Erasmus+ KA2 project

2022-1-HU01-KA220-SCH-000086810
Cooperation partnerships in School Education

Local Problem Map and Research
Comparative analysis

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Introduction

A sustainable world is becoming one of the most pressing issues of our time. To ensure sustainable development for future generations, we need to recognise the present and find points of intervention in a systemic context to secure this long-term goal. We must research, interpret, see, learn and teach. Today's students are tomorrow's decision-makers. We are convinced that by developing young people's mindsets in a supportive way, we can achieve a generational shift in their attitudes.

Our aim is that through cross-border partnerships our students will learn about the challenges of sustainable society, sustainable development, sustainable economy and sustainable world. We will do this through lots of creative games, projects, competitions, theme days and lots of ideas.

In addition to running activities such as theme days, local and international sustainability competitions and eco-camps, our awareness-raising programme gives students an insight into researching sustainability issues. The aim of sustainability research is to introduce students to problem-solving research methods through active involvement, with an emphasis on sensitising students to local issues and increasing their openness to local problems. Local research results are compared in this international research report.

The slogan of the project is: "While one person can change the world, it is much more important to more fun if we do it together with others." (Natalie Fee)

Title of the project	„Jövő időbe lépünk” – 4 for future
Venue of the research	Miskolc - Hungary Kanija– Serbia Košice – Slovakia Târgu Mureș – Romania
Period	04 - 05. 2023

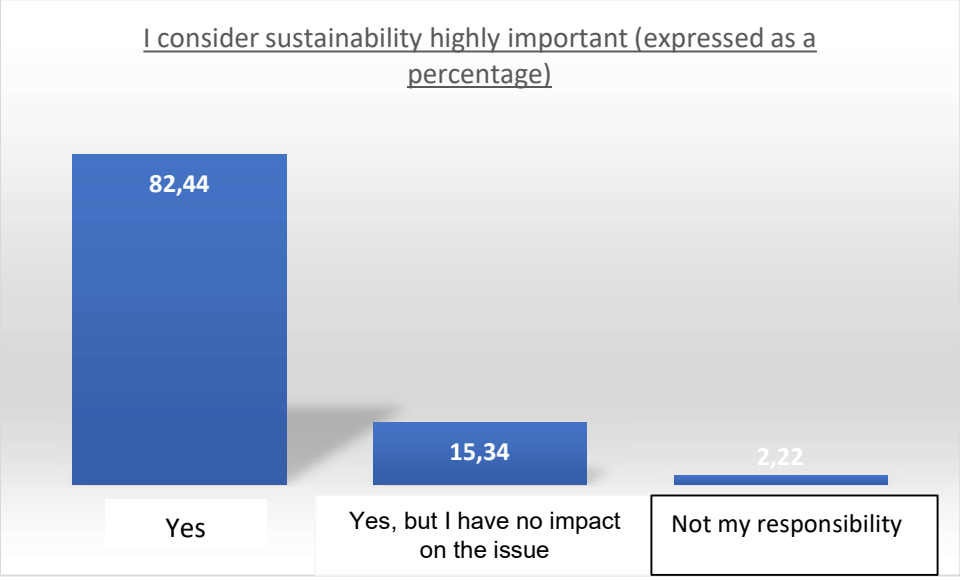
1. Comparative Analysis of Questionnaires

The questionnaire comprises two parts. The first contains the general questions and the second is organised around the 10 topics needed for the development of a problem map by city. In developing the general questions, we used the NEP logic prevalent in research in the social sciences. We consider this important, because many researchers hold the anthropocentric worldview and the principle of man's dominance over nature responsible for the climate crisis that has arisen. This anthropocentric view is epitomised by the Dominant Social Paradigm (DSP). As even its name indicates, it is the most widely accepted approach in developed Western (consumerist) societies. It is chiefly characterised by mass consumption and faith in constant economic growth as well as in science and technology for the resolution of environmental issues. NEP (New Environmental Paradigm) emerged in opposition to the dominant social paradigm in 1978, as a sustainable alternative and approach. As originally conceived, it consists of three dimensions: the balance of nature, the limits of growth and the rejection of the anthropocentric view. These help us determine the fundamental approach of the respondents to the relation of nature and man. What makes this important is that until there is a shift in the social paradigm, the educational programs concerning sustainability will prove quite ineffective. Thus, the ground must first be paved for this program.

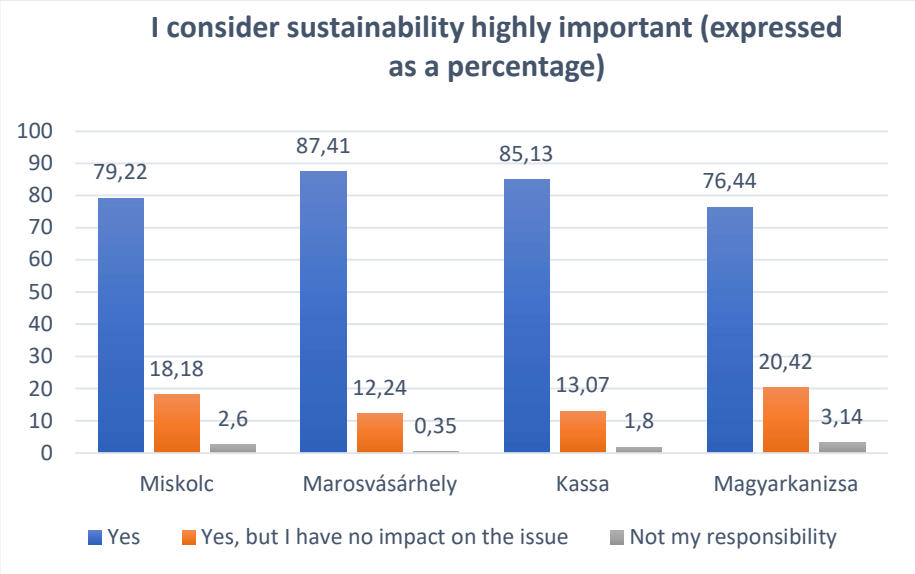
1. General Questions

1.1. I consider sustainable development important, in the interest of protecting nature and natural resources for future generations as well

The first question examined the respondents' approach to environmental issues in general, which many would address with sustainable development. If one looks at the data as a whole, it is clear that only an insignificant percentage (2.22%) feels no responsibility towards the issue, while the overwhelming majority (82.44%) clearly considers it important.

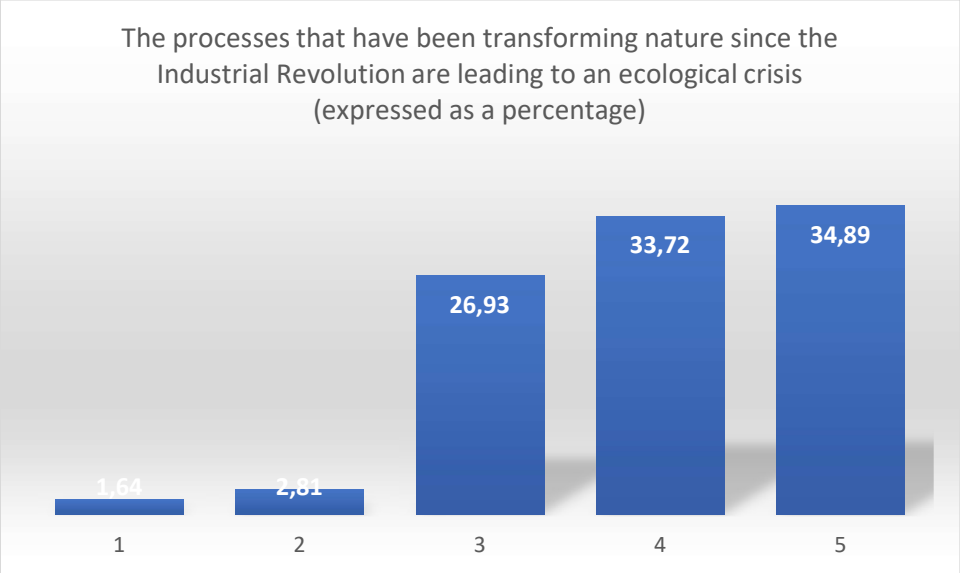


If one looks at the comparison between the cities polled, no significant differences emerge. The percentage of answers in the positive is between 76.44% and 87.41%. Therefore, the residents of all four countries who responded to the survey consider the question of sustainability highly important.

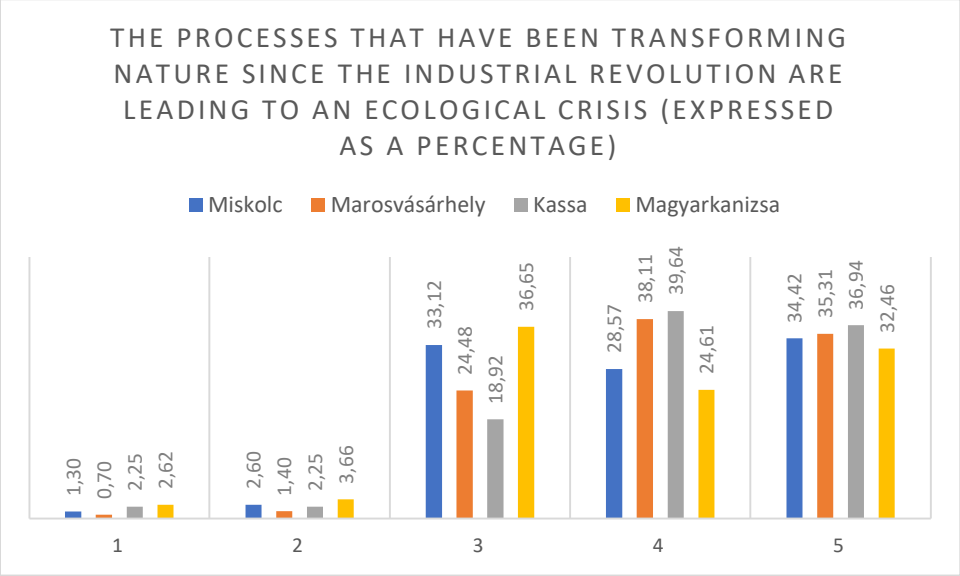


1.2. The processes that have been transforming nature since the Industrial Revolution are leading to an ecological crisis.

Here we wanted to assess the extent to which the respondents are aware of the gravity of the current situation. Approximately two thirds consider the current ecological crisis serious (which means they answered with a 4 or 5).

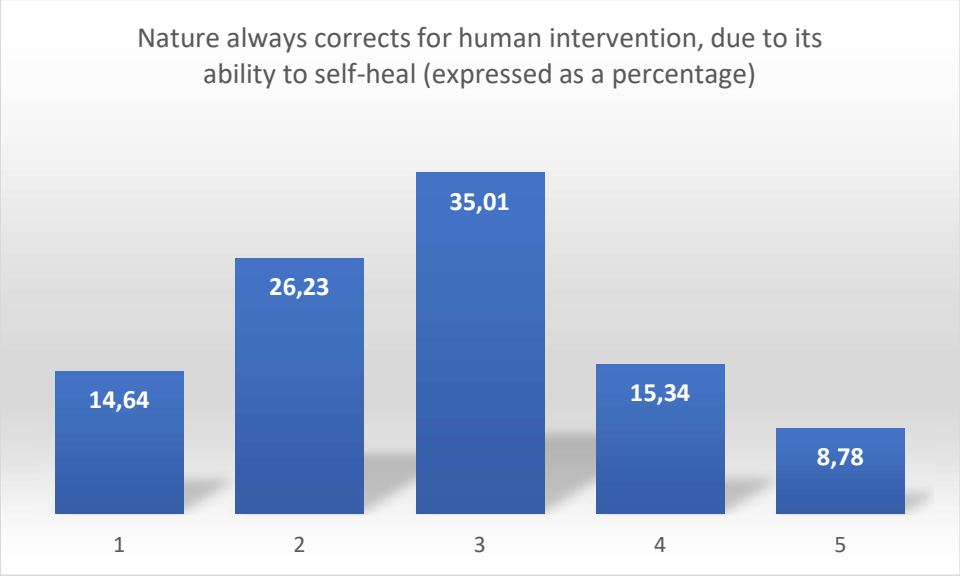


A more detailed comparison reveals a noticeable difference between those who answered with a 3 or 4. Targu Mures and Kosice have a higher number of 4s, while in Miskolc and Kanjiza more people answered with a 3. This difference may be due to the fact that in the former two cities, the majority of the respondents were secondary school students, while in the latter two they were mainly from technical school.

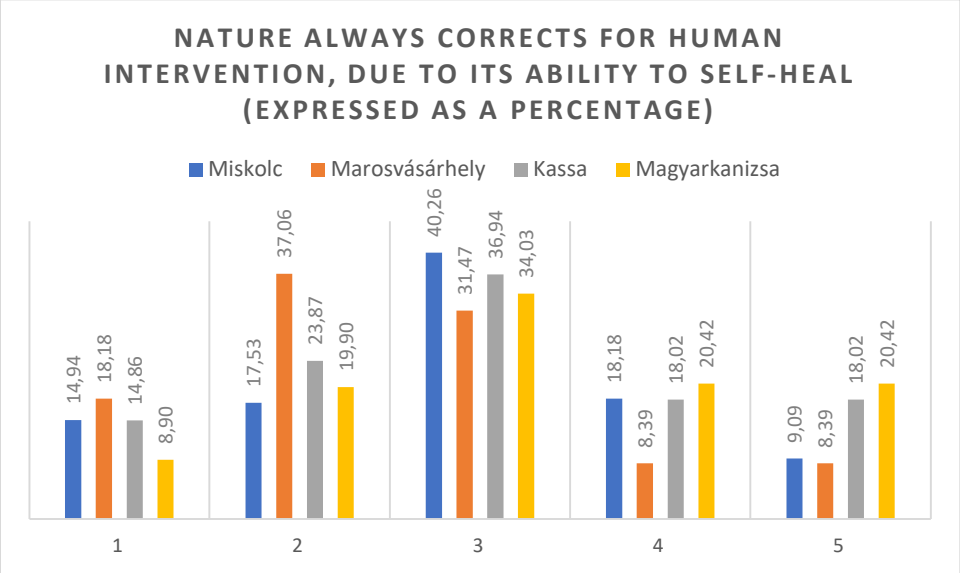


1.3. Nature always corrects for human intervention, due to its ability to self-heal.

Here we wanted to find out what proportion of the participants in the survey believe that the processes related to the ecological crisis will solve themselves due to the self-regulating system of nature, thus not requiring much effort in addressing the problem on the individual level. The answers display a normal standard deviation, i.e., the central value is represented the most and the two extreme ones the least. With questionnaires, this can indicate the uncertainty of the respondents regarding the question. However, the data leans slightly towards the answer in the negative, rather than the positive. This shows that the respondents are unsure but lean towards not believing in nature’s capacity to self-heal, given the gravity of the issue.

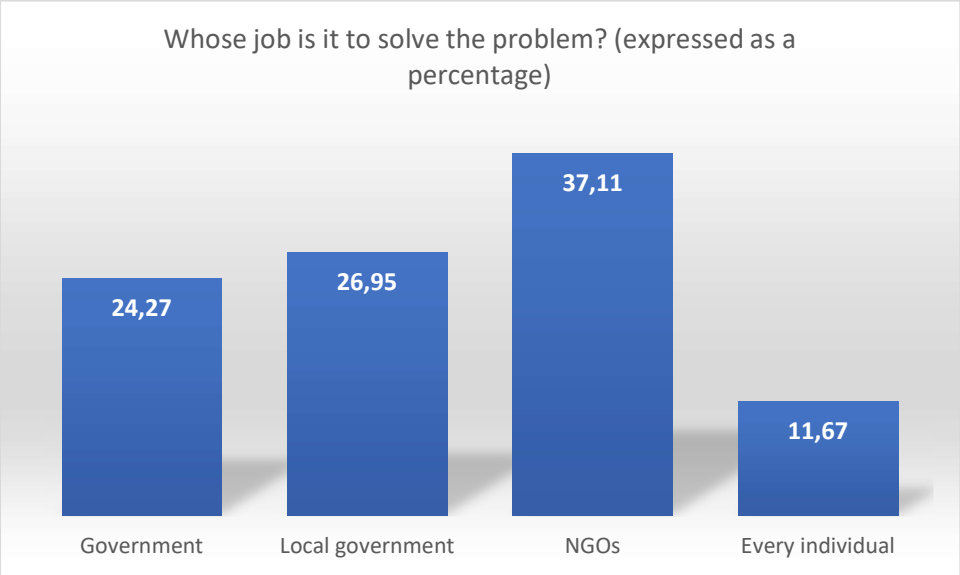


If one conducts a more detailed comparison, a large bump in the negative answers (especially at the second value) becomes evident in Targu Mures, along with a smaller number of optimistic answers. Therefore, in this region the respondents have less faith that the problem can resolve itself on its own accord.



1.4. Whose job is it to solve the problem?

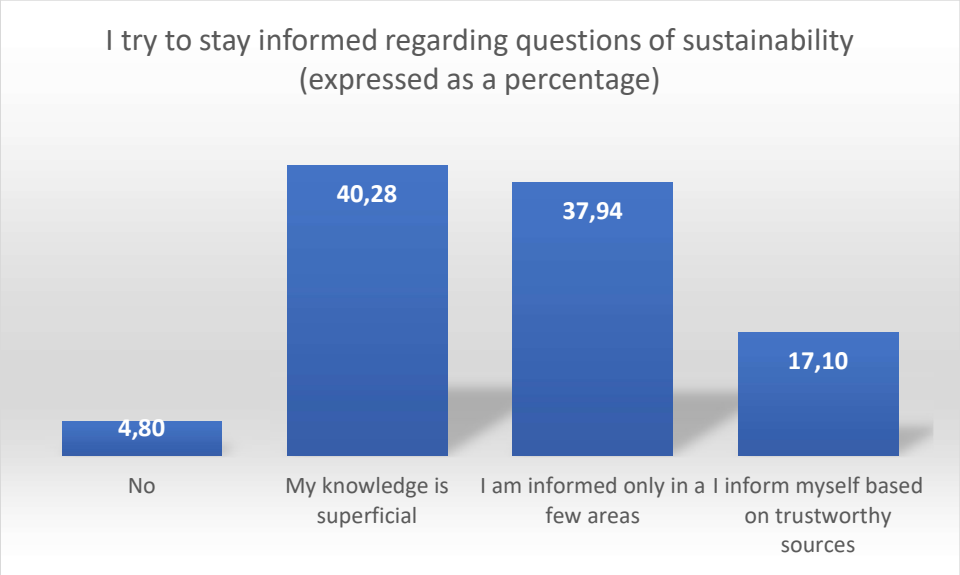
This question had several possible answers. The aggregate of the responses shows that over one third of the respondents are of the opinion that NGOs should handle this problem, with emphasis being placed on national and local government as well. Individual responsibility was, however, chosen by far fewer people. The significance of this result is that is appears to indicate that the overwhelming majority of respondents expect the solution of the climate crisis from someone else. Considering the positive examples one can find in the scholarship on this issue, this is an extremely erroneous view (to change which is one of the goals of this programme).

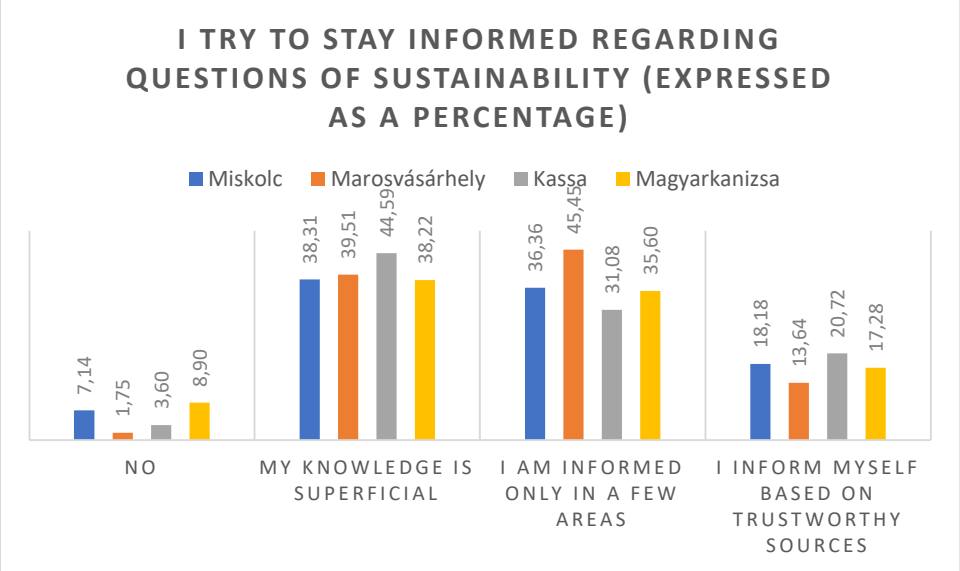


1.5. I try to stay informed regarding questions of sustainability

In formulating this question, we wanted to learn how important respondents consider it to inform themselves in questions of sustainability and in what way they do so. The comparison reveals that most of them are interested but, by their own admission, their knowledge is either superficial or is deeper only in the occasional topic. These responses are especially interesting in light of the responses to the previous questions. These show that they consider the issue important, which means that they would be

motivated to acquire deeper knowledge about it. This underlines the relevance of educational programmes in this area.



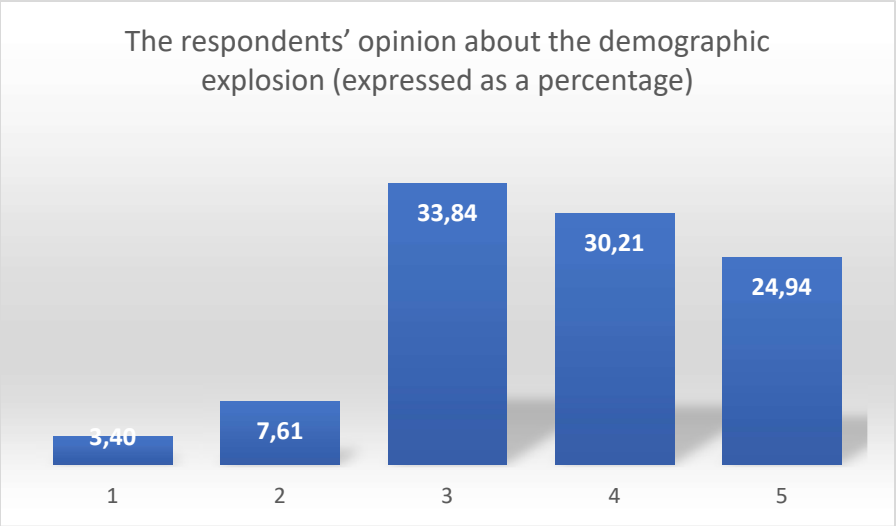


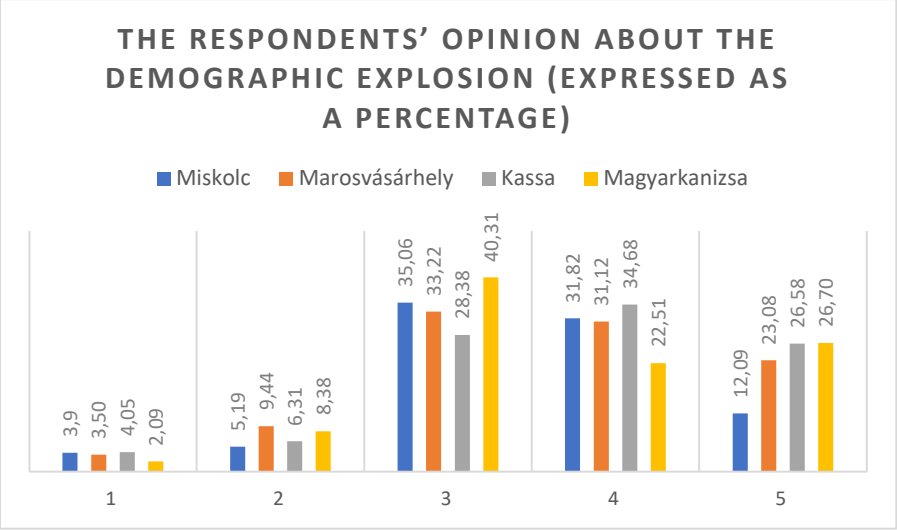
2. Local Problem Map

2.1. Changes in Demographics

2.1.1. The respondents’ opinions on the demographic explosion

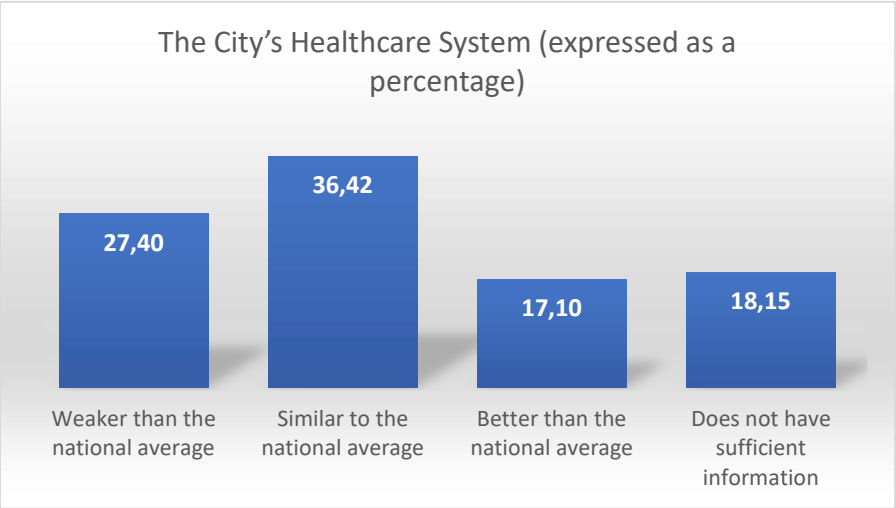
We asked the respondents how true they consider the following statement: the number of people living in welfare societies is constantly increasing; this growth cannot be sustained by the available supplies of raw materials. The majority of the respondents tended towards agreement with the statement, though they leant towards the central value. In other words, many of them no longer believe in sustainable growth and can see the limits of growth.





