



Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

EUROBAROMETER 2003.1

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

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Youth in New Europe

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.1 - The Gallup Organisation in Hungary

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Introduction

The European Commission launched a new series of surveys modelled on the Standard Eurobarometer in the countries applying for European Union membership. This new tool's function is to gather information in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer from the societies that are to become members of the European Union. Using this tool, the Commission is able to provide decision makers and the European public with opinion data that help them understand similarities and differences between the EU and the Candidate Countries. The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) continuously tracks support for EU membership, and the change of attitudes related to European issues, in the Candidate Countries.

The present report covers the results of the survey conducted in April 2003 in the 13 Candidate Countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey. This opinion poll has been carried out at the joint request of the Directorate General for Education and Culture.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged fifteen years and over in each Candidate Country. The regular sample in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta (500). The achieved sample sizes of the 2003.1 wave are:

Bulgaria	1,018	Latvia	795	Slovakia	808
Cyprus	385	Lithuania	817	Slovenia	799
Czech Rep.	799	Malta	407	Turkey	800
Estonia	804	Poland	798		
Hungary	821	Romania	703	Total	9754

In each of the 13 Candidate Countries, the survey is carried out by national institutes associated with and coordinated by The Gallup Organization, Hungary. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR), and comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report for each of the Candidate Countries are weighted by sex, age, region, size of locality, education level, and marital status. The figures given for the Candidate Region as a whole (CC-13) are weighted average on the national figures.

Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add up to 100%, but a number very close to it (e.g. 99 or 101). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add up to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of 1% compared to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organizes general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all Member States and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year.
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g. Top Decision Makers).
- Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews).
- Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (replacing the Central and Eastern EB).

The standard face-to-face general public Eurobarometer surveys, the EB Candidate Countries surveys, the telephone Flash EB polls, and qualitative research serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

**The Eurobarometer website address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion**

Table of contents

Introduction	2
Table of contents.....	3
1. The life of the youth in the candidate countries	5
1.1 Dependence on parents' home	5
1.2 Activities.....	8
1.3 Community life	12
1.4 Young people and languages.....	17
Languages spoken	17
Languages young citizens would like to learn.....	19
1.5 Youth and travel.....	22
Destinations.....	22
Youth in the candidate countries mainly travel for tourist purposes.....	25
Mobility of young people in the candidate countries is limited because of lack of knowledge of foreign languages.....	28
1.6 Youth and unemployment.....	31
1.7 Prerequisites of a good job.....	35
1.8 Financial situation of youth in the candidate countries.....	39
Source of income	39
How much money do young people have?	41
1.9 Information technology tools and youngsters in New Europe	43
IT devices and services in regular use.....	43
Enormous differences in ICT usage	45
1.10 Position of young New European in certain ethical issues.....	47
1.11 Young people and foreigners	55
1.12 Young people and minorities	58
1.13 Social and political participation of young people.....	62
Schools and TV are seen as main channels for social participation.....	62
More information would mobilise the youth for better social participation	65
2. Young people and the European Union.....	68
2.1 What does the European Union mean to them?	68
2.2 The effects of the European Union.....	74
2.3 The meaning of European citizenship	78

2.4 Action by Europe	81
The priority areas	81
The areas in which the European Union should not be active.....	86
2.5 Sources of information	89
Sources of information about rights and responsibilities	89
Desired form of information about the European Union	91
The best information sources about rights and possibilities offered by the European Union.....	92
2.6 Young people and the European Unions' Youth Programme	94
The objectives of the Youth Programme	94
Sources of information of Youth Programmes.....	100
The need to get more information on Youth Programmes	101
Willingness to participate the Youth Programme.....	102

1. The life of the youth in the candidate countries

The main aim of this Eurobarometer survey was to map some of the policy-relevant characteristics of the youth in the candidate region. We have investigated a broad range of issues, from the kids' dependence on parents, through the questions of employment and unemployment, to the values of the young generation. We compare the results with those Eurobarometer measured in the current EU countries in 2001 (Standard Eurobarometer 55.1). This comparison will reveal many differences in the investigated issues, especially in financial questions. But looking at all the questions, a somewhat different overall profile of the youth appears in the New and the Old Europe.

1.1 Dependence on parents' home

We look first at the difficulties — or benefits — that prevent children from flying the family nest, causing them to live with their parents longer than the young did in generations past. In other words, we look at data on 15-24 years olds' lack of autonomy — their dependence on the family home.

The question we used was the following:

Some people say that, nowadays, adolescents and young adults tend to live in their parents' homes longer than they used to. What do you think are the three main reasons for this?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS

- *Young people can't afford to move out*
- *Young people get married or move in with their partner later than they used to*
- *There's not enough suitable housing available for young people*
- *Young people want to save up so they can make a good start later*
- *Sharing accommodation with friends, etc., isn't as popular as it used to be*
- *They want all the home comforts without all the responsibilities*
- *These days, parents don't impose such strict rules on young people in the home, as they used to*
- *Parents need their children to help them out financially*
- *Young people move out just as soon as they used to do, if not sooner (spontaneous)*
- *Other reasons (spontaneous)*

Almost three-quarters (72%) of the respondents from candidate countries said young adults cannot afford to move out. This is the prime reason to stay in one's parents' home not only in the candidate region, but also in the European Union (67%) and in the countries that will be members of the European Union as of May 2004 (68%)¹. (FIGURE 1.1)

Tied for second (39% both) are the lack of suitable housing, and the optimistic version of current lack of resources: dependence on family in the candidate countries is due to youth wanting to save up for a good start later and therefore stay home longer – and there's nowhere suitable to live anyway. These reasons are ranked second and third place in 2004 countries: 47% think there is not enough suitable housing available for them, and 44% think young people get off to a better start by staying with parents.

¹ These 10 countries are: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. We will refer to this group of countries as “2004 members”, or “2004 countries”, or sometimes as “new members”.

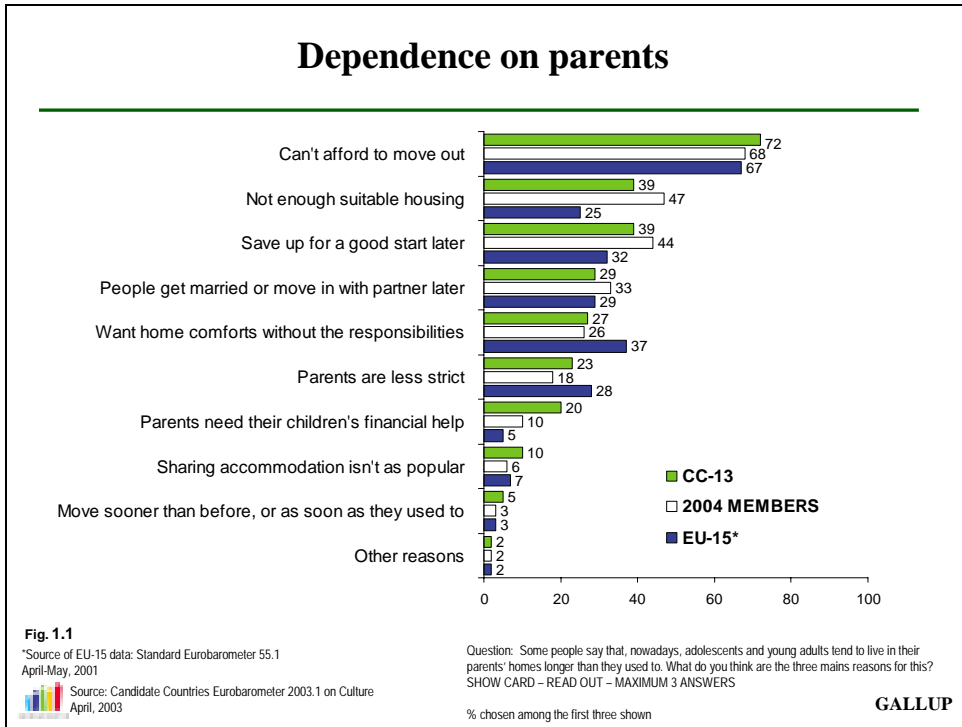


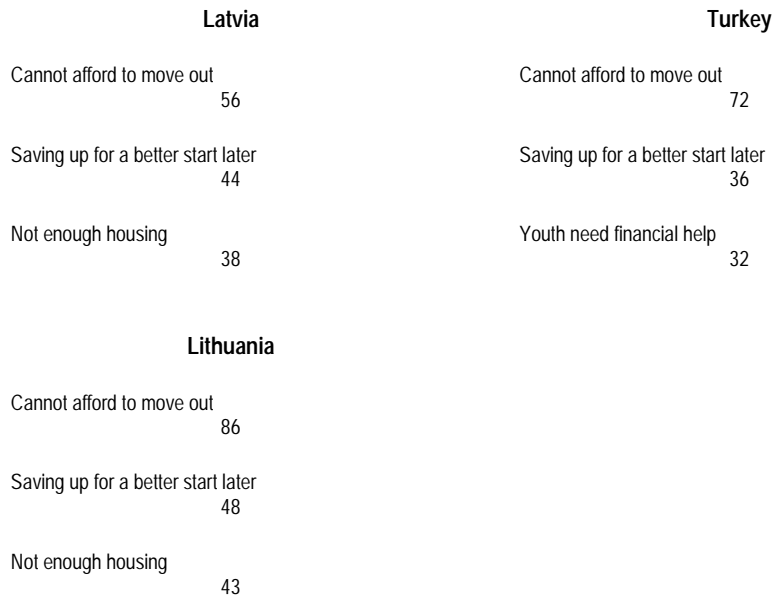
TABLE 1.1a below shows the top three reasons in each of the candidate countries for not leaving the family home. The patterns are very similar throughout the whole candidate region. Lack of financial resources comes in first in all candidate countries but one, namely the Czech Republic, where lack of suitable housing tops the ranking (60%). Lithuanians (86%) and Estonians (84%) tend to put the lack of financial resources in the first place.

Lack of suitable housing comes in second in five of the candidate countries (with the highest rate in Slovakia, 64%). The need to save up comes in second in another five countries (with the highest rate in Malta, 56%). In the Czech Republic, the lack of financial resources comes in second (59%), and in Cyprus, second place is taken by youths' desire for all the home comforts without any responsibilities (63%). In Slovenia, youths' second likeliest response is that young people get married or move in with their partners later than they used to (49%).

The above mentioned reasons often appear in third place, too. There are not suitable places for young Lithuanians (43%), Hungarians (39%) and Latvians (38%) to live. The need to save money is thought to be the third best reason to be dependent on parents in Slovakia (53%), Cyprus (45%), Slovenia (45%), Poland (44%), Estonia (38%), the Czech Republic (34%), Bulgaria (34%) and Romania (33%). For the Maltese, third place is the idea that young people want all the home comforts without all the responsibilities (41%). Only the Turks say, and only in third place, that parents need their children to help them (32%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.1a)

Table 1.1 Reasons of dependence on the home
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Cannot afford to move out	79	Cannot afford to move out	63
Not enough housing	34	Saving up for a better start later	56
Saving up for a better start later	34	Home comforts without responsibilities	41
Cyprus		Poland	
Cannot afford to move out	68	Cannot afford to move out	65
Home comforts without responsibilities	63	Not enough housing	46
Saving up for a better start later	45	Saving up for a better start later	44
Czech Republic		Romania	
Not enough housing	60	Cannot afford to move out	82
Cannot afford to move out	59	Not enough housing	62
Saving up for a better start later	34	Saving up for a better start later	33
Estonia		Slovakia	
Cannot afford to move out	84	Cannot afford to move out	78
Not enough housing	39	Not enough housing	64
Saving up for a better start later	38	Saving up for a better start later	53
Hungary		Slovenia	
Cannot afford to move out	74	Cannot afford to move out	73
Saving up for a better start later	47	Own life starts later	49
Not enough housing	39	Saving up for a better start later	45



In candidate countries, the lack of financial resources is mentioned more by men (73%), 20-24 years old young adults (74%), those who didn't leave school until they were 20 or older (76%), the employed (77%) and by those who live in large towns (74%).

The 20-24 year olds (41%), those who left school between 16 and 19 (42%) those who are still studying (42%), and those who live in rural areas or in large towns (41% both) think that people don't move out because there is too little suitable housing. The third likeliest cause for remaining longer in the family home is that youth want to save up money for the future – this is thought to be the case mostly by men (40%), 15-19 year olds (40%), those who didn't leave school until the age of 20 (43%), those who are working (43%), by the young people from rural areas or villages (41%) and by those with low household incomes (39%). (See also *ANNEX TABLE 1.1b*)

1.2 Activities

Watching TV is the most favored activity in the CC-13 (80%). In 2004 member countries, this type of passive activity is tied for second with listening to music (77% both). Meeting friends (79%) is most popular among the 2004 members' young.

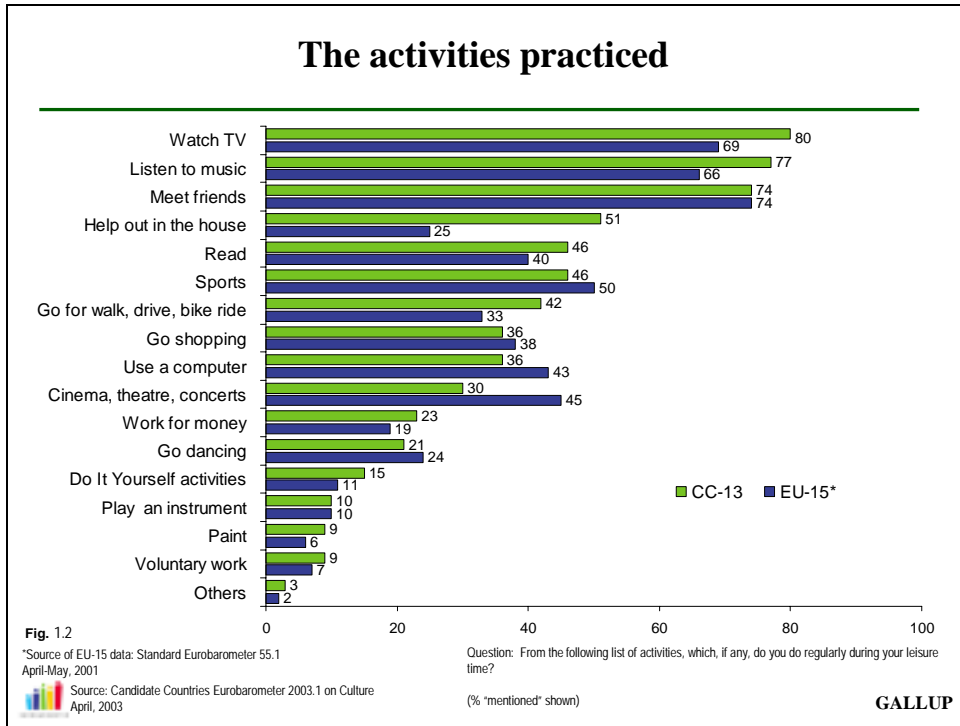
Listening to music is the second favorite activity in the entire candidate region (77%), and meeting friends (74%) is third. Data from the Standard Eurobarometer 55.1 shows that youth in the European Union are meeting with their friends (74%), watching TV (69%) and listening to music (66%) more than any other activity.

Only 46% of all candidate countries' young people do some sports, compared to 52% in the 2004 member countries, and 50% in the EU. On the CC-13 level, only 42% go for walks, drive, or bike ride, compared to 53% in 2004 member countries (this figure is even lower in European Union countries, 33%).

It is also important to note that more than half of the youth from candidate countries (51%) and 2004 member countries (53%) help out around the house, while this activity is mentioned by only a quarter of the young people from the European Union (25%).

Another figure to emphasize is that 46% of candidate countries' youth and 50% of 2004 member countries' youth are reading in their spare time, compared to 40% of young people from the European

Union. On the other hand, 45% of the EU young are going to cinema, concerts or theatre, compared to 30% from candidate countries and 36% from 2004 member countries.



As TABLE 1.2a shows, watching TV is the most frequent activity in six of the candidate countries, particularly in Lithuania (89%). In Latvia, we found a tie for first -- the same percentages meet with friends and watch TV (72%). Meeting friends is the most frequent activity in five other candidate countries, ranging from 72% in Latvia (as we mentioned before) to 93% in Bulgaria. The Poles mentioned listening to music first, followed closely by meeting friends (79%) in their leisure time.

Table 1.2 Activities doing by youth during their leisure time
 (% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Meeting friends	93	Watching TV	73
Watching TV	90	Listening to music	69
Listening to music	84	Meeting friends	68
Cyprus		Poland	
Meeting friends	83	Listening to music	79
Watching TV	72	Meeting friends	79
Listening to music	69	Watching TV	76

Czech Republic		Romania	
Meeting friends	79	Watching TV	82
Watching TV	77	Listening to music	80
Listening to music	74	Meeting friends	75
Estonia		Slovakia	
Watching TV	76	Meeting friends	84
Meeting friends	72	Watching TV	82
Listening to music	60	Listening to music	81
Hungary		Slovenia	
Watching TV	75	Meeting friends	84
Meeting friends	74	Watching TV	77
Listening to music	73	Listening to music	75
Latvia		Turkey	
Meeting friends	72	Watching TV	81
Watching TV	72	Listening to music	75
Listening to music	65	Meeting friends	67
Lithuania			
Watching TV	89		
Listening to music	86		
Meeting friends	86		

Watching TV rates second in six countries (taking Latvia into account, too) with highest rate in Bulgaria (90%). There are just two countries near Poland where the youth ranked meeting with friends second: Estonia (72%) and Hungary (74%), but four where listening to music achieved this rank (with highest percentage in Lithuania 86%).

Watching TV is ranked third only by the Polish (76%) -- because in all other countries it's mentioned either first or second. But listening to music is the third most frequently practiced activity in eight countries (with the highest rate in Bulgaria, 84%) and meeting friends is third in the other four countries (Lithuania: 86%, Romania: 75%, Malta: 68% and Turkey: 67%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.2a)

On the socio-demographic level, the gender stereotypes confirmed in the Standard Eurobarometer 55.1 are found to be relevant for the candidate countries' young population, too. Compared to boys from candidate countries, 15-24 year old girls are more likely to go shopping (45% compared to 27%), are more likely to read (56% compared to 37%), to go dancing (29% compared to 14%) and to help out around the house (62% compare to 40%). Whereas more boys than girls from candidate countries do some sports (61% compared to 29%), use computers (44% compared to 27%) and work for money (30% compared to 16%).

Looking at those who are doing some sports, 15-19 year olds (53%) and students (56%) practice this activity in the highest rate — most probably at school.

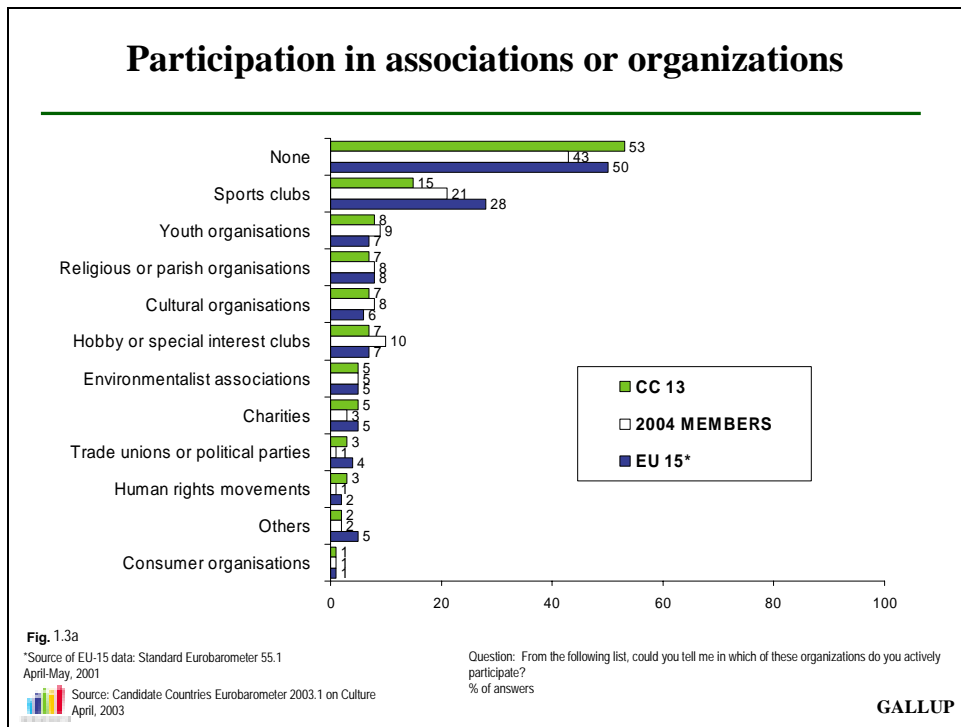
Regarding cultural activities, those who partake of cinema, theatre or concerts are usually those who didn't leave school until they were 20 (41%), students (37%), youth in large towns (43%) and those with high household incomes (37%). For more, see ANNEX TABLE 1.2b.

1.3 Community life

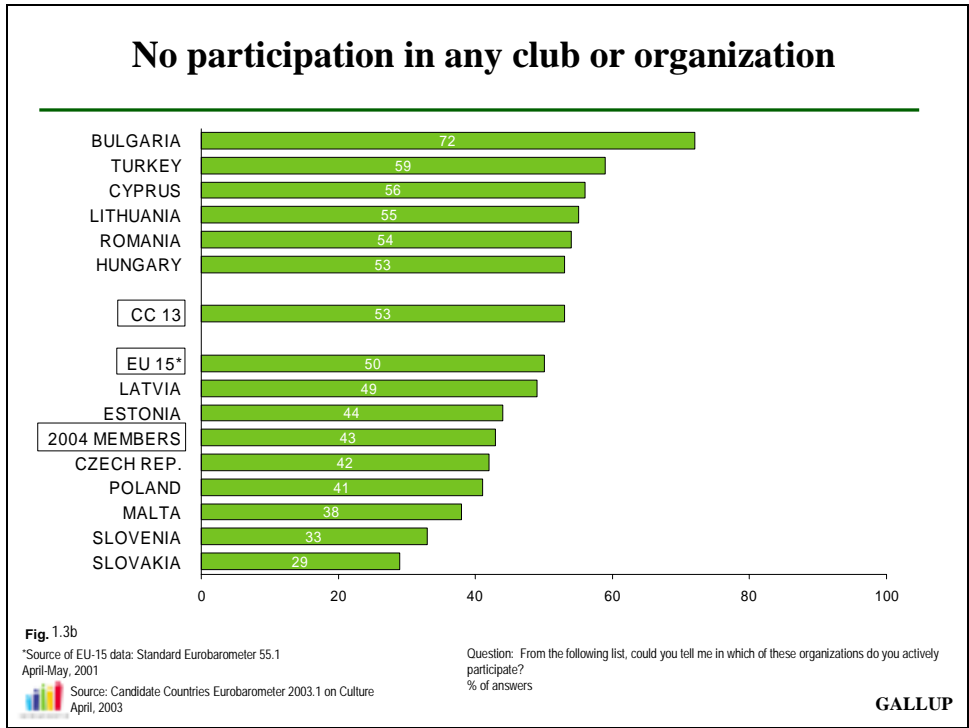
In this chapter, we present the data regarding the young generation’s participation in associations or organizations. Participation in organizations or associations -- and through them in community life -- is one of the most important components of social capital, measured either at the individual or community level.

The young generation in the candidate countries are not very active members of organizations or associations (53% do not participate in the activities of any association or organization). This is not a peculiar characteristic of the youth of candidate countries; half of the European Union’s youth (50%) mentioned that they are not actively participating in any club or organization. In 2004 member countries this rate is even lower, only 43%.

Of all suggested organizations, associations and clubs, the best attended are sport clubs: 15% of candidate countries’ youth, 21% of the 2004 member countries’ young population and 28% of the youth from the European Union are members of sport clubs.



As for individual countries, Bulgarian youth are most likely to deny membership in any organization (72%), as are less than three in 10 in Slovakia. Just 29% of the Slovakian young people and 33% of the Slovenians said they don’t participate in any of the organizations we mentioned.



In every country, “no club or organization” appears in the first place in TABLE 1.3a on the next page, with the highest rate in Bulgaria (72%) and the lowest in Slovakia (29%).

Of actual organizations, sport clubs are mentioned in 12 of 13 candidate countries (notably in the Czech Republic 34%, Estonia 28% and Slovakia 28%).

There is just one exception: in Bulgaria, sport clubs are situated in the second place (7%), just after hobby or special interest clubs or associations (11%). Not many join hobby associations, but more in Bulgaria than anywhere else.

Hobby clubs are second in five countries, (Estonia: 17%, the Czech Republic: 16%, Latvia: 16%, Slovakia: 14%, Poland: 8%) and youth organizations tend to be the second most frequently mentioned clubs in four countries (Lithuania: 16%, Malta: 15%, Cyprus: 14%, Slovenia: 14%). Religious organizations are second in Hungary (12%) and Romania (8%), and, finally, social welfare or charitable organizations are second in Turkey (8%).

As the following table shows, the associations or clubs ranked in the third place are mentioned by very few respondents. However, third place is taken by youth organizations in five countries (with the highest rate in Latvia, 12%), cultural or artistic organizations in four countries (with the highest rate in Slovakia, 14%), hobby organizations in two countries (Slovenia: 10% and Cyprus: 8%), religious organizations in Malta (15%) and environmentalist ones in Hungary (10%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.3a)

Table 1.3a Active participation in associations, organizations or clubs
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
<i>No club or organization</i>	72	<i>No club or organization</i>	38
Hobby clubs	11	Sport clubs	25
Sport clubs	7	Youth organizations	15
Youth organizations	6	Religious organizations	15
Cyprus		Poland	
<i>No club or organization</i>	56	<i>No club or organization</i>	41
Sport clubs	20	Sport clubs	15
Youth organizations	14	Hobby clubs	8
Hobby clubs	8	Youth organizations	7
Czech Republic		Romania	
<i>No club or organization</i>	43	<i>No club or organization</i>	54
Sport clubs	34	Sport clubs	9
Hobby clubs	16	Religious organizations	8
Cultural organizations	11	Youth organizations	5
Estonia		Slovakia	
<i>No club or organization</i>	44	<i>No club or organization</i>	29
Sport clubs	28	Sport clubs	28
Hobby clubs	17	Hobby clubs	14
Youth organizations	11	Cultural organizations	14

Hungary		Slovenia	
<i>No club or organization</i>	53	<i>No club or organization</i>	33
Sport clubs	23	Sport clubs	25
Religious organizations	12	Youth organizations	14
Environmentalist organizations	10	Hobby clubs	10
Latvia		Turkey	
<i>No club or organization</i>	50	<i>No club or organization</i>	59
Sport clubs	25	Sport clubs	12
Hobby clubs	16	Charities	8
Youth organizations	12	Cultural organizations	8
Lithuania			
<i>No club or organization</i>	55		
Sport clubs	24		
Youth organizations	16		
Cultural organizations	12		

On average, young citizens from the candidate region take part in 0.6 associations or organizations. This mean is lower than averages calculated in the 2004 member countries (0.7) or the European Union (0.8).

The Slovaks take part, on average, in one organization at a time -- this is the highest mean. Romanians and Bulgarians take part in only 0.4 associations or organizations – the lowest means. As we can see from the *TABLE 1.3b* below, most young people actively take part in one association or club. But more than a quarter of the young citizens in Slovakia and the Czech Republic (26%) are active in more than one club or association simultaneously.

	Mean	In one association or club	In more than 2 associations or clubs
SLOVAKIA	1.0	28%	26%

CZECH REP.	0.9	30%	26%
SLOVENIA	0.9	32%	21%
CYPRUS	0.8	24%	19%
ESTONIA	0.8	37%	17%
HUNGARY	0.8	26%	20%
LITHUANIA	0.8	24%	20%
MALTA	0.8	28%	24%
EU-15	0.8	33%	17%
LATVIA	0.7	30%	19%
TURKEY	0.7	13%	16%
2004 MEMBERS	0.7	25%	16%
CC-13	0.6	19%	15%
POLAND	0.5	23%	11%
BULGARIA	0.4	13%	9%
ROMANIA	0.4	16%	9%

As the *FIGURE 1.3a* shows above, the majority don't participate in any association or club. But girls (51%), 20-24 year olds (52%), those who finished their education at the age of 15 (62%), the unemployed (58%), those who live in rural area or villages (53%) and those with low household incomes (55%) say they belong to clubs less frequently than the average.

Examining the demographic differences, men (21%) and students (19%) mentioned active participation in sport clubs or associations more than any other subgroup of young people. For more detailed data see *ANNEX TABLE 1.3b*.

1.4 Young people and languages

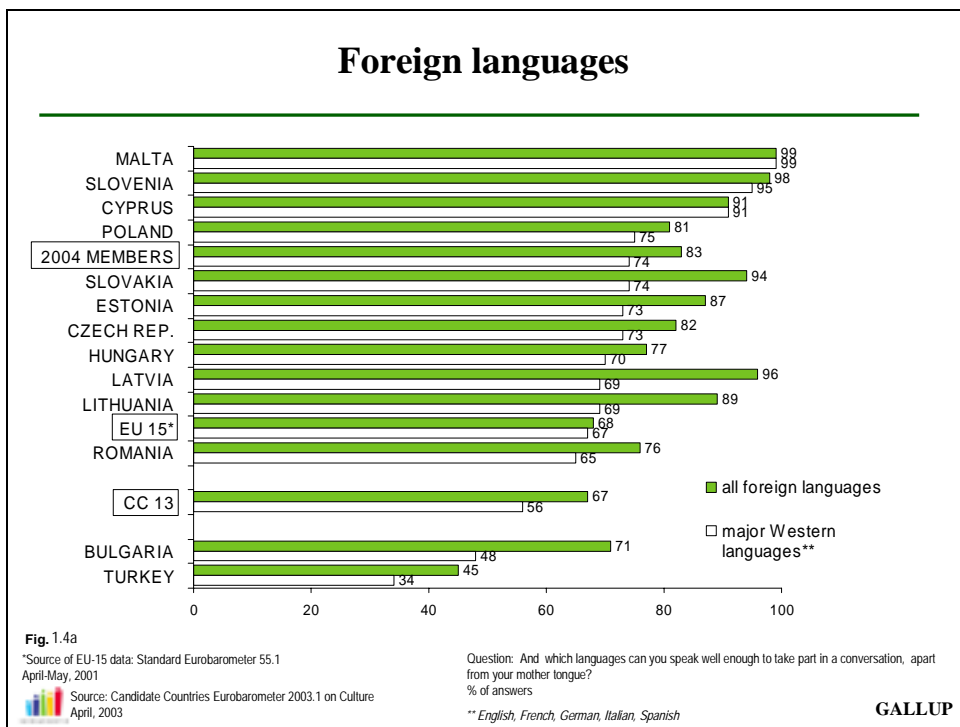
In this chapter two topics are investigated; first, which languages young citizens in the candidate region can speak well enough to hold a conversation, apart from their mother tongue; and second, which languages they would like to learn.

