
TOWARDS A GREENER FUTURE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE ACTION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN YOUTH

REGIONAL AGGREGATED FINDINGS
ACROSS ALL 10 COUNTRIES

Fieldwork period: 07/03/2022 – 29/3/2022

Final sample size: 2320 youth

www.britishcouncil.org/research-policy-insight



ABOUT THE STUDY



Between
18 and 35
years old

A total of 2,320 respondents



N=300 (online)



N=130 (face-to-face)



The data were weighted to give each country equal weight



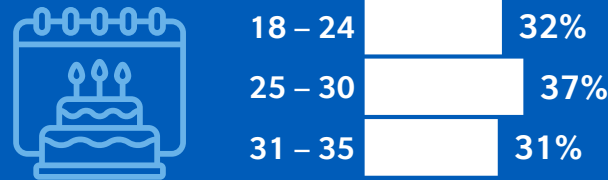
This presentation reflects the regional findings

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

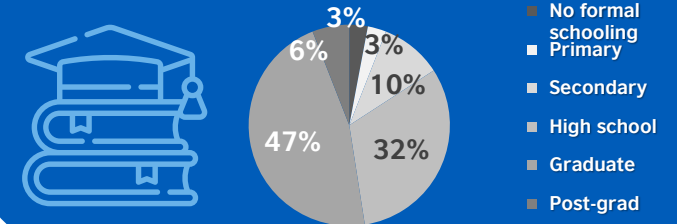
Gender



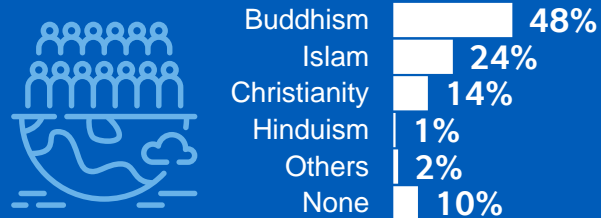
Age Groups



Education Level



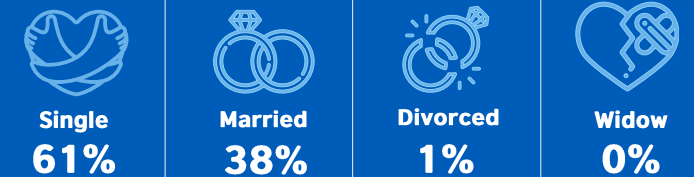
