QUANTITATIVE SURVEY
GEORGIA 2020

What Does the Georgian Population Think About CLIMATE CHANGE?

The European Union for Georgia

REC CAUCASUS

UNDP

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ANNOTATION

With the aim of researching climate-change-related knowledge and behavior, a quantitative survey was carried out covering all Georgia, except of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali/South Ossetia. Survey covered urban and rural settlements.

The questionnaire used for interviews is attached as an **addendum** to this document.

Target population:

ADULT POPULATION OF GEORGIA (18 +)

Sample size:

1 100

respondents

Sampling type:

STRATIFIED CLUSTER SAMPLING

Margin of error:

3%

at a 95% level of confidence

Fieldwork was conducted between

20.08 ↔ 10.09 2020

Average duration of interviews:

45

minutes

01 MAIN CONCEPTS

The definitions formulated in the "Climate Change Adaptation Guideline" have been used (Climate Change Adaptation Guideline, 2016)

Exposure:

- Nature and degree of high-level climate change; characteristics of the parameters of climate change that can affect socio-economic systems.

Sensitivity:

- Degree of the sensitivity of the system (negative or positive) with respect to the impact of climate change.

Impact:

- Results of the effects of climate change on natural and human systems. When considering the issue of adaptation, it is possible to distinguish between potential and residual (secondary) impacts. Potential impacts are determined by an interaction between a system's exposure to climate change and its sensitivity thereto.

Adaptivity/Adaptive capacity:

- The capacity of natural and social systems to adapt to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to minimize potential damage, to make use of various opportunities, and to overcome changes caused by the effects of climate change.

Vulnerability:

- The degree of sensitivity of a system to climate change or its adaptability to negative impacts including climate variability and extremes. The vulnerability here is affected by the character, scale and frequency of climate change impacts that a system experiences and refers to the ability of the said system to withstand such impacts.

Mitigation:

- Mitigation of climate change refers to all human efforts made to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Climate Change Adaptation Guideline. (2016). Tbilisi: NALAG. Retrieved from http://nala.ge/climatechange/uploads/RoadMap/RoadMap_Geo.pdf

02 MAIN FINDINGS

- The attitude of the target population toward climate change and its results/impact and feasible effects can be rated as mostly **informed, well-understood, correct, rational, and imbued with a high sense of social responsibility.**

Note:

Even if some of the answers reported were insincere, the overall result, at the very least, indicates that **social responsibility towards climate change is regarded as socially desirable and is a recognized phenomenon to which important value is attached.**

- Perceptions of climate change and responses to it are determined by the following four main factors:

1 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2 PRIORITY

3 PROBLEM MANAGEMENT

4 PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION

- **Women feel more vulnerable than men to climate change and the challenges related to it.**
- **Representatives of the 65+ age group feel more vulnerable to climate change and the issues related to it than those from younger age groups.**

03 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the research, the following activities are recommended:

- **More focused and in-depth research of the issues defined as important in the course of the present research; to better understand these issues, more thorough/diverse and/or detailed information is required.**
- **The development of a relevant information policy and corresponding tactics, as well as the enhancement of the role, played by educational institutions in this direction.**
- **The identification of socio-economic factors of an objective nature that have a substantial impact on climate change results and related behaviors with the ultimate aim to develop a respective strategy and tactics.**
- Guaranteeing the involvement of different groups in projects related to climate change (the high degree of social responsibility outlined in the course of the research is a good pre-condition for this).
- Focus on groups that, in comparison to other groups, feel more vulnerable to climate change and its effects when developing strategic documents and implementing corresponding activities. In this regard, there is a need to conduct more detailed research of such groups in terms of impact, sensitivity, adaptability, and vulnerability.

04 MAIN RESULTS

- The term “climate change” can be considered as widely recognized among the target population. Its recognition, statistically, is significantly linked to the person’s gender, age, and self-assessment of their family circumstances. Unlike other groups, the degree of recognition among those aged 65 and over is relatively low, while it is universal among the 18-24 and 45-54 age groups.
- Receiving information/knowledge on climate change is deemed very important and can be regarded as one of the essential indicators when it comes to understanding the importance of climate change.
- Among the sources most commonly used to obtain information on climate change, national TV channels are clearly the most prominent. Meanwhile, other frequently-used sources in this regard are social networks and online newsreels. Informal sources, such as family members, friends, and acquaintances, were less frequently quoted. This could indicate that climate change is not a highly popular subject in informal everyday conversations. This result reveals that “climate change” as a term is not identified as an everyday subject such as the weather. Taking into consideration that climate change is regarded as an urgent issue, it would be advisable to conduct further, and more in-depth, studies into this issue.
- The formal sources that can provide more diverse, detailed, and/or global information were cited at an insignificant frequency. Among such sources mentioned were “public information meetings,” “educational institutions/learning courses,” “ministries,” “universities,” and “internet pages/publications.” Accordingly, there is a need for relevant institutions and organizations to direct more efforts into further research and actions.
- A paucity of information sources on climate change was reported by the respondents, as there is a clear shortage of sources (or access thereto) providing thorough and comprehensive information/knowledge on climate change.
- The frequency with which information on climate change is being received was high with 85.4% of those surveyed pointing out that they receive information on climate change several times a week or month.

- The frequency with which information on climate change is being received is, statistically, not significantly linked to gender, but is related to occupation. However, the prevalent occupation of "housewife" would of course be associated with women rather than men. This result indicates the need for a more in-depth analysis of climate change awareness in correlation with gender.
- Despite a high degree of recognition, and the fact that receiving information/knowledge on climate change is considered very important and is usually obtained quite frequently, the study found that recently received information was superficial, fragmentary, and provided only sparse coverage of given themes. The themes of the recently received information on climate change are, mainly, of a factual nature and are connected to natural events on a regional or national scale. The natural event most frequently cited was floods.
- Information of an educational, scientific/research or strategic nature was scarcely reported while information on a global scale was almost never mentioned. The degree of familiarity among respondents with regard to specific documents or reports on climate change and their awareness of global obligations and national priorities was very low.
- Among the documents/reports that some respondents knew of, materials from international organizations were cited relatively often.
- The fact that the degree of recognition of documents on national priorities and global obligations on climate change issues is near zero, while at the same time climate change itself is more or less familiar to the surveyed population, demonstrates the need for a corresponding information campaign and for information sources to step up their efforts.
- Climate change, as a global challenge is very highly recognized by the population of Georgia. The ranking of global challenges among respondents was statistically significantly linked to gender: "international terrorism" and "nuclear proliferation" were more significant issues for men, while "poverty, lack of food and drinking water" and "infectious diseases" were more pertinent for women. There is no significant difference between genders however when it comes to climate change.
- Climate change and related challenges are regarded as very important at the country level, with an average indicator of 4.21 on a 5-point scale (1=min / 5=max). At a regional level, the indicator is lower (3.71). In the evaluations carried out at the regional level, the indicators with regard to specific issues were even lower. Significantly, the fact that the issues regarded as less significant at a regional level are regarded as more significant on a global level can explain the level of understanding and responsibility with respect to climate change on the part of the target population.
- Indicators relating to the significance of specific issues/events related to climate change are statistically significantly linked to gender: women are more sensitive than men to issues of everyday and local importance that are directly and intensively related to climate change; men attach more importance to more general and larger-scale events than women. Since the differences observed here are substantiated by a relatively small sample, it would be advised to conduct further in-depth studies of a heuristic nature in which gender experts would be involved.
- The target population, on the whole, is well aware of the general essence of climate change and the specific issues related to it: the answers, for the most part, adequately and thoroughly reflected both general issues and various specific manifestations and their urgency at the regional level. However,

two shortcomings must be admitted here: (1) relatively inadequate results were gleaned from Tbilisi; and (2) compared to the expected/real situation, the frequency with which invasive species was mentioned has been noted as low. There are possible explanations for these shortcomings that are presented in the main part of the text and it would be advisable to carry out more in-depth studies of these issues.

- Kakheti, Imereti/Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti, Ajara, and Samegrelo were named as the most vulnerable regions of Georgia.
- Women attach more importance than men to the effects of climate change on increasing poverty, reducing agricultural production, the spread of various types of infections, the origin/spread of viral diseases (including COVID-19), increased prevalence of heart disease, strokes, cancer, etc., and increased mortality rates. Meanwhile, men deforestation and the decrease in the number or species of wild animals were climate change impacts given more consideration by men than women, albeit when it comes to the decrease in number or species of plants and deterioration in water quality, women are more concerned than men.
- Climate change is considered not as a social myth promoted/encouraged by certain interest groups but as a real process that endangers life on earth and is not a future problem but a present one that already threatens humanity and is a pressing issue for every country including Georgia.
- Attitudes toward the issues pertaining to the impact and mitigation of climate change were relatively even (some optimistic, and some not so).
- Women and representatives of the 65+ age group feel more vulnerable to climate change and related issues. This indicates the need to conduct a more focused and in-depth study of these groups with regard to sensitivity, vulnerability, and adaptation.
- The majority of respondents believe that environmental agencies and international organizations will be able to manage the issues caused by climate change. State and, even more so, local bodies, as well as businesses, were comparatively lowly ranked by respondents in this regard.
- The fact that the population of a country with a high level of poverty and unemployment attaches priority, mainly, to climate change over issues of economic/employment/material wellbeing implies a high degree of social responsibility and an informed attitude towards climate change. Social responsibility with respect to climate change and its manifestations is regarded as socially recognized/desirable.

Perceptions of climate change and responses to it are determined by the following four main factors: "social responsibility," "priority," "problem management," and "personal contribution."

- Social behaviors relevant to climate change, unlike the degrees of awareness and understanding, scored very low. However, some behaviors – e.g. readiness to use more energy-efficient devices – did attain a relatively high response.
- Judging by the specific results of the research, the above point regarding social behaviors could be explained by socio-economic factors (according to the research, access to infrastructure and/or finances affects respondents' behaviors).
- Some climate-change-related behaviors are linked to gender and age.

05 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1

AWARENESS ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

5.2

RECOGNIZING CLIMATE CHANGE AS A CHALLENGE

5.3

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WITH REGARD TO CLIMATE CHANGE

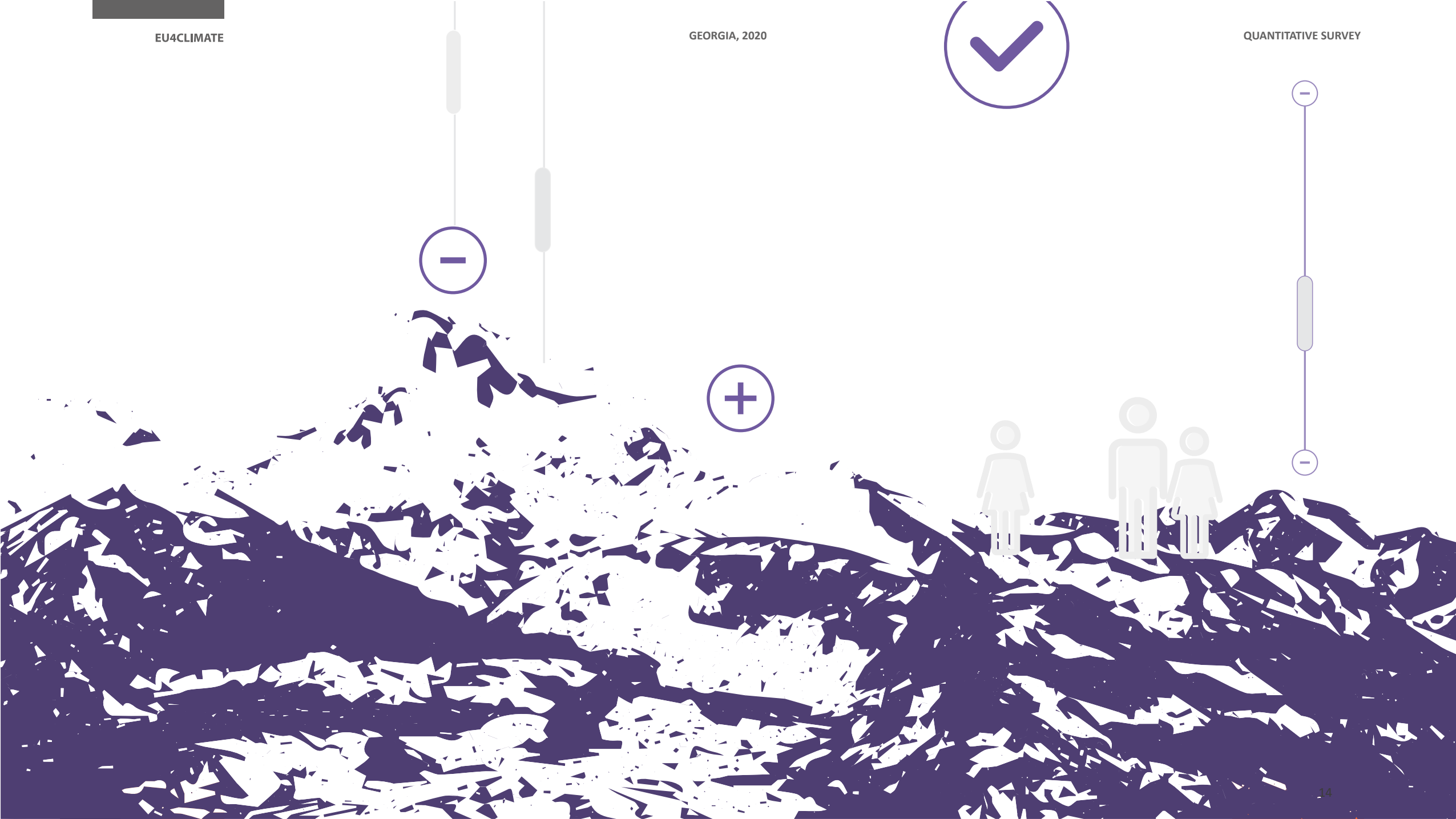
AWARENESS ABOUT

CLIMATE CHANGE

5.1

AWARENESS

ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE



5.1.1

TERM AWARENESS

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

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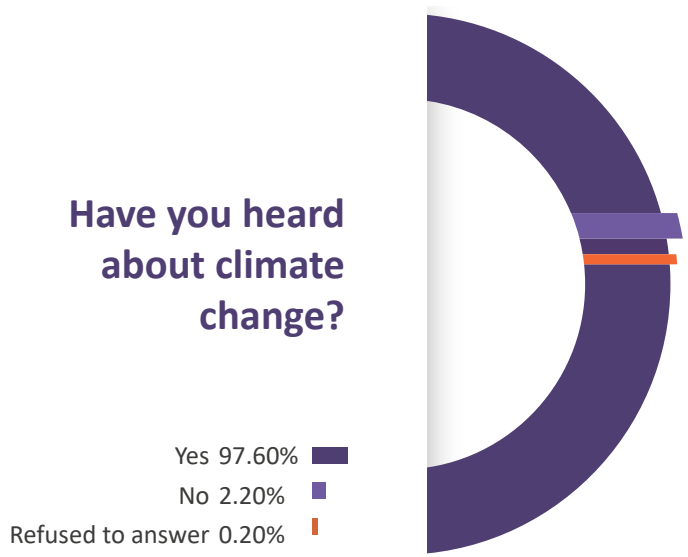
TERM AWARENESS

"Climate change" can be regarded as an almost universally recognized term within the studied population with 97.6% of respondents saying that they had heard about climate change.



Awareness of the term "climate change," is statistically significantly linked to the respondent's gender, age, and self-assessment of their family's economic situation.

In particular,
the degree of awareness of the above term ("climate change"):

- **Is higher among men than women (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.005).**

Have you heard about climate change?

Yes, I have	96.3%	99.2%	97.6%
No, I haven't	3.4%	0.8%	2.2%
No answer	0.3%		0.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5.1.1

TERM AWARENESS

Have you heard about climate change?

- Compared to other groups, the 65+ age group have less awareness of climate change; the 18-24 and 45-54 age groups both have 100% awareness (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.007):

Age	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65<	Total
Yes, I have	100%	97.9%	97.4%	100%	97.2%	94.2%	97.6%
No, I haven't	–	2.1%	2.1%	–	2.8%	5.8%	2.3%
No answer	–	–	0.5%	–	–	–	0.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How would you assess the material circumstances of your family?

- Perceptions of climate change relate to the person's self-assessment of their family circumstances (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.011):

	Very low: income is not enough even for food	Low: Income is barely enough for food and clothing	Medium: We manage to meet the basic needs of the family	High: We can cover entertainment and leisure expenses	Very high: we can afford expensive luxury items	No answer	Total
Yes, I have	93.1%	98.3%	98.2%	100%	100%	96.2%	97.5%
No, I haven't	5.6%	1.7%	1.8%	–	–	3.8%	2.3%
No answer	1.3%	–	–	–	–	–	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Awareness of the term "climate change" is statistically not significantly linked to any other demographic indicators. In particular, it is not linked to the level of educational attainment, presence/absence of pre-school education, presence/absence of professional education, and ethnic self-identification.

5.1.2

ATTITUDES
TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE
AWARENESS

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

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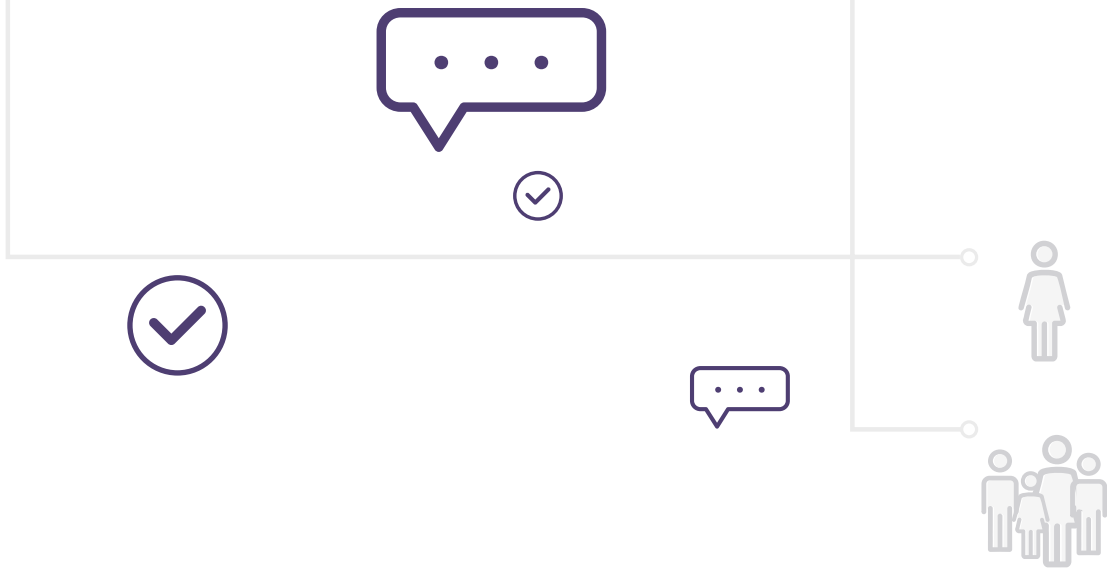
ATTITUDES TOWARD CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS

In order to assess the attitude of the target population with respect to receiving information/knowledge on climate change, two complementary questions were included in the questionnaire:

One of them was aimed at identifying the importance of receiving such information/knowledge for the respondent.

And the other was designed so that the respondent could assess the importance of receiving information/knowledge on climate change for other members of the social group(s) that they represented.

5.1.2



5-point scale: 1 means “not important at all” and 5 means “very important”

1 not important at all	5 very important	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation
How important is it personally to you to receive information/knowledge on climate change?		4.49	5.00	0.778
How important is it to the people with whom you communicate on a regular basis (family members, acquaintances and friends, neighbors, etc.) to receive information/knowledge on climate change?		4.46	5.00	0.773

- **The study revealed that receiving information/knowledge on climate change is considered highly important.** For both questions, the responses were close to significant:

The assessments of the importance of receiving information/knowledge on climate change with respect to both the respondent him/herself and his/her assessment of other members of society are statistically significantly linked to the given respondent’s self-assessment of their family circumstances and their level of educational attainment.

Within groups with medium and high indicators for both (family circumstances and educational attainment) the importance of receiving information/knowledge on climate change was higher than for other groups. There was a marginal difference which can be explained by the generally high assessments.

How important is it personally to you to receive information/ knowledge on climate change?

How would you assess the circumstances of your family? (Sig. = .000)	
Very low: Income is not even enough for food	**4.29**
Low: Income is barely enough for food and clothing	**4.43**
Medium: We manage to meet the basic needs of the family	**4.57**
High: We can cover entertainment and leisure expenses	**4.77**
Very high: We can afford to buy expensive luxury items	**4.00**
Refused to answer	**3.96**
Total	**4.49**

How important is it to the people with whom you regularly communicate to receive information/knowledge on climate change?

How would you assess the circumstances of your family? (Sig. = .036)	
Very low: Income is not even enough for food	**4.51**
Low: Income is barely enough for food and clothing	**4.35**
Medium: We manage to meet the basic needs of the family	**4.50**
High: We can cover entertainment and leisure expenses	**4.54**
Very high: We can afford to buy expensive luxury items	**4.00**
Refused to answer	**4.18**
Total	**4.46**

Obtaining information/knowledge related to climate change was deemed more important among those to have completed their secondary education, and those with university degrees (bachelor's or master's) than other groups.

