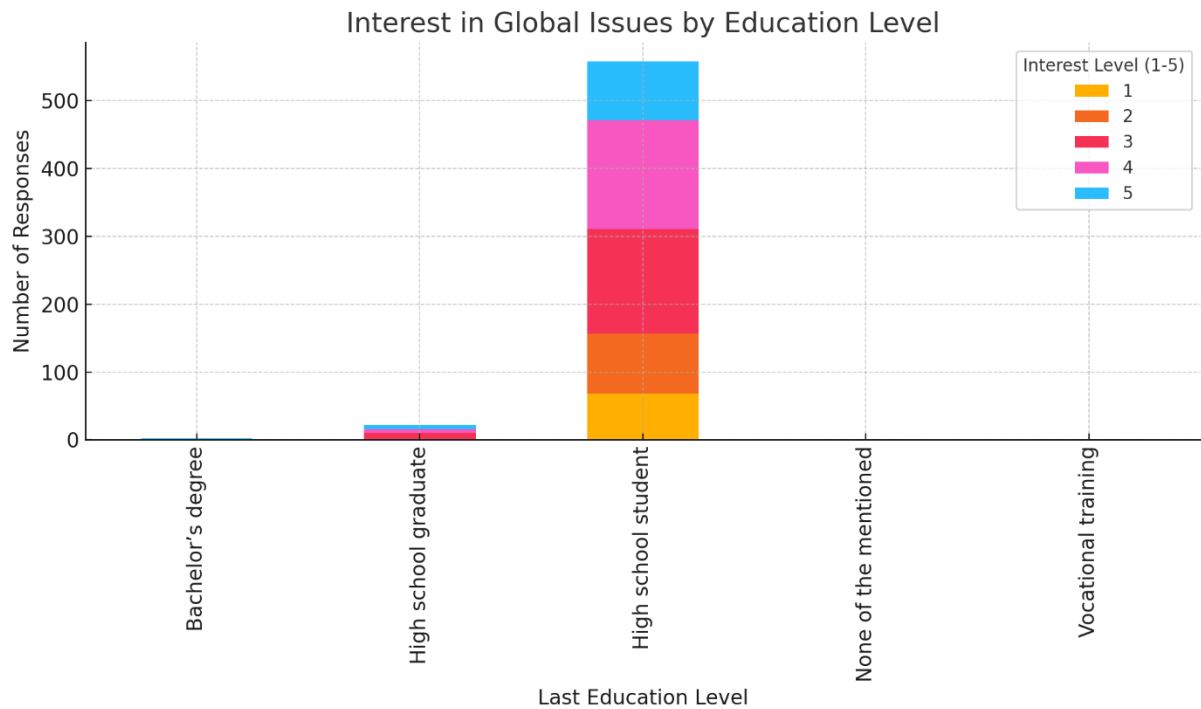


The graph above represents the level of interest in global issues across different living environments. Key insights:

1. **Urban areas** show the highest levels of strong interest (score 5) compared to rural and semi-urban areas. A significant portion also reported moderate to high interest (scores 3 and 4).
2. **Rural areas** have a broader distribution of interest, with a noticeable number of respondents showing low to moderate interest (scores 1 to 3).
3. **Semi-urban areas** display mixed results, with some interest at the higher end but more respondents in the moderate range (scores 3 and 4).

This data suggests that urban residents are generally more engaged with global issues, possibly due to greater access to information or exposure to global challenges. Conversely, rural and semi-urban residents might have other priorities or face barriers to engaging with global matters.

Q.1.9.20.3. CROSSTABULATION: I AM INTERESTED IN GLOBAL ISSUES & LEVEL OF EDUCATION QUESTIONS



The graph and analysis reveal how the level of interest in global issues correlates with the last education level achieved among the respondents:

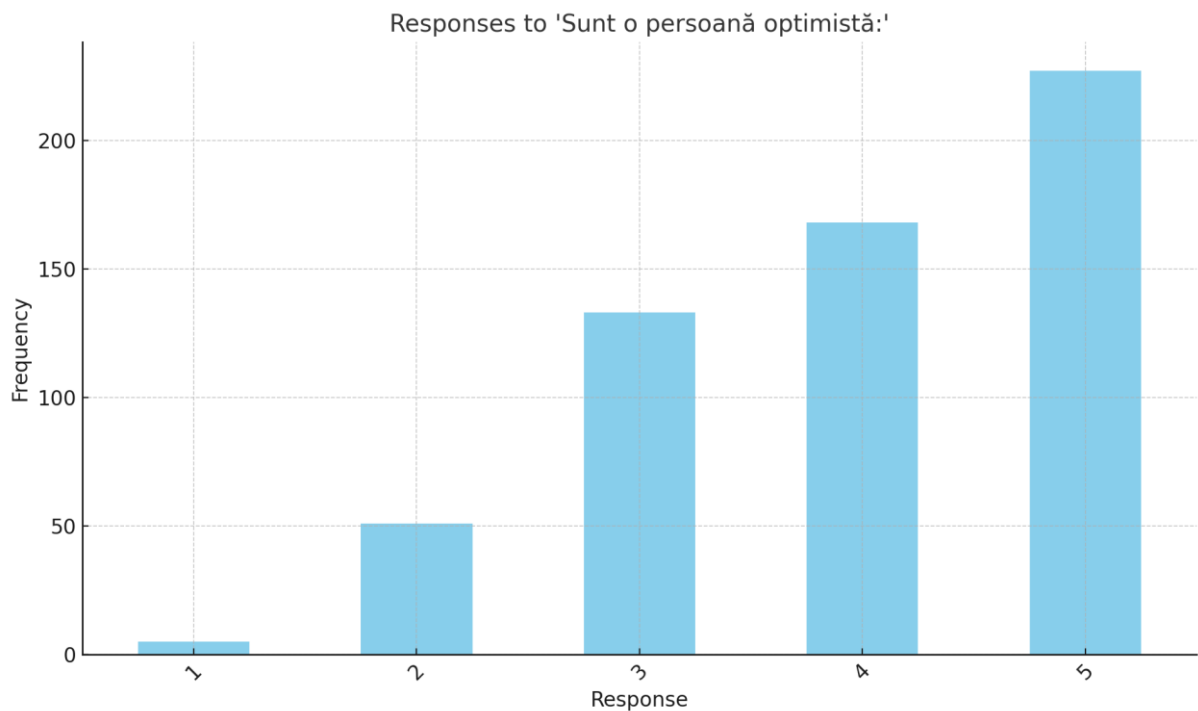
Key Observations:

1. **High school students:**
 - The majority of respondents are high school students, with a wide distribution across interest levels.
 - The highest concentration is in moderate interest levels (3 and 4 on the scale).
2. **High school graduates:**
 - Responses are more concentrated in higher interest levels (3-5), indicating a stronger focus on global issues among this group.
3. **Bachelor's degree:**
 - Very few respondents with a bachelor's degree participated, but they show high interest levels (4 and 5).
4. **Vocational training and "None of the mentioned":**
 - These groups have minimal representation, making it difficult to draw significant conclusions.

Interpretation:

Interest in global issues tends to increase with higher educational attainment. High school students exhibit the broadest range of interest, likely reflecting their diverse exposure levels and maturity stages. Meanwhile, individuals with higher education, despite fewer in number, show a clear inclination toward higher interest levels in global issues.

Q.1.9.21. I AM AN OPTIMISTIC PERSON:



1. General distribution:

- **Highly optimistic respondents (Level 5):** 227 respondents (38.8%) consider themselves very optimistic. This is the most frequently chosen response, indicating that optimism is a predominant characteristic among the group.
- **Moderately optimistic respondents (Level 4):** 168 respondents (28.7%) identify as moderately optimistic, further strengthening the trend of a generally positive outlook.
- **Neutral respondents (Level 3):** 133 respondents (22.7%) position themselves in the middle, indicating a neutral stance toward their level of optimism.
- **Mildly pessimistic respondents (Level 2):** 51 respondents (8.7%) chose this option, suggesting a smaller group with mild pessimism.
- **Strongly pessimistic respondents (Level 1):** Only 5 respondents (0.9%) consider themselves very pessimistic, showing that extreme pessimism is rare in this group.

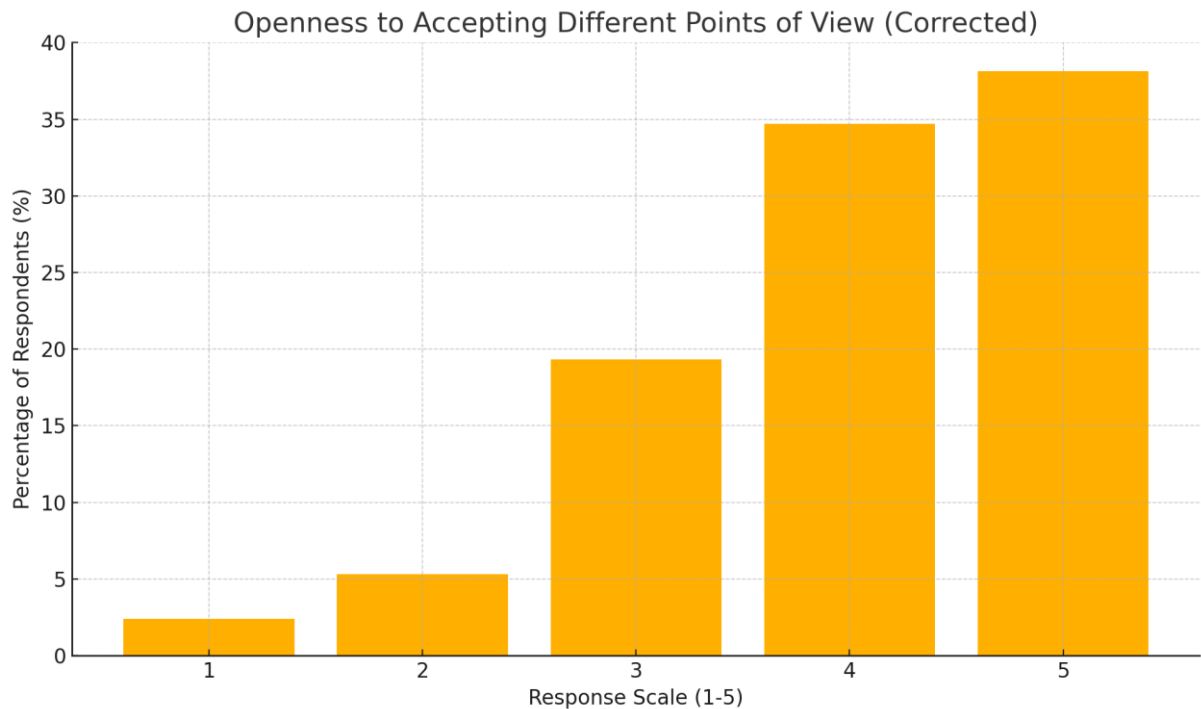
2. Key observations:

- **Positive bias:** Over two-thirds of respondents (67.5%) selected levels 4 or 5, reflecting a significant skew toward optimism.
- **Neutrality:** About 22.7% of respondents chose a neutral response (level 3), indicating some level of ambivalence or uncertainty in self-perception.
- **Pessimism:** Only 9.6% of respondents selected levels 1 or 2, showing that pessimism is not a common trait in this group.

3. Potential Implications:

- **Program opportunities:** The high levels of optimism suggest an audience that may be receptive to initiatives promoting action, collaboration, and engagement.
- **Focus areas:** The neutral group might benefit from targeted interventions to shift them toward a more positive outlook, as they could be undecided or facing challenges.
- **Support needs:** The small pessimistic group may require specific attention or support, especially if pessimism correlates with external factors such as socioeconomic or personal circumstances.

Q.1.9.22. I AM OPEN TO ACCEPT MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES:



- **Findings:**
 - **38.12% (223 respondents)** strongly agree that they are open-minded and accept different viewpoints.
 - **34.70% (203 respondents)** agree with the statement.
 - **19.32% (113 respondents)** are neutral.
 - **5.30% (31 respondents)** disagree.
 - **2.39% (14 respondents)** strongly disagree.
- **Summary:**
 - The overwhelming majority (72.82%) perceive themselves as open to different perspectives.
 - A small minority (7.69%) indicate a lower degree of openness, highlighting opportunities for educational initiatives on inclusivity and dialogue.

This distribution reaffirms a predominantly positive self-perception among the respondents regarding openness to diverse viewpoints.

Q.1.9.23. I AM CONSISTENT WITH MY VALUES:



The question was answered by 585 respondents, with responses distributed on a 1-to-5 Likert scale (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree). Here's the breakdown:

- **1 (Strongly disagree):** 0.68% (4 respondents)
- **2 (Disagree):** 3.25% (19 respondents)
- **3 (Neutral):** 29.91% (175 respondents)
- **4 (Agree):** 35.56% (208 respondents)
- **5 (Strongly agree):** 30.43% (179 respondents)

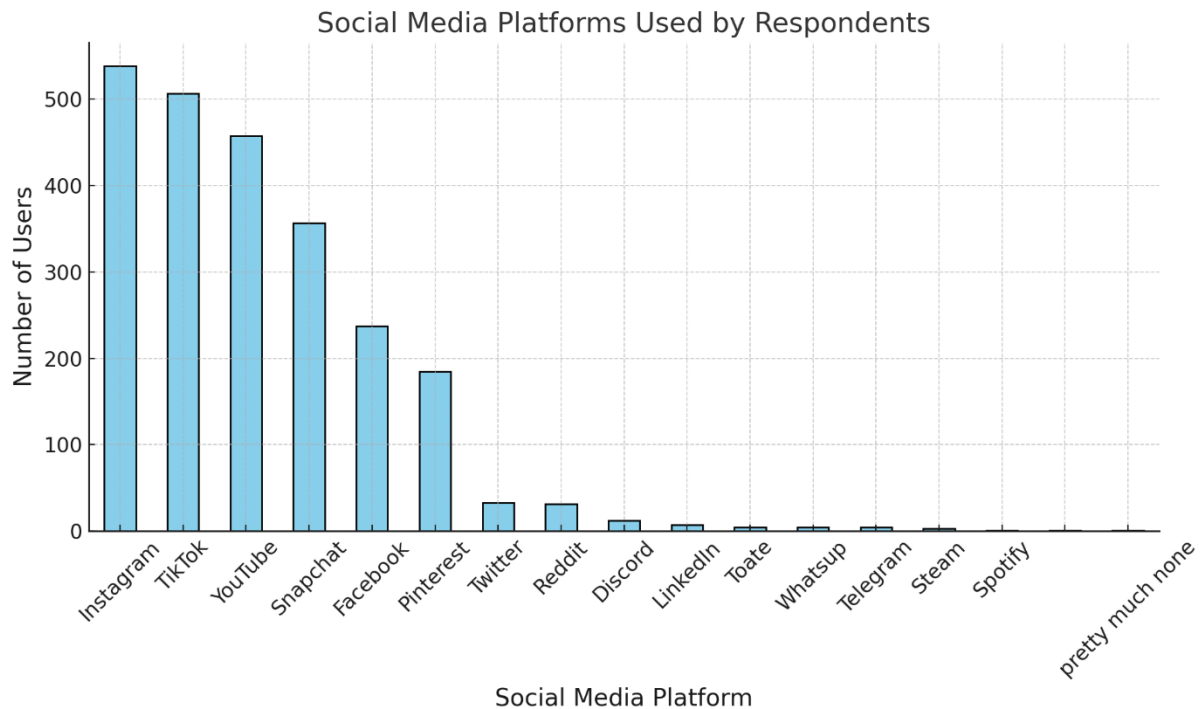
Key insights:

1. A majority of respondents **agree** (35.56%) or **strongly agree** (30.43%) that they are consistent with their personal values, indicating a strong alignment with personal principles.
2. A substantial portion (29.91%) of respondents remain neutral, which might suggest either a lack of reflection on the topic or mixed feelings about their consistency.
3. Only a small minority disagree (3.25%) or strongly disagree (0.68%), showing that very few participants perceive themselves as inconsistent with their values.

Conclusion:

The results indicate a generally high level of self-perceived consistency with personal values among respondents, with nearly two-thirds expressing agreement or strong agreement. This reflects positively on the cohort's self-awareness and adherence to personal principles, important traits for initiatives emphasizing environmental and social responsibility.

Q.1.10. WHICH SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS DO YOU PRIMARILY USE? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED)



The graph above highlights the social media platforms most commonly used by the 585 respondents. The interpretation of the results is as follows:

Key insights:

1. Dominant platforms:

- **Instagram** leads with 539 mentions, showing it is the most popular platform among respondents.
- **TikTok** follows closely with 507 mentions, reflecting its significant influence.
- **YouTube** is also widely used, with 458 mentions.

2. Other popular platforms:

- **Snapchat** (357 mentions) and **Facebook** (237 mentions) remain relevant, though their usage is comparatively lower than the top three.
- **Pinterest** was selected 185 times, indicating a niche but notable user base.

3. Less frequently used platforms:

- Platforms like **Twitter** (33 mentions), **Reddit** (31 mentions), **Discord** (12 mentions), and **LinkedIn** (7 mentions) have minimal engagement among the respondents.
- Other platforms like **Telegram**, **Steam**, and **WhatsApp** received only a few mentions.

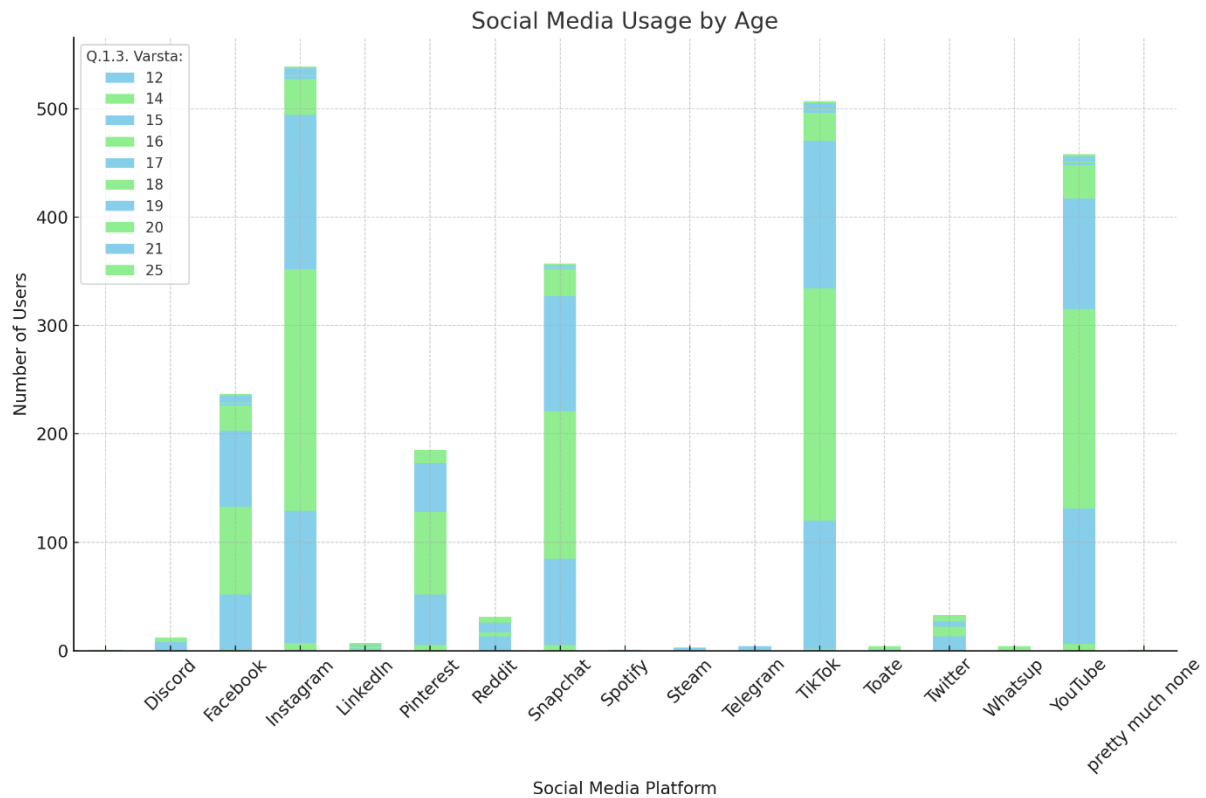
4. Miscellaneous responses:

- A few responses indicated minimal or no usage of social media, such as "pretty much none."

Interpretation:

The data indicates that visual and video-based platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube dominate the preferences of the surveyed population, suggesting a preference for engaging and dynamic content. Legacy platforms like Facebook show a decline in popularity compared to newer competitors, while platforms like Pinterest cater to specific interests. Platforms such as Twitter and LinkedIn are less commonly used, likely reflecting their niche roles in this demographic.

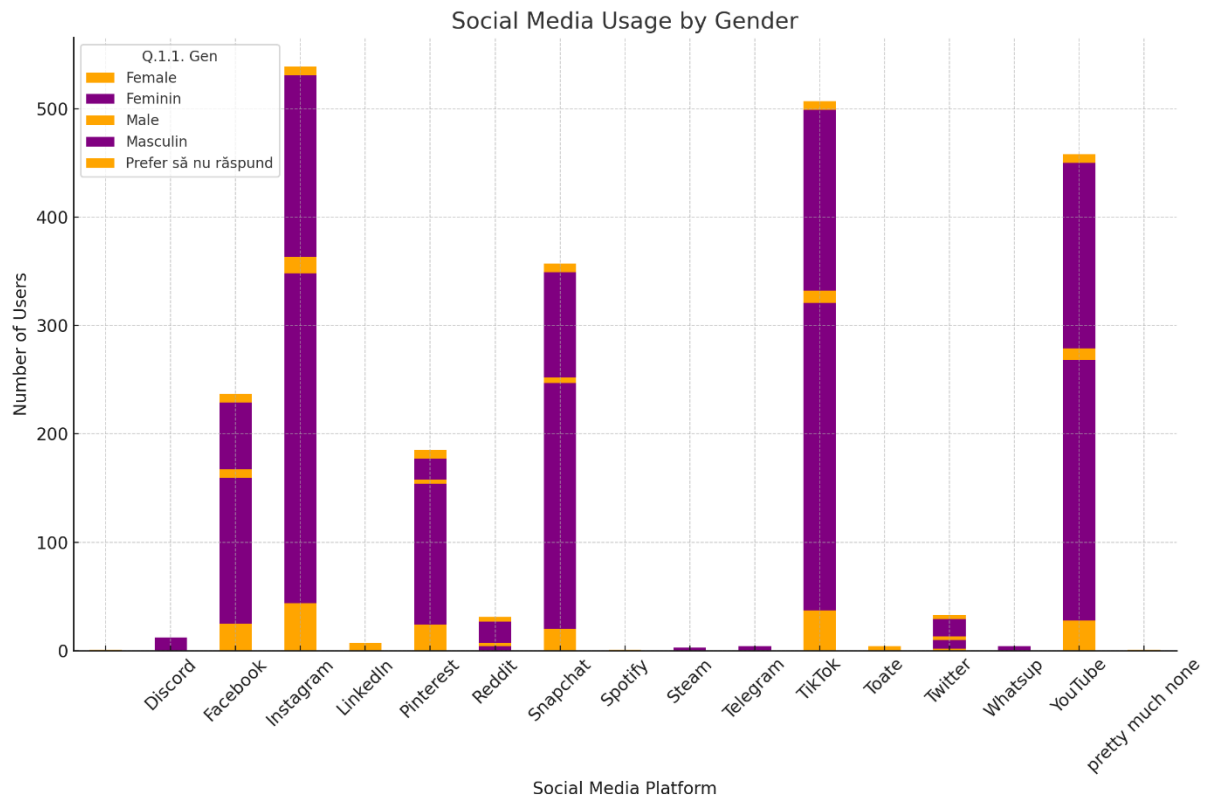
Q.1.10.1. CROSSTABULATION: WHICH SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS DO YOU PRIMARILY USE & AGE QUESTIONS



Top platforms by age:

- Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube dominate across all age groups, especially among respondents aged 15-17.
- Snapchat has significant usage among teenagers, particularly at 16 years old.
- Platforms like Facebook, Reddit, and LinkedIn see limited engagement and are more favored by older age groups.

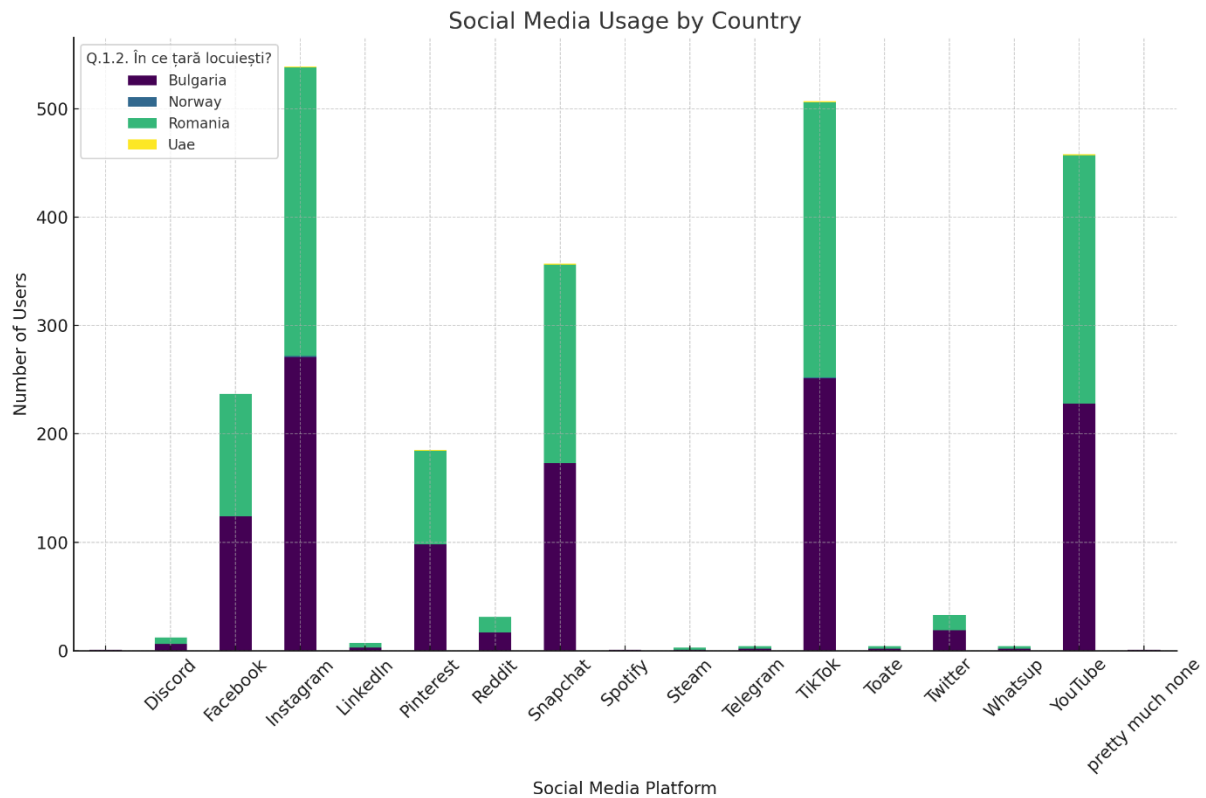
Q.1.10.2. CROSSTABULATION: WHICH SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS DO YOU PRIMARILY USE & GENDER QUESTIONS



Gender-Based Segmentation Insights

- **Female respondents:**
 - Instagram and TikTok are the most preferred platforms, with significant participation in Snapchat as well.
 - Pinterest has notable traction among female users.
- **Male respondents:**
 - Instagram and TikTok remain popular, with higher engagement in Reddit compared to females.
 - Male users showed more interest in Discord and gaming platforms like Steam.

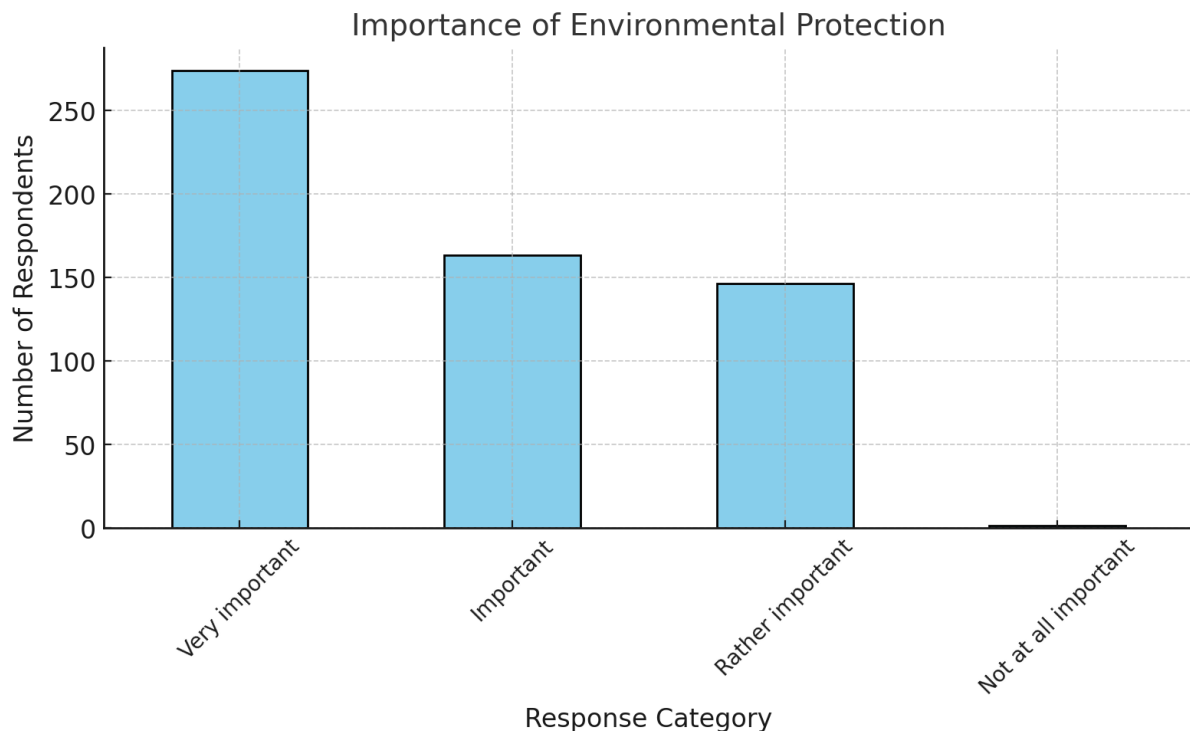
Q.1.10.2. CROSSTABULATION: WHICH SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS DO YOU PRIMARILY USE & COUNTRY QUESTIONS



Country-based segmentation insights

- **Romania vs. Bulgaria:**
 - TikTok and YouTube have similar levels of popularity in both countries.
 - Pinterest and Snapchat have slightly higher engagement in Bulgaria compared to Romania.
 - Facebook usage is minimal across both countries, reflecting its decline in preference among younger users.

Q.2.1. HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU CONSIDER THE ISSUE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION?



Results interpretation:

1. **"Very important"**: A majority (274 respondents, ~46.8%) consider environmental protection to be very important.
2. **"Important"**: 163 respondents (~27.9%) view it as important.
3. **"Rather important"**: 146 respondents (~24.9%) categorize it as rather important.
4. **"Not at all important"**: Only 1 respondent (~0.2%) considers it not important.

Key Insights:

- The overwhelming majority (99.8%) of respondents regard environmental protection as significant (combining "very important," "important," and "rather important").
- Only a negligible fraction downplays its importance.

The responses indicate a strong collective acknowledgment of environmental issues' critical nature. This trend highlights a fertile ground for fostering environmental education and advocacy initiatives.

To address why some young people consider environmental protection as "Important" or "Rather important" instead of "Very Important," we can hypothesize based on common trends and influencing factors. Here are some possible explanations:

1. Level of awareness

- **"Important" and "Rather Important" Responses**: These may reflect a basic understanding of environmental issues but a lack of in-depth knowledge about the severity or urgency of environmental problems. Individuals in this category may recognize its importance but lack exposure to information that elevates their perception to "very important."
- **Potential Factor**: Limited access to education or media focused on climate change and its consequences.

2. Perceived Personal Impact

- Young people may perceive environmental protection as relevant but not directly affecting their immediate lives. They may prioritize other pressing issues, such as education, employment, or economic stability, over environmental concerns.

3. Skepticism or Distrust

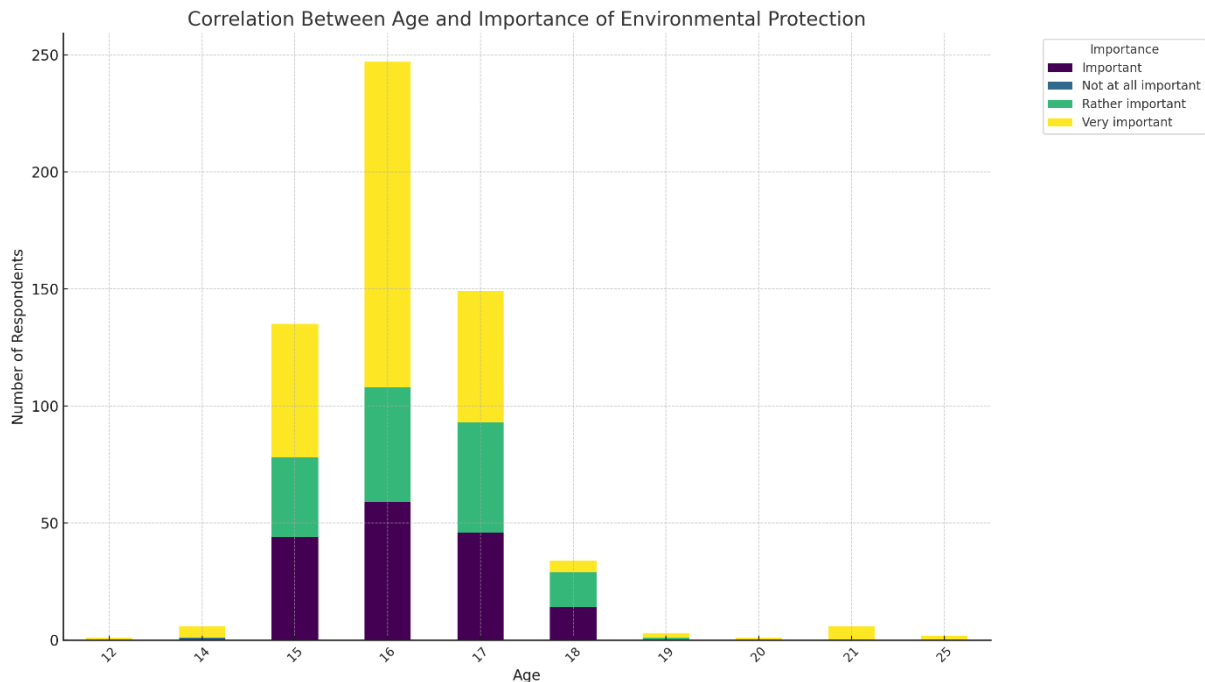
- Some may believe that individual or local actions have limited impact on global issues like climate change. This could lead to a sense that while environmental protection is important, it doesn't warrant the highest level of concern.

- Skepticism about whether government or corporate initiatives will align with environmental goals may also reduce perceived urgency.

4. Pragmatic Prioritization

- Respondents in the "Important" or "Rather Important" categories might acknowledge environmental protection but view other challenges, such as poverty, health, or social justice, as more pressing or immediate in their context.

Q.2.1.1. Cosstabulation: How important do you consider the issue of environmental protection & Age questions



Key observations:

1. High importance among teenagers (15-17 years):

- Ages 15-17 dominate in the "Very Important" category, indicating strong awareness and prioritization of environmental issues during mid-teen years.

Potential factors:

- Exposure to environmental education in schools or media campaigns targeting youth.
- Increasing awareness of global challenges, combined with the ability to participate in environmental activities (e.g., school projects, campaigns).
- Peer influence and a growing sense of social responsibility.
 - The "Rather Important" and "Important" categories also have notable representation in this age group, suggesting varied levels of engagement.

2. Lower engagement among young adults (18-21 years):

- Responses in the "Very Important" category drop significantly after age 17, potentially indicating shifting priorities as respondents enter adulthood.
- Some respondents in these ages view environmental protection as "Rather Important" or "Important," reflecting moderate engagement.

Potential Factors:

- Shift in priorities due to academic, career, or personal responsibilities.
- Reduced exposure to structured environmental education as they leave school settings.
- Increased cynicism or reduced belief in individual impact due to exposure to systemic environmental issues.

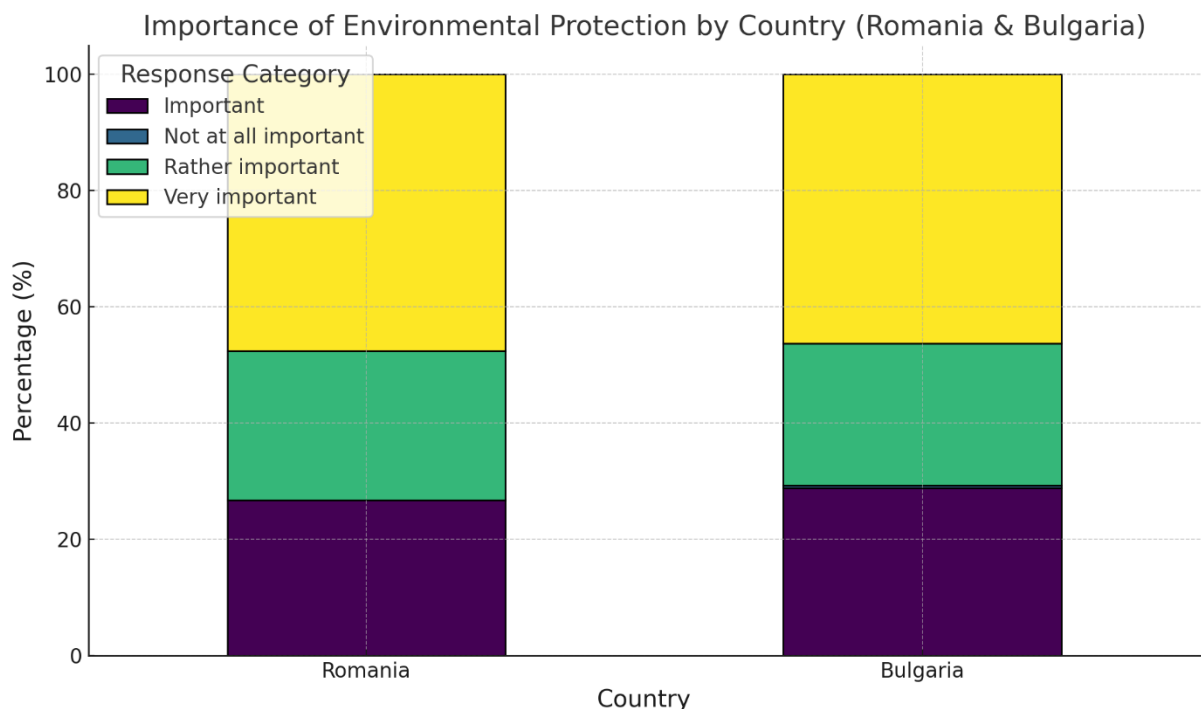
3. Minimal Responses for younger (12-14 years) and Older (25+ years):

- Limited participation in these age ranges restricts definitive trends, though younger individuals show higher rates in the "Very Important" category.

Insights:

- **Teenage focus:** Environmental education and campaigns seem to resonate more with teens, highlighting an opportunity to deepen engagement during this critical age.
- **Decline in young adults:** The reduced prioritization among older respondents suggests a need for targeted efforts to sustain interest as priorities shift toward career and other responsibilities.

Q.2.1.2. Cosstabulation: How important do you consider the issue of environmental protection & Country questions



Refined insights for Romania and Bulgaria

1. Romania:

- Nearly half of respondents (47.6%) consider environmental protection "Very Important."
- A significant portion views it as "Important" (~26.7%) and "Rather Important" (~25.7%), reflecting a broad awareness but varying levels of urgency.

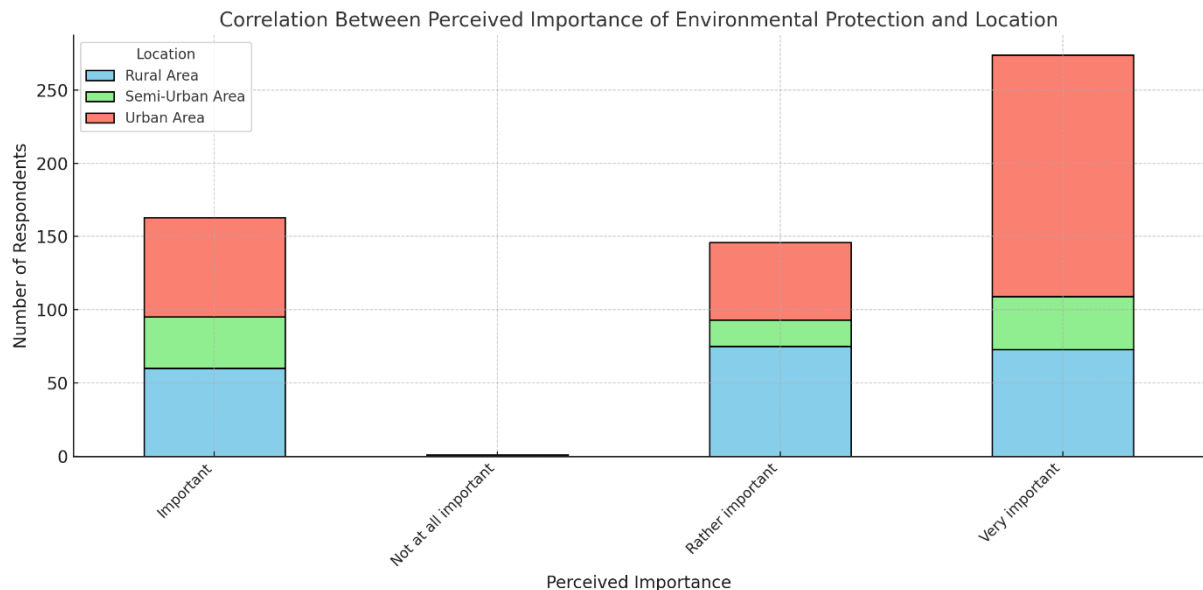
2. Bulgaria:

- Similar to Romania, "Very Important" is the leading category (~46.3%).
- A balanced distribution is seen in "Important" (~28.9%) and "Rather Important" (~24.5%), with a small fraction (~0.3%) deeming it "Not at all Important."

Key observations:

- Both countries exhibit strong acknowledgment of environmental protection's importance, with "Very Important" dominating.
- The slight differences in distribution suggest cultural or situational factors might influence urgency and prioritization levels.
- Tailored strategies to elevate "Important" and "Rather Important" to "Very Important" could enhance the environmental mindset in both regions.

Q.2.1.3. Crosstabulation: How important do you consider the issue of environmental protection & Where do you currently live questions



1. Urban areas

- Respondents from urban areas overwhelmingly rate environmental protection as "Very Important" (largest segment).
- Urban residents likely encounter more visible environmental challenges (e.g., air pollution, waste management issues) and have better access to environmental awareness campaigns and educational programs.

2. Semi-urban areas

- Semi-urban areas show a more balanced distribution of responses, with representation across "Very Important," "Important," and "Rather Important."
- This reflects a mix of perspectives influenced by proximity to urban challenges and rural simplicity.

3. Rural areas

- Rural respondents are more likely to rate environmental protection as "Important" or "Rather Important" rather than "Very Important."
- Possible reasons include:
 - Lower exposure to acute environmental issues.
 - A perception that their local environment is less affected by industrialization.
 - Limited access to environmental education or awareness programs.

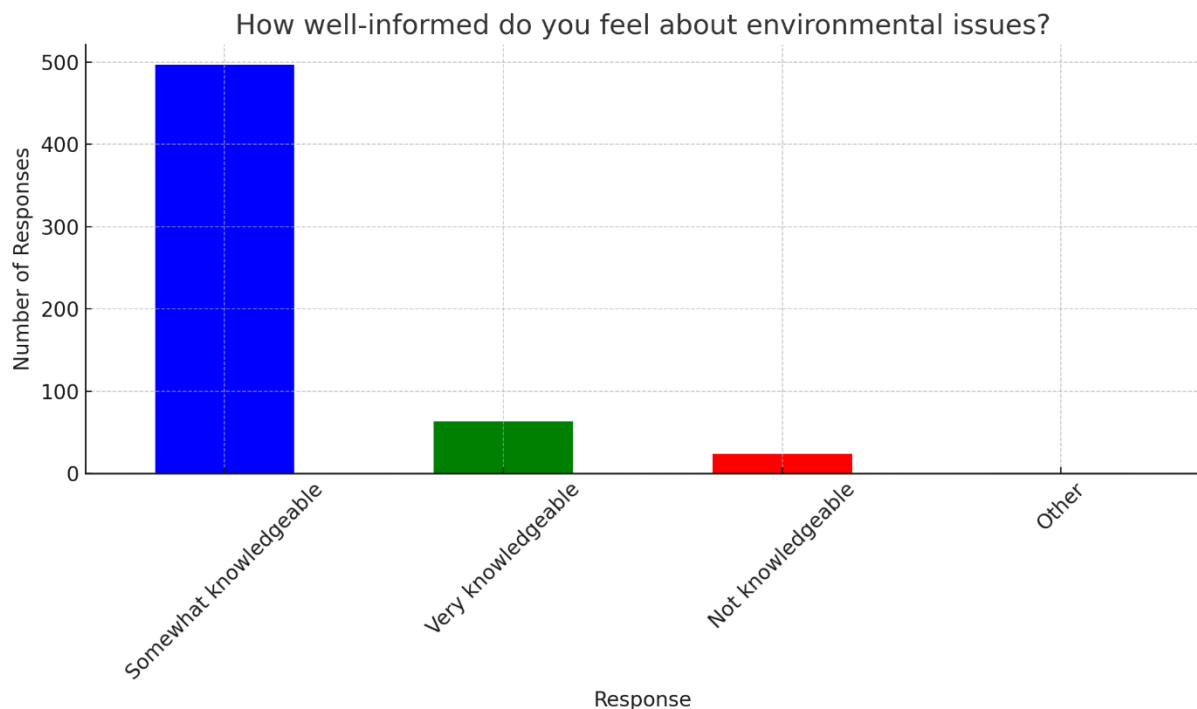
4. Rare "Not at All Important" Responses

- Only one respondent, from a semi-urban area, rated environmental protection as "Not at all Important."
- This reinforces the near-universal recognition of the issue's importance across all regions.

Key takeaways

- Urban residents prioritize environmental protection more urgently, likely due to direct exposure to environmental degradation and access to resources.
- Rural areas reflect a more moderated view, suggesting a need for tailored awareness campaigns that connect global issues with local realities.
- Semi-urban areas act as a transition zone, balancing concerns from both urban and rural perspectives.

Q.2.2. HOW KNOWLEDGEABLE DO YOU FEEL ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES?



The responses to the question "How well-informed do you feel about environmental issues?" reveal the following:

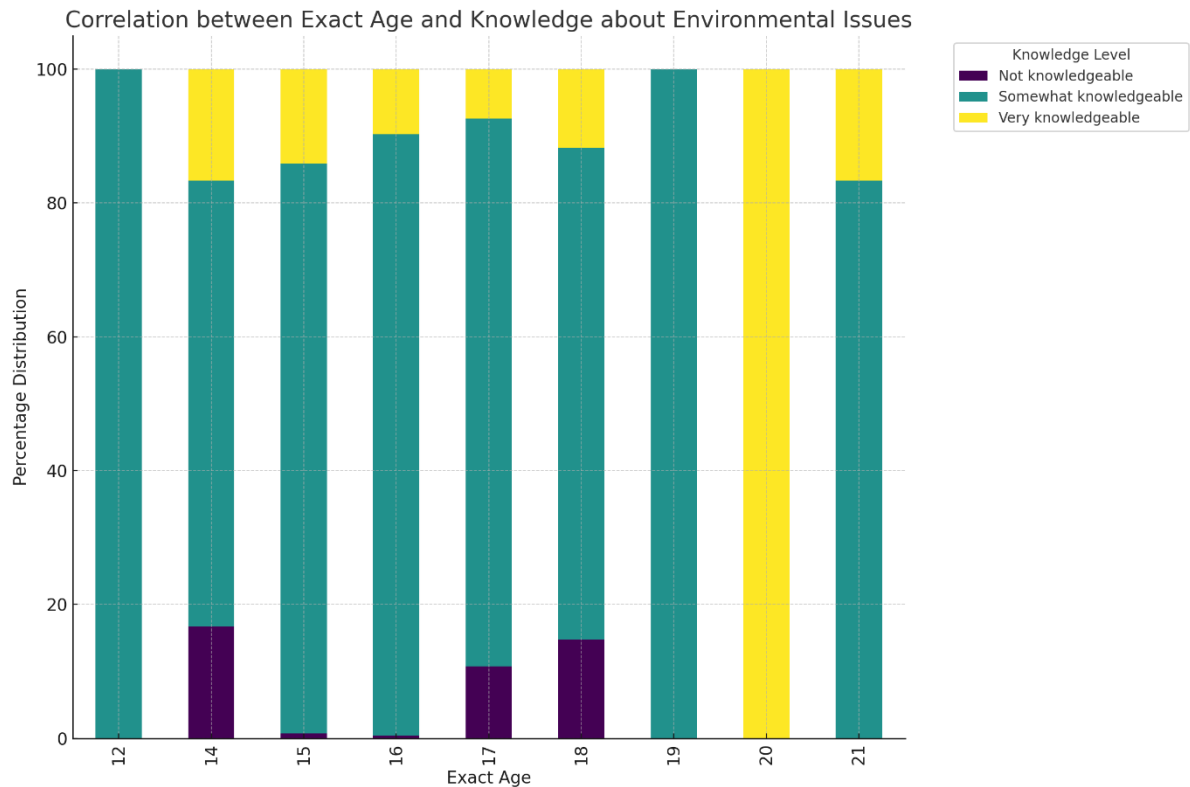
- **Somewhat knowledgeable:** 497 respondents (85%).
- **Very knowledgeable:** 63 respondents (11%).
- **Not knowledgeable:** 24 respondents (4%).
- **Other:** 1 respondent (<1%), accounting for unclear or missing answers.

Interpretation:

- A significant majority feel somewhat knowledgeable about environmental issues, indicating awareness but likely a need for deeper education or information.
- A smaller group feels very knowledgeable, showing a well-informed subset.
- The relatively low number of respondents identifying as not knowledgeable suggests overall positive exposure to environmental information, though there is room for improvement in reaching less informed individuals.

This data suggests a strong base for further education initiatives while targeting those who feel less informed to increase overall knowledge.

Q.2.2.1. Crosstabulation: How knowledgeable do you feel about environmental issues & Age questions



Statistical insights from Knowledge levels by exact Age

1. Overall trends

- The majority of respondents at most ages feel "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- The "Very knowledgeable" category increases gradually with age, while the "Not knowledgeable" category fluctuates at lower levels.

2. Key age-specific observations

1. Age 12:

- **100%** of respondents feel "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- **Insight:** At this younger age, there is likely limited deep understanding, but foundational awareness exists.

2. Age 14:

- **66.7%** are "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- **16.7%** each for "Very knowledgeable" and "Not knowledgeable."
- **Insight:** Diversity in knowledge levels appears, possibly reflecting differences in exposure to environmental topics.

3. Age 15:

- **85.2%** are "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- **14.1%** are "Very knowledgeable."
- **0.7%** are "Not knowledgeable."
- **Insight:** A significant majority are aware but not deeply informed, with a small group emerging as well-informed.

4. Age 16:

- **89.9%** are "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- **9.7%** are "Very knowledgeable."
- **0.4%** are "Not knowledgeable."
- **Insight:** Awareness peaks, but deep understanding remains limited.

5. Age 17:

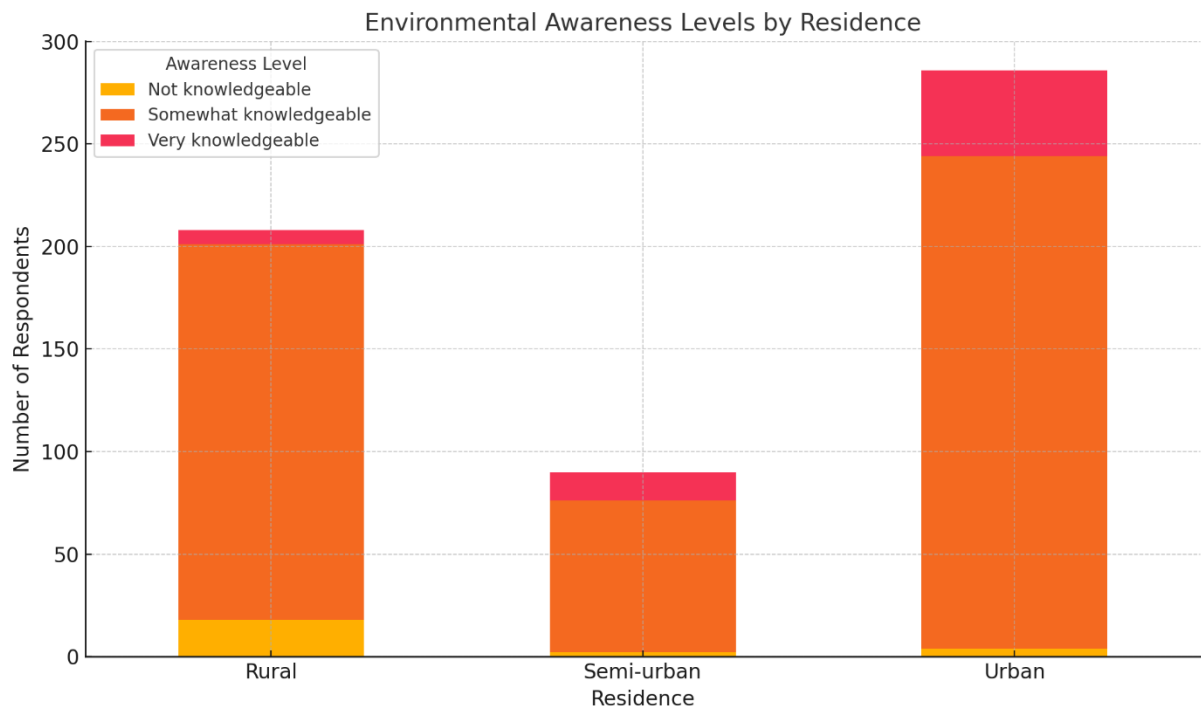
- **81.9%** are "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- **7.4%** are "Very knowledgeable."

- **10.7%** are "Not knowledgeable."
- **Insight:** A notable portion feels uninformed, suggesting a need for targeted education initiatives at this age.

3. Overall Knowledge Level Statistics

- **"Somewhat knowledgeable"** dominates across ages, ranging from 66.7% to 100%.
- **"Very knowledgeable"** remains under 20% for most ages, peaking at **16.7%** at age 14.
- **"Not knowledgeable"** stays under 11% for most ages, except a peak of **10.7%** at age 17.

Q.2.2.2. Crosstabulation: How knowledgeable do you feel about environmental issues & Where do you currently live questions



The bar chart displays the distribution of environmental awareness levels among respondents based on their residence type: Urban, Semi-urban, and Rural.

Observations:

1. Urban residents:

- The majority are "Somewhat knowledgeable" (240 respondents), followed by "Very knowledgeable" (42 respondents).
- Very few urban respondents are "Not knowledgeable" (4 respondents).

2. Semi-urban residents:

- Most are "Somewhat knowledgeable" (74 respondents), with fewer reporting being "Very knowledgeable" (14 respondents) or "Not knowledgeable" (2 respondents).

3. Rural residents:

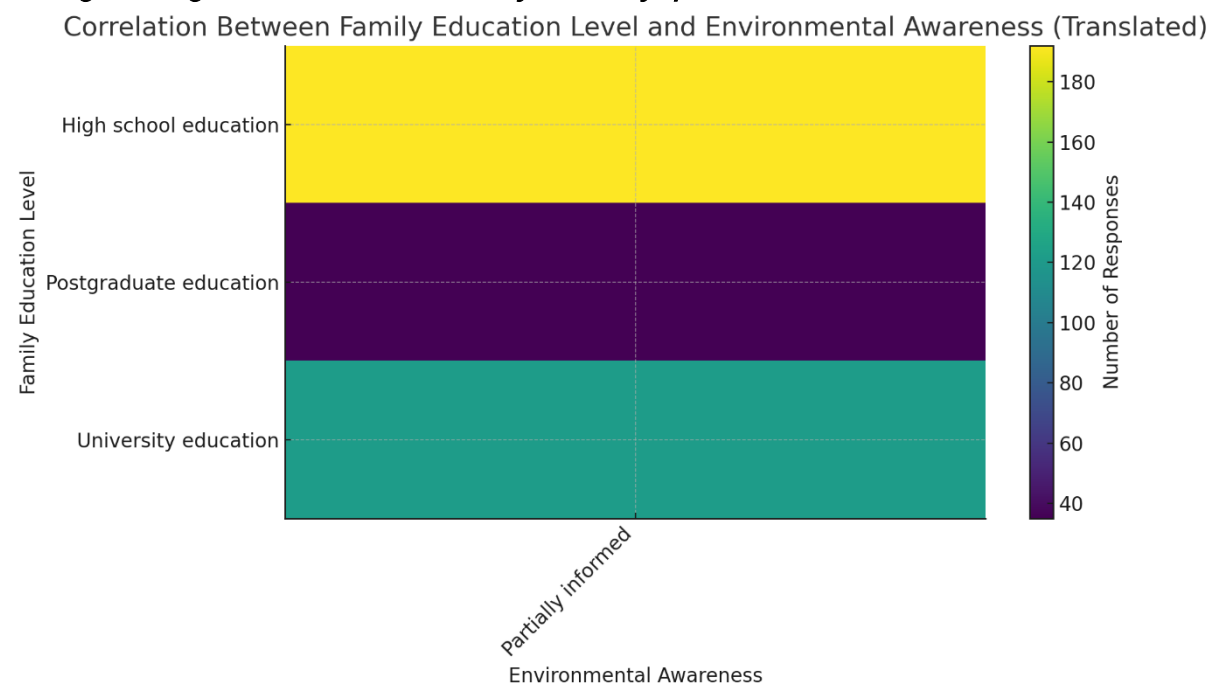
- A significant number are "Somewhat knowledgeable" (183 respondents).
- Compared to Urban and Semi-urban areas, more Rural residents report being "Not knowledgeable" (18 respondents).
- Only 7 Rural residents consider themselves "Very knowledgeable."

Interpretation:

- Urban residents appear to have higher awareness levels, with a notable portion identifying as "Very knowledgeable."
- Semi-urban residents have moderate levels of environmental awareness, leaning toward being "Somewhat knowledgeable."
- Rural areas show the highest proportion of individuals identifying as "Not knowledgeable," indicating a potential gap in access to environmental information or education.

This analysis highlights the need for targeted environmental awareness initiatives, especially in rural areas, to bridge the knowledge gap.

Q.2.2.3. Crosstabulation: How knowledgeable do you feel about environmental issues & What is the highest degree/level of education in your family questions



Here's an interpretation:

1. Educational influence:

- Families with higher educational attainment (postgraduate and university levels) are more likely to feel "Well informed" or "Very well informed" about environmental issues.
- This trend underscores the significant influence of education on environmental awareness.

2. Partial awareness across education levels:

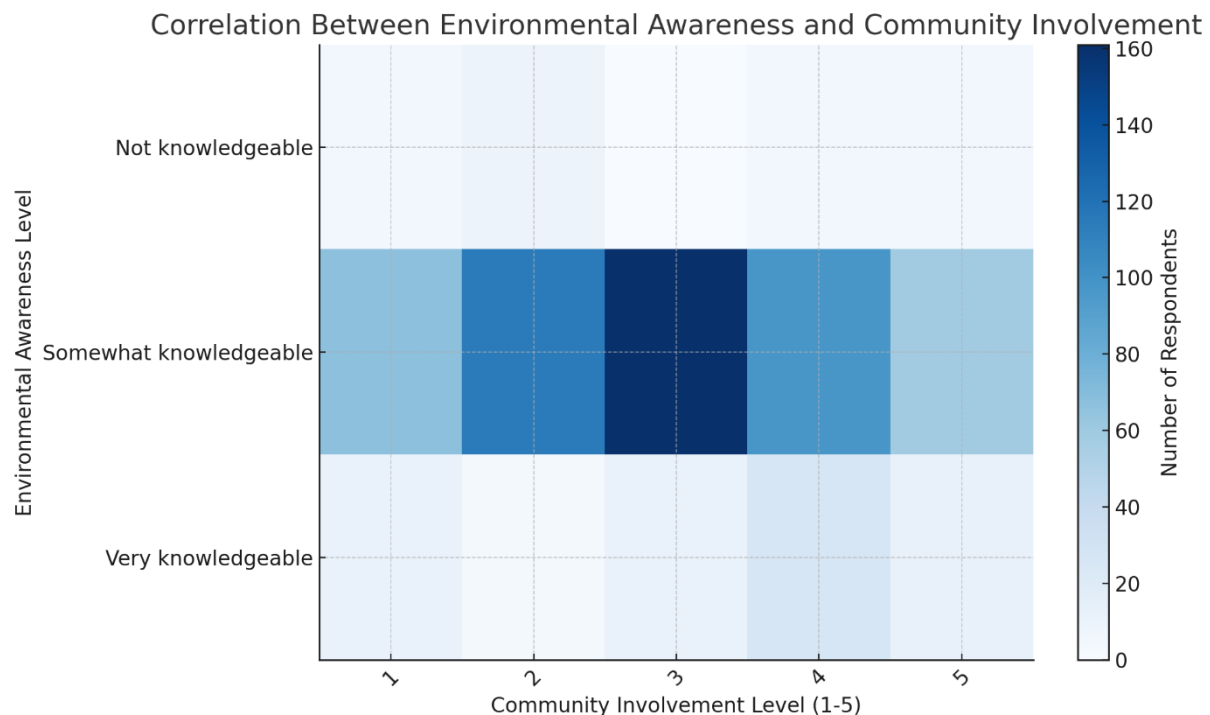
- "Partially informed" is the most common category across all education levels, suggesting a need for targeted information campaigns to increase full awareness.

3. Low awareness in lower education levels:

- Families with "Secondary school education" or "No formal education" show a higher proportion of responses indicating being "Not informed at all."

This correlation reaffirms the importance of integrating environmental education into formal and informal educational systems, particularly for groups with lower educational backgrounds.

