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SUSDEVALUES

Work Package 2

SUSDEVALUES VALUES ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION SUSDEVALUES PROJECT

"Susdevalues" is an Erasmus+ project started in October 2022, with the duration of 24 months. It was designed **to re-evaluate human values**, to **re-evaluate European values**, to identify the stability and change in these values, to get an idea of what values mean throughout adult life, to close the gap between generations by eliminating value differences. The partnership is composed by:

- Grobinas Pieaguso izglitibas centrs (Latvia) coordinator
- VAEV Research and Development Agency GmbH (Austria)
- Avrasya Yenilikçi Toplum Derneği (Turkey)
- Indepcie sca (Spain)
- Synthesis Center for Research and Education limited (Cyprus)
- Tatics group (Italy)

The "values" expressed in European citizenship tests are largely very similar**; freedom of expression, respect for democratic institutions, equality of the sexes and of sexual minorities, non-coercive childrearing, reasoning instead of violence, and so on.** The recent surveys state that European societies should preserve certain key values are such as **peace, respect for nature and the environment, social equality and solidarity, tolerance and openness to others, freedom of opinion**. However, the **value of culture and cultural exchange is clearly affirmed by an extensive majority of Europeans.** A key distinction between European and universal values, according to EU citizens, is that values that are **seen to be more European are those which figure values that should be preserved and reinforced in society.**

By the project, we explore the **psychological nature of values**, what European values are and how people perceive the values of others. Specifically, we examine which values are most important to Europeans and explore how to value priorities differ across social categories such as **gender, family structure, education level, religiosity and age. We also examine the perceptions of the Europeans having the same or different values of "the other Europeans".** Europeans perceive that they have similar values the other Europeans. This may lead to people in different social categories perceiving the values of "the other Europeans" differently.

The objectives of the project are:

1. To ensure the sustainable development of society by discovering and re-evaluating core and common values.
2. To focus on how to help isolated people and local people understand each other better and build the values of the future society in Europe.
3. To foster the development of social and intercultural competencies, critical thinking by participation in democratic life, social and civic engagement for adults.
4. To contribute to the reduction of the intergenerational gap between the new generation and the old generation.
5. To contribute to the new demands such as online application usage and other tools for distant communication and education of the disadvantaged groups because of Covid 19 period.
6. To foster inclusive education and promote common values of the target group.

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7. To ensure the target group acquire basic and family values that will be beneficial for themselves and the society in accordance with their psychological, cognitive and social development.
8. To provide the acceptance of the differences and to disappear prejudice, discrimination, exclusion, gender inequalities, conflicts, frustrations and changes.
9. To develop personal, social, cultural and communicational skills of the target group with learning from each other, knowledge transfer, exchange good practices and experiences.

The project handle **the education of adult people focusing on how to help migrants and local people understand each other better**. The local people need to understand the migrant people. Because the migrants need to be helped for integrating a new country. So the project contributes to **building the future European society with a re-evaluation of values.**
The target groups of the project is **the adults and learners aged 50+, families with all family members, adult organizations including directors, staff, members, employees, teachers, trainers**. The Susdevalues project reaches these target groups in good coordination, doing the activities in time, participating, communicating and helping each other and good collaboration of the participating partners.

A1. A Value Analysis Report
The Susdevalues project will define the needs of the target groups. The target groups will discover and reinforce the core and common values towards **starting new values to replace traditional values due to social change and globalization**. The target groups will complete the Online survey for Value Analysis. A Value Analysis Report will be prepared after the completion of the survey.

The main activities are:

- **A2. Values Education Programme (VEP) with an innovative method VEP**

It will be prepared for the target group and the target groups will participate in the VEP programme. The aim of the Values Education Program (VEP) is to provide and promote values education for the development of the human person committed to the building of "a just and humane society" and an independent and democratic nation.

- **A3. Guideline of Basic Societal And Individual Values**

It will focus on how to help adults, migrants and local people understand each other better and build the values of the future society in Europe. The partnership will prepare a guideline of Basic Societal And Individual Values after implementing VEP.

- **A4.Interactive Family Memories Album**

All partners will collect and publish the 'important' stories from the family members, especially the olds.

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1. THE METHODOLOGY

1.1 The Objective of the Value Analysis Report

This document aims to provide an insight on the activity n.1 of the project, whose main deliverable is the **Value Analysis report** aimed at**:**

1. Re-discovering and reinforcing the core and common values of the target groups towards starting new values to replace traditional values due to social change and globalization.
2. An interactive series of short surveys will be prepared by P6 for research to help people understand their own values.

The survey provides insight to the respondents in recognition of the need to better understand how values relate to challenging and significant research problems in society. After performing the survey by each partner, the survey data are collected and a comparative report is provided.
The contribution to the general objectives of the project:

1. To define the core and common values
2. To expand knowledge about values
3. To learn how values relate to challenging and significant research problems in partner countries.

It consists of the following actions:

1. **Methodology of the WP2**
2. **Research: Preparation and application interactive series of survey documents**
3. **Collection of survey data**
4. **Preparation of Value Analysis Report**

1.2 Online surveys

The project aims to conduct **surveys** to re-discovering and reinforcing the core and common values of the adults target towards starting new values to replace traditional values due to social change and globalization, an interactive series of short surveys for research to help people understand their own values.
The partnership foresees an online surveys that following the *"Conducting Online Surveys"*[1] is employed to reach a population with Internet experience, with special interests, consultation of specific Internet environments as a meeting place for persons with similar hobbies, experiences, interests, and lifestyles. Therefore, conducting an online survey aims to facilitate recruitment of respondents and the sharing of their experiences and opinions. Therefore, online surveys are considered useful when the issues being researched are particularly sensitive (Coomber, 1997) see which is the case with the values concepts for migrants or elderly.
The **electronic collection of data** provides several advantages over traditional surveys during data processing and the use of software products, which is the case of the ***"Google form"*** that facilitate the construction of questionnaires, storage of the document on the web, and allocation of respondents to different versions of the questionnaire. Moreover, in the literature (Metha and

[1] "Conducting Online Surveys of MARTINE VAN SELM (Department of Social Science Research Methodology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Radboud), University Nijmegen, 6500 HE Nijmegen, The Netherlands, and NICHOLAS W. JANKOWSKI(Department of Communication Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands)

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Sivadas, 1995; Smith, 1997; Medlin et al., 1999; Brennan et al., 1999) the advantages to online surveys include:

- absence of interviewer bias;
- removal of the need for data entry in as much as respondents directly enter data into an electronic file;
- convenience for respondents.

An access panel of people willing to respond to web questionnaires is a web panel survey (or online or internet panel), consisting of a sample database of potential respondents who declare that they will cooperate for future data collection if selected (ISO 2009). During the last decade, **web surveys**[2] have been established as a fast and cost-efficient method in market surveys.

The main steps of this Value analysis consist in:

- designing a Web based questionnaire;
- selecting, when possible, a sampling frame and conducting the interviews;
- collection of survey data and production of national comparative reports;
- organisation of online meetings to share the main results;
- sharing of the draft with working group;
- finalisation of the project values surveys.

1.1.2 Online Working Focus group analysis

The idea of the project method is to encourage a small group of participants (2 per partners) to discuss and debate a certain topic online, with research benefiting from the convenience, time, and cost savings, as well as being helpful for respondents who are geographically dispersed.
Participants can express their opinions, ideas, and responses to questions much as in conventional, in-person focus groups. When a rich insight is required, it is an excellent form of qualitative data collection. This could be to probe deeper into issues previously identified through a quantitative study, to generate an initial picture of an unknown target group.
A focus group is fundamentally an interaction of individuals (namely the moderator and the participants) that moderators drive to gain information about a specific research topic. Moderators also conduct In-depth interviews on an individual level between a single interviewer and a single individual or consumer. The choice depends on the research type.
In fact, the project foresees:

- **A3. 1. Transnational Partners' Meeting (online)**
- **A4. Online Conference in Latvia A5. Group work**
- **A6. 2.Transnational partners' meeting**
- **A7. Online Conference in Turkey**

[2] Web panel surveys – a challenge for official statistics Jörgen Svensson Jörgen Svensson, Statistics Sweden, SE-701 89 Örebro, SWEDEN (Proceedings of Statistics Canada Symposium 2014 Beyond traditional survey taking: adapting to a changing world)

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2. RESEARCH

2.1 Preparation of interactive series of survey documents

The partners started to **construct the online questionnaire**, giving attention to questionnaire length, estimating the timing for the respondents to finish it.
In literature, "Conducting Online Surveys" suggests a basic rule: the longer the questionnaire, the less likely people will respond.
Couper et al. (2001) examined the systematic effects of Web questionnaire design on the behaviour of respondents. They found that the presence of a progress indicator reduces respondent loss, and that the use of multiple item screens generate faster completion times and reduction in missing data, whereas employment of text box entries increased the quality of responses.
Participation in a Web survey could be solicited by sending an email message in which a link to the Web based questionnaire is included. Most email software offers transformation of URLs into direct links to the Web site, hence reducing additional actions on behalf of the respondents.
Pitkow and Johnson (1995) emphasize the advantages of Web based surveys to email surveys as seen from the perspective of a researcher:

- possibility of point-and-click responses;
- provision of structured responses;
- use of an electronic medium for data transfer and collation;
- provision of visual presentation of the questions permitting review;
- flexible time constraints for respondents;
- employment of adaptive questions to reduce the number and complexity of questions presented to users.

Then based on the research in literature the first questionnaire was produced and it is available at this link:
https://forms.gle/Ct1GrfoyvnuRuikHA

Then once collected the same questionnaire after the meeting in Italy, a second version of the questionnaire was developed making two different questionnaire:

1. One to check the values among the generations:
   Available at this link: https://forms.gle/ccons9UK8pwcqf1U8

2. To check the values among cultures (migrants/locals):
   Available at this link: https://forms.gle/z89LV3Qc52KA8WYu7

2.2 Application interactive series of survey documents

The expected number and profile of participants are following:

- ✓ The adults aged 50+: 120 (20 participants from each partner)
- ✓ The learners of adult organizations: 120 (20 participants from each partner)
- ✓ The directors, staff, members, employees of the adult organizations: 60 (10 participants from each partner)

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- ✓ Teachers and trainers of the adult organizations: 60 (10 participants from each partner)
- ✓ Lecturers and Academicians 30 (5 participants from each partner)
- ✓ NGO representatives: 30 (5 participants from each partner)
- ✓ The family members: 30 (5 participants from each partner)

3. COLLECTION OF SURVEY DATA

One of the major advantages of online surveys is that data are used directly for analysis. The respondents, when filling in a questionnaire, enter data directly into an electronic file, there is no need for a separate phase of data entry.
Therefore a web panel survey is conducted, and results are presented as follow per country:

- Austria conducted by VAEV Research and Development Agency GmbH
- Cyprus: conducted by Synthesis Center for Research and Education limited
- Italy: conducted by Tatics group
- Latvia: conducted by Grobinas Pieaguso izglitibas centrs
- Spain: conducted by Indepcie sca
- Turkey: conducted by Avrasya Yenilikçi Toplum Derneği

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AUSTRIA

3.1 Collection of survey data: first questionnaire

3.1.1 Core questions

The survey was carried out by 33 survey respondents: 42,4% female and 57,6% male. The (9,1%) said that they moved in the year 1989 to the country of their current residency and respectively 6,1% of respondents immigrated in the years 1973, 1982, 1986, and 2022. 30,3% said that none of their parents were born in the country of the respondent´s current residency and the 69,7 % said that their parents were born in the same country as the survey respondent.

Majority of the respondents (51,5%) was between 30 and 40 years old, followed by 18,2% between the ages 40 and 50; 15,2% between 50 and 60 old and 12,1% under 30, with one respondent was older than 60 years old. Regarding the level of education of the respondents declared:

- the majority (36,4%) has a master's degree;
- 30,3% has completed high school
- 24,2% has a Bachelor´s degree
- 9,1% has completed high school.