Languages spoken

Two thirds of young people from candidate countries (67%) can take part in conversations in a language other than their mother tongue. Almost the same rate is found in the European Union, where 68% of the young generation can use a foreign language to communicate. These rates are much below from that found in the '2004 member' countries: 83% of the youth mentioned at least one foreign language they can speak.

As for the major western languages², 56% of the candidate countries' young population can speak a foreign language at conversational level, with higher rate in the European Union (67%) and 74% in the 2004 member countries.

As *FIGURE 1.4a* shows below, almost every young respondent from Malta (99%) and a very high percentage in Slovenia (98%) and Cyprus (91%) can speak at least one foreign language. The languages spoken represent one of the major western languages: 99% of the young Maltese, 95% of the young Slovenians and 91% of the young Cypriots know one of either English, French, German, Italian or Spanish. The young Turks speak the least (45%) any foreign language (45%) or any of the major western languages (34%).



On average, among the candidate countries' young population **English** is the most widely spoken foreign language. 47% of the youth in the entire candidate region mentioned the English language,

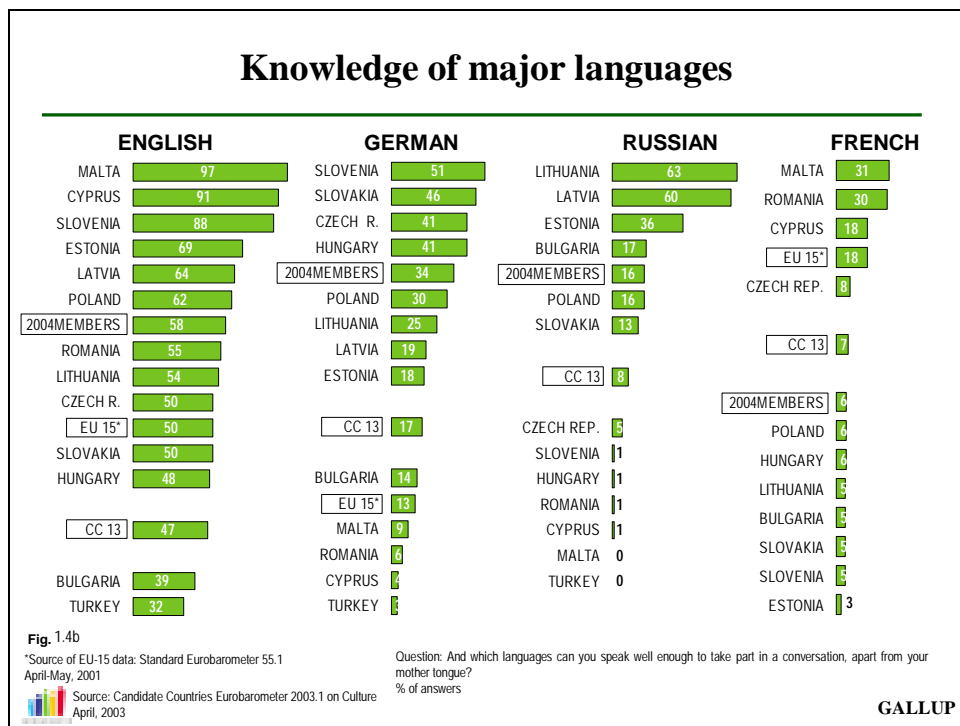
² English, French, German, Italian and Spanish

58% of the 2004 member countries' youth population and 50% of the European Union's young generation, as the one they speak well enough (we should not forget that many in the EU speak English as their mother tongue, therefore they speak it not as a second language). The English language was referred to with the highest frequency by the bi-lingual Maltese (97%), Cypriots (91%) and the Slovenians (88%).

Far behind, at the second place stands **German**, as a foreign language spoken by 17% of the young population in the candidate countries, 34% in the 2004 member countries and 13% in the European Union. German is most widely spoken by Slovenians (51%), Slovaks (46%), Czechs and Hungarians (41%).

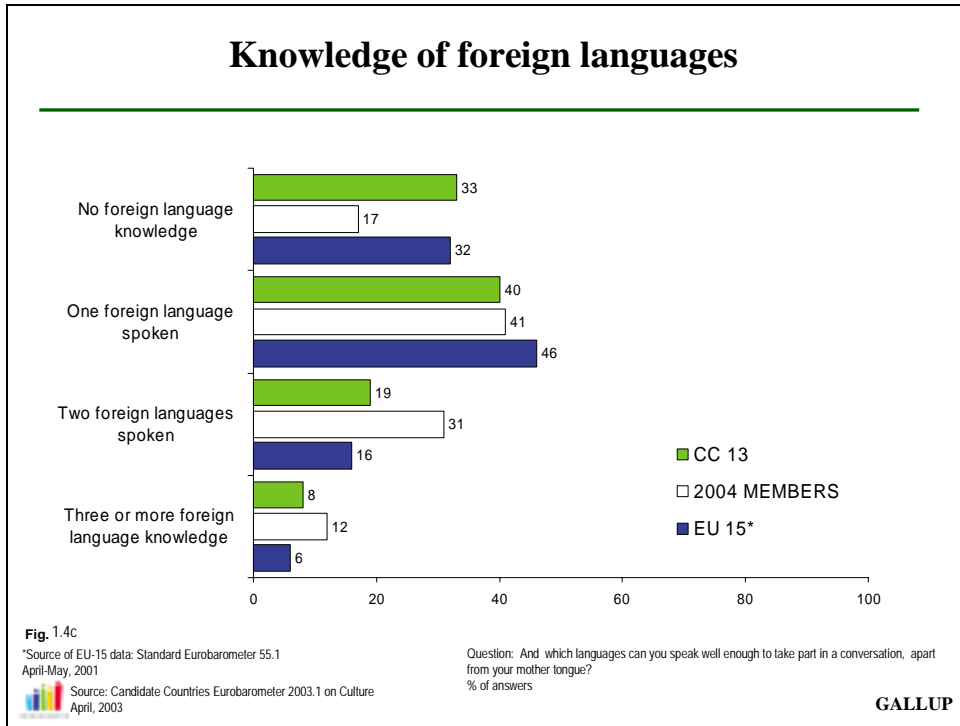
8% of the teenagers and young adults from all the candidate countries, and by 16% of the 2004 member countries are familiar with **Russian**. Due to historical and geographical reasons, the post-Soviet Lithuanians (63%) and Latvians (60%) are those who mentioned this language with the highest rate as the one they speak well enough to lead a short conversation.

Finally, **French** — the second widely spoken foreign language in the European Union (18%) — was mentioned by only 7% of the candidate countries' youth and by 6% in the 2004 member countries. The young Maltese (31%) and Romanians (30%) lead the list of those who speak French as the language they speak well enough. (For more data see also ANNEX TABLE 1.4a)



Adding up the number of languages the respondents claimed to be able to converse in, first we can see that one third of the candidate countries' young population end up at zero: they did not list any foreign languages they speak. This rate is almost the same in the European Union (32%), but much lower in the 2004 member countries where only 17% of the respondents do not speak any foreign languages.

As FIGURE 1.4d shows below, most of the youth are bilingual (that is, they speak at least one language other than their mother tongue) but there are some respondents who claim to know two or three foreign languages besides their native language.



The Cypriots are the most unilingual (68%). The Maltese (48%), the Latvians (47%) and the Slovenians (46%) are rather bilingual. The young Maltese are also the ones who speak three foreign languages with the highest ratio (29%) followed by Slovaks (25%). Only a few claim to speak four or more foreign languages, with the highest proportions (10%) among Slovaks.

More than half of the young Turks don't know any foreign languages well enough to hold a conversation (55%), followed by the Bulgarians (28%) who are at the second place in this ranking, though with a much lower rate.

If we calculate how many foreign languages young citizens can speak on average, it comes to 1.0 in the entire candidate region, as well as in the European Union (1.0 language) and comes higher in the 2004 member countries (1.4 languages). The highest average calculated is in Malta (2.2 languages), Slovakia (2.1 languages) and Slovenia (2.0 languages), while the lowest is in Turkey (0.5 language) (for more data see *Table 1.4a*).

Looking at the demographic variables of those who didn't list any foreign languages that they can converse in are men (35%), people aged 20-24 (37%), those who finished their education at the age of 15 (64%) or at the age of 16 (40%), those who work (44%) and those who do not work but aren't students (52%), the young population of the rural areas or villages (44%) and those with low income (45%). (For more detailed data see *ANNEX TABLE 1.4b*)

Languages young citizens would like to learn

Not surprisingly, English, German, French and Italian are the foreign languages that young people from candidate countries would like to learn the most.

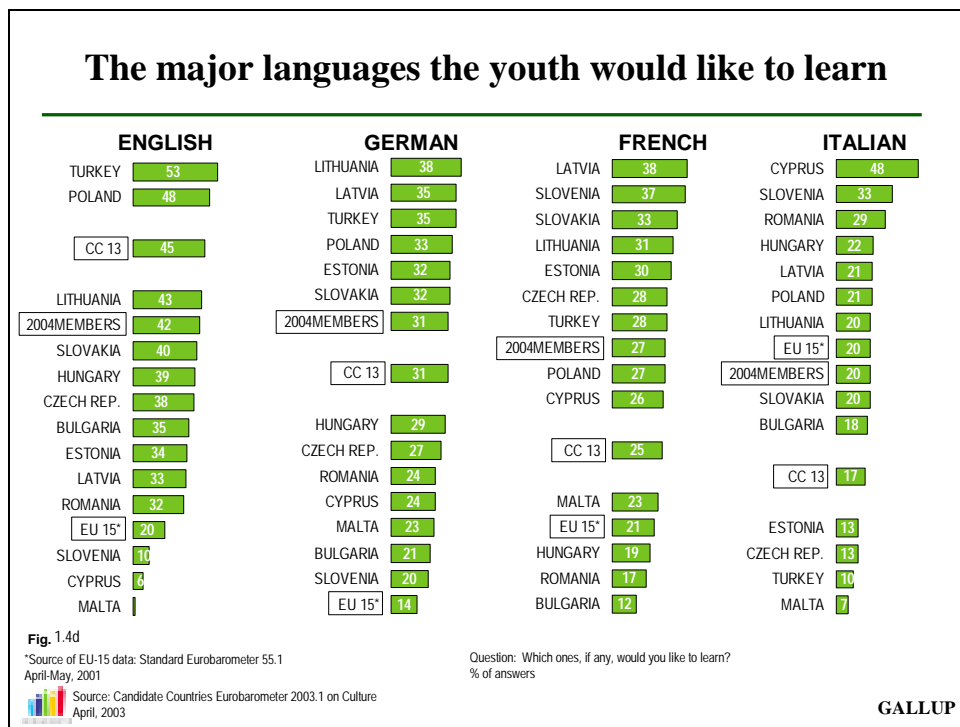
There is just 14% of the candidate countries' young population who didn't mention any foreign languages they would like to learn. This rate is much lower in the 2004 member countries (9%). The young Maltese (26%) and Bulgarians (25%) lead those who didn't mention any foreign language they would like to learn, while the Latvians (5%) and Estonians (5%) scored the lowest rates in this respect.

45% of the young people in the candidate countries and 42% in the 2004 member countries said they would like to further learn **English**, whereas the rate is only 20% in the European Union. The Turks (53%) and the Poles (48%) would like to study this foreign language the most.

Learning or mastering **German** is the preference of 31% of the entire candidate region's as well as the 2004 member countries' youth. The Lithuanians (38%), the Latvians (35%) and the Turks (35%) would like to learn it in the highest proportion.

A quarter of the candidate countries' young population (25%) mentioned **French** as the foreign language they would like to know; with a slightly higher rate in the 2004 member countries (27%). In the European Union only 21% of the young generation listed French as the language they would like to speak the most. The Latvians (38%) and Slovenians (37%) are those who mentioned this language in the highest proportion.

In the entire candidate region we find **Italian** as the fourth most desirable language to learn (17%). More young people from the 2004 member countries (20%) and from the European Union (20%) choose this language as the one they would like to learn. It was chosen as such by Cypriots the most (48%). For more data see *ANNEX TABLE 1.4a*.



Looking at the average number of languages the young population would like to learn, it can be seen that in the candidate countries the average is 1.7, while only 1.2 in the European Union. The Latvians (2.0 languages), the Estonians (2.0 languages) and the Lithuanians (2.0 languages) would like to learn the most languages, while the Maltese the least (1.0 language).

Table 1.4 Number of foreign languages young citizens speak, would like to learn (average, by country)

	Foreign languages known	Foreign languages to learn		Foreign languages known	Foreign languages to learn
MALTA	2.2	1.0	ROMANIA	1.4	1.4
SLOVAKIA	2.1	1.8	CYPRUS	1.2	1.7
SLOVENIA	2.0	1.6	HUNGARY	1.2	1.5
LATVIA	1.9	2.0	POLAND	1.2	1.8
ESTONIA	1.7	2.0	BULGARIA	1.0	1.2
LITHUANIA	1.7	2.0	CC-13	1.0	1.7
CZECH REP.	1.5	1.6	EU-15	1.0	1.2
2004 MEMBERS	1.4	1.7	TURKEY	0.5	1.7

Looking at the socio-demographic breakdowns, the segments of society that least want to learn a language are those who finished their education at the age of 15 (21%), those who work (17%) and who do not work but aren't students (17%), the young population in the rural areas and villages (16%) and those with low income (16%) (ANNEX TABLE 1.4b)

1.5 Youth and travel

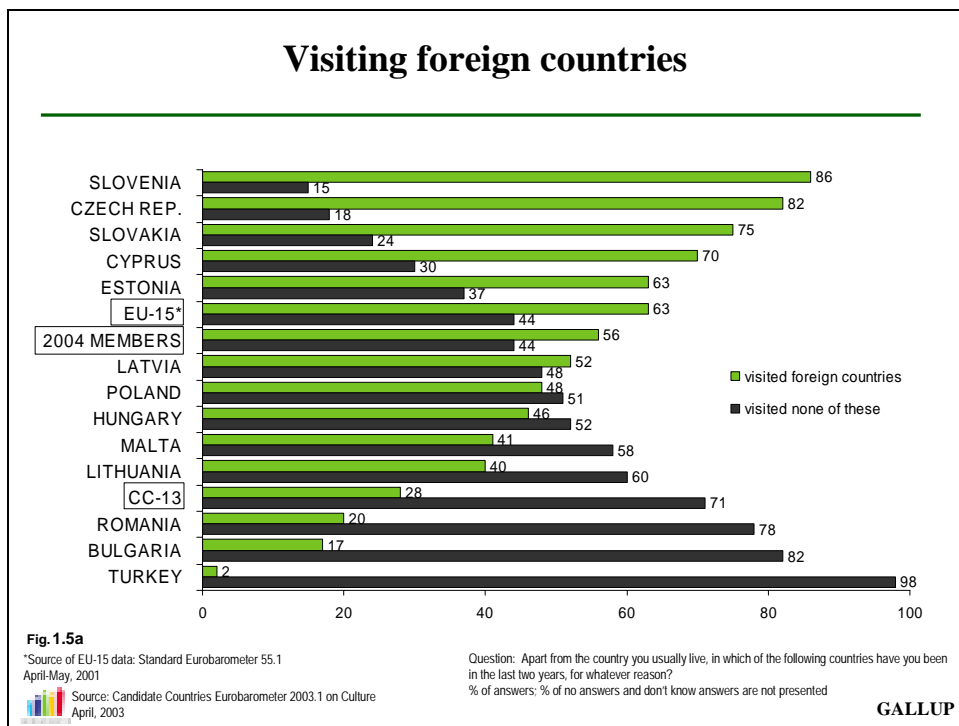
In this chapter we present the main destination countries for youth from candidate countries in the last two years. Then we explore their reasons for visiting the foreign countries, and the difficulties young people expect to face from working or studying abroad.

Destinations

More than a quarter (28%) of the young generation from candidate countries have visited at least one foreign country in the last two years. This rate is much higher in the 2004 member countries, where 56% of the respondents mentioned they have visited foreign countries, or in the EU, where 63% of the youth have been abroad in the last two years.

The most well-travelled are the youth from Slovenia (86%), but Czechs (82%) and Slovaks (75%) have travelled abroad in high numbers, too. Just 2% of the Turkish youth mentioned any foreign travel in the last two years, but Bulgarians (17%) and Romanians (20%) haven't left the country much, either.

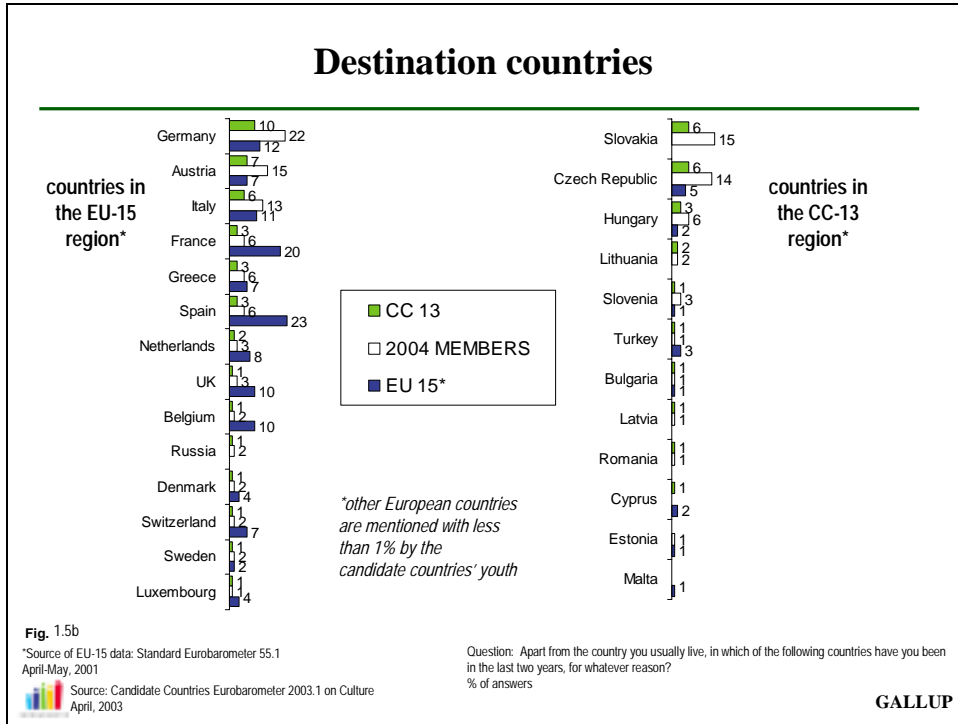
Seventy-one percent of young people from candidate countries said they haven't visited any of the countries suggested for them on the show card from the questionnaire. This percentage is much higher than the ones we found in the 2004 member countries (only 44%) and in the European Union. Of course, young people from Turkey are the likeliest to say they have not visited any of the suggested countries (98%), but neither have a large number of young citizens from Bulgaria (82%) and Romania (78%). Less than one in five Slovenians (15%) and Czechs (18%) haven't been abroad in the last two years.



Looking at destination countries, candidate countries' youth visited mainly Germany (10%), Austria (7%) and Italy (6%). All these countries are members of the European Union, but as many kids visit Italy as Slovakia (6%) and the Czech Republic (6%).

The 2004 member countries' youth set up another ranking of most visited countries. Germany is, again, first on the list, and it's even more popular among 2004 member youths (22%) than CC-13

youths (10%). A European and a candidate country, namely Austria (15%) and Slovakia (15%), tie for second place for 2004 member kids. The Czech Republic (14%) is third. Italy is visited by 13% of the youth from 2004 member countries. Fifth place is taken by many European countries (France 6%, Greece 6%, Spain 6%) as well as Hungary (6%). Just for comparison we mention that young people from the European Union countries mostly prefer to visit Spain (23%), France (20%), Germany (12%) and Italy (11%).

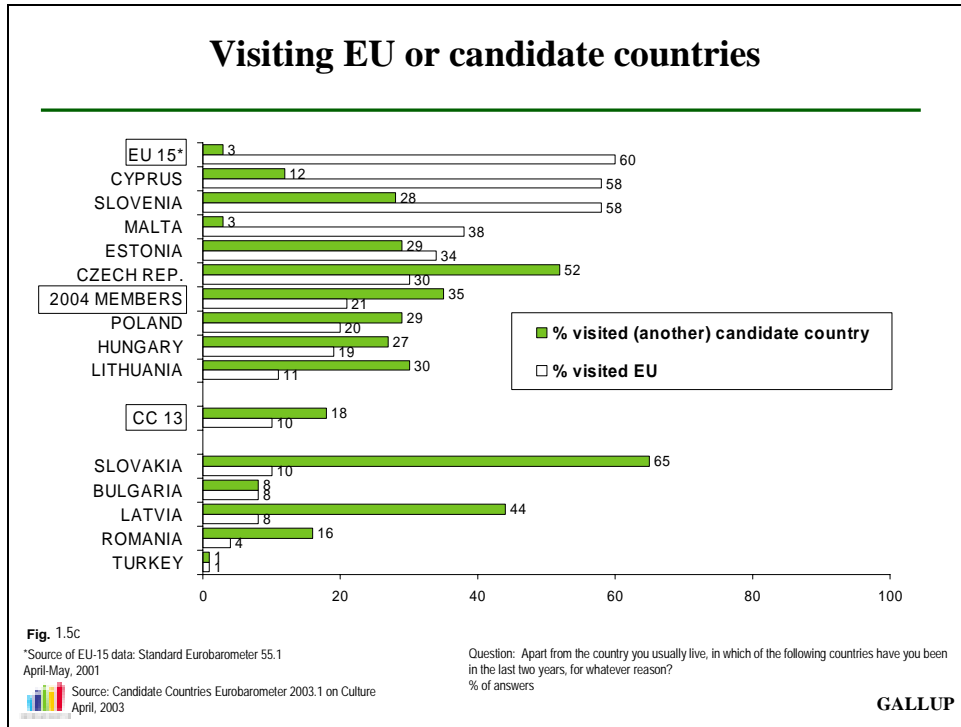


When we investigate the countries that send their young to European Union countries and those that send youths to candidate countries, we found a rather different picture.

First, looking at aggregates, as FIGURE 1.5.1c shows below, 18% of candidate countries' youth have visited another candidate country in the last two years, and only 10% of the respondents mentioned they have been in a EU country. In 2004 member countries, these figures are 35% and 21% respectively. The young from the European Union prefer to visit EU countries (60%) and only a minority (3%) of them mentioned they have been to a candidate country in the last two years.

Young Cypriots (58%) and Slovenians (58%) are the most frequent travellers to the EU, and the Turkish (1%), Romanian (4%), Latvian (8%) and Bulgarian (8%) youth least often visit the EU.

Two-thirds of Slovakian young people (65%) have been to **another candidate country** in the last two years, and more than half of the Czech youth (52%) have too. From the bottom up, the young Turkish (1%) and Maltese (3%) are the least likely to have visited another candidate country in the last two years, and this rate is similar to those we found in the European Union (3%). For detailed data at the country level see ANNEX TABLE 1.5a.



We were interested in the average number of countries respondents said they visited in the last two years. The candidate countries' youth visited an average 0.7 countries, and the 2004 member countries' youth mentioned an average 1.4 countries. The average from 2004 member countries is not far below the mean we find in European Union countries (1.5 countries).

Table 1.5a Number of countries visited by youth in the last two years
(means, by country)

	Number of countries		Number of countries
SLOVENIA	2.4	CYPRUS	1.1
CZECH REP.	2.4	POLAND	1.1
SLOVAKIA	2.0	LITHUANIA	1.0
ESTONIA	1.5	MALTA	0.8
EU-15*	1.5	CC-13	0.7
2004 MEMBERS	1.4	ROMANIA	0.3
LATVIA	1.3	BULGARIA	0.3
HUNGARY	1.1	TURKEY	0.0

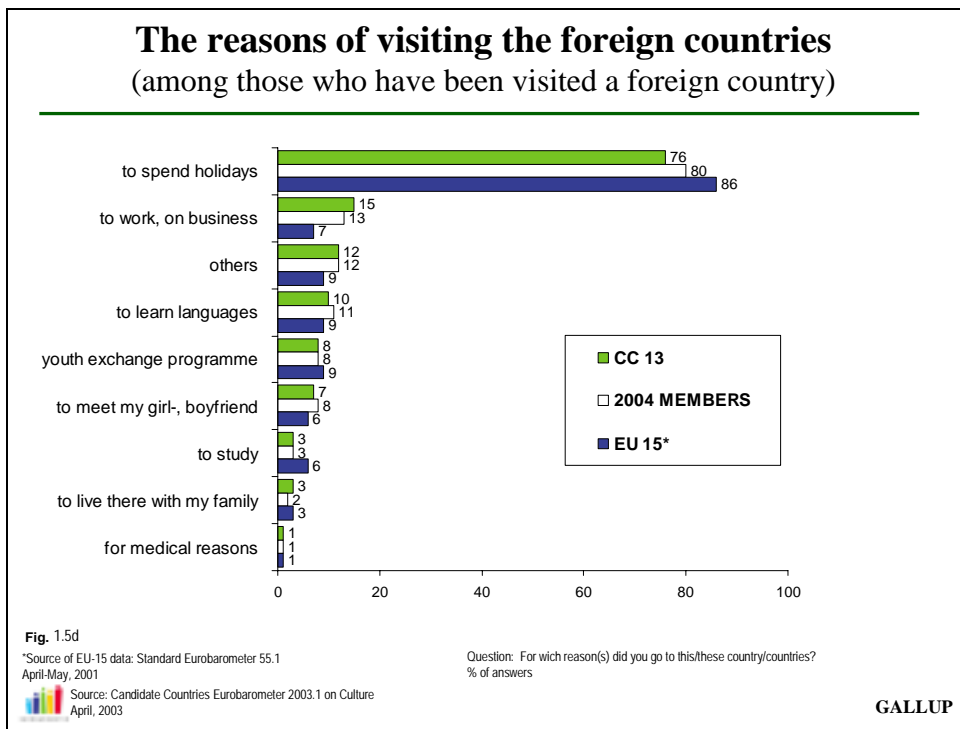
Looking at the demographic characteristics of those who have not visited any of the countries on the list, we find those who finished their education at 15 (94%), those who are not working but aren't students (87%), rural village dwellers (80%) and those with low incomes (85%). For more detailed demographic data see ANNEX TABLE 1.5b.

Youth in the candidate countries mainly travel for tourist purposes

“To spend the holiday” is the main reason to travel abroad in the candidate countries (76%). Fun is an even more salient reason to travel, according 2004 member countries (80%) and European Union countries’ youth (86%). Very few young travellers mention any other reason to travel.

Mentioned at a rather low rate, work (15%) comes in second for the CC-13 youth, “other” is third (12%), and the fourth reason to travel is to learn or to improve knowledge of other languages (10%).

As FIGURE 1.5.2a shows below, neither the 2004 member countries’ young generation nor the European Union’s mentioned any other reason very often. The young citizens from 2004 member countries have visited foreign countries in the last two years for work (13%), for some other reason (12%) and to learn foreign languages (11%), but the young people from the European Union travel to learn foreign languages (9%), for an exchange program (9%) and for other reasons (9%), too.



Spending the holiday is ranked first in all countries, with the highest rates in Cyprus (95%) and the Czech Republic (91%), and the lowest rate in Romania (51%).

In seven countries, the second most common reason to travel is **work** (with the highest rate in Romania, 37%, and the lowest in Poland, 13%), the answer “**other reason**” is second in three countries (Slovenia: 27%, Latvia: 20%, and Hungary: 19%), and visiting a girlfriend or boyfriend is the second most common reason for travelling among youth in two countries (the Czech Republic, 17%, and Cyprus, 9%). The young Maltese mentioned second that they visit foreign countries because of a youth exchange program (11%).

Improving language knowledge is the third reason to visit foreign countries among Czechs (16%), Poles (11%) and Slovenians (9%). The Latvians (17%) are going abroad thirdly because of work, the Cypriots because of study (5%) and the Lithuanians to visit boyfriends or girlfriends (22%). Third place for Hungarians (13%) and Romanians (10%) is taken by youth exchange programmes. Only the young Turkish mentioned -- and only in third place -- that they visit foreign countries in order to live with their families (19%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.6a)

Table 1.5b Reasons for visiting foreign countries
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
To spend holidays	54	To spend holidays	84
To work, on business	24	Youth exchange programme	11
Others	17	Others	9
Cyprus		Poland	
To spend holidays	95	To spend holidays	81
To meet girlfriend/boyfriend	9	To work, on business	13
Study	5	To learn languages	11
Czech Republic		Romania	
To spend holidays	91	To spend holidays	51
To meet girlfriend/boyfriend	17	To work, on business	37
To learn languages	16	Youth exchange programme	10
Estonia		Slovakia	
To spend holidays	70	To spend holidays	75
To work, on business	14	To work, on business	22
Others	12	Others	19
Hungary		Slovenia	
To spend holidays	68	To spend holidays	75
Others	19	Others	27
Youth exchange programme	13	To learn languages	10

	Latvia		Turkey
To spend holidays	64	To spend holidays	55
Others	20	To work, on business	20
To work, on business	17	To live there with family	19
Lithuania			
To spend holidays	65		
To work, on business	24		
To meet girlfriend/boyfriend	22		

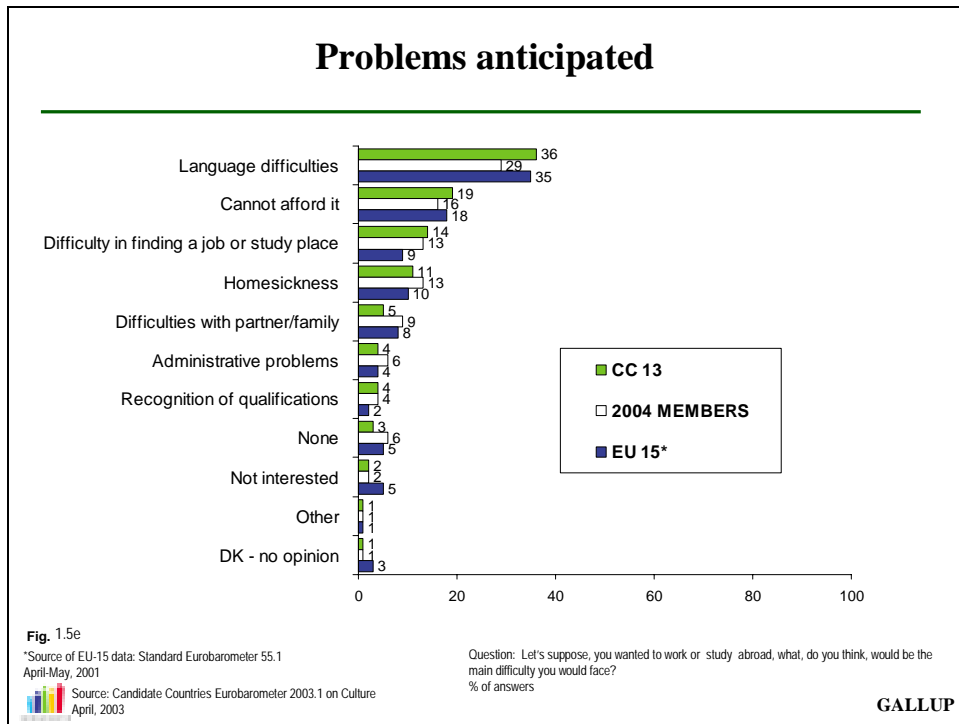
Looking at the demographic variables, we can confirm some evidence. Students are the likeliest to spend their holidays in foreign countries (80%), and those who finished their education at 15 mentioned this reason (like all others) in the lowest numbers (57%). Those young people who are working (30%) and those who are not working but are not students (26%) go abroad to work. For the detailed demographic data see also *ANNEX TABLE 1.6b*.

