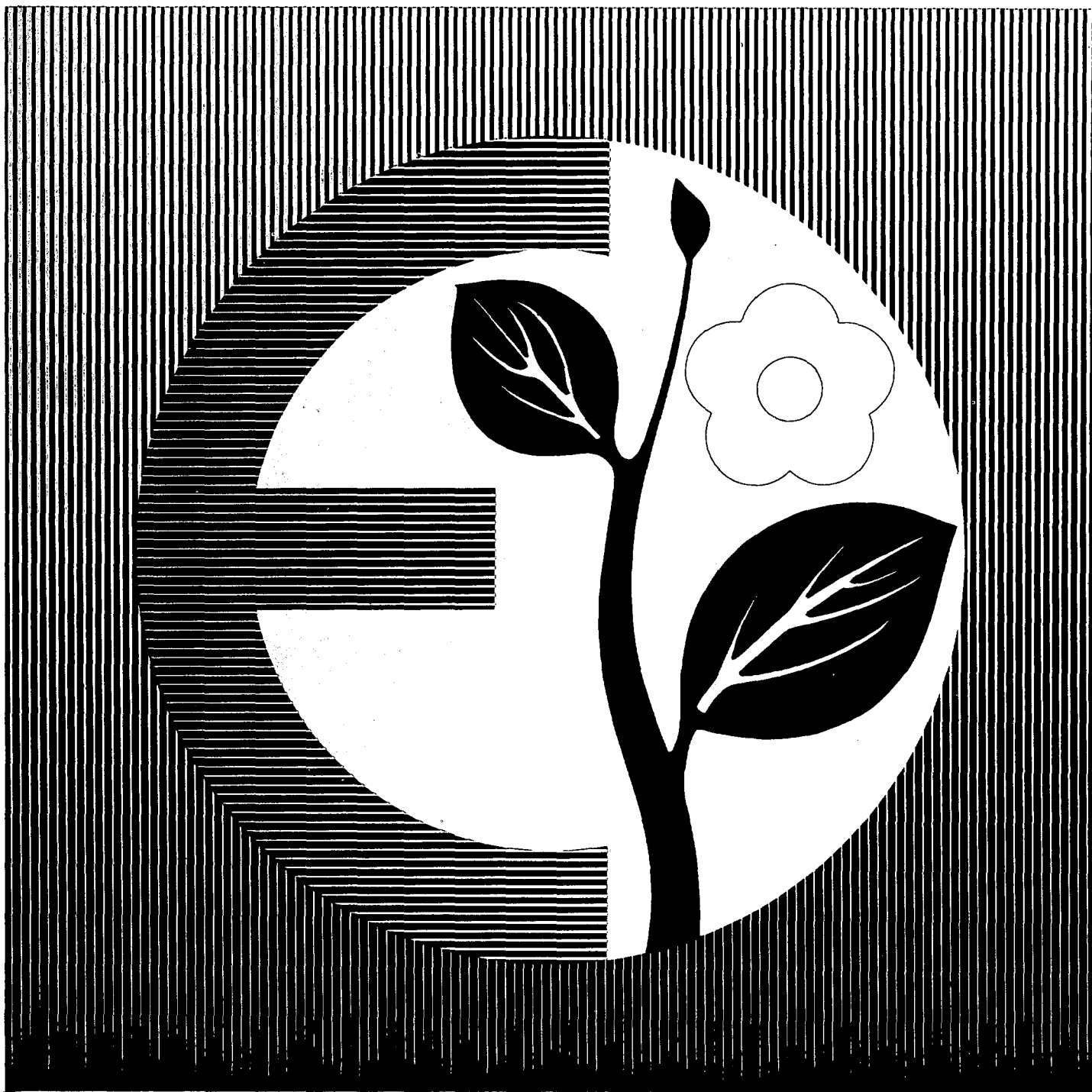


# THE YOUNG EUROPEANS



**COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**  
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YOUNG EUROPEANS

AN EXPLANATORY STUDY OF 15-24 YEAR OLDS

IN E.E.C. COUNTRIES

December 1982

THIS STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE TEN COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, AT THE REQUEST OF THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INFORMATION OF THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

IN MARCH/APRIL 1982, AN IDENTICAL QUESTIONNAIRE, COMPRISING APPROXIMATELY 60 QUESTIONS, WAS ADMINISTERED TO NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES OF THOSE AGED 15 OR MORE: 9,700 PEOPLE IN TOTAL WERE PERSONALLY QUESTIONED IN THEIR HOMES BY MALE OR FEMALE PROFESSIONAL INTERVIEWERS. A TOTAL OF 2,000 YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-24 WERE QUESTIONED IN THE SAME WAY, VIA REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL BOOSTER SAMPLES OF THIS AGE GROUP. APPROXIMATELY 20 EXTRA QUESTIONS WERE SPECIFICALLY ASKED OF THE TOTAL OF 3,900 15-24 YEAR OLDS IN THE TWO SAMPLES.

THE SURVEY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY TEN SPECIALIST INSTITUTES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY, UNDER THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF HELENE RIFFAULT, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF FAITS ET OPINIONS IN PARIS.

THE NAMES OF THE INSTITUTES INVOLVED IN THE RESEARCH AND ALL OTHER TECHNICAL DETAILS, AS WELL AS FRENCH AND ENGLISH VERSIONS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, ARE INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX.

THIS REPORT, PREPARED BY JEAN-FRANCOIS TCHERNIA, IS IN NO WAY BINDING UPON THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES.

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	<u>Page</u>
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1
<u>CHAPTER I : LIVING CONDITIONS</u>	3
I.1. OCCUPATION	5
I.2. HOUSHOLD TYPE	14
I.3. TYPOLOGY OF LIVING CONDITIONS	20
<u>CHAPTER II : THE STATE OF MIND OF YOUNG EUROPEANS</u>	22
II.1. THE MAIN AREAS OF LIFE	23
II.2. SATISFACTION WITH LIFE	40
II.3. COMPONENTS OF STATE OF MIND	43
II.4. FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT	46
<u>CHAPTER III : PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORLD</u>	49
III.1. OPENING TO THE WORLD	50
III.1.1. Areas of interest	51
III.1.2. Trust in peoples	57
III.2. THE FUTURE	60
III.2.1. Hopes	60
III.2.2. Fears	62
III.2.3. Future expectations	64
<u>CHAPTER IV : VALUES</u>	66
IV.1. GREAT CHOICES	67
IV.1.1. Religion	67
IV.1.2. Political positioning	71
IV.1.3. Materialist/post-materialist values	76
IV.2. GREAT CAUSES	79

	<u>Page</u>
<u>CHAPTER V : POLITICS</u>	84
V.1. GENERAL ATTITUDES	85
V.1.1. Satisfaction with the way democracy works	85
V.1.2. Feeling of national pride	87
V.1.3. Attitude towards social change: revolution, reform, defence against subversion	91
V.2. PERCEPTION OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM	95
V.3. POLITICAL ACTION	100
V.3.1. Individual Disposition	100
V.3.2. Parties and movements	105
 <u>CHAPTER VI : YOUNG PEOPLE AND EUROPE</u>	 110
VI.1. ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE	112
VI.1.1. European ideas	112
VI.1.2. Perception of recent developments and future prospects for the European Community	114
VI.2. INVOLVEMENT IN EUROPEAN PROBLEMS	116
VI.2.1. Europe's place in young peoples' concerns	116
VI.2.2. Attitudes towards the European Community	119
VI.2.3. Interest in European problems	122
VI.3. YOUNG PEOPLES' INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	128
 <u>CONCLUSIONS</u>	 136

	<u>Page</u>
<u>APPENDICES</u>	140
A.1. SURVEY DETAILS	141
1. Description of Survey	142
2. Technical details	143
3. Questionnaire	145
A.2. TYPOLOGY OF YOUNG EUROPEANS BY LIVING CONDITIONS	154
A.3. TYPOLOGY OF YOUNG EUROPEANS BY AREAS OF INTEREST	162
A.4. POST-MATERIALISM INDICATOR	174

## Introduction

*In anticipation of the International Year of Youth (1985) and, more specifically, with a view to better understanding young Europeans, the Commission of the European Communities initiated an opinion survey in the ten countries of the Community in April 1982.*

*The ambition of this study is essentially vast. In order to understand young people in the Community, it is effectively necessary to question them on many subjects: their living conditions, state of mind, values, the ideas which motivate them, their vision of the future, their opinions on society and their attitudes towards the unification of Europe, a particularly important topic in the context of a European study.*

*The individuals responsible for this research programme had to take certain methodological directions in order to best satisfy their ambition. These directions are set out below.*

*The first need - vital for data collection and analysis - was to precisely define the period of life which best corresponds with youth. The limits chosen (15-24 years) may seem arbitrary but, apart from being quite widely accepted, they enjoy the sizeable advantage of enabling comparisons to be drawn with preceding studies, including earlier Eurobarometers in particular.*

*The second methodological direction was to put the same questions, as often as possible, to both young people and their elders. How can one understand what is peculiar to the responses of young people if one does not compare them with the responses of adults? Approximately 20 questions were asked of young people only, insofar as they were designed in order to clarify their personal situation. French and English versions of the full questionnaire can be found in Appendix 1.*

*The final decision was to boost the statistical base for the study by questioning an extra sample of 2,000 young people (approximately 200 in each country), in addition to the 1,900 15-24 year olds normally contacted in the representative European sample of those aged 15 or more. The total number of young people interviewed (3,867) allows for examination of small segments of European youth. By way of indication, the table on page 2 gives the number of people interviewed in each of the main segments examined.*

*The main findings of the research, the methodological framework of which we have just described, are presented in this report.*

NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTERVIEWED IN THE MAIN SEGMENTS

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TOTAL OF 15-24 YEAR OLDS INTERVIEWED 3 867

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BY SEX AND AGE

Male	:	15-16 year olds	380
		17-18 year olds	410
		19-20 year olds	410
		21-22 year olds	343
		23-24 year olds	402
Female	:	15-16 year olds	389
		17-18 year olds	411
		19-20 year olds	408
		21-22 year olds	339
		23-24 year olds	385

BY OCCUPATION

Working (paid job)	1 178
Students	1 727
In job training	238
Looking for a job	387
Others	293

BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Living with parents	2 688
Married	491
Living with girlfriend/boyfriend	189
Living alone	248
Sharing accommodation	159

BY COUNTRY

Belgium	369
Denmark	353
Germany	560
France	381
Ireland	438
Italy	428
Luxembourg	146
Netherlands	383
United Kingdom	417
Greece	392



CHAPTER I

LIVING CONDITIONS

15 - 24 YEARS :

A TIME OF METAMORPHOSIS

Every man and woman goes through a period of metamorphosis between the ages of 15 and 24. Occupation, household type and financial situation change more quickly and radically than at any other time of life. This is a feature of the time of life that is called youth and which sees the transition from childhood to adulthood.

The youngest of those interviewed in this survey are still children in many respects: they are at school, living with their parents and financially dependent upon them. By contrast, young people aged 24 have, in the main, broken with childhood: they are often involved in working life, married and providing for their own needs.

The aim of this first chapter is to illustrate how this metamorphosis takes place.

## I.1. OCCUPATION

At the outset, let us look at the overall situation of the 41 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24 - half are male, half female. They were born between 1958 and 1967 and comprise ten age groups, each of approximately 4 million people.

41 million young people  
aged 15 - 24

100%

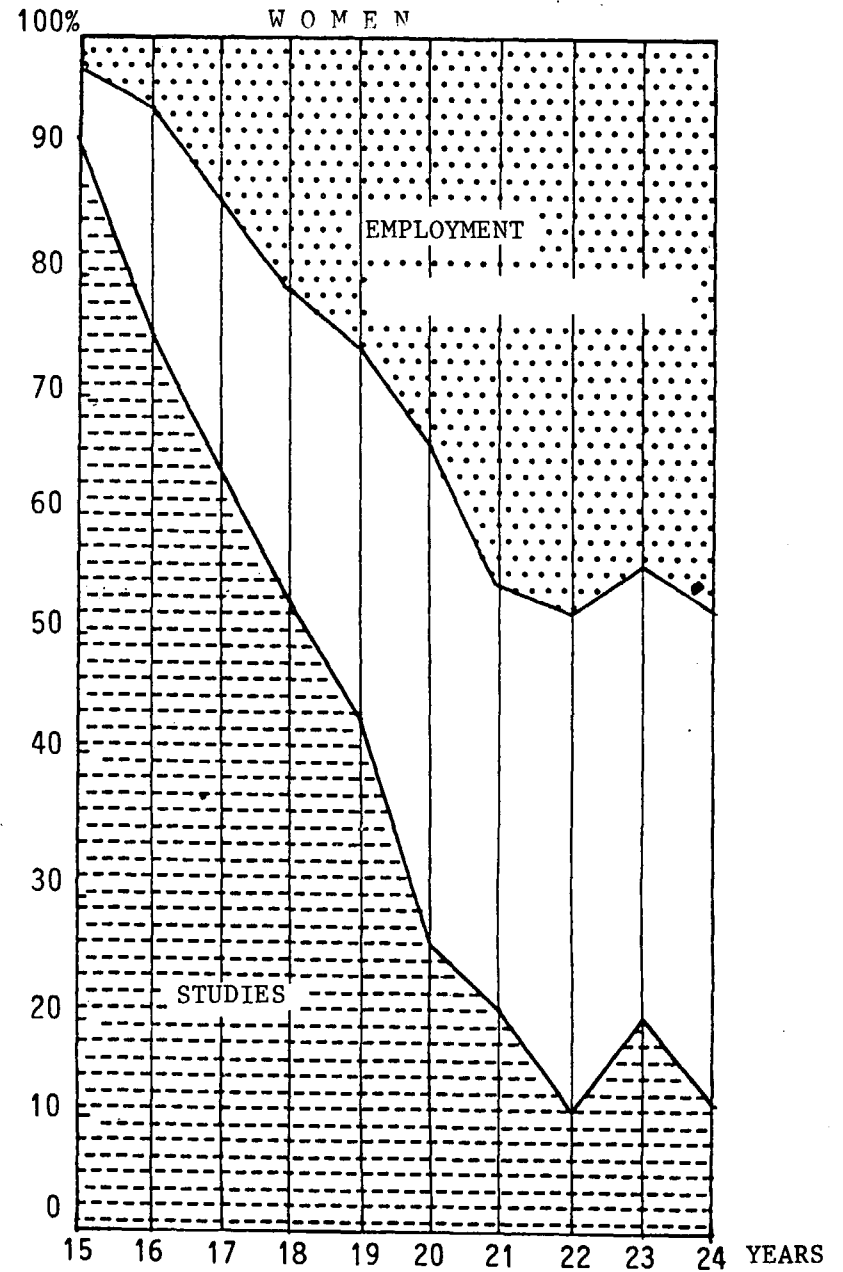
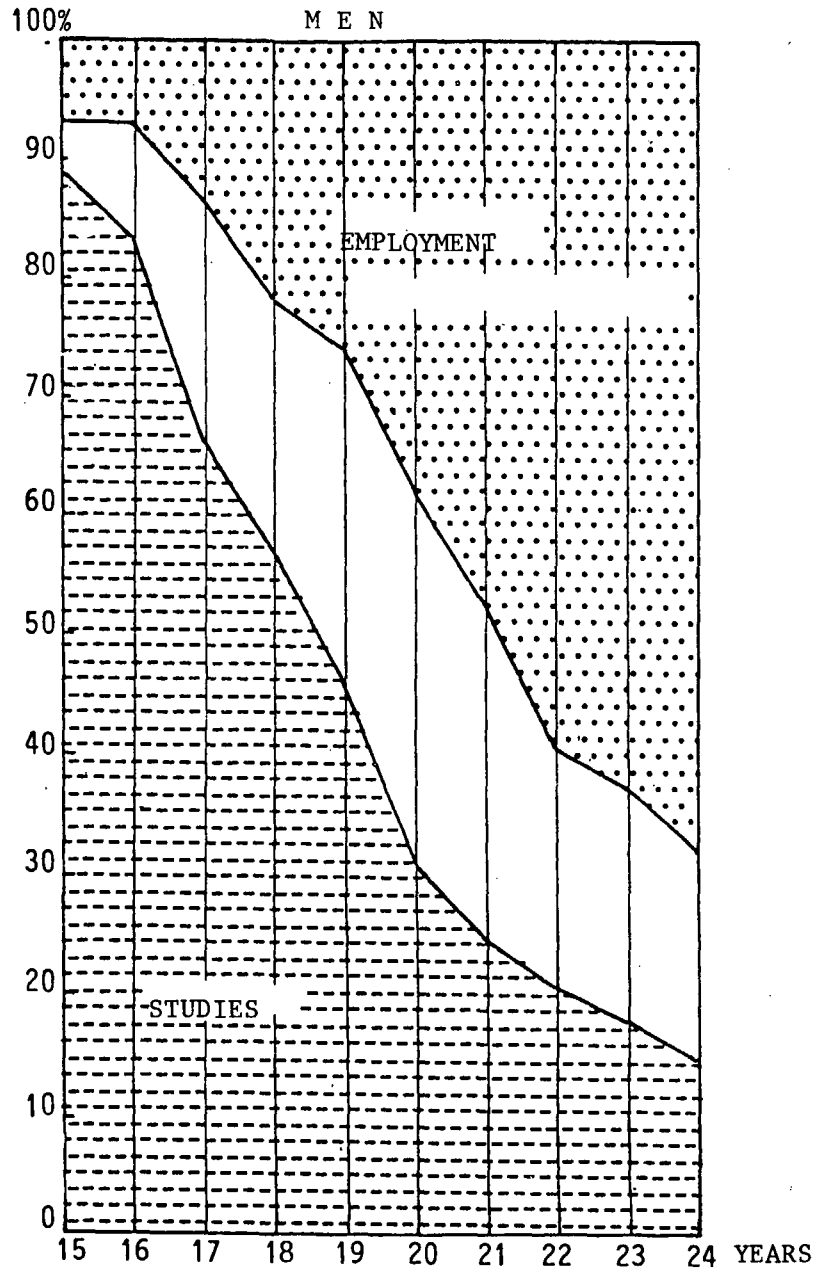
	<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>		<u>Total</u>
Paid employment	17	+	14	=	31%
School and university	23	+	21	=	44%
Job training	3	+	3	=	6%
Unemployed, looking for work	5	+	6	=	11%
Military or national service	1	+	-	=	1%
Others, without paid employment	1	+	6	=	7%
	50%		50%		100%

The overall table above provides a quite inadequate description of the occupations of the ten age groups: at 15, nine out of ten young people are still at school; at 24, the greatest proportion are already involved in working life. Moreover, the transition from one state to another follows a rather different course among males and females.

Graph 1 depicts the development, for each of the sexes, of the two principal states - the student state and the working state. It illustrates very well the process of transformation over time and also enables one to see, through its central band, the proportion of "others", which is much more sizeable among girls than boys.

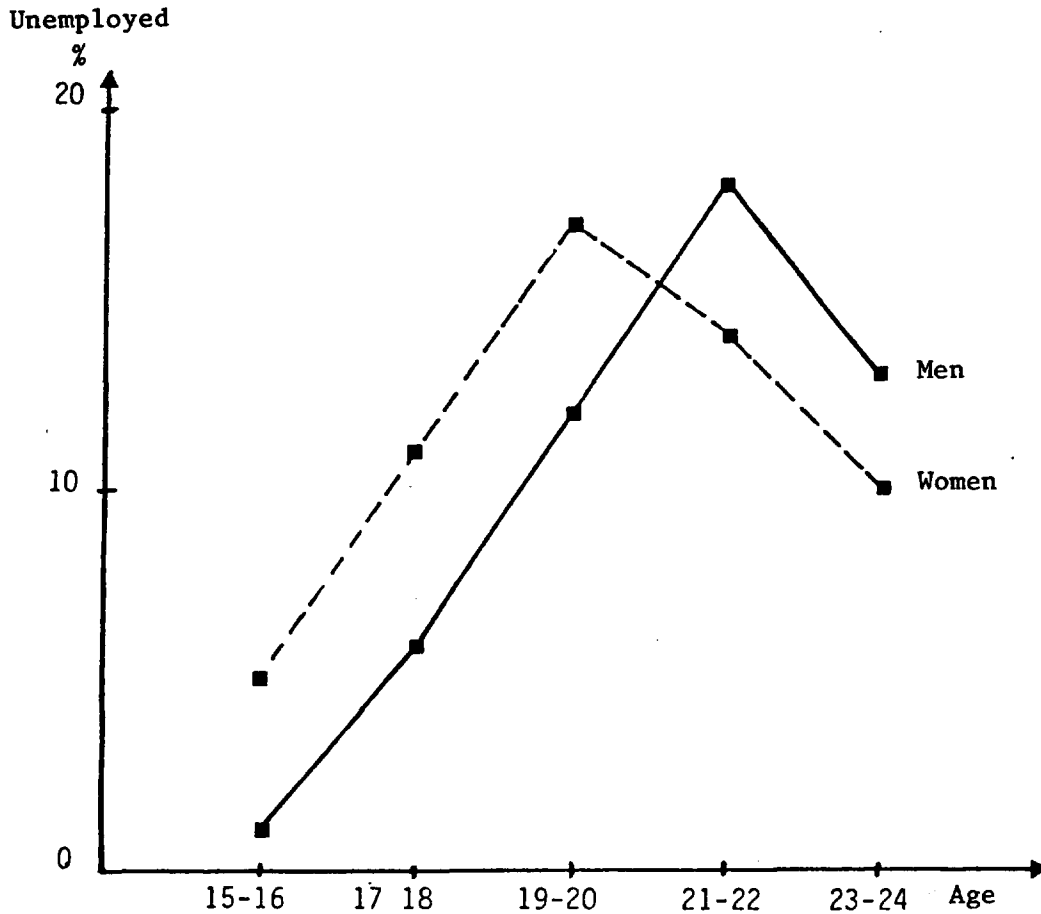
The "others" also need some investigation. They include job training, unemployment, other activities (for example, military service) and, lastly, the lack of external employment, which is rare among men but increasingly common among women as they get married.

Graph 1 - Development of occupation between the ages of 15 and 24, for men and women



	Studies (%)	Paid employ- ment (%)	Job train- ing (%)	Unem- ployed (%)	Other activities (%)	No external employ- ment (%)	TOTAL (%)
<b><u>MEN</u></b>							
15-16 years	86	7	5	1	-	1	100
17-18 years	61	18	14	6	-	1	100
19-20 years	38	32	11	12	6	1	100
21-22 years	22	43	3	18	3	1	100
23-24 years	16	65	3	13	2	1	100
<b><u>WOMEN</u></b>							
15-16 years	83	4	4	5	-	4	100
17-18 years	59	17	9	11	-	4	100
19-20 years	33	30	8	17	1	11	100
21-22 years	15	47	4	14	3	17	100
23-24 years	15	46	-	10	6	23	100

Evidently, unemployment affects women earlier than men - in fact, there seems to be a time-lag of one year between the sexes (1).



Graph No. 2

Since women leave school earlier, they are also looking for work earlier.

How do young people regard their present situation? In order to answer this, some special questions were asked of young people respectively in paid employment, students, those undergoing job training and, lastly, those looking for work.

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(1) In this respect, the term "unemployed" is meant in the widest possible sense: it is applied to all those who say they are looking for work, whether or not they are officially registered as unemployed.

YOUNG WORKERS

(31% of all young people, approximately 12.5 million individuals)

It should be stated that slightly less than one in ten men and slightly more than two in ten women work part-time.

	<u>Total Workers</u>			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	<u>Total</u>
Questions: <i>"Is your present job linked to any previous training you have had or not?"</i>	52	45	3	100
<i>Are you reasonably well paid or not?"</i>	69	26	5	100
<i>Do you find your work interesting or not?"</i>	75	21	4	100
<i>Are there any chances of promotion or not?"</i>	57	36	7	100

Young workers view their occupation in quite a positive light overall; a large majority of them regard their work as interesting, quite well paid and think that it offers them chances of promotion. Opinions are more divided as regards the applicability of training received at work, which makes one think that the transition from studies to working life did not take place in the best possible conditions for at least a proportion of young European workers.

YOUNG STUDENTS

(44% of all young people, approximately 18 million individuals)

	<u>Young students</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	
Questions: <i>"Are you studying what you wanted to or not?"</i>	81	14	5	100
<i>"When you have finished, will these studies enable you to offer yourself for a job or not?"</i>	64	19	17	100

In the Community as a whole, young students' opinions of their training are positive; 81% of them consider that they are studying what they wanted and 64% expect a job as a result. These two answers predominate in all countries, which shows quite a high level of satisfaction with regard to studies being pursued. A close relationship can be observed between opinions as to whether studies coincide with wishes and job expectations - which shows that young people in the different countries are giving an overall assessment of their studies.

Since they are satisfied with their studies, young Europeans who are still at school/college expect to carry on studying quite late, up to 21½ years of age on average (1).

- 
- (1) Average age has been calculated on the basis of responses to the following question, which was only asked of young students:

*"At what age do you expect to finish your studies?"*

- 16 years
- 17 years
- 18 years
- 19 years
- 20 years
- 21-22 years
- 23-24 years
- 25 years or more"



YOUNG PEOPLE IN JOB TRAINING

(6% of all young people, 2.5 million individuals)

	<u>Total number of young people undergoing job training</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't know</u>	
Questions: <i>"Is this the training you wanted or not?"</i>	80	17	3	100
<i>Do you expect your training to lead to a qualified job or not?"</i>	90	5	5	100

Satisfaction is even more apparent than among young workers and young students: 80% of young people undergoing job training say that the training is what they wanted and 90% hope that it will provide them with a qualified job.

YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED OR LOOKING FOR WORK (1)  
 (11% of all young people, approx. 4.5 million individuals)

At the time of the survey (May 1982), EUROSTAT unemployment statistics were showing a figure of 3,980,000 unemployed people aged under 25 in the Community, excluding Greece. The definition of an unemployed varies from country to country but, in every case, it only includes individuals looking for work registered by the authorities. The survey's estimate covers all young people looking for a job, whether or not they are registered as unemployed.

Total unemployed  
 (%)

Questions: *"How long have you been actually looking for work?"*

. Less than three months	27
. 3 to 6 months	21
. 7 to 12 months	22
. More than 12 months	29
No reply	<u>1</u>
	100

*"Have you any financial support or not, for example ... (several answers possible)?"*

. Help from parents	46
. Unemployment pay	46
. Husband/wife or companion working	9
. Odd jobs for cash, moonlighting	13
. Other sources	9
No reply	<u>2</u>
	(1)

*"What is the main reason you are unemployed?"*

. The jobs I have been offered do not really appeal to me	11
. I can get at least as much money on the dole as I could in a job	2
. There are no jobs available which suit my training or qualifications	20
. There are absolutely no jobs available in my area	45
. Other reasons	19
No reply	<u>3</u>
	100

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(1) Total greater than 100 due to multiple responses

Young people who are unemployed put forward two main reasons for their situation: firstly and most importantly, a total lack of job offers in their area, which poses the problem of obstacles to young people's mobility; and secondly, a lack of job opportunities which suit their training. This should be compared with the information derived from workers, almost half of whom have a job which does not suit their training.

This situation explains the length of time for which young people have been unemployed: one in two has been looking for work for more than six months.

## 1.2. HOUSEHOLD TYPE

In the questionnaire, household type was broached in the most direct, general manner by asking young people who they were living with.

Question : "Do you live .....

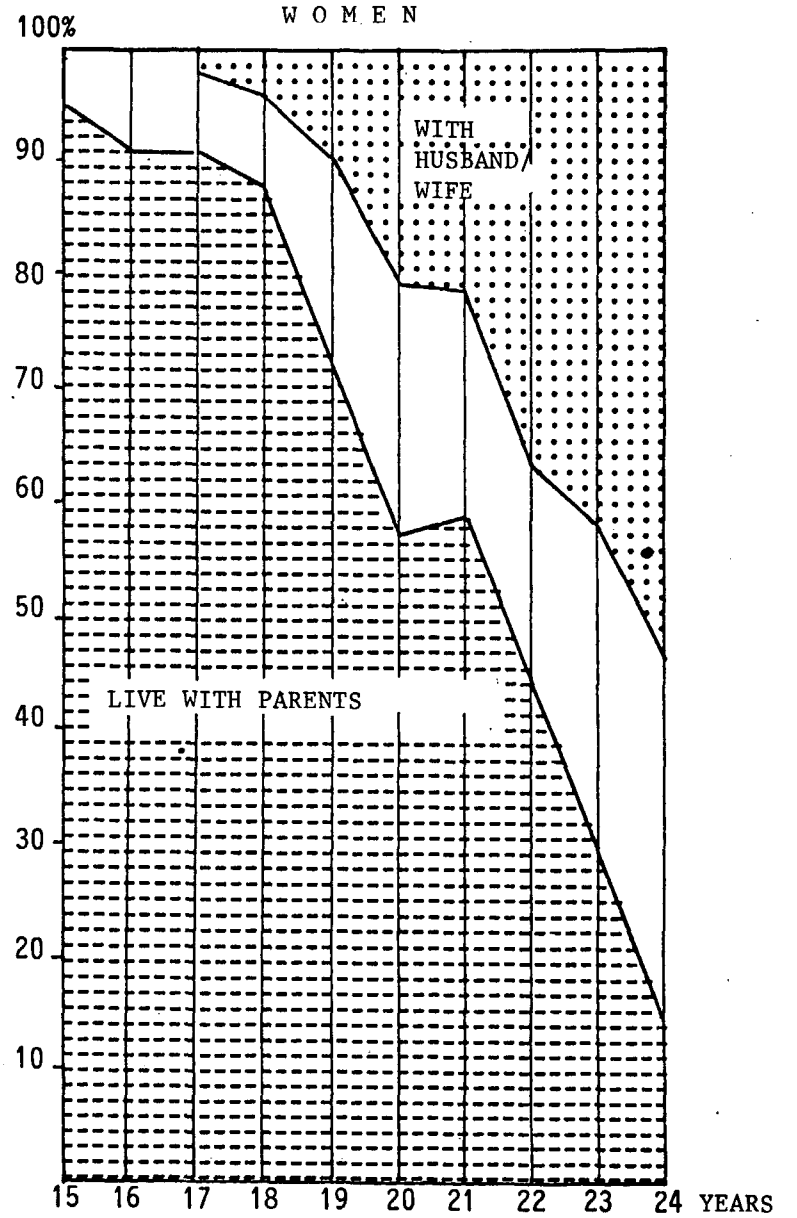
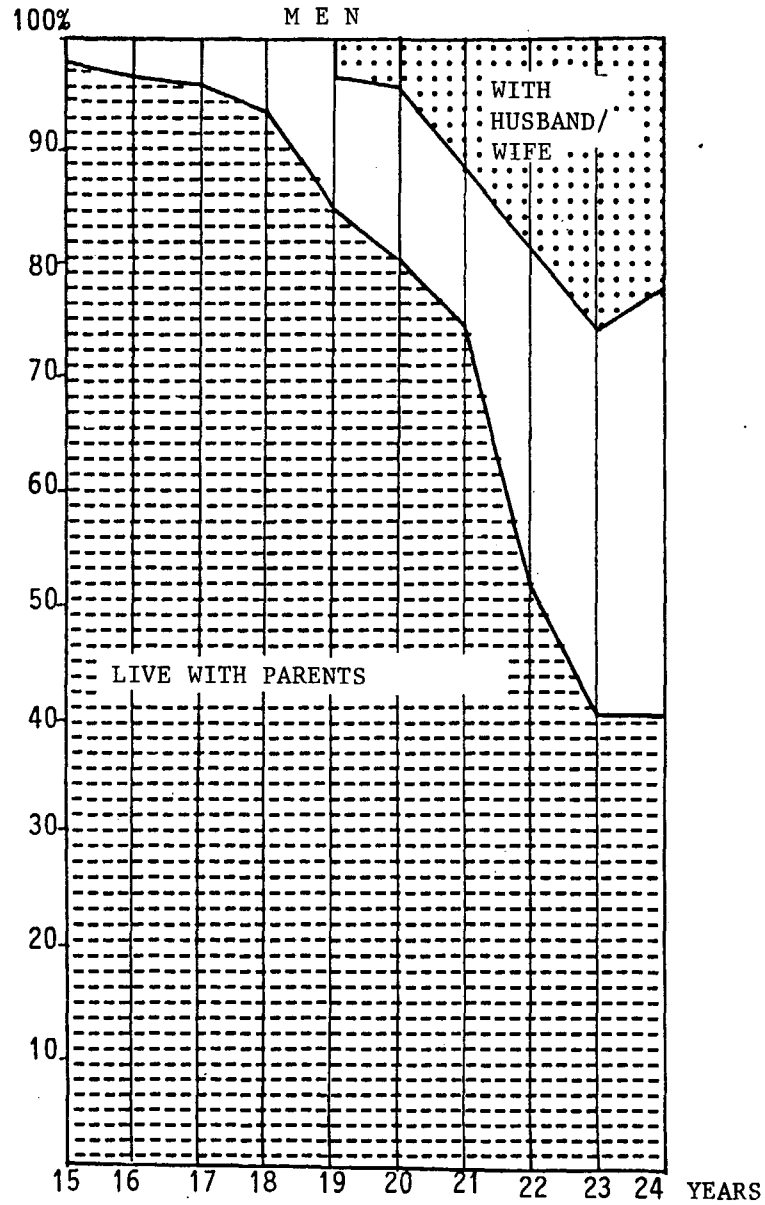
	<u>Total young Europeans</u> (%)
. With your parents	70
. By yourself	5
. With your wife or husband	13
. Together with your girlfriend, boyfriend, fiance	5
. Share accommodation with another person or persons	3
. No reply	<u>4</u>
	100

It is not surprising that 70% of young Europeans still live with their parents: as has already been stated, youth is characteristically a transitional phase between dependence on the family and autonomy. If one adds the 13% of young Europeans who are married, one finds that more than four out of five (83%) European youths live in a family household type, in the transitional sense. Non-family household types (alone, living together or sharing) account for 13% of young Europeans, on average.

Graph 3 enables us to plot this change by age, separately for men and women. Women leave their parents' homes much earlier - at 24, more than eight out of ten women have left, compared to only six in ten men. The earlier marrying age of women partly explains the differences but, up to incidence of non-family ways of life is also higher among women than men.

	With Parents	With wife/ husband	Alone	Living together	Other/ no reply	TOTAL
<u>MEN</u>						
15-16 years	97	-	-	-	3	100
17-18 years	95	-	2	1	2	100
19-20 years	83	4	7	2	4	100
21-22 years	63	15	6	8	8	100
23-24 years	42	24	12	13	9	100
TOTAL MEN	78	8	5	4	5	100
<u>WOMEN</u>						
15-16 years	93	1	2	1	3	100
17-18 years	89	3	2	2	4	100
19-20 years	64	15	8	6	7	100
21-22 years	52	29	7	7	5	100
23-24 years	21	47	12	8	12	100
TOTAL WOMEN	64	19	6	5	6	100
TOTAL YOUNG PEOPLE	70	13	5	5	7	100

Graph 3 - Change in household type between 15 and 24, for men and women



A joint analysis of occupation and household type facilitates an understanding of the extent to which young people belong to traditional institutional households - parents' family, own married household, school/university or working life.

OCCUPATION	HOUSEHOLD TYPE					Total
	With Parents	With wife/husband	Alone	Living together	Others	
<u>Studying</u> (44%)						
15-19 years	94	-	2	1	3	100
20-24 years	64	3	13	9	11	100
<u>Working</u> (31%)						
15-19 years	83	5	4	4	4	100
20-24 years	50	25	10	9	6	100
<u>Unemployed</u> (11%)						
15-19 years	86	1	3	-	10	100
20-24 years	62	21	5	5	7	100
<u>Others</u> (14%)						
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	100
20-24 years	19	64	3	6	8	100
<b>TOTAL</b> (100%)	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>

The boxed-in portion of the table isolates segments which do not belong to any traditional institutional household. Overall, they account for less than 5% of all 15-24 year olds.

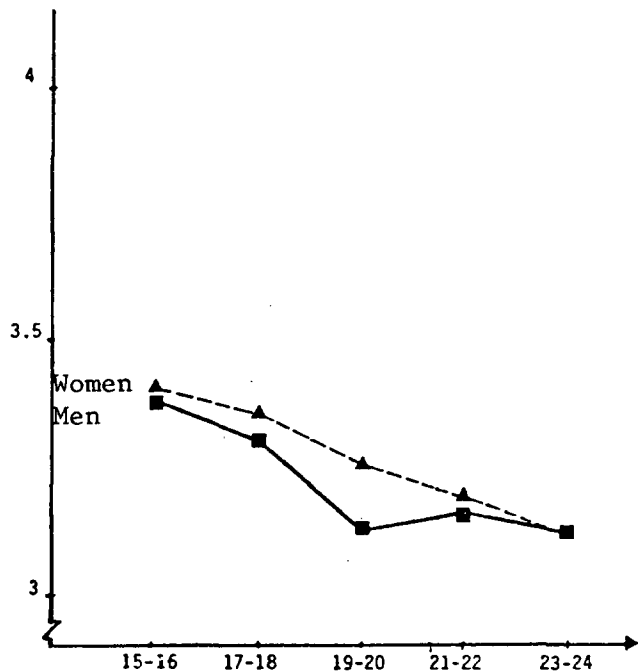
Finally, young people's financial situation enables one to pinpoint their living conditions.

Question: "How would you describe your financial situation?"

	<u>Total 15-24</u> <u>year olds</u>	
	(%)	
. I manage more or less comfortably	44 )	78
. I have to be careful but I get by	34 )	
. It's difficult to make ends meet	12 )	16
. I am driven to get money any way I can	4 )	
. No reply	<u>6</u>	
	100	
Average index		3.26 (1)

More than three-quarters (78%) of young Europeans say that they are in a satisfactory financial situation, despite a considerable minority (16%) experiencing some difficulties.

Between the ages of 15 and 24, assessment of one's financial situation changes under the twin pressures of increased needs and the removal of financial protection formerly provided by parents - these two trends combine to reduce the level of satisfaction. Moreover, this change does not take place in the same way among men and women. A noticeable fall occurs at 19-20 years of age for men, while satisfaction with one's financial situation decreases progressively among women.



(1) The average index of financial satisfaction (shown in the table and used in the graph) is calculated by giving a weight of 4 to the reply "I manage more or less comfortably", 3 and 2 to each of the following replies and 1 to the reply "I am driven to get money any way I can". The index can range from 1 to 4, with the central point being 2.5.

VARIATIONS IN THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL SATISFACTION BY AGE AND SEX



Overall, these results indicate that young people are relatively satisfied with their financial situation. Those looking for work obviously have more money problems than their counterparts at work or school/college; even among this group, however, only a minority mention serious difficulties.

	FINANCIAL SITUATION					TOTAL
	Comfort- able	Have to be care- ful	Difficult to make ends meet	Get money any way I can	No No reply No reply	
<u>OCCUPATION</u>						
<u>Studying</u>						
15-19 years	51	30	9	4	6	100
20-24 years	36	40	13	8	3	100
<u>Working</u>						
15-19 years	53	38	7	1	1	100
20-24 years	48	36	13	1	2	100
<u>Unemployed</u>						
15-19 years	23	38	19	16	4	100
20-24 years	29	35	27	8	1	100
<u>Others</u>						
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	33	43	15	5	4	100
<u>TOTAL</u>						
15-19 years	48	31	10	5	6	100
20-24 years	40	38	15	4	3	100

### 1.3. TYPOLOGY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

Occupation, household type and financial situation all contribute to defining living conditions.

On the basis of the available information on each of these three points, which have just been examined in turn, we attempted to combine them in order to produce an overview of young people's living conditions. This enables us to identify the major stages of the transformation which takes place between the ages of 15 and 24.

This investigation was undertaken by typological analysis (1). It should be pointed out that the types identified by the analysis are extremely varied; for ease of presentation, they have been grouped into six categories, quite prevalent among European youth.

#### TYPOLOGY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

<u>Types</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Average age</u>
I <u>Near childhood</u> ; young people who are still studying, live with their parents and deem their financial situation to be good	36%	17.5 years
II <u>Looking for a job opening</u> ; i.e. in job training or looking for work, and living with their parents	12%	19 years
III This group is characterised by the <u>financial difficulties</u> that they are encountering, even though they are still living with their parents. Some are unemployed, others are in higher education and many already have a paid job but they all have in common difficulties in making ends meet or even being driven to get money any way they can	13%	19.5 years
IV <u>Starting work</u> ; still living with their parents and in a satisfactory financial situation. They are mainly men.	16%	20.5 years
V <u>Independent and working</u> ; they have left their parents, are single and live alone or with a girlfriend/boyfriend	10%	21.5 years
VI <u>Married and working</u> (in the main, except for young women who do not work outside the home)	<u>13%</u>	22 years
	100%	

- (1) Typological analysis aims to group individuals who have given the closest possible answers on a number of questions chosen in advance. Appendix 2 contains a technical note explaining the way in which this typology was constructed, as well as a number of tables which allow one to define the types.

These six types share the essential characteristics of the metamorphosis which young people undergo between the ages of 15 and 24 years; the gradual abandonment of such "shells of childhood" as school and parents, accompanied by the creation of a new daily environment involving, mainly but not exclusively, working life and marriage or living together. The intermediate ways of life between childhood and adulthood represent the mainstages in this transformation - job openings for some, financial difficulties for others, or even the start of working life and a non-family household type. Not all young people go through these different stages but they represent periods of metamorphosis between childhood and adulthood, taking place as they do at staggered intervals between 15 and 24 years of age.

