

# GENTLY

Games for Energy Efficiency Youth Literacy

## Project Result 1: GENTLY Field Research

This document is also available in [German](#), [Greek](#), [Hungarian](#), [Lithuanian](#), [Romanian](#) and [Spanish](#)



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## Introduction

Within the first research phase of the project field work with the cooperation of all partners has been conducted. The questionnaires was addressed to young people and tackled the following topics:

- knowledge and awareness of young people on environmental issues,
- how environmental pollution impacts their life locally, nationally, and in the international level,
- how they relate to climate change in different contexts
- how to best engage and participate in actions to tackle this problem locally and internationally,
- how they relate to green deal practices,
- how they can use the EU practices for maximising the energy efficiency,
- the role of youth education and of different educational means in tackling environmental pollution.

The scope of the surveys was

- to create a clear image of the status quo in the partner countries
- to be aware of each other's strength and needs
- to define what measures can be identified as best educational practices and how can these instruments be introduced in the different partner countries
- to prepare and Result Description (including: needs analysis, target groups, elements of innovation, expected impact and transferability potential)
- to create content for the 3 games
- to learn the situation locally at the partner's country expectations/needs

## Energy efficiency and the youth

For assessing the importance and effectiveness of introducing games for young people an initial research has been conducted.

According to the report of the European Commission<sup>1</sup> “Good Practice in energy Efficiency: for a sustainable, safer and more competitive Europe” in order to reach the European Union’s 2030 climate and energy targets, approximately EUR 379 billion in investments are needed annually over the 2020-2030 period, mostly in energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and infrastructure. However many stakeholders are not sufficiently informed on how they can mobilise resources and

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<sup>1</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy, Good practice in energy efficiency: for a sustainable, safer and more competitive Europe, Publications Office, 2017, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2833/75367>

invest sufficiently in order to achieve these goals. For increasing energy efficiency an important step is to involve and build the capacity of stakeholders across the value chain.

Several attempts are made in order to familiarise young people and workers with climate change and environmental issues. Energy shaving and the effect on climate change is a major topic for companies and individuals. Fee-paying workshops in playful format like the offerings of Climate Fresk<sup>2</sup> or even games can introduce environmental issues and make suggestions for taking actions.

In order to design the GENTLY board game we have studied and explored other available formats trying to approach environmental topics. The Polar Eclipse<sup>3</sup> game connects the players with the hard truth that an action will have a reaction. Polar Eclipse is a strategy developing game that through knowledge leads the players to to develop strategies helping species for better chances to survive. Other games like the Kyoto<sup>4</sup> put the players in the place of decision makers so as to design and take successful actions in accordance to the needs of their environment. The National park Edition of Monopoly<sup>5</sup> gives the possibility to players to experience cities in America and the animals living in them. In other games like the Arboretum<sup>6</sup> players play and learn about the different species of trees or at the “green fields”<sup>7</sup> game (“Zöldellő mezők”) players are nature-loving wanderers who compete for the title of the most skilled observer.

## Questionnaire for young people

### Overall Analysis of the collected answers

In this questionnaire the main topics of interest for young people in relation to the environment and climate are identified. The target group are young people between 15 and 30. The questionnaire has been developed in all the project languages and distributed accordingly. The 7 questionnaires in all project languages are attached at the Appendix. We have received in total 175 responses. The distribution of the answers related to the countries of origin among the participants is shown in the following graphics. Among the persons who answered the questions there were 58 males, 110 females, 6 non binary and 1 person who preferred not to answer. The representation of the ages of the participants between 15 and 30 years old is demonstrated into the following graphic. Most of the persons answered were between 25 to 30 years old.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://climatefresk.org>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.polareclipsegame.com/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://boardgamegeek.com/boardgame/317643/kyoto>

<sup>5</sup> [https://monopoly.fandom.com/wiki/National\\_Parks\\_Edition](https://monopoly.fandom.com/wiki/National_Parks_Edition)

<sup>6</sup> <https://boardgamegeek.com/boardgame/140934/arboretum>

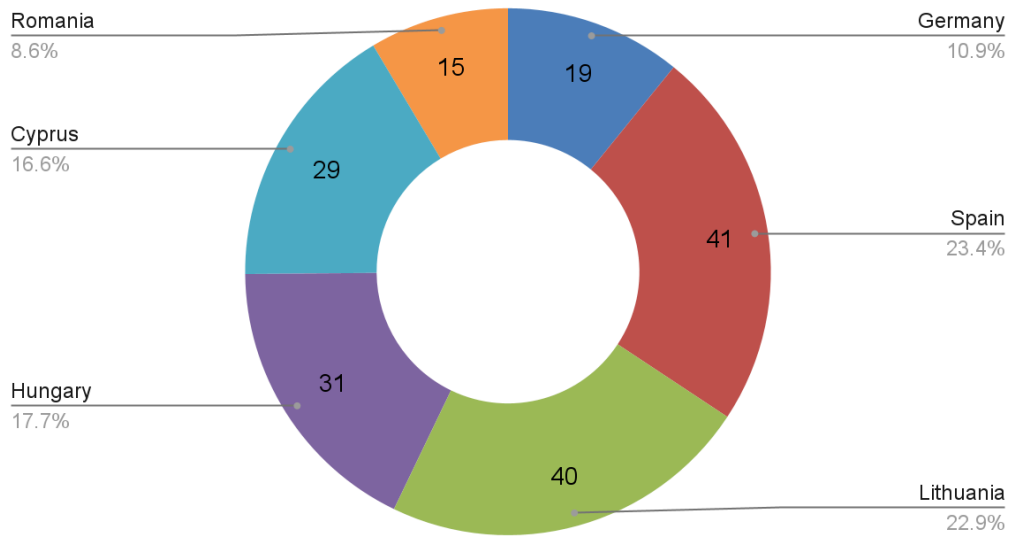
<sup>7</sup> [https://www.saseskos.hu/zoldello\\_mezok](https://www.saseskos.hu/zoldello_mezok)



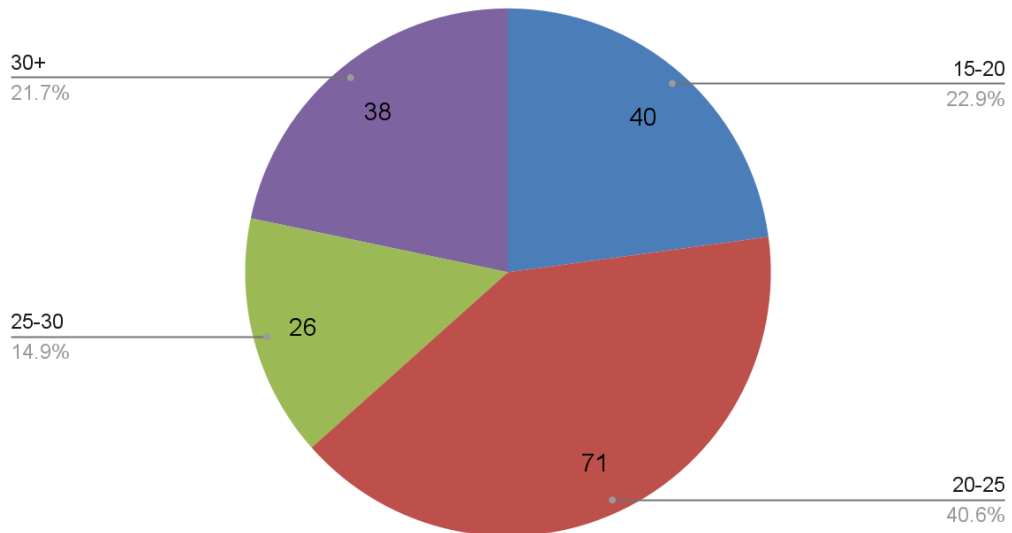
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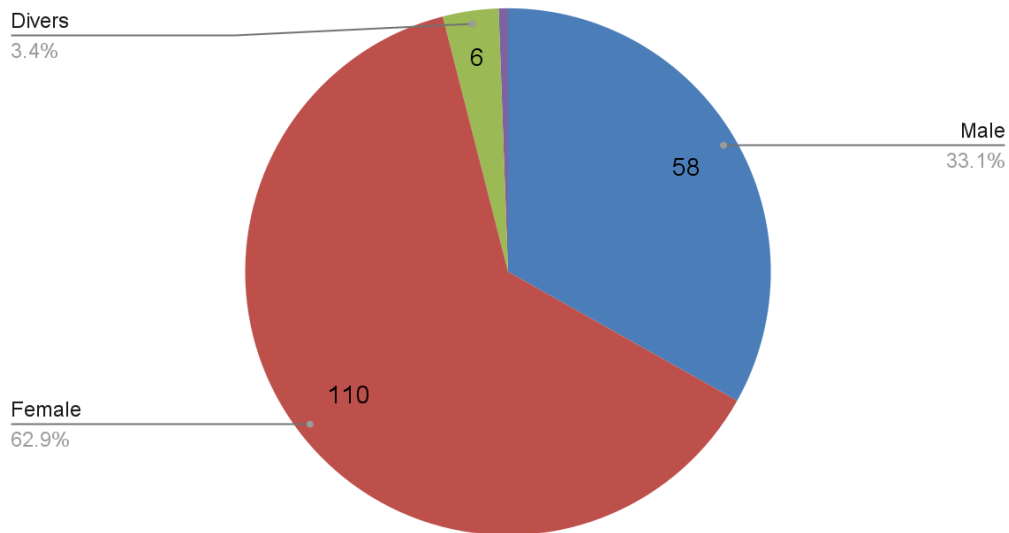
### Country Distribution



### Age Distribution



### Gender Distribution



By naming the actions needed to save the environment the answers collected were:

- Recycle, save water, plant and care for trees
- Recycling, collecting waste from the sea and riding a bike,
- Try to use as little plastic as possible, using recycled bags and buying products in their natural packaging,
- Revegetation of native species, outreach to people of all ages and backgrounds, composting
- Reducing consumption of non-essential items,
- Avoid of plastic,
- Choose ecological transport,
- Turn off the lights or plug when in no use
- Choose eco-friendly transportation
- Use reusable bags, bottles, and other products
- Use energy-efficient items such as lights bulbs
- Get better education and be informed on ecological items
- Save energy and water resources
- Make public environmental problems and report them to the government
- Participate in NGOs which are engaged to solve environmental problems
- Organise actions to make problems known to the public authorities in all levels
- Planting of trees



- Choose of alternatives to live not in big urban areas

At the question which actions can be taken from the government and public authorities can do in order to help the environment the answers were:

- To make specific campaigns
- Take actions to improve the environment conditions
- Educate the students
- Make investments on renewable energy
- Encourage households to use photovoltaic and renewable energy sources
- Improve public transport
- Suggest eco-friendly business solutions
- Introduce more laws regarding sustainable business practices or protection of trees
- Support environmental friendly organisations and various initiatives on the topic
- Stopping deforestation
- Protecting the rural environment,
- Launch subsidies to help the environment
- Invest in water purification plants, waste management plants and promote ecology”
- Develop projects that reward the contribution of the population to curb climate change,
- Remove taxes on people who individually use solar panels
- Implement an active awareness plan for the society
- Introduce speed limits
- Invest on green energies
- Introduce emissions regulations for big companies
- Offer cheap public transport, set up more rubbish bins, give away seeds for colourful meadows
- Support environmental companies and stop unnecessary production
- Introduce higher penalties for incorrect waste disposal, higher taxes on tobacco products
- Promote Sustainable Energy, Afforestation, Promote Sustainable Agriculture
- Stricter guidelines for corporations regarding the avoidance of packaging waste, regular quality controls in companies, discussion in schools (possibly as a subject)
- Limit on electricity, water, fuel for individual people
- Regulations for people and companies, tougher penalties for violations, investing more money (ocean cleaners, for example)
- Raise awareness, better monitoring of the polluting sources

In general, young people came with many ideas and suggestions that were rather encouraging for their position with regards to environmental protection.

When asked which actions young people could undertake with regards to voluntary work following has been mentioned:

- Participation at the movement Fridays for Future



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- Actions for cleaning the lakes
- Participation in actions for the climate Museum
- Participation in Revegetation of lavender in Clot de Galvany
- Beach cleaning
- Plastic waste collection campaign on the Mediterranean coast
- Reforestation of Guardamar pine forest, cleaning of the Segura river mouth.
- Clean the beach with the Plastic Free Seas project.
- Planting of trees
- Participation in environmental campaigns
- Participation in actions for clothes or paper recycling

In the question which were the sources of information for environmental problems the majority of answers were mentioning schools and universities, the media like TV, social media and the Internet.

Furthermore the actions which young people are implementing in their daily life and concern energy efficiency were:

- Buying regional products
- Save electricity, use solar and alternative energy sources etc.
- Switch off the lights, unplug the charging cable when not in use
- Close the windows
- Avoid less important things that require electricity and petrol
- Heat less
- Use bicycles instead of cars
- More recycling
- Water saving
- Photovoltaic use
- Plastic reduction
- Organic waste composting
- Applying containers to the public for different types of waste, both on the street and in companies, not only large ones
- Being aware of the environmental footprint
- Live in well insulated houses that allow to spend less on-air conditioning and stoves
- Planting trees in cities so cities don't get too hot.
- Not having things plugged in, that they are not in use

In all countries the first who is thought to be responsible for acting against climate change was the government followed by initiatives taken from the European Commission.

As a conclusion we can say that the majority of the young people were both aware of the problems raised from climate change and they were in the position to name actions that could be taken and

adverse the negative effects. However from the variety of answers there is still a lot of work to be done on informing and educating around the different aspects and problems of climate change.

## Lithuania: Questionnaire analysis for young people

From Lithuania there were 40 questionnaires collected, responded by 31 people identifying themselves as women, 7 identifying as men and 1 identifying as diverse and 1 preferred not to specify. Most of them were between 20-25 years old (67.5%), while 22.5% were above 30 years old, 7.5% between 25-30 years old and 2.5% between 15-20 years old.

60% of them live in cities above 50000 inhabitants, 35% in cities between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants and 5% in cities with less than 2500 inhabitants. 57.5% have a bachelors degree, 27.5% have finished high school, 7.5% hold a master's degree, 5% concluded vocational school and 2.5% secondary school.

Global warming was considered the most severe environmental issue, followed by ocean pollution and deforestation in second and third place, continuing with air pollution, waste, loss of biodiversity, lack of clean water and being considered the least severe overpopulation. When asked which kind of actions young people can take to help the environment most answers were recycling, use of less plastic packaging, use of public transport, consume less or more sustainable and save water.

When asked what are the actions that public authorities can do to help the environment, the most frequent responses were education campaigns, encouraging the use of public transport (by reducing prices), add more recycle bins in public spaces, support of sustainable initiatives and enforce laws that are pro-sustainability.

60% considers that air pollution is the kind of pollution affects their daily life the most, followed by solid waste pollution (20%) and noise pollution (12.5%). The following question, related to rating how severely the respondents experienced pollution in the area they lived, had the same order, in the highest position, the most severe pollution, was air pollution, followed by solid waste pollution and noise pollution.

The most recycled material by the respondents is plastic (over 95 %), followed by paper waste (90%) and glass (90%). The material least recycled is wood (only 20%). The human activities that were considered to contribute to climate change were industrial and manufacturing processes (87.5%), changes of land cover (e.g.replacement of forests) (82.5%), fossil fuel use in transportation (75%), human activities related to agriculture (60%).

92.5% considered solar energy the most friendly for the environment, followed by wind (85%), hydropower (65%) and geothermal power (50%). The one considered the least friendly is gas with only (2.5%) votes. 60% confirmed that they were informed about environmental issues during their

school years, specifically via lectures, in the learning material, visits to environmental organisations,

70.3% were not aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal). 95% considers is responsibility of the governments to take action for dealing with climate change, followed by the citizens (92.5%), the European Commission (70%), and lastly non-profit organisations (47.5%).

### **Hungary: Questionnaire analysis for young people**

31 questionnaires were collected from Hungary, responded by 20 people identifying themselves as women, 20 identifying as men and 1 identifying as diverse. 32.3% were between 25-30 years old, while 29% were between 20-25, 22.6% were above 30 years old and 16.1% between 15-20 years old.

51.6% live in cities above 50000 inhabitants, 25.8% in cities between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants and 22.6% in cities with less than 2500 inhabitants. 41.9% have a bachelors degree, 19.5% have finished high school, 19.5% hold a master's degree, 12.9% concluded secondary school and 6.5% vocational school.

Waste was considered the most severe environmental issue, followed by ocean pollution and lack of clean water in second and third place, continuing with global warming, air pollution, overpopulation, deforestation and being considered the least severe loss of biodiversity. When asked which kind of actions young people can take to help the environment most answers were recycling, pick garbage from nature, water saving, alternative ways of consuming (package-free, second hand, local producers) and use of public transport.

When asked what are the actions that public authorities can do to help the environment, the most frequent responses were education campaigns (focusing on prevention rather than after-care), encouraging the use of public transport (by improving it), minimising traffic in city centers, laws and policies to enforce companies to adopt sustainable practices.

58.1% considers that solid waste pollution is the kind of pollution affects their daily life the most, followed by noise pollution (19.4%), air pollution (16.1%) and water pollution (6.5%). To the following question, related to rating how severely the respondents experienced pollution in the area they lived, they voted in the highest position, being the most severe pollution, was solid waste pollution, followed by air pollution, noise pollution and being the least severe water pollution.

The most recycled material by the respondents is paper waste (96.6 %), followed by plastic (93.1%) and metal (69%). The material least recycled is wood (only 6.9%). The human activities that were considered to contribute to climate change were industrial and manufacturing processes (80.6%),

fossil fuel use in transportation (71%), changes of land cover (e.g. replacement of forests (58.1%), human activities related to agriculture (54.8%).

Solar Energy, hydropower and wind are considered the most friendly energy sources for the environment, each of them with 89.7% of the votes. Followed by biomass (44.8%), geothermal power (34.5%) and nuclear energy (13.8%). Gas energy received no votes.

77.4% were not aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal). 93.5% considers it responsibility of the governments to take action for dealing with climate change, followed by the European Commission (87.1%), non-profit organisations (64.5%), and lastly the citizens (51.6%).

## Cyprus: Questionnaire analysis for young people

Three questionnaires were collected from Cyprus, responded by two people identifying themselves as women and one identifying as men. The three of them are between 20 and 30 years old. Each of them lives in a city with different amount of population: one in a city above 50000 inhabitants, another in one that has between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants, and the last one in one with fewer than 2500 inhabitants. Two of them have a bachelor's degree and one of them holds a master's degree.

Deforestation and global warming were equally considered the most severe environmental issues, followed by ocean pollution, waste, loss of biodiversity and lack of clean water, also equally voted. The one considered less severe was air pollution.

When asked which kind of actions young people can take to help the environment most answers were living in a more sustainable way, being informed/educated about the topic, volunteering,

When asked what are the actions that public authorities can do to help the environment, the most frequent responses were to inform and raise awareness about climate change, invest in public transport, stand against big companies deforestation plans, policies for greener practices (more recycle bins, beach cleaning, ...)

Two of the respondents consider air pollution the kind of pollution affects their daily life the most, the other respondents consider it solid waste pollution. To the following question, related to rating how severely the respondents experienced pollution in the area they lived, they voted in the highest position, being the most severe pollution, was air pollution, followed by solid waste pollution, noise pollution and being the least severe water pollution.

The three respondents recycle paper waste and plastic. Just one of them recycles electronic devices, glass or textile. None of the respondents recycle metal or wood. The three considered that all of the following human activities were considered to contribute to climate change: industrial

and manufacturing processes, fossil fuel use in transportation, changes of land cover (e.g. replacement of forests) and human activities related to agriculture.

All of them considered solar and wind energy the most friendly for the environment, followed by hydropower (66%) and biomass (33%). Geothermal power, gas and nuclear energy did not get any votes.

Two of the respondents were not aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal). All of them consider it equal responsibility of the governments, the European Commission and the citizens to take action for dealing with climate change, two of them also consider non-profit organisations.