Religion



Employment Status



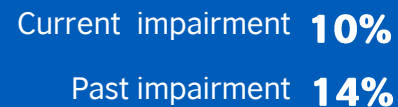
Marital Status



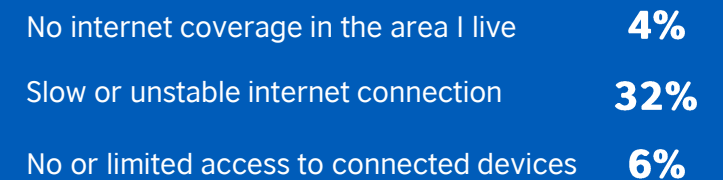
Strata



Disability



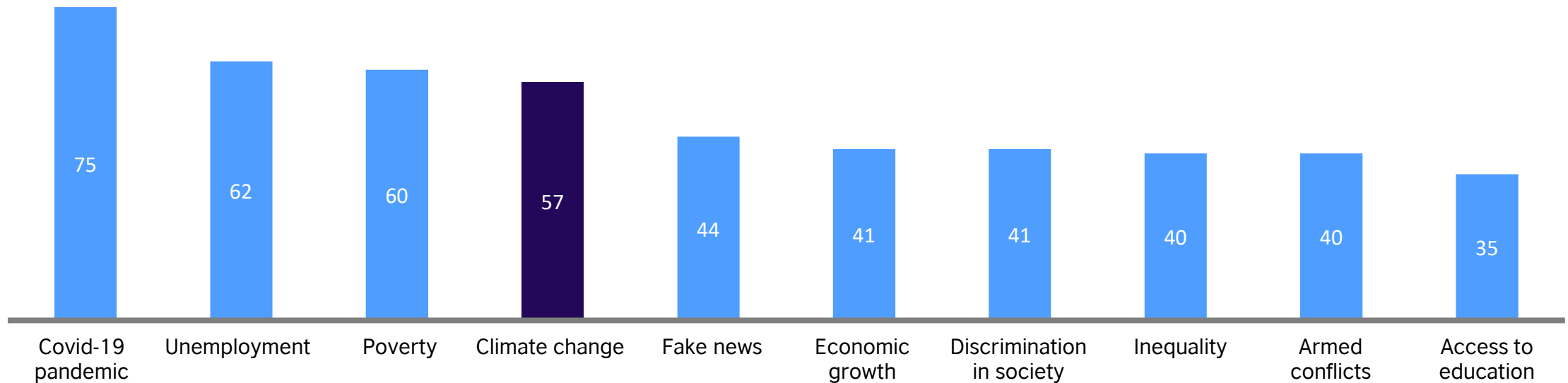
Digital Inclusion



MORE THAN HALF SEE CLIMATE CHANGE AS MAJOR ISSUE

Climate change is ranked 4th – Covid-19 and social-economic issues such as unemployment and poverty are the bigger concerns.

Top 10 issues the world is facing

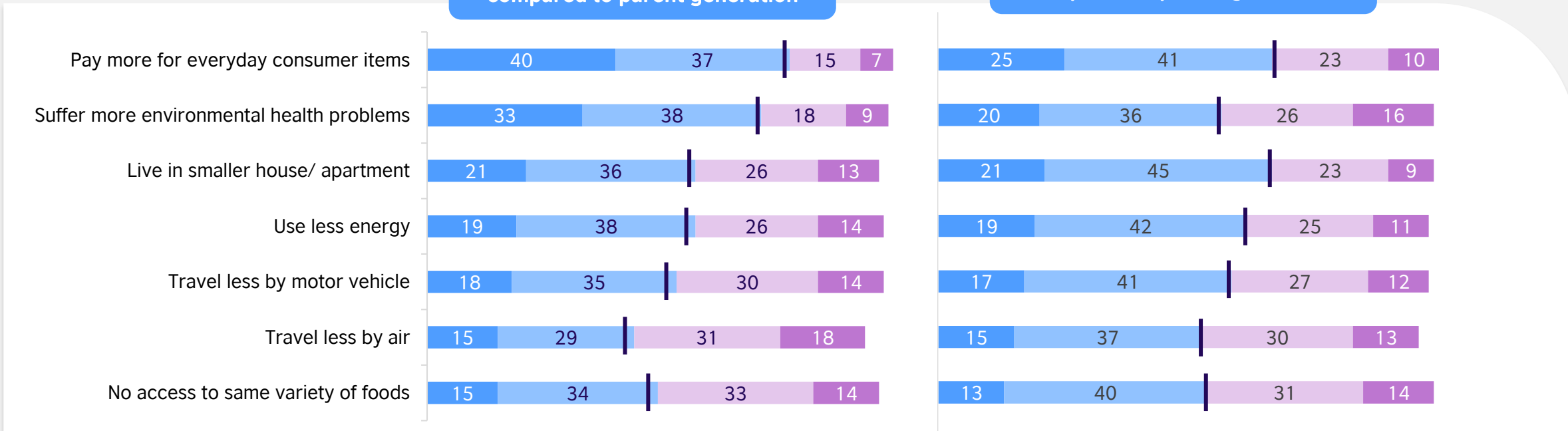


HIGHER COSTS EXPECTED AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Limitations in life due to climate change are expected by youth, with the top mentions being having to pay more for consumer items and suffering more environmental health problems. Broadly, young people accept that their lifestyle will be impacted.