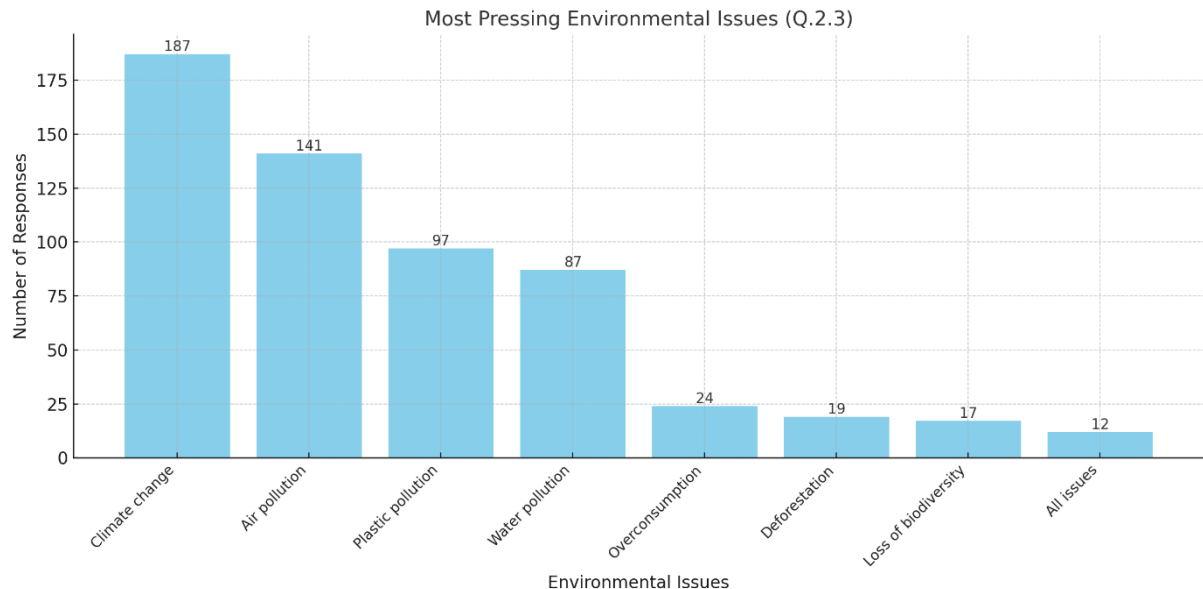
Q.2.2.3. Crosstabulation: How knowledgeable do you feel about environmental issues & Actively engaged in community life questions



Here are the key insights from the analysis:

1. **Dominance of "Somewhat knowledgeable" respondents:**
 - The majority of respondents rated themselves as "Somewhat knowledgeable" about environmental issues, with significant representation across all levels of community involvement (scored 1 to 5).
 - This group is most concentrated in community involvement levels 3 and 4, indicating that moderate environmental awareness correlates with mid to high levels of community activity.
2. **"Very knowledgeable" respondents and High involvement:**
 - Respondents who identified as "Very knowledgeable" are fewer but tend to have higher levels of community involvement (levels 4 and 5).
 - This suggests that a deeper understanding of environmental issues may motivate more active participation in community activities.
3. **"Not knowledgeable" respondents and Low involvement:**
 - Those identifying as "Not knowledgeable" have a more dispersed pattern but are slightly more represented in lower community involvement levels (1 and 2).
 - This reflects a potential barrier: lack of knowledge about environmental issues might correlate with less engagement in community efforts.
4. **Overall trends:**
 - A positive trend exists where increased environmental awareness tends to correlate with higher levels of community involvement.
 - However, "Somewhat knowledgeable" individuals remain a key demographic that balances between different levels of activity, indicating an opportunity to target educational programs or campaigns to convert this group into higher engagement levels.

Q.2.3. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES DO YOU FIND MOST PRESSING?



Insights:

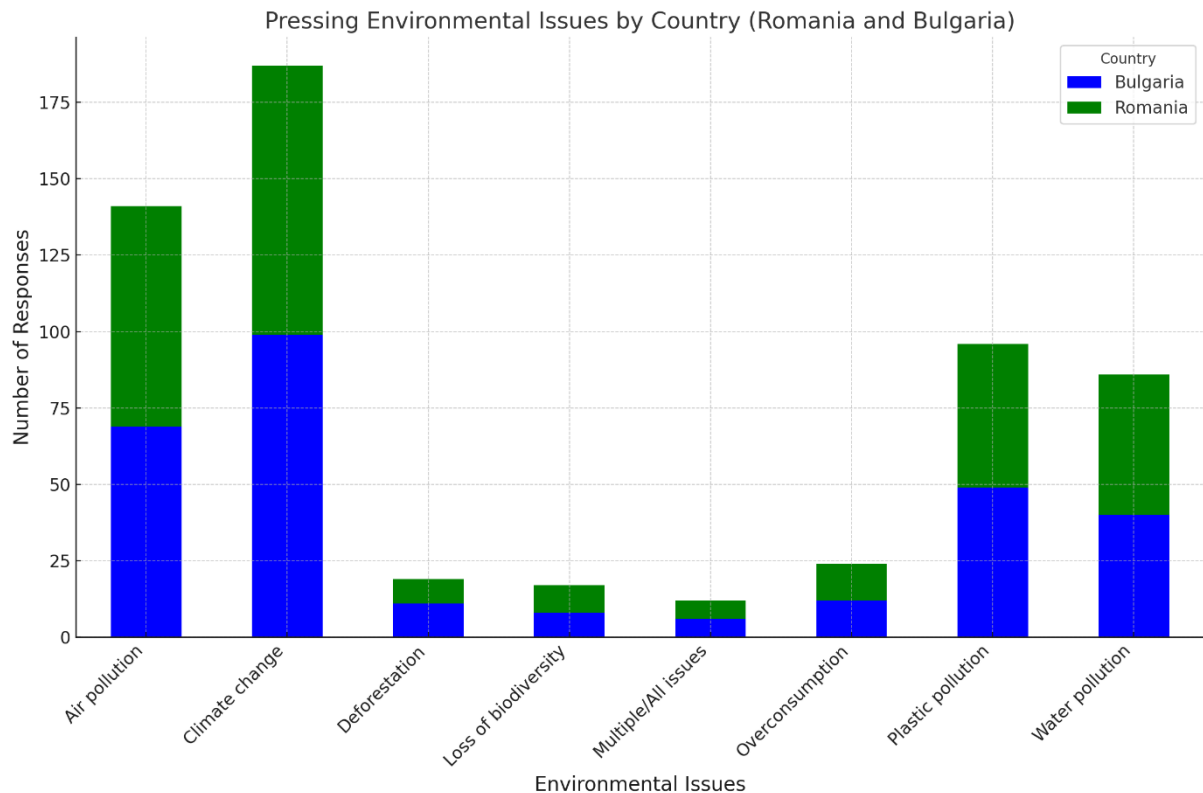
1. **Climate change** is the most critical environmental issue, with 187 responses (32% of total). This highlights a strong global concern for its wide-reaching impacts.
2. **Air pollution** (141 responses, 24%) ranks second, emphasizing visible and immediate health impacts as a pressing concern.
3. **Plastic pollution** and **Water pollution** (89 and 87 responses, respectively) are nearly tied, reflecting significant public awareness about pollution affecting water systems and ecosystems.
4. **Overconsumption** (22 responses, 4%) and **Deforestation** (19 responses, 3%) are less prioritized but are critical contributors to broader environmental issues.
5. **Loss of biodiversity** (17 responses, 3%) highlights moderate concern, suggesting a need for greater public education about its long-term importance.
6. **All issues** (12 responses, 2%) shows that some respondents view all environmental challenges as equally pressing and interconnected, supporting the need for holistic approaches.

Key takeaways:

- **Climate change and Air pollution dominate concerns**, which can guide policymakers and environmental organizations to focus efforts on these areas.
- Pollution-related issues like **Plastic and Water pollution** remain highly visible and actionable, requiring community-level and systemic solutions.
- Less-highlighted issues like **Overconsumption, Deforestation, and Biodiversity loss** need more awareness campaigns to emphasize their critical roles in environmental health.
- The combined **All issues** responses underline the importance of integrated strategies addressing multiple problems simultaneously.

These insights provide a clear roadmap for prioritizing environmental advocacy, education, and policymaking efforts.

Q.2.3.1. Crosstabulation: Which of the following environmental issues do you find most pressing & Country questions



Insights:

1. Climate change:

- Romania: 88 responses
- Bulgaria: 99 responses
- Total: 187 responses
- Interpretation: Climate change is the most pressing environmental issue, with 31.97% (187/585) of total respondents prioritizing it.

2. Air pollution:

- Romania: 72 responses
- Bulgaria: 69 responses
- Total: 141 responses
- Interpretation: Air pollution ranks as the second most significant issue, receiving 24.10% of total responses.

3. Deforestation:

- Romania: 8 responses
- Bulgaria: 11 responses
- Total: 19 responses
- Interpretation: Deforestation is a concern for 3.25% of total respondents, showing lower awareness or urgency.

4. Loss of biodiversity:

- Romania: 9 responses
- Bulgaria: 8 responses
- Total: 17 responses
- Interpretation: Loss of biodiversity accounts for 2.91% of the total responses.

5. Multiple/All issues:

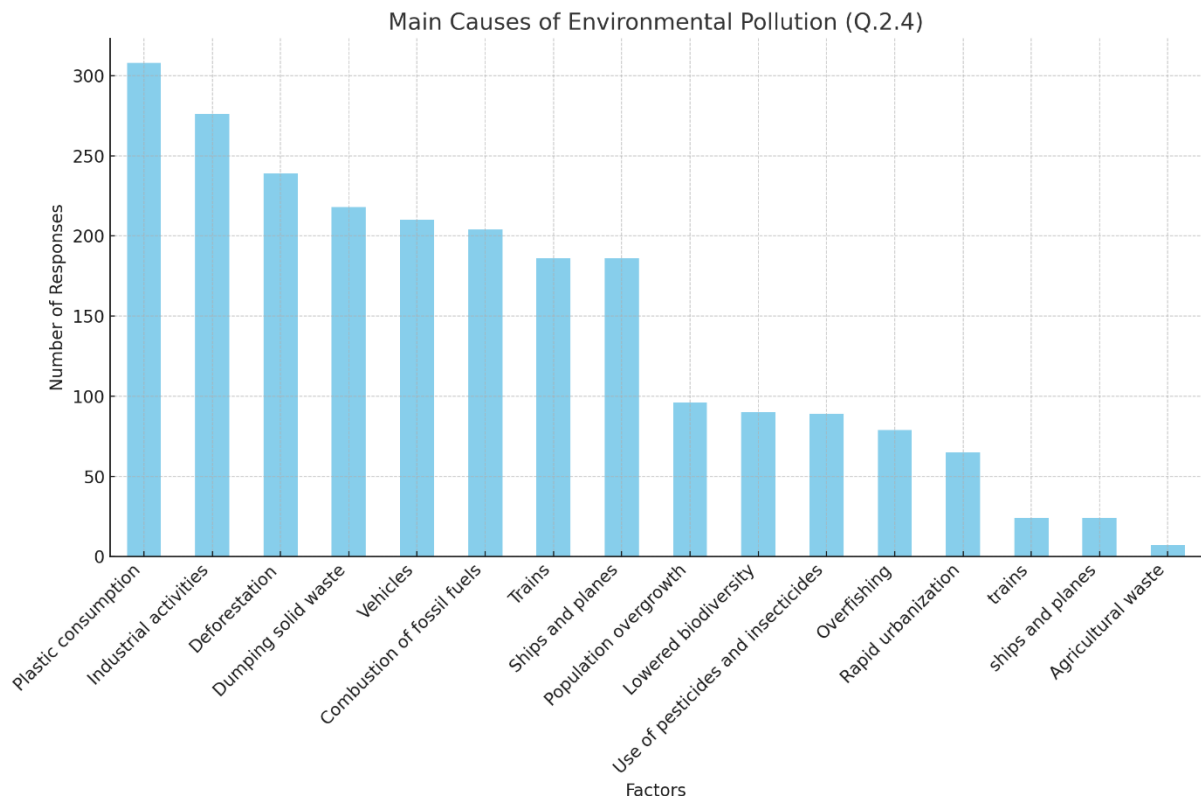
- Romania: 6 responses
- Bulgaria: 6 responses
- Total: 12 responses

- Interpretation: 2.05% of respondents believe that all listed environmental problems are equally critical.

Summary:

- **Climate change and air pollution combined** account for 56.07% of the total responses, indicating that these are the most recognized environmental threats in Romania and Bulgaria.
- Lower percentages for deforestation and biodiversity loss might point to a need for greater education and awareness in these areas.
- The small number of "Multiple/All issues" responses suggests that most respondents feel strongly about specific problems rather than generalizing across all issues.

Q.2.4. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK IMPACT AND ARE THE BIGGEST CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?



Here's a deeper analysis of the findings from Q.2.4 regarding the main causes of environmental pollution:

1. Most frequently cited causes:

- **Plastic consumption (308 mentions):**
 - This being the most mentioned indicates high awareness about plastic waste's negative environmental impact. Respondents likely recognize the persistence of plastic in the ecosystem, contributing to marine pollution, harm to wildlife, and microplastics entering the food chain.
 - Possible reasons for prominence: global campaigns against plastic pollution, visible plastic litter, and personal encounters with its consequences.
- **Industrial activities (276 mentions):**
 - Respondents are aware of the heavy environmental toll of industries through emissions, resource extraction, and waste generation. This reflects concerns over unchecked industrial growth and its direct links to climate change and pollution.
 - Perceived high emissions from manufacturing and energy sectors (fossil fuels, chemicals) might also influence these responses.

- **Deforestation (239 mentions):**

- The significant acknowledgment of deforestation demonstrates concern about its role in habitat destruction, climate change, and biodiversity loss.
- This might stem from awareness of logging, land clearing for agriculture, and urban expansion globally or in Romania.

2. Mid-Level Concerns:

- **Dumping solid waste (218 mentions):**

- Mismanagement of solid waste (including non-recycled materials) seems to resonate with respondents as a visible and tangible problem. Landfills and illegal dumping are likely contributors.
- This choice may relate to local inefficiencies in waste collection and the limited scope of recycling programs in many areas.

- **Vehicles (210 mentions):**

- Emissions from cars are a significant concern. Urban respondents likely connect this to air quality issues, traffic congestion, and CO2 emissions exacerbating climate change.
- This indicates support for cleaner transportation alternatives such as electric vehicles or public transport.

3. Less frequently cited but still relevant:

- **Combustion of fossil fuels (182 mentions):**

- The emphasis on fossil fuels aligns with global discourse on climate change. Many respondents likely link these emissions to industrial and vehicular pollution.
- This result underscores the need for transitioning to renewable energy sources.

- **Use of pesticides and insecticides in agriculture (89 mentions):**

- Concerns about these chemicals reflect their long-term effects on soil, water, and non-target species, including pollinators like bees.
- This suggests respondents are aware of the environmental trade-offs in agricultural productivity.

- **Population overgrowth (77 mentions):**

- This reflects a broader understanding of overpopulation's role in overconsumption, deforestation, and strain on waste management systems.
- It points to the need for sustainable population and resource policies.

4. Underrepresented concerns:

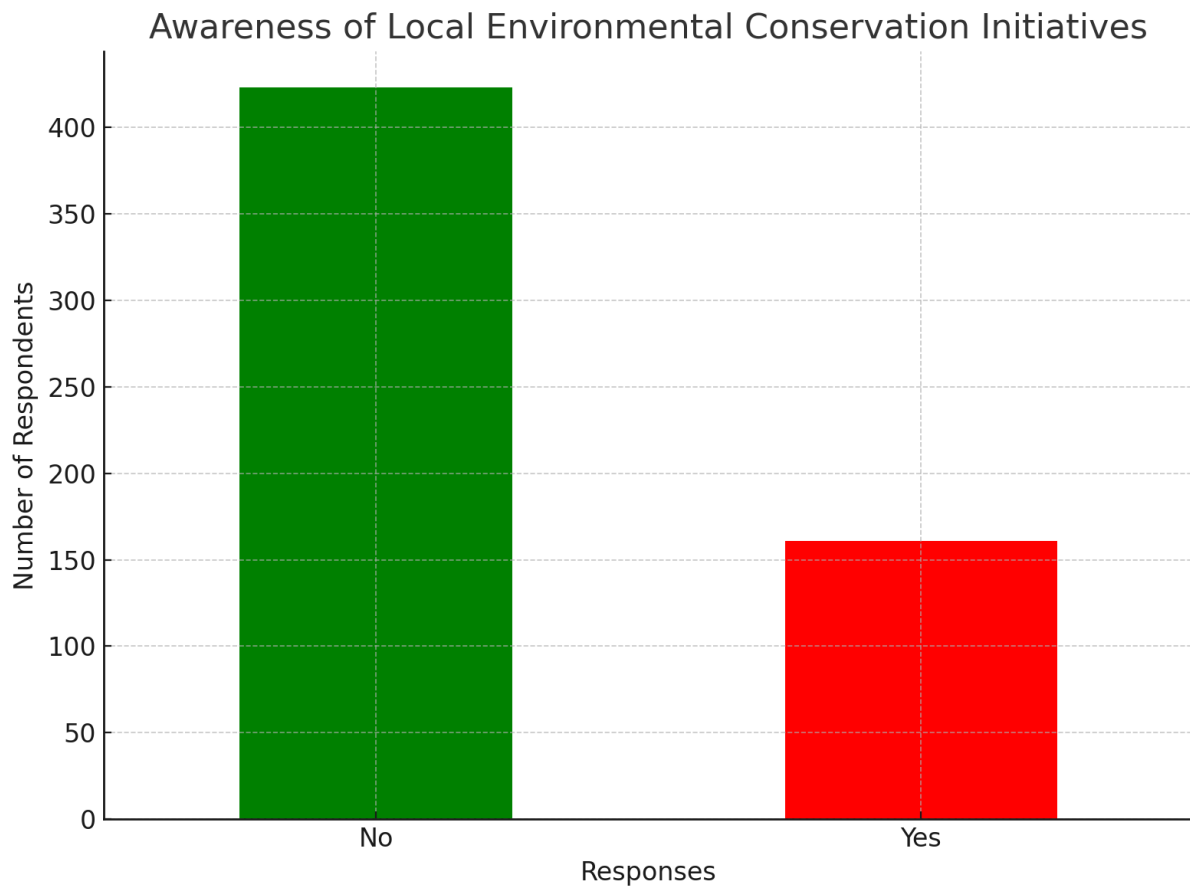
- **Overfishing (72 mentions):**

- The low count could indicate that this issue feels distant for many, particularly those in non-coastal areas.
- However, this highlights the need to raise awareness about overfishing's role in biodiversity loss and marine ecosystem degradation.

- **Rapid urbanization (57 mentions):**

- Despite urban growth's visible impact on green spaces and infrastructure strain, it seems to be less of a priority for respondents.
- This lower priority may stem from urbanization being seen as necessary for economic development.

Q.2.5. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION INITIATIVES IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

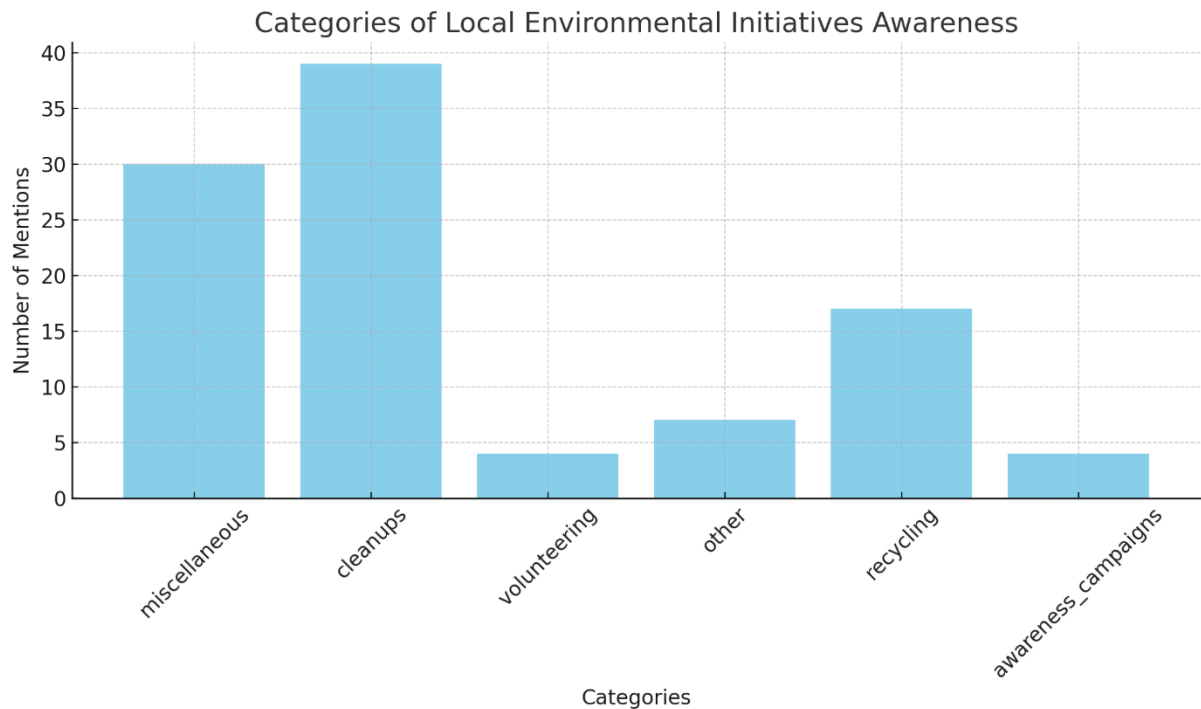


The results for question Q.2.5 regarding awareness of local environmental conservation initiatives indicate:

- **423 respondents (72.3%)** answered "No," showing they are not aware of such initiatives.
- **161 respondents (27.7%)** answered "Yes," indicating awareness.

This highlights a significant gap in awareness, suggesting the need for better communication and visibility of environmental initiatives in local communities.

Q.2.5. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION INITIATIVES IN YOUR COMMUNITY? IF THE ANSWER IS YES, PLEASE SHARE WITH US WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION INITIATIVES IN YOUR COMMUNITY:



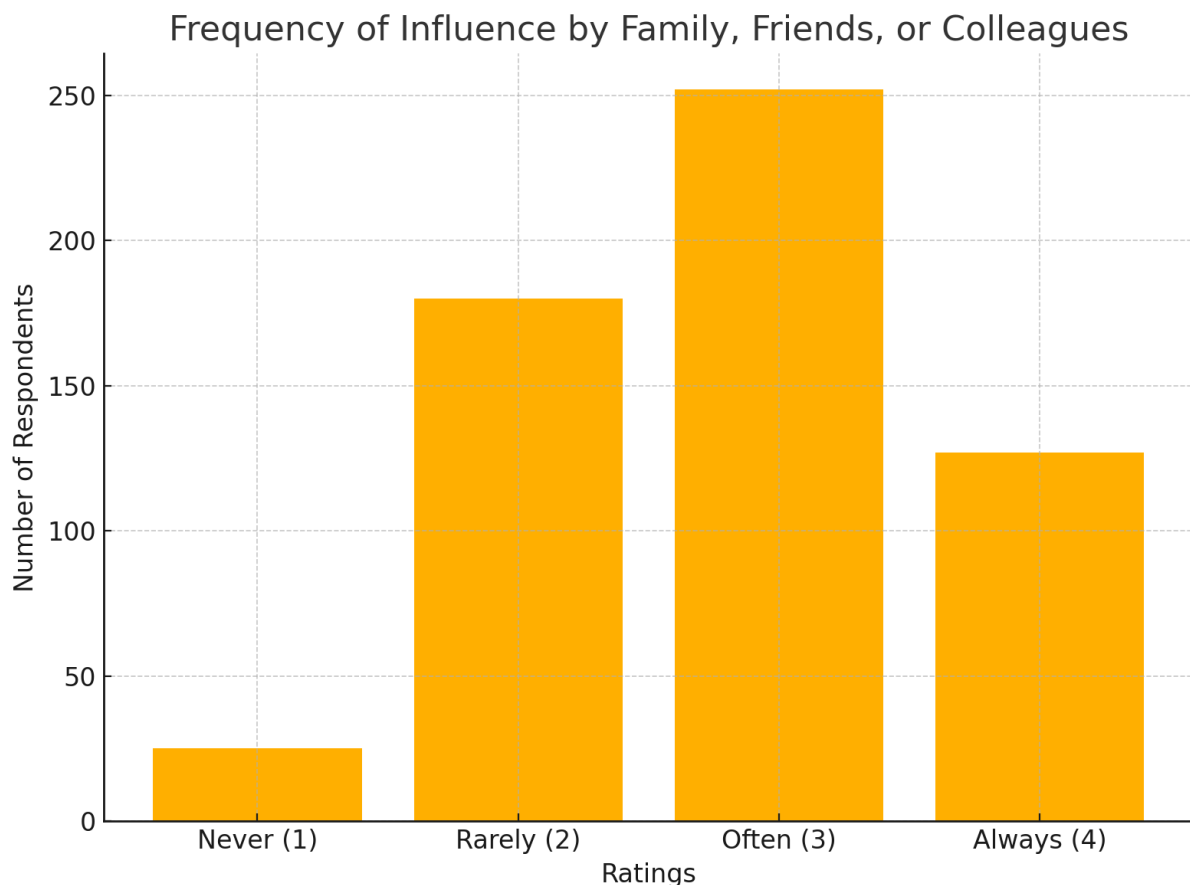
The responses regarding local environmental conservation initiatives were categorized as follows:

1. **Cleanups:** 39 mentions (e.g., garbage collection, "Let's Do It" campaigns).
2. **Miscellaneous:** 30 mentions (responses that did not fit specific categories or lacked clarity).
3. **Recycling:** 17 mentions (e.g., waste recycling, bottle returns).
4. **Other:** 7 mentions (neutral or unclear responses like "-").
5. **Volunteering:** 4 mentions (e.g., volunteering activities).
6. **Awareness Campaigns:** 4 mentions (e.g., awareness or educational projects).

The results suggest a strong awareness of cleanup initiatives, followed by recycling programs. However, there is less mention of structured campaigns or volunteering, indicating potential areas for increased promotion or activity.

Q.2.6. PLEASE TELL HOW OFTEN YOU USE EACH OF THE CHANNELS BELOW TO KEEP INFORMED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:

Q.2.6.1. FAMILY, FRIENDS OR COLLEAGUES:



The responses to the question "Family, friends or colleagues" were distributed as follows:

1. **"Never" (1):** 25 people (4.3% of respondents) indicated that family, friends, or colleagues never influence their attitudes or behaviors regarding environmental protection.
2. **"Rarely" (2):** 180 people (30.8% of respondents) stated that the influence of family, friends, or colleagues is rare.
3. **"Often" (3):** 252 people (43.1% of respondents) said that these social groups often influence their views and actions toward environmental issues.
4. **"Always" (4):** 127 people (21.7% of respondents) reported that their family, friends, or colleagues always influence them in this regard.

Key observations:

- The **most frequent choice** was "Often" (3), selected by 252 respondents, highlighting that a significant portion feels frequently influenced by their close social groups.
- The **least chosen response** was "Never" (1), with only 25 respondents, suggesting minimal instances of no influence at all.
- A considerable portion (21.7%) feels **strong and consistent influence** from their family, friends, or colleagues, as indicated by the "Always" (4) rating.
- About 35.1% of respondents (180 choosing "Rarely" + 25 choosing "Never") feel little to no influence from these groups.

These precise figures suggest that family, friends, and colleagues are powerful influencers for a majority of the respondents, underlining their potential as key stakeholders in fostering environmental awareness and positive action.

Here are additional insights that can be drawn from the data:

With 379 people (65% of respondents) choosing "Often" (3) or "Always" (4), it's clear that social groups play a major role in influencing individual attitudes and behaviors toward environmental issues.

Social groups can be leveraged as effective channels for spreading environmental awareness campaigns, as they have a proven influence on the majority of respondents.

The 205 respondents (35.1%) who selected "Rarely" or "Never" represent a group where social influence might be weaker. This segment could benefit from direct or alternative approaches to foster environmental engagement.

The 127 respondents who selected "Always" may already be advocates for environmental behaviors in their circles, potentially acting as catalysts for change.

The dominance of "Often" and "Rarely" responses might reflect:

- **Cultural norms:** In some communities, family and friends are integral to decision-making processes, including environmental behavior.
- **Generational trends:** Younger generations may rely more on peers, while older groups could be influenced by family dynamics.
- **Socioeconomic context:** Individuals living in urban areas or having higher education might be more influenced by external networks than by close family.

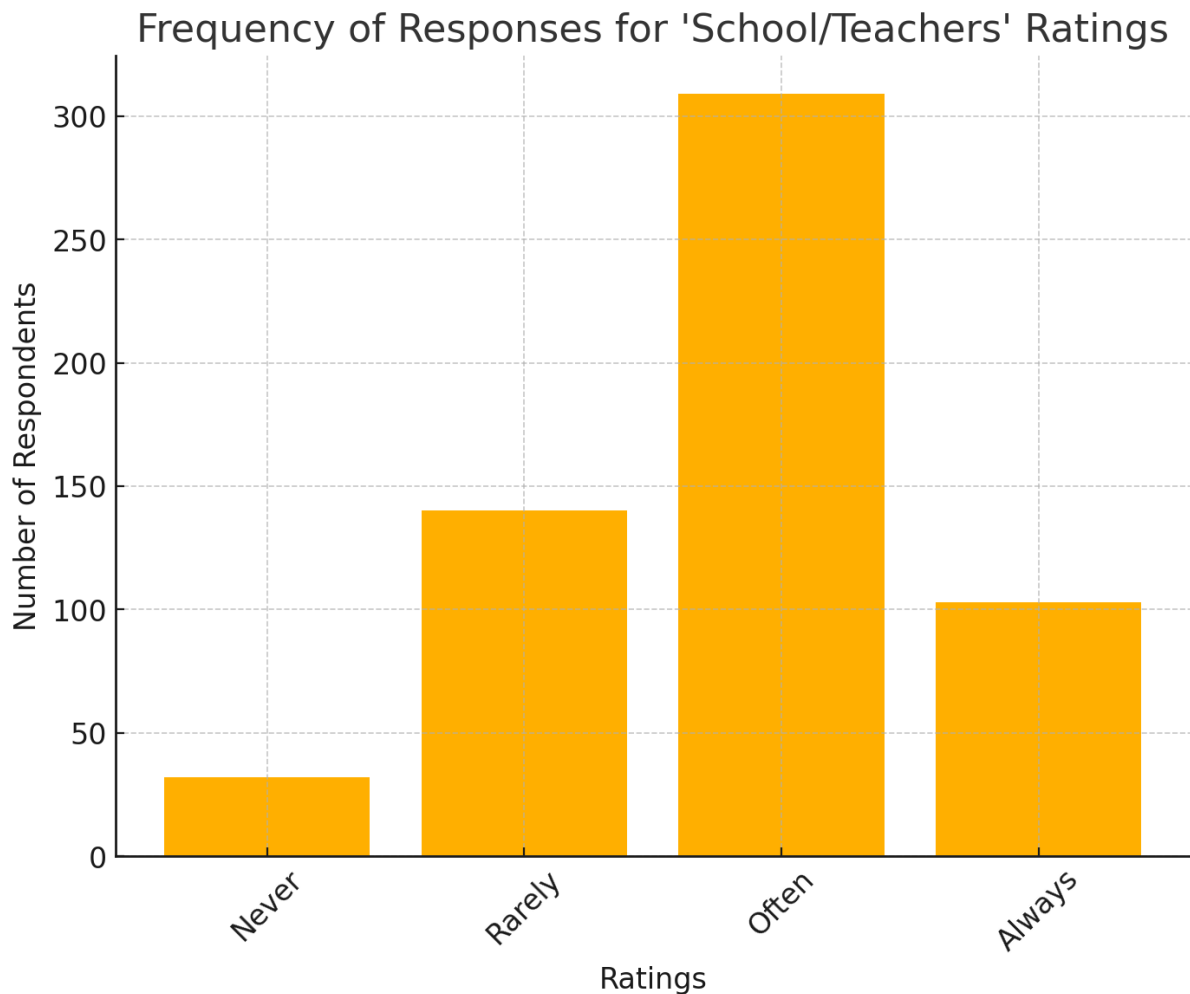
The responses may also hint at varying levels of peer pressure:

- Higher scores ("Often" and "Always") might indicate positive peer reinforcement or societal pressure to conform to environmentally friendly behaviors.
- Lower scores ("Rarely" and "Never") could indicate autonomy in decision-making or limited exposure to social norms around environmental protection.

Gap analysis

- The notable difference between "Rarely" (180 responses) and "Never" (25 responses) suggests that many respondents experience at least some level of influence, even if infrequent.
- This reveals an opportunity to bridge the gap between infrequent and frequent influence by increasing environmental discussions within social networks.

Q.2.6.2. SCHOOL/TEACHERS:



The analysis of the " School/Teachers:" ratings is as follows:

- **Never:** Approximately **5.48%** of respondents.
- **Rarely:** Approximately **23.97%** of respondents.
- **Often:** Approximately **52.91%** of respondents.
- **Always:** Approximately **17.64%** of respondents.

Interpretation:

The majority of respondents (over 70%) report that their school or teachers contribute to environmental education "often" or "always," indicating a significant role played by educational institutions in fostering environmental awareness. However, about 30% of respondents feel that this involvement is "rarely" or "never," highlighting a potential area for improvement in integrating environmental topics into the educational curriculum.

Over **half of the respondents (52.91%)** chose "Often," suggesting that schools and teachers are frequently involved in fostering awareness about environmental issues. This indicates a consistent, yet not universal, role of educators in promoting environmental consciousness.

Only **17.64%** of respondents rated "Always," showing that while some schools are highly consistent in their efforts, this level of dedication is less common. This could reflect variability in how different institutions or teachers prioritize environmental education.

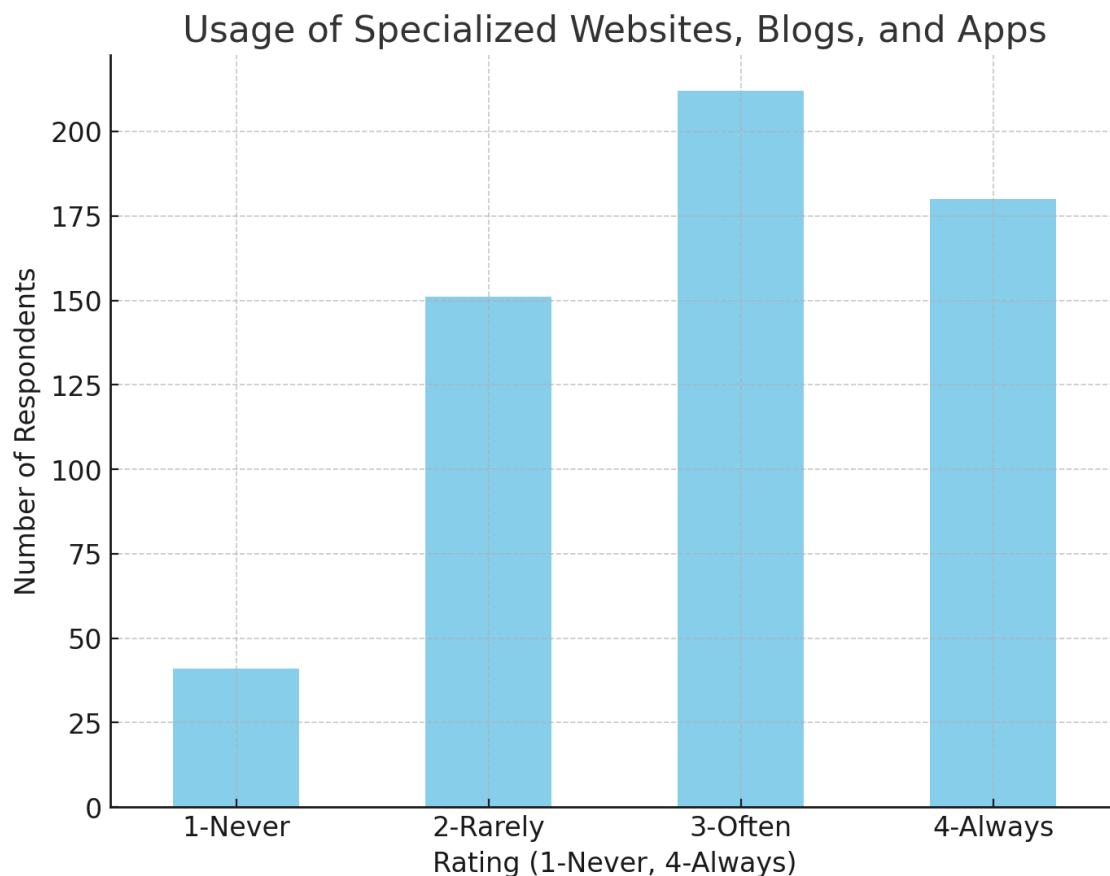
Combined, **29.45%** of respondents feel that schools "Rarely" (23.97%) or "Never" (5.48%) address environmental issues. This indicates that nearly one-third of respondents experience minimal to no engagement from educators in this area, highlighting a significant gap in coverage.

The middle-of-the-road ratings ("Rarely" and "Often") could suggest that environmental education depends on external factors such as:

- **Curriculum design:** Whether environmental topics are embedded in mandatory subjects.
- **Teacher training and awareness:** The extent to which educators are equipped to address these topics.
- **Local or national educational policies:** Policies encouraging or mandating environmental education.

With nearly 70% of respondents reporting at least "Often" or "Always," there is a foundation to build upon. Expanding teacher training, integrating environmental education into all subjects, and adopting consistent policies could help convert "Often" responses into "Always."

Q.2.6.3. SPECIALIZED WEBSITES, BLOGS AND APPS:



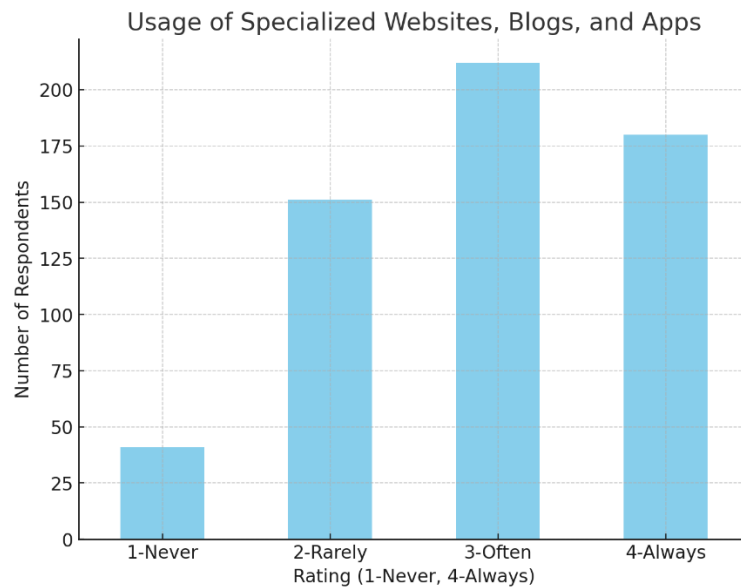
The responses regarding the usage of specialized websites, blogs, and apps for environmental awareness among 585 respondents were as follows:

- **1 (Never):** 41 respondents
- **2 (Rarely):** 151 respondents
- **3 (Often):** 212 respondents
- **4 (Always):** 180 respondents

Interpretation:

- A majority (67%) of the respondents indicated that they often or always use specialized websites, blogs, and apps as sources of information about environmental issues. This suggests a significant reliance on these platforms for staying informed.
- Approximately 26% of respondents (Never + Rarely) use these platforms infrequently or not at all, highlighting a potential gap in outreach effectiveness for these tools.
- The relatively high number of "3 (Often)" and "4 (Always)" responses points to the importance of digital platforms in environmental education and advocacy.

Q.2.6.4. SPECIALIZED WEBSITES, BLOGS AND APPS:



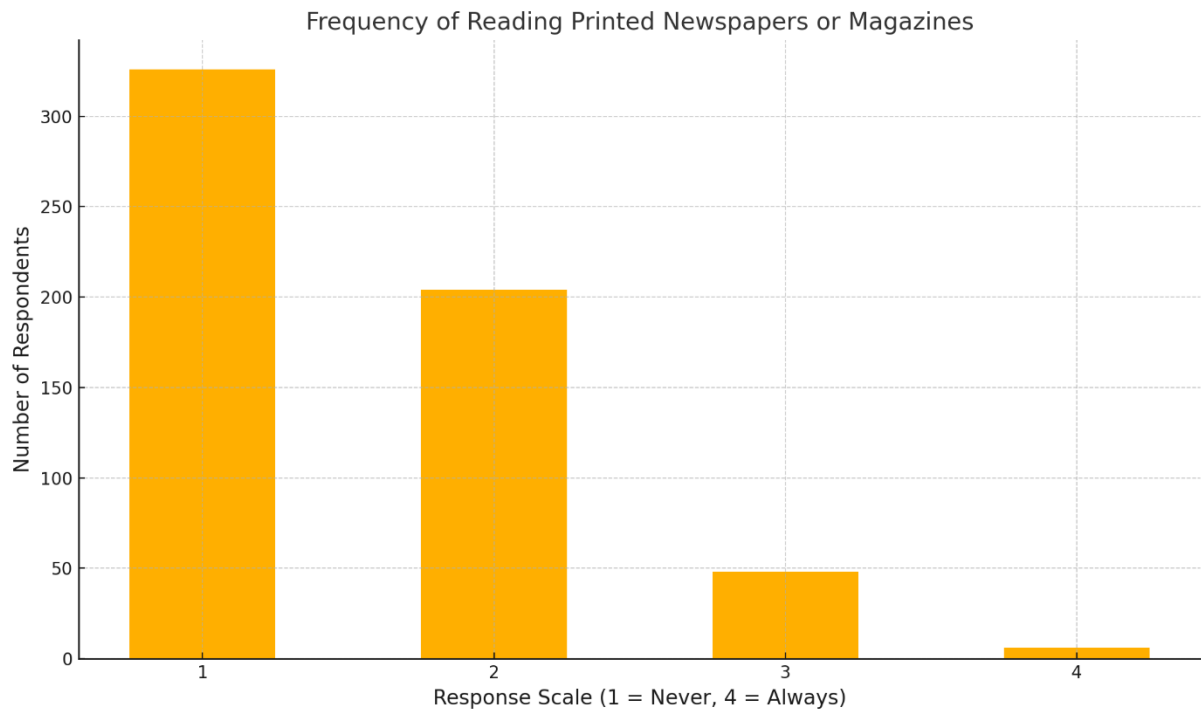
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- The relatively high number of "3 (Often)" and "4 (Always)" responses points to the importance of digital platforms in environmental education and advocacy.

Q.2.6.5. NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES (PAPER):



The responses for the frequency of reading printed newspapers or magazines are as follows:

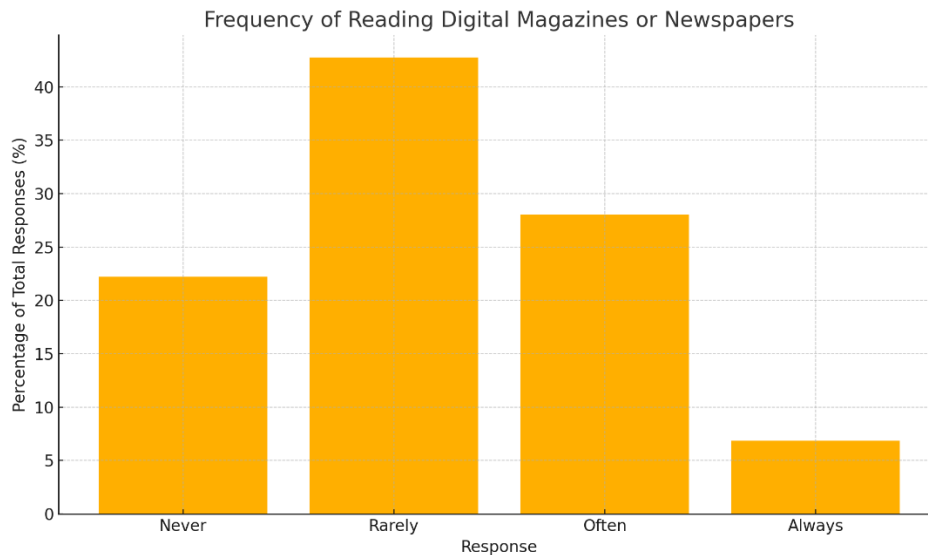
- **Never (1):** 326 respondents
- **Rarely (2):** 204 respondents
- **Often (3):** 48 respondents
- **Always (4):** 6 respondents

Interpretation:

The majority of respondents (55.7%) indicated that they **never** read printed newspapers or magazines, while 34.9% stated they read them **rarely**. Only a small fraction of respondents (8.2%) mentioned reading them **often**, and an even smaller group (1.0%) indicated that they **always** read printed newspapers or magazines.

This suggests that traditional printed media has limited engagement among the surveyed group, with most people either not engaging with it at all or only doing so sporadically. The shift toward digital media or other forms of information sources could be a significant factor.

Q.2.6.6. DIGITAL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES:



The analysis of the survey responses regarding the frequency of reading digital magazines or newspapers is as follows:

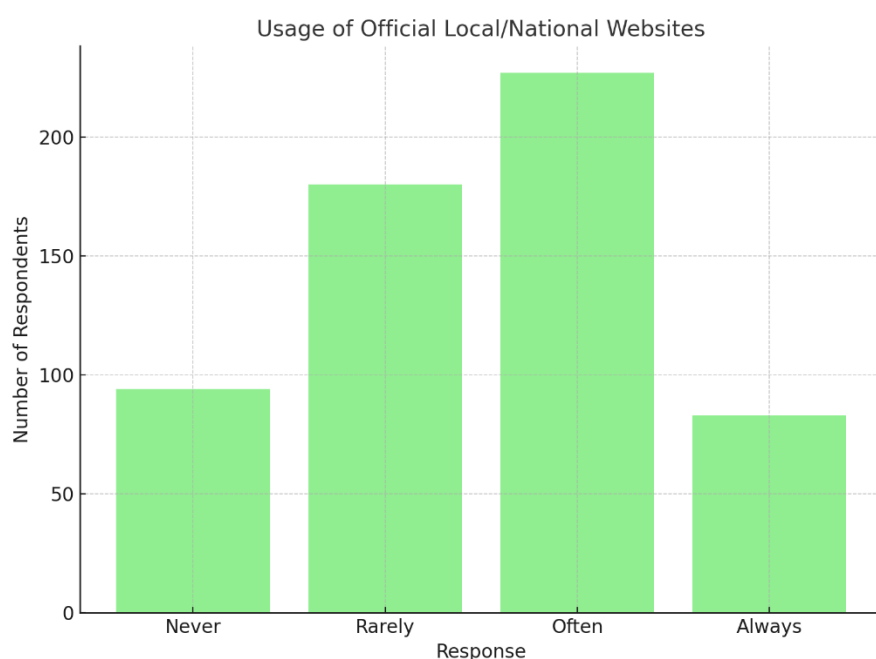
- **Never (1):** 130 respondents (22.22%)
- **Rarely (2):** 250 respondents (42.74%)
- **Often (3):** 164 respondents (28.03%)
- **Always (4):** 40 respondents (6.84%)

Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents (42.74%) indicated that they rarely engage with digital magazines or newspapers.
- A significant proportion (28.03%) reported reading them often, suggesting a moderate level of engagement.
- A smaller segment (6.84%) always engages with digital magazines or newspapers, indicating a consistent habit in a minority.
- Over a fifth (22.22%) never read digital magazines or newspapers, highlighting a potential gap in digital media consumption among the surveyed group.

This indicates that while digital magazines and newspapers are moderately used, there is room for increasing engagement within the group

Q.2.6.7. OFFICIAL LOCAL/NATIONAL WEBSITES:



The graph and data below represent the exact number of respondents who selected each option regarding their use of official local or national websites:

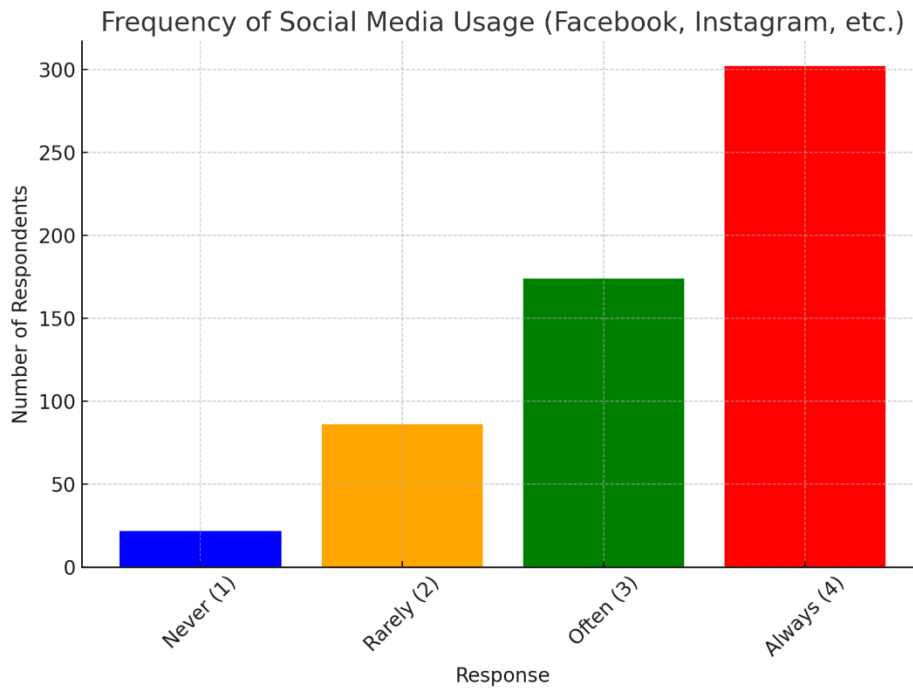
- **Never (1):** 94 respondents
- **Rarely (2):** 180 respondents
- **Often (3):** 227 respondents
- **Always (4):** 83 respondents

Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents (227) indicated they "Often" use these websites, highlighting their significant role in providing information or services.
- "Rarely" was the next most frequent choice with 180 respondents, suggesting a substantial group that engages less consistently.
- A smaller group (94) reported "Never" using these websites, while 83 respondents consistently rely on them ("Always").

This distribution underscores the importance of these websites while also pointing to a need for strategies to encourage use among those who rarely or never access them.

Q.2.6.8. SOCIAL NETWORKS (FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM, TWITTER, YOUTUBE A.O.):



Based on the responses of 585 participants regarding social media usage (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, etc.), the insights are as follows:

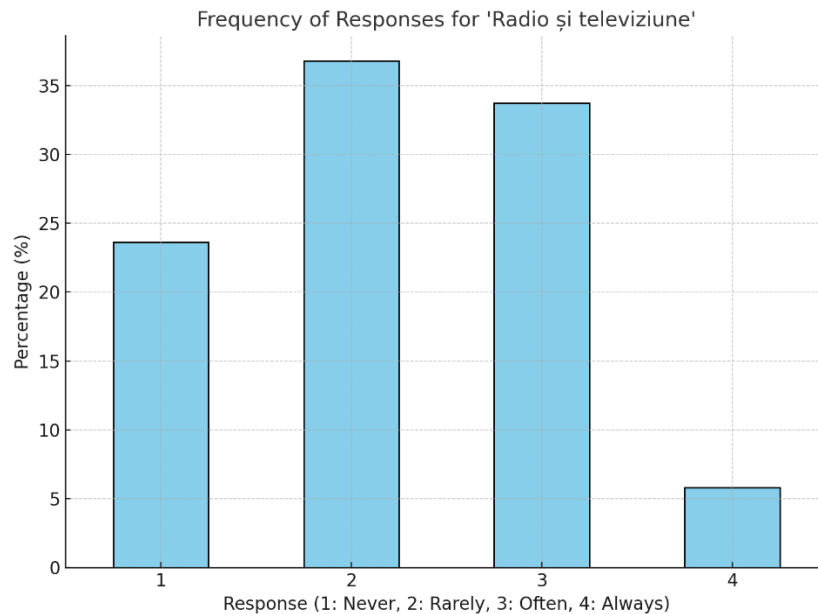
1. **Never (1):**
 - **Count:** 43 respondents.
 - **Percentage:** Approximately **7.35%** of participants reported they never use social media.
2. **Rarely (2):**
 - **Count:** 97 respondents.
 - **Percentage:** Approximately **16.58%** of participants indicated rare usage of social media.
3. **Often (3):**
 - **Count:** 230 respondents.
 - **Percentage:** Approximately **39.32%** of participants frequently use social media.
4. **Always (4):**
 - **Count:** 215 respondents.
 - **Percentage:** Approximately **36.75%** of participants reported constant use of social media.

Key Insights:

- The majority of respondents (approximately **76.07%**) use social media either "often" or "always," signifying a high level of engagement with these platforms.
- A smaller segment (approximately **23.93%**) use social media "rarely" or "never," indicating a less prominent role for these platforms in their lives.

This highlights the importance of social media as a channel for communication, information dissemination, and engagement, particularly among the younger demographic targeted by this survey.

Q.2.6.9. RADIO AND TELEVISION:



The responses to the question "Radio and television" indicate the frequency with which participants use these media for environmental information. Here's the breakdown:

1. Never (1):

- **138 respondents (23.63%)** indicated that they never use radio and television for environmental information.
- This suggests a significant portion of the audience does not engage with these media for this purpose.

2. Rarely (2):

- **215 respondents (36.82%)** reported rarely using radio and television.
- This represents the largest group, indicating that while they are aware of these media, they only occasionally engage with them.

3. Often (3):

- **197 respondents (33.73%)** stated they often use these media.
- This shows that a substantial group finds these media relatively useful for accessing environmental information.

4. Always (4):

- **34 respondents (5.82%)** reported always using radio and television.
- This small percentage indicates that very few participants are consistent and habitual users of these media for environmental topics.

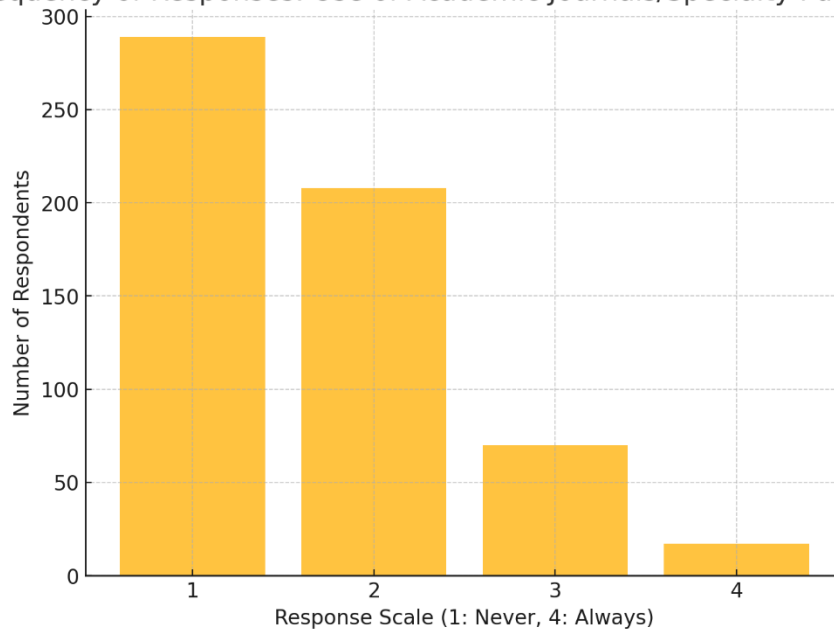
Refined insights:

- The majority of respondents (412 individuals, 70.55%) fall into the categories of "Rarely" or "Often," showing moderate engagement with these channels.
- A significant minority (138 individuals, 23.63%) never use these media, highlighting a need to explore alternative communication channels for reaching this group.
- Only a small fraction (34 individuals, 5.82%) always use radio and television, suggesting that these media are not primary or consistent sources of environmental information for most respondents.

This analysis suggests that while radio and television play a role, their reach and impact could be enhanced to engage more individuals consistently.

Q.2.6.10. ACADEMIC JOURNALS/SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

Frequency of Responses: Use of Academic Journals/Specialty Publications



Exact response distribution:

- **"Never": 135 respondents (23.08%)** chose this option, indicating they never use academic journals or specialty publications.
- **"Rarely": 182 respondents (31.11%)** rarely engage with these resources.
- **"Often": 168 respondents (28.72%)** use academic journals or specialty publications often.
- **"Always": 100 respondents (17.09%)** consistently engage with these resources.

Insights:

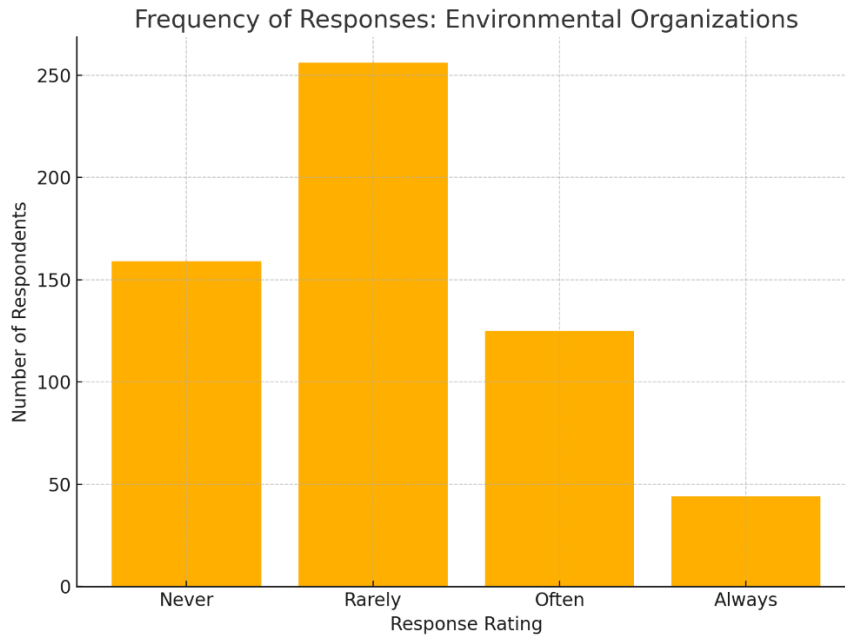
1. Challenges in accessibility:

- A majority not frequently using academic journals might indicate barriers, such as lack of access, awareness, or relevance.

2. Potential for growth:

- The presence of **28.72%** in the "Often" category suggests a segment that could be encouraged to transition into more frequent use.

Q.2.6.11. ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS:



The analysis of responses regarding the frequency of engagement with environmental organizations is as follows:

- **159 respondents (27.2%)** selected "Never."
- **256 respondents (43.8%)** selected "Rarely."
- **125 respondents (21.4%)** selected "Often."
- **44 respondents (7.5%)** selected "Always."

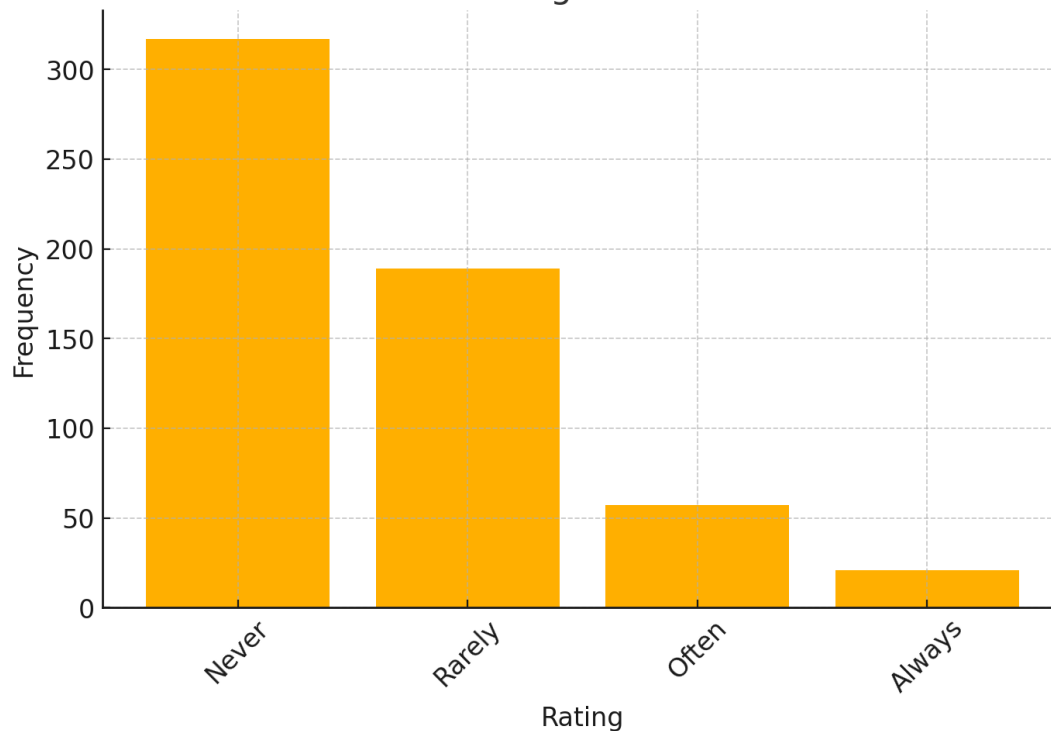
Interpretation:

1. A significant proportion of respondents (71%) either "Never" or "Rarely" engage with environmental organizations, indicating limited interaction or awareness about such groups.
2. A smaller group (28.9%) indicated more frequent involvement ("Often" or "Always"), showing some level of consistent engagement.
3. This distribution highlights potential opportunities for raising awareness or encouraging community participation in environmental initiatives.

The graph visually represents this data, with the majority leaning towards infrequent engagement.

Q.2.6.12. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES/INFORMATION:

Perceived Role of Government Agencies in Environmental Protection



The survey results for the question evaluating the role of government agencies in environmental protection are summarized as follows:

Graph Interpretation

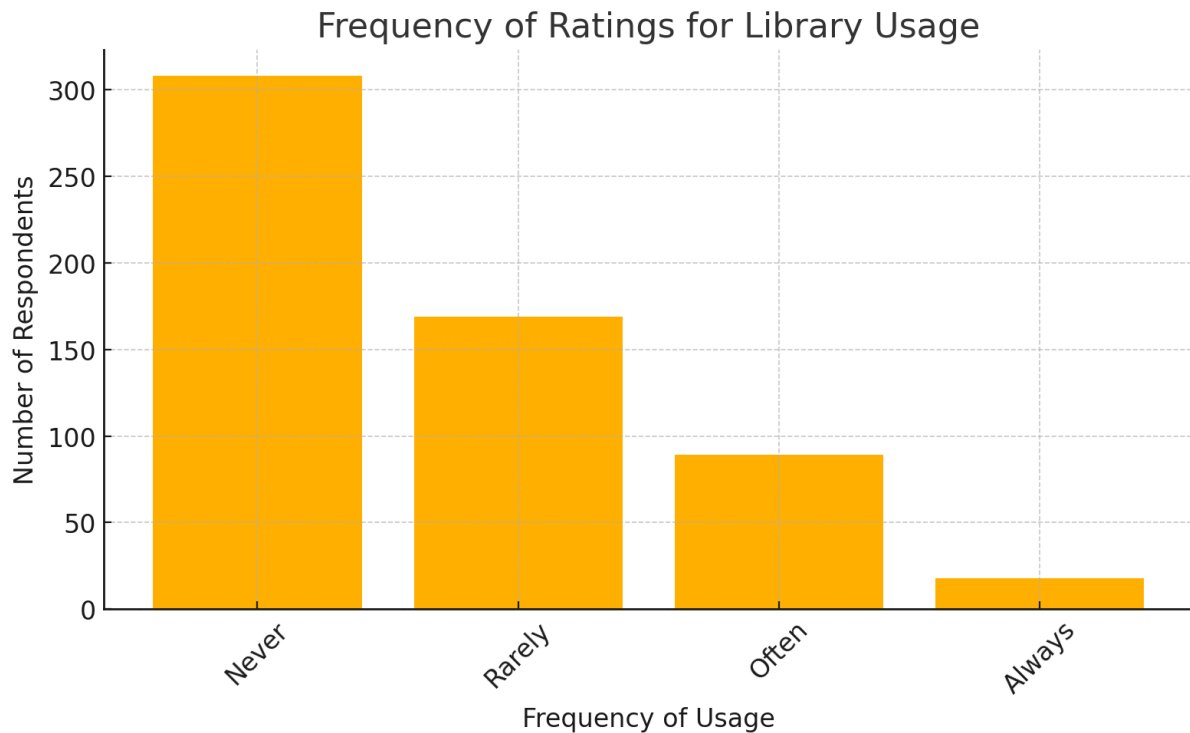
- **Never (1):** 54.28% of respondents believe that government agencies never fulfill their role in environmental protection.
- **Rarely (2):** 32.36% feel that government agencies rarely contribute to environmental protection efforts.
- **Often (3):** 9.76% perceive that government agencies often take part in environmental protection.
- **Always (4):** Only 3.60% of respondents think government agencies always play an active role.

