



Flash Eurobarometer 478

Report

How do we build a stronger, more united Europe? The views of young people

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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash Eurobarometer 478 – Kantar Public



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How do we build a stronger, more united Europe? The views of young people

March 2019

Survey and report by Kantar Public Brussels on behalf of TNS political & social at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

The EU youth policy cooperation aims to address the challenges that young people are facing all over Europe, promote action to be taken in response to these challenges at EU level, and complement the efforts and initiatives of Member States. Member States recognise that some common challenges can be better addressed at the EU level rather than by individual Member States, and as a result a dedicated EU Youth Policy cooperation based on the principles of active participation and equal access to opportunities has been running since 2002¹. The views of young people are important in shaping EU youth policy, and they contribute to it by sharing their aspirations and needs and by employing their creativity and talents. In that context, during 2017 and 2018, young people from all over Europe were involved in a pan-European dialogue with decision-makers with a view to developing 11 European Youth Goals. These goals include connecting the EU with youth, youth organisations, and European programmes and quality learning².

These goals informed the development of the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027³, with three key areas of action:

- **ENGAGE:** Fostering youth participation in democratic life;
- **CONNECT:** Bringing young people together across the EU and beyond to foster voluntary engagement, learning mobility, solidarity and intercultural understanding;
- **EMPOWER:** Supporting youth empowerment through quality, innovation and recognition of youth work.

In parallel to the EU Youth Strategy, the EU has established a strategic framework for policy cooperation in education and training⁴ (ET 2020), which allows Member States to exchange and build best practices, to improve the quality and efficiency of education and training and to make lifelong learning mobility a reality. The EU supports and amplifies its policy aspiration by offering concrete opportunities for learning mobility under programmes such as Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps.

In May 2018 the European Commission adopted its proposals for the next iteration of the successful Erasmus programme and the new European Solidarity Corps to run from 2021 to 2027. The Erasmus programme already enables millions of young Europeans to study, train or learn abroad while broadening their experience and awareness of Europe. The next programme will build on this success, extending its reach, increasing the budget and working to reach people from all social backgrounds⁵. The European Solidarity Corps will broaden its outreach by including volunteering, youth-led solidarity projects, traineeships and jobs⁶.

Young people also have different priorities than the general public opinion (aged 15 years and more) when it comes to the ideal future European Union. In the 2018 Future of Europe Eurobarometer study⁷, the three most mentioned areas across all respondents for the ideal future for the EU are equal wages for the same job across the European Union (38%), a minimum level of guaranteed healthcare in all countries of the European Union and a high level of security within the European Union (both 32%). However, the priorities for young people aged 15-24 are quite different. Their top three ideas for the future of Europe are fair and equal access to education for all across the European Union (42%), gender equality established everywhere in the European Union and equal wages for the same job across the European Union (both 36%).

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0269>

² https://ec.europa.eu/youth/policy/youth-strategy/youthgoals_en

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2018:456:FULL>

⁴ [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52009XG0528\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52009XG0528(01))

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/news/commission-adopts-proposal-next-erasmus-programme-2021-2027_en

⁶ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14079-2018-INIT/en/pdf>

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveydetail/instruments/special/surveyky/2217>

The current study, commissioned by European Commission Directorate General for Education and Culture provides a deeper exploration of the attitudes and opinions of young people aged 15-30. It covers:

- The proportion of respondents who have been abroad for learning experiences, and the reasons why respondents have not participated in learning experiences in other countries;
- Young respondents' participation in social, civic and political activities, including organised voluntary activities, as well as reasons for not participating in these activities;
- Opinions about the most important things schools should offer young people, and the topic areas that are not taught sufficiently in schools;
- Young respondents' views about the priorities for the EU in years to come;
- The most useful actions for young people the EU could support.

Between 18th and 28th March 2019, 10,786 respondents aged 15 to 30 from different social and demographic groups in 28 EU countries were interviewed via telephone (mobile and fixed line) in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM). The sample was 400 interviews per country except Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta where the sample size was 250 interviews. The methodology used is that of Flash Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁸. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Latvia	LV
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Greece	EL	Poland	PL
Spain	ES	Portugal	PT
France	FR	Romania	RO
Croatia	HR	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Lithuania	LT	United Kingdom	UK

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

MAIN FINDINGS

Young people believe that protecting the environment and fighting climate change should be a priority for the EU in the years to come

- The five most mentioned priorities for the European Union in years to come according to young people are protecting the environment and fighting climate change (67%), improving education and training (56%), fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities (56%), boosting employment (49%) and improving health and well-being (44%).
- In 18 countries, young respondents most often say protecting the environment and fighting climate change should be a priority for the EU in years to come, while in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom this topic is equally mentioned alongside improving education and training. Improving education and training, fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities, boosting employment and tackling unemployment and improving health and well-being are the most mentioned topic in two countries.
- Gender, age, level of education and employment all influence the importance young people place on each of these areas.

Regarding the EU's actions in the area of education and training, young people see efforts to connect schools or universities with others abroad as most useful

- Considering the competences of the EU, in the area of education and training the most useful actions for young people would be connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad (44%), funding projects or activities for young people (41%) and increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, for instance in rural areas (39%).
- At a country level, the most mentioned areas are connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad (14 countries), funding projects or activities for young people (9 countries) and increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities (6 countries).

Young Europeans are actively engaged. Three quarters have been involved in some form of organised movement. More than seven in ten young respondents have voted in local, national or European elections while one third have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months

- 77% of young people took part in activities of political movements, parties or unions; student or youth organisations; campaigns, strikes or street protests; volunteering activities or local community projects,
- The three most common social, political and civic activities young respondents have taken part in are voting in local, national or European elections (72%), getting information on current issues on social media (65%) or volunteering activities or local community projects (58%).
- Voting is the most mentioned activity in 23 countries.

- By far the most common reason for not participating in organised movements or associations⁹ is a lack of time (49%). More than one third (36%) say they are not interested, while 26% say they do not think these activities change anything.
- One third (33%) of all respondents have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months, a slight increase (+3 pp) since 2017 but a sharp increase since 2011 (+ 9pp)¹⁰.

Young people expect schools to prepare them for employment and to think critically. They consider the main shortcomings of schools currently to be not dedicating enough attention to entrepreneurship and financial competences; and climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours.

- Respondents say that the most important things school should offer young people are preparing them for employment (49%), giving everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities (45%) and promoting creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset (38%).
- In 14 countries, young respondents most often say the most important thing schools should offer young people is to prepare them for employment. In seven countries respondents most often mention giving everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities.
- The topics respondents most often say are not being taught sufficiently in schools are critical thinking, media and democracy (42%); climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours (41%) and entrepreneurship and financial competences (41%).

Almost one third of young respondents have spent at least two weeks abroad for learning experiences. Of those who did not stay abroad more than half considered such an experience. The main reasons why they did not take part are lack of financial means and family, personal or work-related factors.

- Amongst respondents who have not stayed abroad for learning experiences but have considered doing so, lack of financial means (42%) is the main reason for not doing so, closely followed by family, personal or work-related reasons (41%)
- Almost one in five (19%) say there was a lack of information how to apply, or that they had insufficient language skills. For respondents who had never considered going abroad for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering, a lack of interest (45%) is by far the most common reason for not considering these experiences. Three in ten (30%) say it would not have been possible because of their work or studies, 25% say it would not have been possible because of their family situation, and 22% say they did not feel comfortable living in a foreign country.

⁹ Political movements, parties or unions; student or youth organisations; campaigns, strikes or street protests; volunteering activities or local community projects.

¹⁰ Flash Eurobarometer 466: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/surveyKy/2186>

I. YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON EU PRIORITIES

This first section of the report considers young respondents' views on the topics that should be a priority for the EU, as well as actions the EU could take to support young people.

1 Priorities of the EU

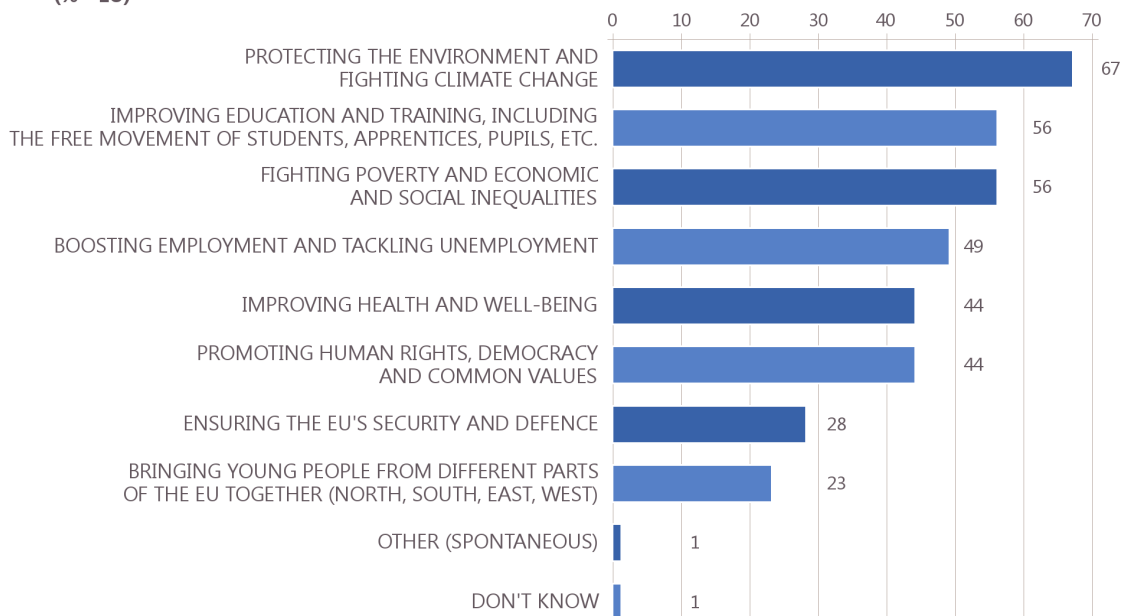
Young people consider that protecting the environment and fighting climate change, along with education and training; and fighting poverty and social inequalities should be the top priorities for the EU in the years to come

More than two thirds (67%) of respondents say protecting the environment and fighting climate change should be a priority for the EU in the years to come¹¹. The majority also say improving education and training or fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities should be a priority (both 56%).

Moreover, almost half (49%) think boosting employment and tackling unemployment should be a priority, while 44% say this about improving health and wellbeing, or promoting human rights, democracy and common values.

Finally, more than one quarter (28%) say ensuring the EU's security and defence should be a priority, while 23% say this about bringing young people from different parts of the EU together.

Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

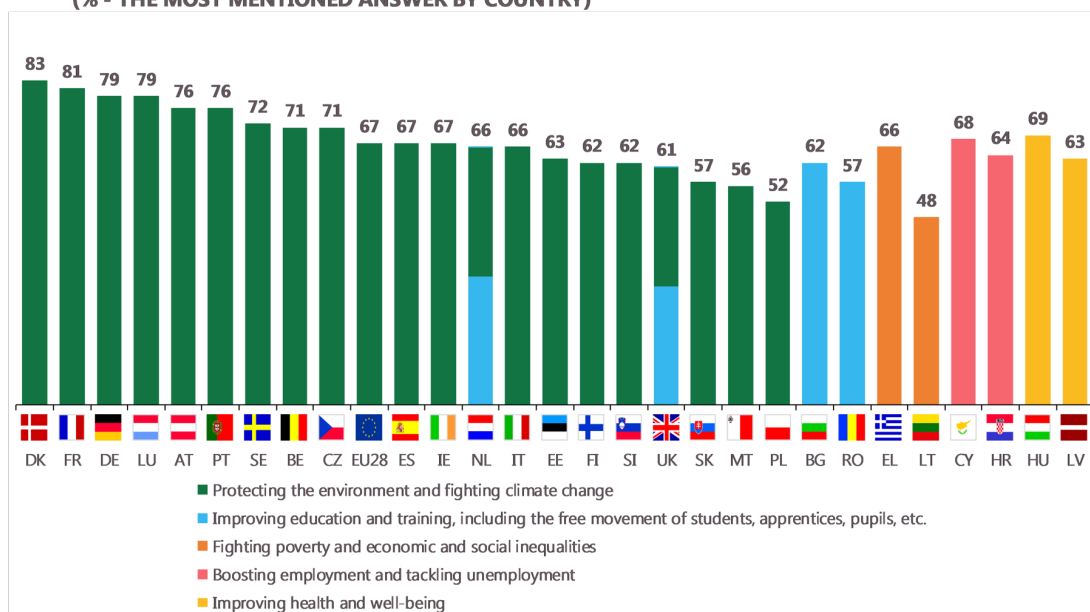


Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

¹¹ Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come?

In 18 countries, young respondents most often say protecting the environment and fighting climate change should be a priority for the EU in years to come, while in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom this topic is equally mentioned alongside improving education and training. Improving education and training, fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities, boosting employment and tackling unemployment and improving health and well-being are the most mentioned topic in two countries.

Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

There are 23 countries where the majority of respondents think **protecting the environment and fighting climate change** should be a priority for the EU in the years to come, with respondents in Denmark (83%), France (81%) and Germany and Luxembourg (both 79%) the most likely to say this. In contrast, 38% in Lithuania, 41% in Romania and 43% in Croatia say the same.

Respondents in the Netherlands (66%), Hungary (65%), Germany and Portugal (both 63%) are the most likely to mention **improving education and training**, while those in Poland (39%), Malta, Slovakia and Sweden (all 41%) are the least likely to do so. In 19 countries this issue is one of the top three priorities cited.

Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities is most mentioned by those in Portugal (72%), Germany (69%) and Luxembourg (68%), and least mentioned by respondents in Finland (38%), Poland (40%) and Italy (44%). In 26 countries this is one of the three most mentioned topics.

Respondents in Portugal, Cyprus (both 68%) and Croatia (64%) who are the most likely to mention **boosting employment and tackling unemployment**, particularly compared to those in Malta (24%), Sweden and Denmark (both 32%). Respondents in Hungary (69%), Latvia (63%) and the Netherlands (58%) are the most likely to mention **improving health and well-being**, compared to 28% in Lithuania and Italy and 34% in Malta.

Protecting human rights, democracy and common values is most often mentioned as a priority by respondents in Germany (62%), Sweden (61%) and Luxembourg (59%), and least often mentioned by those in Lithuania (20%), Bulgaria (24%) and Poland (26%). Czechia (45%), Estonia (43%), the Netherlands and Poland (both 42%) are the only countries where at least four in ten think **ensuring the EU's security and defence** should be a priority. At the other end of the scale 15% in Italy, 16% in Croatia and 17% in Malta and Spain say the same.

Finally, **bringing young people from different parts of the EU together** is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Bulgaria (35%), Slovenia and Ireland (both 33%), and least mentioned by those in Lithuania (10%), Sweden (11%) and Malta (12%).

Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come?
(MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Protecting the environment and fighting climate change	Improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc.	Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	Boosting employment and tackling unemployment	Improving health and well-being	Promoting human rights, democracy and common values	Ensuring the EU's security and defence	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		67	56	56	49	44	44	28	23	1	1
BE		71	51	66	55	54	48	31	21	0	0
BG		58	62	54	58	51	24	34	35	1	0
CZ		71	54	48	43	45	38	45	18	2	0
DK		83	55	60	32	49	56	29	14	1	2
DE		79	63	69	49	44	62	33	29	1	0
EE		63	48	55	48	52	36	43	19	1	0
IE		67	59	55	49	44	38	24	33	2	1
EL		51	55	66	59	43	46	21	16	0	1
ES		67	58	59	56	39	43	17	21	1	0
FR		81	61	63	46	49	42	35	31	1	1
HR		43	49	50	64	37	29	16	26	0	1
IT		66	49	44	60	28	37	15	18	0	0
CY		48	49	64	68	51	44	28	32	1	1
LV		48	56	58	58	63	28	38	22	0	0
LT		38	42	48	38	28	20	22	10	0	1
LU		79	59	68	51	53	59	36	24	0	0
HU		57	65	57	56	69	42	26	20	0	0
MT		56	41	50	24	34	28	17	12	1	2
NL		66	66	53	53	58	49	42	15	1	0
AT		76	59	65	55	42	54	28	28	1	0
PL		52	39	40	42	35	26	42	24	1	0
PT		76	63	72	68	56	54	35	14	0	0
RO		41	57	48	43	49	32	26	21	1	0
SI		62	45	50	60	46	37	36	33	0	1
SK		57	41	46	46	35	34	27	19	2	0
FI		62	43	38	52	47	39	29	13	0	2
SE		72	41	49	32	36	61	27	11	1	0
UK		61	61	53	44	48	44	21	19	2	2
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Women are more likely than men to mention **protecting the environment and fighting climate change** (71% vs 63%), **fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities** (59% vs 53%), **improving health and wellbeing** (47% vs 41%) and **promoting human rights, democracy and common values** (48% vs 40%), but they are less likely to mention **ensuring the EU's security and defence** (25% vs 32%).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention **boosting employment and tackling unemployment** or **improving health and wellbeing**, and the less likely they are to mention **protecting the environment and fighting climate change**, and **bringing young people from different parts of the EU together**.
- Those who are still studying are the most likely to say **protecting the environment and fighting climate change** should be a priority (72%), and along with those who completed education aged 20+ they are the most likely to mention **improving education and training** and **promoting human rights, democracy and common values**. Respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are more likely than those who completed education at an older age to mention **fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities**.
- Students (73%) and those who are not working (70%) are more likely than other occupation groups to say **protecting the environment and fighting climate change** should be a priority. **Improving education and training** and **promoting human rights, democracy and common values** are most mentioned by employees and those who are studying or not working. Manual workers (37%) are the most likely to mention **ensuring the EU's security and defence**.

The analysis also shows that respondents who are positive about the EU are more likely than those who are negative to say protecting the environment and fighting climate change or promoting human rights, democracy and common values should be a priority. The more positive a respondent's view of the EU, the more likely they are to say bringing young people from different parts of the EU together should be a priority.

Respondents who have been abroad for a learning experience are more likely to say improving education and training should be a priority, compared to those who have not participated (61% vs 54%).

Finally, the more actively a respondent participates in civic, social and political activities, the more likely they are to think each area should be a priority. The exceptions are boosting employment and tackling unemployment, and improving health and wellbeing, where there is little difference.

Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(% - UE28)

	Protecting the environment and fighting climate change	Improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc.	Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	Boosting employment and tackling unemployment	Improving health and wellbeing	Promoting human rights, democracy and common values	Ensuring the EU's security and defence	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
UE28	67	56	56	49	44	44	28	23	1
Gender									
Men	63	56	53	49	41	40	32	23	1
Women	71	57	59	50	47	48	25	23	1
Age									
15-19	70	58	58	45	41	42	28	26	0
20-24	68	58	53	49	44	46	29	23	1
25-30	64	54	58	52	46	44	29	21	1
Education (End of)									
15-	54	50	64	49	44	29	31	27	1
16-19	61	53	55	52	45	38	29	20	1
20+	67	58	56	50	46	48	31	23	1
Still studying	72	59	57	46	42	47	27	24	1
Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	58	51	48	44	44	37	33	20	1
Employee	66	58	59	53	48	46	32	22	1
Manual workers	63	48	51	48	46	38	37	21	0
Not working	70	58	56	48	41	44	24	24	0
Studying	73	59	56	46	40	46	25	24	0
Opinion about the EU									
Very positive	70	55	53	48	39	49	27	28	0
Fairly positive	70	59	59	48	45	46	29	23	0
Fairly negative	60	50	53	56	44	37	31	20	1
Very negative	45	51	50	48	45	31	24	16	5
Experience abroad									
Yes	68	61	58	49	41	45	27	26	1
No	66	54	55	50	46	44	29	21	1
Level of participation									
Active engagement	70	59	59	50	44	47	28	24	1
Light participation	62	50	50	47	44	38	34	19	1
No participation	44	37	42	47	40	24	16	17	1

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

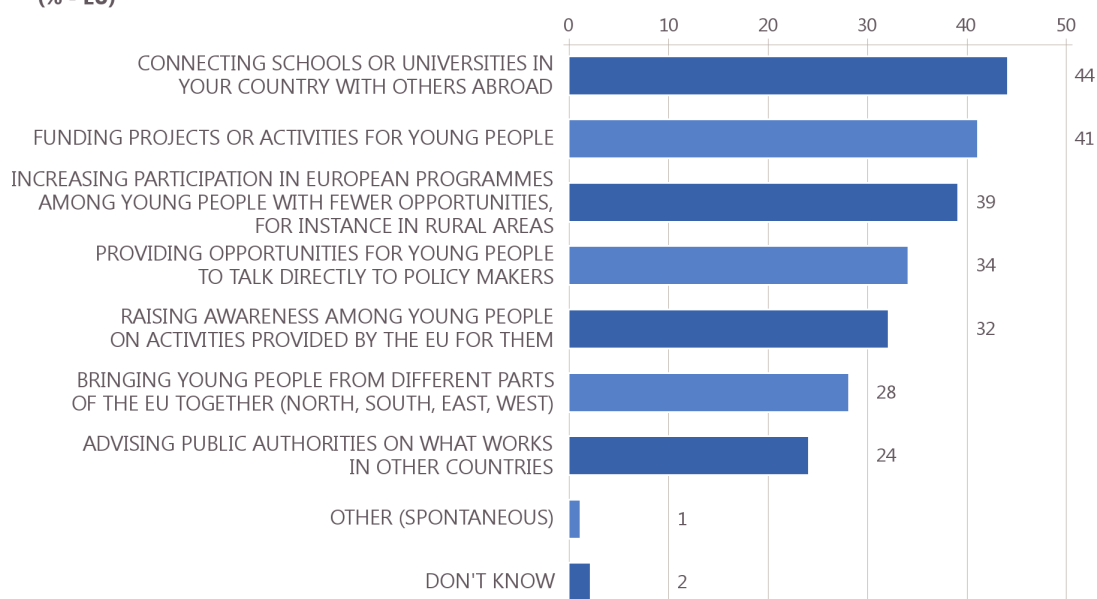
2 How the EU can support young people

To be useful for young people, EU's actions in the area of education and training should focus on connecting schools or universities internationally (within the EU or beyond)

Respondents were given a list of actions that are within the competence of the EU in the area of education and training. They were asked which of these actions they thought were useful for young people¹². At least four in ten say connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad (44%) or funding projects or activities for young people (41%) would be useful. Almost four in ten (39%) mention increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, for instance in rural areas.

Around one third say providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers (34%) or raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them (32%) would be useful. Almost three in ten (28%) mention bringing young people from different parts of the EU together, while 24% say advising public authorities on what works in other countries would be useful.

Q10 The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



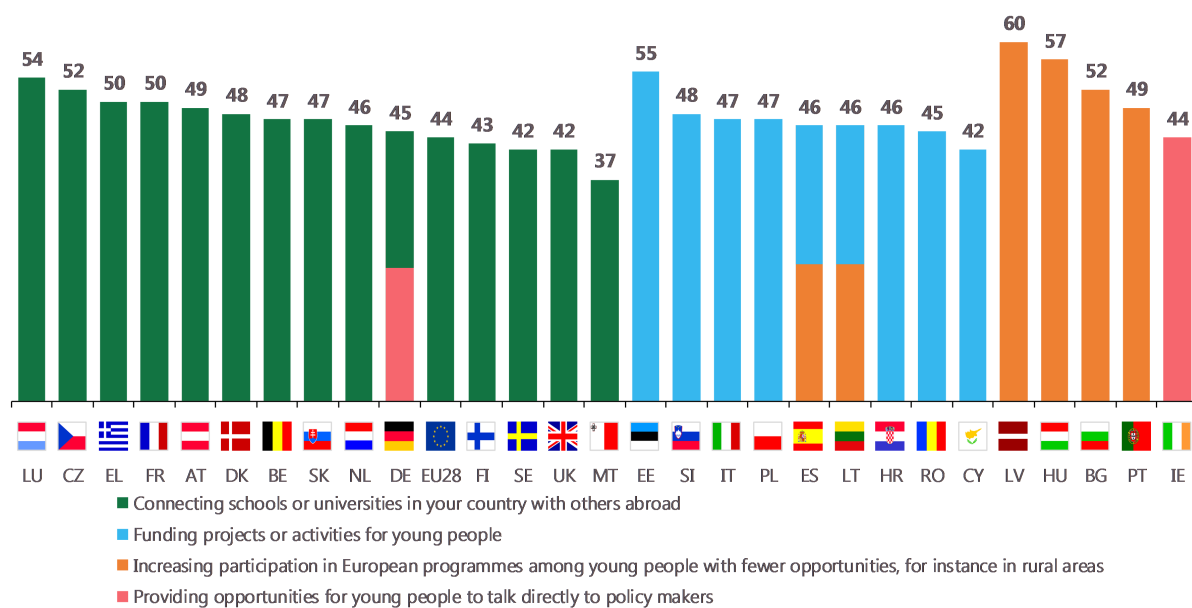
Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

¹² Q10 The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people?

In 13 countries, respondents are most likely to say connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad would be useful for young people, and in Germany this option is equally mentioned with providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers. In seven countries the most common answer is funding projects or activities for young people, while in Spain and Lithuania this option is equally mentioned along with increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities.

Increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities is the most mentioned action in four countries, while in Ireland the most mentioned option is providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers.

Q10 The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

There are four countries where at least half say **connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad** would be useful for young people: Luxembourg (54%), Czechia (52%), Greece and France (both 50%). At the other end of the scale 25% in Lithuania and 31% in Estonia also mention this.

Funding projects or activities for young people is most often considered useful by those in Estonia (55%), Bulgaria (50%), Czechia, Slovenia and Latvia (all 48%), and least often mentioned by those in Sweden (26%), Malta (28%) or Ireland (33%).

In four countries the majority mention **increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities**: Latvia (60%), Hungary (57%), Estonia and Bulgaria (both 52%). At the other end of the scale 25% in Denmark, 26% in Sweden and 29% in Malta mention this.

A minority, though sometimes a large minority, in each country think **providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers** would be useful, ranging from 45% in Germany and 44% in Hungary and Ireland to 20% in Poland, 22% in Slovakia and 24% in Czechia and Romania.

Raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them is most likely to be seen as useful by those in Estonia (43%), the Netherlands and Bulgaria (both 42%) and least likely by those in Malta (14%), Romania (25%) and Slovakia (26%).

Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together is most often mentioned by respondents in Austria (40%), Cyprus (39%) and Greece (37%) and least often mentioned by those in Italy, Hungary (both 17%) and Malta (19%).

At least three in ten respondents in Denmark (34%), Czechia (32%), Germany and France (both 31%) think **advising public authorities on what works in other countries** would be useful, compared to 13% in Italy, Lithuania and Finland.

Q10 The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Connecting schools or universities in your country with others abroad	Funding projects or activities for young people	Increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, for instance in rural areas	Providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers	Raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West)	Advising public authorities on what works in other countries	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		44	41	39	34	32	28	24	1	2
BE		47	42	34	40	31	30	25	1	1
BG		38	50	52	25	42	20	19	2	4
CZ		52	48	39	24	33	25	32	1	1
DK		48	40	25	29	37	25	34	0	3
DE		45	35	40	45	38	36	31	0	1
EE		31	55	52	29	43	23	17	0	2
IE		43	33	42	44	39	34	21	0	0
EL		50	41	33	29	27	37	23	0	2
ES		39	46	46	35	36	20	25	1	0
FR		50	45	43	37	27	29	31	0	1
HR		45	46	33	26	35	31	20	1	2
IT		43	47	30	25	30	17	13	1	0
CY		40	42	31	34	36	39	29	1	1
LV		44	48	60	27	30	22	24	0	1
LT		25	46	46	25	31	23	13	1	2
LU		54	37	35	37	34	35	29	0	2
HU		36	40	57	44	34	17	22	0	1
MT		37	28	29	34	14	19	20	1	6
NL		46	38	43	34	42	24	26	0	1
AT		49	41	42	38	39	40	29	0	0
PL		38	47	39	20	30	28	26	1	3
PT		48	47	49	36	40	27	17	1	1
RO		39	45	39	24	25	23	19	1	3
SI		47	48	38	28	32	32	20	0	1
SK		47	36	37	22	26	22	16	2	2
FI		43	42	31	34	32	24	13	0	2
SE		42	26	26	35	31	21	20	1	8
UK		42	35	37	40	28	35	17	1	4
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Women are more likely to think **increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities** would be useful (43% vs 36% of men).
- Those aged 20-30 are the most likely to mention **increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities**. In addition, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to say **advising public authorities on what works in other countries** would be useful: 26% aged 25-30 mention this, compared to 21% aged 15-19.
- Students, and those who finished their education aged 20+ are the most likely to mention **connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad** or **bringing young people from different parts of the EU together**.
- Manual workers (38%) are less likely than those in other occupation groups to say **connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad** would be useful, while the self-employed (25%) are less likely than other groups to say this about **raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them**.

The analysis also highlights that those with a positive view of the EU are more likely to mention connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad or raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them, compared to those with a negative view. In addition, respondents who have participated in a learning experience abroad are more likely to mention connecting schools or universities in their country with others abroad than those who have not participated (48% vs 42%).

Finally, the more actively a respondent participates in civic, social and political activities, the more likely they are to think each action would be useful, with the exception of bringing young people from different parts of the EU together. For instance, 41% who are actively engaged mention increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, compared to 36% who are slightly engaged and 27% who do not participate at all.

Q10 The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(% - UE28)

	Connecting schools or universities in your country with others abroad	Funding projects or activities for young people	Increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, for instance in rural areas	Providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers	Raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West)	Advising public authorities on what works in other countries	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
UE28	44	41	39	34	32	28	24	1	2
Gender									
Men	44	40	36	34	30	28	26	1	3
Women	44	43	43	34	35	28	22	0	1
Age									
15-19	46	42	34	36	32	29	21	0	2
20-24	44	43	42	33	33	28	23	1	2
25-30	43	39	40	35	32	28	26	1	2
Education (End of)									
15-	34	41	40	31	33	21	18	4	3
16-19	39	44	39	35	31	24	25	1	3
20+	45	40	42	34	33	31	26	0	2
Still studying	48	41	39	35	33	30	22	1	1
Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	44	46	36	30	25	22	23	1	2
Employee	42	39	41	37	33	30	27	1	2
Manual workers	38	42	33	33	33	24	24	2	3
Not working	46	42	40	33	33	28	21	1	1
Studying	48	42	39	33	34	29	20	1	1
Opinion about the EU									
Very positive	44	38	40	34	36	34	28	1	0
Fairly positive	46	42	40	34	35	29	24	0	1
Fairly negative	39	45	37	39	26	26	23	1	3
Very negative	37	39	36	37	15	17	25	1	9
Experience abroad									
Yes	48	40	38	34	35	28	27	1	2
No	42	42	40	35	31	28	23	1	2
Level of participation									
Active engagement	45	42	41	37	33	29	25	0	1
Light participation	41	41	36	29	31	26	22	1	3
No participation	39	34	27	21	21	24	12	4	8

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

II. SOCIAL AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

This section of the report discusses respondents' participation in a range of civic and social activities, as well as the barriers to participation in these activities. Specific attention is given to the involvement in organised volunteering.

1 Participation in social, political and civic activities

Voting in local, national or European elections is the most common social, political or civic activity.

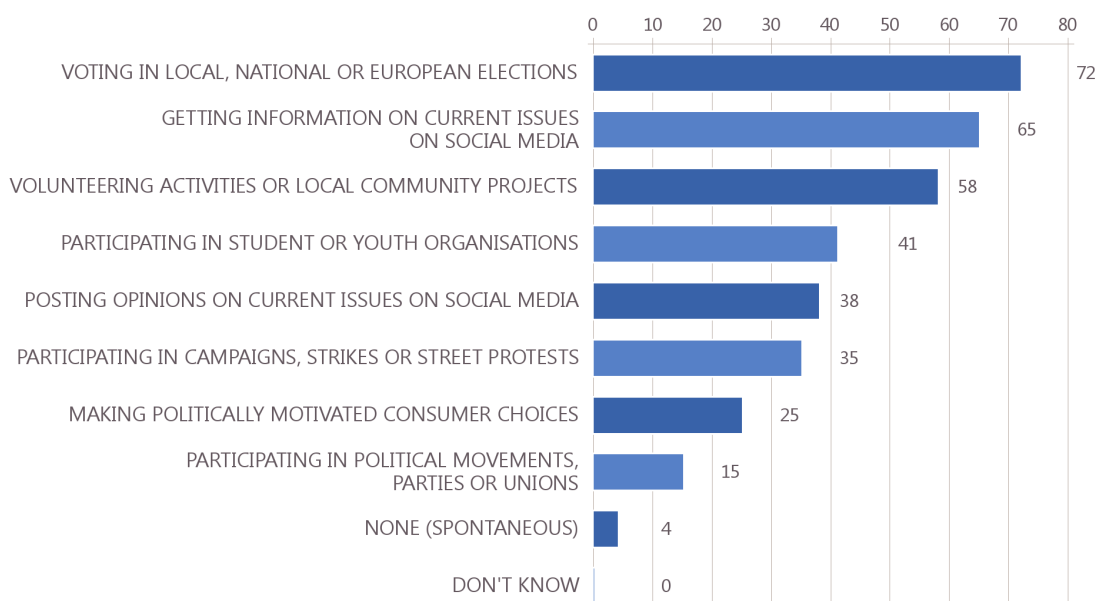
More than three quarters of respondents took part in some form of organised movements (including youth organisations) and were therefore actively participating.

All respondents were asked about their participation in a range of civic, social and political activities¹³. The two most common activities these young respondents have taken part in are voting in local, national or European elections (72%), and volunteering activities or local community projects (58%). These are the only activities undertaken by at least half of all respondents.

Just over four in ten (41%) have participated in student or youth organisations, while almost as many (38%) have posted opinions on current issues on social media and 35% have participated in campaigns, strikes or street protests. One quarter (25%) have made politically motivated consumer choices, while 15% say they have participated in political movements, parties or unions.

On the other hand, only 4% of all respondents said that they were not active in any ways.

Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

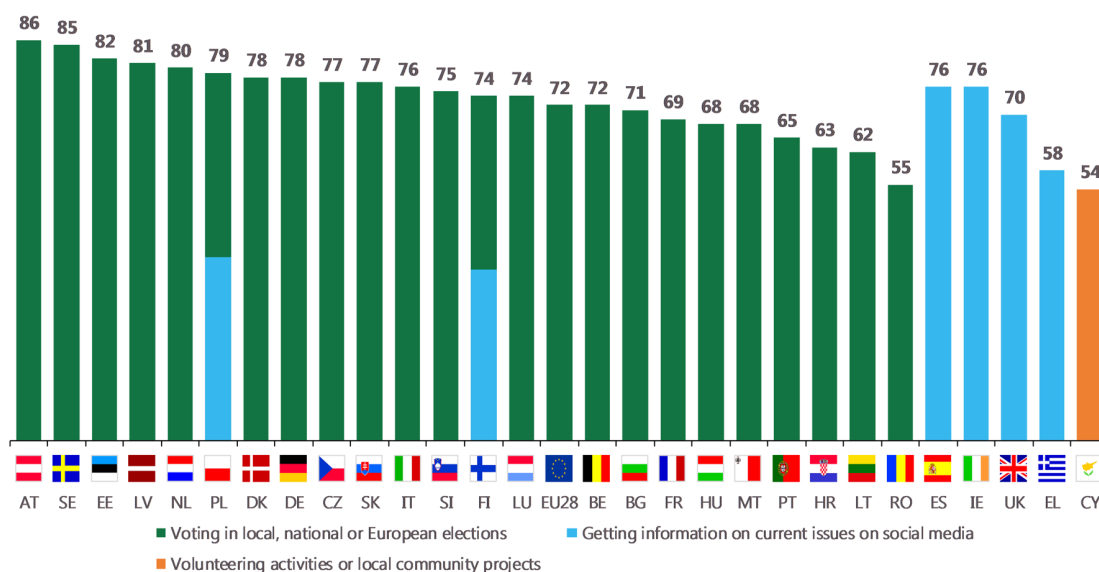


Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

¹³ Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities?

In 21 countries the most common activity is to have voted in local, national or European elections, although proportions range from 86% in Austria to 55% in Romania. In four countries respondents most often say they have obtained information on current issues on social media, while in Poland and Finland respondents are equally likely to mention these two activities. Cyprus is the only country where respondents are most likely to say they have participated in volunteering activities or local community projects.

Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

At least half of all respondents in each Member State have participated in **voting in local, national of European elections**, with proportions ranging from 86% in Austria, 85% in Sweden and 82% in Estonia to 50% in Cyprus, 52% in Greece and 55% in Romania. This is one of the three most mentioned items in each country.

More than three quarters of respondents in Poland (79%), Sweden (78%), Spain and Ireland (both 76%) have **obtained information on current issues on social media**, and overall more than half in 22 Member States say they have done this. Respondents in Lithuania (27%), Romania (29%) and Malta (33%) are the least likely to have done this. This is one of the three most mentioned items in 26 countries.

Respondents in Ireland (74%), Denmark (71%) and the United Kingdom (66%) are the most likely to say they have taken part in **volunteering activities or local community projects**, while those in Croatia (37%), Sweden (38%) and Malta (39%) are the least likely to have done so. In 20 countries at least half have participated in these activities, and this is one of the three most mentioned items in 26 countries.






























There are only five countries where at least half of all respondents have participated in **student or youth organisations**: Ireland (61%), Sweden (54%), Finland (52%), Luxembourg (51%) and Belgium (50%). At the other end of the scale 26% in Croatia and 27% in Hungary and Romania have participated in these organisations.

Spain (51%) is the only country where at least half have **posted opinions on current issues on social media**, followed by 47% in Sweden and 46% in Bulgaria. This compares to 12% in Lithuania, 17% in Estonia and 20% in Croatia who have done the same.

Spain (57%) and Italy (53%) are the only countries where at least half have participated in **campaigns, strikes or street protests**, followed by 46% in Luxembourg. In contrast 8% in Lithuania, 10% in Malta and 11% in Estonia have participated in these activities.

The proportion of respondents who have made **politically motivated consumer choices** varies considerably, from 51% in Sweden and the Netherlands and 44% in Finland to 5% in Romania and Croatia and 6% in Cyprus, Czechia and Malta. Finally, only a minority of respondents in each country have participated in **political movements, parties or unions**, ranging from 31% in Sweden and 23% in Ireland and Germany to 5% in Hungary and Estonia.

Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

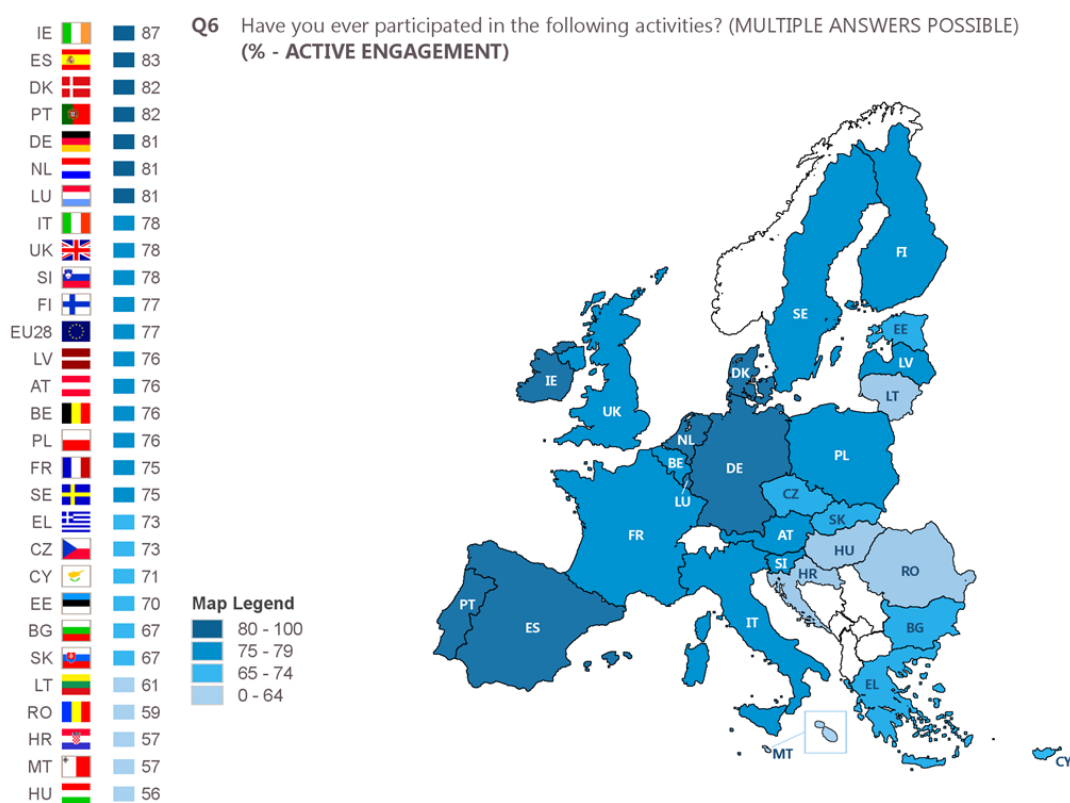
		Voting in local, national or European elections	Getting information on current issues on social media	Volunteering activities or local community projects	Participating in student or youth organisations	Posting opinions on current issues on social media	Participating in campaigns, strikes or street protests	Making politically motivated consumer choices	Participating in political movements, parties or unions	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		72	65	58	41	38	35	25	15	4	0
BE		72	58	52	50	26	31	23	12	3	0
BG		71	63	48	39	46	29	15	11	6	0
CZ		77	61	54	46	41	27	6	7	6	0
DK		78	61	71	31	30	34	36	18	1	0
DE		78	72	64	40	34	42	31	23	2	0
EE		82	69	55	40	17	11	11	5	4	0
IE		63	76	74	61	41	43	36	23	3	0
EL		52	58	53	28	37	33	7	11	10	0
ES		66	76	51	41	51	57	26	15	3	0
FR		69	58	56	35	33	38	20	12	3	0
HR		63	41	37	26	20	16	5	8	12	0
IT		76	65	56	44	42	53	20	13	3	0
CY		50	35	54	29	24	36	6	15	13	0
LV		81	73	59	46	35	14	16	8	3	0
LT		62	27	43	37	12	8	13	8	14	0
LU		74	67	55	51	41	46	26	21	3	0
HU		68	41	44	27	24	12	9	5	14	0
MT		68	33	39	32	21	10	6	8	10	0
NL		80	73	64	42	34	17	51	14	1	0
AT		86	66	58	29	34	33	20	19	4	1
PL		79	79	63	47	45	26	24	8	2	0
PT		65	58	61	47	35	23	9	15	3	0
RO		55	29	43	27	24	24	5	7	14	0
SI		75	62	60	49	32	24	16	11	4	0
SK		77	47	43	29	25	36	8	7	5	1
FI		74	74	50	52	40	28	44	15	2	0
SE		85	78	38	54	47	31	51	31	1	0
UK		67	70	66	49	43	25	37	22	5	0
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

The map below illustrates the proportion of respondents who have participated in at least one of the following organised movements or associations: political movements, parties or unions; student or youth organisations; campaigns, strikes or street protests; volunteering activities or local community projects.

Across the EU as a whole, 77% of respondents have participated in at least one organised movement or association. The majority of respondent in each country have participated in at least one of these, with proportions ranging from 87% in Ireland, 83% in Spain and 82% in Denmark and Portugal to 56% in Hungary and 57% in Croatia and Malta.

The map illustrates that respondents who are least likely to have participated in these activities are most often found in countries the eastern region.



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Women are more likely than men to have participated in **student or youth organisations** (44% vs 39%) or in **voluntary activities or local community projects** (61% vs 55%).
- Respondents aged 20-30 are the most likely to have participated in **voting**¹⁴ or in making **politically motivated consumer choices**. The older the respondent, the more likely they are to have participated in **political movements, parties or unions**, or have **posted opinions on current issues on social media**. Respondents aged 20-24 (44%) are the most likely to have **participated in student or youth organisations**.

¹⁴ In most countries the legal voting age is 18.

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have participated in each of these activities. The exception is participating in **political movements, parties or unions**, where those who completed education aged 15 or younger (23%) are more likely to have participated than those who completed at a later date. However this is overall a very small group of respondents in terms of absolute numbers. Respondents who are still studying are generally amongst the most likely to have participated in each activity, with the exception of voting (62%) and making politically motivated consumer choices (28%).
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to have **posted opinions on current issues on social media** or **participated in campaigns, strikes or street protests**. Those living in large towns are more likely than those in less urbanised areas to have participated in **political movements parties or unions** (21%), **student or youth organisations** (48%) or **volunteering activities or local community projects** (61%).
- With the exception of voting, manual workers are the least likely to have participated in each of these activities. Employees (83%) are the most likely to have participated in **voting**, while students (41%) and those who are not working (39%) are the most likely to have taken part in **campaigns, strikes or street protests**.

The analysis also reveals that respondents who are very negative about the EU are the most likely to have taken part in political movements, parties or unions (29%), posted opinions on current issues on social media (55%), and less likely to have participated in volunteering activities or local community projects (48%) than those who have a less negative or a positive view.

Finally, respondents who have participated in organised voluntary activities are more likely - and in some cases considerably more likely - to have participated in each of these activities. For instance, 56% who have been involved in organised voluntary activities have participated in student or youth organisations, compared to 34% who have not been involved in these voluntary activities. The exception is voting, where there is no difference between these two groups.

Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - UE28)

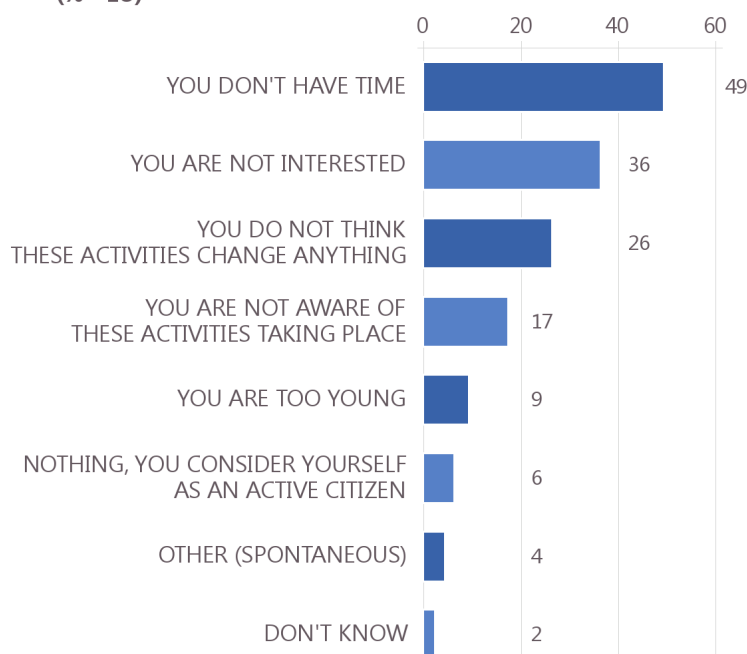
	Voting in local, national or European elections	Getting information on current issues on social media	Volunteering activities or local community projects	Participating in student or youth organisations	Posting opinions on current issues on social media	Participating in campaigns, strikes or street protests	Making politically motivated consumer choices	Participating in political movements, parties or unions	None (SPONTANEOUS)
UE28	72	65	58	41	38	35	25	15	4
Gender									
Men	72	64	55	39	37	34	26	17	4
Women	72	67	61	44	38	37	25	14	4
Age									
15-19	27	64	59	38	35	36	20	12	7
20-24	82	68	59	44	37	34	26	14	4
25-30	86	64	56	40	40	37	27	18	3
Education (End of)									
15-	68	36	46	26	24	28	21	23	17
16-19	73	60	52	31	34	30	17	13	5
20+	89	69	60	48	40	37	32	18	2
Still studying	62	70	62	47	40	40	28	15	4
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural village	72	63	56	36	32	30	21	14	4
Small/mid size town	70	65	56	39	38	35	22	12	5
Large town	74	69	61	48	42	41	33	21	3
Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	79	65	59	41	42	32	24	15	7
Employee	83	67	61	41	36	32	27	17	3
Manual workers	73	61	42	30	33	29	19	13	6
Not working	63	65	57	43	39	39	25	14	4
Studying	60	68	61	47	40	41	28	15	4
Opinion about the EU									
Very positive	72	69	61	47	43	41	33	21	3
Fairly positive	73	67	59	42	35	34	25	14	4
Fairly negative	73	61	55	41	39	37	22	14	4
Very negative	69	63	48	34	55	44	30	29	6
Involved in voluntary activities									
Yes	75	72	86	56	45	42	32	22	1
No	71	62	43	34	34	32	22	12	6

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

A lack of time is the main barrier to participating in organised movements or associations

By far the most common reason for not participating in volunteering, having a political engagement or getting involved in other forms of organized activities¹⁵ is the lack of time (49%)¹⁶. More than one third (36%) say they are not interested, while 26% say they do not think these activities change anything. Almost one in five (17%) say they are not aware of these activities taking place. Respondents are less likely to say that they are too young (9%), or that nothing prevents them and they consider themselves an active citizen (6%).

Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



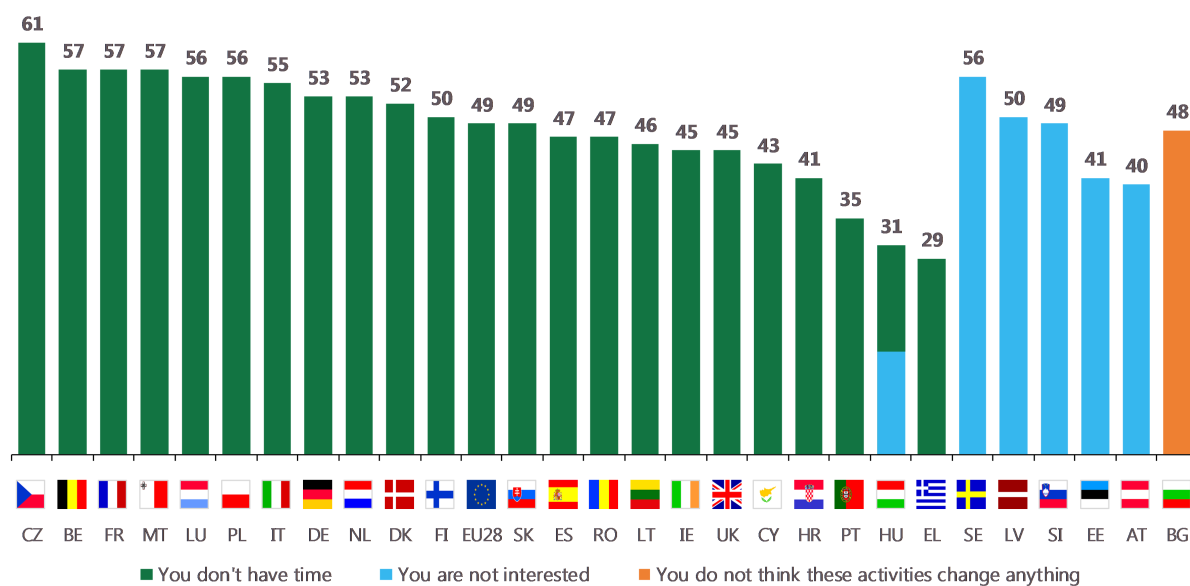
Base: respondents not involved in volunteering, political engagement or other forms of organized activities (N=2,534)

¹⁵ Political movements, parties or unions; student or youth organisations; campaigns, strikes or street protests; volunteering activities or local community projects.

¹⁶ Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities?

In 21 countries, respondents most often say they are prevented from participating in organised movements or associations because they don't have the time¹⁷. In four countries the most common response is that they are not interested, while in Hungary these two responses are equally frequently mentioned. Bulgaria is the only country where respondents most often say they don't think these activities change anything.

Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: respondents not involved in volunteering, political engagement or other forms of organized activities (N=2,534)

There are eleven countries where at least half of non-participating respondents say they **don't have time to take part**, with the highest proportions seen amongst those in Czechia (61%), Malta, France and Belgium (all 57%). This compares to 27% in Estonia, 29% in Greece and 31% in Hungary. In each country this is one of the two most mentioned reasons.

Respondents in Sweden (56%), Latvia (50%) and Slovenia (49%) are the most likely to say they are **not interested** in participating, compared to 15% in Bulgaria, 18% in Portugal and 28% in Greece. This is one of the three most mentioned reasons in each country.

Only a minority of respondents in each country say they **do not think these activities change anything**, although proportions range from 48% in Bulgaria, 42% in Germany and 35% in Croatia to 4% in Malta, 11% in Ireland and 12% in Estonia and Slovakia. This is one of the three most mentioned reasons in 22 countries.

Respondents in France (32%), Belgium (29%) and Ireland (27%) are the most likely to say they are **not aware of these activities taking place**, while those in Malta, Slovakia (both 3%) and Cyprus (4%) are the least likely to say this. Being **too young** is most often mentioned by those in Czechia

¹⁷ Results for Luxembourg are not included in the discussion due to extremely low base size (<50). Care should be taken interpreting the results for the following countries, due to low base size: LV; BE; PL; AT; FI; UK; IT; SI; DE; NL; PT; CY; DK; ES; IE.

(18%), Ireland and Poland (both 17%) and least mentioned by those in Slovakia (1%), Spain (2%) and Cyprus (3%).

Finally, in nine countries at least one in ten say **nothing** prevents them and they consider themselves an active citizen, with the highest proportions seen in Portugal (19%), Austria (18%) and Hungary (15%).

Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		You don't have time	You are not interested	You do not think these activities change anything	You are not aware of these activities taking place	You are too young	Nothing, you consider yourself as an active citizen	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		49	36	26	17	9	6	4	2
BE		57	32	22	29	13	12	2	2
BG		34	15	48	8	13	6	6	3
CZ		61	37	33	25	18	6	0	0
DK		52	41	22	15	5	8	1	2
DE		53	35	42	21	8	4	4	5
EE		27	41	12	8	15	10	2	4
IE		45	28	11	27	17	9	7	6
EL		29	28	28	13	8	7	5	4
ES		47	41	19	5	2	13	3	0
FR		57	41	33	32	11	3	4	2
HR		41	32	35	8	11	6	5	0
IT		55	32	13	7	6	2	3	1
CY		43	34	25	4	3	2	1	0
LV		43	50	25	10	8	2	1	0
LT		46	32	13	15	12	7	2	1
LU		56	23	18	16	16	10	6	0
HU		31	31	28	7	7	15	4	5
MT		57	35	4	3	5	1	6	2
NL		53	43	24	20	12	5	1	1
AT		36	40	15	9	6	18	3	1
PL		56	44	23	13	17	3	3	0
PT		35	18	18	13	4	19	5	0
RO		47	28	18	8	15	7	4	0
SI		42	49	17	7	4	11	4	0
SK		49	37	12	3	1	12	10	1
FI		50	43	15	9	7	3	0	0
SE		37	56	18	9	4	9	1	4
UK		45	32	28	26	5	5	4	0

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM






Base: respondents not involved in volunteering, political engagement or other forms of organized activities (N=2,534)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- Men are more likely than women to say they are **not interested** (39% vs 32%) or that they think **these activities do not change anything** (29% vs 22%), but they are less likely to say they are **not aware of these activities taking place** (15% vs 20%).
- Respondents aged 20-30 are more likely than 15-19 year olds to say they **don't have time** or that they **do not think these activities change anything**. Respondents aged 15-24 are more likely than older respondents to say they are **not aware of these activities**. Unsurprisingly, those aged 15-19 (24%) are the most likely to say they are **too young**.
- Those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to cite a **lack of time** (72%), a **lack of interest** (46%) or a **lack of awareness** of these activities taking place (23%). This is however a very small number of respondents. Respondents who completed education aged 16-19 are the most likely to say they **don't think these activities change anything** (32%), while those who are still studying are the most likely to say they are **too young** (16%).
- Respondents living in small or mid-sized (51%) or large (53%) towns are more likely than those in rural villages (44%) to say they **don't have time**. The less urbanised the respondents' environment, the more likely they are to say they **do not think these activities change anything**.
- Manual workers and employees (both 54%) are the most likely to say they **don't have time**, and manual workers (34%) are the most likely occupation group to say they **don't think these activities change anything**. The self-employed (43%) are the most likely to say they are **not interested**, while those studying (17%) or not working (14%) are the most likely to say they are **too young**.

The analysis also shows that those who have a negative view of the EU (35%) are more likely than those with a positive view to say they don't think these activities change anything. Those with a very negative view are much more likely to say they are not interested (52%) than those who have a less negative or a positive view.

Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - UE28)

	You don't have time	You are not interested	You do not think these activities change anything	You are not aware of these activities taking place	You are too young	Nothing, you consider yourself as an active citizen	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
UE28	49	36	26	17	9	6	4	2
 Gender								
Men	50	39	29	15	9	6	4	1
Women	48	32	22	20	10	6	3	2
 Age								
15-19	41	35	22	19	24	5	5	0
20-24	51	36	28	20	9	5	2	2
25-30	51	36	27	14	3	8	4	2
 Education (End of)								
15-	72	46	16	23	3	0	6	2
16-19	44	35	32	17	7	6	3	3
20+	50	38	24	16	3	9	3	1
Still studying	53	34	21	18	16	4	3	0
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	44	36	31	17	8	5	6	2
Small/mid size town	51	37	26	17	9	7	2	2
Large town	53	34	23	17	10	5	3	1
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	44	43	28	19	7	3	3	1
Employee	54	33	29	13	5	8	4	3
Manual workers	54	40	34	17	3	4	4	1
Not working	46	36	22	20	14	6	3	1
Studying	50	32	19	21	17	5	4	0
Opinion about the EU								
Very positive	51	28	25	15	4	8	4	0
Fairly positive	52	38	23	19	11	6	3	2
Fairly negative	49	28	35	13	7	7	5	0
Very negative	31	52	35	17	2	5	2	1

Base: respondents not involved in volunteering, political engagement
or other forms of organized activities (N=2,534)

2 Participation in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months

One third of respondents have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months, showing a sharp increase in recent years

In the last 12 months, one third (34%) of all respondents have been involved in organised voluntary activities¹⁸. This shows that, compared to 2017, respondents are now slightly more likely (+ 3 percentage points) to say that they have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months.

. When compared to 2011 when the same question was asked this difference is even greater. At that time 24% of young adults said they took part in organised volunteering one year prior to the survey (EU27)¹⁹.