Mobility of young people in the candidate countries is limited because of lack of knowledge of foreign languages

The greatest inherent difficulty in finding a job or a place to study is ignorance of other languages. More than one-third (36%) of young people emphasized this difficulty. This is not just the main problem in the candidate countries, but also in the EU, where 35% were afraid they would not be able to cope. In 2004 member countries, only 29% of the young population said lack of foreign languages is their worst problem.

The second main barrier to studying or working abroad is lack of financial resources. Almost one in five young persons in the candidate countries (19%) said they cannot afford to go abroad. This is the second biggest difficulty in the EU (18%) too. Fewer young people from 2004 member countries (16%) said they cannot afford to work or study abroad.

The third biggest difficulty in the candidate countries (14%) and in 2004 member countries (13%) -- but not in European Union (9%) -- is the inability to find a job or a place of study. Homesickness is mentioned by 13% in the 2004 member countries.



Only 3% of the kids and youngsters from candidate countries said they would face no difficulties. These figures are 6% in 2004 member countries and 5% in European Union countries.

Looking at the country level, we realize that the lack of financial resources could mean problems for the youth in seven countries, especially in Lithuania (37%). The other frequently mentioned first-place problem – mentioned in six other countries – are language difficulties, particularly in Turkey (53%). (See also TABLE 1.5c)

In five countries, second place is taken by the inability to afford working or studying abroad (the highest rate is in Slovenia at 19%, and the lowest rate is in Slovakia, at 12%). Language difficulties take second place in another six nations (with the highest rate in Latvia, 26%, and the lowest rate in Romania, 17%). Only two places rate homesickness (Hungary, 16%) and family ties (Malta, 19%) second.

Only three different problems are mentioned third in each country. The young respondents would not know how to find a job or a place to study – this difficulty is mentioned in nine of the 13 countries, with the highest rate found in Estonia (17%). Thirty-three percent of Hungarians put their inability to afford going abroad for work or study in third place. Homesickness is mentioned by 14% of young Cypriots, 14% of Poles, and by 13% of Slovenians. *ANNEX TABLE 1.7a* contains more data on anticipated problems at the country level.

Table 1.5c Problems anticipated
(% of answers, by country)

	Bulgaria		Malta
	Not affordable 33		Not affordable 20
	Language difficulties 21		Family ties 19
	Hard to find a place to work 13		Hard to find a place to work 15
	Cyprus		Poland
	Not affordable 25		Language difficulties 31
	Language difficulties 20		Not affordable 14
	Homesick 14		Homesick 14
	Czech Republic		Romania
	Language difficulties 28		Not affordable 25
	Not affordable 17		Language difficulties 17
	Hard to find a place to work 11		Hard to find a place to work 16
	Estonia		Slovakia
	Not affordable 28		Language difficulties 30
	Language difficulties 25		Not affordable 12
	Hard to find a place to work 17		Hard to find a place to work 11

HungaryLanguage difficulties
28Homesick
16Not affordable
13**Slovenia**Language difficulties
22Not affordable
19Homesick
13**Latvia**Not affordable
28Language difficulties
26Hard to find a place to work
13**Turkey**Language difficulties
53Not affordable
17Hard to find a place to work
14**Lithuania**Not affordable
37Language difficulties
19Hard to find a place to work
13

Looking at demographic variables, we realize that the youth who terminated their education at 15 (51%) or between 16 and 19 years of age (46%), those who are not working but aren't students (49%) and with low household incomes (46%) are the most worried about the language difficulties they would face if they tried to find a job or a place to study abroad. The fact that they cannot afford to work or to study abroad is the biggest problem for girls (21%), students (20%), those who are working (20%) and those with low household incomes (20%).

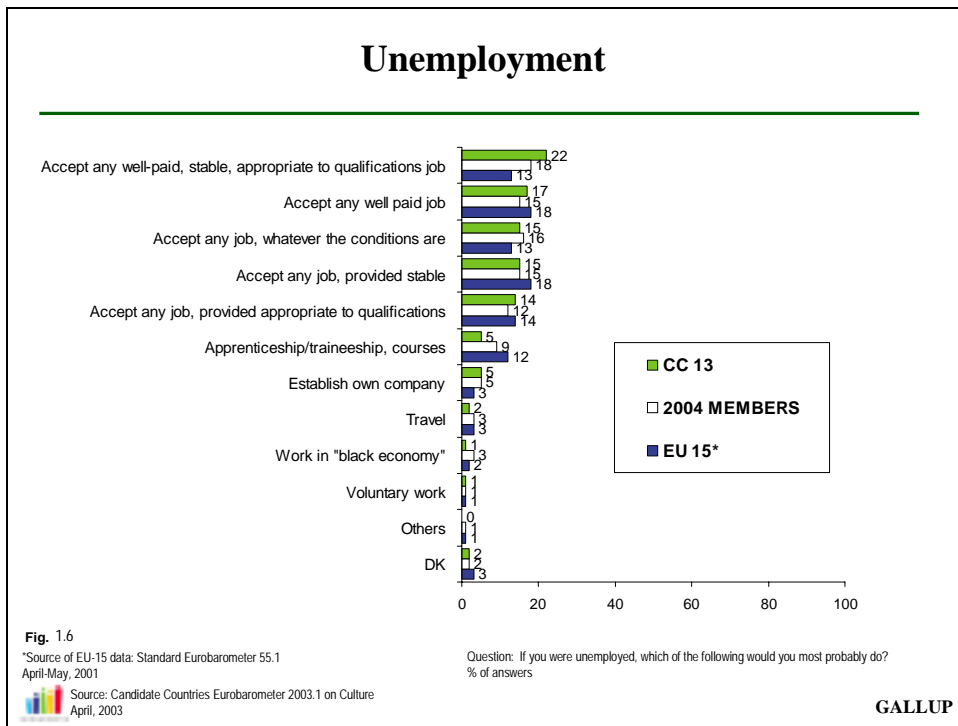
The 15-19 year olds (17%), those who finished their education at 15 (15%) and students (16%) are the likeliest to say they wouldn't know how to find a job or a place to study. For more detailed data see also *ANNEX TABLE 1.7b*.

1.6 Youth and unemployment

Most of the respondents from all the candidate countries - more than one in five - mentioned that if they were unemployed they would accept any jobs provided it was well paid, stable and meets their qualifications (22%). Young people from the 2004 member countries showed a similar approach in case of unemployment too, though fewer (18%) than in the entire candidate region. Accepting jobs with these conditions in case of unemployment is mentioned just at the third place by the youth from the European Union (13%).

The second highest rate (17%) comes from the young people in the candidate countries who would accept any well paid job if they were unemployed. Another 15% of them say that they would accept any job, whatever the conditions would be and they would accept any, provided it was a stable job (15%). Some would only take a job corresponding to their qualifications (14%). Others, with less frequency, respond to try to do apprenticeship or further training (5%) or would establish their own company (5%).

In comparison, based on data concerning the young people from the European Union, a rather different picture emerges; young people in the EU are less picky but more considerate, and more likely to improve their labour position through education. It is the young citizens in the EU who are the most ready to accept a job provided it is either well-paid or stable (18%, respectively) if unemployed; they would not immediately look for the perfect solution. Fewer than that in the CC-13 region, 13% say that they would accept any job, whatever the conditions. Trying to do an apprenticeship / traineeship would be chosen by 12% of the young respondents from the European Union.



If unemployed, to do voluntary work or unpaid social activities does not seem to make sense in any part of Europe, as mentioned by only 1% of the young respondents. As FIGURE 1.6a shows below, all other options are chosen by only a few respondents. About the same proportion inside and outside the EU hinted that they would work in the black economy if they lost their jobs.

Focusing at country level (TABLE 1.6a below), young people, when unemployed, in most countries (9 out of 13) would accept any well paid, stable jobs that match their qualifications. This option tends to

be the case particularly among the young Cypriots (39%). Well paid jobs are mainly desired by Lithuanians (27%), Bulgarians (22%) and Slovaks (22%), and jobs corresponding to qualifications are favoured by Slovenians (21%). Accepting any job with whatever conditions is mentioned with the highest rate by the Polish youth (23%).

Table 1.6 Actions taken in case of unemployment
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria	Malta
Accept any well paid job 22	Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 37
Accept any job, whatever the conditions 20	Accept any job, provided it meets qualifications 20
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 17	Accept any well paid job 16
Cyprus	Poland
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 39	Accept any job, whatever the conditions are 23
Accept any job, provided meets qualifications 16	Accept any job, provided stable 19
Accept any job, provided stable 15	Accept any well paid job 13
Czech Republic	Romania
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 22	Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 23
Accept any well paid job 19	Accept any well paid job 22
Accept any job, provided it meets qualifications 14	Accept any job, provided stable 16
Estonia	Slovakia
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 28	Accept any well paid job 22
Accept any well paid job 17	Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 20
Accept any job, provided stable 15	Accept any job, provided it meets qualifications 13

Hungary	Slovenia
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 27	Accept any job, provided it meets qualifications 21
Accept any well paid job, Accept any job meets qualifications 13	Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 20
Accept any job, provided stable 13	Accept any well paid job 14
Latvia	Turkey
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 25	Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 26
Accept any well paid job 22	Accept any job, provided it meets qualifications 18
Accept any job, provided stable 18	Accept any well paid job 17
Lithuania	
Accept any well paid job 27	
Accept any job that is well paid, stable, and meets qualifications 17	
Apprenticeship / traineeship, courses 12	

Bulgarians come second in accepting a job with whatever conditions in case of unemployment (20%), and the Polish in accepting any job provided stable (19%). Well paid jobs are rated as the second most important by the Latvians (22%), Romanians (22%), Czechs (19%), Estonians (17%) and Hungarians (13%). The level of qualification in accepting a job in case of unemployment is important in Malta (20%), Turkey (18%) and Cyprus (16%); and finally, well paid, stable jobs, meeting the qualifications are required in Slovenia (20%), Slovakia (20%) and Lithuania (17%).

TABLE 1.6a shows that it is only in Lithuania that the option to do apprenticeship or further training turns up as third (12%). For more country-by-country data see ANNEX TABLE 1.8a.

Next we check those demographical segments that would - in case of unemployment - choose the options rated with the highest proportions. (ANNEX TABLE 1.8b)

- **Accept a job only if it is stable, well paid and meeting the level of qualification** - the option of finding a near-perfect job in case of unemployment is mainly chosen by women (24%), by the older group, that is people aged 20-24 (23%), by those who finished their education at the age 16-19 and at age of 20 or more (23% respectively), by workers (23%), by the youth in large towns (23%) and by those with high household income (25%).

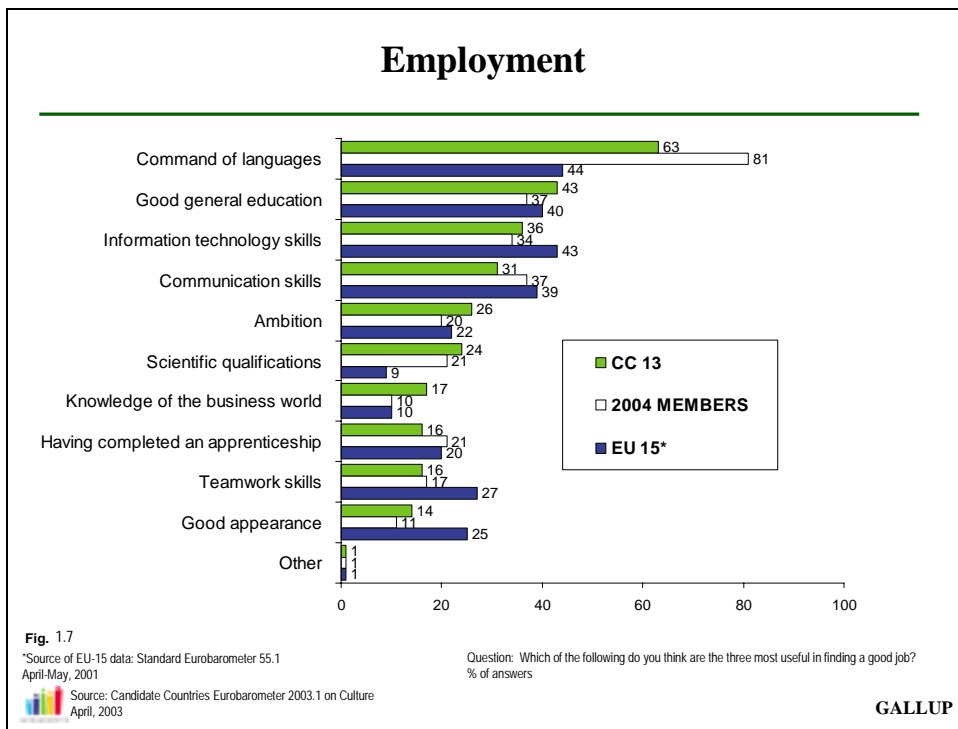
- **Accept any job, provided it is well paid** is mentioned mostly by men (18%), by those who finished their education at the age of 15 (21%), by those who do not work but aren't students (21%), by young people in rural areas or villages (20%) and by those with low household income (21%).
- **Accept any job, provided it is stable** is more important for men (16%), for people aged 15-19 (16%), for those who finished their education at the age of 15 (18%), for those who neither work nor study (17%), for the youth in rural areas or villages (17%) and for those with low household income (17%).
- **Jobs with whatever conditions** are accepted by men (18%), by those with education till the age of 15 (21%), by those who do not work nor study (19%), by the youth of rural areas or villages (19%) and by those with low household income (19%).
- Would **accept any job, provided it meets the level of qualification** –this option is mainly preferred by women (15%), people aged 20-24 (15%), by those who studied till the age of 20 or more (20%), students (15%), young people from large towns (18%) and those with high household income (18%).

1.7 Prerequisites of a good job

Young people in the candidate region give the highest priority to the command of languages in finding a good job. This skill takes the first place not only in the entire candidate region (63%), but also in the European Union (44%), and in the '2004 member' countries too, (81%)

According to young people from the whole candidate region, the second most important quality in finding a good job is good general education (43%), while the third is information technology skills (36%). The least important quality (following the 'Other' 1% answer) is good appearance (14%).

The 2004 member countries' youth also rate good general education at the second place (37%) but at the same time they emphasize good communication skills (37%). IT skills are mentioned by 34% of the 2004 member countries' young citizens. They consider knowledge of the business world (10%) the second least important quality in finding a good job (following the 'Other' 1%) Young citizens from the European Union emphasize the same qualities required for a good job, but with different priorities. For them the second most important skill is IT skills (43%), the third one is good general education (40%), and as fourth most important quality they list communication skills (39%). Interpersonal skills (communication, teamwork) as well as good appearance are rated higher in the EU, which might indicate a difference in the way the labour market operates. According to the youth in the European Union the least useful prerequisite for a good job is having scientific qualifications (9%).



It is important to emphasize that there is only 1% difference in priorities as mentioned by the youth from the European Union between the command of languages (44%) and information technology skills (43%), while this difference is 27 percentage points in the entire candidate region and as high as 47 in the 2004 member countries.

As for the countries concerned (TABLE 1.7a), in eleven of the 13 candidates priority is given to the command of languages in finding a good job, especially in Poland (86%). The young Turks mentioned general education as an important factor at the highest rate (56%). For the young Maltese, this factor is information technology skills (50%).

Table 1.7 Useful qualities to find a good job
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Command of languages	66	Information technology skills	50
Good general education	31	Command of languages	49
Information technology skills	31	Good general education	48
Cyprus		Poland	
Command of languages	69	Command of languages	86
Information technology skills	55	Good general education	40
Good general education	52	Communication skills	34
Czech Republic		Romania	
Command of languages	71	Command of languages	63
Communication skills	44	Ambition	35
Information technology skills	31	Information technology skills	34
Estonia		Slovakia	
Command of languages	76	Command of languages	76
Communication skills	53	Communication skills	45
Good general education	35	Information technology skills	32

Hungary		Slovenia	
Command of languages	82	Command of languages	70
Information technology skills	56	Communication skills	47
Communication skills	39	Good general education	43
Latvia		Turkey	
Command of languages	78	Good general education	56
Good general education	49	Command of languages	44
Communication skills	34	Information technology skills	40
Lithuania			
Command of languages	71		
Scientific and technical qualifications	55		
Good general education	38		

Communication skills stands as the second most useful quality for getting a good job in four of the 13 countries, namely in Estonia (53%), Slovenia (47%), Slovakia (45%) and the Czech Republic (44%). Good general education is thought of as the second most important skill by 49% of Latvians, 40% of Poles and 31% of Bulgarians. The command of languages is the second most important skill for 49% of young Maltese and for 44% of young Turks. IT skills are placed second by the Hungarians (56%), Cypriots (55%); the scientific or technical qualifications by the Lithuanians (55%), and ambition by the Romanians (35%).

The quality of good general education is reported in five of 13 countries at the third place, with the highest rate in Cyprus (52%); IT skills in four others (with highest rate in Turkey 40%). Hungarians, Latvians and the Poles consider communication skills (39%, 34% and 34%, respectively) as the third most useful quality for getting a good job. For more data see also *ANNEX TABLE 1.9a*.

An analysis of demographic variables shows that (*ANNEX TABLE 1.9b*):

- **Command of languages** is considered useful for a good job mainly by women (66%), by people aged 15-19 (66%), by students (75%), by those who finished their education at the age of 20 or more (70%), by the youth who live in large towns (68%) or middle sized towns (67%) and by those with high household income (64%).
- **Good general education** was seen important in finding good work by women (45%), by people aged 15-19 (44%), by those who finished their education at the age of 15 (55%), by those who do not work but aren't students (49%), by young people in rural areas or villages (46%) and by those with low income (48%).
- Higher proportion of men than women says that they think it is important to have **information technology skills** (39% versus 33%). This view is held mainly by people aged 15-19 (39%), by students (40%), by those who finished education at the age of 20 or more (40%), by young people in large towns (42%) and by those with high income (40%).
- Coming at the fourth place in the candidate countries' rankings, **communications skills** is chosen with higher frequency by women (33%), by people aged 20-24 (33%), by those who studied till the age of 20 or more (39%), by students (34%), by young people in large towns (36%) and by those with high household income (34%). It is interesting to note that only 19% of the young people who finished their education at the age of 15 find communication skills an important quality for finding a good job – this is the lowest rate in this question.
- **Teamwork skills** are considered important in finding a job mostly by those who finished their education at the age of 20 or more (20%). All others considered it less important.
- **Knowledge of the business world** is considered most important by those who finished their education at the age of 15 (27%). All others find this quality less important. The same demographic group emphasized **ambition** as a useful skill slightly more than others (33%)

1.8 Financial situation of youth in the candidate countries

After taking a look at the employment situation of young people in the region, we take a closer look at the financial situation of kids and young adults in the candidate region: their sources of income, and how much money they have.

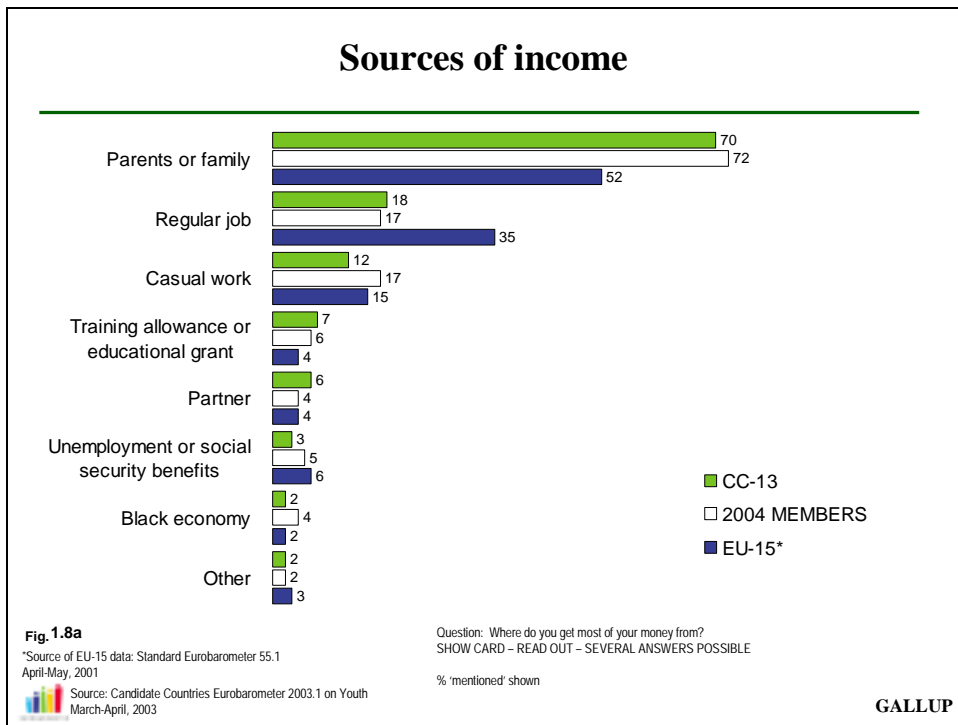
Source of income

Obviously there is an enormous difference in both the sources and actual amount of money available to teenagers and young adults. Candidate countries Eurobarometer asked the following question of young people:

Where do you get most of your money from? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED)

- My regular job
- Unemployment or social security benefits
- Training allowance or educational grant
- My parents or family
- Casual work
- My partner
- Work in the "black economy"
- Other (spontaneous)

As FIGURE 1.8a suggests, in the candidate countries reliance on family financial resources is much more prevalent among young people than it is in the European Union. The youth in the 2004 member countries are even more reliant on parents. In the entire region, income from a regular job is the second most important source of income, but ties for second place in the 2004 member countries. For these youths, income from casual work is as important as salaries and wages from a regular job.



In every candidate country but Malta, **family contributions** are the primary sources of income for the young generations. In Malta, youth are as likely to name their parents and family as being their main

source of income as their regular job — 43% mention both. In the other candidate countries, the proportions of those who say their family is one of their most important money-sources ranges from as high as 63% in Romania to 79% in Bulgaria.

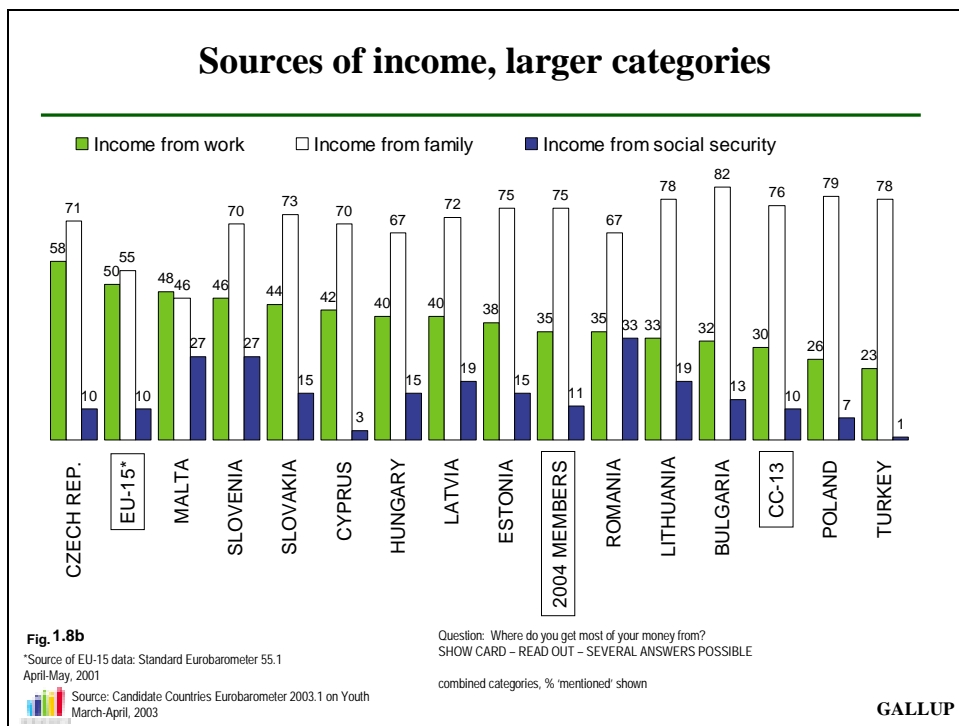
A **regular job** is the secondary source of income in Bulgaria (17%), Cyprus (27%), Estonia (22%), Hungary (26%), Latvia (26%), Lithuania (17%), and Turkey (18%). As mentioned before, a regular job is as important as family contributions in Malta (43%).

Casual work is an important source of income, mainly in the Czech Republic (31%), Poland (13%), Slovakia (24%), and Slovenia (33%), where it is a secondary source of income, behind family aid.

The relative importance of **training allowances** is the highest in Romania, where it is the second most frequently mentioned income source for teenagers and young adults (29%), and in Slovenia, where — coming in third after casual work — it is more important than income from regular work (23%).

Only 3% on the CC-13 level (5% in the 2004 member countries) name **unemployment benefits** as one of their main income sources, while only 2% confess to income from **undeclared work**. (ANNEX TABLE XXX)

In the following graph, we have combined all work incomes (regular, casual, and undeclared), all family incomes (from parents and family, partners), and all incomes that come from government or social security sources (unemployment benefits, training allowances, grants) to see the country-by-country proportion of each of these. (FIGURE 1.8b)



Most youngsters who receive their income from work are in the Czech Republic (58%), followed by Malta (48%), and Slovenia (46%). Young people in the EU (50%) are much more likely to get their income from work than young citizens from the 2004 member states (35%), or the entire candidate region (30%). Young people in Turkey (23%), Poland (26%), and Bulgaria (32%) are the least likely to have income from regular, casual, or undeclared work. While only 55% of the current young Europeans receive money from family (from the parental nest, from a partner, or from other family), three-quarters of the younger generation in the candidate countries (75% in the 2004 members and 76% in the entire candidate region) receive financial support from home. On average, equal proportions in the EU and in the candidate countries (10%) receive income from typical social security

sources (unemployment aid, training allowance). Such income is most typical in Romania (33%), Malta, and Slovenia (27% both). (ANNEX TABLE 1.10a)

One could think that parents in the candidate countries are more generous than those in the EU member states — we believe, rather, that insufficient job and salary possibilities in the labour market and the insufficient social welfare infrastructure drives youngsters in the candidate countries back home for some money (for proportions of young unemployment, refer to subchapter 1.6).

Of course, in different segments of the young generations, the main income categories carry a very different weight. Girls are less likely to have work income (22%, versus 38% of the young males), and consequently, are more likely to have funds from home (81% vs. 71%). Almost all teenagers (90%) receive money from home, but the young adults rely on family resources in surprisingly high proportions as well (62%, whereas only 46% of the young adults have any work income). Even among those young people who work, 31% receive money from partner or family. (See TABLE 1.8a, and ANNEX TABLE 1.10b for detailed numbers)

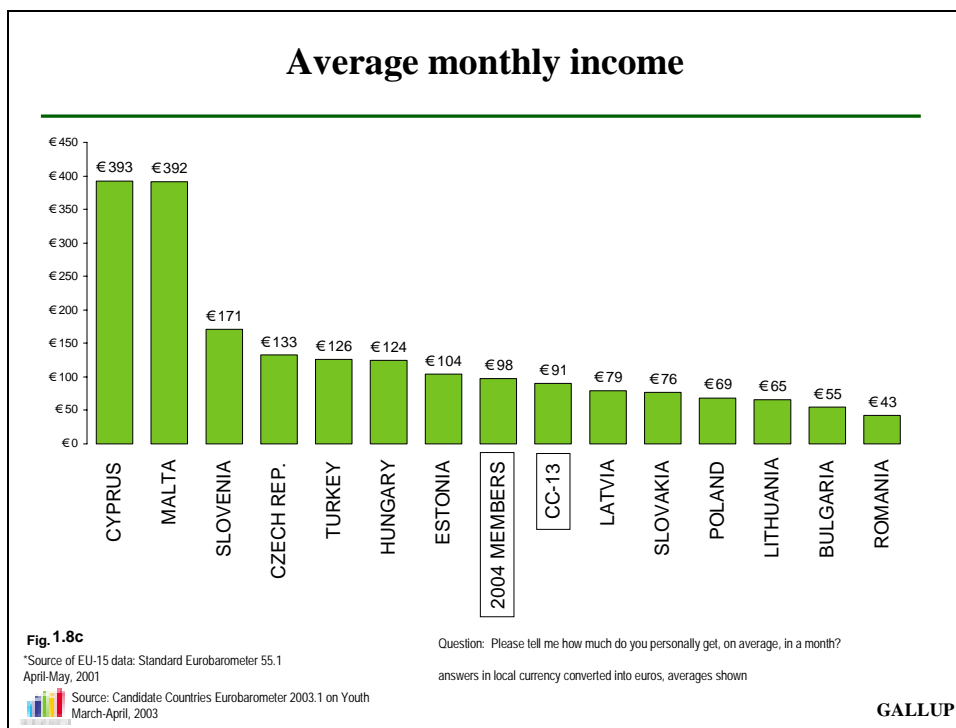
Table 1.8a Sources of income
CC-13 level, in %, by demographics

	Income from work	Income from family	Income from social security		Income from work	Income from family	Income from social security
Male	38	71	9	Below average household income	27	75	10
Female	22	81	11	Above average household income	35	73	9
AGE: 15-19 years	15	90	10	Rural area or village	30	75	9
AGE: 20-24 years	46	62	11	Small- or middle-sized town	30	76	9
EDU: up to 15 years	28	72	5	Large town	31	77	12
EDU: 16-19 years	54	53	8	Working	79	31	1
EDU: 20+ years	65	41	9	Student	16	93	11
EDU: still studying	17	91	14	Not working	18	79	15

How much money do young people have?

Not much. An average teenager and young adult in the candidate region claims to have 91 euros a month. Eleven percent of them have no money at all. In the 2004 member countries, this monthly income is a bit higher: 98 euros. We have to add that as many as 46% of all respondents refused to talk about this issue, either claiming that they do not know how much money they have, or simply refusing to answer this question.

Based on the answers of those who responded to this question, by far the highest average income to be found was in Cyprus and Malta, where youngsters have nearly 400 euros a month (€393 and €392 respectively). The two island countries are followed by Slovenia, with only an average €171 monthly income. Young people have the least money in Romania (€43 a month), Bulgaria (€55), and Lithuania (€65). We do not have comparative data from the EU-15 countries, but it is quite obvious that the average income levels in the current member states of the European Union should be significantly higher than those we have found in the candidate countries. (FIGURE 1.8c on the next page)



The results of demographic analyses — as shown on *TABLE 1.8b* — come as no surprise: males earn about 20 euros more than females (€99 vs. €80), and teenagers have considerably less money (€35) than the young adult cohort (€140). In large towns, young people have more money (€103), and those who currently study have the least money (€47) at their disposal. Even those who work have only €197 a month, which explains why 31% of them take contributions from family.

