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SUSTAINABLE ENERGY: ALIGNING YOUTH PERSPECTIVE FOR FUTURE ERGONOMIC WORKSPACES

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Abstract: *The impacts of climate change extend beyond national boundaries and possess the capacity to disturb global ecosystems, economies, and cultures. The process of imparting knowledge to the next generation plays a crucial role in addressing and reducing the variables that contribute to this. To address the issue of climate change, it is imperative to prioritize the utilization of ecologically sustainable energy sources. Consequently, a study targeting the youth demographic was conducted. The primary aim of this research was to encompass the intersection of youth perspectives on sustainable energy sources within the context of future ergonomic workspaces. The integration of these perspectives can lead to the development of work environments that are both energy-efficient and conducive to health, well-being, and productivity. The study showed a specific focus on renewable energy, emphasizing that these sources not only have positive effects on the environment but also improve employee well-being using ergonomic practices.*
Key words: *climate change, energy sources, sustainability, ergonomics, youth perspective.*

1. INTRODUCTION

As far as definitions go for describing what happens when we experience changes in our planet's weather pattern most people look towards The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) definition: “the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects” [1]. Seeking reducing vulnerability in the face of present and future changes by minimizing negative outcomes, whether directly related or indirectly linked, while promoting increased adaptive abilities, forms a frequently employed adaptation approach. Focusing on the vulnerability of our environment to the effects of climate change is deemed beneficial for fully comprehending how it affects humans, economic sectors, and social systems [2,3].

There are several interpretations about what is defined as 'climate change', although what is generally accepted around the world is the IPCC's definition: “The procedure of finetuning oneself towards genuine or prospective environmental variances plus their implications. The commonality among this adaptation techniques is that they aim at minimizing both direct as well as indirect influences while simultaneously boosting our adaptability or capacity towards coping with climate change. Increasing our knowledge of climate change vulnerability helps us understand how it affects both economic sectors and socioecological systems” [4].

The primary aim of this research was to encompass the intersection of youth perspectives on sustainable energy sources within the context of future workspaces. The integration of these perspectives can lead to the development of work environments that are both energy-efficient and conducive to health, well-being, and productivity. Consequently, two goals were delineated. Initially, our objective was to assess the extent of respondents' understanding of climate change and environmental concerns within the energy industry. Subsequently, our objective was to ascertain the prevailing attitudes towards the development of energy sources and policies. The significance of this aspect lies in the necessity of ascertaining public opinion prior to the development of policies. Similar to other domains, it is crucial to ascertain people's priorities for the purpose of formulating recognized sources and

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policies. In the absence of appropriate measures, disputes may arise.

The paper is structured into two parts. The first part includes the inventory of specialized literature, and the second part includes the study carried out, the results, conclusions and implications of the research. The innovation of this research consists in the fact that sustainability is approached complementary from the perspective of the respondents' perception and the implications of the ergonomics of the workspaces.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Climate change and environmental issues

Because climate change has an impact on all aspects of human life, it is necessary for society to adjust positively. Eastern European countries might face a growing number of extreme weather conditions including floods and droughts which could be attributed to climate change.

Mitigating the effects of climate change on agriculture involves a complex set of measures that must be addressed through diverse approaches and perspectives. **A substantial portion of Romania's population resides in rural areas that depend** on agricultural endeavors, along with **being one of Eastern Europe's** largest farm producers, which signifies a significant responsibility to improve farming methods. Accordingly, it took great strides towards an efficacious approach towards farming practices (specifically via land reclamation) in recent history such as during its communist era [5].

By utilizing environmentally friendly techniques along with nature-based solutions, we can better equip ourselves to face the ramifications of climate change on sustainable land management. This brings fresh challenges as well as prospects from viewpoints that include science, policy, and practice.