Expected lifestyle changes compared to parent generation

Acceptability of lifestyle changes compared to parent generation



*Share who answered 'Don't know' not shown on slide'

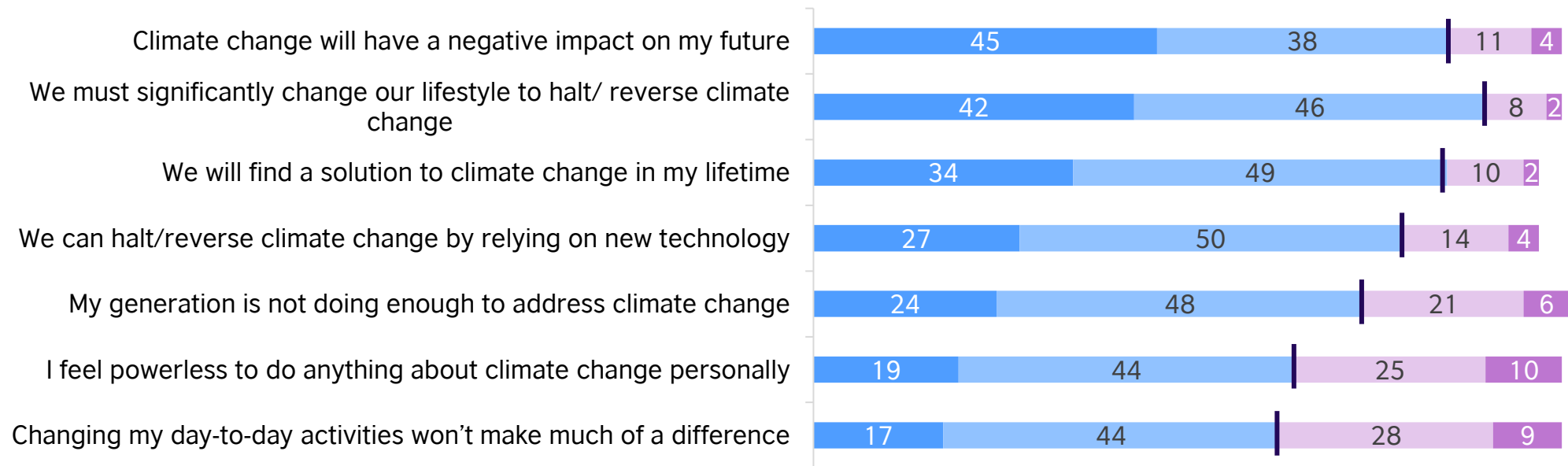
4 (Strongly agree) 3 2 1 (Strongly disagree)

4 (Totally acceptable) 3 2 1 (Totally unacceptable)

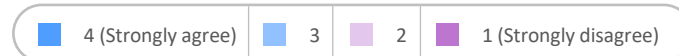
YOUTH THINK LIFESTYLE CHANGE WILL BE REQUIRED

A majority agree that climate change will bring a negative impact on the future and changes in lifestyles are needed for the fight against climate change. There are also strong belief that there are solutions to the issue, such as relying on new technology.

Solutions to climate change



*Share who answered 'Don't know' not shown on slide'



YOUTH FEEL THEY CAN CONTRIBUTE

A majority agree that they can contribute, along with their peers domestically and abroad.



Who can influence or have opportunity to engage with climate action policies and initiatives?

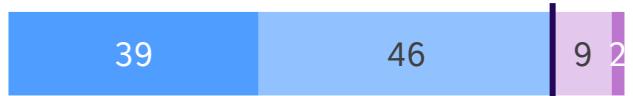
Me Personally



Youth in this country



Youth in other countries

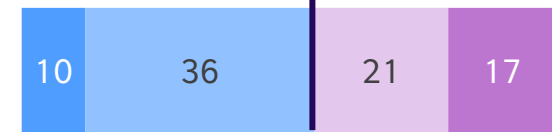


4 (Strongly agree) 3 2 1 (Strongly disagree)

