

Young Europeans

A survey among young people aged between 15-30 in the European Union

Analytical Report

Fieldwork: January/February 2007

Report: February 2007

This survey was requested and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash Eurobarometer Series
#202

Youth survey
among people aged
between 15-30,
in the European Union

by
The Gallup Organization



Survey organised and managed by Directorate-General Communication

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THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Introduction

The European Commission (Directorate – General for "Education and Culture", "Youth" Unit) conducted a series of surveys "The Young Europeans" on young adults aged 15 to 24 in 1982, 1987, 1990, 1997 and 2001 as part of the Eurobarometer Special Surveys. The current Flash Eurobarometer follows up on these earlier surveys, but is different from the previous surveys in various ways. The current survey "Youth survey among people aged between 15-30 years of age, in the 27 Member States" (Flash Eurobarometer 202) covers more countries than the previous surveys. The survey is also conducted by telephone interviewing instead of face-to-face interviewing and the target group is extended to young Europeans aged 15 to 30 years.

The survey deals with the following aspects of young Europeans' life:

- The meaning and the future of the EU
- Leisure activities and membership of organisations
- Citizenship of the EU
- Political participation in society
- Employment and unemployment
- Autonomy and financial resources

The survey's fieldwork was carried out between the 30th of January 2007 and 4th of February 2007. Over 19 000 randomly selected citizens aged between 15 and 30 years were interviewed in the 27 Member States of the EU. The survey was carried out by telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing).

To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on important socio-demographic variables. More details on survey methodology are included in the Annex of this report.

Main findings

The EU – today and tomorrow

- Overall, young Europeans tend to share a positive image of the European Union (EU) and its future.
- Most young Europeans associate the EU with the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere within the Union.
- Young adults in the NMS12 countries are more likely to see the EU positively (e.g. as a means of improving Europe's economic situation rather than as a cause of greater unemployment) than their EU15 counterparts.
- Similarly, the more highly-educated young people are more optimistic about the EU's future

Leisure activities and membership of organisations

- The two leisure activities that are most frequently practised by young Europeans are taking exercise (45% - going for a walk, bike ride, practising sports etc.) and meeting friends (40% - eating ,dancing, having a drink, hanging out etc.).
- These leisure activities are mentioned to a similar degree in all EU Member States. However, on the socio-demographic level, a certain number of stereotypes are confirmed (e.g. women reading more than men, men preferring to spend time on the Internet etc.).
- In general, young adults in the EU are not active in associations; with slightly more than one in five young individuals being a member of an organisation. Sports clubs are the most successful examples (with just under 50% of all respondents reporting membership).
- Young individuals in the EU15 are more likely to be member of an organisation than their NMS12 counterparts. Focussing on EU15 countries, there is a north-south divide, with the countries in the north having a higher membership.
- Young adults in the EU are also not likely to be engaged in voluntary activities; less than one out of five young individuals report being engaged in voluntary work. However three out of four consider such programmes as an incentive for their greater participation in society.

EU Citizenship – what does it mean?

- The ability to study and the right to work in any Member State symbolise for young Europeans the core elements of being an EU citizen.
- Highly-educated respondents are more likely to associate EU citizenship with the right to study or work in any Member State.
- A large majority of the EU's young citizens state that they have received information about their rights and responsibilities as a European citizen through the media, schools and universities, and from parents and friends.

- Young Europeans place particular emphasis on being consulted before any public decision that concerns them is taken. Only one respondent in five selects the lowering of the voting age as a measure that would increase meaningful participation in society.

Young people and political activism

- In all Member States, a substantial number of young adults believe that participating in debates with policymakers, joining a political party or taking part in a demonstration are the most important political actions to ensure that their voices are heard.
- Slightly more than one in 10 young adults report that, although eligible to vote, they did not vote in an election or referendum in the previous three years. (Note: in some Member States, voting is compulsory).
- The results show that slightly more than one in four young adults signed a petition in the last year, while the same number presented his or her view in an online discussion forum. One in five young adults took part in a public demonstration.
- Respondents in the EU15 tend to be more involved (than those in the NMS12) in political life in the hope of ensuring that their voice is heard by policymakers. Older respondents and more highly-educated respondents are also more actively involved in political life.
- A majority of young adults say that they are interested or very interested in politics and current affairs in their own country at the city or regional level, and in the EU.

Employment – the key facts and opinions

- When young adults are asked about the most important reasons that they might be unable to find a job, one in two mentions the lack of job or training opportunities in their country. Slightly less than one young adult in four select a reason that relates to them personally: a lack of practical experience.
- More respondents in the EU15 than in the NMS12 say the main reason for being unable to find a job would be the lack of job / training opportunities in their country. Respondents in the NMS12 are more likely to select a reason that relates to them personally.
- A large majority of respondents across the Union answer that employment agencies, schools and universities or companies themselves are likely to provide the best support for those looking for a job.
- When young Europeans are asked about the most useful qualities needed to find a good job, the four main skills mentioned are: communication and teamwork skills, having completed an apprenticeship or training course, IT and computer skills, and knowledge of a foreign language(s).
- Language difficulties are the main reason that young Europeans think that it might be difficult for them to find a job in another country.
- Confronted with unemployment, one young European in three would accept any job, if it met certain conditions, such as job stability and a good salary, and one in 10 would accept any job without such conditions. A substantial number of young Europeans say that they would try to find an apprenticeship or follow a training course.

- Respondents in the lowest educational category are the least demanding in the case of unemployment and are the most likely to accept any kind of job without conditions.

Achieving financial independence

- A majority of young Europeans cite material reasons to explain why young adults live at their parents' home longer than they used to; they either cannot afford to move out or there is a lack of affordable housing.
- Respondents in the NMS12 are somewhat more likely to mention these material reasons in order to explain why young adults remain at their parents' homes.
- More than four out of 10 young adults say that their primary source of income is either a regular job or that, surprisingly, most of their income is provided by their relatives or partner (31%).
- In Denmark, Finland and Sweden, more respondents mention either a training allowance or educational grant as second most important source of income, and in the Netherlands the second most significant source of income is casual work.

1. The EU – today and tomorrow

Overall, young Europeans tend to share a positive image of the EU (EU) and its future.

Most young Europeans associate the EU with the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere within the Union.

Young adults in the NMS12 countries are more likely to see the EU positively (e.g. as a means of improving Europe's economic situation rather than as a cause of greater unemployment) compared to their EU15 counterparts.

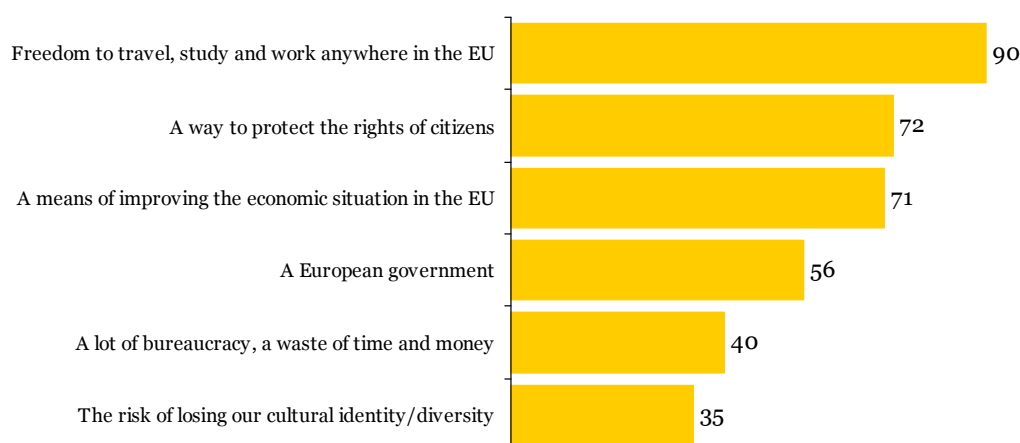
Similarly, the more highly-educated young people are more optimistic about the EU's future

1.1 The meaning of the EU

When asking young Europeans about what the EU means to them, 90% of respondents report that, for them personally, it represents the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the Union. A plurality of them also underlines the fact that its existence represents a way to protect the rights of citizens (72%) and a means of improving the EU's economic situation (71%). More than half of the respondents (56%) feel that the EU equals a European government.

When asking about possible negative features of the Union, 40% of young adults state that it means an excess of bureaucracy and a waste of time and money, and 35% see the EU as a threat to cultural identity and diversity.

The meaning of the European Union for people



Q1. I am going to read you a few statements on what the European Union means for people. Please tell me, for each of them, if the European Union means this to you personally or not ?
 Base: all respondents
 % of "Yes, it does"

Looking at the country results, we find important differences between EU15 and NMS12 countries. Young adults in the NMS12 countries are more likely to see the EU positively in comparison to their EU15 counterparts.

First of all, 75% of respondents in NMS12 countries report that the existence of the EU represents a means of improving the economic situation in the EU, compared to 69% in the EU15. In addition, while 93% of NMS12 respondents agree that for them personally the Union means the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU, a slightly lower percentage (89%) agree with this statement in the EU15.






























Respondents in the EU15 countries are the most likely to agree that the EU means excessive bureaucracy and some waste of time and money (42% compared to 35%) or that it constitutes a threat to cultural identity and cultural diversity (35% compared to 32% for NMS12).

Respondents in Ireland are the most likely to say that the EU provides a means of improving Europe's economic situation (85%), while respondents in Finland are the least likely to claim the same (52%). Finnish respondents (59%) are also the most likely to regard the EU as being too bureaucratic and a waste of time and money.

Respondents in the Czech Republic are the least likely to say that the EU to them personally means a way to protect the rights of citizens (60%) or that the EU means a European government (34%). Respondents in Ireland, on the other hand, are the most likely to agree that the EU constitutes a way to protect the rights of citizens (86%), followed by Cyprus and Portugal (83% each). However in Cyprus, they are also the most likely to associate the EU with the risk of losing their cultural identity or diversity. Spanish respondents are the least likely to be concerned that the EU creates a risk of losing cultural identity (25%).

The meaning of the European Union (Base: all respondents)

% of "Yes, it does"

		Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	A way to protect the rights of citizens	A means of improving the economic situation in the EU	A European government	A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money	The risk of losing our cultural identity/ diversity
	EU15	89	72	69	56	42	35
	NMS12	93	73	75	55	35	32
	Belgium	92	76	71	59	40	27
	Czech Rep.	90	60	67	34	45	36
	Denmark	89	69	69	41	34	37
	Germany	92	76	70	60	46	31
	Estonia	93	68	70	49	39	41
	Greece	88	69	61	52	49	55
	Spain	89	69	71	56	30	25
	France	90	68	62	59	51	33
	Ireland	91	86	85	56	30	47
	Italy	92	66	68	62	30	30
	Cyprus	94	83	59	55	45	66
	Latvia	92	65	62	49	51	47
	Lithuania	94	78	73	50	31	43
	Luxembourg	89	75	72	61	47	35
	Hungary	85	63	66	52	23	26
	Malta	90	71	57	58	27	34
	Netherlands	89	75	77	50	44	42
	Austria	91	65	73	57	48	39
	Poland	95	77	80	57	37	27
	Portugal	92	83	81	73	41	40
	Slovenia	90	66	66	46	52	53
	Slovakia	94	73	81	48	34	31
	Finland	92	58	52	42	59	41
	Sweden	90	68	62	45	55	37
	UK	80	77	72	43	44	50
	Bulgaria	89	79	70	63	32	41
	Romania	93	77	76	62	32	31

QUESTION: Q1. I am going to read you a few statements on what the EU means for people. Please tell me, for each of them, if the EU means this to you personally or not?

When looking at the differences between socio-demographics groups, we find that younger respondents who are still being educated and higher educated respondents more frequently establish associations between the EU and possible positive features and less frequently between the EU and possible negative features than their counterparts in other socio-demographic groups.





For example, in the youngest age category (15-19 year-olds), 73% say that the EU constitutes a means to improve the economic situation in the EU, compared to only 69% in the oldest age category (25-30 years). On the other hand, 47% of the respondents in the oldest age category see the EU as a lot of bureaucracy and a waste of money and time, while only 32% say so in the youngest age category.

Similarly, while 72% of respondents who completed their education beyond the age of 20 and 75% of respondents still at school agree that the EU means a way to protect citizens' rights, only 61% of respondents who did not study after reaching the age of 16 agree with this aspect of the EU. However, almost half of respondents (48%), who did not study after the age of 16, fear that the EU equals a risk of losing their cultural identity and diversity compared to 32% of those who completed their education after reaching 20 years-of-age and 30% of those still at school.

We also find some differences in perception of the EU between respondents living in rural areas and respondents living in metropolitan or urban areas, and between manual workers and respondents in the other occupational groups. Respondents living in rural areas and manual workers are less optimistic about the meaning of the EU than their counterparts; however, the differences in the distributions appear to be smaller than when studying age and educational attainment of the respondents.

The meaning of the European Union (Base: all respondents)

% of "Yes, it does"

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	A way to protect the rights of citizens	A means of improving the economic situation in the EU	A European government	A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money	The risk of losing our cultural identity/ diversity
EU27	90	72	71	56	40	35
 AGE						
15 - 19	91	75	73	61	32	33
20 - 24	90	70	70	53	41	35
25 - 30	90	71	69	52	47	36
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	84	61	67	54	49	48
16 - 20	87	71	66	55	48	41
20 +	92	72	73	50	44	32
Still in education	92	75	73	59	31	30
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	92	71	73	53	38	30
Urban	90	73	71	56	39	35
Rural	91	72	68	57	44	38
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	90	71	70	52	46	39
Employee	89	71	70	51	46	36
Manual worker	88	68	65	59	51	41
Not working	91	74	72	58	35	32

QUESTION: Q1. I am going to read you a few statements on what the EU means for people. Please tell me, for each of them, if the EU means this to you personally or not?

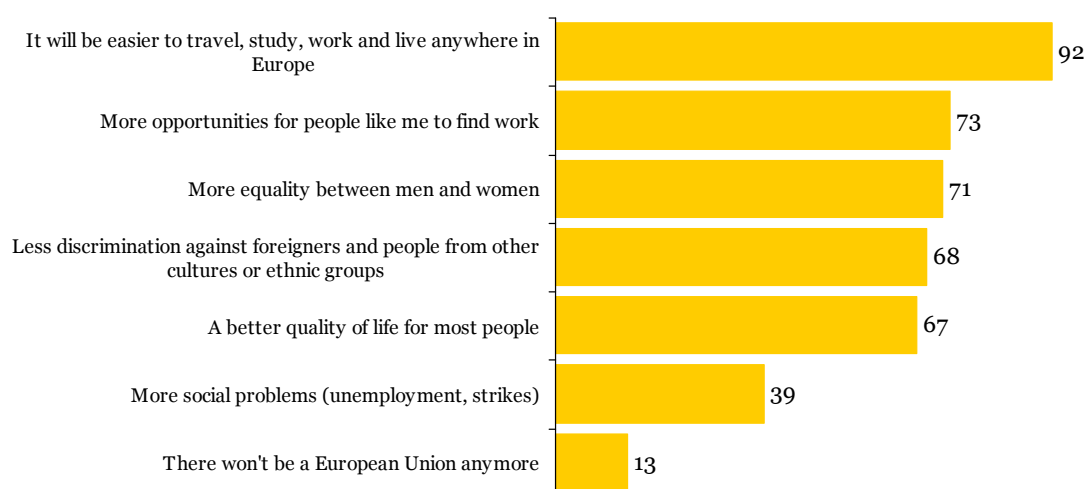
1.2 The future of the EU

Almost all young adults (92%) agree that in 10 years' time it will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe because of the EU's existence. Large majorities of respondents also agree that the EU in 10 years' time will bring more opportunities for people like themselves to find work (73%), more equality between men and women (71%), less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures or ethnic groups (68%) and a better quality of life for most people (67%).

On the negative side, 39% of respondents believe that the EU in 10 years' time will mean more social problems, such as unemployment and strikes.

Finally, 13% of young adults interviewed agree with the statement that there will not be an EU any more in 10 years' time.

What the European Union will bring in 10 year' time



Q2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the European Union will bring in ten years' time?
Base: all respondents
% of "Agree"

With respect to the future of the EU, we find a pattern of differences between the EU15 and NMS12 countries similar to that with respect to the meaning of the EU. Respondents in the NMS12 again appear more likely to positively evaluate the EU's future, while respondents in the EU15 are characterised by seeing its future more negatively.

We find the largest difference between respondents in the NMS12 and the EU15 when asking about the possibility that the EU in 10 years' time will bring more opportunities for people like themselves to find work; 68% of respondents in the EU15 agree with this statement compared to 88% in the NMS12.






























Looking at individual countries, we identify Poland and Lithuania as the countries in which respondents are the most optimistic about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time. Poland, for example, has the highest percentage of respondents who agree with the statements that the EU will make it easier to travel, work and live anywhere in Europe (97%) and that the EU will bring less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures (80%). Poland also has the lowest percentage of respondents who agree that the EU will bring more social problems (23%). Lithuania has the highest percentage of respondents agreeing with the statements that the EU will bring more opportunities for people like themselves to find work (93%) and that the EU will bring a better quality of life for most people (83%).

Respondents in Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (UK) are the most likely to agree with the statement that the EU in 10 years' time will mean more social problems, such as unemployment and strikes (58% and 54%, respectively).

Young adults in the Czech Republic are the most sceptical towards the EU, with 23% of respondents agreeing with the statement that there will be no EU any more in 10 years' time, followed by the Romanians and the Swedes, with 20% and 19%, respectively, agreeing with this statement. Young people in Hungary and Portugal, on the other hand, are the least sceptical, with 5% and 7% respectively.

What the European Union will bring in 10 years' time? (Base: all respondents)

% of "Agree"






	It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe	More opportunities for people like me to find work	More equality between men and women	Less discrimination against foreigners or people from other cultures	A better quality of life for most people	More social problems (unemployment, strikes)	There won't be a EU anymore
 EU15	91	68	72	67	64	42	13
 NMS12	94	88	69	73	75	29	13
 Belgium	90	62	75	63	66	44	12
 Czech Rep.	92	85	62	57	64	38	23
 Denmark	92	74	60	60	66	29	15
 Germany	91	61	71	65	56	48	9
 Estonia	96	92	72	65	79	31	12
 Greece	90	65	76	69	60	51	17
 Spain	90	72	78	66	72	34	20
 France	90	63	67	66	56	40	14
 Ireland	96	89	84	79	86	42	10
 Italy	92	77	74	70	69	28	12
 Cyprus	95	69	86	79	60	65	16
 Latvia	96	81	63	69	64	43	14
 Lithuania	96	93	76	71	83	29	9
 Luxembourg	95	61	79	69	66	58	11
 Hungary	87	77	57	63	64	40	5
 Malta	94	76	75	59	66	36	14
 Netherlands	93	64	74	60	67	39	14
 Austria	92	63	71	58	59	47	11
 Poland	97	92	72	80	81	23	9
 Portugal	93	76	87	79	70	48	7
 Slovenia	94	76	65	64	51	47	18
 Slovakia	95	92	73	72	82	33	9
 Finland	95	72	69	71	60	38	10
 Sweden	93	69	56	63	62	35	19
 UK	88	69	69	70	68	54	16
 Bulgaria	93	88	73	69	73	28	11
 Romania	92	89	71	73	77	25	20

QUESTION: Q2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

When studying the socio-demographics differences, we again find differences in answering patterns when asking about the future of the EU similar to those found when asking about the meaning of the EU. Younger respondents who are still at school, more highly-educated respondents and respondents living in metropolitan or urban areas are more likely to agree with the positively formulated outlook of the EU than their counterparts in other socio-demographic groups.

What the European Union will bring in 10 years' time? (Base: all respondents)

% of "Agree"

	It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe	More opportunities for people like me to find work	More equality between men and women	Less discrimination against foreigners or people from other cultures	A better quality of life for most people	More social problems (unemployment, strikes)	There won't be a EU anymore
EU27	92	73	71	68	67	39	13
 SEX							
Male	93	74	74	68	69	39	14
Female	90	72	69	69	64	38	13
 AGE							
15 - 19	92	77	75	71	72	37	12
20 - 24	91	71	70	67	64	39	13
25 - 30	92	71	69	67	64	40	14
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	85	63	72	61	60	49	22
16 - 20	89	68	71	66	61	44	16
20 +	94	72	68	69	68	35	12
Still in education	93	78	73	71	71	34	11
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	93	75	68	68	69	36	13
Urban	91	74	71	70	68	38	13
Rural	92	70	74	68	63	41	13
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	92	68	71	64	63	42	16
Employee	92	70	69	68	64	41	14
Manual worker	88	67	75	68	61	45	16
Not working	92	76	72	69	69	36	12

QUESTION: Q2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

2. Leisure activities and membership of organisations

The two leisure activities that are most frequently practised by young Europeans are taking exercise (45% - going for a walk, bike ride, practising sports etc.) and meeting friends (40% - eating ,dancing, having a drink, hanging out etc.).

These leisure activities are mentioned to a similar degree in all EU Member States. However, on the socio-demographic level, a certain number of stereotypes are confirmed (e.g. women reading more than men, men preferring the Internet etc.).

In general, young adults in the EU are not active in associations; with slightly more than one in five young individuals being a member of an organisation. Sports clubs are the most successful organisations (with just under 50% of all respondents reporting membership).

Young individuals in the EU15 are more likely to be member of an organisation than their NMS12 counterparts. Focusing on EU15 countries, there is a north-south divide, with the countries in the north having the higher membership.

Young adults in the EU are also not likely to be engaged in voluntary activities; less than one out of five young individuals report being engaged in voluntary work. (However, three out of four consider such programmes as an incentive for their greater participation in society - see Question 9: Increasing activity as a citizen in society.)

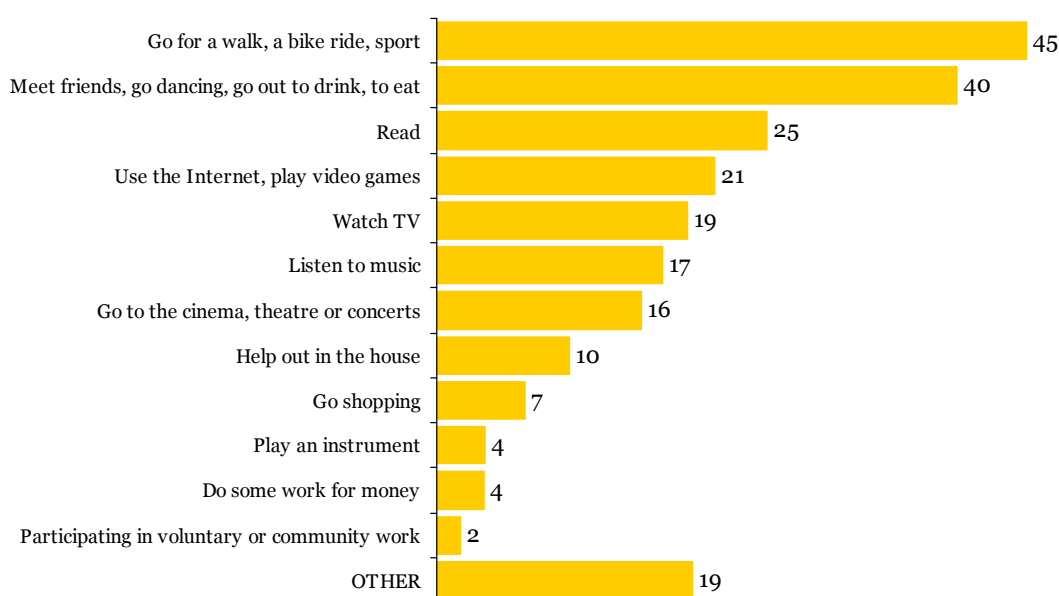
2.1 Leisure activities

The two leisure activities that are most frequently practised by young Europeans are taking exercise (45% - going for a walk, bike ride, practising sports etc.) and meeting friends (40% - eating ,dancing, having a drink, hanging out etc.).

One in four young adults names reading a book as one of the leisure activities they frequently practise, and slightly more than one in five young adults (21%) report using the Internet or playing video games. Watching television is mentioned by 19% of respondents, listening to music by 17% and going to the cinema, theatre or concerts by 16%.

One in 10 respondents mentions helping out in the house. Activities that are named by less than one in 10 respondents are: going shopping (7%), playing an instrument (4%), working for money (4%) and participating in voluntary of community work (2%). Finally, 19% of respondents mention some other leisure activity that they frequently practice.