2.2 Climate change and green energy

Green energy is being hailed as a breakthrough for the environment, and this is one of the key reasons why it has become a top priority in automotive research. The pro-duction of greenhouse gases responsible for climate change is mainly attributed to the burning of traditional fossil fuels. Switching to green energy sources can enable the automotive industry to reduce its carbon emissions significantly and contribute contributing to combating climate change [6,7].

The clean energy transition is at the core of international climate change agreements, and this shift must result in lowered CO2 emissions. Population growth, urbanization, and industrialization fuel ever-increasing energy demand [8].

Central and Eastern European countries have different potentials for the development of green energy. These varied conditions determined a different business climate for the development of renewable energy during the systemic transformation. Romania was considered the most attractive country for its development. Romania is especially noteworthy, as it is characterized by high hydropower. Although it invests in solar and wind energy, water is still the most important resource in Romania’s group of renewable resources [9].

2.3 Education related to energy and climate change

Education is required for Romanian children between the ages of 6 and 16, and grades 1 to 4 come under primary education. Gymnasium provides education for students in grades 5 to 8, while High School is concerned with students ranging from grade 9 to 12. Additionally, Environmental education begins with the subject of 'Nature Sciences' during grades 3 and 4 of primary school. Through studying 'Nature Sciences', students can expand their understanding of how the world works. The three primary sections that make up this topic are 'Science of Life', 'Science of Earth' and 'Science of Physics' [10].

2.4 Green Ergonomics

The objectives of ergonomics, namely effectiveness, efficiency, health, safety, and usability, are strongly aligned with the principles of environmental sustainability. 'Green ergonomics' refers to ergonomic solutions that prioritize nature-friendly approaches. The focus of this study is on the two-way link between human systems and nature. It examines how ergonomic design can contribute to the conservation and restoration of nature, while also utilizing ecosystem services to improve human well-being and efficiency. Green ergonomics encompasses

the design of systems and products that require few resources, the generation of environmentally friendly employment opportunities, and the encouragement of changes in behavior [11].

Although there are many opportunities available for specialists in the field of ergonomics and human factors, their contributions are sometimes overlooked. By incorporating ergonomics into design procedures, we can minimize environmental damage and resource depletion, all while guaranteeing user approval. Illustrating the wider advantages of ergonomics and human factors, such as sustainability, will bolster our argument to organizations. Achieving success necessitates the collaboration of multiple disciplines and enhanced communication with other sectors, while also integrating sustainability into education and training related to engineering and human factors. Authoritative guidance from professional organizations is necessary to effectively steer our endeavors [12].

3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In our research methodology, we initiated the data collection process through the administration of a structured questionnaire, which served as the primary instrument for gathering empirical data. A total of 315 valid answers were obtained and the data analysis was performed utilizing a statistical software program. Students from Politehnica University of Timisoara (Romania), primarily aged 19-23, participated in the survey. The data collection spans a time frame of one month.

Following data collection and preliminary analysis, we utilized statistical software for in-depth data analysis, ensuring the application of rigorous statistical techniques to derive meaningful insights from our dataset. These methodological steps collectively underscore the quality and rigor of our research, fostering confidence in the integrity of our results and their relevance to our research objectives.

4. RESULTS

To determine the vulnerabilities to climate change perceived through the lens of the population, a survey was conducted. The scope was to determine the overall awareness among issues such as climate change, renewable sources of energy, government sustainable initiatives, as well as the general attitude towards these topics. The questions were based on the Likert scale model.

4.1 Awareness of climate change and environmental issues in the energy sector

First, we wanted to know if our respondents were concerned about climate change and other environmental issues, Fig. 1. An answer of 1 represents not at all concerned, and 5 means extremely concerned. The histogram shows that most respondents have answered 4, with a mean of 4.04. This means that most of the respondents show an important level of concern towards our topic.

On the other hand, there were no responses that marked their interest at level 1. The interest in the topic of climate change is above average, Figure 1.

Fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil and coal are known to be the main sources of energy that contribute to the release of GHG emissions. However, the population often has different opinions about this topic. To identify potential vulnerabilities to climate change in Romania, we wanted to know if our respondents believe that fossil fuels have a negative impact or not on the environment.

