



# **Flash Eurobarometer 502**

## **Youth and Democracy in the European Year of Youth**

Report



Survey requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

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Report

February–March 2022

Survey conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs at the request of the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture

Survey coordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer>

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## Introduction

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Make your voice heard! 2022 is the European Year of Youth, shining a light on the importance of European youth to build a better future – greener, more inclusive and digital. With plenty of opportunities for young people in the European Union (EU) to learn, share their vision, meet people and engage in activities all over Europe, the European Year of Youth is the moment to move forward with confidence and hope in a post-pandemic perspective.

With the European Year of Youth, the Commission – in cooperation with the European Parliament, Member States, regional and local authorities, stakeholders and young people themselves – intends to:

- honour and support the generation that has sacrificed the most during the pandemic, giving them new hopes, strength and confidence in the future by highlighting how the green and digital transitions offer renewed perspectives and opportunities;
- encourage all young people, especially those with fewer opportunities, from disadvantaged backgrounds, from rural or remote areas, or belonging to vulnerable groups, to become active citizens and actors of positive change;
- promote opportunities provided by EU policies for young people to support their personal, social and professional development. The European Year of Youth will go hand in hand with the successful implementation of NextGenerationEU in providing quality jobs, education and training opportunities;
- draw inspiration from the actions, vision and insights of young people to further strengthen and invigorate the common EU project, building upon the Conference on the Future of Europe.

Marking the European Year of Youth, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture commissioned Ipsos European Public affairs to conduct a Flash Eurobarometer targeting young people, aged 15-30.

This report presents the findings of the survey in five chapters covering the following topics:

- Youth's expectations of the European Year of Youth, the priorities they think it should focus on, and how they would define a successful European Year of Youth;
- Activities young people would like to participate in and people they would like to interact with in the context of the European Year of Youth;
- Youth's participation in civic life, including how they think they can make their voice heard, what youth organisations (sports clubs, organisations with volunteering activities, etc.) they participate in, and the reasons for not taking part in such organisations;
- Validation of learning outcomes and whether young people received a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of the learning outcomes of a volunteering activity;
- Degree of participation in activities such as working, studying, etc. in another EU country, the impact these activities had and the reasons for not taking part in these activities;

- Awareness about the EU youth offer, including EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country and initiatives to get young people more involved in EU level activities;
- Youth's expectations from the EU, both in general and with regard to measures to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in youth.

Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of young people aged 15 to 30, in each of the 27 Member States of the European Union. Between 22 February and 4 March 2022, 26 178 young people were surveyed via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. A share of respondents in Luxembourg and Malta was recruited via social media networks. Survey data are weighted to known population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the 15-30 year-old population of each EU Member State. Fieldwork partly took place after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which started on 24 February 2022; this may have affected how respondents replied to certain questions. A technical note on the methods applied to conduct the survey is appended as an annex to this report.

*Notes:*

- 1) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- 2) Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- 3) In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

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

\* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU MS. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category.



## Key findings

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### Youth's views on the European Year of Youth

- Young people think the European Year of Youth should focus on improving mental and physical health and wellbeing, protecting the environment and fighting climate change (both 34%), improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc. (33%), and fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities (32%).
- Improving young people's mental and physical health and wellbeing is considered the (shared) most important priority theme for the European Year of Youth in 16 of the 27 Member States. Proportionally, improving mental and physical health and wellbeing is considered a priority for the European Year of Youth by between 26% of respondents in Germany and 56% in Estonia.
- Young people's most important expectations of the European Year of Youth are that society and decision-makers listen more to youth's opinions and needs, as well as more efforts to better integrate young people in the job market – 33% and 30% expect this, respectively.
- In the context of the European Year of Youth, young people prefer to interact with young people from other EU countries and members of the European institutions (34% and 30% indicate these preferences, respectively).
- What defines a successful European Year of Youth? 72%-71% of young people find it important success factors if decision-makers listen more to the demands of young people and act on them, and if it supports the personal, social and professional development of youth.

### Youth participation in civic life

- Young people consider voting in local, national or European elections (39%) and engaging in social media (30%) the two most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers.
- Voting in local, national or European elections is considered the most effective action for making young people's voice heard in 19 Member States. Proportionally, the share selecting this action ranges from 26% in Latvia to 54% in Portugal.
- A majority (58%) of young people have participated in one or more youth organisations over the last 12 months. Most have participated in a sports club (24%), followed by an organisation with volunteering activities (17%), or a youth club or leisure-time club (15%).
- The most common reason for not taking part in any youth organisation / activities is a lack of time (39%), followed by a lack of interest (25%).
- With regard to the validation of learning outcomes of volunteering activities, 49% of young people note to have received a report of the volunteering activity they undertook, including 30% who received a report that outlined what they learnt (this could for example be the Youthpass certificate).

## Participation in activities in another EU country

- In total, 39% of young people have at some point in their life participated in a professional, volunteering, learning or sporting activity in another EU country. Most common is studying, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country' (15% reply they did this), followed closely by cultural/sports activities in another EU country (14%).
- Close to four in ten young people (38%) who participated in activities in another EU country feel that this made them more aware of other cultures and values. 34%-35% think it increased their interest in foreign languages, knowledge of other European countries, or self-confidence.
- A lack of financial means is the most common reason of young people to refrain from participating in activities in another EU country (36%), followed by a lack of interest (24%).

## Awareness of the EU youth offer

- The most well-known EU initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities are traineeships in EU institutions (19% know this initiative), the European Youth Weeks (17%) and the European Youth Event at the European Parliament (16%).
- Of the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country, by far the most well-known is Erasmus+ for students – 50% of young people surveyed know this EU-funded opportunity. The other Erasmus actions are also quite well know: 33% of respondents have heard about Erasmus+ youth exchanges and 30% are aware of Erasmus+ for pupils.
- Of the respondents who are aware of EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country, 58% have learnt about this at school or university. Other important channels through which they have learned about these opportunities are friends and family (32%) and social media (30%).
- Young people who learnt about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via social media, are by far the most likely to have done so via Instagram (54%) and Facebook (52%).

## Youth's expectations from the EU

- Young people's main expectations from the EU for their generation are: preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation (37%), increasing job opportunities (33%), fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities (32%), and promoting environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change (31%).
- Young people consider the following to be the most effective policy measures to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth: ensuring young people can have access to psychological help, including non-medical help (46%), financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic (38%), and job creation schemes for young people (33%).
- In 19 of the 27 Member States, young people consider ensuring young people can have access to psychological help the most effective measure to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth. The proportion who feel that ensuring young people can have access to psychological help is the most effective measure ranges from 33% in Bulgaria to 63% in the Netherlands.

## Section 1. Youth's views on the European Year of Youth

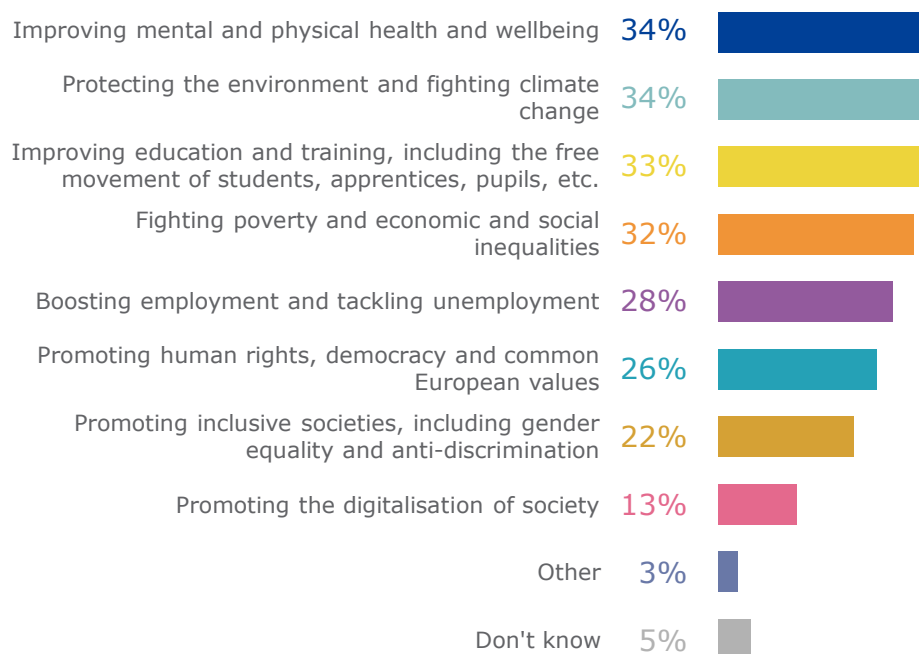
### 1.1. Priority themes of the European Year of Youth

As noted in the introduction, the European Commission has decided to make 2022 the 'European Year of Youth' to support the generation that has sacrificed the most during the COVID-19 pandemic. Respondents were informed about this and were asked which key themes they thought the European Year of Youth should focus on (they could select up to three themes from a list of eight).

**Four priorities are selected by about equal shares of respondents:**

- Improving mental and physical health and wellbeing (34%),
- Protecting the environment and fighting climate change (34%),
- Improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc. (33%), and
- Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities (32%).

**Q12** The European Commission has decided to make 2022 the 'European Year of Youth' to support the generation that has sacrificed the most during the COVID-19 pandemic. What are the key themes you think the European Year of Youth should focus on? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

Somewhat fewer respondents find that boosting employment and tackling unemployment (28%), promoting human rights, democracy and common European values (26%) and promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination (22%) should be key themes of the European Year of Youth. 13% of respondent think that promoting the digitalisation of society should be priority. A minority find that the European Year of Youth should focus on other priorities (3%) or give a 'don't know' response (5%).

**Improving mental and physical health and wellbeing is considered the (shared) most important priority theme for the European Year of Youth by young people in 16 of the 27 Member States** (see cells marked in green in the table below). Proportionally, improving mental and physical health and wellbeing is considered a priority for the European Year of Youth by between 26% of respondents in Germany and 56% in Estonia. Many also find this a priority in Malta (55%), the Netherlands and Ireland (both 50%).





























**Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities** is considered the (shared) most important priority theme of the European Year of Youth in five Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Greece). Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities should be a priority according to between 25% of young people in Denmark and 48% in Cyprus. Many also think this should be a priority in Greece and Luxembourg (both 45%).

The priority theme '**protecting the environment and fighting climate change**' comes in (shared) first place in four countries (Austria, France, Portugal and Slovakia). The share considering that protecting the environment and fighting climate change should be a priority theme ranges from 25% in Romania and 26% in Bulgaria and Latvia, to 52% in Malta. Other countries where many think this should be a priority theme for the European Year of Youth are Sweden (40%), Portugal (41%) and Luxembourg (45%).

In three countries (Germany, Hungary and Romania), **improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc.**, is the priority theme that is selected most often. The proportion considering that improving education and training, including the free movement of students, apprentices, pupils, etc., should be a priority ranges from 20% in Sweden to 40% in Hungary and 41% in Greece (in Romania, 38% find this a priority).

**Boosting employment and tackling unemployment** is the most often selected priority by respondents in Italy and Spain. The proportion thinking this should be a priority of the European Year of Youth ranges from 13% in Germany and 16% in Austria, to 40% in both Greece and Spain, and 41% in Croatia (in Italy, 36% find this a priority).

**Q12** The European Commission has decided to make 2022 the 'European Year of Youth' to support the generation that has sacrificed the most during the COVID-19 pandemic. What are the key themes you think the European Year of Youth should focus on? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

	Protecting the environment and fighting climate change	Improving mental and physical health and wellbeing	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	Promoting human rights, democracy and common European values	Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	Promoting the digitalisation of society	Other	Don't know
EU27 	34	34	33	32	28	26	22	13	3	5
BE 	36	38	30	31	26	23	21	12	2	6
BG 	26	33	38	40	31	25	20	8	3	5
CZ 	33	36	35	31	22	29	16	14	3	7
DK 	39	41	32	25	19	26	24	11	3	6
DE 	34	26	35	29	13	28	21	19	4	6
EE 	33	56	35	35	23	27	23	12	2	4
IE 	39	50	32	33	26	26	27	7	3	4
EL 	33	33	41	45	40	27	24	10	3	2
ES 	28	39	37	31	40	25	26	11	2	4
FR 	38	31	33	35	33	19	21	10	4	7
HR 	32	43	25	43	41	25	18	10	2	5
IT 	35	27	31	30	36	30	25	14	2	4
CY 	28	40	36	48	38	30	20	7	2	5
LV 	26	44	31	38	34	24	21	9	3	6
LT 	30	38	35	30	29	24	18	10	5	7
LU 	45	48	38	45	21	28	21	10	4	2
HU 	36	29	40	33	24	21	22	11	4	7
MT 	52	55	30	36	22	29	21	10	5	2
NL 	34	50	35	30	28	23	19	11	5	4
AT 	35	34	31	35	16	25	24	13	4	4
PL 	30	40	33	30	29	30	19	12	2	6
PT 	41	41	24	38	35	23	23	11	2	5
RO 	25	28	38	34	28	25	24	13	5	4
SI 	33	36	30	32	35	26	17	12	4	5
SK 	37	35	33	36	31	25	15	11	3	5
FI 	27	45	28	33	32	24	23	8	2	5
SE 	40	47	20	27	33	34	28	10	3	6

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**  
Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young women are more likely than young men to find that the listed themes should be a priority theme of the European Year of Youth. For example, 38% of young women find that improving mental and physical health and wellbeing should be a priority theme of the European Year of Youth, compared to 30% of their male peers. Similarly, 37% of female versus 31% of male respondents find that the European Year of Youth should focus on protecting the environment and fighting climate change. An exception is 'promoting the digitalisation of society': 17% of young men find this should be a priority theme, while among young women, this proportion is about half as high (9%).

Age differences are generally limited. Noteworthy is that the oldest age group in the survey (25-30 year-olds) are more likely to find that economic themes should be a priority of the European Year of Youth. Notably, 32% of those aged 25-30 find that boosting employment and tackling unemployment should be a priority of the European Year of Youth, compared to 24% of those aged 15-18 and 28% of those aged 19-24.

Higher educated young people are more likely than their lower educated peers to select all of the priority themes (note that the education level question was only asked to those who are no longer in education / completed their education). This difference is particularly visible with regard to the theme of protecting the environment and fighting climate change: 38% of those with post-secondary or higher education find this should be a priority of the European Year of Youth, compared to 29% of those with secondary education or lower.

## 1.2. Expectations of the European Year of Youth

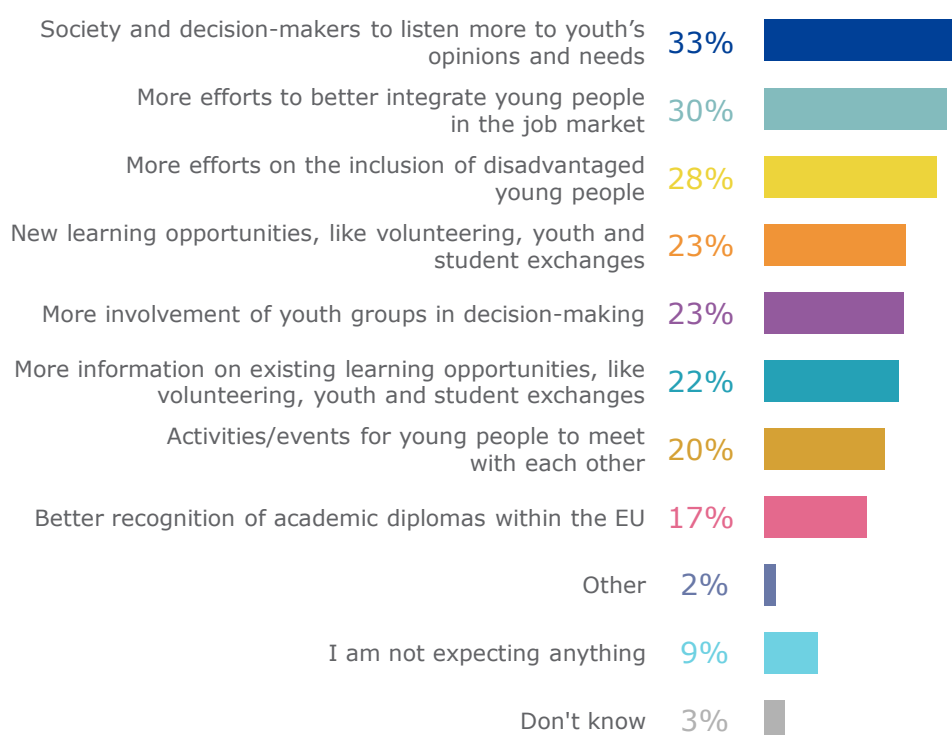
Respondents were asked what they expected most from the European Year of Youth, using a question allowing them to select up to three answers from a list of eight 'expectations' or 'outcomes' (excluding 'other').

**Young people most frequently expect from the European Year of Youth that society and decision-makers listen more to youth's opinions and needs, as well as more efforts to better integrate young people in the job market – 33% and 30% expect this, respectively.**

Slightly fewer (28%) expect more efforts on the inclusion of disadvantaged young people. Somewhat less than a quarter (22%-23%) expect 'new learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges', 'more involvement of youth groups in decision-making', and 'more information on existing learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges'. One in five (20%) expect activities/events for young people to meet with each other. 17% expect better recognition of academic diplomas within the EU.

About one in ten respondents (9%) do **not expect anything** from the European Year of Youth.

**Q14** What do you most expect from the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)































Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

The expectation that **society and decision-makers listen more to youth's opinions and needs** is the (shared) most common expectation of the European Year of Youth in 14 out of 27 Member States. The proportion expecting from the European Year of Youth that society and decision-makers listen more to youth's opinions and needs ranges from 23% in Romania and 24% in Lithuania and Latvia, to 41% in both Luxembourg and Malta. Many also share this expectation in Italy, Poland (both 39%), Cyprus and Finland (both 38%).

In 11 countries, '**more efforts to better integrate young people in the job market**' is the (shared) most common expectation. The proportion of respondents expecting more efforts to better integrate young people in the job market is highest in Greece (47%), Cyprus (46%) and Luxembourg (42%) and lowest in Germany (21%) and Finland (18%).



**Q14** What do you most expect from the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

	Society and decision-makers to listen more to youth's opinions and needs	More efforts to better integrate young people in the job market	More efforts on the inclusion of disadvantaged young people	New learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges	More involvement of youth groups in decision-making	More information on existing learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges	Activities/events for young people to meet with each other	Better recognition of academic diplomas within the EU	Other	I am not expecting anything	Don't know
EU27 	33	30	28	23	23	22	20	17	2	9	3
BE 	35	26	28	18	22	19	24	17	2	9	3
BG 	29	33	32	28	22	24	23	19	2	4	2
CZ 	31	30	19	26	24	22	25	12	1	10	5
DK 	32	23	25	18	23	22	23	13	1	11	7
DE 	28	21	24	21	29	23	20	16	2	11	3
EE 	36	31	33	27	19	28	22	12	1	9	3
IE 	36	27	33	25	27	24	27	16	2	9	3
EL 	36	47	35	31	31	21	16	22	2	4	1
ES 	33	38	30	25	17	27	16	16	1	7	2
FR 	32	31	24	22	18	18	17	22	2	12	4
HR 	30	28	30	27	33	21	26	23	2	7	2
IT 	39	33	32	22	21	21	19	17	1	6	3
CY 	38	46	29	30	34	21	22	15	1	2	3
LV 	24	26	29	29	22	27	27	12	2	10	4
LT 	24	32	29	27	21	27	23	15	3	6	5
LU 	41	42	25	16	29	16	23	27	3	10	2
HU 	28	30	28	27	19	21	24	16	2	8	7
MT 	41	35	32	23	34	20	23	21	4	8	2
NL 	37	23	26	24	26	19	26	12	1	11	3
AT 	31	23	26	21	27	26	24	16	3	7	4
PL 	39	30	33	23	24	21	18	12	1	7	4
PT 	26	40	31	33	25	27	20	18	1	4	4
RO 	23	36	34	25	18	28	16	20	3	5	2
SI 	31	31	30	24	27	20	25	16	3	6	4
SK 	25	31	26	29	26	29	18	15	3	6	4
FI 	38	18	38	19	19	21	18	12	2	8	5
SE 	34	30	29	20	20	18	23	9	1	13	8

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**  
Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Compared to their male counterparts, young women are more likely to expect most of the outcomes of the European Year of Youth. For example, 36% of female respondents expect society and decision-makers to listen more to youth's opinions and needs, compared to 29% of male respondents. Young males are somewhat more likely to not expect anything from the European Year of Youth (10% vs 7% of young females).

Age differences tend to be minor. A notable difference is that those in the youngest age group (15-18 year-olds) are somewhat more likely to expect activities/events for young people to meet with each other (22% versus 18% of those aged 25-30). Those in the oldest age group (25-30 year-olds) are more likely not to expect anything (11% versus 17% of both those aged 15-18 and 19-24).

Higher educated young people are more likely to expect most of the eight outcomes of the European Year of Youth listed in the survey. For instance, of respondents with a post-secondary education or higher, 36% expect society and decision-makers to listen more to youth's opinions and needs, compared to 27% of those with secondary education or lower. Those with a post-secondary education or higher are also distinctly more likely to expect more efforts to better integrate young people in the job market (36% vs 28%) or better recognition of academic diplomas within the EU (17% vs 10%).

Young people active in more than one youth organisation (see Section 2.2) are more likely to expect most of the outcomes of the European Year of Youth, both compared to those active in one youth organisation and those active in no youth organisations at all. For example, 30% of those active in more than one youth organisation expect more information on existing learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges, compared to 18% of those not active in any youth organisations and 20% of those active in one youth organisation.

