



PANDA LABS

YOUTH FOR JUST ENERGY TRANSITION

Bulgaria • Serbia • Montenegro • North Macedonia

Quantitative Survey

February – March 2022

Report

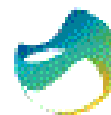


 **nadace
partnerství**
| LIDÉ A PŘÍRODA

Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



European
Climate Initiative
ELKI

Prepared for:



Prepared by:

market
LINKS



CONTENTS _____2

RESEACRH OBJECTIVES _____3

CAVEAT _____4

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK _____5

SAMPLE PARAMETERS _____6

SUMMARY OF RESULTS_____7

AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE _____11

RESPONSIBILITIES AND MEASURES _____35

PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT _____46

The current survey is initiated to obtain information for the needs of the project “PANDA LABS Youth For Just Transition”, financed by the European Climate Initiative (EUKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). It is the overarching goal of the EUKI to foster climate cooperation within the European Union (EU) in order to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

The main objectives of the survey are:

- ❖ To measure the level of awareness and attitudes towards the energy transition and the just energy transition among the target group-the young people living in the areas of coal based industries in the countries of the project partners - Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and North Macedonia.
- ❖ To identify anticipated effects of the energy transition on the place of living and respondents' families
- ❖ To find out which are the anticipated effects of closing the coal industry
- ❖ To measure the levels of awareness of WWF and JA
- ❖ To understand the attitudes and plans for the future of the target group
- ❖ To find out whether there is an interest towards the projects, preferred topics and willingness to get involved in it.

CAVEAT

The opinions put forward in this survey report are the sole responsibility of Market LINKS's analysts and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK



TYPE OF RESEARCH

Quantitative research

METHOD OF REGISTRATION

Face-to-face interview (PAPI or TAPI)

TARGET RESPONDENTS

○ Youth – 15-24 y.o. spilt into two equally represented groups 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 y.o.

○ Countries of interest: ○ Bulgaria ○ Republic of Serbia ○ Montenegro ○ North Macedonia

SAMPLE SIZE

○ N of respondents ○ 326 resp. ○ 253 resp. ○ 349 resp. ○ 364

LOCATIONS

Areas, close to coal industries

LENGTH OF INTERVIEW

~ 15 mins

FIELDWORK PERIOD

February – March 2022

MAP OF SURVEY LOCATIONS

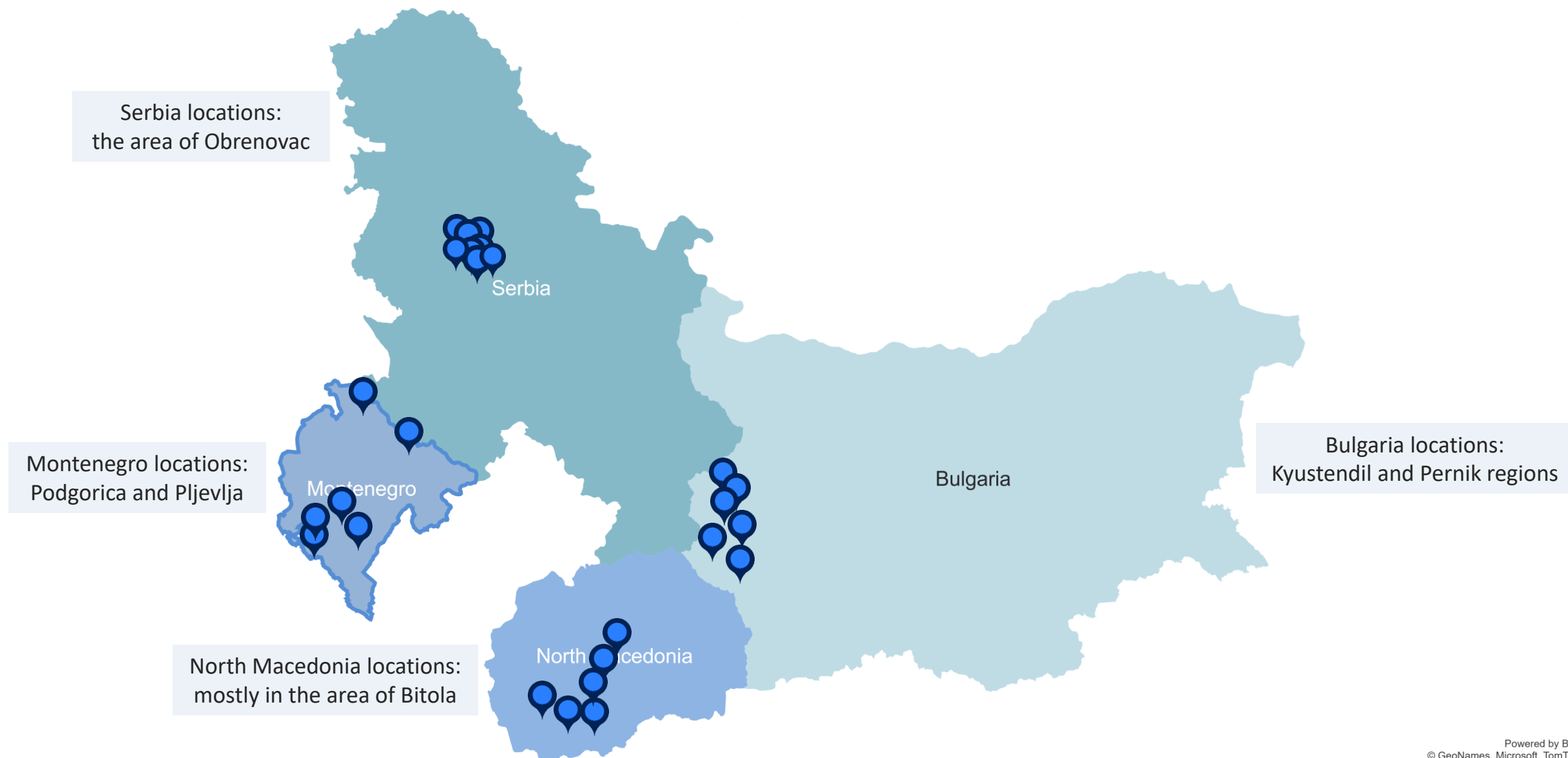


TABLE OF CONFIDENCE INTERVALS



The table shows the deviations of the values for different random samples
Confidence intervals for proportions for given sample sizes (95% confidence level)

Sample size	Proportion in %											
	1 (99)	3 (97)	5 (95)	10 (90)	15 (85)	20 (80)	25 (75)	30 (70)	35 (65)	40 (60)	45 (55)	50 (50)
100	2	3.3	4.3	5.9	7	7.8	8.5	9	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.8
200	1.4	2.4	3	4.2	4.9	5.5	6	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9
300	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.4	4	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7
400	1	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
500	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
600	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4	4
700	0.7	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
800	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5
900	0.7	1.1	1.4	2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
1000	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3	3	3.1	3.1
1100	0.6	1	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3
1200	0.6	1	1.2	1.7	2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
1300	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
1400	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
1500	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
1600	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
1700	0.5	0.8	1	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
1800	0.5	0.8	1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
1900	0.4	0.8	1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
2000	0.4	0.7	1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

Reading example: If a sample consists of 300 respondents and a value of an indicator is around 15 %/or around 85% - the deviation from the value is +/- 4%.

This means that the "real" value is between 11 % and 17.2 %. That means that for smaller samples in order to be sure there is a difference between two compared values, the difference should be bigger than the +/- variation value – in the above case it should be 10% and above.

SAMPLE PARAMETERS







Base (No of respondents)

	All
Base (No of respondents)	1292
Male	53%
Female	47%







15-19	52%
20-24	48%

Bulgaria	Republic of Serbia	Montenegro	N Macedonia
			
50%	50%	59%	50%
50%	50%	41%	50%

50%	50%	55%	50%
50%	50%	45%	50%





SAMPLE PARAMETERS



		Bulgaria	Republic of Serbia	Montenegro	N Macedonia
Base (No of respondents)					
Household income per month	Up to 110 euro	0%	0%	1%	0%
	111-250 euro	0%	1%	14%	0%
	251-350 euro	2%	2%	19%	1%
	351-450 euro	1%	1%	17%	2%
	451-550 euro	6%	2%	6%	9%
	551-750 euro	12%	12%	9%	3%
	751-1250 euro	18%	15%	6%	35%
	Over 1250 euro	26%	12%	3%	18%
	No answer	34%	54%	26%	32%
N of people at the household					
Mean		3,5	4,2	4,3	4,2

SAMPLE PARAMETERS



		Bulgaria	Republic of Serbia	Montenegro	N Macedonia
Base (No of respondents)		 326	 253	 349	 364
N of income earners at the household	0	0%	0%	5%	0%
	1	12%	11%	22%	15%
	2	50%	42%	53%	56%
	3	29%	30%	12%	24%
	4	9%	15%	7%	5%
	5	0%	2%	0%	1%

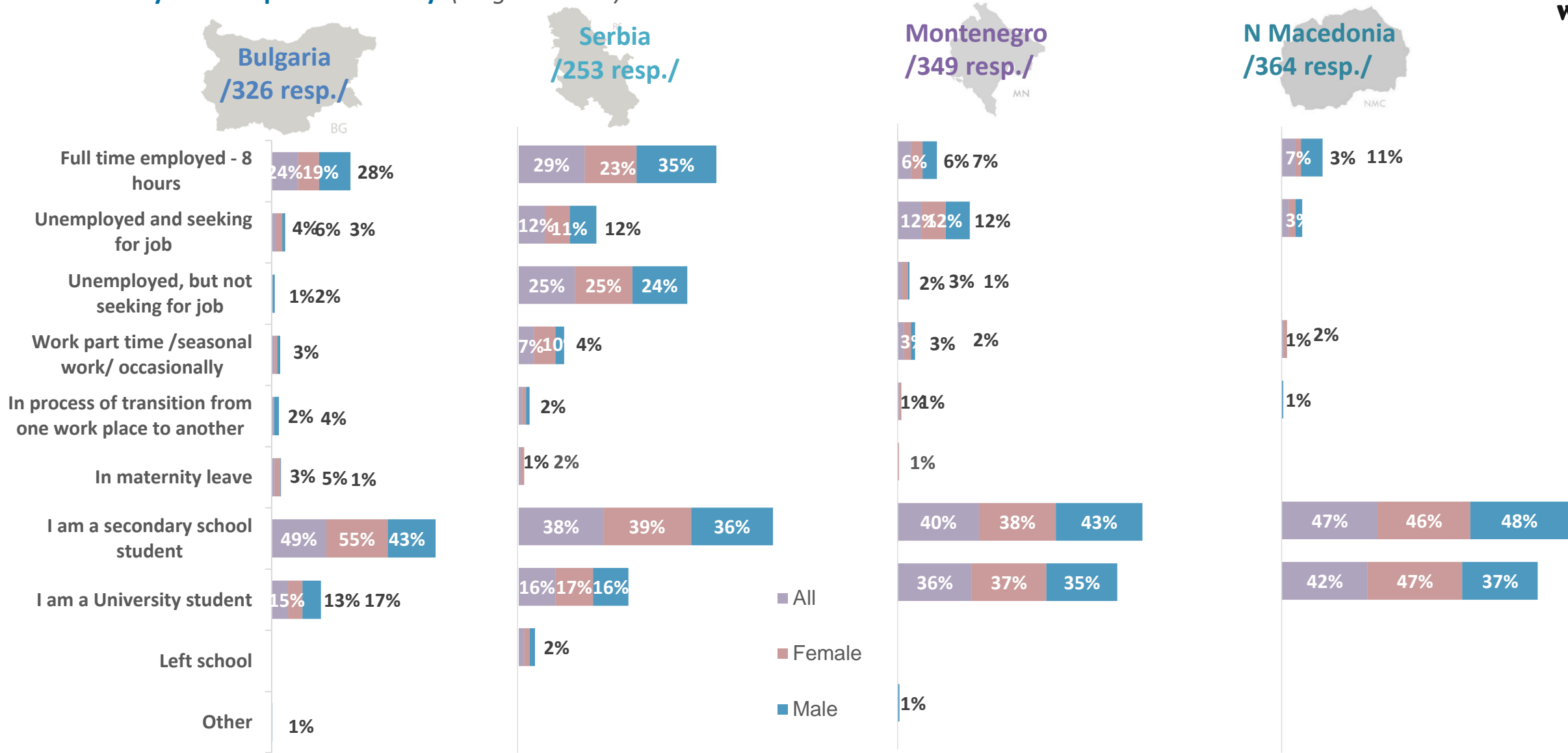


Own a car

Yes	33%	23%	22%	23%
No	67%	77%	78%	77%

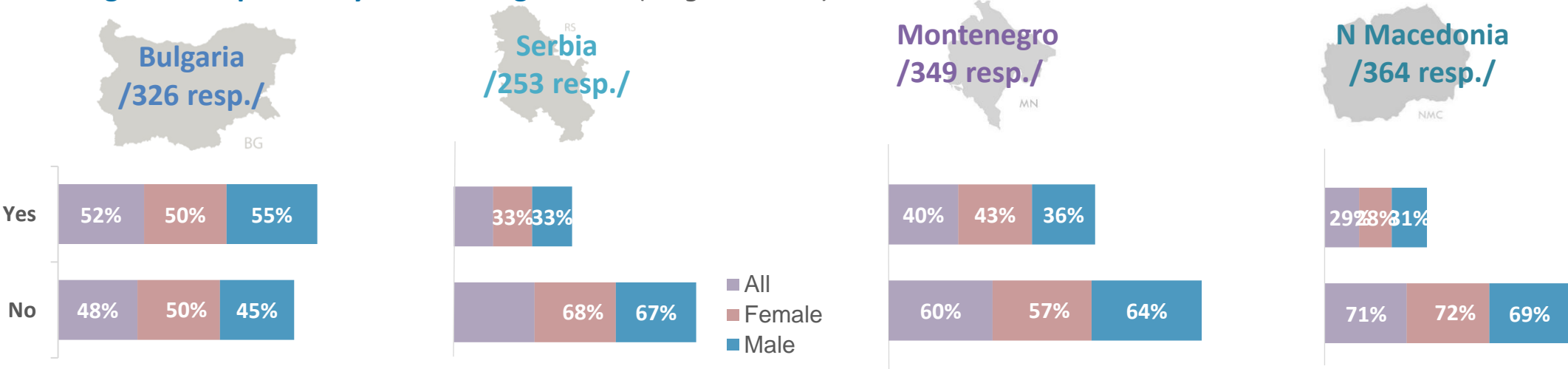
OCCUPATION - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D4 What is your occupation recently?*(Single answer)*

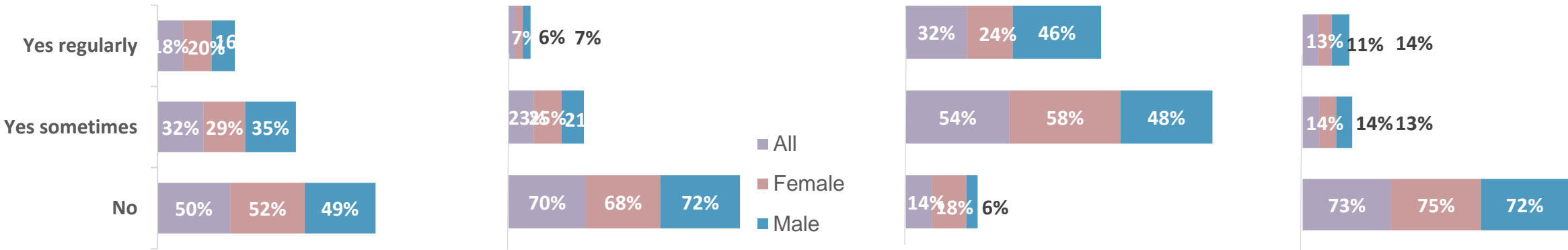


Produce vegetables- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D9 Do you have garden to produce your own vegetables?(Single answer)



D10 Do you help for growing food for your family?(Single answer)



MAIN CONCLUSIONS



SOME TOP-OF-MIND IMPRESSIONS FROM THE FIELD



The respondents showed generally positive attitude towards the survey – more favorable in North Macedonia and Montenegro, than in Bulgaria and Serbia. In Bulgaria the constraints were mostly due to the cold weather, while in Serbia the young people, whose parents work at the power plants were more reluctant to participate in the research, fearing that the research might somehow affect negatively their parents' jobs.

There was higher interest towards the survey and to the project among respondents aged 15-19, than among those from the age group 20 -24 and higher among females than among males.

The participants in the non-EU member countries showed generally low awareness of the terms “energy transition” and even lower about “just energy transition”.

In Bulgaria, as an EU member country, the awareness of these terms and concepts is highest, as well as the positive anticipations regarding the energy transition and the closure of coal industry.

In Montenegro the problems of climate change and energy transition seem rather distant to the young people there.

In Macedonia the young people were also not very informed about the EU plans to close the coal industry, with exception of those who have parents that are directly involved in this industry, but the respondents were generally very positive and open to new knowledge about the discussed topics.

In Serbia the young people were least interested in environmental issues and most reserved towards the energy transition. Many of them didn't express positive anticipations, as they were afraid of potential negative effects of the coal industry closure, primarily of the loss of their parents' jobs.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS: AWARENESS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY TRANSITION AND THE EU DECISION TO CLOSE THE COAL INDUSTRY

The climate change is recognised as a real contemporary problem by the vast majority of the surveyed young people in each of the four countries.

Different main causes for the climate are pointed out in each of the countries and that most likely can be related to the local situation. As main causes for the climate change are outlined: deforestation, all activities, that create carbon dioxide – industries, cars, use of too much plastic and overuse of natural resources.

Levels of awareness of the term “energy transition” appear to be different among the respondents in the four countries: it is highest in Bulgaria, lower in Montenegro and N Macedonia and lowest in Serbia.

The term “just energy transition” is even more unfamiliar: the vast majority of the respondents do not know anything about that. Many even haven’t heard the term at all.

The awareness of the EU decision to close the coal industry is generally low among the interviewed young people in all four countries. Among the respondents in Bulgaria, as an EU member, it is understandably higher.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS: ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE NEEDS OF ACTION

Almost all interviewed youngsters in Bulgaria and in N Macedonia think that citizens have to undertake actions against climate change. They are less in Montenegro and Serbia.

The share of the young people, who believe that it is absolutely necessary to undertake energy transition towards renewable energy sources vary from one third in Serbia and Montenegro, half in Bulgaria and two thirds in N Macedonia.

Most of the respondents, aware of the EU decision to close coal industries, agree that something should be done – the coal industry has to be either entirely closed or limited. The young people in Serbia are more reserved regarding that – most likely because more among them have parents, working in the coal industry.

The vast majority of respondents in all countries think that it is necessary to switch to renewable energy sources. Those who are very categorical about that are two thirds in N Macedonia, half in Bulgaria and one third in Serbia and Montenegro

Most of the surveyed young people think that people should be involved in the energy transitions thus creating the opportunity to make it really just.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS: NEEDS OF INFORMATION

Most of the surveyed Bulgarian, Macedonian and Montenegro youth express interest to be informed about the process of energy transition in their countries and more or less in the same range are the shares of those, who would like to be involved in that. Such interest is expressed among much less youngsters in Serbia.

Rather many of the interviewed youth express interest to get information about the project “Panda Labs: Youth for just transition”. They are mostly among the youngsters from Bulgaria and North Macedonia, followed by those from Montenegro.

Topics of higher interest for the potential participants in the project are:

- ◆ Just Energy Transition
- ◆ Sustainable development
- ◆ Climate change
- ◆ Renewable energy

Two of the topics are less appealing for the young participants, most likely because, they seem more specific and expert ones:

- ◆ reducing of CO2 emissions
- ◆ circle economy.

It is important to include in the youth trainings all of the topics, even the less appealing ones – as they are interrelated. It is recommendable to find appropriate, appealing for the youngsters approaches, so as to successfully communicate the knowledge and messages regarding more complicated and expert concepts and topics.

ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY RESULTS



AWARENESS, ASSOCIATIONS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Awareness of the terms “energy transition” and “just energy transition”

The levels of awareness of the term “**energy transition**” appear to be different in the four countries:

- In Bulgaria two thirds of the respondents have heard of it, but most of them (43% of all) know only the term, but not the meaning. Only about one fourth know something about it.
- In Serbia the share of those, who are not aware of the term is the biggest one – 68%, while in Montenegro and N Macedonia it is by 20% smaller (46% and 48% respectively).

The term “**just energy transition**” is even more unfamiliar to the young respondents:

- The vast majority of them do not know anything about that - In Bulgaria (83%), in Serbia (95%), in Montenegro (92%), in N Macedonia (91%). Most of them even haven't heard the term at all.
- Those who know the term are about 20 -22% in three of the countries Bulgaria, Montenegro and Macedonia, while in Serbia they are by 10% less.
- From 5 to 10 per cent state they know something about
- Only 7% in Bulgaria feel well informed about it.

There are no significant differences of the levels of awareness by age and gender.

Spontaneous associations with the term “energy transition”

The target respondents associate the term energy transition primarily with the **alternative energy sources** - 78% in Montenegro, 55% in Bulgaria and Serbia.

The other associations, that generate high levels are **reduced environmental pollution, reduced air pollution and protection of nature**

In Macedonia the young people link the term rather with reduced environmental pollution (53%), than with the alternative sources (31%),

Perceived necessity of the energy transition

The young people, who believe that it is absolutely necessary to undertake energy transition towards renewable energy sources are the most in N Macedonia – two thirds (65%), less in Bulgaria – half (50%) and the least – one third in Serbia (36%) and Montenegro (35%).

A rather significant share of about 40% in Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro think that transition should be partial, i.e. that it is better to be done to some extent. In N Macedonia the respondents, who think so are by 10% less (29%).

Those, who support the opinion that such transition is not necessary at all are a significant share only in Montenegro – one fourth of the respondents (24%), while in other countries they are rather few - up to 6-10%

Interest to be information and involved in the energy transition

On the whole, nearly two thirds of the surveyed Bulgarian, N Macedonia and Montenegro youth express interest to be informed about the process of energy transition in their countries and more or less in the same range are the shares of those, who would like to be involved in that. Such interest is expressed among much less youngsters in Serbia.

- 68% of Bulgarians would like to know about the energy transition that is to happen in their country and even more of them would like to be involved in that (73%);
- 60% of the young people in Montenegro would like to know about the energy transition in their country and about the same share would like to be involved in that (62%);
- 68% of Macedonians would like to know about the energy transition and a bit less of them would like to be involved in that (62%);
- Only 29% of the Serbian respondents would like to know about the energy transition in their country, but even less - half of them would like to be involved in that (15%).

People involvement in the energy transition

It appears that most of the surveyed young people think that people should be involved in the energy transitions thus creating the opportunity to make it really “just”. The shares of those, who agree fully or to some extent are:

- 88% in Macedonia
- 85% in Bulgaria
- 75% in Montenegro
- 58% in Serbia.

AWARENESS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE EU DECISION TO CLOSE COAL INDUSTRY

The awareness of the EU decision to close the coal industry is generally low among the interviewed young people in all four countries.

It is relatively higher only in Bulgaria: about one third (33%) seem to feel informed about it - 8% of Bulgarian respondents feel well informed and another share of 24% know something about it, while 41% have heard, but do not know anything about it. Each fourth of the respondents hasn't heard about that at all.

In Montenegro and North Macedonia the levels of awareness are similar - nearly 1 in 5 respondents have some idea about the EU decision, while each third in Montenegro and each fourth in Macedonia only have heard that there was such a decision.

In Serbia the vast majority of the surveyed young people are entirely unaware of that decision and only 11% know something about it and another 12% only have heard of that.

The attitude towards the EU decision

The respondents, who are aware of the decision of the EU react regarding the necessity to close the coal industry rather similarly in each country: the vast majority of them agree that it should be done – entirely or partially.

The difference in the opinions can be seen in the perception of the extent it has to be done according to the respondents, aware of the decision - by country:

- Over half of that group think the coal industry should be entirely closed, and another share of nearly one fourth – that it should be limited.
- Less than 20% of those, who are aware of the decision in N Macedonia and Montenegro share such categorical opinion and less than 10% - in Serbia.
- The young people, who are against closing the coal industry are the most in Serbia – they are one fourth of those, aware of the decision. However, it should be taken into consideration that the sub-sample is rather small and not sufficient for a categorical conclusion: it has to be taken as an indication, supporting conclusions on other issues, related to the topic.

The anticipated effects of the energy transition

Most of the interviewed young people anticipate that the energy transition will affect the place they live in: in Bulgaria (71%), in Serbia (75%) and in N Macedonia (78%). Only in Montenegro they are less (48%)

The vast majority of those who expect their places of living to be affected, anticipate a positive change due to the energy transition – that is so in Bulgaria (80%), North Macedonia (84%) and Montenegro (74%) and about one third are very optimistic about that. In Serbia the optimists are double less (44%). The young people, who expect the energy transition to affect their families are the least in Montenegro (32%) and half of them think there would be a positive effect. As well the share of respondents, who cannot express any opinion about that is the highest there

In Bulgaria half of the sample anticipate there will be some effects on their families and the vast majority of them (84%) foresee they would be positive.