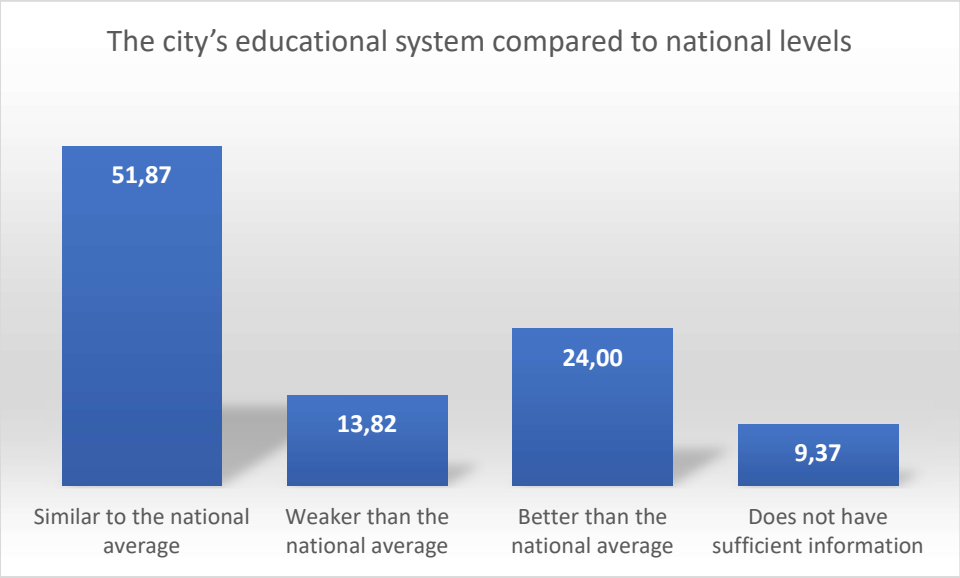
2.1.2. The City's Healthcare System

The respondents answered the question of how their city's healthcare system compared to the national average. Most of them considered it similar or weaker than the national average.

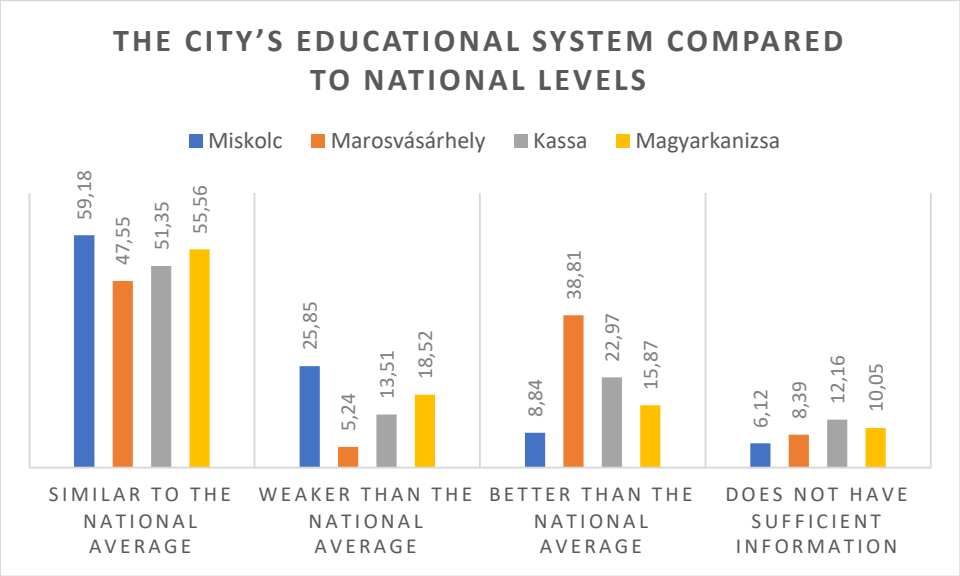


2.1.3. The City's Educational System Compared to National Levels

Here we sought an answer to the question of how, in respondents' opinion, their local educational system compares to the national average. The results show that the majority see their city's educational system as average. However, the number of those who see it as above average is almost double those who see it as weaker than average.

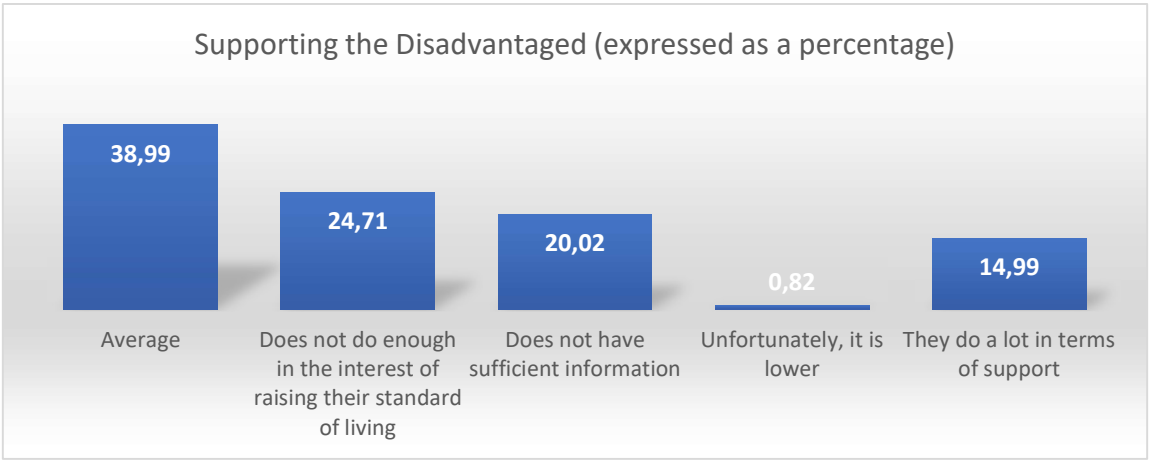


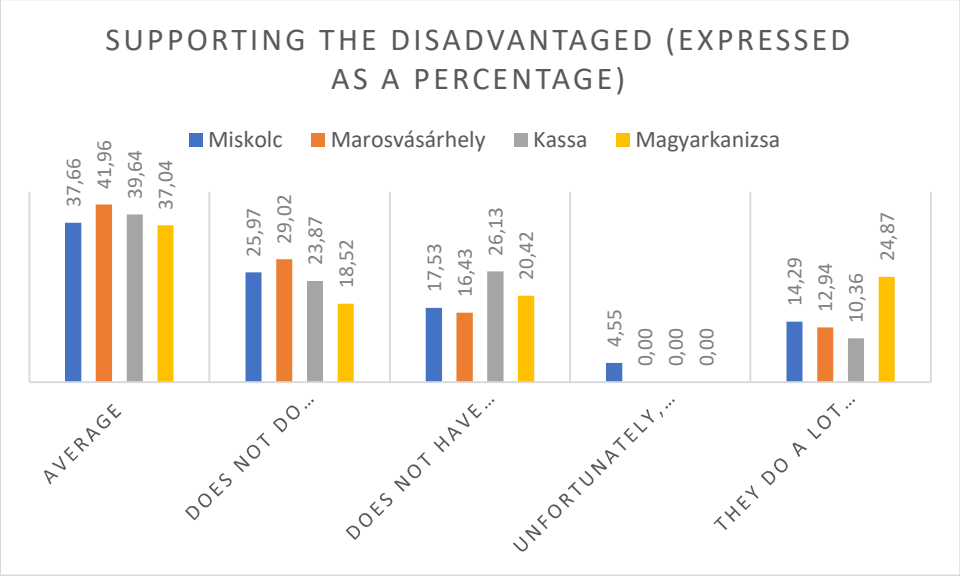
Looking at the data in more detail, one can see that Targu Mures raised the average value in the previous question, since here only 5.24% of respondents consider their educational system below average, in contrast to the 38.81% who marked it as being above average.



2.1.4. Helping the disadvantaged

Another important question in which we were interested to hear the respondents' opinions, was whether their city's institutions are capable of supporting the disadvantaged. Most of them considered their city's efforts average or poor in this area.

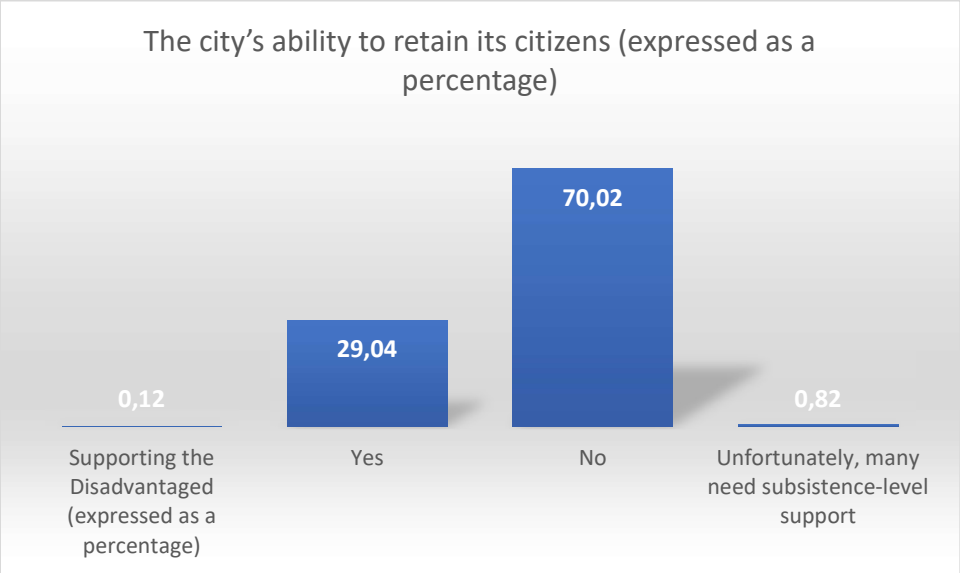


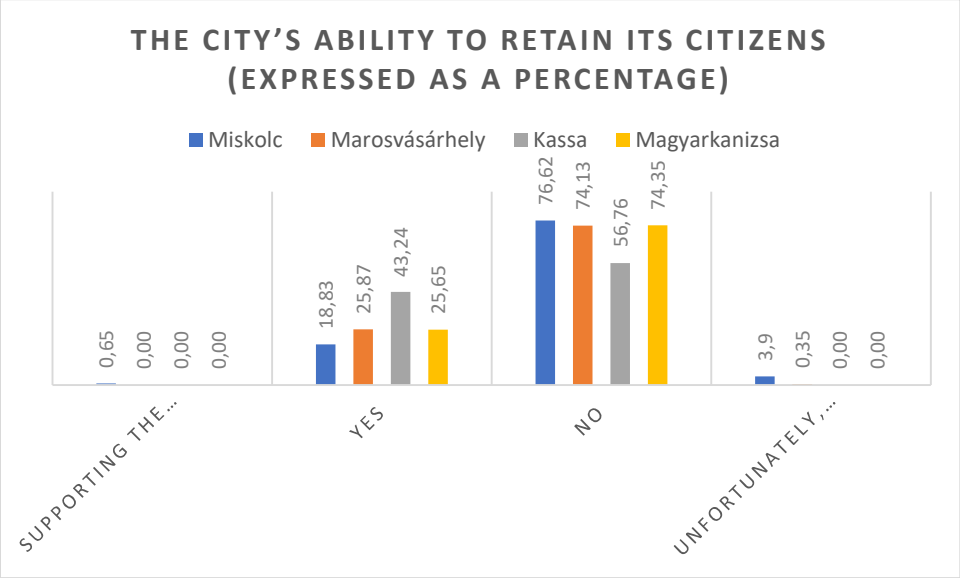


The detailed comparison reveals that Kanjiza is the only one of the four cities where more respondents believe that their city is doing a lot for the disadvantaged than those who think it is not doing enough.

2.1.5. The city’s ability to retain its citizens

Here we wanted to find out how the respondents view their city’s ability to retain its citizens. Interestingly, more than two thirds have a poor opinion of their city in this regard.



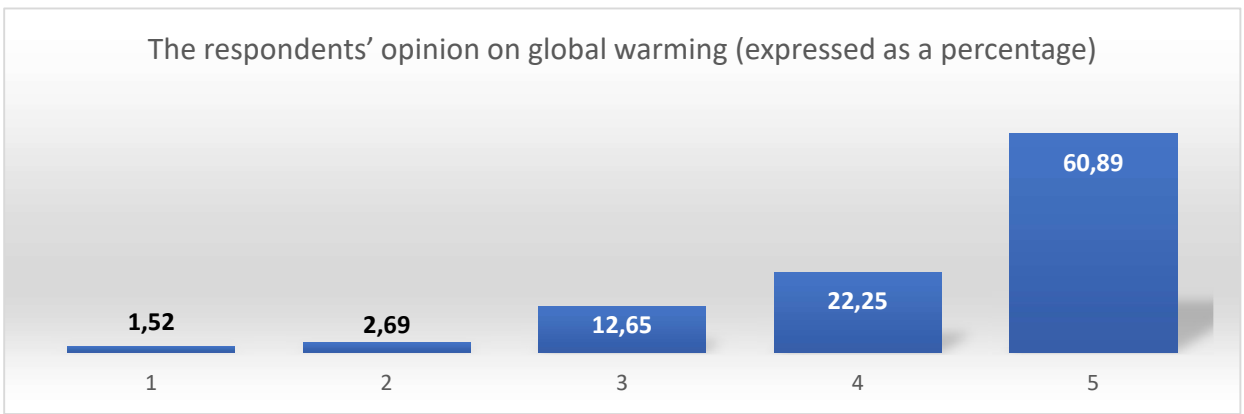


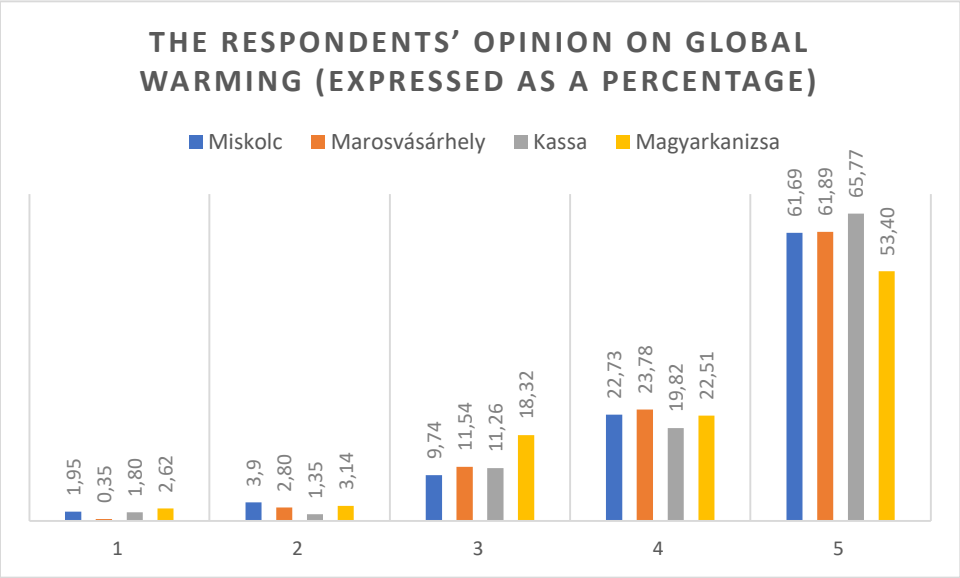
This trend is observable in the detailed results as well, except for Kosice, where the results are much more balanced. 43.24% believe that their city is able to retain its citizens and 56.76% that it is not.

2.2. The Consequences of Global Warming

2.2.1. The respondents' opinion on global warming

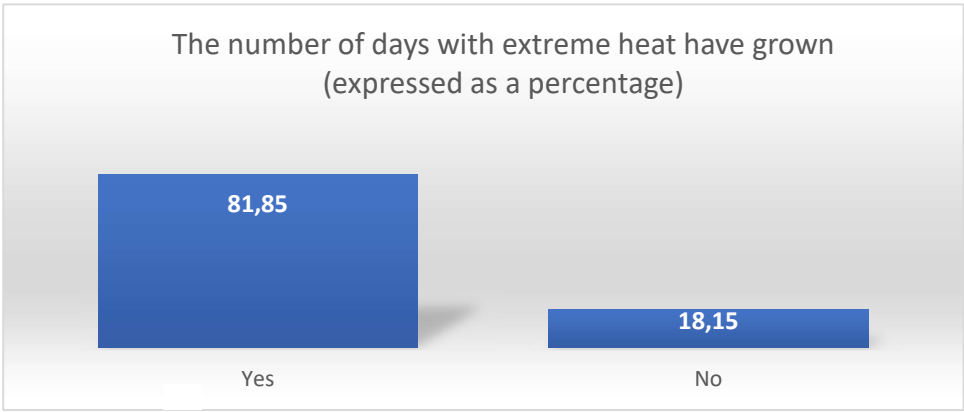
We wanted to see whether the respondents view global warming as a real phenomenon. We considered this important, because a few years ago, climate scepticism was still a highly popular view among non-experts. Regarding both the results as a whole and the detailed picture, it can be stated that the overwhelming majority of respondents believes in climate change. This is important, because only in this way is it possible to fight the problem effectively.

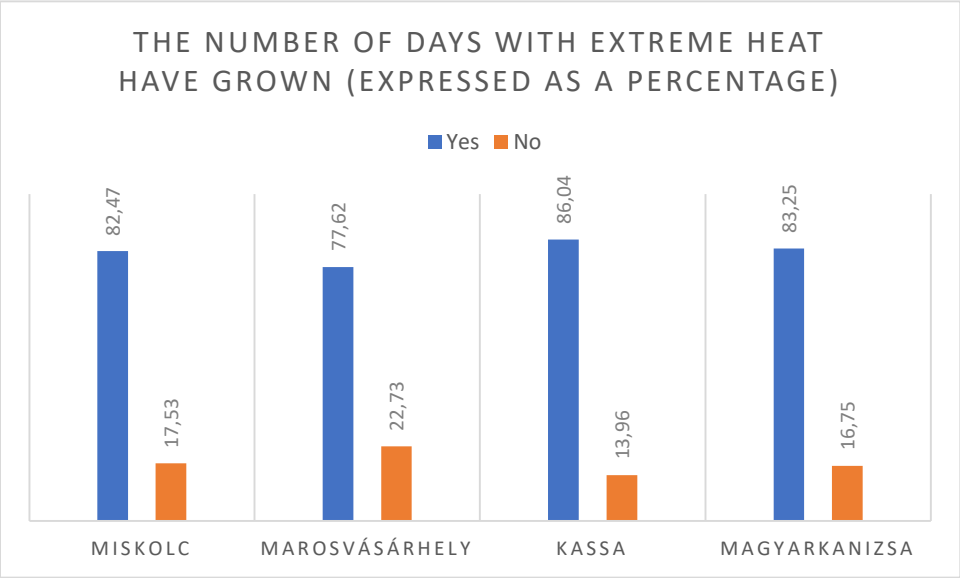


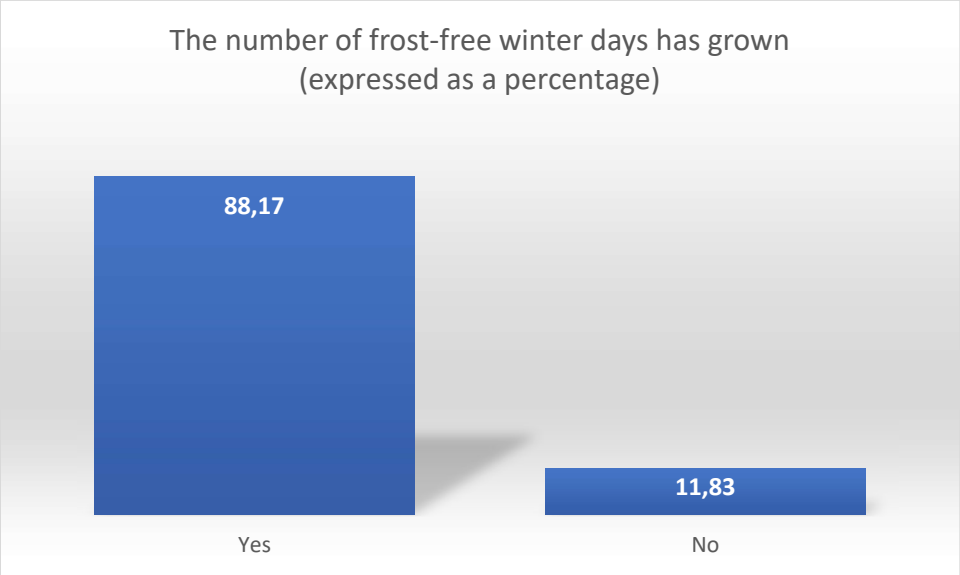


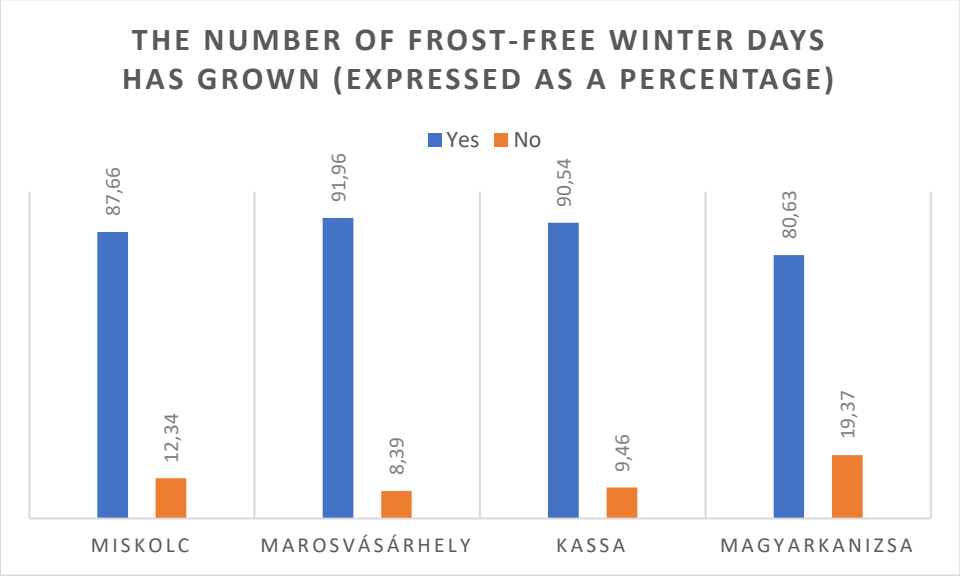
2.2.2. The local effects of global warming

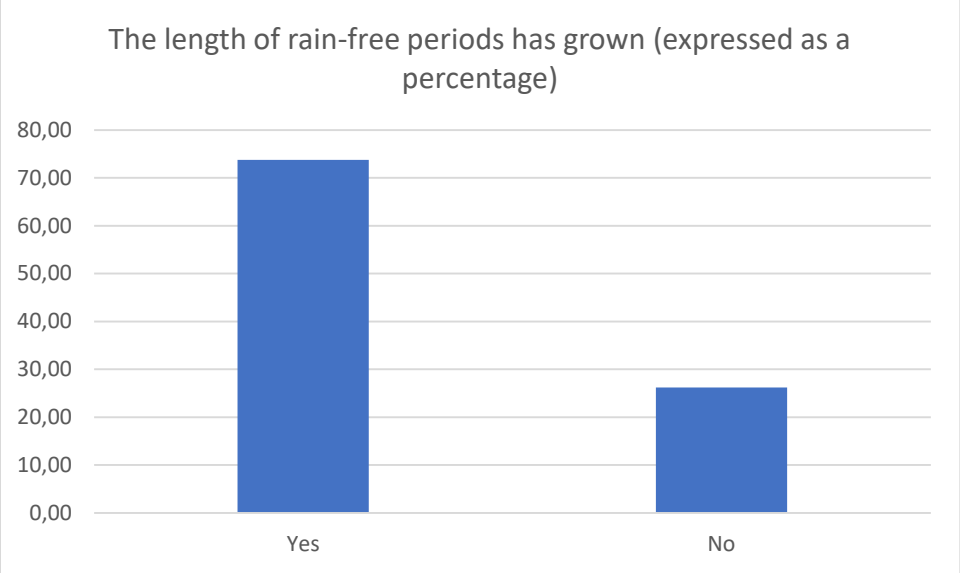
To find the reason for the answers to the previous question, we posed the following three questions. They examine three observable processes of the local effects of climate change: the number of days with extreme heat, the number of frost-free winter days and rain-free periods. In all three areas, the respondents were decisive: climate change has local manifestations (the number of days with extreme heat, the number of frost-free winter days and rain-free periods have all grown). The observability of these phenomena is probably the reason for why such a high proportion of the respondents gave the answer to the previous question that climate change is a real phenomenon.