Table 1.8b Average income
 CC-13 level, in € by demographics

	average income		average income
Male	99	Below average household income	71
Female	80	Above average household income	120
AGE: 15-19 years	35	Rural area or village	84
AGE: 20-24 years	140	Small- or middle-sized town	87
EDU: up to 15 years	85	Large town	103
EDU: 16-19 years	156	Working	197
EDU: 20+ years	209	Student	47
EDU: still studying	47	Not working	61

1.9 Information technology tools and youngsters in New Europe

Concentrating less on ownership, but more on the regular usage of relevant information technology items and services, in this subchapter we show that the gap in use of modern technology barely exists between current and new young Europeans. Two-year old EU data, and rapidly changing product palettes and consumption patterns, makes direct comparisons difficult. But generally we see very strong similarities in this matter.

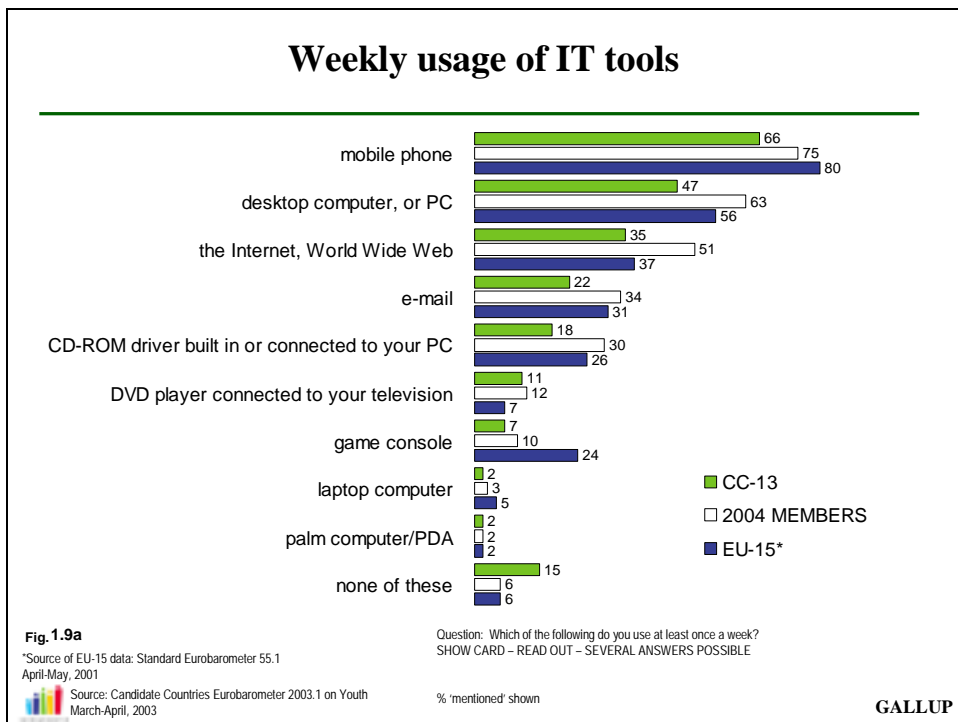
IT devices and services in regular use

Since young people are probably the least likely to own the things they use, we just asked them if they have used items regularly from a list of devices and services. The question we asked was:

Which of the following do you use at least once a week?

- A desktop computer, or PC
- A laptop computer
- Palm computer/Personal organiser (such as PSION, Palm Pilot, etc.)
- e-mail
- The Internet, World Wide Web
- A CD-ROM driver built in or connected to your PC
- A DVD player connected to your television
- Game console (e.g. Playstation, Xbox)
- Mobile phone
- None of these (SPONTANEOUS)

Mobile phones are clearly the most widespread communication device and service young people use inside and outside of the European Union. Compared to 80% of the young people in the EU, 75% in the 2004 member countries, and 66% in the entire candidate region, use a cell phone every week. (FIGURE 1.9a) Virtually all Slovene youngsters (97%), and almost all Maltese (95%), Cypriots (92%) and Czechs (90%) use a mobile weekly.



On the bottom end, only four in 10 Bulgarian (40%) and Romanian (41%) teens and young adults use a mobile phone. Relatively few Polish youth use a cell phone — at 64%, Polish youth rank third from last. In Turkey, exactly two-thirds (66%) use a mobile at least once a week.

The second most often used device is a personal computer. Sixty-three percent in the 2004 member countries use a PC at least weekly, as did a similar 56% in the EU member states. On average, in the entire candidate region, a bit less than half of the young people (47%) use a computer at least once a week. PC usage is most widespread in Slovenia (77%), Estonia (71%), and Malta (71%), with more than seven in 10 respondents using personal computers every week. At the bottom end, only three Turks and four Bulgarians out of 10 use a PC on a regular basis (30% and 41%).

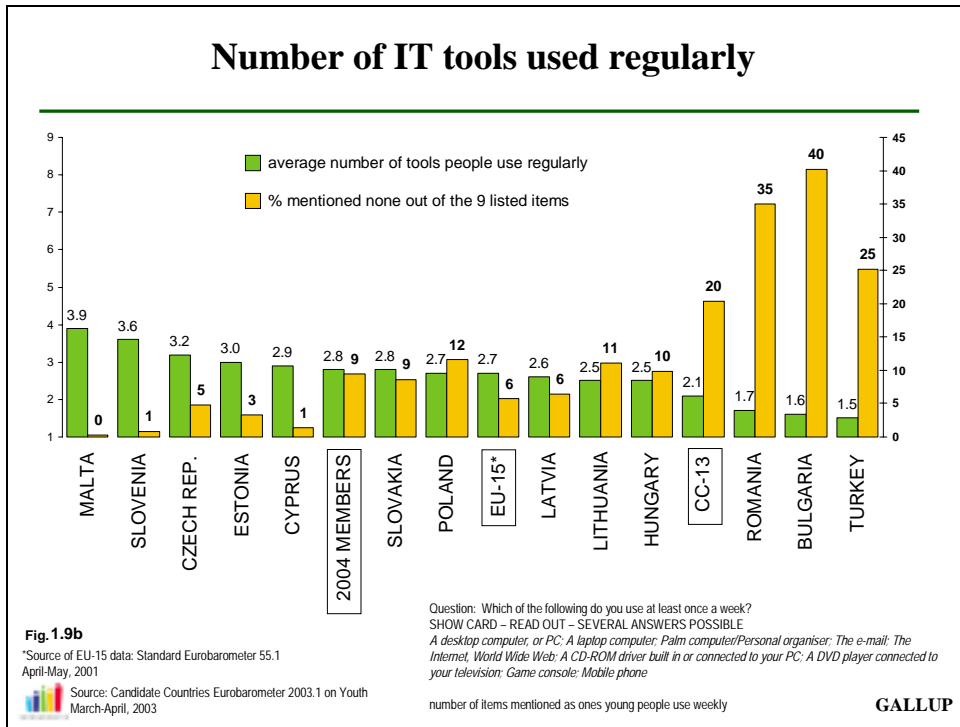
Half of the young people in the 2004 member states use the Internet on a weekly basis, and 34% send and receive e-mails this often. Both numbers are higher than those measured among young European citizens in 2000 (Internet: 37%, e-mail 31%), and much higher compared to the average of the entire region (Internet: 35%, e-mail 22%). It is interesting that in the 2004 member states, Internet usage does not imply frequent e-mailing, which might mean that these people use mobile Internet that is less suitable for e-mails. Internet is the most widespread in Slovenia, Estonia (with 62% of the young Slovenians and Estonians using it every week), in the Czech Republic (57%), and in Malta (56%). These four countries are top-ranked for e-mail usage as well. At the bottom end of both e-mail and Internet usage, we find Romania (Internet: 29%, e-mail 20%), and Turkey, where only 19% use the Internet and less than one in 10 use e-mail (9%).

There is one item that is much more widespread in Western Europe than in the candidate region — console games. While one in four young citizens in the EU used a PlayStation, Xbox, or similar video game, only 7% in the candidate region and 10% in the 2004 member countries play with such games. (Of course, the newer generations of these games can access the Internet and play DVDs as well.) Consoles are by far the most widespread in Malta, with 30% of young people using them every week. At the other end we find Estonia (only 5% play such games) where, apparently, parents like to spend their money on things that they think are more useful than video games.

Eighteen percent in the candidate countries use a CD-ROM drive (2004 members: 33%, EU: 26%), 11% use a standalone DVD unit (2004 members: 12%, EU: 7%), and very few use laptops and palm computers on a regular basis.

Enormous differences in ICT usage

As we have seen, there aren't great country-by-country preferences for one device or the other. There are generally more advanced countries, and some where IT use remains the privilege of few. ANNEX TABLE 1.11a shows the national numbers for each of the devices and services. Here we will investigate an aggregate number, the average number of technologies, devices, and services young people use in the countries. FIGURE 1.9b also shows the percentage of those who have not chosen any of the nine services and devices as one they use at least weekly.



Looking at the graph, we immediately see that we face two different issues here. From Malta to Cyprus, the average number of tools young people regularly use decreases significantly (3.9 in Malta and 2.9 in Cyprus), still, practically everyone in the young generation utilises IT technology in everyday life. On the other hand, the Polish have, on average, as many items as EU citizens, but there are twice as many Poles (12%) as EU citizens (6%) who have no relationship with IT technologies at all.

We find there are three types of IT countries: in the first, only a very small minority has no access at all to the listed IT tools (less than 5%, but typically around 1-2%) — Malta, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, and Cyprus. In the second group are those countries in which about every tenth youngster is excluded from the world of information and communication technologies — Latvia 6%, Slovakia 9%, Hungary 10%, Lithuania 11%, and Poland 12%. The last group includes the countries that will not be admitted to the European Union next year. In these three, the proportion of those for whom using ICT devices is not a regular experience range from 25% in Turkey to as many as 40% in Bulgaria.

Twenty-eight percent of the candidate countries' young citizens, and 9% of those young people who will be European citizens by 2004, do not use ICT devices at all, compared to 6% in the current countries of the European Union.

From another aspect, the Maltese (3.9), Slovenian (3.6) and Czech (3.2) youth have the best access to the tools provided by information and communication technologies. An average Romanian young person uses only 1.7 of the listed items, and it seems that those few Bulgarians who use such services use them in relatively greater numbers (the mean is 1.6) compared to the Turkish youngsters, of whom more per capita use fewer ICT devices regularly, resulting in a mean of just 1.5.

Demographic analyses show that males are more likely to use such services and equipment than females (2.3 vs. 1.9, one quarter — 24% — of the young females have no access at all). Young people from households with a lower than medium income (compared to national income levels) are more than twice as likely to not use any of the listed ICT tools (34%) as those with higher household incomes (11%). As urbanisation increases, so does the likelihood of using information technology. Among the occupational groups, students are the heaviest users of ICT devices and services (they use 2.7, and only 11% of them do not use any). (ANNEX TABLE 1.11b)

	average number of devices people use	% of those who did not name any device as used		average number of devices people use	% of those who did not name any device as used
Male	2.3	17	Below average household income	1.4	34
Female	1.9	24	Above average household income	2.4	11
AGE: 15-19 years	2.1	20	Rural area or village	1.5	32
AGE: 20-24 years	2.1	21	Small- or middle-sized town	2.2	15
EDU: up to 15 years	0.8	47	Large town	2.7	11
EDU: 16-19 years	1.8	19	Working	1.8	19
EDU: 20+ years	3.0	7	Student	2.7	11
EDU: still studying	2.7	11	Not working	1.1	40

1.10 Position of young New European in certain ethical issues

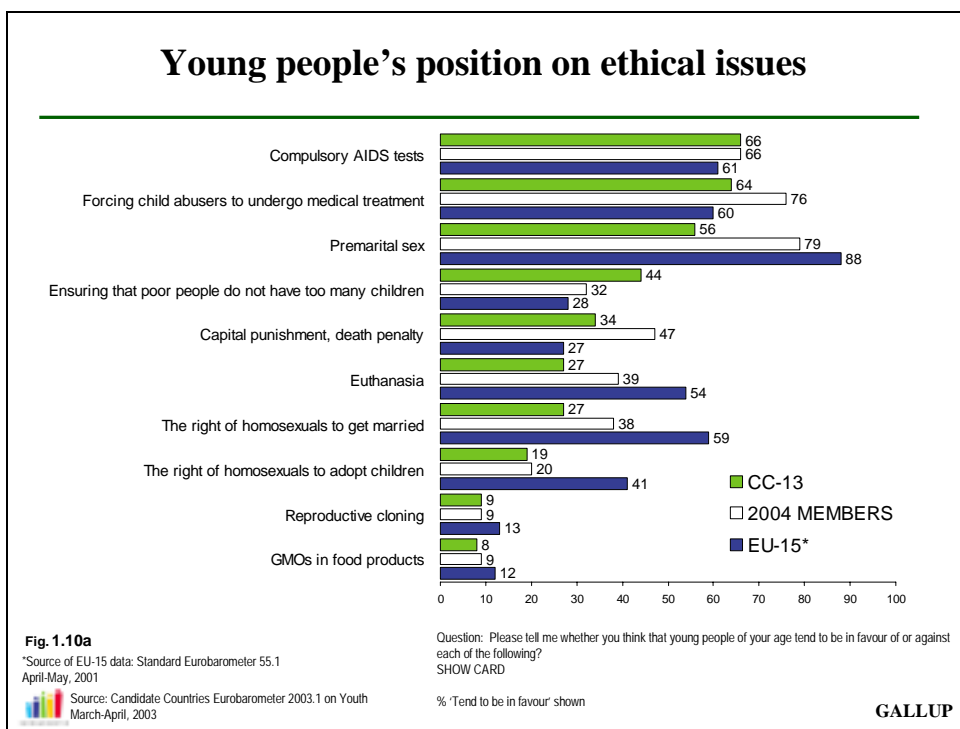
We presented a list of 10 statements that exemplified topical controversies from various fields of social life, ranging from certain post-materialistic value issues, like euthanasia, the death penalty, or the right of homosexuals to marry, to practical issues, like dangers associated with genetically modified food. We found that New Europeans are less liberal than Old Europeans.

The question was asked of CC-13 youth who have reached the majority age. The question deliberately distanced the respondent from his or her responses by asking about "other people of your age" instead of the her- or himself:

Please tell me whether you think that young people of your age tend to be in favour of or against each of the following?

- Euthanasia
- Capital punishment, death penalty
- Forcing child abusers (paedophiles) to undergo medical treatment
- Ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children
- The right of homosexuals to get married
- The right of homosexuals to adopt children
- Compulsory AIDS tests
- Premarital sex
- Cloning, that is reproduction of identical living beings from a single cell
- GMOs (genetically modified organisms) [ORGANISMS???] in food products

Young people are the most likely to believe that compulsory AIDS tests would be a good idea (well, according to their peers); 66% of the young candidate citizens agree that young people in their countries would favour such an idea. The percentage is somewhat lower in the European Union, 61% of young people tend to agree with mandatory HIV screening. Many respondents think that young people would also agree with forced medical treatment of paedophiliacs: 64% in the candidate countries, 74% in the 2004 member countries, and 60% in the European Union. And the first perhaps surprising result is candidate country youths' attitudes towards premarital sex.



Compared to the 88% of EU youth who believe that most young people favour premarital sex, slightly fewer, 79%, do so in the 2004 countries, as do only marginally more than half, 54%, in the entire region. It either means that people practice premarital sex in smaller proportions than in the European Union, or people discuss it less, and therefore others think that most people do not “favour”, i.e. practice it, at all. Whatever the reason, as we will show later, in Turkey very few among the youth think that their peers are “in favour” of sex before marriage.

As many as 44% in the candidate region and 32% in the 2004 member states think that young people in their countries would favour the idea of not letting poor people have “too many children”. Such population control is favoured by youth, according to more than one in four among young EU citizens.

Young people in the 2004 member countries are almost twice as likely (47%) as young people in the European Union (27%) to believe that their peers favour the death penalty. On the other hand, young people in the candidate region start to respect life more when it comes to the issue of euthanasia, with 39% in the 2004 member countries (and only 27% in the entire candidate region) believing that most people of their age are in favour of assisted suicide. Meanwhile, 54% of young European citizens think that young people in their countries are in favour of euthanasia.

Homophobic attitudes are much more prevalent in the candidate countries compared to the EU. Thirty-eight percent in the 2004 member nations, and only 27% in the entire region, think that young people favour the marriage of gay and lesbian couples, which compares to as many as 59% in the European Union, where in some countries it is an existing possibility. When it comes to homosexuals adopting children, the difference is even greater. One in five young citizens in the candidate countries think that the young generation would favour the right for gays and lesbians — or same-sex couples — to openly adopt children, while twice as many, 41%, in the EU member states believe that young people in their country would favour ensuring such a right.

Very few respondents, fewer than one in 10 in the candidate countries, think that their peers would favour either reproductive cloning or genetically modified food. These two issues are very recent, so any difference — or lack of difference — between the EU data and the candidate countries’ numbers can well be the result of the two years that have passed since the surveys have been conducted in the member states.

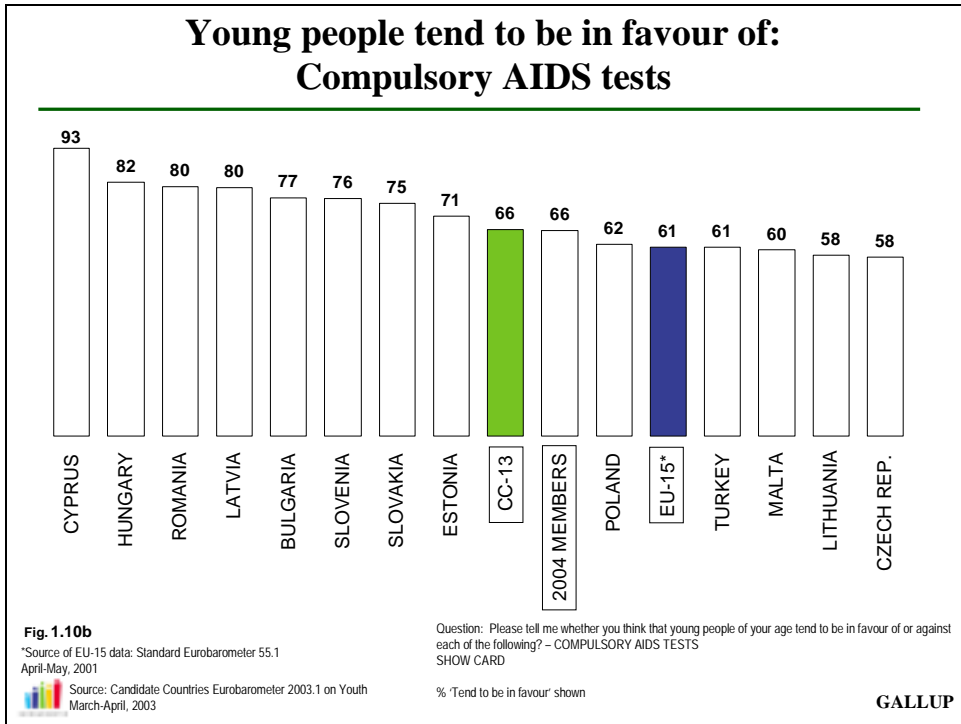
Let us now focus on each of these issues one by one, starting with those that attained relatively high indirect “approval” in the candidate countries, and moving towards those issues with less favourable evaluations. (ANNEX TABLE 1.12)

FIGURE 1.10b on the next page shows the most popular measure — the one most respondents think their peers would favour — the introduction of **compulsory AIDS testing**. Many Cypriots (93%) think that young people would be for such an initiative. In Cyprus, the prevalence of the epidemic is relatively high compared to the rather unaffected candidate region³. But looking at other countries, it becomes evident that HIV/AIDS prevalence has little to do with attitudes towards forced screening. Hungarians are the second likeliest (82%) to support compulsory testing, though Hungary has a relatively low rate of HIV/AIDS, and Romanians are tied third with Latvians (80%), though the former has a much lower HIV/AIDS rate than the latter. In Estonia, where HIV/AIDS is the most widespread among the candidate countries, young people score in the middle, with 71% of the young citizens thinking that mandatory AIDS testing would find approval among the members of their generation. Czech (58%), Lithuanian (58%), and Maltese youth (60%) are the least likely to stand behind such an initiative, but still, the majority expresses — however indirect — favourable views on this issue.

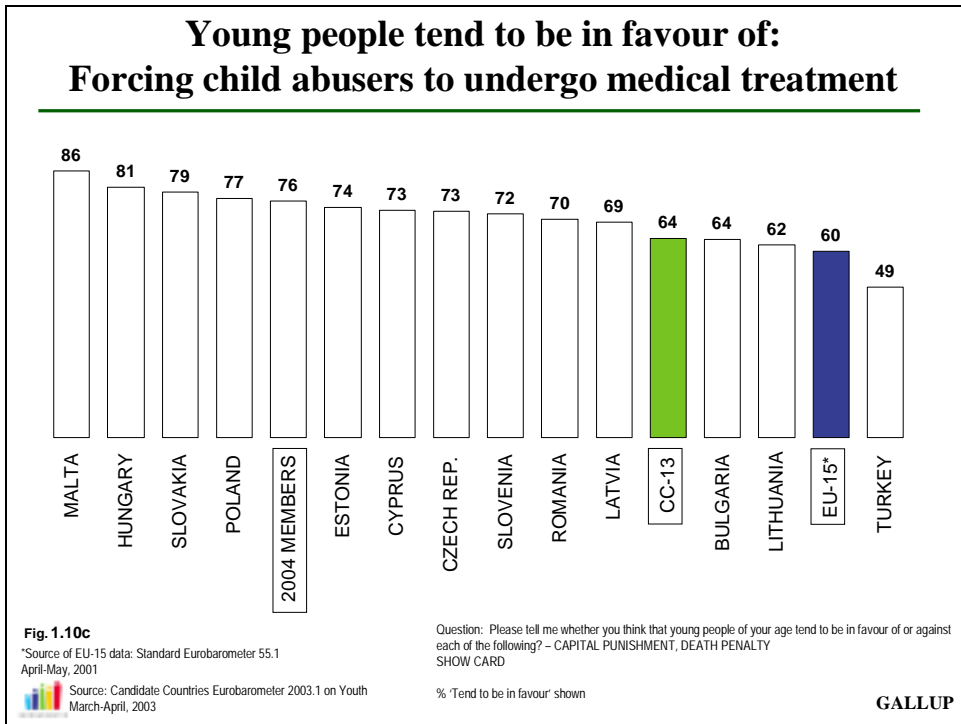
In the different societal segments, the best educated (75%) (a percentage that interferes with the older age groups, since the 18-year-olds obviously cannot fall in the category of those who remained in

³ according to the Barcelona Report of the WHO/UNAIDS, in six of the 13 candidate countries the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is below 0.1% (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey), just reaches 0.1% in a further four countries (Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland), and the estimated proportion of HIV/AIDS patients is 0.3% in Cyprus, 0.4% in Latvia, and 1% in Estonia.

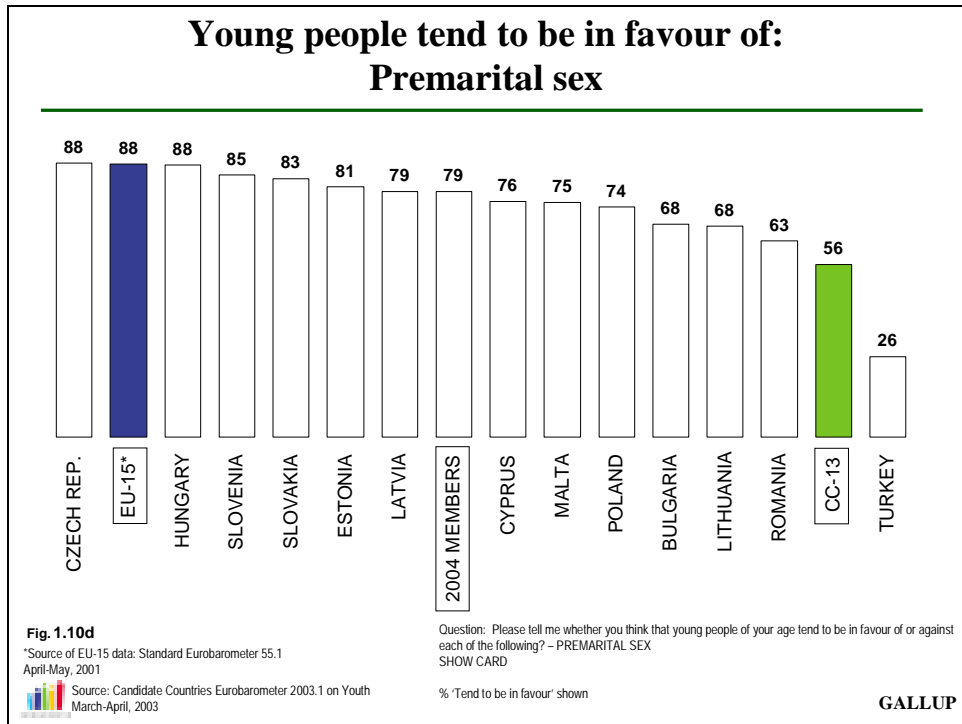
school until 20 years of age or longer), those with the highest household income (69%), and those who work (68%) are the most favourable towards mandatory HIV screening. The least enthusiastic groups are the youngest group (57%), and those with the lowest household income (58%).



Forcing paedophiles to undergo medical treatment is the most popular — again — in Hungary (62%) and in Romania (58%), while it has been not “favoured” very much by the youth in Turkey (33%), Lithuania (37%), and Latvia (42%). (FIGURE 1.10c)



Among the different demographic groups, the best educated (75%), the older group, those with the highest family income, those who work, and those young people who live in large towns (all 65%) are the most likely to think that their peers support such measures. The least supportive are those with the lowest education (who left school before 16 years of age), 51%, the younger group (53%), and those with the lowest household incomes (55%).

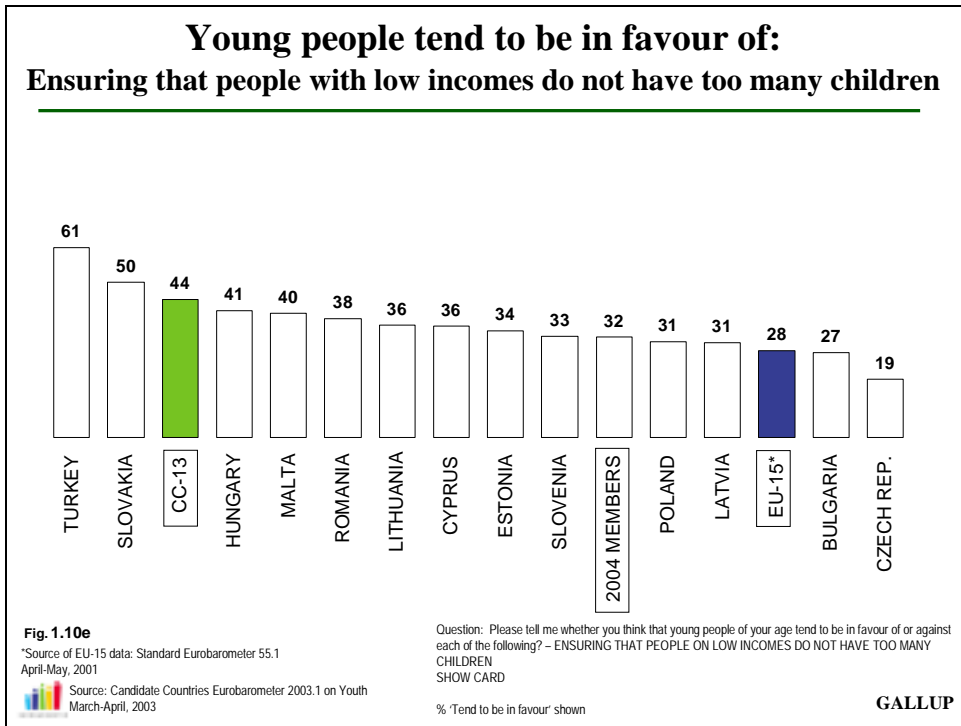


The idea of **premarital sex** attracts the majority in all countries but Turkey. In Turkey, just about a quarter (26%) of all teenagers and young adults believe that people like them "favour" sex before marriage, and this percentage goes as low as 13% in rural areas, 14% in the poorest families, and 18% among practicing Moslems. As many as nine out of 10 young citizens in Hungary and in the Czech Republic (88%) think that their peers favour sex before — or without — marriage, and many Slovenians agree as well (85%). It seems that Eastern Christianity tolerates premarital sex less: apart from Turkey, the youth least likely to favour premarital sex are in Romania (63%) and Bulgaria (68%). In the two most Roman Catholic countries, Lithuania (68%) and Poland (74%), keeping virginity for marriage is more like a value as well. The strongly Catholic Malta and the Orthodox Cyprus are also below the average of the 2004 member countries in that respect. (FIGURE 1.10d)

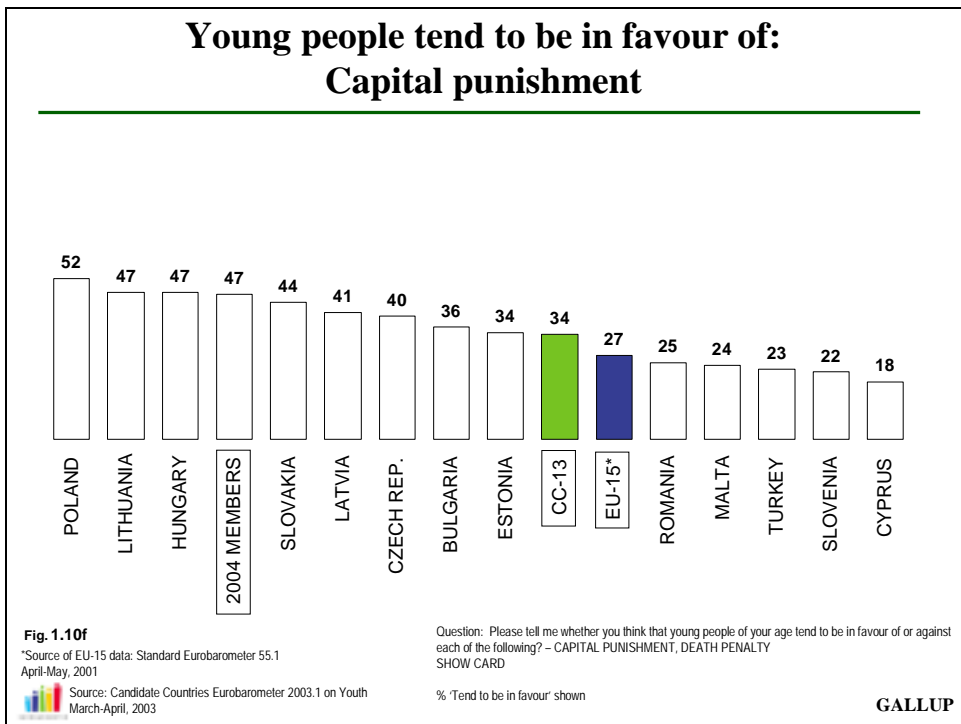
Looking at differences between demographic segments, we find that those with the highest education levels (67%), the most urbanised (65%), and those living in the wealthiest families (63%) are the most favourable towards premarital sex, while the least educated (27%), those who live in the least wealthy families (33%), and those who are neither working nor studying (37%) are the least supportive in this respect. Males (55%) are attracted to the idea more than females (51%).

