

CROATIA

Basic information about questions:

- 7,9,11,13,15,18,19 – Main questions
- 8,10,12,14,16 – Clarifying questions
- 1,3,4,5,20 – Demographic block

Analysis of questionnaires includes three parts:

- **First part:** distribution of single questions (frequencies of variables for single question). You can use the charts that Google provides in the summary of the answers, or produce new ones, so that they are in English. Please include Question 6, Main questions, Clarifying questions
- **Second part:** distribution of main questions by demographic bloc and clarifying questions. For separate questions, it will look like something similar to:
 - 7x8, demographic block x7
 - 9x10, demographic block x 9
 - 11x12, demographic block x11
 - 13x14, demographic block x13
 - 15x16, demographic block x15
 - demographic block x18
 - demographic blockx19
- **Third part:** interesting things that were noticed

The questionnaires were distributed to respondents via social networks and were directly self-filed by them.

First part

58% of the respondents were between 18 and 29 years old, which is the most represented group of people that were part of this questionnaire. 27% of respondents were between 30 and 45 years old. 12% of the respondents were between 46 and 60 years old and 3% over 61 (figure 1).

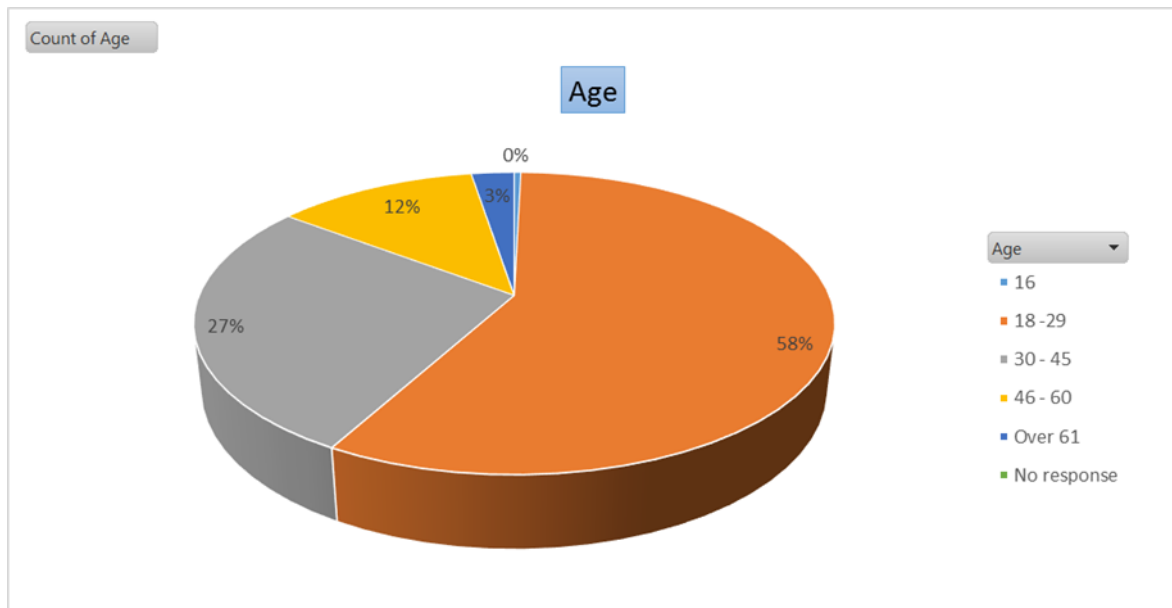


Figure 1

According to figure 2, 65% of the respondents were females and 34% were males. 1% didn't answer to this question.

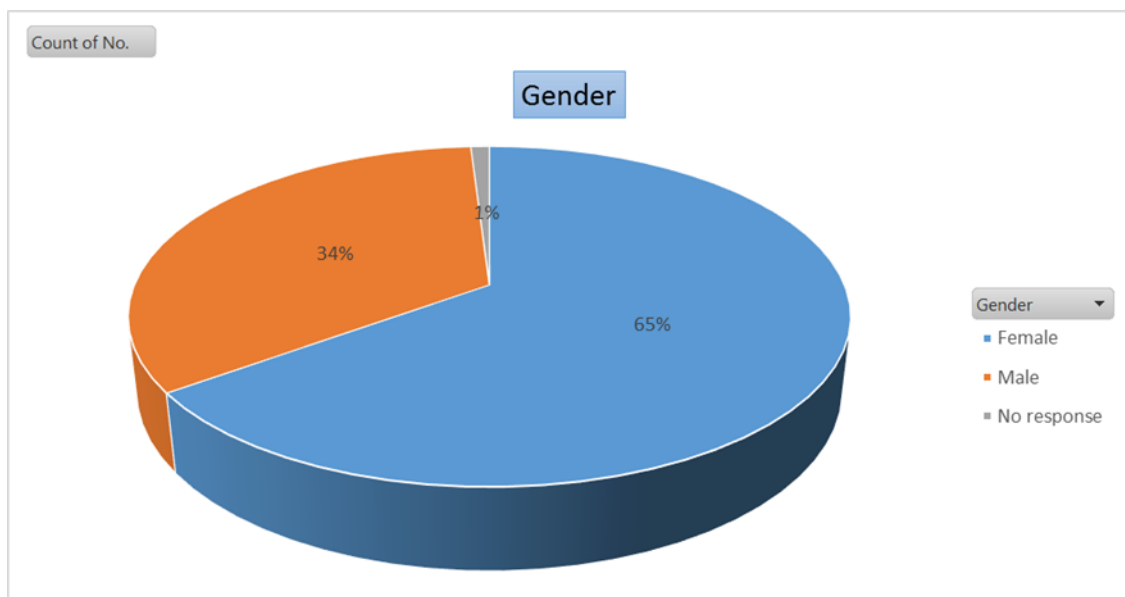


Figure 2

According to figure 3, almost half of the respondents have Bachelor's degree (45% of them), 24% have trade/technician/vocational school exam, 17% are high school graduate or the equivalent, 11% have master's degree, 2% doctoral degree and 1% of the respondents are in primary school.

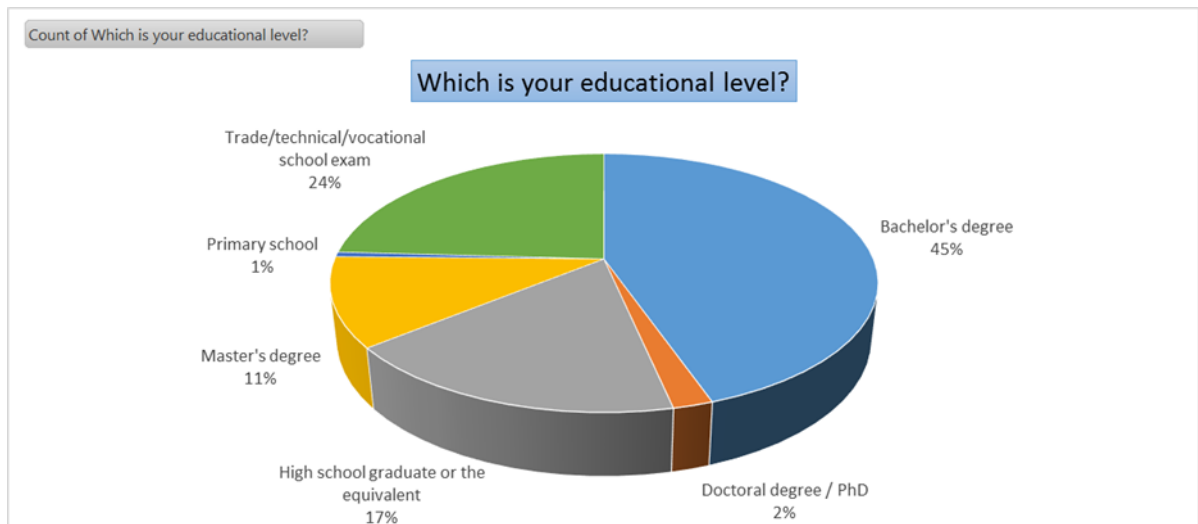


Figure 3

Most of the respondents are full-time employed (43,8%) or students (38%). There are just 4% of self employed respondents, 2,2% part-time employed and 1,6% retired (figure 4).

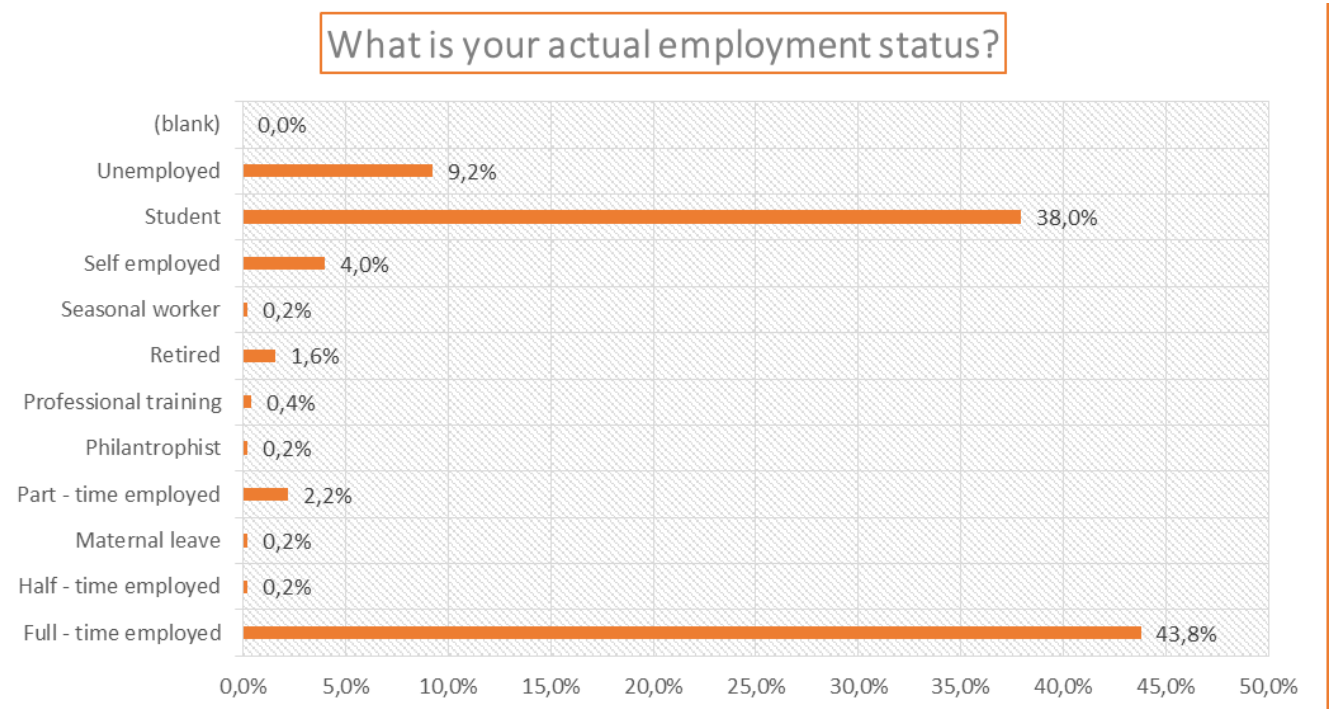


Figure 4

To the most of the respondents EU means development (29%) and freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in EU (22,9%). Around 11,3% of the respondents said that economic prosperity is what EU means for them personally, 9,9% of them chose peace. 4,8% of the respondents tend to consider migration as a personal meaning of Europe and 4% democracy (figure 5).

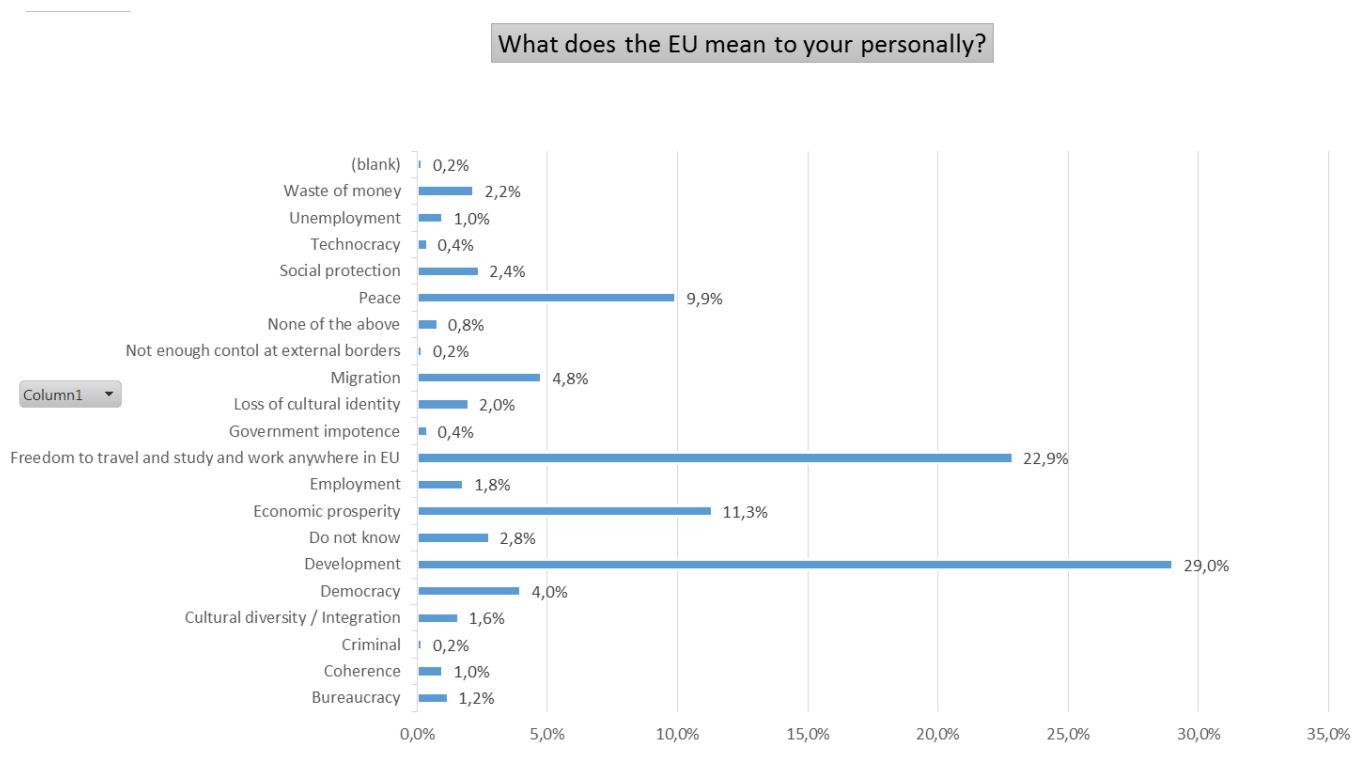


Figure 5

49% of the respondents chose „Neither agree, nor disagree“. 32% of them think that EU is too bureaucratic, 11% of them fully agree with this statement and 7% do not agree with this statement.