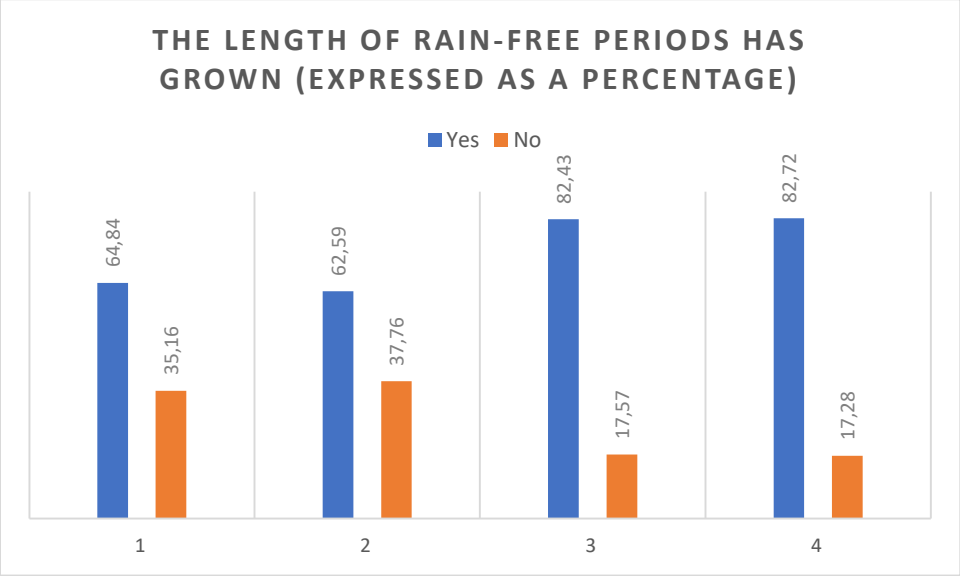



THE NUMBER OF DAYS WITH EXTREME HEAT HAVE GROWN (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE)
Yes
No
82,47
17,53
77,62
22,73
86,04
13,96
83,25
16,75
MISKOLC
MAROSVÁSÁRHELY
KASSA
MAGYARKANIZSA


The number of frost-free winter days has grown (expressed as a percentage)
88,17
11,83
Yes
No

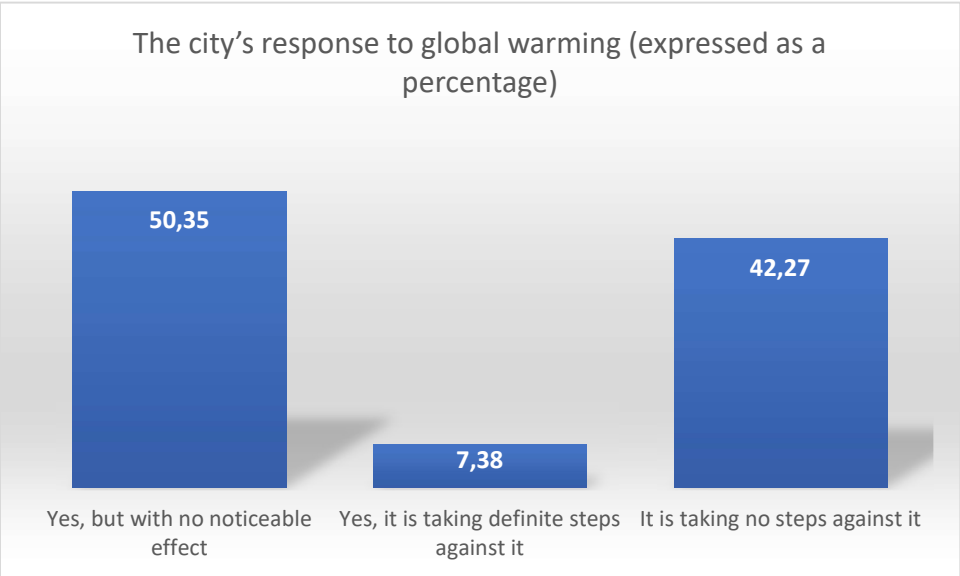

THE NUMBER OF FROST-FREE WINTER DAYS HAS GROWN (EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE)
Yes
No
87,66
12,34
91,96
8,39
90,54
9,46
80,63
19,37
MISKOLC
MAROSVÁSÁRHELY
KASSA
MAGYARKANIZSA


The length of rain-free periods has grown (expressed as a percentage)
80,00
70,00
60,00
50,00
40,00
30,00
20,00
10,00
0,00
Yes
No

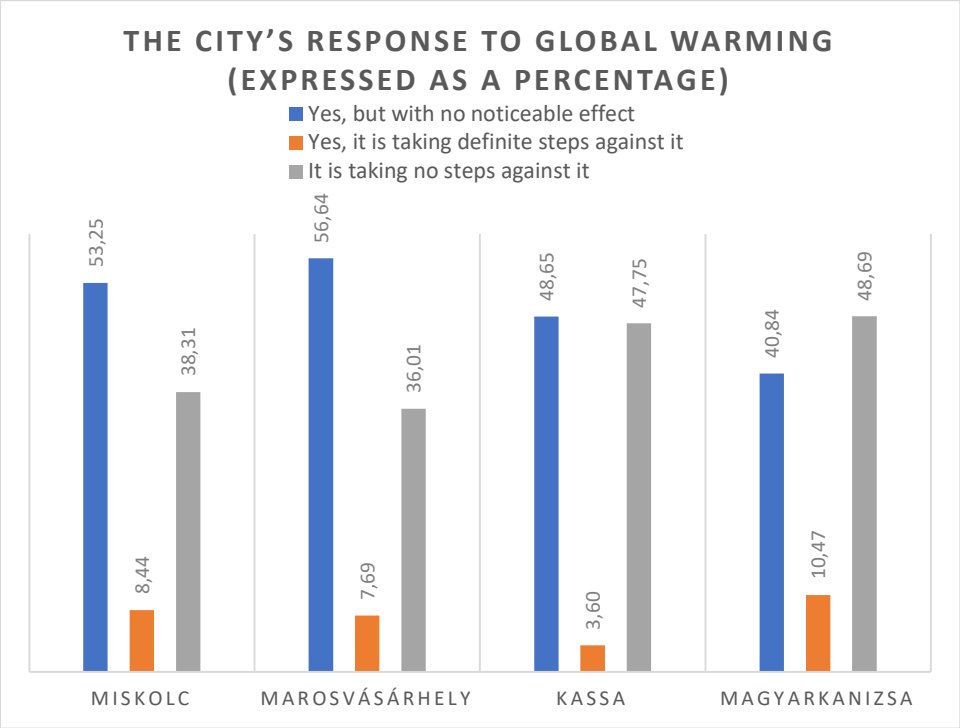


2.2.3. The city's response to global warming

We asked the participants in the survey whether, in their opinion, their city is taking any steps in the interest of mitigating the effects of climate change. The majority of respondents were of the opinion that their city is taking steps against global warming, but that these have no noticeable results. There were also many who thought that their city is not taking any steps. A mere 7.38% of respondents thought that their city is taking serious steps.

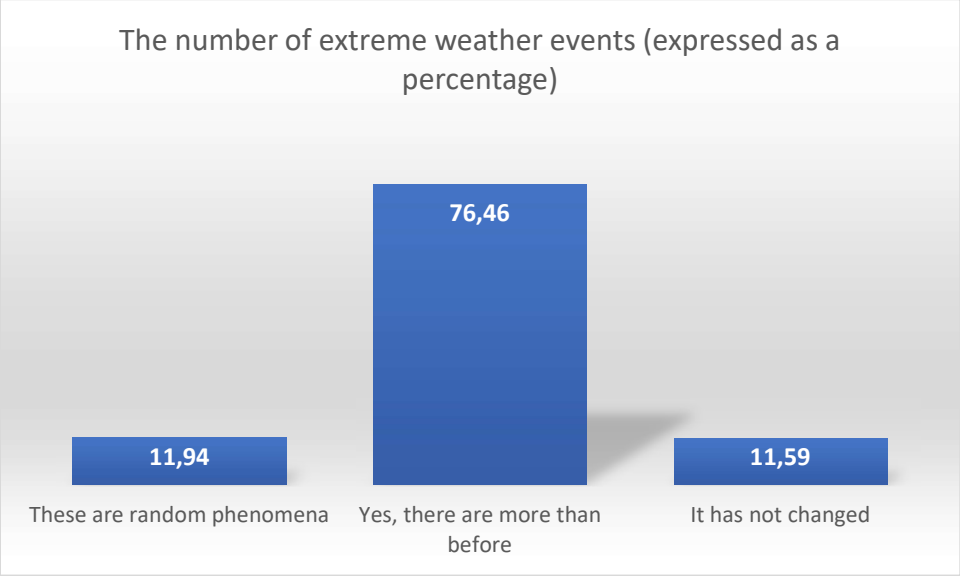


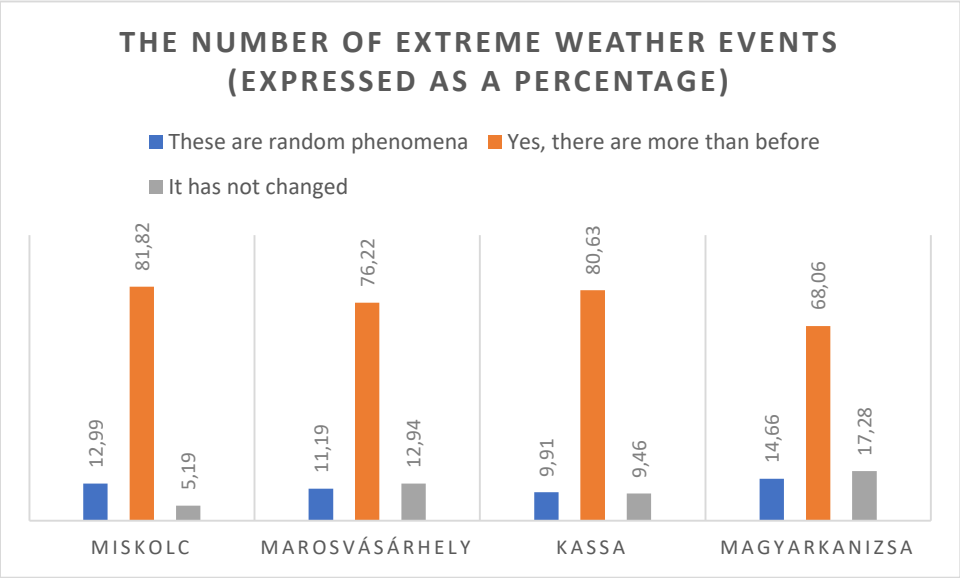
What jumps out from the more detailed comparison is that the respondents in Miskolc and Targu Mures are more satisfied with the response of their city, while in Kosice and Kanjiza there is a higher proportion of people who think their city does nothing in the fight against global warming.



2.2.4. The number of extreme weather events

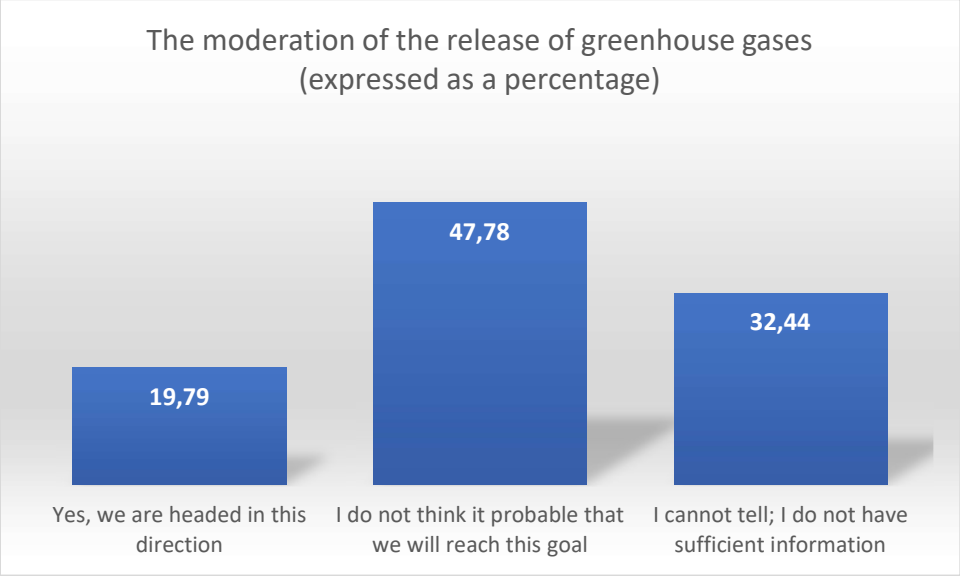
We wanted to know how the inhabitants of the four areas view the increase in the amount of extreme weather phenomena in our region. The overwhelming majority in all four cities clearly believes that these events are happening more frequently than before.



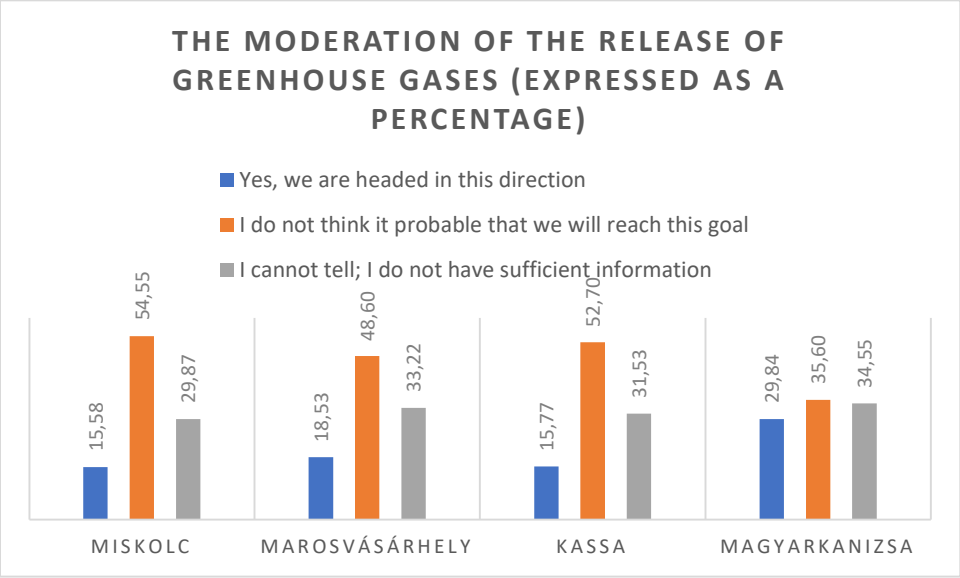


2.2.5. The moderation of the release of greenhouse gases

Since the main cause of climate change is the release of greenhouse gases, we wanted to find out how the respondents view the goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. The majority of respondents are sceptical about the possibility of reaching this goal, but a large percentage of respondents felt they lacked the information required for answering the question.



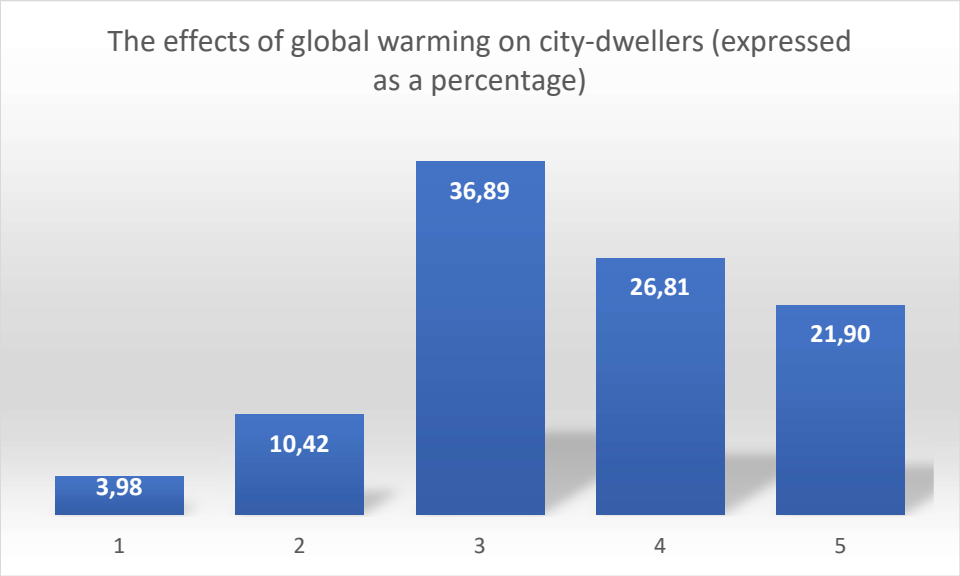
The more detailed comparison shows that the inhabitants of Miskolc, Targu Mures and Kosice have similar opinions on this question, while more people in Kanjiza hold the view that the goal is achievable or that they have insufficient information on the question than in the other three cities.

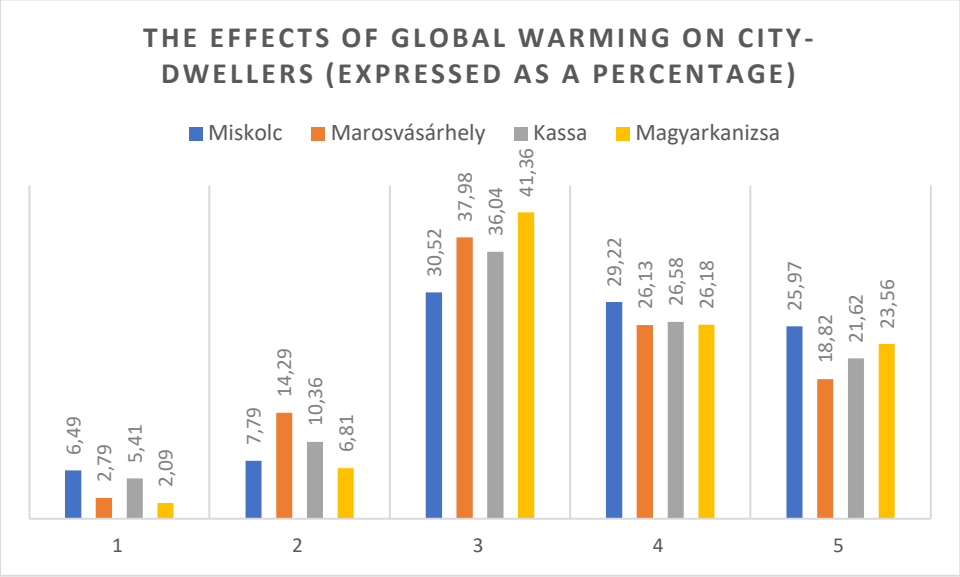


2.3. The Size and Quality of Green Spaces

2.3.1. The effect of global warming on city-dwellers

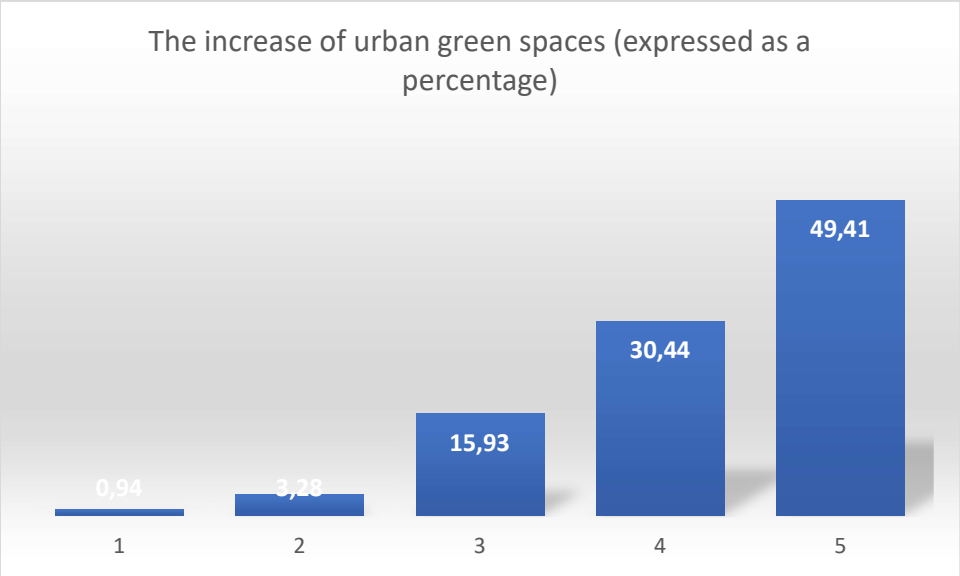
We asked the respondents, on a scale of one to five, whether they think global warming affects city-dwellers more. The proportion for all five cities was similar. We can see that, according to the respondents, the consequences of global warming are felt similarly or more in cities than elsewhere.

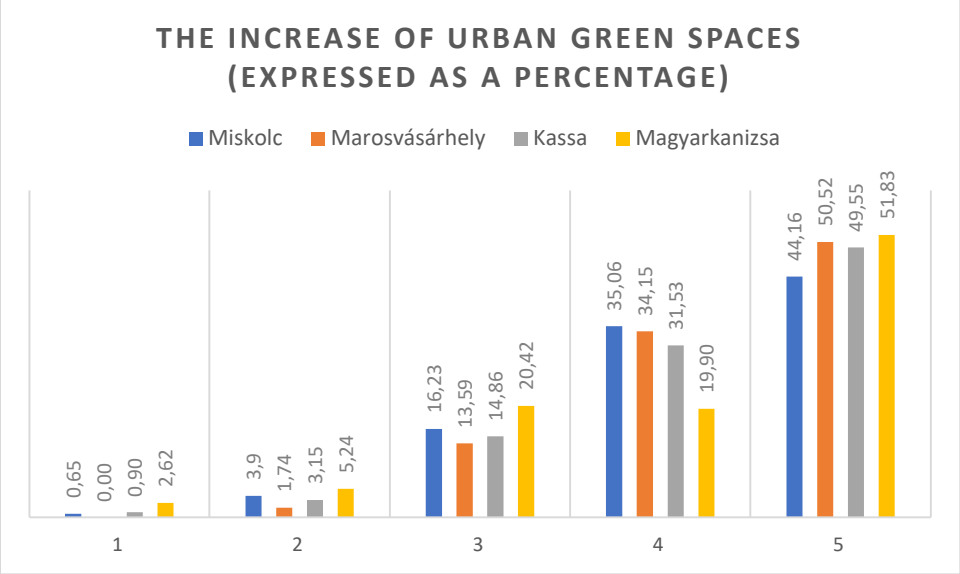




2.3.2. The increase of urban green spaces

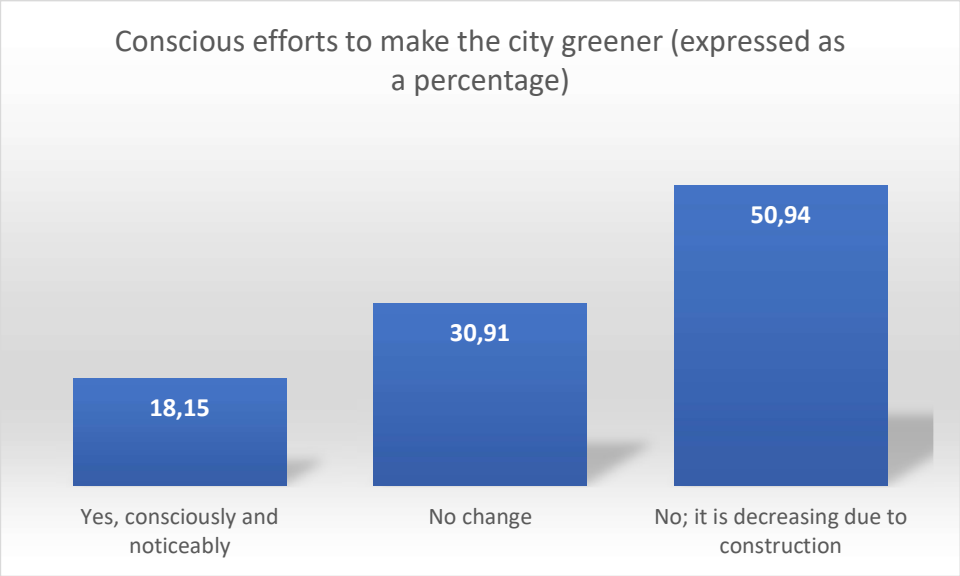
Here we wanted to learn the respondents’ opinions on how effective the increase of urban green spaces is as a defence against the excessive increase in the city’s temperature. The respondents in all four cities clearly view making the city greener as a good solution for mitigating the effects of warming.