There is a marginal difference, which can be explained by the generally high assessments.

How important is it to you to receive information/knowledge on climate change?

Level of educational attainment (Sig. = .000):	
Can read and write	3.00
Elementary education	4.00
Basic education	4.23
Complete secondary education	4.51
Bachelor's degree	4.69
Master's degree	4.49
Doctorate degree	3.86
Total	4.49

In general, the importance of receiving information/knowledge on climate change is particularly high among those that can read and write and have elementary education, but given the small sample size, these results cannot be interpreted as a national representation. Meanwhile, the indicator for the importance of receiving information/knowledge on climate change is higher among those to have completed their secondary education, and those with bachelor's and master's degrees, albeit with a marginal difference which can be explained by the generally high assessments.

How important is it to the people with whom you regularly communicate to receive information/knowledge on climate change?

Level of educational attainment (Sig. = .000):	
Can read and write	5.00
Elementary education	4.68
Basic education	4.50
Complete secondary education	4.46
Bachelor's degree	4.64
Master's degree	4.30
Doctorate degree	3.72
Total	4.46

These variables, statistically, are not significantly linked to any other demographic characteristics.

It is worth noting that the population ascribing high importance to receiving information/knowledge on climate change can be regarded as one of the most essential indicators when it comes to the awareness of the importance of climate change itself.

5.1.3

MAIN INFORMATION SOURCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

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MAIN INFORMATION SOURCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Among the sources normally used to receive information on climate change, national TV channels are clearly the most prominent.

Social networks and internet sources with short news coverage were also frequently mentioned.

Elsewhere, we found that informal sources (e.g., family members, acquaintances and friends) were much less frequently cited.

Other sources that can provide more versatile, in-depth and global information were quoted very infrequently (the frequency for each was less than 2.0%. In this area, the possible options in the questionnaire were: **"journals," "newspapers," "scientific literature," "public information meetings," "education centers/learning courses," internet pages/publications of ministries, universities, etc.," and "brochures, leaflets, posters, etc." The interviews also accommodated the possibility of choosing other options.**

80.9%

5.1.3

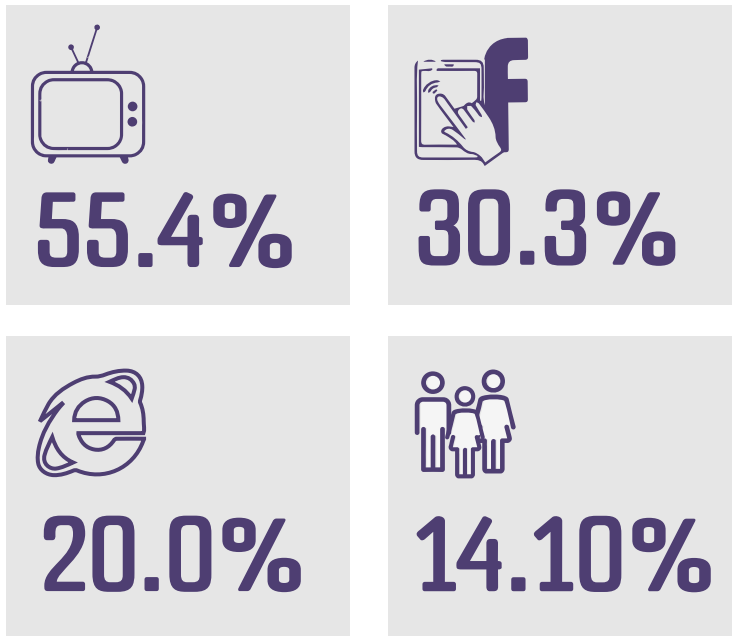
From which sources do you receive information on climate change?

Imedi	52.50%
Rustavi 2	34.00%
Mtavari	18.40%
Public broadcasting	10.70%
TV Pirveli	6.70%
Maestro	6.30%
Various channels	1.70%
Ambebi.ge	1.40%
Social networks (e.g. Facebook)	42.70%
Palitra News/Palitra News webpage	3.00%
Google	2.40%
YouTube	1.10%
Amindi.ge	11.10%
Acquaintances/friends	14.20%
Family members/relatives	14.00%
Other	19.20%
No answer	10.10%

- (The sum of the answers exceeds 100% as it was possible to name more than one source)

The respondents are aware of the paucity of information sources. It is true that TV is the leader among used sources but its share, together with those of social networks, is significantly reduced when it comes to respondents' desirable sources of comprehensive information/knowledge on climate change.

From what sources would you like to receive information on climate change and its effects?



TV	**55.4%**
Social networks (e.g. Facebook)	**30.3%**
Internet-media: publications/webpages of ministries, universities, etc.	**20.0%**
Acquaintances/friends	**14.1%**
Family members/relatives	**11.4%**
Public information meetings	**7.0%**
SMS messages	**6.9%**
Newspapers	**6.3%**
Brochures/leaflets/posters	**4.8%**
Journals	**4.7%**
Radio	**3.5%**
Learning courses (at education centers)	**2.2%**
Scientific literature	**1.8%**
Don't want to receive (additional) information on climate change	**8.5%**
I find it difficult to answer/refused to answer	**0.7%**

- (The sum of the answers exceeds 100% as it was possible to name more than one source)

The respondents' demand that news media improve its coverage with respect to climate change is yet another indication of the existing interest towards climate change and the awareness of its importance.

5.1.4

FREQUENCY OF RECEIVING INFORMATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

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FREQUENCY OF RECEIVING INFORMATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

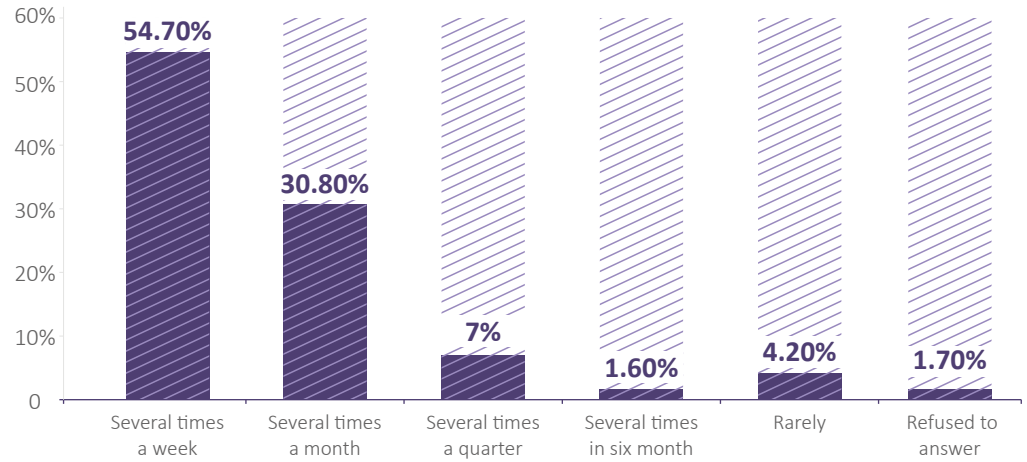
Information/knowledge on climate change is being received at a very high frequency.

with

85.4%

of those surveyed pointing out that they receive information on climate change several times a week or month.

How often do you receive information about climate change?



The frequency with which a respondent receives information on climate change is statistically significantly linked to **their level of educational attainment, presence/absence of pre-school education, presence/absence of professional education, employment situation, and self-assessment of family circumstances.**

- **The frequency with which information is received on climate change is high among those with basic secondary education, those with a complete secondary education, and those with a bachelor's degree. It is worth noting that at higher levels of educational attainment (master's and doctorate/PhD) the trend goes downwards; and the frequency among lower levels (those that can read and write, and those with an elementary education) is too low to allow any interpretation (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.005):**

Level of educational attainment

	Can read and write	Elementary education	Basic secondary education	Complete secondary education	Bachelor's degree or equivalent	Master's degree or equivalent	Doctorate degree or equivalent	Total
Several times a week	0	5	83	265	110	119	5	587
	0.0%	0.9%	14.1%	45.1%	18.7%	20.3%	0.9%	100%
	0.0%	100%	61%	56.4%	52.1%	49.6%	41.7%	54.6%
Several times a month	0	0	32	138	77	79	5	331
	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	41.7%	23.3%	23.9%	1.5%	100%
	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	29.4%	36.5%	32.9%	41.7%	30.8%
Several times every quarter	0	0	6	32	14	24	1	77
	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	41.6%	18.2%	31.2%	1.3%	100%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	6.8%	6.6%	10.0%	8.3%	7.2%
Several times every six months	0	0	4	5	2	5	1	17
	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	29.4%	11.8%	29.4%	5.9%	100%
	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.1%	0.9%	2.1%	8.3%	1.6%
Less often	1	0	6	22	5	11	0	45
	2.2%	0.0%	13.3%	48.9%	11.1%	24.4%	0.0%	100%
	100%	0.0%	4.4%	4.7%	2.4%	4.6%	0.0%	4.2%
Refused to answer	0	0	5	8	3	2	0	18
	0.0%	0.0%	27.8%	44.4%	16.7%	11.1%	0.0%	100%
	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Total	1	5	136	470	211	240	12	1075
	0.1%	0.5%	12.7%	43.7%	19.6%	22.3%	1.1%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

- **The indicator for the frequency of receiving information on climate change among those to have attained at least pre-school education is relatively high compared to those without a pre-school education (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.042):**

	With pre-school education	Without pre-school education	Total
Several times a week	**55.7%**	**52.7%**	**54.7%**
Several times a month	**31.3%**	**29.6%**	**30.7%**
Several times every quarter	**7.1%**	**7.0%**	**7.1%**
Several times every six months	**1.4%**	**2.2%**	**1.7%**
Less often	**3.6%**	**5.4%**	**4.2%**
Refused to answer	**0.9%**	**3.2%**	**1.7%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

- **Among those with professional education, the indicator for the frequency of receiving information on climate change is significantly higher than for those without any professional education (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.000):**

	With professional education	Without professional education	Total
Several times a week	**65.4%**	**47.6%**	**54.7%**
Several times a month	**24.4%**	**35.0%**	**30.7%**
Several times every quarter	**5.3%**	**8.1%**	**7.0%**
Several times every six months	**0.9%**	**2.2%**	**1.7%**
Less often	**3.2%**	**4.8%**	**4.2%**
Refused to answer	**0.7%**	**2.3%**	**1.7%**

- **In terms of the employment situation, the indicator for the frequency of receiving information on climate change is high among those engaged in agriculture and among sole traders. It is also high among housewives (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.008):**

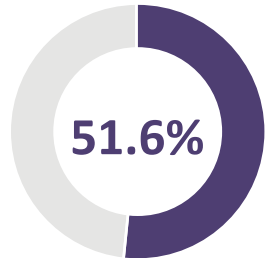
	Employed in public sector	Employed in private sector	Engaged in agriculture	Sole trader	Employed in the informal sector	NGO/ International organization	Unem-ployed	Pensioner	Student	Housewife	Total
Several times a week	**59.5%**	**47.9%**	**68.8%**	**62.9%**	**12.5%**	**–**	**47.0%**	**59.2%**	**59.6%**	**61.2%**	**54.8%**
Several times a month	**26.7%**	**36.3%**	**22.9%**	**24.3%**	**75.0%**	**100.0%**	**32.6%**	**27.7%**	**29.8%**	**27.6%**	**30.7%**
Several times every quarter	**5.3%**	**7.9%**	**6.3%**	**10.0%**	**–**	**–**	**8.8%**	**5.2%**	**1.8%**	**8.2%**	**7.0%**
Several times every six months	**3.1%**	**1.4%**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2.3%**	**0.5%**	**5.3%**	**0.7%**	**1.6%**
Less often	**3.8%**	**5.1%**	**–**	**2.9%**	**12.5%**	**–**	**5.6%**	**5.2%**	**3.5%**	**1.5%**	**4.2%**
Refused to answer	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**2.1%**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3.7%**	**2.1%**	**–**	**0.7%**	**1.8%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

- **The indicator for the frequency of receiving information on climate change is considerably lower among those to have assessed their family's economic situation as "very low," and is relatively high among those who assessed their family's economic situation as "medium" (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) = 0.000):**

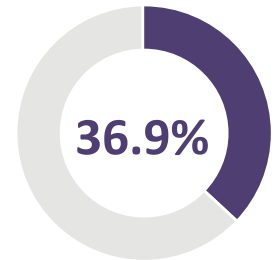
	Very low:	Low:	Medium:	High:	Very high:		
	Income is not even enough for food	Income is barely enough for food and clothing	We manage to meet the basic needs of the family	We can cover entertainment and leisure expenses	We can afford to buy expensive luxury	Refused to answer	Total
Several times a week	**44.6%**	**51.8%**	**59.7%**	**52.8%**	**–**	**50.0%**	**54.7%**
Several times a month	**34.5%**	**32.4%**	**28.3%**	**37.5%**	**100%**	**20.8%**	**30.8%**
Several times every quarter	**6.1%**	**9.9%**	**6.1%**	**2.8%**	**–**	**8.3%**	**6.9%**
Several times every six months	**2.7%**	**1.1%**	**1.5%**	**2.8%**	**–**	**4.2%**	**1.7%**
Less often	**9.5%**	**3.2%**	**3.5%**	**4.2%**	**–**	**–**	**4.2%**
Refused to answer	**2.7%**	**1.8%**	**0.9%**	**–**	**–**	**16.7%**	**1.7%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

- **The frequency of receiving information on climate change is statistically not significantly linked to any other demographic parameters (e.g. age and gender). The fact that the frequency of receiving information on climate change statistically does not establish a significant link to gender but does establish a link to a female-dominated occupation (housewife) indicates the need for more in-depth gender analysis.**

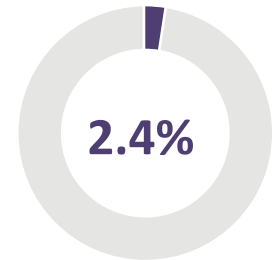
When did you last receive information on issues related to climate change?



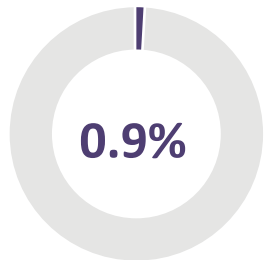
In the course of the **last week**



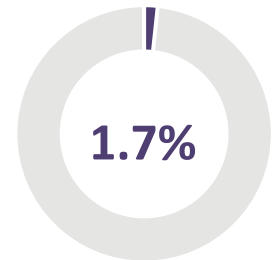
In the course of the **last month**



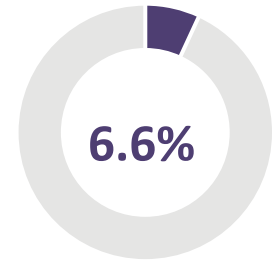
In the course of the last **three months**



In the course of the **last six months**



Longer than **the above**



No answer

The relatively high intensity of receiving information on climate change is demonstrated by the fact that in **88.5%** of cases **the period elapsing since the respondent had last received information on climate change was quoted as one week or one month.**

5.1.5

THEMES OF LAST RECEIVED INFORMATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

#EU4Climate

THEMES OF LAST RECEIVED INFORMATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

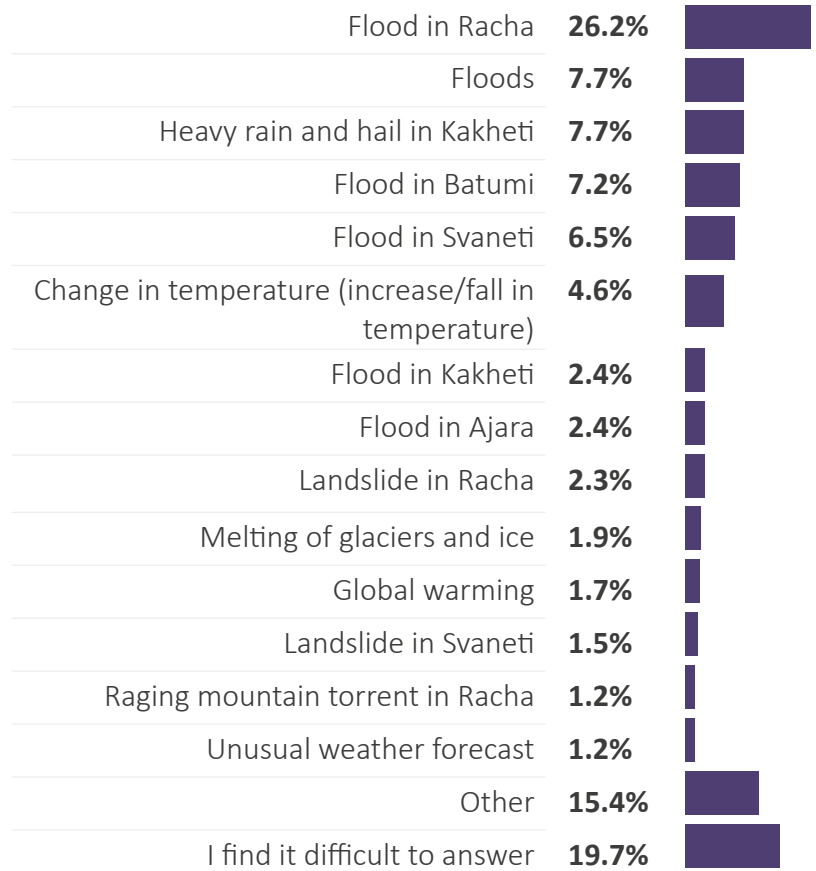
Despite the almost universal degree of awareness of the term “climate change” among the target population, and the fact that receiving information/knowledge on climate change is considered very important, as well as the high frequency of receiving information on climate change, the study has found that recently-received information was superficial, fragmentary provided only sparse coverage of given themes.

The themes of recently received information on climate change were, mainly, of a factual nature and were connected to natural events on a national or regional scale (most prominently, floods).

Information of a global scale or an educational, scientific/research or strategic nature was barely mentioned.

What was the information you most recently received on climate change?

(no specific answer options given)

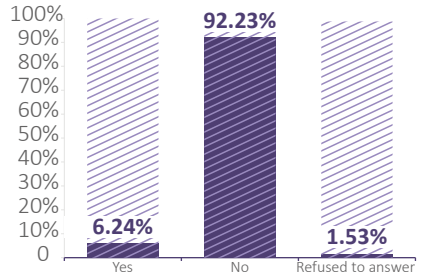


19.7%

of respondents had difficulty remembering what specific information they had last received regarding climate change.

The above finding with respect to respondents being poorly informed is somewhat corroborated by the very low indicator for reading specific documents or reports on climate change.

Have you read any public documents or reports related to climate change?



A significant portion (nearly half- 48.50%) of the respondents to have answered 'yes,' that they had read a document or report on climate change could not name the actual document/report. Among the relevant named documents/reports, the most common were materials from international organizations.

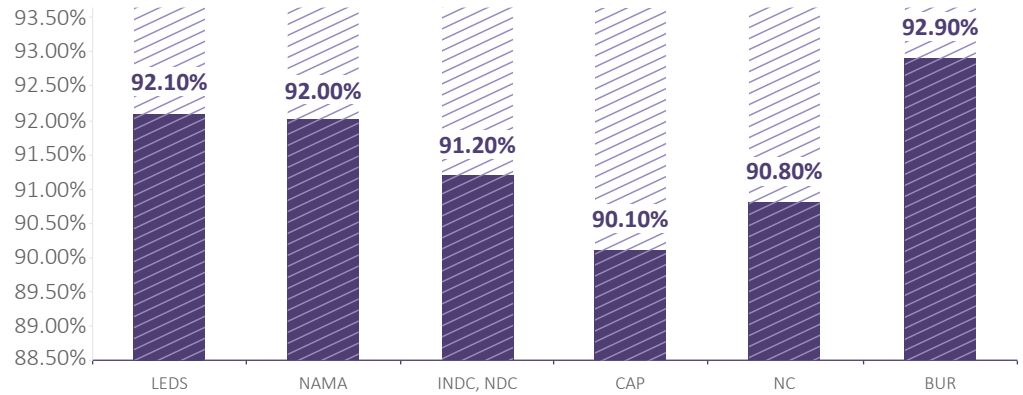
Please tell us what specific document or report you have read.

no specific answer options given

The essence of global warming and its causes	**7.10%**
Documents of RAMSAR Conference in Rio de Janeiro	**1.00%**
Melting of the ice on Antarctica and rise of water level	**3.30%**
Report on soil testing	**1.50%**
WHO report	**3.20%**
Report on the regularity of nature protection	**1.00%**
UN report on statistics of climate change and summary paper	**11.10%**
Causes of wildfires in Amazon rainforest and its effects	**1.20%**
Reports on water quality	**9.20%**
Paris Agreement/Greta Thunberg	**4.70%**
Comparison of Tbilisi atmospheric air with the atmospheric air of other Large cities	**1.20%**
Kyoto Protocol	**0.50%**
Greenpeace publication	**1.10%**
On the invasion of parasites	**1.90%**
Annual report on nature protection	**4.10%**
Radiological findings published by the government	**2.80%**
I find it difficult to answer	**48.50%**

Meanwhile, the degree of awareness among respondents on national priorities and global obligations with regard to climate change is very low.