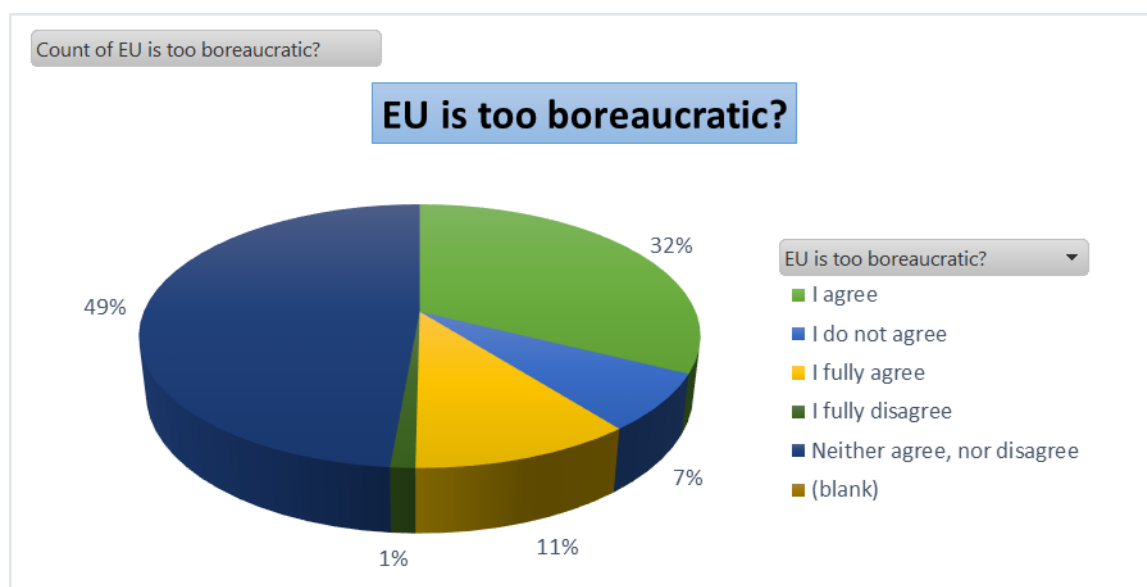


Figure 6

55% of the respondents based their opinion on news (TV, radio, Newspaper, Newsportals) and 22% on personal experience with EU administration. The smallest percentage of subjects bases their opinion on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, etc), not taking into account respondents who didn't answer to this question (figure 7).

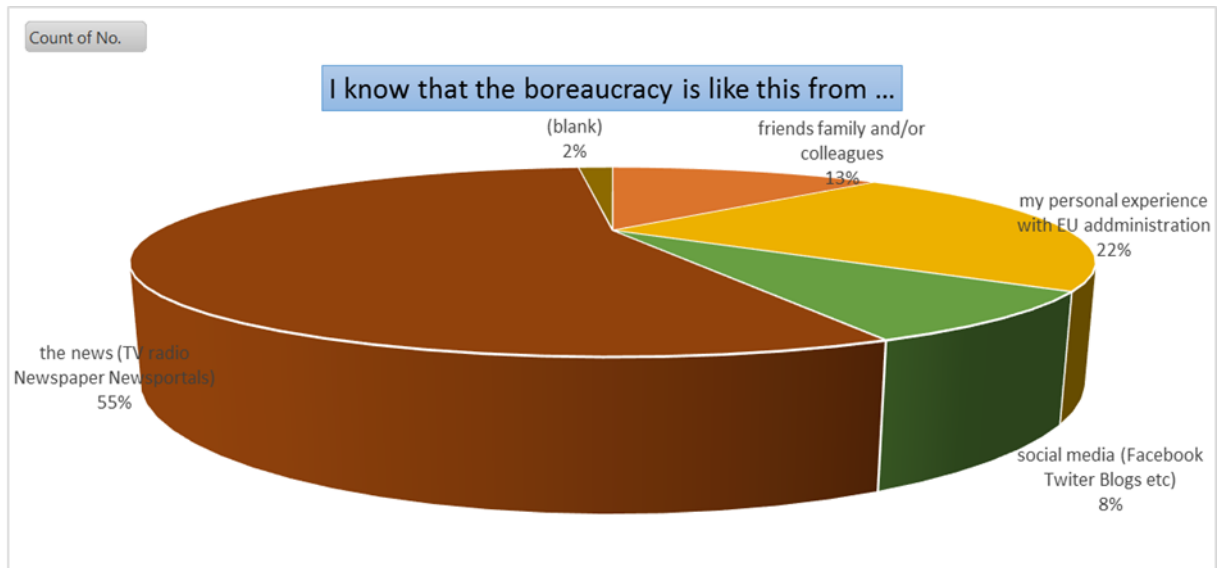


Figure 7

Most of the respondents (47%) neither agree, nor disagree with the statement that EU costs too much money. 28% of them agree and 14% do not agree, according to figure 8.



Figure 8

According to figure 9, 46,1% of the respondents know what was financed or co-financed by EU in their country and 17,3% of the respondents don't know. 30,4% of the respondents agreed that they would like to see higher EU subventions for agriculture, education, businesses and social field.

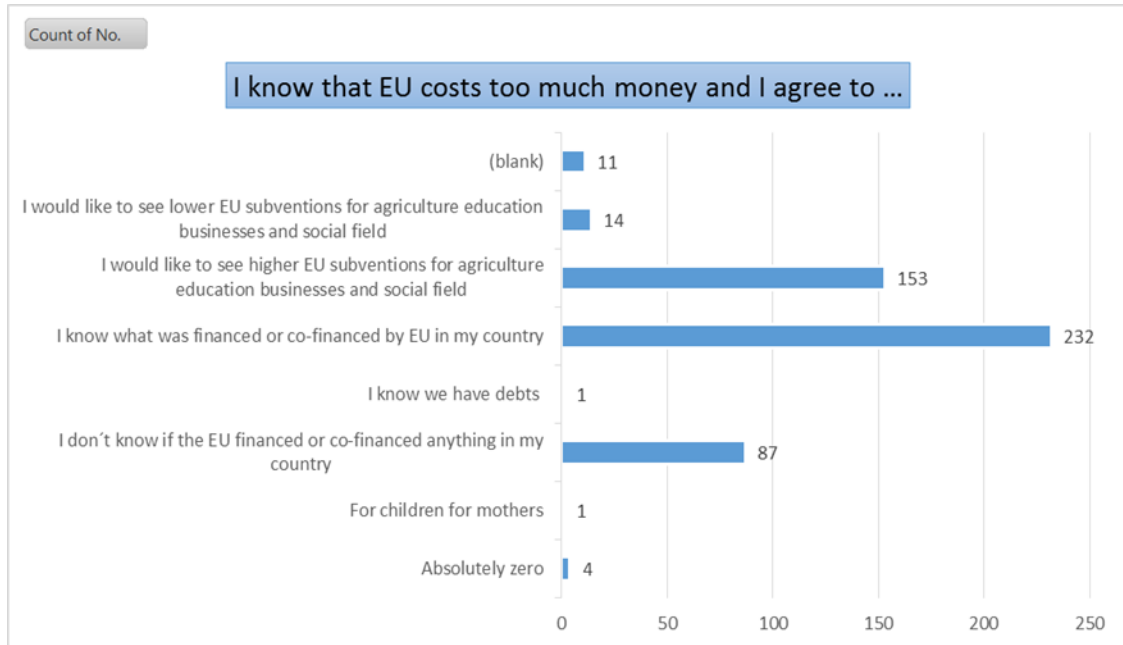


Figure 9

37% of the respondents neither agree, nor disagree with the statement that EU belongs to their identity, 26% agree and 21% do not agree with this statement (figure 10).

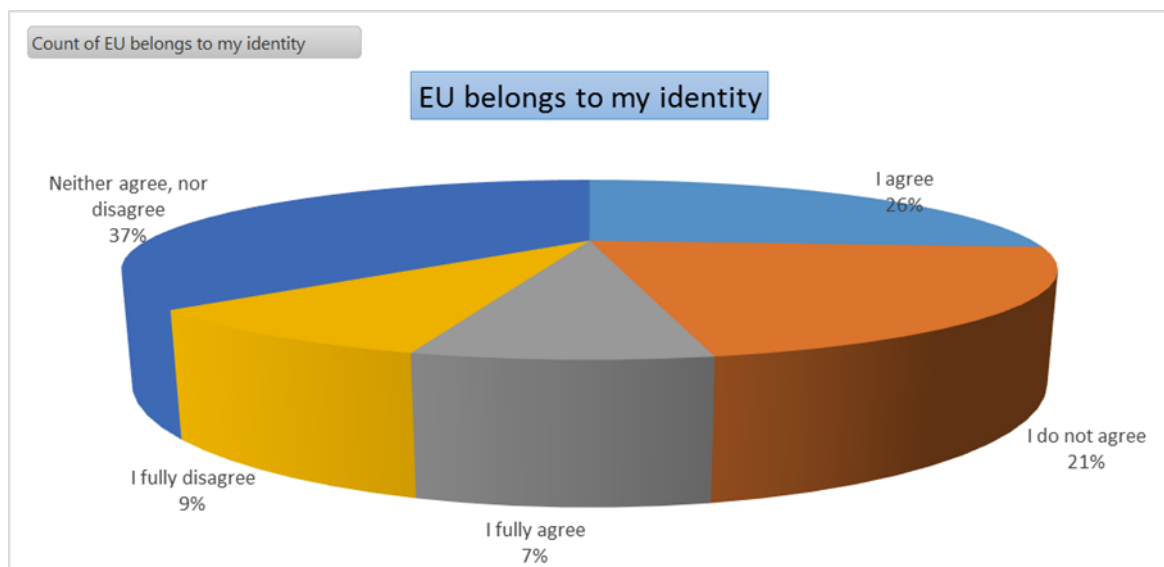


Figure 10

35,2% of the respondents agreed that EU plays no role in their everyday life, 31,7% of the respondents agreed that they believe in Europe and 20,5% of them agreed that EU should focus more on its culture and region. 8,9% of the respondents tend to think that EU takes their identity and reduces it (figure 11).

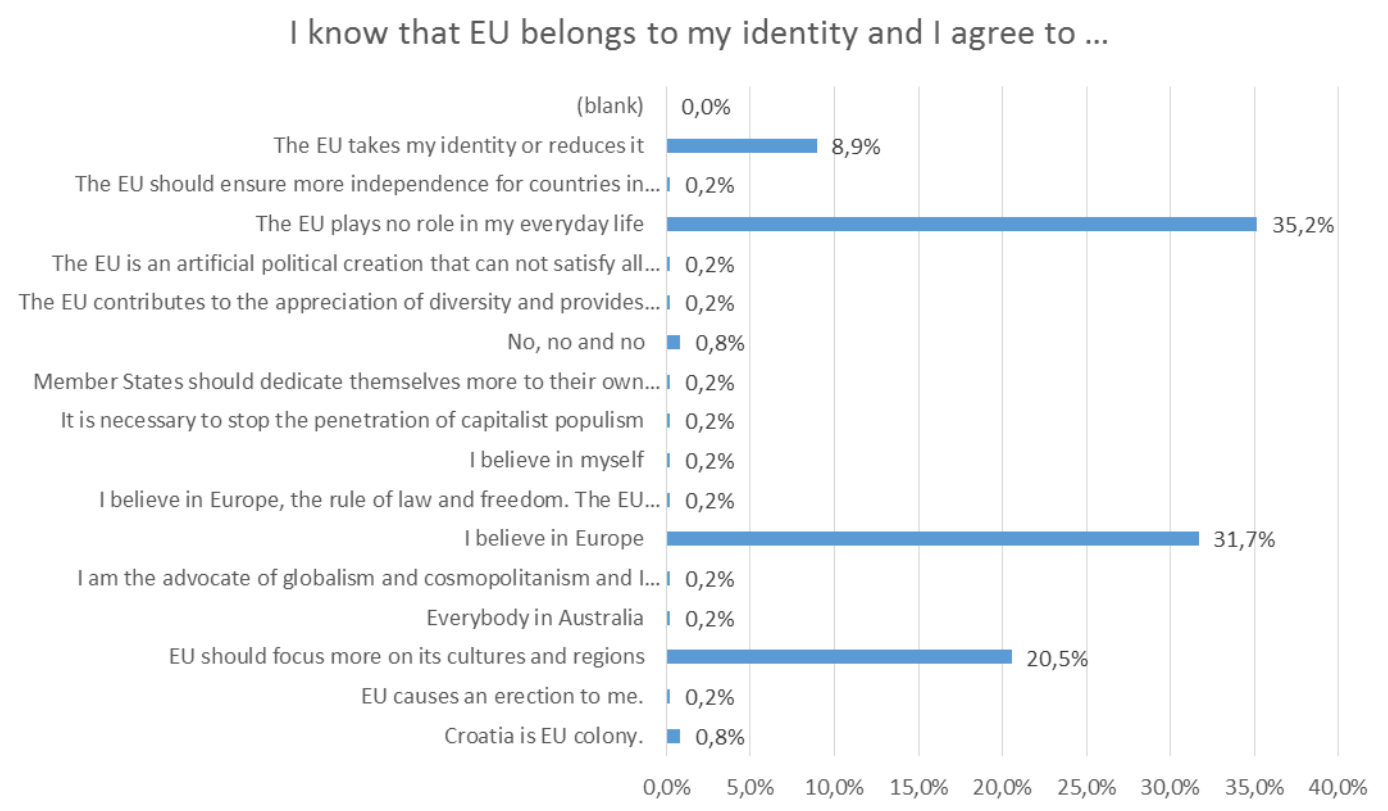


Figure 11

35% of the respondents fully agreed that European values, e.g. humanism and mobility of people are important to them and 42% of them agreed. 17% neither agree, nor disagree.

