

EUROBAROMETRE 47.2

YOUNG EUROPEANS

FOR

**Directorate General XXII
Education, Training and Youth**

BY

**INRA (EUROPE)
EUROPEAN COORDINATION OFFICE sa**

- REPORT -

29 July 1997

This opinion survey was conducted at the request of the European Commission (DGXXII, Directorate-General for Education, Training and Youth).

It was carried out throughout the European Union between 20 April and 7 June 1997, under the general coordination of INRA(EUROPE) - European Coordination Office, in Brussels.

The questionnaire and a list of the institutes involved in the research are given in the annex.

The European Commission cannot be held liable in any way for the content of the report.

The original version is in French.

INTRODUCTION

The opinion survey analysed in this report was carried out between 20 April and 7 June 1997 as part of Eurobarometer 47.2, at the request of the European Commission's Directorate General XXII – Education, Training and Youth.

The report examines young people's attitudes on matters which affect them directly, and towards the European Union. The population sample was aged between 15 and 24. There are two main chapters. The first illustrates the lifestyle of young Europeans, looking at their religious beliefs, participation in community life, views on employment and unemployment, education, travel, knowledge of languages, etc. The second focuses mainly on the way they perceive the European Union and what it has contributed.

In each country, these questions were put to a representative sample of the national population aged between 15 and 24. A total of 9 400 young people were interviewed, an average of around 600 per country, except in Germany (1 200: 600 in former East Germany and 600 in former West Germany), the United Kingdom 800: 600 in Great Britain and 200 in Northern Ireland) and Luxembourg (200).

This survey includes both new and "old" questions already included in the preceding survey (1990), providing a basis for comparison. In some cases the same question has been put in a slightly different way, which means the comparison cannot be direct, the interpretation having to take into account the difference in approach or wording.

The figures given for the European Union as a whole are a weighted average of the national figures. For each country, the weighting is based on the proportion that country's 15-24-year-olds represent of this age group in the Community as a whole.

The percentages given in the tables may total over 100% where the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the same question. The total may also differ slightly from 100% (e.g. 99% or 101%) because figures have been rounded up or rounded down.

The response "No reply" indicates a refusal to answer the question. "Don't know" answers are recorded as such.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1: YOUNG PEOPLE IN EVERYDAY LIFE	1
1. VIEWS ON DEPENDENCE ON PARENTS AND LIVING AT HOME	1
2. YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO THE ELDERLY	5
3. THE DECISION TO HAVE CHILDREN.....	9
4. LEISURE ACTIVITIES.....	13
5. PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMUNITY	20
6. RELIGIOUS BELIEF	24
7. UNEASINESS WITH CERTAIN TYPES OF PEOPLE.....	28
8. YOUNG PEOPLE AND FOREIGNERS.....	34
9. YOUNG PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES.....	40
9.1 KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES.....	40
9.2 LANGUAGE LEARNING.....	46
10. YOUNG PEOPLE AND TRAVEL	52
10.1 DESTINATIONS.....	52
10.2 THE REASONS	58
10.3 PROBLEMS ANTICIPATED	62
11. YOUNG PEOPLE AND UNEMPLOYMENT	66
12. YOUNG PEOPLE AND EMPLOYMENT.....	70
13. FINANCIAL RESOURCES	75
14. YOUNG PEOPLE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	79
15. ATTITUDES.....	83
16. WHICH SEX FOR WHICH JOB?	93

PART 2: YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION	102
1. WHAT DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION MEAN TO THEM?	103
2. THE EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	107
3. THE MEANING OF EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP	112
4. ACTION BY EUROPE	116
4.1 THE PRIORITY AREAS	116
4.2 THE AREAS IN WHICH THE EUROPEAN UNION SHOULD NOT BE ACTIVE.....	121
5. INFORMATION SOURCES	127
ANNEXES	133
QUESTIONNAIRE.....	134

Part 1:

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EVERYDAY LIFE

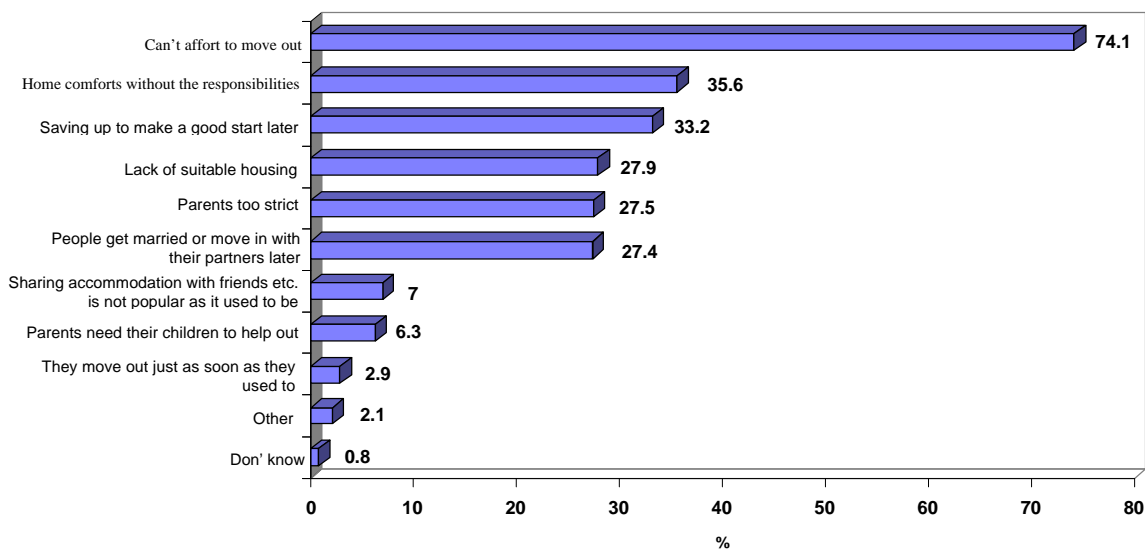
1. VIEWS ON DEPENDENCE ON PARENTS AND LIVING AT HOME

When asked why they thought children were living at home with their parents longer than they used to (*an assumption which, while based on no firm foundation, was contradicted by only 3% of those interviewed*), three-quarters of young people thought the main reason was that they could not afford to set up home independently. The immediate impression is that their enthusiasm is dampened by the demands of financial independence. A more optimistic interpretation in the same vein came from a third of the respondents, who put this reluctance to leave the family nest down to the need to “save up” for the future. A similar proportion took a disparaging view of young people who sought home comforts while rejecting the responsibilities that went with them.

A still substantial, but a lower proportion blamed the lack of appropriate housing (*did this mean cheap appropriate housing, or housing of any sort?*), the fact that parents were not as strict as they used to be, or the fact that couples get married or move in together later than they used to.

Only 6% said that parents needed their children to help out financially.

Dependence on parents



Q.11 Some people say that, nowadays, adolescents and young adults tend to live longer in their parents' homes than they used to. What do you think are the three main reasons for this? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAXIMUM THREE ANSWERS)

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

Table 1 : Why are young people leaving home later?

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Don't know
B	60.7	28.1	18.5	42.2	3.0	39.9	31.7	2.9	4.3	4.0	1.3
DK	63.7	20.5	44.4	38.3	7.7	34.7	30.4	2.3	3.3	1.1	1.8
WD	60.7	32.9	30.6	29.9	9.4	36.0	35.6	2.5	8.4	1.8	0.9
D	62.2	34.6	29.3	32.5	9.1	34.5	35.0	2.8	7.7	1.60	1.0
OD	68.5	41.9	23.6	43.0	8.0	28.3	32.9	4.5	4.6	0.8	1.1
GR	68.2	22.4	8.3	34.0	5.3	37.7	25.8	8.4	3.7	2.7	0.0
E	80.4	33.9	31.9	30.2	4.1	28.6	15.0	6.5	0.6	1.7	0.1
F	86.1	31.0	19.2	34.9	8.2	31.0	30.6	6.7	2.3	4.7	0.3
IRL	71.2	15.8	24.6	37.7	6.3	41.6	24.1	13.8	6.6	2.3	0.9
I	71.7	26.8	17.4	26.8	4.6	42.0	33.5	5.4	0.7	1.4	0.4
L	52.0	43.7	22.2	47.2	4.3	39.0	32.7	3.9	3.8	1.2	0.8
NL	72.4	29.4	37.1	40.1	4.3	41.4	25.8	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.9
A	57.7	28.1	45.0	30.6	11.3	29.3	26.8	9.7	3.9	0.3	1.0
P	65.3	28.0	41.7	40.2	6.4	21.6	25.7	12.8	2.1	0.7	0.4
FIN	78.5	19.9	33.8	41.9	7.3	33.4	32.0	5.3	4.4	0.7	0.7
S	95.3	22.3	33.5	49.5	6.8	26.4	14.3	8.3	0.2	1.2	0.2
UK	78.4	13.2	38.7	33.1	9.6	42.3	21.4	9.7	2.4	1.9	2.0
EU15	74.1	27.4	27.9	33.2	7.0	35.6	27.5	6.3	2.9	2.1	0.8

The highest proportion of young people replying that they could not afford to move out and therefore lived longer with their parents was in Sweden (95%) followed by France (86%) and Spain (80%). These three countries were well above the European average (74%). At the other end of the scale, the proportion in Luxembourg was particularly low (52%), with Austria only a little higher (58%).

Leaving aside the national differences, lack of means was the main reason given by young Europeans. The relative importance of the other reasons varied from one country to another.

The other reason commonly given in all countries was that people wanted their home comforts without the responsibilities. This reply was particularly common in the United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland and the Netherlands, with proportions of over 40%, followed by Greece, (38%) and former West Germany (36%).

Saving up to make a good start later was also a strong motivation for staying in the family home longer, according, particularly, to the Swedes (50%). This reply was also common in Luxembourg, former East Germany, Belgium and Finland, with proportions ranging from 42% to 47%. In France, it was the second most common reason given, with a score of 35%.

A lack of suitable housing was cited most frequently by young Austrians (45%), Danes (44%) and Portuguese (42%) as a reason for staying at home with their parents.

Young Spaniards were more likely to say that it was because young people were getting married or moving in with their partners later than they used to (34%, the European average being 28%).

Another fairly frequent response was the watering down of parental authority, parents no longer imposing such strict rules. This response was most common in Germany (35%, the average being 28%).

Of the other response options in the questionnaire, the least popular were that sharing accommodation with friends, etc. wasn't as popular as it used to be and that parents needed their children to help out financially.

Looking at the socio-demographic variables, apart from the lack of sufficient resources to set up home independently, which was the main reason listed in every category, the desire for home comforts without the responsibilities was also a very popular response among all categories. The only exception to this rule was the category of young people who left school before the age of 15, who gave as the reason for living with their parents longer the need to save up to make a better start later.

There was little variation from the average according to whether young people were studying, working or neither, Catholic, Protestant or Orthodox.

Table 2 : Why are young people living at home with their parents for longer?

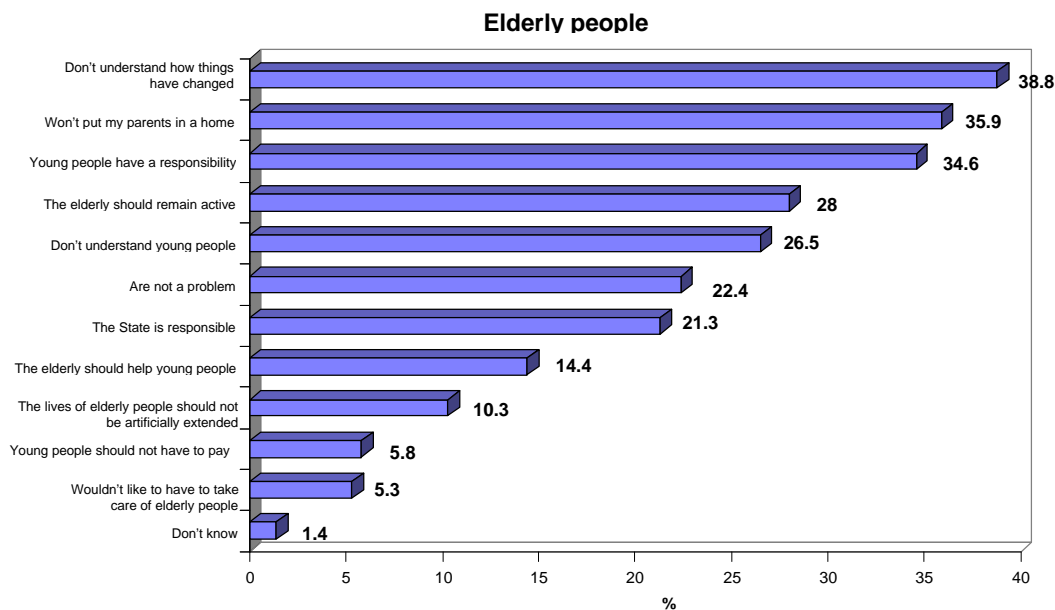
Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Don't know
Sex											
Men	72.6	25.9	27.4	32.1	8.1	35.8	28.0	6.7	2.9	2.1	1.0
Women	75.7	28.8	28.3	34.4	5.8	35.3	27.0	5.9	2.9	2.1	0.6
Age											
15-19	76.2	26.1	27.9	34.5	6.4	35.8	27.4	6.2	2.0	2.0	0.7
20-24	72.2	28.4	27.8	32.1	7.5	35.4	27.6	6.3	3.7	2.2	0.9
Level of education											
<= 15	74.3	18.9	27.7	35.8	9.4	31.1	22.3	9.0	2.3	2.2	1.1
16-19	72.9	26.6	30.0	31.9	7.8	34.6	27.6	7.6	3.6	1.9	1.0
20+	72.9	33.7	26.9	34.1	5.9	33.8	28.3	5.4	2.8	2.6	0.5
Student	75.5	28.6	26.1	33.5	5.9	38.1	28.5	4.6	2.4	2.1	0.5
Religion											
Catholic	73.6	29.8	24.6	33.2	5.4	34.9	28.7	5.6	2.5	2.0	0.6
Protestant	68.9	27.7	30.5	36.7	9.8	38.5	29.7	4.6	3.9	1.4	1.4
Orthodox	68.5	22.9	12.5	34.7	6.1	38.2	24.9	8.5	3.2	2.3	0.1
Other	71.4	23.5	31.7	36.4	6.8	37.9	23.2	13.1	4.2	2.9	0.1
None	78.4	25.0	32.3	31.0	8.5	34.9	25.5	7.0	2.7	2.4	0.9
Don't know	75.0	16.6	33.8	34.3	3.7	31.5	29.6	5.8	7.0	2.1	0.0
Situation											
Working	71.3	28.1	28.7	34.6	7.7	34.8	27.8	7.2	3.3	1.7	0.8
Not working – students	75.5	28.6	26.1	33.5	5.9	38.1	28.5	4.6	2.4	2.1	0.5
Not working – other	77.6	22.5	30.1	29.1	7.8	31.3	24.3	8.0	3.1	2.9	1.3
Size of household											
1	67.9	26.5	30.4	28.6	6.9	33.2	26.5	5.7	8.1	2.4	2.4
2	72.2	25.3	29.5	31.4	9.0	34.5	30.7	6.9	4.9	2.8	0.7
3	73.6	28.9	26.6	34.6	8.2	36.4	30.0	5.6	2.2	1.4	0.5
4	74.7	28.8	27.5	34.5	6.0	35.9	26.4	6.1	2.1	1.6	0.7
5	77.8	27.4	26.7	31.9	5.8	36.7	24.3	7.2	1.3	2.5	0.4
6+	77.9	21.3	29.0	35.7	5.5	34.4	25.1	6.8	1.0	3.8	0.1
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	69.9	25.3	30.1	31.6	7.8	35.7	27.3	7.0	6.0	2.2	1.3
No	75.4	28.0	27.2	33.7	6.7	35.5	27.6	6.1	2.0	2.0	0.6
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	67.7	25.4	30.7	30.3	8.0	33.1	26.6	7.4	6.5	2.0	2.1
No	75.6	27.8	27.2	33.9	6.7	36.1	27.7	6.0	2.1	2.1	0.4
EU15	74.1	27.4	27.9	33.2	7.0	35.6	27.5	6.3	2.9	2.1	0.8

2. YOUNG PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES TO THE ELDERLY

The way in which young people perceive the elderly, who now form a vast group in society, is many-sided. One aspect is apparently the lack of understanding shown by the oldest members of our society of social developments – they no longer know what’s going on – or of young people themselves. But, apart from this typical manifestation of the generation gap, the results reveal a sense of responsibility felt by young people towards the elderly, evident from the refusal to allow their own parents to live in an old people’s home as well as from explicit acknowledgement of that responsibility. Only 6% of young people in Europe think they should not have to pay for the pensions of elderly people. There is certainly no sense of abdication of responsibility.

Young people do not, however, see themselves as solely responsible for subsidising the needs of the elderly, and consider that the State should also shoulder some of the burden. In a spirit of give-and-take, young people feel that elderly people should show more interest in them and, particularly, that they should stay active as long as possible.

A small proportion of young people were put off by the idea of having to take care of the elderly members of their family in the future (5%). Twice as many rejected the idea of “artificially” prolonging the life of elderly people through medicine.



Q.12 Here are some opinions about elderly people. Please tell me which three come closest to your own opinion?

1. *Elderly people don't understand how much things have changed in our society*
 2. *Elderly people don't understand what young people want or like*
 3. *My generation shouldn't have to pay for the pensions of elderly people*
 4. *My generation has a responsibility towards the elderly*
 5. *There is no particular problem with elderly people*
 6. *I would not let my parents go and live in an old people's home*
 7. *I wouldn't like to have to take care of the elderly people in my family*
 8. *It is the responsibility of the State to take care of elderly people*
 9. *Elderly people should remain active as long as possible*
 10. *Medicine should not prolong elderly people's lives indefinitely*
 11. *Elderly people should show more interest in young people, help them out more*
- Don't know*

Table 3 : Young people and their attitudes towards the elderly

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
B	36.0	24.6	7.1	22.3	25.2	34.1	8.1	25.7	18.3	8.7	10.0	5.3
DK	26.2	18.3	2.7	51.8	23.5	12.2	6.2	18.9	39.1	33.1	8.4	2.8
WD	37.6	29.8	7.4	27.0	21.6	36.7	5.9	16.2	43.4	20.3	15.6	0.7
D	36.9	29.7	7.0	28.0	22.2	37.7	5.3	16.9	44.0	18.1	15.6	0.8
OD	34.0	29.5	5.2	32.1	25.0	41.9	2.5	19.9	46.4	9.1	15.5	1.2
GR	48.3	32.7	4.4	30.0	12.7	54.6	2.7	33.8	11.8	2.6	10.6	0.2
E	48.4	33.9	3.5	37.2	20.4	41.7	1.8	12.4	17.3	5.0	17.6	1.1
F	41.8	27.3	7.0	36.9	25.7	28.1	7.4	36.2	20.4	11.2	16.3	0.7
IRL	34.0	25.0	3.8	37.8	27.7	42.4	5.7	18.0	44.5	6.3	8.9	1.0
I	39.9	18.8	7.4	40.2	18.0	47.9	2.4	18.6	14.9	3.7	14.9	1.3
L	40.0	31.2	5.9	31.8	26.0	24.2	6.7	12.4	29.6	13.1	21.9	1.2
NL	27.9	23.2	4.1	47.4	10.7	18.8	17.7	16.3	38.7	19.7	7.9	1.7
A	35.7	31.6	6.5	25.2	27.5	34.3	8.6	14.7	30.4	11.2	18.4	2.8
P	46.5	38.1	6.5	30.5	15.3	40.7	3.8	15.0	35.6	2.4	16.0	1.0
FIN	29.9	26.0	4.4	39.4	35.1	16.7	6.2	15.2	36.6	27.2	19.0	0.6
S	33.1	23.9	3.1	51.1	39.1	16.3	9.1	6.0	28.8	21.8	13.7	0.8
UK	32.6	22.6	4.3	36.3	26.8	30.8	4.7	24.7	37.4	8.5	11.1	3.0
EU15	38.8	26.5	5.8	34.6	22.4	35.9	5.3	21.3	28.0	10.3	14.4	1.4

Although in Europe as a whole young people criticise the elderly for not understanding changes in society, opinions vary between Member States, this attitude representing over 40% in only five of them: Spain, Greece, Portugal, France and Luxembourg (proportions ranging from 40% to 48%).

This was also the most popular response in two other Member States, Belgium and Austria, but with lower than average scores (36% as against 39%).

As well as their lack of understanding of changes in society, lack of understanding by the elderly of what young people want or like was another possible response. Young people in Portugal seem to consider themselves the least well understood by the elderly (38% as against a European average of 27%). At the other extreme, only 18% of Danes gave this response.

What will happen to the elderly? Where will they grow old and in what conditions? The majority of young Greeks (55%) say they would not let their parents live in a home. The Irish, Germans and British feel that elderly people should remain active as long as possible, an opinion which is not shared by the Greeks (12% as against a European average of 28%).

The highest proportions of young people who feel they have a responsibility towards the elderly are in Denmark (52%), Sweden (51%), the Netherlands (47%), Italy (40%) and Finland (39%).

When it comes to taking care of elderly people, the Dutch are the most reluctant to do this themselves (18% as against a European average of 5%). There is something of a paradox here, since this group was also one of the most likely to acknowledge a responsibility towards their older citizens. This lack of willingness to be involved in care may also explain why so many feel that medicine should not prolong elderly people's lives indefinitely. This view is most commonly held by the Scandinavians, headed by the Danes (33%, putting them 23 points above the average).

Young people from the Mediterranean countries, i.e. Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal are the least unwilling to look after their elderly relatives. All of them scored lower than the European average (5%) on this question.

Seen overall, 21% of young Europeans think it is the responsibility of the State to take care of the elderly. This view is most common in France (36%), Greece (34%), Belgium (26%) and the United Kingdom (25%). The percentages for the other nationalities were well below the average (21%), particularly Sweden, with only 6%.

The socio-demographic variables show the most striking variations to be linked to religion. Those who described themselves as Orthodox were the most likely (with 49%) to say they would not let their parents live in an old people's home. This category would obviously overlap with the Greek nationality category, which had the highest proportion of people holding this view. The highest proportion to consider that the State had a responsibility to look after elderly people was also among the Orthodox group, with 29%.

It was young Protestants, on the other hand, (41%, 13 points above the average) who felt the elderly should remain active as long as possible. Here we see a reflection of the work ethic characteristic of this religion.

There was no real difference in people's views according to whether they were working, studying, or neither, all the results tending to be around the average.

Those young people who were the main income providers in their household were less inclined than the others to take care of the elderly members of their families, considering this to be the responsibility of the State.

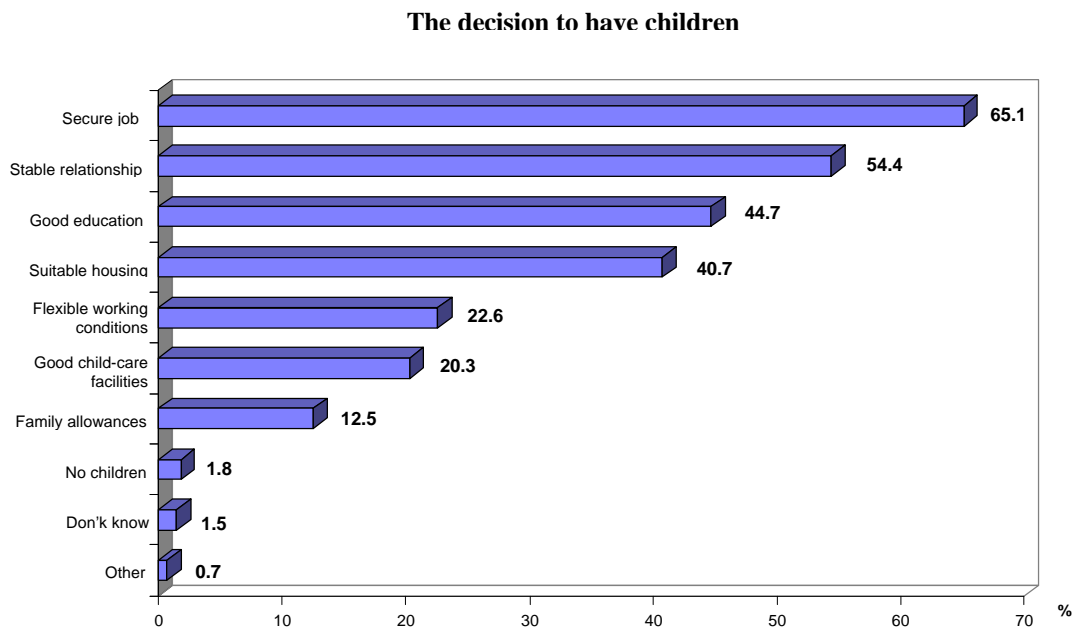
Table 4 : Young people and their attitudes to the elderly

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
Sex												
Men	40.5	29.2	6.1	33.2	21.5	32.7	6.0	22.0	26.8	10.0	14.0	1.6
Women	37.1	23.7	5.4	35.9	23.3	39.2	4.6	20.6	29.3	10.8	14.8	1.3
Age												
15-19	41.5	30.9	5.2	32.3	23.3	35.4	5.5	19.4	25.3	9.7	15.8	1.4
20-24	36.5	22.6	6.3	36.6	21.6	36.3	5.1	23.0	30.3	10.9	13.2	1.5
Level of education												
<= 15	39.9	31.2	4.2	27.3	23.1	33.5	5.5	16.4	25.6	7.0	15.0	2.8
16-19	40.9	25.9	6.8	32.7	22.0	36.1	5.8	21.1	29.0	10.4	14.9	1.2
20+	35.8	21.1	6.0	39.0	22.8	34.5	4.3	26.8	32.1	11.7	10.4	1.8
Student	37.4	27.3	5.1	37.0	22.4	36.7	5.0	21.3	26.6	10.8	14.8	1.2
Religion												
Catholic	40.5	27.3	5.3	33.7	21.0	41.1	3.9	20.4	22.8	7.6	15.6	1.4
Protestant	33.3	25.2	5.9	38.1	25.3	31.0	5.1	16.0	41.2	17.2	14.1	1.3
Orthodox	45.3	31.6	4.5	32.4	14.2	49.1	4.5	29.2	18.5	4.3	10.5	0.3
Other	28.9	22.3	7.5	45.7	22.8	38.5	3.9	19.9	32.8	17.8	15.4	0.4
None	38.9	25.7	6.3	33.0	24.0	29.1	7.8	24.7	30.5	11.3	13.0	1.7
Don't know	47.1	31.6	9.1	32.4	20.7	25.7	4.0	16.4	19.3	8.0	15.1	3.0
Situation												
Working	39.9	24.7	6.1	33.5	22.8	34.5	5.3	21.9	30.4	11.2	13.5	1.2
Not working – students	37.4	27.3	5.1	37.0	22.4	36.7	5.0	21.3	26.6	10.8	14.8	1.2
Not working – other	39.7	29.3	6.4	31.4	21.1	37.5	5.9	19.9	25.4	6.9	15.7	2.5
Size of household												
1	36.1	23.9	7.6	35.8	21.9	26.9	8.6	27.5	34.4	14.0	13.6	2.1
2	35.8	21.4	6.9	36.8	23.0	32.8	5.8	24.8	34.2	13.7	14.4	1.4
3	37.3	25.5	5.3	34.6	22.1	35.2	5.6	21.8	31.5	10.0	15.3	1.6
4	38.7	28.4	5.1	33.1	23.2	39.2	4.5	19.9	25.2	9.9	13.9	1.5
5	40.7	29.2	6.0	35.2	22.2	38.5	4.5	17.6	21.9	7.4	14.5	1.1
6+	50.6	30.2	5.0	33.0	19.3	37.2	3.5	18.2	19.3	7.9	14.7	0.5
Housekeeping responsibilities												
Yes	35.4	22.5	6.5	35.5	22.6	35.0	6.8	23.3	35.2	12.9	13.9	2.0
No	39.9	27.7	5.6	34.3	22.3	36.2	4.8	20.7	25.8	9.6	14.6	1.3
Principal contributor to household income												
Yes	36.7	22.2	6.5	35.8	22.6	30.0	6.3	26.7	33.6	13.6	12.7	2.2
No	39.3	27.5	5.6	34.3	22.3	37.3	5.0	20.1	26.7	9.6	14.8	1.3
EU15	38.8	26.5	5.8	34.6	22.4	35.9	5.3	21.3	28.0	10.3	14.4	1.4

3. THE DECISION TO HAVE CHILDREN

The decision to have children can depend on many things, but young people specify stability as a prime factor, whether in terms of employment or relationships¹. The possibility of giving the child a good education is another important factor, mentioned slightly more often than having suitable housing. Young people’s perception of themselves as future parents is therefore based on a materially, emotionally and intellectually stable environment.

Flexible working conditions, good child-care facilities and adequate child allowances or tax benefits are seen as secondary to stability (*perhaps as the means rather than as preconditions*).



¹ Here meant in the restricted sense of “couple”.

*Q.13 The decision to have a child at a particular time can be influenced by many things. Which three of the following seem to you to be the most important?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)*

1. *Good child-care facilities*
 2. *The ability to provide the child with a good education*
 3. *Flexible working conditions (working hours, parental leave, part-time work, etc.)*
 4. *A secure job*
 5. *Adequate child allowances or tax benefits*
 6. *Suitable housing*
 7. *A stable relationship with your partner*
 8. *I don't want to have children (SPONTANEOUS)*
 9. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 5 : Young people and the decision to have children

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Don't know
B	16.6	39.2	26.2	58.1	17.3	34.8	54.6	2.8	2.3	1.5
DK	23.5	29.5	30.5	42.2	10.1	42.4	73.8	0.9	1.5	1.3
WD	23.2	31.7	22.2	54.7	21.3	42.5	59.2	4.3	1.1	2.7
D	24.1	30.5	23.0	57.9	21.9	42.2	57.4	3.8	0.9	2.7
OD	27.6	25.3	26.5	71.3	24.4	40.7	49.8	1.9	0.2	2.6
GR	44.2	27.9	18.5	62.8	9.3	28.9	62.8	1.0	2.1	0.3
E	6.2	57.5	26.0	74.9	8.2	26.8	49.9	1.1	1.4	0.8
F	11.9	53.7	15.5	78.9	14.0	47.9	54.7	1.8	0.4	0.5
IRL	23.3	36.8	23.1	68.2	12.1	46.1	54.1	1.6	0.0	3.0
I	19.3	45.8	29.8	63.0	10.7	29.0	46.0	0.9	0.1	1.7
L	28.4	55.1	31.3	49.7	9.9	27.0	53.1	1.4	0.2	2.1
NL	18.4	69.3	30.1	43.6	5.9	36.5	68.2	1.5	0.8	0.4
A	23.2	37.3	32.2	43.1	21.4	38.8	48.3	6.3	0.7	3.2
P	43.6	54.5	11.4	70.1	10.8	40.7	34.8	0.7	0.0	1.3
FIN	31.3	35.7	18.5	60.7	14.8	43.7	71.8	0.8	0.6	1.1
S	29.7	31.2	18.8	69.0	5.5	48.6	81.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
UK	25.5	40.6	17.7	64.3	7.4	58.7	56.3	1.3	0.5	1.9
EU15	20.3	44.7	22.6	65.1	12.5	40.7	54.4	1.8	0.7	1.5

A very high proportion, over 70%, of young Scandinavians regard a stable relationship with one's partner as being of prime importance in the decision to have a child (EU average: 54%).

Job security seems to have the edge in the other Member States, 65% seeing it as a crucial factor. It heads the list in France, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg. In Greece, it comes neck and neck with a stable relationship.

Job security and family stability are therefore seen by all young Europeans as being the most important factors in deciding to have a child. All, that is, except the Dutch, who give higher

priority to the possibility of giving the child a good education, family stability coming in second place. Material well-being was also a factor in the decision, although to a lesser extent, 41% of young Europeans saying that their decision would be influenced by having suitable housing. This was the case particularly in Britain.

Flexible working conditions were also seen as an important factor in Austria (9 points above the European average at 32%) and Denmark (31%, +8) while the Portuguese and Greeks were more interested in good child-care facilities (44%, +24).

The European average for young people saying they did not want children was very low at 2%, but three times higher in Austria at 6%.

Almost 7 out of 10 men (differing from women by 6 points) saw job security as the prime factor. And there were 8 points separating the views of men and women on the importance of flexible working conditions, women according this higher priority.

Differences between religious groups reflect national differences: the Orthodox group (mainly Greek) gave priority to child-care facilities, while the Protestants (mainly British) attached more importance to suitable housing. Age appears to have little influence, except in the case of flexible working conditions and a stable relationship with one's partner (these reasons being given more often by those in the 19-24 age bracket who are more likely to be working or in a relationship).

The priorities varied according to whether respondents had household responsibilities or not. Those with such responsibilities opted for a stable relationship as their main criterion, while those without tended to opt for job security. This may be because there were more men in the latter category, and men, as observed above, tend to attach more importance to job security.

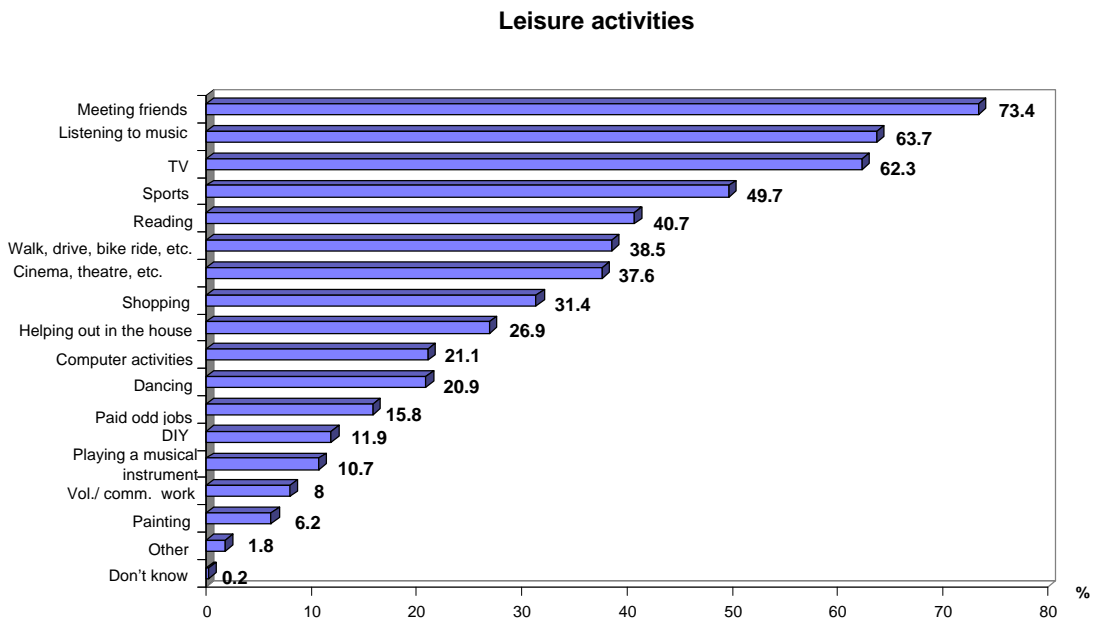
Table 6 : Young people and the decision to have children

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Don't know
Sex										
Men	19.3	42.5	18.4	69.4	12.3	41.9	52.6	2.2	0.8	1.7
Women	21.3	46.9	26.9	60.7	12.7	39.5	56.3	1.4	0.6	1.2
Age										
15-19	20.3	45.2	19.8	66.7	12.1	43.7	51.3	1.9	0.4	1.9
20-24	20.2	44.2	25.0	63.7	12.8	38.1	57.1	1.7	1.0	1.1
Level of education										
<= 15	21.9	45.4	19.0	65.0	11.4	43.4	42.2	2.3	0.9	1.8
16-19	22.1	39.2	23.2	64.2	15.3	42.3	55.8	1.8	0.8	1.4
20+	15.6	50.9	25.3	67.0	11.4	37.4	60.1	1.9	1.0	0.4
Student	19.4	48.1	22.1	65.5	10.4	39.4	54.7	1.7	0.6	1.8
Religion										
Catholic	17.9	48.6	23.4	66.2	14.4	36.5	50.3	1.6	0.5	1.5
Protestant	23.1	35.5	24.8	58.6	13.6	46.3	61.4	1.2	0.8	2.3
Orthodox	40.1	34.1	19.1	60.8	10.0	30.2	62.4	0.8	2.1	1.0
Other	16.1	48.5	22.5	66.1	10.9	40.2	60.8	0.2	1.0	1.2
None	20.4	43.7	20.7	66.9	9.7	46.3	56.2	2.6	0.9	1.2
Don't know	24.9	49.3	26.9	57.0	10.0	27.6	44.6	6.8	1.7	2.9
Situation										
Working	20.8	40.9	23.2	64.9	14.4	42.2	56.2	1.7	0.9	1.2
Not working – students	19.4	48.1	22.1	65.5	10.4	39.4	54.7	1.7	0.6	1.8
Not working – other	21.1	45.7	22.2	64.5	12.7	40.2	49.2	2.5	0.6	1.4
Size of household										
1	22.4	38.9	21.4	58.5	16.1	38.1	58.8	3.8	0.5	2.3
2	21.1	43.8	24.2	61.7	14.5	44.2	61.2	1.6	1.1	0.6
3	21.6	44.1	22.5	64.9	11.8	38.1	55.6	2.4	0.4	1.5
4	19.6	45.1	22.7	66.2	12.2	43.0	51.2	1.1	0.9	1.5
5	19.6	48.2	22.0	67.7	9.9	40.2	51.6	1.6	0.8	1.3
6+	15.9	46.6	21.6	71.8	12.3	37.2	50.1	1.2	0.5	2.3
Housekeeping responsibilities										
Yes	23.2	42.1	24.9	56.8	15.8	40.7	59.8	2.0	0.9	1.3
No	19.4	45.4	21.9	67.6	11.5	40.7	52.8	1.8	0.7	1.5
Principal contributor to household income										
Yes	23.0	40.4	22.2	61.0	14.9	41.5	58.0	2.2	0.9	2.3
No	19.6	45.6	22.6	66.1	11.9	40.5	53.6	1.7	0.7	1.3
EU15	20.3	44.7	22.6	65.1	12.5	40.7	54.4	1.8	0.7	1.5

4. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

How young people occupy their leisure time can broadly be divided into three categories – social and community activities, individual or group activities and mainly passive pastimes. Meeting friends heads the list with 73%, listening to music takes second place with 64% and watching television comes third with 62%.

One in two young people practises some kind of sport. 4 out of 10 engage in more cultural activities such as reading, cinema, theatre and concerts. 39% say they go walking/out for a drive/bike ride in their free time.



Q.14 From the following list of activities which, if any, do you do regularly during your leisure time?

