

HAPPY CITY

RESEARCH

(pandemic edition)

HOW DO YOUNG PEOPLE

FEEL IN THE TIME OF THE PANDEMIC?

Research report

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1. Introduction

How do young people of Amiens, Braga, Cluj-Napoca, Klaipeda, Maribor, Novi Sad, Thessaloniki and Varna feel in times of pandemic? The Happy City survey – pandemic edition, launched within the Urban Citizen Y project, aimed to collect youngsters' opinions and perceptions about 8 European cities, in 9 languages, on both usual aspects of their life but also their situation and concerns regarding the situation resulted during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

The aim of the Happy City survey was to capture how youngsters feel during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and how they see cities can step in to address their situation. The survey measured certain aspects of young people's lives: how happy they feel, how safe, united and proactive each city is and what they think the city and themselves can do additionally in the given situation.

The data analysis aims to obtain an overview of the context resulted from the pandemic instauration and related safety measures and its effects on young people. This approach contain both a local level analysis, based the data coming from each city, but also on an overall level, comparing results between cities and finding similarities and particular differences which will be further used in the framework for the development of urban youth ecosystems.

All the cities involved are current or former European Youth Capitals through a partnership formed by PONT Group, Fundacao Bracara Augusta, Mladinski kulturni center Maribor, UNESCO Youth Club Thessaloniki, Varna 2017 Association, OPENS 2019 Novi Sad, Amiens Metropole and Amicus Certus Klaipeda in the framework of the project called Urban Citizen Y supported by the Europe for Citizens Programme.

The Happy City survey – pandemic edition is part of the Urban Citizen Y project, which aims to develop a framework for the development of urban youth ecosystems. The project brings together active young people and youth workers from the 2012-2020 European Youth Capitals to generate a creative exchange of experiences, thoughts and ideas, but also young people from cities with experience in youth participation and youth policies, to reach practical and pragmatic solutions. The project also contributes to the improvement of urban youth ecosystems across Europe.

Data were collected during May-July 2020 with a targeting conducted on social media towards young people aged 14-29 but allowing completions also for people aged 30 or above.



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2. Context

As stated before, the Happy City survey – pandemic edition aimed to collect youngsters' opinions and perceptions on both usual aspects of their life, but also their situation and concerns regarding the situation resulted during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. In order to give more depth to the survey's results, an overall look over each city's situation is necessary.

Amiens, France

In France, the state of health emergency was decided on March 24, 2020 and ended on July 10, 2020. The containment period began on March 17 and ended on May 11, 2020.

During this period, the city adapted to emergencies and the needs of the population, as well as to the application of national rules set up within the framework of the state of health emergency.

From a national point of view, a Defence Council is held every week, in order to adapt to the changing health situation and take the necessary measures.

At the local level, the Mayor has made parking lots free of charge, and public transportation has been maintained, especially for people who cannot work from home and for healthcare personnel. Schools have remained open for health care staff. Free masks were distributed to the population, and the social action centre provided more follow-up for the most vulnerable and the elderly.

For young people, Amiens For Youth has set up remote tutoring, online psychologists, a distribution of food vouchers for young people in difficulty, and donations of basic necessities (food, hygiene products, cleaning products) to a student association, which has set up a social grocery store.

For prevention, a video and radio spot were produced and broadcasted on social networks and local media.

For the summer period, the choice was made to create summer activities for young people aged 18 to 30, outdoors. Indeed, outdoor activities are very much appreciated after months of confinement. The themes were the environment, art, and workshops on manufacturing or cooking for small budgets, with recycled or local products.

The youth organizations set up different actions:

- AGORAE - it is a social student grocery store for the most precarious students, which broadened the criteria so that a maximum of young people could benefit from it. For example, it was enough to have a student card, regardless of the French university. Usually, this service is intended for students from Amiens universities.

- Conseil des jeunes amiénois - the young people of the council have participated in the various actions carried out by the town hall towards the most precarious inhabitants: food vouchers, carrying meals to the elderly etc.
- AFEV - this association usually provides tutoring for children from precarious families. They have adapted this online service. They have also provided computer equipment to the families most in difficulty, so that the children do not drop out of school and can access school at home, set up by the French state.
- FAEP/UPJV - The local students' association and the Université Picardie Jules Verne have set up a listening platform for students facing various problems: social, disabled students, pedagogical, etc. The students' association has also set up an online service for students with disabilities.

Braga, Portugal

The first case of COVID-19 in Portugal was confirmed on March 2, 2020. On March 12, The Portuguese government declared the highest level of alert, and the state of emergency was declared on March 18. Several measures taken were restricting people movements between municipalities, closing all airports to civil transportation and increased control in the national borders.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a constant adaptation of working methodologies for Youth, both nationally and locally.

At the national level, the policies are delivered to the IPDJ – Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth, but it can count on the collaboration of two fundamental national structures in the definition of public policies in the Youth area, the CNJ – National Youth Council and the FNAJ – National Federation of Youth Associations. The IPDJ- Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth developed the following initiatives:

- Conducting online conferences related to Youth policies, Youth association, and methods and tools for action with Youth in times of COVID.
- Creation of an online service channel.
- Youth Volunteering Project that includes awareness actions on protection measures against Covid-19 – “Take a break!”.
- Young Volunteering Projects with actions to clean up Nature and Forests.
- Interviews with personalities in order to combat the negative impacts of COVID – “Champion at Home”.
- Informative publications with thematic articles that allows to know better Europe and the realities of the different countries – “Youth wiki”.

The CNJ – National Youth Council as a representative platform of national Youth organizations, promoted the following:

- Development of awareness-raising actions to follow the recommendations of the General Direction of Health – “The Future is in your hands”.
- Online concert broadcasts.

Finally, FNAJ – National Federation of Youth Associations that represents publicly and politically Youth associations, developed the following:

- National campaigns to warn Youth to the importance of safe deconfinement, activating them as public health agents – “Deconfine Youth – Your Cause”.
- Launching of manuals recommending behaviours to be adopted by Youth and Youth Associations to return to routine safely.

At the local level, the Youth department of the Municipality of Braga developed the following initiatives:

- Participation on online conferences and webinars related to youth.
- Social networks publications of tips and advices for young people in confinement during the school period.
- Launch of the 5th and 6th edition of Youth Magazine “Revista#” on Youth Social Networks.
- Reports and interviews with young students on their return to classes, to understand what they did during quarantine, what they missed the most and expectations for the future.
- Application of the Happy City online questionnaire.
- Meeting of the Municipal Youth Council, in an environment of dialogue and sharing of ideas that brought together the Mayor of Municipality of Braga with representatives of several Youth Associations, under the theme of the challenges of municipal decision-making during the pandemic.
- Development of the Program “Volunteering Covid-19 – Young Active Citizens” which consisted in supporting the implementation of the deconfinement measures indicated by the General Direction of Health in parks and sports equipment, with the participation of 45 young people.
- Launch of the IV edition of the Contest “Young Creators 2020” which aims to encourage the creative and innovative spirit of young people in the District of Braga in the fashion area, this year with the theme “Bracara Augusta”.

Also, at the local level, we also highlight work developed by three Youth Associations aimed at a mostly young population, namely:

“Cidade Curiosa” – is a Youth association that aims to promote forms of recreational and cultural learning, and carried out the following initiatives:

- Social network publications of suggestions and demonstrations of board games, hobbies and challenges to do at home – “Build & Play”.
- Development of a Youth Volunteering Program to teach children to play the board games – “Generation Z”.

“Associação Juvenil Synergia” – has as purpose the realization and dynamization of (inter)cultural, social, educational, sports and health promotion activities, highlighting the following activities:

- Development of International Projects of Youth Volunteering for Nature that enabled the realization of community awareness actions on environmental issues and garbage campaigns.
- Implementation of Portuguese language learning courses for young foreigners.

“Juventude da Cruz Vermelha de Braga” - is a district section of the National Cruz Vermelha Youth Association, which develops several intervention projects with children and Youth within four distinct areas of intervention (health, inclusion and gender equality, development and international cooperation and environmental education and sustainable development):

- Publications of tips for living a healthy and safety summer (sun care exposure, social distance and hygiene norms).
- Tik toks allusive to activities of animation for the Youth.

Cluj-Napoca, Romania

The first measures to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection were taken on 21 February, when the obligation to isolate people returned from the affected regions of Italy was introduced and six hospitals were declared COVID management hospitals. The first case of COVID-19 in Romania was on February 26. The epidemiological situation has picked up since the end of February, so a state of emergency was declared on March 16, lasting two months, until May 15.

Measures taken included the cancellation of flights to and from certain states, the closure of education units, all their activity being transposed using online means, the closure of hotels/restaurants/cafes units, the restriction of movement of persons and vehicle (based on an affidavit and with only few activities permitted) and the interdiction of movement between 10 pm and 6 am.

Starting with May 15, Romania declared state of alert, which brought a series of relaxations of measures. Wearing the mask was made mandatory in all enclosed public spaces, organizing events with a limited number of people was allowed, spaces as restaurants and shops were opened, flights were resumed and border restrictions were lifted, with few exceptions. The last extension of the state of alert took place on 15 September, with an effect of 30 days.

Regarding the youth sector, Cluj-Napoca did not lack activities and programmes, most of the activity being moved in the online space. However, being the second largest university centre in Romania (with approx. 13% of the students nationwide), once the face-to-face activities in universities were suspended, most of the youngsters preferred relocating in their hometowns.

There were several initiatives run by other entities than the government or the municipality. Some of them are:

- “Un Singur Cluj” (eng. One Cluj Only) – The platform brings together dozens of events, civic organizations, companies, universities and public administration institutions in Cluj County. The first objective of the platform is to synchronize the efforts to fight against COVID-19 in Cluj County. Medical and protective equipment was acquired in order to support the activity of hospitals and medical staff; entities have offered their resources in order to build additional sorting spaces for medical units, or in order to inform the population. Housing and food were provided for both medical staff or for disadvantaged or quarantined people. Thousands of people donated.
- “Ajută vârstnicii în timpul epidemiei de coronavirus!” (eng. Help the elderly during the coronavirus epidemic!) – Run by the Public Health department of the Babes-Bolyai University, Romanian Health Observatory Association and the Community Foundation, was an initiative addressed to the “under 40 and fairly healthy” people who wished to help their elderly neighbors. Posters containing safety instructions were elaborated in order to be listed alongside with the volunteers’ contacts, so the older persons would know who to contact in case they needed anything from groceries shopping and medicines to current activities.

Klaipeda, Lithuania

The quarantine period in Lithuania started on March 16, 2020 and lasted until June 16, 2020 (lasted exactly 3 months). The main measures of the quarantine were set by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Lithuania Aurelijus Veryga and transferred to the municipalities for implementation.

- Border controls. The right of persons to leave and enter Lithuania has been restricted. Lithuanian citizens working in foreign countries were still able to leave upon submission of appropriate documents. Cruise ships are no longer allowed to enter Klaipeda Seaport (which was one of the risk zones of Covid-19 spread). All commercial passenger flights and ferries (except for one route Klaipeda-Kiel) have been halted, and assistance to citizens wanting to return to Lithuania can only be provided in exceptional circumstances. Local train journeys were optimized (30 journeys suspended), but the necessary connections between the cities were continued to be provided. From 13th of May passenger flights are resumed.
- Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the Ministry of Economy and Innovation, the Ministry of Health and the Bank of Lithuania submitted a cross-sectoral response plan to the Government. The Plan envisages allocating 10% of GDP (5 billion Euros) to the COVID-19 response.
- The process of education, training and study in all educational institutions, i.e. universities, colleges and schools, as well as day and employment centres,

kindergartens, non-formal education institutions were suspended. Ministry of Education is set to provide pupils from low income families with computers and access to unlimited internet.

- The Ministry of Culture has set out a plan for support of arts and culture, including 2 million Eur for compensation of lost wages and paying of stipends for artists.
- Protection of people. Visits to cultural, leisure and entertainment establishments and physical service to visitors were prohibited, and the ban on all events and gatherings organized in open and closed spaces entered into force. In public sector institutions work were organized remotely, except in cases when it is necessary to perform the relevant functions at the workplace. People were told to wear masks in the shops, transport vehicles and in any other places where they can meet other people.

Local measures taken:

- Provision of health and other contact service institutions with medical protection means (FFP2 respirators – 60 000, medical gloves – 20 000, masks – 50 000, face shields – 3000, disinfectant fluid – 2 tons).
- Management of the urban environment by reducing the likelihood of the virus spreading. City streets and sidewalks were regularly disinfected with vacuum machines. Taking care of the safety of the citizens, the municipality also constantly disinfected public transport and waste containers.
- Ensuring self-isolation. The municipality provided transportation, accommodation and catering services for people who needed isolation.
- Fever clinics. Established April 10, 2020. More detailed studies in patients with symptoms of upper respiratory tract infection suspected of having coronavirus infection (COVID-19) have been performed.
- Mobile checkpoint. At the point, samples could be added for testing by individuals who experienced at least one of the symptoms characteristic of coronavirus - sudden onset of fever, cough, etc. Also, if the person travelled in any foreign country during the 14 days before the onset of symptoms or after contact with a confirmed or suspected case of COVID-19.

Other measures/activities/initiatives ran by other entities at national level:

- “Laikykites medikai” (eng. Medics, hold on!) - national level activists collected support for medical institutions, other healthcare institutions, due to the lack of necessary medical protection means (both lack of finances to buy them, or lack of these means availability in the market). People, companies etc. donated 2 471 085 € to buy necessary medical protection means. In total 1516 pcs. medical masks, 1734 pcs. respirators, 42 204 pcs. other stuff was donated. All collected money were used to buy necessary medical protection means for medical and healthcare institutions across Lithuania. In total 303 institutions received medical protection means.
- “Stiprūs kartu” (eng. Together we are stronger) - volunteers were invited to register to help seniors go shopping, support poor adults with food, and especially children whose

day care centres have already been closed. Also invited to register those who had cars and could be couriers. Completed volunteer calls: 2351, completed requests for assistance: 6107.

Maribor, Slovenia

In Republic of Slovenia, SARS-Cov-2 (COVID-19) epidemic was declared on March 12, 2020 with an Order on the declaration of the COVID-19 epidemic in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Slovenia declared the end of epidemic on May 14, 2020 and intervention measures changed. During national epidemic and later on, Municipality of Maribor followed the national protocol and organized a webpage (<https://covid19maribor.si>) with key information about preventive measures as well as available urgent contacts for information about the virus for public and media. Municipality of Maribor also created Fund for help and development, where donators and people in need get in touch.

Mayor Aleksander Saša Arsenovič named the Council for containment of spreading the virus with representatives of all relevant services in the city, including National Institute for Public Health in Maribor, University Medical Centre Maribor, Dr. Adolf Drolc Health Centre Maribor, representatives of municipal bodies, Civil Protection Service, Maribor Fire Brigade, Administrative unit of Maribor, Police Directorate Maribor, Slovenian Armed Forces, Regional Red Cross association Maribor, Chamber of craft and small business of Maribor and Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Štajerska region. Task force of 10 members was formed as well, which prepares, coordinates and informs public about measures for containment of spreading the COVID-19 infections.

Other measures taken on the local level: public transport was halted; there were free parking spaces in the city and those especially for medical workers; no organized group day care for children for reducing the risk of transmission of COVID-19; bars and restaurants were closed as well. As a good practice against social distancing and to help residents lift their spirits in those hard times, Municipality of Maribor prepared a series of posters called "Power of words" across the city with positive quotes in collaboration with local authors.

In cooperation with Employment Service of Slovenia, Maribor is also actively involved in creating opportunities for youth via career orientation, entrepreneurial workshops and activities for raising digital competences with Društvo Mladinski ceh, MKC Maribor, Fundacija PRIZMA and Štajerski tehnološki park. Meanwhile, The Consultative Centre for children, adolescents and parents Maribor helped out especially through online therapy meetings for those struggling with organization of educational process from home, emotional distress or social struggles.

Measures, activities and initiatives ran by other entities than the municipality were carried out thorough raising donations, offering help with groceries for elderly, babysitting for children as well as volunteering in medical and other public facilities. Some of them were self-organized

among residents, consisting of smaller groups in the neighbourhoods, or more structural, such as Centre for community help service. Environmental issues due to COVID-19 disposing materials (single use masks and plastic gloves) were addressed through cleaning initiatives, from public utility services to smaller actions in neighbourhoods as well.

Novi Sad, Serbia

In the Republic of Serbia, the first case of COVID-19 was registered on March 6, 2020, and a state of emergency was declared on the March 15. In order to prevent the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, preventive measures have been taken and a coordinated system of activities has been established.

During the state of emergency, some of the measures that were enforced were: limited stay of a certain number of people in closed and open spaces, regular maintenance of personal hygiene, wearing protective gloves and masks, disinfection of the space in which we live and the facilities we use, schools and kindergartens were closed, the school program took place online.