### 1.3. Activities young people would like to participate in

In the context of the European Year of Youth, **activities will be organised on topics that affect young people**, taking place either offline or online. The young people surveyed were asked in which activities, if any, they would be most interested to participate in (respondents could select a maximum of three out of eight activities listed).

**The great majority of young people surveyed (86%) are interested in participating in one or more of the activities listed** (including 2% who are interested in ‘other’ activities) – 9% indicate that they are not interested in any of the activities listed; 5% reply they ‘don’t know’.

The two activities young people are most interested in participating in are **festivals, artistic performances or concerts** and **meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries** (both selected by 31%). This is followed by conferences, workshops or training sessions (27%) and opportunities to participate in learning and mobility opportunities (23%). Around one in five of the surveyed young people are interested in participating in opportunities to engage directly with national, regional or local politicians (21%), activities organised by youth organisations, and opportunities to engage directly with representatives or European institutions (both 19%). Least interest goes out to opportunities to engage directly with members of civil society and journalists (selected by 15%).

**Q13** In the context of the European Year of Youth, activities will be organised on topics that affect young people. In which activities, if any, would you be most interested in participating? Note that these activities can take place both online and offline. You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)































Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

**In 25 out of 27 Member States, young people are most interested in participating in either festivals, artistic performances or concerts, or meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries.** Conferences, workshops or training sessions draw most interest in Portugal and Romania (in the latter country this comes in shared first place). Opportunities to participate in learning and mobility opportunities are the preferred activity of respondents in Bulgaria.

Proportionally, differences between countries are quite large. The proportion preferring meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries ranges from 24% in both Finland and Latvia and 25% in both Hungary and Lithuania, to 39% in Ireland, 40% in Croatia and 41% in Greece. With regard to festivals, artistic performances or concerts, the share of respondents preferring this activity varies between 24% in Germany and 45% in Malta. Additionally, while 18% of respondents in Hungary are interested in conferences, workshops or training sessions, this proportion is more than twice as high in Estonia (40%).

**Q13** In the context of the European Year of Youth, activities will be organised on topics that affect young people. In which activities, if any, would you be most interested in participating? Note that these activities can take place both online and offline. You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

	Meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries	Festivals, artistic performances or concerts	Conferences, workshops or training sessions	Opportunities to participate in learning and mobility opportunities	Opportunities to engage directly with national, regional or local politicians	Opportunities to engage directly with representatives or European institutions	Activities organised by youth organisations	Opportunities to engage directly with members of civil society and journalists	Other	None of these	Don't know
EU27 	31	31	27	23	21	19	19	15	2	9	5
BE 	28	36	26	15	19	19	19	14	2	9	5
BG 	29	27	27	35	21	20	21	15	5	4	4
CZ 	29	36	29	20	18	16	16	10	3	8	6
DK 	28	37	26	16	20	15	18	14	2	10	6
DE 	29	24	21	24	22	18	17	16	3	12	5
EE 	29	42	40	28	15	13	17	10	1	9	4
IE 	39	43	30	15	23	23	21	18	2	5	4
EL 	41	39	30	29	28	21	19	13	3	5	3
ES 	37	35	32	26	19	16	21	13	3	6	4
FR 	27	27	23	20	22	22	16	14	2	14	6
HR 	40	37	31	31	17	13	28	14	3	3	5
IT 	33	28	28	26	23	22	23	16	2	4	6
CY 	33	42	27	28	23	15	22	13	2	7	3
LV 	24	39	33	25	15	13	24	13	3	8	6
LT 	25	37	33	24	14	15	18	15	4	5	6
LU 	36	37	27	20	30	23	13	12	4	7	5
HU 	25	40	18	28	14	13	18	16	4	9	7
MT 	35	45	35	27	16	20	19	17	6	7	2
NL 	34	43	31	14	17	16	19	14	2	8	4
AT 	30	28	24	23	23	18	14	17	4	8	4
PL 	29	36	34	24	17	17	17	17	1	6	6
PT 	33	36	37	21	19	20	21	13	2	6	4
RO 	29	28	29	26	19	22	22	16	3	5	4
SI 	33	36	26	25	15	19	19	16	4	6	4
SK 	29	36	32	19	18	21	17	14	3	5	6
FI 	24	39	22	13	18	15	18	14	2	8	6
SE 	28	38	22	23	20	14	18	10	3	11	8

Most-frequently selected response shown in green

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

There are some clear differences in the activities young women and young men prefer to participate in during the European Year of Youth. Young women are more interested in meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries (35% vs 26% of young men), festivals, artistic performances or concerts (37% vs 26%), and conferences, workshops or training sessions (31% vs 23%). Young men, on the other hand, are more interested in opportunities to engage directly with national, regional or local politicians (23% vs 18% of young women).

The younger two age groups (15-18 and 19-24 year-olds) are more interested than the oldest age group (25-30 year-olds) in meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries (34% and 32% vs 27%), and festivals, artistic performances or concerts (37% and 31% vs 27%). The oldest age group is somewhat more likely not to be interested in participating in any of the activities (11% vs 7% of both the 15-18 and 19-24 year-olds).

Higher educated young people tend to be more interested in most activities. For example, 33% of those with a post-secondary education or higher are interested in participating in conferences, workshops or training sessions, compared to 23% of those with secondary education or lower. And 29% of those with a post-secondary education or higher are interested in participating in meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries, versus 24% of those with secondary education or lower. The proportion not being interested in any activities is, however, similar for both education groups (12%-13%).

There appears to be a rather strong link between young people's participation in youth organisations and their interest in participating in activities in the context of the European Year of Youth. Especially those active in more than one youth organisation (see Section 2.2) are likely to be interested in activities, while those active in no youth organisations at all tend to be the least interested. For example, 37% of young people active in more than one youth organisation are interested in meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries, compared to 27% of those not active in any youth organisation.

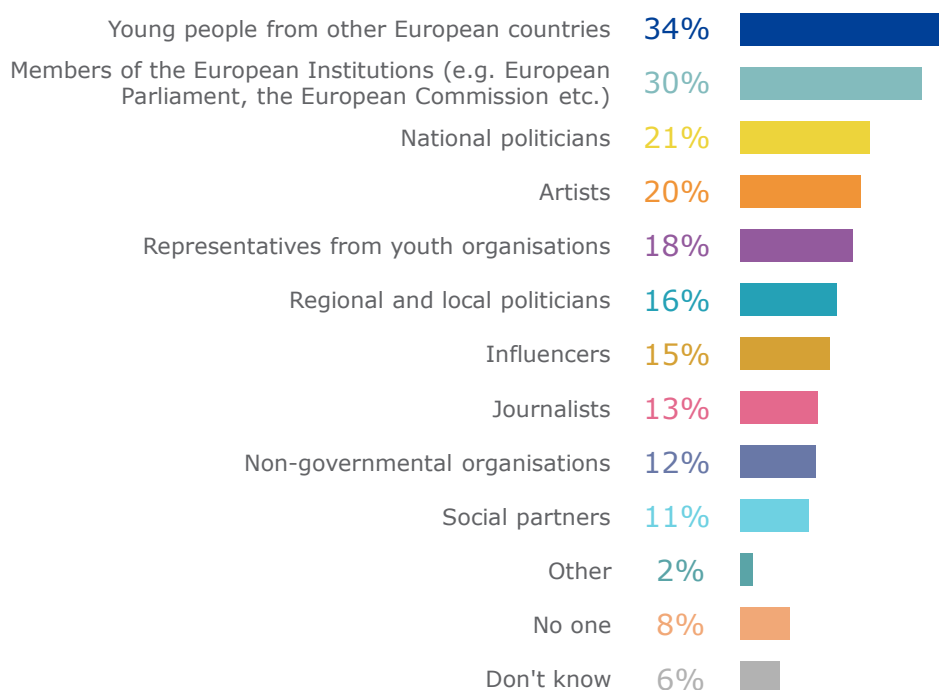
## 1.4. Who would young people like to interact with?

The European Year of Youth will offer the opportunity for young people to engage with various types of stakeholders, including for example members of the European institutions and national politicians, but also journalists, artists as well as other young people. To shed light on whom young people would like to meet, respondents were asked to select up to three types of people they would like to interact with (from a list of nine).

**Young people most often reply that they want to interact with peers – 34% note they would like to interact with young people from other EU countries in the context of the European Year of Youth.** A slightly smaller share (30%) note they would like to interact with members of the European institutions, such as the European Parliament and the European Commission. About one in five prefer to interact with national politicians (21%), artists (20%) or representatives from youth organisations (18%). Smaller shares note they would like to interact with regional and local politicians (16%), influencers (15%), journalists (13%), non-governmental organisations (12%) and social partners (11%).

When presented with the list of people to interact with in the context of the European Year of Youth, 8% of young people surveyed note they do not want to interact with any of these types of people. 2% note they want to meet with someone else and 6% select the 'don't know' response.

**Q15** Who would you like to interact with during the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

**Young people from other European countries are the preferred people to interact with in 24 Member States.** This includes Finland, Malta and Romania, where young people from other European countries come in shared first place, together with either influencers (in Finland) or members of the European Institutions (in Malta and Romania). Members of the European institutions are the preferred people to interact for young people in France, Italy and Luxembourg.

Finland is the country where the fewest respondents (26%) select young people from other European countries among the key people they want to interact with in the context of the European Year of Youth, followed by those in France (28%), Belgium and Sweden (both 29%). The largest shares selecting young people from other European countries among the people they would like to interact with are seen in Cyprus (47%), Greece (48%) and Croatia (49%). The proportion selecting members of the European institutions among the key people they want to interact with also varies substantially across countries, ranging from a low of 22% in Hungary, and 23% in Latvia and Slovenia, to a high of 39% in Italy and 40% in both Luxembourg and Malta.



**Q15** Who would you like to interact with during the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)

		Young people from other European countries	Members of the European Institutions	National politicians	Artists	Representatives from youth organisations	Regional and local politicians	Influencers	Journalists	Non-governmental organisations	Social partners	Other	No one	Don't know
EU27		34	30	21	20	18	16	15	13	12	11	2	8	6
BE		29	27	21	20	18	16	19	13	9	11	2	10	7
BG		35	27	17	21	24	12	22	10	11	12	4	6	5
CZ		33	25	17	22	18	14	17	11	13	10	3	9	7
DK		33	28	16	14	17	11	13	13	7	10	2	14	10
DE		34	28	24	15	15	19	14	12	9	13	2	9	6
EE		40	28	20	14	18	15	13	11	10	8	2	16	7
IE		44	38	24	22	17	15	22	14	15	9	2	5	5
EL		48	38	27	26	21	17	10	10	17	8	2	5	3
ES		41	29	19	25	21	10	15	14	15	7	2	6	5
FR		28	29	24	16	16	19	10	12	15	11	1	12	7
HR		49	32	18	15	24	14	18	9	14	8	2	6	4
IT		32	39	20	22	22	18	13	17	12	9	2	4	6
CY		47	29	20	30	24	16	13	9	18	9	1	5	4
LV		38	23	17	19	22	13	14	11	11	11	4	11	9
LT		39	25	13	20	17	10	16	13	14	12	4	8	6
LU		39	40	31	17	11	22	9	15	13	10	3	8	6
HU		31	22	15	20	15	10	17	12	10	26	3	12	6
MT		40	40	18	25	16	15	14	16	22	9	4	7	5
NL		35	25	24	19	17	14	18	11	7	10	2	10	9
AT		34	27	22	18	16	20	18	12	8	16	4	6	4
PL		34	25	18	23	19	15	16	12	14	11	1	7	8
PT		43	33	18	28	20	10	19	14	18	11	2	4	6
RO		35	35	13	23	26	10	20	13	15	12	3	5	4
SI		37	23	12	22	21	9	20	11	21	12	4	7	5
SK		35	30	21	20	20	17	19	11	9	10	3	8	6
FI		26	24	18	15	16	14	26	11	11	12	2	10	9
SE		29	26	26	14	16	17	11	12	7	16	2	10	15

Most-frequently selected response shown in green  
Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Gender differences in terms of preferences for people to interact with tend to be minor. A notable exception is that young women are more likely than young men to note that they want to interact with young people from other European countries (39% vs 29%).

Age differences also tend to be small, but again the interest in interacting with young people from other European countries shows considerable variation: 35%-37% of young people aged 15-18 or 19-24 select these among the people they would prefer to interact with, compared to 31% of those aged 25-30. Respondents aged 19-24 or 25-30 are more likely to specify they are interested in interacting with members of the European Institutions, compared to those aged 15-18 (31% for both the former age groups, compared to 25% of those aged 15-18).

Higher educated young people are more likely to be interested in interacting with most of the types of people described. Particularly, 32% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher select members of the European Institutions among the people they are interested in interacting with, compared to 23% of those with secondary education or lower. Moreover, 34% of those with post-secondary education or higher note to be interested in interacting with young people from other European countries, compared to 28% of those with secondary education or lower. An exception is that respondents with secondary education or lower are more likely to reply that they are interested in interacting with 'influencers' during the European Year of Youth (15% vs 10% of those with post-secondary education or higher).

Young people active in more than one youth organisation are more likely to be interested in interacting with all types of people listed in the context of the European Year of Youth. Most notably, 40% of those active in more than one youth organisation prefer to interact with Members of the European institutions, compared to 24% of those active in no youth organisations at all and 28% of those active in just one youth organisation.

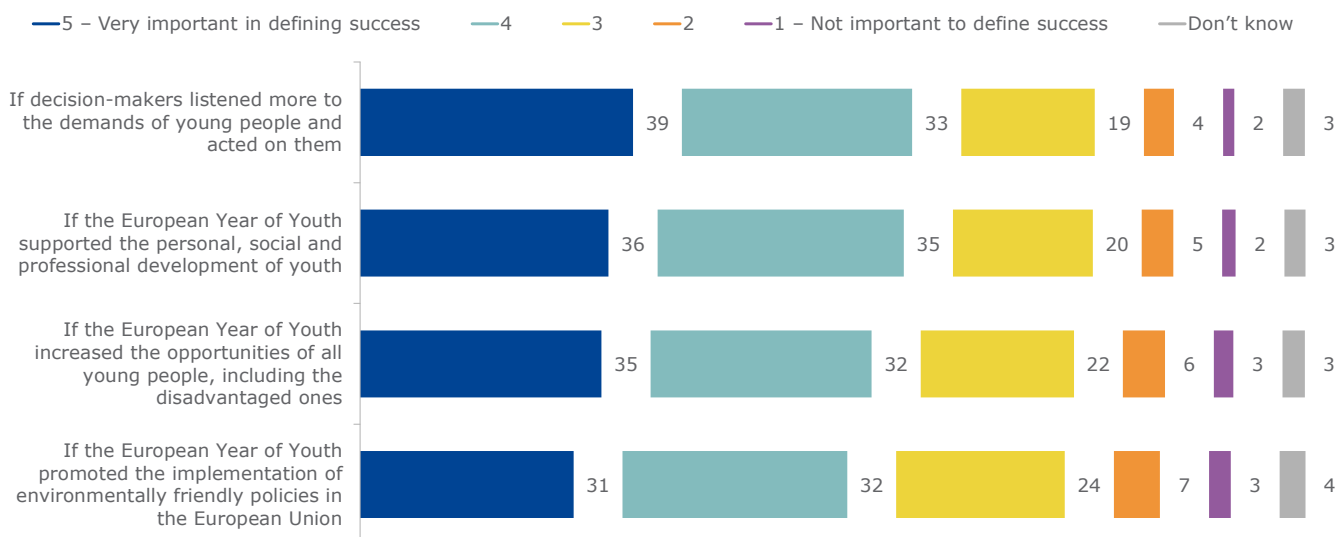
## 1.5. A successful European Year of Youth

How would young Europeans define a ‘successful’ European Year of Youth? To measure this, respondents were presented with four statements and were asked to rate how important they found each to define success of the European Year of Youth, using a scale in which five is very important in defining success and one is not important to define success.

**The results show that young Europeans tend to find all of the elements asked about important prerequisites for a successful European Year of Youth.** Between about six and seven in ten find it an important (here defined as those answering either four or five on the scale) success factor if:

- decision-makers listened more to the demands of young people and acted on them (72%);
- the European Year of Youth supported the personal, social and professional development of youth (71%);
- the European Year of Youth increased the opportunities of all young people, including the disadvantaged ones such as vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities (66%);<sup>1</sup>
- the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the EU (63%).

**Q16** What, for you, would define a ‘successful’ European Year of Youth? (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

<sup>1</sup> Due to rounding, the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

The proportions of respondents finding these elements *very* important prerequisites for a successful European Year of Youth (score 5 on the scale) vary between 31% and 39%. The order of items does not change: Young people are most likely to find it very important if decision-makers listened more to the demands of young people and acted on them (39%) and are the least likely to find it very important if the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the EU (31%).

Most young people who do not find the listed prerequisites for a successful European Year of Youth important, find these elements neither important nor unimportant (defined as those answering three on the scale). The share finding these elements not important (defined as those answering one or two on the scale) is 10% or less for each statement. By way of example, 19% find it a neither important nor unimportant prerequisite that decision-makers listen more to the demands of young people and act on them, while 6% find this unimportant.





























**Compared to their peers in western and northern Europe, young people in southern Europe are on average more likely to find the prerequisites for a successful European Year of Youth important:**

- The share of young people who find it an important prerequisite<sup>2</sup> for a successful European Year of Youth that decision-makers listened more to the demands of young people and act on them varies between 61% in Austria and 86% in Cyprus. More than eight in ten also find this important in Malta (84%), Croatia and Greece (both 81%).
- The proportion finding it an important success factor that the European Year of Youth supported the personal, social and professional development of youth varies between 61% in Sweden and 83% in Cyprus. Many also find this important in Greece (82%), Croatia, Malta and Portugal (all 79%).
- The share of young people who find it an important prerequisite for a successful European Year of Youth that it increased the opportunities of all young people, including the disadvantaged ones such as vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities, ranges from 57% in Czechia, Germany and Sweden and 58% in Austria, to 78% in Croatia, 79% in Cyprus and Malta and 80% in Portugal.
- The proportion finding it an important success factor that the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the EU ranges from 54% in Sweden and 55% in both Czechia and Finland, to 75% in Malta and 77% in Portugal.

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<sup>2</sup> Here defined as those answering either four or five on the scale.

**Q16** What, for you, would define a 'successful' European Year of Youth?  
(% 'Important', four or five on the 5-point scale - EU27)

	If decision-makers listened more to the demands of young people and acted on them	If the European Year of Youth supported the personal, social and professional development of youth	If the European Year of Youth increased the opportunities of all young people, including the disadvantaged ones	If the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the European Union
EU27 	72	71	66	63
BE 	70	67	68	61
BG 	72	69	65	64
CZ 	64	64	56	55
DK 	70	64	64	58
DE 	65	64	57	57
EE 	75	77	74	65
IE 	78	73	76	68
EL 	81	82	75	66
ES 	75	72	71	61
FR 	74	69	64	63
HR 	81	79	78	70
IT 	76	78	72	71
CY 	86	83	79	69
LV 	70	72	72	65
LT 	72	72	69	62
LU 	76	77	69	66
HU 	73	72	66	63
MT 	84	79	79	75
NL 	74	68	68	59
AT 	61	64	58	59
PL 	72	76	69	64
PT 	80	79	80	77
RO 	78	76	73	69
SI 	77	75	71	67
SK 	66	69	62	65
FI 	73	71	68	55
SE 	66	61	57	54

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Compared to young men, young women are more likely to find each of the statements asked about important prerequisites for a successful European Year of Youth. For example, 72% of women vs 60% of young men think an important condition for a successful European Year of Youth would be if it increased the opportunities of all young people, including the disadvantaged ones (vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities).

Age differences are limited. Young people's education, on the other hand, is clearly linked to how likely they are to think that the various statements are important prerequisites for a successful European Year of Youth, as young people with a higher level of education are more likely to find each of the statements important. Notably, 66% of those with post-secondary education or higher find it important if the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the European Union, compared to 57% of those with secondary education or lower.

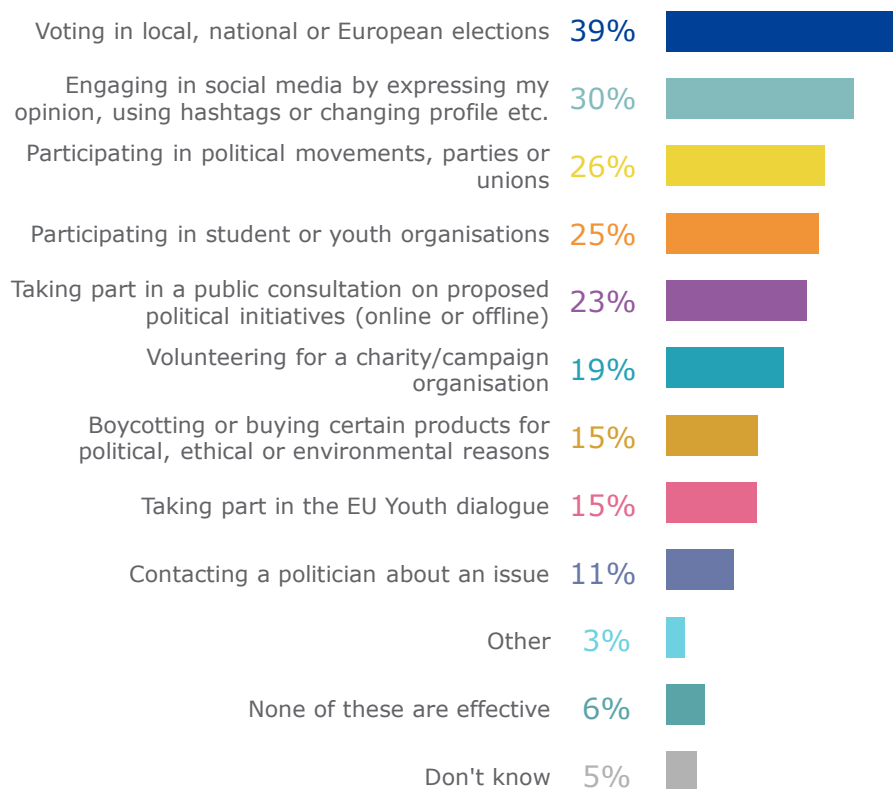
## Section 2. Youth participation in civic life

### 2.1. Making young people's voice heard

What do young people think are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers? Respondents could select up to three potential actions, out of a total of nine (excluding 'other').

