

YOUTH SURVEY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF CYPRUS

March 20
Research Report



Funded by the
European Union



YOUTH SURVEY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF CYPRUS

March 2024

Report Prepared By:

Infacto Research Workshop

Design:

Cypdes Factory Advertising

Editor:

Civic Space

Hüseyin Küçük Sokak, Şeytanoğlu Apt. No: 3B, Köşklüçiftlik, Nicosia

+90 392 227 65 05

www.sivilalan.eu | bilgi@sivilalan.eu



This publication was funded by the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of GOPA PACE and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



The Civic Space is a Technical Assistance Project funded by the European Union.

It aims at contributing to build in the Turkish Cypriot community, a stronger civil society, which supports democratic changes and confidence-building measures.

Within this context, Civic Space aims at ensuring that:

- The public and the Turkish Cypriot community are better informed about CSOs' actions and are more involved in CSOs' actions and management,
- CSOs improve their capacities in general and adopt a rights-based approach to advocate for democratic changes, confidence-building measures, and a more enabling environment for civil society,
- Local bodies are better informed about CSOs' roles and activities and are supported in promoting a fully enabling environment for civil society,
- Exchanges and joint actions between Greek and Turkish Cypriot CSOs are mainstreamed throughout the project's activities.



sivil civic Χώρος
alan space Πολιτών

Contents

- Figures 5
- Tables 10
- The Northern Part of Cyprus Youth Survey Report – March 2024 11
- 1 Methodology..... 11
 - 1.1 Scope of the Survey11
 - 1.2 Fieldwork11
 - 1.3 Data Control and Analysis11
- 2 Executive Summary 12
- 3 Research Findings..... 16
 - 3.1 Subjective Evaluation16
 - 3.2 Employment Status18
 - 3.3 Material Conditions41
 - 3.4 Family Life55
 - 3.5 Education75
 - 3.6 Participation.....84
 - 3.7 Risk and Security126
 - 3.8 Media Use and Digitization139
 - 3.9 Demographics148

Figures

Figure 1.	Satisfaction with Life	16
Figure 2.	Satisfaction with Life – Age Group.....	16
Figure 3.	Satisfaction with Life – Work Status	17
Figure 4.	Hope for the Future	17
Figure 5.	Hope for the Future – Age Group.....	17
Figure 6.	Hope for the Future – Work Status	18
Figure 7.	Employment Status.....	18
Figure 8.	Employment Status - Gender.....	19
Figure 9.	Employment Status – Age Group.....	19
Figure 10.	Reason for Being Unemployed.....	20
Figure 11.	Preference for Working.....	20
Figure 12.	Preference for Working - Gender.....	21
Figure 13.	Preference for Working – Age Group.....	21
Figure 14.	Preference for Workplace – Parent’s Birthplace	22
Figure 15.	Preference for Workplace – District.....	22
Figure 16.	Job Description	23
Figure 17.	Job Description – Age Group.....	23
Figure 18.	Entrepreneurship	24
Figure 19.	Entrepreneurship - Gender	24
Figure 20.	Entrepreneurship – Age Group	25
Figure 21.	Entrepreneurship – Work Status.....	25
Figure 22.	Entrepreneurship – Parent’s Birthplace	26
Figure 23.	Entrepreneurship – District.....	26
Figure 24.	Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not.....	27
Figure 25.	Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not - Gender.....	27
Figure 26.	Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not – Age Group.....	27
Figure 27.	Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not – Parent’s Birthplace	28
Figure 28.	Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not – District	28
Figure 29.	The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - First Answer.....	29
Figure 30.	The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)	29
Figure 31.	The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) - Gender.....	30
Figure 32.	The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group.....	30
Figure 33.	The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Work Status	31
Figure 34.	Social Security Status	32
Figure 35.	Where Social Security is Obtained from.....	32
Figure 36.	Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future	33
Figure 37.	Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future – Age Group	33
Figure 38.	Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future – Parent’s Birthplace	33
Figure 39.	Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future – District	34
Figure 40.	Desired Country of Settlement.....	34
Figure 41.	Desired Country of Settlement– Age group	35
Figure 42.	Desired Country of Settlement – Parent’s Birthplace.....	35
Figure 43.	Reason for Relocating to Another Country - First Answer.....	36
Figure 44.	Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)	36
Figure 45.	Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) -Gender.....	37
Figure 46.	Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) -Age Group	37
Figure 47.	Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Parent’s Birthplace	38
Figure 48.	Belief that the Plan to Settle in Another Country in the Future will be Realised	39

Figure 49. Belief that the Plan to Settle in Another Country in the Future will be Realised – Age Group.....	39
Figure 50. Belief that the Plan to Settle in Another Country in the Future will be Realised –Parent’s Birthplace	40
Figure 51. Personal Monthly Income	41
Figure 52. Personal Monthly Income – Age Group.....	41
Figure 53. Personal Monthly Income – Work Status	42
Figure 54. The Most Important Share of Monthly Personal Income	42
Figure 55. The Most Important Share of Monthly Personal Income – Age Group.....	43
Figure 56. The Person or Organisation Owed Money - First Answer.....	43
Figure 57. The Person or Organisation Owed Money- (3 Answers, % of Respondents)	44
Figure 58. The Person or Organisation Owed Money- (3 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group.....	44
Figure 59. The Person or Organisation Owed Money- (3 Answers, % of Respondents) – Work Status	45
Figure 60. Minimum Monthly Income Needed for a Young Person Like Themselves to Live Comfortably	45
Figure 61. Minimum Monthly Income Needed for a Young Person Like Themselves to Live Comfortably – Age Group	46
Figure 62. Economic Situation Compared to Other People	46
Figure 63. Economic Situation Compared to Other People - Gender	47
Figure 64. Economic Situation Compared to Other People – Age Group	47
Figure 65. Economic Situation Compared to Other People – Work Status.....	48
Figure 66. Economic Situation Compared to Other People – District.....	48
Figure 67. Satisfaction about Financial Situation.....	49
Figure 68. Satisfaction about Financial Situation - Gender.....	49
Figure 69. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – Age Group.....	50
Figure 70. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – Work Status	50
Figure 71. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – Parent’s Birthplace.....	51
Figure 72. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – District	51
Figure 73. Ownership	52
Figure 74. Ownership - Gender	52
Figure 75. Ownership – Age Group	53
Figure 76. Ownership – Work Status.....	53
Figure 77. Ownership – Parent’s Birthplace.....	54
Figure 78. Place of Living	55
Figure 79. Place of Living – Age Group.....	55
Figure 80. Number of Rooms in The Living Space	56
Figure 81. Number of People Currently Living in the Place of Residence	56
Figure 82. Appropriateness of the Sleeping Space	57
Figure 83. With Whom the Room is Shared	57
Figure 84. Home Responsibilities	58
Figure 85. Home Responsibilities - Gender.....	58
Figure 86. Home Responsibilities – Age Group	59
Figure 87. Home Responsibilities – Work Status.....	59
Figure 88. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”).....	60
Figure 89. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”)- Gender	60
Figure 90. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”) – Age Group.....	61
Figure 91. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”) – Work Status	62
Figure 92. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”) – Parent’s Birthplace.....	63
Figure 93. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents	64
Figure 94. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents - Gender.....	65
Figure 95. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents – Age Group	65
Figure 96. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents – Work Status.....	66
Figure 97. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents– Parent’s Birthplace	66
Figure 98. Doing Sports Regularly.....	67
Figure 99. Doing Sports Regularly - Gender	68
Figure 100. Doing Sports Regularly – Age Group	68

Figure 101. Doing Sports Regularly – Parent’s Birthplace	68
Figure 102. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers).....	69
Figure 103. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers) - Gender	69
Figure 104. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers) – Age Group.....	69
Figure 105. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers) – Parent’s Birthplace.....	70
Figure 106. Where Regular Sport is Practiced	70
Figure 107. Where Regular Sport is Practiced - Gender.....	71
Figure 108. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately	71
Figure 109. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately - Gender.....	71
Figure 110. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – Age Group.....	72
Figure 111. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – Work Status.....	72
Figure 112. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – Parent’s Birthplace	72
Figure 113. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – District	73
Figure 114. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort.....	73
Figure 115. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort - Gender	73
Figure 116. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort – Age Group	74
Figure 117. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort – Work Status.....	74
Figure 118. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort – Parent’s Birthplace.....	74
Figure 119. Education Status.....	75
Figure 120. Enrolled in a School/University Status	75
Figure 121. Location of the Registered School/Institution.....	76
Figure 122. Level of Registered School/ Institution	76
Figure 123. Level of Registered School/ Institution – Age Group.....	77
Figure 124. Type of Registered School/ Institution	77
Figure 125. Type of Registered School/ Institution – Age Group	78
Figure 126. Interest in Continuing Education	78
Figure 127. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad	78
Figure 128. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad – Age Group.....	79
Figure 129. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad – Parent’s Birthplace	79
Figure 130. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad – District	80
Figure 131. Preferred Countries for Studying Abroad - Gender	80
Figure 132. Preferred Countries for Studying Abroad – Age Group.....	81
Figure 133. Preferred Countries for Studying Abroad – Parent’s Birthplace.....	81
Figure 134. Reason for Preferring This Country.....	82
Figure 135. Satisfaction with School.....	82
Figure 136. Satisfaction with School – Age Group.....	83
Figure 137. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation.....	84
Figure 138. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – Age Group	84
Figure 139. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – Work Status	84
Figure 140. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – Parent’s Birthplace.....	85
Figure 141. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – District.....	85
Figure 142. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering.....	86
Figure 143. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering - Gender.....	86
Figure 144. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering – Age Group.....	87
Figure 145. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering – Work Status	87
Figure 146. Political and Civic Participation	88
Figure 147. Political and Civic Participation - Gender.....	88
Figure 148. Political and Civic Participation – Age Group.....	88
Figure 149. Participation in Civil Society - Frequency of Participation in Activities in the Last 12 Months	89
Figure 150. Participation in Civil Society - Frequency of Participation in Decision Making Processes	89
Figure 151. Family Members' Volunteering Activities	89
Figure 152. Participation in Political Activities	90

Figure 153. Participation in Political Activities –Gender	91
Figure 154. Participation in Political Activities –Age Group	92
Figure 155. Participation in Political Activities - Work Status	93
Figure 156. Participation in Political Activities – Parent’s Birthplace.....	94
Figure 157. Trust in Institutions	96
Figure 158. Trust in Institutions - Gender.....	96
Figure 159. Trust in Institutions - Age Group	97
Figure 160. Trust in Institutions - Work Status.....	97
Figure 161. Trust in Institutions - Parent’s Birthplace	98
Figure 162. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - First Answer	99
Figure 163. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents).....	99
Figure 164. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) - Gender 100	
Figure 165. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group	100
Figure 166. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Work Status	101
Figure 167. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Parent’s Birthplace.....	102
Figure 168. Identity Perception - First Answer	104
Figure 169. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)	104
Figure 170. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) - Gender	105
Figure 171. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group	105
Figure 172. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Parent’s Birthplace	106
Figure 173. Crossing the Green Line.....	107
Figure 174. Crossing the Green Line - Gender	107
Figure 175. Crossing the Green Line – Age Group.....	107
Figure 176. Crossing the Green Line – Work Status	108
Figure 177. Crossing the Green Line – Parent’s Birthplace.....	108
Figure 178. Crossing the Green Line – District	108
Figure 179. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line	109
Figure 180. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line – Gender.....	109
Figure 181. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line – Age Group.....	109
Figure 182. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line – Work Status	110
Figure 183. Frequency of Crossing the Green Line	110
Figure 184. Frequency of Crossing the Green Line - Gender.....	110
Figure 185. Frequency of Crossing the Green Line – Age Group	111
Figure 186. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus	111
Figure 187. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus - Gender	112
Figure 188. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus – Age Group	112
Figure 189. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus – Parent’s Birthplace	113
Figure 190. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus – District	113
Figure 191. Trusting People in General.....	114
Figure 192. Trusting People in General - Gender	114
Figure 193. Trusting People in General – Age Group	114
Figure 194. Trusting People in General – Parent’s Birthplace	115
Figure 195. Trusting Different Groups.....	115
Figure 196. Trusting Different Groups - Gender.....	116
Figure 197. Trusting Different Groups – Age Groups	116
Figure 198. Trusting Different Groups – Parent’s Birthplace	117
Figure 199. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus - Emotion.....	118
Figure 200. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion - Gender.....	118
Figure 201. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion – Age Group	119

Figure 202. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion – Work Status	119
Figure 203. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion – Parent’s Birthplace.....	120
Figure 204. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus - Intensity of the Emotion.....	120
Figure 205. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist.....	121
Figure 206. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist - Gender	121
Figure 207. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist – Age Group	121
Figure 208. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist – Work Status	122
Figure 209. Nationalism - Self-identified Nationalist Identity.....	122
Figure 210. Nationalism - Self-identified Nationalist Identity - Gender	122
Figure 211. Nationalism - Self-identified Nationalist Identity – Age Group.....	123
Figure 212. Nationalism - Self-identified nationalist identity – Parent’s Birthplace	123
Figure 213. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum).....	124
Figure 214. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum) – Age Group.....	124
Figure 215. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum) – Work Status	124
Figure 216. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum) – Parent’s Birthplace.....	125
Figure 217. Religiosity	125
Figure 218. Religiosity – Work Status	125
Figure 219. Walk Alone in the Dark	126
Figure 220. Walk Alone in the Dark - Gender	126
Figure 221. Situations Encountered Over the Past Year	127
Figure 222. The Frequency of Issues Encountered While Living in the City.....	127
Figure 223. The Frequency of Issues Encountered While Living in the City “From time to time/often answers”- Gender.....	128
Figure 224. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City	129
Figure 225. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers - Gender.....	129
Figure 226. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers – Age Group.....	130
Figure 227. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers – Work Status	130
Figure 228. Satisfaction with Living in This City.....	131
Figure 229. Satisfaction with Living in This City - Gender	132
Figure 230. Satisfaction with Living in This City – Age Group.....	132
Figure 231. Satisfaction with Living in This City – District.....	133
Figure 232. Oneself as a Citizen of the City.....	133
Figure 233. Oneself as a Citizen of the City – Age Group.....	134
Figure 234. Oneself as a Citizen of the City – District	134
Figure 235. Thoughts on Living in Another City	135
Figure 236. Thoughts on Living in Another City - Gender	135
Figure 237. Thoughts on Living in Another City - Age Group	135
Figure 238. Thoughts on Living in Another City - Parent’s Birthplace.....	136
Figure 239. Thoughts on Living in Another City - District.....	136
Figure 240. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation.....	137
Figure 241. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation – Age Group.....	137
Figure 242. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation – Parent’s Birthplace.....	138
Figure 243. The Frequency of Internet Access	139
Figure 244. The Frequency of Using.....	139
Figure 245. The Frequency of Using – “More than once a week answers” - Gender.....	140
Figure 246. The Frequency of Using – “More than once a week answers” - Age Group.....	140
Figure 247. The Frequency of Using – “More than once a week answers” - Work Status	141
Figure 248. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From.....	141
Figure 249. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From... – “More than once a week” - Gender	142
Figure 250. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From... – “More than once a week” – Age Group	142
Figure 251. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From... – “More than once a week” – Work Status.....	143
Figure 252. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers”	143
Figure 253. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers” Gender.....	144

Figure 254. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers” - Age Group.....	144
Figure 255. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers” – Work Status	145
Figure 256. Frequency of Reading Books	145
Figure 257. Frequency of Reading Books - Gender.....	146
Figure 258. Frequency of Reading Books – Age Group	146
Figure 259. Frequency of Reading Books – Work Status.....	147
Figure 260. Age	148
Figure 261. Gender.....	148
Figure 262. Religion	148
Figure 263. Religious Affiliation	149
Figure 264. Frequency of Praying.....	149
Figure 265. Frequency of Fasting	149
Figure 266. Marital Status	150
Figure 267. Having a Child	150
Figure 268. Father's Education Level	150
Figure 269. Mother's Education Level.....	151
Figure 270. Place of Birth - District	151
Figure 271. Place of Birth - Country	152
Figure 272. Father's Place of Birth - District.....	152
Figure 273. Father's Place of Birth - Country	152
Figure 274. Mother's Place of Birth - District	153
Figure 275. Mother's Place of Birth - Country.....	153
Figure 276. Total Monthly Household Income	153
Figure 277. Foreign Languages Spoken (2 Answers, % of Respondents).....	154

Tables

Table 1. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – District.....	31
Table 2. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”)– District	64
Table 3. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents –District.....	67
Table 4. Participation in Political Activities – District.....	95
Table 5. Trust in Institutions – District	98
Table 6. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)–District.....	103
Table 7. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) –District.....	106
Table 8. Trusting Different Groups – District	117
Table 9. The Frequency of Issues Encountered While Living in the City “From time to time/often answers” – District.....	128
Table 10. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers – District.....	131
Table 11. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation –District.....	138

The Northern Part of Cyprus Youth Survey Report – March 2024

1 Methodology

1.1 Scope of the Survey

Well-being is an approach that encompasses being “well” in various areas such as financial situation, education, health, relationships, environmental conditions and participation. The approach focuses on the well-being and development of individuals holistically and aims to increase the capabilities of individuals with the help of determined indicators. This research, conducted by Infakto RW for Civic Space, is designed to discover findings on the subjective well-being of young people in areas such as satisfaction with life and hopes for the future, education, work, health, housing and relationships from a well-being perspective.

1.2 Fieldwork

The survey was conducted by Infakto RW between 15-22 March 2024 with the participation of 752 young people aged 15-24 in 6 districts representing the urban youth population of the northern part of Cyprus. Of the young people interviewed, 50% were female and 50% were male. 11% were employed full-time, 10% were employed part-time, and 79% were not employed. In the sampling plan, neighbourhoods were used as the primary sampling unit. Face-to-face interviews were conducted in neighbourhoods and villages selected according to the distribution of the sample on the basis of districts. Stratified random sampling method was used to select the interviewees. All interviews were conducted face-to-face in households to ensure that the information gathered was reliable. No surveys were conducted on the

street or in crowded places (coffee houses, workplaces, bus stops, etc).

The following criteria were used in the selection of the participants to be interviewed:

1. The required number of streets from each neighbourhood (according to the number of interviews to be conducted in that neighbourhood) were selected in alphabetical order using the Random Street Selection Table (RSST).¹
2. A household number in each street was selected using the Random Household Selection Table (RHST).
3. Interviews were conducted with the participants who were selected among the household members to meet the defined characteristics.
4. For the next interview, the interviewer continued from the place where the interview had started, according to the number of households to be determined for that street.

Face-to-face interviews were conducted by a team of interviewers experienced in social research. Prior to the fieldwork of the research, the field team to be assigned within the scope of the project was subjected to a preliminary training by the project coordinator.

1.3 Data Control and Analysis

Following the fieldwork, the survey forms were checked back by telephone. The survey forms, which were

¹ A **Random Household Selection Table** is a tool used in survey research and fieldwork (especially in social sciences, public health, or market research) to **randomly select households** within a given area or population. Its purpose is to ensure that

the sample is **statistically valid** and not biased toward easily accessible or visibly prominent households.

verified to be complete and accurate, were converted into the digital format, analysed and reported.

2 Executive Summary

The results of the northern part of Cyprus Youth survey conducted between 15-22 March 2024 with the participation of 752 young people aged 15-24 representing the urban youth population of the northern part of Cyprus can be summarised as follows:

Satisfaction with Life and Hope for the Future

- Young participants indicated a satisfaction rate of 64% with their lives, while the proportion of those dissatisfied with life is calculated to be 35%.
- Percentage of participants expressing optimism about the future is 60%, while the percentage of those who do not feel optimistic is 39%.

Material Conditions

- When looking at the participants' employment status; while 11% indicated that they work in a full-time job, 10% stated they work part-time. The majority, 79%, mentioned that they are not currently employed.
- Among the working participants, 69% stated that they work for in the private sector for a salary, while 13% indicated that they work in the public sector.
- When asked about their overall satisfaction with their financial situation, 45% of the participants indicated they are not satisfied, while 52% stated that they are satisfied.
- When we look at the personal monthly income; 21% of participants reported a monthly income of 4,500 TL² or lower. Additionally, 20% indicated a

monthly income ranging from 4,501 TL to 9,000 TL. 22% reported between 9,001 TL and 13,500 TL monthly, while 15% stated their monthly income falls within the range of 13,501 TL to 18,000 TL. Finally, 22% reported 18,001 TL or higher per month.

- In response to the question of “which source accounts for the most important share of monthly personal income”, 79% of participants reported that family allowances are their primary income source.
- While 18% of respondents stated they owe money to banks due to credit card debts, 4% mentioned owing money to their friends or colleagues. The majority of participants (70%) stated that they have no debt at all.
- When asked to compare their economic situation with others in their area, 26% described it as “Bad, 59% as “Moderate”, and 13% as “Good”.
- Nearly all young participants stated that they own a smartphone capable of accessing the Internet. A significant majority of the participants (81%) reported owning a personal computer. Approximately half of the participants (48%) indicated owning a tablet computer.

Willingness to Relocate to Another Country

- There is a notable inclination among young people in the northern part of Cyprus towards migration. Almost three out of four respondents stated that they plan to settle in another country

² .). As of the time of the interviews, the local exchange rate stood at approximately 34 TRY to 1 EUR, relevant for understanding all income and expenditure data.

in the future. Less than one third stated that they have no such plans.

- 71 % of the participants stated that they plan to settle in another country in the future.
- 80% of participants cited better job prospects as a driving factor for considering moving abroad. Additionally, half of the respondents expressed a desire to relocate for better educational opportunities. The pursuit of personal freedom emerged as another significant factor, with 34% of participants considering moving to another country for this reason.
- When examining the responses to the question regarding the extent to which participants believe they will realise their plan to settle in another country in the future, it is observed that 23% of participants expressed disbelief in achieving their plans.

The Northern Part of Cyprus Related Topics

- 70% of participants stated they had not crossed the Green Line, while 30% had.
- 31% of men and 16% of women cross the Green Line monthly. 57% of working people and 35% of students cited leisure as a reason for crossing the Green Line.
- Emotional attachment to the northern part of Cyprus is reported by 40% of men and 29% of women.
- 41% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 31% of those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 29% of those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus stated that they feel an intense emotional attachment to the northern part of Cyprus, relatively higher percentage expressing intense emotional attachment suggests a strong affinity for the northern part of Cyprus likely rooted in familial ties, cultural upbringing, and a comparatively deeper sense of belonging to the island.
- The most common feeling about the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus is sadness.

- Feelings such as loneliness and depression are higher among respondents with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.
- Women tend to have higher rates of communication with parents and teachers, while taking action in response to discomfort is more common among those with both parents born in Cyprus. The higher likelihood of taking action in response to discomfort among those with both parents born in Cyprus could indicate a stronger sense of agency or empowerment within this demographic group.
- While a significant portion identify as Turkish Cypriot, there's also a notable percentage identifying as Cypriot.
- High levels of satisfaction with neighbourly relations suggest a sense of community cohesion, despite other concerns such as building safety and recreational amenities. Satisfaction with neighbourly relations and certain amenities like beaches and libraries is high, but there are concerns about earthquake resistance of buildings, lack of places to spend time, and inadequate sports and picnic areas.
- The survey indicates a significant lack of trust among respondents, particularly towards individuals they have just met, members of the Greek Cypriot Community, people from different religions, and individuals from other nationalities.

Education

- Participants who indicated that they are currently enrolled in education stated that 55% attend private school, while 44% attend public school.
- Satisfaction level with the school attended is 86% among the students.
- The majority of participants want to continue their education, with a preference for continuing in Cyprus. This preference is higher among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Participation in Voluntary Activity

- The rate of those who stated that they are involved in a voluntary activity is only 11%.

- When asked the reason for not engaging in a volunteering activity, the primary reason they cited for not having volunteering experience is lack of time, with 70% citing this as a barrier.
- When we asked the participants whether they are members of sports clubs, associations, political parties and similar organisations, the rate of those who stated that they are members is very low at 6%.
- Participants were asked whether they had people in their families who were involved in volunteering activities. The vast majority of respondents (93%) reported that there are no members in their family who are affiliated with such organisations.
- The most trusted institution by the young participants are universities with 87%, followed by the courts with 80%, security forces with 74%, non-governmental organisations with 70% and the president with 66%. On the other hand, the most distrusted institutions are political parties with 81%, followed by the press with 79%, NATO with 74%, parliament with 65% and the United Nations with 62%.

Household structure

- According to the survey, 71% of the participants stated that they live in a home with their family. When asked to describe the room they sleep in, 79% of participants responded with "A separate room all by myself."
- One out of three stated that they share their rooms with their siblings, while 41% indicated that they share with their friends.

Risk and Security

- When participants were asked how they felt while walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, 92% of the participants stated that they felt safe.
- 24% of the participants stated that they were subjected to verbal violence on the street, 21% stated that they had a traffic accident.
- Participants were asked how satisfied they are with living in this city. The majority of respondents (67%) expressed being somewhat satisfied with living in their city. Additionally, 19% reported being very satisfied.

- When the participants were asked whether they thought about living in another city, 80% of the participants answered "No".

Media Use and Digitization

- Regarding the frequency of access to the Internet, 98% of the participants stated that they access the Internet once a day.
- The rate of those who stated that they use YouTube and Instagram applications more than once a week is the highest with 93%.
- 91% of the young participants stated that they access the internet "more than once a week" from their smartphones, 80% from their personal computers.

Political Participation

- When participants were asked about their feelings regarding the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus; the most common feeling expressed about the political situation in the country is sadness, with 27% of respondents indicating this sentiment. Hope is also reported at a certain level, with 23% feeling hopeful.
- When the participants were asked how nationalist they are, 19% of them identified themselves as nationalist, while 78% identified themselves as centrist. The rate of those who stated that they are not nationalist is 3%.
- The majority of participants (54%) indicated that they had the "Turkish Cypriot" in mind when answering the previous question. Additionally, 30% mentioned the "Turkish", while 13% specified the "Cypriot".
- 18% of respondents identified themselves as left-wing, 75 percent as centre and 5 percent as right-wing.
- A significant majority of participants, 66%, consider themselves to be in the centre regarding religiosity. A small percentage of participants, 2%, consider themselves religious.
- Participants were asked to what extent they were involved in different forms of political participation. Voting behaviour is the most common response with 26%, followed by

petitioning the municipality or similar institutions on issues directly concerning oneself with 11%, petitioning the municipality or similar institutions about the city or neighbourhood where one lives with 11%, participating in a boycott with 8% and boycotting a product or service en masse with 7%.

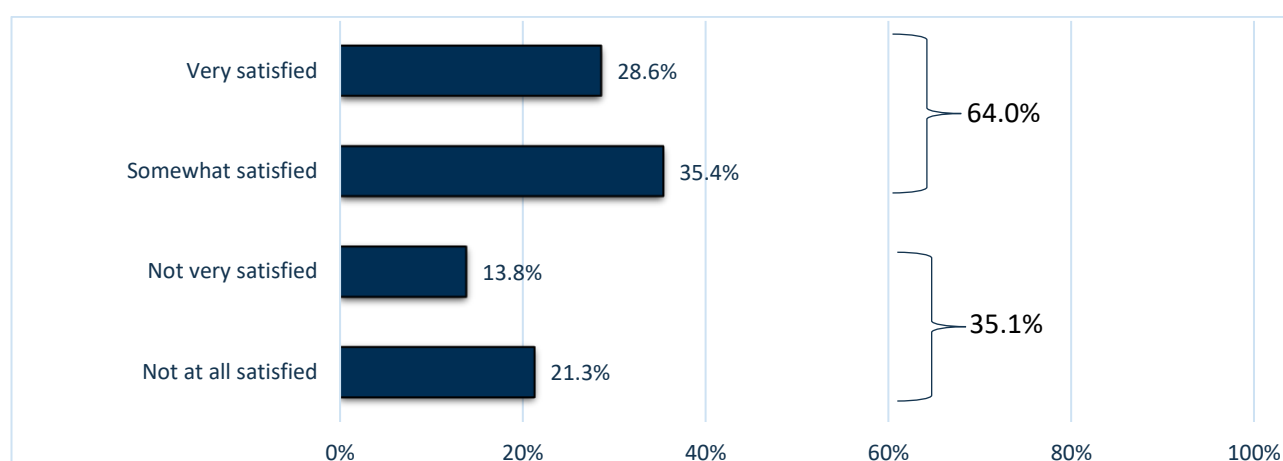
3 Research Findings

In this report, findings on the subjective well-being of young people from a well-being perspective will first be discussed in terms of general satisfaction with life and then research findings will be shared in the areas of, employment status, material conditions, family life, education, participation, risk and security and media use and digitization.

3.1 Subjective Evaluation

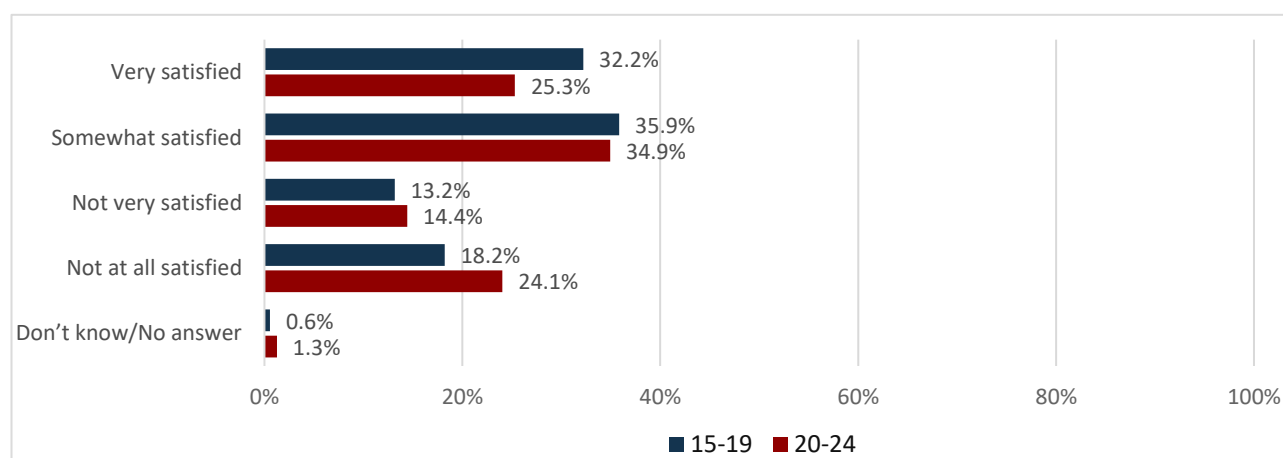
One of the indicators commonly used to determine an individual's well-being is the subjective evaluation of satisfaction with one's own life. Under this heading, firstly, the subjective general evaluations of individuals about their own lives and whether different variables such as employment status, gender, age and place of birth of parents play a role in determining this will be discussed.

Figure 1. Satisfaction with Life



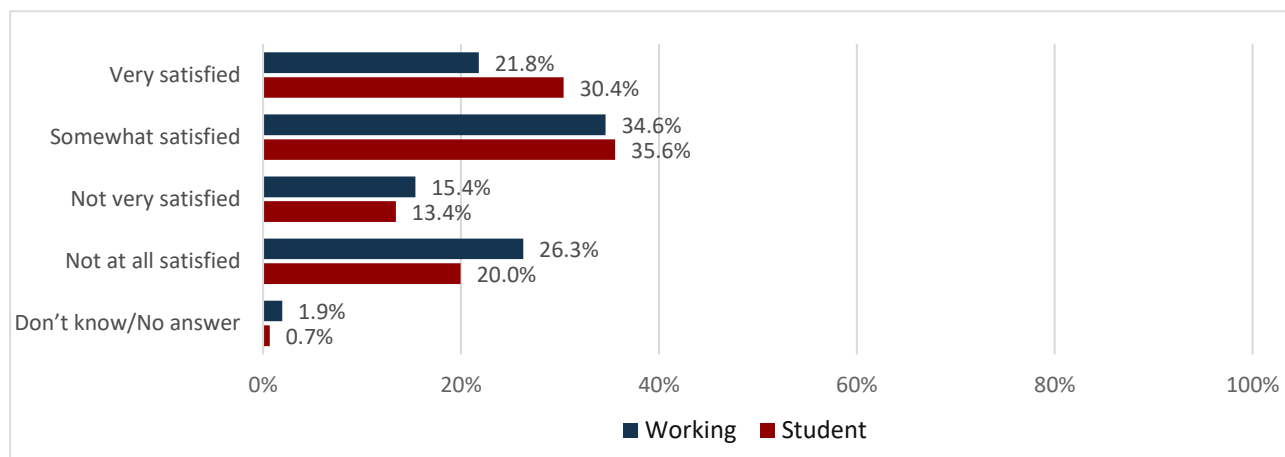
Participants in the study indicated a satisfaction rate of 64% with their lives, while the proportion of those dissatisfied with life is calculated to be 35%.

Figure 2. Satisfaction with Life – Age Group



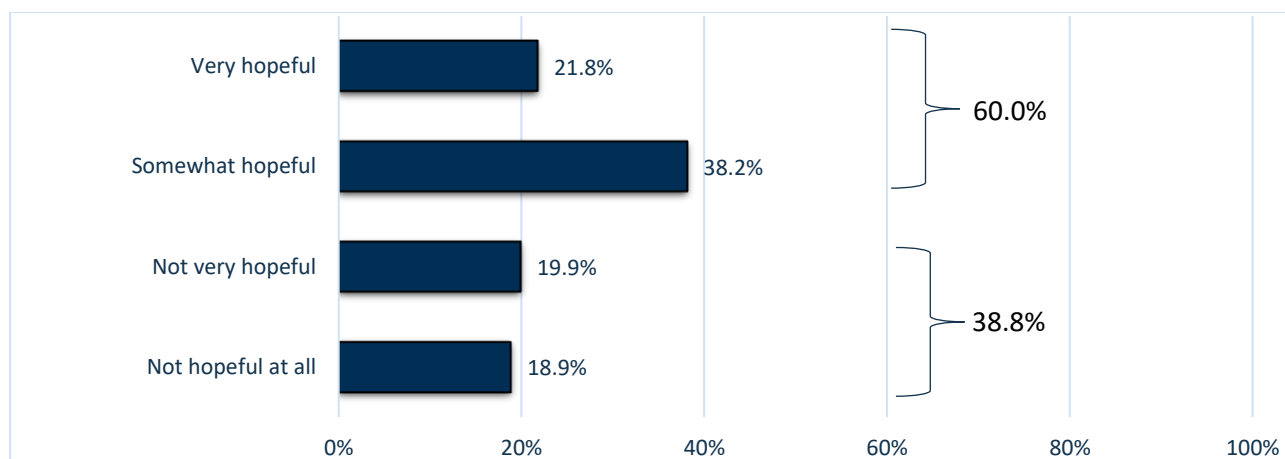
When the participants' satisfaction with life in general is analysed according to age groups; the satisfaction rate of the 15-19 age group is higher than the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who state that they are satisfied is 68% in the 15-19 age group and 60% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 3. Satisfaction with Life – Work Status



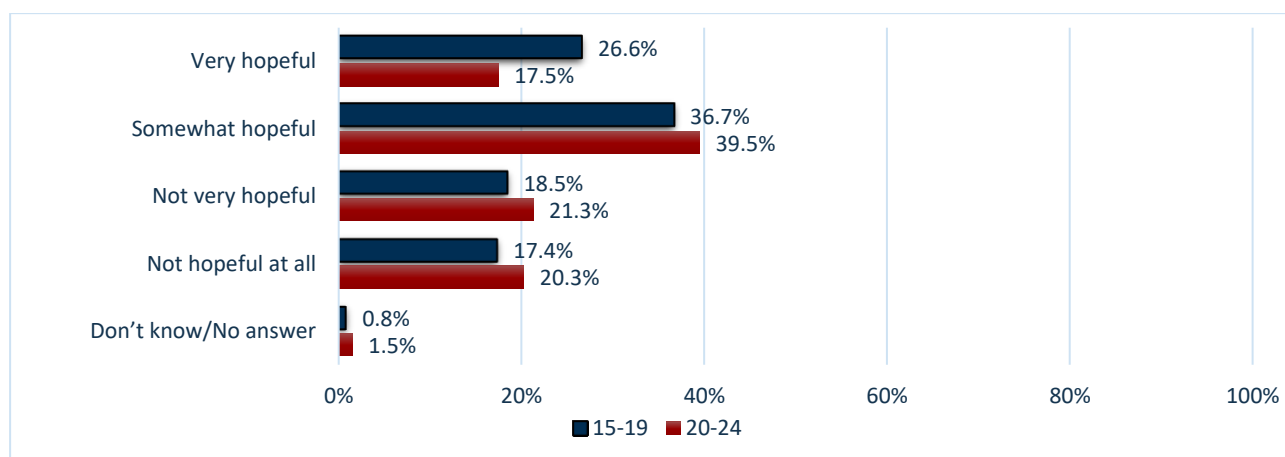
When the participants' satisfaction with life in general is analysed according to their employment status, it is seen that the satisfaction rate of students is higher than that of working people. While the rate of those who state that they are satisfied is 67% among students, it is 11 points lower among working people (56%).

Figure 4. Hope for the Future



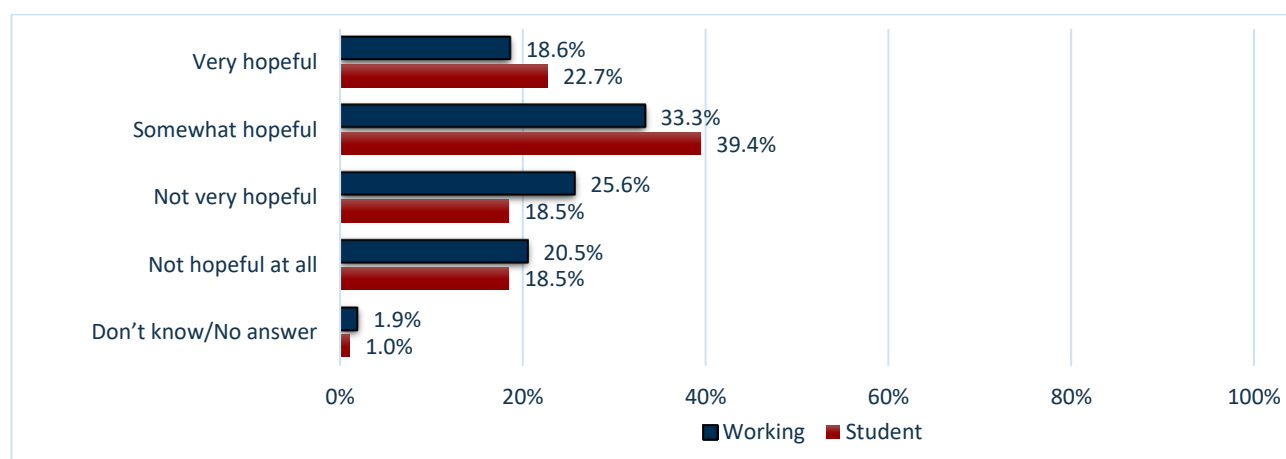
The percentage of participants expressing optimism about the future is 60%, while the percentage of those who do not feel optimistic is 39%.

Figure 5. Hope for the Future – Age Group



When we analyse the responses to the question that asked the participants whether they are hopeful about the future according to age groups, the rate of those who stated that they are optimistic about the future is 63% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 57% in the 20-24 age group.

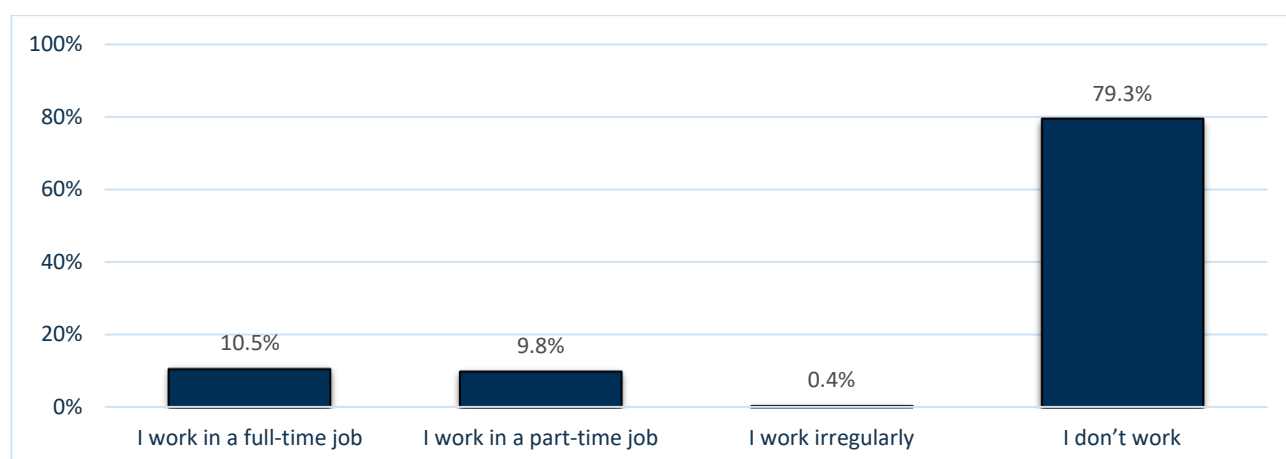
Figure 6. Hope for the Future – Work Status



Looking at the level of hope according to employment status, it is seen that the percentage of those who are hopeful about the future is higher within the students compared to those who are working. The percentage of those who stated that they are hopeful about the future is 62% among students, while this rate is 52% among working people.

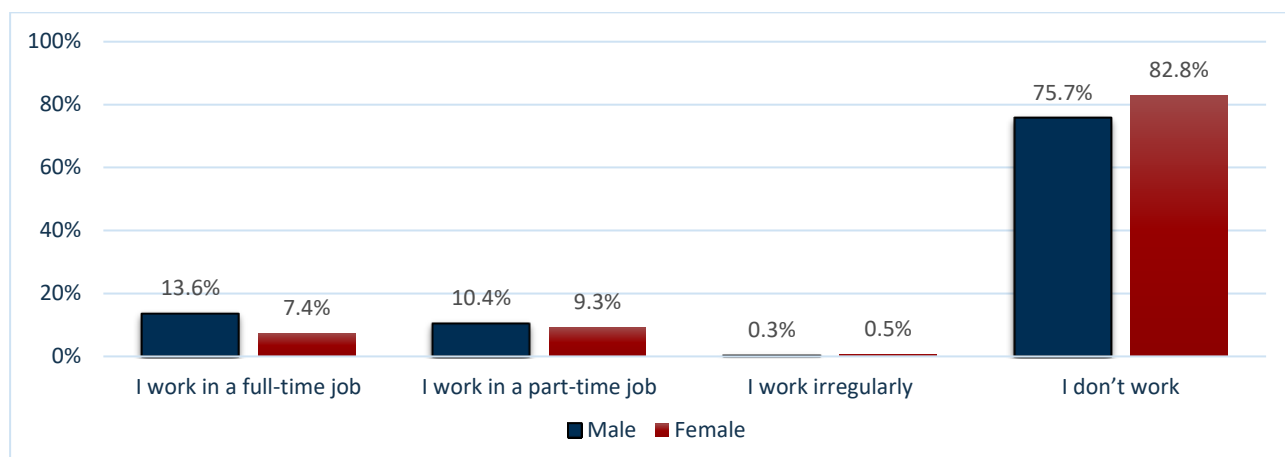
3.2 Employment Status

Figure 7. Employment Status



When looking at the participants' employment status; while 11% indicated that they work in a full-time job, 10% stated they work part-time. The majority, 79%, mentioned that they are not currently employed.

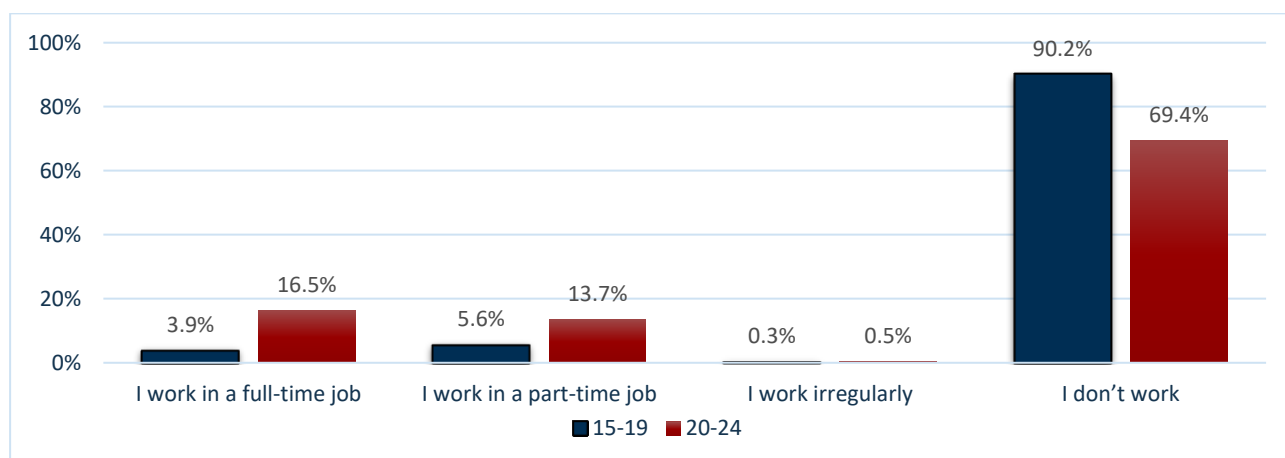
Figure 8. Employment Status - Gender



When we look at the employment status of the participants according to gender; the rate of those who stated that they have a full-time job is higher among men. While this rate is 14% for men, it is 7% for women. The rate of those who have a part-time job is 10% for men and 9% for women.

The percentage of women who stated that they are not working is 7 percentage points higher than that of men. This rate is 83 % for women and 76 % for men.

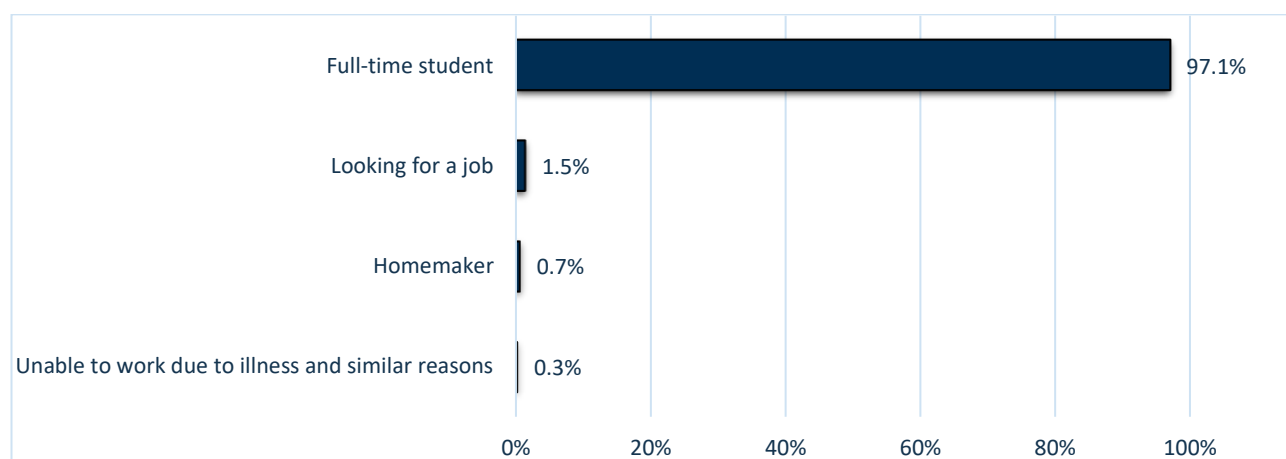
Figure 9. Employment Status – Age Group



When we look at the employment status of the participants according to age groups; the rate of those who stated that they have a full-time job is 13 points higher in the 20-24 age group. The rates are 17% in the 20-24 age group and 4% in the 15-19 age group. While the rate of those who work part-time is 14% in the 20-24 age group, it is 8 points lower in the 15-19 age group (6%).

On the other hand, while the rate of those who stated that they are not working is 90% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is calculated as 70% in the 20-24 age group.

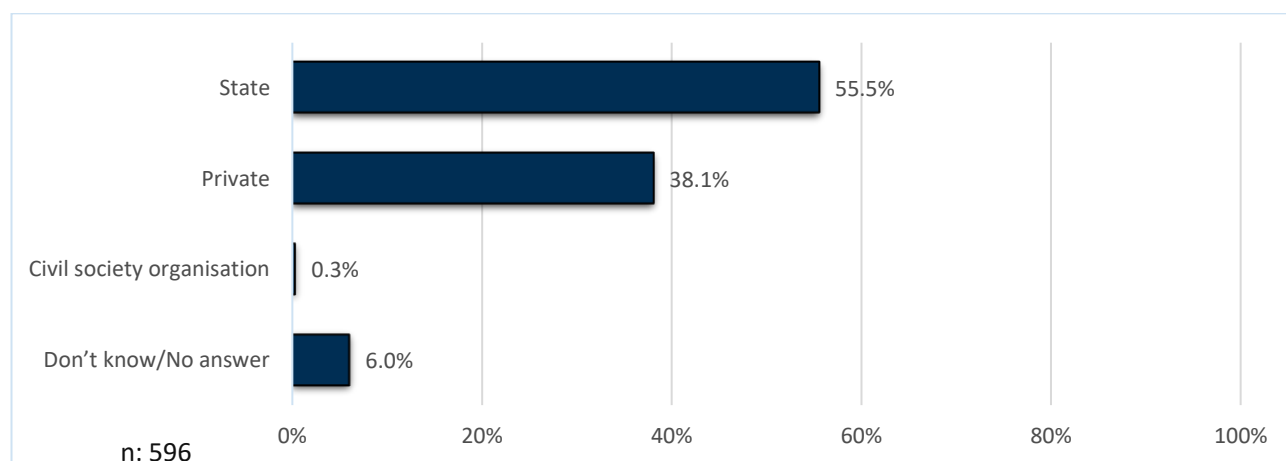
Figure 10. Reason for Being Unemployed



n: 596³

When looking at the reasons for not working among the young participants, 97% stated that they are full-time students, while 2% indicated that they are looking for a job. The percentage of those who stated that the reason as being a homemaker is 1%.

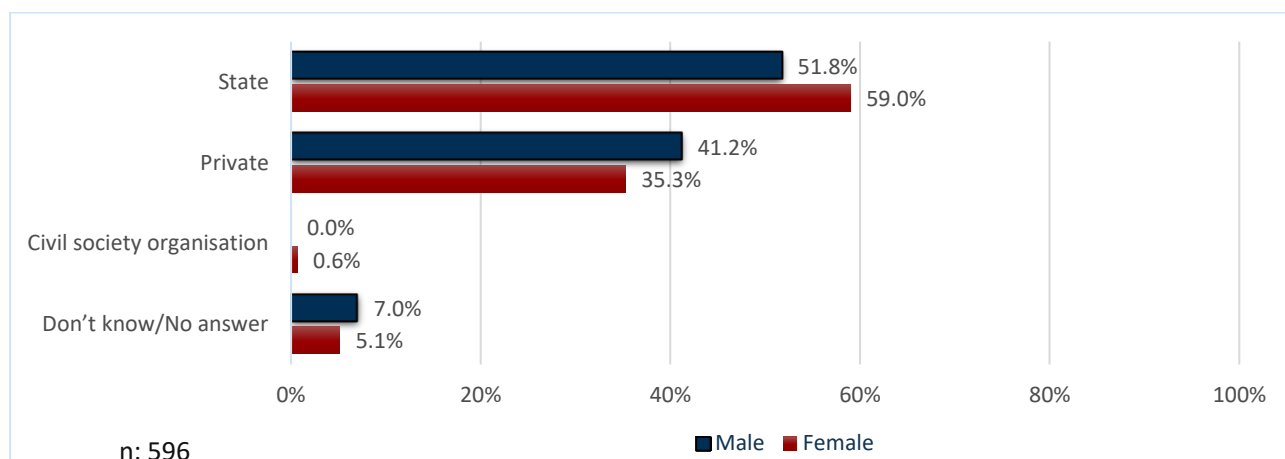
Figure 11. Preference for Working



When examining the preferred workplace types among participants willing to work, 56% expressed a preference for working in government institutions, while 38% preferred the private sector. The percentage of those who did not provide an answer or responded with “Don’t know” is noted as 6%.

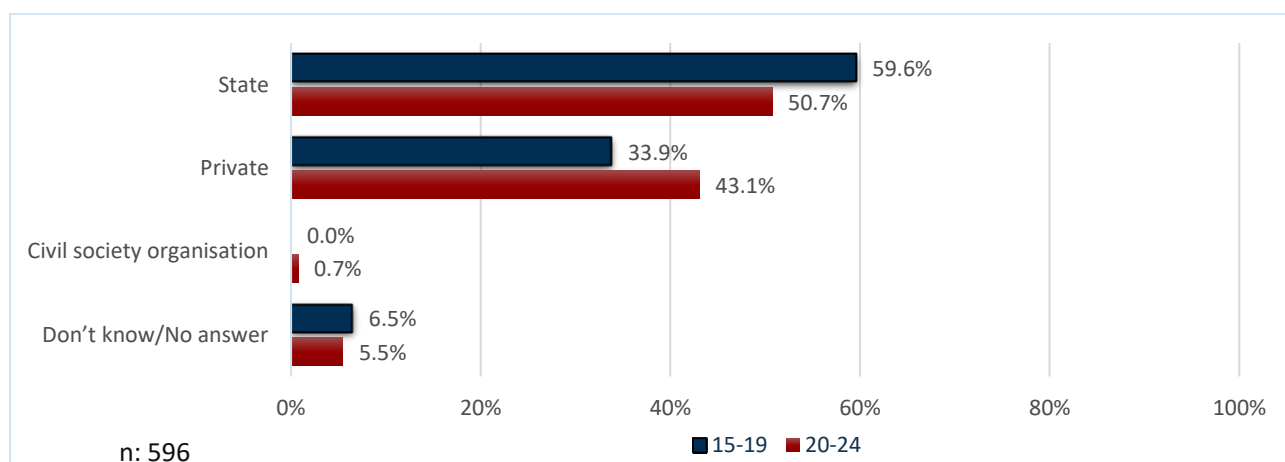
³ "n" refers to the number of respondents who answered this question.

Figure 12. Preference for Working - Gender



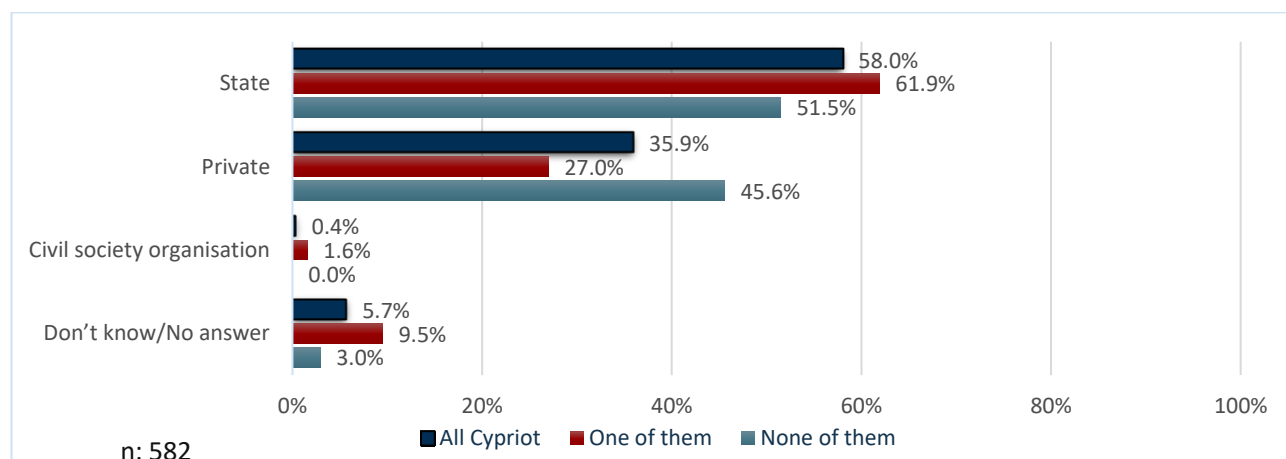
When examining the preferred workplace types among participants willing to work according to gender; the rate of women who prefer public sector is 59 %, while this rate is 52 % for men. In addition, 41% of men and 35% of women prefer to work in the private sector.

Figure 13. Preference for Working – Age Group



When examining the preferred workplace types among participants willing to work according to age groups; the rate of those who prefer to work in the state is 60% in the 15-19 age group and 51% in the 20-24 age group. While the rate of those who prefer to work in the private sector is 43% in the 20-24 age group, this rate is 34% in the 15-19 age group.

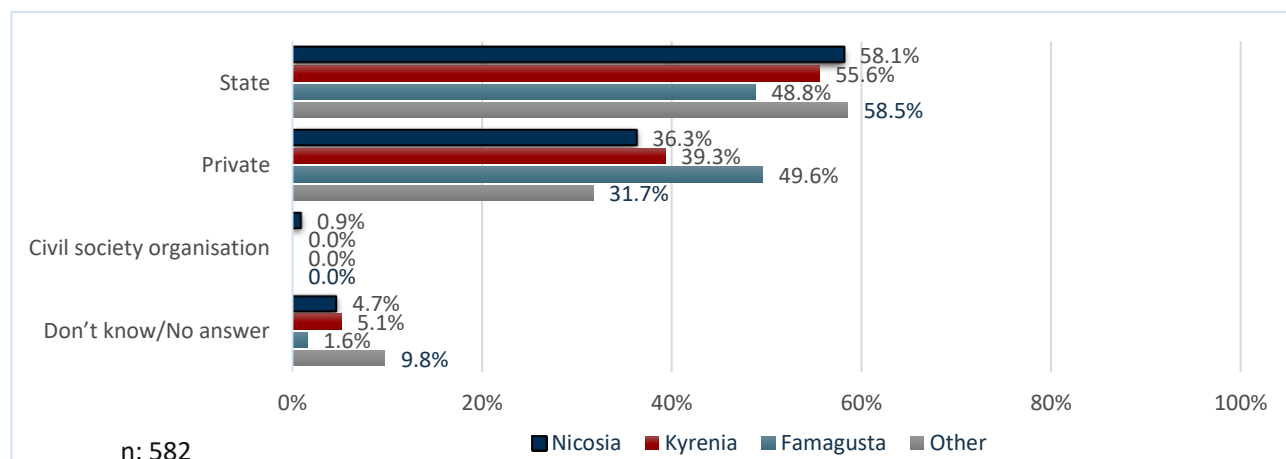
Figure 14. Preference for Workplace – Parent's Birthplace



When examining the preferred workplace types among participants willing to work according to the place of birth of their parents; 62% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 58% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 52% of those with both parents born outside the northern part of Cyprus prefer to work in the public sector.

In addition, 46% of those with both parents born outside the northern part of Cyprus prefer to work in the private sector, followed by 36% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus. When we look at the rates within these three groups, the lowest rate is 27% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. Finally, the rate of those who did not answer or answered “I don't know” is 10% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 6% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 3% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 15. Preference for Workplace – District

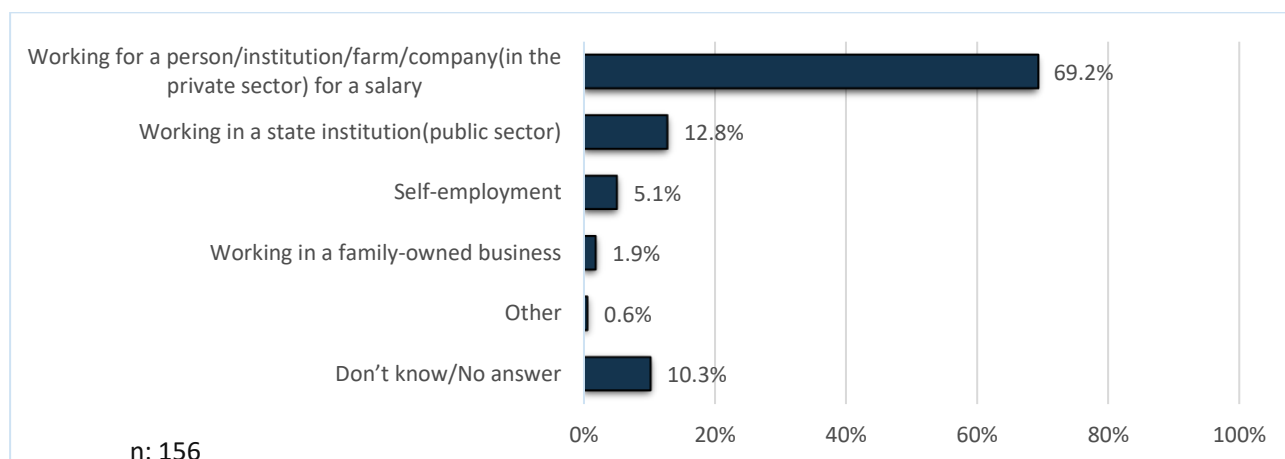


When examining the preferred workplace types among participants willing to work according to their places of residence; the rate of those who say that they prefer to work in the state is 58% among those living in Nicosia, 56% among those living in Kyrenia and 49% among those living in Famagusta. This rate was observed as 59% among the participants living outside these three districts.

The rate of participants who stated that they prefer to work in the private sector is 50% among those living in Famagusta, 39% among those living in Kyrenia, and 36% among those living in Nicosia. This rate was observed as 32% among the participants living outside these three districts.

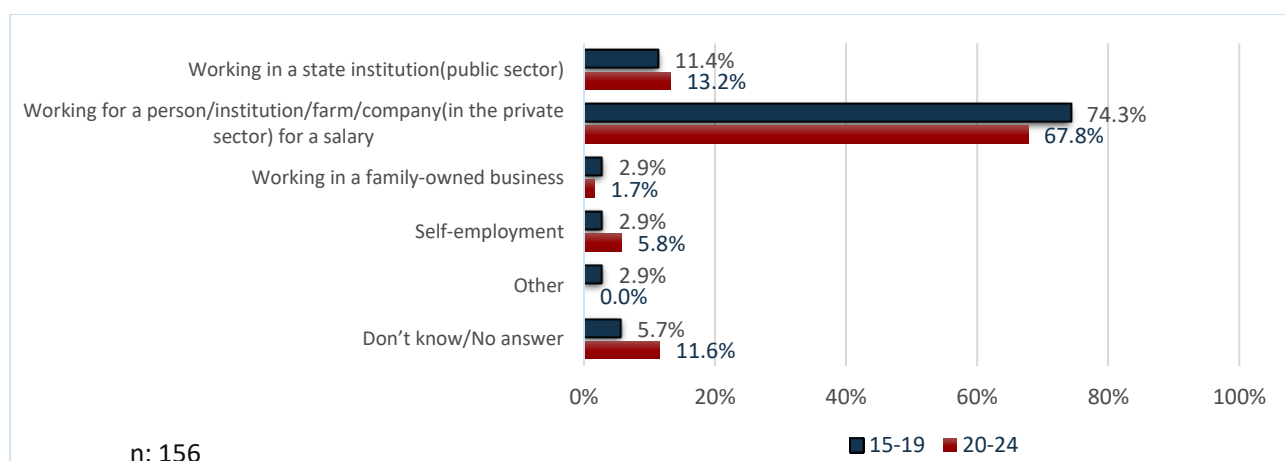
The rate of those who stated that they would like to work in a civil society organisation is below 1% in all groups.

Figure 16. Job Description



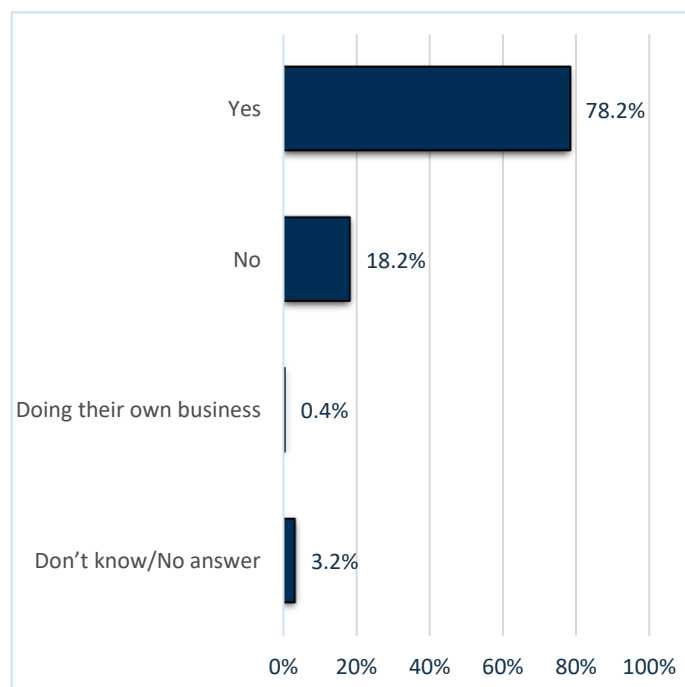
Among the participants who reported being employed, 69% indicated that they work for an individual/institution/farm/company in the private sector for a salary, while 13% indicated that they are employed in the public sector. The proportion of those who are self-employed is 5%, and the rate of those working in a family-owned business is 2%.

Figure 17. Job Description – Age Group



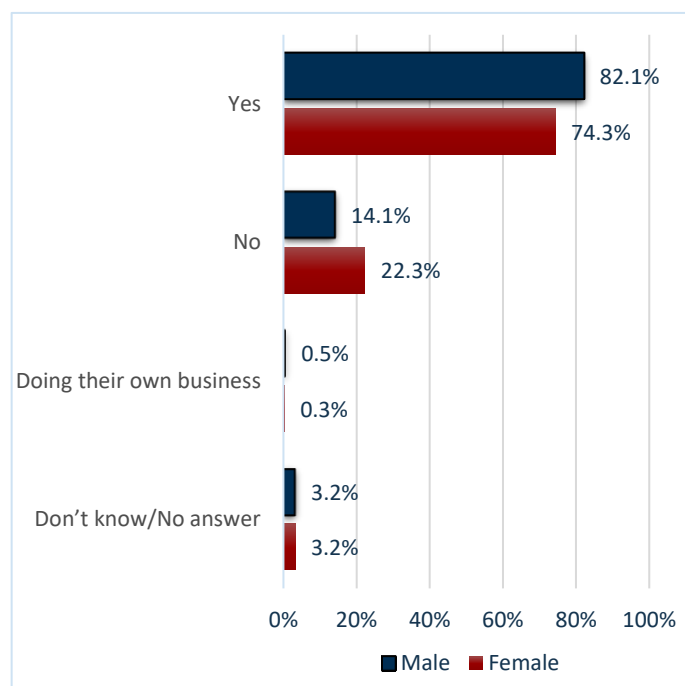
When the job descriptions of the participants were analysed according to their age groups, the top response in both groups is private sector. 74% of the employed participants in the 15-19 age group stated that they are employed in the private sector, while this rate is 67% in the 20-24 age group. Following this, when we examine the rate of working in a state institution, this rate is 13% in the 20-24 age group and 11% in the 15-19 age group. When we look at those who say that they are self-employed by age group, this rate is 6% in the 20-24 age group and 3% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who say that they work in the family business is 3% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 2% in the 20-24 age group. Finally, the rate of those who did not answer or answered "Don't know" is 12% for the 20-24 age group and 6% for the 15-19 age group.

Figure 18. Entrepreneurship



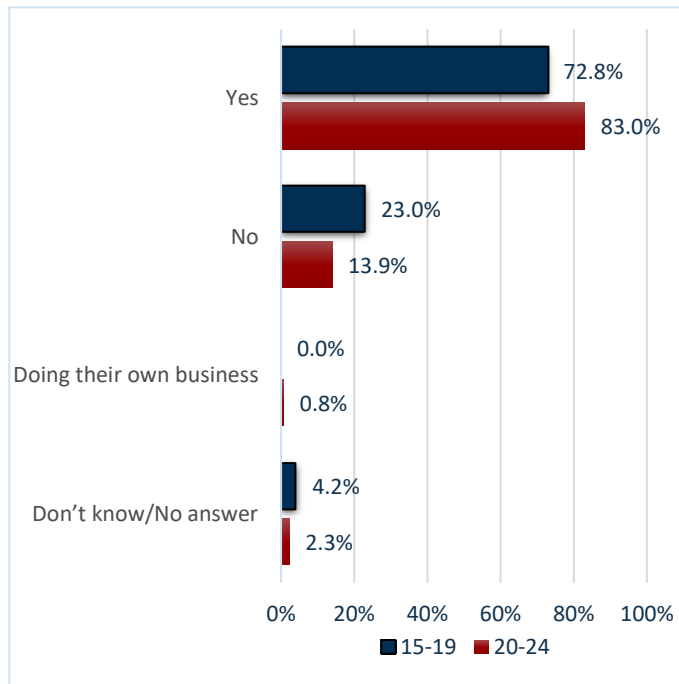
More than three out of four participants stated that they are considering starting their own business and taking on the responsibility for profit.

Figure 19. Entrepreneurship - Gender



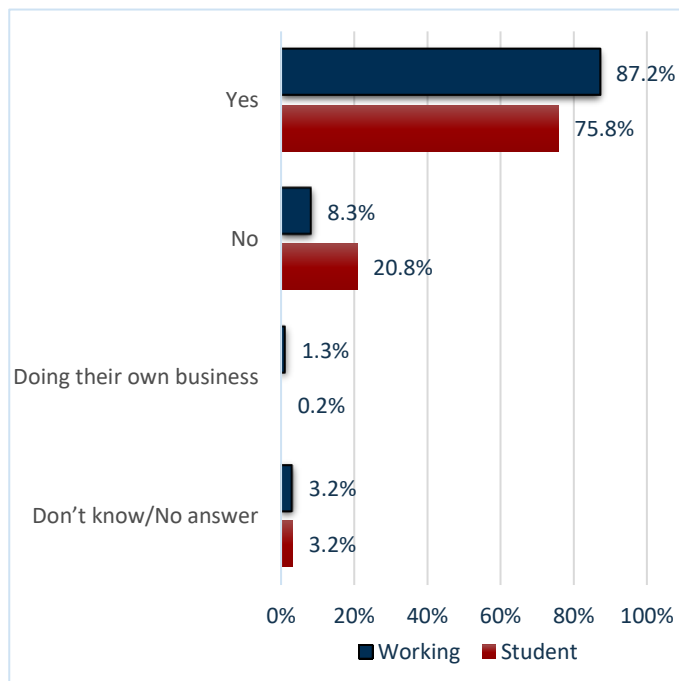
When we analyse the question of whether the participants think of starting their own business according to gender; the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 82% for men and 74% for women. The rate of those who stated that they are self-employed is below 1% for both groups.

Figure 20. Entrepreneurship – Age Group



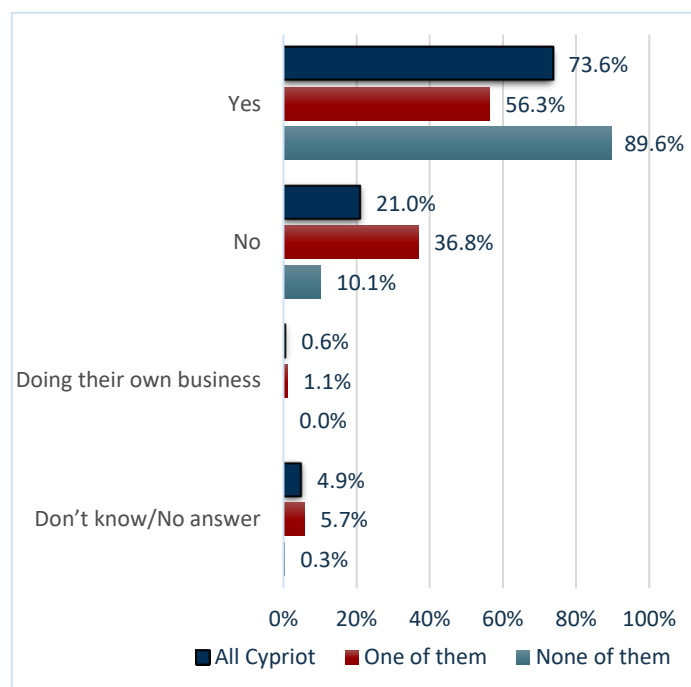
When we analyse the question of whether the participants think of starting their own business according to age groups, the rate of those who answered “Yes” is 83% in the 20-24 age group, while it is 10 percentage points lower in the 15-19 age group (73%). While the rate of those who answered “No” is 23% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 9 percentage points lower in the 20-24 age group (14%).

Figure 21. Entrepreneurship – Work Status



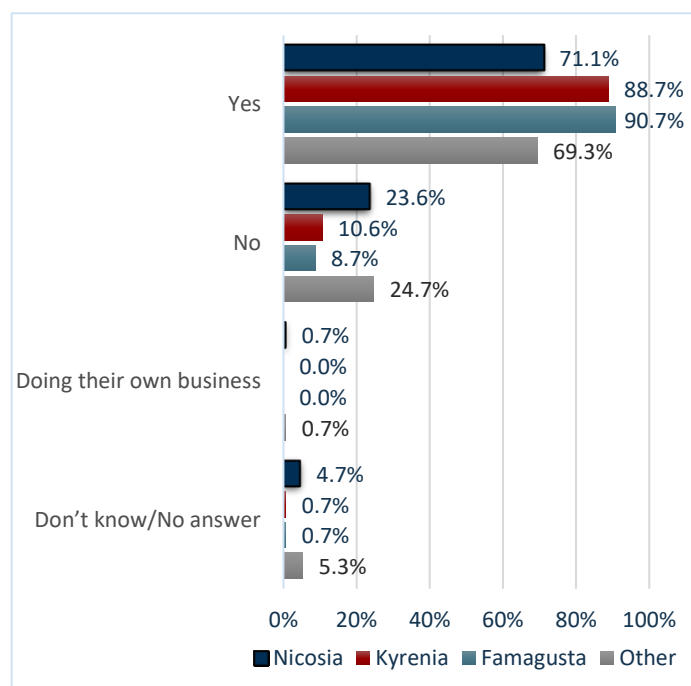
When we analyse the question of whether the participants thought of starting their own business according to their employment status, the rate of those who answered “Yes” is 87% among working people, while it is 11 percentage points lower among students (76%).

Figure 22. Entrepreneurship – Parent's Birthplace



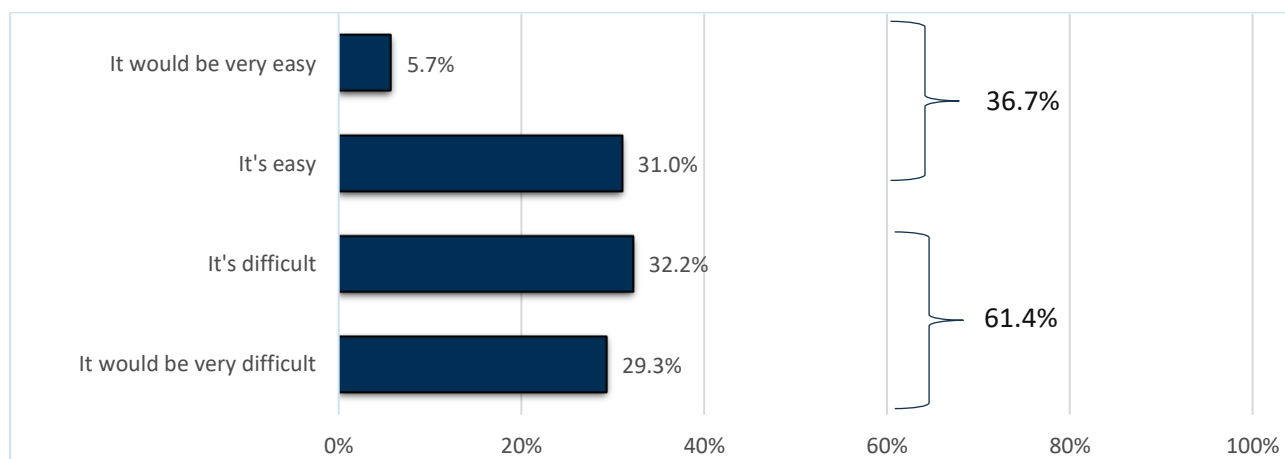
When we analyse the question of whether the participants think of starting their own business according to the place of birth of their parents; the rate of those who say that they think of starting their own business is 90% among those who were not born in the northern part of Cyprus, 74% among those who were born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 56% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 23. Entrepreneurship – District



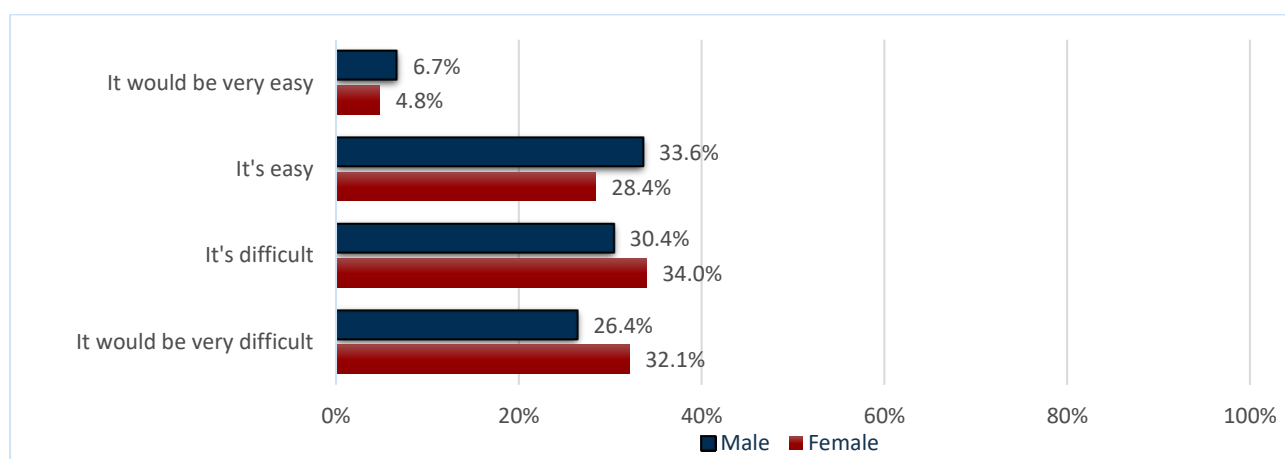
When we analyse the responses to the question according to the place of residence of the participants; the rate of those who stated that they were thinking of starting their own business was 91% among those residing in Famagusta and 89% among those residing in Kyrenia, while this rate was 71% among those residing in Nicosia. Among the respondents whose place of residence is outside these three districts, 69% stated that they are considering starting their own business.

Figure 24. Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not



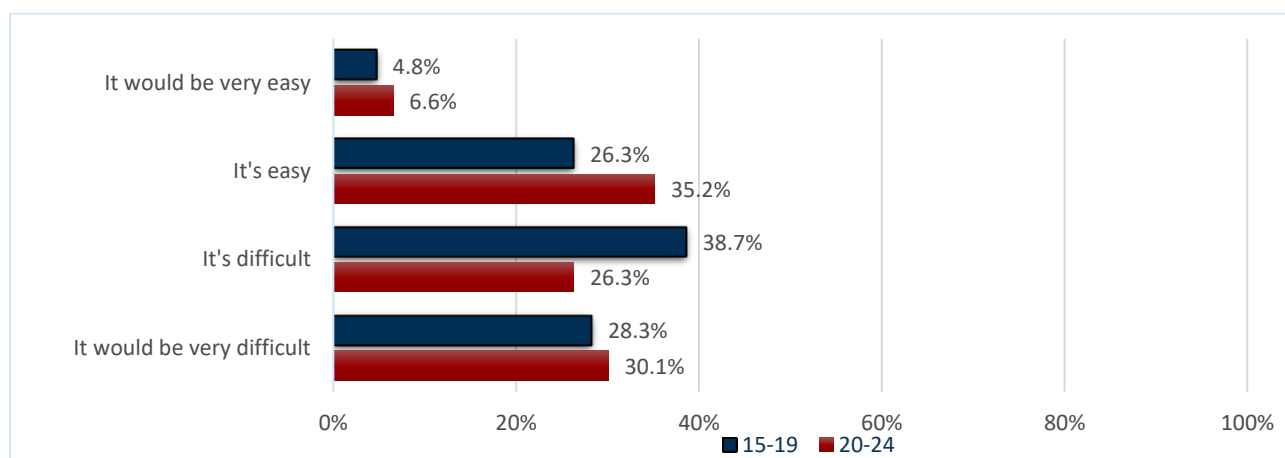
61% of the survey participants indicated that find it difficult to find a job where they live, while 37% expressed that it is easy to find a job.