CHAPTER II

THE STATE OF MIND OF YOUNG EUROPEANS

## THE STATE OF MIND OF YOUNG EUROPEANS

Gradual adaptation to a new life, which is a feature of youth, is characterised not only by a change in the material conditions of life but also by a perceptible psychological change in state of mind, as expressed by satisfaction with life. The degree of satisfaction that one expresses with one's own life is close to the feeling of happiness or unhappiness but does not entirely overlap with it; the degree of satisfaction depends on each individual's personal characteristics (psychological balance, state of health and sociability inter alia). While it is impossible to embark here upon subtle character analysis, one can at the very least examine the principal components with life and of state of mind. Thus, we will look first at young peoples' satisfaction with the chief areas of their life, then at their degree of satisfaction with the life they are leading generally and, finally, at how the various components of satisfaction inter-relate with each other. This description will be concluded with a look at fear of unemployment.

### II.1. THE MAIN AREAS OF LIFE

Question: *"I am going to mention different aspects of life. Can you tell me for each one if in your opinion things are going very well, quite well, average, rather badly or very badly?"*

	Very well (5)	Quite well (4)	Average (3)	Rather badly (2)	Very badly (1)	No reply	Total	Index (*)
Relationships with your parents	42	36	15	2	1	4	100	4.21
With your friends	47	39	9	1	-	4	100	4.38
Love/romance	32	28	19	5	3	13	100	3.94
Prospects in your personal life (marriage, family, etc.)	19	27	23	5	3	23	100	3.71
Job/career prospects	12	27	27	11	6	17	100	3.35
Housing/accommodation	32	35	17	5	3	8	100	3.96
Holidays and leisure activities	28	34	19	9	4	6	100	3.78

Young peoples' opinions on each of the main areas of life vary appreciably by sex, age and nationality. To aid understanding, each area will be examined in turn.

(\*) The index has been calculated by applying scores ranging from 5 for the answer "very well" to 1 for "very badly", after "don't know/no replies" have been excluded.

Table I

15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINIONS OF THEIR RELATIONSHIPS  
WITH THEIR PARENTS, BY AGE WITHIN SEX AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>MEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	49	34	11	3	1	2	100	4.32
17 - 18 years	42	41	13	3	-	1	100	4.23
19 - 20 years	37	37	20	5	-	1	100	4.07
21 - 22 years	42	38	14	2	2	2	100	4.20
23 - 24 years	37	33	22	2	1	5	100	4.08
<u>WOMEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	46	39	11	1	1	2	100	4.29
17 - 18 years	40	40	15	3	1	1	100	4.14
19 - 20 years	47	34	14	2	2	1	100	4.25
21 - 22 years	42	37	17	2	-	2	100	4.22
23 - 24 years	45	31	15	3	1	5	100	4.26
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	53	28	6	3	1	9	100	4.42
DANMARK	52	31	13	1	-	3	100	4.36
DEUTSCHLAND	30	42	22	4	-	2	100	4.00
FRANCE	49	32	14	3	1	1	100	4.26
IRELAND	56	27	12	1	-	4	100	4.41
ITALIA	31	49	16	3	-	1	100	4.08
LUXEMBOURG	48	32	15	-	1	4	100	4.32
NEDERLAND	63	27	6	-	1	3	100	4.56
UNITED KINGDOM	51	30	13	2	2	2	100	4.31
ELLAS	61	23	13	1	1	1	100	4.43
EEC	42	36	15	2	1	4	100	4.21

## RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS

Relationships with parents represent the area with which young people are the most satisfied, second only to relationships with friends. For many young Europeans, it thus seems that the family remains a place where one feels happy, which emphasises earlier remarks regarding household type.

The degree of satisfaction is high in all countries (see Table 1). It is particularly strong in the Netherlands and, by contrast, weaker in Germany but, even there, the average view is that relationships with parents are quite good.

There is almost no variation between the sexes in the 15-24 year old age bracket. Should one conclude that, during youth, no conflicts take place between parents and children? Certainly not, but if these conflicts exist, they can stay within the family and not arise during an interview or they may remain subconscious.

Table II

15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINIONS OF RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRIENDS,  
BY SEX WITHIN AGE AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>MEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	55	40	4	-	-	1	100	4.52
17 - 18 years	49	41	8	1	-	1	100	4.39
19 - 20 years	46	41	10	-	1	2	100	4.35
21 - 22 years	44	46	6	1	1	2	100	4.35
23 - 24 years	42	40	14	-	-	4	100	4.28
<u>WOMEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	52	35	7	2	-	4	100	4.44
17 - 18 years	45	47	6	-	-	2	100	4.38
19 - 20 years	49	37	10	1	1	2	100	4.37
21 - 22 years	44	42	10	1	1	2	100	4.32
23 - 24 years	51	35	11	-	-	3	100	4.38
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	53	32	5	1	-	9	100	4.50
DANMARK	49	38	10	1	-	2	100	4.38
DEUTSCHLAND	33	52	11	-	-	4	100	4.22
FRANCE	51	38	7	1	-	3	100	4.42
IRELAND	64	29	5	-	-	2	100	4.58
ITALIA	41	48	10	-	-	1	100	4.29
LUXEMBOURG	57	35	3	1	1	3	100	4.50
NEDERLAND	63	29	4	-	-	4	100	4.62
UNITED KINGDOM	59	29	9	2	-	1	100	4.47
ELLAS	61	29	8	-	1	1	100	4.51
EEC	47	39	9	1	-	4	100	4.38



## RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRIENDS

Relationships with friends represent the area of relationships with which young Europeans are the most satisfied. In this context, national differences are even smaller than for relationships with parents (see Table II).

Age causes no appreciable differences. At the very most, a slight trend towards decreased satisfaction between 15 and 24 can be discerned among men. As we shall see later on, this slight fall actually corresponds to the lesser importance afforded to relationships with friends as people grow older.

The main finding is that young people are most satisfied in the relationship area.

Table III

15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINIONS OF LOVE/ROMANCE, BY AGE  
WITHIN SEX AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>MEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	20	26	23	6	-	25	100	3.77
17 - 18 years	22	30	28	4	5	11	100	3.68
19 - 20 years	27	30	24	5	2	12	100	3.85
21 - 22 years	37	32	17	4	2	8	100	4.05
23 - 24 years	42	31	15	4	2	6	100	4.14
<u>WOMEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	18	21	22	6	6	27	100	3.53
17 - 18 years	29	30	24	3	3	11	100	3.88
19 - 20 years	37	28	21	3	3	8	100	4.01
21 - 22 years	47	21	13	6	5	8	100	4.09
23 - 24 years	50	27	11	5	1	6	100	4.29
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	38	25	13	2	1	21	100	4.24
DANMARK	31	27	27	4	1	10	100	3.93
DEUTSCHLAND	26	27	19	4	3	21	100	3.89
FRANCE	38	28	17	3	3	11	100	4.08
IRELAND	24	24	23	5	4	20	100	3.74
ITALIA	24	34	27	7	2	6	100	3.74
LUXEMBOURG	33	32	21	1	1	12	100	4.06
NEDERLAND	40	25	12	3	4	16	100	4.12
UNITED KINGDOM	39	23	19	7	5	7	100	3.92
ELLAS	42	28	13	4	4	9	100	4.11
EEC	32	28	19	5	3	13	100	3.94

## LOVE/ROMANCE

Love/romance enjoys an intermediate position among 15-24 year olds' sources of satisfaction. It is the lowest source of satisfaction among 15-16 year olds, a quarter of whom did not reply to this question, but becomes progressively more important up to 23-24 years of age (see Table III). This pattern, while more evident among women, is also valid for men. Two changes actually take place between 15 and 24: one is increasingly affected by love affairs and they take an increasingly satisfying turn. They also become more concrete - people live together or marry.

Lastly, some quite clear differences by country can be discerned. Young Italians and Irish people are the least satisfied while young Belgians are the happiest in love.

Table IV

15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINIONS OF PERSONAL PROSPECTS,  
BY AGE WITHIN SEX AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>MEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	10	29	20	2	3	36	100	3.65
17 - 18 years	11	28	26	5	6	24	100	3.43
19 - 20 years	14	25	29	5	5	22	100	3.49
21 - 22 years	20	26	26	6	3	19	100	3.69
23 - 24 years	24	30	24	4	3	15	100	3.79
<u>WOMEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	14	21	24	7	2	32	100	3.57
17 - 18 years	12	30	26	8	2	22	100	3.55
19 - 20 years	24	29	20	4	4	19	100	3.82
21 - 22 years	31	27	22	7	1	12	100	3.91
23 - 24 years	37	26	20	6	1	10	100	4.05
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	27	25	19	4	1	24	100	3.96
DANMARK	19	26	26	3	1	25	100	3.78
DEUTSCHLAND	14	27	28	4	3	24	100	3.59
FRANCE	18	30	24	5	3	20	100	3.68
IRELAND	17	15	22	5	4	37	100	3.59
ITALIA	11	28	26	7	3	25	100	3.49
LUXEMBOURG	17	20	25	9	2	27	100	3.58
NEDERLAND	29	33	11	1	1	25	100	4.16
UNITED KINGDOM	31	23	22	6	3	15	100	3.86
ELLAS	29	22	21	6	6	16	100	3.73
EEC	19	27	23	5	3	23	100	3.71

## PROSPECTS IN PERSONAL LIFE

Satisfaction with prospects in personal life (marriage, family, etc.) follows quite a similar pattern to love/romance: it rises steadily up to 23-24 years of age (see Table IV). However, particularly among young men, a slight fall in satisfaction is evident at 17-18, which is the age when one begins to really imagine one's personal future outside the family home.

As for love/romance, young Italians are the least satisfied with their prospects in their personal life and the Belgians and Dutch the most satisfied.

The similarity of young people's opinions of love and prospects in their personal life is due to the fact that these two main areas of emotional life are very closely connected. We are touching upon one of the essential features of youth - the discovery of affection outside the family circle and the gradual physical expression of feelings.

Table V

15-24 YEARS OLDS' OPINIONS OF THEIR JOB/CAREER PROSPECTS,  
BY AGE WITHIN SEX AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>Men</u>								
15 - 16 years	14	37	23	4	1	21	100	3.74
17 - 18 years	12	29	30	8	5	16	100	3.43
19 - 20 years	15	33	30	8	6	8	100	3.45
21 - 22 years	14	30	30	8	7	11	100	3.42
23 - 24 years	12	27	30	12	9	10	100	3.24
<u>Women</u>								
15 - 16 years	13	27	25	8	3	24	100	3.54
17 - 18 years	10	27	30	12	7	14	100	3.26
19 - 20 years	10	28	28	11	10	13	100	3.20
21 - 22 years	9	24	30	20	6	11	100	3.11
23 - 24 years	11	20	28	13	7	21	100	3.18
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	18	26	29	7	5	15	100	3.52
DANMARK	13	26	26	12	2	21	100	3.43
DEUTSCHLAND	10	31	38	7	3	11	100	3.43
FRANCE	11	30	36	10	5	8	100	3.34
IRELAND	12	18	19	7	7	37	100	3.35
ITALIA	8	28	21	16	7	20	100	3.16
LUXEMBOURG	16	42	21	6	2	13	100	3.73
NEDERLAND	13	33	21	4	5	24	100	3.58
UNITED KINGDOM	16	24	22	12	9	17	100	3.32
ELLAS	20	29	25	6	5	15	100	3.63
EEC	12	27	27	11	6	17	100	3.35

## JOB/CAREER PROSPECTS

Job/career prospects constitute the first of the more material areas of young people's lives. Job/career prospects are one of the areas with which young people are the least satisfied at all ages, whatever their sex. However, it is from 17-18 years of age onwards that dissatisfaction becomes really sizeable (see Table V). Dissatisfaction is even more apparent among young women. One cannot but draw a parallel with the unemployment young people begin to experience around 18 years of age, to which women are more exposed.

Young people in all countries show their dissatisfaction but this is especially so in Italy where the proportion of young people claiming that they are unemployed is the highest (17%). These two factors are linked in a general way; the higher the proportion of young people in any country looking for work, the less satisfied young people are with their job/career prospects (1).

---

(1) There is quite a strong negative correlation ( $r$  coefficient = - 0.663). Only two countries do not quite fit the model: Belgium (where young people's opinions are better than one might expect on the basis of the proportion of young people looking for work) and Germany (where young people's opinions are worse).

Table VI

15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINIONS OF HOUSING/ACCOMMODATION,  
BY AGE WITHIN SEX AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>MEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	41	33	15	4	-	7	100	4.18
17 - 18 years	39	35	13	5	1	7	100	4.13
19 - 20 years	28	45	12	5	5	5	100	3.92
21 - 22 years	23	39	21	6	3	8	100	3.79
23 - 24 years	22	35	25	6	5	7	100	3.68
<u>WOMEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	38	38	11	1	1	11	100	4.25
17 - 18 years	38	35	15	3	3	6	100	4.09
19 - 20 years	29	34	18	9	5	5	100	3.78
21 - 22 years	32	35	18	8	2	5	100	3.91
23 - 24 years	30	30	25	6	4	5	100	3.79
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	38	34	12	2	-	14	100	4.24
DANMARK	36	32	19	7	2	4	100	3.99
DEUTSCHLAND	22	48	19	5	1	5	100	3.88
FRANCE	30	34	23	5	3	5	100	3.88
IRELAND	40	27	17	3	2	11	100	4.12
ITALIA	26	35	13	9	6	11	100	3.74
LUXEMBOURG	32	42	12	3	1	10	100	4.12
NEDERLAND	49	30	12	2	1	6	100	4.30
UNITED KINGDOM	43	30	15	4	2	6	100	4.14
ELLAS	43	26	20	5	3	3	100	4.03
EEC	32	35	17	5	3	8	100	3.96



## HOUSING/ACCOMMODATION

Young people's opinions of their housing/accommodation seem to change in line with their household type (see Table VI). Up to 17-18, young people are quite satisfied with their housing/accommodation - at this age, the majority still live with their parents. From 19-20 onwards, when they begin to leave their parents' homes, their satisfaction with housing/accommodation falls. During their first years of independence, young people probably live in less spacious and less well-equipped housing/accommodation than their parents' homes. In any event, it is evident that they are less satisfied with it.

There is relatively little variation by country in satisfaction with housing/accommodation. However, quite a high level of satisfaction can be seen in the Netherlands and Belgium.

Table VII

15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINION OF HOLIDAYS AND LEISURE  
ACTIVITIES, BY AGE WITHIN SEX AND BY COUNTRY

	Very well	Quite well	Average	Rather badly	Very badly	No reply	Total	Index
<u>AGE WITHIN SEX</u>								
<u>MEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	37	38	17	3	1	4	100	4.14
17 - 18 years	31	46	14	6	2	1	100	3.97
19 - 20 years	28	45	12	5	5	5	100	3.84
21 - 22 years	23	39	22	6	3	7	100	3.77
23 - 24 years	22	35	25	6	5	7	100	3.58
<u>WOMEN</u>								
15 - 16 years	35	39	15	3	3	5	100	4.06
17 - 18 years	36	32	18	9	2	3	100	3.96
19 - 20 years	26	33	16	13	9	3	100	3.55
21 - 22 years	23	31	24	12	5	5	100	3.55
23 - 24 years	17	34	21	13	8	7	100	3.44
<u>NATIONALITY</u>								
BELGIQUE	37	32	14	4	2	11	100	4.11
DANMARK	38	33	19	4	1	5	100	4.08
DEUTSCHLAND	22	44	22	6	2	4	100	3.83
FRANCE	33	33	19	9	4	2	100	3.84
IRELAND	30	30	21	9	5	5	100	3.73
ITALIA	23	39	18	11	4	5	100	3.69
LUXEMBOURG	47	36	9	4	1	3	100	4.27
NEDERLAND	51	34	9	1	1	4	100	4.37
UNITED KINGDOM	29	29	20	11	8	3	100	3.61
ELLAS	29	27	22	11	10	1	100	3.53
EEC	28	34	19	9	4	6	100	3.78

## HOLIDAYS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

As for job/career prospects and housing/accommodation, satisfaction with holidays and leisure activities declines between 15 and 24 years of age (see Table VII). This may be linked to occupational changes: long school holidays are lost when one leaves school and starts work.

Greece and the United Kingdom are the countries in which young people seem to be least satisfied with their holidays. On the other hand, satisfaction is higher in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and Denmark.

The main areas of young people's lives can be put into three groups, characterised by changes in satisfaction: relationships with family or friends, the emotional area and the material area.

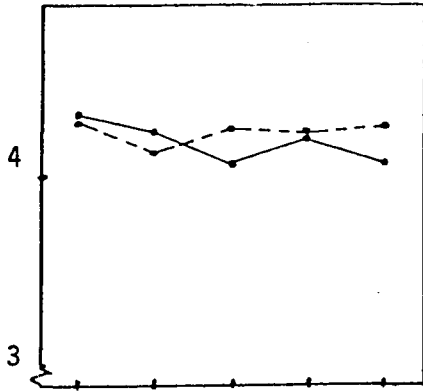
The level of satisfaction with relationships with family and friends is quite stable between 15 and 24 years of age. This area appears to be an anchor for young people.

The emotional area (which includes love/romance and prospects in personal life) provides young people with increasingly keen satisfaction. Two phases seem to follow one another - the discovery of emotional affairs comes first, followed by their physical expression in living together.

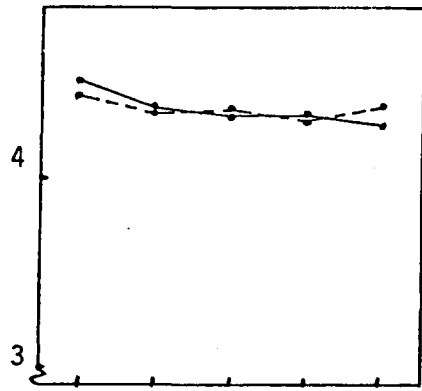
The material area (taken here to include job/career prospects, housing/accommodation and holidays) seems to be strongly influenced by changes in living conditions. Several major stages seem to particularly affect changes in opinions of these material areas: the loss of long holidays when one leaves school, the taking over of one's job/career future when one begins working life or the loss of comfort when one leaves the parental home to live in more modest housing/accommodation.

Lastly, national differences seem to be quite small in the light of these changes between the ages of 15 and 24. Only satisfaction with three areas discriminates slightly between young people in different countries: relationships with parents are particularly satisfying in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Greece; young Germans, Irish, Italians and Luxembourgers do not seem to be very satisfied with their personal prospects; and holidays are very satisfying for young people in the Netherlands whereas their counterparts in Greece and the United Kingdom are less satisfied comparatively. Young people's degrees of satisfaction with other areas of life vary little between one country and another.

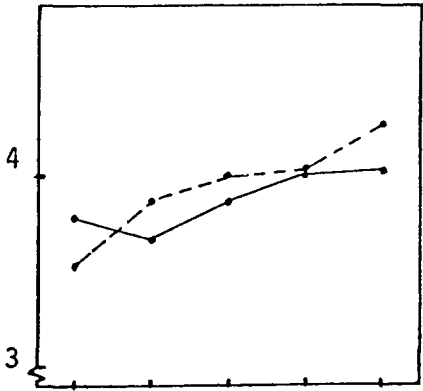
RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS



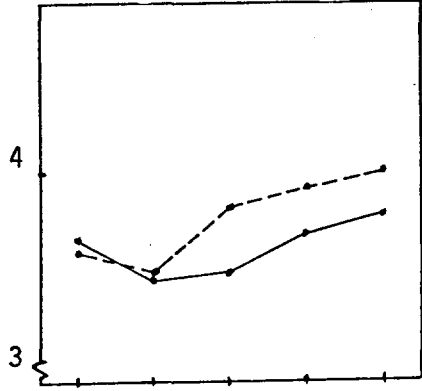
RELATIONSHIPS WITH FRIENDS



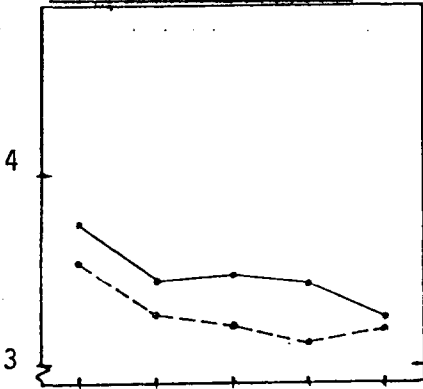
LOVE/ROMANCE



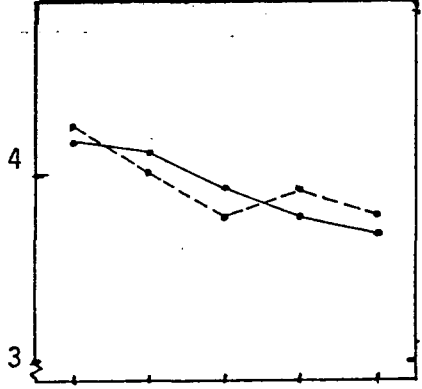
PROSPECTS IN PERSONAL LIFE



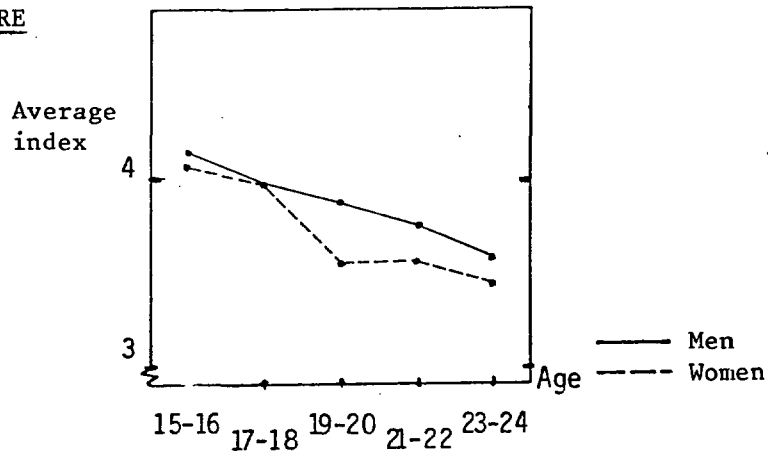
JOB/CAREER PROSPECTS



HOUSING/ACCOMMODATION



HOLIDAYS AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES



Graph 4 - AGE VARIATION IN SATISFACTION INDICES

## II.2. SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

The main areas of life just examined may be considered the principal components of young Europeans' state of mind. Overall state of mind can be gauged from the following question, asked of both young people and adults.

Question: *"On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?"*

	Community Total (Young people and adults) (%)
. Very satisfied	24
. Fairly satisfied	57
. Not very satisfied	14
. Not at all satisfied	4
No reply	1
	<u>100</u>
TOTAL	100
INDEX (1)	3.01

Before taking a particular look at this indicator of state of mind among young people, some important overall trends may be noted. Nationality causes appreciable variation in the average level of satisfaction (see table VIII), ranging from 2.69 for Greece to 3.52 for Denmark. These quite significant differences can be more attributed, in the current state of knowledge, to the influence of socio-cultural factors which are as yet poorly understood, than to the weight of socio-economic variables in the assessment of satisfaction with life. At an individual level, quite a strong correlation between income and satisfaction levels can be observed in any event (2).

Table VIII SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN THE TEN COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY  
(ALL AGE GROUPS COMBINED)

	BEL	DEN	GER	FRA	IRE	ITALY	LUX	NL	UK	GR	EEC
Very satisfied	29	57	20	16	40	14	39	42	36	18	24
Fairly satisfied	51	37	63	63	46	57	48	52	50	46	57
Not very satisfied	12	5	12	16	11	22	9	4	9	22	14
Not at all satisfied	4	-	2	5	2	7	3	1	4	13	4
No reply	4	1	3	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index	3.11	3.52	3.05	2.91	3.26	2.78	3.25	3.37	3.19	2.69	3.01

(1) Mean calculated by applying 4 to the answer "very satisfied", 3 to "fairly satisfied", 2 to "not very satisfied" and 1 to "not at all satisfied", after excluding "don't know/no replies" from the calculation. The central point (2.5) is thus the borderline between satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

(2) For further information, see Eurobarometer No. 17, European Communities, July 1982.

Neither sex nor age produces as clear differences as nationality (see table IX). Everyone - men and women, young people and adults - actually expresses nearly the same degree of satisfaction with their life. Thus, one cannot talk of a state of mind peculiar to young people; they have as much taste for the life they are leading as adults. However, this should not prevent us from asking what contributes to young people's state of mind.

Table IX - SATISFACTION WITH LIFE, BY AGE WITHIN SEX

	<u>MEN</u>				<u>WOMEN</u>				Total
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 or more	15-24	25-39	40-54	55 or more	
Very satisfied	22	21	21	30	24	25	22	23	24
Fairly satisfied	61	56	58	21	60	58	56	55	57
Not very satisfied	12	17	15	12	13	14	17	15	14
Not at all satisfied	4	5	5	5	2	3	4	5	4
No reply	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	3.02	2.94	2.97	3.06	3.07	3.05	2.97	2.98	3.01

While the level of satisfaction is almost identical among young people and adults, age does nevertheless seem to exert some influence among young people themselves: 15-19 year olds are slightly more satisfied with life than 20-24 year olds (see table X).

This fall in spirits, albeit quite small, is apparent in all groups of young people, whatever their occupation. However, it is more noticeable among young people who are studying than among workers. Finally, the spirits of the unemployed are equally low at 15-19 and 20-24 years of age. Age and occupation seem to have distinct effects on state of mind in some way. A better understanding of what happens among 20-24 year olds can be gained from studying the relative importance of the different components of young people's state of mind.

Table X

SATISFACTION WITH LIFE, AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS,  
BY AGE AND OCCUPATION

	TOTAL			WORKERS			STUDENTS			UNEMPLOYED			OTHERS		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Very satisfied	27	19	23	29	21	23	28	13	25	13	11	12	↑	27	27
Fairly satisfied	59	61	60	59	64	62	61	68	63	40	47	44	N/A	59	60
Not very satisfied	10	14	12	10	11	11	8	14	9	39	30	33	↓	11	11
Not at all satisfied	2	5	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	8	12	11		3	2
No reply	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-		-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	N/A	100	100
Index	3.13	2.95	3.05	3.17	3.04	3.06	3.18	2.91	3.12	2.58	2.57	2.57		3.10	3.12



### II.3. COMPONENTS OF STATE OF MIND

The main areas of young people's lives and their satisfaction with each of them can be considered to be the main components of general state of mind. An analysis of the respective influence of each of the parts on the whole provides a key to understanding young people's state of mind. The most suitable means of measuring this influence is to calculate the correlation between satisfaction with each specific area of life and general satisfaction with the life one leads. For 15-24 year olds as a whole, the correlations are as follows:

	<u>Correlation coefficient(r)</u> <u>with satisfaction with life (1)</u>
. Relationships with parents	<u>.343</u>
. Relationships with friends	.240
. Love/romance	.192
. Prospects in personal life	.279
. Job/career prospects	<u>.315</u>
. Accommodation/housing	<u>.313</u>
. Holidays and leisure activities	<u>.307</u>

Four areas clearly affect young people's state of mind (2): relationships with parents, job/career prospects, housing/accommodation and holidays. The heavy weight of material areas emphasises an earlier comment - economic conditions play an important part in the assessment one makes of life and the satisfaction one feels with it. The only emotional area which really correlates with satisfaction is relationships with parents but, even here, it is partly a question of material surroundings since many 15-24 year olds are financially dependent on their parents.

This general picture of young people's state of mind does, however, conceal some small but important differences, which come to light when one examines sex, age, household type or occupation.

Among both young men and young women, state of mind is influenced to the same degree by relationships with parents, housing conditions and job/career prospects (see table XI). On the other hand, there are differences in the way the sexes regard holidays and prospects in personal life (marriage, family, etc.). It seems that only young women's spirits are influenced by the satisfaction they felt in these two areas. One can understand that, in a certain way, private life is of more importance to women than men in European societies.

- 
- (1) The correlation coefficient indicates the strength of a positive or negative relationship between the two variables. Its absolute value can vary from 0 to 1.
  - (2) Taking into account the number of young people interviewed (3867), the correlation coefficient may be considered significant beyond an absolute value of 0.300.

The influence of various areas on an overall state of mind varies appreciably by age (see table XI). A sharp change is apparent between 15-16 years of age, where state of mind depends chiefly on relationships with parents, and 23-24 years of age, at which stage emotions and material surroundings influence state of mind the most.

From 21-22 years onwards, one begins to want to fulfil one's emotional life, to physically express it by living together and to orientate it towards the future. Consequently, the success or failure of romantic relationships considerably influences the satisfaction one feels with life. In the same way, the material surroundings of life (housing/accommodation, job/career prospects and holidays) have been taken over by young people themselves from the age of 19 or 20 and they subsequently attach more importance to the quality of these material surroundings. Finally, the gradual achievement of emotional and material independence leads to a lessening of the influence of relationships with one's parents, around the ages of 23 or 24.

Neither do young people attach the same importance to the various areas of their lives, whatever the household type in which they live (see table XI). For young people living with their parents, the main components of state of mind noted for all 15-24 year olds can be discerned: relationships with one's parents, job/career prospects and holidays.

Those who live alone can be characterised at the one the same time by the many areas which affect their state of mind (five out of the seven areas investigated) and by the importance of emotional factors (love/romance, personal prospects) and of opportunities for meeting people (holidays). Young people living alone seem to be looking for (psychological) stability: their spirits are genuinely good only if most of the areas of their life are satisfactory and if their emotional life is full.

By contrast, the spirits of young people living with their spouses seem to be influenced by only one factor - housing/accommodation. For these young people, it might be thought that the other areas of their life have almost stabilised.

As for young people living alone, many factors contribute to the state of mind of young people living together without being married. It is particularly noticeable that their spirits are very strongly influenced by housing conditions and by prospects in personal life, which seems to suggest that these young people are far from satisfied with a precarious position and wish to stabilise their emotional relationships.

Lastly, personal prospects are the main factor in the state of mind of young people sharing accommodation. In fact, they consider their situation to be a provisional one.

The influence of various areas of life on state of mind varies relatively little by occupation (see table XI). Young workers lay particular stress on relationships with parents and housing/accommodation, which does not differentiate them from young people as a whole. As for 15-16 year olds, the spirits of young people at school/college primarily depend on their relationships with their parents. The factors contributing to the state of mind of young unemployed people are more surprising: only personal prospects seem to be really important while job/career prospects exercise no influence at all. This could be interpreted as emotional compensation - they tend to look for sources of hope in their personal prospects (marriage, family, etc.), which are lacking in their job/career prospects.

Table XI

CORRELATION BETWEEN SATISFACTION WITH SEVEN MAIN AREAS OF LIFE AND GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE LIFE ONE LEADS, AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS

	Parents	Friends	Love	Personal Job prospects	Housing prospects	Holidays	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>.343</b>	.240	.192	.279	<b>.315</b>	<b>.313</b>	<b>.307</b>
<b>SEX</b>							
. Men	<b>.346</b>	.267	.149	.234	<b>.319</b>	<b>.318</b>	.292
. Women	<b>.338</b>	.213	.231	<b>.320</b>	<b>.323</b>	<b>.309</b>	<b>.329</b>
<b>AGE</b>							
.15-16 years	<b>.352</b>	.236	.080	.188	.233	.287	.272
.17-18 years	<b>.376</b>	.227	.126	.211	<b>.333</b>	.273	.214
.19-20 years	<b>.370</b>	.174	.232	.276	.263	<b>.300</b>	<b>.305</b>
.21-22 years	<b>.336</b>	<b>.313</b>	<b>.325</b>	<b>.370</b>	<b>.315</b>	<b>.313</b>	<b>.312</b>
.23-24 years	.258	.211	<b>.325</b>	<b>.409</b>	<b>.368</b>	.293	<b>.304</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</b>							
. With parents	<b>.365</b>	.256	.172	.233	<b>.313</b>	.282	<b>.313</b>
. Alone	.285	.224	<b>.339</b>	<b>.324</b>	<b>.408</b>	<b>.390</b>	<b>.575</b>
. With spouse	.253	.257	.217	.268	.278	<b>.368</b>	.291
. Living tog. Sharing accommodation	<b>.371</b>	.035	<b>.371</b>	<b>.569</b>	<b>.351</b>	<b>.547</b>	.238
	.266	.264	.137	<b>.473</b>	.280	.227	.268
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
. Workers	<b>.320</b>	.266	.198	.241	.285	<b>.369</b>	.251
. Students	<b>.395</b>	.266	.151	.278	.277	.295	.292
. Unemployed	.247	.144	.260	<b>.319</b>	.080	.242	.276
. Others	.246	.206	.286	.265	<b>.310</b>	.211	<b>.341</b>

As noted earlier, the correlation coefficient indicates the strength of a positive or negative relationship between two variables. Its absolute value can vary from 0 (in which case the variables are independent of each other) to 1 (in which case there is a perfect relationship). Calculated on a base of 3867 young people, these coefficients show a significant relationship beyond a value of 0.300.

#### II.4. FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT

This chapter on young people's state of mind could not be concluded without mentioning the fear of unemployment. As something currently experienced by 11% of 15-24 year old Europeans, unemployment is regarded as a serious risk by one in two of them.

Question: *"Do you think that in the next two years you might be needing a job and not be able to find one? Would you say that this ... ?"*

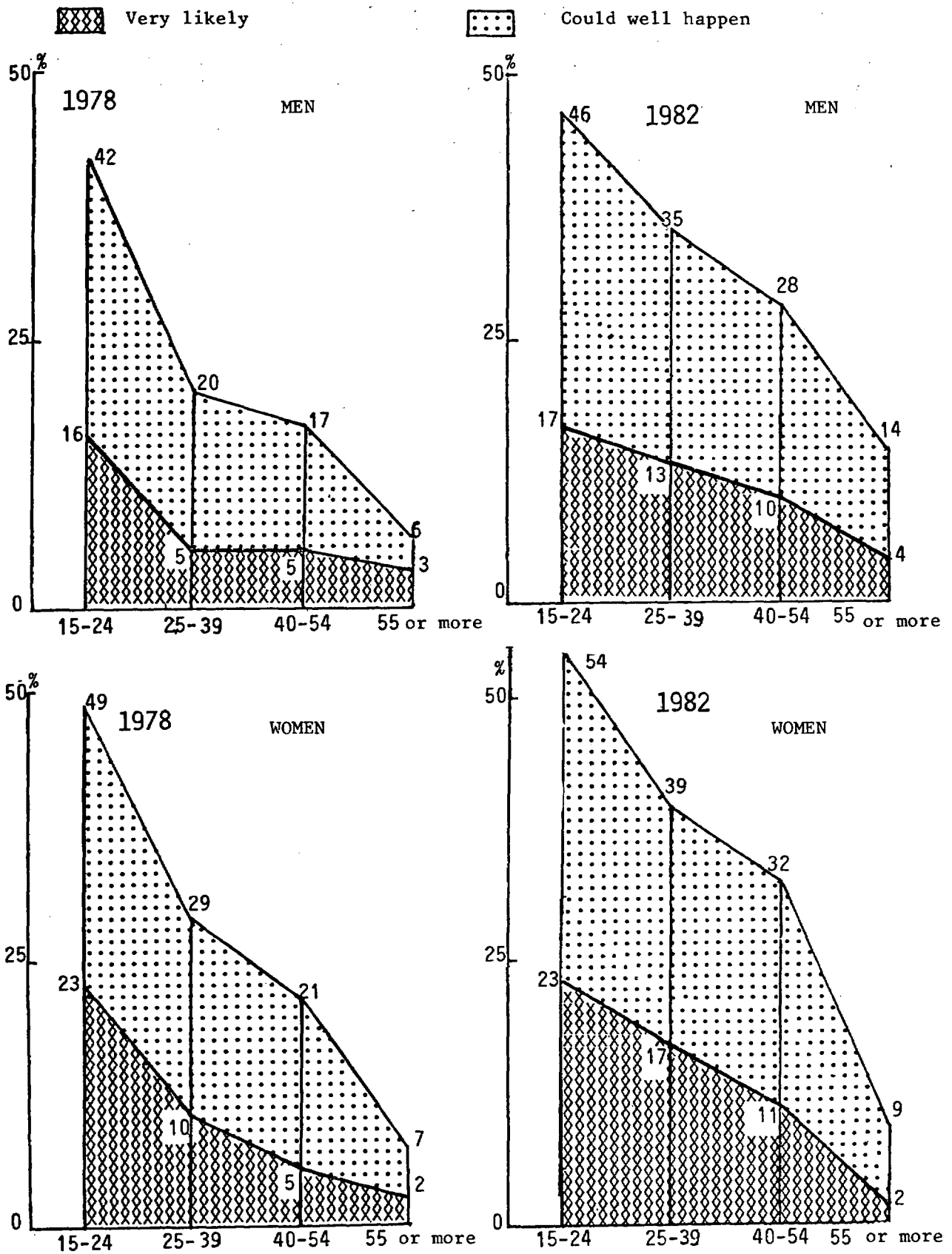
	<u>Total 15-24 year olds</u>	
	(%)	
. Very likely	20	) 51
. Could well happen	31	
. Not very likely	23	) 43
. Won't happen	20	
No reply	<u>6</u>	
TOTAL	100	

Two useful benchmarks are available to help us understand these results: firstly, the above question was also asked of adults in this study and, secondly, the same question was asked of Europeans of all ages in 1978.

Over these four years, the total number of unemployed in Europe has increased considerably; for under 25 year olds only, it has risen from an index of 100 (1978) to 170 (1982). Young people's replies show little change between the two studies, whereas the prospect of unemployment seems much more likely for adults now than in 1978. The tendency, already apparent in 1978, for women of all ages to be more worried is confirmed by this study.

		<u>Think that the risk of unemployment</u> <u>is very likely or possible</u>		
		<u>1978</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>MEN</u>	15-24 years old	42%	46%	+ 4
	25-39 years old	20	35	+15
	40-54 years old	17	28	+11
	55 or more	5	14	+ 9
<u>WOMEN</u>	15-24 years old	49%	54%	+ 5
	25-39 years old	29	39	+10
	40-54 years old	21	32	+11
	55 or more	7	9	+ 2

Graph 5 illustrates these results.



Graph 5 - FEAR OF BECOMING UNEMPLOYED ONESELF IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS, BY SEX AND AGE

The level of concern about the risk of unemployment is the same among the very young (15-19) and other young people (20-24), as well as among students and those who have started working life. The concern seems to be derived more from a general impression of the state of Western societies than from economic information: the disimprovement in the employment market over the past four years seems to have been barely noticed by young people, while adults clearly have done so.

CHAPTER III

PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORLD

### III

#### PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORLD

Childhood is, by definition, a time when one does not know how to talk; adulthood witnesses full maturity of judgments and opinions. Youth comes between them: it is a time when one learns to express oneself and to pass comments on the world. During this period, while the mind is being educated, the young man or woman is subject to many influences - the family and school, above all, but also reading, discussions with friends, information from the media, travel and many other things. Within the context of a necessarily limited study, one cannot gauge the relative weight of all these influences but one can at least see their immediate result - young people's perceptions of the world.

In the next two major sections, we shall attempt to provide better understanding of the way young people look at what we shall call the world: it involves not only a set of countries but also the areas of ideas, people's lives, social relations and nature - in other words, surroundings in the widest possible sense. These two major sections concentrate in turn on opening to the world (seen through young people's areas of interest and their trust in various peoples) and, subsequently, on the future, what young people are hoping for, what they fear and how these hopes and fears are juxtaposed.

#### III.1. OPENING TO THE WORLD

School and its many lessons on history, geography, science, languages and literature show young people the sights of the world. Young people are already making choices: they feel attracted to a greater or lesser extent by various aspects of the world which they are learning to know and their areas of interest are selective. However, young people's views remain open and appear as such when they are asked about some peoples of the world.