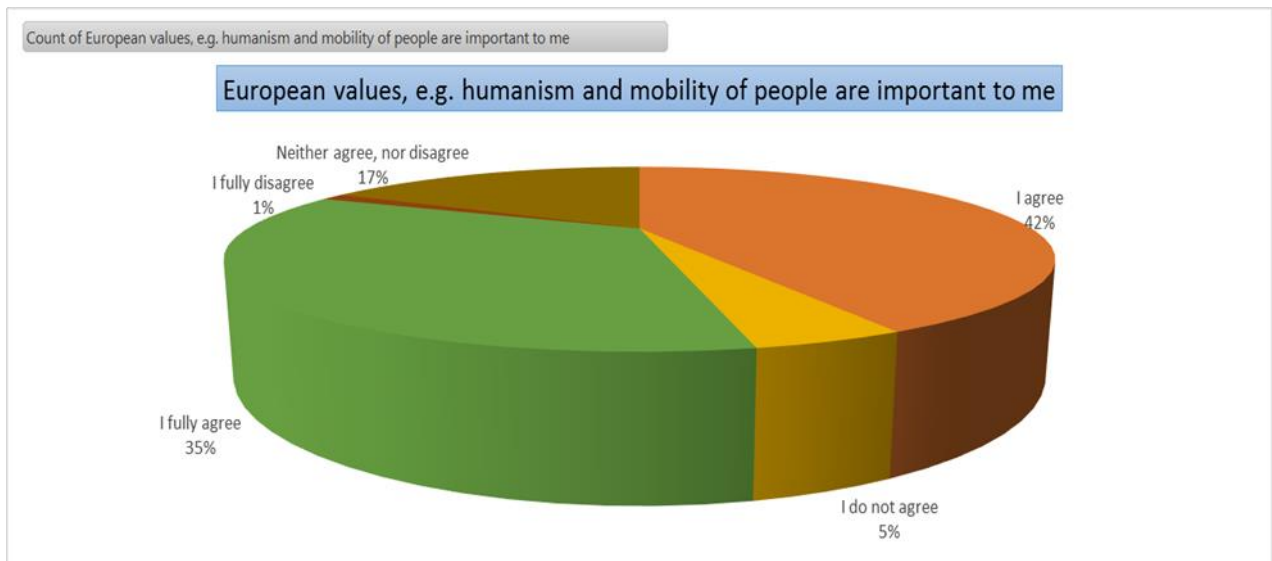


Figure 12

According to figure 13, 57,7% of the respondents agreed that they enjoy in possibility to travel in EU and 30,2% of the respondents agreed that too many young people are leaving their country.

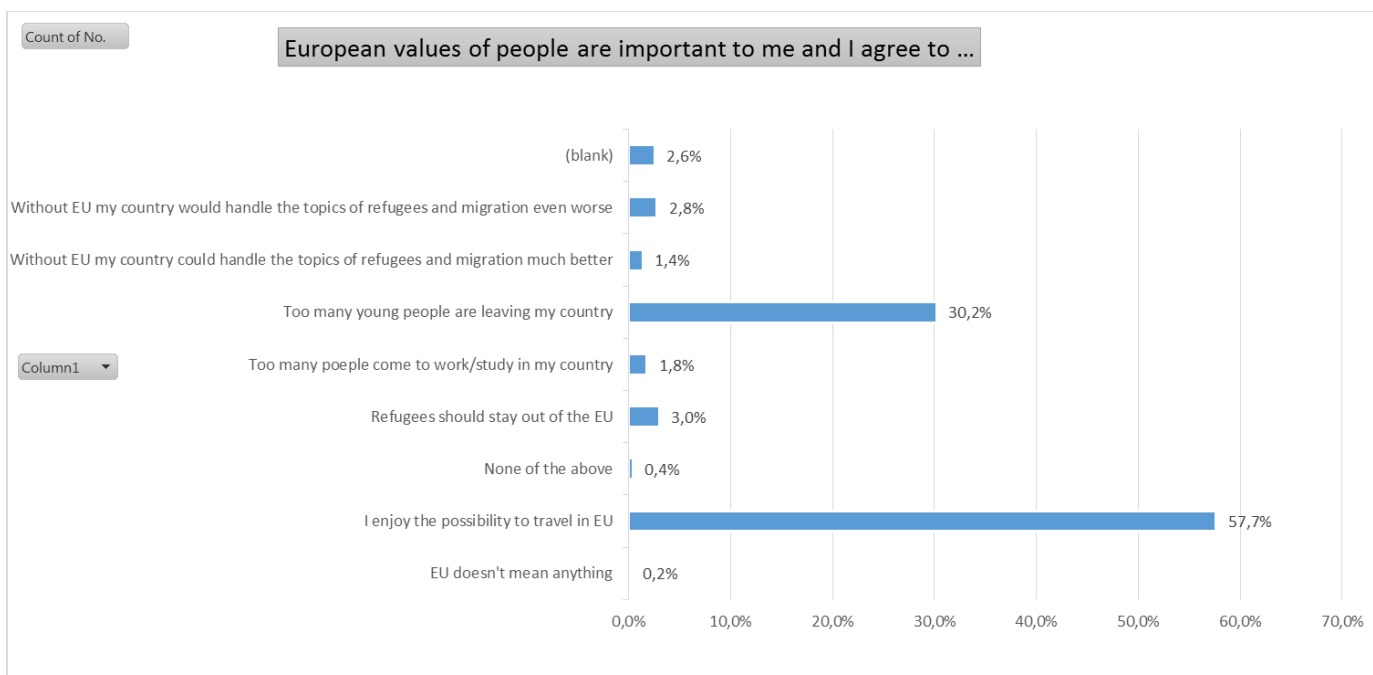


Figure 13

35% of the respondents neither agreed, nor disagreed with the statement that they want to have more opportunities for their democratic participation on Europe. 34% of them answered positively (they agreed) and 23% of them fully agreed (figure 14).

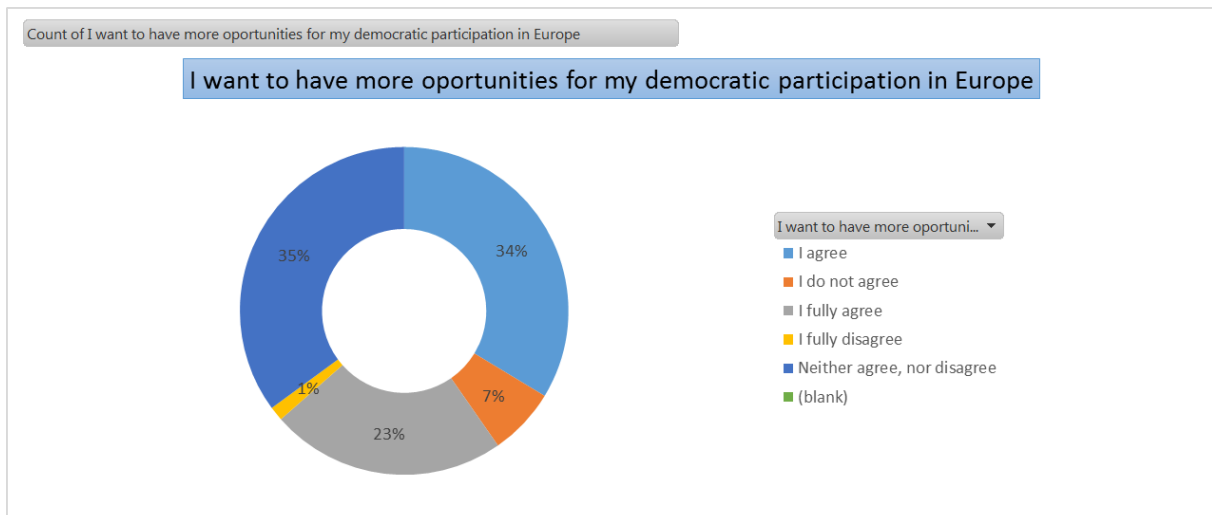


Figure 14

40,8% of the respondents agreed that they want to have opportunity for democratic participation in Europe thorough better parties to vote in their countries, 28,4% through their own civil society engagement and 18,5% of the respondents think that participation is useless. 7,2% of the respondents agreed that they want more oppportunity for democratic participation in Europe through better parties to vote for in the European Parliament (figure 15).

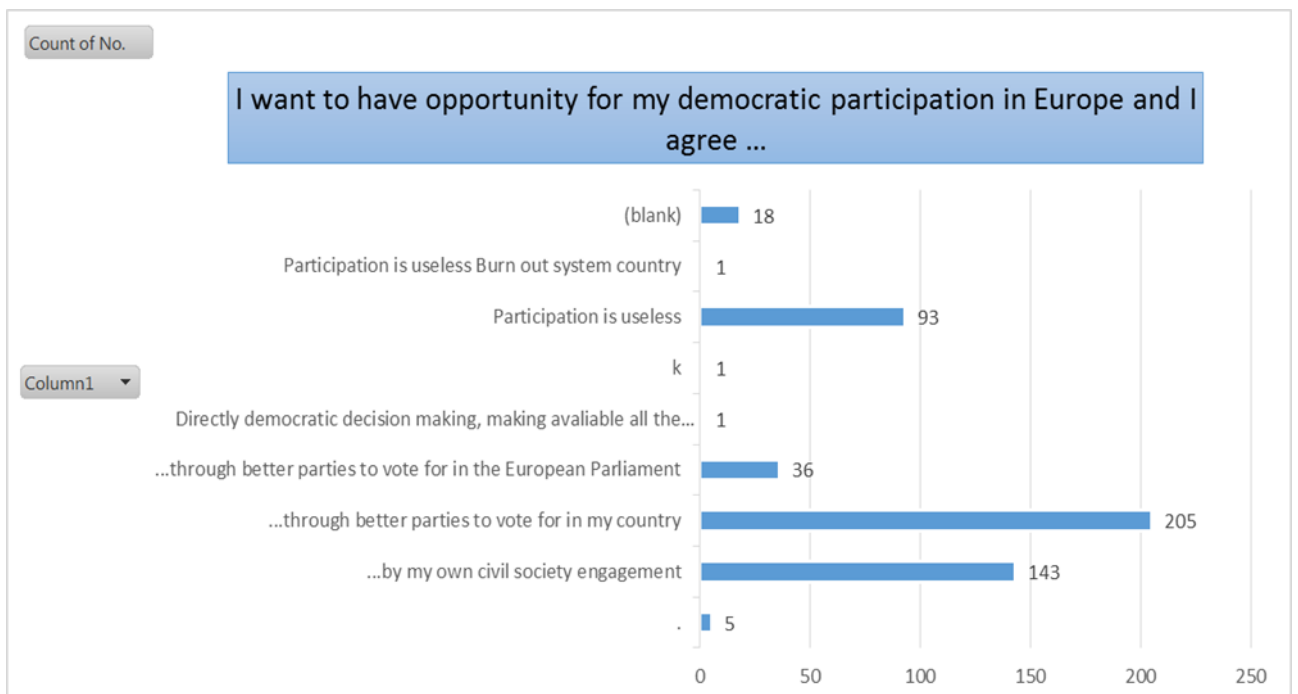


Figure 15

According to figure 16, 37,2% of the respondents agreed that EU market is good for their country, 17,9% of them think that EU should care more about social questions than about economical ones

and 17,9% of the respondents agreed that EU should care more about corruption between business and policy or public administration in their country. 10,3% of the respondents agreed that EU should have more strict market rules.

What should be the focus of EU polices and I agree to ...

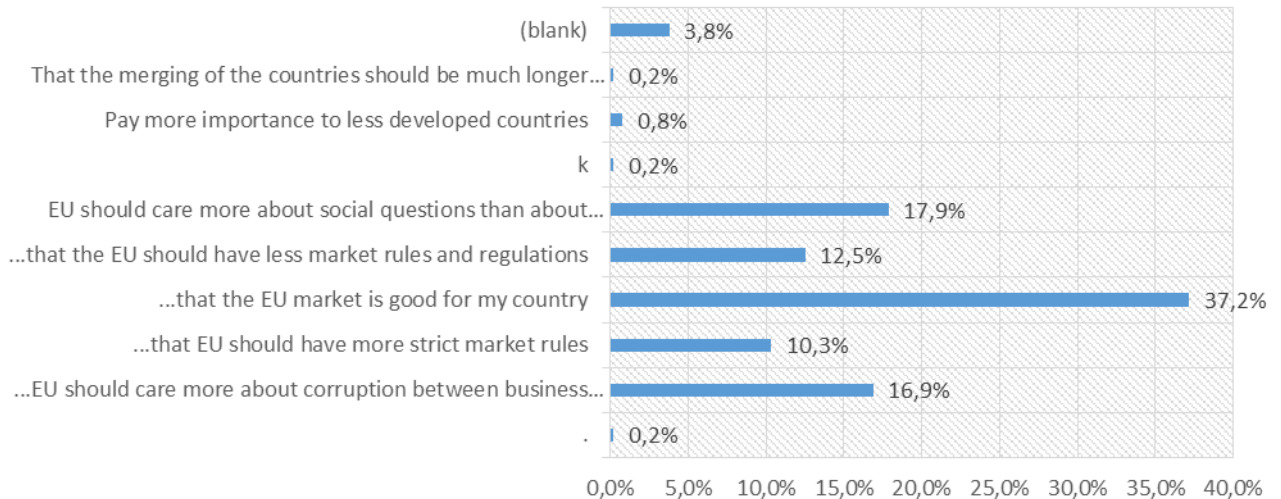


Figure 16

50% of the respondents neither agree, nor disagree with the statement that EU has grown too big. 29% of them do not agree and 12% agree.