Regarding the employment situation they declared:

- 28 respondents (84,8%) have not been continuously unemployed for more than three months in the last five years
- 5 respondents (15,2%) have been continuously unemployed for more than three months in the last five years

And

- 27 respondents (81,8%) have not been dependent on social security at any time.
- 6 respondents (18,2%) have been dependent on social security at any time

3.1.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

Almost 70% of the respondents declared that they didn't do volunteer work in the past 3 months, however the 30,3% of the respondents said they did volunteer in the past 6 months.

Regarding the trust to the others, the majority of the responses from every category are listed below:

- 25 out of 33 indicated that they completely trust the family the most.
- 22 out of 33 indicated that they completely trust the people in their neighbourhood.
- 22 out of 33 indicated that they somewhat trust the people they personally know.
- 14 out of 33 indicated that they don´t trust much the people they meet for the first time.
- 13 out of 33 indicated that they don´t trust much the people of another religion.
- 14 out of 33 indicated that they completely trust much the people of another nationality.

3.1.3 Personal Values

Regarding the trust of the institution they declared:

Church: majority of the respondents (55%) selected "not very much" while no one selected "very much". Data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the church.

The armed forces: 40% of respondents trusts quite some the armed forces while 43% does not trust them much. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the armed forces.

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The education system: 45% of respondents trusts quite some the education system while 52% does not trust much. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the education system.
The press: 33% of respondents trusts quite some the press while 52% does not trust much. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the press.
Trade unions: 43% of respondents trusts quite some the trade unions while 45% does not trust much. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the trade union.
The police: 45% of respondents trusts quite some the police while 36% does not trust much. Only 12% trusts the police completely. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do trust the police.
The parliament: Respectively 45% of respondents trusts quite some and does not trust much the parliament while 10% does not trust at all. No respondent trusts the parliament completely. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the parliament.
Civil service: 52% of respondents trusts quite some the civil service while 43% does not trust much. Respectively 6% trusts completely and as well does not trust at all the civil service. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do trust the civil service.
The social security system: 58% of respondents trusts quite some the social security system while 30% does not trust much. Respectively 6% trusts completely and as well does not trust at all the social security system. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do trust the social security system.
The European Union: Respectively 36% of respondents trusts quite some and does not trust much the EU. Only 1 respondent (3%) trusts completely while 21% does not trust at all. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the European Union.
United Nations Organization: 43% of respondents trusts quite some the trade unions while 45% does not trust much. Only 3% trusts completely and 9% does not trust at all. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the UNO.
Health care system: 58% of respondents trusts quite some the health care system while 27% does not trust much. 3 respondents (9%) trusts completely while 6% does not trust at all the health care system. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do trust the health care system.
The justice system: 46% of respondents trusts quite some the justice system while 30% does not trust much. Respectively 12% trusts completely and as well does not trust at all the justice system. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do trust the the justice system.
Major companies: Respectively 36% of respondents trusts quite some and does not trust much the EU. No respondent (0%) trusts completely while 27% does not trust at The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the major companies.
Environmental organizations: 55% of respondents trusts quite some the environmental organizations while 30% does not trust much. 1 respondent (3%) trusts completely while 12% does not trust at all the environmental organizations. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do trust the environmental organizations.
Political parties: 21% of respondents trusts quite some and 61% does not trust much the political parties. No respondent (0%) trusts completely while 18% does not trust at all. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the political parties.
Government: 33% of respondents trusts quite some and 49% does not trust much the government. No respondent (0%) trusts completely while 18% does not trust at all. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the government.

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Social media: 21% of respondents trusts quite some and 46% does not trust much the Social media. No respondent (0%) trusts completely while 33% does not trust at all. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the Social media.

3.1.4 Respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression

The respondents informed that:

- 67% has signed a petition.
- 60% of respondents might take a part in a boycott.
- 58% might take part in lawful demonstrations.
- 52% might take part in unofficial strikes.

They agreed that following actions should have been a priority goal for their country:

- 54,5% think that the country´s priority goal should be: "*Seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities*".
- 24,2% believe that the priority goal should be "A high level of economic growth".
- 12,1% think the country should make sure the country has strong defence forces.
- 9,1% believes that the country should try to make the cities and countryside more beautiful.

3.1.5 Sustainability

Regarding the sustainable consumption behaviour at home they stated the following:

Range → ↓Statement	**agree strongly**	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**disagree strongly**
I shop according to sustainable consumption principles (responsibility, prudence, honesty).	**5**	**15 (45%)**	**11**	**1**	**1**
I choose environmentally friendly / non-polluting products.	**3**	**18 (55%)**	**11**	**1**	**0**
I choose products packaged in recyclable materials.	**4**	**18 (55%)**	**9**	**1**	**1**
If I have an opportunity, I choose products that carry eco-label.	**3**	**18 (55%)**	**9**	**2**	**1**
I prefer buying locally produced food.	**4**	**21 (64%)**	**6**	**1**	**1**
Whenever possible, I gladly share my items with others.	**10**	**12 (36%)**	**10**	**0**	**1**
I avoid using one-time use dishes and cutlery.	**12**	**15 (45%)**	**3**	**2**	**1**
I switch off my computer whenever I am done using it.	**11**	**15 (45%)**	**5**	**2**	**0**
I turn off light when leaving the room to reduce electricity consumption.	**20 (64%)**	**10**	**3**	**0**	**0**

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I save water at home (e.g., showering, making food, cleaning).	**15 (45%)**	**10**	**6**	**2**	**0**
I avoid discarding things that can be repaired.	**19 (58%)**	**8**	**5**	**1**	**0**
I throw garbage only in the assigned bins.	**20 (64%)**	**9**	**3**	**1**	**0**

Majority of the respondents have either selected "agree" or "strongly agree" when asked about their "sustainable consumption" behaviour. This tells us that the group of respondents is in majority conscious about sustainable consumption.

3.1.6 Culture

Majority of the respondents (57,6%) the most associate culture with traditions, languages, customs and social or cultural communities. Respectively 12,1% associates culture with literature, poetry, playwriting, authors and with life style and manners. 1% of the respondents associates culture with arts (performance and visual arts), 3% of respondents respectively associates culture with knowledge and science (research), education and family (upbringing), history, and with values and beliefs (including philosophy and religion).

The majority of respondents (46%) agrees that culture and cultural exchanges play an important role in the EU and for its citizens because they can learn more from each other and therefore feel united as Europeans.

Only 12% of respondents says that they don´t know if culture and cultural exchanges play an important role in the EU and for its citizens because they can learn more from each other and therefore feel united as Europeans.

3.1.7 Key societal values

The participants agreed that the following values are important to preserve and reinforce in EU society, as follows:

- 24,2% (majority of the respondents) think Social equality and solidarity are important values.
- 6 out of 33 respondents (18,22%) think freedom is an important value to preserve and reinforce in EU society.
- Respectively 9,1% of respondents believe that Tolerance and openness to others and Respect for nature and the environment are other important values to preserve
- Respectively 6,1% of respondents believe that the following values are important:
  1. Progress and innovation
  2. Cultural diversity
  3. Entrepreneurship
  4. Freedom of speech

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3.2 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for generations

3.2.1 Core questions

The distribution of participants, belonging to the group of **young survey respondents**, was equal between male and female (7 female and 7 male respondents). From the group of young people, 7 participants (50%) was younger than 30 and the other 7 participants (50%) were between the age 30 and 40. In regards to education level among the young survey respondents, most of them have finished high school (42.9%), 5 of questionnaire takers have completed lower secondary school (35.7%), 14.3% of respondents have a University degree and one respondent (7.1%) has completed some other form of education. This data brings us to conclusion that majority of respondents are very young and most likely in their teenage years.

And among the survey respondents belonging to the group of **elderly people**, the majority of participants was male (86.7% male and 13.3% female).
In the age group of old people, almost half of the respondents was between the ages 30 and 40 (46.7%), slightly over one quarter of questionnaire takers were between the ages 41 and 50, and respectively 2 respondents (13.3%) belonged to the age groups of 51-60 and to group of 60+.
From the group of elderly people, the survey results show that majority of them have a University degree (66.7%), 4 respondents have a high school degree (26.7%) and only 1 respondent (6.7%) has primary school degree. The survey results show that in Austria, the majority of respondents from the group of elderly have obtained higher level education.

3.2.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

The respondents agreed that the following themes need to be discussed in order to be abolished in their community:
In the group of young people, majority of respondents have voted that sexism, racism, xenophobia, exploitation, and religious oppression should be abolished in Austria. However the following themes, according to the votes of majority of questionnaire takers, should not be abolished: ethnocentrism, nationalism and imperialism. Five out of fourteen respondents from the group of young people do not agree at all that Antisemitism should be discussed in order to be abolished in Austria.
In the group of old people, majority of respondents have expressed that sexism, racism, xenophobia and exploitation should be abolished in Austria. Unlike the young respondents, the survey takers of the old group do not agree that religious oppression should be discussed in order to be abolished in Austria. However, majority of the old group respondents agree that antisemitisms should be abolished (10 out of 14 agreed).
The survey comparison shows that both young and old survey respondents, in majority, believe that Imperialism should not be abolished in Austria.

3.2.3 Personal Values

Young survey respondents believe that personal freedom is of great importance for the EU values. They as well agree that individual autonomy, ethnic tolerance, civic honesty, gender equality and liberal democracy are important to them. However, majority of young survey respondents have expressed that social solidarity is unimportant to them.

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In the group of old people, a large majority of respondents expressed that almost every EU value listed in the survey, including social solidarity, is very important to them.
The respondents when asked to mention 3 values to build a better EU mentioned:
from the young group:better communication, animal welfare, fighting hate, protection in social media, openness, understanding, loyalty, equality of all people, fair working conditions, reduction of prejudices, appreciation, tolerance, acceptance of all, sense of community, military unity and biological agricultural policy.
The answers given by the respondents from the old group were: fairer distribution of income, abolish age discrimination, better defence of values, sexual tolerance, right to clean environment, right to vote, moral balance, fight extremism, put a stop to fake news, fair pay, better distribution of refugees among member countries, fight corruption, low inflation, low crime, security, politicians honesty, tolerance everywhere, LGTBQ tolerance, healthy lifestyle, empath and environmental awareness.

3.2.4 Respect for democratic institutions, freedom of expression

Regarding the agreement or disagreement with the statements about respect of democratic institutions and freedom of expression: the majority of young respondents either agree or strongly agree with all of the statements regarding the respect of democratic institutions and freedom of expression. And the same applies to the group of old people.
Just like the young people, respondents from the old group of survey takers expressed that they strongly agree with all the statements regarding respect of democratic institutions and freedom of expression.

3.2.5 Sustainability

Regarding global warming/climate change, in general, majority of the participants from the young group agreed with the statements given about global warming and climate change. However, they disagree with the statement that climate change is a natural process.
In the group of old people, the responses were same as among the young people. The majority has agreed with all the listed statements and as well disagreed that the climate change is a natural process.
Regarding the their knowledge about the following climate change and its effects, young people clearly show that personally believe that they have good knowledge about the topics given.
While the older population seem to be well informed with the topics of greenhouse gases, deforestation, melting of ice or volcanic eruptions, zero emission, their country actions towards sustainability and Europe´s actions towards sustainability, however they have expressed that they do not possess good knowledge in what individual actions they could take to reduce global warning and what mitigation actions can be taken.

3.2.6 Culture

The majority of survey participants from the old group of people have agreed with all of the listed statements, a significant number of young respondents have expressed that they do not agree with the following statements: "*Culture is what makes Europe united in diversity*" and "*Culture and the arts bring beauty and "poetics", a creative force that animates us and allows us to live*".