Figure 25. Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not - Gender



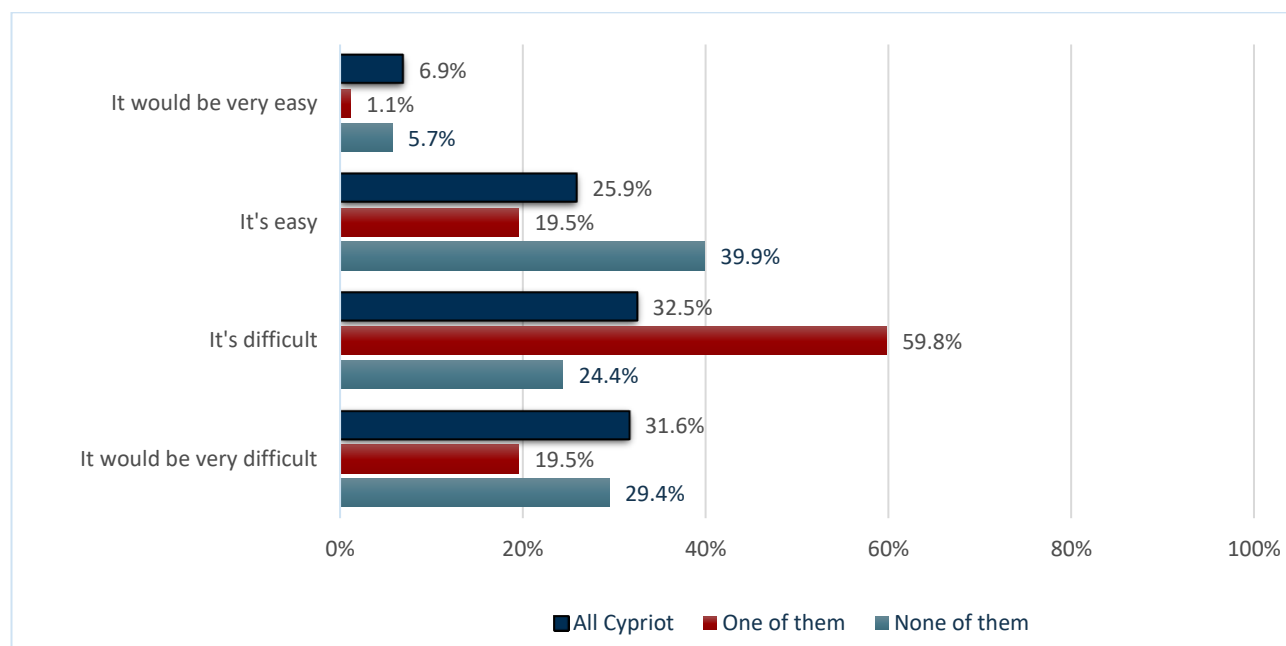
When responses are grouped by difficulty level and compared by gender, 66% of women and 57% of men reported difficulty finding a job, showing a 9-percentage point higher perceived difficulty among women.

Figure 26. Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not – Age Group



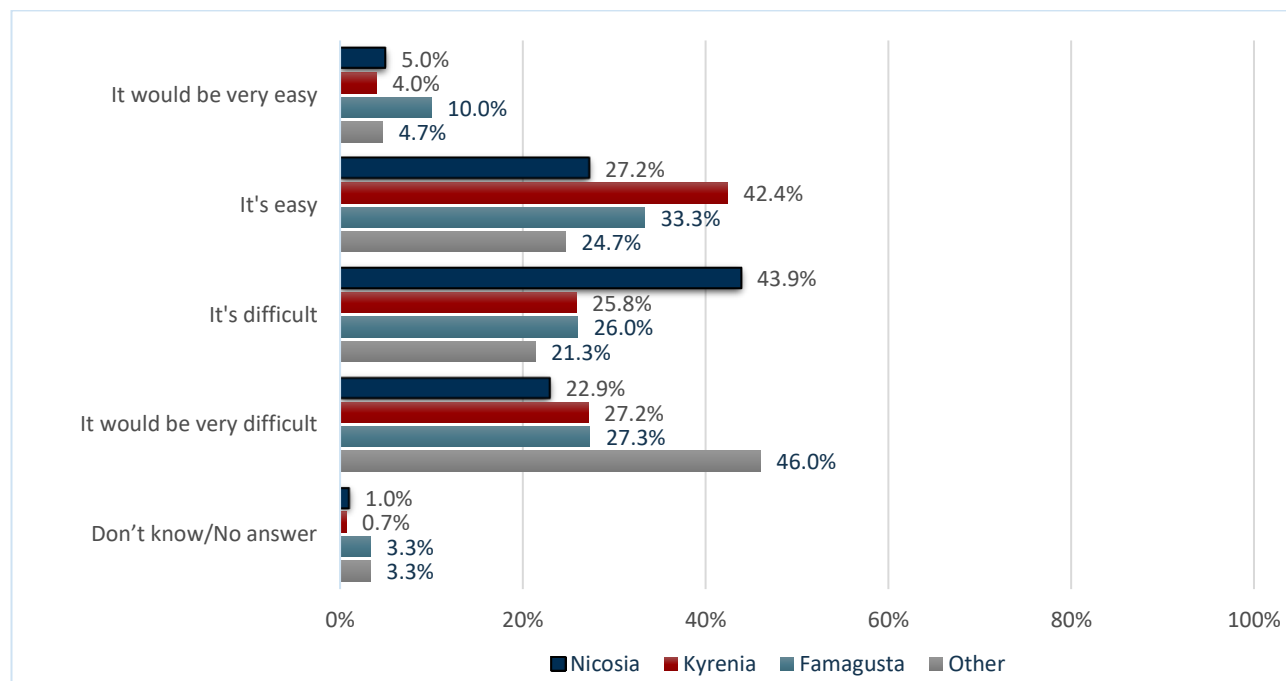
When we analyse the responses to the question of whether it is easy to find a job in the place where the participants live by pair grouping the answers given according to age groups; while the rate of those who stated that it is difficult is 67% in the 15-19 age group, it is calculated as 57% in the 20-24 age group, which is 10 points lower..

Figure 27. Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not – Parent's Birthplace



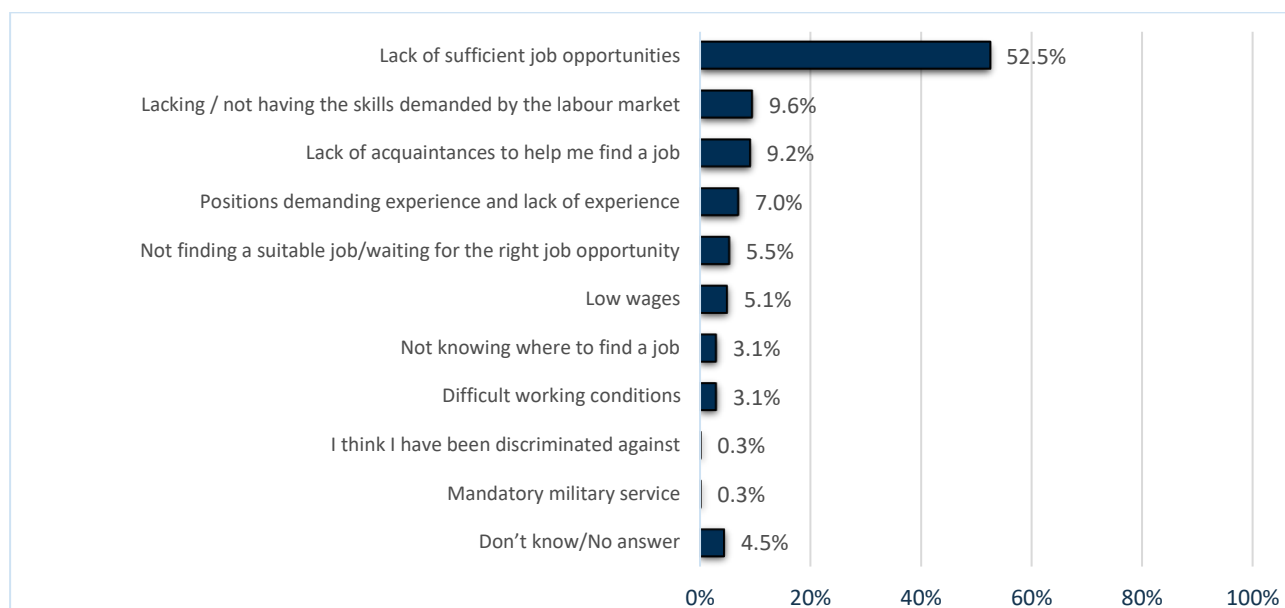
When we analyse the responses to the question of whether it is easy to find a job where the participants live by grouping answers according to difficulty level and comparing them based on their parents' place of birth, the rate of those who stated that it is difficult to find a job is 73% among participants with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 64% among those with both parents born there, and 54% among those whose parents were both born outside the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 28. Whether it is Easy to Find a Job or not – District



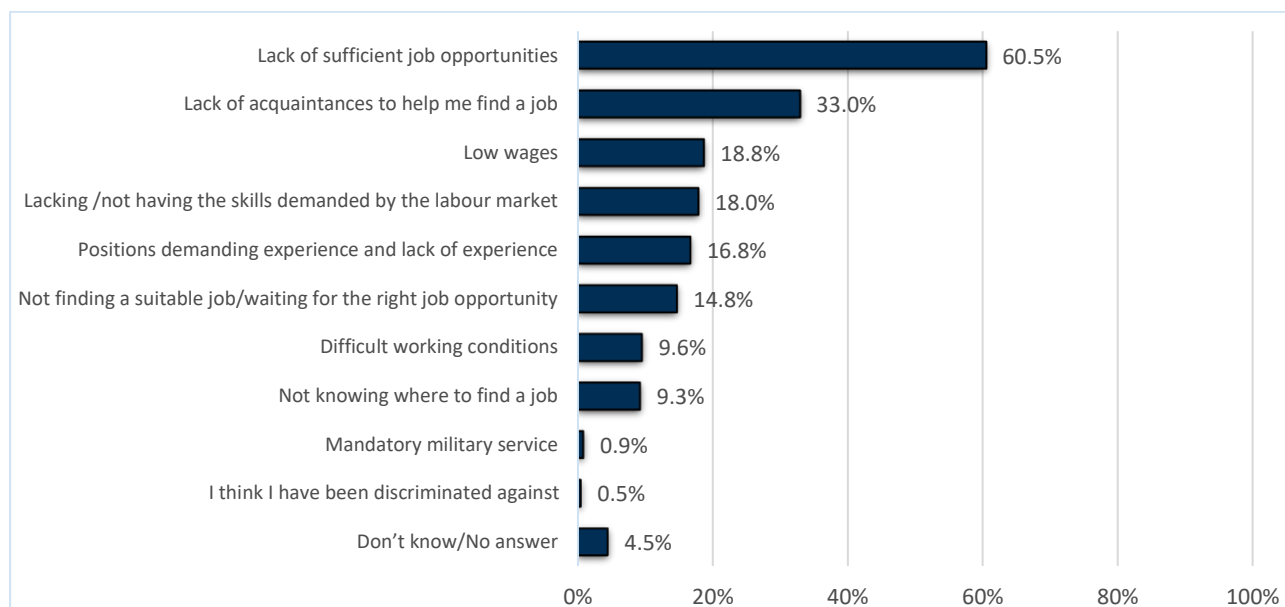
When we analyse the responses to the question of whether it is easy to find a job where the participants live by grouping answers according to difficulty level and comparing them based on the participants' district of residence, the rate of those who stated that it was difficult to find a job was 67% among those residing in Nicosia, 53% among those residing in Famagusta or Kyrenia, and 67% among those living outside these three districts.

Figure 29. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - First Answer



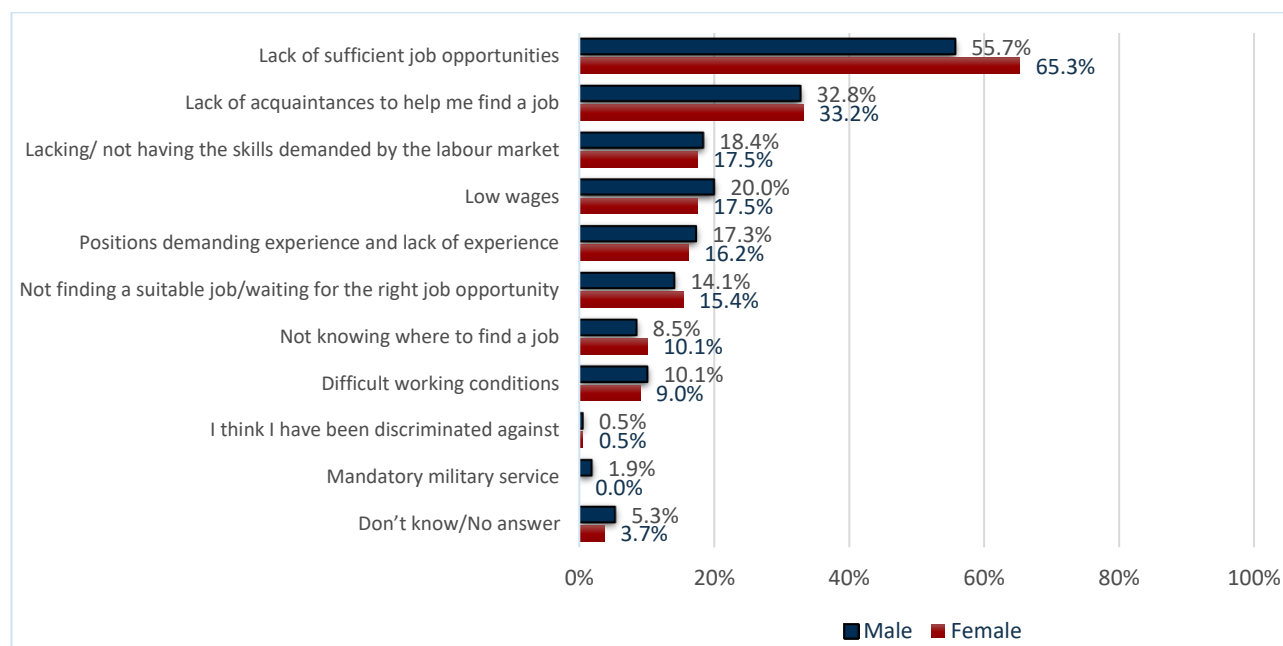
Looking at the responses regarding the biggest obstacles to finding a job; 53% of young people stated that the lack of sufficient job opportunities was the primary barrier, while 10% indicated that not having the necessary skills or lacking the skills demanded by the labour market is a hindrance. 9% mentioned the lack of acquaintances to help them find a job, while 7% considered positions demanding experience and lack of experience as an obstacle. Additionally, 6% mentioned not being able to find a suitable job or waiting for the right job opportunity, and 5% highlighted low wages as a barrier.

Figure 30. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)



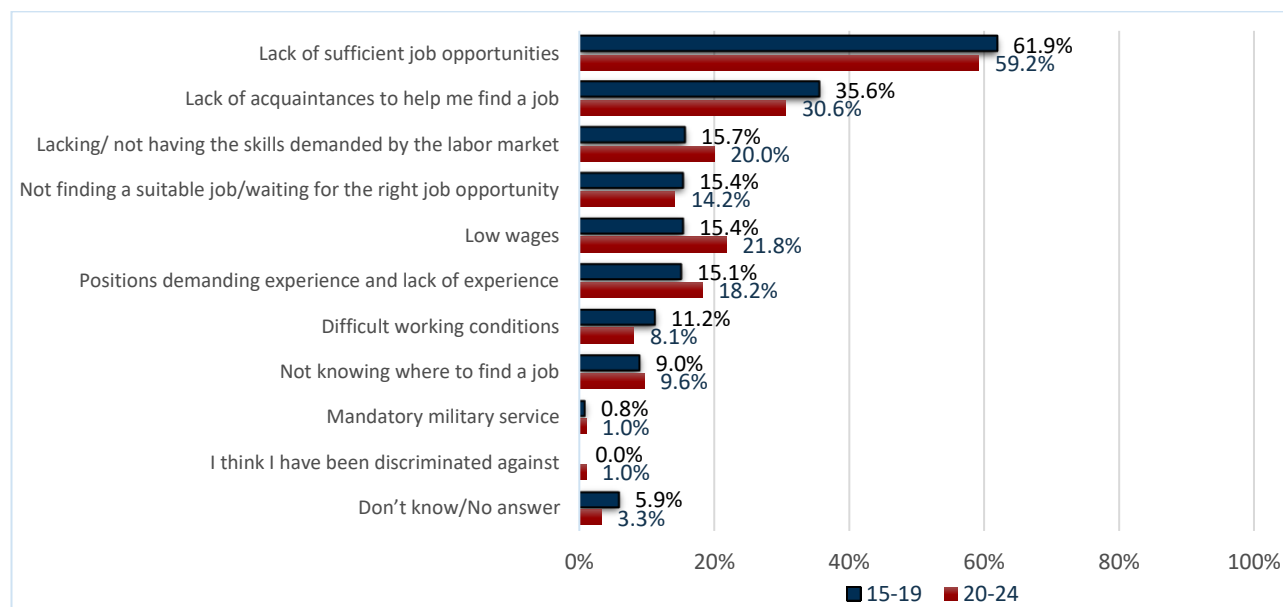
When looking at the total of the two answers regarding the biggest obstacles to finding a job; 61% of survey participants identified the lack of sufficient job opportunities as the primary barrier, while 33% mentioned the lack of acquaintances to help them find a job as the second-ranked obstacle. Those who considered low wages as a hindrance accounted for 19%, while 18% stated that not having the necessary skills or lacking the skills demanded by the labour market is a barrier. The percentage of participants who identified positions demanding experience and lack of experience as an obstacle is 17%, while 15% mentioned not being able to find a suitable job or waiting for the right job opportunity. Additionally, 10% perceived difficult working conditions as a barrier, and 9% indicated a lack of knowledge about where to find a job.

Figure 31. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) - Gender



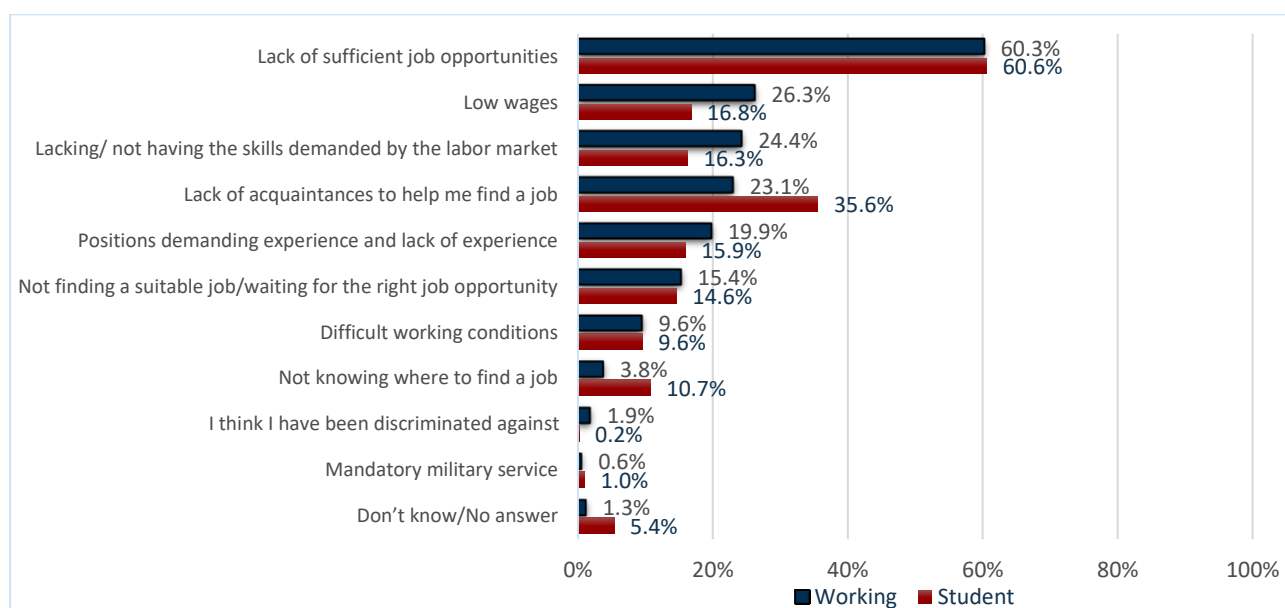
When we analyse the sum of the two answers regarding the biggest obstacles to finding a job according to gender, the rate of those who consider the lack of suitable job opportunities as the biggest obstacle is 65% among women, while this rate is 9 percentage points lower among men (56%). The rate of those who answered “Lack of acquaintances to help them find a job” is 33% for both men and women. The rate of those who stated that they had difficulty in finding a job because they did not have the competencies and skills demanded by the labour market is 18% for both men and women. The rate of those who see low salaries as an obstacle to finding a job is 20% for men and 18% for women. The rate of those who stated that they had difficulty in finding a job due to the experience demand of the positions is 17% for men and 16% for women.

Figure 32. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group



When examining the combined responses on key barriers to employment by age group, 62% of those aged 15–19 and 59% of those aged 20–24 cited the lack of suitable job opportunities as the main obstacle. A lack of connections to assist in job searching was mentioned by 36% and 31% respectively. Inadequate skills were noted by 20% of the 20–24 group and 16% of the 15–19 group. Additionally, 15% and 14% reported being unable to find suitable jobs, while low salaries were cited by 22% and 15% respectively.

Figure 33. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Work Status



When we analyse the sum of the two answers regarding the biggest obstacles to finding a job according to the employment status, the rate of those who consider the lack of sufficient job opportunities as the biggest obstacle is 61% among students and 60% among working people. The rate of those who answered “Lack of sufficient job opportunities” is 61% among students and 60% among working people. The rate of those who see low salaries as an obstacle is 26% among working people, while this rate is 17% among students. While the rate of those who answered “due to lack of competencies demanded by the labour market” is 25% among working people, this rate is 16% among students. “Lack of acquaintances to help me find a job” is mentioned by 36% students, while this rate is 23% for working people. The rate of those who answered that they had difficulty in finding a job due to the experience demand of the positions is 20% among working people, while this rate is 16% among students.

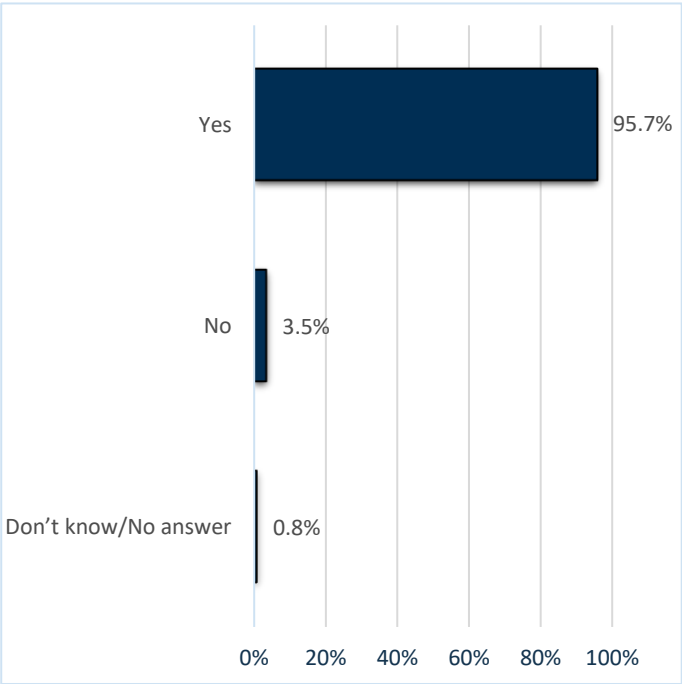
Table 1. The Biggest Obstacle to Finding a Job - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Lack of sufficient job opportunities	59,1%	61,6%	56,0%	66,7%
Lack of acquaintances to help me find a job	25,6%	41,7%	23,3%	48,7%
Not finding a suitable job/waiting for the right job opportunity	21,9%	9,3%	12,0%	8,7%
Lacking / not having the skills demanded by the labour market	17,3%	21,2%	24,0%	10,0%
Low wages	16,9%	13,2%	33,3%	13,3%
Positions demanding experience and lack of experience	14,6%	22,5%	17,3%	14,7%
Difficult working conditions	13,6%	11,3%	5,3%	4,0%
Not knowing where to find a job	9,3%	9,9%	13,3%	4,7%
Mandatory military service	1,3%	-	2,0%	-
I think I have been discriminated against	1,0%	-	0,7%	-
Don't know/No answer	4,0%	4,6%	-	10,0%

When the combined responses regarding the biggest obstacles to finding a job are analysed by place of residence, the rate of those who see the lack of sufficient job opportunities as the main barrier is 62% in Kyrenia, 59% in Nicosia, 56% in Famagusta, and 67% in other districts. The response “Lack of acquaintances to help me find a job” was selected by 42% in Kyrenia, 26% in Nicosia, 23% in Famagusta, and 49% in other districts. The response “Not

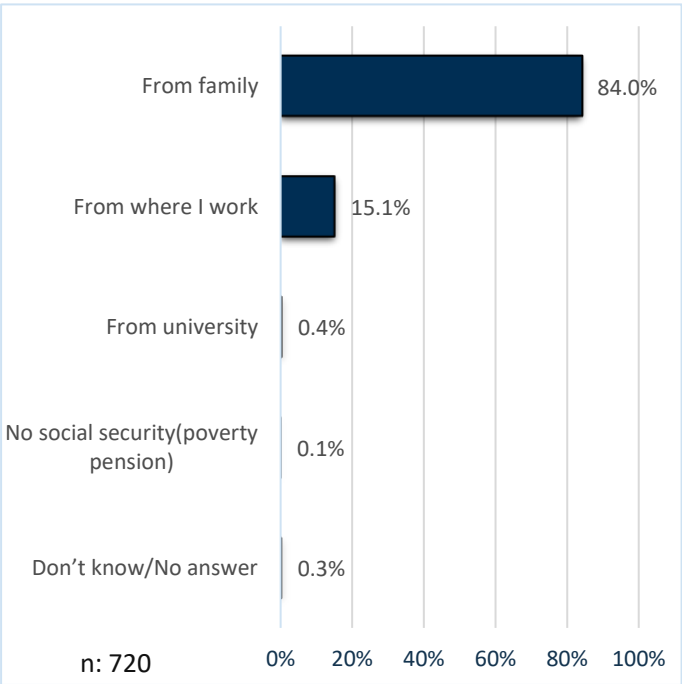
finding a suitable job/waiting for the right job opportunity” was reported by 22% in Nicosia, 12% in Famagusta, and 9% in both Kyrenia and other districts.

Figure 34. Social Security Status



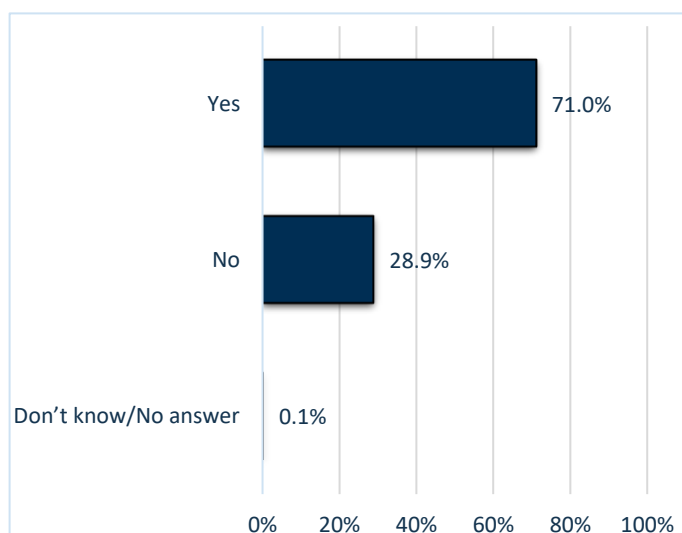
96% of the participants stated that they have social security.

Figure 35. Where Social Security is Obtained from



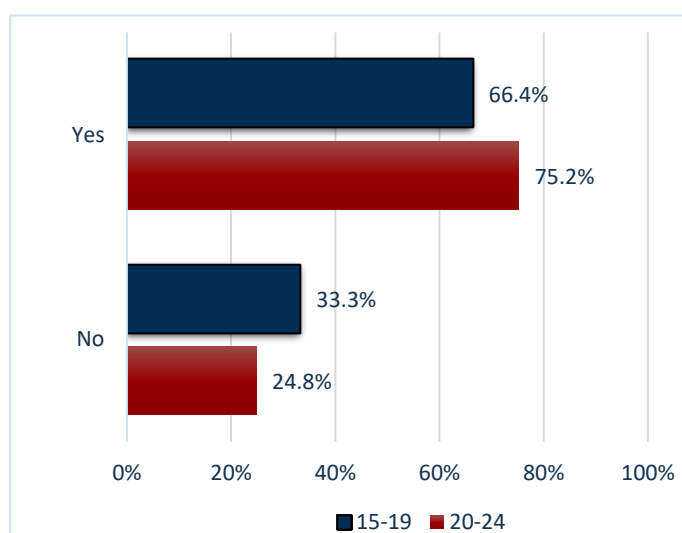
84% of the participants receive their social security from their families while 15% receive their social security from their workplaces.

Figure 36. Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future



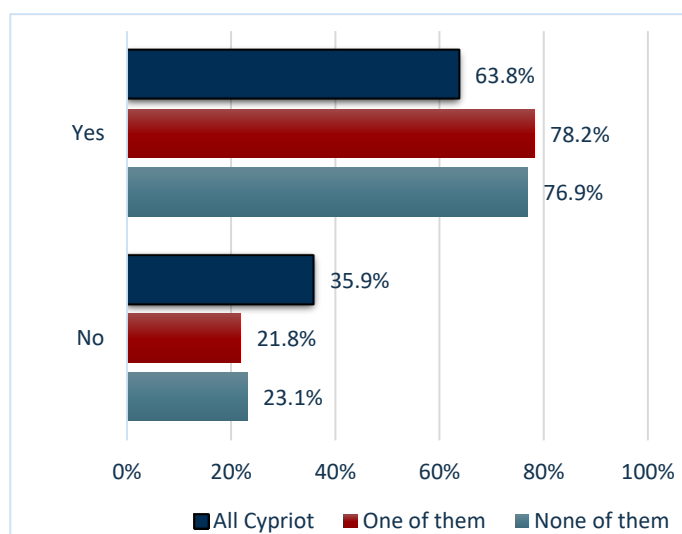
There is a notable inclination among young people in the northern part of Cyprus towards migration. Almost three out of four respondents stated that they plan to settle in another country in the future. Less than one third stated that they have no such plans.

Figure 37. Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future – Age Group



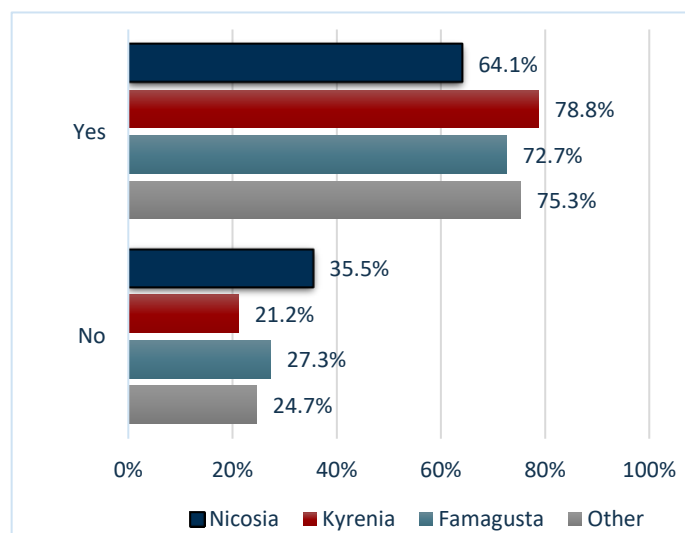
When we analyse the answers according to age groups; the rate of those who answered “Yes” is 75% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is calculated as 64% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 38. Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future – Parent’s Birthplace



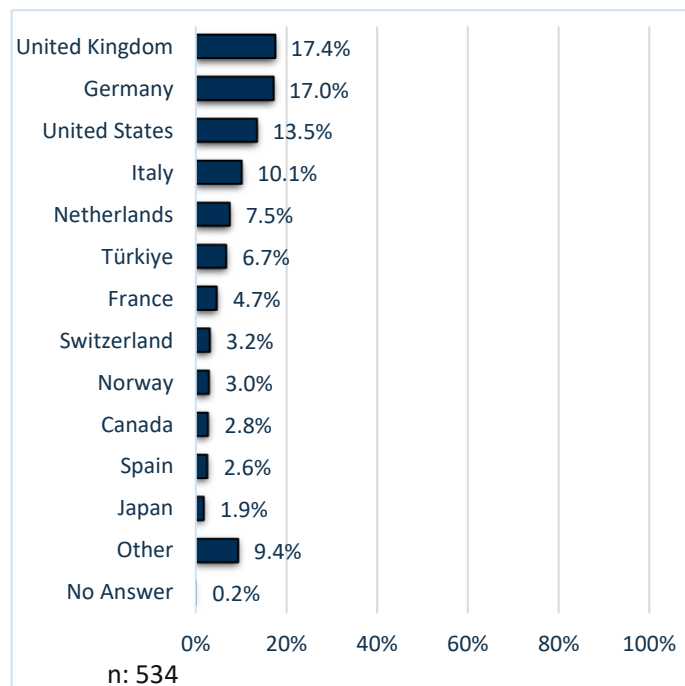
When we analyse the responses to the question of whether the participants would like to settle in another country in the future according to their parents' place of birth; the rate of those who answered “Yes” is the highest with 78% in the group where one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, 77% in the group where neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 64% among the participants where both of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 39. Planning to Settle in Another Country in the Future – District



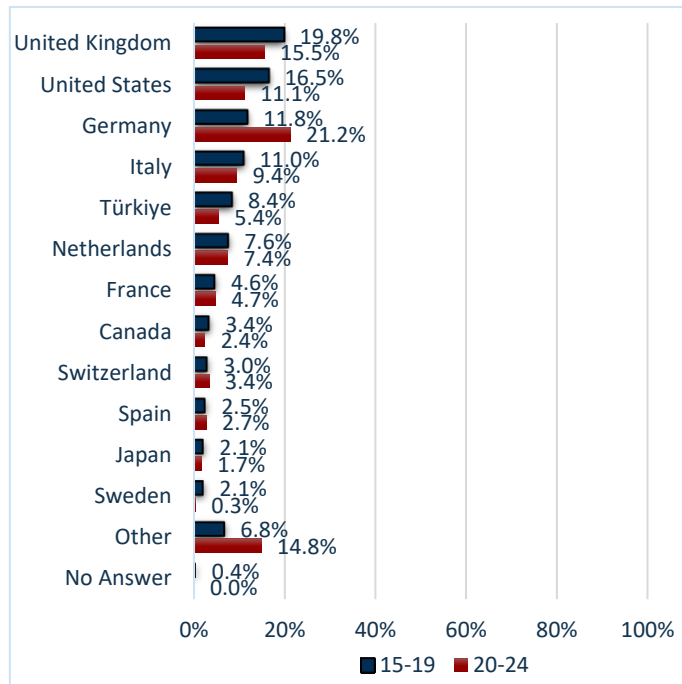
When we analyse the answers given by the participants to the question whether they would like to settle in another country in the future according to their place of residence; the rate of those who answered “Yes” was 79% among those living in Kyrenia, 73% among those living in Famagusta and 64% among those living in Nicosia. This rate was 75% among the participants residing in districts other than these three districts.

Figure 40. Desired Country of Settlement



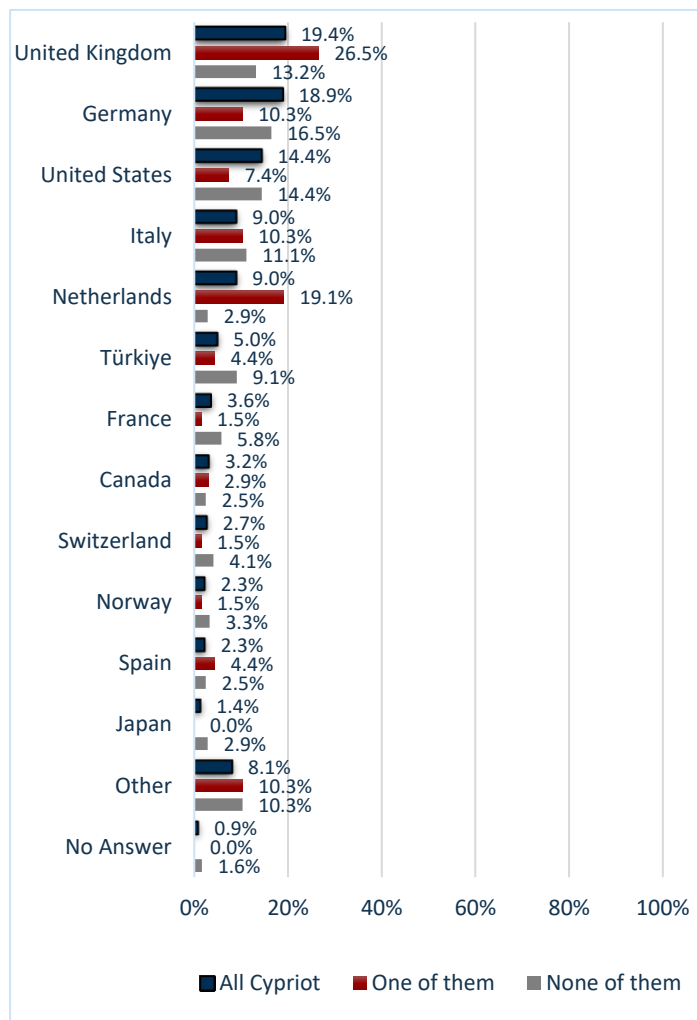
Participants who stated that they would like to settle in another country were asked which country they would like to settle in. Approximately 17% of the participants answered United Kingdom, while another 17% answered Germany. The subsequent highest rates were 14% for the United States, 10% for Italy and 8% for the Netherlands.

Figure 41. Desired Country of Settlement– Age group



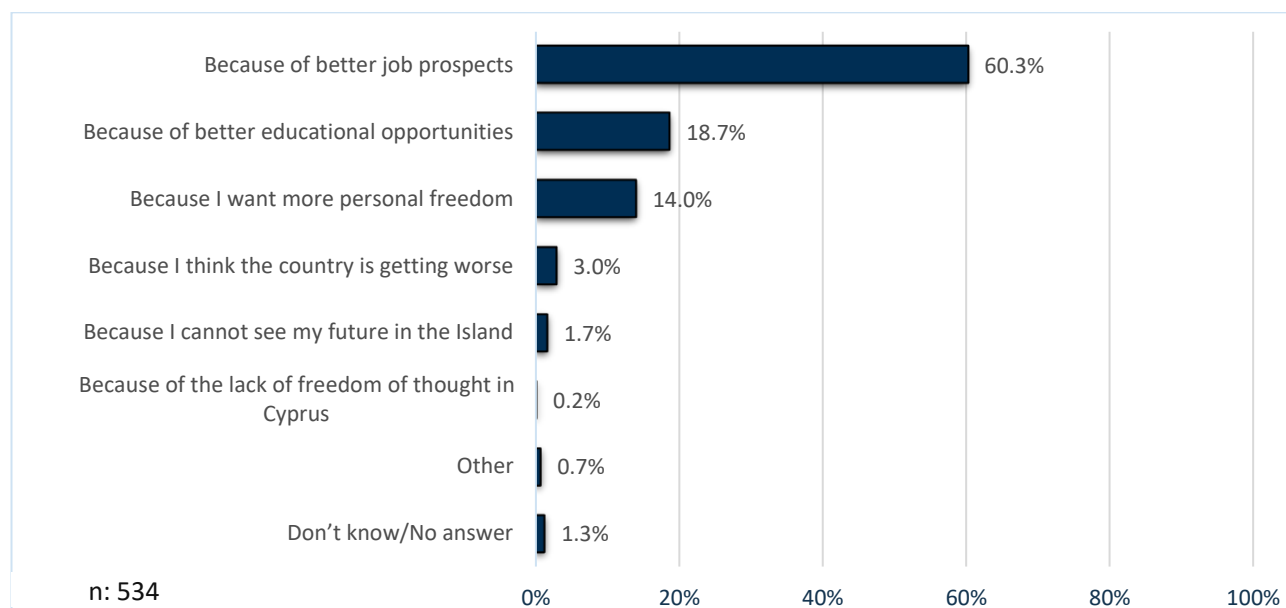
When we analyse the answers given to the question in which country they would like to settle in according to age groups, the answers given by the 15-19 age group were the United Kingdom with 20%, the USA with 17%, Germany with 12%, Italy with 11% and Türkiye with 8%. In the 20-24 age group, the responses are as follows: Germany with 21%, the United Kingdom with 16%, the USA with 11%, Italy with 9% and Holland with 7%.

Figure 42. Desired Country of Settlement – Parent's Birthplace



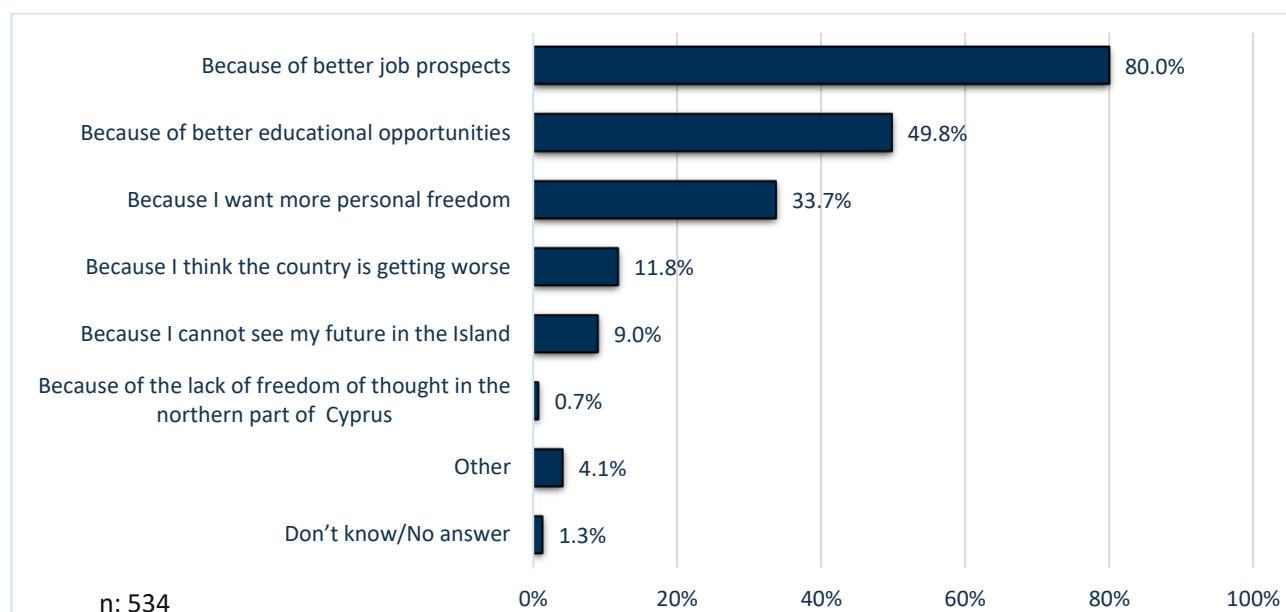
When the responses of the participants to the question of which country they would like to settle in are analysed according to the birth place of their parents; the answers given in the group where one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus were as follows: England with 27%, the Netherlands with 19%, Germany and Italy with 10%. The percentages of the answers given by those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus are: 19% United Kingdom and Germany, 14% USA and 9% Netherlands. Finally, the rates for those whose parents were not born in the northern part of Cyprus are as follows: 17% Germany, 14% USA, 13% United Kingdom, 11% Italy and 9% Türkiye.

Figure 43. Reason for Relocating to Another Country - First Answer



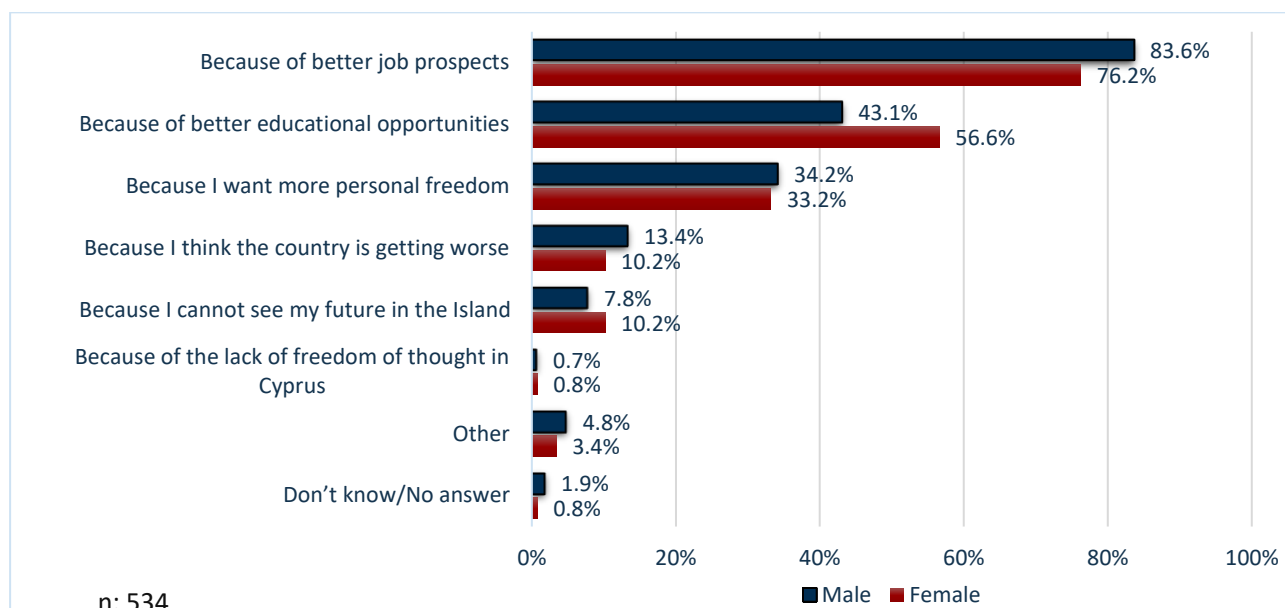
60% of the participants indicated a preference for relocating due to better job opportunities. Additionally, 19% expressed to move for better educational prospects. The pursuit of personal freedom emerged as a significant factor, with 14% of respondents considering moving to another country for this reason. A perception of the country's decline is noted by 3% of participants. Furthermore, 2% mentioned contemplating relocation because they couldn't envision their future in their country.

Figure 44. Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)



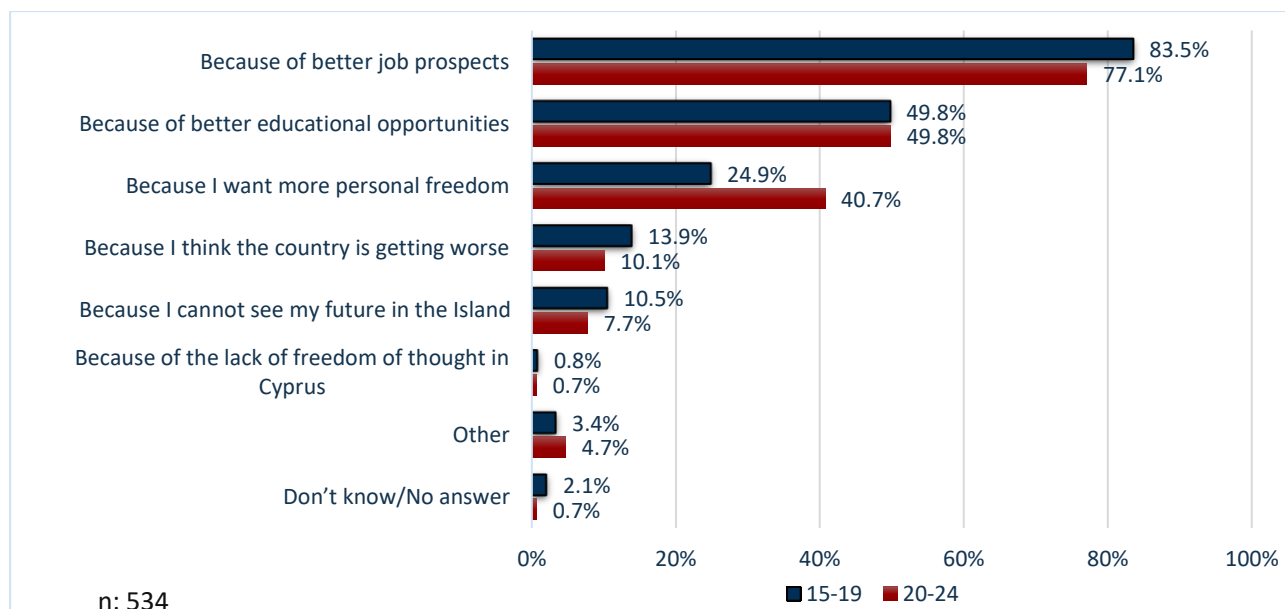
When looking at the total of the two answers for reasons for relocation to another country, the sum of two responses stands out. 80% of participants cited better job prospects as a driving factor for considering moving abroad. Additionally, half of the respondents expressed a desire to relocate for better educational opportunities. The pursuit of personal freedom emerged as another significant factor, with 34% of participants considering moving to another country for this reason. A perception of the country's getting worse noted by 12% of participants. Moreover, 9% mentioned contemplating relocation because they couldn't envision their future in their country. The proportion of individuals considering relocation due to the lack of freedom of thought in the northern part of Cyprus is determined to be 1%.

Figure 45. Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) -Gender



When we analyse the question about the reasons why the respondents would like to settle in another country in the future according to gender; we see that the percentage of those who answered “because of better job prospects” is higher among men with 84%, while this rate is 72% for women. Secondly, the rate of those who answered “because of better educational opportunities” is higher among women with 57%, while this rate is 14 points lower among men (43%). Thirdly, the rate of those who answered “because I want more personal freedom” is 34% for men and 33% for women. The reason “Because I think the country is getting worse” is 13 % for men and 10 % for women. In addition, the rate of those who answered “because I cannot see my future in the island” is 10% among women and 8% among men.

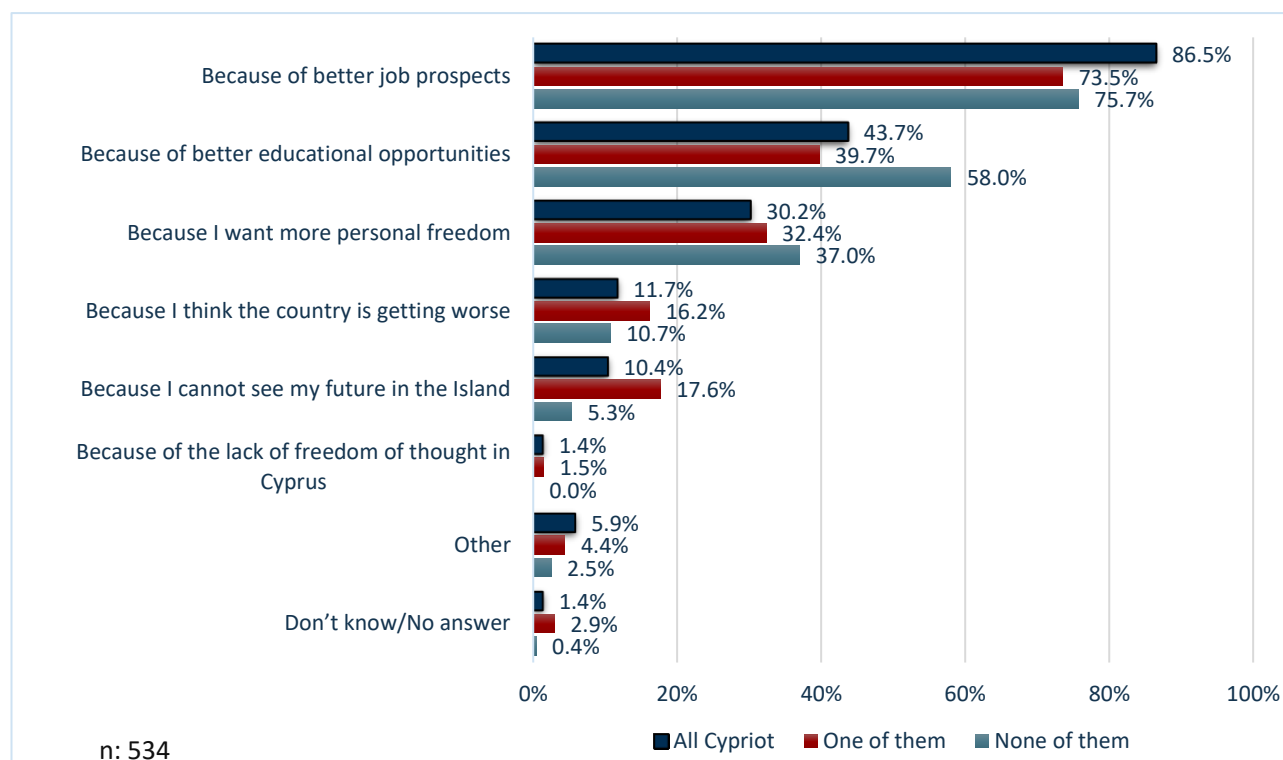
Figure 46. Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) -Age Group



The percentage of those who answered “because of better job prospects” as a reason to settle in another country is higher in the 15-19 age group with 84%, while this percentage is 77% in the 20-24 age group. Secondly, the rate of those who answered “because of better educational opportunities” is 50% in both groups. Thirdly, the rate of those who answered “Because I want more personal freedom” is 41% in the 20-24 age group and 25% in the 15-19 age group. Fourthly, the rate of those who answered “Because I think the country is getting worse” is 14% in

the 15-19 age group and 10% in the 20-24 age group. In addition, the rate of those who answered “because I cannot see my future in the island” is 10% in the 15-19 age group and 8% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 47. Reason for Relocating to Another Country - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Parent’s Birthplace



When we analyse the answers given to the question asking the reasons why the participants would like to settle in another country in the future according to their parents' place of birth; we see that the rate of those who answered “because of better job prospects” is higher in the group with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus with 87%, while this rate is 76% in those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus and 74% in those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

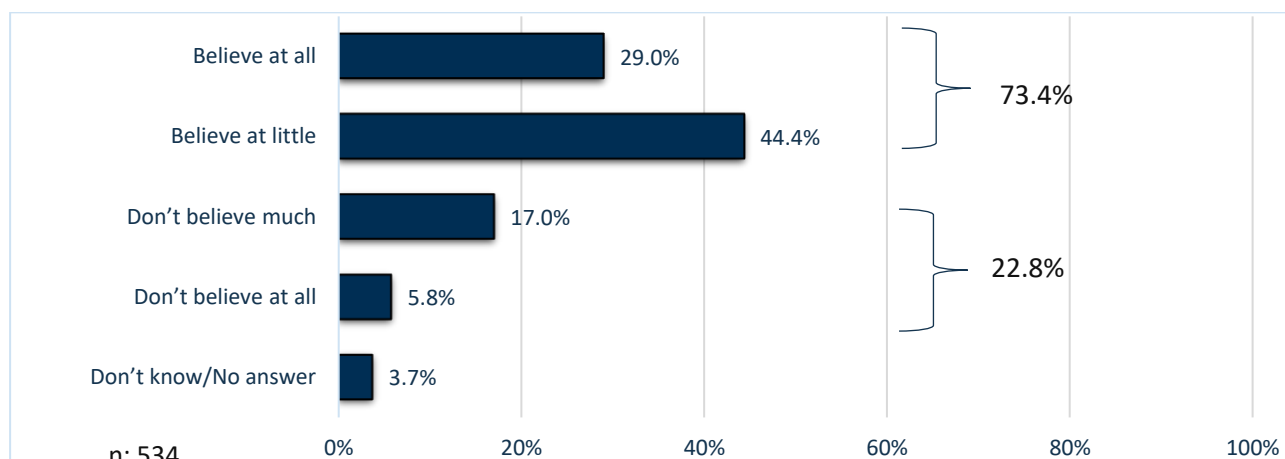
Secondly, the rate of those who answered “because of better educational opportunities” is 58% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 44% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 40% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Thirdly, the rate of those who answered “because I want more personal freedom” is 37% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 32% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 30% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Fourthly, the rate of those who responded “because I think the country is getting worse” is 16% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 12% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 11% for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

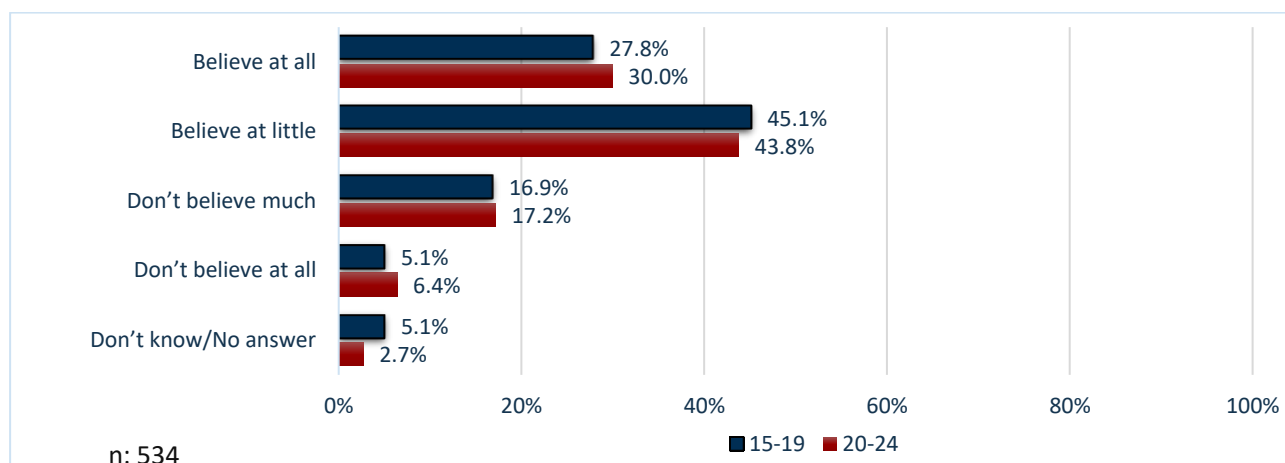
On the other hand, the rate of those who answered “because I cannot see my future in the island” is 18% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 10% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 5% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 48. Belief that the Plan to Settle in Another Country in the Future will be Realised



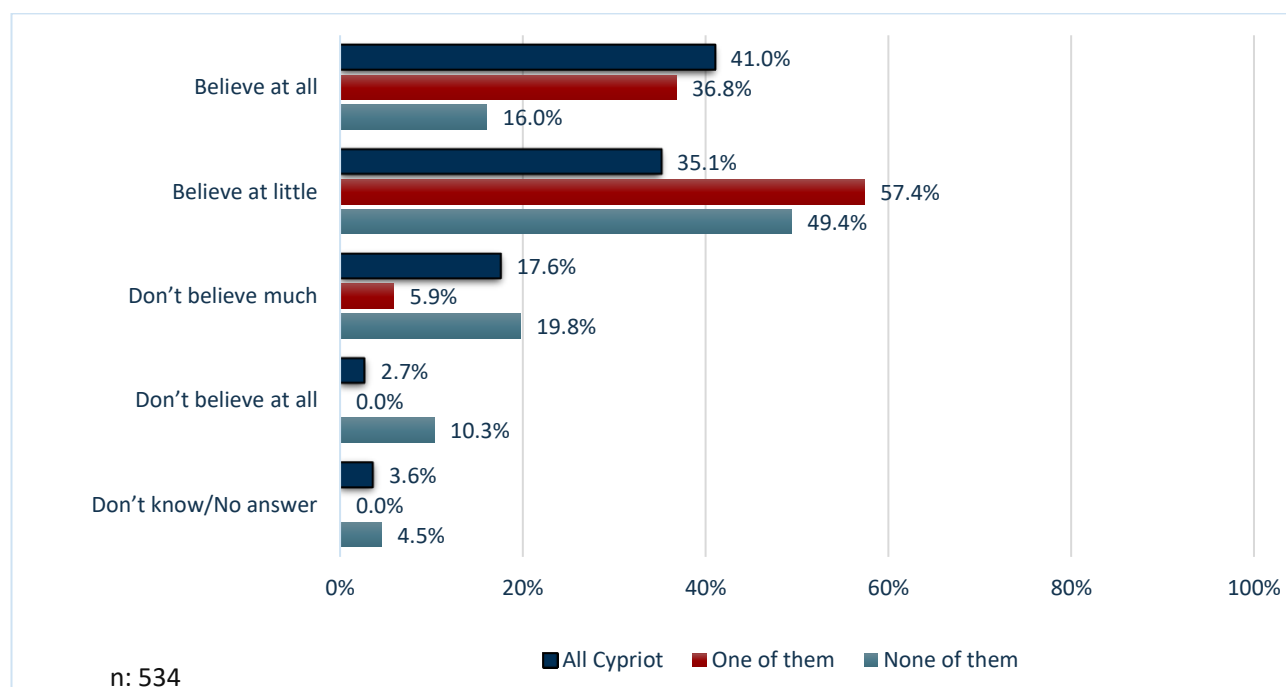
When examining the responses to the question regarding the extent to which participants believe they will realise their plan to settle in another country in the future, it is observed that 23% of participants expressed disbelief in achieving their plans. On the other hand, 73% of participants indicated that they believe they will be able to realise their plans.

Figure 49. Belief that the Plan to Settle in Another Country in the Future will be Realised – Age Group



When we analyse the responses to the question asking whether the participants believe that they will be able to realise their plans to settle in another country in the future or not according to age groups; the rate of those who stated that they believe that they will realise their plans is 74% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 73% in the 15-19 age group.

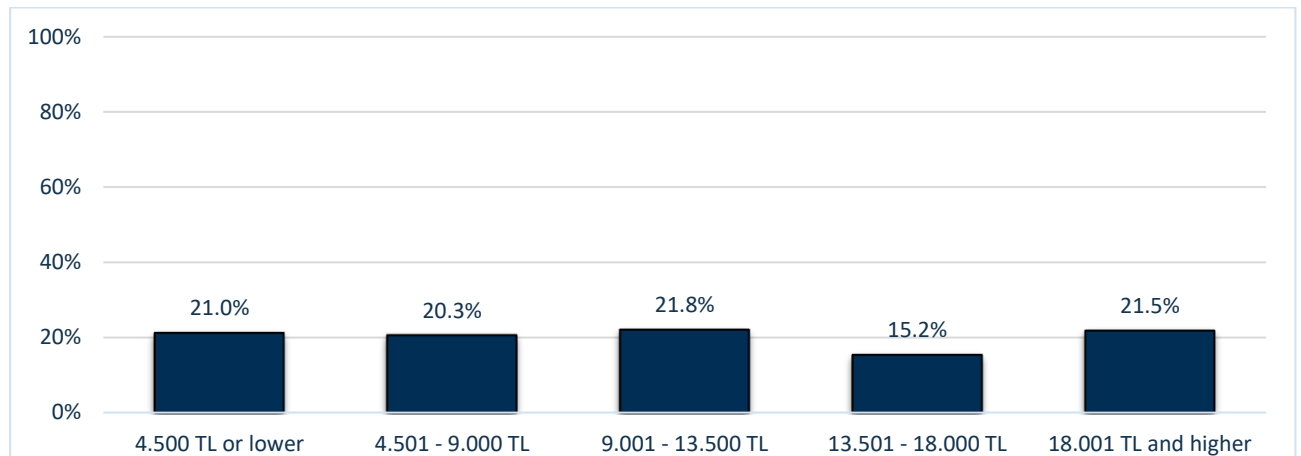
Figure 50. Belief that the Plan to Settle in Another Country in the Future will be Realised – Parent's Birthplace



When we analyse the responses to the question asking whether the participants believe that they will be able to realise their plans to settle in another country in the future by pair grouping according to the place of birth of their parents, the rate of those who stated that they believe that they will realise their plans is 94% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 76% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 64% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

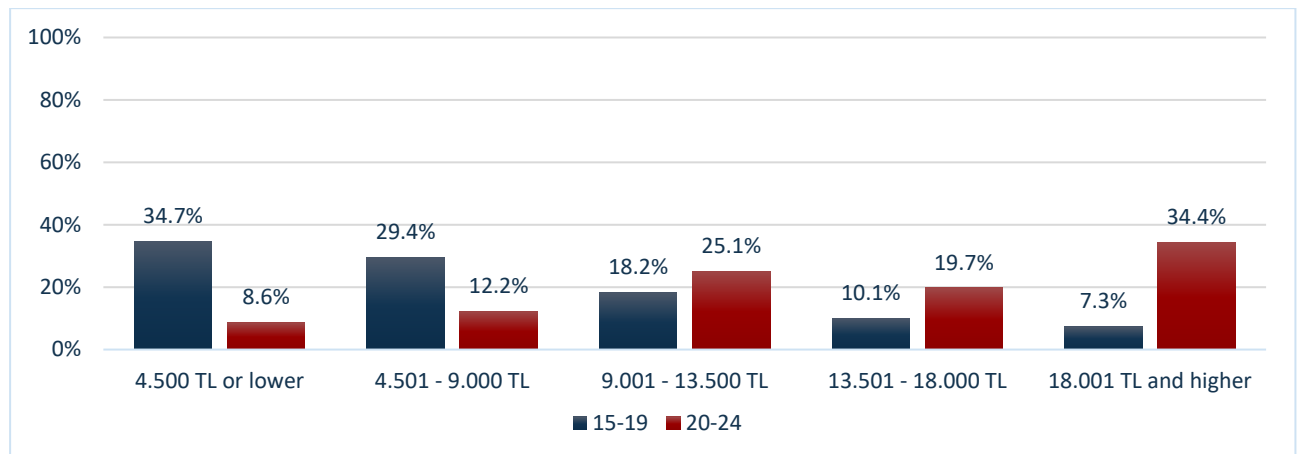
3.3 Material Conditions

Figure 51. Personal Monthly Income



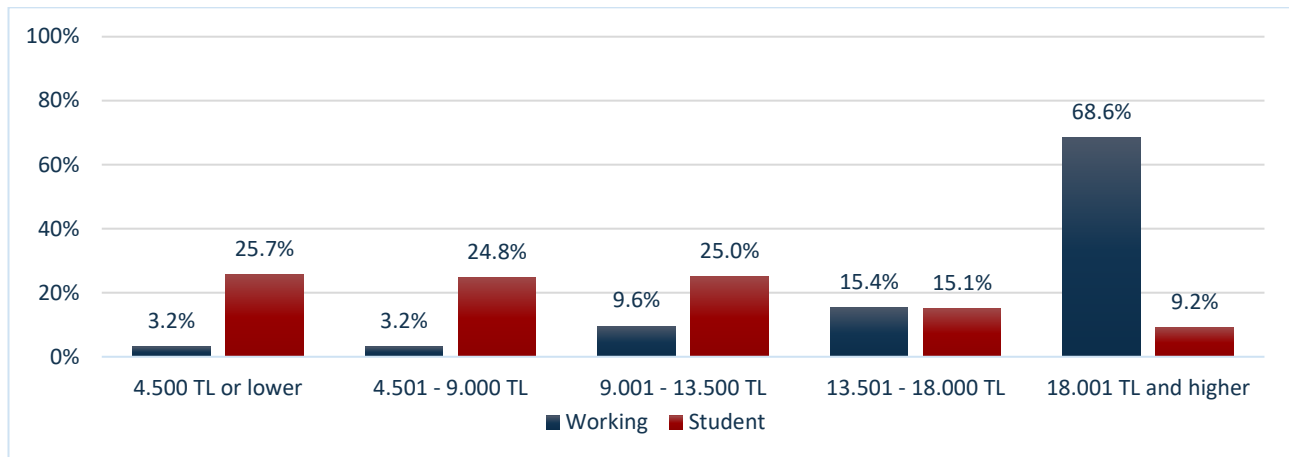
When we look at personal monthly income; we see that 21% of participants reported a monthly income of 4,500 TL or lower. Additionally, 20% indicated a monthly income ranging from 4,501 TL to 9,000 TL. 22% reported earning between 9,001 TL and 13,500 TL monthly, while 15% stated their monthly income falls within the range of 13,501 TL to 18,000 TL. Finally, 22% reported earning 18,001 TL or higher per month.

Figure 52. Personal Monthly Income – Age Group



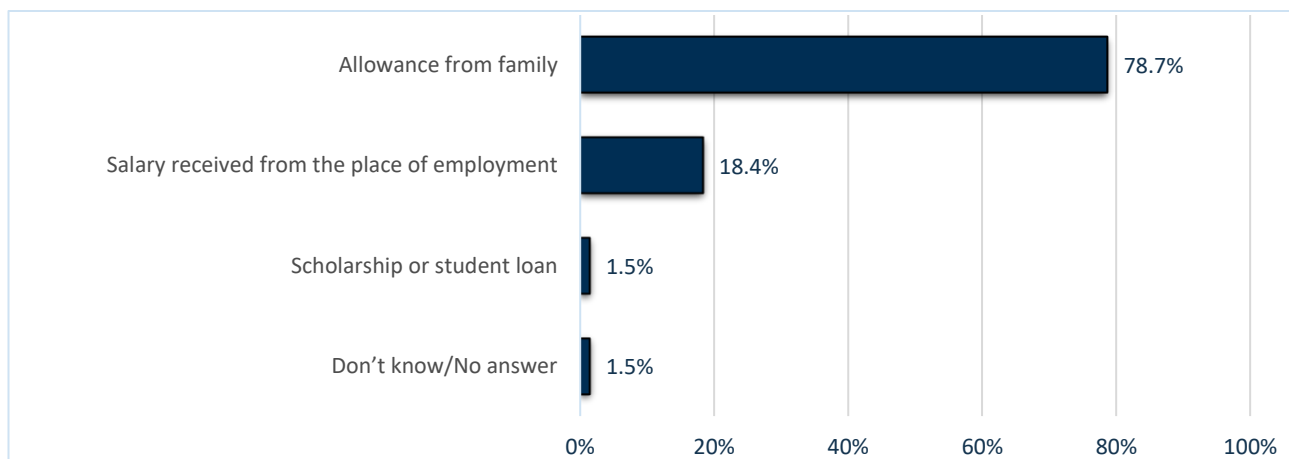
When the monthly earnings of the participants are analysed according to age groups, 35% of the participants in the 15-19 age group have monthly earnings of 4,500 TL or less. This situation is 9% in the 20-24 age group. When we look at those whose monthly earnings are 4,501-9,000 TL, the rate of the 15-19 age group is 29%, while this rate is 12% in the 20-24 age group. When we look at those whose monthly earnings are 9,001-13,500 TL, this rate is 18% in the 15-19 age group, while the rate in the 20-24 age group is 25%. When we look at those whose monthly earnings are 13,501-18,000 TL, this rate is 10% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 20% in the 20-24 age group. When we look at the rate of those whose monthly earnings are 18,001 TL and above, it is seen that while the rate of the 15-19 age group is 7%, this rate is 34% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 53. Personal Monthly Income – Work Status



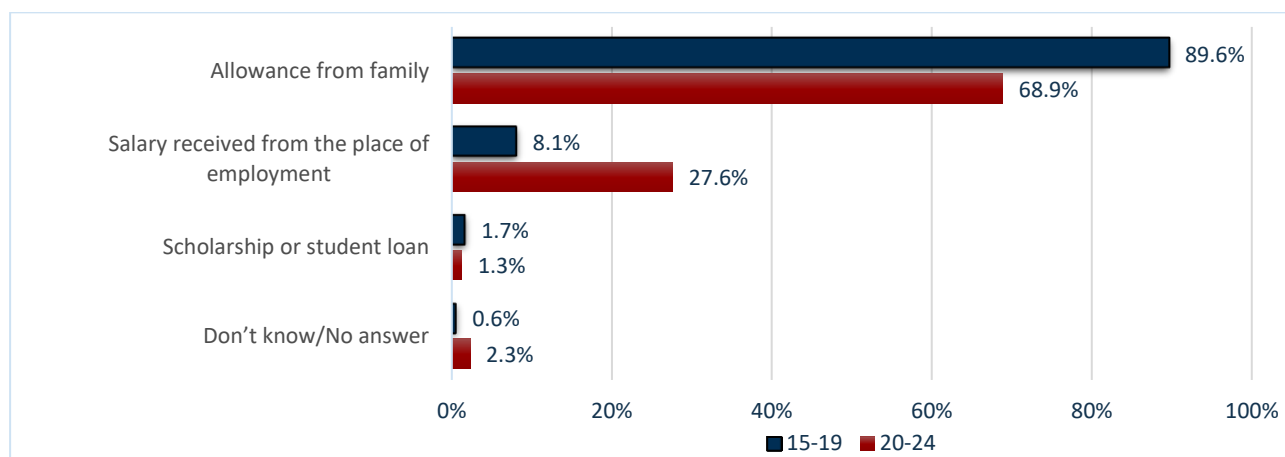
When the monthly earnings of the participants are analysed according to their employment status, 26% of the students have monthly earnings of 4,500 TL or less. This situation is 3% among the working people. When we look at those whose monthly earnings are 4,501-9,000 TL, the rate of students is 25%, while this rate is 3% in the working group. When we look at those whose monthly earnings are 9,001-13,500 TL, this rate is 25% among students and 10% among working people. When we look at those whose monthly earnings are 13,501-18,000 TL, we see that the rate of the working group is 15%, ahead of the students. Finally, the rate of those whose monthly earnings is 18,001 TL and above is 69% among working people and 9% among students.

Figure 54. The Most Important Share of Monthly Personal Income



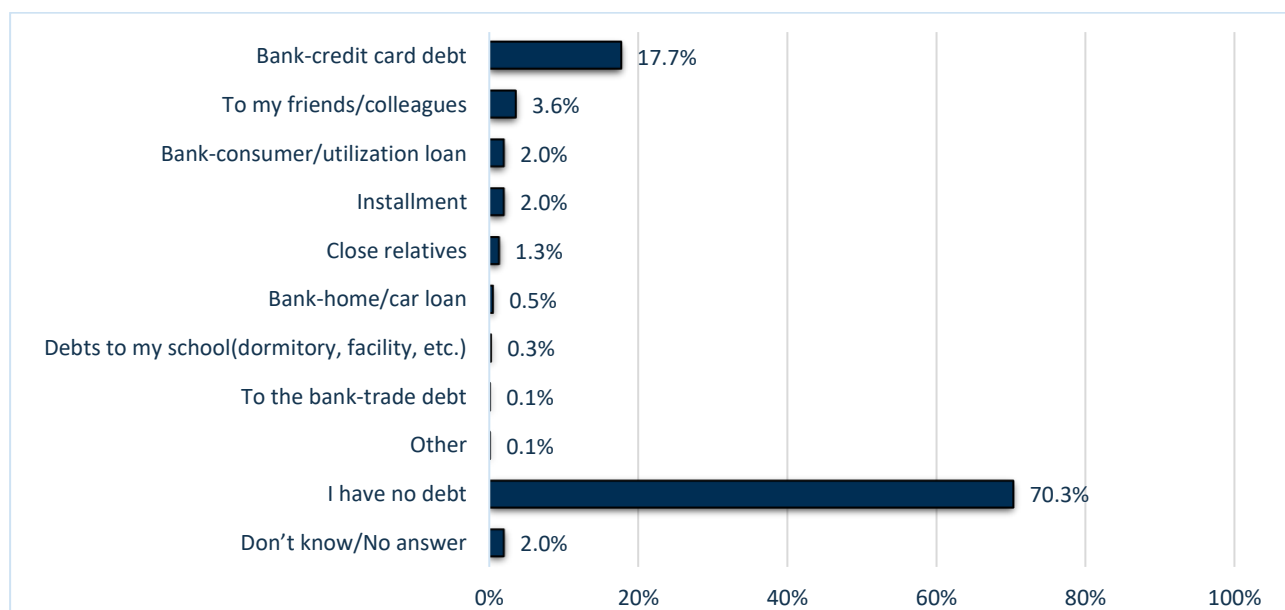
When looking at the responses to the question of which source constitutes the most important share of their monthly personal income, 79% of participants indicate that the allowance from their family is the primary income source for them. Salary received from the place of employment follows as the second most significant source with a percentage of 18%. Scholarships or student loans rank third with a percentage of 2%.

Figure 55. The Most Important Share of Monthly Personal Income – Age Group



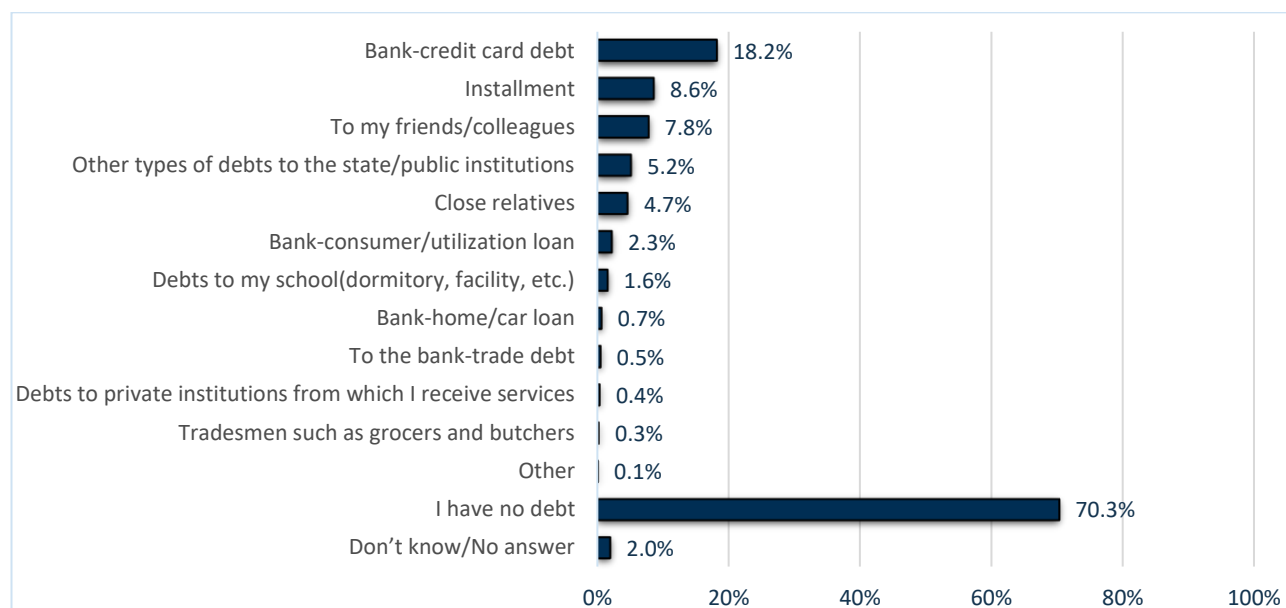
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the most important share in the monthly income of the participants according to age groups; we see that the highest rate in both the 15-19 age group and the 20-24 age group is the allowance received from the family. While this rate is 90% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 69% in the 20-24 age group. The second most common response for both groups is the income from their place of employment. This rate is 28% in the 20-24 age group and 8% in the 15-19 age group. Finally, the rate of those who answered “scholarship or student loan” is 2% in the 15-19 age group and 1% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 56. The Person or Organisation Owed Money - First Answer



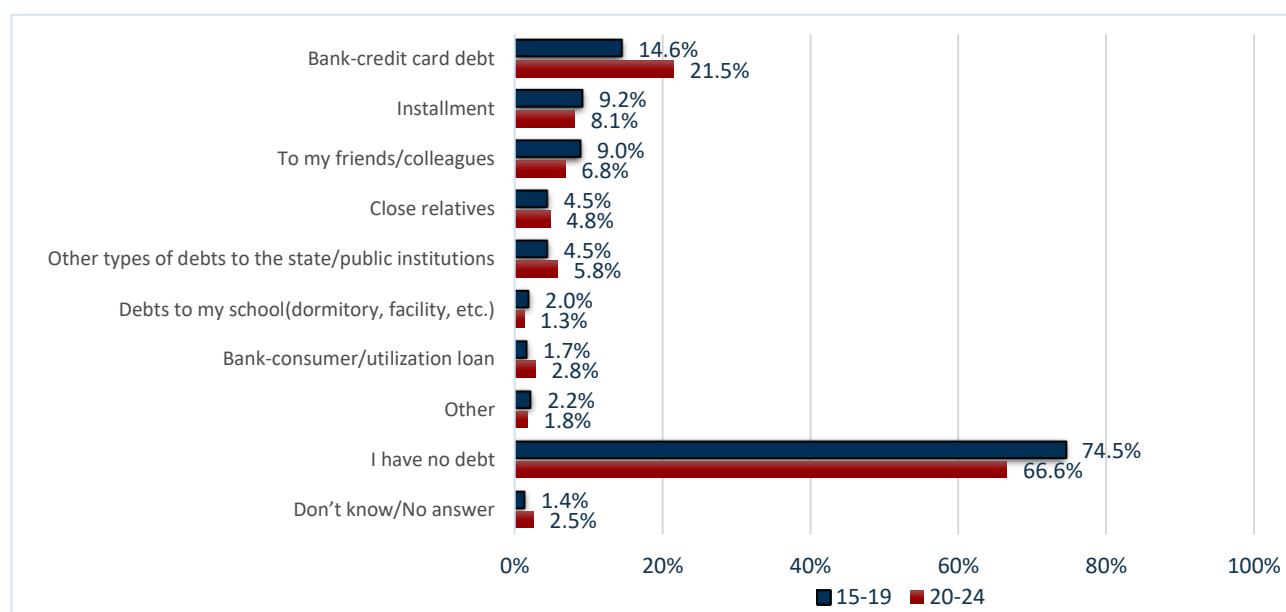
While 18% of respondents state they owe money to banks due to credit card debts, 4% mention owing money to their friends or colleagues. Participants also report owing money to banks for consumer or utilization loans and instalment debts (2%). A smaller percentage (1%) indicated owing money to close relatives and mentioned owing money to banks for home or car loans. The majority of participants (70%) stated that they have no debt at all.

Figure 57. The Person or Organisation Owed Money- (3 Answers, % of Respondents)



Participants were asked whether they currently owe money to any individual or organisation. When analysed according to the sum of the three answers given; 18% of the participants state that they have credit card debts to banks, 9% state that they have instalment debts, 8% stated that they owe debts to friends/colleagues, 5% state that they owe other types of debts to the state or other public institutions, while the rate of those who state that they owe debts to close relatives is calculated as 5%. The majority of the participants with a rate of 70% state that they do not have any debt.

