



TalentMagnet

Primary research – survey among the target groups

January 2021

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1 Introduction

A primary research – survey among the target groups was prepared within the Activity A.1.1 Establishing State of the Art on governance models and talent issues, carried out by the Centre for European Perspective with inputs of knowledge providers and city partners.

TalentMagnet addresses major demographic and labour market challenges caused by the outmigration of highly- educated young people from small and medium sized towns in the Danube Region. The main objective of TalentMagnet is to strengthen the multilevel governance and improve institutional capacities to reduce the outmigration of talented young workforce. The main result of TalentMagnet is the establishment of the new multilevel and transnational governance model/tools/plans for talent attraction and retention. The survey provides an overview of the policies, priorities and plans which have the impact on the highly – educated young people from the small and medium cities of the Danube Region.

2 Sampling Plan

2.1 City Partners

The following city partners have participated in the survey:

- Municipality of Apatin, Serbia (MoA)
- Leoben Holding GmbH, Austria
- DEX Innovation Centre, Liberec Region, Czech Republic
- Cassovia Life Sciences, Kysucké Nové Mesto, Slovakia
- "Angel Kanchev" University of Ruse, Bulgaria
- Development Agency North – DAN, Varaždin, Croatia
- Bistra Ptuj, Slovenia
- Department for Development and International Projects of Zenica – Dobož (DDIP ZDC), Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Municipality of Velenje (MOV), Slovenia
- Regional Cluster "North-East" (RCNE), Bulgaria
- Energy and Innovation Centre of Weiz (W.E.I.Z.), Austria

2.2 Target Groups

The main direct target group of the TalentMagnet involves the local authorities of smaller sized cities in the region (partner cities) as well as Quadruple Helix (QH) stakeholders, which

can make their own contribution to attract young and educated talents, with a special focus on a labour market organizations and private sector. The key actors and interested parties whose support and involvement influence on the talent attraction and retention, play a key role in the activities in general. The relevant stakeholders that we identify, map, and analyse are:

- Government (national and local authorities)
- Schools
- Business sector
- Civil Society (interest groups, NGOs, public)

3 Survey Tools

To improve talent attraction/retention, it is crucial to have a clear view on the current situation -> policies, priorities, and planes, which is the aim of the survey. As there are various advantages and disadvantages which may attract talented and educated people to live in rural areas, we have identified the current situation in the different fields. The legal frame varies from city to city, but the goal is united: to create conditions which enable young talented people to fulfil their potential wherever they live. The main objectives of this deliverable are deepening our understanding of the current situation in each city partner, mapping the key stakeholders as users, contributors, and/or supporters and to identify the specific needs for the improvement of the relevant legal regulations at the national and institutional level. The survey has been composed of four different questionnaires in the field of education, labour market, housing market and quality of life.

4 Analysis of the documents

4.1 Presentation of the results

City Partner	Education	Labour Market	Housing Market	Quality of Life
Apatin, Serbia 27.000 inhabitants	WEAKNESSES: -The increase of bureaucratic requirements in the digitalization process of the education system STRENGTHS: -Smaller cities modern equipped,	WEAKNESSES: -Lack of the financial resources for starts up -Inadequate entrepreneurial ecosystem and regulatory burdens STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES: -Unfavourable housing loans, lack of state subsidies, high interests -Real estate subsidies exist, but the conditions for acquiring them are still unfavourable for	WEAKNESSES: -Lack of survey among young people about life satisfaction on the local and national level STRENGTHS: -Internet access in all municipality

	<p>following innovative methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Elementary education financed partly from national and municipality authorities (Municipal government which distribute funds to schools according to local requirements) -Educational policies and strategies, created on a national level, elementary schools create their own school programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Well developed programs "First Salary;" "Path to a successful entrepreneur", - e-government portal for the promotion of entrepreneurship -Encourage young entrepreneurs with non-refundable financial support 	<p>many young people, because they require certain conditions.</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Quite big share of ownership among young people (because of Brewery sale in 2003) -In past few years, the prices went down 	<p>-A good traffic links between smaller cities and bigger cities</p>
<p>Leoben, Austria 15.787 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The school infrastructure better than in larger cities -The beginning of the innovative teaching methods several years ago -Fruitful cooperation of Region education team with politicians 	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The state of Styria has developed an "Agenda 2030" strategy, one of the goals securing access to affordable housing" 	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The city of Leoben has an economic development agency that promotes investments. - Several initiatives addressing youth and employment opportunities - A contact point for regional career and education coordination with regional offers, cross-regional events, workshops and network meetings. 	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of doctors and health care in rural areas -Lack of so-called green corners <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The infrastructure to other larger cities is very good -Good telecommunication services
<p>Liberec Region, Czech Rep. 443.690 inhabitants (the whole region)</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Smaller schools are not well equipped due to financing problems -Difference in the terms of quality 	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Administrative burdens, taxation -Lack of programs for young people -Lack of active approach from employers for young people 	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Housing prices increasing all over the state -Long and complicated authorisation process for building houses <p>STRENGTHS:</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shortage of paediatricians, dentist in smaller cities <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good environment but not satisfied with labour market