### III.1.1. Areas of interest

Question: *"What sort of things in life interest you a lot? I am going to show you a list of things. Which of these really interest you?"*

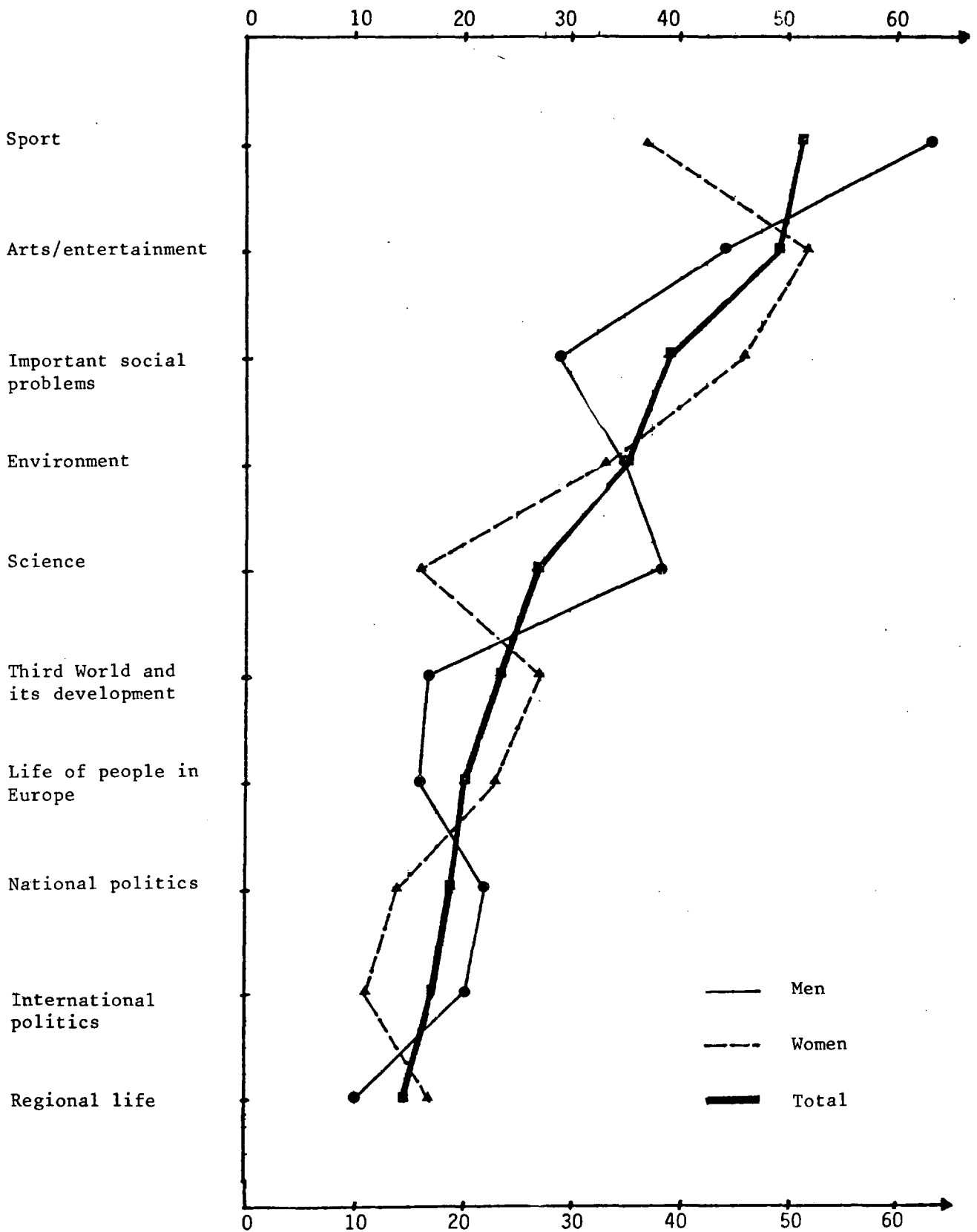
	<u>Total 15-24 year olds (1)</u> (%)
. Science and technology	27
. (National) politics	19
. Sport	51
. Important social problems (e.g. human rights, poverty sexual equality, etc.)	39
. Arts, entertainment (theatre, cinema, music, etc.)	49
. How people live in other parts of Europe	20
. The life, language or culture of regions of one's country	14
. The environment, nature protection, ecology	35
. The Third World, problems of underdevelopment	23
. International politics	17
. None of these	4
. No reply	3

(1) Adds to more than 100 because of multiple responses.  
(On average, three replies per individual)

For young Europeans as a whole, four areas of interest clearly stand out: sport, arts/entertainment, important social problems and the environment/nature protection. The rank order is the same in all countries, with some very slight differences.

By contrast, young men and young women have different interests. Compared to the overall figures shown above,

- . Men are more interested in sport, science and technology and national/international politics.
- . Women are more interested in arts/entertainment, important social problems, the Third World, life in other countries in Europe and the life, languages and culture of regions of their own country (see graph).



Graph 6 - YOUNG PEOPLES' AREAS OF INTEREST BY SEX

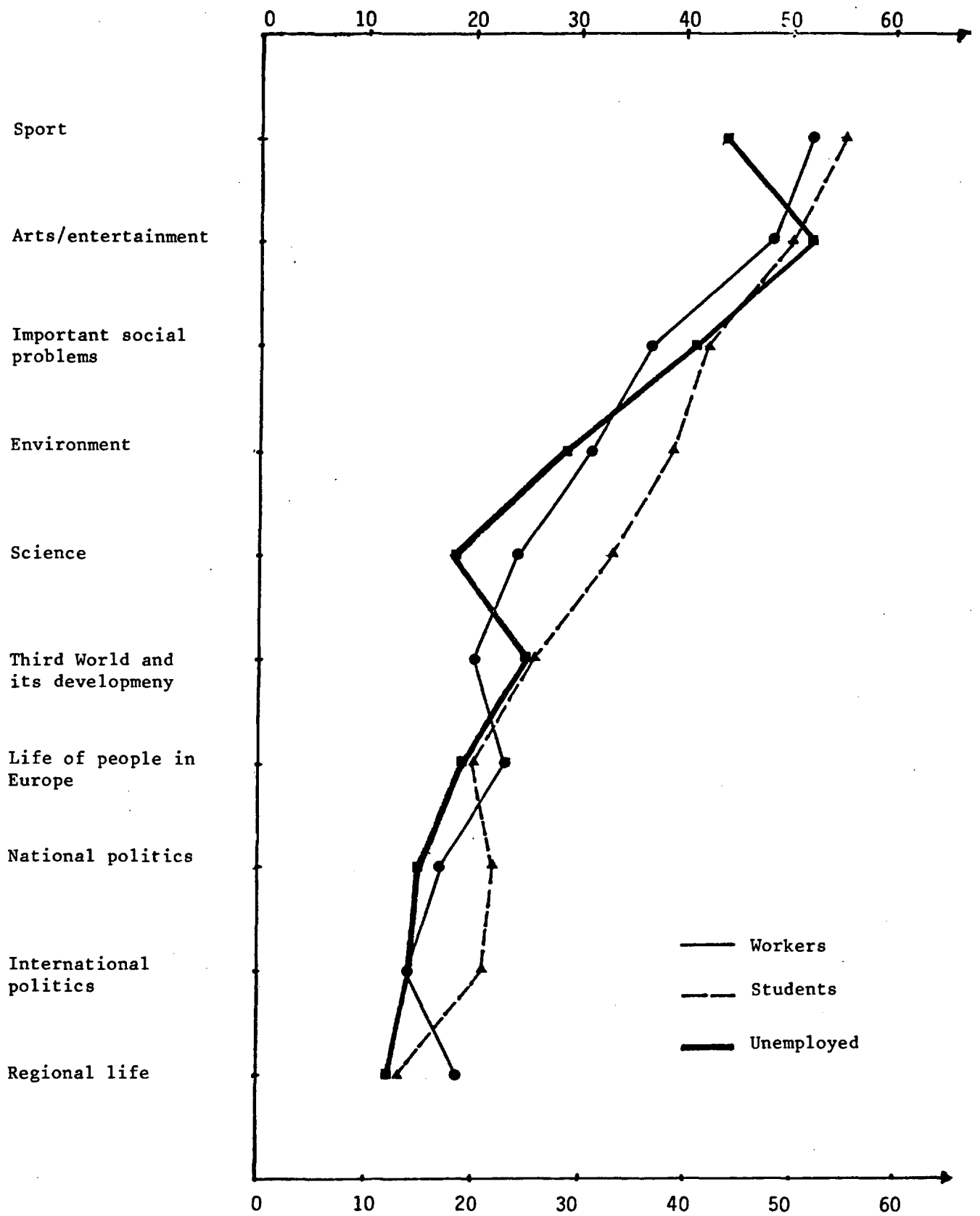
At risk of oversimplification, it could be said that, in our present cultural systems, young men seem more attracted by action and young women more by trying to understand the world.

Interest in sport tends to increase - while remaining high - as people get older. At the same time, interest in social issues, politics and other European countries increases:-

	<u>15-19 years</u>	<u>20-24 years</u>
. Sport	55%	46%
. Important social issues	36	42
. How people live in other parts of Europe	18	23
. National politics	16	22
. International politics	15	19

A comparison of the replies of young people still at school/college and those already at work shows a slight but perceptible fall in the level of interest in nearly all of the above topics, almost as if working life takes over a part of the mental accessibility peculiar to students.

The main differences between the unemployed and workers are that the unemployed are less interested in sport and science/technology, yet, by contrast, more interested in arts/entertainment and social issues. They thus appear to shy away from action (even in sport) and more as onlookers, simultaneously more inclined towards conceptual issues (see graph 7).



Graph 7 - YOUNG PEOPLES' AREAS OF INTEREST BY OCCUPATION

Young people can be divided into groups according to their areas of interest, by an appropriate procedure such as typological analysis (1). The groups or types thus established show, beyond variations caused by nationality, sex, age or occupation, the diversity of young people's views of the world. The seven types brought to light by this analysis are not of equal importance but are all quite distinct from each other.

The first type of young people shows no interest, to all intents and purposes, in any of the topics covered in the question. Although some of them claim to be interested in science, sports/entertainment or the environment, they all ultimately say that they are not really interested in any of them. This type of young person, with minds not very open to the world, represents 4% of all European youths. It chiefly comprises non-working, married, poorly educated women, whose financial situation is not very good and who belong to quite a modest social level. The spirits of young people in this type are fairly low, particularly in the material areas of their life, but they show themselves to be fairly happy in love, on the other hand. They are slightly more common in Belgium and Ireland than in other countries. This type will henceforth be called "No area of interest".

The second type of young people identified by the analysis is chiefly characterised by their keen interest in science and sport, which are typical themes of what is sometimes called popular culture. Young people of this type are mainly male, often living with their parents and in a good financial situation. Their spirits are fairly high as regards job/career prospects. They are, more often than other types, heads of households with children. They are quite prevalent in Germany and Belgium and represent 17% of young Europeans. The interests of this type can be summarised by the phrase "Popular culture".

Protection of nature and important social problems are the two most salient areas of interest in the third type of young people identified by the analysis. Interest in these two subjects - which shows a certain degree of openness towards social and ecological surroundings - may be considered the first stage of involvement with social problems. Young people of this type account for 18% of European youths and are predominantly female, neither workers nor students, quite poorly educated and in quite a poor financial situation. They are more prevalent in Italy and Denmark. The interests of this type can be summarised by the phrase "Environment".

Amusement such as sport, art and entertainment is the primary area of interest of the fourth type of young people. Equally male and female, this type of young person represents 22% of the total: they live with their parents and belong to a fairly modest social level - the head of the household is often a manual worker and household income is quite low. This type is common in Ireland and the United Kingdom. We will characterise them by the phrase "Amusement".

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(1) See note 1 on page 20 for a general definition of typological analysis. The typology has been developed by Professor David HANDLEY of the University of Geneva, whom we thank warmly.

The principal characteristic of the fifth type identified by the analysis is a quite general interest in the Third World and problems of underdevelopment. Young people of this type are also notable for fairly earnest interest in important social problems and the life of people in Europe. Young people of this type represent 14% of all young Europeans and are on the whole female and more often unemployed than other types. Their spirits are quite low, especially in the areas of love/romance and job/career prospects. They are quite prevalent in Italy. The interests of this type will be summarised by the phrase "Third World".

The sixth type of young people is particularly identifiable by a general interest in regional life. This type also exhibits strong interest in important social problems, arts/entertainment, the life of people in other parts of Europe and protection of nature. Young people of this type seem, to a certain extent, to be looking for their regional and cultural roots. This type of young people is primarily female and represents 10% of the total: it seems to occur particularly among the middle classes. This type is quite well represented in Greece. For the remainder of this report, young people of this type will be described as "Regions".

The seventh and last type of young people show a strong interest in all subjects but it is primarily national politics and international political life which differentiate them from other young people. The highly politicised young people of this type are more often male students. They are occasionally unmarried or heads of childless households and are less likely than other types to live with their parents, which explains why their financial position is not always good. They often come from the affluent classes: the head of the family is often a senior manager or a member of the liberal professions, earning a high salary. Young people of this type constitute 15% of European youths and are quite prevalent in Germany, Luxembourg and Greece. Young people of this type will henceforth be described as "Politics".

Readers who wish to study in more detail the characteristics of these different types of young people will find descriptive tables in Appendix 3.

It should be said that sex is the only one of the various socio-demographic variables which really discriminates between type. Four types are clearly female: type I (No area of interest), type III (Environment), type V (Third World) and type VI (Regions). Two types are clearly male: type II (Popular culture) and type VII (Politics). Lastly, type IV (Amusement) contains a mixture of the two sexes as it combines a rather male area of interest (sport) and a rather female area of interest (arts/entertainment).

Ultimately, other socio-demographic variables and the different aspects of state of mind do not seem to discriminate greatly. With a few exceptions, the different types are represented to the same extent in all countries and all social classes. Young people in the various types are also of approximately the same age, level of education and state of mind.

The main lesson to be drawn from this typology is perhaps that, against all expectations, the types of young people's areas of interest are to a great extent independent of such divisions as social class, level of education or even age. The types identified above represent a fundamental additional characteristic of young people since they simultaneously provide information on the openness of mind of every young person and the way in which they view the world.

Hence this classification of young people into seven types will be used as a key analysis on several occasions in the latter stages of this report.

Trust in peoples is another aspect of the way young people view the world.

Within the context of Eurobarometer, the continuous research programme on European public opinion, this topic has been broached on several occasions in recent years, notably in October 1980. Europeans had, at that time, set down the degree of trust inspired in them in turn by seventeen peoples, including the ten peoples in the European Community, three other European peoples (Swiss, Spaniards and Portuguese) and, lastly, the peoples of four other major countries (Americans, Japanese, Russians and Chinese).

Analysis of the 1980 study led Jacques Rabier, who is in charge of the Eurobarometer programme, to present (in a working document) a summary of Europeans' attitudes which is useful to recall here.

*"In general, age exerts little influence on trust in peoples. On average, it has a slight tendency to fall between 40 and 54 years of age and, more markedly, from 55 onwards, as if there were a degree of withdrawal into oneself among elderly people. However, another hypothesis can be put forward: it is that the decreased propensity to have trust may be explained by, on the one hand, the influence of educational level (and hence of the degree of cognitive mobilisation) which is clearly lower among elderly people and, on the other hand, by the influence of tragic events which were personally experienced in the family environment during the formative period. These variables, which are linked to lifecycle, generation and historical events experienced by everyone, may react in a complementary manner.*

More detailed analysis leads to a division of the peoples under consideration into five groups (1):

- *Small democracies in northern and central parts of Western Europe - Switzerland is the archetype - which cannot but attract general affection and consequently receive the highest trust scores;*
- *The great powers of the Western world, perceived to be serious, "fair-players" and thus worthy of trust: United States, Germany and the United Kingdom;*
- *Peoples whose image is ambiguous: the French, who seem more admired than trustworthy; the Irish, whose image is probably marred by mentions of the civil war which persists in Northern Ireland; and finally, the Japanese who seem to be perceived as a distant and only slightly threatening power;*
- *The peoples of southern Europe, who have been shown by other studies to perceive themselves and each other as untrustworthy, and are seen as such by the other peoples of Europe (1);*

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(1) *This typology is derived from a proximity analysis of the Autumn 1980 data. Cf. Ronald INGLEHART, and J.-R. RABIER, "Trust between Nationalities: Proximity, Projection, Historical Experience and Ease of Communication", a speech to the World Congress of Political Science, Rio de Janeiro, August 1980.*

- Lastly, the people of the two great countries in the communist world, who are seen as mysterious and threatening.

As has already been stated, the analyses undertaken have shown that, after taking into account inter-relationships between the variables, age has only a negligible impact, in a general way, on the feeling of trust in other peoples (1). This does not, however, mean that its impact is negligible in all cases, whatever the respondent's nationality and the people under scrutiny.

When, for example, detailed age analysis is made of the October 1980 data relating to the trust scores awarded by the entire population of the nine countries that were then part of the European Community to 17 peoples (including their own), it is noticeable that age is a far from negligible variable in some specific cases, the most significant of which are the following:-

- Germans are more trusted by Europeans in the 25-39 age bracket than by the younger (15-24) age bracket and, even more markedly, those aged 55 or more;
- Trust in the Irish is noticeable higher among the youngest Europeans than among the oldest, which seems to confirm the hypothesis that ambiguity of image is linked to connotations of conflict and disorder;
- In the same way, young Europeans have more trust in the Japanese than their older counterparts, trust seems to be at its highest in the 25-39 year old bracket;
- Distrust of Italians is clearly less strong among the younger generation of Europeans, which makes one think that the traditional negative stereotypes on this topic may be weakening;
- Finally, distrust in the Chinese is also less apparent among young Europeans than among the older generation.

Over-hasty general conclusions should thus be avoided because of the multiplicity of objective conditions and subjective perceptions which interact with nationality and political ideology to help form an attitude of trust or distrust.

The fact the young Europeans are more trusting or less distrustful with regard to certain peoples, whether or not it is a question in each case of peoples who have been or continue to be a "problem", leads one to discount the view that increased education, travel and communication of all kinds could reduce prejudices in the long term. By contrast, certain positive or negative attitudes are not only deeply rooted but also sustained by experience and the media. The two best examples are, on the positive side, attitudes to the Swiss (a people who obtain the highest trust scores in all age brackets without any significant differences) and, on the negative side, attitudes to the Russians (a people who are the object of the strongest distrust in all age brackets, also without any significant differences)".

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(1) On the main "trust/distrust" dimension, nationality is by far the most discriminating variable, followed by the respondent's political ideology.



This study updates the information which has just been considered for just four of the peoples: the Americans, Japanese, Russians and Chinese. It confirms the principal observation which has just been made - the youngest Europeans are not significantly different from adults in their degree of trust in the great peoples of the world. Here is what young people think in 1982:-

Question: *"Now, I would like to ask about how much you would trust people from different countries. For each country please say whether, in your opinion, they are in general very trustworthy, fairly trustworthy, not particularly trustworthy, or not at all trustworthy?"*

Replies of 15-24 year old Europeans

	<u>Americans</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Russians</u>	<u>Chinese</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
. Very trustworthy	13	9	2	4
. Fairly trustworthy	45	36	14	29
. Not particularly trustworthy	22	26	31	29
. Not at all trustworthy	12	13	41	19
No reply	<u>8</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

## III.2. THE FUTURE

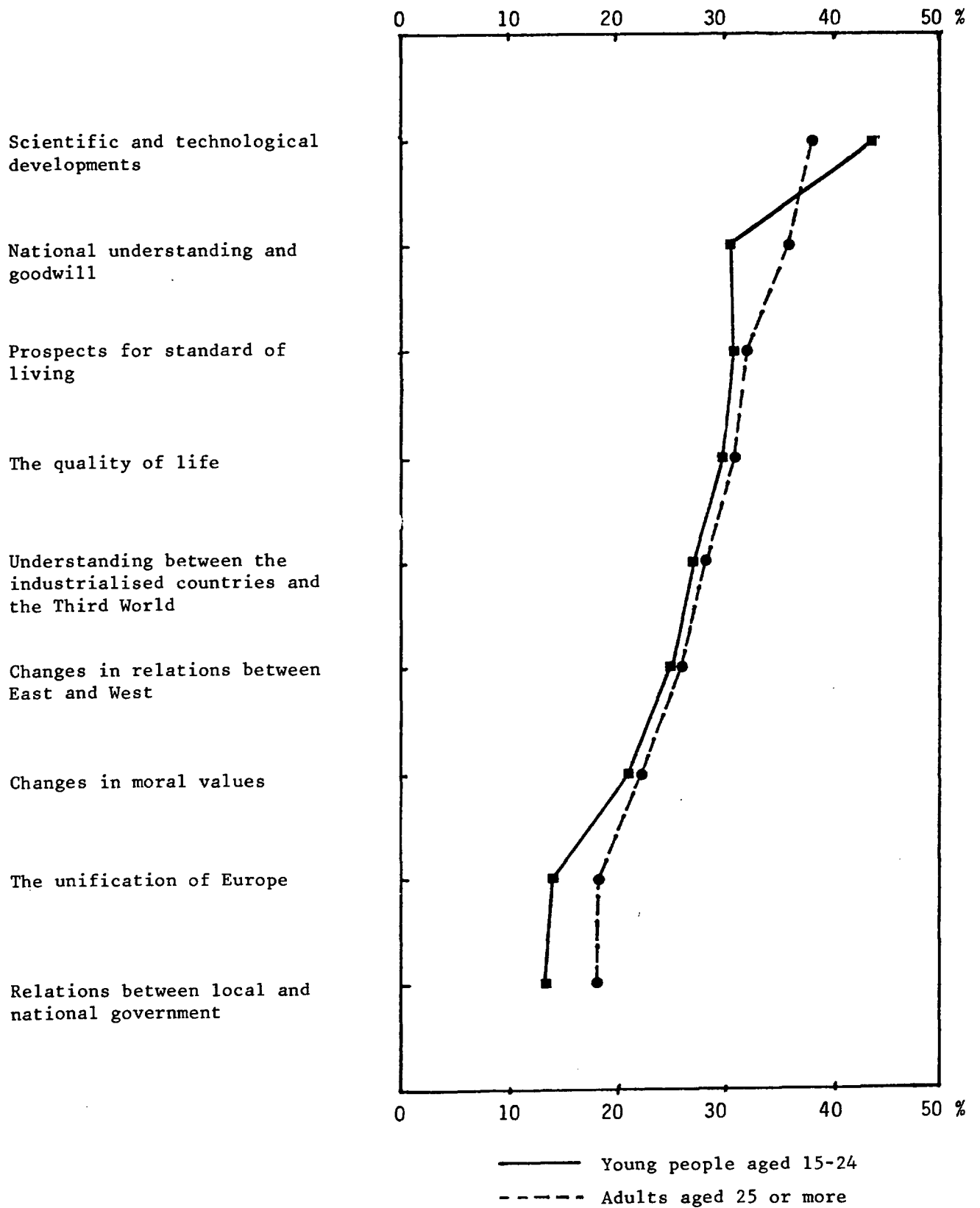
### III.2.1. Hopes

Question: *"Here are a certain number of things which might bring about changes in the next 10 or 15 years in the way people live in our country. Which of them, in your opinion, are the most promising, offering the most hope for the future?  
(Several answers possible)*

- . *Scientific and technological developments*
- . *Changes in moral values (in own country)*
- . *Prospects for our standard of living (in own country)*
- . *The unification of Europe*
- . *Understanding and goodwill amongst the people of own country*
- . *Changes in relations between East and West*
- . *Understanding between the industrialised countries and the Third World*
- . *Relations between local/regional authorities and national government*
- . *The quality of life*
- . *None of these"*

Four sources of hope stand out clearly for both young people and adults: scientific and technological developments, understanding and goodwill among people, prospects for standard of living and the quality of life (see graph 8). Like their elders, young Europeans see two main promises for the future, when all things are considered: progress and harmony of life.

In addition to these two fundamental aspirations, two trends may be noted among young people. Firstly, the particular strength of their hopes in science, where one can see the influence of their studies, to a certain extent. Secondly, young people attach less importance than adults to hopes for improving national understanding and goodwill, relationships between local and national Government and the unification of Europe. This second tendency may be explained by the fact that young people are doubtless less aware than adults of the commonality of interests between a country's citizens, and between the countries of Europe: their age and personal situation mean that, more often than not, they are not employed, do not pay taxes and even, at the youngest end of the spectrum, do not vote.



Graph 8 - HOPES (AGE VARIATION)

### III.2.2. Fears

Question: *"Here are some kinds of fears which are sometimes expressed about the future, say the next 10 or 15 years, of the world we live in. I would like you to tell me which of the following really concern you or worry you. (Several answers possible).*

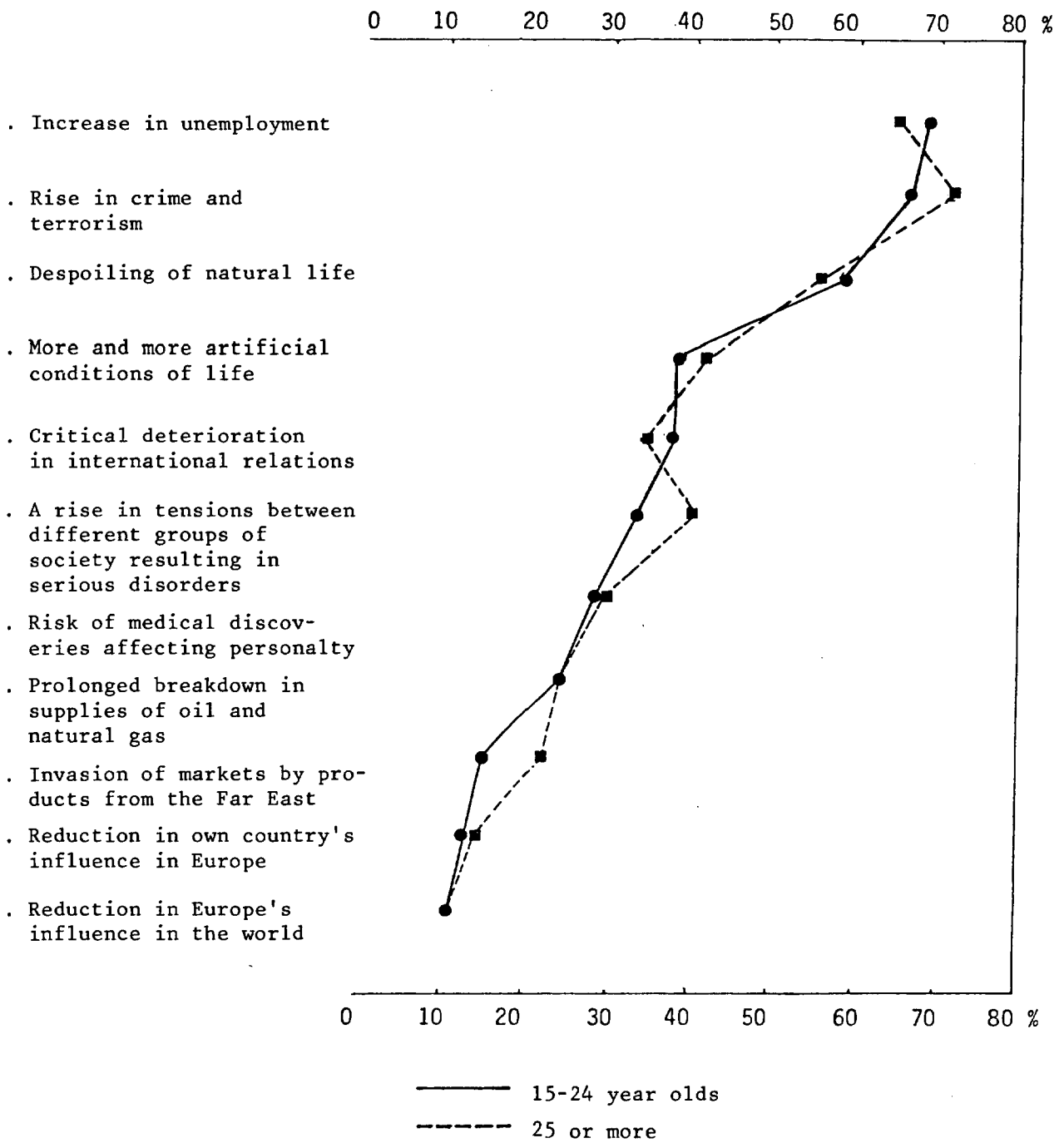
- . *More and more artificial things are coming into the life we lead (housing, traffic, food, etc. ... )*
- . *The despoiling of natural life and countryside by pollution of all kinds*
- . *Increase in unemployment as a consequence of the automation of jobs*
- . *Own country's loss of influence in Europe*
- . *A prolonged breakdown in supplies of oil and natural gas*
- . *The invasion of our country by low priced products from the Far East*
- . *The critical deterioration in international relations*
- . *A rise in tensions between different groups in our society resulting in serious and lasting disorders*
- . *A reduction in the influence of Western Europe in the world*
- . *The risk that the use of new medical or pharmaceutical discoveries may severely affect the human personality*
- . *Rise in crime and terrorism"*

Overall, young people gave more replies to this question than to the one relating to sources of hope, which may give grounds for thinking that the future seems more filled with anxiety than hope. The same trend can be noted among adults aged 25 or more but it is more striking among young people insofar as one would expect them to be more optimistic than pessimistic.

Three sources of fear seem to be particularly acute at all ages: increase in unemployment, rise in crime and terrorism and the despoiling of natural life (see graph 9). The topicality of these three subjects suggests that, like their elders, young people have primarily cited their most acute current preoccupations. Certain negative aspects of European societies (unemployment, crime and terrorism, the despoiling of natural life) have taken on such importance that young Europeans cannot imagine these trends not continuing in the future.

Young people seem, however, to be a little less pessimistic than adults. In particular, they are less afraid of a rise in crime and terrorism, an increase in tensions between different groups in society and an invasion of western markets by products from the Far East. Their fear of a rise in unemployment is, on the other hand, more acute but employment problems are genuinely of more importance to young people today.

The prominence of different sources of hope or fear provides some useful general information on the current importance of the various topics to young people.



Graph 9 - FEARS (AGE VARIATION)

### III.2.3. Future expectations

As the two questions on hopes and fears were asked of everybody, combined analysis of respondents' answers to these two questions makes it possible to associate each hope with each fear. With nine sources of hope and eleven sources of fear, this analysis could involve 99 associations. Only twenty or so associations are actually significant and indicate a certain type of expectation with regard to the future (1).

The following associations are significant among all age brackets:

<u>HOPE</u>	<u>FEAR</u>
. National understanding and goodwill	. Rise in social tensions
. Changes in relations between East and West	. Critical deterioration in international relations
. Understanding between the industrialised countries and the Third World	. Critical deterioration in international relations
. Understanding between the industrialised countries and the Third World	. Rise in social tensions

In the area of both social and international relations, a general association is made between hope for better understanding and a fear of a deterioration in the social or international climate. The gist of these associations seems, in fact, to be the expectation of a balance, at both national and international levels, achieved through dialogue and goodwill.

Besides searching for national and international balance, young people harbour certain expectations with regard to the future which are peculiar to them. The following associations are only significant among 15-24 year olds:

<u>HOPE</u>	<u>FEAR</u>
. Changes in moral values	. Increasingly artificial conditions of life
. Prospects for standard of living	. Rise in crime and terrorism
. Quality of life	. Rise in crime and terrorism
. Unification of Europe	. Despoiling of natural life
. Understanding between the industrialised countries and the Third World	. Risk of medical discoveries affecting personality

---

(1) The associations of hope and fear presented above have been selected according to twin criteria of significance: on the one hand, frequency of association (it must be made by at least 10% of individuals) and, on the other hand, a significant difference relative to the probability of this association (difference calculated by Cramer's "v" coefficient).

These associations seem to convey young people's desire for a less violent, less destructive, more tolerant and more open society. In any event, this could be an interpretation of, for example, the hope for more openness between peoples (unification of Europe and understanding between industrialised countries and the Third World), which is associated with a fear of attacks on natural life (despoiling of natural life and medical discoveries affecting personality).

Certain associations, peculiar to adults, also aid a better understanding of the contrast between young people's expectations with regard to the future and those of their elders. These associations are as follows:

HOPES

- . Rise in standard of living
- . Rise in standard of living
- . Scientific and technological developments

FEARS

- . Increase in unemployment
- . Prolonged breakdown in supplies of oil and natural gas
- . Critical deterioration in international relations

For adults aged 25 or more, the importance of economic problems is apparent in the association they make between hope for an improvement in the standard of living and fear of an increase in unemployment or a prolonged breakdown in supplies of oil and natural gas. Their essential expectation with regard to the future thus seems to be progress in the material conditions of life, as well as a guarantee of not being deprived of work or sources of energy. In the context of the struggle against scarcity, science seems to be a powerful means of combatting the negative aspects of progress.

The absence of this expectation of material progress among young people can be interpreted in two ways. Firstly, by their very situation, a large number of young people do not yet have a place in the economic framework. Secondly, it is possible that a good proportion of young people take economic growth for granted and direct their aspirations towards less material objectives. In the next chapter, when the subject of post-materialist values is tackled, we will see that this latter explanation corresponds with certain important trends among young Europeans.

CHAPTER IV

VALUES



#### IV.1. GREAT CHOICES

##### IV.1.1. Religion

Many surveys have shown religious sentiment to be widespread in Europe: nearly two-thirds of adults claim that they are religious. Among the young people who are the subject of this study, this sentiment is less widespread, even though half of them do not hesitate, in 1982, to call themselves "a religious person".

Question: *"Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are ... ?"*

	<u>Young people</u> <u>aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged</u> <u>25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All</u> <u>Europeans</u> (%)
. A religious person	49	66	63
. Not a religious person	35	24	26
. Convinced atheist	9	4	5
No reply	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

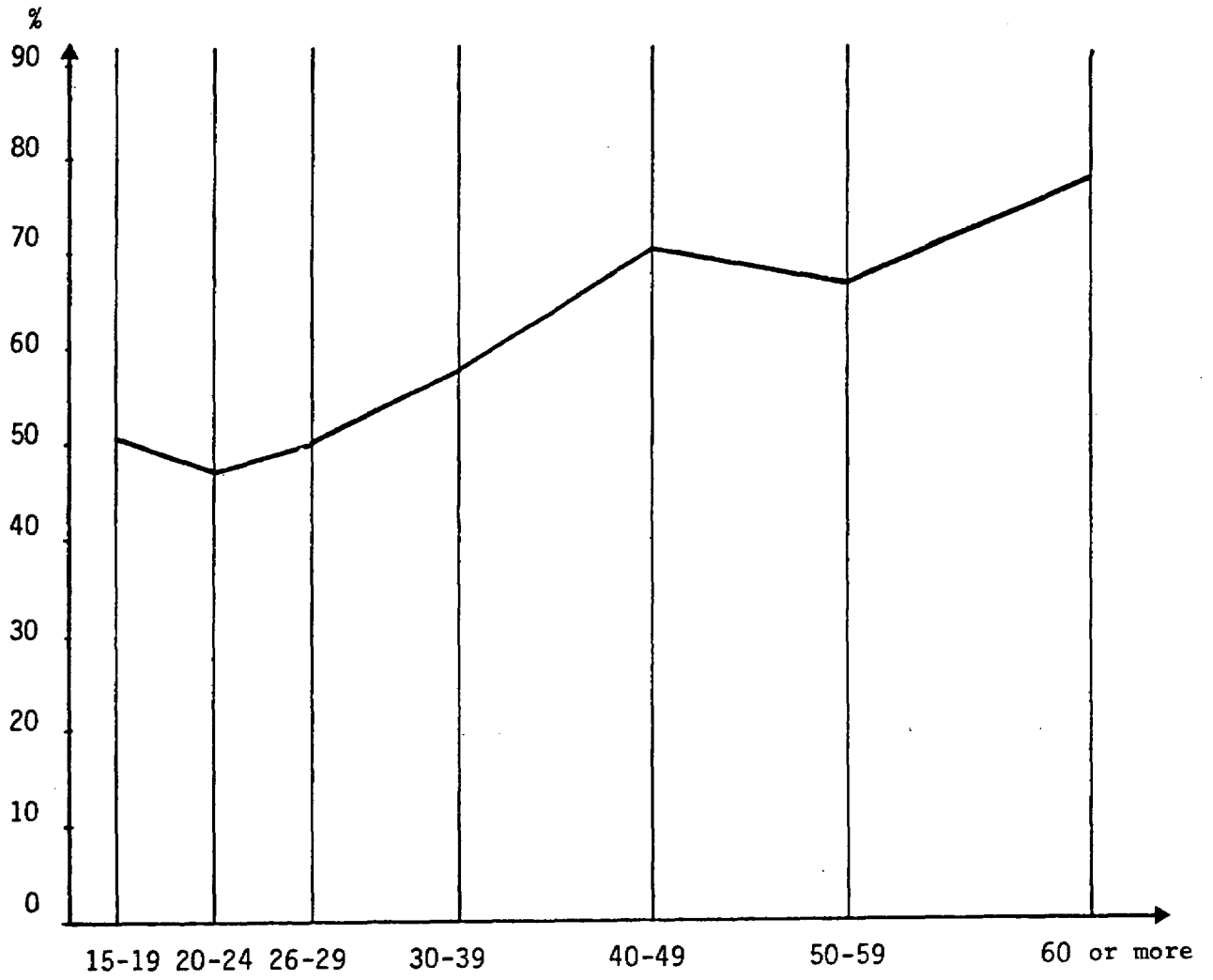
The phenomenon of lesser religious sentiment among young people probably has two component factors - one is linked to lifecycle and the other to historical changes. On the one hand, religious inclination increases as people get older and, on the other, the current era corresponds with something of a decline in religion. The data available does not yet enable us to gauge the relative importance of these two component factors. Only repeating the same question at different stages of the future will make it possible for a generation study to fully clarify this phenomenon (1).

Whatever the circumstances, the lesser religious sentiment of young people is clear (see graph 10).

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(1) In this context, see "Les valeurs du temps present" by Jean STOETZEL (book not yet published).

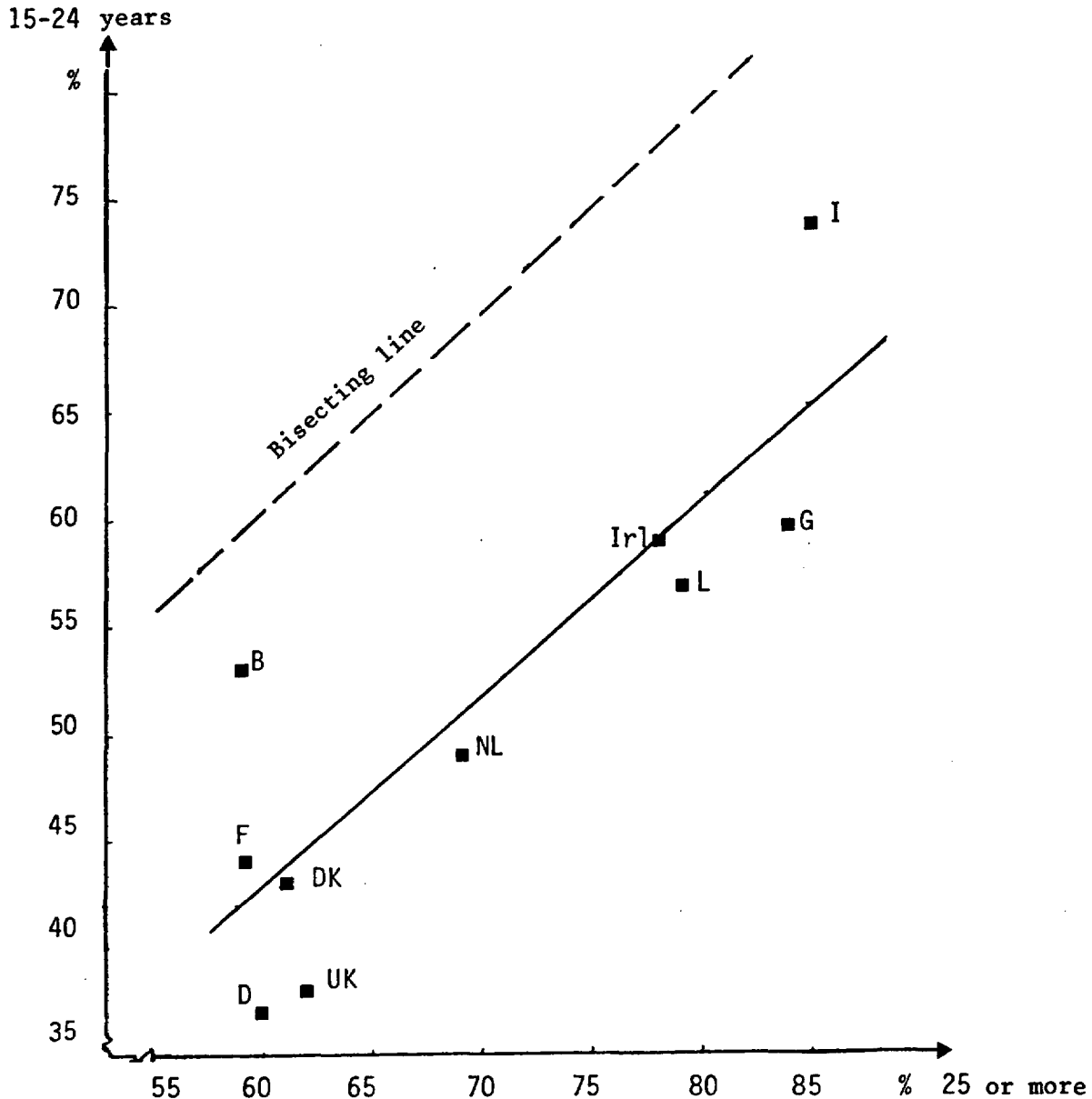
Calls oneself  
"a religious person"



Graph 10 - LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT BY AGE

In the ten countries in the Community, young people call themselves religious less often than adults, whatever the national average for religious sentiment.

The graph below shows the results: each country is positioned on the graph according to the proportion of its inhabitants who call themselves "religious", among people aged 25 or more (x-axis) and among young people aged 15-24 (y-axis) respectively.



**Graph 11** RESPECTIVE PROPORTIONS OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS WHO CALL THEMSELVES RELIGIOUS IN THE TEN COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY

Beyond the tendency of each country to be more or less religious, represented by the regression line, the lesser religious sentiment of young people is evident, whatever their nationality. The gap between young people and adults is clearly smaller than average in Belgium and Italy, and, even more clearly, larger than average in Germany and the United Kingdom.

Let us now return for a moment to the typology of young people by their living conditions, which was shown in the first part of this report. Religious sentiment varies considerably according to the type to which an individual belongs.

	<u>Calls oneself "religious"</u>
Religious sentiment higher than average:	
. School-children/students still living with the parents (average age 17½ years)	53%
. Young people starting working life, while still living with their parents (average age 20)	52%
. Young people who are already married (average age 22)	51%
Religious sentiment lower than average:	
. Young people looking for work or undergoing job training, still living with their parents (average age 19)	44%
. Young people living alone or together outside marriage (average age 21½)	30%

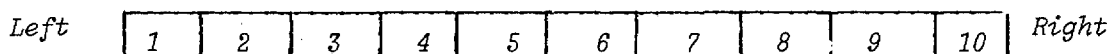
In the light of these results, it could be said that religious sentiment goes in tandem with integration into institutions - school, family home, working life and marriage.