Activities during the leisure time



Q3. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

Base: all respondents
% of "Mentioned"

Looking at the country results (see Annex tables 7, 8 and 9), we find that these leisure activities are mentioned to a similar degree in all EU Member States. Taking exercise (going for a walk, a bike ride or practising sports) and meeting friends (going dancing, eating, drinking with friends) are in first and second position in most countries. Exceptions are found in Cyprus, Romania and Bulgaria, where young people's second most-frequently mentioned leisure activity is watching television. Finally, in Portugal watching television comes in first place before taking exercise.

The most notable difference between all countries is that young adults in the NMS12 more often mention helping out in the house than young adults in the EU15 (16% in the NMS12 compared to 8% in the EU15). We find, for example, that one in four respondents in Latvia (26%), Romania (26%), Estonia (25%) and Slovakia (25%) mention that they help out in the house regularly, compared to only one in 20 respondents in Germany (4%), Ireland (4%) and the Netherlands (5%).

On the socio-demographic level, a certain number of stereotypes are confirmed. European young women read more often than young men (32% compared to 19%) and help out at home more often (18% compared to 14%). On the contrary, there are clearly more European young men practising sports (50% compared to 40%) and using the Internet or playing video games (27% versus 15%).

We also find that respondents in the oldest age category are more likely to mention reading (30% compared to 21%), going to the cinema, theatre or concerts (17% compared to 13%) and helping out in the house (14% compared to 6%). Respondents in the youngest age category, on the other hand, are more likely to meet friends, go dancing or go out to eat or have a drink (48% compared to 32%), use the Internet or play video games (27% compared to 16%) and listen to music (20% compared to 15%).

Comparing respondents with different educational attainment, we notice that more highly-educated respondents (education completed after 20 years-of-age) are more likely than respondents who did not study beyond 16 years-of-age to mention going for a walk, a bike ride or practising sports (48% compared to 35%), reading (34 % compared to 15%) and going to the cinema, theatre or concerts (23% compared to 9%). Young adults in the lowest educational category are more likely than






respondents in the highest educational category to mention watching television (26% compared to 21%) and helping out in house (20% compared to 12%).

Young adults living in rural areas mention less often than respondents living in metropolitan areas that they go to the cinema, theatre or concerts (12% compared to 22%), listen to music (15% compared to 20%), read (22% compared 30%) or meet friends, go dancing or go out to eat (38% compared to 44%) during leisure time, but more often mention that they help out in the house (13% compared to 7%).

Looking at the different occupational groups, we find differences in the percentages of respondents who mention that they read or that they go to the cinema, theatre or concerts during their leisure time. 27% of employees and 21% of self-employed respondents report that they regularly read during their leisure time compared to only 17% of manual workers. Similarly, while 19% of employees and 15% of self-employed respondents mention that they regularly go to the cinema, theatre or concerts, only 9% of manual workers mention this leisure activity.

Activities during leisure time (the eight most mentioned activities - EU27) (Base: all respondents)

% of "Mentioned"

	Go for a walk, a bike ride, sport	Meet friends, dancing, go out to drink/eat	Read	Use the Internet, play video games	Watch TV	Listen to music	Go to cinema, theatre or concerts	Help out in the house
EU27	45	40	25	21	19	17	16	10
 SEX								
Male	50	38	19	27	19	17	14	7
Female	40	41	32	15	19	18	18	14
 AGE								
15 - 19	46	48	21	27	18	20	13	6
20 - 24	43	40	23	20	18	16	17	9
25 - 30	44	32	30	16	20	15	17	14
 EDUCATION (end of)								
Until 15 years of age	35	35	15	17	26	15	9	20
16 - 20	42	35	19	16	18	14	11	14
20 +	48	33	34	19	21	17	23	12
Still in education	46	47	26	27	18	21	16	6
 URBANISATION								
Metropolitan	46	44	30	22	18	20	22	7
Urban	43	39	25	23	20	18	15	9
Rural	47	38	22	19	18	15	12	13
 OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	44	34	21	16	18	14	15	11
Employee	46	38	27	17	19	15	19	11
Manual worker	44	37	17	18	21	14	9	15
Not working	44	42	25	25	19	19	14	9

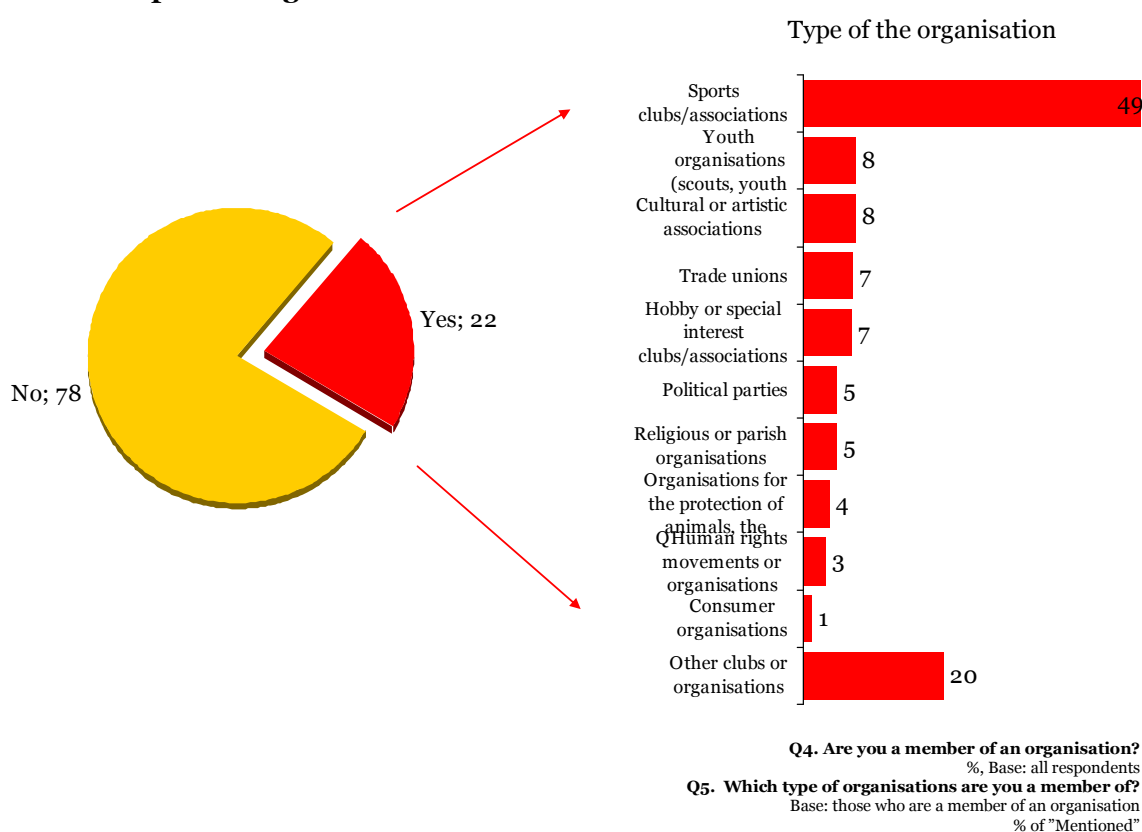
QUESTION: Q3. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

2.2 Membership of organisations

In general, young adults in the EU27 are not active in organisations or associations; we find that only 22% of young Europeans are a member of an organisation.

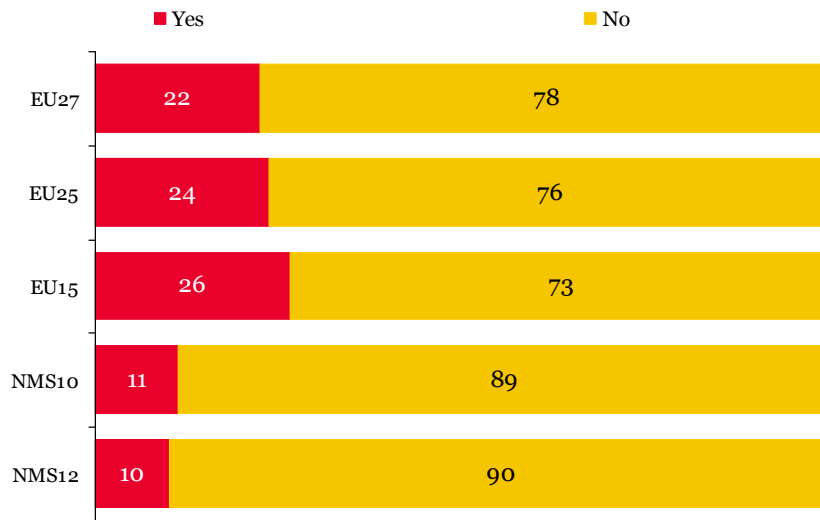
Sports clubs are the most successful and are mentioned by just less than one in two respondents who report being a member of an organisation. Smaller percentages mention that they are a member of a youth organisation such as scouts (8%), a cultural or artistic association (8%), a trade union (7%), a hobby or special interest club (7%), a political party (5%), a religious organisation (5%), an organisation striving for animal protection and the environment (4%), a human rights organisation (3%) or a consumer organisation (1%). One in five respondents who reported membership is a member of another type of organisation than those just mentioned.

Membership of an organisation



Comparing membership rates between countries, we find that young individuals in the EU15 are more likely to be member of an organisation than young people in the New Member States (26% compared to 10%).

Membership of an organisation

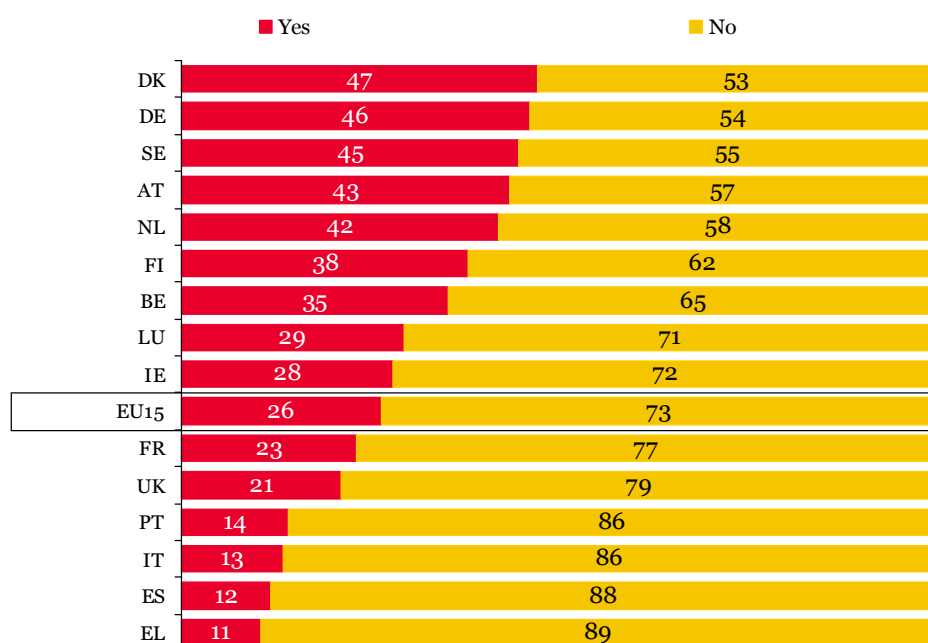


Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?
Base: all respondents
% by country

Focussing only on the countries of the EU15, we find a north-south divide, with the countries in the north having higher percentages of membership than the countries in the south of Europe. We find the highest percentage of those who are members of an organisation in Denmark (47%), followed by Germany (46%) and Sweden (45%). Portugal (14%), Italy (13%), Spain (12%) and Greece (11%) have the lowest percentages of membership.

With regard to country results for the New Member States, Malta has the highest percentage of respondents who report that they are a member of an organisation (25%). The smallest percentages of young people who are a member of an organisation are found in Poland (9%), Romania (7%) and Bulgaria (7%).

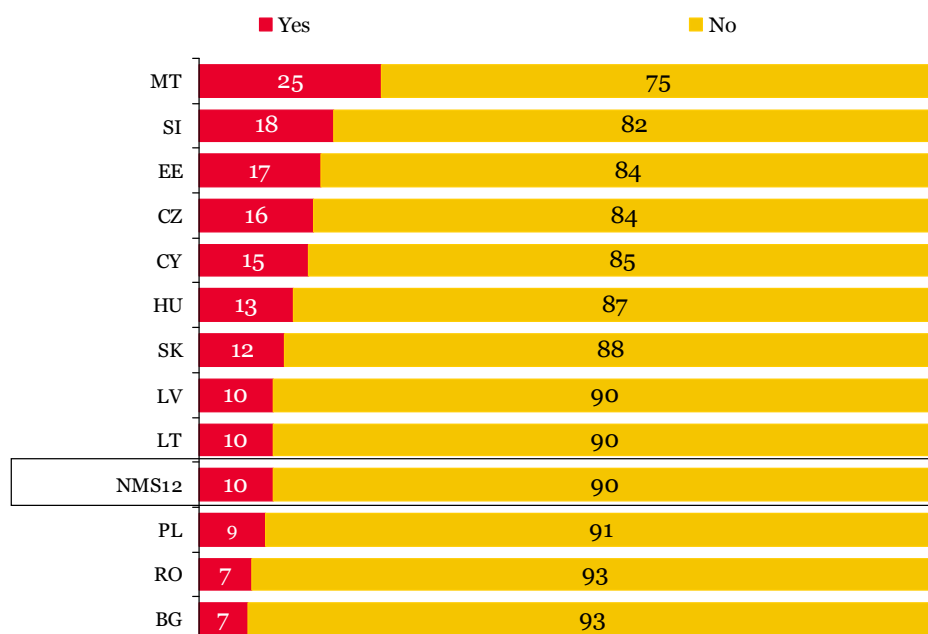
Membership of an organisation in the EU15



Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?

Base: all respondents
% by country

Membership of an organisation in the NMS12



Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?

Base: all respondents
% by country

Male respondents are more likely to be a member of an organisation than female respondents; 26% of men report being a member, compared to only 18% of women.




Looking at education, we notice that those still at school and those who completed their full-time education after the age of 20 are more likely to report that they are a member of an organisation (25%) than respondents who completed full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20 years or when younger than 16 years (18% and 16%).



Young citizens in rural areas also are more likely to report membership in an organisation than young citizens of a metropolitan or urban area (27% compared to 22% and 20%).

Finally, manual worker are the least likely to report membership of an organisation. For example, while 23% in the category of employees report being a member of an organisation, this percentage is only 17% in the category of manual workers.

Membership of an organisation (Base: all respondents)

% of "Yes"

	EU27	22
	SEX	
	Male	26
	Female	18
	AGE	
	15 - 19	23
	20 - 24	21
	25 - 30	23
	EDUCATION (end of)	
	Until 15 years of age	16
	16 - 20	18
	20 +	25
	Still in education	25

	URBANISATION	
	Metropolitan	22
	Urban	20
	Rural	27
	OCCUPATION	
	Self-employed	20
	Employee	23
	Manual worker	17
	Not working	23

QUESTION: Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?

If we look at national similarities and differences in the type of organisations respondents are a member of, sports clubs and associations are the most successful organisations among young people in almost all countries of the EU. The percentage of respondents who report membership and who declare affiliation with a sports club is the highest in Germany (72%).

In Denmark and Finland, trade unions are successful organisations among young people; 55% of Danish respondents and 32% of Finnish respondents who are a member of an organisation report that they are a member of a trade union. Trade unions are also successful in Sweden (27% membership) and the UK (15% membership).

In Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania and Cyprus, youth organisations are more successful than in other countries; 28% of respondents in Latvia, 26% of respondents in Lithuania, Hungary and Romania and 34% of respondents in Cyprus who reported membership are a member of a youth organisation, such as the scouts.

Religious and parish organisations are most likely to attract young people in Spain and Malta. These are the only countries where the percentage of respondents declaring affiliation to this type of organisation is greater than 10%.

Type of organisation (Base: those who are a member of an organisation)

% of "Mentioned"

	Sports clubs/ associations	Youth organi- sations	Trade unions	Political parties	Religious or parish organi- sations	Cultural or artistic associa- tions	Hobby or special interest clubs
 EU15	52	6	7	5	5	8	7
 NMS12	28	18	6	7	5	8	7
 Belgium	56	22	1	1	1	3	9
 Czech Rep.	49	11	1	1	4	5	10
 Denmark	26	7	55	12	3	1	5
 Germany	71	4	2	3	4	6	11
 Estonia	40	20	9	5	3	8	5
 Greece	42	7	7	12	1	13	2
 Spain	23	8	4	8	17	14	2
 France	67	5	4	1	1	11	3
 Ireland	53	7	5	2	2	3	9
 Italy	27	5	3	11	9	19	4
 Cyprus	21	24	7	12	3	8	14
 Latvia	14	28	9	9	0	14	16
 Lithuania	19	26	7	10	8	4	0
 Luxembourg	53	13	7	11	1	16	3
 Hungary	23	26	8	4	2	11	3
 Malta	36	14	1	4	17	10	8
 Netherlands	65	4	10	4	7	5	6
 Austria	40	9	4	4	5	12	12
 Poland	26	15	5	4	7	10	7
 Portugal	37	16	1	16	3	6	3
 Slovenia	40	13	5	6	2	12	15
 Slovakia	29	12	9	4	9	8	10
 Finland	19	14	32	6	4	2	10
 Sweden	40	5	27	6	5	4	10
 UK	18	7	15	5	3	3	4
 Bulgaria	35	25	8	11	2	2	0
 Romania	12	26	9	21	4	5	5

QUESTION: Q5. Which type of organisations are you a member of?

Male respondents, who are a member of an organisation, are more often a member of a sports club or associations than female respondents (54% compared to 41%). Female members are more likely to report being a member of a cultural or artistic association (10% compared to 6%) or a religious or parish organisation (7% compared to 3% of males).

Looking at age differences, we notice that respondents in the youngest age category, who report membership, more often mention sports clubs and youth organisations. For example, while 59% of those between 15 and 19 years-old are a member of a sports club, only 41% of those between 25 and 30 years of age report this type of membership. Older respondents who report membership, on the other hand, more often mention trade union membership and membership in a cultural or artistic association. For example, 14% of respondents in the oldest category report being a member of a trade union, compared to 5% in the middle age category (20-24 year-olds) and only 1% in the youngest age category.

Respondents who are still at school and those who completed full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20 more often say that they are a member of a sports club or organisation (54% and 50%, respectively) than respondents who did not study after the age of 16 or who completed full-time education after reaching 20 (36% and 37%, respectively). Respondents who are still at school and respondents who completed full-time education before reaching 16 more often report being a member of a youth organisation (12% and 9%, respectively) than those who completed their full-time education beyond the age of 16 (4%).






Looking at the results for membership in trade unions, political parties and cultural or artistic associations, we find that respondents who completed their full-time education after the age of 20 are the most likely to report this kind of membership, followed by respondents who completed education between the ages of 16 and 20. Respondents who completed full-time education before they were 16 years old are the least likely to report this kind of membership.

Young citizens in rural areas who report membership are more often a member of a sports club than citizens of a metropolitan or urban area (58% compared to 40% and 45%). Young citizens in rural areas are also more likely to report membership in a hobby or special interest club than citizens of a metropolitan or urban area (10% compared to 6% and 5%). However, they are less likely than respondents from metropolitan and urban areas to report membership in a trade union (4% compared to 11% and 8%) or a political party (3% compared to 7% and 6%).

Finally, manual workers who are a member of an organisation are the most likely to report membership in a sports organisation. For example, while 43% of employees report being a member of a sports club, this percentage is 54% for manual workers. We also find that manual workers are the least likely to report membership in a political party (2%) or a cultural or artistic association (5%), followed by employees, 5% of whom report trade union membership and 8% cultural association membership. Self-employed respondents are the most likely to report being a member of a political party (8%) or a cultural association (12%).

Type of organisation (Base: those who are a member of an organisation)

% of "Mentioned"

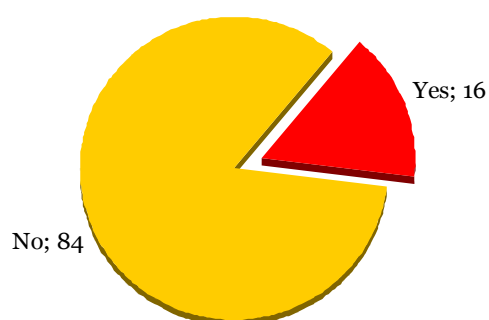
	Sports clubs/ associations	Youth organisations	Trade unions	Political parties	Religious or parish organisations	Cultural or artistic associations	Hobby or special interest clubs
EU27	49	8	7	5	5	8	7
 SEX							
Male	54	7	6	6	3	6	8
Female	41	8	9	4	7	10	6
 AGE							
15 - 19	59	13	1	4	5	6	6
20 - 24	46	7	5	6	4	10	7
25 - 30	41	2	14	5	5	8	9
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	36	9	5	1	5	4	13
16 - 20	50	4	9	5	4	6	9
20 +	37	4	16	6	6	11	8
Still in education	54	12	2	5	5	7	6
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	40	7	11	7	4	6	6
Urban	45	8	8	6	5	6	5
Rural	58	7	4	3	5	9	10
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	43	4	13	8	5	12	11
Employee	43	4	14	5	6	8	7
Manual worker	54	3	12	2	2	5	13
Not working	53	10	2	5	4	7	6

QUESTION: Q5. Which type of organisations are you a member of?

2.3 Engagement in voluntary work

In general, young Europeans are unlikely to be engaged in voluntary activities; only 16% of the young adults that were interviewed report that they are engaged in voluntary activities. (However, three out of four consider such programmes as an incentive for their greater participation in society - See question 9: Increasing activity as a citizen in society).

Engagement in voluntary activities



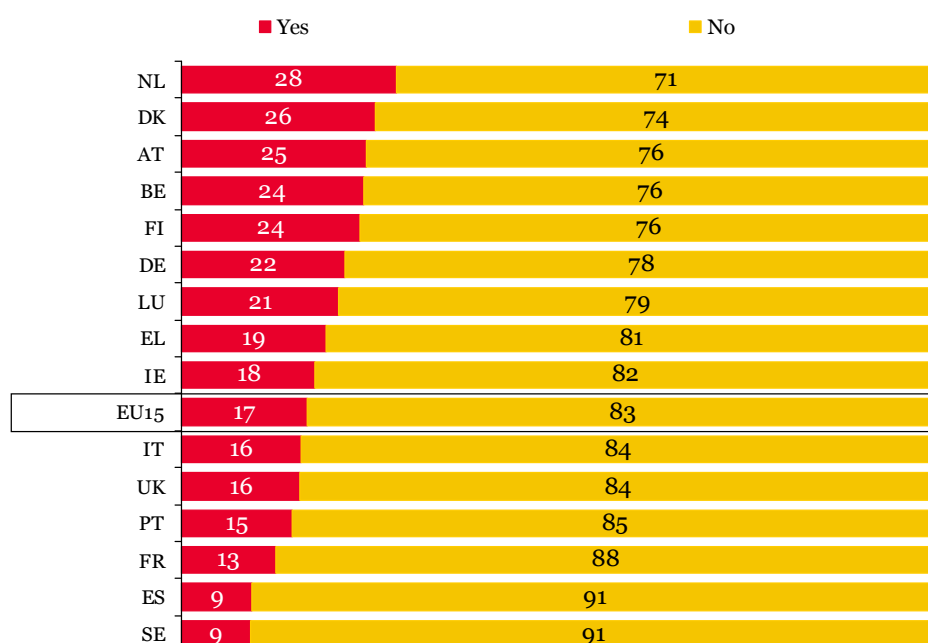
Q6. Are you engaged in any voluntary activities?
%, Base: all respondents

Contrary to the large differences in organisations' memberships between the EU15 and NMS12 countries, we only find small differences when comparing engagement in voluntary activities; 17% of young individuals in the EU15 report being engaged in voluntary activities compared to 13% of young people in the NMS12 (see Annex table 19).

Looking at the differences in engagement in voluntary work between EU15 countries, we note that the largest percentage of young adults who are engaged in voluntary activities is found in the Netherlands (28%), followed by Denmark (26%), Austria (25%), Belgium (24%) and Finland (24%). The lowest percentages of respondents engaged in voluntary activities are found in Spain and Sweden (9% in both countries).

Comparing engagement in voluntary work in the NMS12 countries, we find that the largest percentage of young adults who are engaged in voluntary activities is found in Slovenia (30%), followed by Slovakia (25%) and Hungary (22%). The lowest percentages of respondents who are engaged in voluntary activities are located in Bulgaria (8%) and Romania (7%).