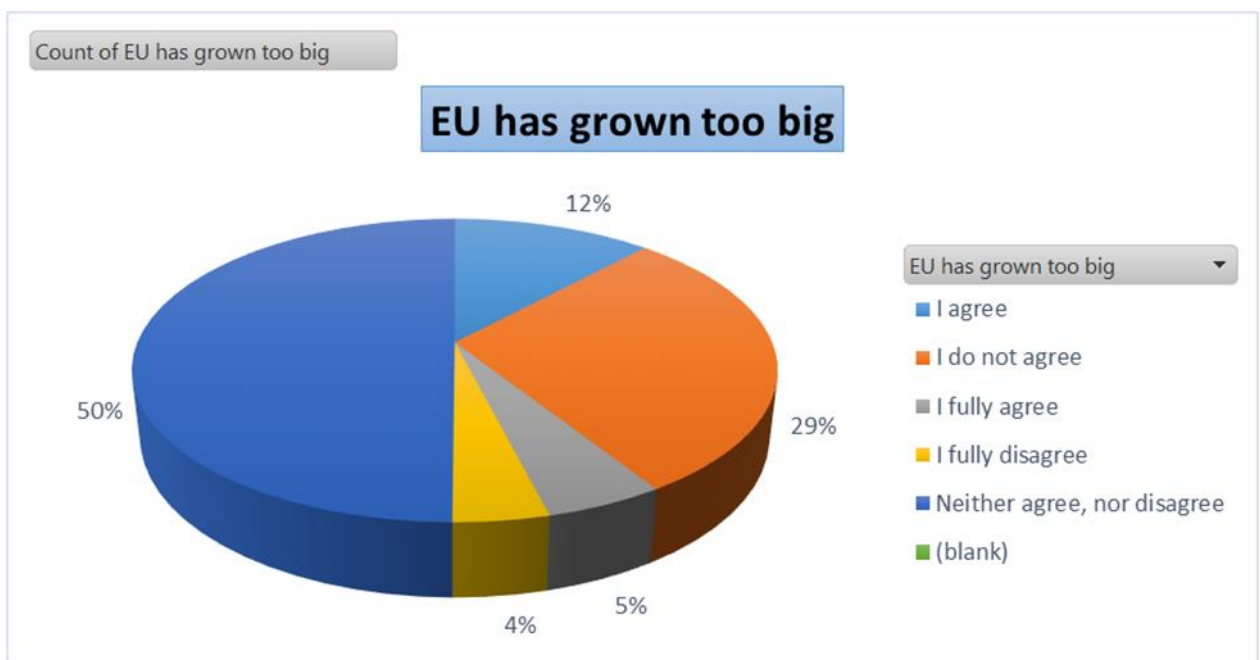


Figure 17

34,8% of the respondents agreed that EU should be as it is, 29% of them agreed that EU should include some new countries. 18,1% of the respondents think that their country should leave EU and 14,6% of them think that their country should be part of a smaller EU (figure 18).

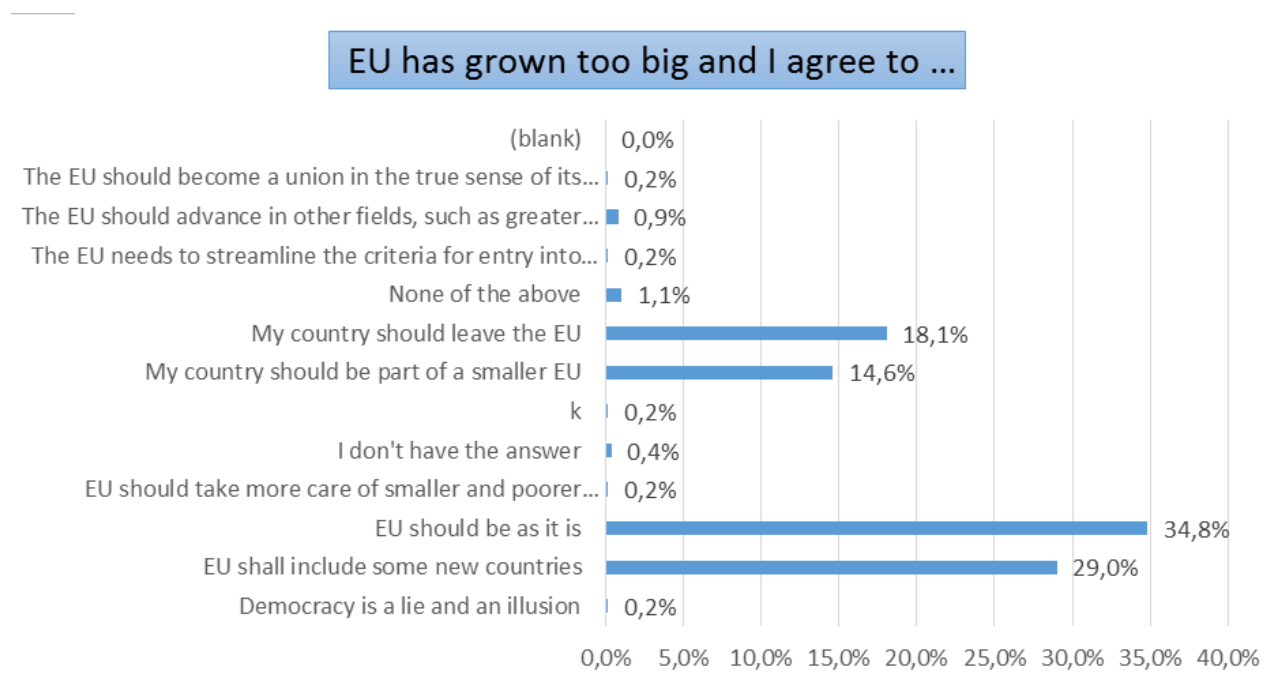


Figure 18

32% of the respondents identify themselves with youth sector, 27% of them with social sector, 27% with educational sector, 19% of them with business sector and 1% of them with migrant. Regarding the economical situation in Croatia and the growing trend of leaving the country, migrant sector is least represented.

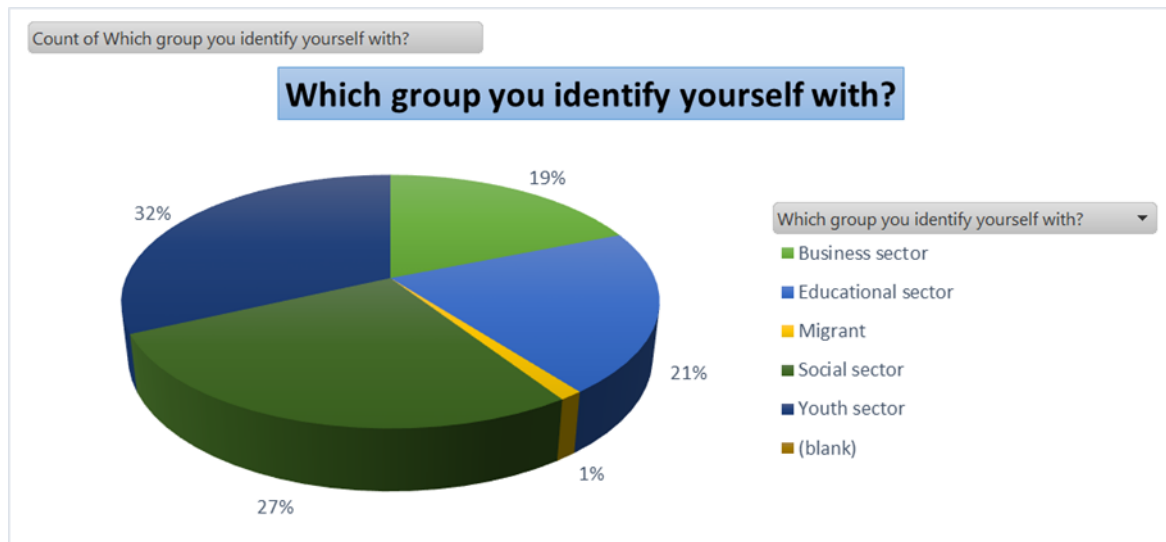


Figure 19

Second part

EU IS TOO BOREAUCRATIC BY AGE

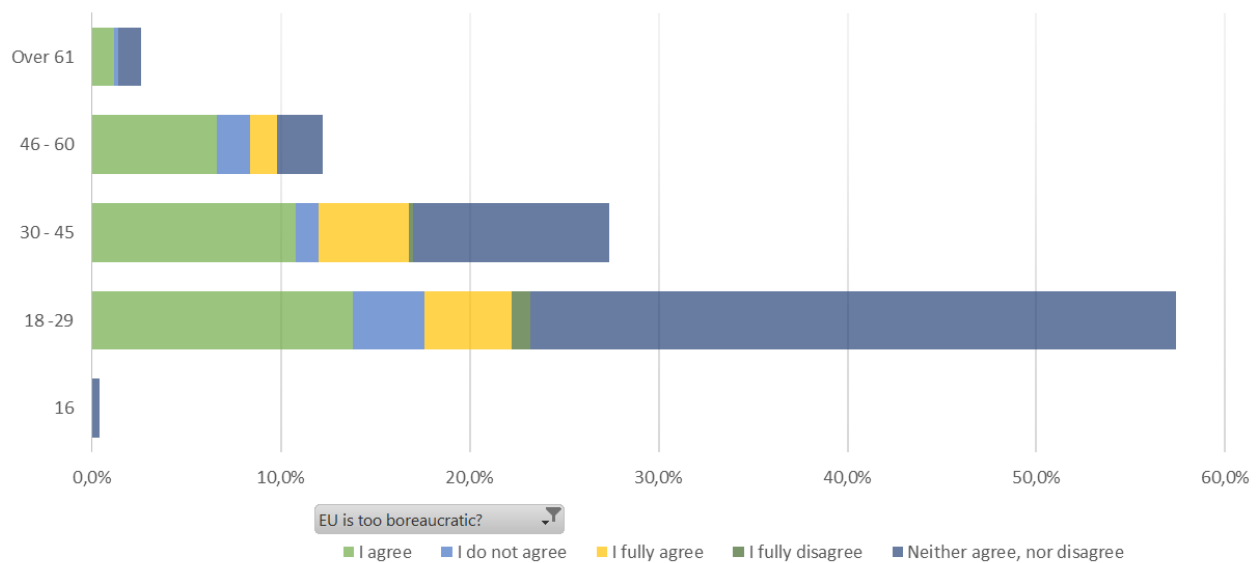


Figure 20

As already seen, most of the respondents neither agree or disagree with the assertion that EU is too boreaucratic, but the second most common answer is that they agree with the claim above. According to figure 20, people from 18 years of age up to 26 years of age mostly are neutral about this question. People from 30 years of age up to 45 years of age mostly answered neutrally and positively and older people mostly answered positively. It may be concluded that with age growing people tend to think that EU is too boreaucratic. According to gender, woman were generally neutral

about this question more than males. But before making any conclusion here, it is important to note that most of the respondents were females.