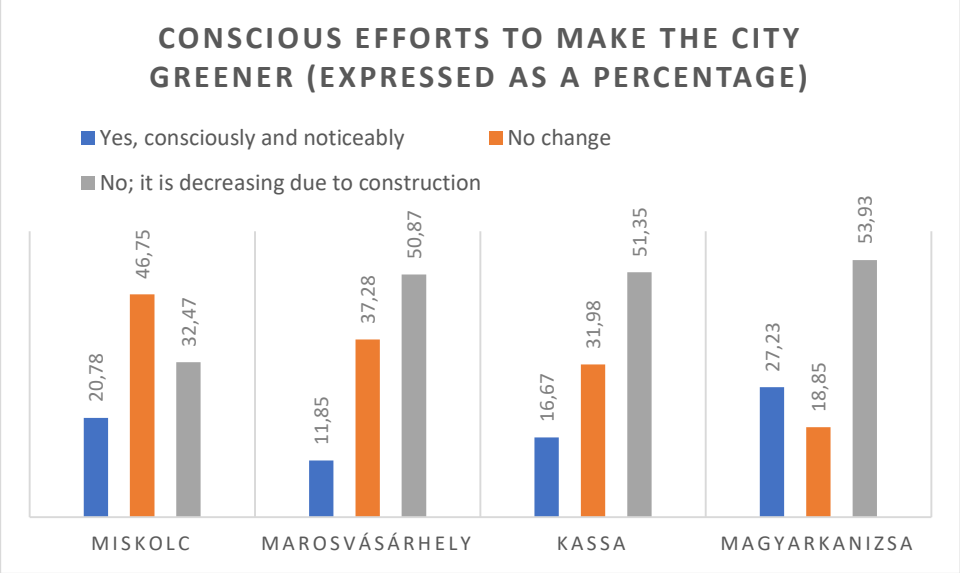




2.3.3. Conscious efforts to make the city greener

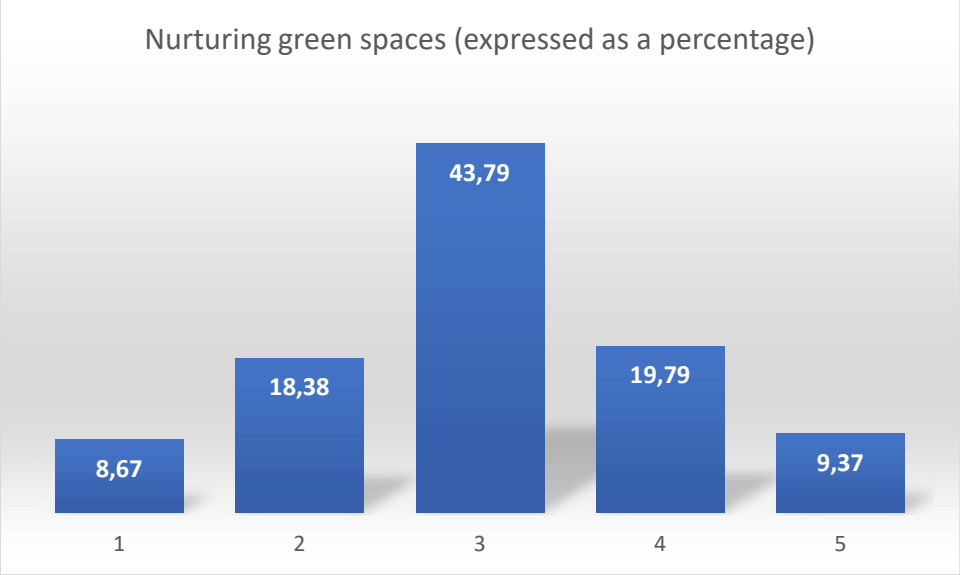
After the previous question, we wanted to know how, in this light, the respondents see their own city’s approach to increasing urban green spaces. Sadly, most of them think that the quantity of urban green spaces in their cities are decreasing. In Miskolc alone were there more people who said that they saw no change in this area. There were few people overall who thought that the amount of urban green spaces had increased. The most such answers were in Kanjiza, at 27.23%.

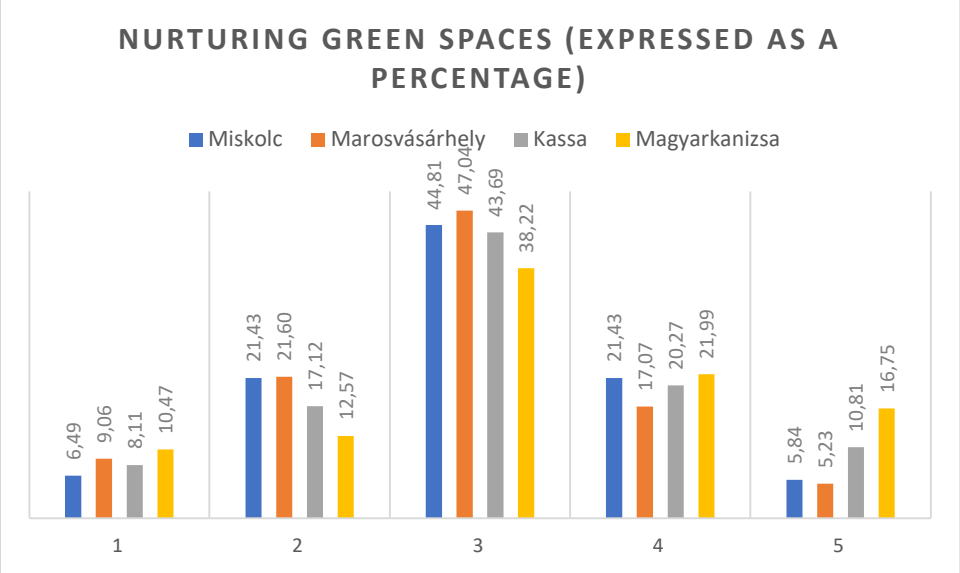




2.3.4. Nurturing green spaces

It is not only the size of a city’s green spaces that matters, but also whether existing green spaces are being properly maintained. The respondents gave a decisively average answer to this question.

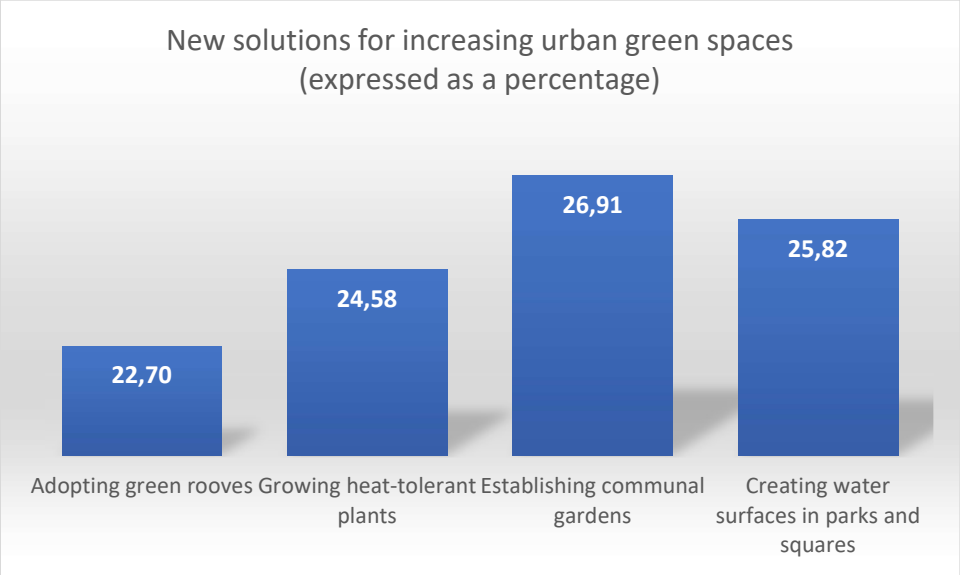




2.3.5. New solutions for increasing urban green spaces

We also asked the respondents for their opinion on which of the listed solutions would be most suitable for increasing urban green spaces. They found the four solutions

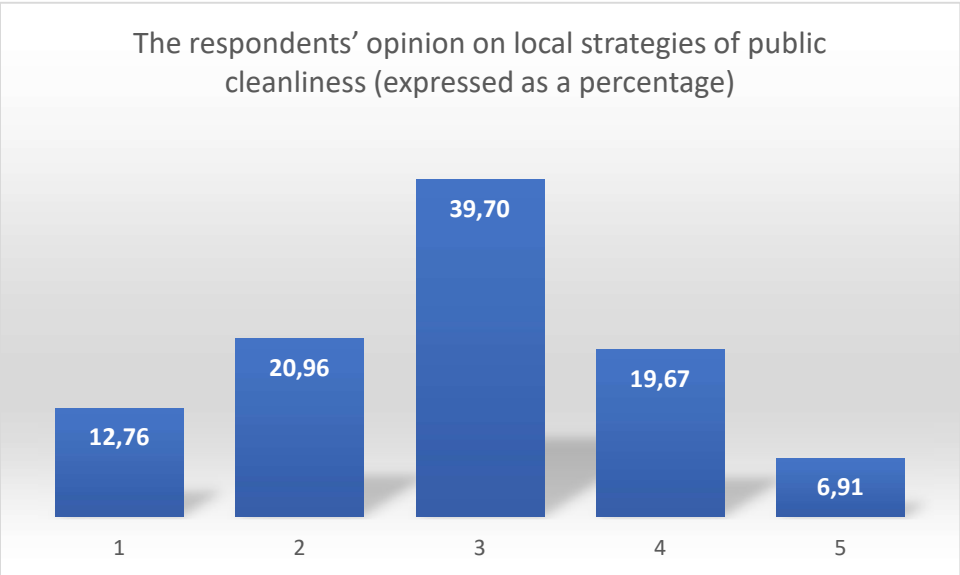
roughly equal in importance, but saw the establishment or increase in the number of communal gardens as the most useful.

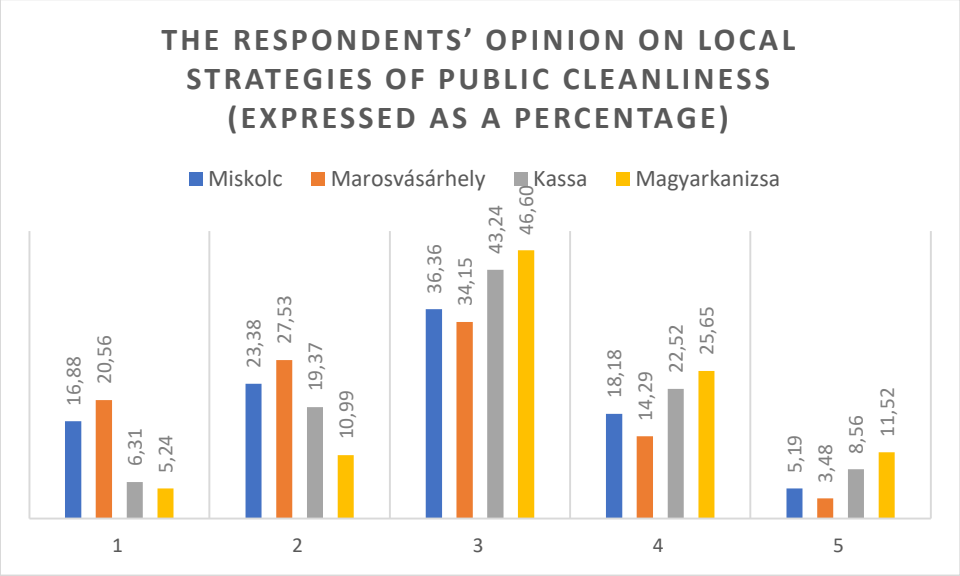


2.4. The State of Public Cleanliness

2.4.1. The respondents' opinion on local strategies of public cleanliness

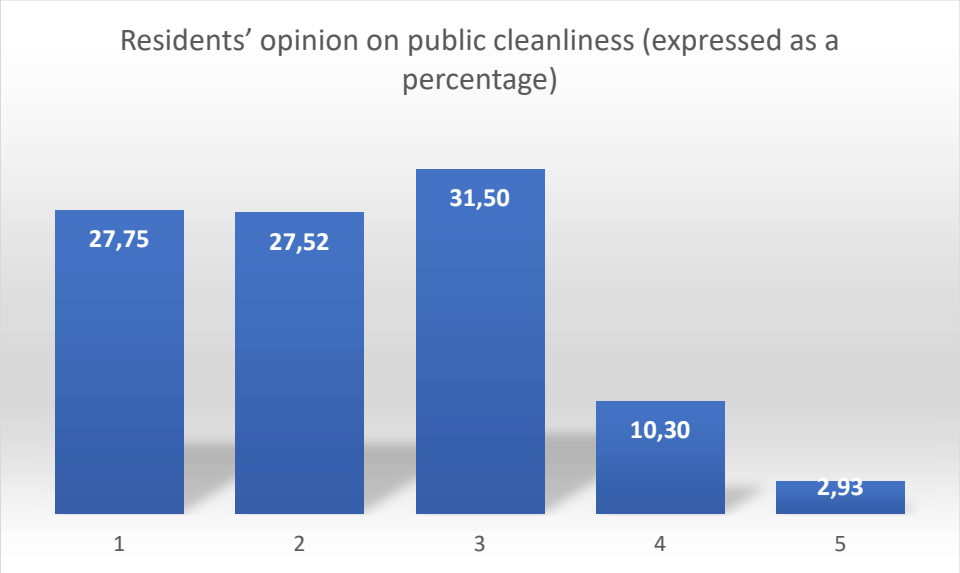
Asked about their city's strategy of public cleanliness, most respondents gave it an average rating. The inhabitants of Targu Mures gave the worst evaluation of their city in matters of public cleanliness and the inhabitants of Kosice the best.



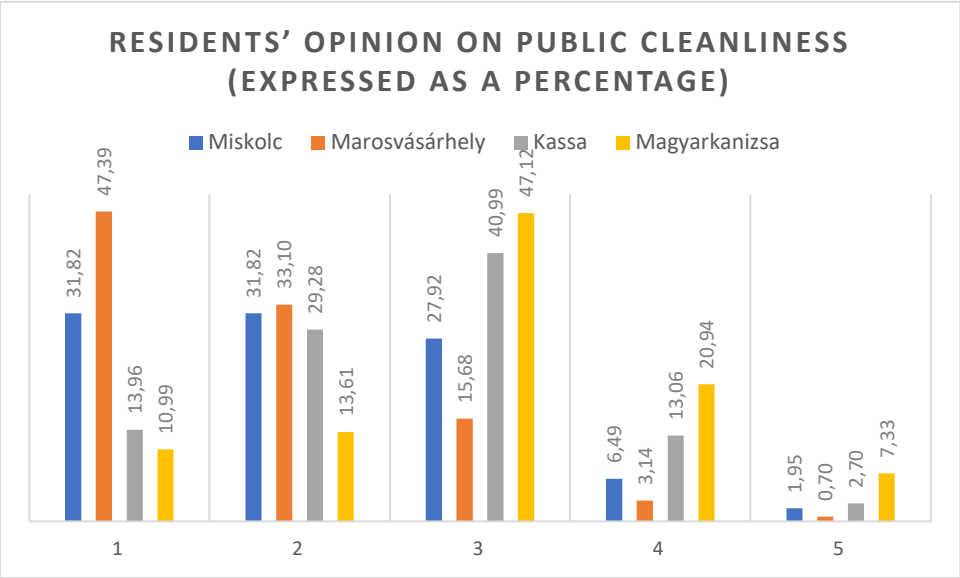


2.4.2. Residents' opinion on public cleanliness

The respondents in the four cities rated the general state of public cleanliness in their city. Unfortunately, the clear majority finds it insufficient. Only 13.23% showed their approval by giving it a rating of 4 or 5.

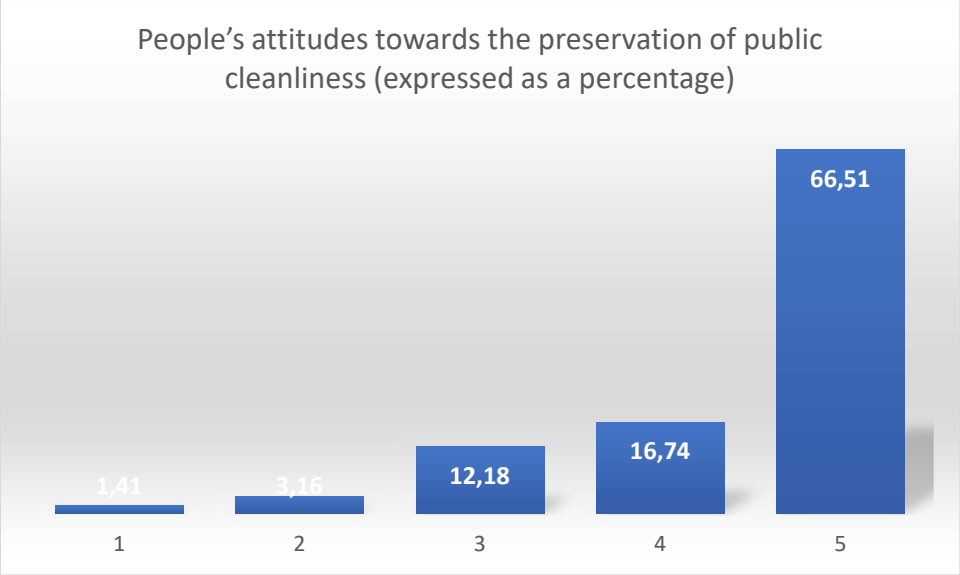


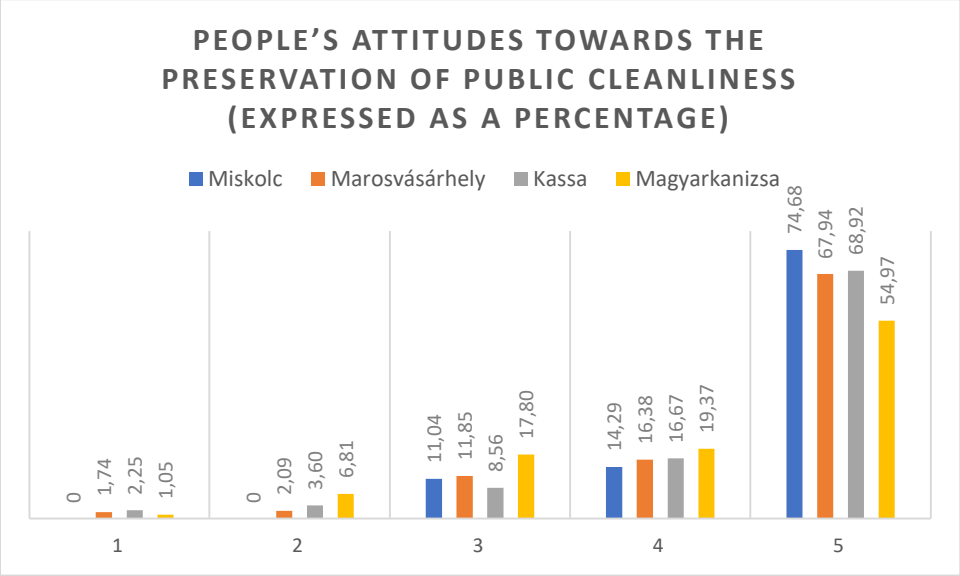
The data divided by city shows that people are least content with public cleanliness in Targu Mures. A large part of its respondents gave it the worst rating possible, while of the four, Kanjiza was perceived by its citizens in the most favourable light.



2.4.3. People’s attitudes towards the preservation of public cleanliness

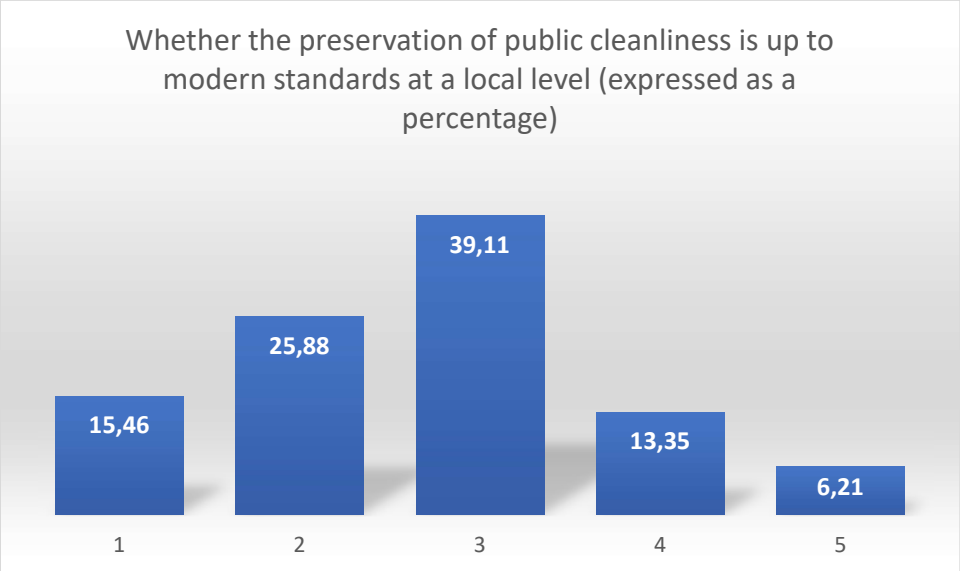
It seems that the respondents in all four cities are motivated to maintain public cleanliness, given that in each city they assigned it the highest rating possible by a large margin.



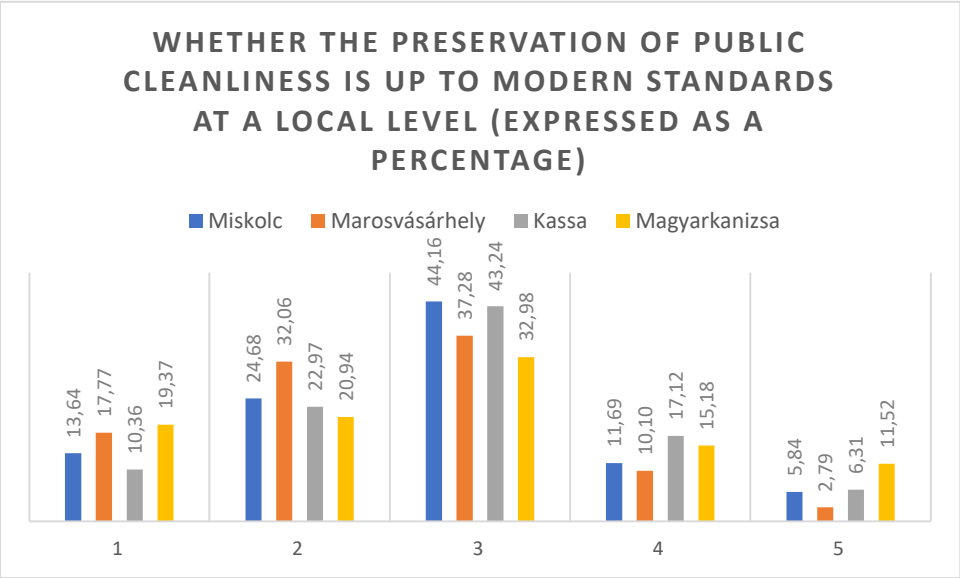


2.4.4. Whether the maintenance of public cleanliness is up modern standards at a local level

The majority gave an average rating to the question of whether the maintenance of public cleanliness in their city is up to modern standards.

