

HOW DO YOUNG PEOPLE BELIEF SYSTEM COULD INFLUENCE THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

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Objectives

The first purpose of this research is to emphasize the cultural differences regarding two types of functional beliefs of young people: unconditional self/other acceptance and frustration tolerance. The second aim is to analyse the influence of these beliefs on European young peoples' decisions regarding their future in Europe.

Method

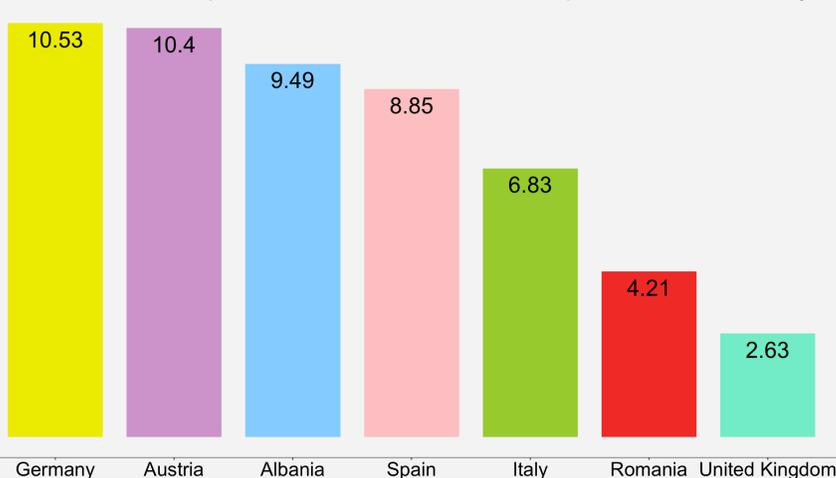
The survey employed a number of 2148 participants from seven European countries. The survey comprises of 175 items which measures demographics, own future, worries for the future, future of Europe, European identity, trust in institutions, personal values, attitudes, civic behavior, and European values.



The influence of young people's attitude on the future of Europe

Dependent variables		predictor variables			
		Age 16-19 to 20-25 years	Gender female to male	Openness towards other people one point increment	Low frustration tolerance one point increment
Top five own priorities	To be healthy	-85%	NS	-22%	-8%
	To be happy	NS	136%	-18%	NS
	To be employed	102%	121%	NS	-6%
	To have a good education	NS	46%	-19%	NS
	To feel safe in my country	36%	196%	-8%	-3%
Top five visions of Europe	Education	-56%	69%	-30%	NS
	Health Care	NS	59%	-12%	-6%
	Human rights	66%	79%	-49%	NS
	Freedom	93%	NS	-19%	-4%
	Security	45%	102%	NS	-6%
Top five worries regarding Europe	Terrorism	44%	171%	NS	-9%
	Injustice	NS	72%	-14%	-6%
	Prejudice, discrimination and racism	NS	103%	-23%	-2%
	Violence and crime	NS	149%	NS	-12%
	War in Europe	36%	90%	-6%	-8%

Mean level of Openness Towards Other People for each country



Results

A high level of unconditional acceptance of human beings and a low level of frustration tolerance influence young European people to prioritize health and security in their countries for their future. For priorities like having a good education and being happy, a high level of unconditional acceptance of human beings is influential. A low level of frustration tolerance influence young people to prioritize being employed. These two beliefs are related to worries such as injustice, prejudice, discrimination and racism, and war in Europe; also with health care and freedom as visions for the future of Europe. A low level of frustration tolerance is associated with a high level of interest for security in the future and worries related to terrorism and violence and crime. Visions for the future like education and human rights are influenced by young people's high level of unconditional acceptance of human beings.

Results

Regarding unconditional acceptance of human beings, Germany and Austria recorded the highest scores, followed by Albania and Spain. This means that young people from these countries accept that there are no good or bad people, only people who do good or bad things. The lowest values were observed for UK and Romania, Italy had average scores. In what concerns frustration tolerance, Albania recorded the highest level, followed by Austria, Germany and Spain. This means that these young people look for a comfortable and pleasurable life, immediate gratification, not willing to persist in difficult tasks, do not accept the fact that there are no guarantees in life and will not follow their goals without having certainties. At the other pole UK and Romania showed the lowest scores, Italy was in the middle.

Mean level of Low Frustration Tolerance for each country