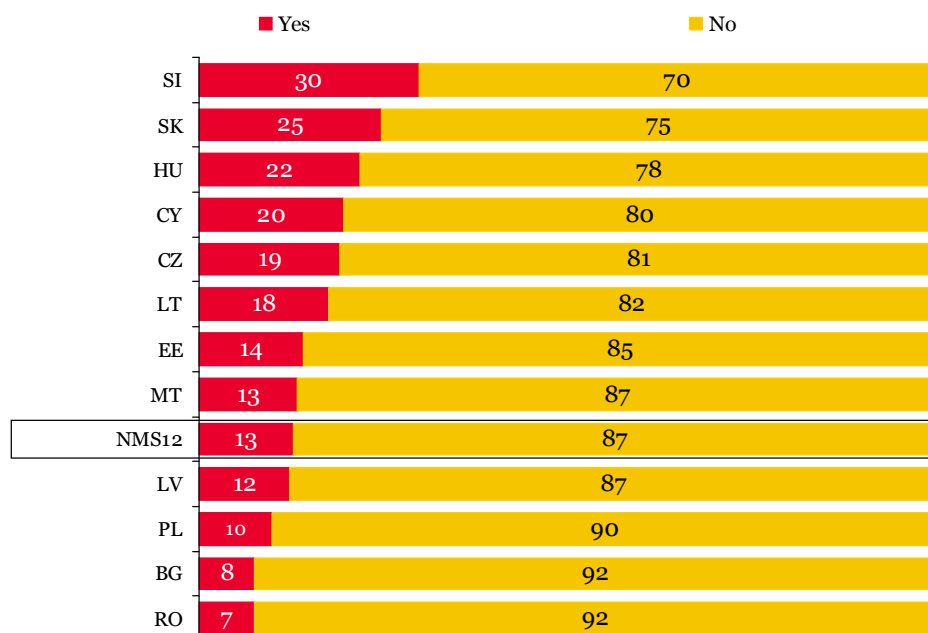
Engagement in voluntary activities in the EU15



Q6. Are you engaged in any voluntary activities?

Base: all respondents
% by country

Engagement in voluntary activities in the NMS12



Q6. Are you engaged in any voluntary activities?

Base: all respondents
% by country

In terms of socio-demographic differences, we find that the level of engagement in voluntary activities varies by occupational group and, to a lesser extent, by age category (see Annex table 20). Of the self-employed respondents, 20% report being engaged in voluntary activities, compared to 14% of employees and only 9% of manual workers. In addition, younger respondents who are not working also tend to report engagement in voluntary activities slightly more often than their counterparts.

3. EU citizenship – what does it mean?

The ability to study and the right to work in any Member State symbolise for young Europeans the core elements of being an EU citizen.

Highly-educated respondents are more likely to associate EU citizenship with the right to study or work in any Member State.

A large majority of young citizens in all EU countries state that they have received information about their rights and responsibilities as a European citizen through the media, schools and universities, and from parents and friends.

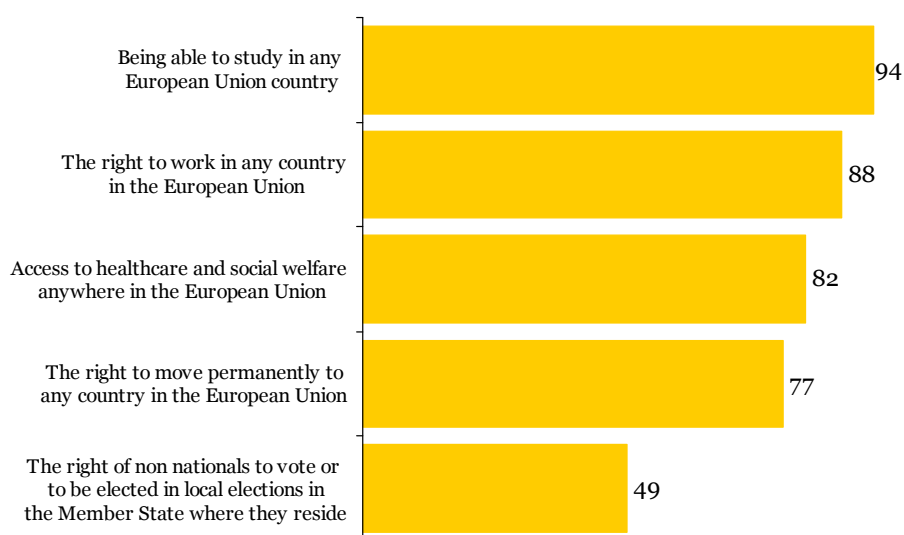
Young Europeans place particular emphasis on being consulted before any public decision that concerns them is taken. Only one respondent in five selects the lowering of the voting age as a measure that would increase meaningful participation in society.

3.1 The meaning of EU citizenship

The ability to study and the right to work in any country in the EU seem to be the core elements of being a European citizen among young people; 94% and 88% of respondents mention these two factors. A majority of young adults also agree that EU citizenship means access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU (82%) and the right to move permanently to any Member State (77%).

One in two young Europeans (49%) mention that being a European citizen means the right of non-nationals to vote, or to be elected in local elections, in the Member State in which they reside.

Meaning of "being a citizen of the European Union"



Q7. Which of the following, do you think "being a citizen of the European Union" means?

Base: all respondents
% of "Mentioned"

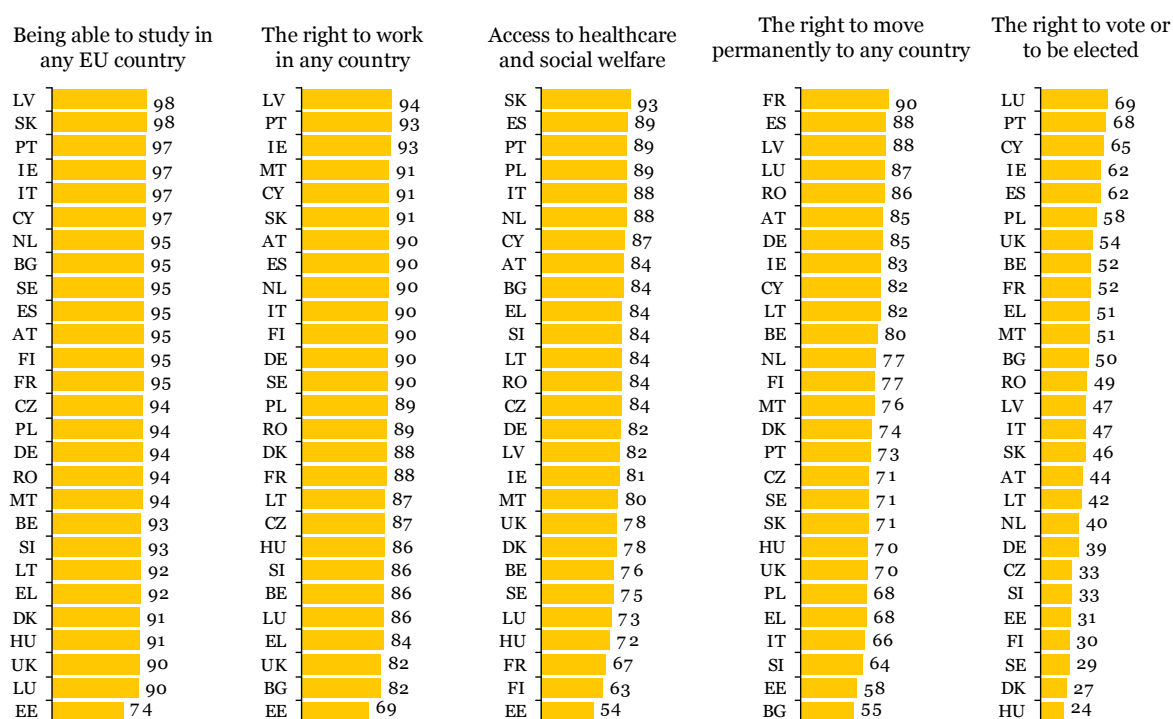
Respondents in the EU15 are less likely than respondents in the NMS12 to mention that being an EU citizen denotes access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU (81% compared to 85%), but they are also more likely to state that EU citizenship means the right to move permanently to any country in the EU (79% compared to 73%) (see Annex table 21).

The individual country results show large variations in the percentages of respondents who agree with the different statements about the meaning of being a European citizen. In Luxembourg, for example, 69% of young adults think that being an EU citizen is symbolised above all else by the right of non-nationals to vote or to be elected in local elections in the Member State in which they reside, but in Hungary only 24% of young adults agree with this statement. Similarly, while 93% of respondents in Slovakia mention that being a citizen of the EU denotes access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU, only 54% of respondents in Estonia agree with this statement.

Some countries have very high percentages of respondents agreeing with each of the five statements. For example, in Portugal, 97% of respondents agree that EU citizenship means being able to study in any EU country, 93% agree with the statement on the right to work in any EU country, 89% agree that EU citizenship means access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU, 73% mention the right to move permanently to any country in the EU and 68% agree with the last statement on voting and the right to be elected. Other countries, on the other hand, have substantially lower percentages of respondents agreeing with each of the statements. For example, in Estonia, the corresponding percentages are only 74%, 69%, 54%, 58% and 31%.

A further group of countries shows a different response pattern, with high percentages of respondents agreeing with some statements but not others. For example, in comparison with other countries, Luxembourg has a relatively low percentage of respondents who agree that EU citizenship means being able to study in any EU country (90%, the lowest except for Estonia), the right to work in any EU country (86%) and access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU (73%). However, they respond very positively to the other statements. Luxembourg has the highest percentage of respondents who mention that EU citizenship means the right for non-nationals to vote or to be elected in local elections in the Member State in which they reside; 69% of respondents agree with this statement. Respondents in Luxembourg are also very likely to agree that being a citizen of the EU means the right to move permanently to any country in the EU (87%).

Meaning of "being a citizen of the European Union"





Q7. Which of the following, do you think "being a citizen of the European Union" means?

Base: all respondents
% of "Mentioned", by country

We also find some socio-demographic variation with regard to opinions on which elements most represent being a citizen of the EU. First of all, although the age groups do not differ in their opinion on four of the five statements, with regard to the statement about access to health care and social welfare we find that 85% of respondents in the youngest age category agree with the statement, compared to 81% in the age category between 20 and 24 years of age and 78% in the oldest age category.

Comparing educational groups, we note that more highly-educated respondents are more likely to agree with the statements about the possibilities to study and work in any European country and the right to move permanently to any country in the EU. For example, we find that 70% of respondents who did not study beyond the age of 16 agree with the statement that EU citizenship means that right to move permanently to any EU country. However, 76% of respondents who completed full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20, 78% of those still at school and 81% of those who completed education beyond the age of 20 feel this way.

Meaning of “being a citizen of the EU” (Base: all respondents)*% of “Mentioned”*

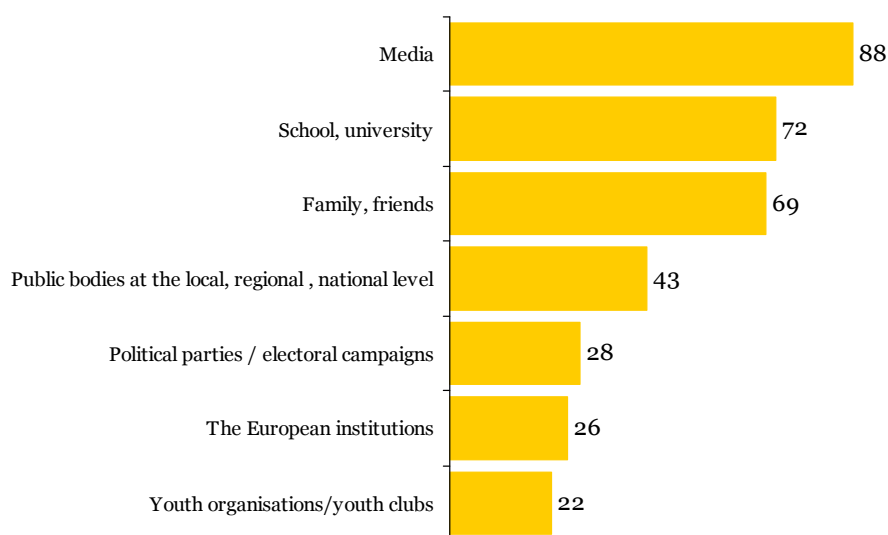
	Being able to study in any EU country	The right to work in any country in the EU	Access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU	The right to move permanently to any country in the EU	The right of non nationals to vote or to be elected in local elections in the Member State where they reside
EU27	94	88	82	77	49
 AGE					
15 – 19	95	88	85	77	50
20 – 24	93	88	81	77	49
25 – 30	94	89	78	79	48
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	89	84	82	70	49
16 – 20	93	87	81	76	49
20 +	95	90	78	81	48
Still in education	95	88	84	78	49

QUESTION: Q7. Which of the following, do you think “being a citizen of the EU” means?**3.2 Learning about rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen**

A large majority of young Europeans (88%) say that they received information about their rights and responsibilities as a European citizen through the media. 72% of respondents got this information from schools and universities and 69% from parents and friends.

Other possible sources for learning about one’s rights and responsibilities as a citizen in today’s Europe are mentioned by less than half of the respondents; 43% of respondents mention public bodies at the local, regional and national level, 28% select political parties and electoral campaigns, 26% mention European institutions, and 22% report that they learned about their rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen from youth organisations and clubs.

Sources learn about rights and responsibilities from



Q8. From which of the following sources did you learn about your rights and responsibilities as a citizen in today's Europe?

Base: all respondents
% of "Mentioned"






























These three sources, i.e. media, schools and universities, and family and friends, were selected as the three most important sources of information for learning about the rights and responsibilities of a citizen of the EU in all Member States, except in Malta. In Malta, political parties and electoral campaigns share third position with schools and universities.

All Member States state that their first source of information about rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen are the media, and respondents in Portugal, Slovakia and Finland are the most likely to state that they learned about their rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen from the media (94%). In the second place come schools and universities for many Member States with the exception of Greece, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria and Romania where their second source of information is friends and family. Of these, Swedish respondents are the most likely to say that their source of information was friends and family (80%). Finally, youth organisations as a source of information are mentioned the most often in Cyprus (40%).

Looking at the other side of the country distributions, we find that respondents from Luxembourg are the least likely to say that they learned about their EU citizenship's rights and responsibilities from the media (80%), and respondents from Bulgaria are the least likely to name schools and universities as a source of knowledge (38%). Estonian respondents are the least likely to select family and friends (37%), political bodies at the local, regional and national level (18%), European institutions (13%), political parties and electoral campaigns (12%) and youth organisations (12%) as primary sources. Respondents in Denmark are as unlikely as Estonian respondents to name European institutions as a source of information (13%).

Sources of information about rights and responsibilities as a citizen of the EU (Base: all respondents)

% of "Mentioned"

		Media	School, university	Family, friends	Public bodies at the local, regional, national level	Political parties/ electoral campaigns	The European insti- tutions	Youth organi- sations/ youth clubs
 EU15		87	74	71	43	31	25	22
 NMS12		91	65	63	44	19	28	23
 Belgium		88	70	63	29	25	20	26
 Czech Rep.		92	65	63	45	19	21	14
 Denmark		90	80	72	45	40	13	18
 Germany		93	83	74	42	32	20	19
 Estonia		87	49	37	18	12	13	12
 Greece		81	73	75	35	19	36	28
 Spain		82	70	68	30	21	21	20
 France		86	75	72	41	31	37	28
 Ireland		84	80	74	56	35	24	22
 Italy		87	67	66	51	25	31	19
 Cyprus		87	73	75	30	19	38	40
 Latvia		92	65	72	37	17	23	25
 Lithuania		87	70	62	35	14	28	29
 Luxembourg		80	61	68	40	32	34	23
 Hungary		88	65	72	35	25	17	20
 Malta		91	50	64	36	51	43	18
 Netherlands		90	72	69	46	57	17	15
 Austria		93	72	69	41	41	24	19
 Poland		93	79	63	56	20	41	29
 Portugal		94	82	63	39	25	25	31
 Slovenia		93	67	76	60	28	34	34
 Slovakia		94	65	73	38	29	27	18
 Finland		94	72	62	50	26	19	15
 Sweden		92	78	79	32	47	16	16
 UK		82	70	78	55	39	22	26
 Bulgaria		93	38	62	31	13	15	15
 Romania		90	48	59	33	15	19	20

QUESTION: Q8. From which of the following sources did you learn about your rights and responsibilities as a citizen in today's Europe?

On the socio-demographic level, we notice that the information sources for learning about the rights and responsibilities of an EU citizen vary substantially by age of the respondents. Those older than 20 most often select the media as a source of information (90% for the 20-24 year-olds and 91% for the 25-30 year-olds), followed by schools and universities (74% for 20-24 year-olds and 59% for 25-30 year-olds). Respondents in the youngest age category, on the contrary, are as likely to name the media as they are to select schools and universities as a source of information (84% for both categories).

In addition, younger respondents are more likely to identify family and friends or youth organisations as an information source. For example, while 32% of respondents in the youngest age category say they learned about their rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen from a youth organisation, only 15% from the oldest age category claim the same.




Highly-educated respondents are the most likely to refer to the media or schools and universities as sources from which they learned about their rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen. For example, while 70% of the respondents who completed full-time education beyond the age of 20 say they learned about their rights and responsibilities as an EU citizen from schools or universities, only 44% of respondents who did not study beyond 16 name this source.

Respondents with the lowest level of educational attainment are more likely than highly-educated respondents to refer to family and friends, political parties and their electoral campaigns and youth organisations as sources from which they learned about the rights and responsibilities of an EU citizen. For example, 26% of respondents who completed full-time education beyond 20 years-of-age say they learned about their rights and responsibilities from political parties and electoral campaigns, while 35% of respondents who did not study beyond the age of 16 make this claim.

Finally, looking at the differences between occupational groups, we notice that employees are more likely than self-employed respondents and manual workers to mention schools and universities as a source from which they learned about EU citizenship rights and responsibilities (66% compared to 56% and 55%). However, manual workers are more likely than self-employed respondents and employees to mention youth organisations as an information source (24% compared to 13 and 18%).

Sources of information about rights and responsibilities as a citizen of the EU (Base: all respondents)

% of "Mentioned"

	Media	School, university	Family, friends	Public bodies at the local, regional, national level	Political parties/ electoral campaigns	The European institutions	Youth organi- sations/ youth clubs
EU27	88	72	69	43	28	26	22
 AGE							
15 – 19	84	84	76	45	29	26	32
20 – 24	90	74	70	43	29	26	21
25 – 30	91	59	63	42	28	26	15
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	83	44	70	39	35	18	21
16 – 20	90	58	70	45	31	23	21
20 +	91	70	60	41	26	30	15
Still in education	86	86	73	44	27	27	28
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	89	56	68	43	30	26	13
Employee	90	66	68	44	29	25	18
Manual worker	90	55	66	44	31	28	24
Not working	87	79	71	43	28	26	26

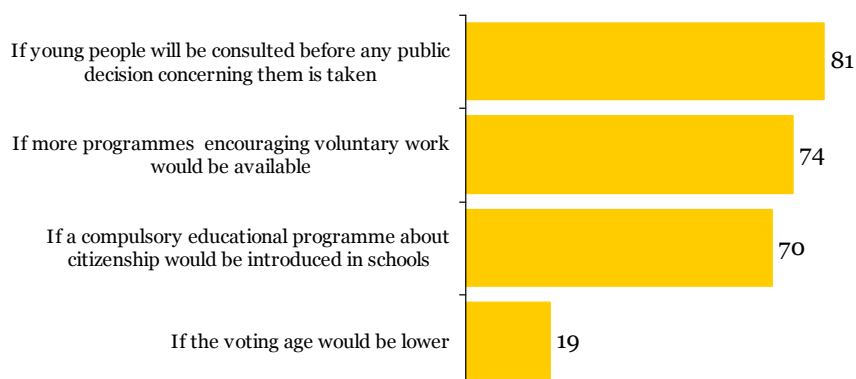
QUESTION: Q8. From which of the following sources did you learn about your rights and responsibilities as a citizen in today's Europe?

3.3 Becoming more active as an EU citizen

When asked which measures would help to encourage young people's active participation in society, a majority of respondents (81%) suggest consulting young people before any public decision concerning them is taken. Slightly less than three out of four respondents (74%) think that a good measure would be the availability of more programmes encouraging voluntary work and 70% of young Europeans think that the introduction of a compulsory educational programme about citizenship at schools would encourage the active participation of young people in society.

Lowering the voting age as a measure to increase young people's active participation in society is mentioned by less than one out of five respondents (19%).

Increasing activity as a citizen in the society



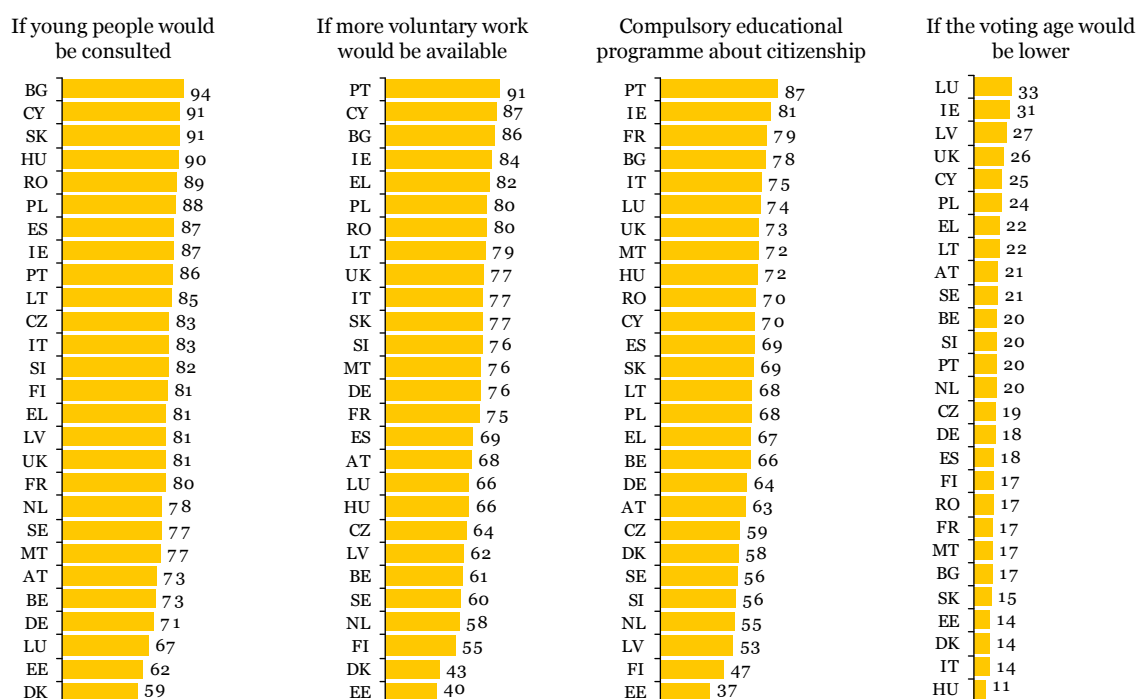
Q9. Which of the following would help you to be more active as a citizen in the society?
 Base: all respondents
 % of "Mentioned"

The individual country results show a large variation in the percentages of respondents who select the different measures that could be introduced to encourage young people's active participation in society. For example, the percentage of respondents who suggest the introduction of a compulsory educational programme about citizenship at schools is 87% in Portugal but only 37% in Estonia.

The percentage of those who hold the opinion that young people's participation in society would be encouraged by programmes to encourage voluntary work or a compulsory educational programme about citizenship is the highest in Portugal (91% and 87%, respectively, agree with the statements) but reaches its lowest levels in Estonia (40% and 37%, respectively, agree with the statements).

Lowering the voting age as a measure to increase young people's active participation in society is selected by the lowest percentage of respondents in all EU countries. The percentage of respondents mentioning this measure is the highest in Luxembourg (33%) and reaches its lowest level in Hungary (11%).

Increasing activity as a citizen in the society



Q9. Which of the following would help you to be more active as a citizen in the society?

Base: all respondents
% of "Mentioned", by country






Across all socio-demographic categories, suggested measures to increase the active participation of young people in society are selected in the same order; the highest number mention that young people should be consulted, followed by the encouragement of voluntary work and thirdly, a compulsory educational programme at schools on citizenship.

Nevertheless, male respondents, older respondents, highly-educated respondents and those in rural areas tend to select most measures to a lower extent than their counterparts. For example, among respondents in the oldest age category, 79% mention the need to consult young people before any public decision concerning them is taken, 73% think that a good measure would be the availability of more programmes encouraging voluntary work and 12% mention the introduction of a compulsory educational programme about citizenship at schools, but in the youngest age category the corresponding percentages are 85%, 77% and 32%.