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3.2.7 Isolation

From the answers given by the young respondents, most of the participants have someone they can rely on, they do feel supported by their families, they talk at least once a week with them and also friends, and use video calls to get in contact.

However, the data shows that young people do not visit youth centres in and they as well 6 out of 14 have completely disagreed with the statement that they felt a sense of emptiness during covid.

In the group of old people, majority of respondents agreed with all the statements except for those asking if they had visited a centre in the past week where people join to spend time together and exchange experiences.

Majority of survey takers have as well agreed that they did feel a sense of emptiness during covid.

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3.3 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for different cultures

3.3.1 Core questions

In the survey that was distributed to the **migrants in Austria**: the majority of the participant's gender were female (60%), and respectively 20% were male and 1 person (20%) did not share their gender. The majority of migrants in Austria were 30 or younger (60%) and 40% of them were between the ages 30 and 40. In regards to education level, 80% of the migrant participants indicated they have an University Degree; and 20% indicated High School Degree. The most common nationalities that move to Austria mostly come from Hungary, Romania, Germany, Bulgaria, and Croatia (Integral Human Development, 2023). And among the migrant participants, four of them are waiting for Austrian citizenship and all of them hold a residency permit for Austria.

In the survey that was distributed **to the locals in Austria**: the majority of the participant's gender were male (60%), and 40% were female. All of the local survey respondents were 30 or less. In regards to education level, 80% of the local participants indicated they have an University Degree; and 20% indicated other form of education.
Three of the local survey respondents hold Austrian citizenship while two of them are waiting for one to be issues to them.

3.3.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

The respondents were asked if in their life they have been the victim of bullying, discrimination, mobbing or physical and/or verbal violence. The results indicated to the aspects asked to the locals participants were the following:

- It has never happened to me: only 1 of the participants indicated that they have never been discriminated against.
- The colour of my skin : None of the respondents experienced discrimination because of their skin colour.
- My accent: 3 participants indicated they have been discriminated against because of their accents.
- My gender: 3 participants answered yes.
- My gender or sexual orientation: None of them experienced it.
- My first or last name: 2 participants answered yes.
- My somatic features: None experienced this discrimination.
- My religion: 1 answered yes to this aspect while the other 2 answered no
- My eating habits: 1 said yes.
- My clothing: 4 answered no.
- My or my family's country of origin: 3 said yes to this aspect while 2 indicated no.
- My family members (e.g. for culture, language, habits…): 3 said yes and 2 no to this aspect.

According to the survey results, locals in Austria experience gender discrimination, discrimination based on the family's country of origin, as well as accent discrimination and the discrimination because of the clothing they wear.

The results indicated to the aspects asked to our migrant participants were the following:

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- It has never happened to me: only 2 of the participants indicated that they have never been discriminated against.
- The colour of my skin : None of the respondents experienced discrimination because of their skin colour.
- My accent: 1 participant indicated they have been discriminated against because of their accents.
- My gender: None of them experienced it.
- My gender or sexual orientation: None of them experienced it.
- My first or last name: None of them experienced it.
- My somatic features : 1 experienced this discrimination.
- My religion: 2 answered yes to this aspect while the other 3 answered no
- My eating habits: None of them experienced it.
- My clothing: None of them experienced it.
- My or my family's country of origin: None of them experienced it.
- My family members (e.g. for culture, language, habits…): 1 said yes and 4 no to this aspect.

In comparison to migrants, surveyed locals in Austria experienced no discrimination based on the colour of their skin, their gender, sexual orientation, first or last name, eating habits, clothing or family's country of origin. They did experience discrimination based on their accent, somatic features, religion, and their family members.
The migrant participants did not want to answer when it happened to them, while one local participant shared that at the time when their knowledge of German was limited, some people deliberately refrained from communicating with him/her in English language.

The data show that migrants think that having Austrian citizenship is not enough to feel Austrian and that they do believe that having this citizenship could improve their standards of living. Other than that, there migrants in Austria remained in the range between 0 and 2 when giving opinion to the other statements. The data show that to an extent Austria is a racist land. And they have emphasized that it is hard to get in contact with Austrians and somewhat hard to get in contact with non-Austrians.

Locals are divided in their opinion whether Austria is a racist land or not but the graphs show a tendency to a “yes”. In majority locals do agree with the statement “ *To think that prejudice is justified by the behaviour of some foreigners*”. Locals do not feel insecure using public transportation. They do think it is harder to get in contact with Austrian people than with non-Austrian. They do as well think that Austrian citizenship improves the living quality but majority is undecided whether it is true that having an Austrian citizenship is enough to feel like an Austrian.

The results indicated to the statements asked to the participants were the following:
The answers to this question were more similar. The things majority disagrees is that it is harder to buy a house than to rent a flat and that bureaucracy hindered them in the search of a place to live or similar.
Locals agreed with all statements except that it is easier to buy a house than rent a flat.

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3.3.3 Personal Values

The respondents, both migrant and local believe that: Personal freedom, Individual autonomy, Social solidarity, Ethnic tolerance, Civic honesty, Gender equality, Liberal democracy are all very important.

Moreover, the following values are also important to them in order to build a better EU:

Family values, civic participation, tolerance, the sense of community and society, environmental friendliness, openness, justice and tolerance, for migrants and Racial equality, financial independence, equal, employment opportunities, diversity and inclusion, political transparency, environmental awareness, international cooperation, transparent communication, digitalization, research funding, income equality in EU countries, ban lobbying, sustainable action, solidarity and tolerance, for locals.

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CYPRUS

3.1 Collection of survey data: first questionnaire

3.1.1 Core questions

The survey was carried out by 20 survey respondents: 75% female and 25% male. The majority of the respondents were born in Cyprus (15 people):

- 1 respondent was born in Iraq
- 2 respondents were born in Greece
- 1 respondent was born in Poland
- 1 respondent was born in the United Kingdom

The majority currently live in Cyprus (19 respondents live in Cyprus and 1 live in the United Kingdom).

Most respondents (45%) are between 30 and 40 years old, followed by 35% under 30. 15 % of survey responses is between 40 and 50 old. 5% was older than 60 years old. And no respondent was between 50 – 60 years old

Regarding the unemployment:

- 15 (75%) have not been continuously unemployed for more than three months in the last five years
- 5 (25%) have been continuously unemployed for more than three months in the last five years

Then

- 14 respondents (70%) have not been dependent on social security at any time.
- 6 respondents (30%) have been dependent on social security at any time.

Regarding the main values of the respondents, they expressed the following opinion:

Category → ↓Range	**WORK**	**FAMILY**	**FRIENDS**	**FREE TIME**	**POLITICS**	**RELIGION**	**CULTURE**
very important	**10**	**18**	**14**	**15**	**5**	**0**	**10**
quite important	**10**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**8**	**2**	**10**
neutral	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
not so important	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**6**	**0**
not at all important	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**

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- In the category of work, 50% of respondents said that work is quite important to them, and the other 50% said that is very important to them.
- In the category of family, a majority (18 (90%)) of respondents said that the family is very important to them
- In the category of friends, a majority (14 (70%)) of respondents said that friends are very important to them
- In the category of free time, a majority (15 (75%)) of respondents said that free time is very important to them
- In the category of politics, a majority (8 (40%)) of respondents said that politics is quite important to them
- In the category of religion, a majority (8 (40%)) of respondents said that religion is not at all important to them.
- In the category of culture, 50% of respondents said the work is quite important to them, and the other 50% said that is very important to them.

The majority of the respondents (25%) selected number 8 on the scale from 1 to 10 when asked if they feel they have free choice and control over their lives.

3.1.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

The 75% said they did no volunteer work in the past 6 months.
Regarding the trust of the people of various group, the majority of the responses from every category are listed below:

- 16 out of 20 indicated that they completely trust the family the most.
- 12 out of 20 indicated that somewhat trust the people in their neighbourhood.
- 11 out of 20 indicated that they somewhat trust the people they personally know.
- 9 out of 20 indicated that they don´t trust at all the people they meet for the first time.
- 9 out of 20 indicated that they somewhat trust the people of another religion.
- 9 out of 20 indicated that they somewhat trust the people of another nationality.

Most respondents (35%) said they don´t want to have drug addicts as their neighbours, 25% said they don´t want to have heavy drinkers as their neighbours, 15% said that they wouldn't have any problem with any of the mentioned categories. Then, only 2 out of the 20 said they would not like having Christians as neighbours.

The respondents were asked to indicate how much they agreed with a series of the statements.

- All of the responders do not agree to "If a mother is employed, she neglects the child."
- Majority does not agree at all to "What women really want is a home and children. A job is not a priority to them." Only 1 person said that agree with this statement.
- Majority does not agree at all to "A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after the home and family."
- Majority does not agree to "Men make better political leaders than women do."
- Majority completely disagrees to "Men make better business executives than women do."
- Majority completely disagree about the statement "When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to Cypriot people over immigrants."
- Majority completely disagrees to the statement "When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women."

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- Majority agrees to "Homosexual couples are as good parents as other couples." Only 1 person disagrees
- Majority completely disagrees to "It is a duty towards society to have children."
- Majority disagree to "Adult children have the duty to provide long-term care for their parents."

3.1.3 Personal Values

The majority (7 respondents= 35%) of respondents affirmed that a child should have the among all "Tolerance and respect for other people".

Majority of respondents (50%) believe that a job in which you feel you can achieve something is important at the workplace.

The respondents indicated, that the following aspects are important for a successful marriage or partnership.

Category → ↓Range	An adequate income	Good housing	Sharing household chores	Children	Having some time for one's own friends and for personal hobbies/activities
very important	**7**	**2**	**14**	**3**	**16**
quite important	**13**	**17**	**4**	**6**	**4**
neutral	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**
not so important	**0**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**0**
not at all important	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The majority of the respondents find that all of the listed categories are "quite important" or "very important" in a partnership then the 40% of respondents think that children are not so important in a partnership

Regarding the trust for the institutions, the respondents declared the following:
Church: 2 people responded that they trust church quite some, and 2 more people said that the do not trust it at all.
The armed forces: The majority of responders said that they don't trust the armed forces and only 1 said that he trusts them quite some.
The education system: 5 respondents do not trust the education system while 2 do trust it quite some. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the education system.

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The press: 6 of the responders do not trust much the press and only 1 person said that he trusts it quite some. The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the press.
Trade unions: The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the trade union. 4 of them said that they do not trust them and 3 that they quite trust them.
The police: the majority of people said that they do not trust the police and only 1 person said that he trust the police quite some.
The parliament: The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the parliament. None of the responders said that he trusts the parliament.
Civil service: The data shows that the majority of the respondents do not trust the civil service. None of the responders said that he trusts the civil service.
The social security system: Only 2 people said that they trust the social security system quite enough. The rest of the answers were negative.
The European Union: The majority of the responses show that people do not trust the European union. Only 3 people said that they trust European union.
United Nations Organization: The majority of the responses show that people do not trust the UNO. Only 3 people said that they trust UNO
Health care system: The majority of people said that the trust the health care system. Only 2 people said that they don't trust the system.
The justice system: 4 people said that they do not trust very much the justice system while 3 people said that they trust it quite some.
Government: All of the responses were negative and show that people do not trust the government.
Social media: All of the responses were negative and show that people do not trust the social media.

3.1.4 Respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression

On the scale 1 to 10, the majority of respondents (20% + 20% = 40%) choose number 1 and 2 as the level of their satisfaction with the political system in their country, showing that the majority is not satisfied at all with the political system.

