

SURVEY ON COMMON VALUES

WHO? 40 interviewees (20 asylum-seekers or refugees + 20 residents)

WHAT? 3 questions on common values

WHEN? May-August 2019

HOW? phone interviews by Eumint staff

WHY? understanding the impact of the EUMINT encounters

The survey on common values was conceived as a follow-up study on the impact of the EUMINT encounters on the knowledge of common values, the understanding of the relevance of common values on daily life and on openness towards diversity.

In the period between February and May 2019 there were 72 EUMINT encounters on common values, among them, 45 took place in South Tyrol and 27 in Tyrol.

The interviewees are 40 people who participated to one of the 45 encounters on common values in South Tyrol. Here you can find the list of the 45 South Tyrolian encounters, the location and the date:

Nr Pilot	Location	Date
1	Renon/Ritten	3/5/2019
2	Nova Levante/Welschnofen	3/9/2019
3	Castelrotto/ Kastelruth	3/9/2019
4	Bolzano/Bozen	3/13/2019
5	Bressanone/Brixen	3/23/2019
6	Barbiano/Barbian	3/31/2019
7	Appiano, San Michele/Eppan	4/12/2019
8	Ortisei/St.Ulrich	4/13/2019
9	Laives/Leifers	4/15/2019
10	Bolzano/Bozen	4/19/2019
11	Cardano, Kardaun	2/6/2019
12	San Genesio/St. Jenesien	3/20/2019
13	Bolzano/Bozen	3/22/2019
14	Tesimo/Tisens	3/23/2019
15	Luson/Lüsen	4/8/2019

16	Cardano/Kardaun	4/10/2019
17	Naturno/Naturns	4/26/2019
18	Chiusa/Klausen	5/7/2019
19	Bolzano/Bozen	5/11/2019
20	Bolzano/Bozen	5/14/2019
21	Rifiano/Riffian	4/2/2019
22	Merano/Meran	4/4/2019
23	Silandro/Schlanders	4/5/2019
24	Lana/Lana	4/6/2019
25	Merano/Meran	4/13/2019
26	Silandro/Schlanders	4/15/2019
27	Naturno/Naturns	4/26/2019
28	Rifiano/Riffian	5/7/2019
29	Bolzano/Bozen	5/7/2019
30	San Martino in Passiria/St. Martin in Passeier	5/11/2019
31	Malles Venosta/Mals	3/12/2019
32	Malles Venosta/Mals	3/21/2019
33	Tesimo/Tisens	3/23/2019
34	Lana/Lana	4/6/2019
35	Malles Venosta/Mals	4/5/2019
36	Merano/Meran	4/12/2019
37	Merano/Meran	4/10/2019
38	Merano/Meran	4/13/2019
39	San Martino in Passiria/St. Martin in Passeier	5/11/2019
40	San Leonardo in Passiria/ St. Leonhard in Passeier	5/11/2019
41	Bolzano/Bozen	5/10/2019
42	Bolzano/Bozen	4/30/2019
43	Bolzano/Bozen	4/10/2019
44	Funes/Villnöß	4/29/2019
45	San Genesio/St. Jenesien	3/20/2019