When comparing occupational groups, we find the largest difference of opinion with regard to the idea of lowering the voting age. Although 19% of manual workers think it would be beneficial to lower to voting age in order to increase the active participation of young adults in society, only 11% of self-employed respondents and 13% of employees share this opinion.

Increasing activity as a citizen in society (Base: all respondents)

% of "Mentioned"

	If young people will be consulted before any public decision concerning them is taken	If more programmes encouraging voluntary work would be available	If a compulsory educational programme about citizenship would be introduced at schools	If the voting age would be lower
EU27	81	74	70	19
 SEX				
Male	80	70	66	20
Female	83	79	73	19
 AGE				
15 – 19	85	77	66	32
20 – 24	82	73	71	12
25 – 30	79	73	72	12
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	86	78	71	26
16 – 20	82	75	72	16
20 +	78	72	72	10
Still in education	83	74	69	26
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	79	71	70	17
Urban	83	76	70	19
Rural	81	74	69	21
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	82	71	73	11
Employee	79	74	71	13
Manual worker	83	74	70	19
Not working	83	75	68	24

QUESTION: Q9. Which of the following would help you to be more active as a citizen in the society?

4. Young people and political activism

In all Member States, a substantial number of young adults believe that participating in debates with policymakers, joining a political party or taking part in a demonstration are the most important political actions to ensure that their voices are heard.

Slightly more than one in 10 young adults report that, although eligible to vote, they did not vote in an election or referendum in the previous three years. (Note: in some Member States, voting is compulsory).

The results show that slightly more than one in four young adults signed a petition in the last year, while the same number presented his or her view in an online discussion forum. One out of five young adults took part in a public demonstration.

Respondents in the EU15 tend to be more involved (than those in the NMS12) in political life in the hope of ensuring that their voice is heard by policymakers. Older respondents and more highly-educated respondents are also more actively involved in political life.

A majority of young adults say that they are interested or very interested in politics and current affairs in their own country at the city or regional level, and in the EU.

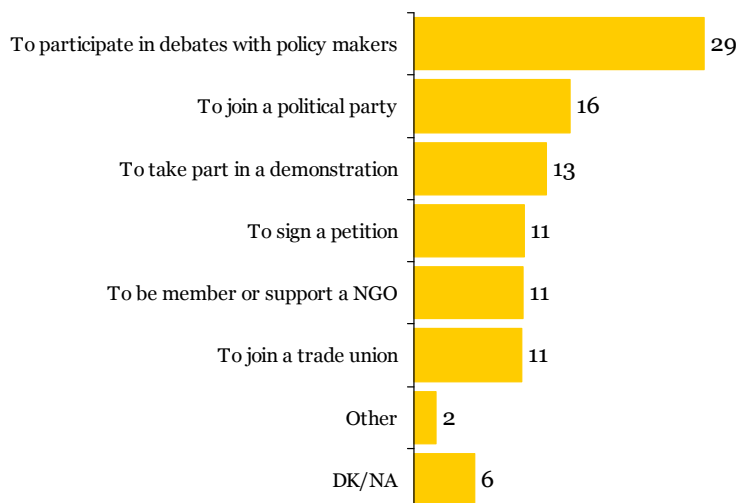
4.1 Ensuring that one's voice is heard

When asked about political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard, 29% of young Europeans select participation in debates with policymakers as the most important political action. Joining a political party was selected by 16% of respondents and taking part in a demonstration by 13% of respondents.

Comparable proportions of respondents (11%) select signing a petition, being a member of or supporting an NGO and joining a trade union as the most important political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers.

Finally, 6% of respondents do not know which political action is most important to ensure that their voice is heard.

Political actions to ensure that your voice is heard by the policy makers




Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policy makers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!

%, Base: all respondents

Respondents in the EU15 are more likely than respondents in the NMS12 to select joining a political party (17% compared to 13%), taking part in a demonstration (15% compared to 8%) or signing a petition (12% compared to 8%) as the most important political action to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers. Respondents in the NMS12, on the other hand, prefer being a member of or supporting an NGO (15% compared to 10% in the EU15) and joining a trade union (33% compared to 28%). Respondents in the NMS12 are also more likely than respondents in the EU15 to state that they do not know which political action is most important to ensure that one's voice is heard.

Political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers (Base: all respondents)

	% To participate in debates with policy-makers	% To join a political party	% To take part in a demonstration	% To sign a petition	% To be member or support NGO	% To join a trade union	% DK/NA
 EU15	11	17	15	12	10	28	5
NMS12	12	13	8	8	15	33	9

Question: Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!

In all Member States, a significant portion of young adults believe that participating in debates with policymakers is the most important political action to ensure that their voice is heard. This is especially true in Lithuania, where more than one young adult in two (54%) consider this political action the most important.

We also find that taking part in a demonstration as a way to ensure that one's voice is heard is selected more often by respondents in the southern European countries and in Germany, while signing a petition appears to be a preferred action in most central European countries and some of the NMS12 countries. Respondents in the Scandinavian countries, the UK, Ireland and the Netherlands are more likely to mention membership in a trade union as the most important political action for young people. We find, for example, that 25% of respondents in Spain select demonstrating as a political action, 19% of respondents in the Czech Republic select signing a petition and 21% of respondents in Ireland mention joining a trade union in order to make one's voice heard by policymakers.

The percentage of respondents who do not know which political action is the most important is the highest in Bulgaria; 18% of young adults in Bulgaria state that they do not know what to do in order to have their voice heard by policymakers.

Political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers (Base: all respondents)*Top 3 mentions, % "selected as most important"*

 Belgium		 Italy		 Poland	
Participate in debates	25	Participate in debates	34	Participate in debates	39
Sign a petition	17	Join political party	19	Member/support NGO	18
Join political party	17	Demonstrating	12	Sign petition	13
 Czech Rep.		 Cyprus		 Portugal	
Participate in debates	31	Participate in debates	41	Participate in debates	36
Sign a petition	19	Demonstrating	18	Join political party	13
Join political party	18	Join political party	12	Member/support NGO	12
 Denmark		 Latvia		 Slovenia	
Join a political party	29	Participate in debates	35	Participate in debates	44
Participate in debates	28	Join political party	18	Join political party	18
Sign a petition	15	Join trade union	11	Sign petition	15
 Germany		 Lithuania		 Slovakia	
Join political party	24	Participate in debates	54	Participate in debates	42
Participate in debates	22	DK/NA	11	Sign petition	17
Demonstrating	20	Sign petition	10	Join political party	11
 Estonia		 Luxembourg		 Finland	
Participate in debates	23	Participate in debates	28	Participate in debates	34
Join political party	23	Demonstrating	15	Trade Union	17
Join trade union	13	Sign petition	15	Join political party	15
 Greece		 Hungary		 Sweden	
Participate in debates	42	Participate in debates	30	Participate in debates	30
Member/support NGO	16	Member/support NGO	19	Join political party	22
Demonstrating	11	Sign petition	17	Join trade union	14
 Spain		 Malta		 UK	
Demonstrating	25	Participate in debates	26	Participate in debates	25
Participate in debates	18	Member/support NGO	17	Sign petition	18
Member/support NGO	15	Sign petition	17	Join trade union	15
 France		 Netherlands		 Bulgaria	
Participate in debates	40	Participate in debates	25	Participate in debates	40
Demonstrating	14	Join political party	25	DK/NA	18
Join political party	11	Join trade union	19	Join political party	9
 Ireland		 Austria		 Romania	
Join trade union	21	Join political party	23	Join political party	17
Participate in debates	20	Participate in debates	22	Participate in debates	16
Sign a petition	19	Sign petition	14	Member/support NGO	16

Question: Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!




Respondents in the youngest age category (15-19 years-of-age) more regularly select taking part in a demonstration than respondents in the oldest age category (25-30 years-of-age) as the most important political action (17% compared to 11%). However, respondents in the oldest age category are more likely to answer that joining a trade union is the best way to make one's voice heard by policymakers (13% compared to 9% for the youngest category).

Young adults who completed schooling after the age of 16 more often select participating in debates with policymakers as the most important political action than respondents who did not study beyond 16. We find that 32% of the respondents from the highest educational category and 26% of those in the middle educational category select this action, compared to only 16% of those in the lowest educational category.

Respondents who did not study beyond the age of 16 or who completed a full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20 years-of-age are more likely than highly-educated respondents to answer that one's voice is best heard by taking part in a demonstration (16% and 14% compared to 10%) or by signing a petition (14% and 13% compared to 10%). Respondents who did not study beyond the age of 16 are also more likely than the highly-educated to say that they do not know which political action is most important.

Looking at the differences between occupational categories, we notice that self-employed respondents are more likely than manual workers to believe that joining a political party (18% compared to 14%) or being a member of an NGO (13% compared to 8%) is the most effective way to make their voice heard, while manual workers more often see the benefits of joining a trade union (16% compared to 10%).

Political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers (Base: all respondents)
% "selected as most important"

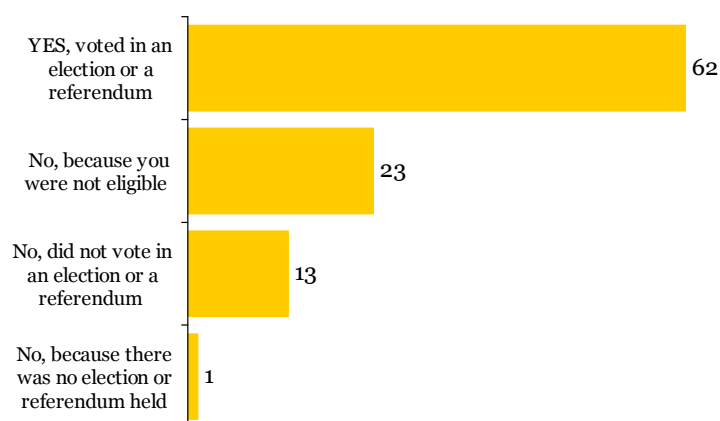
	% To participate in debates with policymakers	% To join a political party	% To take part in a demonstration	% To sign a petition	% To be member or support NGO	% To join a trade union	% DK/NA
EU27	29	16	13	11	11	11	6
 AGE							
15 – 19	29	16	17	10	11	9	6
20 – 24	29	15	12	13	11	11	6
25 – 30	29	16	11	11	11	13	7
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	16	17	16	14	11	11	12
16 – 20	26	15	14	13	9	14	7
20 +	32	16	10	10	13	11	5
Still in education	32	17	14	10	12	9	5
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	27	18	11	10	13	10	7
Employee	28	16	13	11	10	13	6
Manual worker	27	14	13	13	8	16	9
Not working	31	16	14	11	12	9	6

QUESTION: Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!

4.2 Participation in elections and referenda

Although almost one young adult in four (23%) was not yet eligible to vote in an election or referendum in the last three years, 62% answered that they did vote in an election or referendum and only 13% of young adults answered that they did not vote.

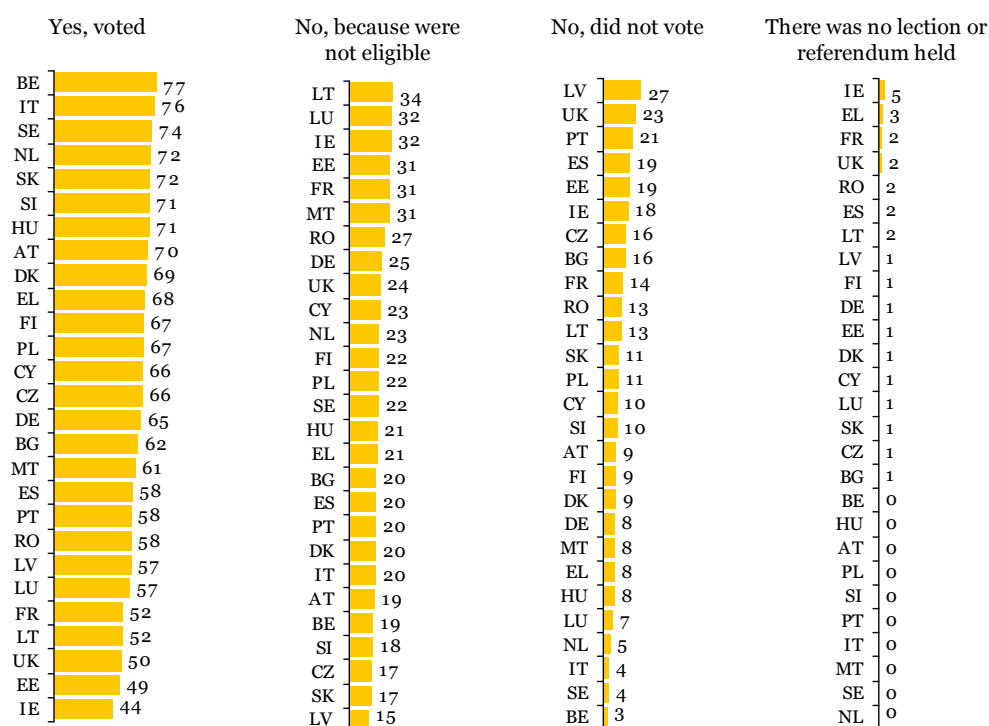
Participation in an election or a referendum in the last 3 years



Q10A. Have you voted in an election or a referendum (local, regional, national) in the last three years? If there was not such an event in your country or at that time you were not eligible to vote, please say so.
%, Base: all respondents

We find the largest percentages of respondents who did not vote in an election or a referendum in the past three years in Latvia (27%), the UK (23%) and Portugal (21%), and the smallest percentages in Belgium (3%), where voting is compulsory, followed by Sweden and Italy (4% each).

Participation in an election or a referendum in the last 3 years





Q10A. Have you voted in an election or a referendum (local, regional, national) in the last three years? If there was not such an event in your country or at that time you were not eligible to vote, please say so.

Base: all respondents
% by country

After taking into account differences in eligibility to vote, we find that respondents in the lowest educational category are twice as likely as the most educated to report not voting in an election or referendum in the past three years (20% compared to 10%).

Similarly, we notice that, after taking into account differences in eligibility to vote, manual workers are somewhat more likely than self-employed respondents and employees to answer that they did not vote in an election or referendum in the past three years (16% compared to 13% and 14%).

Participation in an election or a referendum in the last 3 years (Base: all respondents)

	% YES, voted in an election or a referendum	% No, did not vote in an election or a referendum	% No, because there was no election or referendum held	% No, because you were not eligible
EU27	62	13	1	23
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	59	20	3	17
16 – 20	73	18	1	7
20 +	87	10	1	2
Still in education	43	9	1	47
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	81	13	2	4
Employee	79	14	1	5
Manual worker	73	16	1	8
Not working	49	11	1	38

QUESTION: Q10A. Have you voted in an election or a referendum (local, regional, national) in the last three years? If there was not such an event in your country or at that time you were not eligible to vote, please say so.

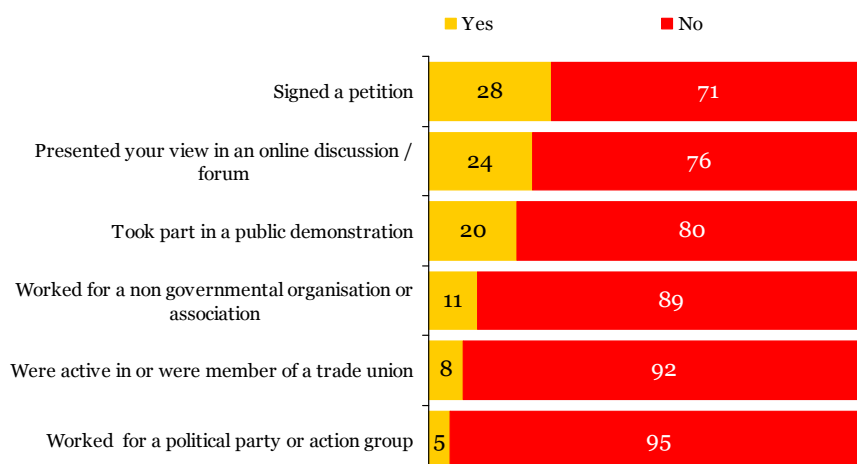
4.3 Involvement in political life

In this survey, young adults were not only asked about their opinions on the most important political actions for young adults to take in order to make their voices heard, but were also asked about the ways in which they have been involved in political life during the last year.

The results show that 28% of young adults signed a petition in the last year, 24% presented their views in an online discussion forum, and 20% took part in a public demonstration.

Smaller percentages of respondents report that they have worked for an NGO in the past year (11%), were active in a trade union or were a member of a trade union (8%), or worked for a political party (5%).

Being involved in political life...



Q10B. There are different ways of being involved in political life in order to ensure that your voice is heard by the policy makers. Have you done any of the following in the last year?

Base: all respondents
% of "Yes"

Looking at the differences in political involvement between the EU15 and NMS12 countries, we notice that respondents in the former are in general more involved in political life than respondents in the latter. This is particularly the case for political actions such as taking part in a public demonstration (24% in the EU15 and 9% in the NMS12) and signing a petition (30% in the EU15 compared to 21% in the NMS12). However, in NMS12 young people presented their views in an online discussion/forum more than in EU15 (26% in the NMS compared to 23% in EU15).

Involvement in political life to ensure that one's voice is heard (Base: all respondents)

% of "Yes"

	Signed a petition	Presented your view in an online discussion / forum	Took part in a public demonstration	Worked for a non governmental organisation or association	Was active in or was member of a trade union	Worked for a political party or action group
EU15	30	23	24	12	9	5
NMS12	21	26	9	8	5	5

QUESTION: Q10B. There are different ways of being involved in political life in order to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers. Have you done any of the following in the last year?

Studying the results for individual countries (see Annex table 31), we observe similar differences to those seen when asking young adults about the most important political actions (Q10). We found that respondents in southern European countries were more likely to have taken part in a demonstration as a way to ensure that their voice was heard, while respondents in most central European countries and some of the NMS12 countries were more likely to have signed a petition and respondents in the Scandinavian countries were more likely to report trade union membership.

Nevertheless, the most important dissimilarity that we notice between the different Member States is the variation in the overall level of political involvement. Countries with the highest level of political involvement are Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Belgium and France, while countries with the lowest level of political involvement are Latvia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary and Malta.

Finally, looking at the variations in political involvement by socio-demographic categories, we notice that young men are more politically active than young women. This is especially the case for

presenting one's view in an online forum (29% compared to 19%) and for taking part in a public demonstration (22% compared to 18%).

Overall, older respondents are more actively involved in political life than younger ones. However, younger respondents more often report taking part in a public demonstration during the last year; 23% of the youngest age category report this, compared to 18% in the oldest age category.






Highly-educated respondents, in general, are more involved in political life than respondents with a lower educational attainment. Respondents who completed their full-time education after the age of 20 are the most likely to report having taken any of the listed five political actions in the last year, while those who did not study beyond the age of 16 are the least likely to report being politically active in the past year. For example, 37% of respondents in the highest educational category report that they signed a petition in the previous year, but only 15% of respondents in the lowest educational category report the same.

We also find that young adults who live in a metropolitan area are the most likely to be involved in political life, followed by young adults living in an urban area. Young adults in rural areas are the least likely to be involved in political life. For example, while 28% of respondents in metropolitan areas have presented their views in an online forum in the last year, only 24% of respondents in urban areas and 20% of respondents in rural areas said the same.

Finally, self-employed respondents and employees are more involved in political life than manual workers. However, manual workers are more likely to say that they are a member of a trade union (14% compared to 8%).

Involvement in political life to ensure that one's voice is heard (Base: all respondents)

% of "Yes"

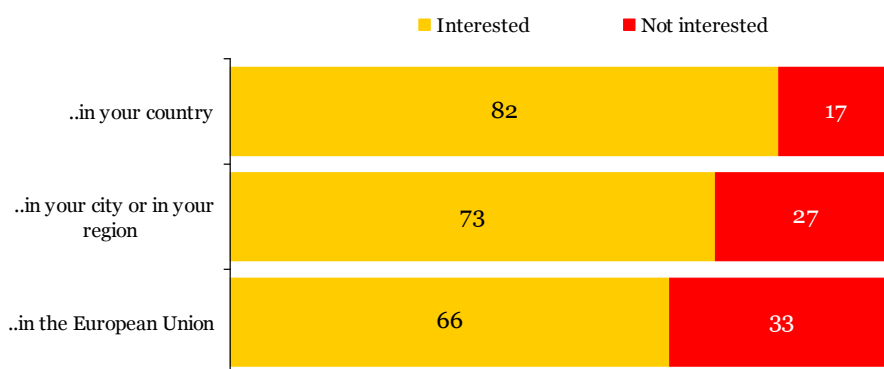
	Signed a petition	Presented your view in an online discussion/ forum	Took part in a public demonstration	Worked for a non governmental organisation or association	Was active in or was member of a trade union
EU27	28	24	20	11	8
 SEX					
Male	28	29	22	13	9
Female	28	19	18	10	7
 AGE					
15 – 19	22	24	23	10	3
20 – 24	31	25	21	12	7
25 – 30	32	23	18	12	13
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	15	14	16	8	8
16 – 20	25	19	14	10	10
20 +	37	25	22	13	14
Still in education	27	27	25	11	4
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	33	28	25	13	8
Urban	29	24	19	10	8
Rural	24	20	18	11	7
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	30	24	22	13	8
Employee	32	22	17	12	13
Manual worker	22	17	17	9	14
Not working	26	25	22	10	4

QUESTION: Q10B. There are different ways of being involved in political life in order to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers. Have you done any of the following in the last year?

4.4 Interest in politics and current affairs

A majority of the EU's young adults say that they are very interested or interested in politics and current affairs; 82% of respondents are interested in politics and current affairs in their own country, 73% claim to be interested in politics at a city or regional level and 66% of respondents say they are interested in politics and current affairs in the EU.

Interest in politics and current affairs



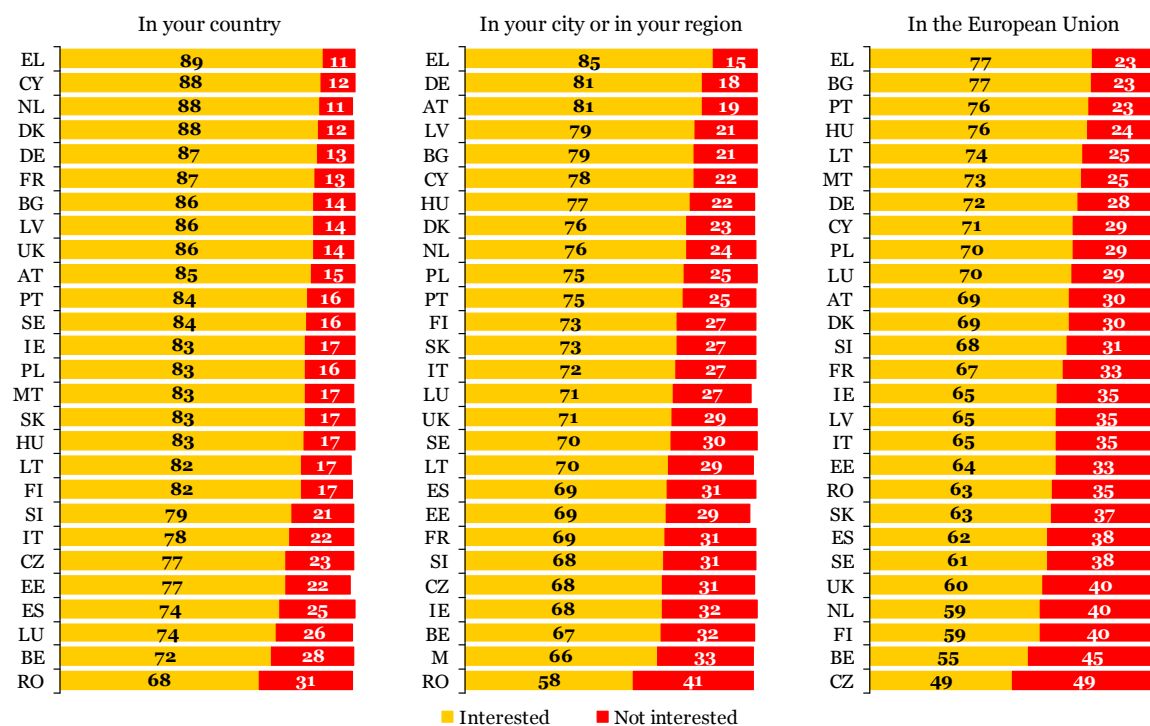
Q11. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs:
%, Base: all respondents"

Young adults in Greece have the highest level of interest in politics and current affairs on all three levels; 89% of Greek respondents are interested in the politics of their country, 85% in regional or city level politics and 77% in the politics of the EU.