The results are as follows: Close to half of the participants (47%) reported being concerned about the negative impact of fossil fuels on the environment. A cumulative percent of 73.3%, or a total of 231 respondents have been declared to show some sort of concern. On both sides of the spectrum, 26.7% were highly concerned, while none of the respondents chose to not be concerned at all, Table 1.

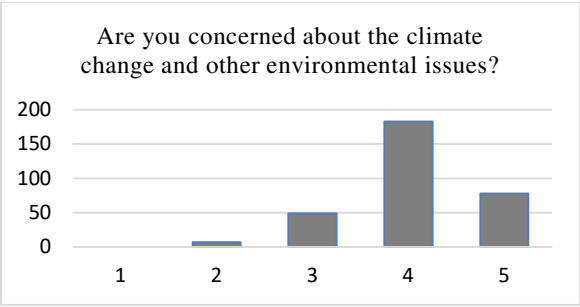

Fig. 1. Concern about climate change and environmental issues.

Table 1

Environmental impact of fossil fuels.

Do you agree that the use of fossil fuels (natural gas, oil, coal) has a negative impact on the environment?				
	#	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	24	7.6	7.6
	3	59	18.7	26.3
	4	148	47.0	73.3
	5	84	26.7	100.0
	Total	315	100.0	

Table 2

Impact of energy sector on climate change.

Do you agree that the energy sector (heat and electricity generation, electricity distribution) and its negative impact on the environment cause climate change?				
	#	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	2	.6	.6
	2	42	13.0	13.7
	3	90	28.6	42.2
	4	140	44.4	86.7
	5	42	13.3	100.0
	Total	315	100.0	

It is often said that the energy sector is responsible for climate change. This happens mainly in the areas where non-renewable sources are used to produce energy. We wanted to gain an overall insight into this topic. As a result, most of our respondents agree on the fact that the energy sector has a negative impact on climate change. To put it into numbers, 44.4% of interviewees believe the sector has a strong negative impact, while 28.6% have a neutral opinion. Over half of respondents, more exactly a cumulative percentage of 57.7%, believe in the negative impact of the energy sector on climate change. On the other hand, only 13.6% hold the opposite view, declaring that they believe the energy sector has no impact or an extremely low impact on climate change, Table 2.

Moving on from traditional energy sources, we wanted to create a general profile displaying the general attitude towards renewable energy sources. This is important because to achieve a green future, we need to adhere to sustainable resources. Low knowledge or negative attitudes towards these may pose a vulnerability for Romania. In this section, we analyzed the using statistical methods, to see the general perception about the topics.

Table 3

Impact of energy sector on climate change.

Question	Mean
Do you believe that renewable energy sources might be as effective as traditional energy sources?	4.04
Do you agree that renewable energy sources (solar energy, hydro, etc.) could completely replace traditional ones (coal, gas, etc.) in your country in the future?	3.83
Do you think it is important to provide eco-modernization of current traditional energy facilities that use coal and natural gas for energy production to save the environment?	4.20
Do you consider nuclear energy as a part of green energy?	3.88
What is your attitude towards nuclear energy development in your country?	2.88

Furthermore, most of our respondents believe that renewable energy sources might be as effective as traditional energy sources (Mean 4.04). More than that, the idea of providing sustainable modernization to current energy facilities that use fossil fuels to save the environment is generally agreed upon (Mean 4.20). Even more, the majority believes that renewable energy sources (wind, solar, hydro, etc.) could completely replace traditional fossil fuels soon.

One of the more polarizing methods of green energy has always been nuclear energy. While it is known to be a zero-emission clean energy source, it is non-renewable because it requires uranium to produce fission. Overall, respondents are aware that nuclear energy is a part of green energy (Mean 3.88), but the attitude towards developing nuclear energy capabilities in Romania is not as popular as other green sources (Mean 2.88). The low general acceptance could translate to a vulnerability in fighting climate change in Romania, as nuclear has been proven to be an effective green energy provider. The overall assessment showcases of the analysis shows that, in general, Romanians have a positive outlook towards green energy alternatives, Table 3.