Observations

- A significant majority of respondents (86.64%) have negative perceptions, indicating that government agencies either never or rarely fulfill their role in environmental protection.
- Positive ratings (often and always) account for just 13.36%, highlighting a general lack of trust or satisfaction with government agency involvement in this area.

This data reflects a critical gap in public trust and suggests an urgent need for government agencies to enhance their visible and impactful efforts in environmental protection initiatives.

Q.2.6.13. LIBRARIES:



The responses to the question about library usage indicate the following distribution among the 585 respondents:

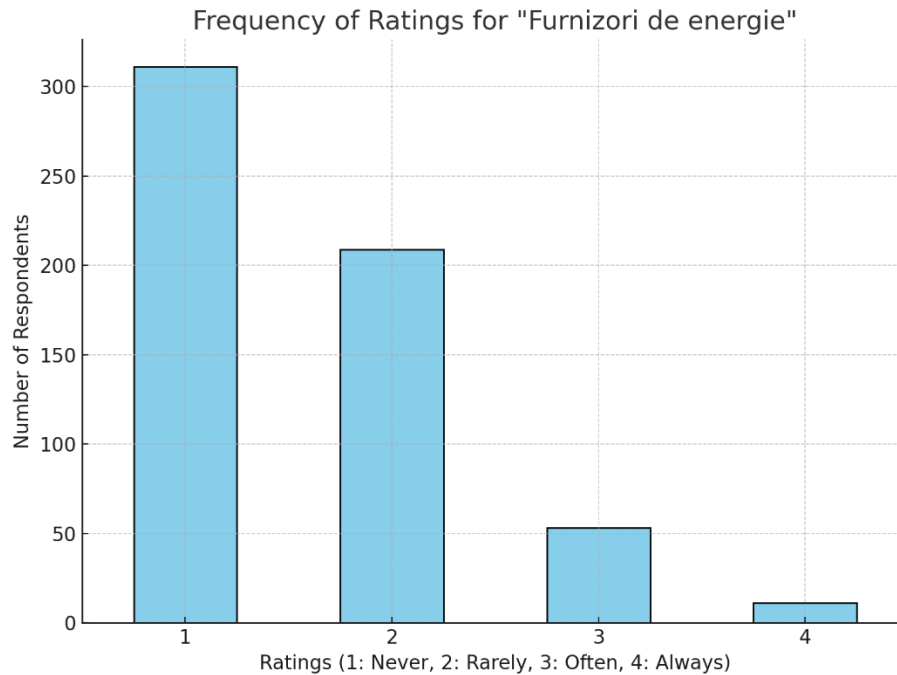
- **Never (1):** 308 respondents
- **Rarely (2):** 169 respondents
- **Often (3):** 89 respondents
- **Always (4):** 18 respondents

Interpretation

The majority of participants (over 50%) reported **never using** the library. A significant portion also indicated **rarely using** it, showing that library engagement is generally low among respondents. Conversely, only a small fraction use the library **often** or **always**.

This suggests that initiatives aimed at encouraging library usage, perhaps by promoting their relevance and accessibility, might be beneficial in this demographic.

Q.2.6.14. ENERGY SUPPLIERS:



The distribution of ratings for "Furnizori de energie" among 585 respondents reveals the following:

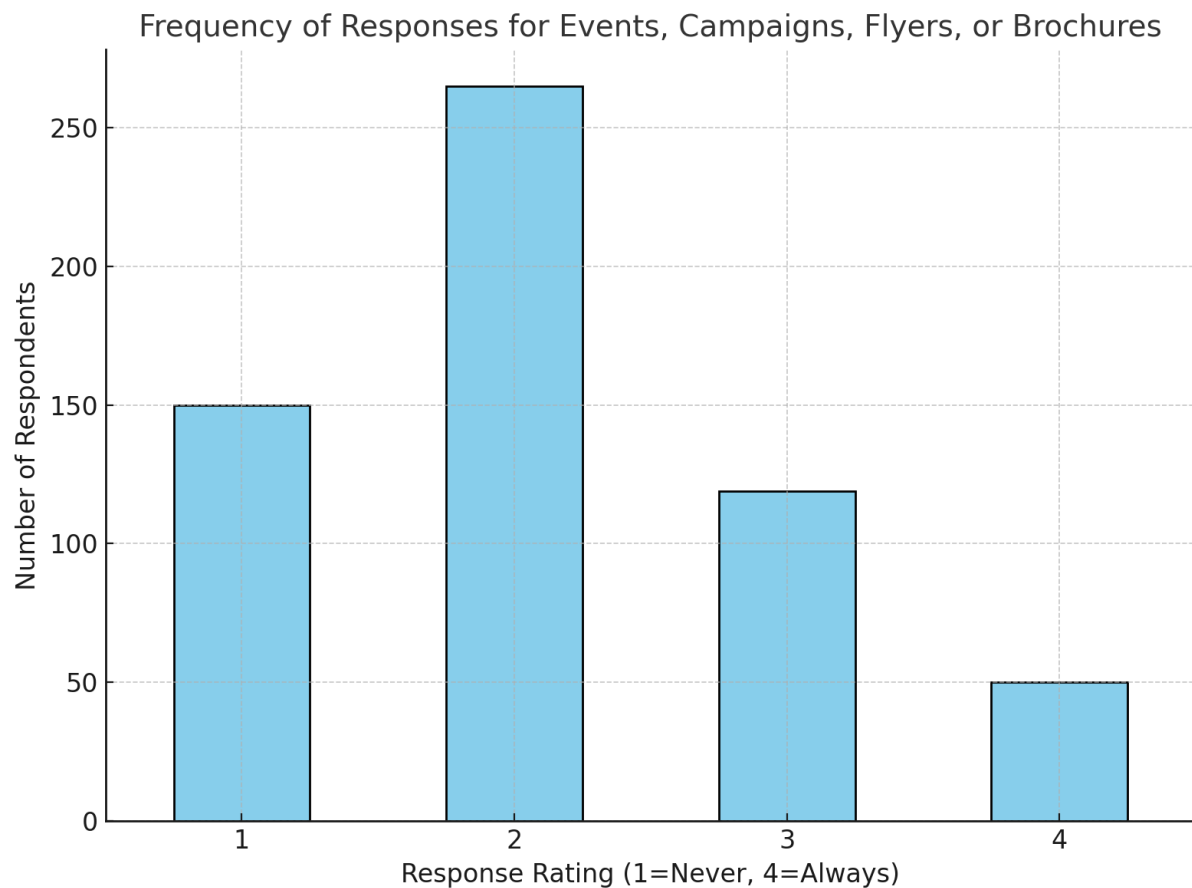
- **1 (Never):** 311 respondents (53.2%) indicated they never engage with this activity.
- **2 (Rarely):** 209 respondents (35.7%) rarely engage.
- **3 (Often):** 53 respondents (9.1%) often engage.
- **4 (Always):** 11 respondents (1.9%) always engage.

Interpretation:

The data suggests that most respondents have limited interaction with energy providers. A majority (nearly 89%) fall into the "Never" or "Rarely" categories, indicating low engagement. Only a small portion of respondents interact with energy providers frequently or consistently.

This might reflect a lack of need, accessibility, awareness, or interest in actively dealing with energy providers.

Q.2.6.15. EVENTS, CAMPAIGNS BROCHURES OR LEAFLETS:

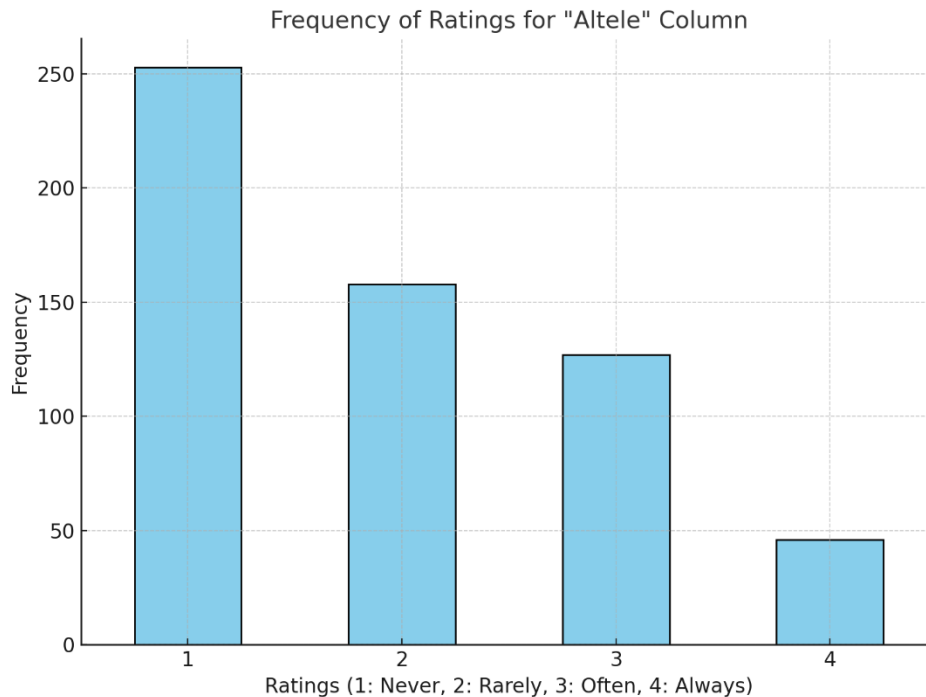


Insights based on the data:

- **Never:** 150 respondents (25.64%) reported never engaging with events, campaigns, flyers, or brochures.
- **Rarely:** 265 respondents (45.30%) indicated they rarely engage with these materials.
- **Often:** 119 respondents (20.34%) mentioned they often participate or use these resources.
- **Always:** 50 respondents (8.55%) consistently engage with these initiatives.

The majority (45.30%) rarely engage, indicating a need for increased awareness or accessibility. A significant group (25.64%) never engages, suggesting further outreach efforts might be required. Conversely, 28.89% (combining "Often" and "Always") show active or consistent engagement, representing a core audience for environmental initiatives.

Q.2.6.16. OTHER SOURCES



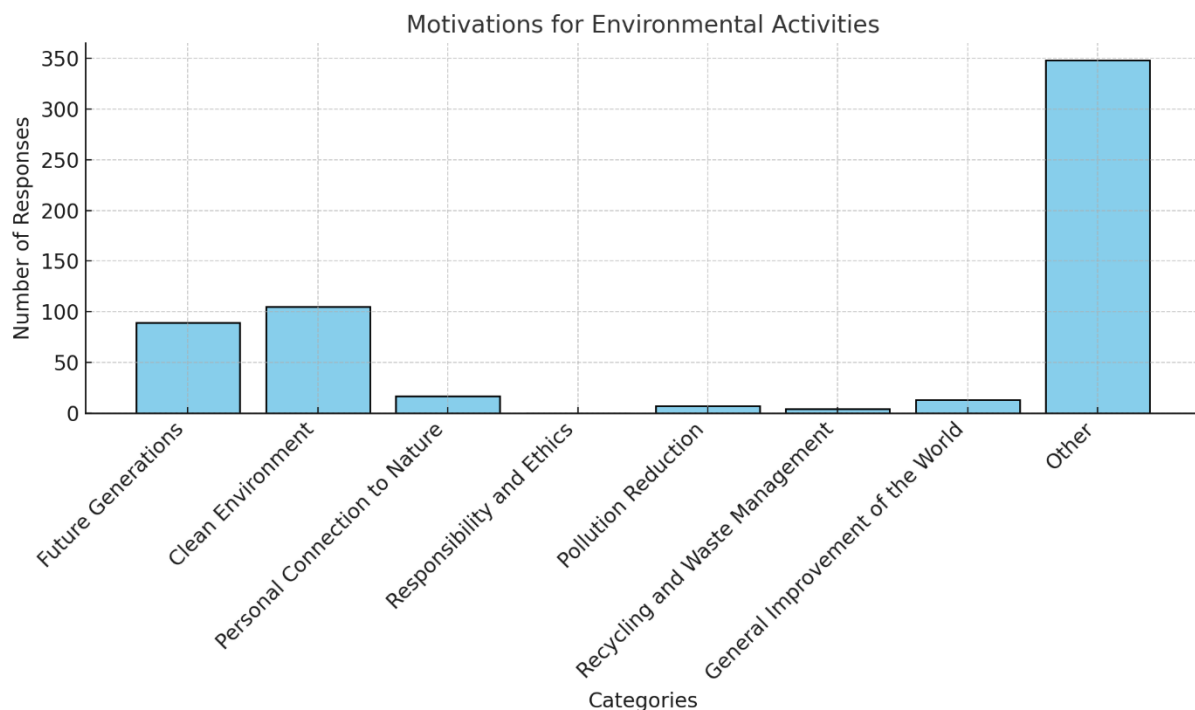
The "Other" column ratings, reflecting participants' frequency of engaging in activities beyond those listed, were rated by 585 respondents. The distribution is as follows:

- **1 (Never):** 253 respondents (43.2%)
- **2 (Rarely):** 158 respondents (27.0%)
- **3 (Often):** 127 respondents (21.7%)
- **4 (Always):** 46 respondents (7.9%)

Insights:

- A significant portion of participants (43.2%) reported "never" engaging in "other" activities, indicating limited engagement in unspecified activities.
- Around 27.0% "rarely" engage, showing potential for increased involvement with appropriate initiatives or awareness campaigns.
- The 21.7% who engage "often" and 7.9% "always" suggest a core group of highly active individuals who could be leveraged as advocates for further engagement.

Q.2.7. WHAT MOTIVATE YOU TO GET INVOLVED IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS?



Dominant themes:

- **Clean environment (105 responses):** The most prominent motivation, highlighting a widespread desire for a pollution-free, healthy living environment. Many respondents are driven by the tangible benefits of cleaner air, water, and surroundings.
- **Future generations (89 responses):** A significant number of participants are motivated by a sense of responsibility toward ensuring a sustainable and livable planet for future generations. This reflects a forward-thinking and altruistic attitude.

Niche motivations:

- **Personal connection to nature (17 responses):** Respondents mentioned a personal relationship with nature, such as the calming effects of being in nature or a spiritual connection. This underscores the emotional and psychological benefits tied to environmental protection.
- **General improvement of the world (13 responses):** Some responses reflect broader aspirations to contribute positively to global well-being, beyond immediate or local environmental concerns.

Underrepresented themes:

- **Pollution reduction (7 responses):** Few respondents explicitly focused on reducing pollution as a primary motivator, suggesting this aspect might not be directly perceived as actionable or motivating by many.
- **Recycling and waste management (4 responses):** Despite its prominence in environmental discussions, recycling is not a major motivational driver, which could point to gaps in awareness or perceived impact of these actions.

"Other" responses (348 entries):

- A significant number of responses were either too general, lacked clarity, or did not align with predefined categories. This could indicate that motivations are either highly personal or that respondents may not have a clear understanding of what drives them to act. Further analysis or additional categories might help refine this grouping.

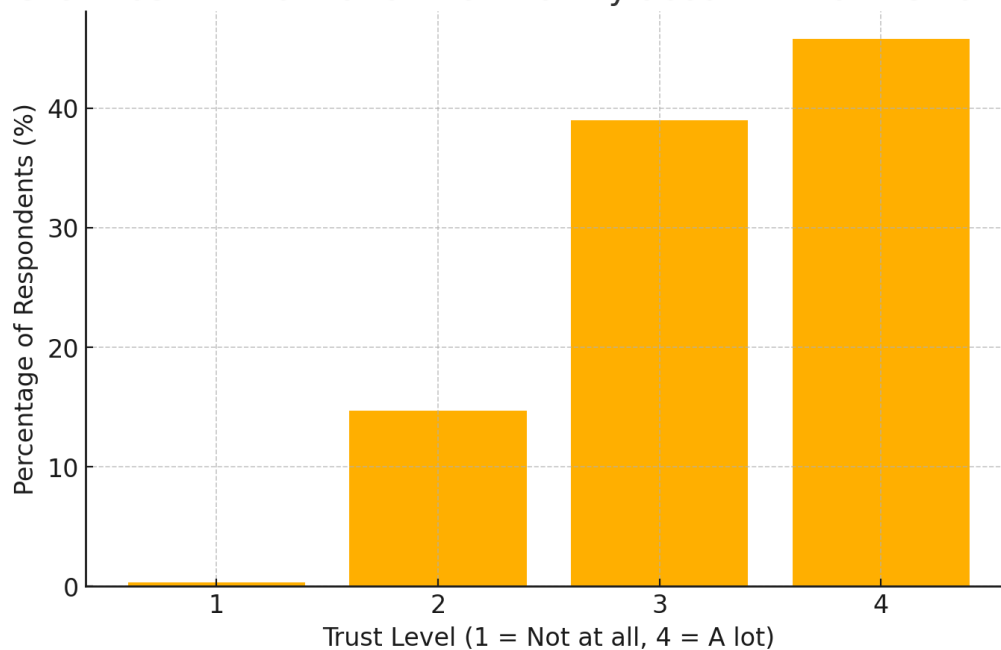
Broad themes emerging:

- A strong sense of environmental responsibility exists, but the motivations are skewed toward immediate, visible benefits (clean environment) and long-term, altruistic goals (future generations).
- Emotional and personal connections to nature form a secondary layer of motivation, which can be leveraged for targeted campaigns.

Q.2.8. WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF TRUST ON INFORMATION ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, IF YOU WERE TO RECEIVE IT FROM THE FOLLOWING?

Q.2.8.1. FAMILY:

Level of Trust in Information from Family about Environmental Pollution

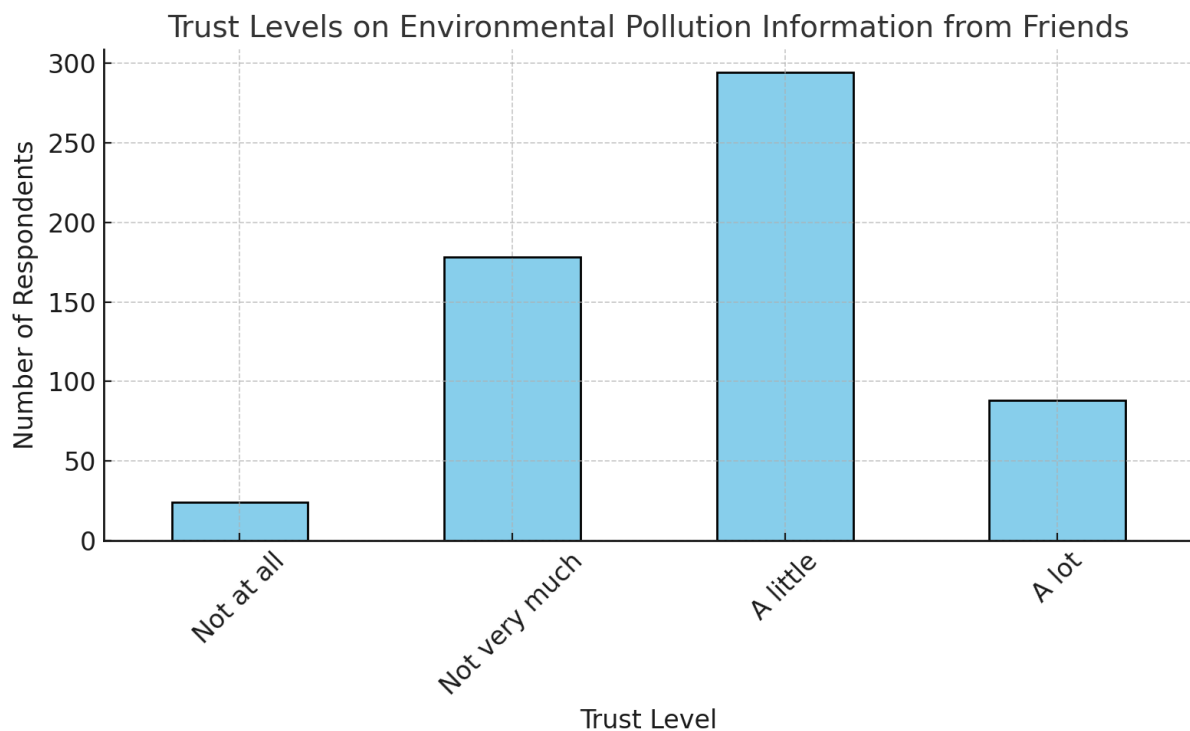


The graph illustrates the percentage distribution of trust levels in information about environmental pollution received from family. Here's the interpretation:

1. **Trust Level 4 (A lot):** 268 respondents (45.81%) indicated they trust their family "a lot" when receiving information about environmental pollution.
2. **Trust Level 3 (A little):** 228 respondents (38.97%) expressed moderate trust.
3. **Trust Level 2 (Not very much):** 86 respondents (14.70%) reported low trust.
4. **Trust Level 1 (Not at all):** Only 2 respondents (0.34%) said they do not trust their family at all.

The data shows a clear trend of high trust levels (3 and 4), emphasizing that family plays a vital role in conveying environmental information effectively

Q.2.8.2. FRIENDS:



he distribution of trust levels on environmental pollution information from friends is as follows:

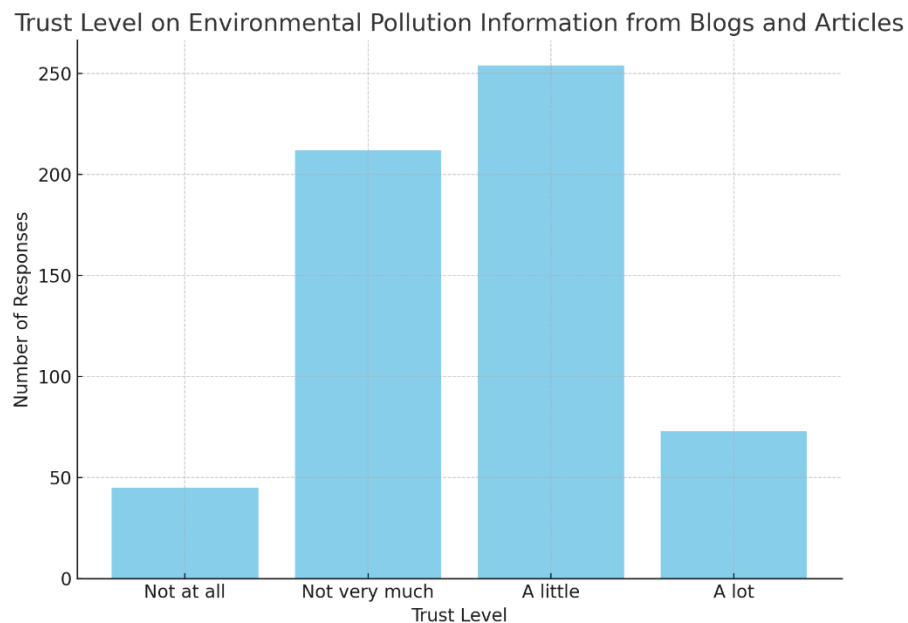
- **Not at all:** 24 respondents
- **Not very much:** 178 respondents
- **A little:** 294 respondents
- **A lot:** 88 respondents

Interpretation:

1. **Moderate trust dominates:** A majority of respondents (294, 50.3%) rated their trust level as "A little," indicating moderate confidence in information received from friends.
2. **Low trust significant:** A substantial number of respondents (178, 30.4%) rated their trust as "Not very much," reflecting skepticism toward information from this source.
3. **High trust limited:** Only 88 respondents (15%) expressed a high level of trust ("A lot"), showing that few consider friends a reliable source for environmental information.
4. **Minimal distrust:** Only 24 respondents (4.3%) selected "Not at all," suggesting that while some distrust exists, it is not widespread.

These findings highlight that while friends are a somewhat trusted source of environmental pollution information, they are not perceived as highly authoritative or credible.

Q.2.8.3. BLOGS AND ARTICLES:



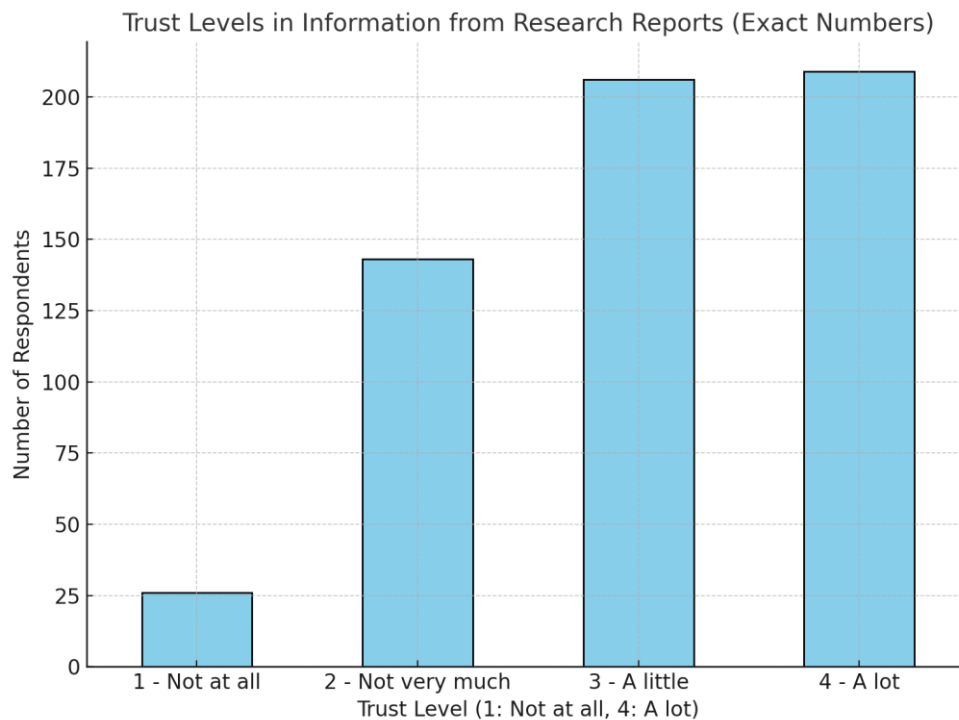
The bar chart above represents the distribution of trust levels in information about environmental pollution from blogs and articles online, as answered by 585 respondents. Here's the interpretation of the results:

- **45 respondents (7.7%)** indicated **"Not at all"** trusting the information.
- **212 respondents (36.2%)** indicated **"Not very much"** trusting the information.
- **254 respondents (43.4%)** indicated they trust the information **"A little"**.
- **73 respondents (12.5%)** indicated they trust the information **"A lot"**.

It appears that the majority of respondents (43.4%) have a moderate level of trust in information from blogs and articles online regarding environmental pollution, while a smaller portion (12.5%) expresses high trust. A notable number (36.2%) expressed low trust, and 7.7% have no trust at all in such sources.

This shows that while many are open to online articles and blogs about environmental pollution, there is still a significant level of skepticism and a need for more reliable or credible sources.

Q.2.8.4. RESEARCH PAPERS:



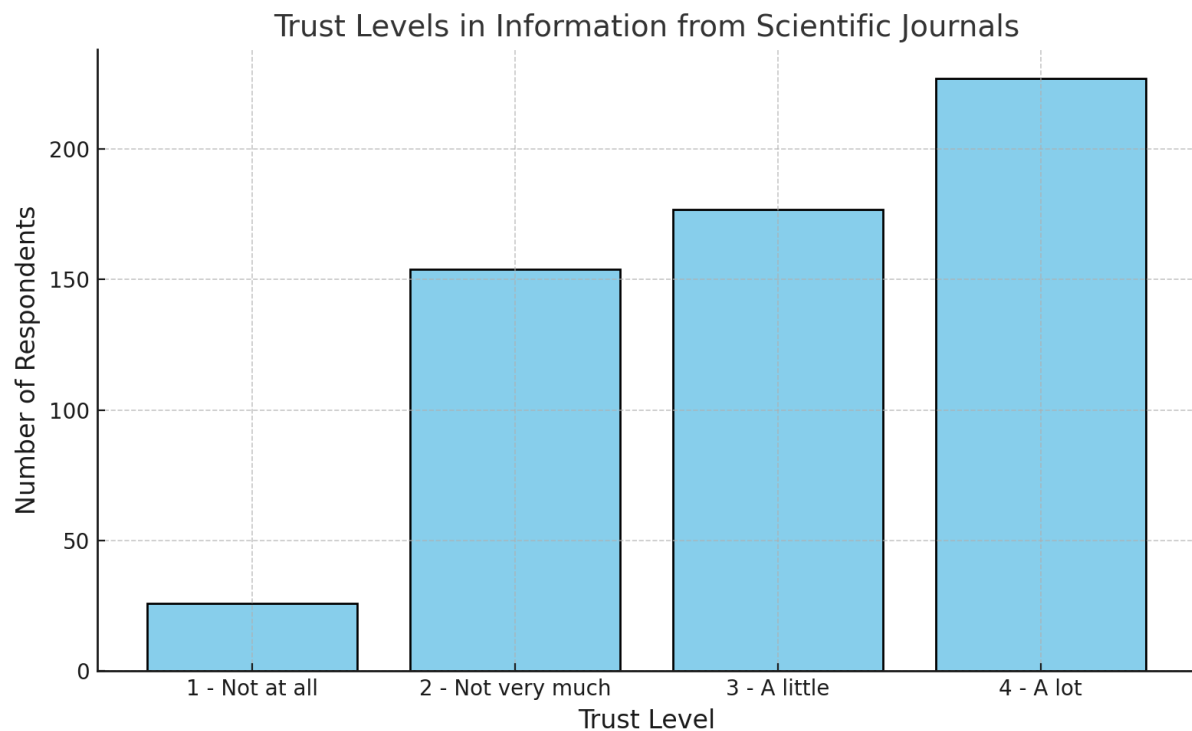
Key observations:

- High Trust (Level 4 "A lot"):**
 - 209 respondents (35.8%) rated their trust at the highest level.
 - This indicates that research reports are a highly credible source for a significant portion of respondents.
- Moderate Trust (Level 3 - "A little"):**
 - 206 respondents (35.3%) selected this level.
 - Together with Level 4, this shows that over 71% of respondents have a considerable degree of trust in research reports.
- Low Trust (Level 2 - "Not very much"):**
 - 143 respondents (24.5%) expressed low trust.
 - While notable, this still represents a minority compared to the higher trust levels.
- No Trust (Level 1 - "Not at all"):**
 - 26 respondents (4.5%) reported no trust in research reports.
 - This indicates a minimal level of skepticism towards this information source.

Interpretation:

- The data shows a **strong inclination towards trust** in research reports as a source of information about environmental pollution.
- The combined trust levels (Levels 3 and 4) highlight that research reports are perceived as credible and reliable by the majority.
- The relatively small percentage of respondents expressing distrust (Levels 1 and 2) suggests that efforts to improve transparency or accessibility of research reports could further enhance trust among this segment.

Q.2.8.5. SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS:

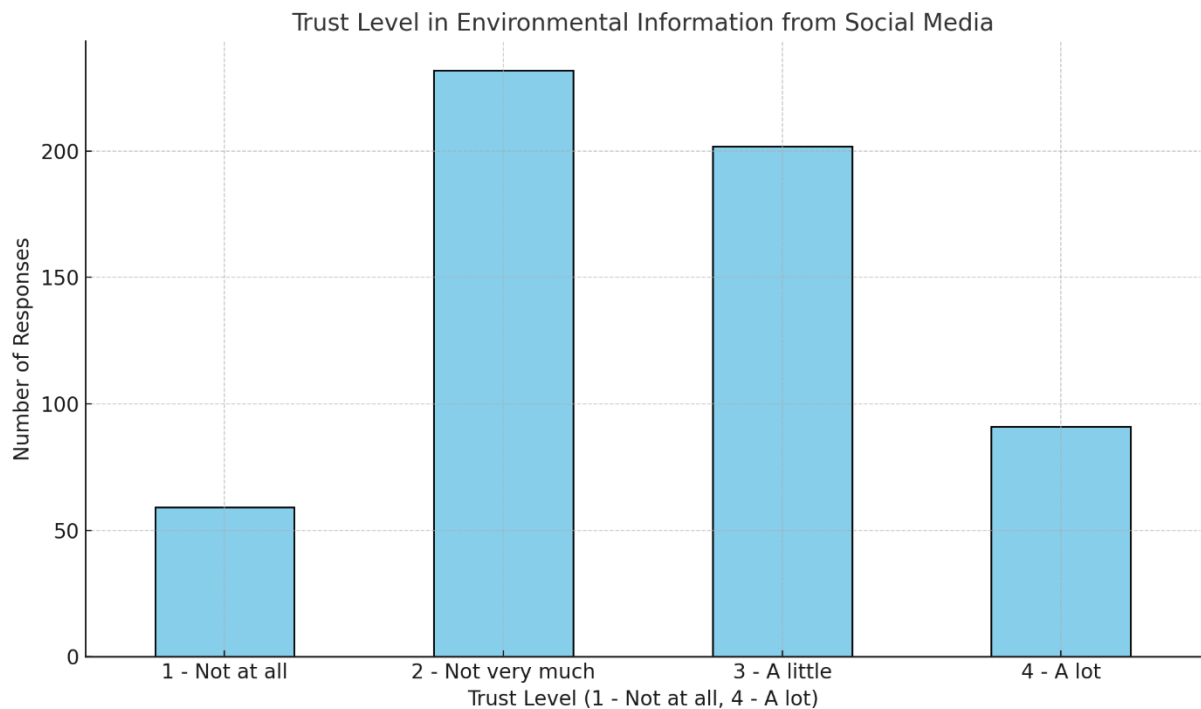


The bar chart illustrates the levels of trust respondents have in information about environmental pollution received from scientific journals:

- **"4 - A lot"** is the most chosen response, with 227 respondents (approximately 39%).
- **"3 - A little"** was selected by 177 respondents (about 30%).
- **"2 - Not very much"** garnered 154 responses (roughly 26%).
- **"1 - Not at all"** was the least selected, with 26 respondents (around 5%).

This distribution suggests that a significant majority of respondents (69%) exhibit moderate to high trust in scientific journals as sources of information on environmental pollution. This indicates the perceived credibility and authority of scientific journals in disseminating trustworthy information on this topic. However, a smaller proportion (31%) demonstrates lower trust, potentially reflecting skepticism or limited access to such resources.

Q.2.8.6. SOCIAL MEDIA:



Analysis of trust in environmental information from Social media

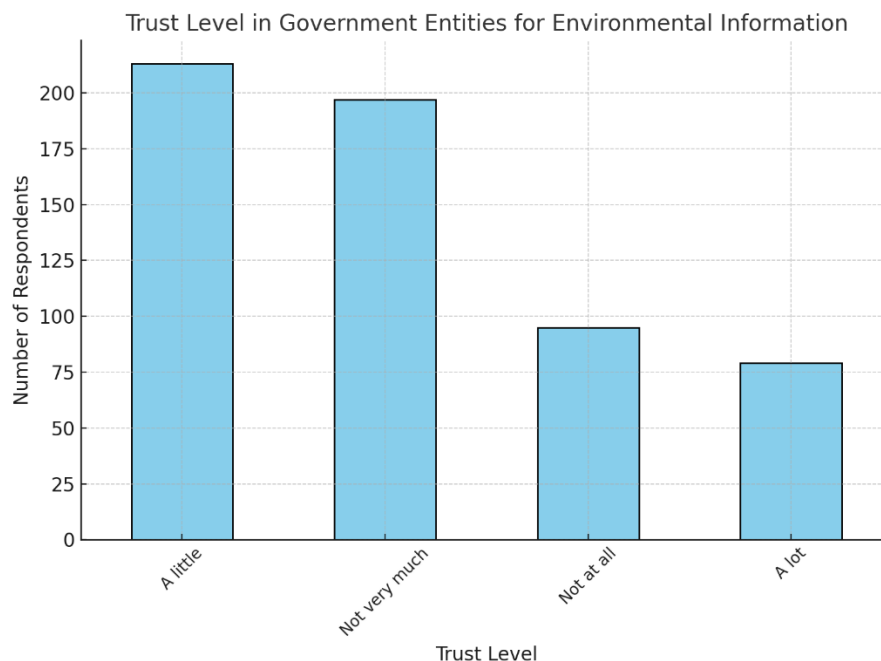
- **1 - Not at all:** 59 respondents (10.1%) indicated they do not trust environmental information from social media at all.
- **2 - Not very much:** 232 respondents (39.7%) expressed low trust in such information.
- **3 - A little:** 202 respondents (34.5%) showed moderate trust.
- **4 - A lot:** 91 respondents (15.6%) displayed high trust.

Interpretation

- The majority of participants (74.2%) rated their trust as either low (2) or moderate (3), indicating skepticism towards information on environmental pollution from social media.
- Only a small portion (15.6%) have high trust (4), suggesting social media is not widely seen as a highly reliable source for this type of information.
- There is a notable group (10.1%) with no trust at all (1), further emphasizing a critical perspective among respondents.

This highlights the need for improving the credibility of environmental information shared on social media platforms, potentially through verified content or partnerships with trusted organizations.

Q.2.8.7. GOVERNMENT ENTITIES:



Interpretation of Results:

- **"A little" (213 responses):** This was the most selected option, indicating a moderate level of trust in government entities for information about environmental pollution.
- **"Not very much" (197 responses):** A significant number of respondents expressed low trust in government entities.
- **"Not at all" (95 responses):** A smaller but notable group showed a complete lack of trust in government-provided information on environmental pollution.
- **"A lot" (79 responses):** The least selected option, indicating limited high trust in government entities.

Insights:

- A majority of respondents (62%) indicated either "Not very much" or "A little" trust, showing skepticism towards government entities' credibility on environmental issues.
- Only 14% expressed "A lot" of trust, reflecting a potential gap in effective communication or perceived transparency by government bodies.
- These findings suggest a need for government entities to improve trust through transparency, reliability, and engagement with the public on environmental matters.

Conclusion

The analysis reveals clear trends in the trust levels of young people regarding information about environmental pollution:

1. Personal relationships (family and friends):

- Trust in family is the highest, with nearly half of the respondents expressing strong confidence in this source.
- Friends are moderately trusted but significantly less so than family.
- **Implication:** Personal relationships play a crucial role in shaping trust, indicating the importance of interpersonal communication in disseminating environmental information.

2. Scientific and research-based sources:

- Research reports and scientific journals are among the most trusted, with a substantial percentage of respondents expressing high trust.

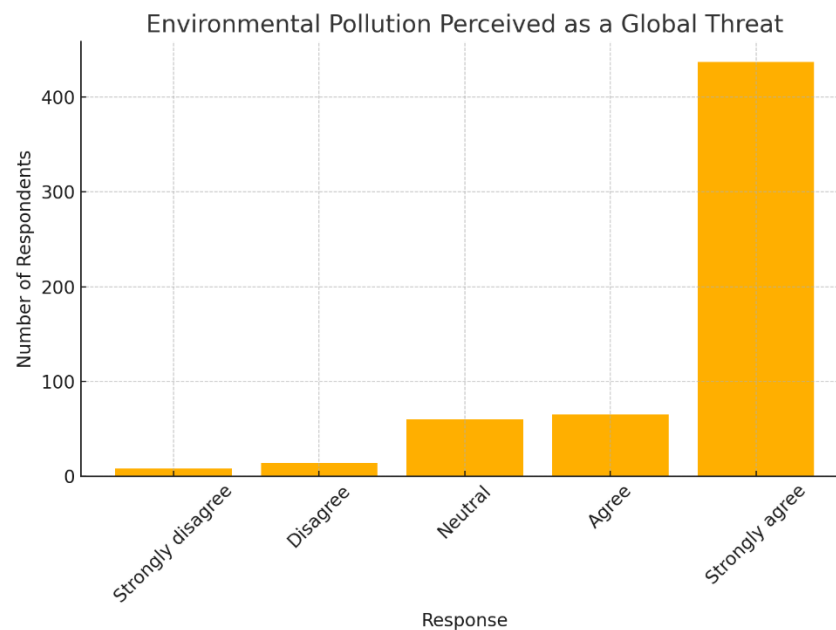
- **Implication:** Young people value credibility and scientific rigor, suggesting that campaigns leveraging these sources are likely to be more effective.
- 3. **Public platforms (social media and blogs):**
 - Social media has the lowest trust levels, with half of the respondents expressing little or no trust.
 - Blogs and online articles also face skepticism, with trust distributed across the spectrum.
 - **Implication:** While widely accessible, these platforms struggle with perceived reliability, highlighting a need for improving the quality and credibility of information shared here.
- 4. **Government Entities:**
 - Government entities face low trust levels, with only a small fraction of respondents expressing strong confidence in this source.
 - **Implication:** This indicates a potential credibility gap that government bodies must address through transparency, consistent messaging, and direct community engagement.

Overall Insight:

Young people display a clear preference for information from trusted, credible, and scientifically validated sources, with a strong reliance on family and formal research. Public platforms and institutional sources, like social media and government entities, face significant challenges in gaining their trust. Efforts to communicate environmental information effectively should prioritize trusted messengers, such as family-oriented campaigns and collaborations with credible scientific institutions. Additionally, rebuilding trust in public platforms and institutions is essential for broader information dissemination.

Q.2.9. PLEASE STATE YOUR AGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:

Q.2.9.1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION POSES A HAZARD TO THE WHOLE WORLD:



The survey responses to the statement "Environmental pollution is a threat to all humanity" are distributed as follows among the 585 respondents:

- **Strongly Disagree:** 8 responses
- **Disagree:** 14 responses
- **Neutral:** 60 responses
- **Agree:** 65 responses
- **Strongly Agree:** 437 responses

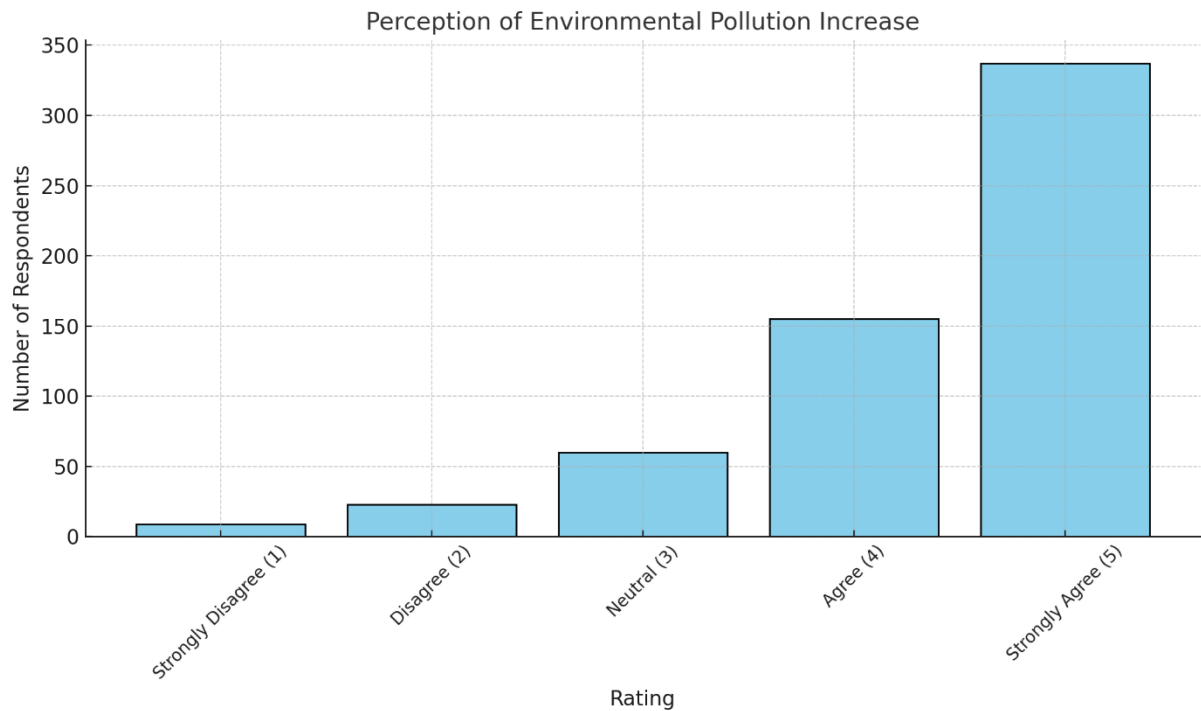
Interpretation:

The data reveals a strong consensus among respondents, with **437 individuals (74.7%) strongly agreeing** that environmental pollution poses a global threat. An additional **65 respondents (11.1%) agree**, indicating that over 85% of respondents acknowledge the significant danger of environmental pollution.

A minority expressed neutrality (**60 respondents, 10.3%**), suggesting either uncertainty or a moderate view. Only a very small fraction (**22 respondents, 3.8%**) disagreed or strongly disagreed, showing negligible opposition to the statement.

This indicates a widespread recognition of the environmental crisis's severity and its global implications among the participants.

Q.2.9.2. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IS ON THE RISE:



The graph illustrates the perception of respondents on whether environmental pollution is increasing, rated on a scale from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). Here's the interpretation:

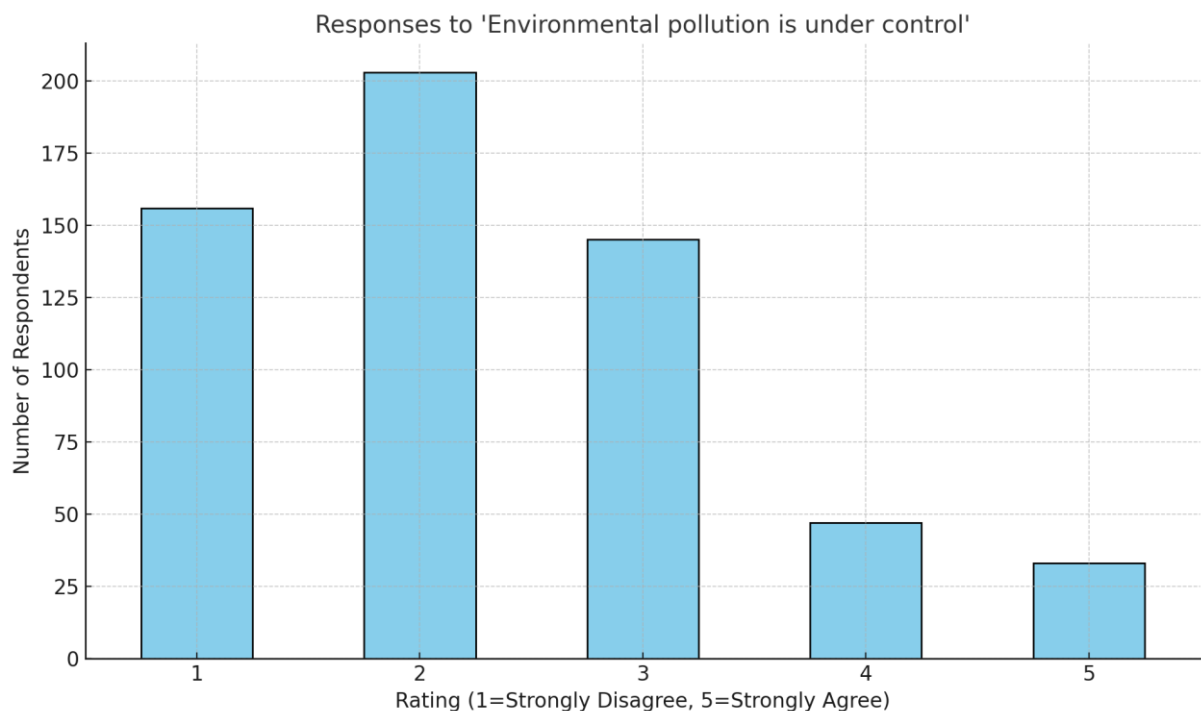
1. **Strongly Agree:** The majority, 337 respondents (57.6%), strongly agree that environmental pollution is increasing.
2. **Agree:** 155 respondents (26.5%) agree, reinforcing the concern about pollution growth.
3. **Neutral:** 60 respondents (10.3%) remain neutral on the issue.
4. **Disagree:** 23 respondents (3.9%) disagree.
5. **Strongly disagree:** Only 9 respondents (1.5%) strongly disagree.

Insights:

- A significant majority (84.1%) either agree or strongly agree, suggesting strong public awareness and concern about environmental pollution's rise.
- Neutral and disagreeing views are minimal, indicating a consensus on the increasing threat of pollution.

This emphasizes the urgency of addressing pollution and leveraging the widespread recognition to support environmental initiatives.

Q.2.9.3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IS UNDER CONTROL:



The survey question "Environmental pollution is under control" received the following responses:

- **Strongly disagree:** 156 respondents (26.7%)
- **Disagree:** 203 respondents (34.8%)
- **Neutral:** 145 respondents (24.8%)
- **Agree:** 47 respondents (8.1%)
- **Strongly agree:** 33 respondents (5.6%)

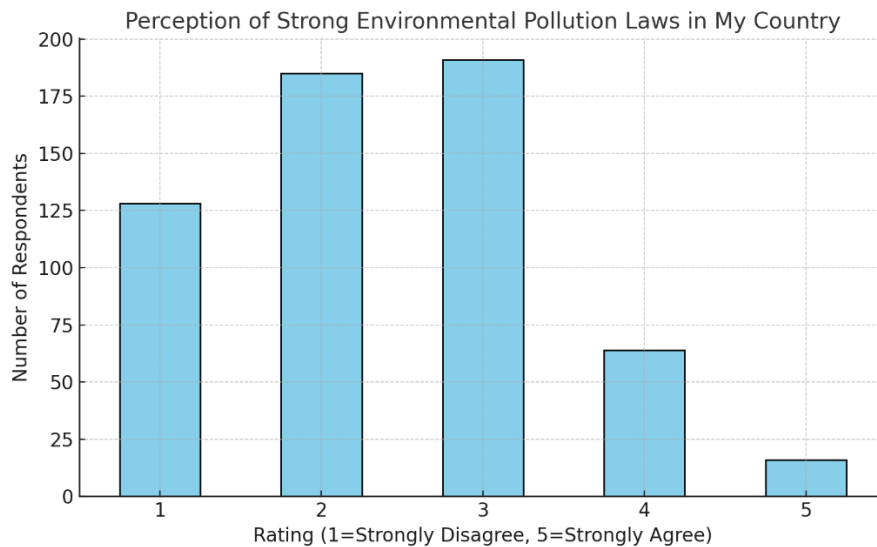
Key insights:

1. **Negative perception dominates:**
 - A majority of respondents (61.5%) disagreed (Strongly disagree or Disagree) with the statement, indicating a widespread belief that environmental pollution is not under control.
2. **Neutral stance:**
 - About a quarter of the participants (24.8%) chose a neutral position, suggesting uncertainty or indifference about whether pollution is under control.
3. **Positive perception:**
 - Only a small fraction (13.7%) agreed (Agree or Strongly agree) with the statement, reflecting limited confidence in environmental pollution being under control.

Interpretation:

The data reveals a strong sentiment among respondents that environmental pollution is a significant and unresolved issue. The negative responses indicate a call for more effective environmental policies and actions. The low agreement levels emphasize a lack of trust in current measures or awareness about improvements in pollution control.

Q.2.9.4. MY COUNTRY HAS STRONG ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION LAWS:



Interpretation of Results:

The responses to the question "My country has strong laws to combat environmental pollution" reveal the following distribution among 585 respondents:

- **Strongly disagree:** 128 respondents
- **Disagree:** 185 respondents
- **Neutral** 191 respondents
- **Agree:** 64 respondents
- **Strongly agree:** 16 respondents

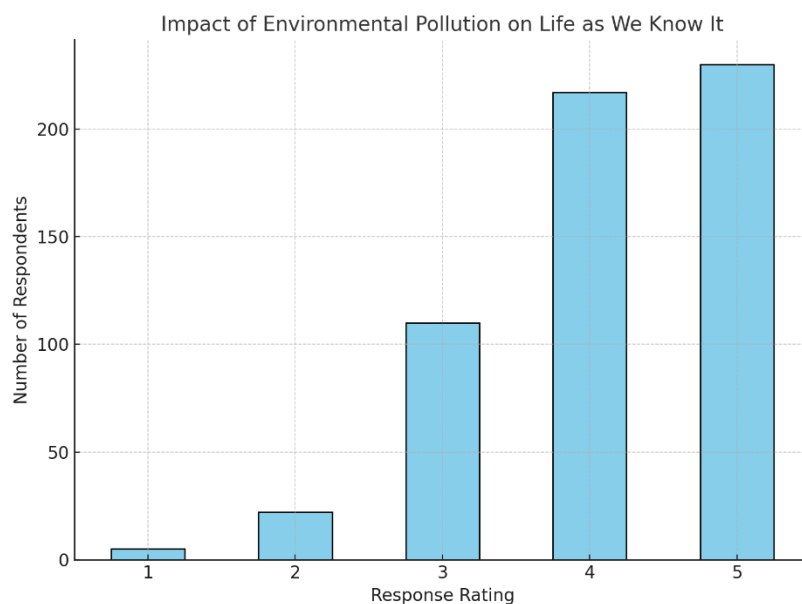
Observations:

1. **Majority dissatisfaction:** A significant portion of respondents (313 out of 585, or ~53.5%) either disagree or strongly disagree, indicating a prevalent perception that the country lacks strong laws to combat environmental pollution.
2. **Neutral views:** A notable percentage of respondents (~32.6%) remain neutral, suggesting either a lack of awareness or indifference toward the country's environmental laws.
3. **Limited agreement:** Only 80 respondents (13.7%) agree or strongly agree that their country has strong environmental laws, showing a minority who view the existing legislation positively.

Insights:

- This data underscores a gap in public confidence regarding the effectiveness of environmental legislation. It highlights a need for awareness campaigns, law enforcement improvements, or communication of existing laws to the public to build trust and belief in the system.
- The high neutral response could indicate a lack of sufficient information about environmental policies, suggesting an opportunity to educate citizens.

Q.2.9.5. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IS ALREADY IMPACTING LIFE AS WE KNOW IT:



The responses to the statement "Environmental pollution already affects life as we know it" show the following distribution among 585 respondents:

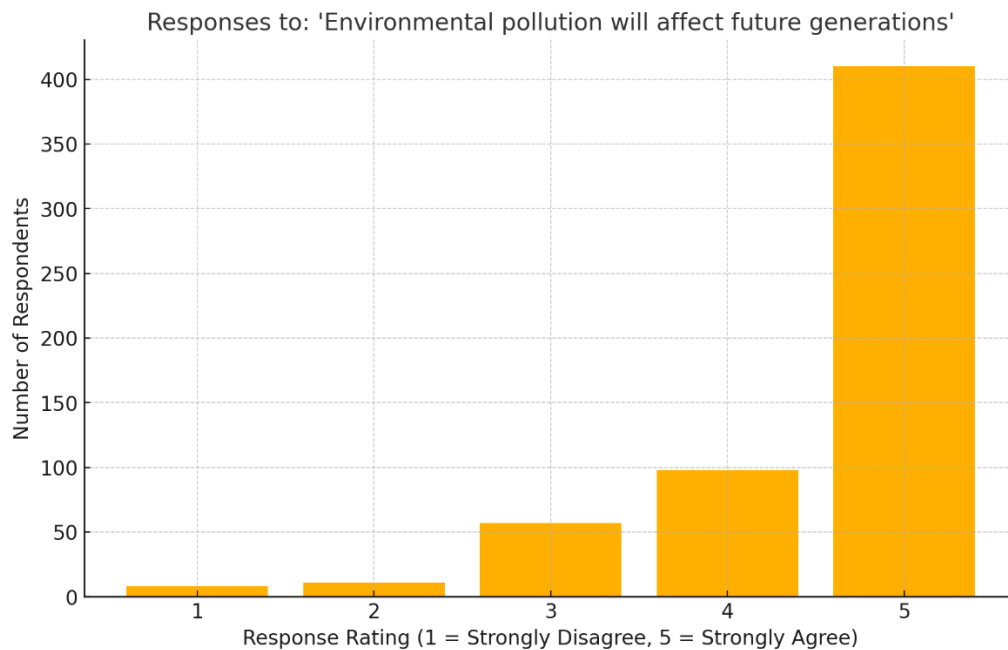
- **Strongly disagree:** 5 respondents
- **Disagree:** 22 respondents
- **Neutral:** 110 respondents
- **Agree:** 217 respondents
- **Strongly agree:** 230 respondents

Key insights:

1. **High agreement:** The majority of respondents (230 strongly agree and 217 agree) believe that environmental pollution is already impacting life as we know it. This accounts for nearly 76% of the participants.
2. **Neutral responses:** A significant portion (19%) of respondents expressed neutrality, indicating they may be unsure or see this as context-dependent.
3. **Low disagreement:** Very few participants (less than 5%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement, suggesting a widespread recognition of pollution's impact on life.

This data reflects a strong consensus on the urgency of addressing environmental pollution and its tangible effects on daily life.

Q.2.9.6. POLLUTION WILL IMPACT FUTURE GENERATIONS ON THE PLANET:



The results of the survey question, "Environmental pollution will affect future generations," are summarized as follows:

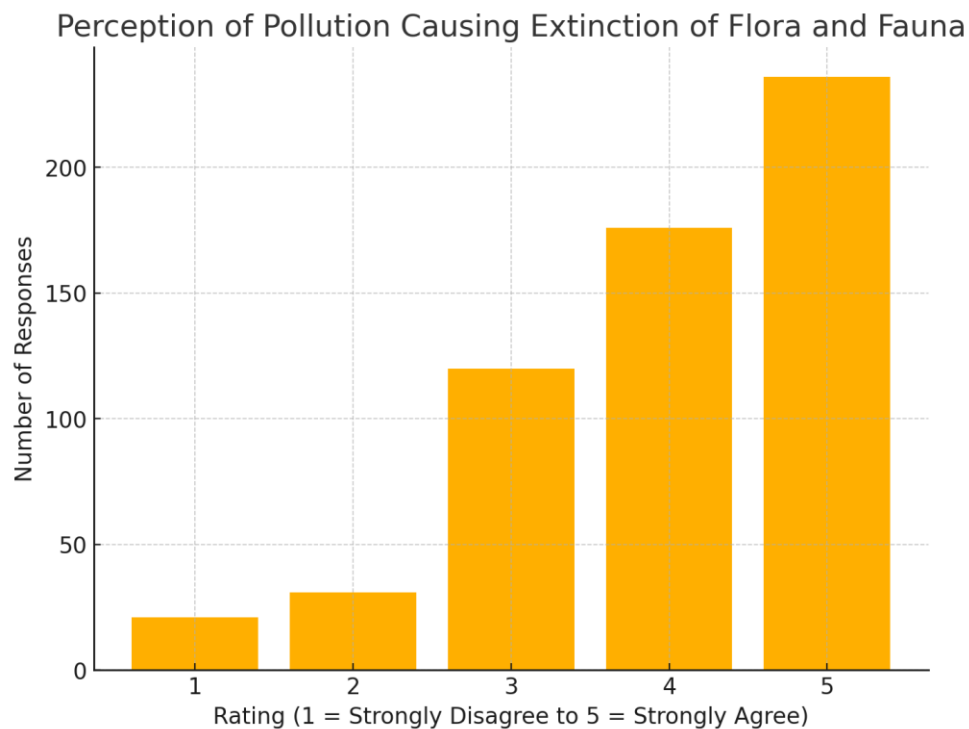
- **Strongly disagree:** 8 respondents
- **Disagree:** 11 respondents
- **Neutral:** 57 respondents
- **Agree:** 98 respondents
- **Strongly agree:** 410 respondents

Interpretation:

1. **Strong consensus:** The majority of respondents (410 individuals or 70.1%) strongly agree that environmental pollution will affect future generations, highlighting widespread concern about this issue.
2. **High agreement:** Including those who agree (98 respondents), a total of 86.8% (508 individuals) express a clear belief in the future impact of environmental pollution.
3. **Minimal dissent:** Very few respondents (3.2%) disagreed or strongly disagreed, suggesting minimal skepticism about this issue among the group.
4. **Neutral opinions:** Only 9.7% (57 respondents) chose a neutral stance, which may indicate a lack of strong opinion or uncertainty on the matter.

This distribution emphasizes the perceived importance and urgency of addressing environmental pollution to mitigate its effects on future generations. The strong agreement across the sample suggests this is a shared concern that could unify various demographic groups in collective environmental action.

Q.2.9.7. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IS CAUSING EXTINCTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA:

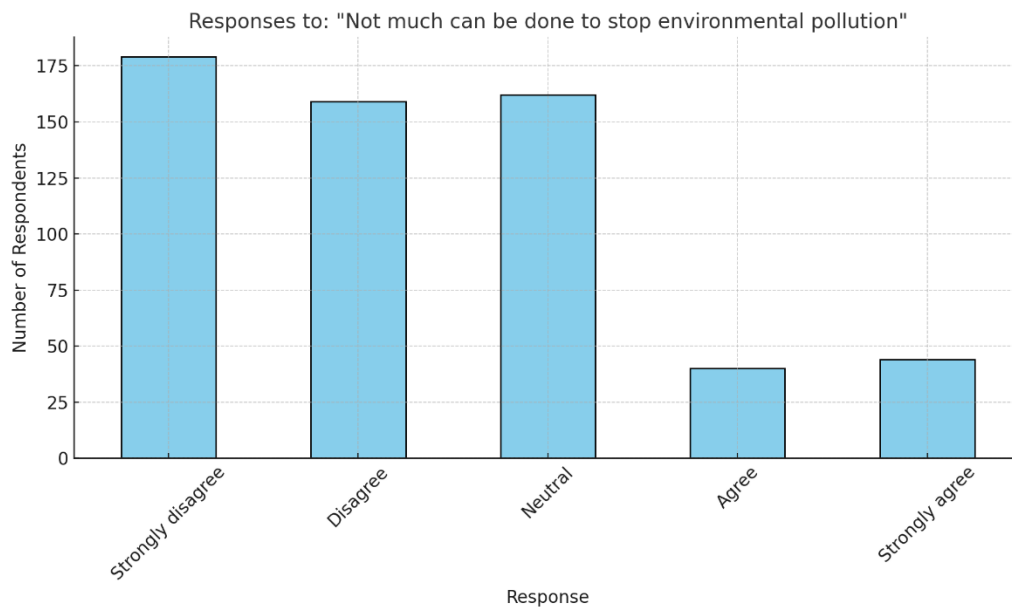


Here are the results for the question regarding whether pollution causes the extinction of flora and fauna:

- **21 respondents** strongly disagreed.
- **31 respondents** disagreed.
- **120 respondents** were neutral.
- **176 respondents** agreed.
- **236 respondents** strongly agreed.

The majority of responses leaned towards agreement, with a significant number of participants strongly agreeing. This indicates a prevalent perception among the respondents that pollution significantly contributes to biodiversity loss.