## Spain: Questionnaire analysis for young people

There were 41 questionnaires collected from Spain, responded by 68.3% people identifying themselves as women and 31.7% identifying as men. Almost 50% are older than 30 years old, 22% are between 20-25 years old, 19.5% are between 15-20 years old and 9.8% are between 25-30 years old. 53.7% live in cities above 50000 inhabitants, 4.1% in cities between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants. Almost 47% have a bachelors degree, 36.6% concluded secondary school and 12% hold a master's degree.

Ocean pollution was considered the most severe environmental issue, followed by global warming, loss of biodiversity and waste equally in second place. Deforestation was placed third, followed by air pollution, lack of clean water and overpopulation.

Over 90% considered that the actions young people can take to help the environment are recycling, education and cooperation with non-governmental organizations. Suggested actions that public authorities can do to help the environment are public and nature cleaning, fundings for green initiatives, policies to raise awareness, more severe legislation regarding use of plastic packaging, as well as penalise companies that pollute the environment.

26.8% considers noise pollution the kind of pollution that affects their life the most, 26.8% considers it is solid waste pollution, 26.8% air pollution, 12.2% water pollution and only 7.3% other kinds of pollution. When ranking the most severe kind of pollution they experience in the area they live, solid waste pollution was the most voted one, followed by air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution.

The most recycled material by the respondents is plastic (over 92.5%), followed by paper waste (90%) and glass (85%). 72.5% recycles electronic devices, 47.5% textile and 15% wood.

The human activities that were considered to contribute to climate change were fossil fuel use in transportation (87.7%), industrial and manufacturing processes (85.4%), changes of land cover (e.g. replacement of forests) (75.6%) and human activities related to agriculture (56.1%).

80.5% considered solar energy the most friendly for the environment, followed by wind energy (58.5%), biomass (31.7%), geothermal power (31.7%), hydropower (26.8%) and nuclear energy (14.6%). Most of the respondents have worked on a voluntary basis for an environmental organisation in a local or an international scale.

70% were not aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal). 90.2% considers is responsibility of the governments to take action for dealing with climate change, followed by the European Commission (80.5%) and the citizens (75.6%) and lastly non-profit organisations (48.8%).

## Germany: Questionnaire analysis for young people

There were 19 questionnaires collected from Spain, responded by 63.2% people identifying themselves as women, 31.6% identifying as men and 5.3% as diverse. 94.7% are between 15-20 years old and 5.3% are between 25-30 years old. 10.5% live in cities above 50000 inhabitants, 26.3% in cities with less than 2500 inhabitants and 63.2% in cities between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants. 63.2% finished high-school, 21.6% concluded secondary school, 10.5% have a bachelor's degree and 5.3% hold a master's degree.

Ocean pollution and waste were equally considered the most severe environmental issue, followed on second place by global warming and lack of clean water. On third position is air pollution, followed by loss of biodiversity, deforestation and overpopulation.

Over 90% considered that the actions young people can take to help the environment are recycling, education, buying products without plastic packaging and use public transport. Suggested actions that public authorities can do to help the environment are higher penalties for incorrect waste disposal, promote sustainable energy, reforestation and sustainable agriculture, also cheaper public transport and limit electricity and water consumption.

57.9% considers solid waste pollution the kind of pollution that affects their life the most, 10.5% noise pollution and 5.3% air pollution. No respondents considers water pollution and 26.3% voted "other". When ranking the most severe kind of pollution they experience in the area they live, solid waste pollution was the most voted one, followed by noise pollution, air pollution and water pollution.

The most recycled material by the respondents is paper (89.5%), followed by plastic (84.2%) and glass (73.7%). 63.2% recycles electronic devices, 26.8% textile, 25.3% metal and 15.8% wood.

The human activities that were considered to contribute to climate change were fossil fuel use in transportation (94.7%), industrial and manufacturing processes (78.9%), changes of land cover (e.g. replacement of forests) (73.7%) and human activities related to agriculture (31.6%).



84.2% considered equally solar energy and hydropower the most friendly for the environment, followed by wind energy (78.9%), geothermal power (31.6%), biomass (21.1%) and nuclear energy (5.3%). None considered gas friendly for the environment.

66.7% were not aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal). All of them consider is responsibility of the governments to take action for dealing with climate change, followed by the the citizens (84.2%), the European Comission (47.4%) and lastly non-profit organisations (42.1%).

## **Romania: Questionnaire analysis for young people**

From Romania there were 15 questionnaires collected, responded by 5 people identifying themselves as women, 7 identifying as men and 3 identifying as diverse. Most of them were between 20-30 years old (80%), while 13.6% were above 30 years old and 6.7% between 15-20 years old. 60% of them live in cities above 50000 inhabitants and 40% in cities between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants. Almost 47% have a bachelors degree, 33% have concluded vocational school and 20% hold a master's degree.

Air pollution was considered the most severe environmental issue, followed by global warming and loss of biodiversity in second place and waste and lack of clean water on third place. Over 90% considered that the actions young people can take to help the environment are recycling, education and cooperation with non-governmental organizations. Over 90% considered that the actions that public authorities can do to help the environment are campaigns, environmental actions and contact with students.

Over 90% agreed that air pollution is the kind of pollution that affects their life the most. But when ranking the most severe kind of pollution they experience in the area they live, noise pollution was the most voted one, followed by water pollution and solid waste pollution.

The most recycled material by the respondents is plastic (over 93.3%), followed by paper waste (53.3%) and metal (13.3%). The human activities that were considered to contribute to climate change were fossil fuel use in transportation (53.3%), industrial and manufacturing processes (33.3%), human activities related to agriculture (26.7%) and changes of land cover (e.g.replacement of forests) (13.3%).

66.7% considered solar energy the most friendly for the environment, followed by wind (46.7%), biomass (6.7%) and hydropower (6.7%). Only 5 of the 15 respondents have worked on a voluntary basis for an environmental organisation in a local or an international scale. 80% confirmed that internet was the source to be informed on environmental problems during their education. 40% from the television, 26.6% radio and 20% the press.

66.7% were aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal). 93.3% considers is responsibility of the governments to take action for



dealing with climate change, followed by the European Commission (66.7%) and the citizens (66.7%) and lastly non-profit organisations (53.3%).

## Questionnaire for young people with visual impairment

This survey investigated the learning needs of young people with visual impairments. The needs assessment was small-scale research in the form of a survey. The relevant questionnaires are attached in the appendix. The overall analysis and the analysis for the separate countries where the results have been collected is presented in the next sections.

### Overall Analysis of the collected answers

A total of 66 visually impaired people answered the questionnaire. From these, 47% have low vision with limited visual acuity, 18.2% are totally blind, 13.6% have low vision with high visual acuity, 10.6% have a bad vision (not legally blind) and 10.6% are blind (lights and shapes are visible). Among the people who answered the survey, there were 35 females, 28 males and 3 that identified with another gender.

Some of the survey questions were related to accessibility/habits. To the question “Which kind of tool do you prefer for reading?” 62.1% preferred a computer with speech software, while 34.8% preferred a computer with magnification software. The additional 3% were not using software or using a different one. To the question “Which of the following settings would be a more suitable learning environment for you?” 51.5% replied having a room with natural light and 36.4% a room where the light is well distributed; 6.1% replied “other” and 6.1% had no preference between the two options.

The participants were requested to range from 1 (least important) to 10 (most important), which is the biggest environmental challenge for humanity. The average ranking of responses shows that they consider the lack of clean water the biggest environmental challenge, followed by air pollution and waste. The ranking continues with deforestation, soil pollution, loss of biodiversity, sound pollution and overpopulation, being these one the one considered the least biggest challenge.

51.9% of the respondents stated that they have adopted any eco-friendly habits, while 49.1% have not. Those who have, mentioned that their eco-friendly habits included recycling, plastic-free packaging, less consumption, buying regional products and water and energy saving. 60.6% confirm being familiar with the European Commission’s European Green Deal, while the 39.4% are not.

The participants were also requested to range from 1 (less important) to 8 (most important), the most important provision of the European Green Deal, considering “Fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity” the most important, followed by more public transport and cleaner energy. The ranking continues with healthy and affordable food, longer lasting products that can be

recycled and re-used, energy-efficient building, future-proof jobs and skills training for the transition and the last one, globally competitive and resilient industry.

To the question “How serious do you think is the problem of climate change?” 54.4% replied very serious, 37.9% serious and 7.6% fairly serious.

To the question “Which of the following actors do you think is more responsible for tackling climate change within the EU?” the ranking goes from regional and local authorities being the most responsible to the European institutions, national governments, environmental organisations, business and industry, being the least responsible to the individuals (one self).

## **Lithuania: Questionnaire analysis for young people with visual impairment**

The total number of responses was 8. 5 participants were 30 or more years old, 2 were between 20-25, and 1 between 25-30. 5 of the participants live in Vilnius, 1 in Kaunas, 1 in Alytus, and 1 in Kelme. All of the participants live in a city with a population of more than 3000.

3 of the participants have bachelor’s degrees, 3 finished technical school, and 2 other education levels. 5 of the participants are blind, 1 is blind – light and shapes are visible, 1 is low vision – limited visual acuity, and 1 has a bad vision – not legally blind. 5 out of 8 participants were women.

Concerning the assistive tools in their daily life following responses have been gathered: 5 respondents have Apple iOs mobile phones, 2 have Google Android phones, and 1 a Microsoft Windows phone.

For accessing information respondents answered that they use screen readers and touch screens with voice over, 4 use computers with speech output and 2 use computers with magnification software. 6 of the respondents prefer a computer with speech software, while 1 prefers a computer with magnification software and 1 another system.

To the question, “Which of the following configurations would be a more suitable learning environment for you?” 2 respondents answered a room with natural light, 4 a room where light is well distributed and 5 other solutions.

6 of the respondents use a long cane while walking while 1 said a symbol cane, 1 a guide cane, 2 participants had an adult assistant, and 1 said other devices.

3 respondents use NVDA<sup>8</sup> software to read, 3 use Apple VoiceOver<sup>9</sup>, 1 uses Emacspeak<sup>10</sup>, and 1 uses other software.

To the question from 1 to 10, “what is the greatest environmental challenge for humanity?” respondents answered:

- Waste is a very important issue, as 6 participants voted over 5 for this issue.
- Overpopulation is less important as 5 people voted less than 4.
- Ocean pollution is a very important issue as 3 people voted 10 and 2 people voted 8.
- Global warming is very important, as 3 voted 10.
- Loss of biodiversity is in the middle as votes contributed evenly.
- Lack of drinking water is very important as 5 voted over 5.
- Deforestation is very important as 4 people voted 10.
- Air pollution is very important as 4 people voted 10.
- Soil pollution is important as 3 people voted 10 and others contributed differently.
- Noise pollution is in the middle as votes contributed evenly.

All respondents have adopted eco-friendly habits. In the question “Can you specify which habit you have adopted?” participants replied:

- Recycling
- Energy and water saving
- Cleaning the neighbourhood, or the nearest forest
- Composting
- Sharing used items

To the question, “Name three (3) actions that young people can take to help the environment.” respondents answered

- Recycling
- Not litter
- Use eco-friendly alternatives instead of plastic
- Plant trees
- Choose environmentally friendly transportation
- Save forests, plants and animals
- Share used clothes and items
- Save energy and water
- Contact the policy makers
- Reduce plastic usage

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<sup>8</sup> NVDA stands for Non-Visual Desktop Access and is a free, open source screen reader, <https://github.com/nvaccess/nvda>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.apple.com/accessibility/vision/>

<sup>10</sup> Emacspeak is a free computer application, a speech interface, and an audio desktop <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emacspeak>

- Participate in environmental activities/events
- Save food

6 participants said they recycle, and 2 said partly. In the question, “which material do you recycle the most?”, 2 replied batteries, 2 - paper, 2 - food waste, and 2 - plastic.

6 of the respondents are aware of the European Green Deal. To the question “On a scale of 1 to 8, what is the most important provision of the European Green Deal?” participants replied:

- Fresh air, clean water, healthy soil, and biodiversity is the most important, as 5 people voted 8.
- Energy-efficient construction is very important as 4 people voted 8 and others voted less important.
- Healthy and affordable food are important as 3 people voted 7, 2 people voted 8, and 2 people voted 7.
- More public transportation is moderately important as 2 people voted 5, 2 people voted 7, and 2 people voted 8.
- Cleaner energy is very important as 5 people voted 8.

All of the respondents think that the European Green Deal goals are hard to reach. To the question, “Do you think Europe will become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050?” respondents replied:

- 3 said neither agree nor disagree
- 2 said somewhat agree
- 2 said agree
- 1 said somewhat disagree

All participants believe that climate change is a very serious problem. To the question, “Which of the following actors do you think is most responsible for the fight against climate change in the EU?” respondents replied:

- National governments - 4 people
- The European Union institutions - 2 people
- Regional and local authorities - 3 people
- Business and Industry - 6 people
- You personally - 6 people
- Environmental groups - 2 people

7 respondents have taken action to fight climate change. To the question “Which, if any, of the following actions apply to you?” respondents replied:

- I try to reduce my waste and regularly separate it for recycling. (6 people)
- I try to cut down on my consumption of disposable items whenever I can (e.g. supermarket plastic bags, excessive packaging). (7 people)

When buying a new household appliance (e.g. fridge, TV), consumption is an important factor in my choice. (3 people)

- I buy and eat more organic food. (1 person)
- I buy and eat less meat. (1 person)
- I have installed solar panels in my home. (1 person)
- I have a low-energy home. (2 people)

8 of the participants choose public transport instead of a car, and 4 also choose walking. 5 participants do not think about CO2 when planning a trip, and 3 do.

Summarising the above it can be stated that they are all aware of the seriousness of climate change and they were in position to name actions against as well as habits that can make their environment better.

## **Hungary: Questionnaire analysis for young people with visual impairment**

The questionnaire aimed to identify the learning needs of the target group of visually impaired people. In total, 10 visually impaired people have completed the form.

The responses mainly come from people with the age between 15-30, 60% of the respondents were between the age of 20-25, 30% of them between 25-30 and the rest of the 10% of them were between the age of 15-20. Regarding the participation rate by gender, 60% of the respondents were women and 40% of them were men, giving a nearly identical participation rate.

Most of the respondents live in Budapest, capital of Hungary. Only 10% of the respondents live in a village, the majority with 90% live in a city.

The level of education of the respondents is relatively in proportion to each other: 30-30% of the participants have BSc degree, higher education qualification and high school education, the remaining 10% of them have vocational qualification.

10% of the respondents are totally blind, 10% of them are blind with the visibility of lights and shapes. There is a 30-30 % distribution of participants with poor vision (legally not blind) and with low vision (with high visual acuity), 20% of them have low vision with limited visual acuity.

All of the respondents have a smartphone, 50 percent of them use Android operating system, 30 percent have iPhone and 20 percent have a Microsoft operating system.

Concerning the assistive tools used by visually impaired people, the data show that the responders are familiarised with the technological tools that can support the reading and writing skills of blind people. More than 50% of the responders use a screen reader for reading, and 30% of them use a computer with magnification software. 6 out of 10 respondents prefer using computers with speech for reading, 3 of them prefer voice-led computers for obtaining information. When asked which screen reader software they prefer, we received a quite wide range of answers. The

majority, 30% of the respondents use Serotek System Access<sup>11</sup> (for Windows), 20% of them use Apple VoiceOver<sup>12</sup> (OS X), the rest of them use different softwares or web tools with the proportion of 10-10 %, such as ORCA<sup>13</sup>, BRLTTY<sup>14</sup>, Emacspeak<sup>15</sup>, WebAnywhere<sup>16</sup>.

In terms of the most suitable learning environment, the majority of the respondents (60%) prefer a room with natural light rather than one with artificial light, whereas 10% are neutral in their preference.

Regarding needing support or using supporting devices for walking, 30% of the respondents do not need any assistance when walking, 20% of them have a guide-dog as support, the rest of the participants with the proportion of 10-10% need either a white long foldable cane, an adult assistant, a telescopic tool, dioptric glasses with prescription lenses or does not need any support at all.

The second section of the questionnaire focused on identifying the habits and green practices visually impaired people have or apply in their everyday life and the knowledge they have in relation to the EU Green Deal and other policies for the protection of the environment.

According to the respondents, the biggest environmental challenges for humanity are waste handling and water pollution while global warming and overpopulation follow.

The majority of the responders (60%) have adopted eco-friendly habits. When asked to specify what kind of habits they have, the great majority of them mentioned selective waste handling.

When asked to describe the action young people should take to help the environment, respondents mentioned the following: not using unnecessary packaging, reducing waste, obeying the environmental rules, saving water and energy, using public transport or bicycles instead of cars, using energy-saving devices, recycling, volunteering at waste collection actions, selective handling of waste, using of eco-friendly cleaning products.

In terms of recycling, 87,5% of the responders recycle plastic, paper, cardboard and metal, and only 37,5 % of them recycle glass. Therefore, the responders seem to have a reasonable level of environmental awareness since they recycle. However, it is shown that the only eco-friendly activity they follow is mainly recycling, and the majority of materials they recycle are paper, plastic and metal.

Based on the questionnaire data, the majority of the responders (60%) are unfamiliar with the European Commission's Green Deal containing all the strategies the Union aims to implement to reduce global warming and increase green sustainability.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://samobile.net/help/sa/>

<sup>12</sup> Op cit.

<sup>13</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orca\\_%28assistive\\_technology%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orca_%28assistive_technology%29)

<sup>14</sup> <https://brlTTY.app/>

<sup>15</sup> Op. cit.

<sup>16</sup> <https://webinsight.cs.washington.edu/wa/>

When asked to specify the most important provisions of the EU Green Deal, the responders showed their preference for the provisions related to fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity (provision 1) and healthy and affordable food (provision 2).

Some responders indicated that the introduction of more public transport and energy-efficient buildings are also important areas in which the EU should take action to improve and develop.

When asked if the EU Green Deal's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 is attainable, 50% of the respondents disagreed with the statement, whilst 40% agreed or partially agreed and 10% did not wish to answer.

When asked if Europe can become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, 30% of the respondents expressed their partial agreement of the goal being attainable, 50% of the responders disagree with the goal being achievable, however 20% fully believe in the success.

The majority of responders realise that climate change is a severe problem that needs to be addressed. When asked which actor is more responsible for tackling climate change, 10 out of the 10 respondents stated that the EU institutions are responsible, 9 out of 10 believe that national governments have this responsibility, while 8 of 10 blame businesses and factories for not having the responsibility for taking climate action. 6 out of 10 think that the regional and local authorities should take action and 5 of them call on the responsibility of environmental groups.

When asked which actions they follow to fight climate change on a personal level, respondents mentioned the following:

40% of the respondents feel responsible for their environment by trying to reduce waste and separate it regularly for recycling and by reducing the use of packaging where possible. 40% of these stated that they consider the amount of consumption when buying a new household appliance and 40% of them buy and consume meat. Therefore, the responders are more or less familiar with the most popular eco-friendly practices (recycling, considering energy efficiency, reducing the consumption of appliances).

For avoiding using cars for transportation, 60% of the participants of the survey prefer the environmentally-friendly alternative of walking, followed by 50% of votes for public transport and 40% for using bicycles. 1 participant out of the 10 suggested the preference of using an electric scooter.

Finally, when asked if they consider their own carbon footprint when travelling, 50% of the respondents answered positively whilst the other 50% admitted their negligence.

## **Cyprus: Questionnaire analysis for young people with visual impairment**

The questionnaire aimed to identify the learning needs of the target group of visually impaired people who are living in Cyprus. The questionnaire was sent to the Pancyprian Organisation of the Blind (POT), which was responsible for distributing the questionnaires to its members. In total, 16 visually impaired people completed the form.



More than half of the questionnaire responders are over 30 years old (68.8%). 18.8% of the responders are between 25 and 30, and only 12.5% are younger than 25 years old. The responses come mainly from people over 30, an age group representing the most active section of society, socially and professionally. More than 50% of the responders are women, and 43% are men, meaning an equal representation of the two sexes.