Next, we wanted to determine the overall awareness level towards different energy sources (Table 4). A low awareness level could result in a vulnerability in Romanians' efforts towards fighting climate change. Low awareness levels can translate towards a low adoption or acceptance rate to green initiatives.

The energy source that our respondents have been most aware of is solar energy, with an overall mean of 3.37. However, this number is not high, as a mean of 3 would represent modest knowledge on this subject. Subsequently, we have wind energy and hydro energy, both being renewable sources. Wind energy scored a mean of 3.25, while hydro has a mean of 3.12. These values are still above 3, but a higher value would be desired.

The cases of energy sources that have the calculated mathematic mean below 3 are: Natural gas energy (Mean 2.98), Wave energy (Mean 2.87), Nuclear Energy (Mean 2.84), Coal (Mean 2.82), Bioenergy (Mean 2.77) and Geothermal Energy (Mean 2.67), Table 4. All the previous energy sources have a below average awareness level. This can pose as a vulnerability towards Romania's effort to fight climate change, as the country has the potential to exploit renewable energies, such as Wave, Bioenergy, and Geothermal Energy. A low awareness level could translate into a low acceptance of these opportunities.

Table 4

Knowledge of energy sources.

Question	Mean
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Natural gas	2.98
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Coal	2.82
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Bioenergy	2.77
Please evaluate your awareness level in following energy sources: Wind energy	3.25
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Solar energy	3.37
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Wave energy	2.87
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Hydro	3.12
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Geothermal energy	2.67
Please evaluate your awareness level in the following energy sources: Nuclear energy	2.84

We wanted to find out if there is a relationship between the level of awareness of climate change and how many energy sources the respondent is aware of. The way that we determined the correlation was through a linear regression analysis. We have identified a significant positive relationship between these factors. In other words, the more concerned a person is with climate change matters, the more informed that person is about different energy sources. The result may indicate that the more a person is aware of climate change, the more inclined they might be to become more informed, Table 5.

Governments often have initiatives in the field of green energy development (Table 6).

Table 5

Regression analysis environmental concern and energy sources.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
Constant	B	Std. Error	Beta		
	12.11	2.605		4.650	.00
	3.634	.668	.294	5.43	.00
Dependent Variable: Awareness_energy_sources					

Table 6

Awareness of government initiatives.

Are you aware of government initiatives in the field of green energy development?			
Valid	#	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	1.0	1.0
	2	8.3	9.2
	3	29.2	38.4
	4	49.2	87.6
	5	12.4	100.0
	Total	100.0	

Awareness of government initiatives). Such initiatives could be compliance laws for companies so they reduce their GHG emissions, government decisions on how waste should be managed, or even government funding. Low awareness levels in government initiatives can lead to lack of compliance from businesses and the population and missed financing opportunities for sustainable energy development initiatives.

All of these can function as a vulnerability and contribute negatively to Romania's ongoing fight against climate change.

Most respondents declared themselves aware of government initiatives of green energy development (total of 49.2%), Table 7. More than this, a cumulative percentage of 78.4 selected an awareness level of 3 or 4, which is above average. A small cumulative percentage of 9.2% classified as not aware of such initiatives, and 61.6% were highly aware.

After we evaluated the awareness degree at a macroeconomic level, we wanted to find out the overall awareness for global initiatives, Table 7. Low levels of awareness towards the world agenda in the field of environmental conservation and climate change can pose a vulnerability to Romania's fight against climate change. Indeed, low levels can lead to missed opportunities to adopt the best practices that are implemented worldwide to deal with global warming.