	<p>schools depending on the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of innovative teaching methods <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport oriented school programs 	<p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Several programs promote starts up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Subsidy programs for development called "Housing support" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Several communities for young, educated people: Lipo.ink Virtual, incubator for start-ups and young entrepreneurs; Talent incubator in Kamenicky Senov – for students from the whole Czech Republic; focus on work with glass; Student Business Club
<p>Žilna, Slovakia 80.810 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Quality of schools is highly individual and depends on the leadership of the school -High average age of teachers - lack of innovative teaching methods -Municipalities have minor role in the process of creation and implementation of the educational policy -Financing of the schools per student ->smaller schools are being closed <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EU funds helped to equip smaller schools 	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bureaucracy and inflexibility of the agencies -Lack of innovation and technology management - Lack of funding for risky innovation companies -Agencies operating separately -Lack of communication about employment/entrepreneurship possibilities in the regions of Slovakia <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Initiative for support of employment of the young people, the high-quality job offers and further education, vocational education, and training -National strategy of employment in Slovakia until the 2020 -Focusing on utilisation of the hydrogen 	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of affordable housing, low number of newly constructed houses and flats and raising prices of the real estates <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Urban Development Policy of the Slovak Republic by 2030 (housing policy important part of it) -The concept of state housing policy for 2015 - 2020 	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of doctors and nurses in general in whole county; in smaller towns local doctors getting old, no younger staff to replace them -The local or regional government do not create or fund communities for young, educated people <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Žilna use so called emotional maps where a tool for the inhabitants to comment and propose ideas on improvements in the city regarding climate situation and change. -Very well traffic connectivity - Most of the city is covered by optic fibre internet connection

		technologies→new job opportunities		
<p>Bistra Ptuj, Slovenia 17.959 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -The education system in SLO is quite rigid, takes time to adapt to the requirements of the labour market but the progress can be identified</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -All elementary schools near Ptuj have modern equipment and innovative teaching methods.</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -Slovenia is the cheapest place to launch a new corporation -The national government has launched several initiatives to improve business environment for all entrepreneurs and business owners -The Circular Economy is one of Slovenia's strategic development priorities.</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Extremely limited possibilities in addressing young's people housing needs -Slovenia does not have a special strategy for small cities and rural areas -Young people are buying old houses to reconstruct. The demand for old houses is increasing and prices.</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Old railway system -Lack of promotion of building communities for young people. - Local authorities do not promote communities for young, educated people</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -The telecommunication is good</p>
<p>Ruse, Bulgaria 150.000 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -The aging teaching staff, insufficient facilities and poor internet in smaller cities and rural areas</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -Requirements for secondary students' competencies and skills developed in cooperation with the business -Development of vocational education/ dual training. -Development of training in digital environment /distance learning</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -More support needed for creation of jobs in sectors of highest added value. -Poor corresponding to the business needs -Information technologies could enable reaching a larger number of users of the employment offices services</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -Positive trends in Bulgaria towards further progress in eco innovation and circular economy. -Several strategies addressing the challenges of youth employment</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -More than a third of young adults are unable to afford a house and continue to live with their parents. -A consistent trend for real estate prices growth -No housing strategy for small cities and rural areas -A comprehensive state housing policy for young families by providing financial and tax support for mortgage loans and securing land for construction of single-family houses is needed.</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -Higher real estate demand for properties in the suburbs, smaller towns, and</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Poor health services in small cities and villages.</p> <p>STRENGTHS: -The telecommunication services in Ruse are very well-developed -The transport connections of Ruse are good - The effort is made that the representatives of young people are included in the governing bodies at different levels.</p>