It can be concluded that regarding their anticipations, connected with the effect of the energy transition on their living place and family, more Bulgarian and North Macedonian young people are positive, compared to Serbian ones, who seem rather reserved towards the energy transition.

In Montenegro there is a quite significant share of respondents, who feel not informed enough to answer those questions– one third.

In Serbia over than half of the respondents (58%) anticipate change , but less than half of them are optimistic about that (44%).

In N Macedonia nearly two thirds anticipate their families to be affected by the energy transition (64%) and the vast majority of them expect a positive change.

The anticipated effects of coal industry closure

Most likely because the closure of the coal industry is something understandable and closer, all respondents could answer the questions regarding it, with exception of 10% of respondents in Montenegro.

Most of the interviewed young people in all partnering countries expect some **changes in their place of living** - as a result of closing the coal industry: in Serbia and N Macedonia they are around 80 and above per cents, while in Bulgaria and Montenegro they are with 10 per cent less.

In Bulgaria the anticipations are predominantly positive: 62% think that closing of coal industry will affect positively their place of living. In N Macedonia those with negative and positive expectations are split into two, while in Serbia the optimists are very few – only 12%, followed by Montenegro youth, where almost one in five has such attitude (22%).

Less respondents expect **their families to be affected** by the closure of the coal industry:

In Serbia they are 45% and two thirds of them have negative anticipations

In Macedonia 35% expect their family to be affected , but nearly half of them are positive.

In Bulgaria 41% anticipate their families to feel the impact of coal industry closure and 76% of them think it would be positive;

In Montenegro the respondents anticipating any effect of the coal industry closure are less than in the other countries – 31% . Of them quite significant part expect the effect to be very negative (25%) or negative (32%).

ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY

The positive effects

The young respondents were asked to define the effects, anticipated to occur as a result of closing the coal industry in the area or entire region, where they live by expressing agreement or disagreement with a set of statements.

On the whole, most of the respondents have rather optimistic expectations.

The positive effect that generates highest agreement is **“The air and land will be cleaned and there will be opportunities to develop green businesses”** – about 80% in all countries agree with that fully or to some extent.

Closure of the coal industry is seen as a **chance for the area to transform to good** by the vast majority of the respondents (70% and above) in the three of the countries – Bulgaria, Serbia and North Macedonia, while in Montenegro they the half of the sample.

Despite more among the Serbians, than among the young people from the other three countries anticipate negative effects, higher share of them are optimistic that **people will become inventive and will find other ways to make money**: 78% of the Serbian youngsters vs. 63% among Macedonians, 58% of Bulgarian and 35% of the Montenegro ones.

The negative effects

The negative effects are anticipated mostly by the Serbian youngsters: 59% expect at least one of their parents to lose their job and the family to face financial problems, compared to only 10% among Bulgarians, 12% of Montenegro respondents and 23% of the Macedonians, who support that opinion.

The vast majority of Serbians (78%) agree that **the local economy will fail** vs. one fifth of Bulgarians (27%) and nearly half of Montenegro and N Macedonia youngsters (48% and 45% respectively).

Even higher share of Serbians (82%) expect **there will be less opportunities for young people to find job in the area**.

Rather high share of Serbian respondents – nearly two thirds (62%) anticipate **many people to leave the area and move to live to other places** vs. half of Montenegro (49%) and over one third of Macedonian respondents (37%). Only one fifth of Bulgarians (19%) expect such effect.

As well, relatively many Serbian youngsters (27%) suppose, that **their family may have to leave the area**, while those, who support that opinion are very few among the surveyed youth in other countries (5% in each - Bulgaria and Montenegro and 12% in Macedonia)

Regarding the EU financial support of the process of closing of coal industry only from one third to a half of the respondents are having positive anticipations: in Bulgaria and Serbia the shares are with 10% bigger, than in the other two countries.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE /1

Perceived possibility to find job in the regions of current living

Most positive regarding the possibility to find job in the region(s) they live are the Macedonian young people – the vast majority of them anticipate that (74%).

Half of the Bulgarian respondents, followed by one third of the Serbian ones, also have such expectations.

The least are the optimists regarding that issue in Montenegro – only 14% envision a possibility to find job in the region they live.

There are no statistically significant differences by gender and age in the samples of all four countries by that indicator.

Preference for the place of living

About half of the respondents in each of the four countries would prefer to go on living in the towns they live in currently.

However, a significant share of Bulgarian and Serbian surveyed youth (39% and 27% respectively) would prefer to move to the capital – most likely because their residence places are not far from it and usually many people from the region travel daily to work in the capital cities of Sofia and Beograd.

A very big share of respondents in N Macedonia would prefer to live in another state (32%). In Serbia they are relatively few (9%).

Intention to start own business

The results show that among the surveyed young people in the four countries there are ones with entrepreneurial attitudes and even with such activities: in North Macedonia, Montenegro and Bulgaria there are 4-5% young people, already developing their own businesses.

Especially in North Macedonia and Montenegro the young people seem very keen on starting own business: a significant shares of more than half of the respondents plan to start that in future, as they first would prefer to work at somebody else's business and to gain experience, as well as to make research for finding appropriate business idea.

Among Bulgarians that share of enthusiasts is smaller – less than half (46%). The respondents who cannot express opinion regarding that issues are the most, compared to other countries – 50% vs. about 20% in other three countries.

The share of respondents, who reject the idea of developing own business is the biggest in Serbia (43%). The entrepreneurs are the least there– 2%.



AWARENESS OF WWF AND JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT



The WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) organization has highest awareness among the young people in Montenegro: altogether 69% have heard the name of the organization, 24% know something and 5% think they know a lot about it.

In Bulgaria the share of all respondents, aware of WWF is slightly lower: 58% have heard the name, 10% know something and 7% feel well informed about the organization.

In North Macedonia one fourth have heard the name of WWF, 11% know something and only 2% are knowledgeable about it.

In Serbia the awareness of WWF is lowest, compared to that in the other countries: altogether 15% have heard the name of WWF and only 5% know something about the organization

There are no significant differences by gender and age in any of the countries.

The awareness of Junior Achievement among the target group is lower than that of WWF.

Again, it is highest among Montenegro respondents – two third of whom have heard the name, 22% know something and 5% state they know a lot about it.

Among the surveyed Bulgarian respondents, in total one third is aware of JA, 6% know something and 6% feel well informed about it.

In North Macedonia the respondents, aware of JA are significantly less - 18% and in Serbia are only 4%

There are no significant differences in the levels of awareness of JA by gender and age among the respondents of three of the countries, only in Montenegro it appears that more among the females and among the school students are aware of the organization, than among the males and older respondents.

The areas of occupation, preferred by the youth

Regarding the potential future jobs, the most visible result is that a significant group of the young respondents in all countries show preference for working in the IT sector – in North Macedonia and Bulgaria their shares are slightly higher - about 20%, while in Serbia and Montenegro they are 12 – 14%.

- In Serbia the most preferred field of work appears to be the healthcare - nearly one in five youngsters pointed it out (18%), followed by the IT sector (14%). The jobs in tourism, teaching/education, electrical engineering also attract attention of the youth in that country – each option has been chosen by about 10% of the respondents.
- Bulgarians show preferences primarily for the IT business (18%) and administrative work (15%), but healthcare (10%) and education (9%) also provoke interest of a significant share of youngsters. Quite significant share (15%) are ready to work whatever turns up, while in the other countries the youngsters with such an attitude are double less.
- In North Macedonia there are three most desired professions – IT sector (20%) , healthcare (17%) and electrical engineering (11%)
- In Montenegro the preferences are for more professions: the highest level generates the jobs of administrative work (17%), followed by IT sector (12%), education and electrical engineering (11% for each).

Preferred place of residence

The respondents, who would live in villages are very few in all countries, with exception of those in Serbia – a significant share of 7% expressed such willingness. They are 3-4 % in Macedonia and Montenegro, while in Bulgaria no one expressed such preference.

There are some differences by gender and age across the countries:

- In Bulgaria more females would prefer to stay in the current residence place, while more males than females would move to the capital, while in Montenegro and North Macedonia it is vice versa.
- More North Macedonian females than males would move to live in another state.
- Notably, significantly more young people above 20 (about 60%) would prefer to stay living in the towns they currently are and that could be referred to higher or lesser extent to each country of interest..

Plans to live abroad in the next 3 years

The research indicates that there is a propensity among the young people to try to emigrate abroad within the following three years and stay there – temporary or permanently. That inclination is seen among less young people from Serbia: 80% of them state they do not plan to go to other country, while 40-50% of the youngsters from other countries have such plans: they search for opportunities to find some job or to go to study abroad.

INTEREST TOWARDS THE PROJECT “PANDA LABS...” AND WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN IT



Interest to get informed about the project and to participate in it

The interest to learn more about the project “Panda Labs: Youth for just transition” is expressed by half of the surveyed youth in Bulgaria and North Macedonia. In Montenegro they are slightly less, than in the above-mentioned two countries (43%). The least are the showing interest youngsters in Serbia (21%).

About one third of all respondents in Bulgaria, Montenegro and North Macedonia express interest in participation in the project, while in Serbia they are half of that share (12%).

In Serbia the unwillingness to participate in the project is stated categorically by the vast majority of the respondents (82%). Those, who hesitate and cannot say at the moment of the research are very few in Serbia (6%), while in other countries they are definitely more – 16-17% in Bulgaria and North Macedonia and quite a big share in Montenegro (27%).

Notably, in two of the countries more among the females and among the younger group – 15-19 show interest towards the project and willingness to participate in it:

- in Bulgaria the females and the younger participants are by about 10% more than the males and respondents from the age group 20 – 24;
- in North Macedonia – the interested in the project females and younger respondents are by about 20% more than the ones from the other two respective groups.

Topics of higher interest, to be included in the project

It can be stated that In each country there are some topics of higher interest, compared to the others:

- The top three in Bulgaria are :

Just energy transition(20%)

Sustainable development (21%)

Climate change (20%)

- The top three topics in Serbia are:

Climate change (27%)

Sustainable development (23%)

Renewable energy (20%)

- In Montenegro the topic of highest interest is the renewable energy, being pointed out by one forth of those, who would participate in the project. The other topics are mentioned by about 15 to 17% of them. Only the topic regarding the reducing of CO2 emissions appeal to only 10%.

- The topics, to which the potential participants in the project in North Macedonia express a very clear -cut preference are:

Climate change (33%)

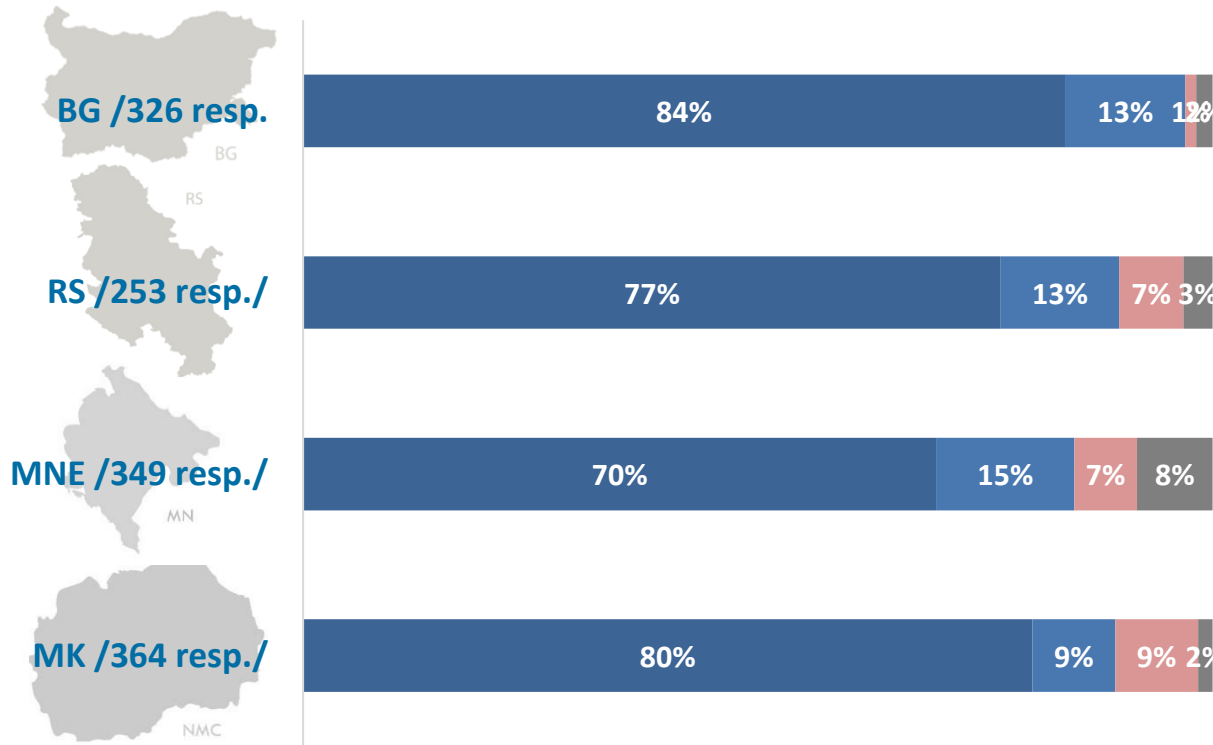
Renewable energy (33%)

Two of the topics definitely appeal to less of the young participants, who have stated they would participate in the project in all countries: reducing of CO2 emissions and circle economy. That is most likely because those topics seem more specific and expert ones.

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

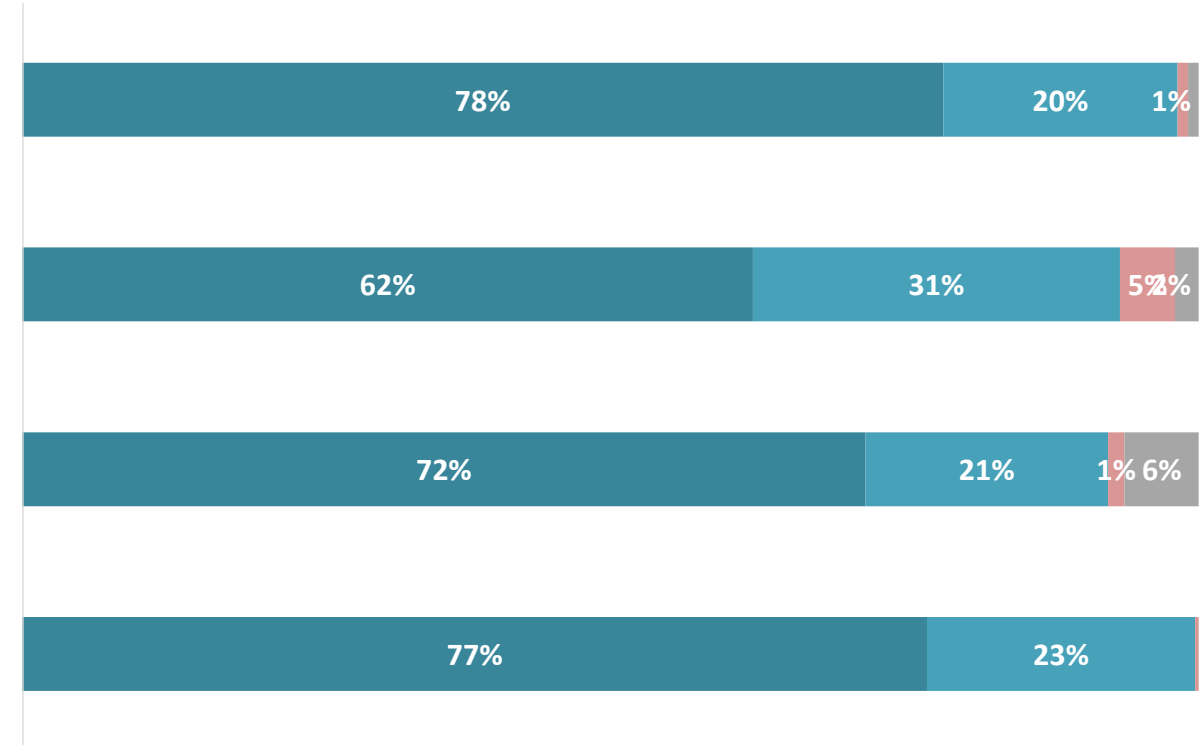


A1 In your opinion, is climate change a real problem that requires actions?



- Yes it is
- It is a real problem, but it is not in the action plan of my
- No it isn't
- I don't know

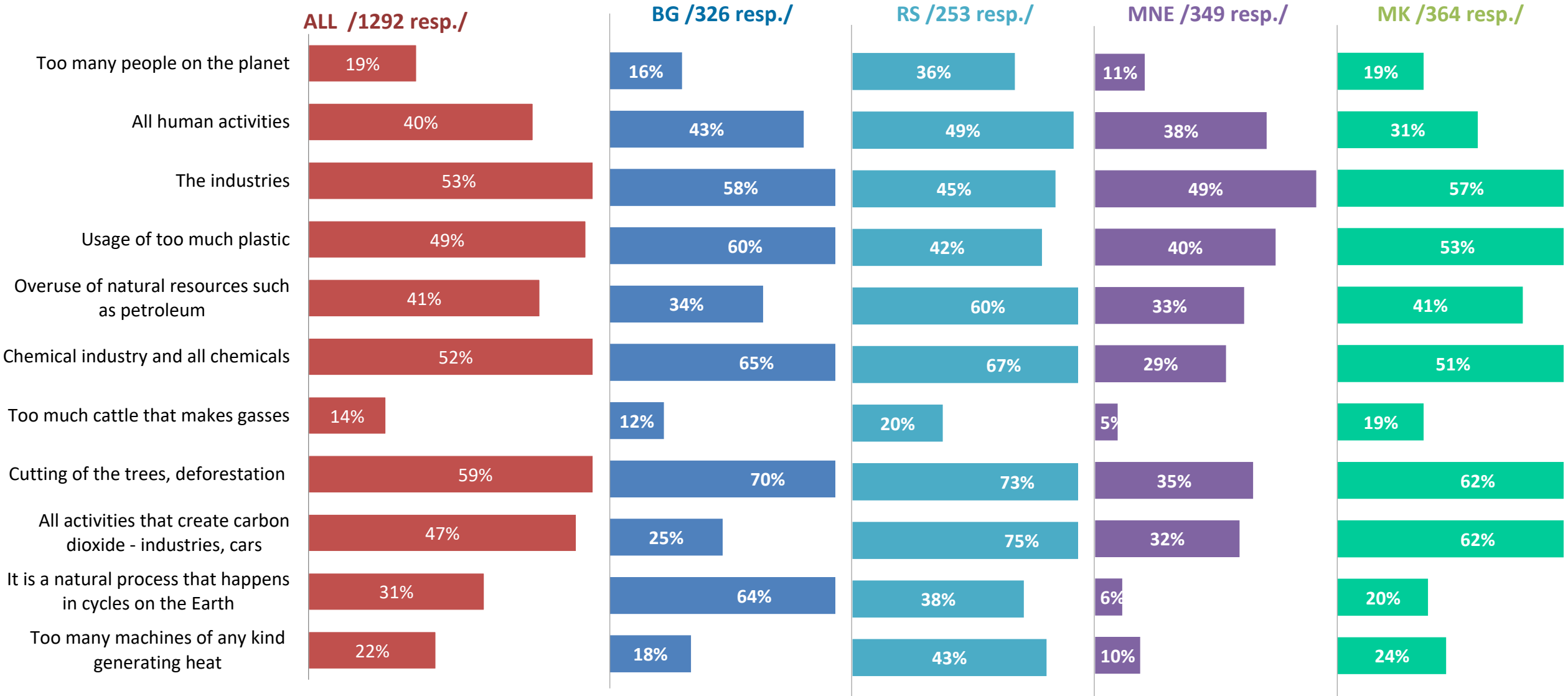
A2 In your opinion, is climate change happening in your country?



- Yes, it happens as everywhere in the world
- Yes it happens, but less visible than in other countries
- No, it doesn't
- I don't know

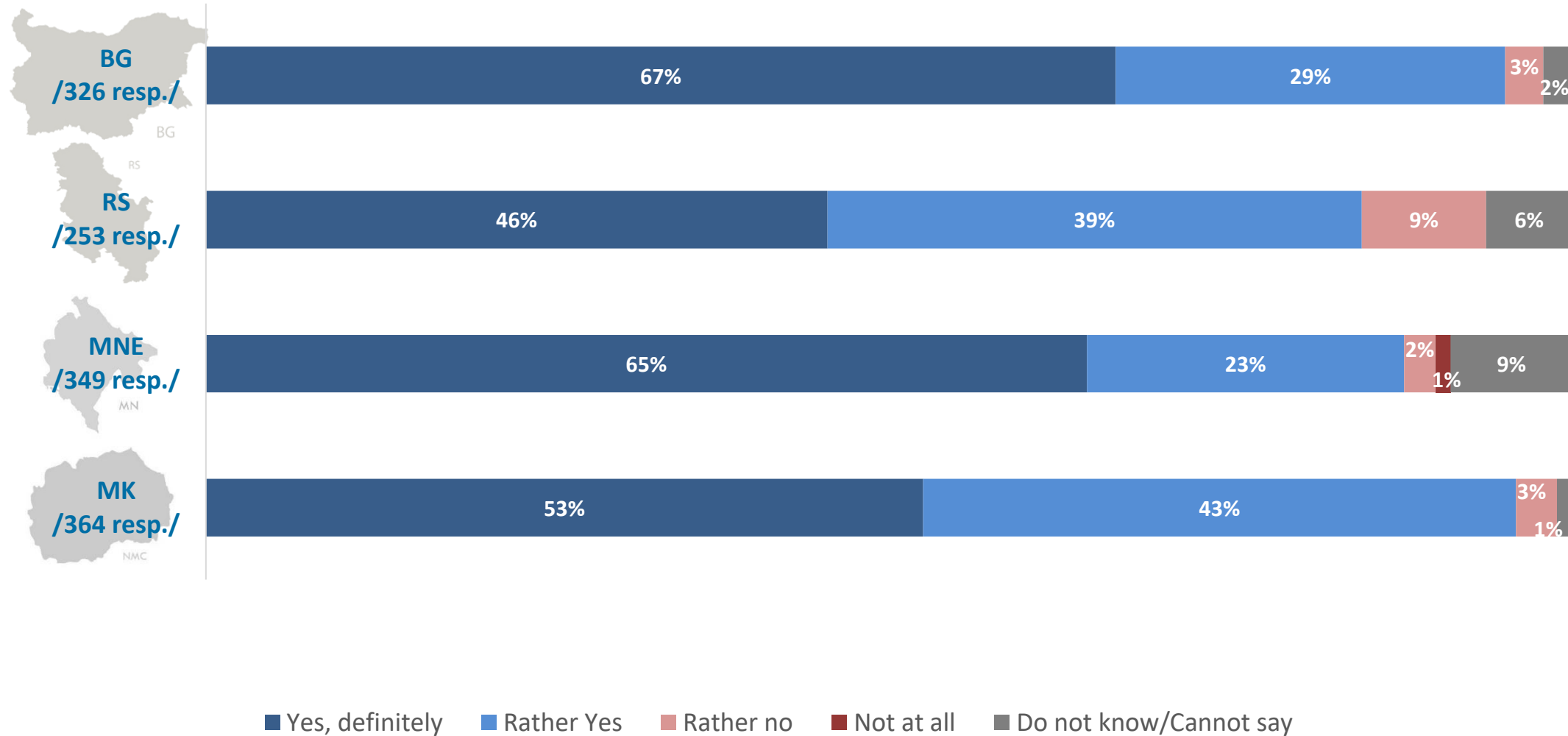
PERCEIVED CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

A3 Which of the following are the MAIN causes of the climate change in your opinion? (Prompted, multiple answer)