Overall, most respondents assessed their awareness level as neutral, with the majority (43.8%) choosing awareness level 3. In addition, the respondents are split: 24.8% of respondents assessed their awareness level as aware or highly aware, while 28.9% have it low to extremely low.

These results could pose a vulnerability for Romania due to missed opportunities, because 74.6% of total respondents declared that they are not aware of the world agenda for climate change.

Table 7

Awareness of the world agenda on climate change.

Please evaluate your awareness level in following issues: The world agenda in the field of environmental conservation and climate change			
	#	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	6.0	6.2
	2	22.9	29.6
	3	43.8	74.6
	4	21.9	97.1
	5	2.9	100.0
Missing		2.5	
Total		100.0	

Table 8

Awareness of national energy policy.

Please evaluate your awareness level in the following issues: The current national energy policy			
	#	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	7.0	7.1
	2	34.0	41.7
	3	33.0	75.4
	4	21.3	97.1
	5	2.9	100.0
	Total	98.1	
Missing	System	1.9	
Total		100.0	

As seen from the data in Table 8, most respondents are aware of Romania's government green energy initiatives. However, it is important to also understand the policies that come with these initiatives. Without knowing the policies, Romania could face the scenario in which people will not be compliant towards the efforts, minimizing the potential positive outcome. As seen through the analysis we conducted, a cumulative percentage of 75.4% have no to exceptionally low awareness towards this issue. Only 24.2% assessed that they have a good understanding of these policies. This can pose a major vulnerability in Romania's fight against climate change because the results indicate that people do not know what the current national energy policy implies, Table 8.

Table 9

Correlations.

		Awareness of government initiatives in the field of green energy development?	Awareness level on the world agenda in the field of environmental conservation and climate change	Awareness level on the current national energy policy
Concerned environment	Pearson Correlation	.243	.184	.209
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.000
	N	315	307	309
Is your education or work related to energy?	Pearson Correlation	-.048	-.083	-.163
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.400	.146	.004
	N	315	307	309

As can be seen, Romanians are aware that the government has green initiatives, but they do not have a strong grip on the policies required to adhere to these initiatives. From a global standpoint, most respondents have a moderate awareness of the agenda towards climate change.

Additionally, we wanted to study the relationship between the level of concern and

awareness of government initiatives, the world agenda on climate change and national policies. To do this, we have conducted a Pearson correlation between the overall environmental level of concern and these parameters, Table 9. We have found a significant positive relationship between them. In other words, people that are aware of initiatives, world agenda and energy policies are more likely to take the initiative-taking in informing themselves.

This relationship can solve the vulnerability that consists of people not aware of general government climate change policies and initiatives. If governments focus on raising the awareness level of the general population of these topics, the general level of knowledge on the subject will increase. In addition to this, we wanted to see if there is a significant correlation between people who work in the energy sector and macro and global policies. The only significant correlation, which was positive, was regarding the current national energy policy. Thus, respondents working or studying in the energy field are more aware of the national energy policy.

4.1 Attitude towards development of energy sources and policies

Following on, we wanted to find out which energy sources the population would like to see the country focus on developing. This can be a useful indicator, as people are more likely to accept energy sources that they believe in. The following results have been outlined in the table, in descending order, Table 10. The top three sources of energy that have the highest attitude towards developing are Solar energy (Mean 3.86%), Hydro energy (Mean 3.79%) and Wind energy (Mean 3.65%). The common ground between all these sources of energy is that they all come from renewable sources. This strengthens the point that Romanians wish to rely more on renewable sources.

On the other hand, the bottom three most desired sources of energy are Natural gas (Mean 3.29%), Coal (Mean 3.01%) and Nuclear Energy (Mean 2.84%). The common ground between these bottom three options is that they all consist of non-renewable sources of energy. In conclusion, respondents are less interested in pursuing traditional, non-renewable sources of energy, and instead focus on renewable sources of energy, such as Solar, hydro and wind energy.