**Young people consider voting in local, national or European elections to be the most effective action for making their voice heard by decision-makers** – 39% of respondents select this action. In second place comes **'engaging in social media by expressing my opinion, using hashtags or changing my profile picture for example'**, which is selected by 30% of respondents.

**Q1** In your opinion what are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

Around a quarter think that the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers are participating in political movements, parties or unions (26%), participating in student or youth organisations (25%), or taking part in a public consultation on proposed political initiatives, either online or offline (23%). Between about one in five and one in ten mention

volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation (19%), boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons (15%), taking part in the EU Youth dialogue (15%), and contacting a politician about an issue (11%) among the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers.

Less than one in ten young people think that none of the listed actions are effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers (6%), that something else ('other') would be effective (3%), or that they do not know what would be effective (5%).

**'Voting in local, national or European elections' is considered the most effective action for making young people's voice heard in 19 Member States**, including Slovakia where this action comes in shared first place together with taking part in a public consultation. In three Member States (Austria, Germany and Hungary) engaging in social media is considered the most effective action. In another three Member States (Croatia, Latvia and Lithuania), participating in student or youth organisations is seen by respondents as the most effective action for making young people's voice heard. In Cyprus, taking part in the EU Youth dialogue is the action that is selected most often.

The proportion of respondents selecting voting in local, national or European elections among the most important actions for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers differs substantially. At the low end of the country ranking, in Latvia, Lithuania and Hungary, 26%-29% select this action. By contrast, an almost twice as high proportion (54%) select this action in Portugal, at the high end of the country ranking. The proportion choosing engaging in social media among the most effective actions varies between 18% in Portugal and 41% in Austria. With regard to participating in student or youth organisations, this figure varies between 17% in Greece and 40% in Austria.



**Q1** In your opinion what are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)

		Voting in local, national or European elections	Engaging in social media by expressing my opinion, using hashtags, changing my profile	Participating in political movements, parties or unions	Participating in student or youth organisations	Taking part in a public consultation on proposed political initiatives	Volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation	Boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	Taking part in the EU Youth dialogue	Contacting a politician about an issue	Other	None of these are effective	Don't know
EU27		39	30	26	25	23	19	15	15	11	3	6	5
BE		30	32	29	27	20	15	15	17	13	3	6	6
BG		38	20	24	21	29	27	10	22	12	4	4	4
CZ		34	31	23	24	25	20	12	13	16	3	5	7
DK		36	25	35	29	22	18	18	10	13	2	3	7
DE		36	38	30	18	18	18	18	7	10	3	7	6
EE		45	27	25	34	38	26	13	7	12	2	4	4
IE		39	35	28	20	19	18	21	7	22	4	8	3
EL		37	27	15	17	29	30	19	26	12	5	8	2
ES		42	30	30	27	28	15	11	18	13	3	9	3
FR		45	23	24	21	21	15	19	15	11	2	9	6
HR		30	31	20	36	23	20	13	20	11	5	6	4
IT		40	25	22	29	27	20	14	22	9	3	5	4
CY		31	22	14	19	26	24	9	35	16	1	10	4
LV		26	35	25	40	32	23	9	19	14	4	5	6
LT		28	29	25	33	25	22	14	22	17	2	3	6
LU		35	25	24	22	19	14	18	14	11	7	15	6
HU		29	31	19	29	27	18	12	18	13	4	5	6
MT		40	28	27	30	27	19	15	16	12	9	8	3
NL		41	39	29	31	18	15	14	8	10	4	5	6
AT		31	41	26	22	17	20	18	9	11	6	7	5
PL		41	37	22	27	29	28	12	11	10	1	6	4
PT		54	18	31	32	18	26	10	21	9	3	4	3
RO		35	29	21	27	23	31	7	28	8	6	4	3
SI		39	25	20	33	22	20	11	22	15	5	4	5
SK		33	27	21	32	33	17	8	17	21	5	4	4
FI		38	32	31	33	22	10	14	8	15	2	4	6
SE		36	28	35	34	20	15	18	8	15	3	3	9

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Gender differences tend to be small, but overall young women are somewhat more likely to think that the different actions are effective for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers. For example, the action that is overall most often seen as effective, 'voting in local, national or European elections', is selected by 41% of young women and 37% of young men. A similar pattern is visible with regard to 'volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation (22% of women select this vs 16% of men) or 'participating in student or youth organisations' (27% vs 23%). Young men are somewhat more likely than young women to think that 'contacting a politician about an issue' is an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers (13% vs 9%).

Age differences are substantial, in particular when comparing the oldest and youngest age groups. Respondents aged 25-30 are more likely to think that voting in local, national or European elections is an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers – 42% think so, compared to 35% of those aged 15-18. By contrast, respondents in the youngest age group are most likely to think that participating in student or youth organisations is an effective action – 31% think so, versus 19% of those aged 25-30.

Young people with a higher level of education are more inclined to think that the different actions are effective for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers. Markedly, of respondents with post-secondary education or higher, 44% think that voting in local, national or European elections is an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers, compared to 38% of those with secondary education or lower who think so. Similarly, 28% of those with post-secondary education or higher think that participating in political movements, parties or unions is an effective action, versus 22% of those with secondary education or lower.

## 2.2. Youth participation activities

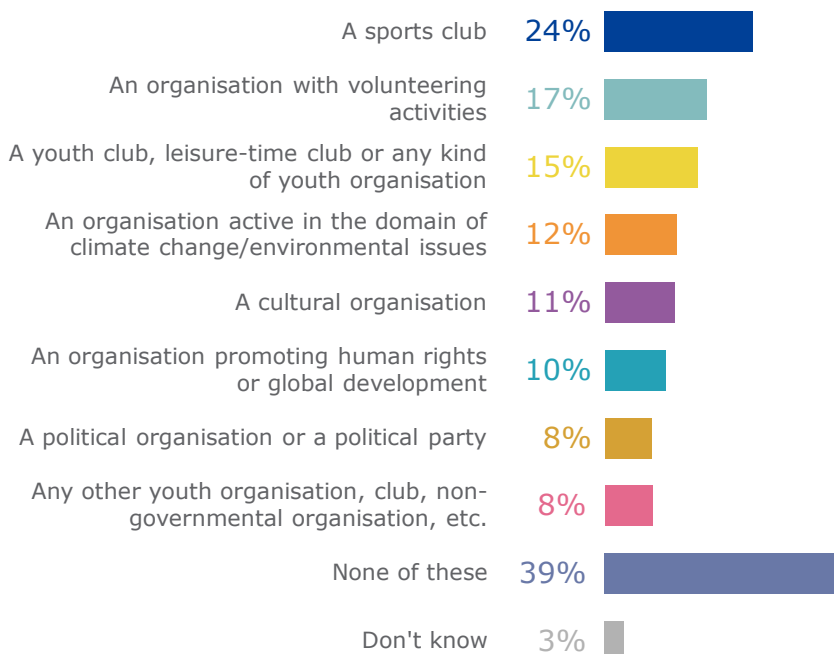
To get an impression of young people's level of participation in civic society, respondents were asked whether in the last 12 months they participated in any activities of the eight types of organisations listed in the survey.

**A majority (58%) of young people have participated in one or more youth organisations over the last 12 months;** 39% have not participated in any of the organisations listed during this period, 3% don't know.

**Young people are most likely to have participated in a sports club** (24% indicate they have participated in this in the last twelve months), followed by an organisation with volunteering activities (17%), or a youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation (15%).

About one in ten have participated in an organisation active in the domain of climate change/environmental issues (12%), a cultural organisation (11%), or an organisation promoting human rights or global development (10%). Of the organisations listed, young people are the least likely to have participated in a political organisation or a political party (8%). A similar share (8%) have participated in 'any other' youth organisation, club, non-governmental organisation, etc. over the last twelve months.

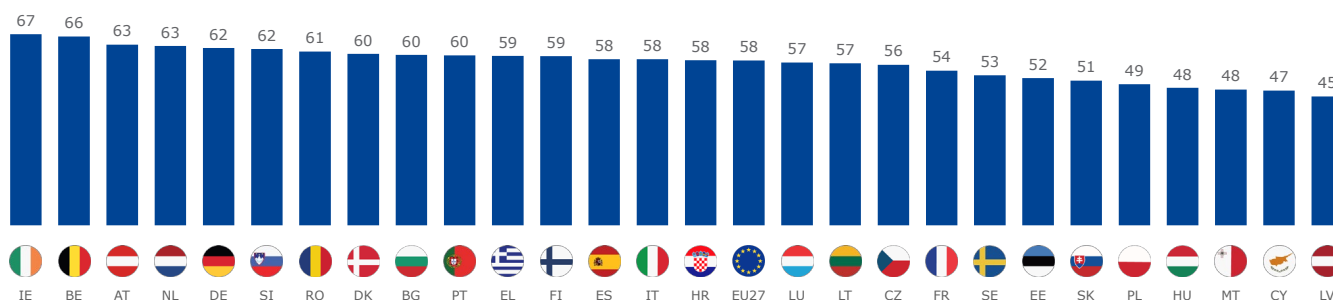
**Q2** In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations?  
Select all that apply. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

In all but six countries (Cyprus, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Poland and Slovakia), a majority of young people have participated over the last 12 months in one or more of the eight types of organisations listed. The proportion having participated in these organisations in this timeframe ranges from 45% in Latvia and 47% in both Cyprus and Malta, to 66% in Belgium and 67% in Ireland.

**Q2** In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations?  
Select all that apply.  
(% **'Participated in the activities of at least one type of organisation'**, by country)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

**In almost all (24 out of 27) Member States, a sports club is the type of youth organisation young people are most likely to have participated in over the last 12 months.** In Italy, respondents are equally likely to have participated in a sports club, an organisation with volunteering activities or a youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation. In Cyprus and Romania, young people most frequently have participated in an organisation with volunteering activities.

The share of young people having participated in a sports club over the last 12 months ranges from 15% in both Cyprus and Romania, to 35% in Belgium and 36% in the Netherlands. The proportion having participated in an organisation with volunteering activities ranges from 11% in Latvia and 12% in Sweden, to 24% in Romania.

**Q2** In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations?  
Select all that apply. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

		A sports club	An organisation with volunteering activities	A youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation	An organisation active in the domain of climate change/ environmental issues	A cultural organisation	An organisation promoting human rights or global development	A political organisation or a political party	Any other youth organisation, club, non-governmental organisation, etc.	None of these	Don't know
EU27		24	17	15	12	11	10	8	8	39	3
BE		35	17	21	11	11	11	8	8	31	3
BG		24	16	17	9	14	11	6	11	36	5
CZ		24	13	17	8	16	6	6	7	38	6
DK		25	15	16	12	9	13	9	8	37	3
DE		27	17	17	18	10	14	8	5	35	3
EE		28	14	9	4	8	6	5	9	45	4
IE		32	21	19	12	11	11	9	11	31	2
EL		24	20	11	14	10	11	8	11	39	2
ES		20	15	17	14	15	10	8	9	39	3
FR		26	15	13	8	12	7	10	7	43	3
HR		26	18	12	7	14	7	6	9	38	5
IT		19	19	19	12	14	11	7	9	40	2
CY		15	19	10	7	7	8	7	9	49	4
LV		17	11	12	6	9	6	5	8	51	4
LT		29	17	12	6	12	6	4	9	39	4
LU		25	13	19	10	14	8	5	12	39	4
HU		18	13	11	11	9	6	6	9	49	3
MT		16	15	11	8	9	5	8	11	52	1
NL		36	17	16	8	9	10	8	6	35	2
AT		29	14	15	14	9	13	8	7	33	4
PL		18	17	10	10	10	8	5	9	46	4
PT		25	20	14	6	11	8	9	10	38	3
RO		15	24	17	10	12	12	8	11	36	3
SI		28	19	14	10	14	9	6	12	34	4
SK		20	15	12	10	10	8	6	6	43	7
FI		25	14	14	10	8	11	8	9	37	4
SE		29	12	13	6	7	8	6	7	45	3

Most-frequently selected response shown in green (excluding 'None of these')

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young men are more likely than young females to participate in the types of youth organisations listed – 34% of male respondents have not participated in any of the organisations listed, compared to 45% of their female peers. Young men are particularly more likely to participate in a sports club (30% vs 18% of females) or political organisation / political party (10% vs 6%).

The oldest age group (25-30) is the least likely to participate in youth organisations – 44% do not participate in any of the types of youth organisations listed, compared to 35%-37% in the 15-18 and 19-24 age groups. Compared to respondents in the older age groups, those aged 15-18 are more likely to participate in a sports club (29% do so, versus 25% of those aged 19-24 and 20% of those aged 25-30) and youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation (19% vs 15% vs 12%).

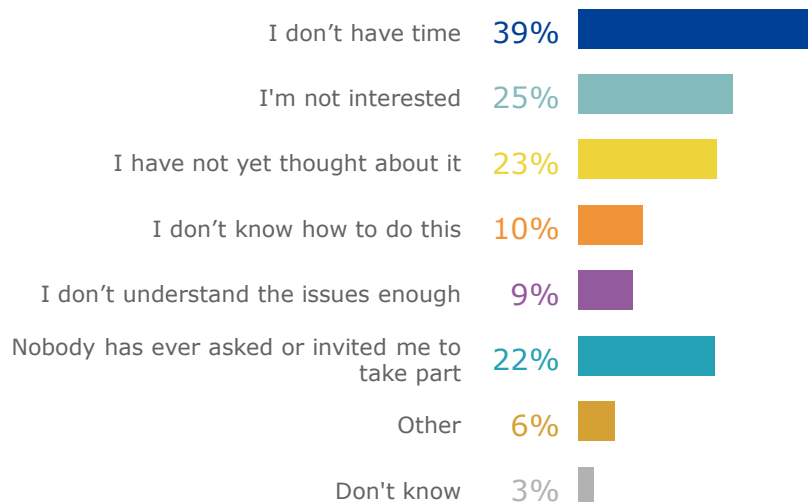
Differences between lower and higher educated young people in terms of their participation in youth organisations are limited, as testified by the fact that both groups are equally likely to participate in none of the youth organisations listed (53%-54%). Compared to their counterparts with secondary education or lower, respondents with post-secondary education or higher are more likely to participate in a sports club (21% vs 16%) and an organisation with volunteering activities (14% vs 10%).

## 2.3. Reasons for not taking part in activities

Young people who replied they do not participate in any of the youth participation activities discussed in Section 2.2, were asked why they did not do so (multiple answers were allowed).

**By far the largest share of respondents (39%) note that a lack of time prevented them from participating in these activities.** A quarter (25%) are not interested in these activities, while 22%-23% note they have not yet thought about it or that nobody has ever asked or invited them to take part. About one in ten reply that they did not participate in any of the youth participation activities because they do not know how to do this (10%) or because they do not understand this issue enough (9%). A small proportion have another reason for not participating in any of the youth participation activities (6%) or select the 'don't know' response (3%).

**Q3** For what reasons have you not taken part in these activities? Please select all that apply.  
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: Respondents who did not participate in activities of organisations (n=10 600)

**A lack of time is the main reason for *not* participating in a youth organisation / youth activities in all countries except Poland and Slovakia.** In the latter two countries, the most common reason is not having thought about it.

The share of respondents stating that they lack time is largest in Malta (50%) and Luxembourg (49%) and smallest in Slovakia (27%) and Romania (29%). The proportion not having thought about participating in an organisation / activities differs substantially across countries, varying between 11% in Malta and 38% in Poland. The proportion not being interested ranges from 13% in Lithuania and 14% in Slovakia, to 33% in Denmark, Estonia, France, the Netherlands and Sweden and 34% in Finland.

**Q3** For what reasons have you not taken part in these activities? Please select all that apply.  
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

		I don't have time	I'm not interested	I have not yet thought about it	Nobody has ever asked or invited me to take part	I don't know how to do this	I don't understand the issues enough	Other	Don't know
EU27		39	25	23	22	10	9	6	3
BE		40	31	19	20	9	4	5	3
BG		33	17	28	24	9	23	4	2
CZ		32	29	22	25	11	23	5	2
DK		42	33	18	17	13	2	6	4
DE		40	29	23	17	4	8	8	2
EE		44	33	23	28	13	7	3	4
IE		37	23	18	22	13	10	11	4
EL		44	21	19	30	16	5	12	0
ES		38	20	25	18	13	15	6	2
FR		43	33	16	20	11	2	4	3
HR		38	23	22	28	12	10	5	3
IT		37	18	16	30	15	13	7	3
CY		36	19	14	35	12	5	8	6
LV		34	22	22	26	11	16	6	4
LT		41	13	26	26	12	9	6	4
LU		49	24	21	26	10	5	8	2
HU		39	24	22	27	9	11	8	3
MT		50	28	11	24	6	8	13	1
NL		42	33	25	22	12	5	7	3
AT		43	27	21	22	8	5	9	5
PL		36	19	38	25	11	7	4	2
PT		34	19	24	21	11	27	2	2
RO		29	17	24	27	11	6	7	4
SI		37	22	27	28	9	3	5	1
SK		27	14	33	29	15	18	2	4
FI		37	34	26	24	10	20	2	3
SE		44	33	22	13	9	5	8	5

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**

Base: Respondents who did not participate in activities of organisations (n=10 600)



### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young women and men tend to give similar reasons for not participating in youth participation activities. However, young men more often give as a reason that they are not interested (30% select this reason, compared to 21% of their female peers).

The group that is not interested is also higher among those aged 25-30 (28%), compared to both those aged 15-18 (22%) and 19-24 (24%). Respondents in the youngest age group (15-18 year-olds) more often than those in the two older age groups reply that nobody has ever asked or invited them to take part (27% select this, versus 23% of those aged 19-24 and 19% of those aged 25-30).

The results by education level show limited variation. An exception is that those with post-secondary education or higher are significantly more likely to lack time for these activities (40% indicate this, compared to 31% of those with secondary education or lower).

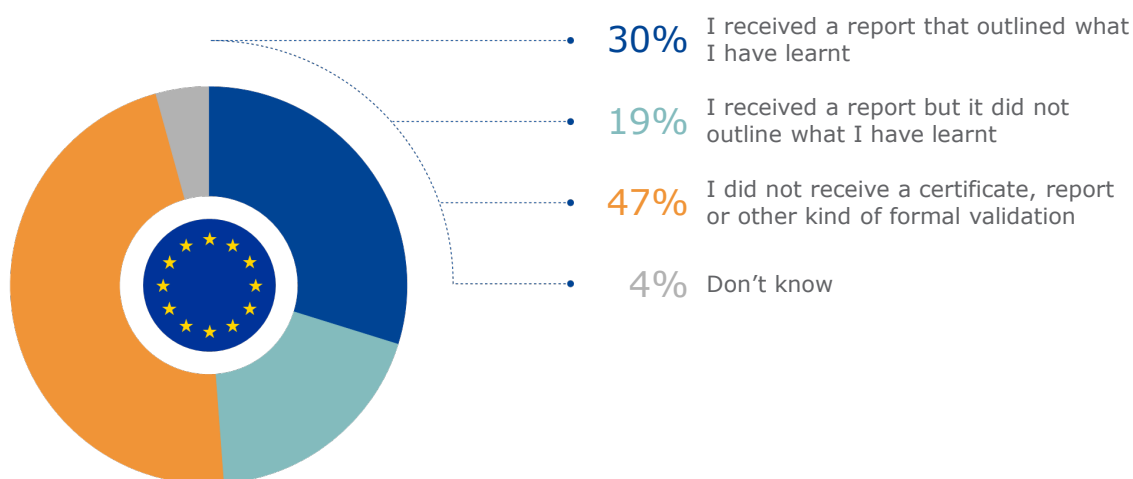
## 2.4. Validation of learning outcomes of volunteering activities

The 2012 Council Recommendation on validation<sup>3</sup> recognised that the validation of learning outcomes, such as knowledge, skills and competences acquired through non-formal and informal learning, can play an important role in enhancing employability and mobility, as well as in increasing motivation for lifelong learning, particularly in the case of the socio-economically disadvantaged or the low-qualified. As such, the Recommendation encouraged Member States to put in place national arrangements for systems that allow individuals to identify, document, assess and certify all forms of learning to use this learning for advancing their career and for further education and training. These national arrangements could for example be based on the Youthpass, a recognition instrument for identifying and documenting learning outcomes that are acquired in projects under the Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps programmes.

The young people in this survey were asked if they received a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of the learning outcomes of the volunteering activity they undertook. **About one in two (49%) of these respondents indicate they received a report:** 30% reply they have received a report that outlined what they learnt and 19% that they have received a report, but it did not outline what they had learnt. By contrast, **47% answer that they did not receive** a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of the learning outcomes of the volunteering activity they undertook.