Percentage of respondents unaware of specific priorities/obligations



The evaluation used a 5-point scale system, where 1 meant "not aware at all" and 5 meant "very aware", and the majority of responses for every priority/obligation was near 1.

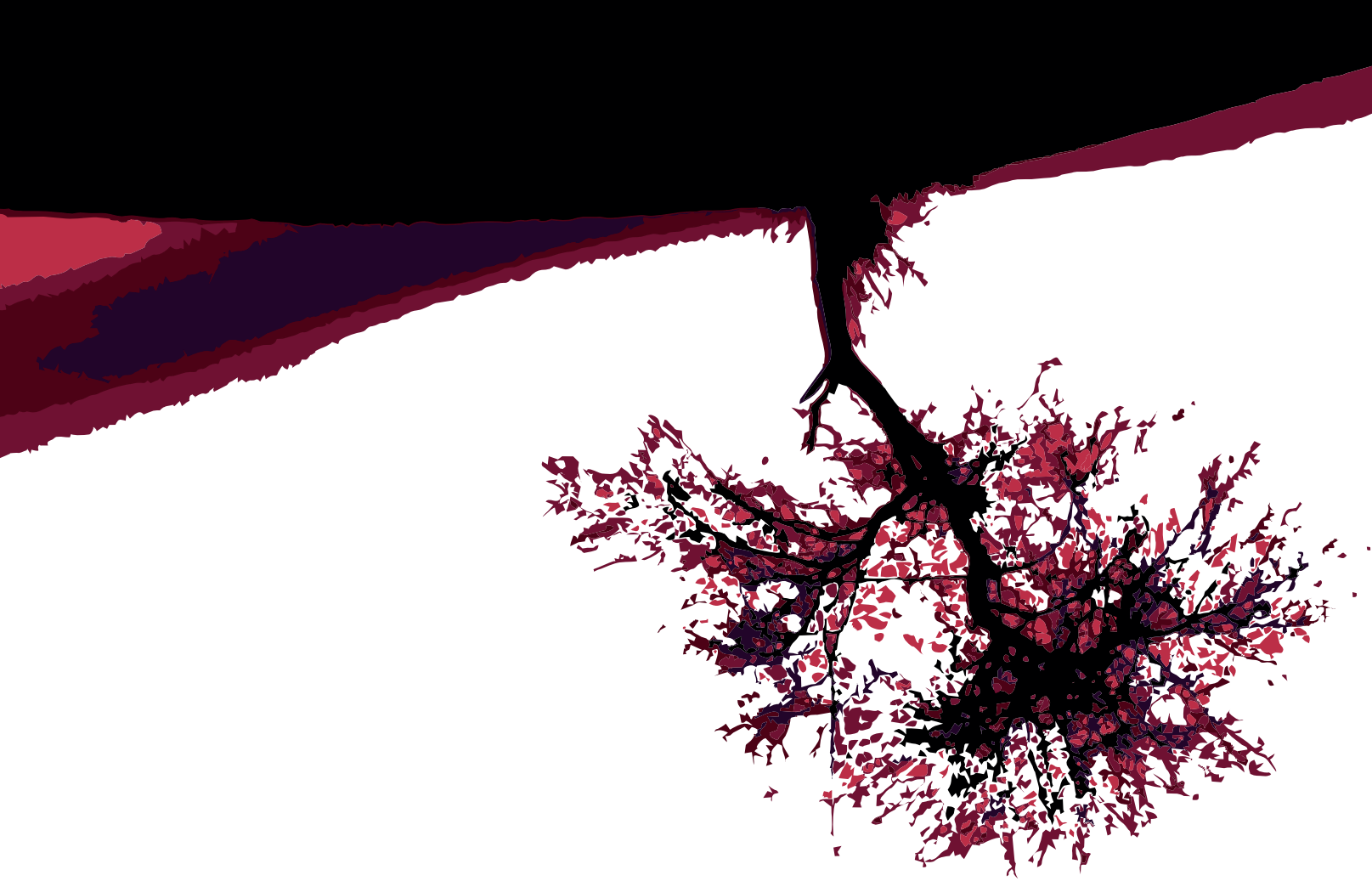
How aware are you of the national priorities and global obligations regarding climate change issues?

1 not aware at all **5** very aware

	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS)	**1.05**	**1.00**	**0.396**
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)	**1.04**	**1.00**	**0.338**
Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC , NDC)	**1.04**	**1.00**	**0.268**
Climate Action Plan (CAP)	**1.09**	**1.00**	**0.474**
National Communication (NC)	**1.06**	**1.00**	**0.406**
Biennial Updated Report (BUR)	**1.01**	**1.00**	**0.201**

The fact that the degree of awareness of documents outlining national priorities and global obligations on climate change issues is near zero, while climate change itself is well-known to the surveyed population highlights the need to increase the efficiency of the respective information campaign(s) and information sources.

RECOGNIZING CLIMATE CHANGE AS A CHALLENGE



5.2

RECOGNIZING CLIMATE CHANGE AS A CHALLENGE

5.2.1

THE DEGREE

TO WHICH CLIMATE CHANGE IS RECOGNIZED AS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

#EU4Climate

THE DEGREE TO WHICH CLIMATE CHANGE IS RECOGNIZED AS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

57.9%

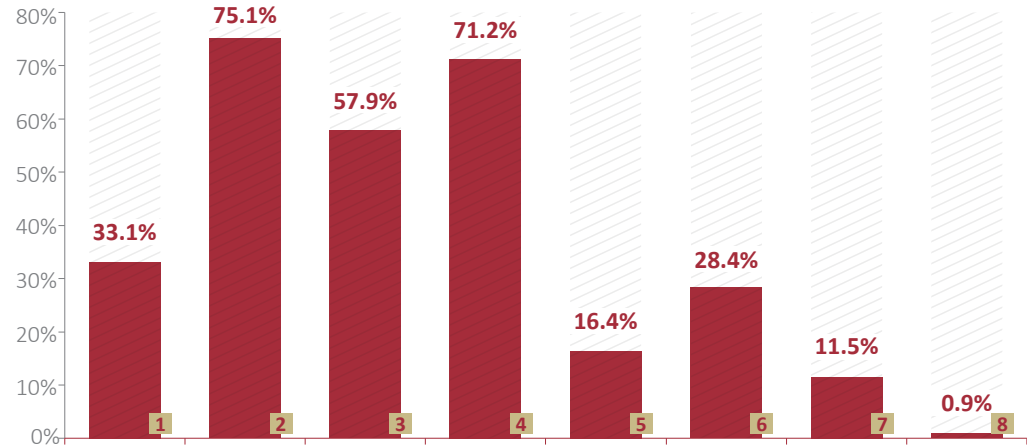
of respondents identified climate change among the three main challenges the world is facing today.

The main challenges the world is facing today

The Georgian population considers climate change a serious global challenge.

According to the answers to the question: In your opinion, what are the main challenges the world is facing today? Provide **the first**, **second**, and **third** priorities.

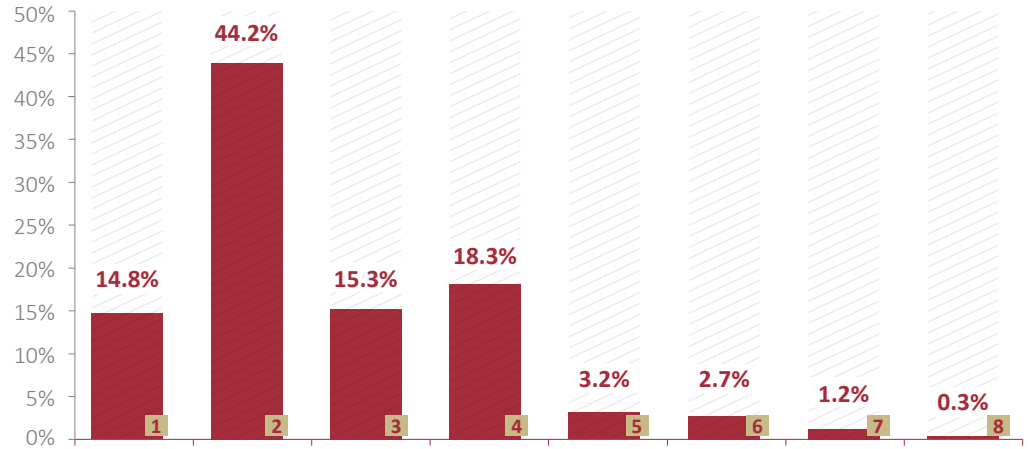
Overall, 57.9% of respondents identified climate change among the three main challenges the world is facing today.



1. International terrorism; **2.** Poverty, lack of food and drinking water; **3.** Climate change; **4.** Infectious diseases; **5.** Nuclear proliferation; **6.** Armed conflicts; **7.** Growth of world population; **8.** Other

5.2.1

The main challenges the world is facing today



1. International terrorism; **2.** Poverty, lack of food and drinking water; **3.** Climate change; **4.** Infectious diseases; **5.** Nuclear proliferation; **6.** Armed conflicts; **7.** Growth of world population; **8.** Other

According to

15.3%

of respondents, climate change is the main challenge the world is facing today

The global challenge given the highest priority by the respondents was **„poverty, lack of food** and **drinking water.“**
In order to provide a fair analysis of the above result, one must take into consideration the following two significant situational/external factors affecting the fieldwork:

1. Covid-19 and the corresponding deep global economic recession; and
2. Poverty being the most burning and wide-ranging social issue facing Georgia at the moment.

The latter factor has been attested by several studies carried out in the course of the last three months (most noteworthy among these are the studies conducted with the collaboration of democratic institutes, namely NDI and IRI). Fieldwork took place in the pre-election period in Georgia when poverty, cited as the main challenge facing the country, was particularly emphasized in political debates and promises and, accordingly, gained mass media attention.

In order to draw attention to other global challenges, it would be advisable to consider them in relation to each other and independently from any other factor/challenge that has been intensified for whatever reason (e.g. poverty in the context of election campaigns).

Among the issues cited as the leading challenge, climate change ranks third, above international terrorism and behind infectious diseases.

The fact that, in light of the Covid-19 pandemic, climate change was listed as the leading challenge by only 3% fewer respondents than those who named **infectious diseases** is a testament to **climate change being regarded as a very important challenge in Georgia.**

The ranking of global challenges is statistically significantly linked to gender. Meanwhile, "international terrorism" and "nuclear proliferation" were more pressing for men, while "poverty, lack of food and drinking water" and "infectious diseases" were more concerning for women. However, there is no significant difference between genders when it comes to climate change (Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) =.004).

The leading challenge the world is facing today

	Female	Male
International terrorism	**10.5%**	**19.7%**
Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	**46.0%**	**42.0%**
Climate change	**15.7%**	**14.9%**
Infectious diseases	**20.5%**	**15.7%**
Nuclear proliferation	**2.3%**	**4.2%**
Armed conflicts	**3.0%**	**2.4%**
Other	**1.9%**	**1.1%**

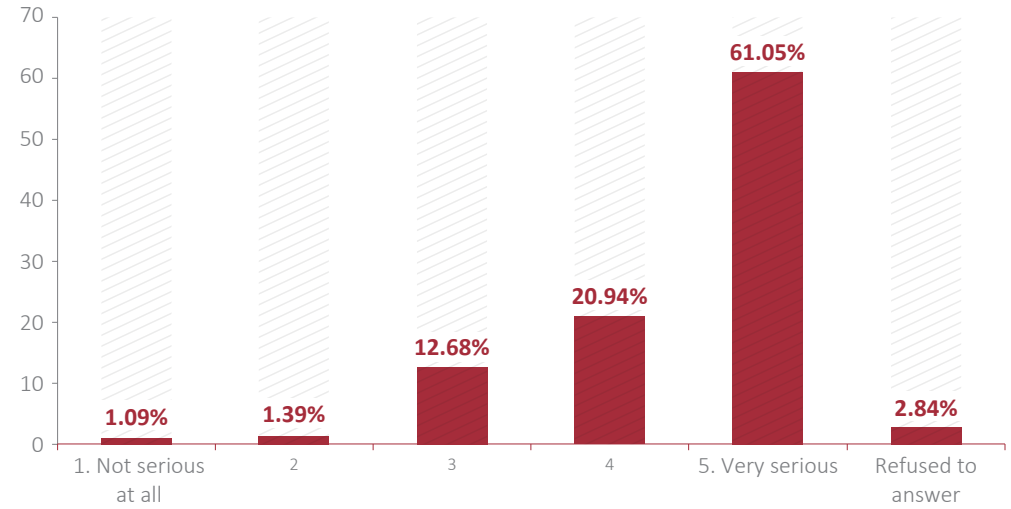
The finding that the surveyed population considers climate change an important global challenge highlights the need for an independent evaluation of climate change as a global issue (without comparing it to other issues).

According to the responses to the answer to the question - In your opinion, how serious is the issue of climate change for the world today? (a 5-point scale system was applied, where 1 means "not serious at all" and 5 means "very serious")- climate change was regarded by most respondents as higher than average with 61.05% giving it the highest significance in terms of the seriousness of the issue, and **an average of 4.44 points.**

How serious is the issue of climate change for the world today?

The evaluation used a 5-point scale system, where 1 meant “not aware at all” and 5 meant “very aware”.

1 not aware at all **5** very aware

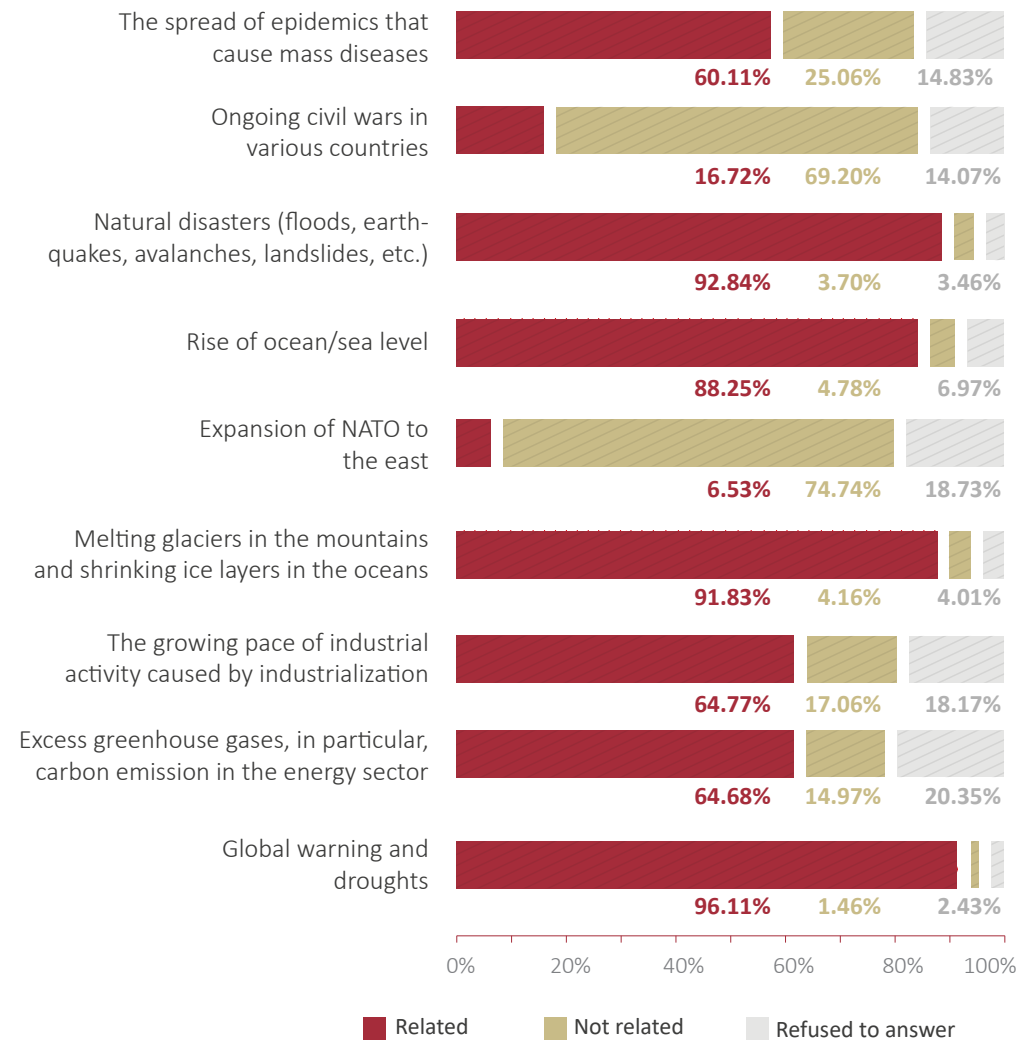


It is worth noting that, in this instance, the difference between averages in terms of gender distinction is statistically significant (Sig. =.002); 4.51 is the average for women, and it is 4.35 for men.

To assess the degree of awareness on climate change and all relevant aspects a block of closed questions was asked in which the respondents had to evaluate the extent to which climate change was linked to specific/separate events.

Please answer whether the events listed below are related to climate change?

According to the results, the respondents' overall assessments of the events mentioned in the questions are correct in most cases and, on this basis, we can assume that the surveyed population has a good understanding of climate change and its particular effects.



5.2.2

LOCAL LEVEL –
THE PERCEPTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

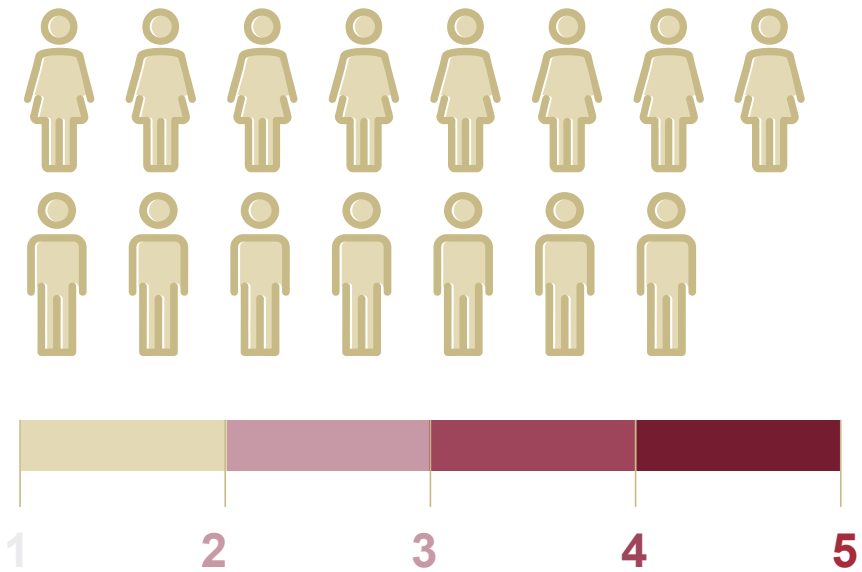
WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

#EU4Climate

Climate change

and related challenges are regarded as very important at the country level.



The issue of climate change for Georgia, using a 5-point scale, where 1 means "not important at all" and 5 means "very important," received an average score of 4.21 points among respondents.

1 **not important at all** **5** **very important**

This indicator is higher in the female group with 4.34 points, while in the male group it is 4.06 points. The difference here is statistically significant **(Sig.=.000)**.

How important are the below-listed problems for Georgia?

MEAN EVALUATION

Country level

Climate change and related challenges are regarded as very important at the country level.

The issue of climate change for Georgia, using a 5-point scale, where 1 means “not important at all” and 5 means “very important,” received an average score of 4.21 points among respondents.

This indicator is higher in the female group with 4.34 points, while in the male group it is 4.06 points. The difference here is statistically significant **(Sig.=.000)**.

1 Not important at all **5** Very important

Climate change issue in general	**4.21**
Extreme temperatures	**3.89**
Extreme precipitation	**4.02**
Frequency and intensity of wind	**3.79**
Frequency and intensity of droughts	**3.94**
Frequency and intensity of hail	**4.04**
Frequency and intensity of floods and freshets	**4.12**
Sea-water intrusion	**3.10**
Melting of glaciers	**3.23**
Landslides	**3.96**
Raging mountain torrents	**3.92**
Land degradation	**3.69**

How important are the below-listed issues for your region?