It is only among the last group above (who, numerically, represent 12% of all young people) that rejection of religion predominates (calls oneself "not a religious person" 45% and "convinced atheist" 16%).

#### IV.1.2. Political positioning

The political choice between the left and right does not present itself as clearly as the religious option to Europeans. This is even more true for young people: when asked to position themselves on a ten-point political scale ranging from extreme left to extreme right, almost one in four Europeans could not reply (rising to one in four among the youngest age groups).

Question: *"In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale?"*

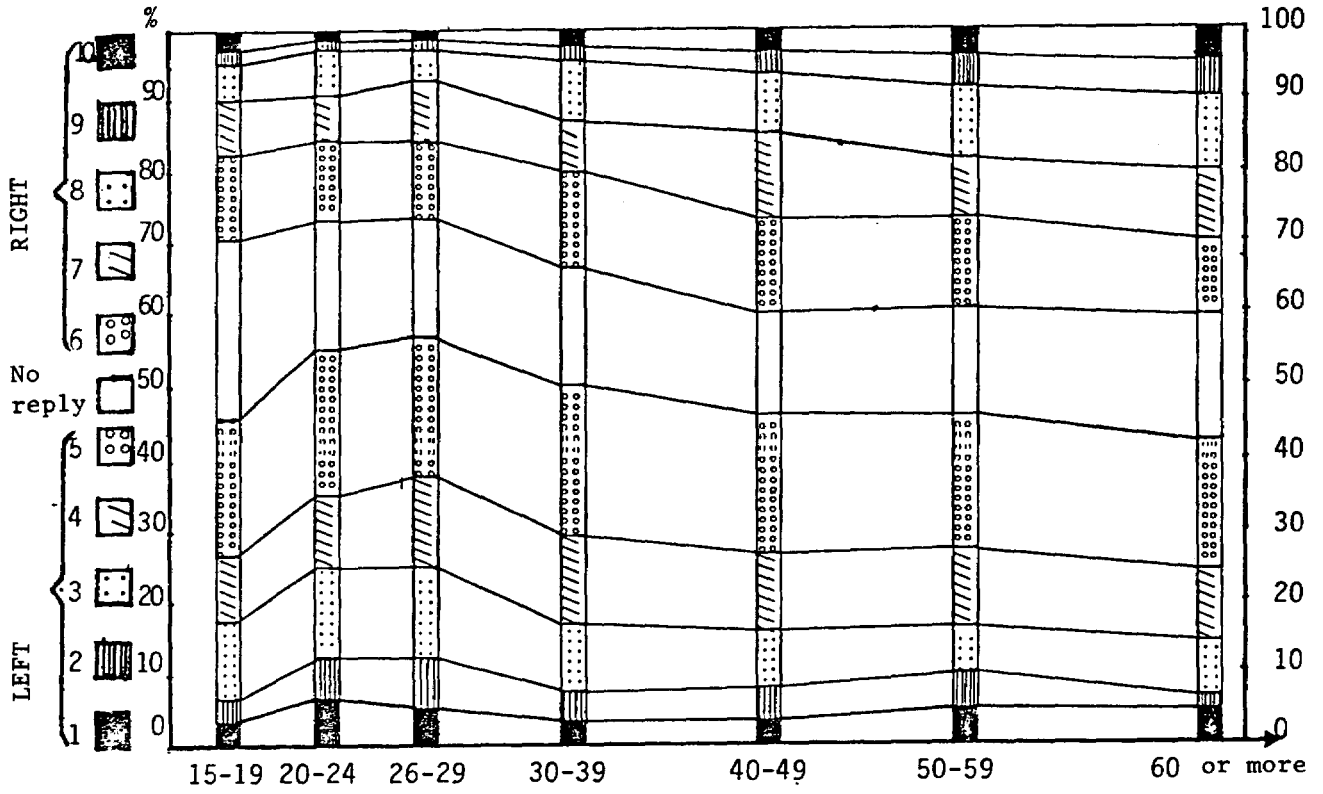


The distribution of responses for each age group is shown in the graph overleaf. It is summarised in the table below, which clearly shows that the extreme positions (1 and 2 on the left, 9 and 10 on the right) account for very small minorities in all age groups. It also shows that positioning on the left grows slowly but steadily to a maximum among 25-29 year olds (where it reaches 38% for positions 1 to 4) but then falls slowly in the older age brackets.

Table XII POLITICAL POSITIONING BY AGE

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-59	60 or more	TOTAL
Extreme left (positions 1 and 2)	7	12	12	8	7	7	8
Left (positions 3 and 4)	20	23	26	22	16	14	19
Centre (positions 5 and 6)	31	30	29	35	35	34	33
Right (positions 7 and 8)	14	14	13	16	19	19	17
Extreme right (positions 9 and 10)	4	2	3	4	8	10	6
No reply	24	19	17	15	15	16	17
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average position	5.13	4.71	4.70	5.19	5.53	5.73	5.33

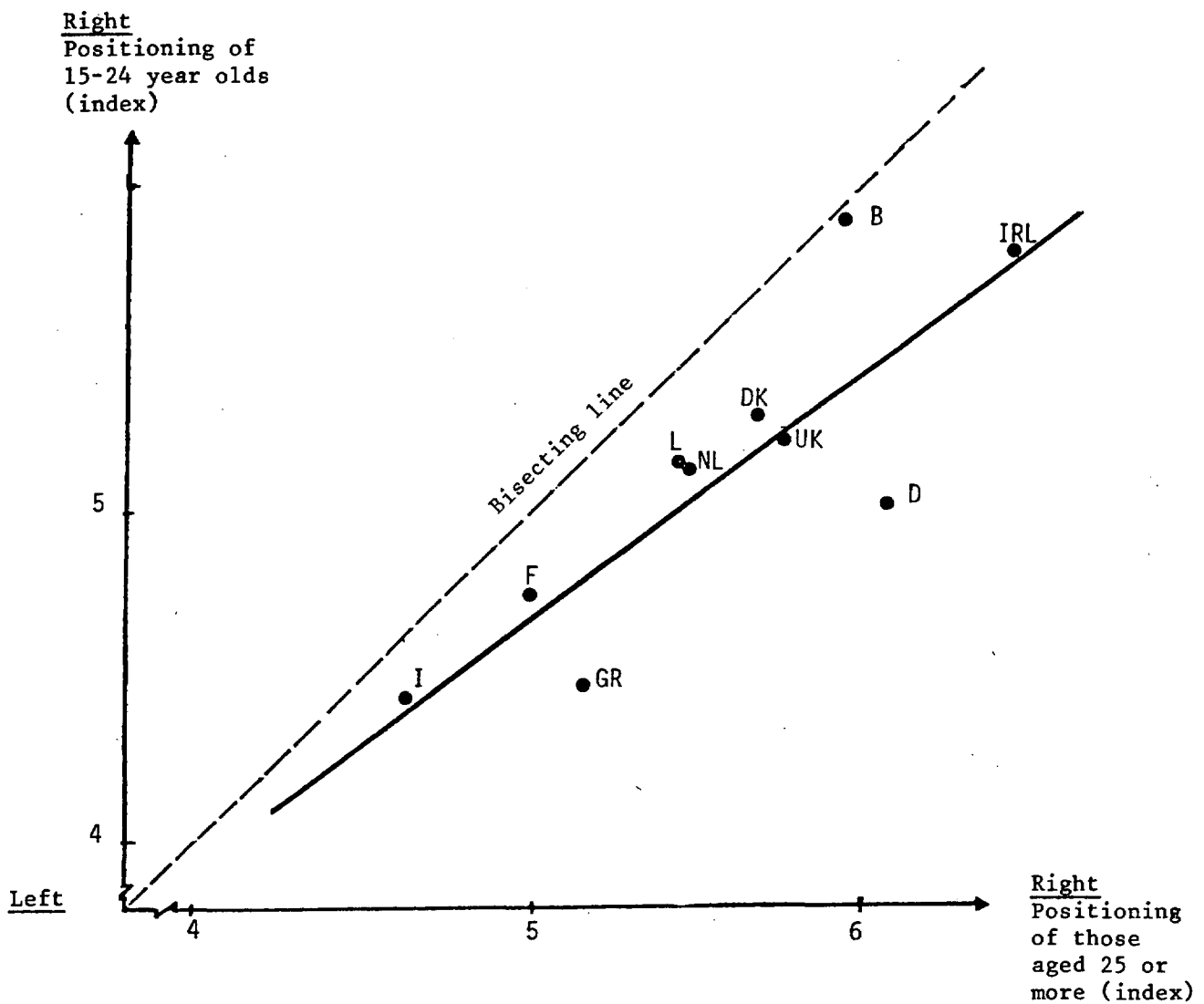
Key to scale



Graph 12 - POSITIONING ON THE LEFT/RIGHT SCALE, BY AGE

What happens in the different countries? We know that average position on the left/right scale varies considerably by country. Opinion surveys have systematically shown that the European countries most "on the left" are Italy, France and Greece and that the countries the most "on the right" are Belgium, Germany and, especially, Ireland. There is thus a sort of national norm for positioning on the scale. To what extent are the positions of young people and adults close or distant in the different countries?

The results are shown in the graph below: each country is represented by a dot whose x-coordinate is the average position of the left/right scale of people aged 25 or more and whose y-coordinate is the average position of 15-24 year olds on the same scale. Young people are positioned more to the left in all countries except Belgium. The slope of the regression line shows that the gap between young people and others is wider, the further the national norm is to the right. Finally, the gap is much larger in two countries (Greece and, especially, Germany) than elsewhere.

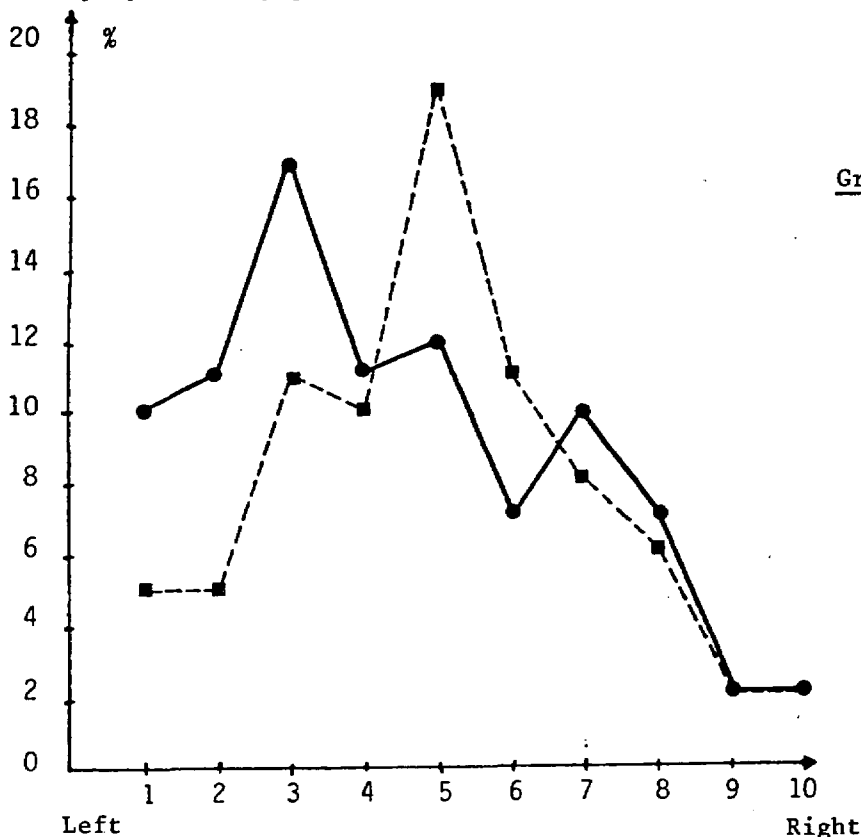


Graph 13 - RELATIVE POSITIONS OF UNDER 25 AND OVER 25 YEAR OLDS ON THE LEFT/RIGHT SCALE, BY COUNTRY

At the start of this analysis of political positioning, it was stated that a large number of young people (one in four) cannot position themselves on the scale. In fact, the strength or weakness of this tendency varies according to the main areas of interest. If we take another look at the typology of areas of interest shown on pages 55 and 56, we see, for each of the types, the proportion of its members who can position themselves politically and their average position.

Dominant area of interest	Size	Proportion who cannot position themselves	Average position on the left/right scale on those who can position themselves
No area of interest	( 4%)	36%	4.93
Environment	(18%)	24%	4.74
Amusement	(22%)	22%	5.37
Popular culture	(17%)	24%	5.17
Regions	(10%)	23%	4.86
Third World	(14%)	24%	4.69
Politics	(15%)	10%	4.45
All 15-24 year olds	(100%)	22%	4.91
All age groups combined	-	17%	5.31

Evidently, reticence about positioning oneself on the political scale is common to all groups of young people, except those who have chosen politics as their main area of interest; they account for 15% of all European young people. They position themselves much more to the left than their peers.



Graph 14 - POSITION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN POLITICS  
(compared to young people as a whole)



The political positioning of young people according to their areas of interest throws some light on the notions of left and right. The two types most "on the right" are those whose areas of interest have the least connection with social issues - amusement and popular culture. Conversely, young people who are interested in the Third World, ecology and politics - in other words, those who are most orientated towards the outside world - are the most "on the left".

#### IV.1.3. Materialist/Post-materialist values

The so-called "materialist/post-materialist" value scale, which has been widely used in public opinion data analysis for fifteen years or more, measures respondents' preference in a forced situation for either subsistence or material security values (such as "maintaining order", "fighting rising prices") or for values relating to belonging, personal development and quality of life (such as "giving the people more say in decisions", "protecting freedom of speech").

This dimension has a positive correlation with the ideological left/right scale but should not be confused with it.

It seems to amount to a new division, which might be illustrated by the fact protagonists in struggles for self-management, feminism, ecology, pacifism, etc., cannot be confused with those taking part in traditional struggles over appropriation of the means of production or centralised state-control of the economy.

Young people are more frequently attracted by post-materialist values than their elders, to a different extent in each country. However, apart from the lifecycle effect, this analysis seems to show up more complicated effects due to events experienced by a generation born at a certain time or even events experienced at a certain time by all generations (1) and (2).

The current study provides an update on the position of various age groups, particularly young people, with regard to the choice between materialist and post-materialist values.

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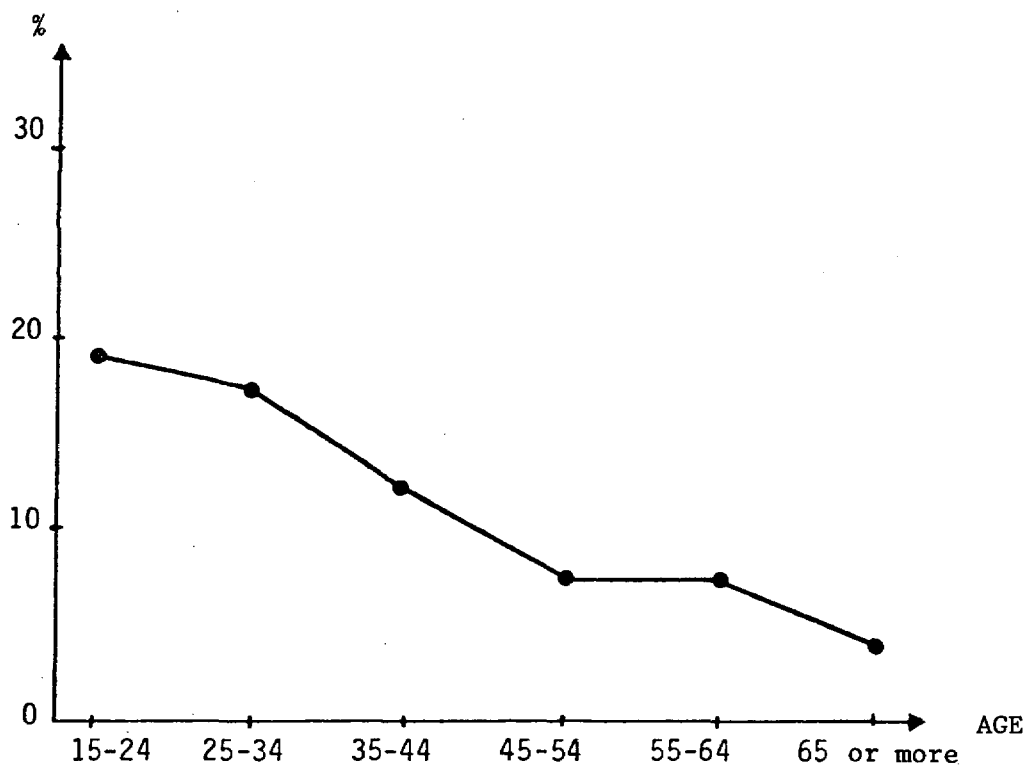
(1) See the works of Ronald INGLEHART, particularly:

- "The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles Among Western Publics", Princeton University Press, 1977;
- "Post-Materialism in an Environment of Insecurity", The American Political Science Review, Vol. 75, No. 4, December 1981, pp. 800-900;
- "Le post-materialisme face a la crise", Futuribles, September 1982, pp. 55-83, (translation of the preceding article).

(2) See appendix 4 regarding the methodology of this measure, developed by Ronald INGLEHART and applied regularly in Eurobarometer studies.

Table XIII MATERIALIST OR POST-MATERIALIST VALUES, BY AGE, IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN 1982

	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +<	TOTAL
Materialist	20	25	33	42	43	49	34
Post-materialist	19	17	12	7	7	4	12
Mixed	54	53	51	47	46	41	49
Not classified	7	5	4	4	4	6	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Graph 15 - PROPORTION OF POST-MATERIALISTS, BY AGE, IN THE TEN COUNTRIES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN 1982

Thanks to the repeated inclusion of this question in Eurobarometer studies and the work of Ronald Inglehart, it is possible to study variations over a period of ten years in the attraction of post-materialist values to young people in the six original member countries of the Community. Great stability can be seen in the attitudes of young people in the different years.

VARIATION IN THE PREDOMINANCE OF  
MATERIALIST AND POST-MATERIALIST  
VALUES AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS IN  
THE SIX ORIGINAL E.E.C. MEMBER  
COUNTRIES : 1970 - 1982

	<u>Materialists</u>	<u>Post- Materialists</u>
. 1970 .....	20%	24%
. 1973 .....	21	20
. 1976 .....	25	20
. 1979 .....	24	21
. 1982 .....	22	20

Young people in 1982 chose the same options to the same extent as young people in 1973. But what do the young people who were 15-24 in 1973 think in 1982? A very good approximation can be gained from the table on the next page, through the 25-34 year old column (i.e. the segment of the population which was aged 16-25 in 1973).

	<u>Materialists</u>	<u>Post- Materialists</u>
. Choice of 15-24 year olds in 1973	21%	20%
. Choice of 25-34 year olds in 1982	25%	17%

For this generation, it seems that the passing of ten years has produced a slight return to materialist values. However, this series of observations must be pursued for many years before we can understand what the real effect of ageing is and whether today's young people will be as materialist when they are 50 as their parents are today.

#### IV.2. GREAT CAUSES

Question : *"Which of the ideas or causes in the following list are sufficiently worthwhile for you to do something about, even if this might involve some risk or giving up other things for?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u>	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u>	<u>All Europeans</u>
. Sexual equality	22%	15%	16%
. Protection of the environment	37	35	35
. World peace	65	67	67
. Struggle against poverty	37	41	40
. Defence of (our country)	18	24	23
. My religious faith	10	18	16
. The unification of Europe	8	12	11
. Freedom of the individual	44	39	40
. Human rights	51	44	45
. The revolution	5	2	3
. None of these things	16	-	3
No reply	3	4	4
	(1)	(1)	(1)

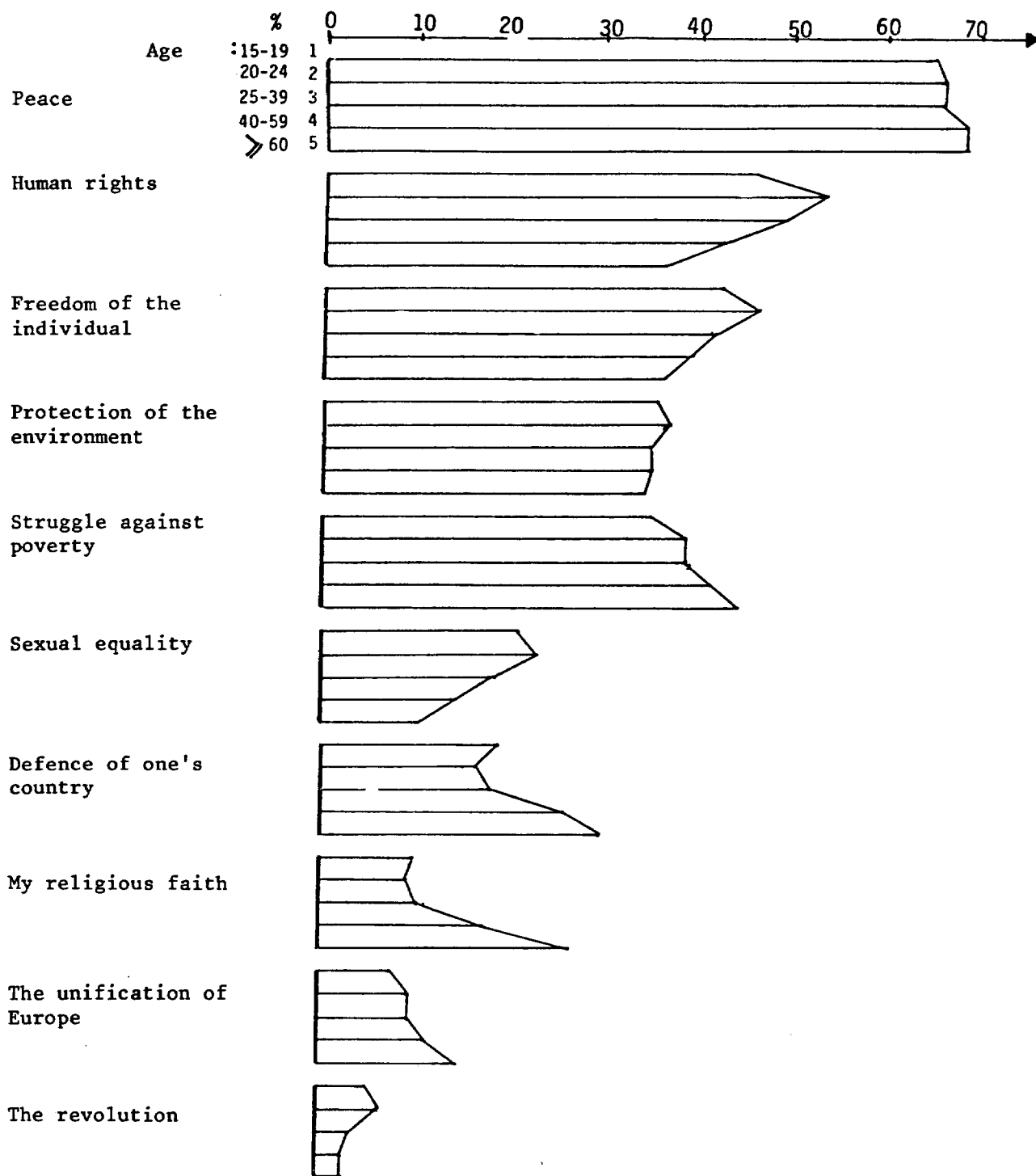
Analysis of responses to this question among the European public as a whole shows a broad consensus. One great cause - peace - clearly holds the prime position in all countries and all segments of the public. It is followed by four others, each of which receive quite similar levels of support: human rights, freedom of the individual, the struggle against poverty and protection of the environment (2).

Overall, with some slight exceptions, young Europeans match the general consensus. They are a little more drawn than adults to causes which defend individual expression (human rights, freedom of the individual and sexual equality) and are less prepared to support the defence of their country, their religious faith or the unification of Europe.

The graph on the following page illustrates the responses of the different age groups - it is a question of slight differences rather than clashes of opinion.

Two main tendencies emerge from an examination of the great causes chosen by young people, according to their areas of interest (see graph 16). The first tendency is for young Europeans, whatever their interest type, to rank peace, human rights and freedom of the individual at the top, and religious faith, the unification of Europe and the revolution at the bottom of their list.

- (1) Total exceeds 100% due to multiple responses.  
 (2) See Eurobarometer no. 17, page 36 onwards.



**Graph 16 - GREAT CAUSES - A COMPARISON OF THE RESPONSES OF FIVE AGE GROUPS**

A second, very strong tendency is for the number of great causes which seem to justify sacrifices to increase in line with a number of areas of interest. To put it another way, the degree of idealism, gauged here by the general prominence of great causes or ideals, increases in line with the degree of interest in the world.

In addition to these two general tendencies, some preferences and areas of reticence regarding ideals can be noted among the various types of young people. These preferences and areas of reticence are indicated by irregularities in the curve of the relevant type when compared with the overall curve.

Young people with few areas of interest seem nevertheless to be quite drawn towards peace, human rights and the struggle against poverty. Since they are supported by young people who are not very open towards the world, these ideals seem to be commonplace. Conversely, freedom and protection of the environment apparently necessitate a greater disposition towards action, which explains the areas of reticence of young people belonging to this type.

Young people whose areas of interest are connected with popular culture are favourably disposed towards peace, protection of the environment and national defence. On the other hand, they are less inclined to support human rights, freedom and sexual equality. Generally, young people belonging to this type seem to be looking for social harmony rather than individual expression.

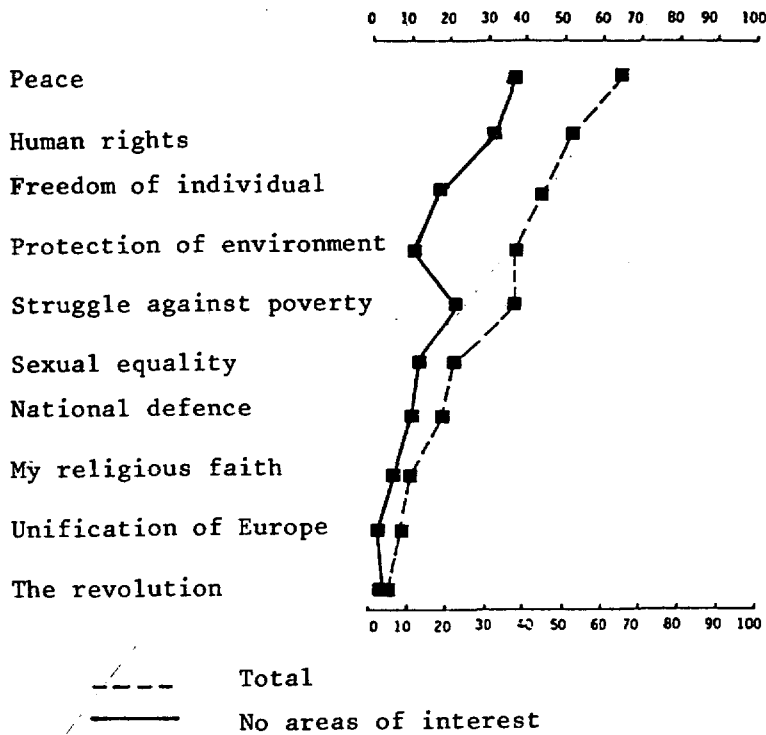
Young people interested in the environment and those who lay stress on amusement differ little from all young people as regards the great causes which they support.

Apart from peace, which they support strongly, young people interested in the Third World are primarily distinguishable by the importance which they attach to the struggle against poverty (see graph 20). It is because they are very sensitive to other people's suffering that they are as much interested in the Third World as in the struggle against poverty.

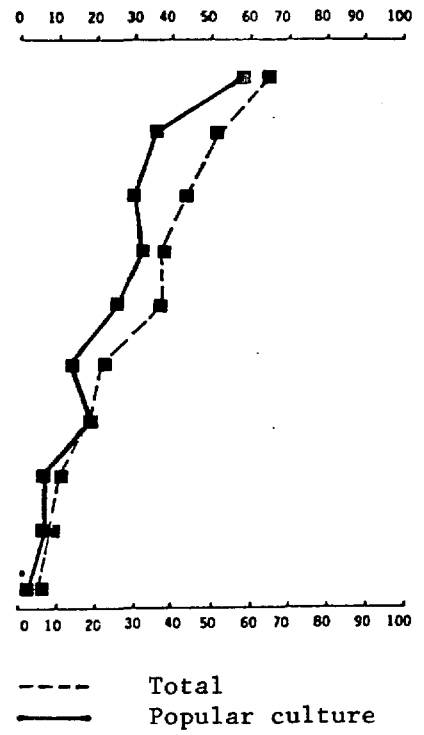
Young people interested in the regions quite strongly support sexual equality and the unification of Europe (see graph 20). The twin impact of sex (women, who account for the majority of this type, support sexual equality more) and of education (the best educated young people are more in favour of the unification of Europe) can be seen in the graph.

Finally, the inclination to action of the most politicised young people is apparent in their support for freedom and revolution (see graph 20). As regards human rights, which are the guarantee of liberty, defence of the freedom of the individual as an ideal indicates a desire to take oneself in hand and to act, which is strongly evident among young people of this type. The revolutionary ideal, apart from its political content, also indicates a taste for action.

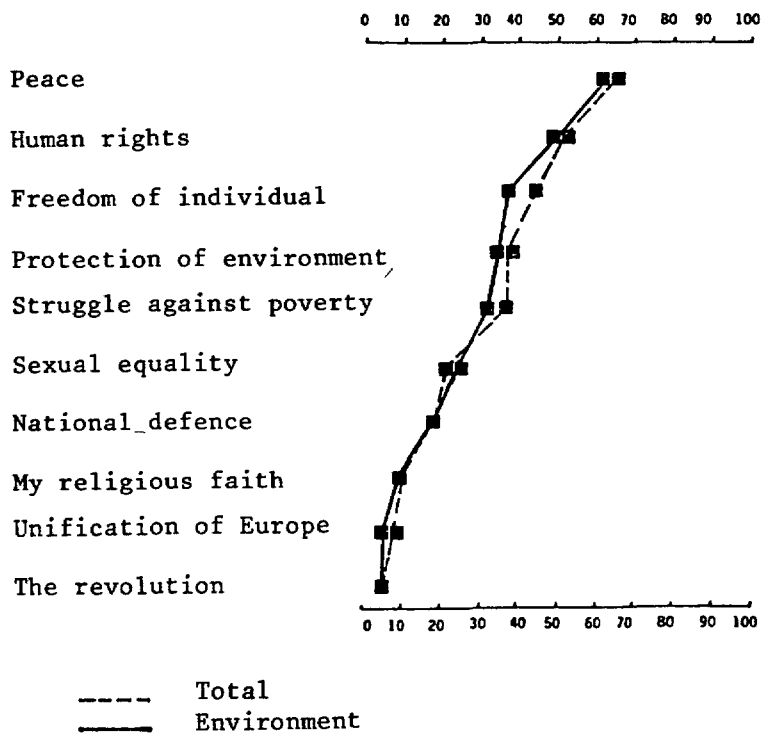
a. NO AREAS OF INTEREST



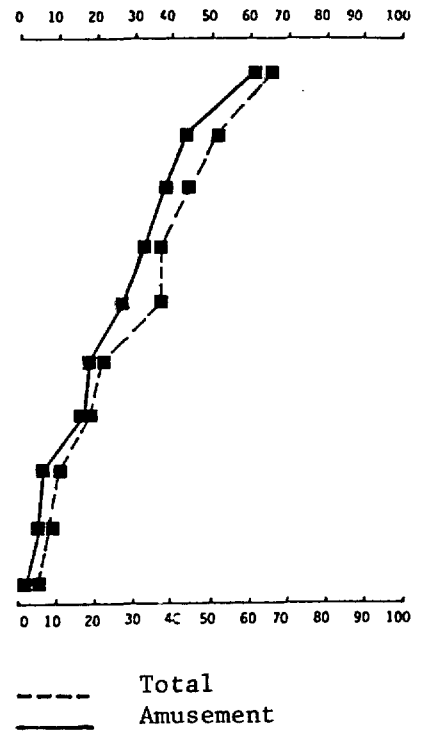
b. POPULAR CULTURE



c. ENVIRONMENT



d. AMUSEMENT

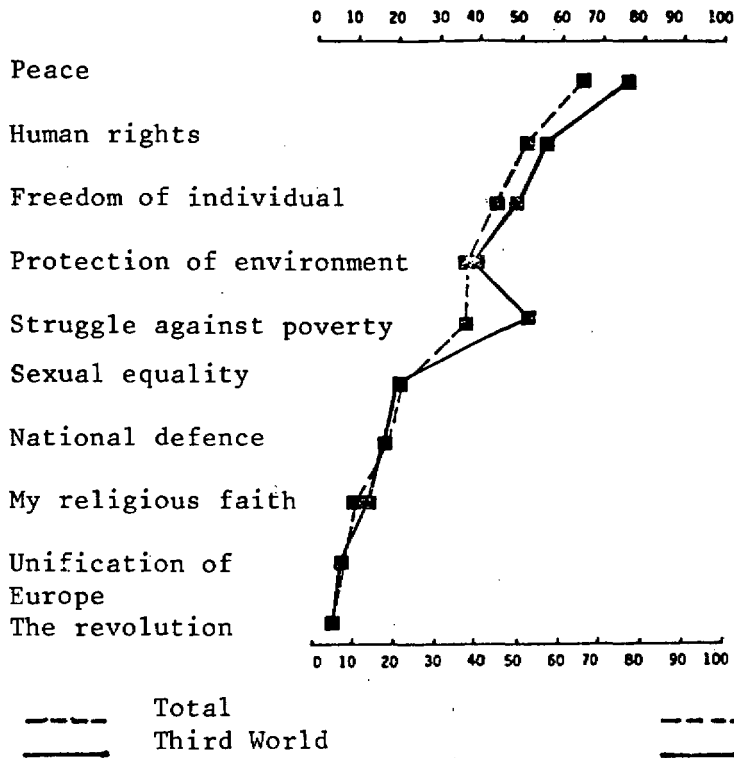


Graph 19 15-24 YEAR OLDS' IDEALS BY THEIR AREAS OF INTEREST  
 (The types have been ranked by increasing number of areas mentioned)(1)

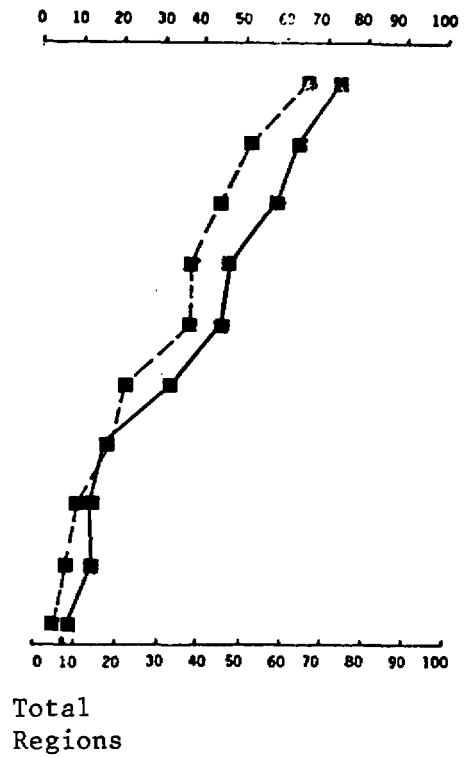
(1) See the first part of Chapter II for a definition of the typology of young people by their areas of interest.



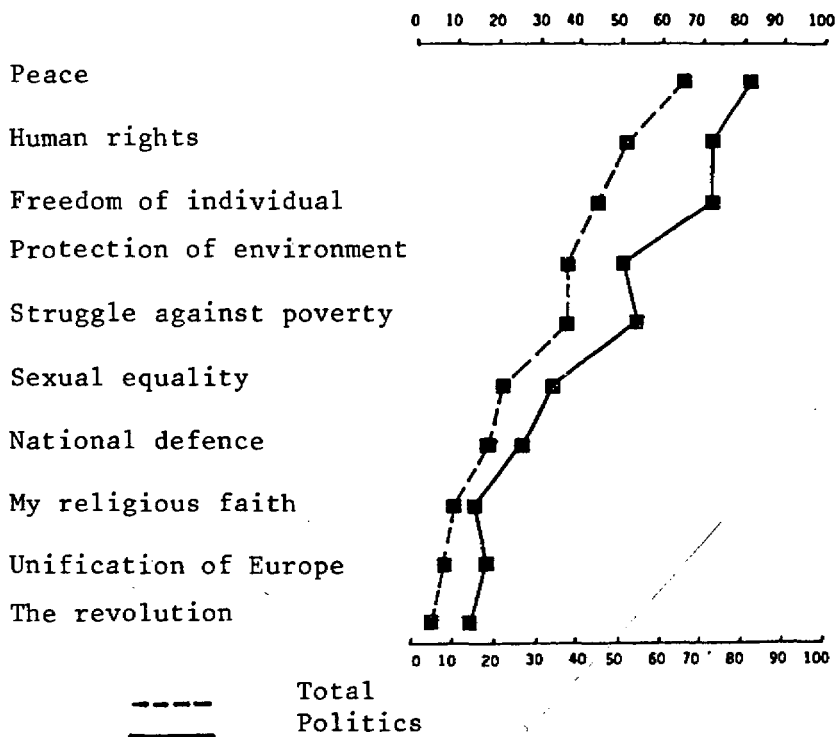
e. THIRD WORLD



f. REGIONS



g. POLITICS



Graph 20 15-24 YEAR OLDS' IDEALS BY THEIR AREAS OF INTEREST  
 (The types have been ranked by increasing number of areas mentioned)(1)

(1) See the first part of Chapter II for a definition of the typology of young people by their areas of interest.

CHAPTER V

POLITICS

V.1. GENERAL ATTITUDES

V.1.1. Satisfaction with the way democracy works

Over the last ten years, subject to sizeable variations in each country (1), eleven successive European surveys have established that, year in year out, throughout Europe, approximately half of the population call themselves satisfied or very satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, slightly less than half call themselves not very or not at all satisfied and less than 10% do not reply. (The average for 11 surveys undertaken between 1973 and 1982, involving more than 100,000 interviews, is "very satisfied" 7%, "fairly satisfied" 43%, "not very satisfied" 29%, "not at all satisfied" 15%, "no reply" 6%).

In spring 1982, young Europeans as a whole scarcely differ from all adults on this point.

Question: *"On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works (in your country)?"*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Very satisfied	5 ) 44	9 ) 50	8 ) 49
. Fairly satisfied	39 )	41 )	41 )
. Not very satisfied	31 ) 44	30 ) 44	30 ) 44
. Not at all satisfied	13 )	14 )	14 )
No reply	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100
INDEX	2.41	2.49	2.47

This overall assessment of the way democracy works in one's country takes into account not only views of the government but also of political institutions. It is in a way an indicator of "public state of mind".

This indicator varies very markedly by country and also over time, depending on events in national life. We shall now compare the replies of young people and the population as a whole, for each country at the time of the survey (spring 1982). (The countries have been listed in descending order of index of satisfaction with the way democracy works).

(1) See Eurobarometer 17.

Index of satisfaction with the way democracy works

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u>	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>All Europeans</u>
. Germany	2.65	2.79	- .14	2.77
. Greece	2.51	2.79	- .28	2.73
. Luxembourg	2.63	2.72	- .09	2.70
. United Kingdom	2.57	2.71	- .14	2.68
. Denmark	2.72	2.67	+ .05	2.68
. Ireland	2.60	2.62	- .02	2.62
. Netherlands	2.53	2.57	- .04	2.56
. France	2.42	2.40	+ .02	2.40
. Belgium	2.38	2.35	+ .03	2.35
. Italy	1.89	1.93	- .04	1.92
E.E.C. TOTAL	2.41	2.49	- .08	2.47

In almost all countries, young people can be seen to have virtually the same opinion as adults of the way democracy works in their country. In Greece, Germany and the United Kingdom, they tend to be a little less satisfied than their elders but the differences are small.

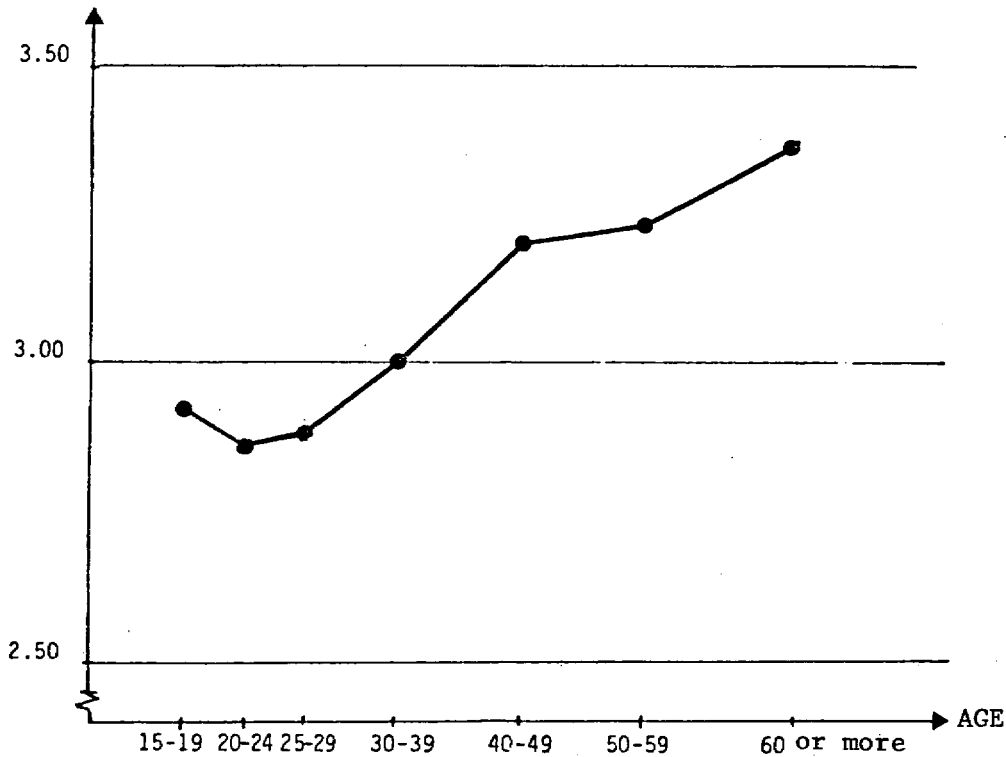
V.1.2. Feeling of national pride

There is a clear difference between young people and their elders in this general area - the feeling of national pride is less widespread among the young.