1. *Reading*
 2. *Sport*
 3. *Going to the cinema, theatre or concerts*
 4. *Watching TV*
 5. *Shopping*
 6. *Using a computer, playing video games, using the Internet, etc.*
 7. *Going for a walk, a drive, a bike ride*
 8. *Meeting friends*
 9. *Playing a musical instrument*
 10. *Listening to music*
 11. *Painting*
 12. *Dancing*
 13. *Helping other people, that is voluntary or community work, etc.*
 14. *Helping out in the house*
 15. *Doing some work for money*
 16. *DIY (do-it-yourself) activities*
 17. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 7 : Leisure activities

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	42.9	48.6	45.0	79.6	43.0	20.8	39.8	75.5	8.2	67.2
DK	47.6	53.5	51.5	72.0	42.3	33.2	45.1	80.2	17.2	66.3
WD	42.9	52.6	44.7	67.8	31.5	23.1	35.6	78.3	8.4	69.0
D	42.5	50.2	43.2	67.7	31.0	23.6	36.6	76.5	8.1	68.5
OD	41.1	39.8	37.0	67.4	28.8	25.9	40.7	69.2	6.9	66.4
GR	32.6	38.5	20.6	56.7	24.0	7.6	38.3	71.5	8.6	56.6
E	44.7	52.9	41.0	61.4	26.6	18.5	38.1	75.1	9.7	69.6
F	43.4	47.6	50.9	64.2	31.2	18.5	49.2	73.4	14.1	66.8
IRL	40.8	51.2	36.3	69.3	25.4	20.0	32.8	69.6	14.1	62.1
I	37.5	50.3	23.3	40.4	22.4	16.9	33.6	70.2	10.5	50.9
L	34.8	59.0	45.9	64.0	34.7	22.0	37.6	70.4	15.3	57.3
NL	45.5	54.0	39.4	79.7	47.0	32.9	34.2	81.5	12.0	68.7
A	45.4	52.5	34.5	60.9	28.3	25.4	30.4	62.4	10.9	56.0
P	32.7	51.9	29.2	73.3	26.6	15.7	32.6	73.8	6.0	67.4
FIN	45.3	51.6	25.4	71.5	29.6	32.6	54.6	78.8	16.4	62.9
S	46.4	56.7	33.2	76.2	35.9	36.5	35.4	88.1	14.4	73.4
UK	35.1	46.9	34.7	66.1	41.4	23.6	37.4	68.7	10.5	62.7
EU15	40.7	49.7	37.6	62.3	31.4	21.1	38.5	73.4	10.7	63.7

Table 7 (*continued*) : Leisure time activities

Country	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Don't know
B	2.8	17.8	10.4	30.7	16.0	13.1	3.5	0.5
DK	10.2	16.4	14.4	27.3	42.4	18.6	0.9	1.3
WD	8.1	25.0	8.3	22.0	20.3	8.9	2.1	0.0
D	7.4	25.2	7.7	23.6	18.5	9.3	1.7	0.1
OD	4.4	25.8	5.0	30.4	11.4	11.0	0.3	0.7
GR	6.4	14.6	6.9	28.6	8.8	9.2	1.7	0.0
E	5.8	30.6	9.3	35.5	13.6	5.0	2.4	0.2
F	6.5	18.6	8.1	28.5	14.9	19.1	1.5	0.0
IRL	5.7	26.0	7.0	27.7	22.6	9.1	1.4	0.8
I	4.1	18.6	6.6	23.2	8.7	5.7	1.2	0.0
L	9.2	22.5	8.1	21.5	23.5	13.3	1.5	0.8
NL	7.2	21.0	12.6	28.4	15.1	20.0	2.2	0.0
A	8.5	24.1	4.1	22.8	16.2	11.0	0.4	0.5
P	5.3	20.1	10.4	37.1	10.6	4.1	0.9	0.5
FIN	6.6	8.4	7.3	29.0	16.1	18.9	1.9	0.0
S	8.8	10.5	12.3	32.8	17.7	16.0	1.9	0.0
UK	6.6	16.6	6.3	22.1	22.6	18.0	2.6	0.2
EU15	6.2	20.9	8.0	26.9	15.8	11.9	1.8	0.2

Most leisure time is therefore spent meeting friends, particularly in Sweden (88%) and the Netherlands (82%).

TV is very popular with the Belgians, who report spending more time watching television than meeting friends or listening to music (80%, 76% and 67% respectively). A large proportion of young people in the Netherlands (80%) and Sweden (76%) mention it as a pastime. It appears to be less popular in Greece (40%).

Most music fans are in Spain (70%) this activity being least popular in Italy, where only 51% mention listening to music as a free-time activity.

Sport is most popular in Luxembourg, being mentioned as a leisure activity by 6 people out of 10, followed by Sweden. Greeks are least likely to spend their free time in this way (38%). The latter are avid readers, this being a free-time activity for 72%.

As far as the more artistic activities are concerned, a third of young people in Spain mention dancing as a free-time activity, while playing a musical instrument and painting are most popular among the Danes (17% and 10% respectively).

At the other end of the scale, the Finns show the least interest in dancing (8%). Very few Portuguese say they play music (6%). Painting is least popular among the Italians (4%).

Shopping is popular with a third of young people in Europe, particularly the Dutch (47%) and Belgians (43%). Relatively few Italians and Greeks said they spent time in the shops (22%; 24%). They were also the least likely to spend time on computers, particularly the Greeks (8% as against a European average of 21%). Although with twice this proportion,

the Portuguese are also below the European average and follow the same pattern (16%). The most computer addicts are found among the Swedes (37%), the Danes (33%) and the Dutch (33%).

The Dutch (20%) and the French (19%) are the keenest on DIY activities, while the Portuguese (4%) are well below the European average (12%).

While DIY is also popular among the Danes (19%), very many of them (42%) do odd jobs for money, which is a minority pastime in Greece and Italy (9%). The European average for young people helping out in the house is 27%; in Greece the proportion is 29%, but the Portuguese are way ahead at the top of the list with 37%.

Although the Danes are the most likely to be doing work for money, this does not mean they are neglecting the charitable side, as they also have the highest percentage of young people involved in voluntary or community work (14%), the European average being 8%. The Austrians are much less attracted to voluntary work (4%).

As for excursions, some 4 out of 10 young Europeans said they went for walks, drives or bike rides. The highest proportions of walkers were in Finland (55%), France (50%) and Denmark (45%), while the Austrians were way behind with 30%.

The Belgians have not been mentioned very much, which suggests that they tend never to be very far from the average, although they accounted for the highest proportion (4%) of people mentioning interests other than those specified in the questionnaire.

A socio-demographic analysis of the results yields some interesting observations. The old stereotypes certainly have a struggle for survival, women watching more television than young men in their free time. More women also read, shop, go on excursions, go to shows, help out in the house, dance, do voluntary work and paint.

Men score highly on sport, computer activities, DIY and playing musical instruments.

About the same proportion of men as women said they spent time meeting friends, listening to music and doing odd-jobs for money.

There was little variation in the results according to age category, although a higher proportion of the older age group (20-24) said they read, went on excursions and did DIY. The younger group (15-19) were more likely to listen to music or play sport.

The patterns were similar for level of education as for the age variable.

Whether the respondents subscribed to a religion (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox or other) or not was a factor influencing the replies. Our approach was to analyse the lowest and highest results for each of the activities under consideration, where the difference was more than 5 points.

For reading, for example, there was a difference of 13 points between young people belonging to a religion other than the three main European religions (49%) and those belonging to the Orthodox faith (36%); a difference of 12 points in the practice of sport between Orthodox (41%) and Protestant (53%); for cinema, theatre or concert-going, there was a 22-point gap between Orthodox (22%) and Protestants (40%) (the proportion was

also 40% in the atheist group); for watching television there was a difference of 20 points between members of other religions² (50%) and Protestants (70%); for shopping there was a difference of 13 points between Orthodox (25%) and Protestant (38%) and for computer activities, video games, Internet, etc. the difference was 19 points between these two religions (9% as against 28%).

Religious principles were not a factor influencing the numbers going for walks, drives or bike rides. “Meeting friends” produced an 8-point gap between Orthodox (72%) and those who were undecided (80%). “Playing a musical instrument” distinguished the Orthodox (8%) and Catholics (9%) from Europe’s minority religions (17%) and the undecided (19%). There was a difference between Orthodox (56%) and Protestants (67%) in the numbers listening to music. The proportion interested in painting in the “Other religion” category was 17%, as against 4% of the undecided and the Catholics. Dancing was a free-time activity for 17% of those belonging to the Orthodox faith and 23% of the undecided. Helping other people, i.e. voluntary work, etc. was where the “Other religion” category stood out with 14%, the figure for all the other religious groups being between 7% and 9%. “Helping out at home” scored 26% in the “Other religion” and 32% in the undecided category; “Doing work for money” produced results of 10% for Orthodox, 12% for Catholic and 23% for Protestant. Finally, DIY distinguished the Catholics (8%) from all the other groups, to a lesser extent from the Orthodox category (11%) and to a much greater one the minority religions³ (20%).

Students (who were not working) were more likely than the other groups to spend their time meeting friends, listening to or playing music, doing sport, reading, using a computer or painting. They also helped out in the house and did odd jobs for money.

Young people who were not working (or studying) were proportionally the least likely to pursue these activities, compared with students and young employed people. The highest proportions to watch TV, go for walks, bike rides, etc. and help out in the house were in this category. As most of those not working are unemployed, it can reasonably be assumed that they do not have the same free-time leisure opportunities.

A similar trend can be observed among young people who were the main household income providers. They constituted the highest proportion pursuing most of the activities listed, with one notable exception – helping out in the house. It is, after all, difficult to work in two places at once!

² Muslim, Hindu, Jewish etc.

³ “Minority” being used to distinguish these groups from the majority religions in Europe.

Table 8 : Leisure activities

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sex										
Men	29.8	62.3	35.4	60.8	16.6	28.1	35.2	73.3	13.4	63.5
Women	52.1	36.5	40.0	63.9	46.9	13.8	41.9	73.6	7.9	63.9
Age										
15-19	36.3	53.3	37.2	62.6	30.2	23.1	33.4	75.0	12.0	67.4
20-24	44.6	46.5	38.0	62.1	32.5	19.4	42.9	72.1	9.6	60.5
Level of education										
<= 15	26.7	39.6	24.8	63.8	26.8	13.5	33.6	72.5	8.4	60.0
16-19	36.4	44.3	33.3	63.6	32.9	17.7	39.8	69.5	7.9	61.7
20+	51.9	47.8	50.4	58.0	34.9	19.6	52.7	75.2	9.4	61.8
Student	45.4	57.7	41.7	61.8	30.2	26.6	34.8	76.9	14.2	67.0
Religion										
Catholic	39.3	51.4	36.3	59.8	29.4	18.7	38.0	72.4	8.9	61.8
Protestant	45.2	53.2	40.4	69.6	38.1	28.3	39.7	78.0	13.3	67.2
Orthodox	35.6	40.9	21.9	57.2	25.4	9.0	38.2	71.5	8.3	56.3
Other	49.1	49.2	38.5	50.0	34.8	20.9	41.6	72.5	16.8	61.5
None	40.4	46.4	40.1	65.0	31.5	23.0	38.3	73.0	11.3	66.0
Don't know	40.7	46.4	37.7	57.8	33.6	19.2	36.7	79.7	19.4	64.4
Situation										
Working	37.8	46.8	38.9	62.2	32.7	18.8	40.4	73.4	8.9	62.5
Not working – students	45.4	57.7	41.7	61.8	30.2	26.6	34.8	76.9	14.2	67.0
Not working –other	36.5	37.3	24.8	63.7	31.0	13.6	42.5	65.1	6.4	58.8
Size of household										
1	50.6	48.8	46.5	63.9	32.3	20.5	40.4	76.7	12.1	69.3
2	42.7	42.9	39.9	69.4	37.3	20.8	46.7	72.9	10.3	62.9
3	41.7	48.1	36.9	61.7	30.1	21.5	38.5	72.1	8.5	63.3
4	40.2	52.8	37.6	61.8	30.7	21.9	35.6	73.6	11.2	64.2
5	33.5	52.1	32.3	58.4	29.3	18.7	36.5	73.0	12.7	62.0
6+	36.9	51.9	34.8	57.7	29.6	22.9	35.3	74.9	10.6	61.1
Housekeeping responsibilities										
Yes	49.0	40.1	37.9	65.4	40.2	17.1	43.4	70.2	9.2	62.8
No	38.2	52.6	37.6	61.4	28.8	22.4	37.0	74.4	11.1	64.0
Principal contributor to household income										
Yes	46.3	47.4	42.4	66.1	33.9	21.8	41.0	72.0	11.1	63.9
No	39.4	50.2	36.5	61.5	30.8	21.0	37.9	73.8	10.6	63.7
EU15	40.7	49.7	37.6	62.3	31.4	21.1	38.5	73.4	10.7	63.7

Table 8 (continued) : Leisure activities

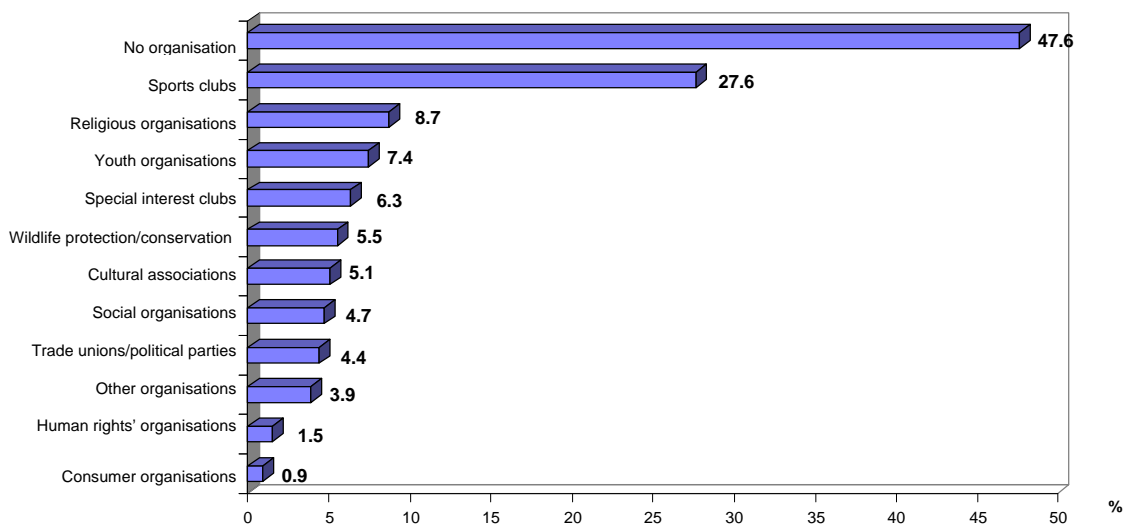
Variables	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Don't know
Sex								
Men	4.9	15.2	7.1	18.9	15.7	16.4	2.1	0.2
Women	7.5	26.7	8.9	35.3	15.9	7.2	1.6	0.2
Age								
15-19	6.7	21.4	7.8	27.2	16.7	8.7	0.9	0.1
20-24	5.8	20.3	8.2	26.7	15.0	14.7	2.6	0.2
Level of education								
<= 15	4.3	22.4	8.2	27.2	15.1	8.6	1.5	0.4
16-19	6.2	19.4	6.8	25.7	14.6	14.8	2.8	0.2
20+	4.6	20.7	9.8	28.3	10.3	15.5	1.4	0.0
Student	7.1	21.9	8.6	27.7	18.5	9.1	1.1	0.0
Religion								
Catholic	4.3	22.0	7.1	27.2	11.9	8.4	1.7	0.2
Protestant	7.8	21.1	8.4	26.2	23.4	14.0	2.3	0.1
Orthodox	6.1	16.6	8.2	29.2	10.2	11.9	1.5	0.0
Other	16.6	17.3	14.2	30.0	22.0	20.2	0.7	1.0
None	7.3	19.9	8.3	26.0	17.9	14.9	1.9	0.1
Don't know	3.7	22.7	9.1	32.2	19.2	15.9	1.6	0.0
Situation								
Working	5.8	20.9	7.1	25.0	15.0	14.6	2.4	0.1
Not working – students	7.1	21.9	8.6	27.7	18.5	9.1	1.1	0.1
Not working –other	5.2	18.3	8.6	30.0	11.3	12.1	2.2	0.4
Size of household								
1	8.0	25.4	11.6	13.6	17.1	14.7	2.4	0.1
2	7.4	19.3	7.8	24.9	14.8	19.4	2.2	0.1
3	5.1	18.5	5.6	25.9	15.4	12.2	1.8	0.1
4	5.5	22.1	8.5	29.5	15.7	9.7	1.4	0.1
5	8.0	20.5	8.5	31.4	16.0	9.0	2.3	0.2
6+	4.6	21.7	8.6	31.9	17.1	7.4	1.3	0.7
Housekeeping responsibilities								
Yes	7.2	20.6	9.3	21.2	15.0	14.9	2.1	0.1
No	5.9	20.9	7.6	28.6	16.0	11.0	1.7	0.2
Principal contributor to household income								
Yes	7.7	20.7	9.5	19.3	15.5	18.8	2.6	0.2
No	5.9	20.9	7.7	28.7	15.9	10.3	1.7	0.1
EU15	6.2	20.9	8.0	26.9	15.8	11.9	1.8	0.2

5. PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMUNITY

One immediately obvious fact is that young Europeans' participation in community life is poor, one respondent in two saying they did not belong to an organisation or association of any description.

Sports clubs were the most popular of the options proposed, 3 out of 10 saying they belonged to or participated in such an organisation. Religious or parish organisations were in third place (9%). On a similar footing, young people's organisations such scouts, youth clubs etc. scored 7%.

Participation in community life



Q.15. From the following list, could you tell me which organisations you are a member of or whose activities you participate in?

1. *Social welfare or charitable organisations*
2. *Religious or parish organisations*
3. *Cultural or artistic associations*
4. *Trade unions or political parties*
5. *Human rights movements or organisations*
6. *Organisations for the protection of nature, animals, the environment*
7. *Youth organisations (scouts, youth clubs, etc.)*
8. *Consumer organisations*
9. *Sports clubs, associations*
10. *Hobby or special interest clubs/associations (collectors, fan clubs, computer clubs, etc.)*
11. *Other clubs or organisations (SPONTANEOUS)*
12. *No club or organisation (SPONTANEOUS)*

Table 9 : Participation in community life

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	4.0	2.3	6.1	6.3	2.2	3.7	12.9	0.1	23.5	4.1	3.1	52.9
DK	6.0	5.4	8.5	22.4	3.5	9.0	17.6	1.3	44.4	14.1	3.0	22.8
WD	2.2	7.9	4.2	4.6	2.5	6.7	6.5	1.0	38.8	9.6	6.8	38.2
D	2.0	7.1	4.1	4.4	2.2	6.4	6.2	0.9	35.6	9.7	6.5	41.7
OD	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	1.0	5.1	4.8	0.5	22.6	10.3	5.0	56.4
GR	3.5	2.4	5.5	1.5	0.7	4.4	2.9	0.8	15.5	1.8	4.1	64.4
E	3.3	6.4	5.4	2.2	1.0	3.0	8.3	0.2	11.8	2.1	6.1	62.3
F	5.4	3.0	7.7	1.3	0.6	5.0	6.7	1.2	28.2	3.9	3.2	51.0
IRL	4.8	7.1	3.7	3.5	2.5	1.3	11.6	0.5	43.7	7.1	5.3	38.8
I	8.2	18.3	5.8	2.9	0.7	4.8	6.8	1.2	23.1	2.8	2.3	45.6
L	2.7	5.7	6.7	5.3	2.0	7.4	25.8	2.8	40.0	7.1	1.7	33.9
NL	9.5	17.6	4.5	6.1	3.2	11.2	7.9	2.5	50.2	9.1	6.1	23.3
A	4.9	12.1	4.6	5.7	2.7	12.0	9.1	2.9	27.0	7.5	2.4	39.8
P	2.5	8.1	4.9	4.0	0.7	2.5	5.4	0.3	21.1	2.5	1.7	59.6
FIN	5.9	12.1	5.2	12.0	2.2	7.7	11.3	0.3	26.6	15.5	2.8	32.9
S	4.9	13.3	7.9	25.8	4.5	9.2	9.4	2.1	50.7	13.8	3.8	17.8
UK	3.6	7.4	2.1	5.9	2.1	5.6	7.8	0.4	28.0	10.7	1.7	50.1
EU15	4.7	8.7	5.1	4.4	1.5	5.5	7.4	0.9	27.6	6.3	3.9	47.6

Sports clubs attracted the highest proportions in Sweden (51%), Netherlands (50%), Denmark (44%) and Luxembourg (40%). These countries were well above the European average (28%). Young Greeks (16%) and Spaniards (12%) are few and far between in sports organisations.

Religious and parish organisations enjoy the greatest success in Italy and the Netherlands (both countries with 18%, as against a European average of 9%), Belgium and Greece being at the bottom of the scale (with 2% each).

The Greeks and Portuguese, with 3% and 5% respectively, are the least likely to belong to **youth organisations** (scouts, youth clubs, etc.) this being more popular among the Luxembourgers and Danes (with 26% and 18% respectively. European average: 7%).

The other, least popular organisations, all scored below 6%. Of these, the most popular were special interest clubs (computer clubs, collectors, etc.) and wild life/conservation organisations. The next in line were cultural associations, social welfare or charitable organisations and trade unions or political parties.

The lowest average rates in Europe applied to human rights movements (2%) and consumer associations (1%).

As a general trend, young people in Europe appear to be more likely to join neutral organisations of a general nature rather than those with a more specific purpose such as trade unions, political parties, consumer groups, etc.

Looking at the socio-demographic criteria, membership of organisations tends to increase with the age at which full-time education was completed. The longer young people remain in education, the more likely they are to participate in such organisations.

Religion is another interesting variable, 31% of the “Other religion” category (i.e. not Catholic, Protestant or Orthodox) being members of religious or parish organisations (the figure being 10% or 11% for the three religions mentioned).

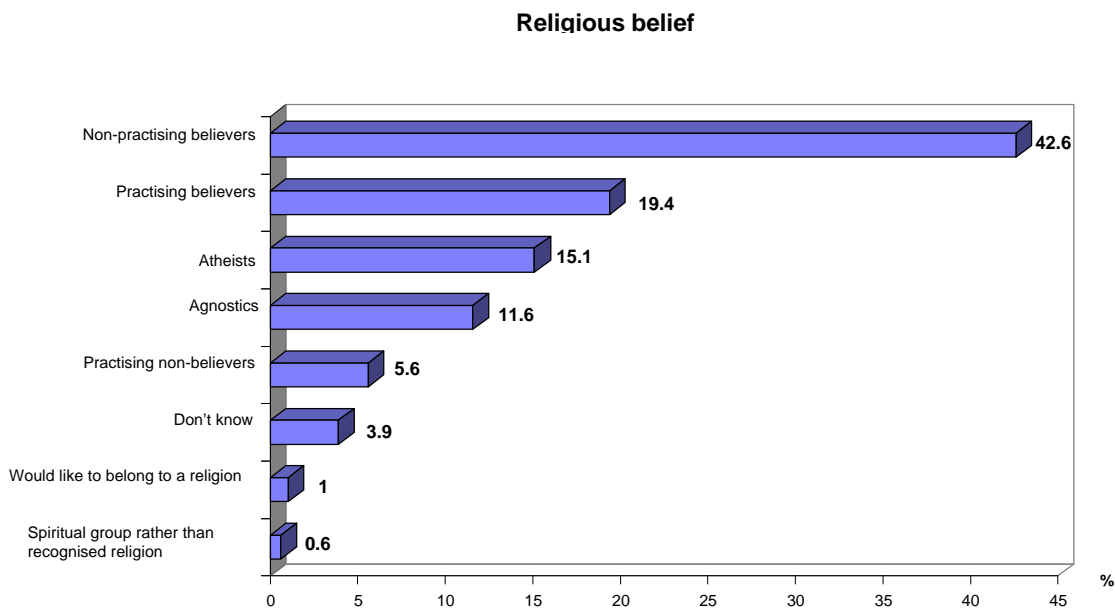
The fact of being a student also influences the results, in that students score higher across the board than other young people who are working or not working. The same applies to young people who are the principal income providers in the household, who are more likely to join organisations than those whose contribution is subsidiary.

Table 10 : Leisure activities

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sex												
Men	3.9	7.4	4.5	5.4	1.3	4.5	8.5	0.8	31.6	6.9	3.1	44.3
Women	5.6	10.1	5.8	3.5	1.7	6.5	6.3	1.1	24.1	5.8	4.6	50.4
Age												
15-19	4.5	10.0	4.6	2.1	1.5	5.5	9.9	0.8	31.6	6.9	3.1	44.3
20-24	4.9	7.6	5.6	6.5	1.6	5.5	5.3	1.1	24.1	5.8	4.6	50.4
Level of education												
<= 15	3.3	5.9	1.8	2.3	0.8	6.2	5.8	0.4	23.2	3.6	4.9	56.6
16-19	3.3	6.9	3.5	5.4	1.6	4.5	5.2	0.7	23.4	5.7	3.4	54.4
20+	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	1.5	6.9	5.6	1.9	22.7	5.8	5.4	47.0
Student	5.6	11.3	7.0	3.3	1.6	5.8	10.5	1.0	33.9	7.7	3.7	39.0
Religion												
Catholic	4.8	11.3	5.5	2.8	0.7	4.3	8.0	0.9	24.9	3.9	3.2	49.9
Protestant	3.5	10.8	4.7	8.2	2.6	6.3	8.8	0.6	37.2	12.6	6.0	36.0
Orthodox	4.8	10.7	4.6	2.0	2.9	4.8	4.6	2.7	19.4	3.0	3.9	57.6
Other	4.7	31.0	6.7	5.9	4.0	4.8	6.8	0.8	32.7	7.9	4.7	31.7
None	5.0	1.3	4.6	5.4	1.9	6.8	6.6	0.9	27.2	7.5	3.7	50.0
Don't know	8.6	1.6	7.5	2.9	1.2	8.2	3.8	0.7	19.7	2.5	7.7	50.7
Situation												
Working	4.3	6.8	4.3	6.2	1.4	5.4	5.3	0.9	26.8	5.7	3.9	50.6
Not working – students	5.6	11.3	7.0	3.3	1.6	5.8	10.5	1.0	33.9	7.7	3.7	39.0
Not working –other	3.6	7.2	2.8	2.9	1.5	4.7	5.4	0.6	14.4	4.5	4.3	60.9
Size of household												
1	5.8	7.0	8.6	9.2	2.9	6.0	4.6	2.0	26.2	7.5	5.9	44.3
2	4.4	4.4	5.3	7.2	1.6	6.7	5.4	1.3	21.3	6.0	5.4	51.8
3	3.8	7.4	4.1	4.3	1.4	5.5	7.1	0.8	29.6	6.9	2.3	49.1
4	4.3	10.8	4.4	3.0	1.6	5.6	9.2	0.8	29.9	7.0	3.9	45.0
5	5.6	10.2	5.8	3.2	0.9	3.6	7.4	0.5	28.0	5.2	3.5	47.3
6+	6.7	12.2	5.7	1.7	1.0	5.0	9.0	0.5	25.2	3.2	4.0	49.5
Housekeeping responsibilities												
Yes	5.3	6.6	6.4	7.0	2.5	6.5	4.1	1.7	21.1	5.8	5.2	51.7
No	4.5	9.4	4.8	3.7	1.2	1.2	8.4	0.7	29.5	6.5	3.5	46.3
Principal contributor to household income												
Yes	4.8	6.5	6.4	8.5	2.7	5.9	3.6	1.6	25.9	7.2	5.9	48.5
No	4.7	9.2	4.8	3.5	1.3	5.4	8.3	0.8	28.0	6.1	3.4	47.4
EU15	4.7	8.7	5.1	4.4	1.5	5.5	7.4	0.9	27.6	6.3	3.9	47.6

6. RELIGIOUS BELIEF

The vast majority of young people in Europe subscribe to a religious faith. The distinguishing factor within this group is whether or not they actually practise their religion, since 43% of those describing themselves as believers do not actually go to church. The gap separating atheists from agnostics is similar to that separating them from practising believers. The latter group accounts for approximately one person in five, atheists for one in six and agnostics for one in ten.



Q.16. Of the following situations, linked to religious belief, which one best describes your personal situation?

- 1. I believe and I practise*
 - 2. I believe, but I don't practise*
 - 3. I practise religion, but I don't really believe*
 - 4. I belong to a spiritual group which is not a recognised religion*
 - 5. I would like to join a religious group, but I haven't found a suitable one yet*
 - 6. I am an agnostic, I don't know whether there is a God and I do not belong to a religious group*
 - 7. I am an atheist, I do not believe in any God*
- Don't know*

Table 11 : Religious belief

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Don't know
B	8.9	33.8	23.4	0.5	0.8	11.7	14.3	6.1
DK	5.1	43.4	8.7	1.6	1.0	15.3	19.3	5.7
WD	19.6	38.4	13.8	0.5	0.8	6.3	14.2	6.3
D	17.2	32.9	12.2	0.5	0.9	7.5	22.2	6.4
OD	7.3	9.8	5.4	0.5	1.3	12.4	55.6	7.2
GR	41.9	52.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.5
E	16.5	56.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	11.5	11.1	2.0
F	8.6	44.2	3.8	1.1	2.1	13.9	23.4	3.0
IRL	48.9	32.5	7.2	0.4	0.0	3.4	4.8	2.5
I	41.0	46.3	2.3	0.4	1.7	4.7	2.9	0.7
L	13.9	35.1	15.8	0.0	0.9	9.5	21.1	3.0
NL	15.1	25.5	5.2	2.3	0.8	24.7	22.7	3.7
A	26.1	38.0	18.0	1.0	0.6	2.7	4.9	8.8
P	32.6	48.9	2.0	0.6	1.7	7.9	6.2	0.1
FIN	14.1	47.6	5.2	0.6	1.5	16.1	10.4	4.5
S	7.5	35.3	12.2	0.5	0.7	22.8	16.4	4.5
UK	8.2	42.6	1.8	0.6	0.2	20.2	18.5	7.1
EU15	19.4	42.6	5.6	0.6	1.0	11.6	15.1	3.9

The largest group of practising believers is in Ireland with 49%, followed by Greece (42%) and Italy (41%). Apart from these three countries, which have rates double the average, there are much lower and, for the most part, well below average, scores, notably for Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom, France and Belgium, all of which have proportions below 10%. There is an interesting divergence between the scores in the two halves of Germany, with a clean break between the East, where only 7% describe themselves as practising believers, and the West, where the proportion is 20%.

The highest proportion of young people who believe but do not practise are found in Spain, Greece, Portugal and Finland.

6% of the total sample said that they practised a religion without really believing in it. Again, this average masks considerable national differences. The results are more or less divided into two halves, with wide variations within each half. Of those above 12%, Belgium heads the list with 23% followed by Austria with 18% and Luxembourg with 16%.

The smallest proportions, varying between 2% and 9%, are in Greece, Portugal, Italy and the United Kingdom.

Germany and the Netherlands have the highest proportion of declared atheists. Netherlands also has the highest proportion of agnostics.

1% of young people in Europe have yet to find a religion that suits them. This is particularly the case in France, where the proportion is 2%.

Looking at the socio-demographic variables, the likelihood of being a believer increases with the number of people in the household. The more children there are, the higher the proportion of believers.

More women than men are believers. The younger age group (15-19) is more likely to practice religion without really believing in it, while the older group (20-24) is more likely to believe but not practise.

The "religion" variable shows that a majority of the Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox groups believe but do not practise their religion. The lowest proportion of practising believers is found among the Protestant group.

A considerable number of young people who are working describe themselves as atheist or agnostic, while students (whether working or not) tend to be non-practising believers.

Of the young people with housekeeping responsibilities or who are the household's main income provider, one in five say they are probably atheist.

Table 12 : Religious belief

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Don't know
Sex								
Men	15.9	41.7	6.0	0.5	1.0	12.3	18.0	4.5
Women	23.1	43.6	5.2	0.7	1.0	10.9	12.0	3.3
Age								
15-19	21.9	40.4	6.9	0.6	1.2	11.1	14.4	3.3
20-24	17.2	44.6	4.5	0.6	0.9	12.0	15.7	4.4
Level of education								
<= 15	21.1	42.9	3.6	0.3	1.1	10.2	15.0	5.7
16-19	14.3	44.7	5.3	0.5	0.9	12.1	17.3	4.7
20+	15.6	47.1	3.7	0.9	0.5	12.0	16.9	3.0
Student	24.7	39.5	6.8	0.7	1.3	11.4	12.6	2.8
Religion								
Catholic	29.5	56.1	6.6	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.2	2.0
Protestant	16.4	51.5	10.4	0.2	0.5	8.0	8.7	3.9
Orthodox	45.4	50.5	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6
Other	40.5	34.8	4.4	3.3	4.3	6.3	4.4	2.0
None	0.9	19.0	2.4	1.1	1.8	27.6	40.5	6.5
Don't know	1.4	24.9	9.1	1.1	3.7	21.4	15.6	22.2
Situation								
Working	15.5	44.3	5.1	0.6	0.9	12.0	17.3	4.2
Not working – students	24.7	39.5	6.8	0.7	1.3	11.4	12.6	2.8
Not working - other	16.3	46.3	4.0	0.3	0.7	11.1	15.6	5.6
Size of household								
1	12.2	37.7	5.4	0.6	2.7	10.0	24.8	6.5
2	10.6	40.6	4.0	1.2	0.8	15.3	21.1	6.0
3	16.7	42.1	6.8	0.5	0.6	13.7	15.1	4.2
4	23.6	42.9	5.6	0.5	1.0	11.3	12.5	2.4
5	24.4	46.2	4.9	0.4	1.0	8.8	10.5	3.5
6+	27.5	46.4	6.5	0.5	0.8	6.1	10.2	1.7
Housekeeping responsibilities								
Yes	13.8	41.6	4.9	1.1	1.4	12.7	19.0	5.3
No	21.1	42.9	5.8	0.5	0.9	11.3	13.9	3.5
Principal contributor to household income								
Yes	12.4	39.2	4.5	0.9	1.7	13.4	20.7	6.9
No	21.0	43.0	5.9	0.5	0.9	11.2	13.8	3.2
EU15	19.4	42.6	5.6	0.6	1.0	11.6	15.1	3.9

7. UNEASINESS WITH CERTAIN TYPES OF PEOPLE

On the whole, people feel at ease with most people they meet. If they do feel ill at ease with somebody, it is not usually because of their physical appearance or cultural characteristics, but rather because of a lifestyle which does not conform to the accepted norm. Drug addicts, alcoholics, homosexuals and homeless people are most often identified as the groups which make young people feel ill at ease.

Q.17 Some people feel uneasy when they meet people who are different from themselves, for example, people who have difference appearance, behaviour, opinions, habits or way of life. Do you feel uneasy in the presence of any people in your daily life? (If yes) which one(s)?

1. *None*
 2. *People of another nationality*
 3. *People of another race*
 4. *People of another religion*
 5. *People from a culture other than your own*
 6. *Physically handicapped people*
 7. *Mentally handicapped people*
 8. *Homosexuals, gays or lesbians*
 9. *People who dress differently from you*
 10. *People who have much more or much less money than you do*
 11. *Drug addicts*
 12. *Alcoholics*
 13. *Homeless*
 14. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 13 : Uneasiness with certain types of people

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	39.1	17.5	17.4	14.3	14.7	6.0	8.3
DK	32.7	2.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	10.2
WD	36.9	4.7	5.0	3.5	4.3	8.2	17.5
D	35.7	4.8	5.6	3.4	4.1	8.0	17.3
OD	30.4	5.3	8.1	2.9	3.1	6.8	16.4
GR	54.5	4.0	3.3	4.8	5.2	3.1	3.8
E	71.9	0.5	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.5
F	48.6	2.8	5.8	4.5	1.9	9.2	14.5
IRL	49.8	2.0	2.3	1.5	2.8	5.0	9.2
I	46.1	3.8	5.0	1.9	5.5	8.6	8.2
L	46.6	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.0	3.9	4.3
NL	42.2	2.9	3.1	1.2	2.2	4.7	8.6
A	46.8	5.0	6.3	3.7	3.6	9.3	12.5
P	61.6	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.2	1.7	3.4
FIN	41.7	2.8	4.1	2.3	2.2	9.2	14.1
S	33.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	6.9	12.7
UK	47.4	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.6	5.4	9.0
EU15	48.0	3.2	4.5	3.0	3.2	6.3	10.0

Table 13 (*continued*) : Uneasiness with certain types of people

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Don't know
B	8.0	2.3	3.1	34.6	27.8	16.8	1.4	4.6
DK	7.7	0.7	1.7	50.3	35.7	14.9	2.7	2.9
WD	14.2	1.3	4.5	33.6	30.8	25.8	2.1	5.3
D	15.4	1.5	4.5	34.5	33.2	25.4	1.9	5.4
OD	20.5	2.3	4.6	38.4	42.9	23.3	0.9	5.8
GR	20.2	2.6	0.6	25.2	16.4	2.8	1.4	0.3
E	6.7	0.5	1.8	19.5	9.9	1.0	1.4	2.4
F	13.0	0.9	6.4	24.7	19.7	15.8	1.9	2.6
IRL	15.1	1.4	3.1	29.8	13.0	6.6	0.9	3.7
I	17.2	1.2	4.4	24.8	15.9	11.4	0.5	3.6
L	10.7	1.2	1.3	30.4	20.7	8.5	4.4	5.0
NL	7.7	2.2	3.0	41.7	30.8	17.9	0.7	1.3
A	12.6	2.8	5.1	26.2	23.8	17.4	0.6	3.0
P	14.9	0.9	2.1	21.7	14.4	3.1	0.7	2.9
FIN	13.1	1.2	2.8	32.5	23.5	4.9	0.6	3.7
S	8.8	0.8	2.2	48.1	33.5	13.7	1.4	2.6
UK	14.5	0.4	3.2	27.0	12.4	8.4	0.9	2.8
EU15	13.3	1.1	3.9	28.1	20.1	12.8	1.3	3.3

The results show that 28% of European citizens feel uneasy with **drug addicts**. The rates are quite high everywhere, but particularly so in Denmark (50%), Sweden (48%) and the Netherlands (42%).

20% of young people in Europe feel uncomfortable in the presence of **alcoholics**, particularly the Danes (36%), Swedes (34%) and Germans (33%). The proportions are quite high everywhere, showing that young people are not indifferent to people in this situation, but react with a certain embarrassment.

Homosexuals are another category with which over 13% of young people feel uncomfortable. This is particularly true of former East Germany, Greece (20%) and Italy (17%). The lowest proportions are in Spain (7%), Denmark (8%), the Netherlands (8%), Belgium (8%) and Sweden (9%), suggesting that there is more acceptance among young people of homosexuals in those countries.