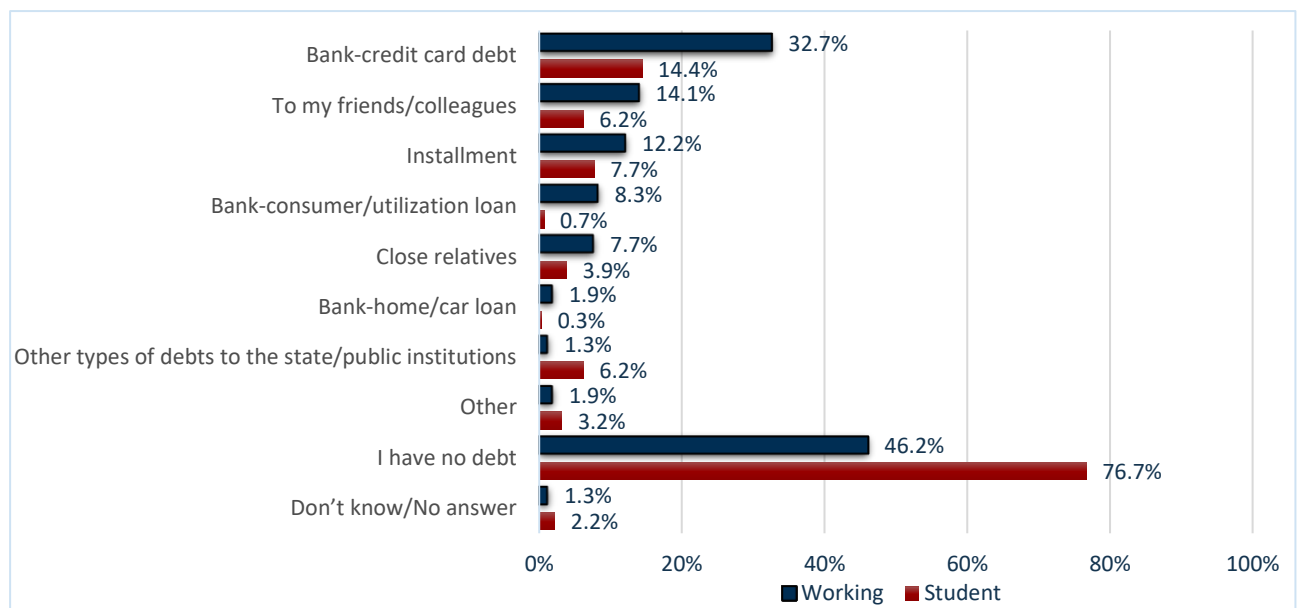
Figure 58. The Person or Organisation Owed Money- (3 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group



When we analyse the sum of the 3 answers given by the respondents to the question about the people and institutions to which they owe money according to age groups; the rate of those who stated that they have credit card debts to banks is 22% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 15% in the 15-19 age group. While the rate of those who state that they had instalment debts is 9% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 8% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who state that they owe money to their friends/colleagues is 9% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 7% in the 20-24 age group and for both age groups to owe money to close relatives is 5%. While the rate of those who stated that they owe money to the state or other public institutions is 6% in the 20-24 age group, this

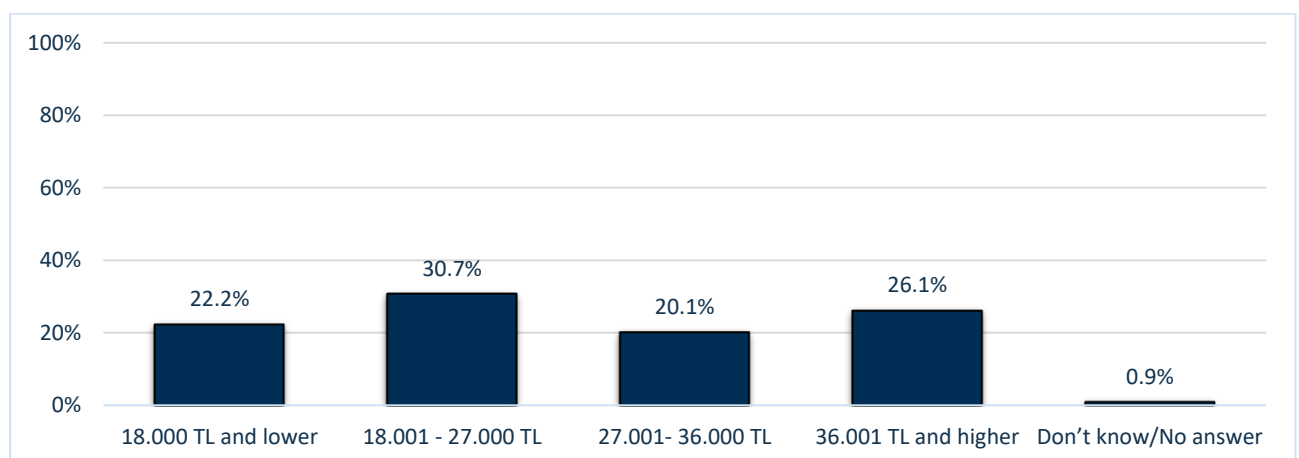
rate is 5% in the 15-19 age group. On the other hand, the majority of the participants in both groups stated that they do not have any debt. This rate is 75% in the 15-19 age group and 67% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 59. The Person or Organisation Owed Money- (3 Answers, % of Respondents) – Work Status



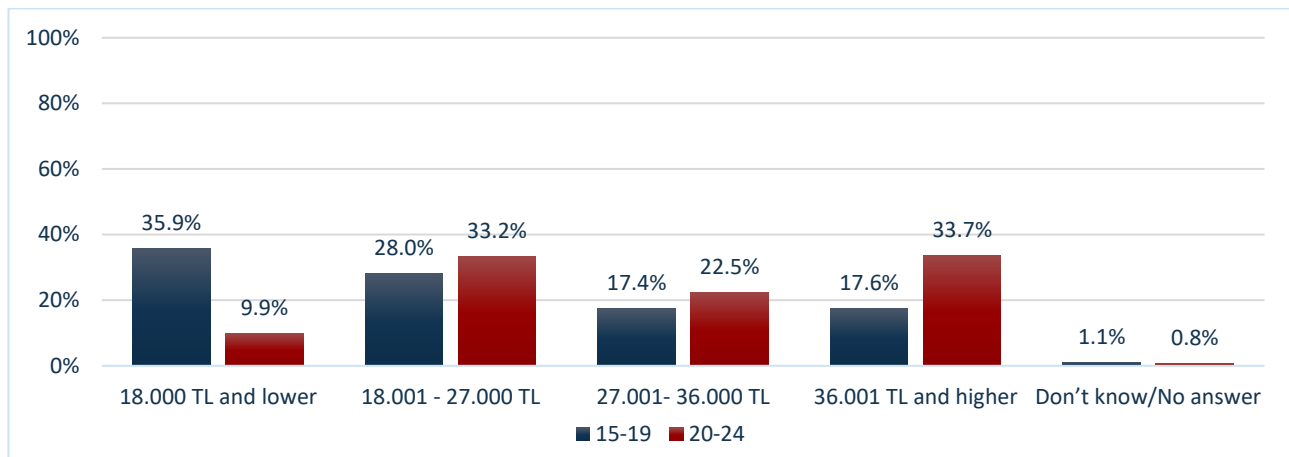
When we analyse the total of the 3 answers given by the participants to the question about the people and institutions, they owe money to according to their employment status, the rate of those who state that they have credit card debts to banks is 33% among the working people, while this rate is 14% among the students. While the rate of those who state that they owe money to their friends/colleagues is 14% among working people, this rate is 6% among students. The rate of those who state that they had instalment debts is 12% among working people and 8% among students. Following this, the rate of those who state that they have consumer loan debts is 8% among working people and 1% among students. The rate of those who stated that they owe money to close relatives is 8% among working people and 4% among students. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they have no debt is 77% among students, while this rate is 46% among working people.

Figure 60. Minimum Monthly Income Needed for a Young Person Like Themselves to Live Comfortably



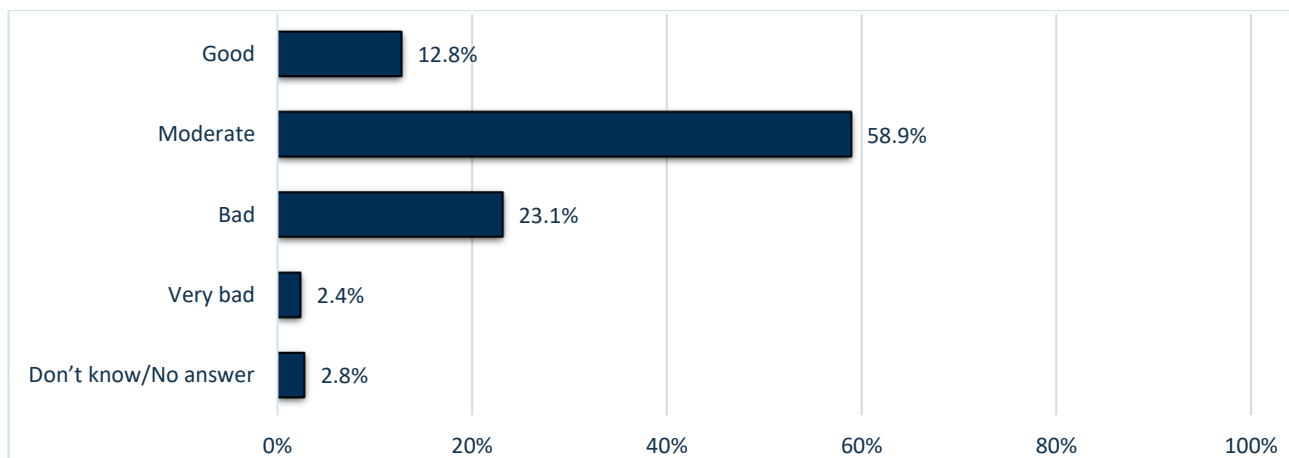
Participants were asked to share their views on what the minimum monthly income should be for a young person to live comfortably. According to the responses, 22% of the participants believe that 18,000 TL or less is sufficient. 31% stated that an income between 18,001 and 27,000 TL is appropriate. 20% indicate that an income ranging from 27,001 to 36,000 TL is necessary, while 26% think that 36,001 TL or higher is suitable.

Figure 61. Minimum Monthly Income Needed for a Young Person Like Themselves to Live Comfortably – Age Group



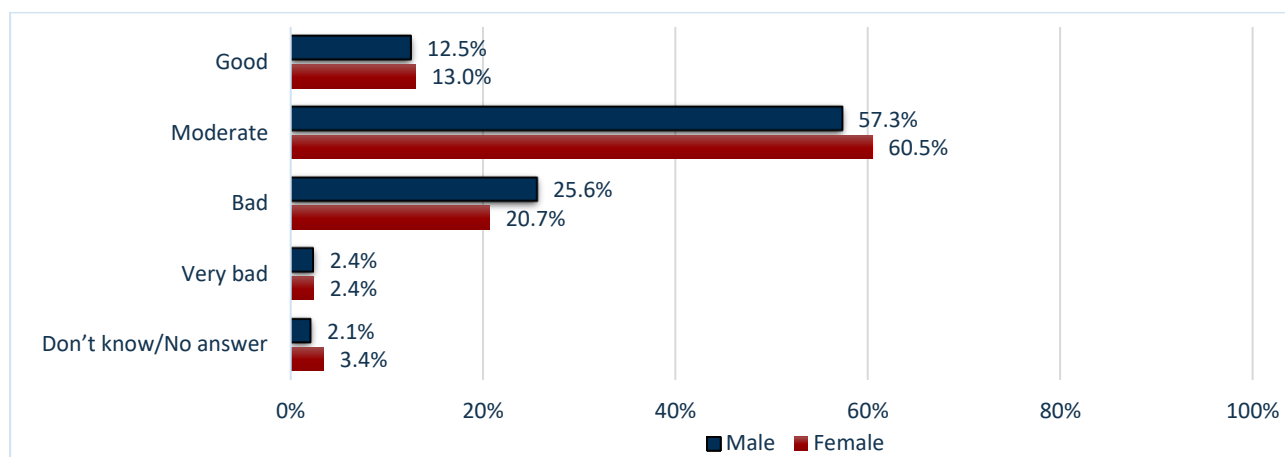
When the responses are analysed by age groups; we see that the rate of those who stated that they could live comfortably with an income of 18,000 TL and below is 36% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 26 points lower (10%) in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who state that they could live comfortably with an income between 18,001 - 27,000 TL is 33% in the 20-24 age group and 28% in the 15-19 age group. Those who think that they can live comfortably with an income between 27,001 - 36,000 TL are 23% in the 20-24 age group and 17% in the 15-19 age group. Finally, the rate of those who think that they can live more comfortably with an income of 36,001 TL and above is 34% in the 20-24 age group and 18% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 62. Economic Situation Compared to Other People



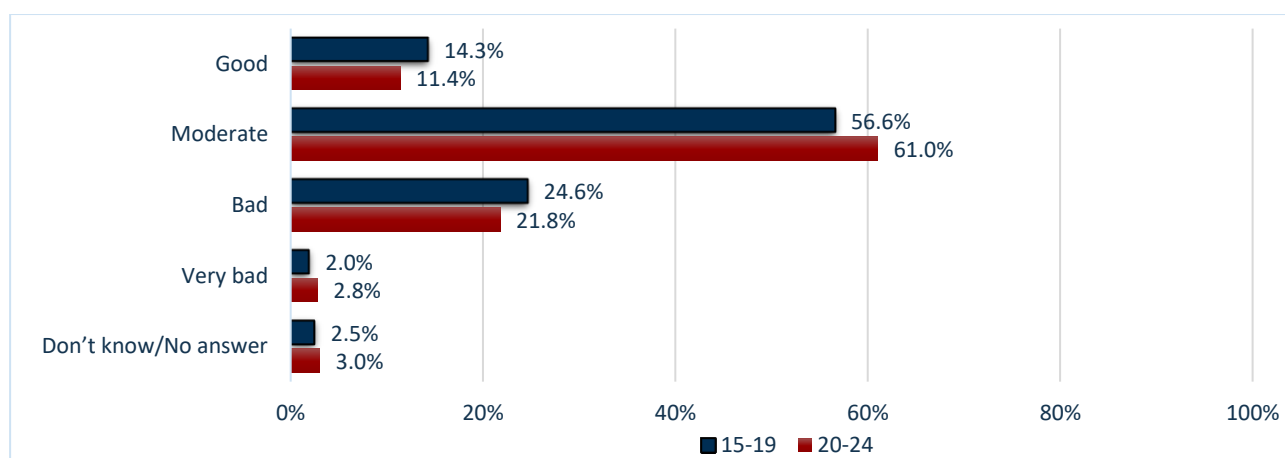
When asked to compare their economic situation with others in their area, participants responded as follows: 26% described it as “Bad”, 59% as “Moderate”, and 13% as “Good”.

Figure 63. Economic Situation Compared to Other People - Gender



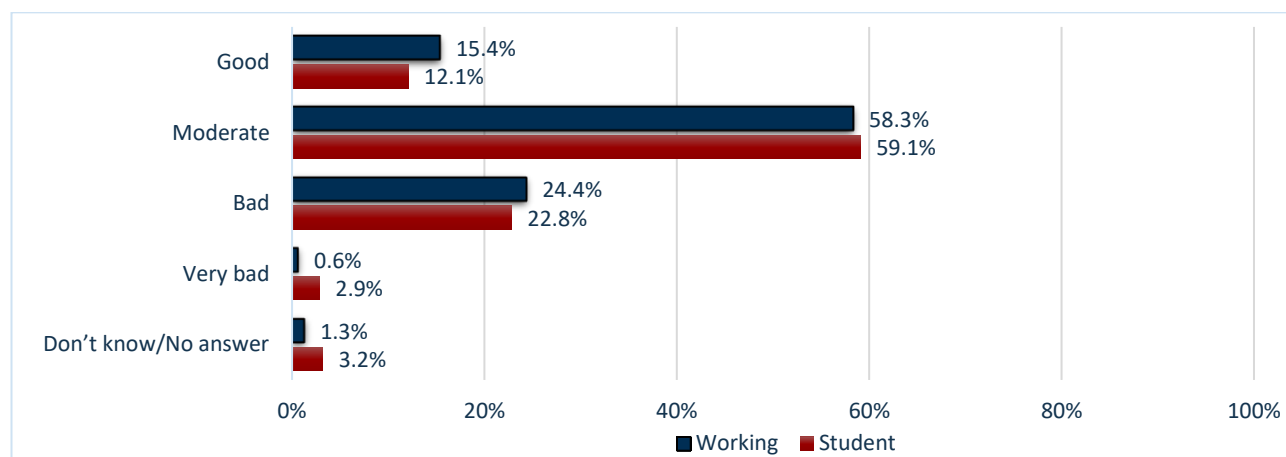
When we look at the gender of the respondents to the question about how their economic situation is compared to other people, the rate of those who answered “Bad” is 28% among men, while this rate is 23% among women. While the rate of those who answered “Moderate” is 61% among women, this rate is 57% among men. The rate of those who answered “Good” is 13% for both men and women.

Figure 64. Economic Situation Compared to Other People – Age Group



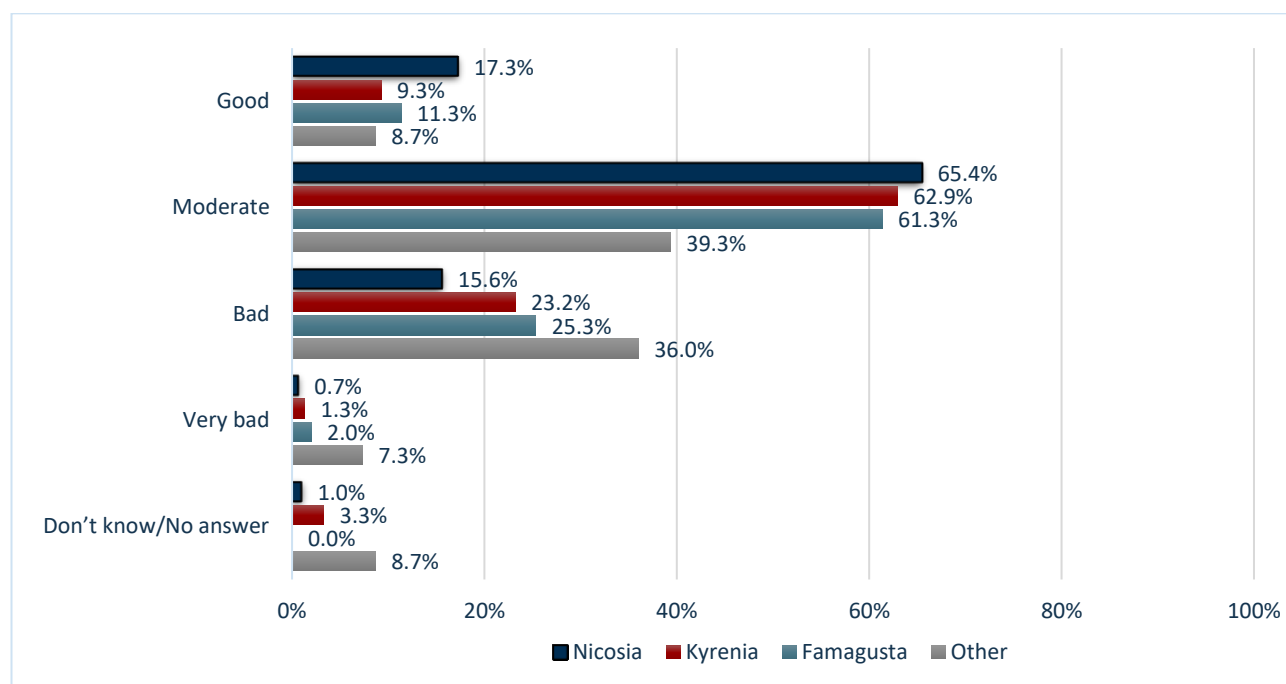
When we look at the question, we asked about how the economic situation of the participants is compared to other people according to age groups; the rate of those who answered “Bad” in the 15-19 age group is 27%, while the rate is 25% in the 20-24 age group. While the rate of those who answered “Moderate” is 61% in the 20-24 age group, this rate is 57% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who answered “Good” is 14% in the 15-19 age group and 11% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 65. Economic Situation Compared to Other People – Work Status



When we look at the question, we asked about how the economic situation of the participants is compared to other people according to their employment status; the rate of those who answered “Bad” is 26% among students, while this rate is 25% among working people. While the rate of those who answered “Moderate” is 59% among students, this rate is 58% among working people. The rate of those who answered “Good” is 15% among working people, it is 12% among students.

Figure 66. Economic Situation Compared to Other People – District

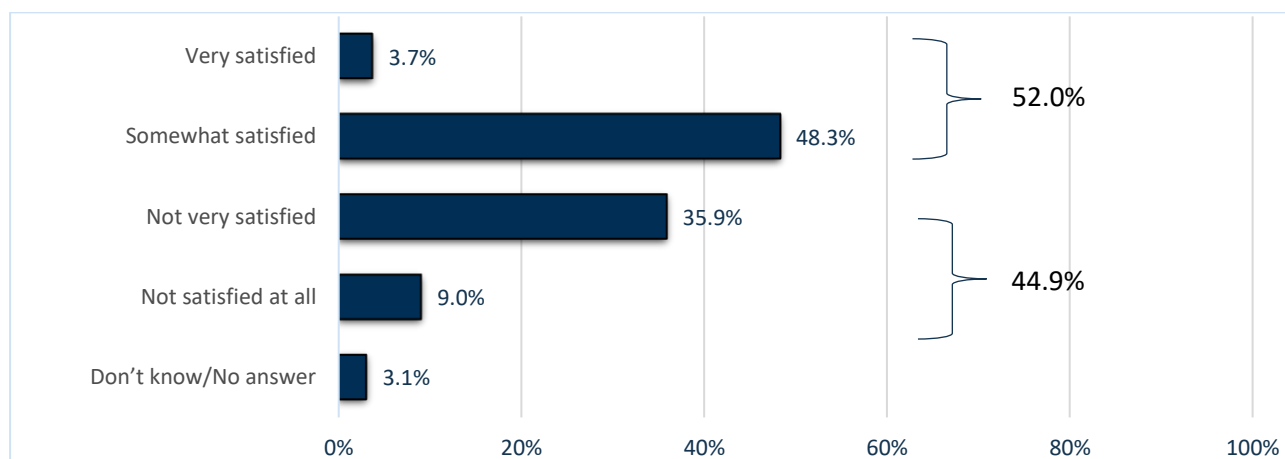


When we look at the question we asked about the economic situation of the participants according to their place of residence compared to other people; The rate of those who answered “Bad” was 27% among those living in Famagusta, 25% among those living in Kyrenia, and 16% among those living in Nicosia. This rate was 43% among the participants residing in districts other than these three districts.

The rate of those who answered “Moderate” was similar in all three districts. This rate is 64 % for those residing in Nicosia, 63 % for those residing in Kyrenia and 61 % for those residing in Famagusta. This rate was 39% among the participants residing in districts other than these three districts.

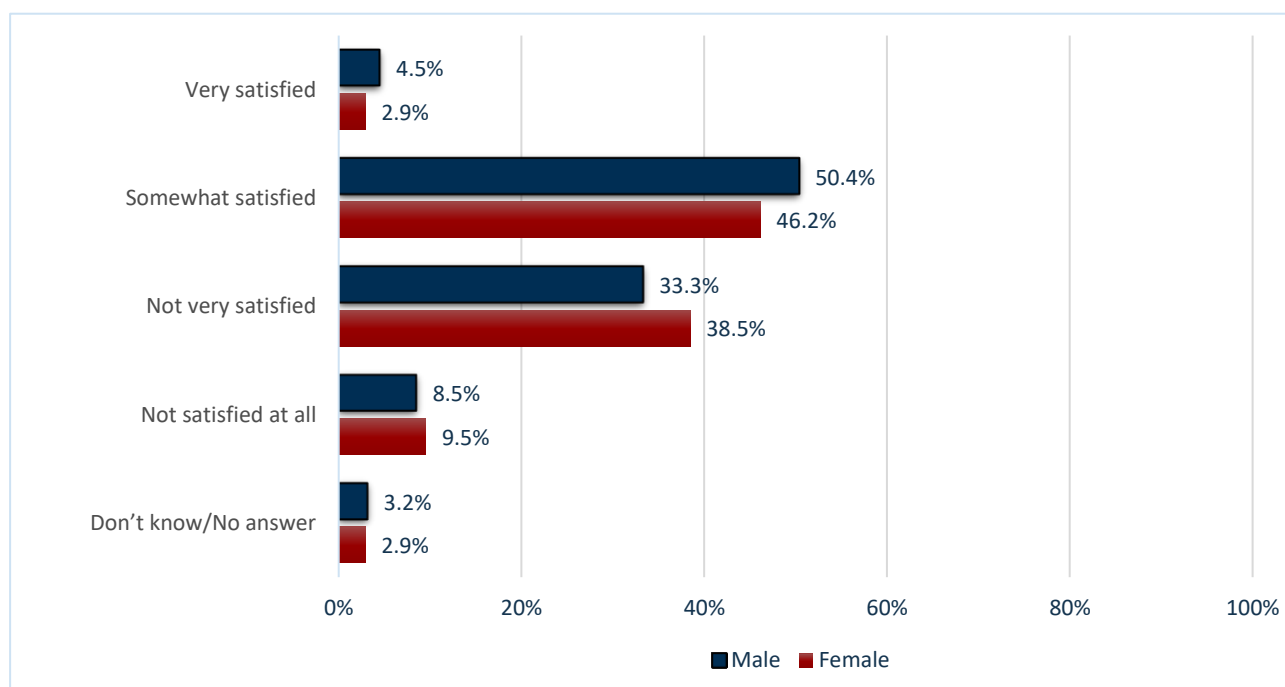
On the other hand, the rate of those who answered “Good” is the highest among those living in Nicosia with 17%, while this rate is 11% for those residing in Famagusta and 9% for those residing in Kyrenia. This rate was 9% among the participants residing in districts other than these three districts.

Figure 67. Satisfaction about Financial Situation



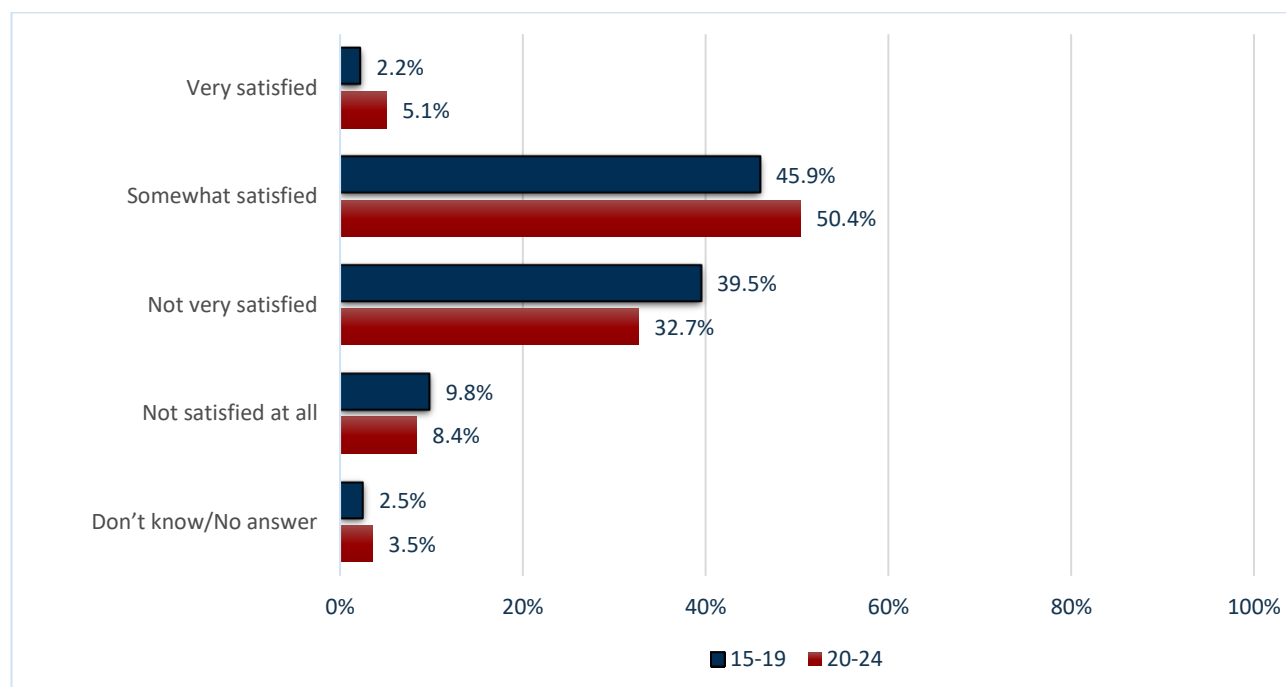
When asked about their overall satisfaction with their financial situation, 45% of the participants indicated they are not satisfied, while 52% stated that they are satisfied with their financial situation.

Figure 68. Satisfaction about Financial Situation - Gender



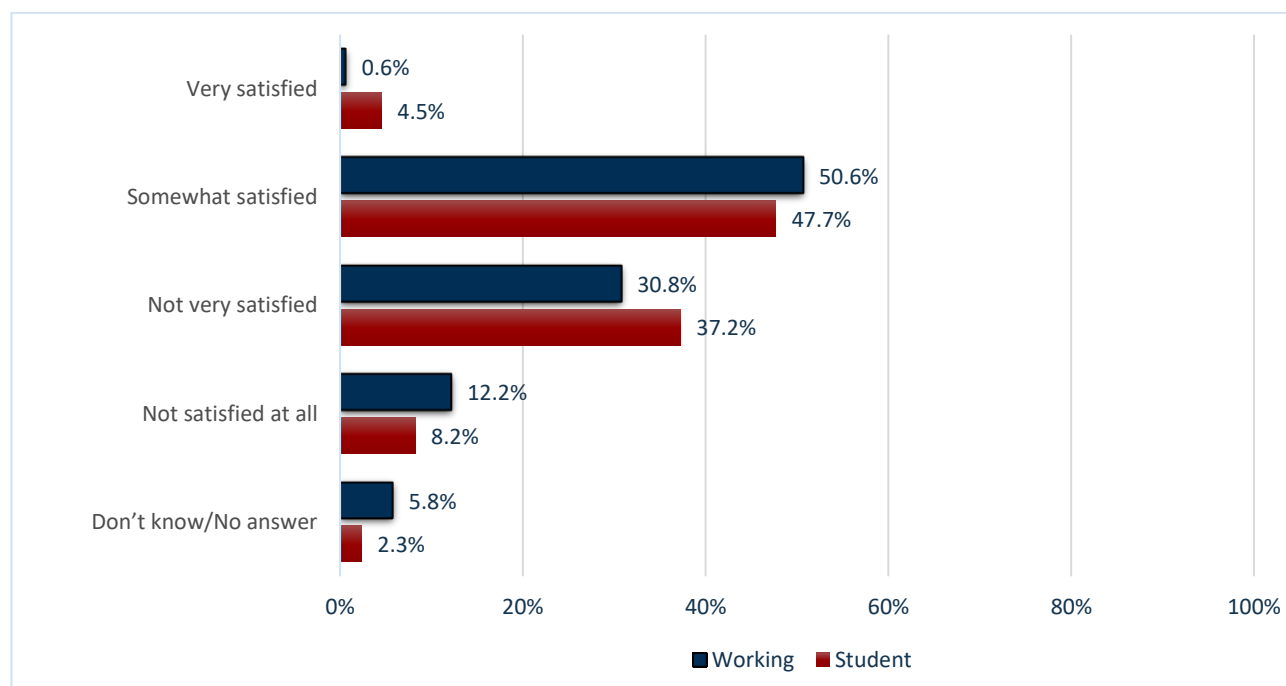
When we analyse the responses to the question about the satisfaction of the participants with their economic situation according to gender, the rate of those who are satisfied is 55% for men and 49% for women.

Figure 69. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – Age Group



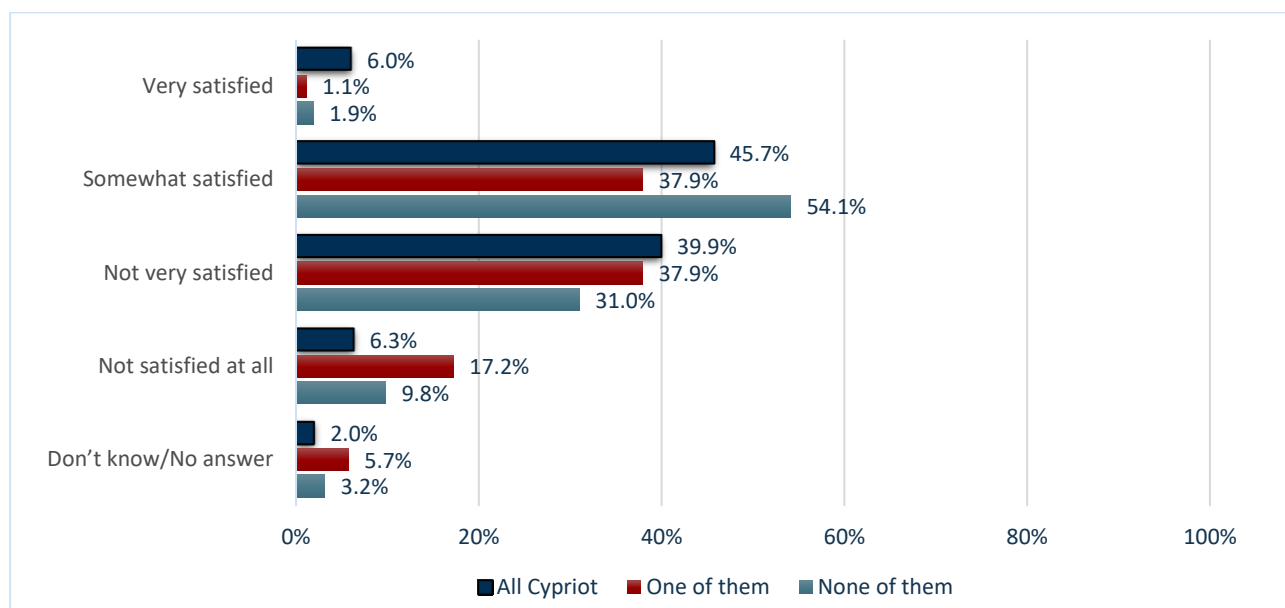
When we analyse the responses to the question about the satisfaction of the economic situation of the participants according to age groups; the rate of those who are satisfied is 55% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 48% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 70. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – Work Status



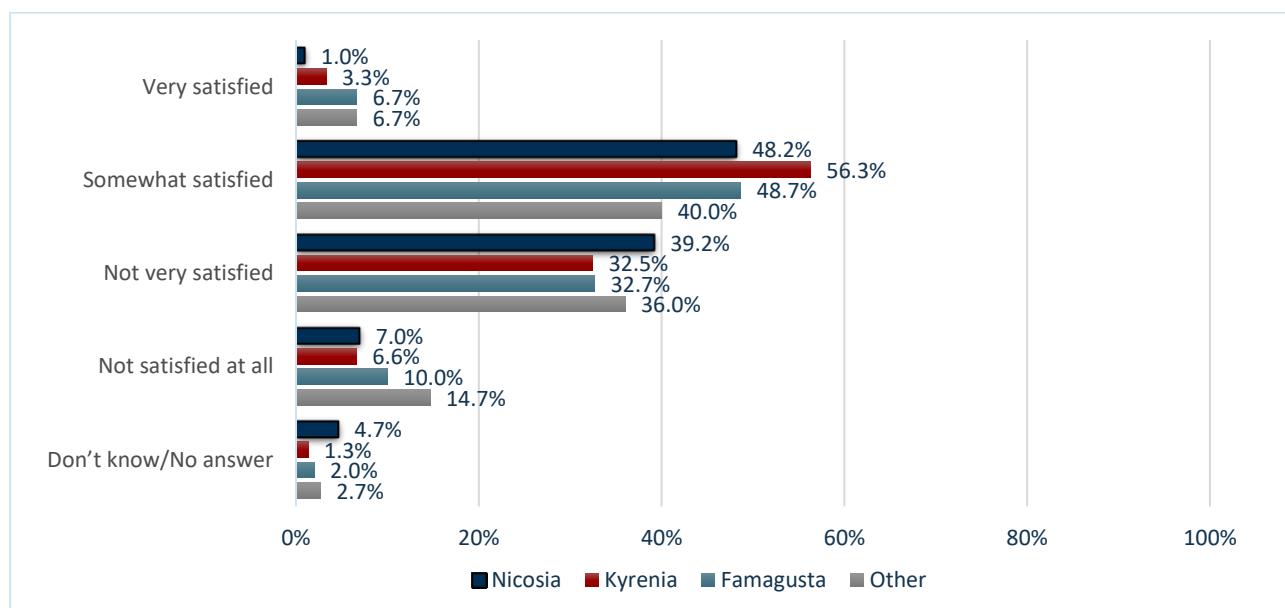
When we analyse the responses to the question about the satisfaction of the economic situation of the participants according to their employment status; we see that the percentage is similar in both groups, those who are satisfied is 52% among students, and 51% among working people.

Figure 71. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – Parent's Birthplace



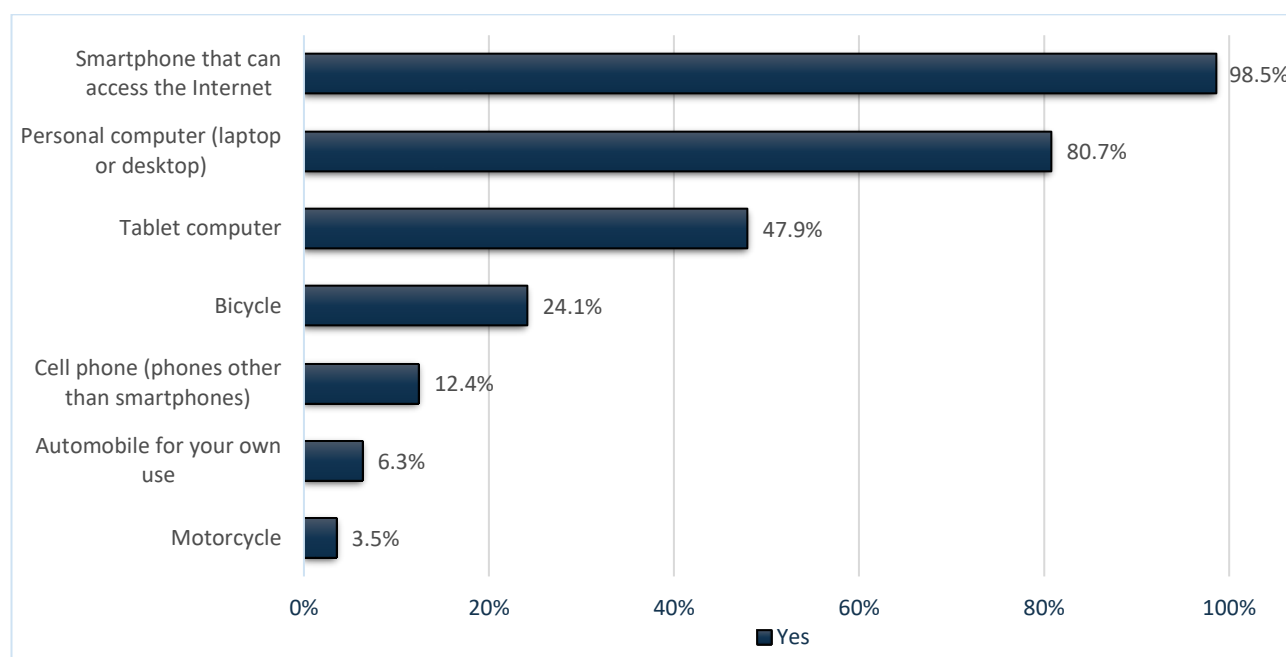
Looking at the level of satisfaction with financial situation according to the place of birth of their parents; we see that the rate of those who are satisfied is 56%; higher in those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 52% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 39% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 72. Satisfaction about Financial Situation – District



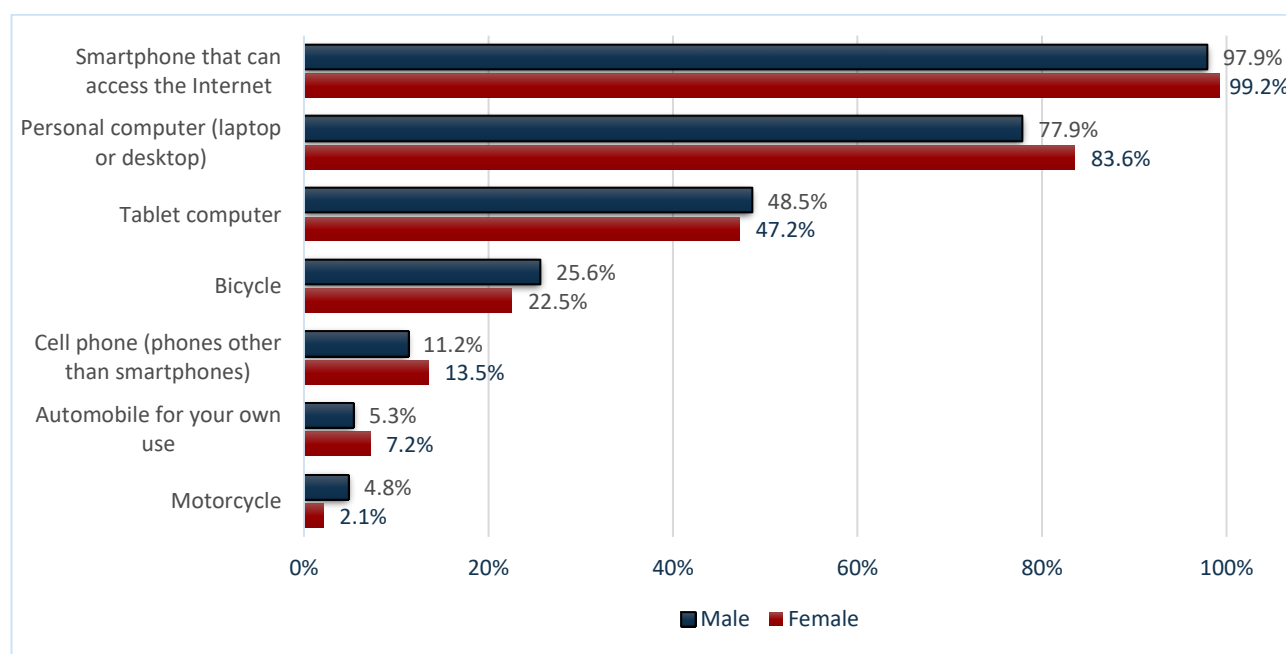
When we look at the level of satisfaction with the financial situation of young participants according to their place of residence; we see that the highest rate of satisfaction is those residing in Kyrenia with 60%. The second highest rate of satisfaction is in Famagusta with 55% and the third highest rate is in Nicosia with 49%. Among those whose place of residence is outside these three districts, 47% stated that they were satisfied with their financial situation.

Figure 73. Ownership



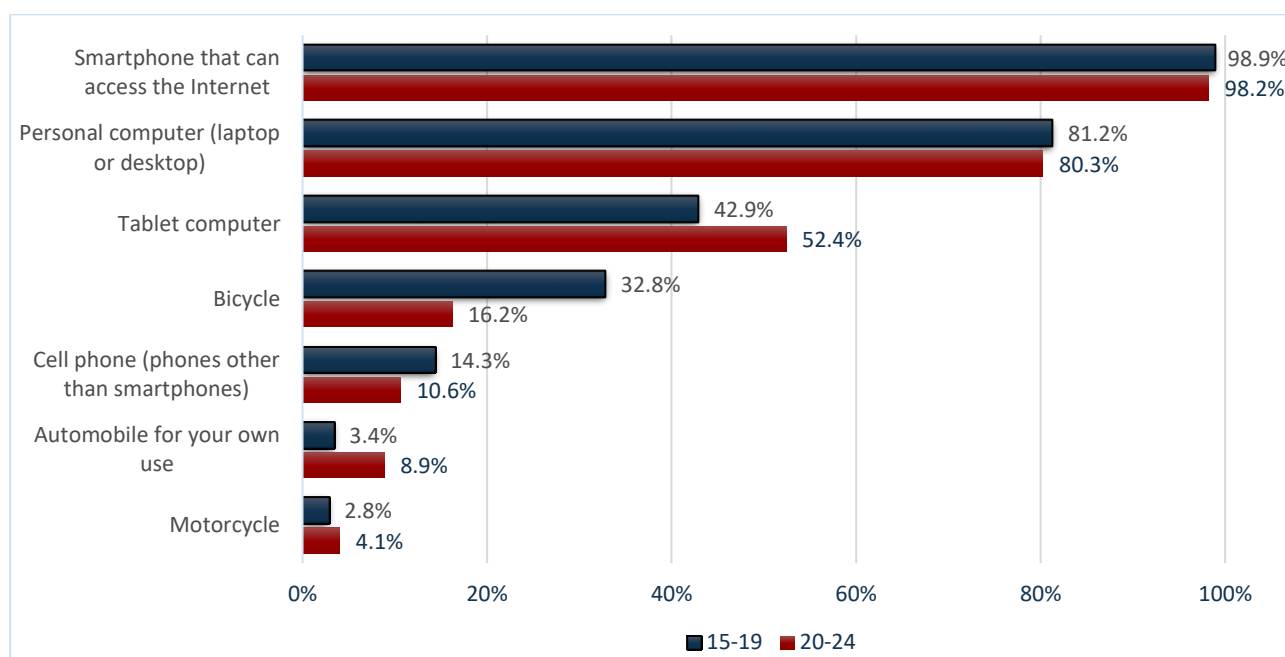
Nearly all the young participants stated that they own a smartphone capable of accessing the Internet. A significant majority of the participants (81%) reported owning a personal computer. Approximately half of the participants (48%) indicated owning a tablet computer. A notable percentage of the participants (24%) stated owning a bicycle for personal use. A minority of the participants (12%) reported owning a cell phone other than a smartphone. A small percentage of the participants (6%) indicated owning an automobile for personal use. A very small fraction of the participants (4%) reported owning a motorcycle.

Figure 74. Ownership - Gender



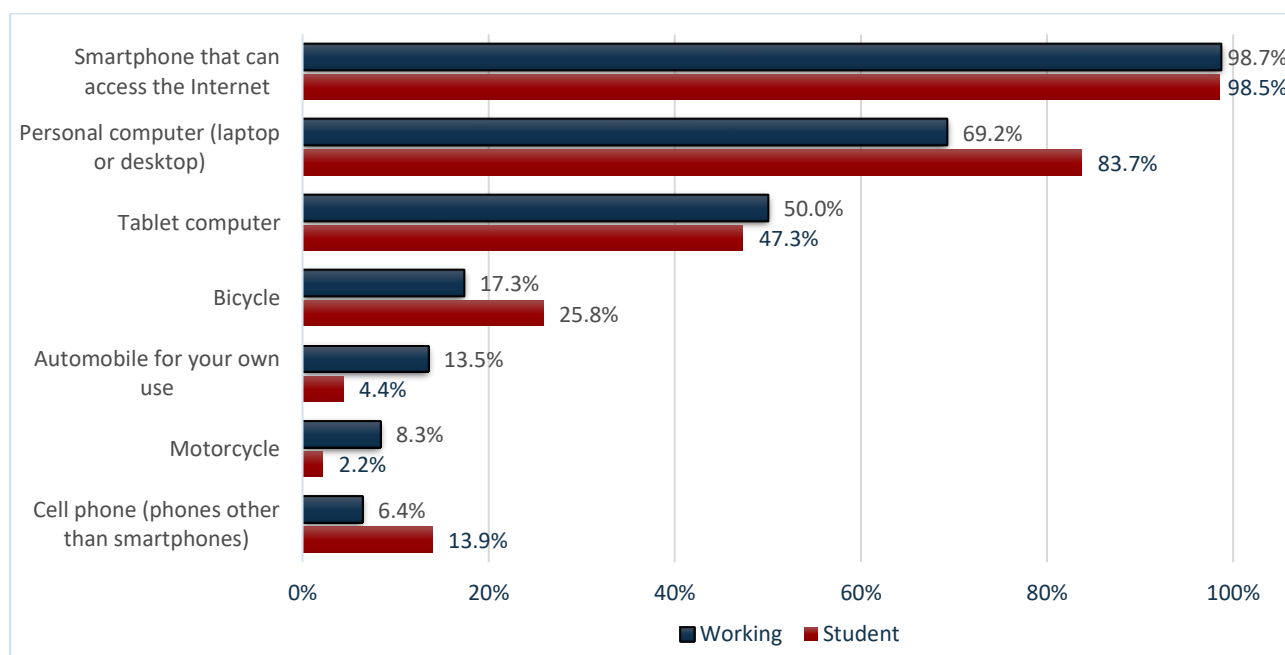
When we analyse the ownership of certain items by gender, 99% of women and 98% of men stated that they have a smartphone that can access the internet. The rate of personal computer ownership is 84% for women and 78% for men. The rate of those who stated that they have a tablet computer is 49% for men and 47% for women. Among those who stated that they have a bicycle, this rate is 26% for men and 23% for women. The rate of those who stated that they have a mobile phone other than a smartphone is 14% for women and 11% for men.

Figure 75. Ownership – Age Group



When we analyse the ownership of certain items by age groups of the participants, almost all of those in the 15-19 age group and those in the 20-24 age group stated that they have a smartphone that can access the internet (99%, 98%). The rate of those who own a personal computer is 81% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 80% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who stated that they have a tablet computer is 52% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 9 percentage points lower in the 15-19 age group (43%). While the rate of those who stated that they have a bicycle is 33% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is almost half of the other group in the 20-24 age group (16%). While the rate of those who stated that they had a mobile phone other than a smartphone is 14% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 11% in the 20-24 age group.

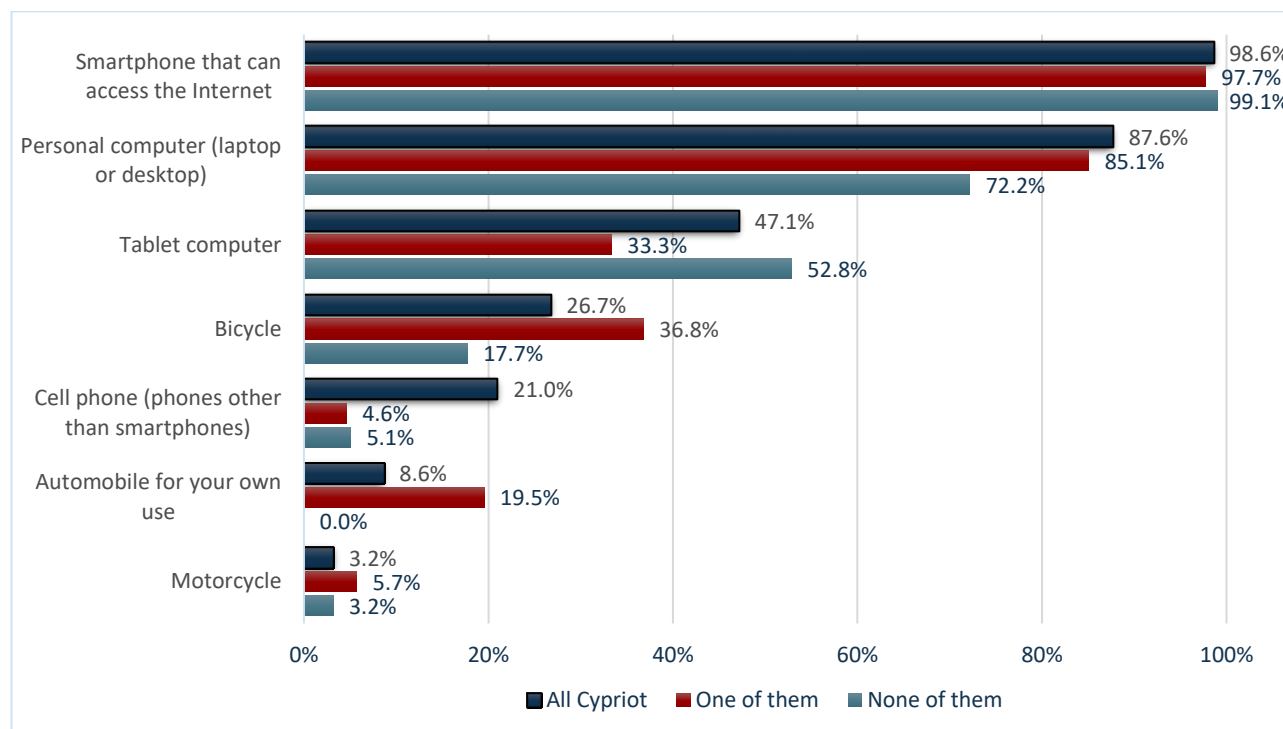
Figure 76. Ownership – Work Status



When we analyse the possession of certain items according to the working status of the participants, almost all of the participants in both the working and student groups stated that they have a smartphone that can access the internet (99%, 98%). The rate of those who stated that they had a personal computer is 84% among students and 15 points lower among working people (69%). The rate of those who stated that they have a tablet computer is

50% among working people and 47% among students. The rate of those who stated that they have a bicycle is 26% among students and 17% among working people. The rate of those who stated that they have a personal car is 14% among working people and 10 points lower among students (4%).

Figure 77. Ownership – Parent’s Birthplace



When the ownership of certain items is analysed according to the participants’ parents’ place of birth, it is seen that nearly all participants in all groups own a smartphone with internet access (99%, 98%, and 99%, respectively).

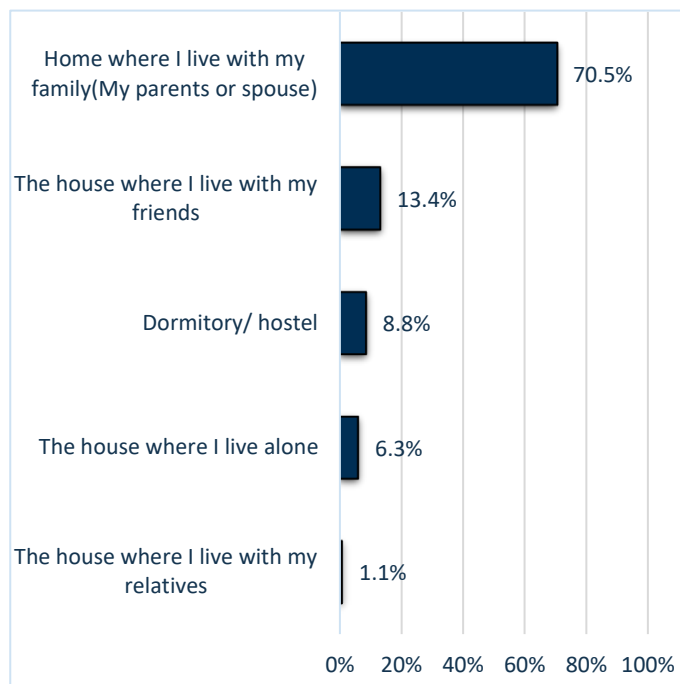
The proportion of those who reported having a personal computer is highest among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus at 88 %, followed by those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus at 85 % and lastly those with both parents not born in the northern part of Cyprus at 72 %.

In terms of personal computer ownership, 53% of the people with both parents who were not born in the northern part of Cyprus ranked first, 47% of the people with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus ranked second and 33% of the people with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus ranked third.

In addition, those who own a bicycle are 37% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 27% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 18% of those with both parents not born in the northern part of Cyprus.

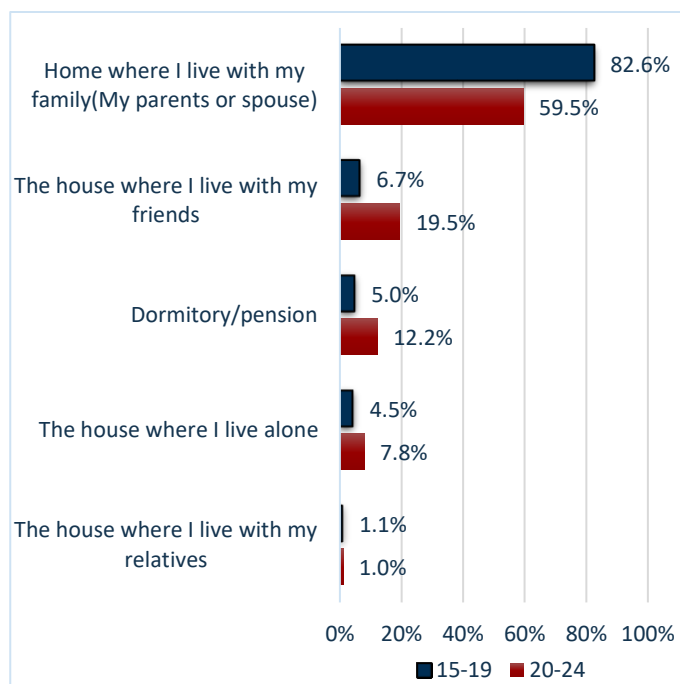
3.4 Family Life

Figure 78. Place of Living



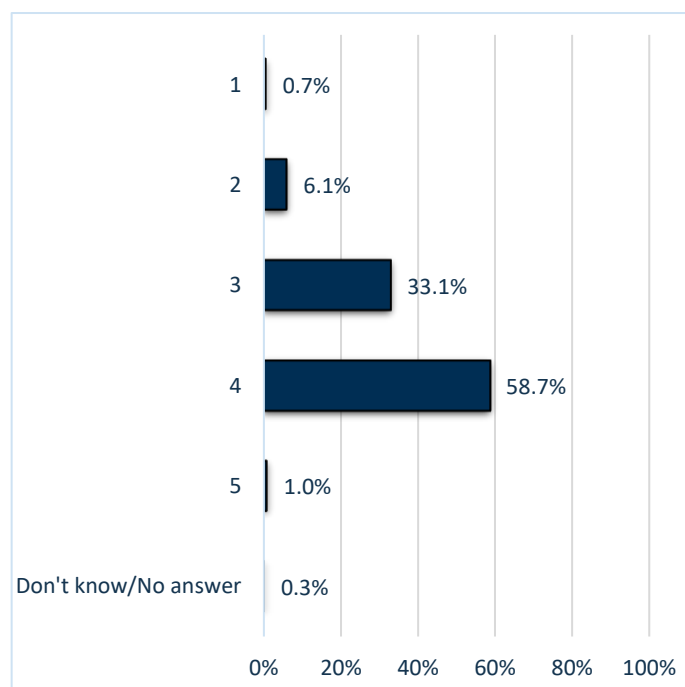
According to the survey, 71% of the participants stated that they live in a home with their family. The percentage of those indicating they live with friends is 13%, while those living in a dormitory or hostel is 9%. 6% stated that they live alone, and only 1% mentioned living with relatives.

Figure 79. Place of Living – Age Group



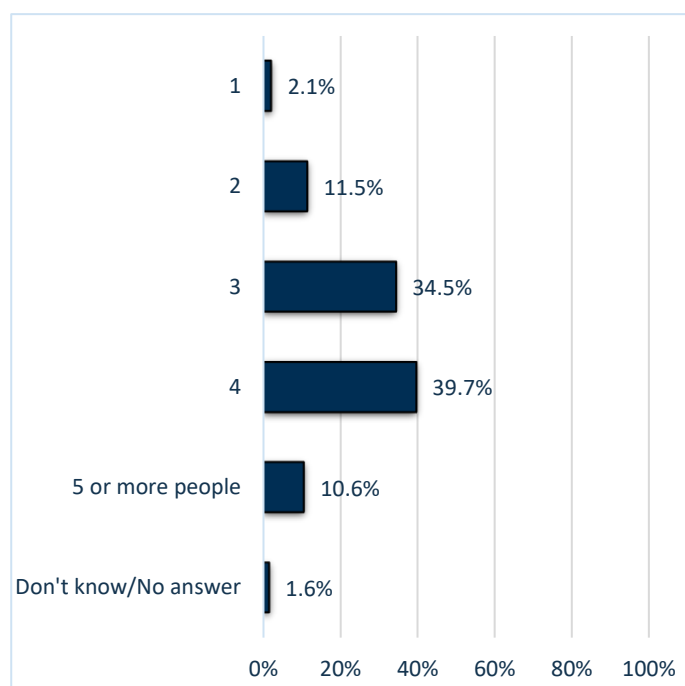
When the responses of the participants are analysed according to age groups, the rate of those who stated that they live with their parents or spouse in their own home is 83% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 23 percentage points lower in the 20-24 age group (60%). The rate of those who stated that they live with their friends is 20% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 7% in the 15-19 age group. While the rate of those who stated that they live in a dormitory is 12% in the 20-24 age group, this rate is 5% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who stated that they live alone in their own home is 8% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 5% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 80. Number of Rooms in The Living Space



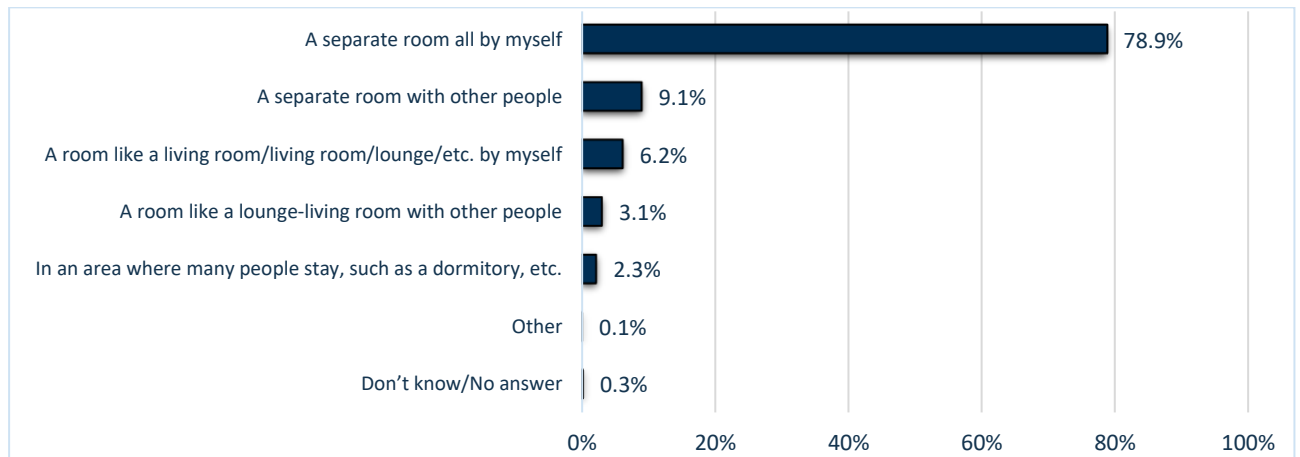
When participants were asked how many rooms, including the living room, are in their home, 1% answered 1 room, 6% answered 6 rooms, 33% answered 3 rooms, 59% answered 4 rooms, and 1% answered 5 rooms.

Figure 81. Number of People Currently Living in the Place of Residence



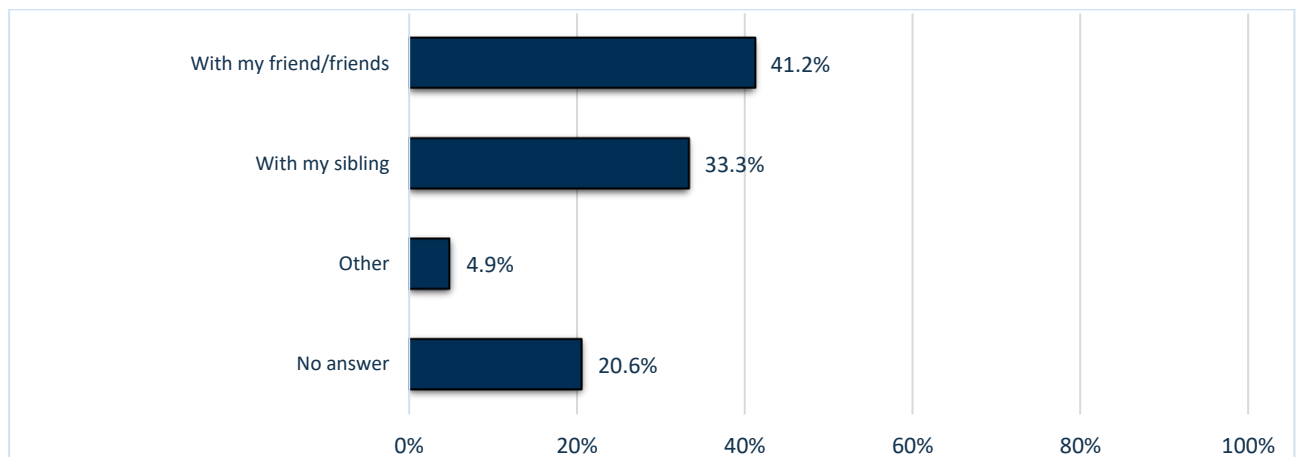
Participants were asked how many people, including themselves, currently live in their place of residence. 2% of the participants stated that 1 person lives, 12% stated 2 people, 35% stated 3 people, and 40% stated 4 people. The proportion of those stating that 5 or more people, including themselves, live in their place of residence is 11%.

Figure 82. Appropriateness of the Sleeping Space



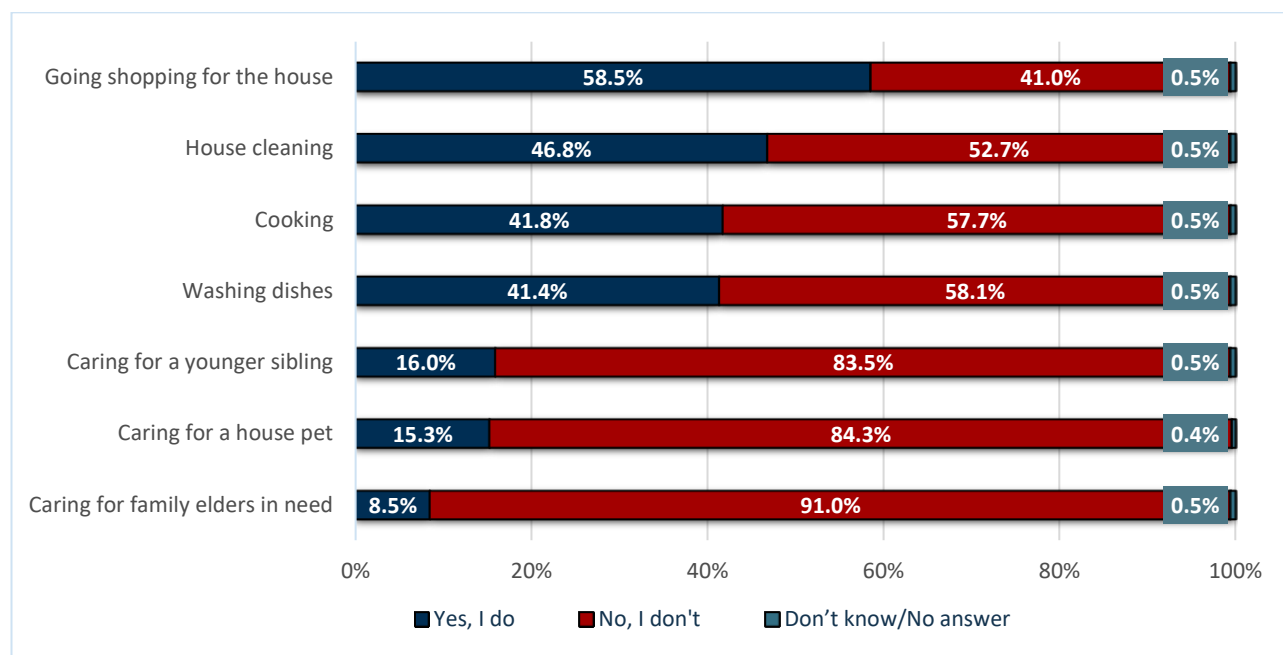
When asked to describe the room they sleep in, 79% of participants responded with “A separate room all by myself,” 9% with “A separate room with other people,” 6% with “A room like a living room/living room/lounge/etc. by myself,” 3% with “A room like a lounge-living room with other people,” and 2% with “In an area where many people stay, such as a dormitory.”

Figure 83. With Whom the Room is Shared



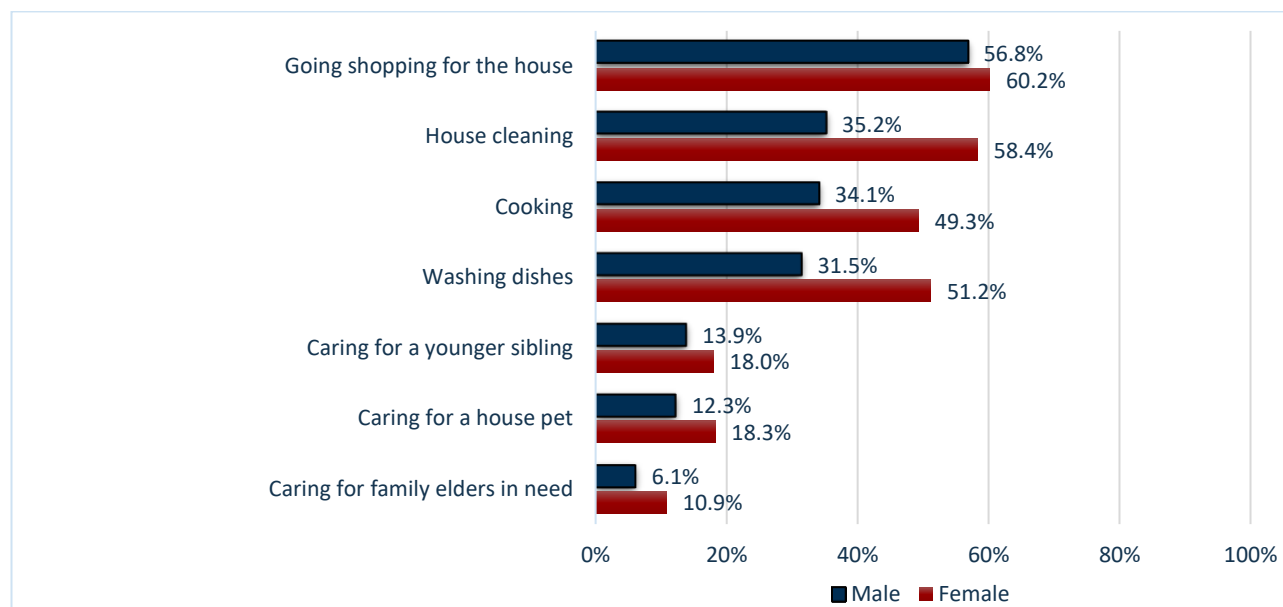
41% indicated that they share with their friends, while 33% of the young participants stated that they share their rooms with their siblings.

Figure 84. Home Responsibilities



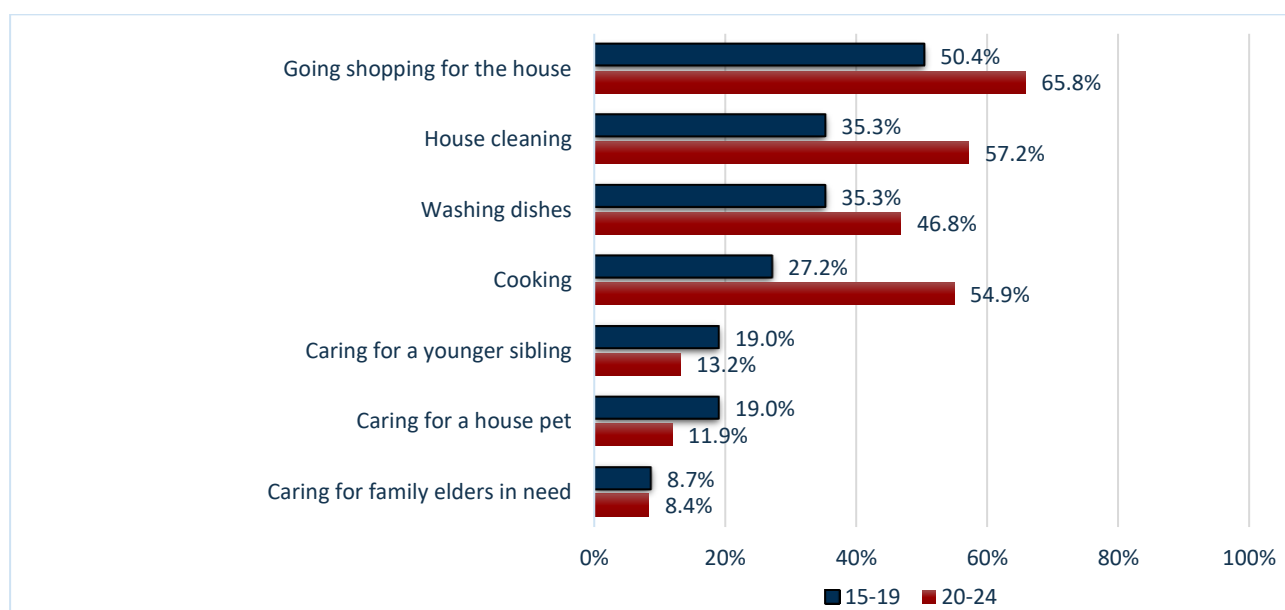
Participants were presented with a series of activities and asked whether they engage in them or not. According to the results, 59% of young individuals indicated that they go shopping for the household, while 47% mentioned that they do house cleaning. Additionally, 42% stated that they cook meals, and 41% mentioned washing dishes. Furthermore, 16% reported taking care of a younger sibling, 15% mentioned taking care of a pet, and 9% stated that they care for needy elderly family members.

Figure 85. Home Responsibilities - Gender



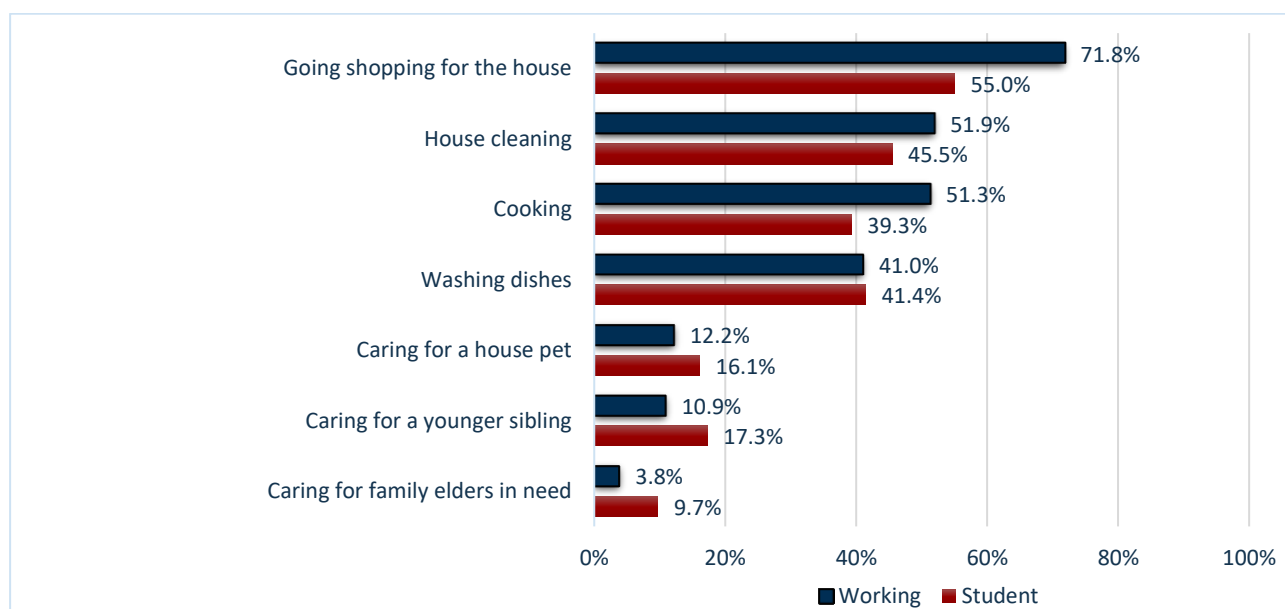
When we analyse the answers given to the question whether the participants are engaged in some activities according to gender; the rate of those who stated that they go shopping for the house is 60% for women, while this rate is 57% for men. The rate of those who stated that they do house cleaning is 58% for women and 35% for men. The rate of those who stated that they cook is 49% for women and 34% for men. The rate of those who stated that they wash the dishes is 51% for women and 32% for men. The rate of those who stated that they took care of their younger siblings is 18% among women and 14% among men.

Figure 86. Home Responsibilities – Age Group



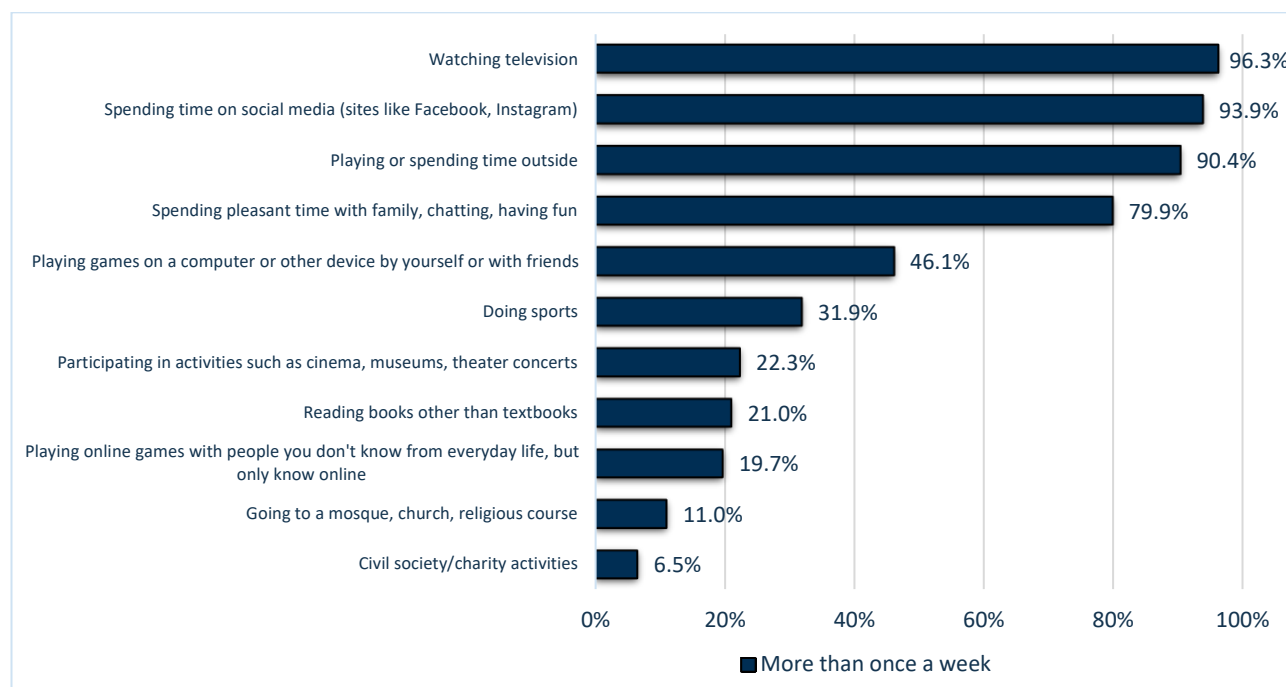
When we analyse the answers to the question whether the participants are engaged in some activities according to age groups; the rate of those who stated that they go shopping for the house is 66% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 50% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who stated that they do house cleaning is 57% in the 20-24 age group and 35% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who stated that they wash the dishes is 47% in the 20-24 age group and 35% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who stated that they cooked meals is 55% in the 20-24 age group and 27% in the 15-19 age group. While the rate of those who stated that they look after their younger siblings is 19% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 13% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 87. Home Responsibilities – Work Status



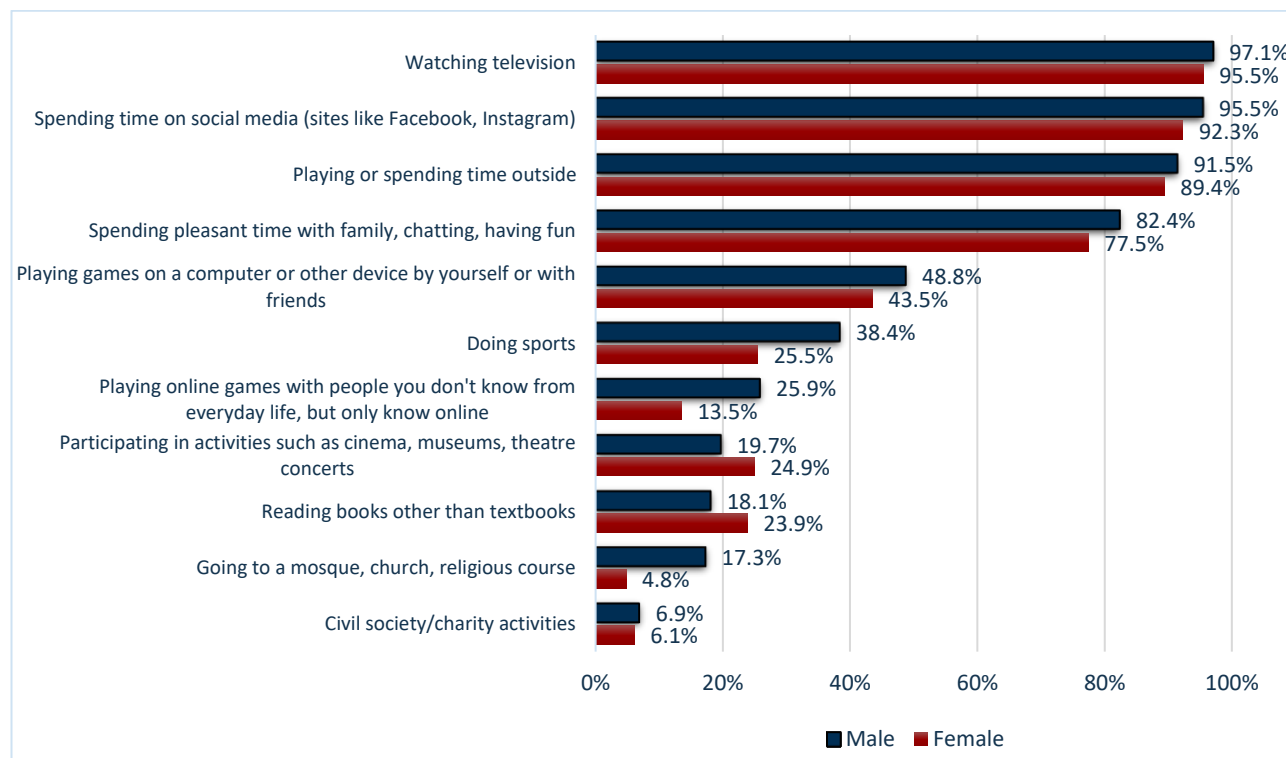
When we analyse the answers given to the question whether the participants are engaged in some activities according to their employment status; the rate of those who stated that they go shopping for the house is 72% among the working people, while this rate is 55% among the students. The rate of those who stated that they do house cleaning is 52% among the working people, while this rate is 46% among the students. The rate of those who stated that they cook is 51% among the working people and 29% among the students. The rate of those who stated that they wash dishes is 41% in both the working group and the students. The rate of those who stated that they looked after pets is 16% among the students and 12% among the working group.