Question: "Would you say you are very proud, quite proud, not very proud, not at all proud, to be (nationality)?"

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Very proud	26	40	37
. Quite proud	39	37	37
. Not very proud	17	13	14
. Not at all proud	9	5	6
. No reply	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100
INDEX (1)	2.90	3.18	3.13

Index of national  
pride



Graph 21 - VARIATION IN INDEX OF NATIONAL PRIDE BY AGE

(1) The index has been calculated on the basis of "very proud" - 4, "quite proud" - 3, "not very proud" - 2, "not at all proud" - 1. It can vary between 1 and 4.

The age variation curve of the national pride index has the same general shape in all countries, although the slope of the curve is more or less acute in some cases; in Germany, France, United Kingdom and Greece, young people are clearly less proud of their nationality than their older compatriots. The difference is smaller in the other countries.

When, as in this instance, a significant difference in attitudes by age is apparent, one must ask whether this is a lifecycle effect or the start of a historical effect, which could be a generation or period effect (1).

In the first case, one should conclude that the young people of today reproduce in some way the attitudes that their parents expressed when they were of the same age and that they will later re-produce the attitudes that their elder contemporaries have today.

In the second case, one should conclude that all individuals born in the same period are marked by certain circumstances and will keep this mark throughout their lives or, at least, for a certain part of their lives.

The third hypothesis is that it may be a question of a change among the population which emerges first in the attitude of young people.

These effects are generally intermingled and only repeated observation over a long period - ten years at least - will allow them to be understood. In this instance, we have at our disposal results from a similar, if not exactly identical, question asked in several countries of the Community in 1970. It is thus possible to attempt a generation analysis: in other words, not only to compare the profile of responses by age after a gap of twelve years, but also to compare what the same age group (for example, those born between 1946 and 1949) answered in 1970 (when they were between 21 and 24 years of age) and what they replied on this occasion (when they were between 33 and 36 years of age).

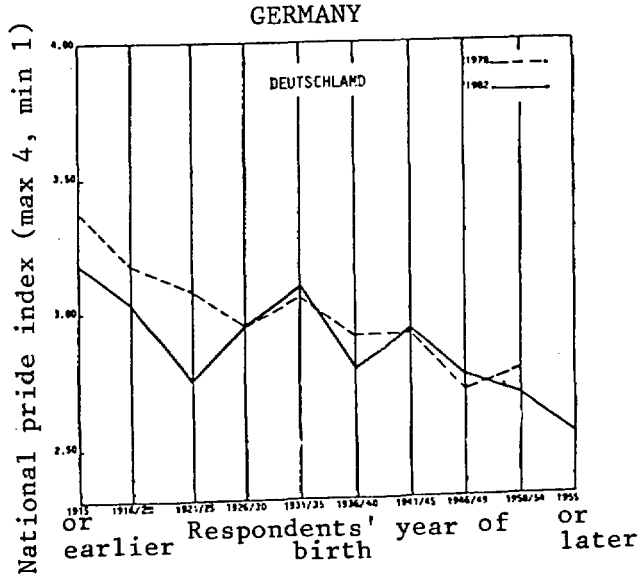
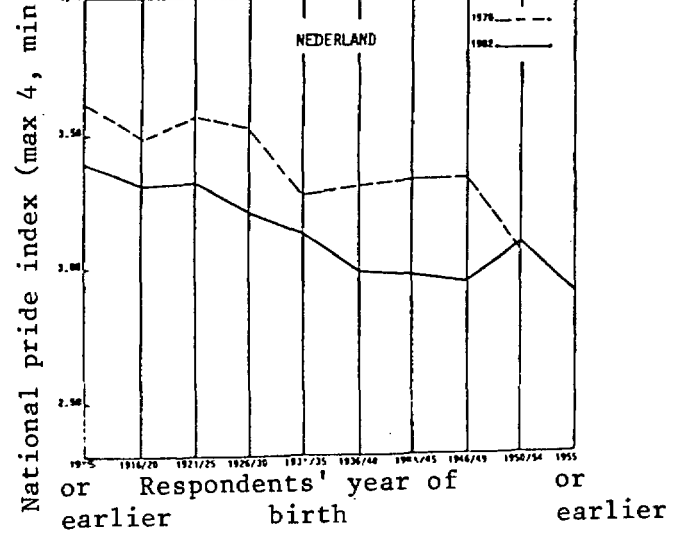
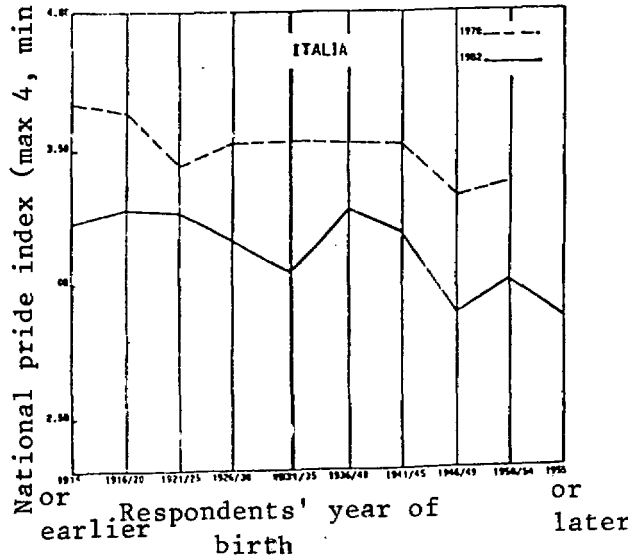
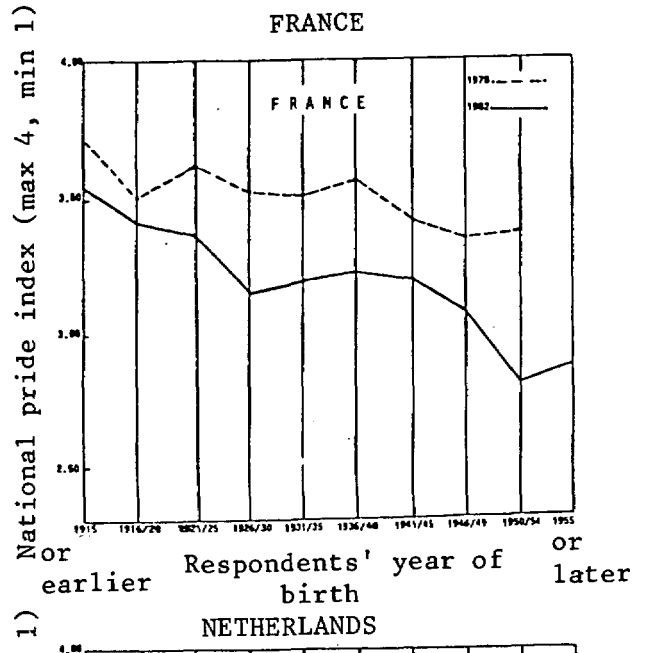
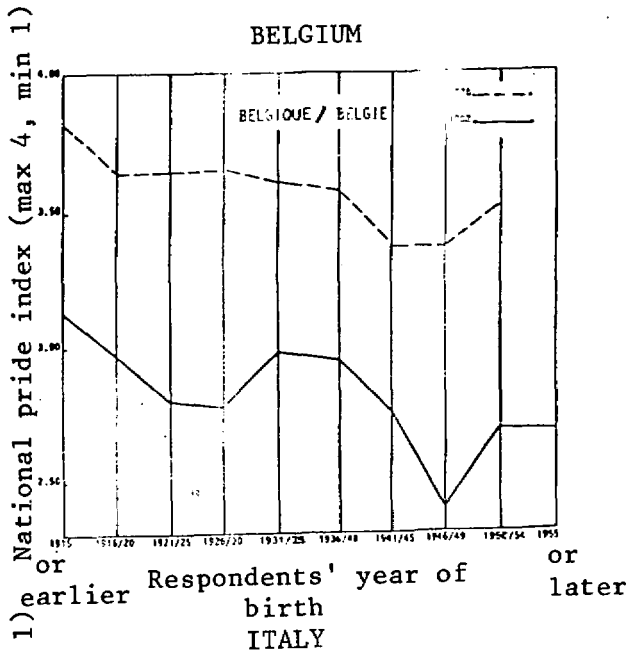
The series of observations is shown for five countries in the graphs on the following page, which bring to light several interesting phenomena:

- in both periods (1970 and 1982), the feeling of national pride is less widespread among young people than among older people; there is thus a lifecycle effect;
- in addition, in four of the five countries (Germany being the exception), the level of national pride is clearly lower at all ages in 1982 than it was in 1970; there is thus also a strong period effect;
- finally, in Germany, something of a generation effect is apparent, insofar as the generation born between 1931 and 1935 expressed a slightly higher level of national pride in both 1970 and 1982 than the generations immediately preceding or following them.

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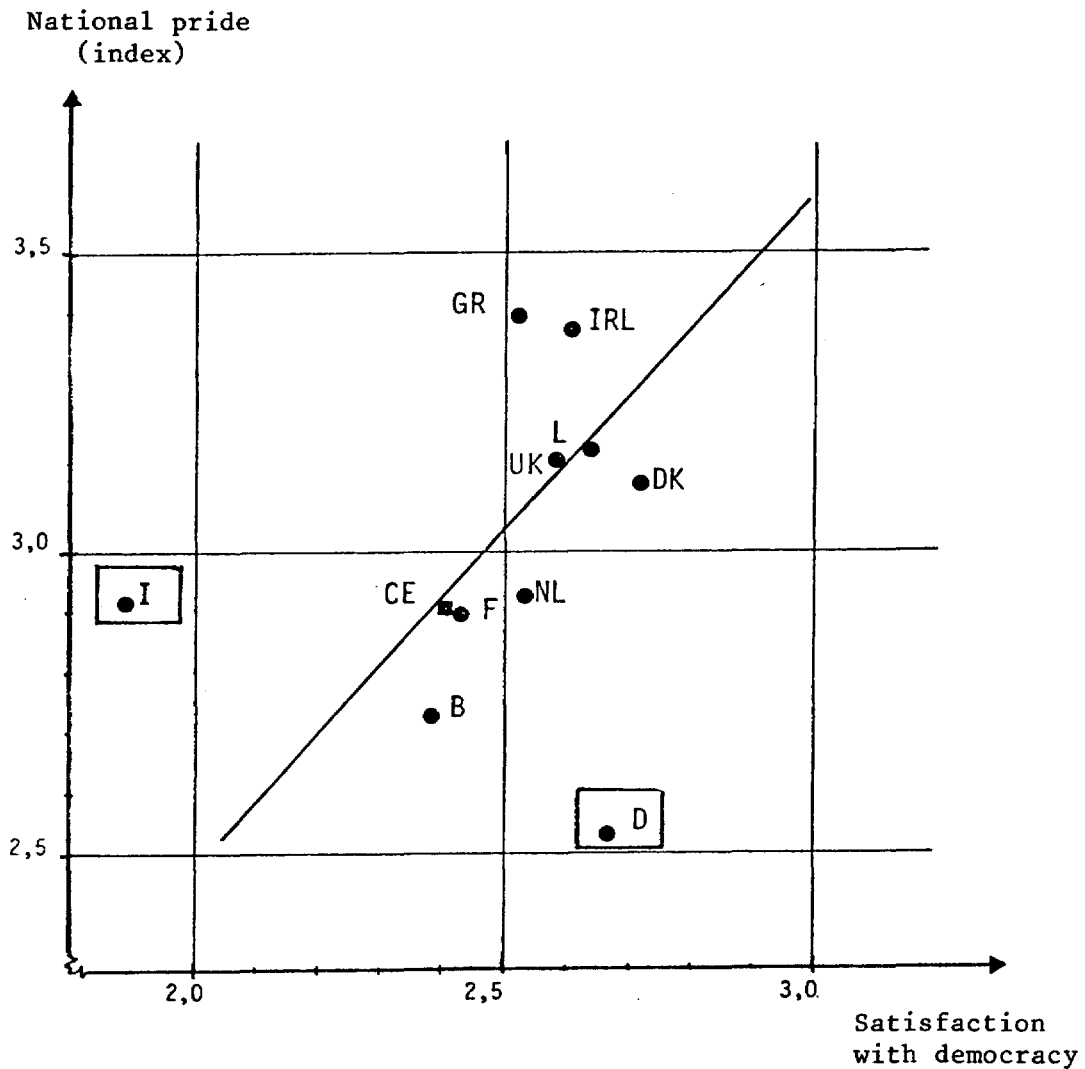
(1) In the ensuing pages, we have borrowed the thoughts and data from a working document (not yet published) written by J.R. Rabier in July 1982: "The feeling of national pride: the effect of age or events".

FEELING OF NATIONAL PRIDE -  
CHANGES FROM 1970 TO 1982



We have spent some considerable time on this analysis since it is an example which raises the general problem of the interpretation to be given to differences in attitudes by age and because it demonstrates the extreme importance of repeating opinion surveys over a long period in order to enhance knowledge (1).

The feeling of national pride and satisfaction with democracy are strongly correlated in most countries - that is, a high level of satisfaction with the way democracy works goes hand in hand with a high level of national pride, or vice versa. Two countries represent exceptions to this rule - Germany (where young people readily call themselves very satisfied with democracy while they have the lowest level of national pride in all European countries) and Italy (where the reverse phenomenon occurs).



Graph 22 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL PRIDE AND SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY  
 (Young people aged 15-24)  
 The line of regression excludes Italy and Germany

(1) In this respect, we should mention as model a series of Japanese surveys, repeated every five years since 1953, by the Institute of Mathematical Statistics in Tokyo - "Japanese National Character Surveys".



V.1.3. Attitude towards social change: revolution, reform, defence against subversion

Like its predecessors, this question deals with "public state of mind" but from a different viewpoint - that of social change. Analysis of replies over a long period - as the question has been asked in several European countries since 1970 - shows great stability of response (1). Here are the 1982 replies:

Question: *"On this card there are three basic kinds of attitudes vis-a-vis the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion."*

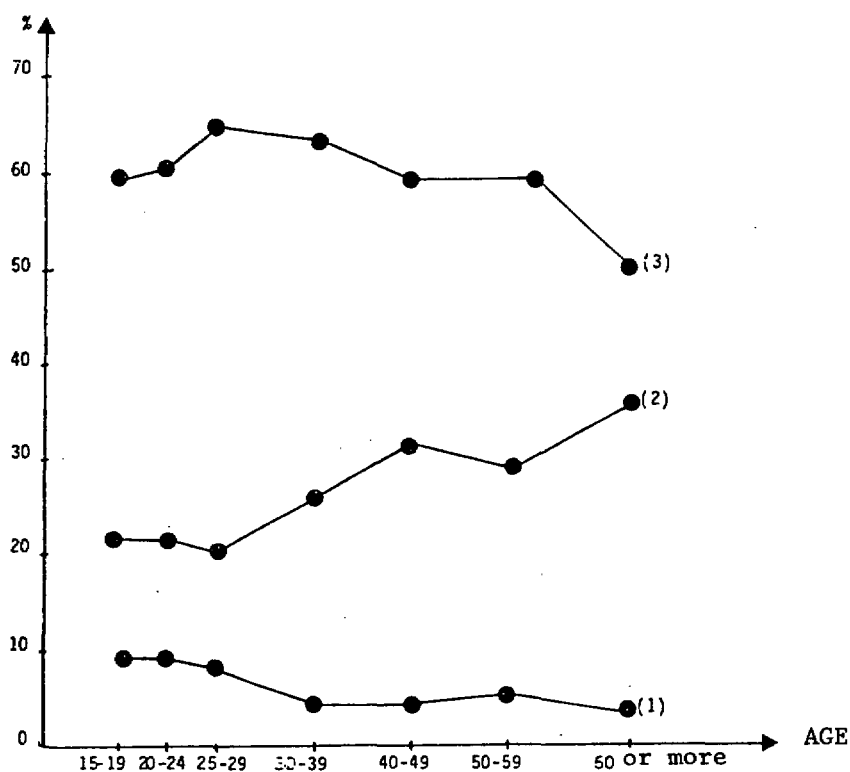
	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. The entire way our society is organised must be radically changed by revolutionary action	8	4	5
. Our society must be gradually improved by reforms	61	57	59
. Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces	22	30	28
No reply	9	9	8
TOTAL	100	100	100

As might have been anticipated, the revolutionary idea attracts a greater proportion of young people than adults. Rather, it is surprising that the difference between the two proportions is relatively small. The graph below plots the variation in choice by age.

Graph 23

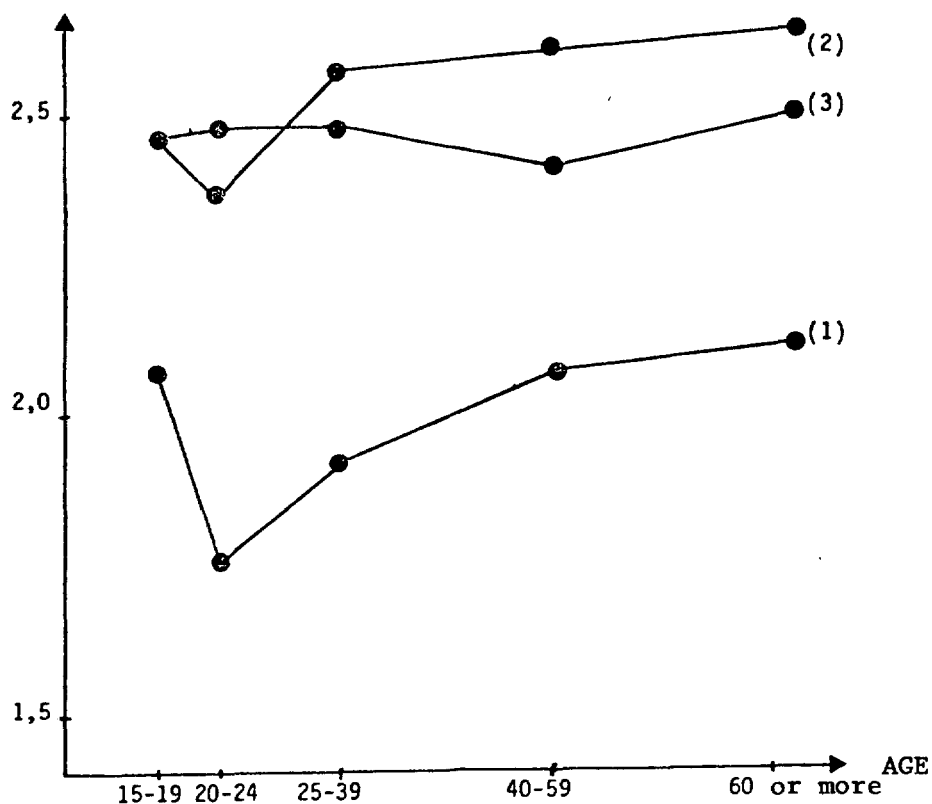
AGE BREAKDOWN OF THE PROPORTION OF SUPPORTERS OF:

- (1) Revolutionary action
- (2) Defending society against subversive forces
- (3) Gradual reforms



To what extent is the desire to change or defend society linked with views of the way democracy works? The graph below clearly shows that supporters of revolutionary action have a worse opinion of the way democracy works (curve 1) than other groups, whatever their age. The graph also shows that young people aged 20-24 are the most rational of all Europeans in their replies to the two relevant questions.

Satisfaction with the way democracy works (index)

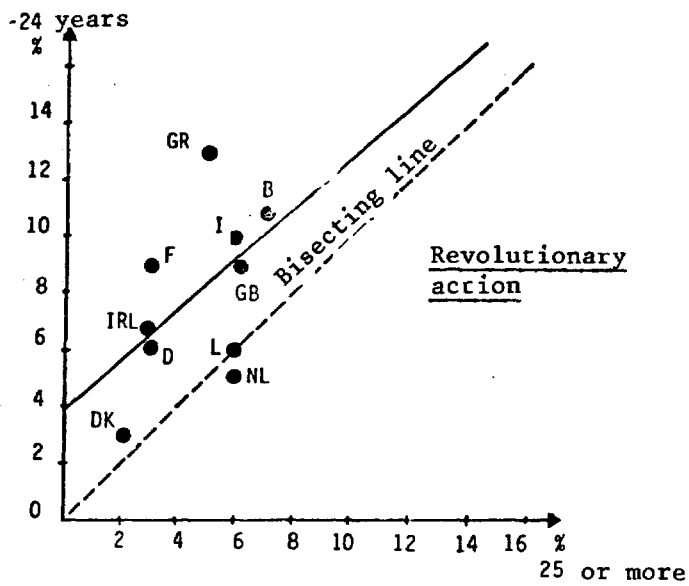


Graph 24 - INDEX OF SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY WORKS, BY AGE, AMONG ...

- (1) Supporters of revolutionary action
- (2) Supporters of defending society against subversive forces
- (3) Supporters of gradual reforms

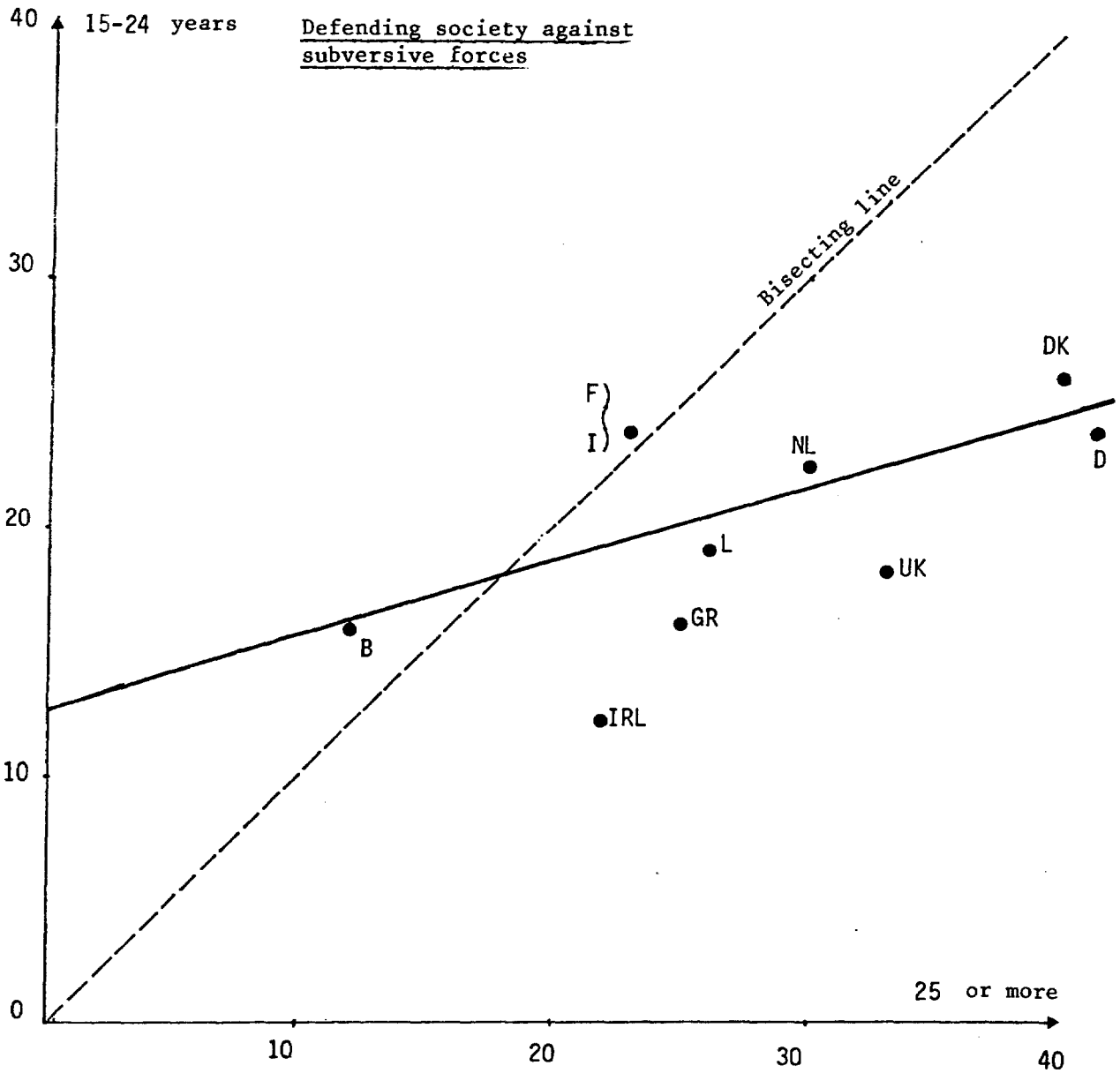
How do young people in the different countries position themselves relative to older members of the population? Two minority attitudes - revolutionary action and defending society against subversion - are analysed overleaf.

In a general way, it seems that the positioning of young people in each country correlates with the positioning of older people ( $r = 0.485$  for revolutionary action  $r = 0.471$  for defence against subversion). On the first graph, mention should be made of the position of Greece, where the proportion of young people tempted by revolutionary action is notably larger than among adults; on the second graph, mention should be made of the position of Ireland, where the proportion of young people who support defending society against subversion is notably smaller than among adults.



Graph 25

A COMPARISON OF THE ATTITUDES  
ATTITUDES OF YOUNG PEOPLE  
AND THEIR ELDERS, BY COUNTRY



## V.2. PERCEPTION OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

Since young people show themselves to be quite widely supportive of reforms, let us look at several examples of the areas in which they regard the system as currently working either well or badly in their country.

This information was obtained by asking the following question: "*Do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following opinions about the way things happen in (our country)?*"

A list of positive and negative statements followed.

The statements centred on two main themes - freedom on the one hand and inequalities/injustices on the other. These are the two themes on which the majority of European democracies were constructed during the nineteenth century. The other statements related to more recently introduced notions - social support by the State and the definition of social freedom involved in individual and minority expression. The table on the following page presents the statements and the replies of young people (aged 15-24).

Young Europeans widely recognise that their democracies guarantee freedom: everyone is free to express their opinions and everyone is free to do almost anything they like as long as it is lawful.

At the same time, they readily denounce injustices and inequalities: it is unfair that some people possess a lot and others almost nothing, and not everyone is truly equal before the law. Yet they do not want to see all the differences disappear: to aim for complete equality will destroy personal initiative.

The welfare state arouses mixed opinions - a slight tendency to admit that the system reduces inequalities but strong criticism of the way it works.

Money does not seem to them to be the absolute weapon.

Support for individual and minority expression is apparent in the denial, by a majority of them, of excessive freedom to do as you like and by the strong feeling that small groups are disapproved of in current society.

Table XIV 15-24 YEAR OLDS' OPINIONS OF DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

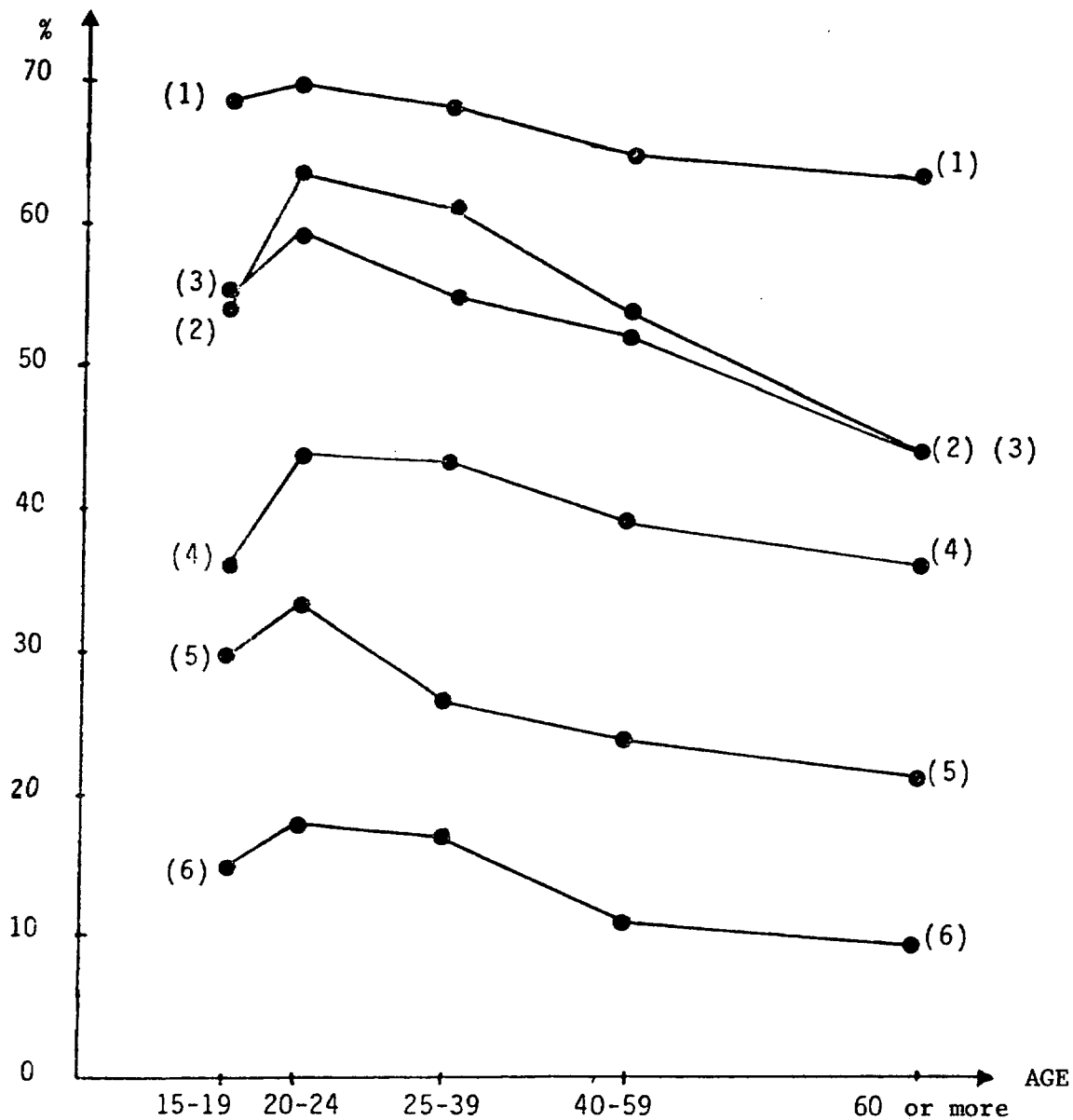
MAINLY FAVOURABLE OPINIONS (In descending order of frequency)	MAINLY UNFAVOURABLE OPINIONS (In descending order of frequency)
<u>Statements</u>	<u>Statements</u>
<p>- Everyone is free to express his opinions when he does not agree with something</p> <p>. Agree 81                      . Disagree 17                      . No opinion 2</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>	<p>- It is grossly unfair that some people possess a lot and others almost nothing</p> <p>. Agree 69                      . Disagree 25                      . No opinion 6</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>
<p>- One may do almost anything one likes as long as it is lawful</p> <p>. Agree 65                      . Disagree 31                      . No opinion 4</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>	<p>- Help via the social welfare system does not reach those in most need</p> <p>. Agree 60                      . Disagree 25                      . No opinion 15</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>
<p>- Money can fix everything</p> <p>. Agree 36                      . Disagree 58                      . No opinion 6</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>	<p>- Everyone is truly equal before the law</p> <p>. Agree 35                      . Disagree 58                      . No opinion 7</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>
<p>- The freedom to do as you like has gone too far, creating disorder and, in the long run, disorder could bring out dictatorship</p> <p>. Agree 38                      . Disagree 51                      . No opinion 11</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>	<p>- Small groups with different ideas or customs from the majority are largely disapproved of</p> <p>. Agree 57                      . Disagree 30                      . No opinion 13</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>
<p>- The welfare state reduces inequality in our society</p> <p>. Agree 44                      . Disagree 39                      . No opinion 17</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>	<p>- To aim for complete equality will destroy personal initiative</p> <p>. Agree 47                      . Disagree 38                      . No opinion 15</p> <p>TOTAL 100</p>

How do young people differ from their elders on these points?

Analysis of the results shows that the various topics mentioned in the question can be grouped into two sets:

- topics on which young people (particularly those aged 20-25) tend to be more critical than their elders - freedom, inequality, respect for minorities and concept of the social welfare system;
- topics on which young people are less critical than their elders - terms of operation of the social welfare system, dangers of equalisation, excessive freedom to do as you like and the power of money (see graphs on the next page).

It seems that the first set of topics is more concerned with the area of ideas and the second more with the area of experience of life.

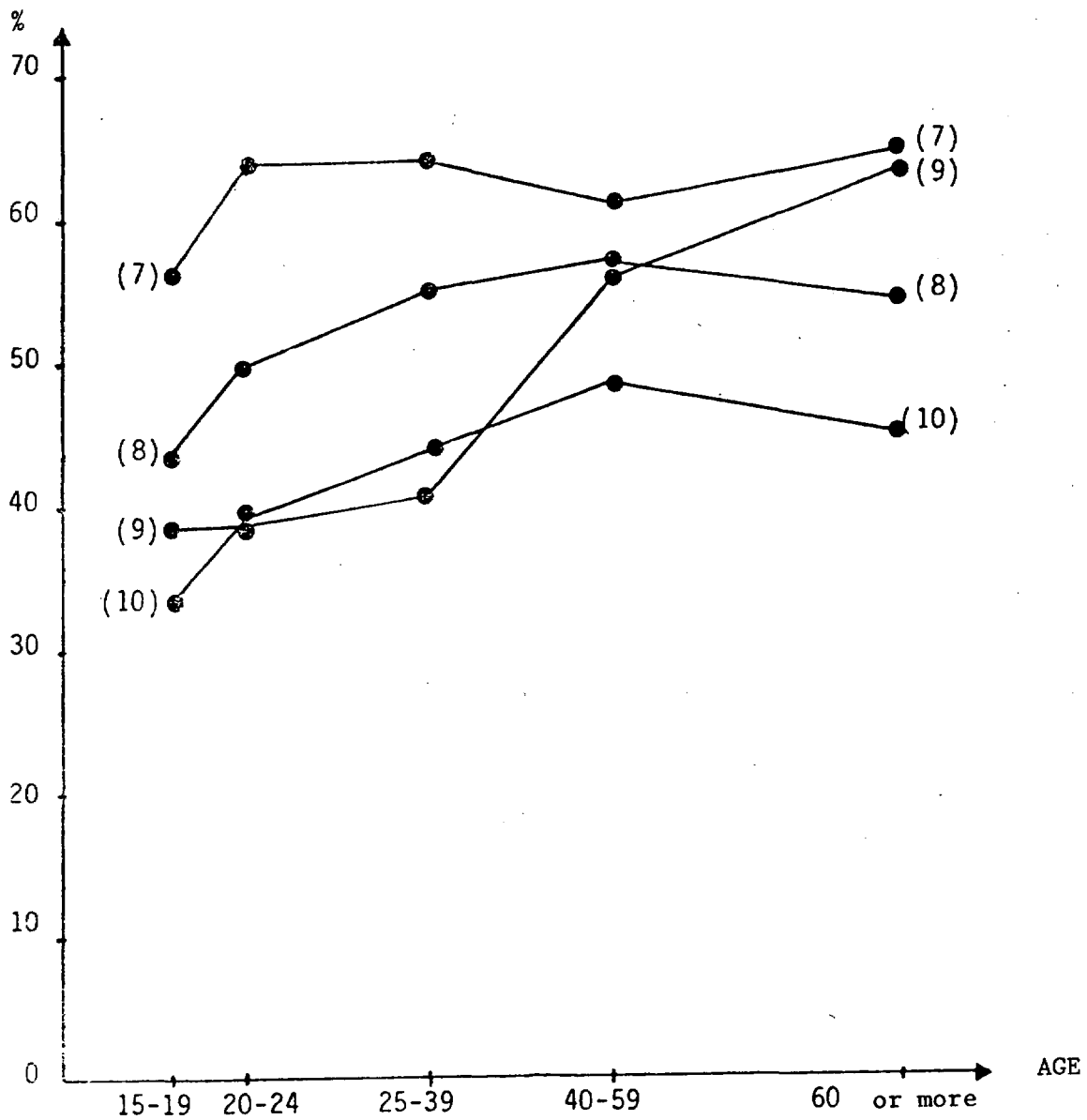


- (1) It is grossly unfair that some people possess a lot and others almost nothing
- (2) Everyone is not truly equal before the law
- (3) Small groups with different ideas or customs from the majority are largely disapproved of
- (4) The welfare state does not reduce inequality
- (5) No, everyone is not free to do almost anything they like so long as it is lawful
- (6) No, everyone is not free to express their opinions when they disagree with something.

Graph 26 - BREAKDOWN OF UNFAVOURABLE OPINIONS BY AGE  
(European Total)

A. Topics of which young people are more critical than their elders





- (7) Help via the social welfare system does not reach those in most need
- (8) To aim for complete equality will destroy personal initiative
- (9) Freedom to do as you like has gone too far
- (10) Money can fix everything

Graph 27 - BREAKDOWN OF UNFAVOURABLE OPINIONS BY AGE  
(European total)

B. Topics of which young people are less critical than adults

### V.3. POLITICAL ACTION

To implement one's values or physically express one's attitudes and opinions, every individual in a democratic political system possesses a certain number of means of action - taking part in associations, individual initiatives, elections, etc. Only political action through parties and movements will be studied here. However, this kind of action is sufficiently revealing to enable us to analyse young people's involvement in society. We must first study individual disposition to political action in order to understand this subject.

#### V.3.1. Individual disposition

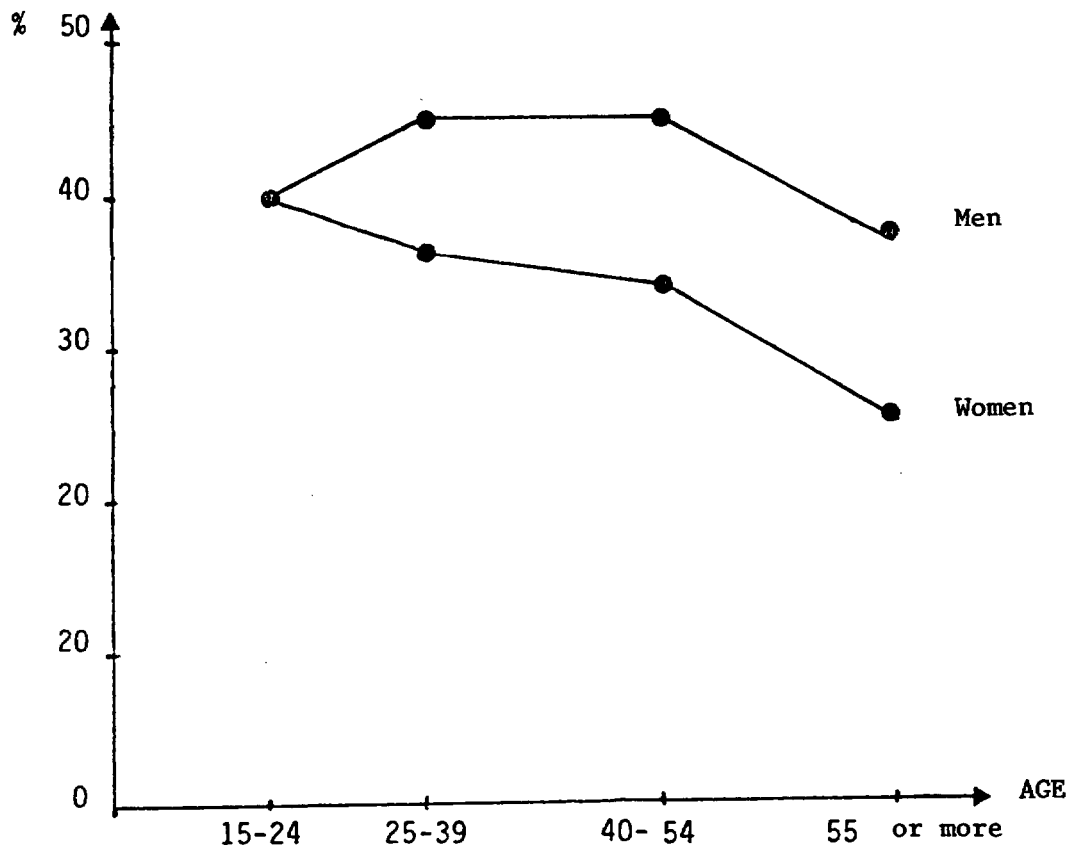
Two variables provide revealing information on individual disposition to political action - the feeling of being politically effective and the degree of cognitive mobilisation.