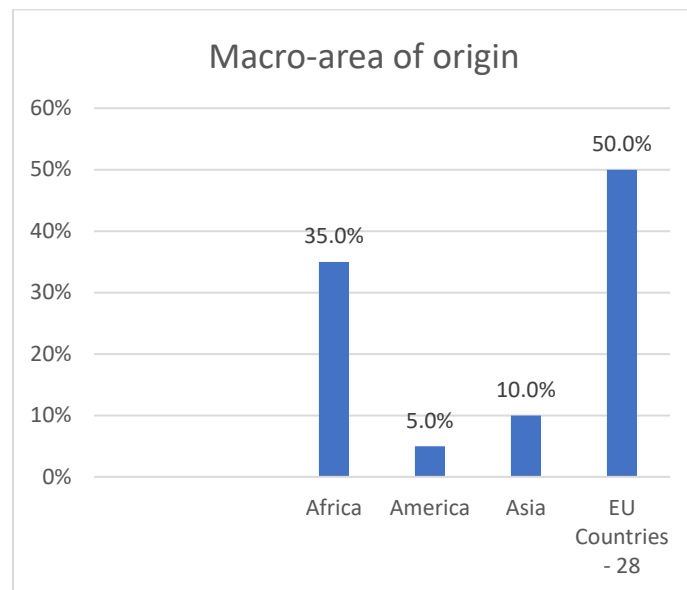
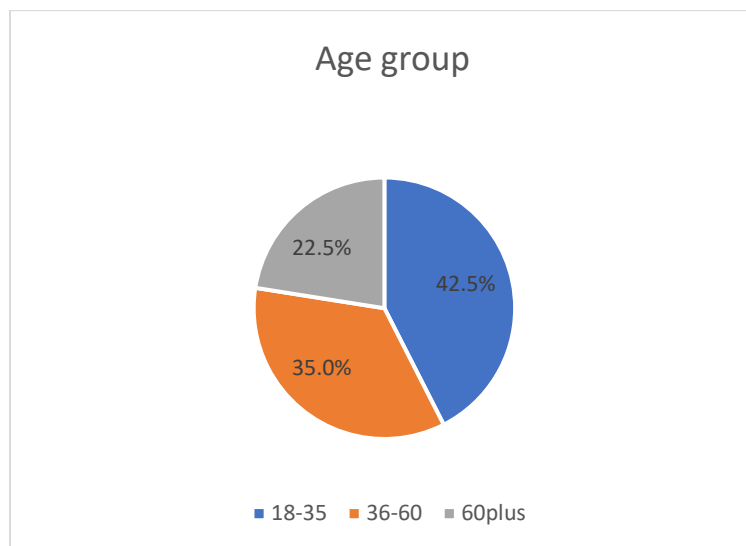
During the encounters on common values, every participant filled out a form, in which s/he gave his/her consensus to be contacted by phone or e-mail for a survey on the encounter. 20 of them belong to the group of the asylum-seekers and refugees, the other 20 were selected among the group of the locals.

The phone interviews were carried out by the Eurac staff between May and August 2019.

- **THE SAMPLE**

The sample consisted of **20 females** and **20 males**. All respondents ranged from **18 to +60 years** in age. The national composition as well as the urban/rural main area of origin were very diverse: EU-28 (50%), African (35%), Asian (10%), American (5%); 50% of the sample was composed by individuals from urban areas, and 50% from rural areas. Finally, the level of education was: 2,5% with less than 5 years of schooling, 22,5% between 6 -10 years of schooling, 45% between 11-14 years, and 30% with more than 14 years of schooling. Looking specifically at the countries of origin, asylum-seekers and refugees come from Nigeria (4), Ghana (2), Mali (2), Afghanistan(2), Cameroon(1), Gambia (1), Sierra Leone (1), Niger (1), Guinea (1), Cuba (1), Georgia (1), Senegal (1), Brazil (1), Bangladesh (1).

The following graphs show the characteristics of the sample:



- **TEXT FOR THE INTERVIEWS**

Here is the text that was used for the phone interviews. According to necessity, the text was slightly modified, and some terms were substituted with less technical ones. The interviewer asked first general socio-demographic questions and then three questions on the encounters on common values.

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling you from Eurac Research, the research institute in Bolzano. I am contacting you with regard to the event you participated in on the __/__/__. I would like to ask you some questions on such experience. It will take just a couple of minutes.

First, I am going to read you the data privacy statement and you can say yes if you agree to the handling of your data for our study”

Data Privacy Statement

Your data is processed for the participation on the survey regarding the effectiveness of the encounters on common values in the framework of the EUMINT project from the employees of the Institute for Minority Rights according to the European General Data Protection Regulation. The data will be stored until the end of the project and won't be transmitted to third parties. Data Controller is Eurac Research. You may withdraw your consent anytime writing to privacy@eurac.edu.

For further information please contact privacy@eurac.edu or check our homepage www.eurac.edu/Eumint

Do you DECLARE to have been informed about personal data handling and to have understood this information and do you CONSENT to the processing of your personal data?

YES

NO (do not proceed)

- **General questions in DE/IT/ENG:**

1) GENDER

ITA: Uomo o Donna?

ENG: Man or woman?

DE: Frau oder Mann?

2) AGE

A quale delle seguenti fasce d'età appartiene? (Quanti anni ha?) 18-35; 35-60; +60

What age group do you belong to? (What is your age?) 18-35; 35-60; +60

Zu welcher Altersgruppe gehören Sie an? (Wie alt sind Sie?) 18-35; 35-60; +60

3) COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Qual è il suo paese di origine? Dov'è nato/a o dove ha trascorso la maggior parte della sua vita?

What is your country of origin? Where were you born and where did you spend most of your life?