Forced **population control of those with low incomes** is the most popular in Turkey, where population growth is quite high anyway (more than 1% annual net population growth is estimated according to various sources). As many as 61% of the young Turkish citizens agree that something should be done to prevent poor people from having "too many children". Half of the Slovaks (50%), and 41% of Hungarian youngsters agree with such population control measures — there is a significant Roma community in both countries, and those "gypsies" are often considered to have too many children. Most probably the responses referred to this issue in these two countries. Very few approve of such measures in the Czech Republic (19%) and Bulgaria (27%), which also have relatively high Roma minorities. (FIGURE 1.10e)

There are no great differences according to demographic group: the lowest educated group has the most favourable views (53%), and those who are still studying are the least likely (37%) among the various strata of society to say their peers favour population control among the poor.

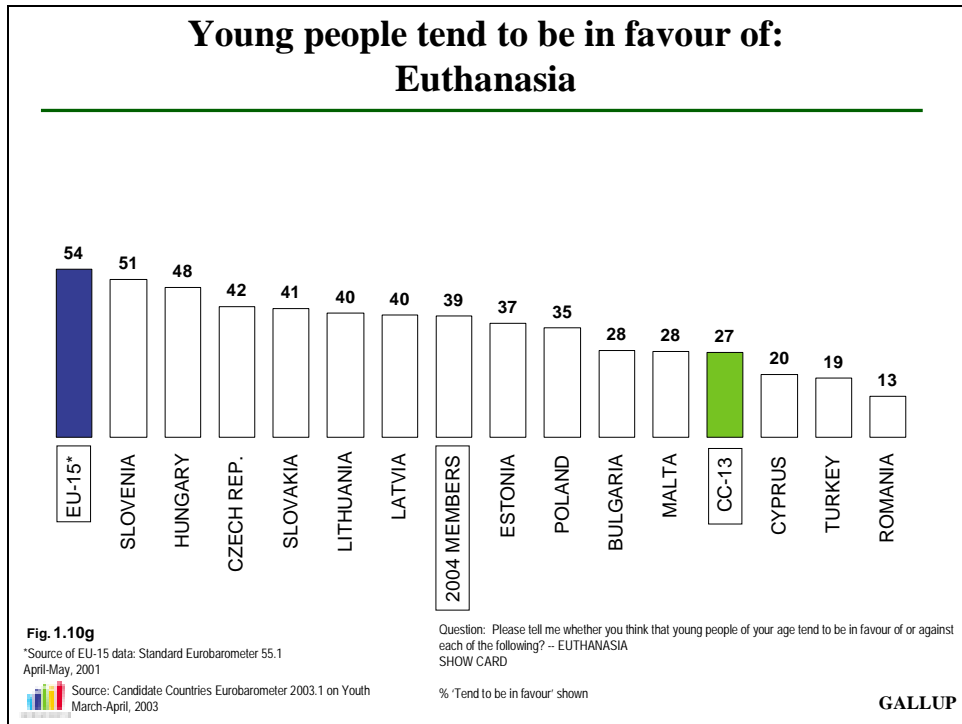


The results regarding the **death penalty** are very interesting. Polish young people are the most supportive of capital punishment, with 52% thinking that their peers are in favour of it. This disposition reaches almost half of the respondents in Lithuania and Hungary (47% in both countries). The most liberal in this respect are the Cypriot (18%), Slovenian (22%), and Turkish young citizens (23%), who say their compatriots are not very supportive of sentencing people to death. (FIGURE 1.10f)



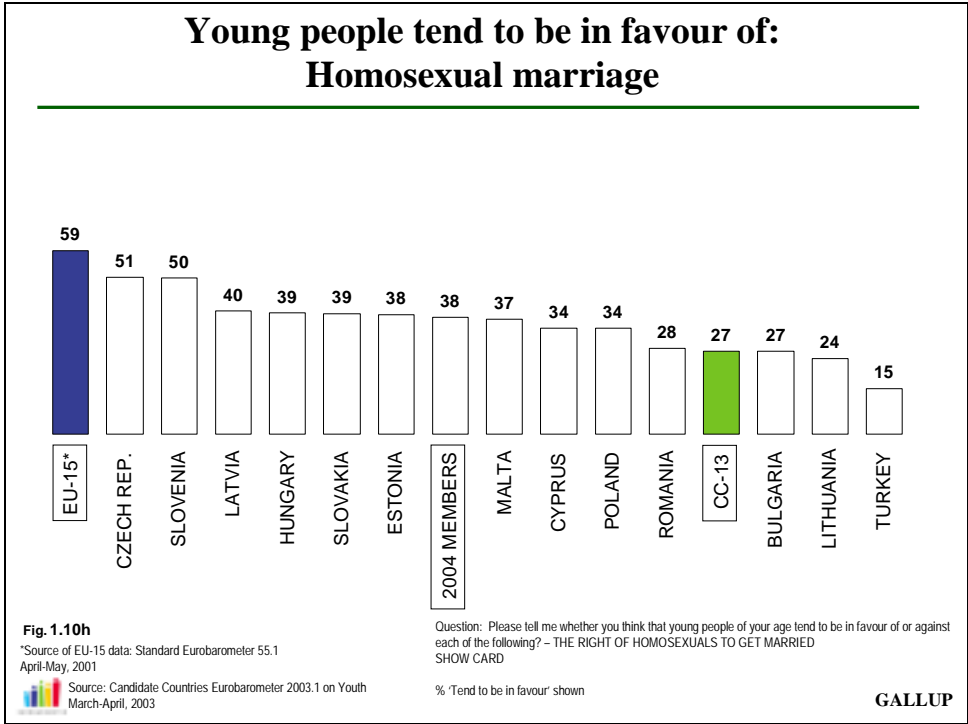
Looking at the different social segments, the death penalty finds the most favour among those with the highest education (40%), the 18-19 year old group (38%), and among those who live in small- or medium-sized cities (37%).

As FIGURE 1.10g below illustrates, none of the candidate countries' young generations are very much in favour of **euthanasia**. About half of Slovenians (51%) and Hungarians (48%) support such assisted suicides, and just 13% in Romania, 19% in Turkey, and 20% in Cyprus think that their young peers would support such a practice.



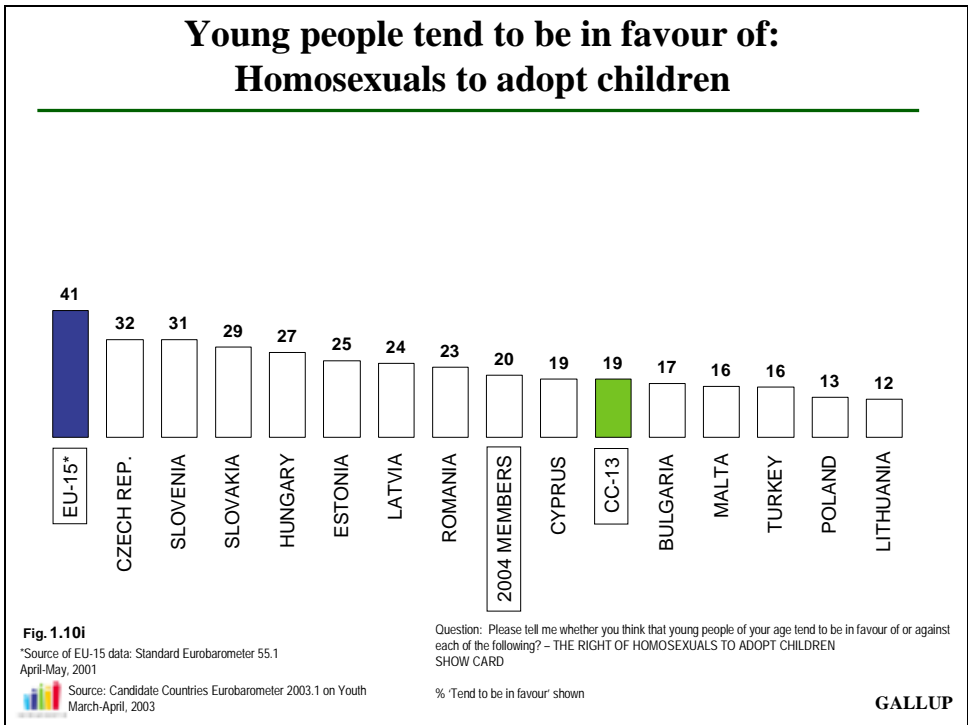
Euthanasia is most supported by those with more education (34%), who live in large towns (33%), and students (32%). Those with the least education (11%), with the lowest household income (14%), and who neither work nor study (17%) are those who are the least likely to support such practices.

People in the candidate countries are not very tolerant of homosexuality. The **marriage of gay and lesbian couples** meets the approval of the majority only according to half of the young population in even the most tolerant countries: the Czech Republic (51%) and Slovenia (50%). In most countries, about four in 10 of the youth support extending the institution of marriage to same-sex couples. The countries where youth say homosexual marriages are the least supported are Turkey (15%), Lithuania (24%), and Bulgaria (27%). (FIGURE 1.10h)



Homosexuals adopting children is not favourable according to the vast majority. Only 32% of the Czech, 31% of the Slovene, and 29% of the Slovak youth report that their peers would be in favour of same-sex couples adopting children. Adoption of children by homosexuals is seen as favourable only by 12% of Lithuanians, 13% of Poles, and 16% in Turkey and Malta.

In both questions, people with high-level educations, those with high incomes, and those who live in large cities are relatively the most admmissive, while those with the least education, the lowest incomes, living in rural areas, and neither working nor studying are the most intolerant.



Finally, while it is generally rejected by almost everybody, young people in Estonia (15%), followed by Latvians, Lithuanians, and Hungarians (13% all), are the most likely to support reproductive **cloning** while Slovenians and Slovaks have the least favourable views, with only 6% saying that most young people approve it. Among the socio-demographic variables, income seems to be the most powerful: those with the highest household income are the most likely to favour (12%) cloning, and those in the lowest family income category are least attracted to the idea (5%, and many do not know). Men like the idea of cloning with the purpose of reproducing a living being a bit more (11%) than women do (7%).

We see the same pattern with GMOs as well. With very little country-by-country variation, the Maltese are a bit more supportive than the other countries (16%), and Bulgarians are the least favourable towards genetically modified food (6%).

1.11 Young people and foreigners

To gain a clearer picture of what young people in the candidate countries think about foreigners, we presented to them a list of statements. Many of these had clearly xenophobic connotations, and some were simple factual observations.

The overall indication is that in the societies in the candidate region, which were until recently rather closed, the idea of foreigners as a problem is less prevalent than it is in the European Union. Further, people are rather more happy about people from other countries than hostile towards them.

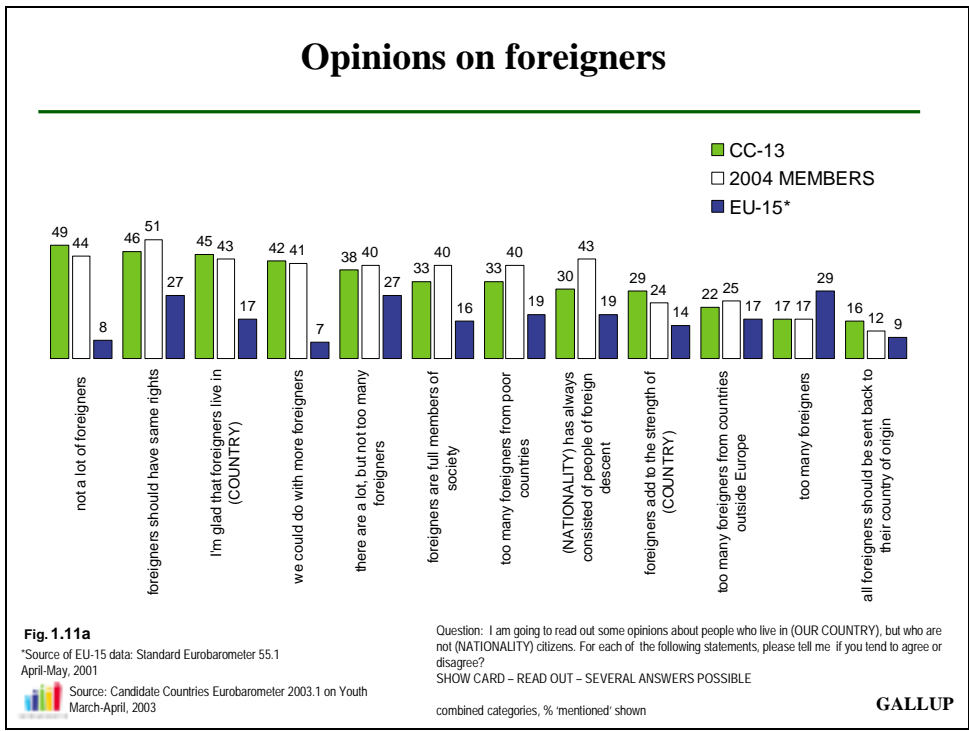
The question we asked was the following:

I am going to read out some opinions about people who live in (OUR COUNTRY), but who are not (NATIONALITY) citizens. For each of the following statements, please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE

- There are not a lot of foreigners here
- We could do with more foreigners here
- There are a lot, but not too many foreigners
- There are too many foreigners
- There are too many foreigners coming from countries outside Europe
- There are too many foreigners coming from poor countries in Europe and elsewhere
- The (NATIONALITY) population has always consisted of people of foreign descent
- The presence of foreigners adds to the strength of (COUNTRY)
- I'm glad that foreigners live in (COUNTRY)
- Foreigners living in (COUNTRY) are full members of (NATIONALITY) society
- Foreigners living in (COUNTRY) should have same rights as the (NATIONALITY)
- All foreigners should be sent back to their country of origin

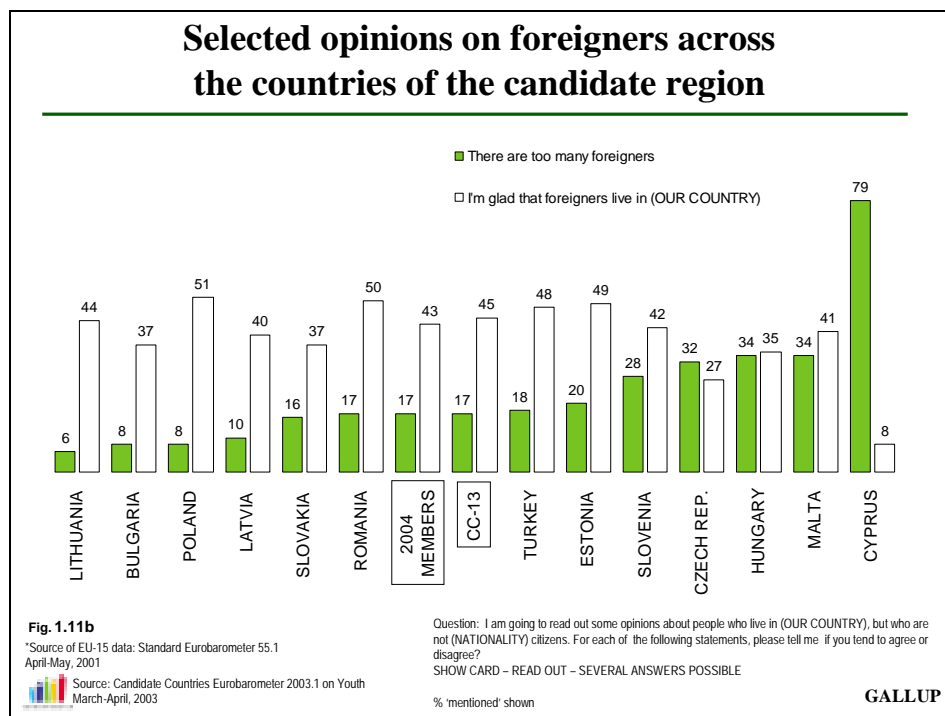
As FIGURE 1.11a below illustrates, compared to only 9% in the European Union, 49% in the candidate countries believe that there are not many foreigners in their country. Forty-six percent in the CC-13, compared to 27% in the Union, think that foreigners should have the same rights as native citizens. Forty-five percent in the candidate region are even glad to have foreigners in their country.



As we will see, this is a rather general attitude, but only one country, Cyprus, is really hostile to foreigners. In Cyprus, 79% believe that there are too many foreigners, and 50% believe that they should be sent back to their countries of origin.

But on average, both in the entire region and in the 2004 member states, fewer than one in five respondents (17%) said that there are too many foreigners in their country (compared to 29% in the European Union). Sixteen percent in the CC-13 and 12% of new members suggested that foreigners should be sent back to their countries (in this respect the EU citizens were more tolerant, only 9% hinted at the favourability of repatriating foreigners).

The chart below (FIGURE 1.11b) illustrates that from Lithuania to Estonia, in eight candidate countries young people are happy to have people from foreign descent in their country, with less than a fifth of the people claiming that there are too many foreigners. In another four countries, people have different views. Many are glad (from 27% in the Czech Republic to 41% in Malta), but many believe that there are too many foreigners in their country (about one-third of the young people in the other countries). Finally, as we already mentioned above, young people in Cyprus prove to be the most hostile towards foreigners, even more than young citizens in the European Union.



Responses given to other questions follow this pattern as well, as shown in ANNEX TABLE 1.13a. Interestingly, the young Turks and Hungarians are the most likely (36% both) to think that the presence of foreigners adds to the strength of their country. Only 9% of Cypriots think similarly. Young people in Lithuania (63%), Turkey (57%), Latvia (55%), and Poland (53%) are the most likely to think that there are not a lot of foreigners in their county, while 50% of Estonians, 47% of Slovenes, and 44% of Maltese think that there are a lot, but not too many. Poles and Romanians are the most likely to think that they could do with more foreigners (56% and 52%), and interestingly, 36% of Cypriot young citizens agree as well, compared to only 19% of the Maltese, or 20% of the Czech and the Estonians.

In the often ethnically mixed countries in the candidate region, many people agree that their nation always consisted of people with different nationalities. As many as 82% in Estonia, 81% in Lithuania, and 79% in Hungary agree with this statement, while young Romanians (17%), Czechs (19%), and Turks (21%) are the least likely to agree about the historic ethnic diversity in their countries.

As it regards the foreigners' status in societies, relatively many Slovaks (47%), Latvians (45%), Slovenes, and Poles (44% both) believe that these people are full members of their society. On the other hand, only 12% of Cypriots and 22% of the Turkish share the same opinion. Young Cypriots are the least likely to agree with the statement that foreign people should have the same rights as natural citizens (only 25% agree), followed by Hungarians (32%) and Lithuanians (35%). Poles are the most generous in this respect — 60% are willing to grant the same rights to foreigners as to natural citizens, but Slovenes and Slovaks also express favourable views in this respect (53% approve).

Larger differences of opinion appeared among different socio-demographic segments. Those with a higher social status are much less hostile toward foreigners. People with a high income and high education are the most likely to be glad to have foreigners (50% in both groups), while the rural population (41%) and those who work (43%) are the least happy about them. Again, the well educated and those with the highest household income are those who think that their country should take even more foreigners (52% and 48%), while those with the least education (32%), those not working, and those living in villages (36% both) are the least likely to agree. Men are more easygoing in this issue: 46% agree that their country could do with more foreigners (53% believe that there are not too many foreigners in their country vs. 45% among women), while only 37% of females think that it would be no problem if there were more foreigners in their country. (*ANNEX TABLE 1.13b*)

1.12 Young people and minorities

In this chapter, we look at what the candidate countries' young think could help the socially excluded and minorities to (re) integrate into society – specifically, the actions and policies that lead to increased inclusion.

The questions we asked included the following:

In your opinion, from the following suggestions, which, if any, could better inclusion of people who are socially excluded or belong to minority groups?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS

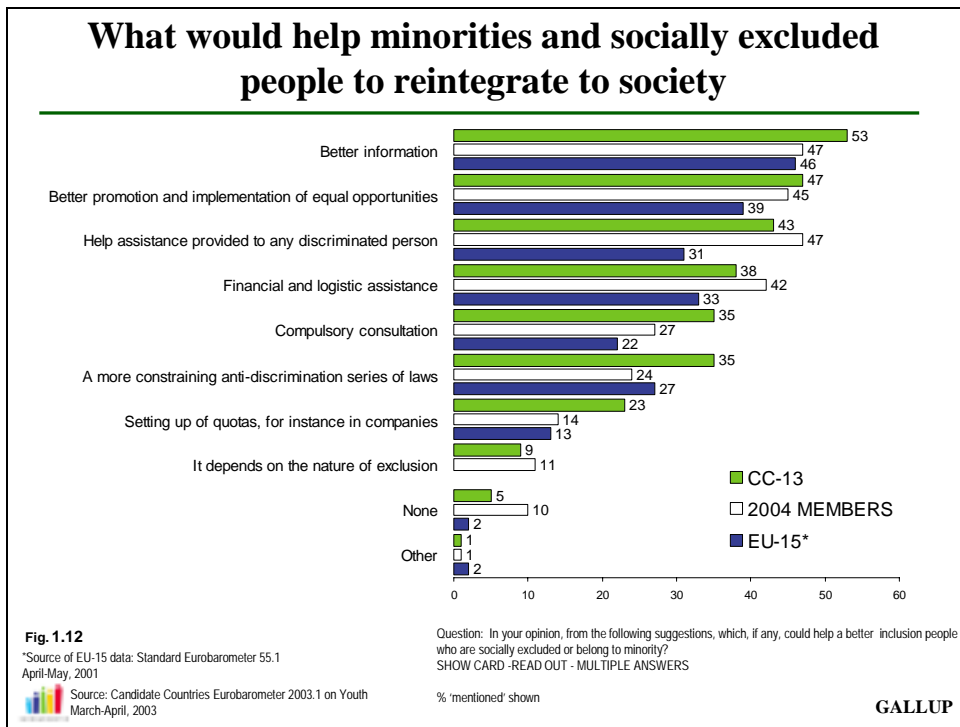
- *Better promotion and implementation of equal opportunities in everyday life, including the abolition of some national laws that are discriminatory*
- *Better information, through awareness campaigns in the educational system and the media*
- *Assistance provided to any person discriminated against, for instance, through a toll-free helpline*
- *A more constraining set of anti-discrimination laws*
- *Creation of quotas, for instance, in companies*
- *Compulsory consultation of these people before any decision that concerns them directly is made*
- *Financial and logistical assistance*
- *It depends on the nature of the exclusion (spontaneous)*
- *Other (spontaneous)*
- *None (spontaneous)*

More than half of the candidate countries' youth population (53%) think that *better information, through awareness campaigns in the educational system and the media* could help improve inclusion of people who are socially excluded or belong to a minority group. Fewer in the 2004 member countries (47%) and EU-15 (46%) said better information would help.

The second most common answer (47%) in the CC-13 is *better promotion and implementation of equal opportunities in everyday life, including the abolition of some national laws*. Again, this option is mentioned by fewer young people in the 2004 member countries (45%), and much fewer in the current member states (39%).

Assistance provided to any person discriminated against, for instance, through a toll-free helpline, is preferred more in the 2004 member countries (47%) than in the CC-13 (43%) or European Union (31%).

The rest of the methods that the CC-13 young thought would increase inclusion among the socially excluded or minorities, ranked in descending order, follow: *financial and logistical assistance* (38%), *compulsory consultation of these people before any decision that concerns them directly is made* (35%), *a more constraining set of anti-discrimination laws* (35%), and *creation of quotas, for instance, in companies* (23%). Spontaneous answers are more uncommon: *it depends on the nature of the exclusion* (9%), *none* (5%) or *other* (1%). As can be seen in the next graph, 2004 member countries' youth agreed with these options in the same order, but with different percentages. For instance, *financial and logistical assistance* is mentioned more by 2004 young people (42%) than CC-13 or EU (33%) youth. Ten percent of young people in the 2004 member countries said none of the suggestions from the card could help the socially excluded or minorities reach greater inclusion.



Looking at the country level, better information is mentioned in nine of the CC-13 countries. It is the most popular option in Turkey, Poland and Romania (64%, 55% and 47%, respectively), it's the second-place answer in Malta, Bulgaria and Slovenia (59%, 44% and 43%), and finally, better information as a method of social inclusion is the third most common answer in Slovakia, Lithuania and Hungary (42%, 40% and 39%).

The young of six countries put better promotion and implementation of equal opportunities in everyday life in one of the first three places: it's first in Hungary (46%), reaches second place in Cyprus, Turkey and the Czech Republic (56%, 54% and 38%), and is third in Poland and Estonia (49% and 39%).

Assistance provided to any person discriminated against is mentioned in eight of 13 countries. It's the most popular answer only in Lithuania (52%), but we find it in second place in Estonia (40%), Hungary (46%), Poland (51%) and Slovakia (46%). Assistance to the discriminated against reaches third among Czech (38%) and Latvian (38%) youth.

Financial and logistical assistance is mentioned in nine countries – it reaches first place in six countries (with the highest rate in Cyprus, 71%, and with lowest rates in Slovenia, 44%, and Bulgaria, 45%). It's the second most popular option among young Lithuanians (48%), is third among young Maltese (58%) and Romanians (40%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.14a)

As TABLE 1.11A on the next page shows, anti-discrimination laws are mentioned in the first three places in four CC-13 countries, and compulsory consultation is mentioned in two more countries. The young Czech respondents are likeliest to say none of the suggestions from the card could improve inclusion of the socially excluded and minorities (51%).

Table 1.12 Suggestions could help a better inclusion people who are socially exclude or belong to minority
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Financial and logistic assistance	45	Anti-discrimination laws	62
Better information	44	Better information	59
Compulsory consultation	39	Financial and logistic assistance	58
Cyprus		Poland	
Financial and logistic assistance	71	Better information	55
Promotion of equal opportunities	56	Assistance to discriminated against	51
Assistance to discriminated against	52	Promotion of equal opportunities	49
Czech Republic		Romania	
None	51	Better information	47
Promotion of equal opportunities	38	Anti-discrimination laws	45
Assistance to discriminated against	38	Financial and logistic assistance	40
Estonia		Slovakia	
Financial and logistic assistance	50	Financial and logistic assistance	53
Assistance to discriminated against	40	Assistance to discriminated against	46
Promotion of equal opportunities	39	Better information	42
Hungary		Slovenia	
Promotion of equal opportunities	46	Financial and logistic assistance	44
Assistance to discriminated against	46	Better information	43
Better information	39	Compulsory consultation	43

Latvia	Turkey
Financial and logistic assistance 53	Better information 64
Anti-discrimination laws 39	Promotion of equal opportunities 54
Assistance to discriminated against 38	Anti-discrimination laws 44
Lithuania	
Assistance to discriminated against 52	
Financial and logistic assistance 48	
Better information 40	

There are no significant differences of opinion among socio-demographic segments. Those youth with more education, those who are working, “older” youth and those with high household income are likelier to think the suggestions on the card would be helpful than would those with less education and those living in rural areas.

Those who finished their education after they turned 20 and those with high household income are more likely (56% both) to say better information is a tool to improve inclusion than are women, students, the unemployed (52% all) and those who live in villages or rural areas (51%). Better promotion and implementation of opportunity is mentioned the most by those who left school after the age of 20 (60%), and is mentioned the least by the unemployed (44%) and by women (45%).

Again, those who were in school until they were 20 or older were the likeliest to say assistance to any discriminated person would improve inclusion (50%). Those who are not working are the least likely to agree (39%).

Those who left school after the age of 20 are likelier (42%) to say financial and logistical assistance would help, and those who finished their education at 15 years of age were the least likely to think so (31%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.14b)

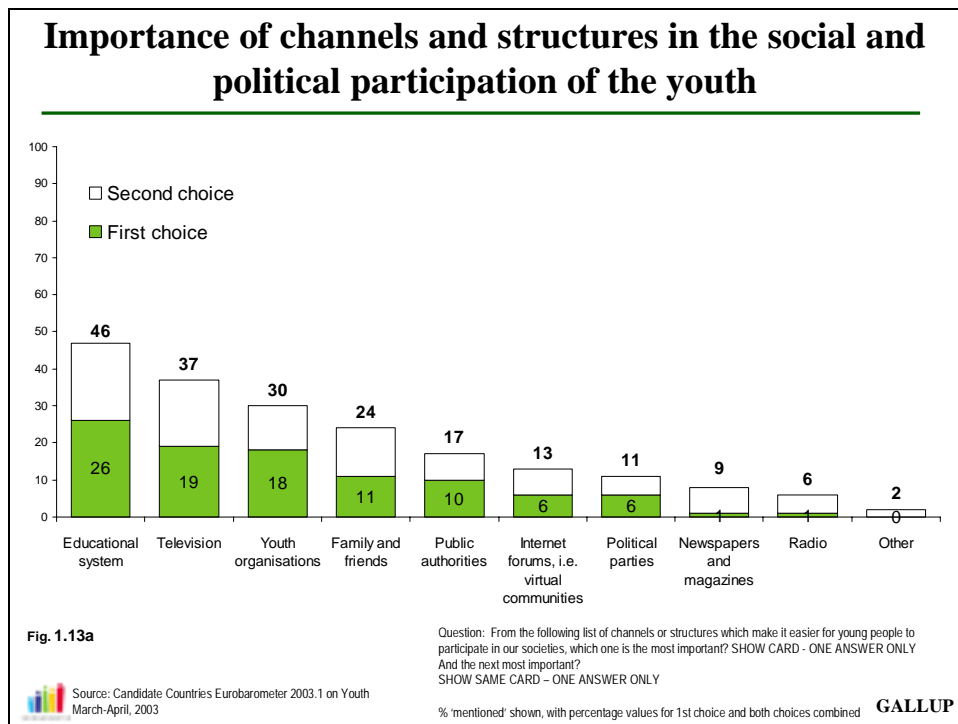
1.13 Social and political participation of young people

Schools and TV are seen as main channels for social participation

Of all the “channels or structures” that make their social or political participation easier, the first choice of the CC-13 young is the educational system -- chosen by one out of four (26%). The second most powerful structure is television (19%), followed by youth organisations (18%). At least one out of 10 mention family and friends (11%) and public authorities (10%) as catalysts of their social participation.

Only 6% of young citizens in the candidate countries think that Internet forums and political parties are the most important structures that encourage young people’s active participation in society. Newspapers and magazines were mentioned by only 1%, as was radio.