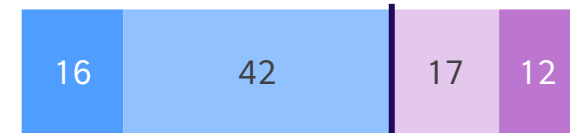


Familiarity with COP26 and UN SDG

I am familiar with COP26 & the issues it covered



I am familiar with UN SDG



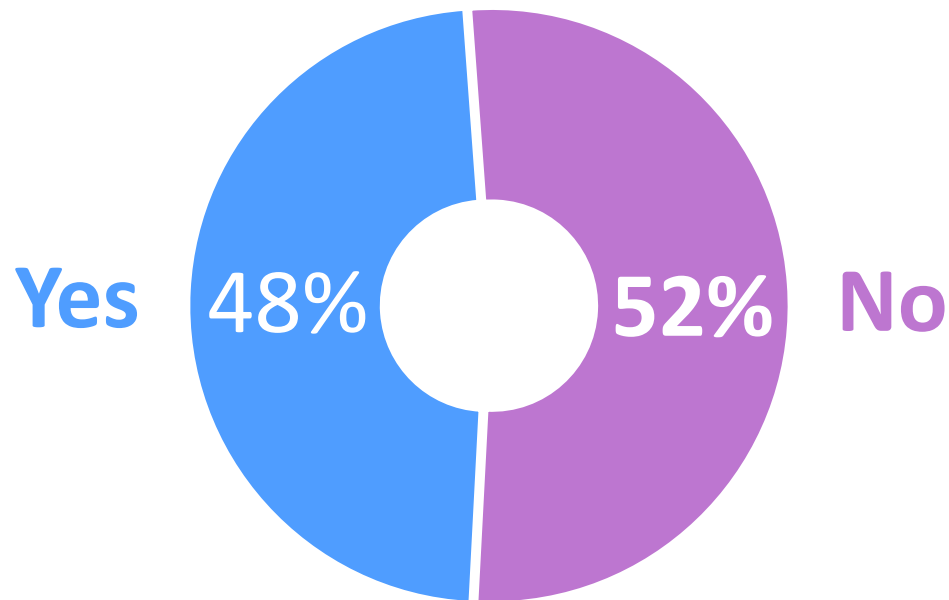
4 (Strongly agree) 3 2 1 (Strongly disagree)

LACK OF AWARENESS MAIN BARRIER TO PARTICIPATION

Slightly more than half have not participated in climate change activities, with not knowing how to join being cited as the top reason. 