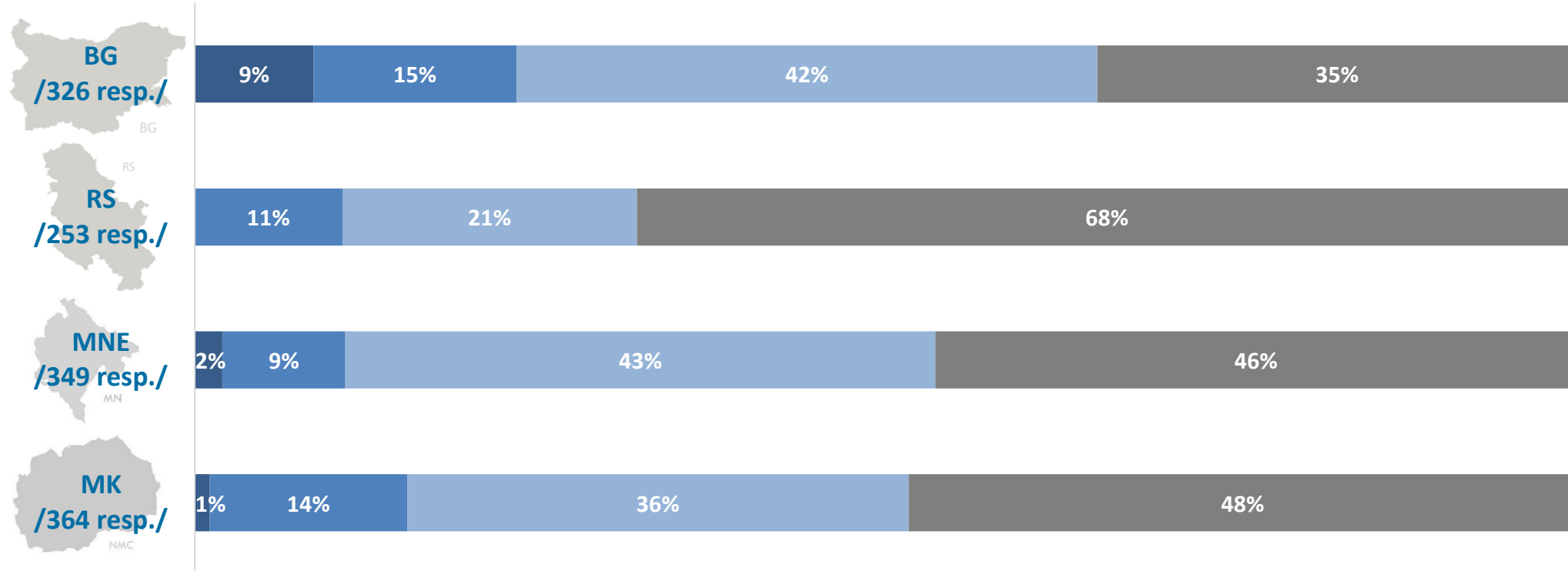
PERCEIVED NECESSITY TO UNDERTAKE CHANGE REGARDING ENERGY RESOURCES

A4 In your opinion do we, citizens have to undertake change regarding the energy sources we use, so as to diminish the negative effect of climate change?(Single answer)



AWARENESS OF THE TERM 'ENERGY TRANSITION'

A5 Have you heard the term Energy Transition? (Single answer)



■ I am well informed about it

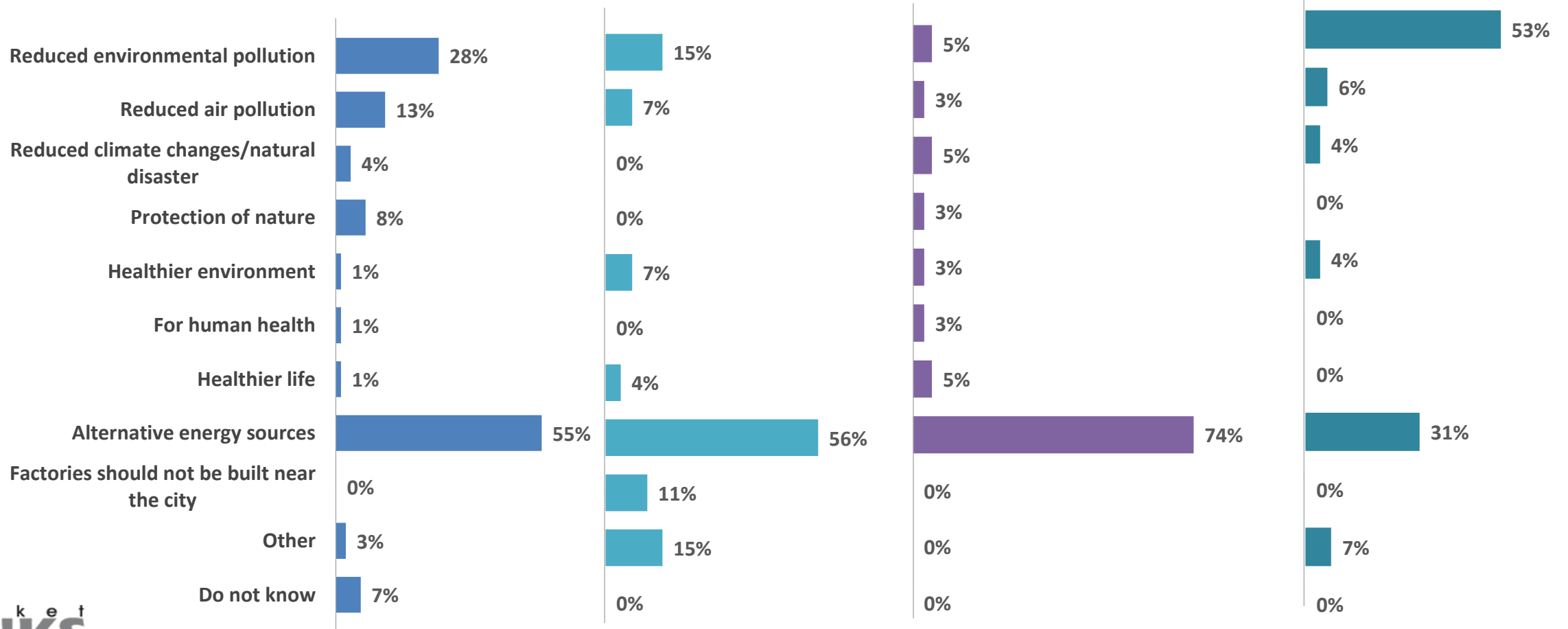
■ I have heard only the term, but do not know what it is

■ I know some things about it

■ I haven't heard at all

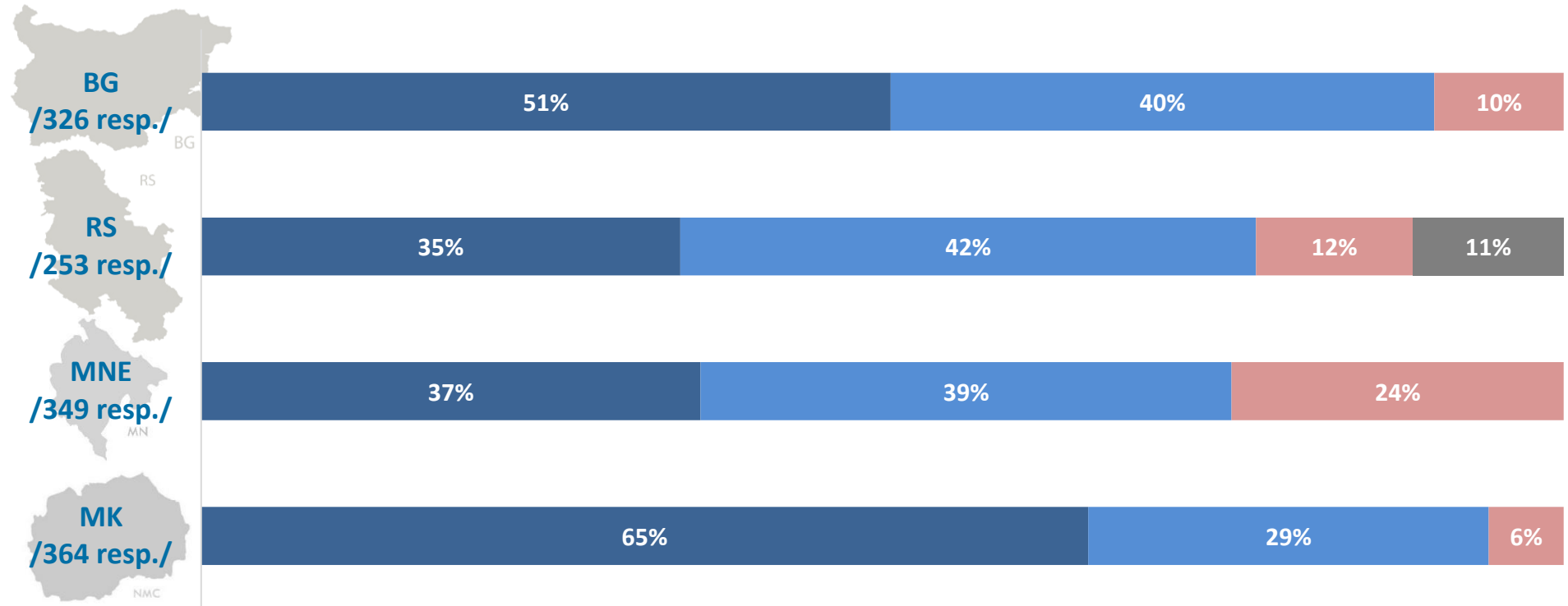
SPONTANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE ENERGY TRANSITION

A6 What do you know about the energy transition ? What are your associations with that? (Open-end answer)



PERCEIVED NECESSITY TO SWITCH TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

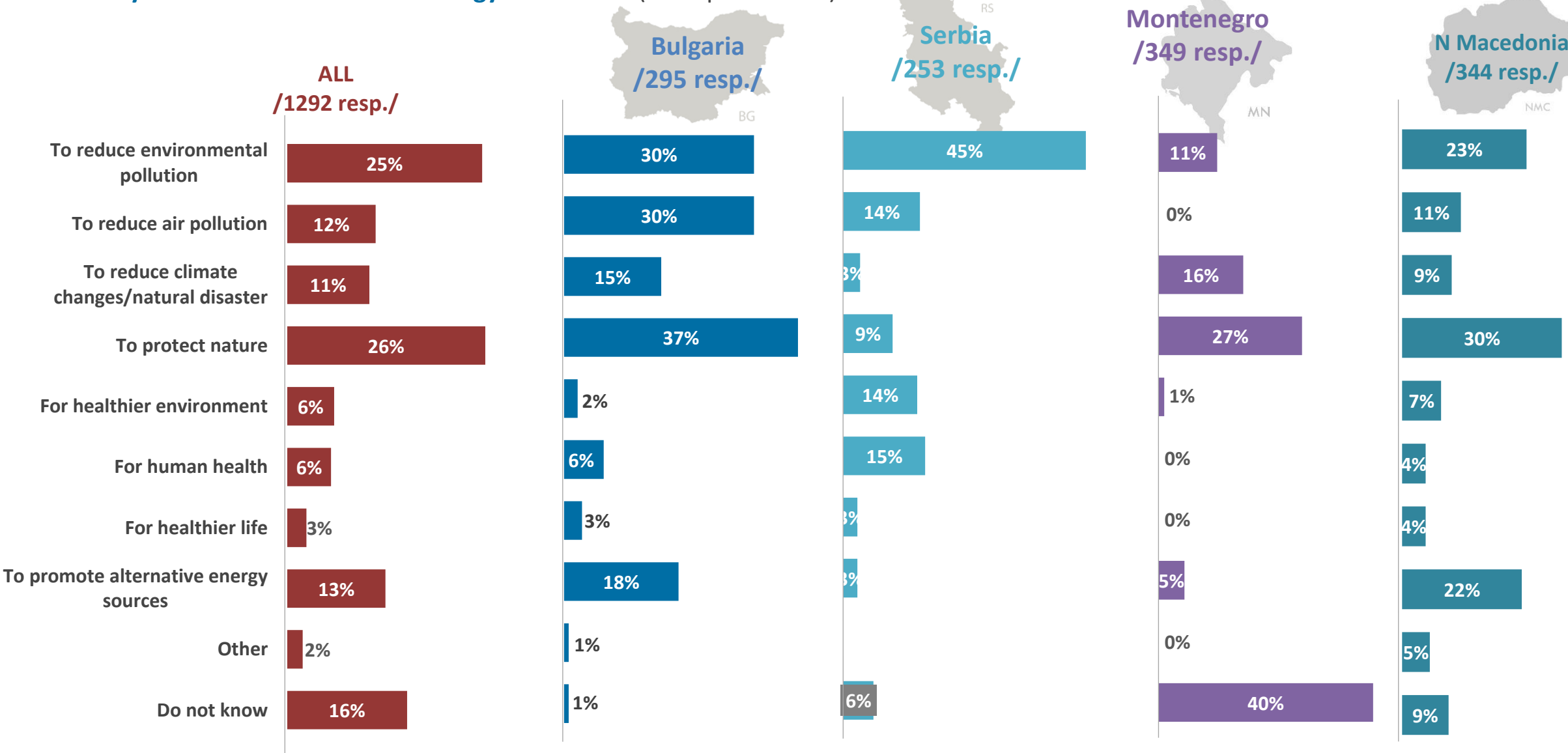
A7 Do we have to make a transition towards renewable energy sources (sources that do not exhaust Earth resources and do not cause pollution)? (Single answer)



■ Yes, it is absolutely necessary
 ■ Yes, to some extent it is necessary
 ■ No, it is not necessary
 ■ Do not know/Cannot say

REASONS TO UNDERTAKE ENERGY TRANSITION

A8 Why do we have to make an energy transition? (Multiple answer)

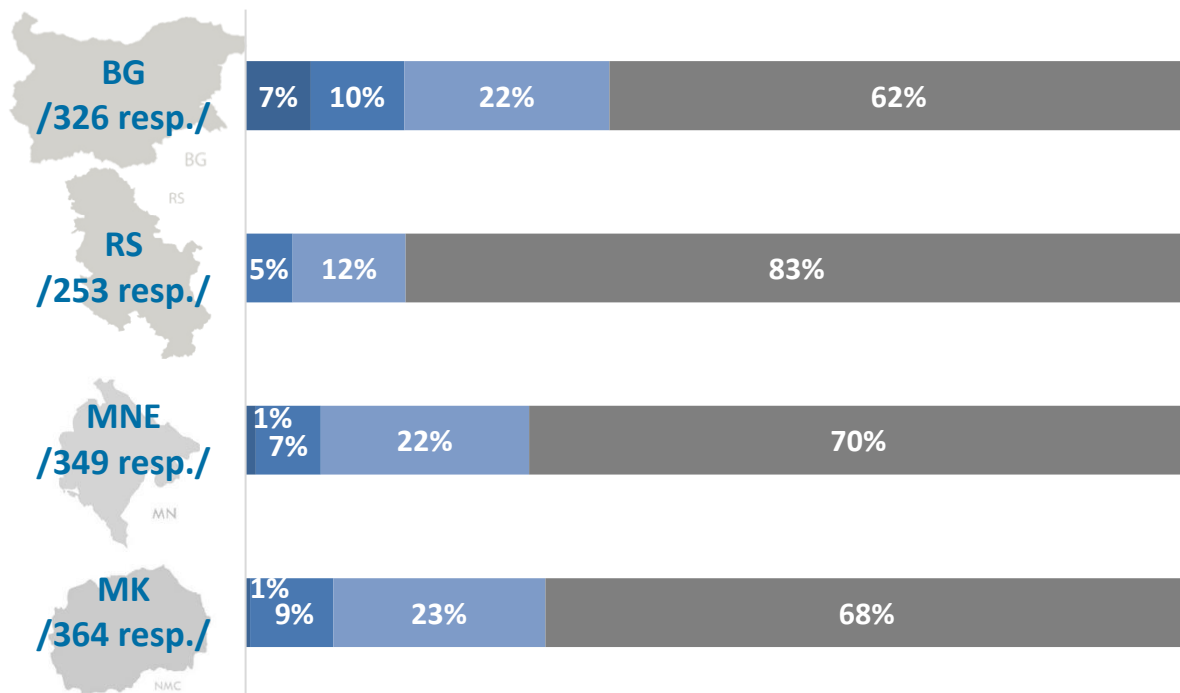


AWARENESS OF TERM 'JUST ENERGY TRANSITION'



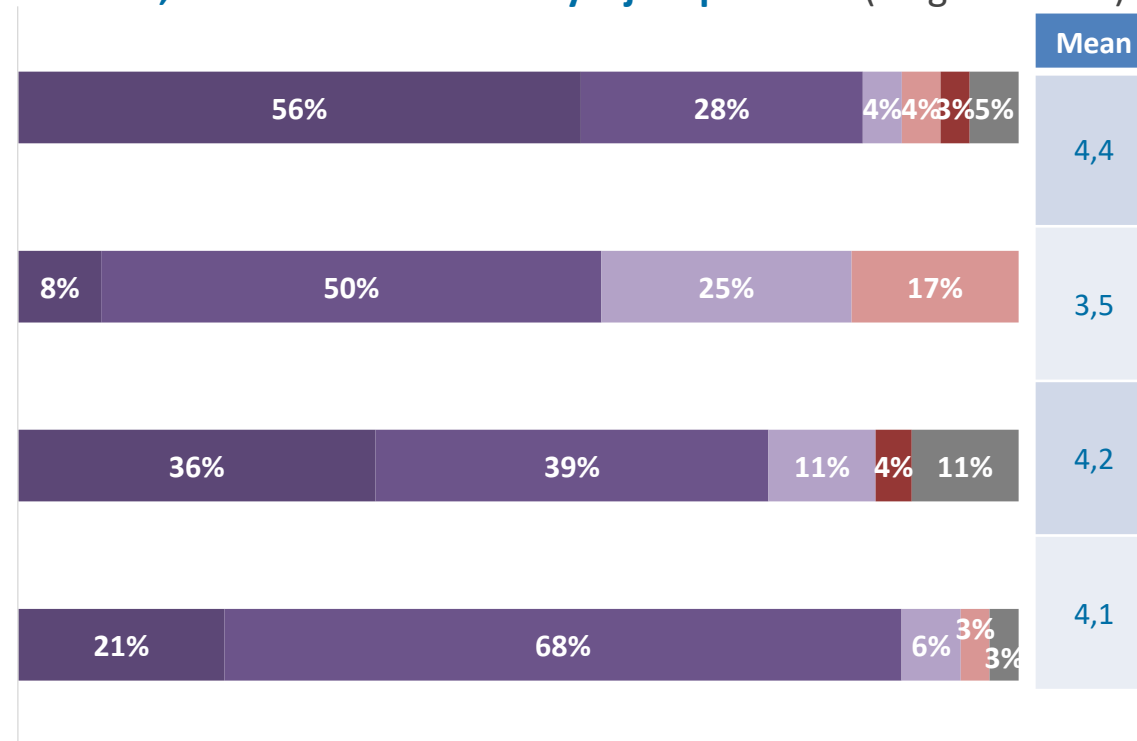
A13 Have you heard the term Just Energy Transition?

(Single answer)



- I am well informed about it
- I know some things about it
- I have heard only the term, but do not know what it means
- I haven't heard at all

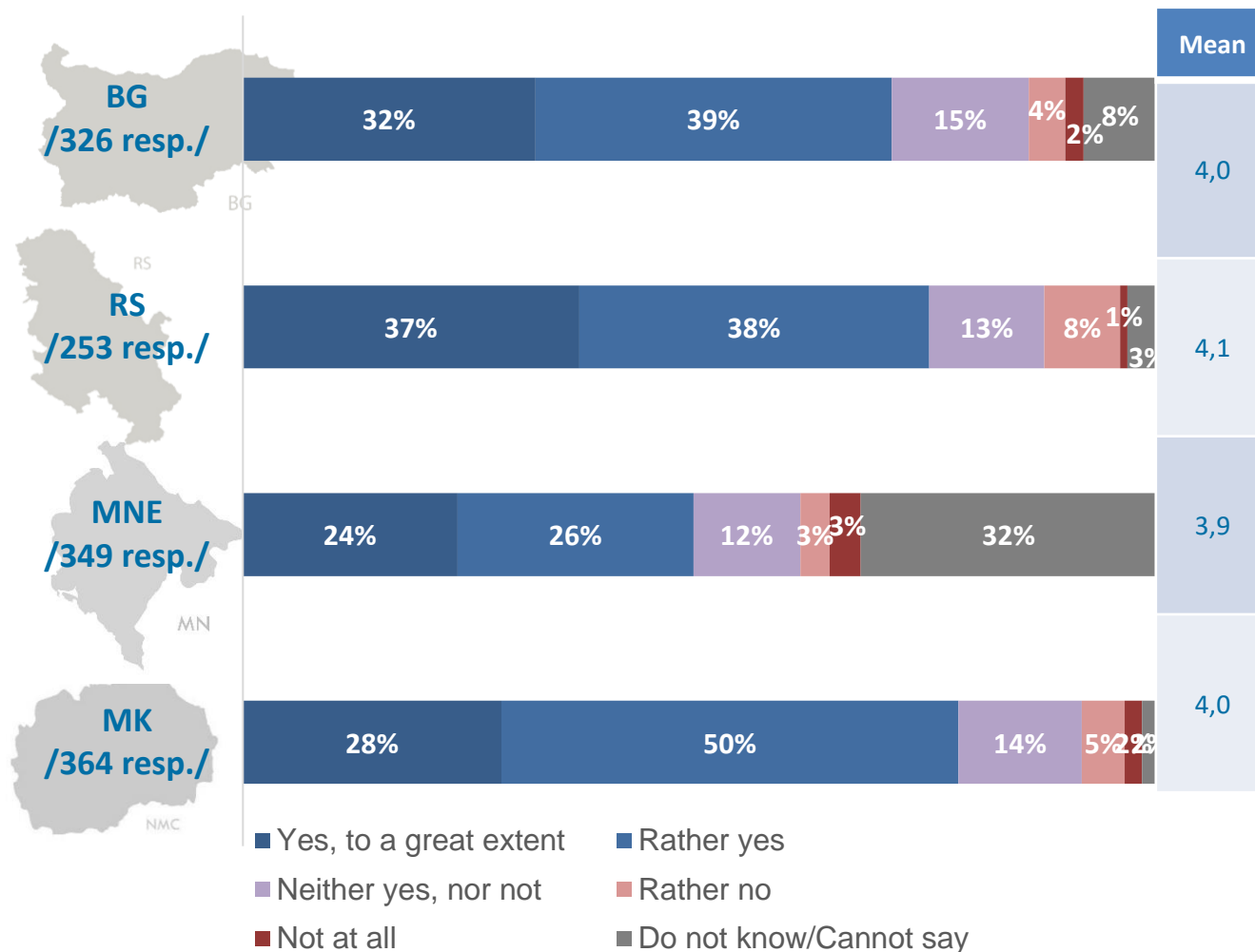
A14 Do you think that people can be involved in the energy transition, so as it would be really a just process? (Single answer)



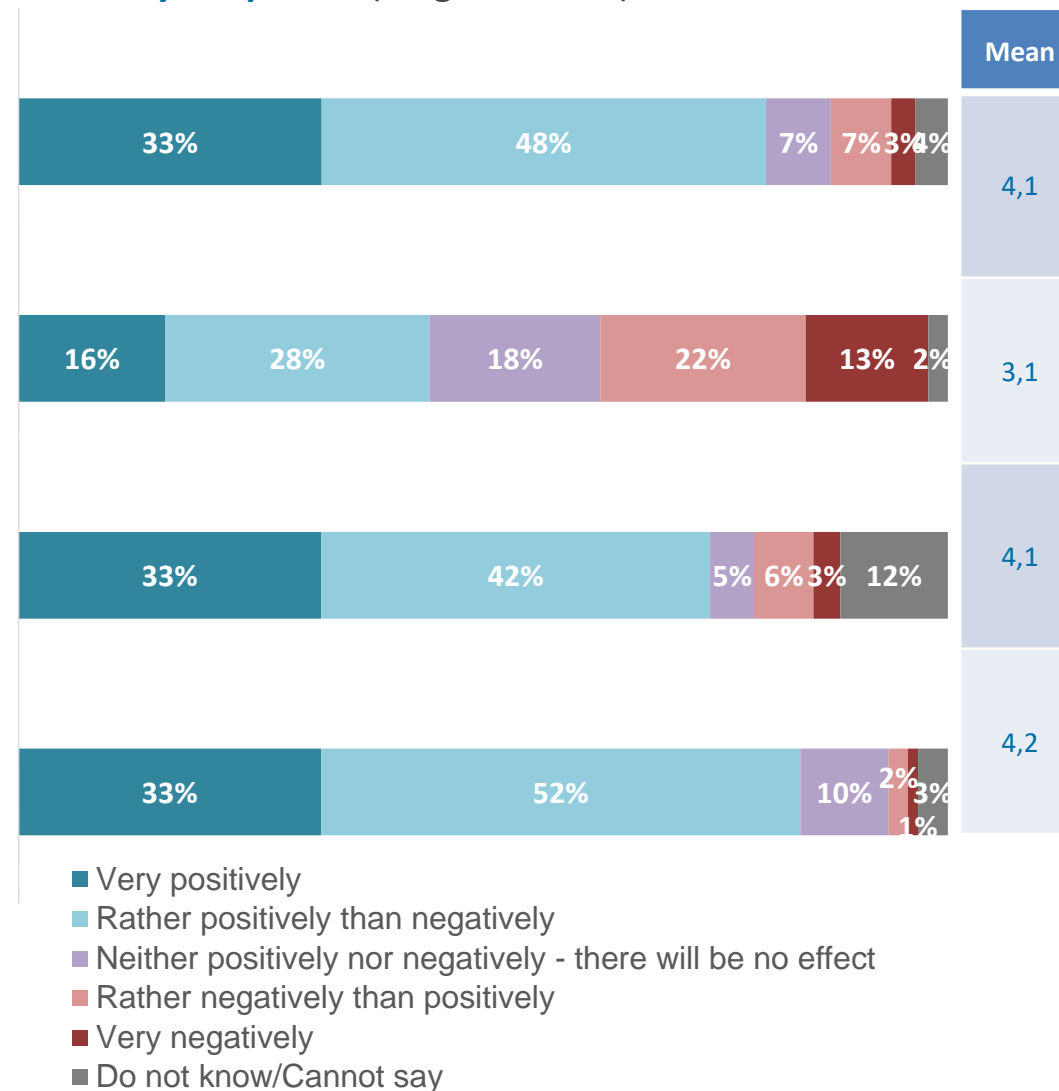
- Yes, definitely
- Rather yes
- Neither yes, nor not
- Rather no
- Not at all
- Do not know/Cannot say

ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION ON THE PLACE OF LIVING

A9 Do you think the energy transition will affect the place (town, village) you live in? (Single answer)

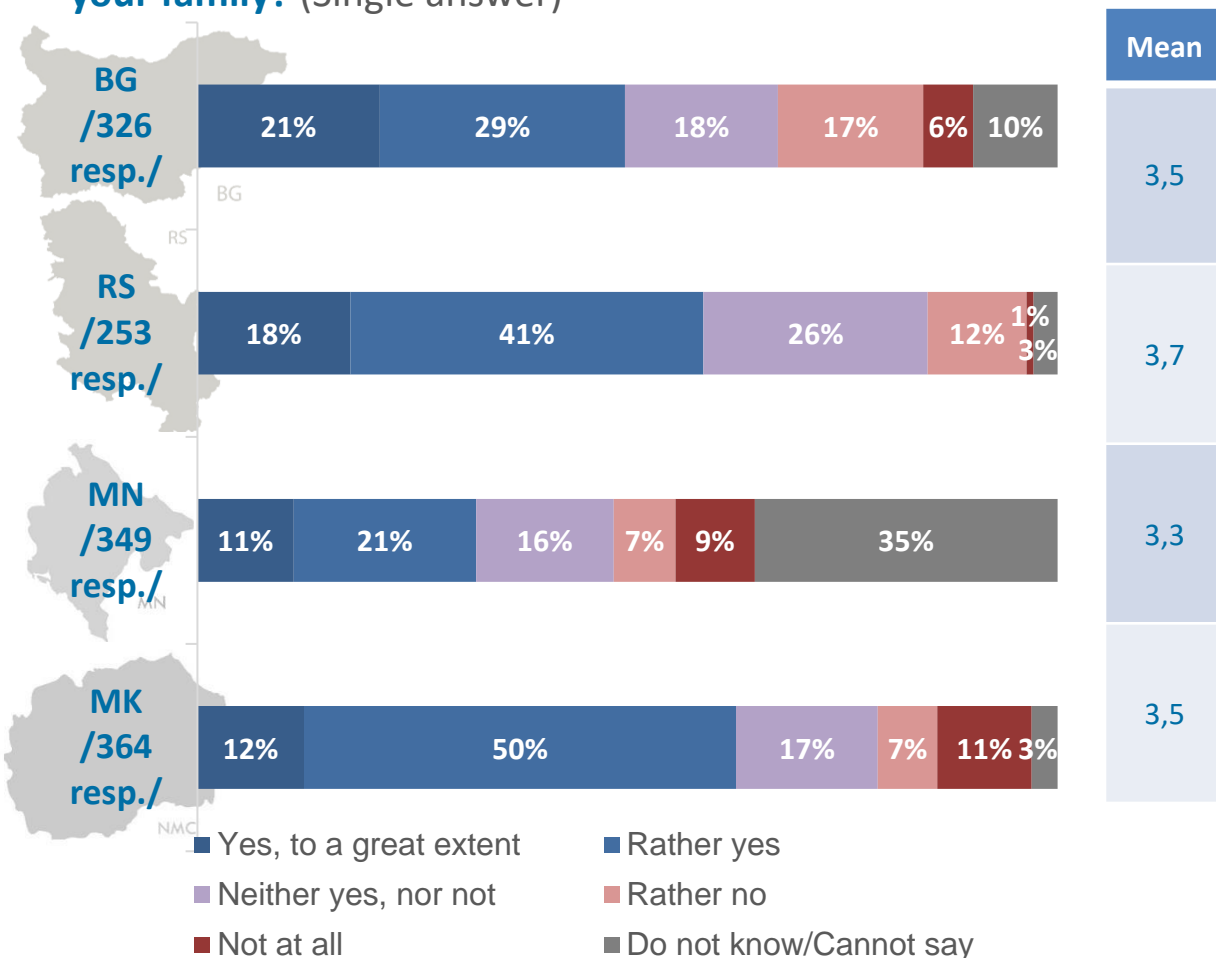


A10 How do you expect the energy transition to affect your place? (Single answer)

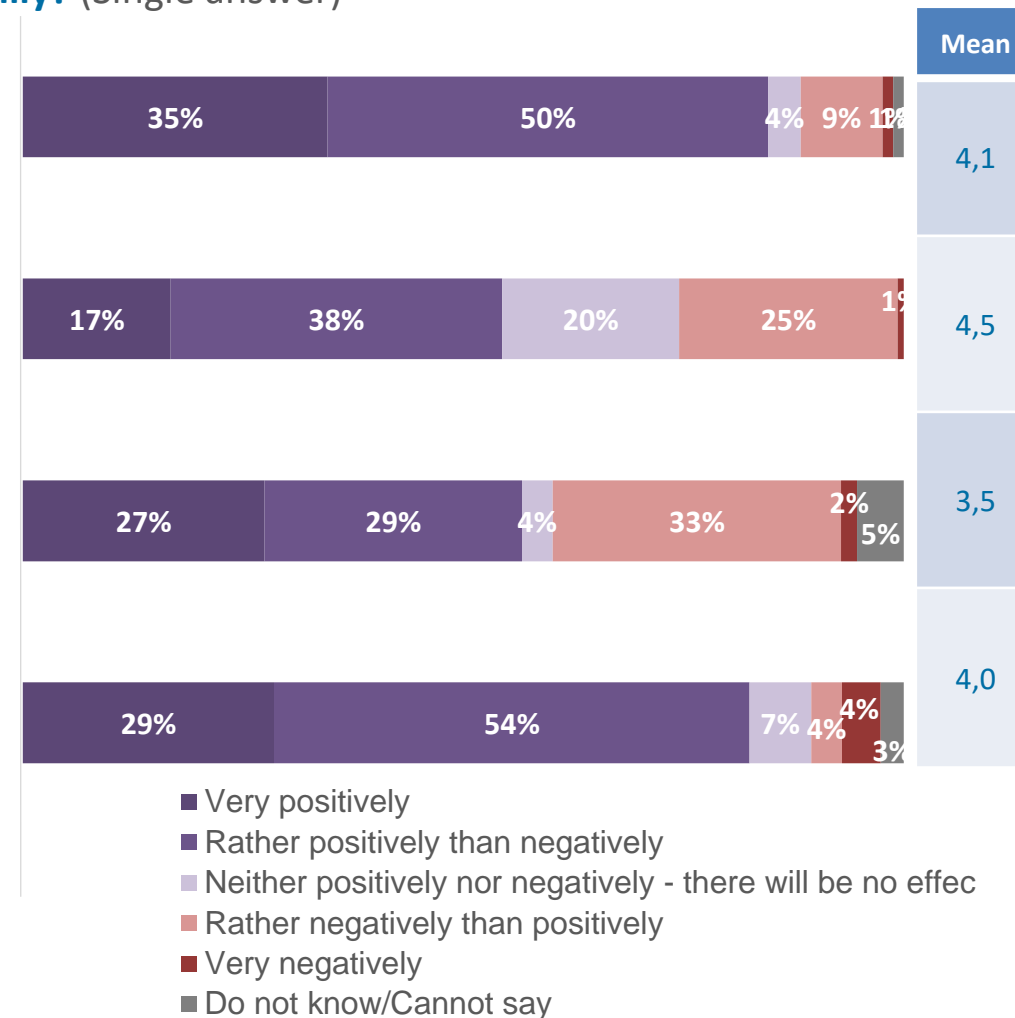


ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION ON THE FAMILY

A11 Do you think the energy transition will affect the life of your family? (Single answer)



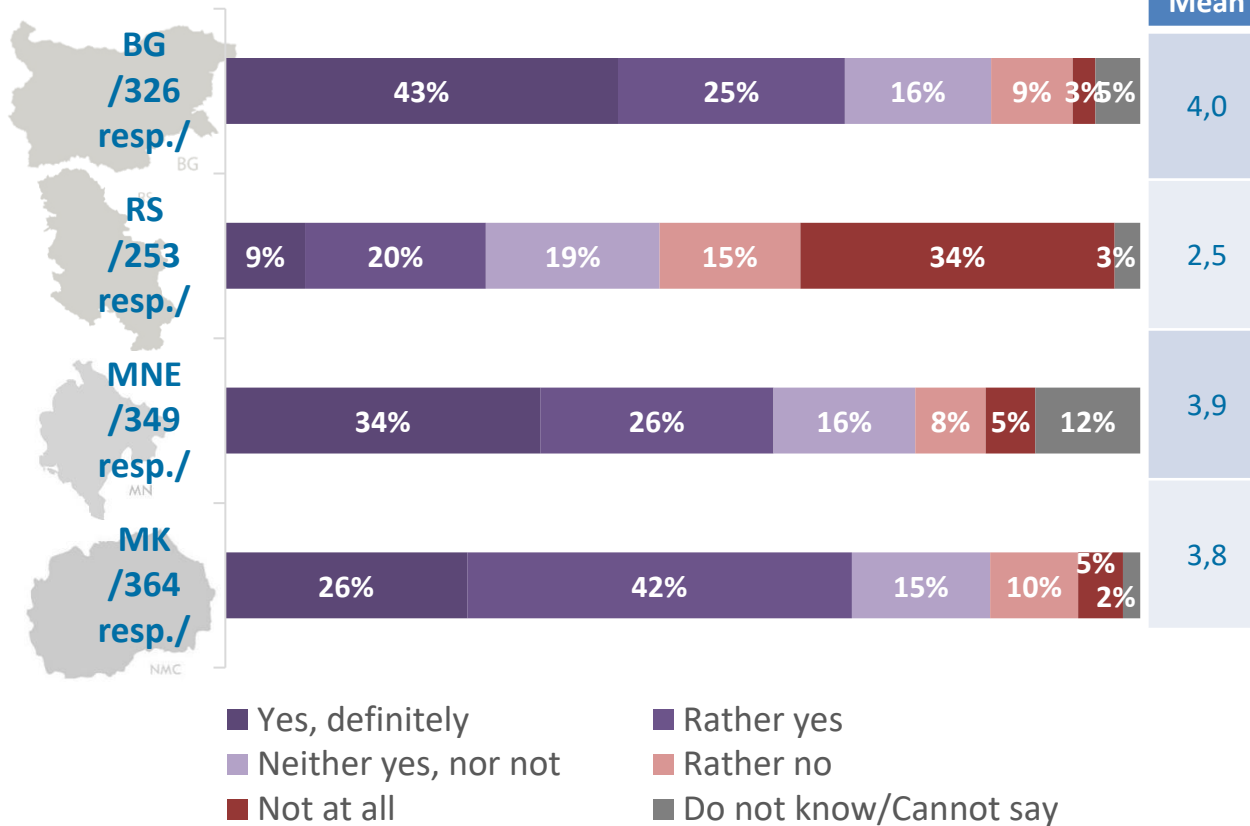
A12 How do you expect the energy transition to affect your family? (Single answer)



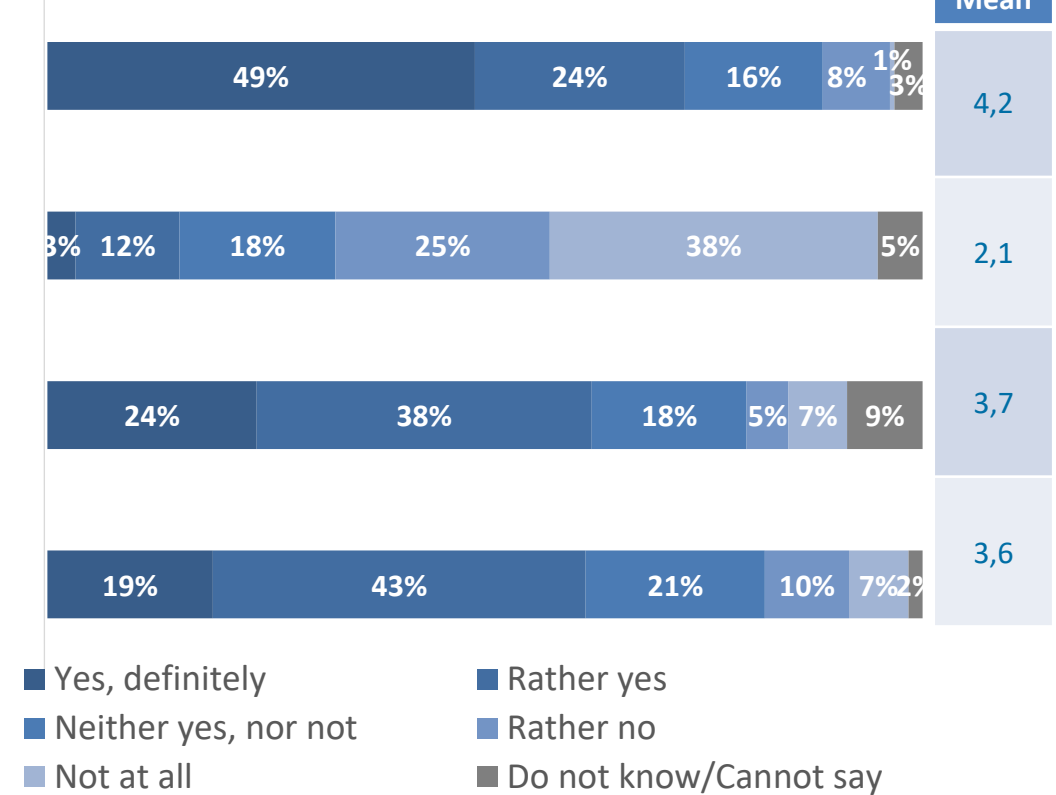
INTEREST TO KNOW MORE ABOUT ENERGY TRANSITION AND GET INVOLVED IN IT



A15 Would you like to know more about energy transition that has to happen in your country?
(Single answer)



A16 Would you personally like to be involved somehow in the process of energy transition in your country? (Single answer)

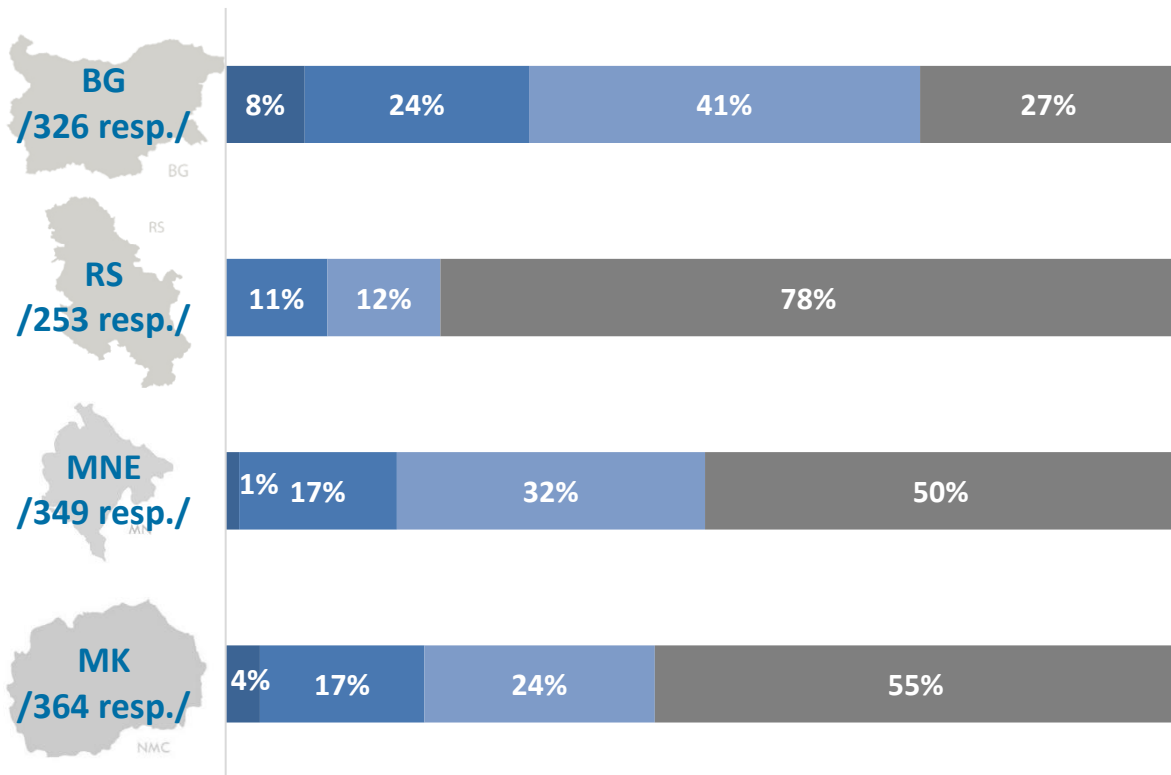


AWARENESS & ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EU DECISION TO CLOSE COAL INDUSTRY

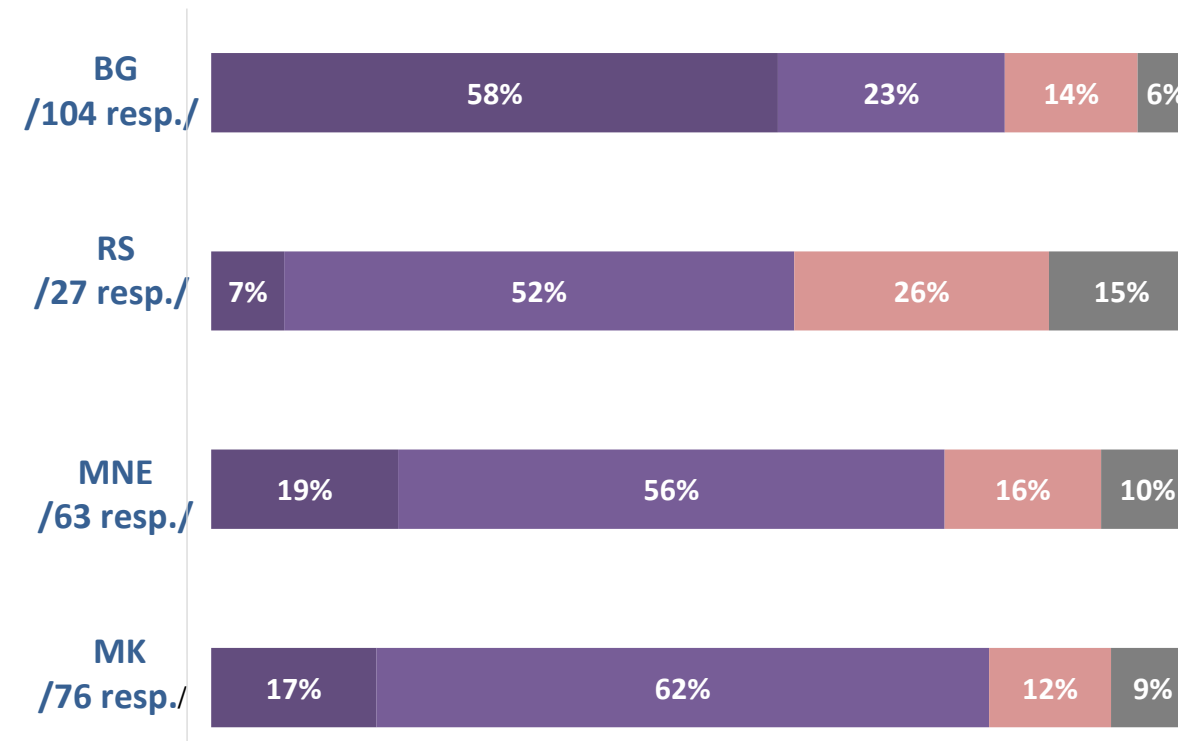


C1 Have you heard of the EU decision to close coal industry in the EU countries and EU accession countries?(Single answer)

C2 What do you think of that: Is it necessary to be done in your country? (Single answer)



- I am well informed about it
- I know some things about it
- I have heard about that, but do not know what it is
- I haven't heard at all

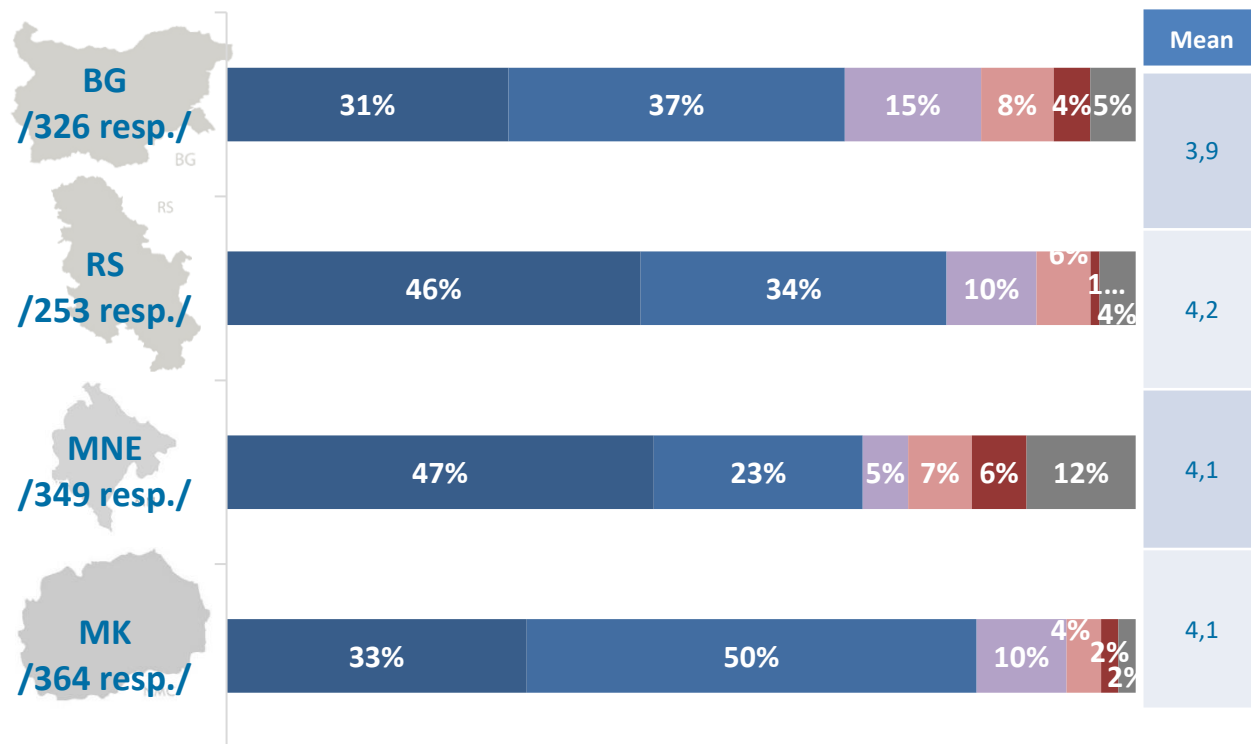


- Yes, it is necessary to completely close coal industry
- Yes, to limit coal industry
- No, it is not necessary
- Do not know/Cannot say

ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY ON THE PLACE OF LIVING

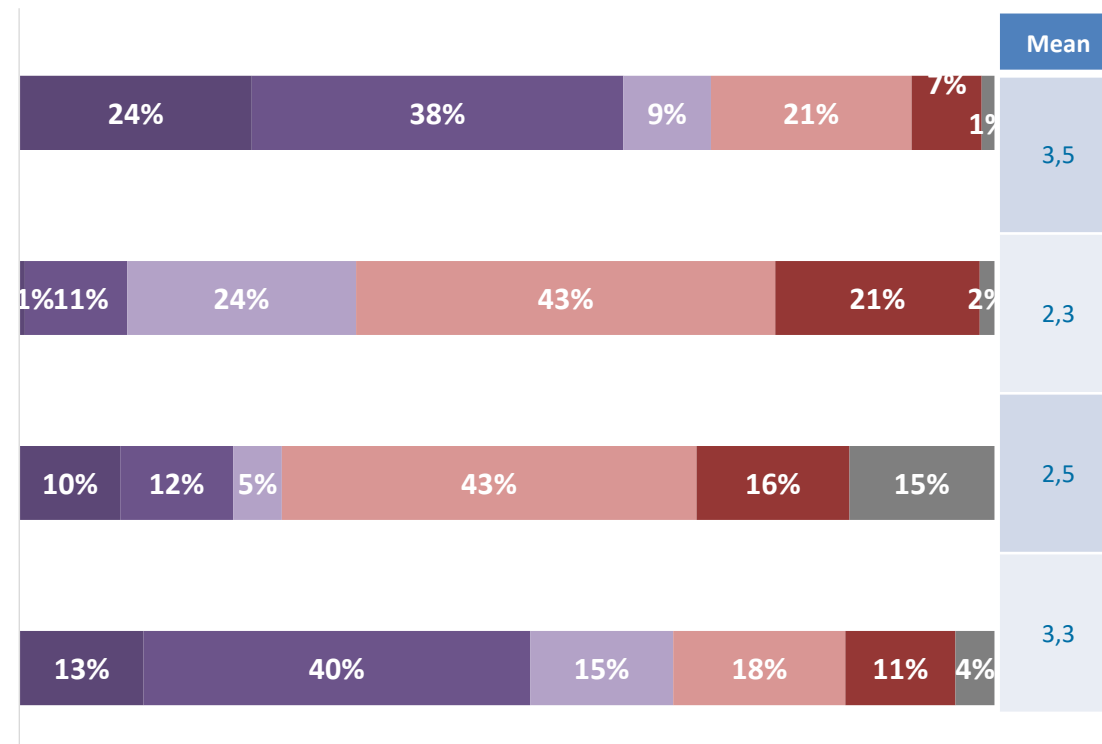


C3 Do you think this closure of coal industry will affect the place (town village) where you live? (Single answer)



