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ZA4814

Flash Eurobarometer 235

"Youth and their rights"

Basic Questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

on behalf of the

European Commission

Flash 235 - Template
Flash Eurobarometer *The youth and their rights*

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1]..... Male
- [2]..... Female

D2. How old are you?

- [][]..... years old
- [00]..... [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. Are you currently a full time student?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

D4. What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income ? Would you say he/she is self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that he/she is without a professional activity? Does it mean that he/she is a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

→ i.e. :	- farmer, forester, fisherman	11
	- owner of a shop, craftsman	12
	- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) ...	13
	- manager of a company	14
	- other	15

- Employee

→ i.e. :	- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect).....	21
	- general management, director or top management.....	22
	- middle management.....	23
	- Civil servant	24
	- office clerk.....	25
	- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)	26
	- other	27

- Manual worker

→ i.e. :	- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)	31
	- Manual worker	32
	- unskilled manual worker.....	33
	- other	34

- Without a professional activity

→ i.e. :	- looking after the home	41
	- student (full time)	42
	- retired	43
	- seeking a job.....	44
	- other	45

- [Refusal]	99
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D6. Would you say you live in a ...?

- metropolitan zone	1
- other town/urban centre.....	2
- rural zone	3
- [Refusal].....	9

INTRODUCTION:

In this questionnaire, the word 'child' must be understood as a person under 18 years old. (United Nations definition)

Q1. Are you aware that people under 18 enjoy specific rights compared to adults?

[INTERVIEWER:

These rights are specific to people under 18 years of age:]

- YES, AWARE..... 1
- NO, NOT AWARE 2
- [DK/NA] 9

INTRODUCTION:

Dans ce questionnaire, le mot 'enfant' désigne une personne que a moins de 18 ans. (Définition des Nations Unies)

Q1. Savez-vous que comparé aux adultes, les enfants ont des droits spécifiques?

[INTERVIEWER:

Ces droits sont spécifiques aux enfants:]

- Oui, je le savais 1
- Non, je ne le savais pas 2
- [NSP/NR] 9

Q2. People under 18 years-of-age have specific rights, for instance:

- the right to protection and care necessary for their well-being
- the right to express their views freely and to have them taken into consideration on matters which concern them
- the right to have their interest taken into primary consideration in all actions relating to them, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions
- or the right to maintain on a regular basis a personal relationship and direct contact with both parents, unless that is contrary to their interests

Do you think that the specific rights of children are in [YOUR COUNTRY]..?

- Very well protected 1
- Fairly well protected 2
- Incompletely protected 3
- Not protected..... 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Q3. Did you, yourself ever try to seek help in a matter when you thought your rights were violated, or did someone else below 18 years of age you know tried that?

- Yes, yourself 1
- Yes, someone you know 2
- Both you and other(s) 3
- No 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Q2. Les enfants ont des droits spécifiques. Parmi eux figurent par exemple:

- le droit à la protection et aux soins nécessaires à leur bien-être
- le droit d'exprimer leurs opinions librement et que celles-ci soient prises en considération sur des sujets les concernant
- le droit à ce que leur intérêt soit considéré comme primordial dans toutes les initiatives qui les concernent, qu'elles soient prises par les autorités publiques ou par des institutions privées
- ou le droit à maintenir de manière régulière une relation personnelle et un contact direct avec leurs deux parents, à moins que cela soit contraire à leur intérêt

Pensez-vous que les droits spécifiques des enfants soient dans [VOTRE PAYS]..?

- Très bien protégés 1
- Assez bien protégés 2
- Protégés de manière incomplète 3
- Pas protégés 4
- [NSP/NR] 9

Q3. Vous est-il arrivé de chercher de l'aide dans une situation où vous pensiez que vos droits étaient violés ou connaissez-vous un enfant qui ait cherché de l'aide dans une situation du même type?

- Oui, cela m'est arrivé..... 1
- Oui, c'est arrivé à quelqu'un que je connais 2
- Cela m'est arrivé à moi et à des gens que je connais 3
- Non 4
- [NSP/NR] 9

Q4. What are the problems you think people under 18 years-of-age might encounter when they need help to defend their rights?