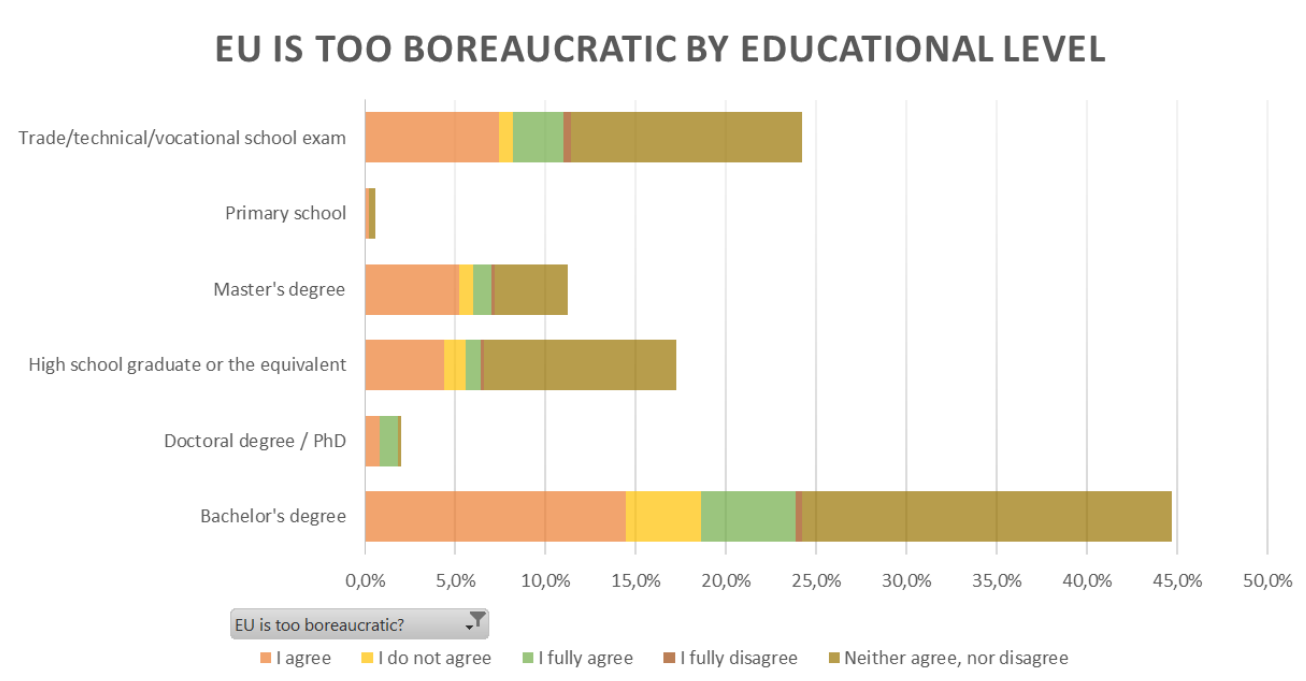


Figure 21

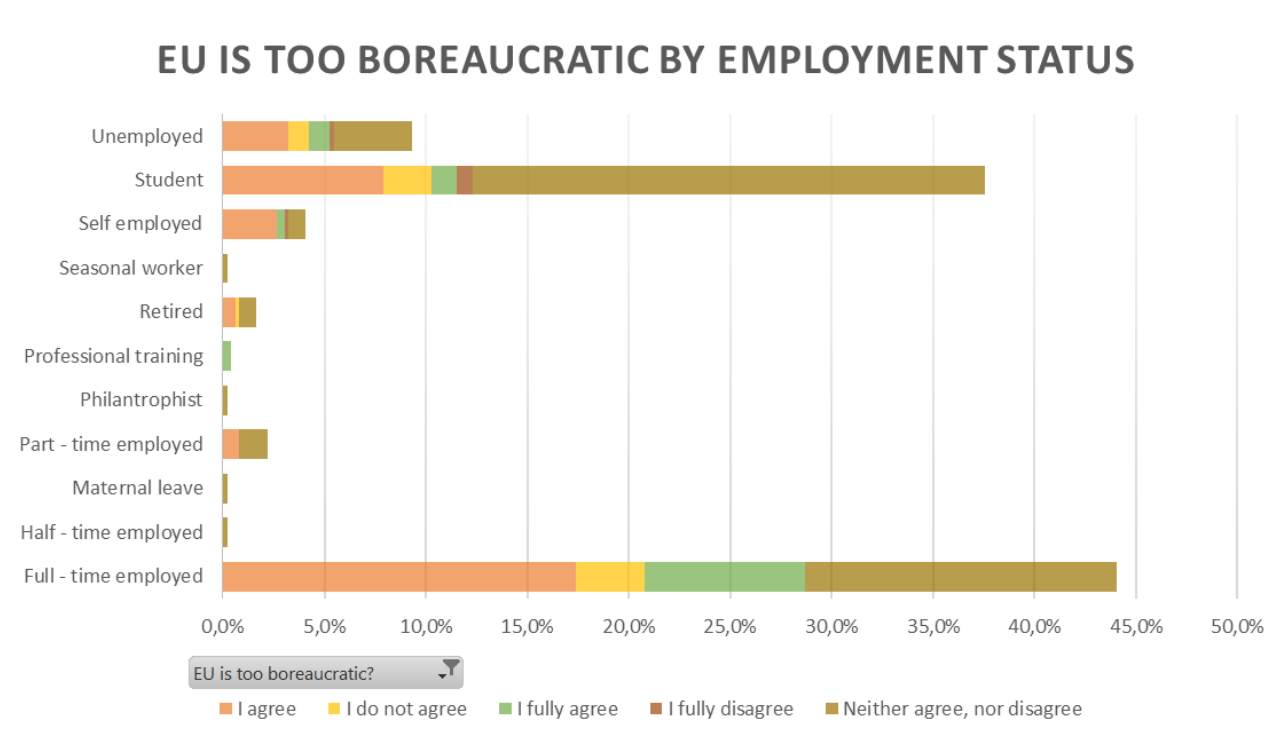


Figure 22

As it is seen from figure 22, mostly students gave neutral answers. Full-time employed people mostly answered positively on this question.

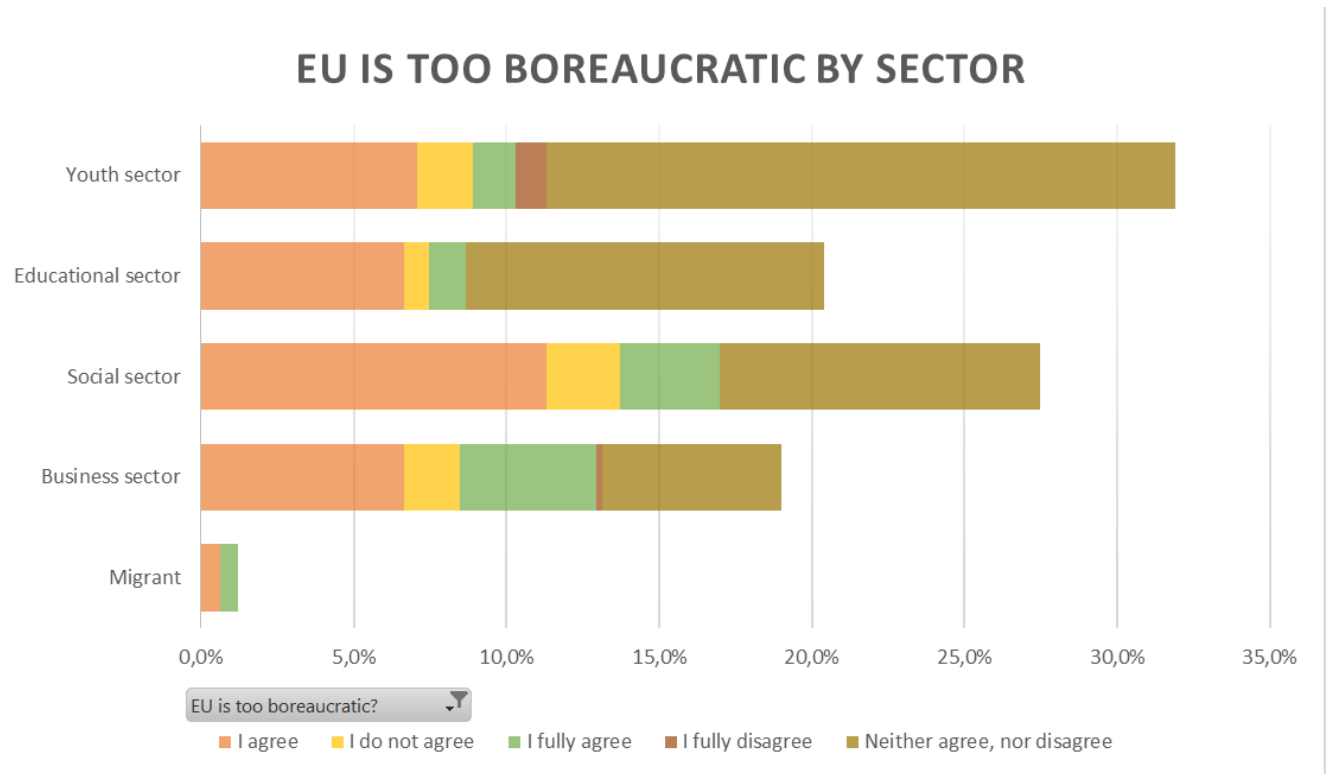


Figure 23

According to figure 23, respondents from all sectors answered mostly neutrally. But, it has to be noticed that respondents that consider themselves part of social sector answered postively more than respondents from other sectors.

EU COSTS TOO MUCH MONEY BY AGE

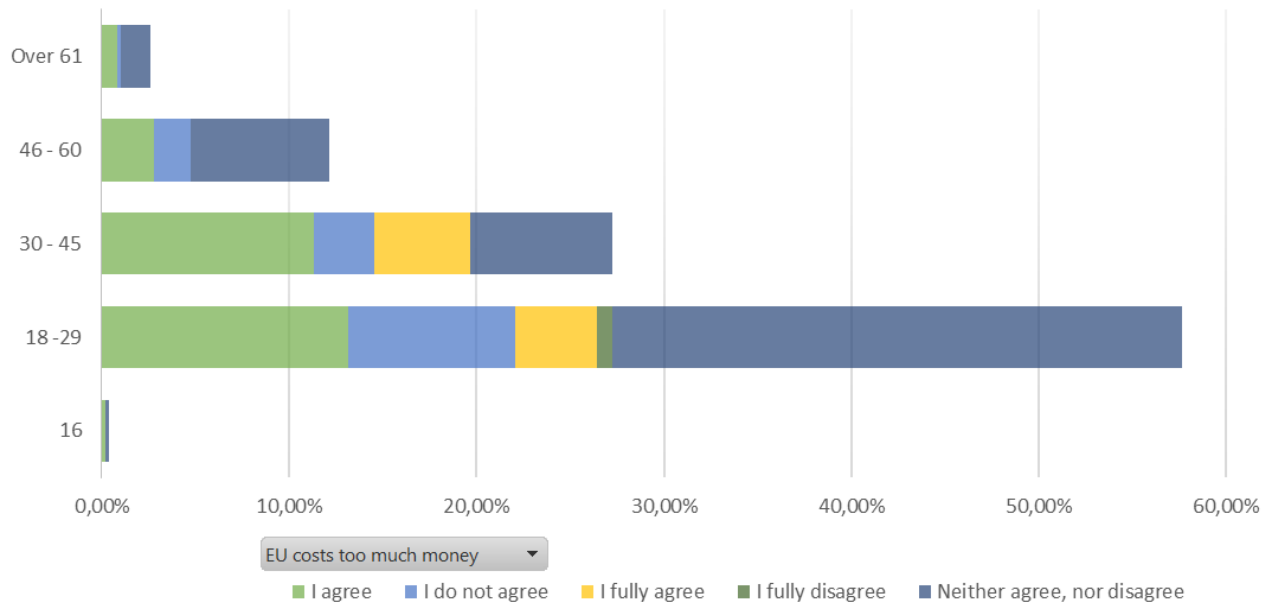


Figure 24

According to figure 24, respondents of all ages answered similarly on question regarding the EU costs. It can be noticed that people generally answered neutrally, so it may be concluded that they do not have exact information about costs of European Union. The same situation may be observed in gender analysis regarding this question. According to figure 25, it may be concluded that general awareness about European Union's costs is not affected by level of education of respondents, nor employment status. Also, the group (sector) that people identify with has not positive or negative impact on access to information, according to figure 26.

EU COSTS TOO MUCH MONEY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

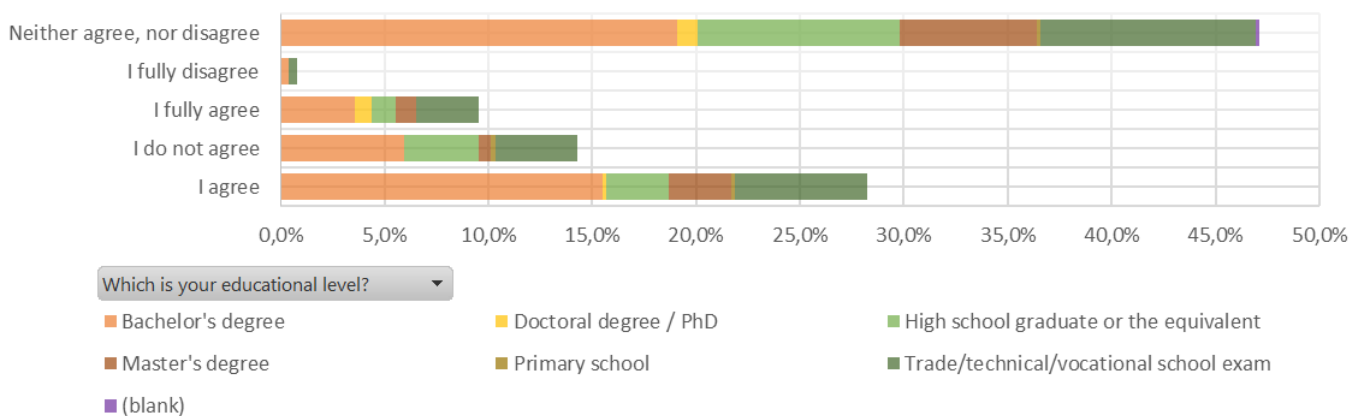


Figure 25

EU COSTS TOO MUCH MONEY BY SECTOR

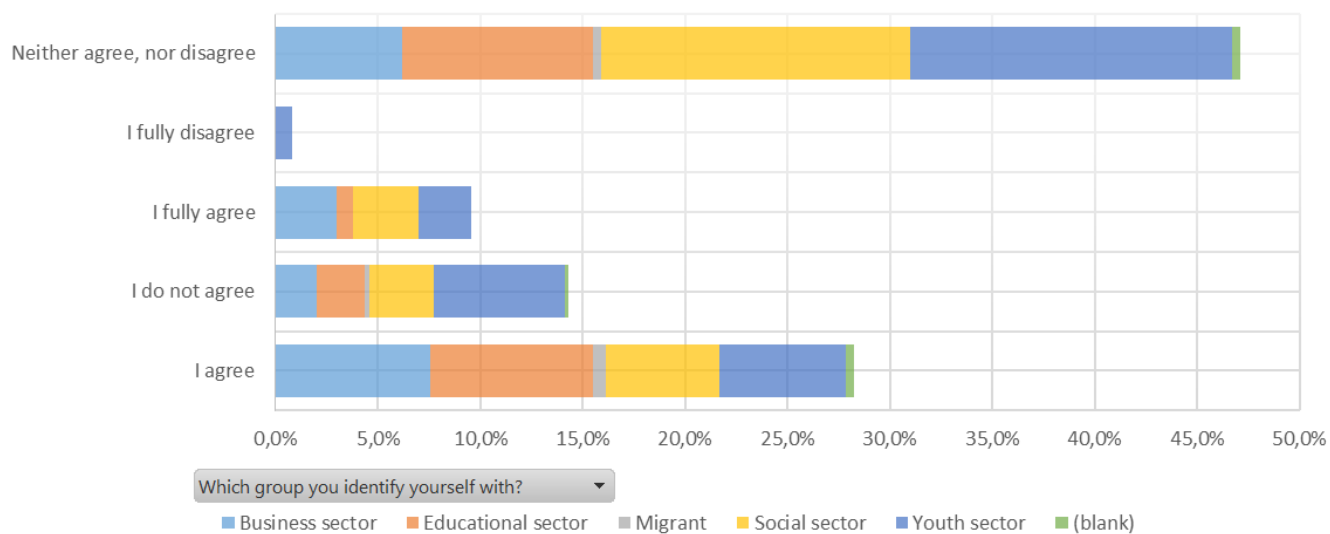


Figure 26

According to figure 27, respondents of all ages mostly answered neutrally on the question regarding their personal feel about European Union belonging to their identity. Also, there are no meaningful differences in the expressed opinion by gender, employment status and sector.