Was ist Ihr Herkunftsland? Wo sind Sie geboren und wo haben Sie am längsten gelebt?

4) CITY/VILLAGE

Ha trascorso la maggior parte della sua vita in una città o in un piccolo paese/villaggio (per migranti: "prima di venire in Italia?")

Did you spend most of your life in a city or in a small town/village (to migrants: "before coming to Italy")?

Haben Sie die meiste Zeit Ihres Lebens in einer Stadt oder in einem Dorf verbracht?

5) EDUCATION LEVEL

Quanti anni di scuola ha frequentato? (è in possesso di diploma/laurea? Di che tipo?)

How many years of school did you attend? (→ Do you have a degree? What kind?)

Wie hoch ist Ihr Bildungsgrad? (Haben Sie einen Abschluss? Was für einen...?)

6) LANGUAGE FLUENCY (evaluated by the interviewer)

Understanding of the language used for the interview: 1)Very good 2)Good 3)Sufficient 4)Weak 5)Very weak

- **Questions about the encounters**

1. Could you tell me about three values that you remember from the EUMINT encounters?

2. How useful and relevant are these values - such as human dignity, equality between men and women, minority rights etc.- in your daily life?

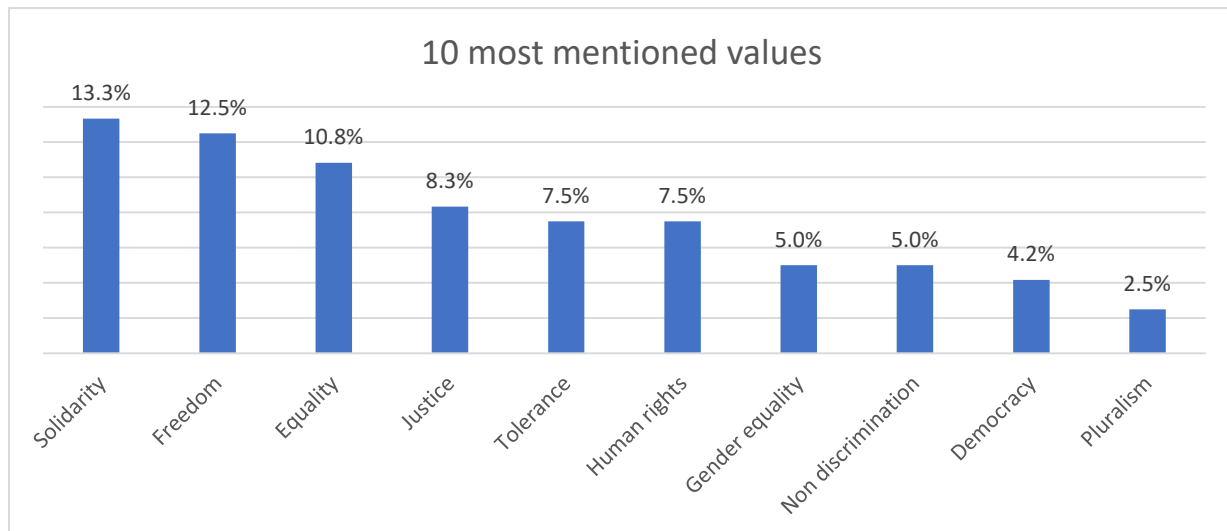
0: not at all, 1: little, 2: enough, 3: very much

3. How do you rate your openness to diversity (cultural, religious, linguistic, gender, etc.) after participating in the EUMINT dialogue meeting?

0: much worse, 1: worse, 2: unchanged, 3: improved, 4: much improved

- **QUESTION 1: KNOWLEDGE OF COMMON VALUES**

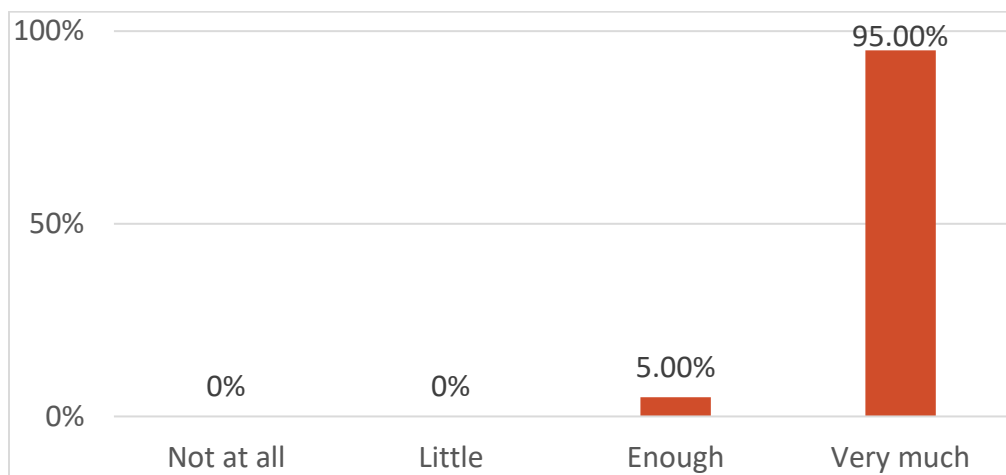
“Could you tell me about three values that you remember from the EUMINT encounters?”