Figure 88. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”)



Participants were presented with a series of activities and asked how frequently they engage in each during their free time. According to the results, 96% of participants indicated that they watch television more than once a week, 94% spend time on social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram, and 90% play or spend time outside. Additionally, 80% of participants stated that they spend pleasant time with family, chatting, and having fun at least once a week, 46% play games on a computer or other device either alone or with friends, and 32% engage in sports activities at least once a week.

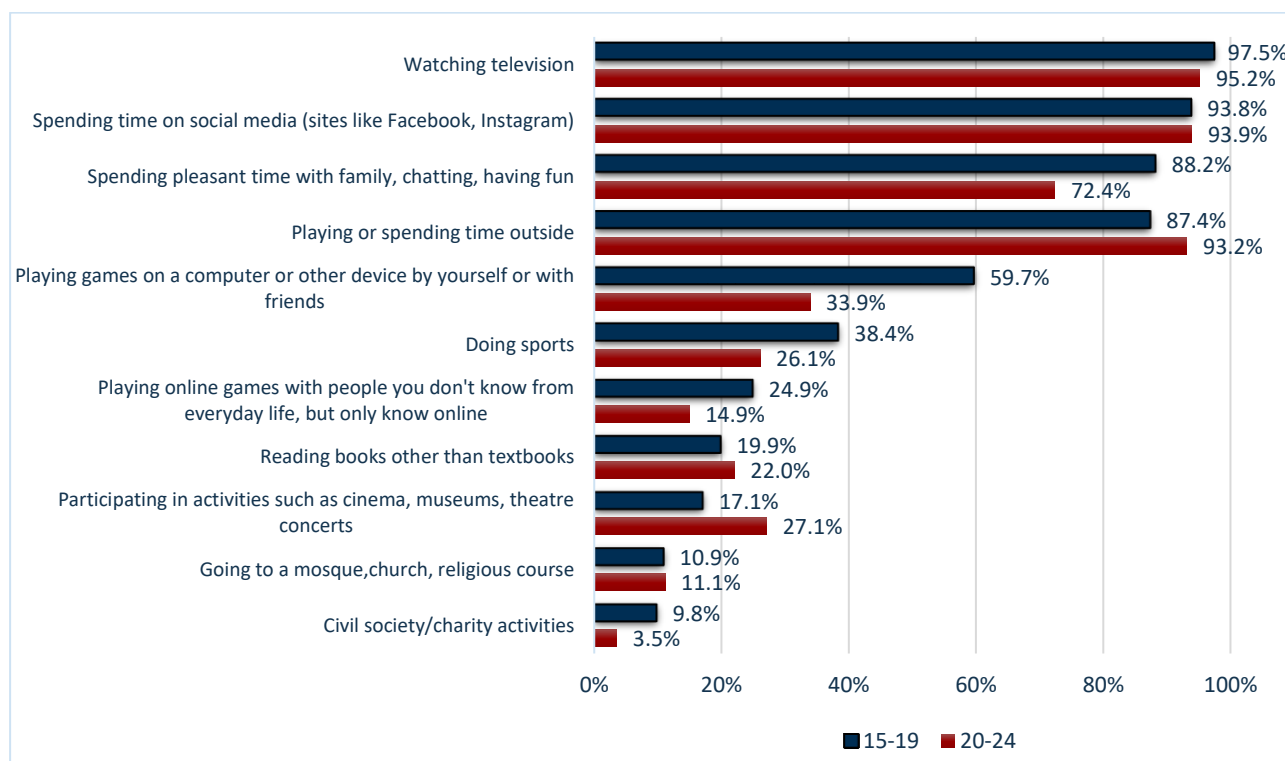
Figure 89. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”)- Gender



When we analyse these responses according to gender, we found that the most common activities for men were watching television (97%), spending time on social media (86%), spending time outdoors or playing games (92%),

spending time with family (82%) and playing games on computers or other devices with friends (49%). For women, the most popular activities are watching television (96%), spending time on social media (92%), spending time outdoors or playing games (89%), spending quality time with family (78%) and playing games on computers or other devices with friends (44%).

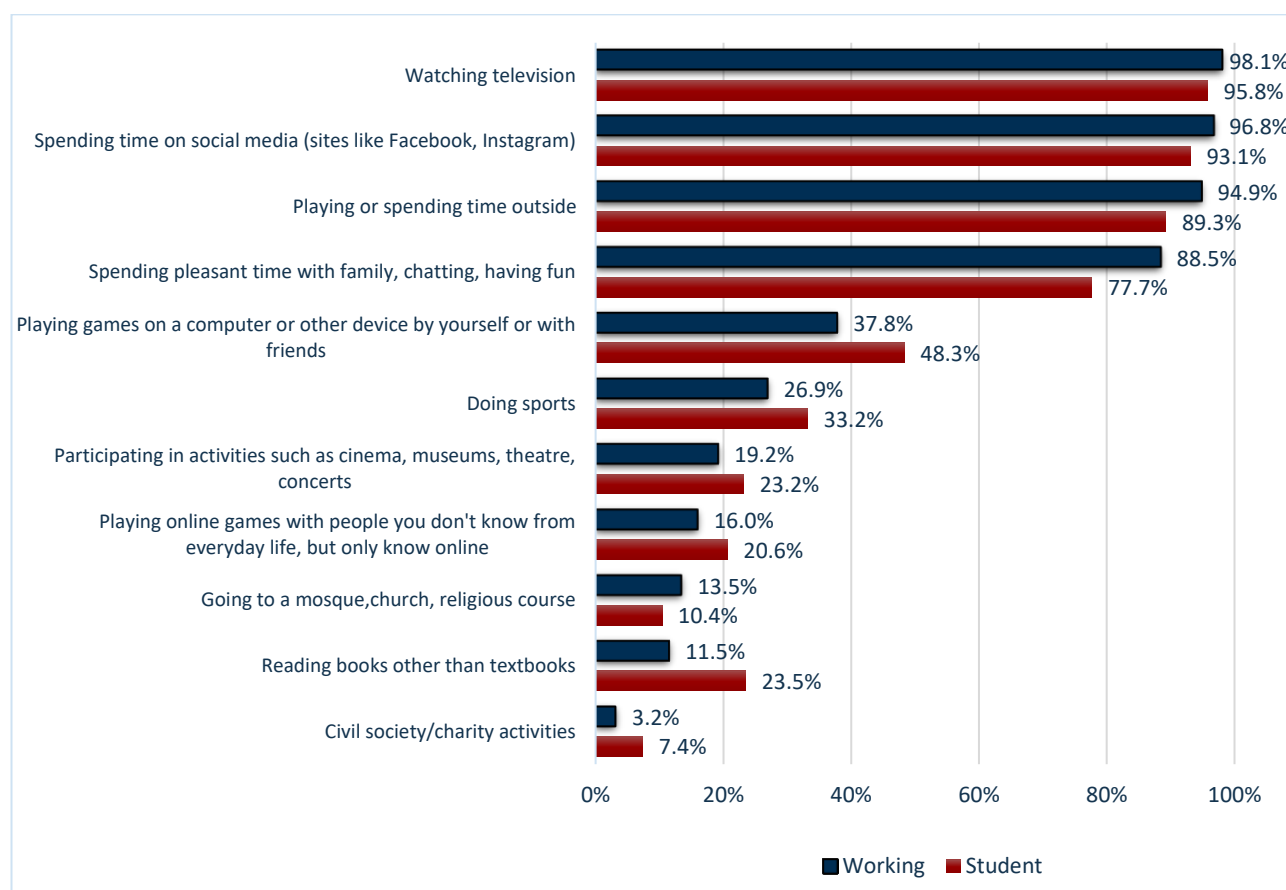
Figure 90. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”) – Age Group



When we analyse these responses according to age groups, we grouped the answers to the question that we asked the participants what they do in their free time in a way to include more than one answer per week.

When we analyse these responses according to age groups; watching television with 98%, spending time on social media with 94%, spending time with family and chatting with 88%, spending time outside or playing games with 87% and playing games with friends on computers or other devices with 60% are the activities that young people in the 15-19 age group stated that they do the most. In the 20-24 age group, 95% watched television, 94% spent time on social media, 93% spent time outdoors or played games, 72% spent quality time with family and 34% played games with friends on computers or other devices.

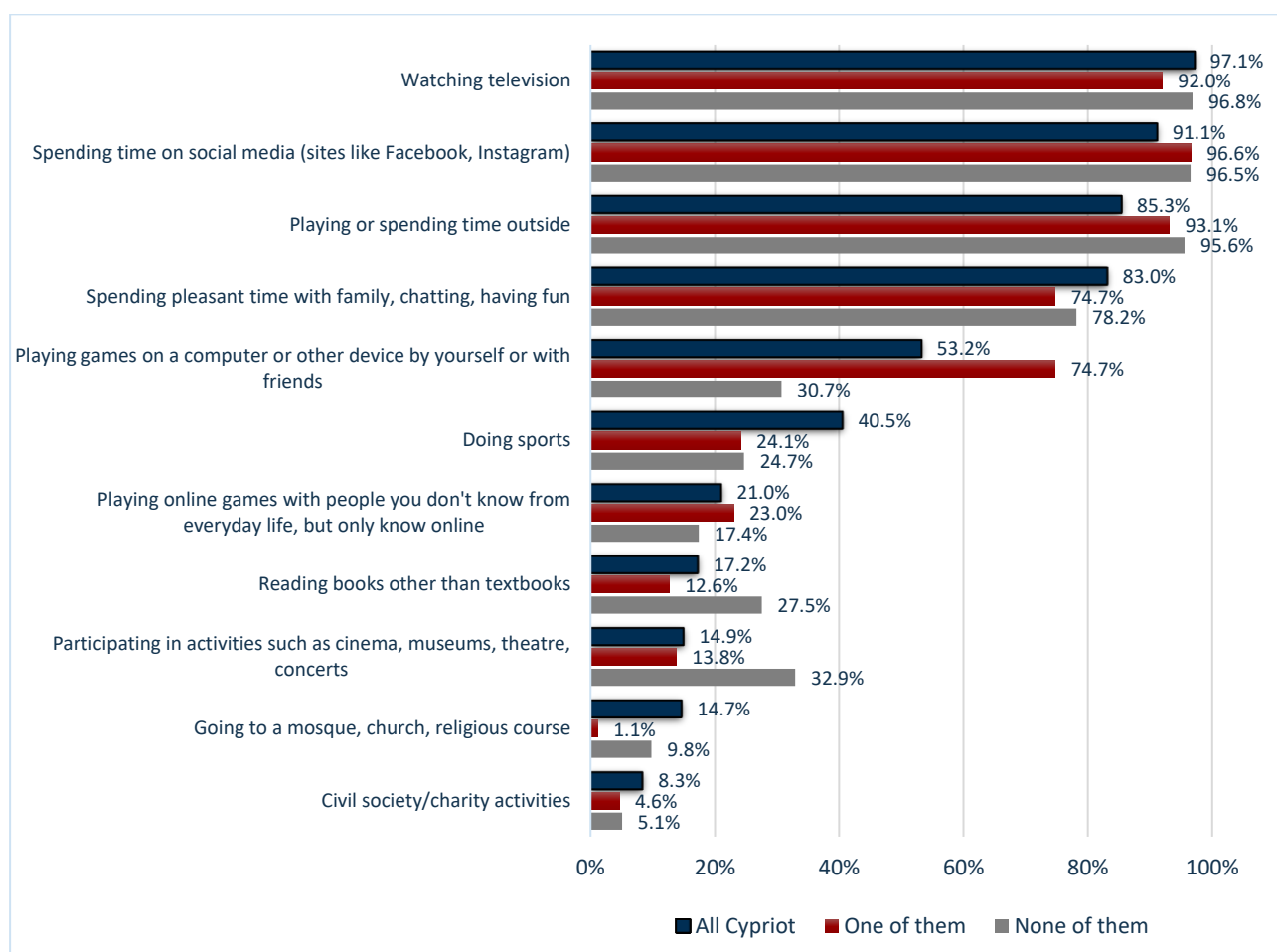
Figure 91. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”) – Work Status



When we analyse these responses according to their employment status, the activities that working young people stated that they do the most are watching television with 98%, spending time on social media with 97%, spending time outdoors or playing games with 95%, spending time with family and chatting with 89%, and playing games with friends on computers or other devices with 39%.

For students, watching television with 96%, spending time on social media with 93%, spending time outdoors or playing games with 89%, spending quality time with family with 78% and playing games with friends on computers or other devices with 48%.

Figure 92. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”) – Parent’s Birthplace



When we analyse the responses to the question asking what respondents do in their free time according to their parents' place of birth, the most common activity of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and those whose parents were not born in the northern part of Cyprus is watching television (approximately 97% in both groups). The most common activity of those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus is spending time on social media with 97%.

The second most common activity of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus is spending time on social media (91 %) and the third most common activity is spending time outdoors or playing games (85 %).

The second most common activity of the group with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus is spending time outdoors or playing games with 93%, while the third most common activity is watching television with 92%.

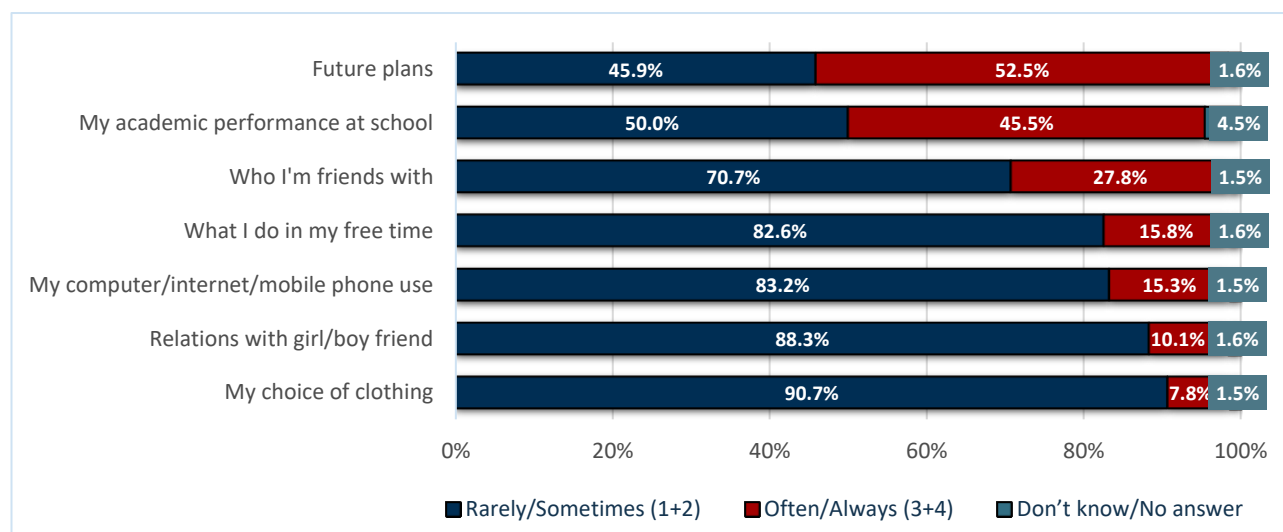
Finally, the second most frequent activity of the group whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus is spending time on social media with a rate of 97%, while the third most frequent activity is spending time outdoors or playing games with a rate of 96%.

Table 2. Free Time Activities (“More than Once a Week”)– District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Spending time on social media (sites like Facebook, Instagram)	97,0%	88,7%	99,3%	87,3%
Playing or spending time outside	95,0%	82,1%	99,3%	80,7%
Watching television	94,7%	98,7%	96,0%	97,3%
Spending pleasant time with family, chatting, having fun	86,4%	83,4%	76,7%	66,7%
Playing games on a computer or other device by yourself or with friends	57,1%	45,7%	18,0%	52,7%
Doing sports	30,2%	29,1%	25,3%	44,7%
Participating in activities such as cinema, museums, theatre, concerts	14,3%	31,1%	21,3%	30,7%
Playing online games with people you don't know from everyday life, but only know online	13,6%	25,8%	7,3%	38,0%
Reading books other than textbooks	13,6%	23,8%	20,0%	34,0%
Going to a mosque, church, religious course	5,0%	17,9%	9,3%	18,0%
Civil society/charity activities	4,7%	4,6%	0,7%	18,0%

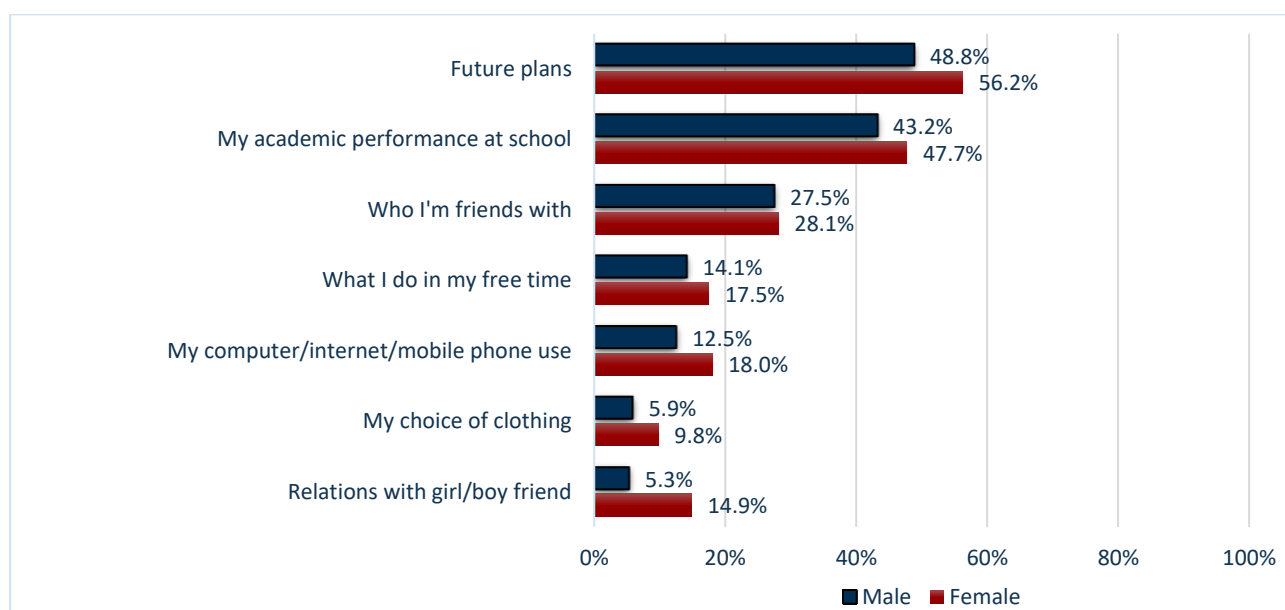
When we analyse the answers to the question asking what the participants do in their free time according to their place of residence, spending time on social media comes first for those living in Nicosia and Famagusta (99%, 97%). On the other hand, 98% of those residing in Kyrenia stated that they spend their free time watching television. For the group whose place of residence is outside these three districts, the first ranked activity is watching television with 97%.

Figure 93. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents



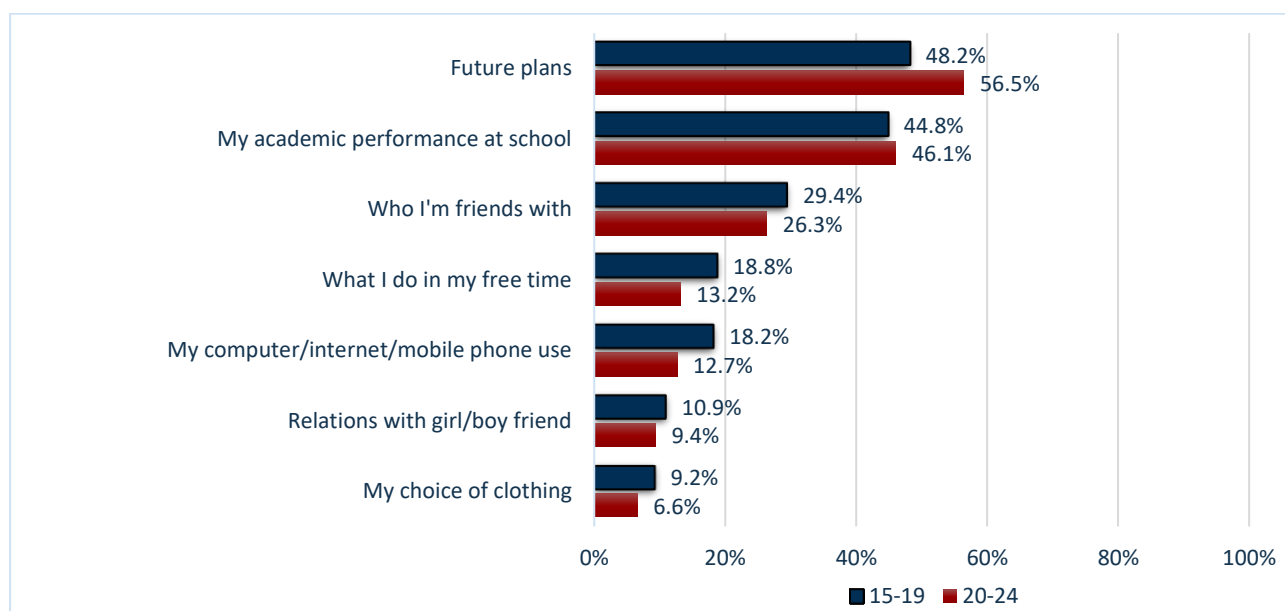
Young participants were presented with various topics and asked how frequently they experienced disagreements with their families on these topics. 53% of the young individuals indicated that they experience disagreements with their families regarding future plans. While 46% reported experiencing disagreements on academic performance at school, 28% stated they experience disagreements on who they befriend. Additionally, 16% of the young participants mentioned experiencing disagreements on what they do in their free time, and 15% stated they experience disagreements with their families regarding computer, internet, or mobile phone usage.

Figure 94. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents - Gender



An analysis of the responses by gender shows that 56% of women and 49% of men mentioned disagreements with their families regarding “future plans.” The rate of those who answered academic performance at school is 48% for women and 43% for men. The rate of those who answered the question about with whom they make friends is 28% among women, while this rate is 28% among men. The rate of those who stated that they had an agreement about what they did in their free time is 18% for women and 14% for men. The rate of those who stated that they had disagreements about using devices such as computers, tablets or mobile phones is 18% among women and 13% among men.

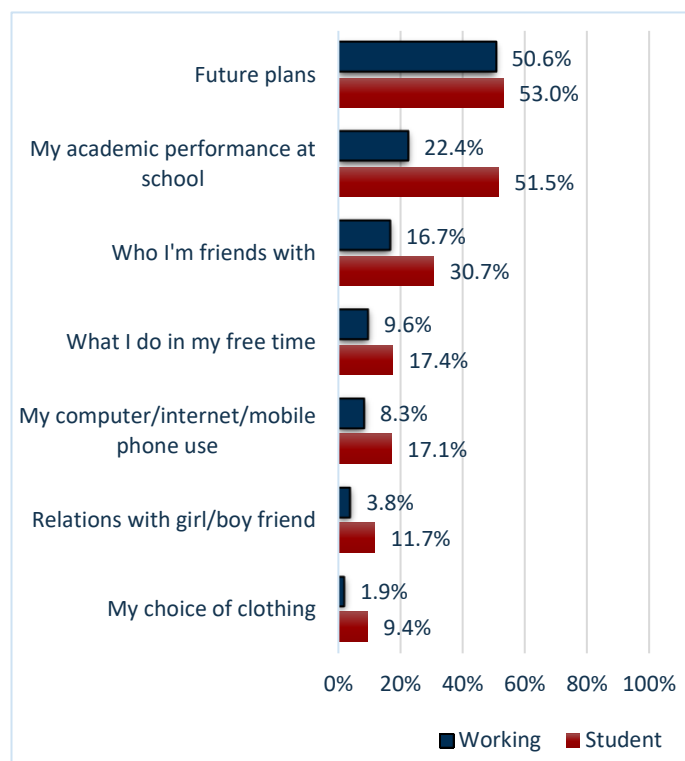
Figure 95. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents – Age Group



When the responses are analysed by age group, it is observed that 57% of individuals in the 20-24 age group and 48% in the 15-19 age group reported disagreements with their families regarding “future plans.” The rate of those who stated that they often had disagreements about their academic performance at school is 46% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 45% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who answered that they often have disagreements about whom they make friends with is 29% in the 15-19 age group and 26% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who answered about how they utilise their free time is 19% in the 15-19 age group and 6 points

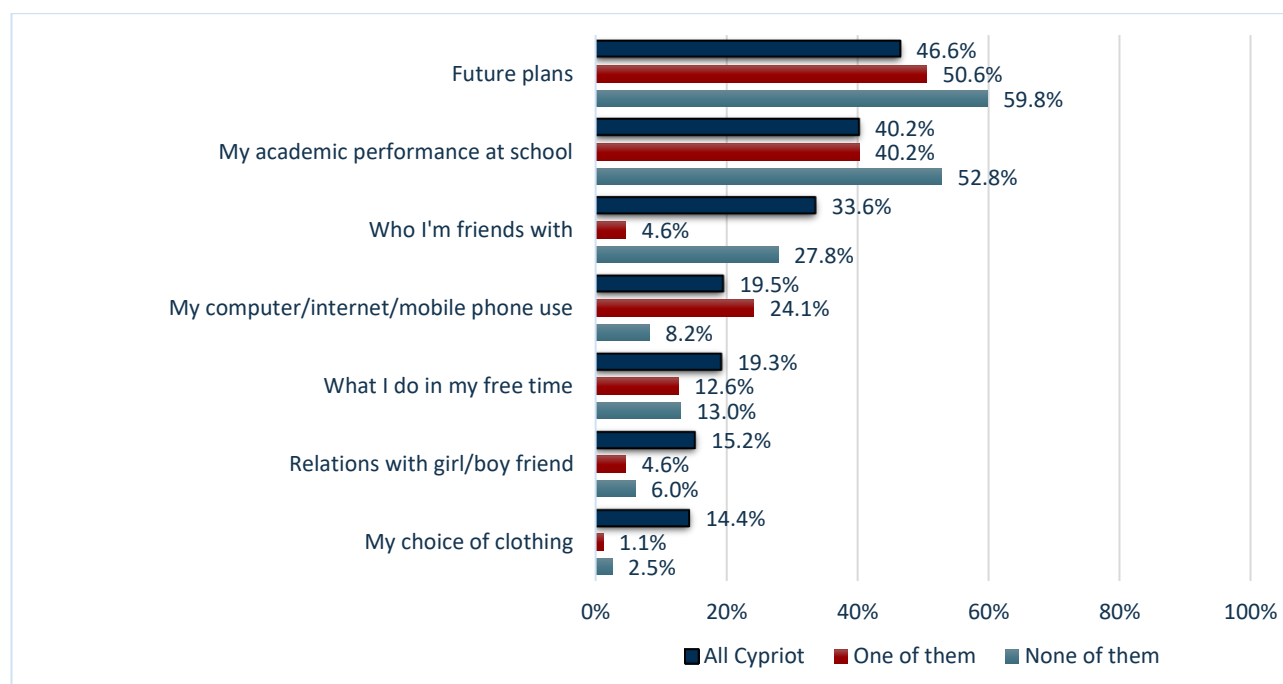
lower in the 20-24 age group (13%). The rate of those who stated that they had disagreements about using devices such as computers, tablets or mobile phones is 18% among 15-19 age group and 13% among 20-24 age group.

Figure 96. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents – Work Status



When the responses are analysed by employment status, it is observed that 53% of students and 51% of employed individuals reported disagreements with their families regarding their future plans. While the rate of those who stated that they often had disagreements about their academic performance at school is 52% among students, this rate is 30 points lower among working people (22%). The rate of those who answered that they often have disagreements about whom they make friends with is 31% among students, while this rate is 13 points lower among working people (17%). The rate of those who answered about how they utilise their free time is 17% among students and 10% among working people. The rate of those who stated that they had disagreements about using devices such as computers, tablets or mobile phones is 17% among 15-19 students 8% among working people.

Figure 97. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents– Parent's Birthplace



When the responses are analysed based on their parents' place of birth, 60% of individuals whose parents were not born in the northern part of Cyprus, 51% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 47% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus mentioned "future plans." The proportion of those who stated that they often disagreed about their academic performance at school is 53 % for those with both parents who were not born in the northern part of Cyprus, compared to 40% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus and 40% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus. The

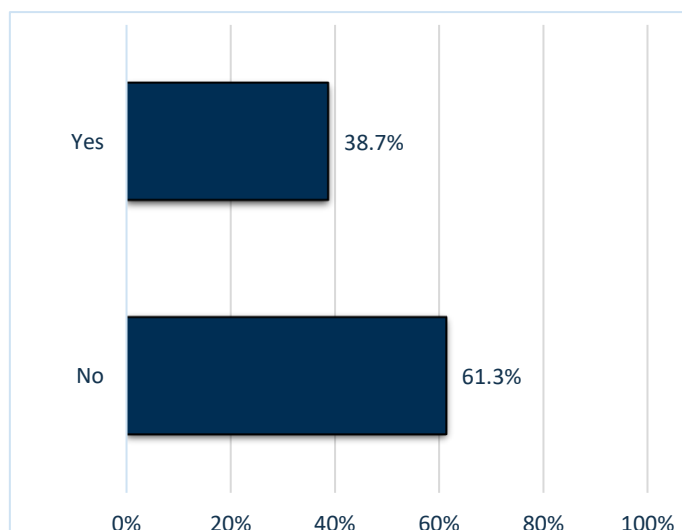
proportion of those who answered that they often have disagreements about who they are friends with is 34% among both parents who were born in the northern part of Cyprus and 28% among both parents who were not born in the northern part of Cyprus, while this proportion is much lower among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus (5%). The proportion of those who reported having disagreements about the use of electronic devices is 34% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, compared to 20 % for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 8% for those with neither of their parents born in the northern part of Cyprus. In terms of how they spend their free time, the proportion of respondents who answered " what they do with their free time" is 20% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 20% for those with none of their parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 13% for those with one of their parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Table 3. Disagreement on Certain Topics with the Parents –District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Future plans	50,2%	55,0%	61,3%	46,0%
My academic performance at school	46,5%	36,4%	63,3%	34,7%
Who I'm friends with	17,9%	30,5%	48,0%	24,7%
What I do in my free time	13,6%	21,2%	12,0%	18,7%
My computer/internet/mobile phone use	9,0%	30,5%	2,0%	26,0%
Relations with girl/boy friend	4,3%	17,9%	6,7%	17,3%
My choice of clothing	2,3%	19,9%	2,0%	12,7%

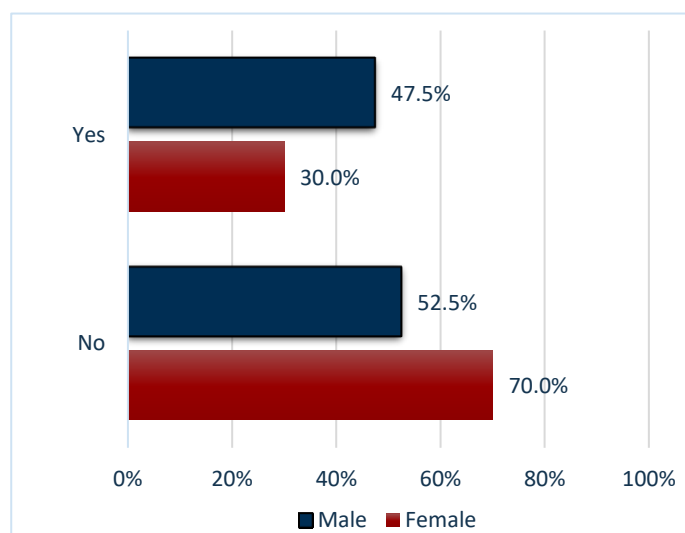
When we analysed the answers given by the participants according to their place of residence; the rate of those who answered "future plans" is 61% among those residing in Famagusta, 55% among those residing in Kyrenia and 50% among those residing in Nicosia. In the group whose place of residence is outside these three districts, this rate was 46%. The rate of those who stated that they had disagreements with their families about their academic performance at school was 63% among those residing in Famagusta, 47% among those residing in Nicosia, and 36% among those residing in Kyrenia. In the group whose place of residence is outside these three districts, this rate was 35%. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they had disagreements with their families about who they were friends with was 48% among those residing in Famagusta, 31% among those residing in Kyrenia, and 18% among those residing in Nicosia. In the group whose place of residence is outside these three districts, this rate was 25%.

Figure 98. Doing Sports Regularly



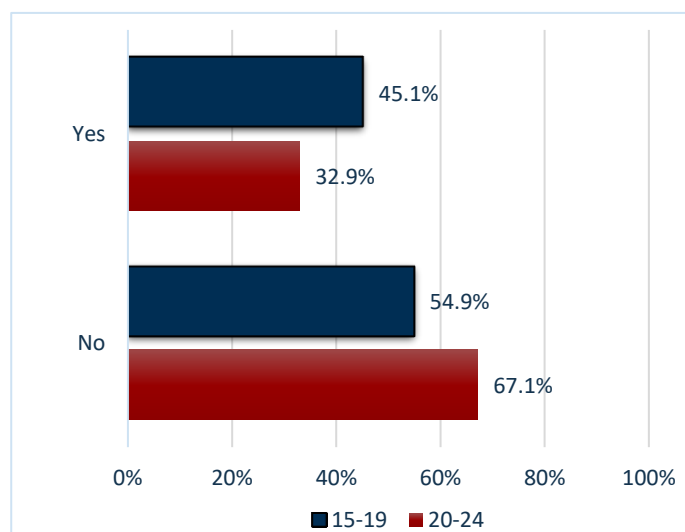
Among the participants, 39% stated that they are currently practicing a sport regularly, while 61% reported not engaging in regular sports.

Figure 99. Doing Sports Regularly - Gender



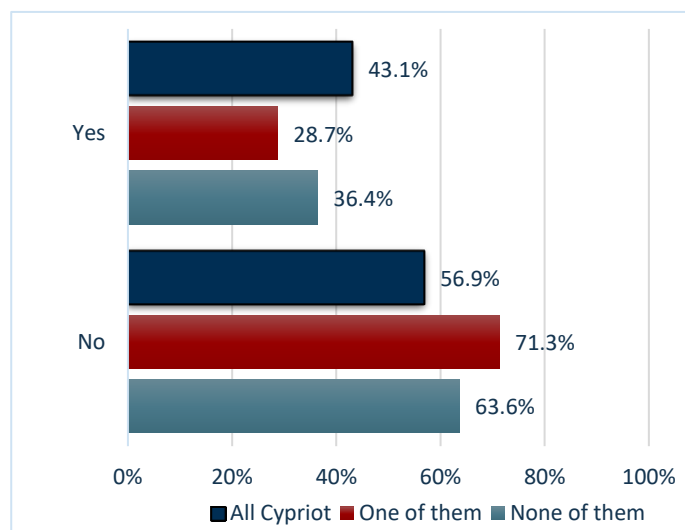
When examining the responses to the question about regular sports participation by gender, 48% of men reported engaging in regular sports, while the rate for women was 30%.

Figure 100. Doing Sports Regularly – Age Group



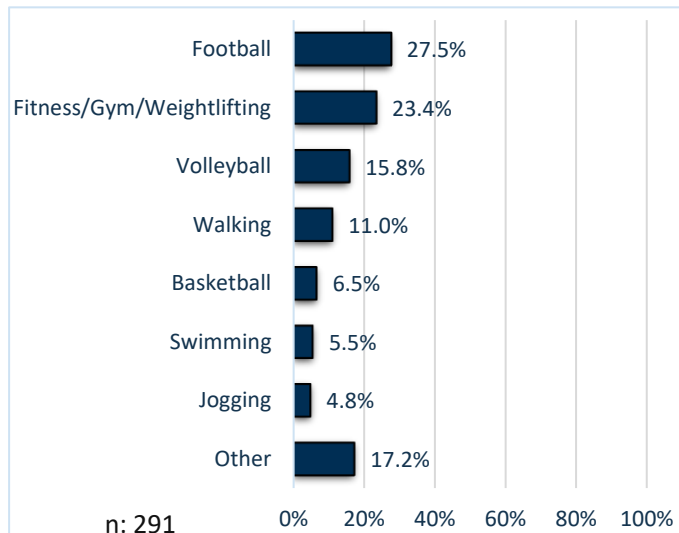
When analysing the responses to the question about regular sports participation by age group, 45% of individuals in the 15-19 age group reported engaging in regular sports, while the rate for those in the 20-24 age group was 33%.

Figure 101. Doing Sports Regularly – Parent's Birthplace



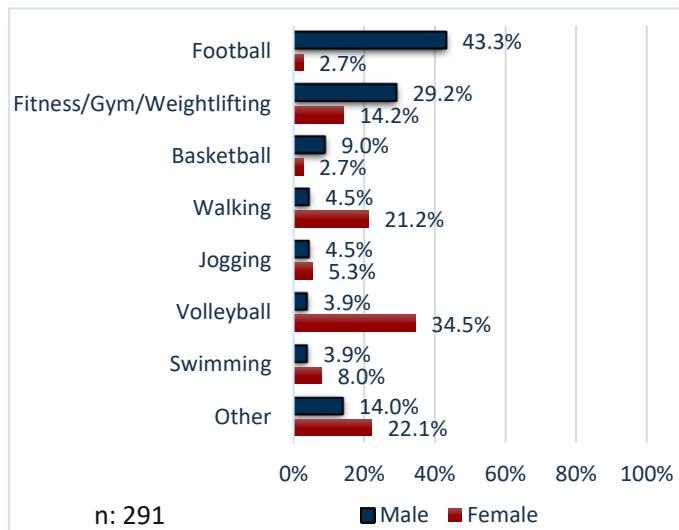
When analysing the responses to the question about regular sports participation based on the place of birth of participants' parents, 43% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus reported engaging in regular sports, compared to 36% of those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 29% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 102. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers)



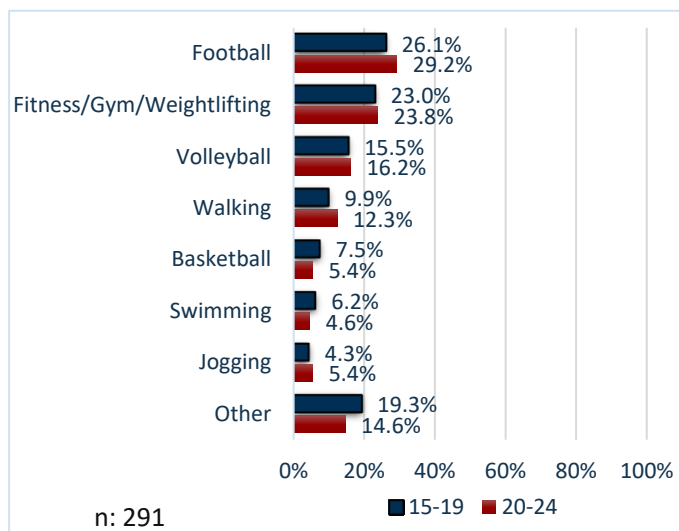
Among the participants who indicated that they currently engage in sports, 28% stated that they play football, 23% do fitness, 16% play volleyball, and 11% go for walks.

Figure 103. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers) - Gender



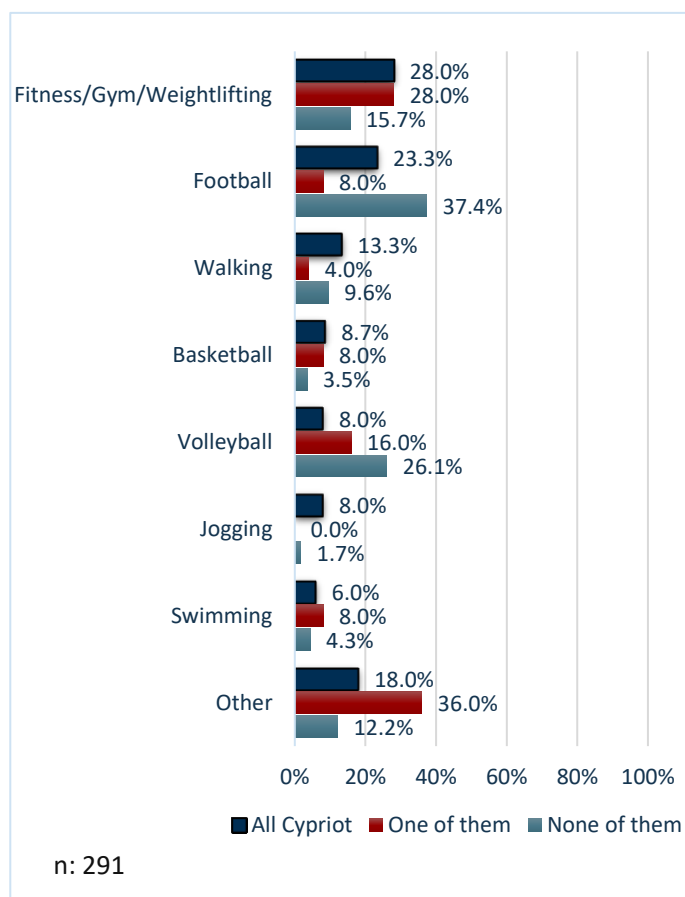
When we analyse the answers of the participants to the question "Which sport do you do?" according to gender; football is the most common sport for men with 43%, followed by fitness with 29% and basketball with 9%. For women, volleyball ranked first with 35%, followed by walking with 21% and fitness with 14%.

Figure 104. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers) – Age Group



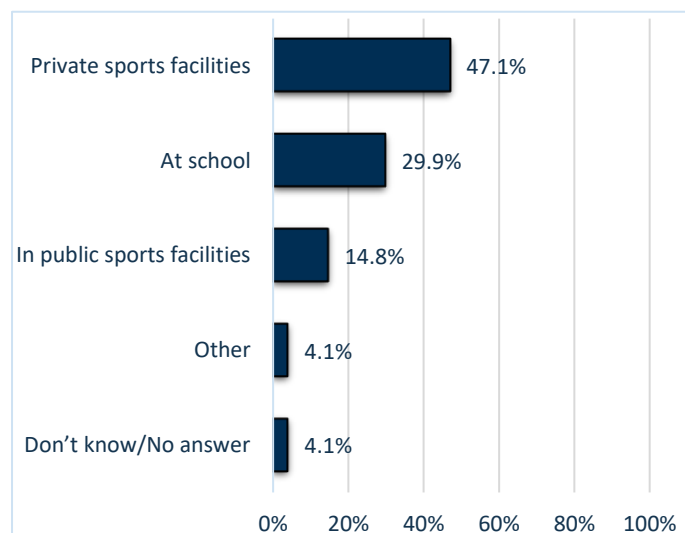
When we analyse the answers given by the participants to the question "Which sport do you do?" according to age groups; the most common sport of the 20-24 age group is football with 29%, followed by fitness with 24% and volleyball with 16%. This ranking is the same for the 15-19 age group: football 26%, fitness 23%, volleyball 16%.

Figure 105. Which Sports Do You Do? (3 Answers) – Parent's Birthplace



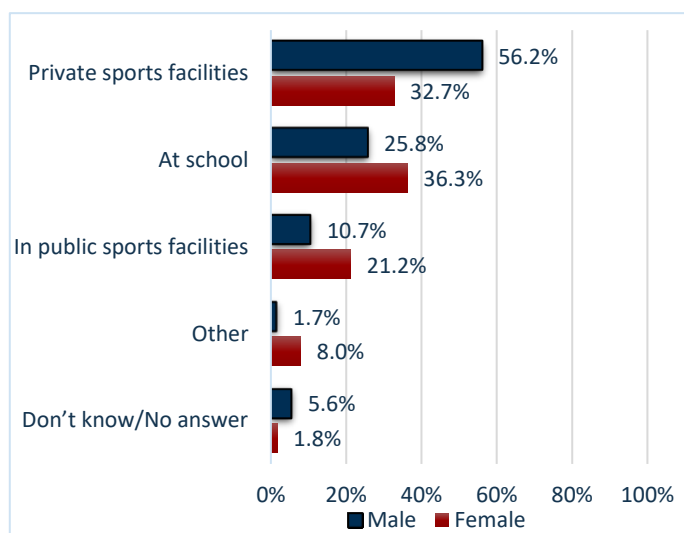
When we analyse the answers of the participants to the question "Which sport do you do?" according to their parents' place of birth; football is the most popular sport with 37% in the group with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, followed by volleyball with 26% and fitness with 16%. For those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the most popular sport is fitness with 28%, followed by volleyball with 16% and football with 8%. The most popular sport among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus is fitness with 28%, followed by football with 23% and walking with 13%.

Figure 106. Where Regular Sport is Practiced



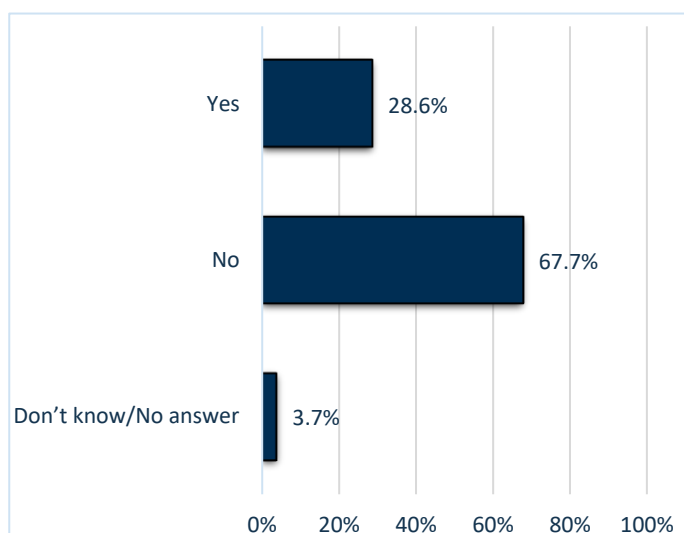
Young participants who currently engage in sports stated that 47% do their sports activities at private sports facilities, 30% at school, and 15% at public sports facilities.

Figure 107. Where Regular Sport is Practiced - Gender



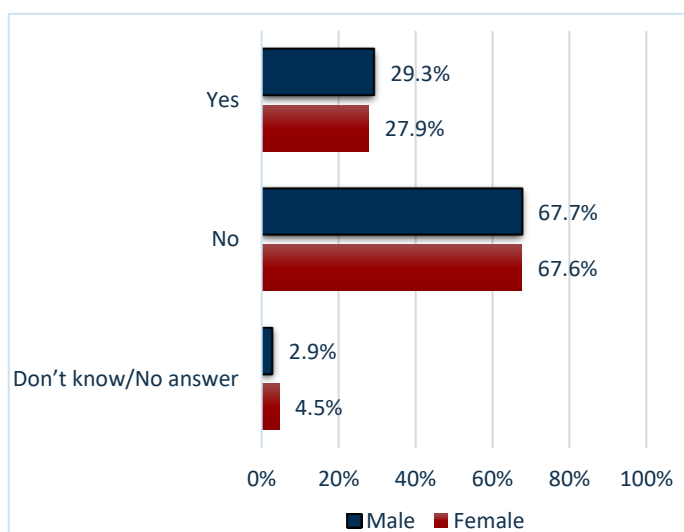
When we analyse the answers to the question where the participants do their regular sports activities according to gender; the rate of those who answered private facilities is 56% for men and 33% for women. The rate of those who answered "school" is 36% for women and 26% for men. The rate of those who stated that they go to public sports facilities is 21% among women and 11% among men.

Figure 108. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately



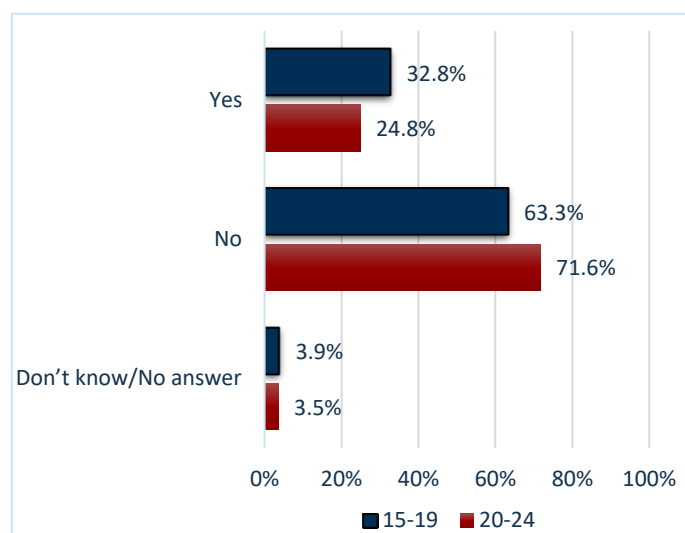
Participants were asked the question "Have you been feeling lonely, depressed, sad or suffering from insomnia lately?". 68% of young people stated that they have not been feeling lonely, depressed, sad, or suffering from insomnia lately.

Figure 109. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately - Gender



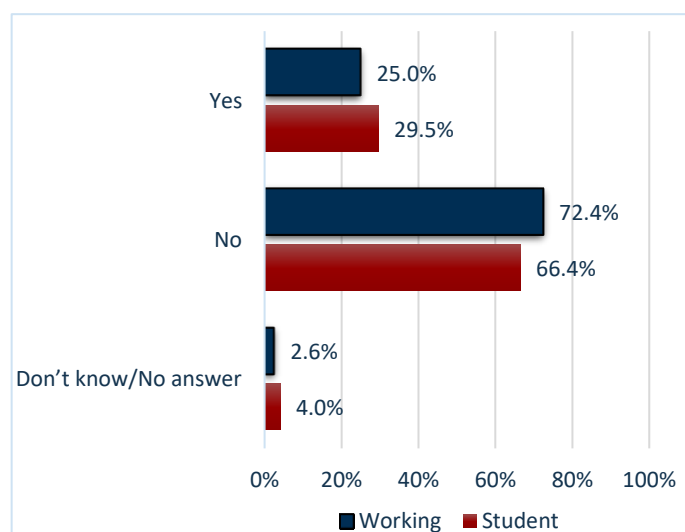
When we analyse the answers given to the question according to gender; it is seen that the ratio of those who answered "Yes" is 29% for men and 28% for women.

Figure 110. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – Age Group



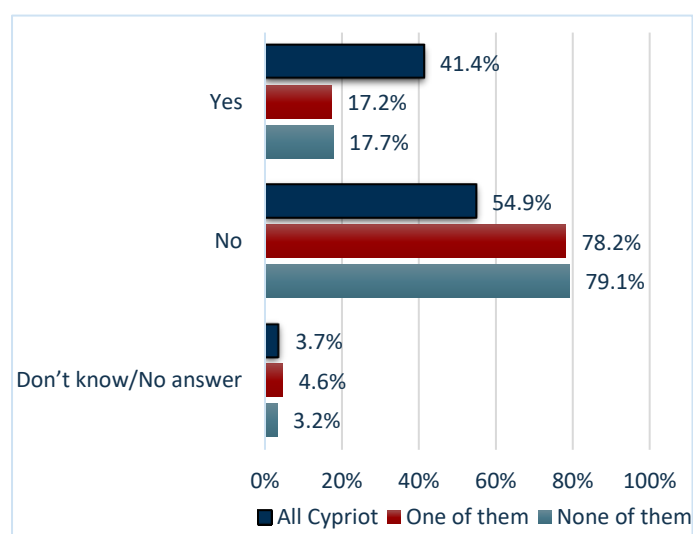
The percentage of those feeling lonely, depressed, sad or suffering from insomnia lately is 33% in the 15-19 age group and 25% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 111. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – Work Status



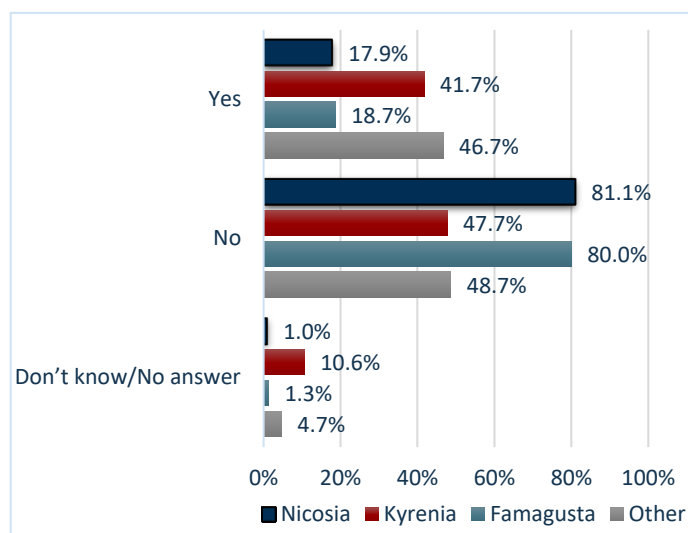
The percentage of those feeling lonely, depressed, sad or suffering from insomnia lately is calculated as 30% in students and 5 percentage points lower in the working people (25%).

Figure 112. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – Parent's Birthplace



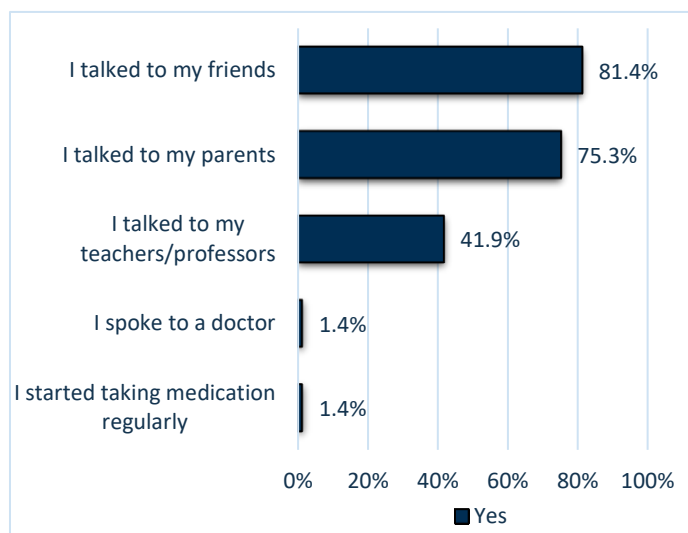
The percentage of those feeling lonely, depressed, sad or suffering from insomnia lately is calculated as 41% in respondents with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 17% in those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus and 18% in those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 113. Experiencing Hard Feelings Lately – District



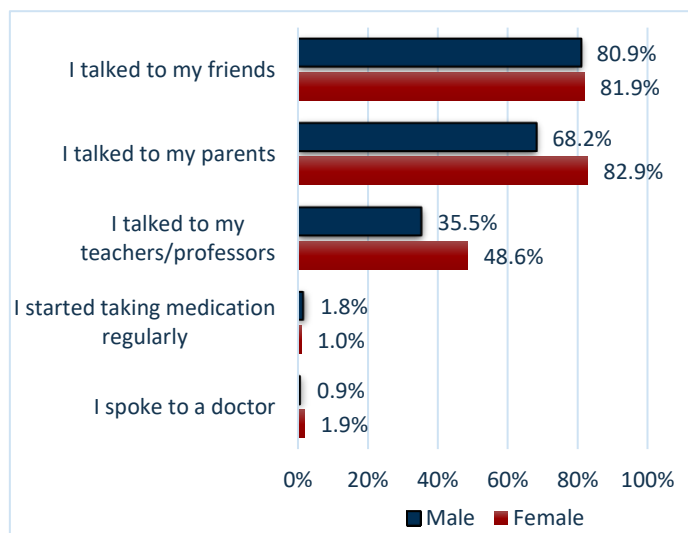
The percentage of those who have recently felt lonely, depressed, sad or have insomnia is 42% among those residing in Kyrenia, 19% among those residing in Famagusta and 18% among those residing in Nicosia. Among those whose place of residence is outside these three districts, 47% stated that they felt these feelings.

Figure 114. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort



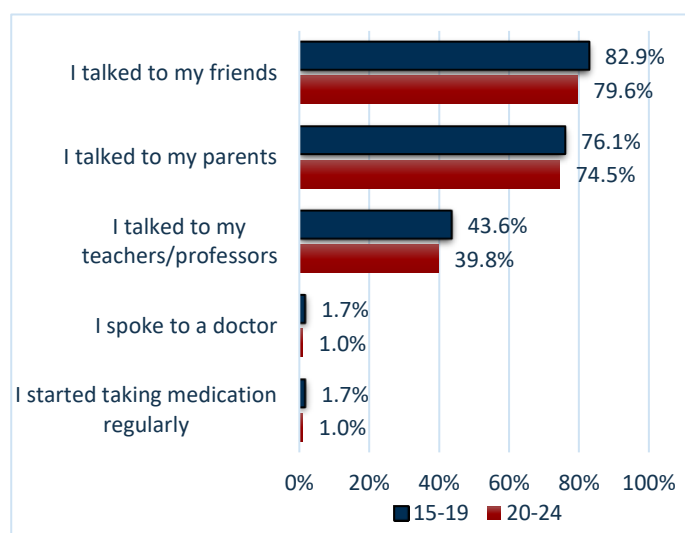
Participants were asked, "Which of the following did you do when you felt such discomfort?" According to the results, 81% of young people stated that they talked to their friends, 75% talked to their families, and 42% talked to their teachers/professors.

Figure 115. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort - Gender



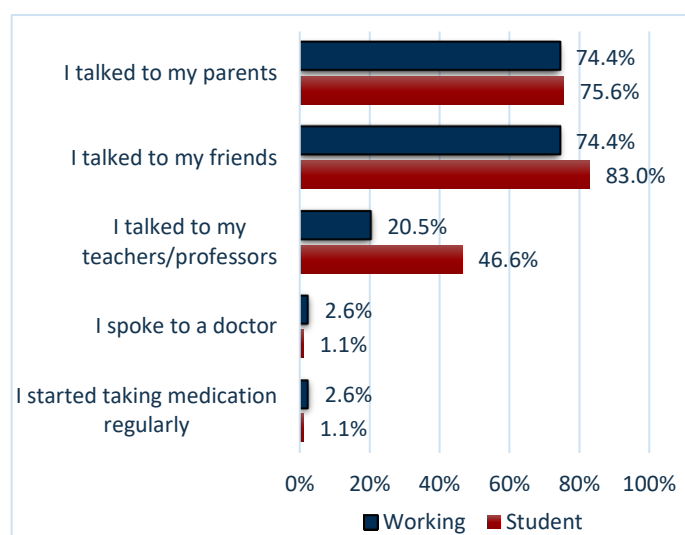
When the answers given were analysed according to gender; the rate of those who answered that they talked to their friends is 82% among women, while this rate is 81% among men. The rate of those who answered "I talked to my parents" is 83% for women, while this rate is 68% for men. The rate of those who stated that they talked to their teachers is 49% for women and 36% for men. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they started to use regular medication is 2% among men and 1% among women.

Figure 116. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort – Age Group



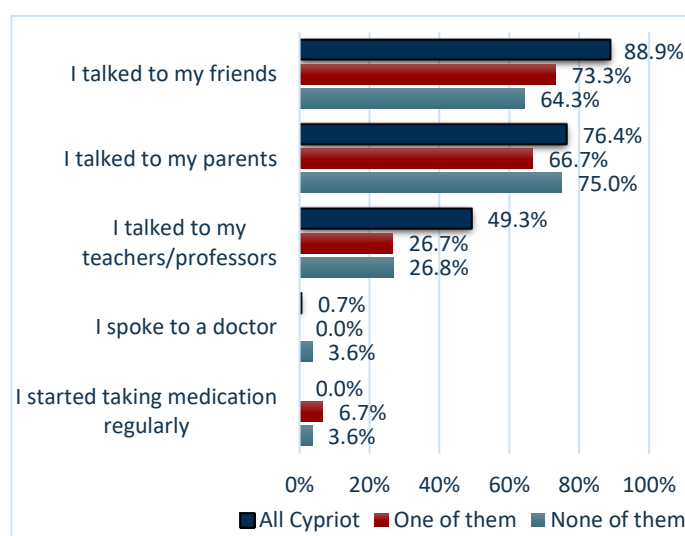
When the answers given were analysed according to age groups; the rate of those who said that they talked to their friends is 83% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 80% in the 20-24 age group. While the rate of those who said "I talked to my family" is 76% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 75% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who stated that they talked to their teachers is 44% in the 15-19 age group and 40% in the 20-24 age group. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they spoke to a doctor is 2% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 1% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 117. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort – Work Status



When the answers given are analysed according to the employment status; the rate of those who said that they talked to their friends is 83% among students, while this rate is 74% among working people. While the rate of those who said "I talked to my family" is 76% among students, this rate is 74% among working people. The rate of those who stated that they talked to their teachers is 47% among students and 21% among working people. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they talked to a doctor is 3% among working people, while this rate is 1% among students.

Figure 118. Actions Taken in Response to Discomfort – Parent's Birthplace

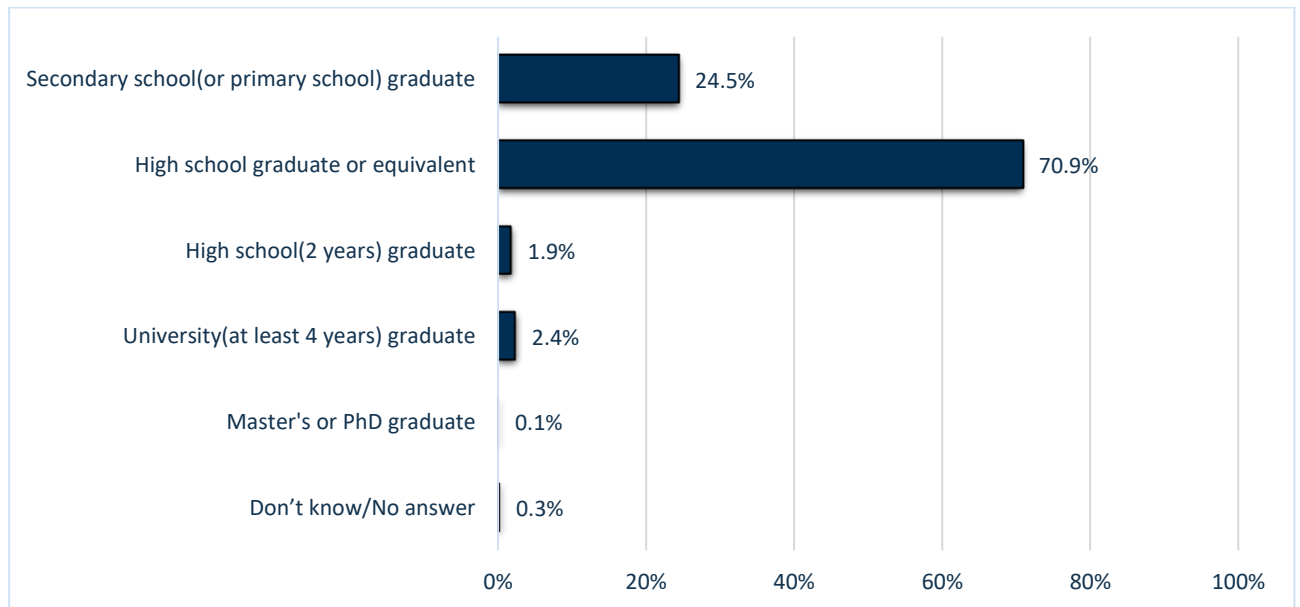


The rate of those that talked to their friends is 89% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, while this rate is 73% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus and 64% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. The rate of those that talked to their parents when they experience the mentioned emotions is 76% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 75% for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 67% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. Those who stated that they talked to their teachers is 49% among those with both parents

born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 27% among those with one or neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. The percentages of taking an action in response to discomfort is calculated to be higher among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.

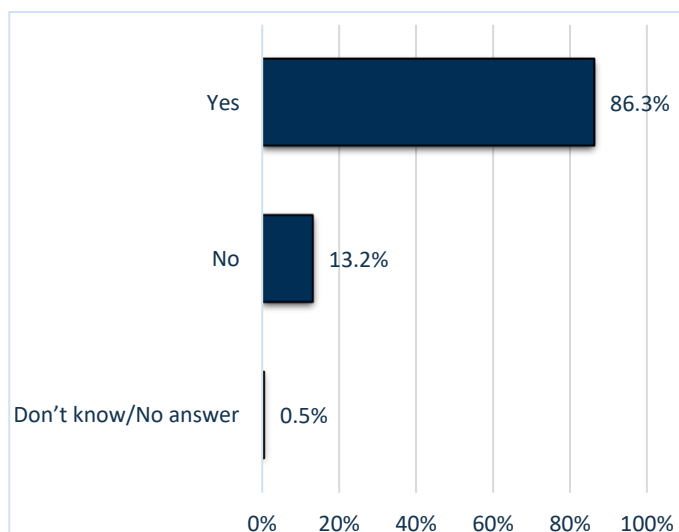
3.5 Education

Figure 119. Education Status



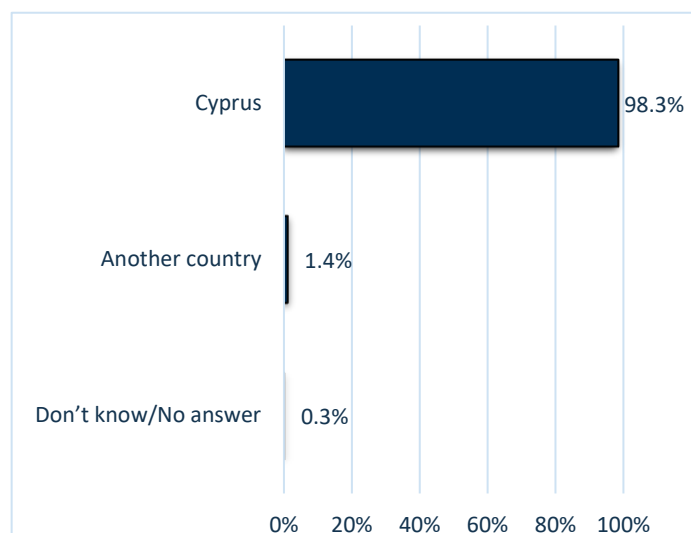
Of the young participants in the study, 71% are high school graduates or have an equivalent qualification, while 25% are secondary school (or primary school) graduates.

Figure 120. Enrolled in a School/University Status



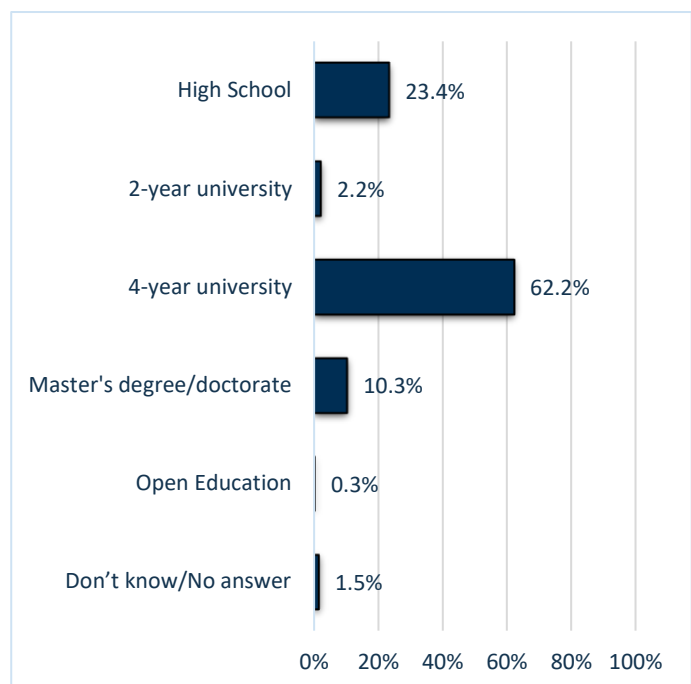
Of the young participants in the study, 86% indicated that they are currently enrolled in a school or university.

Figure 121. Location of the Registered School/Institution



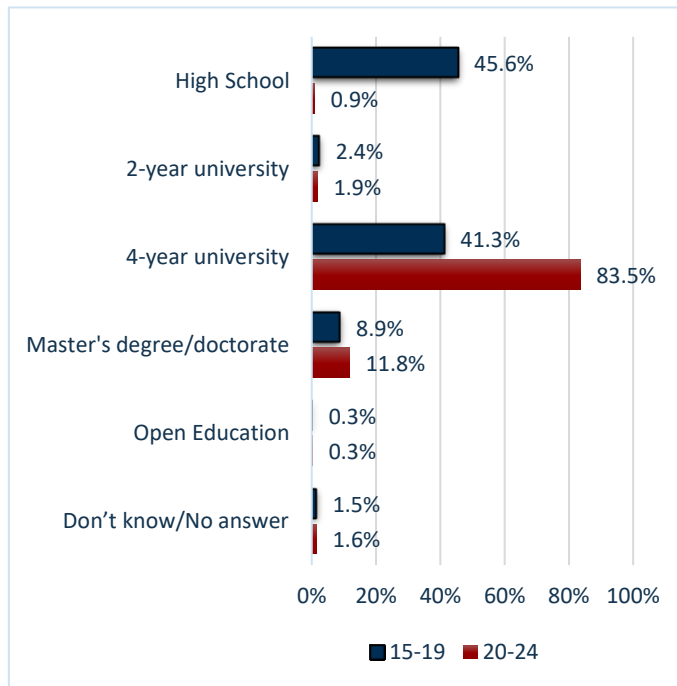
Nearly all participants (98%) stated that they are currently registered in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 122. Level of Registered School/ Institution



Participants were asked to describe the educational institution where they are currently studying. According to the results, 62% of young individuals answered "4-year university," 23% answered "High School," and 10% answered "master's degree/doctorate."

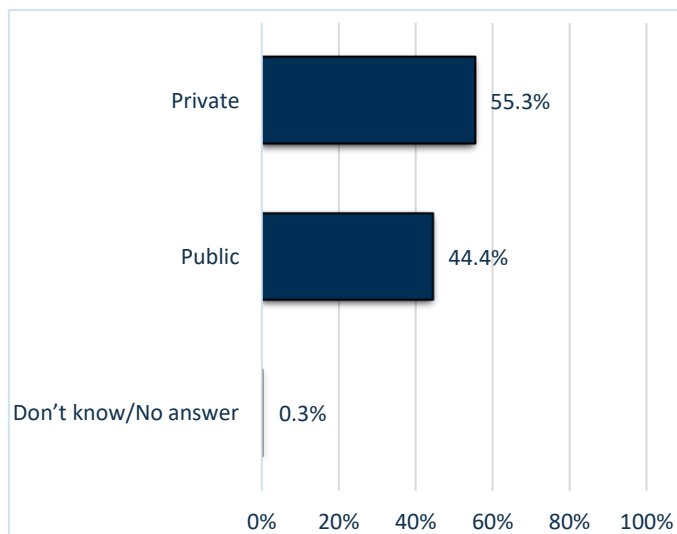
Figure 123. Level of Registered School/ Institution – Age Group



When we compare the institutions where the participants are currently studying by age groups, 46% of young people in the 15-19 age group are studying in high school. The rate of those studying at 2-year universities is 3% in the 15-19 age group, while it is 2% in the 20-24 age group.

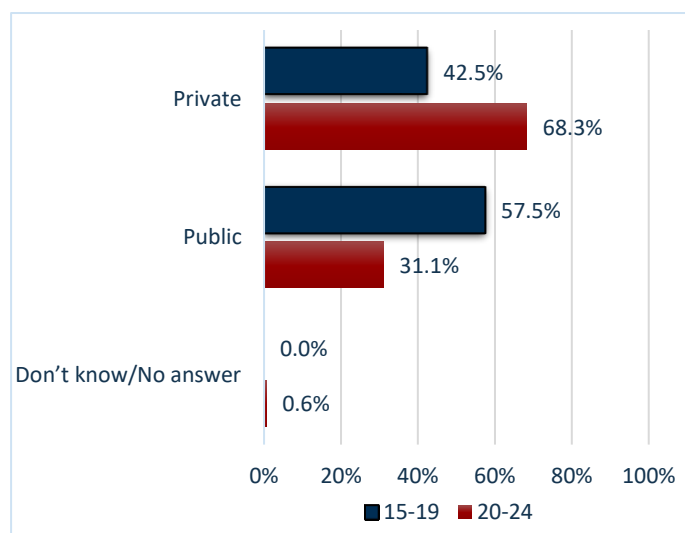
It is observed that 41% of the students (in the 15-19 age group) and 84% (in the 20-24 age group) are studying at 4-year universities. The proportion of those studying in master's/doctoral programs is 9% (15-19 ages) and 12% (20-24 ages), respectively. Additionally, the rate of those receiving education in open education is below %1 in both age groups.

Figure 124. Type of Registered School/ Institution



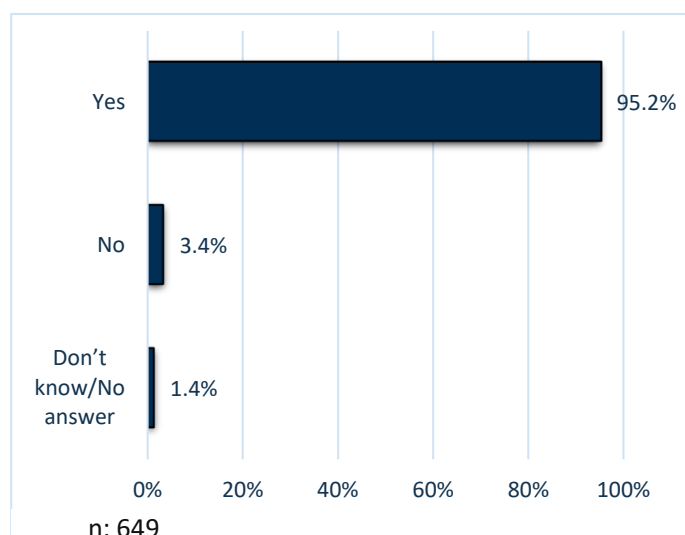
Participants who indicated that they are currently enrolled in education stated that 55% attend private school, while 44% attend public school.

Figure 125. Type of Registered School/ Institution – Age Group



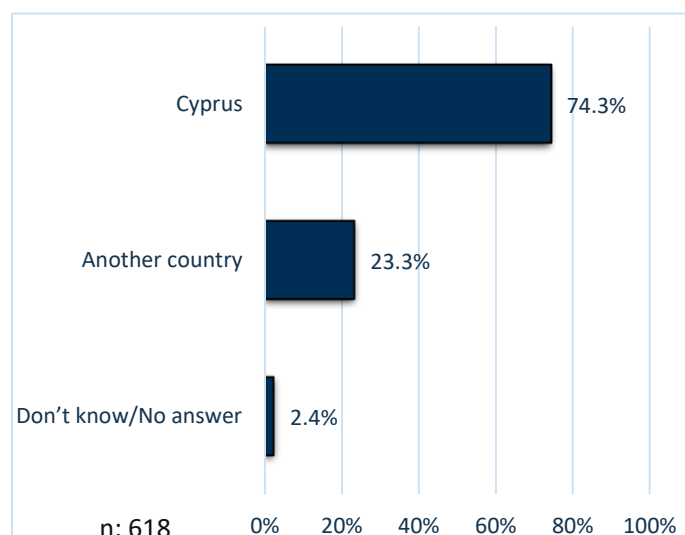
When we compare the institutions where the participants are currently studying according to their age; we see that 43% of young people in the 15-19 age group receive education in private institutions, this rate increases to 68% in the 20-24 age group. On the other hand, the rate of those studying in public institutions is 58% in the 15-19 age group. When we look at the 20-24 age group, this rate is seen to be 31%.

Figure 126. Interest in Continuing Education



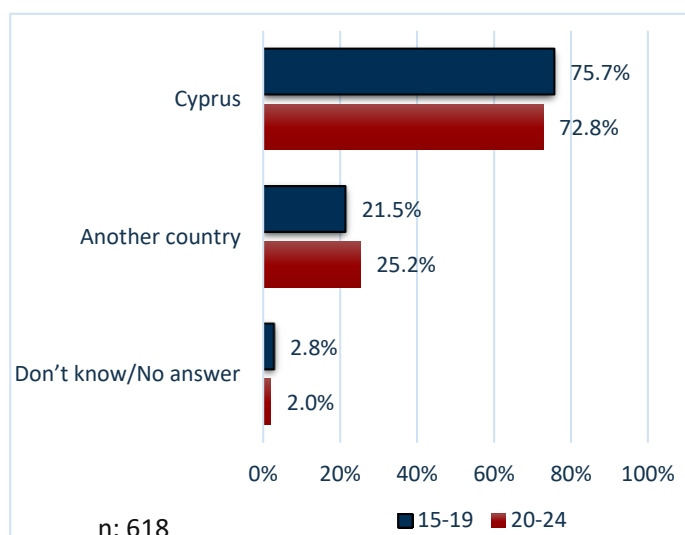
When we analyse the willingness of the participants to continue their education, 95% of the participants stated that they wanted to continue their education.

Figure 127. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad



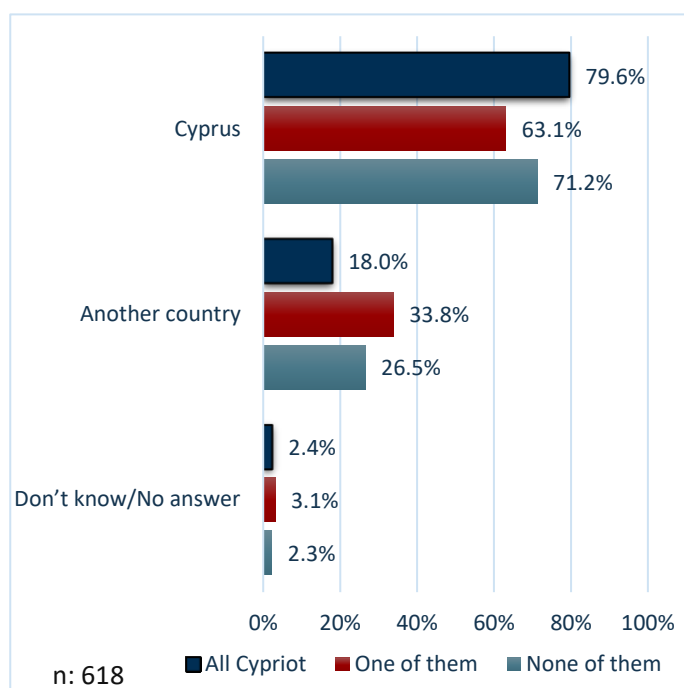
Participants who indicated that they would like to continue their education were asked whether they would like to continue their education in Cyprus or in another country. The rate of participants who stated that they would like to continue their education in Cyprus is 74%, while the rate of those who stated that they would like to continue their education in another country is 23%.

