



EUROPA
EUROPE
EVROPE

Thinking about the long run

Romanian youth's vision for Europe 2038

Carmen Hortensia Bora, Simona Trip & Gabriel Roseanu

Europe 2038 project's aim is to get a clear glance on how youth are viewing the future of Europe in term of their visions, worries, solutions and measures for the major societal challenges. The content of this poster is focused on the results of the Romanian youth: qualitative and preliminary quantitative data. An initial qualitative study was conducted in Romania, Bihor county.

Qualitative Pre-Study

An initial qualitative study was conducted in Romania, Bihor county. The sample consisted in 6 young people (5 female, 1 male) from Oradea. The participants were undergraduate psychology students (2 female and 1 male, third year) and graduate students in clinical and educational psychology (2 female, second year). In what regard their personal visions, the young people referred to career, job opportunities and starting their own families. Their fears were related to refugee crisis and the tensions between different states. In their perspective, Europe was associated mostly with positive aspects, like study and job opportunities, progress, etc., but there was a negative association coming from one of the respondents regarding instability. The future of Europe was associated by four of the young people with positive aspects (progress, evolution, civilization, etc.) and by other two of them with negative aspects (refugee crisis, financial, political and security difficulties).



Pan – European Survey

Participants

Between July and September, 66 young persons, aged between 16 and 25 years answered the online survey: 67% women and 33% men; 70% are studying (school/college); 30% are working. The small sample is due to the fact that school ended in the middle of June and we did not get the support from school psychologists.

Results

Statistical analysis was done with R Statistical Package

Personal Priorities for 2038

In what concerns the personal priorities of the participants, the hierarchy of the 19 topic is presented in Figure 1. In the Top 5, we found priorities related to job, safety, education, health and relationships. There is a significant difference between men and women in what concerns the Top 5 priorities: more women than men want to be employed ($\chi^2 = 4,571$, $p < .05$; 55% vs. 45%), to feel safe in their own country ($\chi^2 = 4,740$, $p < .05$; 53% vs. 47%), to be healthy ($\chi^2 = 4,571$, $p < .05$; 53% vs. 47%), to have a good education ($\chi^2 = 6,000$, $p < .05$; 53% vs. 47%) and to be happy ($\chi^2 = 4,245$, $p < .05$; 52% vs. 48%). Participants with higher Frustration intolerance seem to need more to be employed ($\chi^2 = 7,143$, $p < .01$), to feel safe in their own country ($\chi^2 = 6,000$, $p < .05$), to be healthy ($\chi^2 = 8,963$, $p < .01$), to have a good education ($\chi^2 = 7,407$, $p < .01$) and to be happy ($\chi^2 = 8,321$, $p < .01$). Also, youth with lower Tolerance of ambiguity are more focused on being employed ($\chi^2 = 10,286$, $p < .01$), feeling safe in their own country ($\chi^2 = 8,963$, $p < .01$), being healthy ($\chi^2 = 10,667$, $p < .01$), having a good education ($\chi^2 = 8,963407$, $p < .01$) and being happy ($\chi^2 = 11,793$, $p < .01$).