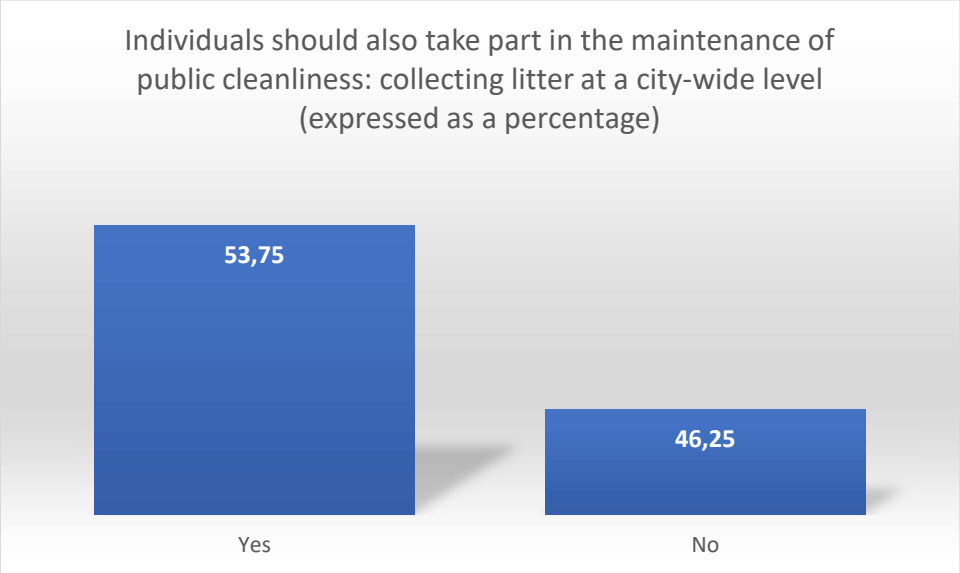


The detailed data shows that again the people of Targu Mures were the least satisfied, while the respondents from Kosice gave the most positive answers among the respondents of the four countries.

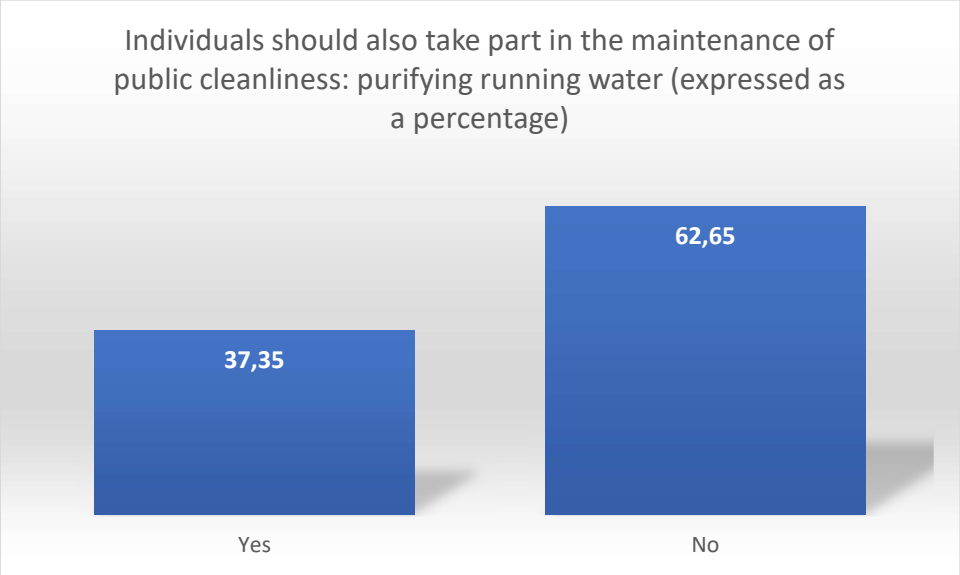


2.4.5. The cooperation of individuals in the maintenance of public cleanliness

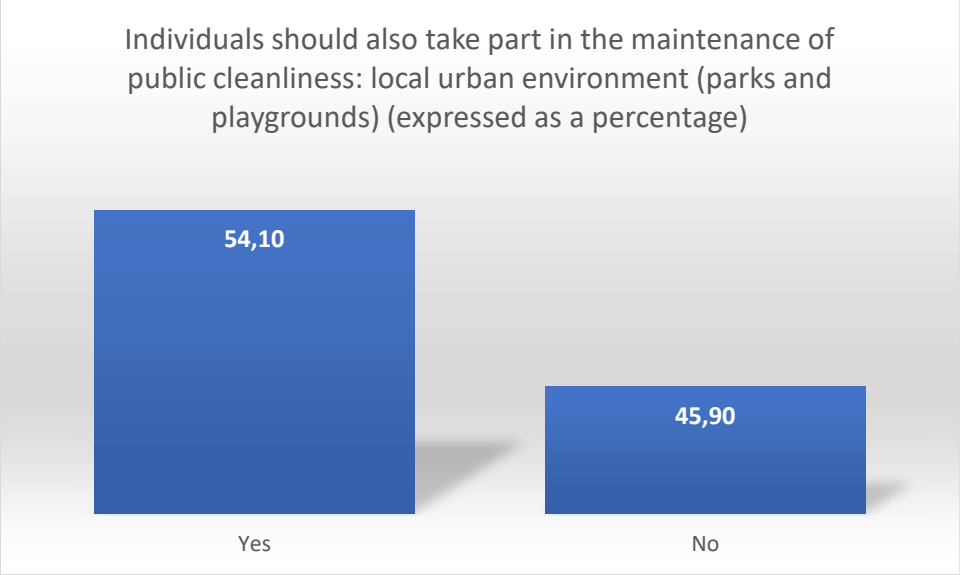
The participants were also asked whether they thought individuals should take part in the maintenance of public cleanliness. The question was broken into three parts. First, they were asked whether they feel responsibility in collecting rubbish at a city-wide level. The positive response prevailed by a small majority.



The next question concerned the purification of running water. The majority did not consider it the responsibility of the residents.



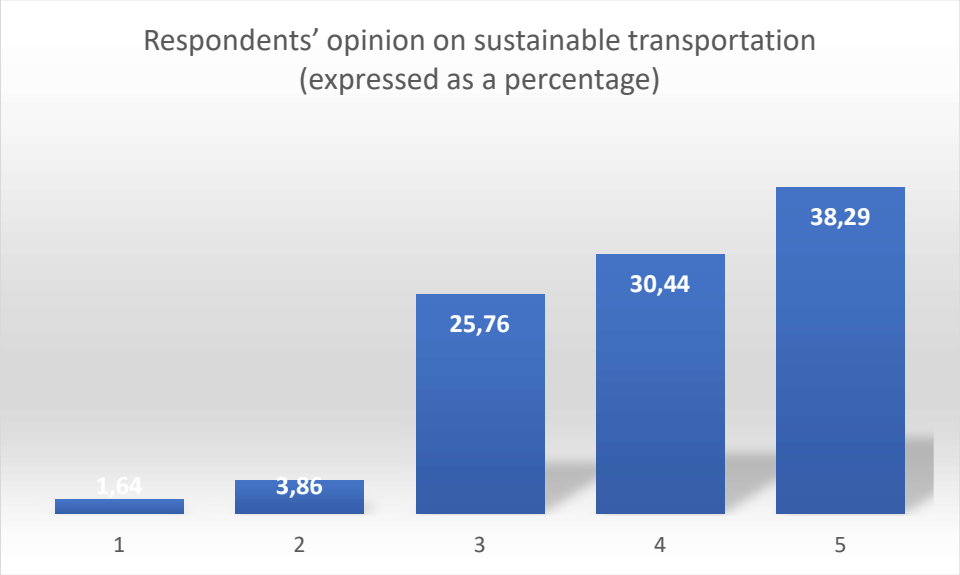
Finally, they were asked for their opinion regarding residential involvement in keeping their more local urban environment (parks and playgrounds) clean. Here a larger percentage of respondents felt responsibility themselves and on behalf of the city’s residents.



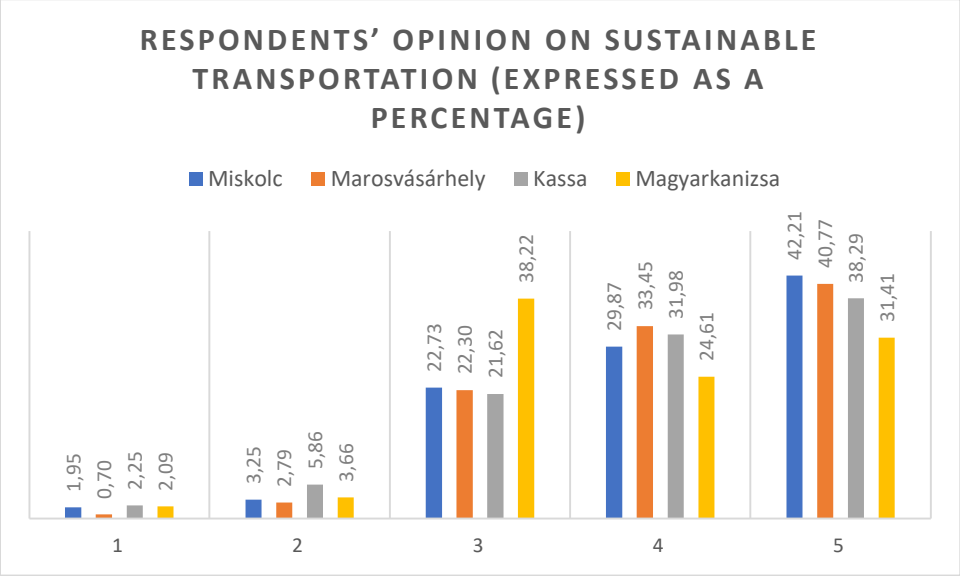
2.5. Reliable, sustainable and modern transportation

2.5.1. Respondents' opinion on sustainable transportation

The participants in the survey were asked how important they consider transportation from the perspective of sustainability. They had to answer the questions on a scale of 1-5. The results as a whole indicate that a clear majority view this as a highly important question (68.73% gave 4s and 5s).

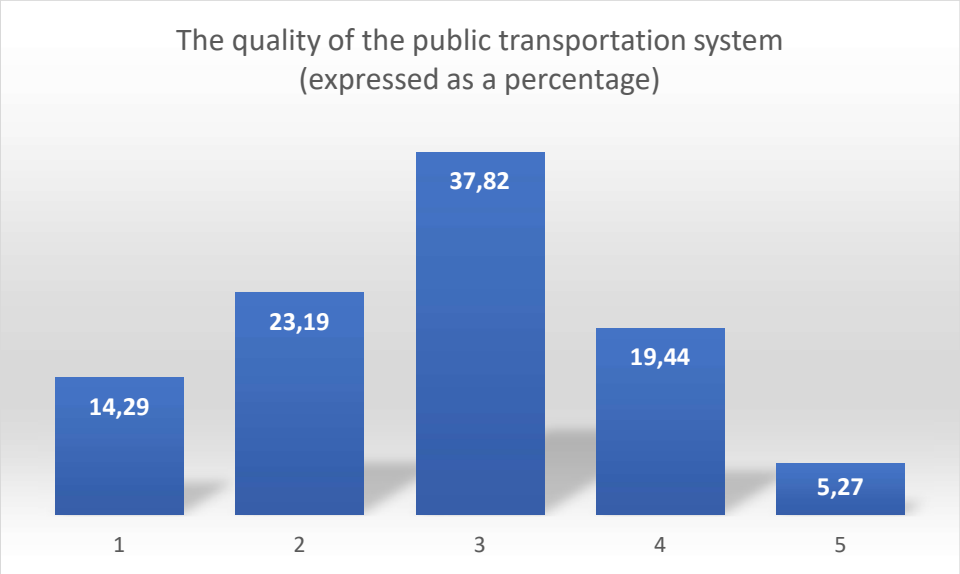


While detailed analysis reveals a similar distribution of results in Miskolc, Targu Mures and Kosice, in Kanjiza alone a plurality awarded only an average rating to the importance of transportation regarding sustainability. This deviation may be due to the fact that in Kanjiza a significant part of the respondents were educated in a technical school, where the highly negative impact of technology on nature is harder to accept.



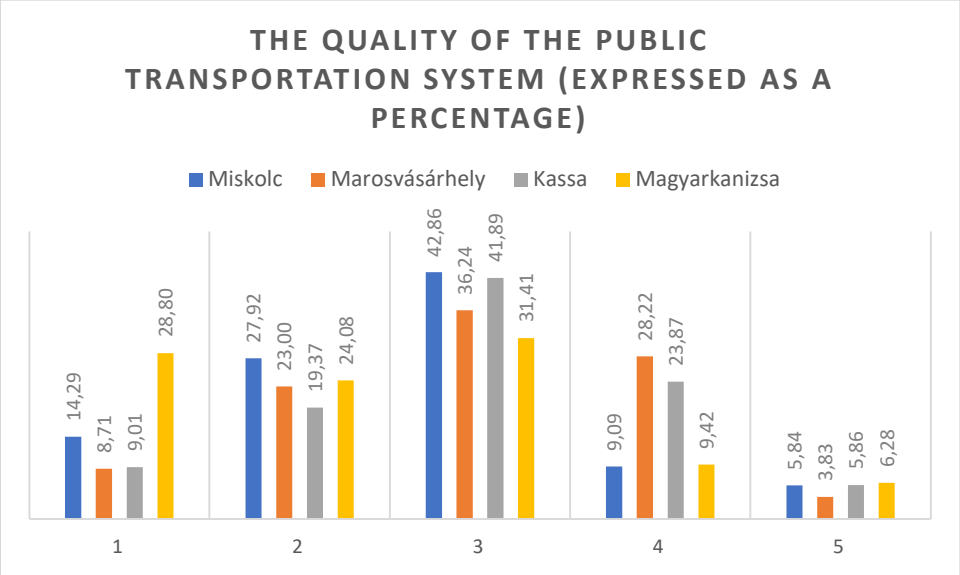
2.5.2. The quality of the public transportation system (well-organised, affordable, environmentally friendly, comfortable)

The majority of respondents considered the public transportation system of their city average; more were dissatisfied with it than satisfied.



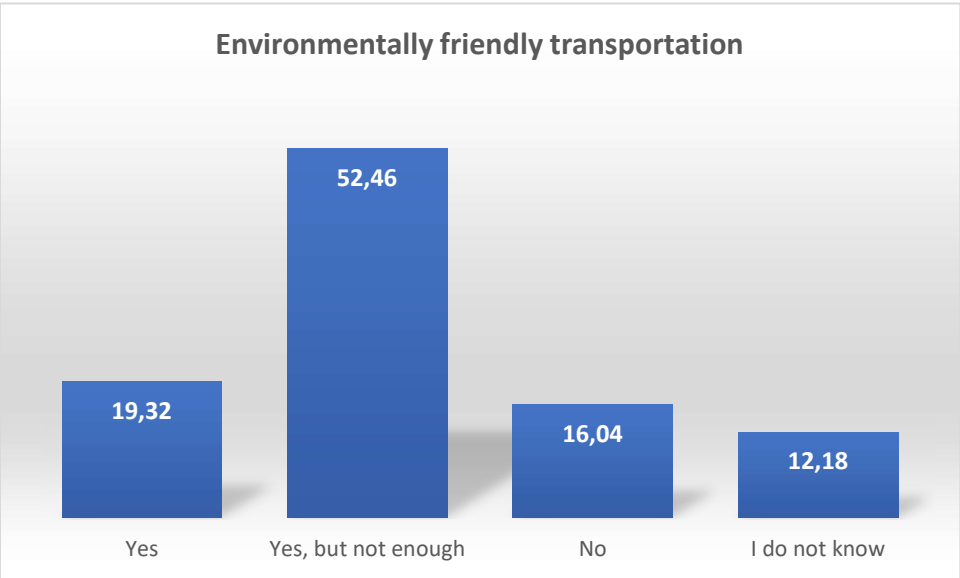
The detailed analysis reveals that the respondents of Kanjiza were the least satisfied. In this region more than half the participants (the 1s and 2s together account for

52.88%) are dissatisfied with the current situation. The most positive opinions came from Targu Mures and Kosice.

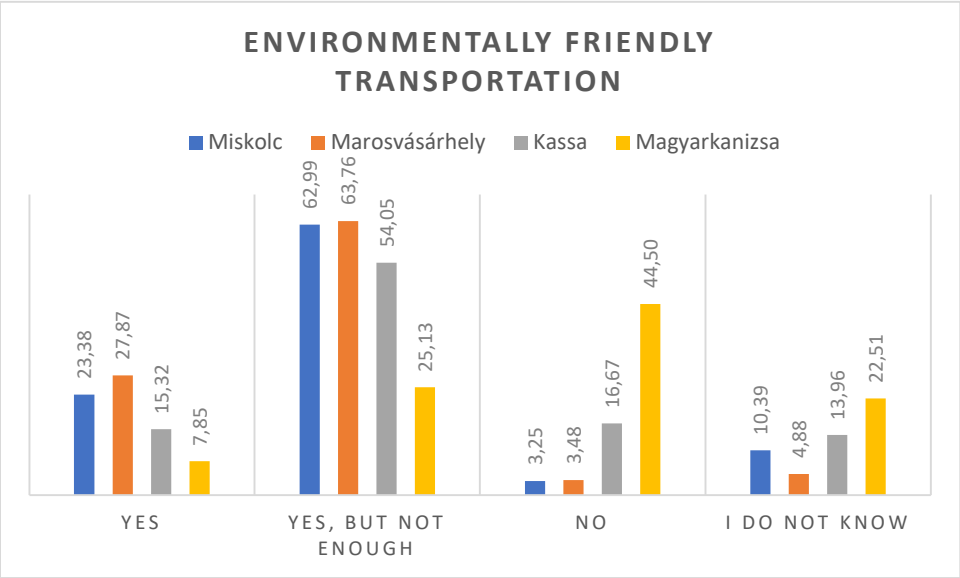


2.5.3. Environmentally friendly transportation

The next question to be answered was how environmentally friendly the participants in the survey consider their city's public transportation. Among the respondents as a whole, a majority answered that local transportation is environmentally friendly, but not sufficiently so.

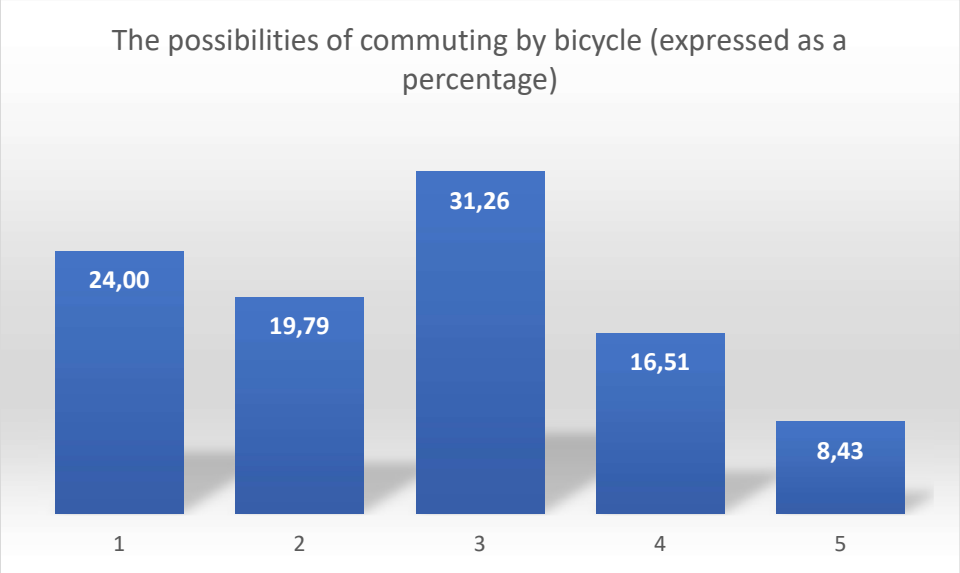


As regards the individual cities, this opinion is most common in Miskolc, Targu Mures and Kassa. In Kanjiza, however, those who do not consider their city’s transportation to be environmentally friendly are more numerous.

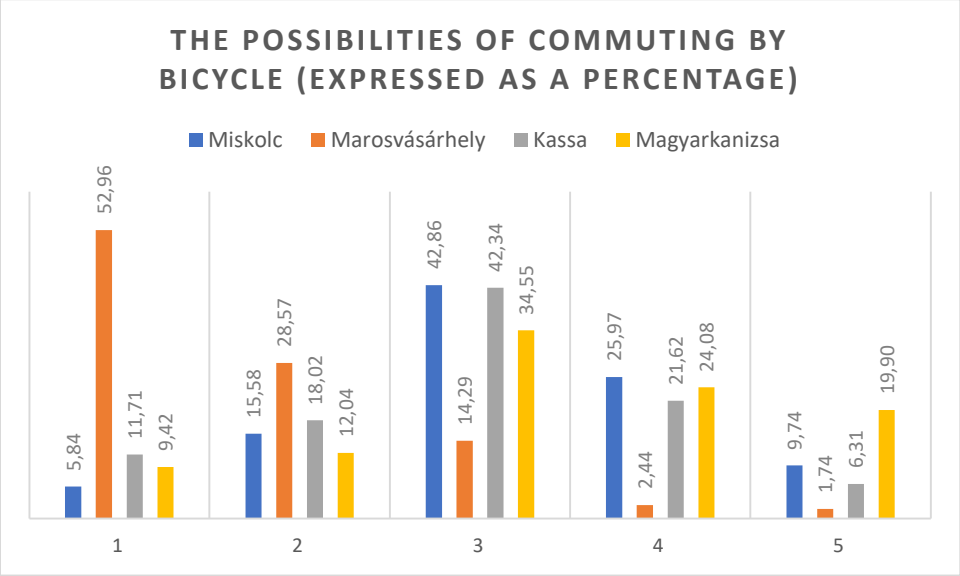


2.5.4. The possibilities of commuting by bicycle

The majority of the participants in the survey were dissatisfied with the cycling options of their city or saw them as average.

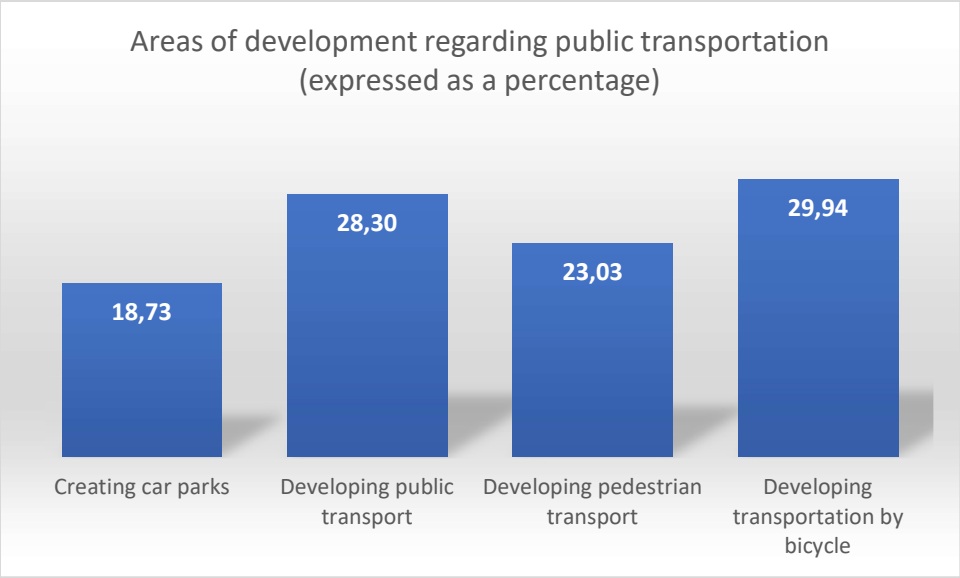


In Targu Mures, an outright majority were completely dissatisfied with the situation.



2.5.5. Areas of development regarding public transportation

Regarding the development of transportation, it appears that the respondents would gladly see improvement in all four areas listed, but that they saw the most possibilities in the development of public and cycling transportation.