The majority of the responders live in the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia. It should be noted that more than half of the responders (56.3%) live in an urban area with a population of over 50 thousand people. 37.5% of the responders live in a community or town, and only 6% of the responders live in a village or remote area.

It should also be noted that the responders have a quite high level of education overall. In fact, 37.5% of the responders obtained a university degree. 25% of them have a Master's degree. 18.8% have a more technical educational background since they have a degree from a Higher Education Institute or college. In addition, 12.5% of the responders have a basic level of education (School diploma). Therefore, the sample used for this questionnaire represents a highly educated part of the blind community.

43.8% of the responders have a high degree of visual impairment (limited visual acuity). 31.3% of the responders are totally blind. Two of the responders have a heavy degree of visual impairment.

Concerning the assistive tools used by visually impaired people, the data shows that the responders are familiarised with the technological tools that can support the reading and writing skills of blind people. More than 50% of the responders use a screen reader for reading, and almost 38% of them use a computer with magnification software. In addition, 4 out of 16 responders use a magnifier and a computer with speech. None of the responders use a braille device for reading. In addition, more than 60% of the responders prefer a computer with speech software rather than magnification software. When asked which screen reader software they prefer, more than half of the responders (62%) use the NVDA<sup>17</sup> (Windows) software. However, 25% use the Apple VoiceOver<sup>18</sup> (OS X). 2 out of the 16 responders use the Serotek System Access<sup>19</sup> (Windows).

In terms of the most suitable learning environment, the majority of the responders (75%) prefer a room with natural light rather than one with artificial light.

Regarding supporting devices for walking, the great majority (81%) prefer getting help from an adult assistant. Some people prefer using a long cane because it gives more autonomy and freedom of movement.

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<sup>17</sup> Op. cit

<sup>18</sup> Op. cit

<sup>19</sup> Op. cit



The second section of the questionnaire focused on identifying the habits and green practices visually impaired people have or apply in their everyday life and the knowledge they have in relation to the EU Green Deal and other policies for the protection of the environment.

According to the responders, the biggest environmental challenges for humanity are air and soil pollution. Overpopulation and waste follow, while some people think that the loss of biodiversity is also a major environmental issue.

The majority of the responders (87.5%) have adopted eco-friendly habits. When asked to specify what kind of habit they have, the great majority of them mentioned recycling.

When asked to describe the action young people should take to help the environment, the responders mentioned the following: taking action in advocating for the protection of the environment, recycling, use of public transport, reforestation, reducing the use of paper, recycling items like PMD, glass, batteries, use of composting technique, use of bicycles instead of cars.

In terms of recycling, 37% of the responders recycle plastic, and 31% recycle paper and cardboard. Only 4 out of the 16 responders recycle organic material (food waste). Therefore, the responders seem to have a high level of environmental awareness since they recycle. However, it is shown that the only eco-friendly activity they follow is only recycling, and the main materials they do recycle are paper and plastic.

Based on the questionnaire data, the majority of the responders (75%) are unfamiliar with the European Commission's Green Deal containing all the strategies the Union aims to implement to reduce global warming and increase green sustainability.

When asked to specify the most important provisions of the EU Green Deal, the responders showed their preference for the provisions related to the quality and longevity of sustainable food. More specifically, fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity (provision 1), healthy and affordable food (provision 2) and longer-lasting products that can be recycled (provision 3) are the responders' most important provisions of the Deal.

Some responders indicated that the future-proof jobs and energy-efficient buildings are also important areas in which the EU should take action to improve and develop.

When asked if the EU Green Deal's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 is attainable, more than 42% of the responders said they neither agree nor disagree with this statement. Moreover, 25% of the responders somewhat disagree with it. Only two out of the 16 responders are totally optimistic that this goal can be achieved.

When asked if Europe can become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, more than 43% of the responders expressed uncertainty about whether this is an attainable goal. 31% of the responders disagree that this is an achievable goal.

The majority of responders realise that climate change is a severe problem that needs to be addressed. When asked which actor is more responsible for tackling climate change, 12 out of the

16 responders stated that national governments have this responsibility, while 8 of them consider citizens to bear the responsibility for taking climate action. In addition, only 3 out of 16 responders believe that the EU institutions are responsible for addressing the serious problem of climate change.

When asked which actions they follow to fight climate change on a personal level, the responders mentioned the following: 75% of the responders try to reduce waste and separate it regularly for recycling. Half of the respondents stated that they consider the amount of consumption when buying a new household appliance. Only 6 out of the 16 responders have installed solar panels. It should be noted that none of the responders has an electric car. Therefore, the responders are familiar with the most popular eco-friendly practices (recycling, considering energy efficiency, reducing the consumption of appliances).

In case the car is not needed for transportation, the preferred environmentally-friendly alternative for the majority of the responders is walking (62%), followed by public transport (37%) and car-sharing (37%).

Finally, when asked if they consider the carbon footprint of their transport when travelling, the great majority of the respondents answered negatively (87%).

## **Spain: Questionnaire Analysis for young people with visual impairment**

In Spain only one person has been identified to answer the questionnaire. This person was over 30, living in a city with a population of over 50000 and had a doctorate degree. It was a female person with poor vision. She uses an Apple iPhone and for accessing information uses screen readers (Apple VoiceOver<sup>20</sup> (OS X) as support tool and prefers computers with voice software.

A room in which the light is well distributed is, according to her, a more suitable learning environment. When walking, she uses a guide cane.

To the question from 1 to 10 “what is the greatest environmental challenge for humanity?” this person replied:

- Waste 8
- Overpopulation 6
- Ocean pollution 8
- Global warming 8
- Loss of biodiversity 8
- Lack of drinking water 8
- Deforestation 8
- Air pollution 8
- Soil pollution 8
- Noise pollution 6

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<sup>20</sup> Op. cit.

She has adopted ecological habits such as: recycling, respecting the environment, try to consume as little as possible polluting products and non-organic food, etc.

According to her opinion in order to help the environment it is needed to:

- raise awareness with projects in all schools,
- make cleaning brigades in the mountains,
- create "mandatory" groups at all educational levels and in all populations, with group rotations, to clean areas and
- to respect the environment.

She mentioned that her environment is perfectly cleaned, while she herself practises recycling of paper and cardboard

She was not familiar with the European Commission's European Green Deal

To the question "On a scale of 1 to 8, what is the most important provision of the European Green Deal?" this person replied:

- Fresh air, clean water, healthy soil, and biodiversity - 8
- Energy-efficient construction energy-efficient construction - 7
- Healthy and affordable food - 8
- More public transportation - 8
- Cleaner energy - 8
- More durable products that can be recycled and be recycled and reused - 7
- Future-proof jobs and training for Future-proof jobs and training for the transition - 8
- Globally competitive and resilient industry - 7

She disagreed that the European Green Deal target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 is achievable and that Europe will become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 while at the same time she thinks that the problem of climate change is very serious.

According to her, the institutions of the European Union are the most responsible for the fight against climate change in the EU.

Personally for helping to save the environment she tries to reduce the consumption of disposables (e.g. plastic grocery bags), uses public transport and always consider the carbon footprint when planning her vacations or other long-distance trips.

## **Germany : Questionnaire Analysis for young people with visual impairment**

From Germany we have collected 14 in total responses. The questionnaire has been directed to the German Blind association as well as at schools for blinds and visually impaired. 85.7% of the answers came from persons living in big cities (Population above 50000 inhabitants) while 14%

were from people living in villages. Persons covered almost equally all educational levels: 21% had technical education, 28% Bachelor, 14% Master and the rest other kinds of educational training. 35.7% were male and 64.3% female. 64,3% were limited sighted, 14.3% blind and 14.3% not good sighted but still able to recognise forms and light.

Concerning the use of assistive tools we had the following results: 50% of the participants have a Google Android phone, 35% an Apple iOS phone, 14.3% a Microsoft phone.

The majority (78%) prefers for their activities to use computers with speech or magnification software. Other possibilities like magnifier, touchscreen with voice over, braille device etc. are less opted. 57% prefer computers with speech software and 67% rooms to work in with natural light.

Most of them (85.7%) use long cane to move around. The free screen reader NVDA<sup>21</sup> for Microsoft Windows is the tool mostly used by them (64.3%).

Among the listed ecological challenges, almost all of them are rated with concern. 71.4 % of the persons asked, have adopted in their daily life environment friendly habits. Recycling and less consumption are the habits mostly referred to.

In order to help the environment following actions have been proposed by the persons asked: Recycling, reducing consumption, using public transport, buying products with eco-friendly packaging, minimise electricity consumption, learn to respect the nature, buy regional products, separate waste, live more sustainably, e.g. go to an unpackaged shop, develop awareness of environmental protection, drink tap water, be considerate of materials.

50% of the persons asked rated their neighbourhood as not clean, while 85% declared that they are practising recycling. 35% recycle glass and paper and the rest, equally batteries and food waste.

The majority (78.6%) does not know the European Green Deal and 50% of them rate the goal of reducing by 55% the greenhouse gas emissions as not possible to achieve, while 14% they think that is totally impossible. Most of the persons asked (68%) are not optimistic about the climate change problem and they rate it as very serious. The industry (78%), local administrations (64%) and the national governments (57%) are named as main actors that should take measures against.

78% of the asked respondents have tried to take measures in order to avoid the adverse effects of climate change and the most prominent activities mentioned were: the recycling in 85% of the cases and the effort to avoid excessive consumption of goods. 92% try when possible not to use cars but mainly move on foot, and 64% when needed use public transport. Also for planning vacations and travels the carbon footprint produced, plays to 91% of the respondents a role.

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<sup>21</sup> Op. cit.

In general it should be stated that the people asked are concerned and informed about the environmental problems and they seemed willing to take appropriate actions in order to avoid the adverse effects of climate change.

## **Romania: Questionnaire Analysis for young people with visual impairment**

From Romania there were 17 questionnaires collected. Most of them were between 25-30 years old (52.9%), while 29.4% were between 20-25 and 11.8% above 30 years old. More than a half of them live in cities above 50000 population and almost 47% have a higher education. 52% have only low vision while only 1 person was totally blind. Over 50% were female and almost 70% used an Apple iPhone. The preferred instrument that most of them work with (53.9%) was tactile screen with voice over. Furthermore 70% of the respondents prefer computers with speech instead of magnification software. More than a half use a guide cane and around 40% use Apple VoiceOver<sup>22</sup> as screen reading software.

Most of them think that the main big environmental challenge is that many areas turn to deserts, followed by issues like the loss of biodiversity and the pollution.

All have answered that they are trying to react by thinking of the environment. Above 80% of them are practising recycling, covering the different arts of recycling materials.

Recycling and use of public transport are the actions mostly voted for fighting the negative effects of climate change.

Around 70% think that the goal of the European Union to reduce the gas emissions by 2030 for 55% as not achievable and they also do not believe that 2050 Europe will be the first continent climate neutral. 82% of the respondents think that the ecological problems are really serious and most of them (72%) think that both countries and the European Union should take measures against.

They were all in the position to name activities for reducing the effects of climate change with most of them naming less consumption and the use of alternative energy sources like the use of solar panels.

Over 50% of the respondents use public transport and by planning vacation almost an 80% try to calculate their carbon footprint.

## **Questionnaire for working young people**

### **Overall Analysis of the collected answers**

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<sup>22</sup> Op. cit.



**GENTLY**  
Games for Energy Efficiency Youth Literacy

[www.gently4youth.eu](http://www.gently4youth.eu)

A total of 137 young workers answered the questionnaire, being 54.7% woman, 38.8% men, 5% non-binary and 0.7% preferred to not specify. 37.4% are between 20-25 years old, 30.2% are between 25-30 years old, 24.5% are older than 30 years old and 7.9% are between 15-20 years old.

38.8% holds a Bachelor's degree, 23.7% a Master's degree, 15.8% finished college/higher education, 10.8% high school, 9.4% concluded technical/vocational training and 0.7% has a PhD. Almost 70% of the respondents come from a European city (small or large), and the other 30% is from a European village or rural area. 40.3% answered that their work place is 0-5 km away from their home, 35.3% 5-20 km, 20.9% 20-50 km and only 3.6% more than 50 km. Car is the most used vehicle to reach the workplace, 50.4% of the respondents use it, while 30.9% use the bus. 11.5% use the bicycle and 18% use also other means of transport.

To the question "Do you use a smartphone or other smart device for your job?" 40.3% replied an iPhone or iPad, 36% use Android phone or tablet, 16.5% use a Microsoft phone or computer and 7.2% do not use any smart device. 76.2% work in a company with less than 50 employees, 12.9% in a company with 50-250 employees and 9,3% in companies with more than 250 employees.

73.4% of the young workers use plastic or disposable items: from which 35.2% use two items a day, 34.3% one item a day, 18.1% four a day and 12.4% three a day. 90.6% of the respondents confirmed recycling recyclable items, being 98.6% aware of recycling. To the question "Which items from the followings are recyclable?", 44.6% voted plastic, 43.2% paper, 37.4% glass, 30.2% aluminium, 14.3% oil and 14.1% food, 45.3% replied that all before mentioned are recyclable.

28.1% confirmed calculating the annual footprint that their company transmits, 5.8% did not disposing of the information and 66.2% negated it. From the 28% that confirmed, 60.2% have considered making some changes to reduce the annual footprint, 31.5% did not and 8.3% don not know. 65.5% considers that reducing the waste of electric energy shutting off the devices which they are not necessary is one of the essential changes in order to reduce CO2 emissions, 55.4% considers is using less the car, 48.2% replacing the lighting by led light bulbs and 41% replacing the old appliances by new higher efficiency rating appliances.

45.3% replied that climate change has not affected their performance at work, 20.9% replied it did affect, 20.9% did not notice it and 12.9% do not know.

## **Lithuania: Questionnaire analysis of working young people**

The total number of respondents was 30. 66.7% of the participants were between 20-25 years old, and 23,3% were 30 or more years old. There were 22 women and 8 men. Almost all of them live in Lithuania except one who lives in Malta. 14 participants have a bachelor's degree, 7 have a master's degree, and 6 have a school education. 90% of representatives live in a city.

For going to work 53,3% need to cover 0-5km , 36,7% 5-20 km , 3,3% 20-50 km and 6,7% 50+ km, 50% of respondents chose a car to go to work, 10 a bus, and 8 said other transportation.

53,3% of participants use Apple devices, 36,7% use Android, and 20% use Microsoft.

Almost all of the participants were working in small companies with 1-3 employees.

16 participants use plastic or disposable items, and 14 do not. 68,8% of participants who answered that they use plastic or disposable items said they only use it once daily.

93,3% of participants recycle recyclable items. All of the participants are aware of recycling. 50% of the participants gain knowledge about recycling on the internet, 23,3% at school, and 16,7% during seminars at school/university. At the question which items are recyclable 76,7% answered plastic, 80% paper, 80% glass, 46.7 aluminium, 16.7% used cooking oil, 20% food scraps and 30% all the previous

13 participants said their workplace does not calculate the annual footprint, 8 said their company does, and 9 did not know this information. For reducing the annual footprint among the persons who replied positively 41,7% said that they make plans to reduce it and 37,5 answered negatively.

For reducing the CO2 emissions:

- 50% of the participants answered that they will replace lighting with LED bulbs.
- 50% that they will replace old appliances with others of higher efficiency.
- 70% that they will reduce the use of electrical energy by turning off devices that are not necessary and
- 73.3% that they will use the car less to get around.

46,7% of participants said that their work was not affected by climate change, 43,3% said they had not noticed, and only 10% said yes.

Finally at the question how climate change can be tackled the most common answers were:

- Choose to share a car or go by bus or bicycle
- Education
- Avoid plastic
- Avoid not needed consumption
- Industrialisation reduction in big countries
- Use less energy when possible
- Less plastic, fewer chemicals
- Choose ecological products
- Reduce plane flights
- Be conscious of the choices
- Use energy-efficient items
- New policies and laws to fight climate change
- Use reusable items
- Get involved in a sustainable society and different initiative

## **Hungary: Questionnaire analysis of working young people**



There were 28 collected answered questionnaires in Hungary. The responses mainly come from people with the age between 25-30 (35.7%) and the age of 30+ (35.7%). Besides that 14.3% of them were between the age of 20-25, and 14.3% between 15-20 years old.

Regarding the participation rate by gender, 50 % of the respondents are women and 35.7% of them are men. 3 participants were non-binary and 1 of them did not wish to provide their gender.

20 of the participants live in the capital or Pest county, and 28% of the interviewers live in other parts of the country.

More than half of the respondents have a Bachelor degree (42.9%) or a Master degree (17.9%). There are equal numbers of people with higher vocational qualifications and secondary school education (10.7%). 14.3% of them have a vocational secondary school education, and we received one answer for 'OTHER'.

22 of the participants work in cities (78.6%), and 21.4% in villages.

More than half of them (53.6%) live nearby, 0-5 km from the office. 10 of the participants have to travel 5-20 km to their workplace (this is 35.7%), 2 of them (7.1%) live 20-50 km from the office. Only one person said that he lives more than +50 km away from his workplace.

When asked about the mode of transportation. 50% of them indicated the bus, 10 (35.7%) of them use a car to get to their workplace, and 17.9% go by bicycle. 9 people (32.1%) marked the "OTHER" option.

Concerning the use of smartphones or other smart devices for their work we had the following results: 14,3% don't use any of them, while 12 (42,9%) people use phone or PC with Microsoft, 10 of them use phone or tablet with android, and 32,1% of them (9 people) use Apple devices for their work.

In terms of the number of employees, where our participants work varies quite a bit. 3 of them work for a company with more than 5,000 employees. 4 of them work for companies with 150-600 employees. One person works alone, the others work in places with less than 100 people but more than 1 person.

We then asked a few questions about their environmental habits, knowledge, and about their plans for the future.

First we were interested in the use of disposable tools. Almost half of the respondents (46.7%) marked 'NO', while 53.3% stated that they use disposable tools on a daily basis. The next question was addressed to the 16 respondents who indicated 'YES'. For the question, where we asked about the quantity of the disposable tools that they use per day, 9 (56.3%) indicated one, and 25% stated that they use 2 such devices. One of them indicated 3 tools per day, and 2 people use more than 4 disposable tools per day.

In relation to the recycling habits participants seemed to be environmentally conscious. The majority of the respondents said that they recycle, and only 5 people said that they don't practise



recycling. Concerning recycling itself there was only one person that he did not know how to recycle. From those who answered that they knew, they stated that their knowledge was acquired from school lessons (42.9%), school seminars (10.7%), websites (64.3%), documentaries (25%), and newspapers (50%). %).

From the listed recyclable materials recycling was practised as following: Plastic – 46.4%, Paper – 50%, Glass – 39.3%, Aluminum – 35,7%, Oils used for frying – 25%, Food scraps – 21.4%, All of the above – 71.4%.

96.4% of respondents do not usually calculate the company's annual ecological footprint, but 8 in 15 said they are considering changes to reduce their footprint.

According to them, in order to reduce CO2 emissions, it is essential to use LED lights (67.9%), change the old device for a new, more effective one (46.4%), reducing the electrical energy waste, by stopping to use the non necessary devices (85.7%), use car less (82.1%).

Concerning climate change and its effect on working performance. 32.1% said it had an impact and 28.6% said it had no impact on their work performance. The rest of them said they didn't know.

On naming actions in order to reverse the climate change though few answered that it might be too late, the answers were varying:

- Efforts should be made to reduce the number of factors that cause this, e.g. the number of vehicles participating in traffic or to regulate things that have a negative effect on it, e.g. industry
- Application of regulations to motivate and hold everyone accountable for activities harmful to the environment
- Regulation and reduction of substances that have a negative impact on the climate through state regulation Conscious use of energy
- Avoiding waste
- Replacement of outdated devices with more modern ones,
- Proper waste management
- Individual responsibility with national and international regulations,
- Less car use, packaging-free shop
- Follow the example of the beginning of covid, when a lot of factories stopped working...
- Energy saving, recycling, use of public transport and car sharing
- With stronger corporate regulations worldwide Even on an individual level, basic home modernization sites, selective waste collection and making cities greener can help a lot.
- Less consumption
- Simplify our lives
- With the conscious behaviour of people and the more conscious behaviour of large companies, whether from the public or private sector, and the marginalisation of their interests.

