

## EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET

PROJECT	
<b>Participant:</b>	INSTITUT PRO EVROPSKOU POLITIKU EUROPEUM ZS EUROPEUM
<b>PIC number:</b>	949668122
<b>Project name and acronym:</b>	Green but Just? Engaging V4 citizens and communities to achieve a socially just green transition – JustGreen

EVENT DESCRIPTION	
<b>Event number:</b>	D5.1
<b>Event name:</b>	Report from public presentations of focus groups
<b>Type:</b>	Public citizens' consultations
<b>In situ/online:</b>	In person interviews
<b>Location:</b>	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland
<b>Date(s):</b>	05.11.2024 – 27.11.2024
<b>Website(s) (if any):</b>	<a href="https://justgreeneu.eu/focus-groups/">https://justgreeneu.eu/focus-groups/</a>
Participants	
Female:	64
Male:	65
Non-binary:	0
From country 1 [Czech Republic]:	33 (17 female, 16 male)
From country 2 [Slovakia]:	32 (17 female, 15 male)
From country 3 [Hungary]:	32 (16 female, 16 male)
From country 4 [Poland]:	32 (14 female, 18 male)
Total number of participants:	129
From total number of countries:	4
Description	
<i>Provide a short description of the event and its activities.</i>	
<p>In November 2024, altogether 16 focus groups were conducted across Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland to explore the relationship between housing and the green transition. The sessions were organized in collaboration</p>	

within the Consortium, aiming to conduct 4 focus groups per partner country organization.

Sessions were designed to represent different demographic categories. Each session lasted between 70 and 110 minutes depending on the country and its specific group, and featured participants with diverse demographic backgrounds. Discussions followed a pre-agreed guide developed in collaboration within the Consortium, ensuring consistency and relevance to the research objectives. That being said, four focus groups per country were pre-determined based on the following criteria: owners who undertook renovations, tenants, owners below the median wage in a given country and owners above median wage in a given country.

Key topics included sustainable housing practices, energy efficiency, and challenges related to the green transition in different housing situations.

Among others, the findings reveal that homeowners who had recently renovated their properties often prioritized comfort and aesthetics over energy-saving features. Also, homeowners often cite administrative complications for energy-saving renovations.

At the same time, tenants expressed frustration over their limited ability to influence energy improvements in their homes. Also, tenants are often focused only on the aesthetics and practicality of housing rather than energy saving.

For lower-income homeowners, energy efficiency measures were seen as unattainable luxuries, with skepticism about their benefits. Altogether, in many groups although the ecological benefits of thermal upgrading are acknowledged, the primary motivations for such measures remain financial savings and enhanced residential comfort.

Altogether, the main conclusions rise across the Consortium such as skepticism towards the EU's consistency in energy policies, governments' subsidies programmes benefits, etc.

More in-depth analysis shall be created for the purpose of the policy analysis, and for complementing other WPs.

At the same time, these insights underscore the importance of educational campaigns and incentives how to encourage energy-efficient renovations.