The share of young people who received some kind of report of the learning activity they undertook ranges from 26% in Malta to 66% in Bulgaria. The share who received a report that outlined what they learnt is also highest in Bulgaria (44%) and lowest in Malta (11%). Due to the smaller sample sizes for this question, caution needs to be exercised when interpreting these findings.

**Q4** Have you received a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of your learning outcomes of the volunteering activity? (% - EU27)



Base: Respondents who participated in an organisation with volunteering activities (n=4 266)

<sup>3</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012H1222\(01\)&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012H1222(01)&from=EN)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

The results by respondents' gender suggest that young males are more likely to have received a validation of the learning outcomes of the volunteering activities they undertook: 55% of young males have received some kind of report for such activities, compared to 44% of young females. This includes 34% of young males who received a report that outlined what they had learnt, compared to 27% of young females.

The youngest age group is least likely to have received a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of the learning outcomes of the volunteering activity they undertook. 54% of those aged 15-18 did not receive any kind of formal validation, compared to 42%-46% of those aged 19-24 or 25-30.

Compared to their lower educated peers, higher educated young people are less likely to have received a formal validation of the learning outcomes of the volunteering activity they undertook. 63% of those with post-secondary education or higher did not receive a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation, compared to 52% of those with secondary education or lower.

## Section 3. Participation in activities in another EU country

Promoting the mobility of young people across the EU, including learning and volunteering mobility, is a key aim of the European Year of Youth. To get an impression of the current state-of-play of youth mobility in the EU, the surveyed young people were asked whether they have ever taken part in activities in another EU country, such as working, studying or volunteering.

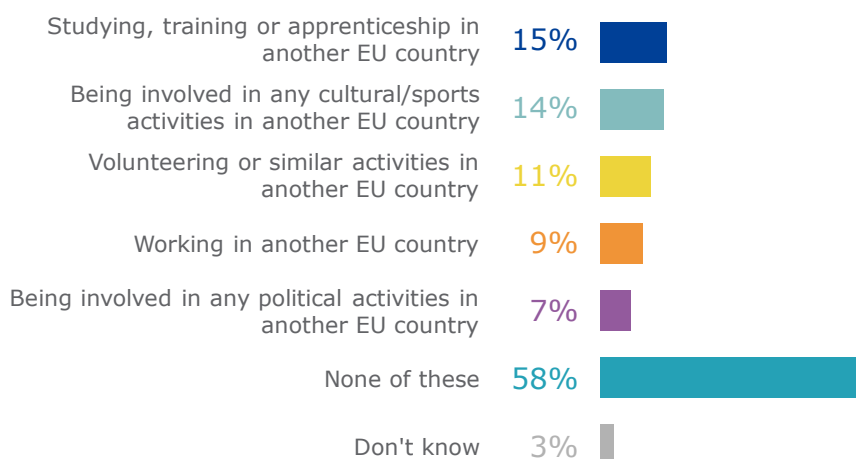
### 3.1. Participation in activities in another EU country

The young people surveyed were asked whether they have ever taken part in activities in another EU country, such as working or studying.

**About four in ten young people (39%) have participated in any of the professional, volunteering, learning or sporting activities specified.** A majority (58%) have not participated in any of these activities and 3% don't know.

With regard to the activities young people have participated in, **studying, training or apprenticeship in another EU country comes in first place** (15% note they did this), followed closely by 'being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country' (14%). About one in ten respondents have volunteered (11%) or worked (9%) in another EU country. Respondents are the least likely to have been involved in political activities in another EU country (7%).

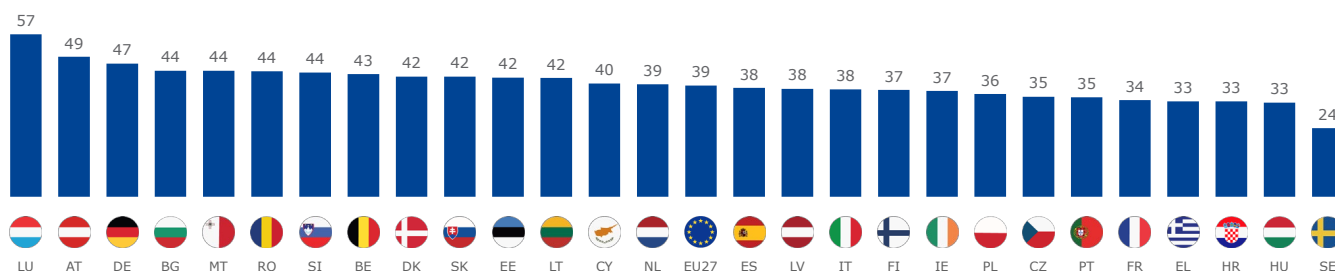
**Q5** Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]  
(% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

The proportion of respondents who have **taken part in at least one type of activities in another EU country** varies between 24% in Sweden and 57% in Luxembourg. Other countries at the higher end of the country ranking include Germany (47%) and Austria (49%).

**Q5** In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations?  
Select all that apply.  
(% **'Participated in the activities in another EU country'**, by country)































Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

When looking at the **activities actually undertaken**, there is more variation across countries. Studying, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country is the activity young people are most likely to have participated in in 18 Member States, including five countries (Croatia, Finland, France, Germany and Spain) where this is the shared most popular activity together with being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country. The latter comes in (shared) first place in a further seven countries (Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden).

In Luxembourg, 42% of young people surveyed have participated in a study, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country, a proportion almost twice as high as observed in any other country. In three other countries (Cyprus, Estonia and Malta), the proportion who have participated in a study, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country is above one in five (21%-22%). By contrast, at the low end of the country ranking, 8% of young people in Sweden have participated in a study, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country. Respondents in Luxembourg are also likely to have been involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country (27% note to have done so). Poland is the only country where less than one in ten (8%) have been involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country. The share of young people who have worked in another EU country is largest in Malta (17%), Luxembourg, Lithuania and Slovakia (all 16%), and smallest in Greece (6%), Belgium, France, Italy and Portugal (all 7%).

**Q5** Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]  
(% by country)

	Studying, training or apprenticeship in another EU country	Being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country	Volunteering or similar activities in another EU country	Working in another EU country	Being involved in any political activities in another EU country	None of these	Don't know
EU27 	15	14	11	9	7	58	3
BE 	17	15	12	7	6	54	3
BG 	16	17	9	13	7	53	3
CZ 	12	10	8	11	5	59	6
DK 	10	15	15	9	9	55	3
DE 	17	17	15	10	9	51	2
EE 	21	14	8	13	3	56	3
IE 	14	13	10	13	7	61	2
EL 	12	13	13	6	7	65	1
ES 	15	15	12	8	6	59	3
FR 	13	13	9	7	7	64	2
HR 	11	11	9	10	4	63	4
IT 	17	15	9	7	6	60	3
CY 	22	10	13	9	6	58	2
LV 	13	12	9	12	3	59	3
LT 	11	13	10	16	4	55	4
LU 	42	27	11	16	4	40	3
HU 	10	12	8	9	6	63	4
MT 	22	15	10	17	7	54	2
NL 	17	13	10	11	5	59	2
AT 	19	18	13	11	8	48	3
PL 	13	8	11	13	4	60	4
PT 	14	12	9	7	7	64	2
RO 	10	14	13	13	7	52	4
SI 	15	16	10	13	6	51	5
SK 	13	12	9	16	4	53	5
FI 	13	13	10	9	8	59	4
SE 	8	10	4	8	3	73	3

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green** (excluding 'none of these')

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young males are somewhat more likely than their female peers to have been involved in any of the activities in another EU country and are less likely not to have done these activities at all (54% note the latter applies to them, compared to 63% of women).

The older respondents are the more likely they are to have participated in activities in another EU country. Notably, 17% of those aged 25-30 have participated in studying, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country, compared to 12% of those aged 15-18 and 15% of those aged 19-24. Unsurprisingly (considering they will often have more work experience), older respondents are also more likely to have worked in another EU country – 13% of those aged 25-30 have done so, compared to 5% of those aged 15-18 and 9% of those aged 19-24.

Higher educated young people are more likely to have participated in activities in another EU country. Of respondents with post-secondary education or higher, 13% have taken part in a study, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country, compared to 8% of those with secondary education or lower. Similarly, 11% of those with post-secondary or higher has worked in another EU country, versus 7% of those with secondary education or lower.

Young people active in youth organisations (see Section 2.2) are far more likely to have participated in activities in another EU country. For example, 25% of those active in more than one youth organisation have taken part in a study, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country, compared to 8% of those not active in any youth organisation.

### 3.2. Impact of participation in activities in another EU country

Young people who participated in activities in another EU country (see section above) were asked how this impacted them in a positive way, if at all (respondents could select one or more of the positive effects described).

**Close to four in ten young people (38%) who participated in activities in another EU country feel that this made them more aware of other cultures and values.** About one in three think it increased their interest in foreign languages (35%), their knowledge of other European countries, their self-confidence (both 34%) or their interest in living in another European country later on, for work or education (33%), or will allow them to adapt better to new situations in the future (31%). About three in ten (29%) find that their participation in these activities in another EU country will allow you to make friends more easily. Slightly less than a quarter find that it made them more interested in European topics (24%) or made them feel more European (22%).

Just 2% of young people who participated in activities in another EU country note that this had none of the positive impacts described.

**Q7** Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...? Select all that you agree with. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: Respondents who have participated in activities in another EU country (n=10 265)































**At country level, there is considerable variation in the impact selected most frequently** – the only two effects that are in first place in *none* of the countries are ‘made you more interested in European topics’ and ‘made me feel more European’. In 15 countries, young people who participated in activities in another EU country are most likely to think that this made them more aware of other cultures and values. The proportion reporting this impact ranges from 27% in Germany and 29% in Hungary to 68% in Malta.

Respondents in five countries (Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Germany and Slovenia) are the most likely to find that their activities in another EU country increased their interest in foreign languages. The share noting that their activities in another EU country had this impact is above three in ten in all countries and varies between 31% in Finland to 48% in both Croatia and Malta.

In another five countries (Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg and Sweden), respondents are most likely to report as effect of their activities in another EU country that it increased their knowledge of other European countries. The share selecting the latter impact ranges from 28% in Belgium and Italy to 65% in Malta.

**Q7** Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...? Select all that you agree with.  
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

	Made you more aware of other cultures and values	Increased your interest in foreign languages	Increased your knowledge of other European countries	Increased your self-confidence	Increased your interest in living in another European country later on (for work or education)	Will allow you to adapt better to new situations in the future	Will allow you to make friends more easily	Made you more interested in European topics	Made me feel more European	Other	None of these	Don't know
EU27 	38	35	34	34	33	31	29	24	22	2	2	1
BE 	36	35	28	29	29	27	26	22	15	2	2	2
BG 	41	34	34	36	26	38	26	27	21	1	1	1
CZ 	36	38	37	31	30	29	30	25	24	2	4	2
DK 	35	32	33	30	28	28	22	25	22	2	3	1
DE 	27	32	31	30	31	27	25	26	20	3	1	0
EE 	50	42	51	49	45	51	37	29	30	2	3	1
IE 	48	44	44	45	44	37	40	32	29	2	3	1
EL 	48	39	48	37	38	43	33	36	30	1	4	0
ES 	42	38	30	44	38	38	32	24	21	2	1	0
FR 	42	34	34	37	32	30	28	24	24	0	2	0
HR 	45	48	42	38	40	37	37	25	30	3	2	1
IT 	44	32	28	23	33	27	22	21	21	1	1	1
CY 	58	41	53	48	49	55	41	31	33	0	1	2
LV 	46	45	45	37	36	42	36	27	19	2	1	4
LT 	50	38	45	39	30	34	32	32	30	2	2	2
LU 	52	40	56	45	36	40	39	32	31	2	7	2
HU 	29	33	36	30	36	35	24	22	16	3	0	1
MT 	68	48	65	55	61	57	42	32	38	2	1	1
NL 	49	36	43	46	32	36	32	26	19	2	3	1
AT 	34	38	35	36	33	26	29	22	19	4	1	0
PL 	37	35	33	40	30	30	40	23	25	1	1	2
PT 	46	43	42	33	35	42	32	24	27	1	1	0
RO 	37	36	34	31	31	33	29	24	19	2	1	1
SI 	37	42	37	37	39	37	34	28	31	2	1	1
SK 	37	36	38	33	33	39	33	23	20	3	2	2
FI 	39	31	36	27	38	35	24	25	26	0	2	2
SE 	39	35	43	42	35	33	32	23	20	1	3	3

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**

Base: Respondents who have participated in activities in another EU country (n=10 265)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young women are more likely than young men to find that the activities in another EU country they participated in affected them in the positive ways described. Notably, 44% of young women feel that activities in another EU country made them more aware of other cultures and values, compared to 33% of their male peers who feel this way.

Differences in results across different age groups are limited, although respondents in the oldest age group (25-30) are more likely to feel that the activities in another EU country made them feel more European (24% feel this way, compared to 19%-20% of those aged 15-18 and 19-24).

Higher educated young people are much more likely than their lower educated peers to feel that the activities in another EU country affected them in the various ways described. Particularly, 53% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher find that the activities in another EU country made them more aware of other cultures and values, compared to 32% of those with secondary education or lower. Likewise, 42% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher find that the activities in another EU country will allow them to adapt better to new situations in the future, compared to 27% of those with secondary education or lower.

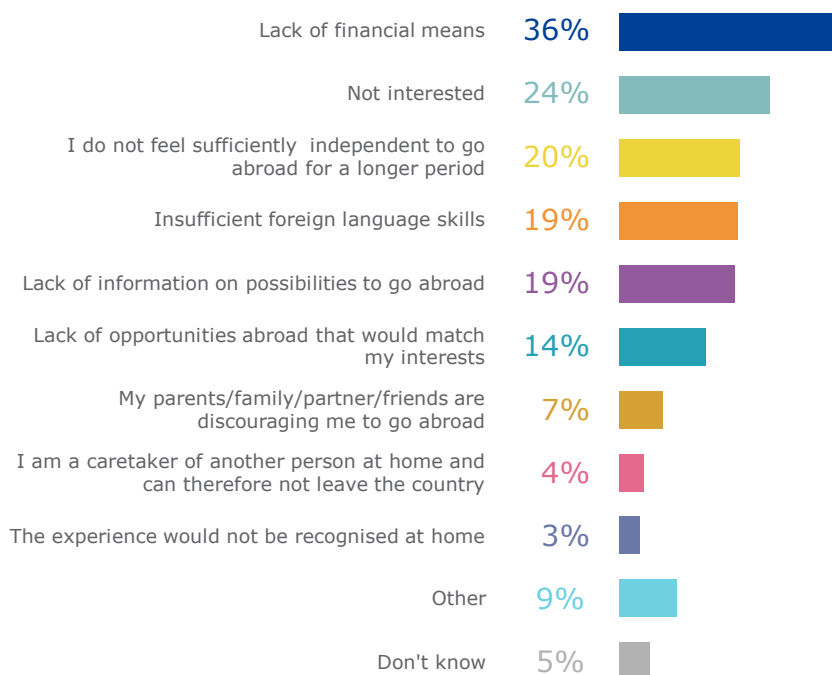
### 3.3. Reasons for not taking part in activities in another EU country

Respondents who did not take part in the activities in another EU country described above, where asked what refrained them from doing so.

**The largest share of respondents (36%) provide as a reason that they lack the financial means to take part in activities in another EU country.** 'Not interested' is the second most common reason (24%). About one in five do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period (20%), feel they have insufficient foreign language skills, or lack information on possibilities to go abroad (both 19%). 14% feel there is a lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests.

Smaller proportions indicate as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country that their parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging them to go abroad (7%), that they are a caretaker of another person at home and can therefore not leave the country (4%), or that the experience would not be recognised at home (3%). About one in ten (9%) have another, not listed reason for not taking part in such activities in another EU country. Finally, 5% don't know.

**Q6** What stopped you from taking part in such activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: Respondents who did not participate in activities in another EU country (n=15 103)

**A lack of financial means is the most common reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country in all 27 Member States except Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.**

In Denmark and Sweden, the predominant reason is a lack of interest. In the Netherlands, a lack of financial means and a lack of interest share the first position.

A **lack of financial means** is a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country for more than half of respondents in Greece (53%). The proportion providing this reason is also high in Ireland (48%) and Portugal (46%). By contrast, in Sweden 20% note they did not take part in activities in another EU country because they lacked the financial means.

The proportion giving as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country that they are **not interested** in doing so ranges from 14% in Greece, and 16% in Cyprus, Lithuania and Portugal, to 40% in Sweden. More than a third are also not interested in Denmark, Finland (both 35%), Estonia and Slovenia (all 34%).

The proportion mentioning as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country that they **do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period** is highest in Poland (30%) and Italy (24%) and lowest in Cyprus (11%). A perceived **lack of language skills** is a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country for one in four or more respondents in Poland (27%), Czechia (26%), France and Ireland (both 25%), compared to 8% in Denmark, Romania and Sweden who think they lack the language skills to go abroad.

A **lack of information on possibilities to go abroad** is reported as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country by three in ten respondents in both Croatia and Ireland (both 30%). By contrast, 13% in Hungary give this as a reason. A **'lack of opportunities abroad that would match my interests'** is a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country for one in five or more respondents in Croatia (23%) and France (20%), compared to 5% of respondents in Latvia and Lithuania. The other reasons are provided by smaller proportions of respondents in all countries:

- In Croatia, Estonia, Latvia and Romania, 10%-14% of respondents mention as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country that **their parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging them to go abroad** (in all other countries, this proportion is below 10%).
- In Bulgaria, 10% provide as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country that they are a **caretaker of another person at home** and can therefore not leave the country. Between 7% and 9% also give this reason in Cyprus, Czechia, Hungary and Slovakia (in all other countries, this proportion is 5% or lower).
- Between 6% and 8% of respondents in Cyprus and Luxembourg provide as a reason that the **experience would not be recognised at home**.

In nine countries, more than one in ten respondents have **another reason** for not taking part in activities in another EU country. The proportion noting to have another reason ranges from 5% in both Cyprus and Poland, to 18% in Malta and 20% in Luxembourg.

**Q6** What stopped you from taking part in such activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

		Lack of financial means	Not interested	I do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period	Insufficient foreign language skills	Lack of information on possibilities to go abroad	Lack of opportunities abroad that would match my interests	My parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging me to go abroad	I am a caretaker of another person at home and can therefore not leave the country	The experience would not be recognised at home	Other	Don't know
EU27		36	24	20	19	19	14	7	4	3	9	5
BE		32	29	18	21	18	13	9	3	4	9	5
BG		32	23	20	15	20	10	9	10	2	9	5
CZ		39	25	18	26	18	13	9	9	5	7	5
DK		30	35	21	8	19	12	9	4	3	10	4
DE		37	29	15	19	17	12	6	4	3	13	5
EE		35	34	20	13	19	9	10	4	2	9	4
IE		48	19	19	25	30	17	8	3	3	10	4
EL		53	14	20	11	26	17	7	2	6	12	3
ES		36	20	20	23	22	14	8	5	3	8	4
FR		37	26	18	25	17	20	6	4	3	7	5
HR		41	22	19	13	30	23	10	3	4	8	3
IT		36	18	24	15	17	14	5	2	3	9	4
CY		42	16	11	15	23	16	4	7	8	5	8
LV		38	21	19	18	22	5	14	3	2	9	7
LT		35	16	21	22	22	5	9	5	3	14	6
LU		34	26	20	11	27	17	8	3	8	20	5
HU		35	22	16	21	13	10	9	8	6	10	8
MT		38	22	16	12	25	17	8	5	6	18	3
NL		32	32	21	11	19	11	7	2	4	14	6
AT		34	28	14	13	21	17	8	3	3	13	5
PL		38	21	30	27	21	11	9	5	3	5	7
PT		46	16	21	14	21	18	9	2	3	7	3
RO		32	20	19	8	21	13	10	4	4	11	3
SI		40	34	18	14	19	13	9	4	5	7	2
SK		38	23	18	21	16	12	6	7	4	9	8
FI		41	35	20	19	22	10	4	4	2	10	5
SE		20	40	13	8	19	11	5	2	2	13	13

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**

Base: Respondents who did not participate in activities in another EU country (n=15 103)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

The reasons young men and women provide for not taking part in activities in another EU country differ slightly. Male respondents are more often not interested: 30% indicate this as a reason for not participating in these activities, compared to 20% of their female counterparts. Female respondents, on the other hand, more often mention a lack of financial means (40% of female respondents provide this as a reason, compared to 32% of their male counterparts).

Respondents' age is clearly linked to their reasons for not taking part in activities in another EU country. While 30% of those aged 25-30 provide as a reason that they are not interested in these activities, this applies to 20%-22% of those aged 15-18 or 19-24. A lack of financial means is more often a reason for those aged 15-18 (37%) or 19-24 (40%) than for those aged 25-30 (33%). The youngest age group are relatively likely to provide as reason that they lack information on possibilities to go abroad (24% note this, compared to 19% of those aged 19-24 and 15% of those aged 25-30).

Young people with different levels of education tend to provide similar reasons for not taking part in activities in another EU country. Respondents with secondary education or lower are, however, slightly more likely to feel that they have insufficient foreign language skills – 21% note this, compared to 17% of those with post-secondary education or higher.