Q8 In the last 12 months, have you ever been involved in any organised voluntary activities?
(% - EU)



(March 2019 - September 2017)

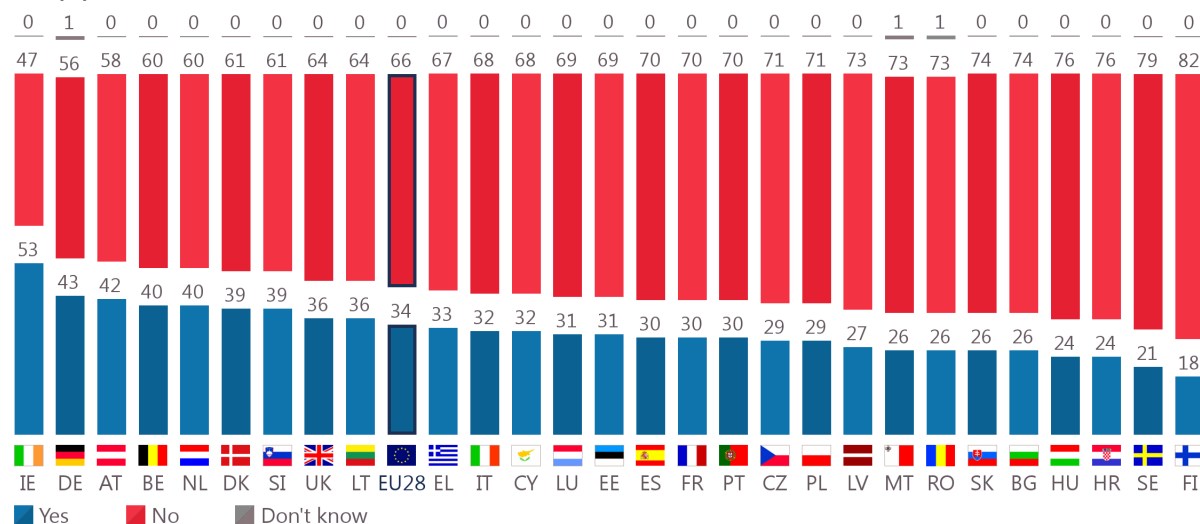
Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

¹⁸ Q8 In the last 12 months, have you ever been involved in any organised voluntary activities?

¹⁹ The survey did not cover Croatia which was not a Member State in 2011. Eurobarometer Youth on the Move <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/search/youth/surveyKy/873>

Ireland (53%) is the only country where at least half of all respondents have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the past 12 months, with the next highest levels of involvement seen in Germany (43%) and Austria (42%). At the other end of the scale Finland (18%), Sweden (21%), Hungary and Croatia (both 24%) are the only countries where fewer than one quarter have been involved in volunteering.

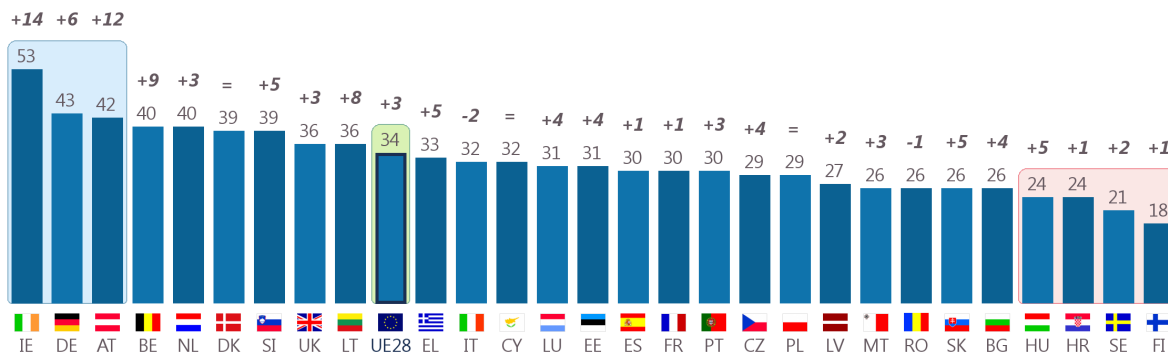
Q8 In the last 12 months, have you ever been involved in any organised voluntary activities?
(%)



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

In 23 countries the proportion of respondents involved in organised voluntary activities has increased since 2017, with the largest observed increase in Ireland (+14 pp), Austria (+12 pp), Belgium (+9 pp) and Lithuania (+8 pp). There has been no change in Denmark, Cyprus and Poland Romania (-1 pp) and Italy (-2 pp)²⁰.

Q8 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà participé à des activités bénévoles organisées ?
(% - OUI)



Mars 2019 - Septembre 2017

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

²⁰ These very minor negative scores are within the confidence intervals and are not necessarily due to a change in participation.

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights the following:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to have been involved in organised voluntary activities (36% vs 31%).
- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to have been involved: 37% of 15-19 year olds have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months, compared to 31% of 25-30 year olds.
- Those who are currently studying (38%) are more likely than those who stayed in education for longer to have been involved in these activities.
- Manual workers (27%) are less likely than those in other occupation groups to have been involved.

The analysis also shows that respondents who are very positive about the EU (38) are more likely to have been involved than those who are less positive, or those who are negative. Respondents who have had learning experiences abroad (which includes volunteering) are more likely to have been involved in organised voluntary activities than those who have not had these experiences (42% vs 30%).

Finally, respondents who are actively engaged in social, civic or political activities are much more likely (44) to have taken part in organised voluntary activities than respondents who are only slightly engaged (10%), or those who are not engaged at all (6%).

Q8 In the last 12 months, have you ever been involved in any organised voluntary activities?
(% - UE28)

	Yes	No
UE28	34	66
Gender		
Men	31	69
Women	36	64
Age		
15-19	37	63
20-24	35	65
25-30	31	69
Education (End of)		
15-	39	61
16-19	29	71
20+	32	68
Still studying	38	62
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	36	64
Employee	34	66
Manual workers	27	73
Not working	34	66
Studying	38	62
Opinion about the EU		
Very positive	38	62
Fairly positive	33	67
Fairly negative	33	67
Very negative	30	70
Experience abroad		
Yes	42	58
No	30	70
Level of participation		
Active engagement	41	59
Light participation	10	90
No participation	6	93

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

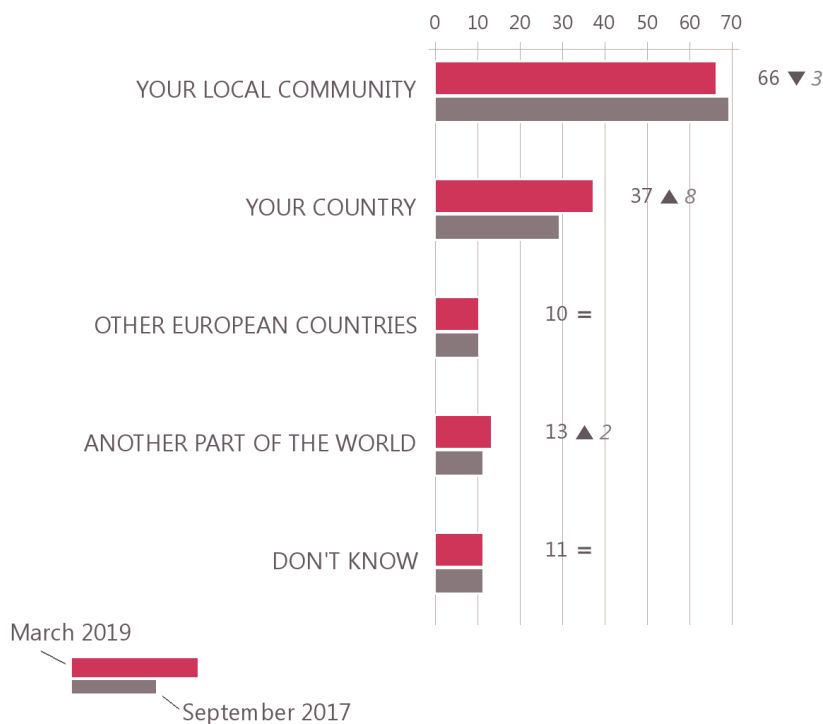
Respondents who have been involved in organised voluntary activities in the last 12 months were asked whether these activities were aiming to change something at local, national, European or worldwide level²¹.

Two thirds (66%) say the activities were aimed at changing something in their local community, and just over one third (37%) say the activities were aimed at change in their country. Just over one in ten said another part of the world (13%) or another European country (10%).

Just over one in ten say they don't know (11%).

Compared to March 2017, respondents are now more likely to say the activities were aimed at changing something in their country (+8 pp). They are slightly more likely to say the activities were aimed at changing something in another part of the world (+2 pp), but slightly less likely to say they were aimed at changing something in their local community (-3 pp).

Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: : Respondents who have been involved in organized voluntary activities (N=3,617)

²¹ Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in?

In 25 countries²², this group of respondents are most likely to say the activities were aimed at changing something in their **local community**, with the highest proportions seen amongst those in Austria (77%), Croatia (74%), Ireland and the United Kingdom (both 73%). Malta (47%) and Luxembourg (48%) are the only countries where fewer than half say local community was the focus of the voluntary activities.

In Bulgaria (59%), Cyprus (55%) and Malta (49%) respondents most often say the voluntary activities were aimed at changing something in **their country**, although this is also widely mentioned by those in Czechia (67%), Ireland (56%) and Portugal (53%). At the other end of the scale 26% in Germany, 28% in Sweden and 30% in Finland and the Netherlands say the same.






























Spain, Denmark (both 22%) and France (20%) are the only countries where at least one in five of these respondents say the activities were aimed at changing something in **another part of the world**. In contrast no respondents in Hungary and 2% in Cyprus say this.

More than one in five respondents in Luxembourg (27%), Sweden and Belgium (both 21%) say the activities were aimed at changing something in **another European country**. At the other end of the scale 1% in Poland, 3% in Hungary and 5% in Bulgaria and Slovenia say the same.

It is worth noting that there is a very high level of 'don't know' responding in several countries, including Finland (28%) and Sweden (20%).

²² Results for the following countries should be interpreted with caution due to low base size (50-99): HR, HU, ES, SE, FI, CY, LU, MT.

Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Your local community	Your country	Other European countries	Another part of the world	Don't know
EU28		66	37	10	13	11
BE		61	41	21	18	12
BG		51	59	5	4	6
CZ		65	67	8	4	2
DK		53	46	19	22	16
DE		66	26	11	15	18
EE		64	34	9	6	7
IE		73	56	14	14	4
EL		65	44	7	5	2
ES		66	42	18	22	10
FR		65	39	9	20	14
HR		74	31	8	10	7
IT		63	33	6	9	0
CY		52	55	10	2	5
LV		58	46	8	6	9
LT		58	33	7	4	14
LU		48	40	27	17	7
HU		70	31	3	0	4
MT		47	49	6	7	3
NL		64	30	6	13	14
AT		77	31	8	9	6
PL		64	40	1	6	5
PT		67	53	9	13	3
RO		59	43	7	5	11
SI		70	31	5	7	7
SK		52	34	14	6	15
FI		54	30	7	11	28
SE		65	28	21	19	20
UK		73	39	10	13	13

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Base: : Respondents who have been involved in organized voluntary activities (N=3,617)

Comparing these results to those from 2017 shows respondents in 16 countries are now less likely to say the activity was aimed at changing something in their **local community**, with the largest declines seen in Bulgaria (-27 pp), Slovakia (-15 pp) and Spain (-13 pp). The largest increases are seen amongst those in the Netherlands (+15 pp), Estonia and Sweden (both +11 pp).

In 20 countries respondents are now more likely to say the activities aimed at changing something in **their country**, and in some cases the increases are substantial: Bulgaria (+35 pp); Czechia (+27 pp); Ireland (+25 pp); Portugal (+24 pp); and Denmark (+23 pp). The largest declines are seen amongst those in Estonia (-13 pp), Croatia (-9 pp) and Lithuania (-6 pp).

Compared to 2017, respondents in Denmark (+12 pp), Spain and Luxembourg (both +9 pp) are now more likely to say the activities aimed at changing something in **another European country**, while those in Greece (-19 pp) and Poland (-13 pp) are now less likely to say this.

Finally, respondents in Spain (+11 pp), Croatia (+9 pp) and France (+7 pp) are now more likely to say the activities aimed to change something in **another part of the world**, while those in Luxembourg (-15 pp), Hungary (-7 pp) and Sweden (-5 pp) are now less likely to say this.

Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Your local community		Your country		Other European countries		Another part of the world		Don't know
		Mar. 2019 - Sept. 2017		Mar. 2019 - Sept. 2017		Mar. 2019 - Sept. 2017		Mar. 2019 - Sept. 2017		
EU28		66	▼ 3	37	▲ 8	10	=	13	▲ 2	11
BE		61	▲ 5	41	▲ 6	21	▲ 9	18	▲ 1	12
BG		51	▼ 27	59	▲ 35	5	=	4	▲ 1	6
CZ		65	▲ 13	67	▲ 27	8	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	2
DK		53	▼ 12	46	▲ 23	19	▲ 12	22	▲ 3	16
DE		66	▼ 1	26	▼ 5	11	▲ 1	15	▲ 3	18
EE		64	▲ 11	34	▼ 13	9	▼ 3	6	▼ 2	7
IE		73	▲ 4	56	▲ 25	14	▲ 5	14	▲ 3	4
EL		65	▲ 9	44	▲ 3	7	▼ 19	5	▼ 2	2
ES		66	▼ 13	42	▲ 17	18	▲ 9	22	▲ 11	10
FR		65	▼ 6	39	▲ 12	9	▼ 2	20	▲ 7	14
HR		74	▼ 5	31	▼ 9	8	▲ 3	10	▲ 9	7
IT		63	▼ 11	33	▼ 1	6	▼ 3	9	▲ 5	0
CY		52	▼ 2	55	▲ 13	10	▼ 3	2	▼ 4	5
LV		58	▼ 9	46	▲ 18	8	▼ 2	6	▲ 3	9
LT		58	▲ 1	33	▼ 6	7	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	14
LU		48	=	40	▲ 1	27	▲ 9	17	▼ 15	7
HU		70	▲ 6	31	▲ 1	3	▼ 5	0	▼ 7	4
MT		47	▼ 10	49	▲ 13	6	▼ 7	7	=	3
NL		64	▲ 15	30	▲ 10	6	▼ 2	13	▼ 1	14
AT		77	▲ 7	31	▼ 4	8	▼ 1	9	▼ 1	6
PL		64	▼ 12	40	▲ 5	1	▼ 13	6	▲ 1	5
PT		67	▼ 4	53	▲ 24	9	▼ 1	13	▲ 7	3
RO		59	▼ 10	43	▲ 10	7	▼ 2	5	▲ 1	11
SI		70	▼ 4	31	=	5	▼ 5	7	▲ 2	7
SK		52	▼ 15	34	▲ 19	14	▲ 3	6	▲ 3	15
FI		54	▼ 11	30	▲ 3	7	▼ 6	11	▼ 4	28
SE		65	▲ 11	28	▼ 3	21	▲ 1	19	▼ 5	20
UK		73	▲ 5	39	▲ 18	10	▲ 4	13	▼ 3	13






Base: Respondents who have been involved in organized voluntary activities (N=3,617)

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- Men are more likely than women to say the activities were aimed at changing something in their **country** (40% vs 34%).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to say the activities were aimed at changing something in their **local community**: 69% aged 25-30 say this, compared to 61% of those aged 15-19.
- Respondents who completed their education aged 16-19 (31%) are less likely than other age groups to say the activities were aimed at their **country**.
- Respondents living in large towns (43%) are more likely than those living in less urbanised areas to say the activities aimed to change something in their **country**.
- Employees are the most likely to say these activities were aimed at changing something in their **local community** (70%) but they are the least likely to say they were aimed at their **country** (33%).

Furthermore, respondents who are negative about the EU are more likely to say the activities were aimed at changing something in their country than those who have a positive view. Finally, and perhaps not surprisingly, those who have had learning experiences abroad (which includes volunteering) are more likely to say the voluntary activities were aimed at changing something in other European countries (13% vs 8% who have not had these experiences) or another part of the world (18% vs 10%).

Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Your local community	Your country	Other European countries	Another part of the world	Don't know
UE28	66	37	10	13	11
 Gender					
Men	66	40	9	12	11
Women	65	34	11	14	11
 Age					
15-19	61	39	9	18	10
20-24	65	36	9	12	12
25-30	69	36	11	12	11
 Education (End of)					
15-	64	46	7	10	15
16-19	65	31	7	10	15
20+	69	39	10	11	10
Still studying	65	38	12	16	9
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	65	33	10	13	14
Small/mid size town	68	34	7	13	11
Large town	64	43	13	13	9
 Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	66	40	10	10	9
Employee	70	33	8	12	12
Manual workers	58	38	14	5	13
Not working	64	38	11	16	11
Studying	64	39	12	17	10
Opinion about the EU					
Very positive	63	35	11	17	9
Fairly positive	68	35	9	13	10
Fairly negative	66	42	13	14	12
Very negative	65	49	6	7	18
Experience abroad					
Yes	63	37	13	18	9
No	67	36	8	10	13

Base: Respondents who have been involved in organized voluntary activities (N=3,617)

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON WHAT EDUCATION AND TRAINING SHOULD OFFER

This section of the report explores respondents' opinions about what school should offer young people, as well as the topics that they think are not taught enough in schools in their country.

Young people see preparation for employment, and giving everyone a chance to succeed and the same opportunities as the most important things school should offer them

Respondents were asked what they thought were the most important things school should offer to young people²³. Almost half (49%) say school should prepare young people for employment, while almost as many (45%) say school should give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities. Almost four in ten (38%) say schools should promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset.

At least three in ten say schools should promote physical and mental wellbeing (34%), prepare young people to be active citizens in democratic societies (33%) or promote personal development (32%). Just over one quarter (26%) think schools should promote social skills and build friendships.

Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



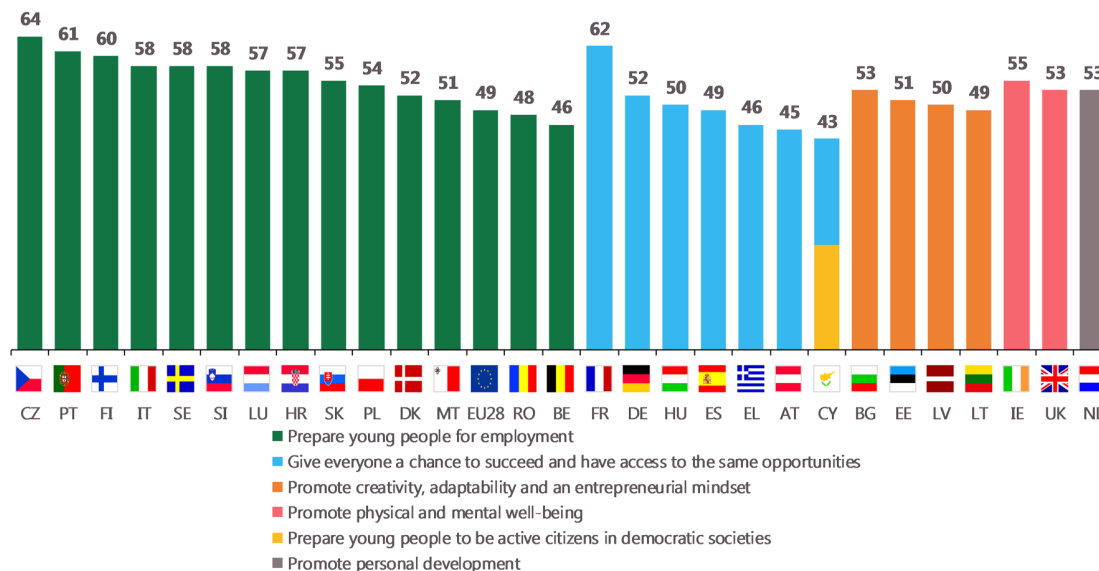
Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

²³ Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people?

Across the EU there is a degree of variation in the most mentioned answer. In 14 countries, young respondents most often highlight the need to prepare them for employment. In six countries respondents most often mention giving everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities. In Cyprus respondents are equally likely to mention this and preparing young people to be active citizens in democratic societies.

In four countries respondents the most cite the expectation for schools to promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset. In Ireland and the United Kingdom, the most mentioned area is promoting physical and mental well-being, while in the Netherlands respondents most often mention promoting personal development.

Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

In 13 countries at least half of all respondents say the most important thing schools should offer young people is to **prepare them for employment**. Those in Czechia (64%), Portugal (61%) and Finland (60%) being the most likely to say this. Lithuania (24%), Cyprus (32%) and Hungary (38%) are the only countries where fewer than four in ten mention this option. The expectation that school should prepare young people for employment is one of the three most mentioned answers in 26 countries.

There are five countries where at least half of all respondents say the most important thing is to **give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities**: France (62%), Germany (52%), Portugal, Luxembourg (both 51%) and Hungary (50%). At the other end of the scale 26% in Slovakia and Italy and 28% in Lithuania also mention this answer. In 22 countries equal opportunities appear as one of the top three things that young people expect schools to deliver.

In four countries at least half say the most important thing schools should offer is **promoting creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset**: Bulgaria, Poland (both 53%), Estonia (51%) and Latvia (50%). In contrast, 24% in Malta and Finland and 29% in Sweden and Italy also mention this answer. This is one of the three most mentioned options in 17 countries.

Promoting physical and mental wellbeing is most often mentioned by those in Ireland (55%) the United Kingdom (53%) and France and Belgium (both 41%), and least mentioned by respondents in Slovakia (16%), Bulgaria (19%), Italy and Croatia (both 23%).

Respondents in Portugal, Germany (both 45%) and Cyprus (43%) are the most likely to say the most important thing is **preparing young people to be active citizens in democratic societies**. At the other end of the scale 19% in Estonia and Slovenia and 21% in Latvia say the same.

The Netherlands (53%) is the only country where at least half mention **promoting personal development**, followed by 44% in Czechia, 43% in Austria and 42% in Cyprus. This compares to 21% in Italy and 22% in Croatia and Sweden.

Finally, only a minority of respondents in each Member State say the most important thing is **promoting social skills and building friendships**, with proportions ranging from 41% in Austria, 40% in Germany and 38% in Estonia to 17% in Czechia, France, Portugal, Romania and Malta.

Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Prepare young people for employment	Give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities	Promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset	Promote physical and mental well-being	Prepare young people to be active citizens in democratic societies	Promote personal development	Promote social skills and build friendships	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		49	45	38	34	33	32	26	1	0
BE		46	45	34	41	30	29	33	1	0
BG		46	42	53	19	28	39	27	1	1
CZ		64	36	46	25	30	44	17	2	0
DK		52	43	36	35	36	32	35	1	0
DE		47	52	31	29	45	35	40	1	0
EE		43	44	51	37	19	36	38	1	0
IE		50	42	34	55	25	26	30	2	1
EL		41	46	38	28	41	29	26	1	0
ES		41	49	41	33	32	32	24	0	0
FR		47	62	40	41	32	37	17	0	0
HR		57	47	46	23	27	22	22	0	0
IT		58	26	29	23	37	21	22	1	0
CY		32	43	37	31	43	42	25	0	0
LV		49	37	50	27	21	38	36	1	1
LT		24	28	49	26	34	27	33	1	1
LU		57	51	31	32	40	29	29	0	0
HU		38	50	47	32	31	36	28	2	0
MT		51	37	24	26	24	23	17	1	0
NL		44	40	45	35	31	53	30	1	0
AT		43	45	40	30	35	43	41	0	0
PL		54	30	53	29	26	27	22	1	0
PT		61	51	44	33	45	32	17	0	0
RO		48	37	38	26	28	32	17	1	1
SI		58	44	40	40	19	36	25	1	0
SK		55	26	34	16	22	37	26	1	0
FI		60	46	24	34	25	24	32	0	1
SE		58	43	29	38	38	22	20	1	1
UK		49	47	33	53	25	25	28	1	0
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								






Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- Women are more likely than men to say **giving everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities** is the most important thing school can offer (50% vs 40%), but the reverse is true when it comes to **promoting creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset** (35% vs 40% of men).
- Those aged 20-24 (35%) are more likely than other age groups to say schools should **promote personal development**.
- Respondents living in large towns are more likely than those living in smaller areas to say schools should **prepare young people to be active citizens in democratic societies** (36% vs 31%), but they are the least likely to say they should **prepare young people for employment** (45% vs 52%).
- Self-employed respondents are more likely than those in other occupation groups to say schools should **promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset** (47%), but they are the least likely group to say schools should **give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities** (33%). The self-employed, employees and manual workers are more likely than those who are studying or not working to say school should **prepare young people for employment**.

In addition, respondents who have taken part in learning experiences abroad are more likely to say schools should **promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset** than those who have not taken part in these experiences (42% vs 35%).

Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - UE28)

	Prepare young people for employment	Give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities	Promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset	Promote physical and mental wellbeing	Prepare young people to be active citizens in democratic societies	Promote personal development	Promote social skills and build friendships	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
UE28	49	45	38	34	33	32	26	1
 Gender								
Men	50	40	40	32	33	31	25	1
Women	48	50	35	37	33	32	28	0
 Age								
15-19	46	47	37	33	35	29	29	1
20-24	49	45	38	34	32	35	25	1
25-30	51	44	38	35	33	29	26	1
 Education (End of)								
15-	51	45	35	33	11	28	24	3
16-19	53	45	38	35	29	28	25	1
20+	49	45	40	35	35	34	25	0
Still studying	46	45	36	33	37	33	28	1
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	52	46	38	31	31	33	27	0
Small/mid size town	51	43	36	37	32	30	24	1
Large town	45	46	39	34	36	32	28	1
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	50	33	47	29	31	29	30	2
Employee	53	47	38	36	33	32	27	1
Manual workers	56	40	38	29	27	30	22	1
Not working	45	46	37	34	34	32	26	1
Studying	44	45	37	33	38	33	28	1
Experience abroad								
Yes	47	44	42	34	36	32	26	1
No	50	45	35	34	32	31	26	1

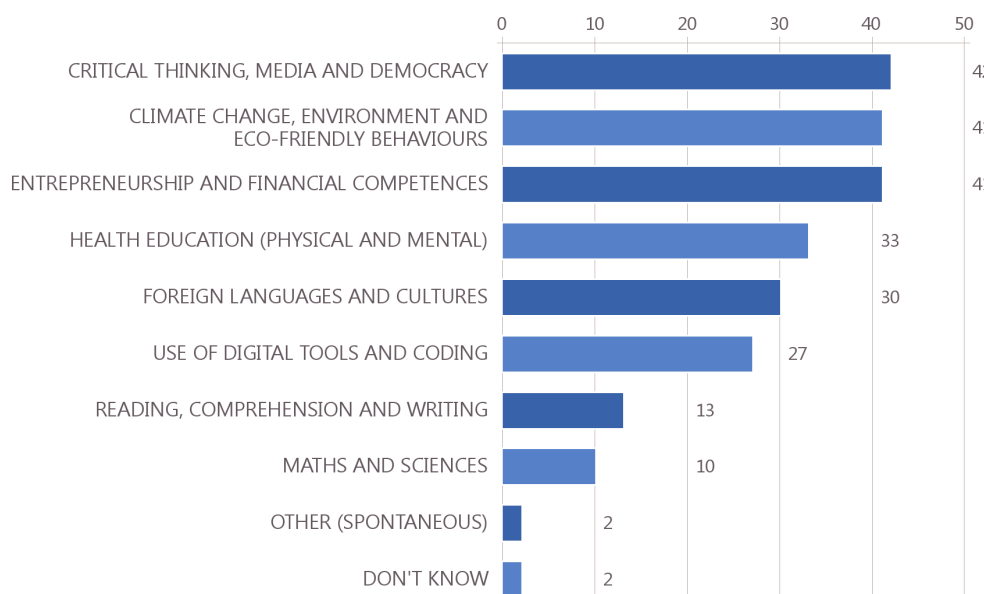
Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

Young people think that critical thinking, media and democracy; entrepreneurship and financial competences; and climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours are not taught sufficiently in schools

More than four in ten respondents think critical thinking, media and democracy (42%); climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours (41%) and entrepreneurship and financial competences (41%) are not taught sufficiently in schools²⁴. One third (33%) say this about health education, while 30% say this about foreign languages and cultures and 27% think the use of digital tools and coding is not taught enough in schools.

Just over one in ten (13%) say reading, comprehension and writing are not taught enough while 10% say this about maths and sciences.

Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country ? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



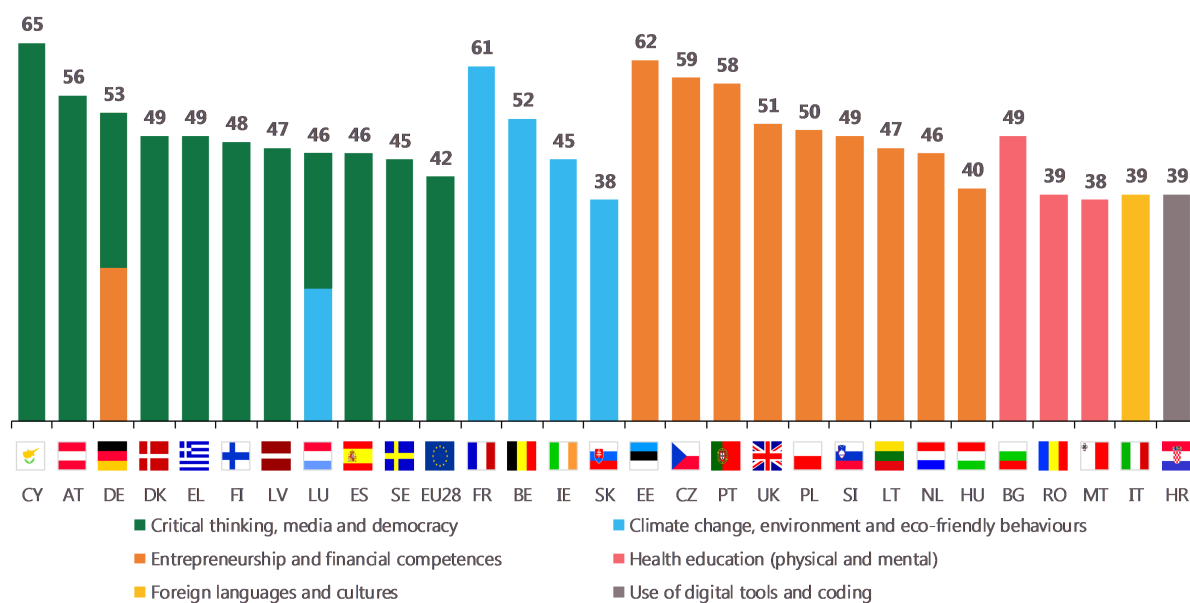
Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

²⁴ Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country?

Opinions about the topics that are not taught sufficiently in schools vary considerably across countries. In eight countries the most mentioned topic is critical thinking, media and democracy. In Germany this is equally mentioned with entrepreneurship and financial competencies and in Luxembourg it is equally mentioned with climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours.

There are four countries where climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours is the most mentioned topic, and nine countries where respondents most often mention entrepreneurship and financial competencies. Health education is the most mentioned topic in three countries. In Italy respondents most often mentioned foreign languages and cultures and in Croatia the most mentioned topic is the use of digital tools and coding.

Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country ? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

There are only three countries where the majority of respondents say **critical thinking, media and democracy** is not taught sufficiently in schools in their country: Cyprus (65%), Austria (56%) and Germany (53%). This compares to 25% in Romania, 27% in Malta and 31% in the United Kingdom who say the same.

France (61%), Austria and Belgium (both 52%) have the highest proportion of respondents who say **climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours are not taught enough**, while Lithuania (18%), Poland (21%) and Romania (26%) have the lowest proportions. **Entrepreneurship and financial competences** are most mentioned by those in Estonia (62%), Czechia (59%) and Portugal (58%) and least mentioned by those in Malta (21%), Sweden (24%) and Italy (27%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (49%), Greece (43%) and Ireland (41%) are the most likely to mention **health education**, compared to 19% in Finland, 20% in Slovakia and 26% in Italy and Estonia. **Foreign languages and cultures** are most mentioned by those in France (49%), Italy (39%) and Belgium and Latvia (35%) and least mentioned by those in Malta (15%), Sweden and Germany (both 16%).

Only a minority of respondents in each country say the **use of digital tools and coding** are not taught enough in schools in their country, ranging from 43% in Germany, 39% in Croatia and 37% in Ireland to 12% in Malta and Slovakia and 17% in Belgium and Lithuania.

Hungary (24%), Austria (22%) and the Netherlands (20%) are the only countries where at least one in five mention **reading, comprehension and writing**, compared to 5% in the United Kingdom, 6% in Ireland and 7% in Denmark. Finally, **maths and sciences** are most mentioned by respondents in Poland (20%), Sweden (19%) and Latvia (17%) and least mentioned by those in Portugal and Finland (both 5%).

Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country ?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Critical thinking, media and democracy	Climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours	Entrepreneurship and financial competences	Health education (physical and mental)	Foreign languages and cultures	Use of digital tools and coding	Reading, comprehension and writing	Maths and sciences	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		42	41	41	33	30	27	13	10	2	2
BE		41	52	37	39	35	17	15	9	1	2
BG		39	33	38	49	19	36	14	10	3	1
CZ		45	39	59	29	29	18	19	10	2	1
DK		49	47	41	33	24	27	7	16	3	3
DE		53	47	53	33	16	43	12	8	0	1
EE		45	35	62	26	19	33	11	9	2	2
IE		38	45	40	41	29	37	6	10	1	2
EL		49	44	39	43	25	24	9	8	1	0
ES		46	41	28	39	33	22	12	8	2	2
FR		41	61	31	30	49	25	19	9	0	1
HR		37	28	37	34	27	39	19	14	1	1
IT		37	34	27	26	39	22	14	6	5	1
CY		65	37	36	28	22	30	10	6	2	3
LV		47	30	40	32	35	27	10	17	2	2
LT		46	18	47	27	19	17	11	8	3	3
LU		46	46	39	32	29	25	14	12	2	2
HU		39	31	40	39	34	19	24	12	2	2
MT		27	32	21	38	15	12	10	8	3	8
NL		45	38	46	31	22	34	20	11	2	2
AT		56	52	42	28	28	27	22	12	0	1
PL		38	21	50	29	30	29	14	20	0	2
PT		49	38	58	39	32	22	12	5	0	2
RO		25	26	33	39	31	18	17	13	2	2
SI		43	34	49	40	25	25	11	6	1	2
SK		37	38	32	20	25	12	19	12	3	5
FI		48	32	45	19	18	31	13	5	1	3
SE		45	39	24	31	16	23	12	19	2	6
UK		31	41	51	38	30	21	5	10	4	4
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)






The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights a number of differences:

- Women are more likely than men to mention **climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours** (46% vs 36%), **foreign languages and cultures** (34% vs 27%) or **health education** (39% vs 28%), but they are less likely to mention the **use of digital tools and coding** (22% vs 32%) or **maths and sciences** (7% vs 13%).
- The younger the respondent the more likely they are to mention the **use of digital tools and coding**, and the less likely they are to mention **reading, comprehension and writing**. For instance, 30% of 15-19 year olds mentioned the use of digital tools and coding, compared to 25% of 25-30 year olds.
- Respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to mention **reading, comprehension and writing** (29%) or **maths and sciences** (19%), but the least likely to mention **health education** (22%). However, this group represents a very small number of respondents. Those who are still studying are the most likely to mention **critical thinking, media and democracy** (48%) and the **use of digital tools and coding** (30%).
- Respondents living in large towns (47%) are the most likely to mention **critical thinking, media and democracy**, while those living in towns are more likely to mention **entrepreneurship and financial competencies** than those living in rural villages.
- Students (48%) and those who are not working (45%) are more likely than other occupation groups to mention **critical thinking, media and democracy**. The self-employed are the most likely to mention **entrepreneurship and financial competencies** (53%) and the least likely to mention **climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours** (33%).

The results also show that those who have a very negative view of the EU (22%) are much less likely to say foreign languages and cultures are not taught enough, compared to those who have a less negative (33%) or a positive view (30%-31%). In addition, respondents who have participated in learning experiences abroad are more likely to mention critical thinking, media and democracy than those who have not participated (47% vs 39%).

Finally, the more actively a respondent participates in civic, social and political activities, the more likely they are to mention critical thinking, media and democracy; entrepreneurship and financial competencies; climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours; or the use of digital tools and coding. For example, 44% of respondents who are actively engaged in these activities say critical thinking, media and democracy is not taught enough in schools, compared to 37% who are slightly engaged, and 28% who are not engaged at all.

Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country ? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - UE28)

	Critical thinking, media and democracy	Climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours	Entrepreneurship and financial competences	Health education (physical and mental)	Foreign languages and cultures	Use of digital tools and coding	Reading, comprehension and writing	Maths and sciences	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
UE28	42	41	41	33	30	27	13	10	2	2
 Gender										
Men	41	36	43	28	27	32	12	13	3	2
Women	42	46	40	39	34	22	15	7	1	2
 Age										
15-19	40	42	41	36	27	30	9	8	1	1
20-24	44	43	42	32	32	27	11	9	2	2
25-30	40	40	41	33	31	25	17	12	2	2
 Education (End of)										
15-	34	42	25	22	28	18	29	19	5	5
16-19	33	42	44	32	31	25	12	10	2	2
20+	45	39	42	35	34	25	17	12	1	2
Still studying	48	42	39	34	28	30	11	8	2	1
 Subjective urbanisation										
Rural village	40	42	37	30	31	28	15	12	1	2
Small/mid size town	39	42	42	35	33	25	13	9	2	2
Large town	47	40	44	34	28	29	12	10	2	2
 Respondent occupation scale										
Self-employed	36	33	53	28	32	24	16	13	3	3
Employee	40	43	46	34	30	28	15	11	1	2
Manual workers	37	41	37	29	31	27	16	11	3	2
Not working	45	41	37	34	31	27	11	9	2	2
Studying	48	42	37	34	29	29	10	9	2	2
Opinion about the EU										
Very positive	46	41	39	33	31	22	11	13	2	2
Fairly positive	42	43	43	33	30	30	13	9	1	2
Fairly negative	38	38	41	37	33	24	17	10	1	1
Very negative	39	34	37	26	22	23	17	13	6	5
Experience abroad										
Yes	47	42	43	32	31	28	14	13	2	2
No	39	41	41	34	30	27	13	9	2	2
Level of participation										
Active engagement	44	43	42	34	31	28	13	10	2	2
Light participation	37	38	40	32	28	25	14	9	2	2
No participation	28	27	32	29	27	18	12	10	3	8

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

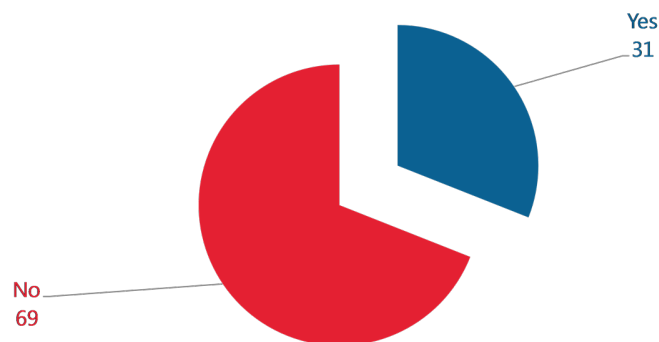
IV. YOUTH MOBILITY

This last section of the report looks at young people's experiences of going abroad for study, training, work, exchanges or volunteering. Reasons why young people have not taken part in such activities are also discussed.

Almost one third of young respondents have spent at least two weeks abroad for learning experiences, increasing to over one third for the older cohort of respondents (aged 25-30).

Just over three in ten (31%) young people say they have been abroad for at least two weeks for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering. The majority (69%), however, have not done this²⁵.