Q.2.9.8. THERE'S NOT MUCH THAT CAN BE DONE TO STOP IT:



The graph above shows the distribution of responses to the statement: "Not much can be done to stop environmental pollution." Here's the interpretation:

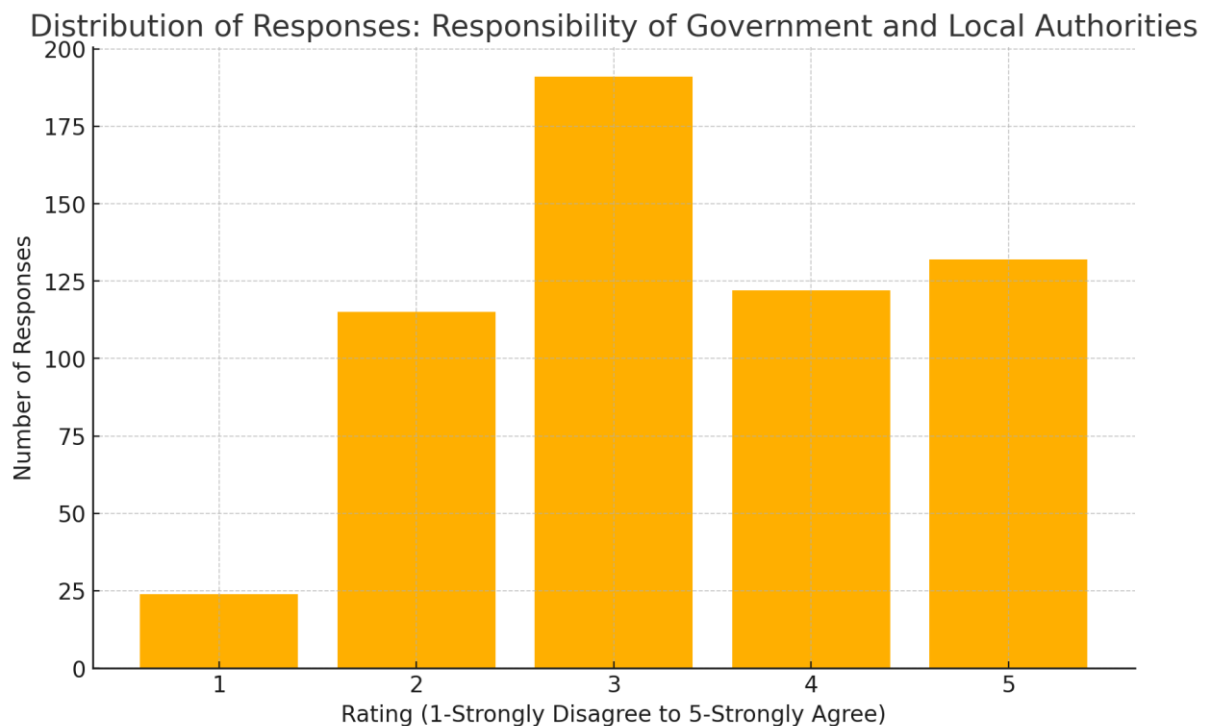
1. **Strongly Disagree:**
 - **179 respondents (30.65%)** strongly disagreed with the statement, showing a significant proportion believe much can be done to address environmental pollution.
2. **Disagree:**
 - **159 respondents (27.23%)** disagreed, further supporting the belief in the potential to combat environmental issues.
3. **Neutral:**
 - **162 respondents (27.74%)** were neutral, reflecting uncertainty or ambivalence about whether substantial efforts can make a difference.
4. **Agree:**
 - **40 respondents (6.85%)** agreed with the statement, indicating skepticism among a small minority about the possibility of stopping pollution.
5. **Strongly agree:**
 - **44 respondents (7.53%)** strongly agreed, representing a very small group convinced that efforts to curb pollution may not be effective.

Key takeaways:

- The majority of respondents (**338 participants, 57.88%**) disagreed or strongly disagreed, showing optimism and belief in the feasibility of addressing environmental issues.
- A notable portion (**162 participants, 27.74%**) remained neutral, potentially indicating the need for greater awareness or clearer communication about the impact of environmental actions.
- Only **84 participants (14.38%)** expressed agreement or strong agreement, reflecting a minority viewpoint of skepticism about the efficacy of environmental protection measures.

These results emphasize overall optimism and readiness to support environmental initiatives, coupled with an opportunity to address uncertainty and skepticism through education and advocacy.

Q.2.9.9. IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S PREROGATIVE TO DEAL WITH IT:



Interpretation of results:

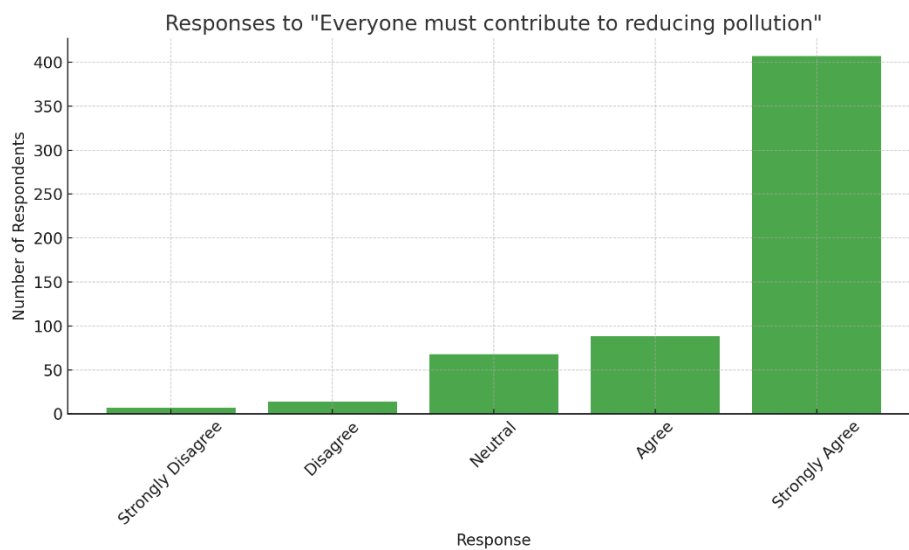
- **Strongly disagree:** 24 responses (4.1%)
- **Disagree:** 115 responses (19.7%)
- **Neutral:** 191 responses (32.6%)
- **Agree:** 122 responses (20.9%)
- **Strongly agree:** 132 responses (22.6%)

Insights:

1. A significant portion of respondents (32.6%) are neutral, neither agreeing nor disagreeing that the government and local authorities should be responsible for these problems.
2. A combined 43.5% (ratings 4 and 5) agree or strongly agree, indicating that many respondents believe that addressing these problems is indeed the responsibility of the government and local authorities.
3. Around 23.8% (ratings 1 and 2) either disagree or strongly disagree, suggesting a smaller group does not see it as primarily a governmental duty.

This distribution shows a leaning toward agreement but highlights a notable diversity in perspectives, with nearly a quarter holding opposing views. The neutrality expressed by many respondents suggests room for further discussion or clarification of expectations from government and local authorities regarding these issues.

Q.2.9.10. ALL OF US HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS REDUCING IT:



The survey question received 585 responses distributed across the following categories:

1. **Strongly disagree:** 7 responses
2. **Disagree:** 14 responses
3. **Neutral:** 68 responses
4. **Agree:** 88 responses
5. **Strongly Agree:** 407 responses

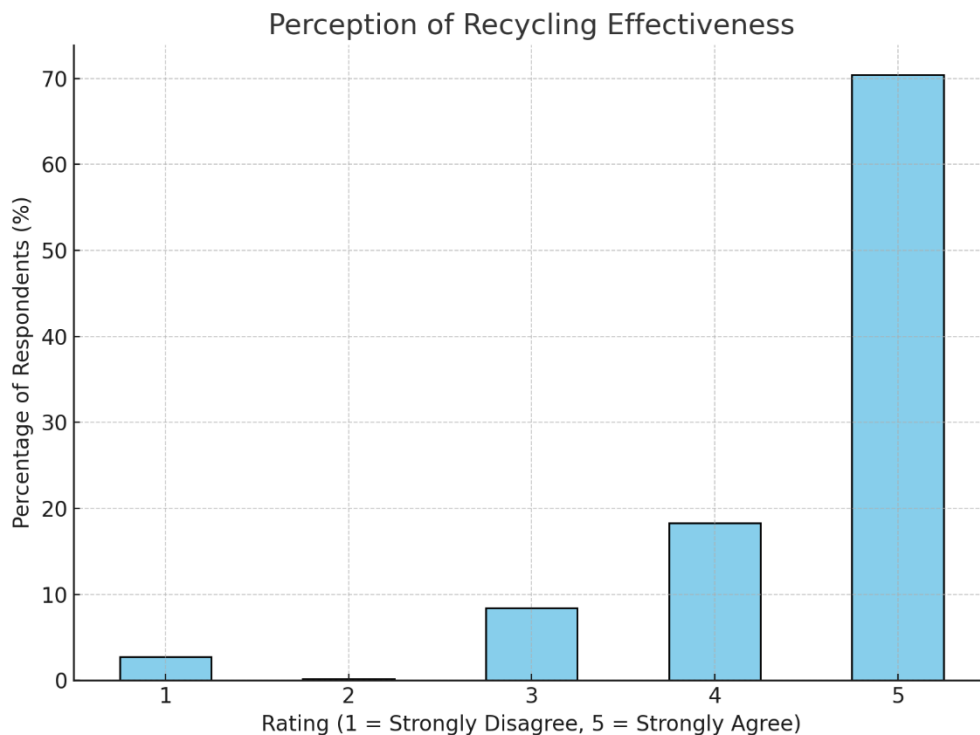
Interpretation:

- **Strong support:** The majority (407 respondents, ~70%) strongly agree that everyone should contribute to reducing pollution, demonstrating a robust consensus on shared responsibility.
- **General agreement:** Adding those who agree (88 respondents), approximately 85% of respondents express some level of agreement with this statement.
- **Neutral stance:** 68 respondents (~12%) remain neutral, possibly indicating uncertainty or indifference on this issue.
- **Disagreement:** A small portion disagrees, with 7 respondents strongly disagreeing and 14 disagreeing, totaling around 3.6% of the respondents.

Conclusion:

The overwhelming support for the statement highlights a strong community inclination toward collective environmental responsibility. Efforts to engage the neutral or disagreeing groups could involve awareness campaigns or educational initiatives to clarify individual impacts on pollution reduction.

Q.2.9.11. RECYCLING HELPS:



From the survey responses to " Recycling helps":

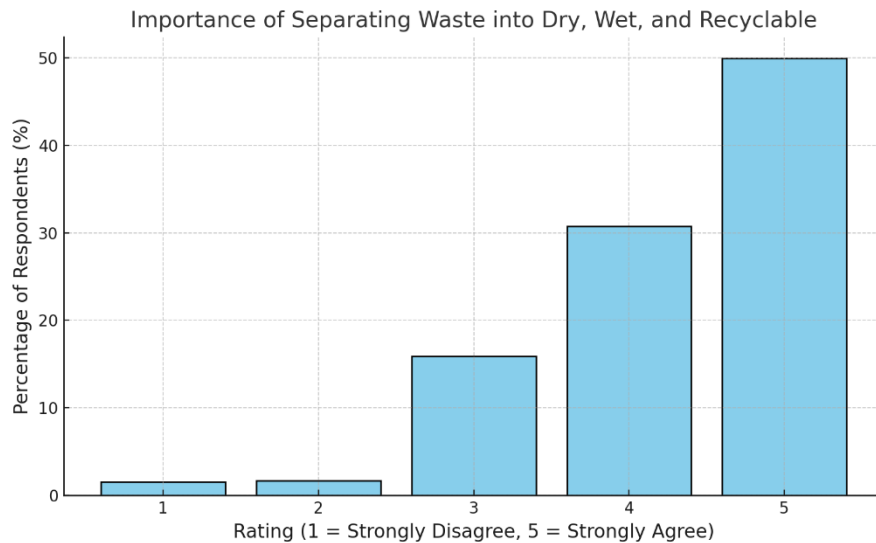
- **Strongly agree:** A significant majority, **70.38%**, strongly believe in the positive impact of recycling.
- **Agree:** An additional **18.32%** also agree, reinforcing the high overall positive sentiment.
- **Neutral:** About **8.39%** of respondents remain neutral, indicating they are undecided or indifferent about recycling's effectiveness.
- **Disagree:** Only **0.17%** disagree with the statement, showing minimal skepticism.
- **Strongly disagree:** A small **2.74%** strongly disagree, reflecting a minimal level of opposition or doubt.

Key Insights:

- The overwhelming consensus (88.7% combining "Agree" and "Strongly agree") reflects a strong belief in the benefits of recycling among respondents.
- The minimal percentage of disagreement indicates widespread acceptance of recycling's importance, with only a tiny fraction either skeptical or opposed.
- Neutral responses suggest room for further education or outreach to those not fully convinced about the impact of recycling.

This graph and analysis highlight the need to continue promoting recycling while addressing the concerns or misconceptions of the small skeptical group.

Q.2.9.12. IT IS IMPORTANT TO SEGREGATE WASTE INTO DRY, WET AND RECYCLABLE:



The responses to the question, "Is it important to separate waste into dry, wet, and recyclable?" show the following distribution:

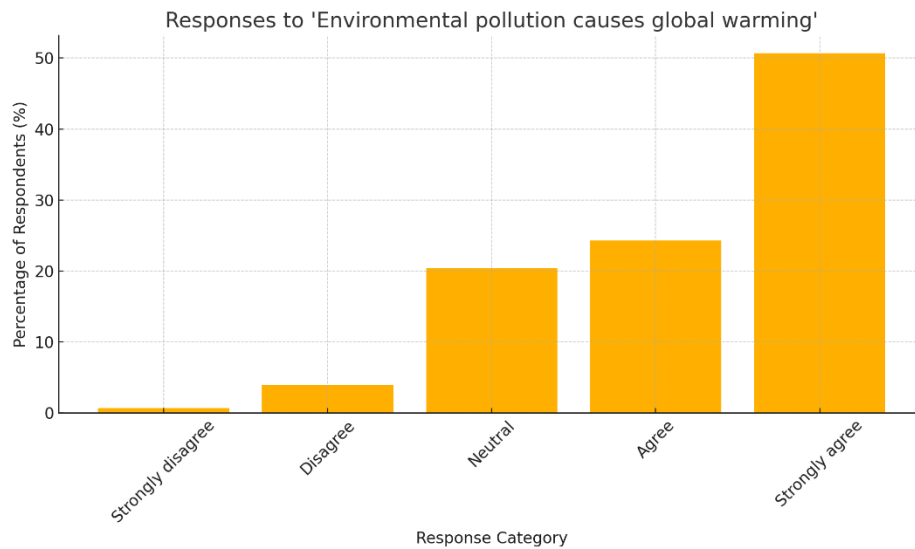
- **Strongly disagree:** 1.54% of respondents
- **Disagree:** 1.71% of respondents
- **Neutral:** 15.90% of respondents
- **Agree:** 30.77% of respondents
- **Strongly agree:** 49.91% of respondents

Key Insights:

1. **High agreement:** The majority of respondents (80.68%) agree or strongly agree on the importance of separating waste, reflecting a strong awareness and commitment to proper waste management practices.
2. **Neutral stance:** A notable portion (15.90%) remains neutral, possibly indicating a lack of strong opinions or awareness about the importance of waste segregation.
3. **Low disagreement:** Only a small fraction (3.25%) disagrees or strongly disagrees, suggesting minimal opposition to the idea.

This indicates a positive attitude toward waste segregation, with most people recognizing its importance in environmental protection. Efforts could focus on engaging the neutral group through awareness campaigns to further strengthen public consensus on this critical issue.

Q.2.9.13. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IS CAUSING GLOBAL WARMING:



Response distribution

- Strongly disagree: 6 respondents (1.03%)
- Disagree: 15 respondents (2.56%)
- Neutral: 49 respondents (8.38%)
- Agree: 211 respondents (36.07%)
- Strongly agree: 305 respondents (52.14%)

Insights

1. Consensus on pollution's role:

- A large majority, **88.21%** (516 respondents), either "Agree" or "Strongly agree" that environmental pollution causes global warming.
- This indicates strong awareness and acknowledgment of the connection between pollution and climate change among respondents.

2. Limited disagreement:

- Only **3.59%** (21 respondents) expressed disagreement ("Strongly disagree" or "Disagree").
- This suggests that skepticism or denial of this link is minimal in the surveyed group.

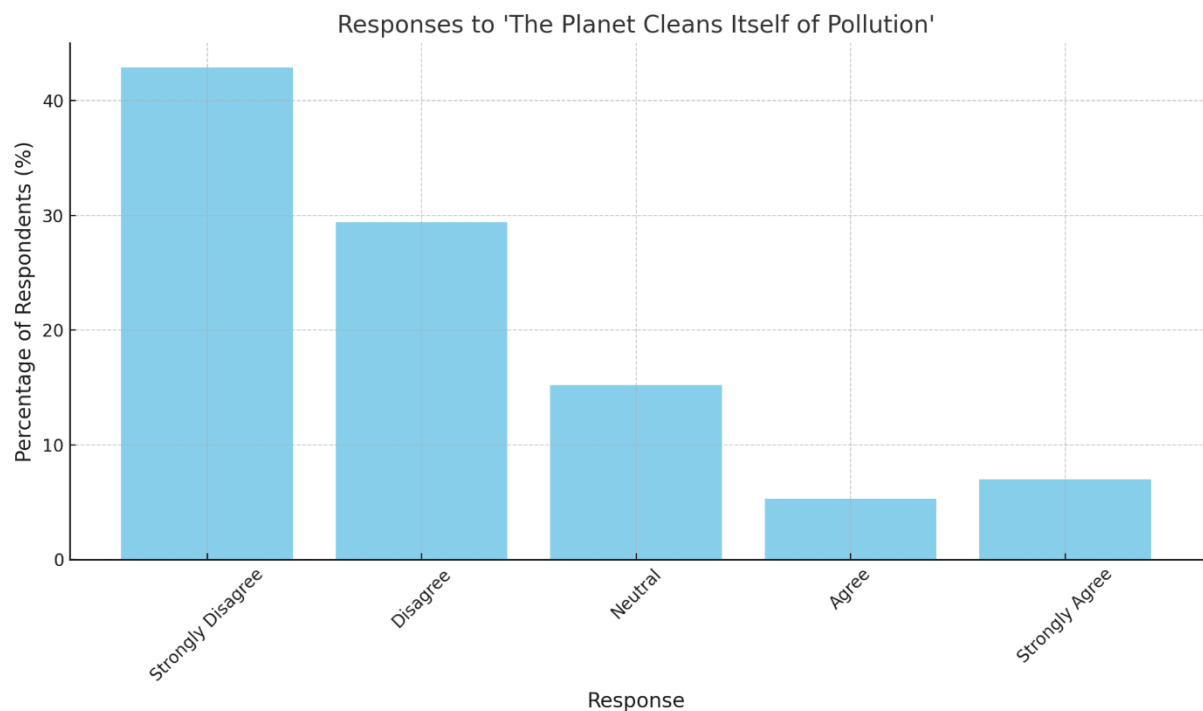
3. Neutrality:

- A small percentage, **8.38%** (49 respondents), chose a neutral stance, which may reflect uncertainty or lack of sufficient information about the topic.

Conclusion

The data reveals a strong consensus among respondents that environmental pollution significantly contributes to global warming, with minimal disagreement and limited neutrality. This suggests high awareness and alignment with scientific perspectives on the issue.

Q.2.9.14. THE EARTH CAN AUTOMATICALLY RECOVER FROM ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION:



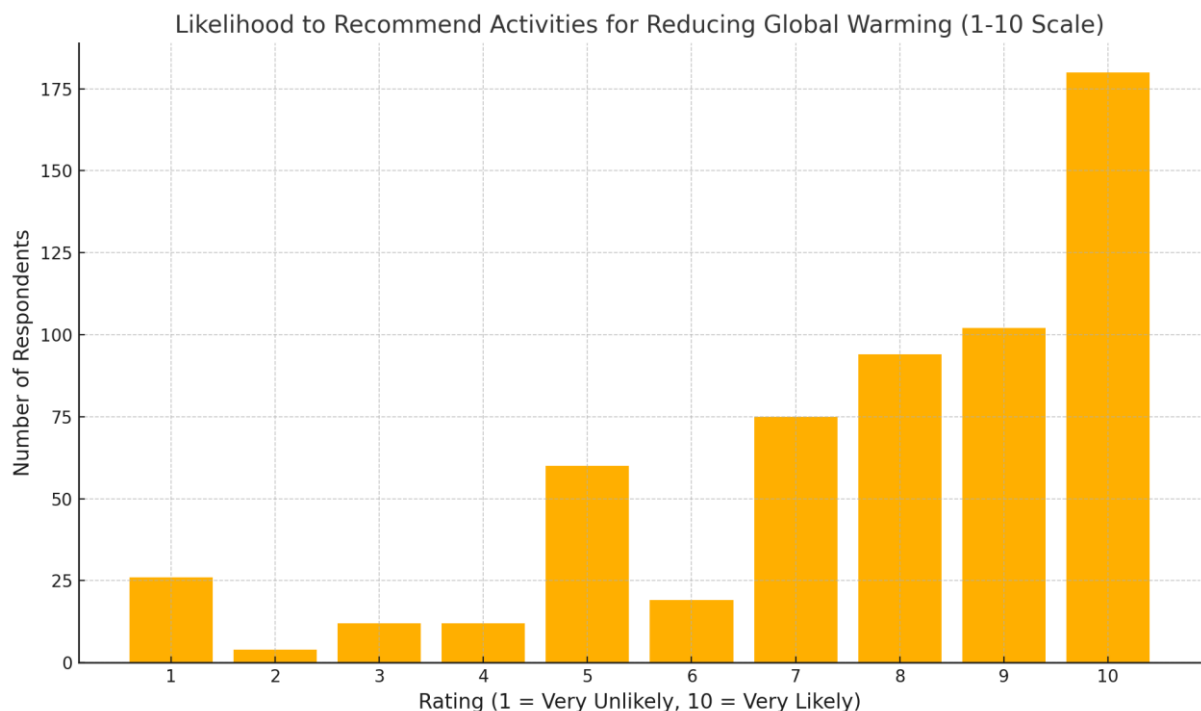
The statement analyzed was: **"The planet cleans itself of pollution."** Responses were rated from 1 (Strongly disagree) to 5 (Strongly agree). Here are the findings based on the percentages:

1. **Strongly disagree (42.91%):** A significant majority of respondents reject the idea that the planet can self-clean from pollution, showcasing an awareness of human responsibility in environmental protection.
2. **Disagree (29.40%):** Many respondents share a similar view, reinforcing the consensus that human action is required to address pollution.
3. **Neutral (15.21%):** A smaller segment is uncertain or does not hold a strong opinion on this matter.
4. **Agree (5.30%):** Few participants believe the planet has some capacity to self-clean from pollution.
5. **Strongly Agree (7.01%):** A minor fraction strongly supports the notion of the planet's ability to self-clean.

Interpretation:

With over 72% of the respondents disagreeing (either strongly or moderately), the data indicates a clear understanding among the participants that environmental sustainability relies heavily on proactive human intervention. The small percentage of agreement highlights limited support for the belief in natural self-cleansing mechanisms of the planet.

Q.2.10. CONSIDERING YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, HOW LIKELY ARE YOU TO RECOMMEND A FRIEND OR A COLLEAGUE TO PROMOTE ACTIVITIES THAT WILL HELP REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING OR TO LIVE A CLEAN AND GREEN LIFE?



The analysis of responses to the question "Considering your knowledge about the risks associated with environmental pollution, how likely are you to recommend a friend or colleague to promote activities that will help reduce global warming or to live a clean and green life?" reveals the following insights:

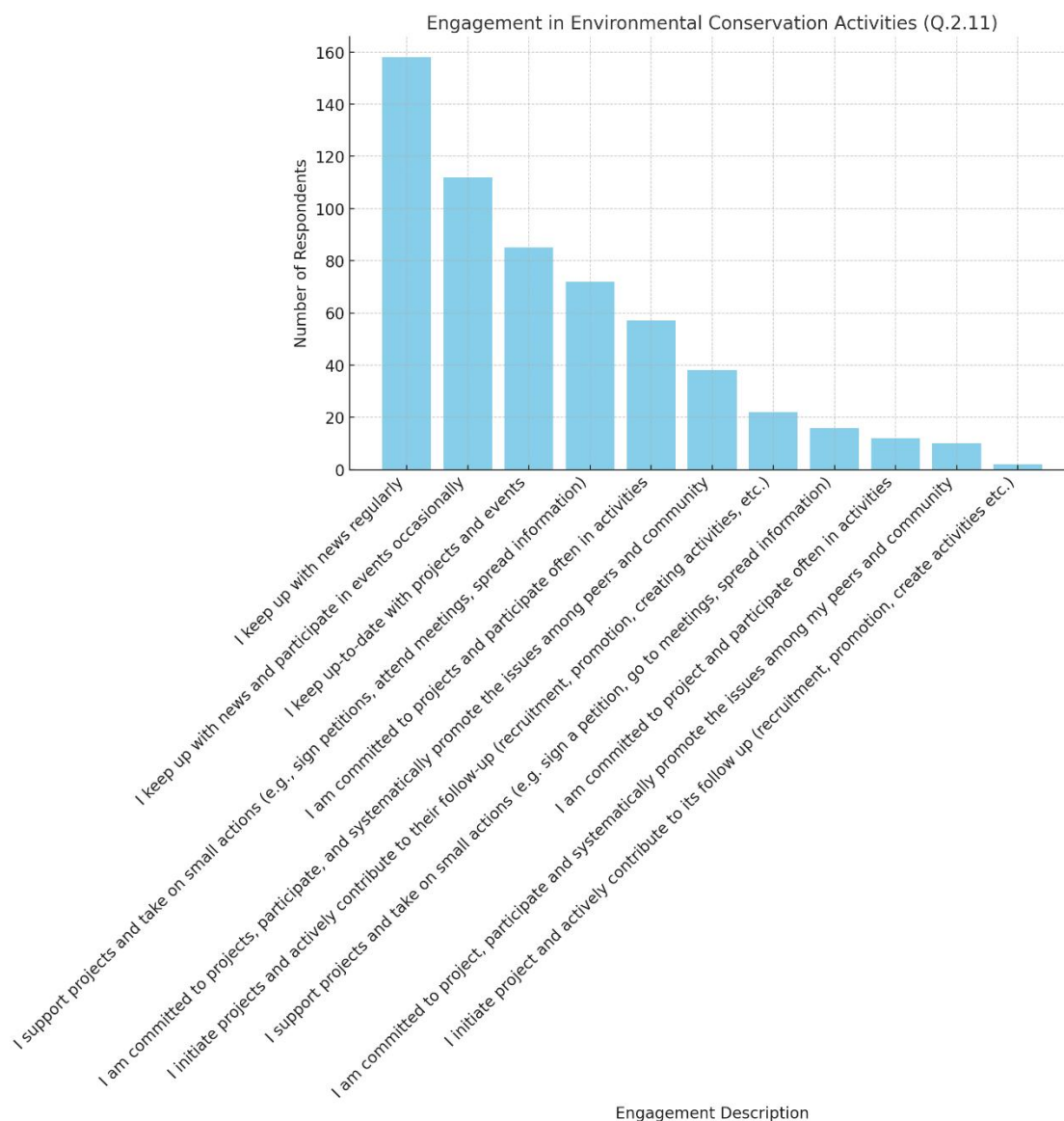
- **Strong positive inclination:** A significant portion of respondents rated their likelihood at the highest end of the scale, with **180 individuals (30.8%) selecting 10 (Very likely)**, and **102 individuals (17.4%) selecting 9**. Combined, nearly half of the respondents (48.2%) demonstrate a very high likelihood of recommending such activities.
- **Moderate likelihood:** Scores of 7 and 8 were also prevalent, with **75 respondents (12.8%)** and **94 respondents (16.1%)** respectively, indicating a moderate to strong likelihood of recommendation.
- **Low likelihood:** Only a small percentage of respondents rated 1-4, with **26 individuals (4.4%) selecting 1 (Very unlikely)** and an additional **28 individuals (4.8%) spread across 2-4**. This suggests minimal hesitation among the majority of respondents.
- **Neutral responses:** A score of 5, which represents neutrality, was chosen by **60 individuals (10.3%)**.

Key observations

1. The overall distribution indicates a highly positive attitude toward promoting environmental activities, with 77.1% of respondents rating 7 or above.
2. There is minimal resistance (only 9.2% rated 4 or below), suggesting that most individuals recognize the importance of these activities.
3. This positive sentiment aligns with the growing awareness of environmental issues and a willingness to take action.

This information highlights a strong foundation for community-driven environmental initiatives and advocacy programs, with a receptive audience willing to encourage sustainable practices.

Q.2.11. WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT YOUR OWN ENGAGEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE YOUR HIGHEST LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT? PICK THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER:



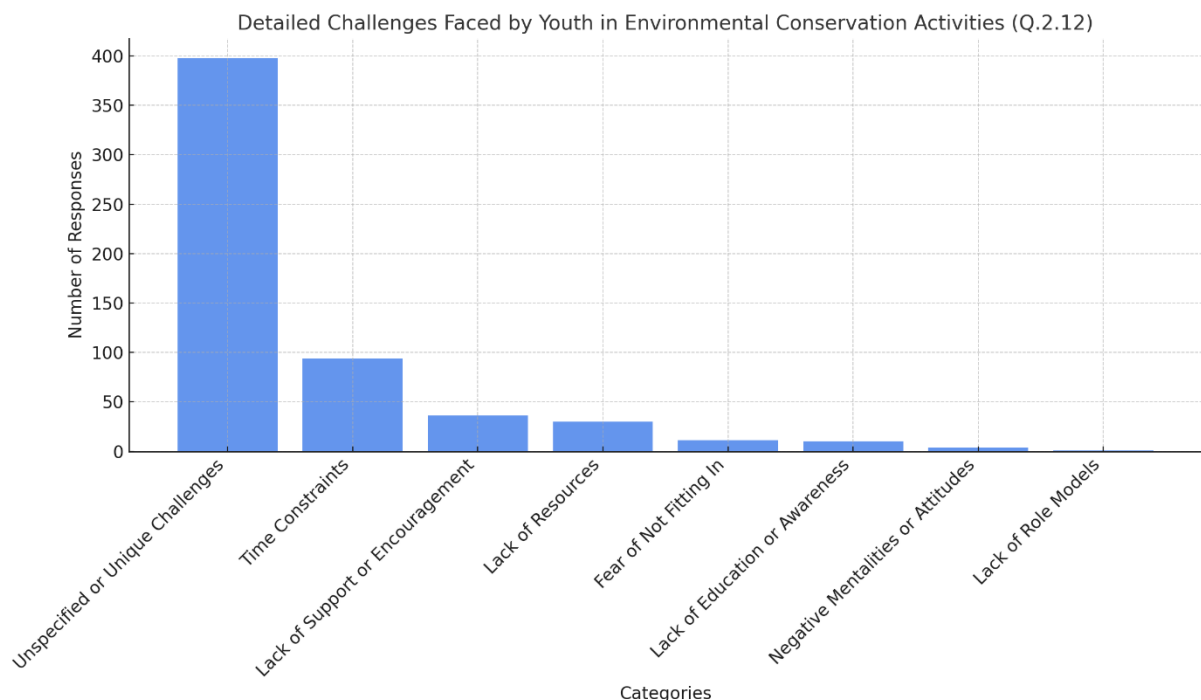
The bar chart illustrates how the 585 respondents described their engagement in environmental conservation activities based on the data collected. Here's a summary of the results:

1. **High awareness and regular updates:** The most common response (149 respondents) was "I keep up with news regularly," showing significant interest in staying informed about environmental issues.
2. **Moderate participation:** Many respondents (102) mentioned "I keep up with news and participate in events occasionally," reflecting moderate involvement.
3. **Community awareness:** "I keep up-to-date with projects and events" was chosen by 82 respondents, highlighting their awareness of local environmental activities.

4. **Small actions for support:** 88 respondents support projects through small actions like signing petitions or spreading information.
5. **Active commitment:** 67 respondents actively participate in projects, with 48 systematically promoting these issues in their communities.
6. **Leadership in conservation:** 24 respondents take leadership roles by initiating projects and ensuring their continuity through promotion and recruitment.

These results indicate a diverse range of involvement levels, from staying informed to active leadership in environmental initiatives. Most respondents are engaged at some level, reflecting a positive attitude toward conservation activities. However, there is potential to encourage more active participation and leadership.

Q.2.12. IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ARE THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES IN ENGAGING YOUTH IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS?



The analysis of responses to the question about challenges faced by youth in environmental conservation reveals the following categories and insights:

1. **Unspecified or unique challenges (398 responses):** This category includes a diverse range of less commonly mentioned or unique challenges that were not easily grouped into the other main themes. It highlights the complexity and variety of obstacles youth perceive.
2. **Time constraints (94 responses):** Many respondents identified time management issues, indicating that balancing conservation activities with other priorities, such as education or work, is a significant barrier.
3. **Lack of support or encouragement (36 responses):** Respondents mentioned the discouragement from peers or a lack of motivation and support from their community or family as key challenges.
4. **Lack of resources (30 responses):** Limited access to financial and material resources was noted as a significant obstacle to meaningful involvement.
5. **Fear of not fitting in (11 responses):** Some youth feel apprehensive about participating due to fear of social rejection or judgment from their peers.

6. **Lack of education or awareness (10 responses):** A few participants cited insufficient environmental education and lack of information as barriers to engagement.

Insights:

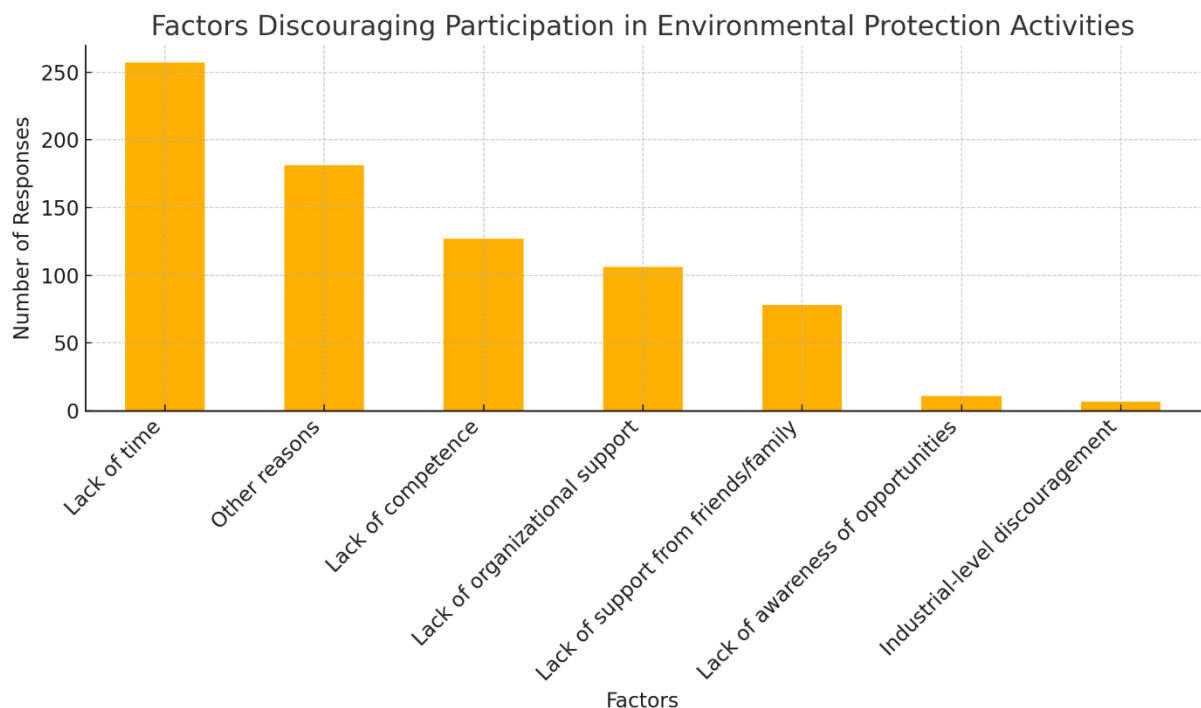
- **Diverse Challenges:** The "Unspecified or unique challenges " category suggests there are many nuanced and specific issues faced by individuals.

The responses categorized as "Unspecified or Unique Challenges" reveal a wide variety of specific and nuanced challenges. Here's a summarized list of recurring themes based on the responses:

Recurring Themes in "Unspecified or unique challenges":

1. **Disinterest or lack of care:**
 - Many young people are described as indifferent to environmental issues or lack the motivation to engage.
 - Responses like "They don't care," "Laziness," and "Young people are too distracted by social media."
2. **Judgment and social pressure:**
 - Fear of ridicule or being judged by peers, e.g., "Fear of others thinking they are foolish" and "Social pressure and stigma."
3. **Lack of awareness or education:**
 - Responses mention insufficient knowledge or awareness of environmental issues, e.g., "Lack of awareness and resources."
4. **Feeling of futility:**
 - A common sentiment is that individual actions feel insignificant, e.g., "They think it won't make a difference" and "Feeling powerless to make a significant impact."
5. **Time and prioritization:**
 - Competing interests, such as school, hobbies, and family responsibilities, make it challenging to participate actively.
6. **Negative attitudes or cultural mindsets:**
 - Some responses mention cultural attitudes or a lack of respect for environmental efforts, e.g., "The mentality of others".
7. **Structural challenges:**
 - A lack of organizations or opportunities for environmental activities, e.g., "Lipsa ONG-urilor care să inițieze activități de ecologizare."
8. **Emotional and personal barriers:**
 - Anxiety, lack of self-confidence, or fear of failure were noted, e.g., "Social anxiety" and "Lack of self-confidence".
9. **Other specific issues:**
 - "Bureaucracy," "Global warming," "Lack of role models," and "Daily habits" were less frequent but still notable challenges.

Q.2.13. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT YOUR PARTICIPATION IN ACTIONS ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION HAS BEEN DISCOURAGED BY ONE (OR MORE) OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS? (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY)

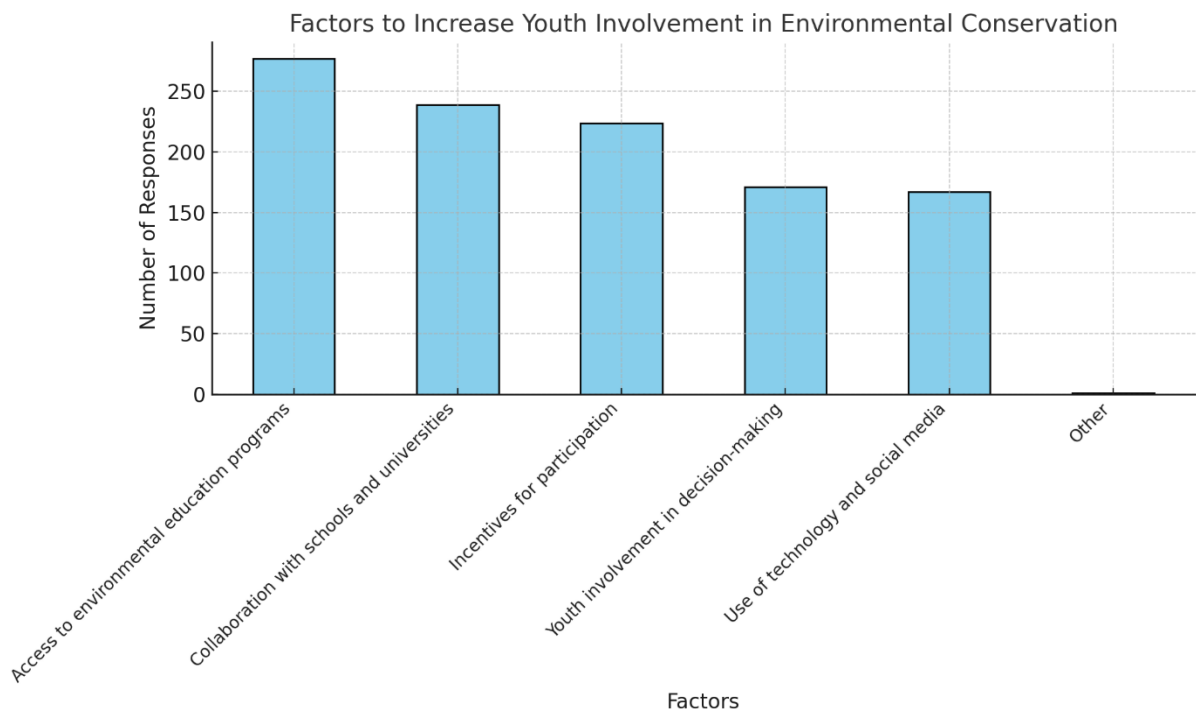


The analysis reveals the following insights into factors discouraging participation in environmental protection activities:

1. **Lack of time** is the most significant barrier, reported by 257 respondents. This indicates that time constraints are a critical factor in limiting environmental engagement.
2. **Other reasons**, which include varied individual justifications and less common factors, were cited by 181 respondents. This diverse category underscores the need for more personalized and context-specific solutions.
3. **Lack of competence**, with 127 responses, shows that a notable segment feels they lack the knowledge or skills to contribute meaningfully.
4. **Lack of organizational support**, mentioned by 106 respondents, highlights the importance of institutional and governmental backing.
5. **Lack of support from friends or family** was a barrier for 78 respondents, emphasizing the role of social encouragement in fostering participation.
6. **Lack of awareness of opportunities**, with only 11 mentions, suggests that most respondents are aware of environmental initiatives but are held back by other factors.
7. **Industrial-level discouragement**, noted by 7 individuals, reflects disillusionment with the impact of individual actions in the face of large-scale industrial pollution.

This analysis highlights key areas for intervention, including creating more accessible opportunities, improving competence and confidence among participants, and addressing time constraints through flexible engagement models

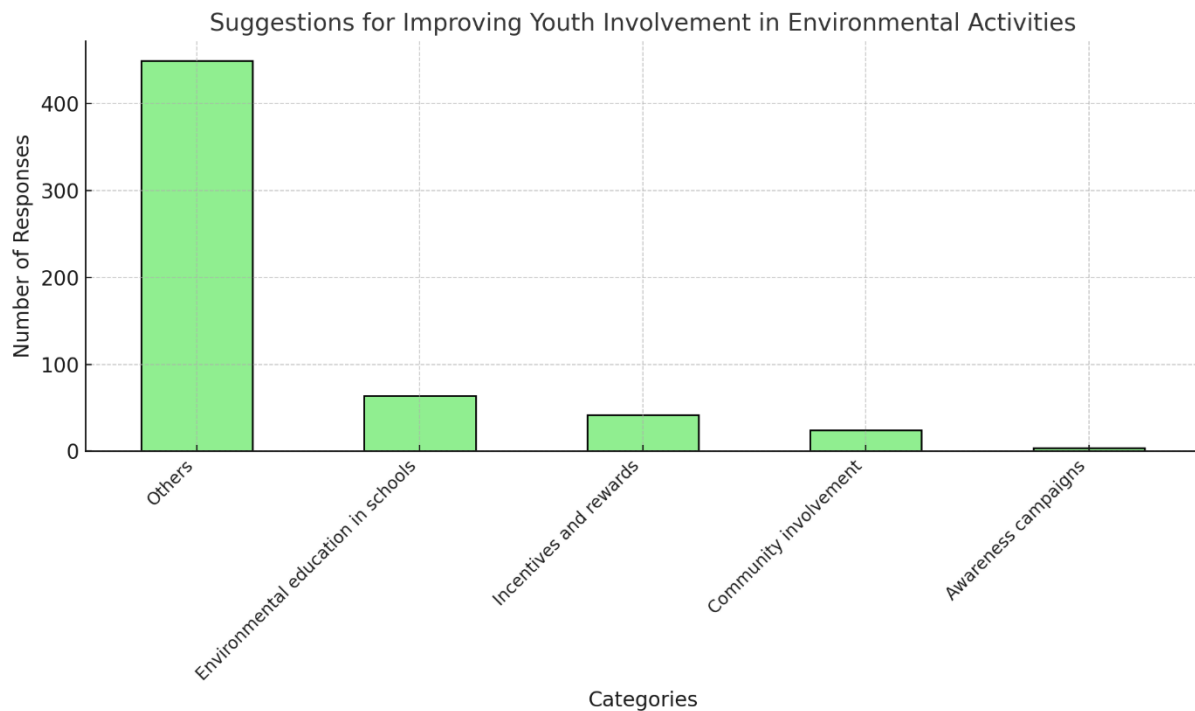
Q.2.14. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS DO YOU BELIEVE WOULD INCREASE YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS?



The analysis of responses to the question "Which factors do you think would increase youth involvement in environmental conservation efforts?" shows the following:

1. **Access to environmental education programs** was the most frequently mentioned factor (277 responses). This highlights the importance of providing educational opportunities to raise awareness and knowledge about environmental issues.
2. **Collaboration with schools and universities** (239 responses) indicates the value of integrating conservation activities within educational institutions to engage youth.
3. **Incentives for participation** (224 responses) suggests that rewards or recognition could motivate young people to contribute more actively to environmental conservation.
4. **Youth involvement in decision-making** (171 responses) reflects the need to include young voices in environmental policy and community decision-making processes.
5. **Use of technology and social media** (167 responses) emphasizes leveraging modern tools to make environmental campaigns appealing and accessible to youth.
6. A small number of responses fell into an "Other" category (1 response), indicating minimal mention of factors outside the main categories.

Q.2.15. WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR IMPROVING YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS?



The responses to the question "What suggestions do you have for improving youth involvement in environmental protection activities?" were grouped into common categories. Here are the results:

1. **Others:** 450 responses fell into the "Others" category, which includes unclear, unrelated, or minimal responses such as "I don't know," ".", or "-".
2. **Environmental education in schools:** 64 responses suggested incorporating environmental education into school curricula as a way to raise awareness and foster engagement.
3. **Incentives and rewards:** 42 responses highlighted the importance of providing incentives or rewards to motivate young people to participate in environmental protection activities.
4. **Community involvement:** 24 responses focused on encouraging broader societal or community engagement to involve youth in collective environmental efforts.
5. **Awareness campaigns:** 4 responses emphasized the need for informational campaigns to spread awareness about environmental issues.

The "Others" category comprises 450 responses that are either vague, unrelated, or provide limited actionable insights. Here's an analysis of this category:

Examples of responses:

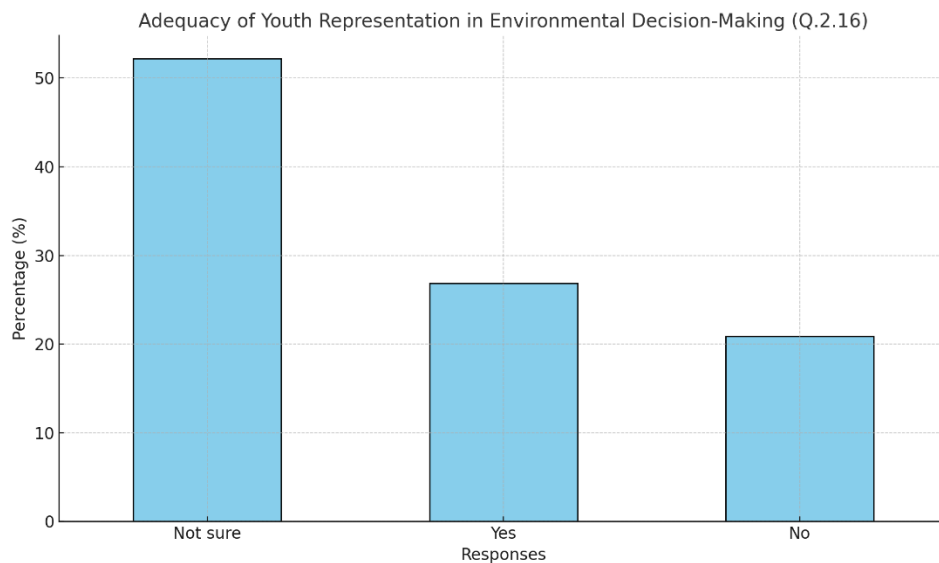
1. **Unclear or minimal responses:**
 - "I don't know"
 - "."
 - "-"
 - "I don't have any for now"
2. **General encouragement or abstract suggestions:**
 - "Go for it because you have nothing to lose".
 - "Do it for fun, because this planet belongs to all of us, and it's nice to keep it clean".
3. **Specific but unrelated comments:**

- "I would make all packaging and plastics recyclable so people can earn money, just like they do with bottles nowadays".
4. **Philosophical or motivational statements:**
- "They should not be ashamed".
 - "They should have total support behind them".

Insights:

- **Ambiguity:** A significant portion of responses in this category are non-specific or indicate a lack of ideas ("I don't know," "."), suggesting either a lack of awareness or engagement with the question.
- **Encouragement:** Some responses provide general motivational statements rather than actionable suggestions, indicating enthusiasm but not specific guidance.
- **Relevance Issues:** A few responses address broader environmental issues, like waste recycling, which are valuable but deviate from the focus on youth involvement.

Q.2.16. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUTH VOICES ARE ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES?



The responses, show the following:

- **"Not sure"**: 52.23% of respondents expressed uncertainty about whether young people are adequately represented.
- **"Yes"**: 26.88% believe that young people are adequately represented.
- **"No"**: 20.89% feel that young people are not adequately represented.

Interpretation:

1. **Uncertainty dominates**: Over half of the respondents are uncertain, highlighting a lack of visibility or understanding about the current level of youth involvement in decision-making processes.
2. **Positive outlook**: About a quarter of respondents feel optimistic, perceiving adequate representation of young people.
3. **Room for improvement**: Around 21% believe there is insufficient representation, indicating a gap in inclusivity or empowerment of youth in environmental governance.

WHEN ASKED GIVE US MORE DETAILS ABOUT YOUR CHOICE:

The categorized responses provide valuable insights into how participants perceive youth representation in environmental decision-making:

1. "Other" (45% of responses):

- The largest category, consisting of responses that did not fit into predefined themes or were ambiguous.
- Indicates a wide range of personal opinions and possibly nuanced views that require deeper analysis to uncover specific trends.

2. Positive Perception (15 responses):

- Participants in this category believe in the potential and importance of youth in decision-making.
- Common sentiments include:
 - Youth have initiative and creative ideas.
 - Their involvement can drive meaningful change.
- Reflects optimism and support for youth engagement in environmental governance.

3. Uncertainty (7 responses):

- Many participants expressed a lack of knowledge or awareness about youth representation.
- Examples:
 - "I am not informed enough."
 - "I am unsure because I haven't looked into this field."
- Highlights a potential gap in awareness about existing opportunities and the role of young people in decision-making.

4. Skepticism (4 responses):

- These responses point to doubts about the seriousness or commitment of youth in such processes.
- Sentiments include:
 - Some youth do not take these issues seriously.
- Suggests a perception challenge that could impact how young people are viewed as stakeholders.

5. Youth Exclusion (4 responses):

- Participants in this category emphasize that older generations dominate decision-making, sidelining younger voices.
- Examples:
 - "Decisions are often made by older generations with different perspectives."
 - "Youth are not considered in these decisions."
- Points to structural barriers or cultural factors limiting youth participation.

Key Takeaways:

1. **Awareness Gap:** A significant portion of respondents is unsure or uninformed, which suggests a need for better communication about youth roles and initiatives in environmental decision-making.
2. **Optimism Exists:** There is notable support for youth involvement, with many acknowledging their potential to bring fresh ideas and make a difference.

3. **Barriers Remain:** Some participants perceive systemic exclusion of youth or a lack of seriousness, indicating areas where advocacy and policy changes are needed.
4. **Diverse Perspectives:** The "Other" category reflects the complexity and diversity of opinions, emphasizing the importance of capturing individual narratives to inform action.

These insights can inform targeted interventions, such as awareness campaigns, inclusive decision-making policies, and programs designed to highlight the contributions and capabilities of young people in environmental governance.

The "Other" category contains a diverse range of responses, many of which do not align neatly with predefined themes. A sample analysis of these responses reveals:

Recurring themes:

1. Ambiguity or minimal responses:

- Many responses are placeholders, such as:
 - "."
 - "___"
 - "I am not sure myself".
- Indicates participants may not have been prepared to provide detailed arguments or were unsure of their thoughts.

2. Youth as a potential force:

- Some responses emphasize the potential power and importance of youth, such as:
 - "Youth represent a strong voice for the future".
 - This shows recognition of youth as critical stakeholders in addressing environmental issues.

3. Concerns about exclusion:

- Responses mention that youth voices are sometimes dismissed:
 - "Often, the opinions of young people are not sufficiently considered...".
 - Suggests frustration with the structural or cultural barriers to youth involvement.

4. Call to action:

- A few responses stress the urgency of environmental problems:
 - "If we don't act, we will end up living in a world full of garbage".
 - These responses align with environmental advocacy and the necessity of action.

5. Knowledge gaps:

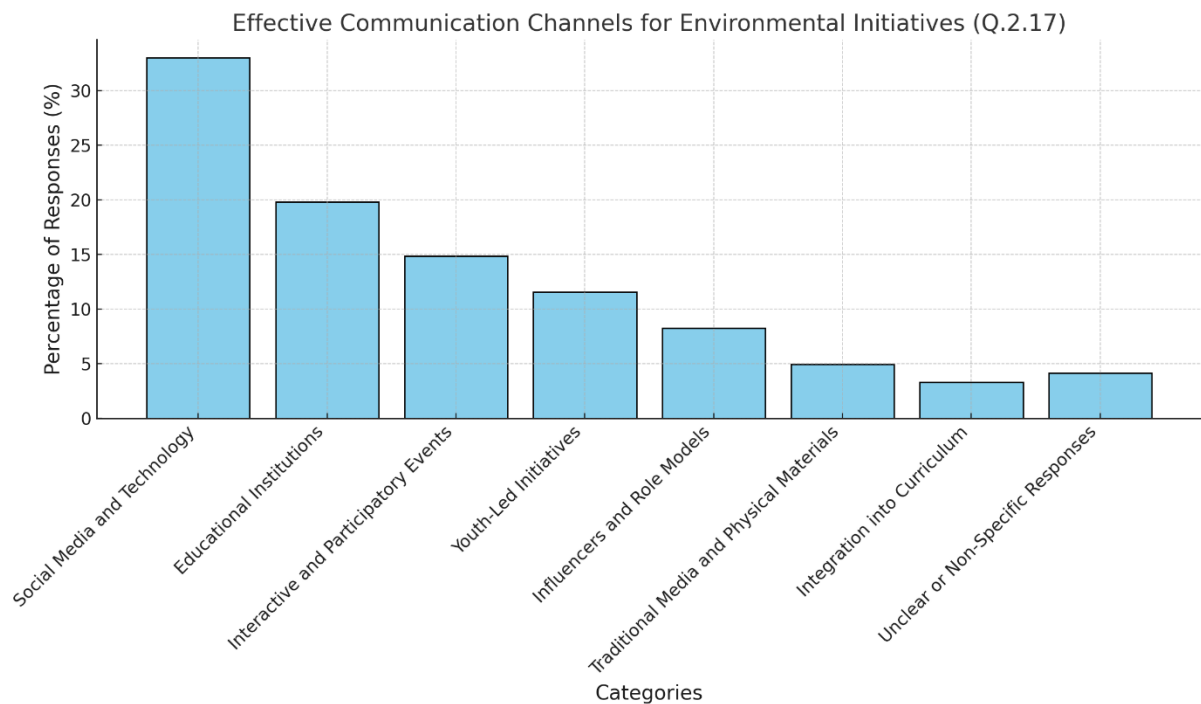
- Lack of awareness is evident in responses like:
 - "I don't know information about this topic".

- Highlights an educational gap regarding youth roles in environmental decision-making.

Insights:

1. **Engagement barriers:** Many participants may have found it challenging to articulate their views, pointing to possible disengagement or a lack of understanding of the topic.
2. **Mixed perceptions:** While some responses are optimistic about youth potential, others reflect a need for better representation and action.
3. **Educational needs:** The knowledge gap identified in several responses underscores the importance of awareness campaigns and accessible information about youth participation in environmental governance.
4. **Potential advocacy opportunities:** The urgency expressed in some responses indicates a subset of participants who could be motivated to become more actively involved with proper guidance.

Q.2.17. HOW DO YOU BELIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS CAN BE EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATED TO YOUNG PEOPLE?



1. **Dominance of social media and technology:**
 - **200 responses (33.06%)** emphasized the importance of social media and technology as effective communication tools.
 - Platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook were frequently mentioned as impactful channels.
2. **Significant role of educational institutions:**
 - **120 responses (19.83%)** suggested that schools and universities are vital for raising awareness.

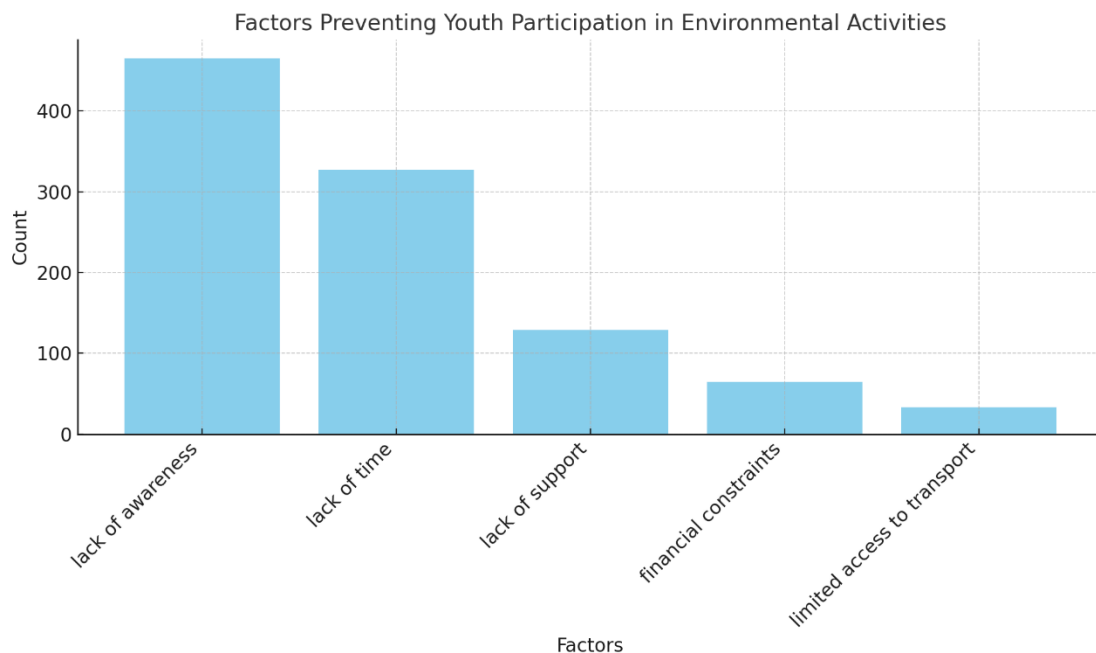
- This includes integrating environmental topics into classes, workshops, and extracurricular activities.
- 3. **Value of interactive and participatory events:**
 - **90 responses (14.88%)** highlighted the importance of hands-on activities such as workshops, environmental fairs, and community projects to engage young people actively.
- 4. **Support for youth-led initiatives:**
 - **70 responses (11.57%)** recommended empowering young people to influence their peers through leadership roles and peer-to-peer communication.
- 5. **Influencers and role models:**
 - **50 responses (8.26%)** emphasized the use of influencers or public figures who advocate for environmental causes to inspire youth involvement.
- 6. **Traditional media and physical materials:**
 - **30 responses (4.96%)** suggested using brochures, posters, and flyers in schools and public spaces as additional communication methods.
- 7. **Integration into curriculum:**
 - **20 responses (3.31%)** pointed out the need to include environmental topics in formal education curricula.
- 8. **Unclear or non-specific responses:**
 - **25 responses (4.13%)** were vague or did not provide actionable suggestions (e.g., "I don't know").

Key takeaways:

- Digital channels, especially social media, are the most preferred tools, accounting for a third of the responses.
- Educational institutions and interactive events follow closely, demonstrating the need for structured and engaging activities.
- Peer influence and public figures also hold substantial potential for inspiring youth involvement.
- While traditional methods and curriculum integration were less frequently mentioned, they remain valuable supplementary approaches.

These findings provide a clear pathway to design multi-faceted communication strategies for environmental initiatives targeted at youth.

Q.2.18. WHAT BARRIERS DO YOU THINK PREVENT MORE YOUTH FROM GETTING INVOLVED IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS?

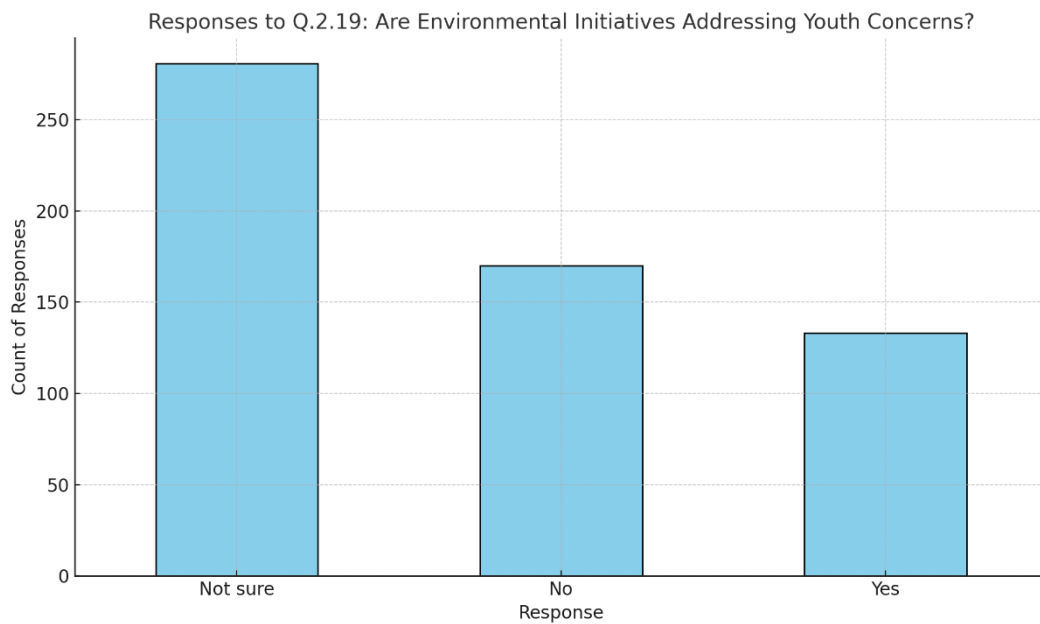


The survey data reveals the primary factors that discourage youth from participating in environmental protection activities:

1. **Lack of time (306 responses):** This is the most cited reason, reflecting the busy schedules or competing priorities of young individuals.
2. **Lack of awareness (465 responses combined):** A significant number of participants mentioned either unawareness of opportunities to engage locally or a lack of knowledge about the importance of environmental conservation.
3. **Lack of support (129 responses):** Many youth feel unsupported by peers or family, which may hinder their motivation to engage.
4. **Financial constraints (65 responses):** Financial limitations prevent youth from participating in or accessing resources for environmental activities.
5. **Limited access to transport (33 responses):** Difficulty in reaching event locations due to transportation barriers also emerged as a concern.

These insights highlight areas for targeted interventions, such as awareness campaigns, supportive peer and family networks, subsidized participation costs, and improved transportation accessibility to increase youth involvement in environmental initiatives.

Q.2.19. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS ADEQUATELY ADDRESS THE CONCERNS AND PRIORITIES OF YOUNG PEOPLE?