MEAN EVALUATION

1 Not important at all **5** Very important

Climate change issue in general	**3.71**
Extreme temperatures	**3.34**
Extreme precipitation	**2.93**
Frequency and intensity of wind	**2.97**
Frequency and intensity of droughts	**3.11**
Frequency and intensity of hail	**2.38**
Frequency and intensity of floods and freshets	**2.34**
Sea-water intrusion	**1.66**
Melting of glaciers	**1.63**
Landslides	**2.04**
Raging mountain torrents	**2.01**
Land degradation	**2.63**

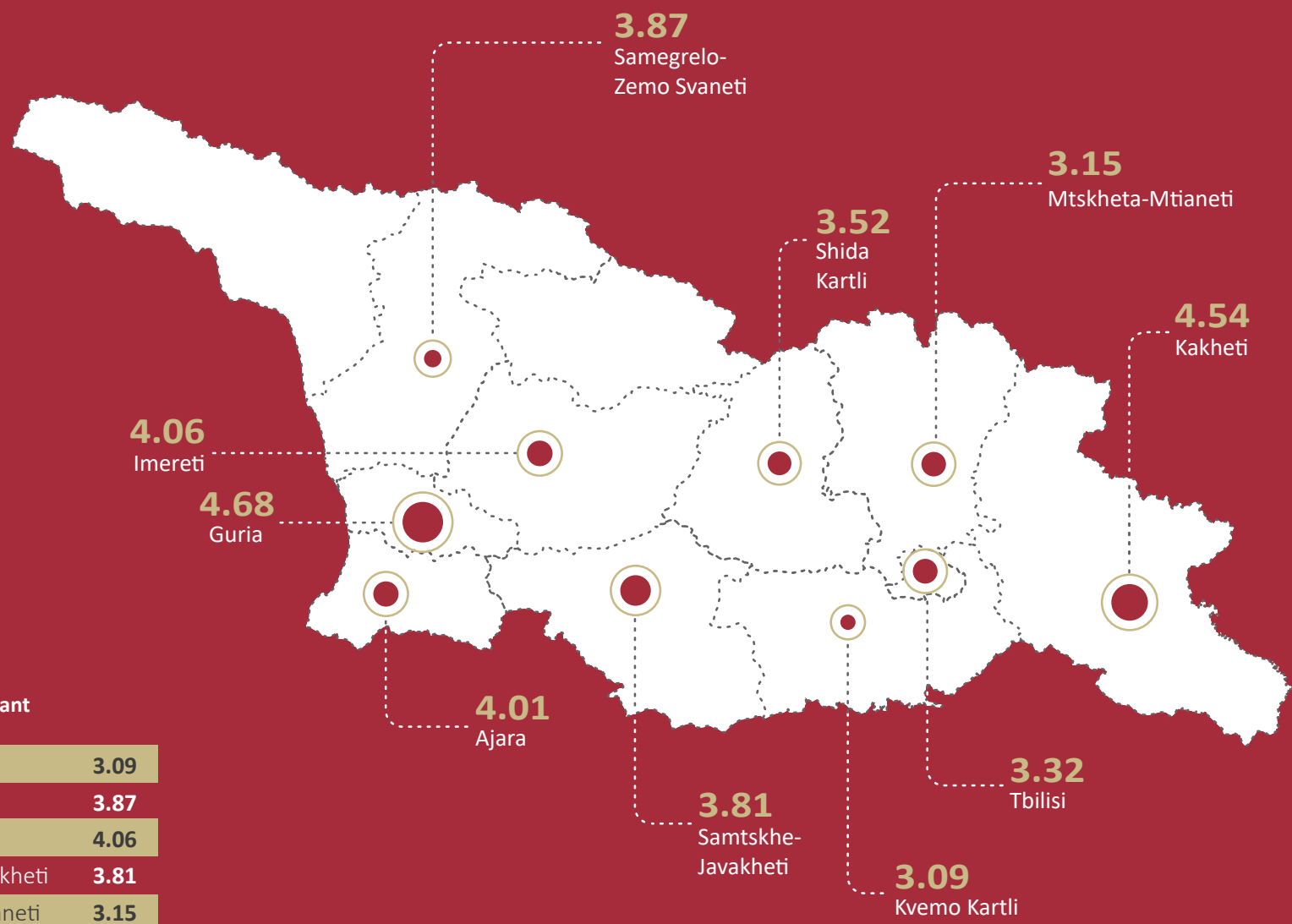
Regional level

The overall indicator for the importance of climate change at a regional level is 3.71. **In this case, the score is higher in the female group (with 3.81 points) compared to the male group (3.59 points)**. The difference here is statistically significant **(Sig.=.003)**.

In the evaluations carried out at a regional level, the indicators with regard to specific issues were lower compared to the national-level responses.

Importance of climate change issue per region

Regional indicators



This difference between national and regional responses can be explained by the statistically important regional distinctions with regard to climate change issues, as outlined below.

1 **Not important at all**

Tbilisi	**3.32**
Guria	**4.68**
Ajara	**4.01**
Shida Kartli	**3.52**
Kakheti	**4.54**

5 **Very important**

Kvemo Kartli	**3.09**
Samegrelo	**3.87**
Imereti	**4.06**
Samtskhe-Javakheti	**3.81**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	**3.15**

Regional indicators for the importance of specific issues related to climate change are presented as follows:

	Extreme precipitation	Frequency and intensity of wind	Frequency and intensity of droughts	Frequency and intensity of hail	Frequency and intensity of floods and freshets	Sea-water intrusion	Melting of glaciers	Landslides	Raging mountain torrents	Land degradation
Tbilisi	2.43	2.54	2.30	2.00	2.24	1.26	1.56	1.97	2.00	2.02
Guria	4.49	4.42	4.15	3.34	4.21	3.36	2.92	4.70	3.36	4.88
Ajara	3.54	2.65	2.81	2.34	2.76	2.31	1.99	2.86	2.76	2.72
Shida Kartli	1.75	2.17	3.38	2.19	1.74	1.00	1.00	1.66	1.61	1.86
Kakheti	4.35	4.32	4.92	4.83	3.22	1.35	1.34	1.54	1.79	3.37
Kvemo Kartli	2.60	3.05	3.04	2.52	2.31	1.90	1.87	2.03	1.91	2.77
Samegrelo	2.66	2.47	2.80	1.20	1.79	1.25	1.01	1.18	1.47	2.27
Imereti	3.29	3.51	3.52	1.90	2.19	1.78	1.44	2.15	2.14	3.43
Samtskhe-Javakheti	3.48	3.51	3.68	3.59	1.83	1.38	1.34	1.30	1.35	1.45
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2.62	2.60	3.18	2.58	2.35	1.00	4.62	2.23	1.95	3.17

Indicator for the importance of specific issues/events linked to climate change, statistically, has a significant relationship with gender

How important is a specific issue/ event for your region?

1 =MIN **5** =MAX

	Extreme temperatures	Extreme precipitation	Frequency and intensity of wind	Frequency and intensity of droughts	Frequency and intensity of hail	Frequency and intensity of floods and freshets	Sea-water intrusion	Melting of glaciers	Landslides	Raging mountain torrents	Land degradation
Female	3.40	2.99	3.03	3.13	2.41	2.36	1.53	1.58	1.99	1.96	2.59
Male	3.28	2.87	2.90	3.09	2.33	2.32	1.82	1.69	2.09	2.06	2.67

Women are more sensitive than men to everyday issues of local importance that are directly and intensively related to climate change; men attach more importance to general and larger-scale events than women do.

Since the differences here are based on a relatively small sample, it would be advisable to conduct a more in-depth study of a heuristic nature in which gender experts would be involved.

5.2.3

CLIMATE CHANGE AS A CHALLENGE FACING THE REGIONS OF GEORGIA

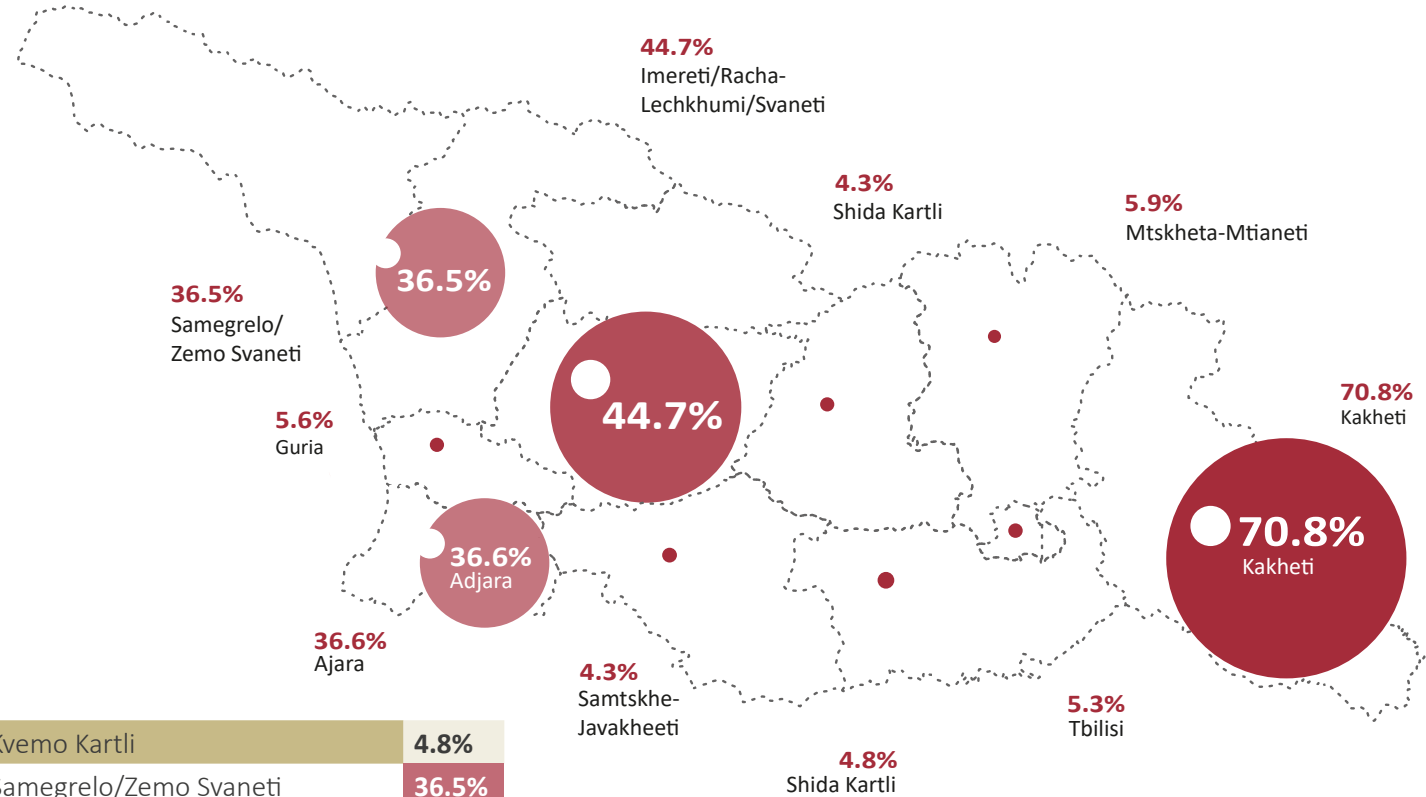
WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

#EU4Climate

Name the regions of Georgia most vulnerable to climate change

Kakheti, Imereti/Racha-Lechkhumi/Kvemo Svaneti, Ajara were named the most vulnerable regions of Georgia (respondents could name only three regions).



Tbilisi	5.3%
Guria	5.6%
Ajara	36.6%
Shida Kartli	4.3%
Kakheti	70.8%

Kvemo Kartli	4.8%
Samegrelo/Zemo Svaneti	36.5%
Imereti/Racha-Lechkhumi/Svaneti	44.7%
Samtskhe-Javakheti	4.3%
Mtskheta-Mtianetei	5.9%

Respondents were then asked to name the main climate change issues affecting the regions they had chosen as most vulnerable.

KAKHETI:	
Hail	92.5%
Droughts	20.0%
Floods	8.6%
Other	26.70%
I find it difficult to answer	1.4%

IMERETI/RACHA-LECHKHUMI/KVEMO SVANETI	
Floods	63.1%
Landslides	27.3%
Raging mountain torrents	10.7%
Earthquakes	8.5%
Abundant precipitation	4.1%
Droughts	3.4%
Other	10.7%
I find it difficult to answer	0.6%

AJARA:	
Landslides	56.8%
Floods	30.0%
Avalanches	12.1%
Abundant precipitation	7.4%
Raging mountain torrents	5.5%
Sea-water intrusion	5.3%
Other	14.7%
I find it difficult to answer	1.5%

SAMEGRELO/ZEMO SVANETI:	
Landslides	54.9%
Floods	32.4%
Avalanches	15.4%
Raging mountain torrents	10.1%
Abundant snow	7.6%
Melting of glaciers	4.1%
Other	11.90%
I find it difficult to answer	1.00%

SAMTSKHE-JAVAKHETI:	
Hail	30.0%
Heavy frost/low temperatures	20.0%
Long winter/short spring	12.0%
Floods	10.0%
Droughts	10.0%
Abundant snow	10.0%
Landslides	6.0%
Sliding soil/ground	4.0%
Earthquakes	4.0%
Fires	4.0%
Other	14.0%
I find it difficult to answer	2.0%

MTSKHETA-MTIANETI:	
Landslides	38.8%
Avalanches	20.9%
Abundant snow	20.9%
Floods	13.4%
Raging mountain torrents	11.9%
Abundant precipitation	4.5%
Droughts	3.0%
Sliding soil/ground	3.0%
Melting of glaciers	3.0%
Other	12.0%

KVEMO KARTLI:	
Hail	20.8%
Droughts	45.8%
Floods	10.4%
Land degradation	6.3%
Other	12.50%
I find it difficult to answer	10.4%

GURIA	
Sliding soil/ground	25.3%
Land degradation	17.3%
Droughts	8.0%
Abundant precipitation	5.3%
Avalanches	4.0%
Soil erosion	4.0%
Other	16.0%
I find it difficult to answer	1.3%

SHIDA KARTLILI:	
Hail	55.8%
Droughts	30.2%
Land degradation	9.3%
Floods	7.0%
Frequency and intensity of wind	4.7%
Other	7.0%
I find it difficult to answer	4.7%

TBILISI:	
Air pollution caused by transport	43.1%
Floods/freshets/abundant precipitation	21.60%
Environmental damage as a result of intensive construction	11.8%
Other	13.7%
I find it difficult to answer	23.5%

Based on the reviewed results, one can conclude that the surveyed population, on the whole, is well aware of the general essence of climate change and the specific issues related to the term.

The answers mostly accurately reflect the distribution of pressing issues related to climate change across the regions of Georgia.

However, the following two errors must be pointed out here:

1. With regard to Tbilisi, the answers were relatively inaccurate; and
2. In comparison to the expected/realistic situation, a low frequency of mentioning invasive species has been noted.

Based on the above, it would be advisable to conduct a further in-depth study specifically on Tbilisi.

One of the possible explanations might be that climate change is considered a multifaceted issue of a global nature that can be directly or indirectly related to all aspects of the environment and living conditions.

In your opinion, does climate change lead to the below-listed economic, healthcare-related, and other negative issues?

1 It does not at all

5 It does, unequivocally

	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation
Job cuts	**3.34**	**3.00**	**1.446**
Increase in prices	**3.86**	**4.00**	**1.311**
Increase in poverty	**3.93**	**4.00**	**1.261**
Reduction in agricultural production	**4.34**	**5.00**	**1.007**
The spread of various types of infections	**3.93**	**4.00**	**1.105**
Biodiversity losses (explain)	**3.94**	**4.00**	**1.139**
Origin / spread of viral diseases, including COVID-19	**3.33**	**4.00**	**1.518**
Increase in heart disease, strokes, cancer, etc. caused by negative changes to the environment	**3.95**	**4.00**	**1.160**
Increased mortality rate	**3.89**	**4.00**	**1.121**

Some of the above-listed aspects were examined in correlation with gender. Specifically, and albeit only with a small margin, women attach more importance than men on the effects of climate change on increasing poverty, reducing agricultural production, the spread of various types of infections, the origin/spread of viral diseases including COVID-19, increase in heart disease, strokes, cancer, etc., and increased mortality rate.

	Female	Male
Increase in poverty	**4.00**	**3.85**
Reduction in agricultural production	**4.41**	**4.26**
The spread of various types of infections	**4.01**	**3.83**
Origin/spread of viral diseases, including COVID-19	**3.49**	**3.15**
Increase in heart disease, strokes, cancer, etc. caused by negative changes to the environment	**4.07**	**3.81**
Increased mortality rate	**4.01**	**3.75**

It is worth noting that, as a result of factorial analysis, the studied issues have been divided into two factors.

In your opinion, does climate change lead to the below-listed economic, healthcare-related and other negative issues?

Rotated Component Matrix	Component	
	1	2
Job cuts	**16.2%**	**78.8%**
Increase in prices	**26.2%**	**87.5%**
Increase in poverty	**27.5%**	**87.6%**
Reduction in agricultural production	**39.6%**	**67.5%**
The spread of various types of infections	**66.5%**	**38.2%**
Biodiversity losses (explain)	**66.1%**	**35.5%**
Origin / spread of viral diseases, including COVID-19	**72.2%**	**19.1%**
Growth of heart disease, strokes, cancer, etc. caused by negative changes to the environment	**84.6%**	**17.2%**
Increased mortality rate	**81.9%**	**21.5%**

Issues placed under Component 1 denote detrimental to health, and those under Component 2 denote detrimental to the economy. The results above imply a good level of awareness among respondents regarding the negative effects of climate change across various issues.

With respect to invasive species, this issue being less frequently cited than expected could be explained, on one hand, by the use of an open question and, on the other hand, by the fact that the most important problem in Georgia in this respect – stink bug- has been spreading for several years and the population has learned to handle it. Indeed, when closed questions were asked, invasive species were most frequently mentioned.

Have you noticed any changes related to environmental degradation in recent years in your place of residence? If so, name them.

Invasive new species (e.g. stink bug)	**38.5%**
Increase in the frequency of droughts	**31.2%**
Deforestation	**23.8%**
Deterioration in water quality	**18.9%**
Soil erosion or degradation	**14.0%**
The decrease in number or species of plants	**8.3%**
Increase in the frequency of natural disasters	**8.1%**
The decrease in the number of species of wild animals	**4.2%**
Other	**3.4%**
I have not noticed any changes	**19.4%**
I find it difficult to answer/refuse to answer (did not read any out)	**5.9%**

The results, statistically, are significantly linked to gender.

Deforestation and the decrease in the number or species of wild animals were changes more frequently mentioned by men than women; the decrease in the number or species of plants and deterioration in water quality, on the contrary, were more commonly noted by women.

Have you noticed any changes related to environmental degradation in recent years in your place of residence? If so, name them.

Deforestation	**20.2%**	**28.0%**
The decrease in number or species of wild animals	**1.6%**	**7.2%**
The decrease in number or species of plants	**9.5%**	**6.9%**
Deterioration in water quality	**21.5%**	**15.9%**

5.2.4

ATTITUDES
AND MECHANISMS OF RESPONSIBILITY

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

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ATTITUDES AND MECHANISMS OF RESPONSIBILITY

With a view to identifying attitudes toward climate change, seven pairs of statements were presented in the questionnaire. For each pair, the respondents were asked to choose which of the statements they agreed with more. The principle of rotation was applied in this measurement.

According to the results, the attitude of the surveyed population to climate change and both its already-existing and feasible effects can largely be described as informed, well aware, **correct, rational and imbued with a high sense of social responsibility.**

Importantly, climate change is not considered as a social myth that is promoted/encouraged by certain interest groups (e.g., politicians, businessmen, researchers, etc.), but rather as a real process that endangers life on earth, and is not a future prospect but a current threat to humanity and a pressing issue for every country including Georgia.

With regard to the question of stopping climate change and its effects, a mixture of attitudes was expressed by respondents.

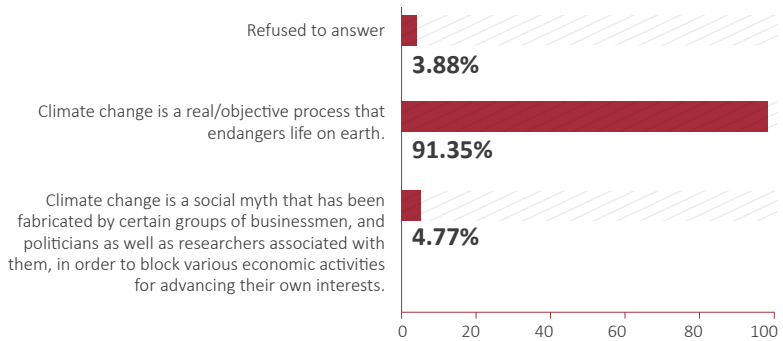
Overall, 44.94% consider it "possible to stop climate change, as well as the adverse effects caused by climate change with the efforts of humans/humanity" while, according to 48.88% of respondents, "climate change is an irreversible process and it is impossible to stop it with the efforts of humans/humanity."

However, a significant proportion of respondents the consider personal responsibility of individuals to be very important when it comes to climate change.

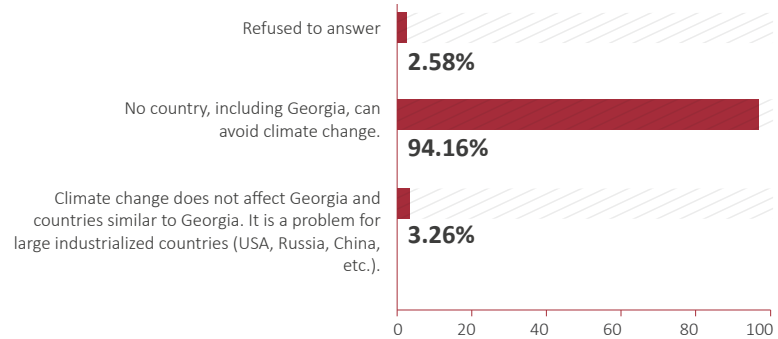
For 64.70% of respondents, the statement "With their behavior/lifestyle individuals can contribute towards neutralizing dangers caused by climate change" while 63.81% did not agree with the statement "I personally cannot do anything against global warming/climate change."