Finally in relation to the heating/cooling systems that they use in their companies: 64.3% of the companies use natural gas, 25% use electricity for heating, and only one answer was for LPG, petroleum and wood heating.

## **Cyprus: Questionnaire analysis of working young people**

The questionnaire was shared with young people from Cyprus. In total, 19 young people completed the form. Out of 19 responses received the 63.2% were men and 36.8% were women

Half of those who answered the questionnaire are between 25-30 years old (52.6%). Specifically, the other half represent ages between 20-25 (36.8%), with 10.6% equally split between 30+ and 15-20- year-olds (5.3% respectively). It should also be noted that the responders have a quite high level of education overall (89.5%). In fact, 31.6% of the responders obtained a bachelor's degree and 57.9% of them have a Master's degree. In addition, 5.3% come from a College or Higher Education Institute and 5.3% of the responders have a basic level of education (High School). The majority of them work in a European city with a percentage of 84.2% and only a percentage of 15.8% work in a village or rural area. Regarding how far they have to go to work, the indicators showed that 63.2% of people travel between 20-50 km followed by 26.3% who travel between 5-20 km. Finally, only 10.5% declared that work is really close to them and need only 0-5 km to be there.

Concerning the means of transportation used by young people to go to their work, the data shows that the high majority of responders use a car (94.7%). Only 5.3% stated that they use a bus and also the last 5.3% other transportation means.

When asked about the use of smart tools or smart devices at work by young people, the high majority of responders stated that 68.4% are using an Apple iPhone or tablet. Particularly 31.6% use an Android phone or tablet.

Regarding the number of employees working in respondents' companies, 15.8% answered 10 people, 21.1%, 20 people, and 10.5%, 30 people. Only 5.3% answered that their company employs 50 people.

The second section of the questionnaire focused on identifying the learning needs of young people to better understand the "green deal" on energy efficiency and environmental protection in relation to their work environment and how aware they are of environmental policies there.

On the subject of recycling and if they recycle recyclable items all of the responders 100% replied yes. In the following related question if people are aware of recycling 100% replied also positively. When asked how did they earn knowledge about recycling the majority 68.4% replied that they came from Seminars at school or University. A percentage of 15.8% said from school lessons and just 10.5% stated from Newspapers/magazines. In addition, only 5.3% watched and learned through documentaries. It seems that in general the main knowledge of recycling is coming from the education system.

In terms of spotting the knowledge of responders of which items are recyclable 78.9% responded with plastic, paper, and glass, and 63.2% knew about food leftovers. Aluminium was not so popular with 10.5% only and nobody knew that oils used in cooking can be recycled. Lastly, 21.1% mentioned all of the above items.

When asked if young workers calculate their company's annual carbon footprint, a large majority of people said No, and only a small percentage of 5.3% said Yes. Part of the people who replied yes declared that they are willing to make some changes to reduce it (84.2%) in contrast with 15.8% who said they are not considered to make any changes.

In regards to the question of which changes they consider essential in order to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 89.5% mentioned the two most important: reducing the waste of electric energy and shutting off the devices which are not necessary and second using less cars in order to move around. Moreover, 63.2% mentioned the change to replace the old appliances with new higher efficiency rating appliances. Last but not least almost half of the people (42.1%) voted for the change of replacing the lighting with led light bulbs as an important change that must be done.

Examining if climate change affected young employees, based on the questionnaire data 94.7% stated that climate change has not affected their performance at work. A small percentage of 5.3% said that they hadn't noticed any effect.

On how climate change can be tackled the received answers were: using more renewable energies, more recycling, avoiding using the car, reducing water and energy consumption, planting trees in urban areas, and transitioning to a green economy and green lifestyle.

The last question was referring to what type of heating/cooling is used in the company where young people work. The types that young people consider most usable for heat/cooling in their company offices are majority 78.9% LPG, 15.8% petroleum, and 5.3% power supply.

To conclude, young people have an awareness regarding recycling in their companies but they need a lot of improvisation in order to reduce their carbon footprint emissions. They also have many recommendations on how climate change can be tackled.

## **Spain: Questionnaire analysis of working young people**

In this questionnaire a total number of 20 people from Spain participated. 60% were +30 years old, 30% were 25-30 years old, 5% were 20-25 years old, 5% were 15-20 years old. They were equally men and women represented and all coming from Spain.

Above 50% of them had Bachelor degrees. 10% had a high school degree and another 10% they were coming from a technical school. Only 5% had a Masters degree and 20% from higher education. Furthermore 40% were coming from a European village and 60% from a city. The majority (40%) needed only 0-5 km to go to work. 30% they need 5-20 km, 20% need from 20-50 km and only 10% need above 50 km

The majority of the asked persons are going by car (65%) to work and only 5% by public transport. Concerning the use of smartphones and other smart devices 30% uses an Apple iPhone, 40% an Android phone or tablet and 25% a Microsoft phone or computer.

The majority of people asked, work in small companies with only two persons working in companies above 50 employees. 55% use plastic or disposable items and among them almost 67% more than 4 daily. However all of them also use recyclable items and they were mostly informed about recycling from school.

90% of the asked respondents knew all items that can be recycled but 60% replied that in their companies they do not calculate the annual carbon footprint. For the 40% who replied that they calculate it almost 92% also made thoughts on how they can further reduce it.

Concerning the possible changes to reduce CO2 emissions the replies were 70% and 75% respectively to use LED bulbs and more public transport. 85% answered that there is a need to reduce the use of electricity and 35% to replace old appliances.

Only 10% believe that climate change affects their job performance and 40% they said that they have not noticed it.

The suggestions of how climate change can be tackled were:

- Apply common consciousness
- Make small changes in the daily life
- Reacting and doing what is possible
- Recycling and raising awareness
- Reusing and recycling materials and things we use
- Recycling, reforestation
- Through different small actions at home or at work
- Recycling from all
- Helping the environment, using public transportation or walking
- More investment and more means
- New measures to be implemented by the government
- Learning how to cope and taking action
- Polluting less

Finally on the question of what type of heating participants use in their company 75% answered electricity and only 25% natural gas.

## **Germany: Questionnaire analysis of working young people**

In Germany 10 young people answered the questionnaire. 4 of them were between 15-20, 4 between 20-25 and 2 between 25-30. 6 were male and 4 female. Half of them have finished secondary school, 3 have a bachelor degree and 2 vocational schools.

Only 1 uses the car and the rest either bicycle or bus. Their work is for half of them between 5-20 km and for 3 less than 5 km. 90% use an Android telephone.

Two of them work in companies above 50 employees and all the rest in small companies from 5 to 26 employees.

All of them use products that are disposable with 40% using more than 4. However if there is a possibility to recycle 9 of 10 answered that they recycle. The most popular sources for information on recycling was first the Internet (4 of 10) and then information through the educational institutions (3 of 10). Concerning recyclable materials only one person knew that used oil can be recycled, while all the rest of suggested materials were to the majority of respondents known.

In none of the answers was a company calculating the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while all of the participants answered that for reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> less private cars should be used and 8 of 10 suggested that less electric energy should be consumed (through for example turning off not necessary appliances).

6 of the 10 respondents are thinking that climate change has not an influence on their jobs.

Finally the suggested interventions for altering the negative effects of climate change were:

- Less consumption and environmental consciousness
- If food for all is provided
- Better information, especially for those who are not aware
- Strict measures
- Green planting
- If everybody is doing something against pollution and climate change

## **Romania: Questionnaire analysis of working young people**

From Romania we collected 15 responses. 53% of the people who responded were between 20-25 years old and 40% between 25 and 30 years old. 60% were female, 33% were male and one person divers. 46% were coming from a rural area and 53% from urban places.

The majority of them use the bus (46%) as a means of transport. While 26% use their own car and another 20% bicycle.

The companies where they work are small and employ from 7 to 30 employees.

Almost all of them use products which are disposable. Most of them (40%) up to 2 items. While 33% use only one item of this kind per day. 93% of the persons asked, recycle and the majority of them (66%) have been informed extensively about this during their education in schools and universities. The materials recycled the most are plastic (60% of the answers) and aluminium (40%).

All persons asked, take actions in order to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. 73% believe that climate change affects their jobs.



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## APPENDIX

### Questionnaires for young people

#### Questionnaire in English

**1. Please specify your gender**

- Male
- Female
- Diverse
- Prefer not to say

**2. Please specify your age**

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

**3. In which country do you live?**

**4. Do you live in a place with a population of:**

- Over 50000 inhabitants
- Between 2500 and 50000 inhabitants
- Fewer than 2500 inhabitants

**5. Which is your highest educational degree?**

- Secondary School
- High School
- Trade School
- Bachelors' Degree
- Masters' Degree
- PhD or higher
- Other:

**6. Please rate from 1 (less severe) to 5 (most severe) the following environmental issues.**

- Overpopulation
- Waste
- Ocean pollution
- Global warming
- Loss of biodiversity
- Deforestation
- Lack of clean water
- Air pollution

**7. Please name 3 actions that young people can do to help the environment.**

**8. Please name 3 actions that public authorities can do to help the environment**

**9. From a scale 1-5, how clean is the environment you are living in?**

- 1 (not clean at all)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (very clean)

**10. What kind of pollution affects your daily life the most?**

- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid waste pollution
- Noise pollution
- Other:

**11. Please rate from a scale 1-5 (1 less polluted, 5 very polluted) how severely you experience pollution in the area you live in.**

- Water pollution
- Air pollution
- Solid waste pollution



- Noise pollution

**12. If you recycle, what kind of materials do you recycle?**

- Waste paper
- Plastic
- Electronic Devices
- Metal
- Wood
- Glass
- Textile
- Other:

**13. Which human activities in your opinion contribute to climate change?**

- Fossil fuel use in transportation
- Human activities related to agriculture
- Industrial and manufacturing processes
- Changes of land cover (e.g.replacement of forests)
- Other:

**14. Which types of energy are more friendly to the environment?**

- Geothermal Power
- Solar Energy
- Hydropower
- Wind
- Biomass
- Nuclear Energy
- Gas
- Do not know
- Other:

**15. Have you ever worked on a voluntary basis for an environmental organisation in a local or an international organisation? Please describe.**

**16. In which way have you been informed on environmental problems during your education?**

**17. Are you aware of the EU contribution of a climate neutral continent till 2030 and 2050 (European Green Deal)?**

- Yes
- No

**18. How do you think you can implement the good practices for energy efficiency in your daily life (in businesses, buildings, products, public policy frameworks)? Please describe.**

**19. Who do you think should take action for dealing with climate change?**

- The government
- European Commission
- Non Profit Organisations
- Citizens
- Other

## Questionnaire in German

### 1. Bitte gib Dein Geschlecht an

- Männlich
- Weiblich
- Divers
- Lieber nicht angeben

### 2. Bitte gib Dein Alter an

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 3. In welchem Land wohnst Du?

### 4. Lebst Du an einem Ort mit einer Bevölkerung von:

- Über 50000 Einwohner
- Zwischen 2500 und 50000 Einwohner
- Weniger als 2500 Einwohner

### 5. Welche ist der höchste Schulabschluss, den du hast ?

- Mittelschule
- Weiterführende Schule
- Gewerbeschule
- Bachelor-Abschluss
- Master-Studium
- Ph.D oder höher

### 6. Bewerte bitte die folgenden Umweltprobleme in einer Skala von 1 bis 5 nach ihrer Wichtigkeit.

- Überbevölkerung
- Abfall



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- Meeresverschmutzung
- Erderwärmung
- Verlust der Artenvielfalt
- Entwaldung
- Mangel an sauberem Wasser
- Luftverschmutzung

**7. Nenne 3 Aktionen, die junge Menschen tun können, um der Umwelt zu helfen.**

**8. Nenne 3 Maßnahmen, die Behörden ergreifen können, um der Umwelt zu helfen.**

**9. Auf einer Scala von 1 bis 5, wie umweltverschmutzt die Umgebung ist, in der Du lebst?**

**10. Welche Art von Verschmutzung beeinträchtigt Dein tägliches Leben am meisten?**

- Wasserverschmutzung
- Luftverschmutzung
- Verschmutzung durch feste Abfälle
- Lärmbelästigung
- Sonstiges

**11. Bitte bewerte in einer Skala von 1-5 (5 sehr verschmutzt) , wie Du Umweltverschmutzung in der Gegend, in der Du lebst wahrnimmst.**

- Wasserverschmutzung
- Luftverschmutzung
- Verschmutzung durch feste Abfälle
- Lärmbelästigung

**12. Wenn Du recycelst, welche Art von Recycling betreibst Du?**

- Altpapier
- Kunststoff
- Elektronische Geräte
- Metall
- Holz
- Glas

- Textil
- Sonstiges

**13. Welche menschlichen Aktivitäten tragen Deiner Meinung nach zum Klimawandel bei?**

- Nutzung fossiler Brennstoffe im Verkehr
- Menschliche Aktivitäten im Zusammenhang mit der Landwirtschaft
- Industrie- und Fertigungsprozesse
- Veränderungen der Landbedeckung (z. B. Ersatz von Wäldern)

**14. Welche Energiearten sind umweltfreundlicher?**

- Geothermie
- Solarenergie
- Wasserkraft
- Wind
- Biomasse
- Kernenergie
- Gas
- Weiß nicht

**15. Hast Du schon einmal Freiwilligenarbeit für eine lokale oder internationale Umweltorganisation geleistet? Bitte beschreibe.**

**16. Wie wurdest Du während Deiner Ausbildung über Umweltprobleme informiert?**

**17. Ist der EU Beitrag zu einem klimaneutralen Kontinent bis 2030 und 2050 (European Green Deal) Dir bekannt?**

- Ja
- Nein

**18. Wie kannst Du die guten Praktiken für Energieeffizienz in Deinem täglichen Leben (in Gebäude, Produkte, politische Rahmenbedingungen) einführen? Bitte beschreibe.**

**19. Wer sollte Deiner Meinung nach Maßnahmen zum Umgang mit dem Klimawandel ergreifen?**



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- Die Regierung
- Europäische Kommission
- Gemeinnützige Organisationen
- Bürger
- Sonstiges (bitte angeben)

## Questionnaire in Lithuanian

### 1. Prašau pateikite savo lytį

- Vyras
- Moteris
- Kita
- Norėčiau nepateikti

### 2. Prašau pateikite savo amžių

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 3. Kurioje šalyje gyvenate?

### 4. Ar gyvenate vietoje, kur gyventojų

- Daugiau nei 50 tūkst
- Nuo 2500 iki 50 tūkst
- Mažiau nei 2500

### 5. Koks aukščiausias išsilavinimas, kurį pasiekėte?

- Progimnazija
- Gimnazija
- Bakalauras
- Profesinė mokykla
- Magistras
- Doktorantūra ar aukščiau

### 6. Įvertinkite išvardintas aplinkos problemas nuo 1-5 (1 - mažiausiai svarbu, 5 - labiausiai svarbu) pagal jų svarbą.

- Overpopuliacija



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- Šiukšlės
- Vandenyno tarša
- Globalinis atšilimas
- Bioįvairovės praradimas
- Miškų kirtimas
- Švaraus vandens trūkumas
- Oro tarša

**7. Įvardinkite 3 veiksmus, kurių gali imtis jauni žmonės, kad padėtų aplinkai.**

**8. Įvardinkite 3 veiksmus, kurių gali imtis valdžios institucijos, kad padėtų aplinkai.**

**9. Skalėje nuo 1-5, kiek šviri yra aplinka, kurioje gyvenate?**

**10. Su kokia tarša labiausiai susiduriate kasdienybėje?**

- Vandens
- Oro
- Kietųjų atliekų
- Garso
- Kita

**11. Įvertinkite skalėje 1-5 (1 - neužteršta, 5 - labai užteršta), kaip stipriai patiriate taršą savo gyvenamojoje aplinkoje?**

- Vandens
- Oro
- Kietųjų atliekų
- Garso

**12. Jei praktikujete rūšiavimą, kokias atliekas rūšiuojate?**

- Kartoną
- Plastiką
- Elektronikos prietaisus
- Metalą
- Medieną



- Stiklą
- Tekstilę
- Kita

**13. Kokios, jūsų manymu, žmogaus veiklos prisideda prie klimato kaitos?**

- Išskastinio kuro naudojimas transportui
- Žmogaus veikla, susijusi su žemės ūkiu
- Pramoniniai ir gamybos procesai
- Žemės dangos pokyčiai (pvz., miškų kirtimas)
- Kita

**14. Kokie energijos tipai yra draugiškesni aplinkai?**

- Geoterminė energija
- Saulės energija
- Hidroenergija
- Vėjas
- Biomasė
- Branduolinė energija
- Dujos
- Nežinau

**15. Ar savanoriavote aplinkosaugos organizacijoje lokaliai ar kitose šalyse? Trumpai aptarkite patirtį.**

**16. Koku būdu jūs buvote informuotas apie aplinkos problemas jūsų mokymosi metais?**

**17. Ar jūs susipažinę su ES indėliu link klimatui neutralaus žemyno iki 2030 ir 2050 (Europos Žaliojo Kursas)?**

**18. Kaip galite pritaikyti energetiškai efektyvius bei taupančius įpročius savo kasdienybėje (versle, produktuose, viešumoje, t.t.)? Trumpai aptarkite.**

**19. Kaip manote, kas turėtų imtis veiksmų kovojant su klimato kaita?**



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- Valdžia
- Europos Komisija
- Pelno nesiekiančios organizacijos
- Piliečiai
- Kita

## Questionnaire in Romanian

### 1. Vă rugăm să specificați sexul dvs

- Masculin
- Femeie
- Diverse
- Prefer să nu spun

### 2. Vă rugăm să specificați vârsta dvs

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 3. În ce țară trăiești?