- Yes, to a great extent
- Rather yes
- Neither yes, nor not
- Rather no
- Not at all
- Do not know/Cannot say

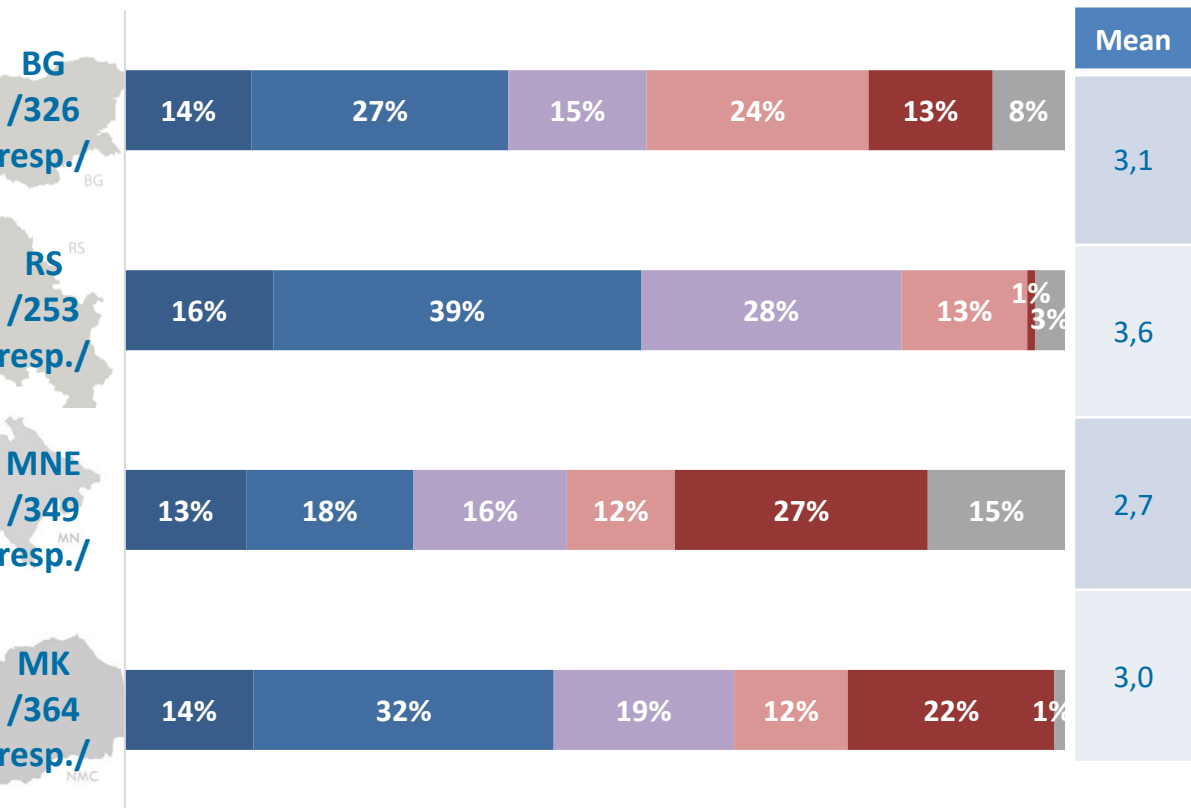
C4 How do you expect this closure of coal industry to affect your place? (Single answer)



- Very positively
- Rather positively than negatively
- Neither positively nor negatively - there will be no effect
- Rather negatively than positively
- Very negatively
- Do not know/Cannot say

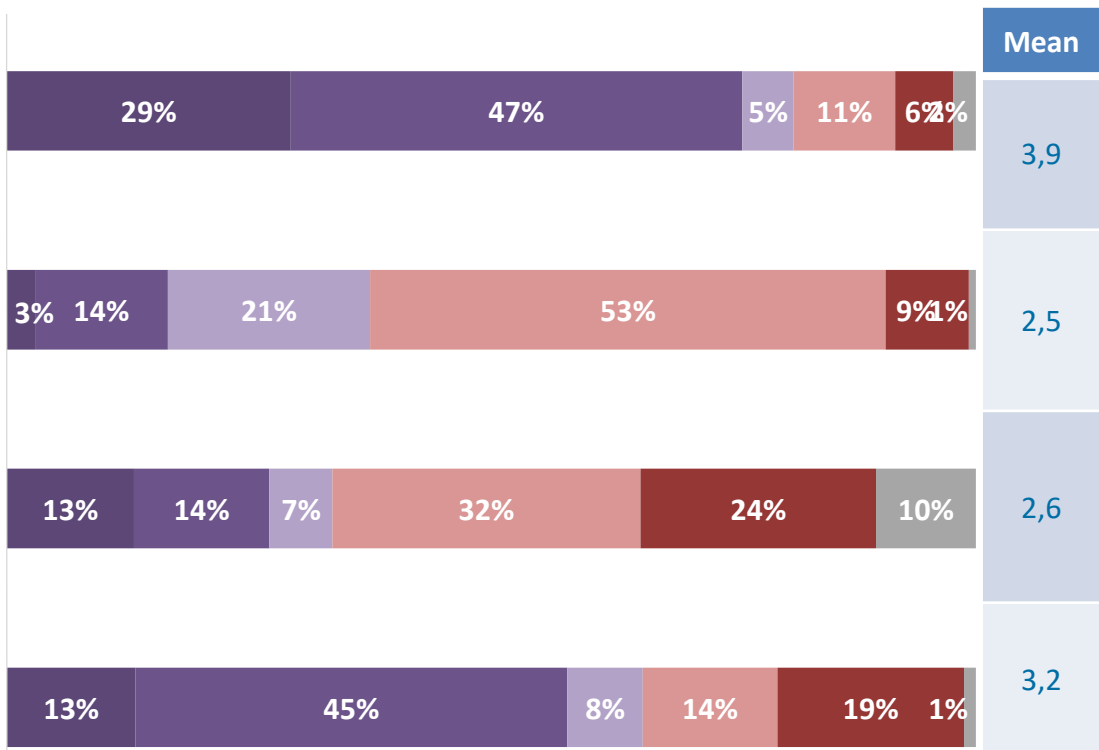
ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY ON THE FAMILY

C5 Do you think that closure of coal industry will affect your family? (Single answer)



- Yes, to a great extent
- Rather yes
- Neither yes, nor not
- Rather no
- Not at all
- Do not know/Cannot say

C6 How do you expect that closure of coal industry to affect your family? (Single answer)

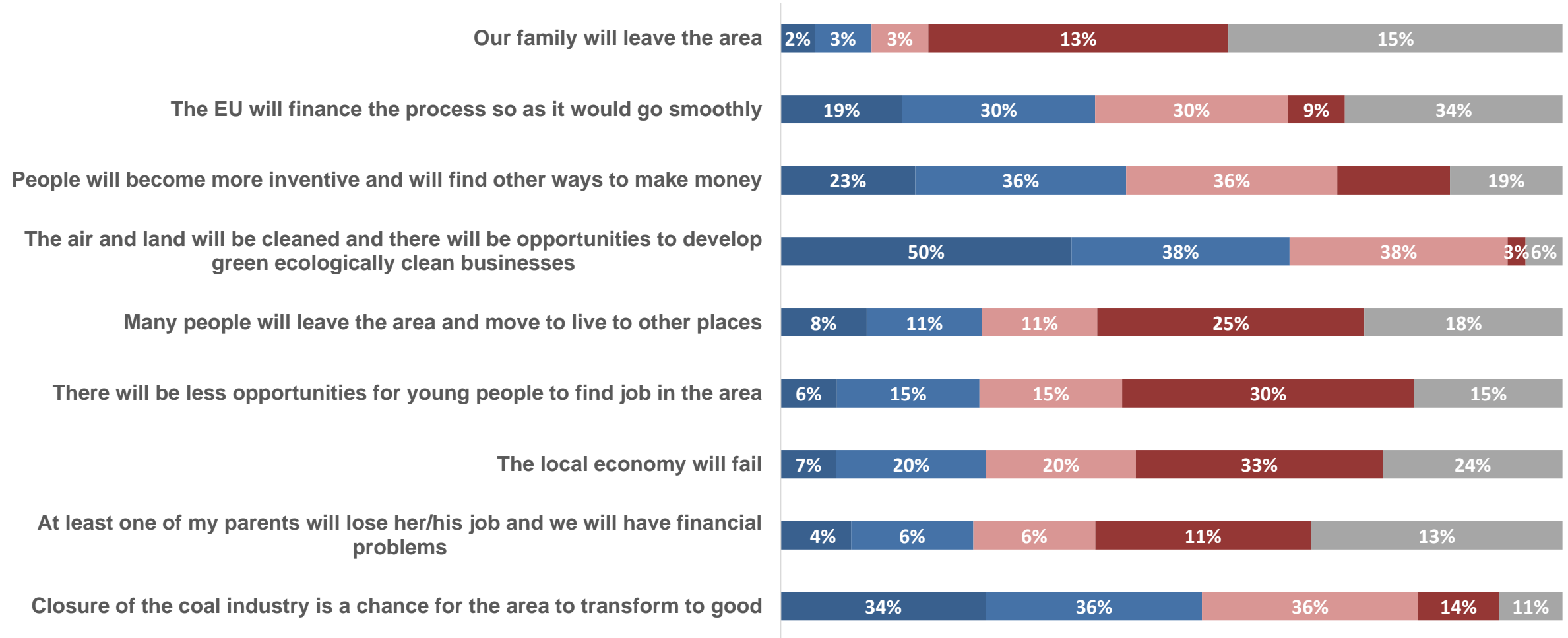


- Very positively
- Rather positively than negatively
- Neither positively nor negatively - there will be no effect
- Rather negatively than positively
- Very negatively
- Do not know/Cannot say

ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY

C7 Please express agreement or disagreement with the following statements: (Single answer per statement)

Bulgaria /326 resp./



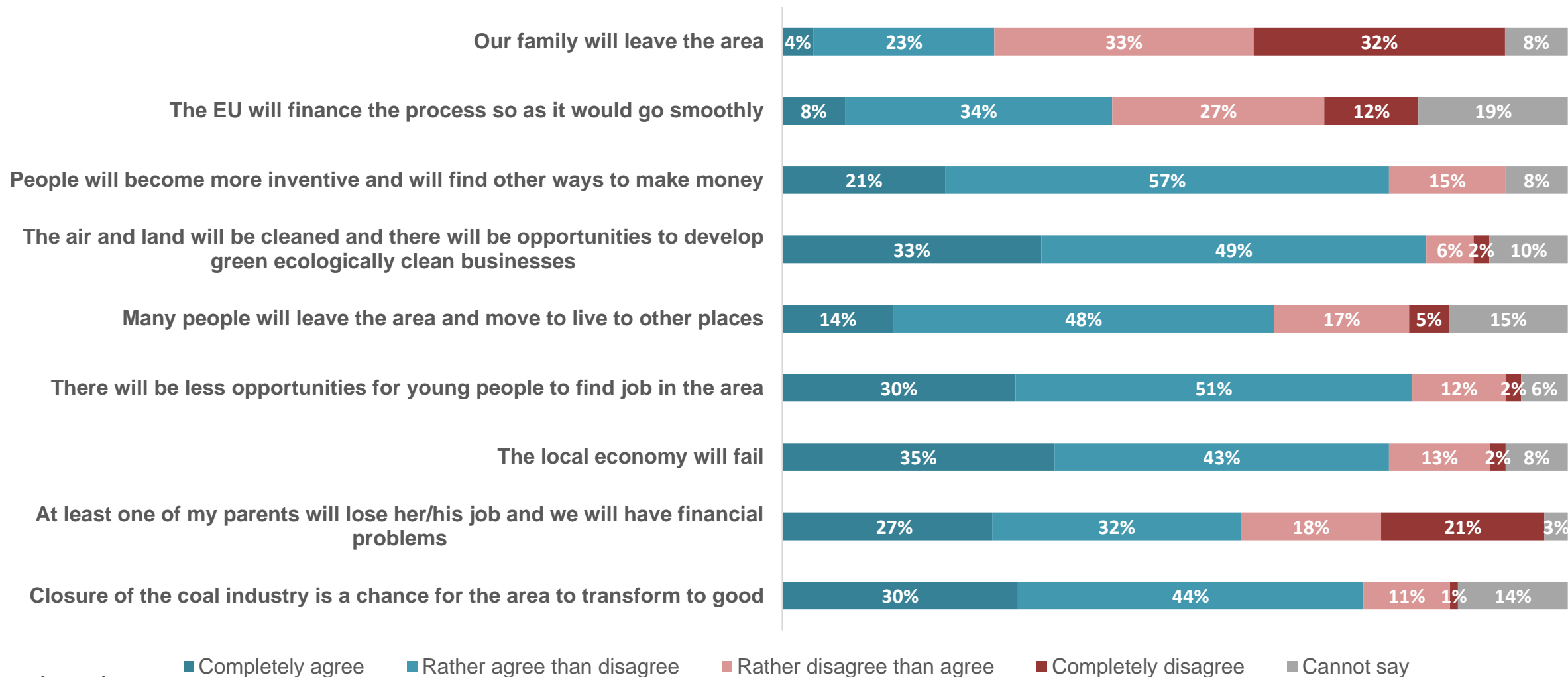
■ Completely agree
■ Rather agree than disagree
■ Rather disagree than agree
■ Completely disagree
■ Cannot say

ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY



C7 Please express agreement or disagreement with the following statements: (Single answer per statement)

Serbia /253 resp./

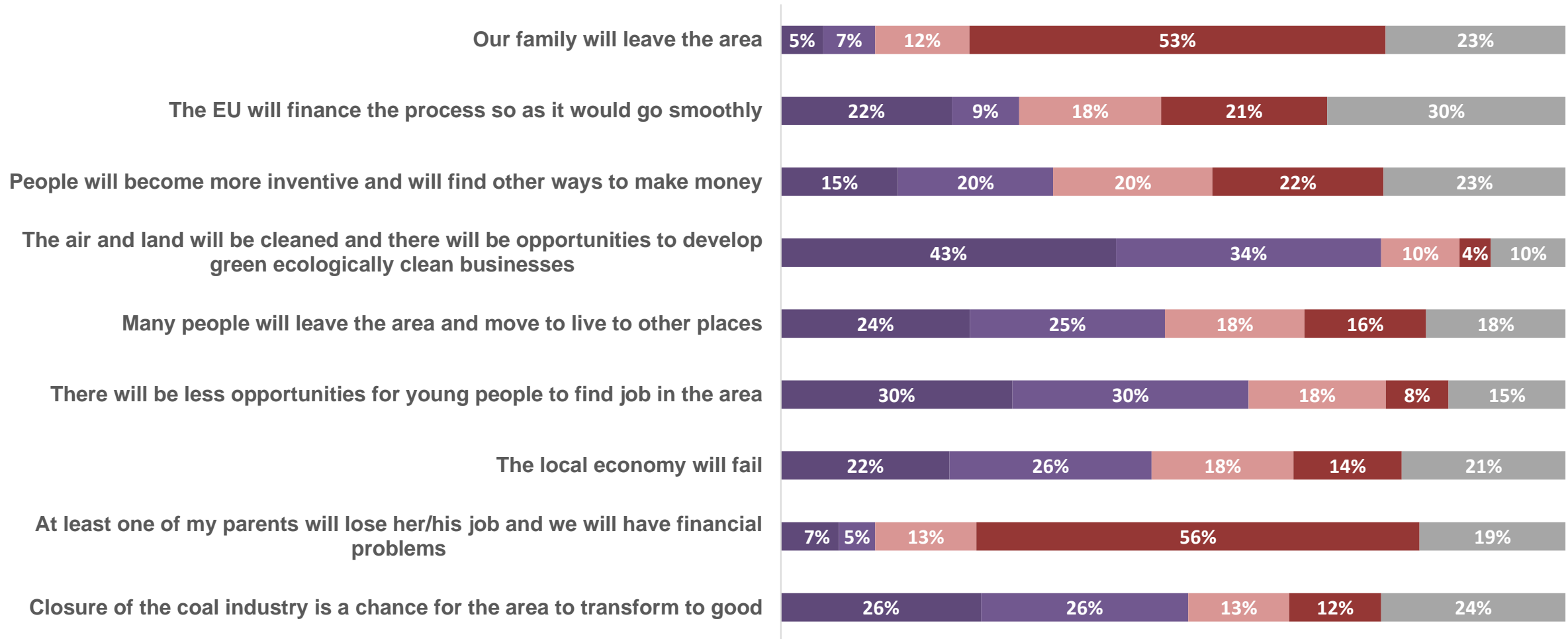


ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY



C7 Please express agreement or disagreement with the following statements: (Single answer per statement)

Montenegro /349 resp./



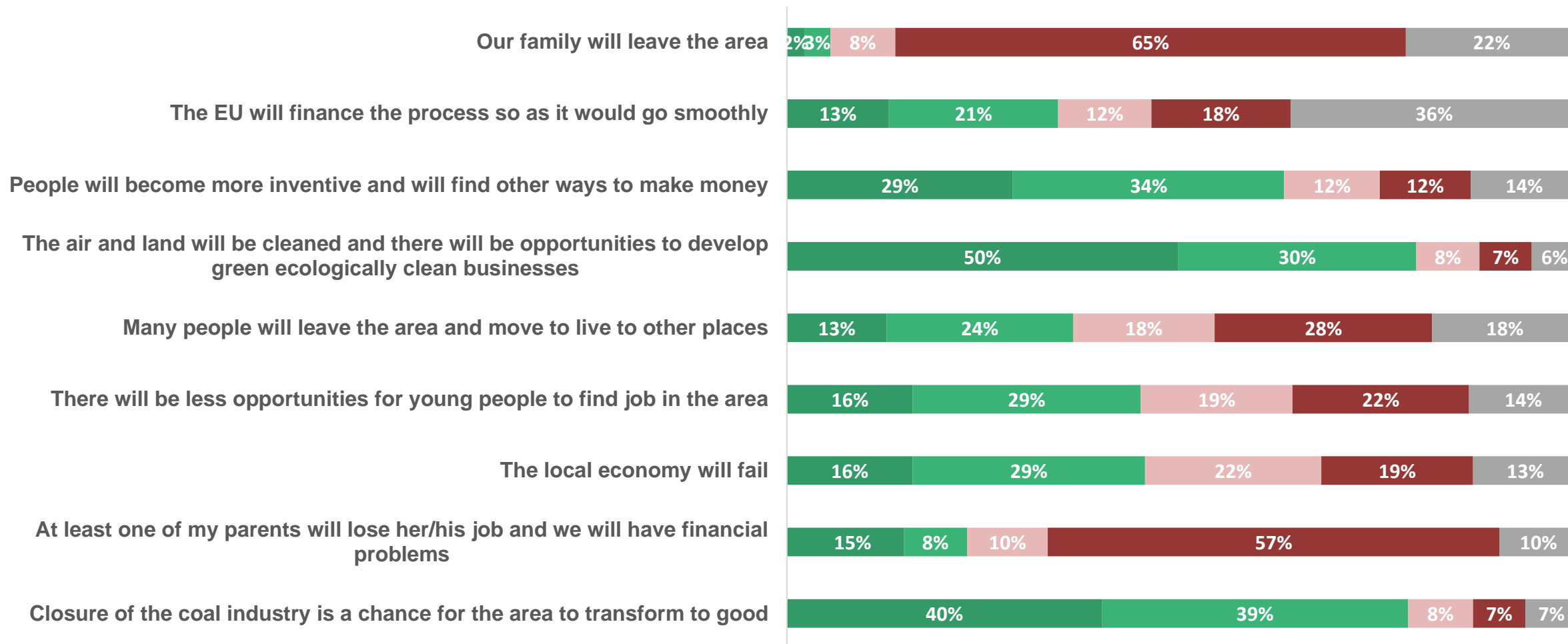
■ Completely agree
■ Rather agree than disagree
■ Rather disagree than agree
■ Completely disagree
■ Cannot say

ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY



C7 Please express agreement or disagreement with the following statements: (Single answer per statement)

N Macedonia /364 resp./

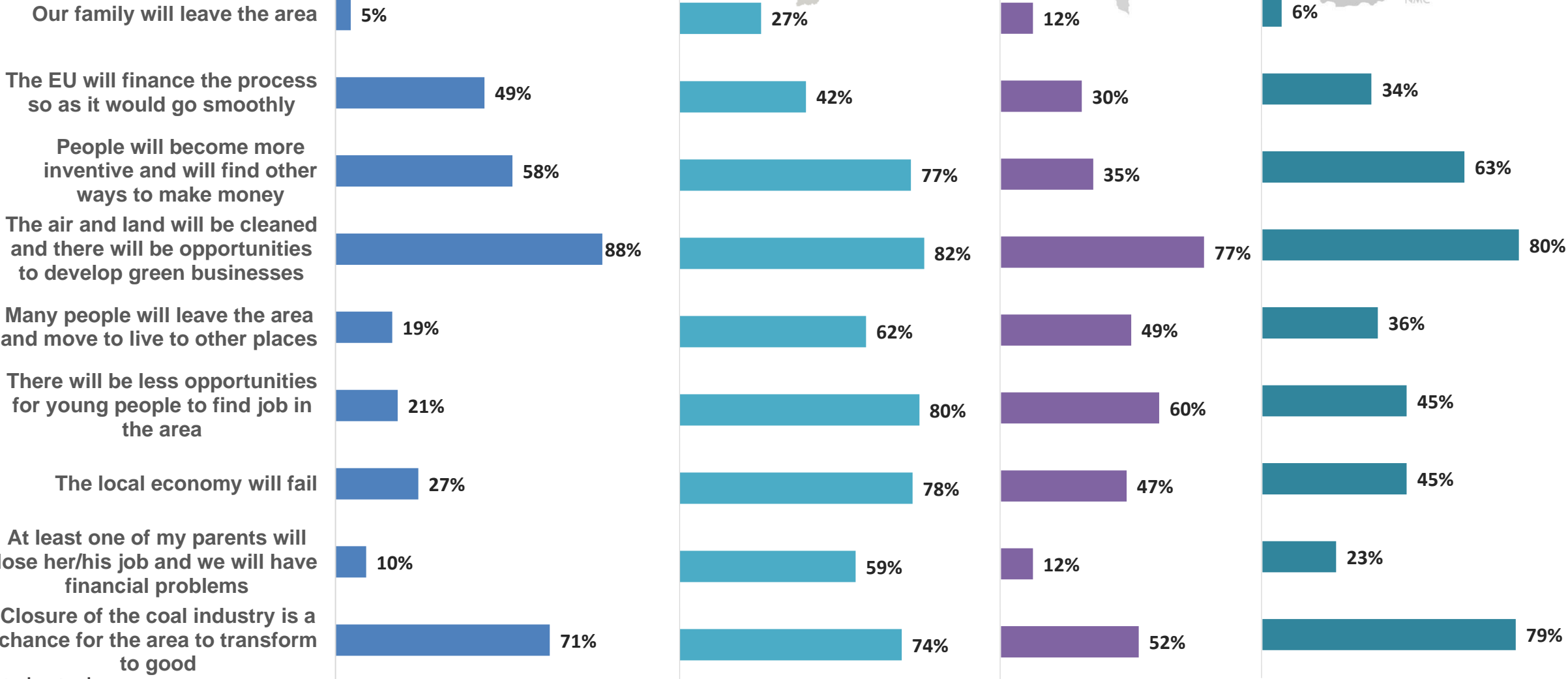
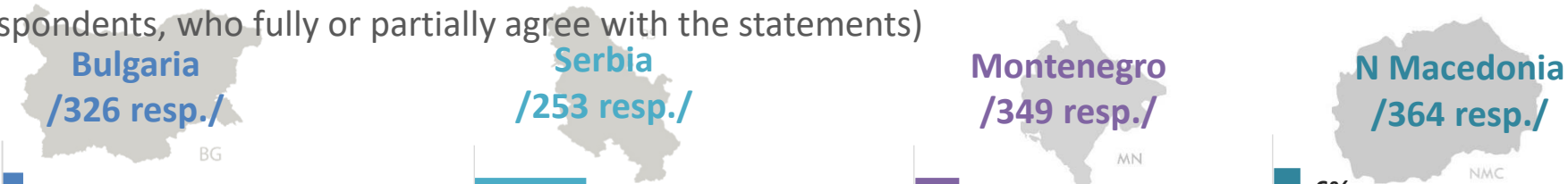