## Section 4. Awareness of the EU youth offer

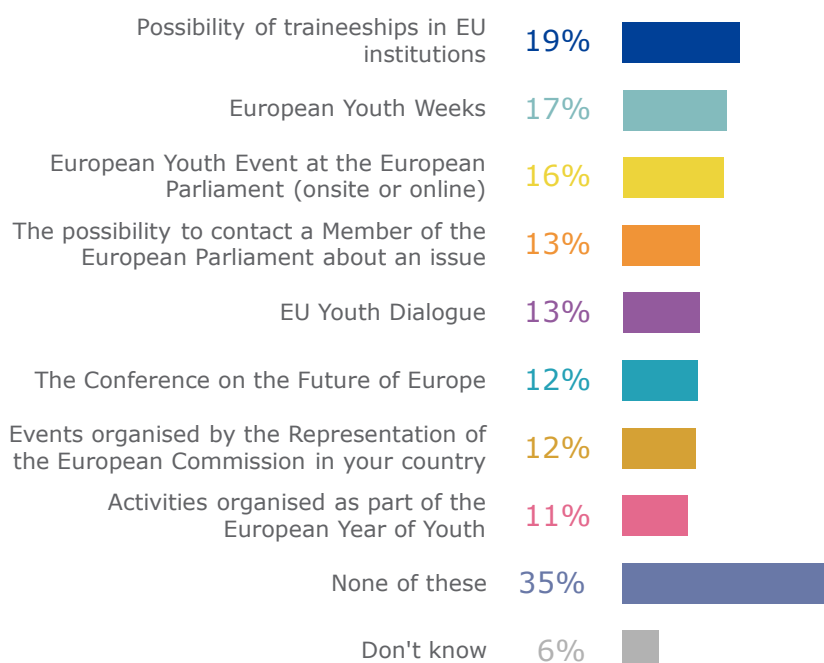
### 4.1. Awareness about initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities

One of the key aims of the EU Youth Strategy is to encourage and promote inclusive democratic participation of all young people in society and democratic processes. With this in mind, young people in this survey were asked which EU level youth participation initiatives they had heard of.

The results show that these initiatives are more or less equally known and that none of them are known by more than one in five young people. The **most well-known is the possibility of traineeships in EU institutions (19% note to be aware of this), followed by the European Youth Weeks (17%) and the European Youth Event at the European Parliament (16%)**. Slightly more than one in ten are aware of the possibility to contact a Member of the European Parliament about an issue, the EU Youth Dialogue (both 13%), the Conference on the Future of Europe, events organised by the Representation of the European Commission in their country (both 12%) and activities organised as part of the European Year of Youth (11%).

Slightly more than one in three young people (35%) have heard about none of these initiatives.

**Q11** The European Union offers various initiatives to get young people more involved in European politics. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

**At country level, there is substantial variation in the awareness about EU initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities.** The possibility of traineeships in EU































institutions is the (shared) most well-known initiative in 12 Member States. European Youth Weeks are most well known in nine Member States. In four countries (Austria, Belgium, Latvia and Luxembourg), young people are most likely to be aware about the European Youth Event at the European Parliament. In Cyprus and Greece, respondents most often know the EU Youth Dialogue. In Ireland, the possibility to contact a Member of the European Parliament about an issue is the most well-known initiative.

Proportionally, the share of young people being aware of traineeships in EU institutions ranges from 12% in Ireland and 13% in both the Netherlands and Sweden, to 31% in Bulgaria. Awareness about the European Youth Weeks shows more variation, ranging from 9% in both Denmark and Sweden to 40% in Slovenia. Young people's awareness about the European Youth Event at the European Parliament varies between 8% in Sweden and 28% in Croatia.

**Sweden is the only country where more than half of respondents (54%) are not aware of any EU initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities . Other countries where many are not aware of any initiatives include the Netherlands (46%) and Ireland (44%).** By contrast, less than one in five young people are not aware of any initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities in Bulgaria and Slovenia (19% in both countries).

**Q11** The European Union offers various initiatives to get young people more involved in European politics. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

	Possibility of traineeships in EU institutions	European Youth Weeks	European Youth Event at the European Parliament (onsite or online)	EU Youth Dialogue	The possibility to contact a Member of the European Parliament about an issue	Events organised by the Representation of the European Commission in your country	The Conference on the Future of Europe	Activities organised as part of the European Year of Youth	None of these	Don't know
EU27 	19	17	16	13	13	12	12	11	35	6
BE 	16	15	18	13	12	12	12	10	33	6
BG 	31	28	17	14	12	18	15	16	19	7
CZ 	20	16	16	10	13	10	11	9	30	12
DK 	18	9	14	10	14	11	7	8	41	6
DE 	17	12	16	12	16	13	12	10	37	5
EE 	22	15	15	8	11	10	14	10	41	5
IE 	12	11	17	13	18	9	12	8	44	4
EL 	22	18	25	27	13	13	17	13	30	4
ES 	18	17	14	12	11	13	13	14	36	5
FR 	18	21	14	11	10	9	10	9	41	6
HR 	19	33	28	15	13	9	13	11	24	6
IT 	25	16	17	13	12	15	15	11	29	6
CY 	20	18	21	23	11	13	15	12	31	9
LV 	20	22	24	14	10	12	14	13	29	7
LT 	18	26	11	15	11	12	10	13	28	8
LU 	16	12	20	10	7	8	12	2	43	7
HU 	17	17	16	13	9	14	9	9	38	5
MT 	22	14	13	18	14	10	15	9	40	7
NL 	13	14	11	10	10	9	10	9	46	5
AT 	19	13	20	13	12	11	10	9	34	6
PL 	24	20	21	14	16	11	15	12	30	7
PT 	24	28	21	14	11	12	18	13	26	5
RO 	21	16	18	15	14	18	11	12	26	7
SI 	20	40	21	17	15	13	14	13	19	7
SK 	20	32	19	14	16	10	12	12	22	8
FI 	16	19	18	12	15	11	14	10	31	6
SE 	13	9	8	7	10	7	7	6	54	8

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green** (excluding 'None of these')

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Differences between young women and men in terms of their awareness about EU initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities are limited. Young women are somewhat more likely than their male peers to have heard about the possibility of traineeships in EU institutions (21% vs 18%). Young men are slightly more likely than their female counterparts to be aware about events organised by the representation of the European Commission in their country (14% vs 10%) or the possibility to contact a Member of the European Parliament about an issue (14% vs 11%). Young women are substantially more likely not to have heard of any of these initiatives (38% vs 32% of young men).

The youngest age group tends to be least aware about the EU initiatives to get young people more involved in European level activities. For example, 16% of young people aged 15-18 have heard about the possibility of traineeships in EU institutions, compared to 21% of both those aged 19-24 and 25-30. Similarly, 15% of young people aged 15-18 have heard about the European Youth Event at the European Parliament, compared to 17%-18% of those aged 19-24 and 25-30. However, it is the 19-24 age group that is most likely not to have heard of any of these initiatives – 31% note this, compared to 37% in both the youngest (15-18) and oldest (25-30) age groups.

Young people with a higher level of education (post-secondary education or higher) are more likely than those with a lower level of education (secondary education or lower) to have heard about the possibility of traineeships in EU institutions (22% vs 13%) or the European Youth Weeks (17% vs 13%). High and low educated young people are, however, equally likely to have heard of none of these initiatives (44%-45%).

Young people actively participating in civic life appear to be more aware of EU initiatives to get young people involved in European level activities. For example, of young people active in more than one youth organisation (see Section 2.2), 30% have heard about the European Youth Event at the European Parliament, compared to 9% of those not active in any youth organisation.

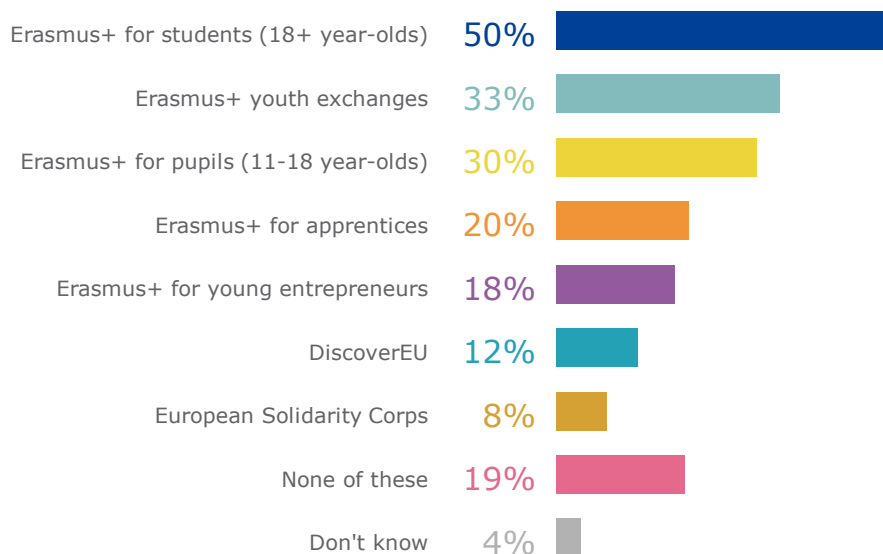
## 4.2. Awareness of EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country

There are various EU-funded programmes aimed at supporting young people to work, study, volunteer or sport in another EU country, including the Erasmus+ programme. Respondents were asked which, if any, of the listed EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country they had heard of.

**By far the most well-known is Erasmus+ for students (18+ year-olds) – 50% of the surveyed young people are aware of this funding opportunity.** Also, the other Erasmus+ programmes are relatively well known: 33% of the surveyed young people have heard about Erasmus+ youth exchanges, 30% are aware of Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds), 20% have heard of Erasmus+ for apprentices, and 18% note to be aware of Erasmus+ for young entrepreneurs. The other EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country are less well known. This includes DiscoverEU<sup>4</sup> (12%) and the European Solidarity Corps (8%).

About one in five surveyed young people (19%) have not heard about any of the listed EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country and 5% don't know.

**Q8** Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

<sup>4</sup> Note that in the survey questionnaire, respondents were asked about their knowledge of “DiscoverEU (Interrail)”, implying that the results for this item may include respondents who have heard about Interrail, but not about DiscoverEU. As the official name of the programme is DiscoverEU, the reference to Interrail was removed in the reports of this study.

**In all 27 Member States, Erasmus+ for students is the most well-known EU-funded opportunity for young people to stay in another EU country.** The share of young people knowing Erasmus+ for students is largest in Greece (72%) and Cyprus (70%) and smallest in Sweden (26%). Large country differences are also visible with regard to the awareness about other Erasmus+ programmes. The proportion of young people being aware of Erasmus+ youth exchanges ranges from 17% in Denmark and Sweden, 18% in the Netherlands and 19% in Germany, to 53% in Cyprus, 56% in Greece and 57% in Latvia. The share of young people knowing Erasmus+ for pupils ranges from 13% in Sweden, 14% in the Netherlands and 15% in Denmark, to 48% in Latvia, 49% in Slovenia, 50% in Cyprus and 51% in Greece.

As can be made up from the results above, awareness about EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country tends to be higher in Southern European countries such as Cyprus and Greece and lower in Northern and Western European countries such as Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. This is corroborated by the share of respondents answering that they know none of the programmes, which ranges from 5% in Greece and 7% in Cyprus, to 35% in Denmark, 41% in the Netherlands and 47% in Sweden.

**Q8** Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

		Erasmus+ for students (18+ year-olds)	Erasmus+ youth exchanges	Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds)	Erasmus+ for apprentices	Erasmus+ for young entrepreneurs	DiscoverEU	European Solidarity Corps	None of these	Don't know
EU27		50	33	30	20	18	12	8	19	4
BE		57	35	29	21	15	10	7	13	3
BG		47	35	36	31	25	9	11	18	5
CZ		58	41	33	18	16	7	8	15	6
DK		31	17	15	15	10	18	8	35	5
DE		34	19	23	15	16	12	8	29	5
EE		57	47	46	33	18	8	11	14	2
IE		52	24	22	14	13	25	8	24	2
EL		72	56	51	41	22	15	10	5	2
ES		63	40	32	21	26	22	7	9	2
FR		56	33	30	18	18	7	6	18	4
HR		60	46	41	20	19	9	13	12	3
IT		61	39	33	20	15	15	8	12	3
CY		70	53	50	39	26	5	6	7	3
LV		60	57	48	24	19	8	8	12	5
LT		61	41	41	11	14	9	9	12	3
LU		60	31	26	16	10	21	5	18	6
HU		44	37	35	26	22	5	7	22	5
MT		69	46	36	31	25	11	6	10	4
NL		32	18	14	16	9	16	5	41	3
AT		42	22	31	18	15	15	7	23	6
PL		52	47	39	32	20	5	8	14	4
PT		65	47	35	33	25	21	8	8	2
RO		54	33	33	12	22	9	10	13	4
SI		62	47	49	22	22	11	10	8	3
SK		56	49	36	13	18	5	8	14	5
FI		40	30	29	18	15	21	7	21	5
SE		26	17	13	5	7	13	5	47	7

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green** (excluding 'None of these')

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young women are more likely than their male peers to have heard of most EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. This is the notably case with regard to Erasmus+ for students (55% of female respondents have heard about this funding opportunity, versus 46% of male respondents), Erasmus+ youth exchanges (37% vs 30%) and Erasmus+ for pupils (32% vs 28%).

The results suggest that the knowledge of the different Erasmus programmes is highest among young people in the age group these programmes are targeted at. Knowledge about Erasmus+ for students is highest among those aged 19-24 (54%), followed by those aged 25-30 (50%), and lowest among those aged 15-18 (47%). Erasmus+ for pupils is known by 37% of those aged 15-18, 30% of those aged 19-24 and 25% of those aged 25-30. The largest share are aware about Erasmus+ youth exchanges in the 15-18 age group (35%) and the smallest share in the 25-30 age group (32%).

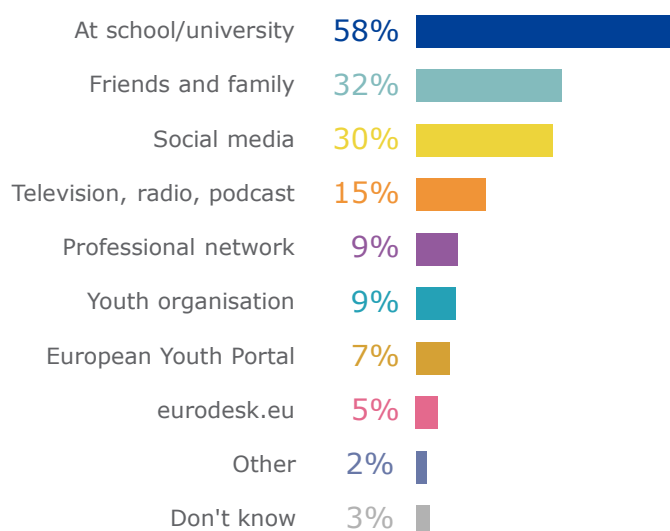
The higher young people's education, the more likely they are to have heard of Erasmus+ for students – 62% of those with post-secondary education or higher have heard of this EU-funded opportunity, compared to 35% of those with secondary education or lower. The same pattern is visible for other Erasmus+ programmes, although differences are smaller. For example, 36% of young people with post-secondary education or higher are aware of Erasmus+ youth exchanges, compared to 27% of those with secondary education or lower. Young people with secondary education or lower are much more likely not to have heard of any of the EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country (32% vs 18% of those with post-secondary education or higher).

### 4.3. How did they first hear about these EU-funded opportunities?

Surveyed young people who noted to have heard about one or more of the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country, were asked how they first heard about these opportunities.

**Among respondents who are aware of EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country, a majority (58%) have learnt about this at school or university, which makes this by far the most important channel.** The second and third most important channels through which young people have heard about one or more of the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country are friends and family (32%) and social media (30%). 15% have heard about these opportunities through television, radio or podcasts. All other channels are mentioned by less than one in ten respondents; this includes professional networks and youth organisations (both 9%), the European Youth Portal (7%), and eurodesk.eu (5%). A very small share have heard about one or more of the EU-funded opportunities via another channel (2%) or don't know (3%).

**Q9** How did you first hear about these EU-funded opportunities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]  
(% - EU27)



Base: Respondents who have heard about EU-funded opportunities (n=20 623)



**In all 27 EU Member States, school or university is the place where young people are most likely to have heard about the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country.** In 25 Member States more than half of respondents have heard about the EU-funded opportunities via this channel, the exceptions being Denmark and Germany (both 47%). In Malta, close to three quarters (73%) of young people have heard about the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country at school or university.

The importance of both friends / family and social media as channels through which young people have heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country varies significantly across countries. The share having heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another via friends and family varies between 21% in Sweden and 49% in Luxembourg. The proportion having heard about these opportunities via social media is highest in Latvia (45%) and Croatia (44%) and lowest in Slovenia (22%).

**Q9** How did you first hear about these EU-funded opportunities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]  
(% by country)

		At school/university	Friends and family	Social media	Television, radio, podcast	Youth organisation	Professional network	European Youth Portal	eurodesk.eu	Don't know
EU27		58	32	30	15	9	9	7	5	2
BE		57	36	32	13	11	9	5	5	2
BG		59	34	30	11	10	9	9	5	3
CZ		62	25	35	15	6	5	6	6	2
DK		47	32	24	12	11	9	8	8	2
DE		47	29	26	15	11	16	9	8	2
EE		68	25	32	10	11	5	5	2	2
IE		57	38	30	11	7	6	6	3	4
EL		71	39	33	13	7	5	8	4	2
ES		57	42	27	13	10	9	8	3	2
FR		57	35	27	18	7	11	7	4	3
HR		62	31	44	22	11	5	11	5	2
IT		60	31	30	17	6	7	7	5	2
CY		71	32	29	9	9	6	6	3	1
LV		71	31	45	14	13	7	6	3	2
LT		72	22	26	11	9	7	5	4	2
LU		67	49	34	13	4	5	2	1	4
HU		60	27	31	16	9	7	8	6	3
MT		73	33	39	8	11	5	3	3	1
NL		53	32	26	11	6	6	7	4	3
AT		51	31	32	12	10	12	7	6	4
PL		64	24	35	17	8	6	5	4	2
PT		69	35	34	14	9	7	10	3	2
RO		62	24	33	15	14	8	6	3	2
SI		69	22	22	12	10	5	7	4	2
SK		67	25	33	16	7	6	8	4	2
FI		53	24	32	11	12	12	8	6	3
SE		56	21	29	12	6	5	4	4	4

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**

Base: Respondents who have heard about EU-funded opportunities (n=20 623)

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young females are more likely than their male peers to have heard about the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country at school/university (64% vs 52%). For all other sources the inverse holds true, meaning that young men are more likely to have heard about the EU-funded opportunities via these sources. For example, 17% of male respondents have heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another country via television, radio or podcast, versus 13% of their female counterparts.

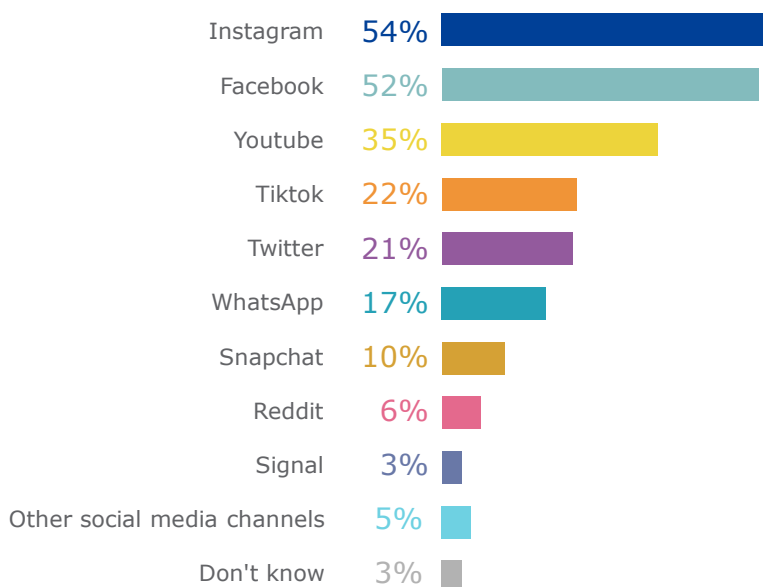
In the youngest age group (aged 15-18), 35% have heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another country via social media, compared to 27%-29% in the two older age groups. Concerning the other channels, age differences are limited.

Young people with secondary education or lower are more likely than their higher educated peers to have learnt about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via social media (29% vs 24%) and television, radio, podcast (17% vs 12%). Unsurprisingly, (given that they have been in education for a longer period of time), young people with post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those with secondary education or lower to have heard about the EU-funded opportunities to stay in another country at school or university (68% vs 49%).

#### 4.4. Via which social media did they hear about these EU-funded opportunities?

Surveyed young people who indicated they have heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via social media were asked via which social media they learnt about this. **Two social media channels are mentioned by more than half of these respondents: Instagram (54%) and Facebook (52%), which makes these by far the two most important social media channels.** About one third note to have heard about these EU-funded opportunities via YouTube (35%). Roughly one in five indicate to have heard about these EU-funded opportunities through TikTok (22%), Twitter (21%) or WhatsApp (17%). One in ten or less note to have learnt about these EU-funded opportunities via Snapchat (10%), Reddit (6%) or Signal (3%). 5% have learnt about it via other social media channels.

**Q10** Via which social media did you hear about these EU-funded opportunities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)



Base: Respondents who have heard about EU-funded opportunities via social media (n=6 412)

In all 27 Member States, either Instagram or Facebook is the most important social media channel through which young people have heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another country (Instagram is the most important channel in 11 countries, Facebook in 15 countries; in Czechia both are equally important). **However, the relative importance of Instagram and Facebook at the national level varies.** The share of young people who have heard about EU-funded opportunities via Instagram ranges from 34% in Poland, 35% in Bulgaria and Lithuania, and 36% in Malta, to 69% in Spain. The share of young people who have heard about EU-funded opportunities via Facebook is largest in Malta (80%), Lithuania (79%), Bulgaria (78%) and Estonia (77%), and smallest in Spain (28%), Finland (36%) and Ireland (38%). Due to the smaller sample sizes for this question, some caution needs to be exercised when interpreting these findings.