- D7** Excluding travel for tourism or living with one's family abroad, have you ever stayed abroad for at least two weeks? For example, for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering.
(% - EU)

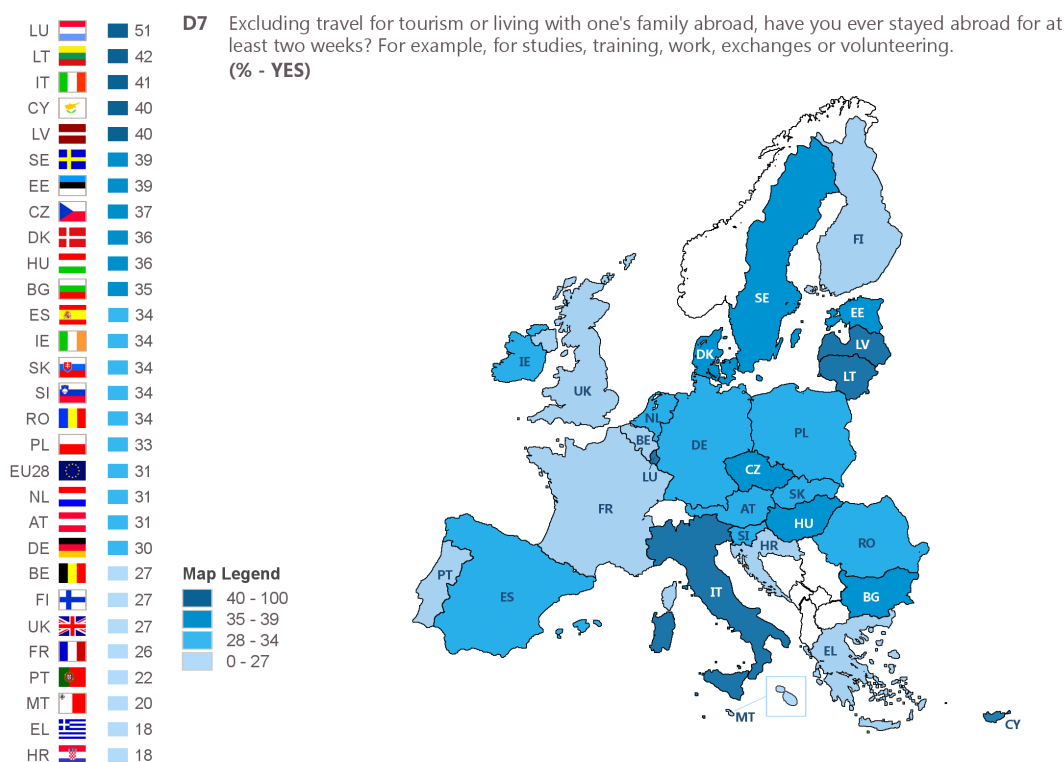


Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

²⁵ D7 Excluding travel for tourism or living with one's family abroad, have you ever stayed abroad for at least two weeks? For example, for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering.

Participation in learning experiences abroad varies considerably across countries. Luxembourg is the only country where at least half (51%) have been abroad for at least two weeks for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering, followed by 42% in Lithuania and 41% in Italy. At the other end of the spectrum only 18% of young people in Croatia, 20% in Greece and also 18% in Malta have done the same.

The map below shows that there are no clear-cut trends when it comes to regions of the EU (West-East-North-South).



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- Young people aged 25-30 (35%) and 20-24 (32%) are more likely to have gone abroad for at least two weeks for these learning experiences than those aged 15-19 (23%).
- Those who completed their education aged 20+ (39%) (i.e. those who are likely to have achieved higher levels of education) are more likely to have gone abroad for these experiences than those who complete education at a younger age, or those who are still studying.
- The more urbanised the respondents' environment, the more likely they are to have gone abroad for these experiences: 37% living in large towns have done so, compared to 26% living in rural villages.
- The self-employed (42%) are more likely than other occupation groups to have done this²⁶.

²⁶ However the total number of persons in this category in the overall survey sample is rather low and hence this finding should be taken with caution.

In addition, respondents who are very positive about the EU (38%) are more likely to have gone abroad for these experiences than those who are less positive or those who are negative.

Finally, respondents who are actively engaged²⁷ (35%) in social, civic or political activities²⁸ are much more likely to have gone abroad for these experiences than respondents who are only slightly engaged²⁹ (22%), or those who are not engaged at all³⁰ (16%).

D7 Excluding travel for tourism or living with one's family abroad, have you ever stayed abroad for at least two weeks? For example, for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering.
(% - UE28)

	Yes	No
UE28	31	69
Age		
15-19	23	77
20-24	32	68
25-30	35	65
Education (End of)		
15-	27	73
16-19	26	74
20+	39	61
Still studying	31	69
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	26	74
Small/mid size town	30	70
Large town	37	63
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	42	58
Employee	32	68
Manual workers	26	74
Not working	31	69
Studying	32	68
Opinion about the EU		
Very positive	38	62
Fairly positive	32	68
Fairly negative	27	73
Very negative	30	70
Level of participation		
Active engagement	35	65
Light participation	22	78
No participation	16	84

Base: all respondents (N=10,786)

²⁷ Participate in at least one of the following: Political movements, parties or unions; student or youth organisations; campaigns, strikes or street protests; volunteering activities or local community projects.

²⁸ See Part II for a full discussion of these results (Q6).

²⁹ Participate in at least one of the following: Voting in local, national or European elections; Posting opinions on current issues on social media; Getting information on current issues on social media; Making politically motivated consumer choices.

³⁰ Do not participate in any of the activities discussed in Q6

1 Intention to participate in learning experiences abroad

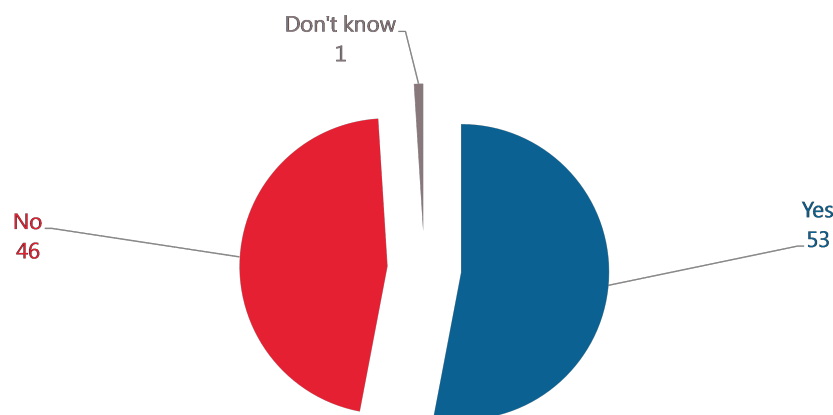
Earlier studies³¹ analysed obstacles to young people's participation in learning exchanges abroad but they did not assess the intention of young people to do so. In this survey additional questions were added asking those who did not take part in learning experiences abroad whether they have considered doing so, as well as the reasons why they did not participate.

Respondents who have considered taking part in learning experiences abroad are a small majority among those who did not participate in such activities. Respondents living in urban areas are much more likely to have this intention than those in rural areas.

The main reasons why they did not take part are lack of financial means and family, personal or work-related factors.

Just over half (53%) of respondents who have not stayed abroad for work, studies, exchanges and so on say they have considered doing so³². Almost half (46%) say they have not considered it.

Q2 You said earlier that you have never stayed abroad for the purpose of studies, work, exchanges, etc. Have you considered taking part in any learning experience abroad?
(% - EU)



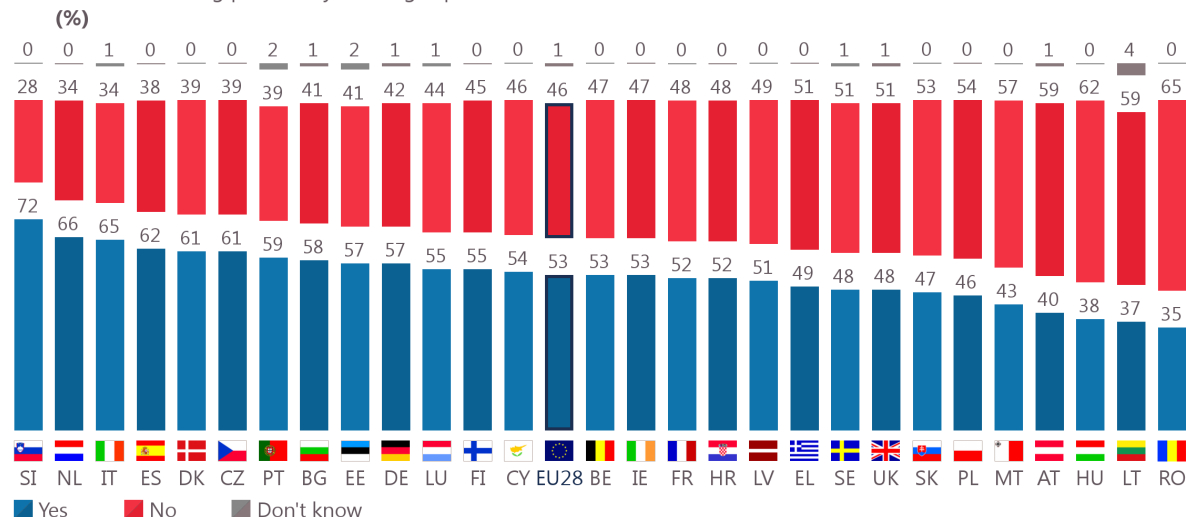
Base: respondents who never stayed abroad (N=7,409)

³¹ See Eurobarometer study on the European Education Area: <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/search/education%20area/surveyKy/2186>

³² Q2 You said earlier that you have never stayed abroad for the purpose of studies, work, exchanges, etc. Have you considered taking part in any learning experience abroad?

In 18 countries the majority of respondents who have not stayed abroad for learning experiences have considered doing so, with those in Slovenia (72%), the Netherlands (66%) and Italy (65%) the most likely to say this. At the other end of the scale 35% in Romania, 37% in Lithuania and 38% in Hungary say the same.

Q2 You said earlier that you have never stayed abroad for the purpose of studies, work, exchanges, etc. Have you considered taking part in any learning experience abroad?



Base: respondents who never stayed abroad (N=7,409)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say they have considered staying abroad for learning experiences: 61% of 15-19 year olds have considered it, compared to 45% of 25-30 year olds. Given their age, it is likely that a share of them will take part in such activities later in their life.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have considered this. However, it is those who are still studying (68%) who are the most likely to have considered going abroad for learning experiences.
- The more urbanised a respondents' environment, the more likely they are to have gone abroad for these experiences: 60% living in large towns have done so, compared to 45% living in rural villages.
- Students (67%) and those not working (61%) are much more likely than other occupation groups to have considered these experiences.

The analysis also shows that respondents who are very positive about the EU are more likely to have considered going abroad for these experiences (62%) than those who are less positive or those who are negative. Furthermore, 61% of respondents who have been involved in organised voluntary activities have considered going abroad for these experiences, compared to 50% who have not been involved.

Finally, respondents who are actively engaged in social, civic or political activities are much more likely to have considered taking part (59%) than respondents who are only slightly engaged (41%), or those who are not engaged at all (27%).

Q2 You said earlier that you have never stayed abroad for the purpose of studies, work, exchanges, etc. Have you considered taking part in any learning experience abroad?
(% - UE28)

	Yes	No
UE28	53	46
Age		
15-19	61	38
20-24	57	42
25-30	45	54
Education (End of)		
15-	27	72
16-19	40	59
20+	53	47
Still studying	68	31
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	45	55
Small/mid size town	54	45
Large town	60	39
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	37	63
Employee	49	51
Manual workers	34	66
Not working	61	38
Studying	67	32
Opinion about the EU		
Very positive	62	38
Fairly positive	55	45
Fairly negative	52	47
Very negative	32	68
Level of participation		
Active engagement	59	40
Light participation	41	58
No participation	27	73
Involved in voluntary activities		
Yes	61	38
No	50	49

Base: respondents who never stayed abroad (N=7,409)

Amongst respondents who have not stayed abroad for learning experiences but have considered doing so, lack of financial means (42%) is the main reason for not doing so, closely followed by family, personal or work-related reasons (41%)³³. Almost one in five (19%) say there was a lack of information how to apply, or that they had insufficient language skills. Almost as many (18%) say there was a lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests.

More than one in ten say the absence from home would be too long (14%), while almost one in ten (8%) feared their experience would not be recognised at home and only 4% say they were not accepted.

Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

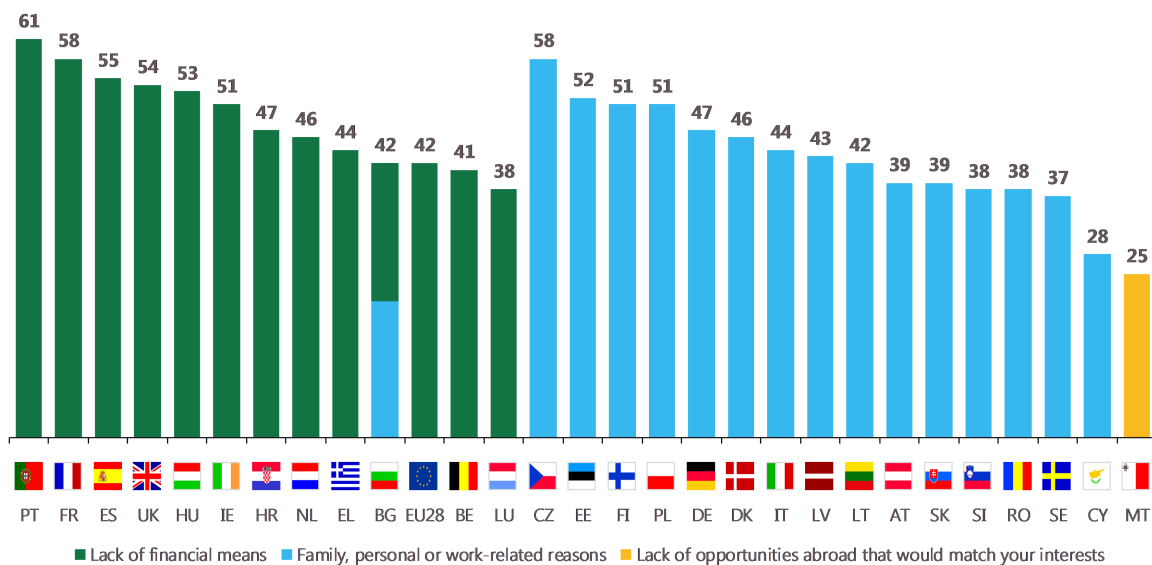


Base: respondents who considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,948)

³³ Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

In 11 countries, the most common reason given for not participating in learning activities abroad is the lack of financial means, while in 15 countries family, personal or work-related reasons are the most mentioned. In Bulgaria these two reasons are mentioned by the same proportion (42%). Malta is the only country where a lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests is the most mentioned reason for not participating.

Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: respondents who considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,948)

Lack of financial means is one of the main three reasons for not participating in learning experiences abroad in all the EU28 countries.³⁴ There are six countries where at least half give this reason: Portugal (61%), France (58%), Spain (55%), the United Kingdom (54%), Hungary (53%) and Ireland (51%). At the other end of the scale, this reason is given by 13% in Lithuania, 21% in Malta and 22% in Italy.

Similarly, **family, personal or work-related reasons** are one of the top three reasons for non-participating in each of the EU28 Member States. The majority of respondents in Czechia (58%), Estonia (52%), Finland and Poland (both 51%) say they did not participate due to **family, personal or work-related reasons**. In contrast 21% in Malta, 27% in Belgium and 28% in Cyprus also give this reason.

Lack of information on how to apply is most often mentioned by those in France (31%), Luxembourg (30%) and Croatia (29%), and least mentioned by those in Finland (6%), Estonia (7%) and Lithuania (8%). Respondents in the United Kingdom, Czechia (both 30%) and Spain (28%) are the most likely to say **insufficient language skills** were a reason for not taking part, while those in Malta, the Netherlands (both 3%) and Sweden (4%) are the least likely to say this.

³⁴ Care should be taken when interpreting the results for the following countries, due to low base size: CY; LT; LU; HU; MT; RO.

At least one quarter of respondents in France (30%), Luxembourg (27%), Romania and Malta (25%) say there was a **lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests**. At the other end of the scale 6% in Czechia, Latvia and Slovakia say the same.

The fact that the **absence from home would be too long** is most often mentioned by those in Bulgaria (33%), the Netherlands (26%) and Germany and Poland (both 25%), and least often mentioned by those in Slovakia (3%), Italy and France (both 4%).

Respondents in Slovenia (15%), Bulgaria (12%) and Ireland (11%) are the most likely to say they **feared their experience would not be recognised at home**, while those in Denmark (1%), Lithuania and Finland (both 3%) are the least likely to say this. Finally, there are only five countries where more than one in twenty say **they were not accepted**: Croatia (9%), Czechia, the Netherlands, Poland and Greece (all 6%).

Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Lack of financial means	Family, personal or work-related reasons	Lack of information on how to apply	Insufficient language skills	Lack of opportunities abroad that would match your interests	Absence from home would be too long	Fear that your experience would not be recognised at home	You were not accepted	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		42	41	19	19	18	14	8	4	7	1
BE		41	27	21	17	19	21	10	5	12	2
BG		42	42	14	9	9	33	12	0	13	3
CZ		34	58	16	30	6	18	7	6	10	1
DK		36	46	16	14	13	22	1	2	18	0
DE		34	47	18	15	13	25	9	3	11	0
EE		34	52	7	16	12	16	5	2	12	2
IE		51	38	28	21	21	13	11	4	10	1
EL		44	38	27	7	12	7	5	6	8	1
ES		55	34	25	28	23	6	5	5	4	0
FR		58	40	31	26	30	4	9	4	4	0
HR		47	37	29	16	15	16	8	9	3	1
IT		22	44	9	8	11	4	8	1	5	1
CY		27	28	27	8	16	8	10	3	19	0
LV		38	43	13	20	6	23	5	2	9	2
LT		13	42	8	13	18	12	3	4	17	0
LU		38	37	30	6	27	15	5	3	16	0
HU		53	36	25	15	14	18	6	3	14	1
MT		21	21	13	3	25	21	4	5	18	3
NL		46	40	19	3	19	26	6	6	16	0
AT		25	39	9	10	17	14	9	2	12	4
PL		26	51	9	27	9	25	6	6	5	0
PT		61	43	22	17	22	17	7	1	2	1
RO		35	38	12	17	25	21	10	3	8	3
SI		37	38	20	10	15	20	15	2	10	2
SK		27	39	11	8	6	3	5	1	25	2
FI		38	51	6	12	12	16	3	3	8	2
SE		35	37	18	4	12	20	7	3	15	5
UK		54	30	21	30	23	9	9	3	3	1
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									




Base: respondents considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,948)

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention a **lack of financial means** or **family, personal or work-related reasons**, and the less likely they are to mention a **lack of information on how to apply**. For example, 45% of 25-30 year olds mention a **lack of financial means**, compared to 38% of 15-19 year olds.
- Respondents who have completed their education are more likely to mention a **lack of financial means** than those who are still studying. Those who completed their education aged 16+ are the most likely to mention **family, personal or work-related reasons**; a **lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests**; or that the **absence from home would be too long**.
- Manual workers are more likely than other occupation groups to mention a **lack of financial means** (48%) or **insufficient language skills** (31%). The self-employed are the most likely to mention **family, personal or work-related reasons** (55%) or a **lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests** (24%).

The analysis also shows that respondents who have a negative view of the EU are more likely to mention a lack of financial means than those who have a positive view.

Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - UE28)

	Lack of financial means	Family, personal or work-related reasons	Insufficient language skills	Lack of information on how to apply	Lack of opportunities abroad that would match your interests	Absence from home would be too long	Fear that your experience would not be recognised at home	You were not accepted	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
UE28	42	41	19	19	18	14	8	4	7
 Age									
15-19	38	34	17	24	20	14	10	4	10
20-24	43	41	19	19	19	15	7	3	7
25-30	45	47	21	16	16	15	7	4	6
 Education (End of)									
15-	42	24	17	22	7	4	13	0	14
16-19	47	43	24	22	16	15	6	2	6
20+	46	46	19	16	17	13	5	5	6
Still studying	38	37	17	19	20	15	9	4	8
 Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	38	55	12	18	24	15	2	5	8
Employee	41	47	18	17	17	16	8	4	8
Manual workers	48	36	31	20	14	16	4	5	8
Not working	42	37	19	21	19	13	8	3	7
Studying	38	36	17	21	19	15	9	3	8
Opinion about the EU									
Very positive	37	36	19	17	18	15	10	5	7
Fairly positive	39	41	19	21	19	16	8	4	7
Fairly negative	50	46	21	18	14	12	7	3	6
Very negative	58	30	26	28	27	7	5	4	4

Base: respondents who considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,948)

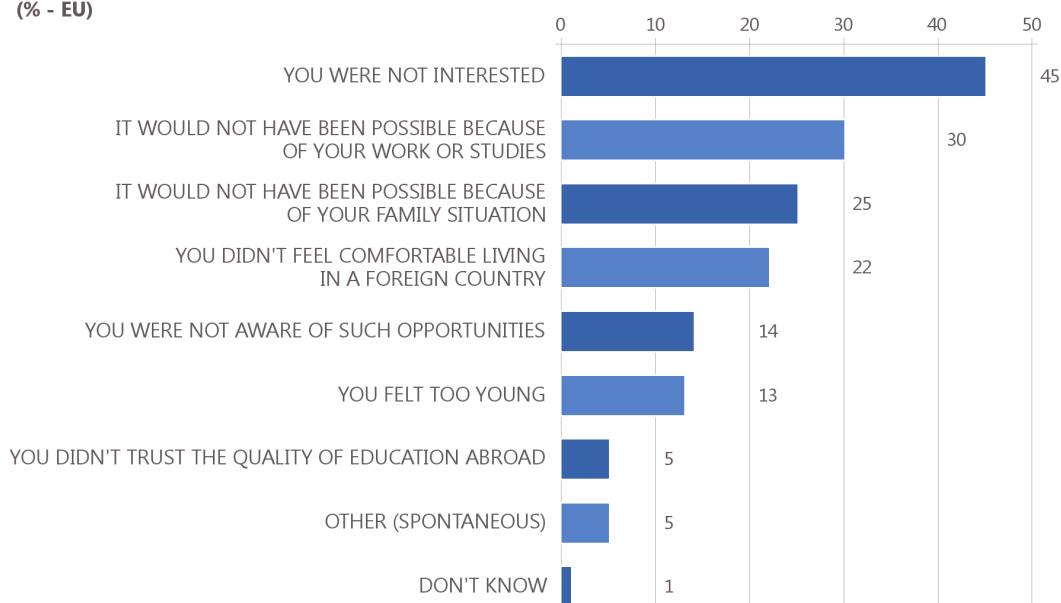
2 Reasons for not considering taking part in learning experiences abroad

Lack of interest is the main reason for not considering taking part in a learning experience abroad

A lack of interest (45%) is by far the most common reason cited by respondents who had never considered going abroad for learning experiences³⁵. Three in ten (30%) say it would not have been possible because of their work or studies, while one quarter (25%) say it would not have been possible because of their family situation, and 22% say they did not feel comfortable living in a foreign country.

At least one in ten say they were not aware of such opportunities (14%) or they felt too young (13%), while 5% didn't trust the quality of education abroad.

Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

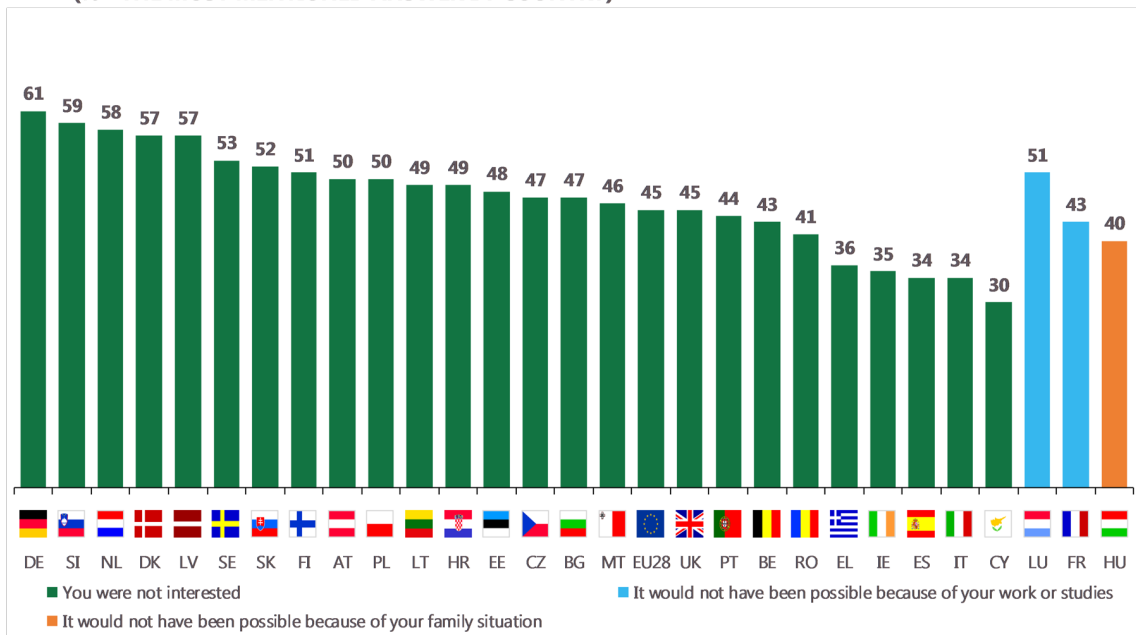


Base: respondents who never considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,413)

³⁵ Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Lack of interest is the main reason for not considering taking part in learning experiences abroad in 25 countries. In Luxembourg and France respondents most often say it would not have been possible because of their work or studies, while in Hungary respondents most often say taking part would not have been possible because of their family situation.

Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



Base: respondents who never considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,413)

Not being interested is most common among respondents who did not consider embarking on learning experience abroad in Germany (61%), Slovenia (59%), and the Netherlands (58%).³⁶ It is much less common in Cyprus (30%), Hungary (32%) and in Spain and Italy (34% both). This is one of the three most mentioned items in each Member State.

Luxembourg (51%) is the only country where the majority say it would not have been possible to take part because of their **work or studies**, followed by 43% in France and 40% in Austria. At the other end of the scale 14% in Romania, 15% in Malta and 18% in Czechia and Slovakia say the same.

Respondents in Estonia (41%), Hungary (40%), France and Latvia (both 38%) are the most likely to say it would not have been possible because of their **family situation**, while those in the Netherlands (14%), Italy and Denmark (both 16%) are the least likely to say this.

At least three in ten of respondents who did not consider learning experiences abroad in Bulgaria (37%), Latvia (33%), Slovenia and Poland (both 32%) say they **didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country**, compared to only 6% in Italy and 9% of those in Luxembourg and Slovakia.

At least one quarter of respondents in France, Belgium (both 26%) and the United Kingdom (25%) say they were **not aware of such opportunities**, while just 3% in Poland, Austria and Slovakia say the same. In five counties at least one in five say they **felt too young**: Portugal (25%), Belgium (24%), Bulgaria (22%), Ireland (21%) and Austria (20%). At the other end of the scale 4% in Latvia, 5% in Cyprus and 6% in Finland also give this reason.

³⁶ Care should be taken when interpreting the results for the following countries, due to low base size: SI; NL; CZ; LU; IT; CY.

Finally, Germany (13%) and the Netherlands (12%) are the only countries where at least one in ten say they **didn't trust the quality of education abroad**. No respondents in Italy mention this.

Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		You were not interested	It would not have been possible because of your work or studies	It would not have been possible because of your family situation	You didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country	You were not aware of such opportunities	You felt too young	You didn't trust the quality of education abroad	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		45	30	25	22	14	13	5	5	1
BE		43	34	20	24	26	24	7	6	1
BG		47	30	17	37	6	22	2	5	0
CZ		47	18	37	26	6	10	3	13	2
DK		57	27	16	23	15	11	3	9	2
DE		61	32	24	19	5	14	13	3	1
EE		48	26	41	21	6	13	9	4	0
IE		35	27	29	17	17	21	6	14	1
EL		36	26	21	19	15	10	2	8	2
ES		34	31	27	11	12	14	8	5	0
FR		36	43	38	27	26	11	6	7	1
HR		49	33	25	21	12	17	5	6	0
IT		34	27	16	6	13	8	0	3	0
CY		30	24	29	15	17	5	3	9	0
LV		57	27	38	33	10	4	8	5	3
LT		49	20	21	12	6	12	3	10	0
LU		35	51	30	9	13	12	9	1	5
HU		32	26	40	26	8	17	1	5	0
MT		46	15	20	21	12	12	2	6	1
NL		58	33	14	17	5	13	12	13	1
AT		50	40	17	19	3	20	2	2	1
PL		50	19	17	32	3	12	5	6	0
PT		44	33	36	29	16	25	7	1	1
RO		41	14	27	28	7	9	2	5	1
SI		59	22	31	32	8	18	2	9	0
SK		52	18	19	9	3	8	2	8	1
FI		51	19	18	24	4	6	4	10	2
SE		53	22	21	13	9	9	4	4	2
UK		45	29	20	23	25	15	2	6	0
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								






Base: respondents who never considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,413)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Men are more likely than women to say a learning experience abroad would not have been possible because of **work or studies** (32% vs 27%) or because they were **not aware of such opportunities** (16% vs 11%). Women, on the other hand, are more likely than men to say participation would not have been possible due to their **family situation** (29% vs 21%).
- Respondents aged 15-19 are the most likely to say they were **not interested** (52%) or that they **felt too young** (30%), but they are the least likely to say it would not have been possible because of **work or studies** (24%). The older the respondent, the more likely they are to say participation would not have been possible because of their **family situation**.
- Respondents who have completed their education are more likely than those currently studying to say participation would not have been possible due to **work or studies**, or because of their **family situation**, but less likely to say they felt **too young**.
- Respondents living in rural villages or small or mid-sized towns are more likely than those in large size towns to say participation would not have been possible due to their **family situation** (26% vs 21%). Those in small or mid-sized towns are the most likely to say they **didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country** (26%).
- Employees are more likely than other occupation groups to say participation would not have been possible due to **work or studies** (39%), or because of their **family situation** (28%). Those who are studying (22%) or not working (18%) are the most likely to say they felt too young.

The analysis also shows that respondents who do not participate in social, civic or political activities (55%) are much more likely to say they were not interested, compared to those who are slightly (46%) or actively engaged (43%). Conversely, those who are at least slightly engaged are more likely to say it would not have been possible because of work or studies, or their family situation, or that they didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country, compared to those who do not participate at all.

Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - UE28)

	You were not interested	It would not have been possible because of your work or studies	It would not have been possible because of your family situation	You didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country	You were not aware of such opportunities	You felt too young	You didn't trust the quality of education abroad	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
UE28	45	30	25	22	14	13	5	5
 Gender								
Men	45	32	21	21	16	13	6	6
Women	45	27	29	22	11	13	5	5
 Age								
15-19	52	24	16	18	10	30	5	4
20-24	45	32	21	25	16	10	7	4
25-30	42	30	31	21	13	8	5	7
 Education (End of)								
15-	43	34	27	19	17	3	7	12
16-19	46	30	29	21	15	11	6	4
20+	40	32	29	23	13	8	3	8
Still studying	49	26	14	22	12	20	6	6
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	46	31	26	19	12	13	5	6
Small/mid size town	44	30	26	26	14	10	6	5
Large town	47	27	21	18	16	17	5	6
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	39	30	17	20	14	8	5	12
Employee	47	39	28	22	16	11	3	4
Manual workers	48	31	26	22	11	7	14	6
Not working	43	20	23	22	12	18	5	5
Studying	46	23	14	21	12	22	4	5
Level of participation								
Active engagement	43	29	26	22	14	15	6	6
Light participation	46	34	24	24	13	10	4	4
No participation	55	16	17	15	11	11	3	6

Base: respondents who never considered taking part in a learning experience abroad (N=3,413)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 18th and the 26th March 2019, Kantar Public Brussels on behalf of TNS Political & Social carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 478 survey on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 478 survey covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged between 15 and 30.

All interviews were carried using the Kantar e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15-30	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	401	18.03.2019	25.03.2019	2.200.481	2,31%
BG	Bulgaria	KANTAR TNS BBSS	403	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	1.265.199	1,33%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	400	18.03.2019	20.03.2019	1.883.656	1,98%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	401	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	1.166.640	1,23%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	400	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	15.193.806	15,96%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	400	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	252.574	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	396	19.03.2019	26.03.2019	896.727	0,94%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres market research	402	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	1.811.234	1,90%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	405	19.03.2019	26.03.2019	7.594.119	7,98%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	401	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	12.640.621	13,28%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	400	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	795.102	0,84%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	400	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	9.856.495	10,35%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	253	18.03.2019	19.03.2019	202.433	0,21%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	401	18.03.2019	20.03.2019	369.882	0,39%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	400	18.03.2019	20.03.2019	591.435	0,62%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS) ILReS	253	18.03.2019	25.03.2019	119.041	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	401	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	1.859.740	1,95%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	259	20.03.2019	22.03.2019	91.530	0,10%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	403	18.03.2019	25.03.2019	3.363.503	3,53%
AT	Austria	Kantar Deutschland	400	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	1.718.291	1,80%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	400	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	7.773.667	8,17%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	401	18.03.2019	25.03.2019	1.779.440	1,87%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	400	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	3.786.061	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	402	18.03.2019	22.03.2019	355.012	0,37%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	401	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	1.126.622	1,18%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	401	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	1.052.490	1,11%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	400	18.03.2019	25.03.2019	1.989.607	2,09%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	402	18.03.2019	21.03.2019	13.462.748	14,14%
	TOTAL EU28		10,786	18.03.2019	26.03.2019	95.198.156	100%

Kantar has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

- D7 Excluding travel for tourism or living with one's family abroad, have you ever stayed abroad for at least two weeks? For example, for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering.**
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |
- Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come?**
(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
- | | |
|--|----|
| Protecting the environment and fighting climate change | 1, |
| Improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc. | 2, |
| Boosting employment and tackling unemployment | 3, |
| Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities | 4, |
| Improving health and wellbeing | 5, |
| Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West) | 6, |
| Promoting human rights, democracy and common values | 7, |
| Ensuring the EU's security and defence | 8, |
| Other (DO NOT READ OUT) | 9 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 10 |

ASK Q2 IF CODE 2 IN D7 (NEVER STAYED ABROAD) - OTHERS GO TO Q4

- Q2 You said earlier that you have never stayed abroad for the purpose of studies, work, exchanges, etc. Have you considered taking part in any learning experience abroad?**
(ONE ANSWER ONLY)
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 3 |

ASK Q3a IF CODE 1 IN Q2 (CONSIDERED TAKING PART IN A LEARNING EXPERIENCE ABROAD)

- Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it?**
(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
- | | |
|--|----|
| Lack of financial means | 1, |
| Insufficient language skills | 2, |
| Lack of information on how to apply | 3, |
| Fear that your experience would not be recognised at home | 4, |
| Absence from home would be too long | 5, |
| Family, personal or work-related reasons | 6, |
| Lack of opportunities abroad that would match your interests | 7, |
| You were not accepted | 8, |
| Other (DO NOT READ OUT) | 9 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 10 |

ASK Q3b IF CODE 2 IN Q2 (NEVER CONSIDERED TAKING PART IN A LEARNING EXPERIENCE ABROAD)

Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

You felt too young	1,
You were not interested	2,
You didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country	3,
You didn't trust the quality of education abroad	4,
It would not have been possible because of your family situation	5,
It would not have been possible because of your work or studies	6,
You were not aware of such opportunities	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	9

ASK ALL

Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Prepare young people for employment	1,
Prepare young people to be active citizens in democratic societies	2,
Give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities	3,
Promote physical and mental wellbeing	4,
Promote personal development	5,
Promote social skills and build friendships	6,
Promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	9

Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Maths and sciences	1,
Reading, comprehension and writing	2,
Entrepreneurship and financial competences	3,
Use of digital tools and coding	4,
Foreign languages and cultures	5,
Critical thinking, media and democracy	6,
Climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours	7,
Health education (physical and mental)	8,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	9
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	10

Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Voting in local, national or European elections	1,
Participating in political movements, parties or unions	2,
Participating in student or youth organisations	3,
Posting opinions on current issues on social media	4,
Getting information on current issues on social media	5,
Participating in campaigns, strikes or street protests	6,
Making politically motivated consumer choices	7,
Volunteering activities or local community projects	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	10

(READ OUT) When answering the previous question, you did not select one or several options that imply spending time volunteering, in political engagement, in activism, etc.

ASK Q7 IF NO CODE 2 OR 3 OR 6 OR 8 IN Q6

Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Nothing, you consider yourself as an active citizen	1,
You do not think these activities change anything	2,
You are not interested	3,
You don't have time	4,
You are too young	5,
You are not aware of these activities taking place	6,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	8

ASK ALL

(READ OUT) Organised volunteering is an activity that involves spending unpaid time working for a cause (e.g. climate change, human rights) or for those in need, other than close relatives. It can be carried out through an organisation or a group of people. The choice to volunteer must be freely made by the individual.

Q8 In the last 12 months, have you ever been involved in any organised voluntary activities? (M)

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

Trend - FL455 Q6

ASK Q9 IF CODE 1 IN Q8 (HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN ORGANISED VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES)

Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Your local community	1,
Your country	2,
Other European countries	3,
Another part of the world	4
DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

Trend - FL455 Q7

ASK ALL

Q10 **The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people?**

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

- | | |
|--|----|
| Connecting schools or universities in your country with others abroad | 1, |
| Providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers | 2, |
| Funding projects or activities for young people | 3, |
| Advising public authorities on what works in other countries | 4, |
| Raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them | 5, |
| Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West) | 6, |
| Increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, for instance in rural areas | 7, |
| Other (DO NOT READ OUT) | 8 |
| DK/NA (DO NOT READ OUT) | 9 |






























DX2 **In general, please tell me if you have a very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative view of the European Union?**

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)






























- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Very positive | 1 |
| Fairly positive | 2 |
| Fairly negative | 3 |
| Very negative | 4 |
| DK/ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) | 5 |

D7 Excluding travel for tourism or living with one's family abroad, have you ever stayed abroad for at least two weeks? For example, for studies, training, work, exchanges or volunteering.

(%)

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU28		31	69	0
BE		27	73	0
BG		35	65	0
CZ		37	63	0
DK		36	64	0
DE		30	70	0
EE		39	61	0
IE		34	66	0
EL		18	82	0
ES		34	66	0
FR		26	74	0
HR		18	82	0
IT		41	59	0
CY		40	60	0
LV		40	60	0
LT		42	58	0
LU		51	49	0
HU		36	64	0
MT		20	80	0
NL		31	69	0
AT		31	69	0
PL		33	67	0
PT		22	78	0
RO		34	66	0
SI		34	66	0
SK		34	66	0
FI		27	73	0
SE		39	61	0
UK		27	73	0






























Q1 Which of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the years to come? (MAX. 5 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Protecting the environment and fighting climate change	Improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc.	Boosting employment and tackling unemployment	Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	Improving health and wellbeing	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West)	Promoting human rights, democracy and common values	Ensuring the EU's security and defence	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		67	56	49	56	44	23	44	28	1	1
BE		71	51	55	66	54	21	48	31	0	0
BG		58	62	58	54	51	35	24	34	1	0
CZ		71	54	43	48	45	18	38	45	2	0
DK		83	55	32	60	49	14	56	29	1	2
DE		79	63	49	69	44	29	62	33	1	0
EE		63	48	48	55	52	19	36	43	1	0
IE		67	59	49	55	44	33	38	24	2	1
EL		51	55	59	66	43	16	46	21	0	1
ES		67	58	56	59	39	21	43	17	1	0
FR		81	61	46	63	49	31	42	35	1	1
HR		43	49	64	50	37	26	29	16	0	1
IT		66	49	60	44	28	18	37	15	0	0
CY		48	49	68	64	51	32	44	28	1	1
LV		48	56	58	58	63	22	28	38	0	0
LT		38	42	38	48	28	10	20	22	0	1
LU		79	59	51	68	53	24	59	36	0	0
HU		57	65	56	57	69	20	42	26	0	0
MT		56	41	24	50	34	12	28	17	1	2
NL		66	66	53	53	58	15	49	42	1	0
AT		76	59	55	65	42	28	54	28	1	0
PL		52	39	42	40	35	24	26	42	1	0
PT		76	63	68	72	56	14	54	35	0	0
RO		41	57	43	48	49	21	32	26	1	0
SI		62	45	60	50	46	33	37	36	0	1
SK		57	41	46	46	35	19	34	27	2	0
FI		62	43	52	38	47	13	39	29	0	2
SE		72	41	32	49	36	11	61	27	1	0
UK		61	61	44	53	48	19	44	21	2	2

Q2 You said earlier that you have never stayed abroad for the purpose of studies, work, exchanges, etc. Have you considered taking part in any learning experience abroad?