The feeling of being politically effective may be appreciated from the following question:

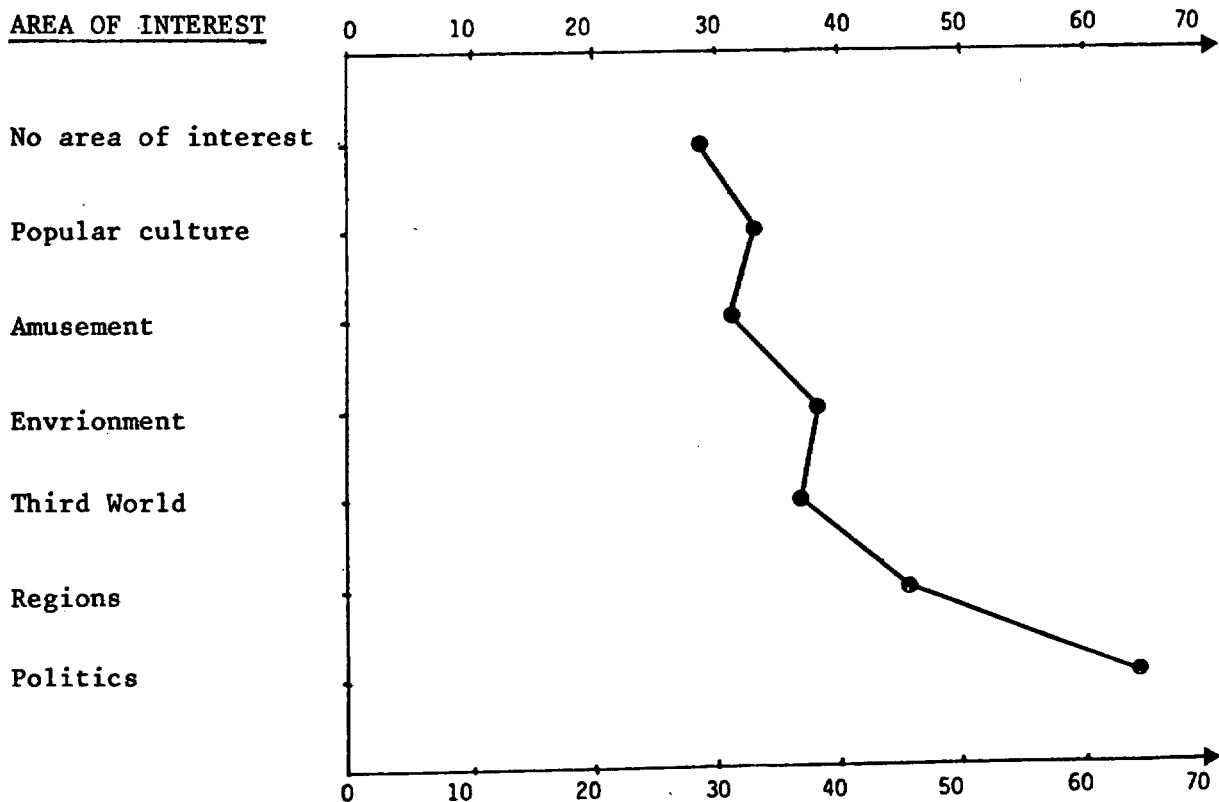
Question: *"Do you think that if things are not going well (in own country) people like yourself can help to bring about a change for the better or not?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. Yes	40	36	17
. No	47	53	52
. No reply	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Nearly four Europeans in ten feel that they can help change things if they are not going well in their country. Age variations in this feeling differ by sex: it is almost constant among men but becomes less and less common among women (see graph). In contrast to the overall trend, both young men and young women are equally sure of their political effectiveness.



Graph 28 - FEELING OF POLITICAL EFFECTIVENESS, BY SEX AND AGE



Graph 29 - FEELING OF POLITICAL EFFECTIVENESS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE (15-24), BY THEIR AREAS OF INTEREST

Confidence in one's political effectiveness increases slightly from 15-19 years of age to 20-24 years of age but young people's area of interest type seems to be the most discriminating variable. Young people who are the most versed in politics (that is, those whose areas of interest centre on regions and politics) show themselves to be the most satisfied with their political effectiveness (see graph).

Interest in politics and political confidence are also combined in the following two questions:

Question: *"When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?"*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Frequently	16	16	16
. Occasionally	50	50	50
. Never	33	32	32
. No reply	1	2	2
TOTAL	100	100	100

Question: *"When you, yourself, hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? If so, does this happen ... ?"*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Often	17	12	13
. From time to time	47	37	39
. Rarely	23	27	26
. Never	10	21	19
. No reply	3	3	3
TOTAL	100	100	100

Young people and adults discuss politics almost equally often. Yet, it is noteworthy that the feeling of managing to convince others is more common among young people.

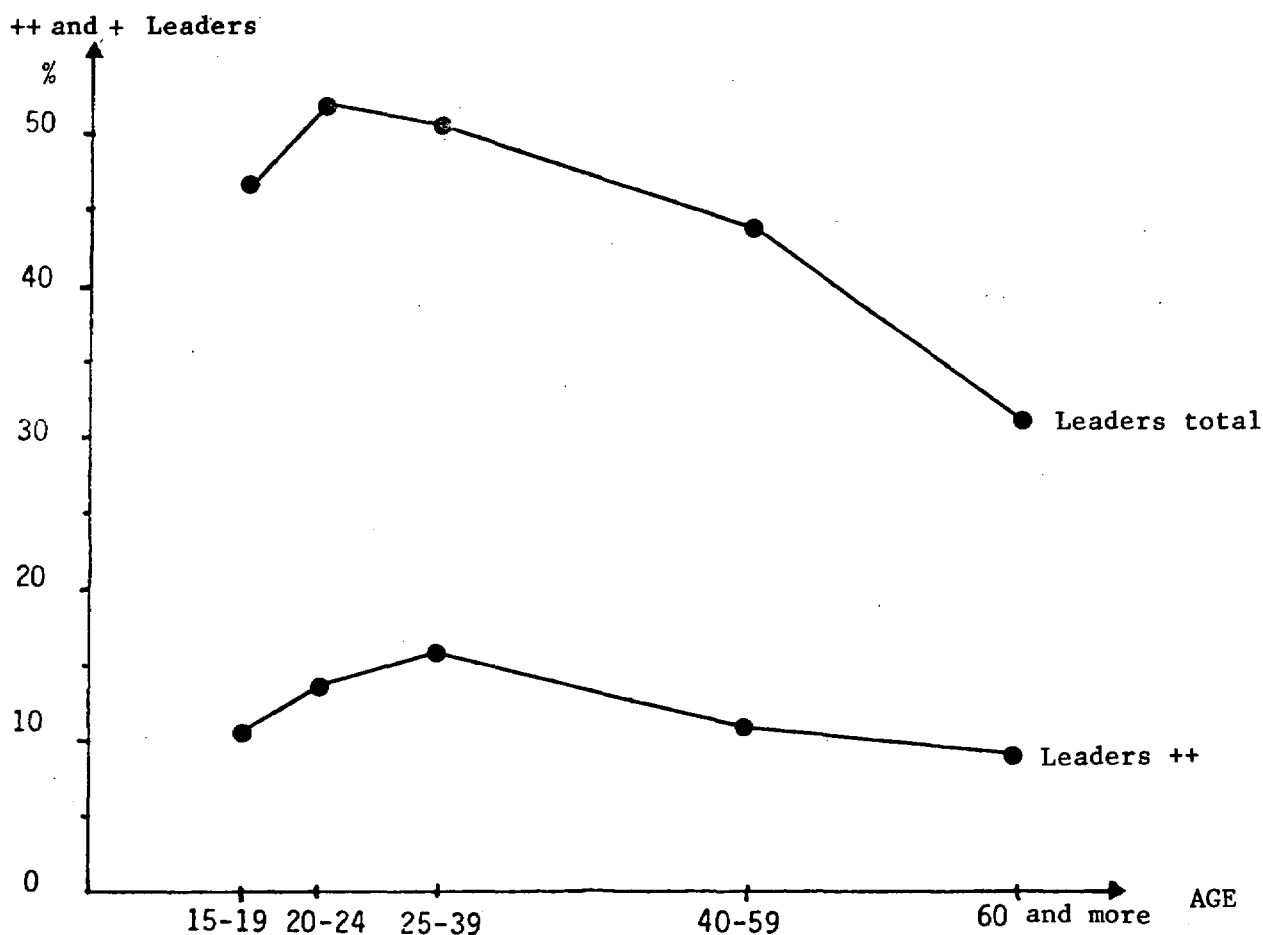
The main interest of these two questions derives, however, from the combination which can be made of them. By linking replies to each of these two questions, it is possible to construct a general indicator of the degree of individual mobilisation. Thus, someone who often discusses politics and often manages to convince may be considered as very mobilised. Conversely, someone who never discusses and never convinces others, or who does not reply to these two questions, may be seen as greatly lacking mobilisation.

Although it is partly based on politics, this indicator has more general scope and provides information on individuals' aptitudes towards influencing

others, in other words, to being opinion leaders. The total population is distributed as follows across the four levels in this indicator of cognitive mobilisation:

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
Leaders ++	12	14	14
+	37	32	33
-	16	21	20
Non-leaders --	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

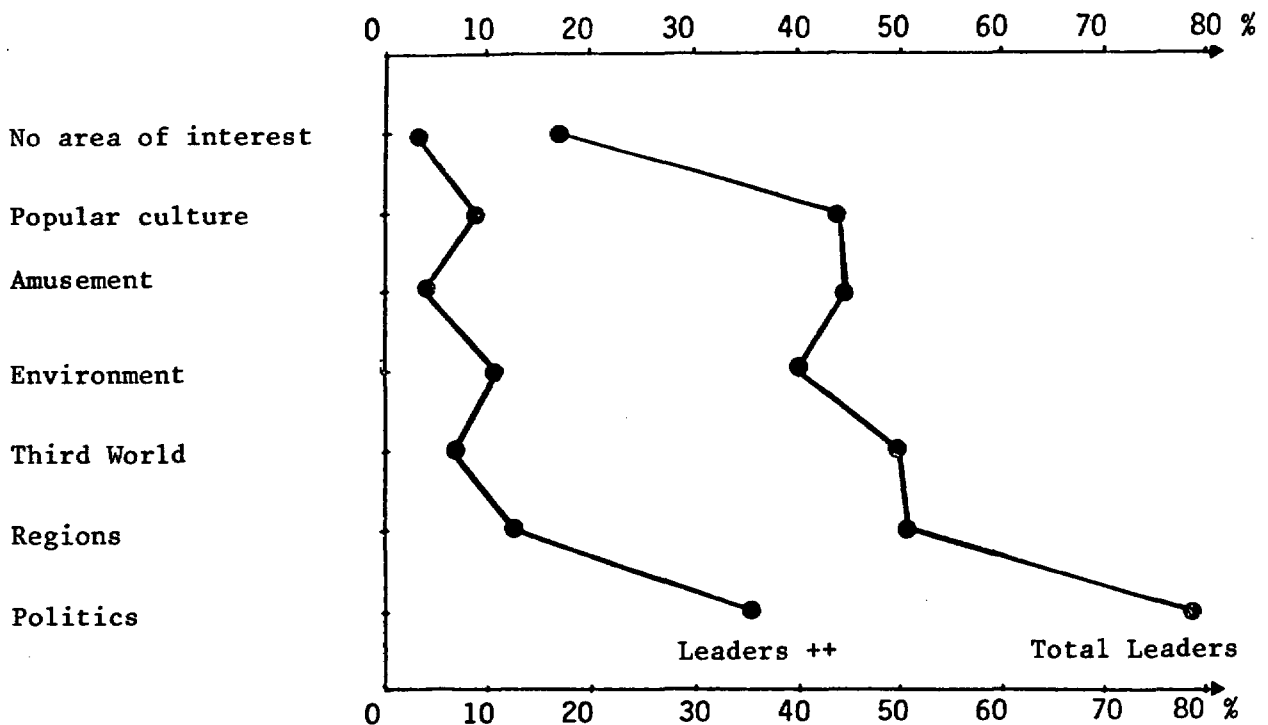
Young people are slightly more often leaders than adults, because of their greater strength of conviction.



Graph 30 - VARIATION IN PROPORTION OF LEADERS BY AGE

The cognitive dimension of this indicator is particularly important. This is, for example, evident when young people's degree of leadership is analysed by their area of interest type (see graph 31).

Looking at their feeling of political effectiveness and degree of mobilisation, there can be no doubt that young people harbour a desire to act politically to at least the same extent as adults. A sizeable proportion of young people are interested in social issues, find them important enough to see them as bearers of ideals and show quite a strong disposition to action. These young people who are involved in society do not, for all that, always proceed to action or, at the very least, not through traditional paths, as can be seen below.



Graph 31 PROPORTION OF LEADERS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE (15-24), BY AREAS OF INTEREST

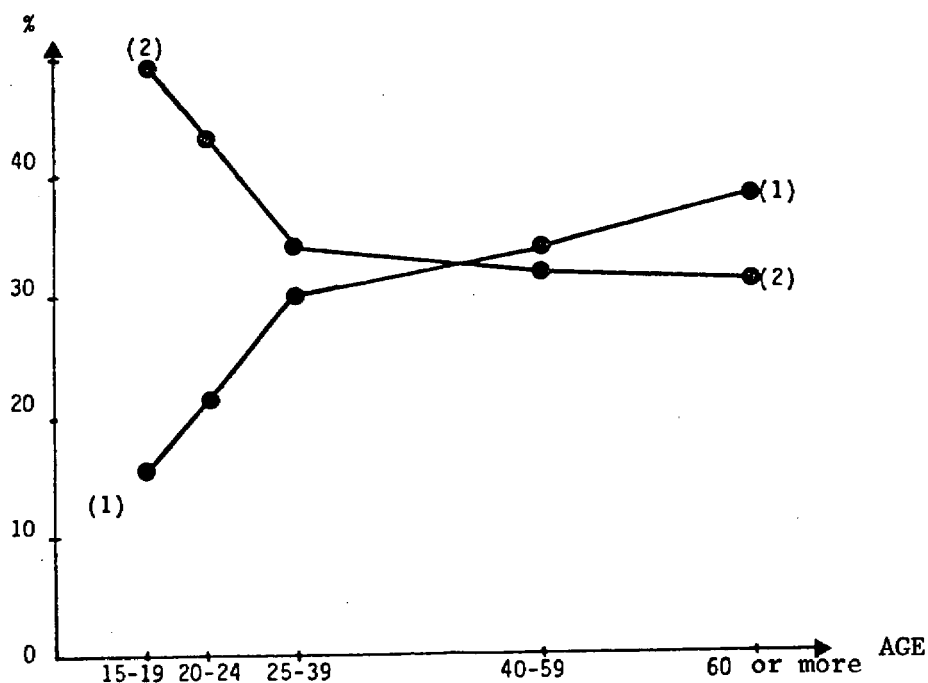
### V.3.2. Parties and movements

Two main types of group provide the means for political action - parties and protest movements.

Question: *"Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party? If so, do you feel yourself to be very close to this party, fairly close or merely a sympathiser?"*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Very close	15	13	11
. Fairly close	14	20	19
. Merely a sympathiser	28	30	30
. Close to no particular party	46	32	35
No reply	7	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100

A certain degree of guardedness is evident among young people with regard to the party system (see graph 32).



- (1) Feel very or fairly close to a party  
 (2) Do not feel close to any particular party

Graph 32 - VARIATION IN CLOSENESS TO POLITICAL PARTIES, BY AGE

The relative guardedness of young people with regard to parties does not derive from a lack of interest in politics. In fact, even the most politicised young people - those who are interested in politics - remain rather less close to parties than adults.

Young people whose main  
area of interest is polit  
(%)

Degree of closeness to a political party ...	
. Very close	11
. Fairly close	20
. Merely a sympathiser	31
. Close to no particular party	34
No reply	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	100

Young peoples' weak inclination towards parties does not come from a desire not to enter the political field - as we shall see, young people quite clearly support protest movements.

Question: *"There are a number of groups and movements seeking the support of the public. For each of the following movements, can you tell me ...*

- (a) *whether you approve (strongly or somewhat) or you disapprove (somewhat or strongly)?*
- (b) *whether you are a member or might probably join or would certainly not join?*
  - . *The nature protection associations*
  - . *The ecology movements*
  - . *Movements concerned with stopping the construction or use of nuclear power plants*
  - . *Anti-war and anti-nuclear weapons movements"*

All these movements, particularly environmental protection associations, enjoy the support of a good proportion of European opinion.

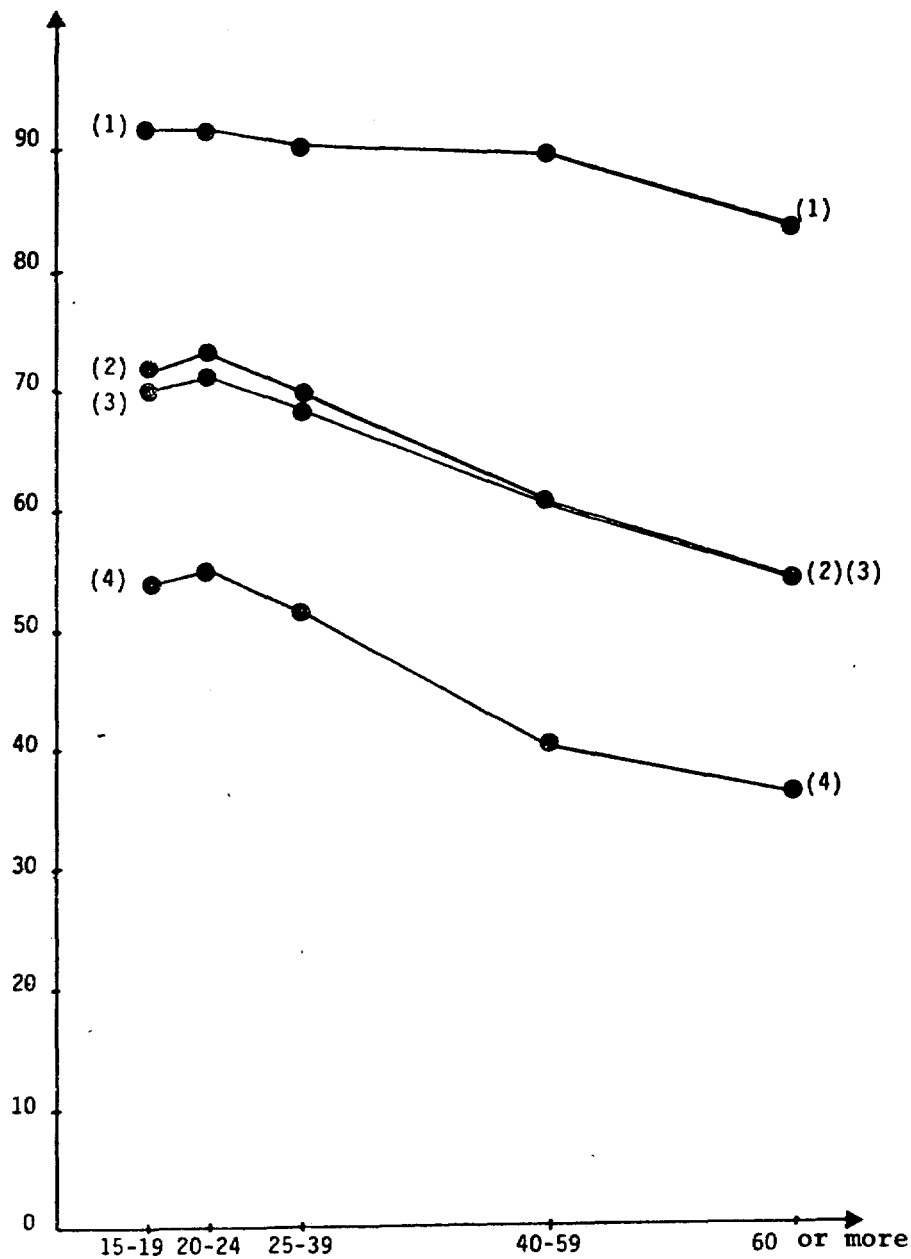
Young people adopt a relatively favourable position on these movements: they show more approval and are even more often ready to participate in them than adults. The greater disposition of young people to anti-war movements and environmental protection associations is particularly worthy of our attention since, as we have already seen, peace and protection of the environment are not more prominent as ideals among young people than among adults. One is led to believe that these two movements obtain more animated support from young people, beyond the objectives they put forward, because of their very nature as protest movements.



Young peoples' guardedness with regard to parties and the favourable welcome they accord to protest movements help us to understand young peoples' attitudes to political action. Young people seem in fact to combine their desire for political action with the maintenance of some of their attitudes such as distance from the established order, the desire for personal expression, or openness towards the world and society. It is because parties are organised and present a structured programme that young people are guarded about them. And it is because protest movements are, to a great extent, unorganised and put forward limited objectives that young people support them.

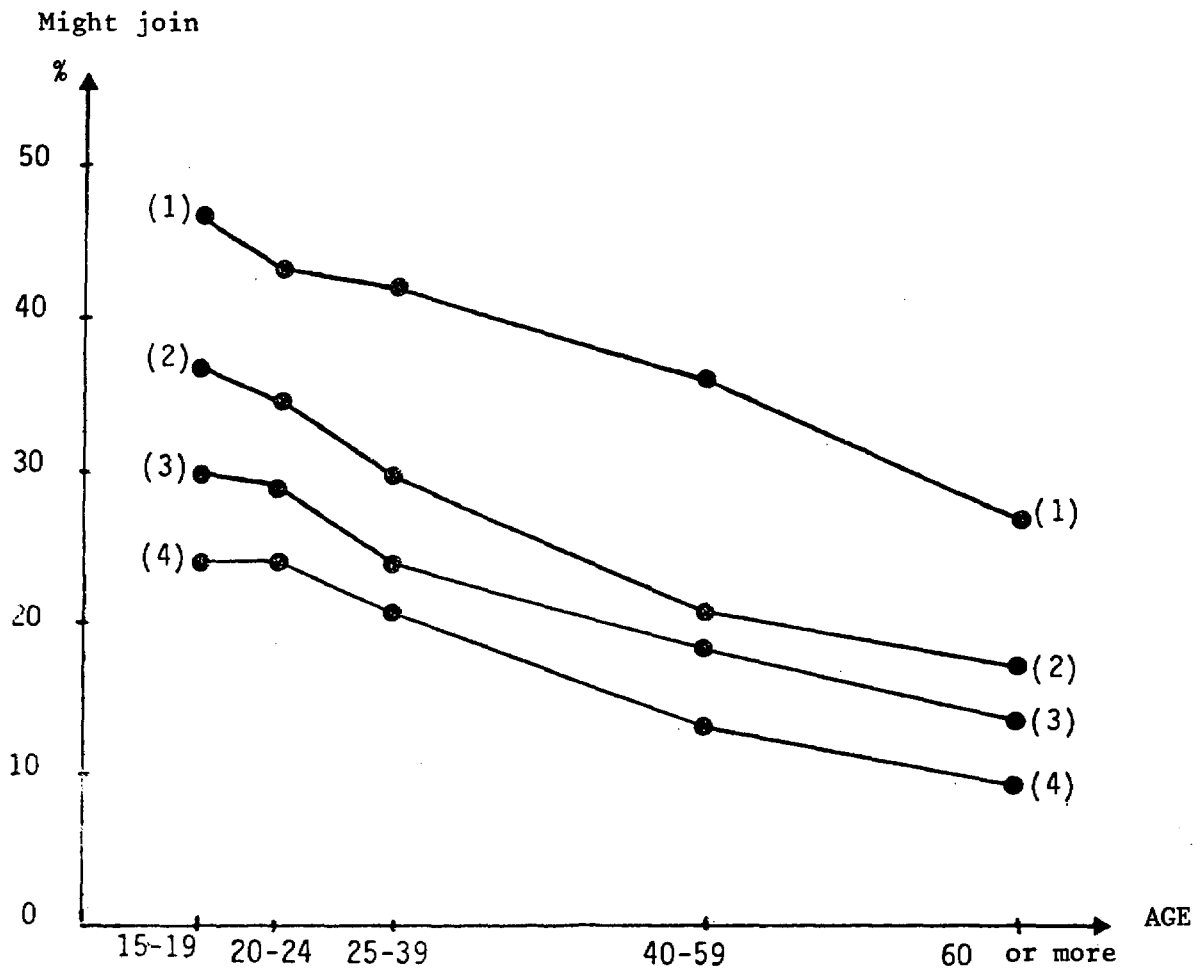
TABLE XV APPROVAL AND PARTICIPATION IN VARIOUS PROTEST MOVEMENTS,  
BY AGE

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	TOTAL		15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	TOTAL
<u>NATURE PROTECTION</u>													
Approve strongly	56	54	55	54	50	53	Is a member	3	3	3	2	2	3
Approve somewhat	36	38	36	35	33	35	Might join	44	40	39	35	25	35
Disapprove somewhat	2	1	2	2	4	3	Would not join	35	40	42	46	50	44
Disapprove strongly	1	1	1	1	1	1	No reply	18	17	16	17	23	18
No reply	5	6	6	8	12	8							
<u>ECOLOGY MOVEMENTS</u>													
Approve strongly	34	35	34	29	26	31	Is a member	1	2	2	1	-	1
Approve somewhat	36	37	34	32	28	33	Might join	29	27	22	17	13	20
Disapprove somewhat	11	9	12	16	15	13	Would not join	46	49	56	60	60	56
Disapprove strongly	5	5	8	7	8	7	No reply	24	22	20	22	27	23
No reply	14	14	12	16	23	16							
<u>MOVEMENTS AGAINST CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS</u>													
Approve strongly	31	32	28	20	19	24	Is a member	1	2	2	-	-	1
Approve somewhat	23	24	24	21	18	22	Might join	23	22	19	13	8	15
Disapprove somewhat	17	18	19	25	20	21	Would not join	54	55	51	67	65	63
Disapprove strongly	17	15	17	20	21	18	No reply	22	21	18	20	27	21
No reply	12	11	12	14	22	15							
<u>ANTI-WAR MOVEMENTS</u>													
Approve strongly	48	48	43	35	32	39	Is a member	3	2	2	1	1	2
Approve somewhat	24	25	25	25	22	24	Might join	34	32	27	20	16	23
Disapprove somewhat	9	10	11	14	13	12	Would not join	44	48	53	60	60	55
Disapprove strongly	9	7	11	13	18	13	No reply	19	18	18	19	23	20
No reply	10	10	10	13	15	12							
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100



Graph 33 - Approval\* of (1) nature protection associations  
 (2) anti-war movements  
 (3) ecology movements  
 (4) movements against the construction of nuclear power plants

\* (All those who strongly or somewhat approve)



Graph 34

Disposition to taking part\* in:

- (1) nature protection associations
- (2) anti-war movements
- (3) ecology movements
- (4) movements against the construction of nuclear power plants

(\* All those who are members (1 to 3%) and those who say they might join)

CHAPTER VI

YOUNG PEOPLE AND EUROPE

YOUNG PEOPLE AND EUROPE

There is no generation gap in the area of attitudes towards Europe. Whatever one's age, one is as drawn to major European ideas, supports or opposes the European Community in the same way, expresses roughly the same level of interest in European problems, passes almost identical judgments on the drive towards building Europe and makes the same criticisms of information on European problems.

While age has almost no influence on opinions about Europe, certain socio-cultural factors which are mainly independent of age are dominant in the process of forming these opinions. Surveys conducted over the past ten years in the Eurobarometer series have highlighted the key socio-cultural factors - nationality above all, but also individuals' resources and attitudes and, very importantly, degree of cognitive mobilisation, which is itself linked to educational level. In these circumstances, it may seem artificial to talk specifically about young people and Europe. However, two basic reasons justify a review of this topic; firstly, young people differ from adults on certain key points despite great similarity of opinions about European questions and, secondly, the reasons behind young peoples' support for the European Community seem to be rather different from those of adults.

The first part of this chapter will deal with attachment to Europe, a topic where the common views of young people and adults are most clearly evident. One might say that this is their common European heritage. By contrast, differences between young people and adults come to light when one looks at involvement in European problems, as we shall see in the second part of the chapter. Finally, in the third part devoted to young peoples' information about the European Community, we will attempt to show that it is the sources of this involvement which differ by generation.

## VI.1. ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE

In the twenty-five years of its existence, the European Community had gradually established itself in peoples' minds and the creation of a united Europe is scarcely a matter for debate any more in the original member countries. Everyone's support for or opposition to the main European ideas and opinions on the development of the European Community now constitute matters for personal reflection rather than for participation in public discussion. This perhaps explains why young people and adults hold quite similar opinions about these topics.

### VI.1.1. European ideas

Two main ideas clearly illustrate attachment to Europe - the feeling that one is a citizen of Europe and support for the unification of Europe.

Question: *"Do you ever think of yourself as a citizen of Europe?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. Often	15	16	16
. Sometimes	38	37	37
. Never	44	43	43
. No reply	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

*"In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? Are you ... ?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. Very much for	23	27	26
. To some extent for	49	44	45
. To some extent against	10	10	10
. Very much against	3	5	5
. No reply	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Young people and adults are equally drawn to these two ideas (see tables XVI, XVII). These principles do not necessarily, however, mean the same thing to a young person under 25 years of age, born after the Community had been set up, and to an adult, particularly if he/she is over 40, who witnessed the beginning of European unification. It is true that, for the moment, the idea of being a citizen of Europe is as distant for one as for the other and that unification is still underway. In a way, experience of life cannot influence views of these two ideas.

Table XVI THINK OF ONSELF AS A CITIZEN OF EUROPE

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	Over 60	Total
Often	15	15	17	16	17	16
Sometimes	38	37	38	39	34	37
Never	44	44	43	42	42	43
No reply	3	4	2	3	7	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index (1)	1.70	1.69	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.73

Table XVII FEELING ABOUT THE EFFORTS BEING MADE TO UNIFY EUROPE

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	Over 60	Total
Very much for	23	22	26	27	27	26
To some extent for	49	48	49	45	40	45
To some extent against	10	9	11	10	10	10
Very much against	3	4	4	5	6	5
No reply	15	17	10	13	17	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index (2)	3.09	3.08	3.07	3.09	3.06	3.08

(1) "Often" = 3, "Sometimes" = 2, "Never" = 1. "No replies" have been excluded from the index calculation.

(2) "Very much for" = 4, "To some extent for" = 3, "To some extent against" = 2, "Very much against" = 1. "No replies" have been excluded from the index calculation.

VI.1.2. Perceptions of recent developments and future prospects for the European Community

Attachment to Europe is also apparent in the way in which people perceive the development of the European Community, which might be called the Community's driving force. This has two aspects - recent developments in understanding between the member countries and the long-term future of the Community.

Question: *"In your opinion, over the last 12 months, has the understanding between the countries of the European Community (Common Market) in general increased, decreased or stayed about the same?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. Increased in general	13	11	11
. Decreased in general	31	35	34
. Stayed about the same	35	40	39
No reply	<u>21</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Question: *"There are two ways of looking at the more distant future of the European Community (SHOW CARD AND READ OUT)*

- some people think the Community should not only have a directly elected Parliament, but also an actual Government which would have the final say in decisions in some important areas;
- Others think that the individual Governments of member countries should have the final say;

*Which of these two comes nearest to your way of thinking?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. An actual European government	40	35	36
. National governments to have the final say	44	47	46
No reply	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
TOTAL	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Once again, quite similar views are expressed by all age groups (see tables XVIII, XIX). Although the replies are very close, some small but interesting differences can, however, be identified. Firstly, young people under 25 are slightly less likely to reply than their elders when they are asked about recent developments in understanding between the member countries. This unwillingness to reply does not have a negative connotation since the proportion thinking that understanding has increased stays the same. Rather, one should see the slightly higher number of "no replies" as an indication of poorer knowledge of European issues.

Secondly, those aged under 25 appear to be more in favour of the creation of an actual European Government than their elders. Support for this plan seems to be fairly solid particularly among young people, if one takes into account the fact that the prospect of its achievement is distant.



Yet, apart from these slight differences, young people and adults hold very similar attitudes towards the development of the Community: while criticising understanding between the member countries, they remain quite in favour of the idea of a European Government in the long term.

Table XVIII DESIRED FUTURE FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	Over 60	Total
An actual European government	40	40	39	35	32	36
National government to have the final say	43	45	47	49	43	46
No reply	17	15	14	16	25	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table XIX OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HAS ...

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	Over 60	Total
Increased in general	14	12	11	10	10	11
Decreased in general	29	33	36	35	31	34
Stayed about the same	35	36	38	40	39	39
No reply	22	19	15	15	20	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Young Europeans are thus as drawn to the creation of a united Europe as their elders. Both express the same support for European ideas and hold very similar concepts of the Community's driving force.

#### IV.2. INVOLVEMENT IN EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

As we have just seen, young people are spontaneously drawn to the creation of a united Europe. This attachment is at least as strong as among adults. However, this spontaneous predisposition is accompanied (less often among young people than among adults) by a considered concern with Europe. This becomes apparent when one examines Europe's position among the concerns of young people, their support for the European Community and their interest in European problems. It can be said that young people involve themselves in European problems less than adults.

##### VI.2.1. Europe's place in young peoples' concerns

As we have seen in the preceding chapters, Europe was included in questions on ideals, hopes and fears. It was very clearly the unification of Europe which was at issue in the first two questions to ideals and hopes. In the question relating to fears, Europe was mentioned in two items but only a fear of a reduction in Europe's influence can really be considered as an indicator of attachment to Europe.

As regards both ideals and hopes, young people mention the unification of Europe less often than adults (see table XX, which recaps the various results). As regards fears, young people mention a reduction in Europe's influence almost as often as adults. However, the general topic of Europe is undoubtedly less prominent among young people when it is presented in a list of other topics. Thus, Europe seems to occupy a less important position among young peoples' concerns than among those of adults.

Table XX MENTION OF EUROPEAN TOPICS IN THE THREE QUESTIONS ON IDEALS, HOPES AND FEARS, BY AGE

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	Over 60	Total
<u>Ideals:</u>						
Unification of Europe	7	9	9	11	15	11
<u>Hopes:</u>						
Unification of Europe	14	15	16	18	20	17
<u>Fears:</u>						
Reduction in Europe's influence in the world	10	12	9	10	13	11
Average mention of Europe in the three questions	10	12	11	13	16	13

The lack of prominence of European unification among young people's hopes and ideals may seem to contradict their support (since it is as strong as among adults) for the efforts being made to unify Europe. This contradiction is doubtless due to the fact that young people are less aware than adults of the common interests of Western European countries.

Nevertheless, it is because European ideas are liberal and widely held now that young people support the unification of Europe, without becoming involved.

Young peoples' taste for diffuse globalism is without doubt one of the reasons for their attachment to Europe and one of the causes of their support for the unification of Europe. This is evident in the areas of interest - 20% of young people mention how people live in Europe in this context. This area of interest rises with age and is strongest among workers and students (see table XXI on the next page).

Moreover, it is generally noteworthy that young people in higher education (students aged 20-24) are the most likely to mention European topics among their concerns. This group is in fact in a better position to understand the other countries of Europe and the importance of unification. A degree of complexity is inherent in approaching European problems and may reduce interest in Europe among younger and lesser educated groups.

Table XXI MENTION OF EUROPEAN TOPICS IN THE FOUR QUESTIONS ON AREAS OF INTEREST, IDEALS, HOPES AND FEARS

	TOTAL			WORKERS			STUDENTS			UNEMPLOYED			OTHERS		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
<u>Areas of interest:</u> How people live in Europe	18	23	20	19	24	23	19	23	20	14	21	19	N/A	21	20
<u>Ideals:</u> Unification of Europe	7	9	8	5	9	8	8	12	9	2	9	7	N/A	6	6
<u>Hopes:</u> Unification of Europe	14	15	14	10	15	13	15	19	16	9	15	13	N/A	9	10
<u>Fears:</u> A reduction in Europe's influence	10	12	11	5	12	10	10	14	11	8	12	11	N/A	8	10
Average mention of Europe in the four questions	12	15	13	10	15	14	13	17	14	8	14	12	N/A	11	12

## VI.2.2. Attitudes towards the European Community

Young peoples' low level of involvement in European problems also becomes clear when the subject of the European Community is raised specifically. This may be gathered from two questions asked in each survey in the Euro-barometer series.

Question: *"Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the European Community (Common Market) is ... ?"*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Good thing	52	51	52
. Bad thing	11	15	14
. Neither good nor bad thing	27	26	26
No reply	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Question: *"If you were to be told tomorrow that the European Community (Common Market) had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or relieved?"*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Very sorry	36	42	40
. Indifferent	44	33	36
. Relieved	7	13	12
No reply	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

While young people agree with adults in finding their country's membership of the Common Market a good thing, a majority of them seem, nevertheless, to be indifferent to its scrapping (see tables XXII, XXIII).

Table XXII OWN COUNTRY'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMON MARKET IS ...

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	Total
Good thing	52	53	54	53	47	52
Bad thing	11	11	14	15	16	14
Neither good nor bad thing	27	27	25	26	26	26
No reply	10	9	7	6	10	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table XXIII IF THE COMMON MARKET WERE SCRAPPED, I WOULD FEEL ...

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	otal Total
Very sorry	34	38	43	42	38	40
Indifferent	46	41	36	33	32	36
Relieved	7	9	11	14	15	12
No reply	13	12	10	11	15	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Young people currently show considerable acceptance of their country's membership of the Common Market but a majority of them are indifferent to its scrapping. They agree on the principle of the Common Market but refuse to become involved.

This is an appropriate moment to present an overall indicator of attitude towards the Common Market which takes into account replies to the two questions which we have just examined. The five positions on this indicator are defined by combining replies to the two questions in accordance with the following matrix:

STRUCTURE OF THE INDICATOR OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE COMMUNITY

(Index value given to each individual on the basis of his/her replies to questions on membership of the Common Market).

Reply to the question on scrapping of Common Market	Reply to the question on membership of Common Market		
	Good thing	Neither good nor bad or no reply	Bad thing
Very sorry	5 (strong support)	4 (moderate support)	3 (neutral position)
Indifferent or no reply	4 (moderate support)	3 (neutral position)	2 (moderate opposition)
Relieved	3 (neutral position)	2 (moderate opposition)	1 (strong opposition)

This indicator was developed in research aimed at obtaining a summary of attitudes towards the European Community, referred to above as the Common Market. A very good correlation is always observed between this indicator and the most varied opinions about the European Community.

A useful way of concluding this examination of young people's support for the European Community is provided by an analysis of this indicator by age.

Table XXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES IN THE GENERAL INDICATOR  
OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE COMMUNITY

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	TOTAL
Strong support	28	32	38	37	34	35
Moderate support	28	26	21	19	17	21
Neutral position	31	28	26	26	30	28
Moderate opposition	8	8	6	8	8	7
Strong opposition	5	6	9	10	11	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Young people are more moderate, although a majority of them support the Common Market. This is due to the fact that they are most often indifferent to the prospect of the Common Market being scrapped. The lower incidence of strong opposition among young people should also be noted. The distribution of values in the indicator represents evidence of young peoples' relative lack of involvement in the European Community.

### VI.2.3. Interest in European problems

Young people's moderate attitudes towards the European Community are accompanied by a low level of involvement in European problems.

Question: *"Newspapers, radio and TV often present news and commentaries about the European Community (also called the Common Market). Are you personally very interested, a little interested, or not at all interested in the problems of the European Community?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. Very interested	16	25	23
. A little interested	56	51	52
. Not at all interested	24	20	21
. No reply	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Question: *"Whether or not you have the time to take a personal interest in the problems of the European Community, do you feel that these problems are very important, important, not very important or unimportant for the future of (your country) and the people (of your country)?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
. Very important	27	32	31
. Important	52	46	47
. Not very important	11	11	11
. Unimportant	3	4	4
. No reply	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

While according the same importance to European problems as adults, young people find them less interesting (see tables XXV, XXVI). Comparison with attitudes towards the European Community is inescapable - a favourable position in principle, accompanied by a degree of detachment.



Table XXV INTEREST IN PROBLEMS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	TOTAL
Very interested	16	17	24	24	25	23
A little interested	56	57	56	53	45	52
Not at all interested	25	23	18	20	23	21
No reply	3	3	2	3	7	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index (1)	1.91	1.94	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.02

Table XXVI IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	TOTAL
Very important	27	28	33	33	28	31
Important	51	53	48	46	44	47
Not very important	12	10	12	10	12	11
Unimportant	3	3	3	4	4	4
No reply	7	6	4	7	12	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index (2)	3.10	3.12	3.16	3.17	3.08	3.13

The relative distance from European problems apparent in young people can be seen as a new sign of their reluctance to become involved in these problems. An examination of the level of interest by occupation does, however, show that education also enters the equation (see table XXVII). Students aged 20-24 (i.e. those in higher education) are actually the most inclined to display interest in European problems. This echoes an earlier comment that it is the best educated young people, with the level of knowledge required to understand European problems, who are best suited to being interested in them.

- (1) "Very interested" = 3, "a little interested" = 2, "not at all interested" = 1. "No replies" have been excluded from the index calculation.
- (2) "Very important" = 4, "important" = 3, "not very important" = 2, "unimportant" = 1. "No replies" have been excluded from the index calculation.