'Don't know anyone who organizes it' and 'Don't have time' also frequently mentioned.



Participated in climate related activities



Reasons for not participating

n=those who do not participate, 1121



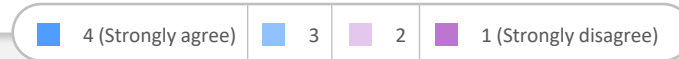
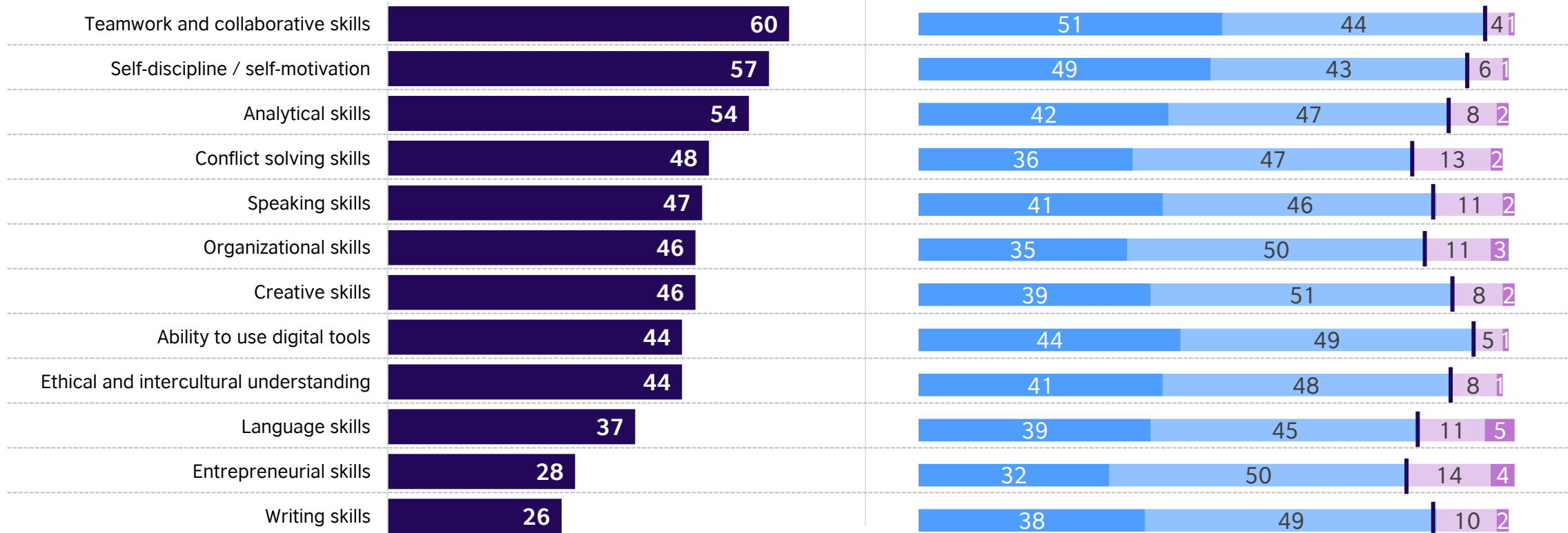
TEAMWORK, SELF DISCIPLINE AND ANALYTICAL SKILLS ARE SEEN AS KEY