Other measures are taken at the local level: public transport was stopped, bars and restaurants were closed, parking was free and on weekends it was a complete lockdown.

The most important information and statistics related to the virus pandemic can still be found on the official website of the RS Government and a special website: <https://covid19.rs>.

In Novi Sad, it all started with the basic goal, that is support for activities during the state of emergency, youth organizations from Novi Sad gathered and created a base of their resources. These were primarily volunteers and activists of their organizations, such as OPENS, the Novi Sad Volunteer Service, the Novi Sad Youth Forum, the Student Union of The University of Novi Sad, "Čepom do osmeha", and the Novi Sad Humanitarian Centre.

All organizations cooperated and worked in synchrony and in accordance with the City Crisis Staff. Volunteers also cooperated with the Red Cross, the Army of the Republic of Serbia and the Novi Sad Customs Zone. There was a proposal for volunteers to volunteer in their immediate area, to rely on their local and residential communities that were included in the support system.

During the extraordinary meeting, OPENS was the organizer of three volunteer activities: packing packages from commodity reserves for seniors, equipping a temporary hospital at the Novi Sad Fair and touring seniors and delivering the necessary food and medicine. OPENS organized and realized volunteer activities thanks to the success achieved intersectoral cooperation of youth organizations operating in Novi Sad, with the following partners: the Red Cross of Novi Sad, the Army of the Republic of Serbia and the Public Company "Free Customs Zone".

Thessaloniki, Greece

The first case in Greece was confirmed on February 26. Health and state authorities issued precautionary guidelines and recommendations, including suspension of the educational institutions at all levels nationwide, closing cafes, bars, museums, shopping centres, sports facilities and restaurants in the country. On March 22, the Greek authorities announced restrictions on all non-essential movement throughout the country. Starting May 4, Greece began to gradually lift restrictions on movement and to restart business activity.

The period was really difficult for young people in Thessaloniki, because it was spring and early summer and lockdown in a city next to the sea. Except the general national measures, one was the local one but with direct negative reaction from the youngsters of the city - the closing of the access to the area next to the sea front.

That is the typical walking zone of the city but also the sports and leisure time for everyone and especially for the young people. From the research more than the half of the comments are about that topic. The closing of the sea walking area. That decision was proposed by the government but took by the Municipality of Thessaloniki.

Another phenomenon of that period is the return of the students to their hometowns. From the very big student community of Thessaloniki (more than 100.000 students) because of the lockdown the most of them return to their families. If you also add the fact that all the market and the dining companies were closed the city give the impression of an empty place.

At the same time the Municipality try to encourage youngsters developing mobile applications for informing about the conditions in the city but also mental health support mechanisms via phone service.

Varna, Bulgaria

The first two confirmed cases in Bulgaria were on March 8. The government issued a nationwide ban on closed-door public events. On March 13, Bulgaria declared a state of emergency – schools, shopping centres, cinemas, restaurants and other places of business were closed and all sports events were suspended. More restrictions followed.

The dynamic changes have had a serious impact on the young people in Varna. The lockdown forced a large part of the organizations to cancel their events, including the Funcity + youth

festival, Innowave Summit 2020, the Student Entrepreneurship Summit and others. Part of the activities and initiatives were “digitalized”.

The Schools and the Universities in the city have been closed and students were studying remotely. During a certain period, citizens were not allowed to visit parks, sports venues or even leave the borders of the city.

At the beginning of the summer, most of the restrictions were removed, and restaurants and sport facilities were reopened. Several organizations managed to organize and implement their youth initiatives, such as Car Free Day, but the attendance had been low due to the fact that an increased number of young people are afraid to visit crowded events.

There was some uncertainty for a short period, as some things in the area of culture and youth were removed from the program by the Municipality of Varna, but others remained and were implemented. At one point, there was no clear criteria which of the initiatives will receive funding for their activities and which will not.

Varna is a tourist city. Most of the young people are working during the summer season, which was extremely weak, due the pandemic. This is an indication that we can expect difficult months in economic terms for young people in Varna.

At the moment there are no serious restrictions but people are obliged to wear masks in outdoor and indoor public spaces and there are certain restrictions regarding events. At the same time, the number of COVID-19 positive cases is increasing to record numbers. This fact can potentially lead to a second lockdown.

Another phenomenon noticed is the return of young people living or studying abroad to Varna. Part of them lost their job, or are working remotely, which allows them to be at home with their relatives and closer to their friends.

The youth community, as well as the whole society, is divided into two main groups - one who believes that the situation is not so dangerous, as shown on the media, and another - that believes the situation is very serious and is expecting difficult months.

The pandemic made planning really hard for youth organizations. As the restrictions were often changed, now the youth organisations are trying to plan in a short period of time, due to uncertainty for a long period. One of the positive facts is that the Municipality of Varna managed to open its annual program for funding youth projects in 2020 but it is still unclear how the youth program for 2021 will be formed.

Several initiatives have been formed to support young people in terms of their mental health, with the participation of various organizations and institutions - Varna Free University, BRC, Center for Personal Development.

3. Survey structure and dissemination

This survey has been implemented in the cities of Amiens (France), Braga (Portugal), Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Klaipeda (Lithuania), Maribor (Slovenia), Novi Sad (Serbia), Thessaloniki (Greece) and Varna (Bulgaria) between 20 May and 31 July 2020. There was a total of 9 surveys in 9 languages - for Cluj-Napoca, due to the density of the Magyar community, there were two surveys.

The main channels used for its dissemination were the Facebook page of Citizen Y and various pages and groups of each city which have as main audience the young people of the municipalities. The survey was heavily promoted towards a targeted online population based on geographic location and age, towards look alike audience.

The structure of the survey consisted of a total of 32 questions (of which 6 were demographic type questions), of which 10 are single or multiple choice from a predefined list, 4 are open field type and 18 are scale type (unit 1-10). For the open field type questions, in order to be "measured", subjects/issues that were mentioned frequently in the open answers were treated as indicators.

The surveys were accessed 15,752 times and were completed 7,708 times, resulting in a response rate of 48.9%. The average time to complete the survey was 6:53 minutes. The responses were collected and stored using the Typeform platform.

City	Accessed (count)	Completed (count)	Response rate (%)	Completion time (min.)
Amiens	974	400	41.07	05:57
Braga	1,559	838	53.75	06:47
Cluj-Napoca (RO)	1,744	1,013	58.08	06:54
Cluj-Napoca (HU)	448	223	49.78	07:59
Klaipeda	847	433	51.12	07:38
Maribor	958	327	34.13	05:32
Novi Sad	3,325	1,603	48.21	06:27
Thessaloniki	2,852	1,371	48.07	07:00
Varna	3,045	1,500	49.26	07:43
Total	15,752	7,708	48.93	06:53

Table 1 – Survey accessibility

4. Demographics

The survey has registered 7647 valid responses. 20.7% of the responses came from Novi Sad, followed by Varna (with 19.5% of the responses) and Thessaloniki (17.9%).

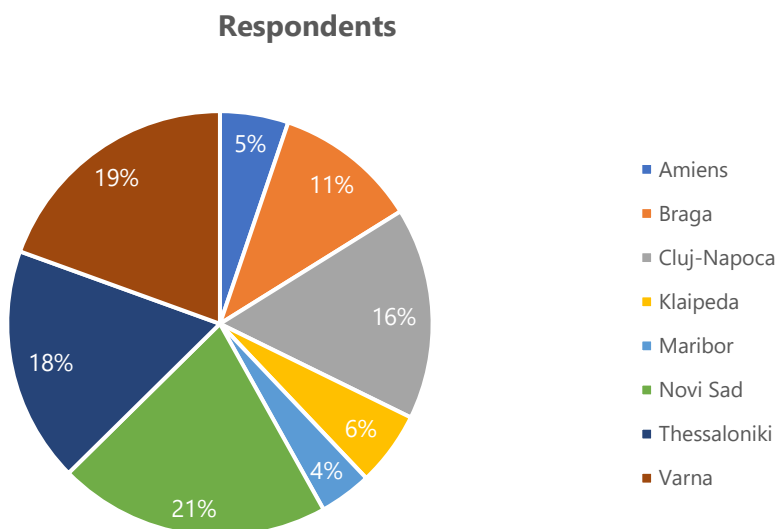


Figure 1 - Respondents (7647 r.)

The responses of the survey show that the vast majority of the respondents found out about the survey from social networks (86.6%), followed at a distance by the press / online press (10.3%).

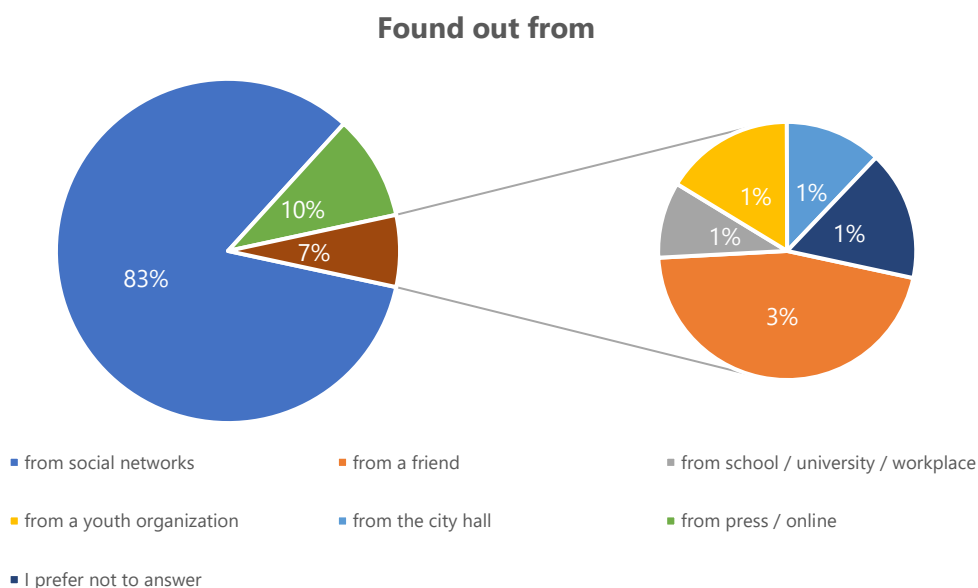


Figure 2 - Found out about the survey from (7647 r.)

When asked about their age, about half of the respondents indicated the 19-24 age category (42.3%), followed by 25-29 age category (28.3%), over 30 age category (15.9%) and 14-18 age category (11.8%).

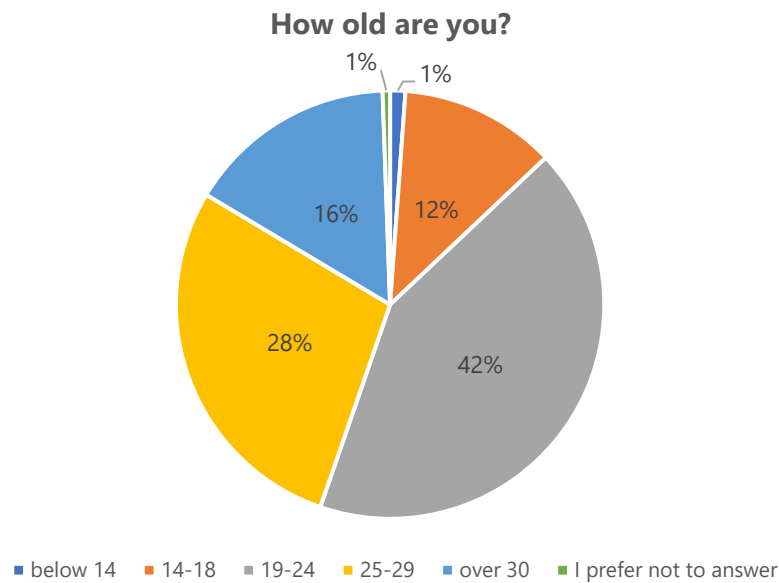


Figure 3 - Age (7647 r.)

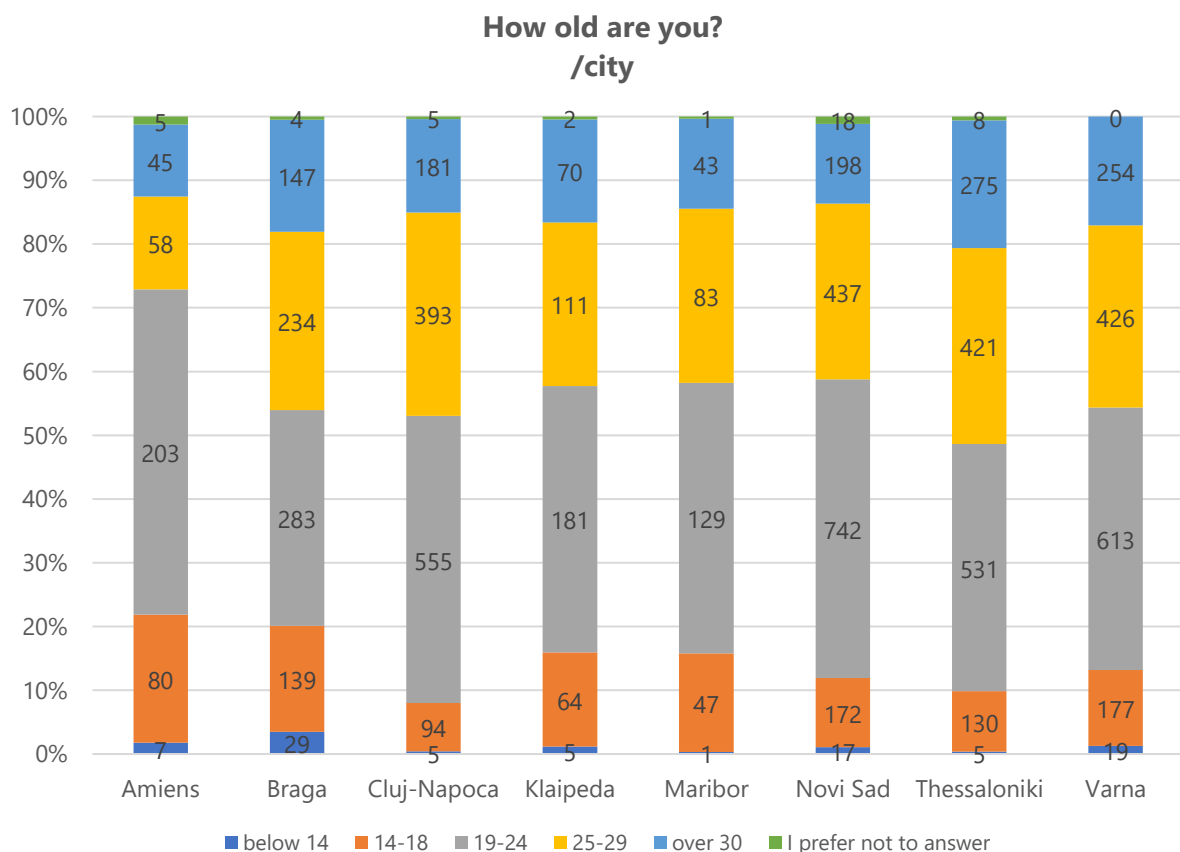


Figure 4 - Age /city (7647 r.)

Regarding their gender, 64% of the respondents were female, 33.8% male and 0.4% other gender.

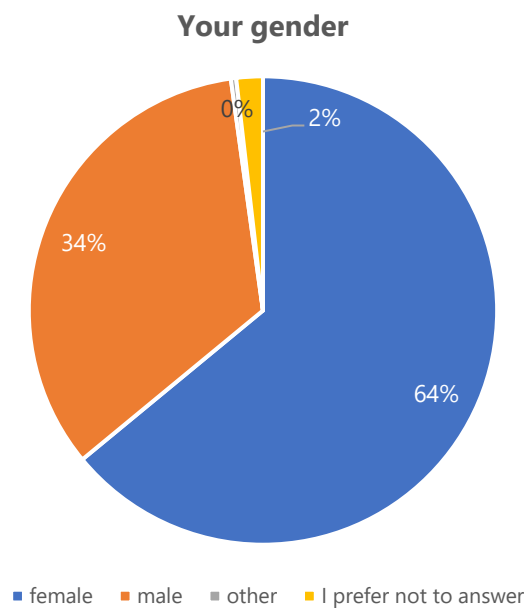


Figure 5 - Gender (7647 r.)