			rural areas due to COVID-19 pandemics.	
<p>Varaždin, Croatia 46.946 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A STRENGTHS: -Schools encourage the introduction of innovative teaching methods -Teachers attending professional trainings in the organisation of the competent agency or ministry - The curricula reform of the newly opened competency centres financed by EU funds as the responsiveness to a labour market requirement</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A STRENGTHS: -Establishment of the Centre for Information and career counselling, cooperating with pupils, primary and secondary schools, pupils' parents, students, etc. -Urban PROGRAMME FOR THE YOUTH CITIZENS OF Varaždin 2014-2020, which develops programmes to empower youth organisations and young people as active players in the labour market</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Real estate prices are at a very high level due to high demand -Lack of concrete housing policies for young people. -Lack of promotion in buying first real estate for young people STRENGTHS: N/A</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Urban areas have a much more effective health service -Routes are better than railway lines STRENGTHS: -Local authorities are working to develop a place where a variety of free events related to non-formal education, creative development and similar activities are taking place.</p>
<p>Municipality of Vareš, BiH 8.892 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Only one institution for preschool education, schools do not have childcare in school facilities after classes - In area of Zenica-Doboj canton schools in urban area have better working conditions - According to the report provided by the "Initiative for monitoring of the EU integration of B&H" in 2015 the education in B&H has not changed - in the primary and</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Complicated bureaucratic procedures -Lack of qualified work force (production engineers, graphic designers, IT, and software programmers; craftsmen) -Lack of job opportunities for young people STRENGTHS: -The labour market is in the reform processes -Development opportunities in terms of new industries such as green technologies, wind farms, biomass</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Most of homeowners in BiH as well as in Vareš, is the population aged 50+ -No housing strategy for small cities STRENGTHS: -The Government of Zenica-Doboj Canton has co-financed the interest rate for the allocation of loans to address the housing needs of young people in the canton. Young permanent employees with a university degree and up to the age of 35 could apply for the invitation.</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -Lack of a sufficient number of signal towers, and therefore certain rural areas have poor mobile network reception -Bus connectivity to Vareš is reduced, no rail links, but in the plan STRENGTHS: -The Youth Policy Strategy in the Municipality of Vareš for the period 2019-2024, which plans to create the environment adapted to the needs of young people</p>

	<p>secondary schools teaching methods have not evolved</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BiH signed the Bologna Declaration in 2003, in 2007 passed the framework law on higher education, as the first and most important document regulating this area 	<p>facilities etc. are currently not being encouraged by the national/local authorities.</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local authorities drafted the Youth Policy Strategy in the Municipality of Vareš for the period 2019-2024 -More attention needs to be paid to media campaigns aimed at promoting entrepreneurship as an idea and as a process. 		
<p>Municipality Velenje, Slovenia 25.594 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The education in SLO system is quite rigid <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All smaller cities around Velenje have organized primary schools and kindergartens. They are all well-equipped. -High schools from some regions notice the requirements of the labour market or society. They send the proposal for a new course or programme to the Ministry of education. If the Ministry approves it, the programme can be implemented from the next school year on. 	N/A	N/A	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A</p> <p>STRENGTHS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The telecommunication services are very well covered. -Local authorities established public institution Youth centre of Velenje that acts as a logistical and functional center for young people in the field of development, information, education and social, cultural activities, entertainment, and social inclusion of young people -The Inter-enterprise Education Center, students acquire their practical knowledge and connect with the local economy

<p>Regional Cluster "North-East", Byala, Bulgaria 2.171 inhabitants</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -15% of young people buy their own home with a bank loan before the age of 35 STRENGTHS: -National Housing Strategy 2018-2030 is expected to be adopted soon</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: - In some areas, the nearest hospitals are more than 50 km away -No surveys have been conducted among young people for satisfaction with the quality of life in the country / city STRENGTHS: -The telecommunication services are well developed -Youth center, many festivals and competitions for art and culture are organized in the town</p>
<p>WEIZ, Austria, 11.797 inhabitants</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -The education system is very slow in responding to the changes of the labour market STRENGTHS: -Many provided educational and childcare services -Teaching methods and necessary equipment don't defer from urban schools -Greater involvement of schools in strategy development, more autonomy for schools -Initiative in Weiz in early stage but developing (changing the school system for children from 0-18)</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A STRENGTHS: -Jobday - central point, where young people meet with local companies and get vocational orientation</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: -The real estate prices doubled from 2000 to 2020 STRENGTHS: -Rent with option to buy is promoted by the state (Styria) with subsidies, also for young families -Funding agencies are encouraged to promote buying or building in small cities or rural areas</p>	<p>WEAKNESSES: N/A STRENGTHS: -Health care standards are very high -Good telecommunication services -lots of places for young people, Skatepark, funergyLAB -In general, the perceived life satisfaction in Weiz is very high, the city is very well balanced between rural and urban areas</p>

4.2 Conclusions

The questionnaires, fulfilled by the various stakeholders of the city partners allow us to see the current situation in the cities, regions, and countries in four key areas which are one of the most important ones for our project, and crucial for retaining talents.