- Mentioned 1
- Did not mention..... 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

- a) They are not aware of their rights 1 2 9
- b) They do not know how to go about it and whom to contact..... 1 2 9
- c) The authorities (public administrations as, for instance, city councils, ombudsman) do not respond 1 2 9
- d) The procedures are too complicated 1 2 9
- e) The procedures are too lengthy 1 2 9

Q4. Quels sont selon vous les problèmes que des enfants sont susceptibles de rencontrer quand ils ont besoin d'aide pour défendre leurs droits?

- A mentionné 1
- N'a pas mentionné 2
- [NSP/NR]..... 9

- a) Ils ne savent pas quels sont leurs droits 1 2 9
- b) Ils ne savent pas comment s'y prendre et qui contacter..... 1 2 9
- c) Les autorités (administrations publiques comme, par exemple, la mairie, le médiateur) ne répondent pas 1 2 9
- d) Les procédures sont trop compliquées 1 2 9
- e) Les procédures sont trop longues..... 1 2 9

Q5. In which areas do you think that the government or public administration should particularly take the interests of children into account when adopting legislation or taking decisions?

3 choices among the following fields

- education.....01
- health and social affairs (for instance, access to hospital care or public transport).....02
- justice (for example, family affairs and youth justice sector)03
- security (for instance, being protected against violence)04
- immigration (for example, the conditions under which a family can be reunited).....05
- the media06
- sport and leisure.....07
- the environment (for instance, the environmental protection of children facilities).....08
- [OTHER].....09
- [DK/NA] 99

Q5. Dans quels domaines pensez-vous que le gouvernement ou l'administration publique doivent particulièrement prendre en compte l'intérêt des enfants lorsqu'ils adoptent une nouvelle législation ou prennent des décisions?

3 choix parmi les domaines suivants

- l'enseignement01
- la santé et les affaires sociales (par exemple, l'accès aux soins hospitaliers ou les transports publics).....02
- la justice (par exemple, les questions relatives à la famille et le secteur de la justice pour les mineurs)03
- la sécurité (par exemple, être protégé contre la violence)04
- l'immigration (par exemple, les conditions du regroupement familial).....05
- les médias06
- le sport et les loisirs.....07
- l'environnement (par exemple, la protection environnementale des lieux fréquentés par les enfants).....08
- [AUTRE].....09
- [NSP/NR]99

Q6. Are the following statements right or wrong?

- Right..... 1
- Wrong 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

- a) If parents are divorced and one of the parents goes to another member state, a new decision on the children's custody and access rights has to be taken. [wrong - a European regulation is in place for that very purpose: the "Brussels II" Regulation]..... 1 2 9
- b) Video games (consoles or online) receive in all European Union countries a label and a ranking specifying the appropriate age group [right - the Pan European Game Information system or PEGI] 1 2 9

Q7a. In your opinion, which among the following problems should be tackled first [IN YOUR COUNTRY]?

- Violence against children 1
- Discrimination and racism 2
- Drugs 3
- Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction 4
- Child labour 5
- Sexual exploitation of children 6
- Poverty and social exclusion..... 7
- [OTHER]..... 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q6. Les affirmations suivantes sont-elles vraies ou fausses?

- Vrai..... 1
- Faux 2
- [NSP/NR]..... 9

- a) Si les parents sont divorcés et si l'un des parents part dans un autre état membre, une nouvelle décision sur la garde des enfants et le droit de visite doit être prise [faux - un règlement européen existe déjà à ce sujet: le règlement "Bruxelles II"]..... 1 2 9
- b) Les jeux vidéo (consoles ou en ligne) reçoivent dans tous les pays de l'Union Européenne un label et une classification spécifiant la tranche d'âge appropriée pour y jouer [vrai - le système Pan European Game Information ou PEGI]..... 1 2 9

Q7a. D'après vous, lequel des problèmes suivants devrait être abordé en premier [DANS VOTRE PAYS]?

- La violence contre les enfants..... 1
- La discrimination et le racisme 2
- La drogue 3
- L'abus d'alcool et le tabagisme 4
- Le travail des enfants 5
- L'exploitation sexuelle des enfants 6
- La pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale 7
- [OTHER] 8
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q7b. And which should be addressed secondly?