Figure 128. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad – Age Group



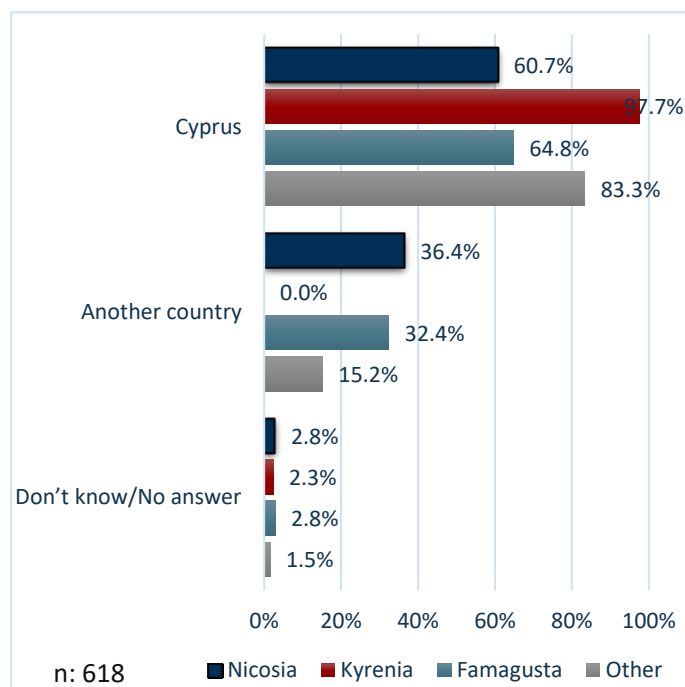
Looking at the results according to age groups; it is seen that 76% of young people in the 15-19 age group and 73% of young people in the 20-24 age group stated that they would like to continue their education in Cyprus. The rate of those who stated that they would like to continue their education in another country is 25% in the 20-24 age group and 22% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 129. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad – Parent's Birthplace



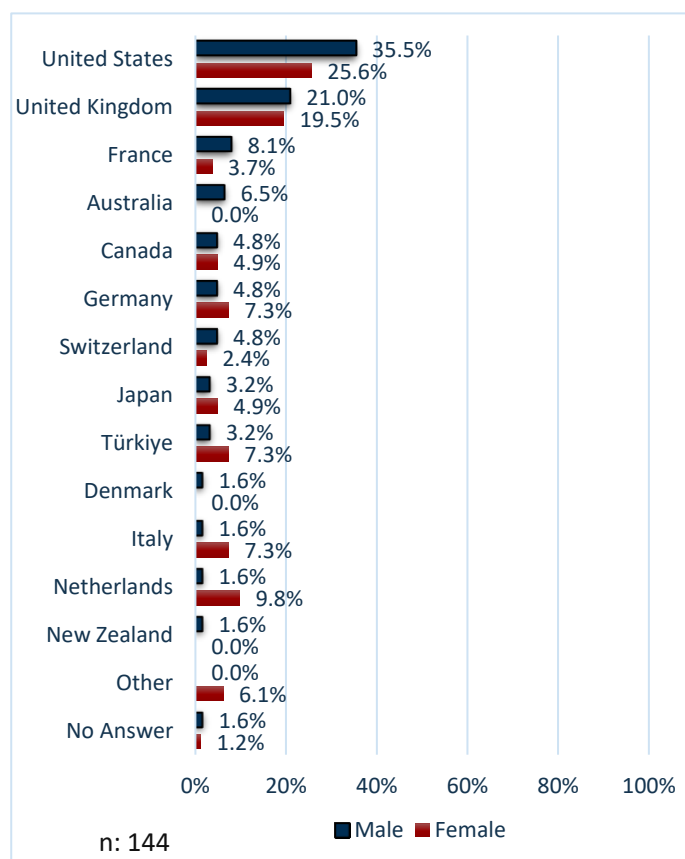
Looking at the results according to their parents' place of birth; it is understood that the willingness to continue their education is higher in those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus. 80% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 71% of those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 63% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus stated that they wanted to continue their education in Cyprus. The rate of those who stated that they would like to continue their education in another country was 34% among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 27% among those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 18% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 130. Preferred Destination for Continuing Education: Cyprus vs Abroad – District



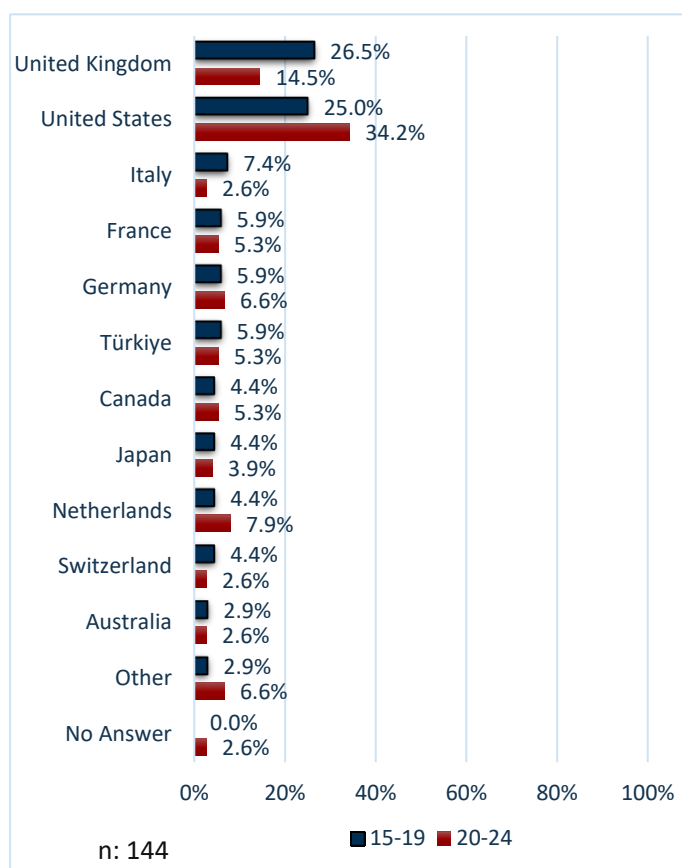
When we analyse the responses according to the place of residence of the participants, the rate of those who stated that they would like to continue their education in another country was 36% among those residing in Nicosia, while this rate was 32% among those residing in Famagusta and less than 1% among those residing in Kyrenia. In the fourth group, which includes those residing in a location other than these three districts, this rate was 15%.

Figure 131. Preferred Countries for Studying Abroad - Gender



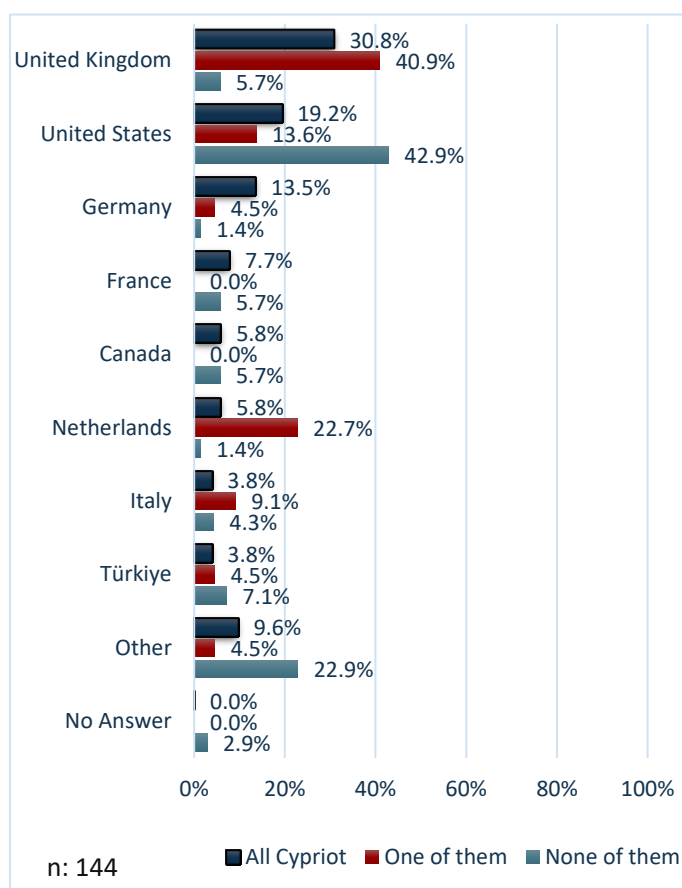
When we analyse the answers given to the question of the country preferences of the participants who stated that they wanted to continue their education in another country according to gender; we see that the USA is the country that male respondents are willing to go to the most with 36%, the United Kingdom is the second with 21% and France is the third with 8%. For women, the USA (26%) and the United Kingdom (20%) were in the first two places, while the Netherlands (10%) is in the third place.

Figure 132. Preferred Countries for Studying Abroad – Age Group



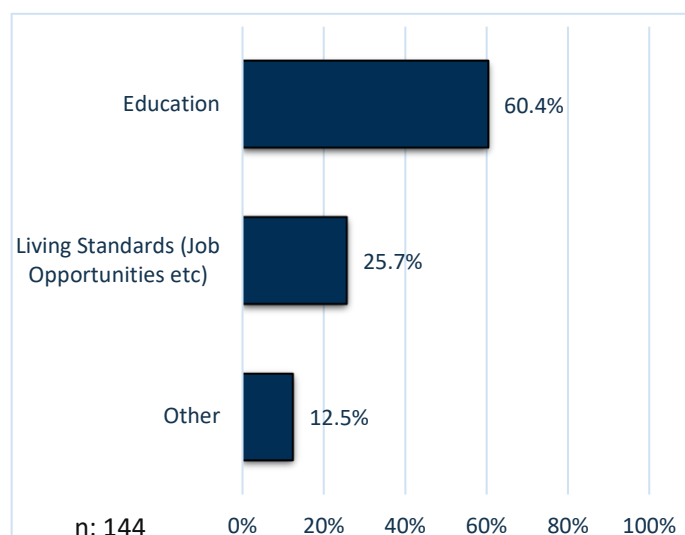
Looking at the country preferences according to age groups; the most desired country in the 15-19 age group is the United Kingdom with 27%, followed by the USA with 25% and Italy with 7%. In the 20-24 age group, the most desired country to go to for education is the USA with 34%, while the United Kingdom ranks second with 15% and the Netherlands ranks third with 8%.

Figure 133. Preferred Countries for Studying Abroad – Parent's Birthplace



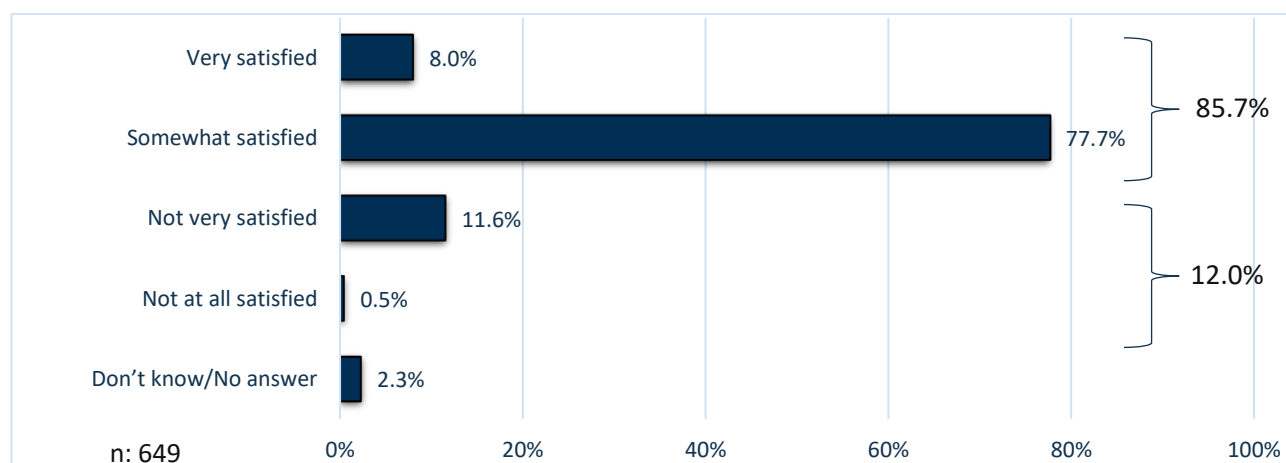
When we analyse the answers given by the participants who stated that they would like to continue their education in another country according to their parents' birthplaces; the country that young people with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus would most like to go to for education is the United Kingdom with 31%, while the USA ranked second with 19% and Germany ranked third with 14%. For young people with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the United Kingdom ranked first with 41%, the Netherlands ranked second with 23% and the USA ranked third with 14%. Finally, for young people with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the USA ranked first with 43%, Türkiye ranked second with 7% and the United Kingdom ranked third with 6%.

Figure 134. Reason for Preferring This Country



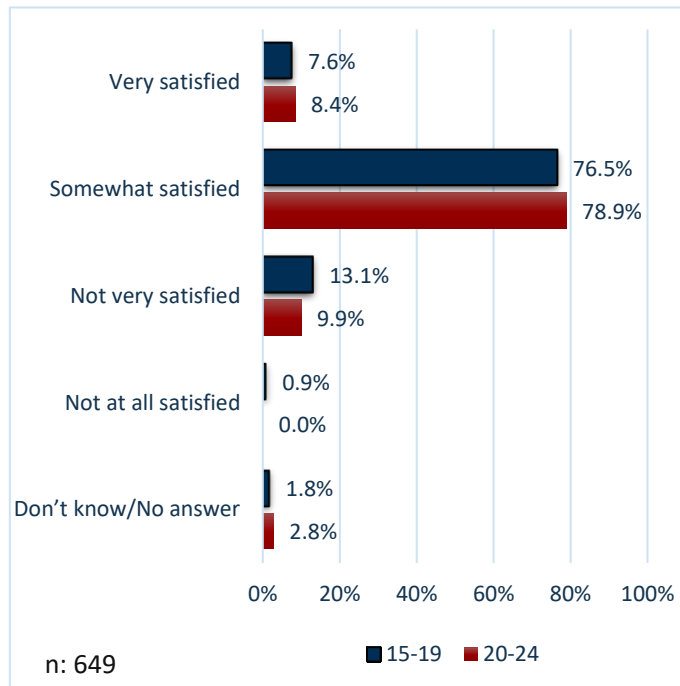
When we asked the participants why they preferred their country of choice, 60% of them answered due to educational opportunities, 26% due to living conditions in general, while 13% stated different reasons.

Figure 135. Satisfaction with School



Participants were asked whether they were satisfied with the school they attended. Among participants currently continuing their education, 86% expressed satisfaction with their school, while 12% indicated dissatisfaction.

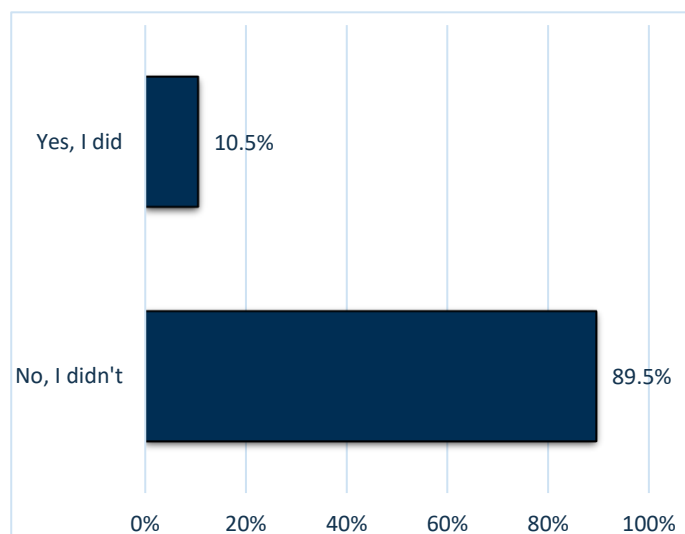
Figure 136. Satisfaction with School – Age Group



When we look at the participants' satisfaction with their schools according to age groups; 84% of the participants in the 15-19 age group stated that they were satisfied with their schools, while in the 20-24 age group, the rate of those who were satisfied is 87%.

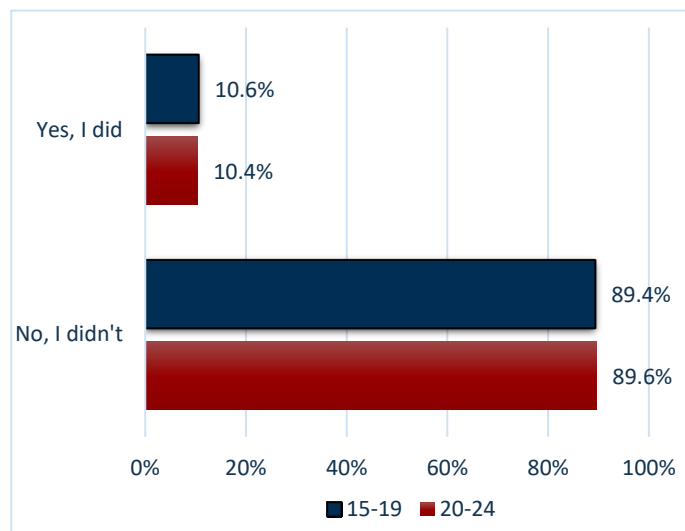
3.6 Participation

Figure 137. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation



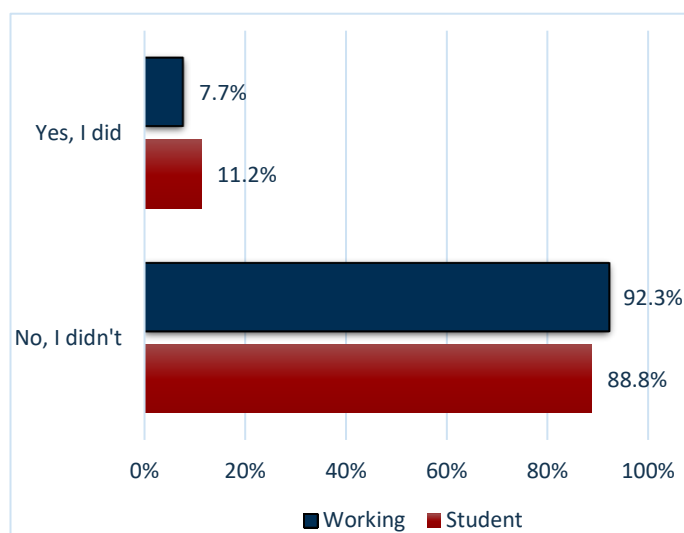
Participants were asked whether they were volunteering in a voluntary job or in an NGO. While the rate of those who answered "No, I didn't" is as high as 90%, the rate of those who answered "Yes, I did" remained at 11%.

Figure 138. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – Age Group



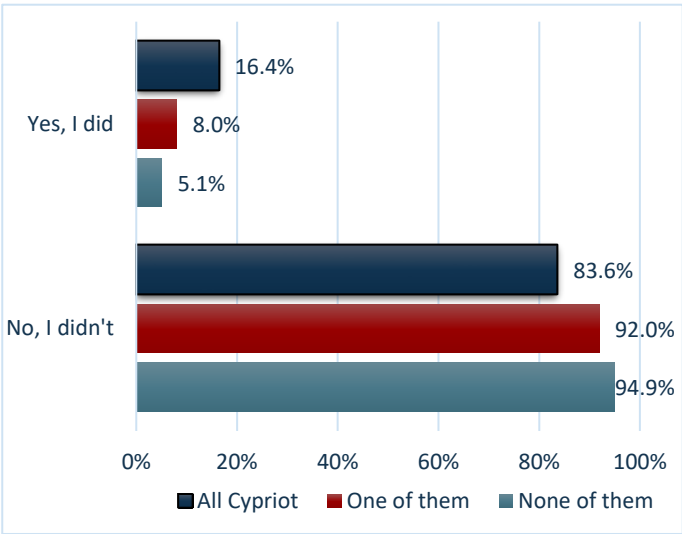
When analysing the responses to the question about the participants' volunteering status according to age groups, 11% of respondents in the 15-19 age group and 10% in the 20-24 age group reported having volunteered.

Figure 139. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – Work Status



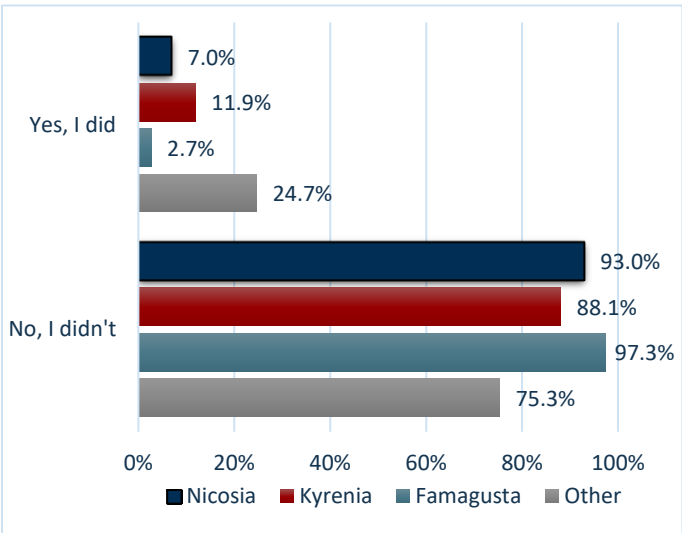
When analysing the responses to the question about the participants' voluntary employment status according to their employment status, 11% of students and 8% of working people reported having volunteered.

Figure 140. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – Parent’s Birthplace



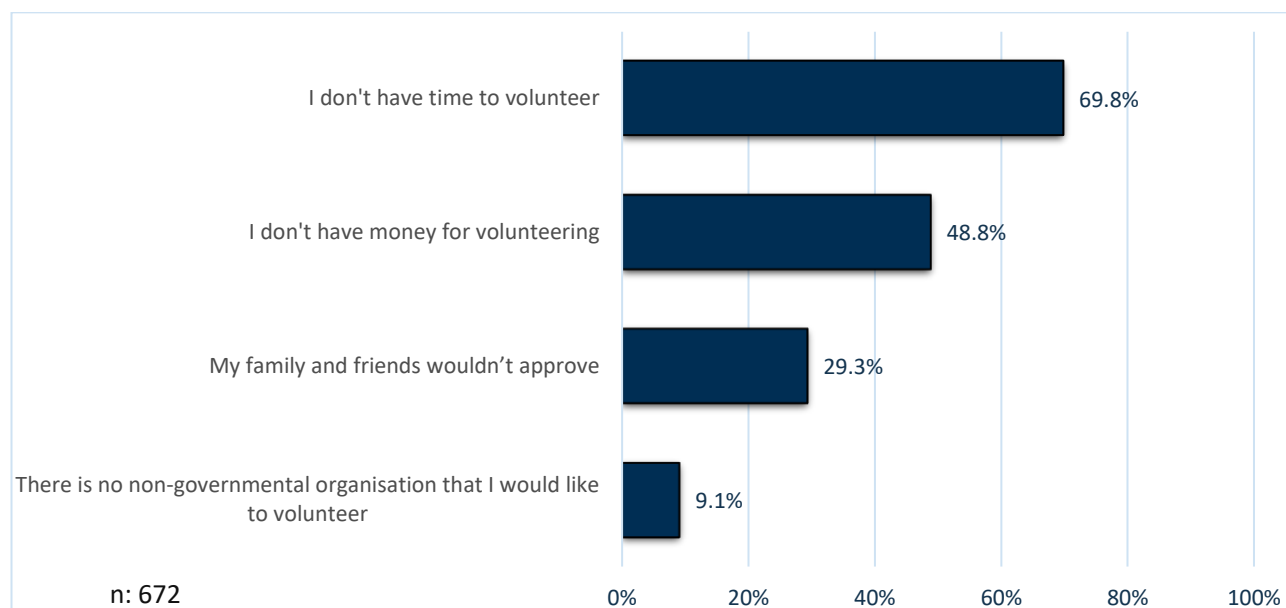
When analysing the responses to the question about the participants' volunteering status according to their parents' place of birth, 16% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus reported having volunteered, followed by 8% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 5% of those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. Young people with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus appear to be more likely to engage in volunteering compared to those with one or neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 141. Volunteering in a Voluntary Job or in a Non-governmental Organisation – District



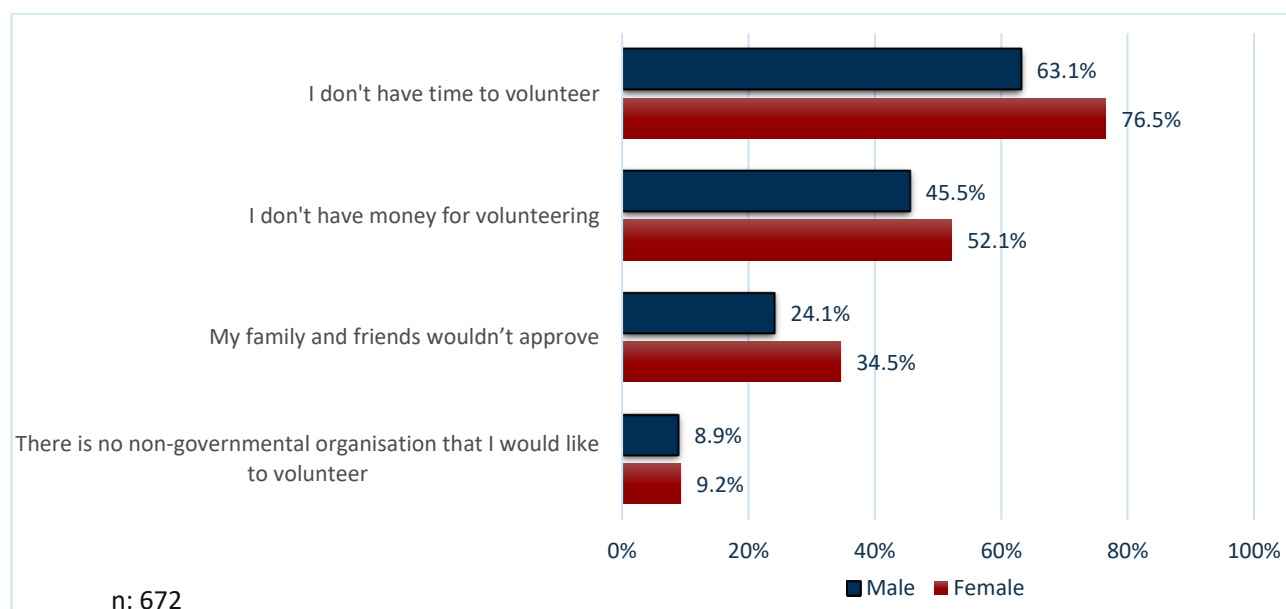
When the responses are analysed according to place of residence, 7% of participants living in Nicosia, 12% in Kyrenia, 3% in Famagusta, and 25% in other areas reported having volunteered.

Figure 142. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering



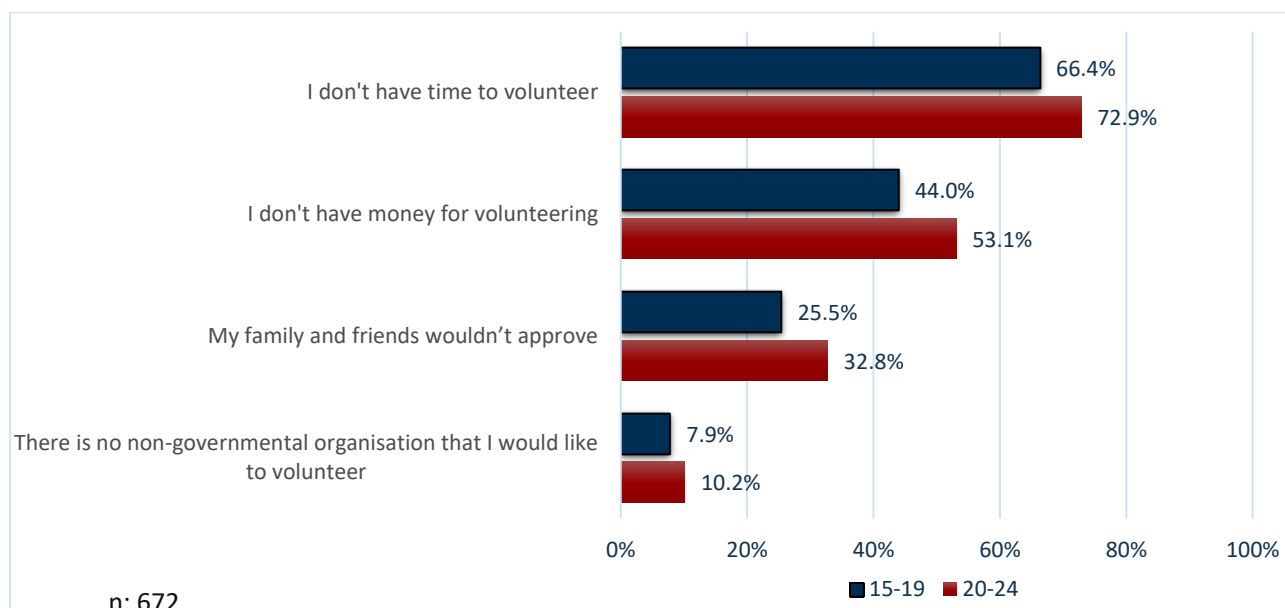
Participants were asked why they were not involved in a voluntary activity. The primary reason cited by participants for not having volunteering experience is a lack of time, with 70% indicating this as a barrier. Following closely behind, 49% cited financial constraints as a limiting factor. A smaller percentage (29%) reported concerns about disapproval from family and friends as a deterrent to volunteering. Additionally, a minority (9%) mentioned the absence of a suitable non-governmental organisation as a reason for their lack of volunteering experience.

Figure 143. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering - Gender



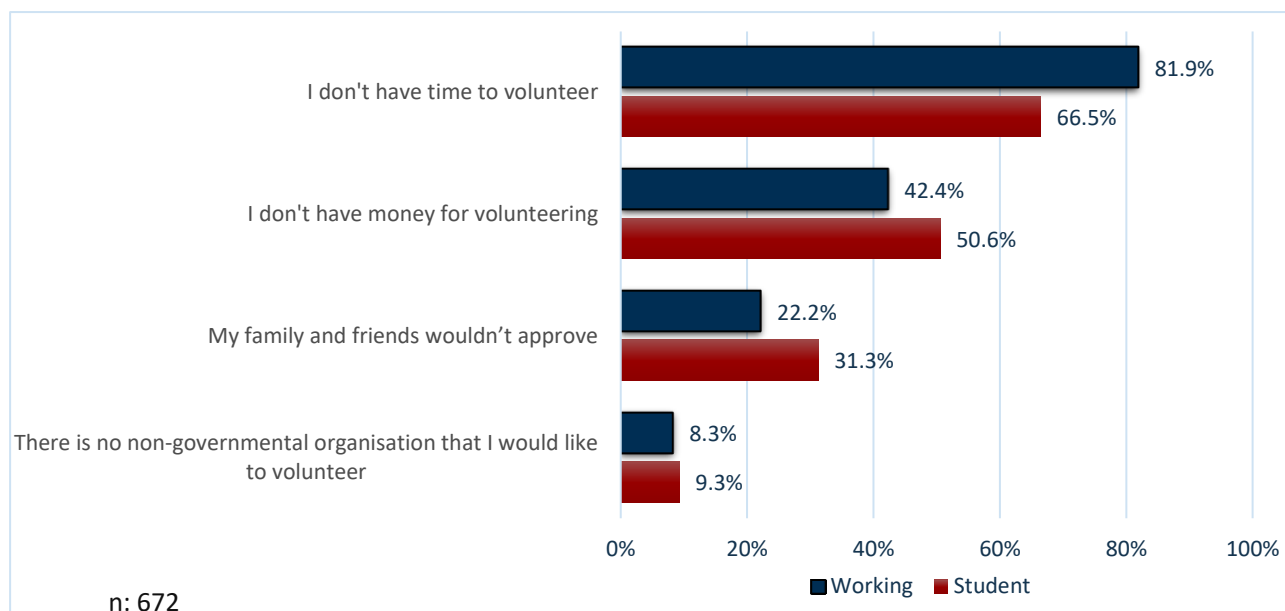
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the reasons of the participants for volunteering in a voluntary work according to gender; while the rate of those who answered "I don't have time to volunteer" is 77% among women, this rate is 14 percentage points lower among men (63%). The rate of those who answered "I don't have money for volunteering" is 52% among women and 46% among men. The rate of those who answered "My family and friends wouldn't approve me" is 35% among women and 24% among men. The rate of those who answered that there is no NGO they would like to volunteer for is 9% in both groups.

Figure 144. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering – Age Group



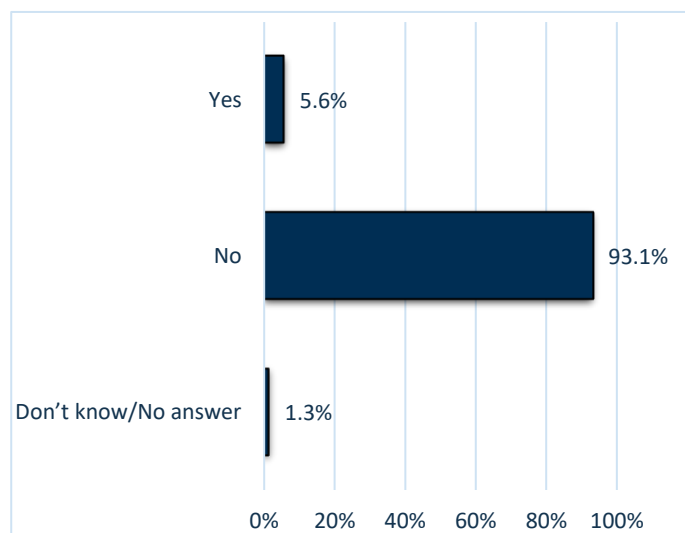
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the reasons for volunteering according to age groups, the rate of those who answered "I don't have time to volunteer" is 73% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 7 points lower in the 15-19 age group (66%). The rate of those who answered "I don't have money for volunteering" is 53% in the 20-24 age group and 44% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who answered "My family and friends wouldn't approve me" is 33% among 20-24 age group and 26% among 15-19 age group. The rate of those who answered that there is no NGO they would like to volunteer for is 10% in the 20-24 age group and 8% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 145. Reason for Not Engaging in Volunteering – Work Status



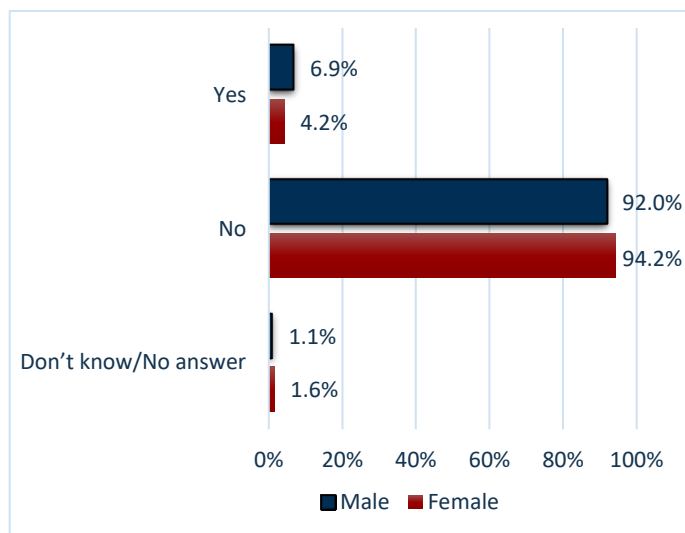
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the reasons of the participants for volunteering according to their employment status; the rate of those who answered "I don't have time to volunteer" is 82% among working people, while this rate is 66% among students. The rate of those who answered "I don't have money for volunteering" is 51% among students and 42% among working people. The rate of those who answered "My family and friends wouldn't approve me" is 31% among students and 22% among working people. The rate of those who answered that there is no NGO they would like to volunteer is 9% among students and 8% among working people.

Figure 146. Political and Civic Participation



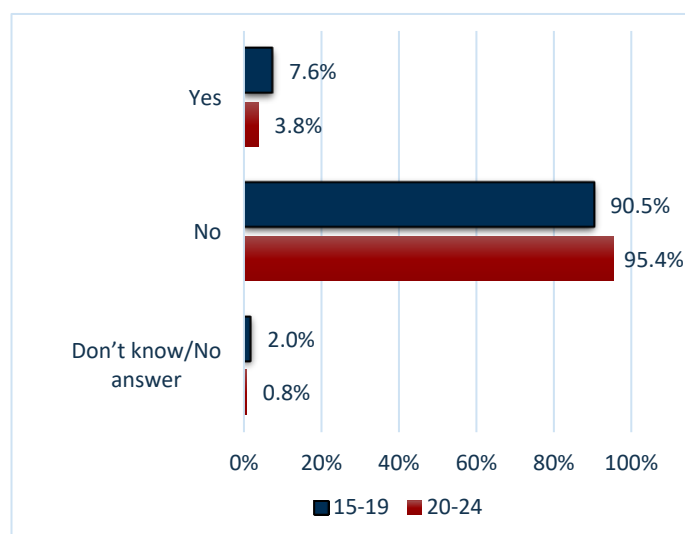
When considering participants' membership status within associations, sports clubs, political parties, or similar non-governmental organisations, the predominant response, accounting for 93% of participants, is the absence of affiliation. In contrast, a minority, comprising 6% of respondents, reported being members of such organisations.

Figure 147. Political and Civic Participation - Gender



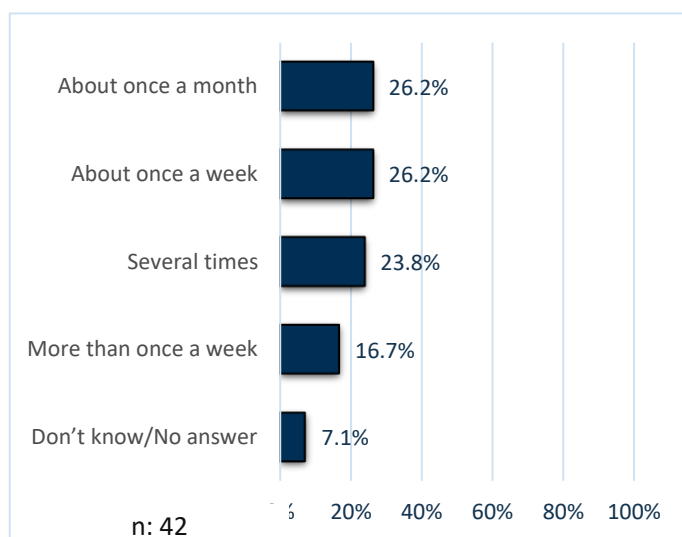
When we analyse the question of whether the participants were involved in voluntary activities according to gender; only 7% of men and 4% of women answered "Yes".

Figure 148. Political and Civic Participation – Age Group



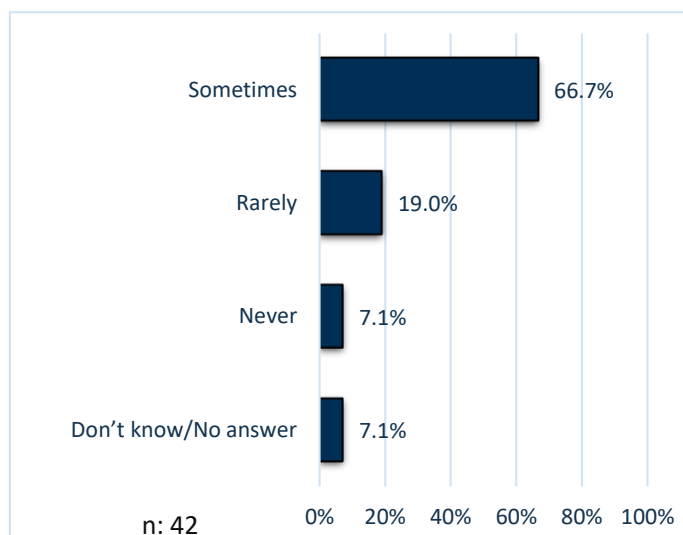
When we analyse the question of whether the participants were involved in voluntary activities according to age groups; 8% of young people in the 15-19 age group and 4% of young people in the 20-24 age group answered "Yes".

Figure 149. Participation in Civil Society - Frequency of Participation in Activities in the Last 12 Months



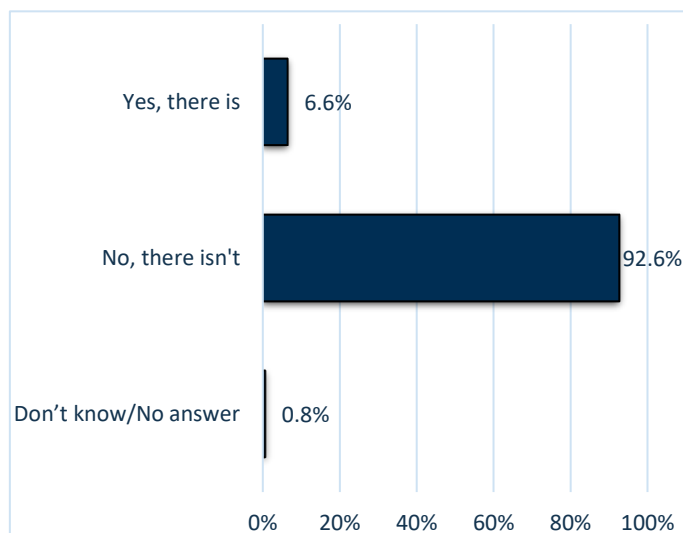
The participants who stated that they were involved in civil society activities were asked how often they had been involved in these activities in the last 12 months. According to the responses, the most common frequency of attendance at events in the past 12 months is about once a month, reported by 26% of participants. This is followed closely by attending events about once a week, also reported by 26% of respondents. A significant portion (24%) attended several times, while 17% attended more than once a week.

Figure 150. Participation in Civil Society - Frequency of Participation in Decision Making Processes



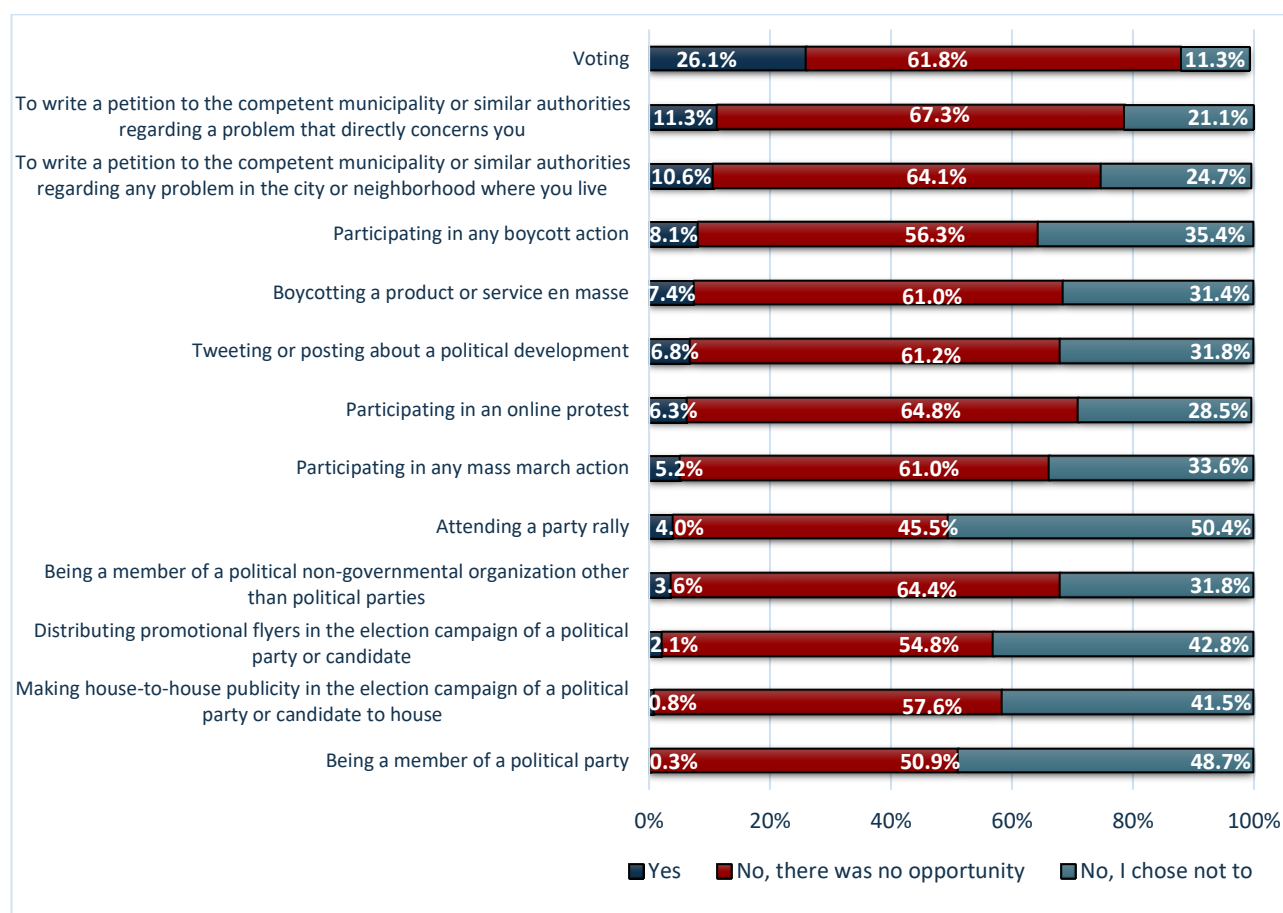
Participants who stated that they are active in civil society were asked how often they participate in the decision-making processes of the organisation they are affiliated with. The majority of respondents (67%) reported participating in decision-making processes sometimes, indicating periodic involvement in organisational decisions. A smaller proportion (19%) indicated rare participation, suggesting infrequent involvement in such processes. Conversely, a minority (7%) stated that they never participate in decision-making.

Figure 151. Family Members' Volunteering Activities



Participants were asked whether they had people in their families who were involved in volunteering activities. The vast majority of respondents (93%) reported that there are no members in their family who are affiliated with such organisations. However, a small percentage (7%) indicated that there are family members who are involved in associations, sports clubs, political parties, or similar non-governmental organisations.

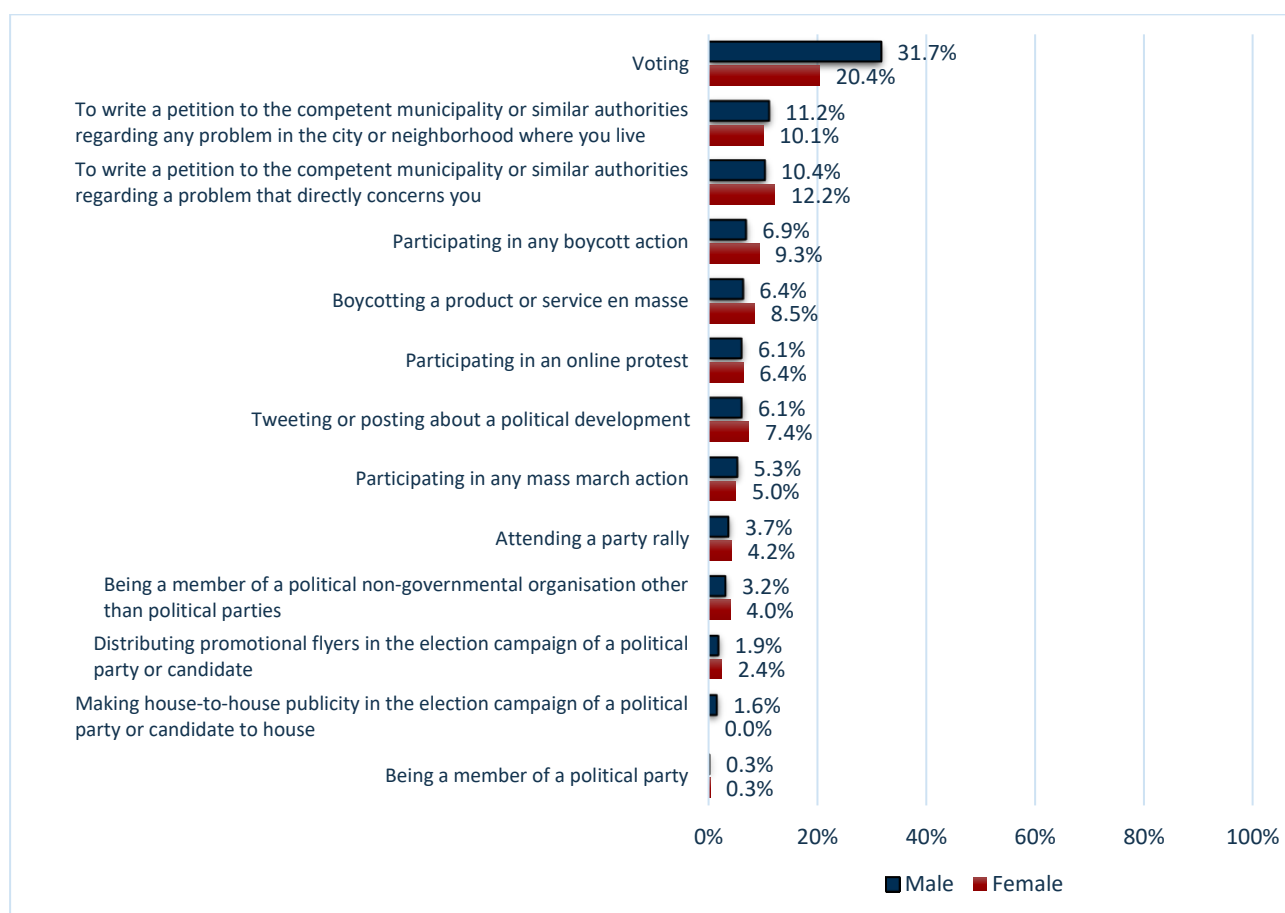
Figure 152. Participation in Political Activities



Participants were asked to what extent they were involved in different forms of political participation. Voting behaviour is the most common response with 26%, followed by petitioning the municipality or similar institutions on issues directly concerning oneself with 11%, petitioning the municipality or similar institutions about the city or neighbourhood where one lives with 11%, participating in a boycott with 8% and boycotting a product or service en masse with 7%.

A large proportion of participants are only minimally involved in forms of active political participation beyond voting. For many types of activities, the percentage of those who stated that they chose not to exceed 30%, indicating that the lack of political engagement stems not only from a lack of opportunity but also from a conscious choice to abstain.

Figure 153. Participation in Political Activities –Gender

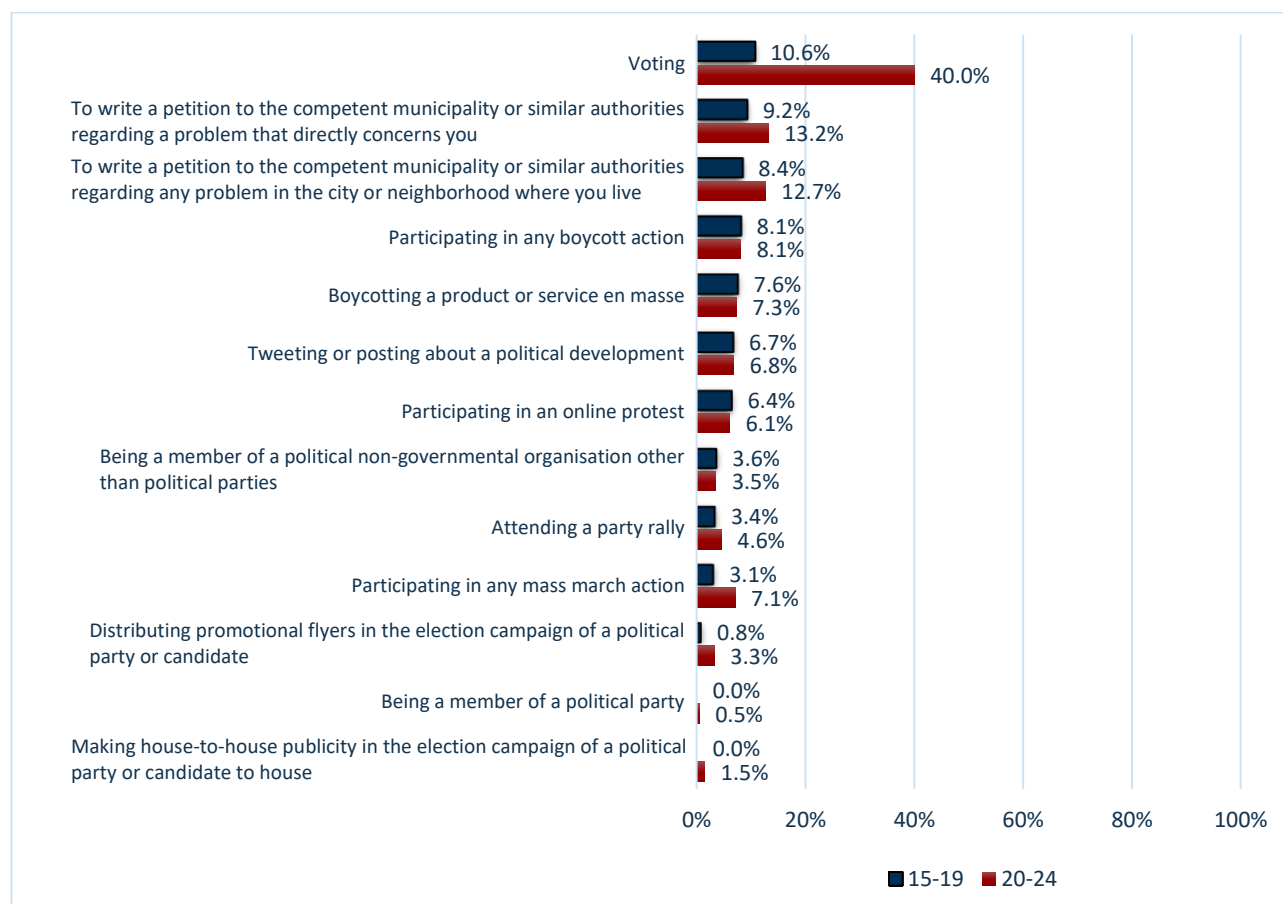


In our analysis of the responses to the question asking young participants about different forms of political participation according to the gender of the participants, the most common form of political participation for both men and women is "voting". While this rate is 31 % for men, this rate is 20% for women.

The second most common response among men is to petition the municipality or similar organisations with 11% for environmental problems, while the third most common response is to petition the municipality or similar organisations for personal problems with 10%.

In addition, among women, the second most frequently cited form of participation is writing a petition to the municipality or similar institutions regarding personal issues (12%), followed by writing a petition concerning a problem in their city or neighbourhood (10%).

Figure 154. Participation in Political Activities –Age Group

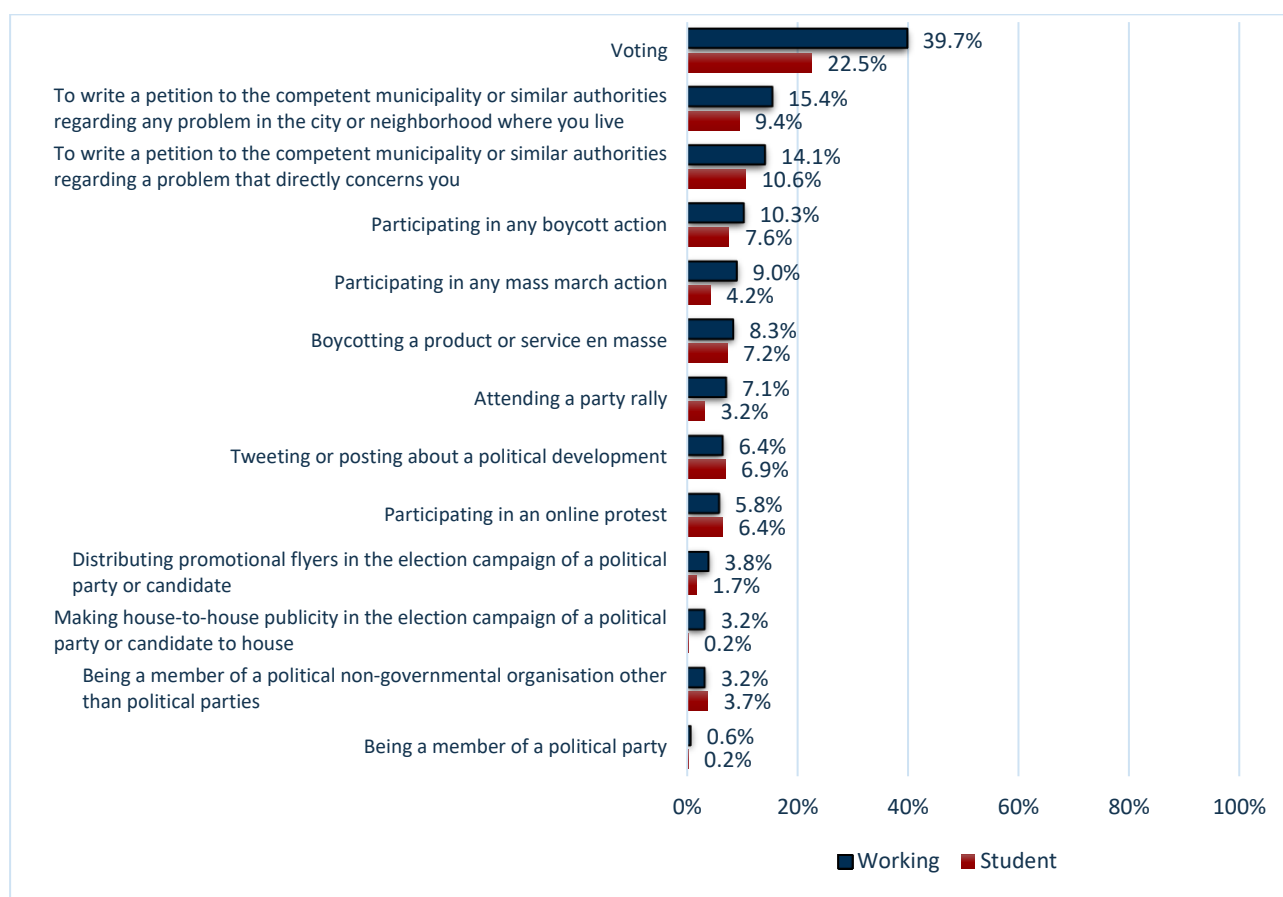


When we analyse the responses to the question asking young participants about different forms of political participation according to the age groups of the participants, it is seen that the most common form of political participation for both the 20-24 age group and the 15-19 age group is "voting". While this rate is 40% in the 20-24 age group, it is 11% in the 15-19 age group.

In the 15-19 age group, the second most common response is "petitioning the municipality or similar public institutions about issues concerning oneself" with 9%, while the third most common response is "petitioning the municipality or similar public institutions about issues concerning the neighbourhood" with 8%.

This ranking is the same for the 20-24 age group and the rates are 13% for both responses.

Figure 155. Participation in Political Activities - Work Status

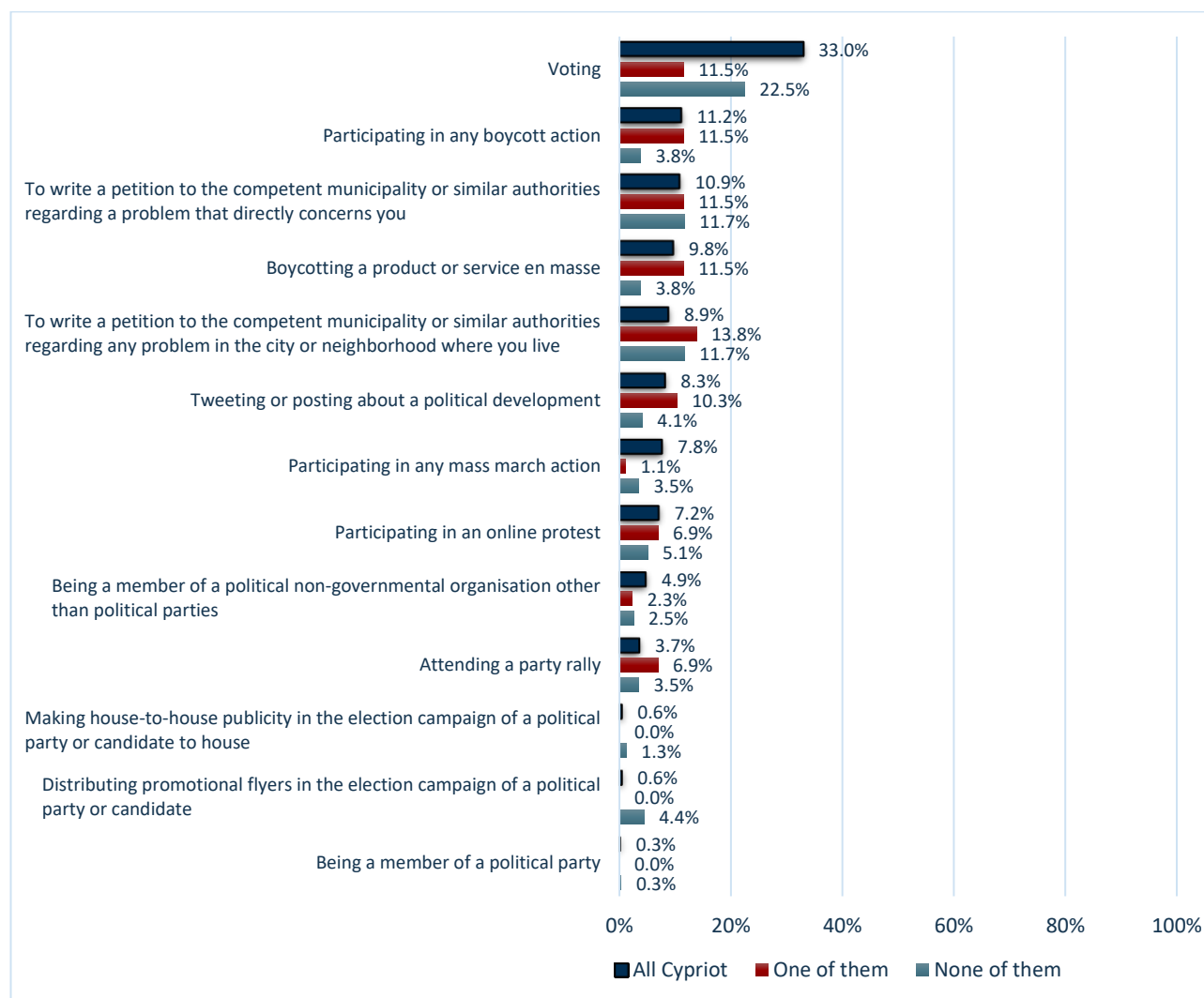


When we analyse the responses to the question asking young participants about different forms of political participation according to their employment status, it is seen that the most common form of political participation for both working people and students is "voting". While this rate is 40 % for the employed group, it is 23% for the students.

The second most common response for working people is to petition the municipality or similar public institutions about a problem in their neighbourhood with 15%, and the third most common response is to petition the municipality or similar public institutions about their own problems with 14%.

For students, the second most common response is to petition the municipality or similar public institutions about their own problems with 11%, while the third most common response is to petition the municipality or similar public institutions about any problem in their neighbourhood with 9%.

Figure 156. Participation in Political Activities – Parent's Birthplace



When the responses to the question asking young participants about different forms of political participation according to their employment status are analysed, it is seen that the most common form of political participation is "voting" among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. This rate is 33 % for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 23 % for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

For those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the first most common response is to petition the municipality or a similar public institution on issues related to their neighbourhood with 14%. For those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second ranked response is to participate in a boycott action with 11%, while the third ranked response is to petition the municipality or a similar public institution on an issue concerning oneself with 11%.

For those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, there were three responses (12%): voting, taking part in a boycott action and "boycotting a product or service en masse".

Finally, for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second most common response is to petition the municipality or a similar public institution on issues concerning the neighbourhood in which they live with a rate of 12%, while the third most common response is to petition the municipality or a similar public institution on an issue concerning oneself with a rate of 12%.

Table 4. Participation in Political Activities – District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Voting	21,3%	22,5%	27,3%	38,0%
Participating in any boycott action	9,6%	6,6%	5,3%	9,3%
Boycotting a product or service en masse	9,0%	8,6%	3,3%	7,3%
To write a petition to the competent municipality or similar authorities regarding any problem in the city or neighbourhood where you live	8,6%	10,6%	13,3%	12,0%
Attending a party rally	8,0%	0,7%	3,3%	0,0%
To write a petition to the competent municipality or similar authorities regarding a problem that directly concerns you	7,3%	13,2%	10,0%	18,7%
Participating in an online protest	2,3%	9,9%	3,3%	13,3%
Being a member of a political non-governmental organisation other than political parties	2,3%	3,3%	2,0%	8,0%
Participating in any mass march action	2,0%	6,6%	5,3%	10,0%
Tweeting or posting about a political development	1,3%	7,9%	2,0%	21,3%
Distributing promotional flyers in the election campaign of a political party or candidate	1,0%	-	7,3%	1,3%
Being a member of a political party	0,7%	-	-	-
Making house-to-house publicity in the election campaign of a political party or candidate to house	-	-	3,3%	0,7%

When the answers given to the question asking about the different forms of political participation of young participants according to their place of residence are analysed, it is seen that the most common form of political participation among all four groups is "voting". This rate was 27% among those residing in Famagusta, 23% among those residing in Kyrenia and 21% among those residing in Nicosia. This rate was higher among those whose place of residence is outside these three districts with 38%.

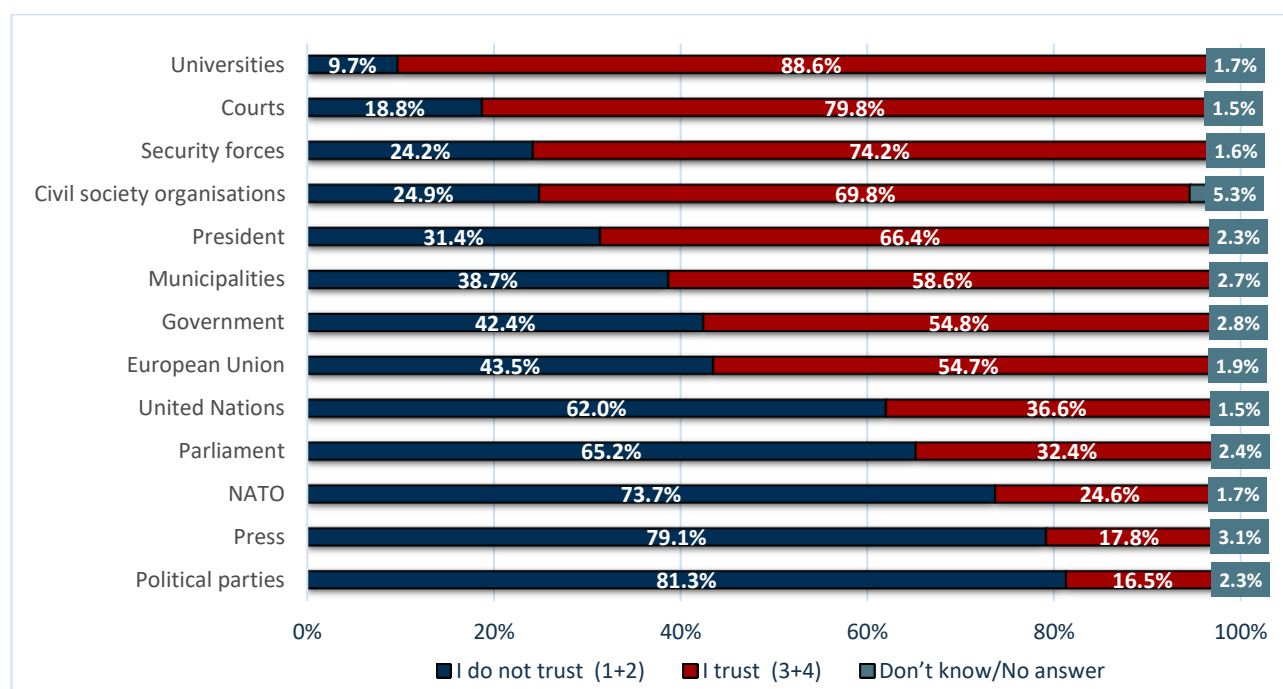
Among the young respondents residing in Nicosia, the following responses were "Participating in any boycott action" with 10% and "Boycotting a product or service en masse" with 9%.

Following this, 13% of the participants residing in Kyrenia stated that they wrote a petition to the municipality or the relevant institution on an issue concerning themselves, while 11% stated that they wrote a petition to the municipality or the relevant institution on an issue related to the place where they live.

Looking at the young people residing in Famagusta, the second highest response was to write a petition to the municipality or the relevant institution on an issue related to the place where they live with 13%, followed by 10% who stated that they wrote a petition to the municipality or the relevant institution on an issue that concerns them.

Finally, when we look at the group residing outside these three districts, the second highest response was "Tweeting or posting about a political development" with 21%, followed by "To write a petition to the competent municipality or similar authorities regarding a problem that directly concerns you" with 19%.

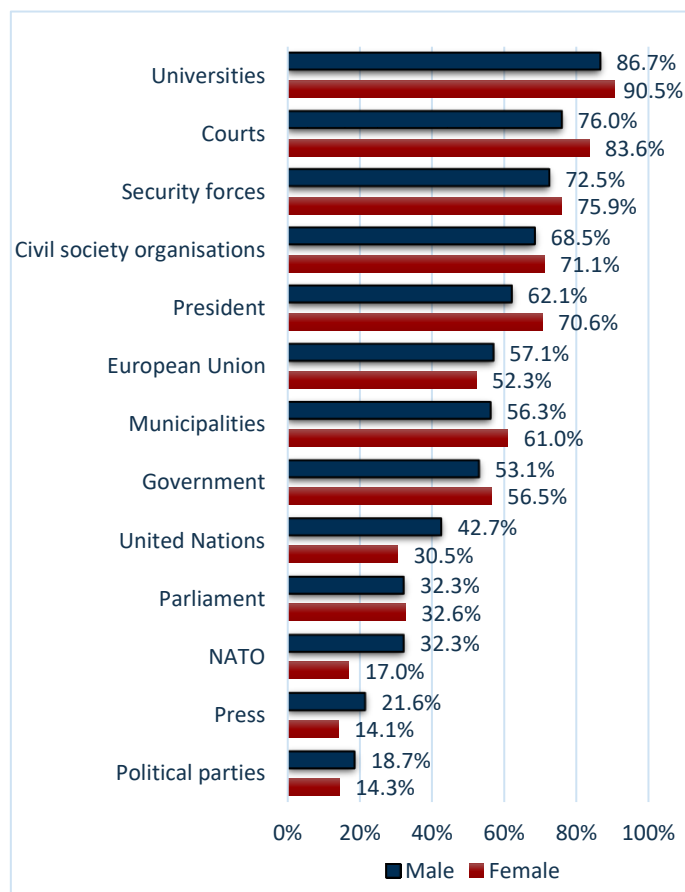
Figure 157. Trust in Institutions



Participants were asked how much they trust some organisations. The most trusted institution is universities with 89%, followed by the courts with 80%, security forces with 74%, CSOs with 70% and the president with 66%.

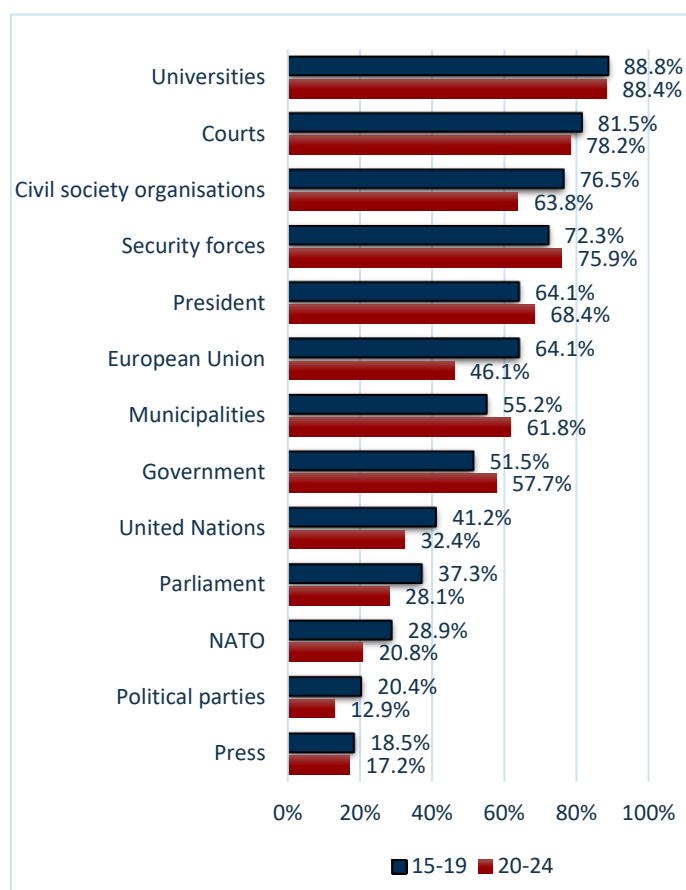
On the other hand, the most distrusted institutions were political parties with 81%, followed by the press with 79%, NATO with 74%, parliament with 65% and the United Nations with 62%.

Figure 158. Trust in Institutions - Gender



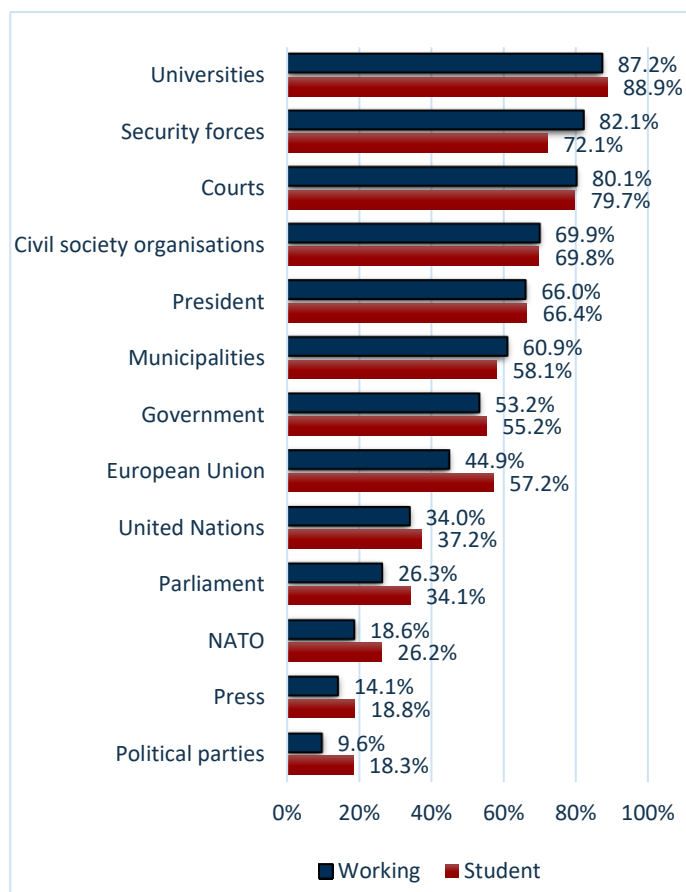
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the respondents how much they trust certain institutions according to the gender of the respondents, we find that the institutions that both men and women find most trustworthy are universities, courts and security forces, respectively. For universities, this rate is 91% for women and 87 % for men. For courts, these rates are 84% for women and 76 % for men. For security forces, these rates are 76 % for women and 73 % for men.

Figure 159. Trust in Institutions - Age Group



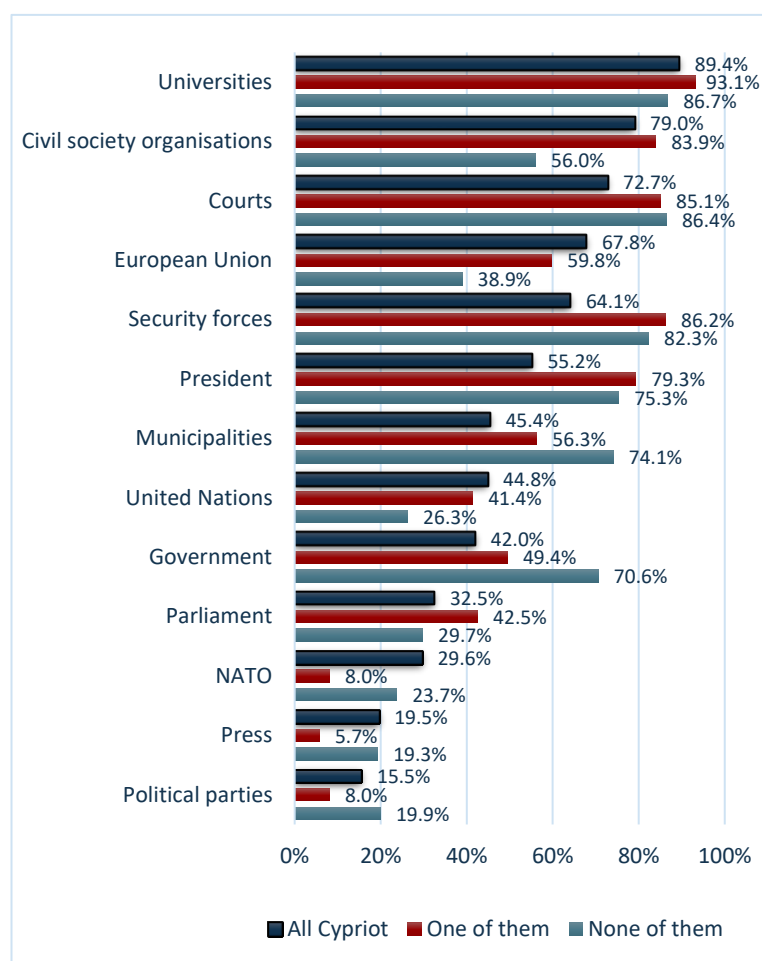
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the respondents how much they trust certain institutions according to the age groups of the respondents, we find that the most trusted institutions by both age groups are universities and courts, respectively. For universities, this rate is 89% in the 15-19 age group and 88% in the 20-24 age group. For courts, these rates are 82% in the 15-19 age group and 78% in the 20-24 age group. The third most trusted institution by the 15-19 age group is CSOs with 77% and the third most trusted institution by the 20-24 age group is security forces with 76%.

Figure 160. Trust in Institutions - Work Status



When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants how much they trust certain institutions according to their employment status, we see that universities are the most trusted institutions by both groups. For universities, this rate is 89% for students and 87% for working people. The second most trusted institution by the working group is the security forces with 82%, while the third most trusted institution is the courts with 80%. In addition, the second most trusted institution by students is the courts with 80%, while the third most trusted institution is the security forces with 72%.

Figure 161. Trust in Institutions - Parent's Birthplace



When the responses to the question asking the participants how much they trust certain institutions are analysed according to their parents' place of birth, it is seen that universities are the most trusted institutions by all three groups. For universities, this rate is 93 % for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 89 % for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 87 % for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. The second most trusted institution for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus is CSOs with 79%, while the third most trusted institution is the courts with 73%. The second most trusted institution for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus is the security forces with 86%, while the third most trusted institution is the courts with 85%. In addition, for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second most trusted organisation is the courts with 86% and the third most trusted organisation is the security forces with 82%.

Table 5. Trust in Institutions – District

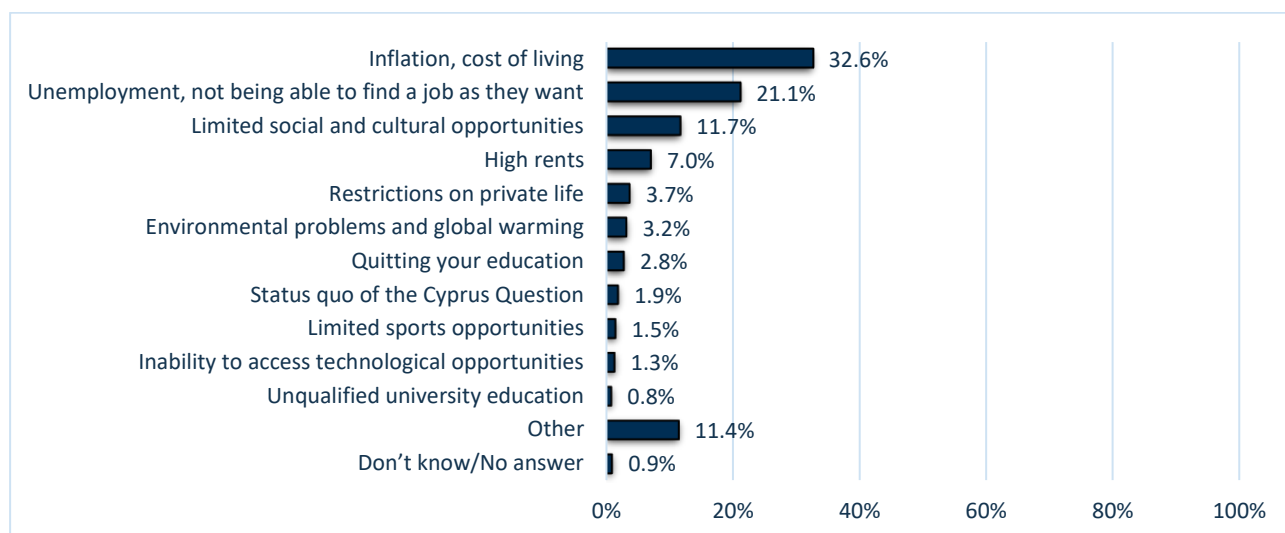
	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Universities	89,4%	87,4%	83,3%	93,3%
Security forces	87,4%	60,3%	78,0%	58,0%
Courts	86,4%	76,8%	81,3%	68,0%
Civil society organisations	75,1%	66,9%	54,0%	78,0%
President	71,1%	59,6%	74,7%	55,3%
European Union	66,4%	47,7%	42,7%	50,0%
Government	64,8%	37,7%	70,7%	36,0%
Municipalities	62,5%	41,1%	76,0%	51,3%
Parliament	52,5%	13,9%	26,7%	16,7%
United Nations	49,8%	27,2%	34,0%	22,0%
NATO	25,9%	25,2%	30,0%	16,0%
Political parties	20,3%	12,6%	22,7%	6,7%
Press	19,3%	15,9%	20,7%	14,0%

When analysing the responses to the question about how much participants trust certain institutions based on their place of residence, "Universities" emerge as the most trusted institution across all districts. 89% of those living in Nicosia, 87% of those in Kyrenia, and 83% of those in Famagusta express trust in universities. Regarding

trust in the "Security forces (Army)," 87% of Nicosia residents, 78% of those in Famagusta, and 60% of those in Kyrenia report trust in the security forces.

In contrast, the "Press" receives relatively low trust, with 21% of those in Famagusta, 19% of those in Nicosia, and 16% of those in Kyrenia expressing trust in the press.

Figure 162. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - First Answer



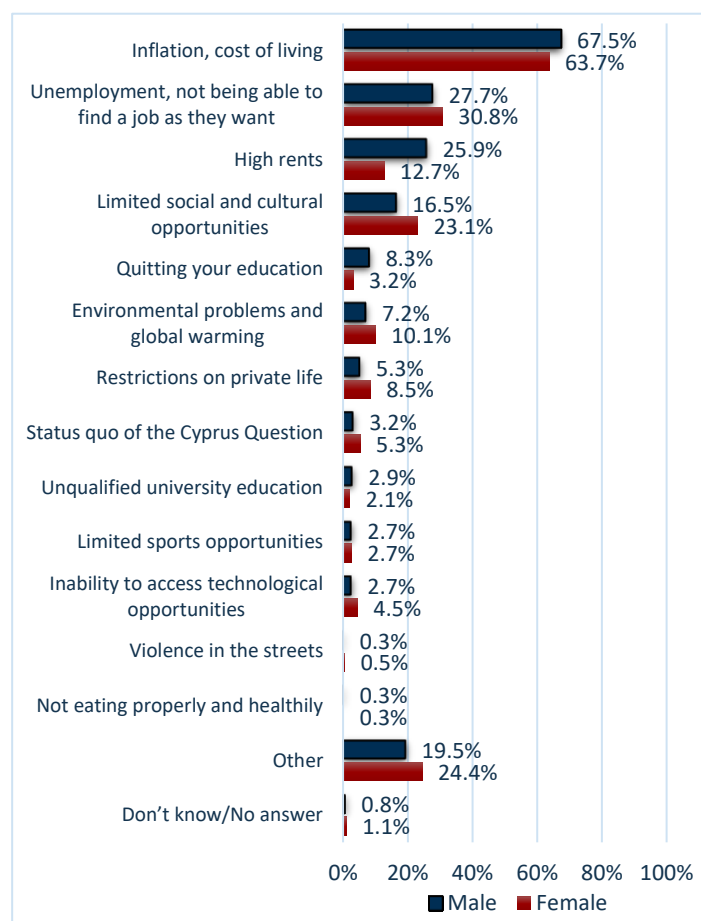
Survey participants indicated the most significant problem as facing young people in the northern part of Cyprus is inflation and the cost of living, with 33% highlighting this issue. Following closely behind is unemployment and the inability to find desired jobs, cited by 21% of respondents. Other notable concerns include limited social and cultural opportunities (12%), and various unspecified issues categorised as "other" (11%). These findings offer insights into the multifaceted challenges encountered by young people in the northern part of Cyprus, ranging from economic struggles to social and cultural limitations.