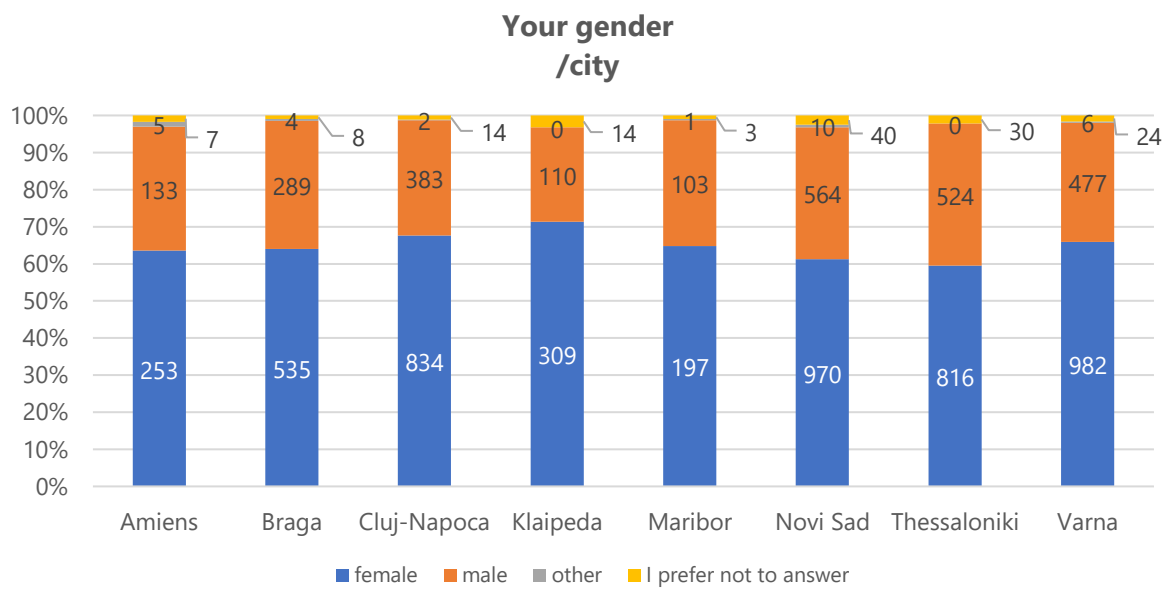


Figure 6 - Gender /city (7647 r.)

When asked about their last graduated studies, 44% responded their last studies were part of the secondary education, 28.4% own a Bachelor's degree and 17% a Master's diploma.

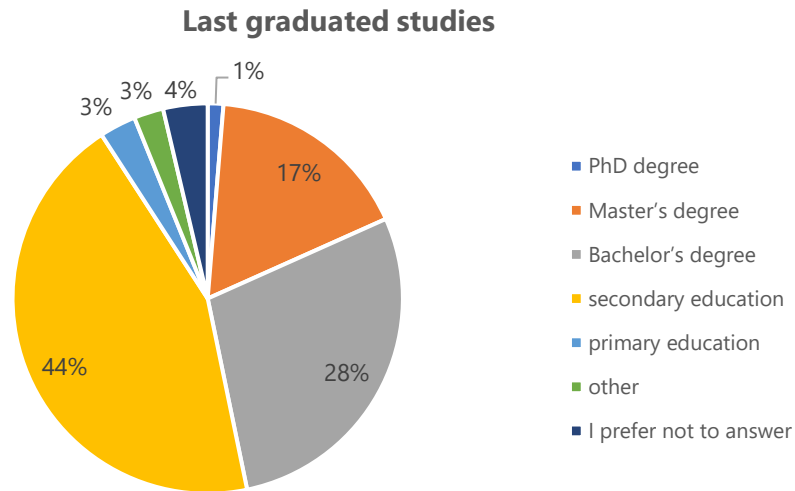


Figure 7 - Last graduated studies (7647 r.)

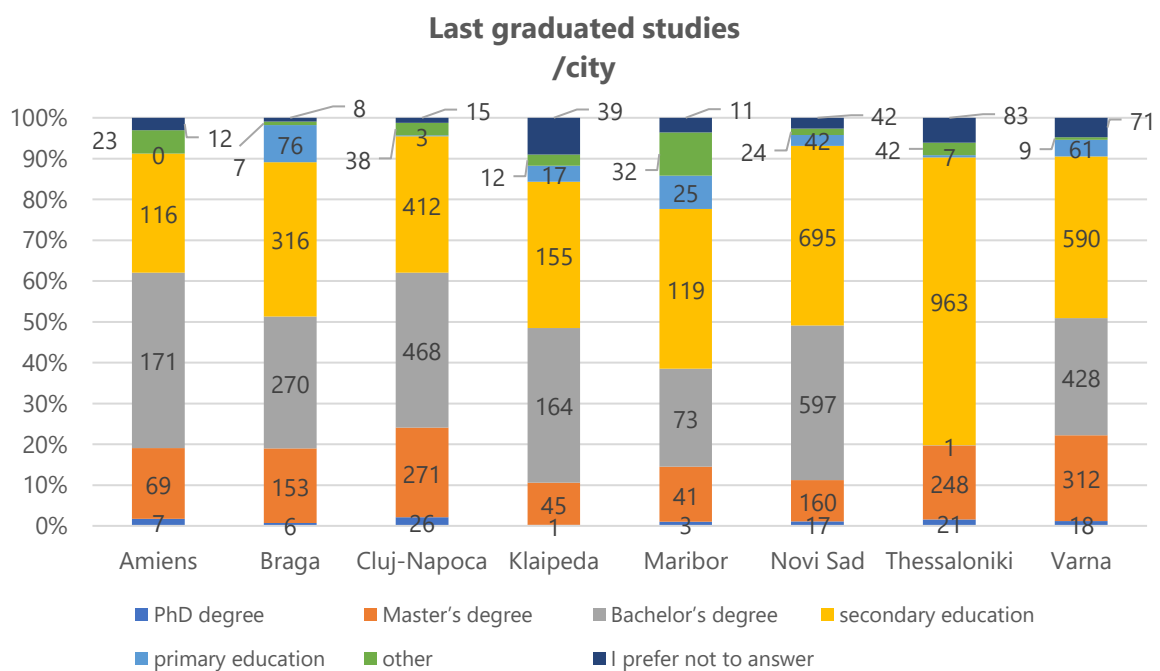


Figure 8 - Last graduated studies /city (7647 r.)

Almost half of the respondents (49.7%) were employed by the time of the survey completion, while 50.3% responded they were not.

Are you currently employed?

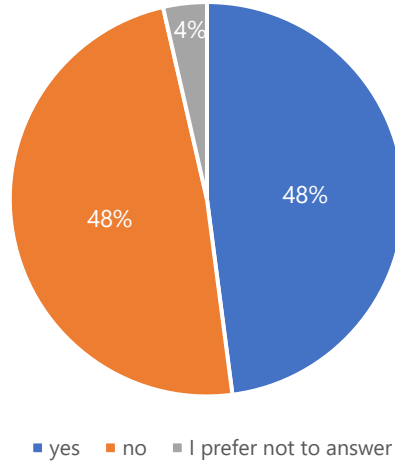


Figure 9 - Employment status (7647 r.)

Are you currently employed? /city

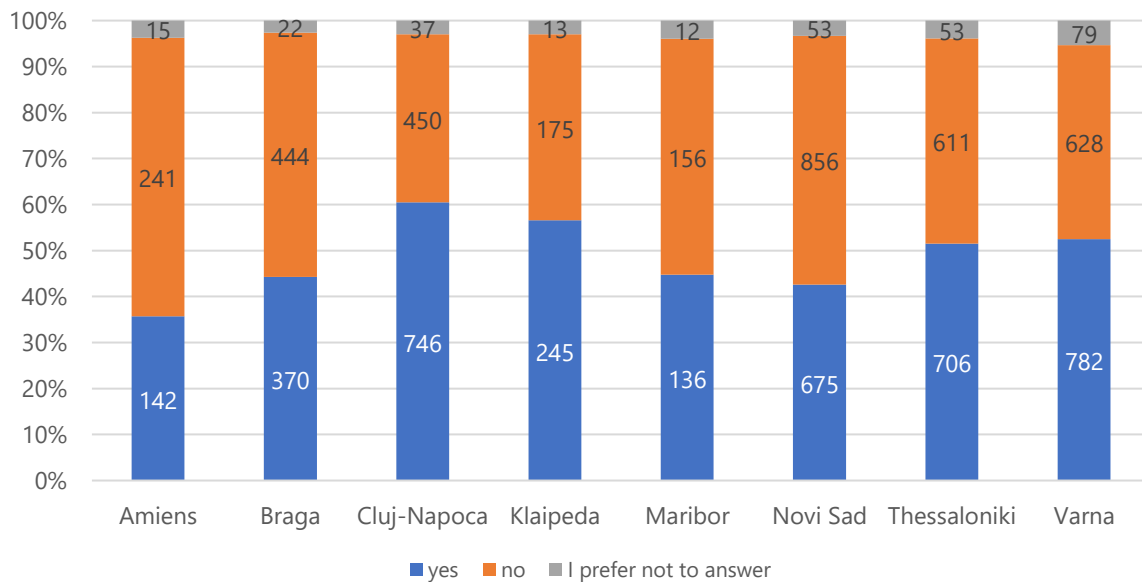


Figure 10 - Employment status /city (7647 r.)

5. OUTCOMES. Pandemic activities and perceptions

Activities during the pandemic

When asked how many times did they leave their home during the pandemic, 31% responded they left 1-2 times / week, 26.2% responded that they did so at least one time per day and 21.8% responded 3-6 times / week. Grossly, 79% of the cities' youngsters had weekly activity outside their home.

How often did you leave your house during the pandemic?

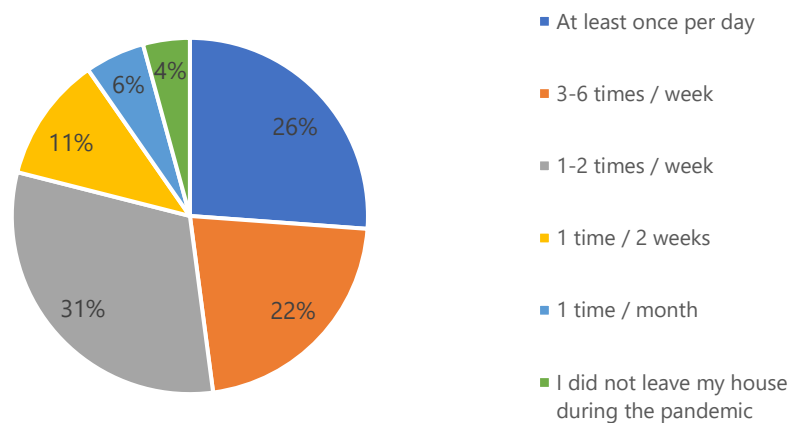


Figure 11 - House leaving during the pandemic (7647 r.)

How often did you leave your house during the pandemic? /city

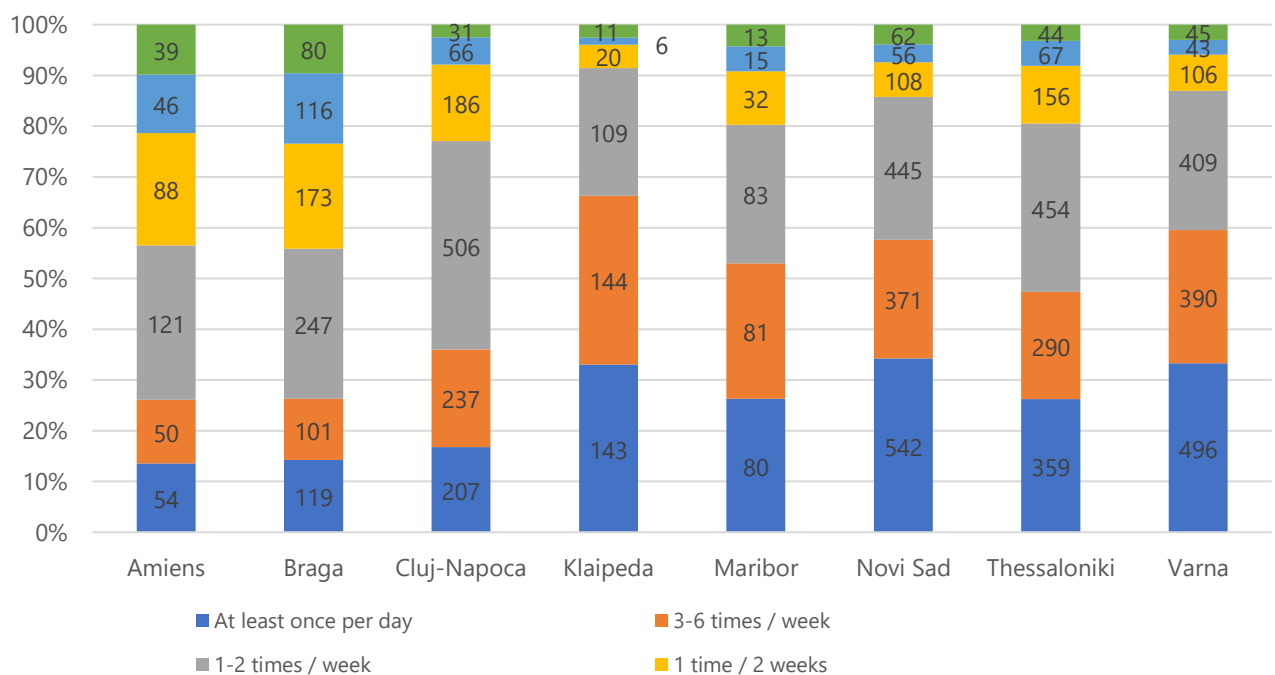


Figure 12 - House leaving during the pandemic /city (7647 r.)

We asked what activities required them to leave their house during the pandemic most often – groceries shopping was the answer of most of them, with a percentage of 75.6. The next popular answers were individual physical activities (30.2%) and job activity (23.2%). The „other” response was chosen by 15.6% of the respondents and it contains several other reasons, such as visiting family or friends, volunteering activities or study/educational related activities.

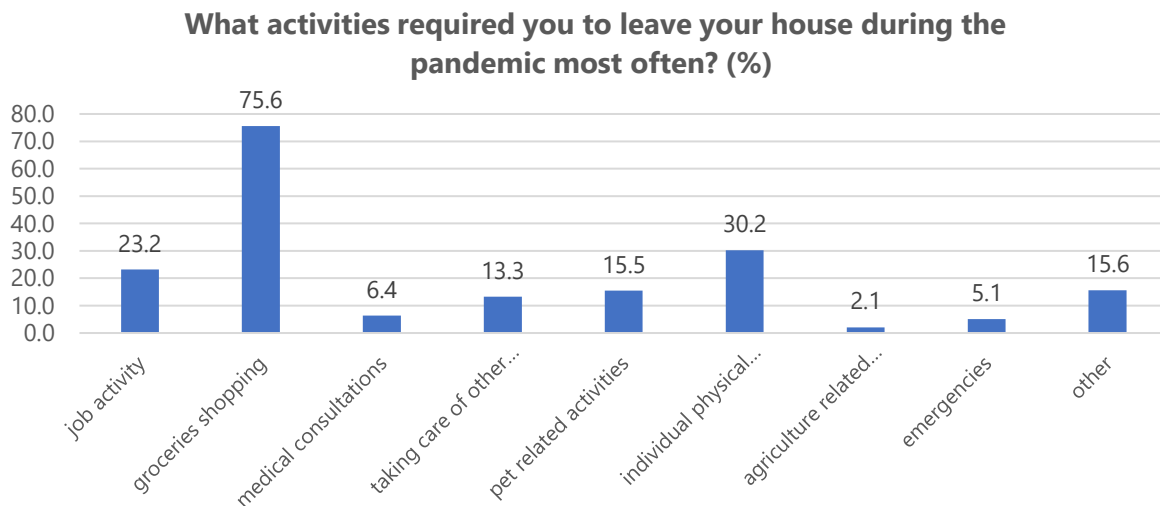


Figure 14 - Activities (7599 r.)