EU BELONGS TO MY IDENTITY BY AGE

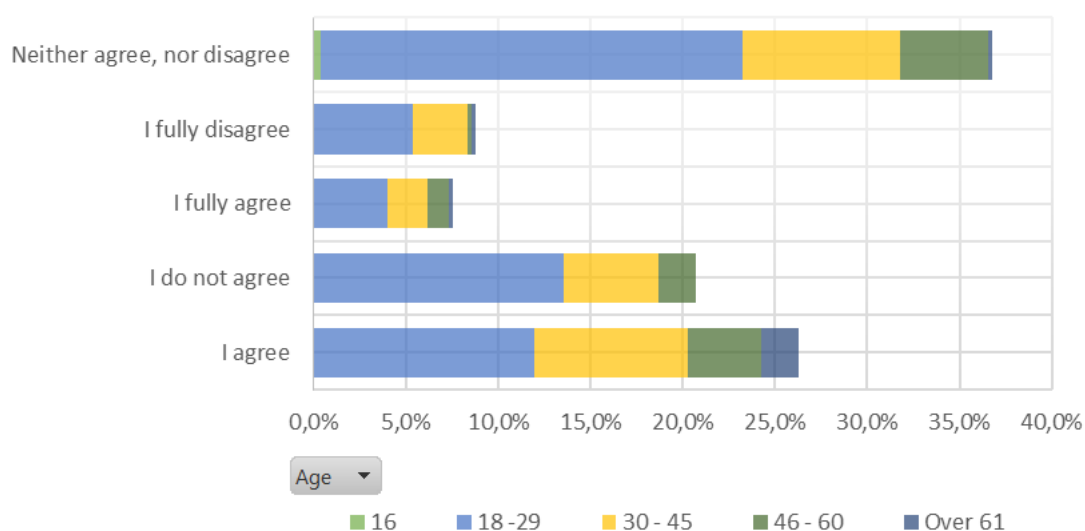


Figure 27

According to figure 28, respondents with different educational level tend to give neutral answers. It is also visible that more educated respondents think that European Union is part of their identity.

EU BELONGS TO MY IDENTITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

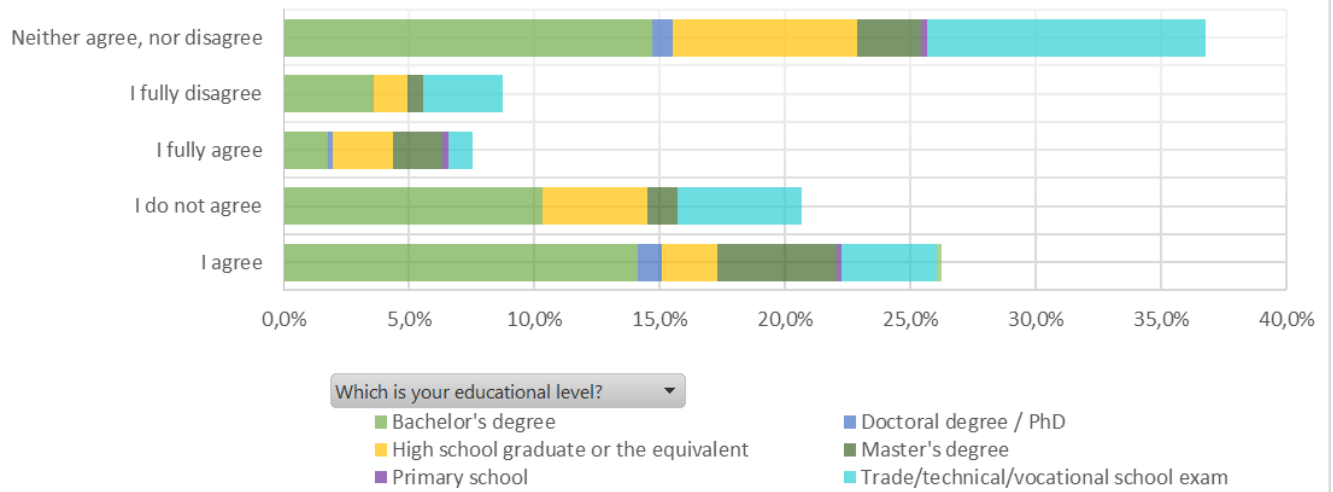


Figure 28

According to figure 29, most of the respondents who tend to agree with the statement that EU belongs to their identity answered that they believe in Europe. Most of the respondents who answered neutrally or negatively consider that the EU does not play important role in their everyday life.

IMAGINE EUROPE

Project partner: Europe House Slavonski Brod, Antuna Barca 30, 35000 Slavonski Brod, Croatia

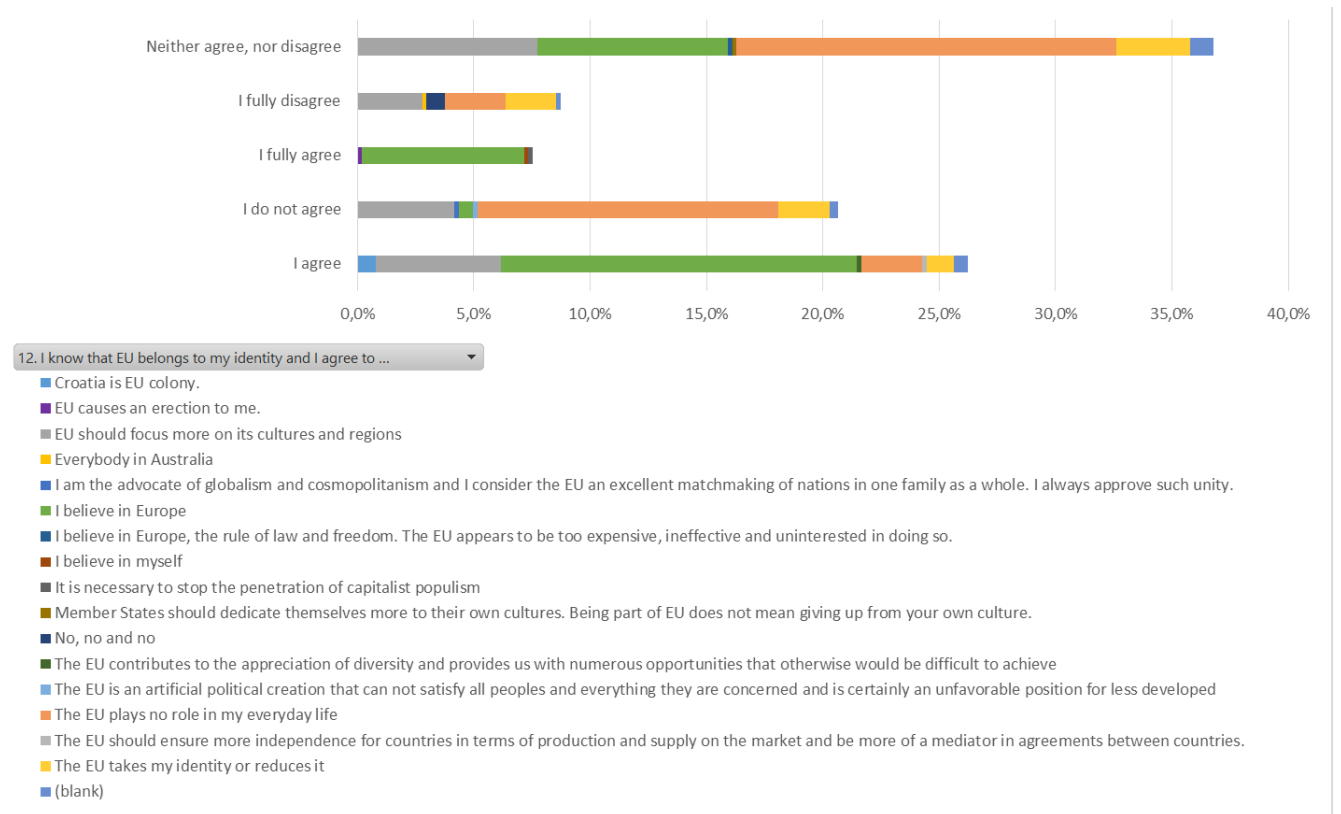


Figure 29

According to figure 30 respondents of all ages and gender mostly consider European values, e.g. humanism and mobility, important to them. There are no differences in opinions regarding the educational level, employment status or sector.

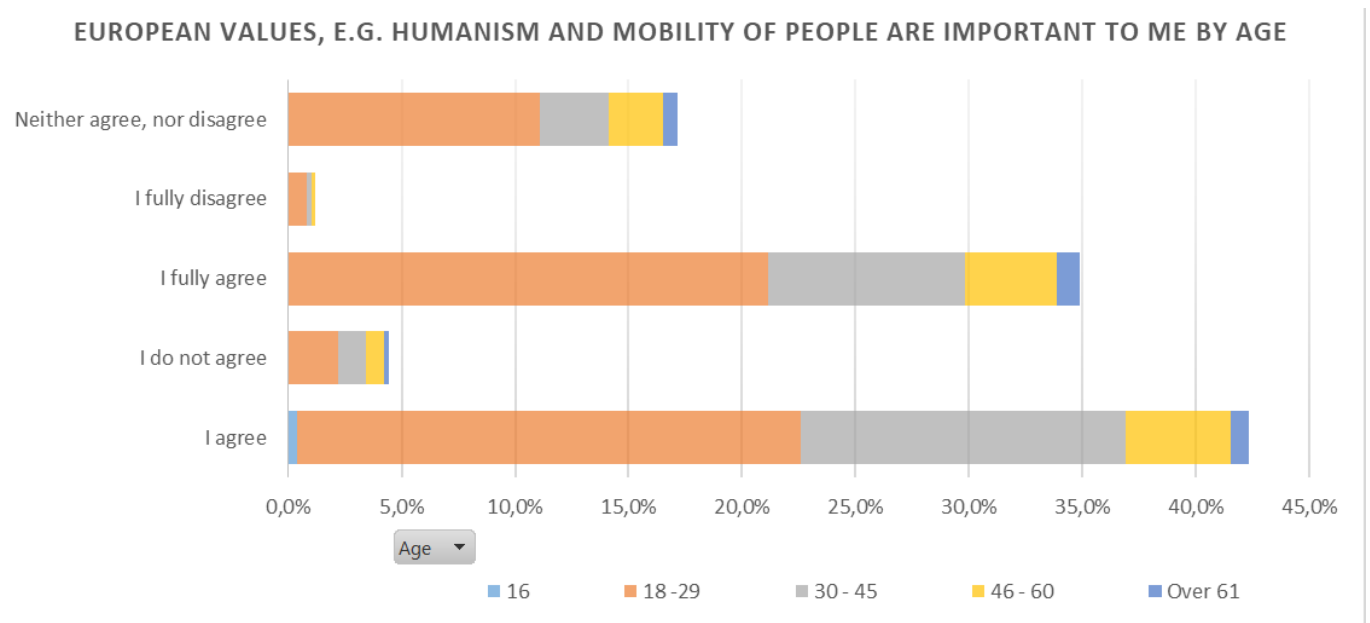


Figure 30

According to figure 31, respondents from 18 years of age up to 26 years of age mostly answered neutral about democratic participation in Europe. Unlike them, respondents from 46 years of age up to 60 years of age mostly answered positively on this question.