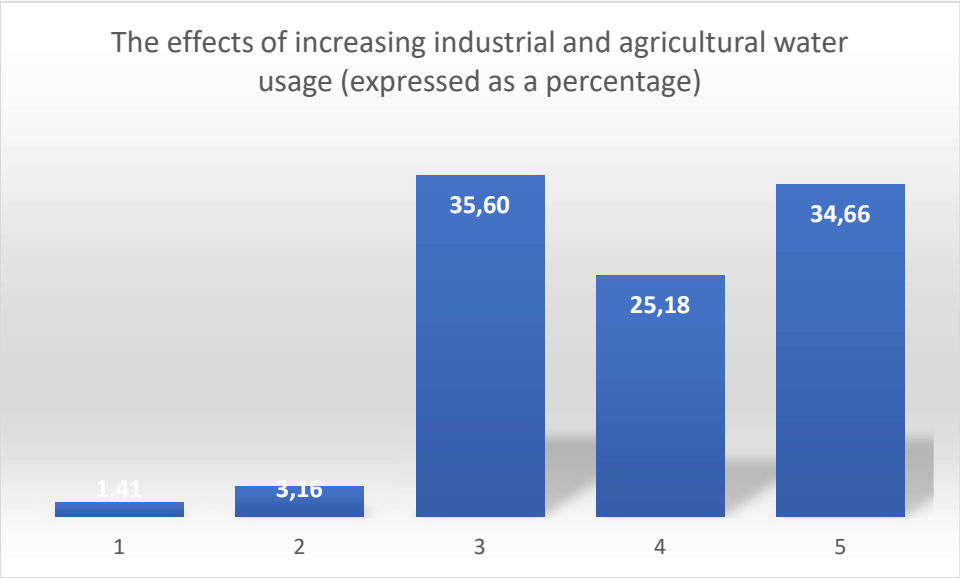


2.6. Water Management and Access to Water

2.6.1. The effects of increasing industrial and agricultural water usage

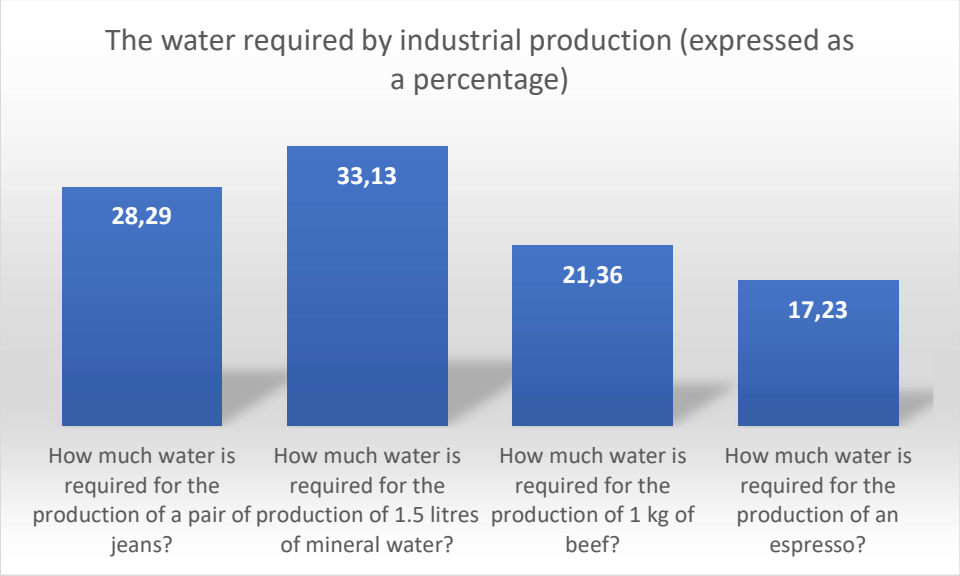
The first question within the topic of water management was designed to reveal how grave the participants considered the problem that constantly increasing industrial and

agricultural water usage puts the safety of the water supply at serious risk. The data, both as a whole and broken down by city, shows that a vanishingly tiny proportion consider the issue small. Most see it as a mid-level or extremely serious problem.



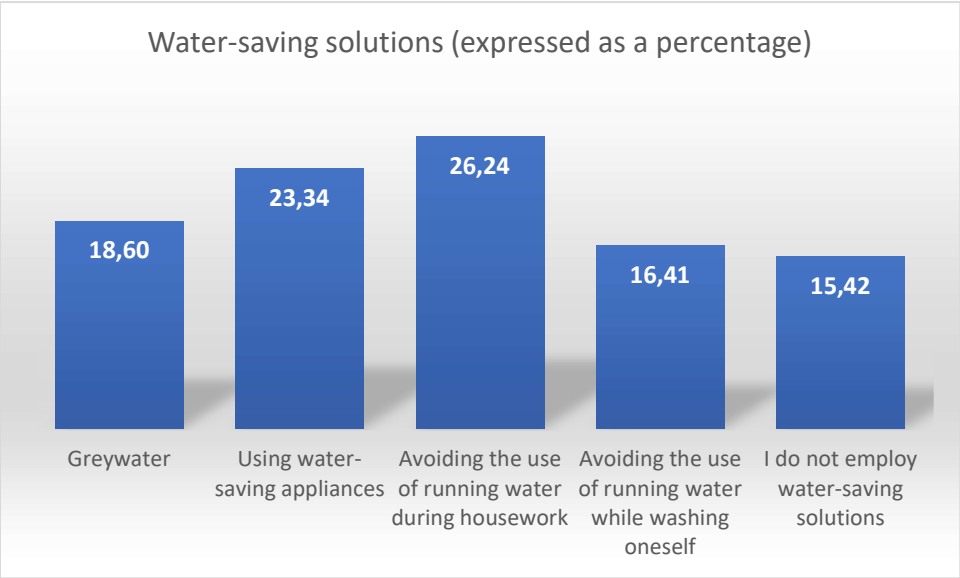
2.6.2. The water required by industrial production

So-called virtual or illusory water accounts for a significant part of water usage. This is the water used during the production of industrial and agricultural products. To determine the extent to which respondents are aware of the scale of this issue, four products were selected (a pair of jeans, 1 kg of beef, 1.5 litres of mineral water, an espresso). The participants had to determine the amount of water used during their production. The results show that they are not too aware of the scale of virtual water.



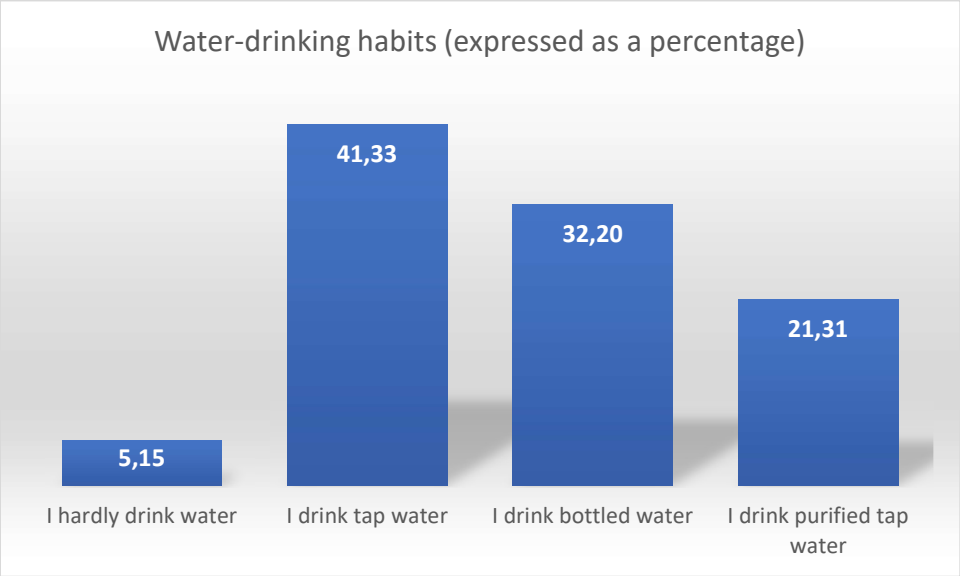
2.6.3. Water-saving solutions

We also wanted to determine whether the respondents employ any water-saving solutions in their own household. They could choose as many of the listed options as they wished. Unfortunately, only a small percentage use one or more of the listed solutions.

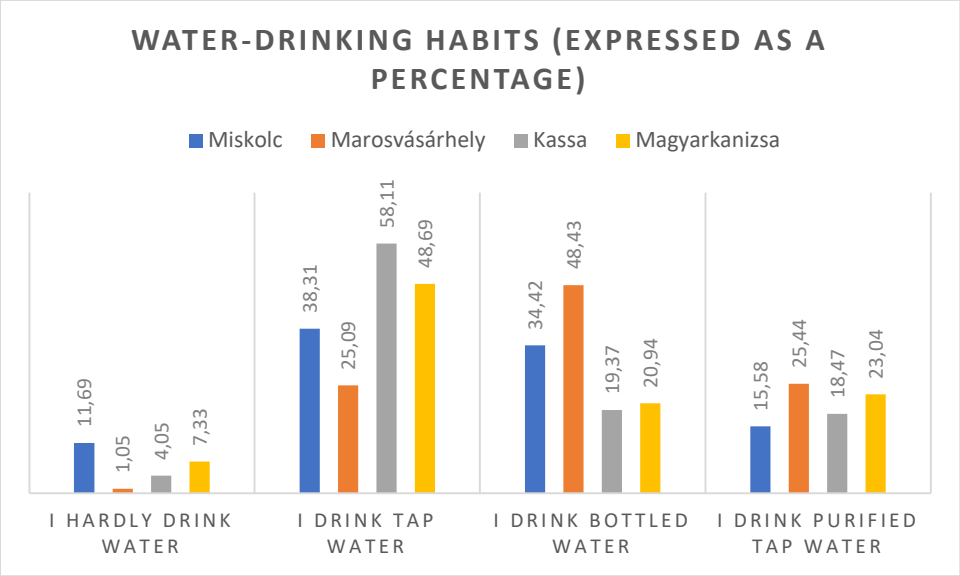


2.6.4. Water-drinking habits

When enquiring about their water-drinking habits, we found that most of the respondents drink tap water, but that many them prefer bottled water as well.

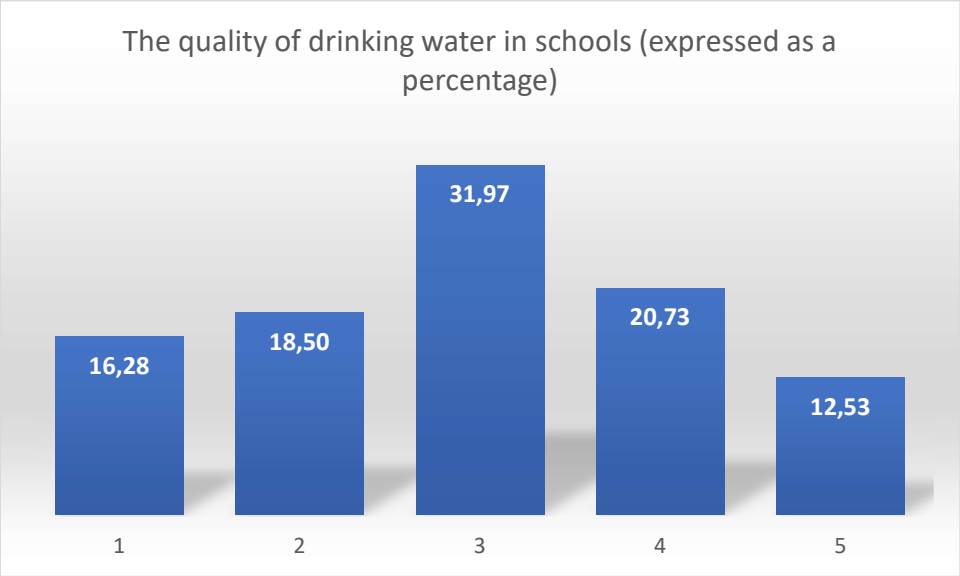


The data broken down by city shows that Targu Mures has the least amount of people who drink tap water and Kosice the most. The reverse is true of those who drink bottled water.

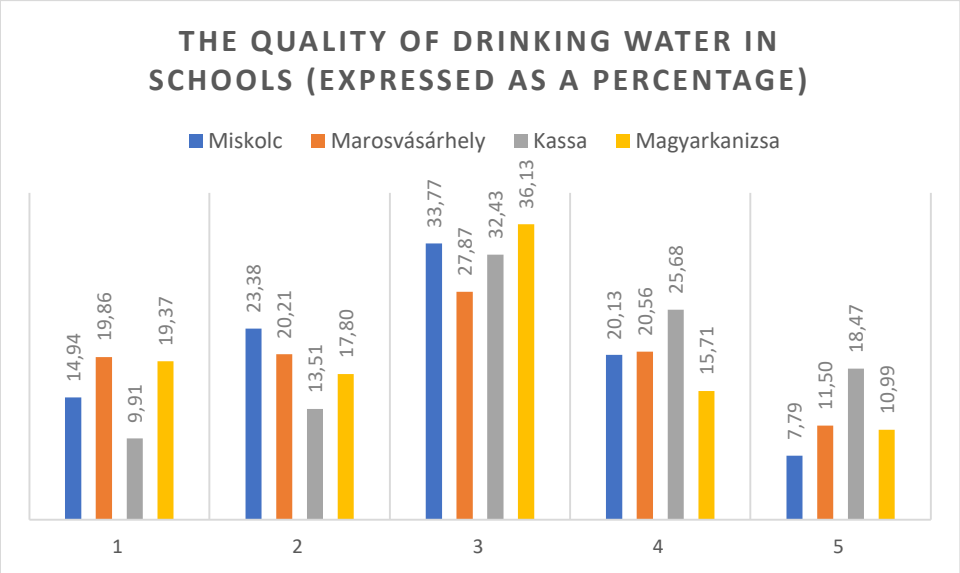


2.6.5. The quality of drinking water in schools

Next, we wanted to find out their opinion on the quality of drinking water in schools. The majority of respondents in all four cities saw it as average.



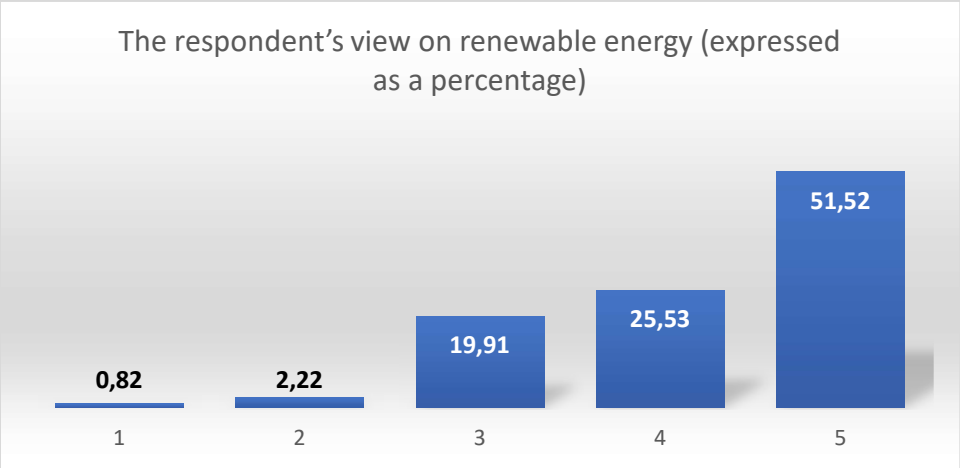
The inhabitants of Kassa had the most positive opinion about the quality of schools' drinking water, but there was no substantial difference among the four regions.



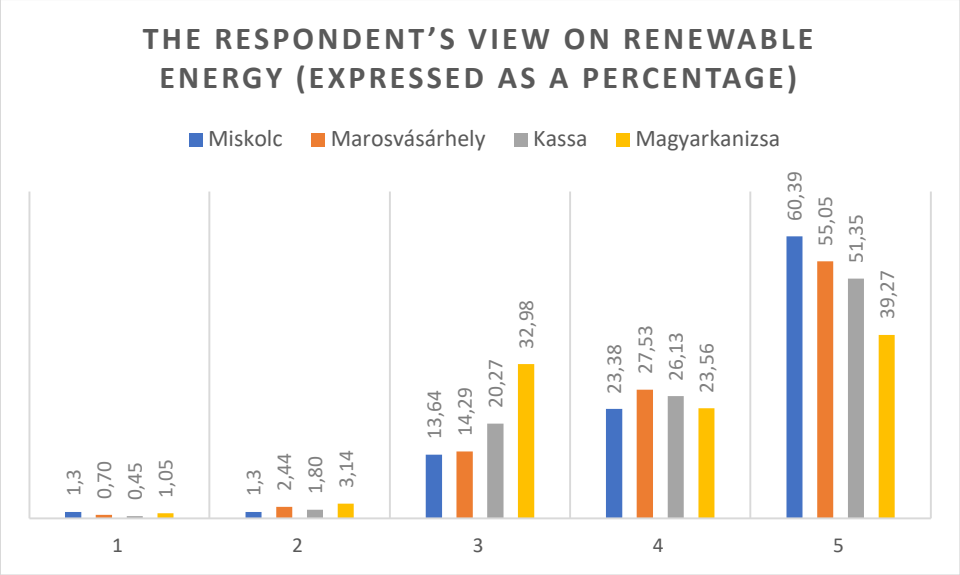
2.7. Reliable, Sustainable, Modern Energy

2.7.1. Respondents’ view on renewable energy sources

Here we sought an answer to the question of how important participants consider renewable energy in the area of energy consumption. The data clearly shows that the majority are committed to renewable energy.

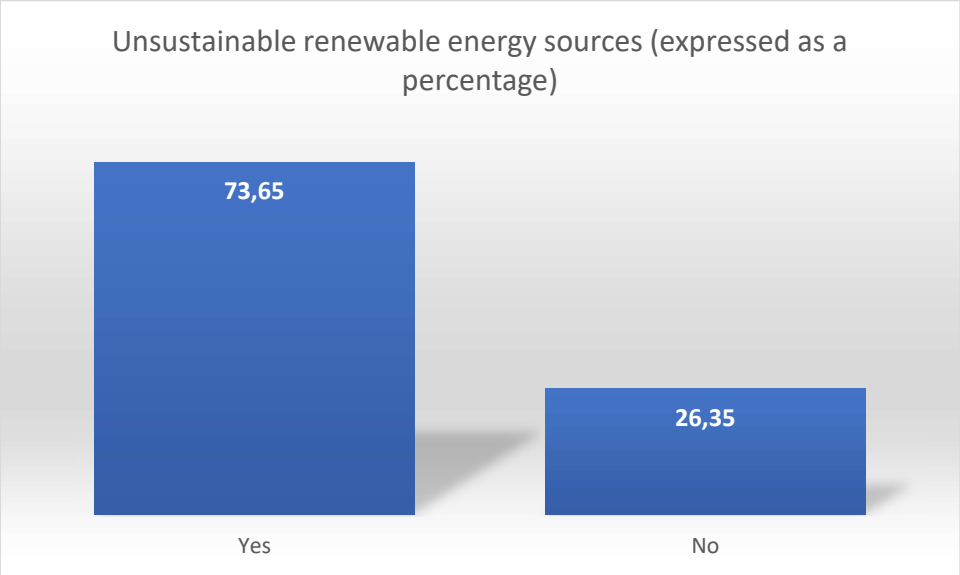


Looking at the comparison of the cities, one notices that the position of the inhabitants of Kanjiza departs from the average values the most. They view renewable energy as extremely important in much smaller numbers. Almost as many of them consider it an issue of merely average importance.

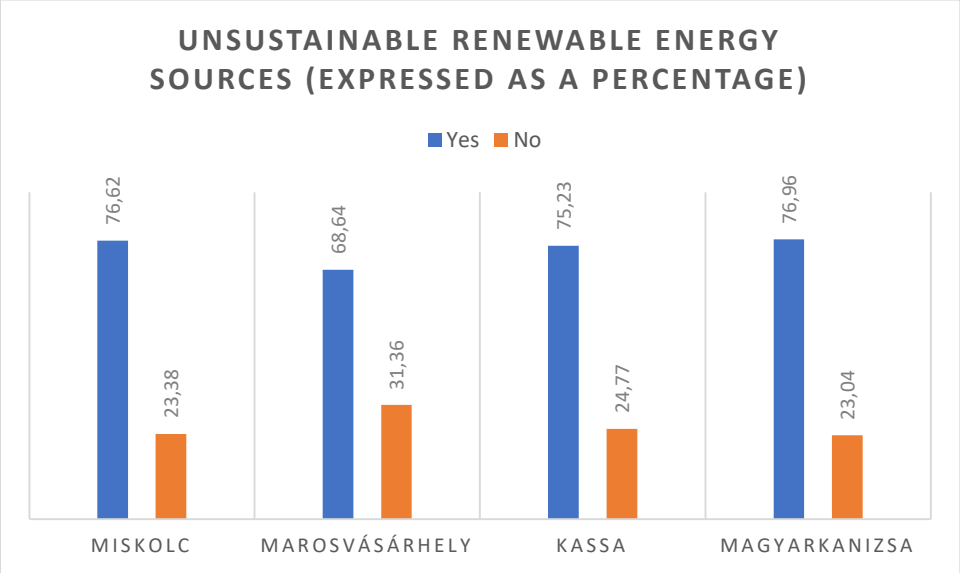


2.7.2. Unsustainable renewable energy sources

Here we asked participants whether they agree that the use of the biomass involves renewal only if the pace of production is matched by that of consumption. In other words, we wanted to determine whether they are aware of the disadvantages or adverse effects of various sources of renewable energy. For this question, we chose the most commonly used renewable energy source, the biomass. A large majority of respondents agreed with the statement.



No major difference could be detected in the comparison by city.

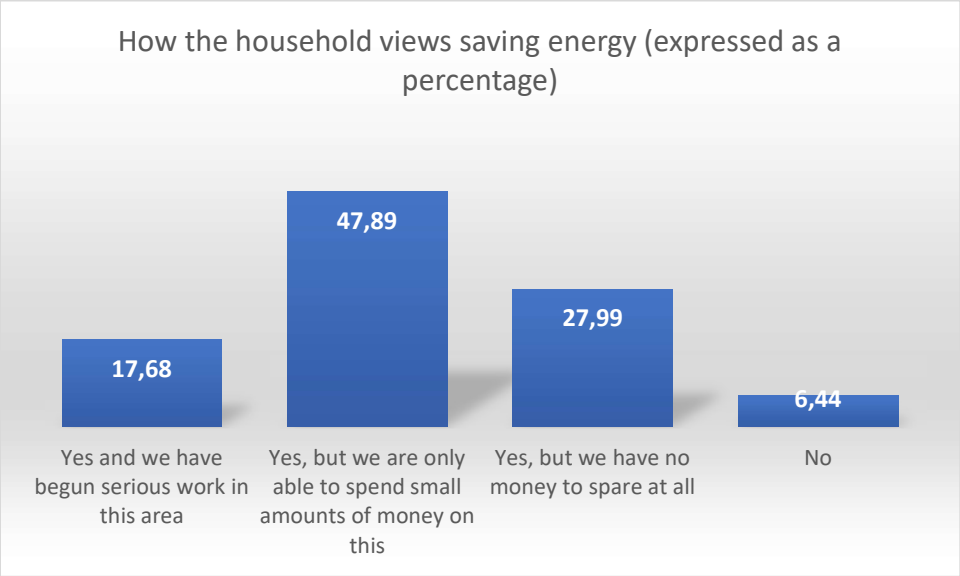


2.7.3. The application of renewable energy sources in the city

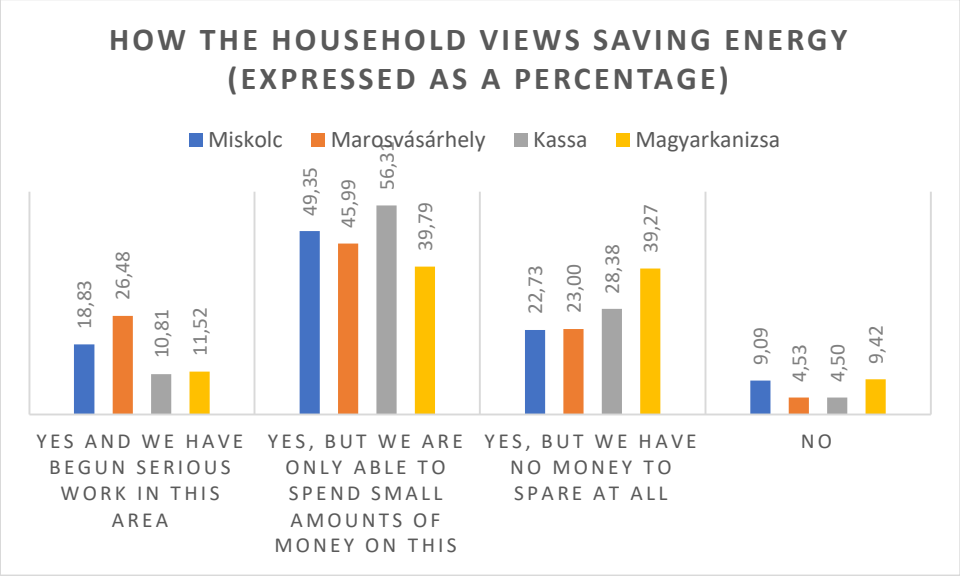
Here we sought to determine which forms of renewable energy respondents were aware were being used in their city. The answers show that renewable energy is used quite rarely in these cities.

2.7.4. How households view saving energy

Here we asked respondents how important they consider saving energy in their own lives. A negligible number did not consider saving energy at the individual level important at all. Most people did, but had little money to spend on this issue.