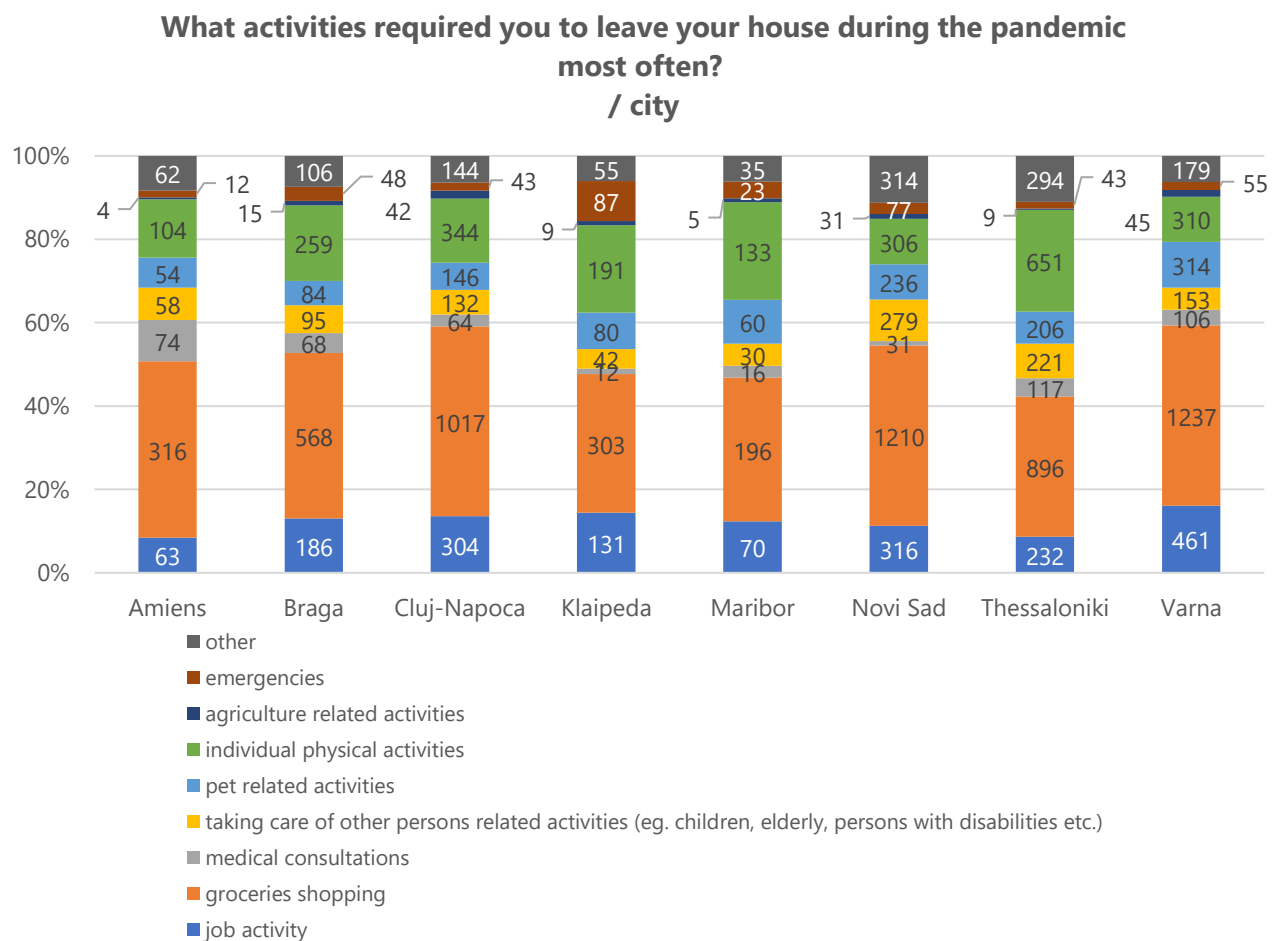


Figure 13 – Activities /city (7599 r.)

Pandemic concerns

When asked what their post-pandemic concerns are, the most popular answer was the resumption of social and development activities (participation in events, parties, meetings etc.) with 41% of the answers, followed by the resumption of physical connections with friends/family (33.9%) and the retrieval of courses/information related to studies (27.2%). The search of a new job, care of their health of the health of a family member and resumption of work were also highly chosen options (25.5%, 25.4% and 24.2% of the responses). The „other“ response was chosen by 2.1% of the respondents and it contains several other concerns such as the economic situation post-pandemic, personal financial issues, a second wave of the pandemic and the status of the restrictions.

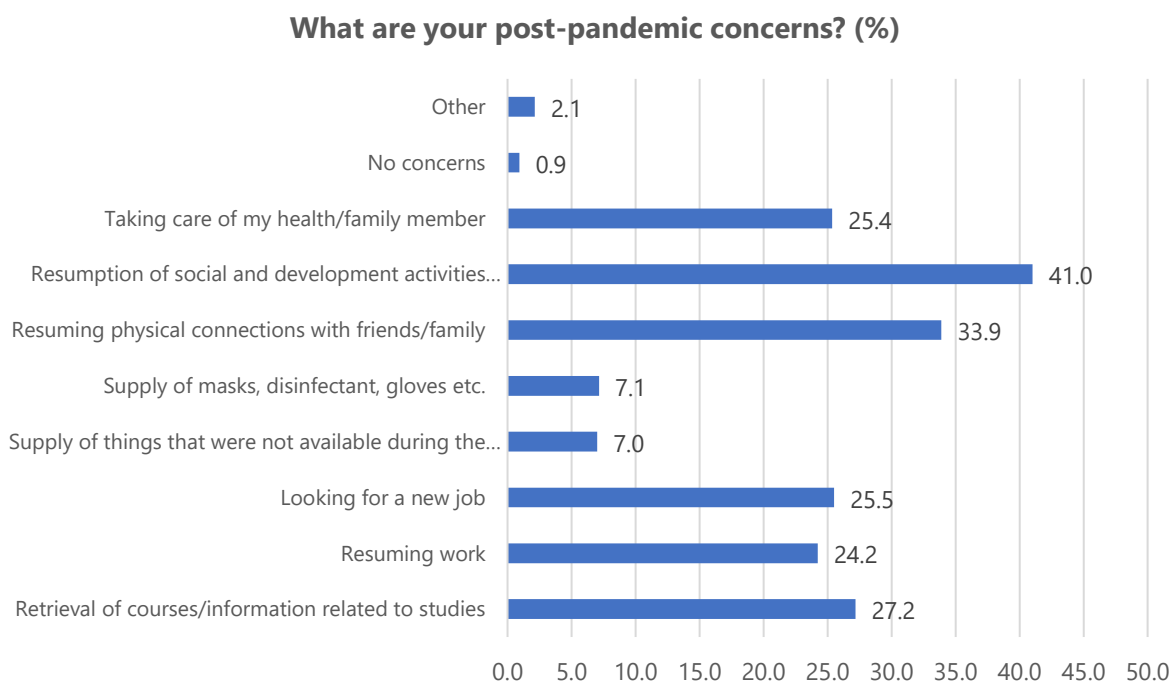


Figure 15 - Post-pandemic concerns (7628 r.)

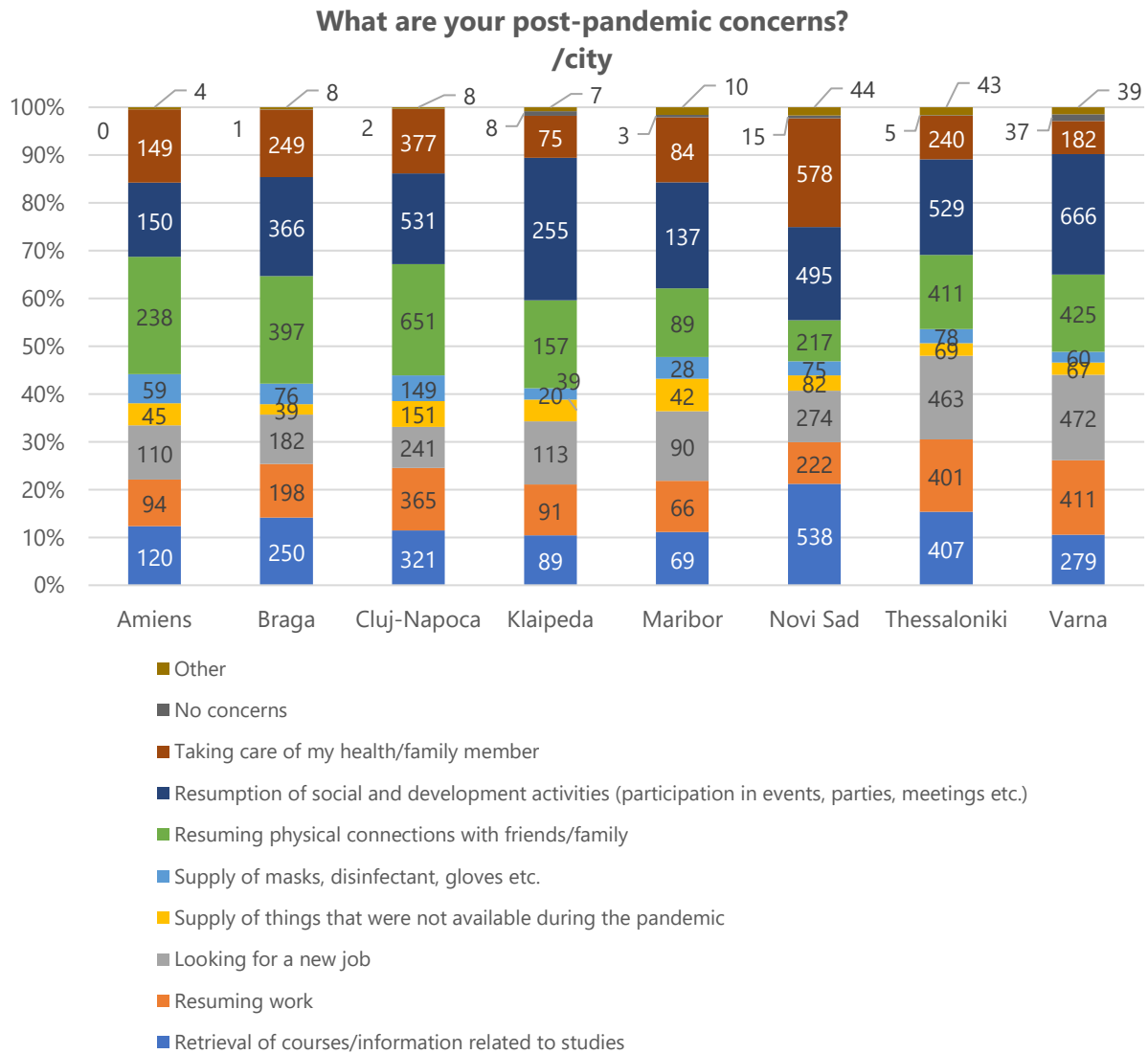


Figure 16 - Municipality management of the pandemic (7647 r.)

Perception of the city's handling of the crisis and of one's own action

When it comes to the efficiency with which the cities managed the pandemic, 84.2% of the respondents said their city was effective or rather effective (36.3% for the first answer, respectively 48% for the second), while 8.6% assumed the opposite (2.7% for rather no and 2.7% for no).

Do you think your city managed the pandemic situation effectively?

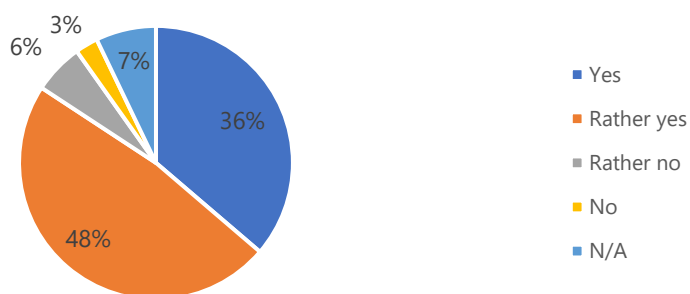


Figure 18 - Municipality management of the pandemic (7647 r.)

Do you think your city managed the pandemic situation effectively? / city

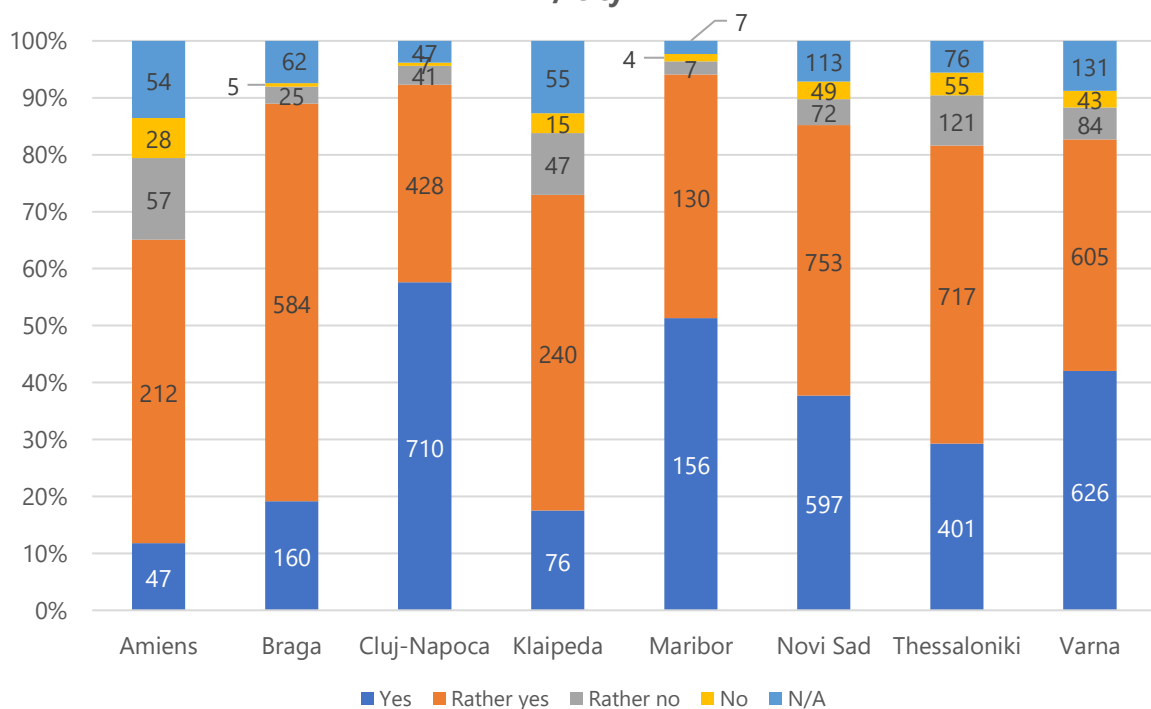


Figure 19 - Municipality management of the pandemic /city (7647 r.)

When asked what their city could have done better on in addition, 28.4% of the responders said the situation was treated adequately. Besides this answer, the most popular ones were taking additional measures (regarding social distancing, wearing masks etc.) – 10.7%, mentions about law enforcement (additional law enforcement on the streets, including in neighbourhoods; more strict controls / checks; more proactivity from law enforcement) – 6.7%, provision of “sanitary infrastructure” (disinfectant dispensers, distribution/sale points of masks etc.) – 5.4% and better management of public transport (frequency of travel, disinfection, keeping social distance, obligation to wear mask/gloves) – 4.8%. Other popular answers were ensuring the correctness of law enforcement, ensuring safety and food for disadvantaged and/or homeless people, imposing stricter measures in shops and/or markets (wearing masks, general measures, intervention in limiting the quantity purchased / person, staff training), informing (on measures and/or the situation of cases in the municipality), street disinfection / of some areas / of blocks’ and buildings’ inner spaces and supporting complementary initiatives to manage the pandemic – all within the range of 2.2% to 4% each of the responses.

This question aggregated answers on both the management of the pandemic crisis and the usual situation of the city. In the second category were registered answers such as bicycle lanes, infrastructure works, green spaces, recycling and selective collection or cleaning. Some of the answers also contain local issues or problems – which will be further presented in the Happy City report per each city.

The „other” response was chosen by 12.2% of the respondents and it contains several other measures such as activities for youth, allowance of more activities, financial support or better management in general.

What do you think your city could have done better or in addition to the pandemic situation? (%)

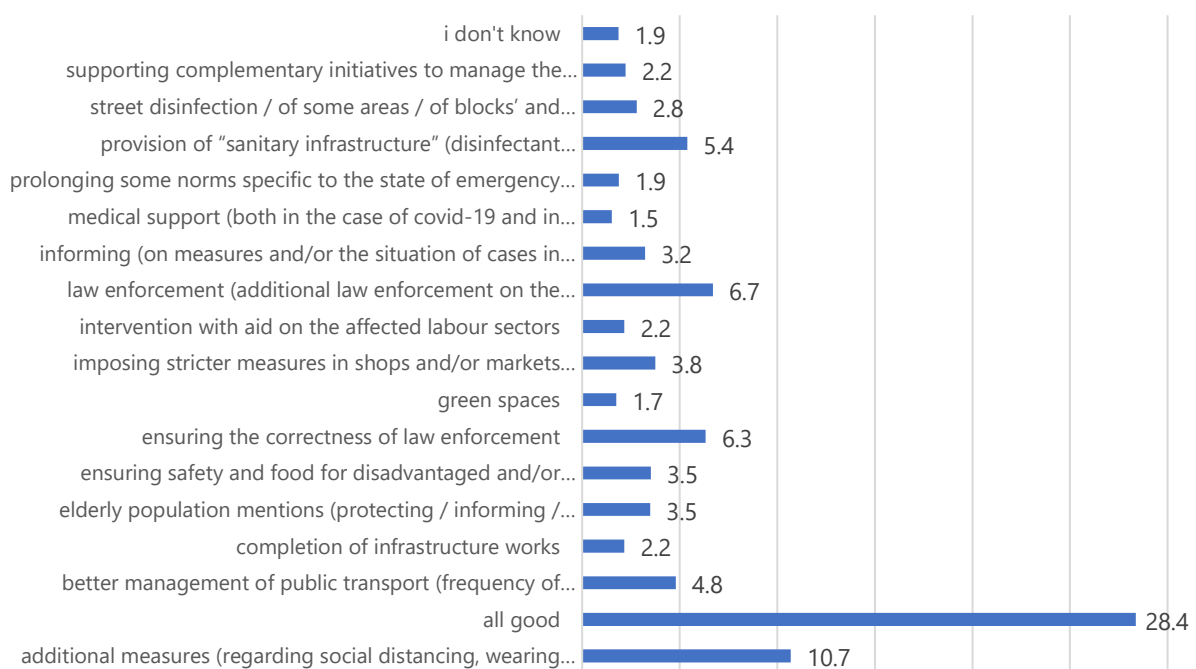


Figure 20 - Improvements in municipality management of the pandemic (5733 r.)