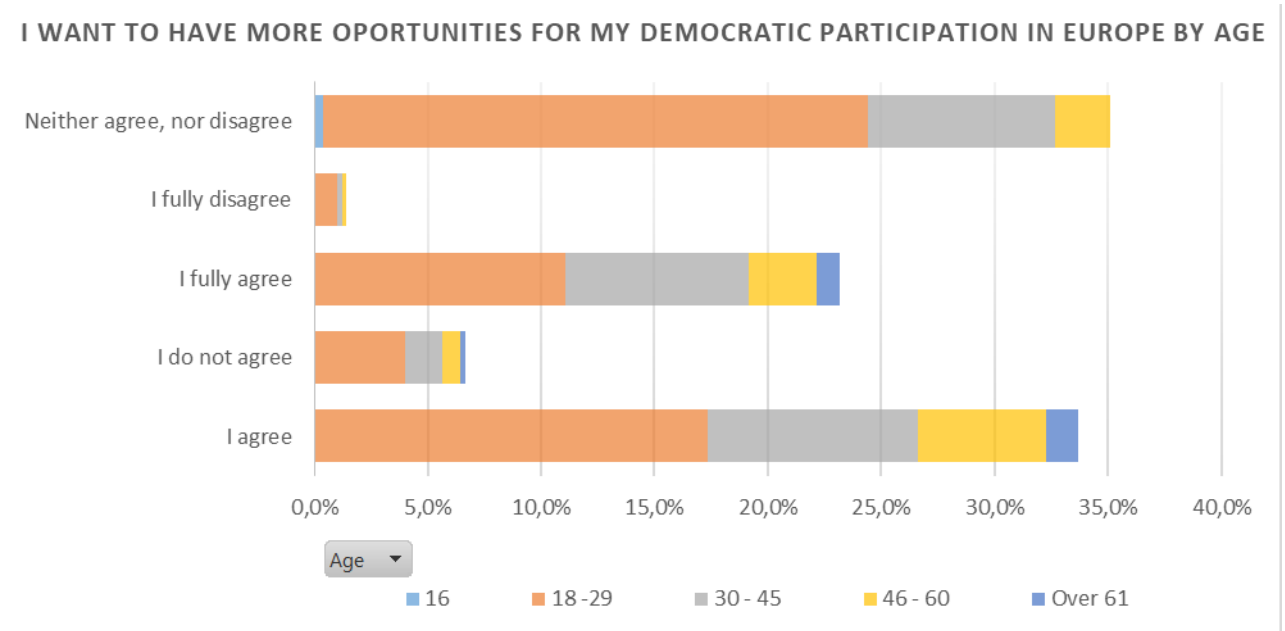


Figure 31

According to figure 32, both genders mostly answered positively and neutrally about their opportunities for democratic participation in Europe.

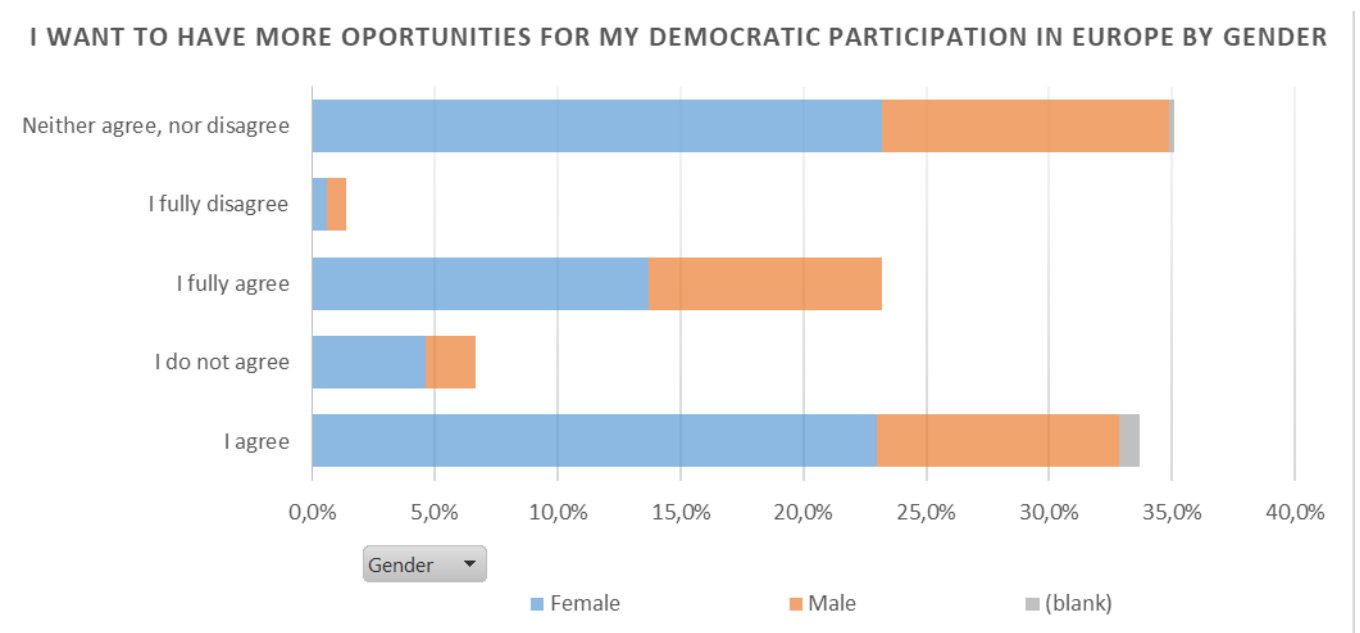


Figure 32

According to figure 33, respondents who have bachelor's degree mostly answered positively on question regarding their opportunities for democratic participation in Europe and respondents who have master's degree mostly answered positively. It may be concluded that respondents with higher education want to have more opportunities for democratic participation.

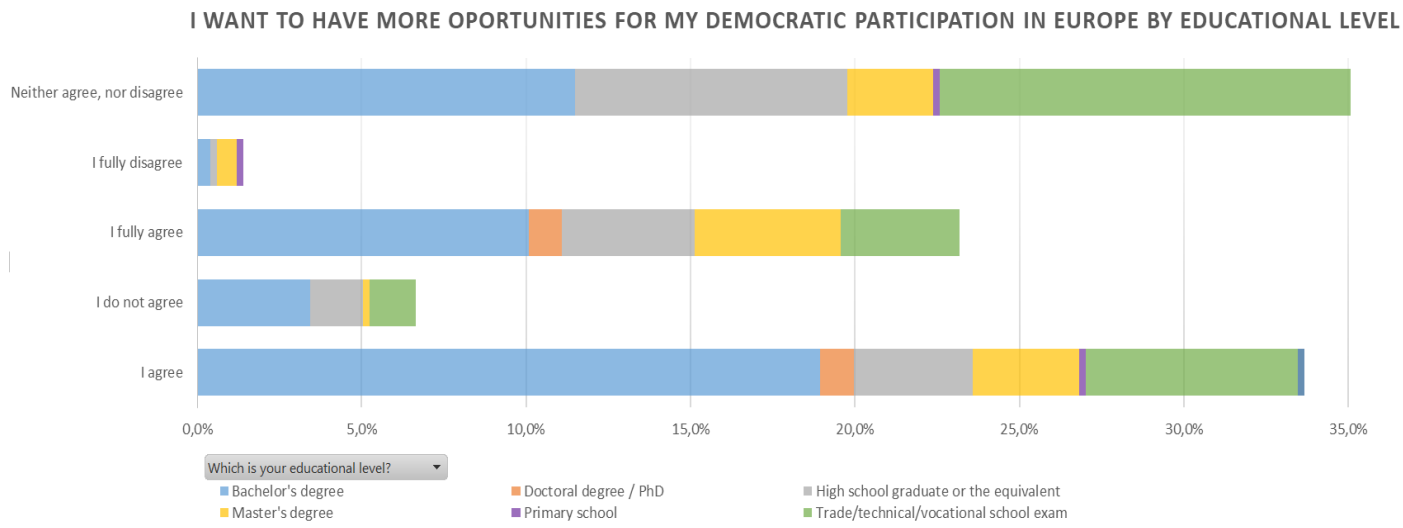


Figure 33

According to figure 34, most of the full-time employed respondents answered positively about more opportunities for their democratic participation in Europe. Unlike them, majority of the students answered neutrally. It is interesting to notice that unemployed respondents tended to give neutral answers

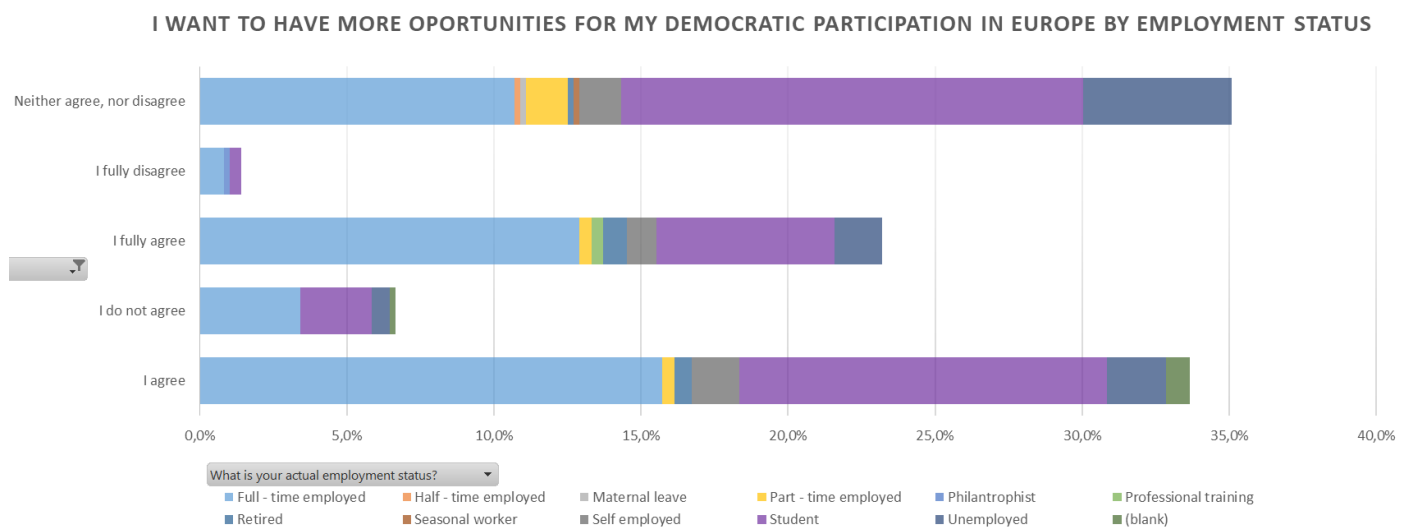


Figure 34

According to figure 35 majority of respondents that identified themselves with business, educational, youth and migrant sector answered neutrally, but respondents from social sector were more inclined to give positive answers.

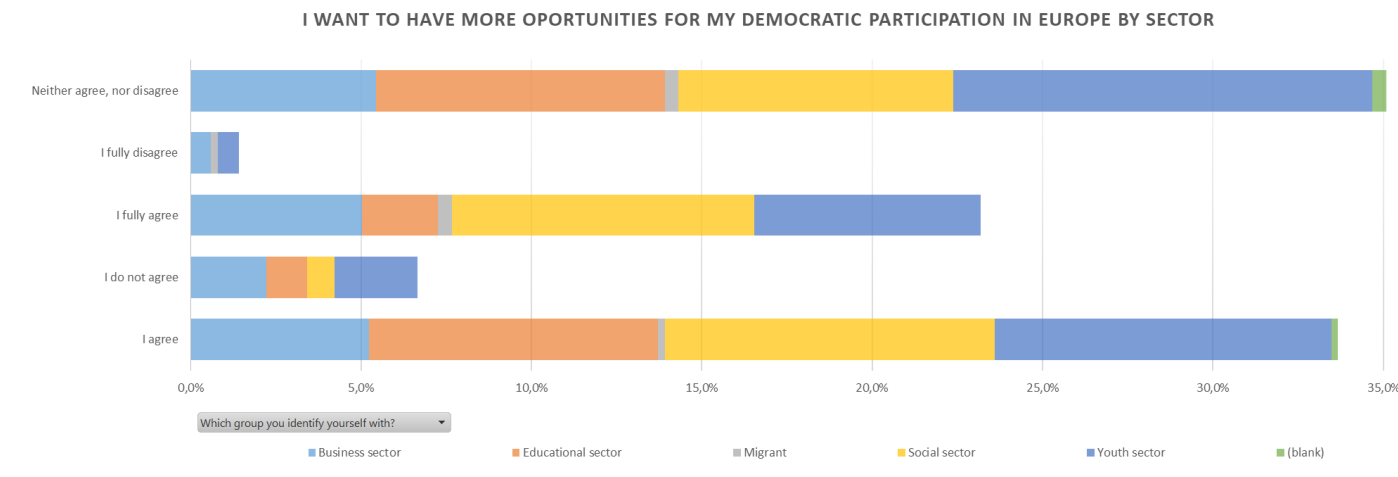


Figure 35

Respondents of all ages mostly answered neutrally on question regarding the EU and its expanding (figure 36). There is no difference in expressed opinion by gender, educational level, employment status or sector .

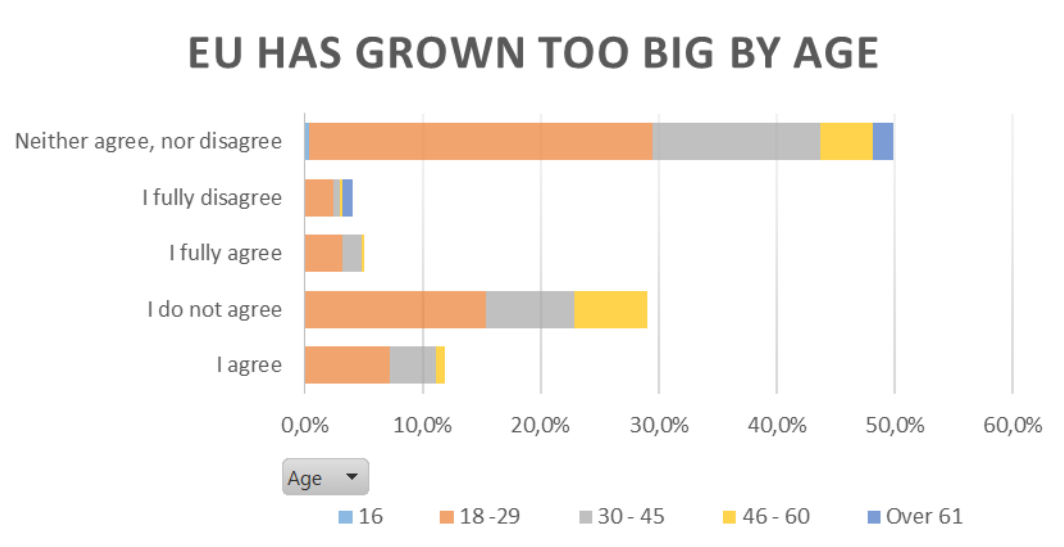


Figure 36

Respondents of all ages, genders, educational levels, employment statuses and sectors mostly expressed opinions: „My country should leave the EU“, „My country should be part of a smaller EU“, „EU should be as it is“, „EU shall include some new countries“. According to figure 37, respondents from age 30 up to age 45 equally expressed all of the above opinions, but respondents from age 18 up to age 29 mostly think that EU should be as it is. It may be noticed that as are aging, they mostly think that EU should include some new countries.