Figure 163. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)



Among the participants surveyed, the most significant problem facing young people in the northern part of Cyprus is inflation and the cost of living, with 66% highlighting this issue. Following closely behind is unemployment and the inability to find desired jobs, cited by 29% of respondents.

Figure 164. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) - Gender

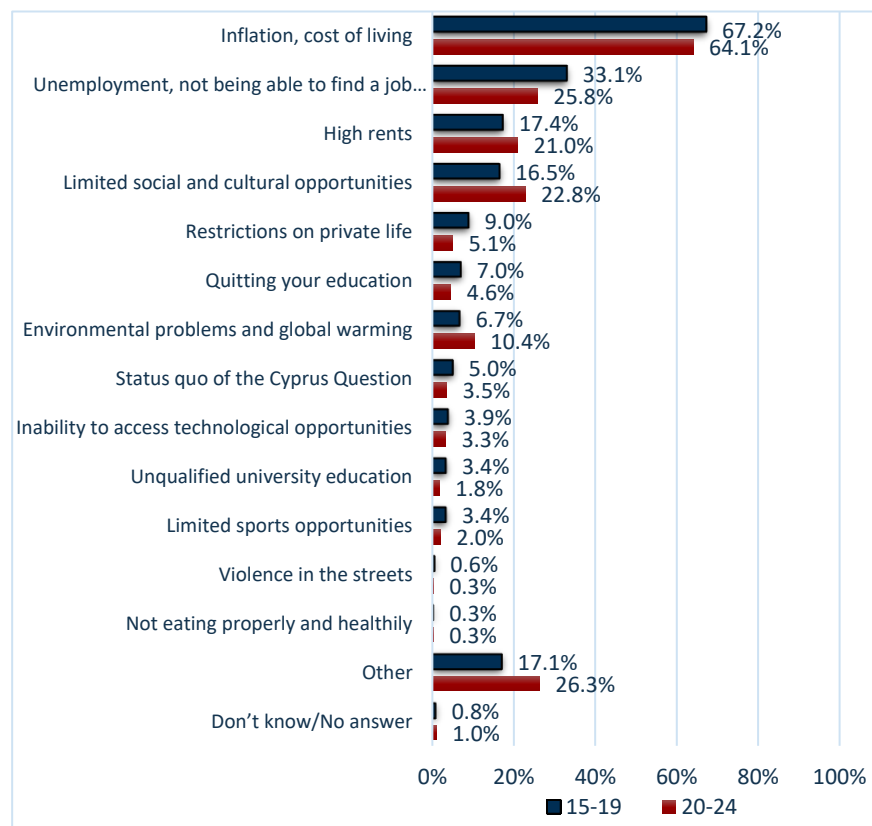


For young men and young women surveyed, the biggest problem for young people in the northern part of Cyprus is inflation. This rate is 68% for men and 64% for women.

Among the male participants, the second most common problem is unemployment with 28 % and the third most common problem is high rents with 26 %.

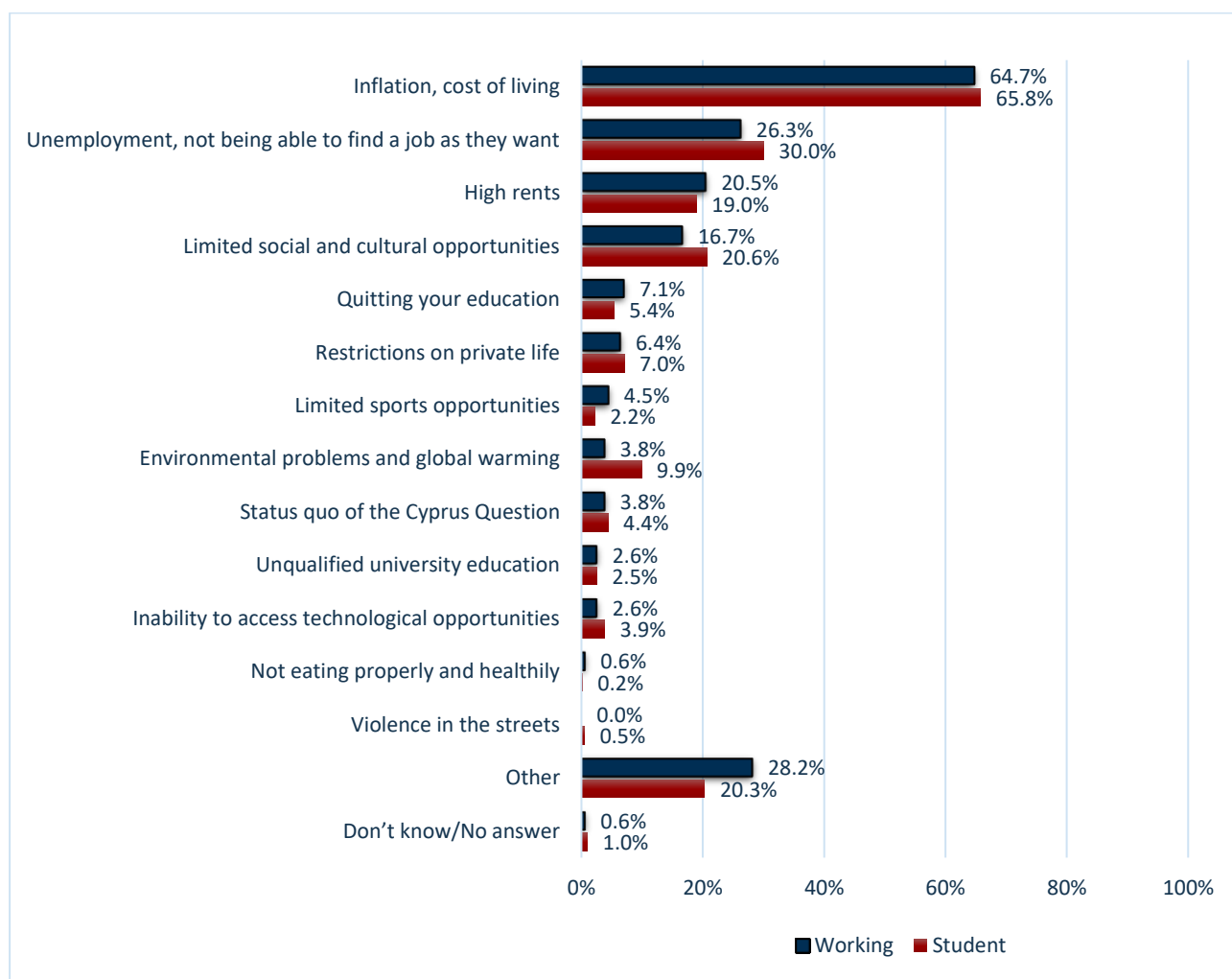
On the other hand, when we look at the responses of women; unemployment ranked second with 31% and limited social and cultural opportunities ranked third with 23%.

Figure 165. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group



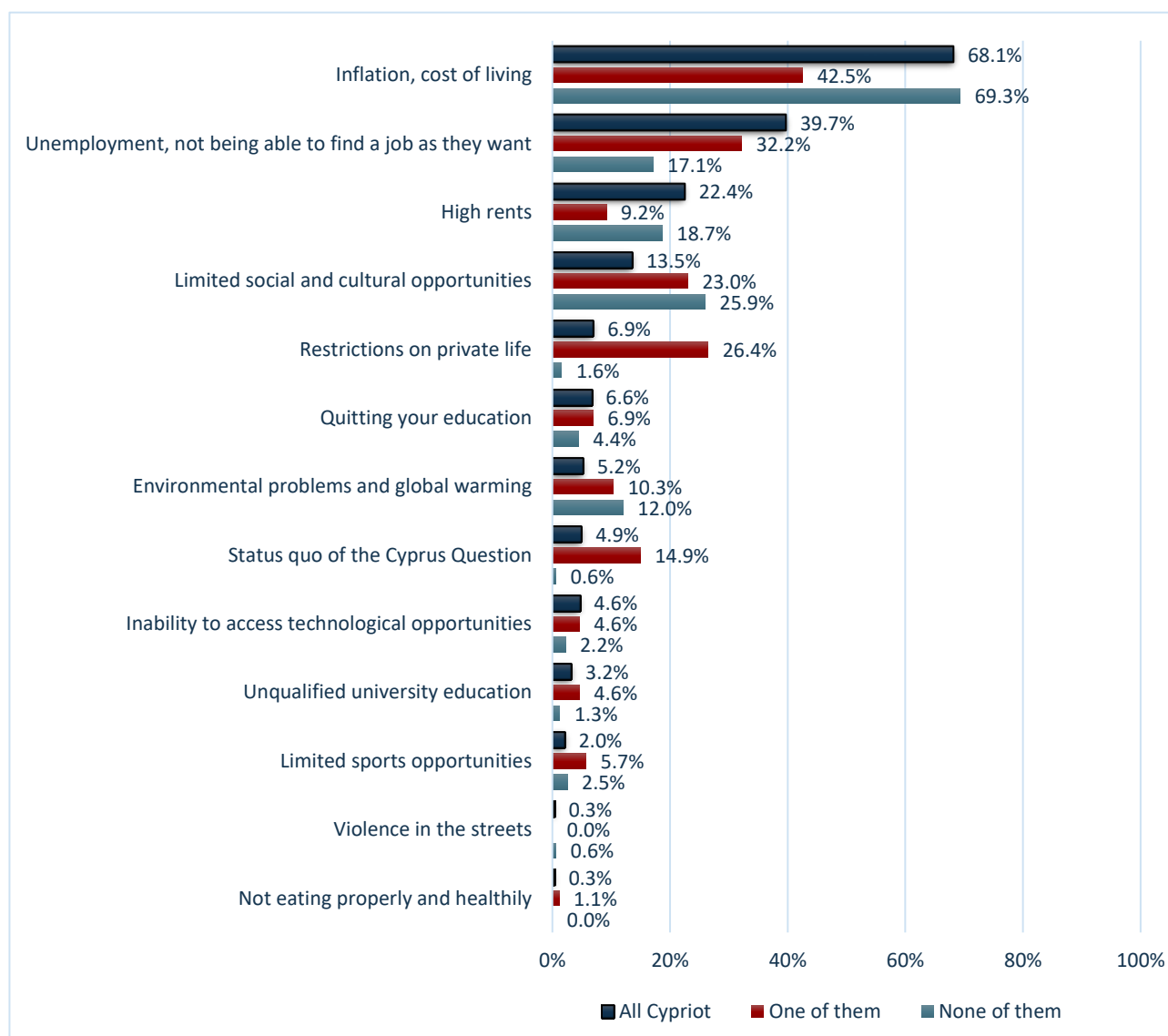
When we analyse the answers given to the question according to age groups; both in the 15-19 age group and in the 20-24 age group, the biggest problem of young people is stated as inflation. This rate is 67% in the 15-19 age group and 64% in the 20-24 age group. In the 15-19 age group, the second most common problem is unemployment with 33% and the third most common problem is high rents with 17%. In addition, in the 20-24 age group, the second most common problem is unemployment with 26% and the third most common problem is limited social and cultural opportunities.

Figure 166. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Work Status



When we analyse the responses to the question according to the employment status, inflation is stated as the biggest problem of young people by both students and working people. This rate is 66% for students and 65% for working people. For working people, the second biggest problem of young people is unemployment with 26% and high rents with 21%. In addition, the second biggest problem for students is unemployment with 30% and limited social and cultural opportunities with 21%.

Figure 167. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Parent's Birthplace



When we analyse the responses to the question according to the place of birth of their parents, inflation is stated as the biggest problem of young people by all three groups.

Among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 68% see inflation, 40% unemployment and 22% high rents as the biggest problem for young people.

Among those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 48% see inflation, 32% unemployment and 26% restrictions on private life as the biggest problem for young people.

Finally, 69% of those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus consider inflation, 26% limited social and cultural opportunities and 19% high rents to be the biggest problem for young people.

Table 6. The Most Important Problem of Young People in the northern part of Cyprus - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)–District

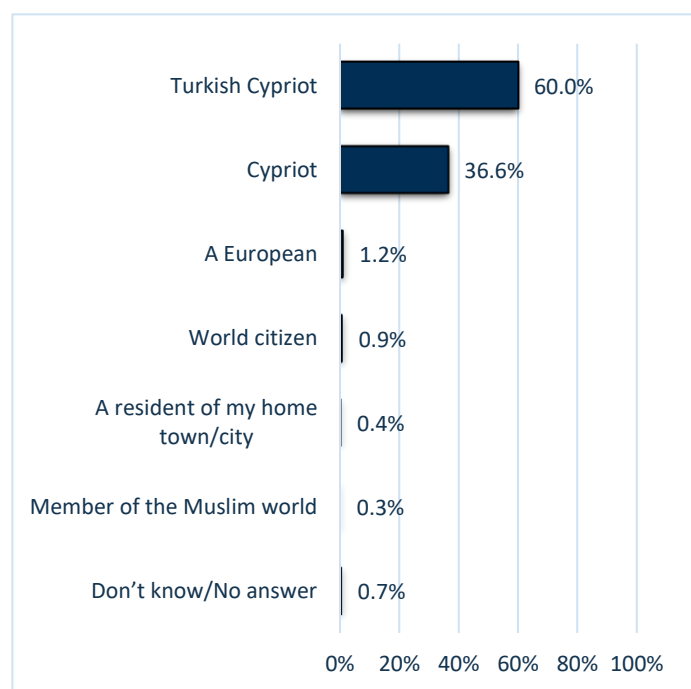
	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Inflation, cost of living	60,1%	79,5%	62,0%	66,0%
Unemployment, not being able to find a job as they want	26,6%	31,8%	15,3%	46,0%
Limited social and cultural opportunities	16,6%	22,5%	22,7%	20,7%
Restrictions on private life	15,0%	2,0%	0,0%	2,7%
High rents	12,6%	26,5%	28,0%	16,7%
Environmental problems and global warming	9,0%	7,9%	15,3%	2,0%
Status quo of the Cyprus Question	8,0%	2,0%	0,7%	2,7%
Inability to access technological opportunities	6,3%	0,0%	3,3%	2,0%
Quitting your education	5,6%	9,3%	6,0%	2,0%
Unqualified university education	4,0%	3,3%	0,7%	0,7%
Limited sports opportunities	2,7%	1,3%	0,7%	6,0%
Violence in the streets	0,3%	-	1,3%	-
Not eating properly and healthily	0,3%	-	-	0,7%
Other	23,3%	6,6%	30,7%	26,0%
Don't know/No answer	0,7%	1,3%	1,3%	0,7%

When we analyse the answers given to the question in which we asked about the most important problem of young people in the northern part of Cyprus in according to their place of residence, inflation and the cost of living emerge as significant concerns across all districts. In Kyrenia, 80% of residents are concerned about this issue, followed by Famagusta at 62% and Nicosia at 60%.

Regarding unemployment and the difficulty of finding a job, 32% of those living in Kyrenia, 27% of those living in Nicosia, and 15% of those living in Famagusta expressed concern.

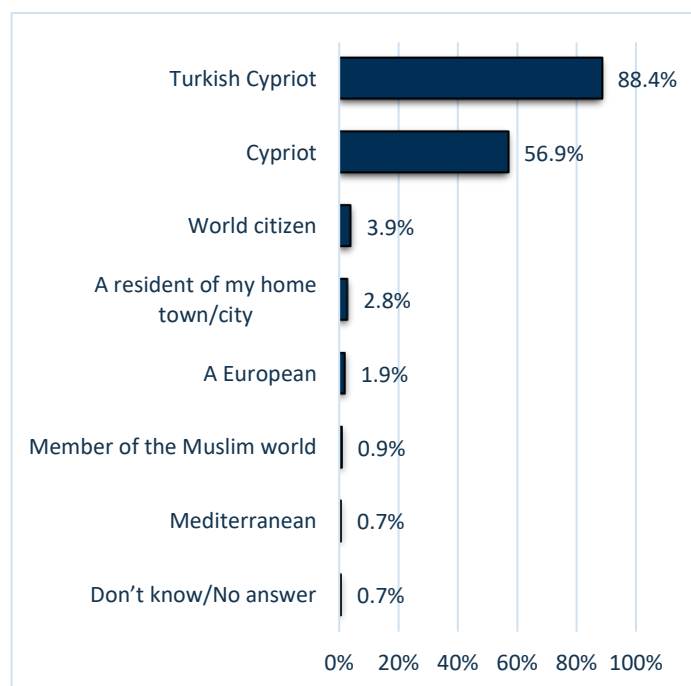
Limited social and cultural opportunities are a concern for 23% of residents in Famagusta, 23% in Kyrenia, and 17% in Nicosia. High rents are particularly worrying in Famagusta (28%) and Kyrenia (27%), with Nicosia at 13%.

Figure 168. Identity Perception - First Answer



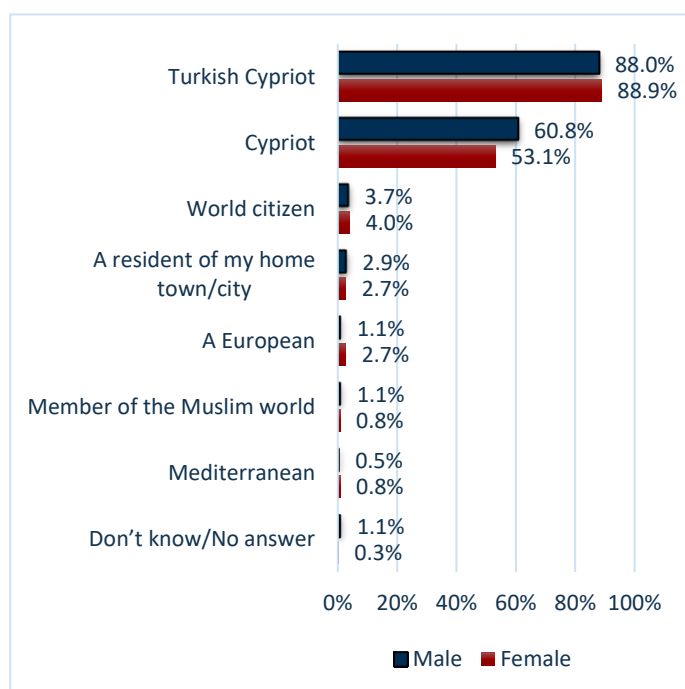
While 60% of the participants identify themselves as Turkish Cypriot, the rate of those who identify themselves as Cypriot is 37%.

Figure 169. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents)



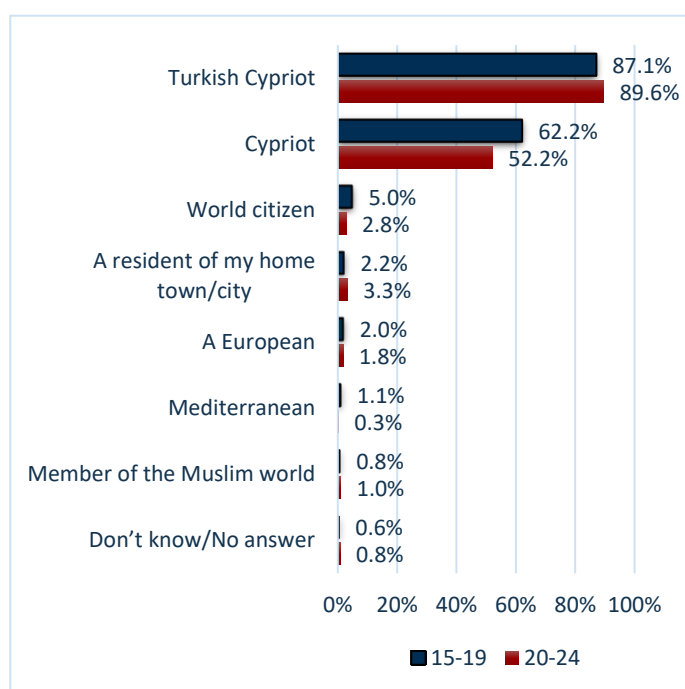
When we look at the sum of the two answers given to the question of the identity perceptions of the participants; the rate of those who identify themselves as Turkish Cypriot is 88%, the rate of those who identify themselves as Cypriot is 57%, the rate of those who identify themselves as a citizen of the world is 4%, and the rate of those who identify themselves as a native of their own country is 3%.

Figure 170. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) - Gender



When we look at the sum of the two answers given to the question of the identity perceptions of the participants according to gender; the proportion of those who identify themselves as Turkish Cypriots ranks first in both women and men. This rate is 89 % for women and 88 % for men. The second most common responses are also in the same order in the group; 61 % for men and 53 % for women: "world citizen", "a resident of my hometown", "A European".

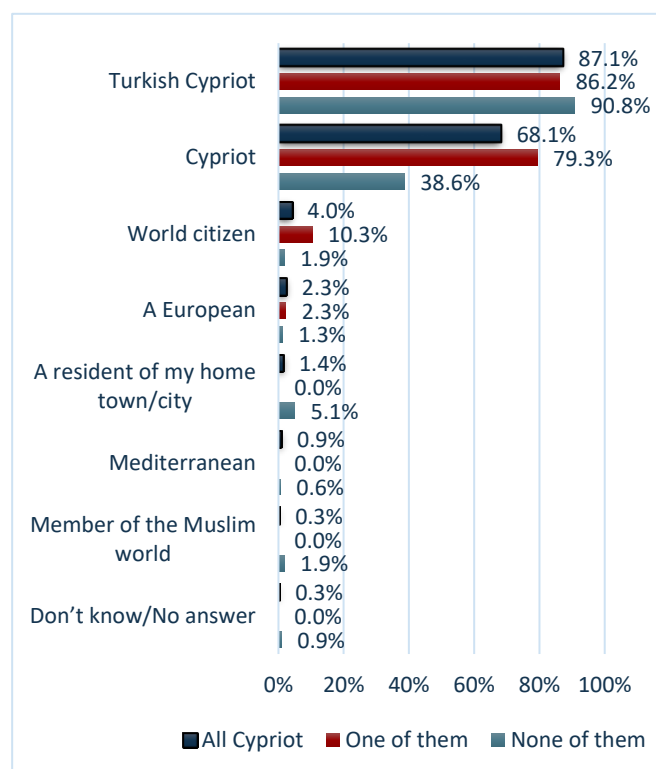
Figure 171. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Age Group



When we look at the sum of the two answers given to the question of identity perceptions of the participants according to age groups; the rate of those who identify themselves as Turkish Cypriots ranks first in both the 20-24 age group and the 15-19 age group.

This rate is 90% in the 20-24 age group and 87% in the 15-19 age group. The second most common response is "Cypriot" in both groups. This rate is 62% in the 15-19 age group and 52% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 172. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) – Parent's Birthplace



When we look at the sum of the two answers given to the question of the identity perceptions of the participants according to their parents' place of birth; the rate of those who identify themselves as Turkish Cypriots ranks first in all three groups. This rate is 91% for those whose neither of their parents is born in the northern part of Cyprus, 87% for those whose both of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 86% for those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus.

The second response in all three groups is "Cypriot". This rate is 79% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 68% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 39% for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus.

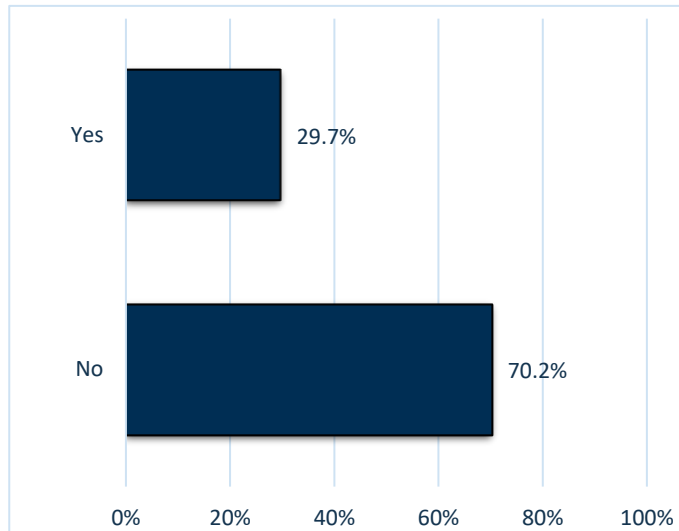
Table 7. Identity Perception - (2 Answers, % of Respondents) –District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Turkish Cypriot	86,7%	88,1%	97,3%	83,3%
Cypriot	70,1%	52,3%	43,3%	48,7%
A resident of my hometown/city	4,7%	0,7%	1,3%	2,7%
World citizen	4,0%	6,6%	-	4,7%
Member of the Muslim world	2,3%	-	-	-
A European	1,3%	3,3%	0,7%	2,7%
Mediterranean	0,7%	0,7%	-	1,3%
Don't know/No answer	0,3%	-	0,7%	2,0%

When we look at the sum of the two answers given to the question of the identity perceptions of the participants according to their place of residence; the rate of those who identify themselves as Turkish Cypriots ranks first in all three groups. This rate is 97% for those living in Famagusta, 88% for those living in Kyrenia, and 87% for those living in Nicosia.

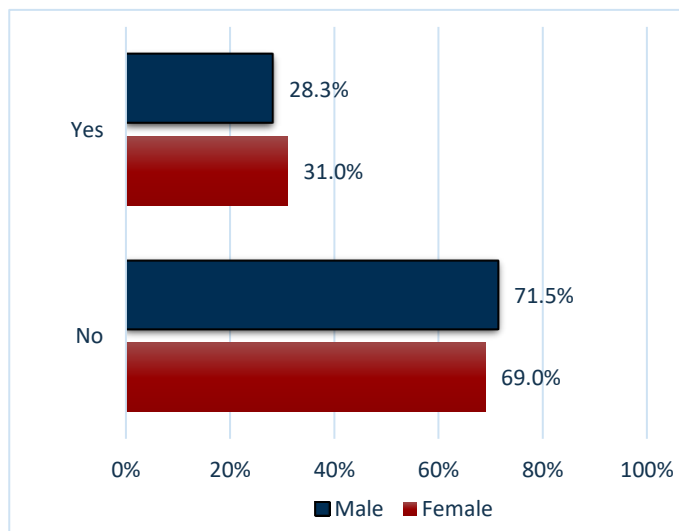
The rate of those who answered "Cypriot" is 70% for those living in Nicosia, 52% for those living in Kyrenia and 43% for those living in Famagusta.

Figure 173. Crossing the Green Line



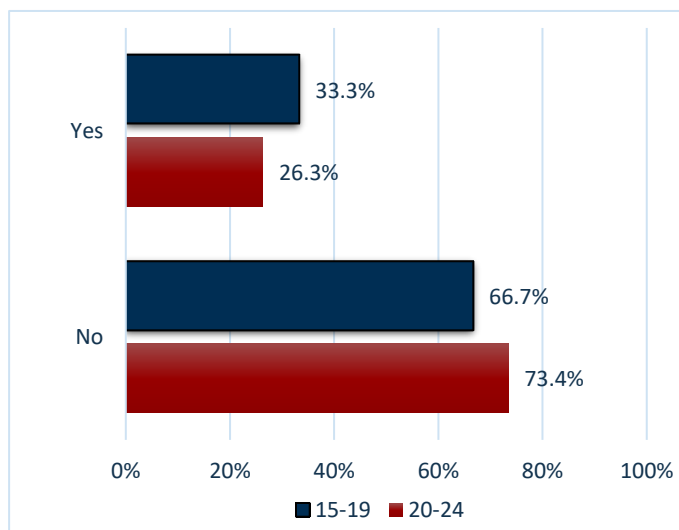
While 70 % of the participants stated that they had not crossed the Green Line, 30 % stated that they had crossed the Green Line.

Figure 174. Crossing the Green Line - Gender



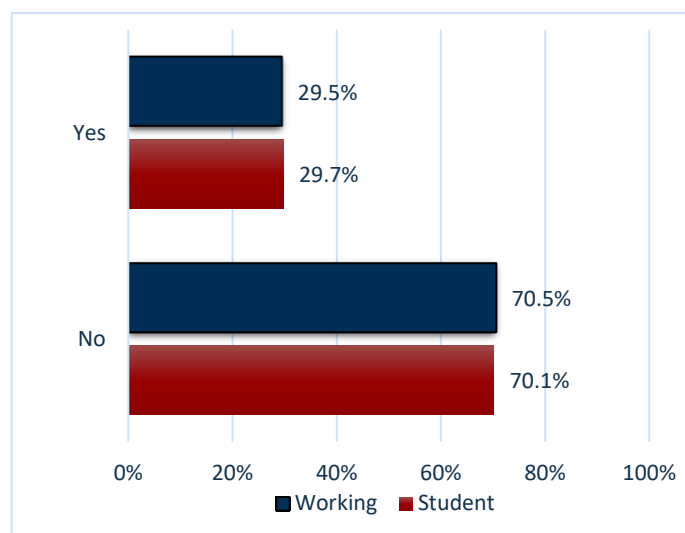
When we analyse the question in which we asked the participants whether they have passed the Green Line according to gender; the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 31% for women and 28% for men.

Figure 175. Crossing the Green Line – Age Group



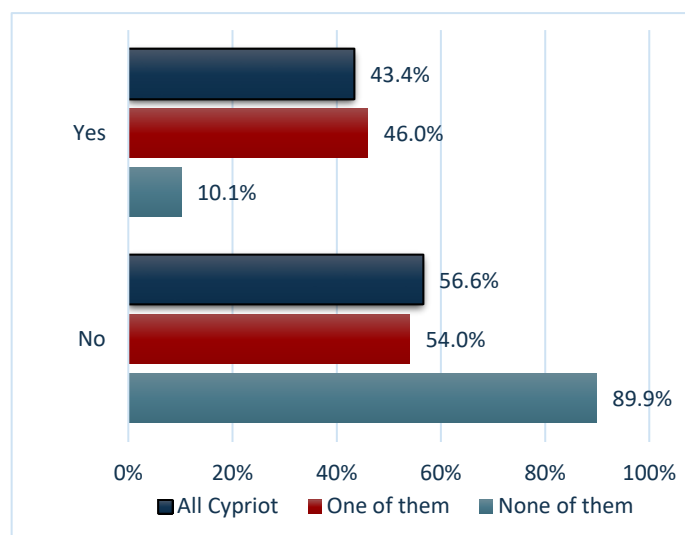
When we analyse the question in which we asked the participants whether they have passed the Green Line according to age groups; the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 33% in the 15-19 age group and 26% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 176. Crossing the Green Line – Work Status



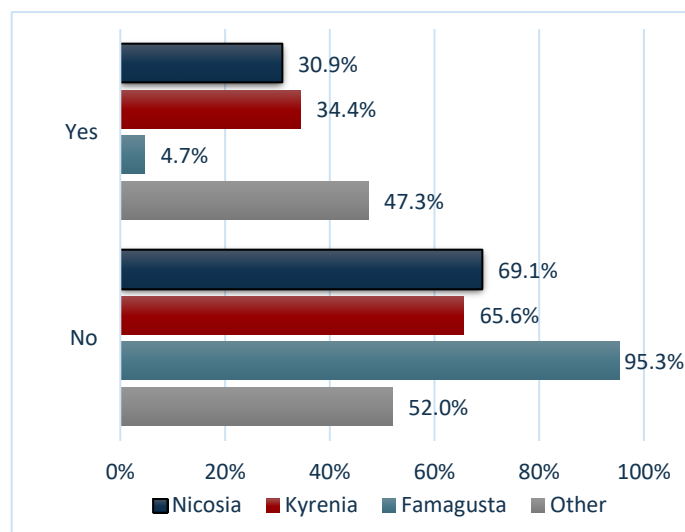
When we analyse the question asking the participants whether they have passed the Green Line according to their employment status, the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 30% for both students and working people.

Figure 177. Crossing the Green Line – Parent's Birthplace



When the participants were asked whether they had crossed the Green Line or not, the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 46% for those with one of their parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 43% for those with both of their parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 10% for those with neither of their parents born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 178. Crossing the Green Line – District



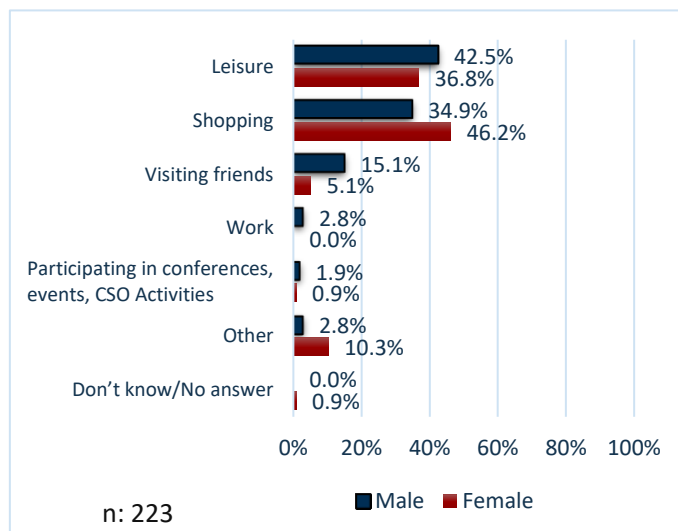
When we analyse the question in which we asked the participants whether they have passed the Green Line according to their place of residence; the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 34% for those living in Kyrenia and 31% for those living in Nicosia.

Figure 179. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line



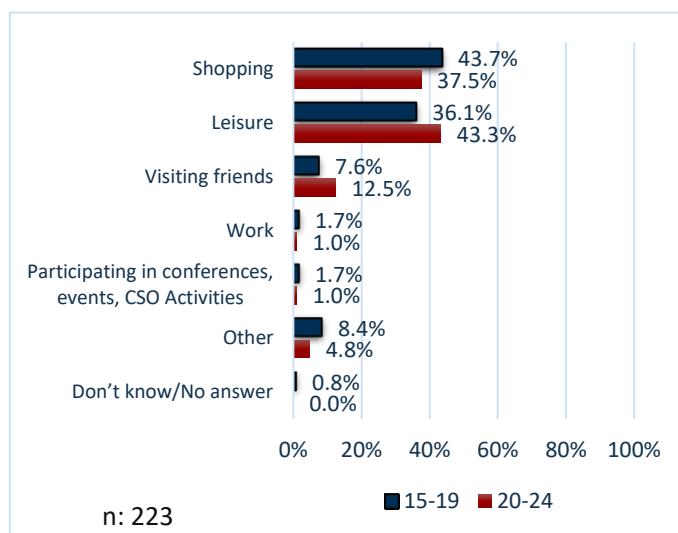
When participants were asked about the reasons for crossing the Green Line, 41% mentioned "Shopping," 40% mentioned "Leisure," and 10% mentioned "Visiting Friends." Approximately one tenth of the participants stated that they crossed the Green Line for other reasons.

Figure 180. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line – Gender



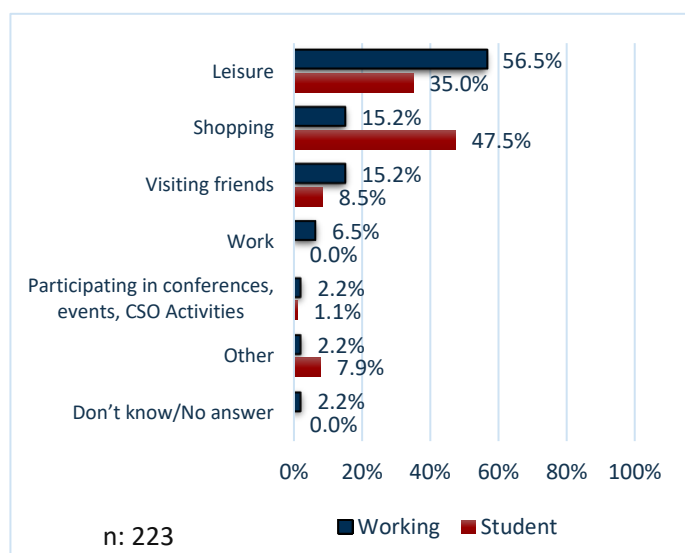
When we analyse the responses to the question about the reasons for crossing the Green Line according to gender, the rate of those who answered "Leisure" is 43% for men and 37% for women. The rate of those who answered "Shopping" is 46% for women, while this rate is 35% for men. The rate of those who answered "Visiting friends" is 15% for men and 5% for women.

Figure 181. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line – Age Group



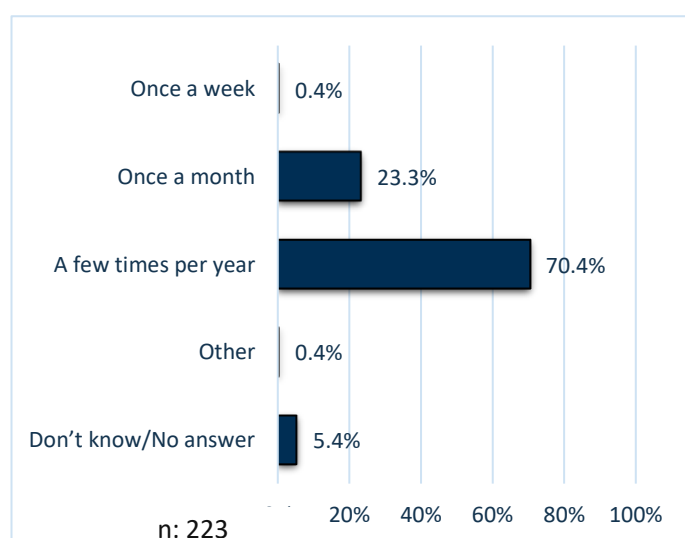
When we analyse the responses to the question about the reasons for crossing the Green Line according to age groups, the rate of those who answered "Shopping" is 44% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 38% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who answered "Leisure" is 43% in the 20-24 age group and 36% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who answered "Visiting friends" is 13% in the 20-24 age group and 8% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 182. Main Reason for Crossing the Green Line – Work Status



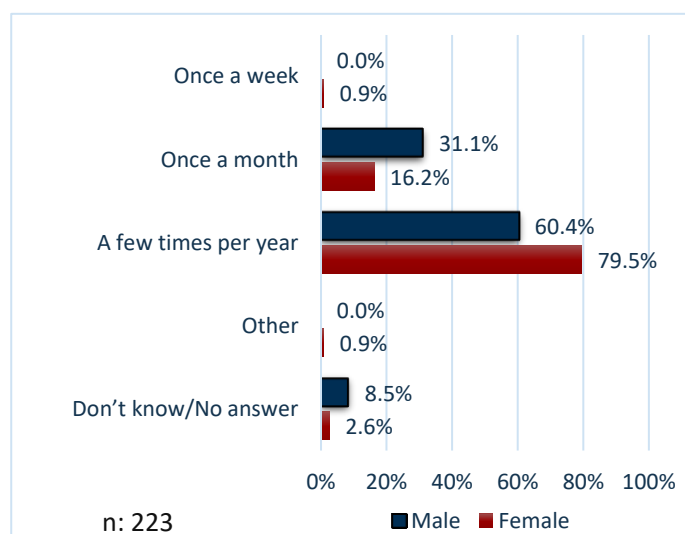
When we analyse the answers given to the question in which the participants stated the reasons for crossing the Green Line according to their employment status; the rate of those who answered "Leisure" was 57% among working people and 35% among students. The rate of those who answered "Shopping" was 48% among students and only 15% among working people. The rate of those who answered "Visiting friends" was 12% among working people and 9% among students.

Figure 183. Frequency of Crossing the Green Line



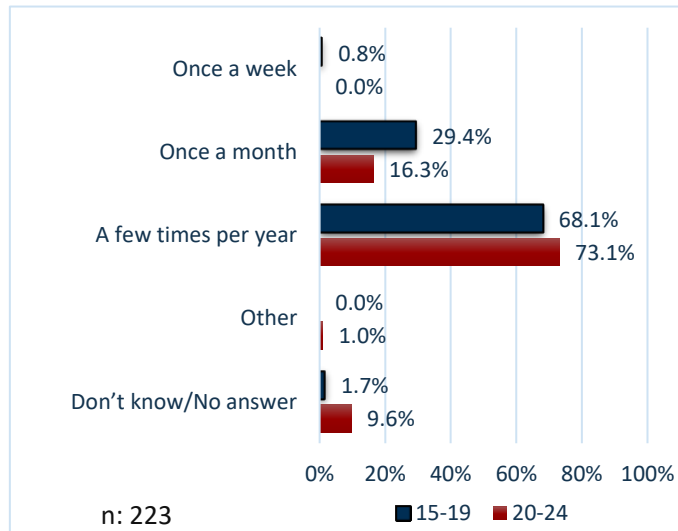
While the rate of those who stated that they cross the Green Line a few times per year was as high as 70%, the rate of those who stated that they cross the Green Line once a month was calculated as 23%. In addition, the rate of those who did not answer or answered "Don't know" was 5%.

Figure 184. Frequency of Crossing the Green Line - Gender



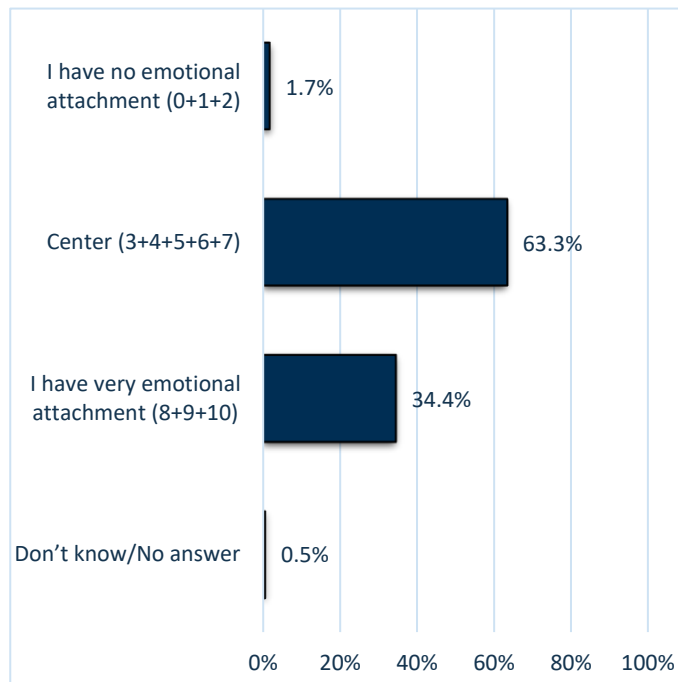
Those who cross the Green Line once a month is 31% for men and 16% for women.

Figure 185. Frequency of Crossing the Green Line – Age Group



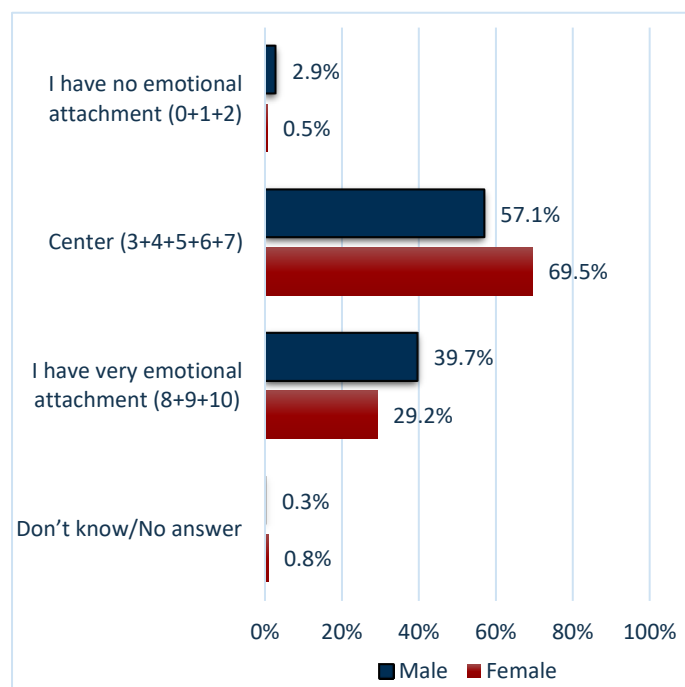
When we analyse the frequency of crossing the Green Line according to age groups, the highest response rate is "a few times per year" in both the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. This rate is 73% in the 20-24 age group and 68% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who answered "once a month" is 29% in the 15-19 age group and 16% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 186. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus



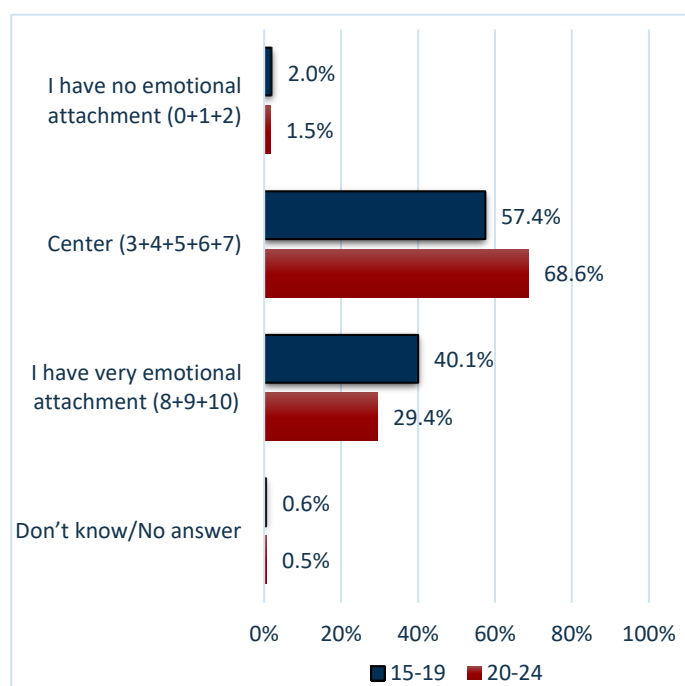
When the participants were asked about their emotional attachment to Cyprus, the rate of those who stated that they feel an intense emotional attachment was 34%, while the rate of those who stated that they feel a moderate level of emotional attachment was 63%. 2% of the participants stated that they do not feel any emotional attachment to Cyprus.

Figure 187. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus - Gender



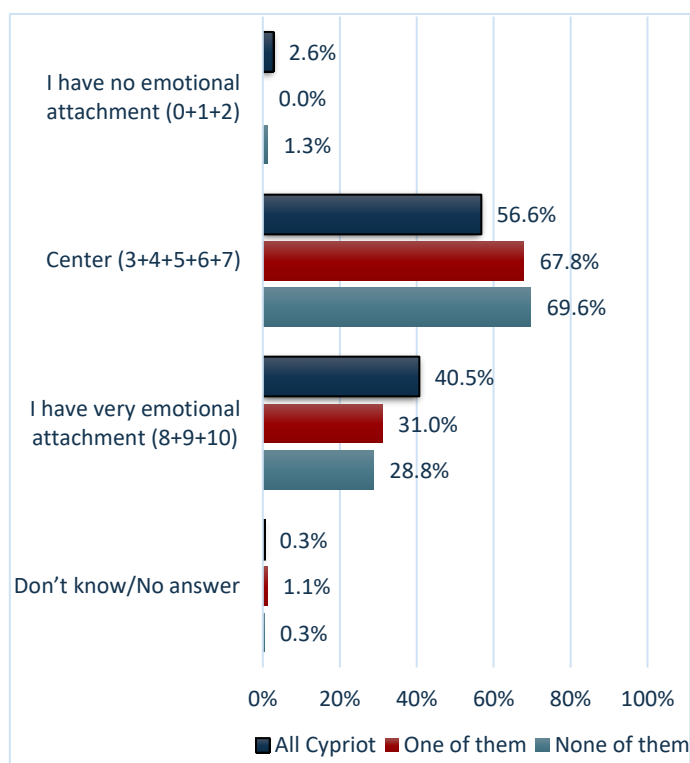
When we analyse the emotional attachment of the participants to Cyprus according to gender; 40% of men and 29% of women stated that they feel an intense emotional attachment to Cyprus. The rate of those who define their attachment to Cyprus as moderate is 70% for women and 57% for men. On the other hand, those who stated that they have no attachment to Cyprus are very few in both groups; the rate of those who gave this answer is 3% among men and less than 1% among women.

Figure 188. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus – Age Group



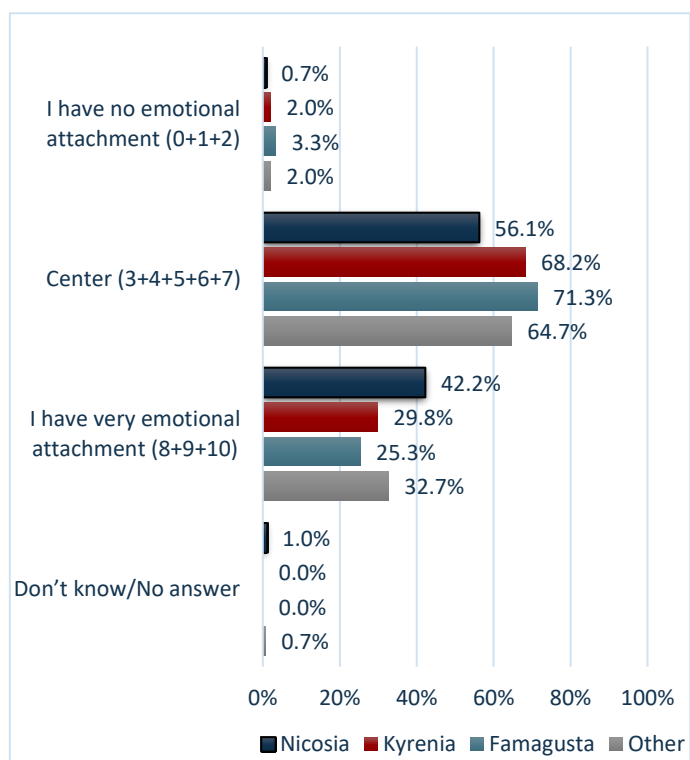
When we analyse the emotional attachment of the participants to Cyprus according to age groups; 40% of those in the 15-19 age group and 29% of those in the 20-24 age group stated that they feel an intense emotional attachment to Cyprus. The rate of those who define their attachment to Cyprus at a moderate level is 69% in the 20-24 age group and 57% in the 15-19 age group. On the other hand, those who stated that they have no emotional attachment to Cyprus are very few in both groups; however, the rate of those who gave this answer was around 2% in both groups.

Figure 189. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus – Parent's Birthplace



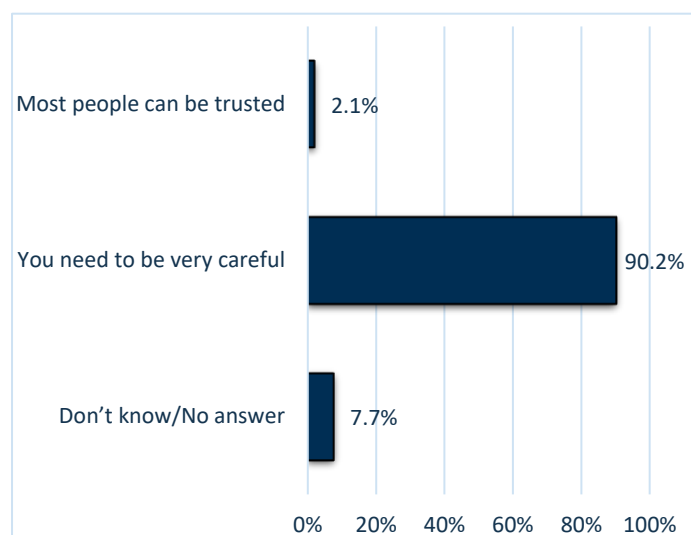
When we analyse the emotional attachment of the participants to Cyprus according to their parents' place of birth; 41% of those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 31% of those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 29% of those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus stated that they feel an intense emotional attachment to Cyprus. The rate of those who define their attachment to Cyprus at a moderate level is 70 % of those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, 68 % of those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 57 % of those whose both of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus. On the other hand, although those who stated that they have no attachment to Cyprus are very few in all three groups; these rates are below 3% in all three groups.

Figure 190. Emotional Attachment to Cyprus – District



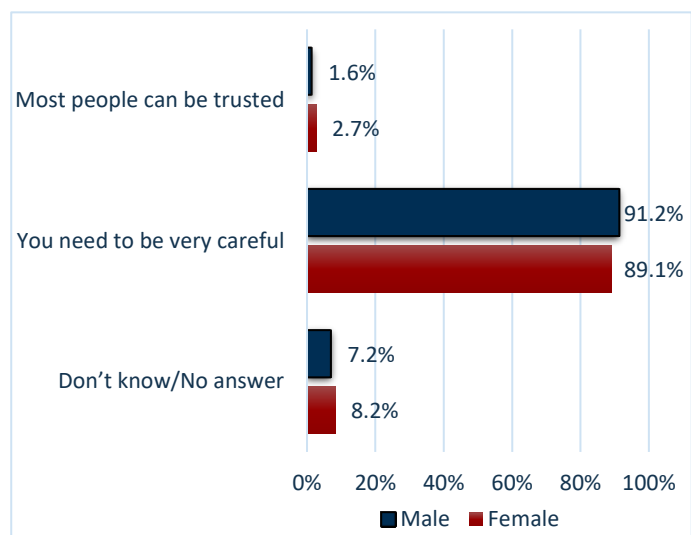
When we analyse the emotional attachment of the participants to Cyprus according to their place of residence; 42% for those living in Nicosia, 30% for those living in Kyrenia and 25% for those living in Famagusta that they feel an intense emotional attachment to Cyprus. This rate was calculated as 33% for those residing outside these three districts.

Figure 191. Trusting People in General



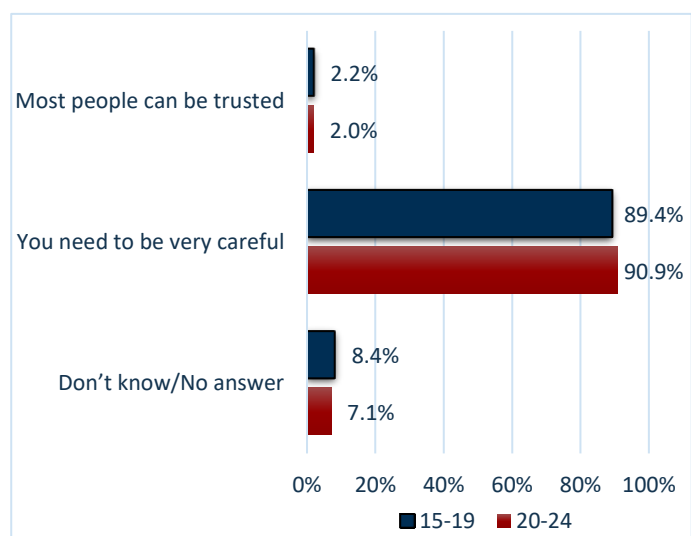
Participants were asked whether people can be trusted in general. 90% answered that they should be very careful in this regard, while 2% stated that most people can be trusted. The percentage of those who did not provide an answer or responded with "Don't know" was noted as 8%.

Figure 192. Trusting People in General - Gender



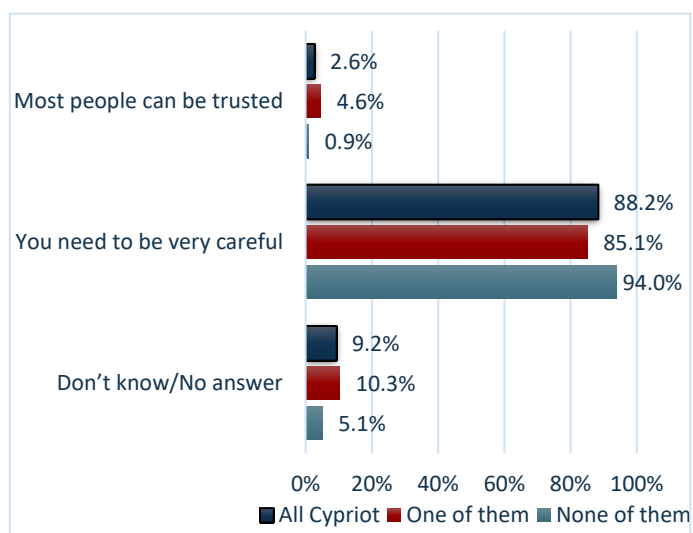
When we analyse the responses to the question asking whether people can be trusted in general according to gender, almost 90% of both men and women answered that you need to be careful about trusting people. The rate of those who did not answer or answered "Don't know" was 8 % among women and 7 % among men.

Figure 193. Trusting People in General – Age Group



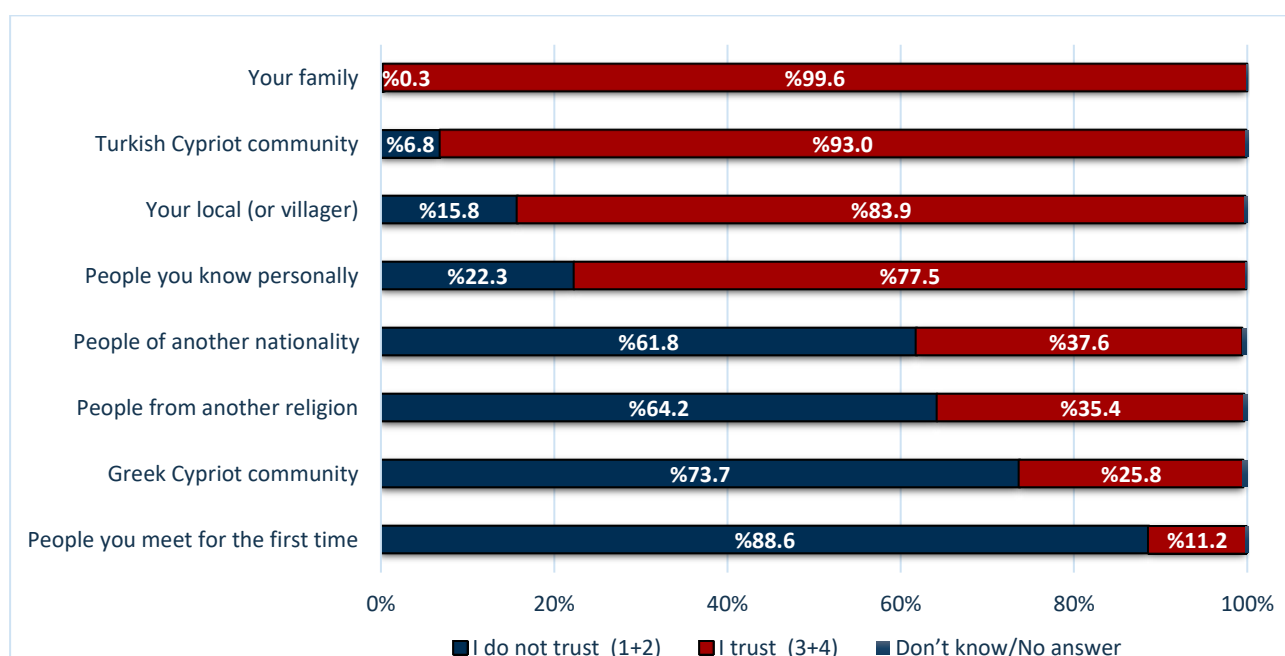
When we analyse the responses to the question asking whether people can be trusted in general according to age groups, almost 90% of both age groups answered that you should be careful about trusting people.

Figure 194. Trusting People in General – Parent's Birthplace



When we analyse the responses to the question whether people can be trusted in general according to their parents' place of birth, the majority of all three groups indicated that one should be very careful when trusting people. This rate was 94% in the group where neither parent was born in the northern part of Cyprus, 88% in the group where both parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus and 85% in the group where one parent was born in the northern part of Cyprus.

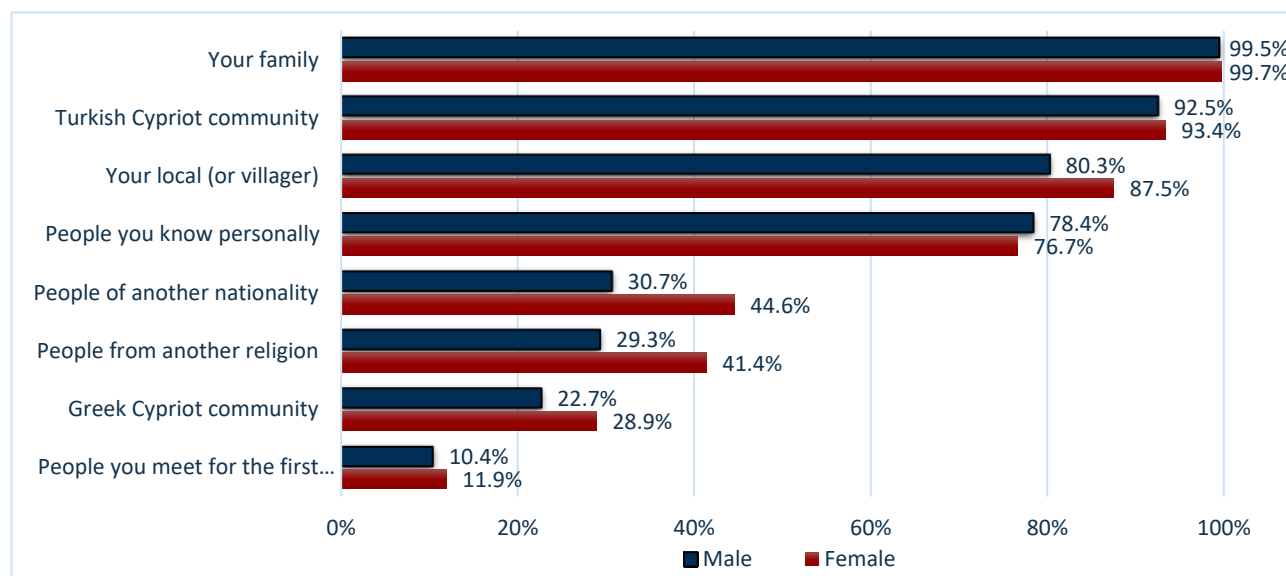
Figure 195. Trusting Different Groups



Participants were asked whether they trust people from different groups. Almost all respondents stated that they trust their families, with the Turkish Cypriot Community coming second with 93%. In third place was "Your local" with 84%, while 78% of the participants stated that they trust people they know personally.

The level of distrust is lowest for the people that are met for the first time, 89% of the respondents stated that they do not trust people they met for the first time, 74% of the respondents do not trust the members of the Greek Cypriot Community, and 64% of the respondents do not trust people from other religions, 62% stated that they did not trust people from other nationalities.

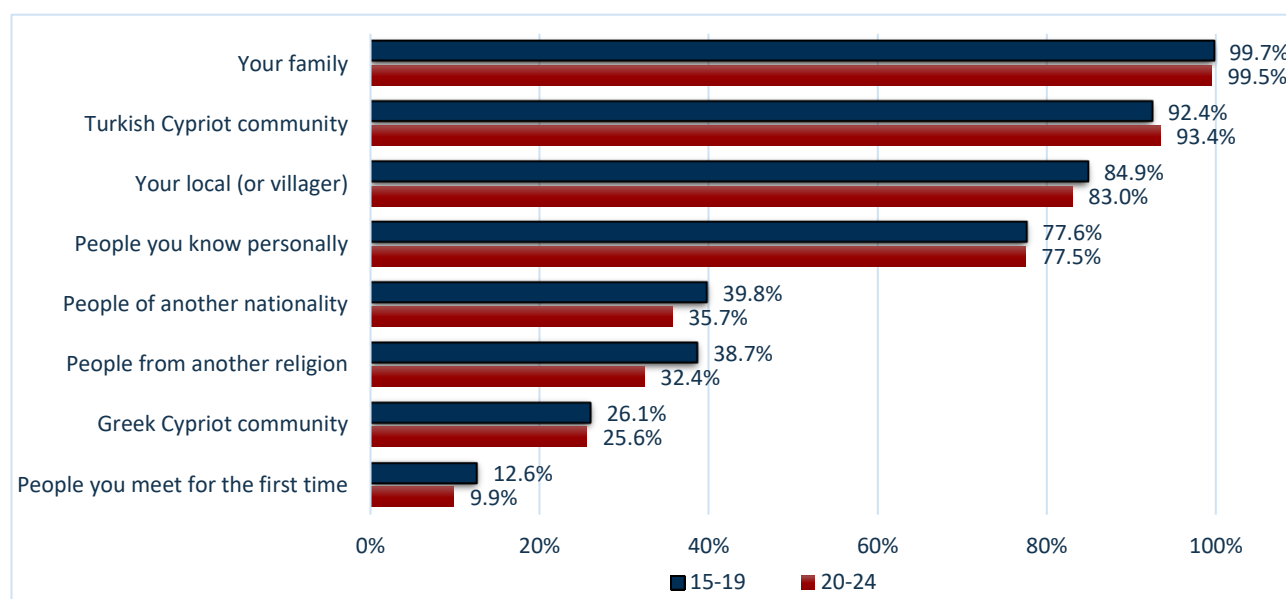
Figure 196. Trusting Different Groups - Gender



When we analyse the responses to the question about how much the participants trust people from different groups according to gender, almost all participants, both men and women, stated that they trust their families the most.

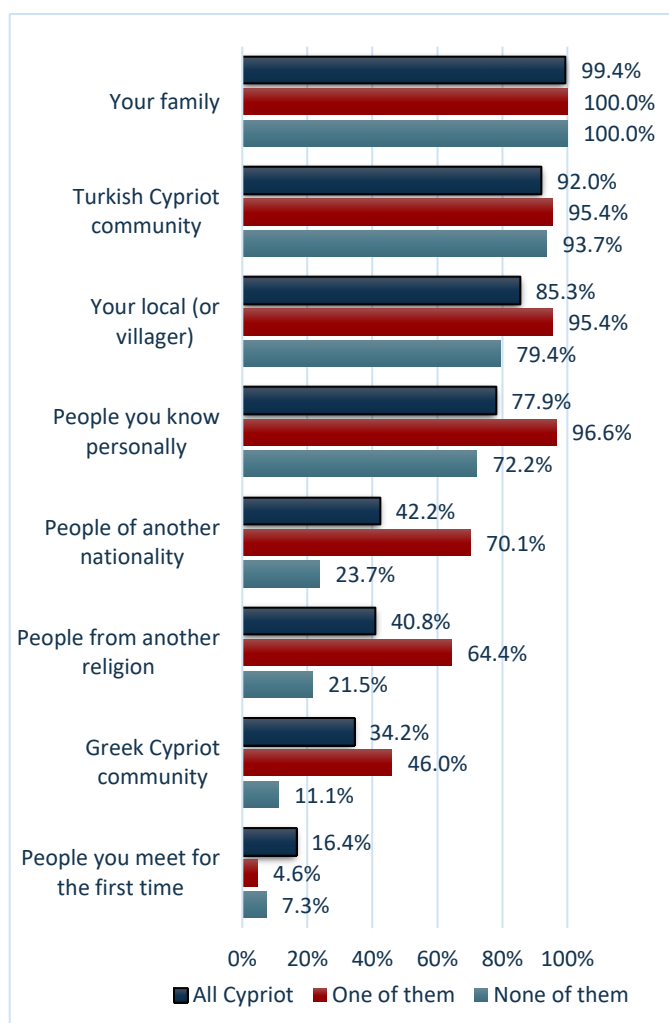
The second most trusted group by men is "Turkish Cypriot Community" with 93% and the third most given answer is "Your local" with 80%. In addition, the second most trusted group by women is again "Turkish Cypriot Community" with 93% and the third most trusted response is "Your local" with 88%.

Figure 197. Trusting Different Groups – Age Groups



No significant difference is seen in the level of trust in families on the basis of age groups; almost all of the young people surveyed stated that they trust their families the most. The second most trusted group by those in the 15-19 age group was "Turkish Cypriot Community" with 92% and the third most trusted group was "Your local" with 85%. In addition, the second most trusted group by 20–24-year-olds was again "Turkish Cypriot Community" with 93%, while the third most trusted response was "Your local" with 83%.

Figure 198. Trusting Different Groups – Parent's Birthplace



When we analyse the answers to the question of how much the participants trust people from different groups according to their parents' place of birth; almost all the three groups stated that they trust their families the most. The second most trusted group by those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus was the "Turkish Cypriot Community" with 92 %, while the third most trusted group was "Your local community" with 85 %. In addition, the second most trusted group for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus was people they know personally with 97%, while the third most trusted group was "your local" with 95%.

On the other hand, trust in people from another nationality or religion is relatively low; however, among participants with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, these rates rise to 70% and 64%, respectively. In contrast, the lowest levels of trust are observed toward members of the Greek Cypriot community and people met for the first time. Among participants whose parents were not born in the northern part of Cyprus, trust in these two groups remains particularly limited, at 11% and 5%, respectively.

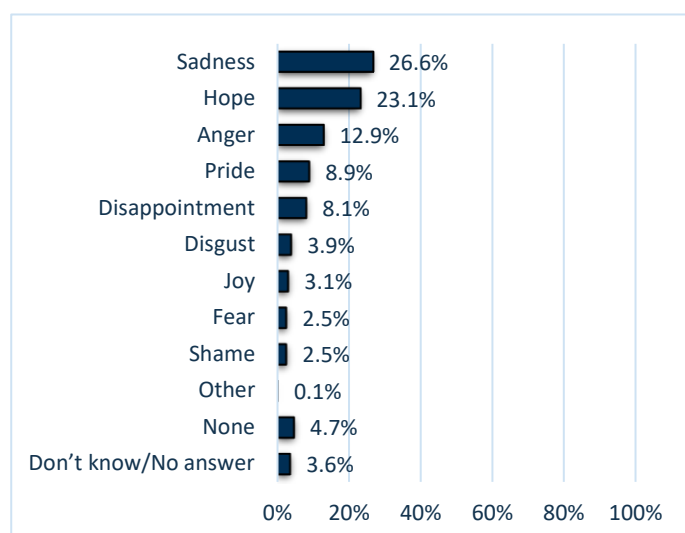
Table 8. Trusting Different Groups – District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Your family	100,0%	100,0%	99,3%	98,7%
Turkish Cypriot community	97,3%	94,0%	94,7%	81,3%
Your local (or villager)	90,7%	89,4%	68,0%	80,7%
People you know personally	86,7%	80,8%	72,0%	61,3%
People of another nationality	47,8%	29,8%	20,0%	42,7%
People from another religion	47,2%	29,1%	18,7%	34,7%
Greek Cypriot community	25,6%	40,4%	3,3%	34,0%
People you meet for the first time	7,0%	17,9%	5,3%	18,7%

When we analyse the responses regarding the level of trust participants have in people from different groups based on their place of residence, it becomes evident that nearly all groups prioritize trust in their families above all else. In Nicosia and Kyrenia for instance, family members received a trust rating of 100%.

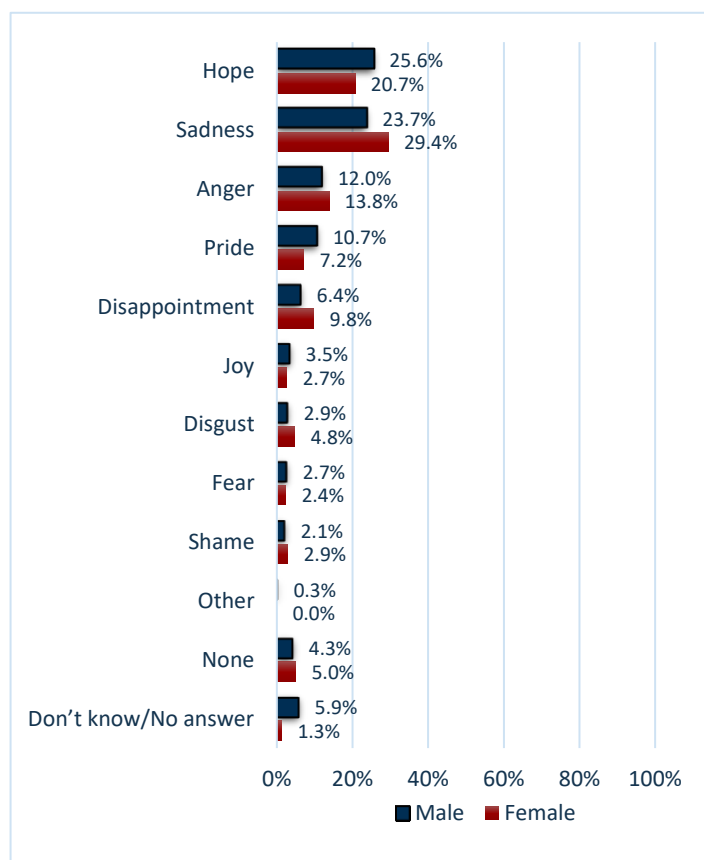
The rate of those who answered "Turkish Cypriot community" is 97% for those living in Nicosia, 95% for those living in Famagusta and 94% for those living in Kyrenia.

Figure 199. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus - Emotion



The most common feeling expressed about the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus was sadness, with 27% of respondents indicating this sentiment. Hope was among the more frequently mentioned feelings, with 23% reporting it. Other emotions such as anger (13%), pride (9%), disappointment (8%), and disgust (4%) were also represented, albeit to a lesser extent. A smaller portion of respondents reported feeling joy (3%) or fear (3%), while shame (3%) was mentioned by a similar percentage. A small proportion indicated feeling none of these emotions (5%).

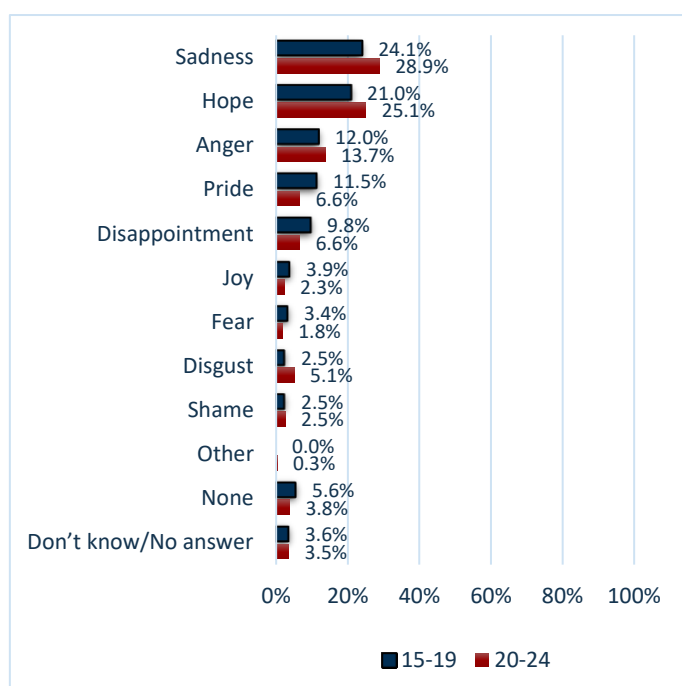
Figure 200. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion - Gender



When we analyse the responses to the question that we asked the participants about their feelings about the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus according to the gender of the participants; the first ranked response among women was "sadness" with 29%, while the first ranked response among men was "hope" with 26%.

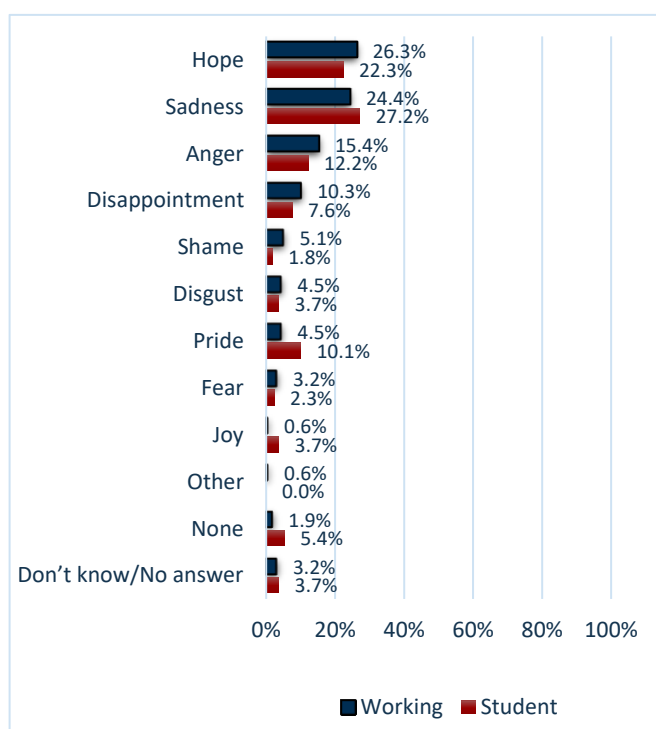
The second most common response among men was "sadness" with 24%, while the third most common response was "anger" with 12%. Among women, the second most common response was "hope" with 21% and the third most common response was "anger" with 14%.

Figure 201. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion – Age Group



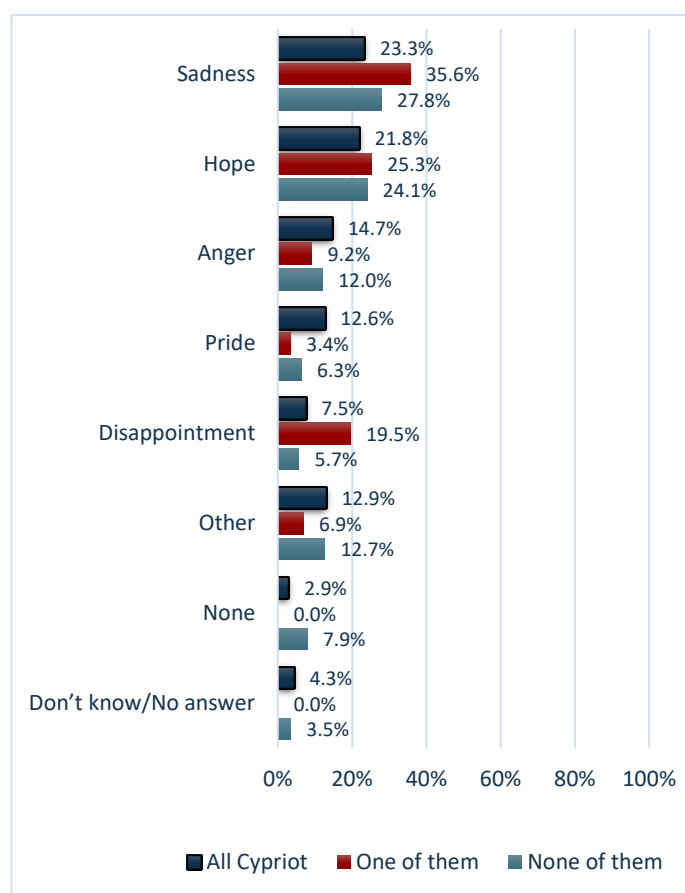
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants about their feelings about the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus according to the age groups of the participants; the first ranked response was "sadness" both in the 15-19 age group and in the 20-24 age group. This rate was 29% in the 20-24 age group and 24% in the 15-19 age group. The second most common response in the 15-19 age group was "hope" with 21% and the third most common response was "anger" with 12%. In addition, the second most common response in the 20-24 age group was "hope" with 25% and "anger" with 14%.

Figure 202. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion – Work Status



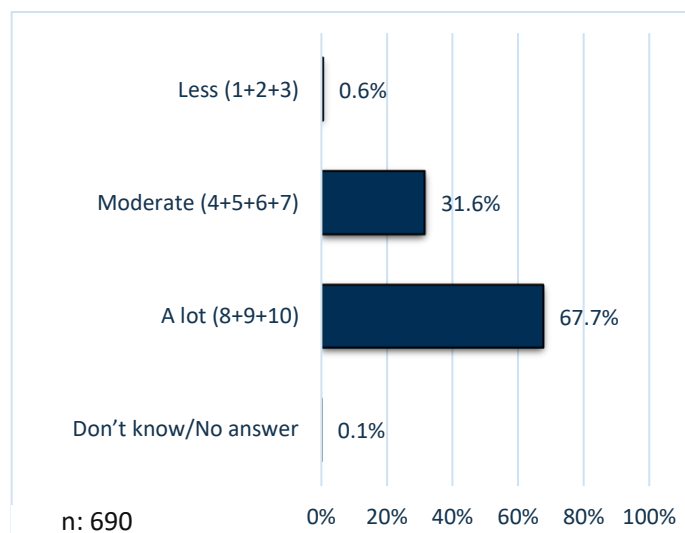
When we analyse the responses to the question in which we asked the participants about their feelings about the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus according to their employment status; the first ranked response was "sadness" with 27% among students, while this rate was "hope" with 26% among the working group. In the working group, the second most common response was "sadness" with 24% and the third most common response was "anger" with 15%. In addition, the second most common response among students was "hope" with 22% and the third most common response was "anger" with 12%.

Figure 203. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus – Emotion – Parent's Birthplace



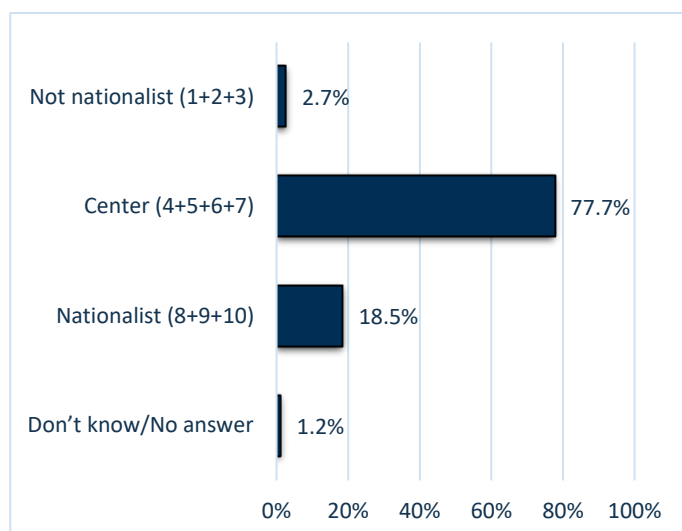
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants about their feelings about the political situation in the northern part of Cyprus according to their parents' place of birth, the most common emotion in all three groups was "sadness". This rate was 36% for those one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, 28% for those neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 23% for those both of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus. The second most popular response among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus was "hope" with 22 %, while the third most popular response was "anger" with 15 %. In addition, for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second most common emotion was "hope" with 25%, while the third most common emotion was "disappointment" with 20%. Finally, for those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second most common emotion was "hope" with 24% and the third most common emotion was "anger" with 12%.