### 4. Locuiți într-un loc cu o populație de:

- Peste 50000 de locuitori
- Între 2500 și 50000 de locuitori
- Mai puțin de 2500 de locuitori

### 5. Care este gradul tău de studii cel mai înalt?

- Școală gimnazială
- Liceu
- Școală de comerț
- Licențiat
- MASTERS
- Other:

### 6. Vă rugăm să evaluați de la 1 (mai puțin grav) la 5 (cel mai grav) următoarele probleme de mediu.

- Suprapopularea
- Deșeuri
- Poluarea oceanelor
- Încălzire globală

- Pierderea biodiversității
- Despăduriri
- Lipsa apei curate
- Poluarea aerului

**7. Numiți 3 acțiuni pe care tinerii le pot face pentru a ajuta mediul înconjurător.**

**8. Numiți 3 acțiuni pe care autoritățile publice le pot face pentru a ajuta mediul înconjurător**

**9. De la o scară de la 1 la 5, cât de curat este mediul în care trăiești?**

**10. Ce fel de poluare îți afectează cel mai mult viața de zi cu zi?**

- Poluarea apei
- Poluarea aerului
- Poluarea cu deșeuri solide
- Poluare fonică
- Other:

**11. Vă rugăm să evaluați de la o scară de la 1 la 5 (foarte poluat) cât de grav vă confrunțați cu poluarea în zona în care locuiți?**

- Poluarea apei
- Poluarea aerului
- Poluarea cu deșeuri solide
- Poluare fonică

**12. Dacă recyclezi, ce fel de materiale recyclezi?**

- Deșeuri de hârtie
- Plastic
- Dispozitive electronice
- Metal
- Lemn
- Sticlă
- Textile
- Other:

**13. În opinia dumneavoastră, ce activități umane contribuie la schimbările climatice?**

- Utilizarea combustibililor fosili în transporturi
- Activități umane legate de agricultură
- Procese industriale și de fabricație
- Modificări ale acoperirii terenului (de exemplu, înlocuirea pădurilor)
- Other:

**14. Ce tipuri de energie sunt mai prietenoase cu mediul?**

- Energie geotermală
- Energie solara
- Hidroenergie
- Vânt
- Biomasă
- Energie nucleară
- Gaz
- Nu stiu
- Other:

**15. Ați lucrat vreodată pe bază de voluntariat pentru o organizație de mediu într-o organizație locală sau internațională? Te rog descrie.**

**16. În ce mod ați fost informat cu privire la problemele de mediu în timpul educației?**

**17. Sunteți conștient de contribuția UE a unui continent neutru din punct de vedere climatic până în 2030 și 2050 (Acordul verde european)?**

**18. Cum credeți că puteți implementa bunele practici pentru eficiența energetică în viața de zi cu zi (în afaceri, clădiri, produse, cadre de politici publice)? Te rog descrie.**

**19. Cine credeți că ar trebui să ia măsuri pentru a face față schimbărilor climatice?**

- Guvernul
- Comisia Europeană
- Organizații Nonprofit



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- Cetățeni
- Other:

## Questionnaire in Spanish

**1. Por favor, especifique su género.**

- Masculino
- Femenino
- Diversos
- Prefiere no especificar

**2. ¿Qué edad tiene usted?(Indique el grupo de edad)**

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

**3. ¿En que país vives?**

**4. Vives en un lugar con una población de**

- Más de 50000 habitantes
- Entre 2500 y 50000 habitantes
- Menos de 2500 habitantes

**5. ¿Cuál es el título más alto que ha obtenido?**

- Bachillerato
- Licenciatura
- Escuela de Comercio
- Título de Máster
- Doctorado o superior

**6. Valore de 1(menos severo) a 5 (más grave) la gravedad de los siguientes problemas medioambientales**

1 (menos severo)    2    3    4    5 (más grave)

- Superpoblación
- Residuos
- Contaminación de los océanos
- Calentamiento global
- Pérdida de biodiversidad

- La deforestación
- Falta de agua potable
- Contaminación del aire

**7. Nombra 3 acciones que los jóvenes pueden hacer para ayudar al medio ambiente.**

**8. Nombra 3 acciones que las autoridades públicas pueden hacer para ayudar al medio ambiente**

**9. En una escala del 1 al 5, ¿qué grado de limpieza tiene el entorno en el que vives?(1: no limpio en absoluto → 5: muy limpio )**

**10. Qué tipo de contaminación afecta más a tu vida cotidiana?**

- Contaminación del agua
- Contaminación del aire
- Contaminación por residuos sólidos
- Contaminación acústica
- Otros

**11. Por favor, valore en una escala del 1 al 5 la gravedad de la contaminación en la zona en la que vive (5 : muy contaminado)**

**12. Si reciclas ¿qué tipo de reciclaje ejerces?**

- Residuos de papel
- Plástico
- Aparatos electrónicos
- Madera
- Vidrio
- Textil
- Otros

**13. En su opinión, ¿qué actividades humanas contribuyen al cambio climático?**

- El uso de combustibles fósiles en el transporte
- Actividades humanas relacionadas con la agricultura
- Procesos industriales y de fabricación



- Cambios en la cobertura del suelo (por ejemplo, sustitución de bosques)
- Otras

**14. ¿Qué tipos de energía son más respetuosos con el medio ambiente?**

- La energía geotérmica
- Energía solar
- Energía hidroeléctrica
- Eólica
- Biomasa
- Energía nuclear
- No sabe

**15. Ha ofrecido alguna vez trabajo voluntario para una organización medioambiental o una organización internacional? Por favor, describa**

**16. De qué manera se ha informado sobre los problemas ambientales durante su educación**

**17. ¿Conoce la contribución de la UE a un continente climáticamente neutro hasta 2030 y 2050 (Pacto Verde Europeo)**

- Sí
- No

**18. ¿Cómo puede aplicar las buenas prácticas de eficiencia energética en su vida diaria (en empresas, edificios, productos, marcos de políticas públicas). Por favor, describa.**

**19. Quién cree que debería tomar medidas para hacer frente al cambio climático.**

- El gobierno
- La Comisión Europea
- Las organizaciones sin ánimo de lucro
- Los ciudadanos
- Otros

## Questionnaire in Greek

### 1. Παρακαλώ προσδιορίστε το φύλο σας

- Άνδρας
- Γυναίκα
- Άλλο
- Προτιμώ να μην αναφέρω

### 2. Παρακαλώ προσδιορίστε την ηλικία σας

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 3. Σε ποιά χώρα μένετε?

### 4. Ζείτε σε μια περιοχή με πληθυσμό:

- Άνω των 50000 κατοίκων
- 2500 – 50000 κατοίκων
- Κάτω των 2500 κατοίκων

### 5. Ποιά είναι η υψηλότερη βαθμίδα εκπαίδευσης που έχετε ολοκληρώσει?

- Μέση δευτεροβάθμια εκπαίδευση (Γυμνάσιο)
- Μέση δευτεροβάθμια εκπαίδευση (Λύκειο)
- Τεχνική Σχολή /Κολλέγιο
- Ανώτατη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Πτυχίο Πανεπιστημίου)
- Ανώτατη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Μεταπτυχιακό)
- Ανώτατη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Διδακτορικό)

### 6. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 1 μέχρι το 8 ταξινομήστε τα ακόλουθα περιβαλλοντικά ζητήματα με σειρά σοβαρότητας. (1 – λιγότερο σοβαρό, 5 – πολύ σοβαρό)

- Υπερπληθυσμός
- Σκουπίδια
- Ρύπανση των ωκεανών
- Υπερθέρμανση του πλανήτη
- Απώλεια της βιοποικιλότητας



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- Αποψίλωση των δασών
- Έλλειψη πόσιμου καθαρού νερού
- Ατμοσφαιρική ρύπανση

**7. Αναφέρετε τρεις (3) ενέργειες που μπορούν να κάνουν οι νέοι για να βοηθήσουν το περιβάλλον.**

**8. Αναφέρετε τρεις (3) ενέργειες που μπορούν να κάνουν οι δημόσιες αρχές για να βοηθήσουν το περιβάλλον.**

**9. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 1 μέχρι το 5, πόσο καθαρό είναι το περιβάλλον στο οποίο ζείτε (1: καθόλου καθαρό, 5:πολυ καθαρό);**

**10. Ποιο είδος ρύπανσης επηρεάζει περισσότερο την καθημερινή σας ζωή;**

- Ρύπανση του νερού
- Ατμοσφαιρική ρύπανση
- Στερεά απόβλητα
- Ηχορύπανση
- Άλλο

**11. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 1 έως το 5, πόσο σοβαρή είναι η ρύπανση που αντιμετωπίζετε στην περιοχή που διαμένετε (5: υψηλός βαθμός ρύπανσης);**

**12. Αν ανακυκλώνετε, τι είδους υλικό ανακυκλώνετε περισσότερο;**

- Χαρτί
- Πλαστικό
- Ηλεκτρονικές συσκευές
- Μέταλλο
- Ξύλο
- Γυαλί
- Υφάσματα
- Άλλο

**13. Ποιες ανθρώπινες δραστηριότητες, κατά τη γνώμη σας, συμβάλλουν στην κλιματική αλλαγή;**

- Χρήση ορυκτών καυσίμων στις μεταφορές

- Γεωργία
- Βιομηχανία και κατασκευαστικός τομέας
- Αλλαγή στη χρήση γης (π.χ. καταστροφή δασικής έκτασης)
- Άλλη

**14. Ποιο είδος ενέργειας είναι πιο φιλικό για το περιβάλλον;**

- Γεωθερμική ενέργεια
- Ηλιακή ενέργεια
- Υδροηλεκτρική ενέργεια
- Αιολική ενέργεια
- Βιομάζα
- Πυρηνική ενέργεια
- Φυσικό αέριο
- Δεν γνωρίζω

**15. Έχετε προσφέρει ποτέ εθελοντική εργασία σε μια περιβαλλοντική οργάνωση ή σε ένα τοπικό ή διεθνή οργανισμό; Παρακαλώ δώστε μια περιγραφή.**

**16. Με ποιο τρόπο λαμβάνετε ενημέρωση για περιβαλλοντικά ζητήματα κατά τη διάρκεια των σπουδών σας ή της εκπαίδευσής σας;**

**17. Γνωρίζετε τις προσπάθειες της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ούτως ώστε να καταστεί η Ευρώπη μια κλιματικά ουδέτερη ήπειρος έως το 2030 και το 2050;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**18. Με ποιους τρόπους μπορείτε να εφαρμόσετε καλές πρακτικές για την ενεργειακή απόδοση στην καθημερινή σας ζωή; (σε επιχειρήσεις, κτίρια, προϊόντα, κρατικές πολιτικές)?**

**19. Ποιος φορέας κατά τη γνώμη σας θα πρέπει να είναι ο αρμόδιος για την αντιμετώπιση της κλιματικής αλλαγής;**

- Οι κυβερνήσεις των κρατών
- Η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή
- Μη Κυβερνητικοί Οργανισμοί
- Οι πολίτες



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- Άλλος φορέας

## Questionnaire in Hungarian

### 1. Kérjük, adja meg nemét.

- Férfi
- Nő
- Non bináris
- Nem szeretnék válaszolni

### 2. Kérjük, adja meg életkorát.

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 3. Melyik országban él?

### 4. Hány fő településen él?

- Több mint 50 000 fő
- 2500 és 50 000 közötti fő
- Kevesebb, mint 2500 fő

### 5. Mi a legmagasabb végzettsége?

- Középiskola
- Gimnázium
- Felsőoktatási képzés
- BSc diploma
- Mester diploma
- Ph.D vagy magasabb
- Other:

### 6. Értékelje 1-től (kevésbé súlyos) 5-ig (nagyon súlyos) a következő környezeti problémákat súlyosságuk szerint

- Túlnépesedés
- Hulladék
- Vízszennyezés (főleg Óceánok esetében)
- Globális felmelegedés

- Biológiai sokféleség elvesztése
- Erdőirtás
- Tiszta víz hiánya
- Légszennyezés

**7. Nevezzen meg 3 olyan tevékenységet, amelyet a fiatalok tehetnek a környezet védelmében!**

**8. Nevezzen meg 3 olyan intézkedést, amelyet a hatóságok tehetnek a környezet védelmében!**

**9. Egy 1-től 5-ig tartó skálán mennyire tiszta a környezet, amelyben él?**

**10. Milyen környezetszennyezés befolyásolja leginkább mindennapi életét?**

- Vízszennyezés
- Légszennyezés
- Hulladék szennyezés
- Zajszennyezés
- Other:

**11. Kérjük értékelje 1-től 5-ig terjedő skálán, hogy milyen súlyos szennyeződést tapasztal a lakóhelyén?\***

- vízszennyezés
- légszennyezés
- hulladék szennyezés
- zajszennyezés
- vízszennyezés
- légszennyezés
- hulladék szennyezés
- zajszennyezés

**12. Amennyiben szokott újrahasznosítani, milyen anyagokat hasznosít újra? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- Papírhulladék
- Műanyag
- Elektronikus eszközök

- Fém
- Fa
- Üveg
- Textil
- Egyéb

**13. Ön szerint mely emberi tevékenységek járulnak hozzá a klímaváltozáshoz? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- Fosszilis tüzelőanyagok felhasználása a közlekedésben
- A mezőgazdasághoz kapcsolódó emberi tevékenységek
- Ipari és gyártási folyamatok
- A talajborítás változásai (pl. erdők pótlása)
- Egyéb

**14. Ön szerint mely energiafajták környezetbarátabbak? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- Geotermikus energia
- Napenergia
- Vízenergia
- Szélenergia
- Biomassza
- Atomenergia
- Gáz
- Nem tudom

**15. Felajánlott-e valaha önkéntes munkát egy helyi környezetvédelmi szervezetnek vagy nemzetközi szervezetnek. Ha igen, kérem írja le, hogy mi volt az!**

**16. Milyen módon kapott tájékoztatást a környezeti problémákról az oktatása során?**

**17. Tisztában van-e az EU hozzájárulásával a klímasemleges kontinenshez? 2030-ig és 2050-ig (Európai zöld megállapodás)**

- Igen
- Nem

**18. Hogyan alkalmazza az energiahatékonyság bevált gyakorlatait a mindennapi életében?**





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**19. Ön szerint kinek kellene lépéseket tennie az éghajlatváltozás kezelése érdekében? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- A kormánynak
- Az Európai Bizottságnak
- Non-Profit szervezeteknek
- A polgároknak
- Egyéb

## Questionnaires for young people with visual impairments

### Questionnaire in English

#### 1. How old are you?

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

#### 2. In which country do you live?

#### 3. Where do you live?

- City (population of 50000)
- Town (population of 7000 – 15000)
- Village (population of 2500 – 5000)
- Remote area (population of less than 1000)

#### 4. What is the highest degree or level of education you have completed?

- High School
- Technical School
- College/Higher Education Institute
- Bachelor's Degree
- Master's Degree
- PhD. or higher
- Other

#### 5. What is your degree of visual difficulty? Choose one:

- Totally blind
- Blind – light and shapes are visible
- Low visioned – limited visual acuity
- Low visioned – high visual acuity
- Bad vision – not legally blind
- Other:

## 6. Gender

- Male
- Female
- Other
- Prefer not to specify

## 7. Do you have a smartphone? Choose one:

- Yes – An Apple iPhone
- Yes – A Google phone
- Yes – A Microsoft (Cortana) phone

## 8. Which assistive tool do you prefer to access information?

- Magnifier
- Screen Readers
- Touch screen with voice over
- Computer with speech
- Computer with magnification software
- Braille device

## 9. Which one do you prefer for reading?

- Computer with speech software
- Computer with magnification software

## 10. Which of the following settings would be a more suitable learning environment for you?

- A room with natural light
- A room where light is well distributed

## 11. Which of the following devices do you use while walking?

- Long cane
- Symbol cane
- Guide cane
- Guide dog
- Having an adult assistant
- Telescopic device

**12. Which screen reader software do you use?**

- NVDA (Windows)
- Serotek System Access (Windows)
- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)

**13. On a scale from 1 to 10, what is the biggest environmental challenge for humanity (1 – least important, 10 – most important)**

- Waste
- Overpopulation
- Ocean pollution
- Global Warming
- Loss of biodiversity
- Lack of clean water
- Deforestation
- Air pollution
- Soil pollution
- Sound pollution

**14. Have you adopted any eco-friendly habits?**

- Yes
- No

**15. If yes, can you specify which habit you have adopted?**

**16. Name three (3) actions that young people can take to help the environment**

**17. On a scale from 1-5, how clean is the neighborhood you live in?**

**1: Less clean / 5: Most clean**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

**18. Do you recycle?**

- Yes
- No

**19. If yes, which material do you recycle the most?**

- Paper & Cardboard
- Metal
- Glass
- Plastic
- Battery
- Organic (Food waste)

**20. Are you familiar with the European Commission's European Green Deal?**

- Yes
- No

**21. On a scale from 1 – 8, which is the most important provision of the European Green Deal? ( 1 – least important, 8 – most important)**

- Fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity
- Energy-efficient building
- Healthy and affordable food
- More public transport
- Cleaner energy
- Longer lasting products that can be recycled and re-used
- Future-proof jobs and skills training for the transition
- Globally competitive and resilient industry

**22. Do you believe that the European Green Deal's goal to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 is attainable?**

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Agree

**23. Do you believe that Europe will become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050?**

**Strongly disagree**

- Disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Agree

**24. How serious do you think is the problem of climate change?**

- Very serious
- Serious
- Fairly serious
- Not serious

**25. Which of the following actors do you think is more responsible for tackling climate change within the EU?**

- National governments
- The European Union institutions
- Regional and local authorities
- Business and Industry
- You personally
- Environmental groups

**26. Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months**

- Yes
- No

- Don't know

**27. Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you?**

- I try to reduce my waste and I regularly separate it for recycling.
- I try to cut down on my consumption of disposable items whenever I can (e.g. supermarket plastic bags, excessive packaging).
- When buying a new household appliance (e.g. fridge, TV) consumption is an important factor in my choice.
- I buy and eat more organic food.
- I buy and eat less meat.
- I have installed solar panels in my home.
- I have a low-energy home.
- I have bought an electric car
- None of the above

**28. Which environmentally-friendly alternative do you use instead of your private car?**

- Walking
- Cycling
- Taking public transport
- Car-sharing

**29. Do you consider the carbon footprint of your transport when planning your holiday and other longer distance travel and adapt your plans accordingly?**

- Yes
- No

## Questionnaire in German

### 1. Wie alt bist Du ? (Gib bitte Deine Altersgruppe an)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. In welchem Land wohnst Du?

### 3. Wo ist Dein Hauptwohntort?

- Stadt (50000 Einwohner)
- Stadt (7000 – 15000 Einwohner)
- Dorf (2500 – 5000 Einwohner)
- Abgelegenes Gebiet (weniger als 1000 Einwohner)

### 4. Welche ist der höchste Schulabschluss oder Bildungsgrad den Du hast?

- Abitur
- Technische Ausbildung
- College/ Hochschul Bildungsinstitut
- Bachelor's Abschluß
- Master's Abschluß
- PhD. oder höher
- Sonstiges

### 5. Wie hoch ist Dein visueller Schwierigkeitsgrad? Wähle ein:

- Völlig blind
- Blind – Licht und Formen sind sichtbar
- Sehbehindert – eingeschränkte Sehschärfe
- Sehbehindert – hohe Sehschärfe
- Schlechte Sicht – nicht gesetzlich blind
- Sonstiges:

### 6. Gender

- Männlich



- Weiblich
- Diverse
- Lieber nicht angeben

**7. Hast Du ein Smartphone? Wähle bitte ein:**

- Ja – ein Apple iPhone
- Ja – Ein Google-Telefon
- Ja – Ein Microsoft (Cortana) Telefon
- Nein

**8. Welches Hilfsmittel bevorzugst Du, um auf Informationen zuzugreifen?**

- Lupe
- Screenreader
- Touchscreen mit Voice-Over
- Computer mit Sprache
- Computer mit Vergrößerungssoftware
- Braille-Gerät

**9. Welches bevorzugst Du für Lesen?**

- Computer mit Sprachsoftware
- Computer mit Vergrößerungssoftware

**10. Welche der folgenden Einstellungen wäre eine geeignete Lernumgebung für dich?**

- Ein Raum mit natürlichem Licht
- Ein Raum, in dem das Licht gut verteilt ist

**11. Welche der folgenden Geräte verwenden Sie beim Gehen?**

- Langer Stock
- Symbolstock
- Führungsstock
- Blindenhund
- Einen erwachsenen Assistenten haben
- Teleskopgerät

**12. Welche Screenreader-Software verwendest Du?**

- NVDA (Windows)
- Serotek System Access (Windows)
- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)

**13. Auf einer Skala von 1 bis 10, was ist die größte ökologische Herausforderung für die Menschheit (1 – am wenigsten wichtig, 10 – am wichtigsten)**

- Müll
- Überbevölkerung
- Meeresverschmutzung
- Erderwärmung
- Verlust der Artenvielfalt
- Mangel an sauberem Wasser
- Entwaldung
- Luftverschmutzung
- Erdboden Verschmutzung
- Lärmbelästigung

**14. Hast Du umweltfreundliche Gewohnheiten angenommen?**

- Ja
- Nein

**15. Wenn ja, kannst Du angeben, welche Gewohnheit Du angenommen hast?**

**16. Nenne drei (3) Maßnahmen, die junge Menschen ergreifen können, um der Umwelt zu helfen?**

**17. Auf einer Skala von 1 bis 5, wie sauber ist die Nachbarschaft, in der Du lebst?**

Nicht sauber

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Sehr sauber

**18. Praktizierst du Recycling?**

- Ja
- Nein

**19. Wenn ja, welches Material recycelst Du am meisten?**

- Papier & Karton
- Metall
- Glas
- Kunststoff
- Batterie
- Organisch (Lebensmittelabfälle)

**20. Kennst Du den European Green Deal der Europäischen Kommission?**

- Ja
- Nein

**21. Auf einer Skala von 1 – 8, was ist die wichtigste Bestimmung des europäischen Grünen Deals? ( 1 – am wenigsten wichtig, 8 – am wichtigsten)**