### **Socio-demographic considerations**

There are some notable differences in the social media through which different socio-demographic groups have heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country.

Young males who heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via social media are more likely than their female peers to have heard about these opportunities via Facebook (54% vs 49%), YouTube (41% vs 30%) or Twitter (26% vs 17%). On the other hand, female respondents are more likely than their male counterparts to have heard about these opportunities via Instagram (58% vs 49%).

Differences between age groups are pronounced. Facebook is a much more likely source for the oldest respondents. Of respondents aged 25-30 who heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via social media, 72% heard about this via Facebook; in comparison, for those aged 15-18 and 19-24, these figures are 28% and 53%, respectively. Instagram and TikTok are much more important sources for the youngest age group: 65% of those aged 15-18 heard about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via Instagram, compared to 54% of those aged 19-24 and 43% of those aged 25-30. For TikTok, the corresponding proportions are 29% (aged 15-18), 21% (aged 19-24) and 16% (aged 25-30).

Young people with post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those with secondary education or lower to have learnt about EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country via Facebook (65% vs 57%). Regarding TikTok, the situation is the other way around: 19% of those with secondary education or lower note to have heard about EU-funded opportunities via this source, compared to 10% of those with post-secondary education or higher. This aligns to the results for age (higher educated respondents being relatively older).

## Section 5. Youth's expectations from the EU

### 5.1. What do young people expect from the EU for their generation?

The surveyed young people were asked what they expect of the European Union for their generation – they could select up to three answers from a list of nine.

**In first place comes 'preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation', which is 37% of respondents expect from the EU.** The next three expectations are mentioned by about a third of respondents: 'Increasing job opportunities for young people' (33%), 'fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities' (32%) and 'promoting environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change' (31%). Around a quarter expect the EU to promote Human Rights, democracy and common European values (27%) and inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination (24%). Respondents are least likely to expect the EU to play a strong role in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and other health challenges, bring young people from different parts of the EU together (both 16%), or promote the digitalisation of society (13%). Very small shares expect something else from the EU (3%) or don't know (4%).

**Q17** What do you expect of the European Union for your generation? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)































Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

**In 15 out of 27 Member States, preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation is young people's key expectation from the EU.** In seven of the remaining countries, increasing job opportunities for young people is the main expectation. In Bulgaria, Cyprus and Greece, fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities comes in first place. Young people in Belgium and France are most likely to expect the EU to promote environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change.

The share of young people expecting the EU to preserve peace, reinforce international security and promote international cooperation ranges from 28% in Spain and 31% in Belgium, to 56% in Estonia and 57% in Luxembourg. The proportion expecting the EU to increase job opportunities for young people ranges from 19% in Germany, 21% in Denmark and 23% in Austria, to 45% in Croatia and Greece and 53% in Cyprus. The proportion expecting the EU to fight poverty and economic and social inequalities is also highest in Cyprus (54%) and Greece (46%), while fewest expect this in Denmark (23%) and Sweden (26%). The share of young people expecting the EU to promote environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change varies between 20% in Romania and 44% in Malta.

**Q17** What do you expect of the European Union for your generation? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% by country)

	Preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation	Increasing job opportunities for young people	Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	Promoting environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change	Promoting Human Rights, democracy and common European values	Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	Playing a strong role in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and other health challenges	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together	Promoting the digitalisation of society	Other	Don't know
EU27 	37	33	32	31	27	24	16	16	13	3	4
BE 	31	29	32	33	24	26	18	13	10	2	5
BG 	34	37	43	23	24	22	13	19	10	2	3
CZ 	42	33	31	23	31	17	17	19	13	2	4
DK 	36	21	23	35	31	23	17	17	15	1	7
DE 	34	19	29	31	25	22	21	19	19	2	5
EE 	56	33	34	33	29	22	22	11	13	3	2
IE 	34	38	35	35	34	27	18	19	8	3	3
EL 	42	45	46	34	32	21	15	12	10	3	1
ES 	28	42	35	24	30	32	15	16	12	2	3
FR 	35	31	30	36	24	26	15	16	9	3	5
HR 	41	45	41	25	25	17	16	17	12	2	3
IT 	38	41	28	32	26	26	13	14	14	2	3
CY 	39	53	54	25	31	18	17	10	7	1	3
LV 	51	34	39	23	25	20	14	14	10	2	4
LT 	42	36	33	23	26	21	19	14	11	3	4
LU 	57	32	42	41	33	23	12	13	8	3	2
HU 	41	37	31	33	22	20	17	9	13	3	5
MT 	47	39	37	44	30	22	17	15	10	4	2
NL 	39	34	28	36	25	24	16	14	13	3	5
AT 	38	23	34	30	27	21	20	19	13	4	3
PL 	46	38	34	26	31	18	14	18	12	2	3
PT 	38	42	38	34	28	25	14	15	11	2	3
RO 	37	39	33	20	25	25	16	16	10	4	3
SI 	37	40	32	25	24	19	15	21	11	4	3
SK 	40	35	33	31	26	15	16	18	11	3	4
FI 	45	29	34	27	29	24	19	9	9	2	4
SE 	50	29	26	35	46	26	10	10	10	2	5

Most-frequently selected response shown in green

Base: All respondents (n=26 178)



### **Socio-demographic considerations**

Young women and men have broadly the same expectations from the EU. Both young women and men find preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation the most important priority, followed by increasing job opportunities for young people. However, young women are much more likely than young men to expect 'the promotion of inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination' (29% vs 19%). Young men, on the other hand, are more likely to expect the EU to promote the digitalisation of society (16% vs 9%).

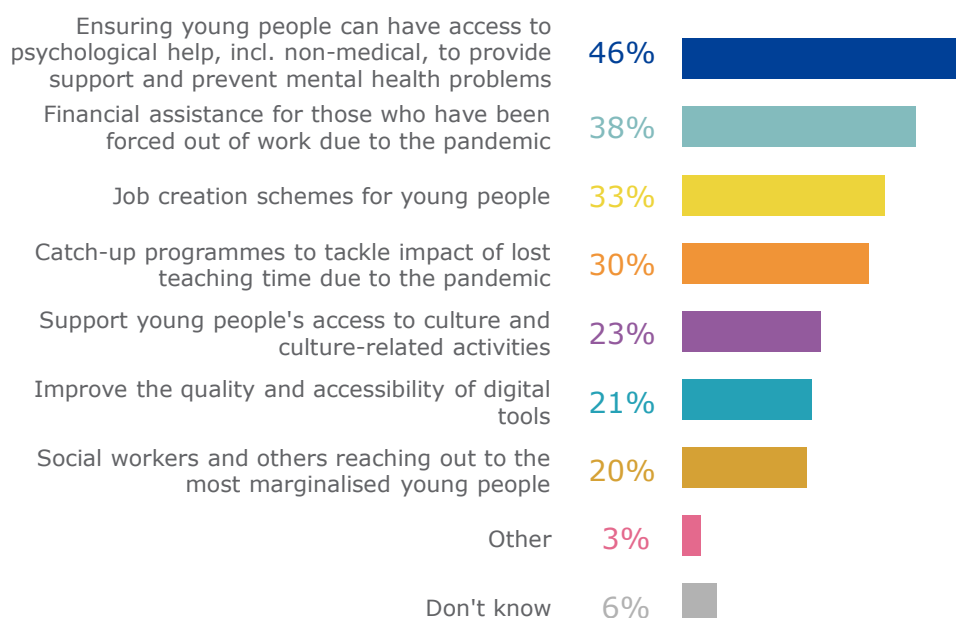
Young people in different age groups have similar expectations from the EU. There is much more variation when looking at respondents with different levels of education. Notably, young people with post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those with secondary education or lower to expect the EU to preserve peace, reinforce international security and promote international cooperation. Likewise, of young people with post-secondary education or higher, 36% expect the EU to promote environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change, compared to 24% of those with secondary education or lower.

## 5.2. Policy measures most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth

The European Year of Youth recognizes the toll COVID-19 policies had on young people’s education, access to jobs and mental health, and aims to create new opportunities for them in Europe. With a view to this, the surveyed young people were asked which policy measures in their opinion would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth (they could select maximum three policy measures from a list of seven).

**The young people surveyed find as the most effective measure ‘ensuring young people can have access to psychological help, including non-medical help, to provide support and prevent mental health problems’** – 46% select this among the measures they see as most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth. The next most often selected measures – all chosen by at least three in ten respondents – are ‘financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic’ (38%), job creation schemes for young people (33%) and ‘catch-up programmes to tackle impact of lost teaching time due to the pandemic’ (30%). The remaining measures are selected by 20%-23% of respondents; this includes ‘support young people’s access to culture and culture-related activities’, ‘improve the quality and accessibility of digital tools’ and ‘social workers and others reaching out to the most marginalised young people’. Very small shares find other measures (3%) most effective or don’t know (6%).

**Q18** In your opinion, which policy measures would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS] (% - EU27)































Base: All respondents (n=26 178)

**In 19 out of 27 Member States, the largest share of young people consider ‘ensuring young people can have access to psychological help, including non-medical help, to provide support and prevent mental health problems’ the most effective measure to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth.** In the eight remaining countries, ‘financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic’ is the top-ranking measure.

The proportion of young people who feel that ensuring young people can have access to psychological help is the most effective measure ranges from 33% in Bulgaria and 35% in France, to 59% in both Estonia and Malta and 63% in the Netherlands. The share thinking the same about financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic, ranges from 31% in Denmark and 33% in both Germany and Poland, to 55% in Greece and 60% in Cyprus.

**Q18** In your opinion, which policy measures would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]  
(% by country)

	Ensuring young people can have access to psychological help to provide support and prevent mental health problems	Financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic	Job creation schemes for young people	Catch-up programmes to tackle impact of lost teaching time due to the pandemic	Support young people's access to culture and culture-related activities	Improve the quality and accessibility of digital tools	Social workers and others reaching out to the most marginalised young people	Other	Don't know
EU27 	46	38	33	30	23	21	20	3	6
BE 	46	39	25	31	25	18	19	2	6
BG 	33	47	38	35	24	17	18	3	4
CZ 	40	39	27	34	20	23	17	4	7
DK 	51	31	20	28	31	18	19	3	7
DE 	48	33	20	29	22	28	26	4	5
EE 	59	47	30	37	19	21	23	2	4
IE 	56	39	42	28	24	17	25	3	5
EL 	50	55	47	32	16	23	20	4	2
ES 	52	39	45	28	24	16	23	2	4
FR 	35	38	32	31	26	19	16	3	9
HR 	44	51	48	29	15	18	19	2	4
IT 	43	38	38	32	20	25	18	2	3
CY 	43	60	47	33	14	18	20	2	4
LV 	45	38	37	31	24	17	19	4	7
LT 	48	36	34	29	19	18	23	4	5
LU 	57	49	31	32	22	18	22	6	5
HU 	40	39	39	29	19	24	18	4	7
MT 	59	50	41	29	20	25	17	6	2
NL 	63	39	22	33	27	12	21	4	5
AT 	51	38	23	30	19	25	24	4	5
PL 	50	33	39	31	22	19	19	1	7
PT 	52	45	42	27	26	21	15	3	4
RO 	39	41	36	29	24	18	16	4	4
SI 	42	46	38	31	21	20	17	3	4
SK 	42	46	33	35	20	20	14	4	5
FI 	55	39	32	22	22	12	31	2	5
SE 	57	34	36	34	18	17	22	3	8

Most-frequently selected response shown in **green**  
Base: All respondents (n=26 178)





























### **Socio-demographic considerations**

In general, young men and women hold similar opinions on which policy measures would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth. Nonetheless, young women are more likely than young men to find it effective measures to '[ensure] young people can have access to psychological help, including non-medical help, to provide support and prevent mental health problems' (53% vs 40%) and provide financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic (41% vs 35%).

Differences between respondents from different age groups are minor. Education level shows a stronger link to opinions on which policy measures would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth. Compared to young people with secondary education or lower, those with post-secondary education or higher are more likely to find most measures effective, including notably catch-up programmes to tackle the impact of lost teaching time due to the pandemic (34% vs 26%) and job creation schemes for young people (39% vs 32%).

## Technical specifications

Between 22 February and 4 March 2022, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 502 “Youth and democracy in the European Year of Youth” at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit. This Flash Eurobarometer covers the population of EU citizens, aged between 15 and 30, and residents in one of the 27 Member States of the EU.

	Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15-30 (absolute number)	Population 16-30 (as % of EU27 population)
EU27 	<b>26 178</b>	<b>22.2.2022-4.3.2022</b>	<b>78 639 209</b>	<b>100%</b>
BE 	1 050	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	2 209 720	2.81%
BG 	1 003	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	1 075 720	1.37%
CZ 	1 008	22.2.2022-26.2.2022	1 731 058	2.20%
DK 	1 047	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	1 198 519	1.52%
DE 	1 075	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	14 467 832	18.40%
EE 	1 008	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	221 962	0.28%
IE 	1 022	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	984 569	1.25%
EL 	1 019	22.2.2022-23.2.2022	1 784 042	2.27%
ES 	1 003	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	7 894 438	10.04%
FR 	1 032	22.2.2022-3.3.2022	12 598 773	16.02%
HR 	1 049	22.2.2022-3.3.2022	715 725	0.91%
IT 	1 061	22.2.2022-3.3.2022	9 500 505	12.08%
CY 	522	22.2.2022-28.2.2022	200 626	0.26%
LV 	1 010	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	305 979	0.39%
LT 	1 019	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	500 993	0.64%
LU 	509	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	129 725	0.16%
HU 	1 017	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	1 760 005	2.24%
MT 	507	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	106 662	0.14%
NL 	1 049	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	3 505 536	4.46%
AT 	1 030	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	1 661 233	2.11%
PL 	1 030	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	6 674 944	8.49%
PT 	1 025	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	1 760 400	2.24%
RO 	1 008	22.2.2022-3.3.2022	3 273 381	4.16%
SI 	1 009	22.2.2022-4.3.2022	335 195	0.43%
SK 	1 003	22.2.2022-28.2.2022	977 422	1.24%
FI 	1 059	22.2.2022-25.2.2022	1 032 994	1.31%
SE 	1 004	22.2.2022-2.3.2022	2 031 251	2.58%

All interviews were carried via **Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI)**, using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who have agreed to take part in research. A share of respondents in Luxembourg was recruited via social media networks.

**Sampling quota** were set based on age (15-19 year-olds, 10-24 year-olds, 25-30 year-olds), gender and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).

## Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The “margin of error” quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

### Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances (at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rowsvarious observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	±6.0	±8.3	±12.0	±13.9	±12.0	±8.3	±6.0
n=100	±4.3	±5.9	±8.5	±9.8	±8.5	±5.9	±4.3
n=200	±3.0	±4.2	±6.0	±6.9	±6.0	±4.2	±3.0
n=500	±1.9	±2.6	±3.8	±4.4	±3.8	±2.6	±1.9
n=1000	±1.4	±1.9	±2.7	±3.1	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
n=1500	±1.1	±1.5	±2.2	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
n=2000	±1.0	±1.3	±1.9	±2.2	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

## Questionnaire

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ASK ALL

**DX4 Are you currently in education or training? This can be full-time or part-time.**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Yes, full-time	1
Yes, part-time	2
No	3
Don't know	998

ASK IF DX4=1 or 2

**DX4a What type of education or training are you in?**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Lower secondary level	1
Upper secondary level, general education	2
Upper secondary level, vocational education and training, including apprenticeships	3
Post-secondary, non-higher education	4
Higher education	5
Don't know	998

ASK IF DX4=3 or 998

**DX4b What is the highest level of education or training that you have completed?**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Left school before completing lower secondary education	1
Lower secondary education	2
Upper secondary level, general education	3
Upper secondary level, vocational education and training, including apprenticeships	4
Post-secondary, non-higher education	5
Higher education	6
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**DX5 Are you currently in work? This can be full-time or part-time, including alongside education training.**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Yes, full-time	1
Yes, part-time	2
No	3
Don't know	998



ASK IF DX5 = 1 or 2

**DX5a Which of the following best describes your current job situation?**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Skilled employee/worker (job that requires a specialised education)	1
Unskilled employee/worker	2
Self-employed/freelancer	3
Seasonal worker	4
Student job	5
Doing an internship/apprenticeship	6
Don't know	998

ASK IF DX4 = (3 or 998) AND DX5=(3 or 998)

**DX5b Which of the following best describes your current situation?**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Unemployed, looking for a job	1
Unemployed but not looking for work	2
Unable to work because of a disability or illness	3
On maternity/paternity/parental leave	4
Looking after the home	5
Other	6
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**DX1 Which of the following best describes your current household situation?**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Living with spouse/partner, no children	1
Living with spouse/partner, children at home	2
Single parent	3
Single, living with parents or close family	4
In a relationship, living with parents or close family	5
Single, living alone	6
In a relationship, living along	8
Single, sharing accommodation with friends/flatmates	9
In a relationship, sharing accommodation with friends/flatmates	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q1 In your opinion what are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers? You can select up to three answers.**

[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-9; ITEMS 11 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Voting in local, national or European elections	1
Participating in political movements, parties or unions	2
Contacting a politician about an issue	3
Volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation	4
Boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	5
Participating in student or youth organisations	6
Taking part in a public consultation on proposed political initiatives (online or offline)	7
Taking part in the EU Youth dialogue	8
Engaging in social media by expressing my opinion, using hashtags or changing my profile picture for example	9
Other	10
None of these are effective	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q2 In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations? Select all that apply.**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-7; ITEMS 9 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

A sports club	1
A youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation	2
A cultural organisation	3
A political organisation or a political party	4
An organisation with volunteering activities	5
An organisation active in the domain of climate change/environmental issues	6
An organisation promoting human rights or global development	7
Any other youth organisation, club, non-governmental organisation, etc.	8
None of these	9
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q2 = 9

**Q3 For what reasons have you not taken part in these activities? Please select all that apply.**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE ITEMS 1-6; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

I don't have time	1
I'm not interested	2
I have not yet thought about it	3
I don't know how to do this	4
I don't understand the issues enough	5
Nobody has ever asked or invited me to take part	6
Other	7
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q2 = 5

**Q4 Have you received a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of your learning outcomes of the volunteering activity?**

[SINGLE ANSWER]

I received a report that outlined what I have learnt	1
I received a report but it did not outline what I have learnt	2
I did not receive a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation	3
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q5 Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities?**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-5; ITEMS 6 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Studying, training or apprenticeship in another EU country	1
Being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country	2
Being involved in any political activities in another EU country	3
Volunteering or similar activities in another EU country	4
Working in another EU country	5
None of these	6
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q5 = 6

**Q6 What stopped you from taking part in such activities?  
Select all that apply.**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-9; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

Not interested	1
Insufficient foreign language skills	2
I am a caretaker of another person at home and can therefore not leave the country	3
My parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging me to go abroad	4
I do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period	5
Lack of financial means	6
Lack of information on possibilities to go abroad	7
Lack of opportunities abroad that would match my interests	8
The experience would not be recognised at home	9
Other	10
Don't know	998

SPLIT ASK IF Q5 = 1/2/3/4/5  
BALLOT

**Q7 Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...?  
Select all that you agree with.**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-9; ITEMS 11 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Increased your knowledge of other European countries	1
Made me feel more European	2
Increased your interest in living in another European country later on (for work or education)	3
Made you more interested in European topics	4
Increased your interest in foreign languages	5
Made you more aware of other cultures and values	6
Increased your self-confidence	7
Will allow you to adapt better to new situations in the future	8
Will allow you to make friends more easily	9
Other	10
None of these	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q8 Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of?**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-7; KEEP 1-5 GROUPED; ITEMS 8 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Erasmus+ for students (18+ year-olds)	1
Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds)	2
Erasmus+ for apprentices	3
Erasmus+ youth exchanges	4
Erasmus+ for young entrepreneurs	5
DiscoverEU (Interrail)	6
European Solidarity Corps	7
None of these	8
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q8 = 1/2/3/4/5/6/7

**Q9 How did you first hear about these EU-funded opportunities?**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-8; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

Social media	1
European Youth Portal	2
eurodesk.eu	3
Youth organization	4
At school/university	5
Friends and family	6
Professional network	7
Television, radio, podcast	8
Other	9
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q9 = 1

**Q10 Via which social media did you hear about these EU-funded opportunities?**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-9; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

Facebook	1
Twitter	2
Instagram	3
YouTube	4
TikTok	5
Reddit	6
Snapchat	7
WhatsApp	8
Signal	9
Other social media channels	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q11 The European Union offers various initiatives to get young people more involved in European politics. Which, if any, have you heard of?**

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-8; ITEMS 9 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

EU Youth Dialogue	1
European Youth Weeks	2
European Youth Event at the European Parliament (onsite or online)	3
Possibility of traineeships in EU institutions	4
Events organised by the Representation of the European Commission in your country	5
The possibility to contact a Member of the European Parliament about an issue	6
The Conference on the Future of Europe	7
Activities organised as part of the European Year of Youth	8
None of these	9
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q12 The European Commission has decided to make 2022 the 'European Year of Youth' to support the generation that has sacrificed the most during the COVID-19 pandemic.**

**What are the key themes you think the European Year of Youth should focus on?**

**You can select up to three answers.**

[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-8; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

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 mental and physical health and wellbeing	5
Promoting human rights, democracy and common European values	6
Promoting the digitalisation of society	7
Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	8
Other	9
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q13 In the context of the European Year of Youth, activities will be organised on topics that affect young people. In which activities, if any, would you be most interested in participating?**