Figure 204. Feelings About the Political Situation in the northern part of Cyprus - Intensity of the Emotion



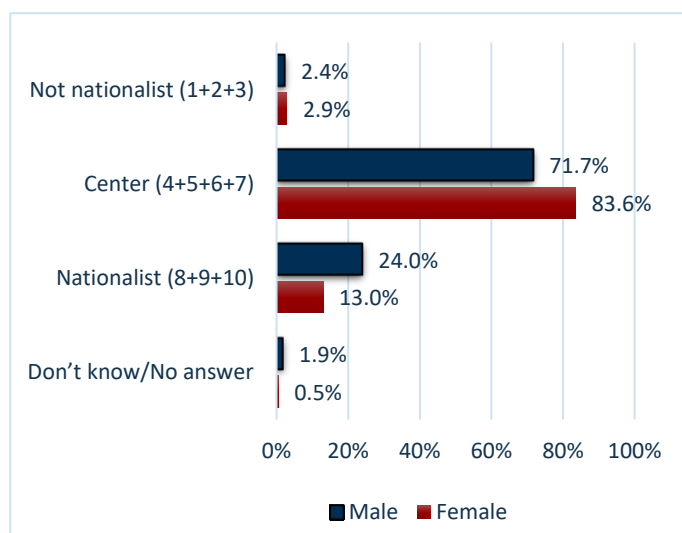
Most participants (68%) reported feeling the emotion strongly, indicating a high level of intensity. A significant portion (32%) positioned themselves within the centre range in terms of the strength of their feelings, suggesting a moderate intensity. Conversely, a small proportion (1%) reported feeling the emotion to a lesser extent.

Figure 205. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist



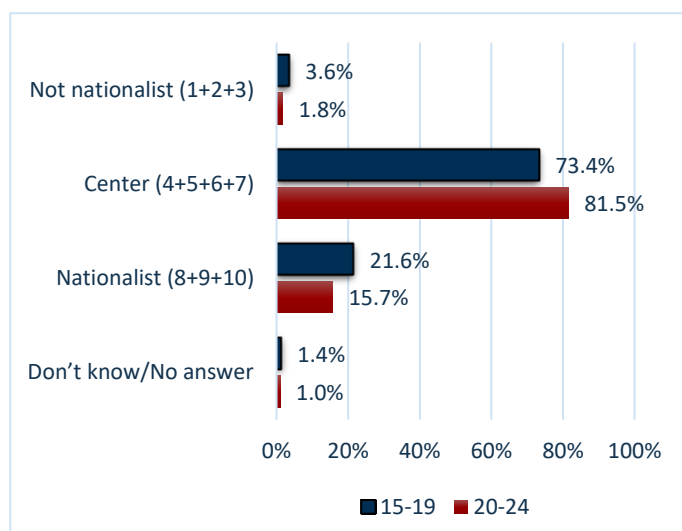
When the participants were asked how nationalist they were, 19% of them identified themselves as nationalist, while 78% identified themselves as centrist. The rate of those who stated that they were not nationalist was 3%.

Figure 206. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist - Gender



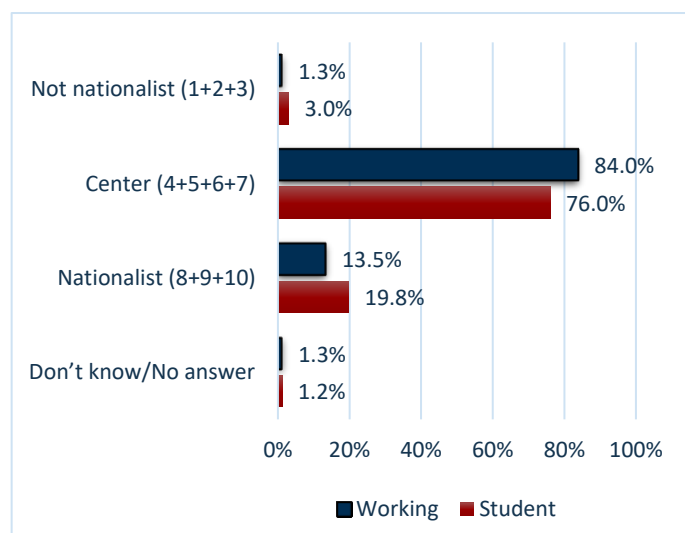
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants whether they define themselves as nationalist or not according to gender, the rate of those who stated that they are not nationalist was 3% among women and 2% among men. The rate of those who define themselves in the centre of the definition of nationalism was 84% among women, while this rate was 72% among men. The rate of those who define themselves as nationalists was 24% among men and 13% among women.

Figure 207. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist – Age Group



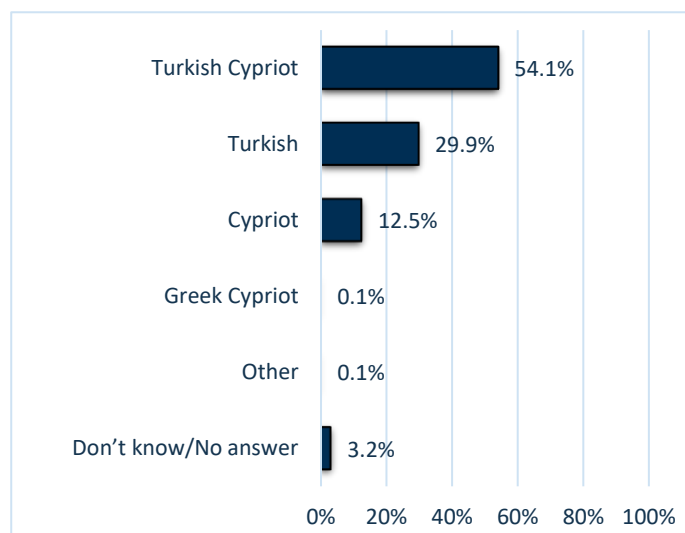
When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants whether they define themselves as nationalist or not according to age groups, the rate of those who state that they are not nationalist was 4% in the 15-19 age group and 2% in the 20-24 age group. While the rate of those who identify themselves in the centre was 82% in the 20-24 age group, this rate was 73% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who define themselves as nationalist was 22% in the 15-19 age group and 16% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 208. Nationalism - Defining oneself as a Nationalist – Work Status



When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants whether they define themselves as nationalist or not according to their employment status, the rate of those who state that they are not nationalist was 3% among students and 1% among working people. While the rate of those who define themselves in the centre was 84% among the working people, this rate was 76% among the students. The rate of those who define themselves as nationalist was 20% among students and 14% among working people.

Figure 209. Nationalism - Self-identified Nationalist Identity



Participants were asked how nationalist they were and which nationality they were thinking about when they gave this answer. More than half of the respondents (54%) indicated that they had the "Turkish Cypriot" in mind when answering the previous question. Additionally, 30% mentioned the "Turkish", while 13% specified the "Cypriot". 3% of the participants did not answer or answered as "Don't know".

Figure 210. Nationalism - Self-identified Nationalist Identity - Gender



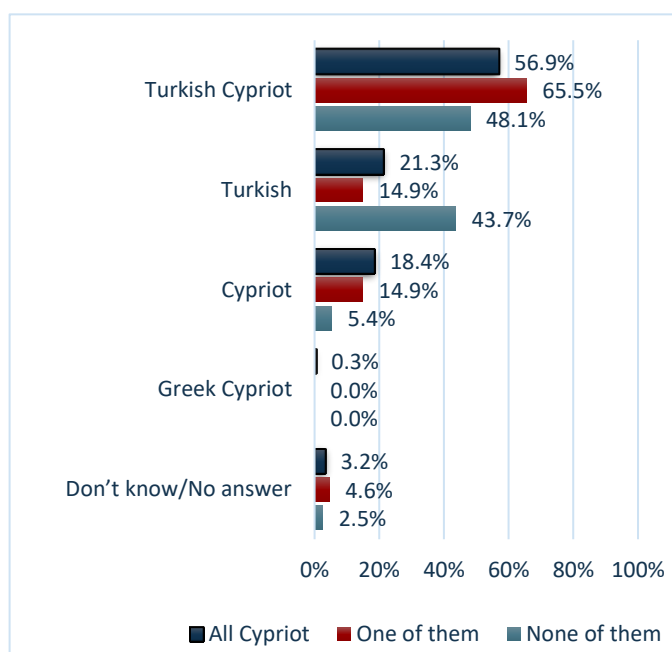
Participants were asked how nationalistic they are and which nation they think of when giving this answer. When we analyse the answers given to this question according to gender; the answer "Turkish Cypriot" comes first in both men and women. The first ranked answer for men was "Turkish Cypriot" with 49%, the second ranked answer is "Turkish" with 31% and the third ranked answer is "Cypriot" with 16%. For women, the responses were in the same order; "Turkish Cypriot" 59%, "Turkish" 29% and "Cypriot" 9%.

Figure 211. Nationalism - Self-identified Nationalist Identity – Age Group



Participants were asked how nationalistic they are and which nation they think of when giving this answer. When we analyse the answers given to this question according to age groups; the answer "Turkish Cypriot" comes first in both age groups. This rate is 55% in the 20-24 age group and 54% in the 15-19 age group. Among the 15-19 age group, the second most common response is "Turkish" with 27% and the third most common response is "Cypriot" with 15%. In addition, in the 20-24 age group, the second most common response is "Turkish" with 32% and the third most common response is "Cypriot" with 10%.

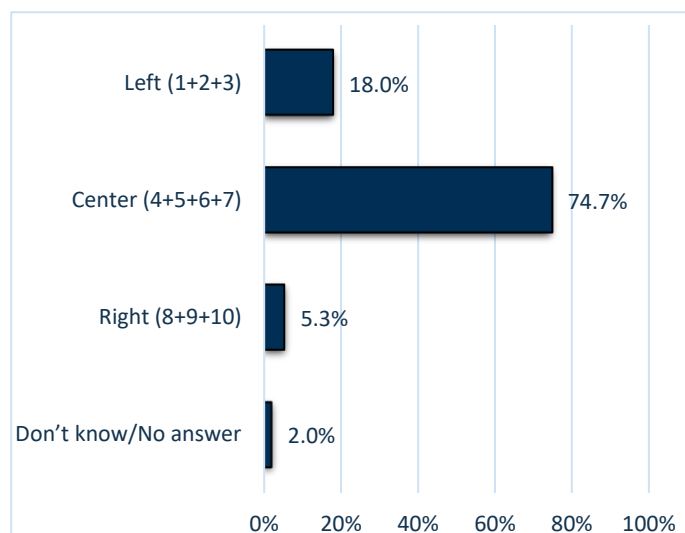
Figure 212. Nationalism - Self-identified nationalist identity – Parent's Birthplace



Participants were asked how nationalistic they are and which nation they think of when giving this answer. When we analyse the responses to this question according to the place of birth of their parents, the first response for all three groups is "Turkish Cypriot". This rate is 66% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus, 57% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus and 48% for those with neither parent born in the northern part of Cyprus. The second most common response among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus is "Turkish" with 21% and the third most common response is "Cypriot" with 18%. In addition, 15% of those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus answered "Turkish", while the other 15% answered "Cypriot".

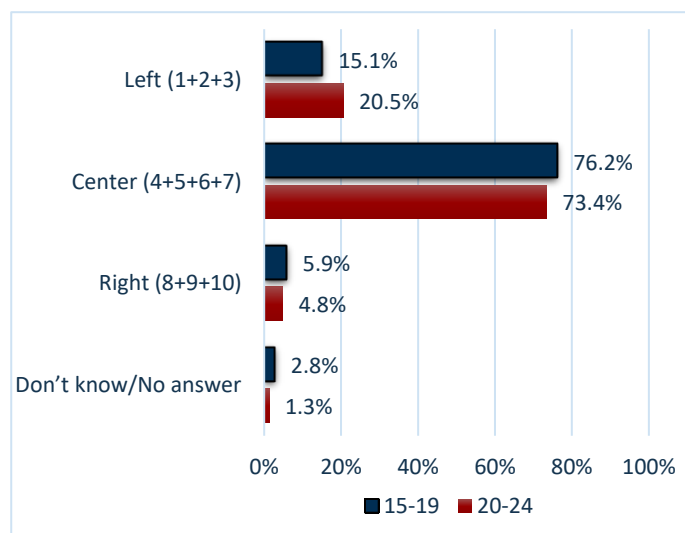
Finally, for those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second ranked response was "Turkish" with 44%, while the third ranked response was "Cypriot" with 5%.

Figure 213. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum)



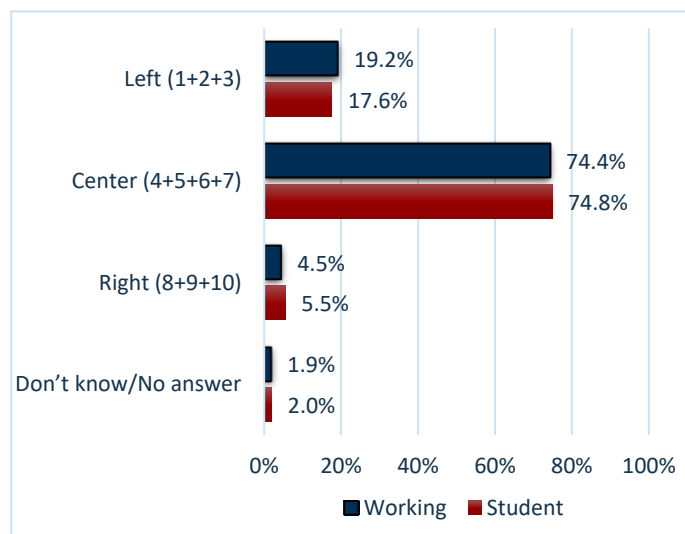
The participants were asked where they positioned themselves in the political spectrum where the right and the left are at the extremes. The survey indicates that 18% of participants align themselves with the left. A significant majority of respondents, 75%, identify with the centre. A small percentage of respondents, 5%, align themselves with the right.

Figure 214. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum) – Age Group



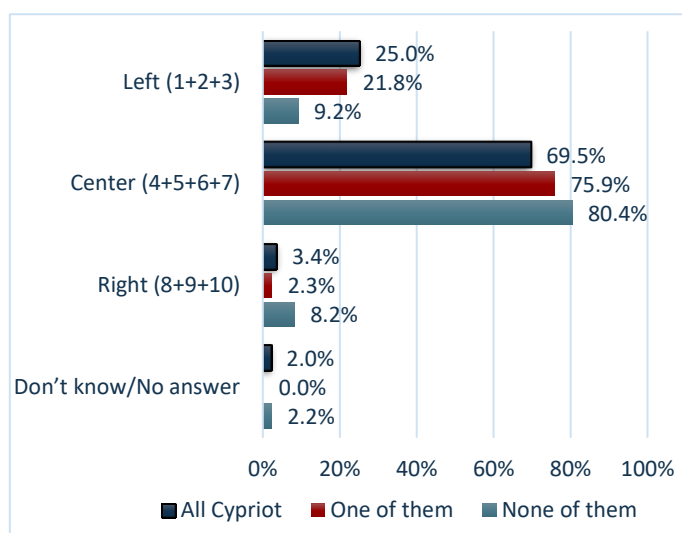
When we analyse the answers given to the question where the participants position themselves in the political spectrum of the right and the left according to age groups; the rate of those who answered on the left is 21% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 15% in the 15-19 age group. While the rate of those who define themselves in the centre is 76% in the 15-19 age group, this rate is 73% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who define themselves on the right is 6% in the 15-19 age group and 5% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 215. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum) – Work Status



Those who answered on the left is 19% among the working people, this rate is 18% among the students. While the rate of those who define themselves in the centre is 75% among students, this rate is 74% among working people. The rate of those who define themselves on the right is 6% among students and 5% among working people.

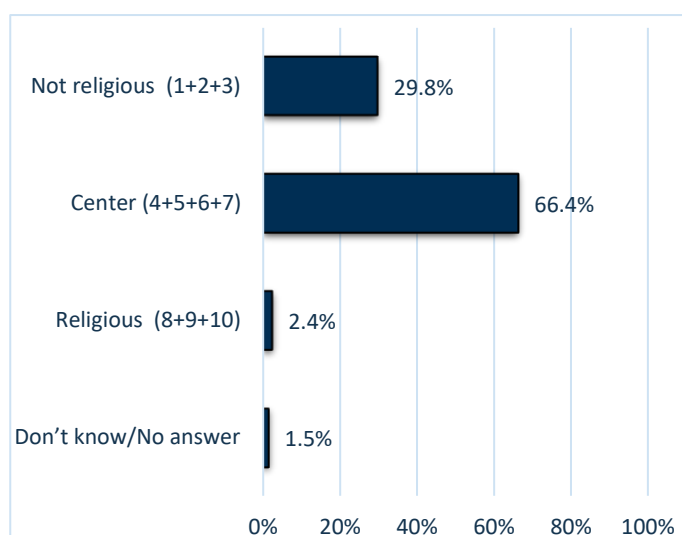
Figure 216. Political Opinion (Left-Right Spectrum) – Parent's Birthplace



Those who answered on the left is 25% among those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus, 22% among those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 9% among those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus. Those who identify themselves in the centre are 80% of those both of their parents were not born in the northern part of Cyprus, 76% of those one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 70% of those both of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus. The rate of those who identify themselves on the right is 8% among parents who were not born in the northern part of

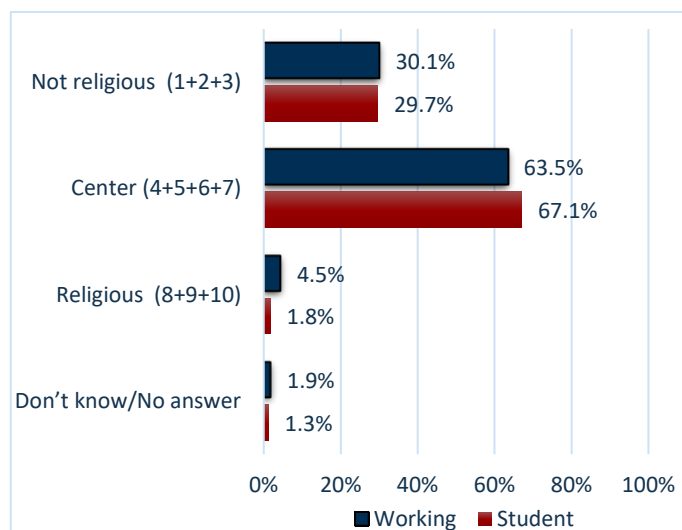
Cyprus, 3% among those who were born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 2% among those who were born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 217. Religiosity



Participants were asked how religious they considered themselves to be. The survey shows that 30% of participants consider themselves not religious. A significant majority of participants, 66%, consider themselves to be in the centre regarding religiosity. A small percentage of participants, 2%, consider themselves religious.

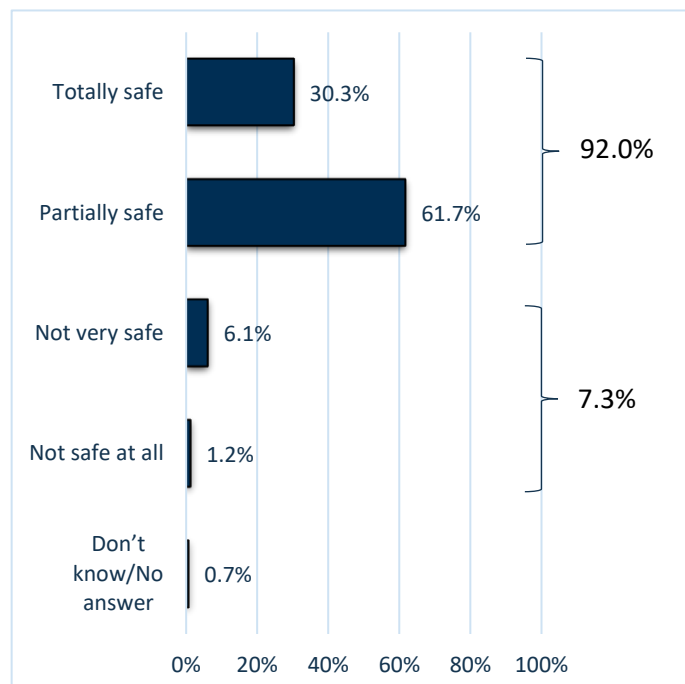
Figure 218. Religiosity – Work Status



When we analyse the responses to the question asking the participants how religious they consider themselves according to their employment status, we see that those who do not consider themselves religious is 30% among both working people and students. The rate of those who define themselves in the centre is 67% among students and 64% among the working people. On the other hand, the rate of those who define themselves as religious is 5% among working people and 2% among students.

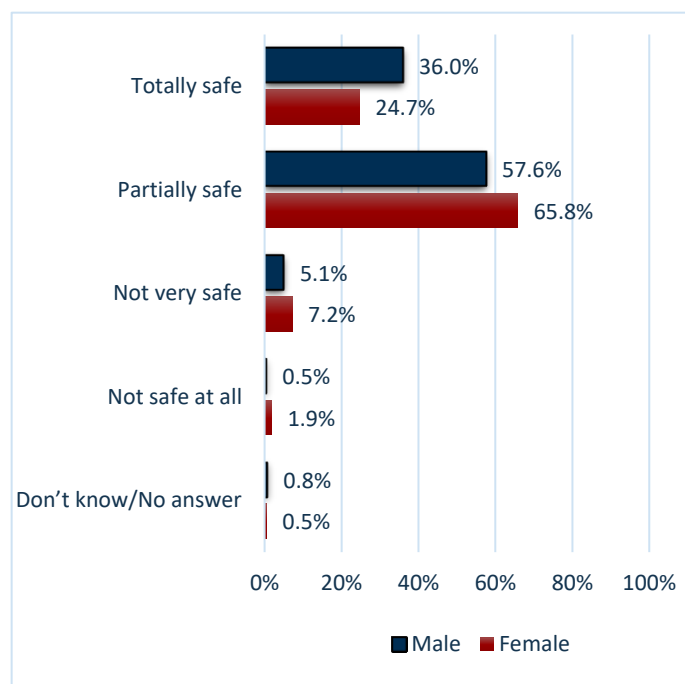
3.7 Risk and Security

Figure 219. Walk Alone in the Dark



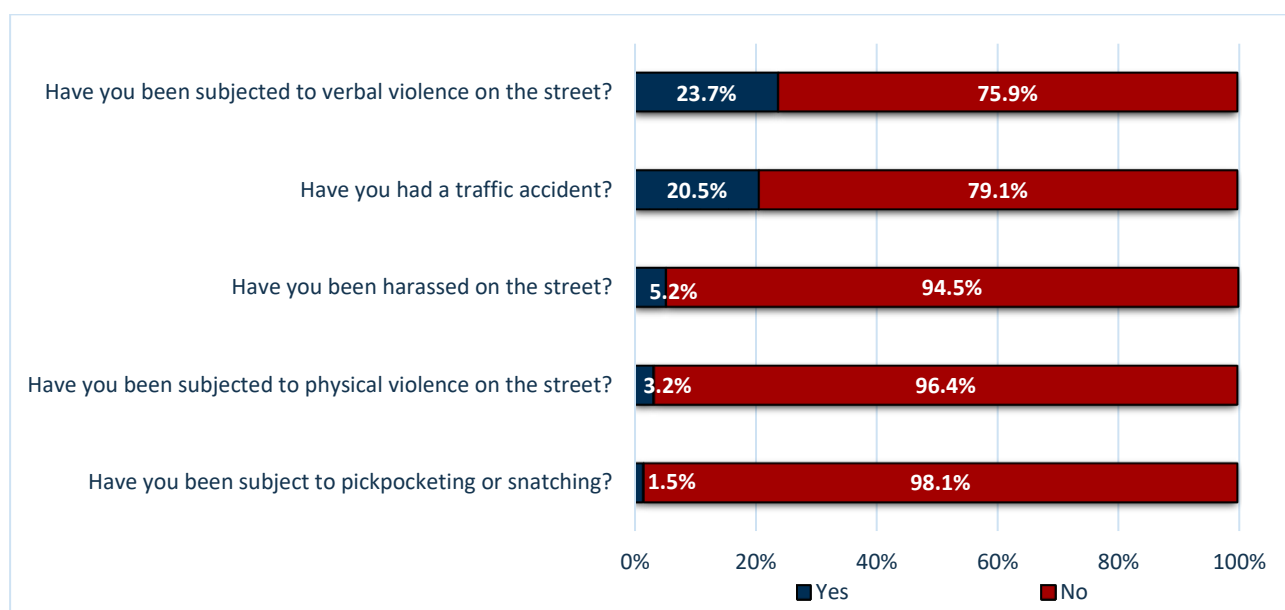
When participants were asked how they felt while walking alone at night in their neighbourhood, 92% of the participants stated that they felt safe, while 7% stated that they did not feel safe.

Figure 220. Walk Alone in the Dark - Gender



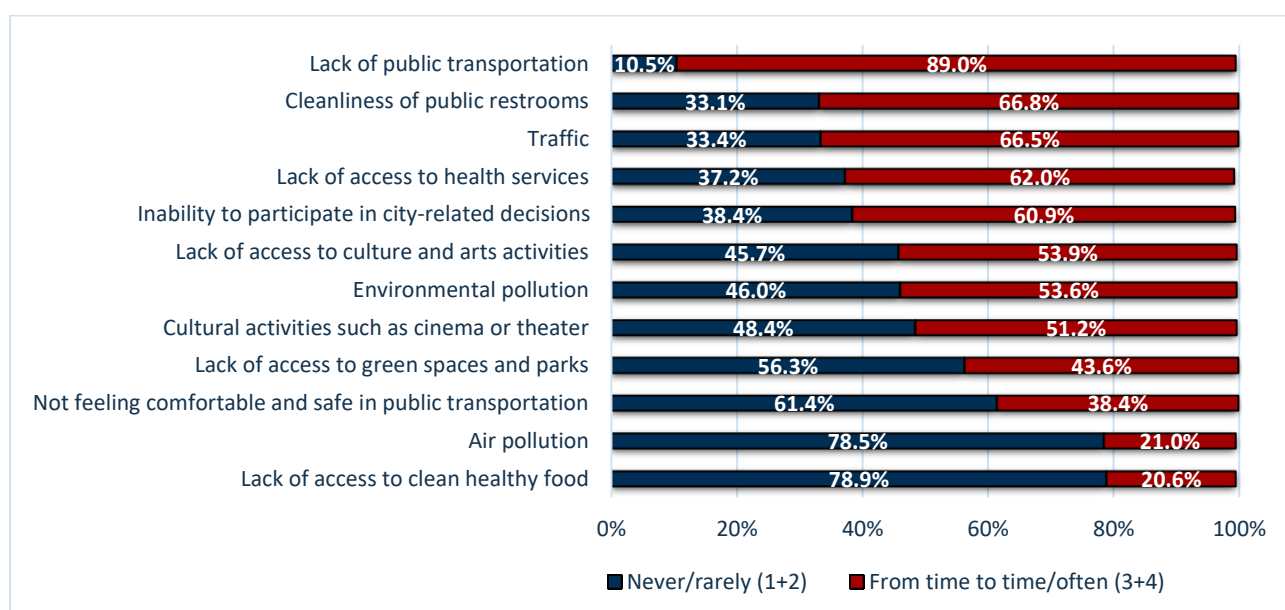
When we examine the answers to the question of how the participants feel when walking alone at night in their neighbourhoods according to gender; we see that 94% of men feel safe, while this rate is 91% for women.

Figure 221. Situations Encountered Over the Past Year



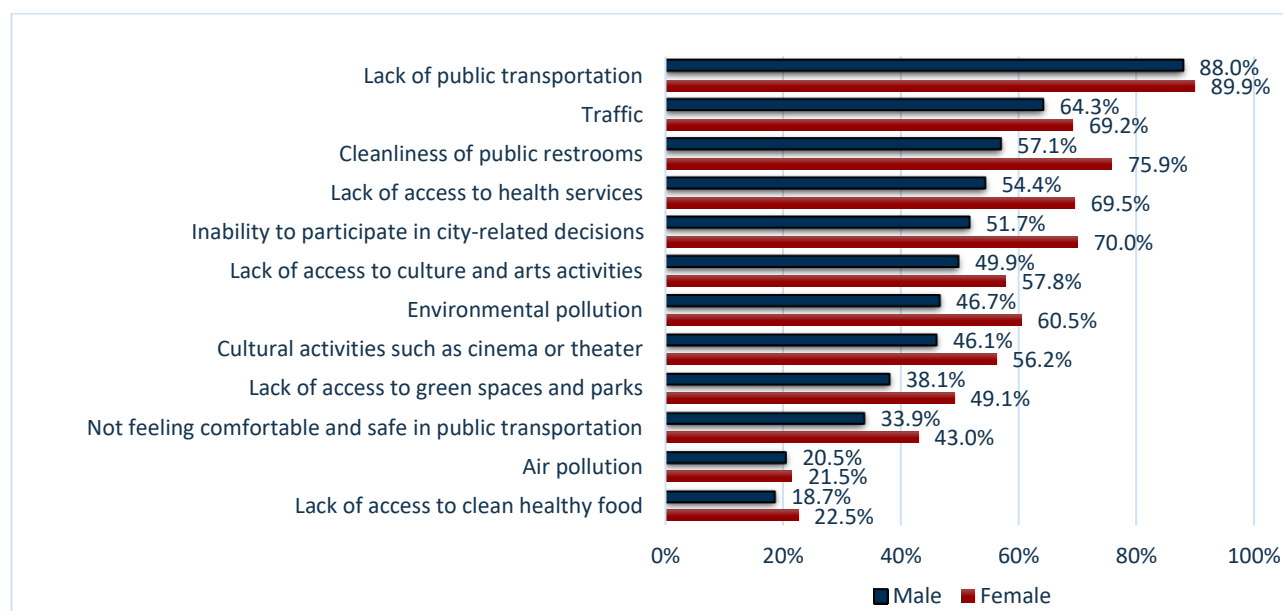
Participants were asked whether they had experienced some incidents in the past year. 24% of the participants stated that they were subjected to verbal violence on the street, 21% stated that they had a traffic accident. This is followed by 5% who stated that they had been harassed on the street, 3% who stated that they had been physically assaulted on the street and finally 2% who stated that they had been subjected to pickpocketing or snatching.

Figure 222. The Frequency of Issues Encountered While Living in the City



Participants were asked how often they face certain problems in the city they live in. When we grouped the responses in pairs; 89% of the participants stated that they often suffer from public transport problems, followed by the cleanliness of public toilets and traffic problems with 67%, access to health services with 62% and inability to participate in decision-making processes related to the city with 61%.

Figure 223. The Frequency of Issues Encountered While Living in the City “From time to time/often answers” - Gender



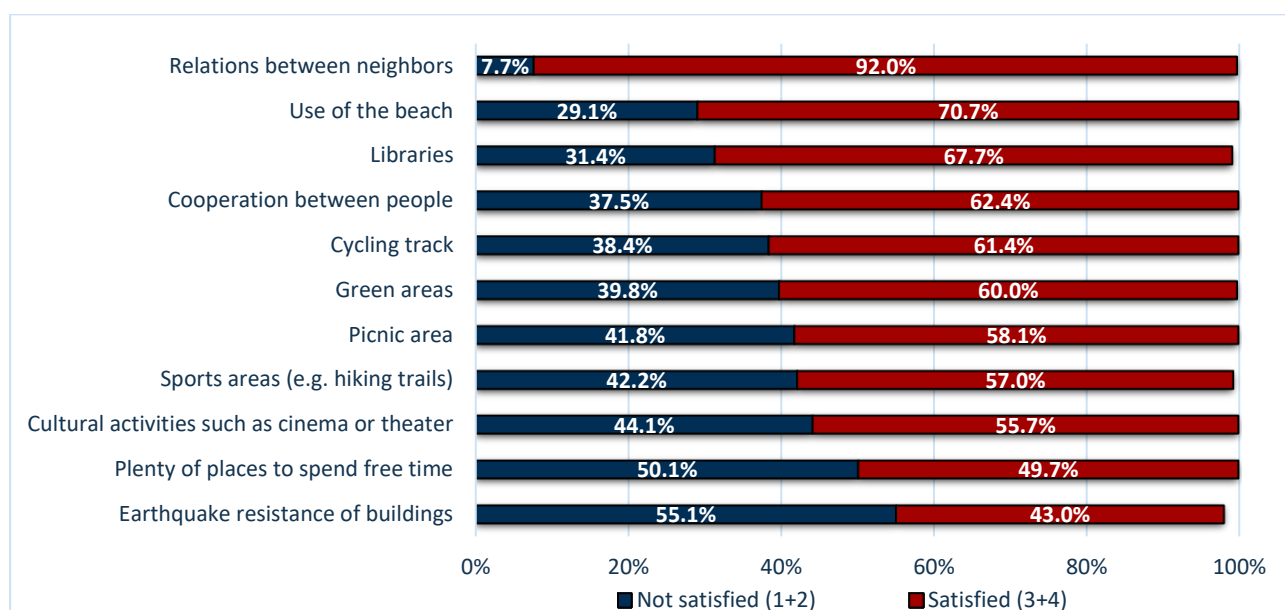
When we look at the gender of the answers to the question in which we asked the young participants about the problems they face in the city they live in, the most common problem encountered by both men and women is the inadequacy of public transport. This rate is 90% for women and 88% for men. The most common problem faced by men is traffic with 64%, followed by the cleanliness of public toilets with 57 %. In addition, the second most common problem that women stated that they faced most frequently is the cleanliness of public toilets with 76%, and the third most common problem is not being able to participate in the decisions made about the city with 70%.

Table 9. The Frequency of Issues Encountered While Living in the City “From time to time/often answers” – District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Lack of public transportation	88,7%	88,7%	94,0%	84,7%
Traffic	71,1%	58,3%	79,3%	54,0%
Cleanliness of public restrooms	70,1%	61,6%	57,3%	73,3%
Environmental pollution	66,1%	38,4%	36,7%	60,7%
Lack of access to culture and arts activities	61,8%	43,0%	42,7%	60,0%
Cultural activities such as cinema or theatre	57,1%	46,4%	39,3%	56,0%
Inability to participate in city-related decisions	55,5%	64,9%	57,3%	71,3%
Lack of access to health services	48,2%	67,5%	66,0%	80,0%
Lack of access to green spaces and parks	47,5%	27,2%	36,7%	59,3%
Not feeling comfortable and safe in public transportation	35,9%	40,4%	28,0%	52,0%
Lack of access to clean healthy food	28,2%	21,2%	4,7%	20,7%
Air pollution	22,3%	15,2%	18,0%	27,3%

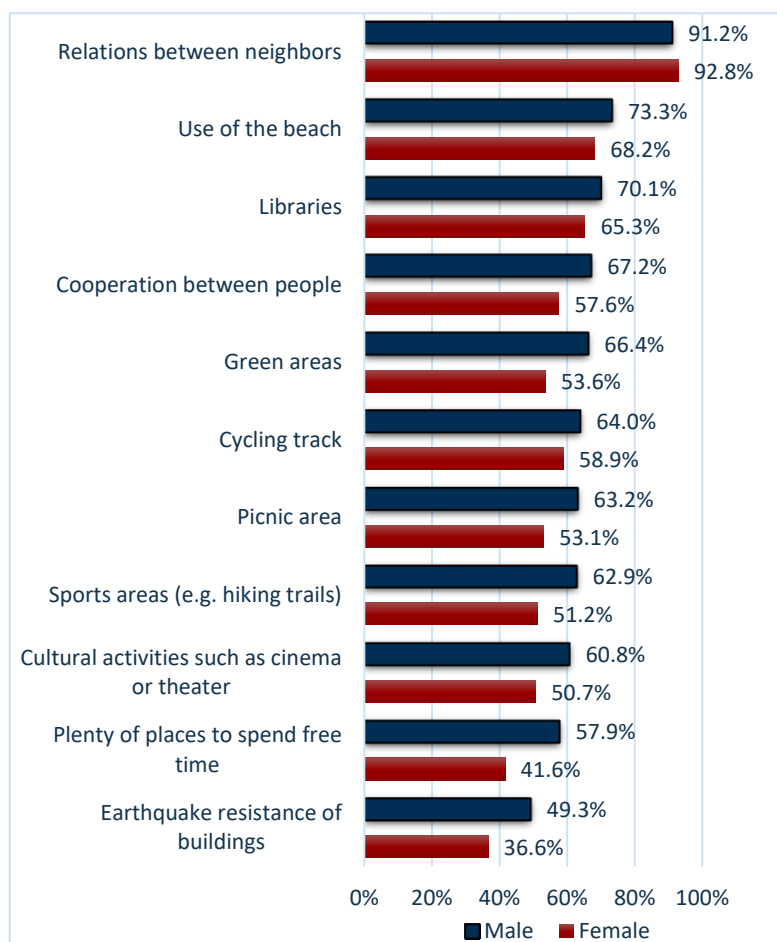
When we analyse the responses regarding the young participants about the problems, they face in the city they live in based on their place of residence in Nicosia and Kyrenia, the lack of public transportation is a concern at 89%. Famagusta records the highest percentage at 94% regarding this issue. Regarding the response "Traffic", 79% of those living in Famagusta, 71% of those living in Nicosia and 58% of those living in Kyrenia experience traffic problems.

Figure 224. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City



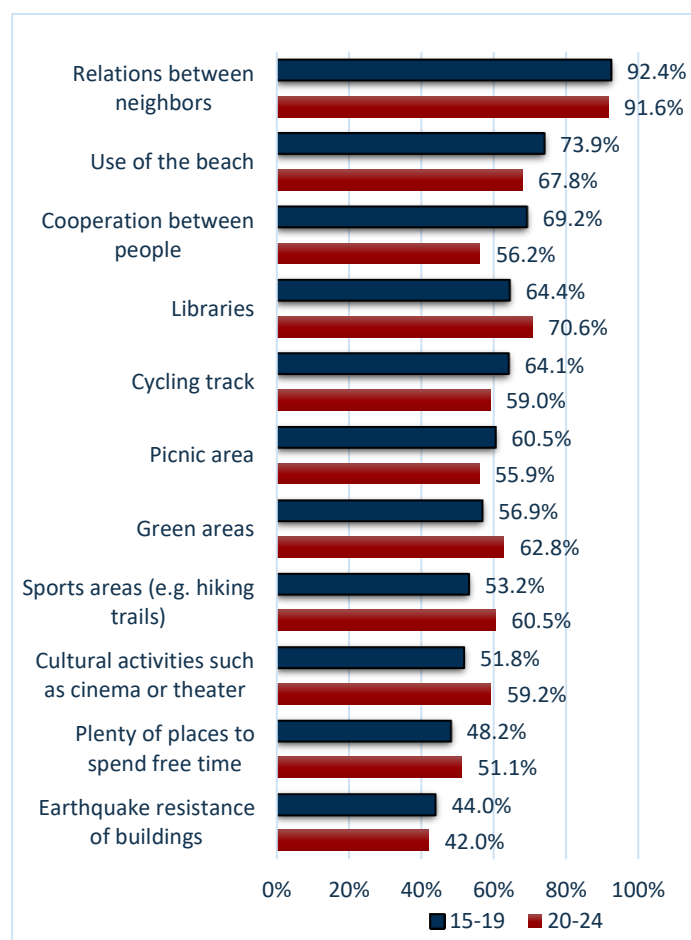
The participants were asked about their level of satisfaction with certain issues in the city they live in. 92% of the participants were satisfied with neighbourly relations, followed by the use of the beach (71%), libraries (68%), interpersonal cooperation (62%) and bicycle paths (61%). On the other hand, 55% of the respondents were not satisfied with the earthquake resistance of the buildings in the city. Other issues they were dissatisfied with were the lack of places to spend time (50%), activities such as cinema or theatre (44%), sports areas (42%) and picnic areas.

Figure 225. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers - Gender



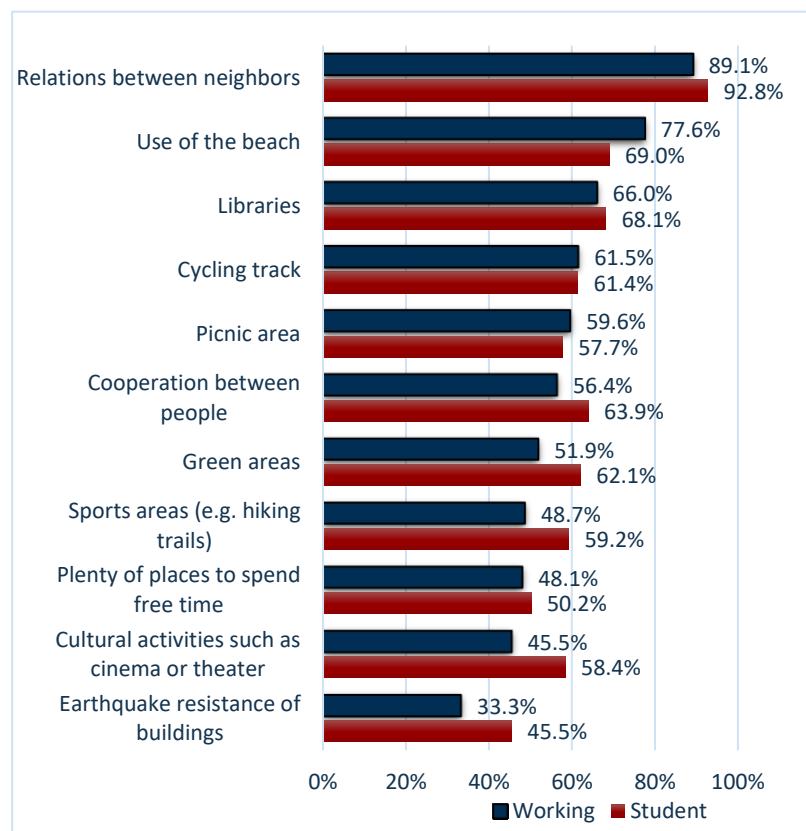
When we examine the answers given to the question in which we asked the participants about their degree of satisfaction with some issues in the city they live in according to gender, the most satisfied issue for both women and men is the relations between neighbours, this rate is 93% for women and 91% for men. The satisfaction with the social life is lower within the female respondents compared to male respondents. Issues that the satisfaction rate are lowest compared to male respondents are cooperation between people; 67% for men and 58% for women, green areas, 66% for men, 54% for women, plenty of places to spend free time 58% for men and 42% for women, cultural activities such as cinema or theatre, 61% for men and 51% within women.

Figure 226. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers – Age Group



When we examine the answers given to the question asking the degree of satisfaction of the participants about some issues in the city, they live in according to age group, the most satisfied issue in both the 15-19 age group and the 20-24 age group is relations between neighbours. This rate is 92% in the 15-19 age group and 92% in the 20-24 age group. The other issues that the 15-19 age group is most satisfied with are "use of the beach" with 74% and "cooperation between people" with 70%. In addition, the second most satisfied issue among the 20-24 age group is "libraries" with 71% and "use of the beach" with 68%.

Figure 227. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers – Work Status



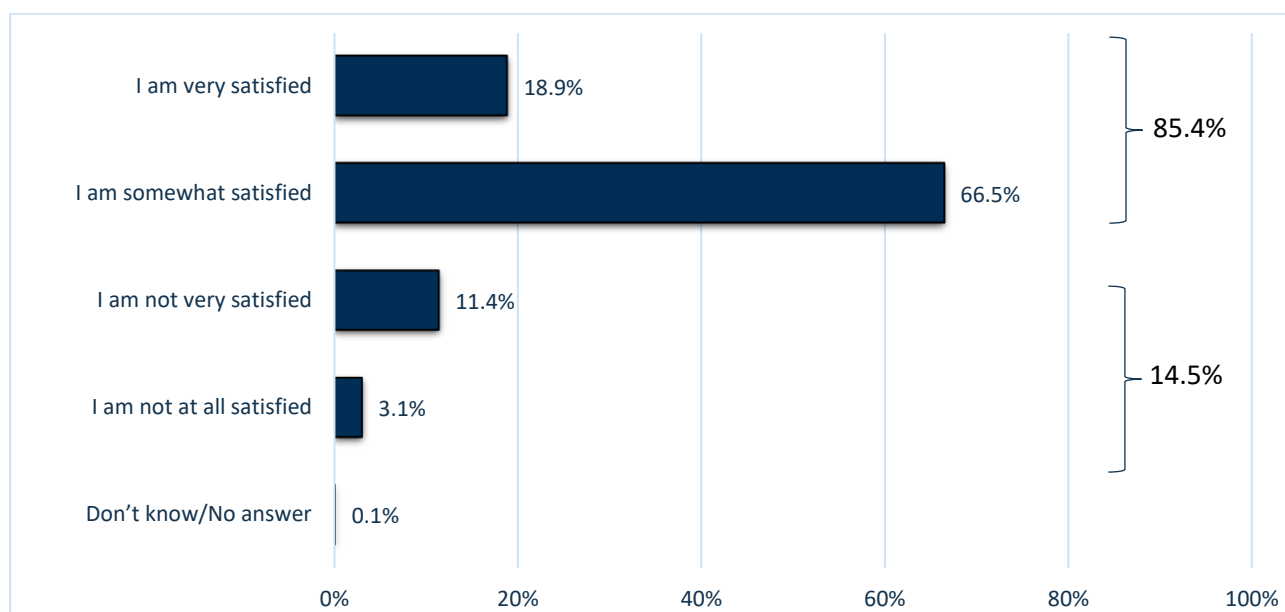
When we examine the answers given to the question in which we asked about the degree of satisfaction of the participants about some issues in the city they live in according to their employment status, the most satisfied issue for both students and working people is the relations between people. This rate is 93% for students and 89% for working people. The other issues that the working group is most satisfied with are "use of the beach" with 77% and "libraries" with 76%. In addition, those in the student group were most satisfied with "use of the beach" with 69% and "libraries" with 68%.

Table 10. Satisfaction with Certain Issues of Life in This City “Satisfied” answers – District

	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Relations between neighbours	91,4%	97,4%	92,0%	88,0%
Use of the beach	75,1%	87,4%	58,7%	57,3%
Cooperation between people	70,4%	61,6%	47,3%	62,0%
Cycling track	67,4%	50,3%	74,0%	48,0%
Libraries	57,5%	72,8%	89,3%	61,3%
Picnic area	57,5%	60,9%	60,7%	54,0%
Green areas	53,8%	65,6%	67,3%	59,3%
Sports areas (e.g. hiking trails)	50,2%	70,9%	64,0%	50,0%
Plenty of places to spend free time	42,9%	61,6%	53,3%	48,0%
Cultural activities such as cinema or theatre	42,5%	72,2%	62,0%	59,3%
Earthquake resistance of buildings	39,5%	49,7%	43,3%	42,7%

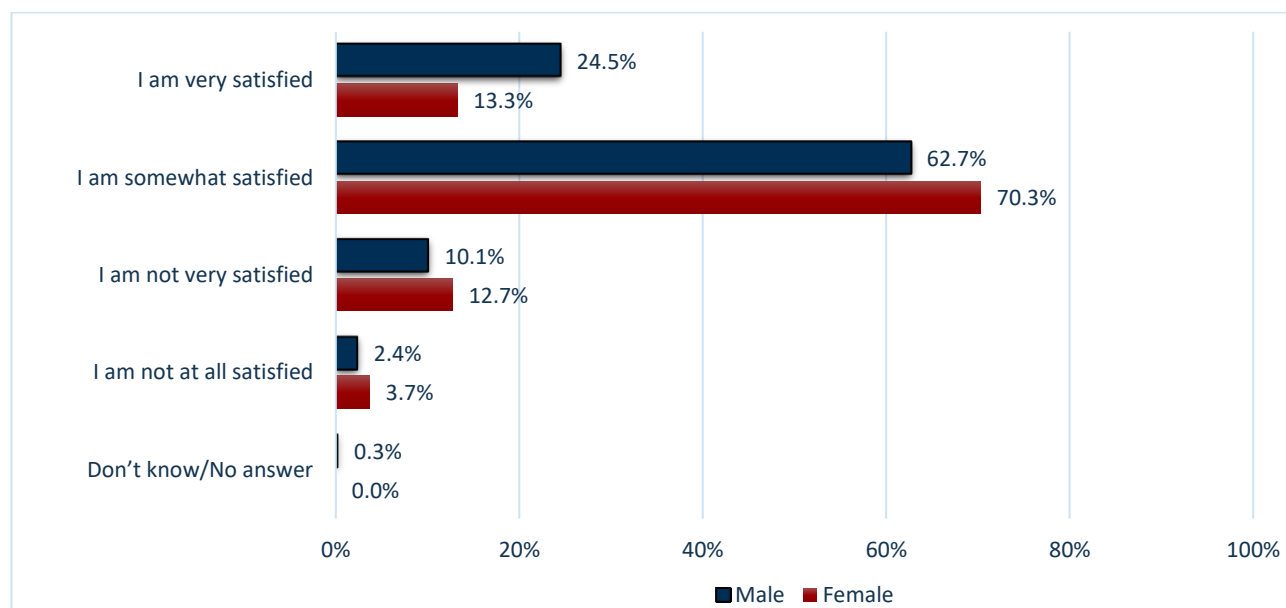
When we examine the answers given to the question in which we asked about the degree of satisfaction of the participants about some issues in the city they live in according to their place of residence, the most satisfied issue for all districts is the relations between neighbours. Regarding the response "Use of beach", 87% of those living in Kyrenia, 75% of those living in Nicosia and 59 % of those living in Famagusta are satisfied using of beach. When we look at the low percentage "Earthquake resistance of buildings" response, we see that 50% of those living in Kyrenia, 43% of those living in Famagusta and 40% of those living in Nicosia are satisfied with the “Earthquake resistance of buildings.”

Figure 228. Satisfaction with Living in This City



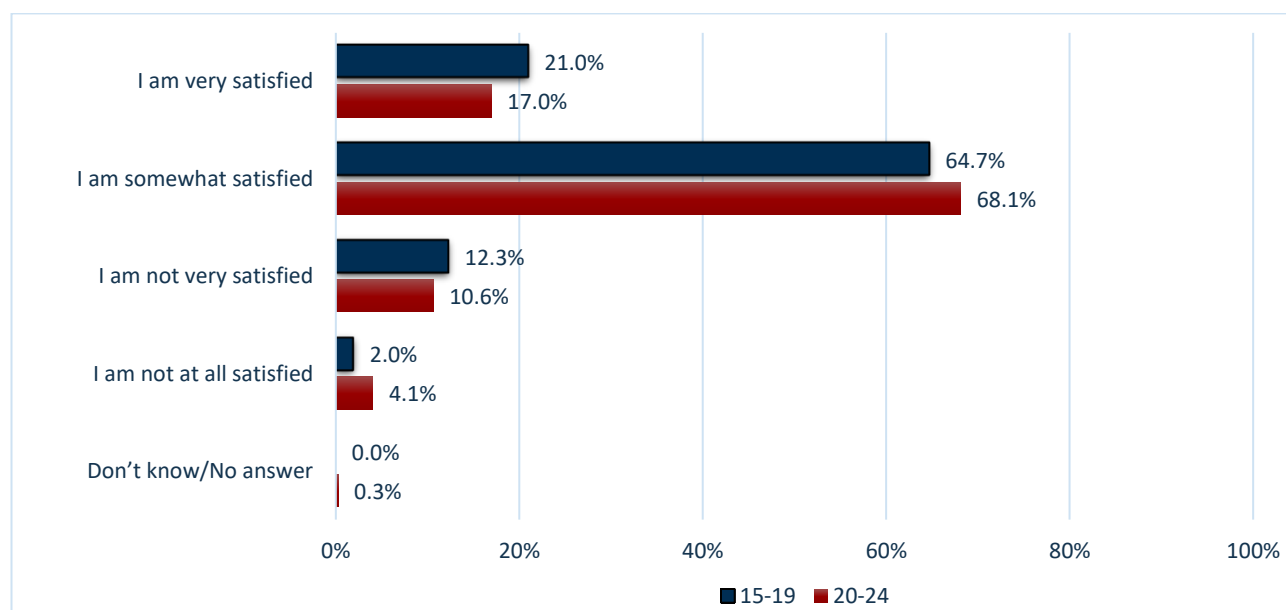
Participants were asked how satisfied they were with living in this city. The majority of respondents (85%) expressed being satisfied with living in their city.

Figure 229. Satisfaction with Living in This City - Gender



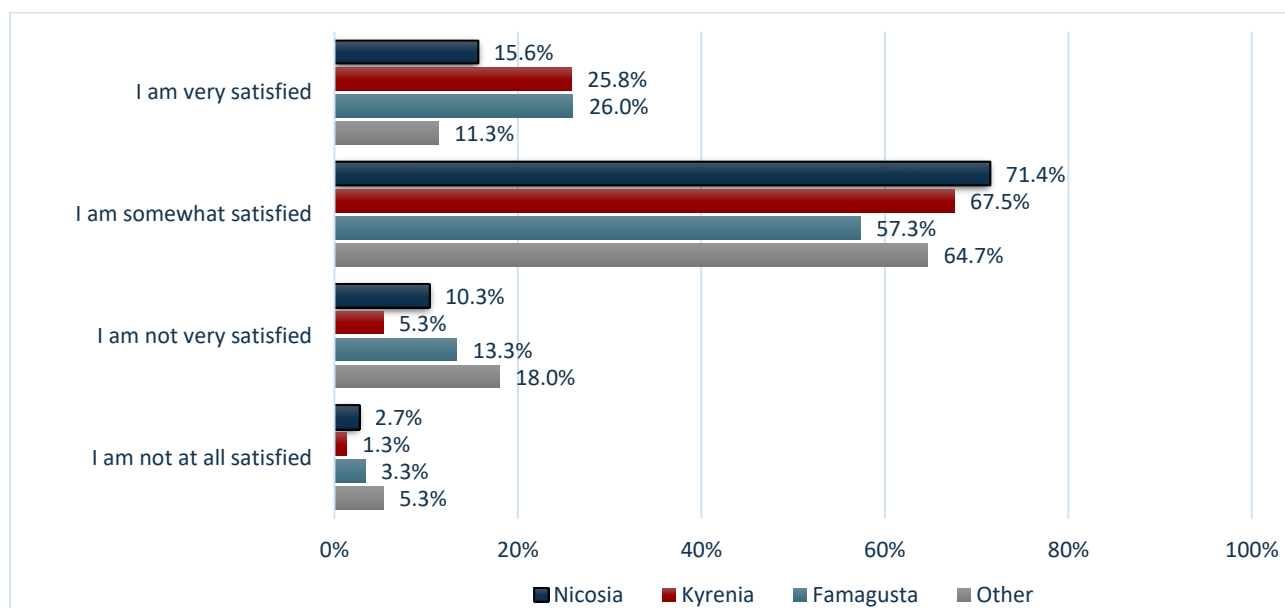
When we analyse the answers given to the question whether the participants are satisfied with the city they live in according to gender; 70% of women and 63% of men answered, "I am somewhat satisfied". The rate of those who stated that they are very satisfied is 25% for men and 13% for women. On the other hand, the rate of those who stated that they were not very satisfied is 13% for women and 10% for men. The rate of those who stated that they were not satisfied at all is 4% for women and 2% for men.

Figure 230. Satisfaction with Living in This City – Age Group



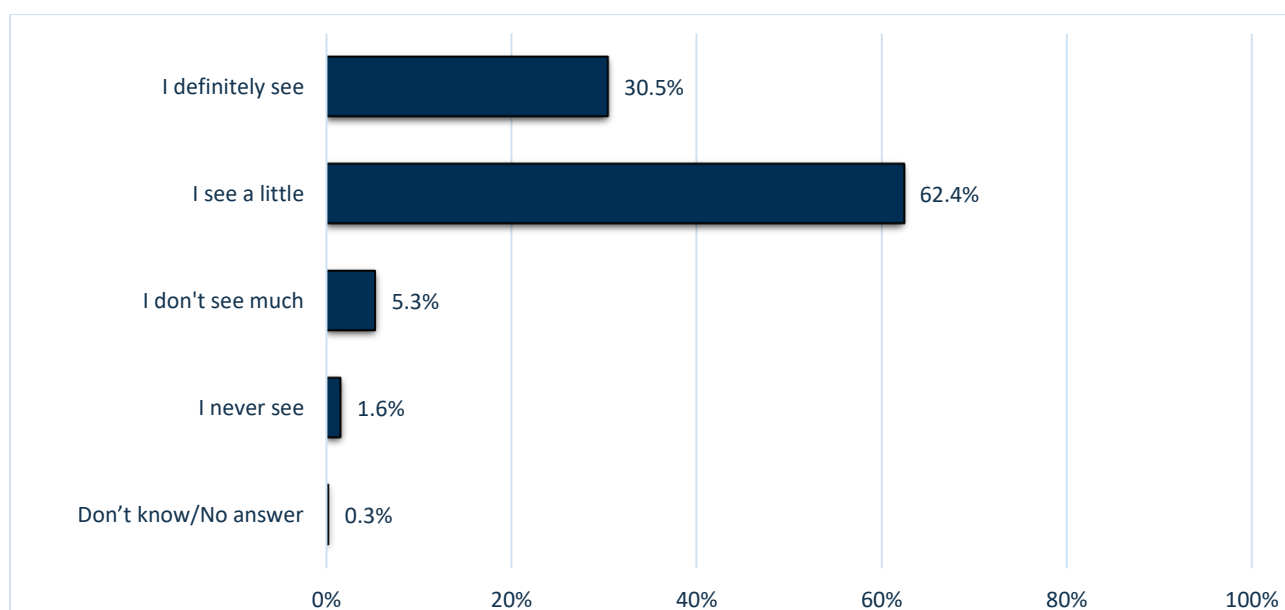
When we analyse the answers to the question whether the participants are satisfied with the city, they live in according to age groups; 68% of the 20-24 age group and 65% of the 15-19 age group answered, "I am somewhat satisfied". The rate of those who stated that they are very satisfied is 21% in the 15-19 age group and 17% in the 20-24 age group. On the other hand, the rate of those who are not satisfied is 12% in the 15-19 age group and 11% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who stated that they were not satisfied at all is 4% in the 20-24 age group and 2% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 231. Satisfaction with Living in This City – District



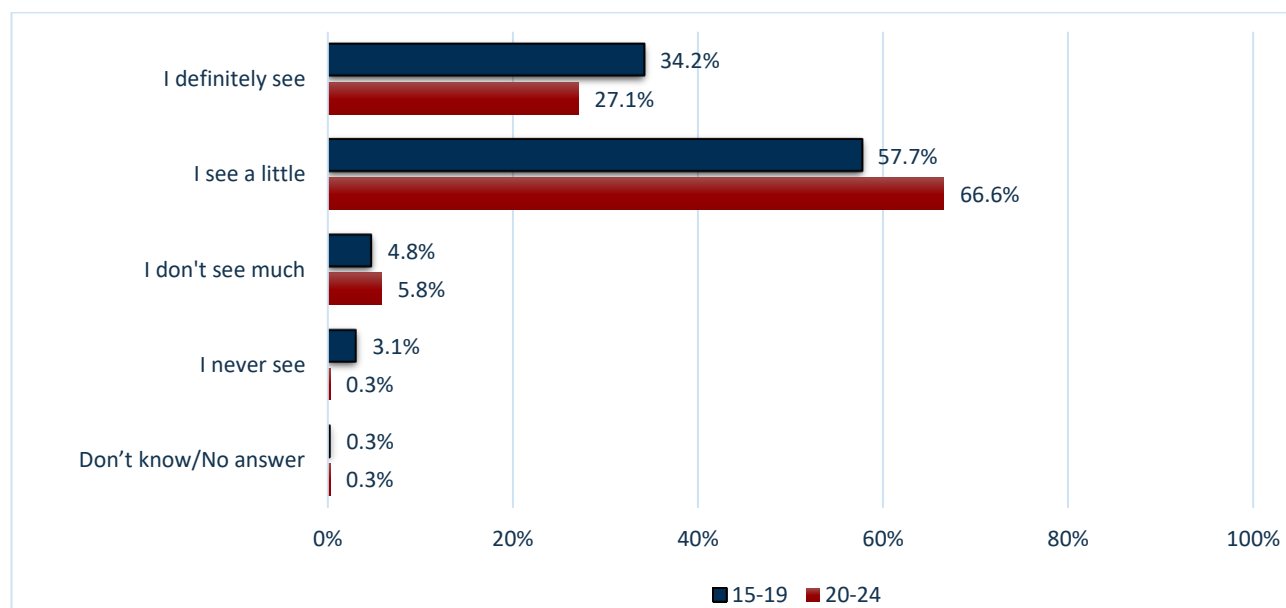
When we analyse the answers to the question whether the participants are satisfied with the city, they live in according to their place of residence groups; 71% of those living in Nicosia and 68% of those living in Kyrenia answered "I am somewhat satisfied". 26% of those living in Nicosia and Kyrenia were very satisfied. 16% of residents in Famagusta are satisfied.

Figure 232. Oneself as a Citizen of the City



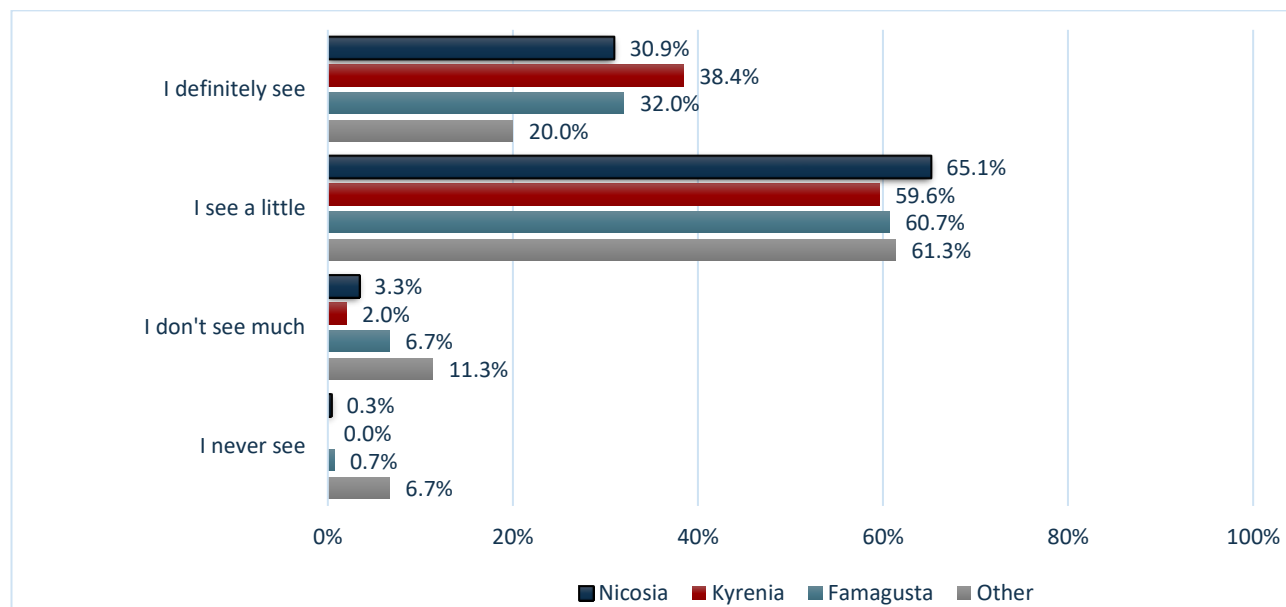
When the participants were asked whether they see themselves as a citizen of the city they live in, 31% of the participants answered, "I definitely see", while 62% answered "I see a little". In contrast, 5% stated that they do not see much, and 2% stated that they never see themselves as fellow citizens.

Figure 233. Oneself as a Citizen of the City – Age Group



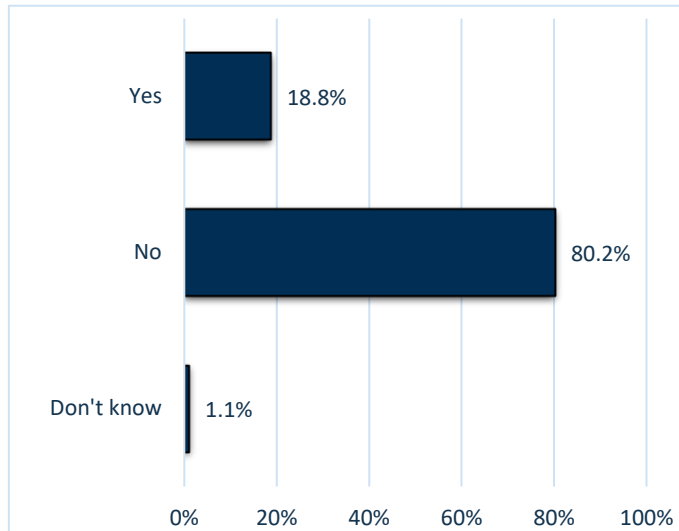
When we analyse the responses to the question whether the respondents see themselves as citizens of the city, they live in according to age groups; the rate of those who answered "I definitely see" is 34% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is 27% in the 20-24 age group. The rate of those who answered "I see a little" is 67% in the 20-24 age group and 58% in the 15-19 age group. On the other hand, the rate of those who answered "I don't see much" is 6% in the 20-24 age group and 5% in the 15-19 age group. In addition, the rate of those who answered "I never see" is 3% in the 15-19 age group, while this rate is below 1% in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 234. Oneself as a Citizen of the City – District



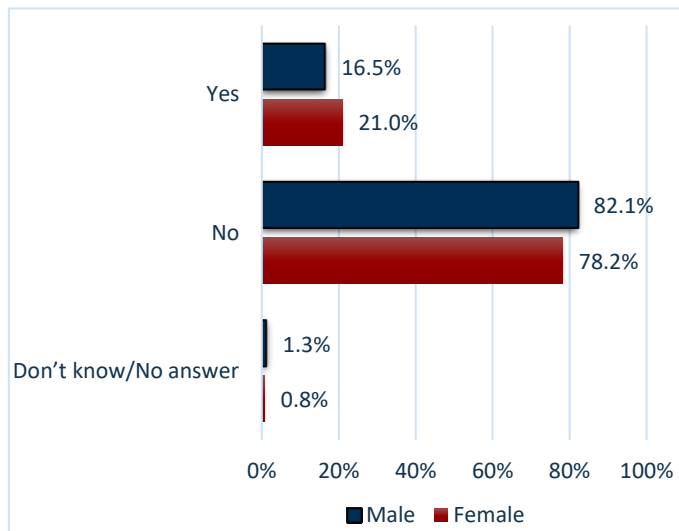
When we analyse the responses to the question whether the respondents see themselves as citizens of the city they live in according to their place of residence; the rate of those who answered "I definitely see" is 38% of those living in Kyrenia, while this rate is 32% of those Famagusta and 31% of those living in Nicosia.

Figure 235. Thoughts on Living in Another City



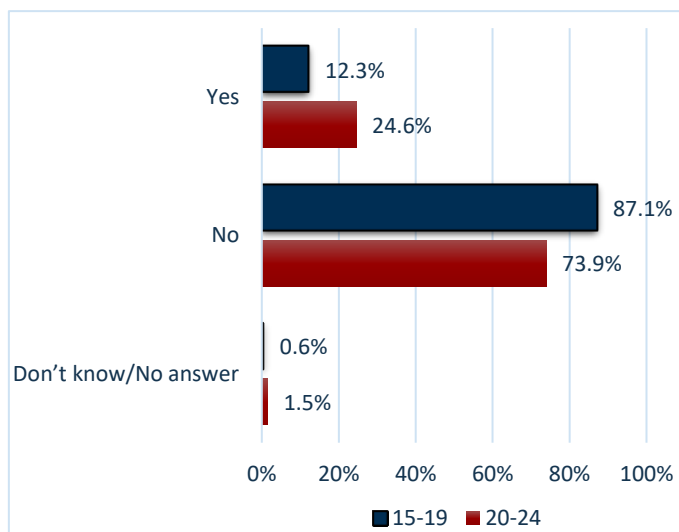
When the participants were asked whether they thought about living in another city, 80% of the participants answered no, while 19% answered yes.

Figure 236. Thoughts on Living in Another City - Gender



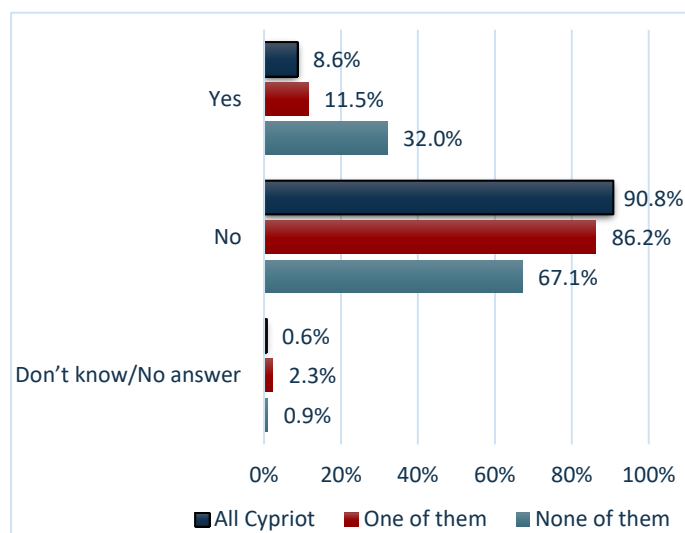
When we analyse the answers given to the question of whether the participants would like to live in another city according to gender; the rate of those who answered “Yes” is 21% for women, while this rate is 17% for men.

Figure 237. Thoughts on Living in Another City - Age Group



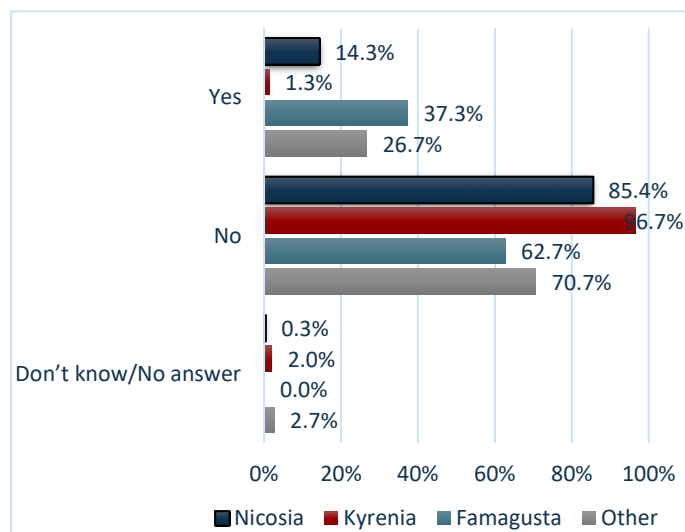
When we analyse the answers given to the question of whether the participants would like to live in another city according to age groups; the rate of those who answered “Yes” is 12% for 15-19 age group, while this rate is 25% for 20-24 age group.

Figure 238. Thoughts on Living in Another City - Parent's Birthplace



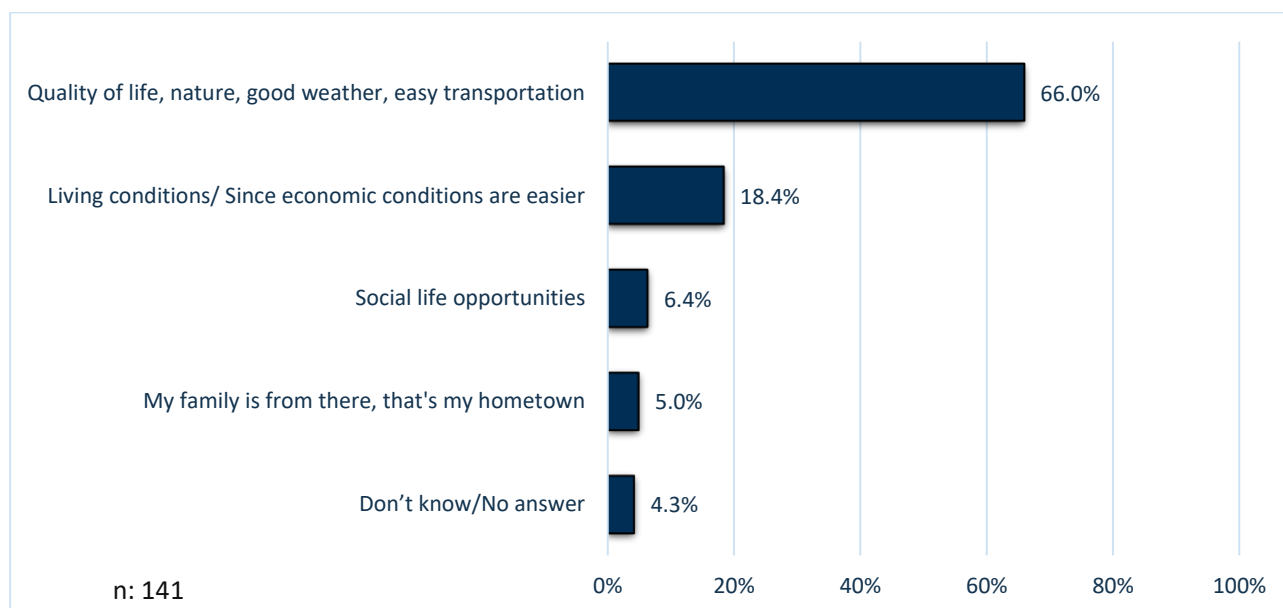
When we analyse the answers given to the question of whether the participants would like to live in another city according to their parents' place of birth; the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 32% for participants whose none of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus, 12% for those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, and 9% for those whose both of their parents were born in the northern part of Cyprus.

Figure 239. Thoughts on Living in Another City - District



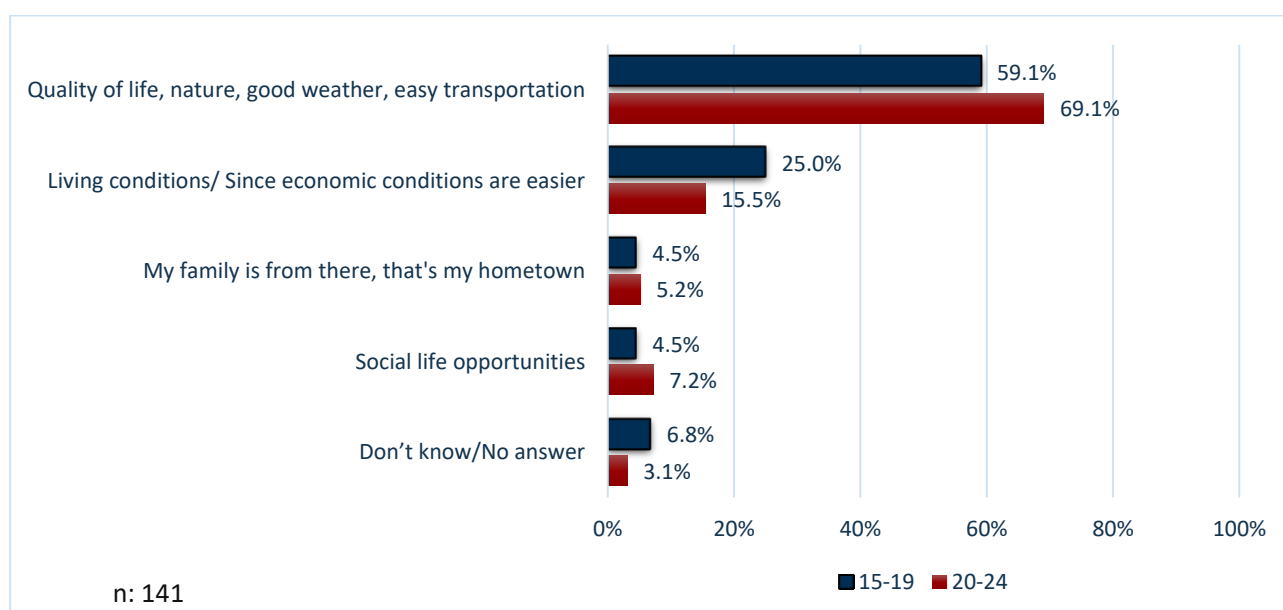
When we analyse the answers given to the question of whether the participants would like to live in another city according to their place of residence; the rate of those who answered "Yes" is 37% for those in Famagusta, 14% for participants in Nicosia, 1% for those in Kyrenia, and 27% for those in other districts. The rate of those who answered "No" is 97% for those in Kyrenia, 85% for participants in Nicosia, 63% for those in Famagusta, and 71% for those in other districts.

Figure 240. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation



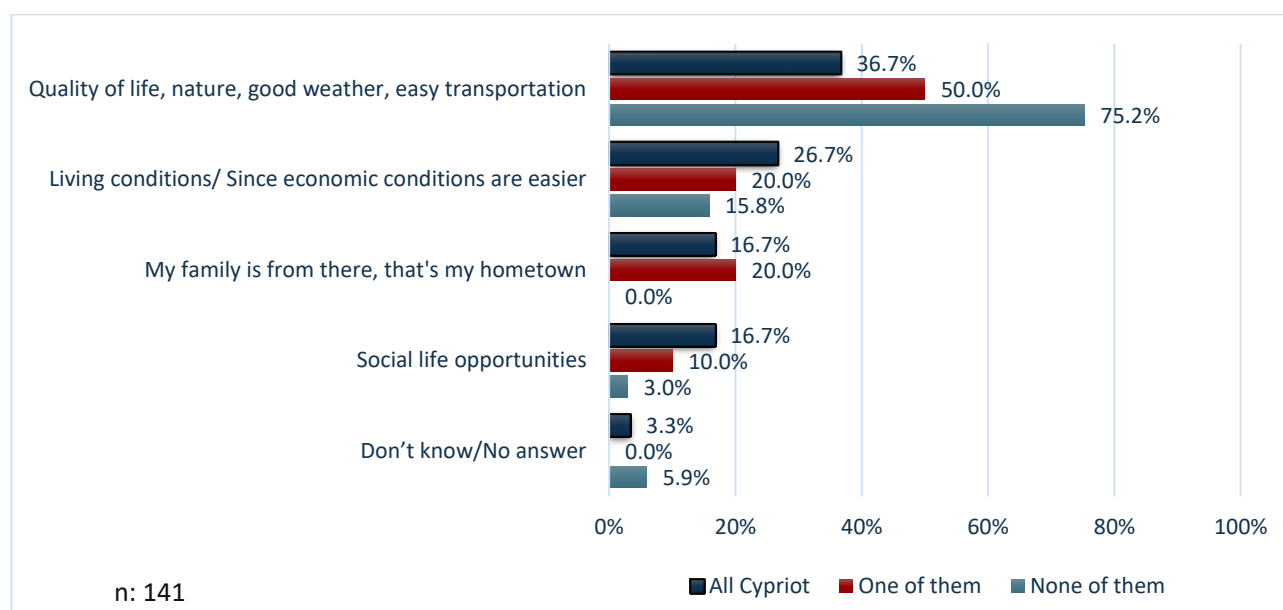
Participants were asked which features of the cities they intend to relocate to are important to them, and they stated that quality of life, nature, good weather and easy transportation came first. The rate of those who think in this way is 66%. The rate of those who think that the quality of life and economic conditions are easier is 18%. The rate of those who think that social life opportunities are developed is 6%. On the other hand, the rate of those who say that it is their hometown because their family is from there is 5%.

Figure 241. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation – Age Group



Participants were asked which features of the cities they intend to relocate to are important for them. When the answers given to this question are analysed according to age groups; the rate of those who answered “quality of life, nature, good weather, easy transportation” ranks first in both groups. This rate is 69% for the 20-24 age group and 59% for the 15-19 age group. The second ranking characteristic for the 15-19 age group is living conditions with 25%, followed by being the hometown of their family and themselves and social life opportunities with 5%. In addition, for the 20-24 age group, the second ranked characteristic is living conditions with 16%, followed by social life opportunities with 7%, and the fourth ranked characteristic is being the hometown of their family and themselves with 5%.

Figure 242. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation – Parent’s Birthplace



Participants were asked which features of the cities they intend to relocate to are important for them. When the responses to this question are analysed according to their parents' place of birth, the rate of those who answered “quality of life, nature, good weather, easy transportation” ranks first in all three groups. This rate is 75% for those with both parents born outside Cyprus, 50% for those with one parent born in the northern part of Cyprus and 37% for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus. The second ranking characteristic for those with both parents born in the northern part of Cyprus is living conditions with 27%, being the hometown of their family and themselves with 17% and social life opportunities with 17%. For those whose one of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, the following responses are living conditions and being the hometown of their family and themselves with a rate of 20%. The rate of social life opportunities is 10% for the same group. In addition, for those whose neither of their parents was born in the northern part of Cyprus, the second most popular response is 16%, followed by social life opportunities with 3%.

Table 11. Considerations for the City Being Considered for Relocation –District

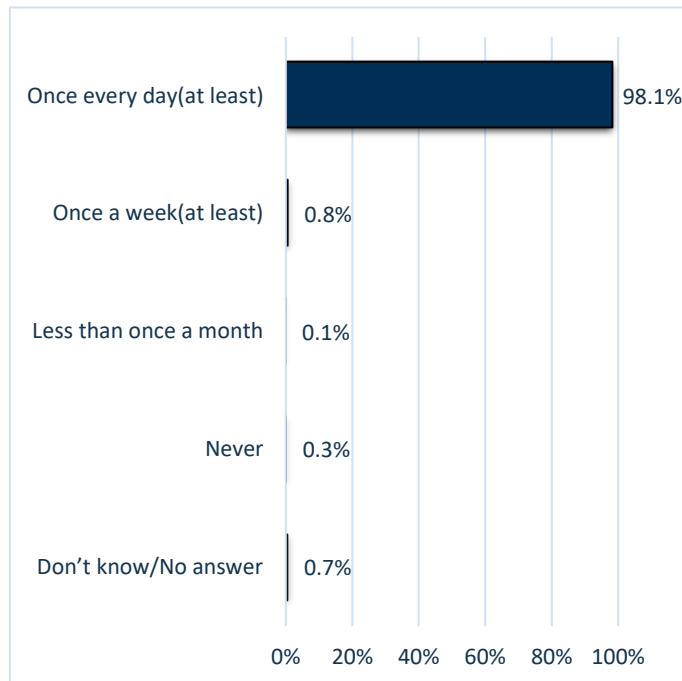
	Nicosia	Kyrenia	Famagusta	Other
Living conditions/ Since economic conditions are easier	48,8%	-	5,4%	5,0%
Quality of life, nature, good weather, easy transportation	39,5%	-	87,5%	65,0%
Social life opportunities	9,3%	-	3,6%	7,5%
My family is from there, that's my hometown	-	50,0%	-	15,0%
Don't know/No answer	2,3%	50,0%	3,6%	7,5%

Participants were asked which features of the cities they intend to relocate to are important for them. When the responses to this question are analysed according to their district, the satisfaction rate with living conditions/ since economic conditions are easier is 49% for participants in Nicosia, 5% for those in Famagusta and 5% for those in other districts. The satisfaction rate with the quality of life, nature, good weather, easy transportation is 88% for participants in Famagusta, 65% for those in other districts and 40% for those in Nicosia. The rate of social life opportunities is 9% for participants in Nicosia, 8% for those in other districts and 4% for those in Famagusta.