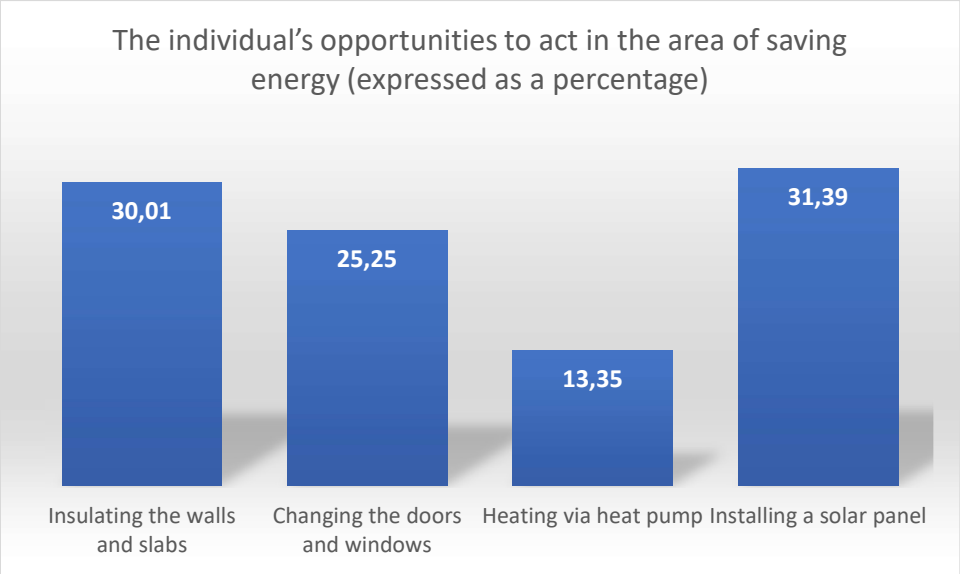


The detailed data indicates that Targu Mures has the highest proportion of those who have made serious investments in this area and Kanjiza the highest proportion of those who consider the issue important but have no money to spare on it.



2.7.5. The individual’s opportunities to act in the area of saving energy

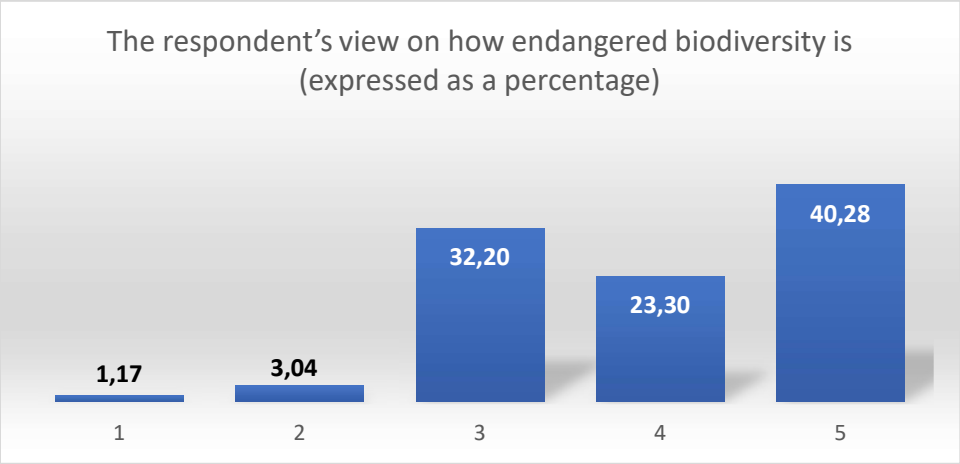
Here we wanted to assess which of the four listed options are considered most important by respondents for their own households. They could select multiple options. Most opted for the installation of solar panels and the insulation of their property.



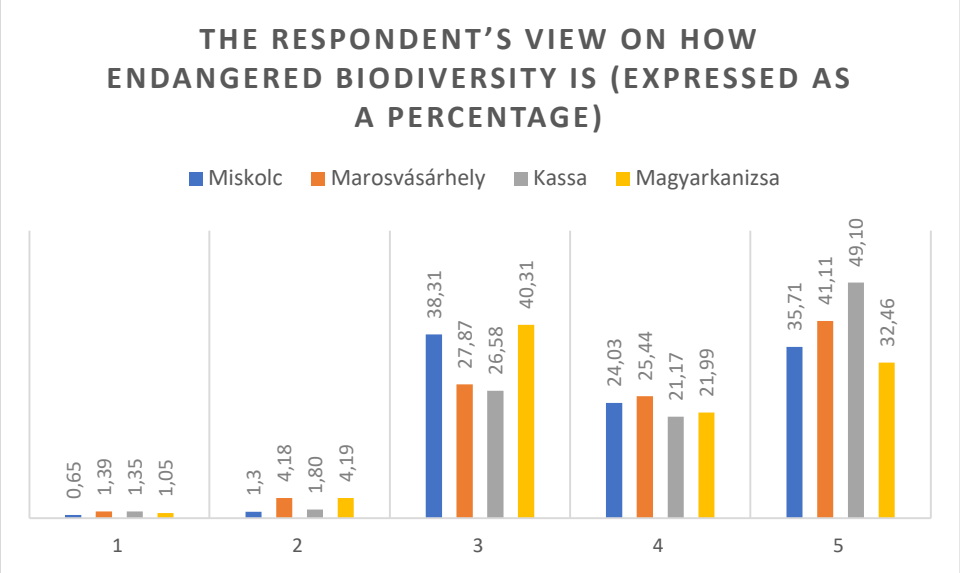
2.8. Biological Diversity

2.8.1. How the respondents see the dangers facing biological diversity

The first question on the topic of biological diversity aimed to assess the respondents' opinion on the vulnerability of biological diversity. In other words, how important do they consider the issue of the decrease in biological diversity. Roughly two thirds (those who rated it with a 4 or 5) believe that biological diversity is at serious risk, while about one third do not consider the problem serious.

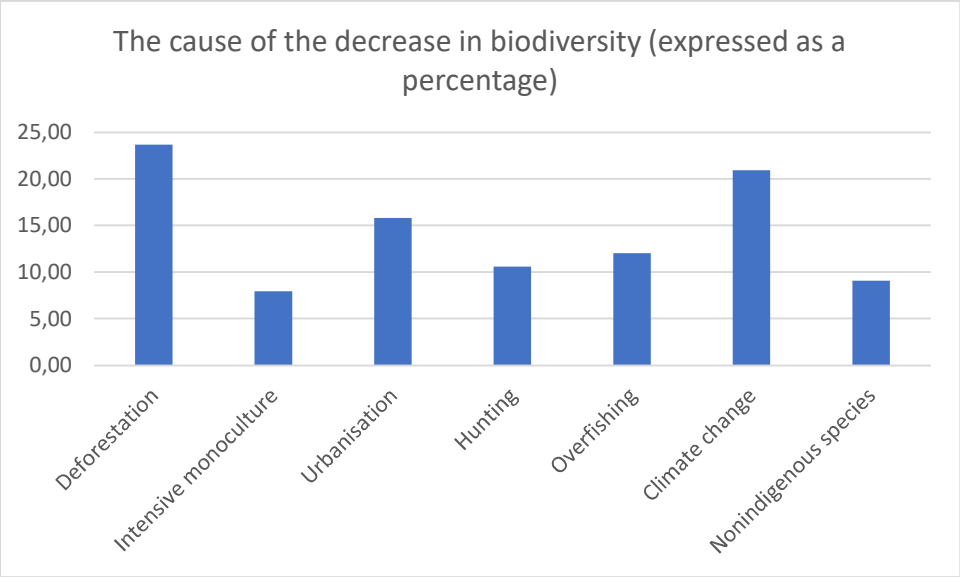


The detailed data reveals a similar picture. The number of those who believe biodiversity to be in serious danger is greatest in Kosice. In Targu Mures, on the other hand, people tend to consider the issue as less serious.



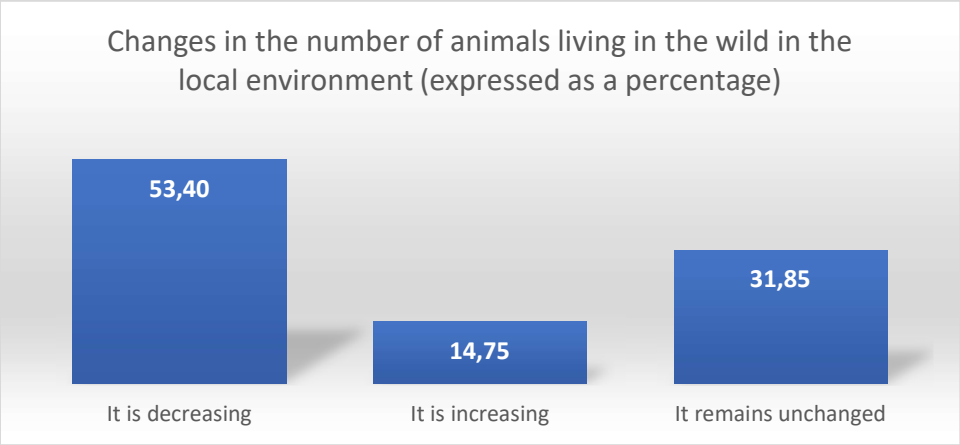
2.8.2. The cause of the decrease in biological diversity

To the question of what is responsible for the loss of biodiversity, the most common answer was deforestation, but many blame climate change as well.

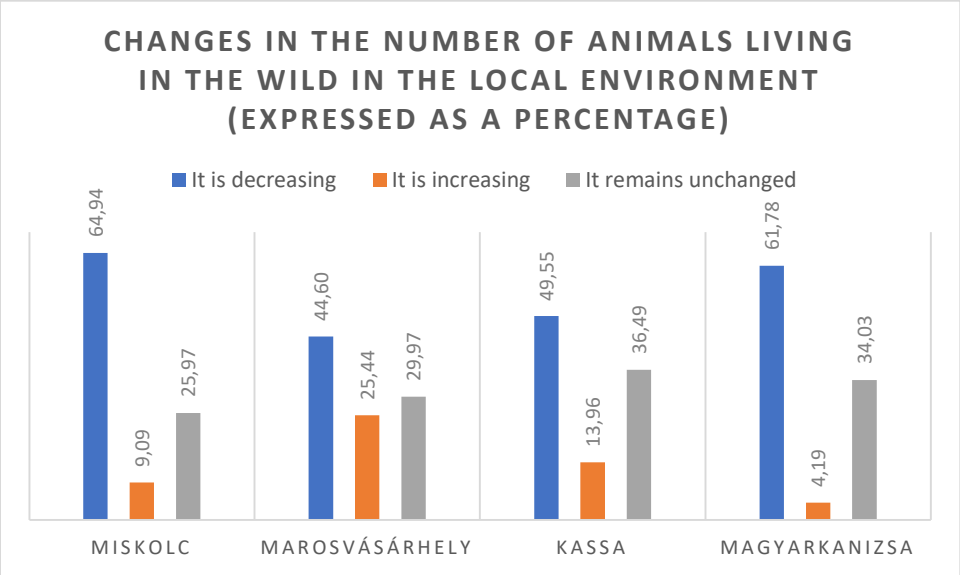


2.8.3. Changes in the number of animals living in the wild in the local environment

Next, the respondents were asked how they see biodiversity in their own local environment. The majority see a deterioration in the number of animals living in the wild in their region, while about one third sees no change.

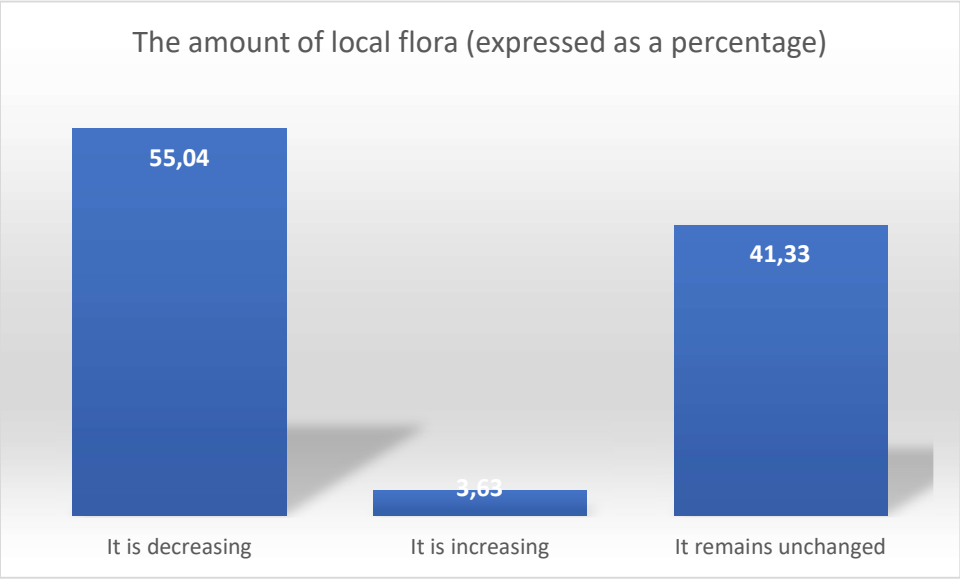


In the comparison between the cities, the residents of Miskolc and Kanjiza see the greatest decrease in biodiversity as regards animal species, while in Targu Mures a significant number even believe it is increasing.

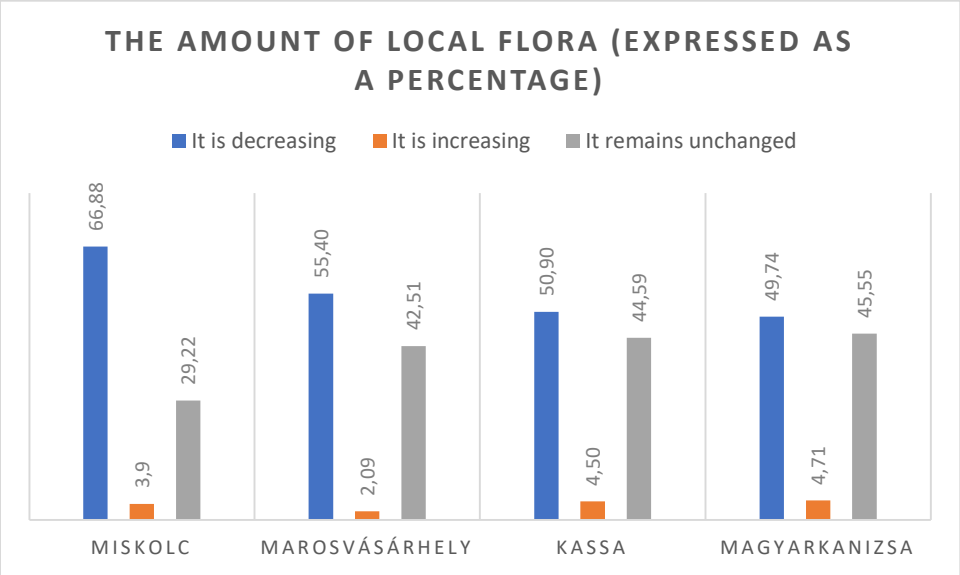


2.8.4. The amount of local flora

The participants in the survey gave a similar answer regarding the amount of local flora. An insignificant percentage believe it to be on the increase, with most seeing a decline. However, many also held the opinion that it remains unchanged.

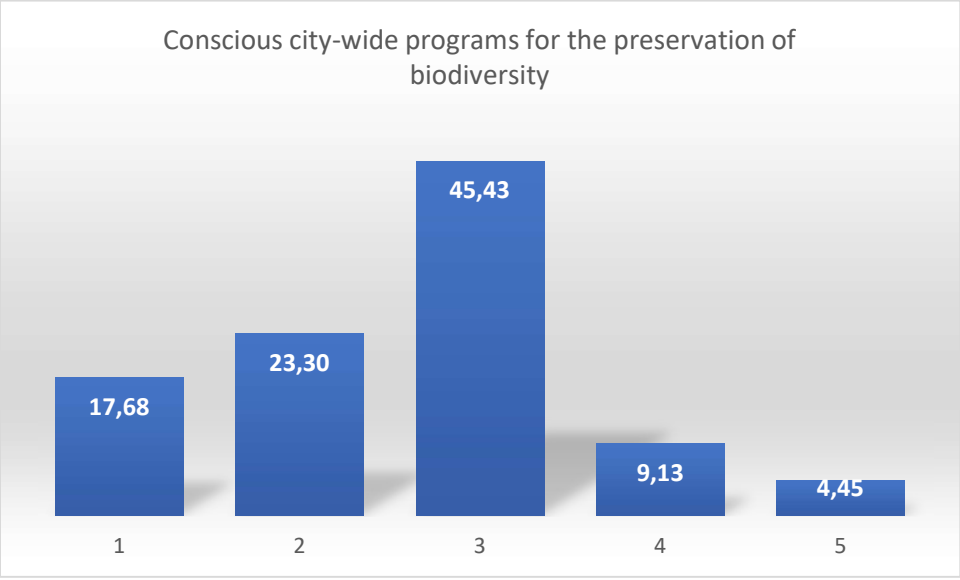


Detailed analysis shows less deviation among the four cities than in the case of animal species. Miskolc differed the most. Here an even higher proportion of respondents, fully two thirds, believed the diversity of plant species to have decreased in their area.

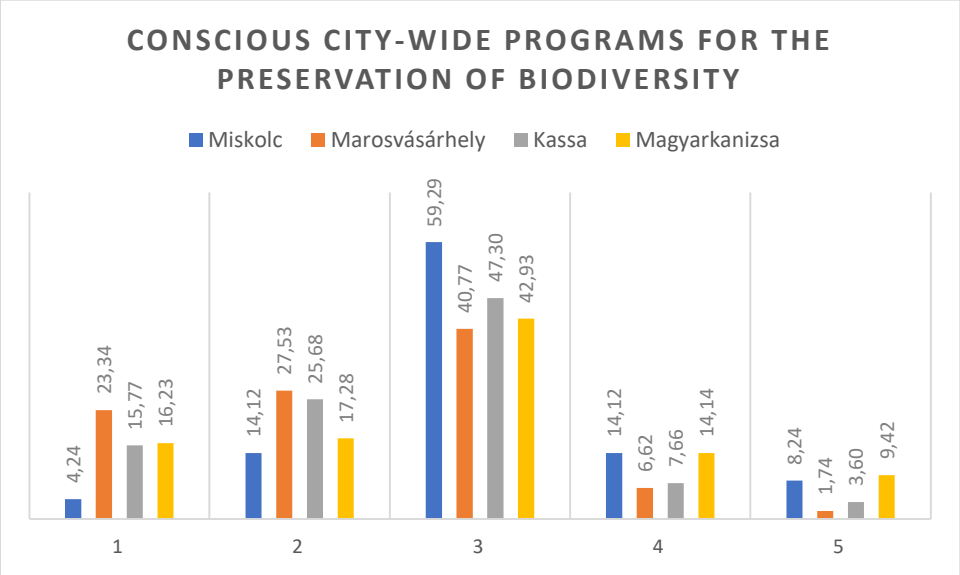


2.8.5. Conscious city-wide programs for the preservation of biodiversity

The study included a question on the participants’ opinion on their city’s activity in the interest of preserving biodiversity. Their answers were measured on a scale of 1 to 5. A strong plurality sees the activity of their city as average in this area, while the remaining answers skewed towards the negative.



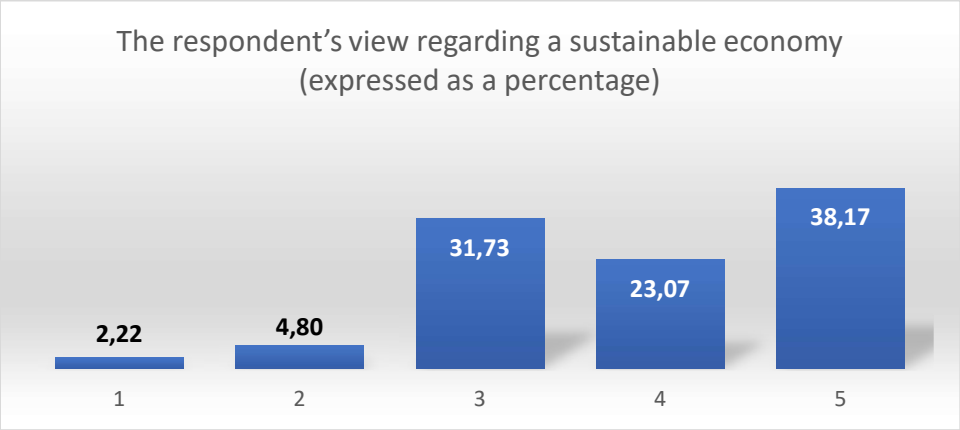
The same picture appears upon closer analysis. Miskolc produced the most average ratings, while negative answers are more frequent in the other three cities, whose inhabitants think that their city has performed poorly regarding the decrease in biological diversity.



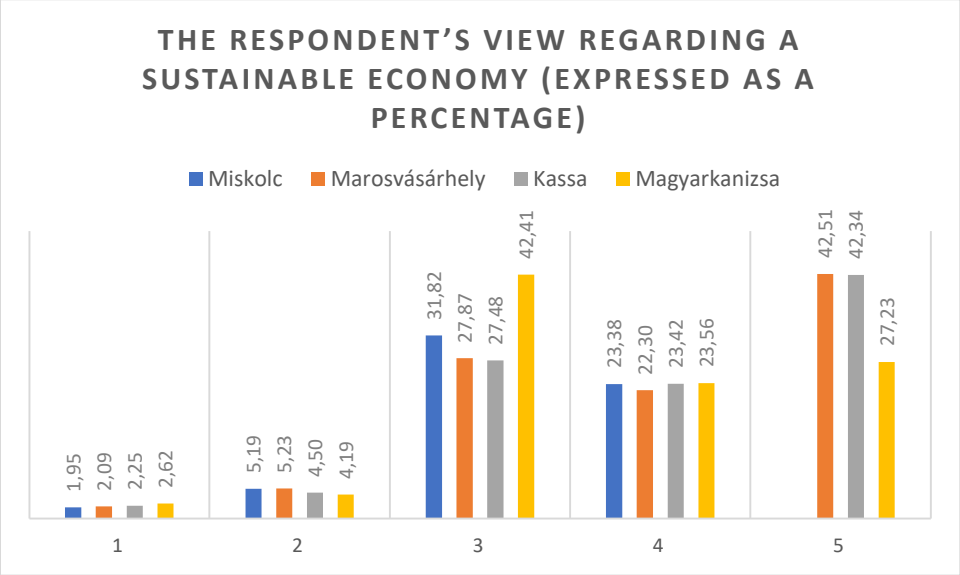
2.9. A Sustainable Economy

2.9.1. Respondents’ views regarding a sustainable economy

In this section, the participants in the study were asked whether they agree with the statement that the needs of the present must be met in a way that does not harm the chances of future generations to meet their own needs. Surprisingly almost a third of respondents remained neutral, but most of them fully agreed with the statement.

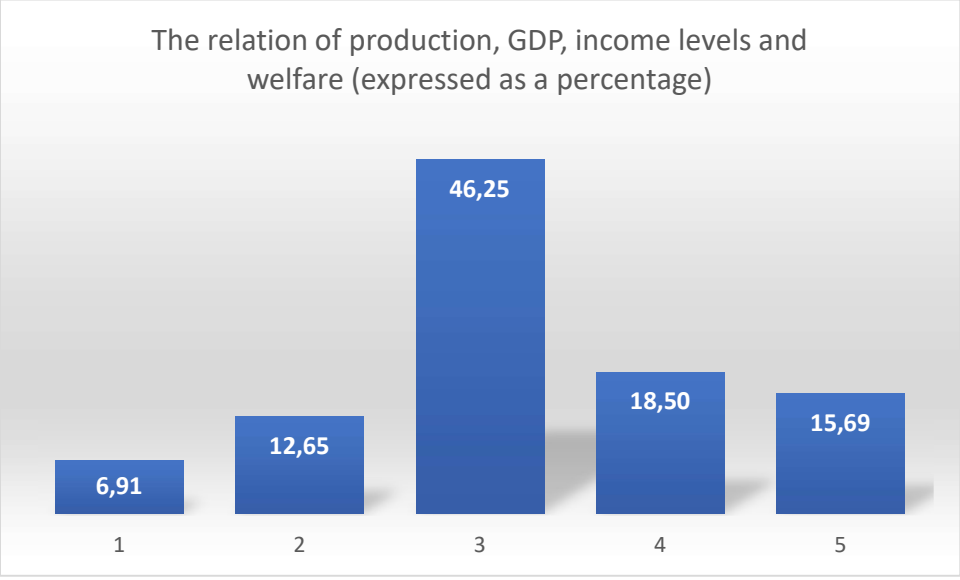


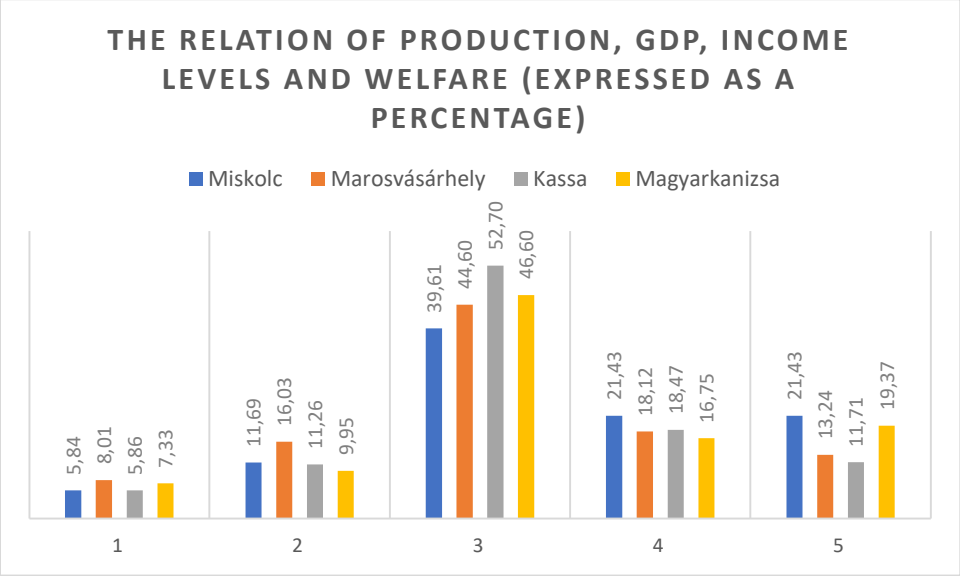
The detailed picture shows that the respondents from Kanjiza deviate from the mean, as they gave more neutral than positive evaluations of the statement's veracity.