**Note that these activities can take place both online and offline. You can select up to three answers.**

[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-8; ITEMS 10 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Opportunities to participate in learning and mobility opportunities	1
Opportunities to engage directly with representatives of European institutions	2
Opportunities to engage directly with national, regional or local politicians	3
Opportunities to engage directly with members of civil society and journalists	4
Conferences, workshops or training sessions	5
Meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries	6
Festivals, artistic performances or concerts	7
Activities organised by youth organisations	8
Other	9
None of these	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q14 What do you most expect from the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers.**

[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-8; KEEP 1-2 GROUPED; ITEMS 10 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

New learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges	1
More information on existing learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges	2
Better recognition of academic diplomas within the EU	3
More efforts to better integrate young people in the job market	4
More involvement of youth groups in decision-making	5
Society and decision-makers to listen more to youth's opinions and needs	6
Activities/events for young people to meet with each other	7
More efforts on the inclusion of disadvantaged young people (vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities)	8
Other	9
I am not expecting anything	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q15 Who would you like to interact with during the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers.**

[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-10; ITEMS 12 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Young people from other European countries	1
Journalists	2
Social partners	3
Non-governmental organisations	4
Regional and local politicians	5
National politicians	6
Members of the European Institutions (e.g. European Parliament, the European Commission etc.)	7
Artists	8
Influencers	9
Representatives from youth organisations	10
Other	11
No one	12
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q16 What, for you, would define a 'successful' European Year of Youth? Rate each of the following outcomes in terms of their importance in defining a 'successful' European Year of Youth.**

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE] [RANDOMISE ITEMS]

**Q16\_1 If decision-makers listened more to the demands of young people and acted on them**

**Q16\_2 If the European Year of Youth increased the opportunities of all young people, including the disadvantaged ones (vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities)**

**Q16\_3 If the European Year of Youth supported the personal, social and professional development of youth**

**Q16\_4 If the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the European Union**

(RESPONSE SCALE)

1 – Not important to define success	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5 – Very important in defining success	5
Don't know	998



ASK ALL

**Q17 What do you expect of the European Union for your generation? You can select up to three answers.**

[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-9; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

Promoting environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change	1
Increasing job opportunities for young people	2
Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	3
Playing a strong role in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and other health challenges	4
Preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation	5
Promoting Human Rights, democracy and common European values	6
Promoting the digitalisation of society	7
Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	8
Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together	9
Other	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q18 In your opinion, which policy measures would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth? You can select up to three answers.**








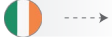




















[UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED] [RANDOMISE 1-7; ITEM 998 IS EXCLUSIVE]

Job creation schemes for young people	1
Catch-up programmes to tackle impact of lost teaching time due to the pandemic	2
Improve the quality and accessibility of digital tools	3
Financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic	4
Social workers and others reaching out to the most marginalised young people	5
Ensuring young people can have access to psychological help, including non-medical help, to provide support and prevent mental health problems	6
Support young people's access to culture and culture-related activities	7
Other	8
Don't know	998








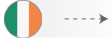



















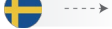
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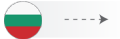


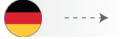

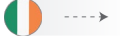

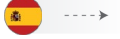

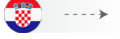

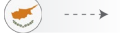
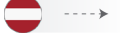
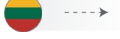
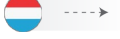
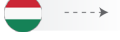

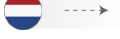
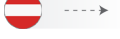




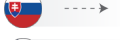
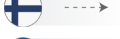
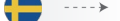
Q1 In your opinion what are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Voting in local, national or European elections	Participating in political movements, parties or unions	Contacting a politician about an issue	Volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation	Boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	Participating in student or youth organisations	Taking part in a public consultation on proposed political initiatives (online or offline)	Taking part in the EU Youth dialogue	Engaging in social media by expressing my opinion, using hashtags or changing my profile picture for example	Other	None of these are effective	Don't know
EU27		39	26	11	19	15	25	23	15	30	3	6	5
BE		30	29	13	15	15	27	20	17	32	3	6	6
BG		38	24	12	27	10	21	29	22	20	4	4	4
CZ		34	23	16	20	12	24	25	13	31	3	5	7
DK		36	35	13	18	18	29	22	10	25	2	3	7
DE		36	30	10	18	18	18	18	7	38	3	7	6
EE		45	25	12	26	13	34	38	7	27	2	4	4
IE		39	28	22	18	21	20	19	7	35	4	8	3
EL		37	15	12	30	19	17	29	26	27	5	8	2
ES		42	30	13	15	11	27	28	18	30	3	9	3
FR		45	24	11	15	19	21	21	15	23	2	9	6
HR		30	20	11	20	13	36	23	20	31	5	6	4
IT		40	22	9	20	14	29	27	22	25	3	5	4
CY		31	14	16	24	9	19	26	35	22	1	10	4
LV		26	25	14	23	9	40	32	19	35	4	5	6
LT		28	25	17	22	14	33	25	22	29	2	3	6
LU		35	24	11	14	18	22	19	14	25	7	15	6
HU		29	19	13	18	12	29	27	18	31	4	5	6
MT		40	27	12	19	15	30	27	16	28	9	8	3
NL		41	29	10	15	14	31	18	8	39	4	5	6
AT		31	26	11	20	18	22	17	9	41	6	7	5
PL		41	22	10	28	12	27	29	11	37	1	6	4
PT		54	31	9	26	10	32	18	21	18	3	4	3
RO		35	21	8	31	7	27	23	28	29	6	4	3
SI		39	20	15	20	11	33	22	22	25	5	4	5
SK		33	21	21	17	8	32	33	17	27	5	4	4
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SE		36	35	15	15	18	34	20	8	28	3	3	9




























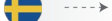
Q2 In the last 12 months, have you participated in any activities of the following organisations? Select all that apply. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		A sports club	A youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation	A cultural organisation	A political organisation or a political party	An organisation with volunteering activities	An organisation active in the domain of climate change/ environmental issues	An organisation promoting human rights or global development	Any other youth organisation, club, non-governmental organisation, etc.	None of these	Don't know
EU27		24	15	11	8	17	12	10	8	39	3
BE		35	21	11	8	17	11	11	8	31	3
BG		24	17	14	6	16	9	11	11	36	5
CZ		24	17	16	6	13	8	6	7	38	6
DK		25	16	9	9	15	12	13	8	37	3
DE		27	17	10	8	17	18	14	5	35	3
EE		28	9	8	5	14	4	6	9	45	4
IE		32	19	11	9	21	12	11	11	31	2
EL		24	11	10	8	20	14	11	11	39	2
ES		20	17	15	8	15	14	10	9	39	3
FR		26	13	12	10	15	8	7	7	43	3
HR		26	12	14	6	18	7	7	9	38	5
IT		19	19	14	7	19	12	11	9	40	2
CY		15	10	7	7	19	7	8	9	49	4
LV		17	12	9	5	11	6	6	8	51	4
LT		29	12	12	4	17	6	6	9	39	4
LU		25	19	14	5	13	10	8	12	39	4
HU		18	11	9	6	13	11	6	9	49	3
MT		16	11	9	8	15	8	5	11	52	1
NL		36	16	9	8	17	8	10	6	35	2
AT		29	15	9	8	14	14	13	7	33	4
PL		18	10	10	5	17	10	8	9	46	4
PT		25	14	11	9	20	6	8	10	38	3
RO		15	17	12	8	24	10	12	11	36	3
SI		28	14	14	6	19	10	9	12	34	4
SK		20	12	10	6	15	10	8	6	43	7
FI		25	14	8	8	14	10	11	9	37	4
SE		29	13	7	6	12	6	8	7	45	3





























Q3 For what reasons have you not taken part in these activities? Please select all that apply. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		I don't have time	I'm not interested	I have not yet thought about it	I don't know how to do this	I don't understand the issues enough	Nobody has ever asked or invited me to take part	Other	Don't know
EU27		39	25	23	10	9	22	6	3
BE		40	31	19	9	4	20	5	3
BG		33	17	28	9	23	24	4	2
CZ		32	29	22	11	23	25	5	2
DK		42	33	18	13	2	17	6	4
DE		40	29	23	4	8	17	8	2
EE		44	33	23	13	7	28	3	4
IE		37	23	18	13	10	22	11	4
EL		44	21	19	16	5	30	12	0
ES		38	20	25	13	15	18	6	2
FR		43	33	16	11	2	20	4	3
HR		38	23	22	12	10	28	5	3
IT		37	18	16	15	13	30	7	3
CY		36	19	14	12	5	35	8	6
LV		34	22	22	11	16	26	6	4
LT		41	13	26	12	9	26	6	4
LU		49	24	21	10	5	26	8	2
HU		39	24	22	9	11	27	8	3
MT		50	28	11	6	8	24	13	1
NL		42	33	25	12	5	22	7	3
AT		43	27	21	8	5	22	9	5
PL		36	19	38	11	7	25	4	2
PT		34	19	24	11	27	21	2	2
RO		29	17	24	11	6	27	7	4
SI		37	22	27	9	3	28	5	1
SK		27	14	33	15	18	29	2	4
FI		37	34	26	10	20	24	2	3
SE		44	33	22	9	5	13	8	5

Q4 Have you received a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation of your learning outcomes of the volunteering activity?

		I received a report that outlined what I have learnt	I received a report but it did not outline what I have learnt	I did not receive a certificate, report or other kind of formal validation	Don't know
EU27		30	19	47	4
BE		30	13	50	7
BG		44	22	31	3
CZ		31	22	43	4
DK		25	15	54	6
DE		32	31	34	3
EE		34	13	45	8
IE		29	16	47	8
EL		30	16	52	3
ES		39	14	44	3
FR		22	12	62	4
HR		31	9	53	7
IT		26	18	51	5
CY		36	12	50	2
LV		26	11	54	9
LT		28	20	52	1
LU		32	13	49	5
HU		24	16	54	6
MT		11	14	64	11
NL		12	20	62	6
AT		34	25	37	4
PL		35	20	42	3
PT		29	17	46	8
RO		43	16	37	4
SI		38	19	37	7
SK		29	18	48	6
FI		34	24	32	10
SE		17	15	57	11

Q5 Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]


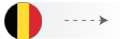
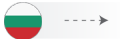


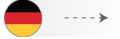

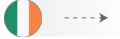
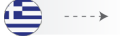
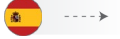

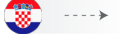

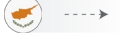
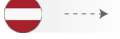
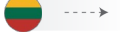
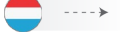
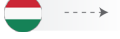

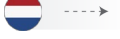
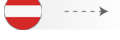




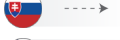
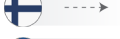
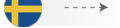
		Studying, training or apprenticeship in another EU country	Being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country	Being involved in any political activities in another EU country	Volunteering or similar activities in another EU country	Working in another EU country	None of these	Don't know
EU27		15	14	7	11	9	58	3
BE		17	15	6	12	7	54	3
BG		16	17	7	9	13	53	3
CZ		12	10	5	8	11	59	6
DK		10	15	9	15	9	55	3
DE		17	17	9	15	10	51	2
EE		21	14	3	8	13	56	3
IE		14	13	7	10	13	61	2
EL		12	13	7	13	6	65	1
ES		15	15	6	12	8	59	3
FR		13	13	7	9	7	64	2
HR		11	11	4	9	10	63	4
IT		17	15	6	9	7	60	3
CY		22	10	6	13	9	58	2
LV		13	12	3	9	12	59	3
LT		11	13	4	10	16	55	4
LU		42	27	4	11	16	40	3
HU		10	12	6	8	9	63	4
MT		22	15	7	10	17	54	2
NL		17	13	5	10	11	59	2
AT		19	18	8	13	11	48	3
PL		13	8	4	11	13	60	4
PT		14	12	7	9	7	64	2
RO		10	14	7	13	13	52	4
SI		15	16	6	10	13	51	5
SK		13	12	4	9	16	53	5
FI		13	13	8	10	9	59	4
SE		8	10	3	4	8	73	3

Q6 What stopped you from taking part in such activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]





























		Not interested	Insufficient foreign language skills	I am a caretaker of another person at home and can therefore not leave the country	My parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging me to go abroad	I do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period	Lack of financial means	Lack of information on possibilities to go abroad	Lack of opportunities abroad that would match my interests	The experience would not be recognised at home	Other	Don't know
EU27		24	19	4	7	20	36	19	14	3	9	5
BE		29	21	3	9	18	32	18	13	4	9	5
BG		23	15	10	9	20	32	20	10	2	9	5
CZ		25	26	9	9	18	39	18	13	5	7	5
DK		35	8	4	9	21	30	19	12	3	10	4
DE		29	19	4	6	15	37	17	12	3	13	5
EE		34	13	4	10	20	35	19	9	2	9	4
IE		19	25	3	8	19	48	30	17	3	10	4
EL		14	11	2	7	20	53	26	17	6	12	3
ES		20	23	5	8	20	36	22	14	3	8	4
FR		26	25	4	6	18	37	17	20	3	7	5
HR		22	13	3	10	19	41	30	23	4	8	3
IT		18	15	2	5	24	36	17	14	3	9	4
CY		16	15	7	4	11	42	23	16	8	5	8
LV		21	18	3	14	19	38	22	5	2	9	7
LT		16	22	5	9	21	35	22	5	3	14	6
LU		26	11	3	8	20	34	27	17	8	20	5
HU		22	21	8	9	16	35	13	10	6	10	8
MT		22	12	5	8	16	38	25	17	6	18	3
NL		32	11	2	7	21	32	19	11	4	14	6
AT		28	13	3	8	14	34	21	17	3	13	5
PL		21	27	5	9	30	38	21	11	3	5	7
PT		16	14	2	9	21	46	21	18	3	7	3
RO		20	8	4	10	19	32	21	13	4	11	3
SI		34	14	4	9	18	40	19	13	5	7	2
SK		23	21	7	6	18	38	16	12	4	9	8
FI		35	19	4	4	20	41	22	10	2	10	5
SE		40	8	2	5	13	20	19	11	2	13	13































Q7 Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...? Select all that you agree with. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Increased your knowledge of other European countries	Made me feel more European	Increased your interest in living in another European country later on (for work or education)	Made you more interested in European topics	Increased your interest in foreign languages	Made you more aware of other cultures and values	Increased your self-confidence	Will allow you to adapt better to new situations in the future	Will allow you to make friends more easily	Other	None of these	Don't know
EU27 	34	22	33	24	35	38	34	31	29	2	2	1
BE 	28	15	29	22	35	36	29	27	26	2	2	2
BG 	34	21	26	27	34	41	36	38	26	1	1	1
CZ 	37	24	30	25	38	36	31	29	30	2	4	2
DK 	33	22	28	25	32	35	30	28	22	2	3	1
DE 	31	20	31	26	32	27	30	27	25	3	1	0
EE 	51	30	45	29	42	50	49	51	37	2	3	1
IE 	44	29	44	32	44	48	45	37	40	2	3	1
EL 	48	30	38	36	39	48	37	43	33	1	4	0
ES 	30	21	38	24	38	42	44	38	32	2	1	0
FR 	34	24	32	24	34	42	37	30	28	0	2	0
HR 	42	30	40	25	48	45	38	37	37	3	2	1
IT 	28	21	33	21	32	44	23	27	22	1	1	1
CY 	53	33	49	31	41	58	48	55	41	0	1	2
LV 	45	19	36	27	45	46	37	42	36	2	1	4
LT 	45	30	30	32	38	50	39	34	32	2	2	2
LU 	56	31	36	32	40	52	45	40	39	2	7	2
HU 	36	16	36	22	33	29	30	35	24	3	0	1
MT 	65	38	61	32	48	68	55	57	42	2	1	1
NL 	43	19	32	26	36	49	46	36	32	2	3	1
AT 	35	19	33	22	38	34	36	26	29	4	1	0
PL 	33	25	30	23	35	37	40	30	40	1	1	2
PT 	42	27	35	24	43	46	33	42	32	1	1	0
RO 	34	19	31	24	36	37	31	33	29	2	1	1
SI 	37	31	39	28	42	37	37	37	34	2	1	1
SK 	38	20	33	23	36	37	33	39	33	3	2	2
FI 	36	26	38	25	31	39	27	35	24	0	2	2
SE 	43	20	35	23	35	39	42	33	32	1	3	3





























Q8 Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Erasmus+ for students (18+ year- olds)	Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year- olds)	Erasmus+ for apprentices	Erasmus+ youth exchanges	Erasmus+ for young entrepreneu rs	DiscoverEU (Interrail)	European Solidarity Corps	None of these	Don't know
EU27		50	30	20	33	18	12	8	19	4
BE		57	29	21	35	15	10	7	13	3
BG		47	36	31	35	25	9	11	18	5
CZ		58	33	18	41	16	7	8	15	6
DK		31	15	15	17	10	18	8	35	5
DE		34	23	15	19	16	12	8	29	5
EE		57	46	33	47	18	8	11	14	2
IE		52	22	14	24	13	25	8	24	2
EL		72	51	41	56	22	15	10	5	2
ES		63	32	21	40	26	22	7	9	2
FR		56	30	18	33	18	7	6	18	4
HR		60	41	20	46	19	9	13	12	3
IT		61	33	20	39	15	15	8	12	3
CY		70	50	39	53	26	5	6	7	3
LV		60	48	24	57	19	8	8	12	5
LT		61	41	11	41	14	9	9	12	3
LU		60	26	16	31	10	21	5	18	6
HU		44	35	26	37	22	5	7	22	5
MT		69	36	31	46	25	11	6	10	4
NL		32	14	16	18	9	16	5	41	3
AT		42	31	18	22	15	15	7	23	6
PL		52	39	32	47	20	5	8	14	4
PT		65	35	33	47	25	21	8	8	2
RO		54	33	12	33	22	9	10	13	4
SI		62	49	22	47	22	11	10	8	3
SK		56	36	13	49	18	5	8	14	5
FI		40	29	18	30	15	21	7	21	5
SE		26	13	5	17	7	13	5	47	7





























Q9 How did you first hear about these EU-funded opportunities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Social media	European Youth Portal	eurodesk.eu	Youth organisation	At school/ university	Friends and family	Professional network	Television, radio, podcast	Other	Don't know
EU27		30	7	5	9	58	32	9	15	2	3
BE		32	5	5	11	57	36	9	13	2	4
BG		30	9	5	10	59	34	9	11	3	1
CZ		35	6	6	6	62	25	5	15	2	2
DK		24	8	8	11	47	32	9	12	2	5
DE		26	9	8	11	47	29	16	15	2	3
EE		32	5	2	11	68	25	5	10	2	2
IE		30	6	3	7	57	38	6	11	4	2
EL		33	8	4	7	71	39	5	13	2	1
ES		27	8	3	10	57	42	9	13	2	3
FR		27	7	4	7	57	35	11	18	3	6
HR		44	11	5	11	62	31	5	22	2	2
IT		30	7	5	6	60	31	7	17	2	1
CY		29	6	3	9	71	32	6	9	1	3
LV		45	6	3	13	71	31	7	14	2	2
LT		26	5	4	9	72	22	7	11	2	1
LU		34	2	1	4	67	49	5	13	4	2
HU		31	8	6	9	60	27	7	16	3	1
MT		39	3	3	11	73	33	5	8	1	1
NL		26	7	4	6	53	32	6	11	3	4
AT		32	7	6	10	51	31	12	12	4	2
PL		35	5	4	8	64	24	6	17	2	3
PT		34	10	3	9	69	35	7	14	2	1
RO		33	6	3	14	62	24	8	15	2	1
SI		22	7	4	10	69	22	5	12	2	2
SK		33	8	4	7	67	25	6	16	2	2
FI		32	8	6	12	53	24	12	11	3	3
SE		29	4	4	6	56	21	5	12	4	5


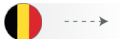
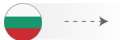
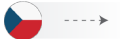

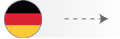

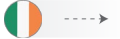
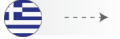
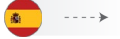

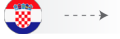

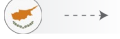
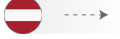
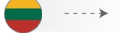
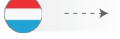
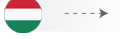
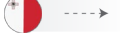
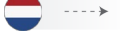
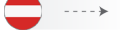






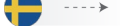
Q10 Via which social media did you hear about these EU-funded opportunities?  
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Facebook	Twitter	Instagram	Youtube	TikTok	Reddit	Snapchat	WhatsApp	Signal	Other social media channels	Don't know
EU27		52	21	54	35	22	6	10	17	3	5	3
BE		58	21	57	35	25	6	15	13	3	4	3
BG		78	10	35	22	16	5	4	4	1	6	3
CZ		58	17	58	34	16	5	7	8	4	3	2
DK		64	24	39	34	21	12	18	6	5	3	4
DE		44	19	55	47	24	10	19	31	3	6	2
EE		77	8	42	20	12	3	2	1	1	5	5
IE		38	24	57	24	27	8	12	14	3	5	4
EL		58	15	65	40	15	6	5	5	1	14	3
ES		28	40	69	26	29	3	4	25	3	1	2
FR		42	31	57	40	26	7	19	12	4	2	4
HR		75	10	52	26	12	5	4	13	2	9	2
IT		47	21	55	34	24	7	4	19	3	3	4
CY		74	10	58	27	18	2	4	3	3	8	3
LV		72	14	47	27	16	4	4	10	2	8	2
LT		79	10	35	22	13	6	5	4	2	11	2
LU		62	7	41	21	5	3	4	5	0	6	10
HU		75	10	40	40	25	8	4	4	3	3	2
MT		80	6	36	18	5	3	2	3	1	10	2
NL		41	19	60	31	24	13	14	31	2	9	3
AT		47	13	57	37	20	5	13	22	4	7	1
PL		72	15	34	33	13	4	8	8	4	7	5
PT		54	25	62	24	18	6	3	14	2	5	3
RO		75	8	45	39	18	6	4	23	3	8	1
SI		70	13	48	24	21	8	11	4	4	4	3
SK		75	11	57	39	13	5	7	8	2	5	2
FI		36	13	48	21	21	7	11	12	4	9	10
SE		43	13	50	25	18	5	11	8	4	3	9