Additionally, 50% of participants in Kyrenia and 15% of those in other districts are satisfied because their family is from there, considering it their hometown.

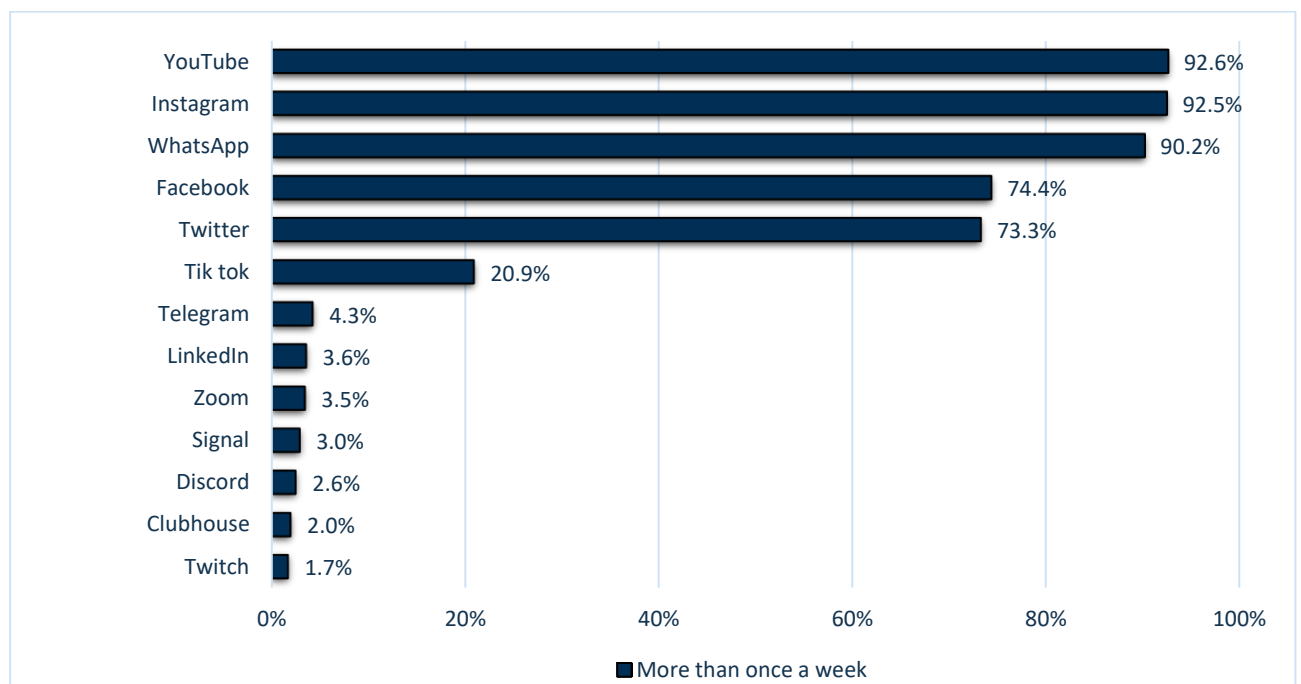
3.8 Media Use and Digitization

Figure 243. The Frequency of Internet Access



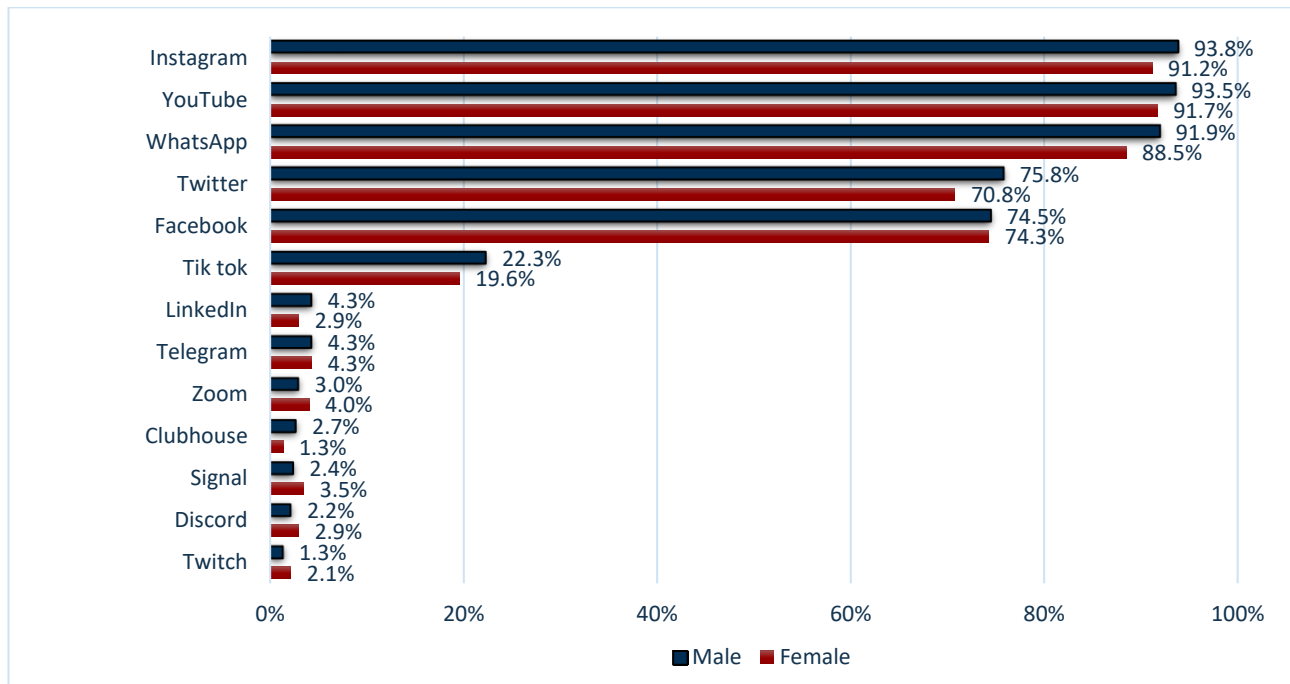
Regarding the frequency of access to the Internet, 98% of the participants stated that they access the Internet once a day and 1% stated that they access the Internet once a week.

Figure 244. The Frequency of Using



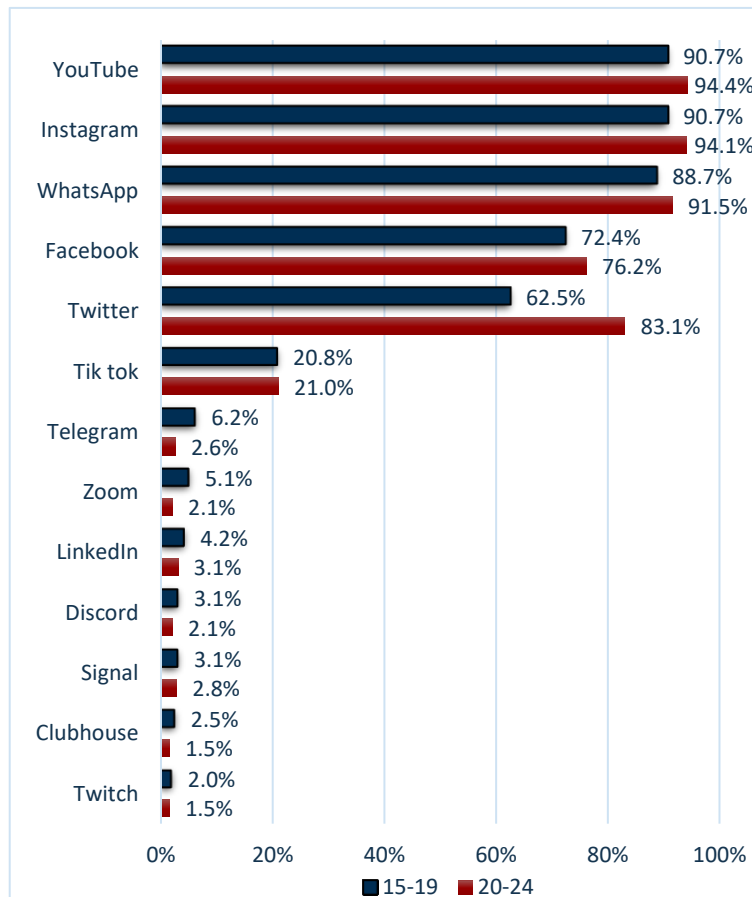
Young participants were asked how often they use some social media applications. When we grouped the responses according to the ones used more than once a week; the rate of those who stated that they use YouTube and Instagram applications more than once a week is the highest with 93%. These are followed by WhatsApp with 90%, Facebook with 74% and Twitter with 73%.

Figure 245. The Frequency of Using – “More than once a week answers” - Gender



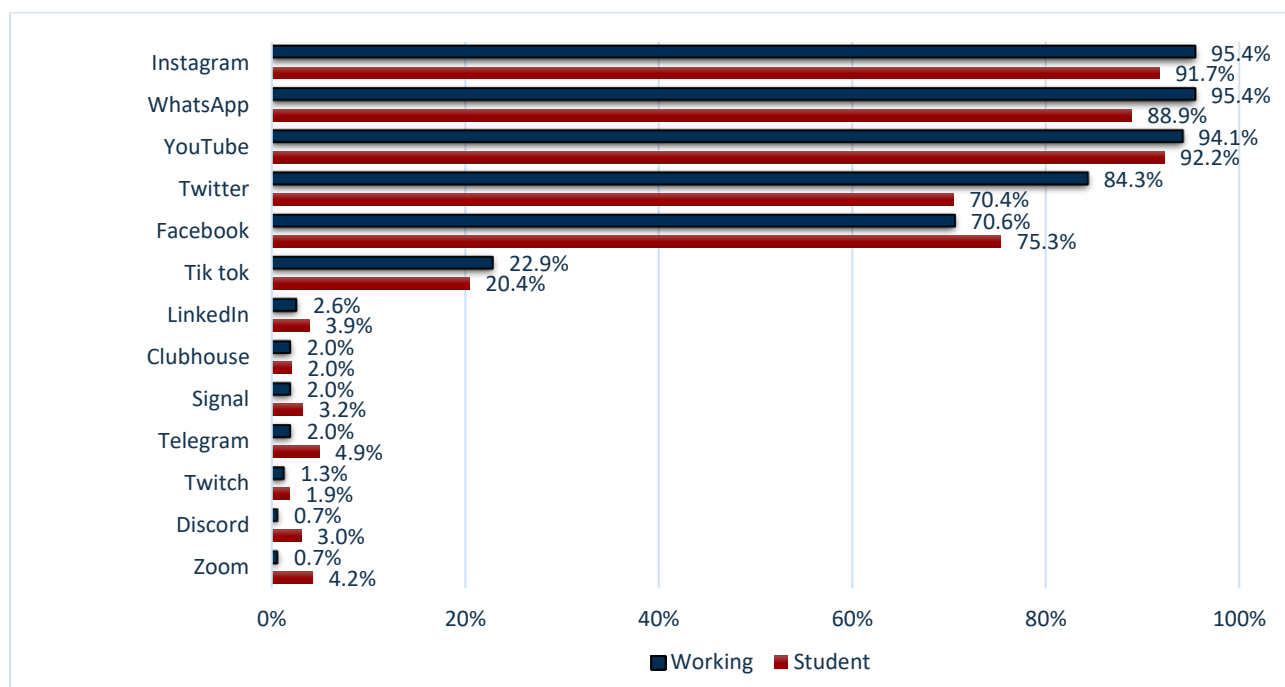
When we examined the “more than once a week” responses according to gender; the most frequently used applications by men were Instagram and YouTube with 94%. WhatsApp with 92%, Twitter with 76% and Facebook with 75%. This order is similar for women. The most frequently used application by women is YouTube with 92%, followed by Instagram with 91%. The following responses were WhatsApp with 89 %, Facebook with 74 % and Twitter with 71 %.

Figure 246. The Frequency of Using – “More than once a week answers” - Age Group



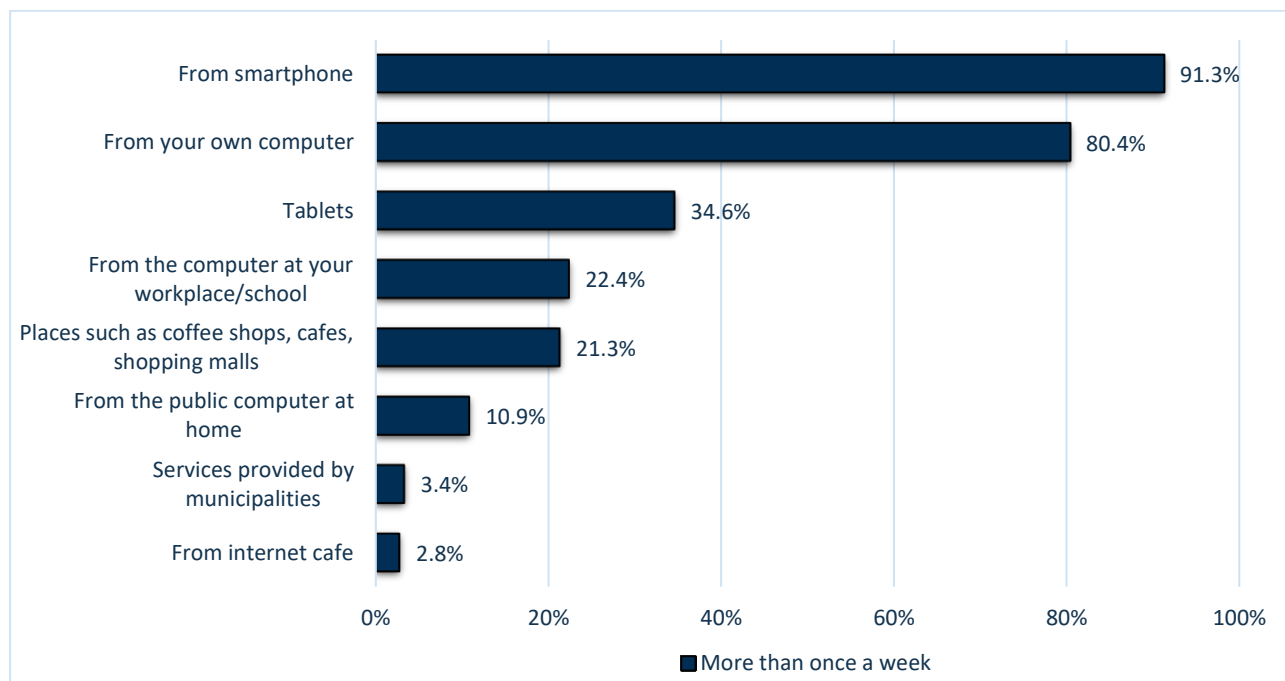
When we examined the “more than once a week” responses according to age groups, the most used applications in the 15-19 age group were YouTube and Instagram with 91%, followed by WhatsApp with 89%, Facebook with 72% and Twitter with 63%. In addition, this ranking is similar in the 20-24 age group. The most used applications in the 20-24 age group are YouTube and Instagram with 94%. The following responses were WhatsApp with 92 %, Twitter with 83 % and Facebook with 76 %.

Figure 247. The Frequency of Using – “More than once a week answers” - Work Status



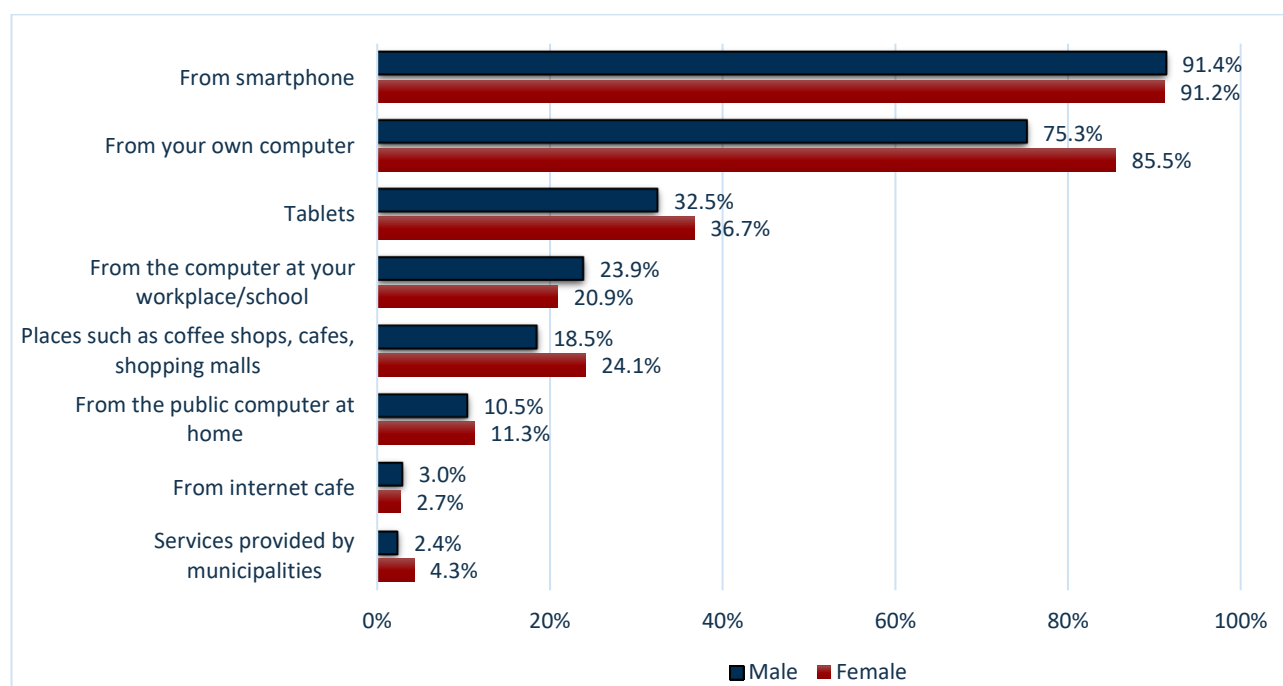
Looking at the “more than once a week” responses according to their employment status, the most frequently used applications by working people are Instagram and WhatsApp with 95%. The following answers are YouTube with 94%, Twitter with 84%, Facebook with 71%. This ranking did not change much among students. The most used applications among students are YouTube and Instagram with 92%, followed by WhatsApp with 89%, Facebook with 75% and Twitter with 70%.

Figure 248. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From...



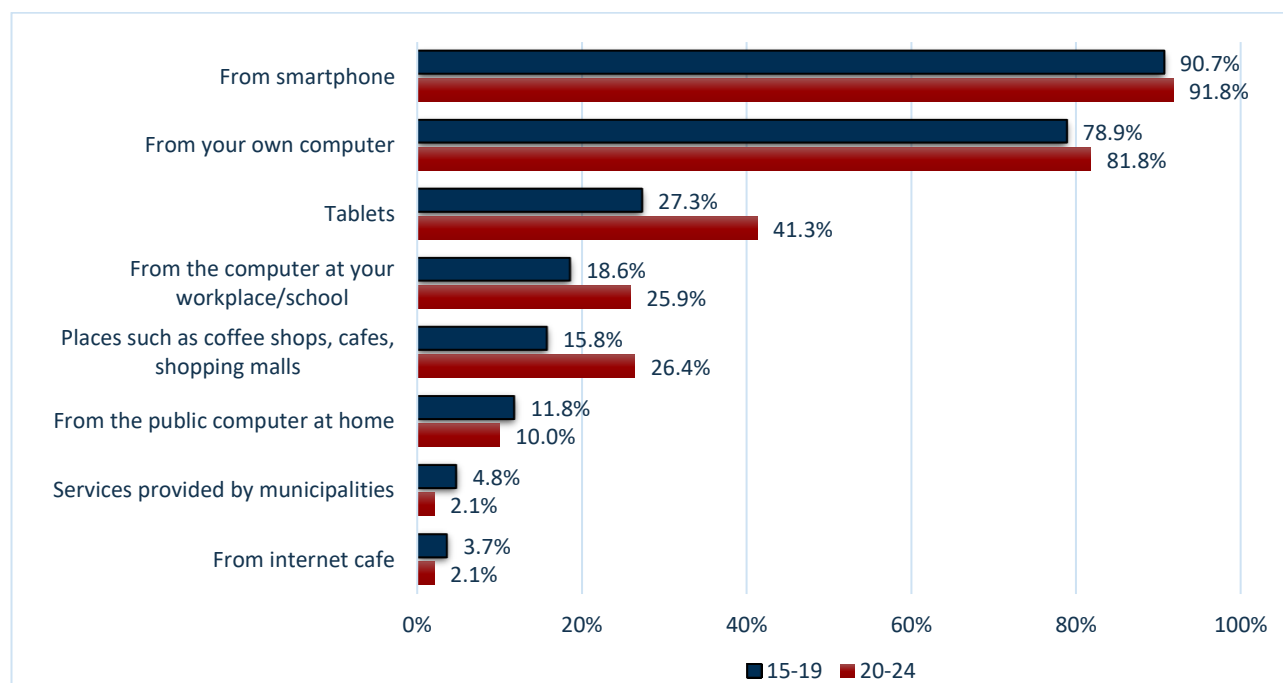
We asked the participants how often they access the internet in certain ways. 91% of the young participants stated that they access the internet “more than once a week” from their smartphones, 80% from their personal computers, 35% from tablets, 22% from computers at their workplace or school, and 21% from places such as cafes and shopping centres.

Figure 249. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From... – “More than once a week” - Gender



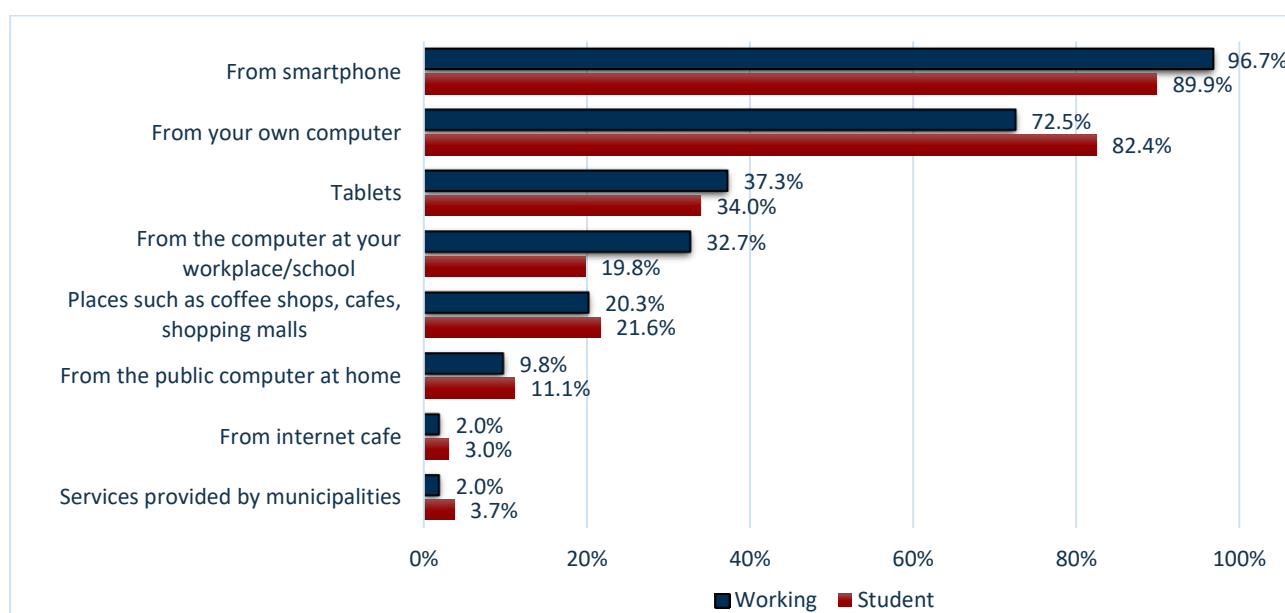
We asked the participants how often they access the internet in certain ways. When we analyse the responses of the participants according to gender; 91% of both men and women said that they access the internet from their smartphones. The rate of those who said that they access the Internet from their personal computers is 86% among women, while this rate is 11 points lower among men (75%). The rate of those who say that they access the Internet from their tablets more than once a week is 37% among women, while this rate is 33% among men.

Figure 250. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From... – “More than once a week” – Age Group



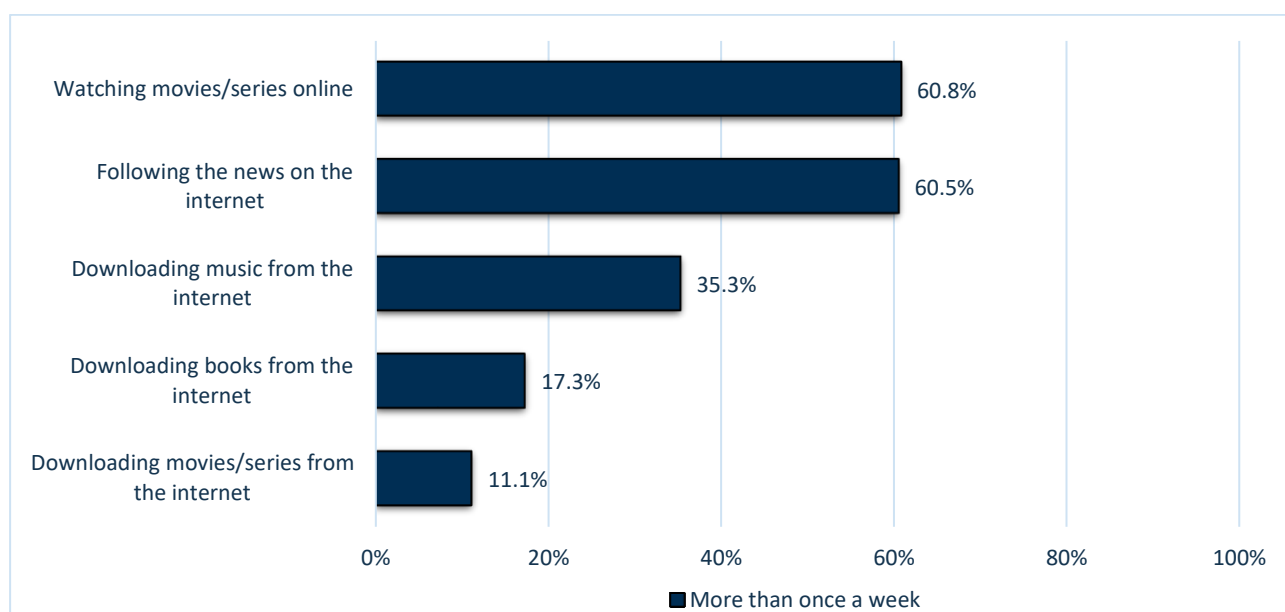
Examining the responses of the participants according to age groups, the rate of those who said that they access the Internet from their smartphones is around 90% in both groups. The rate of those who say that they access the internet from their personal computers is 82% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 79% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who say that they access the internet from their tablets more than once a week is 41% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 17% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 251. Frequency of Accessing the Internet From... – “More than once a week” – Work Status



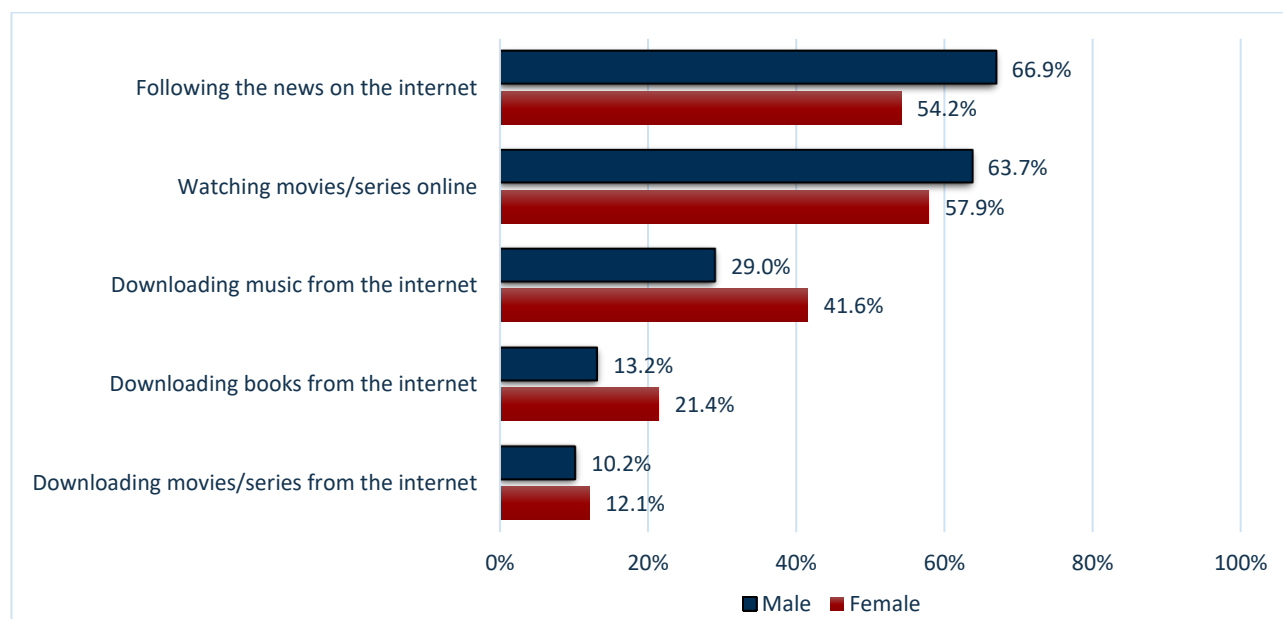
When the answers of the participants are analysed according to their working status, the rate of those who say that they access the Internet from their smartphones is 97% among working people and 90% among students. While the rate of those who say that they access the internet from their personal computers is 82% among students, this rate is 73% among working people. While the rate of those who stated that they access the internet from their tablets more than once a week is 37% among working people, this rate is 3 points lower among students (34%).

Figure 252. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers”



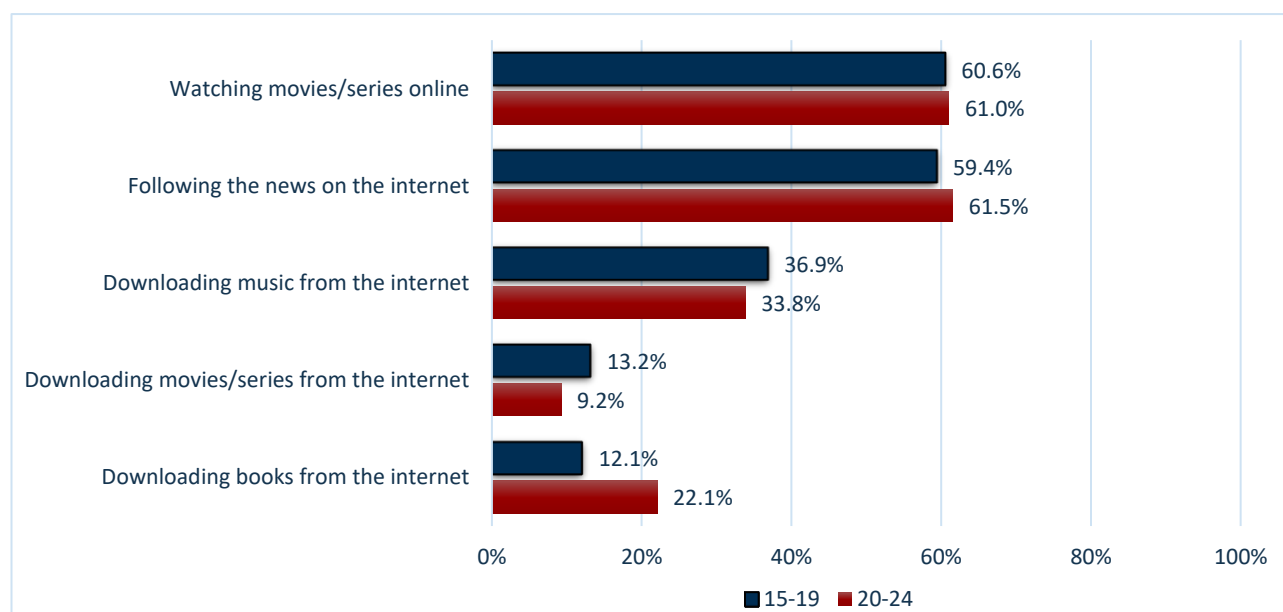
Participants were asked how often they do certain things online. When we grouped the responses according to the frequency of “more than once a week”, the most common activities were watching TV series/movies online and following the news online with 61%. The following responses were downloading music from the internet with 35%, downloading books from the internet with 17%, downloading TV series/films from the internet with 11%.

Figure 253. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers” Gender



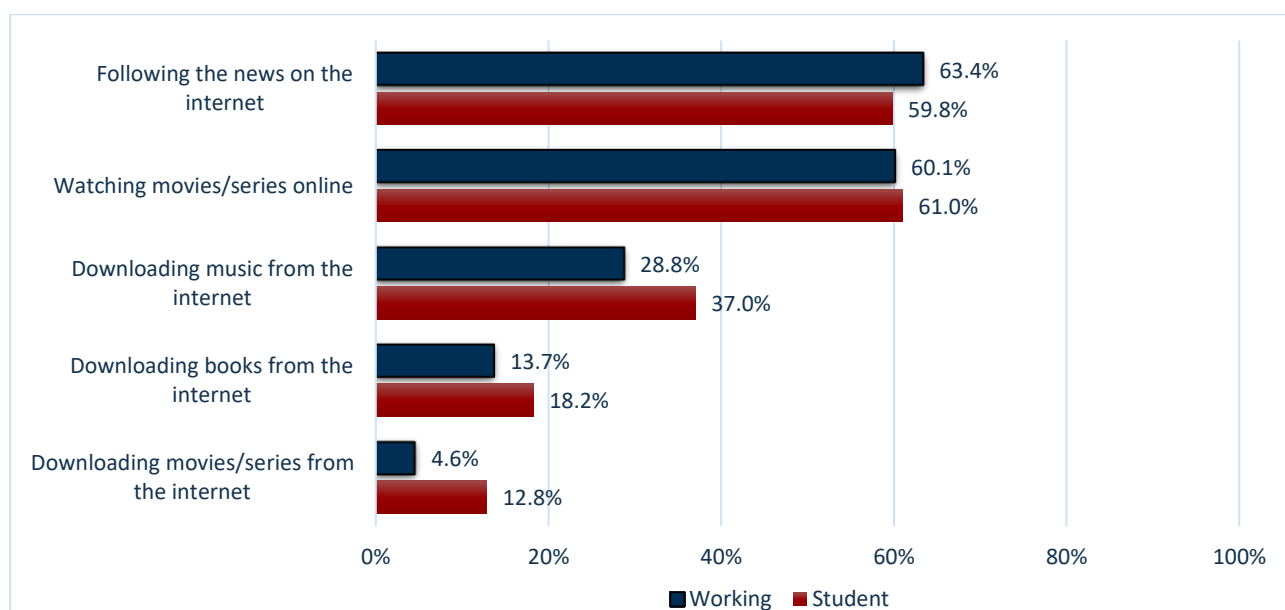
When we analyse the responses of the participants according to gender, the rate of those who stated that they follow the news online more than once a week is 67% among men and 54% among women. The rate of those who stated that they watch TV series/movies online is 64% among men and 60% among women. The rate of those who stated that they download music from the Internet is 42% among women and 29% among men. In addition, the rate of those who download books from the Internet is 21% among women and 13% among men. Finally, the rate of those who stated that they download films/series from the internet more than once a week is around 10% for both women and men (12%, 10%).

Figure 254. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers” - Age Group



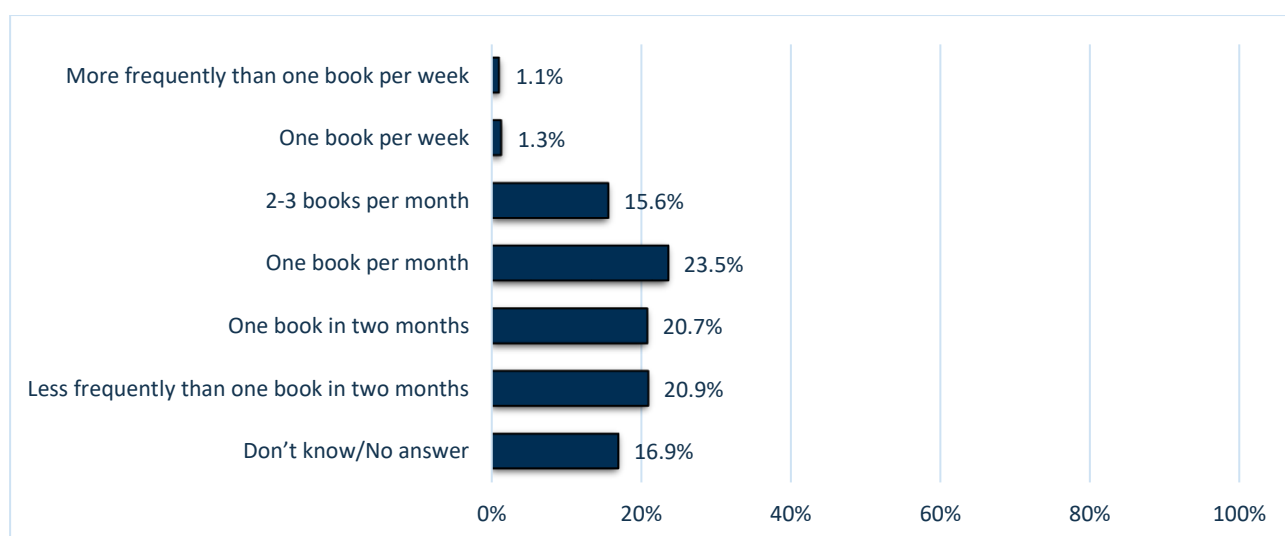
When we analyse the responses of the participants according to age groups, the rate of those who stated that they watch TV series/movies online more than once a week is 61% in both groups. The rate of those who stated that they follow the news online is 62% in the 20-24 age group and 59% in the 15-19 age group. The rate of those who stated that they download books from the Internet is 37% in the 15-19 age group and 34% in the 20-24 age group. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they download films/series from the Internet is 13% in the 15-19 age group and 9% in the 20-24 age group. Furthermore, the rate of those who say that they download books from the internet is 22% in the 20-24 age group, while this rate is 12% in the 15-19 age group.

Figure 255. The Frequency of Doing – “More than once a week answers” – Work Status



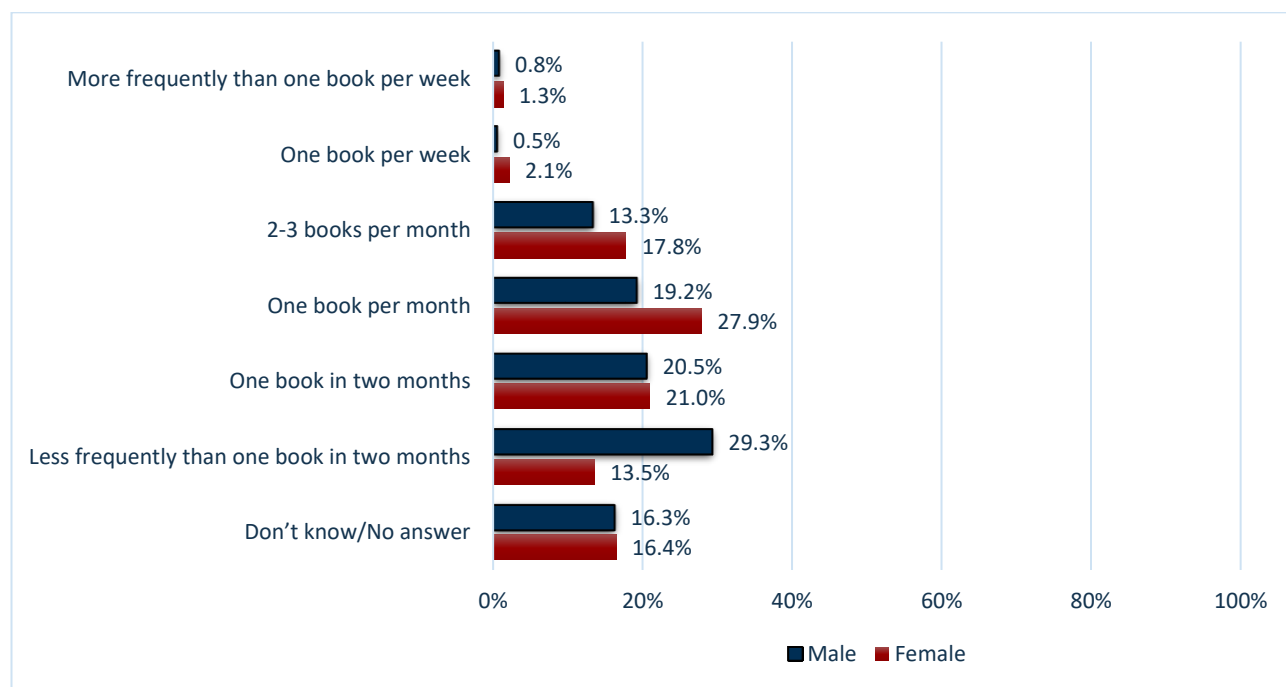
When we analyse the responses of the participants according to their employment status; the rate of those who stated that they follow the news on the internet more than once a week is 63% for working people, while this rate is 3 points lower for students (60%). The rate of those who stated that they watch TV series/movies online is 61% among students and 60% among working people. Among those who stated that they download music from the Internet, this rate is 37% among students and 29% among working people. In addition, the rate of those who stated that they download books from the Internet is 18% among students, while it is 4 points lower among working people (14%). Finally, the rate of those who stated that they download TV series/movies from the internet more than once a week is 13% among students, while this rate is 5% among working people.

Figure 256. Frequency of Reading Books



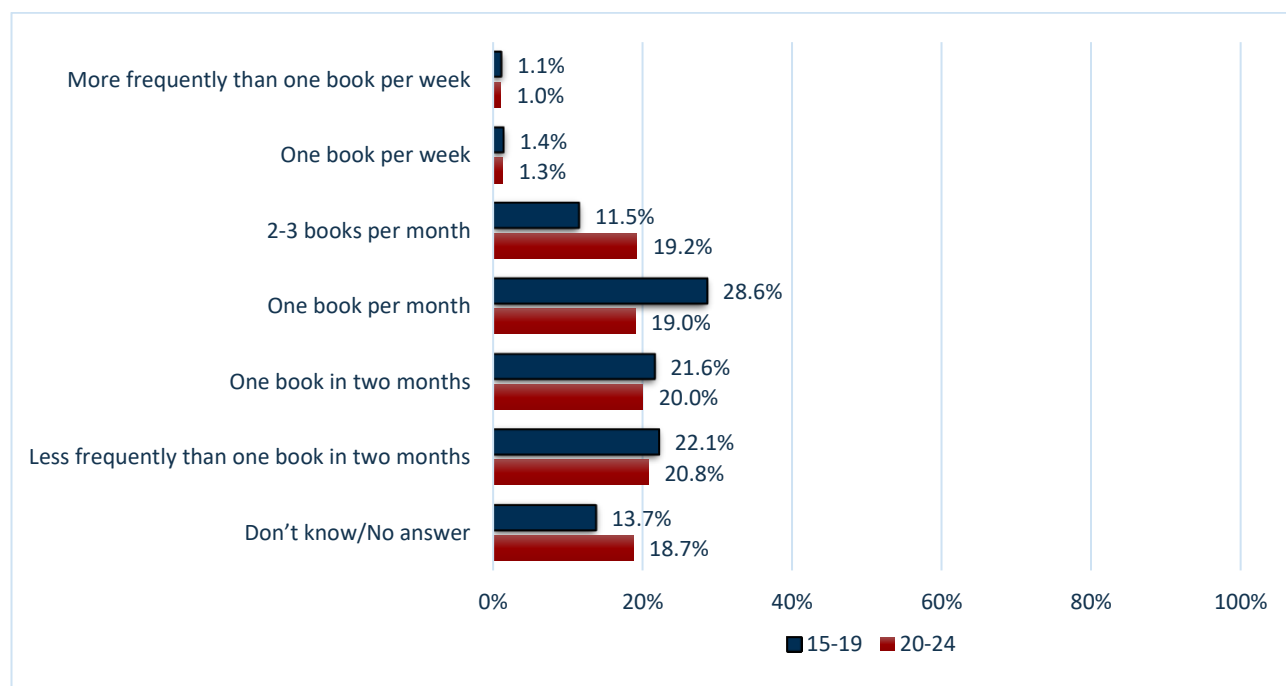
According to the responses, the most common frequency of reading books other than textbooks is one book per month, with 24% of participants indicating this frequency. This is followed closely by one book in two months, reported by 21% of respondents, and less frequently than one book in two months, reported by 21%.

Figure 257. Frequency of Reading Books - Gender



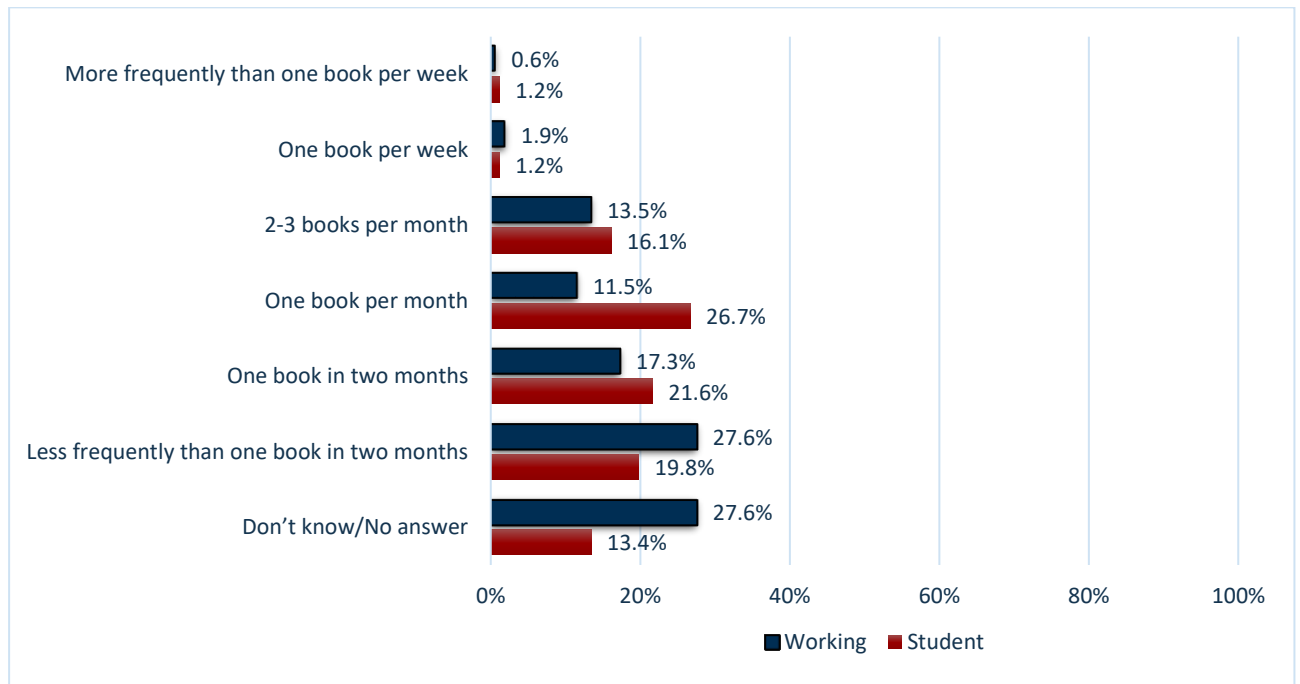
When the distribution of the answers given to the question asking young participants about their reading frequency by gender is analysed, we see that among men those who read one book or more a month is 34%, and among women 49%.

Figure 258. Frequency of Reading Books – Age Group



When the distribution of the answers given to the question asking young participants about their reading frequency by age groups is analysed, we see that 15-19 age group reads one book or more per month with 43%, and 20-24 age group 41%.

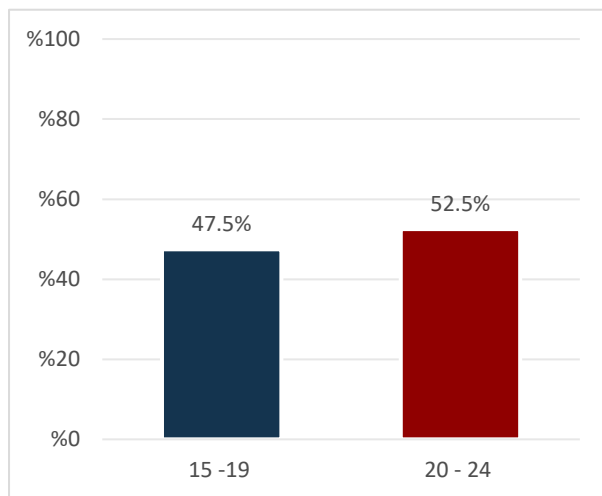
Figure 259. Frequency of Reading Books – Work Status



When we look at the reading frequency of the participants according to their employment status; it is seen that 28% of working people read one book or more a month, and among students 45%.

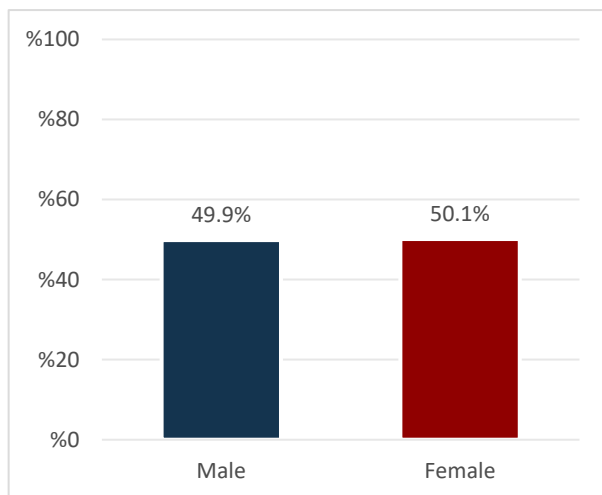
3.9 Demographics

Figure 260. Age



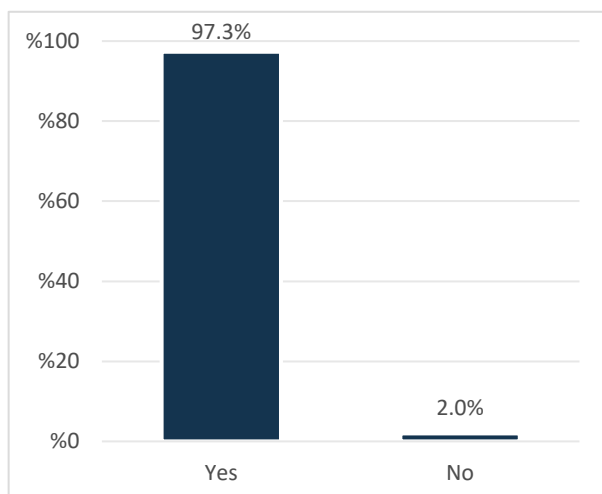
Among the participants in our survey, 48% are in the 15-19 age group and 52% are in the 20-24 age group.

Figure 261. Gender



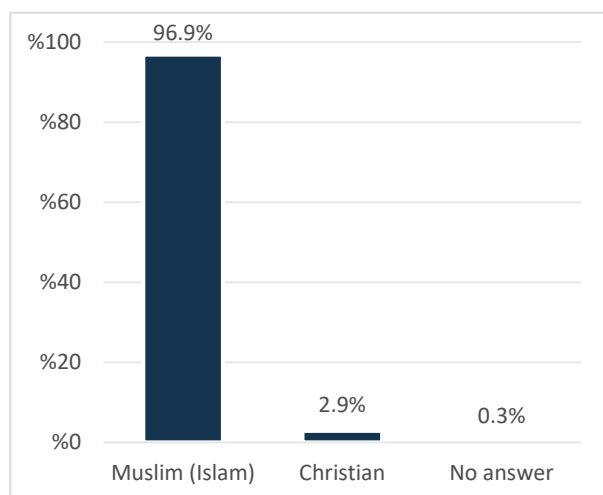
Among the participants in our survey, 50% of the participants are male and 50% are female.

Figure 262. Religion



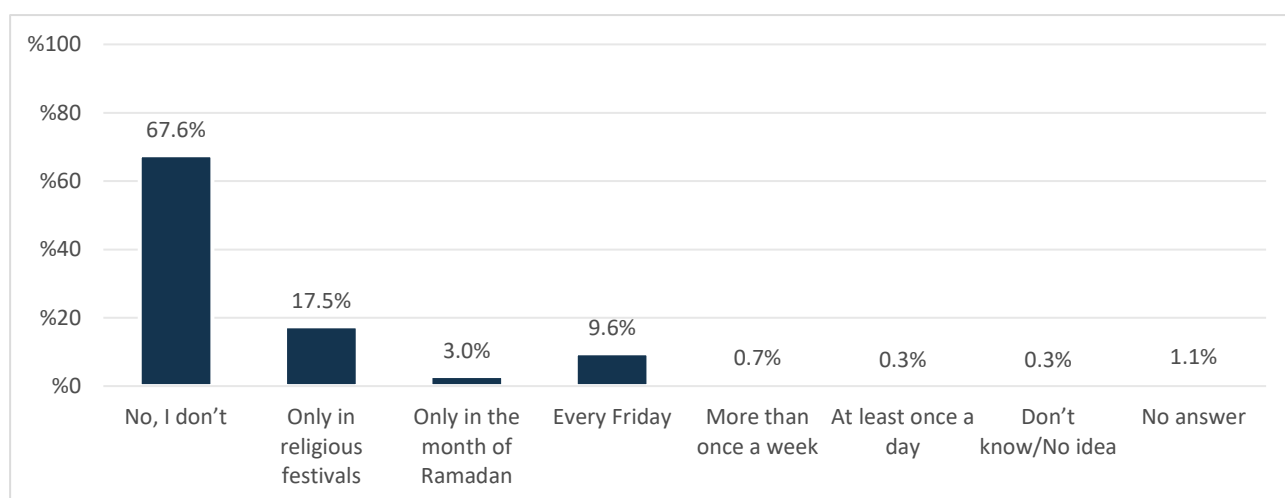
Most respondents (97%) indicated that they consider themselves affiliated with a certain religion, while a small minority (2%) reported not having any religious affiliation.

Figure 263. Religious Affiliation



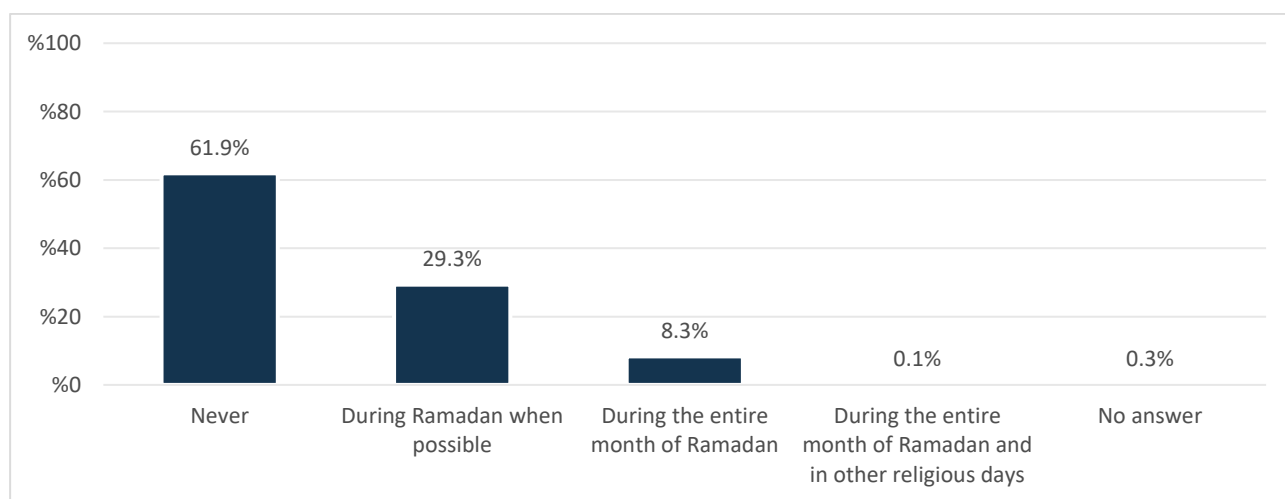
The overwhelming majority of respondents (97%) identify themselves as Muslim (Islam), while a smaller percentage (3%) identify as Christian.

Figure 264. Frequency of Praying



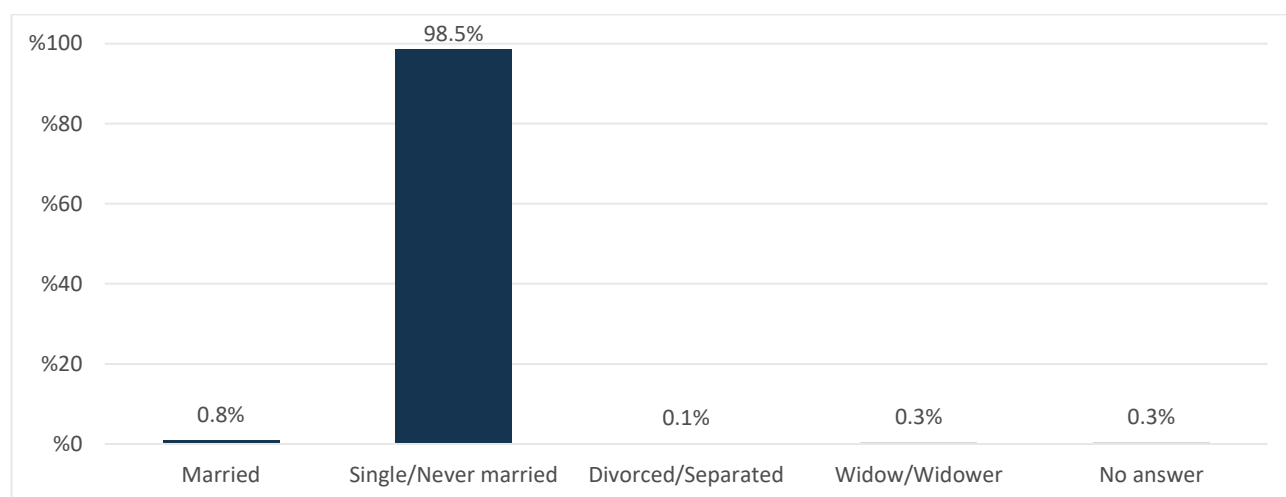
When we asked young people who identified themselves as Muslims whether they prayed or not, 68% of them answered no, 18% answered only on religious festivals and 10% answered every Friday.

Figure 265. Frequency of Fasting



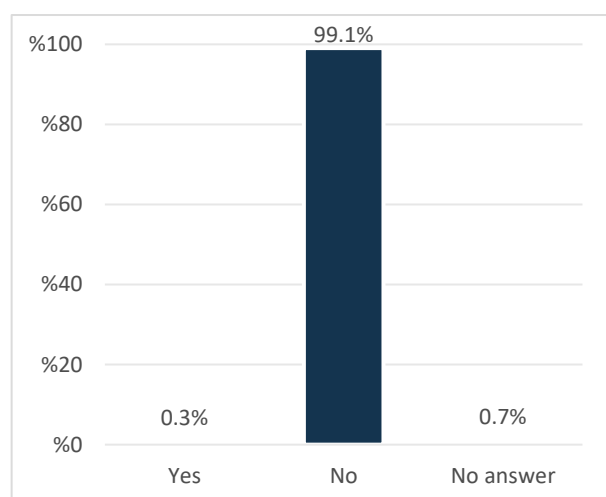
When we asked young people who identified themselves as Muslim whether they fasted or not, most of them (62%) answered “never”, while 29% answered “during Ramadan when possible” and 8% answered “during the whole month of Ramadan”.

Figure 266. Marital Status



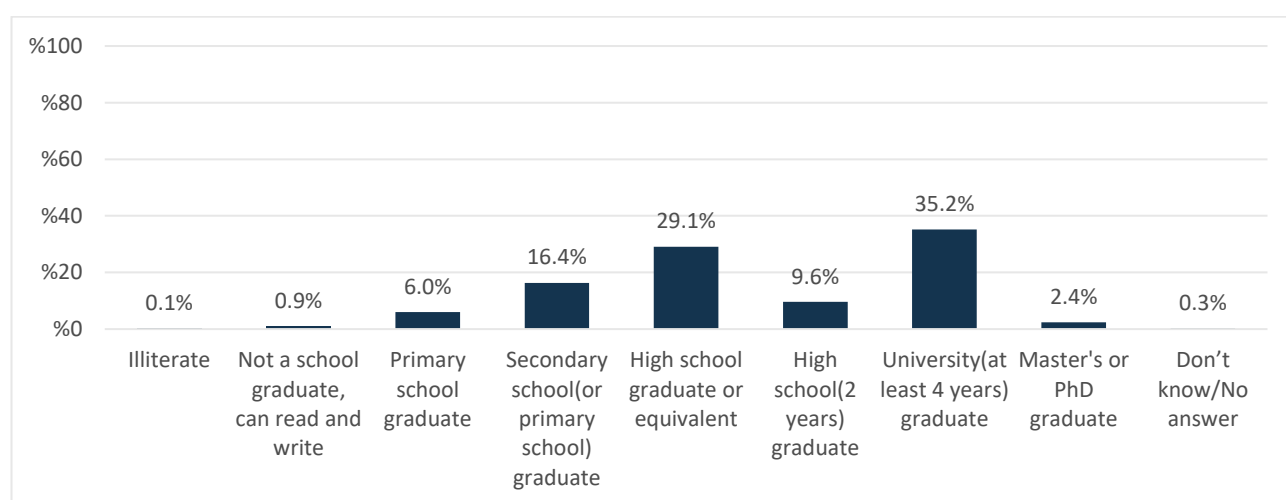
99% of the participants stated that they were single and had never been married.

Figure 267. Having a Child



99% of the participants stated that they had no children.

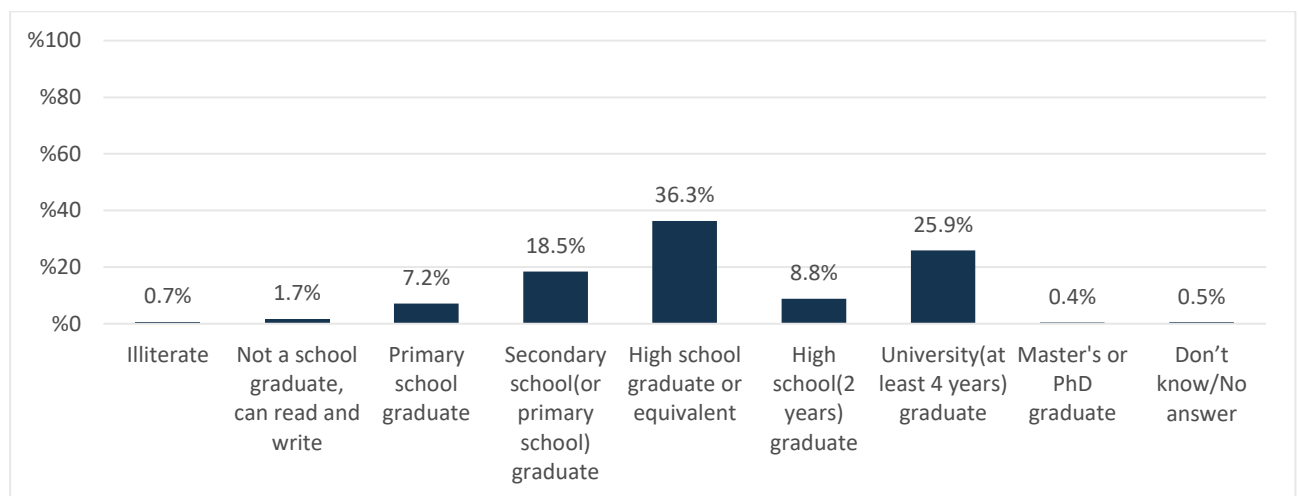
Figure 268. Father's Education Level



When we asked about the education level of the participants' fathers, the rate of those who did not go to school but could read is 1%. The rate of fathers who graduated from primary school is 6%. The rate of secondary school (or primary school) graduates is 16%. It is observed that the proportion of fathers who graduated from high school or equivalent school constituted the second largest majority among the participants of this research. This rate is

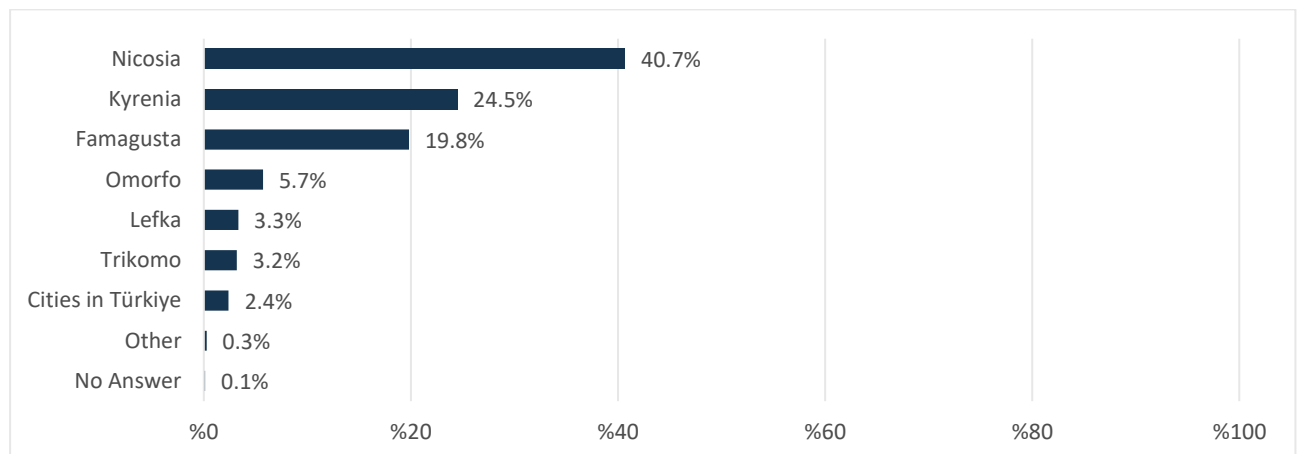
29%. On the other hand, the rate of fathers who graduated from high school (2 years) is 10%. The rate of fathers who graduated from university (at least 4 years) constitutes the largest group. The rate of this group is 35%. The percentage of fathers with a master's degree or doctorate is 2%.

Figure 269. Mother's Education Level



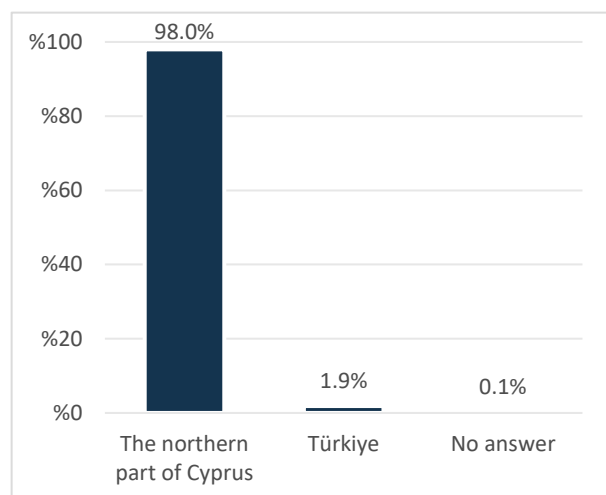
The rate of illiteracy is only 1% for respondents' mothers and those who did not go to school but could read is 2%. While those who are graduated from primary school is 7%, secondary school (or primary school) graduates is 19%. The proportion of mothers who have graduated from high school or equivalent school constitutes most of the participants in this study. This rate is 36%. On the other hand, the rate of mothers who graduated from high school (2 years) is 9%. The rate of mothers who graduated from university (at least 4 years) constitutes the second-largest group. The rate of this group is 26%.

Figure 270. Place of Birth - District



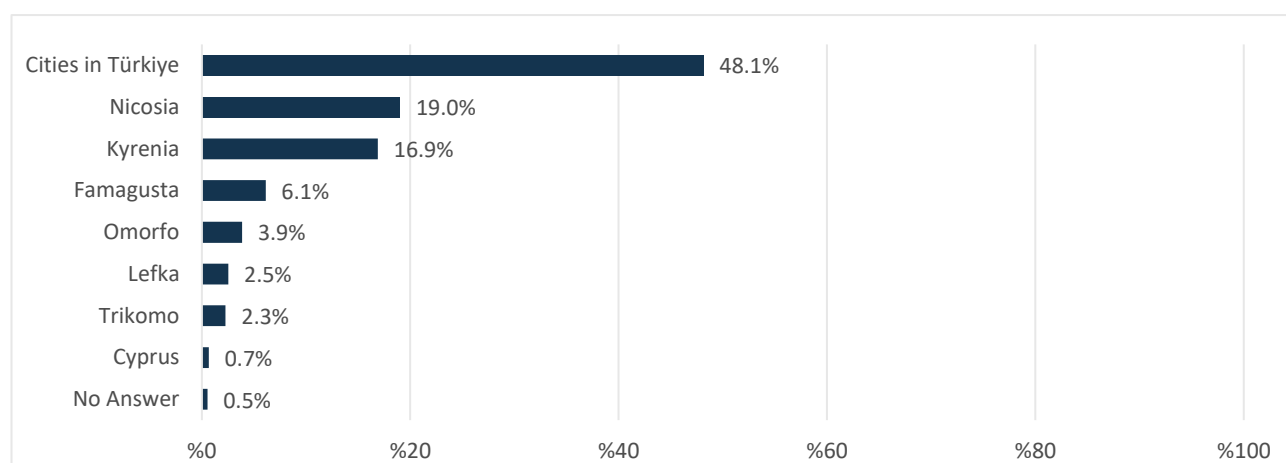
When we asked the participants their place of birth (by district); 41% of them answered Nicosia, while 25% answered Kyrenia, and 20% answered Famagusta.

Figure 271. Place of Birth - Country



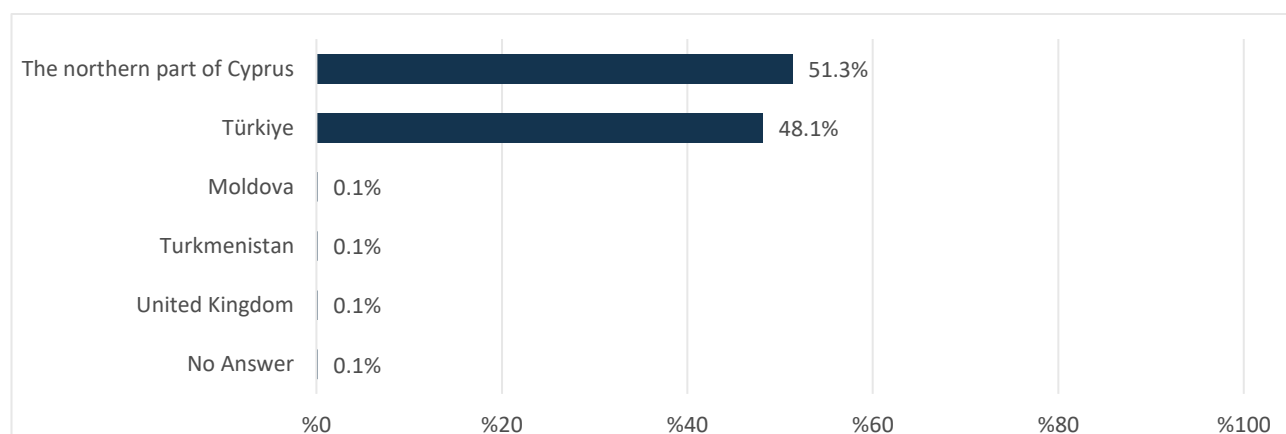
When the participants were asked about their place of birth (by country), 98% of them answered the northern part of Cyprus and 2% answered Türkiye.

Figure 272. Father's Place of Birth - District



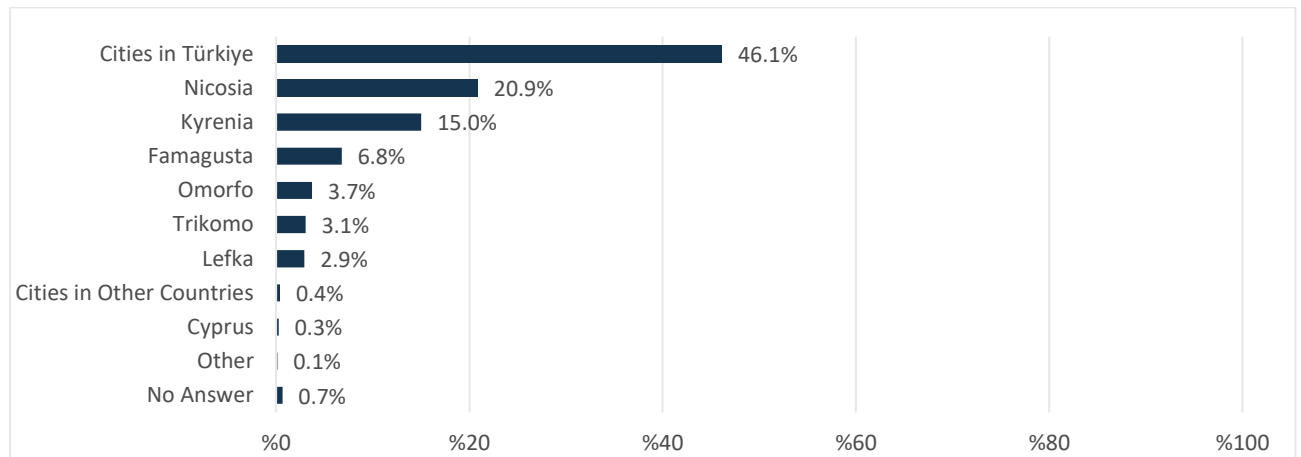
When we asked the participants about their father's place of birth (by district); 48% of them indicated a location in the Republic of Türkiye, while 19% answered Nicosia and 17% Kyrenia.

Figure 273. Father's Place of Birth - Country



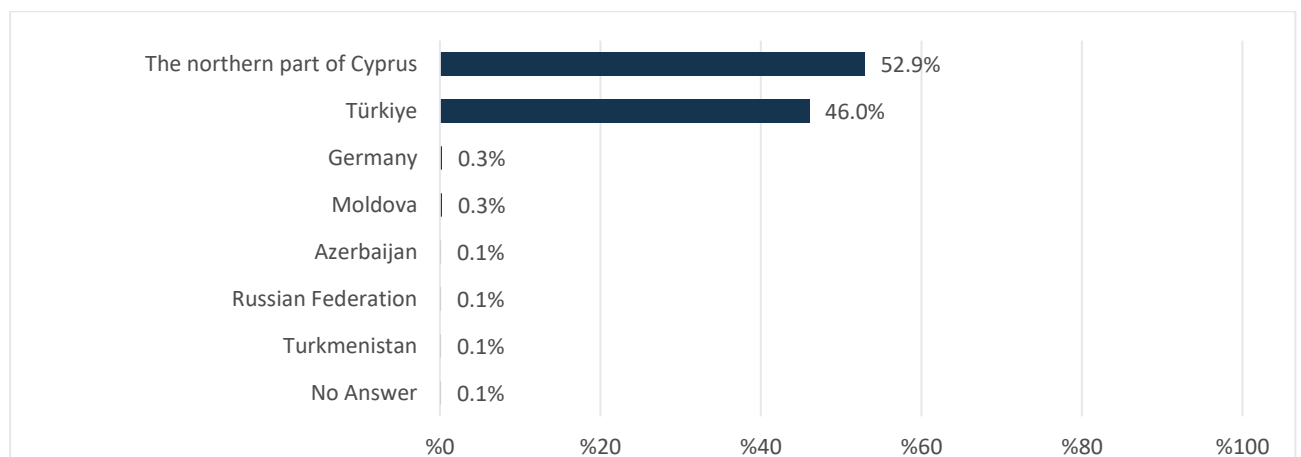
When the participants were asked about the place of birth of their fathers (by country), 51% answered the northern part of Cyprus and 48% answered Türkiye. Those who stated that they were born in other countries remained below 1%.

Figure 274. Mother's Place of Birth - District



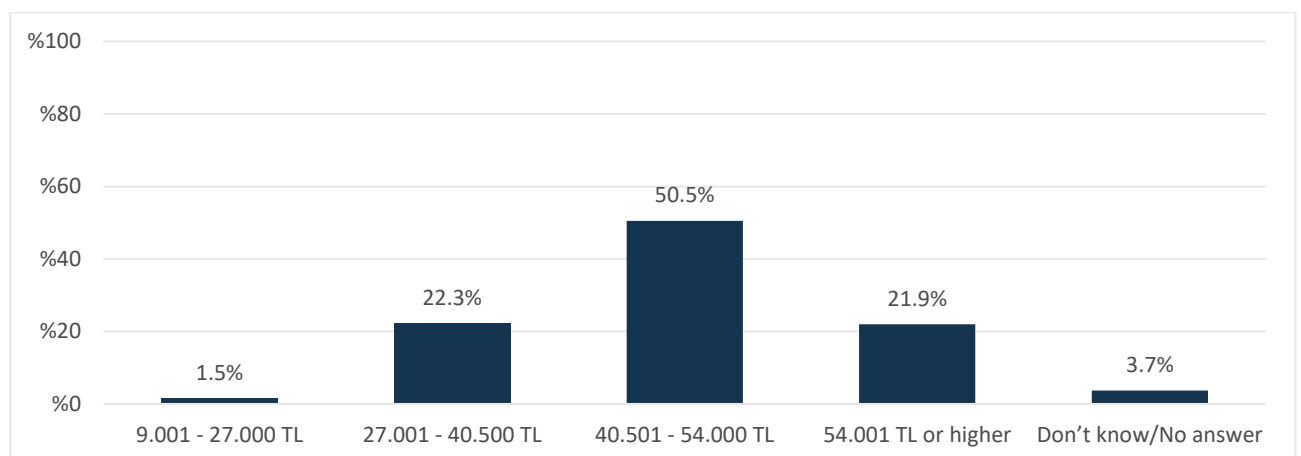
When we asked the participants about their mother's place of birth (in terms of district); 46% of them indicated a location in the Republic of Türkiye, while 21% answered Nicosia and 15% Kyrenia.

Figure 275. Mother's Place of Birth - Country



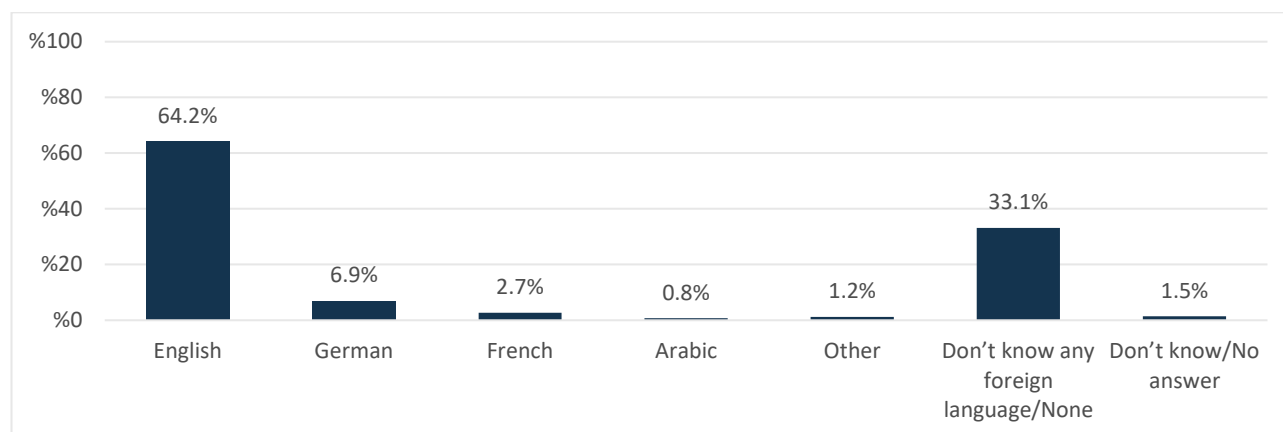
When we asked the participants about the place of birth of their mothers (by country); 53% answered the northern part of Cyprus and 46% answered Türkiye.

Figure 276. Total Monthly Household Income



When we asked the participants about their total household income, 2% of the respondents stated that they have an income between 9.001-27.000 TL, 22% stated that they have an income between 27.001-40.500 TL, 51% stated that they have an income between 40.501-54.000 TL, and 22% stated that they had an income of 54.001 TL and above.

Figure 277. Foreign Languages Spoken (2 Answers, % of Respondents)



According to the responses, the most commonly spoken foreign language among participants is English, with 64%. German followed, with 7%, while French is spoken by 3% of respondents. One out of three does not know any foreign language.



This publication was funded by the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of GOPA PACE and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