■ Completely agree
 ■ Rather agree than disagree
 ■ Rather disagree than agree
 ■ Completely disagree
 ■ Cannot say

ANTICIPATED EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE COAL INDUSTRY



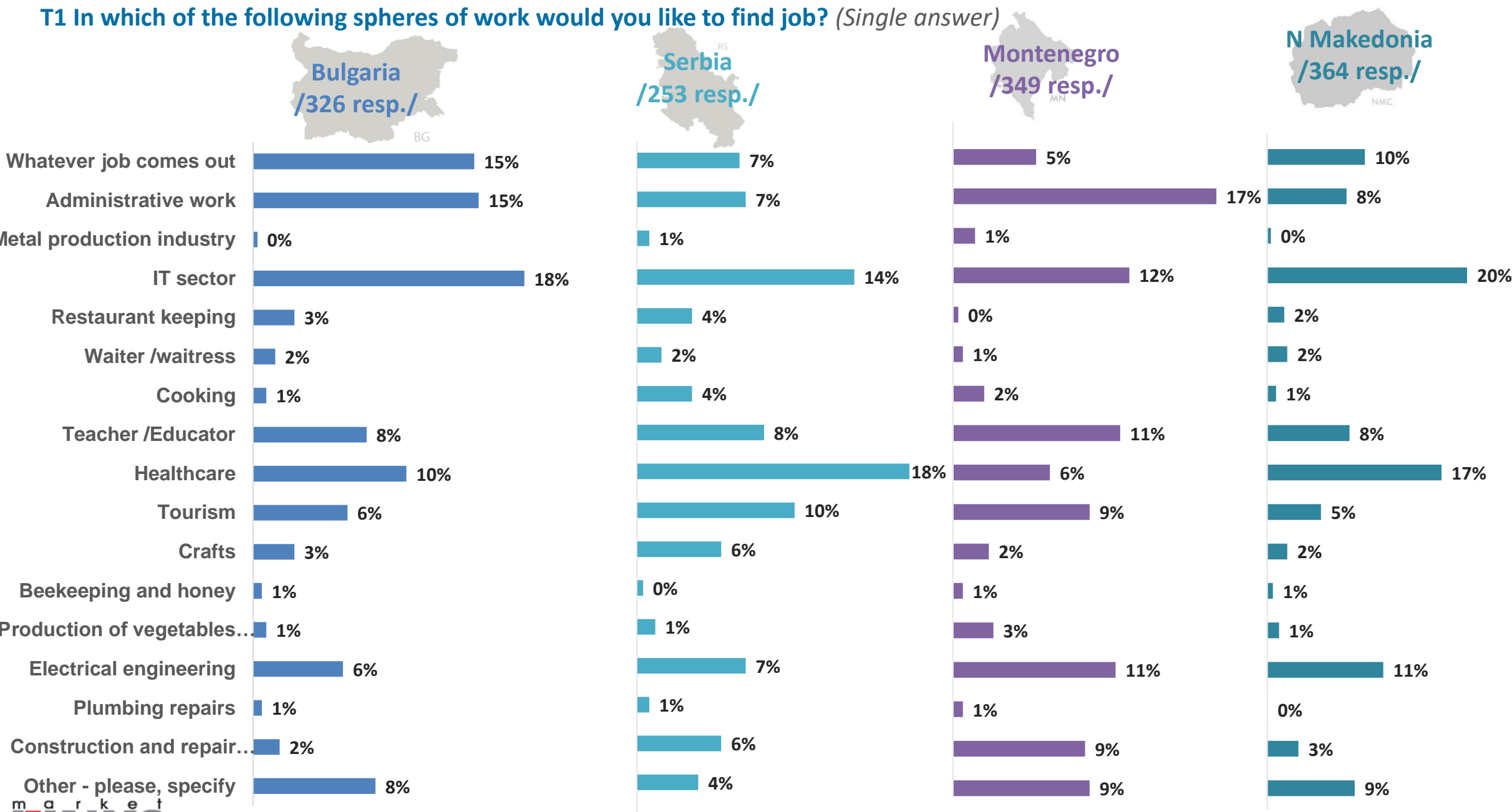
C7 Please express agreement or disagreement with the following statements regarding the potential effects of closing the coal industry in your region: (% of respondents, who fully or partially agree with the statements)



PREFERRED SPHERES OF WORK - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



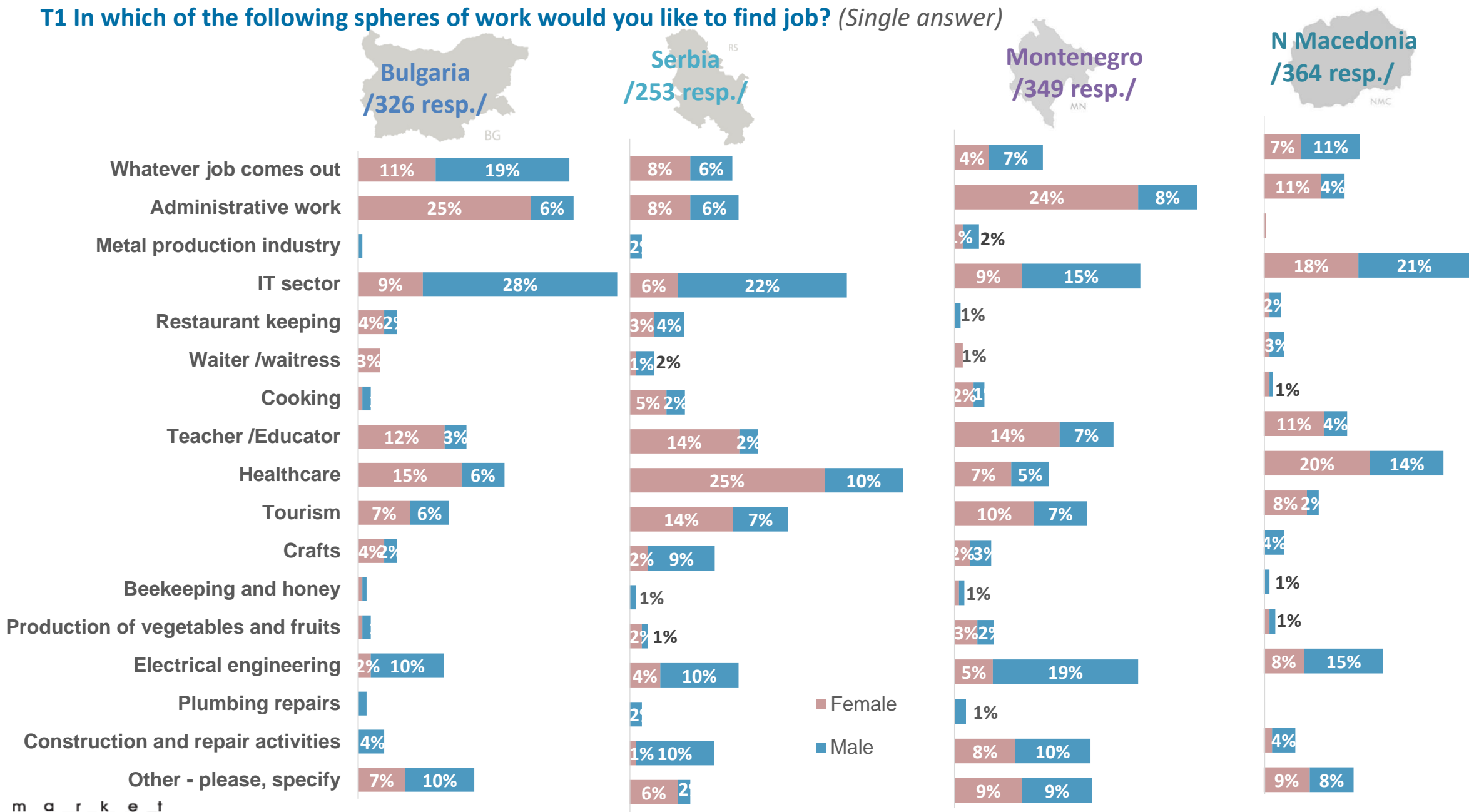
T1 In which of the following spheres of work would you like to find job? (Single answer)



PREFERRED SPHERES OF WORK- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



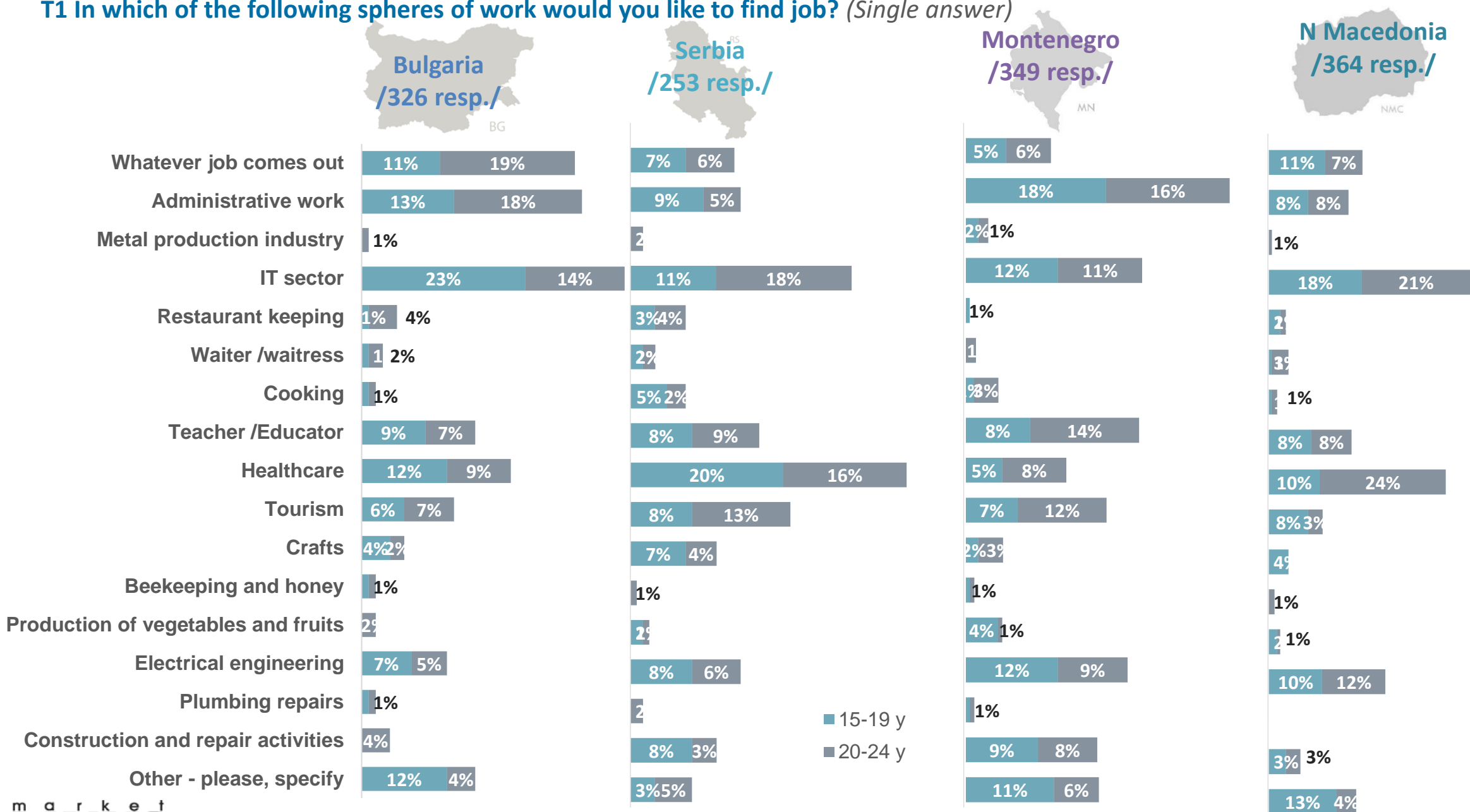
T1 In which of the following spheres of work would you like to find job? (Single answer)



PREFERRED SPHERES OF WORK - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



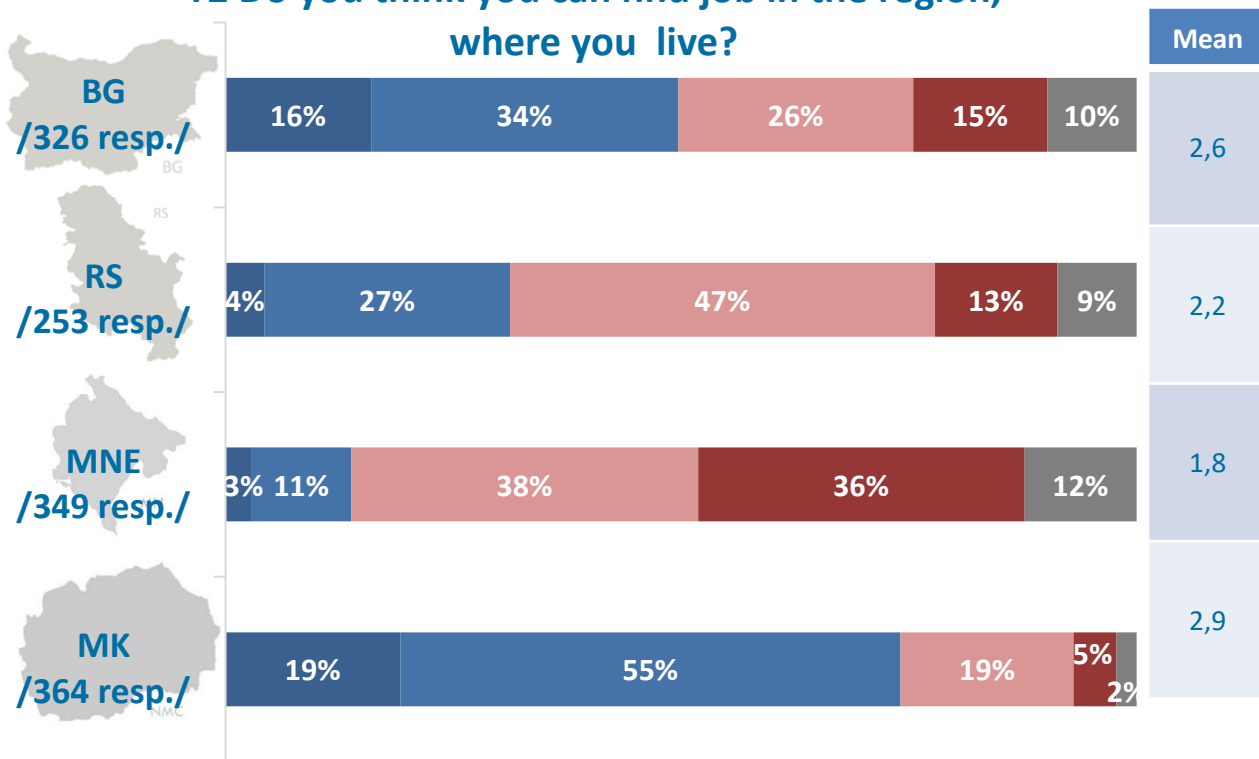
T1 In which of the following spheres of work would you like to find job? (Single answer)



PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITY TO FIND A JOB IN THE REGION AND PREFERRED PLACE OF RESIDENCE

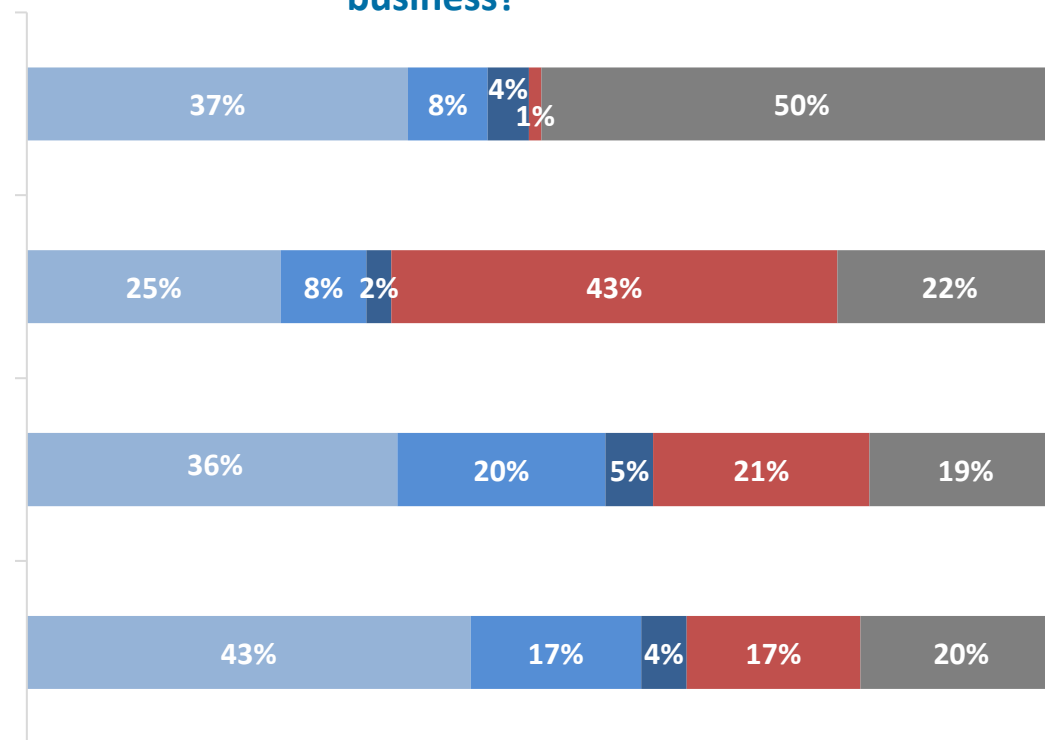


T2 Do you think you can find job in the region, where you live?



■ Definitely yes ■ Rather yes ■ Rather no ■ Definitely no ■ I do not know

T4 Do you personally would like to start your own business?



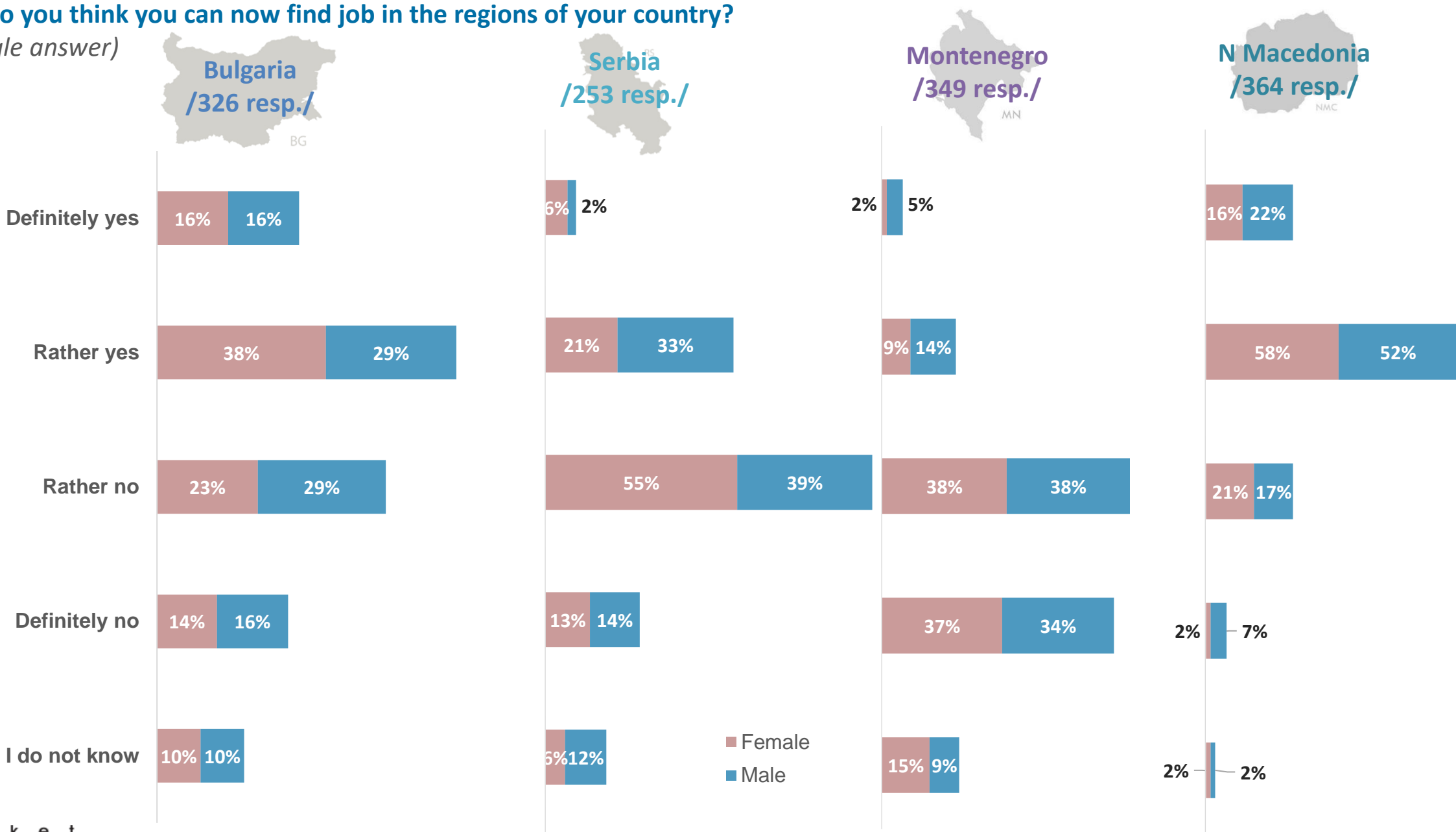
■ Yes, I'd like to, but I prefer to work in smb else's one first
 ■ Yes, I intend to, but I still make research
 ■ I'm already developing my own business
 ■ No, I do not intend to
 ■ I do not know yet

PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITY TO FIND A JOB IN THE REGION - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



T2 Do you think you can now find job in the regions of your country?

(Single answer)

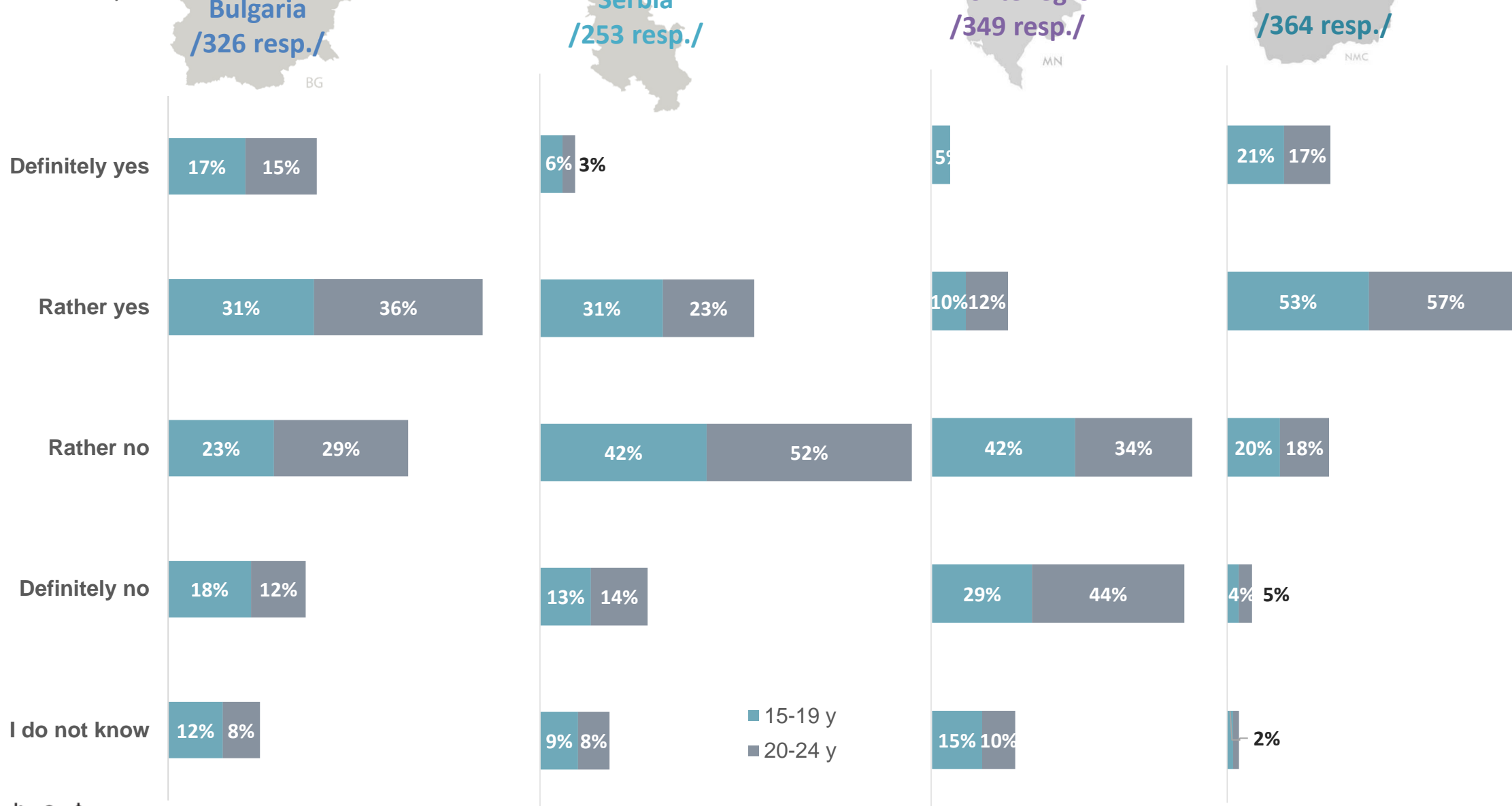


PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITY TO FIND A JOB IN THE REGION - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



T2 Do you think you can now find job in the regions of your country?