We asked the young people if they have already done something for their city. 41.8% responded they have, while 58.2% responded negatively. Of those who responded positively, we asked them to name what they have done – 42.8% responded they followed the rules and the measures taken, 17.8% offered support for disadvantaged people, for the elderly and for other people in need and 13.8% said they were involved in volunteering activities. The „other“ response was chosen by 18% of the respondents and it contains several other activities such as cleaning activities (inside of outside their buildings or of some areas), involvement in educational activities, help in reporting problems and through their workplace.

Have you already done something for your city during the pandemic?

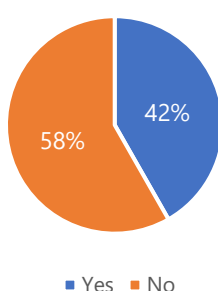


Figure 21 - Already done something for the city (7647 r.)

Have you already done something for your city during the pandemic? /city

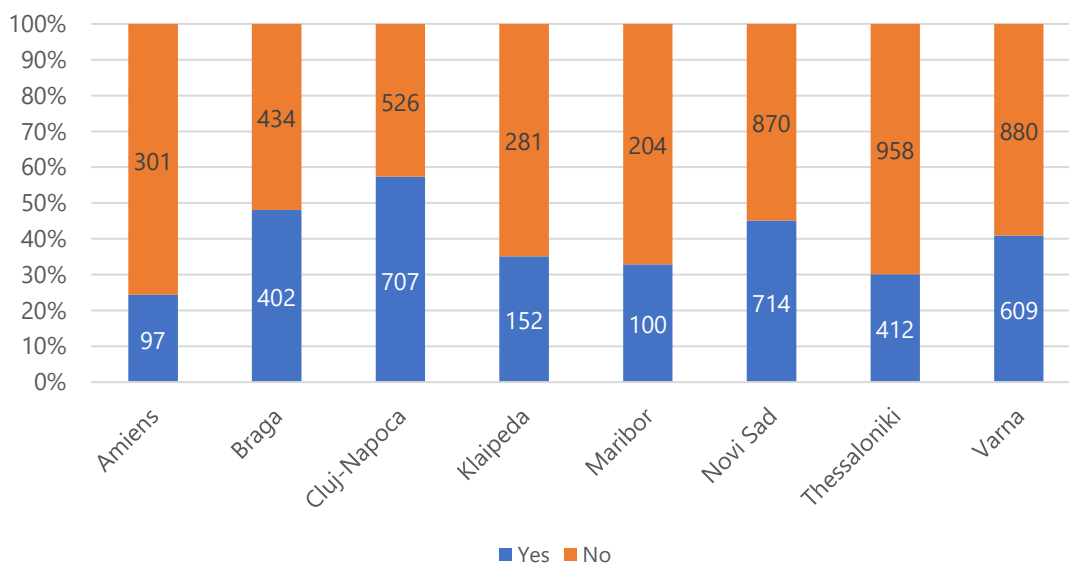


Figure 22 - Already done something for the city /city (7647 r.)

Share with us what you have done (%)

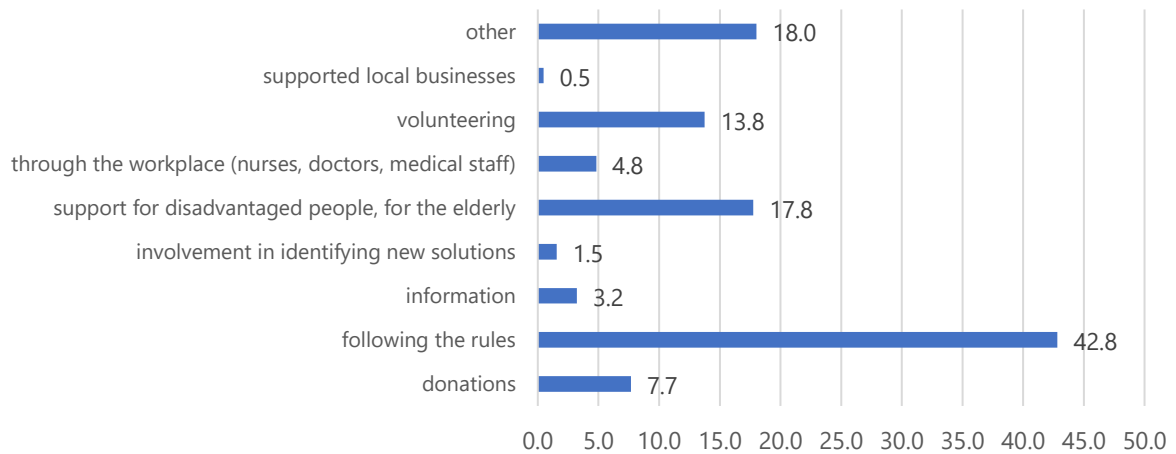


Figure 24 - Specific activities (3104 r.)

Share with us what you have done /city

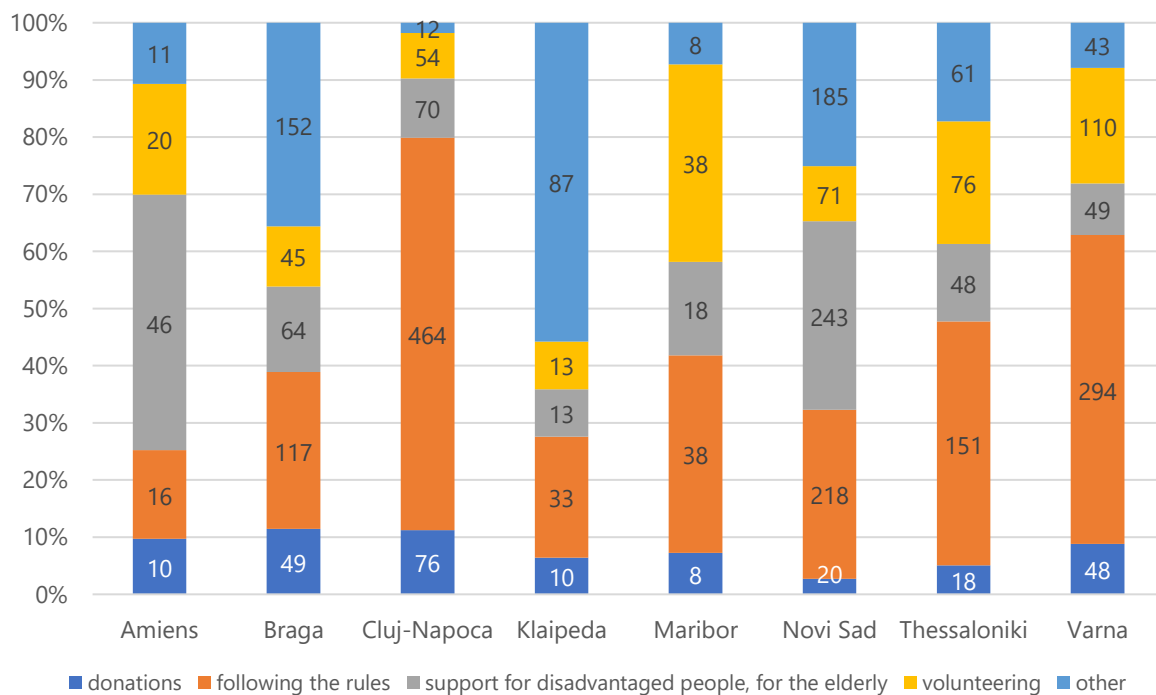


Figure 23 - Specific activities /city (3104 r.)

The respondents were asked how could they help their cities as a young person. The most popular answer was volunteering, chosen by 16.3% of the respondents, followed by involvement – 15.2%, compliance with the law – 11.5%, new ideas – 7.5%, cleaning or keeping clean – 7.9% and having a job in the city – 5.5%.

8,6% of the youngsters responded that they cannot help the city and 3.3% said they do not know what they can do in order to help.

The „other” response was chosen by 26% of the respondents and it contains several other solutions such as being united and responsible, paying taxes, promotion of the city and sharing of ideas.

While most answers were targeting the community, the city or the society as “main audience”, some of the responses were specifically naming target-groups. Hence, 13.7% of the answers have as main target-group the environment, 4.9% refers to elderly population, 4.5% to youngsters and 3.6% to disadvantaged people. Other categories included were animals, children, the business sector, the cultural sector and the LGBTQ+ community.

As a young person, how could you help your city? (%)

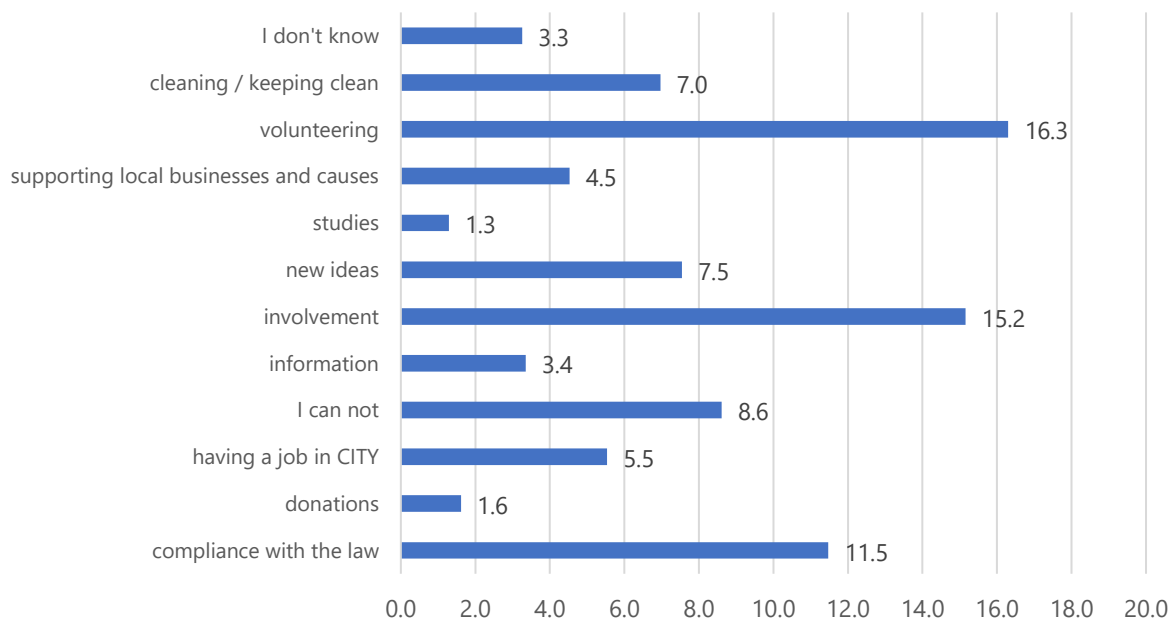
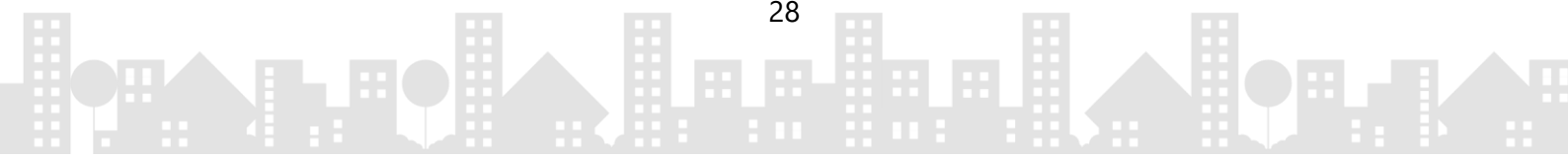


Figure 25 - Youngsters helping their city (7061 r.)



As a young person, how could you help your city? /city

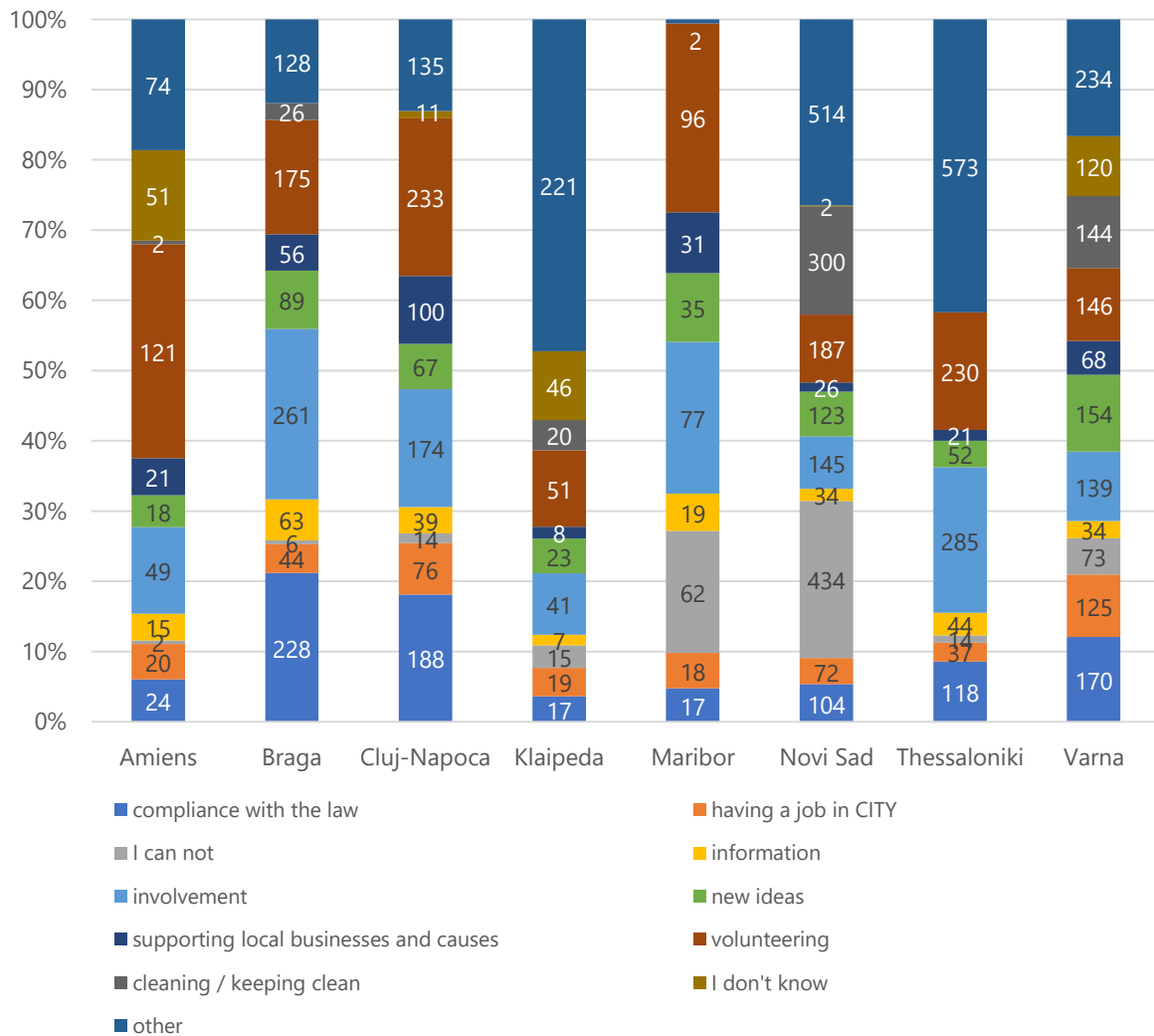


Figure 27 - Youngsters helping their city /city (7061 r.)