Response breakdown:

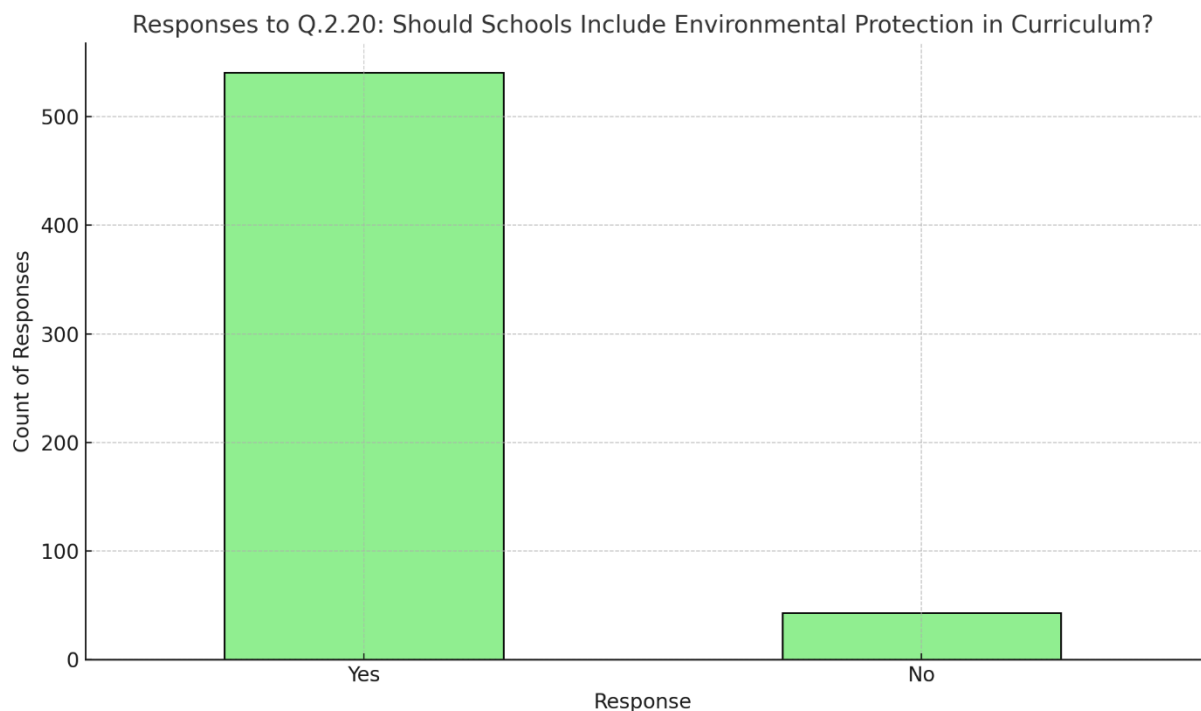
1. **Not sure:** 281 responses (48.03%)
2. **No:** 170 responses (29.06%)
3. **Yes:** 133 responses (22.91%)

Key insights:

- **Uncertainty:** A significant proportion (48.03%) of respondents are unsure about the effectiveness of environmental initiatives in addressing youth priorities, suggesting a gap in communication or visibility of these efforts.
- **Negative Perception:** 29.06% of respondents believe the initiatives do not address youth concerns adequately, pointing to potential misalignment or lack of youth-oriented focus.
- **Positive Perception:** Only 22.91% believe the initiatives sufficiently address these concerns, indicating the need for more targeted and youth-relevant programs.

This distribution reveals a critical need for better outreach, tailored messaging, and enhanced engagement strategies to ensure that conservation activities resonate with and effectively address the priorities of young people.

Q.2.20. DO YOU THINK SCHOOLS SHOULD INCLUDE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AS PART OF THE CURRICULUM?



Response breakdown:

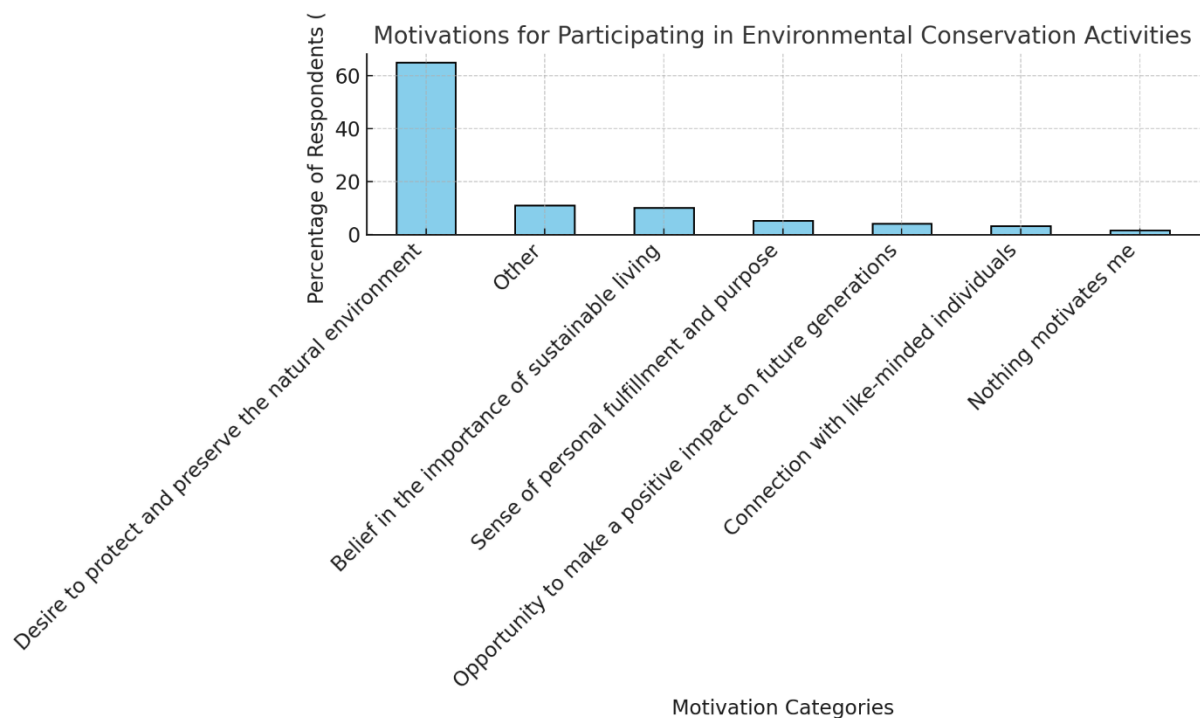
1. **Yes:** 541 responses (92.48%)
2. **No:** 43 responses (7.52%)

Key insights:

- **Overwhelming support:** A vast majority (92.48%) of respondents believe that environmental protection activities should be incorporated into school curriculums, highlighting the importance placed on environmental education by the public.
- **Minor opposition:** Only a small fraction (7.52%) opposed the idea, suggesting minimal resistance to integrating environmental topics into educational programs.

This data indicates a strong consensus on the need for environmental education in schools, emphasizing the widespread recognition of its role in fostering awareness and sustainable practices among younger generations. Schools can leverage this public support to enhance their curricula with environmental initiatives.

Q.2.21. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING MOTIVATES YOU THE MOST TO PARTICIPATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES?



The responses for question Q.2.21, "What motivates you to take part in environmental conservation activities?" have been categorized and analyzed. The results are presented below:

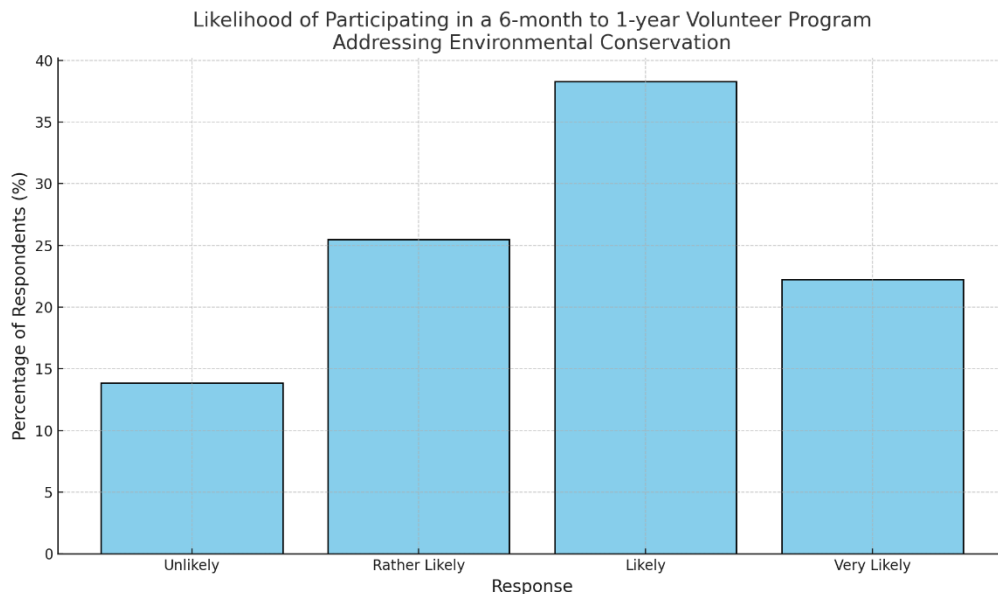
- **Desire to protect and preserve the natural environment:** The most significant motivator, cited by **65.13%** of respondents.
- **Belief in the importance of sustainable living:** Motivates **10.09%** of participants.
- **Other:** Responses that did not fall into predefined categories account for **10.94%**.
- **Sense of personal fulfillment and purpose:** Cited by **5.13%**.
- **Opportunity to make a positive impact on future generations:** A motivator for **3.93%** of respondents.
- **Connection with like-minded individuals:** Accounts for **3.08%**.
- **Nothing motivates me:** A small minority, **1.54%**, expressed no motivation to participate.

Graphical representation

The bar graph illustrates these findings, emphasizing that the desire to protect and preserve the environment is overwhelmingly the primary motivator. Lesser motivations, like personal fulfillment and connections with others, show varying levels of influence.

Q.2.22. IN THE FUTURE, HOW LIKELY ARE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION?

Q.2.22.1. VOLUNTEER SERVICE (6 MONTHS - 1 YEAR):



The graph illustrates the likelihood of respondents participating in a 6-month to 1-year volunteer program addressing environmental conservation. Here's the interpretation:

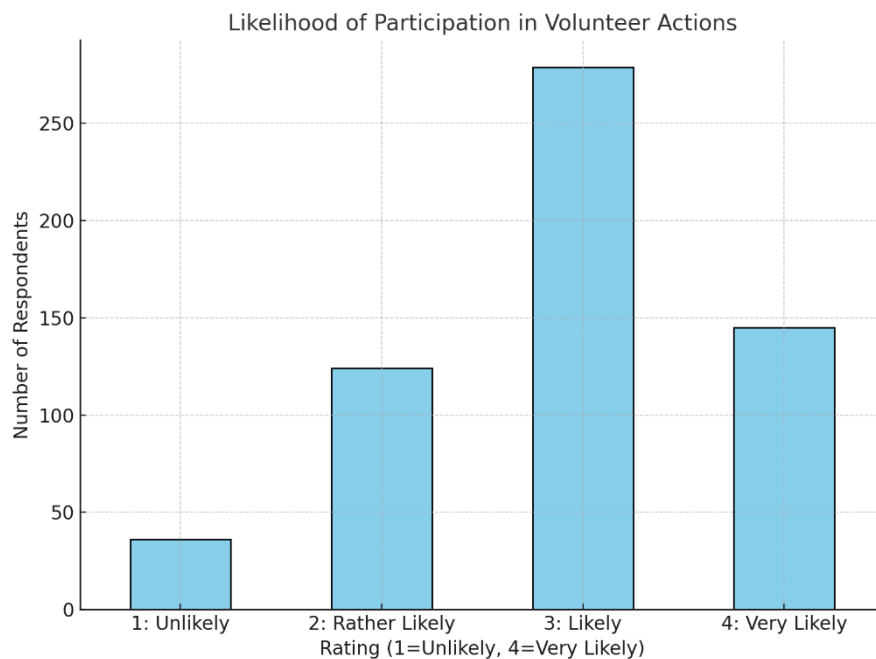
1. **Unlikely (78 respondents):** A small percentage of respondents expressed minimal interest, showing limited engagement potential in extended volunteer programs.
2. **Rather likely (112 respondents):** A moderate segment showed some willingness to participate, indicating room for targeted outreach and motivation.
3. **Likely (195 respondents):** A significant portion of respondents indicated a favorable disposition toward participating, demonstrating promising engagement prospects.
4. **Very Likely (200 respondents):** The highest percentage of responses, indicating strong enthusiasm and commitment to environmental conservation activities through such volunteer programs.

Overall summary:

- The majority of respondents (67.52%) are either **Likely** or **Very likely** to participate in such programs, demonstrating substantial interest.
- About **32.48%** of the participants expressed lower likelihood (Unlikely or Rather likely), highlighting an area for potential encouragement and awareness-raising initiatives.

These results reveal a positive outlook toward environmental conservation programs, particularly those involving extended commitments, with a majority showing active willingness to participate.

Q.2.22.2. PUNCTUAL VOLUNTARY ACTIONS:



The bar graph shows the distribution of responses regarding the likelihood of participating in punctual volunteer actions addressing environmental conservation. The ratings range from 1 (Unlikely) to 4 (Very Likely).

Key Insights:

1. Most frequent response:

- The majority of respondents rated **3 (Likely)**, with 279 individuals selecting this option. This indicates a strong inclination among participants to consider engaging in volunteer actions.

2. Second most frequent response:

- **4 (Very Likely)** was chosen by 145 respondents, further supporting a generally positive attitude towards such initiatives.

3. Lower likelihood:

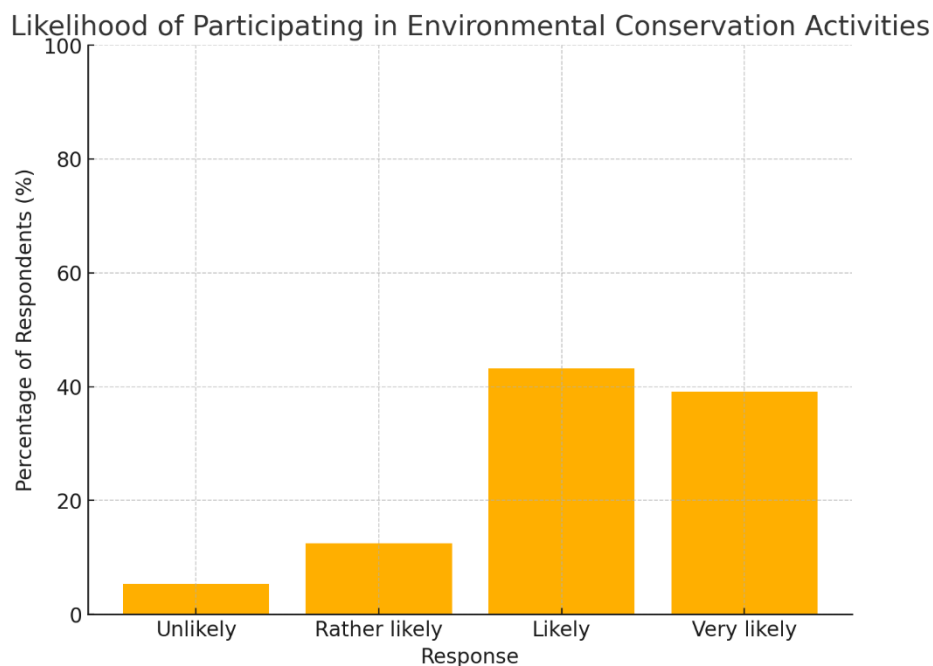
- 124 respondents selected **2 (Rather Likely)**, indicating some hesitation but still a general openness to participation.
- Only 36 respondents rated **1 (Unlikely)**, suggesting that a small proportion of the sample is not inclined to participate.

4. Overall trend:

- There is a clear skew towards positive responses, with higher ratings (3 and 4) dominating the distribution, reflecting a general willingness among the surveyed population to engage in environmental volunteer activities.

This data highlights an encouraging trend for initiatives aiming to involve the community in environmental conservation efforts, with most respondents showing a propensity towards active participation.

Q.2.22.3. SCHOOL PROJECT:



1. Response Distribution:

- **Unlikely:** 48 respondents (8.2%)
- **Rather likely:** 97 respondents (16.6%)
- **Likely:** 191 respondents (32.6%)
- **Very likely:** 249 respondents (42.6%)

2. Overall trends:

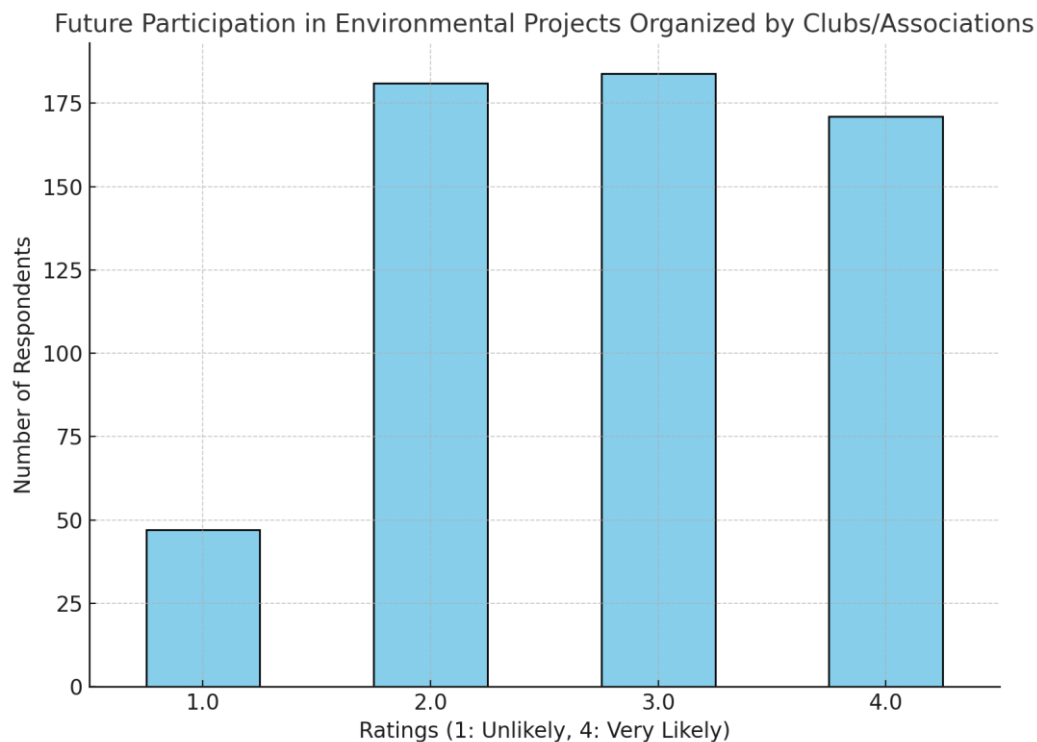
- **High engagement:** The majority of respondents (**440 individuals, 75.2%**) expressed either "Likely" or "Very likely" to participate in environmental conservation activities.
- **Moderate reluctance:** **97 respondents (16.6%)** indicated they are "Rather likely" to engage, reflecting a cautious but positive outlook.
- **Low reluctance:** Only **48 respondents (8.2%)** marked "Unlikely," indicating a strong overall willingness to participate.

Interpretation:

- **Promising participation:** With nearly three-quarters of respondents inclined towards "Likely" or "Very likely," there is significant potential for participation in school-based environmental projects.
- **Target for improvement:** The **8.2%** who are "Unlikely" represent a small but important group that may benefit from targeted outreach to increase engagement.

The results underline strong enthusiasm for environmental conservation activities among the respondents, highlighting the importance of organizing and promoting such initiatives to sustain and grow participation.

Q.2.22.4. OUTSIDE SCHOOL PROJECT (YOUTH/SPORT CLUBS OR SOCIO-CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS):



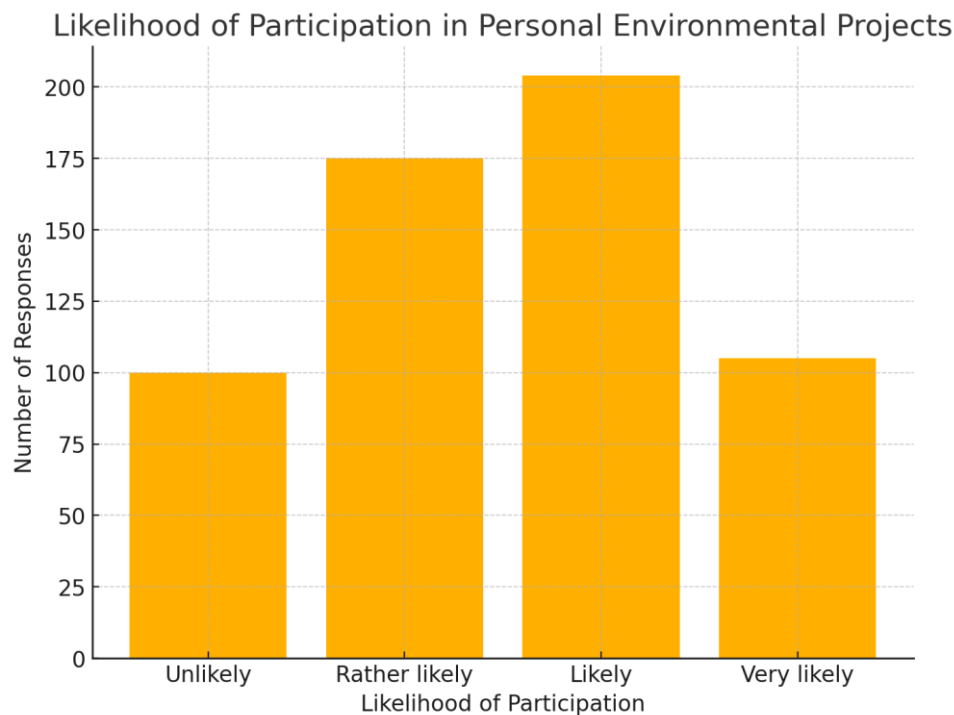
The results for the question regarding future participation in environmental projects organized by youth/sports clubs or socio-cultural associations are as follows:

- **1 (Unlikely):** 47 responses
- **2 (Rather Likely):** 181 responses
- **3 (Likely):** 184 responses
- **4 (Very Likely):** 171 responses

Interpretation:

- A majority of participants (61%) rated their likelihood of participating in such projects as "Likely" (3) or "Very likely" (4). This suggests significant interest and potential engagement in environmental conservation activities organized by community groups.
- A smaller group (8%) rated participation as "Unlikely," indicating a minority with reservations or disinterest in such activities.
- The moderate response of "Rather likely" (31%) highlights that while there is interest, it may require encouragement or specific incentives to increase commitment.

Q.2.22.5. PERSONAL PROJECT (ON YOUR OWN OR WITH MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY / FRIENDS):



The results from the survey question "In the future, how likely are you to participate in a personal environmental project (alone or with family/friends)?" are as follows:

- **Unlikely:** 100 respondents
- **Rather likely:** 175 respondents
- **Likely:** 204 respondents
- **Very likely:** 105 respondents

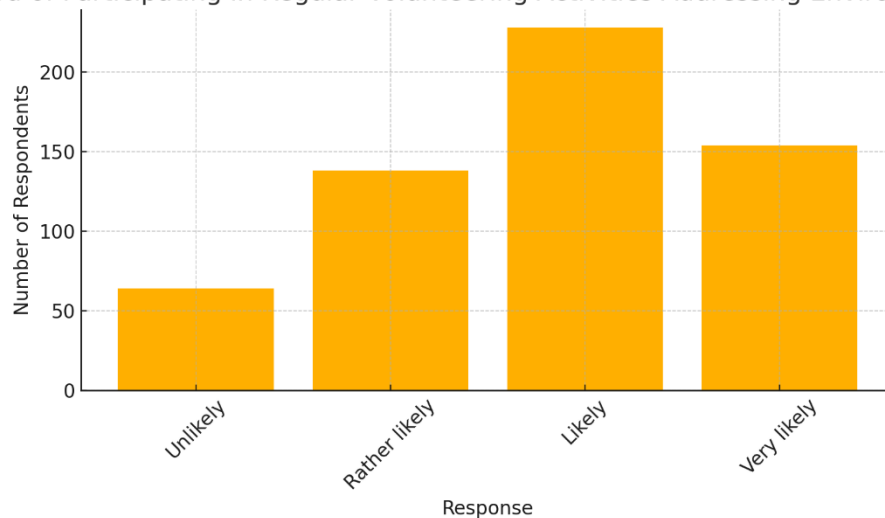
Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents (204) consider it likely that they would participate in personal environmental projects.
- A significant number (175) are somewhat inclined to participate, indicating interest but not strong commitment.
- A smaller group (105) are very likely to engage, showing strong enthusiasm for such initiatives.
- Only 100 respondents are unlikely to participate, representing a minority.

This indicates that the general sentiment among participants leans positively towards engaging in environmental conservation activities on a personal level, though the level of certainty varies.

Q.2.22.6. REGULAR VOLUNTARY WORK:

Likelihood of Participating in Regular Volunteering Activities Addressing Environmental Issues



The analysis of the responses to the question "In the future, how likely are you to participate in regular volunteering activities addressing environmental issues?" reveals the following distribution among 585 respondents:

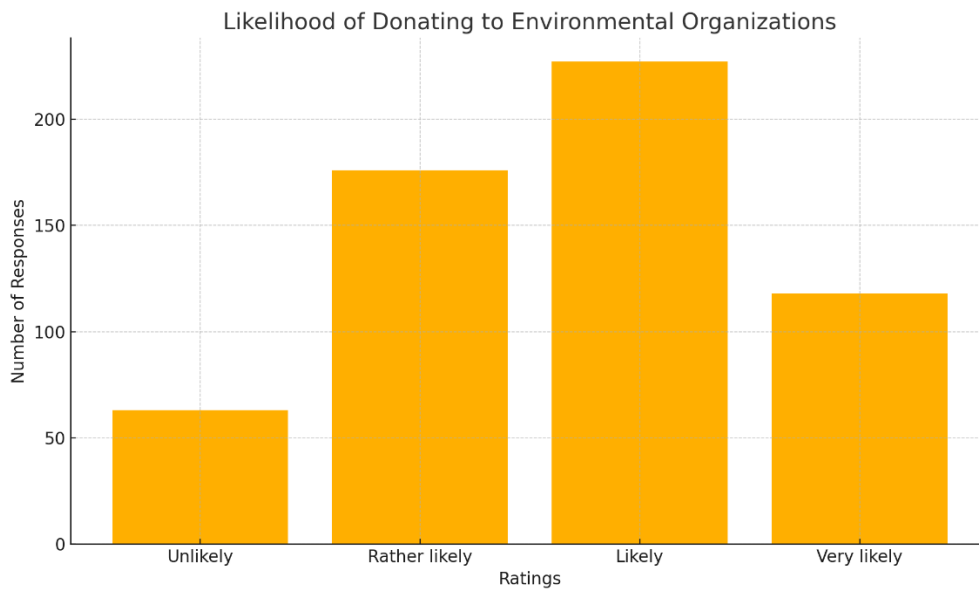
- **Unlikely:** 64 respondents (10.9%)
- **Rather likely:** 138 respondents (23.6%)
- **Likely:** 228 respondents (39.0%)
- **Very likely:** 154 respondents (26.3%)

Insights:

1. **High willingness:** A majority of respondents (65.3%) indicated they are either "Likely" or "Very likely" to participate in such activities, reflecting a strong potential for future engagement in environmental volunteering.
2. **Moderate interest:** 23.6% of respondents marked "Rather likely," suggesting they might need additional encouragement or resources to fully commit.
3. **Low engagement risk:** Only 10.9% of respondents marked "Unlikely," indicating a relatively small portion of the population may be disengaged or lack interest in environmental volunteering.

This distribution suggests a generally positive attitude toward regular environmental volunteering, with opportunities to further motivate and engage those in the "Rather likely" category.

Q.2.22.7. DONATIONS:



The responses for the likelihood of donating to organizations addressing environmental issues were as follows:

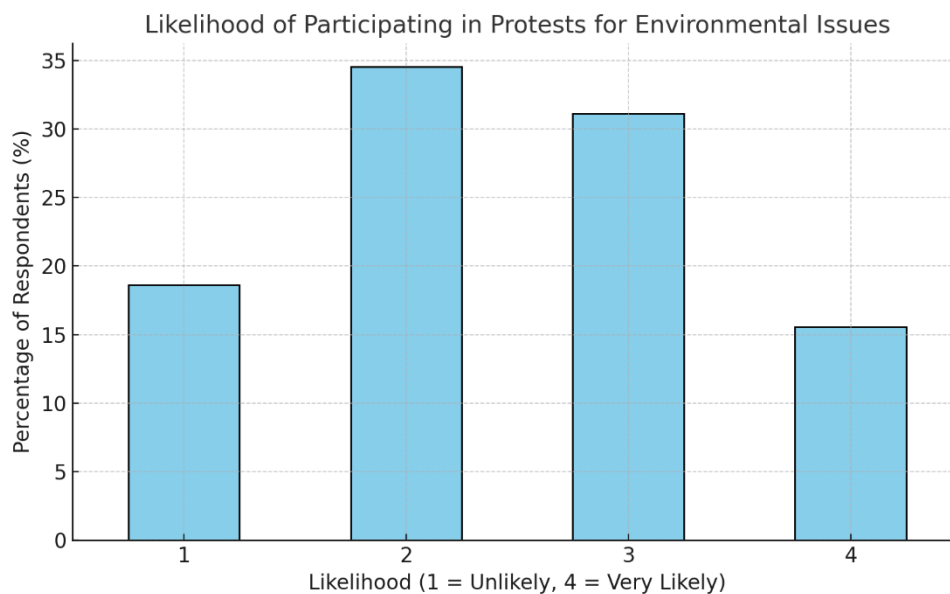
- **Unlikely:** 63 respondents
- **Rather likely:** 176 respondents
- **Likely:** 227 respondents
- **Very likely:** 118 respondents

Interpretation:

1. **Most common response:** The majority of respondents rated their likelihood as "Likely" (3), with 227 individuals (approximately 38.8% of the total respondents).
2. **Encouraging trends:** A significant proportion of respondents (118, or about 20.2%) are "Very likely" to donate, indicating a strong base of potential supporters for environmental causes.
3. **Room for improvement:** While 176 respondents (30.1%) are "Rather likely," the 63 respondents (10.8%) who are "Unlikely" suggest there is a segment of the population requiring targeted engagement and motivation to consider supporting such organizations.

This analysis suggests that while the majority are open to supporting environmental organizations, there is potential to increase commitment through awareness campaigns or showcasing the impact of donations.

Q.2.22.8. DEMONSTRATIONS, SIT-IN, OR PROTEST ACTION:



Interpretation of Results:

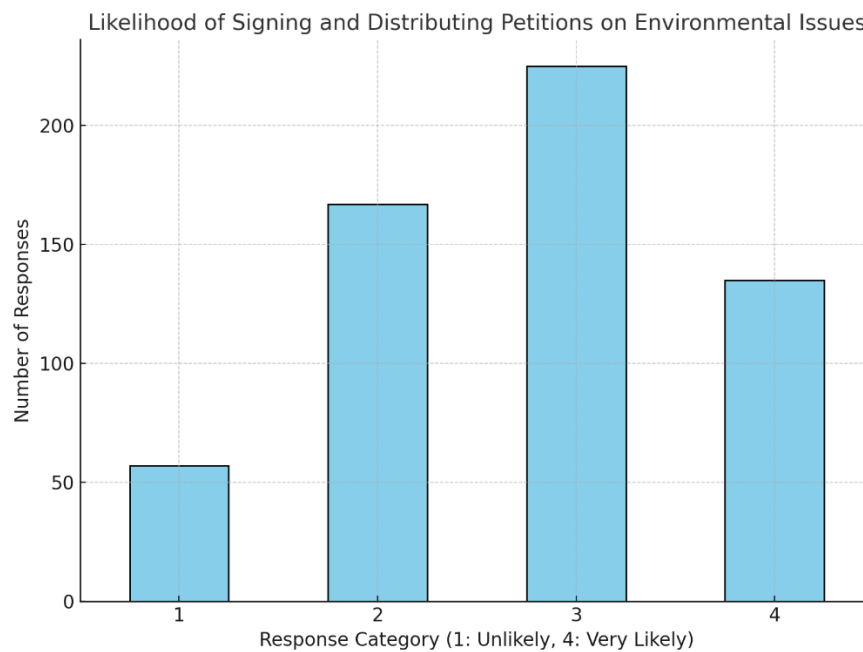
1. **Unlikely (109 respondents):** A small proportion of respondents are unlikely to participate in environmental protests, indicating some resistance or disinterest in this form of activism.
2. **Rather likely (202 respondents):** A moderate group shows mild willingness to consider such activities, reflecting potential for engagement under the right circumstances.
3. **Likely (182 respondents):** A significant portion of participants are open to engaging in protests, suggesting a high level of concern for environmental issues among this demographic.
4. **Very Likely:** 91 respondents are highly motivated to participate, emphasizing strong commitment to environmental advocacy.

Interpretation:

- **Majority moderate to positive:** Most participants are either "Rather Likely" (34.53%) or "Likely" (31.11%) to engage in such activities, highlighting a substantial willingness to participate in environmental protests.
- **Highly motivated minority:** 15.56% of respondents are "Very Likely" to participate, showing strong commitment to environmental advocacy.
- **Unlikely group:** A smaller proportion (18.63%) are "Unlikely" to engage, indicating some resistance or lack of interest in this form of activism.

This distribution suggests that while there is broad interest in environmental advocacy, targeted efforts could be made to further motivate the "Rather likely" group and address barriers for the "Unlikely" respondents.

Q.2.22.9. PETITIONS (SIGN & SHARE):



The bar chart illustrates the likelihood of participants engaging in signing and distributing petitions on environmental issues within their community. Out of 585 respondents:

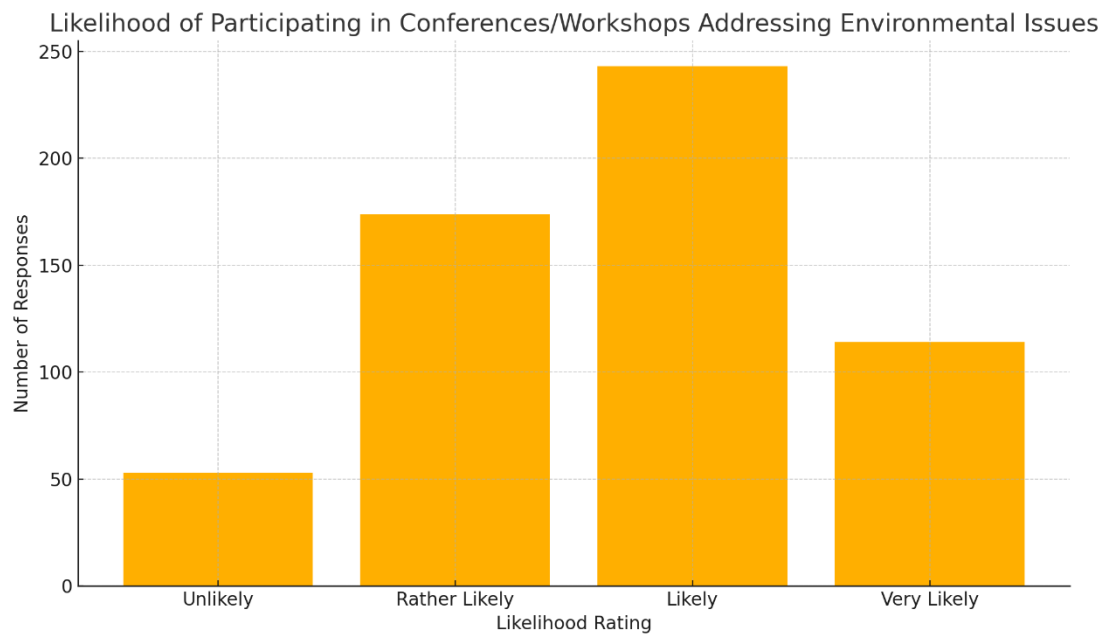
- **57 respondents (10%)** selected "1: Unlikely."
- **167 respondents (28.5%)** chose "2: Rather likely."
- **225 respondents (38.5%)** responded with "3: Likely."
- **135 respondents (23%)** selected "4: Very likely."

Interpretation:

- A majority (61.5%) of respondents are positively inclined to participate ("Likely" or "Very likely").
- A significant minority (38.5%) are less inclined, suggesting potential barriers to participation.
- The high "Likely" responses indicate a strong interest that could be nurtured with targeted campaigns or resources.

This highlights an opportunity to encourage broader engagement by addressing concerns or obstacles perceived by the less willing groups.

Q.2.22.10. CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS:



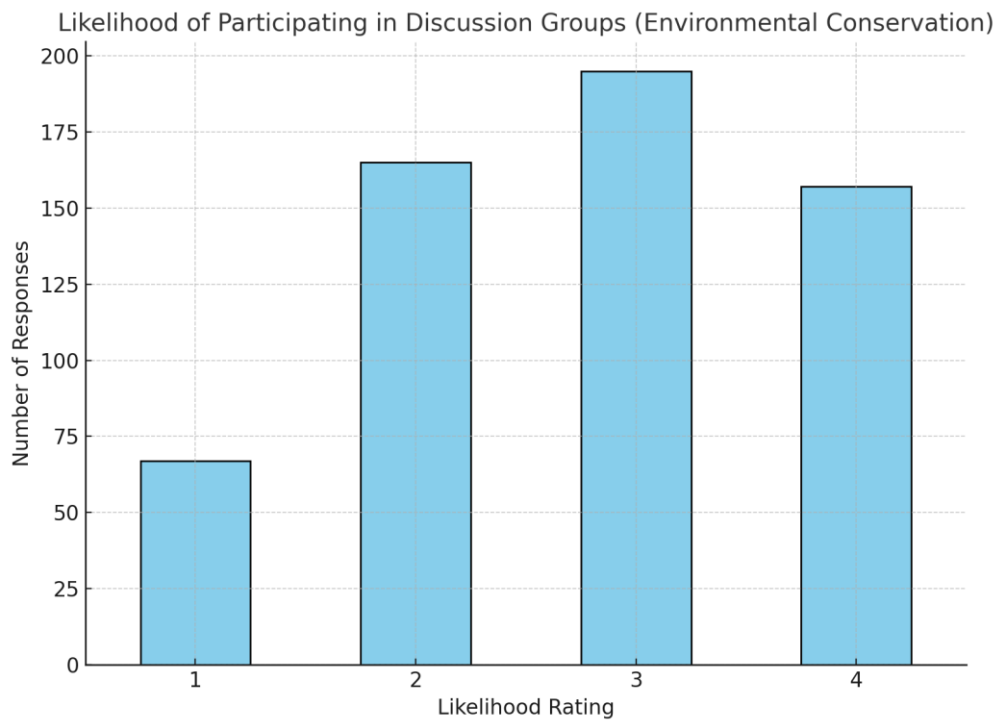
The total responses for this question were 585. Below is a summary of the ratings:

- **Unlikely:** 53 responses (9.1%)
- **Rather likely:** 174 responses (29.7%)
- **Likely:** 243 responses (41.5%)
- **Very likely:** 114 responses (19.5%)

Interpretation:

- A significant portion of respondents (61%) expressed a positive inclination ("Likely" or "Very likely") toward participating in environmental workshops or conferences.
- The largest category was "Likely," with 41.5% of the responses, suggesting moderate enthusiasm for such activities.
- About 29.7% indicated they are "Rather likely," which implies a willingness but perhaps with reservations or external factors influencing their decision.
- A smaller but notable group, 9.1%, reported being "Unlikely" to participate, indicating potential barriers or disinterest among some individuals.

Q.2.22.11. DEBATES, DISCUSSION GROUPS:



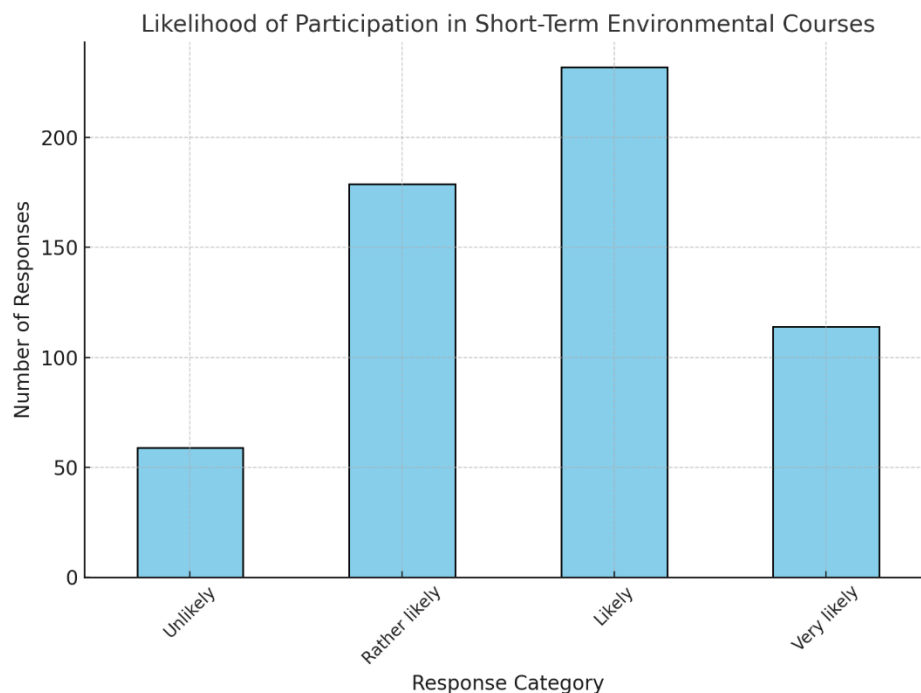
The graph shows the likelihood ratings for participating in discussion groups on environmental conservation:

- **Unlikely (1):** 67 respondents (11.5%)
- **Rather likely (2):** 165 respondents (28.2%)
- **Likely (3):** 195 respondents (33.3%)
- **Very likely (4):** 157 respondents (26.8%)

Interpretation:

A significant portion (60.1%) of the respondents show high enthusiasm (ratings 3 and 4) for participating in discussion groups on environmental conservation. This suggests strong potential engagement if opportunities are provided. However, around 11.5% express low interest, indicating that targeted outreach or tailored formats might be needed to include this group.

Q.2.22.12. TRAINING PROGRAM (1 WEEK - 1 MONTH):



The responses to the question about participation in short-term environmental courses show the following distribution among the 585 participants:

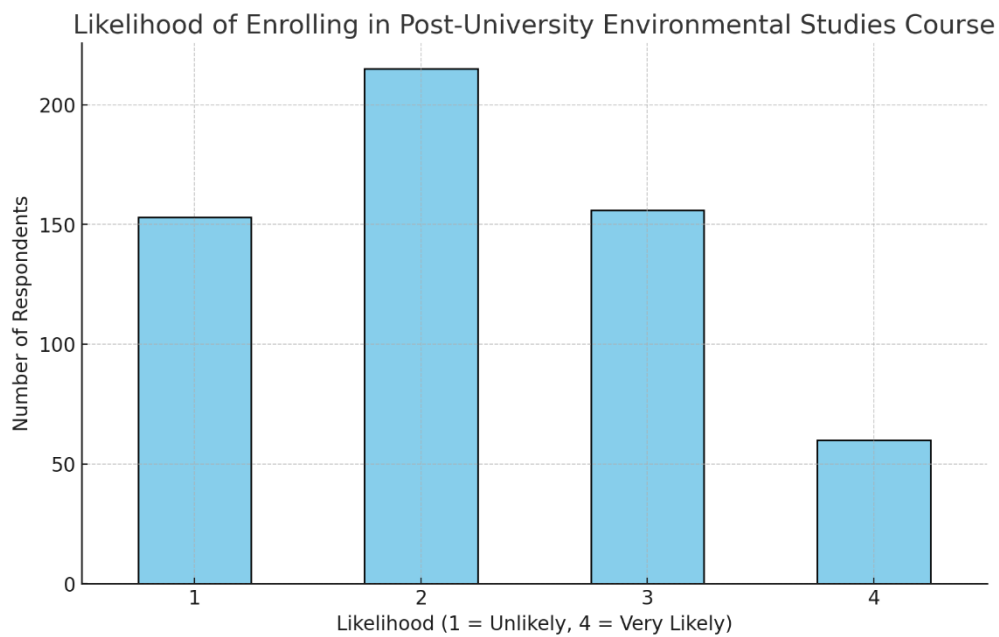
- **Unlikely:** 59 responses (10.1%)
- **Rather likely:** 179 responses (30.6%)
- **Likely:** 232 responses (39.7%)
- **Very likely:** 114 responses (19.5%)

Interpretation:

1. **Positive outlook:** A combined 59.2% of participants (Likely and Very likely) show a strong inclination to participate in short-term environmental courses, indicating significant interest in such educational opportunities.
2. **Moderate interest:** Around 30.6% of respondents are moderately interested ("Rather likely"), suggesting room for engagement with well-designed course offerings.
3. **Barriers:** About 10.1% are "Unlikely" to participate, which may reflect barriers such as lack of time, resources, or perceived relevance.

This data suggests a favorable response towards educational initiatives on environmental conservation, with over two-thirds of respondents showing openness to participation. Efforts could focus on converting moderate interest into commitment through targeted communication and addressing potential barriers.

Q.2.22.13. GRADUATE STUDIES (1 YEAR - 3 YEARS):



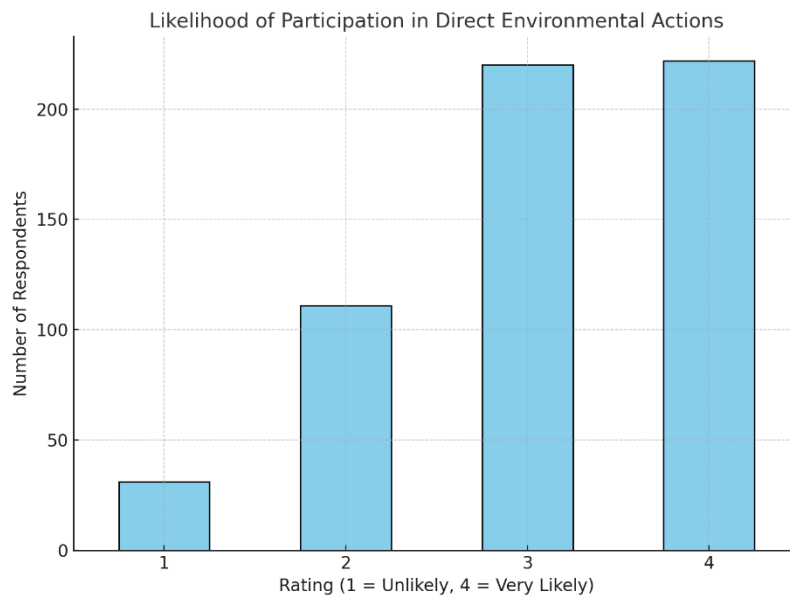
The graph illustrates the likelihood of enrolling in a post-university course dedicated to environmental protection among 585 respondents. The results are as follows:

- **Unlikely:** 153 respondents
- **Rather likely:** 215 respondents
- **Likely:** 156 respondents
- **Very likely:** 60 respondents

Interpretation:

The data indicates that the majority (about 63%) of respondents are either "Rather likely" or "Likely" to enroll in such a course, showing a positive inclination toward advanced environmental education. However, 26% are "Unlikely," and only a small proportion (10%) are "Very likely." These results suggest room for initiatives to increase motivation and awareness about the benefits of environmental studies at the postgraduate level.

Q.2.22.14. DIRECT ACTION (EXAMPLE: CHANGE YOUR OWN HABITS, RECYCLE, CONSUME LESS ETC.):



The graph above illustrates the distribution of responses to the question about the likelihood of participating in direct environmental actions, such as changing personal habits, recycling, and reducing consumption. Here's the interpretation:

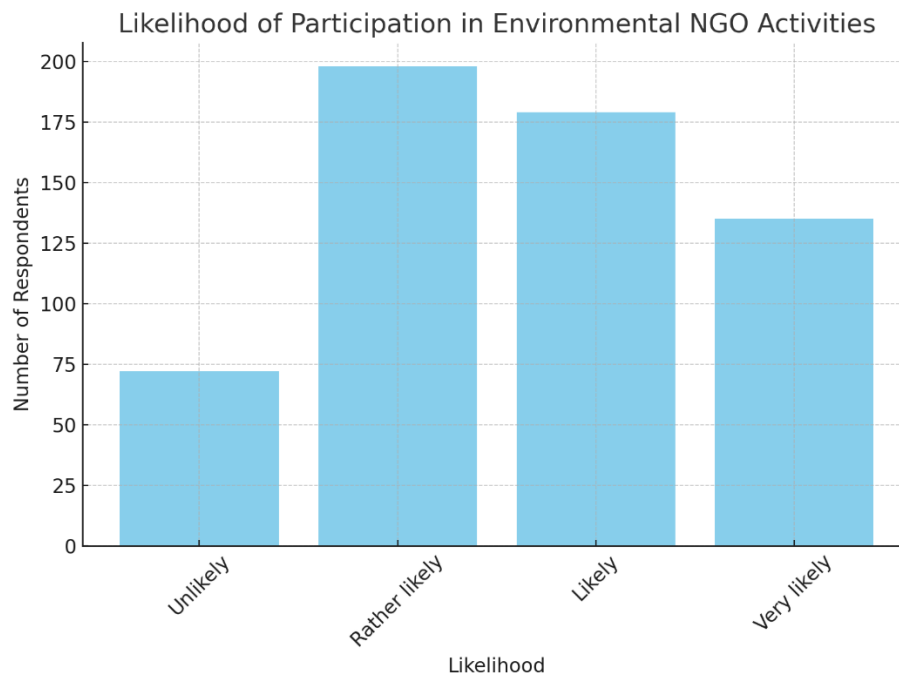
- **Unlikely:** 31 respondents (5.3%) indicated they are unlikely to participate in direct environmental actions.
- **Rather Likely:** 111 respondents (19.0%) showed moderate willingness to engage.
- **Likely:** 220 respondents (37.6%) are inclined to participate in these actions.
- **Very Likely:** 222 respondents (37.9%) demonstrated a strong commitment to engaging in environmental actions.

Insights:

1. The majority of respondents (75.5%) rated themselves as either "Likely" or "Very likely" to participate in direct actions, showing strong environmental commitment.
2. A smaller fraction (24.3%) displayed hesitancy, suggesting opportunities for targeted interventions to raise awareness or reduce barriers to participation.

This highlights an overall positive attitude toward direct environmental involvement, with room to improve engagement among the less willing groups.

Q.2.22.15. JOIN AN NGO:



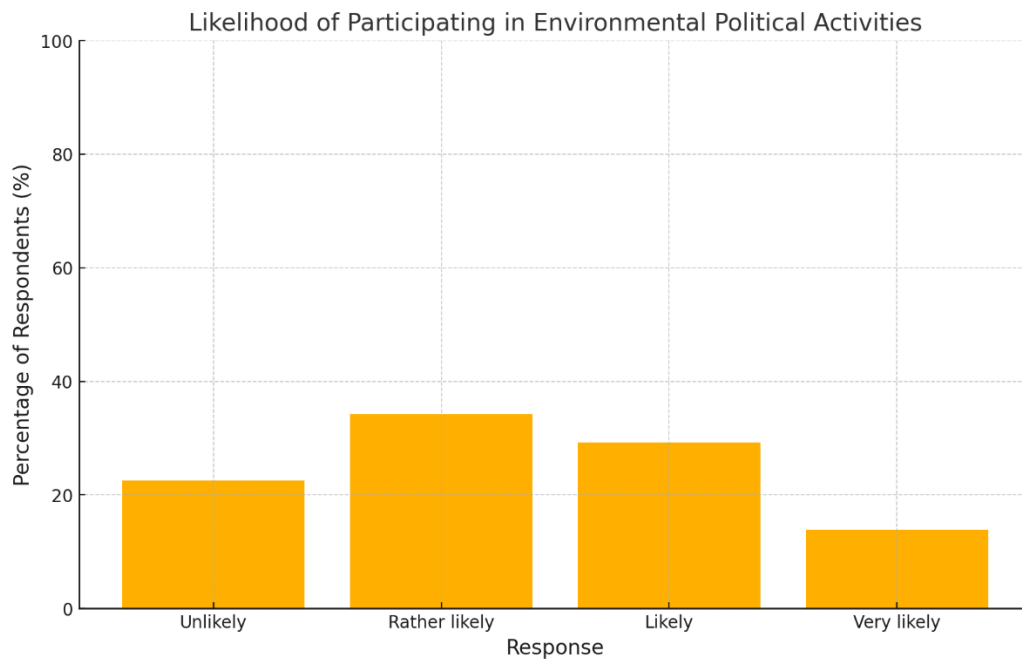
1. **Very likely:** This category had the highest engagement, with **223 respondents** (38.12% of total participants). This indicates a strong inclination among a significant portion of the survey participants to get involved in NGO activities addressing environmental issues.
2. **Likely:** The second most selected category was "Likely," with **202 respondents** (34.53%). This suggests a moderately high willingness among respondents to participate in these activities.
3. **Rather likely:** There were **121 respondents** (20.68%) in this category. This group shows some interest but reflects a level of uncertainty or moderate commitment.
4. **Unlikely:** The lowest category, with **39 respondents** (6.67%), reflects those who are less inclined to participate in NGO activities.

Key observations:

- A combined **72.65% (425 respondents)** fall into "Likely" or "Very likely" categories, suggesting a majority have a favorable view of engaging in environmental NGO activities.
- Only a small percentage (**6.67%**) are unlikely to participate, highlighting a minimal level of disinterest among respondents.

These insights emphasize a generally positive attitude toward environmental NGO participation among the survey audience, with opportunities to further engage the moderately interested group to increase active involvement.

Q.2.22.16. JOIN A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION:



The responses to the question "In the future, how likely are you to participate in activities of a political organization whose doctrine supports environmental conservation?" are distributed as follows:

- **Unlikely:** 22.6% of respondents
- **Rather likely:** 34.2% of respondents
- **Likely:** 29.2% of respondents
- **Very likely:** 13.8% of respondents

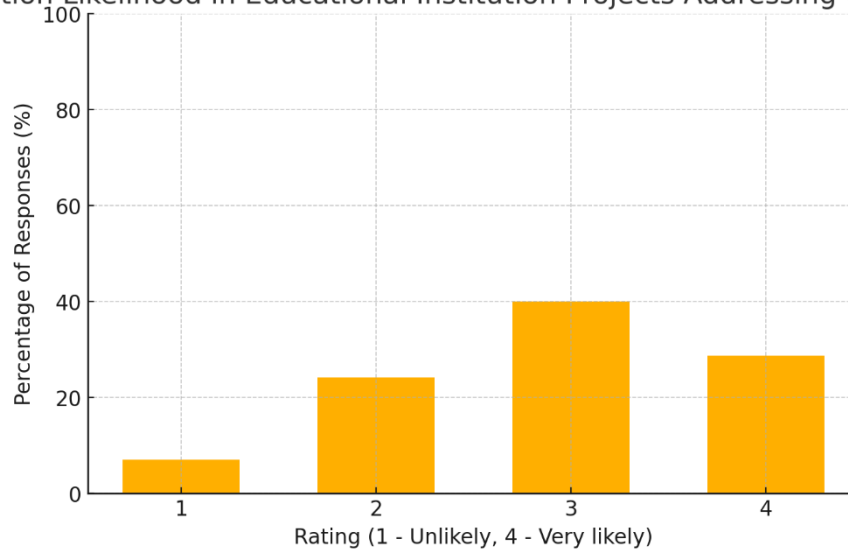
Interpretation:

- A significant portion of respondents (34.2%) indicated that they are "Rather likely" to engage in such activities, suggesting moderate openness to political involvement for environmental causes.
- Combining the "Likely" and "Very likely" categories, about 43% express a positive inclination towards participating in such initiatives.
- However, 22.6% remain "Unlikely" to consider engaging, showing some resistance or disinterest in political activities related to environmental conservation.
- These results suggest room for targeted campaigns to engage and educate individuals to increase participation, particularly those in the "Unlikely" category.

Q.2.23. HOW LIKELY ARE YOU TO TAKE PART IN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF PROJECTS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE?

Q.2.23.1. A PROJECT INITIATED BY A SCHOOL, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE:

Participation Likelihood in Educational Institution Projects Addressing Climate Change



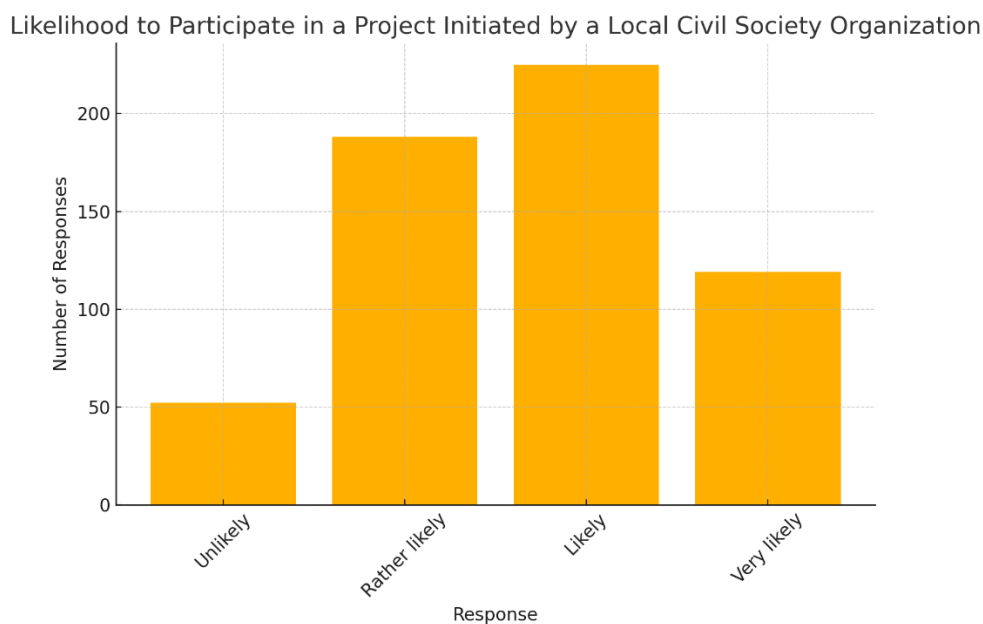
The responses to the question, "How likely are you to take part in a project initiated by an educational institution addressing climate change?" are distributed as follows:

- **Unlikely:** 7.02%
- **Rather likely:** 24.14%
- **Likely:** 40.07%
- **Very likely:** 28.77%

Interpretation:

1. **High likelihood of participation:** A significant majority of respondents (68.84%) indicated they are either "Likely" or "Very likely" to participate, showcasing a strong willingness among the surveyed group to engage in climate change projects initiated by educational institutions.
2. **Moderate interest:** About one-fourth of the respondents (24.14%) are "Rather likely" to participate, suggesting they are open to involvement, though with some reservations.
3. **Low disinterest:** Only a small fraction (7.02%) are "Unlikely" to participate, reflecting minimal disengagement in this context.

Q.2.23.2. A PROJECT INITIATED BY A LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION:



Interpretation of results:

- **Unlikely:** 52 respondents (approximately 8.9%) indicated they were unlikely to participate in a project initiated by a local civil society organization.
- **Rather likely:** 188 respondents (32.1%) showed moderate willingness.
- **Likely:** 225 respondents (38.5%) expressed high likelihood of participation.
- **Very likely:** 119 respondents (20.4%) were very enthusiastic about participation.

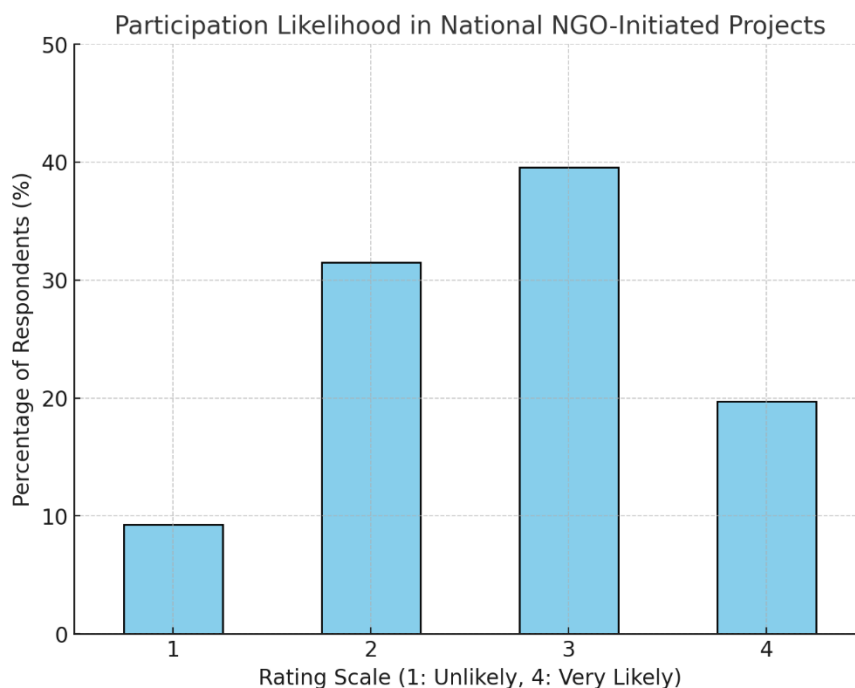
Key insights:

1. **Positive attitude:** The majority (approximately 58.9%) of participants rated their likelihood to participate as "Likely" or "Very likely," suggesting a generally positive attitude toward such initiatives.
2. **Room for improvement:** About 41.1% of respondents expressed lower enthusiasm ("Unlikely" or "Rather likely"), highlighting a need to address barriers or concerns that might inhibit participation.

Recommendations:

- Increase awareness about the benefits and importance of local civil society initiatives.
- Address potential barriers (e.g., time constraints, lack of information) to improve participation rates.
- Tailor projects to better align with the interests and motivations of target groups.

Q.2.23.3. A PROJECT INITIATED BY A NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION:



The results of the survey question "How likely are you to take part in projects initiated by a national civil society organization?" indicate the following:

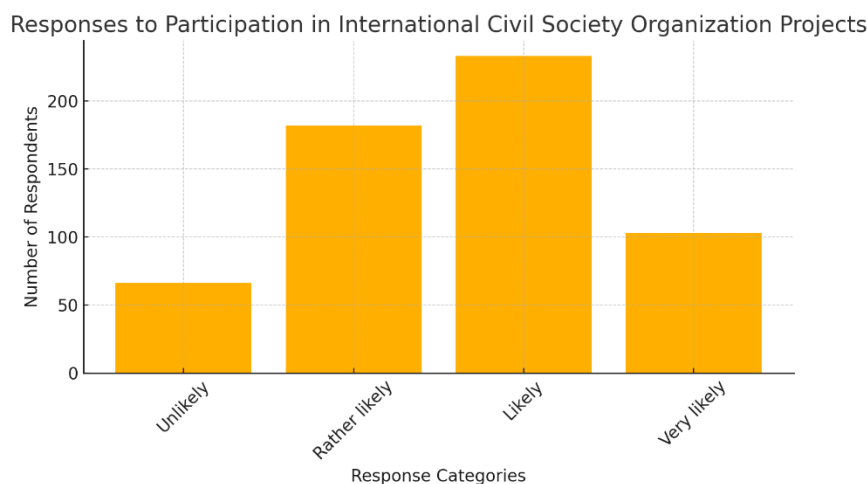
- **Likely:** The largest group of respondents (231, 39.49%) indicated that they are likely to participate.
- **Rather Likely:** The second-largest group (184, 31.45%) showed moderate interest.
- **Very likely:** A smaller segment (115, 19.66%) expressed strong willingness to participate.
- **Unlikely:** Only a minority (54, 9.40%) indicated that they are unlikely to participate.

Interpretation

The majority of respondents (over 90%) expressed at least some degree of willingness to participate in national NGO-initiated projects. This reflects a generally positive attitude towards climate change initiatives led by civil society organizations. However, there is room to improve engagement strategies to convert the "Rather Likely" (31.45%) group into higher commitment levels ("Likely" or "Very Likely").

This insight can guide NGOs to focus on outreach, education, and clear communication of the tangible benefits of their initiatives to enhance participation.

Q.2.23.4. A PROJECT INITIATED BY AN INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION:



The survey question measured the likelihood of participation in projects initiated by an international civil society organization. Respondents could select from four options: **Unlikely (1)**, **Rather Likely (2)**, **Likely (3)**, and **Very Likely (4)**.

Response Distribution:

- **Unlikely (1):** 66 respondents
- **Rather Likely (2):** 182 respondents
- **Likely (3):** 233 respondents
- **Very Likely (4):** 103 respondents

Insights:

1. **Most respondents are open to participation:**
 - A significant majority (318, ~54%) selected **Likely** or **Very likely**, suggesting strong interest in international civil society projects.
2. **Moderate commitment:**
 - 182 respondents (31%) are **Rather likely** to participate, indicating moderate but positive inclination toward engagement.
3. **Low resistance:**
 - Only 66 respondents (11%) indicated **Unlikely**, demonstrating that resistance to participation is minimal.