(Single answer)

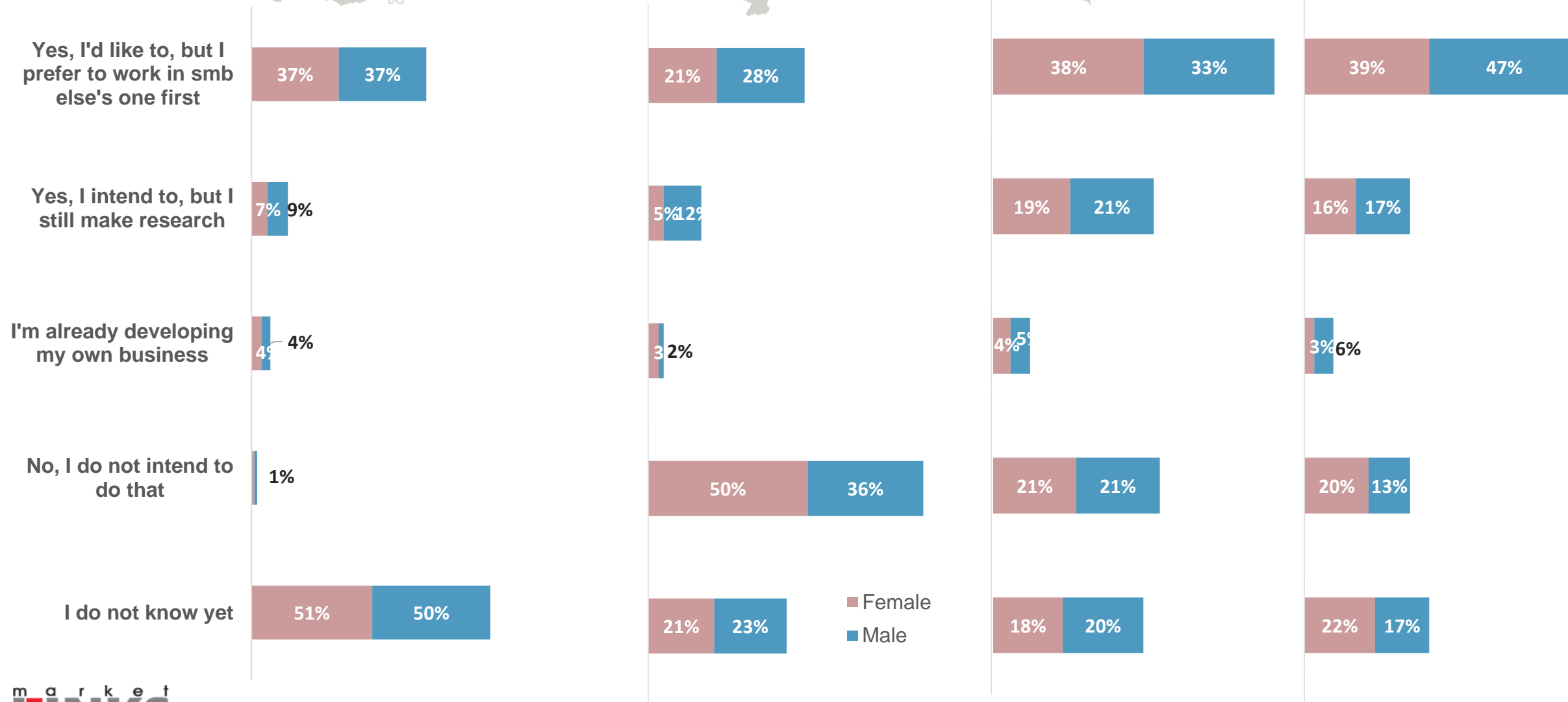


PLANS TO START AN OWN BUSINESS- BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



T4 Do you personally would like to start your own business?

(Single answer)



PLANS TO START AN OWN BUSINESS - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

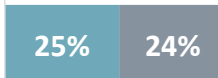
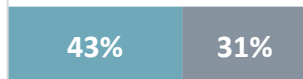


T4 Do you personally would like to start your own business?

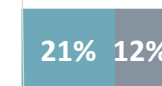
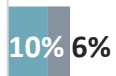
(Single answer)



Yes, I'd like to, but I prefer to work in smb else's one first



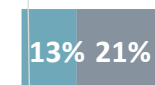
Yes, I intend to, but I still make research



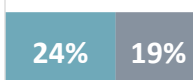
I'm already developing my own business



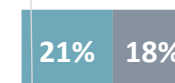
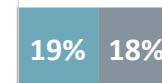
No, I do not intend to do that



I do not know yet



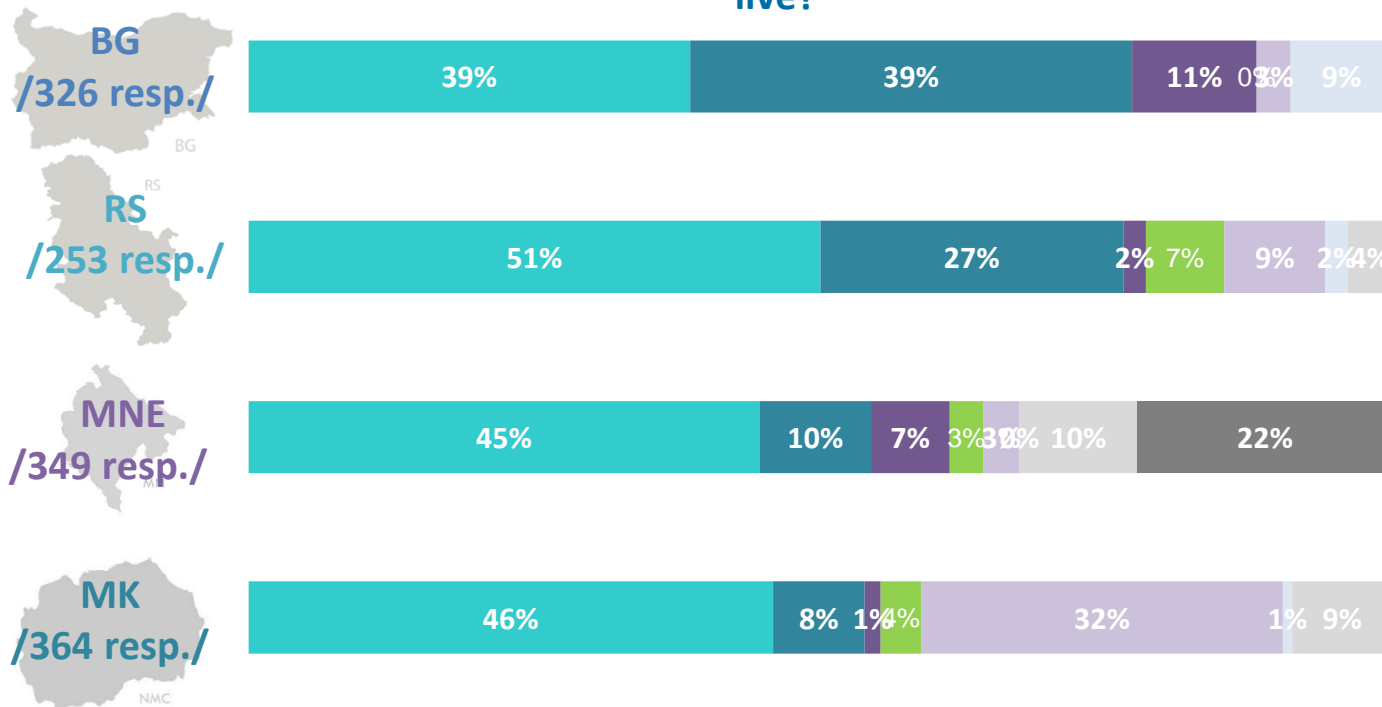
15-19 y
20-24 y



PREFERENCES AND PLANS REGARDING THE FUTURE PLACE OF LIVING

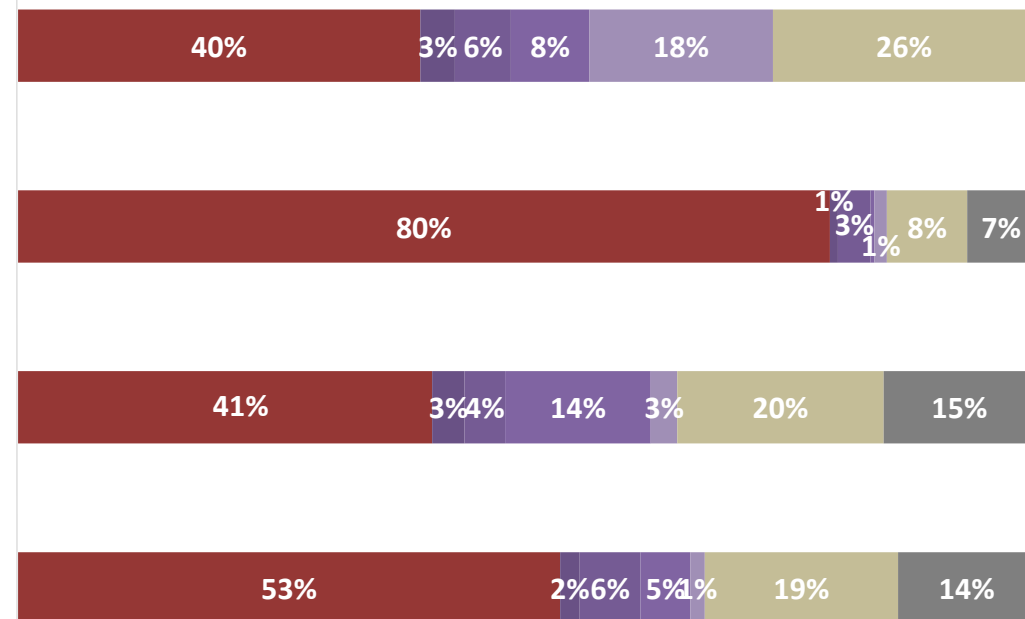


T3 In what type of place of residence would you like to live?



- In the town, where I live now
- In the capital
- In some of the other big cities
- In a village
- In another state
- In another town with similar size as the one I live
- Do not know, do not have plans so far
- Other

T5 In the next 3 years are you planning to live abroad?



- No
- Yes, I have got a job arrangement abroad
- Yes, relatives / friends have promised to help me find a job
- Yes, I will study abroad
- Yes, I will marry someone, who lives abroad
- I still have nothing settled, but I'm looking for opportunity
- I can't say

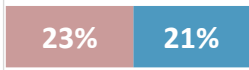
PREFERRED PLACE OF LIVING - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

T3 In what type of place of residence would you like to live?

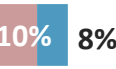
(Single answer)



In another town with similar size as the one I live



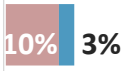
In another state



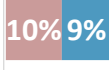
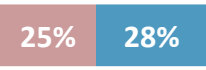
In a village



In some of the other big cities



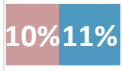
In the capital



In the town where I live now



Do not know, do not have plans so far



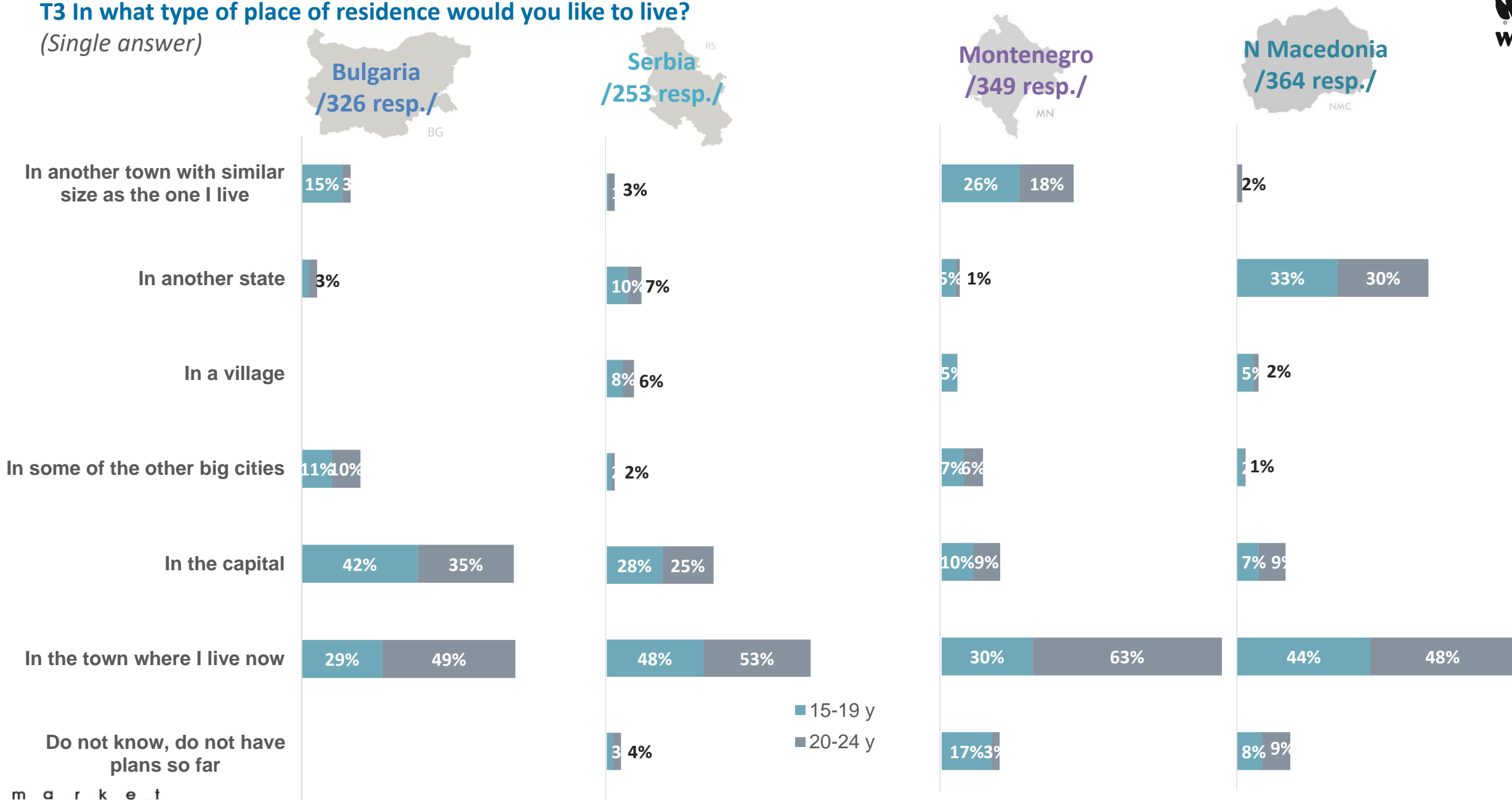
Female Male

PREFERRED PLACE OF LIVING - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



T3 In what type of place of residence would you like to live?

(Single answer)



PLANS TO LIVE ABROAD - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

T5 In the next 3 years are you planning to live abroad?

(Single answer)



I still have nothing settled, but I'm looking for opportunit

16% 20%

Yes, I will marry someone, who lives abroad

5% 11%

Yes, I will study abroad

11% 4%

Yes, relatives / friends have promised to help me find a job

6% 6%

Yes, I have got a job arrangement abroad

4% 3%

No

38% 41%

I can't say

26% 26%

Female

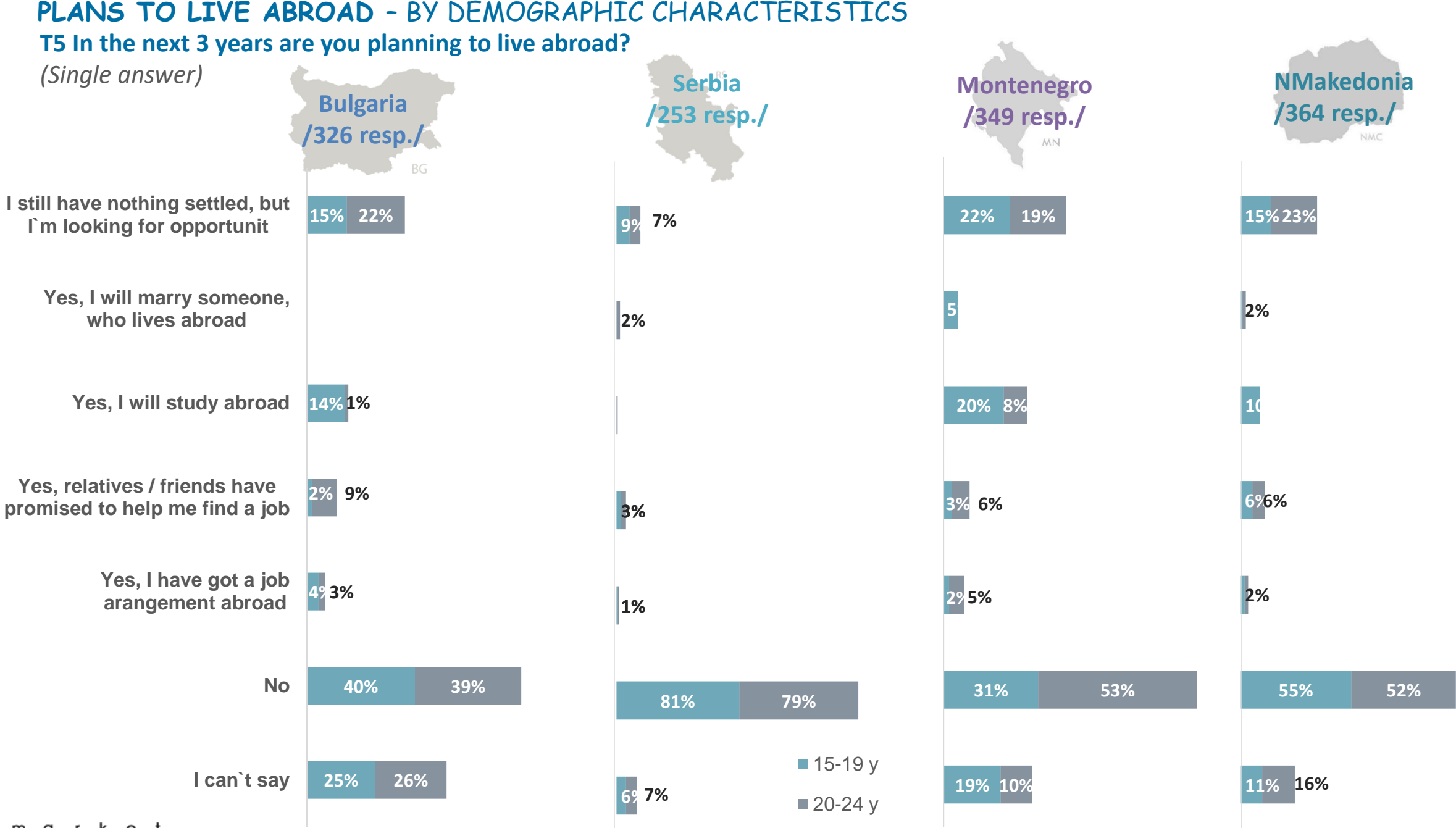
Male



PLANS TO LIVE ABROAD - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

T5 In the next 3 years are you planning to live abroad?

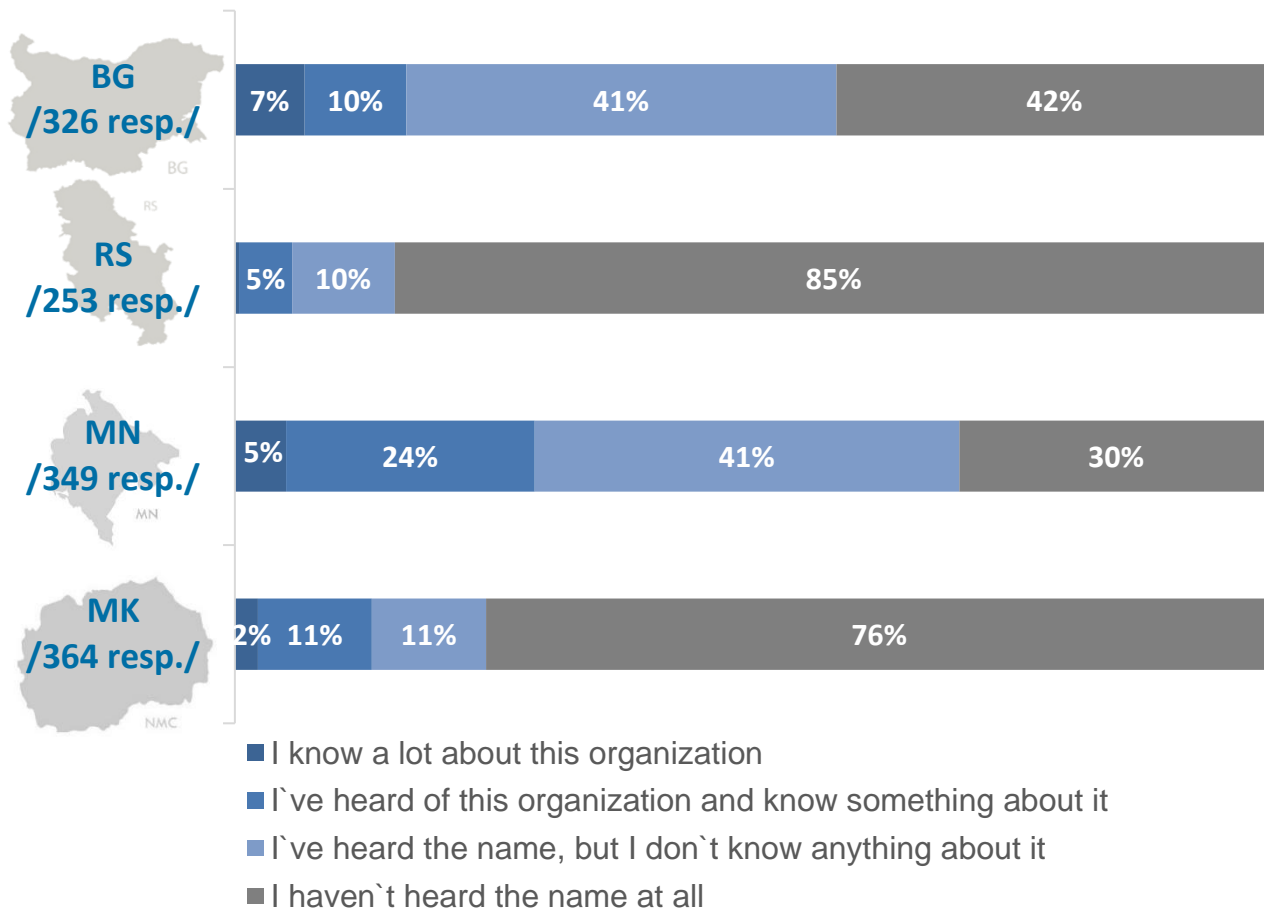
(Single answer)



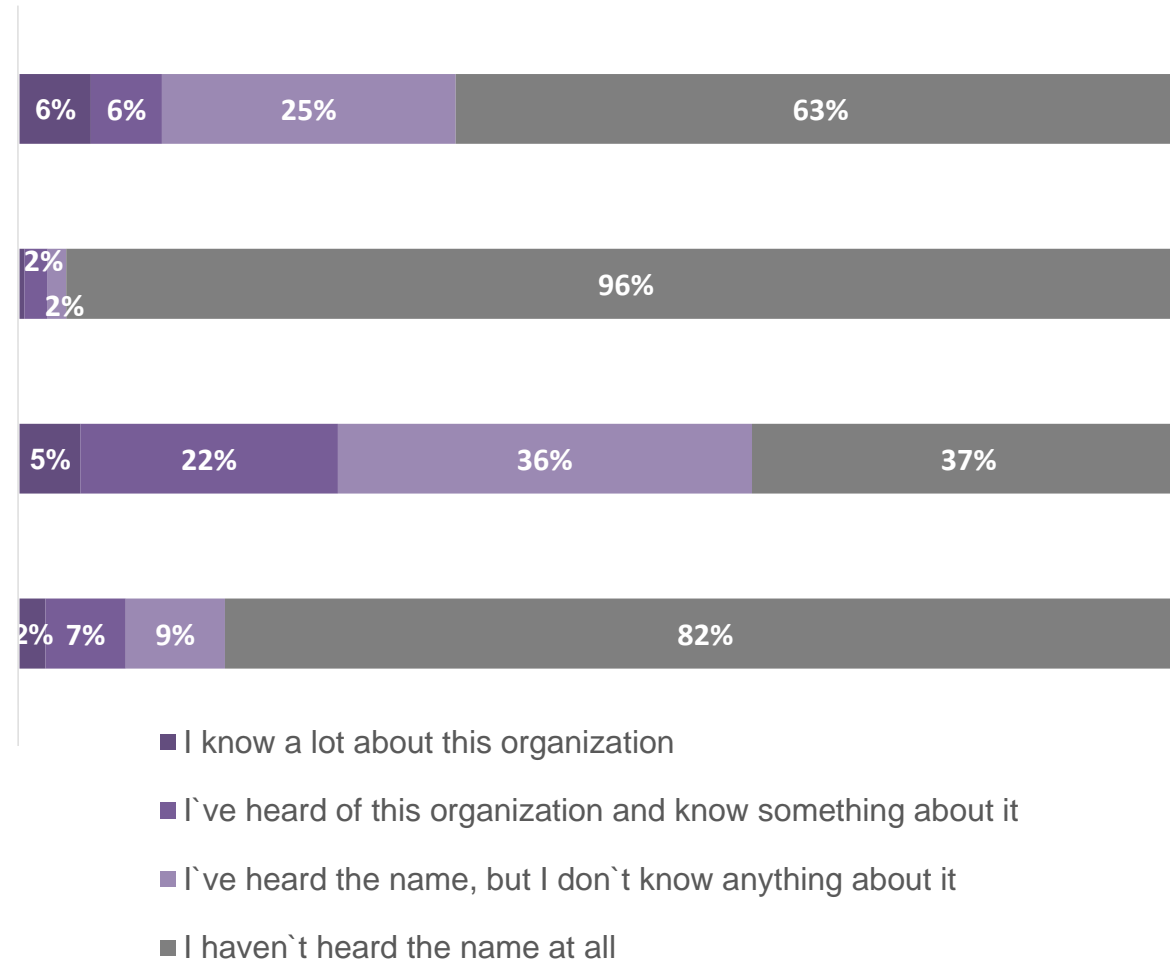
AWARENESS OF WWF AND JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT



P1 Have you heard of the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) organization?