2.9.2. The relation of production, GDP, income levels and wellbeing

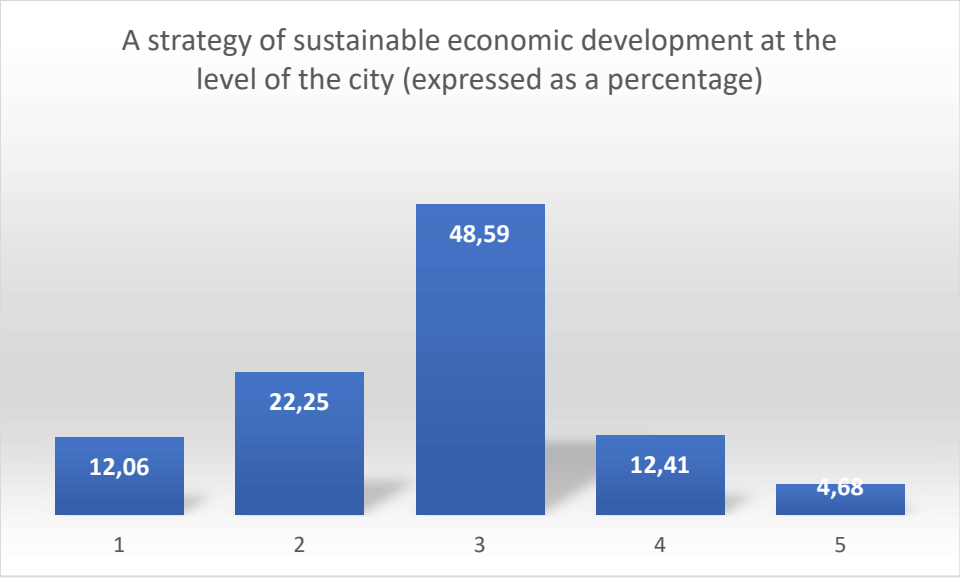
We also wanted to assess their opinion on whether an increase in production, GDP and income levels automatically brings about an increase in wellbeing too. A strong plurality of respondents were neutral regarding this thesis, with an almost identical distribution of the answers across the four cities.

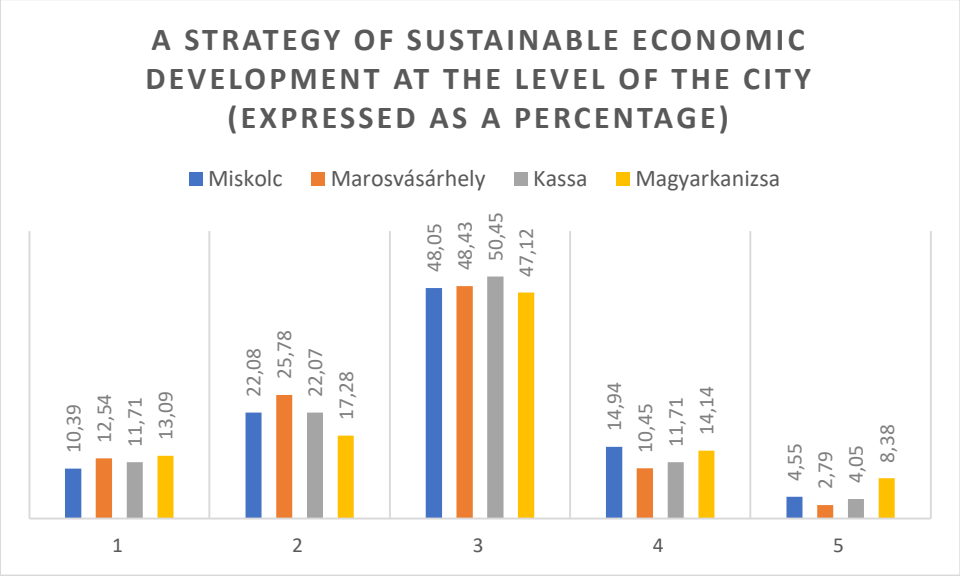




2.9.3. A local strategy of sustainable economic development

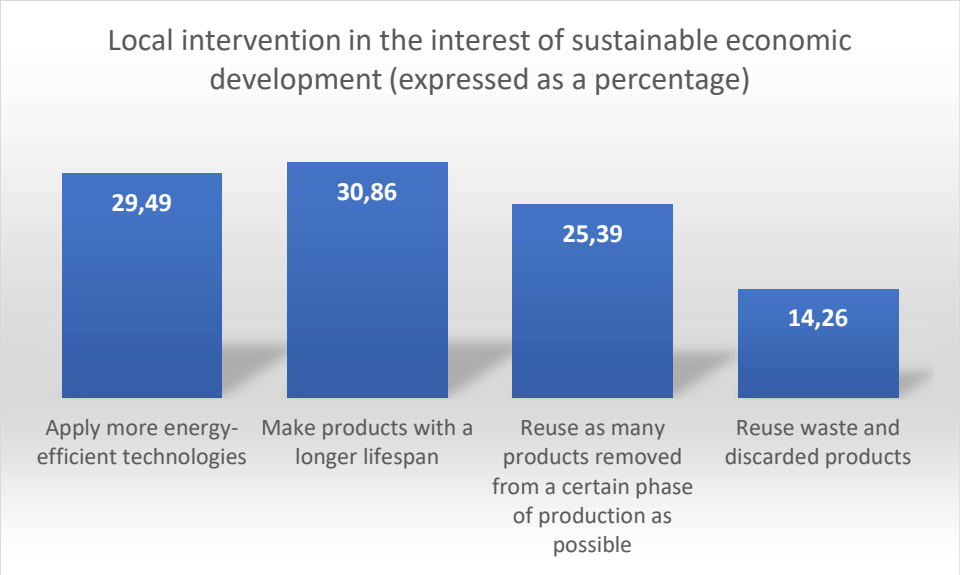
Next, they were asked whether they believe their cities to have a strategy for sustainable economic development. The answers tended towards the neutral values overall.





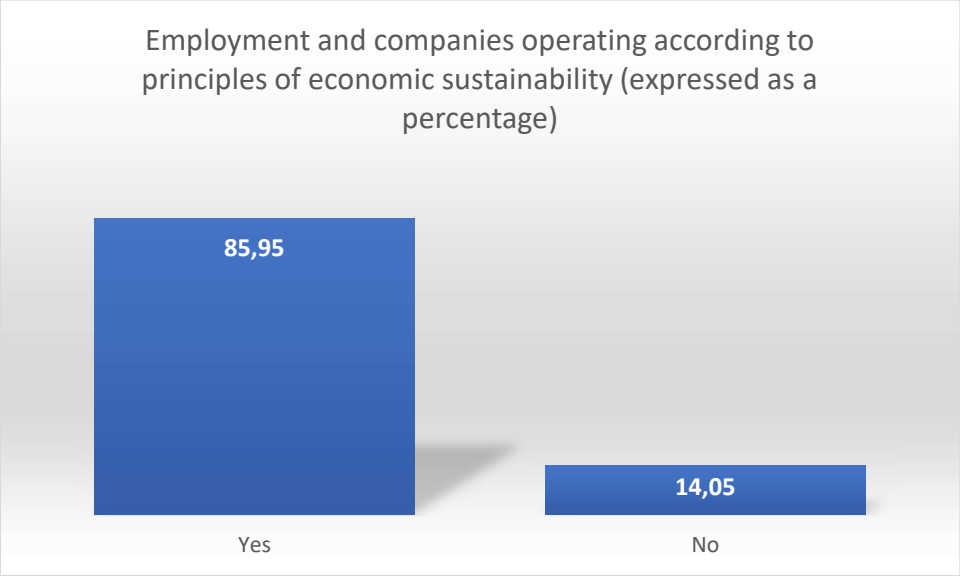
2.9.4. Local intervention in the interest of sustainable economic development

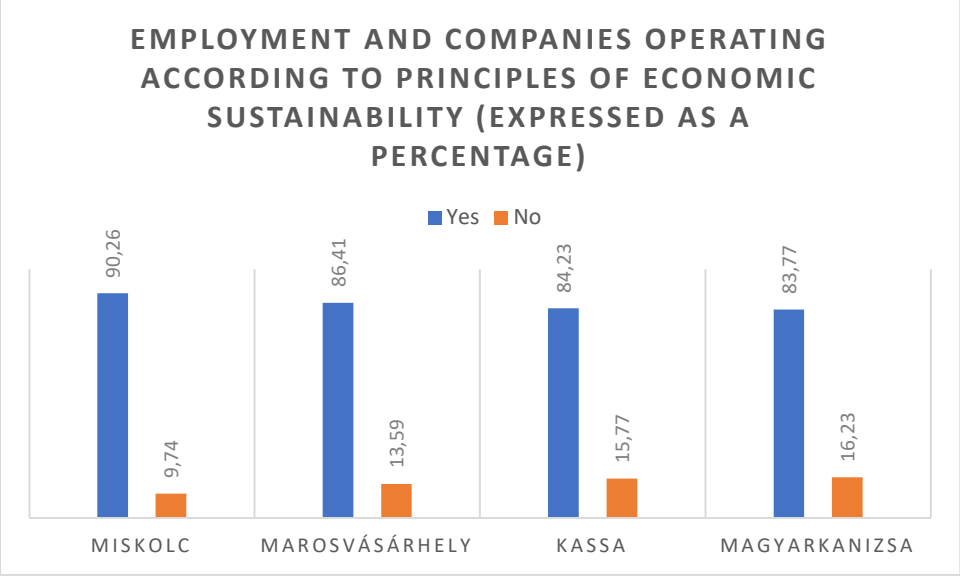
The participants in the survey were asked about the importance of four areas within the topic of the sustainable economy. Three areas received almost equal emphasis in the interest of a sustainable economy, because the application of cleaner, more energy-efficient technologies, products with a longer lifespan and the reuse, as much as possible, of products removed from a certain phase of consumption were selected in similar proportions. The reuse of waste and discarded products received a slightly smaller number of votes.



2.9.5. Employment and companies operating according to principles of economic sustainability

We then sought an answer to the question of whether the respondents would like to work with a company that operates according to the principles of economic sustainability. The overwhelming majority answered in the affirmative.

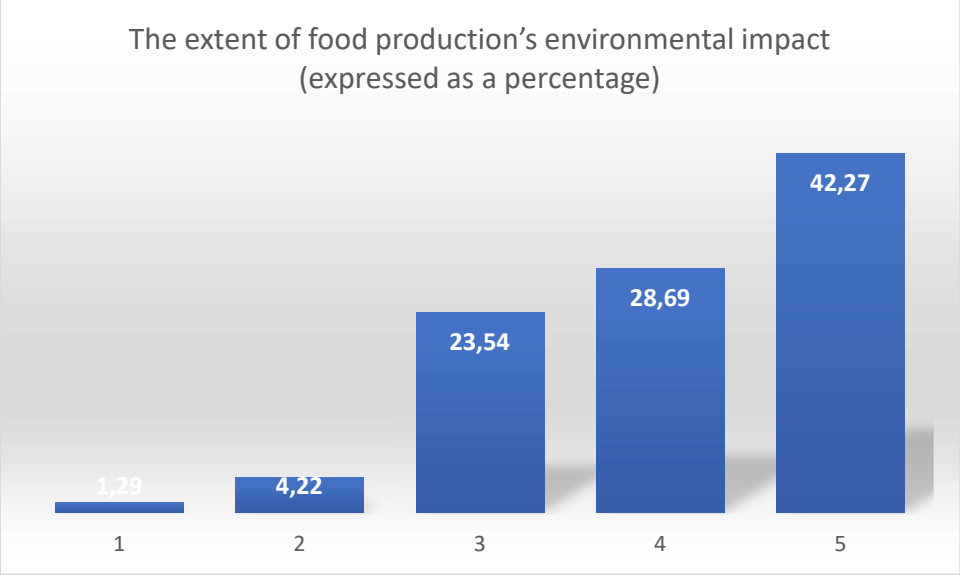




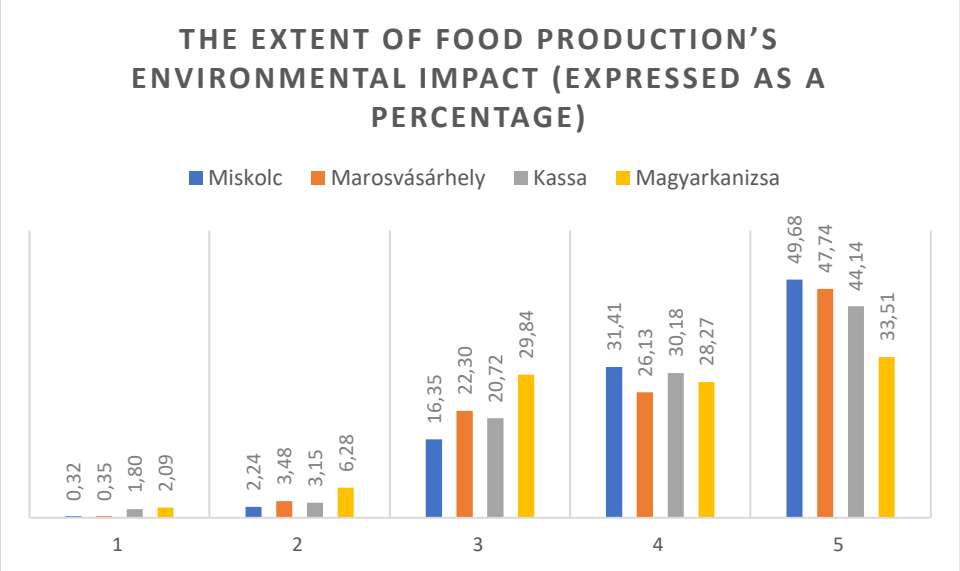
2.10. The Food Industry

2.10.1. Respondents’ opinion on a sustainable economy

The first question within this topic examined the extent to which participants considered the process of food production as a burden on the environment. A large part of respondents viewed food production as a process significantly harmful to the environment.

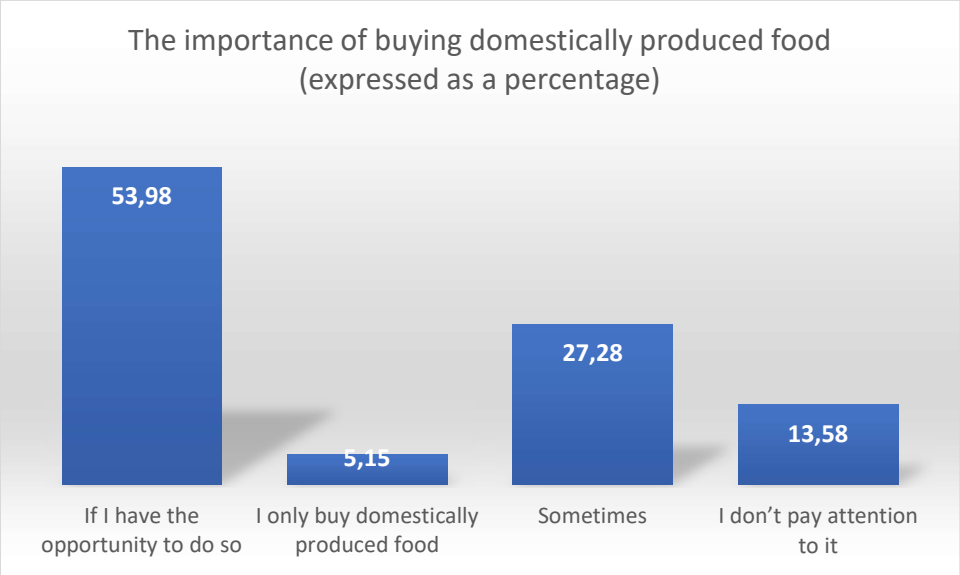


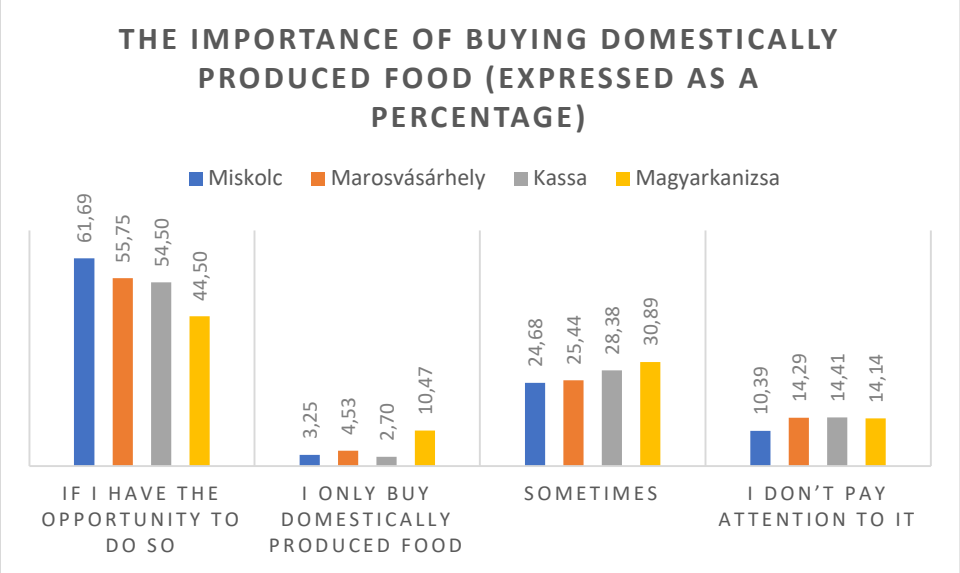
This tendency also holds true in the more detailed comparison, in Miskolc most and in Kanjiza least of all.



2.10.2. The importance of buying domestically produced food

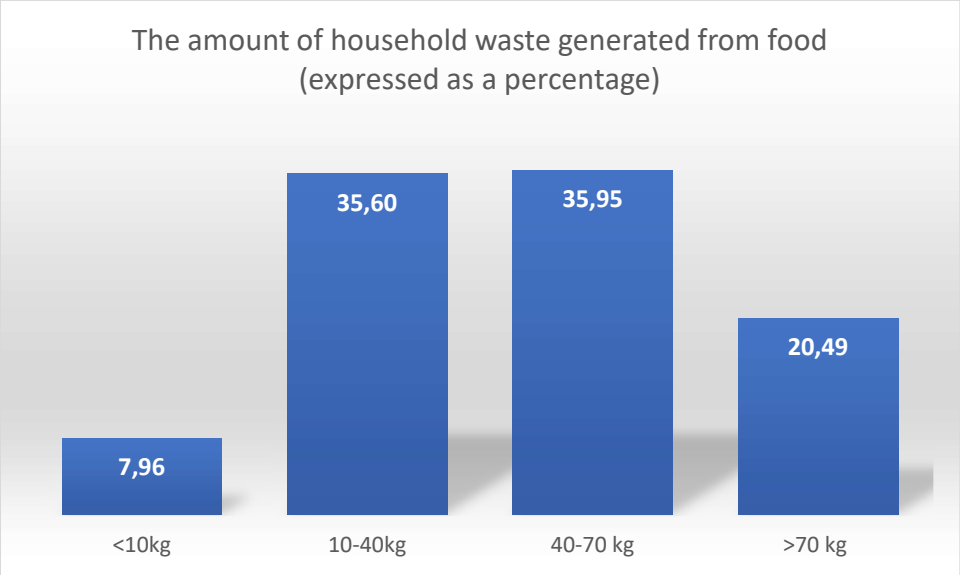
The participants in the survey were then asked how much they make sure to buy domestic food products. Most of them try to do so, if they are able. From this perspective, the respondents from Miskolc are the most conscious shoppers.



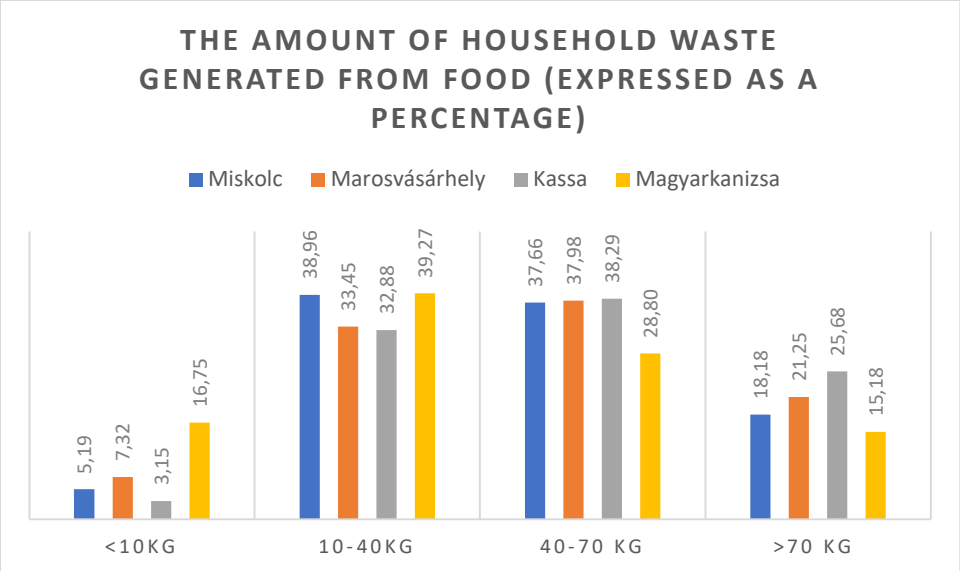


2.10.3. The amount of household waste generated from food

The next question aimed to discover the amount of household waste the respondents generate from food. Of the four categories, 10-40 kg and 40-70 kg were selected most frequently.

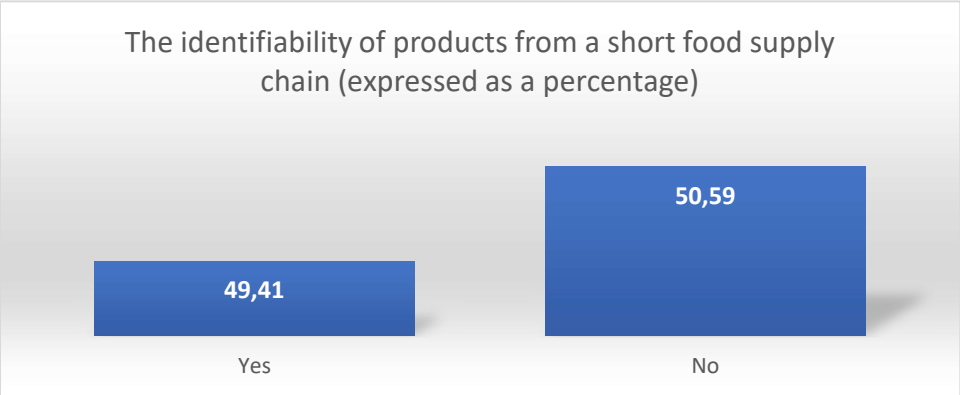


The more detailed analyses reveals that the people of Kanjiza generate the least food waste, while the other three cities generate similar amounts.



2.10.4. The identifiability of products from a short food supply chain

The respondents were asked whether they are able to identify products that come from close by, i.e., products from a short food supply chain. About half of them believed that yes, they could, while the other half thought that no, they could not. This proportion was similar across all four cities.



2.10.5. The city’s role in the sale of locally produced food

In the final question, respondents were asked what role, in their opinion, their city plays in the sale of local food. The same response was selected the most often in all four cities, namely that they only know of one or two local special offers. However, a significant number felt they lacked the information necessary for answering the question.

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