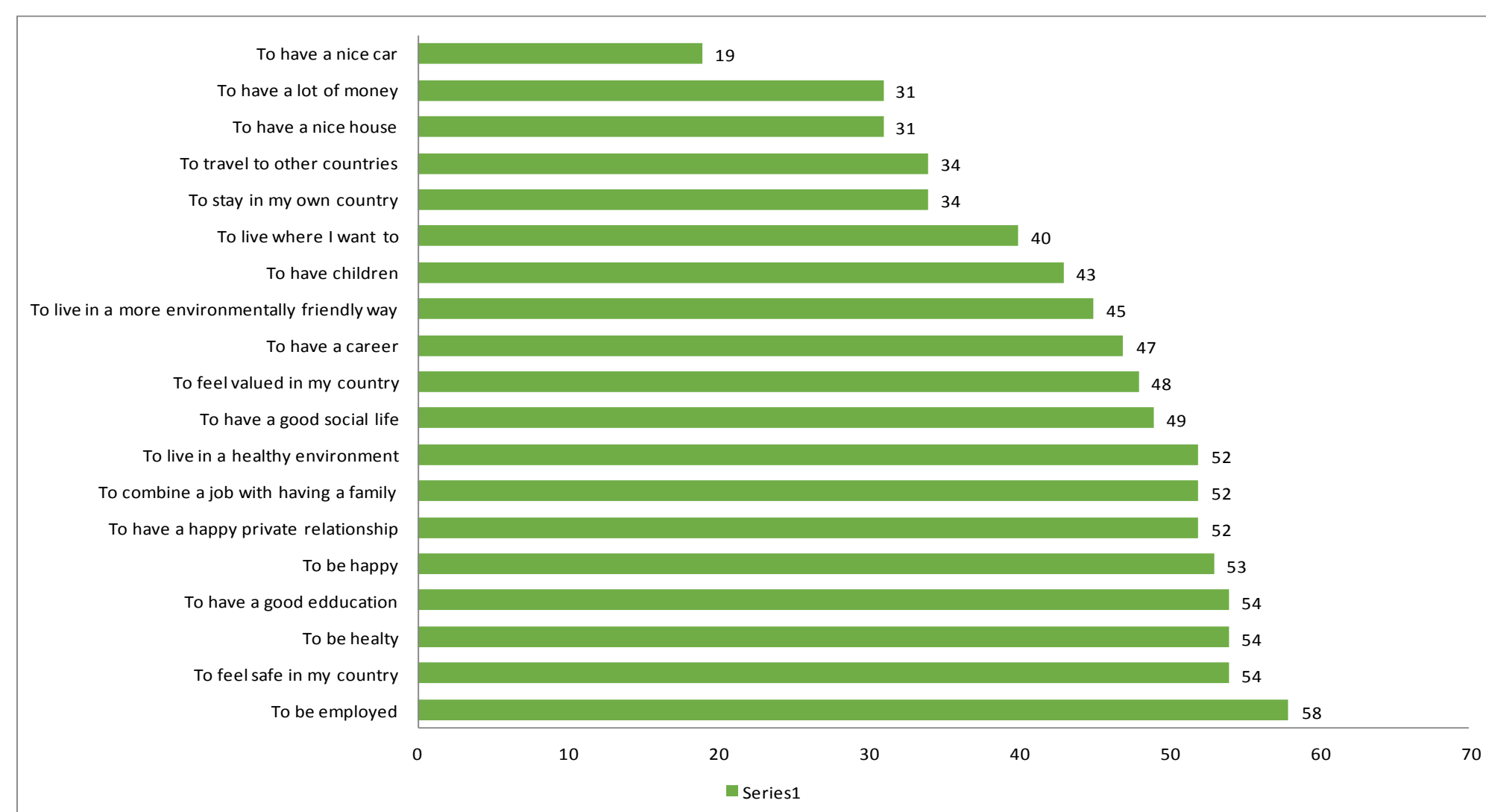


Figure 1

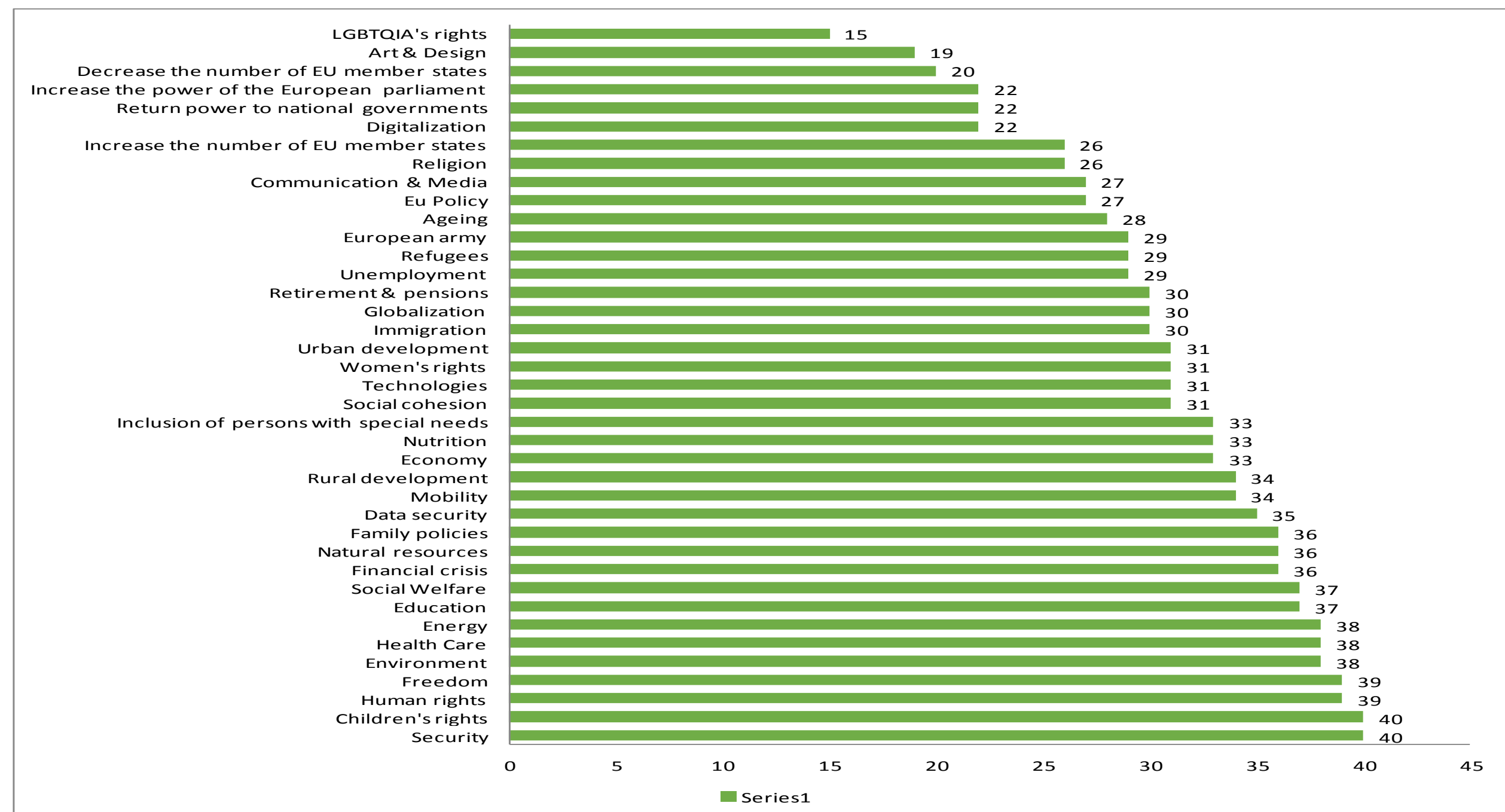


Figure 2

Priorities for Europe 2038

Out of the 39 topics regarding the future of Europe, the 66 participants have chosen as priorities topics related to security, human/ children's rights, health, environment, financial crisis and social welfare (see Figure 2). There is a significant difference between men and women in what concerns the Top 5 priorities: more women than men want to see changes until 2038 in regarding security ($\chi^2 = 6,400$, $p < .05$; 70% vs. 30%), children's rights ($\chi^2 = 6,400$, $p < .05$; 70% vs. 30%), human rights ($\chi^2 = 7,410$, $p < .01$; 70% vs. 30%), freedom ($\chi^2 = 5,769$, $p < .05$; 70% vs. 30%), environment ($\chi^2 = 6,737$, $p < .01$; 70% vs. 30%) and health care ($\chi^2 = 5,158$, $p < .05$; 65% vs. 35%). There are no differences between youth with higher/lower levels of Frustration intolerance and Tolerance to ambiguity in what concerns priorities for Europe 2038.

Worries for Europe 2038

Participants were asked to identify, out of a list of 31 topics, their worries regarding their own and the future of Europe. The Top 5 worries were related to security, injustice, corruption, health and environment (see Figure 3). Women seem to be more worried than men in what concerns terrorism ($\chi^2 = 4,787$, $p < .05$; 66% vs. 34%) and violence and crime ($\chi^2 = 7,363$, $p < .01$; 71% vs. 29%). Youth with higher Frustration intolerance are more likely are more concerned with terrorism ($\chi^2 = 4,787$; $p < .05$) and corruption ($\chi^2 = 5,000$; $p < .05$) than those with lower Frustration intolerance. Youth with lower Tolerance of ambiguity are more concerned with terrorism ($\chi^2 = 7,680$; $p < .01$), injustice ($\chi^2 = 5,000$; $p < .05$), corruption ($\chi^2 = 6,422$; $p < .05$) and violence and crime ($\chi^2 = 4,454$; $p < .05$) than those with higher levels of Tolerance of ambiguity.