Table XXVII YOUNG PEOPLES' INTEREST IN EUROPEAN PROBLEMS BY OCCUPATION AND AGE

	TOTAL			WORKERS			STUDENTS			UNEMPLOYED			OTHERS		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Very interested	16	17	16	16	14	15	18	25	20	3	16	12	10	11	11
A little interested	56	57	57	56	59	58	57	58	57	57	55	56	41	54	51
Not at all interested	25	23	24	25	23	23	23	15	21	34	26	29	47	31	34
No reply	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	6	3	3	2	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Young people are in favour of Europe. In the first part of this chapter, we saw that they were drawn towards the creation of a unified Europe. They also think that their country's membership of the Common Market is a good thing and that the problems of the European Community are important for the future of their country and their fellow-citizens. Nevertheless, Europe occupies a weak position among their hopes and ideals, they are indifferent to the scrapping of the European Community and have little interest in European problems. As we have already said, young people give the impression of being in favour of Europe but, for all that, are not sufficiently concerned to become involved in it.

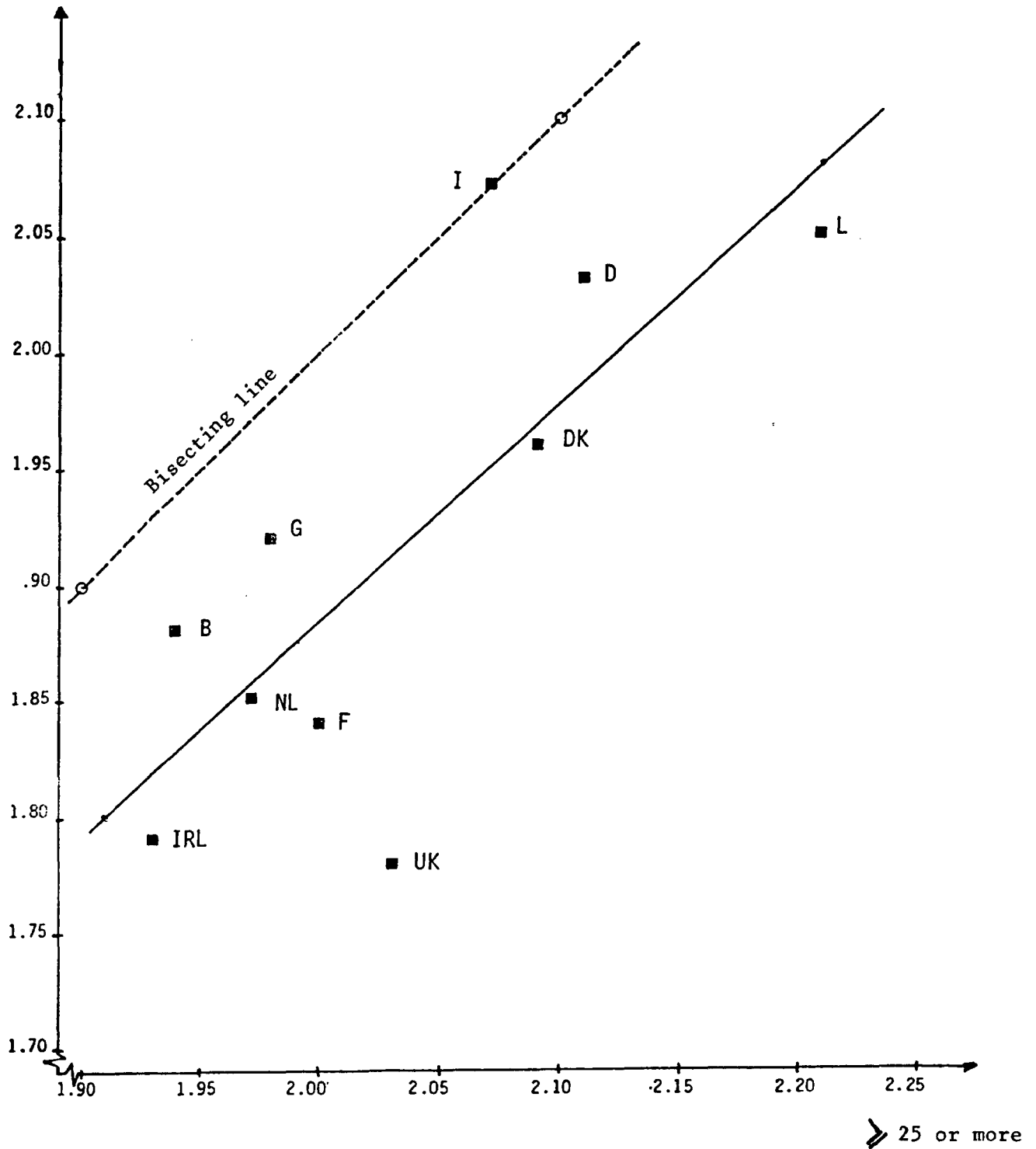
The relatively low level of involvement of young people in European problems is apparent in all countries. This can be seen from graphs 35 and 36 which refer to the two questions on which young people differ most from their elders: interest in European problems and attitude towards the scrapping of the European Community (1). In all countries except Italy, young people show, on average, less interest in European problems than adults. This trend is even more pronounced in the United Kingdom. Also, young people in all countries appear to be more indifferent to the prospect of the scrapping of the European Community. Once again, this trend is more marked in the United Kingdom.

Young people's low level of involvement in European problems seems to represent a general trend among European youth. The reasons for this will become more evident in the third part of this chapter, which deals with young people's information about the European Community.

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(1) On each of the two graphs, each country is represented by a point whose x-coordinate corresponds with the average reply in the country of adults aged 25 or more and whose y-coordinate corresponds with the reply of young people aged 15-24.

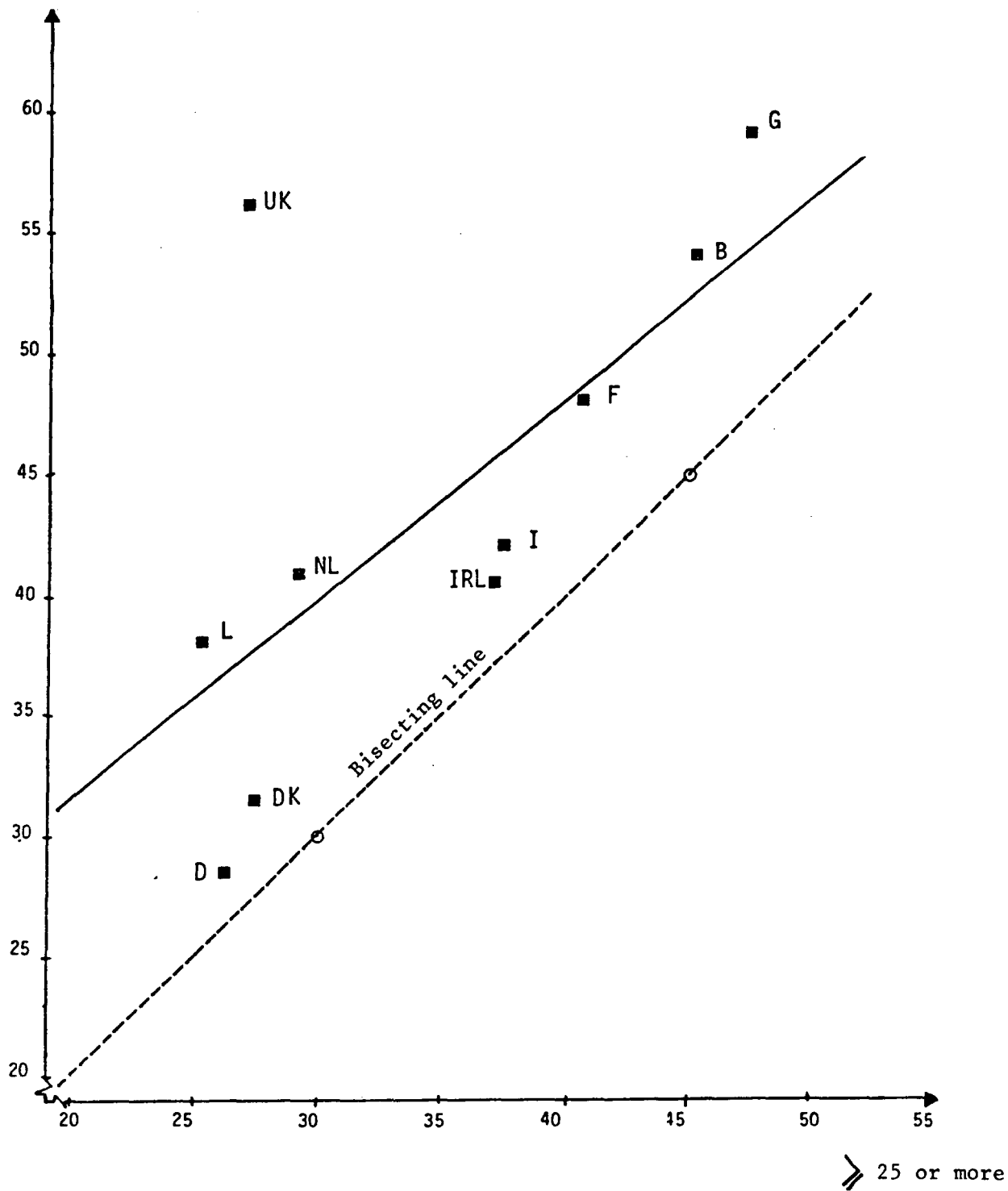
15-24 years of age



Graph 35 INTEREST IN EUROPEAN PROBLEMS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE  
AGED 15-24 AND ADULTS AGED 25 OR MORE  
 (Average indices for each country) (1)

(1) "Very interested" = 3, "a little interested" = 2, "Not at all interested" = 1. "No replies" excluded.

15-24 years of age



Graph 36

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SCRAPPING OF THE COMMUNITY:  
PROPORTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE (AGED 15-24) AND ADULTS  
(AGED 25 OR MORE) IN EACH COUNTRY WHO CLAIM TO BE  
INDIFFERENT

### VI.3. YOUNG PEOPLES' INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

As regards information problems, considerable similarity of attitudes and views is evident among young people and their elders, albeit with one small but important difference: young people seem to show a greater desire than adults to be better informed about the European Community.

Question: *"All things considered, would you say that people like yourself are sufficiently or are not sufficiently well informed about the problems dealt with by the European Community?"*

	<u>Young people aged 15-24</u> (%)	<u>Adults aged 25 or more</u> (%)	<u>All Europeans</u> (%)
Sufficiently well informed	21	28	27
Not sufficiently well informed	71	61	64
No reply	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Nearly two Europeans out of three complain that they are not sufficiently well informed about the European Community. The proportion is higher still among young people, where it rises to 70% (see table XXVIII). Interest in European problems seems to be strongly and positively linked to the feeling of being sufficiently well informed or not about these problems. It must be understood that young peoples' greater dissatisfaction with information seems, in fact, to be a key source of their low level of involvement in European problems.

Table XXVIII FEELING OF BEING WELL INFORMED OR NOT ABOUT PROBLEMS  
DEALT WITH BY THE COMMUNITY, BY AGE

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	Total
Sufficiently well informed	20	23	27	30	28	27
Not sufficiently well informed	71	70	66	61	59	64
No reply	9	7	7	9	13	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

An examination of sources of information about European problems allows us to check whether the criticisms of this information are valid.

Question: *"Where do you mainly learn what you know about the European Community and the problems it has to deal with? Please tell me with the help of this card" (Several answers possible)*

	Young people aged 15-24 (%)	Adults aged 25 or more (%)	All Europeans (%)
. Daily newspapers	53	55	55
. Magazines or periodicals	17	17	17
. Professional or trade union publications	5	8	7
. Television	75	77	77
. Radio	36	34	34
. Talking with other people	26	16	18
. Other ways	5	1	2
No reply	5	5	5
	(1)	(1)	(1)

Overall, Europeans mention slightly more than two sources of information (2.21), headed by television and daily newspapers. Young people mention almost as many sources as adults (see table XXIX). Their feeling of being not sufficiently well informed seems to be directed against the information itself and is not derived from any intellectual laziness on their part.

Table XXIX SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, BY AGE (1)

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	60 or more	Total
Daily newspapers	49	58	58	56	52	55
Magazines and periodicals	16	19	20	17	14	17
Professional publications	4	6	9	8	6	7
Television	74	77	78	80	74	77
Radio	32	40	36	33	32	34
Talking with other people	28	23	18	16	14	18
Other ways	6	3	2	1	1	2
No reply	6	4	3	5	9	5
Average number of sources of information (2)	2.20	2.32	2.28	2.20	2.10	2.21

These criticisms of the information system may be clarified by the following questions.

- (1) Total adds to more than 100% due to multiple response.
- (2) Total number of replies divided by the total number of respondents.

Question: "Considering your personal knowledge of the questions which the European Community is concerned with, can you tell me if you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?"

	<u>European Total</u>			<u>Total</u> (%)
	<u>Agree</u> (%)	<u>Disagree</u> (%)	<u>Don't know</u> (%)	
. I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything at once	42	50	8	100
. The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European questions	45	41	14	100
. The newspapers, radio and television do not deal seriously enough with European questions	51	31	18	100

If there is a problem of information about European questions, it does not seem to derive solely from the public: a majority of Europeans dispute the idea that they do not have time to become informed, which is, however, merely a discreet expression for lack of interest in these problems. Rather, the main difficulty seems to be the content of the information itself: it is not considered to be serious enough. On the other hand, Europeans are divided on the matter of quantity of information received.

Availability is the main area in which young people differ from adults: they are more likely to refuse to say that they do not have the time to become informed (see table XXX). Nevertheless, their assessment of the information system is still quite close to that of adults.

To sum up, it seems that young people are looking for better information on European problems. They seem to be quite well disposed towards becoming informed and consider current information inadequate. Although their opinions on all these questions are close to those of adults, it seems that particular attention should be paid to this problem of young peoples' information. Young peoples' lack of information on European problems has a strong influence on their degree of involvement in all these problems. Evidence of this can be gained from going back over the key questions in this chapter and analysing them by young peoples' area of interest type.

The best informed young people are those mainly interested in looking for their roots or in politics: they mention most sources of information more frequently than others (see table XXXI (1)). As they are more politicised and more mobilised, they are by nature more inclined to becoming informed.

Young people of these two types, by virtue of their better information on the European Community and their own aspirations, hold more favourable attitudes towards the Community: they are more likely to consider that it is a good thing for their country and that the problems it is dealing with are important (see tables XXXII, XXXIII).

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(1) At the end of the chapter, there are tables showing the main questions on Europe by area of interest type.



Table XXX    PROBLEMS OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY,  
BY AGE

	15-19	20-24	25-39	40-59	≥ 60	Total
<u>No time to become informed:</u>						
Agree	39	42	40	45	42	42
Disagree	54	51	53	47	47	50
No reply	7	7	7	8	11	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>The media do not say enough about Europe</u>						
Agree	47	44	46	45	43	45
Disagree	38	43	42	42	39	41
No reply	15	13	12	13	18	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>The media do not deal seriously enough with Europe</u>						
Agree	52	54	53	51	47	51
Disagree	29	29	32	32	30	31
No reply	19	17	15	17	23	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

However, it is primarily on questions relating to involvement in Europe that young people belonging to the "Regions" and "Politics" types differ from other young people: they are much more interested in European problems and would be much more sorry if the Community were scrapped (see Tables XXXV, XXXVI). It is in these questions, which presuppose involvement on the respondent's part, that knowledge of the Community has a decisive influence.

Generally, young people's attitudes towards European problems are quite similar to their attitudes towards social problems: if they are informed and feel themselves capable of adopting a position, then they become involved in the problems. If, on the other hand, they regard their knowledge as insufficiently reliable, they remain neutral. This attitude is only really apparent in questions demanding genuine involvement, such as interest in European problems or attitudes towards the scrapping of the Community. Young people cannot really involve themselves in European problems unless they feel sufficiently well informed about them.

Table XXXI

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITY, BY AREAS OF INTEREST

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
Daily newspapers	35	49	50	50	50	57	74	53
Magazines/periodicals	8	12	15	13	15	21	32	17
Professional publications	4	4	5	2	4	7	8	5
Television	56	75	71	76	82	75	78	75
Radio	24	36	26	34	36	42	46	36
Talking with other people	9	23	21	21	27	34	38	26
Others	1	3	3	5	4	4	8	4
No reply	7	2	2	2	-	1	1	2
Total number of sources of information	144	204	193	203	218	241	285	218

Table XXXII YOUNG PEOPLES' INTEREST IN EUROPEAN PROBLEMS,  
BY AREAS OF INTEREST

	I No Area of Interest (4%)	II Popular culture (17%)	III Environ- ment (18%)	IV Amuse- ment (22%)	V Third World (14%)	VI Regions (10%)	VII Politics (15%)	TOTAL (100%)
Very interested	5	15	14	7	17	17	36	16
A little interested	41	56	58	57	57	60	57	57
Not at all interested	41	24	22	33	25	22	7	24
No reply	13	5	6	3	1	1	-	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table XXXIII IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN PROBLEMS TO YOUNG PEOPLE,  
BY AREAS OF INTEREST

	I No Area of Interest (4%)	II Popular culture (17%)	III Environ- ment (18%)	IV Amuse- ment (22%)	V Third World (14%)	VI Regions (10%)	VII Politics (15%)	TOTAL (100%)
Very important	10	24	31	21	27	31	39	27
Important	41	56	48	54	55	53	49	52
Not very important	18	11	10	12	9	9	9	11
Not at all important	7	2	3	4	3	4	1	3
No reply	24	7	8	9	6	3	2	7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table XXXIV YOUNG PEOPLES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR COUNTRY'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMON MARKET, BY AREAS OF INTEREST

	I No Area of Interest (4%)	II Popular culture (17%)	III Environ- ment (18%)	IV Amuse- ment (22%)	V Third World (14%)	VI Regions (10%)	VII Politics (15%)	TOTAL (100%)
A good thing	37	50	54	48	55	61	57	53
A bad thing	6	15	9	13	11	7	12	11
Neither good thing nor bad thing	30	27	26	29	25	26	27	27
Don't know	27	8	11	10	9	6	4	9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table XXXV YOUNG PEOPLES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE SCRAPPING OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, BY AREAS OF INTEREST

	I No Area of Interest (4%)	II Popular culture (17%)	III Environ- ment (18%)	IV Amuse- ment (22%)	V Third World (14%)	VI Regions (10%)	VII Politics (15%)	TOTAL (100%)
Very sorry	11	33	39	25	34	42	55	36
Indifferent	58	46	40	55	45	38	28	44
Relieved	9	9	5	9	8	7	10	8
Don't know	22	12	16	11	13	13	7	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## CONCLUSIONS

*In the final analysis, young Europeans seem to be quite close to their elders: their opinions and attitudes are similar on many subjects. Nevertheless, if one can talk about young people specifically, it is for three reasons. Firstly, between the ages of 15 and 24, everyone goes through a very special period of their life which sees a radical transformation of living conditions and, in fact, the metamorphosis from child to adult. Secondly, while remaining close to their elders in attitudes and opinions, the generation of 15-24 year olds does, however, harbour certain aspirations and values of its own. Finally, and very importantly in the context of European research, young people show little involvement in European problems.*

*The use of the term "metamorphosis" is neither inappropriate nor exaggerated. How else can one describe the transition, in a few short years, from studies to working life, from living with one's parents to living together and from lack of material concern to financial worries? The individual will not undergo such a complete and brutal transformation at any other stage of his/her life. The rapid abandonment of the protective shells of childhood (such as school and parents) and exposure to external events of all types (emotional, material or work-related) seem to be characteristic of the metamorphosis peculiar to youth.*

*Young people live through this period of transformation with a certain degree of happiness. Despite the brutal and important changes that they experience in their living conditions, their spirits remain high. However, the main components of their state of mind change: while satisfaction with one's personal life is primarily dependent on the quality of relationships with parents at the age of 15 or 16, love, prospects in one's personal life and job/career prospects primarily affect the state of mind of 23 or 24 year olds. The independence acquired by young people between the ages of 15 and 20 is not only material and financial but also psychological.*

*Yet an important concern is expressed in the fear of unemployment. At a time when they should be taking charge of their life, young people see their job/career future jeopardised by the difficulty of finding a job.*

*In spite of the importance of the metamorphosis which they are undergoing, young people are not solely concerned with themselves, except perhaps at certain crucial times such as the start of working or married life. Overall, their areas of interest in the world seem to be directed by either amusement or the limits of their social and natural environment. But this is not the case for all young people: some of them are interested in politics, others in Third World problems, and yet others in regions and science. This diversity of views of the world clearly differentiates between young people themselves, beyond traditional cultural, social or national divisions.*

Apart from the particular stage of life which they are going through, young Europeans can also be characterised by the importance which they attach to certain topics, such as individual expression and distance from systems and the established order. It is by their adherence to these topics that young people differentiate themselves most clearly from their elders, both as regards their expectations for the future and their values or political attitudes.

As they were born between 1958 and 1967, young Europeans aged 15-24 have, in the main, always lived in societies experiencing economic growth, technological progress and peace. Unlike their elders, they do not aspire to more material progress but to a better quality of life in a less violent and more open society.

Traditional debates about ownership of the means of production and defending Western values also concern them less than their elders, even if the great causes which they are prepared to defend are very closely related: peace, human rights and freedom above all. On the other hand, young people lay more stress than their elders on the values of personal development and belonging.

As supporters of social change, young people show themselves to be sensitive to social inequalities and to problems of individual and minority expression. However, for them, this change does not follow traditional paths: they are not closely drawn to political parties which put forward an overly systematic view of society but support informal protest movements whose objectives are limited to a number of demands.

Finally, young Europeans' position as regards Europe seems to be characteristic of their generation. They are drawn to the major European ideas and recognise the importance to their country of membership of the Community but young Europeans nevertheless do not involve themselves in European affairs: they have little interest in European problems and, more often than not, view the prospect of the Community being scrapped with indifference.

Their generation regards Europe as an accepted fact or an ideal. The accepted fact is primarily the will and desire to unify Europe; most of these young people did not experience the great discussions of ideas regarding the creation of Europe or else were not yet old enough to take part in them. Other accepted facts are the European institutions and their achievements. These accepted facts - which nobody really calls into question - are not enough to mobilise young Europeans.

Young people only really seem to involve themselves in a major visionary plan, a European ideal. Thus, the majority of them support the creation of an actual European Government: this plan, which would represent a real change from the current situation, also signifies the concrete and visible achievement of the unification of Europe.



*Young Europeans seem to a great extent to overlook two notions: the permanent position of European unification in Community ambitions and the necessary gradualism of creating a unified Europe. The unification of Europe is still at the centre of the many achievements of the Community and of the daily work of the Community's institutions. But young people do not seem to see this. Similarly, they do not seem to realise that European integration can only be gradual insofar as it must reconcile respect for national sovereignty with the search for greater harmony between countries.*

*These two notions, which are complicated and abstract but which are close to the facts, can be more easily understood by young people when they are well informed. Yet, overall, young people are certainly not sufficiently well informed about European problems. An information campaign seems to be necessary to make young people understand that the objective in which they believe - the unification of Europe - still endures and that the means employed to achieve it are the most suitable.*

## APPENDICES

1. SURVEY DETAILS  
DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY  
TECHNICAL DETAILS  
THE QUESTIONNAIRE
2. TYOLOGY OF YOUNG EUROPEANS  
BY THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS
3. TYOLOGY OF YOUNG EUROPEANS  
BY THEIR AREAS OF INTEREST
4. POST-MATERIALISM INDICATOR

APPENDIX 1

SURVEY DETAILS

## APPENDIX I.1.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

The study was undertaken by the EUROPEAN OMNIBUS SURVEY association, in conjunction with fieldwork on Eurobarometer No. 17. It is based on a questionnaire (included in this appendix in its French and English versions) which comprises two parts; approximately twenty questions asked of young people aged 15-24 only and about sixty questions asked of all those interviewed, whatever their age.

The questionnaire was administered to representative national samples of those aged 15 or more in the ten countries of the Community (9,700 people in total), as well as to national booster samples of young people aged 15-24 which were also representative of this age bracket in the ten countries (2,000 people in total). All interviewing was conducted in respondents' homes by professional male and female interviewers in March/April 1982.

The names of the institutes involved in the research and the number of interviews conducted in each country are shown in the table on the next page. Results for the total Community presented in the report are derived from a weighting of national samples, with each country receiving an overall weight proportionate to the size of its population.

#### SAMPLING

The sample has been designed to be representative of the total population aged 15 or more in the ten countries of the Community. In each country, a two-stage sampling method is used:

##### 1. Geographical distribution of the survey

For statistical purposes, the European Community divides Europe into 129 regions. The survey was conducted in 126 regions (Corsica, Greenland and Val d'Aoste excluded).

In each country, a random selection of sampling points is made in such a way as to represent all area types in proportion to their respective populations.

In total, interviewing on the European Omnibus survey took place in approximately 1,150 sampling points.

## APPENDIX I.1. (Continued)

### 2. Choice of respondent

Different respondents are interviewed in each survey. The random master sample described above indicates the number of people interviewed in each sampling point. At the next stage, the individuals to be interviewed are selected:

- either at random from lists in those countries where full lists of individuals or households are available: Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg;
- or by stratified sampling from census data, with the sample constructed on the basis of sex, age and class quotas: France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany;
- or by a combination of the above two methods ("random route"): Greece.

## APPENDIX 1.2.

TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE YOUTH SURVEY

COUNTRY	INSTITUTE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIELDWORK	INTERVIEWING PERIOD	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	SIZE OF SAMPLES		
				A	B	TOTAL
BELGIUM	DIMARSO	23 March-9 April 1982	1006	1006	204	1210
DENMARK	GALLUP MARKEDSANALYSE	3 - 18 April 1982	1063	1063	148	1211
GERMANY	EMNID	29 March-16 April 1982	1063	1063	265	1328
FRANCE	INSTITUTE DE SONDAGES LAVIALLE	8 April -3 May 1982	999	999	200	1199
IRELAND (1)	IRISH MARKETING SURVEYS	8 - 21 April 1982	983	983	198	1181
ITALY	DOXA	30 March-22 April 1982	1084	1084	217	1301
LUXEMBOURG	ILRES	25 March-22 April 1982	299	299	100	399
NETHERLANDS	NIPO	1-16 April 1982	1028	1028	200	1228
UNITED KINGDOM	SOCIAL SURVEYS (GALLUP POLL) LTD	31 March-10 April 1982	1259	1259	160	1419
GREECE	ICAP-HELLAS	22 March-16 April 1982	999	999	200	1199

- Samples:
- A. National representative sample of the population aged 15 or more
  - B. National booster sample of young people aged 15-24

(1) NORTHERN IRELAND:  
283 individuals aged 15 or more were interviewed between the 19th and 29th April, 1982. Their responses have been amalgamated into the United Kingdom's results. No booster samples of 15-24 year olds.

QUESTIONS 119 to 141 ARE TO BE ASKED ONLY TO RESPONDENTS AGED 15 TO 24

<p>119. Quelle est votre occupation actuelle ?</p> <p>1 Activité rémunérée à plein temps                  2 Activité rémunérée à temps partiel                  3 En cours d'études (école ou université)                  4 En cours de formation professionnelle (apprentissage, stagiaire, formation sur le tas, centre de formation professionnelle)                  5 en chômage ou à la recherche d'un emploi                  6 Rien de tout cela, sans activité rémunérée                  7 Service militaire, service national (dans les pays où cela existe)                  8 Autres</p>	<p>119. What is your present occupation ?</p> <p>1 Full-time paid employment                  2 Part-time paid employment                  3 Still studying, school, college, etc...                  4 Trainee, apprentice, training on the job, etc, specialized job training center.                  5 Unemployed or looking for work                  6 None of the above, without paid employment                  7 Military service, National service (in countries where this exists)                  8 Other</p>
<p>120/ Si emploi rémunéré (1 ou 2 à question 119)                  123. Oui Non ?</p> <p>120. 1 2 0 Est-ce que votre travail correspond à une formation que vous avez eue ou non ?                  121. 1 2 0 Est-il raisonnablement rémunéré ou non ?                  122. 1 2 0 Trouvez-vous votre travail intéressant ou non ?                  123. 1 2 0 Permet-il d'espérer une promotion ou non ?</p>	<p>120/ If in paid employment (Yes to 1 or 2 in 119)                  123. Yes No ?</p> <p>120. Is your present job linked to any previous training you have had or not ? 1 2 0                  121. Are you reasonably well paid or not ? 1 2 0                  122. Do you find your work interesting or not ? 1 2 0                  123. Are there chances of promotion or not ? 1 2 0</p>
<p>124/ Si en cours d'études (3 à question 119)                  126. Oui Non ?</p> <p>124. 1 2 0 Est-ce que les études que vous poursuivez correspondent à ce que vous souhaitez ou non ?                  125. 1 2 0 Quand vous aurez terminé, est-ce que ces études vous permettent d'espérer un débouché professionnel ?                  126. A quel âge pensez-vous terminer vos études ?                  1 16 ans                  2 17 ans                  3 18 ans                  4 19 ans                  5 20 ans                  6 21 - 22 ans                  7 23 - 24 ans                  8 25 ans ou plus</p>	<p>124/ If still studying (yes to 3 in 119)                  126. Yes No ?</p> <p>124. Are you studying what you wanted to or not ? 1 2 0                  125. When you have finished, will these studies enable you to offer yourself for a job or not ? 1 2 0                  126. At what age do you expect to finish your studies ?                  1 16 years                  2 17 years                  3 18 years                  4 19 years                  5 20 years                  6 21 to 22 years                  7 23 to 24 years                  8 25 years or more</p>
<p>127/ A ceux qui sont en cours de formation professionnelle                  128. (4 à question 119)                  Oui Non ?</p> <p>127. 1 2 0 Est-ce que la formation professionnelle que vous suivez correspond à ce que vous vouliez ou non ?                  128. 1 2 0 Pensez-vous que cette formation vous permet d'espérer un travail qualifié ou non ?</p>	<p>127/ Trainees, Apprentices, etc... (category 4 in 119)                  128. Yes No ?</p> <p>127. Is this the training you wanted or not ? 1 2 0                  128. Do you expect your training to lead to a qualified job or not ? 1 2 0</p>
<p>129/ A ceux qui sont au chômage ou à la recherche d'un emploi                  131. (5 à question 119)</p> <p>129. Combien y a-t-il de temps que vous cherchez vraiment un emploi ?                  1 Moins de 3 mois                  2 3 à 6 mois                  3 7 à 12 mois                  4 Plus de 12 mois</p> <p>130. Avez-vous des ressources financières ou pas, par exemple (réponses multiples possibles)                  1 Aide des parents                  2 Allocation chômage                  3 Travail du conjoint ou partenaire                  4 Petits travaux payés de la main à la main                  5 Autres</p> <p>131. Quelle est la raison qui explique surtout que vous n'avez pas d'emploi ? (MONTREZ CARTE A)                  1 On ne vous propose rien qui soit vraiment intéressant.                  2 Financièrement, les allocations du chômage sont plus élevées ou aussi élevées que ce que vous pouvez trouver comme emploi.                  3 Il n'y a pas d'offre qui correspond à votre formation                  4 Il n'y a absolument aucune offre d'emploi dans la région                  5 Autres raisons                  0 ?</p>	<p>129/ Those who are unemployed or looking for a job (5 in 119)                  131.</p> <p>129. How long have you been actually looking for work ?                  1 Less than 3 months                  2 3 to 6 months                  3 7 to 12 months                  4 More than 12 months</p> <p>130. Have you any financial support or not ? (for example... (Several answers possible))                  1 help from parents                  2 unemployment pay                  3 husband / wife or companion working                  4 odd jobs for cash, moon lighting                  5 other sources</p> <p>131. What is the main reason you are unemployed ? (SHOW CARD A)                  1 the jobs I have been offered do not really appeal to me                  2 I can get at least as much money on the dole as I could in a job                  3 There are no jobs available which suit my training or qualifications                  4 There are absolutely no jobs available in my area                  5 Other reasons                  0 ?</p>

APPENDIX 1.3.

A TOUS LES JEUNES DE 15 A 24 ANS.	TO ALL RESPONDENTS 15 TO 24.																																																																																																																																
<p>132. Est-ce que vous vivez ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 avec vos parents</li> <li>2 seul</li> <li>3 chez vous avec votre conjoint</li> <li>4 en ménage avec un copain ou une copine</li> <li>5 partage le logement avec une ou plusieurs autres personnes</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>	<p>132. Do you live...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 with your parents</li> <li>2 by yourself</li> <li>3 with your wife or husband</li> <li>4 together with your girlfriend, boyfriend, fiancé</li> <li>5 share accomodation with another person or persons</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>																																																																																																																																
<p>133. Quelle est votre situation financière ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 ça va, c'est correct</li> <li>2 je dois faire attention mais j'y arrive</li> <li>3 si du mal à bouclier mes fins de mois</li> <li>4 j'en suis réduit à des expédients</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>	<p>133. How would you describe your financial situation ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 I manage more or less comfortably</li> <li>2 I have to be careful, but I get by</li> <li>3 It's difficult to make ends meet</li> <li>4 I am driven to get money any way I can</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>																																																																																																																																
<p>134/ Je vais vous citer divers aspects de la vie. Pouvez-vous 140. me dire pour chacun s'i, pour vous cela va très bien, plutôt bien, moyennement, plutôt mal ou très mal ?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="227 1008 746 1278"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Très bien</th> <th>Plutôt bien</th> <th>Moyen-nement</th> <th>Plutôt mal</th> <th>Très mal</th> <th>?</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>134</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Les relations avec les parents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>avec les copains</td> </tr> <tr> <td>136</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>L'amour</td> </tr> <tr> <td>137</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Les plans d'aventure personnel (mariage, famille, etc...)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>138</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Les perspectives d'avenir professionnel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>139</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Le logement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Les vacances et les loisirs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Très bien	Plutôt bien	Moyen-nement	Plutôt mal	Très mal	?		134	1	2	3	4	5	0	Les relations avec les parents	135	1	2	3	4	5	0	avec les copains	136	1	2	3	4	5	0	L'amour	137	1	2	3	4	5	0	Les plans d'aventure personnel (mariage, famille, etc...)	138	1	2	3	4	5	0	Les perspectives d'avenir professionnel	139	1	2	3	4	5	0	Le logement	140	1	2	3	4	5	0	Les vacances et les loisirs	<p>134/ I am going to mention different aspects of life. Can you tell 140. me for each one if in your opinion things are going very well, quite well, average, rather badly or very badly ?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="782 1008 1327 1278"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>very well</th> <th>quite well</th> <th>average</th> <th>rather badly</th> <th>very badly</th> <th>?</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>134</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Relationships with your parents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>With your friends</td> </tr> <tr> <td>136</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Love romance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>137</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Prospects in your personal life (marriage, family, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>138</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Prospects in your job or career</td> </tr> <tr> <td>139</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Housing, accomodation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>Holidays and leisure activities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		very well	quite well	average	rather badly	very badly	?		134	1	2	3	4	5	0	Relationships with your parents	135	1	2	3	4	5	0	With your friends	136	1	2	3	4	5	0	Love romance	137		2	3	4	5	0	Prospects in your personal life (marriage, family, etc.)	138	1	2	3	4	5	0	Prospects in your job or career	139	1	2	3	4	5	0	Housing, accomodation	140	1	2	3	4	5	0	Holidays and leisure activities
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<p>141. Quelles sont les choses qui vous intéressent beaucoup dans la vie ? Veuillez me dire dans cette liste les choses qui vous intéressent vraiment (Note pour l'enquêteur : insister pour obtenir plusieurs réponses). (MONTRER CARTE B).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Les sciences et la technologie</li> <li>2 La politique (nationale)</li> <li>3 Les sports</li> <li>4 Les grands problèmes de société (par exemple droits de l'homme, pauvreté, égalité entre les sexes, etc...)</li> <li>5 Les arts et les spectacles (théâtre, cinéma, musique, etc...)</li> <li>6 Comment vivent les gens dans les autres pays de l'Europe</li> <li>7 La vie des régions, les langues et cultures régionales</li> <li>8 L'environnement, la protection de la nature, l'écologie.</li> <li>9 Le Tier-Monde, les problèmes de sous développement</li> <li>X La vie politique internationale</li> <li>Y Rien de tout cela</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>	<p>141. What sort of things in life interest you a lot ? I am going to show you a list of things. Which of these really interest you ? (Note to the interviewer, you should get several positive replies). (SHOW CARD B).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Science and technology</li> <li>2 Politics in (Britain)</li> <li>3 Sport</li> <li>4 Important social problems (e.g. Human rights, Poverty, Sexual equality, etc...)</li> <li>5 Arts, Entertainment (Theatre, music, cinema, etc...)</li> <li>6 How people live in other parts of Europe</li> <li>7 The life, language or culture of some region or regions of our country</li> <li>8 The environment, nature protection, ecology</li> <li>9 The Third world, problems of under development</li> <li>X International politics</li> <li>Y None of these</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>																																																																																																																																



QUESTIONS POSEES A TOUT LE MONDE, ADULTES ET JEUNES	QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO ALL RESPONDENTS ADULTS AND YOUNG																				
<p>142.. D'une façon générale, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas du tout satisfait de la vie que vous menez ? Diriez-vous ..</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Très satisfait</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Plutôt satisfait</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Plutôt pas satisfait</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Pas du tout satisfait</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>?</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Très satisfait	1	Plutôt satisfait	2	Plutôt pas satisfait	3	Pas du tout satisfait	4	?	0	<p>142. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead ?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Very satisfied</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Fairly satisfied</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Not very satisfied</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Not at all satisfied</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>?</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Very satisfied	1	Fairly satisfied	2	Not very satisfied	3	Not at all satisfied	4	?	0
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TREND BARO. 15 - Q. 120																					
<p>143. Dans l'ensemble, êtes-vous très satisfait, plutôt satisfait, plutôt pas satisfait ou pas satisfait du tout du fonctionnement de la démocratie (dans votre pays) ?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1 Très satisfait</td></tr> <tr><td>2 Plutôt satisfait</td></tr> <tr><td>3 Plutôt pas satisfait</td></tr> <tr><td>4 Pas satisfait du tout</td></tr> <tr><td>0 N.s.p.</td></tr> </table>	1 Très satisfait	2 Plutôt satisfait	3 Plutôt pas satisfait	4 Pas satisfait du tout	0 N.s.p.	<p>143. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works (in your country) ?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1 Very satisfied</td></tr> <tr><td>2 Fairly satisfied</td></tr> <tr><td>3 Not very satisfied</td></tr> <tr><td>4 Not at all satisfied</td></tr> <tr><td>0 Don't know</td></tr> </table>	1 Very satisfied	2 Fairly satisfied	3 Not very satisfied	4 Not at all satisfied	0 Don't know										
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TREND BARO. 16. Q.233																					
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<p>144. A votre avis, quelles sont dans la liste suivante les grandes causes qui de nos jours valent la peine de prendre des risques et d'accepter des sacrifices ? (MONTRER LA CARTE D)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 L'égalité des sexes</li> <li>2 La protection de la nature</li> <li>3 La paix</li> <li>4 La lutte contre la misère</li> <li>5 La défense de (notre pays)</li> <li>6 Ma foi religieuse</li> <li>7 L'unification de l'Europe</li> <li>8 La liberté de l'individu</li> <li>9 Les droits de l'homme</li> <li>X La révolution</li> <li>Y Rien de tout cela</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>	<p>144. Which of the ideas or causes in the following list are sufficiently worthwhile for you to do something about, even if this might involve some risk or giving up other things for ? (SHOW CARD C).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 sexual equality</li> <li>2 protection of the environment (wildlife, nature, etc...)</li> <li>3 World peace</li> <li>4 Struggle against poverty</li> <li>5 Britain's defences</li> <li>6 My religious faith</li> <li>7 The unification of Europe</li> <li>8 Freedom of the individual</li> <li>9 Human rights</li> <li>X The Revolution</li> <li>Y None of these things</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>																				
<p>145. Voici un certain nombre de choses qui peuvent changer la vie des gens (en France) dans les 10 ou 15 prochaines années. Pour vous, personnellement, quelles sont les choses dont vous pensez qu'elles sont les plus prometteuses, qu'elles offrent le plus d'espoir (réponses multiples). (MONTRER LA CARTE D).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Le développement des sciences et techniques</li> <li>2 L'évolution des mœurs (dans notre pays)</li> <li>3 L'évolution du niveau de vie (dans notre pays)</li> <li>4 L'unification de l'Europe</li> <li>5 La compréhension et l'entente entre les (gens de votre pays)</li> <li>6 L'évolution des rapports entre l'Est et l'Ouest</li> <li>7 La compréhension entre les pays industrialisés et les pays du Tiers-Monde</li> <li>8 Les relations entre les régions et (la capitale)</li> <li>9 La qualité de la vie</li> <li>X Rien de tout cela</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>	<p>145. Here are a certain number of things which might bring about changes in the next 10 or 15 years in the way people live in our country. Which of them, in your opinion, are the most promising, offering the most hope for the future ? (Several answers possible). (SHOW CARD D).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Scientific and technological developments</li> <li>2 Changes in moral values (in Britain)</li> <li>3 Prospects for our standard of living in Britain</li> <li>4 The unification of Europe</li> <li>5 Understanding and goodwill amongst the people of this country</li> <li>6 Changes in relations between East and West</li> <li>7 Understanding between the industrialized countries and the Third World</li> <li>8 Relations between local and regional authorities and national government</li> <li>9 The quality of life</li> <li>X None of these</li> <li>0 ?</li> </ol>																				

APPENDIX 1.3.

146/ On entend dire beaucoup de choses au sujet des buts que (votre pays) devrait s'efforcer d'atteindre au cours des 10 ou 15 prochaines années. Sur cette liste sont mentionnés des buts que certains voudraient voir atteints en priorité. Vousriez-vous m'indiquer celui qui vous paraît à vous personnellement comme le plus important à long terme ? (MONTRER CARTE E. UNE SEULE REPONSE).