As regard Question 1 on the knowledge on common values, results showed that the entire sample was able to indicate at least three values as listed in Art. 2 TEU. The most quoted values were: Solidarity (13,3%), Freedom (12,5%), Equality (10,8%), Justice (8,3), Tolerance and Human Rights (respectively, 7,5%), Gender equality and Non-discrimination (respectively, 5%).

- **QUESTION 2: UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELEVANCE OF COMMON VALUES ON DAILY LIFE**

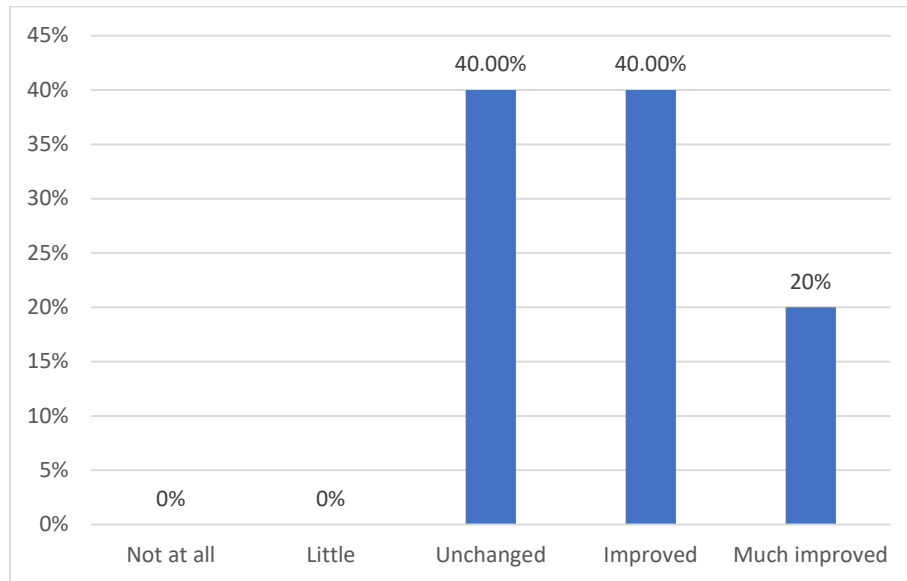
“How useful and relevant are values -such as human dignity, equality between women and men, minority rights etc.- in your daily life?”



Question 2 concerned the relevance of common values in daily life: in this case, 95% of those interviewed considered shared values very useful and relevant in their daily lives, and only 5% of the sample considered them sufficiently relevant; none responded that common values are not or little relevant. It is interesting to note that between asylum and refugees and local population there was not a difference in answering this question: for both categories of individuals common values are considered very important in their daily lives. Similar results can be found for the interviewed individuals in the age category between 18-35 years of age and 36-60 years of age: for them (100%) shared values are very useful and relevant; only the category of interviewed individuals with more than 60 years of age is divided: for 77,8% common values are relevant and for 22,2 % are only sufficiently relevant. Looking at the level of education only for those with 11-14 years of schooling the answers were diverse : for 88,9% common values are very important and for 11,1% values are only sufficiently important); for the other categories (with less than 5 years, between 6 and 10 years and with more than 14 years of schooling) common values are considered by the 100% of the sample to be very useful and relevant in their daily lives.

- **QUESTION 3: OPENNESS TOWARDS DIVERSITY**

How do you rate your openness to diversity (cultural, religious, linguistic, gender, etc.) after participating in the EUMINT encounters?