13% of young people in Europe are embarrassed by the presence of **homeless people**. The largest proportion is in Germany (25%) followed by the Netherlands, with a somewhat lower rate (18%). Only 1% of Spaniards feel uncomfortable with this group.

People feel more uncomfortable with the **mentally handicapped** (10%) than with the **physically handicapped** (6%). The Spanish and Portuguese are least likely to feel uneasy with either of these groups. The highest proportion of young people admitting to feeling uneasy in the company of physically handicapped people is in Austria (9%) while the Germans are more likely than their European peers to feel uncomfortable with the mentally handicapped (17%).

As stated above, young Europeans are less likely to feel uncomfortable on the grounds of physical appearance. However, quite a number of Belgians were uncomfortable with people of another nationality, race, religion or culture. The proportions here were sometimes five times higher than the European average!!!

The figures speak for themselves – this does not seem to be a matter of simple embarrassment, but a quite deeply anchored feeling of hostility, bordering on racism. It would be interesting to investigate in more depth why Belgians should have these attitudes, but this would be to enter the racism debate, which is outside the scope of this study.

Table 14 : Uneasiness with certain types of people

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex							
Men	48.6	3.9	5.0	3.4	3.5	5.6	9.4
Women	47.4	2.4	3.9	2.5	3.0	7.0	10.6
Age							
15-19	47.5	3.3	4.3	3.0	3.6	6.5	10.6
20-24	48.5	3.1	4.6	2.9	2.9	6.1	9.4
Level of education							
<= 15	50.2	3.7	6.9	3.7	3.3	6.5	8.5
16-19	46.8	3.5	5.0	3.7	3.2	5.9	10.0
20+	50.9	3.0	4.1	2.1	2.5	5.3	9.9
Student	47.9	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.5	6.9	10.4
Religion							
Catholic	50.5	3.3	5.2	3.2	4.0	6.9	9.1
Protestant	34.9	3.6	4.5	3.9	3.4	6.8	12.1
Orthodox	52.1	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.8	2.9	4.7
Other	49.6	1.5	2.6	1.4	0.6	3.9	8.7
None	49.6	2.9	3.8	2.4	2.1	5.7	11.3
Don't know	48.5	1.3	4.2	3.1	4.7	10.3	6.7
Situation							
Working	46.7	3.4	5.2	3.6	3.0	6.2	10.3
Not working – students	47.9	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.5	6.9	10.4
Not working –other	51.8	3.4	5.1	3.0	3.2	5.1	8.3
Size of household							
1	43.8	4.3	5.2	2.9	3.6	6.5	13.0
2	46.0	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.1	7.5	11.2
3	47.8	3.0	4.4	2.4	2.8	6.4	9.7
4	47.7	3.5	4.8	2.7	3.4	6.1	10.1
5	51.5	3.4	4.5	2.6	2.3	6.8	8.7
6+	53.1	1.6	3.9	5.6	5.7	3.0	6.9
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	46.0	2.8	4.7	3.2	2.7	5.8	10.1
No	48.7	3.3	4.4	2.9	3.4	6.5	10.0
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	44.7	3.5	4.6	3.9	2.8	7.2	11.6
No	48.8	3.1	4.4	2.8	3.3	6.1	9.6
EU15	48.0	3.2	4.5	3.0	3.2	6.3	10.0

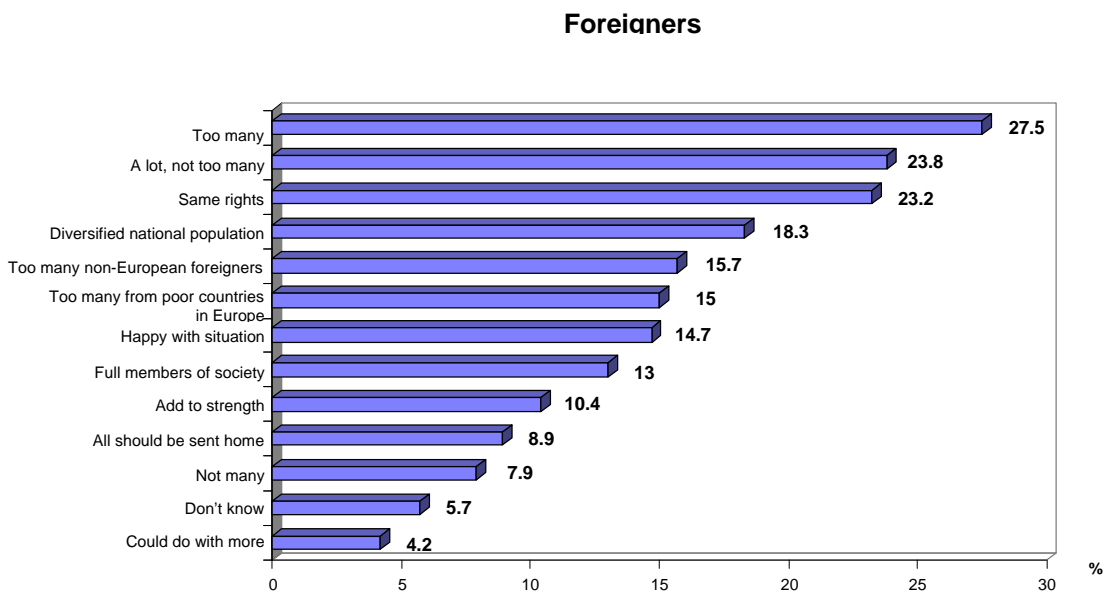
Table 14 (*continued*) : Uneasiness with certain types of people

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Don't know
Sex								
Men	16.2	1.1	3.5	26.1	17.0	11.4	1.4	3.6
Women	10.3	1.1	4.2	30.2	23.4	14.1	1.1	3.0
Age								
15-19	14.5	1.3	3.7	28.5	20.4	13.3	1.1	3.2
20-24	12.4	1.0	4.0	27.8	19.8	12.3	1.4	3.4
Level of education								
<= 15	13.9	2.3	5.3	26.4	18.0	10.2	1.0	3.8
16-19	15.3	0.8	3.8	28.4	19.8	12.0	1.4	3.4
20+	9.2	1.2	4.3	25.5	19.4	12.0	2.0	3.4
Student	12.4	1.1	3.5	28.9	21.1	14.4	1.0	3.0
Religion								
Catholic	14.0	1.1	4.1	26.0	18.4	11.8	1.2	3.7
Protestant	15.8	1.4	2.5	39.9	29.4	21.1	1.4	4.0
Orthodox	18.3	3.1	0.6	27.6	18.4	5.9	1.1	1.7
Other	13.0	0.6	2.8	28.9	19.9	13.2	1.7	1.3
None	10.9	0.9	4.2	26.1	19.1	11.3	1.3	2.4
Don't know	12.2	0.6	5.9	25.9	16.0	10.4	2.3	4.2
Situation								
Working	14.4	1.0	4.3	29.4	19.6	12.7	1.4	3.3
Not working – students	12.4	1.1	3.5	28.9	21.1	14.4	1.0	3.0
Not working - other	13.1	1.4	3.7	23.1	18.9	9.0	1.7	3.9
Size of household								
1	10.3	0.8	6.3	30.9	21.1	15.1	2.3	3.3
2	14.0	1.3	4.7	27.8	22.6	14.2	1.8	3.3
3	12.4	1.2	2.9	30.0	22.5	14.2	1.1	3.2
4	14.7	1.3	4.1	28.0	18.9	11.5	0.7	3.4
5	12.9	1.0	3.8	24.4	16.8	10.7	1.6	2.9
6+	14.0	0.4	1.2	26.6	17.5	11.7	1.2	3.4
Housekeeping responsibilities								
Yes	10.1	0.9	4.8	29.9	23.2	13.1	1.9	4.0
No	10.0	1.2	3.6	27.6	19.2	12.7	1.1	3.0
Principal contributor to household income								
Yes	11.6	0.9	5.3	29.6	20.3	13.3	2.3	3.8
No	13.8	1.2	3.5	27.8	20.1	12.7	1.1	3.1
EU15	13.3	1.1	3.9	28.1	20.1	12.8	1.3	3.3

8. YOUNG PEOPLE AND FOREIGNERS

To gain a clearer picture of what young people think about foreigners, they were asked to respond to a number of statements. Some of these took the form of neutral observations, while others were more contentious, eliciting specific standpoints.

The first striking observation is that almost a third of young people in Europe think that there are too many foreigners in their country.



Q.18 I'm going to read out some opinions about people who live in (our country), but who are not (nationality). Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with?

1. *There are not a lot of foreigners here*
 2. *We could do with more foreigners here*
 3. *There are a lot, but not too many*
 4. *There are too many*
 5. *There are too many coming from countries outside Europe*
 6. *There are too many coming from poor countries in Europe and elsewhere*
 7. *(NATIONALITY) population has always consisted of people of foreign descent*
 8. *The presence of foreigners adds to the strength of (OUR COUNTRY)*
 9. *I'm glad that foreigners live in (OUR COUNTRY)*
 10. *Foreigners living in (OUR COUNTRY) are full members of (NATIONALITY) society*
 11. *Foreigners living in (OUR COUNTRY) should have the same rights as the (NATIONALITY)*
 12. *All foreigners should be sent back to their country of origin*
- Don't know*

Table 15 : Young people and foreigners

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Don't know
B	4.3	3.4	23.1	41.0	25.1	21.6	17.3	6.6	9.2	9.9	19.3	15.4	4.8
DK	10.6	12.3	37.4	26.5	17.4	11.4	15.0	14.9	25.7	20.4	32.9	9.6	2.7
WD	0.5	1.3	21.0	39.2	24.4	22.0	16.1	9.3	11.9	10.2	13.7	10.6	5.2
D	1.3	1.2	21.2	39.6	23.4	22.8	15.3	8.6	10.5	9.6	13.9	12.30	5.3
OD	4.8	0.6	21.8	41.5	19.2	26.3	12.0	6.0	4.8	7.2	14.9	19.4	5.9
GR	3.8	4.5	22.6	32.6	20.0	41.9	8.6	2.7	7.2	2.6	17.6	19.0	0.5
E	17.4	3.8	25.9	13.9	7.5	8.7	5.3	5.5	16.3	9.1	27.8	2.6	8.3
F	5.0	3.7	20.4	27.3	16.8	11.2	44.8	16.0	15.7	21.8	24.4	12.6	4.9
IRL	22.7	10.4	32.5	6.6	7.2	8.3	13.1	20.6	22.5	8.6	23.0	1.6	6.6
I	8.3	2.6	20.5	36.2	16.9	15.5	7.7	3.1	10.1	9.5	20.5	10.5	3.5
L	1.4	1.8	41.2	19.3	10.3	12.5	31.6	32.8	24.4	15.2	17.4	2.5	5.4
NL	6.2	10.5	43.8	23.0	10.1	12.3	2.5	28.5	25.9	29.4	36.1	3.7	2.6
A	8.6	2.6	28.1	36.9	15.2	19.2	20.1	6.5	8.4	13.6	15.6	14.8	6.7
P	16.0	8.6	26.5	16.1	11.2	12.4	11.3	14.3	11.2	12.5	18.1	4.6	3.2
FIN	36.9	37.1	26.9	6.9	6.8	4.2	8.8	18.6	44.8	18.3	33.9	3.4	2.7
S	5.2	16.2	40.6	21.0	8.1	6.3	30.9	21.0	32.5	34.1	58.3	1.4	3.2
UK	7.0	2.4	21.4	18.6	13.6	12.1	18.5	11.7	16.3	9.2	25.2	5.1	10.7
EU15	7.9	4.2	23.8	27.5	15.7	15.0	18.3	10.4	14.7	13.0	23.2	8.9	5.7

Young people in Europe can be divided into three distinct groups according to their attitude towards foreigners:

Group 1: Belgium, Germany, Austria, Greece

In this group, almost a third of young people think there are too many foreigners. In some countries the proportion is even higher – at least 40% in Belgium and Germany, and only

just below 37% in Austria and Greece. It is enlightening to look at the pattern of reactions to each statement in these four countries, as they are very consistent. The Belgians and Germans can, for example, be seen to be antagonistic towards the presence of foreigners, approving of all the negative statements about them and vice versa. “There are too many coming from poor countries in Europe and elsewhere”, for example, scored very highly in these countries, while “I’m glad that foreigners live in our country” scored lower than the average, i.e. very low. This trend was equally pronounced in Greece and Austria. In short, young people in these four countries are more “anti-foreigner” than the others.

Group 2: Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

A considerable number of young Danes (11%), Irish (23%) and Finns (37%) agreed with the statements “there are not a lot of foreigners here” and “we could do with more foreigners here”. These statements scored much higher than the European average (8% and 4%). In Sweden, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, many young people also recognised that “there are a lot, but not too many” (40%, 41% and 44% as against a European average of 24%).

Another quite common response from young people in these countries was “I’m glad that foreigners live in our country”, scores ranging from 23% to 45% as against a European average of 15%.

The Dutch also tended to be in favour of the presence of foreigners, a third responding that they added to the strength of their country (29% as compared with the European average of 10%). Many of them (29%), like the Swedes (33%) and the Finns (45%) were also glad that foreigners lived in their country. They also reacted positively to the statement that foreigners should have the same rights as their own national citizens since they were full members of that society. In line with these positive attitudes, the number of young people who thought foreigners should be sent back to their own countries was very small (S: 1%, IRL: 2%, L and FIN: 3%, NL: 4% compared with a European average of 9%). Only the Danes scored relatively highly on this point with 10%.

Group 3: Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom

In these countries, there was a greater spread of opinion, sometimes in favour of foreigners, sometimes against. Young people in Spain, for example, tended to be quite happy with their presence (16%), but did not necessarily think they added to the strength of their country (6%). Quite a high proportion were in favour of giving foreigners the same rights as national citizens (28%).

The French were also moderate in their opinions, the majority saying the French population has always consisted of people of foreign descent (45%) and that foreigners should have the same rights as themselves (22%).

In Italy, while there was no really strong pattern, attitudes tended to be more negative towards foreigners, evidenced by the relatively high numbers saying there were too many foreigners in Italy (36%) and the small minority who believed that their presence added to the strength of the country (3%). There was, however, a positive side, since 21% (as against a European average of 23%) believed that foreigners should have the same rights as Italian nationals.

The most neutral attitudes were in Portugal and the United Kingdom. None of the results from these countries are particularly striking, but all gravitated around the average. In the United Kingdom, there was quite a high degree of uncertainty, the “don’t know” category representing 11%.

Looking at the socio-demographic factors⁴, age significantly affected only one of the results, namely opinions on whether there were too many foreigners in the country. Proportionally more of the older age group agreed with this statement.

Level of education is a more significant discriminatory factor. The milder opinion expressed by the statement that there were a lot of foreigners, but not too many, for example, was more likely to be endorsed by students than by those who had left school at the age of 15 at the latest. Those most strongly endorsing the more extreme statement that there were too many foreigners were those in the least well-educated categories.

Recognition of the diversity of origin of the national population was most common among the more educated groups, as were the idea that a country was made stronger by a population of varied composition, satisfaction at the presence of foreigners in the country, recognition of foreigners as full members of the country’s society and the opinion that foreigners living in the country should have the same rights as the country’s own nationals. In other words, the higher their level of education, the less threatened people felt by the presence of foreigners.

Attitudes varied according to religion in the following cases⁵. There were seven points separating Orthodox (3%) and Catholics (10%) on the statement that there were not a lot of foreigners in the country. The three main religions (Protestant (31%), Catholic (30%) and Orthodox (28%)) differed from the other religions (12%) on the statement that there were too many foreigners. The “Other religions” group was even less likely to stigmatise foreigners from non-European countries, while adherents of Europe’s three main religions did so in much greater numbers (Protestants 20%, Orthodox 18% and Catholics 16%).

Adherents of the Orthodox faith were the most likely to agree that there were too many foreigners coming from poor countries in Europe and elsewhere in their country. This opinion was expressed by twice as many in this group as in the other two main religious groups.

It would also seem that people belonging to the minority religions are more likely to be aware of the fact that the national population has always been of diverse origin. Is this simply a question of projection or a greater awareness of history?

The Catholic (7%) and Orthodox (8%) groups were the least likely to agree that the presence of foreigners added to the strength of their country, as opposed to 19% in the “Other religion” category and 22% of the “don’t knows”.

⁴ Again, we have only taken into account significant discrepancies of five points or more.

⁵ Only the most significant differences are given here.

The Orthodox category were the least likely to be pleased with the idea of foreigners being in their country (9%), as opposed to the “Other religion” group (26%). The Catholic (10%) and Orthodox (10%) groups also differed from this group (19%) on the question of whether foreigners were full members of their society. The three majority religions (19% and 21%) were also at odds with the “Other religion” group (38%) on whether foreigners living in the country should have the same rights as the country’s own nationals.

The extreme, not to say extremist, opinion that all foreigners should be sent back to their country of origin was endorsed by 16% of the Orthodox category and only 2% of those belonging to one of Europe’s minority religions.

Students were the least extreme in their opinions, and apparently the most well-disposed towards having foreigners in their country. They were proportionally more likely than the other categories to consider that foreigners should have the same rights as national citizens, that they were full members of the country’s society, that their presence added to the strength of the country; to be glad that they were there, to recognise that society has always been of heterogeneous composition and to consider that, while there are a lot of foreigners, there are not too many.

Table 16 : Young people and foreigners

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Don't know
Sex													
Men	8.4	4.5	23.9	29.2	16.9	16.9	18.0	11.0	13.5	12.5	21.7	9.7	5.1
Women	7.4	3.9	23.8	25.6	14.4	13.1	18.6	9.7	15.9	13.6	24.7	8.1	6.4
Age													
15-19	8.5	4.2	25.4	25.5	14.0	14.5	16.9	10.2	15.7	13.0	24.9	8.7	6.4
20-24	7.4	4.2	22.5	29.2	17.2	15.5	19.5	10.5	13.7	13.1	21.7	9.1	5.1
Level of education													
<= 15	7.3	3.2	25.7	34.6	14.9	13.9	14.5	9.7	11.1	7.3	18.9	9.4	4.4
16-19	7.2	2.9	20.6	32.5	16.6	16.9	15.6	7.8	11.2	10.1	19.8	10.9	6.5
20+	6.4	3.7	22.0	23.4	18.7	13.9	26.6	12.2	16.0	15.1	22.9	8.9	5.4
Student	9.2	5.8	26.9	22.0	14.2	13.8	19.7	12.4	18.6	16.8	27.5	6.9	5.5
Religion													
Catholic	9.8	2.9	23.6	29.5	16.2	14.1	14.8	7.4	11.8	10.4	19.4	8.7	5.6
Protestant	7.8	5.9	24.5	30.9	20.3	18.1	18.6	10.9	15.4	13.4	21.3	7.6	5.0
Orthodox	3.1	6.0	26.7	28.1	18.4	35.9	11.8	7.5	8.9	10.0	20.9	16.0	1.5
Other	4.4	3.9	24.8	11.6	7.1	8.1	31.2	19.4	26.4	18.6	37.9	1.9	3.7
None	6.3	5.2	23.4	24.9	13.6	13.6	22.7	13.3	17.6	16.6	28.5	10.0	6.7
Don't know	4.2	6.5	24.8	27.0	17.9	14.1	18.4	21.9	23.9	14.1	17.8	6.6	7.8
Situation													
Working	6.9	2.9	21.7	32.1	17.2	16.2	18.2	9.8	12.0	10.7	20.1	9.9	5.7
Not working – students	9.2	5.8	26.9	22.0	14.2	13.8	19.7	12.4	18.6	16.8	27.5	6.9	5.5
Not working – other	7.3	3.7	21.8	29.1	15.4	15.1	15.3	6.7	11.9	10.0	20.4	11.4	6.6
Size of household													
1	5.4	5.6	24.3	27.0	16.3	15.5	25.7	16.0	21.3	18.1	25.8	8.7	5.1
2	6.1	4.9	23.4	26.1	16.6	15.8	25.2	14.3	14.7	14.6	23.6	8.7	6.3
3	7.7	4.0	22.4	31.0	18.2	17.0	17.5	9.6	13.1	12.3	20.6	8.0	5.3
4	8.7	3.5	24.5	27.2	16.7	16.5	15.6	8.0	13.5	12.0	22.7	9.4	5.6
5	8.0	4.0	24.5	26.3	10.3	10.9	16.3	9.5	14.5	13.0	25.2	9.9	7.1
6+	12.1	5.1	25.0	22.9	11.3	8.7	12.3	8.6	16.9	10.3	25.2	8.9	4.6
Housekeeping responsibilities													
Yes	5.7	4.5	22.9	26.8	16.8	14.7	23.7	14.2	17.4	14.5	24.1	9.1	6.0
No	8.6	4.1	24.1	27.7	15.3	15.2	16.7	9.2	13.9	12.6	22.9	8.9	5.7
Principal contributor to household income													
Yes	6.2	5.4	22.3	27.0	17.6	16.3	22.8	15.3	17.8	14.5	22.5	9.6	7.2
No	8.3	4.0	24.2	27.6	15.2	14.8	17.2	9.2	14.0	12.7	23.3	8.8	5.4
EU15	7.9	4.2	23.8	27.5	15.7	15.0	18.3	10.4	14.7	13.0	23.2	8.9	5.7

9. YOUNG PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES

9.1 Knowledge of languages

Two aspects were investigated here – firstly, which languages, apart from their mother tongue, the young people interviewed said they could speak sufficiently well to hold a conversation and secondly, which languages they would like to learn.

The top three languages spoken by young people in Europe were:

1. English (54%);
2. (None) (29%);
3. French (20%);
4. German (11%).

Young Europeans clearly see English as the language of international communications (details of national differences are given further on). There is, however, quite a large proportion of young people who only speak their mother tongue (29%). French, the other language of international communication, which for some time has taken second place to English, is still in an enviable position. German is spoken fluently by one in ten young people who do not have it as their mother tongue.

The remaining European languages score quite badly.

Q.19 a) Apart from your mother tongue, which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation?

b) Which ones, if any, would you like to learn?

1. Danish
 2. German
 3. French
 4. Italian
 5. Dutch
 6. English
 7. Spanish
 8. Portuguese
 9. Greek
 10. Swedish
 11. Finnish
 12. Other
 13. None
- Don't know*

Table 17 : Young people and knowledge of languages

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	0.0	15.3	49.4	5.5	27.0	59.6	5.2
DK	24.2	65.9	12.1	0.9	1.4	95.1	7.5
WD	0.9	2.9	19.9	1.9	0.7	74.2	2.7
D	0.8	2.4	17.7	1.7	0.6	70.3	2.3
OD	0.3	0.3	8.8	0.7	0.1	53.7	0.7
GR	0.0	5.3	10.6	3.7	0.7	67.2	1.1
E	0.2	1.3	9.3	1.3	0.0	39.9	15.9
F	0.4	12.7	6.5	6.2	0.8	63.3	24.7
IRL	0.0	15.7	44.3	1.5	0.2	32.6	2.7
I	0.0	4.7	28.8	9.2	0.3	52.8	3.7
L	1.7	90.1	96.5	12.8	6.2	76.4	8.5
NL	0.5	65.6	25.2	0.6	3.0	93.6	3.1
A	0.4	0.2	17.0	7.9	0.8	71.7	2.9
P	0.2	2.5	34.0	2.0	0.2	53.0	13.0
FIN	0.1	23.9	8.2	1.0	0.0	91.7	2.0
S	15.2	32.0	13.2	1.7	0.6	96.0	7.4
UK	0.0	11.9	28.4	2.2	0.2	8.7	4.1
EU15	0.9	11.0	19.9	3.9	1.2	53.7	8.7

Table 17 (*continued*) : Young people and knowledge of languages

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
B	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	17.4	3.3
DK	0.2	0.0	39.6	0.2	2.9	1.9	2.0
WD	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.2	11.4	10.5
D	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	3.0	14.7	11.4
OD	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	28.2	15.1
GR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	29.1	0.1
E	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.0	38.7	4.4
F	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.3	26.8	0.3
IRL	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.4	29.3	1.0
I	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	29.4	1.3
L	15.7	0.5	1.0	1.4	6.9	0.0	0.8
NL	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.1	4.2	0.0
A	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	21.9	2.2
P	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	31.9	1.3
FIN	0.4	0.3	63.5	14.4	1.0	4.0	1.6
S	0.4	0.2	21.8	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.1
UK	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.3	54.7	0.6
EU15	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.1	28.7	3.2

Country by country, the following observations can be made:

- **ENGLISH:** almost all young people in Scandinavia and in the Netherlands say they can speak English well enough to hold a conversation. Proportions for Europe as a whole range from 40% in Spain to 94% in the Netherlands.
- **FRENCH:** 1 in 5 young people in Europe can hold a conversation in French. A particular case in point is Luxembourg, where almost everybody (97%) has a sound knowledge of this language. In second place is Belgium (49%), followed by Ireland (44%).
- **GERMAN** also does well in Luxembourg (90%) and is spoken fluently by 7 out of 10 people in Denmark and the Netherlands, and by 32% in Sweden.
- **DANISH** scores highest in Denmark (24% of young people there say they speak it as a foreign language) and in Sweden (15%). Elsewhere, the proportion ranges from 0 to 2%.
- **ITALIAN** does quite well in Luxembourg (13%). Elsewhere, percentages vary between 1% and 9%. The highest proportions are in the bordering countries such as France and Austria.
- **DUTCH** scores 27% in Belgium (being, along with French, the national language) and 6% in Luxembourg. Elsewhere, it scores below 3%.

- SPANISH is spoken by 1 in 4 young people in France (25%), as a foreign language by 16% of young people in Spain and by 13% in Portugal. Elsewhere, the rate varies between 1 and 9%.
- PORTUGUESE is spoken by quite a lot of young people in Luxembourg (16%), by 5% as a foreign language in Portugal and by 2% in France and Spain.
- GREEK is not popular among young Europeans, managing no more than 1% in any country.
- SWEDISH is spoken by 64% of young people in Finland. It is, however, the second official language there (after Finnish). The rate in Denmark is 40% and in Sweden 22%, but rarely over 1% elsewhere.
- FINNISH is spoken by 14% in Sweden and 1% in Luxembourg.

In Luxembourg, another 7% said they spoke a language other than those listed (Luxembourgish perhaps?).

As many as a third of young Europeans said that they did not speak any foreign language well enough to hold a conversation.

There were a notable number of “Don’t knows” in Germany.

Socio-demographically speaking, while English is ahead in every category, it is less likely to be spoken by young people who left full-time education before the age of 20. It is, however, very common among students (69%).

Young people who were working tended to score lower on all languages than students, but higher than those who were not working.

Principal income providers and those responsible for housekeeping were more likely to be able to speak German, Finnish, Swedish and Spanish, while other languages such as English, Italian, French and Portuguese were more common among the other groups.

Table 18 : Young people and knowledge of languages

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex							
Men	0.9	10.2	16.9	3.7	1.2	51.4	9.1
Women	0.9	11.7	23.0	4.2	1.3	56.0	8.4
Age							
15-19	0.8	12.0	21.8	3.6	1.2	56.8	8.9
20-24	1.1	10.0	18.2	4.2	1.3	50.9	8.6
Level of education							
<= 15	0.6	8.0	12.1	4.1	0.5	24.7	8.5
16-19	0.6	6.9	17.1	2.9	1.2	42.7	6.1
20+	1.5	13.1	18.1	5.4	1.7	61.8	14.8
Student	1.2	14.9	24.9	4.5	1.3	69.2	9.7
Religion							
Catholic	0.2	6.5	21.0	5.0	1.3	54.0	9.9
Protestant	3.6	16.6	21.3	0.5	0.7	60.0	3.7
Orthodox	0.1	13.7	12.1	4.0	0.8	67.0	1.7
Other	1.1	15.8	25.5	11.9	0.8	52.9	16.0
None	0.8	14.4	17.8	3.0	1.5	49.4	8.8
Don't know	4.1	10.9	19.1	5.1	1.8	46.0	19.7
Situation							
Working	0.9	9.2	17.1	3.6	1.2	46.1	8.6
Not working – students	1.2	14.9	24.9	4.5	1.3	69.2	9.7
Not working –other	0.5	5.6	14.9	3.4	1.0	35.1	6.8
Size of household							
1	2.8	17.2	16.1	2.3	2.3	64.2	13.3
2	1.4	12.6	15.9	4.6	1.5	54.4	8.9
3	0.8	9.5	20.5	3.2	1.1	53.2	8.1
4	0.5	10.9	22.1	4.6	1.0	54.4	7.2
5	0.5	9.5	20.7	4.1	1.2	48.3	9.0
6+	0.6	7.5	19.9	4.1	0.8	47.8	10.9
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	1.8	13.4	16.6	3.3	1.8	51.1	9.5
No	0.7	10.2	20.8	4.1	1.1	54.4	8.5
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	2.0	13.5	17.0	3.7	1.7	52.5	9.9
No	0.7	10.4	20.5	4.0	1.1	53.9	8.5
EU15	0.9	11.0	19.9	3.9	1.2	53.7	8.7

Table 18 (*continued*) : Young people and knowledge of languages

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
Sex							
Men	1.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	2.4	30.8	3.4
Women	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.8	26.5	2.9
Age							
15-19	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.3	2.0	24.8	2.8
20-24	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.1	32.1	3.5
Level of education							
<= 15	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.7	51.8	4.5
16-19	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	2.2	37.8	4.2
20+	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	22.5	2.6
Student	0.9	0.5	3.0	0.4	2.0	16.0	2.0
Religion							
Catholic	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	29.0	3.0
Protestant	0.1	0.1	9.1	1.1	1.3	22.3	4.8
Orthodox	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.2	2.9	25.2	0.1
Other	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.2	9.4	20.2	0.2
None	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.2	3.1	32.4	3.3
Don't know	0.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	4.6	31.0	4.9
Situation							
Working	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.2	34.6	3.8
Not working – students	0.9	0.5	3.0	0.4	2.0	16.0	2.0
Not working - other	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.8	44.7	4.5
Size of household							
1	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.5	2.9	23.4	3.4
2	1.0	0.1	3.5	0.4	2.8	28.4	4.5
3	0.9	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.9	28.9	3.4
4	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.7	26.9	3.0
5	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.4	34.8	2.0
6+	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.5	3.2	30.9	2.6
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.5	2.8	30.9	5.2
No	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.9	28.0	2.6
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.5	3.0	30.0	4.0
No	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.2	1.9	28.4	3.0
EU15	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.1	28.7	3.2

9. YOUNG PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES

9.2 Language learning

We went on to investigate which languages young people in Europe found sufficiently attractive to want to learn.

The top three languages were:

1. Spanish (23%);
2. French (22%);
3. English (20%).

Details by country are given below.

Q.19 a) Apart from your mother tongue, which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation?

b) Which ones, if any, would you like to learn?

1. Danish
 2. German
 3. French
 4. Italian
 5. Dutch
 6. English
 7. Spanish
 8. Portuguese
 9. Greek
 10. Swedish
 11. Finnish
 12. Other
 13. None
- Don't know*

Table 19 : Young people and language learning

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	0.1	17.6	13.8	16.7	7.5	26.1	24.8
DK	0.0	10.3	38.1	25.9	5.0	2.9	38.7
WD	2.8	0.0	29.4	22.3	3.2	13.2	25.3
D	2.5	0.0	29.3	20.2	2.8	15.8	23.6
OD	1.2	0.0	28.9	11.8	1.2	26.6	16.5
GR	0.5	24.9	19.2	37.7	1.8	20.2	13.8
E	0.5	22.8	29.6	22.6	3.0	41.3	0.1
F	1.5	16.1	0.2	27.5	3.1	17.5	21.6
IRL	0.0	26.9	19.2	19.0	1.2	0.3	18.9
I	1.9	29.8	26.4	0.3	2.0	35.5	40.4
L	5.0	5.4	0.0	39.3	13.7	14.9	34.5
NL	3.3	7.4	28.2	28.8	0.0	2.1	40.8
A	1.0	0.0	32.1	27.6	2.6	12.0	19.0
P	0.7	37.2	24.9	24.9	2.0	29.7	7.8
FIN	2.4	36.4	38.3	20.2	4.3	8.6	25.7
S	3.9	31.2	36.5	28.9	4.4	3.1	43.1
UK	1.1	13.5	17.1	15.9	2.0	0.6	19.9
EU15	1.5	16.9	21.7	19.0	2.6	19.8	23.1

Table 19 (*continued*) : Young people and language learning

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
B	1.2	3.7	2.3	0.3	3.6	17.6	8.8
DK	3.6	7.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	10.4	7.3
WD	3.2	5.9	3.1	1.4	3.9	15.6	9.2
D	2.8	5.6	3.2	1.2	3.6	16.5	9.5
OD	1.0	4.4	3.7	0.2	2.5	20.1	10.5
GR	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	17.1	0.6
E	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	10.4	6.2
F	4.0	4.9	3.4	1.5	6.3	20.5	4.9
IRL	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	23.1	8.6
I	2.6	3.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.1	4.3
L	9.8	1.6	2.1	0.2	7.9	8.2	8.1
NL	7.2	8.1	6.9	4.8	6.2	14.0	0.5
A	3.3	7.4	2.6	1.0	1.8	18.9	6.5
P	0.0	4.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	6.4	2.8
FIN	2.8	6.3	9.8	0.5	3.0	7.3	6.9
S	4.2	8.7	0.0	6.7	1.2	7.0	1.8
UK	2.8	5.7	1.6	1.0	2.3	38.0	3.9
EU15	2.9	4.7	2.4	1.5	3.1	17.1	5.4

Spanish was the most popular language, particularly in the Netherlands and Italy, where it was selected by 40% of respondents.

French was particularly popular in Scandinavia, with percentages of almost 40%, closely followed by Germany, Spain and the Netherlands with percentages in the thirties.

English was particularly popular with the Portuguese, Italians and Belgians.

Some observations on the other languages:

- There was little real interest in Danish except in Luxembourg, where it scored 5%;
- The Scandinavians, Italians and Portuguese tended to be attracted to German;
- The Greeks and Luxembourgers leaned more towards Italian;
- Young people in Luxembourg showed the most interest in Dutch and Portuguese;
- The Dutch showed interest in learning Greek and Swedish;
- The Swedes showed interest in Finnish.

3 out of 10 Europeans said they would be interested in learning a language other than that proposed, while 17% did not wish to learn any. The least interest was shown in the United Kingdom, Ireland and France, where the reply “none” accounted for between 20% and 38%. The rates were also high in Austria, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Looking at the socio-demographic variables, more women than men were interested in Italian (24% as against 15%) and Spanish (27% as against 19%). Men were more likely than women to say they were not interested in learning any languages (20% as against 15%).

Age did not affect the results at all, except in the case of English, which attracted 22% of the older group, but only 17% of the younger.

Level of education played a role in that the least educated groups were less likely than the others to express an interest in learning any foreign language, with the exception of English (36% as against 21% of those who left school between the ages of 16 and 19, 20% of those who stayed on in education beyond this age, and 15% of students).

Was there any link between religion and an interest in learning a foreign language? There seems to be some link between being Protestant and not wanting to learn German or English. Those belonging to a religion other than Catholic, Protestant or Orthodox were more likely than the others to want to learn a language other than those listed (probably because Muslims, Hindus or Jews have connections elsewhere). One interesting point is that almost as many Protestants as atheists showed no interest in learning another language (21% and 22% respectively).

Students were proportionally the most likely to show an interest in learning another language, apart from English (probably because they had studied it already).

The only really significant difference between young people with housekeeping responsibilities and the others was that they were less interested in learning German (12% as against 18%). There was a similar difference with regard to German between those who were the principal household income provider and those who were not (13% as against 18%). This group was also less interested in learning English (13% as against 21%).

These two categories, i.e. those with housekeeping responsibilities and principal household income providers, were also less interested in learning any another language ("none": 21% as against 16% in the former group; 23% as against 16% in the latter group).

Table 20 : Young people and language learning

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex							
Men	1.7	17.9	19.9	14.6	2.9	21.7	19.3
Women	1.4	15.8	23.5	23.5	2.3	17.7	27.0
Age							
15-19	1.3	16.3	21.4	20.7	2.2	17.1	23.4
20-24	1.8	17.4	21.9	17.4	3.0	22.1	22.7
Level of education							
<= 15	0.5	8.9	20.5	12.1	2.5	35.9	16.7
16-19	1.1	14.3	20.0	16.7	1.7	20.9	20.7
20+	2.6	20.6	23.1	22.8	4.8	19.8	21.1
Student	1.9	20.4	23.2	21.9	3.0	14.6	27.4
Religion							
Catholic	1.3	21.2	23.6	16.4	2.2	26.7	23.0
Protestant	2.1	8.7	25.0	21.8	2.4	7.7	27.0
Orthodox	0.8	23.1	19.8	33.8	2.1	19.3	16.4
Other	0.6	19.6	19.4	22.5	3.5	13.9	20.3
None	1.8	13.2	17.6	19.1	3.2	15.2	22.9
Don't know	1.5	14.1	20.2	23.5	3.1	32.3	13.5
Situation							
Working	1.4	12.9	20.2	17.8	2.1	22.1	19.7
Not working – students	1.9	20.4	23.2	21.9	3.0	14.6	27.4
Not working – other	0.9	18.3	21.7	14.8	3.1	26.3	20.9
Size of household							
1	3.1	9.9	19.4	23.1	4.0	12.4	23.7
2	1.5	12.1	20.4	19.2	3.2	16.4	22.9
3	1.9	18.5	19.2	17.2	2.7	17.1	21.6
4	1.2	18.5	24.5	18.3	1.9	20.5	25.1
5	1.1	19.4	21.1	19.9	2.6	27.9	23.0
6+	0.7	18.5	24.4	20.2	2.7	25.1	19.0
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	1.8	12.2	20.8	21.0	3.0	16.0	21.4
No	1.5	18.3	22.0	18.4	2.5	20.9	23.5
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	2.6	12.6	19.4	19.7	3.3	12.9	21.1
No	1.3	17.9	22.2	18.8	2.5	21.3	23.5
EU15	1.5	16.9	21.7	19.0	2.6	19.8	23.1

Table 20 (continued) : Young people and language learning

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
Sex							
Men	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.7	3.0	19.6	5.9
Women	3.1	6.0	2.2	1.3	3.3	14.5	4.9
Age							
15-19	2.8	5.1	2.4	1.6	3.2	16.3	5.5
20-24	2.9	4.4	2.4	1.4	3.1	17.8	5.3
Level of education							
<= 15	2.0	3.3	0.7	1.3	3.4	16.0	5.1
16-19	2.3	4.4	1.7	0.9	2.3	23.0	5.5
20+	4.1	4.3	2.8	2.0	4.0	15.0	4.8
Student	3.3	5.4	3.4	2.0	3.7	12.4	5.6
Religion							
Catholic	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.1	2.1	13.2	5.3
Protestant	3.2	5.2	3.0	1.4	2.9	21.2	7.2
Orthodox	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.7	2.5	17.3	0.5
Other	4.5	7.1	2.5	1.7	10.1	11.7	6.2
None	3.7	6.5	2.8	2.0	4.0	22.0	5.0
Don't know	2.9	7.1	5.8	2.3	5.7	9.5	10.1
Situation							
Working	2.3	4.5	1.9	1.1	2.8	20.0	5.6
Not working – students	3.3	5.4	3.4	2.0	3.7	12.4	5.6
Not working –other	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.3	2.8	21.2	4.5
Size of household							
1	3.3	6.2	4.3	2.4	4.9	20.3	6.8
2	4.5	5.5	1.7	2.1	3.8	20.1	5.7
3	3.1	4.5	2.6	1.4	2.9	20.8	5.8
4	2.5	4.2	1.9	1.0	2.7	14.7	5.0
5	1.9	4.6	2.8	1.5	2.7	12.7	4.4
6+	1.9	4.4	2.7	1.5	3.2	13.7	5.1
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	2.5	5.3	2.8	1.7	4.1	21.0	5.7
No	3.0	4.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	15.9	5.3
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	3.5	5.2	3.2	1.9	3.8	23.3	6.3
No	2.7	4.6	2.3	1.4	3.0	15.7	5.2
EU15	2.9	4.7	2.4	1.5	3.1	17.1	5.4

10. YOUNG PEOPLE AND TRAVEL

10.1 Destinations

Over the past two years, young people in Europe travelled to the following countries:

1. Spain (20%)
2. France (19%)
3. Germany (11%)

The other destinations, listed in descending order of popularity were:

4. Italy (11%)
5. United Kingdom (10%)
6. Belgium (9%)
7. Austria (8%)
8. Netherlands (7%)
9. Greece (6%)
10. Denmark (5%)
11. Portugal (4%)
12. Luxembourg (4%)
13. Ireland (3%)
14. Sweden (3%)
15. Finland (1%)

These figures actually represent only around half the sample population, as around 43% of them had not been to any of the countries on the list.