Et en second, qu'est-ce qui vous paraît le plus important ?

1er 2e

146 147

- 1 1 Maintenir l'ordre dans le pays
- 2 2 Augmenter la participation des citoyens aux décisions du gouvernement
- 3 3 Combattre la hausse des prix
- 4 4 Garantir la liberté d'expression
- 0 0 N.s.p.

146/ There is a lot of talk these days about what this country's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority (SHOW CARD E). Would you please say which one of them you yourself consider most important in the long run ? (ONE ANSWER ONLY).

And what would be your second choice ?

1st 2nd

146 147

- 1 1 Maintaining order in the nation
- 2 2 Giving the people more say in important government decisions
- 3 3 Fighting rising prices
- 4 4 Protecting freedom of speech
- 0 0 Don't know

TREND BARO. 16. Q. 234/235

148/ Voici différents sujets de crainte qui sont parfois exprimés au sujet de l'avenir du monde où nous vivons, disons dans les 10 ou 15 prochaines années (MONTRER CARTE F).

148 Pouvez-vous me dire ceux qui, vous personnellement, vous inquiètent vraiment ? (Réponses multiples).

149 De tous ces sujets de crainte quel est celui qui vous inquiète vraiment le plus ?

150 Et en second lieu ?

	148 Inquiètent vraiment (réponses multiples)	149 En 1er (une seule réponse)	150 En 2e (une seule réponse)
Les conditions de vie de plus en plus artificielles (logement, circulation, alimentation, ...)	1	1	1
La dégradation de la nature par les pollutions de toutes sortes	2	2	2
L'augmentation du chômage par suite de l'automatisation du travail	3	3	3
La diminution de l'influence de (votre pays) en Europe	4	4	4
La rupture prolongée de nos approvisionnements en pétrole et en gaz naturel	5	5	5
L'envahissement de notre pays par des produits à bas prix importés d'Extrême-Orient	6	6	6
La dégradation critique des relations internationales	7	7	7
L'accroissement des tensions sociales (dans votre pays) aboutissant à des désordres graves prolongés	8	8	8
La diminution de l'influence de l'Europe Occidentale dans le monde	9	9	9
Le risque d'atteintes graves à la personne humaine par l'utilisation de certaines découvertes médicales ou pharmaceutiques	X	X	X
Le développement de la criminalité et du terrorisme	Y	Y	Y

TREND BARO. 10. A

148/ Here are some kinds of fears which are sometimes expressed about the future (say the next 10 or 15 years) of the world we live in (SHOW LIST F).

148 I would like you to tell me which of the following really concern you or worry you ? (Several answers possible).

149 Among those that do worry you, which one is the most worrying ?

150 An after that which one ?

	Worried you a lot (several answers) 148	The most worry- ing 149	The second worry- ing 150
- More and more artificial things are coming into the life we lead (housing, traffic, food, etc...)	1	1	1
- The despoiling of natural life and the countryside by pollution of all kinds	2	2	2
- Increase in unemployment as a consequence of the automation of jobs.	3	3	3
- Britain's loss of influence in Europe	4	4	4
- A prolonged breakdown in supplies of oil and natural gas	5	5	5
- The invasion of our country by low priced products from the Far East	6	6	6
- A critical deterioration in international relations.	7	7	7
- A rise in tensions between different groups in our society resulting in serious and lasting disorders	8	8	8
- A reduction in the influence of Western Europe in the world	9	9	9
- The risk that the use of new medical or pharmaceutical discoveries may severely affect the human personality.	X	X	X
- Rise in crime and terrorism	Y	Y	Y

(PARTIAL) - Q. 112-115

APPENDIX 1.3.

<p>151. Pensez-vous que dans les deux années à venir, vous pourriez avoir besoin d'un travail rémunéré sans arriver à en trouver ? Diriez vous que ...</p> <p>1 c'est très probable 2 cela se pourrait bien 3 c'est peu probable 4 cela ne se produira pas 0 ?</p>	<p>151. Do you think that in the next 2 years you might be needing a job and not be able to find one ? Would you say that this ...</p> <p>1 is very likely 2 could well happen 3 is not very likely 4 won't happen 0 ?</p>																																																																																								
<p>TREND BARO. 9 - Q. 149</p>																																																																																									
<p>152/ Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec chacune des opinions suivantes sur la façon dont les choses se passent (dans votre pays) ? (UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Plutôt d'accord</th> <th>Plutôt pas d'accord</th> <th>?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>152 Chacun peut librement exprimer ses critiques quand il n'est pas d'accord</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>153 Il y a trop de laisser faire; cela conduit au désordre et le désordre risque, à la longue, d'amener la dictature</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>154 Il suffit d'avoir de l'argent pour que tout s'arrange</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>155 Les petites minorités qui ont des idées ou des habitudes très différentes de celles des autres gens sont vraiment mal considérées</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>156 Chacun est libre de faire à peu près ce qu'il veut dans le cadre de la loi</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>157 C'est trop injuste qu'il y ait des gens qui possèdent beaucoup et des gens qui ne possèdent presque rien</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>158 A vouloir tout égaliser, on tue l'esprit d'initiative</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>159 Le système d'aide sociale permet de diminuer les inégalités de notre société</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160 Le système d'aide sociale ne profite pas à ceux qui en auraient le plus besoin</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>161 On est vraiment égal devant la loi</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	?	152 Chacun peut librement exprimer ses critiques quand il n'est pas d'accord	1	2	0	153 Il y a trop de laisser faire; cela conduit au désordre et le désordre risque, à la longue, d'amener la dictature	1	2	0	154 Il suffit d'avoir de l'argent pour que tout s'arrange	1	2	0	155 Les petites minorités qui ont des idées ou des habitudes très différentes de celles des autres gens sont vraiment mal considérées	1	2	0	156 Chacun est libre de faire à peu près ce qu'il veut dans le cadre de la loi	1	2	0	157 C'est trop injuste qu'il y ait des gens qui possèdent beaucoup et des gens qui ne possèdent presque rien	1	2	0	158 A vouloir tout égaliser, on tue l'esprit d'initiative	1	2	0	159 Le système d'aide sociale permet de diminuer les inégalités de notre société	1	2	0	160 Le système d'aide sociale ne profite pas à ceux qui en auraient le plus besoin	1	2	0	161 On est vraiment égal devant la loi	1	2	0	<p>152/Do you tend to agree or disagree with each of the following opinions about the way things happen in (our country) ? (ONE ANSWER FOR EACH LINE).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Tend to Tend to agree disagree ?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>152 Everyone is free to express his opinions when he does not agree with something</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>153 The freedom to do as you like has gone too far, creating disorder; and in the long run disorder could bring out dictatorship</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>154 Money can fix everything</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>155 Small groups with different ideas or customs from the majority are largely disapproved of</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>156 One may do almost anything one likes so long as it is lawful</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>157 It is grossly unfair that some people possess a lot and others almost nothing.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>158 To aim for complete equality will destroy personal initiative</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>159 The welfare state reduces inequality in our society</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160 Help via the social welfare system doesn't reach those in most need</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>161 Everyone is truly equal before the law</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Tend to Tend to agree disagree ?			152 Everyone is free to express his opinions when he does not agree with something	1	2	0	153 The freedom to do as you like has gone too far, creating disorder; and in the long run disorder could bring out dictatorship	1	2	0	154 Money can fix everything	1	2	0	155 Small groups with different ideas or customs from the majority are largely disapproved of	1	2	0	156 One may do almost anything one likes so long as it is lawful	1	2	0	157 It is grossly unfair that some people possess a lot and others almost nothing.	1	2	0	158 To aim for complete equality will destroy personal initiative	1	2	0	159 The welfare state reduces inequality in our society	1	2	0	160 Help via the social welfare system doesn't reach those in most need	1	2	0	161 Everyone is truly equal before the law	1	2	0
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<p>162. Estimez-vous que si quelque chose ne va pas bien (dans votre pays) des gens comme vous peuvent aider à changer quelque chose ?</p> <p>1 Oui, ils peuvent 2 Non, ils ne peuvent pas 0 ?</p>	<p>162. Do you think that if things are not going well (in Britain), people like yourself can help to bring about a change for the better or not ?</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No 0 ?</p>																																																																																								
<p>BARO. 5 - Q. 145</p>																																																																																									
<p>163. Quand il s'agit d'une opinion à laquelle vous tenez beaucoup, vous arrive-t-il de convaincre vos amis, vos camarades de travail, vos relations, d'adopter cette opinion ? Cela vous arrive-t-il ...</p> <p>1 souvent 2 de temps en temps 3 rarement 4 jamais 0 N.s.p.</p>	<p>163. When you, yourself hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views ? If so, does this happen often, from time to time or rarely ?</p> <p>1 Often 2 From time to time 3 Rarely 4 Never 0 Don't know</p>																																																																																								
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164 Sur cette liste se trouvent trois attitudes fondamentales vis-à-vis de la société dans laquelle nous vivons. Voulez-vous choisir l'attitude qui correspond le mieux à vos idées personnelles ? (MONTRER CARTE G. UNE SEULE REPONSE).

- 1 Il faut changer radicalement toute l'organisation de notre société par une action révolutionnaire
- 2 Il faut améliorer petit à petit notre société par des réformes
- 3 Il faut défendre courageusement notre société actuelle contre toutes les forces subversives
- 0 N.s.p.

164. (SHOW CARD G) On this card are three basic kinds of attitudes vis-a-vis the society we live in. Please choose the one which best describes your own opinion. (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 1 The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action
- 2 Our society must be gradually improved by reforms
- 3 Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces
- 0 Don't know.

TREND BARO. 16, Q. 236

165. Diriez-vous que vous êtes fier d'être (nationalité), très fier, plutôt fier, pas tellement fier, pas fier du tout ?

- 1 Très fier
- 2 Plutôt fier
- 3 Pas tellement fier
- 4 Pas fier du tout
- 0 ?

165. Would you say you are very proud, quite proud, not very proud, not at all proud, to be (nationality) ?

- 1 Very proud
- 2 Quite proud,
- 3 Not very proud,
- 4 Not at all proud,
- 0 ?

166/ Je voudrais vous poser maintenant quelques questions à propos de la confiance que vous inspirent différents peuples. Pour chacun d'eux vous me direz si vous avez en eux une grande confiance, assez confiance, pas tellement confiance ou pas confiance du tout.

	Gran- de conf.	Assez tell. conf.	Pas tell. conf.	Pas du tout conf. ?
166. Américains (1)	1	2	3	4 0
167. Japonais	1	2	3	4 0
168. Russes (2)	1	2	3	4 0
169. Chinois	1	2	3	4 0

166/ Now, I would like to ask about how much you would trust people from different countries. For each country please say whether, in your opinion, they are in general very trustworthy, fairly trustworthy, not particularly trustworthy, or not at all trustworthy.

	T r u s t w o r t h y				?
	Very	Fairly	Not very	Not at all	
166. Americans (1)	1	2	3	4	0
167. Japanese	1	2	3	4	0
168. Russians (2)	1	2	3	4	0
169. Chinese	1	2	3	4	0

PARTIAL TREND BARO. 14 - Q. 151 - 154

- (1) Specify : Americans (from the United States)
- (2) Specify : Russians (from Soviet Union)

170. Vous arrive-t-il de penser que vous êtes un citoyen de l'Europe ?

- 1 Souvent
- 2 Quelquefois
- 3 Jamais
- 0 ?

170. Do you ever think of yourself as a citizen of Europe ?

- 1 Often
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Never
- 0 ?

APPENDIX 1.3.

<p>171. D'une façon générale, êtes-vous pour ou contre les efforts qui sont faits pour unifier l'Europe occidentale? Etes-vous ...</p> <p>1 très pour ? 2 plutôt pour ? 3 plutôt contre ? 4 très contre ? 0 N.s.p.</p>	<p>171. In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe ?</p> <p>1 For - very much 2 For - to some extent 3 Against - to some extent 4 Against - very much 0 Don't know.</p>
<p>TREND BARO. 16, Q. 247</p>	
<p>172. Dans la presse, dans les journaux, à la radio ou à la télévision, il est souvent question de la Communauté Européenne (que l'on appelle aussi "Le Marché Commun"). Personnellement, vous intéressez-vous beaucoup, un peu ou pas du tout aux problèmes de la Communauté européenne ?</p> <p>1 Beaucoup 2 Un peu 3 Pas du tout 0 ?</p>	<p>172. Newspapers, radio and TV often present news and commentaries about the European Community (also called the Common Market). Are you personally very interested, a little interested, or not at all interested in the problems of the European Community ?</p> <p>1 Very interested 2 A little interested 3 Not at all interested 0 ?</p>
<p>TREND BARO. 13 - Q. 139</p>	
<p>173. Que vous ayez ou non le temps de vous intéresser personnellement à ces problèmes de la Communauté européenne, est-ce que cela vous paraît, pour l'avenir (de votre pays et de vos concitoyens), des problèmes ...</p> <p>1 Très importants 2 Importants 3 Peu importants 4 Pas importants du tout 0 ?</p>	<p>173. Whether or not you have the time to take a personal interest in the problems of the European Community, do you feel that these problems are very important, important, not very important or unimportant for the future of (your country) and the (people of your country) ?</p> <p>1 Very important 2 Important 3 Not very important 4 Unimportant 0 ?</p>
<p>TREND BARO. 13 - Q. 140</p>	
<p>174. Tout bien considéré, diriez-vous que des gens comme vous personnellement sont suffisamment bien informés ou pas suffisamment bien informés sur les problèmes dont s'occupe la Communauté européenne ?</p> <p>1 Suffisamment bien informés 2 Pas suffisamment bien informés 0 ?</p>	<p>174. All things considered, would you say that people like yourself are sufficiently or are not sufficiently well informed about the problems dealt with by the European Community ?</p> <p>1 Sufficiently well informed 2 Not sufficiently well informed 0 ?</p>
<p>TREND BARO. 13 - Q. 141</p>	
<p>175. Ce que vous savez sur la Communauté européenne et sur les problèmes dont elle s'occupe, d'où l'obtenez-vous principalement ? Voulez-vous le préciser à l'aide de cette liste (MONTRER LA CARTE H, plusieurs réponses possibles).</p> <p>1 Journaux quotidiens 2 Magazines ou revues d'information générale 3 Publications professionnelles ou syndicales 4 Télévision 5 Radio 6 En discutant avec d'autres gens 7 Autres (PRECISEZ) 8 Ne veut pas répondre 0 ?</p>	<p>175. Where do you mainly learn what you know about the European Community and the problems it has to deal with ? Please tell me with the help of this card (SHOW CARD H, several answers possible).</p> <p>1 Daily newspapers 2 Magazines and periodicals 3 Special publications (professional, trade-union, etc) 4 TV 5 Radio 6 Talking with other people 7 Other ways (NOTE DOWN) 8 Does not want to reply 0 ?</p>
<p>TREND BARO 13 - Q. 142</p>	

APPENDIX 1.3.

<p>176/ Au sujet de votre information personnelle sur les questions 178. dont s'occupe la Communauté européenne, pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des opinions suivantes ?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>D'accord</th> <th>Pas d'accord</th> <th>?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>176 Je n'ai pas le temps et on ne peut pas s'intéresser à tout</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>177 Les journaux, la radio et la télévision ne parlent pas assez des questions européennes</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>178 Les journaux, la radio et la télévision parlent des questions européennes d'une façon trop superficielle</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		D'accord	Pas d'accord	?	176 Je n'ai pas le temps et on ne peut pas s'intéresser à tout	1	2	0	177 Les journaux, la radio et la télévision ne parlent pas assez des questions européennes	1	2	0	178 Les journaux, la radio et la télévision parlent des questions européennes d'une façon trop superficielle	1	2	0	<p>176/ Considering your personal knowledge of the questions which 178. the European Community is concerned with, can you tell me if you agree or disagree with each of the following statements ?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Agree</th> <th>disagree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>176 I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything at once</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>177 The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European questions</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>178 The newspapers, radio and television do not deal seriously enough with European questions</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Agree	disagree	176 I have no time for this and cannot be interested in everything at once	1	2	177 The newspapers, radio and television do not say enough about European questions	1	2	178 The newspapers, radio and television do not deal seriously enough with European questions	1	2
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TREND BARO 9 - Q. 119-121																													
<p>179. Au cours des 12 derniers mois, à votre avis, l'entente entre les pays de la Communauté européenne (Marché Commun) a-t-elle, dans l'ensemble, plutôt progressée plutôt régressée, ou est-elle restée à peu près sans changement ?</p> <p>1 Plutôt progressée 2 Plutôt régressée 3 Est à peu près restée sans changement 0 N.s.p.</p>	<p>179. In your opinion, over the last 12 months, has the understanding between the countries of the European Community (Common Market) in general increased, decreased or stayed about the same ?</p> <p>1 Increased in general 2 Decreased in general 3 Stayed about the same 0 Don't know</p>																												
TREND BARO. 16, Q. 248																													
<p>180. D'une façon générale, pensez-vous que le fait pour (votre pays) de faire partie de la Communauté européenne (Marché commun) est ...</p> <p>1 une bonne chose 2 une mauvaise chose 3 une chose ni bonne ni mauvaise 0 N.s.p.</p>	<p>180. Generally speaking, do you think that (your country) membership of the European Community (Common Market) is ...</p> <p>1 Good thing 2 Bad thing 3 Neither good nor bad 0 Don't know</p>																												
TREND BARO. 16 - Q. 250																													
<p>211. Il y a deux façons de concevoir l'avenir à long terme de la Communauté européenne (MONTRER LA CARTE 1 ET LA LIRE POUR L'INTERVIEWE) :</p> <p>- pour les uns, la Communauté européenne devrait avoir non seulement un parlement élu au suffrage universel, mais aussi un véritable gouvernement qui ait le dernier mot dans certains domaines importants;</p> <p>- pour les autres, le dernier mot devrait toujours appartenir aux gouvernements des Etats membres.</p> <p>Quelle est l'opinion dont vous vous sentez le plus proche ? (NE PAS PRESSER. NE RIEN SUGGERER. REPETER SI NECESSAIRE).</p> <p>1 Un véritable gouvernement européen 2 Le dernier mot aux gouvernements nationaux 3 Autre réponse (SPONTANEE) à noter : .....</p> <p>0 ?</p>	<p>211. There are two ways of looking at the more distant future of the European Community (SHOW CARD 1 AND READ IT OUT) :</p> <p>- some people think the Community should not only have a directly elected Parliament, but also an actual Government which would have the final say in decisions in some important areas;</p> <p>- Others think that the individual Governments of member countries should have the final say.</p> <p>Which of these two comes nearest to your way of thinking ? (DO NOT PRESSURE. DO NOT SUGGEST. REPEAT IF NECESSARY).</p> <p>1 An actual European Government 2 National Government to have the final say 3 Other response (SPONTANEOUS). Write in : .....</p> <p>0 ?</p>																												
TREND BARO. 9 - Q. 134																													
<p>212. Si l'on annonçait demain que la Communauté européenne (Marché Commun) est abandonnée, éprouveriez-vous de grands regrets, de l'indifférence (cela vous serait égal) ou un vif soulagement ?</p> <p>1 de grands regrets 2 de l'indifférence 3 un vif soulagement 0 N.s.p.</p>	<p>212. If you were to be told tomorrow that the European Community (Common Market) had been scrapped, would you be very sorry about it, indifferent or relieved ?</p> <p>1 Very sorry 2 Indifferent 3 Relieved 0 Don't know</p>																												
TREND BARO. 16 - Q. 257																													

APPENDIX 1.3.

<p>213. Quand vous êtes entre amis, vous arrive-t-il souvent, de temps en temps ou jamais de discuter politique ?</p> <p>1 Souvent 2 De temps en temps 3 Jamais 0 ?</p>	<p>213'. When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never ?</p> <p>1 Frequently 2 Occasionally 3 Never 0 Don't know</p>																																																																																																																					
TREND BARO. 16 - Q. 252																																																																																																																						
<p>214/ Il existe des mouvements et des organisations qui cherchent à obtenir le soutien du public. Pour chacun de ceux que je vais vous citer, pouvez-vous me dire ...</p> <p>(a) si vous l'approuvez (tout-à-fait ou plutôt) ou si vous le désapprouvez (plutôt ou tout-à-fait) ?</p> <p>(b) si vous en êtes membre, si vous envisageriez d'en être membre ou si vous ne voudriez absolument pas en être membre ?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">( a )</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">( b )</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Approuve tout plu-à-fait</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Désapprouve plu-tôt -à-fait</th> <th style="text-align: center;">1</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2</th> <th style="text-align: center;">3</th> <th style="text-align: center;">4</th> <th style="text-align: center;">5</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Est membre</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Envi-ron-stra-mem-bre</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Ne veut être mem-bre ?</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0 Organisations de protection de la nature</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>0 Mouvements écologistes</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>0 Mouvements contre la construction ou le développement des centrales nucléaires</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>0 Mouvements pacifistes et hostiles aux armes nucléaires</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>VEUILLEZ VOUS REPORTER A LA LETTRE D'INSTRUCTIONS</p>	( a )					( b )				Approuve tout plu-à-fait	Désapprouve plu-tôt -à-fait	1	2	3	4	5	Est membre	Envi-ron-stra-mem-bre	Ne veut être mem-bre ?												0 Organisations de protection de la nature			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0 Mouvements écologistes			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0 Mouvements contre la construction ou le développement des centrales nucléaires			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0 Mouvements pacifistes et hostiles aux armes nucléaires	<p>214/ There are a number of groups and movements seeking the support of the public. For each of the following movements, can you tell me ...</p> <p>(a) whether you approve (strongly or somewhat) or you disapprove (somewhat or strongly) ?</p> <p>(b) whether you are a member or might probably join or would certainly not join ?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">( a )</th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">( b )</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Approve strongly</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Disapprove somewhat</th> <th style="text-align: center;">some-what</th> <th style="text-align: center;">strongly</th> <th style="text-align: center;">?</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Is a member</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Might join</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Would not join</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>214 The nature protection associations</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>215 The ecology movements</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>216 Movements concerned with stopping the construction or use of nuclear power plants</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>217 Anti-war and anti-nuclear weapons movements</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PLEASE CHECK WITH INSTRUCTIONS IN OUR LETTER</p>		( a )					( b )			Approve strongly	Disapprove somewhat	some-what	strongly	?	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TREND BARO. 16 - Q. 253																																																																																																																						
<p>218. A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ? (MONTRER LA CARTE. NE RIEN SUGGERER. LA PERSONNE DOIT SE SITUER DANS UNE CASE. SI ELLE HESITE, INSISTER).</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Gauche</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">2</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">3</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">5</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">6</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">7</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">8</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">9</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black;">10</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Left</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Right</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>x</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Gauche	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			Left											Right			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	x		<p>218'. In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right". How would you place your views on this scale ? (SHOW CARD. DO NOT PROMPT. THE 10 BOXES OF THE CARD ARE NUMBERED, RING CHOICE. IF CONTACT HESITATES, ASK HIM TO TRY AGAIN).</p>																																																																														
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<p>219. Y a-t-il un parti politique dont vous vous sentez plus proche que des autres ? SI OUI, vous sentez-vous très attaché à ce parti, assez attaché ou seulement plutôt sympathisant ?</p> <p>1 Très attaché 2 Assez attaché 3 Seulement plutôt sympathisant 4 Proche d'aucun parti 0 ?</p>	<p>219'. Do you consider yourself to be close to any particular party ? IF SO, do you feel yourself to be very close to this party, fairly close or merely a sympathiser ?</p> <p>1 Very close 2 Fairly close 3 Merely a sympathiser 4 Close to no particular party 0 ?</p>																																																																																																																					
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<p>220. Indépendamment du fait que vous êtes pratiquant ou non, diriez-vous que vous êtes ...</p> <p>1 quelqu'un de religieux 2 quelqu'un de non religieux 3 un athée convaincu 0 ?</p>	<p>220'. Independently of whether you go to church or not, would you say you are ...</p> <p>1 a religious person 2 not a religious person 3 a convinced atheist 0 ?</p>																																																																																																																					

APPENDIX 2

TYOLOGY OF YOUNG EUROPEANS  
BY LIVING CONDITIONS



## TECHNICAL NOTE

The typology of young people by their living conditions is constructed on the basis of 15-24 year olds' replies to three questions: occupation, household type (where do you live?) and financial situation (see third section of chapter I).

Initially, fifteen individuals were selected at random from the sample. Each remaining individual was then linked to one of the first fifteen respondents by the proximity of their responses. Gradually, this analysis enabled the creation of fifteen groups or types of young people with similar living conditions.

The last stage of the analysis consisted of selecting the final number of types, using twin criteria of internal homogeneity within type and heterogeneity between types. Within these two constraints, the ideal number of types was twelve, which accounted for 60.7% of the total variance in replies. However, regrouping was considered necessary because some of the types were similar to each other. Six types were eventually selected. These types are detailed in a number of tables on the following pages by:-

- the "active" questions in the typology (occupation, household type and financial situation)
- the main socio-demographic questions.

Table 1      OCCUPATION

	I (35% of young people)  Near childhood	II (12%)  Looking for job Opening	III (13%)  Financial difficulties	IV (16%)  Starting work	V (10%)  Independ- ent and working	VI (13%)  Married and working
Full-time paid employment	-	-	13	100	43	41
Part-time paid employment	-	-	25	-	8	-
Still studying at school/ college	96	-	47	-	30	3
In job training	-	43	1	-	6	-
Unemployed or looking for work	-	57	9	-	9	11
No paid employment	-	-	2	-	5	40
Military or national service	2	-	4	-	3	2
Others	-	-	-	-	1	5

Table 2      HOUSEHOLD TYPE: "DO YOU LIVE .... "

	I (35% of young people)  Near childhood	II (12%)  Looking for job Opening	III (13%)  Financial difficulties	IV (16%)  Starting work	V (10%)  Independ- ent and working	VI (13%)  Married and working
With your parents	93	93	81	92	-	8
Alone	-	-	3	-	53	-
With spouse	-	1	8	-	-	90
With girlfriend/boyfriend	-	-	1	-	47	-
Sharing accommodation	4	6	7	5	-	-
No reply	3	-	-	3	-	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3      FINANCIAL SITUATION

	I (35% of young people)  Near childhood	II (12%)  Looking for job Opening	III (13%)  Financial difficulties	IV (16%)  Starting work	V (10%)  Independ- ent and working	VI (13%)  Married and working
Comfortable	58	35	10	63	32	36
Have to be careful	33	43	9	34	44	48
Difficult to make ends meet	-	18	48	-	22	13
Get money any way I can	-	-	33	-	2	-
No reply	9	4	-	3	-	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4

PENETRATION OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES IN THE TEN COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY

	I (36% of young people) Near child- hood	II (12%) Looking for job opening	III (13%) Financial difficulties	IV (16%) Starting work	V (10%) Independ- ent and working	VI (13%) Married and working	Total
FRANCE	36	14	9	9	16	16	100
UNITED KINGDOM	28	14	10	20	6	22	100
GERMANY	32	12	14	15	17	10	100
ITALY	45	13	17	18	-	7	100
NETHERLANDS	45	8	12	15	8	12	100
DENMARK	29	12	15	5	34	5	100
BELGIUM	44	11	7	18	6	14	100
LUXEMBOURG	45	7	8	29	1	10	100
IRELAND	36	10	16	24	2	12	100
GREECE	35	6	19	14	6	20	100

Table 5      SEX AND AGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE DIFFERENT TYPES

Table 5.1.    Sex

	I (35% of young people)  Near childhood	II  (12%)  Looking for job Opening	III  (13%)  Financial difficulties	IV  (16%)  Starting work	V  (10%)  Independ- ent and working	VI  (13%)  Married and working
MEN	53	52	52	62	46	29
WOMEN	47	48	48	38	54	71
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5.2.    Age

	I (35% of young people)  Near childhood	II  (12%)  Looking for job Opening	III  (13%)  Financial difficulties	IV  (16%)  Starting work	V  (10%)  Independ- ent and working	VI  (13%)  Married and working
15-16 years	42	11	19	5	2	3
17-18 years	29	31	24	17	5	3
19-20 years	18	29	23	22	24	15
21-22 years	7	20	17	34	28	32
23-24 years	4	9	17	22	41	47
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6      FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF LIVING CONDITIONS

	I (35% of young people)  Near childhood	II (12%)  Looking for job Opening	III (13%)  Financial difficulties	IV (16%)  Starting work	V (10%)  Independ- ent and working	VI (13%)  Married and working
Very likely	16	38	26	10	18	21
Could well happen	33	26	31	30	31	25
Is not very likely	21	17	24	28	31	22
Won't happen	21	13	13	26	15	27
No reply	9	6	6	6	5	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX 3

TPOLOGY OF YOUNG EUROPEANS

BY AREAS OF INTEREST



## TECHNICAL NOTE

This typology was constructed on the basis of 15-24 year olds' replies to the question on areas of interest (see first part of chapter III).

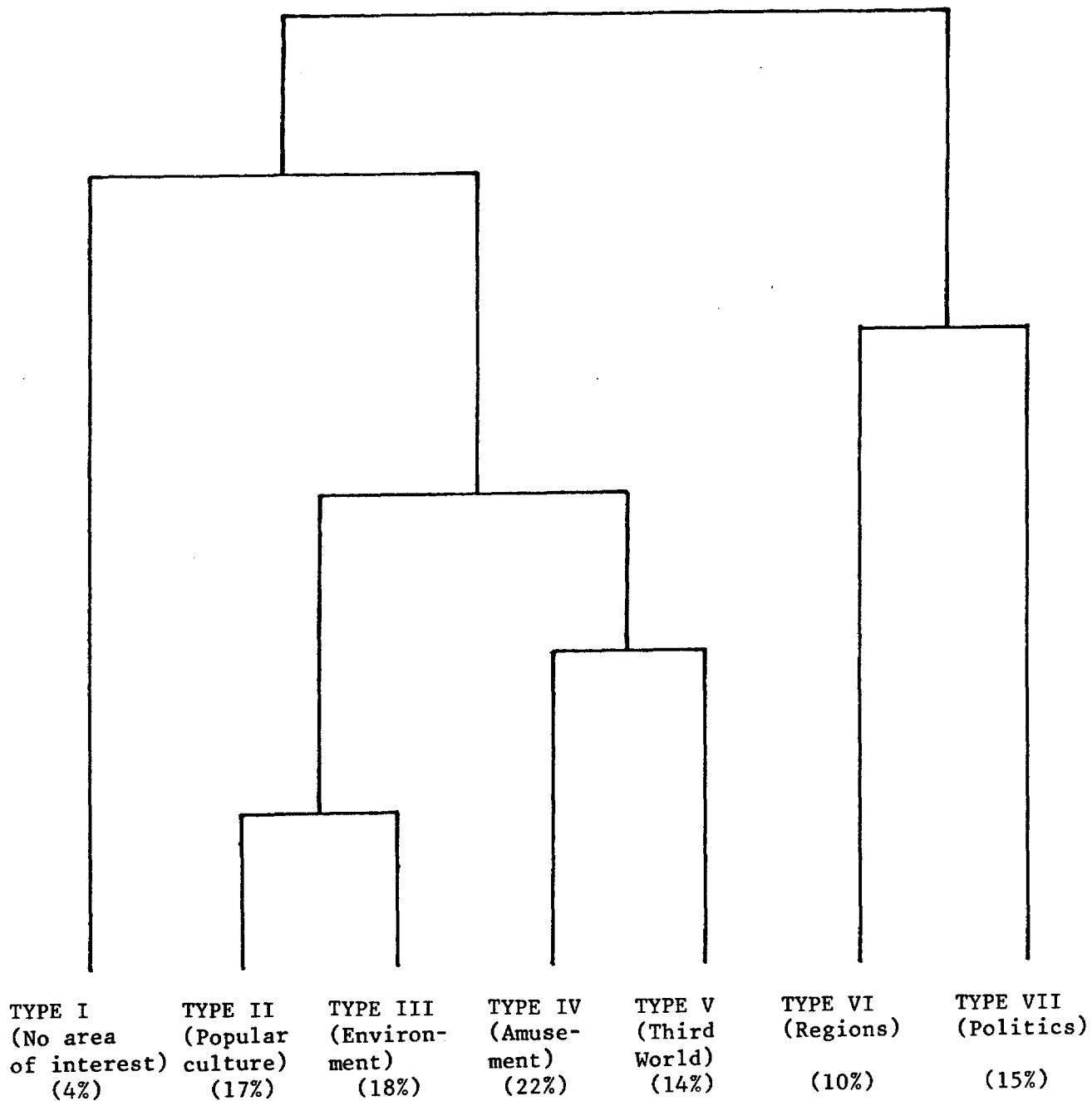
Initially, eight individuals were selected at random from the sample. Each remaining individual was then linked to one of these eight respondents by the proximity of their responses. Gradually, this analysis enabled the creation of eight groups or types of young people whose areas of interest were similar. The last stage of the analysis consisted of selecting the final number of types according to twin criteria: maintaining the greatest homogeneity within each type while accounting best for the general variance in replies.

Within these two constraints, which are contradictory, the ideal number of types was set at seven. The seven types account for 38.3% of the total variance in replies.

Three items are necessary to understand this typology:-

- I The type tree which indicates proximity between types
- II Type profile - that is, the replies of young people belonging to each type to the "active" question in the typology (areas of interest)
- III A description of the types - that is, the composition of each type according to a certain number of discriminating criteria - socio-demographic questions and state of mind in this case.

I. TYPE TREE



II. TYPE PROFILE

Table 1 PROMINENCE OF AREAS OF INTEREST IN EACH TYPE

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
Science and technology	1	50	7	24	18	27	44	27
National politics	-	7	13	5	6	11	78	19
Sport	1	83	32	76	38	42	58	51
Major social issues	-	6	63	9	49	62	72	39
Arts/entertainment	3	-	29	100	53	64	57	49
How people live in other parts of Europe	-	11	13	8	36	49	39	20
Regional life	-	4	2	4	3	99	19	14
Nature protection	1	17	52	17	39	61	54	35
Third World	-	3	2	-	91	34	45	27
International politics	-	7	2	5	3	16	83	17
None of these	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Importance of each type among all young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100

III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES

Table 2 PENETRATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES IN THE TEN COUNTRIES  
AND THE COMMUNITY

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
Belgium	7	22	17	25	11	10	8	100
Denmark	4	17	21	21	11	8	18	100
Germany	4	21	19	17	8	10	21	100
France	5	15	12	25	17	12	14	100
Ireland	7	16	13	32	12	9	11	100
Italy	3	14	30	13	18	10	12	100
Luxembourg	1	8	15	25	17	14	20	100
Netherlands	4	18	19	25	11	5	18	100
United Kingdom	4	18	13	33	14	6	12	100
Greece	3	13	18	12	5	19	30	100
European Community	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100

III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)

Table 3 BY SEX, AGE, FAMILY SITUATION AND TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
<u>SEX</u>								
Men	37	77	41	53	31	30	61	50
Women	63	23	59	47	69	70	39	50
<u>AGE</u>								
15-16 years	17	24	21	22	22	19	14	20
17-18 years	18	22	18	23	25	18	17	21
19-20 years	19	18	20	21	18	27	25	21
21-22 years	21	18	19	20	19	19	21	19
23-24 years	25	18	22	14	16	17	23	19
<u>FAMILY SITUATION</u>								
Yes								
. With child/children	3	6	3	3	3	2	3	3
. No children	11	13	10	9	9	10	18	12
No	86	81	87	88	88	88	79	85
<u>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE</u>								
15 or less	21	8	13	10	9	12	5	10
16-19 years	44	42	41	45	41	36	24	39
20 or more	9	6	8	7	7	9	10	8
Still studying	26	44	38	38	43	43	61	43
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Importance of each type among all young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100

Table 4 III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)  
BY OCCUPATION, HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND  
FINANCIAL SITUATION

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
<u>OCCUPATION</u>								
Full-time paid employment	31	32	27	30	22	25	22	28
Part-time paid employment	4	2	5	2	5	8	3	4
Still at school/college	24	46	36	41	46	42	60	42
In job training	9	7	5	7	6	5	6	6
Unemployed or looking for work	15	7	13	12	14	11	6	11
None of these, without paid employment	13	3	9	6	7	8	2	6
Military or national service	1	3	2	1	-	1	2	2
Others	5	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
<u>HOUSEHOLD TYPE</u>								
With parents	59	75	68	76	71	68	66	71
Alone	6	4	5	3	5	5	11	5
With spouse	30	12	13	12	13	16	10	13
With boyfriend/girlfriend	2	5	5	4	4	6	6	5
Sharing accommodation with other person(s)	3	3	3	4	6	4	6	4
No reply	-	1	6	1	1	1	1	2
<u>FINANCIAL SITUATION</u>								
Manage more or less comfortably	40	50	40	46	47	43	41	45
Have to be careful but I get by	37	32	31	35	37	37	37	34
It's difficult to make ends meet	17	10	11	12	10	15	16	12
I'm driven to get money any way I can	3	4	8	4	3	4	4	4
No reply	3	4	10	3	3	1	2	5
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Importance of each type among young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100

III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)

Table 5 BY RESPONDENTS' ACTUAL OCCUPATION

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
<u>SELF-EMPLOYED</u>								
Farmer	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liberal professions	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	1
Industry/business	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1
<u>WORKER</u>								
Manual worker	23	24	18	18	13	13	9	17
Non-manual worker	13	9	15	16	14	19	14	14
Senior manager	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
<u>NOT WORKING</u>								
Housewife	13	2	10	5	8	9	3	6
Student	33	53	41	47	50	46	64	49
Unemployed	15	7	13	12	12	10	6	10
No reply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Importance of each type among young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100

III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)

Table 6 BY ACTUAL OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
<u>SELF-EMPLOYED</u>								
Farmer	5	4	4	2	3	6	2	3
Liberal professions	-	4	3	2	3	3	5	3
Industry/business	5	8	9	8	10	11	11	9
<u>WORKER</u>								
Manual worker	35	35	35	37	35	28	21	33
Non-manual worker	25	29	28	25	23	32	27	27
Senior manager	7	6	5	6	5	8	11	6
<u>NOT WORKING</u>								
Retired	4	5	7	6	9	3	6	6
Housewife	4	2	2	4	3	1	3	3
Student	2	4	3	3	4	5	11	4
Unemployed	12	3	3	5	4	2	2	4
No reply	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Importance of each type among young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100
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III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)

Table 7 BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, IN FOUR BANDS

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
Upper quartile + +	20	22	19	17	17	16	23	19
+	9	22	20	19	18	23	16	19
-	21	16	18	20	18	15	12	17
Lower quartile - -	23	13	17	11	18	20	21	17
Don't know/refused	27	27	26	33	29	26	28	28
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Importance of each type among young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100
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III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)

Table 8                      OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
Very satisfied (4)	21	29	23	23	21	24	20	23
Fairly satisfied (3)	59	61	58	63	58	58	62	60
Not very satisfied (2)	14	7	14	12	14	14	14	13
Not at all satisfied (1)	6	2	3	2	5	3	3	3
No reply	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Index	2.55	3.17	3.02	3.07	2.56	3.04	3.01	3.04

Importance of each type among young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100
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III. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES (Continued)

Table 9 SATISFACTION WITH MAIN AREAS OF LIFE  
(Index (1))

	I No Area of Interest	II Popular culture	III Environ- ment	IV Amuse- ment	V Third World	VI Regions	VII Politics	All young people
Relationship with parents	4.19	4.28	4.19	4.21	4.17	4.26	4.12	4.20
Relationships with friends	4.45	4.39	4.33	4.42	4.34	4.41	4.29	4.38
Love/romance	4.10	3.92	3.94	3.88	3.79	4.06	4.02	3.94
Prospects in personal life	3.57	3.75	3.73	3.66	3.58	3.77	3.76	3.70
Job/career prospects	3.05	3.60	3.27	3.32	3.17	3.37	3.43	3.35
Housing/accommodation	3.50	4.03	3.92	4.08	3.83	4.64	3.89	3.96
Holidays and leisure activities	3.25	3.81	3.77	3.86	3.70	3.84	3.91	3.79
Importance of each type among young people (%)	4	17	18	22	14	10	15	100

APPENDIX 4

POST-MATERIALISM INDICATOR

The post-materialism indicator, which was designed to measure each respondent's inclination to either post-materialist or materialist topics, has been constructed on the basis of replies to the following question:

*"There is a lot of talk these days about what this country's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you yourself consider most important in the long run? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

*And what would be your second choice?"*

<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	
1	1	Maintaining order in the nation
2	2	Giving the people more say in important government decisions
3	3	Fighting rising prices
4	4	Protecting freedom of speech
0	0	Don't know

In a forced choice situation, the respondent expresses his preferences either for materialist topics ("maintaining order" or "Fighting rising prices") or for post-materialist topics ("giving the people more say" or "protecting freedom of speech"). As the choice has to be made twice, three combinations are possible: two post-materialist replies, one post-materialist and one materialist reply, or two materialist replies. Individuals who did not reply to one or both choices have not been classified. Individuals have been divided into four groups, using the following matrix:

		First Reply				
		Maintain- ing order	Giving the people more say	Fighting rising prices	Protecting freedom of speech	No reply
Second Reply	Maintaining order	-	Mixed	Material- ist	Mixed	Not classified
	Giving people more say	Mixed	-	Mixed	Post-Mat	Not classified
	Fighting rising prices	Material- ist	Mixed	-	Mixed	Not classified
	Protecting freedom of speech	Mixed	Post-Mat	Mixed	-	Not classified
	No reply	Not classif.	Not classif.	Not classif.	Not classif.	Not classified