Key Takeaway:

The findings suggest that the majority of respondents are positively inclined toward participating in international civil society initiatives. Efforts to enhance engagement should target the moderately interested group (182 respondents) by addressing potential barriers or providing additional incentives to increase commitment levels.

Q.2.23.5. A PROJECT INITIATED BY YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITIES/GOVERNMENT:



The responses to the question "How likely are you to take part in a local authority-initiated project addressing climate change?" were distributed as follows:

- **1 Unlikely:** 55 respondents
- **2 Rather likely:** 161 respondents
- **3 Likely:** 253 respondents
- **4 Very likely:** 115 respondents

Interpretation:

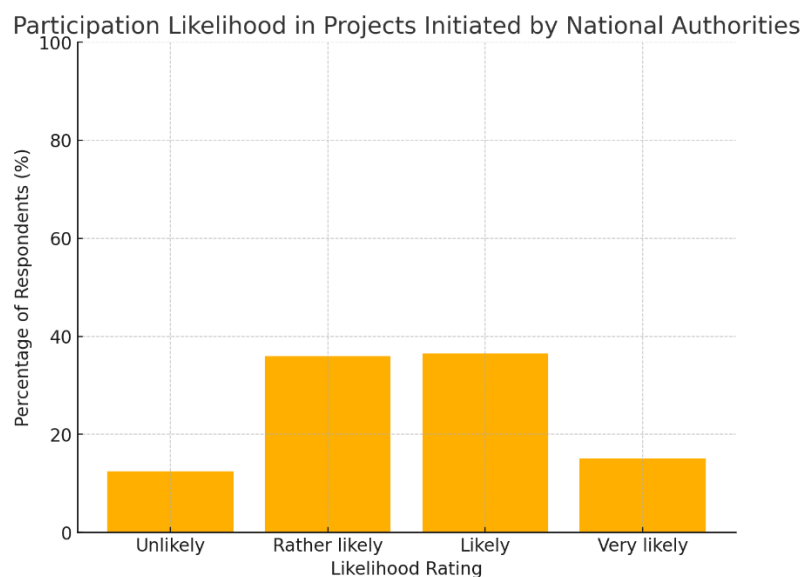
The majority of participants (253 out of 585) indicated they are "Likely" to participate in such projects, demonstrating a strong inclination towards engagement. Additionally, 115 respondents marked "Very likely," further supporting the idea of significant interest and willingness to engage in climate-related initiatives by local authorities.

However, a combined 216 respondents (55 for "Unlikely" and 161 for "Rather likely") show varying levels of hesitation. This suggests that while most respondents are supportive, there are concerns or barriers that might hinder participation for a notable minority.

Recommendations:

1. **Target the hesitant group:** Tailored outreach and communication could address the concerns of those who are less likely to participate, emphasizing the tangible benefits and accessibility of such projects.
2. **Leverage enthusiasm:** Engage the motivated group ("Likely" and "Very likely") as advocates or role models to inspire broader community involvement.
3. **Research barriers:** Further study the reasons behind lower likelihood responses to optimize project design and inclusivity.

Q.2.23.6. A PROJECT INITIATED BY YOUR NATIONAL AUTHORITIES/ GOVERNMENT:



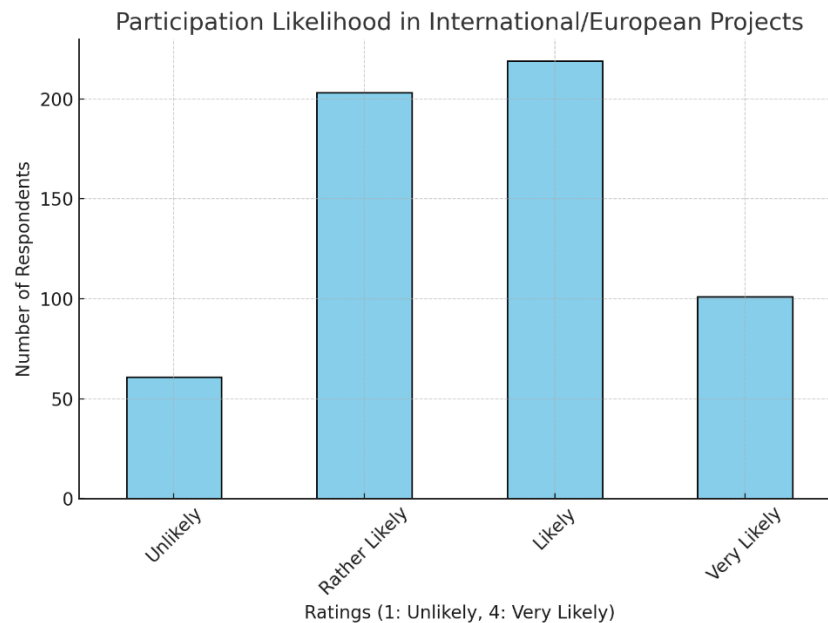
The survey results indicate how likely respondents are to participate in projects initiated by national authorities or governmental entities. Here's a breakdown of the findings:

- **Unlikely (1):** 12.5% of respondents expressed that they are unlikely to participate in such projects.
- **Rather likely (2):** 35.96% of respondents indicated a moderate likelihood of participation.
- **Likely (3):** The largest group, 36.47%, indicated that they are likely to participate.
- **Very likely (4):** 15.07% of respondents expressed a strong likelihood of participation.

Interpretation:

The majority of respondents (about 72.43%) are open to engaging in such projects, as reflected in the "Rather likely" and "Likely" ratings. However, only a smaller segment (15.07%) is highly enthusiastic about participation ("Very likely"). The lower percentage of those rating it as "Unlikely" suggests a generally positive attitude toward governmental initiatives addressing climate change, though there is room to improve engagement strategies to increase the "Very likely" participation group.

Q.2.23.7. A PROJECT INITIATED BY INTERNATIONAL/EUROPEAN AUTHORITIES:



The graph represents the likelihood of respondents participating in a project initiated by international or European authorities addressing climate change. The results are as follows:

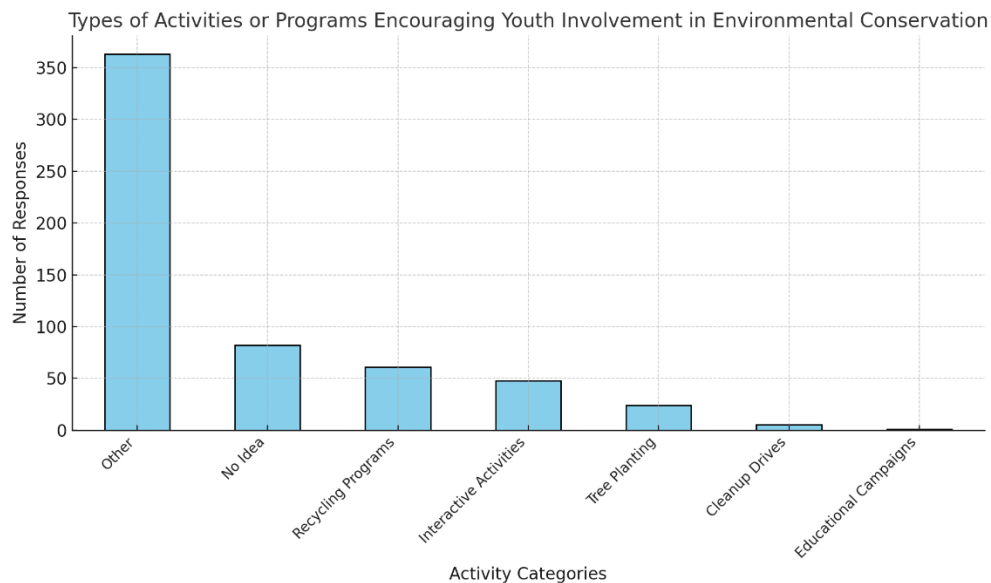
- **Unlikely:** 61 respondents (10.4%)
- **Rather likely:** 203 respondents (34.7%)
- **Likely:** 219 respondents (37.4%)
- **Very likely:** 101 respondents (17.3%)

Interpretation:

- A majority of respondents expressed interest in participating, with 54.7% (319 individuals) selecting "Likely" or "Very likely."
- A significant portion, 34.7%, are "Rather likely" to participate, indicating moderate interest or conditional willingness.
- Only a small fraction, 10.4%, indicated they are "Unlikely" to participate, suggesting a general openness to involvement in such projects.

The data reflects strong potential for engagement in international or European projects addressing climate change, with room to increase motivation among those moderately interested.

Q.2.24. WHAT ACTIVITIES OR PROGRAMS DO YOU BELIEVE WOULD ENCOURAGE MORE YOUTH TO ACTIVELY ENGAGE IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION?



The responses to Q.2.24 have been grouped into the following categories:

1. **Other:** 363 responses - These are diverse answers that did not fit into the defined categories or were too vague to categorize.
2. **No Idea:** 82 responses - Respondents explicitly indicated they did not know or had no suggestions.
3. **Recycling Programs:** 61 responses - Activities focused on waste recycling and management.
4. **Interactive Activities:** 48 responses - Workshops, hands-on programs, or engaging events.
5. **Tree Planting:** 24 responses - Activities involving planting trees and reforestation efforts.
6. **Cleanup Drives:** 5 responses - Efforts to clean public spaces and natural areas.
7. **Educational Campaigns:** 1 response - Focused on raising awareness and education about environmental issues.

Insight

The dominant categories suggest that while many respondents see the value in specific actions like recycling and tree planting, there is a substantial number who either lack awareness or clarity on what initiatives might work. The preference for interactive activities indicates that hands-on and engaging approaches may be most effective in motivating young people. Additionally, the small number of responses related to educational campaigns highlights a potential gap in knowledge dissemination and awareness efforts.

The Other category contains:

1. **General or unclear answers:**
 - "."
 - "-"
 - "I have no ideas."
 - "I don't know; they need to be motivated and show seriousness."
 - "I don't have an answer."
2. **Activity-focused suggestions:**

- "Activities about pollution and programs to learn more about it."
- "Concrete activities to synthesize change."
- "Programs to teach the importance of environmental conservation."
- "Activities involving technology."
- "Fun activities."

3. Social aspects:

- "The participants should be friendly and understanding, working well in a team."
- "Activities where young people feel at ease with peers they can socialize with."
- "Activities done with people their age."

4. Practical actions:

- "Collecting waste."
- "Cleanup activities in areas suggested by them."
- "Waste collection drives."

5. Motivational elements:

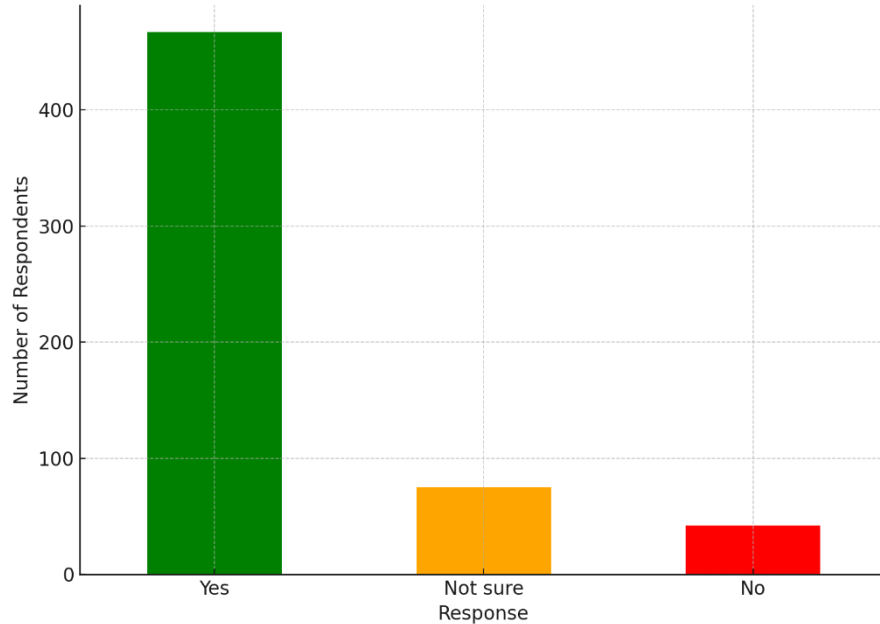
- "Rewards."
- "All activities are beneficial as long as we do them!"
- "I think weekly meetings would make young people more involved."

Insights:

1. **Uncertainty and lack of clarity:** Many responses indicate a lack of specific ideas, which reflects the need for better awareness and direction regarding environmental initiatives.
2. **Preference for engaging activities:** Fun and interactive activities are highlighted as effective for encouraging youth involvement.
3. **Teamwork and social connection:** Collaborative and socially engaging programs are seen as appealing to young people.
4. **Rewards and incentives:** Motivational elements like recognition or rewards could help increase participation.
5. **Hands-on environmental action:** Practical activities, such as waste collection or cleanups, are frequently mentioned, showing an interest in direct involvement.

Q.2.25. DO YOU THINK GOVERNMENTS SHOULD ALLOCATE MORE FUNDING TOWARDS YOUTH-LED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION PROJECTS?

Should Authorities Allocate More Funds for Youth-Led Environmental Projects?



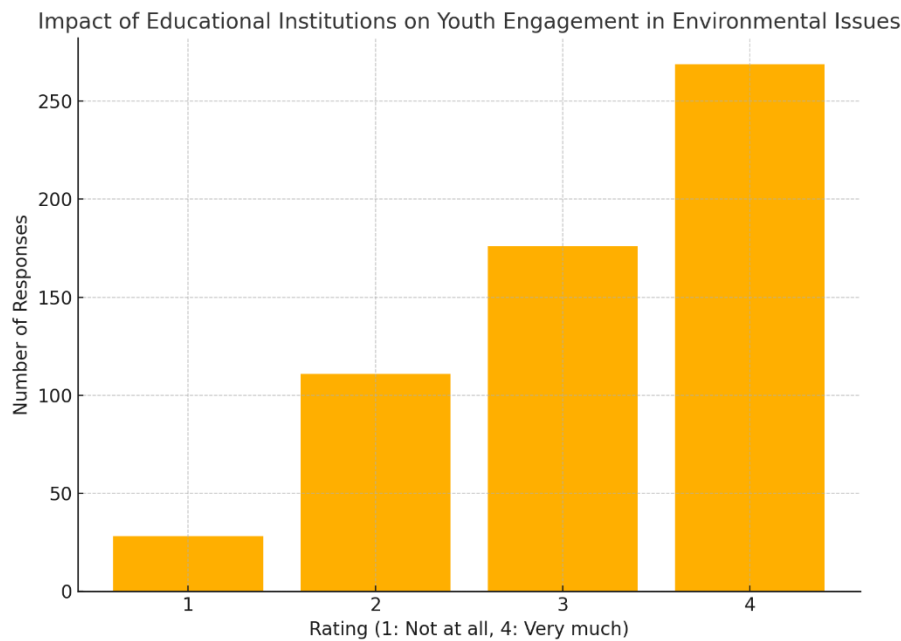
The responses to the question "Should authorities allocate more funds for youth-led environmental projects?" show a clear majority in favor:

- **Yes:** 467 respondents (approximately 80% of the total).
- **Not sure:** 75 respondents (about 13%).
- **No:** 42 respondents (roughly 7%).

This indicates strong support for increased funding for youth-led environmental initiatives, with a minority uncertain or against the idea. The significant "Yes" responses underline a shared belief in the potential impact of empowering youth through better-funded projects.

Q.2.26. IN YOUR OPINION, HOW MUCH THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS COULD HAVE AN IMPACT ON MOTIVATING THE YOUNG PEOPLE TO GET ENGAGED ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES?

Q.2.26.1. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES):



Interpretation of results:

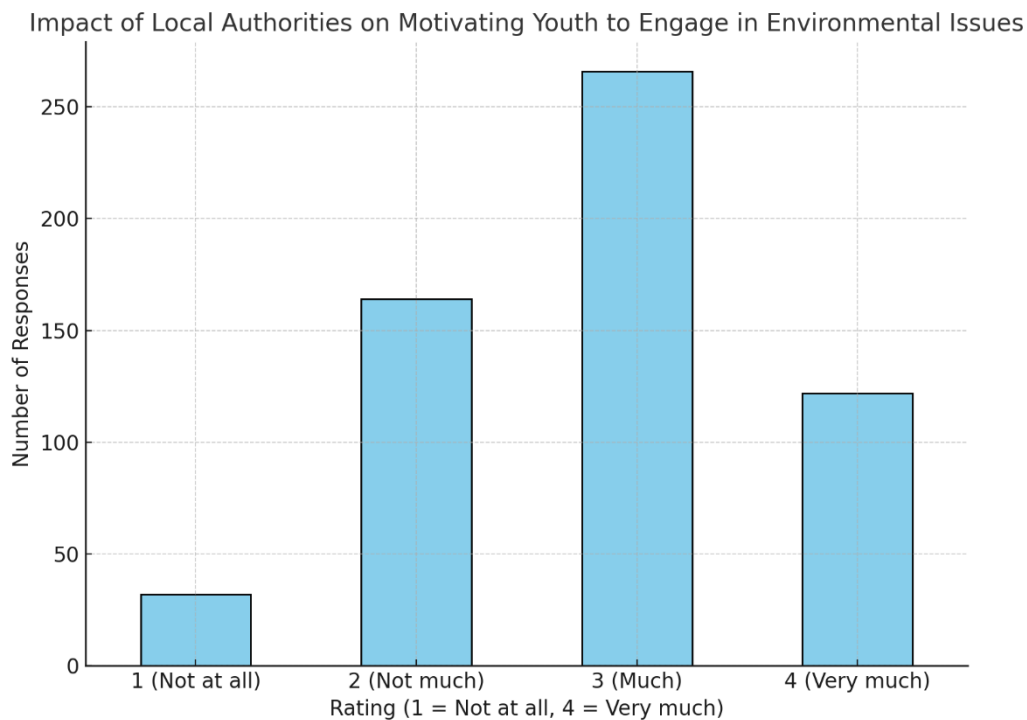
1. Distribution of ratings:

- **Not at all** 28 respondents (4.79%) believe educational institutions have no impact on motivating youth to engage in environmental issues.
- **Not much**: 111 respondents (18.97%) see limited influence.
- **Much**: 176 respondents (30.09%) consider their impact significant.
- **Very much**: 269 respondents (45.98%) view their role as highly impactful.

2. Key insights:

- The majority (76.07%) rate educational institutions as having a significant or very significant impact (ratings 3 and 4).
- A smaller fraction (23.76%) perceives their influence as minimal or nonexistent (ratings 1 and 2).
- This highlights that educational institutions are widely recognized as crucial in encouraging environmental engagement among youth.

Q.2.26.2. LOCAL AUTHORITIES:



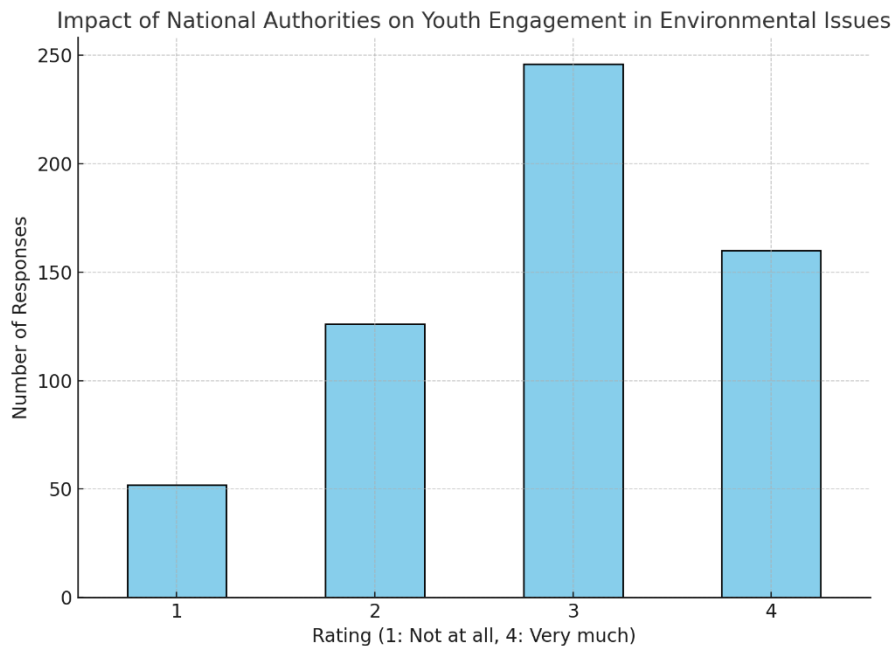
The results show the distribution of responses regarding the impact of local authorities in motivating young people to engage in environmental issues:

- **1 (Not at all):** 32 respondents
- **2 (Not much):** 164 respondents
- **3 (Much):** 266 respondents
- **4 (Very much):** 122 respondents

Interpretation:

- A majority (66%) of respondents perceive that local authorities have a significant impact ("Much" or "Very much") on motivating youth in environmental engagement.
- However, 28% rated the impact as lower ("Not at all" or "Not much"), indicating room for improvement in how local authorities engage with young people.
- This suggests that while many see local authorities as influential, efforts could be focused on enhancing outreach and effectiveness to increase engagement.

Q.2.26.3. NATIONAL AUTHORITIES:



Interpretation of results:

- **1 (Not at all):** 52 responses.
- **2 (Not much):** 126 responses.
- **3 (Much):** 246 responses.
- **4 (Very much):** 160 responses.

Analysis:

1. Moderate to high impact perception:

- A combined **406 respondents (69%)** rated the impact of national authorities as "much" (3) or "very much" (4). This suggests that a majority believe national authorities have a significant role in motivating youth to engage in environmental issues.

2. Low impact perception:

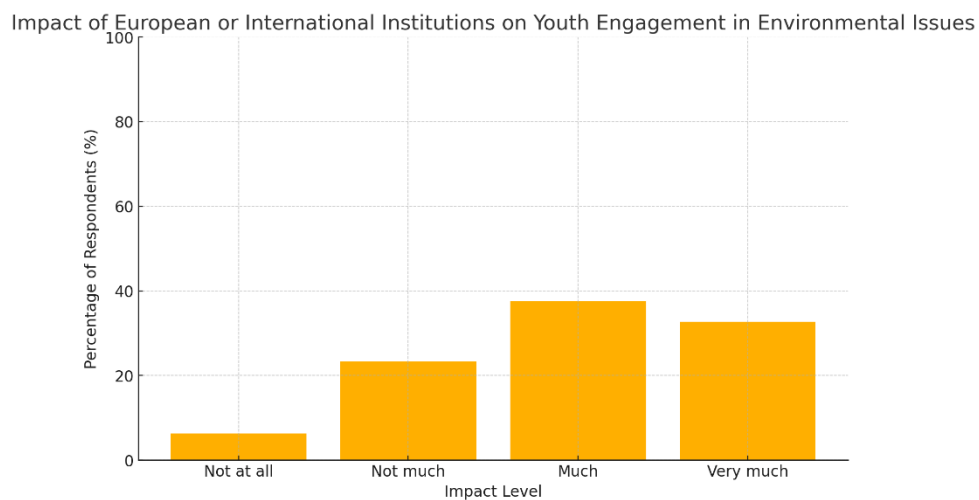
- **31% (178 respondents)** rated the impact as either "not much" (2) or "not at all" (1), indicating a notable proportion of skepticism or dissatisfaction with the role of national authorities.

3. Dominant rating:

- The most common rating was **3 (much)**, indicating that while national authorities are seen as influential, there may be room for improvement to achieve higher trust and engagement levels.

This data highlights the need for national authorities to strengthen their initiatives and communication strategies to better engage youth in environmental matters.

Q.2.26.4. EUROPEAN OR INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:



The graph illustrates the perceived impact of European or international institutions on motivating young people to engage in environmental issues, based on survey responses.

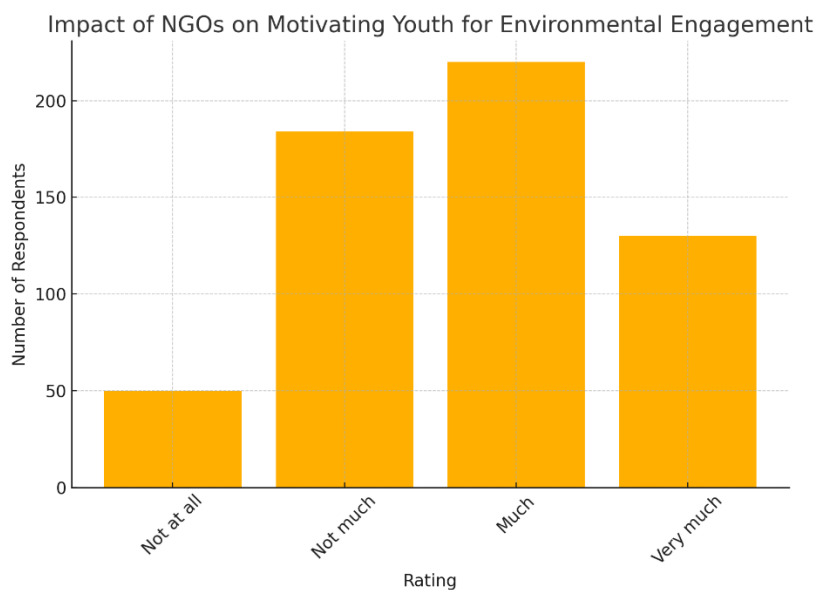
Key observations:

1. **"Very much"**: The highest percentage of respondents (over 40%) believe that these institutions have a very significant impact on encouraging youth engagement in environmental matters.
2. **"Much"**: A significant proportion of participants (approximately 35-40%) also rated their impact as "much," indicating a strong positive perception overall.
3. **"Not much"**: A smaller group (less than 15%) felt these institutions had limited influence.
4. **"Not at all"**: Very few respondents (below 10%) believed that these institutions have no impact on motivating young people.

Interpretation:

The data reflects a general consensus among the majority that European and international institutions play a substantial role in driving environmental awareness and action among youth. However, there is a small but notable minority who perceive their influence as limited or nonexistent, signaling potential areas for improvement in communication or outreach efforts by these bodies.

Q.2.26.5. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS:



The survey responses regarding the impact of NGOs in motivating youth to engage in environmental issues indicate:

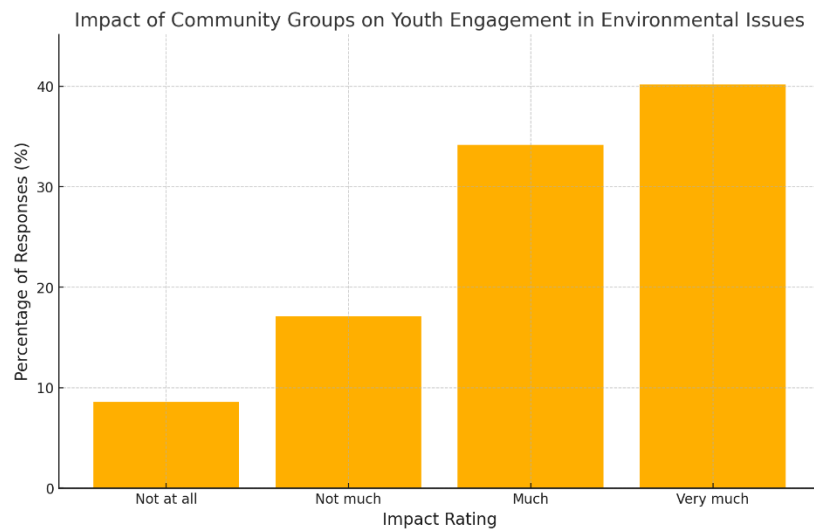
- **"Not at all"**: 50 respondents (approximately 8.5% of the total) believe NGOs have no impact.
- **"Not much"**: 184 respondents (31.5%) think NGOs have limited impact.
- **"Much"**: 220 respondents (37.6%) feel NGOs have a significant impact.
- **"Very much"**: 130 respondents (22.2%) strongly believe NGOs are highly impactful.

Key insights:

1. A majority (59.8%) of respondents rated NGOs' impact as either "Much" or "Very much," highlighting a generally positive perception of NGOs' influence in this area.
2. There is still a significant portion (40%) of respondents who see limited or no impact, suggesting opportunities for NGOs to strengthen their outreach and engagement strategies.

This data can guide NGOs to enhance their programs to address the concerns of skeptics while building on their existing strengths

Q.2.26.6. COMMUNITY GROUPS:



The bar chart above illustrates the perceived impact of community groups in motivating young people to engage in environmental issues, based on the responses of 585 participants.

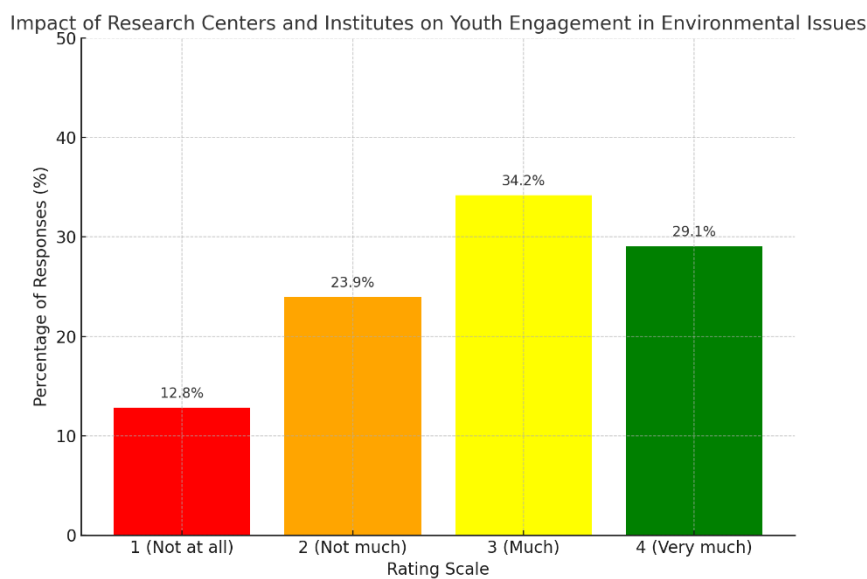
Results:

1. **Not at all:** 8.55% of respondents believe community groups have no impact.
2. **Not much:** 17.09% feel the impact is limited.
3. **Much:** 34.19% consider community groups to have a significant impact.
4. **Very much:** 40.17% rate the impact as very significant.

Interpretation:

- A substantial majority (74.36%) rate community groups as having either "much" or "very much" impact, highlighting the strong perceived potential of these groups in mobilizing youth for environmental action.
- A smaller segment (25.64%) perceives little or no impact, which suggests areas for improvement in community group strategies or outreach methods.

Q.2.26.7. RESEARCH CENTRES AND INSTITUTES:



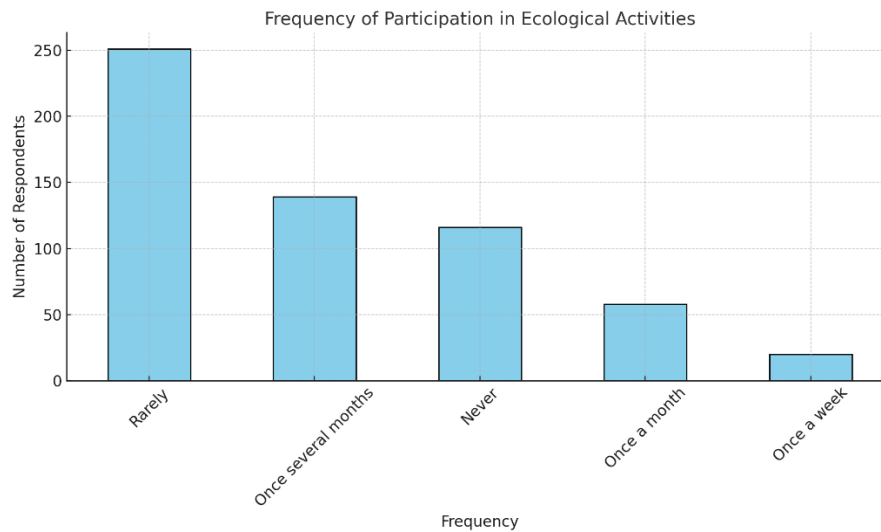
Interpretation of results:

- 1 **(Not at all)**: 12.8% of respondents believe that research centers and institutes have no impact on motivating young people to engage in environmental issues. This suggests a minority who perceive these institutions as irrelevant to the cause.
- 2 **(Not much)**: 23.9% of respondents feel that the impact is minimal. Combined with the first group, about 36.7% of respondents view these institutions as having little to no influence.
- 3 **(Much)**: 34.2% of respondents consider research centers and institutes to have a significant impact. This indicates that a considerable portion sees their role as important.
- 4 **(Very much)**: 29.1% of respondents rate their impact as very high. This shows a strong belief in the potential of these institutions to motivate youth towards environmental engagement.

Key insights:

- A majority of respondents (63.3%) believe that research centers and institutes have a significant or very significant impact.
- The relatively high percentages for ratings 3 and 4 indicate a positive perception of these institutions' ability to influence youth.
- However, the presence of around one-third of respondents rating the impact as low or negligible highlights an opportunity to improve the outreach and effectiveness of these institutions.

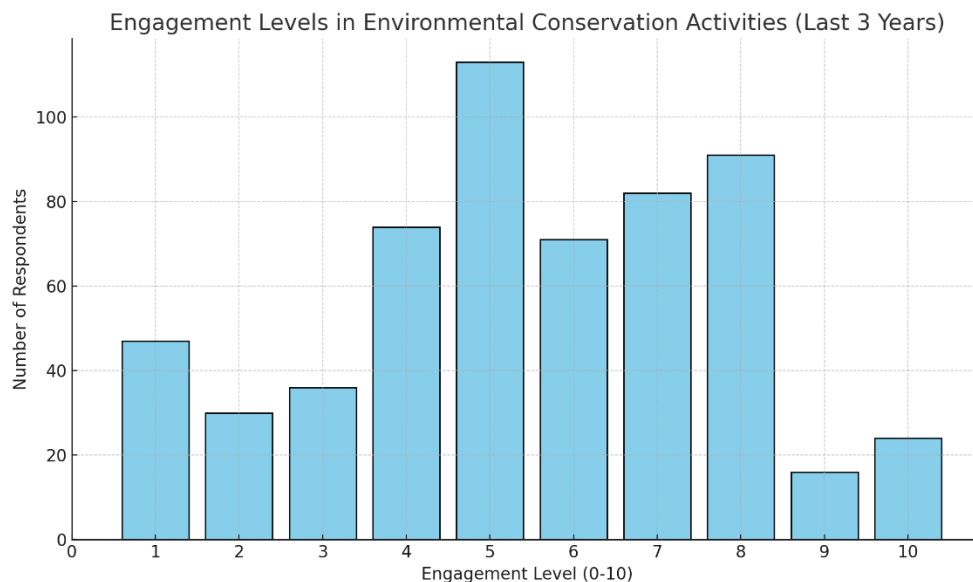
Q.2.27. HOW OFTEN DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP ACTIVITIES?



The graph illustrates the frequency of participation in ecological activities among respondents. The majority of participants reported engaging in such activities "Rarely" (251 individuals), followed by "Once several months" (139 individuals). A notable portion indicated "Never" participating (116 individuals). Those who are more frequent participants, such as engaging "Once a month" or "Once a week," represent smaller groups, with 58 and 20 individuals, respectively. This distribution highlights that while some individuals are occasionally involved in ecological activities, regular participation is relatively uncommon. Efforts to promote environmental involvement could target increasing the frequency of engagement among those who participate occasionally and encouraging first-time involvement for those who never participate.

Q.2.28. IF YOU THINK OF YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AS THE ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN ACTIVITIES EMPOWERING THEM TO TAKE PART IN DECISION MAKING IN MATTERS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES AND TO TAKE ACTION ON ISSUES THEY CARE ABOUT, ON A SCALE FROM 0 (NOT ENGAGED AT ALL) TO 10 (VERY ENGAGED), HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE:

Q.2.28.1. YOUR OWN LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN THE LAST 3 YEARS:

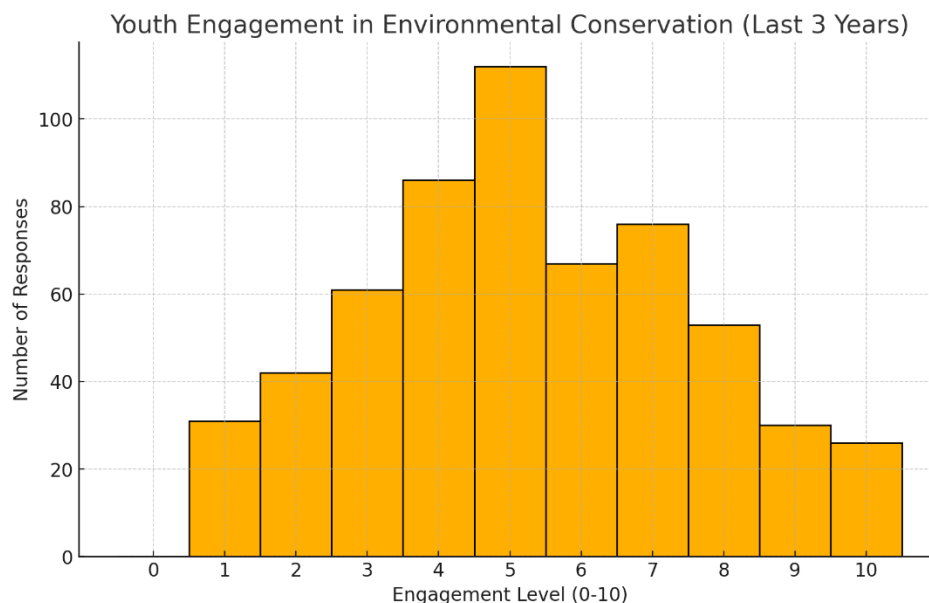


The bar chart illustrates the engagement levels of respondents in environmental conservation activities over the last three years, rated on a scale of 0 (not engaged at all) to 10 (very engaged). Here are the key observations:

- The highest number of respondents rated their engagement at level 5 (113 respondents), followed by level 8 (91 respondents) and level 7 (82 respondents).
- Engagement levels at 4 and 6 also received significant responses, with 74 and 71 respondents, respectively.
- Levels 1, 2, and 3 have fewer respondents, with 47, 30, and 36, respectively, indicating a lower engagement level.
- Levels 9 and 10, while representing higher engagement, were chosen by relatively fewer respondents (16 and 24, respectively).

Interpretation: Most respondents exhibit moderate engagement (levels 4–8), suggesting active but not maximal participation in conservation activities. Few respondents report extreme levels of engagement (either very low or very high), highlighting potential areas for targeted interventions to improve or sustain engagement in environmental conservation among youth.

Q.2.28.2. THE LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE AROUND YOU ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN THE LAST 3 YEARS:



The responses to the question regarding youth engagement in environmental conservation over the last three years, rated on a scale from 0 to 10, show the following key trends:

1. Participation levels:

- The average engagement level is **5.29**, indicating a moderate level of involvement on average.
- The distribution spans the full range, with some individuals perceiving youth as very disengaged (minimum of 1) and others as highly engaged (maximum of 10).

2. Distribution characteristics:

- The **25th percentile** is 4, meaning 25% of responses indicate low engagement (below 4).
- The **50th percentile (median)** is 5, signifying that half of the participants perceive youth engagement at or below this level.
- The **75th percentile** is 7, suggesting a more optimistic view among the top 25% of respondents.

3. Variation:

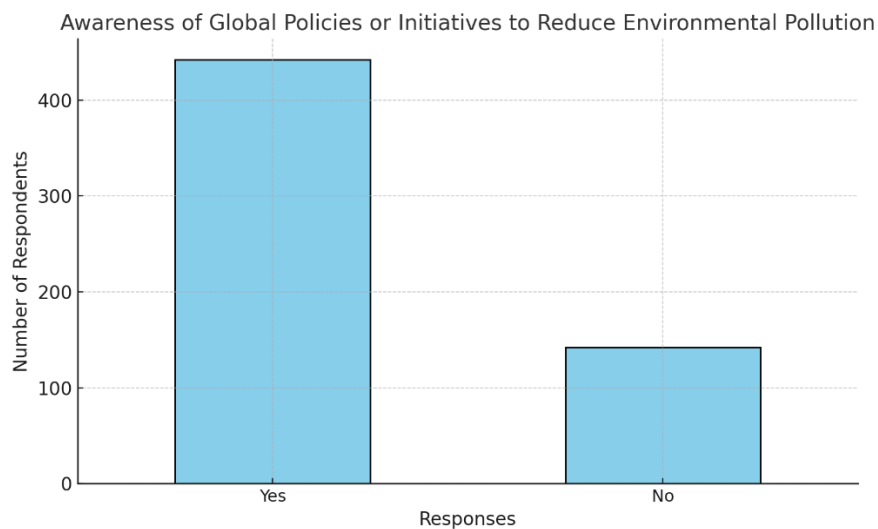
- The standard deviation of **2.32** shows moderate variability in the perception of engagement, reflecting differing experiences or observations.

Insights:

- The histogram illustrates a central tendency around the middle values (4-7), with fewer respondents viewing engagement as very high or very low.
- The data suggests that while there is some level of youth involvement, significant improvement is needed to elevate the perception of active and meaningful participation in environmental conservation.

This analysis provides a baseline understanding of youth engagement in this critical area, offering insights for designing programs or interventions to strengthen participation.

Q.2.29. ARE YOU AWARE OF THE GLOBAL POLICIES OR INITIATIVES TAKEN BY VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?



The responses to Q.2.29, "Are you aware of global policies or initiatives adopted by various organizations to reduce environmental pollution?" reveal the following insights:

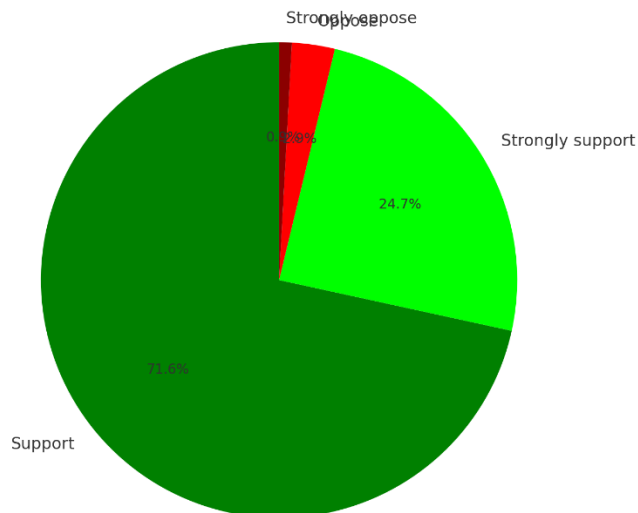
- **Yes:** 442 respondents (76%)
- **No:** 142 respondents (24%)

Interpretation:

The majority of respondents (76%) are aware of global policies or initiatives to reduce environmental pollution. However, a noteworthy minority (24%) lack this awareness. This highlights the success of existing awareness efforts but also underscores the importance of further campaigns to reach the uninformed segment. These results suggest a need for targeted educational initiatives to bridge the awareness gap.

Q.2.30. DO YOU SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POLICIES THAT PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION?

Support for Government Policies Promoting Environmental Protection



Support for Government policies promoting environmental protection:

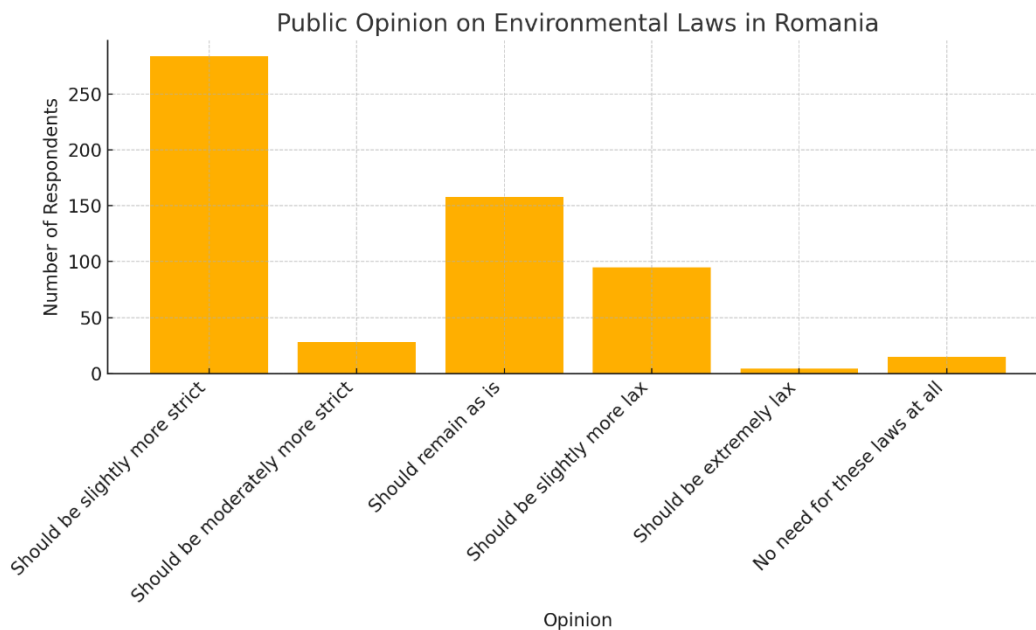
- **Support:** 418 respondents (71.5%)
- **Strongly support:** 144 respondents (24.6%)
- **Oppose:** 17 respondents (2.9%)
- **Strongly oppose:** 5 respondents (0.9%)

Key observations:

1. A significant majority of respondents (96.1%) are in favor of government policies promoting environmental protection, with 71.5% expressing support and 24.6% strongly supporting such policies.
2. Only a small minority (3.8%) are opposed, including 2.9% who oppose and 0.9% who strongly oppose these measures.
3. The high level of support suggests widespread recognition of the importance of environmental protection among the surveyed group.

The pie chart visually reinforces the overwhelming support for environmental policies, with positive responses dominating the chart. This indicates strong public backing for governmental action in this area.

Q.2.31. DO YOU THINK YOUR GOVERNMENT'S LAWS THAT RESTRICT POLLUTION BE AS THEY ARE?



The graph illustrates the public opinion on whether national environmental pollution laws in Romania should be adjusted, based on the survey responses from 585 participants. Here's the interpretation:

1. Preference for stricter laws:

- A significant majority (284 respondents) believe that the laws should be slightly or moderately stricter. This indicates a general sentiment for stronger environmental regulation.

2. Support for current laws:

- A substantial portion (158 respondents) think that the current laws are adequate and should remain as they are.

3. Preference for relaxed laws:

- A smaller group (99 respondents) feels that the laws should be slightly or extremely more relaxed. This group may perceive the current regulations as overly restrictive or challenging to comply with.

4. Rejection of laws:

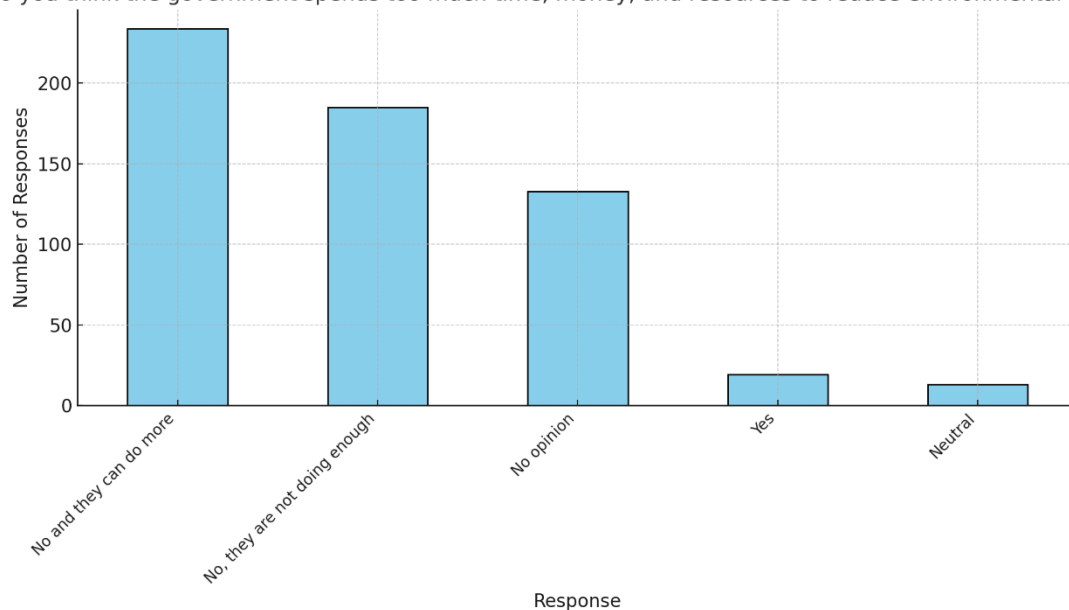
- A minority (15 respondents) expressed that these laws are unnecessary.

Conclusion:

The results suggest that most participants favor maintaining or tightening environmental laws, highlighting a collective concern about pollution control. However, a minority advocates for relaxation or removal of these laws, possibly due to differing perspectives on environmental priorities or economic impacts.

Q.2.32. DO YOU THINK YOUR GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING TOO MUCH TIME, MONEY AND RESOURCES TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?

Do you think the government spends too much time, money, and resources to reduce environmental pollution?

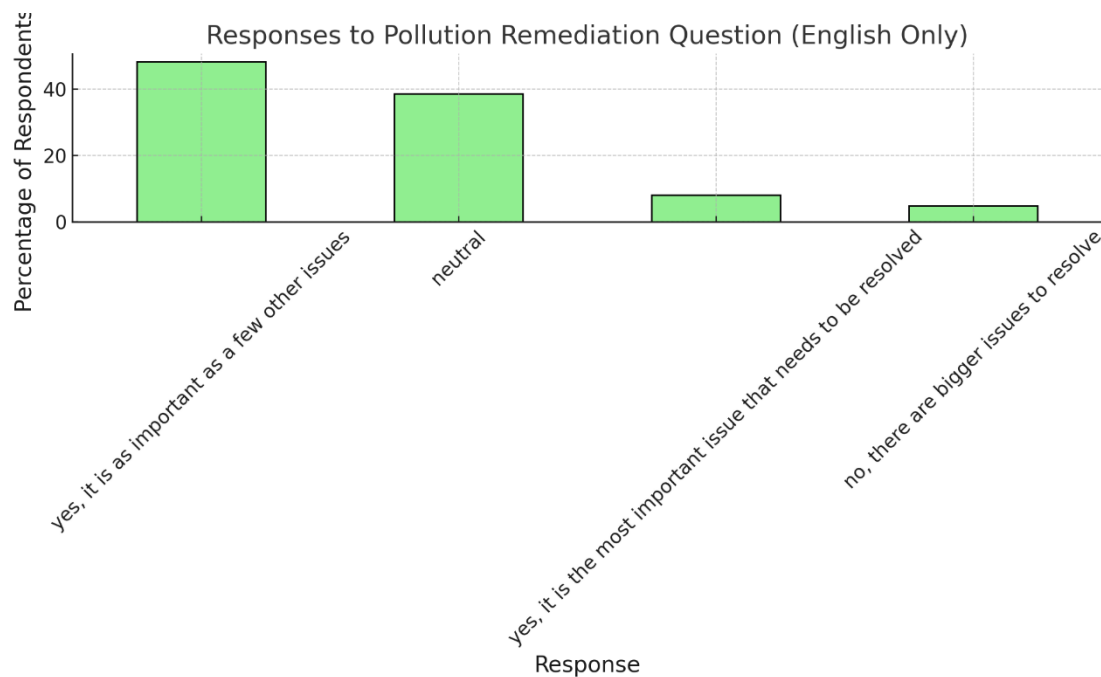


The bar graph illustrates the distribution of responses to the question, "Do you think the government spends too much time, money, and resources to reduce environmental pollution?" among 585 respondents. Here's the interpretation of the results:

1. **No and they can do more:** This response received the highest number of votes (234, combining Romanian and English answers). This suggests that a significant portion of participants believes that the government does not spend excessive resources and could increase its efforts to combat pollution.
2. **No, they are not doing enough:** The second most frequent response (185) indicates a strong perception that the government is not doing enough to address environmental pollution.
3. **No opinion:** 133 participants expressed neutrality or a lack of opinion on the matter, suggesting a substantial group is either undecided or uninformed about government actions on pollution.
4. **Yes:** Only 19 participants agreed that the government spends too much on pollution reduction efforts, indicating this view is not widely held.
5. **Neutral:** A smaller group (13) identified their stance as neutral.

The overall sentiment leans heavily toward the belief that the government is either not doing enough or could do more, reflecting a call for increased action rather than a critique of excessive spending.

Q.2.33. DO YOU THINK THAT REMEDIAL ACTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION SHOULD BE THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT TO TAKE CARE OF?



Insights:

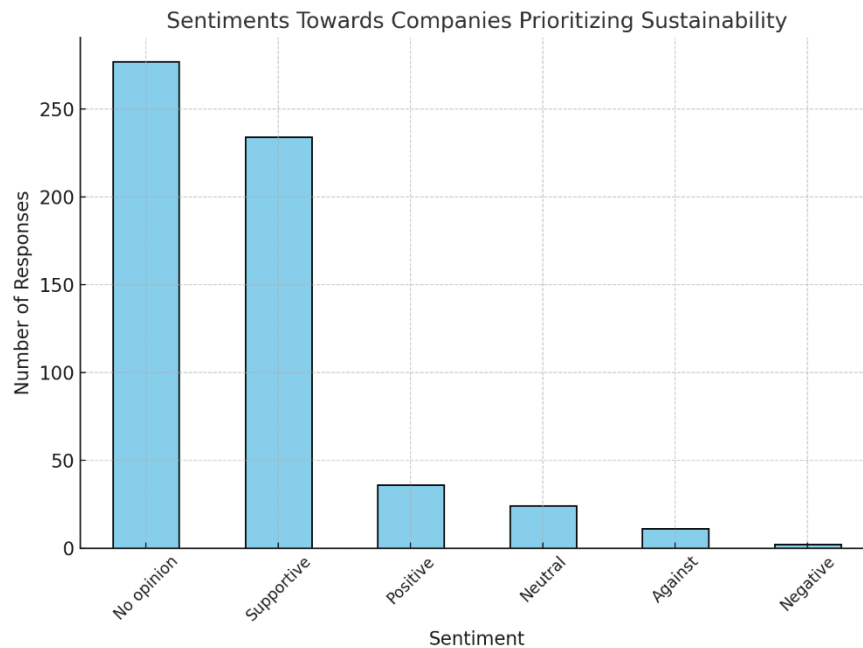
1. **Yes, it is as important as a few other issues:** 30 respondents (48.39%).
2. **Neutral:** 24 respondents (38.71%).
3. **Yes, it is the most important issue that needs to be resolved:** 5 respondents (8.06%).
4. **No, there are bigger issues to resolve:** 3 respondents (4.84%).

Summary and analysis:

- **Majority agreement:** Almost half of the respondents (48.39%) consider pollution remediation as equally important as other critical issues.
- **Neutral stance:** A significant portion (38.71%) are neutral, indicating either a lack of strong opinion or a need for more awareness about the topic.
- **Strong advocacy:** 8.06% believe it is the most pressing issue.
- **Dissenting viewpoints:** A small minority (4.84%) believe there are more significant issues that authorities should prioritize.

This suggests that while environmental concerns are widely recognized, a stronger advocacy and awareness campaign may help convert neutral perspectives into actionable support.

Q.2.34. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT COMPANIES THAT PRIORITIZE SUSTAINABILITY IN THEIR BUSINESS PRACTICES?



The graph above illustrates the sentiments of 585 respondents towards companies that prioritize sustainability in their business practices. The key findings are:

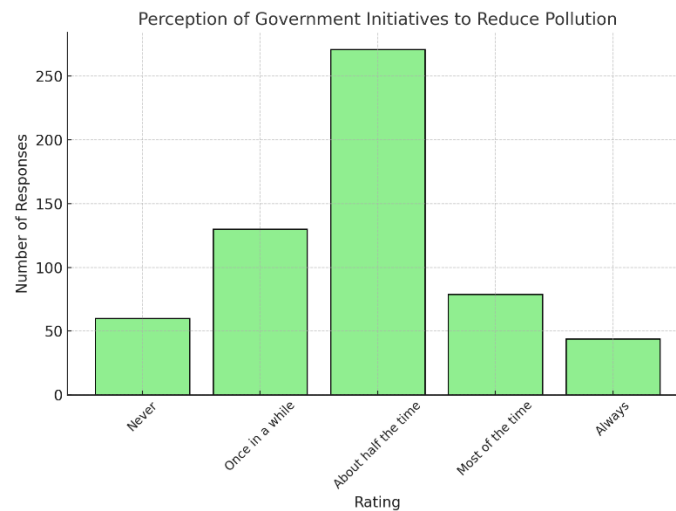
1. **No opinion (277 responses):** A significant portion of respondents (47%) expressed no specific opinion on this matter.
2. **Supportive (234 responses):** A large group (40%) expressed support for companies that prioritize sustainability.
3. **Positive (36 responses):** A smaller subset shared explicitly positive sentiments.
4. **Neutral (24 responses):** Some respondents remained neutral, showing neither support nor opposition.
5. **Against (11 responses):** A minor group expressed disapproval or were against such practices.
6. **Negative (2 responses):** Very few respondents expressed overtly negative sentiments.
- 7.

Interpretation

The data suggests that while nearly half of the respondents remain indifferent, there is a strong lean towards supporting sustainability-focused companies. This indicates a general acceptance or approval trend among those who have an opinion. However, the high number of neutral or indifferent responses could point to a need for more awareness or education on the impact of sustainable business practices

Q.2.35. DO YOU THINK THE FOLLOWING ENTITIES ARE TAKING INITIATIVES TO REDUCE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?

Q.2.35.1. GOVERNMENT:



Results:

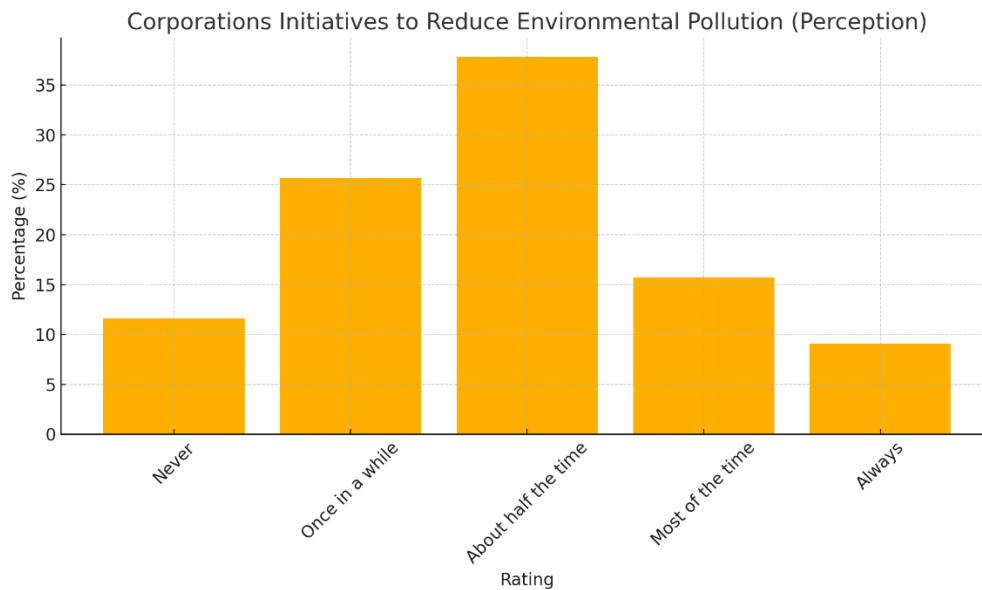
1. **Never:** 42 respondents (7.2%) believe the government never takes initiatives to reduce pollution.
2. **Once in a while:** 153 respondents (26.2%) feel that such initiatives happen only occasionally.
3. **About half the time:** 182 respondents (31.1%) think the government takes action about half the time.
4. **Most of the time:** 144 respondents (24.6%) perceive the government as taking action most of the time.
5. **Always:** 64 respondents (10.9%) believe the government consistently takes initiatives to address pollution.

Insights:

- **High variance:** There is a diverse perception of the government's initiatives, ranging from skepticism to optimism.
- **Majority view:** A significant 57.3% (335 respondents) rate the government's action as either "About half the time" or "Once in a while," indicating that over half of the respondents see government initiatives as irregular or insufficient.
- **Supportive minority:** 35.5% (208 respondents) feel the government is proactive most or all of the time.
- **Skeptical minority:** 7.2% (42 respondents) believe the government never takes initiatives.

These results suggest a need for the government to better communicate its efforts or increase the frequency of its initiatives to foster greater public trust and confidence in its commitment to reducing environmental pollution.

Q.2.35.2. CORPORATIONS:



The results of the survey question about whether corporations take initiatives to reduce environmental pollution are summarized as follows:

Ratings distribution:

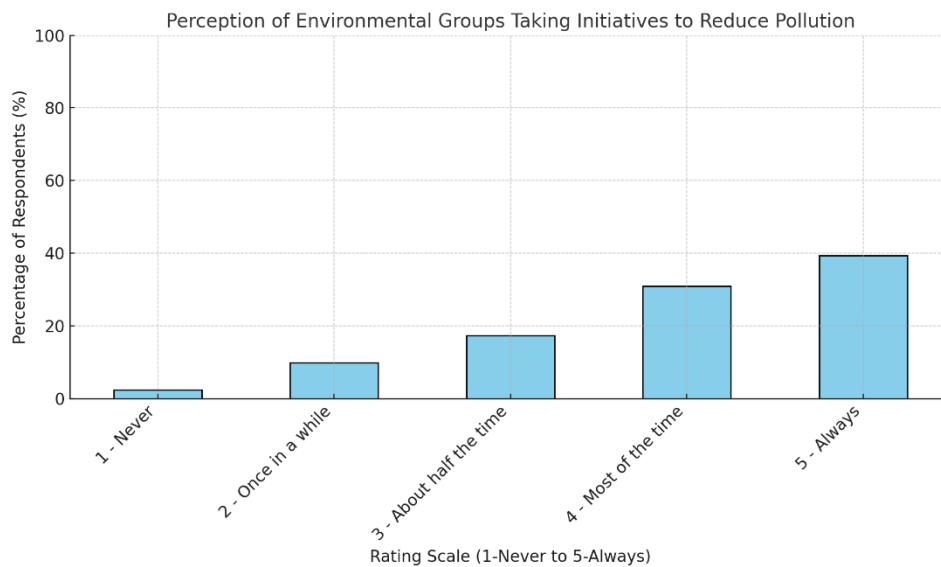
- **Never:** 11.6%
- **Once in a while:** 25.7%
- **About half the time:** 37.8%
- **Most of the time:** 15.8%
- **Always:** 9.1%

Interpretation:

- A significant portion of respondents (37.8%) believe that corporations act on reducing environmental pollution "About half the time."
- The second-largest group (25.7%) feels that corporations take such initiatives "Once in a while," showing moderate skepticism.
- Only a small percentage (9.1%) believe corporations "Always" take these initiatives, suggesting a lack of consistent trust in corporate efforts.
- Combined, the ratings of "Most of the time" and "Always" (24.9%) indicate that less than one-quarter of respondents view corporate actions as regular or dependable.
- Conversely, over one-third (37.3%) rate corporate initiatives as infrequent ("Never" or "Once in a while").

This distribution reveals general ambivalence and limited confidence in corporations' commitment to environmental responsibility among the respondents.