Q.20 Apart from the country where you usually live, which of the following countries have you been to in the last two years, for whatever reason?

1. *Belgium*
2. *Denmark*
3. *Germany*
4. *Greece*
5. *Spain*
6. *France*
7. *Ireland*
8. *Italy*
9. *Luxembourg*
10. *Netherlands*
11. *Austria*
12. *Portugal*
13. *Finland*
14. *Sweden*
15. *United Kingdom*
16. *None*

Table 21 : Young people and travel

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	0.0	1.4	23.2	5.4	30.5	46.6	0.2	17.7
DK	12.4	0.0	74.1	14.4	21.7	30.9	2.0	19.4
WD	7.1	11.7	0.0	9.3	27.3	24.7	3.1	24.1
D	6.4	12.0	0.0	8.9	26.1	22.6	2.5	22.3
OD	3.2	13.5	0.0	7.0	21.4	13.9	0.2	15.1
GR	1.9	0.3	5.6	0.0	1.8	4.3	0.1	6.8
E	2.0	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.0	17.8	1.0	5.4
F	19.7	1.7	15.2	4.0	30.0	0.0	2.5	16.9
IRL	2.3	1.4	6.3	3.9	16.6	16.9	0.0	3.0
I	1.6	0.4	6.9	4.4	13.0	23.4	1.6	0.0
L	81.8	10.4	70.2	9.4	48.4	75.4	3.1	33.4
NL	62.6	5.3	57.2	6.2	23.9	47.7	2.0	12.9
A	2.5	1.1	30.0	18.2	13.7	8.9	4.1	35.4
P	1.7	0.7	4.1	0.9	39.8	14.9	0.5	3.1
FIN	2.7	8.3	14.3	8.8	9.6	7.6	0.4	4.2
S	7.2	57.4	35.3	19.6	18.4	16.2	1.9	9.5
UK	6.2	1.4	6.2	8.5	27.6	21.9	7.5	3.3
EU15	9.1	4.5	11.1	5.9	20.4	18.7	2.7	10.5

Table 21 (*continued*) : Young people and travel

Country	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B	21.1	31.8	6.0	1.5	0.2	1.1	14.7	22.1
DK	4.6	13.0	15.6	3.3	2.9	39.7	25.8	9.4
WD	6.8	19.5	21.7	3.5	0.8	3.2	9.3	21.2
D	5.8	17.2	21.7	3.1	0.7	3.2	9.0	24.5
OD	1.6	7.9	21.9	1.3	0.6	2.9	7.8	38.2
GR	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	82.6
E	0.2	1.8	1.1	12.4	0.0	0.6	3.4	70.0
F	4.8	7.2	3.9	5.2	0.6	0.8	21.3	37.2
IRL	1.0	3.2	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.5	38.8	42.9
I	0.3	3.0	8.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	8.0	54.4
L	0.0	31.0	20.6	20.6	2.5	6.5	26.2	3.3
NL	24.4	0.0	15.0	3.7	1.1	4.0	20.9	10.5
A	1.8	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	11.0	29.5
P	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.5	51.3
FIN	1.2	3.1	3.8	1.2	0.0	73.8	7.5	19.6
S	2.1	8.7	10.0	2.1	20.8	0.0	23.5	16.5
UK	0.7	3.7	3.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	49.1
EU15	3.8	6.9	7.8	4.0	0.9	2.5	10.0	43.0

Our analysis has taken in the most popular travel destinations.

Almost half the Belgians included in the survey had been to France over the past two years, while 7 out of 10 Danes had set foot on German soil. The Germans had tended to head for the sun, 26% of them going to Spain, while Italy was a popular destination for the Greeks (7%). A very high proportion of Greeks (83%) had not travelled within the European Union over the past two years.

Many Spaniards (18%) had visited France, and the French had returned the compliment by going to Spain (30%). A majority of young people in Ireland had been to the United Kingdom (39%) and the Italians had headed for France (23%).

A majority of Luxembourgers had been to Belgium (82%). The Luxembourgers had actually done the most travelling, only 3% saying they had not been to any of the countries on the list.

Over 60% of the Dutch had been to Belgium, while many Austrians had visited Germany (30%). Almost 4 out of 10 Portuguese had been to Spain, although around half the young people interviewed said they had not travelled to another European Union country.

The Finns had visited their Swedish neighbours (74%) while the Swedes had headed for Denmark (57%). In the United Kingdom, almost half those interviewed said they had not travelled to any of the countries on the list, and the highest proportion of those who had had been to Spain (28%).

A majority of young people from the Mediterranean countries had not been to another European Union country, proportions ranging from 51% (Portugal) to 83% (Greece).

Sex and age were not factors affecting the choice of travel destination. The age at which the respondents left full-time education, on the other hand, was highly significant, those who had left school earliest being the least likely to have travelled (in all the Member States under consideration). 58% of them said they had not been to another European country over the past two years, as against 38% of those who had left school later. Similarly, those who were not working (or studying) were those who had travelled the least. The only destination in which the “working” variable did not play a role was Ireland, where the percentages were in any case very low.

Spain appears to be the destination in respect of which the “housekeeping responsibilities” variable had some impact (24% of those with such responsibilities, compared with 19% of those without). The same applies to those describing themselves as the main household income provider. Apart from Spain, Belgium and Italy were the most popular.

Table 22 : Young people and travel

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sex								
Men	10.5	4.7	12.1	5.4	21.1	19.5	3.1	10.9
Women	7.6	4.2	10.1	6.5	19.6	17.9	2.2	10.1
Age								
15-19	8.2	4.3	10.9	4.6	19.3	19.4	2.6	10.9
20-24	9.9	4.6	11.2	7.1	21.3	18.1	2.8	10.2
Level of education								
<= 15	3.8	2.3	8.4	3.0	17.0	13.7	2.0	8.6
16-19	8.1	4.7	8.1	5.9	21.1	14.9	2.9	8.9
20+	13.4	4.9	15.1	8.5	22.7	17.6	2.1	13.1
Student	10.3	4.7	13.6	6.1	19.9	23.9	2.8	11.9
Religion								
Catholic	6.4	1.4	8.3	4.5	17.6	18.0	2.4	10.0
Protestant	9.2	13.5	12.4	9.6	26.3	21.8	3.6	14.0
Orthodox	9.9	1.2	10.4	2.5	6.5	9.6	0.1	8.5
Other	13.5	3.1	11.5	7.0	20.7	19.4	4.0	8.9
None	12.5	5.6	14.8	6.7	23.7	19.6	2.7	10.2
Don't know	8.6	2.1	9.0	9.9	16.6	14.9	3.5	11.6
Situation								
Working	10.0	5.0	10.4	6.9	24.3	17.4	2.6	11.6
Not working – students	10.3	4.7	13.6	6.1	19.9	23.9	2.8	11.9
Not working - other	4.1	2.7	6.8	3.4	11.7	9.7	2.7	4.4
Size of household								
1	16.1	8.9	16.3	9.1	26.7	21.3	2.8	15.5
2	12.0	6.3	12.8	7.3	24.3	14.6	3.6	13.2
3	8.9	4.8	10.2	6.7	21.7	18.4	3.0	11.3
4	6.9	3.8	10.8	5.6	19.2	21.5	2.4	9.7
5	7.3	2.0	9.3	3.4	14.8	17.4	1.9	6.9
6+	7.6	1.7	8.6	3.0	15.8	16.0	2.2	6.8
Housekeeping responsibilities								
Yes	12.0	6.1	12.1	7.8	23.5	16.5	2.7	12.2
No	8.2	4.0	10.8	5.4	19.4	19.4	2.7	10.0
Principal contributor to household income								
Yes	13.1	7.4	13.6	7.3	25.5	18.4	3.5	14.8
No	8.2	3.8	10.5	5.6	19.2	18.8	2.5	9.5
EU15	9.1	4.5	11.1	5.9	20.4	18.7	2.7	10.5

Table 22 (continued) : Young people and travel

Variables	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sex								
Men	4.4	8.3	8.6	3.8	1.0	2.8	9.8	42.3
Women	3.1	5.5	7.0	4.2	0.7	2.2	10.2	43.6
Age								
15-19	3.2	6.3	8.1	4.1	0.7	2.5	10.9	42.7
20-24	4.3	7.5	7.6	3.9	1.0	2.5	9.2	43.2
Level of education								
<= 15	3.6	5.4	7.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	3.6	57.8
16-19	2.7	6.2	7.5	3.2	0.6	1.8	6.0	47.5
20+	6.0	7.7	7.9	6.9	1.4	2.1	12.9	37.9
Student	4.3	7.7	8.3	4.7	1.1	3.5	14.6	36.3
Religion								
Catholic	2.8	5.9	6.2	4.7	0.3	0.5	9.8	46.4
Protestant	3.8	9.6	13.8	3.2	2.2	10.9	8.3	27.8
Orthodox	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	5.4	70.2
Other	3.3	8.8	5.9	2.5	0.9	1.4	7.2	41.2
None	5.4	7.4	8.5	4.1	1.1	2.0	11.6	41.5
Don't know	3.6	10.0	5.0	1.8	1.2	3.7	18.2	45.6
Situation								
Working	3.7	7.3	8.7	3.8	0.9	2.1	7.8	41.4
Not working – students	4.3	7.7	8.3	4.7	1.1	3.5	14.6	36.3
Not working – other	2.8	3.9	4.5	2.9	0.2	1.1	4.3	63.1
Size of household								
1	7.2	9.6	8.7	3.0	1.9	5.6	15.3	32.0
2	4.3	8.5	8.4	2.6	1.4	3.5	8.8	39.2
3	3.5	7.3	8.5	4.9	0.8	2.6	10.5	39.8
4	3.4	6.1	8.8	3.6	0.5	1.8	10.1	43.5
5	3.3	6.3	5.2	6.0	0.6	1.3	8.6	51.3
6+	2.1	3.6	4.2	2.9	0.5	1.7	6.5	56.3
Housekeeping responsibilities								
Yes	4.6	7.4	6.7	3.2	1.2	3.7	10.3	42.1
No	3.5	6.8	8.1	4.3	0.8	2.2	9.9	43.2
Principal contributor to household income								
Yes	5.2	8.9	7.0	2.1	1.4	4.4	11.3	38.7
No	3.4	6.5	8.0	4.4	0.7	2.1	9.7	44.0
EU15	3.8	6.9	7.8	4.0	0.9	2.5	10.0	43.0

10. YOUNG PEOPLE AND TRAVEL

10.2 The reasons

As evident from the preceding chapter, over 50% of young people in Europe travelled to another European Union country over the past two years, and in this chapter it can be seen that in most cases, these were holiday destinations.

The second most popular motive was educational reasons, some wishing to learn or improve in a language and others participating in exchange programmes or pursuing their studies.

Q.21 For which reason(s) did you go to this/these country/countries?

1. *To visit the country, spend my holidays*
2. *In a youth exchange programme*
3. *To learn or to improve in the language*
4. *To study*
5. *To work, on business*
6. *For medical reasons*
7. *To meet my girlfriend/boyfriend*
8. *To live there with my family*
9. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*

Table 23 : Reasons for travelling

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	96.7	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.7	0.1	6.4	2.4	5.6
DK	83.4	11.6	12.3	15.0	8.3	0.2	3.2	7.2	8.7
WD	87.8	8.8	8.4	1.1	2.8	1.2	10.9	2.3	5.4
D	88.7	8.5	8.1	1.0	2.8	1.1	10.0	2.1	4.7
OD	93.5	7.2	6.8	0.2	2.3	0.4	5.1	1.2	1.3
GR	64.8	8.1	4.2	3.5	8.3	1.7	0.9	5.7	13.5
E	82.9	7.4	8.4	4.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.7
F	85.3	16.4	15.4	3.3	8.6	0.0	6.5	2.9	3.9
IRL	80.4	9.6	5.9	1.9	9.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	7.0
I	80.6	4.4	11.8	15.5	4.1	0.3	0.8	0.2	3.8
L	95.8	9.0	5.8	8.6	5.4	3.1	9.0	7.6	8.8
NL	92.2	4.0	3.6	4.4	6.9	0.3	9.8	1.6	11.2
A	83.0	4.4	12.8	3.1	9.2	0.2	11.0	1.3	5.7
P	81.9	4.7	1.6	2.7	12.2	0.0	1.1	2.6	3.3
FIN	90.0	3.8	8.0	4.2	4.9	0.0	2.2	1.7	6.1
S	91.6	5.5	10.9	6.2	7.3	0.0	2.0	3.2	7.2
UK	89.7	5.0	1.9	4.7	5.7	0.0	1.1	2.1	5.9
EU15	86.6	8.0	8.6	5.1	5.7	0.3	5.1	2.1	5.6

Holidays were the main reason for travelling abroad for 87% of respondents. The score was very high everywhere, ranging from 97% in Belgium to 80% in Ireland. Greece was the only exception, with a much lower rate (65%).

In the second place came **studying, exchange programmes or use of languages**. These were the other reasons for travelling for most young people in the European Union: from the Scandinavian countries to Spain with substantial numbers in Luxembourg, Austria, Italy and France.

In other countries, reasons for travel were work-related – some of the Greeks, Irish, Portuguese and British interviewed had left their country of residence to **work** in another.

Another, smaller group of young people in Belgium, Netherlands and Germany gave as their reason for travelling simply **meeting their girlfriend/boyfriend** in the other country.

A minority of young people (2%) had gone to stay with their family. This was most commonly the case in Denmark and Luxembourg (7% and 8%).

Medical reasons were, happily, infrequently given, but there was a particularly high rate in Luxembourg, 3% saying they had travelled on health grounds.

Looking at the socio-demographic criteria, holidays were clearly the predominant reason for travelling for all categories. Men and women travelled in similar proportions, though where holidays were not the principal reason for the journey, women were more likely to be going abroad to learn a language, and men to work.

Quite a large proportion of students also went abroad to learn a language, while those who had completed their studies were more likely to be going there to work.

Religion had no real influence on reasons for travelling. Whether or not an individual was working was, however, a relevant criterion. While holidaying was the main motivation for travel in all these categories, the secondary reasons varied in that working people were likely to be travelling on business, while students wanted to learn a language, and those who were not in regular work also tended to be travelling to work in the country of destination.

Size of household also made little difference to the figures, holidays still being the main reason for travel, followed by work for those from the smaller households, while studying or learning a language had the edge among those from the larger households.

Table 24 : Reasons for travelling

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sex									
Men	86.7	6.2	6.6	4.5	7.5	0.2	5.6	2.1	6.4
Women	86.6	9.8	10.8	5.7	3.8	0.5	4.7	2.2	4.8
Age									
15-19	85.5	12.6	10.8	5.2	2.3	0.2	4.2	2.4	6.9
20-24	87.7	3.9	6.7	4.9	8.7	0.4	6.0	1.9	4.5
Level of education									
<= 15	84.2	7.4	3.1	1.0	7.5	0.0	4.9	2.9	5.9
16-19	87.6	3.6	3.8	2.1	7.1	0.4	5.4	1.4	5.6
20+	88.4	3.0	4.7	5.4	12.8	0.5	8.6	2.9	3.5
Student	85.8	12.7	14.3	7.9	2.6	0.3	4.1	2.3	6.1
Religion									
Catholic	83.8	8.3	9.7	6.0	4.7	0.3	4.1	2.0	5.4
Protestant	90.1	7.0	8.0	3.9	4.8	0.6	7.1	1.5	5.0
Orthodox	75.2	9.1	7.1	2.8	6.2	0.9	5.9	7.1	11.0
Other	83.8	5.3	6.2	7.1	8.6	0.4	5.5	5.2	5.3
None	89.5	8.6	7.8	4.3	7.1	0.2	5.5	1.9	5.9
Don't know	87.8	4.2	12.5	4.7	12.0	0.0	3.8	3.6	8.0
Situation									
Working	88.7	4.4	3.6	2.6	9.2	0.4	5.9	3.7	4.6
Not working – students	85.8	12.7	14.3	7.9	2.6	0.3	4.1	1.8	6.1
Not working – other	81.8	2.4	4.9	3.0	5.2	0.1	6.3	2.3	7.8
Size of household									
1	90.7	5.8	6.3	6.0	10.0	0.9	11.0	2.0	5.2
2	88.9	5.2	7.4	2.1	10.4	0.0	7.2	2.2	5.3
3	85.1	7.1	9.2	5.5	4.4	0.3	4.3	2.2	5.7
4	86.9	10.0	8.8	6.6	3.7	0.5	3.4	2.0	4.2
5	84.8	9.7	10.9	3.0	4.6	0.3	3.0	1.5	7.9
6+	81.3	9.4	8.2	5.7	3.4	0.0	5.9	3.7	9.6
Housekeeping responsibilities									
Yes	88.3	4.9	6.3	4.2	9.0	0.4	9.1	2.9	5.3
No	86.1	8.9	9.4	5.3	4.7	0.3	4.0	1.9	5.7
Principal contributor to household income									
Yes	88.8	4.4	6.4	4.1	12.3	0.5	8.9	2.0	3.9
No	86.1	8.9	9.2	5.3	4.0	0.3	4.2	2.1	6.0
EU15	86.6	8.0	8.6	5.1	5.7	0.3	5.1	2.1	5.6

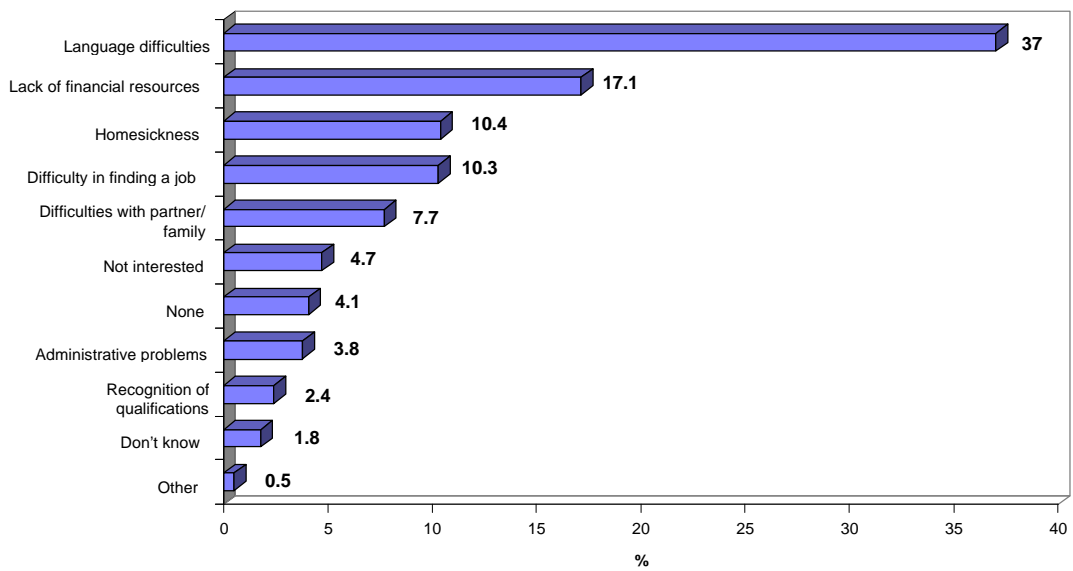
10. YOUNG PEOPLE AND TRAVEL

10.3 Problems anticipated

Where studying or working was the main reason for travelling abroad, young people experienced certain difficulties, the main one of which was the language, which they were afraid they would not be able to cope with adequately. Lack of financial resources was another obstacle. Some were worried about being homesick, others that they would have problems finding a job or a study programme.

Almost 4 out of 10 lacked confidence with the language and identified it as their main problem in working or studying abroad.

The problems anticipated



Q.22 Let's suppose you wanted to work or study abroad, what, do you think, would be the main difficulty you would face?

1. *I would not know how to find a job or a study programme*
 2. *I would have language difficulties*
 3. *I could not afford it*
 4. *I would be homesick*
 5. *I would have administrative difficulties*
 6. *I would have problems getting my qualifications recognised*
 7. *My family, my girlfriend/boyfriend would not like me to leave*
 8. *Other (spontaneous)*
 9. *None (spontaneous)*
 10. *I'm not interested in working or studying abroad (spontaneous)*
- Don't know*

Table 25 : The problems anticipated

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Don't know
B	9.6	31.6	9.7	12.0	4.2	2.0	9.6	1.2	3.8	14.1	1.3
DK	11.5	16.5	19.4	13.6	5.3	4.6	14.9	1.5	9.1	1.1	2.7
WD	13.1	25.7	16.3	7.9	3.1	1.8	11.3	0.1	6.6	11.6	2.4
D	12.2	26.9	17.1	7.8	3.2	1.7	10.3	0.1	6.2	12.1	2.4
OD	8.3	32.1	20.4	7.3	3.6	1.2	6.1	0.1	4.2	14.2	2.1
GR	8.1	27.1	17.8	22.6	2.6	2.2	12.4	0.5	4.4	2.3	0.0
E	8.4	50.6	2.2	8.3	1.2	0.7	3.7	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
F	12.6	34.6	19.2	8.9	8.9	4.4	5.6	0.0	2.0	3.2	0.2
IRL	12.7	41.1	14.9	11.0	2.8	1.9	4.6	0.2	5.1	4.3	1.1
I	10.6	41.4	14.3	11.8	2.5	3.3	5.3	0.3	4.5	3.2	2.8
L	17.9	13.5	14.0	9.8	7.2	4.7	4.9	2.7	17.4	2.9	4.2
NL	12.1	20.7	14.2	17.8	5.5	2.8	11.6	1.1	9.1	3.2	1.9
A	9.2	21.5	15.2	11.0	4.8	3.4	12.4	0.3	10.6	5.7	6.0
P	14.2	48.0	13.3	10.1	1.3	1.3	5.7	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.4
FIN	13.2	17.3	25.8	10.3	13.2	2.4	8.9	0.6	6.2	0.8	1.2
S	10.1	19.9	17.4	20.4	6.9	2.0	11.6	1.0	6.5	1.0	3.2
UK	6.0	48.0	17.5	8.7	1.8	1.6	9.3	0.6	2.4	2.7	1.3
EU15	10.3	37.0	17.1	10.4	3.8	2.4	7.7	0.5	4.1	4.7	1.8

Problems coping with the language of the destination country caused the greatest concern in Spain (51%), Portugal and the United Kingdom (both with 48%), Ireland and Italy (both exceeding 40%). The Luxembourgers, Danes and Finns anticipated fewer problems in this respect (14%, 17% and 17% respectively).

Another reason, less frequently put forward, but still affecting some 2 people out of 10, was lack of money. This was most commonly the case among the Finns (26%), but less likely to be seen as a problem by the Belgians (10%) or the Spaniards (2%).

Fear of homesickness mainly affected the Greeks (23%, compared with a European average of 10%), the Swedes (20%) and the Dutch (18%).

Others were worried they would have problems finding a job or somewhere to study. This was the case for a substantial number of Luxembourgers (18%), Portuguese (14%) and Finns (13%). The Finns were also worried about administrative problems (13%), as were the French (9%).

Another potential stumbling block for some was the opposition of their partner or family. This was most likely among the Danes (15%), Greeks, Austrians, Dutch and Swedes (all with 12%).

A minority of young people in Europe did not see the point in working or studying abroad (5%). This was most commonly the case in Germany (12%) and Belgium (14%).

The order of priorities was the same for men and women, but more men were worried about language problems, while more women were afraid of being homesick.

The younger age group (15-19) was more worried about finding somewhere to study or work, while the older group (20-24) put more emphasis on opposition from their partner or family.

Table 26 : The problems anticipated

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Don't know
Sex											
Men	10.2	40.0	16.0	7.7	4.1	2.8	6.8	0.6	4.4	5.2	2.1
Women	10.4	33.9	18.2	13.2	3.6	2.0	8.6	0.3	3.9	4.2	1.5
Age											
15-19	12.3	37.9	17.4	10.3	3.4	2.5	6.2	0.4	3.1	4.4	2.1
20-24	8.6	36.3	16.8	10.5	4.2	2.3	9.0	0.5	5.1	5.1	1.5
Level of education											
<= 15	4.6	53.1	11.6	10.8	2.8	1.8	7.3	0.5	1.2	4.8	1.5
16-19	10.0	39.0	16.3	9.5	3.2	1.3	8.7	0.5	3.5	6.2	1.8
20+	10.2	31.2	17.8	10.4	6.1	3.2	7.5	0.4	6.6	4.3	1.8
Student	12.0	32.6	19.0	11.2	4.1	3.5	6.9	0.5	4.8	3.5	1.9
Religion											
Catholic	10.8	40.1	16.2	10.2	3.5	2.2	6.0	0.4	3.9	4.6	1.9
Protestant	10.3	29.7	15.6	9.3	3.8	2.7	12.6	0.3	5.3	7.2	2.9
Orthodox	10.7	25.9	17.5	20.6	2.7	2.1	12.7	0.7	4.5	2.0	0.6
Other	6.8	38.5	17.8	9.4	5.7	6.5	8.8	0.0	5.0	0.4	0.5
None	10.3	36.5	19.2	10.2	4.1	2.2	7.2	0.6	3.8	4.4	1.3
Don't know	6.0	36.5	14.7	7.7	9.0	0.6	5.6	1.0	6.7	8.4	3.5
Situation											
Working	9.2	38.3	14.9	10.5	4.4	1.7	8.8	0.5	4.3	5.4	1.7
Not working – students	12.0	32.6	19.0	11.2	4.1	3.5	6.9	0.5	4.8	3.5	1.9
Not working –other	8.9	44.6	17.8	8.3	1.7	1.6	6.9	0.2	2.1	6.1	1.8
Size of household											
1	8.4	26.3	19.5	9.4	10.1	3.5	5.5	0.2	7.4	7.8	2.0
2	9.1	33.2	17.9	11.3	4.0	2.2	10.9	0.6	4.2	4.6	1.9
3	11.2	37.1	16.1	11.2	2.5	2.7	8.5	0.5	4.3	4.2	1.6
4	10.5	37.9	16.3	10.8	4.2	2.3	7.3	0.4	4.1	4.5	1.7
5	10.2	42.4	17.0	9.4	2.2	2.4	5.9	0.5	3.1	4.7	2.1
6+	11.9	45.0	19.3	7.4	1.5	1.0	6.3	0.5	1.9	3.8	1.2
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	8.5	31.2	17.7	10.6	5.4	3.2	9.7	0.6	5.2	5.8	1.7
No	10.9	38.7	16.9	10.3	3.4	2.2	7.1	0.4	3.8	4.4	1.8
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	8.6	31.1	17.9	9.7	7.3	3.1	8.5	0.8	4.8	5.9	2.1
No	10.7	38.4	16.9	10.6	3.1	2.3	7.5	0.4	4.0	4.5	1.7
EU15	10.3	37.0	17.1	10.4	3.8	2.4	7.7	0.5	4.1	4.7	1.8

11. YOUNG PEOPLE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

What would young people be most likely to do if they were unemployed?

Six of the options given were each selected by over 10% of those interviewed: most would accept any job, but on different conditions. The highest proportion specified stability as their main criterion (20%), while 16% would accept any job whatever the conditions. Some would only take a job that was well paid (14%), others would try to train for a different career (13%), still others would take any job provided it was appropriate to their qualifications (12%) and another, more demanding group would only accept a job if it was stable, well paid and appropriate to their level of qualification (12%). In general, then, people would accept any job, but not all on the same terms.

A certain proportion would look for a different career, taking advantage of any training available. Other options young people might select in the event of unemployment were setting up their own business (5%) or, in the case of 1%, doing voluntary work.

Q.23 If you were unemployed, which of the following would you most probably do?

1. *Accept any job whatever the conditions*
 2. *Accept any job, provided it was stable*
 3. *Accept any job, provided it was well paid*
 4. *Accept any job, provided it was appropriate to my level of qualification*
 5. *Accept a job only if it was stable, well paid and if it was appropriate to my level of qualification*
 6. *Agree to do social activities without being paid, voluntary work*
 7. *Take advantage of the situation by travelling and visiting different countries*
 8. *Try to establish my own company*
 9. *Work in the “black economy”, that is, without declaring my earnings*
 10. *Try to do an apprenticeship/traineeship, or training courses, or I would look for a different career*
 11. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 27 : The responses

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
B	14.0	18.0	23.4	9.5	6.0	0.8	2.9	4.0	3.9	13.6	0.4	2.8
DK	13.7	5.6	7.8	18.6	17.6	1.2	10.2	3.5	2.5	14.9	0.9	3.5
WD	11.8	10.4	15.4	11.6	10.3	0.6	3.6	2.8	3.7	26.7	0.5	2.5
D	11.4	10.7	16.0	11.6	11.0	0.6	3.2	2.9	3.5	26.0	0.5	2.2
OD	10.1	12.0	18.5	11.8	14.0	0.5	1.7	3.4	2.9	23.0	0.6	1.1
GR	9.6	21.3	11.7	16.5	24.1	1.3	2.3	6.6	0.5	5.3	0.3	0.4
E	21.5	24.9	11.8	13.7	8.0	1.3	2.1	6.2	0.6	6.3	1.3	2.4
F	16.5	19.8	12.8	9.4	13.6	1.2	4.8	5.6	3.1	11.9	0.5	0.4
IRL	13.3	15.4	23.5	11.6	12.9	1.2	3.7	2.4	1.3	13.3	0.3	0.6
I	19.2	25.3	14.3	12.1	11.3	0.4	4.3	5.0	1.0	5.0	0.4	1.7
L	18.0	19.6	10.3	11.2	9.1	1.0	6.4	3.5	4.2	13.3	1.6	1.0
NL	14.8	21.1	6.6	13.6	11.0	2.7	4.4	6.3	2.2	14.6	1.5	1.3
A	14.1	13.7	16.3	15.4	12.6	0.6	2.9	2.1	1.9	13.0	1.0	6.5
P	13.0	36.0	14.1	13.9	7.2	1.2	1.5	3.5	0.7	7.9	0.2	0.7
FIN	12.7	8.7	11.2	22.1	13.8	1.2	3.7	5.8	1.8	17.0	0.8	1.3
S	19.5	6.7	8.1	15.7	4.2	0.7	6.7	7.5	2.0	25.1	1.7	2.2
UK	14.3	19.6	18.8	10.2	12.3	1.6	4.8	2.9	1.0	11.6	0.7	2.2
EU15	15.8	19.5	14.4	12.0	11.5	1.1	3.9	4.6	1.9	12.7	0.7	1.8

The idea of setting up in business independently was most popular with the Swedes (8%) and Greeks (7%). Others said they would take advantage of the situation to travel (4%), this option being, proportionally speaking, most attractive to the Danes (10%) and Swedes (7%). One person in 100 said they would be prepared to do voluntary work, particularly the Dutch (3%).

The training option was most popular in Germany and Sweden, with percentages double the European average (26% and 25% as against EU: 13%). It was less popular with young people in the Mediterranean countries.

Of those who were the least demanding in their requirements, i.e. who would accept any job whatever the conditions, the highest proportions were in Spain (22%), Sweden (20%), Italy (19%) and Luxembourg (18%).

The most demanding, looking for stability, good pay and a job appropriate to their level of qualification were in Greece (24%) and Denmark (18%). The lowest figures for this group were in Sweden (4%) and Belgium (6%).

Young people from the other Mediterranean countries did not insist on all these conditions, but tended to emphasise the “stability” aspect. “Pay” was more important to the Irish (24%), Belgians (23%), British (19%), Germans and Austrians (16%).

Finding a job appropriate to their qualifications was more important to the Finns (22%), Danes (19%) and Greeks (17%).

The black economy was most appealing to young people in Luxembourg, Belgium and Germany.

Seen from the socio-demographic angle, there were certain divergences, although stability remained the reference criterion in all categories.

While men were more interested in stability, women tended to put the emphasis on level of qualification. More women also said they would undertake training with a view to changing career, while men would be more likely to set up their own business or work in the black economy.

Whether or not respondents were already working was likely to influence their opinion. Those who were working would look for a job which, as well as being stable, was well paid and appropriate to their qualifications, while the others would be willing to do voluntary work.

Another significant factor was income. Those who were the principal contributor to the household income put more emphasis on a well-paid job while those who were not were more concerned with stability or would accept any job, whatever the conditions.

Those with housekeeping responsibilities tended to hold the same views as those who were principal income providers.

Table 28 : The responses

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
Sex												
Men	15.1	20.1	16.1	11.5	10.6	0.6	4.1	5.9	2.7	10.4	0.8	1.6
Women	15.9	18.9	12.7	12.6	12.4	1.6	3.7	3.2	1.1	15.2	0.6	2.0
Age												
15-19	16.1	20.9	14.6	11.7	11.1	0.9	3.6	3.5	1.6	12.9	0.7	2.1
20-24	15.4	18.3	14.2	12.3	11.8	1.2	4.1	5.4	2.1	12.5	0.7	1.6
Level of education												
<= 15	17.8	27.6	15.7	8.1	11.9	1.2	3.1	5.0	2.9	4.2	1.0	1.5
16-19	16.6	20.1	16.2	10.8	11.7	0.7	3.2	4.2	2.2	11.9	0.6	1.5
20+	13.2	17.7	14.0	14.0	13.3	1.5	4.0	5.7	2.7	12.0	0.9	0.5
Student	15.2	17.4	12.5	13.7	10.7	1.3	4.7	4.2	1.2	15.9	0.6	2.5
Religion												
Catholic	16.8	22.7	14.3	12.8	10.7	0.8	3.6	4.3	1.2	10.3	0.5	1.9
Protestant	14.4	14.8	13.8	13.2	10.7	0.6	3.1	4.2	1.8	20.8	0.6	2.2
Orthodox	11.7	21.5	14.6	15.0	20.3	1.2	3.3	5.7	0.7	5.6	0.2	0.3
Other	20.0	11.7	11.8	9.9	16.4	2.2	8.0	6.0	1.3	11.6	0.0	1.0
None	15.2	17.8	14.8	10.2	11.2	1.5	4.2	4.8	3.3	14.0	1.2	1.6
Don't know	10.6	12.4	25.3	8.7	15.8	2.1	5.0	4.4	0.1	8.2	0.6	6.4
Situation												
Working	16.4	19.9	15.0	11.0	12.7	0.8	3.9	5.1	1.8	11.2	0.6	1.3
Not working – students	15.2	17.4	12.5	13.7	10.7	1.3	4.7	4.2	1.2	15.9	0.6	2.5
Not working – other	15.8	23.5	17.5	10.7	10.3	1.0	1.9	3.9	3.8	8.9	1.1	1.5
Size of household												
1	13.6	11.4	17.5	13.7	12.0	2.0	6.1	5.5	1.9	13.1	1.2	1.9
2	13.1	16.4	14.8	10.5	13.0	0.9	3.5	5.5	2.8	16.5	0.8	2.1
3	17.4	19.0	15.5	11.0	12.1	0.6	4.0	4.1	1.7	11.8	0.6	2.0
4	16.7	21.2	13.0	12.4	10.0	1.3	4.4	4.0	1.5	13.0	0.5	1.7
5	15.0	22.9	13.2	12.3	11.4	0.8	2.3	5.3	2.4	11.3	1.2	1.8
6+	16.2	23.8	14.8	14.4	12.1	1.3	2.4	3.5	1.6	8.9	0.1	1.1
Housekeeping responsibilities												
Yes	13.9	15.1	16.8	12.5	11.8	1.3	4.3	5.0	2.7	13.7	0.9	1.9
No	16.3	20.8	13.7	11.9	11.4	1.0	3.8	4.4	1.7	12.4	0.6	1.8
Principal contributor to household income												
Yes	14.6	14.4	18.0	11.3	10.7	1.4	5.1	5.6	2.5	12.7	0.8	2.6
No	16.0	20.7	13.6	12.2	11.7	1.0	3.6	4.3	1.8	12.7	0.7	1.6
EU15	15.8	19.5	14.4	12.0	11.5	1.1	3.9	4.6	1.9	12.7	0.7	1.8

12. YOUNG PEOPLE AND EMPLOYMENT

Generally speaking, young people give priority to a good general education, which they feel is the most important factor in finding a good job. The second most useful quality is considered to be command of languages, the third communication skills, the fourth information technology skills and the fifth good appearance. A quarter of young people also see teamwork skills as important.

Q.24 Which of the following qualities do you think are the three most useful in finding a good job?