Target groups (%)

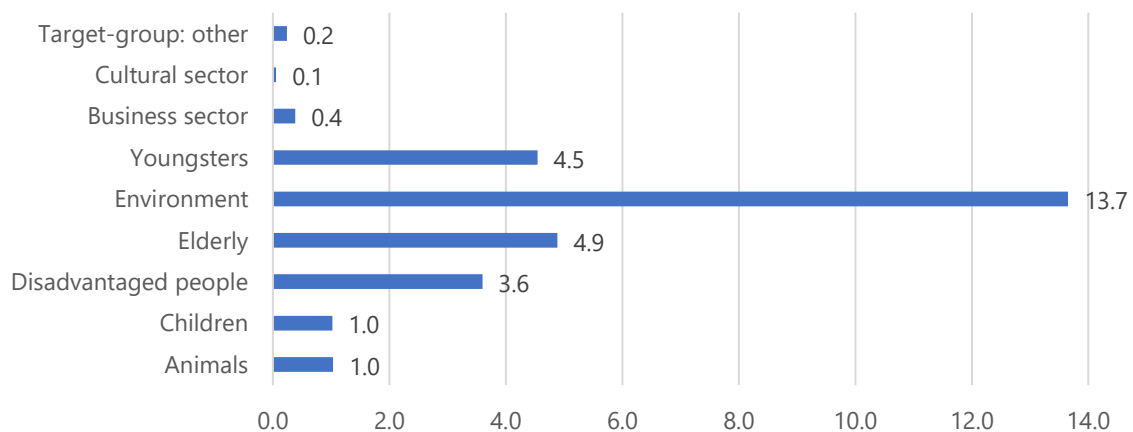


Figure 26 - Target groups (2833 r.)

6. FEELING THE CITY. Overall city perceptions before and during 2020

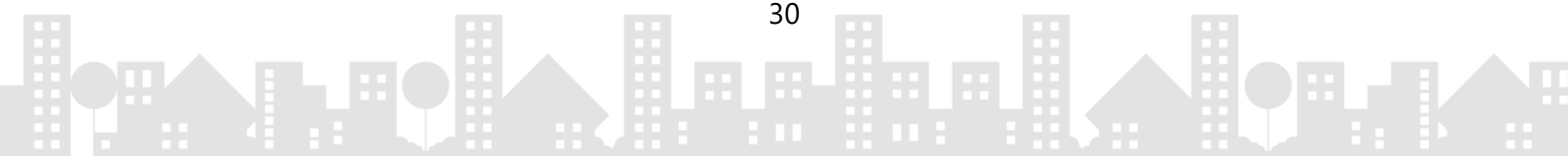
In the attempt of measuring the satisfaction level regarding their city, the respondents had been walked through a series of indicators which were to be noted on a 1-10 scale, where 1 meant „not satisfied at all“ and 10 meant „very satisfied“.

Overall, comparing the usual situation of the city and the pandemic period, significant decline differences were identified at the indicators happy self, happy city and proactive city. Significant improvement difference was registered at the indicator clean city. For the indicators safe city, safe neighbourhood, fair city, accessible city and united city there were not registered significant differences.

Feeling	Usually	During COVID-19	Trend
HAPPY self	7.8	5.8	↓
HAPPY city	7.1	4.8	↓
SAFE city	7.0	7.2	–
SAFE neighbourhood	7.5	7.7	–
FAIR city	6.7	6.3	–
CLEAN city	6.1	7.0	↑
ACCESSIBLE city	6.8	6.6	–
PROACTIVE city	7.2	5.8	↓
UNITED city	6.6	6.6	–

Table 2 - Feeling (7647 r.)

Feeling	Period	AM	BR	CL	KL	MA	NS	TH	VA
HAPPY self	usually	7.0	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.3	7.8
	during the pandemic	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.3
	trend	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
HAPPY city	usually	6.4	8.2	8.2	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.8
	during the pandemic	5.8	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.1
	trend	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
SAFE	usually	5.6	8.2	8.4	7.3	7.5	6.7	5.9	6.7
	during the pandemic	6.3	7.9	8.2	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.8
	trend	↑	–	–	–	–	↑	↑	–



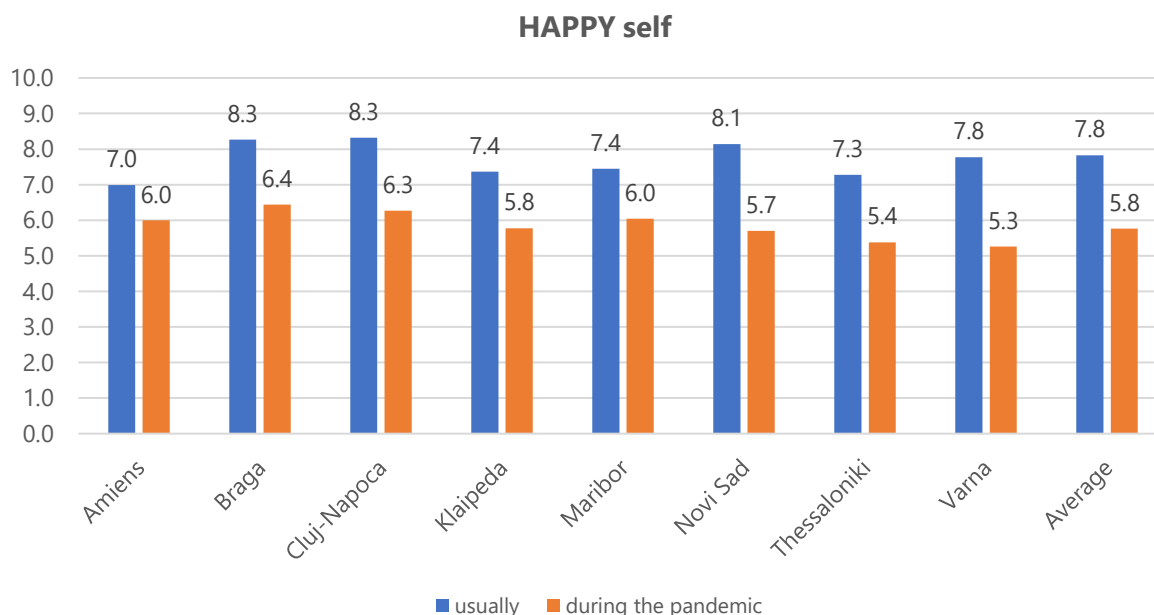
SAFE neighbourhood	usually	6.5	8.6	8.3	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.0
	during the pandemic	6.8	8.5	8.3	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.1
	trend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAIR	usually	5.6	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.1	8.7	5.3	5.6
	during the pandemic	5.5	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.9	5.3	5.4
	trend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLEAN	usually	5.6	7.3	7.9	6.5	6.8	6.2	4.5	5.3
	during the pandemic	6.4	7.6	8.4	6.6	7.2	7.6	5.8	6.2
	trend	↑	–	–	–	–	↑	↑	↑
ACCESSIBLE	usually	6.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.8	5.4	6.6
	during the pandemic	6.3	7.6	7.9	6.7	5.2	6.7	5.5	6.3
	trend	–	↑	↑	–	↓	↓	–	–
PROACTIVE	usually	5.9	7.8	8.4	6.1	6.3	7.5	7.5	6.4
	during the pandemic	5.4	6.8	7.3	4.2	5.4	6.0	4.7	5.3
	trend	–	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
UNITED	usually	5.4	7.6	7.9	6.0	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.9
	during the pandemic	5.6	7.9	7.9	6.0	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.8
	trend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 3 - Feeling /city (7647 r.)

Happy Self

When asked how happy they feel usually in their city, the average grade was 7.8 (which is also the highest average of all indicators). The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga or Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 5.8. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga, by age are below 14, by gender are male, by last studies are primary education graduates. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Varna, by age are 19-24 or 25-29 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are PhD graduates. There are no differences by employment status.



HAPPY self	Category	usually	during the pandemic
Most satisfied	city	Braga / Cluj-Napoca	Braga 6.4
	age	below 14	below 14 6.9
	gender	female	male 5.9
	studies	primary education	primary education 6.3

Figure 28 - Happy self (7647 r.)

	employment status	not employed	7.9	/	5.8
Least satisfied	city	Amiens	7	Varna	5.3
	age	over 30	7.4	19-24 / 25-29	5.7
	gender	male	7.7	female	5.7
	studies	PhD degree	7.1	PhD degree	5.3
	employment status	employed	7.8	/	5.8

Table 4 - Happy self (profile)

Demographic	Responses	HAPPY self usually	HAPPY self during the pandemic
	average	7.8	5.8
Count of given grades	10	1956	735
	9	1066	411
	8	1809	922
	7	1295	1005
	6	599	1011
	5	429	1185
	4	180	848
	3	150	665
	2	70	375
	1	92	490
Age	below 14	8.8	6.9
	14-18	8.2	5.9
	19-24	8.0	5.7
	25-29	7.7	5.7
	over 30	7.4	5.8
	I prefer not to answer	7.1	6.3
Gender	female	7.9	5.7
	male	7.7	5.9
	I prefer not to answer	6.8	5.0
	other	6.4	5.4
Last studies	PhD degree	7.1	5.3
	Master's degree	7.6	5.9
	Bachelor's degree	7.9	5.8
	secondary education	7.9	5.7
	primary education	8.2	6.3
	other	7.9	5.9
	I prefer not to answer	7.4	5.4
Employment status	employed	7.8	5.8
	not employed	7.9	5.8
	I prefer not to answer	7.5	5.7

Table 5 - Happy self (broken-down)



Happy City

Regarding how happy they think the city and its citizens are usually, the average grade was 7.1. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga or Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 4.8 (which is also the lowest average of all indicators). The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Varna, by age are 25-29 or over 30 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

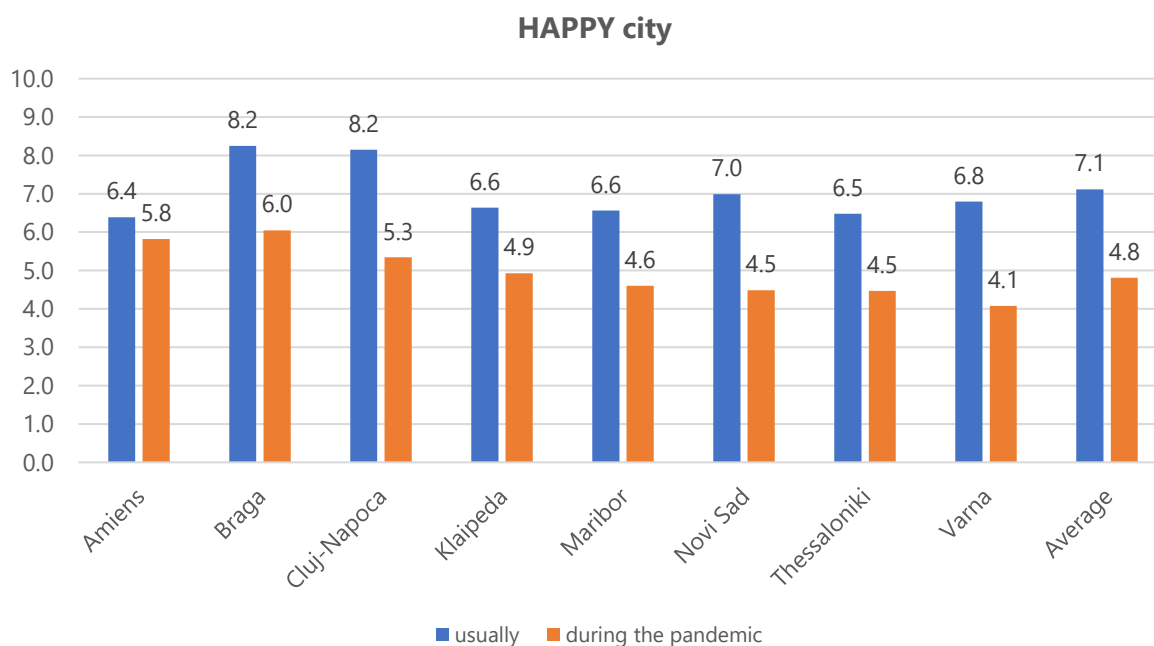


Figure 29 - Happy city (7647 r.)

HAPPY city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
		City	Score	City	Score
Most satisfied	city	Braga / Cluj-Napoca	8.2	Braga	6
	age	below 14	7.9	below 14	5.6
	gender	female	7.2	male	4.9
	studies	primary education	7.8	primary education	5.3
	employment status	not employed	7.2	not employed	4.9

Least satisfied	city	Amiens	6.4	Varna	4.1
	age	over 30	6.6	25-29 / over 30	4.7
	gender	male	7.9	female	4.8
	studies	PhD degree	6.0	PhD degree	4.3
	employment status	employed	7.1	employed	4.7

Table 6 - Happy city (profile)

Demographic	Responses	HAPPY city usually	HAPPY city during the pandemic
	average	7.8	5.8
Count of given grades	10	1956	735
	9	1066	411
	8	1809	922
	7	1295	1005
	6	599	1011
	5	429	1185
	4	180	848
	3	150	665
	2	70	375
	1	92	490
Age	below 14	8.8	6.9
	14-18	8.2	5.9
	19-24	8.0	5.7
	25-29	7.7	5.7
	over 30	7.4	5.8
	I prefer not to answer	7.1	6.3
Gender	female	7.9	5.7
	male	7.7	5.9
	I prefer not to answer	6.8	5.0
	other	6.4	5.4
Last studies	PhD degree	7.1	5.3
	Master's degree	7.6	5.9
	Bachelor's degree	7.9	5.8
	secondary education	7.9	5.7
	primary education	8.2	6.3
	other	7.9	5.9
	I prefer not to answer	7.4	5.4
Employment status	employed	7.8	5.8
	not employed	7.9	5.8
	I prefer not to answer	7.5	5.7

Table 7 - Happy city (broken-down)



Safe City

On how safe they think the city is usually, the average grade was 7. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 7.2. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

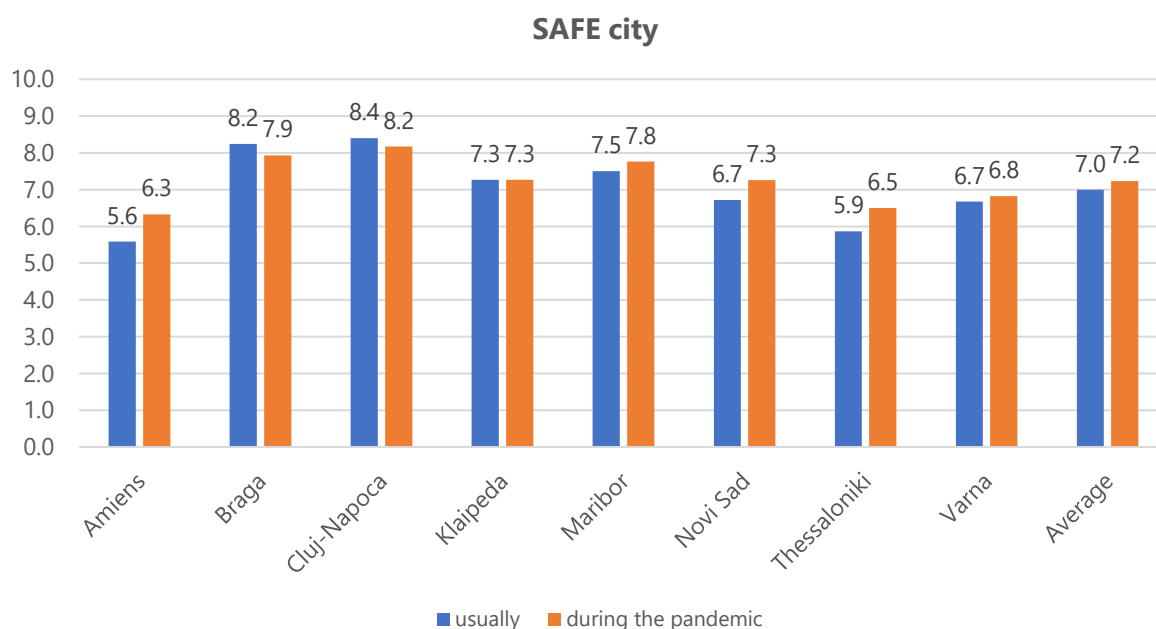


Figure 30 - Safe city (7647 r.)