When we add the percentage of “first choice” answers to the percentage of “second choice” answers for each structure, we find that the ranking does not change much, although it makes separation and segmentation clearer. The educational system leads the list with 46%, followed by TV (36%). Youth organizations come in the third place with 30%, and family and friends rank fourth in importance. In this context, radio and newspapers and magazines still play a less important role (6% and 9%, respectively).



The educational system is considered to be the most important structure in five out of the 13 candidate countries. The percentage of young people expressing this opinion is the highest in Turkey (31%) and Slovakia (29%), and reaches its lowest level in Malta and Romania (16% both). The educational structure comes in second in Hungary (25%), Estonia (24%), Cyprus (23%), Slovenia (23%), Lithuania (23%) and Bulgaria (22%). Youth organizations come in first in Slovenia (39%), Cyprus, Malta (both 35%), Estonia (33%) and Lithuania (32%).

Table 1.13a Importance of channels and structures in the social and political participation of the youth – three most frequent responses
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Television	23	Youth organizations	35
Educational system	22	Television	21
Youth organizations	13	Educational system	16
Cyprus		Poland	
Youth organizations	35	Educational system	23
Educational system	23	Television	22
Television	19	Youth organizations	18
Czech Republic		Romania	
Educational system	22	Television	19
Television	15	Youth organizations	19
Political parties	11	Educational system	16
Estonia		Slovakia	
Youth organizations	33	Educational system	29
Educational system	24	Family and friends	27
Family and friends	11	Television	20

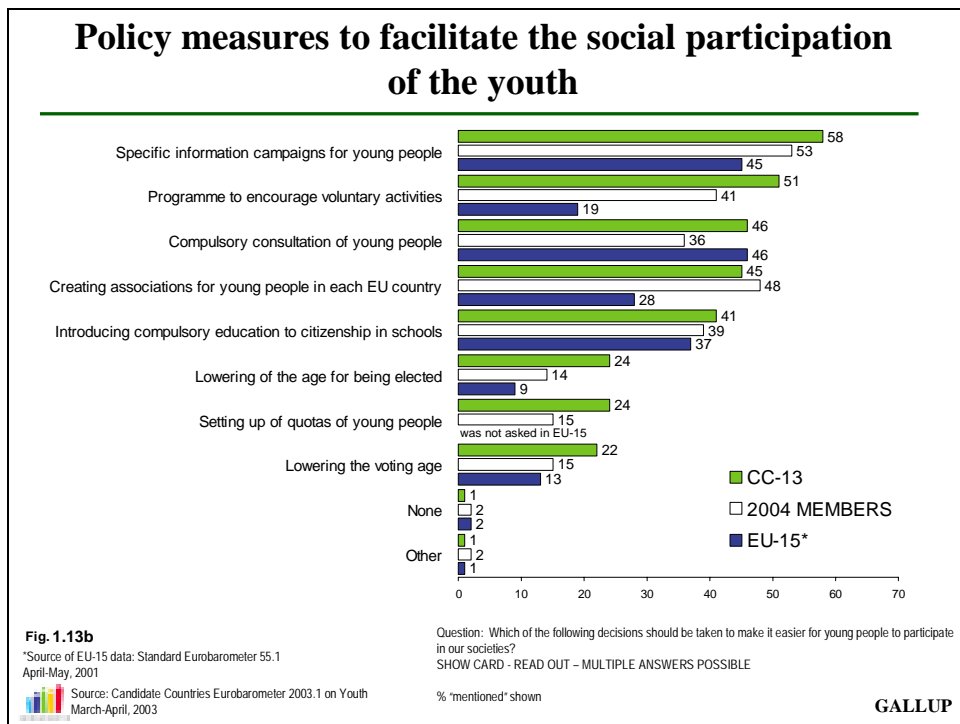
Hungary		Slovenia	
Family and friends	26	Youth organizations	39
Educational system	25	Educational system	23
Youth organizations	18	Television	9
Latvia		Turkey	
Educational system	27	Educational system	31
Youth organizations	21	Youth organizations	19
Television	18	Television	19
Lithuania			
Youth organizations	32		
Educational system	23		
Television	16		

Probably because they have stayed in the educational system longer, young people who left full-time education at the age of 20 or older (30%), managers (29%) and other white-collar workers (28%) more frequently tend to believe that the educational system is a better structure to encourage young people to participate in society than do the unemployed (23%) and those who left full-time education before they were 15 or between the ages of 15 and 19 (24% both). (ANNEX TABLE 1.15b)

More information would mobilise the youth for better social participation

Of all the policy measures that we suggested, young CC-13 (58%) and 2004 member citizens (53%) say **specific information campaigns** would do the most to facilitate the social participation of youth.

In the candidate region, more than half say the two most important measures to encourage the participation of young citizens in society are specific **campaigns** targeted toward young people (58%) and programmes to encourage **voluntary** activities (51%) – this second opinion is shared by 41% in the 2004 countries and by only 19% in the EU. The third most important initiative is “compulsory **consultation** of young people before any decision concerning them is made”, which was chosen by the same proportion of young respondents in the candidate countries and in the present EU (46%). (see also ANNEX TABLES 1.15a & b)



Creating youth **associations** for young people is the fourth most important action, supported by 45% of young respondents in the candidate region and 48% in the 2004 member states, but only 28% on the EU-15 level.

In fifth place (41%) is the introduction of compulsory **civic education** in schools. Once again, the importance of the educational system as a structure or medium to encourage young peoples' participation in society is prevailing.

Lowering the active voting age is mentioned by only 22% in the CC-13 states, and lowering the passive voting age is mentioned by 24%. Both are mentioned by 15% in the 2004 member countries. In the EU, 13% say lowering the active voting age, and 9% say lowering the passive voting age, would encourage youths' social participation — which indicates that the young accept the current age limits of political participation.

It has to be noted that young people yet excluded from political decision making (those aged 15 to 17) are the most supportive of lowering the voting age: 27% say both should be lowered, compared to 17% among those aged 18 or more who say the active age, and 22% who say the passive age, should be lowered. It also appears that young people of the younger age group are less in favour of specific information campaigns than are people aged 18 or older (56% v. 61%).

Specific information campaigns are mentioned in the first place in six out of the 13 candidate countries -- Malta (75%), Turkey (67%), Lithuania (59%) Poland (56%), Romania (54%) and Hungary (48%). Encouraging voluntary activity – which was in second place on the CC-13 level – is first in Cyprus (63%), Estonia and in the Czech Republic (both 48%). The compulsory consultation of young people to encourage their social participation was mentioned as the most important area in Slovenia (62%) and in Latvia (52%).

Table 1.13b Importance of decisions that should be taken for easier participation of youth in society – three most frequent responses
(% of answers, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
Setting up of quotas	53	Specific information campaigns	75
Educational programmes	52	Creating youth associations	50
Specific information campaigns	49	Encouraging voluntary activity	49
Cyprus		Poland	
Encouraging voluntary activity	63	Specific information campaigns	56
Creating youth associations	60	Creating youth associations	50
Educational programmes	54	Educational programmes	41
Czech Republic		Romania	
Encouraging voluntary activity	48	Specific information campaigns	54
Specific information campaigns	46	Consultation opportunities	45
Creating youth associations	40	Creating youth associations	44
Estonia		Slovakia	
Encouraging voluntary activity	48	Setting up of quotas	65
Consultation opportunities	48	Specific information campaigns	52
Creating youth associations	43	Creating youth associations	51

Hungary

Specific information campaigns
48

Creating youth associations
48

Educational programmes
44

Latvia

Consultation opportunities
52

Specific information campaigns
45

Creating youth associations
43

Lithuania

Specific information campaigns
59

Creating youth associations
49

Encouraging voluntary activity
46

Slovenia

Consultation opportunities
62

Creating youth associations
49

Specific information campaigns
47

Turkey

Specific information campaigns
67

Encouraging voluntary activity
65

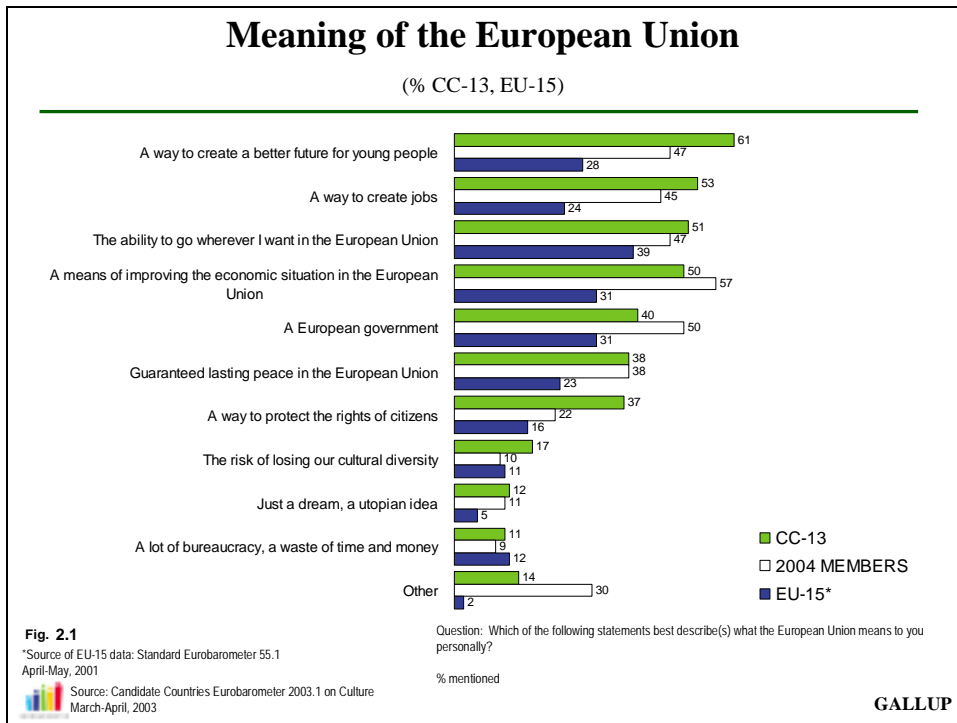
Consultation opportunities
56

2. Young people and the European Union

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer asked a series of questions to explore the underlying attitudes of the youth in the candidate region towards the European Union. We will see how enthusiastic young people in the candidate countries towards the European Union — even more than the very pro-European young generation of the EU itself. Initial results suggest that the youth in the candidate countries approve the main goals of the Youth Programme of the European Union.

2.1 What does the European Union mean to them?

To investigate attitudes about the EU, youths were asked, first, what they think about the EU and, secondly, what it means to them. There are a lot of important differences of opinion about the EU among our young respondents.



For young people in the candidate countries between the ages of 15 and 24, the European Union mainly means a way to **create a better future** for young people. Almost two-thirds in the CC-13 (61%) agreed with this statement.

It is interesting, however, that on the CC-13 level this question has absolute priority -- in the 2004 member states respondents rank this topic third with 47%, and on EU-15 level, only 28% of the young people think that the EU brings a better future for them. In a closer view, the Romanians (72%), the Bulgarians (74%), the Hungarians (79%), and the young people in Lithuania (85%), Slovakia (68%) and in Turkey (72%) are more optimistic than the CC-13 average on this question.

This opinion is more characteristic of the respondents of the older age group, those who are living in a rural area or in a large town, or who belong to a social class with more than average household income. The results by economic activity are interesting -- CC-13 level students are less likely than working class youths to believe the EU will bring a bright future (56% as opposed to 61%).

More than every second respondent said that EU means the **way to create jobs**, the **freedom to move** within the borders of the EU, and a **more prosperous future** based on a better economic situation.

The young citizens in the new member countries don't expect better job possibilities (45%) as much as the young in the CC-13 (53%). Fewer agree in the EU-15, as well -- only 24% in the member states say the EU means a better chance to create jobs.

In Slovakia (72%) and Lithuania (71%), significantly more young citizens than average (53%) believe the EU means better job opportunities. It seems that the Bulgarians, Hungarians, Slovenians, Romanians and Turks are more likely to think so, too.

This opinion is rather more characteristic of teenagers and working-class youths. Fifty-seven percent in above-average income homes say the EU will bring better job possibilities.

The ability of free movement within the EU was mentioned by every second respondent (51%) in the candidate countries, and by 47% in the 2004 member countries. It is strange that this "meaning" was mentioned most in the member states, but it ranks only third in the CC-13 or EU-15.

The likeliest to say the EU will bring better jobs are young men, the employed, and those with higher household incomes.

For every second young citizen in the candidate countries, the European Union means an improved economic situation. This was a particularly popular response in Poland (70%). It got the lowest rates in Estonia (29%), Latvia (37%), Cyprus (39%), Malta (39%) and Hungary (40%).

About two-fifths of the CC-13 youth see the EU as a single decision-making body (**European government**, 40%), a guarantee of **lasting peace** in the EU (38%) and the **protection of the rights of citizens** (37%).

Though "European government" is the fifth most common answer in the CC-13, it's the second most frequently mentioned meaning of the EU in the member countries (50%). Thirty-one percent of the EU-15 agree; nonetheless, this response is also the second most common answer in the EU -- the same percentage mention "European government" as "the improvement of the economic situation" -- an important characteristic of the EU.

Well above the CC-13 average (40%), 74% of Polish youth say the EU means a single government. In no other country do young people so frequently choose this answer. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1a)

Looking at the impact of socio-demographic variables in the candidate countries, only 30% of those who left school early said the EU means a single government, as opposed to 44% of students and 51% of those who stayed in school longest.

Women are less likely than men (39% v. 42%), and youth in rural areas or villages (39%) are less likely than those in large or middle-sized towns to say the EU means a single government (41% and 42%).

There was a clear difference between the employed, the unemployed and students -- 37%, 35% and 45%, respectively.

The same number of young respondents in the 2004 countries and in the CC-13 countries said that the EU means guaranteed peace (38% both), but this issue is less common in the current member states (23%). The EU means guaranteed lasting peace to 58% of Cypriots, as opposed to 14% of Poles and 18% of Estonians. Forty-eight percent of Turks, but only 25% of Slovenians and 26% of Hungarians, say the EU means a lasting peace to them.

The guarantee of lasting peace in the European Union is the sixth most common answer overall, and is unaffected by age -- but not by gender (men 54%, women 48%), amount of household income (56% in the above average income group, and 48% below it), or economic activity (those who are working, 56%; students, 45%).

Thirty-seven percent on the CC-13 level said the EU means a way to protect the rights of citizens, as did only 22% of young people in the 2004 member countries. This response is much less common in the EU-15 (16%). In six countries, Cyprus (53%), Turkey (48%), Malta (46%), Romania (46%), Bulgaria (45%) and Lithuania (42%), the European Union is mainly associated with the protection of citizens' rights, as well.

Students (32%) and respondents living in small or middle-sized towns (also 32%) say the EU means a way to protect the rights of citizens in numbers below the CC-13 average (37%). (ANNEX TABLE 2.1b)

The negative possibilities -- such as loss of **one's country's cultural diversity**, that the notion of a **united Europe is unrealistic**, or that the meaning of the EU is **too much bureaucracy** -- received low scores (17%, 12%, 11%, respectively) on the CC-13 level. In the 2004 countries and the EU-15, even fewer young people say the EU means loss of diversity, or that it's "just a dream, a utopian idea."

Table 2.1a Meaning of the EU
% mentioned, CC-13 level, by demographics

	better future for the youth	European government	moving freely in the EU	guaranteed peace in the EU	improving economic situation	way to create jobs	protection of citizens' right	lot of bureaucracy	Just a dream, a utopian idea	risk of losing cultural diversity
Male	61	42	54	39	52	54	37	13	13	17
Female	61	42	54	39	52	54	37	13	13	17
AGE: 15-19 Years	62	39	51	37	49	52	37	11	12	16
AGE: 20-24 Years	60	42	52	38	51	53	36	11	13	17
EDU: UP TO 15 Years	71	30	52	37	40	55	46	17	14	22
EDU: 16-19 Years	62	41	54	39	51	56	38	11	13	17
EDU: 20+ Years	58	51	52	42	59	53	36	10	14	14
EDU: still studying	57	44	50	37	52	50	32	9	11	14
Below average household income	63	36	48	37	44	53	40	14	13	20
Above average household income	66	41	56	39	54	57	40	11	13	18
Rural area or village	64	38	52	38	47	54	40	14	13	18
Small or middle sized town	56	42	49	36	48	49	32	9	11	15
Large town	64	41	53	39	55	55	38	11	13	17
Working	67	37	56	41	51	58	41	13	14	19
Student	56	45	49	37	53	51	32	10	12	15
Not working	66	35	52	36	42	53	42	14	12	20

Table 2.1b Meaning of the EU – Three most frequently mentioned meanings
(% of mentions, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
better future for the youth	74	way to create jobs	45
moving freely in the EU	67	risk of losing cultural diversity	24
way to create jobs	64	protection of citizens' right	46
Cyprus		Poland	
moving freely in the EU	63	European government	74
better future for the youth	58	improving economic situation	70
guaranteed peace in the EU	58	other	56
Czech Republic		Romania	
moving freely in the EU	70	better future for the youth	72
better future for the youth	65	way to create jobs	58
way to create jobs	52	moving freely in the EU	57
Estonia		Slovakia	
moving freely in the EU	65	way to create jobs	72
better future for the youth	59	better future for the youth	68
way to create jobs	44	moving freely in the EU	67
Hungary		Slovenia	
better future for the youth	79	better future for the youth	60
way to create jobs	64	way to create jobs	60
moving freely in the EU	60	moving freely in the EU	58

Latvia

moving freely in the EU 57
better future for the youth 55
way to create jobs 46

Turkey

better future for the youth 72
way to create jobs 58
moving freely in the EU 53

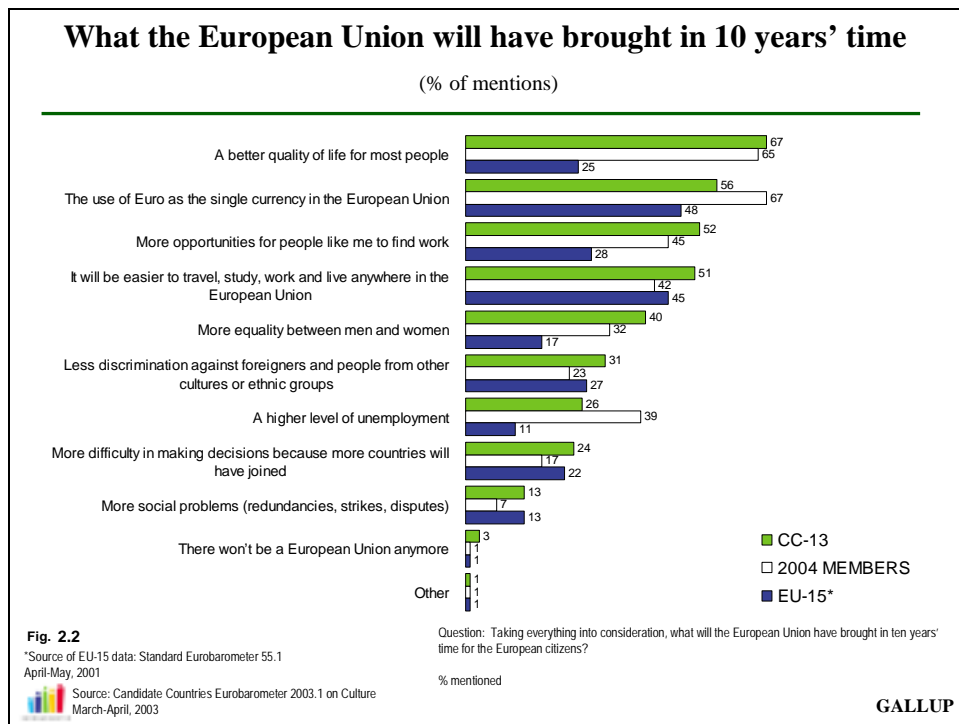
Lithuania

better future for the youth 85
moving freely in the EU 82
way to create jobs 71

2.2 The effects of the European Union

When asked what the European Union will have brought in 10 years' time, just fewer than two young Europeans out of three (67%) say "a better quality of life for most people on the CC-13 level". Almost the same number was found in the 2004 member states (65%), too. Only a quarter of the young citizens in the EU-15 (25%) are of this opinion. A better quality of life is expected most by young respondents in Poland (72%), Hungary, Turkey (69% both), and in Romania (65%), while only 39% mentioned it in Estonia. (SEE ALSO TABLE 2.2a)

Socio-demographic factors indicate that people with higher than average household income (69%) and those who stayed in school longest (71%) are more likely to expect a better quality of life than those who left school earliest (66%).



Fifty-six percent of the young expect the euro to be the only currency in 10 years. Expectation is even greater in new member countries – 67% -- but lower in the EU-15 (48%). In the Standard Eurobarometer (No. 55.1 April-May, 2001), euro use was ranked first.

There is a big difference between the countries regarding this topic. The people who most expect euro use are in Lithuania (73%) and Poland (71%), percentages well above the CC-13 level (56%). Turks and Estonians, 42% and 48% respectively, least expect the EU to bring about a single currency in 10 years. (see also TABLE 2.2a)

Use of the euro in Europe received proportionally more votes from students (60%) and people who remained in full-time education until at least the age of 20 (61%) than from the lesser educated groups (44% among those who left school at 15, and 56% among those who stayed in school until they were 16-19). Large town dwellers are likelier to expect single currency use (60%) than young people who live in a rural areas (52%) or a small town or village (56%). (SEE ANNEX TABLE 2.2a)

The opinion that the EU will bring more opportunities for people to find work is in third place with 52%. There is more hope in the new member states (45%) than in the EU-15 (28%).

The highest expectations are in Lithuania (76%), but at least two-thirds of the young citizens think the same in Bulgaria (69%), Slovakia (68%), and in Hungary (66%), too.

More people in the less-educated group (schooling up to 15 years: 54%) than students (51%) said the EU will bring more employment opportunities in the next 10 years, and men were more likely to give this reply (55%) than women (49%). Also, those who had completed their studies and are already working (56%) are likelier to expect more employment opportunities than those who are neither studying nor working (53%). (SEE ANNEX TABLE 2.2b)

One out of every two citizens (51%) in the candidate countries think that it will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in the European Union in 10 years. Expectations are particularly high in Lithuania (83%), Cyprus (76%), Slovakia (73%), the Czech Republic (72%), Bulgaria, Slovenia (71% both), Latvia (69%), Estonia (64%) and Malta (62%). In these countries, ease of travel, etc. is the most highly rated expectation. (see TABLE 2.2b) This opinion is also very frequently mentioned by the youth of the member states -- 45% of them said this advantage is coming in the next 10 years, making this topic second on their list.

Those with higher-than-average household income (56%) are likelier to think the EU will make it easier to travel, study, work or live in another member state. Those who stayed in school the longest (until they were 20 or older, 58%) are likelier to expect ease of movement than those who left school the earliest (53%) or stopped between the ages of 16 and 19.

An average two-fifths (40%) of the candidate countries' respondents said that in 10 years there will be more equality between men and women. This ratio is a little bit lower, 32%, in 2004 countries, and only 17% of the EU-15 young have the same opinion. It is probably also typical that the highest percentage of people who expect more equality is in Turkey (54%). Young Latvians (13%) and Estonians (14%) are the least likely to expect greater gender equality.

This opinion was shared by more women than men (43% v. 38%), and by fewer middle or highly educated people than less-well educated respondents (50%).

About one-third of the respondents (31%) said there will be less discrimination against foreigners and people from minority groups in 10 years. Fewer in the 2004 member countries (23%) than in the EU-15 (27%) think so. The highest percentage is found in Cyprus (47%), but there is also higher-than-average agreement in Bulgaria (39%), Romania and Turkey (37% both), but only 16% agreement in Poland

Men (33%) are more likely than women (29%), the most highly educated (37%) are more likely than the least highly educated (34%), and people who are working (38%) are more likely than students (28%) or non-students who are not working (31%) to say there will be less ethnic or racial discrimination in 10 years.

The negative opinions and expectations – higher unemployment, more social problems, etc. -- are at the bottom of this ranking. Twenty-six percent or less mentioned any of them on the CC-13 level.

In seventh place of the expectation list we find "unemployment" with 26%. It is interesting that the young people in the new member countries are more afraid of unemployment than youth in the CC-13. Thirty-nine percent of them said there will be a higher unemployment rate in the EU in 10 years (compared to 26% in the CC-13). The young EU-15 citizens are much less pessimistic, only 11% of them agreed.

Table 2.2a The effect of the European Union in the next 10 years
%, by countries

	A better quality of life for most people	The use of euro as the single currency	More job opportunities	It will be easier to travel, study, work in the EU	More equality between genders	Less discrimination against minorities	A higher level of unemployment	More difficulty in making decisions	More social problems	There won't be a European Union anymore
CC-13	67	56	52	51	40	31	26	24	13	3
2004 MEMBERS	65	67	45	42	32	23	39	17	7	1
BULGARIA	70	58	69	71	27	39	7	26	10	1
CYPRUS	53	56	49	76	42	47	28	25	28	0
CZECH REP.	53	69	59	72	20	28	18	35	16	1
ESTONIA	39	48	45	64	14	24	9	28	16	0
HUNGARY	69	58	66	66	22	35	8	20	11	2
LATVIA	47	57	45	69	13	25	14	24	18	2
LITHUANIA	69	73	76	83	25	28	7	12	10	1
MALTA	54	56	52	62	43	36	14	27	20	3
POLAND	72	71	29	15	41	16	64	9	1	1
ROMANIA	65	59	58	64	30	37	13	16	12	1
SLOVAKIA	56	63	68	73	26	28	11	26	15	2
SLOVENIA	44	62	58	71	29	30	15	22	16	2
TURKEY	69	42	57	55	54	37	16	33	20	5
EU-15*	25	48	28	45	17	27	11	22	13	1

*Source of EU-15 data: Standard Eurobarometer, 55.1 April-May, 2001

Only in Poland (64%) did a large proportion of young people forecast higher unemployment. Much smaller percentages of Bulgarians (7%), Lithuanians (7%), Hungarians (8%), and Estonians (9%) expect high unemployment, when compared to the CC-13 average. This answer is rather more characteristic of people who stayed in school until they were 16-19 years old (26%) than of people with the least education (16%). Respondents living in small or middle-sized towns expect unemployment (28%) more than those living in large towns or rural areas (both 24%).

Twenty-four percent of the young respondents think the EU will have more trouble making decisions 10 years hence because more countries will have joined – this opinion is twelfth in the rank order. Seventeen percent in the new member countries and 22% in the EU-15 agree. The highest percentages are in the Czech Republic (35%) and Turkey (33%), while in Poland only 9% of youth expect troubled decision making in an expanded European Union. This opinion is more frequently shared by the older age group than the younger (25% v. 22%), those who left school earliest (30%) as opposed to those who stayed the longest (18%), and among working people rather than students (30% v. 21%). Twenty-six percent of men, as opposed to 22% of women, expect the EU to have more trouble making decisions.

Thirteen percent of CC-13 youth predict more social problems in 10 years, which is the same percentage found among young respondents of the present member states.

Young people in Cyprus (28%), Malta and Turkey (20%) expected to see more social problems in the next 10 years, while this was the case for only 1% of Poles. The socio-demographic results show that the older age group is likelier than their juniors to predict more social problems (14% as opposed to 11%). The less educated more often predict social problems than the most educated (18% as opposed to 6%). The employed young (17%) are likelier than students (10%) to expect social problems, and people with the lowest household income (18%) expect more trouble than people with higher incomes (12%).

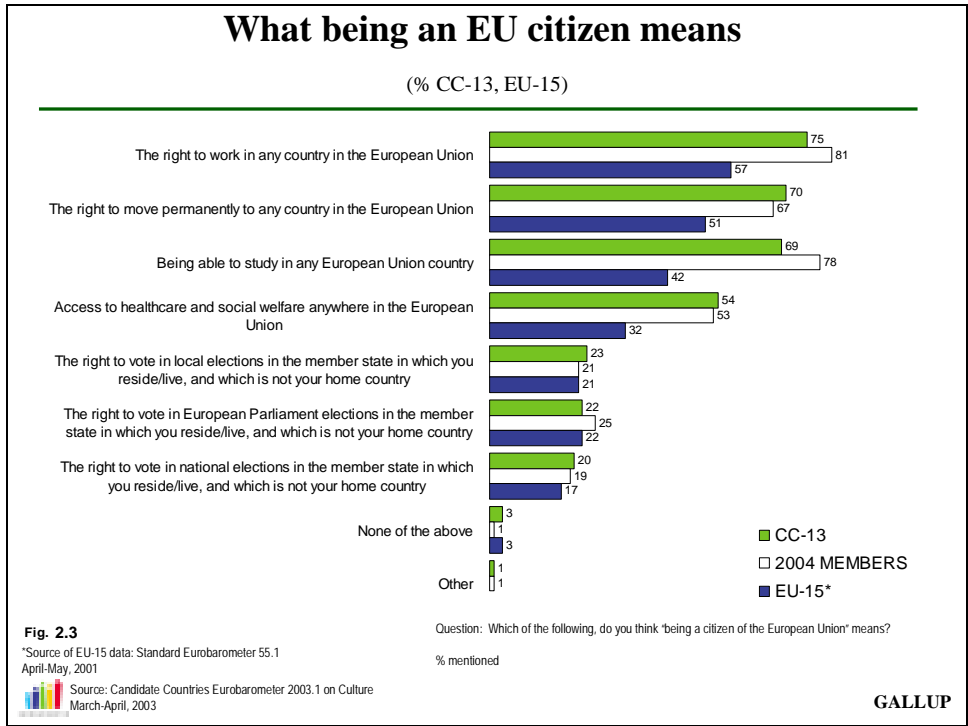
Table 2.2b The effect of the European Union in the next 10 years
(% of answers, by country, three most frequent mentions)

Bulgaria		Malta	
easier to move within the EU	71	easier to move within the EU	62
better quality of life	70	euro as the currency of EU	56
more job opportunities	69	better quality of life	54
Cyprus		Poland	
easier to move within the EU	76	better quality of life	72
euro as the currency of EU	56	euro as the currency of EU	71
better quality of life	53	higher level of unemployment	64
Czech Republic		Romania	
easier to move within the EU	72	better quality of life	65
euro as the currency of EU	69	easier to move within the EU	64
more job opportunities	59	euro as the currency of EU	59
Estonia		Slovakia	
easier to move within the EU	64	easier to move within the EU	73
euro as the currency of EU	48	more job opportunities	68
more job opportunities	45	euro as the currency of EU	63

Hungary		Slovenia	
better quality of life	69	easier to move within the EU	71
more job opportunities	66	euro as the currency of EU	62
easier to move within the EU	66	more job opportunities	58
Latvia		Turkey	
easier to move within the EU	69	better quality of life	69
euro as the currency of EU	57	more job opportunities	57
better quality of life	47	easier to move within the EU	55
Lithuania			
easier to move within the EU	83		
more job opportunities	76		
euro as the currency of EU	73		

2.3 The meaning of European citizenship

The right to work, to move and to study in any of the member states are the three main advantages that young citizens of the candidate countries see in European citizenship. In fact, these are the three most important advantages whether or not the respondents' country already has EU membership (EU-15), will get it soon (2004 member countries) or will have to wait a few years (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey).