Respondents in Romania, Belgium and the Czech Republic have the lowest level of interest in politics in general. For example, in Belgium, 72% of respondents are interested in the politics of their country, 67% in regional or city level politics and only 55% in the politics of the EU.

We find that in most countries respondents are most interested in politics at the national level, followed by the politics and current affairs at city or regional levels, and that they are least interested in the politics of the EU. In the UK, for example, 86% of young adults are interested in national politics, 71% in regional politics and only 60% in politics at the level of the EU.

Interest in politics and current affairs



Q11. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs:
Base: all respondents
% by country





Looking at socio-demographic differences in interest in politics and current affairs, we notice that older respondents are more interested in politics at all levels than younger respondents. For example, while 68% of respondents in the oldest age categories say they are interested in EU politics and current affairs, only 62% of the youngest respondents say they are interested.

Similarly, highly-educated respondents are more interested in politics at all three levels than those in the lowest educational category. For example, 64% of respondents in the lowest educational category say they are interested in national politics, compared to 79% of respondents in the highest category.

Young adults who live in a metropolitan area are more interested in politics at a regional, national or European level than respondents living in urban or rural areas. For example, 77% of metropolitan respondents report being interested in the politics of their country while 72% of respondents in urban and rural areas make this statement.

Finally, we also find some differences in political curiosity between the occupational categories of the respondents. Self-employed respondents are in general the most interested in politics, while manual workers seem to be the least interested. For example, considering interest in regional or city level politics and current affairs, 86% of self-employed respondents report having an interest, compared to 84% of employees and 77% of manual workers.

Interest in politics and current affairs (Base: all respondents)
% of "Interested"

	In your country	In your city or region	In the EU
EU27	73	82	66
 AGE			
15 – 19	68	80	62
20 – 24	74	84	68
25 – 30	76	84	68
 EDUCATION (end of)			
Until 15 years of age	64	72	55
16 – 20	72	81	64
20 +	79	87	73
Still in education	71	83	65
 URBANISATION			
Metropolitan	77	84	70
Urban	72	82	66
Rural	72	82	64
 OCCUPATION			
Self-employed	81	86	69
Employee	76	84	67
Manual worker	67	77	60
Not working	71	82	66

QUESTION: Q11. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: in your country, in your city or region, in the EU

5. Employment – key facts and opinions

When young adults are asked about the most important reasons that they might be unable to find a job, one in two mentions the lack of job or training opportunities in their country. Slightly less than one young adult in four selects a reason that relates to them personally: a lack of practical experience.

More respondents in the EU15 than in the NMS12 say that the main reason for being unable to find a job would be the lack of job / training opportunities in their country. Respondents in the NMS12 are more likely to select a lack of practical experience.

A large majority of respondents across the Union answer that employment agencies, schools and universities or companies themselves are likely to provide the best support for those looking for a job.

When young Europeans are asked about the most useful qualities needed to find a good job, the four main skills mentioned are: communication and teamwork skills, having completed an apprenticeship or training course, IT and computer skills, and knowledge of a foreign language(s).

Language difficulties are the main reason that young Europeans think that it might be difficult for them to find a job in another country.

Confronted with unemployment, one young European in three would accept any job, but not without certain conditions, such as job stability and a good salary, and one out of 10 would accept any job without conditions. A substantial number of young Europeans say that they would try to find an apprenticeship or follow a training course.

Respondents in the lowest educational category are the least demanding in the case of unemployment and are the most likely to accept any kind of job without conditions.

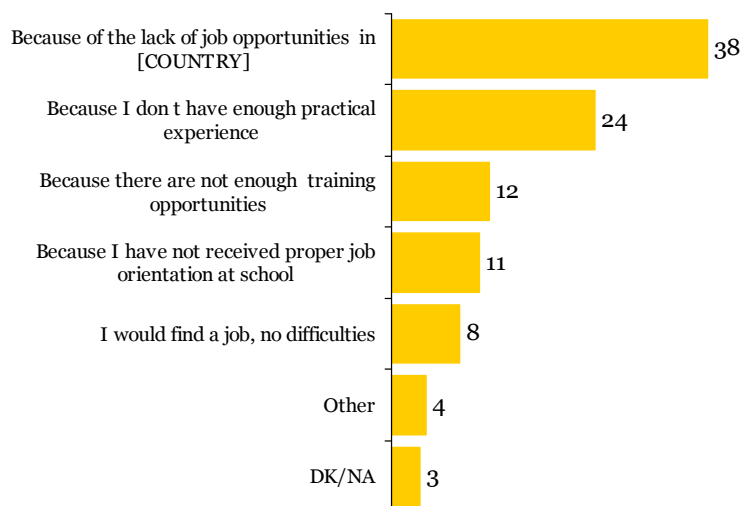
5.1 Difficulties in finding a job

When young adults are asked about the most important reason that they might be unable to find a job, one young adult in two give a rather general reason: 38% say that there is a lack of job opportunities in their country and 12% claim there are not enough training opportunities.

Slightly less than one in four young adults select a reason for being unable to find a job that relates to them personally: 24% think that the main problem would be a lack of practical experience.

11% of young adults say that the problem would be that they have not received proper job orientation at school. Less than one young European in 10 (8%) answers that he or she would experience no difficulties when looking for a job.

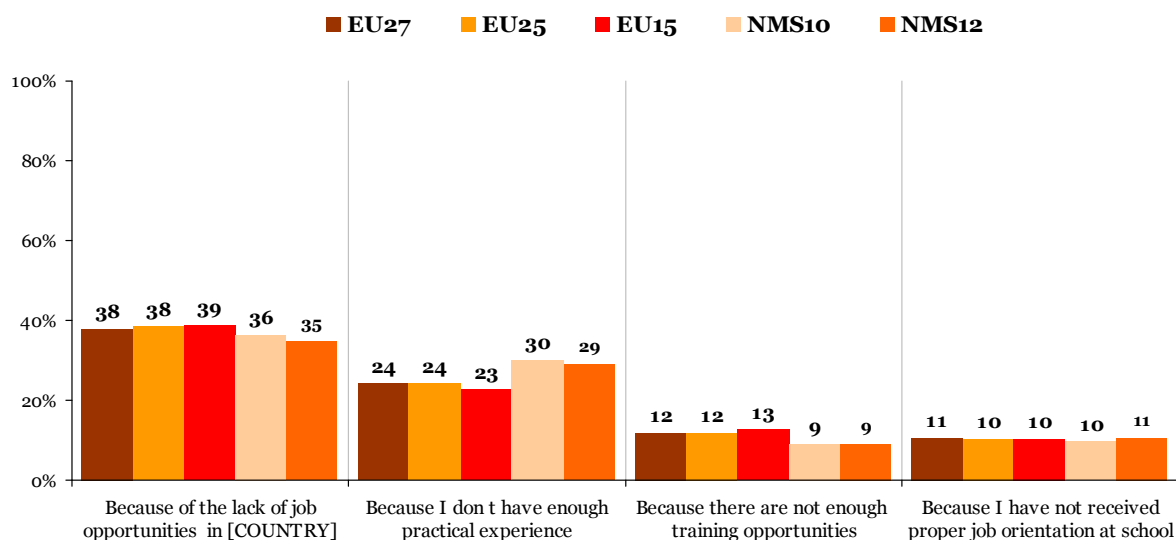
MOST important reason for not be able to find a job



Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?
%, Base: all respondents

Respondents in the EU15 are more likely than respondents in the NMS12 to say that the main reason for being unable to find a job would be a general societal problem (lack of job opportunities or insufficient training opportunities in their country). Respondents in the NMS12 are more likely to select a reason related to them personally (they do not have enough practical experience).

MOST important reason for not be able to find a job



Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?
Base: all respondents
% by country

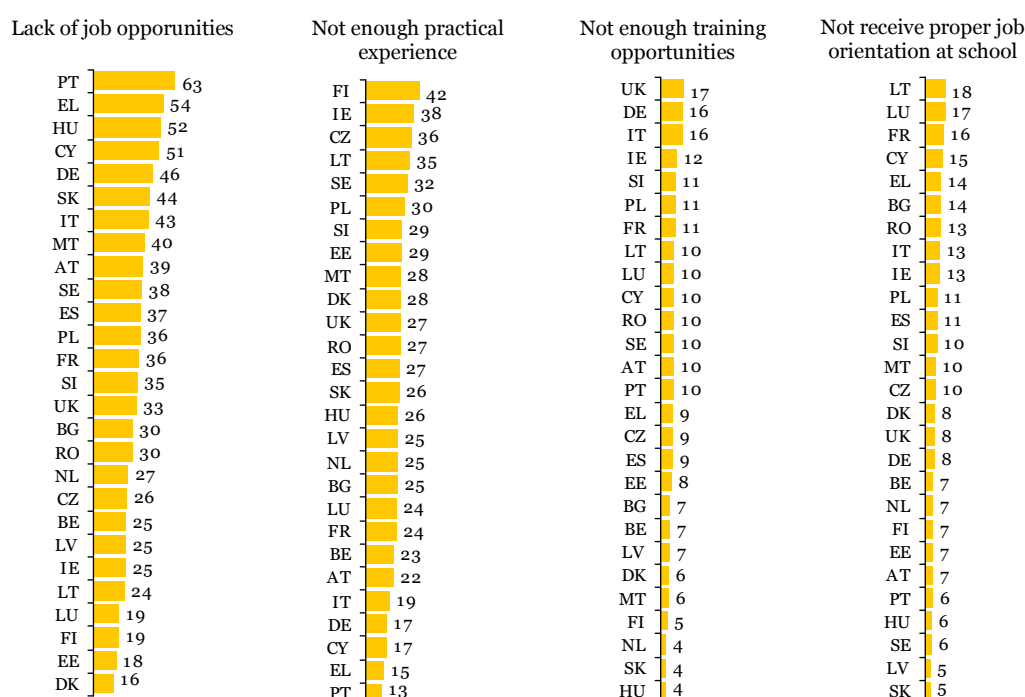
In Portugal, we find the largest percentage of respondents who say that the main reason for being unable to find a job would be a lack of opportunities (63%) and in Denmark we find the lowest percentage mentioning this reason (16%).

The Portuguese are also the least likely to say that it might be difficult to find a job because they do not have enough practical experience (13%), but in Finland the largest group of respondents name this reason (42%).

Respondents in the UK say that the main difficulty would be the lack of job opportunities (33%) or practical experience (27%). In that country, we also find the highest percentage of respondents who say that the problem would be a lack of training opportunities (17%).

Lithuanian respondents are the most likely to cite a lack of the correct advice about careers (18%). In addition, 35% of respondents in Lithuania say that the main difficulty in finding a job would be a lack of practical experience (35%).

MOST important reason for not be able to find a job



Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?
Base: all respondents
% by country

Young women are slightly more likely than young men to think it might be difficult for them to find a job because there are not enough opportunities in their country (40% compared to 35%). Young men are slightly more confident that they would experience no difficulties when looking for a job (10% compared to 6%).






Similarly, respondents between the ages of 25 and 30 are more confident than younger respondents that they would not experience difficulties when looking for a job (12% compared to 5% and 6%). Respondents in the oldest age category are also less likely than younger respondents to state that they might have difficulties finding a job because they do not have enough practical experience (19% compared to 27% and 30%).

The more highly-educated respondents are more likely to state that they think that the main difficulties in finding a job would be a lack of practical experience. However, they are less likely to say that they expect difficulties because there are not enough training opportunities or because they have not received proper careers advice at school. For example, 9% of respondents who completed full-time

education after the age of 20 select poor careers advice as the primary impediment to finding work, while 16% of respondents who did not study beyond 16 name this reason. Finally, more highly-educated respondents are also less likely to expect difficulties in the process of trying to find a job.

Self-employed respondents are the least likely to think that the main difficulty for them in finding a job would be the lack of job opportunities in their country or that they lack practical experience. They are also the most likely to state that they do not expect difficulties when looking for a job. For example, while 16% of self-employed respondents expect no difficulties, only 9% of manual workers are this confident.

Difficulties in finding a job – most important reason (Base: all respondents)

	% Because of the lack of job opportunities in [COUNTRY]	% Because I don't have enough practical experience	% Because there are not enough training opportunities	% Because I have not received proper job orientation at school	% I would find a job, no difficulties
EU27	38	24	12	11	8
 SEX					
Male	35	24	12	12	10
Female	40	25	12	9	6
 AGE					
15 – 19	38	27	14	11	5
20 – 24	38	30	10	10	6
25 – 30	38	19	11	10	12
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	38	18	15	16	5
16 – 20	37	20	14	12	9
20 +	38	23	9	9	13
Still in education	38	29	11	10	5
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	37	26	11	10	10
Urban	37	26	11	11	7
Rural	40	21	12	11	8
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	30	15	14	14	16
Employee	38	19	12	10	12
Manual worker	38	22	13	12	9
Not working	38	28	11	10	5

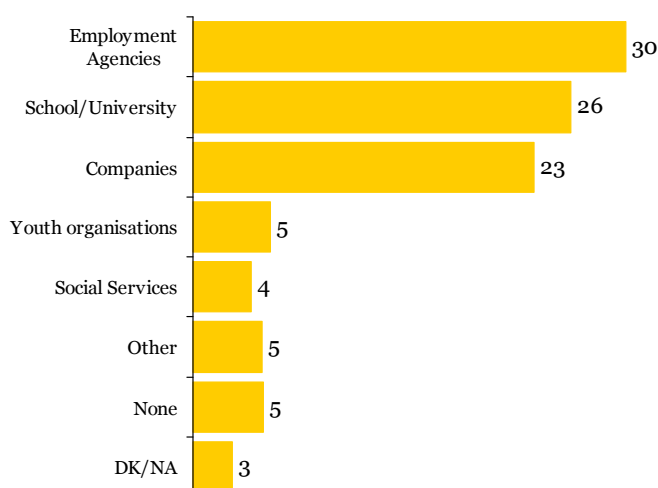
QUESTION: Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?

5.2 Support to find a job

According to 30% of young adults in the EU, employment agencies offer the best support in helping them find a job, 26% think that schools and universities offer the best support and 23% expect that the companies themselves are the most helpful in any job search.

Only a very small proportion of young Europeans think that youth organisations (5%) or social services (4%) offer the best support in helping them to find a job.

The best support to find a job



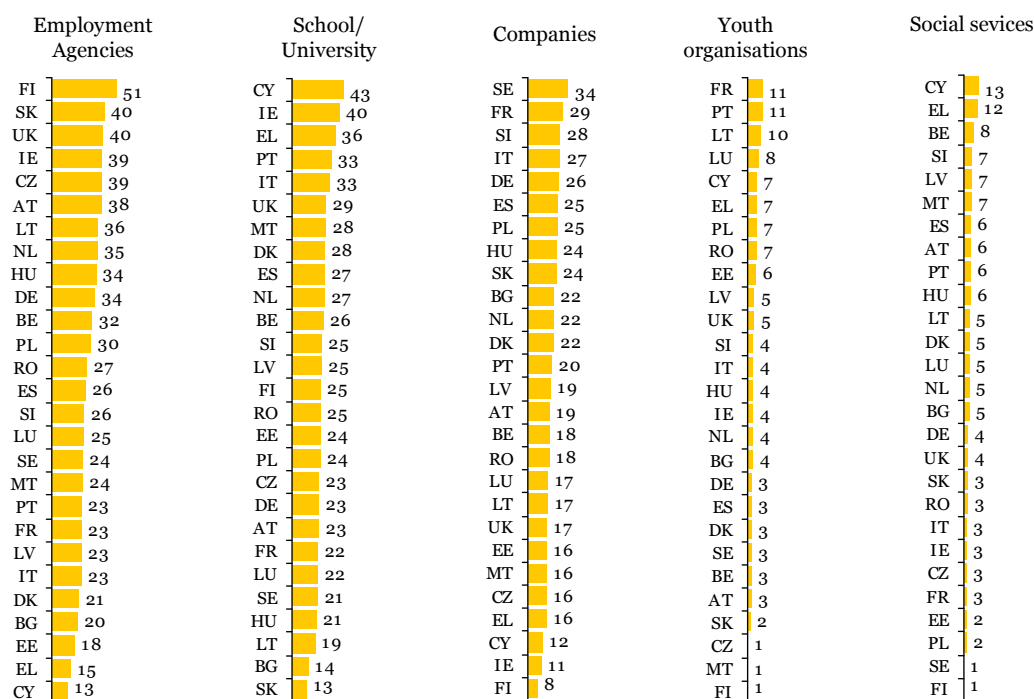
Q13. Who would provide the BEST support for you to find a job?
Please select one from the list I am going to read.
%, Base: all respondents

Looking at the country results, we find that a large majority of respondents in all countries answer that employment agencies, schools and universities or the companies themselves provide the best support for those looking for a job. This is especially notable in Ireland, where 91% of respondents name one of these three sources of support.

In a majority of countries (20 out of 27) employment agencies and schools or universities are cited by more than half of the respondents as the most important support opportunities in any job search. Exceptions are, for example, France and Sweden, where the largest groups of respondents say that companies offer the best support to those trying to find a job (29% and 34%, respectively).

In almost all countries less than one young adult out of 10 selects youth organisations or social services as the best support systems in a job search. Exceptions are France (11%), Portugal (11%) and Latvia (10%), where more respondents mention youth organisations, and Cyprus (13%) and Greece (12%), where more respondents mention social services.

The best support to find a job



Q13. Who would provide the BEST support for you to find a job?
Please select one from the list I am going to read.

Base: all respondents
% by country

Men are more likely than women to expect to find support when looking for a job from the companies themselves (26% compared to 20%), while women are more likely to expect to receive better support from employment agencies (32% compared to 28%).






Respondents in the youngest age category are the most likely to say that schools and universities would offer the best support for them when looking for a job (35%), while respondents in the oldest age category are the most likely to select employment agencies (32%) and the companies themselves (28%).

Respondents who are still at school also believe that schools and universities will offer the best support (39%), followed by respondents who completed education after the age of 20. The most highly-educated respondents are also the most likely to mention companies themselves as a support system for those looking for work. Respondents who did not study beyond the age of 16 or who completed their education between 16 and 20, on the other hand, are the most likely to say that employment agencies will provide the best support (34% and 38%, respectively).

We also find that respondents in rural areas are more likely than respondents in urban and metropolitan communities to think that employment agencies would provide the best support for them when looking for a job (32% compared to 29% and 27%).

Regarding occupational groups, while manual workers are the most likely to mention employment agencies (36%) or companies (31%) as offering the most important support when looking for a job, self-employed respondents are more likely to select companies (28%). Finally, we find that 13% of manual workers select schools and universities as a source of support but 20% of self-employed respondents name this source.

Support to find a job – the best place (Base: all respondents)

	% Employment Agencies	% School/ University	% Companies
EU27	30	26	23
 SEX			
Male	28	26	26
Female	32	26	20
 AGE			
15 – 19	28	35	17
20 – 24	29	27	24
25 – 30	32	17	28
 EDUCATION (end of)			
Until 15 years of age	34	18	21
16 – 20	38	13	26
20 +	28	22	29
Still in education	23	39	19
 URBANISATION			
Metropolitan	27	27	25
Urban	29	26	22
Rural	32	24	24
 OCCUPATION			
Self-employed	27	20	28
Employee	34	17	27
Manual worker	36	13	31
Not working	27	34	19

QUESTION: Q13. Who would provide the BEST support for you to find a job? Please select one from the list I am going to read.

5.3 Useful qualities to find a good job

When young Europeans are asked about the most useful qualities needed to find a good job, the four main skills mentioned are: communication and teamwork skills (27%), having completed an apprenticeship or training course (21%), IT, computer and communication technology skills (17%), and foreign language skills (16%).

Entrepreneurial skills or knowledge of the business world (9%) and a good appearance (6%) are mentioned by a smaller proportion of respondents.

The most useful qualities in finding a good job



Q17. Which of the following qualities do you think is the most useful for you in finding a good job? I will read you six possibilities, and will ask you to choose ONLY ONE that you consider to be the MOST useful among these.
%, Base: all respondents

























Young people in both the EU15 and the NMS12 find that communication skills are the most useful quality (27% each). However, we also find some national differences in what people think are the most useful qualities to find a good job. In comparison with young adults in the NMS12, respondents in the EU15 are more likely to say that having completed an apprenticeship or training course is the most useful quality to have when trying to find a job (23% compared to 16%), but they are less likely to refer to foreign language skills as the most useful quality (13% compared to 24%).

The percentage of young people naming communication and teamwork skills is highest in Denmark (38%) and lowest in Cyprus and Portugal (both 14%). On the other hand, Portuguese respondents are the most likely to mention the need to have completed an apprenticeship or training course as the most useful quality to have in order to find a job (34%). In the Czech Republic (4%), Lithuania (6%) and Finland (9%) less than one young adult out of 10 mentions this quality.

IT, computer and communication technology skills are valued the least in Estonia (8%) and the Netherlands (9%). Young adults in the Netherlands are also among the least likely to mention foreign language skills as important (8%), together with respondents in the UK (7%) and Malta (9%).

In addition, in the Netherlands more young adults mention entrepreneurial skills and knowledge of the business world (15%) and a good appearance (10%) than they do IT and computer skills or foreign language skills. Young adults in Greece, Cyprus and Lithuania are the most likely to say that entrepreneurial skills are the most useful quality (both 17%) and respondents in Sweden are the most likely to say that a good appearance is the most useful (22%).

Useful qualities in finding a good job – the most useful ones (Base: all respondents)

	% Communication and teamwork skills	% Having completed apprenticeship or training course	% IT, Computer, communication technology skills	% Foreign languages skills	% Entrepreneurial skills, knowledge of business world	% Good appearance
 EU15	27	23	18	13	9	7
 NMS12	27	16	17	24	10	3
 Belgium	24	17	10	23	10	8
 Czech Rep.	31	4	16	33	9	2
 Denmark	38	21	15	7	9	2
 Germany	34	28	11	10	6	9
 Estonia	34	22	8	24	10	1
 Greece	20	17	27	12	17	4
 Spain	24	26	13	15	12	6
 France	27	28	14	13	7	8
 Ireland	32	24	21	5	11	4
 Italy	17	12	30	25	11	3
 Cyprus	14	22	28	11	17	3
 Latvia	17	16	21	26	14	3
 Lithuania	27	6	18	22	17	1
 Luxembourg	18	23	13	24	6	10
 Hungary	22	19	14	29	9	5
 Malta	27	15	25	9	10	8
 Netherlands	35	20	9	8	15	10
 Austria	26	25	11	14	8	13
 Poland	27	18	16	29	9	2
 Portugal	14	34	24	12	9	3
 Slovenia	32	11	20	20	14	1
 Slovakia	22	20	15	32	6	0
 Finland	33	9	14	18	8	14
 Sweden	26	14	14	11	7	22
 UK	31	23	24	7	7	3
 Bulgaria	32	16	17	17	12	2
 Romania	29	18	21	13	10	4

QUESTION: Q17. Which of the following qualities do you think is the most useful for you in finding a good job? I will read you six possibilities, and will ask you to choose ONLY ONE that you consider to be the MOST useful among these.





Looking at the variations in opinions regarding the most useful qualities needed to find a job by socio-demographic categories, we notice that young women are more likely than young men to say that communication and teamwork skills are the most helpful qualities to have when looking for work (29% compared to 25%). Young men, on the other hand, are more likely to say that IT and computer skills are the most useful (20% compared to 15%).

Respondents in the youngest age category are less likely than older respondents to say that communication and teamwork skills are the most valuable when looking for work (23% compared to 30%), but they are more likely to say that foreign language skills are the most useful quality (22% compared to 15% and 12%).

Compared to more highly-educated respondents, those who did not study beyond the age of 16 are less likely to say that communication and teamwork skills or entrepreneurial skills and knowledge of the business world are the most useful qualities. However, they are more likely than respondents who studied longer to name IT and computer skills or a good appearance, while only 5% of respondents in the highest educational category think that a good appearance is the most useful, 10% of respondents in the lowest educational category think so.

Finally, the most important difference between occupational groups is that manual workers are more likely to value the completion of an apprenticeship or training course and self-employed respondents are more likely to value entrepreneurial skills and knowledge of the business world. For example, we find that while 29% of manual workers say that having completed an apprenticeship would be the most useful quality to have if they were looking for work, only 17% of self-employed respondents say the same.