SAFE city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
Most satisfied	city	Cluj-Napoca	8.4	Cluj-Napoca	8.2
	age	below 14	8.1	below 14	8.0
	gender	female	7.1	male	7.4
	studies	primary education	7.9	primary education	7.8
	employment status	not employed	7.1	not employed	7.3



Least satisfied	city	Amiens	5.6	Amiens	6.3
	age	over 30	6.7	over 30	7
	gender	male	7	female	7.2
	studies	PhD degree	6.4	PhD degree	6.8
	employment status	employed	7.0	employed	7.2

Table 8 - Safe city (profile)

Demographic	Responses	SAFE city usually	SAFE city during the pandemic
	Average	7.0	7.2
Count of given grades	10	1076	1506
	9	1000	1124
	8	1519	1481
	7	1351	1080
	6	895	691
	5	758	748
	4	413	374
	3	272	270
	2	168	148
	1	195	225
Age	below 14	8.1	8.0
	14-18	7.3	7.5
	19-24	7.0	7.2
	25-29	6.9	7.2
	over 30	6.7	7.0
	I prefer not to answer	6.0	7.0
Gender	female	7.1	7.2
	male	7.0	7.4
	I prefer not to answer	5.7	6.1
	other	6.1	6.2
Last studies	PhD degree	6.4	6.8
	Master's degree	7.0	7.2
	Bachelor's degree	7.2	7.4
	secondary education	6.9	7.1
	primary education	7.9	7.8
	other	7.1	7.5
	I prefer not to answer	6.3	6.6
Employment status	employed	7.0	7.2
	not employed	7.1	7.3
	I prefer not to answer	6.6	6.9

Table 9 - Safe city (broken-down)



Safe Neighbourhood

When asked how safe their neighbourhood is usually, the average grade was 7.5. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are primary education graduates. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are PhD graduates. There are no differences by employment status.

For the pandemic period, the average was 7.7. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are primary education graduates. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are PhD graduates. There are no differences by employment status.

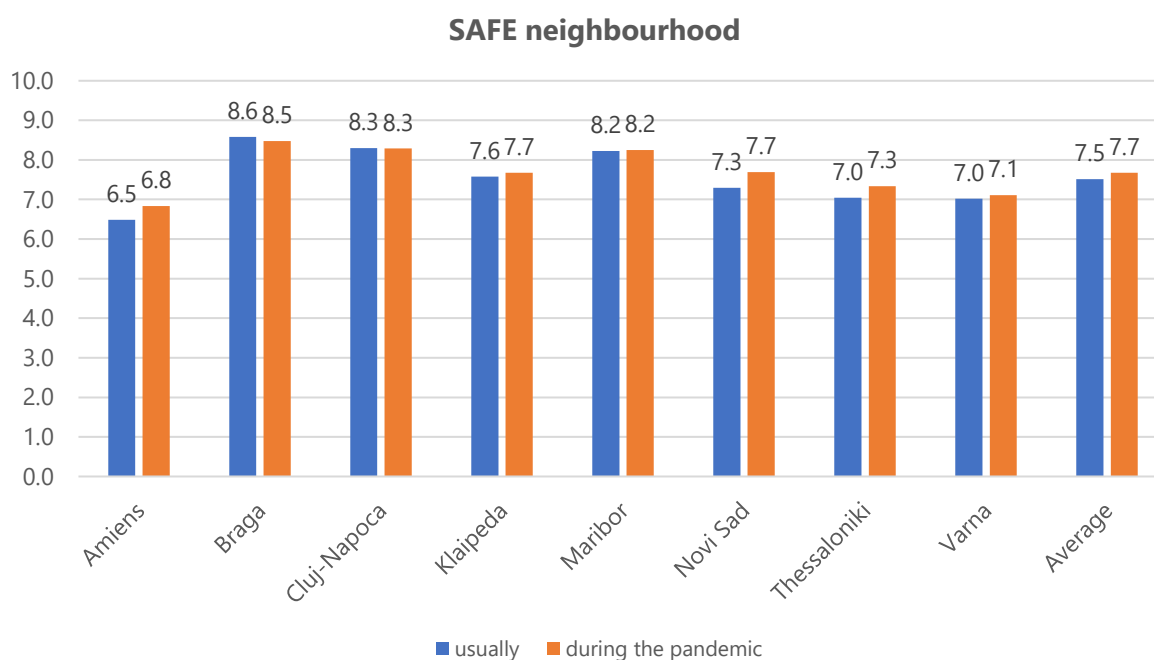


Figure 31 - Safe neighbourhood (7647 r.)

SAFE neighbourhood	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
		City	Grade	City	Grade
Most satisfied	city	Braga	8.6	Braga	8.5
	age	below 14	8.2	below 14	8.2
	gender	male	7.6	male	7.8
	studies	primary education	8	primary education	8.1
	employment status	/	7.5	/	7.7

Least satisfied	city	Amiens	6.5	Amiens	6.8
	age	over 30	7.3	over 30	7.5
	gender	female	7.5	female	7.6
	studies	PhD degree	7.1	PhD degree	7.4
	employment status	/	7.5	/	7.7

Table 10 - Safe neighbourhood (profile)

Demographic	Responses	SAFE neighbourhood usually	SAFE neighbourhood during the pandemic
	Average	7.5	7.7
Count of given grades	10	1824	2199
	9	1284	1286
	8	1441	1294
	7	979	904
	6	654	543
	5	586	567
	4	319	302
	3	205	217
	2	151	140
Age	1	204	195
	below 14	8.2	8.2
	14-18	7.6	7.8
	19-24	7.5	7.7
	25-29	7.6	7.7
	over 30	7.3	7.5
Gender	I prefer not to answer	6.5	7.5
	female	7.5	7.6
	male	7.6	7.8
	I prefer not to answer	6.5	6.7
Last studies	other	6.1	6.4
	PhD degree	7.1	7.4
	Master's degree	7.5	7.6
	Bachelor's degree	7.6	7.8
	secondary education	7.4	7.6
	primary education	8.0	8.1
	other	7.7	7.8
Employment status	I prefer not to answer	7.2	7.1
	employed	7.5	7.7
	not employed	7.5	7.7
	I prefer not to answer	7.4	7.5

Table 11 - Safe neighbourhood (broken-down)



Fair City

Regarding how fair the city is usually, the average grade was 6.7. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Novi Sad, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Thessaloniki, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 6.3. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Thessaloniki, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

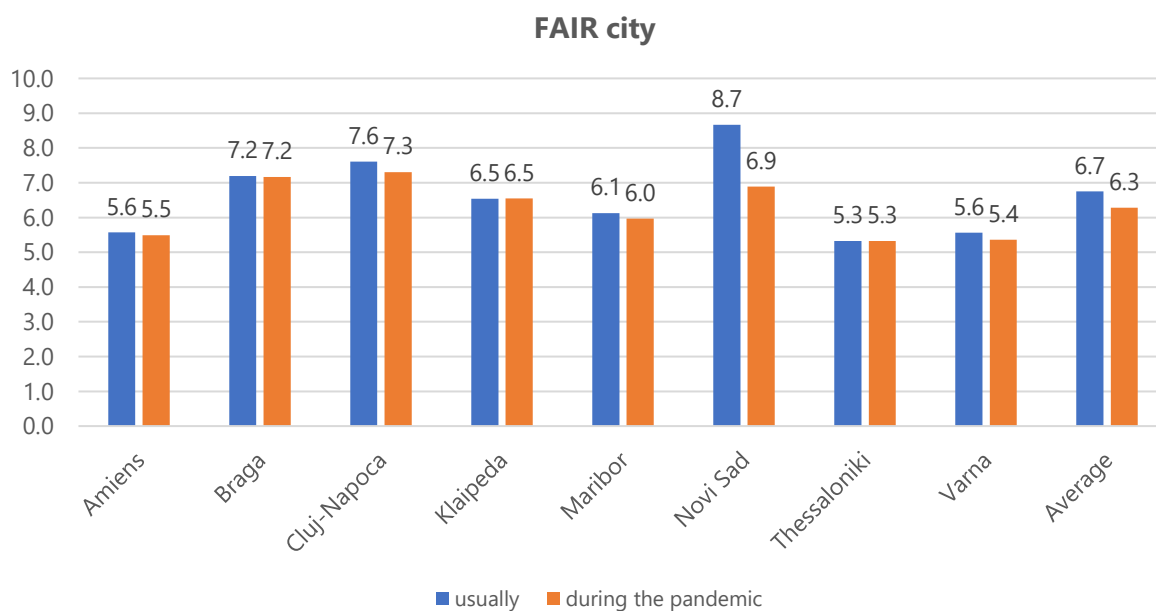


Figure 32 - Fair city (7647 r.)

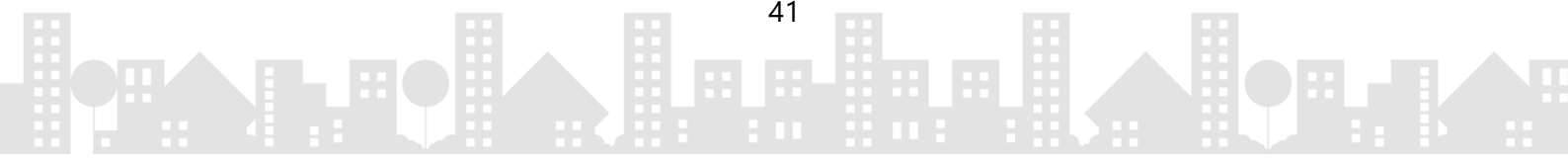
FAIR city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
Most satisfied	city	Novi Sad	8.7	Cluj-Napoca	7.3
	age	below 14	7.9	below 14	7.5
	gender	female	6.9	female	6.3
	studies	primary education	7.4	primary education	7.1
	employment status	not employed	7.0	not employed	6.4

Least satisfied	city	Thessaloniki	5.3	Thessaloniki	5.3
	age	over 30	6	over 30	5.8
	gender	male	6.6	male	6.2
	studies	PhD degree	5.6	PhD degree	5.2
	employment status	employed	6.6	employed	6.2

Table 12 - Fair city (profile)

Demographic	Responses	FAIR city usually	FAIR city during the pandemic
	Average	6.7	6.3
Count of given grades	10	1339	996
	9	706	595
	8	1202	1131
	7	1175	1073
	6	926	973
	5	1014	1146
	4	414	559
	3	337	448
	2	193	272
	1	341	454
Age	below 14	7.9	7.5
	14-18	7.2	6.8
	19-24	6.9	6.4
	25-29	6.6	6.1
	over 30	6.0	5.8
	I prefer not to answer	6.5	5.8
Gender	female	6.9	6.3
	male	6.6	6.2
	I prefer not to answer	5.8	5.2
	other	5.9	5.9
Last studies	PhD degree	5.6	5.2
	Master's degree	6.2	6.0
	Bachelor's degree	7.1	6.5
	secondary education	6.8	6.3
	primary education	7.4	7.1
	other	6.8	6.5
	I prefer not to answer	6.0	5.8
Employment status	employed	6.6	6.2
	not employed	7.0	6.4
	I prefer not to answer	6.1	5.7

Table 13 - Fair city (broken-down)



Clean City

On how clean the city is usually, the average grade was 6.1. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Thessaloniki, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 7. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Thessaloniki, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

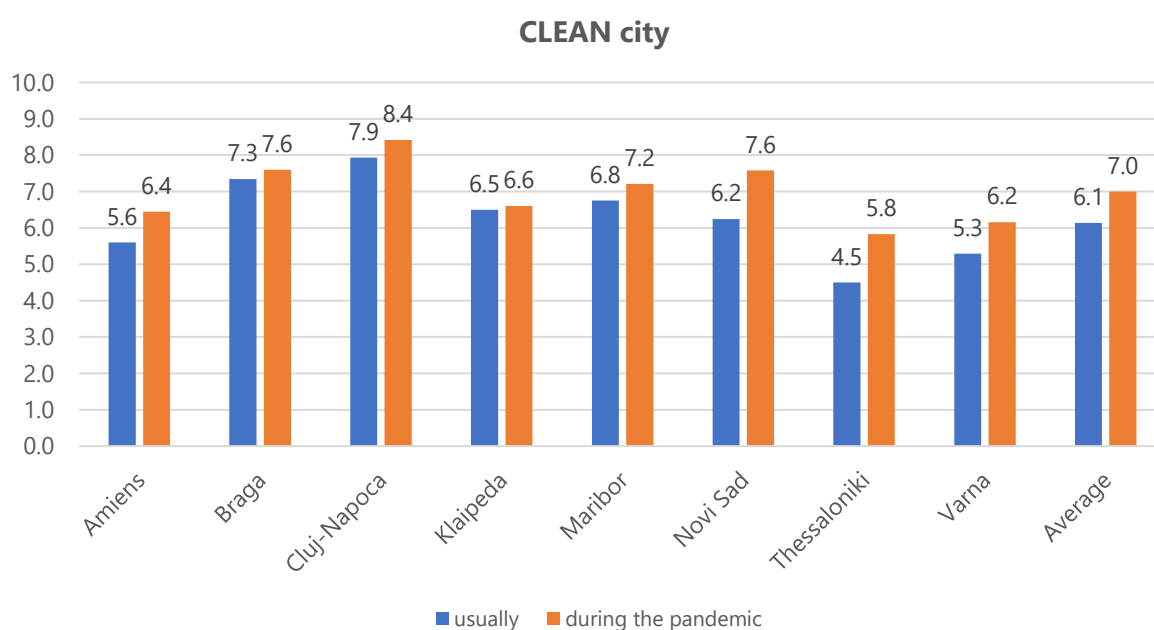


Figure 33 - Clean city (7647 r.)

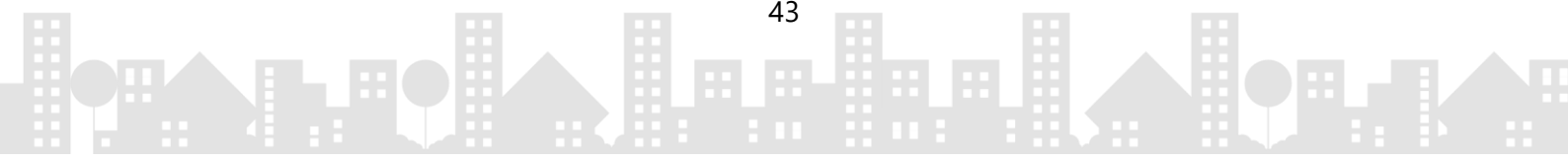
CLEAN city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
Most satisfied	city	Cluj-Napoca	7.9	Cluj-Napoca	8.4
	age	below 14	6.6	below 14	7.8
	gender	female	6.2	female	7.1
	studies	primary education	6.5	primary education	7.5
	employment status	not employed	6.2	not employed	7.1

Least satisfied	city	Thessaloniki	4.5	Thessaloniki	5.8
	age	over 30	5.7	over 30	6.4
	gender	male	6.0	male	6.9
	studies	PhD degree	5.0	PhD degree	5.7
	employment status	employed	6.1	employed	6.9

Table 14 - Clean city (profiles)

Demographic	Responses	CLEAN city usually	CLEAN city during the pandemic
	Average	6.1	7.0
Count of given grades	10	585	1332
	9	665	1148
	8	1204	1383
	7	1322	1105
	6	1084	719
	5	895	667
	4	691	431
	3	482	295
	2	322	220
	1	396	347
Age	below 14	6.6	7.8
	14-18	6.2	7.3
	19-24	6.3	7.2
	25-29	6.1	6.8
	over 30	5.7	6.4
	I prefer not to answer	5.9	6.7
Gender	female	6.2	7.1
	male	6.0	6.9
	I prefer not to answer	4.9	5.8
	other	5.4	6.0
Last studies	PhD degree	5.0	5.7
	Master's degree	6.0	6.7
	Bachelor's degree	6.5	7.2
	secondary education	6.0	7.0
	primary education	6.5	7.5
	other	6.2	7.2
	I prefer not to answer	5.2	6.4
Employment status	employed	6.1	6.9
	not employed	6.2	7.1
	I prefer not to answer	5.8	6.6

Table 15 - Clean city (broken-down)



Accessible City

When asked how accessible the city is usually, the average grade was 6.8. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Novi Sad, by age are 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Thessaloniki, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 6.6. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are Bachelor's graduates. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Maribor, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates. There are no differences by employment status.