Teamwork, self discipline/self motivation and analytical skills are deemed the most important skills for participation in discussion about climate change. Young people largely feel that they possess the skills needed to participate.

Most crucial skills to participate in the climate change discussion

Agree/disagree that they possess needed skills

n=those who know the skills, 2269

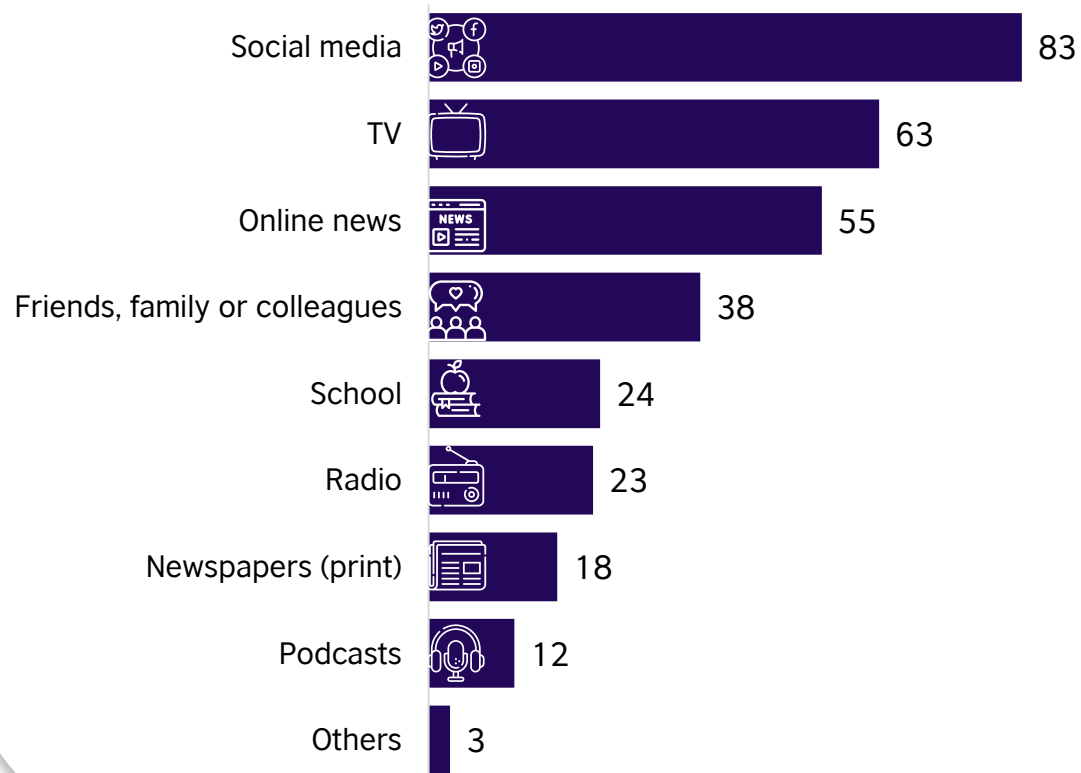


SOCIAL MEDIA AND TV ARE KEY INFORMATION SOURCES

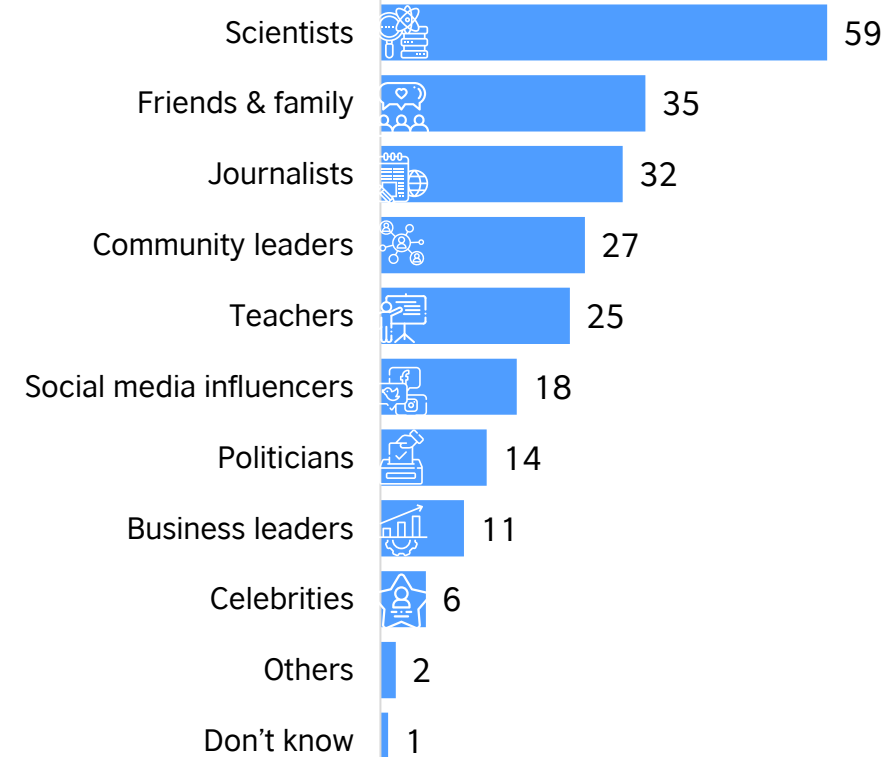
Social media is the top source of information in today's digital era. Nonetheless, traditional media such as TV still plays a part. When it comes to reliability of sources, scientists are seen as the most reliable.