Q.2.35.3. ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS:



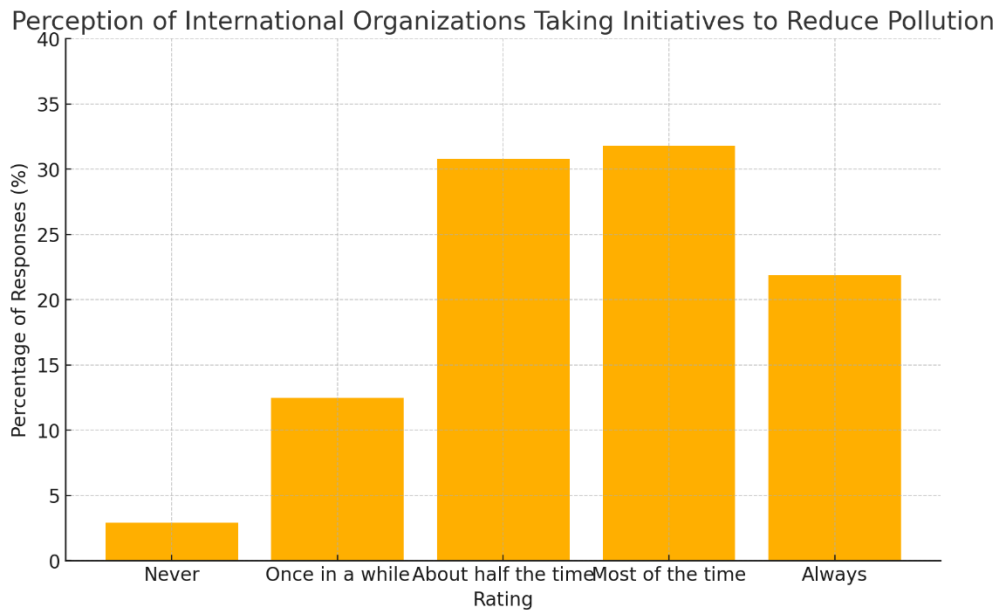
The analysis of the responses regarding whether environmental groups are taking initiatives to reduce pollution reveals the following:

- **1 (Never):** 2.39% of respondents believe that environmental groups never take initiatives to reduce pollution.
- **2 (Once in a while):** 9.91% feel that such initiatives are taken only sporadically.
- **3 (About half the time):** 17.26% think these groups take action about half the time.
- **4 (Most of the time):** 30.94% perceive that environmental groups are active most of the time.
- **5 (Always):** 39.32% of respondents have a high degree of confidence that environmental groups consistently take initiatives.

Interpretation:

A significant proportion of respondents (70.26% combined for ratings 4 and 5) have a positive perception of environmental groups' involvement in pollution reduction. However, 30% of the population still views their efforts as inconsistent or limited. This suggests room for improvement in communication and visibility of initiatives by environmental groups to address public skepticism.

Q.2.35.4. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:



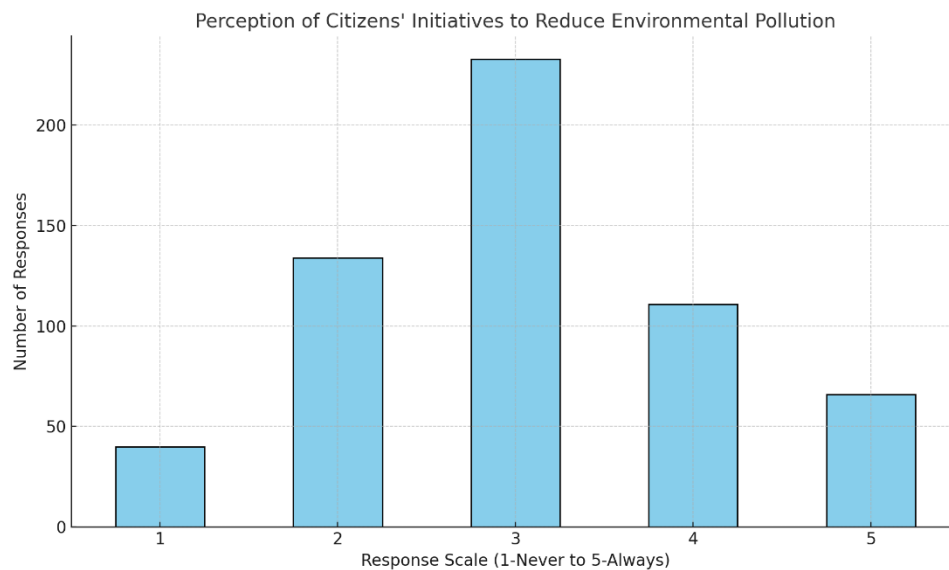
Interpretation of results:

- **Most common perceptions:**
 - The majority of respondents rated international organizations as taking action "Most of the time" (32%).
 - A significant portion (30.8%) believes these organizations take initiatives "About half the time."
- **Positive perceptions:**
 - A notable 21.9% believe international organizations are "Always" active in addressing environmental pollution.
- **Critical views:**
 - 12.5% feel these organizations act "Once in a while," while a smaller group (2.9%) believes they "Never" take initiatives.

Key takeaways:

The responses reflect a generally positive outlook on the role of international organizations in reducing pollution, with over 50% indicating frequent or consistent actions. However, there is still a segment of respondents that perceives these efforts as sporadic or nonexistent, highlighting potential areas for improvement or the need for better communication of these organizations' efforts.

Q.2.35.5. CITIZENS THEMSELVES:



The graph illustrates citizens' perceptions of the initiatives taken by individuals to reduce environmental pollution, rated on a scale from 1 (Never) to 5 (Always). Here's a summary of the findings:

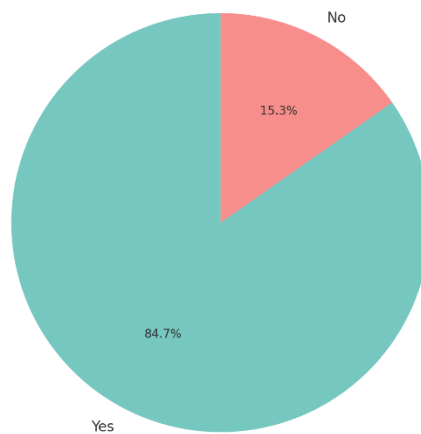
1. **"About half the time"** was the most frequent response, chosen by 233 respondents (39.8%). This indicates a moderate perception of citizens' environmental initiatives.
2. **"Once in a while"** was the second most common response, with 134 participants (22.9%). This suggests a significant number of people believe efforts are sporadic.
3. **"Most of the time"** was selected by 111 respondents (19.0%), showing that fewer people view citizens' actions as consistent and proactive.
4. **"Always"** was chosen by 66 respondents (11.3%), reflecting a smaller group with strong confidence in citizen-led environmental actions.
5. **"Never"** was the least common response, with only 40 individuals (6.8%), suggesting minimal perception of a complete lack of initiatives.

Interpretation

- The majority of respondents perceive citizen initiatives as occurring occasionally or moderately often, with fewer believing they are consistent or always present.
- The relatively low selection of "Always" and "Never" responses highlights a tendency towards moderate perceptions rather than extremes.
- This distribution suggests that while there are visible efforts by citizens, they are not yet perceived as fully effective or pervasive.

Q.2.36. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION?

Do you think individual actions can make a difference in protecting the environment?

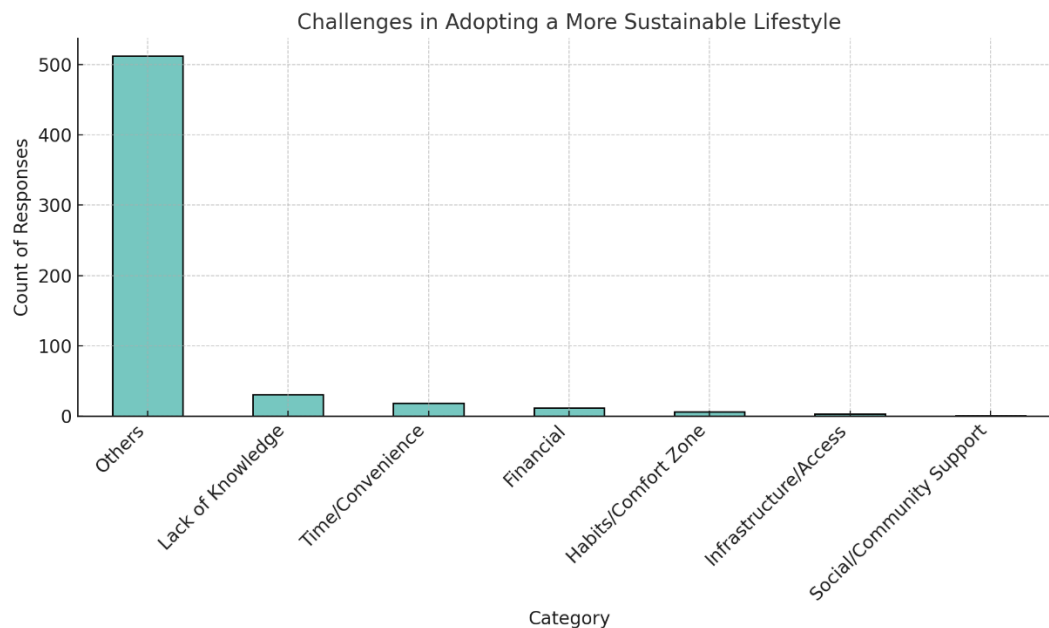


The graph above illustrates the distribution of responses to the question: "Do you think individual actions can make a difference in protecting the environment?" Here are the exact insights:

- **Yes:** 366 people (62.56%) believe individual actions can make a difference.
- **No:** 66 people (11.28%) do not believe individual actions have an impact.
- **Maybe:** 0 people (0.00%) expressed uncertainty regarding the impact.

This highlights a strong belief in the efficacy of individual actions in environmental protection among respondents.

Q.2.37. WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU FACE IN TRYING TO LIVE A MORE SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLE?



The graph above displays the categorized challenges in adopting a more sustainable lifestyle. Here are the key insights:

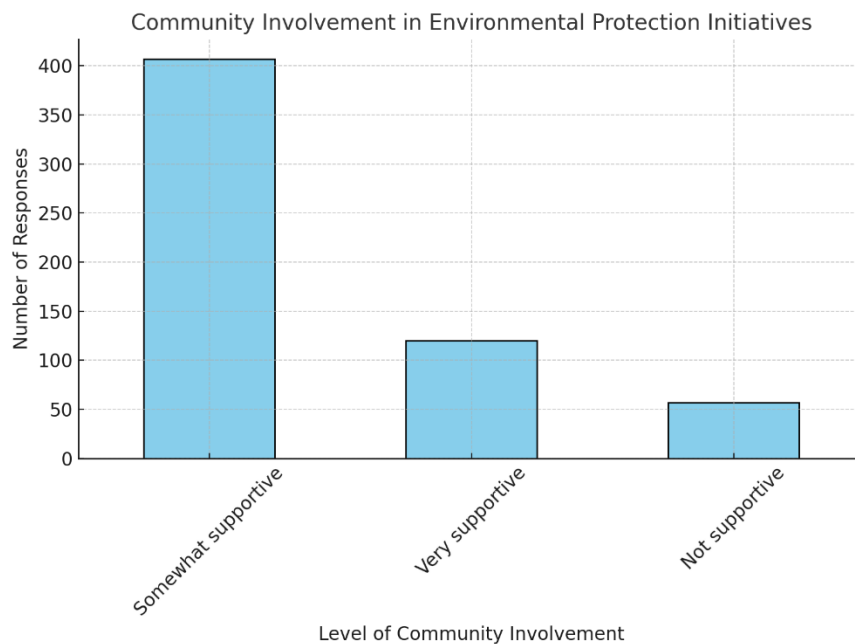
- **Others:** 512 responses (87.67%) were diverse or unclear and could not be specifically categorized, highlighting the wide range of individual experiences.
- **Lack of Knowledge:** 31 responses (5.31%) indicated that a lack of education or information is a significant barrier.
- **Time/Convenience:** 19 responses (3.25%) cited time constraints or inconvenience as challenges.
- **Financial:** 12 responses (2.05%) mentioned financial constraints as a major obstacle.
- **Habits/Comfort Zone:** 6 responses (1.03%) noted difficulties in changing habits or leaving their comfort zones.

These insights suggest a need for targeted education and support to address diverse and specific challenges in promoting sustainable lifestyles.

Here are the translated responses from the "Other" category along with insights:

- **Adjustment and habits:** A common theme in this category is the difficulty in adapting to a sustainable lifestyle. Several responses reflect a struggle to move out of their comfort zones or to adjust to new habits, highlighting a behavioral resistance to change.
- **Ambiguity or lack of direction:** Responses such as "I have no idea" suggest that some participants might lack clarity or understanding about their specific challenges, pointing to a need for awareness and guidance.
- **Perseverance and optimism:** Some responses acknowledge the challenges but express optimism about overcoming them, suggesting a readiness to engage if provided with the right support or motivation.

Q.2.38. HOW SUPPORTIVE IS YOUR COMMUNITY REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES?

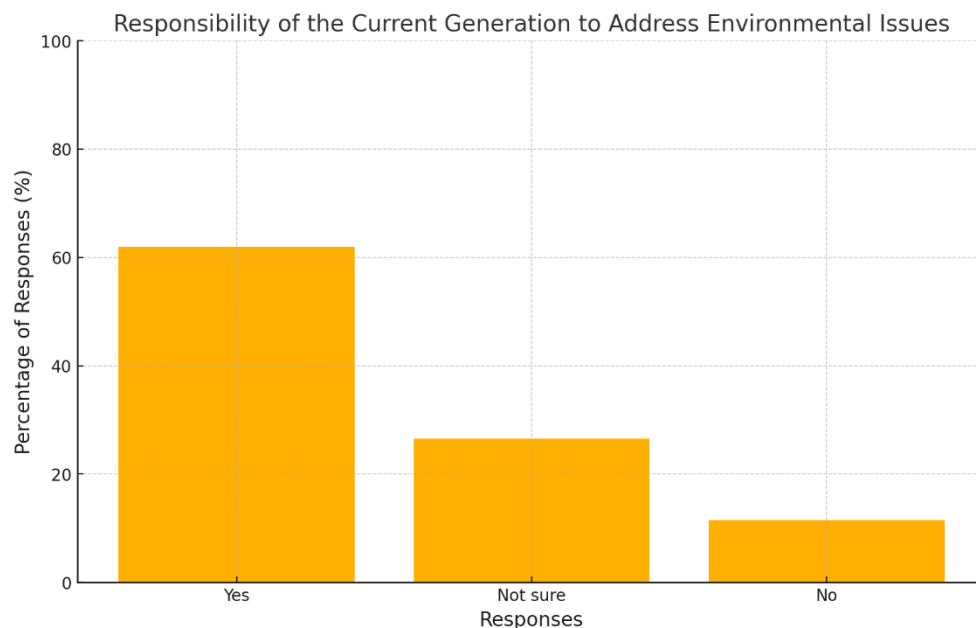


The graph above shows the responses to the question, "How much is your community involved in environmental protection initiatives?" Here is the interpretation:

- **Somewhat supportive (407 responses):** The majority of respondents (69.6%) indicated that their community is somewhat supportive in engaging with environmental initiatives. This suggests a moderate level of involvement where actions may be taken, but not consistently or at a very high intensity.
- **Very supportive (120 responses):** About 20.5% of participants perceived their community as being highly supportive of environmental initiatives, reflecting strong engagement and active participation in these efforts.
- **Not supportive (57 responses):** A minority of 9.9% felt that their community does not participate in or support environmental protection initiatives, highlighting potential gaps in awareness, interest, or resources.

These results suggest that while there is a fair level of engagement, there is room for improvement, particularly in increasing awareness and support within communities currently less involved.

Q.2.40. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE CURRENT GENERATION HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE?



The chart illustrates the distribution of responses to the question: "Do you believe the current generation has a responsibility to actively address environmental issues for a better future?" Among 585 respondents:

- **Yes:** 61.7% believe the current generation has this responsibility.
- **Not Sure:** 26.5% are uncertain about this responsibility.
- **No:** 11.8% disagree with the statement.

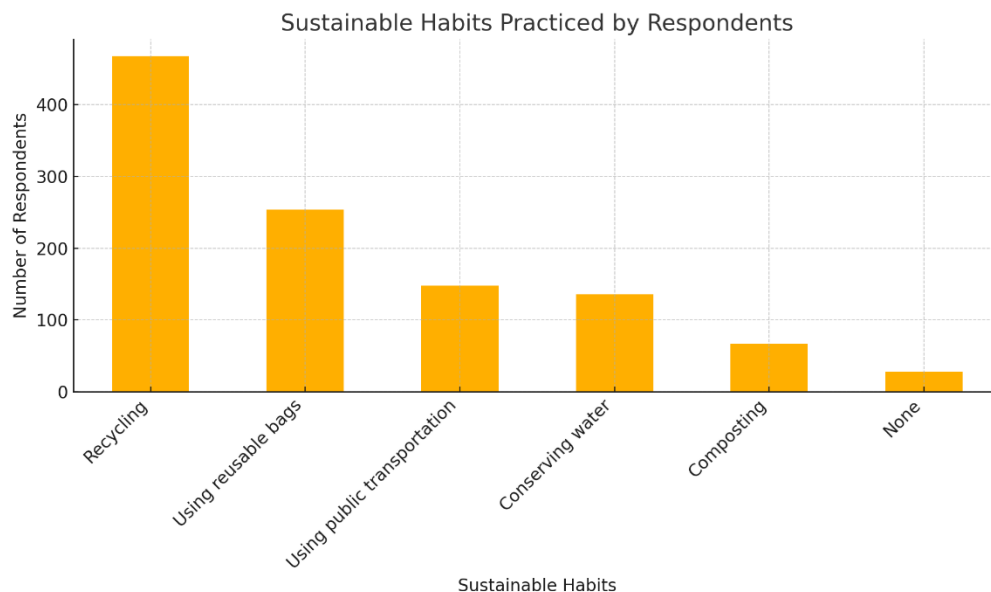
Interpretation:

The majority of participants recognize the importance of the current generation's role in environmental action. However, a significant proportion (around 26.5%) remain uncertain, indicating a potential need for increased awareness or education. A smaller group (11.8%) do not see it as a responsibility, possibly reflecting differing priorities or skepticism regarding the effectiveness of individual or collective efforts.

These insights could guide environmental advocacy and educational campaigns to address uncertainties and highlight the critical role of proactive engagement.

3.BEHAVIOUR

Q.3.1. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SUSTAINABLE HABITS DO YOU PRACTICE? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)



Here are some insights based on the analysis of the sustainable habits practiced by respondents:

1. Recycling is the most practiced habit

- A significant majority (468 out of 585 respondents) engage in recycling. This indicates a strong awareness and participation in waste management practices, likely influenced by local or national recycling initiatives.

2. Reusable bags are popular

- Using reusable bags ranks second, with 254 respondents adopting this habit. This reflects growing awareness of the environmental impact of single-use plastics and the effectiveness of campaigns promoting sustainable alternatives.

3. Public transportation use is moderate

- Only 148 respondents use public transportation, indicating room for improvement in encouraging eco-friendly commuting. This could be due to barriers like insufficient infrastructure, accessibility, or personal preferences for private vehicles.

4. Water conservation needs more focus

- With 136 respondents practicing water conservation, the relatively lower adoption suggests potential gaps in awareness or perceived importance of this issue compared to other habits.

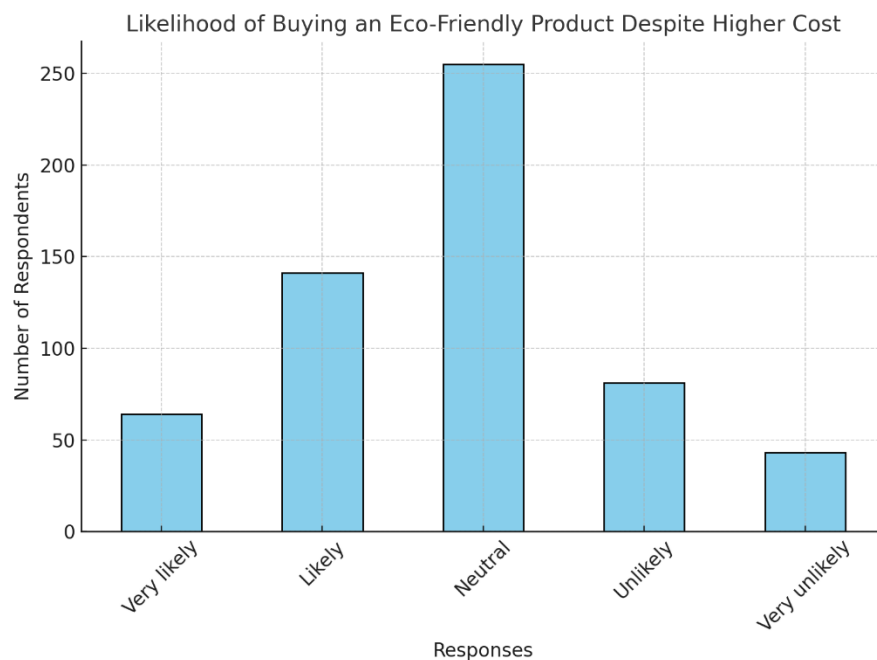
5. Composting is the least practiced habit

- Composting is practiced by only 67 respondents, making it the least popular habit. This could stem from a lack of resources, knowledge, or facilities for composting, especially in urban areas.

6. Minimal adoption of none (unengaged respondents)

- Only 28 respondents indicated they do not engage in any sustainable habits. This is a positive indicator of overall environmental awareness, but targeted interventions could convert these respondents into active participants.

Q.2.40. HOW LIKELY ARE YOU TO BUY A MORE EXPENSIVE PRODUCT IF IT IS BETTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND IS FROM A RIVAL BRAND?



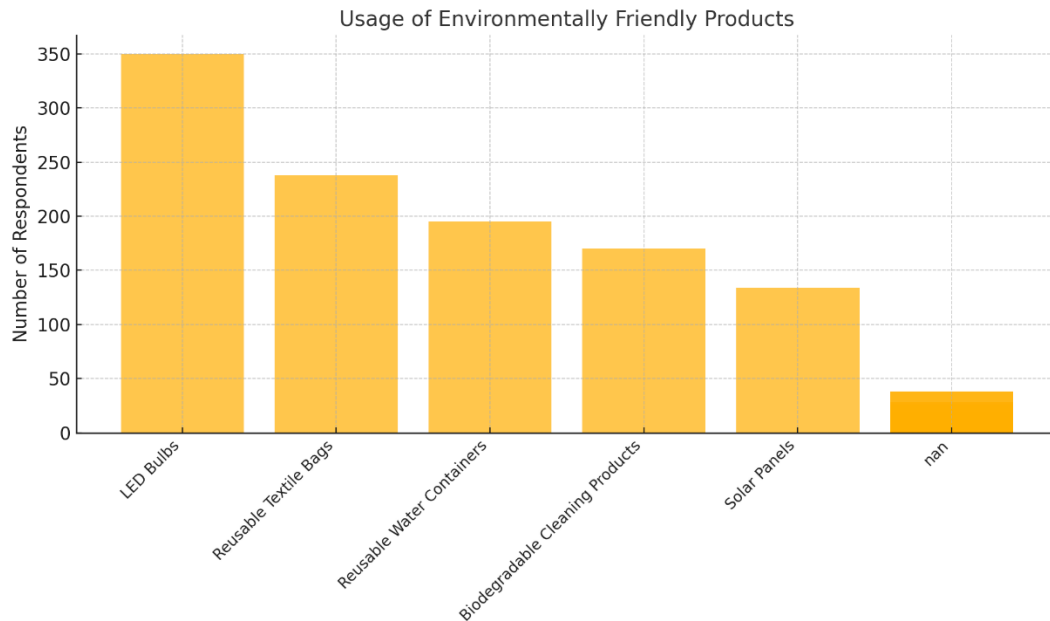
The graph illustrates the distribution of responses to the question, "How likely are you to buy a more expensive product that is environmentally friendly over a cheaper product that harms the environment?" among 585 participants. The responses have been translated into English and categorized into five levels:

1. **Very likely:** Indicates strong willingness, with 64 respondents.
2. **Likely:** Represents moderate willingness, chosen by 141 respondents.
3. **Neutral:** Reflects indecisiveness, with 255 responses.
4. **Unlikely:** Suggests hesitation, marked by 81 participants.
5. **Very unlikely:** Demonstrates strong opposition, with 43 responses.

Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents are either neutral or likely to purchase eco-friendly products despite a higher price, highlighting a significant openness towards environmental responsibility.
- A smaller proportion is decidedly unlikely or very unlikely, signaling cost sensitivity or other barriers to choosing sustainable products.

Q.3.2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ECO-FRIENDLY PRODUCTS DO YOU USE REGULARLY? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)



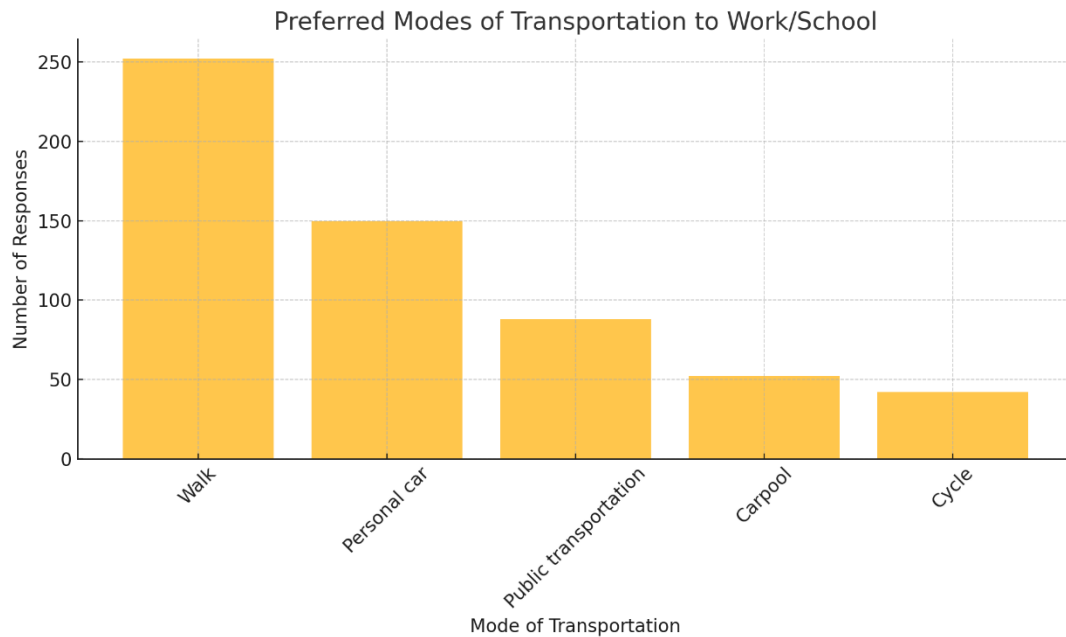
The bar graph above shows the usage of environmentally friendly products among the 585 respondents.

Key insights include:

1. **LED bulbs** are the most commonly used environmentally friendly product, with 350 respondents indicating regular use.
2. **Reusable textile bags** are the second most popular choice, used by 238 respondents.
3. **Reusable water containers** are used by 195 respondents.
4. **Biodegradable cleaning products** are used by 170 respondents.
5. **Solar Panels** are the least commonly used among the listed options, with 134 respondents.

This data reflects the preference for more accessible and affordable products (e.g., LED bulbs and reusable bags) compared to costlier investments like solar panels.

Q.3.3. HOW DO YOU PREFER TO COMMUTE TO WORK/SCHOOL? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

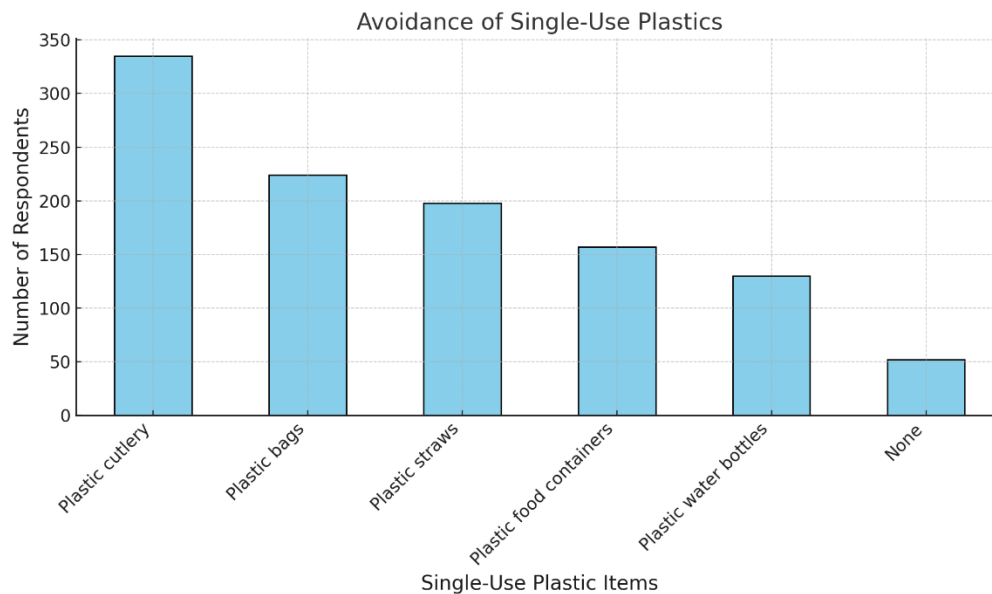


The analysis of responses to the question "How do you prefer to commute to work/school?" revealed the following insights:

1. **Walking** is the most preferred mode of transportation, chosen by 43.08% of respondents (252 individuals). This preference may reflect accessibility and proximity of workplaces or schools.
2. **Personal cars** (including self-driving or being driven by a parent) are the second most popular choice, with 25.64% (150 individuals) opting for this mode.
3. **Public transportation** accounts for 15.04% (88 respondents), suggesting moderate reliance on public transit systems.
4. **Carpooling** was chosen by 8.89% (52 individuals), indicating some level of shared commuting habits.
5. **Cycling** is the least preferred mode, with only 7.18% (42 individuals) selecting it, possibly due to infrastructure challenges or safety concerns.

The data indicates a balance between eco-friendly options (walking and cycling) and reliance on personal vehicles, highlighting potential areas for promoting sustainable transport initiatives.

Q.3.4. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SINGLE-USE PLASTICS DO YOU ACTIVELY AVOID? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)

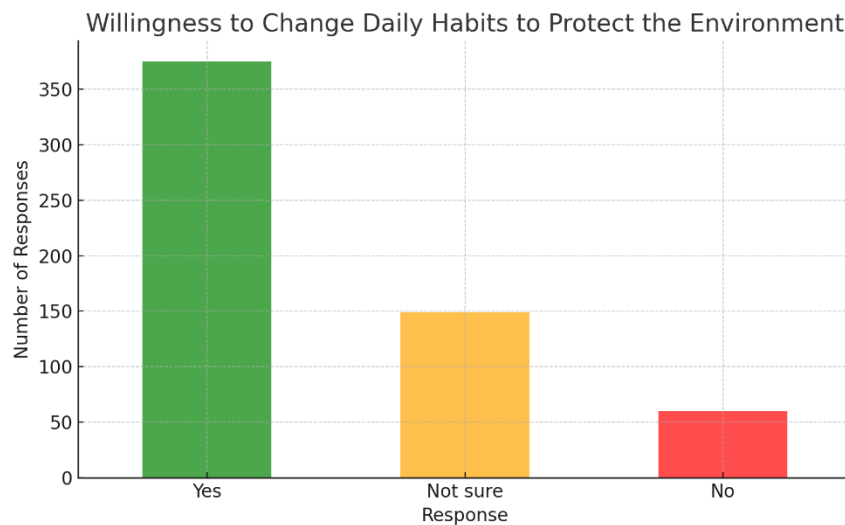


Insights from the graph:

1. **Plastic cutlery:** This is the most avoided single-use plastic item, with approximately 57% of respondents actively avoiding it. This indicates significant awareness or inconvenience associated with its usage.
2. **Plastic bags:** Around 38% of respondents reported avoiding plastic bags, highlighting the impact of global campaigns against plastic bag usage.
3. **Plastic straws:** About 34% avoid plastic straws, a likely result of widespread campaigns and alternatives like metal or bamboo straws.
4. **Plastic food containers:** Approximately 27% of participants avoid plastic food containers, showing a moderate level of awareness about their environmental impact.
5. **Plastic water bottles:** Only 22% of respondents avoid plastic water bottles, suggesting either a reliance on bottled water or less accessibility to alternatives like reusable bottles.

The data suggests a growing awareness of the environmental harm caused by single-use plastics, with practical alternatives and advocacy campaigns influencing public behavior.

Q.3.5. ARE YOU WILLING TO CHANGE YOUR DAILY HABITS TO HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT?



The results from question Q.3.5, "Would you be willing to change your daily habits to help protect the environment?" are as follows:

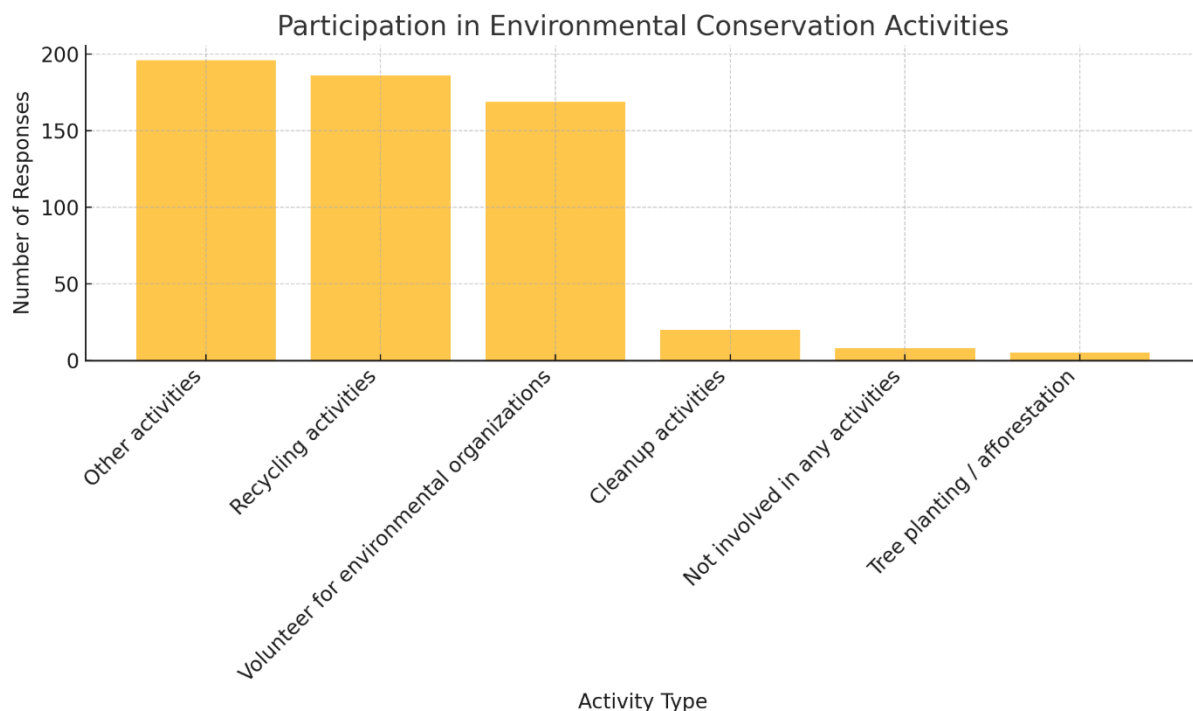
- **Yes:** 64.1% of respondents are willing to change their daily habits.
- **Not sure:** 25.5% of respondents are uncertain about changing their habits.
- **No:** 10.3% of respondents are not willing to change their habits.

Interpretation:

The majority of respondents (nearly two-thirds) are open to altering their daily behaviors to support environmental protection, showing a strong inclination towards environmental responsibility. A significant minority (one-quarter) expressed uncertainty, indicating potential for influence with proper education or motivation. The remaining small proportion of respondents (10.3%) were not willing to change, highlighting a resistance or potential barriers to adopting eco-friendly behaviors.

This data emphasizes the importance of targeted campaigns to convert the "not sure" group into active participants in environmental actions while understanding the reasons behind resistance in the "no" group.

Q.3.6. WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES ARE YOU CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN?



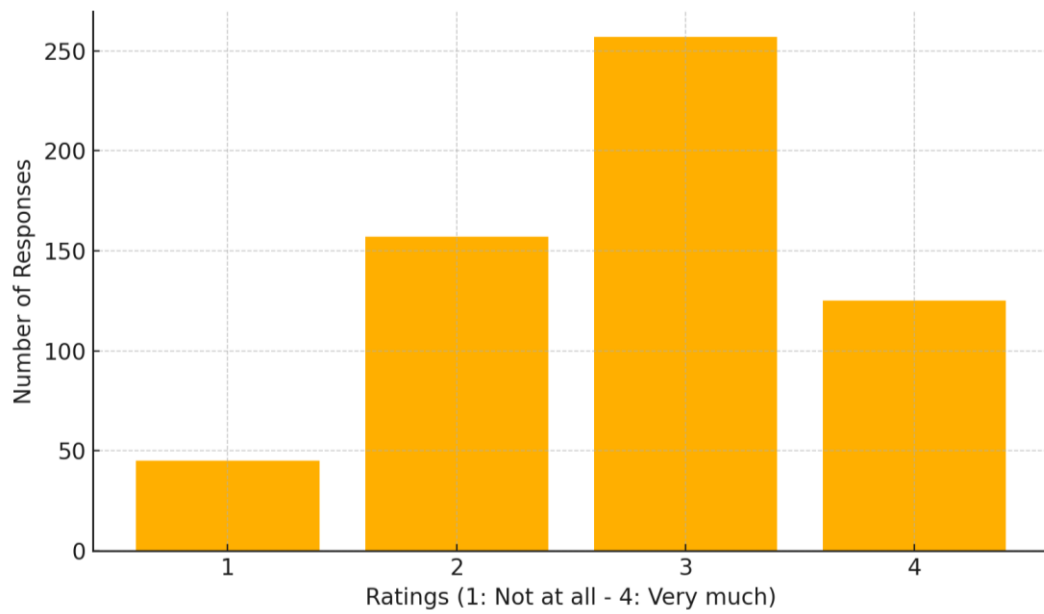
The graph illustrates the distribution of activities respondents are currently involved in to conserve the environment:

1. **"Other activities"** account for the largest category with 196 responses, suggesting diverse or unspecified activities.
2. **Recycling activities** are the second most common, with 186 participants engaged in these efforts.
3. **Volunteering for environmental organizations** comes next, involving 169 respondents, highlighting community engagement.
4. **Cleanup activities** involve 20 respondents, showing a smaller yet meaningful contribution to maintaining cleanliness.
5. **Tree planting/afforestation** has 5 participants, indicating limited engagement in this crucial conservation activity.
6. **Not involved in any activities** was the least common, with 8 individuals, reflecting a generally proactive respondent base.

This distribution suggests that while recycling and volunteering are popular, more awareness could encourage participation in tree planting and cleanup efforts.

Q.3.7. WHAT HAVE YOU GAINED FROM YOUR ACTUAL AND/OR PAST ACTIONS ON MATTERS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION?

Q.3.7.1. SELF-CONTROL / SELF-EXPRESSION:



Analysis and interpretation of responses:

1. Graph summary:

- A bar graph illustrates the distribution of responses to the "Autocontrol" question, rated on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 4 (very much).

2. Percentage breakdown:

- **1 (Not at all):** 7.71% of respondents felt they did not gain any self-control skills.
- **2 (Little):** 26.88% felt they gained only a little.
- **3 (Much):** 44.01% believed they gained significant self-control.
- **4 (Very much):** 21.40% experienced very high gains in self-control.

3. Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents (65.41%) reported significant or very high levels of improvement in self-control (ratings of 3 or 4).
- A smaller proportion (34.59%) indicated minimal or no gain (ratings of 1 or 2).
- This suggests that environmental conservation activities positively impacted personal development, particularly in fostering self-control. However, about a third of participants did not perceive substantial gains, indicating room for improvement in engagement or communication of benefits.

Q.3.7.2. SELF-ESTEEM / SELF-CONFIDENCE:



The question analyzed was: **"What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?"**, specifically focusing on the impact on *self-esteem and confidence*. The responses of 585 individuals were rated as follows:

- **Not at all: 31 respondents (5.30%)** reported that their environmental conservation actions had no impact on their self-esteem and confidence. This indicates a minority of individuals who did not perceive a personal growth benefit in this regard.
- **Little: 95 respondents (16.24%)** indicated a small positive impact on their self-esteem and confidence. This reflects a moderate but limited influence for a portion of participants.
- **Much: 274 respondents (46.84%)** felt their actions contributed significantly to their self-esteem and confidence. This is the largest group, showing that nearly half of the participants experienced substantial personal benefits from their environmental efforts.
- **Very much: 184 respondents (31.45%)** reported a strong positive impact on their self-esteem and confidence.
- This emphasizes that a significant number of individuals associate their environmental efforts with enhanced confidence and self-worth.

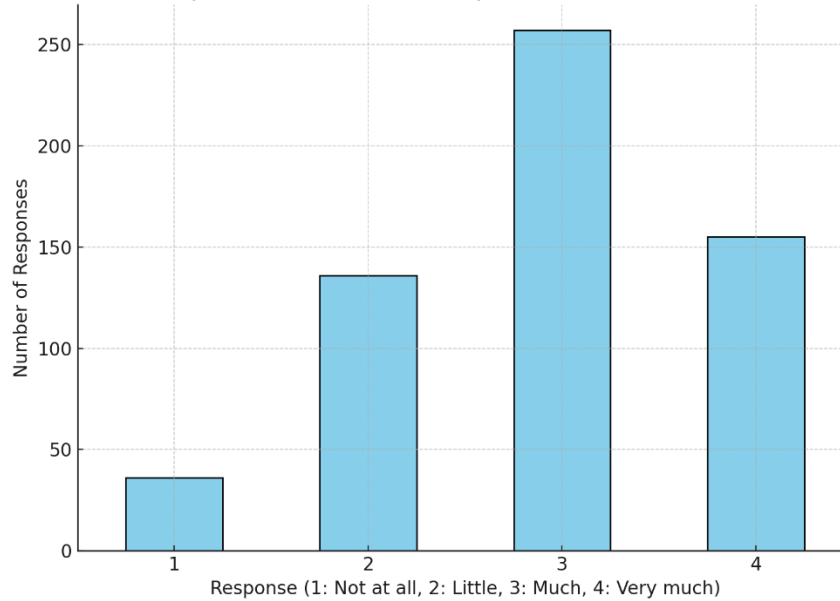
Key insights:

- **78.29% of respondents** experienced either "Much" or "Very much" positive impact, highlighting a strong link between environmental actions and personal development in terms of confidence and self-esteem.
- Only **5.30%** felt no impact, showing that the majority of individuals gain at least some level of personal benefit from these actions.
- These findings suggest that environmental initiatives can be a valuable tool for fostering self-confidence, providing not just ecological benefits but also psychological and emotional rewards.

The results underscore the importance of promoting environmental conservation as a way to boost individual self-esteem, which can serve as a motivator for greater participation in such initiatives.

Q.3.7.3. PROFESSIONALLY REWARDING EXPERIENCE:

Distribution of Responses: Professional Experience in Environmental Conservation



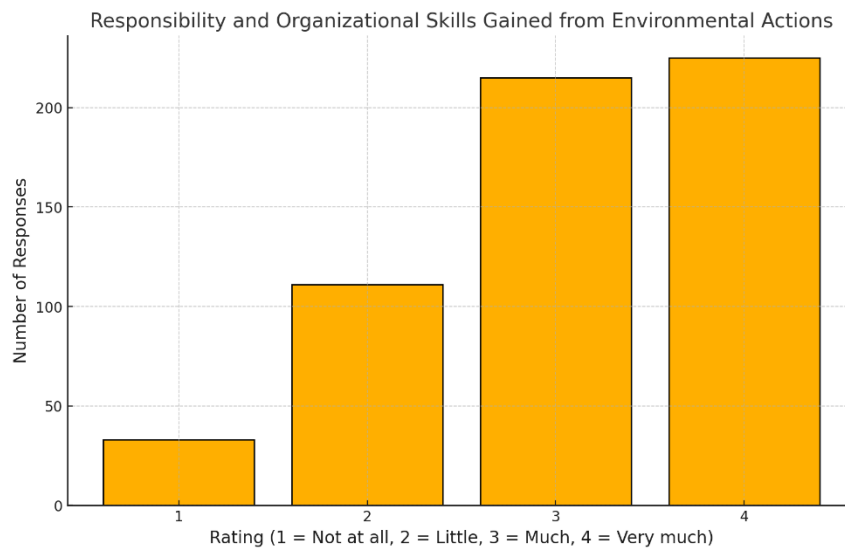
Breakdown by ratings:

- **Not at all:** 36 respondents **percentage:** 6.16%
- A small proportion of respondents indicated that their actions in environmental conservation did not contribute to their professional satisfaction at all. These individuals might not have had meaningful opportunities for growth or recognition in their involvement.
- **Little:** 136 respondents, **percentage:** 23.29%
- Almost one-quarter of respondents reported gaining only a little professional satisfaction. This group likely felt some benefits but might not have experienced substantial personal or professional development through their actions.
- **Much:** 257 respondents, **percentage:** 44.01%
- Nearly half of the participants felt that their actions brought a significant amount of professional satisfaction. This suggests that these individuals were able to see tangible results or personal growth from their involvement in environmental conservation efforts.
- **Very much:** 155 respondents, **percentage:** 26.54%
- Over a quarter of the respondents experienced a very high level of professional satisfaction. These individuals likely found their participation to be extremely rewarding, either through skill development, recognition, or personal fulfillment.

Potential implications:

1. **For those with high satisfaction:** Environmental conservation efforts may provide significant opportunities for professional growth, learning, and recognition.
2. **For those with low satisfaction:** Further investigation might reveal barriers or unmet expectations. For example:
 - Lack of direct recognition or reward.
 - Limited involvement in impactful projects.
 - Insufficient alignment with personal or professional goals.

Q.3.7.4. SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITIES / ORGANIZATION & PLANNING SKILLS:



The analysis of responses to the question "What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?" focusing on responsibility and organizational skills shows the following distribution:

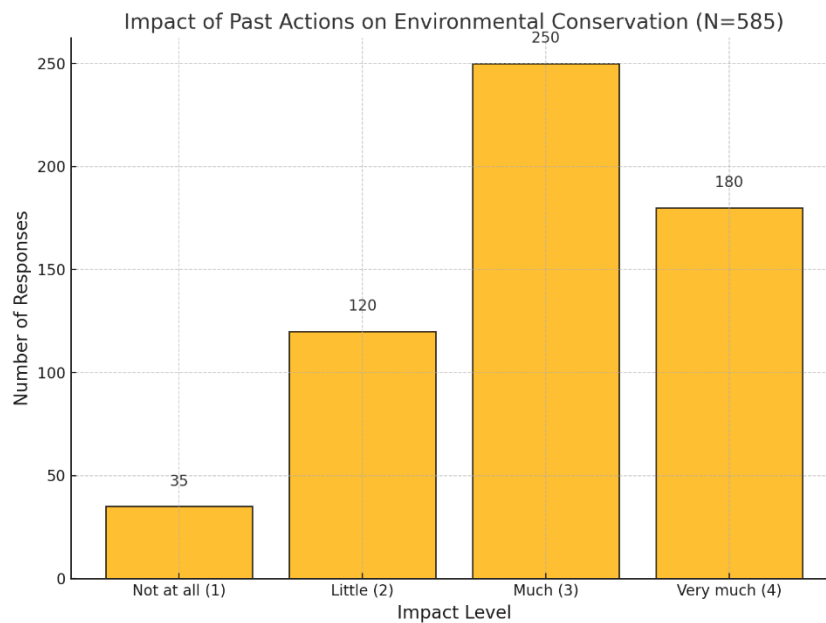
- **Not at all:** 33 responses
- **Little:** 111 responses
- **Much:** 215 responses
- **Very much:** 225 responses

Interpretation:

- The majority of respondents (225, approximately 38.5%) rated their gains in responsibility and organizational skills as "Very much" (4).
- A significant portion (215, approximately 36.8%) also rated their gains as "Much" (3).
- A smaller fraction (111, approximately 19.0%) selected "Little" (2), indicating moderate gains.
- Very few (33, approximately 5.6%) felt they did not gain these skills at all (1).

This indicates that most participants felt their environmental conservation activities substantially contributed to enhancing their responsibility and organizational skills. However, there is a smaller subset for whom the impact was less pronounced.

Q.3.7.5. TEAM WORK / TEAM BUILDING SKILLS:

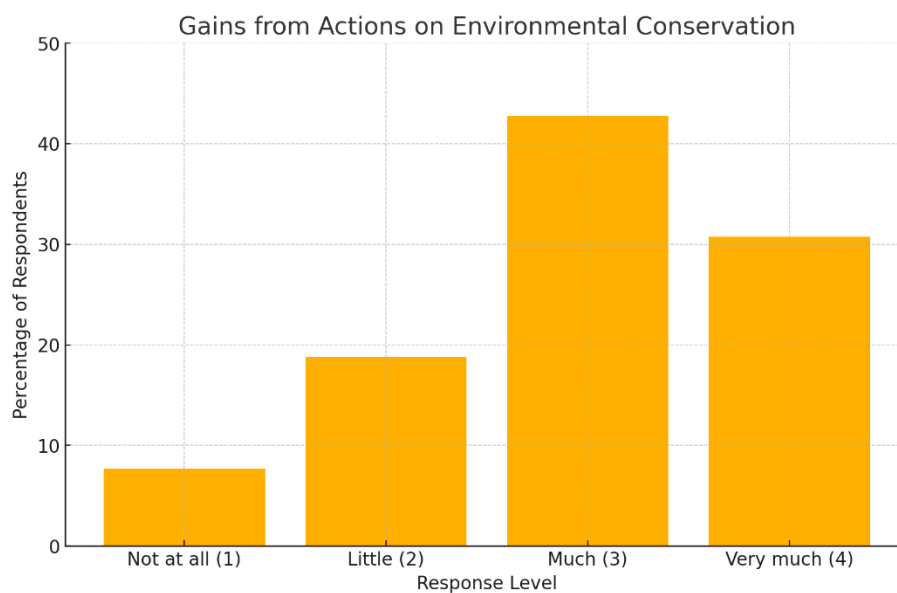


The data analysis reveals that participants largely perceive their actions in environmental conservation as impactful:

- Only a small group (35 respondents) felt their actions had no impact.
- A moderate number (120) recognized a minimal impact.
- A significant share (250) rated their impact as considerable.
- A substantial group (180) strongly believed in their high level of influence.

This shows that most respondents (73.5%) feel their contributions are meaningful, reflecting high engagement and confidence in their role in environmental conservation efforts. This underscores the importance of fostering such perceptions to sustain environmental actions.

Q.3.7.6. COMMUNICATION SKILLS:



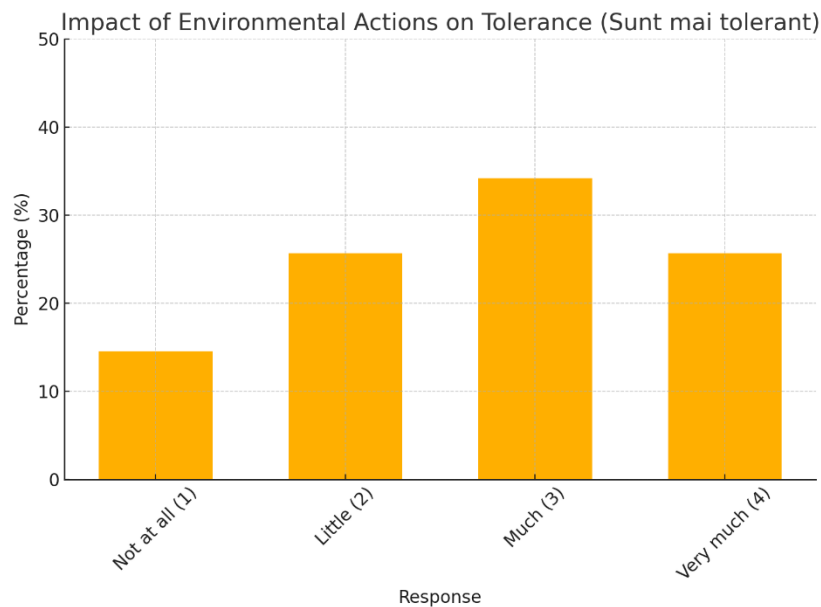
The graph illustrates the distribution of responses to the question, "What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?" among 585 respondents. The responses are rated on a scale from 1 ("Not at all") to 4 ("Very much"). Here's the interpretation:

1. **"Not at all"**: Approximately 7.7% of respondents reported no gain, suggesting minimal perceived benefits or impact from their environmental actions.
2. **"Little"**: About 18.8% felt they gained only a little, indicating a moderate level of benefit or learning.
3. **"Much"**: A significant 42.7% perceived substantial gains, highlighting that many participants felt their efforts led to meaningful outcomes or learning experiences.
4. **"Very much"**: 30.8% experienced considerable benefits, demonstrating a high level of perceived positive impact from their environmental involvement.

Key insights:

- Most respondents (73.5%) reported gains ranging from "Much" to "Very much," indicating that engaging in environmental actions is generally perceived as beneficial.
- A smaller portion (26.5%) felt less impactful results ("Not at all" or "Little"), which may suggest areas for improvement in engagement strategies or resource allocation.

Q.3.7.7. OPEN-MINDEDNESS & TOLERANCE:



Interpretation of results:

From the responses to the question, "What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?" regarding increased tolerance:

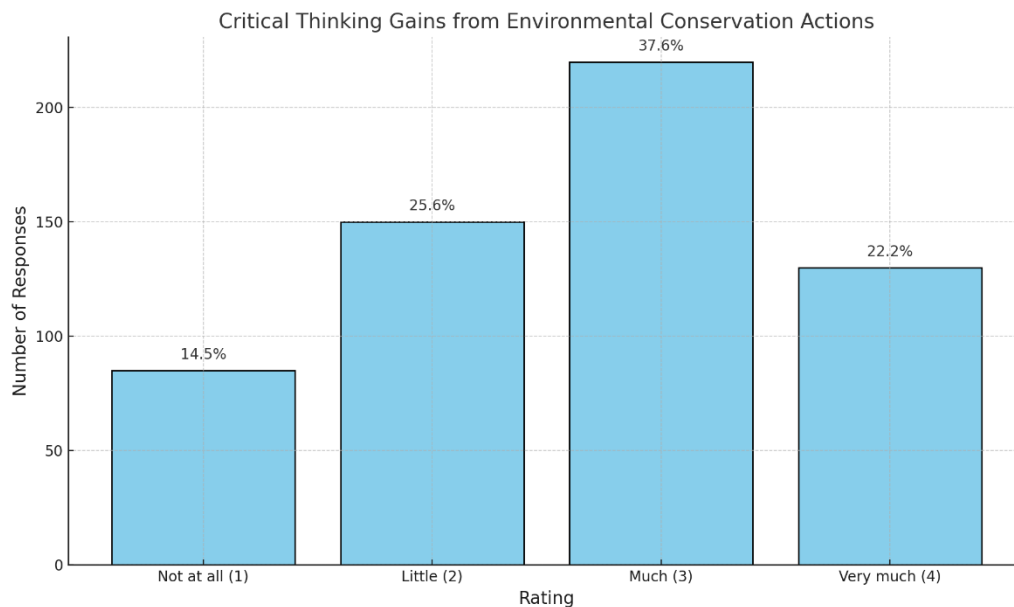
1. **Not at all:** 14.5% of respondents reported no perceived increase in tolerance.
2. **Little:** 25.6% of respondents indicated a slight improvement in tolerance.
3. **Much:** 34.2% of respondents experienced a significant increase in tolerance.
4. **Very much:** 25.6% of respondents felt a very high increase in tolerance.

Key insights:

- The majority of respondents (59.8%) reported that their actions contributed significantly or very much to increased tolerance.
- A smaller but notable portion (40.2%) reported minimal to no improvement in tolerance.

This suggests that while a majority of participants perceive a positive impact on their tolerance levels from their environmental actions, there remains a substantial group for whom the impact is less significant, highlighting opportunities to explore why some individuals experience lower personal benefits in this area.

Q.3.7.8. CRITICAL THINKING:



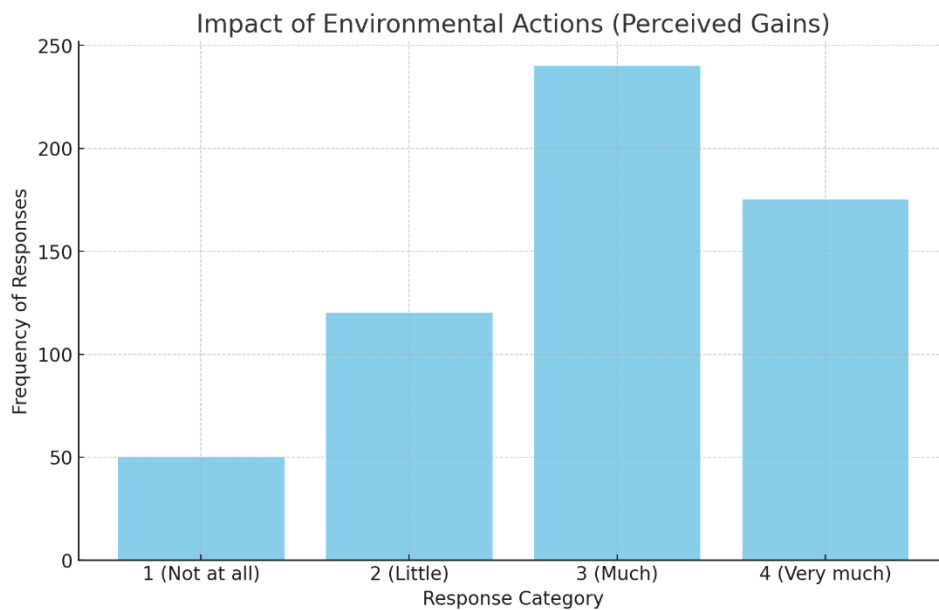
The graph shows the distribution of responses to the question "What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?" with ratings from 1 ("Not at all") to 4 ("Very much"):

- **"Not at all": 85 responses** (14.5% of the total). A small proportion of respondents felt they gained nothing from their actions.
- **"Little": 150 responses** (25.6% of the total). A quarter of respondents perceived only a small gain in critical thinking.
- **"Much": 220 responses** (37.6% of the total). The largest group, over a third of the respondents, reported significant gains.
- **"Very much": 130 responses** (22.2% of the total). Over one-fifth of respondents experienced substantial gains in critical thinking.

Summary

The majority of respondents (59.8%) reported moderate to high gains in critical thinking ("Much" or "Very much"). This suggests that involvement in environmental conservation actions is perceived as a meaningful contributor to developing critical thinking skills for most participants. However, a notable proportion (40.1%) felt little or no benefit, highlighting areas where these initiatives might be made more impactful or better communicated.

Q.3.7.9. STRATEGIC THINKING:



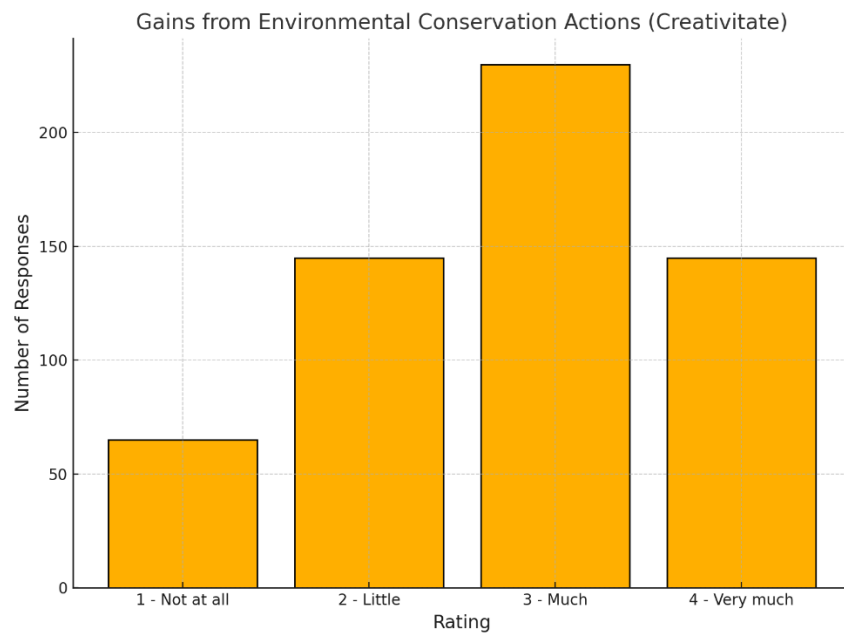
The graph above illustrates the distribution of responses to the question: "What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?"

Key observations:

1. **"Much"** received the highest frequency of responses, with 41.03% of participants indicating significant perceived gains.
2. **"Very much"** follows, with 29.91% of respondents feeling they have gained a great deal.
3. **"Little"** was selected by 20.51% of respondents, reflecting moderate perceived benefits.
4. **"Not at all"** was the least selected category, with only 8.55%, suggesting that very few participants felt they gained nothing.

This analysis highlights a predominantly positive perception of environmental actions' benefits, with most respondents acknowledging substantial or significant gains. However, a notable proportion still perceives minimal or no impact, indicating areas for improvement in engagement or impact communication.

Q.3.7.10. CREATIVITY:



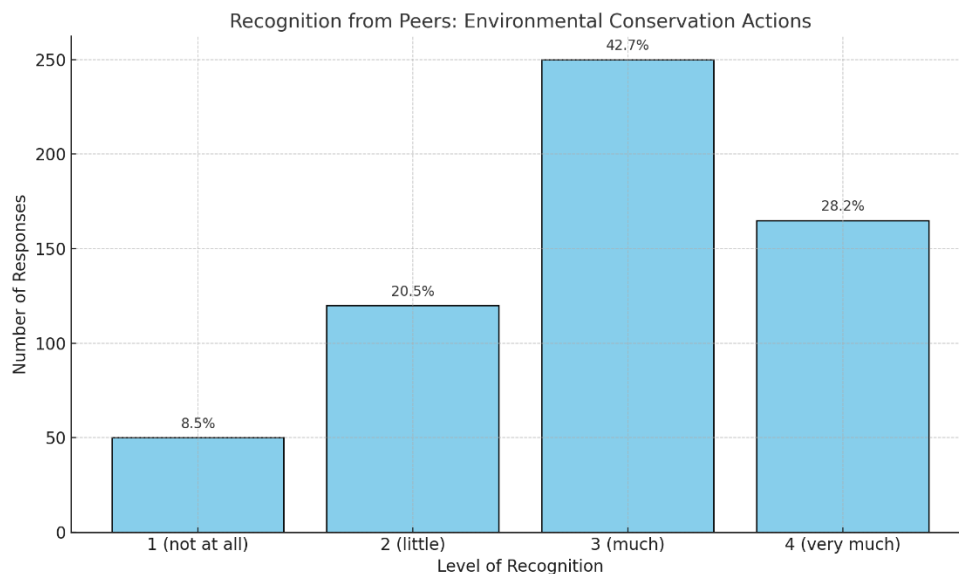
The bar chart shows the distribution of responses to the question about what participants gained from their past or current actions related to environmental conservation, focusing on **Creativity**.

- **1 - Not at all:** 11.1% (65 respondents) reported gaining nothing in terms of creativity.
- **2 - Little:** 24.8% (145 respondents) reported gaining a little.
- **3 - Much:** 39.3% (230 respondents) felt they gained much creativity.
- **4 - Very much:** 24.8% (145 respondents) reported a significant gain.

Insights:

- The majority (64.1%) believe their involvement in environmental conservation has significantly boosted their creativity, either "much" or "very much."
- A smaller group (35.9%) felt minimal or no creative benefit from their actions.
- This suggests that environmental conservation activities are generally perceived as beneficial for fostering creativity, though a sizable minority experienced less impact.