Useful qualities in finding a good job – the most useful ones (Base: all respondents)

	% Communication and teamwork skills	% Having completed an apprenticeship or training course	% IT, Computer, communication technology skills	% Foreign languages skills	% Entrepreneurial skills, knowledge of business world	% Good appearance
EU27	27	21	17	16	9	6
 SEX						
Male	25	21	20	15	10	6
Female	29	22	15	18	8	5
 AGE						
15 – 19	23	21	17	22	9	6
20 – 24	30	23	16	15	9	6
25 – 30	30	21	19	12	9	6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	19	24	22	15	6	10
16 – 20	27	24	18	13	8	7
20 +	31	21	18	12	10	5
Still in education	26	19	17	21	10	5
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	25	17	19	13	16	4
Employee	31	21	18	11	8	7
Manual worker	23	29	19	14	6	6
Not working	26	21	17	20	9	5

QUESTION: Q17. Which of the following qualities do you think is the most useful for you in finding a good job? I will read you six possibilities, and will ask you to choose ONLY ONE that you consider to be the MOST useful among these.

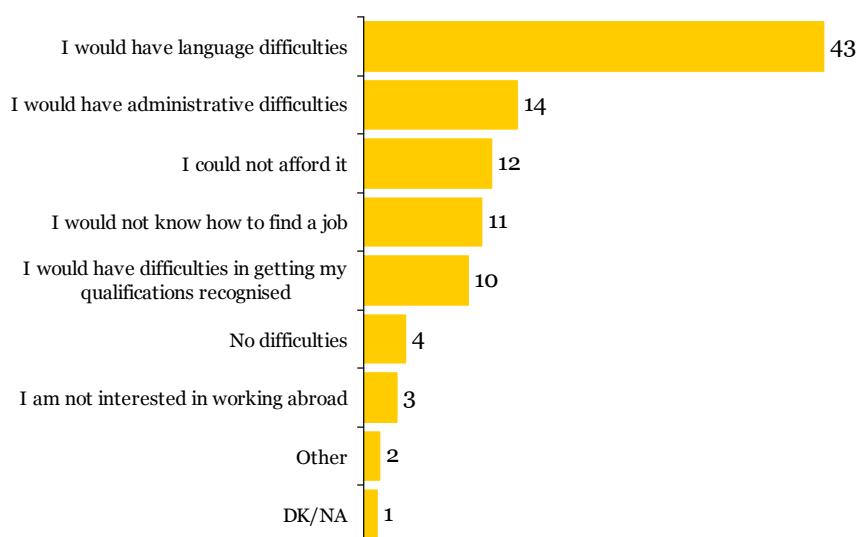
5.4 Difficulties in finding a job abroad

Language difficulties are the main reason that young Europeans think that it might be difficult for them if they wanted to find a job in another country; 43% of respondents select this as the most significant difficulty.

Other factors that might create problems are administrative difficulties (selected by 14% of respondents), the affordability of working abroad (12%), not knowing how to find a job abroad (11%) and difficulties in getting recognition of qualifications (10%).

A small group of respondents (4%) do not expect to experience difficulties if they want to work abroad and 3% say they are not interested in working abroad.

Difficulties of working abroad
































Q15. I am going to list five things which might create difficulties if someone would like to work abroad. If you wanted to work abroad, what would be the MAIN difficulty for you? Please select one answer.
%, Base: all respondents

Respondents in the EU15 are more likely than respondents in the NMS12 to mention that they might experience difficulties when looking for a job abroad due to language (47% compared to 30%), but they state less often that it might be difficult because of administrative reasons, because they would not know how to find a job or because it might be difficult to have qualifications recognised.

Language difficulties are selected as the primary reason that a job abroad might be difficult to find in all Member States except Malta, where the main reason young people think it might be difficult to find a job abroad is being unable to afford it.

In comparison with respondents in other countries, those in Poland and Finland are the most worried that they would face administrative difficulties when looking for a job abroad (both 24%), respondents in Cyprus are the most worried that they would not know how to find a job (23%) and respondents in Lithuania are the most likely to fear that they would have difficulties getting their qualifications recognised (25%);

Difficulties in finding a job abroad (Base: all respondents)

	% I would have language difficulties	% I would have administrative difficulties	% I could not afford it	% I would not know how to find a job	% I would have difficulties in getting my qualifications recognised
 EU15	47	13	12	10	9
 NMS12	30	17	11	13	13
 Belgium	31	18	7	11	9
 Czech Rep.	41	15	7	13	11
 Denmark	21	15	15	18	10
 Germany	44	22	12	8	9
 Estonia	31	10	15	11	11
 Greece	28	7	24	18	14
 Spain	52	6	9	9	7
 France	52	15	14	6	9
 Ireland	63	6	13	9	7
 Italy	49	12	9	13	8
 Cyprus	30	8	17	23	11
 Latvia	32	5	6	10	13
 Lithuania	27	11	7	19	25
 Luxembourg	21	13	8	14	16
 Hungary	26	19	18	15	7
 Malta	10	6	33	20	7
 Netherlands	40	19	8	13	8
 Austria	39	19	8	11	11
 Poland	31	24	9	12	12
 Portugal	43	6	17	11	15
 Slovenia	28	14	21	17	13
 Slovakia	34	15	6	11	20
 Finland	30	24	12	13	10
 Sweden	28	17	16	20	9
 UK	57	6	15	11	6
 Bulgaria	30	14	7	11	20
 Romania	25	11	12	13	15

QUESTION: Q15. I am going to list five things which might create difficulties if someone would like to work abroad. If you wanted to work abroad, what would be the MAIN difficulty for you? Please select one answer.

Young men are more likely than young women to report that language difficulties would be the main difficulty when looking for work abroad (46% compared to 40%), however, women are more likely to think they would be unable to afford to work abroad (14% compared to 10%).






We also find that respondents in the oldest age category are more worried about language difficulties. However, respondents in the youngest age category are more worried about not knowing how to find a job (15% compared to 10% and 8%).

Although respondents in the most highly-educated group are the least worried about language difficulties (40% compared to 53% and 49%), more often than respondents with a lower educational level, they think that they would be faced with administrative difficulties (17% compared to 8% and 12%) and that it would be difficult to have their qualifications recognised (12% compared to 8%).

Similarly, we find that respondents living in a metropolitan area are less worried than those in rural communities about language difficulties (39% compared to 49%). They are also more worried than respondents living in rural areas about administrative difficulties (18% compared to 12%) or difficulties having their qualifications recognised (12% compared to 8%).

Looking at differences between occupational categories, we find that manual workers are the most worried about language problems (55%) and self-employed respondents are the least worried about this aspect of finding a job (42%).

Difficulties in finding a job abroad (Base: all respondents)

	% I would have language difficulties	% I would have administrative difficulties	% I could not afford it	% I would not know how to find a job	% I would have difficulties in getting my qualifications recognised
EU27	43	14	12	11	10
 SEX					
Male	46	14	10	10	9
Female	40	15	14	12	10
 AGE					
15 – 19	43	14	13	15	9
20 – 24	41	15	13	10	11
25 – 30	45	15	10	8	10
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	53	8	11	9	8
16 – 20	49	12	12	10	8
20 +	40	17	10	9	12
Still in education	39	16	13	13	11
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	39	18	10	9	12
Urban	42	14	12	12	10
Rural	48	12	12	11	8
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	42	15	10	11	8
Employee	46	14	11	9	10
Manual worker	55	13	9	10	6
Not working	40	15	14	12	10

QUESTION: Q15. I am going to list five things which might create difficulties if someone would like to work abroad. If you wanted to work abroad, what would be the MAIN difficulty for you? Please select one answer.

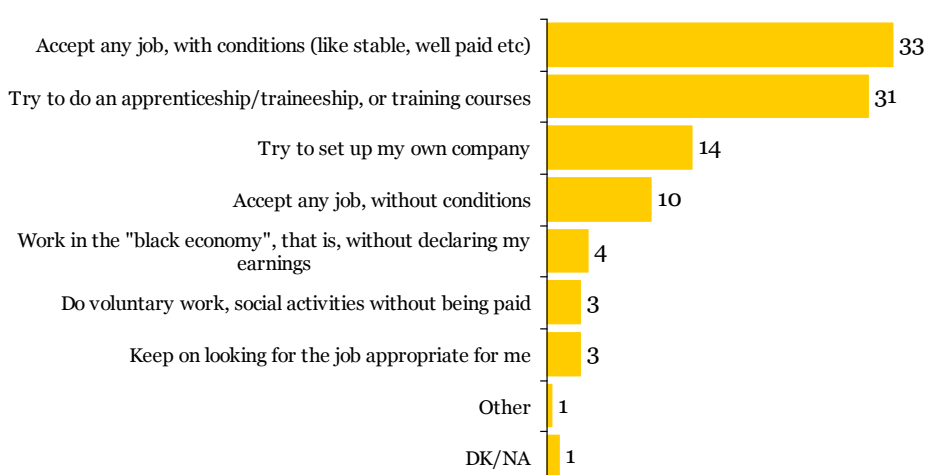
5.5 Unemployment

Confronted with unemployment, 33% of young Europeans would accept any job, if it met certain conditions, such as job stability and a good salary, and 10% would accept any job without conditions.

Another significant portion of young Europeans (31%) say that they would try to find an apprenticeship or training course and 14% answer that they would try to set up their own company.

A small group of respondents report that, in case of unemployment, they would work in the “black economy” (4%), do voluntary work or social activities without being paid (3%) or keep looking for a job appropriate for them (3%).

If you are/were unemployed, what would you MOST probably do?



Q16. If you are/were unemployed, which of the following would you MOST probably do? Please choose one out of the following 6 possibilities!
%, Base: all respondents











Confronted with unemployment, young adults in the EU15 countries are more likely than young adults in the NMS12 countries to report that they would try to find an apprenticeship (32% compared to 26%), while young adults in the NMS12 are more likely to report that they would try to set up their own company (18% compared to 13%).

Accepting any job that met certain conditions (e.g., well-paid, stable work) and trying to find an apprenticeship or training course come first and second in all but two countries. It also appears that young Germans, Irish and Austrians are more likely than others to put forward these solutions as reactions to unemployment.

In Cyprus and Estonia, accepting any job if it met certain conditions is in first position and trying to set up a company in second. One respondent out of five in Estonia and 31% of respondents in Cyprus said they would try to set up their own company if confronted with unemployment.

Swedish respondents are the least demanding; 21% would accept any job without conditions. Respondents in Latvia are the most demanding; 17% say they would keep looking for a job that is appropriate for them.

What to do if unemployed – most probable possibility (Base: all respondents)

	% Accept any job, with conditions (like stable, well paid etc)	% Try to do an apprenticeship/ traineeship, or training courses	% Try to set up my own company	% Accept any job, without conditions	% Do voluntary work, social activities without being paid	% Work in the "black economy", that is, without declaring my earnings	% Keep on looking for the job appropriate for me
 EU15	33	32	13	11	4	3	3
 NMS12	35	26	18	7	2	5	5
 Belgium	28	27	12	10	3	4	12
 Czech Rep.	41	28	12	8	1	4	5
 Denmark	35	24	9	11	5	4	7
 Germany	37	36	9	13	2	3	1
 Estonia	30	31	11	6	2	6	10
 Greece	42	11	20	11	4	8	2
 Spain	39	27	11	9	1	3	7
 France	29	33	18	11	3	5	1
 Ireland	35	39	12	5	6	3	0
 Italy	29	34	13	13	3	5	3
 Cyprus	34	16	31	9	3	4	1
 Latvia	28	24	14	8	2	6	17
 Lithuania	39	28	19	4	3	3	1
 Luxembourg	26	35	13	9	6	2	6
 Hungary	46	22	12	8	2	4	4
 Malta	30	35	8	11	3	3	7
 Netherlands	38	21	14	10	5	4	7
 Austria	36	35	9	10	2	3	3
 Poland	32	28	21	7	2	7	2
 Portugal	37	33	12	9	3	1	5
 Slovenia	38	20	17	13	2	7	2
 Slovakia	36	30	18	5	1	2	7
 Finland	36	33	11	5	3	3	6
 Sweden	35	18	14	21	4	4	1
 UK	25	41	13	9	9	2	1
 Bulgaria	37	22	15	10	0	3	10
 Romania	32	24	19	8	2	6	6

QUESTION: Q16. If you are/were unemployed, which of the following would you MOST probably do? Please choose one out of the following 6 possibilities!





In case of unemployment, men are more likely than women to say that they would probably try to set up their own company (17% compared to 11%), while women are more likely to answer that they would try to follow a training course or find an apprenticeship (35% compared to 27%).

Older respondents are more likely to say that they would accept any job with certain conditions when confronted with unemployment, while younger respondents are more likely to answer that they would follow a training course or an apprenticeship. For example, of those between the ages of 15 and 19, 36% of respondents select finding an apprenticeship or training course, compared to 25% of those between the ages of 25 and 30.

Comparing educational groups, the most important difference that we find is that respondents in the lowest educational category are the most likely to accept any kind of job without conditions. One respondent in six, who did not study beyond the age of 16, report that, if confronted with unemployment, he would accept any job, without conditions. This compares to 12% of those who completed full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20, 10% of those who studied beyond 20 years-of-age and 8% of those who are still at school.

As expected, self-employed respondents are the most likely to say that they would set up their own company when confronted with unemployment (32%), while manual workers and employees are more likely to accept a job under certain conditions or to try to find an apprenticeship or training course.

What to do if unemployed – most probable possibility (Base: all respondents)

	% Accept any job, with conditions (like stable, well paid etc)	% Try to do an apprentice-ship/ trainee-ship, or training courses	% Try to set up my own company	% Accept any job, without conditions
EU27	33	31	14	10
 SEX				
Male	32	27	17	11
Female	34	35	11	9
 AGE				
15 - 19	30	36	13	9
20 - 24	34	32	12	9
25 - 30	36	25	16	12
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	34	27	13	15
16 - 20	36	28	13	12
20 +	34	28	16	10
Still in education	31	35	14	8
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	24	20	32	13
Employee	36	28	13	12
Manual worker	38	27	13	12
Not working	32	34	13	8

QUESTION: Q16. If you are/were unemployed, which of the following would you MOST probably do? Please choose one out of the following 6 possibilities!

6. Achieving financial independence

A majority of young Europeans cite material reasons to explain why young adults live at their parents' home longer than they used to; they either cannot afford to move out or there is a lack of affordable housing.

Respondents in the NMS12 are somewhat more likely to mention these two material reasons in order to explain why young adults remain at their parents' homes. In the EU15 respondents agree more often with the statement that they want all the comforts without having to bear all the responsibilities.

In total more than four out of 10 young adults say that their primary source of income is a regular job or that, surprisingly, most of their income is provided by their relatives or partner (31%).

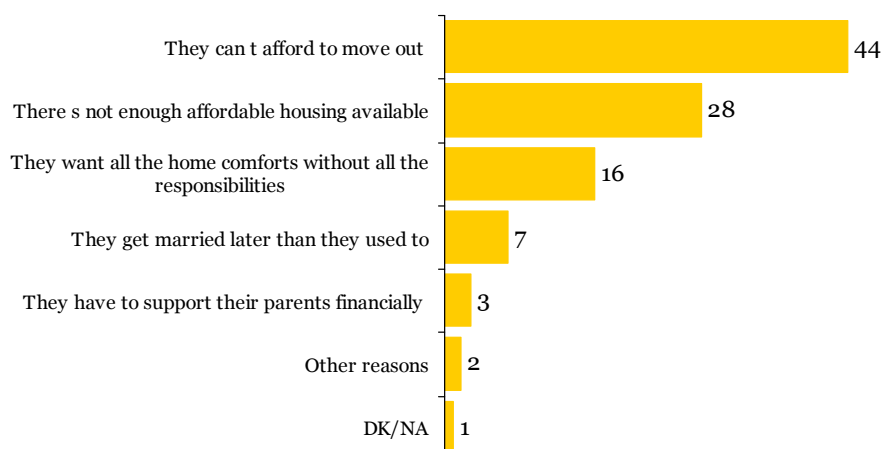
In Denmark, Finland and Sweden, more respondents mention a training allowance or educational grant as their second most important source of income. In the Netherlands the second most significant source of income is casual work.

6.1 Staying within the family

It is often said that young people today tend to live at their parents' home longer than they used to. When asked why, a majority of young Europeans give material reasons; 44% believe that young adults cannot afford to move out, and 28% think that there is a lack of affordable housing. In addition, 16% of respondents tend to blame selfishness, agreeing with the statement that young people today want all the comforts of home without having to bear all of the responsibilities.

Smaller percentages of respondents think that young people live with their parents longer because they are getting married later (7%), or because they have to support their parents financially (3%).

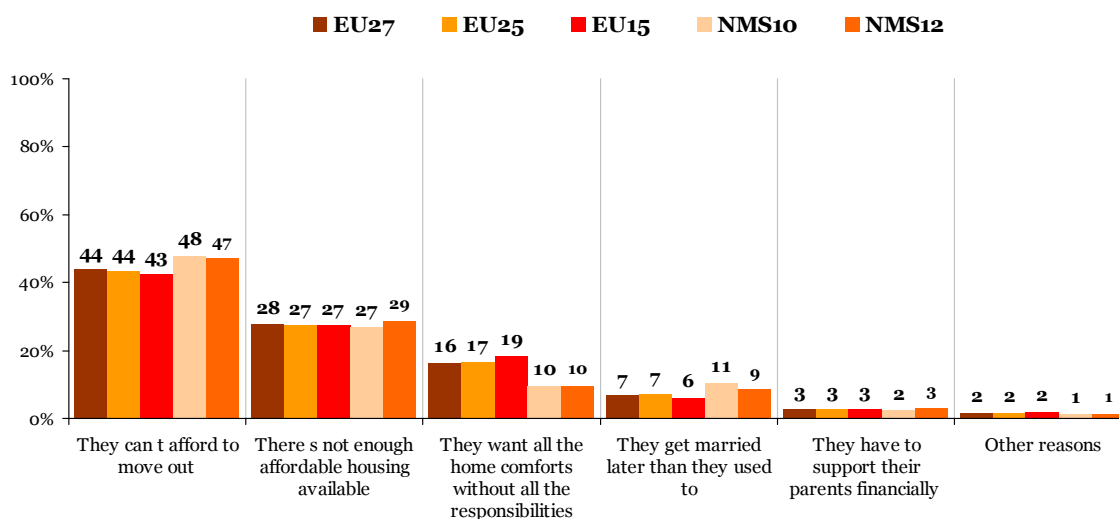
The MAIN reason for young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to



Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.
%, Base: all respondents

Respondents in the EU15 are less likely than respondents in the NMS12 to mention that they cannot afford to move out (43% compared to 47%), however, they are more likely to say that they want all the comforts of a home without the responsibilities of living alone (19% compared to 10%).

The MAIN reason for young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to



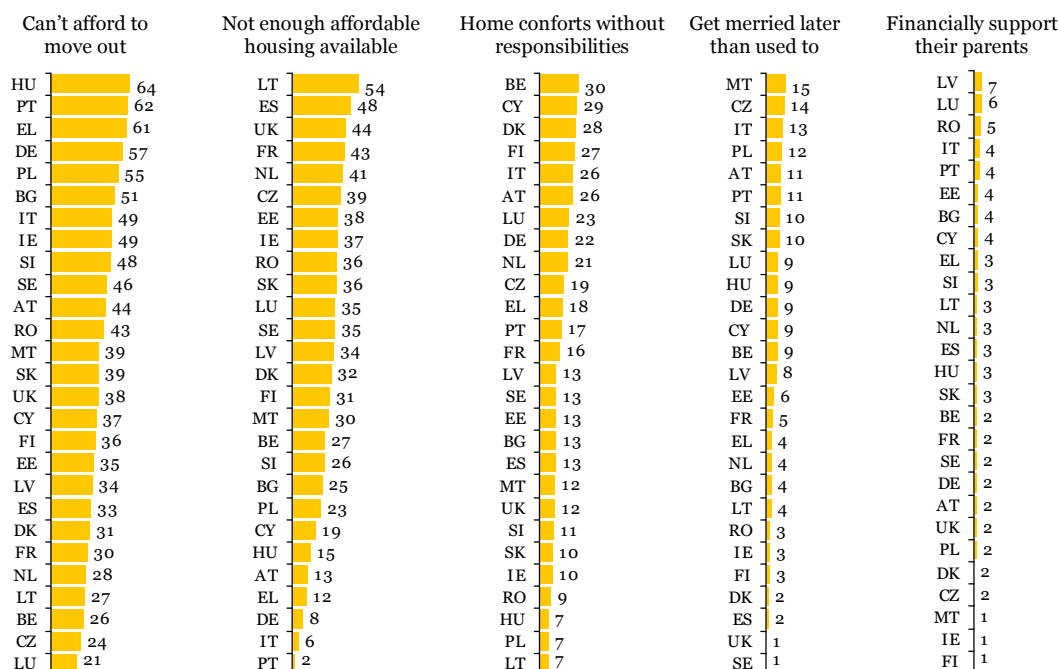
Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.
Base: all respondents
% by country

A lack of financial resources is given as the primary explanation as to why young adults continue to live with their parents in 16 out of 27 countries. It also appears that young Greeks, Hungarians and Portuguese tend to put forward this assumption even more frequently than others (respectively, 61%, 64% and 62%).

In 10 other countries, the shortage of affordable housing is selected as the most significant reason. This is particularly notable in Lithuania, where more than one in two young adults (54%) supports this statement.

In Belgium, on the other hand, the assumption seems to be that young people stay longer with their parents because they want all the comforts of home without the responsibilities; 30% of respondents in Belgium agree with this idea.

The MAIN reason for young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to



Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.




Base: all respondents
% by country

Respondents who are still at school and those who have completed their full-time education after the age of 16 are more likely to say that there is a lack of affordable housing (27%, 28% and 31%, respectively) than respondents who did not study after reaching the age of 16 (22%). Respondents in this lowest educational category are also more likely to state that young adults want the comforts of home without the responsibilities, or that they have to support their parents financially. For example, while only 1% of respondents in the highest educational category state that young adults live longer with their parents because they have to support them financially, 9% of respondents in the lowest educational group agree with this statement.

Young citizens in rural communities are less likely than citizens of a metropolitan or urban area to support the statement that there is insufficient affordable housing (25% compared to 31% and 28%). However, they are slightly more inclined than respondents from metropolitan and urban areas to think that a delayed departure from home is due to later marriage (9% compared to 5% and 6%).

Finally, in comparisons between occupational groups, employees are the most likely to state that there is a lack of affordable housing (32%), self-employed respondents are the most likely to say that young adults want the comforts of home without the responsibilities (19%) and manual workers are the most likely to say that young adults have to support their parents financially (6%).

Reasons for living longer at their parents' homes (Base: all respondents)

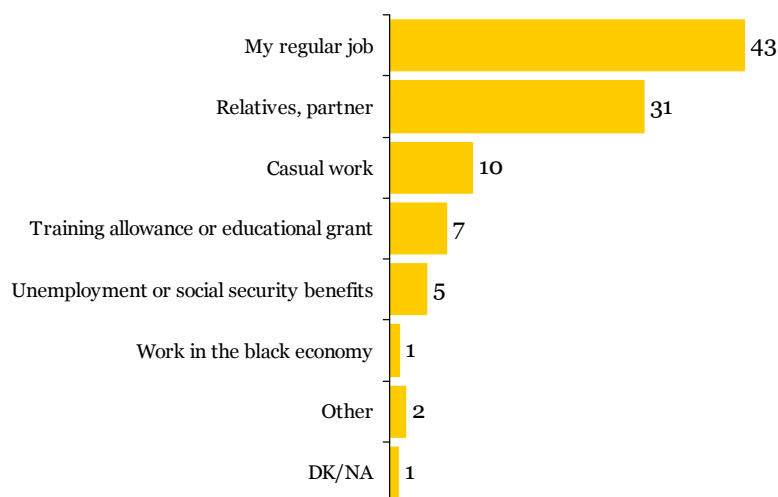
	% They can't afford to move out	% There's not enough affordable housing available	% They want all the home comforts without all the responsibilities	% They get married later than they used to	% They have to support their parents financially
EU27	44	28	16	7	3
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	43	22	19	5	9
16 - 20	44	28	16	6	3
20 +	43	31	15	8	1
Still in education	44	27	17	8	3
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	43	31	16	5	3
Urban	45	28	15	6	3
Rural	43	25	18	9	3
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	42	26	19	7	3
Employee	42	32	16	6	2
Manual worker	43	29	15	6	6
Not working	45	26	16	7	3

QUESTION: Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.

6.2 Financial resources

Slightly more than four out of 10 young Europeans (43%) say that their primary source of income is a regular job. Slightly fewer young Europeans (31%) cite relatives or a partner as their primary basis of financial resource.

Source of income
































Q18. Where do you get MOST of your money from?
%, Base: all respondents

Respondents in the EU15 are less likely than respondents in the NMS12 to mention that relatives or a partner provide most of their income (29% compared to 36%).