Q11 The European Union offers various initiatives to get young people more involved in European politics. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		EU Youth Dialogue	European Youth Weeks	European Youth Event at the European Parliament (onsite or online)	Possibility of traineeships in EU institutions	Events organised by the Representation of the European Commission in your country	The possibility to contact a Member of the European Parliament about an issue	The Conference on the Future of Europe	Activities organised as part of the European Year of Youth	None of these	Don't know
EU27		13	17	16	19	12	13	12	11	35	6
BE		13	15	18	16	12	12	12	10	33	6
BG		14	28	17	31	18	12	15	16	19	7
CZ		10	16	16	20	10	13	11	9	30	12
DK		10	9	14	18	11	14	7	8	41	6
DE		12	12	16	17	13	16	12	10	37	5
EE		8	15	15	22	10	11	14	10	41	5
IE		13	11	17	12	9	18	12	8	44	4
EL		27	18	25	22	13	13	17	13	30	4
ES		12	17	14	18	13	11	13	14	36	5
FR		11	21	14	18	9	10	10	9	41	6
HR		15	33	28	19	9	13	13	11	24	6
IT		13	16	17	25	15	12	15	11	29	6
CY		23	18	21	20	13	11	15	12	31	9
LV		14	22	24	20	12	10	14	13	29	7
LT		15	26	11	18	12	11	10	13	28	8
LU		10	12	20	16	8	7	12	2	43	7
HU		13	17	16	17	14	9	9	9	38	5
MT		18	14	13	22	10	14	15	9	40	7
NL		10	14	11	13	9	10	10	9	46	5
AT		13	13	20	19	11	12	10	9	34	6
PL		14	20	21	24	11	16	15	12	30	7
PT		14	28	21	24	12	11	18	13	26	5
RO		15	16	18	21	18	14	11	12	26	7
SI		17	40	21	20	13	15	14	13	19	7
SK		14	32	19	20	10	16	12	12	22	8
FI		12	19	18	16	11	15	14	10	31	6
SE		7	9	8	13	7	10	7	6	54	8


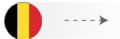
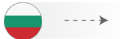


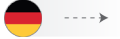

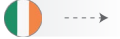
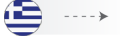
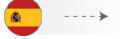

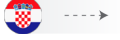

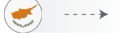
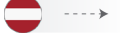
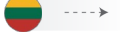
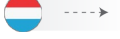
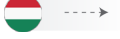

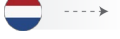
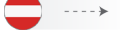




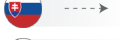
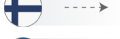
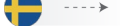
Q12 The European Commission has decided to make 2022 the 'European Year of Youth' to support the generation that has sacrificed the most during the COVID-19 pandemic. What are the key themes you think the European Year of Youth should focus on? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		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 social economic and social inequalities	Improving mental and physical health and wellbeing	Promoting human rights, democracy and common European values	Promoting the digitalisation of society	Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	Other	Don't know
EU27		34	33	28	32	34	26	13	22	3	5
BE		36	30	26	31	38	23	12	21	2	6
BG		26	38	31	40	33	25	8	20	3	5
CZ		33	35	22	31	36	29	14	16	3	7
DK		39	32	19	25	41	26	11	24	3	6
DE		34	35	13	29	26	28	19	21	4	6
EE		33	35	23	35	56	27	12	23	2	4
IE		39	32	26	33	50	26	7	27	3	4
EL		33	41	40	45	33	27	10	24	3	2
ES		28	37	40	31	39	25	11	26	2	4
FR		38	33	33	35	31	19	10	21	4	7
HR		32	25	41	43	43	25	10	18	2	5
IT		35	31	36	30	27	30	14	25	2	4
CY		28	36	38	48	40	30	7	20	2	5
LV		26	31	34	38	44	24	9	21	3	6
LT		30	35	29	30	38	24	10	18	5	7
LU		45	38	21	45	48	28	10	21	4	2
HU		36	40	24	33	29	21	11	22	4	7
MT		52	30	22	36	55	29	10	21	5	2
NL		34	35	28	30	50	23	11	19	5	4
AT		35	31	16	35	34	25	13	24	4	4
PL		30	33	29	30	40	30	12	19	2	6
PT		41	24	35	38	41	23	11	23	2	5
RO		25	38	28	34	28	25	13	24	5	4
SI		33	30	35	32	36	26	12	17	4	5
SK		37	33	31	36	35	25	11	15	3	5
FI		27	28	32	33	45	24	8	23	2	5
SE		40	20	33	27	47	34	10	28	3	6

Q13 In the context of the European Year of Youth, activities will be organised on topics that affect young people. In which activities, if any, would you be most interested in participating? Note that these activities can take place both online and offline. You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]





























	Opportunities to participate in learning and mobility opportunities	Opportunities to engage directly with representatives or European institutions	Opportunities to engage directly with national, regional or local politicians	Opportunities to engage directly with members of civil society and journalists	Conferences, workshops or training sessions	Meet-ups and exchanges with young people from other European countries	Festivals, artistic performances or concerts	Activities organised by youth organisations	Other	None of these	Don't know
EU27	23	19	21	15	27	31	31	19	2	9	5
BE	15	19	19	14	26	28	36	19	2	9	5
BG	35	20	21	15	27	29	27	21	5	4	4
CZ	20	16	18	10	29	29	36	16	3	8	6
DK	16	15	20	14	26	28	37	18	2	10	6
DE	24	18	22	16	21	29	24	17	3	12	5
EE	28	13	15	10	40	29	42	17	1	9	4
IE	15	23	23	18	30	39	43	21	2	5	4
EL	29	21	28	13	30	41	39	19	3	5	3
ES	26	16	19	13	32	37	35	21	3	6	4
FR	20	22	22	14	23	27	27	16	2	14	6
HR	31	13	17	14	31	40	37	28	3	3	5
IT	26	22	23	16	28	33	28	23	2	4	6
CY	28	15	23	13	27	33	42	22	2	7	3
LV	25	13	15	13	33	24	39	24	3	8	6
LT	24	15	14	15	33	25	37	18	4	5	6
LU	20	23	30	12	27	36	37	13	4	7	5
HU	28	13	14	16	18	25	40	18	4	9	7
MT	27	20	16	17	35	35	45	19	6	7	2
NL	14	16	17	14	31	34	43	19	2	8	4
AT	23	18	23	17	24	30	28	14	4	8	4
PL	24	17	17	17	34	29	36	17	1	6	6
PT	21	20	19	13	37	33	36	21	2	6	4
RO	26	22	19	16	29	29	28	22	3	5	4
SI	25	19	15	16	26	33	36	19	4	6	4
SK	19	21	18	14	32	29	36	17	3	5	6
FI	13	15	18	14	22	24	39	18	2	8	6
SE	23	14	20	10	22	28	38	18	3	11	8

Q14 What do you most expect from the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]










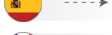

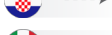
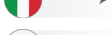
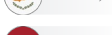
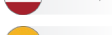
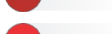

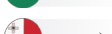
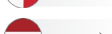

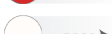







		New learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges	More information on existing learning opportunities, like volunteering, youth and student exchanges	Better recognition of academic diplomas within the EU	More efforts to better integrate young people in the job market	More involvement of youth groups in decision-making	Society and decision-makers to listen more to youth's opinions and needs	Activities/events for young people to meet with each other	More efforts on the inclusion of disadvantaged young people (vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities	Other	I am not expecting anything	Don't know
EU27		23	22	17	30	23	33	20	28	2	9	3
BE		18	19	17	26	22	35	24	28	2	9	3
BG		28	24	19	33	22	29	23	32	2	4	2
CZ		26	22	12	30	24	31	25	19	1	10	5
DK		18	22	13	23	23	32	23	25	1	11	7
DE		21	23	16	21	29	28	20	24	2	11	3
EE		27	28	12	31	19	36	22	33	1	9	3
IE		25	24	16	27	27	36	27	33	2	9	3
EL		31	21	22	47	31	36	16	35	2	4	1
ES		25	27	16	38	17	33	16	30	1	7	2
FR		22	18	22	31	18	32	17	24	2	12	4
HR		27	21	23	28	33	30	26	30	2	7	2
IT		22	21	17	33	21	39	19	32	1	6	3
CY		30	21	15	46	34	38	22	29	1	2	3
LV		29	27	12	26	22	24	27	29	2	10	4
LT		27	27	15	32	21	24	23	29	3	6	5
LU		16	16	27	42	29	41	23	25	3	10	2
HU		27	21	16	30	19	28	24	28	2	8	7
MT		23	20	21	35	34	41	23	32	4	8	2
NL		24	19	12	23	26	37	26	26	1	11	3
AT		21	26	16	23	27	31	24	26	3	7	4
PL		23	21	12	30	24	39	18	33	1	7	4
PT		33	27	18	40	25	26	20	31	1	4	4
RO		25	28	20	36	18	23	16	34	3	5	2
SI		24	20	16	31	27	31	25	30	3	6	4
SK		29	29	15	31	26	25	18	26	3	6	4
FI		19	21	12	18	19	38	18	38	2	8	5
SE		20	18	9	30	20	34	23	29	1	13	8






























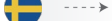
Q15 Who would you like to interact with during the European Year of Youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Young people from other European countries	Journalists	Social partners	Non-governmental organisations	Regional and local politicians	National politicians	Members of the European Institutions (e.g. European Parliament, the European Commission etc.)	Artists	Influencers	Representatives from youth organisations	Other	No one	Don't know
EU27		34	13	11	12	16	21	30	20	15	18	2	8	6
BE		29	13	11	9	16	21	27	20	19	18	2	10	7
BG		35	10	12	11	12	17	27	21	22	24	4	6	5
CZ		33	11	10	13	14	17	25	22	17	18	3	9	7
DK		33	13	10	7	11	16	28	14	13	17	2	14	10
DE		34	12	13	9	19	24	28	15	14	15	2	9	6
EE		40	11	8	10	15	20	28	14	13	18	2	16	7
IE		44	14	9	15	15	24	38	22	22	17	2	5	5
EL		48	10	8	17	17	27	38	26	10	21	2	5	3
ES		41	14	7	15	10	19	29	25	15	21	2	6	5
FR		28	12	11	15	19	24	29	16	10	16	1	12	7
HR		49	9	8	14	14	18	32	15	18	24	2	6	4
IT		32	17	9	12	18	20	39	22	13	22	2	4	6
CY		47	9	9	18	16	20	29	30	13	24	1	5	4
LV		38	11	11	11	13	17	23	19	14	22	4	11	9
LT		39	13	12	14	10	13	25	20	16	17	4	8	6
LU		39	15	10	13	22	31	40	17	9	11	3	8	6
HU		31	12	26	10	10	15	22	20	17	15	3	12	6
MT		40	16	9	22	15	18	40	25	14	16	4	7	5
NL		35	11	10	7	14	24	25	19	18	17	2	10	9
AT		34	12	16	8	20	22	27	18	18	16	4	6	4
PL		34	12	11	14	15	18	25	23	16	19	1	7	8
PT		43	14	11	18	10	18	33	28	19	20	2	4	6
RO		35	13	12	15	10	13	35	23	20	26	3	5	4
SI		37	11	12	21	9	12	23	22	20	21	4	7	5
SK		35	11	10	9	17	21	30	20	19	20	3	8	6
FI		26	11	12	11	14	18	24	15	26	16	2	10	9
SE		29	12	16	7	17	26	26	14	11	16	2	10	15







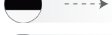

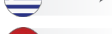
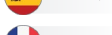
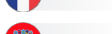
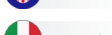
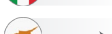















Q16\_1 What, for you, would define a 'successful' European Year of Youth? If decision-makers listened more to the demands of young people and acted on them

		1 - Not important to define success	2	3	4	5 - Very important in defining success	Don't know
EU27		2	4	19	33	39	3
BE		2	5	21	36	34	2
BG		2	8	16	26	46	2
CZ		3	8	23	33	31	3
DK		2	5	20	37	33	4
DE		2	5	23	35	30	5
EE		1	4	16	38	38	4
IE		1	4	16	24	54	1
EL		2	4	14	28	53	1
ES		1	4	17	32	43	3
FR		2	3	18	32	42	4
HR		2	3	13	28	53	2
IT		1	4	18	32	43	2
CY		2	2	9	25	61	1
LV		3	4	20	31	39	3
LT		3	4	19	30	42	2
LU		3	6	14	26	50	2
HU		2	4	19	32	40	2
MT		1	3	11	28	55	2
NL		2	3	19	38	36	3
AT		2	10	25	29	32	2
PL		1	4	20	36	36	3
PT		2	2	15	33	47	2
RO		2	4	14	31	47	2
SI		1	4	16	28	49	2
SK		2	7	22	31	35	3
FI		2	5	18	32	41	3
SE		2	4	21	33	33	7




























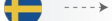
Q16\_2 What, for you, would define a 'successful' European Year of Youth? If the European Year of Youth increased the opportunities of all young people, including the disadvantaged ones (vulnerable groups / from disadvantaged backgrounds / with fewer opportunities)

		1 – Not important to define success	2	3	4	5 – Very important in defining success	Don't know
EU27		3	6	22	32	35	3
BE		3	6	22	39	28	2
BG		3	7	22	23	42	3
CZ		3	11	27	32	25	3
DK		2	7	24	39	25	4
DE		4	8	28	31	26	4
EE		2	4	17	30	44	3
IE		3	3	17	26	50	2
EL		3	5	16	29	46	1
ES		2	5	17	35	37	4
FR		4	5	23	30	34	4
HR		1	5	14	28	50	2
IT		2	5	20	32	40	2
CY		2	3	15	23	56	1
LV		4	5	18	30	42	2
LT		3	7	19	28	41	2
LU		4	5	19	27	42	3
HU		3	5	23	31	36	3
MT		2	3	14	30	49	2
NL		2	6	20	38	30	4
AT		4	10	27	29	29	2
PL		2	5	22	37	32	3
PT		2	2	14	27	53	1
RO		2	6	17	24	49	3
SI		2	6	20	29	41	2
SK		4	7	24	28	33	4
FI		2	5	22	31	38	3
SE		3	8	24	28	28	8








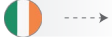




















Q16\_3 What, for you, would define a 'successful' European Year of Youth? If the European Year of Youth supported the personal, social and professional development of youth

		1 - Not important to define success	2	3	4	5 - Very important in defining success	Don't know
EU27		2	5	20	35	36	3
BE		2	5	24	39	29	2
BG		3	7	18	25	45	3
CZ		3	8	22	34	30	3
DK		2	6	25	41	24	4
DE		2	7	24	38	26	3
EE		1	2	17	35	42	3
IE		2	4	18	35	38	3
EL		2	3	12	29	53	1
ES		1	3	20	34	38	3
FR		2	3	22	35	33	4
HR		1	4	14	28	51	2
IT		2	4	15	37	41	2
CY		1	4	11	23	60	1
LV		2	4	19	33	39	3
LT		2	5	18	34	39	3
LU		3	4	14	28	49	3
HU		1	4	22	34	38	2
MT		2	2	15	30	49	3
NL		1	3	24	40	28	4
AT		4	7	23	32	32	2
PL		1	3	17	36	40	3
PT		2	3	15	35	45	2
RO		3	5	14	23	53	3
SI		1	5	18	32	43	2
SK		2	7	19	35	34	3
FI		2	5	20	40	31	3
SE		2	4	26	32	30	7





























Q16\_4 What, for you, would define a 'successful' European Year of Youth? If the European Year of Youth promoted the implementation of environmentally friendly policies in the European Union

		1 - Not important to define success	2	3	4	5 - Very important in defining success	Don't know
EU27		3	7	24	32	31	4
BE		3	7	27	34	27	3
BG		4	7	22	26	39	3
CZ		4	10	28	28	27	3
DK		4	7	25	34	25	5
DE		3	8	28	31	26	5
EE		4	5	22	34	31	5
IE		5	7	18	28	40	2
EL		4	8	21	29	37	2
ES		2	7	25	36	25	4
FR		5	6	23	28	34	4
HR		3	5	21	35	35	1
IT		2	4	20	34	37	2
CY		2	8	19	30	40	1
LV		3	6	23	35	30	3
LT		3	5	28	33	29	3
LU		7	6	19	26	40	2
HU		2	7	26	31	32	2
MT		3	5	16	26	49	2
NL		4	8	23	36	23	6
AT		3	9	26	29	30	3
PL		2	6	25	39	25	3
PT		1	3	16	32	45	3
RO		3	6	20	30	39	3
SI		2	5	23	34	34	3
SK		4	8	20	28	37	3
FI		4	9	29	31	24	3
SE		3	7	27	29	25	9

Q17 What do you expect of the European Union for your generation? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Promoting environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change	Increasing job opportunities for young people	Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	Playing a strong role in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic and other health challenges	Preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation	Promoting Human Rights, democracy and common European values	Promoting the digitalisation of society	Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together	Other	Don't know
EU27		31	33	32	16	37	27	13	24	16	3	4
BE		33	29	32	18	31	24	10	26	13	2	5
BG		23	37	43	13	34	24	10	22	19	2	3
CZ		23	33	31	17	42	31	13	17	19	2	4
DK		35	21	23	17	36	31	15	23	17	1	7
DE		31	19	29	21	34	25	19	22	19	2	5
EE		33	33	34	22	56	29	13	22	11	3	2
IE		35	38	35	18	34	34	8	27	19	3	3
EL		34	45	46	15	42	32	10	21	12	3	1
ES		24	42	35	15	28	30	12	32	16	2	3
FR		36	31	30	15	35	24	9	26	16	3	5
HR		25	45	41	16	41	25	12	17	17	2	3
IT		32	41	28	13	38	26	14	26	14	2	3
CY		25	53	54	17	39	31	7	18	10	1	3
LV		23	34	39	14	51	25	10	20	14	2	4
LT		23	36	33	19	42	26	11	21	14	3	4
LU		41	32	42	12	57	33	8	23	13	3	2
HU		33	37	31	17	41	22	13	20	9	3	5
MT		44	39	37	17	47	30	10	22	15	4	2
NL		36	34	28	16	39	25	13	24	14	3	5
AT		30	23	34	20	38	27	13	21	19	4	3
PL		26	38	34	14	46	31	12	18	18	2	3
PT		34	42	38	14	38	28	11	25	15	2	3
RO		20	39	33	16	37	25	10	25	16	4	3
SI		25	40	32	15	37	24	11	19	21	4	3
SK		31	35	33	16	40	26	11	15	18	3	4
FI		27	29	34	19	45	29	9	24	9	2	4
SE		35	29	26	10	50	46	10	26	10	2	5

Q18 In your opinion, which policy measures would be most effective to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on youth? You can select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Job creation schemes for young people	Catch-up programmes to tackle impact of lost teaching time due to the pandemic	Improve the quality and accessibility of digital tools	Financial assistance for those who have been forced out of work due to the pandemic	Social workers and others reaching out to the most marginalised young people	Ensuring young people can have access to psycho help, incl. non-medical, to provide support and prevent mental health problems	Support young people's access to culture and culture-related activities	Other	Don't know
EU27		33	30	21	38	20	46	23	3	6
BE		25	31	18	39	19	46	25	2	6
BG		38	35	17	47	18	33	24	3	4
CZ		27	34	23	39	17	40	20	4	7
DK		20	28	18	31	19	51	31	3	7
DE		20	29	28	33	26	48	22	4	5
EE		30	37	21	47	23	59	19	2	4
IE		42	28	17	39	25	56	24	3	5
EL		47	32	23	55	20	50	16	4	2
ES		45	28	16	39	23	52	24	2	4
FR		32	31	19	38	16	35	26	3	9
HR		48	29	18	51	19	44	15	2	4
IT		38	32	25	38	18	43	20	2	3
CY		47	33	18	60	20	43	14	2	4
LV		37	31	17	38	19	45	24	4	7
LT		34	29	18	36	23	48	19	4	5
LU		31	32	18	49	22	57	22	6	5
HU		39	29	24	39	18	40	19	4	7
MT		41	29	25	50	17	59	20	6	2
NL		22	33	12	39	21	63	27	4	5
AT		23	30	25	38	24	51	19	4	5
PL		39	31	19	33	19	50	22	1	7
PT		42	27	21	45	15	52	26	3	4
RO		36	29	18	41	16	39	24	4	4
SI		38	31	20	46	17	42	21	3	4
SK		33	35	20	46	14	42	20	4	5
FI		32	22	12	39	31	55	22	2	5
SE		36	34	17	34	22	57	18	3	8





## **GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU**

### **In person**

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en)).

### **On the phone or in writing**

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696,
- via the following form: [european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us_en).

## **FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU**

### **Online**

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website ([european-union.europa.eu](https://european-union.europa.eu)).

### **EU publications**

You can view or order EU publications at [op.europa.eu/en/publications](https://op.europa.eu/en/publications). Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en)).

### **EU law and related documents**

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex ([eur-lex.europa.eu](https://eur-lex.europa.eu)).

### **EU open data**

The portal [data.europa.eu](https://data.europa.eu) provides access to open datasets from the EU institutions, bodies and agencies.

These can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. The portal also provides access to a wealth of datasets from European countries.



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