1. *Information technology skills*
 2. *Scientific qualifications*
 3. *Command of languages*
 4. *Knowledge of the business world*
 5. *Communication skills*
 6. *Teamwork skills*
 7. *Good general education*
 8. *Good appearance*
 9. *Ambition*
 10. *Having completed an apprenticeship or an appropriate training course*
 11. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 29 : Young people and employment

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
B	17.7	8.3	57.6	9.4	30.5	14.2	40.2	28.9	33.4	27.9	1.6	1.5
DK	23.5	9.9	36.1	9.9	21.1	66.8	36.6	21.7	29.9	12.1	0.4	2.0
WD	29.4	9.8	30.3	8.8	30.5	37.1	33.4	28.0	21.2	54.4	1.2	0.4
D	29.0	9.4	29.6	9.3	29.5	36.7	34.7	29.3	21.4	53.7	1.1	0.4
OD	27.2	7.8	26.4	11.2	25.6	35.1	40.1	34.8	22.6	51.0	0.8	0.7
GR	29.0	16.8	62.3	27.9	31.0	9.2	28.9	20.0	13.0	21.1	2.7	0.2
E	48.4	7.1	68.5	11.7	20.7	10.2	53.2	19.3	10.7	14.1	1.0	0.8
F	17.1	4.8	40.4	8.8	44.9	22.3	41.4	27.4	40.1	32.9	0.8	0.6
IRL	35.3	8.8	25.8	19.1	45.7	22.4	55.2	20.0	29.2	22.1	0.7	0.8
I	47.7	11.7	55.6	9.0	38.8	10.3	37.8	21.8	12.3	12.5	0.8	0.8
L	29.6	11.5	63.4	10.4	33.2	21.6	31.8	31.0	23.1	23.7	0.0	0.8
NL	16.6	8.6	25.3	9.6	5.4	44.3	49.1	27.4	31.7	17.5	0.4	0.5
A	14.3	17.6	33.0	14.8	26.7	38.8	36.8	33.6	28.8	29.5	1.2	0.9
P	38.8	13.6	53.5	15.3	27.1	16.4	47.5	30.8	16.5	14.7	0.3	0.4
FIN	43.8	9.9	65.1	9.6	21.0	51.0	51.2	12.3	13.8	9.9	0.6	0.6
S	28.1	9.6	29.3	4.2	48.9	35.9	37.7	35.9	51.4	5.6	0.4	0.8
UK	30.8	5.3	9.9	15.7	54.6	34.6	51.4	35.6	29.3	13.3	1.3	0.5
EU15	32.3	8.6	40.4	11.3	37.6	25.0	42.8	26.9	24.1	24.6	1.0	0.7

Looking at individual countries, only four of the 15 gave priority to a good general education: Ireland (55%, as against a European average of 43%), Finland (51%), the Netherlands (49%) and Portugal (48%).

The second skill seen as the most useful was command of languages, which scored highly in Spain (69%), Finland (65%) and Luxembourg (63%). This skill was obviously seen as quite important by young people in general, attracting not less than 26%, except in the United Kingdom (10%).

The British gave greater priority to communication skills (55%), which were also selected by 46% in Ireland and 45% in France. The Dutch, however, only gave this quality 5% of their vote.

Information technology skills were seen as important by a third of young Europeans, particularly the Spaniards (48%), Italians (47%) and Finns (44%). The French and Belgians, in similar proportions (17% and 18% respectively), put this skill lower down their list of priorities.

Good appearance came fifth on the list of priorities for finding a good job. It was stressed particularly by the Swedes and the British (36% in both cases).

A quarter of young people also considered the ability to work in a team as a very useful attribute. This view was taken by a high proportion of Danes (67%) and Dutch (44%), the Greeks, at the other end of the scale, being less convinced (9%).

Appropriate training was seen as important by half the Germans interviewed, while 40% of the French and 51% of the Swedes pinpointed ambition. The Greeks thought knowledge of the business world was useful (28%) while the Swedes did not (4%). Scientific qualifications were seen as a plus in Austria (18%) and Greece (17%).

An analysis of the socio-demographic criteria shows that more women than men considered command of languages (45% as against 36%) and communication skills (40% as against 35%) to be important. The younger age group rated command of languages higher than did the older age group (44% as against 38%) but communication skills lower (35% as against 40%).

Level of education made a difference to the replies, in that those who left school earliest tended to attach more importance to scientific qualifications and knowledge of the business world, while those who stayed on at school up to the age of 16-19 gave greater priority to teamwork skills and ambition.

Those who had remained in education longest opted for information technology skills and communication skills.

Students tended to opt for command of languages.

Young Catholics opted in greater numbers for information technology skills, Protestants selected the ability to work in a team and the importance of appropriate training, while the Orthodox group favoured scientific qualifications, command of languages and knowledge of the business world. Those belonging to a religion other than those mentioned stressed communication skills, good general education and ambition.

Those who were working stood out in that they were more likely to stress teamwork skills and ambition.

Those with housekeeping responsibilities differed from those without in stressing good appearance, ambition, and apprenticeship or appropriate training. Those without such responsibilities tended to stress information technology skills and command of languages.

Principal household income providers were notably more likely to attach importance to communication skills, teamwork skills, good appearance and ambition, while the others considered command of languages and information technology skills to be of prime importance.

Table 30 : Young people and employment

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
Sex												
Men	33.4	9.7	36.0	12.9	34.9	25.8	42.3	25.7	25.5	25.0	1.3	0.6
Women	31.1	7.5	45.1	9.7	40.4	24.1	43.3	28.2	22.6	24.2	0.6	0.7
Age												
15-19	32.9	9.3	43.7	12.5	34.8	22.8	41.4	25.8	23.9	24.1	0.4	0.8
20-24	31.7	8.0	37.6	10.4	40.0	26.9	44.1	27.9	24.2	25.0	1.5	0.6
Level of education												
<= 15	24.1	10.5	34.6	15.6	36.7	23.5	43.1	32.3	19.9	23.9	0.6	0.3
16-19	29.3	6.4	30.7	10.8	35.4	29.4	43.3	32.2	27.2	27.6	1.7	0.6
20+	36.5	6.0	40.6	9.5	48.1	24.5	43.5	23.3	25.8	23.2	0.3	0.8
Student	36.0	10.9	51.1	11.3	37.1	21.4	42.1	21.6	21.7	22.3	0.6	0.8
Religion												
Catholic	36.9	8.9	49.6	10.4	34.9	19.5	44.2	24.4	19.5	23.2	0.8	0.5
Protestant	28.4	9.0	29.5	9.6	40.1	34.9	41.1	30.2	24.4	33.6	1.0	0.5
Orthodox	26.3	15.8	55.7	24.6	34.6	14.0	33.8	23.7	15.5	20.5	2.3	0.3
Other	28.7	8.4	32.1	13.1	44.3	27.9	49.8	26.8	30.4	18.5	0.4	0.1
None	28.0	7.4	30.7	11.7	40.4	29.5	42.0	30.0	31.2	23.9	1.3	1.1
Don't know	33.3	5.6	50.3	16.2	24.6	19.8	42.8	22.8	21.4	20.0	0.5	1.9
Situation												
Working	27.9	7.0	31.1	11.3	38.4	29.0	42.8	30.8	26.8	27.2	1.3	0.5
Not working –students	36.0	10.9	51.1	11.3	37.1	21.4	42.1	21.6	21.7	22.3	0.6	0.8
Not working - other	34.2	7.1	38.2	11.7	36.5	23.8	44.4	30.3	22.8	23.7	1.1	0.9
Size of household												
1	27.9	10.9	28.2	9.3	40.6	34.1	40.2	33.2	28.8	29.1	2.1	0.4
2	27.8	6.4	32.4	9.5	42.6	27.7	41.3	30.1	31.9	29.0	1.3	0.8
3	32.2	9.4	37.4	12.1	36.8	25.7	41.7	29.5	25.6	25.8	0.9	0.4
4	34.8	8.2	43.0	11.5	37.6	23.4	43.9	23.4	21.5	23.3	0.6	0.7
5	35.0	8.9	50.4	11.8	34.6	21.3	43.1	25.2	18.3	20.3	1.0	0.9
6+	31.0	8.8	52.2	13.9	31.7	19.0	47.7	22.4	19.0	19.8	1.0	0.9
Housekeeping responsibilities												
Yes	26.1	7.8	30.4	10.0	40.2	29.8	42.4	34.8	28.9	28.5	1.5	0.8
No	34.1	8.9	43.5	11.8	36.8	23.5	43.0	24.6	22.6	23.4	0.8	0.6
Principal contributor to household income												
Yes	27.6	8.8	26.9	10.2	42.4	31.3	41.4	34.0	30.0	26.7	1.8	0.8
No	33.3	8.6	43.6	11.6	36.5	23.5	43.1	25.3	22.7	24.1	0.8	0.6
EU15	32.3	8.6	40.4	11.3	37.6	25.0	42.8	26.9	24.1	24.6	1.0	0.7

13. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Almost half the young people interviewed said they got most of their income from their parents. For 4 out of 10, the main source of income was their regular employment.

Another, lesser, source of income was unemployment or social security benefits (7%).

Q.25 Where do you get most of your money from? (SHOW CARD – READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. My regular job
 2. Unemployment or social security benefit
 3. Training allowance or educational grant
 4. My parents or family
 5. Casual work
 6. My partner
 7. Work in the “black economy”
 8. Other (SPONTANEOUS)
- Don't know

Table 31 : Young people and their financial resources

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Don't know
B	33.0	10.3	2.4	48.0	9.1	5.9	2.7	6.9	1.3
DK	64.9	8.5	28.2	18.7	3.6	1.7	4.1	3.2	1.7
WD	51.2	6.7	4.9	38.4	17.3	5.3	2.6	1.1	0.0
D	51.2	7.8	5.8	37.7	15.8	4.9	2.4	1.2	0.2
OD	51.4	12.4	9.6	34.7	9.4	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.0
GR	40.6	1.7	0.1	50.9	5.3	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
E	35.9	2.1	1.5	62.4	10.9	2.9	1.6	1.1	0.2
F	40.1	5.6	5.4	47.8	14.6	8.3	7.0	2.9	1.1
IRL	36.9	13.1	4.7	38.0	12.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.5
I	26.1	0.1	1.3	67.6	15.5	2.4	3.6	0.4	0.4
L	37.3	1.4	4.7	58.0	23.2	5.3	7.0	0.0	1.9
NL	33.8	5.7	24.7	32.6	22.8	4.7	3.8	2.5	0.1
A	45.5	4.7	13.6	41.0	8.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	0.8
P	47.1	1.3	1.7	50.7	5.1	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
FIN	24.6	15.1	25.4	40.6	19.5	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.1
S	29.5	11.7	10.4	34.2	18.6	1.2	3.2	18.4	0.3
UK	56.8	18.3	2.8	17.3	6.2	6.1	0.5	1.0	0.4
EU15	41.5	6.8	5.2	45.0	12.6	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.5

Parents seem to be proportionally more generous in Spain (62%) and Italy (68%). 5 out of 10 people in Germany and the United Kingdom identified regular employment as their main source of income, this figure being as high as 6 out of 10 in Denmark.

Unemployment benefit was most likely to be the source of income for respondents in Britain, Finland, Ireland and Former East Germany (where the rate was over 10%).

Training allowances or educational grants were most likely to be the main source of income in Denmark (28%), the Netherlands (25%) and Finland (25%).

Another way of earning money was casual work, which was quite popular in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (23% in both, as against a European average of 13%). Casual work was less common in Denmark, Greece and Portugal.

The French (8%), Belgians (6%) and British (6%) were the most likely to be getting money from their partner, which appears to be less common practice in Sweden (1%) and Denmark (2%).

A look at the socio-demographic variables reveals that the main source of income differs according to sex. Women for example, tend to get most of their money from their parents, while men's income largely comes from regular employment, parents being a secondary source.

Age is also a factor, as more people in the younger age group (15-19) than the older group receive money from their parents. For the latter group, parents are secondary to regular employment as a source of income.

Young people in employment get money from their work, while students' financial resources come from their parents, the second source being casual work.

Where the household comprises only one or two people, the main income tends to come from regular employment, while those living in larger households get most of their money from their parents. Two-person households are the most likely to cite their partner as their main source of income.

Those responsible for housekeeping were more likely to say that their money came from their partner.

Undeclared work was a source of income in all categories.

Table 32 : Young people and their financial resources

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Don't know
Sex									
Men	46.6	6.6	4.9	43.3	12.5	0.9	3.2	2.0	0.3
Women	36.2	7.0	5.5	46.7	12.7	8.7	2.6	1.7	0.7
Age									
15-19	25.3	4.0	4.7	66.5	13.2	1.6	2.9	1.8	0.5
20-24	55.7	9.3	5.7	26.1	12.1	7.4	2.9	1.9	0.5
Level of education									
<= 15	59.8	8.1	2.8	27.1	5.3	6.9	3.4	1.3	0.3
16-19	63.1	12.1	2.0	19.6	8.2	6.4	2.4	1.4	0.4
20+	68.7	7.8	1.1	19.2	12.2	8.4	2.1	2.0	0.7
Student	9.7	1.3	9.9	79.9	18.7	1.6	3.5	2.4	0.5
Religion									
Catholic	36.7	3.3	3.6	55.6	12.3	4.0	2.9	1.3	0.6
Protestant	49.4	9.5	8.9	32.9	14.3	4.5	1.0	2.7	0.3
Orthodox	40.6	1.8	2.7	47.7	7.6	5.9	1.3	1.2	0.6
Other	41.5	7.5	6.8	34.1	12.6	8.1	3.0	1.6	0.1
None	44.9	11.3	6.3	35.8	13.0	5.5	3.8	2.2	0.5
Don't know	44.9	7.4	3.7	42.3	13.6	1.9	6.4	5.8	0.3
Situation									
Working	85.9	1.9	2.4	12.6	6.0	3.6	1.6	0.9	0.3
Not working – students	9.7	1.3	9.9	79.9	18.7	1.6	3.5	2.4	0.5
Not working – other	7.6	32.5	0.9	41.4	14.5	14.9	4.6	3.1	0.7
Size of household									
1	61.1	11.2	14.5	17.4	11.9	1.1	3.4	2.0	0.4
2	55.2	13.4	5.6	22.1	9.1	12.7	3.2	2.5	0.5
3	39.5	7.8	4.4	46.3	10.9	6.3	3.9	1.9	0.5
4	34.5	3.7	4.1	56.6	14.6	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.5
5	33.8	3.4	3.1	57.1	15.1	1.1	2.9	1.1	0.5
6+	39.8	4.5	4.4	49.8	13.0	2.2	4.1	2.7	0.4
Housekeeping responsibilities									
Yes	52.0	14.8	8.3	16.5	8.7	16.2	2.8	2.4	0.6
No	38.3	4.4	4.3	53.5	13.8	1.2	2.9	1.7	0.4
Principal contributor to household income									
Yes	67.4	13.5	9.4	12.4	9.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	0.6
No	35.6	5.3	4.3	52.4	13.5	5.3	3.0	1.8	0.5
EU15	41.5	6.8	5.2	45.0	12.6	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.5

14. YOUNG PEOPLE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Despite the fact that we are living in the age of communication technology, one young European in two does not use communication systems such as computers, Internet, CD-ROM or e-mail.

Those who do use these facilities usually have a computer or PC (4 out of 10). CD-ROM comes in second place, followed by the Internet.

Q.27 Which of the following do you use at least once a week?

1. A computer/PC
2. An Internet/World Wide Web connection
3. A CD-ROM reader
4. Electronic mail, or "e-mail"
5. None of these

Table 33 : Young people and information technology

Country	1	2	3	4	5
B	44.4	4.1	13.2	2.1	51.1
DK	66.6	15.4	28.4	12.8	31.9
WD	50.6	4.9	19.2	3.7	46.8
D	48.9	5.1	18.4	3.4	48.6
OD	42.0	6.1	14.9	2.3	55.7
GR	19.5	3.3	7.0	1.7	77.3
E	35.4	3.2	9.0	1.8	63.1
F	36.6	3.4	11.4	4.0	60.1
IRL	44.9	6.2	7.5	5.7	51.2
I	39.5	5.3	14.1	2.5	55.4
L	64.0	14.7	26.7	10.3	33.6
NL	66.7	13.8	21.0	14.8	31.7
A	56.6	9.9	13.2	6.7	42.8
P	36.6	3.9	17.2	2.7	57.1
FIN	61.9	28.3	22.1	26.1	33.3
S	65.3	31.8	25.1	25.1	31.5
UK	45.5	9.0	12.7	9.3	52.8
EU15	43.4	6.6	14.2	5.4	53.7

Looking at the results for individual countries, the Union could be divided into two by drawing a straight line from Belgium to Austria. The highest proportions of users are found north of this line (the highest of all being in the Netherlands: 67%) the numbers falling off to the south (lowest: Greece 20%).

Use of CD-ROM, though not quite so clustered, seems to follow similar patterns to the use of computers. The same applies to Internet (or World Wide Web) and e-mail.

However, certain countries do have notably more users than others: Denmark, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Austria.

The countries with the highest proportions of young people who do not use any of these systems are Greece (77%), Spain (63%) and France (60%).

Looking at the socio-demographic criteria, more men than women use communication systems. More of the 15-19-year-olds than the older group use a computer, but use of the other tools is more widespread among the older group.

Use of these tools is also common among students, computers being predominant. Single-person households are more likely to surf the Internet and send e-mail.

Those with housekeeping responsibilities represent a smaller group of computer users, the Internet being slightly predominant, and are more significantly represented in the group of e-mail users.

Principal household income providers are more likely to use these systems than are secondary income providers.

Table 34 : Young people and information technology

Variables	1	2	3	4	5
Sex					
Men	47.2	8.8	19.8	6.7	49.7
Women	39.4	4.3	8.3	4.1	57.7
Age					
15-19	45.9	5.9	15.9	3.6	50.7
20-24	41.1	7.2	12.7	7.1	56.2
Level of education					
<= 15	25.1	3.3	9.7	1.8	73.3
16-19	33.6	4.1	10.7	3.6	63.9
20+	50.0	7.8	12.9	9.8	47.7
Student	55.5	9.5	18.8	6.9	40.6
Religion					
Catholic	40.7	4.2	13.1	2.8	55.9
Protestant	54.4	11.0	17.0	10.2	43.6
Orthodox	25.7	4.0	9.2	2.8	71.5
Other	52.5	9.4	19.0	11.5	43.5
None	43.2	8.2	14.5	7.0	54.1
Don't know	41.5	7.9	12.1	3.2	57.3
Situation					
Working	40.2	5.7	12.7	5.4	57.4
Not working – students	55.5	9.5	18.8	6.9	40.6
Not working – other	22.0	1.9	6.5	1.8	75.6
Size of household					
1	50.1	9.1	14.8	11.6	47.4
2	38.5	6.6	11.3	6.8	59.0
3	42.3	6.7	15.3	4.9	54.8
4	46.9	6.4	15.2	4.7	50.0
5	39.5	4.9	12.3	3.3	57.8
6+	41.3	7.9	14.6	4.1	53.8
Housekeeping responsibilities					
Yes	39.2	6.8	11.7	7.9	57.9
No	44.6	6.6	14.9	4.7	52.4
Principal contributor to household income					
Yes	43.3	8.4	13.4	10.4	54.0
No	43.4	6.2	14.3	4.3	53.6
EU15	43.4	6.6	14.2	5.4	53.7

15. ATTITUDES

One of the questions in the survey concerned people's attitudes to certain issues. The question was only put to people over the age of majority.

Interviewees were not asked to give their personal opinion, but what they thought the attitude of young people their age in general would be to the issue in question.

**Translator's note: THREE GRAPHS MISSING!*

Attitudes – in favour

Key to graphic on p. 81 of original text	
Original text	Translation
Relations sexuelles avant mariage	Premarital sex
Pédophiles traités chimiquement	Chemical treatment of child molesters
Test SIDA obligatoire	Compulsory AIDS test
Homosexuels peuvent se marier	Right of homosexuals to get married
Euthanasie	Euthanasia
Homosexuels adopter Enfants	Right of homosexuals to adopt children
Peine de mort	Death penalty
Pas trop d'E pour les pauvres	Restriction on poor people having children
Relations sexuelles hors mariage	Extra-marital sex
Service militaire obligatoire	Compulsory military service
Clonage	Cloning

Attitudes – against

Key to graphic on p. 81 of original text	
Original text	Translation
Clonage	Cloning
Service militaire obligatoire	Compulsory military service
Relations sexuelles hors mariage	Extra-marital sex
Peine de mort	Death penalty
Homosexuels adopter Enfants	Right of homosexuals to adopt children
Pas trop d'E pour les pauvres	Restriction on poor people having children
Euthanasie	Euthanasia
Homosexuels peuvent se marier	Right of homosexuals to get married
Test SIDA obligatoire	Compulsory AIDS test

Pédophiles traités chimiquement	Chemical treatment of child molesters
Relations sexuelles avant mariage	Premarital sex

Attitudes – don't know

Key to graphic on p. 82 of original text	
Original text	Translation
Pas trop d'E pour les pauvres	Restriction on poor people having children
Relations sexuelles hors mariage	Extra-marital sex
Homosexuels adopter Enfants	Right of homosexuals to adopt children
Euthanasie	Euthanasia
Clonage	Cloning
Homosexuels peuvent se marier	Right of homosexuals to get married
Pédophiles traités chimiquement	Chemical treatment of child molesters
Test SIDA obligatoire	Compulsory AIDS test
Peine de mort	Death penalty
Service militaire obligatoire	Compulsory military service
Relations sexuelles avant mariage	Premarital sex

Q.31 Please tell me whether you think that young people of your age tend to be in favour of or against each of the following?

1. *Euthanasia*
2. *The death penalty*
3. *The right of homosexuals to adopt children*
4. *Punishing child molesters, whether chemically or physically*
5. *Ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children*
6. *The right of homosexuals to get married*
7. *Compulsory military service*
8. *Compulsory AIDS tests*
9. *Premarital sex*
10. *Having sex with someone other than your husband/wife/partner*
11. *Cloning, that is reproduction of identical living beings from a single cell (e.g. Dolly the sheep)*

Table 35 : Young people and their attitudes – **In favour**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	52.5	54.7	30.2	56.8	44.4	48.9	15.2	56.4	82.4	15.4	7.4
DK	72.3	26.1	38.3	67.8	15.6	70.9	39.1	36.0	92.1	17.2	9.2
WD	57.2	36.2	35.7	76.5	33.4	45.2	31.3	45.4	86.9	25.9	4.4
D	55.7	38.0	35.4	76.2	31.0	43.4	33.5	47.6	86.7	25.8	4.7
OD	49.6	45.7	33.8	74.7	20.7	35.7	42.9	56.9	86.1	25.4	6.0
GR	26.1	44.2	28.5	66.2	51.3	47.4	78.5	93.4	89.5	27.2	15.2
E	63.9	26.9	52.5	51.3	47.7	76.3	13.4	56.2	90.1	29.1	14.8
F	47.7	39.3	43.2	73.4	34.1	56.3	16.5	70.5	91.2	29.2	5.5
IRL	29.4	19.9	26.7	75.0	28.3	36.1	11.8	61.5	74.9	14.8	9.1
I	23.6	24.3	21.3	53.2	29.5	39.7	17.2	71.3	83.0	25.6	6.1
L	63.1	30.8	37.7	54.2	24.8	59.2	10.0	65.3	85.5	32.2	11.9
NL	81.2	38.9	64.4	78.6	25.9	80.2	9.4	53.0	90.4	16.4	11.5
A	49.2	27.3	32.8	72.5	31.0	40.8	30.2	49.5	87.0	31.3	7.8
P	46.6	37.9	32.0	62.5	64.9	50.3	34.9	77.3	86.0	24.5	15.2
FIN	77.0	29.1	24.4	64.1	8.9	58.6	51.5	53.1	90.4	26.7	10.3
S	63.7	36.8	19.5	78.8	18.9	59.9	39.5	52.9	92.6	16.6	6.7
UK	50.9	46.0	30.1	83.5	34.6	42.7	17.6	57.2	80.2	20.6	11.6
EU15	49.3	35.8	35.9	68.6	34.8	51.7	23.1	60.9	86.5	24.9	8.7

9 out of 10 considered that young people were in favour of **premarital sex**. At least 80% of responses were positive, everywhere except Ireland (75%).

Young people seem quite uncompromising on the question of **child molesters**, 7 out of 10 believing that **chemical** or **physical treatment** should be imposed. The numbers were even higher in the United Kingdom (8 out of 10).

6 out of 10 thought **AIDS tests** should be compulsory. The score for this opinion reached a record high in Greece (93%). The practice found least favour in Denmark (36%).

The **right of homosexuals to get married** found favour with around half those interviewed, the highest proportions being in the Netherlands (80%) and Denmark (71%). Attitudes were, however, less positive in Ireland (36%), Italy (40%) and the United Kingdom (43%).

Almost 1 in 2 were in favour of **euthanasia**, the highest rates being in Finland (77%) and Denmark (72%), followed by Spain and Sweden (both with 64%). It found less favour with young people in Italy (24%), Greece (26%) and Ireland (29%).

Certain of the practices listed found approval among only a third of young people, these being the adoption of children by homosexuals, capital punishment and ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children.

The Netherlands not only had the highest percentage in favour of marriage between homosexuals, but also in favour of **homosexuals adopting children** (64% as against a European average of 36%). The Spaniards held similar views (52%).

The death penalty was particularly popular in Belgium (55%) and the United Kingdom (46% as against a European average of 36%).

Trying to prevent people on low incomes from having too many children was acceptable to a considerable proportion of Portuguese (65%), Greeks (51%) and Belgians (44%), the EU average being 35%. In Finland, however, only a small minority would be in favour of this practice (9%).

At the bottom of the scale, extra-marital sex and cloning found least favour (25% and 9%). Cloning was least unacceptable to the Portuguese and Greeks (15% in both cases). Extra-marital sex was most acceptable to Luxembourgers (32%) and least to the Belgians and Irish (15% in both cases).

Looking at the socio-demographic factors, women were more in favour than men of marriage between homosexuals and the idea of homosexuals adopting children. They were also more in favour of compulsory AIDS tests. A higher proportion of men, however, were in favour of having sex with someone other than one's husband/wife/partner.

Half the older group of young people were in favour of euthanasia. Young people who were working also tended to be more in favour of euthanasia, capital punishment, compulsory chemical or physical treatment of child molesters and ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children.

Protestants were most in favour of capital punishment.

Size of household appeared to influence the results in two ways. The more people in the household, the less in favour young people were of euthanasia, capital punishment, adoption of children by homosexuals, and compulsory physical or chemical treatment of child molesters. And the more people in the household, the more in favour young people were of ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children, and of compulsory AIDS tests.

Single-person households tended to be more well-disposed towards extra-marital sex.

Table 36 : Young people and their attitudes – **Against**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	22.7	35.0	46.0	19.4	29.3	26.9	64.8	24.5	9.9	68.9	75.6
DK	15.1	64.4	48.1	23.1	69.3	20.2	50.3	47.1	5.2	70.3	80.2
WD	22.4	52.1	43.2	12.2	39.2	34.2	53.1	39.0	5.3	51.1	78.6
D	22.5	49.7	42.8	12.2	39.9	34.7	51.5	36.5	4.9	50.6	78.1
OD	23.2	39.4	41.2	12.4	42.6	36.8	44.5	26.2	3.0	48.6	75.9
GR	68.5	53.9	64.8	30.9	42.2	47.7	20.7	5.8	8.5	69.9	77.8
E	24.2	63.3	30.9	16.5	30.0	11.6	82.4	28.1	4.8	53.6	65.8
F	42.1	54.6	41.8	15.8	53.4	34.2	79.0	24.8	4.3	61.9	82.7
IRL	53.9	74.4	56.9	16.4	51.4	45.1	77.7	27.3	11.2	70.0	69.0
I	56.5	68.3	64.0	30.4	50.4	44.9	77.6	19.3	9.7	52.0	79.6
L	14.8	52.3	40.6	25.1	55.9	23.0	78.9	21.0	3.9	5.7	72.2
NL	14.4	55.4	27.3	16.3	65.3	14.0	87.8	41.7	7.9	76.8	82.5
A	34.4	61.4	51.9	17.1	45.9	43.0	57.8	38.1	5.0	47.5	76.4
P	38.7	52.5	56.3	19.1	25.5	40.0	61.9	18.0	6.8	62.8	70.6
FIN	13.8	64.5	68.2	28.7	80.6	34.7	42.6	37.1	6.7	67.6	80.3
S	26.2	57.9	69.1	15.5	63.0	32.4	53.3	35.3	4.8	75.0	82.5
UK	28.1	42.6	50.4	9.8	43.1	38.3	71.6	29.5	7.9	59.0	66.1
EU15	34.5	55.3	47.6	17.7	45.3	33.5	69.0	28.0	6.6	58.1	75.7

Young Europeans were against cloning (76%), compulsory military service (69%), extra-marital sex (58%) and the death penalty (55%).

A little under half were against homosexuals adopting children (48%) and preventing low-income households from having too many children (45%).

Around a third rejected euthanasia (35%) and marriage between homosexuals (34%).

Less than a third were against compulsory AIDS tests and compulsory chemical or physical treatment of child molesters. And fewer than one 1 in 10 were against sex before marriage (7%).

The Irish and Italians had in common their rejection of euthanasia and the death penalty. The Italians, along with the Swedes, Finns and Greeks were the most likely to be opposed to homosexuals adopting children (rates of over 60% as against the EU average of 48%). The Greeks, Irish and Italians showed most opposition to homosexual marriages (rates of up to 45%).

Overall, then, there was very little opposition to compulsory chemical or physical treatment of child molesters, although the Italians, Greeks and Finns were more likely than most to find this unacceptable (30%, 31% and 29%).

There was, however, generally quite high opposition to the idea of ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children, particularly in Denmark (69%) and the Netherlands (65%).

Compulsory military service is very unappealing to young Europeans. There was strong opposition in Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands with rates exceeding 77%, while the Greeks felt less strongly, only 21% being opposed.

A considerable proportion of Danes were against compulsory AIDS tests (47%); the Greeks much less so (6%).

Very few young people were against sex before marriage (7%) although there was a higher rate of opposition in Ireland (11%). By the same token, the Irish were very strongly against extra-marital sex. It was the Dutch and the Swedes, however, who came out most strongly against with 77% and 75% respectively.

Women were more likely to be opposed to sex outside marriage and, to a lesser extent, sex before marriage. Apart from these two issues, men tended to have stronger feelings, particularly against compulsory military service (71%). Both men and women came out very strongly against cloning.

Those belonging to the Orthodox faith were more likely to be against euthanasia, homosexuals adopting children, compulsory chemical or physical treatment for child molesters, homosexuals marrying, and extra-marital sex. Most members of the other religious groups were also opposed to extra-marital sex.

Table 37 : Young people and their attitudes – **Don't know**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	23.1	8.8	22.0	22.1	23.9	21.9	18.2	17.2	5.9	13.5	14.9
DK	12.5	9.5	13.5	9.1	15.0	8.9	10.6	16.9	2.7	12.6	10.6
WD	19.5	10.5	19.6	10.2	26.1	19.3	14.5	14.5	6.7	21.9	14.5
D	20.8	11.3	20.6	10.5	28.0	20.7	14.1	14.8	7.3	22.5	14.8
OD	26.6	14.8	24.8	11.9	36.1	26.5	12.4	16.2	9.5	25.2	15.7
GR	5.5	1.9	6.7	2.9	6.5	4.9	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.9	7.1
E	11.9	9.9	16.6	32.2	22.3	12.1	4.2	15.6	5.1	17.2	19.4
F	9.9	5.8	14.7	10.4	12.2	9.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	8.5	11.4
IRL	15.8	4.8	15.3	7.7	19.1	17.8	9.5	10.2	12.8	14.2	21.0
I	19.9	7.3	14.7	16.5	20.2	15.4	5.2	9.4	7.4	22.4	14.3
L	20.9	15.7	20.5	19.5	18.1	16.6	9.9	12.5	9.4	15.8	14.7
NL	4.5	5.8	8.4	5.1	8.7	5.8	2.7	5.3	1.7	6.8	6.0
A	16.4	11.3	15.2	10.5	23.1	16.2	12.0	12.4	7.9	21.2	15.8
P	14.7	9.6	11.7	18.3	9.6	9.7	3.2	4.7	7.2	12.8	14.1
FIN	9.0	6.1	6.9	7.2	10.5	6.2	5.5	9.3	2.4	5.5	8.8
S	10.1	5.3	11.3	5.6	18.1	7.7	7.2	11.8	2.6	8.4	10.9
UK	21.0	11.3	19.5	6.7	22.3	18.9	10.8	13.3	11.9	20.3	22.3
EU15	15.9	8.6	16.2	13.4	19.5	14.4	7.7	10.8	6.6	16.6	15.1

There were quite a lot of “don't knows”, in other words young people had not really established the opinion of their peers. They were particularly uncertain on the subject of ensuring that people on low incomes did not have too many children (20%) and there were quite a number of abstentions on the question of extra-marital sex.

A significant proportion were undecided about homosexuals adopting children or getting married (16% and 14%).

There was least hesitation on the death penalty (9%), compulsory military service (8%) and pre-marital sex (7%).

The results can also be divided into the “more hesitant” and “less hesitant” groups, with the highest “don't know” rates in Belgium and Germany, the lowest in Greece, Sweden and Finland.

Socio-demographic variables show women to be more hesitant, giving more “don't know” replies. This also applies to the younger age group and those who were not working.

Of the religious groups, the Orthodox were the least hesitant. Young people with housekeeping responsibilities and principal household income providers were less likely to reply “don't know” than those without such responsibilities.

Table 38 : Young people and their attitudes – **In favour**

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	49.9	38.1	31.3	68.7	32.8	48.4	24.1	58.5	88.0	29.1	10.3
Women	48.8	33.3	40.8	68.4	36.9	55.2	21.9	63.5	84.8	20.5	6.9
Age											
15-19	45.3	35.0	36.3	65.9	35.5	52.0	22.3	62.5	84.3	27.0	10.0
20-24	51.0	36.1	35.7	69.6	34.5	51.6	23.3	60.3	87.3	24.1	8.1
Level of education											
<= 15	48.1	36.0	32.8	68.6	37.4	46.2	26.0	67.2	86.1	30.0	11.0
16-19	49.6	43.3	32.8	72.6	35.6	45.5	26.4	62.0	84.9	23.7	8.5
20+	53.0	28.5	44.0	68.9	36.5	61.3	18.0	58.3	90.4	27.0	6.7
Student	47.7	27.0	38.0	61.8	31.7	58.9	19.1	58.3	87.2	24.4	9.1
Religion											
Catholic	40.8	31.8	34.2	63.9	37.5	48.7	20.8	64.5	85.6	22.6	7.9
Protestant	59.3	39.4	32.4	78.0	27.3	49.7	29.4	52.1	87.5	21.9	7.3
Orthodox	33.0	44.4	29.0	67.4	48.5	48.2	68.3	86.9	88.6	24.0	13.9
Other	46.5	28.9	27.3	74.9	26.3	48.1	9.6	57.4	75.3	26.4	12.8
None	59.3	39.7	41.5	70.6	34.1	57.0	20.3	57.9	88.0	29.4	9.2
Don't know	55.4	33.0	42.1	59.0	28.3	67.2	19.1	53.9	90.4	31.5	11.8
Situation											
Working	52.2	41.6	35.5	72.9	36.4	48.5	24.4	60.9	87.8	25.9	7.8
Not working – students	47.7	27.0	38.0	61.8	31.7	58.9	19.1	58.3	87.2	24.4	9.1
Not working –other	43.9	34.0	33.7	67.3	35.2	49.2	25.4	64.6	82.0	23.4	10.1
Size of household											
1	59.2	30.6	40.5	75.8	29.3	56.3	26.7	48.7	88.8	29.9	7.0
2	57.9	38.1	41.0	74.1	30.5	53.0	22.0	59.0	89.3	24.1	7.0
3	50.0	38.5	32.6	70.8	37.2	50.3	23.2	62.8	87.1	22.9	8.3
4	45.0	35.8	35.5	65.0	37.4	49.8	23.7	63.1	84.3	23.7	8.2
5	41.6	34.6	31.2	62.8	37.7	51.2	21.9	65.0	86.3	27.1	13.4
6+	38.0	31.8	34.9	57.6	31.3	53.9	18.2	65.0	81.2	26.9	11.0
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	55.5	36.5	40.3	74.1	32.7	54.4	25.2	57.4	87.5	24.9	8.3
No	46.8	35.5	34.0	66.2	35.6	50.6	22.2	62.4	86.0	25.0	8.8
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	56.9	38.7	36.9	75.6	31.8	50.5	23.9	53.1	89.0	26.8	7.3
No	46.9	34.7	35.5	66.3	35.7	52.1	22.8	63.4	85.6	24.4	9.1
EU15	49.3	35.8	35.9	68.6	34.8	51.7	23.1	60.9	86.5	24.9	8.7

Table 39 : Young people and their attitudes – **Opposed**

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	34.5	53.5	52.5	19.1	47.0	37.1	70.6	30.9	6.0	53.5	73.8
Women	34.5	57.2	42.3	16.2	43.5	29.6	67.2	24.9	7.2	63.1	77.7
Age											
15-19	37.6	55.6	45.0	19.6	43.8	34.1	67.3	25.0	7.3	55.7	72.5
20-24	33.3	55.1	48.7	16.9	45.9	33.3	69.6	29.2	6.3	59.1	76.9
Level of education											
<= 15	33.6	54.7	52.1	17.4	42.8	36.5	64.8	18.8	6.3	51.7	67.4
16-19	32.9	48.1	49.3	15.1	43.0	38.3	65.4	27.5	7.6	59.2	74.5
20+	34.5	62.4	43.1	17.0	46.6	25.7	76.2	33.3	3.8	57.7	81.6
Student	37.4	63.6	45.7	22.4	49.3	28.3	72.7	29.4	6.3	58.8	77.5
Religion											
Catholic	42.5	59.7	49.7	19.5	42.5	35.5	71.7	25.1	6.9	59.9	76.7
Protestant	25.9	50.9	51.0	11.7	48.2	35.3	59.4	34.5	6.2	61.7	76.9
Orthodox	61.9	53.4	65.0	29.4	45.6	46.4	30.0	12.0	9.4	71.5	79.4
Other	40.8	63.6	51.2	13.3	51.2	40.4	80.8	32.0	18.1	58.2	70.6
None	23.7	50.3	41.5	16.9	47.8	28.3	72.0	30.5	4.9	52.9	74.4
Don't know	20.6	56.5	36.8	23.1	41.5	17.7	72.0	28.6	1.3	49.4	66.5
Situation											
Working	32.5	50.8	48.6	15.1	44.1	36.2	67.8	28.7	6.7	58.4	77.5
Not working – students	37.4	63.6	45.7	22.4	49.3	28.3	72.7	29.4	6.3	58.8	77.5
Not working –other	35.3	54.6	48.0	17.4	42.8	34.2	66.4	24.2	6.5	56.5	68.3
Size of household											
1	30.6	62.6	45.8	15.4	51.7	31.9	65.4	41.2	6.3	55.2	80.0
2	26.3	52.8	41.3	15.0	51.1	31.8	69.6	31.4	5.2	61.6	79.2
3	33.9	51.8	50.5	17.9	43.3	33.3	67.8	26.1	6.0	56.8	75.6
4	36.5	55.0	48.9	18.5	41.1	35.3	68.6	24.0	7.5	59.2	74.3
5	41.8	56.2	52.7	18.9	43.3	35.2	71.7	24.4	5.0	55.7	69.0
6+	44.6	60.6	43.1	23.0	46.9	30.8	74.2	25.0	12.0	58.7	76.2
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	29.7	54.6	44.0	14.7	48.6	31.5	65.8	32.2	5.9	60.4	76.0
No	36.6	55.6	49.2	19.0	44.0	34.3	70.3	26.3	6.8	57.2	75.5
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	30.0	53.6	48.0	15.2	50.0	34.6	68.3	36.7	6.5	58.2	77.9
No	35.9	55.8	47.5	18.5	43.8	33.2	69.2	25.5	6.6	58.1	74.9
EU15	34.5	55.3	47.6	17.7	45.3	33.5	69.0	28.0	6.6	58.1	75.7

Table 40 : Young people and their attitudes – **Don't know**

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	15.4	8.3	15.9	11.9	20.0	14.2	5.1	10.4	5.8	17.1	15.6
Women	16.4	9.0	16.4	15.1	19.1	14.6	10.5	11.2	7.5	16.0	14.6
Age											
15-19	16.9	9.1	18.2	14.2	20.4	13.7	10.1	12.2	8.0	16.9	17.1
20-24	15.4	8.4	15.3	13.1	19.2	14.7	6.7	10.2	6.1	16.5	14.3
Level of education											
<= 15	18.3	9.2	15.0	13.9	19.7	17.1	9.2	13.9	7.5	18.2	21.5
16-19	17.3	8.3	17.6	12.0	21.0	15.7	8.0	10.3	7.2	16.8	16.4
20+	12.1	8.4	12.2	13.6	16.2	12.2	5.2	8.0	5.1	14.7	10.6
Student	14.6	9.0	16.0	15.5	18.6	12.5	7.9	11.9	6.2	16.6	12.9
Religion											
Catholic	16.5	8.2	15.8	16.4	19.8	15.6	7.2	10.2	7.2	17.2	15.1
Protestant	14.3	9.1	15.7	9.5	24.0	14.1	10.6	12.6	5.7	15.7	14.2
Orthodox	5.1	2.2	6.0	3.2	6.0	5.4	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.6	6.6
Other	12.2	7.5	21.5	11.8	22.5	11.5	9.6	10.7	6.6	15.4	16.6
None	16.7	9.7	16.6	12.2	17.8	14.4	7.5	11.3	6.8	17.5	15.8
Don't know	23.8	10.4	21.0	17.7	28.5	14.6	8.6	17.3	8.1	18.9	20.7
Situation											
Working	14.6	7.3	15.5	11.5	19.2	14.8	7.4	10.0	5.0	15.2	13.8
Not working – students	14.6	9.0	16.0	15.5	18.6	12.5	7.9	11.9	6.2	16.6	12.9
Not working –other	20.7	11.3	18.1	15.2	21.7	16.4	8.1	11.2	11.3	19.9	21.3
Size of household											
1	10.2	6.8	13.5	8.8	18.8	11.7	7.9	10.1	4.9	14.8	12.3
2	15.7	9.0	17.5	10.5	18.3	14.8	8.4	9.5	5.4	14.1	13.1
3	16.0	9.5	16.7	11.2	19.2	16.2	8.8	10.9	6.7	20.1	15.8
4	17.8	8.5	14.9	15.8	20.8	14.1	7.0	12.1	7.4	16.4	16.6
5	16.4	9.0	15.5	18.1	18.8	13.4	6.2	10.5	8.5	17.1	17.3
6+	17.0	7.5	21.9	19.3	21.7	15.1	7.6	9.8	6.7	14.3	12.4
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	14.3	8.4	15.2	10.7	18.1	13.3	8.4	9.9	6.0	14.2	14.5
No	16.5	8.7	16.6	14.6	20.1	14.9	7.4	11.1	6.9	17.6	15.4
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	12.9	7.6	15.0	9.1	18.0	14.6	7.7	10.0	4.4	14.9	13.9
No	16.8	9.0	16.5	14.8	20.0	14.4	7.7	11.0	7.4	17.1	15.5
EU15	15.9	8.6	16.2	13.4	19.5	14.4	7.7	10.8	6.6	16.6	15.1

16. WHICH SEX FOR WHICH JOB?

Young people were asked whether they would prefer certain jobs to be done by a man or a woman.