- Violence against children 1
- Discrimination and racism 2
- Drugs 3
- Alcohol abuse and nicotine addiction 4
- Child labour 5
- Sexual exploitation of children 6
- Poverty and social exclusion 7
- [OTHER] 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q8. Which actions should be taken as a priority at the European level to promote and protect the rights of children?

- Mentioned 1
 - Did not mention 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
- a) Making a missing children alert system operational throughout the European Union 1 2 9
- b) Giving more support to organisations working in the field of the protection of children's rights 1 2 9
- c) Providing more information to children about their rights and where to inquire about them (for instance, through information campaigns, or the creation of a website) 1 2 9
- d) Involving children more in the definition of policies that concern them, for instance by organising a Forum on these topics 1 2 9
- e) Promote the children's rights in countries outside Europe 1 2 9

Q7b. Et lequel devrait être abordé en second?

- La violence contre les enfants 1
- La discrimination et le racisme 2
- La drogue 3
- L'abus d'alcool et le tabagisme 4
- Le travail des enfants 5
- L'exploitation sexuelle des enfants 6
- La pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale 7
- [AUTRE] 8
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q8. Quelles actions devraient être menées en priorité au niveau européen afin de promouvoir et protéger les droits des enfants?

- A mentionné 1
 - N'a pas mentionné 2
 - [NSP/NR] 9
- a) Rendre opérationnel dans toute l'Union Européenne un système d'alerte pour les disparitions d'enfants 1 2 9
- b) Soutenir davantage les organisations travaillant dans le domaine de la protection des droits des enfants 1 2 9
- c) Donner davantage d'information aux enfants sur leurs droits et sur les sources d'information à ce sujet (par exemple par le biais de campagnes d'information ou la création d'un site web) 1 2 9
- d) Impliquer davantage les enfants dans la définition des politiques qui les concernent, par exemple en organisant un Forum sur ces sujets 1 2 9
- e) Promouvoir les droits des enfants dans les pays en dehors de l'Europe 1 2 9

Q9. Which information channel seems easiest for you to use to find out about your rights?

- The Internet.....1
- Material available in libraries (at school, in information centres, in your city).....2
- TV programmes3
- [OTHER].....4
- [DK/NA]9

Q9. Quel moyen d'information vous semble le plus simple à utiliser pour obtenir des informations sur vos droits?

- Internet1
- La documentation disponible en bibliothèque (à l'école, dans les centre d'information, dans votre ville).....2
- Les programmes télévisés3
- [AUTRE].....4
- [DK/NA]9

Flash EB Series #235

Youth and their rights

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,
Hungary upon the request of Directorate-
General for Justice, Freedom and Security –
Unit A/5, Information and communication



Coordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

This document does not represent the point of
view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it
are solely those of the authors.

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Survey details

This survey on “Youth and their rights” was conducted for the European Commission, DG Justice, Freedom and Security Unit A/5 – Information and communication.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 02/16/2008 and the 02/25/2008 by the following institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup-Europe	(Interviews : 2/18/2008 - 2/25/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/22/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/23/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 2/16/2008 - 2/17/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 2/20/2008 - 2/23/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/24/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/25/2008)
France	FR	Efficienc3	(Interviews : 2/18/2008 - 2/21/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/25/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/24/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/18/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/24/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/22/2008)
Luxembourg	CZ	Gallup Luxembourg	(Interviews : 2/21/2008 - 2/25/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 2/16/2008 - 2/21/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/18/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/24/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/23/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 2/16/2008 - 2/22/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 2/16/2008 - 2/21/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o.	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/20/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/20/2008)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/25/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/21/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/25/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha Research	(Interviews : 2/17/2008 - 2/25/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 2/18/2008 - 2/20/2008)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the general population between 15 and 18 years of age.