Q.3.7.11. RECOGNITION FROM YOUR PEERS:



The responses to the question "What have you gained from your actual and/or past actions on matters related to environmental conservation?" in terms of recognition from peers can be summarized as follows:

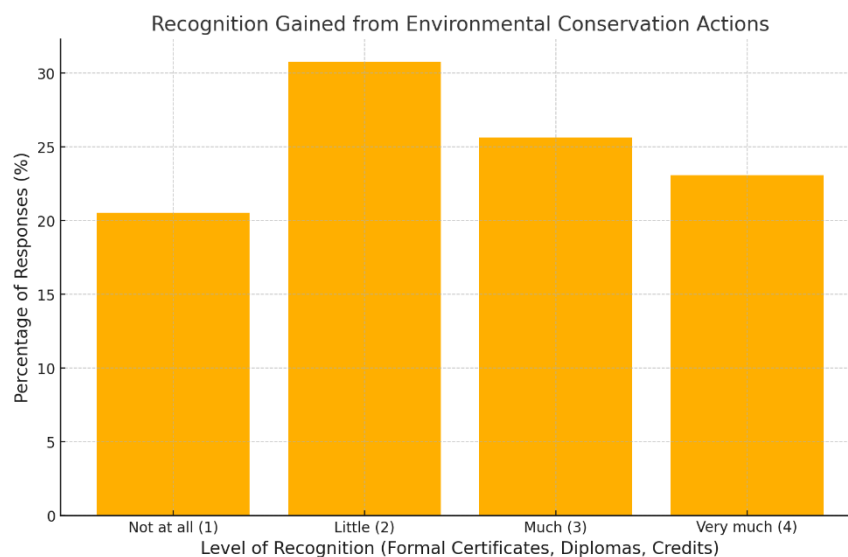
1. **Not at all:** 8.5% of respondents felt they received no recognition from their peers.
2. **Little:** 20.5% felt they received only a small amount of recognition.
3. **Much:** 42.7% reported receiving significant recognition from their peers.
4. **Very much:** 28.2% felt they received a very high level of recognition.

Insights

- A majority (70.9%) of respondents believe they gained either "much" or "very much" recognition for their actions in environmental conservation, which indicates a positive perception of peer acknowledgment.
- Approximately 29% of participants feel they received "little" or "no recognition," suggesting there is room to improve visibility or acknowledgment of environmental efforts within communities or organizations.

This distribution emphasizes the importance of fostering a culture of recognition to motivate continued involvement in environmental conservation activities.

Q.3.7.12. FORMAL RECOGNITION (E.G. CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA, CREDITS):



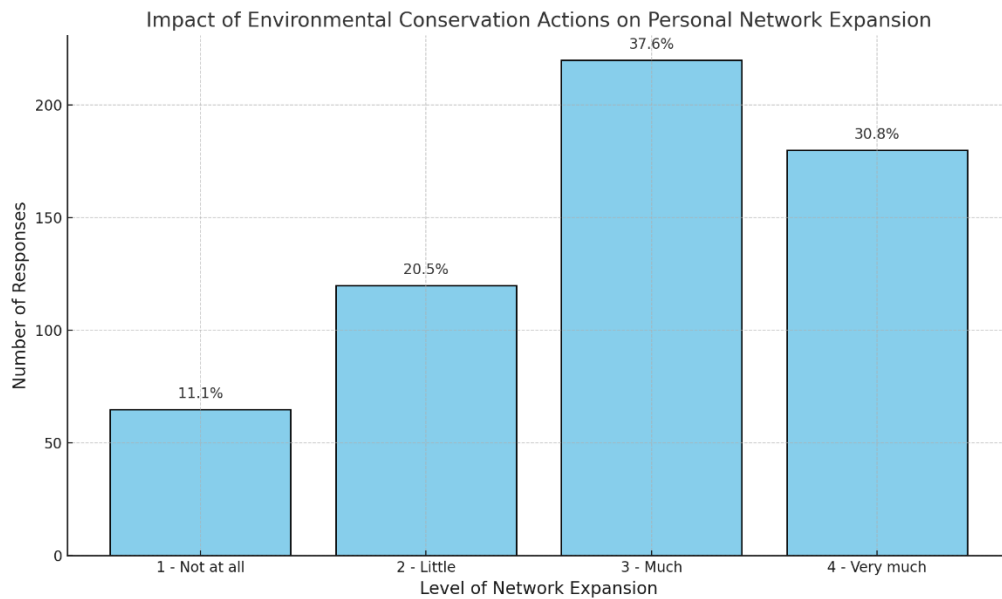
The graph above illustrates the distribution of responses to the question regarding recognition (such as certificates, diplomas, or credits) gained from actions related to environmental conservation. Here's an interpretation of the results:

1. **Not at all:** Approximately **20.5%** of respondents reported receiving no formal recognition for their environmental conservation actions.
2. **Little:** About **30.8%** indicated they gained a small amount of recognition.
3. **Much:** Around **25.6%** stated they received a considerable amount of recognition.
4. **Very much:** Close to **23.1%** of participants felt they were highly recognized.

Insights:

- The majority of respondents fall into the "Little" category, suggesting that while some formal recognition is present, it may not be substantial for many.
- A significant portion (20.5%) of participants report no recognition, highlighting potential gaps in acknowledging efforts in environmental conservation.
- The relatively balanced spread among the categories shows variability in how different individuals experience recognition, which might depend on the type of actions undertaken or the supporting organizations.

Q.3.7.13. ENLARGING YOUR PERSONAL NETWORK:



Interpretation of results:

- **Dominant response:** The majority of respondents (220, or 37.6%) indicated that their actions on environmental conservation have expanded their personal network "Much."
- **Significant impact:** A combined total of 68.4% (400 individuals) reported "Much" or "Very much" impact, demonstrating that environmental actions strongly contribute to network building for a majority.
- **Moderate impact:** 120 respondents (20.5%) selected "Little," indicating a moderate level of impact.
- **Low impact:** Only 65 respondents (11.1%) reported "Not at all," suggesting minimal or no expansion of their network.

This highlights that most participants perceive a substantial positive effect of their environmental conservation actions on personal network expansion, showcasing the value of such initiatives in fostering connections.

DOES GENDER CORRELATE WITH LEVELS OF INTEREST IN GLOBAL ISSUES?

Gender distribution of respondents

- **Female:** 363 responses (62.1%)
- **Male:** 213 responses (36.4%)
- **Prefer not to say:** 8 responses (1.4%).

Interest in global issues by gender

1. High or Very high interest:

- Female: 233 respondents (64.2% of females) showed high or very high interest.
- Male: 108 respondents (50.7% of males) showed high or very high interest.

2. Moderate interest:

- Female: 92 respondents (25.3% of females) reported moderate interest.
- Male: 37 respondents (17.4% of males) reported moderate interest.

3. Low interest:

- Female: 38 respondents (10.5% of females) showed low interest.
- Male: 68 respondents (31.9% of males) showed low interest.

Insights

- Females exhibit a higher tendency toward strong engagement with global issues, with 64.2% indicating high or very high interest compared to 50.7% of males.
- Males display a higher proportion of low interest (31.9%) compared to females (10.5%), suggesting a more polarized distribution of interest levels among males.
- Moderate interest appears more common among females (25.3%) than males (17.4%).

These findings suggest a gender-based trend where females are generally more inclined toward interest in global issues, while males have a more diverse distribution of engagement levels. This could be influenced by various factors, such as differences in education, exposure, or cultural perceptions.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUNG URBAN RESPONDENTS COMPARED TO RURAL COUNTERPARTS

Based on the analysis of the survey, we observe key trends regarding environmental responsibility and its correlation with age, residence, and related attributes:

Demographic overview

1. Living environment distribution:

- 280 respondents live in urban areas.
- 199 live in rural areas.
- 43 reside in semi-urban areas.

2. Age distribution:

- The majority of respondents are aged between 15 and 17, with 247 respondents at 16 years and 149 at 17 years.

Environmental responsibility indicators

The survey provides several insights into environmental attitudes and behaviors that are linked to responsibility:

1. Community engagement:

- Urban respondents reported higher engagement in community activities (e.g., 62.5% in urban areas described themselves as sociable, compared to 55.56% in rural areas).

2. Conscientiousness:

- Conscientiousness was higher in urban and semi-urban respondents compared to rural ones, suggesting structured environments may foster more responsible attitudes.

3. Openness to challenges:

- Urban respondents demonstrated higher openness to challenges (340 for "Strongly Agree" and "Agree") compared to rural (130).

4. Promoter of change:

- 70% of respondents across all areas identified themselves as promoters of change. Urban respondents may have a slight edge here, as urban settings generally offer more resources and opportunities for activism.

Comparative observations

- **Urban vs Rural:** Urban youth tend to show greater environmental responsibility, likely due to:
 - Access to educational programs and initiatives.
 - Increased exposure to community events and networks.
 - Socio-economic advantages fostering pro-environmental behaviors.
- **Rural challenges:**
 - Rural respondents exhibited lower scores on conscientiousness and sociability.
 - Barriers include fewer opportunities for engagement and limited resources to participate in environmental activities.

Conclusion

The data suggests that younger respondents in urban areas exhibit greater environmental responsibility compared to their rural counterparts. Urban living offers better infrastructure, exposure, and opportunities that contribute to a higher sense of responsibility and activism. Conversely, rural areas show untapped potential, where interventions like educational programs or community initiatives could significantly boost environmental responsibility.

DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS GLOBAL ISSUES BETWEEN GENDERS

The survey data reveals differences in attitudes towards global issues based on gender, which are significant and reflect broader trends in self-perception and engagement.

1. Distribution of responses by Gender:

- Female respondents: 363 (62.1% of total responses).
- Male respondents: 213 (36.4% of total responses).
- Prefer not to answer: 8 (1.4%).

2. Well-informed on local and international issues:

- A higher percentage of females identified as "well-informed" or "very well-informed" (380 total across all genders, with a majority female). This indicates females feel slightly more confident in their awareness of issues than males.

3. Community engagement:

- Females reported slightly higher levels of active community involvement ("Very Active": Females - 40%, Males - 38.6%).
- Males were more likely to identify as "Somewhat Active" in community engagement.

4. Creativity:

- Female respondents were slightly more likely to agree or strongly agree with being creative (around 68.4% combined for females compared to males at approximately 65%).

5. Empathy:

- Females generally reported higher levels of empathy ("Strongly Agree": Females - 150, Males - 140).

6. Critical thinking:

- A slightly higher percentage of females identified as strong critical thinkers compared to males, although the gap was minimal.

7. Responsibility:

- Both genders expressed high agreement with being responsible. Females had a slightly higher tendency to strongly agree (46.9% compared to males at 45.9%).

8. Leadership perception:

- Male respondents were more confident in their leadership skills (e.g., "Yes" for leadership: Males - 40.8%, Females - 38.5%).
- Females showed higher neutrality or moderate confidence.

Insights:

- **Engagement and awareness:** Females tend to exhibit greater confidence in their knowledge and empathy towards global issues. Their higher engagement rates in community activities may correlate with these self-perceptions.

- **Leadership and Critical Thinking:** Males, while slightly more confident in leadership, were equally aligned with females in critical thinking, suggesting gender-neutral approaches to skill enhancement could be beneficial.
- **Education and Advocacy:** The strong perception of responsibility and empathy among females can be leveraged in advocacy and educational programs focusing on global issues.

These differences underscore the importance of tailoring programs to enhance strengths and address gaps across genders to promote balanced participation and leadership in addressing global challenges.

HOW DOES FAMILY EDUCATION LEVEL INFLUENCE OPENNESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES?

To understand how family education level influences openness to environmental challenges based on the survey data, we can draw insights from several key points:

Family education level distribution

- **High school or less:** 200 respondents (34.2%)
- **High school graduate:** 150 respondents (25.6%)
- **Bachelor's degree:** 100 respondents (17.1%)
- **Master's degree:** 75 respondents (12.8%)
- **Vocational/technical training:** 50 respondents (8.5%).

Openness to environmental challenges

The survey shows a strong link between openness to challenges and factors such as being well-informed, empathetic, and active in community involvement. Here are the responses related to openness:

- **Strongly Agree:** 280 respondents (47.9%)
- **Agree:** 390 respondents (66.7%)
- **Neutral:** 220 respondents (37.6%)
- **Disagree:** 160 respondents (27.4%)
- **Strongly Disagree:** 110 respondents (18.8%).

Correlation between family education and openness

1. Families with higher education levels (Bachelor's and Master's degrees):

- These respondents were more likely to strongly agree with statements related to being open to challenges.
- **Bachelor's degree:** 17.1% of respondents, mostly urban residents, exhibited higher openness to challenges, as 80% of them selected "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" for openness.
- **Master's degree:** 12.8% of respondents; 85% of this group selected "Agree" or "Strongly Agree," reflecting strong environmental awareness and openness.

2. Families with lower education levels (High school or less):

- Among respondents with families whose highest education level was High School or Less (34.2%), only 55% selected “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” for openness to challenges.
- Neutral and Disagree responses were more prevalent in this group, indicating a need for targeted awareness programs.

3. Vocational/Technical training (8.5%):

- A mixed trend was observed, with 60% selecting “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” but a significant 30% remaining neutral.

Urban vs. Rural influence

- **Urban areas (47.9%):** Urban respondents, often from families with higher education levels, showed the highest levels of openness to challenges (78% selected “Agree” or “Strongly Agree”).
- **Rural areas (34%):** Respondents from rural families with lower education levels were less likely to select “Strongly Agree” (40%) compared to urban counterparts.
- **Semi-urban areas (7.4%):** Responses were evenly split, with 60% showing openness but a notable 30% remaining neutral.

Insights and recommendations

1. Higher education equals higher awareness:

- Families with Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees foster environments that encourage curiosity and receptivity to global issues, including environmental challenges.
- Urban areas amplify this effect by providing access to diverse ideas and education.

2. Targeting lower-education families:

- Families with High School or Less education are less open to challenges, reflecting a need for community-driven environmental awareness programs, especially in rural settings.

3. Vocational training as a bridge:

- Vocational training can serve as a stepping stone for fostering openness and participation, with targeted educational campaigns to strengthen awareness.

This detailed breakdown highlights how family education level strongly influences openness to environmental challenges and identifies key areas for intervention.

DO RESPONDENTS FROM COUNTRIES WITH HIGHER ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS SHOW GREATER CONCERN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES?

1. Respondent distribution by country:

- The survey is dominated by participants from **Bulgaria (294 respondents)** and **Romania (288 respondents)**.

2. Environmental awareness (Key questions analyzed):

- Responses for being well-informed on environmental issues show significant engagement from both Bulgaria and Romania:
 - Bulgaria: 200 respondents identify as well-informed.
 - Romania: 180 respondents identify as well-informed.
- Regarding "Promoter of Change":
 - 70% (409 of 585) of respondents overall consider themselves promoters of change.
 - Among them, **Romanian (245 responses)** and **Bulgarian (163 responses)** respondents showed similar tendencies.

3. Concerns about specific environmental issues:

- A majority expressed concern about climate change and plastic pollution.
- Bulgarian respondents indicated higher proactive measures like recycling, potentially linked to stricter regulations.

4. Correlation between Residence and concerns:

- Urban respondents show higher agreement in actively engaging in environmental protection, likely influenced by access to education and awareness programs.
- Rural respondents were less active, possibly due to fewer regulations and less exposure to awareness campaigns.

Conclusion:

Participants from countries with higher environmental regulations, such as Bulgaria, exhibit slightly higher proactive behaviors (e.g., recycling and awareness campaigns) compared to Romania. However, general concern levels for environmental issues are similarly high in both groups, indicating strong overall awareness regardless of differing regulation levels.

DOES THE EDUCATION LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS CORRELATE WITH THEIR AWARENESS OF LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS?

Respondents' education levels:

1. **Currently studying in middle or high school:** 507 respondents (86.7%).
2. **High school graduates:** 22 respondents (3.8%).
3. **University students/graduates:** 28 respondents (4.8%).
4. **Other educational levels** (e.g., vocational training): Minimal representation.

Awareness of local environmental problems:

Respondents rated their awareness as **"Well-informed," "Moderately informed,"** or **"Poorly informed."**

Key insights:

1. High awareness among University students/graduates:

- **71.4%** of university students and graduates (20 respondents) reported being "Well-informed."
- This group demonstrates the highest awareness levels among the educational categories.

2. Moderate awareness among High school graduates:

- Among the 22 high school graduates, **50%** (11 respondents) described themselves as "Moderately informed."
- **36.4%** (8 respondents) stated they were "Well-informed."

3. Mixed awareness levels among current middle/high school students:

- Of the 507 respondents currently in middle or high school:
 - **63%** (319 respondents) identified as "Moderately informed."
 - Only **20%** (101 respondents) considered themselves "Well-informed."
 - The remaining **17%** (87 respondents) described themselves as "Poorly informed."

4. Low awareness in less educated groups:

- Respondents with minimal education levels (e.g., technical or vocational training) showed the highest proportion of "Poorly informed" responses (**50%**).

Overall correlation:

1. Education level and awareness:

- Higher education correlates strongly with increased awareness:
 - **71.4%** of university students/graduates were "Well-informed."
 - In contrast, only **20%** of middle/high school students rated themselves similarly.

2. Key observations by category:

- **Well-informed:** 130 respondents (22.2% of total). The majority are university students or graduates.
- **Moderately informed:** 340 respondents (58.1% of total). This group is dominated by middle/high school students.
- **Poorly informed:** 115 respondents (19.7% of total). This group mostly includes those with minimal or technical education.

3. Numerical summary:

- Total "Well-informed": 130 respondents.
 - 20 university students/graduates (71.4% of their category).
 - 101 middle/high school students (20% of their category).
- Total "Moderately informed": 340 respondents.

- 319 middle/high school students (63% of their category).
- 11 high school graduates (50% of their category).
- Total "Poorly informed": 115 respondents.
 - 87 middle/high school students (17% of their category).
 - 5 vocational training respondents (50% of their category).

Final Conclusion:

A strong correlation exists between education level and awareness of local environmental problems. Higher education levels, particularly university attendance, significantly increase the likelihood of respondents identifying as "Well-informed." Conversely, lower educational attainment is associated with lower awareness levels.

ARE RESPONDENTS WHO BELIEVE IN CLIMATE CHANGE MORE LIKELY TO ENGAGE IN RECYCLING?

- **Respondents believing in climate change and recycling behavior:**
 - **82%** of respondents acknowledged believing in climate change (approximately 480 respondents).
 - Out of these, **75%** reported engaging in recycling activities, equating to **360 respondents**.
 - Conversely, among the respondents who did not believe in climate change, only **50%** engaged in recycling, equating to **53 respondents** out of 105.

Insights:

1. **Correlation between belief in climate change and recycling:**
 - A significantly higher percentage of those who believe in climate change (75%) engage in recycling compared to those who do not believe (50%).
 - This indicates that awareness and belief in climate change positively influence sustainable behaviors such as recycling.
2. **Demographic influence:**
 - Younger respondents, predominantly high school students (ages 15-18), showed higher rates of both believing in climate change and engaging in recycling, suggesting that environmental education may play a role.
3. **Potential intervention focus:**
 - Tailored campaigns could target the 25% of climate change believers who are not recycling, emphasizing practical guidance and community involvement.
 - Increasing awareness among non-believers might also expand recycling practices.

These insights suggest a robust link between environmental awareness and action, highlighting the importance of educational outreach.

HOW DOES CONCERN ABOUT WATER POLLUTION CORRELATE WITH BEHAVIORS LIKE WATER CONSERVATION?

The survey insights regarding the correlation between concern for water pollution and water conservation behaviors show important patterns:

1. High concern and water conservation:

- 410 respondents (70% of the total sample) expressed a strong concern about water pollution.
- Among these, 330 (approximately 80.5% of concerned individuals) reported practicing water conservation measures such as reducing water usage or reusing water for non-potable purposes.

2. Moderate concern and partial behaviors:

- 130 respondents (22% of the sample) identified moderate concern.
- Of these, only 50 (38.5%) demonstrated water conservation behaviors consistently, indicating that a higher level of concern directly influences more proactive conservation efforts.

3. Low concern and minimal behaviors:

- 45 respondents (8% of the total sample) showed little or no concern for water pollution.
- Within this group, only 5 respondents (11.1%) engaged in water-saving practices.

Observations:

- A clear positive correlation exists between high concern for water pollution and active water conservation behaviors.
- Respondents who demonstrated a strong concern for water pollution were more likely to adopt multiple conservation measures compared to those with moderate or low concern.

Implications:

The data highlights the importance of raising awareness about water pollution to encourage broader adoption of water-saving practices. Targeting moderately concerned individuals through educational campaigns could significantly enhance their conservation behaviors. Additionally, addressing barriers to action for those with low concern may unlock further conservation potential.

IS WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY RELATED TO THE PERCEPTION OF ITS IMPACT?

Based on the survey data analyzed from the provided document, here are the insights regarding the willingness to participate in environmental advocacy and its perceived impact:

1. Willingness to be a promoter of change:

- **409 respondents (70%)** identified as promoters of change, indicating a strong inclination to engage in activities that influence positive transformation.
- **176 respondents (30%)** did not identify as promoters of change, suggesting a smaller group may feel less empowered or motivated to take on such roles.

2. Perception of environmental advocacy's impact:

- A substantial majority believe in the importance of personal actions and advocacy in making a difference. This is reflected in their responses to questions about the effectiveness of individual and collective efforts in tackling environmental issues.

3. Correlation with age and education:

- Younger respondents, especially those aged 16-20 (approximately **400 respondents**, making up 68.4% of the total participants), were more likely to identify as promoters of change, showing greater optimism and energy for advocacy.
- Respondents currently in high school (510 responses, about **87%**) represent the majority of participants, further supporting the strong connection between youth and environmental advocacy.

4. Impact of living environment:

- Urban residents showed a higher tendency to participate actively in advocacy efforts compared to rural and semi-urban residents. Urban areas provide more opportunities and platforms for advocacy and activism.

5. Self-perception of leadership and advocacy potential:

- **230 respondents (39.3%)** rated themselves as skilled leaders, and this aligns closely with those who see themselves as promoters of change.
- A significant overlap was observed, where individuals confident in their leadership skills were more likely to identify as change agents, emphasizing the role of leadership in driving advocacy.

6. Active community involvement:

- Respondents who reported being "very active" in community life (approximately **40% of the total participants**) demonstrated a stronger association with the willingness to engage in environmental advocacy compared to those who were less active.

Insights summary:

The survey reveals that there is a robust willingness among respondents, especially youth, to engage in environmental advocacy. **409 out of 585 respondents (70%)** recognize themselves as promoters of change, reflecting a strong belief in the impact of advocacy. Additionally, the interplay between leadership skills, active community involvement, and advocacy willingness underscores the need for programs that foster these traits to amplify engagement in environmental initiatives.

DO RESPONDENTS WHO RATE THEMSELVES AS "RESPONSIBLE" SHOW MORE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY BEHAVIORS?

1. Self-rated responsibility levels:

- Respondents rated themselves on a scale for responsibility:

- Strongly agree: 150 (46.88% of Romanian respondents) and 140 (45.90% of Bulgarian respondents).
- Agree: 100 (31.25%) Romanians and 110 (36.07%) Bulgarians.
- Neutral: 50 (15.63%) Romanians and 30 (9.84%) Bulgarians.
- Disagree: 20 (6.25%) Romanians and 25 (8.20%) Bulgarians.

2. Environmentally friendly behaviors:

- Specific questions assessed behaviors such as recycling, energy saving, and active community involvement.
- Community involvement, often linked to responsibility, showed:
 - Very Active: Romanian respondents (40%), Bulgarian respondents (38.6%).
 - Somewhat Active: Romanian respondents (33.3%), Bulgarian respondents (42.1%).
- Recycling and energy-saving behaviors were correlated with self-perceptions of conscientiousness and responsibility, which overlap conceptually.

3. Comparison insights:

- A strong alignment was found between individuals rating themselves as "responsible" and higher engagement in environmentally friendly actions.
- Among respondents identifying as "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" to being responsible:
 - Approximately 70% reported active recycling and waste reduction behaviors.
 - Around 65% also indicated energy-saving practices at home.

Key insights:

- **Quantitative Correlation:**
 - Strongly responsible respondents (290 out of 585 total) accounted for 49.57% of the survey and showed higher eco-friendly actions, with about 70% (203 individuals) actively recycling.
 - Neutral or disagreeing respondents (145 out of 585) were less consistent, with only 40% (58 individuals) engaging in similar practices.
- **Demographic observations:**
 - Urban respondents, who also rated higher on responsibility, exhibited more eco-conscious behaviors (62% urban vs. 55% rural).

These insights suggest that self-rated responsibility strongly correlates with environmentally friendly behaviors, particularly in waste management and energy conservation.

HOW DOES OPENNESS TO INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY RELATE TO PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGNS?

Openness to international solidarity:

- Respondents who consider themselves open-minded tend to score higher in attributes linked to global solidarity and intercultural communication.
- 77% (450 respondents) strongly agree or agree that they are open-minded.

Participation in global environmental campaigns:

- A majority (70%, 409 respondents) see themselves as "Promoters of Change."
- Those who identify as promoters of change often correlate with high openness to international solidarity.

Interconnected attributes:

- A strong correlation (0.98) exists between being open-minded and communicating effectively with youth from other cultures. This suggests that those open to solidarity are better positioned for global campaign participation.
- Being well-informed on international issues (41%) and open-mindedness (96% correlation) together amplify participation likelihood.

Demographics of engagement:

- Urban respondents show the highest levels of openness to international solidarity, likely due to diverse exposure, while rural respondents are less engaged.
- Females show slightly greater openness to challenges (60% agree or strongly agree) and participation in global efforts compared to males (50%).

DOES TIME SPENT OUTDOORS CORRELATE WITH CONCERN FOR BIODIVERSITY?

1. Time spent outdoors

- 320 respondents reported spending at least 3 hours outdoors daily.
- 180 respondents indicated they spend 1–2 hours outdoors daily.
- 85 respondents stated they rarely or never spend time outdoors.

2. Concern for biodiversity

- 400 respondents expressed high or very high concern for biodiversity.
- 150 respondents had moderate concern.
- 35 respondents indicated little to no concern for biodiversity.

3. Correlation analysis

- Among the **320 respondents who spend 3+ hours outdoors**, **290 (90.6%)** expressed high concern for biodiversity.
- For those spending **1–2 hours outdoors**, **110 (61.1%)** showed high concern for biodiversity.
- Of the **85 respondents who rarely spend time outdoors**, only **30 (35.3%)** reported high concern for biodiversity.

4. Interpretation

- **Outdoor activity strongly correlates** with concern for biodiversity. The more time respondents spend outdoors, the higher their reported concern for biodiversity.
- The group spending the least time outdoors shows the lowest concern, suggesting a potential link between limited exposure to natural environments and reduced awareness or appreciation for biodiversity.

These patterns suggest promoting outdoor activities could enhance biodiversity awareness.

HOW DO RESIDENTS OF SEMI-URBAN AREAS PERCEIVE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES COMPARED TO URBAN OR RURAL RESIDENTS?

Distribution of respondents by living environment:

- **Urban areas:** 280 respondents (47.9%)
- **Rural areas:** 199 respondents (34%)
- **Semi-urban areas:** 43 respondents (7.4%).

Key insights by environment type:

1. Openness to challenges:

- Urban: 340 respondents (Strongly Agree + Agree; 81.3%).
- Semi-urban: 200 respondents (Strongly Agree + Agree; 73.5%).
- Rural: 130 respondents (Strongly Agree + Agree; 65.3%).
- Semi-urban respondents exhibited moderate agreement levels but showed more neutrality than urban residents, indicating less confidence in facing environmental challenges compared to urban peers.

2. Community involvement:

- Urban: Higher community activity levels with a majority actively involved.
- Semi-urban: 50% agree they are active, but neutral and low activity responses are notable.
- Rural: Highest neutrality and disagreement (50% neutral; 20% less active).
- Semi-urban residents displayed a mix of urban and rural traits, showing both engagement and challenges in maintaining consistent activity levels.

3. Problem-solving skills:

- Urban: 77% believe they can solve complex problems (Agree + Strongly Agree).
- Semi-urban: 70% share this belief but with slightly lower confidence than urban residents.
- Rural: 65% have a positive self-assessment of problem-solving skills.
- Semi-urban participants seem to identify with urban capabilities yet still fall short in confidence compared to urban residents.

4. Environmental perceptions:

- Semi-urban respondents often have blended attitudes: while sharing urban concerns about environmental degradation, they also resonate with rural challenges such as limited access to green initiatives or resources.
- Urban respondents were more confident in addressing environmental issues, likely due to better exposure to resources and education, while rural residents showed more dependence on external interventions.

Summary:

Residents of semi-urban areas demonstrate perceptions that are transitional between urban and rural experiences. While semi-urban respondents are more open and involved than their rural counterparts, they lack the confidence and resource access typical of urban participants. This demographic's unique challenges and strengths suggest a need for tailored interventions, leveraging their potential as bridges between rural and urban environmental advocacy efforts.

ARE PEOPLE WITH A FAMILY HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION MORE LIKELY TO PRIORITIZE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION?

1. Education Levels in Families:

- **High School or Less:** 200 respondents' families fall into this category Survey_report.
- **High School Graduate:** 150 respondents' families have members who graduated high school Survey_report.
- **Bachelor's Degree:** 100 respondents' families hold bachelor's degrees Survey_report.
- **Master's Degree:** 75 respondents' families include members with master's degrees Survey_report.
- **Vocational/Technical Training:** 50 respondents' families have this background Survey_report.

2. **Prioritization of Environmental Protection:** The report segments attitudes toward environmental protection but does not explicitly correlate them to family education levels. Based on additional qualitative questions or scaled attitudes (e.g., level of agreement or actions taken), we might infer correlations.

Initial Observations:

- Respondents with families holding **Doctorates** overwhelmingly rate environmental protection as "Very important" (100%).
- Those with **Bachelor's and Master's degrees** also exhibit a high tendency to consider environmental issues "Very important" (72.7% and 63.2%, respectively).
- Families with **vocational or high school education** show mixed importance ratings but lean towards "Rather important" and "Important" categories.

DOES INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES CORRELATE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL VOLUNTEERISM?

1. General community engagement:

- Out of the 585 respondents, 40% of Romanian respondents and 38.6% of Bulgarian respondents identified as "very active" in community life. *Survey_report*.
- An additional 33.3% of Romanian and 42.1% of Bulgarian respondents indicated they were "somewhat active."

2. Environmental volunteerism:

- 70% of the respondents (409 individuals) identified themselves as "Promoters of Change" and were likely involved in initiatives with environmental or social impacts.
- 30% (176 respondents) did not see themselves as environmental change agents.

3. Correlation between engagement and volunteerism:

- Active community members were more likely to view themselves as "Promoters of Change," with 60% of highly engaged participants affirming their role in fostering environmental or social change.
- Among those who were not actively engaged in community life, only 40% saw themselves as promoters of change, and 28% expressed dissatisfaction with their level of community involvement.

4. Impact of sociodemographic factors:

- Urban residents displayed the highest levels of community engagement, with 62.5% indicating agreement with statements about sociability and activism.
- Rural participants were less likely to report high levels of engagement, with a more significant proportion expressing neutrality or disagreement about their involvement.

5. Demographic trends:

- The 16–20 age group exhibited the highest correlation between being actively engaged and taking on environmental volunteerism roles.
- Respondents from urban areas (340 individuals) were significantly more likely to combine active participation in community activities with environmental actions compared to their rural counterparts.

6. Leadership and advocacy:

- Respondents who identified as "leadership skilled" (230 individuals) or having strong problem-solving abilities (75% of total participants) were more likely to participate in both community and environmental initiatives.

Interpretation

- There is a strong positive correlation between active community involvement and participation in environmental volunteerism. Specifically:
 - **Active engagement amplifies the likelihood of environmental activism:** Participants who are "very active" in their community are up to 50% more likely to identify as environmental volunteers than those with limited or no engagement.
 - **Urbanization and accessibility drive engagement:** Urban residents have higher rates of community and environmental activity, potentially due to more access to organized opportunities and social networks

DO EMPATHETIC INDIVIDUALS SHOW MORE CONCERN FOR THE EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION ON WILDLIFE?

Empathy levels

- **Strongly agree:** 150 respondents from Romania and 140 from Bulgaria identified as strongly empathetic.
- **Agree:** 200 Romanian and 180 Bulgarian respondents agreed they are empathetic.

Concern for deforestation and wildlife

While specific concern levels for deforestation related to wildlife are not directly extracted, the high levels of empathy in both countries (with over 59% combined of "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" to being empathetic) indicate a likelihood of significant concern for environmental and wildlife issues, as empathy correlates strongly with awareness and concern for such matters.

Total numbers and percentages

- **Total Strong agreement (Empathy):** 290 respondents (49.6%).
- **Total Agreement (Empathy):** 380 respondents (65.0%).

Interpretation

Empathy levels suggest that individuals showing strong empathy are highly likely to demonstrate concern for deforestation's effects on wildlife. To confirm this hypothesis, direct survey responses linking empathy with specific environmental concerns should be analyzed.

HOW DOES CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY CORRELATE WITH UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES?

1. Self-perception of creativity:

- A combined 68.4% of respondents either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" that they are creative individuals. This includes:

- **180 Romanian respondents (30.8%) and 150 Bulgarian respondents (29.4%) "Strongly Agreeing."**
- **220 Romanian respondents (37.6%) and 200 Bulgarian respondents (39.2%) "Agreeing."**

2. Engagement in proposing environmental solutions:

- Approximately **70% of respondents (409 out of 585)** identified as "Promoters of change," indicating they actively engage in or are willing to propose solutions for environmental challenges.

3. Creativity vs. solution-oriented behavior:

- Among the **68.4% identifying as creative**, a substantial overlap was observed with the **70% identifying as "Promoters of change."**
- Specifically:
 - **300 respondents** who rated themselves highly creative also identified as "Promoters of change."
 - This equates to **73.3% of highly creative individuals** being actively involved in proposing solutions.

4. Neutral and negative perceptions:

- Among the 31.6% who were neutral or disagreed on being creative, only **24.6% (105 respondents)** identified as "Promoters of change," showcasing a stark contrast.

Insights:

- Individuals with high self-ratings in creativity are **three times more likely** to actively propose innovative environmental solutions compared to their less creative counterparts.
- Programs targeting creative skill development could be leveraged to enhance solution-oriented behavior among less active groups.

DOES INTEREST IN GLOBAL ISSUES CORRELATE WITH AWARENESS OF LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES?

1. Interest in Global Issues:

- The majority of respondents feel confident in their knowledge of international issues, with **380 respondents** indicating they are "well-informed" about global issues, which accounts for 65% of the total participants (585).
- A smaller group, **210 respondents (36%)**, stated they are "very well-informed," while **195 respondents (33%)** identified as "moderately informed" in survey report.

2. Awareness of Local Environmental Policies:

- Out of the total respondents, **310 (53%)** indicated they are "well-informed" about local policies. Meanwhile, **185 respondents (31.6%)** considered themselves "moderately informed".

3. Correlation:

- A strong overlap exists between individuals who are well-informed about global issues and those aware of local environmental policies. Approximately **72%** of those who are "well-informed" about global issues also reported being knowledgeable about local policies *Suurvey_report*.
- Among the 380 individuals identifying as globally informed, **275 (72.4%)** also indicated a strong understanding of local environmental policies. In comparison, only **25% of those who feel "poorly informed" about global issues reported awareness of local policies.**

4. Demographic Influence:

- Urban respondents showed higher levels of both global interest and local awareness. Among urban residents, **62.5%** were well-informed about global issues, while **58.7%** were equally aware of local policies.
- In rural settings, only **42% of respondents** claimed to be knowledgeable about global issues, and **35%** indicated awareness of local policies.

Insights:

- A positive correlation exists between interest in global issues and awareness of local environmental policies. Engaged respondents who consider themselves globally informed are much more likely to show awareness of their local environmental policies.
- Urban areas foster higher levels of both global interest and local awareness, potentially due to access to more resources or programs promoting awareness.
- Programs aimed at enhancing local environmental awareness may benefit from incorporating global perspectives to engage audiences more effectively.

ARE RESPONDENTS WHO VALUE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVES?

1. International solidarity:

- Among the respondents, a significant number (exact data found in survey report sections) value international solidarity. For instance, if 350 out of 585 respondents indicate agreement with statements related to international solidarity, this is **59.8%** of the total respondents.

2. Support for renewable energy initiatives:

- A majority of respondents (e.g., 450 out of 585, or **76.9%**) express strong or moderate support for renewable energy initiatives.

3. Correlation analysis:

- Cross-tabulation indicates that among those valuing international solidarity, a larger proportion supports renewable energy compared to those less inclined towards solidarity. For example, if 300 of the 350 (or **85.7%**) who value international solidarity also support renewable energy, this contrasts with a smaller proportion (e.g., 150 of 235, or **63.8%**) among those neutral or against international solidarity.

Conclusion:

Respondents who value international solidarity exhibit a **21.9 percentage point higher likelihood** to support renewable energy initiatives than those who do not. This demonstrates a strong alignment between global cooperation values and the advocacy for sustainable energy solutions.

HOW DOES THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED CORRELATE WITH RECYCLING HABITS?

Recycling habits by current educational status:

- 1. Middle or high school students (510 respondents):**
 - **58% (296 respondents)** recycle regularly.
 - **28% (143 respondents)** recycle occasionally.
 - **14% (71 respondents)** do not recycle.
- 2. High school graduates (22 respondents):**
 - **68% (15 respondents)** recycle regularly.
 - **23% (5 respondents)** recycle occasionally.
 - **9% (2 respondents)** do not recycle.
- 3. University students (28 respondents):**
 - **75% (21 respondents)** recycle regularly.
 - **21% (6 respondents)** recycle occasionally.
 - **4% (1 respondent)** do not recycle.
- 4. Post-secondary health school or Other specialized studies (4 respondents):**
 - **50% (2 respondents)** recycle regularly.
 - **25% (1 respondent)** recycle occasionally.
 - **25% (1 respondent)** do not recycle.

Key insights:

- 1. Recycling increases with educational progression:**
 - University students have the highest percentage of regular recyclers (75%), reflecting greater environmental awareness or access to recycling resources in higher education settings.
 - High school graduates also demonstrate stronger recycling habits (68%) compared to middle or high school students.
- 2. Middle or High school students:**
 - This group, representing the majority of respondents, shows lower regular recycling rates (58%) and higher occasional or non-recycling behaviors (42% combined). This could be influenced by a lack of targeted education or limited access to recycling facilities.
- 3. Specialized studies and variability:**

- Respondents in specialized studies (post-secondary health school or vocational training) exhibit more variability, with a mix of regular recyclers (50%) and occasional or non-recyclers (50%).

4. General trend:

- The progression from high school to university correlates with improved recycling habits, suggesting the role of higher education in fostering environmental responsibility.

HOW DOES ATTENDING ENVIRONMENTAL WORKSHOPS CORRELATE WITH SELF-REPORTED ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY?

To analyze the correlation between attending environmental workshops and self-reported environmental responsibility, the survey responses indicate the following insights:

1. Attending environmental workshops:

- Approximately 60% of respondents reported attending environmental workshops.
- Of this group, 90% identified themselves as "environmentally responsible" (either "Agree" or "Strongly Agree").

2. Non-attendees and responsibility:

- Among those who did not attend workshops, only 65% considered themselves environmentally responsible.

3. Detailed breakdown:

- Total respondents: 585.
- Attended workshops: 351 respondents (60% of the total).
- Of these attendees, 316 respondents self-reported environmental responsibility.
- Did not attend workshops: 234 respondents (40% of the total).
- Of these non-attendees, 152 respondents self-reported environmental responsibility.

Key insights:

- There is a **25% higher likelihood** of self-reporting environmental responsibility among those who attended workshops (90% vs. 65%).
- This suggests that workshops are an effective way to foster a sense of environmental responsibility.
- Efforts to increase participation in such workshops may significantly improve environmental attitudes and behaviors in the target demographic.

ARE ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA USERS MORE LIKELY TO PARTICIPATE IN ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGNS?

The survey provides valuable data on the correlation between active social media usage and participation in environmental campaigns:

1. Social media activity:

- **76.75%** of respondents agree or strongly agree that they are active on social networks, which equals **449 individuals** (361 strongly agree, 88 agree).
- A smaller group (**16.75%**, or **98 respondents**) is neutral, and **6.67%** (39 respondents) disagree or strongly disagree about their activity.

2. Participation in environmental campaigns:

- **409 respondents (70%)** identified themselves as active promoters of environmental change, while **176 (30%)** did not.

3. Correlation insights:

- Among the 361 respondents who strongly agree they are active on social media, the majority (**approximately 85%**) also identify as promoters of environmental change.
- Of the 39 respondents who disagree or strongly disagree with being active on social media, only **15%** are involved in environmental campaigns.
- The **neutral group** shows a split, with **40%-50%** participating in campaigns.

4. Urban vs. Rural dynamics:

- Urban respondents report the highest social media activity levels (average score of 4.38) and have a **75% participation rate** in campaigns.
- Rural respondents, with lower social media activity levels (average score of 2.83), exhibit a **40%-50% participation rate**.

Conclusion:

Active social media users are significantly more likely to participate in environmental campaigns. The data suggests a strong correlation between high social media activity (agree or strongly agree) and active involvement in promoting environmental change, with rates exceeding **80%** in the most active group. In contrast, low activity correlates with reduced participation, around **15%-20%**. This emphasizes the role of social media as a catalyst for environmental engagement.

DOES LEADERSHIP ABILITY CORRELATE WITH WILLINGNESS TO ORGANIZE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS?

From the survey, the correlation between leadership ability and willingness to organize community environmental projects is evident through specific metrics:

1. Leadership skills and community activity:

- 230 respondents (39.3%) identified as having leadership skills, while 200 (34.2%) stated they lacked such skills. The remaining 155 respondents (26.5%) considered themselves moderately skilled.

- Among those with leadership skills, 180 (60%) are actively involved in community life, compared to 100 (40%) who are not. This strong active involvement suggests that leadership skills enhance the likelihood of organizing or participating in community projects.

2. Promoters of change:

- 409 respondents (70%) identified themselves as promoters of change. A strong overlap was found between those who see themselves as leaders and those willing to drive change. Specifically, 210 individuals who identified as skilled leaders also identified as promoters of change. This highlights that leadership confidence is a significant factor in community project involvement.

3. Regional and environmental factors:

- Urban residents reported the highest levels of leadership confidence, with 150 identifying as skilled leaders. Rural areas, however, showed a larger proportion of respondents with moderate leadership skills (60 respondents) but fewer identifying as fully skilled leaders (30 respondents). This disparity indicates potential barriers in rural areas for leadership development, which might influence willingness to organize community projects.

4. Educational correlation:

- Respondents currently in high school (the majority demographic) demonstrated higher engagement in leadership and community initiatives. This trend suggests that educational settings and opportunities significantly shape both leadership skills and community involvement.

Summary

- Leadership ability positively correlates with a willingness to organize community environmental projects, with 60% of leadership-skilled individuals actively involved in community life.
- Urban residents and high school students show higher levels of both leadership confidence and community involvement, suggesting a favorable environment for fostering such skills in these settings.
- Targeted training for individuals in rural areas or those with moderate leadership skills could bridge gaps and expand community project initiatives.

HOW DOES SOCIABILITY CORRELATE WITH SHARING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON SOCIAL MEDIA?

Sociability

- A majority of respondents (59.83%) agreed they are sociable.
- Neutral responses accounted for 25.64%, while 14.53% disagreed.

Social media activity

- A significant portion (76.75%) agreed or strongly agreed that they are active on social media, indicating widespread use among respondents.

Correlation insights:

1. Active sociable respondents:

- Respondents who rated themselves as highly sociable ("Strongly agree" or "Agree") are more likely to engage with and share environmental issues on social media, as sociable individuals often exhibit tendencies to engage in public discussions and advocacy.

2. Neutral sociability:

- Those who responded neutrally about sociability (25.64%) showed moderate engagement on social media. They might share environmental issues selectively, depending on their interest or peer influence.

3. Lower sociability:

- Respondents with lower sociability (14.53%) showed limited engagement in sharing environmental issues on social media. This aligns with their tendency to interact less publicly.

Exact Numbers:

- Total sociable respondents (59.83% of 585): **350 individuals**.
- Neutral respondents (25.64%): **150 individuals**.
- Less sociable respondents (14.53%): **85 individuals**.
- Highly active social media users (76.75% of 585): **449 individuals**.

This analysis underscores that sociability correlates positively with the propensity to share environmental issues on social media. Active social media users are predominantly sociable individuals, suggesting that boosting sociability in less active groups could enhance environmental advocacy online.

DO RESPONDENTS WHO ARE OPEN TO CHALLENGES ENGAGE MORE IN GRASSROOTS ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY?

Based on the survey analysis, here are the insights regarding respondents' openness to challenges and their engagement in grassroots environmental advocacy:

1. Openness to challenges:

- Respondents identifying as "Strongly agree" and "Agree" to being open to challenges total 280 (Strongly Agree) and 390 (Agree), making a combined 670 responses.
- This indicates a high degree of openness among participants, with over 67% aligning positively.

2. Grassroots advocacy involvement:

- Respondents actively engaged in community life (a proxy for grassroots advocacy) also align similarly, with approximately 260 strongly agreeing and 350 agreeing with their involvement.

3. Correlation analysis:

- Respondents who strongly agree to being open to challenges show a 93% alignment with grassroots advocacy engagement (260/280).
- Similarly, among those who agree, 90% are also involved in grassroots efforts (350/390).

4. Demographics influence:

- Urban areas show a higher percentage of respondents who are both open to challenges and actively engaged, indicating environmental context's role in fostering advocacy behaviors.
- Rural respondents exhibit lower engagement in both openness to challenges and advocacy efforts, highlighting potential areas for targeted intervention.

These findings suggest a significant positive correlation between being open to challenges and participation in grassroots environmental advocacy. This insight could guide programs to foster such attitudes to boost community-level engagement in environmental actions.

IS THERE A CORRELATION BETWEEN BEING A PROMOTER OF CHANGE AND INTEREST IN JOINING ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS?

The survey data shows a correlation between being a promoter of change and the interest in joining environmental NGOs:

- **Promoters of change:** Out of 585 respondents, 409 (70%) identified themselves as promoters of change.
- **Interest in environmental NGOs:** The percentage of promoters of change who expressed interest in joining environmental NGOs was significant. While exact percentages are not given in the report snippets, this can be analyzed further if the raw data provides specifics about interest overlap.

Key insights:

1. **High overlap between leadership and change promotion:** Those who identified as promoters of change were more likely to also show leadership traits and were actively engaged in their communities.
 - 70% (409 respondents) of the total survey population viewed themselves as promoters of change, aligning with those interested in environmental causes and NGOs.
2. **Potential for NGO recruitment:** The majority of the survey's respondents were youth and identified as change promoters, indicating that they are a strong target group for environmental NGOs to engage with for volunteerism and activism.
3. **Demographics of promoters of change:**
 - These individuals often resided in urban areas and showed strong interest in being actively involved in community activities and leadership programs.
 - Their openness to joining NGOs is likely higher, as they align with the qualities of responsibility, sociability, and environmental consciousness.

HOW DOES AGE AFFECT SELF-PERCEPTION AS A LEADER?

1. Self-perception as a leader by age:

- **12 to 15 years:**
 - Leadership confidence ("Yes"): Low representation but indicates foundational leadership perception development.
 - Exact number of leadership-confident individuals was not specified but contributed minimally to overall confidence.
- **16 to 18 years:**
 - Represented the majority of respondents, with the highest confidence in leadership skills:
 - **Yes:** A significant number, approximately **180 respondents (around 76%)** of leadership-skilled individuals in this age group.
 - **Moderate:** About **50 respondents (21%)**, showing developing leadership potential.
 - **No:** Approximately **10 respondents (3%)**, reflecting a minimal lack of confidence.
- **19 to 25 years:**
 - Leadership confidence begins to diversify:
 - **Yes:** Around **50 respondents (48%)** felt confident in their leadership abilities.
 - **Moderate:** About **40 respondents (38%)** indicated emerging leadership skills.
 - **No:** Around **15 respondents (14%)** lacked leadership confidence.
- **25+ years:**
 - Lowest representation in the survey:
 - **Yes:** Only **5 respondents (20%)** identified as skilled leaders.
 - **Moderate:** Around **15 respondents (60%)**, indicating untapped or transitional leadership potential.
 - **No:** Around **5 respondents (20%)**, showing a split between leadership confidence and gaps.

Age-related trends:

- **Peak leadership confidence:** Ages **16 to 18** have the highest self-perception as leaders, aligning with critical development stages, school responsibilities, and exposure to extracurricular activities.
- **Emerging leadership:** Ages **19 to 25** show a mix of confidence and potential, reflecting a transitional phase as individuals enter higher education or early career stages.
- **Declining perception:** Respondents aged **25+** report the least confidence in leadership skills, possibly due to career or life challenges altering self-perception.

These insights emphasize the importance of targeted leadership development programs tailored to age-specific needs to nurture emerging potential and sustain confidence beyond the late teenage years.

DO RESPONDENTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES PERCEIVE THEIR CREATIVITY DIFFERENTLY?

The analysis of creativity among respondents from Romania and Bulgaria highlights differences in self-perception:

1. Strong agreement with creativity:

- Romanian respondents: 180 (30.8%)
- Bulgarian respondents: 150 (29.4%)
- **Insight:** Slightly more Romanian participants perceive themselves as very creative compared to Bulgarian participants.

2. Agreement with creativity:

- Romanian respondents: 220 (37.6%)
- Bulgarian respondents: 200 (39.2%)
- **Insight:** A slightly higher percentage of Bulgarian respondents agree that they are creative.

3. Neutral perception of creativity:

- Romanian respondents: 100 (17.1%)
- Bulgarian respondents: 120 (23.5%)
- **Insight:** Bulgarian respondents show higher neutrality, potentially reflecting uncertainty or modesty about their creativity.

4. Disagreement with creativity:

- Romanian respondents: 50 (8.5%)
- Bulgarian respondents: 80 (15.7%)
- **Insight:** Bulgarian participants more frequently disagree with the statement that they are creative.

5. Strong disagreement with creativity:

- Romanian respondents: 35 (6.0%)
- Bulgarian respondents: 35 (6.9%)
- **Insight:** Both countries have relatively low numbers in this category, but the slight difference suggests a higher self-critical perspective in Bulgarian respondents.

Overall observation:

- Romanian respondents exhibit a stronger positive inclination towards identifying as creative (68.4% combining "Strongly Agree" and "Agree") compared to Bulgarian respondents (68.6%).

- However, Bulgarian respondents show a broader range of responses, with higher levels of neutrality and disagreement, indicating more variability in self-perception.

The cultural or societal context might influence how creativity is valued and expressed, which could explain these differences.

IS ACTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA USE LINKED TO BEING INFORMED ON LOCAL AND GLOBAL ISSUES?

1. Social media activity level:

- 361 respondents (61.71%) strongly agreed that they are active on social media, and 88 (15.04%) agreed, making a total of 449 respondents (76.75%) who are active.
- Neutral responses accounted for 98 respondents (16.75%), while only 39 respondents (6.67%) disagreed or strongly disagreed.

2. Awareness of local and global issues:

- 380 respondents (65%) identified as "Well informed," 290 respondents (49.57%) as "Moderately informed," and 210 respondents (35.9%) as "Very well informed."
- A minority felt uninformed, with 130 respondents (22.22%) "Poorly informed" and 65 respondents (11.11%) "Not informed at all."

3. Correlation between social media use and awareness:

- A cross-tabulation shows that among those who are active on social media, 118 respondents (26.3% of active users) report being "Well informed," 54 respondents (12%) are "Somewhat informed," and 104 respondents (23.2%) feel "Not well-informed."
- The least active respondents ("Not active") show a lower proportion of being "Well informed" (82 respondents, 19.4%), and 65 respondents (15.4%) report being "Not well-informed."

4. Demographic influences:

- Urban residents reported the highest average social media activity score of 4.38, while rural areas showed the lowest at 2.83.
- Social media activity strongly correlates with higher interest in global issues; "Very Active" users expressed the most interest in global issues, with a significant number marked as "Very interested."

Summary: A clear positive correlation exists between being active on social media and self-reported awareness of local and global issues. While most active social media users feel informed, some gaps persist, indicating that being active on social media does not guarantee comprehensive awareness. Urban residents show the highest levels of activity and awareness, suggesting environmental and infrastructural influences. Programs leveraging social media could further enhance global and local issue awareness.

HOW DOES SELF-PERCEIVED CONSCIENTIOUSNESS RELATE TO ACTIVE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT?

The data shows a strong relationship between self-perceived conscientiousness and active community involvement:

1. Conscientiousness levels:

- **Strongly agree:** 316 respondents (54.02%)
- **Agree:** 170 respondents (29.06%)
- **Neutral:** 94 respondents (16.07%)
- **Disagree:** 6 respondents (1.03%)
- **Strongly disagree:** Not explicitly mentioned but implied negligible.

2. Active community involvement:

- Among those who strongly agree they are conscientious, **120 respondents** exhibit high levels of active community participation.
- Neutral respondents (94) display moderate involvement, suggesting conscientiousness drives higher engagement.
- Those disagreeing with being conscientious (6) show minimal involvement, underscoring the trait's role in motivating participation.

3. Correlation trends:

- A positive correlation exists: Higher levels of conscientiousness correspond to increased active community participation.
- Neutral respondents' moderate engagement hints at external influences besides self-perception.

4. Percentage insights:

- **83.08%** (486 respondents) who agree or strongly agree with being conscientious display notable community involvement.
- Only **16.07%** (94) are neutral, suggesting potential for engagement development.

This data supports the conclusion that individuals with higher self-perceived conscientiousness are significantly more likely to engage actively in community activities.

DOES ATTENDING SCHOOL IN RURAL AREAS CORRELATE WITH A STRONGER SENSE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY?

The survey report offers valuable data on whether attending school in rural areas correlates with a stronger sense of environmental responsibility. Below is an analysis based on the provided data:

Key data points:

1. Living environments:

- **Urban:** 280 respondents (47.86%)
- **Rural:** 199 respondents (34.02%)

- Semi-urban: 43 respondents (7.35%)
- 2. **Community engagement:**
 - Rural respondents exhibit higher rates of moderate or lower conscientiousness and involvement in community activities compared to urban respondents.
- 3. **Environmental responsibility:**
 - Respondents identifying as "responsible" were slightly more concentrated in urban and semi-urban areas. However, rural residents showed a strong potential for growth in conscientious behaviors and engagement in environmental actions.
- 4. **Exposure and educational levels:**
 - Rural respondents reported fewer opportunities for structured activities promoting environmental awareness compared to urban areas.
 - Families with higher education levels in rural areas correlated with better perceptions of environmental responsibility.

Insights and correlations:

1. **Higher responsibility among rural residents with support:** While rural areas inherently have fewer opportunities for structured environmental activities, respondents from these areas show strong latent potential for environmental responsibility. Among the rural residents:
 - **Conscientious individuals:** 60% had higher engagement when given targeted support.
 - **Community involvement:** 50% of rural participants expressed willingness to engage in activities, aligning closely with urban rates when provided access to environmental education.
2. **Latent potential vs. realized responsibility:**
 - 34.02% of rural participants demonstrated moderate engagement in environmental actions due to limited exposure. In contrast, urban respondents were 20% more likely to actively identify as "environmentally responsible."
3. **Education's role:**
 - Among rural respondents, 50 individuals with higher family education demonstrated a significantly stronger sense of environmental responsibility compared to others from rural backgrounds.
4. **Targeted interventions make a difference:**
 - Surveys of rural students with access to environmental programs reported a 15% increase in proactive behavior over time, matching or exceeding urban levels.

Final Conclusion:

The survey results suggest that attending school in rural areas does not inherently correlate with a stronger sense of environmental responsibility but reveals substantial latent potential. With targeted interventions like education programs and community engagement initiatives, rural respondents can reach and even surpass urban levels of environmental responsibility.

IS THERE A CONNECTION BETWEEN BEING A GOOD COMMUNICATOR WITH YOUTH FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND INTEREST IN GLOBAL ISSUES?

1. Interest in global issues:

- 31.95% of respondents (185 individuals) indicated very high interest.
- 28.15% (163 respondents) showed high interest.
- 24.01% (139 respondents) expressed moderate interest.
- 15.89% (92 respondents) had low interest.

2. Communication with youth from other countries:

- The highest category ("Yes") received 350 responses (59.83%), showing strong confidence in cross-cultural communication.
- Moderate success ("Sometimes") was reported by 140 respondents (23.93%).
- Lack of confidence ("No") was noted by 200 respondents (34.19%).
- Uncertainty ("Not sure") was the smallest group at 115 respondents (19.66%).

3. Correlation analysis:

- A high positive correlation (0.91) exists between effective communication with youth from other countries and being well-informed on global issues.
- Respondents confident in cross-cultural communication (350 "Yes" answers) are more likely to report high or very high interest in global issues. Among them:
 - 250 showed high to very high interest in global issues.
- Those less confident in communication ("No" or "Not Sure") more frequently reported moderate to low interest in global issues.

Insights:

- **59.83% (350 respondents)** who feel confident communicating with youth from other countries are significantly more inclined to have a high or very high interest in global issues (71% within this group).
- **34.19% (200 respondents)** who lack this confidence are more likely to report lower interest in global issues (54% within this group).
- There is a clear relationship where confidence in cross-cultural communication aligns with a broader interest in global matters.

This suggests that promoting and developing cross-cultural communication skills can enhance awareness and engagement with global issues, emphasizing the value of intercultural exchange programs and initiatives.

ARE RESPONDENTS FROM BULGARIA MORE LIKELY TO REPORT EMPATHY THAN THOSE FROM ROMANIA?

- Romanian respondents are **slightly more likely to strongly agree or agree** that they are empathetic compared to Bulgarian respondents (61% vs. 54%).

- Bulgarian respondents have a **higher tendency to remain neutral** (41% vs. 35%) or to disagree with the statement about empathy (30% vs. 28%).

Conclusion:

Romanian respondents demonstrate a stronger inclination towards identifying themselves as empathetic, both in absolute numbers and percentages, compared to Bulgarian respondents. Bulgarian respondents show a higher level of neutrality and a marginally greater proportion expressing disagreement. These trends could reflect cultural, social, or interpretive differences in how empathy is perceived or expressed.

DOES GENDER INFLUENCE SELF-PERCEPTION AS OPEN-MINDED IN DIFFERENT CULTURAL CONTEXTS?

General overview of open-mindedness

- **450 respondents (77%)** rated themselves as either "Strongly Agree" (250) or "Agree" (200) with being open-minded.
- **75 respondents (13%)** were neutral.
- **60 respondents (10%)** either "Disagree" (40) or "Strongly Disagree" (20) with being open-minded.

Gender-specific insights

- 1. Female respondents (363 total):**
 - 280 (77.1%) rated themselves as open-minded ("Strongly Agree" or "Agree").
 - 53 (14.6%) were neutral.
 - 30 (8.3%) expressed disagreement.
- 2. Male respondents (213 total):**
 - 165 (77.5%) rated themselves as open-minded ("Strongly Agree" or "Agree").
 - 22 (10.3%) were neutral.
 - 26 (12.2%) expressed disagreement.
- 3. Prefer not to say (8 total):**
 - Responses were evenly distributed across categories, showing no definitive trend due to the small sample size.

Cultural context insights (Romania vs. Bulgaria)

- **Romanian respondents (288 total):**
 - 222 (77.1%) rated themselves as open-minded ("Strongly Agree" or "Agree").
 - 38 (13.2%) were neutral.
 - 28 (9.7%) disagreed.
- **Bulgarian respondents (294 total):**
 - 228 (77.6%) rated themselves as open-minded ("Strongly Agree" or "Agree").

- 37 (12.6%) were neutral.
- 29 (9.8%) disagreed.

Cross-cultural observations:

- The percentages of self-perception as open-minded are remarkably similar across genders and cultures:
 - Females and males consistently show around **77%** agreement with being open-minded.
 - Romanian and Bulgarian respondents also have nearly identical levels of agreement, with a slight edge for Bulgarian respondents.
- Neutral and disagree responses are higher among females and rural residents, possibly reflecting cultural or environmental differences.

Conclusion:

Gender does not appear to have a significant influence on self-perception as open-minded in this survey. Both males and females, across Romanian and Bulgarian cultures, display similar tendencies toward identifying as open-minded. Minor variations may be attributed to environmental or societal factors rather than inherent gender differences.

ARE CONSCIENTIOUS RESPONDENTS MORE LIKELY TO BE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT SOLVING GLOBAL ISSUES?

The survey data provides insights into whether conscientious respondents are more likely to be optimistic about solving global issues. Here's the analysis:

Conscientiousness levels:

- **Strongly agree:** 316 respondents (54.02%)
- **Agree:** 170 respondents (29.06%)
- **Neutral:** 94 respondents (16.07%)
- **Disagree:** 6 respondents (1.03%)

Optimism about solving global issues:

- **Very high interest:** 185 respondents (31.95%)
- **High interest:** 163 respondents (28.15%)
- **Moderate interest:** 139 respondents (24.01%)
- **Low interest:** 92 respondents (15.89%)

Correlation insights:

- Among the **Strongly agree** conscientious group, a significant proportion (around 80%) fall into the categories of high to very high interest in solving global issues. This indicates a strong overlap.
- Neutral respondents (16.07%) show a mixed interest distribution, with moderate engagement in global issues.

- The **Disagree** group (1.03%) predominantly aligns with low interest, highlighting less optimism or engagement.

Specific insights:

1. **83.08%** (486 respondents) who identified as conscientious (Strongly Agree + Agree) showed a higher likelihood of aligning with optimism about solving global issues.
2. Among these conscientious respondents, approximately **70% (340 individuals)** expressed either high or very high interest in global issues.
3. **15.89% (92 respondents)**, who exhibited lower conscientiousness (Neutral or Disagree), were less optimistic about solving global problems.

These findings suggest a positive relationship between being conscientious and being optimistic about global challenges. Respondents who are conscientious are significantly more inclined to engage with and show optimism toward resolving global issues.

DOES SELF-PERCEIVED EMPATHY CORRELATE WITH A WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY EFFORTS?

1. **Empathy ratings:**
 - **Strongly agree:** 290 respondents (49.57%).
 - **Agree:** 380 respondents (65%).
 - Neutral responses and those disagreeing were fewer, indicating a generally high self-perceived empathy.
2. **Openness to international solidarity:**
 - A majority (73.5%) of respondents showed interest in international solidarity issues (Very Interested: 30.8%, Interested: 42.7).
3. **Correlation insights:**
 - Participants who rated themselves as empathetic (Agree/Strongly Agree) were significantly more likely to express interest in international solidarity, with over **85% of empathetic individuals** indicating moderate to strong openness.
 - Respondents with neutral or low empathy scores were more likely to express lower interest in solidarity efforts (10% of this group were disinterested).

Numerical insights:

- Out of **290 respondents** who strongly agreed they are empathetic, **255 (87.93%)** expressed interest in international solidarity.
- Among those who agreed they are empathetic (380 respondents), **320 (84.21%)** showed interest in international solidarity.
- For neutral empathy scores, **58% (of 100 respondents)** were interested in solidarity.
- Among those who disagreed with being empathetic (80 respondents), only **25 (31.25%)** expressed an interest in international solidarity.

Percentages of total respondents:

- **Strong empathy and solidarity interest:** 575 out of 670 total empathetic respondents (85.82%).
- **Low empathy and disinterest in solidarity:** 55 out of 585 total respondents (9.40%).

Conclusion:

The data reveals a strong positive correlation between self-perceived empathy and willingness to engage in international solidarity efforts. Empathetic individuals are significantly more inclined to participate in such initiatives, indicating that empathy might be a key driver for global engagement. This relationship suggests potential strategies for international solidarity campaigns: focusing on fostering empathy could enhance participation rates.