Over half the young people interviewed thought it was unimportant which sex provided a particular service. Where preferences were expressed, they tended to follow traditional patterns, women being preferred as babysitters or psychologists and men as priests, airline pilots, police officers or bus drivers.

Q.32. Let's imagine you need the services of the following. For each of them, could you tell me whether you would personally prefer this person to be a woman or a man?

1. *Barrister/lawyer/solicitor*
2. *Doctor*
3. *Your Member of Parliament*
4. *Bus driver*
5. *Psychologist*
6. *Police officer*
7. *Airline pilot*
8. *Your boss*
9. *Teacher*
10. *Priest/Clergyperson*
11. *Babysitter*

Table 41 : Which sex for which job? – **Prefer a woman**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	13.6	20.3	9.5	4.8	28.9	8.2	3.4	14.4	20.3	5.6	51.7
DK	8.7	30.2	8.2	3.4	36.9	4.8	1.0	9.9	14.1	8.6	49.0
WD	13.5	23.4	14.3	7.4	31.9	12.3	5.0	13.6	16.8	8.3	57.0
D	13.6	25.1	13.8	6.4	33.0	12.0	4.7	14.2	18.3	7.5	58.9
OD	14.4	32.3	11.5	2.3	37.9	10.7	3.4	16.9	24.8	4.3	66.7
GR	22.2	24.2	13.4	7.1	46.4	9.9	6.8	28.8	34.7	4.4	75.6
E	9.0	18.8	7.8	5.0	17.2	5.5	3.3	15.1	13.8	3.3	33.8
F	20.4	28.2	12.2	6.4	39.6	6.7	3.0	15.7	24.2	3.2	59.3
IRL	9.3	24.7	9.3	1.8	16.0	8.2	2.6	8.8	12.7	3.2	40.8
I	17.0	23.6	9.9	4.0	31.3	8.8	3.6	15.3	15.5	4.2	68.8
L	7.2	24.8	4.0	3.4	22.8	4.7	5.4	5.7	7.8	7.4	47.1
NL	10.8	23.1	8.1	3.1	30.1	3.0	2.4	7.9	13.6	2.8	51.6
A	5.1	13.9	6.1	3.3	19.3	3.9	3.0	8.7	14.5	2.6	42.8
P	10.8	21.7	8.7	4.6	22.8	9.3	3.7	20.7	23.2	4.0	66.7
FIN	12.2	36.0	22.6	3.6	45.3	4.9	1.6	16.2	26.9	7.7	56.4
S	8.1	17.9	10.3	3.8	30.5	3.2	2.6	8.5	13.0	5.0	34.4
UK	7.4	22.8	6.3	2.6	20.3	8.0	2.6	9.1	12.1	2.1	36.6
EU15	13.3	23.7	10.2	4.7	29.3	7.9	3.4	14.0	17.6	4.2	53.0

Table 42 : Which sex for which job? – **Prefer a man**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	25.3	26.7	25.8	36.5	14.3	39.6	47.5	27.1	12.6	47.8	3.9
DK	24.7	22.2	13.5	18.0	10.5	40.7	37.9	16.2	5.9	15.3	1.4
WD	30.9	30.0	23.4	31.1	19.1	45.7	48.4	34.1	14.5	40.7	1.5
D	30.6	28.3	23.5	35.5	18.8	47.0	51.3	34.5	14.8	41.4	1.5
OD	29.5	21.6	23.7	54.1	17.3	52.1	63.3	36.5	15.8	44.5	1.3
GR	29.8	27.6	36.9	57.1	11.80	53.0	61.9	25.6	12.6	80.0	4.4
E	9.9	8.6	10.6	23.4	5.5	23.2	23.6	9.1	3.8	34.9	2.6
F	21.2	24.6	28.7	36.8	10.0	46.4	46.4	28.7	11.8	51.0	2.2
IRL	16.4	21.6	13.8	21.6	10.3	24.3	25.9	16.7	8.0	32.2	1.1
I	21.3	19.4	21.4	46.1	13.7	42.6	48.7	25.8	16.7	61.7	1.7
L	17.0	13.0	17.2	28.7	11.9	29.7	22.5	13.0	6.4	37.3	0.5
NL	18.5	17.5	16.7	23.9	8.3	35.5	29.3	16.7	7.8	33.2	0.5
A	27.5	19.4	23.1	34.8	14.0	46.6	41.6	26.6	10.9	44.1	4.1
P	19.6	15.3	28.7	47.8	14.4	36.8	47.8	19.1	10.3	56.2	1.4
FIN	39.9	21.0	25.3	46.1	11.0	54.5	56.0	27.0	13.2	41.9	2.4
S	15.7	11.5	10.1	14.0	6.4	32.4	27.9	13.0	5.9	17.0	1.4
UK	16.3	18.4	13.8	15.1	5.7	19.9	22.3	15.9	4.5	23.8	1.5
EU15	21.1	20.4	20.7	32.7	11.2	37.6	40.1	23.1	10.6	43.3	1.9

Table 43 : Which sex for which job?– **No preference**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	58.8	50.6	60.8	55.6	53.4	49.2	46.5	55.7	64.3	41.2	41.5
DK	63.2	44.3	73.1	75.5	48.7	51.6	57.9	70.0	75.9	70.6	46.3
WD	53.8	45.2	55.7	59.4	44.3	40.7	44.0	48.7	65.0	46.4	37.1
D	53.1	44.7	55.2	55.7	43.1	39.4	41.3	46.9	63.0	44.9	34.7
OD	50.3	42.9	53.1	40.2	38.2	34.2	29.9	39.4	54.5	38.5	24.9
GR	48.0	48.2	48.8	35.8	41.8	36.9	31.2	45.4	52.7	14.9	20.0
E	80.9	72.4	80.3	71.6	77.0	70.6	72.9	75.6	82.3	59.0	63.2
F	58.2	46.9	58.2	56.4	49.3	46.3	49.9	54.6	63.0	42.8	37.9
IRL	72.6	52.2	74.5	74.9	69.1	65.7	69.8	70.7	77.4	61.1	52.2
I	61.4	57.0	64.7	49.0	54.5	48.1	47.1	58.0	67.1	30.4	27.9
L	73.5	59.6	74.4	66.3	63.1	63.7	70.8	79.3	83.9	53.0	48.2
NL	70.1	59.1	74.0	72.3	60.5	61.2	68.0	74.5	78.3	60.9	47.7
A	64.9	63.8	64.7	57.3	58.8	43.8	49.4	58.5	69.5	47.2	47.6
P	69.3	62.5	61.4	47.1	61.5	53.6	48.1	59.9	66.3	37.9	31.4
FIN	47.4	42.2	50.3	49.9	42.0	39.9	41.7	56.3	59.2	49.1	40.5
S	75.4	70.4	77.5	81.5	61.6	64.1	68.7	77.1	80.5	76.4	63.6
UK	75.3	58.2	78.7	81.4	71.5	71.0	73.9	73.6	82.3	73.0	60.7
EU15	64.6	55.2	66.2	61.5	57.4	53.5	55.2	61.2	70.4	49.0	43.2

Table 44 : Which sex for which job? – **Don't know**

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.50	1.1	0.6	3.4	1.2
DK	3.4	3.3	5.1	3.1	4.0	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.1	5.5	3.3
WD	1.7	1.5	6.4	2.0	4.5	1.2	2.2	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.1
D	2.4	1.8	7.4	2.2	4.8	1.4	2.3	4.1	3.6	6.1	4.6
OD	5.4	2.9	11.3	3.0	6.0	2.2	2.9	6.8	4.3	12.2	6.6
GR	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
E	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.4
F	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.7	0.3
IRL	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1	4.0	1.3	1.1	3.2	1.4	3.0	5.3
I	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	3.7	1.5
L	1.6	1.9	3.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	3.4
NL	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	3.0	0.2
A	2.4	2.9	6.1	4.6	7.9	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.1	6.0	5.5
P	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.6
FIN	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2
S	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.6
UK	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
EU15	0.8	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	3.3	1.7

The first obvious point is that young people had little difficulty in expressing a preference. The rate of “don't know” replies was generally low, below 2% except in the case of “Member of Parliament” and “Priest/Clergyperson”.

If there was a preference for a woman it was generally for the job of babysitter (53%). A majority preferred their priests, however, to be male (43%).

These aside, young people generally had no preference when it came to which sex would be better in a particular job. “No preference” was the most common reply from all young people, particularly in the case of teachers (70.4%), Members of Parliament (66%), lawyers (65%) and bus drivers (62%).

Where preferences were expressed, these are analysed in greater detail below.

Women were generally preferred as childminders and babysitters. They were also well thought of in the role of psychologist (29%) or doctor (24%). Almost half those interviewed would prefer their teacher to be a woman.

Men tended to be preferred as priests (43%), airline pilots (40%), police officers (38%), bus drivers (33%), bosses (23%), lawyers (21%) and Member of Parliament (21%).

There were different biases in different countries. In Austria, for example, relatively few young people wanted to see women as lawyers, doctors, Members of Parliament or bus drivers. The Spaniards tended towards the Austrian view in being less keen on having a woman as their psychologist.

The Swedes and Dutch were unenthusiastic about women as police officers (3% in both cases). The Greeks would prefer their boss to be a woman (29%), unlike the Luxembourgers (6%). These two countries also hold opposing views on whether they would prefer a female teacher (35% as against 8%).

Greeks in particular preferred men as Members of Parliament (37%), bus drivers (57%) and police officers (53%). For police officers, this preference was even stronger in Finland (55%).

Over a third of Germans would prefer their boss to be a man. Not so the Spaniards (9%).

A particularly high proportion of young people in Greece would prefer a man as priest or member of the clergy (80%).

The Finns had the strongest tendency to prefer a man as a lawyer (40%), while the Spaniards were not very keen on male teachers (4%).

The European countries can be divided into two categories when it comes to a preference for a man – those with above-average rates (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Austria) and those with lower rates (Spain, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries). Only Portugal was generally around the average.

Looking at the socio-demographic variables, women and the younger age category were more likely to prefer women in jobs.

Men tended to give preference to men except in the case of teaching, where men were more likely to be preferred by women.

The sex of the respondent therefore did seem to have quite a strong influence on the response. When it came to medical or other care, for example, men preferred to be treated by men and women by women.

Catholics had the greater tendency to prefer men in most of the jobs listed, except those of doctor, teacher and babysitter. The Protestant and Orthodox groups also tended to prefer men in most jobs, except psychologist, teacher and babysitter.

This seems to be the general rule, as it applies to both working people and students and to young people who are the main contributors to the household income (whether working or not), whatever the size of the household.

So, while men were generally preferred to women for these jobs, “no preference” was still the main response in all categories. The main exception was “babysitter”, for which there was a clear preference for women.

The “don’t know” category was very small across the board, except in respect of “Priest/Clergyperson”. This implies that there is still a small sub-group of young people who have more difficulty in deciding.

Table 45 : Jobs and the sexes – **Prefer a woman**

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	10.6	11.1	6.3	4.7	24.8	7.5	3.0	11.8	19.4	3.9	52.7
Women	16.2	36.8	14.2	4.8	34.1	8.4	3.9	16.2	15.6	4.6	53.3
Age											
15-19	14.2	25.4	10.1	5.3	31.3	8.0	3.7	15.3	19.8	4.4	55.2
20-24	12.6	22.1	10.2	4.2	27.7	7.8	3.2	12.8	15.6	4.1	51.1
Level of education											
<= 15	15.1	25.1	11.9	3.4	26.3	9.0	3.2	18.0	22.6	3.0	50.7
16-19	14.4	23.5	10.0	5.2	28.2	9.1	3.5	14.2	17.5	4.9	53.6
20+	12.1	20.7	10.4	5.1	30.9	5.9	2.7	12.0	14.5	3.5	50.0
Student	12.2	24.2	9.8	4.5	30.8	7.0	3.7	13.3	17.2	4.2	53.8
Religion											
Catholic	14.5	23.1	9.4	4.4	28.1	7.5	3.2	13.8	17.0	3.5	57.0
Protestant	10.8	25.3	12.3	5.1	31.5	9.0	4.0	12.1	17.0	6.3	51.2
Orthodox	20.4	23.4	11.9	5.4	44.4	9.0	5.8	25.1	29.9	5.4	71.7
Other	14.0	27.8	13.5	5.4	31.9	7.8	3.3	17.2	20.0	6.5	51.0
None	12.1	23.9	9.9	4.9	28.3	8.2	3.3	13.5	17.1	3.9	46.5
Don't know	10.5	15.8	8.4	5.7	30.7	4.4	4.4	11.9	16.0	6.1	45.8
Situation											
Working	12.9	21.2	9.8	4.4	28.5	7.9	3.0	13.6	18.6	3.9	51.6
Not working – students	12.2	24.2	9.8	4.5	30.8	7.0	3.7	13.3	17.2	4.2	53.8
Not working - other	17.3	28.4	12.0	6.3	27.9	10.1	4.0	16.6	15.8	5.2	54.6
Size of household											
1	10.2	21.6	10.1	5.4	26.5	8.7	3.3	13.2	13.3	5.9	46.5
2	13.6	25.3	12.0	5.4	30.6	8.7	2.8	13.6	16.7	4.5	49.5
3	13.6	21.9	10.0	3.6	30.2	7.4	3.4	13.5	16.6	4.2	56.5
4	12.3	23.2	8.8	4.5	27.4	6.8	3.9	12.9	17.3	3.5	52.6
5	16.3	26.0	10.3	5.6	32.2	9.4	3.2	15.8	21.6	4.6	55.5
6+	14.4	26.1	12.6	5.3	30.5	8.7	3.6	18.5	21.0	4.2	54.1
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	12.7	28.3	12.1	6.0	30.1	9.7	3.7	14.2	14.8	5.5	50.1
No	13.5	22.3	9.6	4.4	29.1	7.4	3.4	13.9	18.4	3.9	53.9
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	10.7	22.2	8.5	4.4	26.1	9.1	3.3	13.5	15.7	5.2	49.1
No	13.9	24.0	10.5	4.8	30.1	7.7	3.5	14.1	18.0	4.0	53.9
EU15	13.3	23.7	10.2	4.7	29.3	7.9	3.4	14.0	17.6	4.2	53.0

Table 46 : Jobs and the sexes – **Prefer a man**

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	24.5	29.5	24.7	35.1	13.2	41.3	41.6	26.9	9.5	43.7	2.1
Women	17.6	10.9	16.4	30.2	9.1	33.6	38.6	19.1	11.6	43.0	1.8
Age											
15-19	21.3	19.8	21.1	34.4	10.7	38.5	41.5	22.0	10.6	45.7	2.4
20-24	20.9	20.9	20.3	31.2	11.6	36.8	38.9	24.1	10.5	41.3	1.5
Level of education											
<= 15	18.3	18.3	20.8	42.1	13.8	36.1	43.1	20.5	8.9	47.8	3.7
16-19	22.3	22.2	21.3	31.8	11.7	36.8	42.0	25.1	10.8	42.2	1.7
20+	21.7	22.3	20.2	27.6	11.3	35.8	36.4	25.6	10.2	41.2	0.6
Student	20.6	18.8	20.2	32.4	10.0	39.1	38.5	21.2	10.8	43.9	2.1
Religion											
Catholic	19.8	20.2	22.3	37.0	11.8	38.7	42.6	24.2	12.1	54.7	2.2
Protestant	25.9	22.3	18.6	29.0	13.0	40.1	41.5	25.3	9.2	31.6	1.4
Orthodox	28.7	27.1	33.0	52.0	10.8	50.2	57.4	26.5	12.2	72.6	3.9
Other	19.0	18.5	15.9	24.9	5.7	37.4	39.6	21.4	7.2	38.6	2.1
None	20.5	19.5	19.0	27.5	10.6	33.5	34.6	20.9	9.6	30.3	1.7
Don't know	17.4	18.3	10.9	15.9	3.2	37.0	30.3	12.5	1.9	19.2	0.3
Situation											
Working	22.8	23.9	22.6	33.3	12.7	37.6	41.5	26.1	10.1	42.3	1.9
Not working – students	20.6	18.8	20.2	32.4	10.0	39.1	38.5	21.2	10.8	43.9	2.1
Not working - other	18.3	15.7	17.0	31.7	10.2	33.7	40.4	19.9	11.1	44.8	1.6
Size of household											
1	25.9	24.1	20.9	24.3	13.5	38.6	41.3	26.9	12.5	33.7	1.9
2	16.3	18.8	18.2	25.5	10.4	36.2	37.5	23.6	8.7	37.5	1.3
3	22.8	21.7	22.2	35.1	11.3	38.1	41.8	24.5	12.4	42.5	1.7
4	21.4	19.4	20.9	33.6	12.0	37.5	40.3	23.0	10.2	45.5	1.8
5	20.2	20.0	21.1	37.3	9.3	38.0	40.2	20.4	8.7	48.8	2.7
6+	20.2	19.7	18.7	37.4	9.6	36.6	37.8	18.5	11.3	50.4	3.2
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	20.9	18.1	18.7	25.2	10.8	34.2	39.2	23.1	11.0	37.1	1.8
No	21.2	21.1	21.3	35.0	11.3	38.5	40.4	23.1	10.4	45.2	2.0
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	23.0	22.5	21.2	25.7	12.3	36.9	39.1	24.9	10.4	35.1	1.9
No	20.7	19.9	20.5	34.3	10.9	37.7	40.4	22.7	10.6	45.3	1.9
EU15	21.1	20.4	20.7	32.7	11.2	37.6	40.1	23.1	10.6	43.3	1.9

Table 47 : Jobs and the sexes – No preference

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	64.1	58.8	66.4	59.2	59.7	50.2	54.2	59.7	69.5	48.6	43.0
Women	65.1	51.4	65.9	63.9	55.0	56.9	56.3	62.7	71.3	49.4	43.5
Age											
15-19	63.4	53.9	65.8	59.4	55.8	52.5	53.6	61.0	68.0	46.7	40.8
20-24	65.6	56.3	66.5	63.3	58.8	54.4	56.7	61.4	72.5	51.1	45.4
Level of education											
<= 15	65.5	55.4	65.6	53.5	56.5	53.4	52.7	60.7	67.4	45.5	42.3
16-19	62.4	53.7	65.0	61.9	57.9	53.3	53.4	59.2	69.8	49.5	42.8
20+	65.0	56.4	67.4	66.0	56.6	57.1	59.5	60.7	74.4	52.5	48.1
Student	66.3	56.2	67.1	61.9	57.3	52.8	56.5	63.3	70.7	48.6	42.6
Religion											
Catholic	64.8	56.1	65.2	57.6	58.4	52.7	53.0	60.3	69.6	39.2	39.5
Protestant	61.9	51.2	64.8	63.8	52.0	49.7	53.0	60.4	70.9	58.6	44.1
Orthodox	50.7	49.5	54.2	42.6	44.8	40.6	36.7	48.2	57.9	21.6	24.4
Other	66.6	53.7	69.3	68.5	60.3	54.1	55.8	59.0	70.6	51.5	46.4
None	66.2	55.9	68.6	66.7	59.0	57.2	61.0	64.0	72.1	61.1	49.5
Don't know	69.5	64.2	75.2	77.9	62.2	57.8	64.1	71.7	81.6	66.7	53.2
Situation											
Working	63.2	54.2	64.9	61.1	56.4	53.6	54.4	58.7	69.5	50.7	44.5
Not working – students	66.3	56.2	67.1	61.9	57.3	52.8	56.5	63.3	70.7	48.6	42.6
Not working –other	63.8	55.1	67.1	61.3	59.9	54.9	54.4	62.2	72.0	45.9	41.5
Size of household											
1	63.0	53.5	66.0	68.6	57.2	52.0	54.1	57.6	72.3	56.0	48.9
2	69.2	55.2	67.3	68.2	57.5	54.3	58.9	61.6	73.1	54.7	47.6
3	62.5	55.7	64.3	60.1	56.3	53.2	53.4	60.0	68.9	48.8	39.4
4	65.2	56.4	66.8	60.7	58.2	54.5	54.4	62.5	81.2	48.2	43.9
5	63.0	53.6	66.3	56.1	56.9	51.9	55.6	62.0	69.0	44.0	40.4
6+	64.6	53.8	67.1	57.2	58.4	53.8	58.1	61.9	66.7	42.5	41.9
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	65.2	52.6	65.9	67.4	56.8	54.8	55.5	60.9	72.4	53.9	46.2
No	64.4	56.0	66.3	59.7	57.6	53.1	55.2	61.3	69.8	47.6	42.3
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	65.4	54.5	67.9	68.3	58.8	53.2	56.1	59.8	71.8	55.8	46.7
No	64.4	55.3	65.8	59.9	57.1	53.6	55.0	61.5	70.1	47.5	42.4
EU15	64.6	55.2	66.2	61.5	57.4	53.5	55.2	61.2	70.4	49.0	43.2

Table 48 : Jobs and the sexes – **Don't know**

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sex											
Men	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.9	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	3.6	2.1
Women	0.9	0.7	3.2	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.2
Age											
15-19	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.6
20-24	0.7	0.5	3.2	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.2	3.4	1.8
Level of education											
<= 15	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	3.4	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	3.7	3.3
16-19	0.9	0.5	3.6	0.9	2.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.8	3.4	1.8
20+	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	2.4	0.6
Student	0.9	0.7	2.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.2	3.2	1.4
Religion											
Catholic	0.7	0.6	3.0	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.3
Protestant	1.4	1.2	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.2
Orthodox	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.2	2.2	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.2	3.3	0.6
None	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	4.4	2.0
Don't know	2.3	1.4	5.2	0.2	3.7	0.6	1.0	3.6	0.3	7.7	0.4
Situation											
Working	1.0	0.5	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.8
Not working – students	0.9	0.7	2.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.2	3.2	1.4
Not working - other	0.4	0.7	3.8	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	4.0	2.1
Size of household											
1	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.5	2.7	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.8	4.3	2.6
2	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	3.3	1.3
3	1.0	0.6	3.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	4.4	2.3
4	0.9	0.8	3.3	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.5	1.4
5	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.6	2.5	1.4
6+	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	2.9	0.7
Housekeeping responsibilities											
Yes	0.9	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	3.3	1.6
No	0.8	0.6	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	3.2	1.7
Principal contributor to household income											
Yes	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	3.8	2.2
No	0.8	0.6	3.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.6
EU15	0.8	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	3.3	1.7

Part 2:

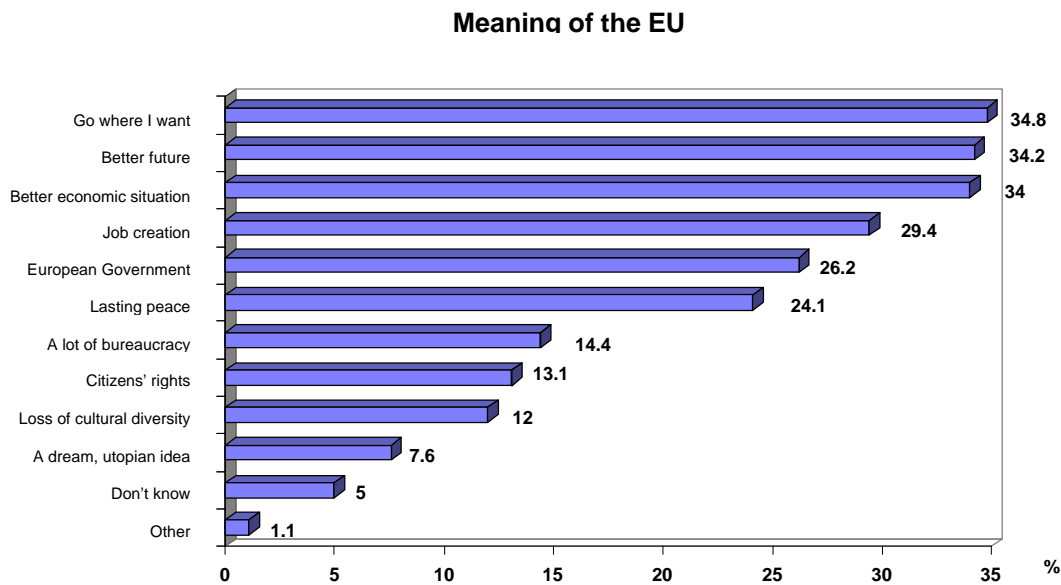
YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. WHAT DOES THE EUROPEAN UNION MEAN TO THEM?

For young people aged between 15 and 24, the European Union means the freedom to move within the 15 Member States and a more prosperous future based on a better economic situation, job creation, a single decision-making body (European government) and lasting peace.

The negative aspects, such as too much bureaucracy (waste of time and lack of action), loss of Europe’s cultural diversity, or that the EU was unrealistic (represented by “a dream, a utopian idea”, which means mistaking one’s dreams for reality) received low scores.



Q.9 Which of the following statements best describe(s) what the European Union means to you personally?

1. *A way to create a better future for young people*
 2. *A European government*
 3. *The ability to go wherever I want in Europe*
 4. *Guaranteed lasting peace in Europe*
 5. *A means of improving the economic situation in Europe*
 6. *A way to create jobs*
 7. *A way to protect the rights of citizens*
 8. *A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money*
 9. *Just a dream, a utopian idea*
 10. *The risk of losing our cultural diversity*
 11. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 1 : What the European Union means

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
B	25.5	24.5	40.0	21.2	27.9	24.8	15.1	22.3	13.4	16.5	0.7	7.3
DK	25.6	24.7	29.9	32.4	33.4	27.5	12.9	24.0	11.6	32.3	3.1	3.4
WD	32.4	25.6	48.8	29.9	34.7	27.5	11.9	22.1	8.1	12.0	2.3	3.8
D	33.5	24.6	48.8	30.0	33.9	28.7	11.4	22.4	8.7	12.4	2.0	3.9
OD	38.2	20.8	48.8	30.7	30.3	33.6	9.2	23.6	11.1	13.8	0.7	4.1
GR	40.0	21.8	23.8	29.1	27.0	22.1	18.3	8.1	7.8	14.1	2.4	0.2
E	25.8	34.3	23.7	14.5	36.8	19.6	11.5	10.1	7.2	6.9	0.6	3.1
F	32.4	26.9	48.6	32.2	30.2	32.1	13.3	15.7	12.0	15.4	1.0	1.1
IRL	49.1	19.6	39.7	9.5	29.9	39.7	14.2	4.7	2.4	6.6	0.7	6.4
I	50.9	22.6	25.5	27.9	46.0	40.1	10.5	6.1	5.6	5.6	0.8	1.7
L	33.9	25.3	47.8	41.5	36.2	23.1	17.6	13.3	4.1	17.4	3.6	5.1
NL	23.7	31.2	41.8	26.1	55.3	21.3	23.4	15.6	4.6	18.2	1.4	2.8
A	35.6	21.8	40.6	24.3	30.3	31.8	17.1	21.6	14.2	13.4	0.4	4.5
P	40.4	26.7	24.5	23.7	35.9	29.5	20.3	7.6	5.4	9.6	0.3	1.2
FIN	34.5	25.2	44.0	20.0	26.8	39.8	11.3	25.7	7.3	20.5	1.5	2.3
S	30.1	19.5	44.4	24.0	23.8	34.9	5.7	37.7	12.5	15.3	1.3	2.0
UK	27.4	26.8	22.4	11.9	21.4	25.3	13.9	11.9	3.1	14.0	1.1	2.0
EU15	34.2	26.2	34.8	24.1	34.0	29.4	13.1	14.4	7.6	12.0	1.1	5.0

Above all, the European Union meant the freedom to go anywhere in Europe. This was a particularly popular response from the Germans (49%), French (49%) and Luxembourgers (48%). It polled the lowest rates in the United Kingdom (22%), Spain (24%) and Greece (24%).

The European Union represented a way of creating a better future for young people for 51% of Italians and 50% of the Irish, but only 24% of the Dutch and 26% of the Belgians, Danes and Spaniards chose this option.

A means of improving the economic situation in Europe was what the European Union meant for 55% of young people in Holland and 46% in Italy, as against only 21% in the United Kingdom.

Europe meant job creation in the eyes of 40% of Italians, as against 21% of the Dutch and 22% of Greeks. For 34% of Spaniards, but only 20% of Swedes, the European Union meant a European government.

Looking at the impact of socio-demographic variables, the first option, freedom to move within Europe, was selected by only 27% of those who left school earliest, as against 38% of students and those who stayed on in education longest. Those of the Orthodox faith were less likely to choose it than were members of the other religions (or none). There was a clear difference between people who were working or students (not working) and those who were not working (or studying) in the numbers selecting this option (34%, 38% as against 27%).

The second most popular option, creation of a better future, was unaffected by gender, age or level of education, but rather by whether or not the respondents had housekeeping responsibilities (30% if yes, 35% if no) or were the main contributors to the household income (same percentages).

The proportions opting for improvement of the economic situation differed according to level of education, registering 26% among those who left school earliest and 39% among those who stayed on longest in education and among students. This was what the European Union meant to 39% of students, 31% of young people who were working and 28% of those who were not working.

Level of education also influenced the replies on the question of job creation. Of the less educated, (<=15) or 28% (16-19) selected this option, as against 34% of those with the highest educational qualifications.

Age was the only variable influencing responses as to whether the EU meant a European government, the younger group (15-19, 29%) being more likely to hold this opinion than the older group (20-24, 24%).

Table 2 : Meaning of the European Union

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
Sex												
Men	32.9	27.1	35.2	25.9	34.2	28.3	12.2	15.2	8.6	12.2	1.5	3.8
Women	35.6	25.3	34.4	22.9	33.6	30.5	14.0	13.5	6.6	11.7	0.8	6.1
Age												
15-19	35.3	28.6	35.1	24.0	33.0	28.6	13.3	11.2	6.2	10.4	1.0	5.7
20-24	33.3	24.2	34.5	24.2	34.8	30.0	12.9	17.2	8.9	13.4	1.3	4.3
Level of education												
<= 15	35.9	26.7	27.0	19.4	26.0	28.8	9.1	16.3	7.1	9.7	1.6	8.2
16-19	33.2	24.9	32.3	22.5	29.2	27.9	11.6	15.4	7.7	12.2	1.3	6.9
20+	33.9	23.5	38.2	25.4	39.3	34.4	17.0	17.3	9.7	13.4	0.5	1.3
Student	34.8	28.1	38.3	26.4	39.0	29.6	14.6	12.1	7.1	12.0	1.0	3.2
Religion												
Catholic	38.4	26.1	34.2	24.5	37.1	33.0	13.0	10.7	6.7	9.4	0.6	3.5
Protestant	33.2	28.3	39.2	25.3	34.9	26.5	11.8	20.2	6.7	16.2	2.3	5.5
Orthodox	38.9	22.9	28.2	30.7	31.2	23.1	18.9	7.3	6.4	12.0	2.0	2.2
Other	29.7	23.7	37.2	20.4	32.1	25.5	12.8	16.6	8.5	17.8	1.5	4.4
None	28.3	26.1	34.0	22.7	29.5	26.9	13.3	18.0	9.5	13.1	1.3	7.2
Don't know	36.7	29.2	44.6	22.5	33.3	22.5	14.8	14.6	7.3	15.4	0.4	1.6
Situation												
Working	33.5	25.3	34.6	22.7	31.4	28.7	11.8	16.5	8.3	13.3	1.0	4.7
Not working – students	34.8	28.1	38.3	26.4	39.0	29.6	14.6	12.1	7.1	12.0	1.0	3.2
Not working – other	34.5	24.0	26.9	22.0	28.0	30.5	13.0	14.6	7.1	8.8	1.8	9.8
Size of household												
1	28.3	23.8	38.1	28.8	35.0	26.4	12.8	20.3	9.9	16.2	1.1	5.0
2	32.8	25.1	41.3	26.7	32.7	29.7	15.0	18.2	9.6	16.0	1.3	5.3
3	35.9	28.3	34.9	24.2	31.9	28.9	11.4	14.3	7.4	12.3	0.8	6.0
4	33.7	27.3	33.3	23.4	36.4	29.3	13.8	13.1	6.8	10.6	1.3	4.2
5	36.2	25.0	31.0	20.4	35.4	30.3	13.2	11.2	6.4	9.5	1.6	4.9
6+	37.0	22.7	31.2	22.1	28.8	32.1	11.8	10.8	7.4	8.2	0.4	4.0
Housekeeping responsibilities												
Yes	30.1	23.5	35.6	26.4	30.6	28.7	14.0	18.2	8.3	15.9	1.3	7.1
No	35.4	27.1	34.6	23.4	35.0	29.6	12.8	13.2	7.4	10.8	1.1	4.3
Principal contributor to household income												
Yes	30.3	24.6	36.9	25.5	32.2	28.6	13.2	20.0	9.1	16.2	1.3	6.4
No	35.1	26.6	34.3	23.7	34.3	29.5	13.1	13.1	7.3	11.0	1.1	4.6
EU15	34.2	26.2	34.8	24.1	34.0	29.4	13.1	14.4	7.6	12.0	1.1	5.0

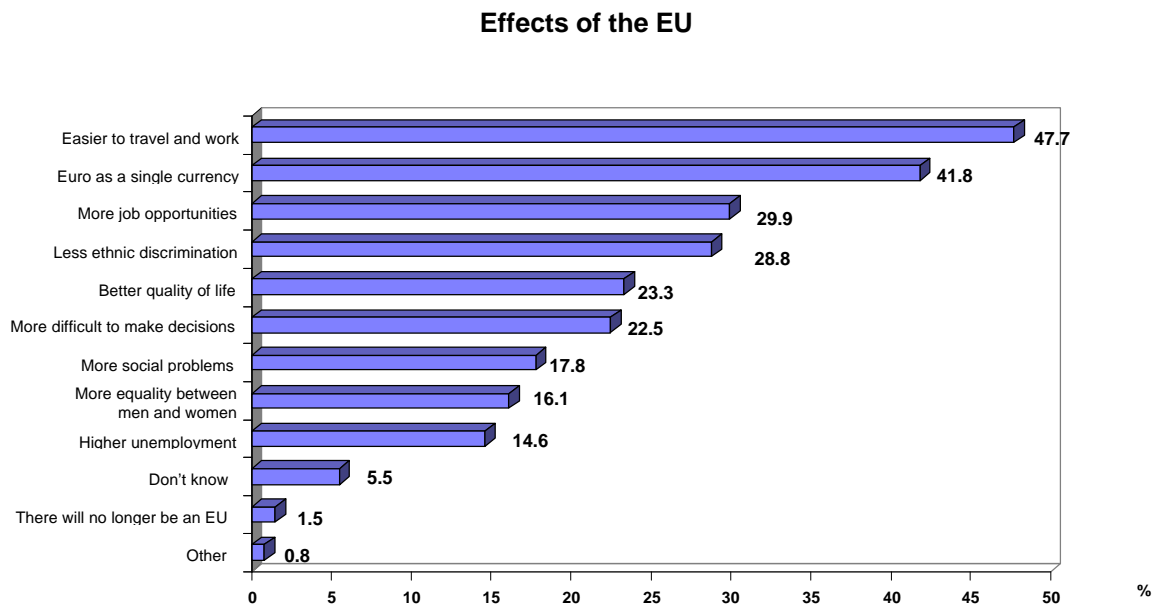
2. THE EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union’s main contribution⁶ was seen as being in the general area of freedom of movement within the 15 Member States. 48% of young people in Europe saw removal of the obstacles to travelling, studying, working or living in another Member State as a concrete achievement.