Then, to express the opinion, the majority of the respondents (70% (35 + 35)) have signed a petition or are willing to do it, the 35% might take a part in a boycott while the other 35% would never do it. The 50% have taken part in lawful demonstrations and 30% might take part in unofficial strikes

Majority of respondents 65% think that the country´s priority goal should be: "Seeing that people have more say about how things are done at their jobs and in their communities"

Then the respondents agreed on the following statements as showed in the table:

Category → ↓Range	**Governments tax the rich and subsidize the poor.**	**Religious authorities ultimately interpret the laws.**	**People choose their leaders in free elections.**	**People receive state aid for unemployment.**	**The army takes over when the government is incompetent.**	**Civil rights protect people from state oppression.**	**The state makes people's incomes equal.**	**People obey their rulers.**	**Women have the same rights as men.**

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agree strongly	5	4	14	12	1	8	2	0	17
agree	6	2	6	8	1	9	6	6	3
neutral	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
disagree	5	4	0	0	5	2	6	6	0
strongly disagree	4	10	0	0	13	0	4	7	0

- -30% of respondents agrees that governments tax the rich and subsidize the poor.
- -50% of respondents strongly disagrees that religious authorities ultimately interpret the laws.
- -70% of respondents strongly agree that people choose their leaders in free elections.
- 70% strongly agree that people receive state aid for unemployment.
- 65% strongly disagrees to the statement "The army takes over when the government is incompetent."
- 45% of respondents agree that civil rights protect people from state oppression.
- 85% of respondents strongly agree that women have the same rights as men.

3.1.5 Sustainability

Regarding the sustainable consumption they stated the following:

Range → ↓Category	agree strongly	agree	neutral	disagree	disagree strongly
Excessive consumption makes serious damage to the environment.	6	8	0	4	2
My consumption habits contribute to the environmental conservation.	2	12	1	3	2
I follow sustainable consumption principles passionately.	2	7	6	4	1
Being able to contribute to environmental sustainability makes me feel like a better person.	5	9	0	4	2
When someone criticizes the idea of sustainable consumption, it feels like a personal insult.	3	5	2	8	2
I am very interested in what others think about sustainable consumption.	4	11	3	3	1

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Successful sustainable consumption is as well my own success.	**2**	**9**	**2**	**6**	**1**
I would like to learn more about sustainable consumption practices.	**7**	**12**	**0**	**1**	**0**
I pay attention to what the consequences of excessive consumption are.	**7**	**9**	**1**	**3**	**0**
I contribute to the promotion of sustainable consumption because my own consumption choices are sustainable.	**3**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**1**
I enjoy talking with other people about sustainable consumption and its environmental impact.	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**
I often participate in public activities promoting sustainable consumption / communities.	**2**	**4**	**3**	**9**	**2**

- 40% of respondents agree with the statement "Excessive consumption makes serious damage to the environment."
- 60 % of respondents agree with "My consumption habits contribute to environmental conservation."
- 45% agree with the statement "Being able to contribute to environmental sustainability makes me feel like a better person. "
- 60% of respondents agree with "I contribute to the promotion of sustainable consumption because my own consumption choices are sustainable."
- 45% of the respondents disagree with "I often participate in public activities promoting sustainable consumption / communities."

Regarding the sustainable consumption behaviour at home, the respondents stated the following:

Range → ↓Statement	**agree strongly**	**agree**	**neutral**	**disagree**	**disagree strongly**
I shop according to the principles of sustainable consumption (responsibility, prudence, honesty).	**4**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**2**
I choose environmentally friendly / non-polluting products.	**2**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**2**
I choose products packaged in recyclable materials.	**2**	**11**	**3**	**1**	**2**
If I have the opportunity, I choose products that carry an eco-label.	**3**	**15**	**1**		**3**

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I prefer buying locally produced food.	8	10	1	0	1
Whenever possible, I gladly share my items with others.	8	9	1	1	2
I avoid using one-time-use dishes and cutlery.	7	9	1		3
I switch off my computer whenever I am done using it.	7	6	2	2	3
I turn off the lights when leaving the room to reduce electricity consumption.	10	6	1	2	1
I save water at home (e.g., showering, making food, cleaning).	8	5	2	4	1
I avoid discarding things that can be repaired.	8	9	3	0	0
I throw garbage only in the assigned bins.	6	9	4	0	1

Majority of the respondents have either selected “agree” or “strongly agree” when asked about their “sustainable consumption” behaviour. This tells us that our group of respondents is majority conscious of sustainable consumption.

3.1.6 Culture

Majority of the respondents (30%) associate culture with arts and the 75% of the people responded that culture is very important to them

Regarding the frequency of cultural programmes, the respondents answered as follows:

Range → ↓Statement	Never	At least once a year	More than 5 times a year
Cultural program TV/Radio	1	7	12
Reading of a book	1	5	14
Visiting a historical monument	0	12	8
Cinema	0	11	8
Sport event	3	15	2
Museum/Gallery	0	10	9
Concert	0	12	8
Public Library	4	12	3
Theatre	1	8	10
Ballet/Dance/Opera	1	13	5

The data shows that the majority of respondents views cultural TV program, reads a book, hears radio or going to theatre, more than five times a year.

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Regarding the cultural exchange:

- All respondents agree or strongly agree that culture and cultural exchanges play an important role in the EU and for its citizens because they can learn more from each other and therefore feel united as Europeans.
- All respondents agree or strongly agree that culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world, even when there are conflicts or tensions.
- Most respondents (80%) agree or strongly agree and only 20% disagree with the statement, “With its long-standing culture and values, Europe is particularly well-placed to contribute to greater tolerance in the world.

3.1.7 Key values

Most respondents (55%) think Social equality and solidarity are important valuesare important to preserve and reinforce in EU society.

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3.2 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for generations

3.2.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was distributed to a group of 16 individuals, with an equal number of participants from each age group.

The majority of the participants were female (75%), the 56.3% of the participants were between 30 and 40, 6.3% were in the age range of 51-60, 18.8% were more than 60, and 18.8% were less than 30. In terms of education level, a majority of respondents (75%) indicated that they have completed a university degree.

3.2.2 Solidarity, tolerance, and openness to others

Even though there is an age range difference among participants, all agreed on which themes should be abolished in their communities such as sexism, racism, ethnocentrism, nationalism, xenophobia, imperialism, exploitation, religious repression.

3.2.3 Personal Values

All participants rated that Personal freedom, Individual autonomy, social solidarity, ethnic tolerance, civic honesty, gender equality, liberal democracy are all very important. .

The respondents agreed that the 3 most important values *to build a better EU* are:

1. Equal opportunities in education despite socioeconomic status.
2. Legislative equality
3. equality, freedom, and feminism
4. Justice
5. Environmental sustainability, equal opportunities, and accessibility

3.2.4 Respect for democratic institutions, freedom of expression

All the participants agreed with the statements about respect for democratic institutions and freedom of expression, such as: EU countries have an obligation to respect, protect and promote the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of opinion and expression are important for the promotion of individuals' self-fulfilment and autonomy, Without freedom of expression and freedom of the media, an informed, active and engaged citizenry is impossible, It allows all human beings to seek, receive and share information of any kind by any means, It allows the population's right to access information, especially if it is of public interest, Technological innovations in information and communications technology have created new opportunities for individuals to disseminate information to the mass audience, Technological innovations have had an important impact on the participation and contribution of citizens in the decision-making process.

3.2.5 Sustainability

In general, all participants agreed with the statements given about global warming and climate change, which shows that they are concerned about this issue and that it is important to them no matter their age. The only thing participants seem to disagree on is promoting greener options and raising awareness about global policies or initiatives. Most of the participants disagreed with the statement about climate change being a natural thing.

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And in general, all the participants stated to have knowledge about the topics given on climate change.

3.2.6 Culture

The participants consider culture an important issue in European countries that are essential for the future of Europe, regardless of their age.

3.2.7 Isolation

Most of the respondents feel supported by their families.

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3.3 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for different cultures

3.3.1 Core questions

A total of nine participants (seven locals and two migrants) were secured for the study. The majority of the participants were female (77.8%), with an age between 30-40 (55.6%). Then 2 participants between 41-50 (22.2%), and 2 with less than 30 years old (22.2%).
In regards to education level, 88.9% of the participants indicated they have a University Degree; and 11.1% didn't want to identify it.

3.3.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

The results indicated to the aspects asked to the participants were the following:

- only 3 of the participants indicated that they have never been discriminated against.
- 2 of our participants indicated that they had experienced discrimination because of their skin colour.
- 4 participants indicated they have been discriminated against because of their accents.
- My gender: 5 participants answered yes.
- My gender or sexual orientation: 3 participants answered yes.
- 6 participants answered yes to this discrimination.
- My religion: 7 answered no to this aspect.

In a conclusion to this question, migrant people in Cyprus tend to experience aspects that are more related to nationality, and culture. discrimination based on gender is the least commonly reported form of discrimination. 3 participants reported never experiencing discrimination, indicating that discrimination is a prevalent issue among the participants.
The participants have varying experiences and perceptions related to their status as foreigners in Cyprus. Difficulties in relationships with both Cypriots and people of other nationalities can be common for many individuals, regardless of their background. The participants' responses regarding Cyprus citizenship suggest that for some, it may not be sufficient to feel fully integrated into Cypriot society and that there may be other factors at play in their experiences.

Then, all participants strongly agree or agree with most of the answers showing respect and openness to others.

3.3.3 Personal Values

All participants rated the EU values (*Personal freedom, individual autonomy, social solidarity, ethnic tolerance, civic honesty, gender equality and liberal democracy*) are very important. They mentioned that to build a better EU, the following values are needed:

1. Equal opportunities to underprivileged communities,
2. mutual trust cooperation empathy
3. Transparency:
4. Accessibility:
5. International cooperation:
6. Social Democracy,
7. Improving/strengthen the public sector
8. Improve the quality of the politicians
9. gender equality, ethnic tolerance, social solidarity

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ITALY

3.1 Collection of survey data: first questionnaire

3.1.1 Core questions

It was created a database in which it collected all the information regarding the actors, connections among them in order to choose from different age, background of experiences, level of instructions, different professions, in order to get an heterogenous reply. The submission was made through directly email contact explaining the project main objectives and activities, thus providing the context before the questionnaire submission.

30 people had replied to the e-questionnaire, whose 56,7% were female and 43.3% are male and the 100% of them were born in Italy, and the total of them have the partners also born in Italy.
The panel age was for its majority 50-60 (53.3%), 40-50 (33.3%), 60+ (10%) and the latest group was respondents aged from 30-40.
They belonged in general to the following groups:

- ✓ 11 are directors, staff, members, employees of the adult organizations (36.7% of the total)
- ✓ 3 are teachers and trainers of the adult organizations (10%)
- ✓ 3 are lecturers and academicians (10%)
- ✓ 1 NGO representatives 3.3%

The 66.7% of them have a degree, the 20% attended the High school and the rest mentioned to have other qualification. Only the 6.7 % of the respondents have been unemployed in the last 3 months.
The majority of them feel to have the power to conduct their lives, and 29 out of 30 believe that the family is the most important factor of their lives followed by work and culture at the same level, followed by free time and friends. The politics is judged less important than the religion.

3.1.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

Only the 23.3% of the respondents have made a volunteer service in the last 6 months, the 33.3% in fact doesn't belong to an volunteer association. The 13.3% belong to the professional organisation, followed by humanitarian association, sport and creative artistic organisation, followed by customer organisation, conservation of ecology , followed by politics party or syndicate.
The majority of them trust only the family followed by the close people, however the answers doesn't provide a great result on the trust taking into account the religion, nationality or nearness in their neighbourhood.
The majority of the respondents wouldn't have as neighbourhood the drugs addicts, this this of the problems that Perugia has since decades with the traffic of drugs, followed by gypsies (34.8%) and alcohol addicts (13%).
To this question there were some of the sentences results that for the majority there isn't difference in the family work and work, level of instruction among man e women, politics providing a clear answer. However, to the answer on the new family (homosexual) the answers were not so straight but they were divided among the different opinions.