EU HAS GROWN TOO BIG AND I AGREE TO ... BY AGE

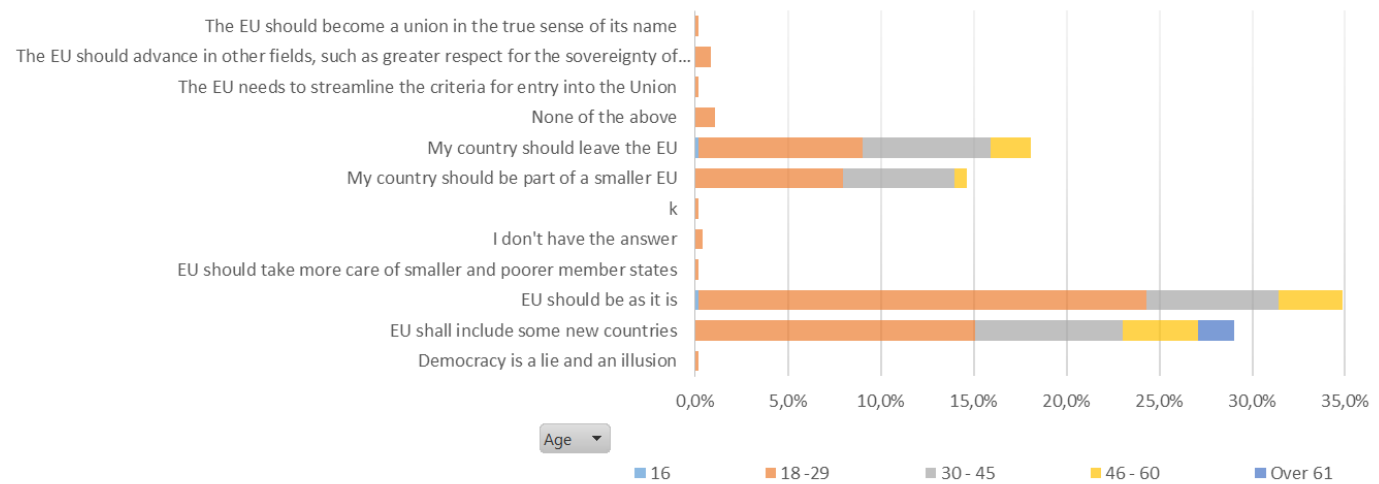


Figure 37

According to figure 38, both genders mostly answered that EU should be as it is. Also, they expressed opinion that EU should include some new countries.

EU HAS GROWN TOO BIG AND I AGREE TO ... BY GENDER

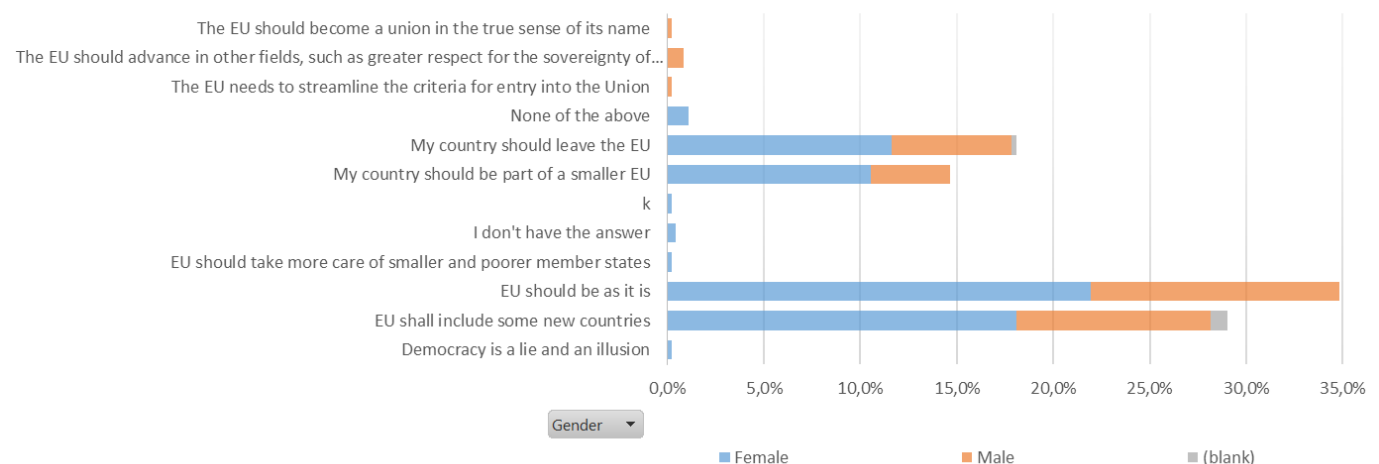


Figure 38

According to figure 39, it may be concluded that higher educated respondents tend to think that EU should stay as it is and that should include some new countries. Most of the respondents with bachelor's degree think that EU should include some new countries. Unlike them, respondents with trade/technical/vocational school exam think that EU should be as it as and some of them think that their country should leave European Union.

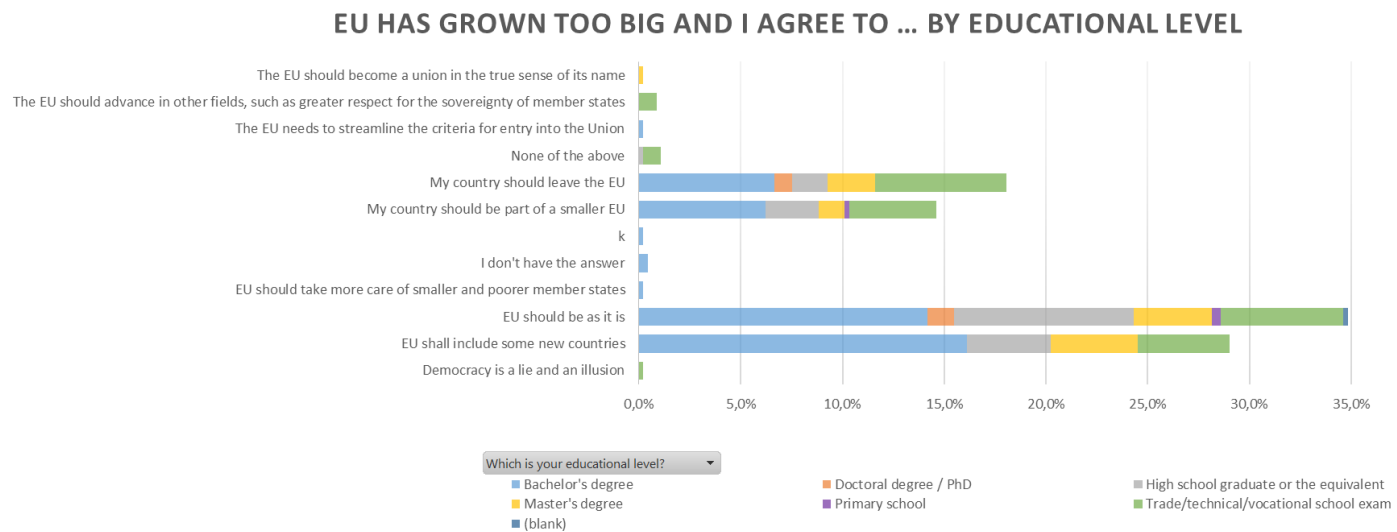


Figure 39

It is interesting to notice that most of the students think that EU should be as it as and most of the full-time employed respondents think that EU should include some new countries (figure 40).

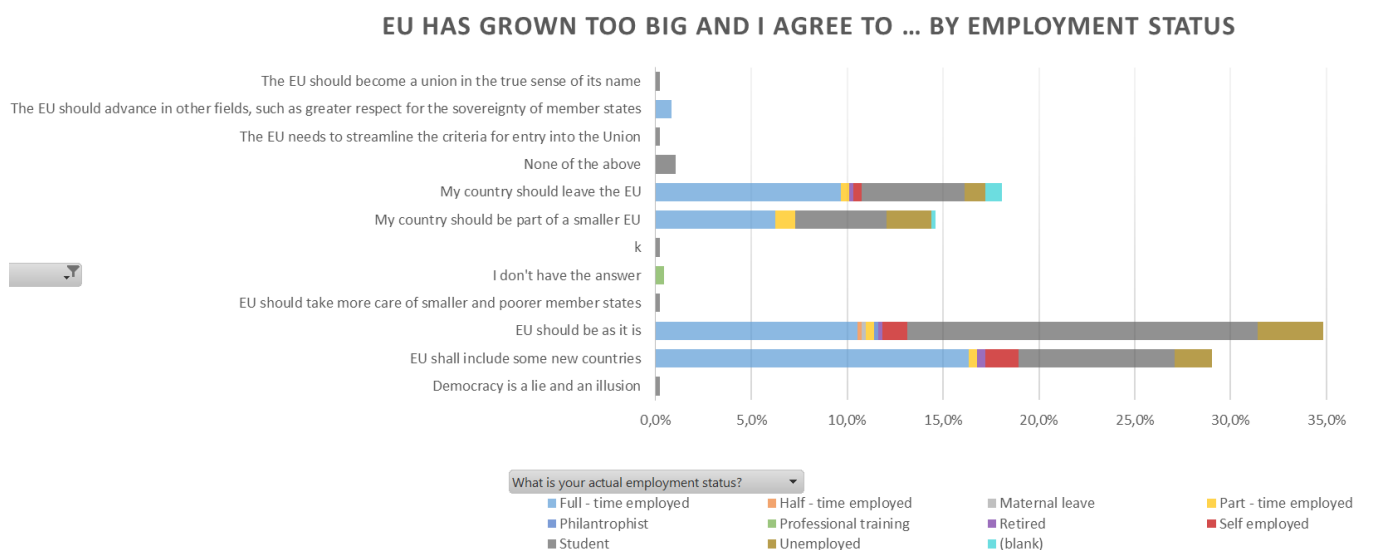


Figure 40

Most of the respondents who identified themselves with business sector tend to think that EU should include some new countries (figure 41). Unlike them, most of the respondents who identified themselves with youth and educational sector think that EU should be as it is. Respondents who identified themselves with social sector mostly expressed opinions that EU should include some new countries and that their country should leave the European Union. Some conclusion regarding the migrant sector it may not be good indicator of overall opinion since just 6% of the respondents identified themselves as migrants.

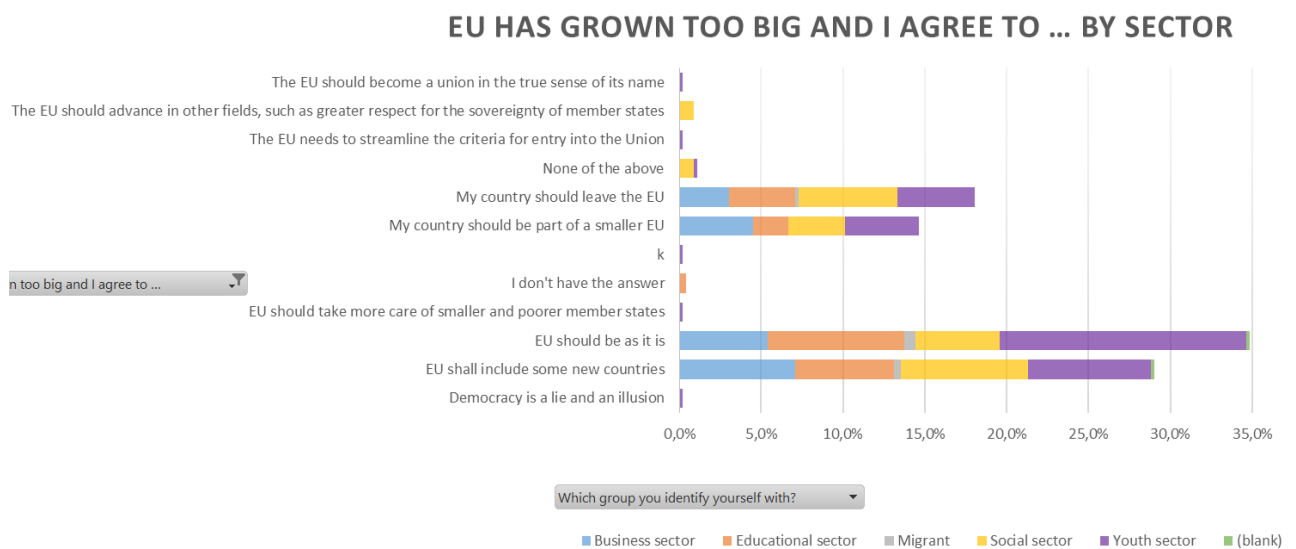


Figure 41

Third part

It is important to notice few things about the respondents which needs to be considered before making any conclusions. Most of the respondents were younger people (between 18 and 29 years old), mostly females (65%). According to charts, respondents tended to give mostly neutral answers regarding the functioning of European Union (bureaucracy, costs). It might be concluded that more educated respondents are more „optimistic“ towards EU, in a sense that they put more value on it than other respondents. The reason for that might be their better knowledge and/or positive experiences about possibilities that EU provides to younger people, students especially. At the end, it could be said that European Union is better promoted on faculties than in high schools. But, this conclusion needs to be questioned. Some of answers that could be seen here, for example, importance of european values, especially mobility, can be also a consequence of globalization and Earth becoming a global village and thus increased need for travelling and exploring.