P2 Have you heard of the Junior Achievement (the name of the partnering organization in each country)?



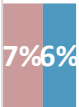
AWARENESS OF WWF - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

P1 Have you heard of the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) organization?

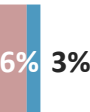
(Single answer)



I know a lot about this organization

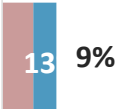
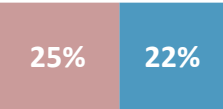
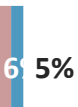
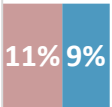


1%

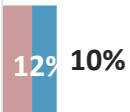
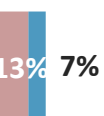


4%

I've heard of this organization and know something about it



I've heard the name, but I don't know anything about it



I haven't heard the name at all



Female Male

AWARENESS OF WWF - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

P1 Have you heard of the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) organization?

(Single answer)



I know a lot about this organization



1%

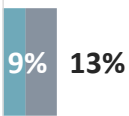
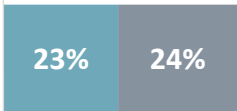
5% 5%

2%

I've heard of this organization and know something about it



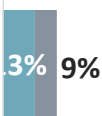
6% 5%



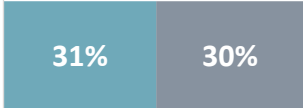
I've heard the name, but I don't know anything about it



7% 13%



I haven't heard the name at all

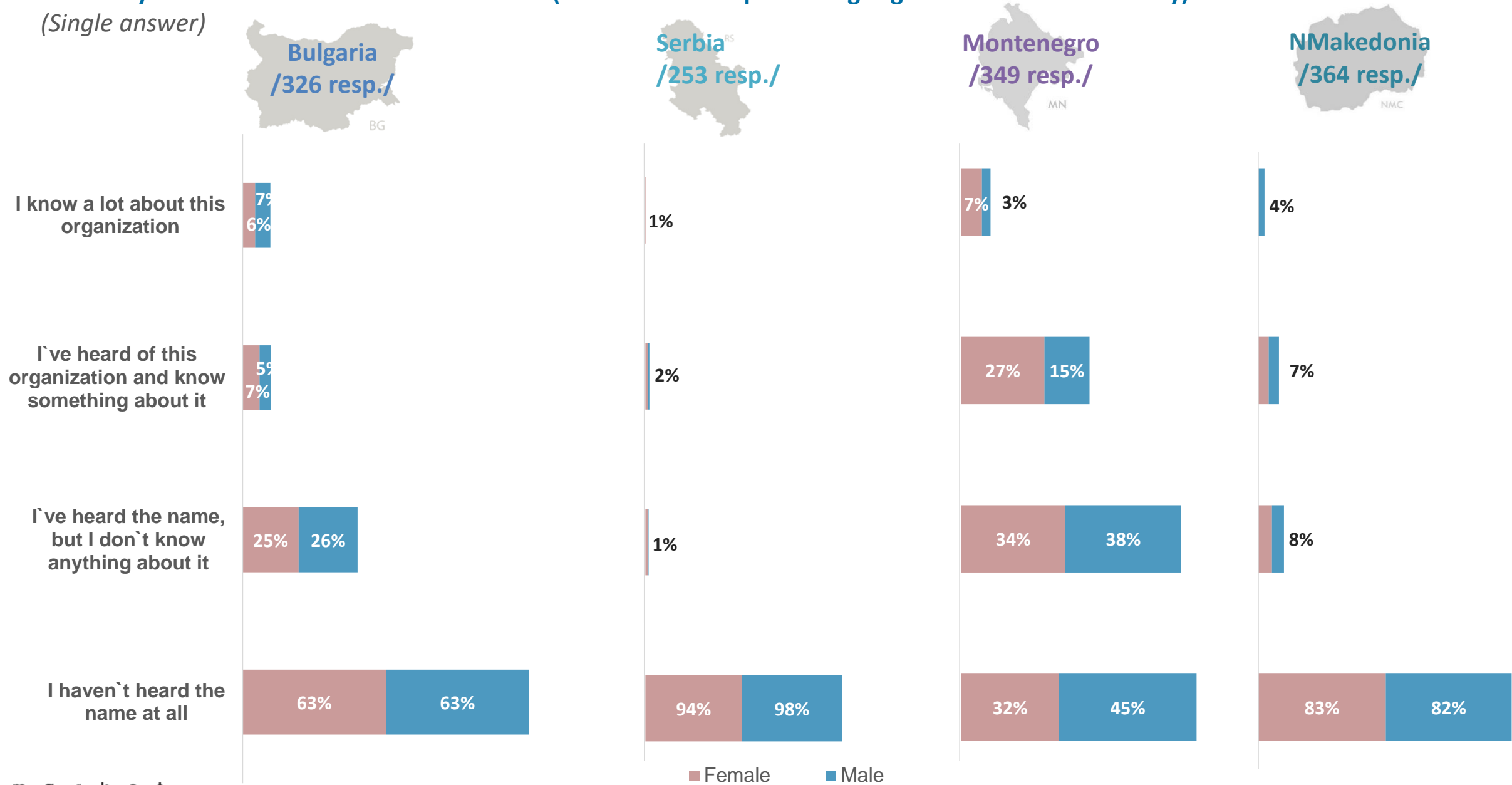


15-19 y 20-24 y

AWARENESS OF JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

P2 Have you heard of the Junior Achievement (the name of the partnering organization in each country)?

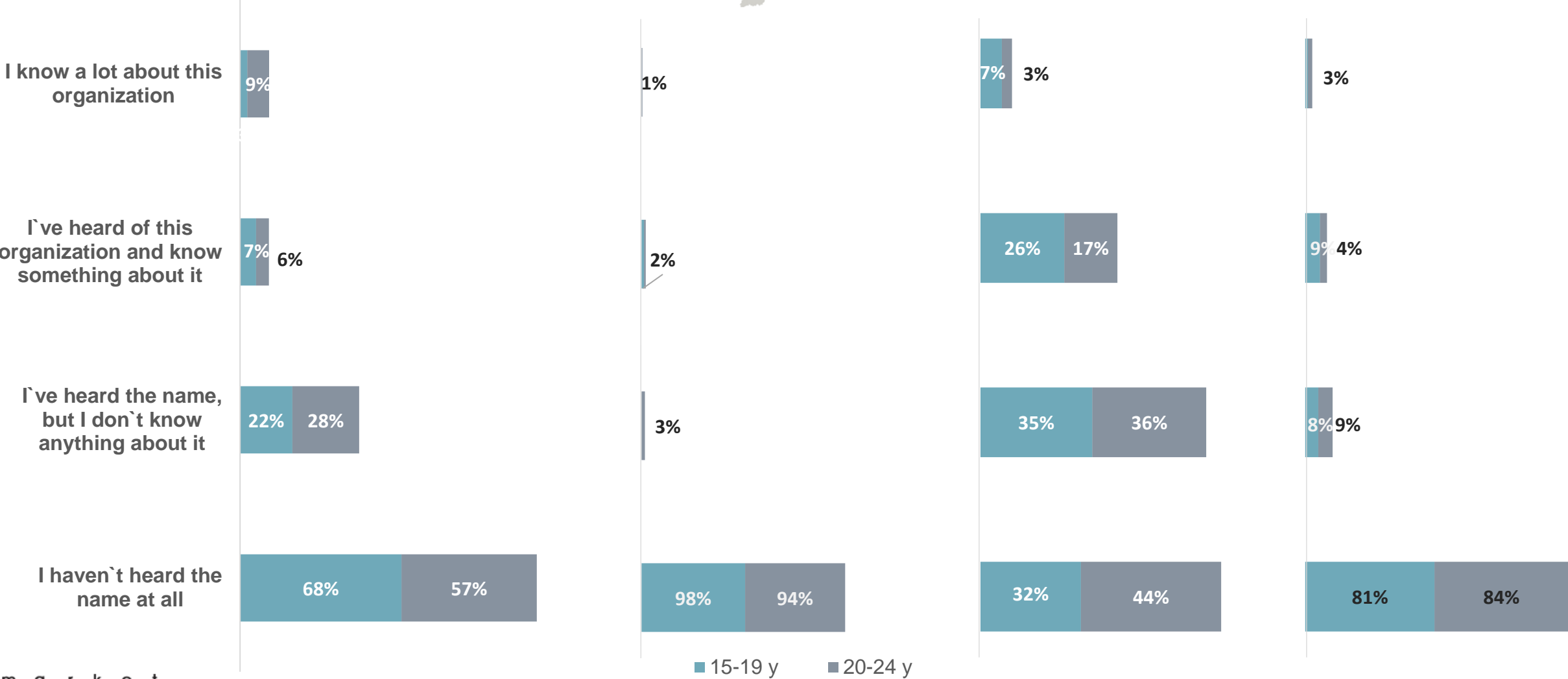
(Single answer)



AWARENESS OF JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

P1 Have you heard of the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) organization?

(Single answer)



INTEREST TOWARDS THE PROJECT AND TOWARDS PARTICIPATION IN IT



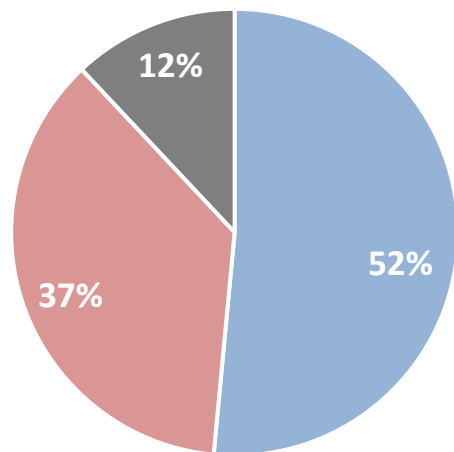
P3 Would you be interested to know more about this project?*(Single answer)*

■ Yes

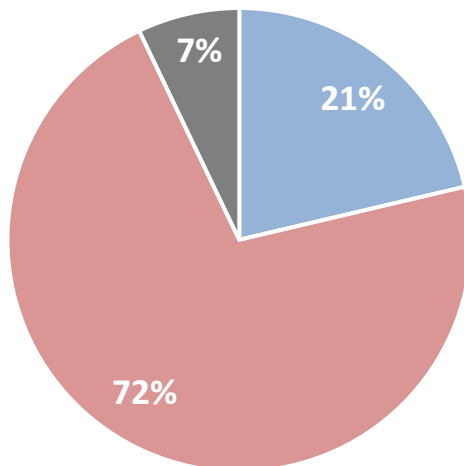
■ No

■ Cannot answer

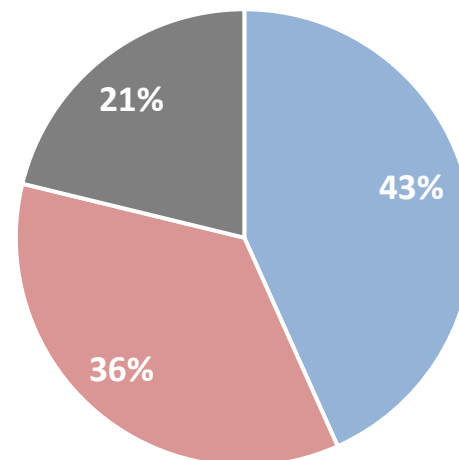
BG /326 resp./



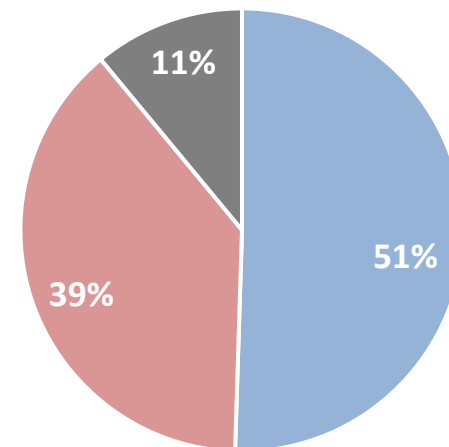
RS /253 resp./



MNE /349 resp./

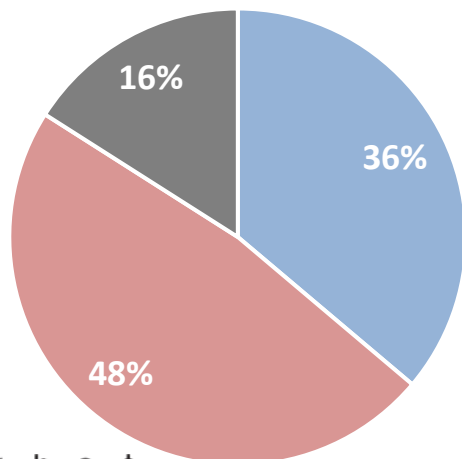


N MK /364 resp./

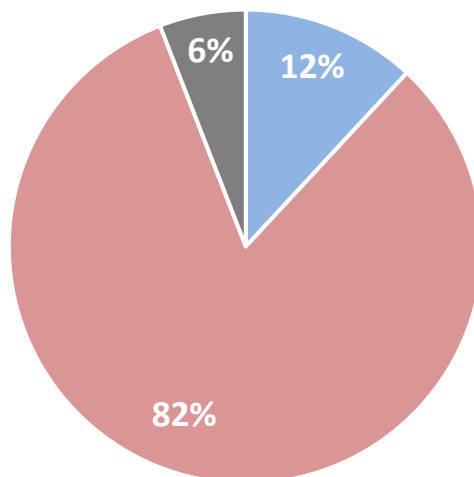


P4 Would you be interested to participate in the activities of this project?*(Single answer)*

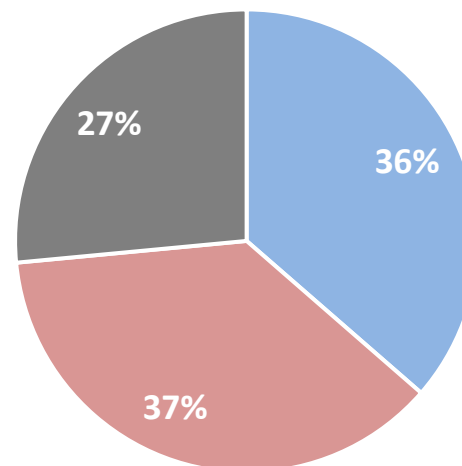
BG /326 resp./



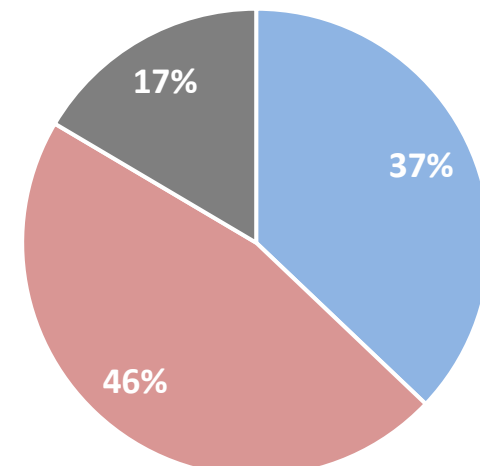
RS /253 resp./



MNE /349 resp./



N MK /364 resp./

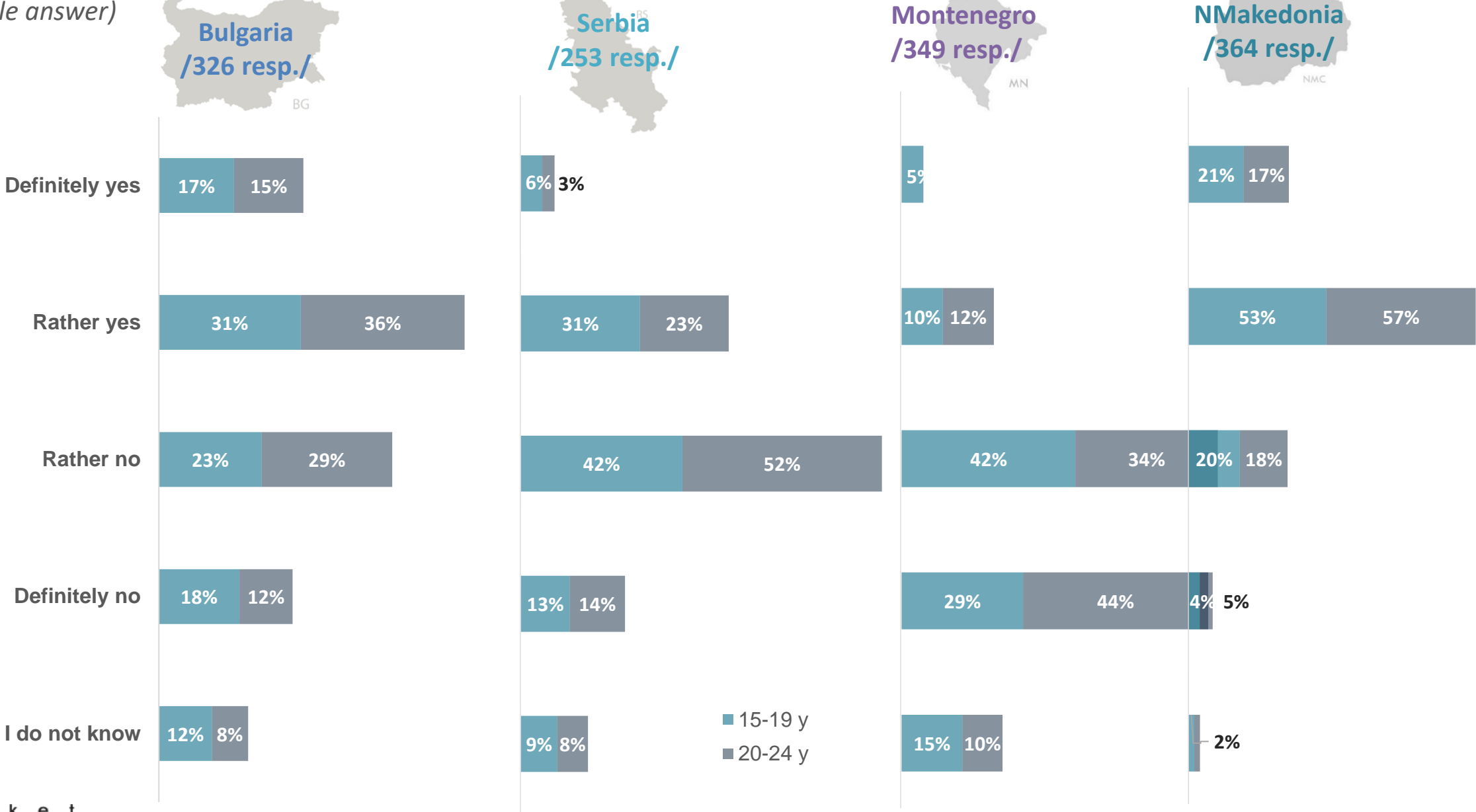


PERCEIVED OPPORTUNITY TO FIND A JOB IN THE REGION - BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



T2 Do you think you can now find job in the regions of your country?

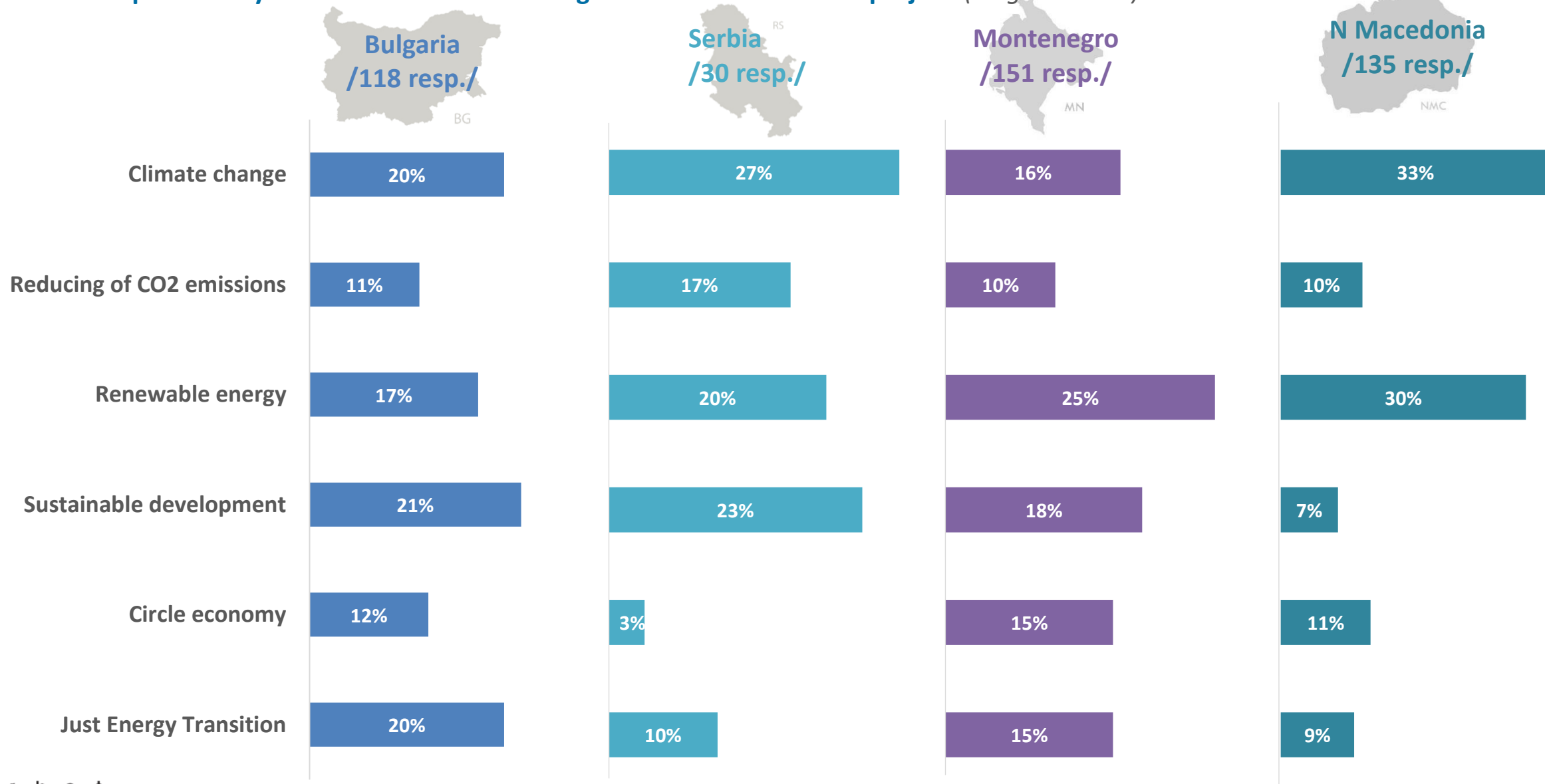
(Single answer)



INTEREST TOWARDS PARTICULAR TOPICS



P5 Which topic would you be interested in learning more about within the project? *(Single answer)*





For further information, do not hesitate to contact us!

office@marketlinks.bg

Market LINKS – Market, Media & Public opinion Research Agency

5 Angel Kanchev str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria, tel.:+359 2 980 55 53