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To the question if in a condition of work scarcity the work providers should be given the work to the Italians the answer was not straight, as 17 out of 30 (the 56%) believes that is contrary to this however the 20% didn't express an opinion while the 20% believed that this should be guaranteed. The answer was also variegated to the question if the homosexual should be good parents as the 68% says yes, the 27% don't know and the rest is contrary.
Moreover, there isn't a straight answer on the role of the partners in the family nowadays, which is different from the age of the respondents as in fact 36% believes is important to make their partners proud, the 23% says not, and the 36% says that don't know. In fact, 63% says that it is their right to make sure that they take care of their partners, while the 23% says that they don't know and the rest is contrary.

3.1.3 Personal Values

The majority of the respondents believes that the personal value that their children should have (thus the future generation) are first a sense of responsibility (37%), followed by 22.2% which is a tolerance and respect for the others, followed by the independency (14,8%), determination and perseverance (11,1%), good manner (11,1%) and only 3.7 % selected the altruism. This indicate that the majority choose individual personal values for the future generations.
In their work the majority of respondents believes that a job is important if it allows to fulfil something (57.1%), then followed by a good salary (14.3%), followed by 10,7% possibility of taken initiatives and 3.6 work with responsibility, while the 10.7 mentioned that choose the work for other reasons.
For a good family the importance for the majority is to cultivate the personal hobby, more than an adequate salary, while the 36.6% believes that it is not in disagree with the importance of having children .
Regarding the trust of the public institution, the ONU results most trustable of the EU, followed by the School, Police, Law and the sanitary system (which is quite surprising following the covid-19 problems).The less trusted is the press, then the unions, the politics party followed by the social media, while the parliament and the system of the social providence has got a split trust.

3.1.4 Respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression

The 75% of the respondents was not pleased with the political democracy system. The majority have participated to petitions, or authorised strikes, when it will not participate to unauthorised strikes. The 55% never participate to a boycotting, only the 13% participate to a boycotting. The 50% wants that the Italian government assure the economic growth, 25% that will provide more role to the people in their community, 21.4% to make their cities a better place.

3.1.5 Sustainability

The majority agree a lot, on the way he/she feels well if it is told that with its habits he/she could contribute to the environment conservation. The majority of respondents agreed on the fact that it reflects on its role on the damage of the environment and they don't participate to public events for the environment protection.

3.1.6 Culture

75% of respondents expressed that culture has elevated significance in their life but 25% of the respondents said that culture is important. The majority 33,3% associate the term Culture to

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«*Traditions, languages, communities*», followed by Literature and Poetry 14,8 %, and 14.8% of Education. Then 11,1% chosen respectively Knowledge and Science, Lifestyle and Civiltations.
The most frequent activity (more than 5 times) are reading books, Tv/Radio programme, followed visit to museums, historical monuments. The lower one are the concerts (probably depending to the age of the respondents)
The Exchanges in EU are seen for the majority of respondents as a way to feel more Europeans
Then the majorities believes that the exchanges in EU countries could foster the tolerance, even if not all of them believes that the EU has a role in fostering the tolerance.

3.1.7 Key societal values

The following values are considered important to to preserve and reinforce in EU society:

- Social equality and solidarity 32,1%%
- Respect for nature and the environment -21,8%
- Progress and innovation-14,3%
- Tolerance and openness -10,7%

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3.2 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for generations

3.2.1 Core questions

The survey was administered to a sample of 22 participants, with different representatives from each age group (under 30 years and over 60 years). The majority of the participant's gender is male (54,5%). Among the participants' age, 6 participants are less than 30 (27,3%) and participants over 60 y.o. (27,3%).

In regards to education level**,** they have the following background:

- 59,1% indicated High School Degree;
- 27,3% indicated University Degree.

3.2.2 Solidarity, Tolerance and openness to others

According to the analysis of the questionnaire, all the participants – the younger ones and the elderly ones - agree or strongly agree on the themes that should be eliminated in their communities, such as racism, sexism, antisemitism, imperialism.

3.2.3 Personal Values

All participants rate the European values as important or very important – especially freedom and individual autonomy, as well as honesty and democracy.

Then the respondents believe that the following values could reinforce EU:

- **Respect** and justice
- Peace and equality
- **Freedom**, equality, solidarity and support
- Economic stability, **health** and justice

3.2.4 Respect or democratic institution, fredom of expression

The answers to this question are similar, because all the participants seem to agree or strongly agree with the statements provided on this subject, recognising the importance of these values in the society.

3.2.5 Sustainability

All participants agreed on the climate statements and they are aware about the global warming and climate change. According to the answers, they are aware about this issue and they consider this theme as one of the most important to discuss and resolve, they consider that there is a **lack** of **knowledge** about the actions taken by European and local government in order to fight climate change.

3.2.6 Culture

All participants agreed or strongly agreed on the following statements and they seem to be aware about the value of culture in Europe.

3.2.7 Isolation

Most of the participants feel supported by their families and friends (they talk at least once a week with them), Video calls and smartphone are so useful to connect participants with loved people.

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3.3 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for different cultures

3.3.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was submitted to a total of 11 participants whose average age is less than 30 (45,5%) and the 54,5% has an High School Degree, the 36,4% an University Degree.
3 answers are Italian citizens and 8 migrant with a regular residency permit (3 of them are waiting for citizenship).

3.3.2 Solidarity, Tolerance and openness to others

The participants have experienced different forms of discrimination: discrimination based on skin colour and somatic features is the most commonly reported form of discrimination by migrants. Gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, religion and country of origin were reported less frequently as forms of discrimination.
Foreigners may experience regular situations where people thinks that citizenship is not enough to feel Italian. Additionally, participants felt that Italy has some degree of racism and diffidence, considering everyday situations (for example, at school or at work).

3.3.3 Personal Values

All participants rated the values asked as very important and important, especially freedom and tolerance. Then they selected 3 EU values among: Social justice and equality, respect and tolerance to build a strong EU.

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LATVIA

3.1 Collection of survey data: first questionnaire

3.1.1 Core questions

42 respondents took part in the survey, whose 95,2% were citizens of Latvia, Great Britain and Luxembourg also. 92,9% of the respondents were women and 7,1% men. More than 90% of respondents and their parents are residents of Latvia.

As to the occupation of the respondents, 42,9 % do different jobs, 21,4 % work in adult organization, 19% are teachers, 14,3 % are university lecturers and others are representatives from a NGO.

Family is the most important factor in people's lives, the same of work, rest and friends. Politics and religion do not play an important role in the respondents lives.

3.1.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

The survey results show that people most trust their families, they do not trust at all people whom they have met for the first time and also people from other religions.

3.1.3 Personal Values

Patience is considered the most important value, followed by the responsibility and persistence. Independence is mentioned as the least important value, 54,8 % consider that work which they like is very important. Good salary ranks second. Nobody choose that a responsible position is important. According to the respondents' answers about important issues in their lives, children come first, followed by household, hobbies and sharing duties at home.

3.1.4 Respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression

On a scale from 1 to 10 where "1" is "not satisfied at all" and "10" is "completely satisfied", almost ⅓ of the respondents are partly satisfied with the political system in the country. None is fully satisfied.

Regarding respondents' attitude towards different social activities, more than a half of the responses took part in legal demonstrations, join a boycott or sign a petition. About a half of the respondents think that they would never participate in illegal strikes. The results allow us to admit that the respondents are socially active people.

3.1.5 Sustainability

Regarding the sustainable consumption of the respondents, the most important actions are :

- the feeling that their sustainable consumption habits can promote sustainability of the environment (almost 50 % of the replies)
- Saving resources
- careful attitude towards environment both at home and work.
- But still there is a lot of work to be done to strengthen careful attitude towards environment.

3.1.5 Culture

59,5% of respondents expressed that culture has elevated significance in their life, but 35,7% of the respondents said that culture is not so significant in their life. The respondents associated the following concepts to culture (from the 1st to the 5th):

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1.Arts (performance and visual arts)
2.Traditions, languages, customs and social or cultural communities
3.Literature, poetry, playwriting, authors
4.Education and family (upbringing)
5.Life style and manners

Almost all the respondents thought that culture exchange should be extended and developed further as culture promotes understanding among people.

3.1.6 Key Societal values

The respondents recognised the following values as important:

- Peace - 51,2%
- Tolerance and openness to others -14,6%
- Respect for nature and the environment -9,8%
- Cultural diversity- 7,3%

Peace, Family, Culture and Careful attitude towards the environment are considered as the most important social values.

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3.2 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for generations

3.2.1 Core questions

12 respondents took part in the young adults survey in Latvia, of which 58.3% are women and 41.7% were men. In terms of age, 41.7% of the surveyed respondents were under 30 years old, 25% were between 41-50 years old and 16.7% are between 30-40 years old. 50% of respondents have university education, 33.3% high school and 16.7% other type of education.

3.2.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

More than 80% of the respondents definitely agreed with the statement that the topic of exploitation is considered very important for discussion in the community. The topic of imperialism was also considered very important, perhaps it is related to various existing threats in the world. Questions about sexism, ethnocentrism, nationalism, xenophobia are important for about half of the respondents.

3.2.3 Personal values

In Latvia, respondents mentioned personal freedom as very important value(about 90%), the other EU values are also very important - individual self-determination, social solidarity and ethnic tolerance, social fairness, gender equality and liberal democracy.

The survey participants added the following important values that would build a better EU, but which were not mentioned in the previous question:
awareness and acceptance of cultural differences, work ethic, family and moderation, unity, democratic thinking, free market.

3.2.3 Democratic state administration and respect for freedom of speech

The respondents agreed and certainly agreed with the statements about democratic governance and the importance of respecting freedom of speech, emphasizing freedom of opinion and speech (the right to unite, gather and vote) as the most important. About 25% percent believe that technological innovations have not significantly affected citizens' participation and investment in the decision-making process.

3.2.4 Sustainability

All over the world, there are topical questions about environmental preservation by promoting a gentle attitude towards natural resources, reducing environmental pollution and global climate change. According to the results of the survey, more than 90% of the respondents believe that global warming is caused by human activity, the problems and their effects are not sufficiently covered in the media. Respondents agreed that climate change is happening now and are therefore ready to engage in activities that would mitigate climate change.
However, about 50% of respondents believed that they are not sufficiently informed about global policies and initiatives to mitigate global warming and believe that it is a natural phenomenon and that we cannot influence it.
According to the survey data, the respondents' knowledge of the factors affecting climate change and mitigation of their consequences is moderately broad or not broad enough. Also, there is not

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enough broad knowledge about deforestation, melting of ice or eruptions, zero emissions, the actions of one's country and the EU in the direction of sustainability.

3.2.5 sustainability

The respondents considered culture as a very important and integral factor both in their lives and in the context of the whole of Europe. Culture is what makes Europe united in diversity. Culture plays a crucial role in maintaining common European values, promoting mutual understanding between European nations and building a diverse and inclusive society.

3.2.6 Isolation.

Survey participants regularly communicate with each other - when calling family and friends, they rarely use video calls. More than 90% find support in the family. Opinions about the period of isolation for Covid-19 were divided roughly in half. For one part, it was a time that created a general feeling of emptiness, the other part disagrees with this statement, because they did not feel this stage in their life so dramatically.

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3.3 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for different cultures

3.3.1 Core questions

Under the influence of human migration, national societies are diversifying, because the conditions and reasons for which this is done are varied. It is important that the migrant wants to accept the basic human values and language of the given country, but at the same time not losing the uniqueness of his ethnic origin.

As part of the project, 10 people who currently live in Latvia, 9 women and 1 man, took part in the survey. In terms of age group, 41-50 years are the most represented, they are 40% people and 30-40 years -30%. 60% of the respondents have university education and 20% - high school education. 30% of respondents are not Latvian citizens and 20% have temporary residence permits.

3.3.1 Solidarity, tolerance and openness towards others

The majority of respondents did not have to become a victim of intimidation, discrimination, mobbing or any violence. Up to 30% state that they have faced discrimination due to body features, 10% due to accent, gender, clothing, family or origin.