In second place came the adoption of the euro as a single currency, identified by 42% of those interviewed, in third place more opportunities to find work (30%). This was followed by less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures or ethnic groups (29%), then, in fifth place, the more general contribution of a better quality of life for most people (23%).

The most negative aspects (weaknesses, rather than contributions) were: “more difficulty in making decisions because more countries will have joined” (23%); “more social problems” (18%) and “higher unemployment” (15%).

“More equality between men and women” attracted only a moderate number of votes (16%). This is therefore not seen as one of the main areas in which the European Union will have made a contribution in the next ten years.



⁶ Respondents were asked to imagine what the European Union’s main contribution will have been in ten years’ time.

Q.10 Taking everything into consideration, what will the European Union have brought in ten years time?

1. *A better quality of life for most people*
 2. *More opportunities for people like me to find work*
 3. *More equality between men and women*
 4. *Less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures or ethnic groups*
 5. *More difficulty in making decisions because more countries will have joined*
 6. *A higher level of unemployment*
 7. *The use of the euro as a single currency in Europe*
 8. *It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe*
 9. *More social problems (redundancies, strikes, disputes, etc.)*
 10. *There won't be a European Union any more (SPONTANEOUS)*
 11. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 3 : The effects of the European Union

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
B	14.1	17.3	16.4	20.0	26.2	29.3	42.8	31.1	32.3	2.2	3.6	9.0
DK	15.9	29.0	13.8	25.3	42.0	8.5	42.7	61.4	15.4	0.8	1.0	4.3
WD	15.1	23.9	15.4	29.4	36.6	19.6	54.4	56.9	30.4	2.0	0.9	5.7
D	15.6	25.5	14.6	28.7	36.2	21.0	52.9	55.5	30.9	2.1	0.9	5.9
OD	17.5	31.9	11.3	25.4	34.2	27.1	46.3	49.7	33.0	2.4	0.7	6.7
GR	36.7	28.4	12.2	16.8	14.3	19.3	23.9	40.7	16.4	1.0	1.8	1.1
E	32.5	25.0	22.4	27.7	12.2	7.9	38.9	37.3	8.4	0.8	0.6	4.1
F	15.2	29.9	14.0	30.1	25.9	22.3	55.4	57.1	22.8	1.9	0.9	2.6
IRL	39.7	50.3	20.8	19.9	10.4	7.4	37.7	48.2	6.5	0.4	0.1	5.9
I	35.3	43.4	9.7	33.1	12.4	7.4	37.4	45.6	9.0	2.1	0.8	3.2
L	24.6	23.4	23.0	38.3	30.2	21.7	49.4	58.2	21.1	1.8	1.0	2.3
NL	21.5	21.0	18.3	28.0	37.0	9.0	45.7	58.8	15.2	0.2	0.6	2.1
A	17.8	32.9	24.1	26.2	35.3	21.9	36.9	41.6	21.6	2.7	0.3	3.9
P	41.4	23.5	29.3	19.8	12.3	13.8	24.4	38.4	13.8	0.7	0.4	2.9
FIN	14.9	41.5	13.6	40.1	28.2	5.2	45.5	72.4	17.6	0.6	0.4	2.0
S	10.3	27.3	13.4	27.2	46.5	14.5	32.1	68.7	22.3	1.1	0.5	3.2
UK	18.6	27.8	18.8	30.7	15.7	11.5	28.1	37.6	14.1	1.2	0.4	14.5
EU15	23.3	29.9	16.1	28.8	22.5	14.6	41.8	47.7	17.8	1.5	0.8	5.5

The Swedes (20 points above the European average) and Danes (+13) were the most likely to think the European Union will have made travelling, studying, working or living within Europe easier in ten years' time. At the other end of the scale were the Belgians (-17), the Spaniards (-10), the Portuguese and the British (both -9).

More French (+13) and Germans (+11) than anybody else pinpointed use of the euro as a single currency, Greece and Portugal being at the other extreme (-18 in both cases).

“More opportunities to find a job” was the choice of half of those interviewed in Ireland (an opinion borne out by the new situation in their own country) and by 43% of Italians, but only 17% of Belgians.

40% of Finns and 38% of Luxembourgers but only 17% of Greeks opted for “less racial discrimination”. Top of the scale for “a better quality of life for most people” came Portugal with 41%, with Sweden at the bottom with 10%.

“More difficulty in making decisions because more countries will have joined” was pinpointed by 47% of Swedes and 42% of Danes, while only 10% of the Irish and 12% of the Spaniards, Portuguese and Italians chose this option.

Higher unemployment was forecast by a large proportion of young people in Belgium (+14%) and Germany, mainly in the West (+12), but by a small proportion of Finns (-10 points), Irish (-8), Italians (-7), Danes and Dutch (both -6).

Young people in Germany (particularly West Germany (+15) and Belgium (+14) expected to see more social problems in the next ten years, while this was the case for only 7% of the Irish, 8% of the Spaniards and 9% of the Italians.

Socio-demographic factors indicate that the European Union’s main contribution is seen as making it easier to travel, study, work or live in another Member State principally by the most highly educated group, Protestants, students and young people who are their household’s principal income provider.

Use of the euro as the single currency in Europe received proportionally more votes from students and people who remained in full-time education until at least the age of 20 than from the lesser educated groups, and from students (not working) rather than from young people who were working or those who were neither working nor studying.

More people in the younger age group (15-19, 33%) gave “more employment opportunities” as their reply than did their elders (20-24, 27%), and students were more likely to give this reply (33%) than were those who had completed their studies (however long they had stayed in education). Catholics were more likely to select this option than those belonging to another religion or no religion; the response rate from students was 33% as opposed to young people who were working (27%) or not working (31%), and there was a higher percentage among those with no housekeeping responsibilities (31%) than those with such responsibilities (26%).

“Less ethnic or racial discrimination” was more likely to be selected by the most highly educated (34%) than by the least highly educated (22%); by Protestants (30%) and Catholics (29%) rather than Orthodox (19%); and by students (31%) rather than by people who were working (28%) or non-students who were not working (27%).

A better quality of life was anticipated by a larger proportion of those who had left school earliest (27%) than those who had stayed in education longest (22%), by more students (25%) than young people who were working (22%), by more members of the Orthodox (36%) than the Protestant faith (16%), by more people who were not responsible for housekeeping (25%) than those who were (18%), by more people who were not the main contributor to the household income (25%) than those who were (17%).

More difficulty in making decisions in an expanded European Union was a more popular answer in the older age group (25% as against 20%), the most highly educated group (27% as against 15% of those who left school earliest), among working people and students rather than those who were not working or studying (24% and 23% as against 18%), among those with housekeeping responsibilities (27%) rather than those without (21%) and among principal household income providers (28%) rather than secondary contributors (21%).

More social problems were more likely to be predicted by the older rather than the younger age group (20% as against 15%), by the most educated rather than the least educated (22% as against 17%), by non-students whether working or not rather than by students (20% and 21% as against 15%), by people with housekeeping responsibilities (24%) rather than those with none (16%), by those who were the household's main income providers (23%) rather than those who were not (17%).

Table 4 : Effects of the European Union

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Don't know
Sex												
Men	23.1	30.2	15.2	26.9	22.8	15.1	43.7	48.1	18.3	1.7	1.1	4.6
Women	23.6	29.6	17.1	30.9	22.2	14.0	39.9	47.3	17.2	1.3	0.5	6.4
Age												
15-19	25.4	33.0	16.9	29.2	19.6	13.5	42.5	46.7	14.8	1.2	0.7	5.8
20-24	21.5	27.2	15.4	28.5	25.2	15.6	41.2	48.7	20.4	1.9	0.9	5.2
Level of education												
<= 15	26.9	28.2	18.0	21.6	15.2	18.7	29.7	37.2	17.4	0.8	0.4	8.9
16-19	21.1	27.7	16.3	27.1	22.8	16.8	39.4	44.3	19.9	1.8	1.1	6.9
20+	21.5	27.7	14.5	33.7	26.7	14.6	43.1	52.0	22.0	2.7	1.1	2.5
Student	25.0	33.0	15.9	31.0	23.1	11.5	46.8	52.5	14.8	1.2	0.6	4.1
Religion												
Catholic	28.5	34.0	16.2	29.0	18.2	12.3	42.5	46.3	12.7	1.6	0.7	4.7
Protestant	15.8	27.8	17.3	30.2	31.0	14.6	45.7	55.7	23.5	1.9	0.8	6.0
Orthodox	35.8	29.0	13.4	18.9	19.3	17.2	28.1	44.3	17.1	0.9	1.7	2.3
Other	20.6	28.3	13.6	29.9	31.4	7.8	34.0	45.0	25.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
None	18.1	25.1	16.2	29.3	24.3	18.2	41.1	46.6	21.5	1.3	0.7	7.2
Don't know	23.8	29.8	16.3	24.0	28.1	19.6	51.4	58.7	27.0	1.5	0.2	5.5
Situation												
Working	21.8	26.7	15.6	27.5	23.7	16.2	41.4	46.7	19.6	2.0	0.8	6.0
Not working – students	25.0	33.0	15.9	31.0	23.1	11.5	46.8	52.5	14.8	1.2	0.6	4.1
Not working – other	23.3	30.5	18.0	27.0	18.2	18.0	30.8	38.6	20.6	1.4	1.3	7.7
Size of household												
1	16.4	27.7	19.3	26.4	29.9	18.9	46.0	55.5	24.5	1.2	1.1	7.9
2	16.2	24.9	16.7	31.1	29.6	20.4	41.9	52.0	24.7	1.4	0.9	5.5
3	23.9	30.1	15.9	28.0	20.9	13.4	45.5	48.9	16.8	1.8	0.7	6.0
4	26.4	30.9	15.6	29.5	21.6	12.1	40.9	45.2	16.6	1.2	1.1	5.2
5	25.4	32.2	15.2	28.0	18.9	13.6	39.4	45.2	11.5	2.1	0.3	4.7
6+	28.1	33.8	15.9	28.9	15.3	13.3	32.9	40.4	15.8	1.8	0.3	3.8
Housekeeping responsibilities												
Yes	18.2	25.6	17.4	27.5	27.1	18.3	39.3	49.1	23.7	1.6	0.8	8.0
No	24.9	31.2	15.8	29.3	21.2	13.5	42.6	47.3	16.0	1.5	0.8	4.7
Principal contributor to household income												
Yes	16.9	26.0	18.1	26.3	27.5	18.2	42.7	53.0	23.0	2.0	1.0	8.2
No	24.8	30.8	15.7	29.4	21.4	13.8	41.6	46.5	16.6	1.4	0.8	4.9
EU15	23.3	29.9	16.1	28.8	22.5	14.6	41.8	47.7	17.8	1.5	0.8	5.5

3. THE MEANING OF EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

Being able to work, live and study in any of the 15 Member States are the three main advantages young Europeans see in European citizenship.

The list is completed by the following rights, in decreasing order of importance:

- Having access to health and social welfare services anywhere in Europe (35%);
- The right to vote in European Parliament elections in the Member State of residence (20%);
- The right to vote in local elections in the Member State of residence (20%);
- The right to vote in national elections in the Member State of residence (18%).

Q.28 Which of the following do you think “being a citizen of the European Union” means?

- 1. The right to move permanently to any country in the European Union*
 - 2. The right to work in any country in the European Union*
 - 3. The right to vote in local elections in the Member State in which you reside*
 - 4. The right to vote in national elections in the Member State in which you reside*
 - 5. The right to vote in the European Parliament elections in the Member State in which you reside*
 - 6. Access to health services and social welfare anywhere in Europe*
 - 7. Being able to go and study in any European Union country*
 - 8. None of the above (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 5 : The meaning of European citizenship

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Don't know
B	55.1	62.9	14.9	15.8	17.4	30.2	52.9	5.6	5.3
DK	45.0	62.7	20.1	19.3	24.0	17.6	66.4	3.5	5.9
WD	64.8	64.6	23.6	19.9	23.9	31.8	47.2	2.7	8.4
D	64.8	65.0	22.8	18.9	23.0	32.7	46.9	2.7	9.3
OD	65.0	66.6	19.7	14.5	19.5	36.7	45.4	3.1	13.1
GR	44.3	57.3	12.6	14.3	12.9	30.7	45.2	3.5	0.9
E	49.8	60.6	13.9	11.3	14.1	32.1	41.2	2.0	6.6
F	61.0	68.3	24.6	22.5	22.4	45.7	54.6	4.7	2.4
IRL	52.1	71.6	15.1	13.5	12.6	23.3	48.0	0.9	4.9
I	47.7	64.0	16.6	15.9	19.4	41.8	40.1	1.9	4.2
L	53.3	60.8	17.1	13.5	21.1	40.0	58.4	5.0	4.5
NL	54.9	60.0	36.0	38.8	41.1	43.5	57.3	2.4	5.9
A	44.5	60.6	16.7	22.0	21.7	31.3	37.1	6.2	9.4
P	48.3	65.9	16.1	8.8	12.9	28.2	47.6	0.6	4.3
FIN	62.1	75.2	21.8	16.2	24.8	37.2	72.2	1.2	2.7
S	52.6	76.8	21.9	16.1	26.6	30.2	81.2	1.6	5.2
UK	33.1	50.0	19.4	15.6	17.8	22.7	32.3	2.7	18.2
EU15	51.5	62.4	19.9	17.7	20.3	34.6	45.7	2.9	7.4

The first of these rights, being able to work anywhere in the European Union, was seen as relatively less important in Greece (57%, as against the European average of 62%) and the United Kingdom (50%), but took a bigger proportion of the vote in Sweden (77%) and Finland (75%).

The second right, being able to move permanently to any country in the European Union, carried little weight with the British (33%, as against a European average of 52%), while the Germans gave it 13 points more than the average.

The third right attaching to European citizenship, that of being able to study in any Member State, was also proportionally less attractive to the British (32%, as against a European average of 46%) and the Austrians (37%), while the Scandinavians gave it high priority

(81% in Sweden – giving it first place in that country; 72% in Finland and 66% in Denmark, in which it also heads the list).

More women than men (49% as against 43%) saw an advantage of European citizenship as being able to study in any country in the European Union.

The older age group was proportionally more likely to opt for the right to vote in local elections (22% as against 17%) or European Parliament elections (23% as against 17%) in the Member State of residence and for access to health services and social welfare anywhere in Europe (37% as against 32%).

Those who had remained longest in education and students attached more importance to all the rights under consideration than did those who had left full-time education at an earlier age.

There were certain differences according to religious belief. The Protestants were proportionally more likely to opt for the right to move permanently to any country in the European Union or being able to go and study in any country in the European Union (cf. the results for the Scandinavian countries); while the Catholics put more emphasis on the right to work anywhere within the European Union and having access to health services and social welfare anywhere in Europe; those undecided as to their religious belief were more likely than the others to attach importance to the right to vote in local, national and European Parliament elections in the Member State of residence.

Non-workers who were students gave more weight than the other groups to all the rights listed, closely followed by young people who were working. The exception was the right to go and study anywhere in the European Union, which enjoyed less success, probably because it was of less relevance to those who had already started work.

Young people with housekeeping responsibilities tended to opt for the right to vote in local and European Parliament elections in the country of residence.

Principal contributors to the household income emphasised the right to move permanently to any country in the European Union and the right to vote in local and European Parliament elections in the country of residence.

Table 6 : The meaning of European citizenship

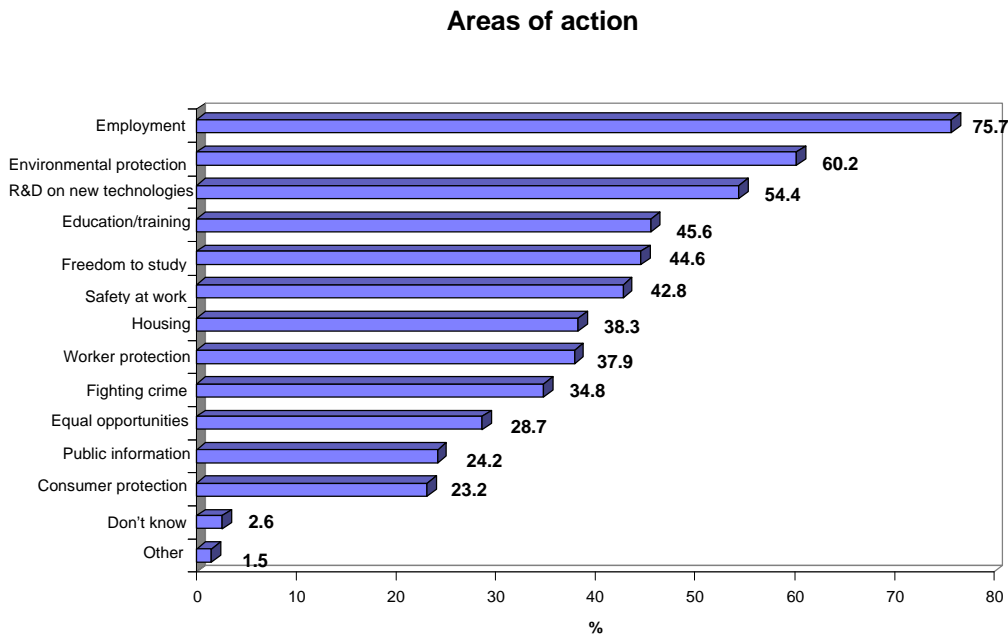
Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Don't know
Sex									
Men	53.4	63.9	20.2	17.9	20.3	33.4	43.0	3.6	6.2
Women	49.5	60.8	19.7	17.6	20.3	35.8	48.6	2.1	8.7
Age									
15-19	51.5	60.2	17.4	15.9	17.1	31.8	47.7	2.0	8.0
20-24	51.5	64.3	22.1	19.3	23.2	37.0	44.0	3.6	6.9
Level of education									
<= 15	47.6	56.9	11.3	11.8	12.8	27.8	31.0	3.7	10.3
16-19	49.8	59.7	18.5	16.5	17.7	32.4	37.9	3.7	9.6
20+	55.1	69.4	28.8	25.1	28.3	44.0	48.1	3.8	3.9
Student	53.2	64.5	21.2	18.5	22.7	35.9	56.2	1.7	5.6
Religion									
Catholic	52.5	66.0	17.8	16.6	18.9	36.2	45.8	2.2	5.8
Protestant	53.5	62.5	22.4	17.7	23.1	29.1	52.7	2.2	8.8
Orthodox	47.8	59.6	17.3	17.6	16.3	32.4	48.2	2.5	2.4
Other	49.6	58.8	18.1	13.5	17.0	32.2	45.1	4.9	5.3
None	50.1	57.9	22.3	19.5	21.9	35.3	42.9	4.0	9.6
Don't know	44.1	57.3	26.0	30.4	29.7	34.9	37.2	3.1	10.6
Situation									
Working	52.0	63.1	20.2	17.6	20.3	34.1	39.5	3.4	7.5
Not working – students	53.2	64.5	21.2	18.5	22.7	35.9	56.2	1.7	5.6
Not working – other	46.3	55.6	16.1	16.2	14.8	32.5	36.0	4.3	11.9
Size of household									
1	60.8	63.5	28.4	24.4	27.5	37.9	49.5	3.6	7.0
2	57.5	67.7	23.2	22.2	25.6	37.5	48.7	2.5	7.6
3	51.1	61.5	20.4	18.2	20.2	36.2	45.4	3.6	7.1
4	48.7	61.6	18.3	15.8	18.7	33.6	46.7	2.6	7.3
5	50.5	61.8	16.8	15.1	15.5	31.7	41.0	2.0	7.1
6+	42.8	57.0	14.2	11.5	17.1	28.9	40.9	3.2	9.7
Housekeeping responsibilities									
Yes	55.0	61.4	24.3	21.8	25.1	36.2	46.8	3.0	9.0
No	50.5	62.7	18.6	16.5	18.9	34.1	45.4	2.8	7.0
Principal contributor to household income									
Yes	57.0	63.3	24.0	21.1	26.0	35.5	47.1	4.2	8.3
No	50.3	62.2	19.0	16.9	19.0	34.4	45.4	2.6	7.2
EU15	51.5	62.4	19.9	17.7	20.3	34.6	45.7	2.9	7.4

4. ACTION BY EUROPE

4.1 The priority areas

With a clear emphasis on practical issues, young people put employment⁷ at the top of their list, followed by environmental protection and research and development work in new information technologies.

Education and training came fourth, followed by the freedom to go and study, live and work anywhere in the European Union. The pattern clearly matches the major preoccupations of young people, i.e. avoiding unemployment, protecting the world they live in, unlimited communication, solid foundations and genuine freedom of movement.



⁷ Young people are, of course, one of the groups principally affected by unemployment.

Q.29 a) I am going to read out a number of areas in which the European Union could be more active. Which ones do you think the European Union should give priority to in the next five years?

b) And in which ones do you think the European Union should not take any action at all?

1. *Housing*
 2. *Education and training*
 3. *Employment*
 4. *Protection of workers*
 5. *Safety at the workplace/Public health*
 6. *Consumer protection*
 7. *Environmental protection*
 8. *The fight against crime*
 9. *The freedom to go and study, live and work where you want to in the European Union*
 10. *Equal opportunities, that is, no discrimination based on gender, race, disability, etc.*
 11. *Providing information to its citizens*
 12. *Research and development work in new information technologies*
 13. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 7 : Areas of action by the European Union

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	32.1	32.0	86.9	30.6	38.0	24.4	70.6
DK	24.3	38.7	47.7	25.9	38.8	18.5	61.8
WD	41.4	38.3	59.2	53.2	35.1	28.4	74.0
D	37.6	36.4	60.2	53.9	34.4	28.1	75.6
OD	22.2	28.4	64.2	57.0	31.3	27.1	82.2
GR	43.2	61.2	61.5	42.3	62.3	29.3	66.4
E	48.8	50.4	88.0	34.4	50.9	22.6	49.7
F	38.8	45.1	88.7	43.0	47.6	27.0	57.7
IRL	36.9	55.1	82.4	33.7	47.5	25.1	75.3
I	30.9	45.0	85.9	38.9	35.6	20.6	51.2
L	40.0	52.7	76.4	50.2	43.6	30.3	72.5
NL	28.9	39.1	65.2	18.2	46.2	13.9	63.2
A	38.4	32.4	58.7	45.5	28.5	31.2	66.7
P	66.5	69.0	84.9	49.6	68.3	39.4	75.6
FIN	25.1	35.9	78.4	11.8	26.6	14.2	53.5
S	17.5	52.0	66.1	23.6	44.0	20.3	67.0
UK	40.8	51.6	65.8	24.1	42.6	15.0	54.2
EU15	38.3	45.6	75.7	37.9	42.8	23.2	60.2

Table 7 (continued) : Areas of action by the European Union

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
B	31.7	37.5	28.4	19.4	42.4	0.8	2.4
DK	32.4	43.5	33.2	17.7	77.4	1.3	2.8
WD	36.4	43.3	27.7	30.1	64.4	1.9	3.7
D	34.3	41.2	26.7	27.8	63.4	1.5	3.7
OD	25.2	32.7	22.6	18.2	59.3	0.1	4.0
GR	37.8	43.4	27.6	28.4	62.4	1.2	0.2
E	39.5	56.1	27.0	23.5	52.1	1.6	1.1
F	41.7	46.5	37.1	25.8	57.3	2.1	1.2
IRL	42.7	45.1	34.9	35.0	56.5	2.3	2.5
I	40.1	40.5	24.7	28.2	45.4	1.4	0.9
L	45.9	65.2	48.0	21.5	60.5	1.4	3.5
NL	19.3	52.3	22.4	10.8	62.9	0.4	1.1
A	34.5	32.9	37.8	26.9	53.8	1.1	6.2
P	47.8	52.2	45.4	38.9	66.1	0.9	0.9
FIN	22.7	39.4	27.7	8.8	59.8	0.5	1.7
S	39.8	54.1	41.5	21.8	70.9	1.1	1.6
UK	19.9	39.7	22.3	16.5	43.7	1.4	6.7
EU15	34.8	44.6	28.7	24.2	54.4	1.5	2.6

Action on employment was pinpointed as a priority for the next five years by 89% of young people in France and 88% in Spain. At the other end of the scale came Germany with 60% and Austria with 59%.

Protecting the environment was a priority for 76% of the Germans and Portuguese, but only 48% of the Spaniards. More action in the field of research and development work in new information technologies was particularly popular with the Danes (77%) and least popular with the Belgians (42%).

On the question of whether the European Union should give priority to employment, socio-demographic variables affected the result in that the least educated group put particular emphasis on this aspect (81%).

Was this because they are among those who have most difficulty in finding a job?

Environmental protection found least favour among students (57%), the "other religion" categories (53%), non-workers who were not students (57%), those without housekeeping responsibilities (59%) and those who were not the household's principal income provider (59%).

Action on research and development in the field of information technologies was seen as important by the most educated groups, those who were working and non-workers who were students, those with housekeeping responsibilities and principal household income providers.

Table 8 : Areas of action by the European Union

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex							
Men	37.0	44.3	75.8	37.4	40.2	23.3	60.0
Women	39.8	47.0	75.5	38.5	45.6	23.0	60.5
Age							
15-19	38.4	46.6	75.1	35.0	41.5	21.4	58.9
20-24	38.3	44.8	76.2	40.5	44.0	24.8	61.5
Level of education							
<= 15	45.5	38.6	80.7	40.6	47.4	24.9	60.0
16-19	41.6	43.8	73.7	39.6	41.1	23.1	63.2
20+	37.2	45.3	79.3	44.1	47.3	25.1	61.0
Student	33.7	49.2	75.4	34.0	42.1	22.4	57.4
Religion							
Catholic	38.5	45.5	82.8	39.6	41.9	24.3	59.5
Protestant	34.1	41.9	65.9	37.8	35.1	21.7	66.0
Orthodox	41.5	58.6	62.7	42.5	61.9	29.6	66.9
Other	39.0	50.0	73.3	35.4	43.8	16.5	53.4
None	39.5	45.5	71.7	35.5	45.6	21.8	59.1
Don't know	39.4	52.8	71.5	36.8	37.6	33.2	55.5
Situation							
Working	40.1	43.0	74.4	42.0	43.8	24.5	64.2
Not working – students	33.7	49.2	75.4	34.0	42.1	22.4	57.4
Not working – other	45.0	43.6	79.7	37.1	42.0	21.9	57.2
Size of household							
1	35.6	43.4	68.9	40.6	41.9	25.4	62.1
2	39.6	45.3	76.2	43.9	49.0	28.6	64.4
3	40.2	44.3	75.1	36.3	43.9	24.8	62.3
4	36.7	47.7	75.9	35.3	40.7	21.0	57.5
5	37.6	44.5	79.4	39.9	39.6	20.5	58.6
6+	41.6	47.3	76.9	34.7	42.7	18.9	57.2
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	40.8	43.8	72.8	41.5	46.5	27.9	64.5
No	37.6	46.2	76.5	36.8	41.7	21.8	59.0
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	37.4	43.5	71.2	40.8	44.0	26.9	64.7
No	38.6	46.1	76.7	37.3	42.5	22.3	59.2
EU15	38.3	45.6	75.7	37.9	42.8	23.2	60.2

Table 8 (*continued*) : Areas of action by the European Union

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
Sex							
Men	35.1	41.0	28.4	25.9	53.8	1.4	2.5
Women	34.4	48.3	29.0	22.4	55.1	1.6	2.7
Age							
15-19	34.7	44.5	26.7	23.5	52.6	1.7	3.1
20-24	34.8	44.7	30.4	24.8	56.1	1.2	2.2
Level of education							
<= 15	31.3	41.9	31.7	24.1	50.5	1.1	4.0
16-19	31.8	41.5	27.2	22.4	52.7	1.8	2.8
20+	39.0	47.4	33.7	27.5	59.5	1.2	2.2
Student	37.3	47.4	28.0	25.1	55.8	1.3	2.2
Religion							
Catholic	38.5	44.4	29.8	27.3	51.8	1.4	1.7
Protestant	29.9	42.8	30.2	25.1	59.2	1.1	4.1
Orthodox	37.9	45.2	29.8	27.6	63.6	1.0	0.4
Other	29.5	53.5	29.8	17.0	53.8	3.9	2.9
None	31.3	44.1	25.8	19.5	55.5	1.5	3.2
Don't know	47.9	54.4	26.7	26.1	50.7	1.4	5.5
Situation							
Working	34.3	43.4	29.3	25.6	55.5	1.5	2.4
Not working – students	37.3	47.4	28.0	25.1	55.8	1.3	2.2
Not working – other	29.7	40.6	28.6	18.6	48.6	1.8	4.0
Size of household							
1	33.1	42.6	30.3	24.3	57.3	1.4	4.4
2	36.2	45.6	34.9	26.0	62.3	1.3	2.0
3	35.6	43.7	27.9	25.0	55.3	1.4	2.8
4	32.6	44.3	27.2	22.9	53.0	1.5	2.6
5	36.3	45.1	27.9	23.9	51.0	1.5	2.0
6+	37.6	48.2	23.7	23.4	44.5	1.9	2.2
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	34.9	43.8	32.3	24.7	58.0	1.8	3.4
No	34.7	44.8	27.6	24.0	53.4	1.4	2.4
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	33.6	42.3	30.5	25.3	57.5	1.5	3.7
No	35.0	45.1	28.2	23.9	53.7	1.5	2.3
EU15	34.8	44.6	28.7	24.2	54.4	1.5	2.6

4. ACTION BY EUROPE

4.2 The areas in which the European Union should not be active

Over half the young people interviewed were uncertain about the areas in which the European Union should not take action. Of the areas proposed, housing and public information tied for the highest result. Both, however, only obtained 12% of the vote. It was almost a case of choosing a particular area for the sake of it.

Close on the heels of these two areas came consumer protection (11%) and equal opportunities (9%).

The difference in the numbers choosing a field as an area of action and those specifying the same field as an area in which the European Union is *persona non grata* makes an interesting comparison.

Table 9 : Comparison of areas according to whether the European Union should or should not take action

	ACTION	NO ACTION	DIFFERENCE
Housing	38.3	12.3	+26.0
Education and training	45.6	7.8	+37.8
Employment	75.7	2.3	+73.4
Protection of workers	37.9	6.3	+31.6
Health and safety at workplace/public health	42.8	6.8	+36.0
Consumer protection	23.2	10.8	+12.4
Environmental protection	60.2	3.4	+56.8
Fight against crime	34.8	8.6	+26.2
The freedom to study, live or work anywhere in the European Union	44.6	7.1	+37.5
Equal opportunities, i.e. no discrimination based on gender, race, disability, etc.	28.7	9.1	+19.6
Providing information to its citizens	24.2	12.3	+11.9
Research and development work in new information technologies	54.4	4.3	+50.1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1.5	6.2	-4.7
Don't know	2.6	54.1	-51.5

This confirms the results of the previous section: the biggest difference is on the question of employment, followed by environmental protection, then research and development work in new information technologies.

Q.29 a) I am going to read out a number of areas in which the European Union could be more active. Which ones do you think the European Union should give priority to in the next five years?

b) And in which ones do you think the European Union should not take any action at all?

1. *Housing*
 2. *Education and training*
 3. *Employment*
 4. *Protection of workers*
 5. *Safety at the workplace/public health*
 6. *Consumer protection*
 7. *Protection of the environment*
 8. *The fight against crime*
 9. *The freedom to go and study, live and work where you want in the European Union*
 10. *Equal opportunities, that is, no discrimination based on gender, race, disability, etc.*
 11. *Providing information to its citizens*
 12. *Research and development work in new information technologies*
 13. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 10 : The areas in which the European Union should not take action

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	16.0	10.8	2.0	9.1	7.7	12.7	2.3
DK	14.6	6.3	4.6	10.0	9.6	7.3	4.0
WD	11.6	12.4	5.0	8.0	10.4	13.6	2.8
D	13.6	13.1	4.4	7.1	10.5	13.1	2.5
OD	21.8	16.2	2.3	3.6	11.0	11.4	1.2
GR	10.4	3.0	3.5	4.7	2.5	10.4	2.2
E	6.3	2.7	0.6	2.9	3.5	6.1	3.6
F	14.9	12.7	1.3	8.1	6.9	12.9	5.9
IRL	13.1	5.7	0.7	10.2	7.3	14.6	2.6
I	19.3	7.7	2.3	6.8	10.4	17.2	4.2
L	19.7	14.0	4.7	6.1	8.2	17.0	6.1
NL	7.8	5.0	0.4	4.5	1.7	4.9	2.5
A	10.0	12.8	3.1	4.1	8.3	6.0	1.7
P	3.9	3.0	1.5	3.7	1.7	7.0	1.9
FIN	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.1
S	23.6	5.5	6.2	13.9	10.8	11.2	3.0
UK	7.1	3.3	2.0	5.7	3.9	6.2	2.4
EU15	12.3	7.8	2.3	6.3	6.8	10.8	3.4

Table 10 (*continued*) : The areas in which the European Union should not take action

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
B	11.3	15.4	10.6	18.1	7.9	7.4	51.7
DK	5.8	7.0	7.7	10.6	2.4	6.3	53.1
WD	10.2	9.3	12.5	13.5	3.0	4.6	53.2
D	10.4	9.4	12.0	13.9	3.5	4.3	53.3
OD	11.1	9.8	9.9	15.4	5.6	3.2	53.6
GR	9.3	6.6	12.9	8.7	3.2	15.6	43.8
E	5.0	2.4	6.6	9.5	2.8	14.7	59.60
F	10.4	10.4	7.0	18.0	4.5	3.4	47.6
IRL	6.3	8.7	11.6	8.5	5.5	6.0	60.6
I	8.0	7.8	11.2	9.8	7.2	6.0	45.2
L	9.0	4.3	4.8	16.8	7.2	2.6	46.8
NL	7.0	2.6	7.9	15.7	1.6	12.9	41.9
A	7.8	7.8	7.4	11.2	5.9	1.9	58.6
P	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.6	1.5	3.1	77.1
FIN	2.2	3.3	3.4	9.5	3.2	1.3	75.5
S	5.8	4.6	6.3	12.9	3.2	1.8	51.3
UK	10.5	4.6	8.6	10.0	4.1	2.8	66.2
EU15	8.6	7.1	9.1	12.3	4.3	6.2	54.1

Young people in Sweden (24%) and Former East Germany (22%) considered that housing was not a matter with which the European Union should concern itself. There was a 10-point difference between the opinions of Germans who formerly lived on different sides of the wall, those from the West putting more reliance on the European Union in this respect than their compatriots.

The Belgians (18%) and French (18%) were more likely than the others to consider public information as being outside the European Union's jurisdiction.

15% of young people in Ireland and 13% in Germany did not consider consumer protection an appropriate field for European Union action.

Where equal opportunities were concerned, it was the Greeks (13%) and Germans (12%) who thought European action was inappropriate.

Neither gender nor age affected these three "anti-priorities" significantly. On the question of housing, however, the more highly educated, Catholics, working people and students, were more likely than the other groups to be against European action (4 points difference between these two categories and the non-workers (other than students)).

The results for information of citizens were very homogeneous throughout all the socio-demographic categories. There were, however, proportionately slightly fewer against European action in this area among those undecided as to their religious belief. The same applies to equal opportunities and consumer protection. On the latter question, there was a difference between the Orthodox and the minority religions (9% as against 15%).