- Frische Luft, sauberes Wasser, gesunde Böden und Artenvielfalt
- Energieeffizientes Bauen
- Gesundes und erschwingliches Essen
- Mehr öffentliche Verkehrsmittel
- Mehr sauber Energie
- Langlebigere Produkte, die recycelt und wiederverwendet werden können
- Zukunftssichere Jobs und Qualifizierung für den Übergang
- Global wettbewerbsfähige und widerstandsfähige Industrie

**22. Glaubst Du, dass das Ziel des europäischen Grünen Deals, die Netto-Treibhausgasemissionen bis 2030 um mindestens 55 % zu reduzieren, erreichbar ist?**

- Entschieden widersprechen
- Nicht zustimmen
- Etwas nicht einverstanden
- Weder zustimmen noch abstreiten
- Stimmt einigermaßen
- Zustimmung

**23. Glaubst Du, dass Europa bis 2050 der erste klimaneutrale Kontinent sein wird?**

- Entschieden widersprechen
- Nicht zustimmen
- Etwas nicht einverstanden
- Weder zustimmen noch abstreiten
- Stimmt einigermaßen
- Zustimmung

**24. Für wie ernst hältst Du das Problem des Klimawandels?**

- Sehr ernst
- Ernst
- Ziemlich ernst
- Nicht ernsthaft

**25. Welcher der folgenden Akteure ist Ihrer Meinung nach stärker für die Bekämpfung des Klimawandels in der EU verantwortlich?**

- Nationale Regierungen
- Die Institutionen der Europäischen Union
- Regionale und lokale Behörden
- Wirtschaft und Industrie
- Du persönlich
- Umwelt Gruppen

**26. Hast Du in den letzten sechs Monaten persönlich Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels ergriffen?**

- Ja
- Nein
- Ich weiß nicht

**27. Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen treffen ggf. auf Dich zu?**

- Ich versuche meinen Müll zu reduzieren und trenne ihn regelmäßig zum Recycling.
- Ich versuche, meinen Konsum von Einwegartikeln zu reduzieren, wann immer ich kann (z. B. Supermarkt-Plastiktüten, übermäßige Verpackungen).
- Beim Kauf eines neuen Haushaltsgeräts (z. B. Kühlschrank, Fernseher) ist der Verbrauch ein wichtiges Kriterium für meine Wahl.
- Ich kaufe und esse mehr Bio-Lebensmittel.
- Ich kaufe und esse weniger Fleisch.
- Ich habe in meinem Haus Sonnenkollektoren installiert.
- Ich habe ein Niedrigenergiehaus.
- Ich habe mir ein Elektroauto gekauft
- Nichts des oben Genannten

**28. Welche umweltfreundliche Alternative nutzt Du anstelle Deines Privatautos?**

- Gehen
- Radfahren
- Öffentliche Verkehrsmittel nehmen
- Fahrgemeinschaft

**29. Berücksichtigst Du die CO<sub>2</sub>-Bilanz Deines Transports bei der Planung Deines Urlaubs und anderer Fernreisen und passt Du Deine Pläne entsprechend an?**

- Ja
- Nein

## Questionnaire in Lithuanian

### 1. Kiek jums metų? (nurodykite amžiaus grupę)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Kokiame mieste gyvenate?

### 3. Kur jūs gyvenate?

- Miestas (daugiau kaip 3000 gyv.)
- Miestelis (nuo 500 iki 3000 gyv.)
- Kaimas (mažiau kaip 500 gyv.)
- Vienkiemis

### 4. Koks jūsų įgytas aukščiausias išsilavinimas?

- Gimnazija
- Profesinė mokykla
- Koledžas/Aukštesniojo išsilavinimo institutas
- Bakalauras
- Magistras
- Daktaro laipsnis ar aukštesnis
- Kita

### 5. Koks jūsų regėjimo sutrikimo laipsnis? Pasirinkite vieną:

- Visiškai aklas
- Aklas – šviesos bei formos matomos
- Mažaregystė – ribotas regėjimo aštrumas
- Mažaregystė – didelis regėjimo aštrumas
- Prastas regėjimas – nesate legaliai aklas
- Kita

### 6. Jūsų lytis

- Vyras



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- Moteris
- Kita
- Norėčiau nenurodyti

**7. Ar turite išmanųjį telefoną? Pasirinkite vieną:**

- Taip – Apple telefoną
- Taip – Google telefoną
- Taip – Microsoft (Cortana) telefoną
- Ne

**8. Koks pagalbiniis įrankis jums tinkamiausias informacijai pasiekti?**

- Lupa/didinamasis stiklas
- Ekranu skaitytuvai
- Liečiamasis ekranas su balsu
- Kompiuteris su balsu
- Kompiuteris su didinamąja sistema
- Brailio prietaisas
- Kita

**9. Kuris variantas jums tinkamesnis skaitymui?**

- Kompiuteris su also sistema
- Kompiuteris su didinamąja sistema
- Kita

**10. Kuris iš aplinkos scenarijų jums tinkamesnis mokymosi aplinkai?**

- Kambarys su natūralia šviesa
- Kambarys, kuriame šviesa gerai paskirstyta
- Kita

**11. Kurį iš išvardintų prietaisų naudojate vaikščiojimui?**

- Ilga lazdelė
- Simbolinė lazdelė
- Vedamoji lazdelė
- Vedlys šuo



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- Turite suaugusįjį asistuojantį žmogų
- Teleskopinis prietaisas
- Kita

**12. Kurią ekrano skaitymo sistemą naudojate?**

- NVDA (Windows)
- Serotek System Access (Windows)
- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)
- Kita

**13. Skalėje nuo 1 iki 10, kiek žmonijai svarbūs ar nesvarbūs išvardinti aplinkos iššūkiai ir problemos? (1 – mažiausiai svarbus; 10 – svarbiausias)**

- Šiukšlės
- Populiacijos perteklius
- Vandenyčių užterštumas
- Globalinis atšilimas
- Bioįvairovės praradimas
- Švaraus vandens trūkumas
- Miškų kirtimas
- Oro tarša
- Dirvožemio tarša
- Garso tarša

**14. Ar praktikuojate gamtai draugiškus įpročius?**

Taip

Ne

**15. Jei taip, ar galite patikslinti, kokius gamtai draugiškus įpročius praktikuojate?**



**16. Išvardinkite tris (3) būdus, kaip jauni žmonės gali prisidėti gelbėjant planetą.**

**17. Skalėje nuo 1 iki 5, kiek švari yra kaimynystė, kurioje gyvenate?**

labai nešvari

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

labai švari

**18. Ar jūs rūšiuojate?**

- Taip
- Ne
- Iš dalies

**19. Jei taip, kokias atliekas labiausiai rūšiuojate?**

- Popierių/kartoną
- Metalą
- Stiklą
- Plastiką
- Baterijas
- Organines (Maisto atliekas)

**20. Ar estate susipažinę su Europos Komisijos Žaliojo Kursu?**

- Taip
- Ne

**21. Skalėje nuo 1 iki 8, kiek jums atrodo svarbios ar nesvarbios Žaliojo Kurso sritys? (1 - mažiausiai svarbi, 8 - labiausiai svarbi)**

- Švarus oras, vanduo, sveikas dirvožemis bei bioįvairovė
- Energetiškai efektyvios statybos

- Sveikas ir prieinamas maistas
- Daugiau viešojo transporto
- Švari energija
- Ilgiau išliekantys produktai, kuriuos galima rūšiuoti arba naudoti pakartotinai
- Ateičiai tinkami darbai ir įgūdžių mokymas pereinamuoju laikotarpiu
- Pasauliniu mastu konkurencinga ir atspari pramonė

**22. Ar manote, kad Europos Žaliojo Kurso tikslas sumažinti šiltnamio efekto dujų išsiskyrimą bent 55% yra pasiekiamas?**

- Labai nesutinku
- Nesutinku
- Kažkiek nesutinku
- Nei sutinku, nei nesutinku
- Kažkiek sutinku
- Sutinku

**23. Ar manote, kad Europa taps pirmuoju klimatiškai neutraliu žemynu iki 2050?**

- Labai nesutinku
- Nesutinku
- Kažkiek nesutinku
- Nei sutinku, nei nesutinku
- Kažkiek sutinku
- Sutinku

**24. Jūsų manymu, kiek rimta yra klimato kaitos problema?**

- Labai rimta
- Rimta
- Kažkiek rimta
- Nerimta

**25. Jūsų manymu, kas yra labiausiai atsakingas už kovą su klimato kaita Europos Sąjungoje?**

- Nacionalinės valdžios
- Europos Sąjungos institucijos
- Regioninės ir vietos valdžios institucijos

- Verslas ir pramonė
- Jūs asmeniškai/visuomenė
- Aplinkosaugos grupės

**26. Ar jūs asmeniškai ėmėtės veiksmų kovoti su klimato kaita per paskutinius 6 mėnesius?**

- Taip
- Ne
- Nežinau

**27. Kurie iš teiginių jums tinka?**

- Bandau sumažinti savo atliekas ir reguliariai atrenku rūšivimui.
- Bandau sumažinti vienkartinį daiktų vartojimą, kai galiu (pavyzdžiui, parduotuvės plastikiniai maišeliai, perteklinis įpakavimas)
- Kai per naują prietaisą namams (pvz., šaldytuvą, televizorių), vartotojiškumas yra didelis faktorius mano pasirinkime.
- Perku ir valgau labiau organišką maistą.
- Perku ir valgau mažiau mėsos
- Instaliavau saulės baterijas savo namuose.
- Turiu mažai energijos vartojančius namus.
- Pirkau elektrinį automobilį
- Nei vienas

**28. Kokį aplinkai draugišką būdą keliauti naudojate vietoj privataus automobilio?**

- Vaikščiojimas
- Dviratis
- Viešasis transportas
- Automobilio dalinimas
- Jokio

**29. Ar mąstote apie anglies dvideginio pėdsaką, kai planuojate keliones ir modifikuojate planus dėl to?**

- Taip
- Ne

## Questionnaire in Romanian

### 1. Cati ani ai?

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. În ce țară trăiești?

### 3. Unde locuiți?

- Oraș (populație de 50000)
- Oraș (populație 7000 – 15000)
- Sat (populație 2500 – 5000)
- Zonă îndepărtată (populație mai mică de 1000)

### 4. Care este cel mai înalt grad sau nivel de studii pe care l-ați absolvit?

- Liceu
- Scoala tehnica
- Colegiu/Institutul de Învățământ Superior
- Licențiat
- Masterat
- dr. sau mai sus

### 5. Care este gradul tău de dificultate vizuală? Alege una:

- Total orb
- Orb – lumina și formele sunt vizibile
- Vedere scăzută – acuitate vizuală limitată
- Vedere scăzută – acuitate vizuală ridicată
- Vedere proastă – nu oarbă legal
- Alte:

### 6. Gen

- Masculin
- Femeie

- Alte
- Prefer să nu specifici

**7. Ai un smartphone? Alege una:**

- Da – Un iPhone Apple
- Da – Un telefon Google
- Da – Un telefon Microsoft (Cortana).

**8. Ce instrument de asistență preferați pentru a accesa informații?**

- Lupă
- Cititoare de ecran
- Ecran tactil cu voce off
- Computer cu vorbire
- Computer cu software de mărire
- Dispozitiv Braille

**9. Pe care o preferi pentru lectura?**

- Computer cu software de vorbire
- Computer cu software de mărire

**10. Care dintre următoarele setări ar fi un mediu de învățare mai potrivit pentru dvs.?**

- O cameră cu lumină naturală
- O cameră în care lumina este bine distribuită

**11. Pe care dintre următoarele dispozitive folosiți în timp ce mergeți?**

- Baston lung
- Bastonul simbol
- Baston de ghidare
- Câine-ghid
- Având un asistent adult
- Dispozitiv telescopic

**12. Ce software de citire de ecran folosiți?**



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- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)

**13. Pe o scară de la 1 la 10, care este cea mai mare provocare de mediu pentru umanitate**

**(1 – cel mai puțin important, 10 – cel mai important)**

- Deșeuri
- Suprapopularea
- Poluarea oceanelor
- Încălzire globală
- Pierderea biodiversității
- Lipsa apei curate
- Despăduriri
- Poluarea aerului
- Poluare a solului
- Poluarea fonică

**14. Ați adoptat obiceiuri ecologice?**

- Da
- Nu

**15. Dacă da, poți specifica ce obicei ai adoptat?**

**16. Numiți trei (3) acțiuni pe care tinerii le pot întreprinde pentru a ajuta mediul înconjurător**

**17. Pe o scară de la 1 la 5, cât de curat este cartierul în care locuiești?**

- 1 (Mai puțin curat)
- 2

- 3
- 4
- 5 (Cel mai curat)

**18. Reciclezi?**

- Da
- Nu

**19. Dacă da, ce material reciclezi cel mai mult?**

- Hârtie și carton
- Metal
- Sticlă
- Plastic
- Baterie
- Organic (deșeuri alimentare)

**20. Sunteți familiarizat cu European Green Deal al Comisiei Europene?**

- Da
- Nu

**21. Pe o scară de la 1 la 8, care este cea mai importantă prevedere a Pactului ecologic european?**

(1 – cel mai puțin important, 8 – cel mai important)

- Aer proaspăt, apă curată, sol sănătos și biodiversitate
- Clădire eficientă din punct de vedere energetic
- Mâncare sănătoasă și accesibilă
- Mai mult transport public
- Energie mai curată
- Produse de durată mai lungă care pot fi reciclate și reutilizate
- Locuri de muncă pregătite pentru viitor și formare de competențe pentru tranziție
- Industrie competitivă și rezistentă la nivel global

**22. Considerați că obiectivul Pactului ecologic european de a reduce emisiile nete de gaze cu efect de seră cu cel puțin 55% până în 2030 este atins?**

- Nu fi de acord

- Dezacord
- Oarecum nu sunt de acord
- Nu sunt nici de acord nici în dezacord
- De acord

**23. Crezi că Europa va deveni primul continent neutru din punct de vedere climatic până în 2050?**

- Nu fi de acord
- Dezacord
- Oarecum nu sunt de acord
- Nu sunt nici de acord nici în dezacord
- Oarecum de acord
- De acord

**24. Cât de gravă credeți că este problema schimbărilor climatice?**

- Foarte serios
- Serios
- Destul de serios
- Nesperios

**25. Care dintre următorii actori credeți că este mai responsabil pentru combaterea schimbărilor climatice în cadrul UE?**

- Guvernele naționale
- Instituțiile Uniunii Europene
- Autoritățile regionale și locale
- Afaceri și Industrie
- Tu personal
- Grupuri de mediu

**26. Ați luat personal vreo măsură pentru a lupta împotriva schimbărilor climatice în ultimele șase luni?**

- Da
- Nu
- Nu știu



**27. Care dintre următoarele acțiuni, dacă există, vi se aplică?**

- Încerc să-mi reduc deșeurile și le separ în mod regulat pentru reciclare.
- Încerc să-mi reduc consumul de articole de unică folosință ori de câte ori pot (de exemplu, pungi de plastic de supermarket, ambalaje excesive).
- Atunci când cumpăr un nou aparat electrocasnic (de exemplu, frigider, televizor) consumul este un factor important în alegerea mea.
- Cumpăr și mănânc mai multe alimente organice.
- Cumpăr și mănânc mai puțină carne.
- Am instalat panouri solare în casa mea.
- Am o casă cu consum redus de energie.
- Mi-am cumpărat o mașină electrică
- Nici una dintre cele de mai sus

**28. Ce alternativă ecologică folosiți în locul mașinii dvs. private?**

- Mersul pe jos
- Ciclism
- Luând transportul public
- Partajarea mașinii

**29. Luați în considerare amprenta de carbon a transportului dvs. atunci când vă planificați vacanța și alte călătorii pe distanțe mai lungi și vă adaptați planurile în consecință?**

- Da
- Nu

## Questionnaire in Spanish

### 1. Qué edad tiene usted? (indique el grupo de edad)?

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. ¿En que país vives?

### 3. ¿Dónde vives?

- Ciudad (población de 50000 habitantes)
- Pueblo (población de 7000 - 15000)
- Aldea (población de 2500 - 5000)
- Zona remota (población de menos de 1000 habitantes)

### 4. ¿Cuál es el grado o nivel de educación más alto que ha completado?

- Bachillerato
- Escuela técnica
- Colegio/instituto de enseñanza superior
- Licenciatura
- Máster
- Doctorado o superior
- Otros

### 5. ¿Cuál es su grado de dificultad visual? Elija uno:

- Ceguera total
- Ciego - la luz y las formas son visibles
- Baja visión - agudeza visual limitada
- Baja visión - alta agudeza visual
- Mala visión - no es legalmente ciego
- Otros:

### 6. Género

- Hombre

- Femenino
- Otros
- Prefiero no especificar

**7. ¿Tiene un teléfono inteligente? Elija uno:**

- Sí - Un iPhone de Apple
- Sí - Un teléfono de Google
- Sí - Un teléfono de Microsoft
- No

**8. ¿Qué herramienta de asistencia prefiere para acceder a la información?**

- Lupa
- Lectores de pantalla
- Pantalla táctil con locución
- Ordenador con voz
- Ordenador con software de ampliación
- Dispositivo en braille

**9. ¿Cuál prefieres para leer?**

- Ordenador con software de voz
- Ordenador con software de ampliación

**10. ¿Cuál de las siguientes configuraciones sería un entorno de aprendizaje más adecuado para ti?**

- Una sala con luz natural
- Una sala en la que la luz esté bien distribuida

**11. ¿Cuál de los siguientes dispositivos utilizas al caminar?**

- Bastón largo
- Bastón de símbolos
- Bastón guía
- Perro guía
- Tener un asistente adulto
- Dispositivo telescópico

**12. ¿Qué software lector de pantalla utiliza?**

- NVDA (Windows)
- Serotek System Access (Windows)
- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)

**13. En una escala del 1 al 10, ¿cuál es el mayor reto medioambiental para la humanidad (1 - el menos importante, 10 - el más importante)**

- Los residuos
- Superpoblación
- Contaminación de los océanos
- Calentamiento global
- Pérdida de biodiversidad
- Falta de agua potable
- Deforestación
- Contaminación del aire
- Contaminación del suelo
- Contaminación acústica

**14. ¿Has adoptado algún hábito ecológico?**

- Yes
- No

**15. En caso afirmativo, ¿puede especificar qué hábito has adoptado?**

**16. Nombra tres (3) acciones que los jóvenes pueden llevar a cabo para ayudar al medio ambiente.**

**17. En una escala del 1 al 5, ¿qué grado de limpieza tiene el barrio en el que vives?**

Menos limpio

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Más limpio

**18. ¿Recicla?**

- Sí
- No

**19. En caso afirmativo, ¿qué material es el que más recicla?**

- Papel y cartón
- Option 2
- Vidrio
- Plástico
- Batería
- Orgánico (residuos de alimentos)

**20. ¿Conoces el Green Deal europeo de la Comisión Europea?**

- Sí
- No

**21. En una escala de 1 a 8, ¿cuál es la disposición más importante del Acuerdo Verde Europeo? (1 - menos importante, 8 - más importante)**

- Aire fresco, agua limpia, suelo sano y biodiversidad
- Construcción eficiente desde el punto de vista energético
- Alimentos sanos y asequibles
- Más transporte público
- Energía más limpia
- Productos más duraderos que puedan ser reciclados y reutilizados
- Puestos de trabajo preparados para el futuro y formación para la transición

- Industria globalmente competitiva y resistente

**22. ¿Cree que el objetivo del Pacto Verde Europeo de reducir las emisiones netas de gases de efecto invernadero en al menos un 55% para 2030 es alcanzable?**

- Totalmente en desacuerdo
- En desacuerdo
- Algo en desacuerdo
- Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
- Algo de acuerdo
- De acuerdo

**23. ¿Cree que Europa se convertirá en el primer continente climáticamente neutro en 2050?**

- Totalmente en desacuerdo
- En desacuerdo
- Algo en desacuerdo
- Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo
- Algo de acuerdo
- De acuerdo