In most countries (22 out of 27), young people obtain the largest part of their financial resources through regular jobs. This is particularly the case in Denmark and the UK, where 57% and 56% of respondents name a regular job as their primary source of income. In most of these countries (18 out of 22), the second most mentioned income source is relatives or a partner. Exceptions are Denmark, Finland and Sweden, where the second most mentioned income source is a training allowance or an educational grant, and the Netherlands, where casual work is the second most mentioned income source.

In four other countries, Italy (50 %), Bulgaria (49 %), Greece (49 %) and Hungary (42 %), relatives or a partner are the main providers of financial resources for young people. In these countries the second most mentioned main income source is a regular job.

Financial resources (Base: all respondents)

		% My regular job	% Relatives, partner	% Training allowance or educational grant	% Unemployment or social security benefits	% Casual work
 EU15		44	29	8	5	11
 NMS12		41	36	5	3	9
 Belgium		42	32	4	5	12
 Czech Rep.		45	26	1	4	19
 Denmark		57	5	22	5	5
 Germany		35	26	13	6	15
 Estonia		44	37	4	3	6
 Greece		39	49	1	1	7
 Spain		48	34	2	3	13
 France		45	30	4	6	12
 Ireland		54	19	5	6	14
 Italy		37	50	2	0	9
 Cyprus		48	38	2	1	7
 Latvia		48	36	3	2	8
 Lithuania		41	36	6	4	7
 Luxembourg		45	40	2	3	8
 Hungary		38	42	6	3	6
 Malta		52	23	14	2	9
 Netherlands		46	17	11	3	18
 Austria		52	24	9	4	6
 Poland		41	36	6	3	7
 Portugal		44	44	3	2	4
 Slovenia		34	24	14	4	21
 Slovakia		40	37	2	4	13
 Finland		38	17	20	8	13
 Sweden		40	6	37	5	6
 UK		56	14	11	11	5
 Bulgaria		41	49	1	1	6
 Romania		39	37	5	3	7

QUESTION: Q18. Where do you get MOST of your money from?




Women are more likely than men to mention that relatives or a partner provide most of their income (35% compared to 27%), and men are more likely to say that they obtain the largest part of their financial resources through a regular job (47% compared to 39%).

As expected, older respondents are the most likely to state that they obtain the largest part of their financial resources through a regular job, while younger respondents more regularly mention relatives or a partner as the provider of most of their income.

In addition, compared to respondents between the ages of 25 and 30, those younger than 25 are more likely to mention that most of their income comes from a training allowance or educational grant (10% and 9% compared to 2%) or from casual work (13% and 12% compared to 6%). We find a similar pattern of differences when comparing respondents who are still being educated and those who have completed their full-time education.

Focussing on respondents who have completed full-time education, we notice that highly-educated respondents more often say that they obtain the largest part of their financial resources through a regular job, while less-educated respondents tend to refer to relatives or a partner, and unemployment or social security benefits as their main income sources. We find, for example, that only 4% of respondents who completed their full-time education after the age of 20 select an unemployment allowance or social security benefit as their main income source, in comparison to 12% of respondents in the lowest educational category.

Financial resources (Base: all respondents)

	% My regular job	% Relatives, partner	% Training allowance or educational grant	% Unemployment or social security benefits	% Casual work
EU27	43	31	7	5	10
 SEX					
Male	47	27	6	4	12
Female	39	35	8	5	9
 AGE					
15 - 19	14	55	10	3	13
20 - 24	43	25	9	6	12
25 - 30	70	13	2	5	6
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	51	22	6	12	6
16 - 20	63	14	5	8	6
20 +	76	9	2	4	6
Still in education	10	56	12	2	16

QUESTION: Q18. Where do you get MOST of your money from?

Flash EB Series #202

Youth survey
among people aged
between 15-30,
in the European Union

Annex Tables and Survey Details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Table 1. The meaning of the European Union (countries)

QUESTION: Q1_A-F. I am going to read you a few statements on what the EU means for people. Please tell me for each of them, if the EU means this to you personally or not?

% “Yes, it does” shown























		Total N	A European government	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	A means of improving the economic situation in the EU	A way to protect the rights of citizens	A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money	The risk of losing our cultural identity/diversity
	COUNTRY							
	EU27	19625	55.5	89.9	70.6	72.2	40.3	34.5
	EU25	18009	55	89.8	70.3	71.8	40.9	34.6
	EU15	11770	55.9	89.1	69.2	71.8	42	35.4
	NMS10	6239	51.6	92.7	74.6	71.8	36.4	30.8
	NMS12	7855	54.5	92.5	74.6	73.4	35.1	31.6
	Belgium	807	58.8	91.7	71.2	75.6	39.9	27.4
	Czech Rep.	804	34.1	90	66.9	60.3	45.2	36.1
	Denmark	802	41.1	88.5	69.3	69.1	34.4	36.7
	Germany	803	60.4	91.9	70.4	75.8	46.1	31.1
	Estonia	504	49.1	93	69.9	68	38.9	41.2
	Greece	801	52	87.8	61.1	68.9	48.8	54.7
	Spain	803	56.1	89.1	70.8	68.7	29.9	24.5
	France	806	58.6	90	62.3	68.1	51.1	32.7
	Ireland	815	55.6	90.5	85.2	86.2	30.1	47
	Italy	800	62.4	92.4	67.9	66.2	30	30.2
	Cyprus	506	55.1	93.7	58.5	82.9	45.3	65.6
	Latvia	502	48.7	92.4	61.5	65.4	50.9	47.2
	Lithuania	502	49.5	93.8	72.5	77.6	30.9	43.1
	Luxembourg	504	60.5	89.4	72.2	75	47	35.3
	Hungary	812	52.4	85.1	65.6	63.2	23	25.9
	Malta	501	58.4	89.5	57.3	70.7	27	34.2
	Netherlands	809	50.4	89.4	77.1	74.9	43.6	41.6
	Austria	802	56.9	90.6	72.6	64.6	47.5	38.5
	Poland	808	56.8	95.1	79.7	76.6	36.7	26.9
	Portugal	805	72.6	91.7	81.1	83.4	40.8	40.2
	Slovenia	500	46.2	90.2	66.1	65.5	51.6	52.7
	Slovakia	800	47.5	94	80.9	73.4	33.9	31
	Finland	811	41.8	92.3	51.7	57.8	59.4	41.3
	Sweden	800	44.9	90.2	62.3	68	54.9	37.2
	United Kingdom	802	43.4	79.9	72.4	76.9	44.2	49.8
	Bulgaria	809	62.8	88.7	69.8	79.1	32.3	40.8
	Romania	807	61.6	93.2	76.1	77.1	31.6	31.2

Table 2. The meaning of the European Union (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q1_A-F. I am going to read you a few statements on what the EU means for people. Please tell me for each of them, if the EU means this to you personally or not?

% "Yes, it does" shown






	Total N	A European government	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	A means of improving the economic situation in the EU	A way to protect the rights of citizens	A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money	The risk of losing our cultural identity/diversity
EU27	19625	55.5	89.9	70.6	72.2	40.3	34.5
 SEX							
Male	9993	55.4	90	72.5	71.7	41.9	34.5
Female	9632	55.6	89.8	68.5	72.8	38.6	34.5
 AGE							
15 – 19	7075	61	90.8	72.8	75	31.9	32.7
20 – 24	4844	53	89.3	70	69.9	41.3	35.3
25 – 30	7693	52.1	89.5	68.9	71.2	47.3	35.6
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	595	53.6	84.2	67.1	61	48.8	47.8
16 – 20	6691	55.1	86.8	66.3	70.6	48.2	40.9
20 +	3972	49.8	91.6	72.7	71.6	44.3	31.6
Still in education	8101	59	92	73.2	74.9	31.1	29.6
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	4270	52.9	91.5	73.1	71	37.7	29.5
Urban	8763	55.8	89.2	70.9	72.7	39.2	34.9
Rural	6423	57.4	90.5	68.3	72.4	43.5	37.3
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	1076	52.3	89.6	70.3	70.7	45.8	39
Employee	6405	51.4	89.3	69.7	70.7	45.9	36.2
Manual worker	1441	59.3	87.8	65.3	68.4	50.7	41.2
Not working	10618	57.9	90.6	71.9	73.9	34.9	32

Table 3. What the European Union will bring in 10 years' time (part 1 - countries)

QUESTION: Q2_A-D. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

% "Agree" shown





























		Total N	A better quality of life for most people	More opportunities for people like me to find work	More equality between men and women	Less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures or ethnic groups
	COUNTRY					
	EU27	19625	66.5	72.8	71.3	68.4
	EU25	18009	65.9	71.7	71.3	68.1
	EU15	11770	63.7	67.8	71.9	67.1
	NMS10	6239	75	87.9	68.7	72.7
	NMS12	7855	75.2	88.1	69.4	72.5
	Belgium	807	65.5	62.3	74.8	62.5
	Czech Rep.	804	64.3	84.8	61.7	57.3
	Denmark	802	66.1	74	60	60
	Germany	803	55.9	61.3	71	65
	Estonia	504	79.1	91.6	72.2	65.2
	Greece	801	59.9	64.8	76.3	68.9
	Spain	803	72.1	72	77.9	66.3
	France	806	56.2	62.6	66.8	65.7
	Ireland	815	85.9	89.3	83.5	79.2
	Italy	800	68.5	77.2	74.4	69.7
	Cyprus	506	60.2	69.1	85.5	78.9
	Latvia	502	63.7	81.4	62.9	68.7
	Lithuania	502	82.7	92.9	76.4	71.2
	Luxembourg	504	66.3	60.5	79.2	68.9
	Hungary	812	63.9	77	57.2	63.3
	Malta	501	65.8	76	75.4	59.2
	Netherlands	809	67.4	63.5	74	59.6
	Austria	802	59.3	62.5	70.7	57.7
	Poland	808	80.7	91.7	72.1	79.8
	Portugal	805	69.8	75.9	87.1	78.5
	Slovenia	500	50.5	75.7	65	64
	Slovakia	800	82	91.5	72.7	72.3
	Finland	811	59.5	71.5	69.1	70.9
	Sweden	800	62.3	69.3	56.4	63.2
	United Kingdom	802	67.5	68.6	68.9	70.4
	Bulgaria	809	72.8	87.8	72.6	69.2
	Romania	807	76.8	88.7	70.9	72.9

Table 4. What the European Union will bring in 10 years' time (part 2 - countries)

QUESTION: Q2. E-G. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

% "Agree" shown





























		Total N	It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe	More social problems (unemployment, strikes)	There won't be a EU anymore
	COUNTRY				
	EU27	19625	91.6	38.5	13.3
	EU25	18009	91.5	39.4	13
	EU15	11770	90.7	41.8	13.4
	NMS10	6239	94.9	29.7	11
	NMS12	7855	94.1	28.6	12.9
	Belgium	807	89.5	43.7	12.4
	Czech Rep.	804	92.4	37.9	23.4
	Denmark	802	92.1	29.1	15
	Germany	803	90.9	48	9.1
	Estonia	504	96.4	30.6	12
	Greece	801	90.4	51.1	16.8
	Spain	803	90	34.4	19.6
	France	806	89.6	39.5	13.8
	Ireland	815	96	41.9	9.8
	Italy	800	92.3	27.7	11.7
	Cyprus	506	94.8	65.3	15.9
	Latvia	502	96.4	43.3	14.4
	Lithuania	502	96	29	9.1
	Luxembourg	504	94.7	58.2	10.6
	Hungary	812	87.3	39.5	5.1
	Malta	501	93.5	36.3	14.4
	Netherlands	809	93.1	38.6	13.5
	Austria	802	92.1	47.1	10.8
	Poland	808	97.2	22.6	9.1
	Portugal	805	93.1	48	7
	Slovenia	500	93.6	47.2	17.6
	Slovakia	800	94.5	33.2	9.3
	Finland	811	94.9	37.7	9.8
	Sweden	800	92.7	35.1	18.9
	United Kingdom	802	88.4	53.6	16
	Bulgaria	809	92.8	27.5	11
	Romania	807	92	25.1	20.2

Table 5. What the European Union will bring in 10 years' time (part 1 - socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q2_A-D. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

% "Agree" shown






	Total N	A better quality of life for most people	More opportunities for people like me to find work	More equality between men and women	Less discrimination against foreigners and people from other cultures or ethnic groups
EU27	19625	66.5	72.8	71.3	68.4
 SEX					
Male	9993	68.9	73.6	74	68.3
Female	9632	64.1	72.1	68.5	68.6
 AGE					
15 – 19	7075	71.6	76.7	74.9	70.9
20 – 24	4844	63.6	70.7	69.9	67.4
25 - 30	7693	63.8	70.7	68.9	66.8
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	595	59.7	63.4	72	61.1
16 - 20	6691	60.8	68.3	71.3	66.3
20 +	3972	68	72	68.2	69.3
Still in education	8101	71.3	78	73.1	70.6
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4270	68.6	75.3	68.6	67.6
Urban	8763	67.8	73.9	71	68.9
Rural	6423	63.3	70.1	73.7	68.2
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	1076	62.7	68	70.7	64.2
Employee	6405	64.3	69.9	69.3	67.5
Manual worker	1441	61.4	68.6	74.9	68
Not working	10618	69	75.7	72.1	69.4

Table 6. What the European Union will bring in 10 years' time (part 2 - socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q2_E-G. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

% "Agree" shown






	Total N	It will be easier to travel, study, work and live anywhere in Europe	More social problems (unemployment, strikes)	There won't be a EU anymore
EU27	19625	91.6	38.5	13.3
 SEX				
Male	9993	92.7	38.5	13.5
Female	9632	90.4	38.4	13.1
 AGE				
15 – 19	7075	91.7	36.5	12.4
20 – 24	4844	91.2	39.3	13.2
25 - 30	7693	91.7	39.7	14.2
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	595	85.2	49.2	21.8
16 - 20	6691	89.4	44.3	15.9
20 +	3972	93.7	34.9	12
Still in education	8101	92.9	34.4	11.1
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4270	92.6	36.2	12.5
Urban	8763	91.4	37.6	13.4
Rural	6423	91.5	40.5	13.5
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	1076	92.4	41.6	16.2
Employee	6405	91.8	40.8	13.8
Manual worker	1441	88.1	44.9	16.4
Not working	10618	91.8	35.8	12.2

Table 7. Activities during leisure time (part 1 - countries)

QUESTION: Q3_01-05. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

% "Mentioned" shown





























		Total N	Read	Go to the cinema, theatre or concerts	Watch TV	Listen to music	Go shopping
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	19625	25	15.5	19	17.1	6.7
	EU25	18009	25	16	17.5	16.4	6.6
	EU15	11770	24.7	17.2	17.2	15.6	7.2
	NMS10	6239	26	11.3	19.1	20	4
	NMS12	7855	26	10.6	24.4	21.9	5.2
	Belgium	807	22.1	19.7	20.5	17.7	12.7
	Czech Rep.	804	22.3	12.9	12.2	16.2	6.9
	Denmark	802	29.1	15	23.2	20.2	7.7
	Germany	803	23.1	12.6	7.9	9.9	3.1
	Estonia	504	14.3	11.7	17.4	17.4	3.5
	Greece	801	24.9	16	11.1	18.2	2.2
	Spain	803	32.9	27.8	25.2	29.8	14.7
	France	806	18.1	19.1	17.8	10	7.4
	Ireland	815	23.6	22.4	28.1	13.2	8.8
	Italy	800	33.6	17.9	19.5	24.3	4.2
	Cyprus	506	27	5.4	25.2	19	7.9
	Latvia	502	36.8	25.6	43.3	41.5	16
	Lithuania	502	17.7	10.5	14.8	8.2	1.4
	Luxembourg	504	24.5	23.2	24.3	10.3	9.2
	Hungary	812	41	15.7	29.8	28.3	3.5
	Malta	501	27.1	13.2	35.6	27.8	16.8
	Netherlands	809	19.2	13.5	16.2	12	11.4
	Austria	802	24.1	15.6	15	17.1	7.4
	Poland	808	23.7	9.3	14.9	17.6	1.9
	Portugal	805	38.2	28.7	44.8	28.2	3.4
	Slovenia	500	22.2	4.9	17.8	9.6	1.4
	Slovakia	800	26.9	12.6	33.6	30.8	11.8
	Finland	811	29.1	9.9	21.4	13.4	3.2
	Sweden	800	15	3.5	11.5	7.3	2.6
	United Kingdom	802	19	12.7	14.3	7.8	9.2
	Bulgaria	809	21.3	7.7	38.3	24.4	3.1
	Romania	807	27.7	9.1	37.7	27.5	9.7

Table 8. Activities during leisure time (part 2 - countries)

QUESTION: Q3_06-09. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

% "Mentioned" shown





























		Total N	Use the Internet, play video games	Go for a walk, a bike ride, sport	Meet friends, go dancing, go out to drink, to eat	Play an instrument
	COUNTRY					
	EU27	19625	21.1	44.7	39.5	3.7
	EU25	18009	20.3	45.3	39.7	3.9
	EU15	11770	19	46.9	41.4	4.1
	NMS10	6239	25.7	38.2	32.5	3
	NMS12	7855	27.3	37.9	33.8	2.5
	Belgium	807	23.7	40.7	32.4	3.3
	Czech Rep.	804	19.2	44.3	17.9	3.6
	Denmark	802	20.5	40.8	44.1	5.3
	Germany	803	15.7	62.3	44.9	4.9
	Estonia	504	19.8	49.4	32.1	3.4
	Greece	801	12	32.9	25.5	3.1
	Spain	803	28.4	40.8	55.9	6
	France	806	20.8	44.8	31	2.6
	Ireland	815	13.9	61.9	53.3	6.1
	Italy	800	21.1	43.8	46.7	4.6
	Cyprus	506	13.8	32.2	22.1	3.7
	Latvia	502	29.9	51.1	53.5	8.2
	Lithuania	502	14	19.2	32.4	2.4
	Luxembourg	504	14.6	43.5	18.8	3.6
	Hungary	812	40	48.9	43.4	1.8
	Malta	501	39.4	38.3	42.8	6
	Netherlands	809	26.6	56.3	40.4	7.3
	Austria	802	12.4	53.4	37.1	6.5
	Poland	808	23.2	32.3	31.3	2.3
	Portugal	805	32.2	44.6	42.6	1.1
	Slovenia	500	23.1	61.6	24.6	6.3
	Slovakia	800	37.9	47.2	42.5	5.3
	Finland	811	15.1	59.4	27.3	7.4
	Sweden	800	14.4	51.6	45.9	4.2
	United Kingdom	802	10.5	36.3	36.5	2
	Bulgaria	809	24.5	34.7	42.3	1.1
	Romania	807	33.5	37.9	35.1	1.2

Table 9. Activities during leisure time (part 3 - countries)

QUESTION: Q3_10-13. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

% "Mentioned" shown





























		Total N	Participating in voluntary or community work	Help out in the house	Do some work for money	OTHER
	COUNTRY					
	EU27	19625	1.8	10.1	3.6	19.4
	EU25	18009	1.9	9.1	3.6	20.2
	EU15	11770	2.1	8.1	3.3	20
	NMS10	6239	1.2	13.3	4.6	20.9
	NMS12	7855	1.1	16.1	4.4	17.5
	Belgium	807	2.5	8.7	2.7	19
	Czech Rep.	804	2.4	12.8	7.9	23.9
	Denmark	802	5.6	15.9	13	15.7
	Germany	803	2.3	4.4	4	20.8
	Estonia	504	2.2	24.8	6.7	25.9
	Greece	801	0.4	9.2	3	13.4
	Spain	803	2.1	15.3	4.2	14.5
	France	806	0.9	10.1	3.3	18.2
	Ireland	815	0.7	4.8	1.7	39.5
	Italy	800	4.4	6.9	4.3	13.6
	Cyprus	506	0.3	8.2	3.7	9.4
	Latvia	502	2.5	26.2	6.7	11.3
	Lithuania	502	1.2	9.3	2.2	35.6
	Luxembourg	504	1.6	9.5	4.4	17.1
	Hungary	812	1.3	14.8	2.5	22
	Malta	501	6.1	22.7	6.6	16
	Netherlands	809	2	5.2	4.4	26.7
	Austria	802	3.5	8.5	3.5	17.4
	Poland	808	0.5	11	3.8	21
	Portugal	805	1.2	6.2	2.8	9.9
	Slovenia	500	1	6.9	3.3	18.7
	Slovakia	800	3.2	24.6	8.3	10.6
	Finland	811	1.4	8.6	2.8	17.8
	Sweden	800	2.3	8	3.8	23.4
	United Kingdom	802	1	6.1	0.4	31.5
	Bulgaria	809	0.6	15	2.2	6.9
	Romania	807	0.8	25.9	4.6	9

Table 10. Activities during leisure time (part 1 – socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q3_01-05. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

% "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	Read	Go to the cinema, theatre or concerts	Watch TV	Listen to music	Go shopping
EU27	19625	25	15.5	19	17.1	6.7
 SEX						
Male	9993	18.8	13.6	18.5	16.8	3.3
Female	9632	31.5	17.6	19.4	17.5	10.1
 AGE						
15 – 19	7075	20.8	12.5	18.4	20.3	6.4
20 – 24	4844	22.9	17.3	18.1	16	6.6
25 - 30	7693	30.3	17.2	20	15	6.9
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	595	15.2	9.4	25.5	15.4	7.2
16 - 20	6691	18.9	11.4	18.1	13.5	7.4
20 +	3972	35.8	22.6	20.5	16.5	7.2
Still in education	8101	25.7	16	18.4	20.7	5.7
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4270	30.2	21.8	17.8	19.9	7.8
Urban	8763	25.2	14.9	20.1	17.7	6.6
Rural	6423	21.8	12.4	17.9	14.7	5.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1076	20.6	14.7	17.8	13.9	5.8
Employee	6405	27.4	18.9	18.8	14.8	8.1
Manual worker	1441	16.8	9.6	20.7	13.9	5.5
Not working	10618	25.2	14.4	18.9	19.2	6.1

Table 11. Activities during leisure time (part 2 – socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q3_06-09. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

% "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	Use the Internet, play video games	Go for a walk, a bike ride, sport	Meet friends, go dancing, go out to drink, to eat	Play an instrument
EU27	19625	21.1	44.7	39.5	3.7
 SEX					
Male	9993	26.9	49.6	38.4	4.5
Female	9632	15.1	39.6	40.7	2.8
 AGE					
15 – 19	7075	26.7	46.1	47.6	5.2
20 – 24	4844	20.3	43.4	40.4	3.9
25 - 30	7693	16.4	44.2	31.7	2.2
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	595	17	34.8	34.6	1.6
16 - 20	6691	15.8	41.8	34.8	2.4
20 +	3972	19	48.4	33.2	3
Still in education	8101	26.9	46	47.1	5.2
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4270	21.7	45.8	43.5	4.5
Urban	8763	22.7	42.7	39.1	3.6
Rural	6423	18.8	47.1	37.6	3.5
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	1076	15.6	43.9	33.5	3.3
Employee	6405	16.6	46.1	37.6	2.4
Manual worker	1441	18.4	43.8	37.4	2.5
Not working	10618	24.7	44.1	41.8	4.7

Table 12. Activities during leisure time (part 3 – socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q3_10-13. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?

% "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	Participating in voluntary or community work	Help out in the house	Do some work for money	OTHER
EU27	19625	1.8	10.1	3.6	19.4
 SEX					
Male	9993	1.8	6.7	4.1	18.4
Female	9632	1.8	13.5	3.1	20.4
 AGE					
15 – 19	7075	1.7	6.4	3.5	16.6
20 – 24	4844	1.6	9.1	4.6	19.3
25 – 30	7693	2.1	14	3.1	21.9
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	595	1.2	19.7	3.5	15.4
16 - 20	6691	1.6	13.9	3.2	22
20 +	3972	2	11.6	2.9	21.9
Still in education	8101	2	5.5	4.4	16
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4270	1.6	7.3	4.6	18.5
Urban	8763	1.9	9.4	3	19.4
Rural	6423	1.9	13	3.9	19.4
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	1076	0.9	10.6	3.5	24.3
Employee	6405	1.9	11.2	2.6	22
Manual worker	1441	1.1	15.2	4.1	16.6
Not working	10618	2	8.6	4.2	17.6

Table 13. Membership of an organisation (countries)

QUESTION: Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?





