Responding to questions about difficulties in various situations, respondents mostly - 60% answer that there is a little mistrust on the part of Latvians towards migrants. In the rating scale, it is evaluated with 0 and 1. From the respondents' point of view, Latvia is not considered a racist country and they also do not see significant difficulties in relations with Latvians.

Then among the respondents, 80% have friends from other ethnic groups and make it their goal to provide a good microclimate for newcomers in their community. It is mentioned as a very important factor that people with different experiences participate in the local decision-making process and that there is comprehensive representation of their interests.

3.3.2 Personal values

90% of the survey participants single out personal freedom as the most important of personal values. Individual self-determination, social solidarity, ethnic tolerance, social fairness, gender equality are also very important.

Then the respondents mentioned the following 3 important values that would make a better EU:

- People should not be sorted by nationality, religion and skin colour.
- If you live according to God's 10 commandments, then everything will be fine.
- Respect each person's words, help those who need it.

3.3.3 Democratic state administration and respect for freedom of speech”

60% of the surveyed migrants regarding respect for democratic state administration and respect for freedom of speech emphasise the thesis that EU countries are obliged to respect, protect and promote the right to freely express opinions and freedom of speech as the most important.

3.3.4.Sustainability

Like the rest of the world, Latvia has faced unprecedented climatic phenomena. In recent years, warm winters and strong gusts of wind, which often reach hurricane force, have become more frequent. All this can be explained by climate change. 80% of the survey participants believe that it is caused by human activity and therefore poses a threat worldwide. In this war, more trends should

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be reflected in the news. However, about 50% of respondents believe that climate change is a natural phenomenon and we cannot influence it.

80% of the respondents believe that they have very extensive or moderately extensive knowledge about deforestation, as well as good knowledge about ice melting or volcanic eruptions, individual measures to reduce global warming. They have less knowledge about their country's actions in the direction of sustainability.

3.3.5 Culture

The respondents unequivocally emphasize the great importance of culture in their lives. Cultural diversity is mentioned as the most important, which should be guaranteed in different EU communities, culture is the basis of European unity.
75% of respondents spend their free time visiting the theatre, cinema, and museums. Likewise, 50% of the surveyed migrants visit religious communities and do volunteer work. More than half are engaged in physical activities. Thus, by actively working, they try to integrate into the life of their home country.

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SPAIN

3.1 Collection of survey data: first questionnaire

3.1.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was submitted to 33 participants whose 100% were from Spain. Regarding gender, 84.8% were women; 9.1% were men; 3% indicated another gender and the remaining 3% preferred not to say. As for the country of origin of the participants, only one was Romanian and the rest Spanish. The age range of the participants was between 1960 and 2005, with 27.3% being the majority (1996).

100% of the participants indicated that their parents were born in the same country as they were. The majority are in the range of less than 30 years of age, being this 66.7%, followed by 21.2% corresponding to 30-40 years of age.

Regarding the field of work, 72.7% selected the option "Other"; followed by 15.2% that corresponded to directors, staff, members, employees of the adult organizations; 9.1% teachers and trainers of the adult organizations; and the remaining 3% were teachers and academics. 75% of the people who responded Other in relation to the field of work said that they are currently attending a training course. The family households of the participants were mostly 2 and 3 persons including children (33.3% and 24.2%).

Moving on to the education and employment of the participants, the majority, 54.5%, indicated that the highest education they have attained is a university degree. The work situation of the majority is more than 30 hours of work per week, with unemployment and being students tying for second place.

60.6% reported that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months in a row in the last five years, and 75.8% indicated that they had not received social security benefits. If we analyse the most important aspects for the participants, most of them attribute a very important role in their lives to family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time and work. Regarding the control participants feel over their freedom of choice and control from 1 to 10, 27.3% indicated an 8.

To conclude this section about basic questions, the majority of people responded that they think their health is adequate (45.5%) and good (33.3%). To summarize this section, we can say that the majority of participants were female in their 20-40, born in Spain that work in the field of Other and are currently attending a training course. Most of them work more than 30 hours per week and in the last 5 years have been more than 3 months unemployed and did not get social security benefits. The aspects they find more important in their lives are family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time and work and most of them think they have freedom of choice and control in their lives.

3.2.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

84.4% of participants do not belong to any voluntary organisations. As for the remaining percentage: 3% voted education, art, music or cultural activities; 3% environment; 3% sports and leisure; 3% humanitarian or charitable organization and the other 3% other groups. Moreover, the majority of participants indicated that they had done volunteer work in the last 6 months (84.8%).

Regarding trusting people from various groups, 25 participants indicated that the completely trust their families, and that the group they trust the least is people they just met. When it comes to people they wouldn't like to have as neighbours, drug addicts was the most voted option (61.3%),

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followed on second position by Alcoholics (29%). According to the responses to the statements that were given, the majority of the participants did not agree with the sexist and xenophobic statements.

3.1.3 Personal Values

The next section deals with the personal values of the participants. We begin by seeing that in regard to the qualities that children can learn at home, the one that the participants find most appropriate is Tolerance and respect for others (63.6%), followed by Responsibility (21.2%), in third place Good Manners (12.1%) and lastly Altruism (3%).

As regards to the most valued conditions in a job, in the first place are even the Good Salary and Good Schedule with 30.3%; in second place is the Power to Take Initiative (18.2%); then it is a Responsible Job (15.2%) and lastly, a job where you can achieve something (6.1%).

If we continue with the values that couples consider most important, most of them think that Sharing Household Chores and Having Time for Friends and Hobbies are the most important aspects, leaving having children in the least important aspects.

Finally, as for the organizations and institutions that the participants trust more or less, the majority did not show much trust in any of them in particular. Only 13 of the participants indicated that they trust the Health System quite a lot and the Education System A lot. But, clearly the one they trust the least is the Church (28 votes).

3.1.4 Respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression

An attempt was made to look at the level of respect for democratic institutions. Regarding the level of satisfaction with Spain's political system, the majority were divided and positioned themselves at opposite poles: 24.2% indicated that they were not at all satisfied, and the other 24.2% were satisfied. The rest voted intermediate satisfaction.

Most participants are receptive to participate in legal political actions such as signing a petition and attending legal demonstrations. As for the goals proposed for the next 10 years, these are quite clear among our participants, as they were divided between Having a high Level of Economic Growth and Giving people a voice in how things are done in their work.

And finally, in terms of essential aspects for democracy, the majority indicated as important ones that women should have the same rights as men (28 votes) and that citizens should be able to choose their representatives in free elections (26 votes).

3.1.5 Sustainability

On sustainability, participants agree on actions that affect the environment, sustainability and are concern about how their actions influence the environment. In the personal and domestic environment, most try to buy and take actions that are environmentally responsible, choose local products, turn off unused lights and appliances and try to save water at home. In the work environment, they strongly agree with the above values and try to print double-sided or save paper, recycle and bring home-cooked food.

As for the characteristics that can describe a person: caring, understanding, fair, sympathetic, generous, hard-working, helpful, honest, kind; most seem to want to have these characteristics as they consider them important.

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3.1.6 Culture

In terms of the relationship with culture, the options are very varied. The winners were: Tradition, Languages and Customs with 24.2%, Knowledge and Science (21.2%), Leisure, Sports, Travel and Entertainment (18.2%), Arts (12.1%) and Lifestyle and Customs (9.1%). Moreover, 60% of participants indicated that culture is important to them.

Participants indicated that they usually visit or do more than 5 times a year the following actions: visit historical monuments, read a book, go to concerts and watch cultural programmes on TV/Radio. For the remaining actions, they indicated that they do so at least once a year.

In terms of values on cultural exchange, almost all agreed with the statements given about culture and cultural exchange in Europe and how important they are for development.

3.1.7 Key societal values

Finally, the key values that participants indicated that should be preserved and strengthened in the EU were: Social Equality and Solidarity (34.4%), Tolerance (28.1%), Freedom of Expression and Respect for the Environment (12.5%).

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3.2 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for generations

3.2.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 10 participants, with 5 representatives from each age group. The majority of the participant's gender was female (60%), 50% of the participants being less than 30, and the other 50 were in the age range from 51 to 60+.
In regards to education level, diverse backgrounds were chosen: 30% indicated Elementary school; 30% University degree, 20% other; 10% high school and 10% lower secondary school. These differences can be due to the age range, being that old people have a lower education level because of the hard times they were living when they were young. Nowadays is easier to access to education and the living situation is quite different than it was 50 years ago.

3.2.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

From the answers given to this question, even though there is an age range difference among participants, all agree on which themes should be abolished in their communities. They all agreed that these themes (sexism, racism. Ethnocentrism. Aniti-semitism, nationalism. Xenophobia, imperialism, exploitation and religious discrimination) should disappear. Exploitation is the most chosen one "strongly aree".

3.2.3 Personal Values

All participants rated the EU values as very important and important. Only 2 answers indicated that Ethnic tolerance and gender equality are not important. The respondents mentioned: Environmental sustainability, Education and innovation, Openness and diversity, Environmental protection, Innovation, Environmental sustainability, Social justice as EU fundamental values to reinforce EU.

3.2.4 Respect for democratic institutions, freedom of expression

From the data, all the answers divide between agree and disagree to the statements. Here we can see a difference in the answers that could be due to the age range and their different opinions about freedom of expression and liberty and how technologies influence on this.

3.2.6 Sustainability

In general, all participants agreed on the statements given about global warming and climate change, which shows that they are concerned about this issue and it is an important value to them no matter their age. The only thing participants seem not to agree on is on promoting greener options and awareness about global policies or initiatives. Most of the participants (7) disagree on the statement about climate change being a natural thing.

Half of the participants indicated their knowledge is not broad or none at all, potential difference in the answers that could be due to the age range.

3.2.6 Culture

The majority agrees on the statements given about the value of culture in Europe, considering culture an important issue in European countries that is essential for the future of Europe.

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3.2.7 Isolation

Most of the participants feel supported by their families, they talk at least once a week with them and also friends, and use video calls to get in contact. The majority also believes that phones are useful to connect to other people. Regarding participation in community programs and points of aggregation, the answers seem more despair, being half of them committing to this and the other half not. On the other hand, 8 participants indicated that they felt a sense of emptiness during covid.

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3.3 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for different cultures

3.3.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was submitted to a total of 10 participants, being 5 representatives of the local Spanish community and 5 of the migrant community in Spain. In recent years, Spain has experienced an increase in migration flows, which has resulted in a multicultural and diverse society. Among these migrants, the most common nationalities that move to Spain come from Latin America, Turkey and Africa. The majority of the participant's gender was female (70%).The average age of the participants was less than 30 (80%). We also got participants with 30-40 y.o. (10%), and 41-50 y.o. (10%).

In regards to education level, 60% of our participants indicated they have an University Degree; 30% indicated High School Degree

2 of our participants representing migrants that were born in Spain but have families that emigrated to the country before they were born. Still, they experienced migrant exclusion, discrimination and social prejudices due to their skin color, family culture and family origin. This means even tho they were born in Spain and have the nationality, because of their different physical features and family nationality they suffered from migrant discrimination.

3.3.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

All migrants and local people have experienced discrimination from different aspects. But it is true that migrant people tend to experience aspects that are more related to nationality and origin. From the given information, discrimination based on accent is the most commonly reported form of discrimination, with even some native Spanish speakers experiencing discrimination due to their regional accent. Skin colour, gender, gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, somatic features, and country of origin are also reported as forms of discrimination. Religion, eating habits, and clothing were reported less frequently. Additionally, it is noteworthy that only one participant reported never experiencing discrimination, indicating that discrimination is a prevalent issue among the participants.

Some foreigners may experience regular situations where people do not expect them to speak Spanish, which could be a reflection of the larger societal attitudes towards non-native Spanish speakers. Additionally, while participants did not report experiencing prejudice justified by the behaviour of some foreigners, many felt that Spain has some degree of racism. Migrants also reported having more difficulty in relationships with Spanish individuals compared to those of non-Spanish nationality. Finally, there is a difference in how migrants and locals view Spanish citizenship, with some migrants feeling that it is not enough to feel truly Spanish, while others feel that it has improved their quality of life.