In some smaller cities, access to healthcare is a concern, while these same cities have excellent strategies to encourage young entrepreneurs and all the necessary support from the local and national authorities in doing so.

In practice, it is probably almost impossible to provide optimal conditions in all Danube countries that would provide excellent conditions for young talents, but many improvements can be achieved through the exchange of good practices. EU funding is an exemplary solution to some major issues that small and medium sized towns are facing, but not all Danube countries are part of the European Union yet.

The overall improvement of the quality schooling, modernisation of teaching techniques and styles, introduction of information technologies, and innovation methods means a stronger link between education and labour market, which has a huge impact to attracting and retaining talents. Education is the most important channel for accumulating skills which are crucial for

an accomplished future, including a well-paying job. Such differences appear to depend on the institutional arrangements and operation of national school systems. To have a stable job and living in a country with high rates of good employment opportunities, represents a crucial step in the retaining talents if we take into the consideration that job opportunities are one of the most frequent reasons for young talents leaving their hometowns or even homelands. The role of the national and local authorities plays a significant role in this matter. Its employment programs are dealt through policies, aimed at a general reduction of a country's unemployment rates. However, certain regulatory measures should affect mainly the position of young people.

Across all Europe the inequality rises over housing issues. Europe is known as a "continent of homeowners", but the trend has rapidly changed over the years. In some countries young people are unable to save for a deposit. In other words, where the good job opportunities are, usually, the real estate prices are very expensive, which forces young people to choose either affordable house in rural areas but no-good job opportunity and vice versa. The above-mentioned factors have a huge influence on young people's well-being, which is composed of health, educational, social- economics factors, security, etc. The current pandemic has just revealed either the advantages or disadvantages of urban and rural areas and probably will have a significant impact on many areas, which are the subject of our survey.

5 Appendix

TalentMagnet City Partner Questionnaire for Primary Research - EDUCATION

Identification			
WP	Activity	Deliverable	Document
WPT1 – Methodology & Planning	A.T1.1 – Establishing State of the Art on governance models and talent issues	D.T1.1.2 – Primary research – survey among the target groups	City Partner Questionnaire

Introduction

The survey among the target groups is a part of the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme TalentMagnet Project, which addresses major societal challenges caused by the outmigration of the highly- educated young people, primarily from small and medium sized cities in the Danube Region.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to identify the current state of affairs (policies, priorities, plans) in the cities and to define the specific needs for the improvement in the field of education.

The survey is being prepared by the Centre for European Perspective, Slovenia. Should any question arise, do not hesitate to contact us on urska.kovacic@cep.si.

Thank you in advance for your valuable contribution!

6 Contact Data

City name	City, Country
Contact person	Please indicate the name of the person who filled in the questionnaire.
Organization	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

EDUCATION

1. Please indicate the number of inhabitants in your city.

2. Is there a secondary school in your city? If no, please describe in maximum 300 characters how the educational process is organised (school transport etc.).

3. Please describe in max. 300 character the educational services in your or the nearest city with schools, such as childcare in school facilities after teaching classes, school meals, extracurricular activities etc.

4. How would you assess the quality of schools compared to the urban areas in your town. For example, do the schools in smaller cities encourage the adoption of innovative teaching methods, have the necessary equipment etc. Please justify in max. 500 characters.

5. How is the system organised to deliver education policy? Please explain in max. 800 characters the responsibility of the Municipality and the Government.

6. Is the education system responsive to the changing skills requirements of the labour market, the economy and society? Please explain in max. 500 characters.

7. Funding the educational system. Please describe how schools are financed (jointly through municipal or state, who provides resources for teaching and non-teaching staff as well as for material costs, such as teaching and learning materials, textbooks, and meals etc). Please do it in max. 1000 characters.

8. Please name and describe in max. 1000 characters the educational strategies/policies which were adopted by the authorities in the past 10 years and indicate the positive or negative outcome of it.



TalentMagnet City Partner Questionnaire for Primary Research - HOUSING MARKET

Identification			
WP	Activity	Deliverable	Document
WPT1 – Methodology & Planning	A.T1.1 – Establishing State of the Art on governance models and talent issues	D.T1.1.2 – Primary research – survey among the target groups	City Partner Questionnaire

Introduction

The survey among the target groups is a part of the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme TalentMagnet Project, which addresses major societal challenges caused by the outmigration of the highly- educated young people, primarily from small and medium sized cities in the Danube Region.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to identify the current state of affairs (policies, priorities, plans) in the cities and to define the specific needs for the improvement in the field of the housing market.