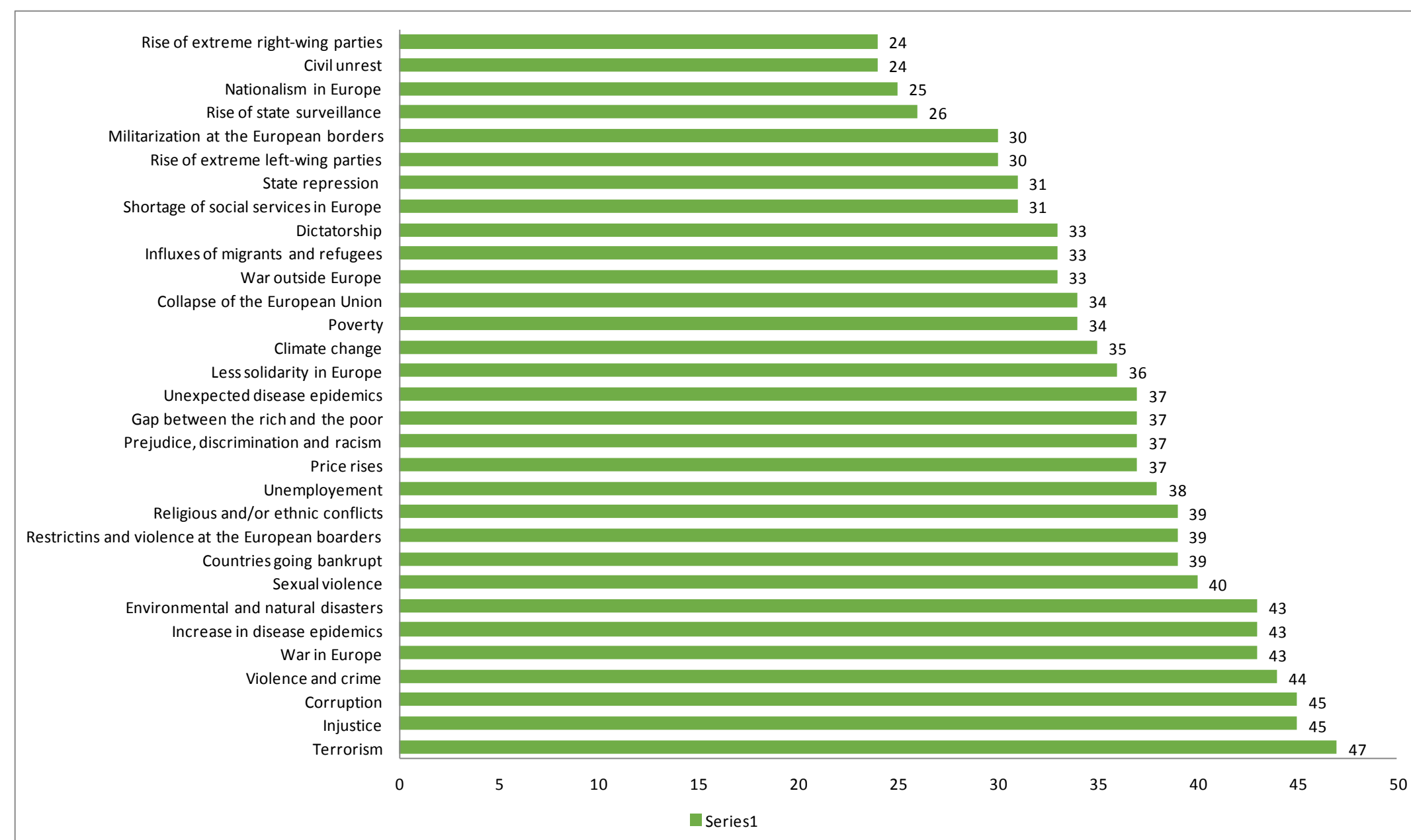


Figure 3