The only thing everyone disagrees completely is to the statement "*Buying a house is easier than looking for a house to rent "*, which makes sense has nowadays buying a house in Spain is really hard even if you have an some kind of income.

3.3.3 Personal Values

All participants seem to rate the values asked as very important and important.

The 3 mentioned values chosen to reinforce the EU are: Social justice, equality, sustainability, respect.

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TURKEY

3.1 Collection of survey data: first questionnaire

3.1.1 Core questions

31 participants answered to the online questionnaire, whose 32.3% were women; 67.7% were men. As for the country of origin of the participants, all of them were Turkish. The age range of the participants was between 1953 and 2001, with 9.7% being the majority (1987).

90.3% of the participants indicated that their parents were born in the same country as they were while 9.7% stated not. The majority of the respondents are either in the range of less than 30 years of age or between 30-40 years of age, both with the percentage of 38.7%, the rest of the participants are in the range of 40-50 with the percentage of 16.1%. Others are either 50-60 years old or 60+ corresponding to the survey responses.

Regarding the field of work, 64.5% selected the option Other; followed by 22.6% that corresponded to directors, staff, members, employees of the adult organizations; 6.5% were teachers and academics; and the remaining 3.2% were teachers trainers of the adult organizations. 73.3% of the people who responded Other in relation to the field of work said that they have not attended a training course while the remaining 26.6% is currently involved in a training course. The family households of the participants were mostly 3 and 4 persons including children (30% and 33.3%).

Moving on to the education and employment of the participants, the majority, 71%, indicated that the highest education they have attained is a bachelor's degree. The work situation of the majority is more than 30 hours of work per week, followingly workers less than 30 hours a week, unemployed and students in second place.

58.1% reported that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months in a row in the last five years, and 83.9% indicated that they had not received social security benefits. Most of them attribute a very important role in their lives to family and culture. Interestingly the third place has been taken by work. Stating that leisure time is important but not as important as work. Regarding the control participants feel over their freedom of choice and control from 1 to 10, 29% indicated an 8.

To conclude this section about basic questions, the majority of people responded that they think their health is good (58.1%) and adequate(25.8%). To summarize this section, we can say that the majority of participants were male in their 30-40, born in Turkey that work in the field of *Other* that they are not a part of training course. Most of them work more than 30 hours per week and in the last 5 years have been more than 3 months unemployed and did not get social security benefits. The aspects they find more important in their lives are family and interestingly work over leisure time. Lastly, most of them think they have freedom of choice and control in their lives.

3.1.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

54.8% of participants do not belong to any voluntary organizations. As for the remaining percentage: 16.1% voted for education, art, music or cultural activities; 9.7% sports; the remaining percentages are equal among environment and leisure, humanitarian or charitable organizations

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and the other groups. Moreover, the majority of participants indicated that they haven't done any volunteer work in the last 6 months (83.9%).
Regarding trusting people from various groups, 22 participants indicated that they completely trust their families, and that the group they trust the least is people they just met. When it comes to people they wouldn't like to have as neighbours drug addicts, that was the most voted option (64.5%), followed in second position by alcoholics (12.9%). According to the responses to the statements that were given, the majority of the participants did not agree with the sexist and xenophobic statement.

3.1.3 Personal Values

In regard to the qualities that children can learn at home, the one that the participants found most appropriate is Good Manners, Responsibility, and Imagination. Following trend was Tolerance and respect for others with 9.7%.
As regards to the most valued conditions in a job, in the first place are even the Good Salary and Good Schedule with 45.2%; in secondly a job where you can achieve something with the percentage of 29%. Lastly, working hours with 9.7%.
Couples of respondents considered most important having an efficient salary and household. Also, most of them think that "*Having Time for Friends and Hobbies*" are one of the most important aspects, leaving having children in the least important aspects. Finally, as for the organizations and institutions that the participants trust more or less, the majority did not show much trust in any of them in particular. Only 13 of the participants indicated that they trust the Education System quite a lot and the military. However, clearly the one they trust the least is the Church with 15 votes.

3.1.4 Respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression

Regarding the level of respect for democratic institutions and the level of satisfaction with Turkey's political system, the majority with 54.8% indicated that they were not at all satisfied, and the other 12.9% were barely satisfied. The rest voted for intermediate satisfaction.
Most participants are receptive to participating in legal political actions such as signing a petition and attending boycotts. As for the goals proposed for the next 10 years, these are quite clear among the participants, as they were divided between Having a high Level of Economic Growth and Giving people a voice in how things are done in their work.

And finally, in terms of essential aspects for democracy, the majority indicated as important ones that citizens should be able to choose their representatives in free elections (18 votes), following trend was; women should have the same rights as men with 15 votes.

3.1.5 Sustainability

On sustainability, participants agree on actions that affect the environment, sustainability and are concerned about how their actions influence the environment. In the personal and domestic environment, most want to learn more about sustainability and try to buy and take actions that are environmentally responsible, choose local products, turn off unused electronic devices and lights, avoid throwing away reusable things and try to save water at home. In the work environment, they strongly agree with the above values and try to print double-sided or save paper, recycle and bring home-cooked food.
As for the characteristics that can describe a person: caring, understanding, fair, sympathetic, generous, hard-working, helpful, honest, kind; most seem to want to have these characteristics as

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they consider them important with 21 votes. However, 18 participants felt that they would be embarrassed of having those characteristics themselves.

3.1.6 Culture

In terms of the relationship with culture, the options were very varied. The winners are Arts with 80.6%, Lifestyle and Customs with 64.5%, Tradition, Languages and Customs with 54.8%, Leisure, Sports, Travel and Entertainment with 61.3%. Moreover, 61.3% of participants indicated that culture is really important to them.

Participants indicated that they usually visit or do more than 5 times a year the following actions: read a book, go to the cinema and do sports. For the remaining actions, they indicated that they do so at least once a year. In terms of values on visit historical monuments, visiting museums, public libraries, going to concerts, and going to opera. In terms of cultural exchange, almost all agreed with the statements given about culture and cultural exchange in Europe and how important they are for the development of a nation.

3.1.7 Key societal values

Finally, the key values that participants indicated that should be preserved and strengthened in the EU were: Tolerance and openness towards others with the percentage of 32.3%, Followingly freedom of expression with 16.1%. Social Equality and Solidarity (12.9%), but also peace with 12.9% were in third place.

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3.2 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for generations

3.2.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 10 participants, with 5 representatives from each age group, the majority of the participant's gender were male (60%). Among the participants' age, as it was required that 5 of them represented the youth and the other 5 the elderly, thus 50% of the participants was younger than 30, and the other 50 were in the age range from 30-40 (30%), 41-50 (10%) and 60+ (10%).

In regards to education level, most of the participants hold a bachelor's degree with 60%, and the remaining groups got a diverse background: 10% indicated Elementary school; 20% other; 10% high school. From these answers, we can conclude that these differences can be due to the age range, being that old people have a lower education level because of the hard times they were living when they were young. Nowadays is easier to access education and the living situation is quite different than it was 50 years ago.

3.2.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

From the answers given to this question, even though there was an age range difference among participants, they all agreed on which themes should be abolished in their communities, while they disagreed with negative questions such as disliking foreigners.

3.2.3 Personal Values

All participants rated the EU values as very important and important. Only 2 answers indicated that social solidarity is not important.
Freedom of extradition, fundamental human rights, and the right to the environment, freedom of speech, elimination of economic inequality (income distribution), support for youth, the institutionalization of organizations based on inclusion, freedom of education, were chosen as 3 most important values to reinforce EU.

3.2.4 Respect for democratic institutions, freedom of expression

From the data, all the answers were divided between agree and disagree to the statements, showing a difference that could be due to the age range and their different opinions about freedom of expression and liberty and how technologies influence this.

3.3.5 Sustainability

In general, all participants agreed with the statements given about global warming and climate change, which shows that they are concerned about this issue and it is an important value to them no matter their age. The only thing participants seem not to agree on is promoting greener options and awareness about global policies or initiatives. Most of the participants (8) disagree with the statement about climate change being a natural thing.

From the data in general, the participants have knowledge about the topics given. But also, nearly half of them indicated their knowledge is not broad or none at all, due to the potential difference in the answers that could be due to the age range.

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3.3.6 Culture

From the answers, the majority of the participants agree with the statements given about the value of culture in Europe, thus all the participants consider culture an important issue in European countries that are essential for the future of Europe regardless of their age.

3.3.7 Isolation

From the answers given, most of the participants felt supported by their families, they talk at least once a week with them and also friends, and use video calls to get in contact. Moreover, the majority also believed that phones are useful for connecting to other people. Regarding participation in community programs and points of aggregation, the answers seemed more despair, being half of them committing to this and the other half not. On the other hand, 6 participants indicated that they felt a sense of emptiness during covid while other 4 stated they did not.

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3.3 Collection of survey data: second questionnaire for different cultures

3.3.1 Core questions

The questionnaire was distributed to 10 participants, being 5 representatives of the local Turkish community and 5 from the migrant community in Turkey. In recent years, Turkey has experienced an increase in migration flows, which has resulted in a multicultural and diverse society. Among these migrants, the most common nationalities that move to Turkey mostly come from Syria, Iraq, Iran Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The survey was conducted with the objective of exploring the commonalities and differences in values held by both groups, which can provide insights into the project's purpose.

The majority of the participant's gender were male (60%), the average age was less than 30 (60%), 60+ (20%), 30-40 y.o. (10%), and 41-50 y.o. (10%).

In regards to education level, 80% of the participants indicated they have an University Degree; and 20% indicated High School Degree.

5 of the participants representing migrants hold a temporary residence permit and one of them is also waiting for citizenship. The other 5 were local Turkish citizens.

3.3.2 Solidarity, tolerance and openness to others

The results indicated to the aspects asked to the participants were the following:

- It has never happened to me: only 2 of the participants indicated that they have never been discriminated against.
- The colour of my skin : only 1 of the participants indicated that they have experienced discrimination because of their skin color.
- My accent: 1 participant indicated they have been discriminated against because of their accents.
- My gender: 1 participant answered yes.
- My gender or sexual orientation: only 1 participant answered yes.
- My first or last name: 1 participant answered yes.
- My somatic features : 2 participants answered no to this discrimination.
- My religion: 2 answered yes to this aspect while the other 2 answered no
- My eating habits: 2 said yes.
- My clothing: 3 answered no.
- My or my family's country of origin: 3 said no to this aspect while one indicated no.
- My family members (e.g. for culture, language, habits…): 3 said yes to this aspect.

In a conclusion to this question, migrant people in Turkey tend to experience aspects that are more related to nationality, culture, and religion. From the given information, we can conclude that discrimination based on gender is the least commonly reported form of discrimination. Skin color, eating habits, gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, and somatic features are also reported as forms of discrimination. Country of origin and clothing were reported less frequently. Additionally, it is noteworthy that two participants reported never experiencing discrimination, indicating that discrimination is a prevalent issue among the participants.

The results indicated to the aspects asked to the participants were the following:

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- That people don't expect foreigners to speak Turkish: 4 of them indicated that they experience this always while others kept the range of 0-2.
- To think that prejudices are justified by the behavior of some foreigners: the answers to this indicate that 4 participants think it is often.
- To think that Turkey is a racist country: 6 indicated that it is, while one indicated that it is not.
- To perceive distrust from Turkish in everyday places (bus, school, work, shops…): 3 indicated never and the other 4 indicated that on some level they have and one indicated always. In this question, we can see the migrant/local difference perfectly.
- To have difficulties in relationships with people of NON-Turkish nationality: the majority indicated they don't have difficulties.
- To have difficulties in relationships with Turkish: almost all of the participants have difficulties in relationships with Turkish. Again, here we can see the migrant/local difference perfectly.
- That Turkish citizenship is not enough to feel Turkish: in this answer, we can also see the migrant/local difference perfectly. 6 Yes in different levels while two indicated no.
- To think that Turkish citizenship would have facilitated and improved the quality of my life and/or that of my family: 5 indicated never while 3 indicated yes.