**24. ¿Cómo de grave cree que es el problema del cambio climático?**

- Muy grave
- Grave
- Bastante grave
- No es grave

**25. ¿Cuál de los siguientes actores crees que es más responsable de la lucha contra el cambio climático en la UE?**

- Los gobiernos nacionales
- Las instituciones de la Unión Europea
- Las autoridades regionales y locales
- Las empresas y la industria
- Usted personalmente
- Grupos ecologistas

**26. ¿Ha tomado personalmente alguna medida para luchar contra el cambio climático en los últimos seis meses?**

- Sí
- No
- No sé

**27. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes acciones, si es que hay alguna, se aplican a usted?**

- Intento reducir mis residuos y los separo regularmente para reciclarlos.
- Intento reducir mi consumo de artículos desechables siempre que puedo (por ejemplo, las bolsas de plástico del supermercado, el exceso de envases).
- A la hora de comprar un nuevo electrodoméstico (por ejemplo, un frigorífico o un televisor) el consumo es un factor importante en mi elección.
- Compro y consumo más alimentos ecológicos.
- Compro y como menos carne.
- He instalado paneles solares en mi casa.
- Tengo una casa de bajo consumo.
- He comprado un coche eléctrico
- Ninguna de las anteriores

**28. ¿Qué alternativa ecológica utilizas en lugar de tu coche particular?**

- Caminar
- Bicicleta
- Transporte público
- Compartir el coche

**29. ¿Consideras la huella de carbono de su transporte cuando planifica sus vacaciones u otros viajes de larga distancia y adapta sus planes en consecuencia?**

- Sí
- No

## Questionnaire in Greek

### 1. Πόσο χρονών είστε; (επιλέξτε μια ηλικιακή ομάδα)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Ποιος είναι ο τόπος διαμονής σας; (αναφέρετε πόλη/δήμο/χωριό)

### 3. Ποιος είναι ο τόπος διαμονής σας;

- Πόλη (πληθυσμός άνω των 50000 κατοίκων)
- Δήμος (πληθυσμός 7000 – 15000)
- Χωριό (πληθυσμός 2500 – 5000)
- Απομακρυσμένη περιοχή (πληθυσμός μικρότερος των 1000 κατοίκων)

### 4. Ποιο είναι το υψηλότερο επίπεδο εκπαίδευσης που έχετε ολοκληρώσει;

- Μέση και Ανώτερη Δευτεροβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Γυμνάσιο, Λύκειο)
- Ανώτερη Τεχνική Εκπαίδευση (Τεχνική Σχολή)
- Ανώτερη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Κολλέγιο/Ινστιτούτο Ανώτερης Εκπαίδευσης)
- Ανώτατη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Πανεπιστήμιο)
- Ανώτατη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Μεταπτυχιακό)
- Ανώτατη Τριτοβάθμια Εκπαίδευση (Διδακτορικό, Μεταδιδακτορικό)
- Άλλο

### 5. Ποιος είναι ο βαθμός οπτικής αναπηρίας που έχετε; Επιλέξτε ένα από τα ακόλουθα:

- Ολική Τύφλωση
- Βαριά απώλεια όρασης – αντίληψη του φωτός και των σχημάτων
- Σοβαρή απώλεια όρασης –περιορισμένη οπτική ευκρίνεια
- Μερική απώλεια όρασης – υψηλή οπτική ευκρίνεια
- Ήπια απώλεια όρασης
- Άλλο

### 6. Φύλο

- Άντρας



- Γυναίκα
- Άλλο
- Προτιμώ να μην προσδιορίσω

**7. Έχετε κινητό τηλέφωνο; Επιλέξτε ένα από τα ακόλουθα:**

- Ναι – Κινητό Apple iPhone
- Ναι – Κινητό Google
- Ναι – Κινητό Microsoft (Cortana)
- Όχι

**8. Ποιο βοηθητικό εργαλείο χρησιμοποιείτε για να έχετε πρόσβαση σε πληροφόρηση;**

- Μεγεθυντικός φακός
- Αναγνώστης οθόνης (Screen Reader)
- Οθόνη αφής με φωνή
- Ηλεκτρονικός υπολογιστής με ομιλία
- Ηλεκτρονικός υπολογιστής με λογισμικό μεγέθυνσης
- Συσκευή Braille

**9. Ποιο από τα ακόλουθα προτιμάτε για το διάβασμα;**

- Ηλεκτρονικός υπολογιστής με λογισμικό ομιλίας
- Ηλεκτρονικός υπολογιστής με λογισμικό μεγέθυνσης

**10. Ποια από τις παρακάτω συνθήκες θα ήταν το καταλληλότερο περιβάλλον μάθησης για εσάς;**

- Ένα δωμάτιο με φυσικό φως
- Ένα δωμάτιο όπου το φως διαχέεται παντού

**11. Ποιο από τα πιο κάτω βοηθήματα χρησιμοποιείτε όταν περπατάτε;**

- Μακρύ μπαστούνι
- Μπαστούνι Symbol
- Μπαστούνι-οδηγός
- Σκύλος-οδηγός
- Στήριξη από ενήλικα βοηθό
- Τηλεσκοπική συσκευή στήριξης

**12. Ποιο λογισμικό ανάγνωσης οθόνης χρησιμοποιείτε;**

- NVDA (Windows)
- Serotek System Access (Windows)
- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)

**13. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 1 μέχρι το 10, ποια είναι η μεγαλύτερη περιβαλλοντική πρόκληση που καλείται να αντιμετωπίσει η ανθρωπότητα; (1 -λιγότερο σημαντική, 10 – πιο σημαντική)**

- Σκουπίδια
- Υπερπληθυσμός
- Ρύπανση των ωκεανών
- Υπερθέρμανση του πλανήτη
- Απώλεια της βιοποικιλότητας
- Έλλειψη καθαρού νερού
- Αποψίλωση των δασών
- Ατμοσφαιρική ρύπανση
- Ρύπανση του εδάφους
- Ηχητική ρύπανση

**14. Έχετε υιοθετήσει κάποιες φιλικές προς το περιβάλλον συνήθειες;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**15. Εάν ναι, μπορείτε να προσδιορίσετε ποια συνήθεια έχετε υιοθετήσει;**

**16. Αναφέρετε τρεις (3) ενέργειες που μπορούν να κάνουν οι νέοι για να βοηθήσουν το περιβάλλον.**

**17. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 1 έως το 5, πόσο καθαρή είναι η γειτονιά που μένετε;**

- 1 (Λιγότερο καθαρή)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 (Καθόλου καθαρή)

**18. Κάνετε ανακύκλωση;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**19. Εάν ναι, ποιο υλικό ανακυκλώνετε περισσότερο;**

- Χαρτί
- Μέταλλο
- Γυαλί
- Πλαστικό
- Μπαταρίες
- Οργανικό υλικό (υπολείμματα φαγητού)

**20. Γνωρίζετε την Ευρωπαϊκή Πράσινη Συμφωνία της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**21. Σε μια κλίμακα από το 1 έως το 8, ποια είναι, για εσάς, η πιο σημαντική διάταξη της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας; (1 – λιγότερο σημαντική, 8 – πιο σημαντική)**

- Καθαρός αέρας, καθαρό νερό, υγιές έδαφος και βιοποικιλότητα
- Κτίρια ανακαινισμένα με ενεργειακή απόδοση
- Υγιεινά και οικονομικά προσιτά τρόφιμα
- Περισσότερα μέσα μαζικής μεταφοράς
- Καθαρότερη ενέργεια
- Προϊόντα με μεγαλύτερη διάρκεια ζωής που μπορούν να ανακυκλώνονται και να επαναχρησιμοποιούνται
- Μελλοντικά βιώσιμες θέσεις εργασίας και κατάρτιση δεξιοτήτων για τη μετάβαση
- Ανταγωνιστική και ανθεκτική βιομηχανία σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο



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**22. Πιστεύετε ότι ο στόχος της Ευρωπαϊκής Πράσινης Συμφωνίας για μείωση των καθαρών εκπομπών αερίων του θερμοκηπίου κατά 55% έως το 2030 είναι εφικτός;**

- Διαφωνώ απόλυτα
- Διαφωνώ
- Διαφωνώ εν μέρει
- Ούτε συμφωνώ ούτε διαφωνώ
- Συμφωνώ εν μέρει
- Συμφωνώ

**23. Πιστεύετε ότι η Ευρώπη θα γίνει η πρώτη κλιματικά ουδέτερη ήπειρος μέχρι το 2050;**

- Διαφωνώ απόλυτα
- Διαφωνώ
- Διαφωνώ εν μέρει
- Ούτε συμφωνώ ούτε διαφωνώ
- Συμφωνώ εν μέρει
- Συμφωνώ

**24. Πόσο σοβαρό, πιστεύετε ότι είναι το πρόβλημα της κλιματικής αλλαγής;**

- Πολύ σοβαρό
- Σοβαρό
- Αρκετά σοβαρό
- Καθόλου σοβαρό

**25. Ποιος από τους πιο κάτω δρώντες πιστεύετε ότι έχει τη μεγαλύτερη ευθύνη για την αντιμετώπιση της κλιματικής αλλαγής εντός της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης;**

- Οι κυβερνήσεις των κρατών - μελών
- Τα θεσμικά όργανα της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης
- Περιφερειακές και τοπικές αρχές
- Επιχειρησιακός και βιομηχανικός τομέας
- Εσείς προσωπικά, ως πολίτης
- Περιβαλλοντικές ομάδες



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**26. Έχετε αναλάβει, σε προσωπικό επίπεδο, κάποια πρωτοβουλία για την καταπολέμηση της κλιματικής αλλαγής τους τελευταίους έξι μήνες;**

- Ναι
- Όχι
- Δεν γνωρίζω

**27. Ποιες από τις παρακάτω ενέργειες ισχύουν για εσάς; (επιλέξτε όλες όσες σας αφορούν)**

- Προσπαθώ να μειώσω τα απορρίμματά μου και να κάνω τακτικά ανακύκλωση.
- Προσπαθώ να περιορίσω την κατανάλωση προϊόντων μιας χρήσης (π.χ. πλαστικές σακούλες υπεραγορών, πλαστικές συσκευασίες).
- Όταν πρόκειται να αγοράσω μια νέα οικιακή συσκευή (π.χ. ψυγείο, τηλεόραση) η κατανάλωση είναι ένας σημαντικός παράγοντας που λαμβάνω υπόψη.
- Αγοράζω και καταναλώνω περισσότερα βιολογικά τρόφιμα.
- Αγοράζω και καταναλώνω λιγότερο κρέας.
- Έχω εγκαταστήσει φωτοβολταϊκά στο σπίτι μου.
- Το σπίτι μου έχει χαμηλή κατανάλωση ενέργειας.
- Έχω ηλεκτρικό αυτοκίνητο.
- Κανένα από τα παραπάνω.

**28. Ποια εναλλακτική και φιλική προς το περιβάλλον λύση χρησιμοποιείτε, αντί του αυτοκινήτου σας για να μετακινήστε;**

- Περπάτημα
- Ποδηλασία
- Μέσα Μαζικής Μεταφοράς
- Μοιράζεστε τη διαδρομή του αυτοκινήτου με κάποιον άλλο.

**29. Λαμβάνετε υπόψη σας το αποτύπωμα άνθρακα των μετακινήσεών σας όταν σχεδιάζετε τις διακοπές σας ή άλλα μεγάλης απόστασης ταξίδια;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

## Questionnaire in Hungarian

### 1. Hány éves? (Jelölje meg a korcsoportot!)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Hol él jelenleg?

### 3. Milyen településen él?

- Nagyváros
- Kisváros
- Falu
- Kisebb település (kevesebb, mint 1000 fő)

### 4. Mi a legmagasabb végzettsége?

- Szak- vagy Szakközépiskola
- Gimnázium
- Felsőoktatási képzés
- BSc diploma
- Mester diploma
- PhD. vagy magasabb
- Egyéb:

### 5. Nem

- Férfi
- Nő
- Non bináris
- Nem szeretnék válaszolni

### 6. Milyen fokú látási nehézsége van? Válasszon egyet:

- Teljesen vak
- Vak, de a fények, formák láthatóak
- Gyengénlátó – korlátozott látásélesség

- Gyengénlátó – magas látásélesség
- Rossz látás – jogilag nem vak
- Egyéb:

**7. Van okostelefonja? Válasszon egyet:**

- Igen – Apple iPhone
- Igen – Android
- Igen – Microsoft (Cortana)
- Nincs

**8. Melyik segédeszközt részesíti előnyben az információk eléréséhez?**

- Nagyító
- Képernyőolvasók
- Érintőképernyő hangvezérléssel
- Számítógép hangvezérléssel
- Számítógép nagyító szoftverrel
- Braille készülék
- Other:

**9. Melyik eszközt használja szívesebben olvasáshoz?**

- Számítógép beszédsoftverrel
- Számítógép nagyító szoftverrel
- Other:

**10. Az alábbiak közül melyik lenne a megfelelőbb tanulási környezet az Ön számára?**

- Természetes fényel rendelkező szoba
- Egy helyiség, ahol jól eloszlik a fény
- Other:

**11. Az alábbi eszközök közül melyiket használja séta közben?**

- Összecsukható hosszú fehér sétapálca
- Rövid fehér sétapálca
- Standard fehér sétabot
- Vakvezető kutya



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- Felnőtt asszisztens segítsége
- Teleszkópos eszköz
- Other:

## 12. Milyen képernyőolvasó szoftvert használ?

- NVDA (Windows)
- Serotek System Access (Windows)
- Apple VoiceOver (OS X)
- ORCA (Linux)
- BRLTTY (Linux)
- Emacspeak (Linux)
- WebAnywhere
- Spoken Web (Internet Explorer)
- ChromeVox (Google Chrome)
- ChromeVis (Google Chrome)
- Other:

## 13. Egy 1-től 5-ig terjedő skálán mi a legnagyobb környezeti kihívás az emberiség számára (1 – legkevésbé fontos, 5 – legfontosabb\*)

- Hulladék kezelés
- Túlnépesedés
- Vízzennyezés (főleg az Óceánok esetében)
- Globális felmelegedés
- Biológiai sokféleség elvesztése
- Tiszta víz hiánya
- Erdőirtás
- Légszennyezés
- Talajszennyezés
- Zajszennyezés

## 14. Van-e valamilyen környezetbarát szokása?

- Igen
- Nem

## 15. Ha igen, meg tudja határozni ezt a szokását?



**16. Nevezzen meg három (3) tevékenységet, amelyet a fiatalok tehetnek a környezet védelme érdekében?**

**17. Egy 1-től 5-ig terjedő skálán, mennyire tiszta a környék, ahol él?**

(1: egyáltalán nem tiszta...5:nagyon tiszta)

**18. Szokott újrahasznosítani?**

- Igen
- Nem

**19. Ha igen, melyik anyagokat hasznosítja újra? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- Papír és karton
- Fém
- Üveg
- Műanyag
- Akkumulátor (pl. elem)
- Organikus (étel hulladék)

**20. Ismeri az Európai Bizottság európai zöld megállapodását?**

- Igen
- Nem

**21. Egy 1-től 5-ig terjedő skálán Ön szerint melyik az európai zöld megállapodás legfontosabb rendelkezése? (1 – legkevésbé fontos, 5 – legfontosabb)\***

- Friss levegő, tiszta víz, egészséges talaj és biodiverzitás
- Energiatakarékos épületek
- Egészséges és megfizethető ételek
- Több tömegközlekedés
- Tisztább energia
- Hosszabb élettartamú termékek, amelyek újrahasznosíthatók és újra felhasználhatók
- Jövőbiztos munkahelyek és készségek képzése az átmeneti időszakban
- Globálisan versenyképes és rugalmas iparág

**22. Elérhetőnek tartja-e az európai zöld megállapodás azon célját, hogy 2030-ig legalább 55%-kal csökkentsék az üvegházhatást okozó gázok nettó kibocsátását?**

- Teljes mértékben elérhetőnek tartom
- Elérhetőnek tartom
- Részben elérhetőnek tartom
- Nem tartom elérhetőnek
- Egyáltalán nem tartom elérhetőnek
- Nem szeretnék válaszolni

**23. Ön egyetért azzal, hogy 2050-re Európa lesz az első klímasegleges kontinens?**

- Teljes mértékben egyetértek
- Egyetértek
- Részben egyetértek
- Nem értek egyet
- Egyáltalán nem értek egyet
- Nem szeretnék válaszolni

**24. Ön szerint mennyire súlyos a klímaváltozás problémája?**

- Nagyon súlyos
- Súlyos
- Kicsit súlyos
- Nem súlyos

**25. Ön szerint az alábbi szereplők közül melyik a leginkább felelős az éghajlatváltozás elleni küzdelemért az EU-n belül?**

- Nemzeti kormányok
- Az Európai Unió intézményei
- Regionális és helyi hatóságok
- Üzlet és ipar
- Ön, személyesen
- Környezetvédelmi csoportok

**26. Személyesen tett-e bármilyen intézkedést az éghajlatváltozás elleni küzdelem érdekében az elmúlt hat hónapban.**

- Igen

- Nem
- Nem tudom

**27. Az alábbi tevékenységek közül melyik vonatkozik Önre, ha van ilyen?**

- Igyekszem csökkenteni a hulladék mennyiségét, és rendszeresen szétválogatom újrahasznosítás céljából.
- Amikor csak tehetem, igyekszem csökkenteni az eldobható csomagolás használatát (pl. szupermarket műanyag zacskók, túlzott csomagolás).
- Új háztartási gép (pl. hűtőszekrény, TV) vásárlásakor a választásomnál fontos szempont a fogyasztás.
- Több bioélelmiszert vásárolok és eszem.
- Kevesebb húst veszek és eszem.
- Napelemeket szereltem fel az otthonomban.
- Energiatakarékos otthonom van.
- Vettem egy elektromos autót.
- Egyik sem a fentiek közül

**28. Milyen környezetbarát közlekedési alternatívát használ saját autója helyett?**

- Séta
- Bicikli
- Tömegközlekedés
- Autó megosztás
- Other:

**29. Figyelembe veszi-e közlekedése ökolábnyomát nyaralásának és egyéb hosszabb távú utazásainak tervezésekor, és ennek megfelelően alakítja-e ki terveit.**

- Igen
- Nem

## Questionnaires for young working people

### Questionnaire in English

#### 1. How old are you? (Indicate the age group)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

#### 2. Gender Specification

- Male
- Female
- Non Binary
- Prefer not to specify

#### 3. In which county do you live?

#### 4. What is the highest degree or level of education you have completed?

- High School
- Technical School
- College/Higher Education Institute
- Bachelor's Degree
- Master's Degree
- PhD. or higher

#### 5. Where do you work?

- European Village or rural area
- European City (small or big)

#### 6. How far do you have to go to work?

- 0-5 km
- 5-20 km
- 20-50 km
- 50 +

**7. What means of transportation do you use to go to work?**

- Bicycle
- Bus
- Car
- Other

**8. Do you use a smartphone or another smart device for your job? Choose which one:**

- Yes, I use an Apple iPhone or tablet
- Yes, I use an Android phone or tablet
- Yes, I use a Microsoft (Cortana) phone or computer
- No

**9. How many employees are working in your company?**

**10. Do you use plastic or disposable items?**

- Yes
- No

**11. If yes, how many items per day?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12. Do you recycle the recyclable items?**

- Yes
- No

**13. Are you aware of recycling?**

- Yes
- No

**14. If yes, how did you learn about recycling?**

- School lessons
- Seminars at school/ university
- Websites
- Documentaries
- Newspapers / magazines

**15. Which items from the following are recyclable?**

- Plastic
- Paper
- Glass
- Aluminium
- Oils used in cooking
- Food leftovers
- All the above

**16. Do you calculate the annual carbon footprint that transmits your company?**

- Yes
- No

**17. If yes, have you considered making some changes to reduce it?**

- Yes
- No

**18. Which changes do you consider essential in order to reduce the CO2 emissions?**

- Replacing the lighting by led light bulbs.
- Replacing the old appliances by new higher efficiency rating appliances.
- Reducing the waste of electric energy shutting off the devices which are not necessary.
- Using the car less in order to move around.