PLEASE, SELECT THE STATEMENT YOU MOST AGREE WITH

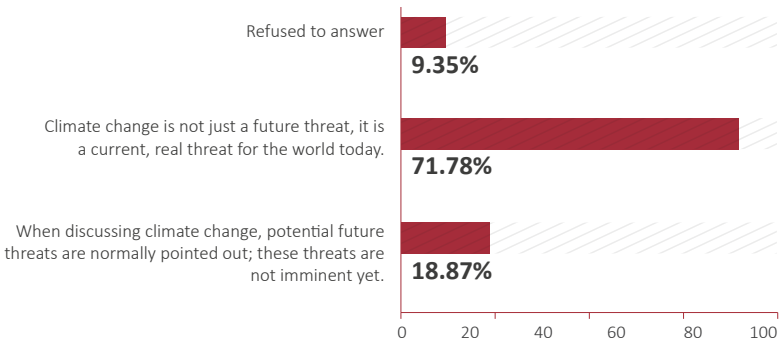
1. Climate change is a social myth that has been fabricated by certain groups of businessmen, and politicians as well as researchers associated with them, in order to block various economic activities for advancing their own interests.
2. Climate change is a real/objective process that endangers life on earth.



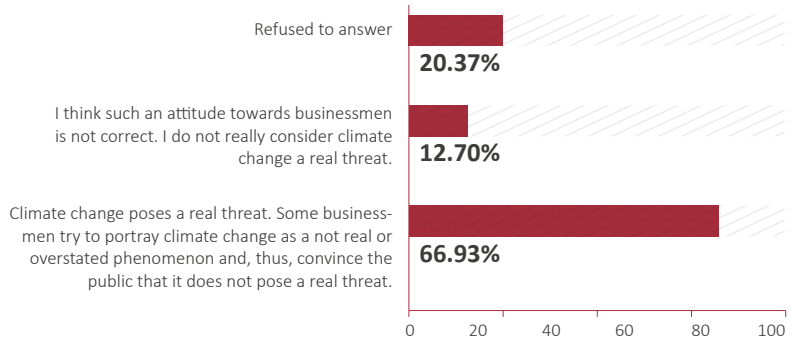
1. Climate change does not affect Georgia and countries similar to Georgia. It is a problem for large industrialized countries (USA, Russia, China, etc.).
2. No country, including Georgia, can avoid climate change.



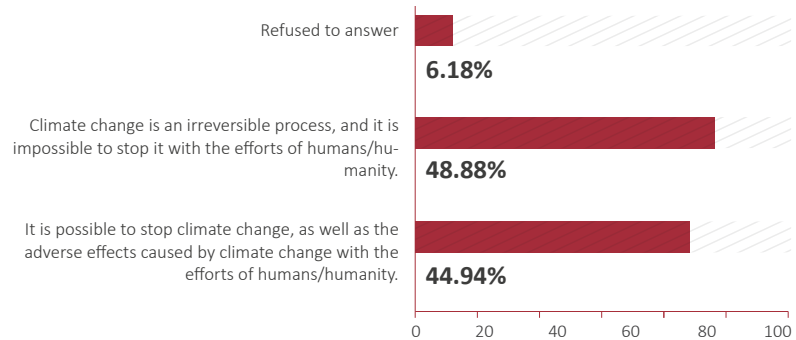
1. When discussing climate change, potential future threats are normally pointed out; these threats are not imminent yet.
2. Climate change is not just a future threat, it is a current, real threat for the world today.



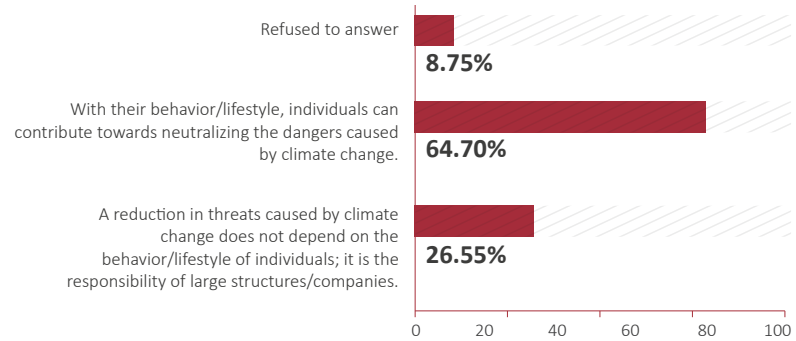
1. Climate change poses a real threat. Some businessmen try to portray climate change as a not real or overstated phenomenon and, thus, convince the public that it does not pose a real threat.
2. I think such an attitude towards businessmen is not correct. I do not really consider climate change a real threat.



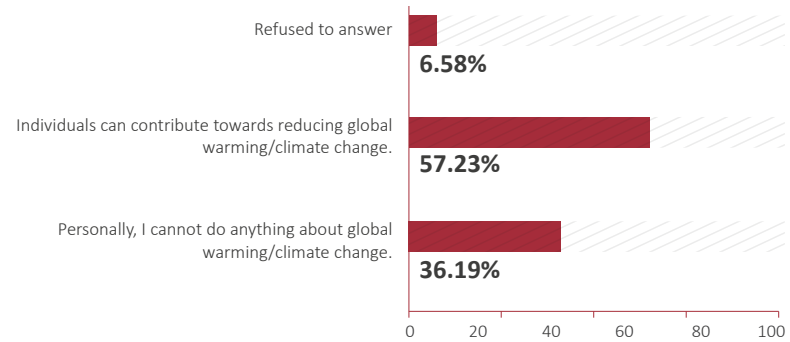
1. It is possible to stop climate change, as well as the adverse effects caused by climate change with the efforts of humans/humanity.
2. Climate change is an irreversible process, and it is impossible to stop it with the efforts of humans/humanity.



1. A reduction in threats caused by climate change does not depend on the behavior/lifestyle of individuals; it is the responsibility of large structures/companies.
2. With their behavior/lifestyle, individuals can contribute towards neutralizing the dangers caused by climate change.



1. Personally, I cannot do anything about global warming/climate change.
2. Individuals can contribute towards reducing global warming/climate change.



In your opinion, who/which organizations/structures will be able to manage the problems caused by climate change?

The majority of respondents believe that environmental agencies and international organizations will be able to manage the issues caused by climate change. State and, even more so, local bodies, as well as businesses, scored very low here while 11.7% of respondents found it difficult to answer.

International organizations (e.g. UN)	**25.9**
National / central governments	**9.8**
Local government- regional level	**3.7**
Local government- city hall / local administration level	**2.0**
Local government- village / authorized person level	**0**
Business organizations	**0.1**
Environmental organizations	**32.8**
Individuals	**7.2**
Everyone	**3.2**
Nobody	**3.0**
Scientists	**0.4**
I find it difficult / refuse to answer	**11.7**
Total	**100**

TWO PAIRS OF STATEMENTS, STATISTICALLY, ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LINKED TO GENDER.

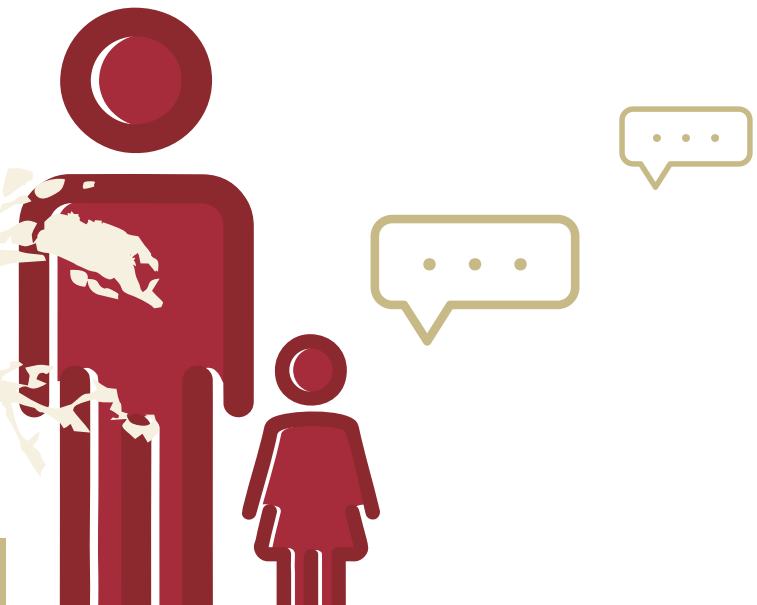
Women feel more vulnerable than men to climate change and the problems caused by it

Men are more optimistic about human capability and the efficiency of efforts being directed towards the mitigation of climate change and its effects than women

TWO PAIRS OF STATEMENTS, STATISTICALLY, ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LINKED TO GENDER.

SPECIFICALLY,

women feel more vulnerable than men to climate change and the problems caused by it. Men are more optimistic about human capability and the efficiency of efforts being directed towards the mitigation of climate change and its effects than women.



50% OF MALE **39.8%** OF FEMALE

respondents believe that
it is possible to stop climate change, as well as the adverse effects caused by climate change, with the efforts of humans/humanity

43.5% OF MALE **53.6%** OF FEMALE

respondents believe that
climate change is an irreversible process and it is impossible to stop it with the efforts of humans/humanity

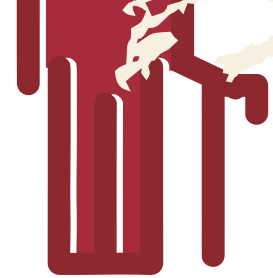
62.2% OF MALE **52.9%** OF FEMALE

respondents believe that
individuals can contribute towards reducing global warming/climate change

30.1% OF MALE **41.4%** OF FEMALE

respondents believe that
personally, they cannot do anything about global warming/climate change

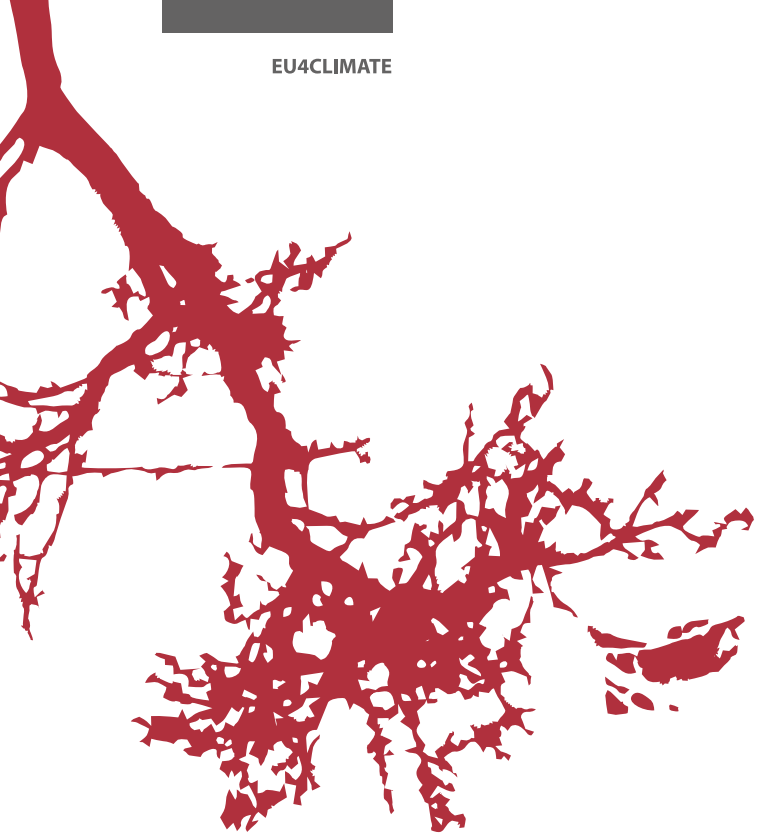
5.2.4



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 65+ AGE GROUP feel more vulnerable to climate change and the issues related to it than those from younger age groups.

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
Reduction in threats caused by climate change does not depend on the behavior/lifestyle of individuals; it is the responsibility of large structures/companies.	9.6%	17.7%	16.0%	20.1%	14.3%	22.2%	100%
	21.2%	26.8%	24.5%	29.5%	23.9%	31.4%	26.6%
With their behavior/lifestyle, individuals can contribute towards neutralizing dangers caused by climate change.	14.0%	17.8%	18.4%	16.7%	17.6%	15.4%	100%
	75.8%	65.5%	68.2%	59.5%	71.0%	53.1%	64.7%
I find it difficult to answer	4.2%	15.6%	14.6%	22.9%	9.4%	33.3%	100%
	3.0%	7.7%	7.3%	11.0%	5.1%	15.5%	8.7%
Total	12.0%	17.6%	17.4%	18.2%	16.0%	18.8%	100.0%

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
I personally cannot do anything against global warming/climate change.	7.8%	14.5%	16.8%	18.5%	18.3%	24.1%	100%
	23.5%	30.1%	34.9%	37.2%	41.2%	46.2%	36.2%
Individuals can contribute towards reducing global warming/climate change.	15.7%	19.5%	17.9%	17.9%	14.3%	14.6%	100%
	75.0%	63.7%	58.9%	56.8%	50.8%	44.2%	57.2%
I find it difficult to answer	2.8%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	19.4%	27.8%	100%
	1.5%	6.2%	6.3%	6.0%	7.9%	9.6%	6.5%
Total	12.0%	17.5%	17.4%	18.1%	16.1%	18.9%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



For a more detailed study of climate change awareness, as well as attitudes and mechanisms of responsibility towards it, and in order to corroborate the results obtained from other questions, a block of closed questions was introduced into the study. The respondents were asked to evaluate, using a five-point scale, the degree to which they agreed with each statement in the block.

The results, on the whole, back up our findings.

The following information is important to bear in mind here:

- The fact that a country where poverty and unemployment are major problems still attaches priority, mainly, to climate change issues over economic/employment/material wellbeing issues implies a high degree of social responsibility and informed attitudes towards climate change. Even if some of the answers on a personal level were insincere, this result, at the very least, indicates that social responsibility towards climate change is regarded as a socially desirable phenomenon.
- Human attitudes toward the environment have generally been assessed as careless, destructive and in need of change.
- The statement “women are more vulnerable to the risks caused by climate change than men” is not widely embraced by many, with only 6.7% stating that they strongly agree. Again, given the fact that the study has established differences in terms of gender representation across several issues related to climate change, there is a clear need for a more in-depth analysis of gender sampling and the development of respective policy.

5.2.4

REPORT

To what extent do you agree with each of the following statements?

1=min & 5=max

1 Minimal 5 Maximal	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation
Creating jobs is much more important even if they have a negative impact on the environment.	2.19	2.00	1.241
Global concerns about climate change are exaggerated.	2.33	2.00	1.283
Humans treat the Earth very carelessly.	4.28	5.00	0.986
The Government should provide some benefits for businesses that care about the environment and take environmental threats into account.	4.32	5.00	0.946
People need to think about ecological/environmental protection when solving economic problems.	2.37	2.00	1.347
Man has always won and will win over nature "we will find the way out."	2.22	2.00	1.322
Air pollution caused by car emissions is not a good enough reason to give up the comfort of owning a car.	2.17	2.00	1.101
It would be better if people refused jobs that pollute the environment.	3.57	4.00	1.178
Economical consumption of electricity will reduce the negative risks of climate change.	3.49	4.00	1.266
I am seriously concerned about the problems caused by climate change.	4.03	4.00	1.001
Without intervention, each generation will become increasingly more vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate change.	4.39	5.00	0.924
Scientific-technical progress can always overcome the problems caused by climate change.	3.29	3.00	1.266
Women are more vulnerable to the risks caused by climate change than men.	2.25	2.00	1.361

All of the statements below, statistically, are significantly linked to gender and this link corroborates the finding that women are more sensitive to climate change than men:

- "The Government should provide some benefits for businesses that care about the environment and take environmental dangers into account" (average score for women: 4.37; men: 4.26);
- "I am seriously concerned about the problems caused by climate change" (average score for women: 4.10; men: 3.96);
- "Without intervention, each generation will become increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate change" (average score for women: 4.48; men: 4.28).

In the course of the factorial analysis carried out on this block, 15 variables were assigned to one of four components (1 – social responsibility; 2 – priority; 3 – problem management; 4 – personal contribution) by respondents.

1 component SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

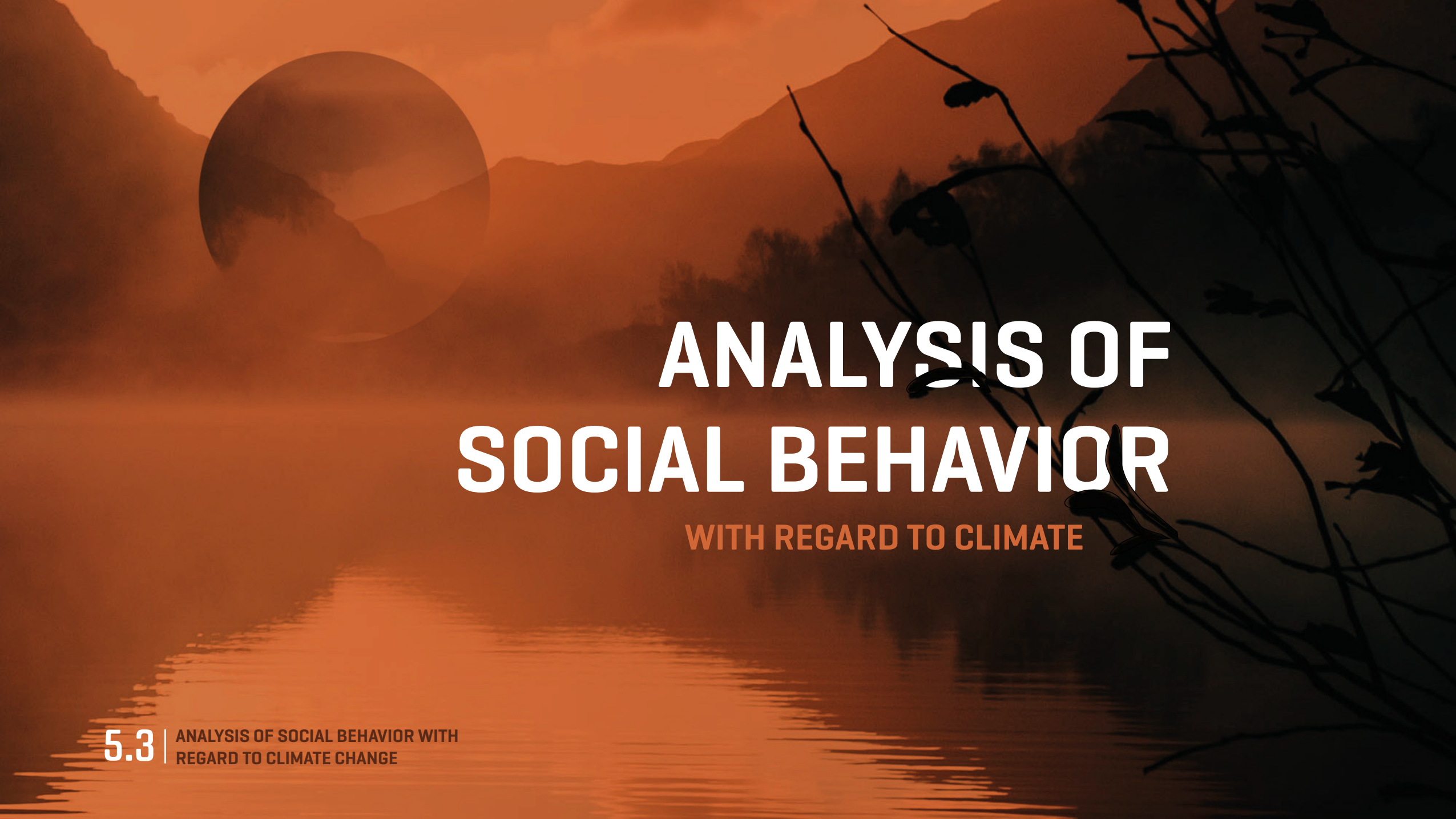
2 component PRIORITY

3 component PROBLEM MANAGEMENT

4 component PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION

Rotated Component Matrix	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Creating jobs is much more important even if they have a negative impact on the environment.	-5.62%	76.50%	-3.63%	4.21%
Global concerns about climate change are exaggerated.	-10.68%	67.53%	0.39%	1.47%
Humans treat the Earth very carelessly.	77.06%	8.65%	-9.40%	-0.22%
The Government should provide some benefits for businesses that care about the environment and take environmental threats into account.	70.64%	-20.10%	0.48%	12.54%
People need to think about ecological/environmental protection when solving economic problems.	6.16%	67.98%	20.23%	-7.05%
Man has always won and will win over nature- “we will find the way out.”	-8.71%	18.23%	76. 02%	-8.72%
Air pollution caused by car emissions is not a good enough reason for giving up the comfort of owning a car.	-9.39%	61.83%	22.71%	-17.72%
It would be better if people refused jobs that pollute the environment.	17.31%	-7.75%	-3.40%	76.05%
Economical consumption of electricity will reduce the negative risks of climate change.	19.47%	-2.58%	4.21%	64.98%
I am seriously concerned about the problems caused by climate change.	60.96%	-3.29%	3.72%	36.32%
Without intervention, each generation will become increasingly vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate change.	76.43%	-11.34%	8.41%	15.53%
Scientific-technical progress can always overcome the problems caused by climate change.	35.75%	14.18%	68.71%	-1.53%
Women are more vulnerable to the risks caused by climate change than men.	-19.84%	-1.40%	59.39%	42.05%

Since the responses collected for the above block either directly or indirectly reflect the important aspects related to climate change, it can be concluded that these four components represent the general areas within which the surveyed population, on the whole, experiences climate change.



ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

WITH REGARD TO CLIMATE

5.3

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WITH REGARD TO CLIMATE CHANGE

EU4CLIMATE

GEORGIA, 2020

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

5.3.1

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

WITH REGARD TO CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

#EU4Climate

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WITH REGARD TO CLIMATE CHANGE

For respondents, social behaviors relevant to climate change, unlike degrees of awareness and understanding, generally have a very low indicator. However, some specific behaviors (e.g. readiness to use more energy-efficient devices) scored fairly high.

Indeed, given the high scores for awareness and understanding of climate change and the relatively high level of readiness to use energy-efficient devices, the above-mentioned social behaviors shortcoming should be explained by socio-economic factors. In particular, it can be concluded that low frequencies for certain behaviors are often caused by a lack of access to infrastructure and/or finances.

In terms of access to finances, it should be noted that, in very low-income households, an individual is essentially forced to spend more as they cannot afford long-term planning. For example, they may know that buying better quality goods is more expedient in the long run; however, they have no financial means to do so and are forced to settle for cheaper and lower-quality goods.

The following data corroborate the above argument: 86.7% of respondents are aware that they can reduce expenses/spend less if they take measures to improve energy efficiency in their home, and only 7.9% state that their expenses would not be significantly affected by being more energy-efficient. Meanwhile, 6.1% found it difficult to answer the question. Here, one must take into consideration the fact that for the people on the verge of poverty **whose expenses are so low that it would be impossible to reduce them any further**, this assertion about energy efficiency might reflect their bleak financial reality rather than display a lack of understanding about the advantages of energy-efficient devices.

The respondents who think that energy-efficient measures could reduce their expenses were given the opportunity to specify what types of measures they wanted to take.

The frequency indicator for readiness to take energy-efficient measures is quite high; the most commonly mentioned measures were saving electricity, which is also related to poverty and tax factors.

More energy-efficient heating	**17.5%**
Better insulation	**31.0%**
Saving electricity	**73.1%**
Installation of renewable energy sources	**27.4%**
Saving water	**19.9%**
Waste recycling	**4.3%**
Using energy-efficient light-bulbs	**0.1%**
All of the above	**0.2%**
I find it difficult to answer/refuse to answer	**5.4%**

Such a low indicator for energy-efficient light-bulbs can be explained by the fact that this question aimed at the identification of new measures to be taken, while energy-efficient light-bulbs, according to the analysis of the next block, are already used by 80.6% of respondents.

An assessment of the frequency of performing behaviors relevant to climate change was carried out by using a block of semi-closed questions.

A16.1-A16.10. How often do you perform the following behaviors in your everyday life?

1 I almost never/never do it **5 I do it regularly**

- I use public transport.
- I walk more or less long distances.
- I use a bicycle as a means of transportation.
- I buy biologically clean food products (organic products).
- I use energy-efficient light-bulbs.
- I make sure that the lights are not turned on when not needed.
- I do not place products/goods in a bag that is not ecologically recyclable.
- I place plastic bottles in specially designated bins for further recycling.
- When buying household appliances, I take into consideration whether their electricity consumption is economical or not.
- When buying a car, I take into consideration whether its fuel consumption is economical or not.

- Public transport is used relatively rarely.

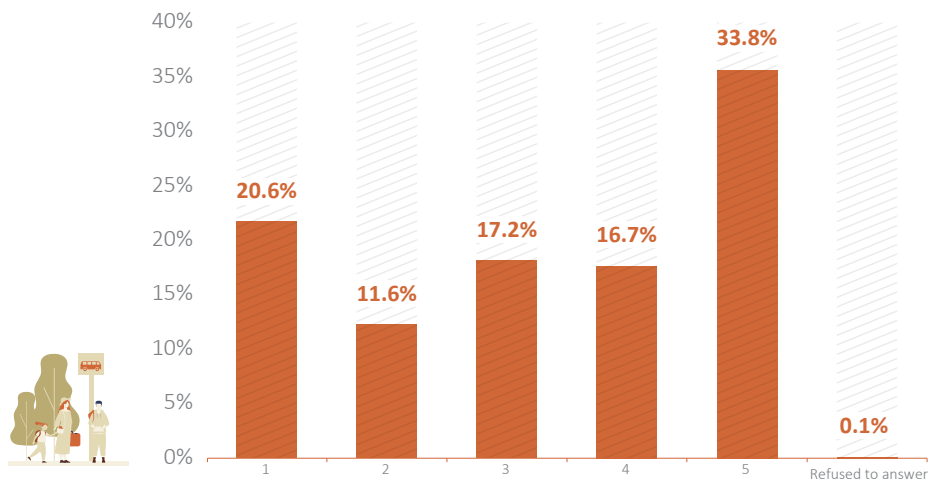
  This problem has hampered Georgia, in general, for a long time. In many rural areas, public transport is either not available or has limited availability (e.g. not every day and/or not all-day-long). Meanwhile, in the capital Tbilisi, there is a high level of public transport usage however the infrastructure struggles to accommodate the level of vehicular transport in the city.

- Few people walk long distances.

  This can be partially explained by the fact that many inhabitants in the regions are engaged in agricultural activities that involve substantial physical exercise; at the same time, the capital city's infrastructure is not well adapted and/or has limited capacity to accommodate this behavior. In fact, due to the relatively high level of air pollution in the city, many people advise against walking in the street.

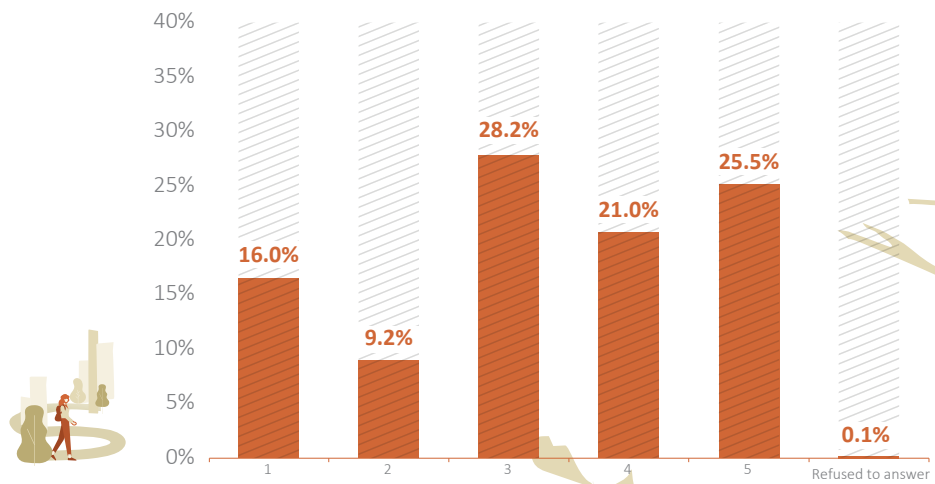
Use public transport

1=min & 5=max Mean - 3.32



Walk more or less long distances

1=min & 5=max Mean - 3.31



Few people ride bicycles

To a large extent, this shortcoming is due to the natural conditions of Georgia - its landscape is largely hilly or even mountainous and uneven. Nevertheless, there are considerable parts of the country that are conducive to cycling.

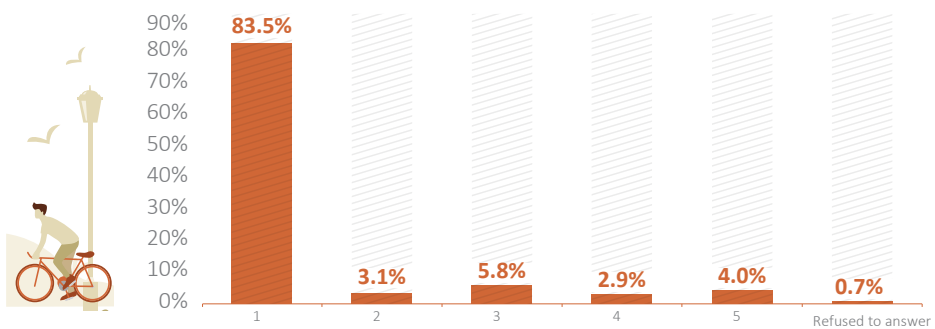
Another possible obstruction is the low cost of second-hand cars. Indeed, a second-hand car could be cheaper than a bicycle, and would be more adequate for Georgia's landscape and would technically fit to serve recreational as well as transportation purposes.

Crucially, the increased uptake of the bicycle as a vehicle can be regarded as an important pre-condition for solving Tbilisi's transport problems.

Considering all of the above-mentioned factors and issues in mind, it would be appropriate to conduct further in-depth studies with the involvement of relevant experts.

Use a bicycle as a means of transportation

1=min & 5=max Mean - 1.40



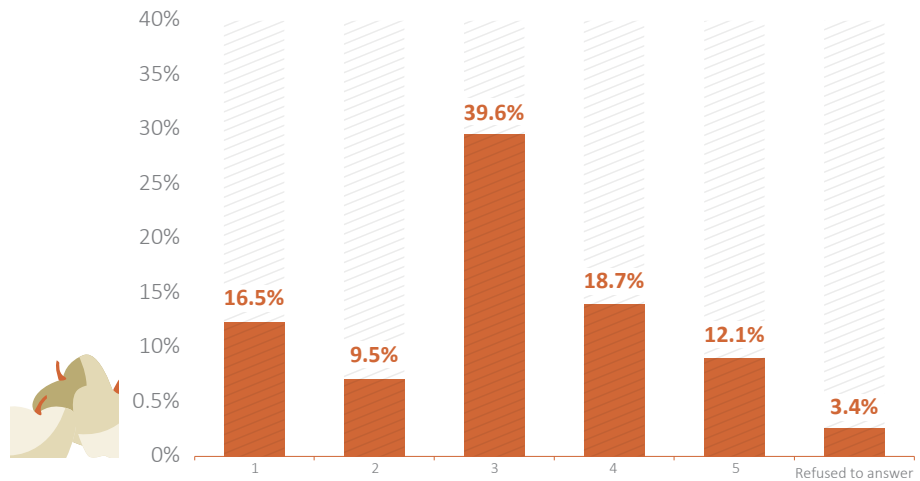
Low consumption of biologically clean (organic) food products

The indicator for buying biologically clean food products, or organic products, is quite low for an agrarian country. In this case, again, the main factors are rooted in the socio-economic environment rather than any lack of knowledge or understanding: with the import of cheap and low-quality products, it is difficult or even impossible for locally-produced high-quality products to compete.

It needs to be stressed that a more in-depth study of this issue and the development of respective policy is essential not only to boost climate change mitigation but also to ensure advances in the economy and healthcare system.

Buy biologically clean food products (organic products)

1=min & 5=max Mean - 3.00

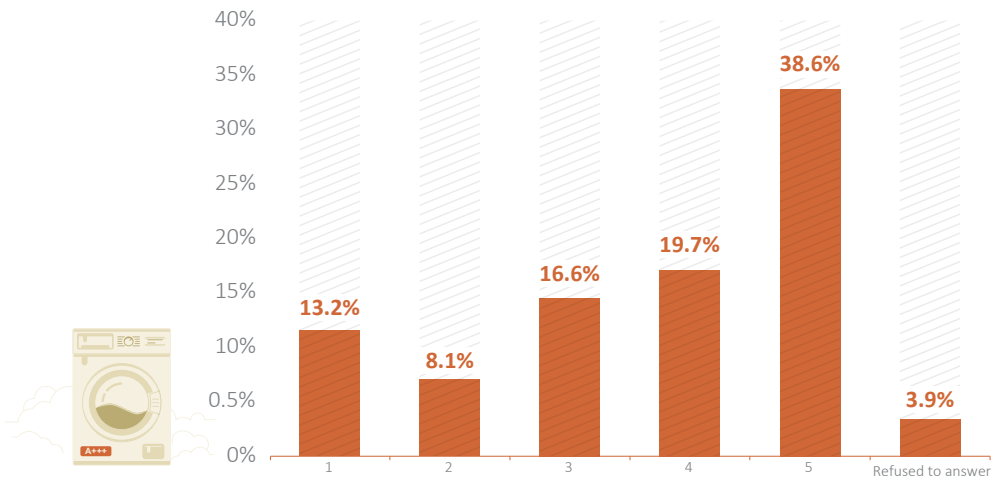


- The indicators for using energy-efficient performance as a criterion when buying household appliances and cars are higher than average, but not high enough to consider it as a generally accepted practice.

As mentioned above, in light of economic hardship, a disregard for energy efficiency can often be related to affordability; when a household or person has limited means, the individual is not free to choose whatever they want.

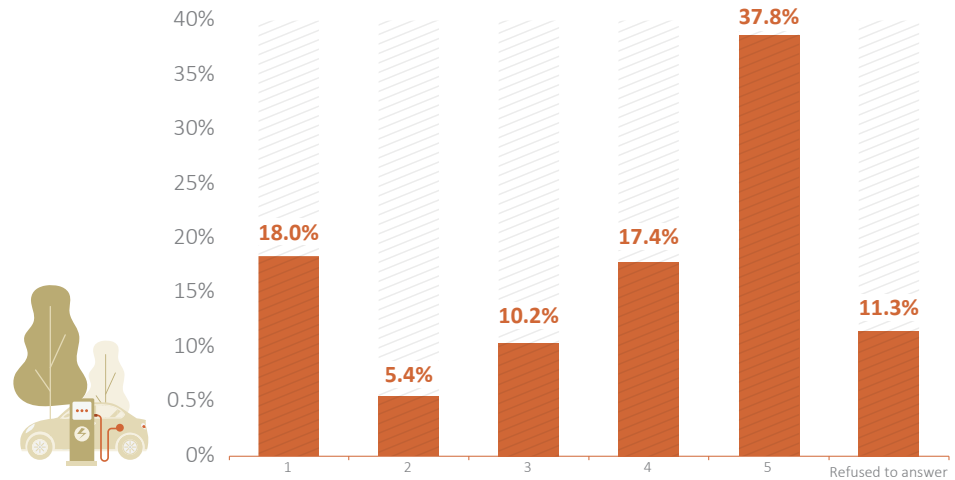
When buying household appliances, I take into consideration whether its electricity consumption is economical or not

1=min & 5=max Mean - 3.65



When buying a car, I take into consideration whether its fuel consumption is economical or not

1=min & 5=max Mean - 3.58

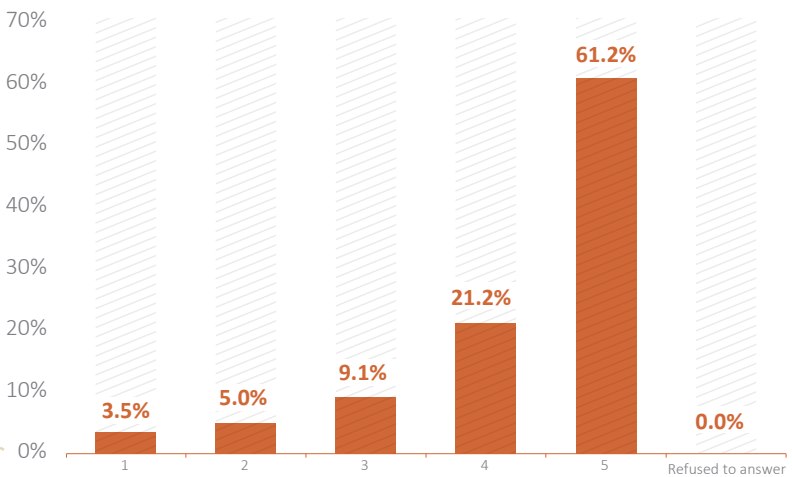


- High indicators for measures that cost either nothing or very little show the readiness of the surveyed population to seriously consider the energy-efficient behaviors and also demonstrate an effort to rationally manage energy costs. Most of the respondents make sure that the lights are not on when not needed, and many use energy-efficient light-bulbs.

- The indicator for using energy-efficient light-bulbs is higher than average, which indicates that this product is acceptable for Georgian consumers and are relatively successfully established here.

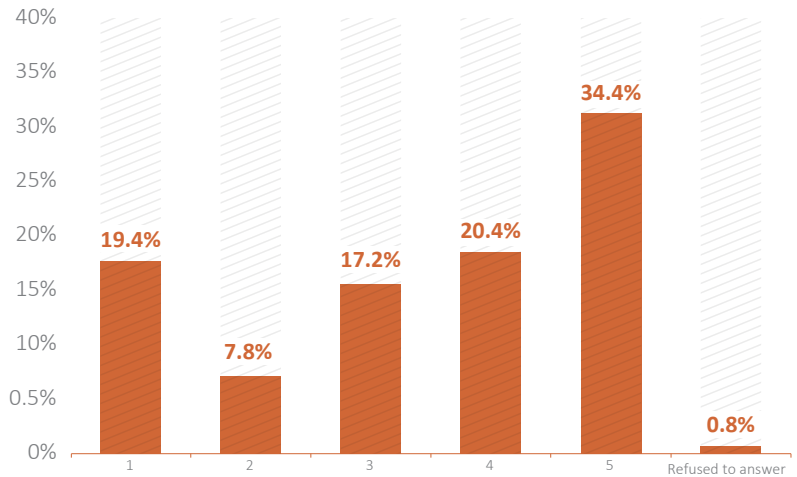
Make sure that lights are not turned on when not needed

1=min & 5=max Mean - 4.32



Use energy-efficient light-bulbs

1=min & 5=max Mean - 3.43

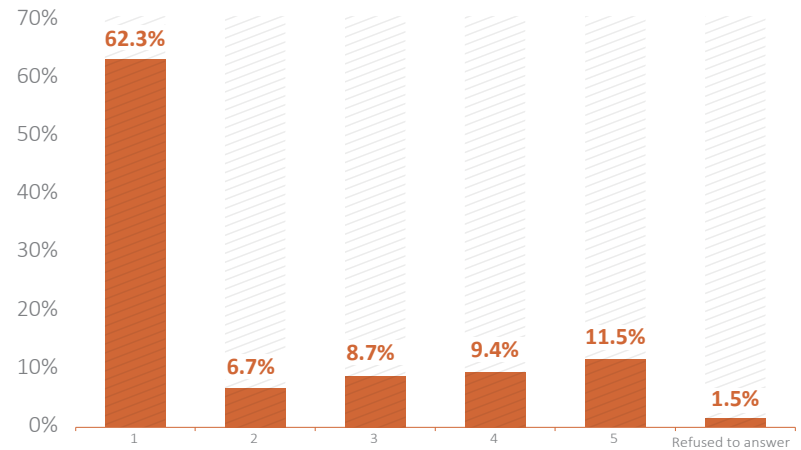


The practice of placing plastic bottles into specially designated bins for further recycling has a lower indicator than average. This, first of all, can be explained by the limited number of such bins available. Indeed, their number is so small that it does not allow a full study on consumer behavior to be conducted.

Accordingly, first of all, it is recommended that infrastructure be adapted to accommodate specially designated sorting containers/ bins for further recycling. However, given the lack of relevant infrastructure and that the use of the bins is deviated from minimal by one unit, suggests that there is a readiness in society to practice such behavior.

Placing plastic bottles in specially-designated bins for further recycling

1=min & 5=max Mean- 2.00



SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

WITH REGARD TO CLIMATE CHANGE

All of the above climate-change-related behaviors, except for one, are statistically significantly linked to gender. According to the interviews, women, compared to men, tend to use public transport more often, buy biologically clean food products, and make sure that lights are not on when not needed; while men more often walk more or less long distances, use a bicycle as a means of transportation, use energy-efficient light-bulbs, place plastic bottles in specially-designated bins for further recycling, and take into account economical fuel consumption when buying a car compared to women. It should be noted that the differences highlighted here between men and women do somewhat back up certain stereotypes.

How often do you perform the following behaviors in everyday life?

1=min & 5=max

	Female	Male	Total
I use public transport.	3.58	3.01	3.32
I walk more or less long distances.	3.23	3.40	3.31
I use a bicycle as a means of transportation.	1.17	1.65	1.4
I buy biologically clean food products (organic products).	3.05	2.95	3.00
I use energy-efficient light-bulbs.	3.37	3.50	3.43
I make sure that the lights are not turned on when not needed.	4.41	4.21	4.32
I place plastic bottles in specially-designated bins for further recycling.	1.84	2.18	2.00
When buying a car, I take into consideration whether its fuel consumption is economical or not.	3.43	3.74	3.58

How often do you perform the following behaviors in everyday life?