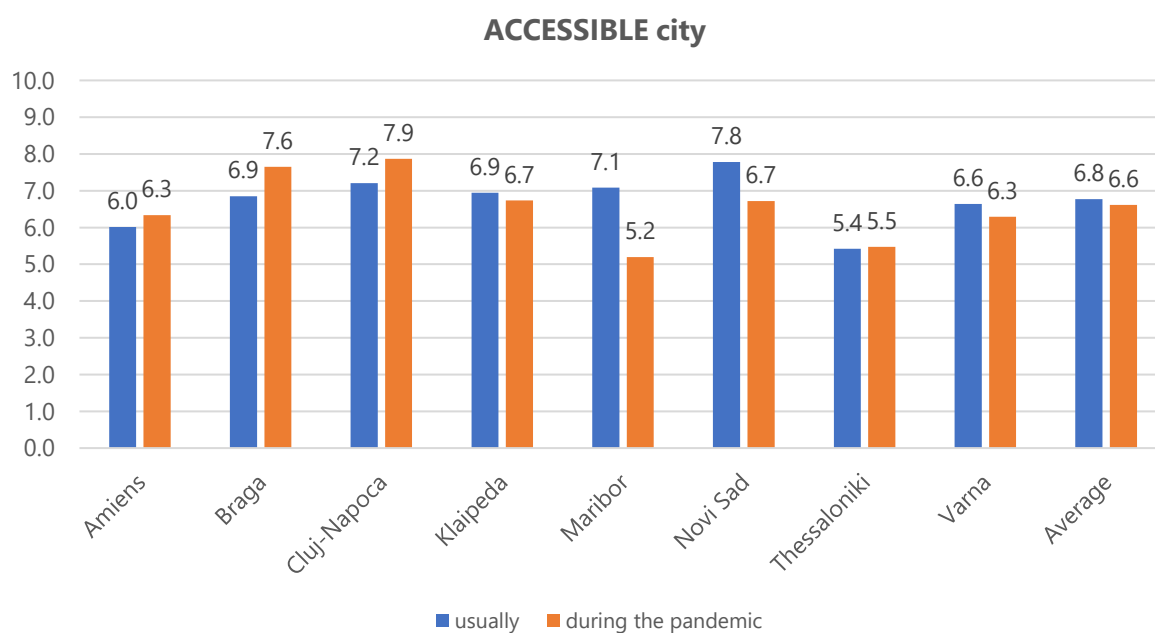


Figure 34 - Accessible city (7647 r.)

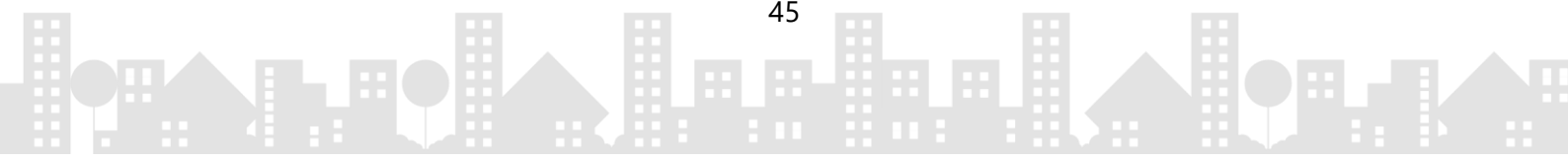
ACCESSIBLE city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
Most satisfied	city	Novi Sad	7.8	Cluj-Napoca	7.9
	age	below 14	7.9	below 14	7.3
	gender	female	6.9	female	6.7
	studies	primary education	7.7	Bachelor's degree	6.9
	employment status	not employed	6.9	/	6.6

Least satisfied	city	Thessaloniki	5.4	Maribor	5.2
	age	over 30	6.1	over 30	6.3
	gender	male	6.5	male	6.6
	studies	PhD degree	5.5	PhD degree	6.0
	employment status	employed	6.6	/	6.6

Table 16 - Accessible city (profile)

Demographic	Responses	ACCESSIBLE city usually	ACCESSIBLE city during the pandemic
	Average	6.8	6.6
Count of given grades	10	1192	1255
	9	821	862
	8	1382	1204
	7	1229	1055
	6	876	774
	5	747	819
	4	497	575
	3	348	435
	2	252	269
	1	303	398
Age	below 14	7.9	7.3
	14-18	7.5	6.7
	19-24	7.0	6.7
	25-29	6.5	6.6
	over 30	6.1	6.3
	I prefer not to answer	5.8	7.0
Gender	female	6.9	6.7
	male	6.5	6.6
	I prefer not to answer	6.2	5.8
	other	5.9	6.1
Last studies	PhD degree	5.5	6.0
	Master's degree	6.2	6.6
	Bachelor's degree	6.9	6.9
	secondary education	6.9	6.5
	primary education	7.7	6.8
	other	7.0	6.5
	I prefer not to answer	6.6	6.2
Employment status	employed	6.6	6.6
	not employed	6.9	6.6
	I prefer not to answer	6.7	6.3

Table 17 - Accessible city (broken-down)



Proactive City

On how proactive the city is usually, the average grade was 7.2. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 5.8. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Klaipeda, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

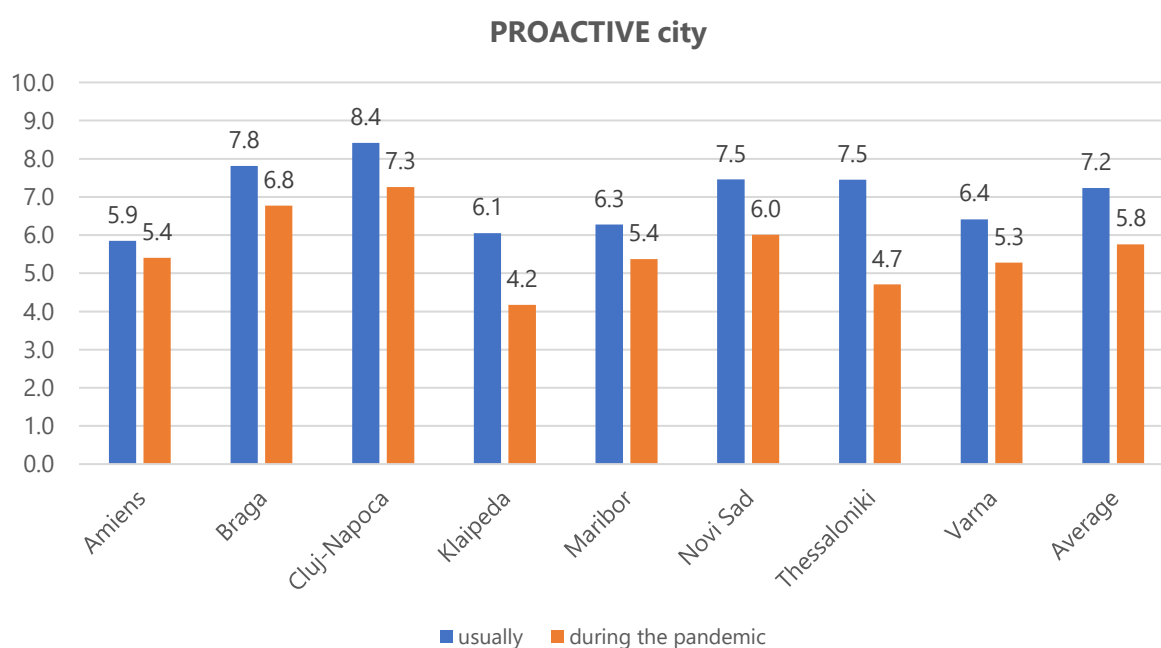


Figure 35 - Proactive city (7647 r.)

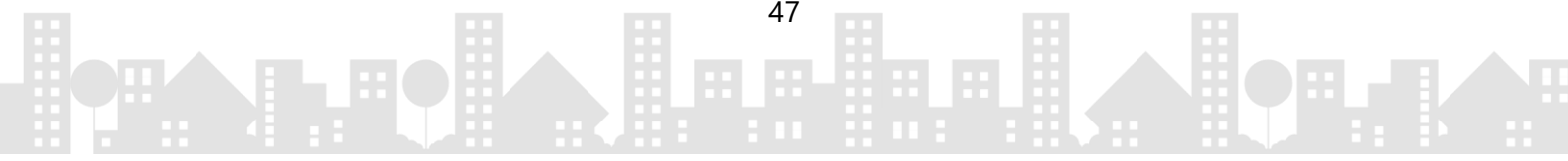
PROACTIVE city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
Most satisfied	city	Cluj-Napoca	8.4	Cluj-Napoca	7.3
	age	below 14	8.1	below 14	6.7
	gender	female	7.4	female	5.9
	studies	primary education	7.7	primary education	6.4
	employment status	not employed	7.3	not employed	5.8

Least satisfied	city	Amiens	5.9	Klaipeda	4.2
	age	over 30	6.6	over 30	5.3
	gender	male	7.1	male	5.6
	studies	PhD degree	6.1	PhD degree	5.0
	employment status	employed	7.2	employed	5.7

Table 18 - Proactive city (profile)

Demographic	Responses	PROACTIVE city usually	PROACTIVE city during the pandemic
	Average	7.2	5.8
Count of given grades	10	1369	624
	9	1079	502
	8	1546	938
	7	1239	1076
	6	840	1040
	5	666	1189
	4	349	736
	3	225	591
	2	125	387
	1	209	564
Age	below 14	8.1	6.7
	14-18	7.6	6.0
	19-24	7.5	5.9
	25-29	7.1	5.7
	over 30	6.6	5.3
	I prefer not to answer	6.9	5.3
Gender	female	7.4	5.9
	male	7.1	5.6
	I prefer not to answer	6.3	4.8
	other	5.6	5.1
Last studies	PhD degree	6.1	5.0
	Master's degree	6.8	5.6
	Bachelor's degree	7.1	6.0
	secondary education	7.5	5.7
	primary education	7.7	6.4
	other	7.5	5.9
	I prefer not to answer	6.8	5.1
Employment status	employed	7.2	5.7
	not employed	7.3	5.8
	I prefer not to answer	6.9	5.5

Table 19 - Proactive city (broken-down)



United City

Regarding how united the city is usually, the average grade was 6.6. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Cluj-Napoca, by age are 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

For the pandemic period, the average was 6.6. The most satisfied youngsters by city are from Braga or Cluj-Napoca, by age are below 14 years old, by gender are female, by last studies are primary education graduates, by employment status are not employed. The least satisfied youngsters by city are from Amiens, by age are over 30 years old, by gender are male, by last studies are PhD graduates, by employment status are employed.

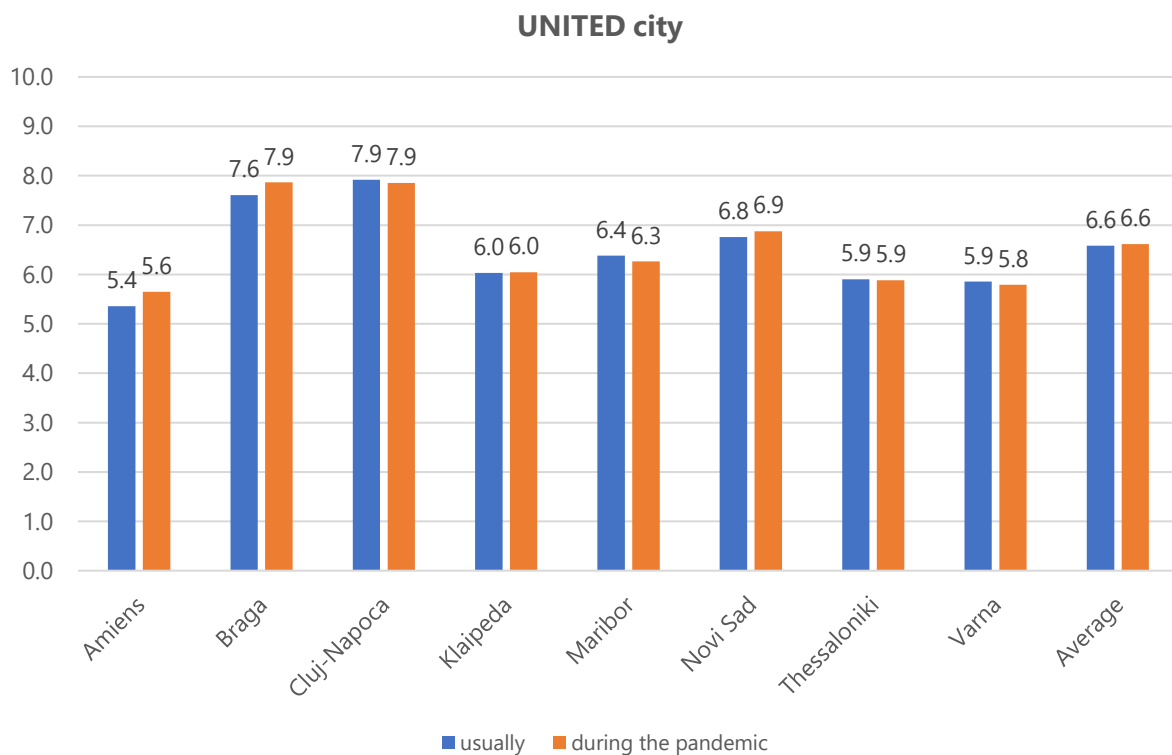


Figure 36 - United city (7647 r.)

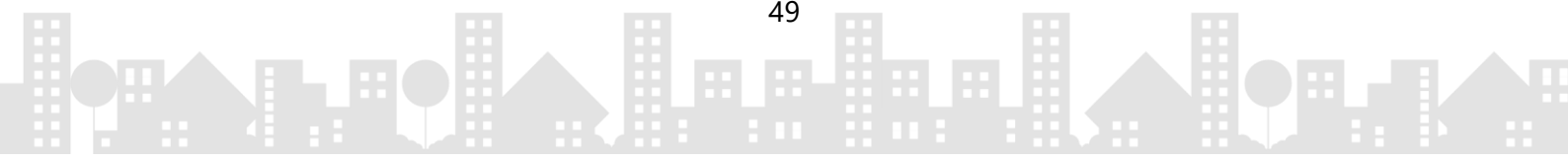
UNITED city	Category	usually		during the pandemic	
Most satisfied	city	Cluj-Napoca	7.9	Braga / Cluj-N	7.9
	age	below 14	7.6	below 14	7.3
	gender	female	6.8	female	6.8
	studies	primary education	7.4	primary education	7.2
	employment status	not employed	6.7	not employed	6.7

Least satisfied	city	Amiens	5.4	Amiens	5.6
	age	over 30	5.9	over 30	6.1
	gender	male	6.3	male	6.4
	studies	PhD degree	5.4	PhD degree	5.6
	employment status	employed	6.5	employed	6.6

Table 20 - United city (profile)

Demographic	Responses	UNITED city usually	UNITED city during the pandemic
	Average	6.6	6.6
Count of given grades	10	1074	1305
	9	704	801
	8	1302	1209
	7	1210	1016
	6	959	837
	5	915	867
	4	524	517
	3	374	396
	2	220	250
	1	365	449
Age	below 14	7.6	7.3
	14-18	7.1	7.0
	19-24	6.8	6.8
	25-29	6.4	6.5
	over 30	5.9	6.1
	I prefer not to answer	5.8	6.0
Gender	female	6.8	6.8
	male	6.3	6.4
	I prefer not to answer	5.4	5.1
	other	5.0	5.1
Last studies	PhD degree	5.4	5.6
	Master's degree	6.2	6.3
	Bachelor's degree	6.6	6.7
	secondary education	6.7	6.7
	primary education	7.4	7.2
	other	6.7	6.6
	I prefer not to answer	5.9	6.0
Employment status	employed	6.5	6.6
	not employed	6.7	6.7
	I prefer not to answer	6.0	5.9

Table 21 - United city (broken-down)



7. Conclusions based on the survey responses

- Leaving the house: 4 of 5 youngsters left their home during the pandemic at least once every week (31% 1-2 times / week, 26% at least once per day, 21.8% 3-6 times / week).
- Main activities that caused leaving the house: 3 of 4 young people used their time out of home for groceries shopping, 1 out of 3 for individual physical activities and 1 out of 4 for job activity.
- Post-pandemic concerns: 2 out of 5 list the resumption of social and development activities as the top concern, 1 out of 3 the resumption of physical connections with friends and/or family. 1 out of 4 youngsters listed taking care of own health of the health of a family member, looking for a new job, resuming work or retrieval of courses/information related to studies.
- City's management of the pandemic crisis: 4 out of 5 youngsters think the situation was managed effectively or rather effectively. In their perception, things like law enforcement, additional measures, provision of "sanitary infrastructure" and ensuring the correctness of law enforcement were aspects that should've been better taken care of.
- Youth for the city: 2 out of 5 youngsters think they have done something for their city. Regarding what they have done, they named the rules following, support for disadvantaged/elderly/in need people, volunteering activities and donations of money, goods and blood.
- What do young people think they could do to help the city: compliance with the law, having a job in their city, involvement, new ideas, supporting local businesses and causes and volunteering. The main target-groups mentioned were the environment, the youngsters, the elderly and the disadvantaged people.
- At 5 of the 9 measured indicators there were no significant differences registered. Some aspects of the youngsters' lives reported to the city have not changed during the pandemic crisis.
- During the pandemic, young people felt less happy and thought the city itself was less happy than the usual. They also felt the city was less proactive.
- During the pandemic, youngsters thought their city was cleaner than usually.
- Per city, these differences can be correlated with the measures taken in order to manage the pandemic crisis.
- The most satisfied youngsters seem to be part of the below 14 age category, while the least satisfied are part of the over 30 age category.
- The most satisfied young people by employment status are not employed, while those that are, are the least satisfied at almost all indicators.
- The most satisfied youngsters by last graduated studies are primary education graduates, while the least satisfied are the PhD ones.