**19. Has climate change affected your performance at work?**

- Yes



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- No
- Not noticed

**20. How can climate change be tackled?**

**21. What type of heating/cooling is used at the company where you work?**

- Natural gas
- Petroleum
- LPG
- Power supply

## Questionnaire in Romanian

### 1. Cati ani ai? (indicați grupa de vârstă)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Specificații de gen

- Masculin
- Femeie
- Non binar
- Prefer să nu specifici

### 3. In ce judet locuiesti?

### 4. Care este cel mai înalt grad sau nivel de educație pe care l-ați absolvit?

- A. Liceu
- B. Scoala tehnica
- C. Colegiu/Institutul de Învățământ Superior
- D. Licențiat
- E. Masterat
- F. dr. sau mai sus
- G. Altele: \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Unde lucrați?

- A. Sat european sau zonă rurală
- B. Oraș european (mic sau mare)

### 6. Cât de departe trebuie să mergi la muncă?

- 0-5 km
- 5-20 km



- 20-50 km
- 50 +

**7. Ce mijloace de transport folosiți pentru a merge la serviciu?**

- Bicicleta
- Autobuz
- Mașină
- Alte: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Folosești un smartphone sau un alt dispozitiv inteligent pentru munca ta? Alege pe care:**

- Da, folosesc un iPhone sau o tabletă Apple
- Da, folosesc un telefon sau o tabletă Android
- Da, folosesc un telefon sau un computer Microsoft (Cortana).
- Nu.

**9. Câți angajați lucrează la compania ta?**

**10. Folosești articole din plastic sau de unică folosință?**

- A. Da
- B. Nu

**11. Dacă da, câte articole pe zi?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12. Reciclați articolele reciclabile?**

- Da
- Nu

**13. Ești conștient de reciclare?**

- Da
- Nu

**14. Dacă da, cum ați câștigat cunoștințele despre reciclare?**

- lecții școlare
- seminarii la școală/universitare
- site-uri web
- Documentare
- Ziare/reviste

**15. Ce articole din următoarele sunt reciclabile?**

- Plastic
- Hârtie
- Sticlă
- Aluminu
- Uleiuri folosite la gătit
- Resturi de alimente
- Toate de mai sus

**16. Calculați amprenta anuală de carbon care transmite compania dumneavoastră?**

- A. Da
- B. Nu

**17. Dacă da, v-ați gândit să faceți unele modificări pentru a o reduce?**

- A. Da
- B. Nu

**18. Ce schimbări considerați esențiale pentru a reduce emisiile de CO<sub>2</sub> ?**

- A. Înlocuirea iluminatului cu becuri led.
- B. Înlocuirea vechilor aparate cu aparate noi cu eficiență mai mare.
- C. Reducerea risipei de energie electrică oprind dispozitivele care nu sunt necesare.
- D. Folosind mai puțin mașina pentru a vă deplasa.

**19. Ți-au afectat schimbările climatice performanța la locul de muncă?**

- A. Da
- B. Nu
- C. Nu observat

**20. Cum pot fi abordate schimbările climatice?**

**21. Ce tip de încălzire/răcire se utilizează la firma în care lucrați?**

- Gaz natural
- Petrol
- GPL
- Alimentare electrică

## Questionnaire in Spanish

### 1. ¿Qué edad tienes? (Indique el grupo de edad)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Especificación de género

- Hombre
- Mujer
- No binario
- Prefiero no especificar

### 3. En que país vives?

### 4. ¿Cuál es el mayor grado o nivel de educación que ha completado?

- Bachillerato
- Escuela técnica
- Colegio/Instituto enseñanza superior
- Licenciatura
- Máster
- Doctorado o superior

### 5. Donde trabajas?

- Pueblo europeo o zona rural
- Ciudad europea (pequeña o grande)

### 6. ¿A qué distancia tienes que ir para trabajar?

- 0-5 km
- 5-20 km
- 20-50 km
- 50 +

**7.¿Qué medio de transporte utilizas para ir al trabajo?**

- Bicicleta
- Autobus
- Coche
- Otro

**8.¿Utilizas un smartphone u otro dispositivo inteligente para tu trabajo? Elija cuál:**

- Sí, uso un iPhone o una tableta de Apple
- Sí, uso un teléfono o tableta Android
- Sí, uso un teléfono u ordenador de Microsoft (Cortana)
- No.

**9.¿Cuántos empleados trabajan en su empresa?**

**10.¿Utilizan artículos de plástico o desechables?**

- Si
- No

**11.En caso afirmativo, ¿cuántos artículos al día?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12.¿Reciclas los artículos reciclables?**

- Si
- No

**13.¿Conoces el reciclaje?**

- Si
- No

**14. En caso afirmativo, ¿cómo adquiriste los conocimientos sobre el reciclaje?**

- Lecciones en la escuela
- Seminarios en la escuela/Universidad
- Páginas web
- Documentales
- Periódicos/revistas

**15. ¿Qué artículos de los siguientes son reciclables?**

- Plástico
- Papel
- Vidrio
- Aluminio
- Aceite usado de la cocina
- Restos de comida
- Todo lo anterior

**16. ¿Calculas la huella de carbono anual que transmite tu empresa?**

- Sí
- No

**17. En caso afirmativo, ¿ha pensado en hacer algunos cambios para reducirlo?**

- Sí
- No

**18. ¿Qué cambios considera esenciales para reducir las emisiones de CO<sub>2</sub>?**

- Sustituir la iluminación por bombillas led.
- Sustituir los antiguos electrodomésticos por otros de mayor eficiencia.
- Reducir el gasto de energía eléctrica apagando los aparatos que no son necesarios.
- Utilizar menos el coche para desplazarse

**19. ¿El cambio climático ha afectado a su rendimiento en el trabajo?**

- Sí

- No
- No lo he notado

**20.¿Cómo se puede afrontar el cambio climático?**

**21.¿Qué tipo de calefacción/refrigeración se utilizan en la empresa donde trabajas?**

- Gas Natural
- petróleo
- LPG
- Suministro de Energia

## Questionnaire in Greek

### 1. Πόσο χρονών είστε; ( Σημειώστε την ηλικιακή ομάδα)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Προσδιορισμός φύλου

- Άντρας
- Γυναίκα
- Μη δυαδικό
- Προτιμώ να μην προσδιοριστεί

### 3. Σε ποια χώρα ζείτε;

### 4. Ποιο είναι το υψηλότερο πτυχίο ή επίπεδο εκπαίδευσης που έχετε ολοκληρώσει;

- Λύκειο
- Τεχνική Σχολή
- Κολλέγιο/Ινστιτούτο τριτοβάθμιας εκπαίδευσης
- Πτυχίο Πανεπιστημίου
- Μεταπτυχιακό
- Διδακτορικό ή ανώτερο

### 5. Που εργάζεστε;

- Ευρωπαϊκό χωριό ή αγροτική περιοχή
- Ευρωπαϊκή πόλη (μικρή ή μεγάλη)

### 6. Πόσο μακριά πρέπει να πάτε για την εργασία σας;

- 0-5 χιλιόμετρα
- 5-20 χιλιόμετρα
- 20-50 χιλιόμετρα
- 50 +



**7. Τι μεταφορικό μέσο χρησιμοποιείτε για να πάτε στη δουλειά σας;**

- Ποδήλατο
- Λεωφορείο
- Αυτοκίνητο
- Άλλο

**8. Χρησιμοποιείτε smartphone ή άλλη έξυπνη συσκευή για τη δουλειά σας; Επιλέξτε ποια:**

- Ναι, χρησιμοποιώ Apple iPhone ή tablet
- Ναι, χρησιμοποιώ τηλέφωνο ή tablet Android
- Ναι, χρησιμοποιώ τηλέφωνο ή υπολογιστή της Microsoft (Cortana)
- Όχι.

**9. Πόσοι υπάλληλοι εργάζονται στην εταιρεία σας;**

**10. Χρησιμοποιείτε πλαστικά ή αναλώσιμα αντικείμενα;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**11. Εάν ναι, πόσα αντικείμενα ανά ημέρα;**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12. Ανακυκλώνετε τα ανακυκλώσιμα αντικείμενα;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**13. Είστε ενήμεροι για την ανακύκλωση;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**14. Εάν ναι, πώς αποκτήσατε γνώσεις για την ανακύκλωση;**

- Σχολικά μαθήματα
- Ημερίδες στο Σχολείο/Πανεπιστήμιο
- Ιστοσελίδες
- Ντοκιμαντέρ
- Εφημερίδες/Περιοδικά

**15. Ποια από τα παρακάτω αντικείμενα είναι ανακυκλώσιμα;**

- Πλαστικό
- Χαρτί
- Γυαλί
- Αλουμίνιο
- Υπολείμματα λαδιού από μαγειρική
- Υπολείμματα φαγητού
- Όλα τα παραπάνω

**16. Υπολογίζετε το ετήσιο αποτύπωμα άνθρακα της εταιρεία σας;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**17. Αν ναι, έχετε σκεφτεί να κάνετε κάποιες αλλαγές για να το μειώσετε;**

- Ναι
- Όχι

**18. Ποιες αλλαγές θεωρείτε απαραίτητες για τη μείωση των εκπομπών CO<sub>2</sub>;**

- Αντικατάσταση του λαμπτήρων φωτισμού με λαμπτήρες led.
- Αντικατάσταση των παλαιών συσκευών με νέες συσκευές υψηλότερης ενεργειακής κλάσης.
- Μείωση της σπατάλης ηλεκτρικής ενέργειας με την απενεργοποίηση των συσκευών που δεν είναι απαραίτητες
- Χρησιμοποιώντας λιγότερο το αυτοκίνητο για να μετακινηθείτε.

**19. Έχει επηρεάσει η κλιματική αλλαγή την αποδοτικότητά σας στην εργασία σας;**

- Ναι
- Όχι
- Δεν γνωρίζω

**20. Πώς μπορεί να αντιμετωπιστεί η κλιματική αλλαγή;**

**21. Τι είδους θέρμανση/ψύξης χρησιμοποιείται στην εταιρεία όπου εργάζεστε;**

- Φυσικό Αέριο
- Πετρέλαιο
- Υγραέριο
- Ηλεκτρικό ρεύμα

## Questionnaire in German

### 1. Bitte gib Dein Alter an:

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Bitte gib Dein Geschlecht an:

- Männlich
- Weiblich
- Diverse
- Lieber nicht angeben

### 3. In welchem Land wohnst Du?

### 4. Welche ist der höchste Schulabschluss, den du hast ?

- Mittelschule
- Weiterführende Schule
- Gewerbeschule
- Bachelor-Abschluss
- Master-Studium
- Ph.D oder höher

### 5. Wo arbeitest Du?

- Europäisches Dorf oder ländliche Gegend
- Europäische Stadt (klein oder groß)

### 6. Wie weit muss man zur Arbeit fahren?

- 0-5 km
- 5-20 km
- 20-50 km
- 50 +

**7. Welche Verkehrsmittel nutzt Du, um zur Arbeit zu fahren?**

- Fahrrad
- Bus
- Auto
- Sonstiges

**8. Verwendest Du/Sie ein Smartphone oder ein anderes intelligentes Gerät für Deine Arbeit? Wähle bitte welche:**

- Ja, ich verwende ein Apple iPhone oder Tablet
- Ja, ich verwende ein Android-Telefon oder -Tablet
- Ja, ich verwende ein Microsoft (Cortana) Telefon oder einen Computer
- Nein

**9. Wie viele Mitarbeiter arbeiten in deinem Unternehmen?**

**10. Verwendest Du Kunststoff- oder Einwegartikel?**

- Ja
- Nein

**11. Wenn ja, wie viele Artikel pro Tag?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12. Recyclst Du die Wertstoffe?**

- Ja
- Nein

**13. Kennst Du Recycling?**

- Ja
- Nein

**14. Wenn ja, wie hast Du dir das Wissen über Recycling angeeignet?**

- Schulunterricht
- Seminare in Schule / Universität
- Webseiten
- Dokumentarfilme
- Zeitungen/ Zeitschriften

**15. Welche der folgenden Artikel sind recycelbar?**

- Kunststoff
- Papier
- Glass
- Aluminium
- Zum Kochen verwendete Öle
- Essensreste
- Alles, wie oben erwähnt

**16. Berechnen Sie den jährlichen CO<sub>2</sub>-Fußabdruck, den Dein Unternehmen übermittelt?**

- Ja
- Nein

**17. Wenn ja, hast Du erwogen, einige Änderungen vorzunehmen, um sie zu reduzieren?**

- Ja
- Nein

**18. Welche Veränderungen hältst Du für wesentlich, um die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen zu reduzieren?**

- Ersatz der Beleuchtung durch LED-Glühbirnen.
- Austausch der Altgeräte durch neue Geräte mit höherer Effizienz
- Reduzierung der Verschwendung von elektrischer Energie durch Abschalten der Geräte, die sie nicht benötigen.
- Weniger das Auto benutzen, um sich fortzubewegen.

**19. Hat der Klimawandel Deine Leistung bei der Arbeit beeinträchtigt?**

- Ja
- Nein

- Nicht bemerkt

**20. Wie kann der Klimawandel bewältigt werden?**

**21. Welche Art von Heizung/Kühlung wird in dem Unternehmen verwendet, in dem Du arbeitest?**

- Erdgas
- Öl
- Flüssiggas
- Elektrizität
- LPG

## Questionnaire in Hungarian

### 1. Hány éves? (Jelölje meg a korcsoportot)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Neme

- Férfi
- Nő
- Non bináris
- Nem szeretném megadni

### 3. Melyik megyében él?

Your answer

### 4. Mi a legmagasabb végzettsége?

- Szak- vagy Szakközépiskola
- Gimnázium
- Felsőoktatási képzés
- BSc diploma
- Mester diploma
- PhD. vagy magasabb
- Egyéb

### 5. Hol dolgozik?

- Európai falu vagy vidéki térség
- Európai város (kis vagy nagy)

### 6. Milyen messze lakik a munkahelyétől?

- 0-5 km
- 5-20 km
- 20-50 km



- 50 +

**7.Milyen közlekedési eszközzel jár munkába?**

- Bicikli
- Busz
- Autó
- Egyéb

**8. Okostelefont vagy más okos eszközt használ a munkájához? Válassza ki melyiket:**

- Igen, Apple iPhone-t és/vagy tabletet használok
- Igen, androidos telefont és/vagy tabletet használok
- Igen, Microsoft (Cortana) telefont és/vagy számítógépet használok
- Nem

**9.Hány alkalmazott dolgozik a cégénél?**

Your answer

**10.Használ műanyag vagy eldobható eszközöket?**

- Igen
- Nem

**11. Ha igen, hány darabot naponta?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12. Újrahasznosítja az újrahasznosítható anyagokat?**

- Igen
- Nem

**13.Tisztában van az újrahasznosítással?**

- Igen
- Nem

**14. Ha igen, hogyan szerezte meg az újrahasznosítással kapcsolatos ismereteit?**

- Iskolai órákon
- Szemináriumokon az iskolában/egyetemen
- Weboldalokról
- Dokumentumfilmekből
- Újságokból, magazinokból
- Other:

**15. Ön szerint az alábbiak közül mely anyagok újrahasznosíthatók? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- Műanyag
- Papír
- Üveg
- Alumínium
- Sütéshez használt olajok
- Ételmaradékok
- A fentiek közül mind

**16. Ön ki szokta számolni cége éves ökológiai lábnyomát?**

- Igen
- Nem

**17. Ha igen, gondolt-e arra, hogy változtatásokat hajtson végre annak csökkentése érdekében?**

- Igen
- Nem

**18. Milyen változtatásokat tart alapvetőnek a CO<sub>2</sub>-kibocsátás csökkentése érdekében? (Több lehetőséget is megjelölhet)**

- A világítás korszerűsítése led lámpákkal.
- A régi készülékek cseréje új, jobb hatékonyságú készülékekre.
- Az elektromos energia pazarlásának csökkentése a nem szükséges eszközök leállításával.

- Kevesebb autó használata a közlekedésben.

**19.A klímaváltozás hatással van a munkahelyi teljesítményére?**

- Igen
- Nem
- Nem tudom

**20.Ön szerint hogyan kezelhető a klímaváltozás?**

Your answer

**21. Milyen típusú fűtést/hűtést alkalmaznak a cégnél, ahol dolgozik?**

- Földgáz
- Petróleum
- LPG
- Árammal működő
- Other:

## Questionnaire in Lithuanian

### 1. Kiek jums metų? (Nurodykite amžiaus grupę)

- 15-20
- 20-25
- 25-30
- 30+

### 2. Lyties specifikacija

- Vyras
- Moteris
- Nebinarinis (non-binary)
- Nenoriu nurodyti

### 3. Kurioje šalyje gyvenate?

### 4. Koks yra aukščiausias jūsų įgytas išsilavinimas?

- Vidurinė mokykla
- Technikos/profesinė mokykla
- Kolegija/Aukštojo mokslo institutas
- Bakalauro laipsnis
- Magistro laipsnis
- PhD. arba aukščiau
- Kita

### 5. Kur jūs dirbate?

- Europos kaimas arba kaimo vietovė
- Europos miestas (mažas arba didelis)

### 6. Kiek toli turite vykti iki darbo?

- 0-5 km
- 5-20 km
- 20-50 km
- 50 +

**7. Kokia transporto priemonė vykstate į darbą?**

- Dviračiu
- Autobusu
- Automobiliu
- Kita

**8. Ar savo darbui naudojate išmanųjį telefoną ar kitą išmanųjį įrenginį? Pasirinkite kurį:**

- Taip, aš naudoju Apple iPhone arba planšetinį kompiuterį
- Taip, naudoju Android telefoną arba planšetinį kompiuterį
- Taip, naudoju Microsoft (Cortana) telefoną arba kompiuterį
- Ne

**9. Kiek darbuotojų dirba jūsų įmonėje?**

**10. Ar naudojate plastikinius ar vienkartinius daiktus?\***

- Taip
- Ne

**11. Jei taip, kiek vienetų per dieną?**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4+

**12. Ar rūšiuojate perdirbamus daiktus?**

- Taip
- Ne

**13. Ar esate susipažinę/žinote apie rūšiavimą?**

- Taip
- Ne

**14. Jei taip, kaip įgijote žinių apie perdirbimą?**

- Per mokyklos pamokas
- Seminarų mokykloje / universitete metu
- Internetinėse svetainėse
- Dokumentiniuose filmuose
- Laikraščiuose / žurnaluose

**15. Kurie daiktai iš toliau išvardytų yra perdirbami?**

- Plastiką
- Popierius
- Stiklas
- Aliuminis
- Maisto gaminiui naudojami aliejai
- Maisto likučiai
- Visa tai, kas išdėstyta aukščiau

**16. Ar skaičiuojate metinį anglies pėdsaką, kurį palieka jūsų įmonė?**

- Taip
- Ne
- Nežinau

**17. Jei taip, ar svarstėte apie kai kuriuos pakeitimus, kad jį sumažintumėte?**

- Taip
- Ne
- Nežinau

**18. Kokius pakeitimus laikote esminiais siekiant sumažinti CO2 emisiją?**

- Apšvietimo pakeitimas LED lemputėmis.
- Senų prietaisų pakeitimas naujais aukštesnio efektyvumo prietaisais.
- Elektros energijos švaistymo mažinimas, išjungiant įrenginius, kurie tuo metu nenaudojami.
- Retesnis automobilio naudojimas norint vykti kažkur.
- Kita

**19. Ar klimato kaita paveikė jūsų darbo rezultatus?**

- Taip
- Ne
- Nepastebėjau

**20. Kaip galima kovoti su klimato kaita?**

**21. Koks šildymas/vėsinimas naudojamas įmonėje, kurioje dirbate?**

- Gamtinės dujos
- Naftos
- LPG
- Elektros maitinimas
- Nežinau