Of these rights, being able to work anywhere in the European Union is named first. However, it was seen as relatively less important in Slovenia (64%, 11 percentage points below the CC-13 average of 75%) and in Turkey (67%), but took a significantly bigger proportion of the vote in Lithuania (84%), Poland, Slovakia (both 83%), the Czech Republic (82%) and in Hungary (79%). Fifty-seven percent in the member states agree, and put it first on the list of advantages.

More young women than young men (78% v. 72%) said the prime advantage of European citizenship is being able to work anywhere in any EU country. This opinion was also more characteristic of the older age group than the younger one (77% as opposed to 73%), and of the respondents with the most education rather than the least educated (82% v. 65%). Students are proportionally more likely to choose this answer than young citizens who are not working (78% v. 69%).

The second advantage, being able to move permanently to any country in the European Union, carried little weight with the Slovenians and the Slovaks (52% and 55%, as opposed to the CC-13 average of 70%, the 2004 member countries' average of 67%, and the EU-15 average of 51%), while the Cypriots gave it 13 points more than the CC-13 average.

The third right of European citizenship -- being able to study in any member state -- was chosen by 69% of CC-13 young people, 78% in the 2004 member states, and 42% in the present EU member countries. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.3a)

This opinion was less attractive to the Turks (60%, versus the EU average of 69%), while the Cypriots, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Poles, Latvians and Czechs gave it a high priority (86% in Cyprus and 78% in Latvia, putting it first place in both countries).

Tables 2.3 The meaning of European citizenship
 %, by countries

	The right to work in any country in the EU	The right to move to any country in the EU	Being able to study in any European Union country	Access to healthcare and social welfare anywhere in the EU	The right to vote in local elections in the member state in which you reside/live, and which is not your home country	The right to vote in European Parliament elections in the member state in which you reside/live, and which is not your home country	The right to vote in national elections in the member state in which you reside/live, and which is not your home country
CC-13	75	70	69	54	23	22	20
2004 MEMBERS	81	67	78	53	21	25	19
BULGARIA	77	56	71	58	23	25	21
CYPRUS	79	83	86	59	21	24	16
CZECH REP.	82	66	77	54	21	25	20
ESTONIA	74	58	68	48	13	15	12
HUNGARY	79	65	74	57	16	19	14
LATVIA	75	61	78	47	19	19	19
LITHUANIA	84	71	81	49	17	16	18
MALTA	74	73	72	52	20	25	20
POLAND	83	70	79	51	24	28	21
ROMANIA	77	72	70	57	25	26	26
SLOVAKIA	83	55	80	60	19	22	19
SLOVENIA	64	52	70	47	18	18	16
TURKEY	67	74	60	54	24	18	18
EU-15*	57	51	42	32	21	22	17

*Source of EU-15 data: Standard Eurobarometer, 55.1 April-May, 2001

More than one out of every two (54%) young respondents in the candidate countries say EU citizenship means access to healthcare and social welfare anywhere in the European Union.

The young citizens of the 2004 member states agree in almost the same ratio. Thirty-two percent in the EU-15 say membership means healthcare and social welfare, putting this EU-wide advantage in fourth place for them, too. (see *TABLE 2.3a* above)

Young Slovaks (60%) and Bulgarians (58%) are likeliest to say EU citizenship means access to healthcare and social welfare, while it was rated significantly lower than the CC-13 average in Latvia, Slovenia (both 47%), Estonia (48%) and Lithuania (49%).

This opinion was more likely to be chosen by the respondents who belong to higher household income groups (57% and 58% as opposed to 50% and 53% among lower income groups) and the more educated groups (terminal education age 20 years and above: 58%, up to 15 years: 51%). Access to healthcare and social welfare was named in significantly higher numbers by large town inhabitants (56%) than those living in rural areas or villages (52%). (see *ANNEX TABLE 2.3b*)

2.4 Action by Europe

In this chapter we cover young people’s thoughts on which issues should be EU priorities – and which shouldn’t – uncovering details of expectations for government and everyday life.

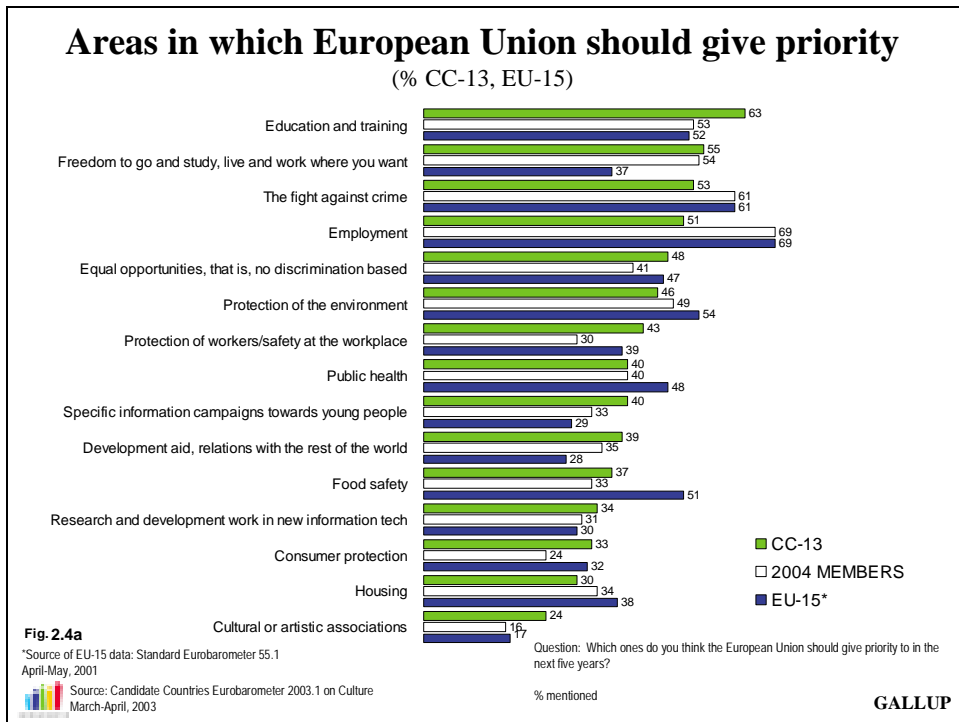
The priority areas

There is high diversity in the frequency of the answers in the rank order of the topics. That means that there are huge differences between individuals and nations. The survey responses also show that many young people feel there are problems that need active contributions from the EU.

In many cases, we noticed, the 2004 member countries’ priority ranking is closer to the present member states’ priority lists than to the CC-13’s average.

First of all, the young respondents of the candidate countries think that the EU should handle **education and training** (63%) first, although this topic was chosen by only 53% in the 2004 member states and 52% in the present member countries (where it is the fourth most frequently mentioned issue). Education and training are of particular importance to Turkish (80%) and Cypriot youth (77%), and less so in Bulgaria (46%) and Hungary (48%).

Calling education a priority is rather characteristic of the younger generation (67% of them mentioned this issue, as did 59% of those 20-24), and those in large towns (65%) rural areas or middle sized towns (62% both).



The second priority area of the EU, “**freedom to go and study, live and work where you want in the European Union**”, was mentioned by 55% in the CC-13 and 54% in the 2004 member states. Only 37% of the EU’s young people consider the freedom of travel to be a priority. This difference can be easily explained -- the youth of the member states already have this option, and the CC-13 young don’t.

Youth in Lithuania (69%), Cyprus (66%), Slovakia (63%), Romania (61%) and Bulgaria (59%) rate the “freedom to go” highly, while the results from Slovenia (47%), Estonia (45%), Latvia (42%) and Hungary (41%) are significantly lower than the CC-13 average.

However, the demographical analysis shows relatively small differences between subgroups. Freedom of mobility is rather more important to large town inhabitants than those in rural areas or villages (57% v. 53%), and a bit more important to the 20-24 year olds than the younger age group (56% v. 53%).

It is more difficult to understand why fewer young people in the candidate countries (53%) than in the 2004 or present member states (both 61%) call the **fight against crime** a high priority area. The fourth most popular topic, **employment**, shows the same pattern. While the young citizens in the 2004 and current member states rank this topic first (69% both), the proportion on the CC-13 level is only 51%, and they rank employment fourth.

Turks (43%), and Maltese (51%) rated employment below the CC-13 average, while in many other CC-13 countries it's well above average, especially in Slovakia (75%) and Cyprus (74%), where three-quarters of the respondents mentioned it.

Those who consider employment to be a high-priority issue are more often well educated (60%) than not (those who left school before 16, 40%), likelier to live in a large town (57%) than in a rural area or village (51%), and more often students (57%) than the unemployed.

Almost one out of every two CC-13 respondents (48%) said “**equal opportunities and no discrimination against minorities**” should be a EU priority. This ratio is almost the same (47%) in the present member states, but only 41% in the 2004 member countries. Agreement is highest in Cyprus (68%), but also significantly higher than the CC-13 average in Malta and Turkey (54% both). The lowest proportions are in the Baltic States (Latvia: 27%, Lithuania: 31%, and Estonia: 32%).

Equal opportunities are more important to young women than young men (50% v. 45%), and to large town dwellers than inhabitants of rural areas or villages (57% v. 53%). The higher the household income, the more likely the young person is to agree that equal opportunities are a priority – 53% of the highest income group agree, as do 45% of the middle group and 46% of the lowest family income group.

The opinion that the “EU should give priority to the **protection of the environment**” turns up in sixth place with 46%. EU youth (54%) and new member state youth (49%) agree in above average numbers.

The highest proportion of agreement can be found in Malta (70%) and in Cyprus (68%), but we find a significantly higher proportion of youth mentioning the environment in Slovakia (64%), Hungary (60%) and the Czech Republic (55%). This is a less important problem in Lithuania, where only 34% of respondents mentioned the environment.

Environmental protection is least important to respondents with the least education (40%), young women (45%), non-workers who are not students (42%) and those living in small or middle-sized towns (44%).

Forty-three percent of the CC-13's young citizens say the EU should give more priority to the **protection of workers and the safety of workplaces**. Worker protection seems to be much less important in the 2004 member countries -- only 30% agreed. Thirty-nine percent in the EU say worker protection is a priority. Protecting workers and workplaces is a priority for 56% of the Maltese and 54% of the Turks, but only 22% of the Estonians.

Two-fifths of the young citizens in the CC-13 and 2003 member states, and 48% in the EU, think the EU should give more weight to public **healthcare**

Much more attention to healthcare is desired in Cyprus (leading the list with 77%), Slovakia (59%), Malta (54%) and Romania (53%) – all well above the CC-13 average (40%). In the Czech Republic and Poland, however, public healthcare is a EU priority to only 35%. (ANNEX TABLE 2.4a)

Demographically, public healthcare is a greater priority to the best educated than it is to those who left school before the age of 15 (46% v. 36%). The young in large cities are more concerned than those in small or middle-sized towns (45% versus 37%). And there are significantly more respondents in the 20-24 age group than in the 15-19 age group.

On the CC-13 level, 40% said the EU should pay more attention to **giving more specific information to young people**. A third, 33%, in the 2004 member states mentioned it, but in the present member countries this proportion does not reach 29%.

The desire for the EU to give more **development aid** and keep **closer relations to countries that are not members of the EU** is much greater in the candidate countries (39%) and the 2004 member states (35%) than in the present member states (28%). This opinion is more popular in Romania (47%), Slovenia and Cyprus (46% both), but does not even reach the EU-15 average in the Baltic States (Latvia: 23%, Estonia: 26% and Lithuania: 27%).

The **safety of food** is a very high priority to the European young (ranked fifth with 51%), but only 37% of the candidate countries' young and 33% in the 2004 member states agree. This issue is more important to Cypriots (56%), Maltese and Slovaks (51% both), but is rated lower than the CC-13 average in Estonia (24%), Hungary (28%) and Latvia (29%).

Research and development of new information technology ranked twelfth in the candidate countries, mentioned by only 34%. Even fewer find it important in the 2004 member states (31%) and the EU (30%). R&D work was particularly popular with the Maltese (47%) and least popular with the Estonians (20%).

More young men (37%) than young women (31%) find information technology research and development important, as do the most educated (40% v. 31% of the least educated group), and those with higher household incomes (38% v. 29% of the lowest income group). (SEE ANNEX TABLE 2.4b)

Almost as many in the CC-13 (33%) as the present member states (32%) said the European Union should give a higher priority to **consumer protection**, while in the 2004 member countries consumer protection was less frequently mentioned, only by 24%.

Consumer protection was mentioned well above the CC-13 average in Cyprus (52%), Romania (44%), Malta (43%), Slovakia and Turkey (39% both), while significantly fewer chose this option in Estonia, Poland (both 19%), Hungary and Latvia (both 20%).

Consumer protection is more important to the older age group (20-24 year olds, 34%), the highly educated (37%, v. 34% for those who left school before the age of 16), and those with higher household incomes (close to 40% in the above average groups v. 31-33% in the bottom categories).

Housing seems to be less important in the candidate countries (30%) than in the 2004 member states (34%) or in the current member countries (38%). The priority of housing was mentioned below the CC-13 average in Estonia (14%), Turkey (17%), Bulgaria (20%) and Latvia (25%). On the other hand, the young respondents in Hungary, the Czech Republic (both 45%), Cyprus (46%), Slovakia (54%) and Romania (55%) rated housing well above even the EU-15 average. The better educated are more concerned about housing than the less well educated (36% v. 23%), and it was a greater priority to the older age group than to the younger one (32% v. 27%).

At the end of the priority list, we find **cultural and artistic associations**. In the CC-13, only 24% of youth say such groups need EU attention, as do 17% in the 2004 member countries and 16% on the EU-15 level. In every country, we find few people calling cultural associations a priority -- except in Turkey, where the frequency was 32%. The least support is found in Estonia, with only 7%.

The role of cultural and artistic associations is more important to those who left school before age 16 than to those who stayed until they were 20 or older (28% against 21%).

Table 2.4a Priority areas
(% of answers, the three most frequent responses by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
The fight against crime	62	Employment	72
Freedom of moving within the EU	59	Protection of the environment	70
Employment	56	Education and training	67
Cyprus		Poland	
Education and training	77	Employment	75
Public health	77	The fight against crime	58
The fight against crime	74	Freedom of moving within the EU	56
Czech Republic		Romania	
Employment	69	Employment	65
The fight against crime	60	Freedom of moving within the EU	61
Freedom of moving within the EU	56	The fight against crime	58
Estonia		Slovakia	
The fight against crime	61	Employment	82
Employment	57	The fight against crime	75
Education and training	54	Protection of the environment	64
Hungary		Slovenia	
The fight against crime	62	Employment	73
Protection of the environment	60	The fight against crime	63
Employment	56	Education and training	53

Latvia

The fight against crime 62
Education and training 59
Employment 56

Turkey

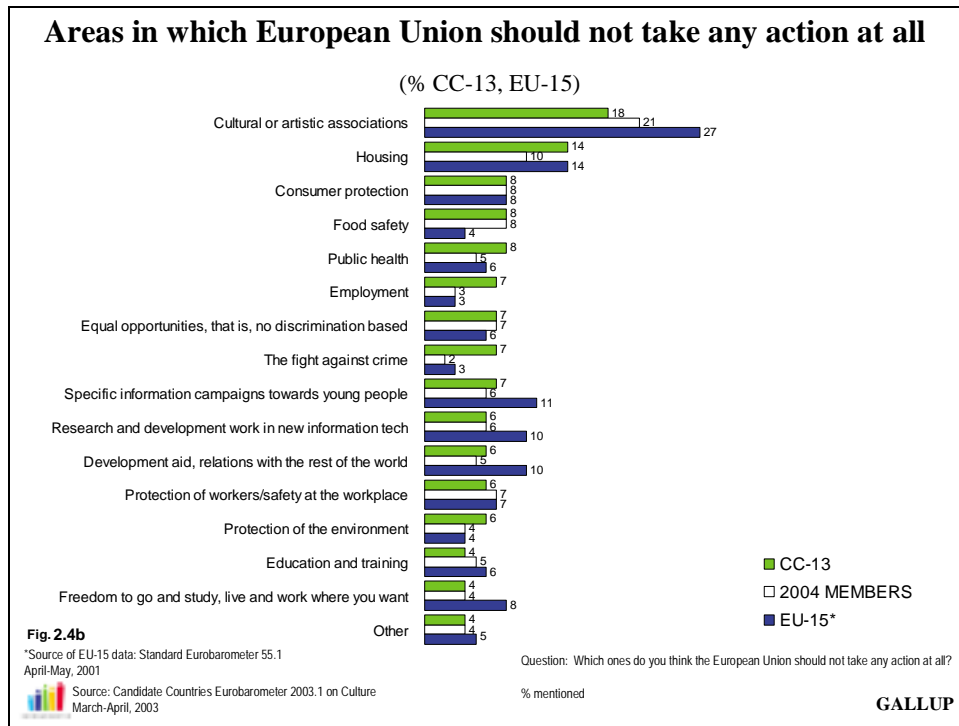
Education and training 80
Protection of workers 54
Equal opportunities for everybody 54

Lithuania

Freedom of moving within the EU 69
The fight against crime 66
Education and training 52

The areas in which the European Union should not be active

The results of this question show areas of everyday life in which youth of the candidate countries would prefer not to see any EU participation. This non-interventionism is based on uncertainty or current satisfaction – either they aren't sure how the EU would handle the problem, or they don't know if EU intervention would bring disadvantages or advantages, or they take a strong stand on a certain topic and they are satisfied with the way their country's government handles the issue.



Examining the results, it can be seen that there's only a small proportion in the CC-13, 2004 members and EU-15 countries of young people who do not want the EU to take any action at all. Moreover, taking an overall look at the 15 attributes (as well as the category "other"), we find eight issues for which the proportion of those who do not want any kind of intervention is higher in the EU-15 countries than in the CC-13 and 2004 member countries.

A short comparison of young people's priorities in the current and candidate countries shows some interesting differences. We can place the answers in one of three categories: 1. EU youth think the EU should take no action, 2. CC-13 youth think the EU should take no action, 3. EU and CC-13 youth show little or no difference of opinion.

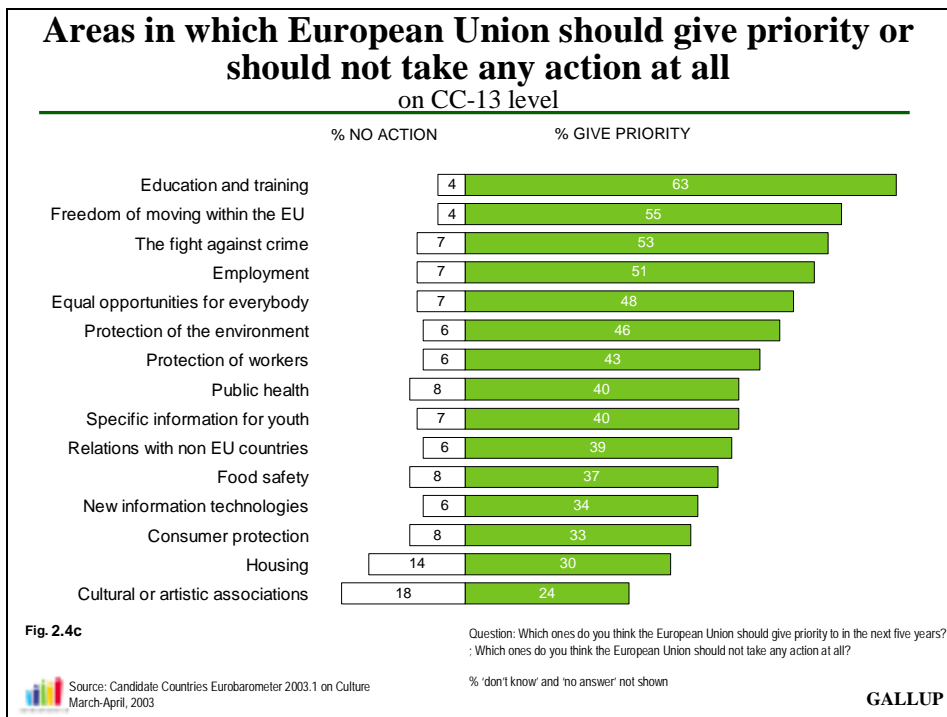
The EU-15 youth think the EU should not be active in "cultural and artistic associations" (27% versus 18% in the CC-13), "specific information for youth", "development aid, relations with the rest of the world", "freedom to go and study, live and work where you want" and "research and development work in new information technology" (+4 points for EU-15 on each topic). On the other hand, EU youth are more likely than CC-13 kids to think their government should be involved in "employment", "food safety", and "fight against the crime" (-4 points for the EU on each). There are no differences of opinion regarding housing, consumer protection, public health, equal opportunities, workers and workplace protection, environmental protection, and education and training.

Table 2.4b The differences between EU-15 and CC-13 regarding areas in which the European Union should not take action

	EU-15*	CC-13	DIFFERENCE (EU-15 – CC-13)
Cultural or artistic associations	27	18	+9
Housing	14	14	0
Consumer protection	8	8	0
Food safety	4	8	-4
Public health	6	8	-2
Employment	3	7	-4
Equal opportunities and no discrimination against minorities	6	7	-1
The fight against crime	3	7	-4
Specific information for youth	11	7	+4
New information technologies	10	6	+4
Relations with non EU countries	10	6	+4
Protection of workers/safety at the workplace	7	6	+1
Protection of the environment	4	6	-2
Education and training	6	4	+2
Freedom of moving within the EU	8	4	+4
Other	5	4	1

*Source of EU-15 data: Standard Eurobarometer, 55.1 April-May, 2001

We can generally establish that the rank order of topics is about the opposite of the previous question – that is to say, the topics that were considered priorities for the EU are mostly at the bottom of the list of issues for which youth think the EU should take no action at all.



Exceptions for that logical rule are found in areas like “fight against crime”, “employment”, “less discrimination against minorities” (topics which are on the top of the priorities list) and “research and development work in new information technologies” (which is near the bottom of the “independence list”), but these are not significant differences.

It is interesting that about one-fifth (22%) of young people interviewed were uncertain about the areas in which the European Union should not take action. The table below shows the percentage point difference between the “intervention” and the “non-intervention” responses.

	ACTION	NO ACTION	DIFFERENCE (ACTION – NO ACTION)
Education and training	63	4	+59
Freedom of moving within the EU	55	4	+51
The fight against crime	53	7	+46
Employment	51	7	+44
Equal opportunities, no discrimination against minorities	48	7	+41
Protection of the environment	46	6	+40
Protection of workers/safety at the workplace	43	6	+37
Public health	40	8	+32
Specific information campaigns towards young people	40	7	+33
Development aid, relations with the rest of the world	39	6	+33
Food safety	37	8	+29
Research and development work in new information tech	34	6	+28
Consumer protection	33	8	+25
Housing	30	14	+16
Cultural or artistic associations	24	18	+6
Other	3	4	-1

Cultural and artistic associations are the areas in which the young would least like to see the EU take any action (18%). Housing is next, mentioned by 14%. After these two issues, we find consumer protection, food safety and public health (each 8%).

The difference between the number who say the EU should take action on a specific issue and the number who say the EU shouldn't creates an interesting comparison. And it confirms the results of the previous section: the biggest difference regards education and training, followed by freedom of movement within the EU, the fight against crime and, lastly, employment.

The young respondents of Cyprus (39%) are most likely to say “the EU should take no action regarding the activities of cultural or artistic associations”. Proportions higher than those of the CC-13 average were found in Latvia (31%), Lithuania (29%), Estonia (26%), and the Czech Republic (24%).

Young people in Malta (26%), Estonia (24%) and Turkey (22%) don't think the European Union should concern itself with housing. The Turks (15%) and Lithuanians (13%) were more likely than the others to consider employment to be outside the European Union's jurisdiction. Twelve percent of young people in Lithuania and 9% in Hungary did not consider education and training as an appropriate field for European Union action. Lithuanians (11%) also thought European action is inappropriate where equal opportunities are concerned.

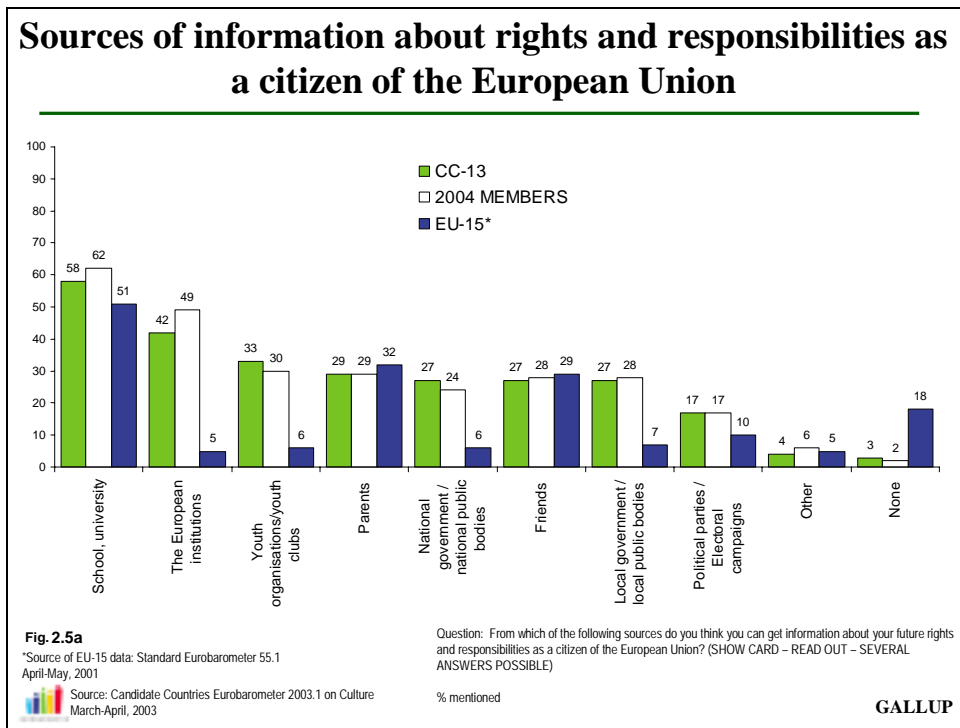
Neither gender nor age categories significantly affected these three "anti-priorities".

2.5 Sources of information

Young people get information about their future rights and responsibilities as European Union citizens from a variety of sources, which we explore in this chapter. We also analyse what EU-related information young people would like to have.

Sources of information about rights and responsibilities

Clearly, the most important information channels in the candidate countries are educational and European institutions, followed by youth organizations. Most youths in the current member states get information from the schools. Parents are their secondary source, and the third most common source are friends.



As mentioned before, most of the young receive knowledge about EU rights and responsibilities from the schools. 2004 members are the likeliest (62%) to receive information from schools and universities. CC-13 countries are the second likeliest (58%), and EU-15 youths are the least likely.

European Union institutions are the second most important information sources in CC-13 countries (42%) and in 2004 members (49%). It is interesting, and raises a question -- why don't young people from present members of the EU (EU-15) get enough information from EU institutions? Only 5% of young people in the present EU mentioned their own institutions, but they were named by 42% of youths in the candidate countries.

Youth organizations/youth clubs present the same situation. Thirty-three percent in the CC-13 countries and 30% of 2004 members countries get their information from youth clubs, as do only 6% of the young respondents in the present member states.

Political parties and electoral campaigns seem to be less informative; only 17% of the CC-13 and 2004 member countries' young mentioned them as an information source.

A huge difference appears again between CC-13 and EU-15 youths regarding national and local governments as information channels.

Parents and friends are strong sources of information delivery, particularly in the EU-15 countries, but also in the CC-13 (parents: 29%, friends: 29%) and in 2004 member countries (parents: 27%, friends: 28%). We can say that the role of parents and friends as information sources are about the same in the union and in the candidate countries.

As we take a detailed look at national opinions, European institutions are the primary source of information for the Polish (56%), Slovakian (49%) and Cypriots (48%). Local government comes in first for Czechs (30%), and last for Latvian youths (16%). Friends are the first source of information in Bulgaria, but the youth of Cyprus are less likely to discuss EU rights and responsibilities with friends. (see TABLE 2.5 below and ANNEX TABLE 2.5a)

**Table 2.5 Source of information about rights and responsibilities
as a citizen of the European Union**
% mentioned, by countries

	Political parties /campaigns	The European institutions	Local government	National government	Friends	Youth organisations	School, university	Parents
CC-13	17	42	27	27	27	33	58	29
2004 MEMBERS	17	49	28	24	28	30	62	29
BULGARIA	7	36	26	29	38	28	49	31
CYPRUS	22	48	23	30	18	49	69	30
CZECH REP.	19	44	30	38	31	20	59	27
ESTONIA	10	47	20	27	20	28	55	18
HUNGARY	23	38	39	36	25	27	55	35
LATVIA	10	38	16	27	31	31	66	31
LITHUANIA	13	35	19	24	33	38	63	32
MALTA	27	52	23	26	22	21	44	27
POLAND	15	56	27	14	26	33	65	27
ROMANIA	10	38	25	29	21	29	49	21
SLOVAKIA	21	49	22	35	38	27	61	38
SLOVENIA	21	39	18	30	32	39	63	36
TURKEY	21	35	26	30	26	37	59	31
EU-15*	10	5	7	6	29	6	51	32

*Source of EU-15 data: Standard Eurobarometer, 55.1 April-May, 2001

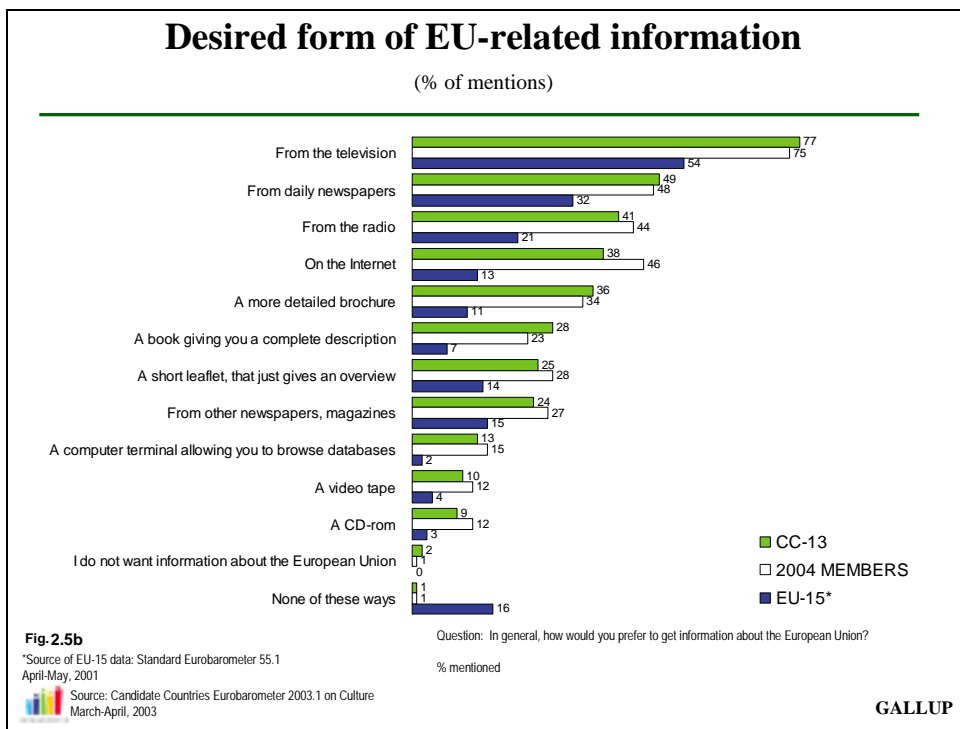
In general, young people from the EU-15 countries have a narrower set of information sources, mainly schools and universities (51%), parents (32%) and friends (29%). CC-13 or 2004 members' young people get information from a much broader set.