Some foreigners may experience regular situations where people expect them to speak Turkish, which could be a reflection of the larger societal attitudes towards non-native Turkish speakers. Additionally, while participants reported experiencing prejudice justified by the behaviour of some foreigners, many felt that Turkey has some degree of racism. Migrants also reported having more difficulty in relationships with Turkish individuals compared to those of non-Turkish nationality. Finally, there is a difference in how migrants and locals view Turkish citizenship, with some migrants feeling that it is not enough to feel truly Turkish, while others feel that it has improved their quality of life.
The things everyone disagrees with are mostly political such as using a vote in the country as a newcomer and non-ethnic/religion people representing the political view.

3.3.3 Personal Values

All participants rated the EU values very important and important. They added: freedom of speech, freedom of thought, fundamental human rights, freedom of expression, and the right to environmental participation, equal human rights, religious and ethnic tolerance, freedom within the family, EU visa-free free mobility(twice), as important value to reinforce EU.

3.3.4 Sustainability

Lastly regarding, sustainability, respect for democratic institutions freedom of expression, culture, and leisure time most of the participants agree with the statements, respecting sustainability and culture. Also, aware of the climate change problems but lack detailed information of the action towards it.

3.3.5 Culture

Additionally, use their free time for activities of entertainment like going to concerts, cinema, and doing sports but also use it as extra education with training courses.

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3. CONCLUSIONS OF THE VALUE ANALYSIS REPORT

AUSTRIA

This report presented by the Austrian partner **VAEV Research and Development Agency GmbH** investigated the differences in attitudes towards European and common values between young and old individuals in Austria. The identical questionnaire was separately distributed t**o two different age groups in order to provide insights into the attitudes of the younger and older generations towards these values and to identify any potential differences between them**. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 29 participants, with 14 representatives under the age of 40 and 15 representatives above the age of 30. By analyzing the responses, this report aims to contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between age and attitudes toward European and common values in Austria.

The examination of the questionnaire reveals that there was an equal distribution in gender among the young survey takers (7 female and 7 male questionnaire takers) while the respondents from the old group were predominantly male. It is important to add that in total majority of the survey takers from both groups were 40 or less (72.4%). The data has as well shown that the level of education among young people was in majority at the high school level while among old group, it was on a University level.

Both young and old respondents have agreed that the following themes should be abolished: sexism, racism, xenophobia and exploitation. While young believe that ethnocentrism and nationalism should not be abolished, majority from the old group of people believe that these should in fact be abolished. Young people are in majority against religious oppression while survey takers from the old group do not believe that this should be abolished. Interestingly, both young and old survey takers, believe that Imperialism should not be abolished in Austria. Majority of the old group respondents agree that antisemitisms should be abolished (10 out of 14 agreed) while 5 out of 14 of young respondents disagreed.

Both young and old survey **takers find all EU values that were listed in the survey as either important or very important**. However, young Austrians expressed that **social solidarity is unimportant to them.**

Regarding the climate change, **both young and old respondents are aware of it**. While young people seem to be confident about their knowledge on the climate change issues and the actions that can be taken against it, people from the old group have expressed lesser confidence in what measures can be taken on a individual level.

The survey results as well show that majority of young people do not agree with the statement that "*Culture is what makes Europe united in diversity"* which is the opposite case among the old survey takers.

In conclusion, the survey results clearly show that differences in the values (e.g. Social solidarity) between young and old people in Austria do exist but that they as well have common views on certain topics (e.g. Imperialism in Austria).

Regarding the **findings of an analysis of a questionnaire that aims to understand the values held by migrants and local people in Austria**. The questionnaire to a total of 10 participants, being 5 representatives of the local Austrian community and 5 from the migrant community in Austrian. The most common nationalities that move to Austria mostly come from Hungary, Romania, Germany, Bulgaria, and Croatia (Integral Human Development, 2023). The survey was conducted with the

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objective of exploring the commonalities and differences in values held by both groups, which can provide insights into the project's purpose.
The report concludes that **migrants in Austria have significantly more experience in different types of discrimination than the locals have indicated to have experienced**. In comparison to migrants, surveyed locals in Austria experienced no discrimination based on the colour of their skin, their gender, sexual orientation, first or last name, eating habits, clothing or family's country of origin. **Locals did experience discrimination based on their accent, somatic features, religion, and their family members**.
Both locals and migrants do have impression that Austria is a somewhat a racist country. While migrants believe that it is hard to form connections with Austrians, locals on the other side do not entirely agree with that although they also do not completely negate that fact. However, both groups do not think that is way easier to form relations with non-Austrian people in Austria.

The report also highlights that all participants strongly agree or agree with the values of personal rights, social justice, equality, sustainability, and respect.

CYPRUS
The analysis conducted **by Synthesis Center for Research and Education limited in Cyprus** shows that **both young and elderly participants in Cyprus share similar perceptions of European and shared values**. The majority of participants consider values such as **equality, justice, legislative equality, environmental sustainability, respect for democratic institutions and freedom of expression to be very important**. Additionally, participants from both age groups expressed concern about global warming and climate change, and they believe that culture is an important issue in European countries.
The survey also revealed that the participants had varying levels of education, with some having completed higher education while others only had a high school education or less. However, this did not seem to have a significant impact on their perceptions of values and issues.
Overall, the survey **suggests that there is a commonality of values and concerns among different age groups in Cyprus, indicating a shared sense of identity and community.**

T**he experiences of locals and migrants in Cyprus are complex and multifaceted**. While discrimination based on gender is reported as the least common form of discrimination, other forms of discrimination, such as those based on skin colour, eating habits, gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, and somatic features, were reported as more prevalent.
It is important to acknowledge **that discrimination can have significant negative impacts on individuals and society as a whole.** Discrimination can lead to feelings of exclusion, alienation, and marginalization, and limit opportunities for individuals to fully participate in society.
Furthermore, difficulties in relationships with both Cypriots and people of other nationalities can be common for many individuals, regardless of their background. Building strong relationships requires empathy, understanding, and mutual respect. It is important to recognize and value diversity and to work towards creating a more inclusive and accepting society.
Efforts to address discrimination and build stronger relationships between locals and migrants in Cyprus should be based on promoting tolerance, empathy, and understanding. Education and awareness-raising initiatives can help promote understanding and acceptance of different cultures

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and backgrounds. Additionally, policies and programs that promote diversity and inclusion can help create a more welcoming and inclusive environment for everyone.
In summary, building strong relationships between locals and migrants in Cyprus requires ongoing efforts to promote tolerance, empathy, and understanding. Addressing discrimination and promoting diversity and inclusion are important steps towards creating a more cohesive and accepting community.

ITALY

The analysis of the **questionnaire** conducted by **Tatics group in Italy**, shows that all participants – even though there is an age range difference among them – agreed on the importance of certain **European values such as environmental sustainability, education, freedom, democracy and respect.**
Participants were concerned about global warming and climate change, but not all are aware about the actions taken in order to fight and prevent the global climate change. The majority of participants valued culture in Europe and felt supported by their families and friends, thanks also to smartphone and new technologies.
The report concludes that migrants have experienced different forms of discrimination, with discrimination based on skin color and somatic features. Additionally, gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, religion and country of origin were also reported as forms of discrimination.
Some foreigners may experience situations of diffidence in Italy.
The report also evidenced the fact that all participants strongly agree or agree with the European values of social justice, equality, tolerance, respect and freedom.

LATVIA

In the survey conducted in **Latvia by Grobinas Pieaguso izglitibas centrs**, respondents in different age groups considered the following to be the most important values:

1. *Personal freedom, freedom of opinion and speech.*
2. *Promotion of a gentle and friendly attitude towards the environment through education and practical application of knowledge*
3. *Culture that makes Europe united in diversity*
4. *Family, as support in everything*.

In the survey conducted in Latvia, respondents from the migrants and locals considered the following issues:

1. *Most of the respondents have not experienced discrimination or intolerance/*
2. *Latvia is not considered a racist country.*
3. *Most of the migrants value positive microclimate they experience after returning from abroad.*
4. *Personal freedom is highly valued.*
5. *Most of the respondents believe that the climate change is due to the activities of people, still there are people who do not know much about the climate chan ges.*
6. *Culture matters a lot in the respondents' lives.*
7. *The respondents spend their free time involving in different useful activities.*

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SPAIN

From the analysis of the questionnaire conducted by **Indepcie sca in Spain**, it can be concluded that **the age range of participants seems to have an impact on their attitudes towards certain values.** The educational background of participants also seemed to differ based on age range, with older participants having lower levels of education. However, all participants agreed on the importance of certain values such as environmental sustainability, education, and innovation. **There were differences in opinions about freedom of expression and the influence of technology on this, which could be attributed to age**. Participants were concerned about global warming and climate change, but not all agreed on promoting greener options and awareness about global policies. The majority of participants valued culture in Europe and felt supported by their families and friends. However, participation in community programs and points of aggregation was divided among participants. It was also noted that eight participants felt a sense of emptiness during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Overall, the analysis provides insights into the attitudes of younger and older generations towards European and common values in Spain, and highlights potential differences between them**.

The report concludes that **all migrants and local people have experienced discrimination, with discrimination based on accent being the most commonly reported form**. Skin colour, gender, gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, somatic features, and country of origin were also reported as forms of discrimination. Religion, eating habits, and clothing were reported less frequently. Some foreigners may experience situations where people do not expect them to speak Spanish. Migrants also reported having more difficulty in relationships with Spanish individuals compared to those of non-Spanish nationality. The report also highlights that all participants strongly agree or agree to the values of social justice, equality, sustainability, and respect. Finally, the report notes that buying a house is not considered easier than looking for a house to rent by any of the participants.

TURKEY

The examination of the questionnaire conducted by **Avrasya Yenilikçi Toplum Derneği in Turkey** reveals that the participants' ages appear to influence their opinions toward particular values. Moreover, individuals' educational backgrounds seemed to vary depending on their age group, with older individuals having less education. **The importance of several principles, such as environmental sustainability, education, and innovation, was acknowledged by all participants**. Age-related disparities in viewpoints on technology's impact on freedom of expression and other topics were present. Although most participants believed that promoting greener solutions and raising knowledge of global policies was important, others were not as concerned about global warming and climate change. Most participants felt supported by their relatives and friends and appreciated European culture. Participation in neighbourhood initiatives and hubs of activity, however, was distributed among participants. It was also noticed that during the COVID-19 epidemic, more than half of the individuals reported feeling hollow. **Overall, the investigation indicates possible discrepancies between younger and older generations' opinions about European and shared values in Turkey and offers insights into those beliefs.**

The report concludes in Turkey most of the migrants have experienced discrimination, with discrimination based on religion and cultural differences of their families being the most

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commonly reported form. Skin colour, gender, gender/sexual orientation, first/last name, somatic features, eating habits, and clothing were reported were also reported as forms of discrimination. Some foreigners may experience situations where people do expect them to speak Turkish. Locals indicated that they would like to have foreigners in their social environment although they do not want different backgrounded people involved in politics. **Migrants also reported having more difficulty in relationships with Turkish individuals compared to those of non-Turkish nationality**. The report also highlights that all participants strongly agree or agree with the values of personal rights, social justice, equality, sustainability, and respect. Finally, the report notes that most of the participants including locals think that Turkey is a racist country.

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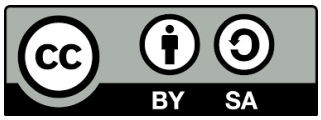

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