Sizes of the sample

In each EU country the target sample size was 400 respondents, except in Luxembourg, Cyprus Estonia, Slovenia and Malta, where the targeted number of interviews was 250. The table on the following page shows the achieved sample size by country:

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	EU27 % on Total (weighted)
Total	10146	100	10146	100
1 Belgium	408	4.0	224	2.2
2 Czech Rep.	403	4.0	219	2.2
3 Denmark	403	4.0	116	1.1
4 Germany	412	4.1	1571	15.5
5 Estonia	251	2.5	33	.3
6 Greece	404	4.0	198	2.0
7 Spain	429	4.2	762	7.5
8 France	403	4.0	1386	13.7
9 Ireland	400	3.9	99	1.0
10 Italy	402	4.0	1012	10.0
11 Cyprus	253	2.5	19	.2
12 Latvia	400	3.9	57	.6
13 Lithuania	400	3.9	57	.6
14 Luxembourg	258	2.5	10	.1
15 Hungary	403	4.0	213	2.1
16 Malta	253	2.5	10	.1
17 Netherlands	400	3.9	348	3.4
18 Austria	400	3.9	172	1.7
19 Poland	402	4.0	924	9.1
20 Portugal	402	4.0	199	2.0
21 Slovenia	252	2.5	38	.4
22 Slovakia	401	4.0	133	1.3
23 Finland	400	3.9	115	1.1
24 Sweden	404	4.0	220	2.2
25 UK	400	3.9	1363	13.4
26 Bulgaria	400	3.9	158	1.6
28 Romania	403	4.0	491	4.8

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables' result volumes.

Tables of results

VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-16, 17-18)

Are you currently a full time student? (yes, no)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation of the main contributor of household income (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

Evaluation of the samples

The attached tables (after the Technical Report tables) provide a detailed insight to the within country weighting of the study. (For cross-country weights please refer to the table on previous page) The weighting of the dataset is a two-fold exercise.

In the first *step*, on a country-by-country basis, a **nonresponse population weighting** was carried out. As nonresponse rates vary by social segments, the sample characteristics reflect such differences as well (i.e., there are usually less males and especially less young people in the samples than in the universe.) In this step, we compensated for the nonresponse bias that stems from the field execution process. The most advanced method for eliminating such deviations is the so-called *Raking Adjustment for Nonresponse* (raking). Gallup applied this method. This procedure performs iterative proportional fitting in contingency table analysis. This method is also used to deal with the problem of large variability of weights when weighting classes are formed based on full cross-classification of the auxiliary variables, the result is a large number of weighting classes with unstable response rates.

However, one drawback is that raking assumes that the variables used for adjustment are independent. Raking works in the following way:

- 1) sets initial weight factor values in each cross-classification term to 1;
- 2) adjusts the weight factors of the first cross-classification term so the weighted sample is representative for the variables involved;
- 3) adjusts the weight factors for the next cross-classification term so the weighted sample becomes representative with respect to the variables involved (this might disrupt the representativeness with respect to the variables involved);
- 4) repeats this adjustment for all cross-classification terms;
- 5) repeats all steps until the factors do not change.

A common approach to weighting is to determine the sample weights adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection, revise these weights to compensate for different sub-class response rates, and finally modify the weights again to conform the weighted sample distribution for certain variables (e.g., age, gender, education, activity etc.) to the known population distributions of the same variables.

The following variables will be used in all national raking procedures (with categories levels used):

Age X Sex

male, 15
male, 16
male, 17
male, 18
female, 15
female, 16
female, 17
female, 18.

Regions (NUTS1 - NUTS2)

Please note that levels might be collapsed to achieve convergence or universe information is not available in the necessary detail.

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Archive Study ID: ZA4814
Flash Eurobarometer 235
Youth and their rights

ARCHIVE INFORMATION AND ERRATA

- **CASE ID:** Original case identification (distinguished by COUNTRY) includes 150 non-unique id numbers. Only the cases for Belgium can clearly be distinguished by interviewer and interview language. Three cases have no original case id but can clearly be distinguished. The archive appointed a unique serial id.
- **REGION:** Official NUTS classification in this variable has been specified by the archive in accordance with the corresponding official NUTS classification, former Flash EB waves, or official the technical report. Additional higher level classification (NUTS 1) is available for Belgium and the Netherlands (variable NUTS).
- According to the technical specifications, each national sample is supposed to be representative of the general population between 15 and 18 years of age. Nevertheless some countries included data for respondents coded as being 14 years of age in D2: Belgium (3), the Netherlands (25), Germany (6), Luxembourg (3), Ireland (1), Greece (5), Spain (60), Portugal (4), Finland (34), Sweden (2), Austria (12), Cyprus (9), Czech Republic (7), Hungary (1), Latvia (1), Poland (4), Slovakia (1), Slovenia (2), Bulgaria (42) and Romania (2).