As for Question 3 on the openness towards diversity after the EUMINT encounters, 40% of those interviewed indicated that their openness towards societal diversity improved, and for 20%, their attitude was perceived as ‘much improved’ (with a total of 60% of response indicating improvements after the encounters), whereas for 40% of those interviewed their openness remained unchanged (either positively or negatively). In more detail, among asylum seekers and refugees, 65% responded that their attitude towards diversity improved or much improved and for 35% remained unchanged. In contrast, among local population, 55% indicated that after the EUMINT encounters their openness towards societal diversity improved or much improved and for 45% remained unchanged. As for the age categories, for the majority of the interviewed individuals between 18-35 years of age (64,7%) and with more than 60 years of age (77,8%), their attitude towards diversity improved or much improved; in contrast, for 57,1% of the category between 36 and 60 years of age, their attitude remained unchanged. Finally, for those with less than 5 years of education their attitude towards diversity after the EUMINT encounters improved (100%) and for those with an education between 6 and 10 years and between 11 and 14 years, their attitude improved or much improved (respectively 66,7% and 61,1%). For 50% of the interviewed persons with more than 14 years of education, after the EUMINT encounters their openness towards diversity remained unchanged. Results of Questions 3 showed that the EUMINT

encounters impacted more positively on the openness towards diversity of the less educated interviewed persons as well as among asylum seekers and refugees.

The present survey is clearly not without limitations. One limitation is the relatively small number of participants (40 individuals who participated in the EUMINT encounters). Thus, a future study should include more participants, possibly interviewed before and after the encounters on common values, to measure how and to what extent knowledge on common values, their relevance and attitudes towards diversity change overtime. Another limitation is the short duration of the encounters that were conducted for a single two/three-hour session. It is possible that if participants were given a longer, more thorough session in which the common values were presented and discussed over several days, there might be larger effects on knowledge about common values, understanding of their relevance in daily life and attitudes towards societal diversity. Therefore, future research should examine the effect of lengthier encounters on common values as well as analysis investigating attitudes towards diversity before and after encounters on common values on the same individuals.

Beyond these limitations, the main findings of this survey on the impact of the EUMINT encounters on common values are that the encounters led to improved knowledge on common values, and more significantly, to enhanced understanding about the relevance of common values in daily life as well as an improved openness towards societal diversity. This study showed that activities on common values such as the EUMINT encounters are beneficial in our diverse societies in which social cohesion, shared values and common sense of belonging are increasingly important.

Non-Participants

During the follow-up study a similar question was posed to a group of 40 persons with similar characteristics of the main sample in terms of gender, age, national and urban/rural origins, and education, who did not participate in the EUMINT encounters. The precise question was: “Can you tell me three values you associate with common European values?”. It is interesting to note that, in contrast to the answers provided by those who have participated in the EUMINT encounters, among the group of interviewed individuals who did not participate in the EUMINT encounters, 11,7% of the sample indicated concepts that are actually not considered common values according to Art. 2 TEU, namely Education, Work and Peace.

The most quoted values indicated by the group who did not participate in the EUMINT encounters were: Solidarity (10,8%), Freedom (7,5%), Education, (6,7%), Equality and Tolerance (respectively, 5%), Respect for different cultures (4,2%) and Justice, Work, Peace and Minority Rights (respectively, 2,5%).

Question 1: Knowledge of common values

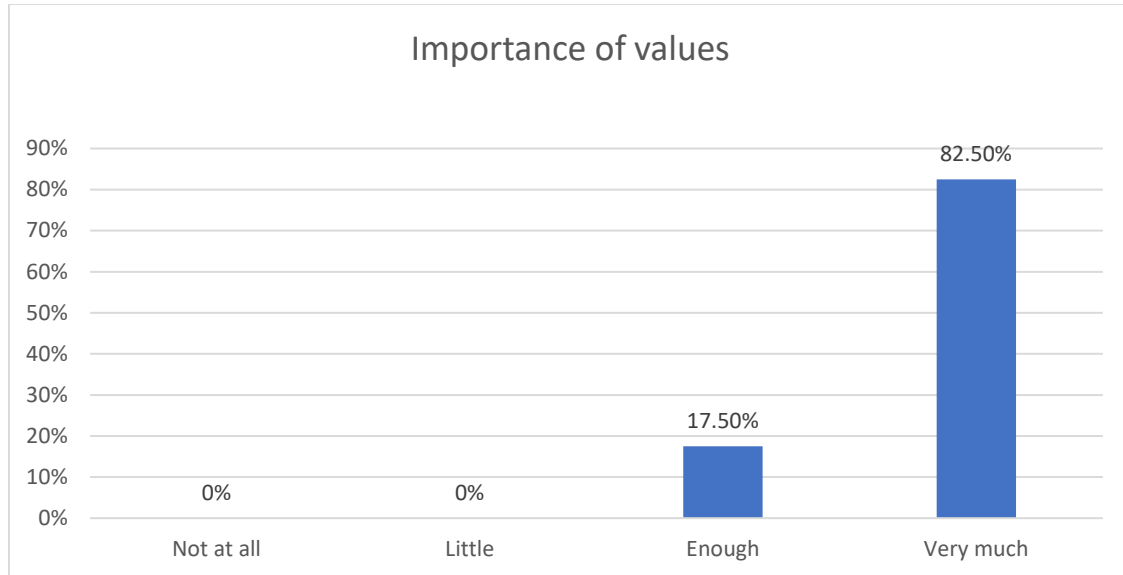
“Can you tell me three values you associate with common European values?”.