There are four places that more CC-13 and 2004 youths than EU youths go for information. The first are youth organisations/youth clubs, used most by CC-13 youths (33%) and 2004 members (30%), and least in the EU-15 countries (only 6%). Use of European Institutions shows an even greater contrast -- 49% of the 2004 members and only 5% of the EU-15 countries mention EU institutions as information sources. National government/national public bodies and local government/local public bodies are also more popular information sources in the CC-13 and 2004 member countries than in EU-15 countries.

As the socio-demographical analysis shows, significant differences exist between men's and women's opinion of friends as information sources -- 28% of men rely on friends, as do 25% of women. (ANNEX TABLE 2.5b)

Desired form of information about the European Union

TV evidently tops the list as the medium through which most young people learn about their rights and responsibilities as European citizens. Seventy-seven percent in the candidate countries and 75% in 2004 member states get EU-related information from television. TV is much less instructive for EU youth (54%).



The rank order of media in the CC-13 countries almost exactly follows the pattern of the EU-15. The candidate states ranked only "short leaflets" and "other newspapers, magazines" lower than EU member countries did (these two media were ranked in the EU-15 countries in fourth and fifth places, while they ranked seventh and eighth in the CC-13). These information sources are more popular than "books with a complete description" in the EU-15 (28%), while in CC-13 countries books are more important information sources (28%) than "short leaflets" and "other newspapers, magazines" (25%).

Slovaks and Turks are the most likely to get their information from TV (82%), followed by Hungarian (81%), Latvian, Slovenian and Polish kids (74%). (see ANNEX TABLE 2.6)

Daily newspapers are youth's second most desired information sources; nearly 50% of the respondents want to read news about the EU. Hungarian youths read the most, 58%, and Romanians are least fond of getting EU news in the paper, only 32%.

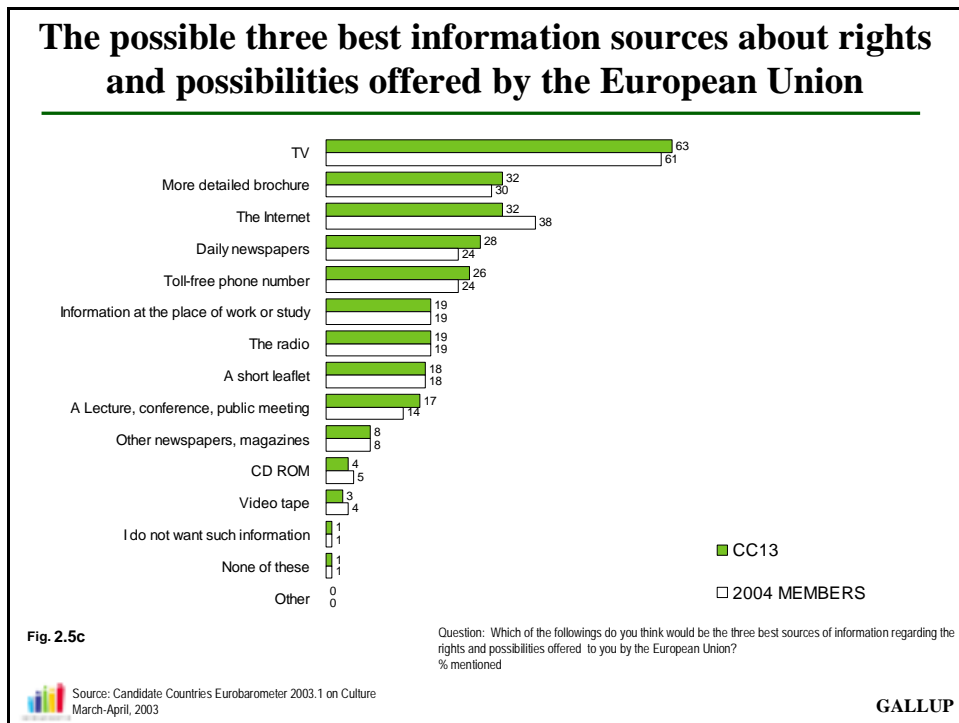
Radio and the Internet are about equally ranked, and are also important sources of information for the young generation. Hungarians like to hear information on the radio (50%), as do Slovenians (47%) and Poles (45%), but it's an unusual preference in Latvia (31%). Estonians and Slovenians are the likeliest to prefer the Internet (51%).

There are very small differences among 2004 countries; the Internet is very popular, and books with complete descriptions and leaflets are not, only 25-28% of them mentioned the last two as desired EU-related information sources. Of all youths, Turks most like reading books with news on the EU (39%), and Slovenians (14%) and Romanians (15%) are least interested in them. Videotapes and CD-ROMs are less popular among the young in spite of today's computerised world. Only 12% of the 2004 member countries mentioned these tools. CD-ROMs are the least popular in Bulgaria (6%) and Turkey (7%). There are interesting differences among 2004 member countries in their preferences for videotapes. While in Slovakia they are rather popular (23%), Maltese and Romanian youths don't consider them a good information source about the EU.

The best information sources about rights and possibilities offered by the European Union

Young people were also asked the three best information sources about rights and possibilities offered by the European Union. TV came in first, far before the others. Hungarians (71%) and Slovenians (64%) are addicted to TV as the best information source, more so than kids in any other country. There is a noticeable difference among different age groups: people 20 and older respect TV less (51%) than those up to 15 (68%). (see ANNEX TABLE 2.7a)

Detailed brochures are a distant second to TV, preferred by only 32% of the respondents in CC-13 countries.



There is a big difference in preference for detailed brochures in different countries. Their popularity is highest in Malta (37%), but only 14% of Cypriots consider detailed brochures as one of the three best information sources. The Internet got a high rating, mainly in the 2004 member countries (38%). Those 20 or older (42%) are fonder of the Internet than those up to 15 (16%).

Some interesting differences arise when the preferred sources of information is compared with the sources of information youths actually use.

Although daily newspapers dropped to the fourth place, they are still in the forefront. Hungarians (37%) are the most likely to choose daily newspapers, followed by Slovenians (34%). Cypriots and Estonians do not favour daily newspapers (19%). Toll free phone numbers appeared in the fifth place. Latvians (28%) and Cypriots (27%) are likeliest to say such lines are the best place to get information about EU rights and responsibilities, but Bulgarians are not really in favour of them (8%). Radio, short leaflets, and the workplace or school are not very popular sources. Almost 20% of the respondents choose them.

It is interesting that radio dropped to seventh place from third. In previous surveys, radio was a desired form of information, but it not considered one of the best ones. CD-ROMs and videos are the least popular; fewer in the CC-13 (CD-ROMs 4%, videotapes 3%) than the 2004 members (CD-ROMs 5%, videotapes 4%) want to get their information from CDs or tapes. Fifteen year olds least prefer CD-ROMs (1%), but the older generation doesn't much like them either (5%). CD-ROMs are a more popular source for males (6%) than females (2%). (see *ANNEX TABLE 2.7b*)

2.6 Young people and the European Unions' Youth Programme

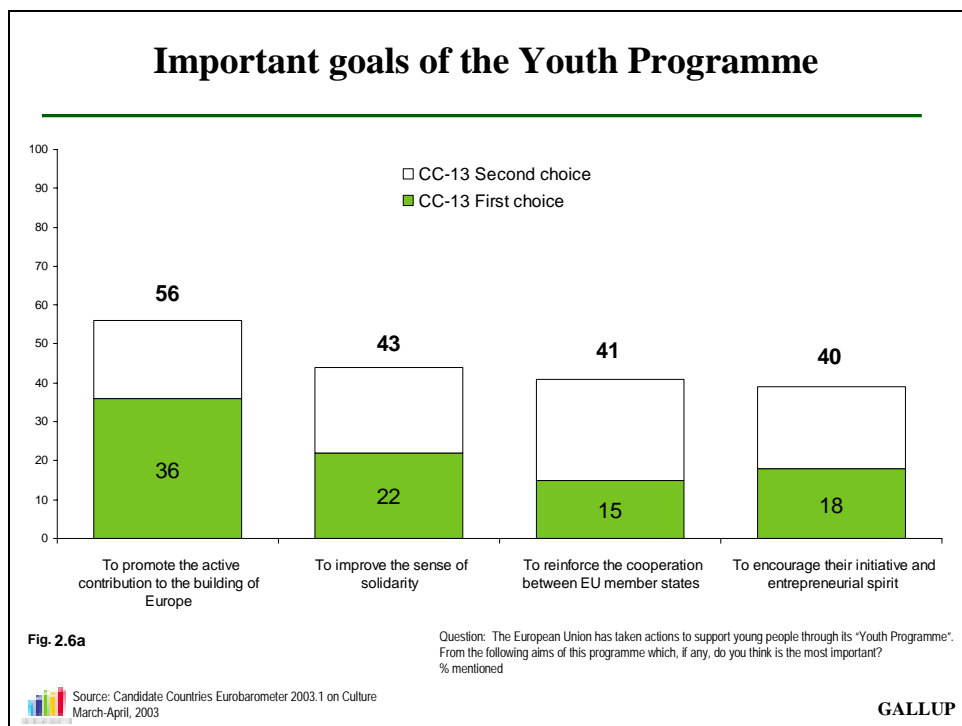
The European Union has taken actions to support young people through its "Youth Programme". It aims to promote the active contribution of young people to the building of Europe, to strengthen their sense of solidarity, and to encourage their initiative spirit, entrepreneurship, and creativity. The Youth Programme of the European Union favours exchanges of young people between countries, as well as voluntary activities and other local initiatives.

The objectives of the Youth Programme

First, the Eurobarometer survey asked the youth of the candidate countries about the four basic aims of the Youth Programme and which, if any, they think is the most important.

These are the following objectives:

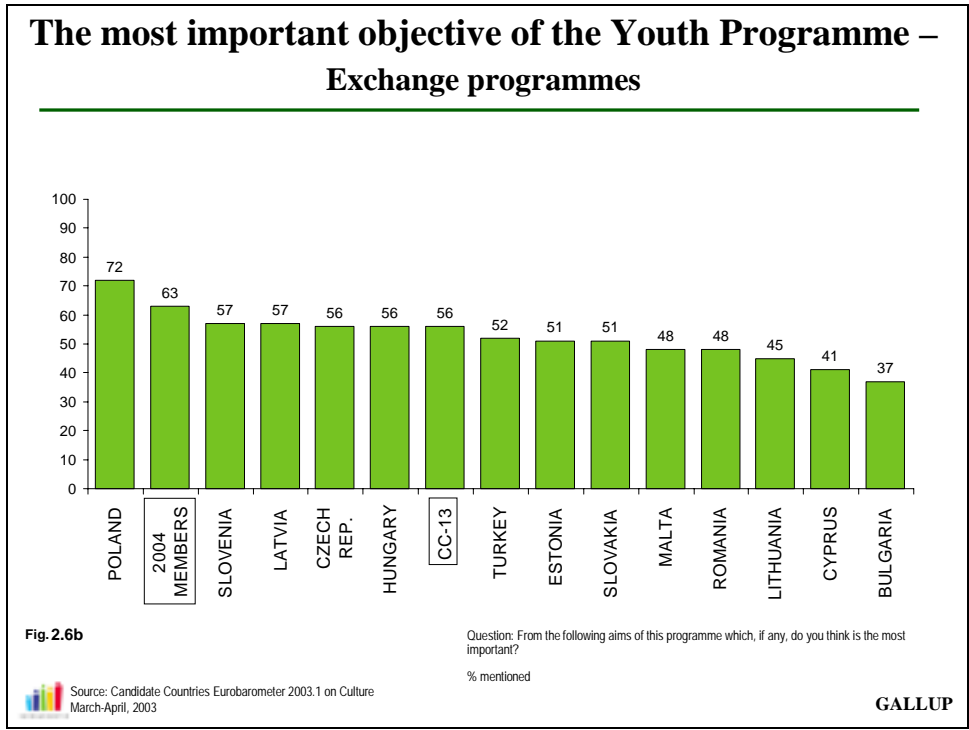
- To promote the active contribution of young people to the building of Europe, through their participation in exchange programmes between countries. (*exchange programmes*)
- To improve the sense of solidarity of young people by allowing them to develop voluntary actions in other countries. (*voluntary actions across borders*)
- To encourage their initiative and entrepreneurial spirit, as well as their creativity. (*encourage initiative spirit*)
- To reinforce the cooperation between European Union member states to support youth. (*increased support for the youth*)



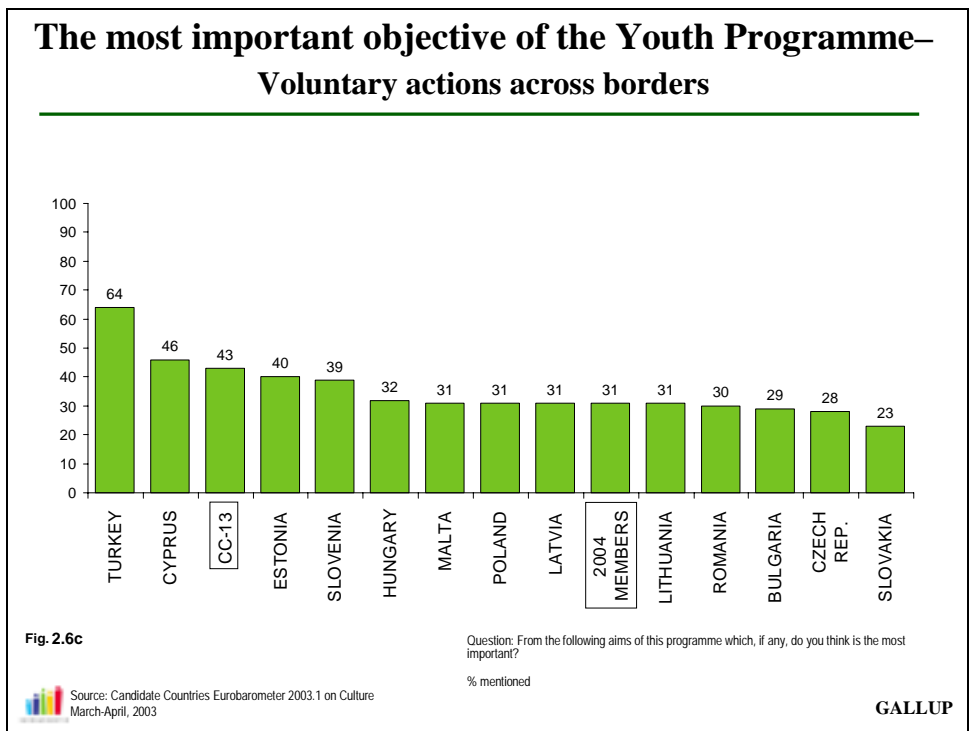
In the opinion of the youth of the candidate countries, the most important among the four basic objectives is the "exchange programmes" objective. Overall, 56% of the respondents ranked this objective as the first or second most important. Thirty-six percent on the CC-13 level mentioned this subject as the most important objective.

Youth of the 2004 members mentioned this objective in a slightly higher proportion than the youth of the candidate countries (63% v. 56%), which is mostly due to the Polish respondents. According to an

exceptionally high number – 72% – of the Polish respondents, this objective is the most or second most important among the four mentioned objectives. The most significant deviation from the average mention rate in the negative direction as regards the “exchange programmes” objective is in Bulgaria. Here only 37% of the respondents mentioned this subject as an important objective.



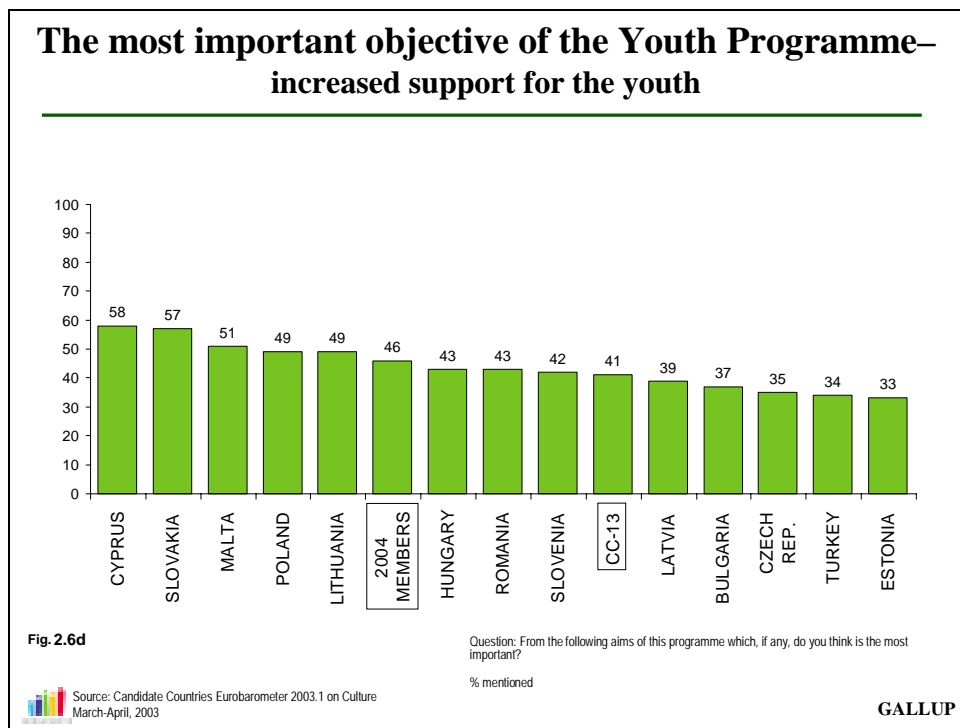
Looking at the demography of the respondents, we can see that there is no basic division among those who regard this subject important; that is, the young age group uniformly feels this objective important – regardless of sex, age, or type of settlement.



In second place comes the “to improve the sense of solidarity of young people by allowing them to develop voluntary actions in other countries” objective with 44% of mentions, half of them the first and half the second mentioned priority.

This objective plays a much less important role for the younger generations of the 2004 members than the average. Only 31% of respondents of the 2004 members selected this issue to be a priority in the first or second place (compared to 43% on CC-13 level). Turkish respondents selected this objective as important in an outstandingly high proportion (64%), while it is less important than average for the Slovak youth, as they were the fewest to mention improving the solidarity of youth as the most important objective of the Youth Programme. As to the demographic characteristics of respondents, they usually belong to the teenager group, and are predominantly manual workers. It is also interesting that this issue is regarded to be the most important in a significantly smaller proportion by those living in large towns as compared to those in small- or middle-sized towns, rural areas, or villages.

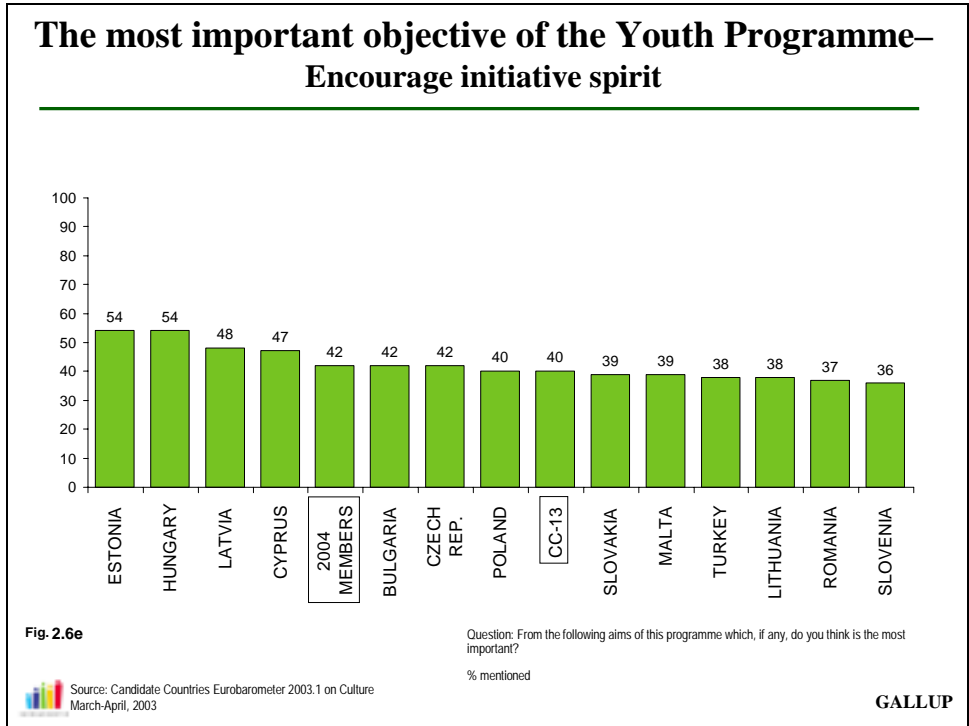
In the ranking of objectives, third place is occupied by “increased support for the youth”, with an almost identical mention rate as the previous one, 41%. This subject, according to 15% of the youth, is a first priority, while 26% of them mentioned it as second among the objectives of the Youth Programme.



When looking at this issue by country, we can see that this objective is mostly important for the youth of Cyprus, Slovakia, and Malta. In these three countries, more than half of the respondents said that among the four basic principles of the EU’s Youth Programme, this was the most or second most important (58%, 57%, 41%). This may be called a characteristically high proportion because, on average, 41% of those younger than 25 regard this objective as most or second most important. Czech, Turkish, and Estonian youth regard this issue as much less important, as only 35%, 34%, and 33% of them mentioned this as the most important objective in the EU’s Youth Programme.

The “*encourage initiative spirit*” objective was mentioned as the first most important objective by more candidate country youth (18%) than the “to reinforce the cooperation between European Union member states to support the youth” objective (15%).

For the Estonian and Hungarian respondents, this aim is much more important than it is for the youth of the other countries; in both countries, 54% of them stated that this is the most or second most important objective of the Youth Programme.



The next table shows ranking by country (TABLE 2.6a). From this we can see that “to promote the active contribution of young people to the building of Europe, through their participation in exchange programmes between countries” was ranked as first in the **Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania**, and in **Slovenia**. Overall, the second most important objective, “to improve the sense of solidarity of young people by allowing them to develop voluntary actions in other countries”, was ranked as a first priority only in Turkey.

Table 2.6 Ranking of the objectives of the Youth Programme
(% mentioned, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
encourage initiative spirit	42	increased support for the youth	51
increased support for the youth	37	exchange programmes	48
exchange programmes	37	encourage initiative spirit	39
voluntary actions across borders	29	voluntary actions across borders	31
Cyprus		Poland	
increased support for the youth	58	exchange programmes	72
encourage initiative spirit	47	increased support for the youth	49
voluntary actions across borders	46	encourage initiative spirit	40
exchange programmes	41	voluntary actions across borders	31
Czech Republic		Romania	
exchange programmes	56	exchange programmes	48
encourage initiative spirit	42	increased support for the youth	43
increased support for the youth	35	encourage initiative spirit	37
voluntary actions across borders	28	voluntary actions across borders	30

Estonia

encourage initiative spirit
54

exchange programmes
51

voluntary actions across borders
40

increased support for the youth
33

Slovakia

increased support for the youth
57

exchange programmes
51

encourage initiative spirit
39

voluntary actions across borders
23

Hungary

exchange programmes
56

encourage initiative spirit
54

increased support for the youth
43

voluntary actions across borders
32

Slovenia

exchange programmes
57

increased support for the youth
42

voluntary actions across borders
39

encourage initiative spirit
36

Latvia

exchange programmes
57

encourage initiative spirit
48

increased support for the youth
39

voluntary actions across borders
31

Turkey

voluntary actions across borders
64

exchange programmes
52

encourage initiative spirit
38

increased support for the youth
34

Lithuania

increased support for the youth
49

exchange programmes
45

encourage initiative spirit
38

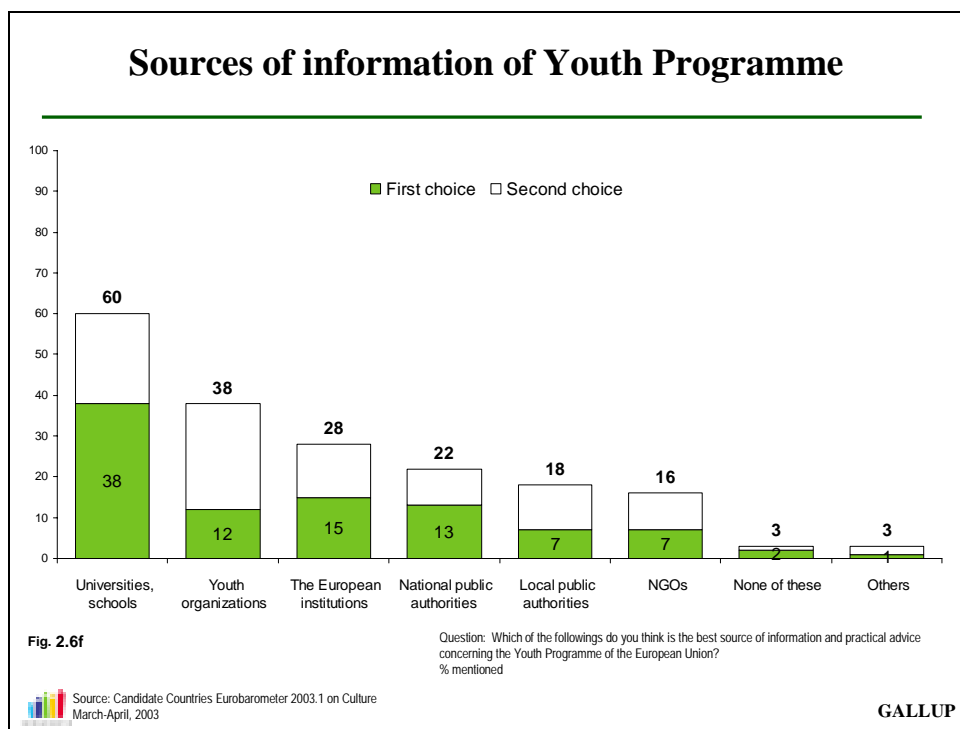
voluntary actions across borders
31

The “to reinforce the cooperation between European Union member states to support the youth” objective of the EU Youth Programme ranked as third in total, and was rated first in Cyprus, in Malta, and in Slovakia.

Although “to encourage their initiative and entrepreneurial spirit, as well as their creativity” objective only ranked fourth, it was the most important in Bulgaria and in Estonia. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.8)

Sources of information of Youth Programmes

In the opinion of the candidate countries youth, the best possible sources of information about the EU’s Youth Programme are educational institutions, schools, and universities. This option was mentioned first by 38% of the respondents, while 60% ranked it among the first or second best information source options.

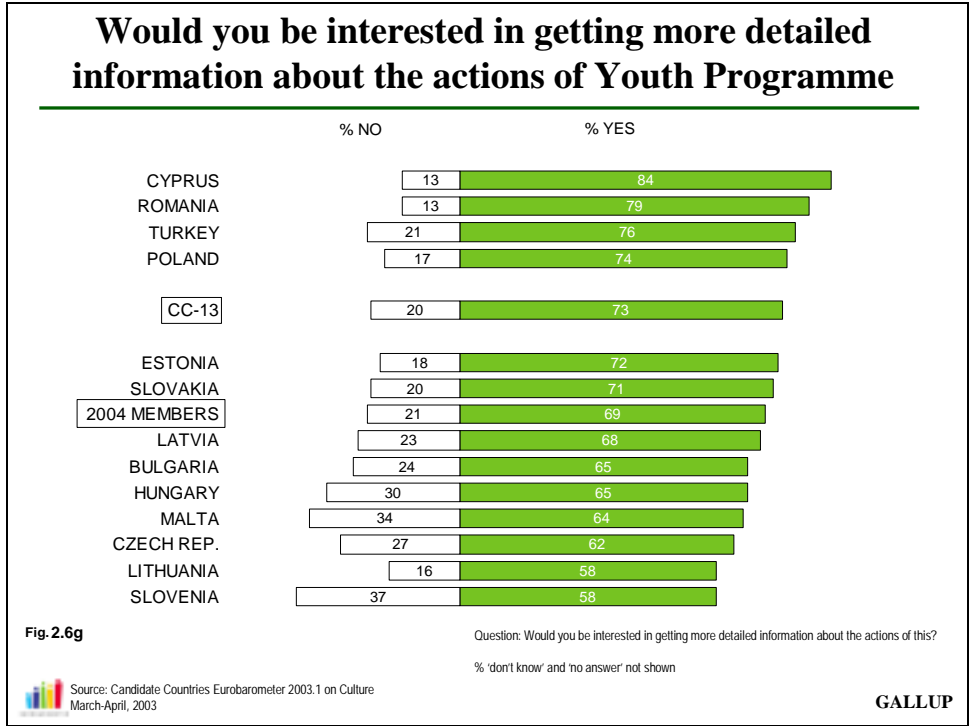


Combining the first and second mentions, based on the answers of all respondents, the second best source of information are youth organizations. This method was selected by 12% as the first, and 26% as the second, option. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.9)

The various European institutions constitute useful sources of information for 28% of the youth, as did national public authorities for 22% of youth. Local public authorities are the best source of information about the Youth Programme for only one-fifth of the respondents, and non governmental organizations (NGOs) were mentioned by only 16% of the respondents.

The need to get more information on Youth Programmes

The Eurobarometer survey also asked the youth of CC-13 countries whether they would be interested in further, more detailed information about the EU Youth Programmes and activities. An overwhelming majority of the respondents answered yes to this question (72%), only every fifth respondent (20%) stated that he or she was not interested in the programme.



Those who would be interested in the programme are largely younger than 19, and have an above-average household income. Nevertheless, boys and girls have exactly the same ratio among them.

Predominantly, Cypriot (84%), Romanian (79%), and Turkish (76%) youth would be interested in further information on the Youth Programme, while it is Slovenian youth who have the least interest. Thirty-seven percent of them provided an expressly negative answer, and the ratio of those interested is the lowest here, 58%, as well. (ANNEX TABLE 2.10)

Willingness to participate the Youth Programme

The questionnaire asked the youth of the candidate countries about participation in the programme itself. Based on this – in theory – almost two-thirds (62%) of the respondents, on average, would take part in the Youth Programme on some level. It is mostly the Romanian (73%) and Cypriot (72%) youth who would like to take part. Those living in Malta and Slovenia are the least likely, as they answered in the highest proportion that they would not like to take part in the programme (Malta 40%, Slovenia 45%). (ANNEX TABLE 2.11)