1=min & 5=max

Certain climate-change-related behaviors are statistically significantly linked to age.

Mean	age_gr D2.	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
I use public transport.		3.74	3.30	3.27	3.21	3.31	3.20	3.32
I walk more or less long distances.		3.77	3.38	3.42	3.41	3.30	2.76	3.31
I use a bicycle as a means of transportation.		1.90	1.45	1.47	1.24	1.38	1.13	1.40
I make sure that the lights are not turned on when not needed.		3.96	4.21	4.32	4.36	4.48	4.46	4.32
I place plastic bottles in specially-designated bins for further recycling.		2.10	2.13	2.11	1.90	2.16	1.65	2.00
When buying a household appliance, I take into consideration the fact whether its electricity consumption is economical or not.		3.17	3.81	3.62	3.71	3.72	3.68	3.65
When buying a car, I take into consideration whether its fuel consumption is economical or not.		3.49	3.75	3.76	3.54	3.62	3.28	3.58

Certain climate-change-related behaviors are statistically significantly linked to education.

How often do you perform the following behaviors in your everyday life?

1=min & 5=max

Mean	Level of educational attainment							
	I can read and write	Elementary education	Basic secondary education	Complete secondary education	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctorate degree	Total
I use a bicycle as a means of transportation	–	1.20	1.29	1.37	1.66	1.27	1.58	1.40
I buy biologically clean food products (organic products)	–	2.76	2.91	2.90	3.13	3.13	3.77	3.00
I use energy-efficient light-bulbs	2.00	4.74	3.50	3.21	3.78	3.47	3.83	3.43
I make sure that the lights are not turned on when not needed	2.00	3.64	4.06	4.26	4.46	4.47	3.94	4.32
I place plastic bottles in specially-designated bins for further recycling	4.00	4.07	2.40	1.98	1.99	1.76	2.22	2.00
When buying household appliances, I take into consideration whether their electricity consumption is economical or not	2.00	3.36	3.45	3.53	3.92	3.76	3.69	3.65
When buying a car, I take into consideration whether its fuel consumption is economical or not	2.00	4.83	2.82	3.42	3.94	3.90	3.88	3.58

5.3.2

THE MOTIVATION

BEHIND CLIMATE-CHANGE-RELATED BEHAVIOR

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIAN POPULATION
THINK ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

#EU4Climate

THE MOTIVATION BEHIND CLIMATE-CHANGE-RELATED BEHAVIOR

For a more detailed analysis of climate-change-related behavior, for each studied behavior, we asked respondents who did not find it difficult to answer how often they performed those behaviors in everyday life to explain what considerations/factors motivated their answers. This assessment was conducted through a block of semi-open questions. The motivating factors to choose from were: "it is more convenient," "I can save money," "I care about my health," "I care about environmental protection" and "it is my habit." The respondents had the opportunity to name other factors as well.

The distribution of the main motivating factors is outlined below:

What is your main reason/ motive for using public transport?

It is more convenient	**54.2**
I can save money	**21.7**
I care about my health	**2.7**
I care about environmental protection	**1.0**
It is my habit	**2.5**
Other	**16.7**
I find it difficult to answer	**1.2**

Among the “other” answers, which contributed a total of 16.7%, the following factors were dominant:

I have no car	**49.8**
My age/health is not conducive to walking	**20.9**
Public transport is faster	**4.2**
I rarely go out	**10.4**
I will not buy a car because I love walking/cycling	**2.3**
I have no time	**2.2**
Only when the car breaks down	**1.9**
I have no other means	**1.7**
Other	**6.6**

The motivation behind using public transportation is statistically highly correlated with gender.

	Female	Male
It is more convenient	**60.3%**	**46.6%**
I can save money	**17.1%**	**27.5%**
I care about my health	**1.6%**	**3.9%**
I care about environmental protection	**1.2%**	**0.8%**
It is my habit	**2.0%**	**3.1%**
Other	**16.3%**	**17.3%**
I find it difficult to answer	**1.4%**	**0.8%**

What is your main reason/ motive for walking more or less long distances?

5.3.2

It is more convenient.	**10.0**
I can save money.	**6.1**
I care about my health.	**70.2**
I care about environmental protection.	**0.9**
It is my habit.	**6.6**
Other.	**5.8**
I find it difficult to answer.	**0.5**

Among “other” answers, contributing a total of 5.8%, the following factors were dominant:

When I go to the wood/field.	**10.7**
I love walking.	**10.2**
When there is no public transport.	**9.0**
In the countryside, I have to walk short distances.	**13.2**
When I have to walk short distances.	**7.3**
I have no car.	**14.2**
I like walking	**5.9**
I rarely walk.	**5.8**
It is important to me.	**4.3**
When needed.	**4.0**
I avoid using public transport.	**3.8**
There is no public transport available for internal movement in our settlement.	**11.8**

What is your main reason/motive for using a bicycle as a means of transportation?

It is more convenient	10.3
I can save money	2.5
I care about my health	64.8
I care about environmental protection	4.3
It is my habit	3.0
Other	10.4
I find it difficult to answer.	4.7

	Female	Male
It is more convenient	11.9%	10.1%
I can save money	–	2.9%
I care about my health	54.8%	67.6%
I care about environmental protection	2.4%	5.0%
It is my habit	2.4%	2.9%
Other	11.9%	10.1%
I find it difficult to answer.	16.7%	1.4%

5.3.2

Among "other" answers, contributing a total of 10.4%, the following factors were dominant:

I have no car	10.6
It is due to financial problems	5.5
I love walking/cycling	30.3
I do it for fun	20.6
It is healthy	11.5
I have no time to walk	7.4
Only if it is a short distance	2.9
I have never thought about it	11.3

The motivation behind using a bicycle is statistically highly correlated with gender.

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +
16.3%	9.3%	12.8%	4.5%	13.0%	–
–	2.3%	5.1%	–	4.3%	–
67.4%	65.1%	56.4%	72.7%	65.2%	64.3%
–	2.3%	–	13.6%	13.0%	7.1%
2.3%	–	10.3%	–	–	–
14.0%	18.6%	10.3%	–	4.3%	–
–	2.3%	5.1%	9.1%	–	28.6%

What is your main reason/ motive for using energy-efficient light-bulbs?

It is more convenient	**0.9**
I can save money.	**89.5**
I care about my health.	**1.7**
I care about environmental protection	**3.3**
It is my habit	**1.0**
Other	**1.7**
I find it difficult to answer	**1.9**

Note: the proportion of "other" answers was extremely small (1.7%)

The motivation behind using energy-efficient light-bulbs is statistically highly correlated with age.

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +
1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%
74.3%	91.5%	89.5%	91.3%	91.0%	94.0%
2.8%	0.7%	2.0%	3.1%	2.1%	0.6%
10.1%	3.3%	3.3%	1.9%	2.8%	1.2%
0.9%	2.6%	–	–	1.4%	0.6%
5.5%	0.7%	2.6%	.6%	0.7%	1.2%
4.6%	0.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.7%	1.8%

What is your main reason/motive for making sure the lights are not turned on when not needed?

It is more convenient	**0.2**
I can save money.	**81.9**
I care about my health.	**1.2**
I care about environmental protection	**3.1**
It is my habit	**11.2**
Other	**0.7**
I find it difficult to answer	**1.7**

Note: the proportion of "other" answers was extremely small (0.7%)

What is your main reason/motive, when buying household appliances, for taking into consideration whether its electricity consumption is economical or not?

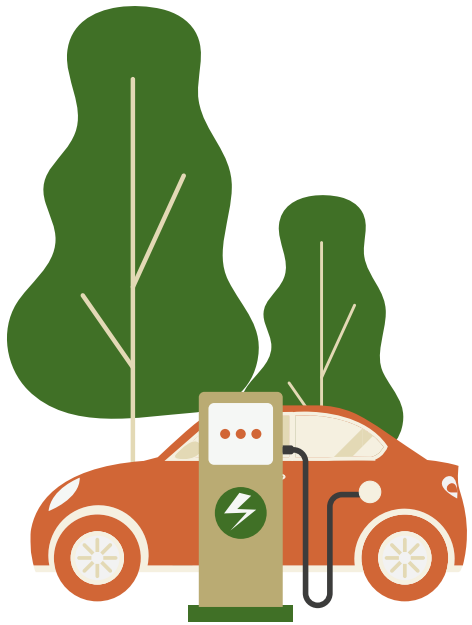
It is more convenient	0.6
I can save money	84.0
I care about my health	1.9
I care about environmental protection	2.2
It is my habit	2.2
Other	2.3
I find it difficult to answer	6.8

Note: the proportion of "other" answers was extremely small (2.3%)

The motivation behind choosing household appliances taking into consideration **whether their electricity consumption is economical or not** is statistically highly correlated with age

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +
1.9%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	–	–
72.9%	84.4%	85.7%	86.6%	88.5%	81.6%
–	2.3%	3.0%	2.9%	0.6%	1.1%
3.7%	3.5%	1.8%	.6%	1.9%	1.7%
0.9%	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	3.2%	0.6%
6.5%	1.2%	2.4%	3.5%	1.3%	1.1%
14.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.5%	4.5%	14.0%

What is your main reason/motive, when buying a car, for taking into consideration whether its fuel consumption is economical or not?



It is more convenient	1.7
I can save money	76.9
I care about my health	1.4
I care about environmental protection	4.5
It is my habit	1.1
Other	1.1
I find it difficult to answer	13.5

Note: the proportion of "other" answers was extremely small (2.7%)

The motivation behind investigating a car's fuel economy is statistically highly correlated with gender and age.

	Female	Male
It is more convenient	0.9%	2.5
I can save money	69.9%	84.3%
I care about my health	0.9%	2.0%
I care about environmental protection	4.1%	4.8%
It is my habit	1.1%	0.9%
Other	2.2%	–
I find it difficult to answer	21.0%	5.5%

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +
1.9%	0.6%	4.8%	1.9%	–	0.6%
72.6%	83.8%	78.0%	83.2%	78.7%	63.5%
0.9%	–	1.2%	3.1%	2.0%	0.6%
9.4%	4.4%	5.4%	1.9%	4.0%	3.8%
1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	1.3%	0.6%
1.9%	–	2.4%	1.9%	0.7%	–
11.3%	10.6%	7.7%	6.2%	13.3%	30.8%

What is your main reason/motive for buying biologically clean food products (organic products)?

It is more convenient	**0.3**
I save money	**2.1**
I care about my health	**87.3**
I care about environmental protection	**1.1**
It is my habit	**1.3**
Other	**2.7**
I find it difficult to answer	**5.2**

Note: the proportion of "other" answers was extremely small (2.7%)

What is your main reason/motive for placing plastic bottles in specially-designated bins for further recycling?

It is more convenient	**1.1**
I save money	**3.6**
I care about my health	**9.4**
I care about environmental protection	**69.7**
It is my habit	**8.2**
Other	**3.2**
I find it difficult to answer	**5.8**

Note: the proportion of "other" answers was extremely small (3.2%)

5.4

GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

What are the main sources you use to receive information on socio-political events taking place in your country and/or across the world?

TV	**83.0%**
Social media	**48.3%**
Internet-media	**27.6%**
Acquaintances and friends	**19.5%**
Family members/relatives	**16.5%**
Newspapers	**3.6%**
Radio	**3.3%**
Journals	**2.5%**
Learning courses	**1.3%**
I do not receive any information about the country or world	**0.1%**
I find it difficult to answer	**0.0%**

How satisfied are you with the following circumstances you have to deal with in your everyday life?

1=Min & 5=Max	Mean
Your home (house/apartment	**3.86**
The quality of the water you use for culinary purposes (drinking, cooking, washing, etc.)	**3.77**
The quality of the water you use for agriculture and other purposes (irrigation, etc.)	**3.64**
Climatic conditions	**3.52**
Electricity supply to your home	**4.61**
Gas supply to your home	**4.63**
The level of security in your area	**4.16**
Operation of public transport	**3.91**
Your employment status	**2.73**
Your working conditions	**3.32**
Your education	**3.86**
Your personal income	**2.68**
Your current life on the whole	**3.49**

Factual analyses revealed that the target population considers climate change an independent/special factor that is not associated with other variables/events.

	1	2	3	4	5
Your residence (house / apartment)	26.51%	33.06%	40.02%	12.93%	-43.95%
The quality of the water you use for culinary purposes (drinking, cooking, washing, etc.)	7.56%	9.83%	82.41%	10.94%	3.00%
The quality of the water you use for agriculture and other purposes (irrigation, etc.)	3.10%	1.22%	79.25%	4.23%	14.04%
Climatic conditions	8.35%	19.57%	25.04%	7.25%	82.36%
Electricity supply to your home	-0.76%	76.97%	10.11%	23.60%	2.07%
Gas supply to your home	8.14%	81.58%	-0.01%	5.56%	13.19%
The level of security in your living environment	6.54%	39.92%	16.24%	63.51%	-7.81%
Operation of public transport	10.62%	4.11%	5.11%	87.22%	8.27%
Your employment	84.76%	5.35%	-5.50%	0.64%	1.96%
Labor conditions	80.90%	8.92%	6.29%	10.72%	12.87%
Your education	47.02%	35.44%	18.15%	-11.18%	-13.00%
Your personal income	76.38%	-8.11%	10.90%	14.95%	-8.26%

Age / MEAN: 46.75/

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65<
12.0%	17.5%	17.5%	18.1%	16.0%	18.9%

Level of educational attainment	
I cannot read or write.	**0.00%**
I can read and write (but no formal education).	**0.05%**
Elementary education (6 grades).	**0.49%**
Basic secondary education (9 grades) or equivalent.	**12.43%**
Complete secondary education (12 grades) or equivalent.	**43.73%**
Bachelor's degree or equivalent.	**19.44%**
Master's degree or equivalent.	**22.80%**
Doctorate degree or equivalent.	**1.06%**

Marital status:	
Married (in a formal marriage)	**64.25%**
In an informal marriage	**1.06%**
Single	**21.21%**
Divorced	**4.35%**
Widowed	**9.14%**

How would you assess your family's financial situation/income?	
Mean = 919 GEL; Median = 650 GEL;	
Very low: Income is not even enough for food.	**14.5%**
Low: Income is barely enough for food and clothing.	**26.2%**
Medium: We manage to meet the basic needs of the family.	**50.4%**
High: We can cover entertainment and leisure expenses.	**6.4%**
Very high: We can afford to buy expensive luxury items.	**0.2%**
I find it difficult to answer.	**2.3%**

06 SAMPLING

General unity:

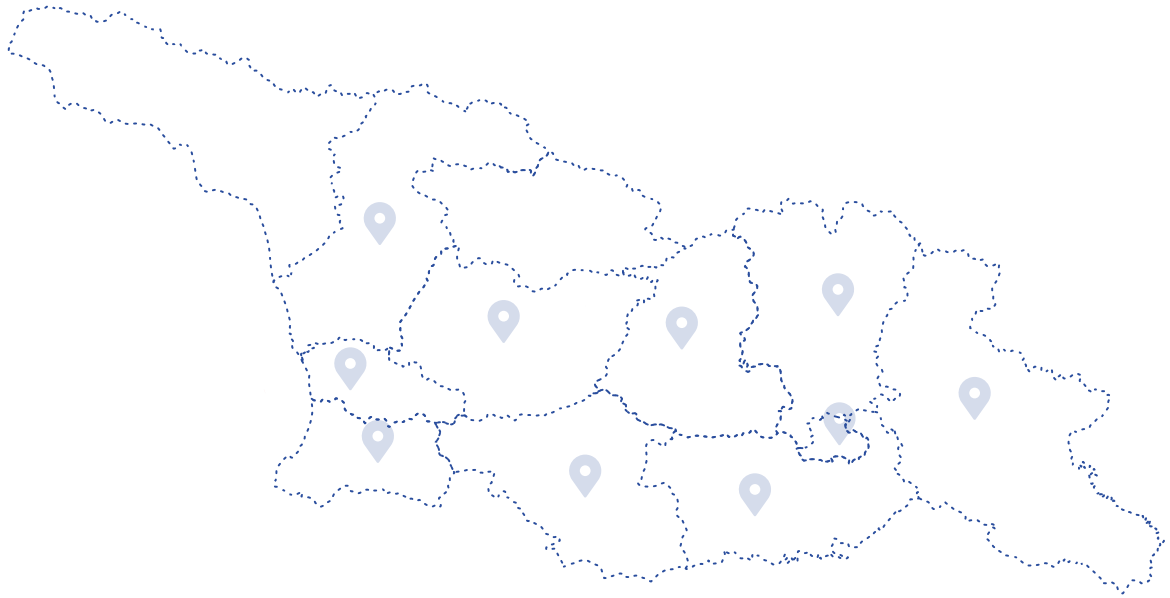
18+ POPULATION LIVING IN THE TERRITORY OF GEORGIA, EXCEPT OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI/SOUTH OSSETIA

Sampling framework:

DATA OF THE 2014 CENSUS

Sampling description:

STRATIFIED, CLUSTERED IN STRATA



The strata are considered to be the regions of Georgia (10 regions altogether) and, within regions, settlements (towns and villages) were applied.

Table N1

Regions	Villages (pop.)	Towns (pop.)	Total (pop.)
A.R. of Ajara	**114,046**	**140,813**	**254,859**
Guria	**66,616**	**25,403**	**92,020**
Tbilisi	**22,725**	**825,245**	**847,970**
Imereti	**247,967**	**206,895**	**454,862**
Kakheti	**195,672**	**56,842**	**252,514**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	**58,054**	**16,742**	**74,797**
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	**164,301**	**104,645**	**268,946**
Samtskhe-Javakheti	**81,581**	**42,079**	**123,660**
Kvemo Kartli	**182,162**	**135,251**	**317,414**
Shida Kartli	**125,435**	**80,596**	**206,031**
Total	**1,258,559**	**1,634,513**	**2,893,073**

Sampling description: at the first stage of sampling in the above strata, we proportionally distributed **1100 respondents** that were to be interviewed according to the strata.

In terms of the number of respondents to be interviewed in each of the census districts, we identified **five respondents for each town**, and **10 respondents for each village**. The result was as follows:

Table N2: Distribution of census districts into strata

	Percentage			Questionnaires			Number of census districts	
Regions	**Participation as a percentage of the national total**	**Towns**	**Villages**	**Region**	**Towns**	**Villages**	**Towns**	**Villages**
A.R of Ajara	**8.81%**	**44.7%**	**55.25%**	**97**	**43**	**54**	**9**	**5**
Guria	**3.18%**	**72.4%**	**27.61%**	**35**	**25**	**10**	**5**	**1**
Tbilisi	**29.31%**	**2.7%**	**97.32%**	**323**	**9**	**314**	**2**	**31**
Imereti	**15.72%**	**54.5%**	**45.49%**	**173**	**94**	**79**	**19**	**8**
Kakheti	**8.73%**	**77.5%**	**22.51%**	**96**	**74**	**22**	**15**	**2**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	**2.59%**	**77.6%**	**22.38%**	**28**	**22**	**6**	**4**	**1**
Samegrelo and Zemo Svaneti	**9.30%**	**61.1%**	**38.91%**	**102**	**62**	**40**	**12**	**4**
Samtskhe-Javakheti	**4.27%**	**66.0%**	**34.03%**	**47**	**31**	**16**	**6**	**2**
Kvemo Kartli	**10.97%**	**57.4%**	**42.61%**	**121**	**69**	**52**	**14**	**5**
Shida Kartli	**7.12%**	**60.9%**	**39.12%**	**78**	**47**	**31**	**9**	**3**
Total	**100%**	**43.5%**	**56.50%**	**1100**	**479**	**621**	**95**	**62**

SAMPLING DESCRIPTION:

Stage of sampling **1** The sampling of census districts from the database was carried out with PPS –method, by using systemic sampling.

Stage of sampling **2** In each district, we use a randomly chosen starting point for interviews. In each district, a randomly chosen starting point (household) was selected for interviews, with the next households then chosen at regular intervals of five households.

Stage of sampling **3** Those members of families were surveyed, whose birth date was closest to the survey date.

Weighting Weighting was carried out according to the strata, by a percentage of the 18+ population. Afterwards, corrections were made to the gender and age percentage indicators within regions.

ANNEX

I1. Interviewer's code and full name:					
I2. Sampling point					
Questionnaire N:					
I3.1. Tbilisi:	1. Vake	2. Saburtalo	3. Mtatsminda	4. Krtsanisi	5. Isani
	6. Samgori	7. Didube	8. Chughureti	9. Nadzaladevi	10. Gldani
I3.2. Region:	1. Tbilisi	2. Guria	3. Ajara	4. Shida Kartli	5. Kakheti
	6. Kvemo Kartli	7. Samegrelo*	8. Imereti*	9. Samtskhe-Javalheti	10. Mtskheta-Mtianeti
I4. Municipality:					
I4. 1. City:					
I4. 2. Village:					

Questionnaire: Climate Change - Public Opinion Survey

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Texts in italics, bold and/or small print, as well as texts preceded by an "interviewer" reference, are for you only – please do not read out to the respondent!*

You must ensure informed consent from the respondent and interview in accordance with the research ethics requirements. The survey process should take place in a cozy and safe environment.