Source of information about climate change



Reliable sources about climate change

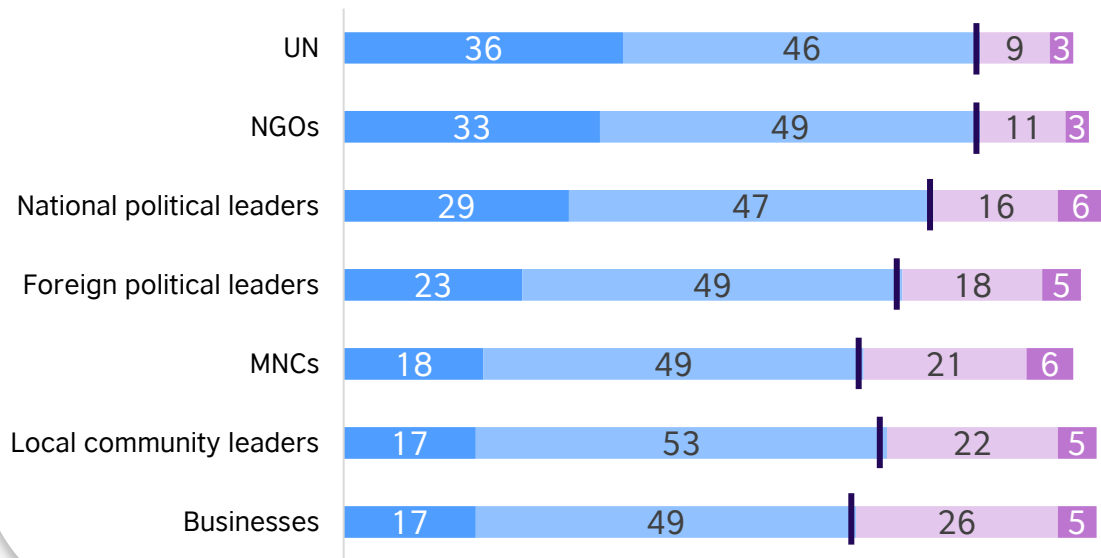


STRONG FAITH IN UN, NGO & NATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERS

UN, NGOs and national political leaders are perceived as more attentive in listening to climate change concerns. They are also seen as more capable of addressing issues.



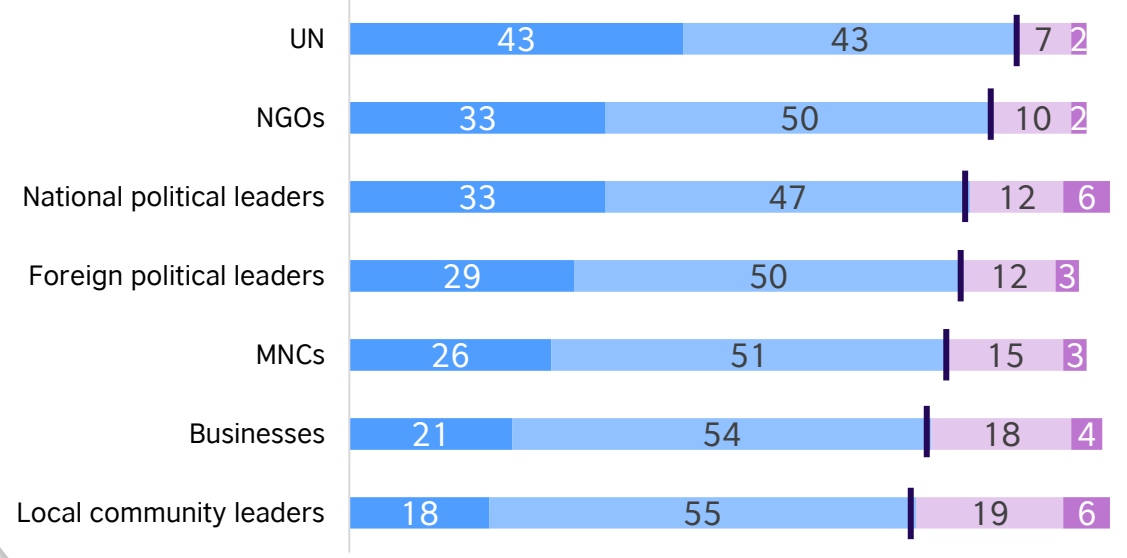
Attentiveness to climate change



4 (Very attentive) 3 2 1 (Not attentive at all)



Capabilities to address climate change



4 (Very capable) 3 2 1 (Not capable at all)

CONCLUSION



Young people in Southeast Asia consider climate change as one of the biggest issues of our time.



Young people do not see themselves as helpless bystanders.



Online channels are key; Information should be supported by trustworthy sources and rooted in science.



Young people are aware that a wide range of skills is important to participate – nothing is more important than teamwork and collaborative skills.



Initiatives under the UN or NGOs will have a high degree of credibility among young people.

THANK YOU