When asked about the widespread support for the country's current energy policy, most of the respondents declared that they support it. However, if we look at the cumulative percentage between the spectrum, we can see that the results are divided: Half of the respondents are unsure what to think about the current energy policy, while the other half support it. Such divisions can function as a vulnerability to climate change. The issue needs to be assessed to understand why people are reluctant toward these policies (Fig 2).

Table 10

Attitude towards the development of energy sources and policies.

Question	Mean	Median
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Natural gas	2.98	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on following energy sources: Coal	2.82	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Bioenergy	2.77	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Wind energy	3.25	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Solar energy	3.37	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Wave energy	2.87	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Hydro	3.12	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on following energy sources: Geothermal energy	2.67	3.00
Please evaluate attitude on the following energy sources: Nuclear energy	2.84	3.00

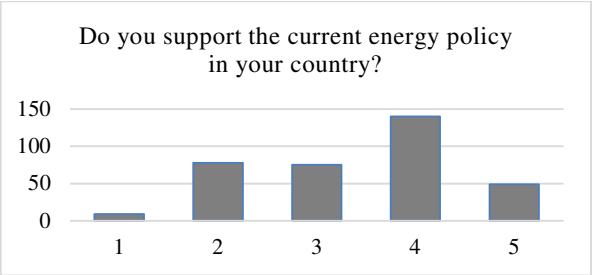

Fig. 2. Attitude towards current energy policy.

The level of perceived security of energy is an important indicator, as it might translate into population trust in energy policies. A high level of energy security can make the population feel safe and open to exploring distinct types of green energy sources. In the assessment below, we can

see that most respondents believe that Romania has a low level of energy security. Following this perception, a downward trend can be observed. Overall, the results indicate a low level towards energy security. This can act as a vulnerability in Romania's efforts to climate change, because the government will not benefit from the support of the population in controversial green energy sources, such as Nuclear Energy, Figure 3.

Following, we wanted to assess the overall trust in the long-term green energy development program. A low level of trust in these initiatives can act as a vulnerability because it can lead to a lack of compliance with these policies.

The respondents are divided on this matter because half of them are undecided about their opinion, and the other half support the long-term goals. The results show that people are optimistic, and there is only a minor vulnerability, regarding the ones that are undecided.

The government must assess why some parts of the community are undecided and make efforts to convince them to adhere to the fight against climate change, Figure 4.

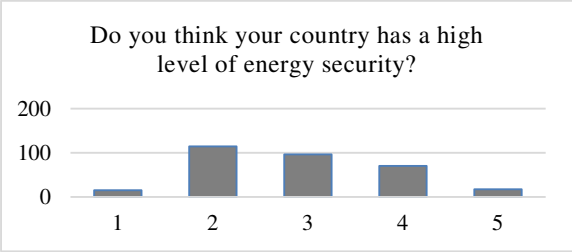

Fig. 3. Attitude towards level of energy security.

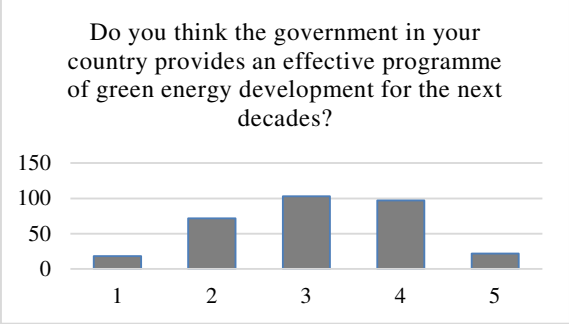

Fig. 4. Attitude towards green energy development program.

5. DISCUSSION

The study's findings demonstrated young people's notable excitement for renewable energy sources while also highlighting their awareness of and concern for environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation.

Most respondents, according to survey data, strongly prefer renewable energy sources, and they support the growth of solar, wind, and hydro energy. This pattern demonstrates how younger generations are becoming more conscious of and dedicated to environmental activities.