		Non participants	
		Count	Column N %
Q1 values		30	25,0%
	Solidarity	13	10,8%
	Freedom	9	7,5%
	Equality	6	5,0%
	Tolerance	6	5,0%
	Justice	3	2,5%
	Human rights	2	1,7%
	Gender equality	2	1,7%
	Education	8	6,7%
	Non discrimination	1	0,8%
	Democracy	1	0,8%
	Respect towards different cultures	5	4,2%
	Pluralism	1	0,8%

Work	3	2,5%
Rule of law	2	1,7%
Respect	1	0,8%
Peace	3	2,5%
Minority rights	3	2,5%
Common currency	3	2,5%
Hospitality	1	0,8%
Cooperation among nations	2	1,7%
Unity	1	0,8%
Sharing goals	1	0,8%
Sharing culture	1	0,8%
Security	1	0,8%
Right to housing	1	0,8%
Respect of human dignity	0	0,0%
Respect for the environment	0	0,0%
Living together	1	0,8%
Language	1	0,8%
Integration	1	0,8%
Human dignity	1	0,8%
Freedom of movement	1	0,8%
Freedom of expression	1	0,8%
Freedom of choice	1	0,8%
Dignity	0	0,0%
Cooperation	1	0,8%
Confrontation	1	0,8%
Communication	1	0,8%
Total	120	100,0%

Question 2: Importance of values

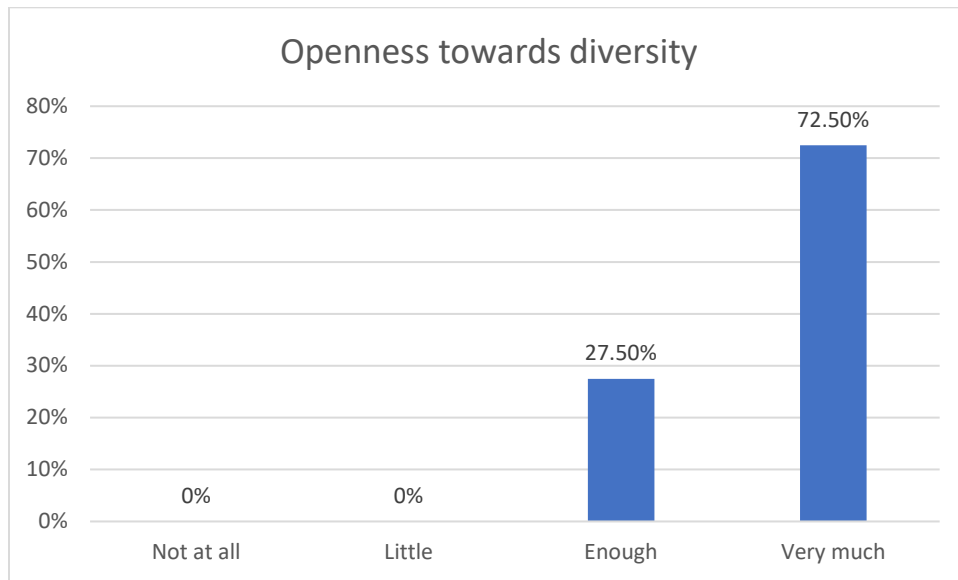
“How useful and relevant are these values – such as human dignity, equality between men and women, minority rights etc. in your daily life?”



Answers: 0: not at all, 1: a little, 2: enough, 3: very much

Question 3: Openness towards diversity

“In your opinion, how open are you to diversity (cultural, religious, linguistic, gender, etc.?)”



Answers: 0: not at all, 1: a little, 2: enough, 3: very much