The survey is being prepared by the Centre for European Perspective, Slovenia. Should any question arise, do not hesitate to contact us on urska.kovacic@cep.si.

Thank you in advance for your valuable contribution!

Contact Data

City name	City, Country
Contact person	Please indicate the name of the person who filled in the questionnaire.
Organization	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

HOUSING

1. Please indicate the share of the home - ownership among population aged 25 – 40 and share of renters.

2. Please describe in maximum 800 characters how the authorities promote buying first property for young people (subventions, national subsidizing banking loans etc.).

3. Please provide the information on real estate market in the last 20 years in your city (changes of the real estate prices).

4. Please explain whether the government has a national housing strategy for small cities and rural areas? Please do it in max. 800 characters.

5. What would be the improvements for better housing policy?

TalentMagnet City Partner Questionnaire for Primary Research - LABOUR MARKET

Identification			
WP	Activity	Deliverable	Document
WPT1 – Methodology & Planning	A.T1.1 – Establishing State of the Art on governance models and talent issues	D.T1.1.2 – Primary research – survey among the target groups	City Partner Questionnaire

Introduction

The survey among the target groups is a part of the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme TalentMagnet Project, which addresses major societal challenges caused by the outmigration of the highly- educated young people, primarily from small and medium sized cities in the Danube Region.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to identify the current state of affairs (policies, priorities, plans) in the cities and to define the specific needs for the improvement in the field of the labour market.

The survey is being prepared by the Centre for European Perspective, Slovenia. Should any question arise, do not hesitate to contact us on urska.kovacic@cep.si.

Thank you in advance for your valuable contribution!

Contact Data

City name	City, Country
Contact person	Please indicate the name of the person who filled in the questionnaire.
Organization	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

LABOUR MARKET

1. Please provide the unemployment rate among the population aged between 20 - 40 at the national level and if data available, in your city.

National level	
Local level	

2. Please explain in max. 800 characters how the national and local authorities promote ownership (entrepreneurship, start-ups, etc.). Please demonstrate the initial challenges (complicated bureaucratic procedures, lack of Funds for Entrepreneurship, etc.).

3. Could you recommend possible improvements for the promotion of business ownership? Max. 500 characters.

4. Please provide which sector of the economy (primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary) tends to be dominated in your city?

5. Please indicate in max.500 characters whether the development opportunities in terms of new industries such as green technologies, wind farms, biomass facilities etc. are being encouraged by the national/local authorities and how?

6. Please explain in max. 800 characters the cooperation of the employment services with young people, for example the campaigns of informing young educated people on

employment opportunities (online communication campaigns, information sessions, other activities at the national/local level). The main question is "what are the key lessons - what should be done differently"?

7. Please name and describe the strategies/policies which were adopted by the authorities in the past 10 years, addressing the major challenges of youth employment. Please do it in maximum 1000 characters.

TalentMagnet City Partner Questionnaire for Primary Research - Quality of Life

Identification			
WP	Activity	Deliverable	Document
WPT1 – Methodology & Planning	A.T1.1 – Establishing State of the Art on governance models and talent issues	D.T1.1.2 – Primary research – survey among the target groups	City Partner Questionnaire

Introduction

The survey among the target groups is a part of the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme TalentMagnet Project, which addresses major societal challenges caused by the outmigration of the highly- educated young people, primarily from small and medium sized cities in the Danube Region.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to identify the current state of affairs (policies, priorities, plans) in the cities and to define the specific needs for the improvement in the field of the quality of life.

The survey is being prepared by the Centre for European Perspective, Slovenia. Should any question arise, do not hesitate to contact us on urska.kovacic@cep.si.

Thank you in advance for your valuable contribution!

Contact Data

City name	City, Country
Contact person	Please indicate the name of the person who filled in the questionnaire.
Organization	
Address	
Phone	
Email	

1. Please compare a health service performance in urban and rural areas in your country (for example: premises, and equipment, does the development of health services is responsive to the community need etc.) Please do it in max. 500 characters.

2. Please evaluate the telecommunication services in your city (internet speed, the internet access outside home, the mobile phone coverage etc.)

3. Do the Local authorities invest in the creation of places other than home or work such as internet cafes, microbreweries etc. What are the possible solutions?

4. Please explain how the local authorities promote building communities for young, educated people (for example Entrepreneurial Communities, Community for ecology, etc.).

5. Please indicate the traffic connectivity, i.e. Bus and rail links between your city and other bigger cities?

6. Please indicate whether the reports on "life satisfaction" are being undertaken by the national/local authorities among young people? Please explain in max.500 characters.