Incorporating renewable energy solutions into offices offers ergonomic advantages in addition to favorable environmental effects. According to results, companies may match the ideals of the younger workforce, which is increasingly prioritizing sustainability by adopting these energy sources. Employee productivity and well-being can be enhanced by implementing sustainable energy practices.

Workplaces can be made healthier, more pleasant, and more productive by putting strategies like utilizing geothermal heating and cooling, integrating solar and wind energy systems, and installing energy-efficient lighting into place.

For instance, office buildings that use solar energy can add solar panels to absorb renewable energy - a solution that is bolstered by the study's observation of a positive attitude toward solar energy. This not only reduces electricity costs but also shows a strong commitment to environmental responsibility, which aligns with the values of the people who participated in the poll.

Small-scale wind turbine integration can improve solar energy systems, particularly in windy regions, guaranteeing a steady and dependable energy supply - another strategy that was shown to be popular.

The steady ground temperatures used by geothermal heating and cooling systems provide effective and comfortable climate control in workspaces, which is consistent with the respondents' desire for cutting-edge green energy solutions.

It is advised that policymakers and stakeholders give public education and understanding of climate change, renewable energy sources, and related government programs top priority. The results show that although most people are concerned about climate change and support renewable energy, there are still a lot of unanswered questions, especially when it comes to government regulations and less well-known energy sources.

6. CONCLUSION

This paper contributes significantly to the field by examining students' perceptions about energy sources, an area that has received little attention in the literature to date. Although a great deal of study has been done on diverse energy sources, there is still a significant knowledge gap regarding how different populations, especially the younger generation, view these sources.

The views of this generation are essential for well-informed decision-making since they will influence future energy regulations and sustainability initiatives.

This study underlines the need for more research in this field and offers insightful information on the attitudes of future leaders regarding energy sources.

The use of solar energy presents a series of advantages in production [13,14]. Green energy becomes a priority for many companies and thus the level of perception will be improved.

Participants assessed that they are most aware of solar, wind, and hydro energy production, and least aware of bioenergy and geothermal energy. The lack of surprise regarding this outcome might be attributed to the fact that these three sources are the most developed in Romania.

Indeed, if an energy source is prominent within a nation, it is likely that the residents of that nation would also be familiar with it [23].

However, the scores are not very high on either side of the spectrum, and additional assessment is required to find better ways to increase awareness of these energy sources.

Romania could face missed opportunities due to the population's low awareness of the global issue (74.6%). Subsequent investigations may broaden the scope of this study to encompass students from several nations, providing a comparative evaluation of perspectives within distinct cultural and national environments.

This might offer a more thorough grasp of how people around the world feel about different energy sources.

One of the study's limitations is that it only includes students from one university, which might leave out important perspectives from other universities and geographical locations.

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Energia sustenabilă: Alinierea perspectivei tinerilor pentru spații de lucru ergonomice

Efectele schimbărilor climatice se extind dincolo de granițele naționale și au capacitatea de a perturba ecosistemele, economiile și culturile globale. Procesul de transmitere a cunoștințelor următoarelor generații joacă un rol crucial în abordarea și reducerea factorilor care contribuie la efectele negative ale schimbărilor climatice. Pentru a aborda problema schimbărilor climatice, din punct de vedere ecologic, este important să se acorde prioritate utilizării surselor de energie sustenabile. În consecință, a fost realizat un studiu care vizează percepția tinerilor, privind viziunea lor asupra surselor de energie durabilă în contextul viitoarelor spații de lucru ergonomice. Integrarea acestor contexte poate duce la dezvoltarea unor medii de lucru care sunt atât eficiente din punct de vedere energetic, cât și favorabile sănătății, bunăstării și productivității. Studiul a evidențiat entuziasmul din rândul tinerilor privind energia regenerabilă, subliniind că aceste surse nu numai că au efecte pozitive asupra mediului, ci și pot îmbunătăți bunăstarea angajaților prin alinierea lor cu practici ergonomice.

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