Statement:

I am _____ (name and surname)

The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus is conducting a nationwide survey to study the awareness, attitudes, and behavioral characteristics of the population on climate change issues.

The study is conducted under the EU-funded Project which is implemented by the United Nations Development Program.

Please take part in the survey conducted within the framework of this study. Your opinion is very important for the study.

We guarantee confidentiality in accordance with the requirements of research ethics. You were selected for participation randomly - through a computer program. We promise to use your answers only in a processed, generalized form and not on your behalf.

Participation in the survey is voluntary - you can agree or refuse the interview, stop it at any time or not answer the question you are reluctant to answer.

The interview will last for approximately 40-45 minutes.

Thank you! Shall we begin?

Name and surname of the respondent: _____

Telephone number of the respondent: _____

Address of the respondent: _____

Date of interview: Date ____/ month ____

Start time: ____h /____m

end time ____h /____m

A1. In your opinion, what are the main challenges the world is facing today? Prioritize in terms of the first, second and third places?	I place	II place	III place
1. International terrorism	1	1	1
2. Poverty, lack of food and drinking water	2	2	2
3. Climate change	3	3	3
4. Infectious diseases	4	4	4
5 Nuclear proliferation	5	5	5
6. Armed conflicts	6	6	6
7. Growth of world population	7	7	7
Other (please specify)	X	X	X
Other (please specify)	X	X	X
Other (please specify)	X	X	X
Refused to answer (do not read)	99	99	99

A2. Have you heard about climate change?

1. Yes

2. No

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Question # A3 is for those who have heard about climate change*

A3. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of climate change for the world today?

Use a 5-point scale for evaluation, where 1 means "not serious at all" and 5 means "very serious".

1 **not serious at all** **5** **very serious**

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A4. Please rate the problems listed below by importance in.

A4.1. For your region;

A4.2. In general, for Georgia.

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: Use a 5-point scale for evaluation, where 1 means "not important at all" and 5 means "very important".

99 – Refused to answer *(do not read);*

88 - does not correspond to the specifics of the region (do not read)

	A4.1. For the region where you live							A4.2. For Georgia in general					
Climate change issue in general	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Extreme temperatures	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Extreme precipitation	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Frequency and intensity of winds	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Frequency and intensity of droughts	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Frequency and intensity of hails	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Frequency and intensity of floods and freshets	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Sea-water intrusion	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Melting of the glaciers	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Landslides	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Raging mountain torrent	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Land degradation (For the interviewer: if it is unclear to the respondent, please explain)	1	2	3	4	5	99	88	1	2	3	4	5	99
Other similar events (note which events in particular) _____	1	2	3	4	5	99	X	1	2	3	4	5	99

A5. Now, please name the most vulnerable regions of Georgia in terms of climate change

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *no more than 3 regions are allowed to be named*

1. Tbilisi
2. Guria
3. Ajara
4. Shida Kartli
5. Kakheti
6. Kvemo Kartli
7. Samegrelo/Zemo Svaneti
8. Imereti/Racha-Lechkhumi
9. Samtskhe-Javakheti
10. Mtskheta-Mtianeti

99. Refused to answer (do not read; go to question # A7)

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Question # A6 will be asked only in case of the naming region (s), i.e. if the answer to question # A5 was not 99*

A6. Please tell us why do you think so?

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Please ask specific questions, seek more thorough answers and note any information and characteristic feature mentioned by the respondent. Once the respondent has completed the answer, ask if she/he would add anything*

A6.1. The first region (write down the code of the region)----------

A6.2. The second region (write down the code of the region)----------

A6.3. The third region (write down the code of the region)----------

99. Refused to answer (do not read)

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Questions #A7-A10 will not be asked to the respondents whose answer to question A2 was "I have not heard about climate change"*

A7. How often do you receive information about climate change?

1. Several times a week
2. Several times a month
3. Several times a quarter
4. Several times in six months
5. More rarely

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A8. From which source did you get information about climate change?

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Show card # 1; Several options of answers are allowed; If the respondent does not remember the source of the information, write 99 in the free space) [Rotation](do not read)*

1	From TV *(note channel/channels)*
2	From radio *(note channel/channels)*
3	From websites / publications *(note)*
4	From social media (note) *(note)*
5	From magazines *(note)*
6	From newspapers *(note)*
7	From scientific literature *(note)*
8	From public information meetings
9	From brochures/leaflets/posters
10	*From training courses (in educational institutions)*
11	From SMS messages
12	From family member/relative
13	From acquaintances- friends
	Other *(note)*
99	Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A9. When was the last time you received information about climate change issues?

1. During the last week
2. During the last month
3. During the last three months
4. During the last six months
5. More than six months ago

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A10. More specifically, what was the information on climate change that you received most recently? (For the interviewer:

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Please write it down verbatim*

_____

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

Ask all respondents:

A11.1 – A11.9. Now, please answer whether the events listed below are related to climate change?

		Related	Not related	*Refused to answer (do not read)*
1	Global warming and droughts	1	2	99
2	Excess greenhouse gas, carbon in particular (CO2) emissions in the energy sector	1	2	99
3	The growing pace of industrial activity caused by industrialization	1	2	99
4	Melting glaciers in the mountains and shrinking ice layers in the oceans	1	2	99
5	Expansion of NATO to the east	1	2	99
6	Rise of ocean/sea level	1	2	99
7	Natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, avalanches, landslides, etc.)	1	2	99
8	Ongoing civil wars in 'various' countries	1	2	99
9	The spread of epidemics that cause mass diseases	1	2	99

A12. Several pairs of statements are listed below; Please select from each pair the statement you most agree with

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Please read according to the rotation, hand over card # 2 while taking into account the rotation*

A12.1. First pair

1. Stopping climate change, as well as stopping the harmful consequences of climate change, is possible by the efforts of humans/mankind

or

2. Climate change is an irreversible process that cannot be stopped by the efforts of humans/mankind

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A12.2. Second pair

1. Climate change is a myth invented by some scientists and their lobbyists from certain groups of businessmen and politicians in order to block various types of economic activity (e.g. coal production) for their own business interests

or

2. Climate change is a real/objective process that threatens life on Earth

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A12.3. Third pair

1. Climate change does not affect Georgia and countries similar to Georgia; It is a problem of large industrialized countries (USA, Russia, China, etc.)

or

2. No country, including Georgia, can avoid climate change

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A12.4. Fourth pair

1. When discussing climate change, potential future threats are normally pointed out; these threats are not imminent yet

or

2. Climate change is not just a future threat, it is a current, real threat for the world today

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A12.5. Fifth pair

1. Reduction of the threats caused by climate change does not depend on the behavior/lifestyle of individuals; this is the responsibility of large structures/companies

or

2. Individuals can contribute to neutralizing the threats caused by climate change through their behavior/lifestyle.

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A12.6. Sixth pair

1.Personally, I cannot do anything about global warming/climate change

or

2. Individuals can contribute to reducing global warming/climate change

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A12.7. Seventh pair

1. Some businessmen try to portray climate change as not a real/overstated phenomenon and, thus, convince the public that it is not a real threat

or

2. I do not really consider climate change as a real threat. I think such an attitude towards businessmen is overstated

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A13. In your opinion, who will be able to manage/solve/improve the problems caused by climate change?

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Read out and then hand over the card. Only one answer is allowed*

1. International organizations (E.g. UN)
2. National / central governments
3. Local government- regional level
4. Local government- city hall / local administration level
5. Local government- village / authorized person level
6. Business organizations
7. Environmental organizations
8. Individuals

Other *(note)* _____

99. Refused to answer ***(do not read)***

A14.1-A14.9. In your opinion, does climate change cause negative consequences related to economic, health care and other issues listed below?

Use a 5-point scale, where a score of 1 means “does not cause at all” and a score of 5 means “causes unequivocally”.

1 does not cause at all **5** causes unequivocally **99** Refused to answer *(do not read)*

1	Job cuts	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Increase of prices	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	Increase of poverty	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Reduction of agricultural production	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	The spread of various types of infections that are transmitted by insects and invertebrates. Such diseases are, for example, malaria, schistosomiasis, opisthorchiasis, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	99
6.	Biodiversity loss / losses in biodiversity *(explain)*	1	2	3	4	5	99
7	Origin / spread of viral diseases, including COVID-19	1	2	3	4	5	99
8	Growth of heart diseases, stroke, cancer, etc. caused by negative changes in the environment (polluted water, air, food, high temperature, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	99
9	Increased mortality	1	2	3	4	5	99

A15.1-A15.13. To what extent do you agree with each of the following statements?

Use a 5-point scale, for which a score of 1 means “strongly disagree” and a score of 5 means “strongly agree”

1 **strongly disagree** **5** **strongly agree** **99** **Refused to answer** *(do not read)*

1	Creating jobs is much more important even if they have a negative impact on the environment	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Global concerns about climate change are exaggerated	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	Humans treat the earth very harshly	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	The government should provide some benefits for businesses that care about the environment and consider environmental threats	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	People need to think about ecology / nature conservation after solving economic problems	1	2	3	4	5	99
6	Man has always won and will win over nature- “will find the way out”	1	2	3	4	5	99
7	Air pollution caused by car emission is not good enough reason for giving up the comforts of life such as owning a car	1	2	3	4	5	99
8	It is better if people refuse the jobs that pollute the environment	1	2	3	4	5	99
9	Economical consumption of electricity will reduce the negative risks of climate change	1	2	3	4	5	99
10	I am seriously concerned about the problems caused by climate change			1	2	3	4
11	Without intervention, each generation will become increasingly more vulnerable to natural disasters caused by climate change	1	2	3	4	5	99
12	Scientific-technical progress can always overcome the problems caused by climate change	1	2	3	4	5	99
13	Women are more vulnerable to the risks caused by climate change than men	1	2	3	4	5	99

A16.1-A16.10. How often do you perform the following behaviors in your everyday life?

Use a 5-point scale for evaluation, where a score of 1 means “I almost never do it” and a score of 5 means “I do it regularly”

1 **I almost never do it** **5** **I do it regularly** **99** **Refused to answer** *(do not read)*

1	Use public transport	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Walk more or less long distances	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	Use a bicycle as means of transportation	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Buy biologically clean food products (organic products)	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	Use energy efficient light bulbs	1	2	3	4	5	99
6	Make sure that the lamp is not turned on when no light is needed	1	2	3	4	5	99
7	I do not place products / goods in a bag that is not recyclable	1	2	3	4	5	99
8	Place plastic bottles in specially designated bins for further recycling	1	2	3	4	5	99
9	When buying a household appliance, I take into consideration the fact whether its electricity consumption is economical or not	1	2	3	4	5	99
10	When buying a car, I take into consideration the fact whether its fuel consumption is economical or not	1	2	3	4	5	99

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *don't ask about the behaviors respondents almost never perform (code 1)*

A17.1-A17.10. What are the main reason you...

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *One option is allowed for each type of behavior*

		More convenient	I save money	I take care of my health	I take care of the environment	It is a habit	Other (note)	Refused to answer (do not read)
1	Use public transport	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
2	Walk more or less long distances	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
3	Use bicycle as means of transportation	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
4	Buy biologically clean food products (organic products)	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
5	Use energy efficient light bulbs	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
6	Make sure that the lamp is not turned on when no light is needed	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
7	I do not place products / goods in a bag that is not recyclable	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
8	Place plastic bottles in specially designated bins for further recycling	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
9	When buying a household appliance, I take into consideration the fact whether its electricity consumption is economical or not	1	2	3	4	5	X	99
10	When buying a car, I take into consideration the fact whether its fuel consumption is economical or not	1	2	3	4	5	X	99

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Ask about the behaviors he/she does (to which he/she did not answer "almost never" / never)*

A17+ (A17.1-A17.10)

"Other" positive responses

	What is the main reason/motive why you ...	Other reason (write down)
1	Use public transport	
2	Walk more or less long distances	
3	Use bicycle as means of transportation	
4	Buy biologically clean food products (organic products)	
5	Use energy efficient light bulbs	
6	Make sure that that the lamp is not turned on when no light is neede	
7	I do not place products / goods in a bag that is not recyclable	
8	Place plastic bottles in specially designated bins for further recycling	
9	When buying household appliance, I take into consideration the fact whether its elec-tricity consumption is economical or not	
10	When buying a car, I take into consideration the fact whether its fuel consumption is economical or not	

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Do you think your living conditions will improve or your costs will be reduced if you take some energy efficiency measures at home?*

A17 (A17.1-A17.10)

"Other" negative responses

	What is the main reason why you almost never ...	Other reason (write down)
1	Use public transport	
2	Walk more or less long distances	
3	Use bicycle as means of transportation	
4	Buy biologically clean food products (organic products)	
5	Use energy efficient light bulbs	
6	Make sure that that the lamp is not turned on when no light is needed	
7	Place plastic bottles in specially designated bins for further recycling	
8	Place plastic bottles in specially designated bins for further recycling	
9	When buying household appliance, I take into consideration the fact whether its elec-tricity consumption is economical or not	
10	When buying a car, I take into consideration the fact whether its fuel consumption is economical or not	

A18. Do you think your living conditions will improve or your costs will be reduced if you take some energy efficiency measures at home?

1. I will spend less – My costs will be reduced
2. My expenses will not change significantly
3. My costs will increase. Ask them why they think like this and write down the answe_____

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Question # A19 refers to ones who answered "My living conditions will improve / my costs will be reduced" to question # A18*

A19. Specifically which energy efficiency measures would you liken to take?

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Several options of answers are allowed; please explain if necessary*

1. More energy-efficient heating
2. Better insulation
3. Reduced consumption of electricity
4. Installation of renewable energy sources
5. Saving water
6. Waste recycling

Other (note) _____

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A20. Have you noticed any changes related to environmental degradation in recent years in your place of residence (city / municipal center/village)?

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *If necessary, please explain what "environmental degradation" means; several options of answers are allowed*

1. Deforestation
2. Soil erosion or degradation
3. Reduced number or species of wild animals
4. Reduced number or species of plants
5. Invasive, new species (E.g. stink bug)
6. Increased frequency of natural disasters
7. Deterioration of water quality
8. Increased frequency of droughts

Other (note) _____

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

88. I have not noticed *(do not read)*

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Questions ## A21-A23 are not for the respondents who have not heard about climate change*

A21. Have you read any public documents or reports related to climate change?

1. Yes

2. No

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

FOR THE INTERVIEWER: *Question #A22 is for the respondents who answered "yes, I have" to the above question*

A22. Please tell us which public document or report have you read in particular?

Note _____

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

Ask all respondents:

A23.1-A23.6. How familiar are you with global commitments and national priorities of climate change?

Use a 5-point scale for grading, where a score of 1 means “not familiar at all” and a score of 5 means “very familiar”.

1 not familiar at all **5** very familiar **99** Refused to answer *(do not read)*

1	Low-Emission Development Strategy (LEDS)	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC , NDC)	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Climate Action Plan (CAP)	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	National Communication (NC)	1	2	3	4	5	99
6	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	1	2	3	4	5	99

A24. Generally, which sources do you use to receive information about current socio-political events of the country/world? [Rotation]

A25. Now please choose, from which sources would you like to receive (additional) information about climate change and its consequences? [Rotation]

	A25. Receives information about current socio-political events of the county/world	A26. Wants to receive information about climate change
From TV *(note channel/channels)*	1	1
From radio *(note channel/channels)*	2	2
From websites / publications *(note)*	3	3
From social media *(note)*	4	4
From magazines *(note)*	5	5
From newspapers *(note)*	6	6
From scientific literature *(note)*	7	7
From public information meetings	8	8
From brochures/leaflets/posters	9	9
From training courses (in educational institutions)	10	10
From SMS messages	11	11
From family member/relative	12	12
From acquaintances- friends	13	13
Other *(note)*		
I find it difficult to answer/refuse to answer	99	99
I do not receive information about current socio-political events of the country/world	88	
I would not like to receive (additional) information about climate change		77

A26. How important it is personally to you to receive the information/knowledge on climate change?

5-point scale for evaluation, where 1 means “not important at all” and 5- “very important”

1 not important at all **5** very important

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A26.1 From your observations, how important is it for people with whom you have frequent communication (family members, relatives, acquaintances, neighbors, etc.) to get information/knowledge about climate change?

5-point scale for evaluation, where 1 means “not important at all” and 5- “very important”

1 not important at all **5** very important

99. Refused to answer *(do not read)*

A27.1-A27.27. Do you trust persons/institutions listed below?

Please, evaluate your trust on a 5-point scale: 1 means “not important at all” and 5 means “very important”

1 not important at all **5** very important **99** Refused to answer *(do not read)*

1	President of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	Prime Minister of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	Government of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Parliament of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	Ministry of Justice of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
6	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
7	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
8	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
9	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
10	Local municipal authority (Mayor’s Office/District authority-Gamgeoba)	1	2	3	4	5	99
11	Regional authority (for the interviewer: does not apply to respondents interviewed in Tbilisi)	1	2	3	4	5	99
12	Rulling political party („Georgian Dream“)	1	2	3	4	5	99
13	Opposition parties	1	2	3	4	5	99
14	Police	1	2	3	4	5	99
15	Georgian Orthodox Church	1	2	3	4	5	99
16	Patriarchy	1	2	3	4	5	99
17	Catholicos-Patriarch of Georgia (Ilia II)	1	2	3	4	5	99
18	Commercial Banks	1	2	3	4	5	99
19	Bussiness companies	1	2	3	4	5	99
20	Private insurance companies	1	2	3	4	5	99
21	European Union	1	2	3	4	5	99
22	UN organizations	1	2	3	4	5	99
23	Georgian non-government organizations	1	2	3	4	5	99
24	International organizations operating in Georgia	1	2	3	4	5	99
25	Georgian TV channels	1	2	3	4	5	99
26	Internet media: websites and publications of ministries, universities, etc.	1	2	3	4	5	99
27	Social media (Facebook, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	99

A28.1-A28.13 How satisfied are you with the circumstances you have to deal with in your everyday life?

Please rate your satisfaction on a 5-point scale, where 1 means "I'm completely dissatisfied" and 5- "I'm completely satisfied"

1 I'm completely dissatisfied **5** I'm completely satisfied **99** Refused to answer *(do not read)*

1	Your residence (house / apartment)	1	2	3	4	5	99
2	The quality of the water you use for culinary purposes (drinking, cooking, washing the product, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	99
3	The quality of the water you use for agriculture and other purposes (irrigation, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	99
4	Climatic conditions	1	2	3	4	5	99
5	Electricity supply to your home	1	2	3	4	5	99
6	Gas supply to your home	1	2	3	4	5	99
7	The level of security in your living environment	1	2	3	4	5	99
8	Operation of public transport	1	2	3	4	5	99
9	Your employment / labor conditions	1	2	3	4	5	99
10	Your education	1	2	3	4	5	99
11	Your personal income	1	2	3	4	5	99
12	Income of your family	1	2	3	4	5	99
13	Your current life in general	1	2	3	4	5	99

Demography

D1. Sex:	1. Female	2. Male	**D2. Age (*note*):** **Year**
D3. Marital status:			**D4. Ethnic self-identity:**
1. Married (In a formal marriage)			1. Georgian
2. In informal marriage			2. Azerbaijani
3. Single			3. Armenian
4. Divorced			4. Russian
5. Widow			Other (note)
Other (note)			99. Refused to answer (do not read)
99. Refused to answer (do not read)			
D5.1.Education:			**D6. Occupation:**
1. Illiterate			1. Hired in the public sector
2. Literate (without formal education)			2. Hired in the private sector
3. Elementary (including 6th grade)			3. Engaged in agricultural activities (self-employed)
4. Basic education (including 9th grade)			4. Individual entrepreneur (self-employed)
5. Complete secondary education (12th grade)			5. Employed in the informal sector (babysitter, taxi driver, tutor, etc.)
6. Bachelor's degree			6. Non-government organizations/international organizations
7. 5-year education diploma/master's degree			7. Unemployed (person who is not working and is looking for a job for the last 4 weeks)
8. Doctor's degree			8. Pensioner
Other (note)			9. Student
D5.2. Pre-school education	1. Has a pre-school education	2. Has not a pre-school education	10. Housewife
			Other (note)

D5.3. Professional education	1. Has a professional education	2. Has not a professional education	99. Refused to answer (do not read)
99. Refused to answer (do not read)			
D7. Average monthly income of your family's in GEL: (Including all sources: salary, cash income, gifts, remittances, income from the sale of agricultural products and other GEL)			**D8. How would you rate the financial condition of your family?**
			1. Very low: income is not enough even for food
			2. Low: Income is barely enough for food and clothing
(Note):		GEL	3. Medium: We manage to meet the basic needs of the family
-1. I do not have income (do not read)			4. High: We can cover entertainment and leisure expenses
-2. DK (do not read)			5. Very high: we can afford to buy expensive luxury items
-3. Refused to answer (do not read)			99. Refused to answer (do not read)

Thank you!

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