(%)




























(IF 'NEVER STAYED ABROAD' CODE 2 IN D7)

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU28		53	46	1
BE		53	47	0
BG		58	41	1
CZ		61	39	0
DK		61	39	0
DE		57	42	1
EE		57	41	2
IE		53	47	0
EL		49	51	0
ES		62	38	0
FR		52	48	0
HR		52	48	0
IT		65	34	1
CY		54	46	0
LV		51	49	0
LT		37	59	4
LU		55	44	1
HU		38	62	0
MT		43	57	0
NL		66	34	0
AT		40	59	1
PL		46	54	0
PT		59	39	2
RO		35	65	0
SI		72	28	0
SK		47	53	0
FI		55	45	0
SE		48	51	1
UK		48	51	1

Q3a For which of these reasons did you not take part in a learning experience abroad even though you considered it?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)






























(%)

(IF 'CONSIDERED TAKING PART IN A LEARNING EXPERIENCE ABROAD', CODE 1 IN Q2)






























		Lack of financial means	Insufficient language skills	Lack of information on how to apply	Fear that your experience would not be recognised at home	Absence from home would be too long	Family, personal or work-related reasons	Lack of opportunities abroad that would match your interests	You were not accepted	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		42	19	19	8	14	41	18	4	7	1
BE		41	17	21	10	21	27	19	5	12	2
BG		42	9	14	12	33	42	9	0	13	3
CZ		34	30	16	7	18	58	6	6	10	1
DK		36	14	16	1	22	46	13	2	18	0
DE		34	15	18	9	25	47	13	3	11	0
EE		34	16	7	5	16	52	12	2	12	2
IE		51	21	28	11	13	38	21	4	10	1
EL		44	7	27	5	7	38	12	6	8	1
ES		55	28	25	5	6	34	23	5	4	0
FR		58	26	31	9	4	40	30	4	4	0
HR		47	16	29	8	16	37	15	9	3	1
IT		22	8	9	8	4	44	11	1	5	1
CY		27	8	27	10	8	28	16	3	19	0
LV		38	20	13	5	23	43	6	2	9	2
LT		13	13	8	3	12	42	18	4	17	0
LU		38	6	30	5	15	37	27	3	16	0
HU		53	15	25	6	18	36	14	3	14	1
MT		21	3	13	4	21	21	25	5	18	3
NL		46	3	19	6	26	40	19	6	16	0
AT		25	10	9	9	14	39	17	2	12	4
PL		26	27	9	6	25	51	9	6	5	0
PT		61	17	22	7	17	43	22	1	2	1
RO		35	17	12	10	21	38	25	3	8	3
SI		37	10	20	15	20	38	15	2	10	2
SK		27	8	11	5	3	39	6	1	25	2
FI		38	12	6	3	16	51	12	3	8	2
SE		35	4	18	7	20	37	12	3	15	5
UK		54	30	21	9	9	30	23	3	3	1

Q3b For which of these reasons did you not consider taking part in a learning experience abroad? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)






























(IF 'NEVER CONSIDERED TAKING PART IN A LEARNING EXPERIENCE ABROAD', CODE 2 IN Q2)

		You felt too young	You were not interested	You didn't feel comfortable living in a foreign country	You didn't trust the quality of education abroad	It would not have been possible because of your family situation	It would not have been possible because of your work or studies	You were not aware of such opportunities	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		13	45	22	5	25	30	14	5	1
BE		24	43	24	7	20	34	26	6	1
BG		22	47	37	2	17	30	6	5	0
CZ		10	47	26	3	37	18	6	13	2
DK		11	57	23	3	16	27	15	9	2
DE		14	61	19	13	24	32	5	3	1
EE		13	48	21	9	41	26	6	4	0
IE		21	35	17	6	29	27	17	14	1
EL		10	36	19	2	21	26	15	8	2
ES		14	34	11	8	27	31	12	5	0
FR		11	36	27	6	38	43	26	7	1
HR		17	49	21	5	25	33	12	6	0
IT		8	34	6	0	16	27	13	3	0
CY		5	30	15	3	29	24	17	9	0
LV		4	57	33	8	38	27	10	5	3
LT		12	49	12	3	21	20	6	10	0
LU		12	35	9	9	30	51	13	1	5
HU		17	32	26	1	40	26	8	5	0
MT		12	46	21	2	20	15	12	6	1
NL		13	58	17	12	14	33	5	13	1
AT		20	50	19	2	17	40	3	2	1
PL		12	50	32	5	17	19	3	6	0
PT		25	44	29	7	36	33	16	1	1
RO		9	41	28	2	27	14	7	5	1
SI		18	59	32	2	31	22	8	9	0
SK		8	52	9	2	19	18	3	8	1
FI		6	51	24	4	18	19	4	10	2
SE		9	53	13	4	21	22	9	4	2
UK		15	45	23	2	20	29	25	6	0






























Q4 What do you think are the most important things school should offer to young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Prepare young people for employment	Prepare young people to be active citizens in democratic societies	Give everyone a chance to succeed and have access to the same opportunities	Promote physical and mental wellbeing	Promote personal development	Promote social skills and build friendships	Promote creativity, adaptability and an entrepreneurial mindset	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		49	33	45	34	32	26	38	1	0
BE		46	30	45	41	29	33	34	1	0
BG		46	28	42	19	39	27	53	1	1
CZ		64	30	36	25	44	17	46	2	0
DK		52	36	43	35	32	35	36	1	0
DE		47	45	52	29	35	40	31	1	0
EE		43	19	44	37	36	38	51	1	0
IE		50	25	42	55	26	30	34	2	1
EL		41	41	46	28	29	26	38	1	0
ES		41	32	49	33	32	24	41	0	0
FR		47	32	62	41	37	17	40	0	0
HR		57	27	47	23	22	22	46	0	0
IT		58	37	26	23	21	22	29	1	0
CY		32	43	43	31	42	25	37	0	0
LV		49	21	37	27	38	36	50	1	1
LT		24	34	28	26	27	33	49	1	1
LU		57	40	51	32	29	29	31	0	0
HU		38	31	50	32	36	28	47	2	0
MT		51	24	37	26	23	17	24	1	0
NL		44	31	40	35	53	30	45	1	0
AT		43	35	45	30	43	41	40	0	0
PL		54	26	30	29	27	22	53	1	0
PT		61	45	51	33	32	17	44	0	0
RO		48	28	37	26	32	17	38	1	1
SI		58	19	44	40	36	25	40	1	0
SK		55	22	26	16	37	26	34	1	0
FI		60	25	46	34	24	32	24	0	1
SE		58	38	43	38	22	20	29	1	1
UK		49	25	47	53	25	28	33	1	0



























Q5 Which topics are not taught sufficiently in schools in your country ? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(%)

		Maths and sciences	Reading, comprehension and writing	Entrepreneurship and financial competences	Use of digital tools and coding	Foreign languages and cultures	Critical thinking, media and democracy	Climate change, environment and eco-friendly behaviours	Health education (physical and mental)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		10	13	41	27	30	42	41	33	2	2
BE		9	15	37	17	35	41	52	39	1	2
BG		10	14	38	36	19	39	33	49	3	1
CZ		10	19	59	18	29	45	39	29	2	1
DK		16	7	41	27	24	49	47	33	3	3
DE		8	12	53	43	16	53	47	33	0	1
EE		9	11	62	33	19	45	35	26	2	2
IE		10	6	40	37	29	38	45	41	1	2
EL		8	9	39	24	25	49	44	43	1	0
ES		8	12	28	22	33	46	41	39	2	2
FR		9	19	31	25	49	41	61	30	0	1
HR		14	19	37	39	27	37	28	34	1	1
IT		6	14	27	22	39	37	34	26	5	1
CY		6	10	36	30	22	65	37	28	2	3
LV		17	10	40	27	35	47	30	32	2	2
LT		8	11	47	17	19	46	18	27	3	3
LU		12	14	39	25	29	46	46	32	2	2
HU		12	24	40	19	34	39	31	39	2	2
MT		8	10	21	12	15	27	32	38	3	8
NL		11	20	46	34	22	45	38	31	2	2
AT		12	22	42	27	28	56	52	28	0	1
PL		20	14	50	29	30	38	21	29	0	2
PT		5	12	58	22	32	49	38	39	0	2
RO		13	17	33	18	31	25	26	39	2	2
SI		6	11	49	25	25	43	34	40	1	2
SK		12	19	32	12	25	37	38	20	3	5
FI		5	13	45	31	18	48	32	19	1	3
SE		19	12	24	23	16	45	39	31	2	6
UK		10	5	51	21	30	31	41	38	4	4






























Q6 Have you ever participated in the following activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Voting in local, national or European elections	Participating in political movements, parties or unions	Participating in student or youth organisations	Posting opinions on current issues on social media	Getting information on current issues on social media	Participating in campaigns, strikes or street protests	Making politically motivated consumer choices	Volunteering activities or local community projects	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Organised movements/ associations'
EU28		72	15	41	38	65	35	25	58	4	0	77
BE		72	12	50	26	58	31	23	52	3	0	76
BG		71	11	39	46	63	29	15	48	6	0	67
CZ		77	7	46	41	61	27	6	54	6	0	73
DK		78	18	31	30	61	34	36	71	1	0	82
DE		78	23	40	34	72	42	31	64	2	0	81
EE		82	5	40	17	69	11	11	55	4	0	70
IE		63	23	61	41	76	43	36	74	3	0	87
EL		52	11	28	37	58	33	7	53	10	0	73
ES		66	15	41	51	76	57	26	51	3	0	83
FR		69	12	35	33	58	38	20	56	3	0	75
HR		63	8	26	20	41	16	5	37	12	0	57
IT		76	13	44	42	65	53	20	56	3	0	78
CY		50	15	29	24	35	36	6	54	13	0	71
LV		81	8	46	35	73	14	16	59	3	0	76
LT		62	8	37	12	27	8	13	43	14	0	61
LU		74	21	51	41	67	46	26	55	3	0	81
HU		68	5	27	24	41	12	9	44	14	0	56
MT		68	8	32	21	33	10	6	39	10	0	57
NL		80	14	42	34	73	17	51	64	1	0	81
AT		86	19	29	34	66	33	20	58	4	1	76
PL		79	8	47	45	79	26	24	63	2	0	76
PT		65	15	47	35	58	23	9	61	3	0	82
RO		55	7	27	24	29	24	5	43	14	0	59
SI		75	11	49	32	62	24	16	60	4	0	78
SK		77	7	29	25	47	36	8	43	5	1	67
FI		74	15	52	40	74	28	44	50	2	0	77
SE		85	31	54	47	78	31	51	38	1	0	75
UK		67	22	49	43	70	25	37	66	5	0	78

Q7 What prevents you from participating in these activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)
(IF 'NO CODE 2 OR 3 OR 6 OR 8 IN Q6')






























		Nothing, you consider yourself as an active citizen	You do not think these activities change anything	You are not interested	You don't have time	You are too young	You are not aware of these activities taking place	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		6	26	36	49	9	17	4	2
BE		12	22	32	57	13	29	2	2
BG		6	48	15	34	13	8	6	3
CZ		6	33	37	61	18	25	0	0
DK		8	22	41	52	5	15	1	2
DE		4	42	35	53	8	21	4	5
EE		10	12	41	27	15	8	2	4
IE		9	11	28	45	17	27	7	6
EL		7	28	28	29	8	13	5	4
ES		13	19	41	47	2	5	3	0
FR		3	33	41	57	11	32	4	2
HR		6	35	32	41	11	8	5	0
IT		2	13	32	55	6	7	3	1
CY		2	25	34	43	3	4	1	0
LV		2	25	50	43	8	10	1	0
LT		7	13	32	46	12	15	2	1
LU		10	18	23	56	16	16	6	0
HU		15	28	31	31	7	7	4	5
MT		1	4	35	57	5	3	6	2
NL		5	24	43	53	12	20	1	1
AT		18	15	40	36	6	9	3	1
PL		3	23	44	56	17	13	3	0
PT		19	18	18	35	4	13	5	0
RO		7	18	28	47	15	8	4	0
SI		11	17	49	42	4	7	4	0
SK		12	12	37	49	1	3	10	1
FI		3	15	43	50	7	9	0	0
SE		9	18	56	37	4	9	1	4
UK		5	28	32	45	5	26	4	0

Q8 In the last 12 months, have you ever been involved in any organised voluntary activities?
(%)






























		Yes		No		Don't know	
		FL478	Diff: FL478 - FL455	FL478	Diff: FL478 - FL455	FL478	
EU28		34	3	66	-3	0	
BE		40	9	60	-9	0	
BG		26	4	74	-4	0	
CZ		29	4	71	-4	0	
DK		39	0	61	1	0	
DE		43	6	56	-6	1	
EE		31	4	69	-3	0	
IE		53	14	47	-13	0	
EL		33	5	67	-5	0	
ES		30	1	70	-1	0	
FR		30	1	70	-1	0	
HR		24	1	76	-1	0	
IT		32	-2	68	2	0	
CY		32	0	68	0	0	
LV		27	2	73	-2	0	
LT		36	8	64	-8	0	
LU		31	4	69	-4	0	
HU		24	5	76	-5	0	
MT		26	3	73	-4	1	
NL		40	3	60	-3	0	
AT		42	12	58	-12	0	
PL		29	0	71	0	0	
PT		30	3	70	-3	0	
RO		26	-1	73	0	1	
SI		39	5	61	-4	0	
SK		26	5	74	-4	0	
FI		18	1	82	0	0	
SE		21	2	79	-2	0	
UK		36	3	64	-3	0	

Q9 Were these voluntary activities aimed at changing something in? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

(IF 'HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN ORGANISED VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES', CODE 1 IN Q8)






























		Your local community		Your country		Other European countries		Another part of the world		Don't know
		FL478	Diff. FL478 - FL455	FL478	Diff. FL478 - FL455	FL478	Diff. FL478 - FL455	FL478	Diff. FL478 - FL455	
EU28		66	-3	37	8	10	0	13	2	11
BE		61	5	41	6	21	9	18	1	12
BG		51	-27	59	35	5	0	4	1	6
CZ		65	13	67	27	8	1	4	-1	2
DK		53	-12	46	23	19	12	22	3	16
DE		66	-1	26	-5	11	1	15	3	18
EE		64	11	34	-13	9	-3	6	-2	7
IE		73	4	56	25	14	5	14	3	4
EL		65	9	44	3	7	-19	5	-2	2
ES		66	-13	42	17	18	9	22	11	10
FR		65	-6	39	12	9	-2	20	7	14
HR		74	-5	31	-9	8	3	10	9	7
IT		63	-11	33	-1	6	-3	9	5	0
CY		52	-2	55	13	10	-3	2	-4	5
LV		58	-9	46	18	8	-2	6	3	9
LT		58	1	33	-6	7	3	4	2	14
LU		48	0	40	1	27	9	17	-15	7
HU		70	6	31	1	3	-5	0	-7	4
MT		47	-10	49	13	6	-7	7	0	3
NL		64	15	30	10	6	-2	13	-1	14
AT		77	7	31	-4	8	-1	9	-1	6
PL		64	-12	40	5	1	-13	6	1	5
PT		67	-4	53	24	9	-1	13	7	3
RO		59	-10	43	10	7	-2	5	1	11
SI		70	-4	31	0	5	-5	7	2	7
SK		52	-15	34	19	14	3	6	3	15
FI		54	-11	30	3	7	-6	11	-4	28
SE		65	11	28	-3	21	1	19	-5	20
UK		73	5	39	18	10	4	13	-3	13

Q10 The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding, etc. With this in mind, which of these actions do you think are useful for young people? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Connecting schools or universities in your country with others abroad	Providing opportunities for young people to talk directly to policy makers	Funding projects or activities for young people	Advising public authorities on what works in other countries	Raising awareness among young people on activities provided by the EU for them	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together (North, South, East, West)	Increasing participation in European programmes among young people with fewer opportunities, for instance in rural areas	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		44	34	41	24	32	28	39	1	2
BE		47	40	42	25	31	30	34	1	1
BG		38	25	50	19	42	20	52	2	4
CZ		52	24	48	32	33	25	39	1	1
DK		48	29	40	34	37	25	25	0	3
DE		45	45	35	31	38	36	40	0	1
EE		31	29	55	17	43	23	52	0	2
IE		43	44	33	21	39	34	42	0	0
EL		50	29	41	23	27	37	33	0	2
ES		39	35	46	25	36	20	46	1	0
FR		50	37	45	31	27	29	43	0	1
HR		45	26	46	20	35	31	33	1	2
IT		43	25	47	13	30	17	30	1	0
CY		40	34	42	29	36	39	31	1	1
LV		44	27	48	24	30	22	60	0	1
LT		25	25	46	13	31	23	46	1	2
LU		54	37	37	29	34	35	35	0	2
HU		36	44	40	22	34	17	57	0	1
MT		37	34	28	20	14	19	29	1	6
NL		46	34	38	26	42	24	43	0	1
AT		49	38	41	29	39	40	42	0	0
PL		38	20	47	26	30	28	39	1	3
PT		48	36	47	17	40	27	49	1	1
RO		39	24	45	19	25	23	39	1	3
SI		47	28	48	20	32	32	38	0	1
SK		47	22	36	16	26	22	37	2	2
FI		43	34	42	13	32	24	31	0	2
SE		42	35	26	20	31	21	26	1	8
UK		42	40	35	17	28	35	37	1	4

DX2 In general, please tell me if you have a very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative view of the European Union?

(%)

		Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
EU28		13	60	16	6	5	73	22
BE		9	64	17	4	6	73	21
BG		10	64	17	3	6	74	20
CZ		10	60	20	8	2	70	28
DK		17	61	13	2	7	78	15
DE		13	70	13	1	3	83	14
EE		8	77	10	0	5	85	10
IE		28	62	5	3	2	90	8
EL		9	53	22	9	7	62	31
ES		22	47	17	8	6	69	25
FR		7	58	21	8	6	65	29
HR		14	60	14	7	5	74	21
IT		9	65	17	5	4	74	22
CY		9	62	16	8	5	71	24
LV		10	72	15	0	3	82	15
LT		15	74	8	1	2	89	9
LU		18	68	9	3	2	86	12
HU		9	63	16	6	6	72	22
MT		26	59	7	2	6	85	9
NL		17	67	11	2	3	84	13
AT		18	63	14	3	2	81	17
PL		15	56	19	6	4	71	25
PT		6	77	10	1	6	83	11
RO		10	68	12	4	6	78	16
SI		10	71	13	3	3	81	16
SK		12	53	23	7	5	65	30
FI		12	73	9	3	3	85	12
SE		17	59	15	5	4	76	20
UK		17	49	17	9	8	66	26