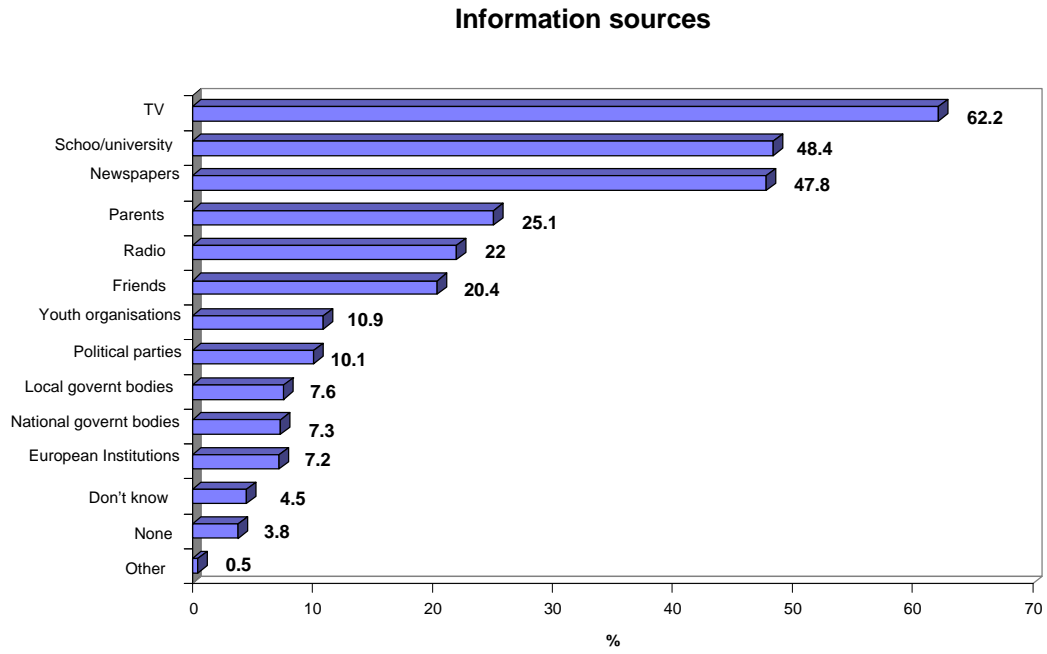
Table 11 : Areas in which the European Union should not take action

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex							
Men	12.9	9.2	2.7	6.7	7.6	11.2	4.2
Women	11.7	6.4	1.9	5.9	6.1	10.4	2.7
Age							
15-19	11.3	7.8	2.3	6.6	6.6	10.8	3.2
20-24	13.2	7.8	2.3	6.1	7.0	10.8	3.6
Level of education							
<= 15	10.8	10.3	0.8	4.0	7.2	10.0	4.1
16-19	11.6	8.3	2.3	7.1	7.1	10.8	3.1
20+	15.2	9.4	2.2	5.2	7.3	11.9	3.7
Student	12.6	6.3	2.6	6.4	6.4	10.7	3.5
Religion							
Catholic	14.0	8.3	2.1	6.4	7.5	12.0	3.5
Protestant	10.3	9.1	3.0	7.4	9.5	12.0	1.8
Orthodox	11.4	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.0	9.4	1.9
Other	8.3	4.6	2.6	8.3	4.0	14.8	4.1
None	11.3	7.3	2.1	5.8	5.5	8.4	4.2
Don't know	11.4	6.9	1.1	1.1	5.2	4.6	2.2
Situation							
Working	13.4	10.5	2.4	6.7	7.4	11.3	3.6
Not working – students	12.6	6.3	2.6	6.4	6.4	10.7	3.5
Not working – other	8.9	4.9	1.2	4.9	6.6	9.8	2.8
Size of household							
1	15.4	10.6	3.5	7.8	9.5	12.8	3.3
2	13.2	9.7	1.9	6.6	5.9	9.2	4.5
3	12.0	8.0	2.3	6.1	6.9	10.6	3.4
4	11.4	5.9	2.2	6.5	7.4	10.4	3.0
5	13.0	9.3	2.0	5.1	6.1	11.9	3.3
6+	10.1	4.9	2.5	6.2	4.3	11.8	3.7
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	12.8	10.2	3.0	7.2	6.6	10.2	3.0
No	12.2	7.1	2.1	6.0	6.9	11.0	3.6
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	15.0	11.4	3.5	7.4	8.1	10.7	4.3
No	11.7	7.0	2.0	6.1	6.6	10.8	3.2
EU15	12.3	7.8	2.3	6.3	6.8	10.8	3.4

Table 11 (*continued*) : Areas in which the European Union should not take action

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
Sex							
Men	8.9	7.8	9.4	10.9	4.6	6.0	52.2
Women	8.3	6.3	8.6	13.8	4.0	6.3	56.2
Age							
15-19	8.0	6.8	9.5	12.9	4.0	6.0	54.4
20-24	9.2	7.3	8.6	11.7	4.6	6.3	53.9
Level of education							
<= 15	9.4	8.2	9.0	11.1	4.1	5.8	56.0
16-19	10.0	7.2	8.7	13.2	5.2	5.3	54.8
20+	10.1	8.3	10.1	11.9	3.4	6.9	51.2
Student	6.7	6.4	9.2	11.9	3.8	6.9	53.8
Religion							
Catholic	8.4	7.4	8.8	11.7	4.9	6.9	52.2
Protestant	9.7	7.0	10.9	13.3	3.4	3.3	56.1
Orthodox	9.4	6.6	12.4	12.0	3.2	14.1	44.7
Other	10.0	5.7	11.3	15.1	3.5	6.5	51.1
None	8.5	6.9	8.0	13.0	4.2	5.4	57.0
Don't know	3.2	4.8	5.7	2.9	1.6	7.3	61.0
Situation							
Working	9.6	7.9	9.7	12.3	4.9	5.0	53.0
Not working – students	6.7	6.4	9.2	11.9	3.8	6.9	53.8
Not working – other	10.9	6.7	7.1	13.3	4.2	7.2	57.7
Size of household							
1	10.5	9.5	11.0	15.1	4.5	7.5	51.4
2	9.1	6.8	7.2	13.0	2.3	5.4	53.5
3	8.9	7.3	10.9	12.3	5.1	4.8	57.4
4	8.3	7.2	8.5	12.3	4.4	5.8	54.2
5	7.1	5.7	8.2	11.1	5.1	7.9	51.7
6+	8.7	6.0	8.7	9.5	3.7	8.9	52.9
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	9.4	8.4	9.5	14.1	3.6	6.0	54.6
No	8.4	6.7	8.9	11.7	4.5	6.2	54.0
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	9.5	8.9	10.0	13.5	3.9	5.8	53.7
No	8.4	6.7	8.8	12.0	4.4	6.2	54.2
EU15	8.6	7.1	9.1	12.3	4.3	6.2	54.1

5. INFORMATION SOURCES



Q.30 Which of the following sources of information do you think have contributed most to helping young people to learn about and use their rights and responsibilities as citizens in today's Europe?

1. *Political parties/electoral campaigns*
 2. *The European Institutions*
 3. *Local government/public bodies*
 4. *National government/public bodies*
 5. *Friends*
 6. *Television*
 7. *Youth organisations/youth clubs*
 8. *School, university*
 9. *Parents*
 10. *Radio*
 11. *Newspapers, magazines*
 12. *Other (SPONTANEOUS)*
 13. *None (SPONTANEOUS)*
- Don't know*

Table 12 : Information sources

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	6.9	6.4	4.8	4.4	19.7	56.7	10.7
DK	16.9	3.9	2.2	8.1	26.2	71.6	13.7
WD	7.9	7.4	5.9	5.7	24.0	63.3	7.8
D	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.7	24.1	63.8	8.2
OD	6.3	3.6	5.4	5.5	24.5	66.0	9.8
GR	5.0	12.4	10.1	8.7	20.2	48.6	13.5
E	12.2	8.9	8.3	6.2	12.8	64.2	13.3
F	11.5	10.6	10.4	10.6	27.9	57.8	15.1
IRL	6.6	5.8	7.0	8.8	17.6	55.9	11.4
I	7.9	6.9	6.2	5.7	12.6	67.5	8.5
L	8.5	11.6	8.7	9.5	26.4	52.8	22.0
NL	13.8	7.9	8.4	16.3	18.5	64.1	13.3
A	15.9	13.6	15.0	14.3	19.7	55.6	14.5
P	9.5	13.5	9.9	7.5	21.4	75.8	15.4
FIN	8.4	4.7	3.2	5.3	18.1	77.1	7.5
S	20.2	3.1	8.7	5.6	33.7	80.0	12.8
UK	10.5	0.8	6.4	5.0	21.6	54.6	7.2
EU15	10.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	20.4	62.2	10.9

Table 12 (*continued*) : Information sources

Country	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
B	44.0	26.6	20.1	39.5	0.7	10.9	4.9
DK	62.1	28.3	28.0	59.7	1.7	1.1	2.4
WD	48.9	25.8	29.4	53.1	0.3	6.2	5.2
D	48.3	25.6	30.7	55.2	0.3	5.7	5.1
OD	45.6	24.7	35.9	64.0	0.4	3.6	4.7
GR	45.9	32.1	17.4	35.1	1.1	6.2	1.5
E	39.6	14.9	20.8	40.6	0.3	5.5	4.7
F	50.6	36.3	26.5	47.8	0.5	3.8	2.4
IRL	50.7	13.9	17.9	44.9	3.4	1.6	5.2
I	47.0	19.8	12.6	45.9	0.5	1.6	4.9
L	63.9	37.7	26.1	44.7	2.2	1.2	3.4
NL	58.0	33.3	22.9	55.9	0.9	2.7	2.6
A	45.5	26.1	37.4	52.3	0.2	3.9	3.4
P	52.5	18.2	20.9	43.7	0.7	0.2	1.1
FIN	58.8	12.7	25.5	70.9	0.0	0.2	1.4
S	70.7	29.1	35.5	75.2	0.3	1.1	2.4
UK	47.8	25.4	15.0	42.6	0.4	3.2	8.2
EU15	48.4	25.1	22.0	47.8	0.5	3.8	4.5

TV evidently tops the list as the medium through which most young people learn about their rights and responsibilities as European citizens. The Swedes were the most likely to get their information from the box (80%) followed by the Finns (77%), Portuguese (76%) and Danes (72%). On average 6 young people out of 10 watch TV, but the proportion was much lower in Greece (49%) and Luxembourg (53%).

While school/university was the main information source in Luxembourg (64%), it took second place in Europe as a whole (48%), almost on a level footing with the press (48% in round figures). Here again, the Swedes represent the largest group to find out about their rights as Europeans in the classroom (71%), followed by the Luxembourgers and Danes (62%) and the Finns (59%). The other countries are around the average, except two which are significantly lower – Belgium (44%) and Spain (40%). The Swedes (75%), Finns (71%) and Danes (60%) are the most likely to read the press, these three becoming the regular front-runners in this field, followed by the Dutch (56%) and Germans (55%). The other rates are very close to the average, except Belgium and Greece, where this kind of reading matter appears to hold less appeal (40%, 35%).

In general, it is the Scandinavians who have the highest scores and the Belgians the lowest, being below average on everything except “none”. This suggests that the Belgians have no particular source of information on European affairs. Is this through lack of interest, or simply that they already know enough about the subject?

1 young person in 5 tunes in to the radio, the Austrians coming in first place with 37%, followed by the Swedes (36%) and Germans (31%), the EU average being 22%. The

Italians (13%), British (15%), Greeks (17%) and Irish (18%) seem the least likely to switch on the radio to find out about their rights in Europe.

There are two sub-groups within the population as a whole: on the one hand the Scandinavians, Irish, British, Germans and Italians, who are likely to turn to the European and national institutions as little as possible, and the remainder who are more likely to approach the authorities, be they European, national or even local.

Young people also get information from their parents (EU average: 25%) and friends (20%). Young people in Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands are the most likely to discuss the subject with their parents (38%, 36%, 33%) as opposed to the Finns, Irish and Spaniards (13%, 14%, 15%). Conversation between friends is more likely to cover this subject in Sweden (34%), France (28%), Luxembourg (26%) and Denmark (26%). It is least likely to be a subject of conversation in Ireland and Finland (both with 18%).

The last main source of information on rights in Europe are youth organisations (11%). These reach a record high in Luxembourg (22%), followed by Austria, Portugal and France with proportions around 15%. Such issues are least likely to be discussed in youth groups in Britain and Finland.

Looking at the socio-demographic variables, in the younger age group, girls are more likely to discuss the subject at school (51%) or read about it in the papers (48%), while for boys, school takes second place to the press (47%).

The older group (20-24) has no hesitation in consulting local/national/European authorities or political parties. This also applies to those who stayed in education until the age of at least 20.

Students – logically enough – get a lot of their information from their educational establishment, as well as from youth organisations and their parents.

While television remains the main source of information in all categories, it is watched less by those belonging to the Orthodox faith (49%).

Table 13 : Information sources

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sex							
Men	10.6	7.0	7.7	7.7	20.9	63.6	9.4
Women	9.6	7.3	7.4	6.8	19.9	60.7	12.4
Age							
15-19	9.2	6.1	6.2	7.0	20.5	61.4	11.6
20-24	10.9	8.1	8.7	7.5	20.3	62.9	10.3
Level of education							
<= 15	6.4	4.5	8.3	6.6	20.4	66.0	12.0
16-19	10.0	6.0	7.1	7.0	21.0	61.9	9.6
20+	12.6	11.7	10.8	8.9	20.1	64.4	12.3
Student	10.5	7.8	6.9	7.2	19.9	60.9	11.4
Religion							
Catholic	9.4	8.3	8.4	7.4	17.9	66.0	11.0
Protestant	12.3	4.3	6.8	5.9	22.9	66.1	8.4
Orthodox	7.7	13.5	11.8	9.0	19.9	49.3	12.5
Other	13.2	5.9	7.0	12.5	24.6	59.4	11.6
None	10.3	6.3	6.3	7.1	22.2	56.6	11.5
Don't know	9.6	4.8	5.6	3.8	31.2	60.9	14.2
Situation							
Working	9.9	7.0	8.1	7.1	22.1	63.4	10.6
Not working – students	10.5	7.8	6.9	7.2	19.9	60.9	11.4
Not working – other	9.8	6.1	7.8	7.7	17.4	62.1	10.2
Size of household							
1	12.5	10.1	8.5	11.1	28.1	59.2	10.3
2	12.6	7.3	9.3	7.6	22.2	61.8	9.9
3	8.2	7.4	8.6	8.0	20.8	63.3	8.5
4	9.5	5.6	6.5	6.2	19.5	63.2	12.2
5	10.6	7.6	5.3	5.0	15.5	61.8	10.6
6+	10.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	18.8	59.5	17.0
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	11.6	8.0	9.2	9.4	24.9	59.7	9.7
No	9.7	6.9	7.1	6.6	19.0	62.9	11.2
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	12.5	8.0	9.7	9.5	24.0	60.6	8.5
No	9.6	7.0	7.1	6.7	19.5	62.5	11.4
EU15	10.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	20.4	62.2	10.9

Table 13 (*continued*) : Information sources

Variables	8	9	10	11	12	13	Don't know
Sex							
Men	45.7	22.7	22.2	47.2	0.5	4.1	3.6
Women	51.4	27.6	21.8	48.5	0.5	3.5	5.5
Age							
15-19	53.6	28.5	20.2	42.4	0.4	2.9	4.8
20-24	43.9	22.2	23.5	52.6	0.5	4.6	4.3
Level of education							
<= 15	39.7	23.0	24.2	42.8	0.2	3.1	5.9
16-19	41.2	23.1	23.1	46.4	0.5	4.9	5.3
20+	46.4	23.7	24.3	58.7	0.7	3.8	4.0
Student	58.0	28.0	19.8	47.6	0.5	3.0	3.6
Religion							
Catholic	46.3	23.5	21.5	46.3	0.5	3.6	4.3
Protestant	55.2	26.6	24.3	56.7	0.1	2.7	4.0
Orthodox	49.4	30.4	16.8	38.4	1.2	6.0	1.5
Other	48.6	27.1	21.0	41.3	0.1	3.0	2.2
None	48.5	26.2	22.0	48.1	0.6	4.4	5.7
Don't know	49.6	25.0	26.5	49.5	0.3	5.3	2.8
Situation							
Working	42.5	23.8	24.2	49.3	0.5	4.2	5.1
Not working – students	58.0	28.0	19.8	47.6	0.5	3.0	3.6
Not working – other	40.2	21.6	21.7	44.7	0.3	4.9	5.4
Size of household							
1	50.0	21.5	25.8	52.7	0.6	5.0	4.4
2	43.4	23.8	25.8	52.6	0.4	6.2	4.0
3	45.3	26.0	23.6	49.7	0.3	3.2	4.8
4	54.3	27.3	21.3	46.7	0.5	3.1	3.8
5	47.8	22.1	17.1	42.8	0.7	3.4	6.1
6+	43.6	27.0	16.6	39.8	1.0	3.3	4.9
Housekeeping responsibilities							
Yes	46.1	23.8	25.5	50.5	0.5	4.5	5.1
No	49.2	25.5	20.9	47.0	0.5	3.6	4.3
Principal contributor to household income							
Yes	40.9	21.1	24.7	50.9	0.8	5.7	5.0
No	50.2	26.1	21.3	47.1	0.4	3.4	4.4
EU15	48.4	25.1	22.0	47.8	0.5	3.8	4.5

ANNEXES

Questionnaire

YOUR SURVEY NUMBER

```

+---+---+---+---+ 1
| | | | |
| | | | |
+---+---+---+---+

```

COUNTRY CODE

```

+---+---+ 2
| | |
| | |
+---+---+

```

OUR SURVEY NUMBER

```

+---+---+---+ 3
| | | |
| | | |
+---+---+---+

```

INTERVIEW NUMBER

```

+---+---+---+---+---+ 4
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
+---+---+---+---+---+

```

Q.1. What is your nationality ? Please tell me the country (or countries) that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Belgium..... 5 1,
- Denmark..... 2,
- Germany..... 3,
- Greece..... 4,
- Spain..... 5,
- France..... 6,
- Ireland..... 7,
- Italy..... 8,
- Luxembourg..... 9,
- Netherlands..... 10,
- Portugal..... 11,
- United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)..... 12,
- Austria..... 13,
- Sweden..... 14,
- Finland..... 15,
- Other countries..... 16, CLOSE INTERVIEW
- DK..... 17, CLOSE INTERVIEW

EB47.1 - Q.1 - TREND

NO QUESTIONS Q2 TO Q8

Q.9. Which of the following statements best describe(s) what the European Union means to you personally ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- A way to create a better future for young people..... 6 1,
- A European government..... 2,
- The ability to go wherever I want in Europe..... 3,
- Guaranteed lasting peace in Europe..... 4,
- A means of improving the economic situation in Europe..... 5,
- A way to create jobs..... 6,
- A way to protect the rights of citizens..... 7,
- A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money..... 8,
- Just a dream, a utopian idea..... 9,
- The risk of losing our cultural diversity..... 10,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 11,
- DK..... 12,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.10. Taking everything into consideration, what will the European Union have brought in ten years time?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- A better quality of life for most people..... 7 1,
- More opportunities for people like me to find work..... 2,
- More equality between men and women..... 3,
- Less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures
or ethnic groups..... 4,
- More difficulty in making decisions because more countries will have joined..... 5,
- A higher level of unemployment..... 6,
- The use of the Euro as the single currency in Europe..... 7,
- It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe..... 8,
- More social problems (redundancies, strikes, disputes...)..... 9,
- There won't be a European Union anymore (SPONTANEOUS)..... 10,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 11,
- DK..... 12,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.11. Some people say that, nowadays, adolescents and young adults tend to live longer in their parents' homes 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..... 8 1,
- Young people get married or move in with their partner later than they used to..... 2,
- There's not enough suitable housing available for young people..... 3,

Young people want to save up so they can make a good start later.....	4,
Sharing accomodation with friends, etc., isn't as popular as it used to be.....	5,
They want all the home comforts without all the responsibilities.....	6,
These days, parents don't impose such strict rules on young people in the home, as they used to.....	7,
Parents need their children to help out financially.....	8,
Young people move out just as soon as they used to do, if not sooner (SPONTANEOUS).....	9,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS).....	10,
DK.....	11,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.12. Here are some opinions about elderly people. Please tell me which three come closest to your own opinion ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

Elderly people don't understand how much things have changed in our society.....	9 1,
Elderly people don't understand what young people want or like.....	2,
My generation shouldn't have to pay for the pensions of elderly people.....	3,
My generation has a responsibility towards the elderly.....	4,
There is no particular problem with elderly people.....	5,
I would not let my parents go and live in an old people's home.....	6,
I wouldn't like to have to take care of the elderly people in my family.....	7,
It is the responsibility of the State to take care of elderly people.....	8,
Elderly people should remain active as long as possible.....	9,
Medicine should not prolong elderly people's lives indefinitely.....	10,
Elderly people should show more interest in young people, help them out more....	11,
DK.....	12,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.13. The decision to have a child at a particular time can be influenced by many things. Which three of the following seem to you to be the most important ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

Good child care facilities.....	10 1,
---------------------------------	-------

The ability to provide the child with a good education.....	2,
Flexible working conditions (working hours, parental leave, part-time work, etc.).....	3,
A secure job.....	4,
Adequate child allowances or tax benefits.....	5,
Suitable housing.....	6,
A stable relationship with your partner.....	7,
I don't want to have children (SPONTANEOUS).....	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....	9,
DK.....	10,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.14. From the following list of activities, which, if any, do you do regularly during your leisure time ?
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Reading.....	11	1,
Sport.....	2,	
Going to the cinema, theatre or concerts.....	3,	
Watching TV.....	4,	
Shopping.....	5,	
Using a computer, playing video games, using the Internet, etc.....	6,	
Going for a walk, a drive, a bike ride.....	7,	
Meeting friends.....	8,	
Playing a musical instrument.....	9,	
Listening to music.....	10,	
Painting.....	11,	
Dancing.....	12,	
Helping other people, that is voluntary or community work, etc.....	13,	
Helping out in the house.....	14,	
Doing some work for money.....	15,	
D.I.Y. (Do It Yourself) activities.....	16,	
Others (SPONTANEOUS).....	17,	
DK.....	18,	

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.15. From the following list, could you tell me, which organisations you are a member of or whose activities you participate in ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Social welfare or charitable organisations.....	12	1,
Religious or parish organisations.....	2,	
Cultural or artistic associations.....	3,	

Trade unions or political parties..... 4,
 Human rights movements or organisations..... 5,
 Organisations for the protection of nature, animals, the environment..... 6,
 Youth organisations (scouts, youth clubs)..... 7,
 Consumer organisations..... 8,
 Sports clubs, associations..... 9,
 Hobby or special interest clubs/associations (collectors,
 `fan-clubs', computer clubs, etc.)..... 10,
 Other clubs or organisations (SPONTANEOUS)..... 11,
 No club or organisation (SPONTANEOUS)..... 12,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.16. From the following situations, linked to religious beliefs, which one best describes your personal situation ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I believe and I practice..... 13 1
 I believe, but I don't practice..... 2
 I practice a religion, but I don't really believe..... 3
 I belong to a spiritual group which is not a recognised religion..... 4
 I would like to join a religious group, but I haven't found a suitable one yet..... 5
 I am an agnostic, I don't know whether there is a God and I do not
 belong to a religious group..... 6
 I am an atheist, I do not believe in any God..... 7
 DK..... 8

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.17. Some people feel uneasy when they meet people who are different from themselves, for example, people who have different appearance, behaviour, opinions, habits or way of life. Do you feel uneasy in the presence of any people in your daily life ? (IF YES) Which one(s) ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

None..... 14 1,
 People of another nationality..... 2,
 People of another race..... 3,
 People of another religion..... 4,
 People from another culture than your own..... 5,
 Physically handicapped people..... 6,

Mentally handicapped people.....	7,
Homosexuals, gays or lesbians.....	8,
People who dress differently from you.....	9,
People who have much more or much less money than you do.....	10,
Drug addicts.....	11,
Alcoholics.....	12,
The homeless.....	13,
Others (SPONTANEOUS).....	14,
DK.....	15,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.18. I am going to read out some opinions about people who live in (OUR COUNTRY), but who are not (NATIONALITY). Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

There are not a lot of foreigners here.....	15 1,
We could do with more foreigners here.....	2,
There are a lot, but not too many.....	3,
There are too many.....	4,
There are too many coming from countries outside Europe.....	5,
There are too many coming from poor countries in Europe and elsewhere.....	6,
The (NATIONALITY) population has always consisted of people of foreign descent.....	7,
The presence of foreigners adds to the strength of (OUR COUNTRY).....	8,
I'm glad that foreigners live in (OUR COUNTRY).....	9,
Foreigners living in (OUR COUNTRY) are full members of (NATIONALITY) society.....	10,
Foreigners living in (OUR COUNTRY) should have same rights as the (NATIONALITY).....	11,
All foreigners should be sent back to their country of origin.....	12,
DK.....	13,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.19. a) Apart from your mother tongue, which of these languages can you speak well enough to take part in a conversation ? (SHOW CARD - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

b) Which ones, if any, would you like to learn ? (SHOW SAME CARD - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	a) SPEAK WELL ENOUGH	b) LIKE TO LEARN
1. Danish	16 1,	17 1,
2. German	2,	2,
3. French	3,	3,
4. Italian	4,	4,
5. Dutch	5,	5,
6. English	6,	6,
7. Spanish	7,	7,
8. Portuguese	8,	8,
9. Greek	9,	9,
10. Swedish	10,	10,
11. Finnish	11,	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,	12,
None	13,	13,
DK	14,	14,

a) EB44.0 - Q.35c - TREND MODIFIED

b) EB34.2- Q.36 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.20. Apart from the country where you usually live, which of the following countries have you been to in the last two years, for whatever reason ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium.....	18 1,
Denmark.....	2,
Germany.....	3,
Greece.....	4,
Spain.....	5,
France.....	6,
Ireland.....	7,
Italy.....	8,
Luxembourg.....	9,
The Netherlands.....	10,
Austria.....	11,
Portugal.....	12,
Finland.....	13,
Sweden.....	14,
The United Kingdom.....	15,
None.....	16,

EB34.2 - Q.39 - TREND MODIFIED

Q.21. (IF CODES 1 TO 15 IN Q.20)

For which reason(s) did you go to this/these country/countries ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- To visit the country, spend my holidays..... 19 1,
- In a youth exchange programme..... 2,
- To learn or to improve in the language..... 3,
- To study..... 4,
- To work, on business..... 5,
- For medical reasons..... 6,
- To meet my girlfriend/boyfriend..... 7,
- To live there with my family..... 8,
- Others (SPONTANEOUS)..... 9,

EB47.2 - NEW

ASK ALL YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-24s

Q.22. Let's suppose you wanted to work or study abroad, what, do you think, would be the main difficulty you would face ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- I would not know how to find a job or a study programme..... 20 1
- I would have language difficulties..... 2
- I could not afford it..... 3
- I would be homesick..... 4
- I would have administrative difficulties..... 5
- I would have difficulties to get my qualifications recognised..... 6
- My family, my girlfriend/boyfriend would not like me to leave..... 7
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 8
- No difficulties (SPONTANEOUS)..... 9
- I am not interested in working or studying abroad (SPONTANEOUS)..... 10
- DK..... 11

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.23. If you were unemployed, which of the following would you most probably do ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Accept any job, whatever the conditions..... 21 1
- Accept any job, provided it was stable..... 2
- Accept any job, provided it was well paid..... 3
- Accept any job, provided it was appropriate to my level of qualification..... 4
- Accept a job only if it was stable, well paid and if it was appropriate to my level of qualification..... 5
- Accept to do social activities without being paid, voluntary work..... 6
- Take advantage of the situation by travelling and visiting different countries..... 7

Try to establish my own company.....	8
Work in the "black economy", that is, without declaring my earnings.....	9
Try to do an apprenticeship/traineeship, or training courses, or I would look for a different career.....	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....	11
DK.....	12

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.24. Which of the following qualities do you think are the three most useful in finding a good job ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 3 ANSWERS)

Information technology skills.....	22	1,
Scientific qualifications.....	2,	
Command of languages.....	3,	
Knowledge of the business world.....	4,	
Communication skills.....	5,	
Teamwork skills.....	6,	
Good general education.....	7,	
Good appearance.....	8,	
Ambition.....	9,	
Having completed an apprenticeship or an appropriate training course.....	10,	
Other (SPONTANEOUS).....	11,	
DK.....	12,	

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.25. Where do you get most of your money from ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

My regular job.....	23	1,
Unemployment or social security benefits.....	2,	
Training allowance or educational grant.....	3,	
My parents or family.....	4,	
Casual work.....	5,	
My partner.....	6,	
Work in the "black economy".....	7,	
Others (SPONTANEOUS).....	8,	
DK.....	9,	

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.26. Here is a list of income categories. Could you tell me which letter corresponds to how much you personally get on average in a month ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A.....	24	1
B.....	2	
C.....	3	
D.....	4	
E.....	5	
F.....	6	
G.....	7	
H.....	8	
I.....	9	
J.....	10	
K.....	11	
L.....	12	
M.....	13	
Refusal.....	14	
DK.....	15	

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.27. Which of the following do you use at least once a week ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

A computer/PC.....	25	1,
An Internet/World Wide Web connection.....	2,	
A CD-ROM reader.....	3,	
Electronic mail, or "e-mail".....	4,	
None of these (SPONTANEOUS).....	5,	

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.28. Which of the following, do you think "being a citizen of the European Union" means ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The right to move permanently to any country in the European Union.....	26	1,
The right to work in any country in the European Union.....	2,	
The right to vote in local elections in the member state in which you reside.....	3,	
The right to vote in national elections in the member state in which you reside.....	4,	
The right to vote in European Parliament elections in the member state in which you reside.....	5,	
The access to have services and social welfare anywhere in Europe.....	6,	
Being able to go and study in any European Union country.....	7,	
None of the above (SPONTANEOUS).....	8,	
DK.....	9,	

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.29. a) I am going to read out a number of areas in which the European Union could be more active.

Which ones do you think the European Union should give priority to in the next five years ?
(SHOW CARD - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

b) And in which ones do you think the European Union should not take any action at all ?
(SHOW SAME CARD - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	a) SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY	b) SHOULD NOT TAKE ACTION
1. Housing	27 1,	28 1,
2. Education and training	2,	2,
3. Employment	3,	3,
4. Protection of workers/ safety at the workplace	4,	4,
5. Public health	5,	5,
6. Consumer protection	6,	6,
7. The fight against crime	7,	7,
8. Freedom to go and study, live and work where you want in the European Union	8,	8,
9. Equal opportunities, that is, no discrimination based on gender, race, disability, etc.	9,	9,
10. Providing information to its citizens	10,	10,
11. Research and development work in new information technologies	11,	11,
12. Protection of the environment	12,	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,	13,
DK	14,	14,

EB47.2 - NEW

Q.30. Which of the following sources of information do you think have contributed most to helping young people to learn about and use their rights and responsibilities as citizens in today's Europe ? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- Political parties / Electoral campaigns..... 29 1,
- The European institutions..... 2,
- Local government / public bodies..... 3,
- National government / public bodies..... 4,
- Friends..... 5,
- Television..... 6,
- Youth organisations/youth clubs..... 7,
- School, university..... 8,
- Parents..... 9,
- Radio..... 10,
- Newspapers, magazines..... 11,
- Other (SPONTANEOUS)..... 12,
- None (SPONTANEOUS)..... 13,
- DK..... 14,

EB47.2 - NEW

ASK YOUNG PEOPLE OVER AGE OF MAJORITY, OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE GO TO Q.32

Q.31. Please tell me whether you think that young people of your age tend to be in favour of or against each of the following ? (SHOW CARD - DO NOT READ OUT)

	IN FAVOUR	AGAINST	DK
1. Euthanasia	30 1	2	3
2. Capital punishment, death penalty	31 1	2	3
3. The right of homosexuals to adopt children	32 1	2	3
4. Punishing child molesters, whether chemically or physically	33 1	2	3
5. Ensuring that people on low incomes do not have too many children	34 1	2	3
6. The right of homosexuals to get married	35 1	2	3
7. Compulsory military service	36 1	2	3
8. Compulsory AIDS tests	37 1	2	3
9. Premarital sex	38 1	2	3
10. Having sex with someone other than your husband/wife/partner	39 1	2	3
11. Cloning, that is reproduction of identical living beings from a single cell (e.g. Dolly the sheep)	40 1	2	3

EB47.2 - NEW

ASK ALL 15-24s

Q.32. Let's imagine you need the services of the following. For each of them, could you tell me whether you would personally prefer this person to be a woman or a man ? (SHOW CARD)

READ OUT	WOMAN	MAN	NO IMPORTANCE (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1. Barrister/lawyer/solicitor	41 1	2	3	4
2. Doctor	42 1	2	3	4
3. Your (member of parliament)	43 1	2	3	4
4. Bus driver	44 1	2	3	4
5. Psychologist	45 1	2	3	4
6. Police officer	46 1	2	3	4
7. Airline Pilot	47 1	2	3	4
8. Your boss	48 1	2	3	4
9. Teacher	49 1	2	3	4
10. Priest/Clergyperson	50 1	2	3	4
11. Babysitter	51 1	2	3	4

EB47.2 - NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

NO QUESTIONS D1 TO D7

D.8. How old were you when you stopped full-time education ? (IF STILL STUDYING : CODE 00 - GO TO D.10)

```

+-----+ 52
| | |
| | |
+-----+
    
```

EB47.1 - D.8 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D9

D.10. SEX

```

Male..... 53 1
Female..... 2
    
```

EB47.1 - D.10 - DEMO TREND

D.11. How old are you ?

```

+-----+ 54
| | |
| | |
+-----+
    
```

EB47.1 - D.11 - DEMO TREND

D.12. How many people live in your household, including yourself, all adults and children ?

D.13. How many children under 15 are currently living at home ?

	D.12 PEOPLE	D.13 CHILDREN
1	55 1	56 1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6

7	7	7	
+-----+			
8	8	8	
+-----+			
9 or more	9	9	
+-----+			
None	-----	10	
+-----+			

EB47.1 - D.12 & D.13 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D14

D.15. a) What is your current occupation ?

b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D.15a) Did you do any paid work in the past ?

What was your last occupation ?

+-----+	
	a) CURRENT b) LAST
	OCCUPATION OCCUPATION
+-----+	

NOT WORKING		-----
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any		-----

current occupation, not working	57 1	-----
+-----+		

Student	2	-----
+-----+		

Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	-----
+-----+		

Retired or unable to work through illness	4	-----
+-----+		

SELF EMPLOYED			
Farmer	5	58 1	
+-----+			

Fisherman	6	2	
+-----+			

Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...)	7	3	
+-----+			

Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	4	
+-----+			

Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5	
+-----+			
EMPLOYED			
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)		10	6
+-----+			
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7	
+-----+			
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	8	
+-----+			
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9	
+-----+			
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)	14	10	
+-----+			
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...)	15	11	
+-----+			
Supervisor	16	12	
+-----+			
Skilled manual worker	17	13	
+-----+			
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14	
+-----+			
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		15	
+-----+			

EB47.1 - D.15 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D18

D.19. Are you ... ?

READ OUT		Yes	No
a) In your household the person mainly responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home	59 1	2	
b) In your household the person who contributes most to the household income	60 1		2

EB47.1 - D.19 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTION D20

(IF CODE 2 AT D.19b)

D.21. a) What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income ?
 b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODE 1 TO 4 IN D.21a) Did he/she do any paid work in the past ?

What was his/her last occupation ?

	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	61 1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working		3
Retired or unable to work through illness		4
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	62 1
Fisherman	6	2
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...)		7 3

Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	4	
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	5	
EMPLOYED			
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)		10	6
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	7	
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	8	
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	9	
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)	14	10	
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...)	15	11	
Supervisor	16	12	
Skilled manual worker	17	13	
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	14	
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		15	

EB47.1 - D.21 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D22 TO D25

D.26. Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion ? (IF YES) Which one ?

Roman catholic.....	63	1
Protestant.....	2	
Orthodox.....	3	
Jewish.....	4	
Muslim.....	5	
Buddhist.....	6	
Hindu.....	7	
Other.....	8	
None.....	9	
DK.....	10	

EB44.0 - D.26 - DEMO TREND

NO QUESTIONS D27 TO D29

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| P.1. - Date of interview | DAY | MONTH |
+-----+-----+-----+
| | | 64 | | | 65 |
+-----+-----+-----+
    
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| P.2. - Time of the beginning of the interview | HOUR | MINUTES |
+-----+-----+-----+
| USE 24 HOUR CLOCK | | 66 | | 67 |
+-----+-----+-----+
    
```

```

+-----+-----+
| P.3. - Number of minutes the interview lasted | |
| | | MINUTES |
+-----+-----+
| | | | 68 |
+-----+-----+
    
```

- P.4. - Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer.
- Two (interviewer and respondent)..... 69 1
 - Three..... 2
 - Four..... 3
 - Five or more..... 4

- P.5. - Respondent cooperation
- Excellent..... 70 1
 - Fair..... 2
 - Average..... 3
 - Bad..... 4

P.6. - Size of locality (LOCAL CODES)

```

+---+---+ 71
| | |
| | |
+---+---+
    
```

P.7. - Region (LOCAL CODES)

```

+-----+ 72
| | |
| | |
+-----+

```

P.8. - Postal code

```

+-----+ 73
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
+-----+

```

P.9. - SAMPLE POINT NUMBER

```

+-----+ 74
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
+-----+

```

P.10. - INTERVIEWER NUMBER

```

+-----+ 75
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
+-----+

```

P.11. - WEIGHTING FACTOR

```

+-----+ 76
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
+-----+

```

P.12. - Telephone available in the household ?

```

Yes..... 77 1
No..... 2

```

P.13. - Language of interview (Luxembourg, Belgium, Finland)

```

+---+ 78
| |
| |
+---+

```


EUROBAROMETER 47.2
CO-OPERATING AGENCIES AND RESEARCH EXECUTIVES

INRA (EUROPE) - European Coordination Office SA/NV**Dominique VANCRAEYNEST****Avenue R. Vandendriessche, 18****B -1150 BRUSSELS - BELGIUM****Tel. ++/32/2/775 01 11 - Fax. ++/32/2/772 40 79**

BELGIQUE	MARKETING UNIT-INRA BELGIUM	Ms Pascale BERNARD	tel.	++/32 2 648 80 10
	430, Avenue Louise		fax.	++/32 2 648 34 08
	B-1050 BRUXELLES			
DANMARK	GfK DANMARK	Mr Erik CHRISTIANSEN	tel.	++/45 33 93 17 40
	Toldbodgade, 10B		fax.	++/45 33 13 07 40
	DK-1253 COPENHAGEN K.			
DEUTSCHLAND	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	Ms Doris SIEBER	tel.	++/49 4542 801 0
	Papenkamp, 2-6		fax.	++/49 4542 801 201
	D-23879 MÖLLN			
ELLAS	KEME	Ms Fotini PANOUTSOU	tel.	++/30 1 701 80 82
	Ippodamou Street, 24		fax.	++/30 1 701 78 37
	GR-11635 ATHENA			
ESPAÑA	INRA ESPAÑA	Ms Carmen MOZO	tel.	++/34 2 594 47 93
	Alberto Aguilera, 7-5º		fax.	++/34 2 594 52 23
	E-28015 MADRID			
FRANCE	TMO	Mrs Isabelle CREBASSA	tel.	++/33 1 44 94 40 00
	22, rue du 4 Septembre		fax.	++/33 1 44 94 40 01
	F-75073 PARIS			

IRELAND	LANSDOWNE Market Research	Mr Roger JUPP	tel.	++/353 1 661 34 83
	49, St. Stephen's Green		fax.	++/353 1 661 34 79
	IRL-DUBLIN 2			
ITALIA	PRAGMA	Mrs Maria-Adelaide SANTILLI	tel.	++/39 6 844 881
	Via Salaria, 290		fax.	++/39 6 844 88 298
	I-00199 ROMA			
LUXEMBOURG	ILReS	Mr Charles MARGUE	tel.	++/352 47 50 21
	6, rue du Marché aux Herbes		fax.	++/352 46 26 20
	GD-1728 LUXEMBOURG			
NEDERLAND	NIPO	Mr Martin JONKER	tel.	++/31 20 522 54 44
	Grote Bickersstraat 74		fax.	++/31 20 522 53 33
	1013 KS NL-1013 NJ AMSTERDAM			
AUSTRIA	SPECTRA	Ms Jitka NEUMANN	tel.	++/43/732/6901
	Brucknerstrasse, 3-5/4		fax.	++/43/732/6901-4
	A-4020 LINZ			
PORTUGAL	METRIS	Ms Mafalda BRASIL	tel.	++/351 1 315 15 16
	Rua Visconde de Santarém, 71/5°		fax.	++/351 1 315 15 22
	P-1000 LISBOA			
FINLAND	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH Ltd	Mr Juhani PEHKONEN	tel.	++/358 9 613 500
	Itätuulenkuja 10		fax.	++/358 9 6135 0510
	FIN-02100 ESPOO			
SWEDEN	TEMO AB	Mr Michael SÖDERSTRÖM	tel.	++/46 8 629 60 90
	Gärdsfogdevägen, 5-7		fax.	++/46 8 28 64 28
	S-17126 SOLNA			

GREAT BRITAIN	RAS - INRA UK	Mr Stephen CONWAY	tel.	++/44 181 993 22 20
	Monarch House, Victoria Road		fax.	++/44 181 993 11 14
	London W3 6RZ			
	UK			