		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY				
	EU27	19625	22.4	77.5	0.1
	EU25	18009	23.5	76.4	0.1
	EU15	11770	26.4	73.4	0.1
	NMS10	6239	11.2	88.8	0.1
	NMS12	7855	10	89.9	0.1
	Belgium	807	35.4	64.6	0
	Czech Rep.	804	15.5	84.4	0.1
	Denmark	802	46.8	52.5	0.7
	Germany	803	46.2	53.7	0.1
	Estonia	504	16.5	83.5	0
	Greece	801	10.5	89.2	0.3
	Spain	803	11.9	88	0.1
	France	806	23.1	76.9	0
	Ireland	815	28	71.8	0.2
	Italy	800	13.4	86.4	0.2
	Cyprus	506	14.9	85.1	0
	Latvia	502	10.1	89.6	0.3
	Lithuania	502	10.1	89.8	0.1
	Luxembourg	504	29.4	70.5	0.1
	Hungary	812	12.8	87.2	0
	Malta	501	24.6	74.8	0.6
	Netherlands	809	41.9	57.9	0.2
	Austria	802	43.4	56.5	0.1
	Poland	808	9.1	90.9	0
	Portugal	805	14.1	85.9	0
	Slovenia	500	18.3	81.6	0.2
	Slovakia	800	11.5	88.1	0.4
	Finland	811	37.7	61.6	0.8
	Sweden	800	44.5	55.2	0.4
	United Kingdom	802	21.2	78.6	0.2
	Bulgaria	809	6.7	93.1	0.1
	Romania	807	7.2	92.5	0.3

Table 14. Membership of an organisation (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	22.4	77.5	0.1
 SEX				
Male	9993	26.3	73.5	0.2
Female	9632	18.3	81.6	0.1
 AGE				
15 – 19	7075	22.7	77.2	0.1
20 – 24	4844	21.4	78.4	0.2
25 – 30	7693	22.6	77.3	0.1
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	595	16.1	83.9	0
16 – 20	6691	17.9	81.9	0.2
20 +	3972	24.7	75.3	0.1
Still in education	8101	25.2	74.7	0.1
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4270	22.4	77.5	0.1
Urban	8763	19.6	80.3	0.2
Rural	6423	26.6	73.3	0.1
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	1076	20.2	79.8	0
Employee	6405	23.2	76.6	0.2
Manual worker	1441	16.9	82.9	0.2
Not working	10618	22.7	77.2	0.1

Table 15. Type of organisation (part 1 – countries)

QUESTION: Q5_01-06. Which type of organisations are you a member of?

% "Mentioned" shown (base: those who are a member of an organisation)





























		Total N	Sports clubs/ associations	Youth organisations (scouts, youth clubs)	Trade unions	Political parties	Human rights movements or organisations	Organisations for the protection of animals, the environment
	COUNTRY							
	EU27	4390	48.9	7.6	7.2	4.8	3.3	3.8
	EU25	4234	49.7	7.1	7.2	4.5	3.3	3.8
	EU15	3112	51.6	6.2	7.3	4.6	3.2	3.8
	NMS10	696	30.1	16.6	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.9
	NMS12	787	27.5	18.4	6.2	7	4.3	4.4
	Belgium	285	55.7	22.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	3.1
	Czech Rep.	124	49.2	11	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.3
	Denmark	375	26.2	6.7	54.5	11.6	7.5	4.8
	Germany	371	71.6	4	1.6	2.9	0.9	1.6
	Estonia	83	39.5	19.6	8.9	4.7	0	0
	Greece	84	41.7	7	7	12.1	2.6	7.6
	Spain	95	22.5	8.3	4.2	8	11.9	8
	France	186	66.9	5.2	3.8	0.9	3.7	3.3
	Ireland	228	53.1	6.5	5.1	2	1.4	0.7
	Italy	107	27	5.3	3.3	10.8	5.3	3.1
	Cyprus	75	20.7	23.7	6.5	11.8	7.3	4.5
	Latvia	51	14.2	27.7	8.6	8.5	0	4.5
	Lithuania	51	18.7	25.7	6.8	10.1	2.7	2.1
	Luxembourg	148	52.7	12.7	6.8	11.1	0.9	0.5
	Hungary	104	22.8	25.8	8.3	4.3	4.9	0.6
	Malta	123	36.1	13.9	1.3	4.1	0.9	1.2
	Netherlands	339	64.8	4	10	4.3	4.6	9.4
	Austria	348	40	9	4.2	4.4	2.2	4.8
	Poland	74	25.5	15.2	5.6	4.3	4.5	5.5
	Portugal	113	36.7	15.6	0.9	16.3	5.3	3.7
	Slovenia	91	39.6	13.2	5.3	6.1	6	2.1
	Slovakia	92	28.8	11.6	8.5	3.8	5.1	5.5
	Finland	305	18.5	13.5	31.5	6.4	2.5	7.5
	Sweden	356	39.9	5.4	26.6	6.3	7.5	5.8
	UK	170	18.3	6.6	14.8	5.3	2.1	4.6
	Bulgaria	55	34.6	24.6	7.5	10.8	1.8	2.7
	Romania	58	11.9	25.8	9.2	20.8	8.2	7.4

Table 16. Type of organisation (part 2 – countries)

QUESTION: Q5_07-11. Which type of organisations are you a member of?

% "Mentioned" shown (base: those who are a member of an organisation)





























		Total N	Religious or parish organisations	Cultural or artistic associations	Consumer organisations	Hobby or special interest clubs/associations (collectors clubs. 'fan-clubs', computer clubs. etc.)	Other clubs or organisations
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	4390	4.8	7.5	1.3	7.1	20.3
	EU25	4234	4.8	7.6	1.2	7.2	20.3
	EU15	3112	4.7	7.5	1.3	7.2	19.9
	NMS10	696	5.4	9	0.3	7.5	23.7
	NMS12	787	5	8.1	1.2	6.7	23.3
	Belgium	285	1.2	3.2	1.1	9.3	12.9
	Czech Rep.	124	4.2	4.9	1.7	10.1	20.6
	Denmark	375	3	1	0.9	5.3	9.3
	Germany	371	4.4	5.7	1.1	11.1	16.3
	Estonia	83	2.7	7.5	0	5.1	23
	Greece	84	0.9	12.6	0	2.1	16.8
	Spain	95	16.9	13.7	3.1	2.2	15.5
	France	186	1.3	11.3	0	2.7	10.4
	Ireland	228	1.7	2.6	0	8.9	35.9
	Italy	107	8.7	19.2	1.1	3.8	20
	Cyprus	75	2.9	7.6	0	14.2	17.1
	Latvia	51	0	13.9	0	16.2	20.4
	Lithuania	51	7.5	3.5	0	0	24.6
	Luxembourg	148	0.5	15.7	3.1	3.2	13.2
	Hungary	104	2.1	10.6	0	2.8	23.7
	Malta	123	16.5	10.1	0	8	24.9
	Netherlands	339	6.6	5.3	0.7	5.6	21.1
	Austria	348	4.8	11.8	0	12.3	22.8
	Poland	74	6.8	10.2	0	6.9	24.8
	Portugal	113	2.9	5.9	4.3	3.2	12.2
	Slovenia	91	2.1	12.2	0	15	16.3
	Slovakia	92	8.8	7.8	0	10	30.3
	Finland	305	3.8	2.4	0.3	10.2	24.1
	Sweden	356	4.8	4.2	0.5	9.7	17.3
	UK	170	3.3	2.5	3.8	4.4	44.7
	Bulgaria	55	2.1	1.6	0	0	19.9
	Romania	58	4	5.3	6.4	4.6	21.9

Table 17. Type of organisation (part 1 – socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q5_01-06. Which type of organisations are you a member of?

% "Mentioned" shown (base: those who are a member of an organisation)






	Total N	Sports clubs/ associations	Youth organisations (scouts, youth clubs)	Trade unions	Political parties	Human rights movements or organisations	Organisations for the protection of animals, the environment
EU27	4390	48.9	7.6	7.2	4.8	3.3	3.8
 SEX							
Male	2631	54.2	7.1	6.3	5.8	2.8	3.3
Female	1760	41	8.3	8.6	3.5	4.1	4.6
 AGE							
15 – 19	1609	59.2	13.4	1.4	3.9	1.7	2.4
20 – 24	1039	45.8	7.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
25 – 30	1741	41.4	2.4	13.7	5.3	3.4	4.2
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	96	36.2	8.7	4.6	1.2	7.9	3.9
16 – 20	1199	50.4	4.2	9.4	4.5	2.9	3.8
20 +	979	36.9	3.5	16	5.7	3	5.5
Still in education	2042	54	11.5	1.9	4.8	3.6	3.2
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	954	39.7	6.8	10.7	6.9	4.9	5.4
Urban	1715	44.9	8.2	8.3	5.6	3.3	4.2
Rural	1710	58.1	7.4	4.2	3	2.5	2.7
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	218	42.6	3.7	13.2	7.5	3.7	4.3
Employee	1488	43.2	4.1	13.7	4.8	3.3	4.6
Manual worker	244	54.2	3	11.9	2.4	1	2.5
Not working	2415	52.5	10.3	2.2	4.9	3.6	3.5

Table 18. Type of organisation (part 2 – socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q5_07-11. Which type of organisations are you a member of?

% "Mentioned" shown (base: those who are a member of an organisation)






	Total N	Religious or parish organisati ons	Cultural or artistic associatio ns	Consumer organisati ons	Hobby or special interest clubs/associations (collectors clubs. 'fan-clubs', computer clubs. etc.)	Other clubs or organisati ons
EU27	4390	4.8	7.5	1.3	7.1	20.3
 SEX						
Male	2631	3.2	6	1	8.2	19.9
Female	1760	7	9.8	1.8	5.5	20.9
 AGE						
15 – 19	1609	5	5.6	0.1	5.5	15.3
20 – 24	1039	3.5	9.6	1.7	6.7	21.6
25 - 30	1741	5.3	8.1	2.3	8.7	24.1
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	96	5.1	4.1	1	13.4	41.6
16 - 20	1199	4.2	6.3	2	8.5	20.6
20 +	979	5.8	10.8	2.7	7.8	22.5
Still in education	2042	4.5	6.8	0.3	5.6	18.2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	954	4.3	5.9	1.3	6.4	21.1
Urban	1715	5.3	7.5	0.9	4.8	22.3
Rural	1710	4.5	8.6	1.7	9.8	17.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	218	4.7	12.1	3.2	11.2	19.6
Employee	1488	6	7.7	2.4	7.4	23.2
Manual worker	244	2.4	4.6	0.2	13.2	23.2
Not working	2415	4.3	7.4	0.6	6	18.4

Table 19. Engagement in voluntary activities (countries)

QUESTION: Q6. Are you engaged in any voluntary activities?





























		Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY				
	EU27	19625	15.7	84.1	0.2
	EU25	18009	16.3	83.5	0.2
	EU15	11770	16.7	83.1	0.2
	NMS10	6239	14.9	85.1	0.1
	NMS12	7855	12.8	87.1	0.1
	Belgium	807	24.2	75.8	0
	Czech Rep.	804	19.1	80.7	0.2
	Denmark	802	25.6	74.2	0.2
	Germany	803	21.6	77.9	0.5
	Estonia	504	14	85.4	0.6
	Greece	801	19.2	80.7	0.1
	Spain	803	9.3	90.7	0
	France	806	12.5	87.5	0
	Ireland	815	17.6	82.4	0
	Italy	800	15.8	84.2	0
	Cyprus	506	19.7	80.3	0
	Latvia	502	12.3	87.3	0.4
	Lithuania	502	17.6	82.4	0
	Luxembourg	504	20.8	78.7	0.4
	Hungary	812	21.9	78.1	0
	Malta	501	13.3	86.7	0
	Netherlands	809	28.4	71.4	0.2
	Austria	802	24.5	75.5	0
	Poland	808	9.9	90.1	0
	Portugal	805	14.7	85.3	0
	Slovenia	500	29.8	70.2	0
	Slovakia	800	24.8	75.1	0.1
	Finland	811	23.5	76	0.5
	Sweden	800	9.2	90.6	0.2
	United Kingdom	802	15.6	83.9	0.5
	Bulgaria	809	7.5	92.2	0.2
	Romania	807	7.4	92.2	0.4

Table 20. Engagement in voluntary activities (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q6. Are you engaged in any voluntary activities?






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	15.7	84.1	0.2
 SEX				
Male	9993	15.5	84.2	0.3
Female	9632	15.9	84	0.1
 AGE				
15 – 19	7075	16.5	83.2	0.3
20 – 24	4844	14.3	85.6	0.1
25 - 30	7693	15.8	84.1	0.1
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	595	14	85.6	0.4
16 - 20	6691	12.7	87.1	0.2
20 +	3972	16.4	83.4	0.2
Still in education	8101	18	82	0.1
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4270	15.6	84.2	0.2
Urban	8763	14.4	85.5	0.1
Rural	6423	17.7	82.1	0.2
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	1076	20	79.3	0.7
Employee	6405	14.4	85.5	0.1
Manual worker	1441	9.4	90.4	0.2
Not working	10618	16.9	83	0.2

Table 21. Meaning of “being a citizen of the European Union” (countries)

QUESTION: Q7_A-E. Which of the following do you think 'being a citizen of the EU' means?

% “Mentioned” shown























		Total N	The right to move permanently to any country in the EU	The right to work in any country in the EU	The right of non nationals to vote or to be elected in local elections in the Member State where they reside	Access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU	Being able to study in any EU country
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	19625	77.4	88.1	48.7	81.5	94
	EU25	18009	77.3	88.2	48.7	81.4	94
	EU15	11770	79.1	88.2	49.1	80.6	94.1
	NMS10	6239	70.1	88.3	47.2	84.8	93.7
	NMS12	7855	72.5	87.9	47.7	84.5	93.8
	Belgium	807	79.5	85.6	52.4	75.5	92.7
	Czech Rep.	804	71	86.7	33.2	83.6	94.2
	Denmark	802	74.2	88.2	26.7	77.7	90.8
	Germany	803	84.5	89.5	39.1	81.6	93.9
	Estonia	504	58.4	68.9	30.9	54	73.9
	Greece	801	68.3	84.4	51.2	84.2	92
	Spain	803	87.8	90.1	62.3	89.2	94.9
	France	806	90.3	88.1	51.8	66.6	94.7
	Ireland	815	82.5	92.7	62.4	81.4	96.6
	Italy	800	66.2	89.9	46.7	88.2	96.6
	Cyprus	506	81.9	91.1	65	87.2	96.6
	Latvia	502	87.8	93.6	46.9	81.5	98.1
	Lithuania	502	81.6	86.8	42.3	84	92.4
	Luxembourg	504	87.2	85.6	68.8	72.6	89.7
	Hungary	812	70.1	86	24.3	71.6	90.6
	Malta	501	76.1	91.2	51	80.1	93.5
	Netherlands	809	77.4	90.1	40.3	88	95.4
	Austria	802	85.2	90.4	44.1	84.4	94.9
	Poland	808	68.4	89.4	57.7	88.5	94.2
	Portugal	805	72.6	93.2	67.5	88.6	96.7
	Slovenia	500	64.1	85.7	32.5	84.1	92.7
	Slovakia	800	70.5	90.9	46.2	92.5	97.5
	Finland	811	76.9	89.8	29.8	63.2	94.9
	Sweden	800	71	89.5	29.1	74.7	95.1
	United Kingdom	802	69.6	82.4	53.9	78.4	90.3
	Bulgaria	809	55.3	82	49.5	84.4	95.4
	Romania	807	86.3	88.6	48.7	83.8	93.7

Table 22. Meaning of “being a citizen of the European Union” (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q7_A-E. Which of the following do you think 'being a citizen of the EU' means?

% “Mentioned” shown






	Total N	The right to move permanently to any country in the EU	The right to work in any country in the EU	The right of non nationals to vote or to be elected in local elections in the Member State where they reside	Access to health care and social welfare anywhere in the EU	Being able to study in any EU country
EU27	19625	77.4	88.1	48.7	81.5	94
 SEX						
Male	9993	78.1	88.2	48.1	81.4	93.6
Female	9632	76.7	88.1	49.4	81.7	94.4
 AGE						
15 – 19	7075	76.7	87.8	49.5	85.2	95
20 – 24	4844	76.7	88	48.8	81.3	93.2
25 - 30	7693	78.7	88.6	48	78.4	93.6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	595	70.2	83.7	48.5	82.2	89
16 - 20	6691	75.6	87.1	48.7	81	92.6
20 +	3972	80.6	89.6	48.4	78	94.8
Still in education	8101	77.7	88.8	49.1	83.7	95.2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4270	81	88.8	48.7	83	94.2
Urban	8763	76.1	88	48.8	81.5	93.8
Rural	6423	77.2	87.9	48.7	80.4	94.1
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1076	75.3	88.7	49.9	78.9	91.2
Employee	6405	78.1	88.9	48.1	80	94.1
Manual worker	1441	77.8	86.2	50.7	81.4	92.8
Not working	10618	77.3	88	48.8	82.8	94.4

Table 23. Sources of information about rights and responsibilities as a citizen of the EU (countries)

QUESTION: Q8_A-G. From which of the following sources did you learn about your rights and responsibilities as a citizen in today's Europe?

% "Mentioned" shown





























		Total N	Political parties / electoral campaigns	The European institutions	Public bodies at the local, regional, national level	Family, friends	Youth organisation / youth clubs	School, university	Media
	COUNTRY								
	EU27	19625	28.4	25.9	43.2	69.4	22.4	71.6	88.2
	EU25	18009	29.4	26.5	44	70.2	22.7	73.6	88
	EU15	11770	31.4	25.1	43	71.4	22.2	73.9	87.1
	NMS10	6239	20.9	32.3	48.1	65	24.6	72.6	91.6
	NMS12	7855	19.2	28.2	43.7	63.4	23	64.9	91.4
	Belgium	807	25.4	19.9	28.9	62.7	25.5	69.6	88.3
	Czech Rep.	804	18.7	21.4	44.7	62.9	14.4	64.9	91.7
	Denmark	802	39.8	12.6	45.3	71.6	17.6	79.6	90.3
	Germany	803	32.4	19.7	41.7	74.3	19.4	82.5	92.8
	Estonia	504	11.7	12.7	18.1	36.5	12	48.6	87.4
	Greece	801	19	36.2	34.6	74.6	27.9	73.4	81.1
	Spain	803	20.6	20.8	29.8	67.8	19.7	69.5	82
	France	806	31.2	36.9	40.5	71.5	27.7	74.8	85.6
	Ireland	815	35.2	24.2	56.4	74	22	80.1	84.2
	Italy	800	24.9	30.6	51.4	66.1	19.4	66.8	87
	Cyprus	506	19.2	37.6	29.9	74.7	39.9	72.8	87
	Latvia	502	16.9	22.5	37.4	71.9	24.6	65.1	92.2
	Lithuania	502	13.5	28.1	34.8	61.7	29.2	70	86.8
	Luxembourg	504	31.6	34.1	39.9	68.1	22.7	61.2	80.1
	Hungary	812	25.1	17.4	34.8	72.2	19.6	64.7	88.2
	Malta	501	50.6	42.6	35.9	64.3	17.5	50.2	91.1
	Netherlands	809	57.4	16.9	46.4	69.3	15.2	72.2	90
	Austria	802	41.3	24	41.1	68.7	18.5	72	93.4
	Poland	808	19.8	40.7	56.2	62.8	28.6	79.4	92.6
	Portugal	805	24.7	24.9	39.3	63.3	30.5	81.9	94.3
	Slovenia	500	27.8	34	59.6	75.8	34	67.4	93.4
	Slovakia	800	28.7	26.6	37.7	72.7	18.3	64.6	93.9
	Finland	811	26.1	19.3	50	62.3	15.4	72	94.4
	Sweden	800	47.2	15.8	31.5	78.9	15.5	77.8	91.8
	United Kingdom	802	39.2	22.1	54.5	78.2	25.8	70.4	82.3
	Bulgaria	809	13	14.5	31.2	62.2	15.1	37.5	92.8
	Romania	807	15.4	18.8	32.9	58.6	20.4	47.8	90.3

Table 24. Sources of information about rights and responsibilities as a citizen of the EU (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q8 A-G. From which of the following sources did you learn about your rights and responsibilities as a citizen in today's Europe?

% "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	Political parties / electoral campaigns	The European institutions	Public bodies at the local, regional, national level	Family, friends	Youth organisations/ youth clubs	School, university	Media
EU27	19625	28.4	25.9	43.2	69.4	22.4	71.6	88.2
 SEX								
Male	9993	29	27.3	42.7	66.9	22.7	70.5	87.6
Female	9632	27.9	24.4	43.7	72.1	22.2	72.8	88.8
 AGE								
15 – 19	7075	28.7	25.7	44.9	75.6	31.6	84.3	84
20 – 24	4844	29.1	25.5	43.1	70.2	20.7	74	89.6
25 - 30	7693	27.8	26.3	41.8	63.4	15.2	58.5	91.1
 EDUCATION (end of)								
Until 15 years of age	595	35.4	17.7	39.4	70.1	21.3	43.7	82.6
16 - 20	6691	31.1	23.2	44.6	70.3	20.7	58.3	89.5
20 +	3972	26.3	29.5	41.1	60.2	14.9	70	90.8
Still in education	8101	26.6	27.2	43.6	73	27.6	85.4	86.4
 URBANISATION								
Metropolitan	4270	27.6	26.6	40.6	67	20.7	71.9	88.1
Urban	8763	27.7	25.3	43.5	70.3	22.3	71.7	88.1
Rural	6423	29.8	26.3	44.4	69.9	23.3	71	89
 OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	1076	29.6	26.3	42.7	67.5	13.1	56.2	89.4
Employee	6405	28.6	24.8	43.6	67.7	17.8	65.6	90.1
Manual worker	1441	30.5	28	43.9	66	23.9	55.3	89.6
Not working	10618	27.9	26.2	43	71.2	26	79.1	86.8

Table 25. Increasing activity as a citizen in society (countries)

QUESTION: Q9_A-E. Which of the following would help you to be more active as a citizen in the society?

% "Mentioned" shown


























		Total N	If the voting age would be lower	If a compulsory educational programme about citizenship would be introduced at schools	If more programmes encouraging voluntary work would be available	If young people will be consulted before any public decision concerning them is taken
	COUNTRY					
	EU27	19625	19.2	69.5	74.3	81.4
	EU25	18009	19.3	69.3	73.8	80.8
	EU15	11770	19	70.1	73.6	79.3
	NMS10	6239	20.6	65.8	74.3	87
	NMS12	7855	19.5	67.6	76.3	87.9
	Belgium	807	20.2	66.4	60.8	72.7
	Czech Rep.	804	19.1	58.6	63.6	83.1
	Denmark	802	14	57.8	42.8	59
	Germany	803	18.3	63.6	75.7	71.4
	Estonia	504	14.3	36.9	40.2	62.4
	Greece	801	22	67	82.4	80.9
	Spain	803	17.9	69.2	69.4	86.8
	France	806	16.8	78.9	74.7	80.4
	Ireland	815	31.1	81.3	83.9	86.5
	Italy	800	13.6	74.6	77	82.9
	Cyprus	506	24.6	69.6	87.1	91.2
	Latvia	502	27.4	53.3	61.5	80.9
	Lithuania	502	22	67.7	78.7	84.6
	Luxembourg	504	32.8	73.5	66.2	67
	Hungary	812	10.5	71.7	65.5	90
	Malta	501	16.5	72.2	76	76.7
	Netherlands	809	19.5	54.8	58.3	78
	Austria	802	21.2	62.7	67.6	73.1
	Poland	808	23.9	67.5	80	88.3
	Portugal	805	20	86.8	90.9	85.9
	Slovenia	500	20.2	56.2	76.2	82.2
	Slovakia	800	14.9	68.7	76.6	90.8
	Finland	811	17.4	47.2	55.4	81.2
	Sweden	800	20.9	56.4	60.1	77.3
	United Kingdom	802	25.7	72.5	77.3	80.8
	Bulgaria	809	16.5	77.9	86.1	94
	Romania	807	17	70.3	80	89.1

Table 26. Increasing activity as a citizen in society (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q9_A-E. Which of the following would help you to be more active as a citizen in the society?

% "Mentioned" shown






	Total N	If the voting age would be lower	If a compulsory educational programme about citizenship would be introduced at schools	If more programmes encouraging voluntary work would be available	If young people will be consulted before any public decision concerning them is taken
EU27	19625	19.2	69.5	74.3	81.4
 SEX					
Male	9993	19.5	65.7	69.8	79.9
Female	9632	18.7	73.4	79	83
 AGE					
15 – 19	7075	31.4	65.8	76.8	84.7
20 – 24	4844	11.9	70.7	72.7	81.7
25 – 30	7693	12.4	72	73.1	78.4
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	595	25.7	70.8	77.8	86
16 - 20	6691	15.7	71.5	75.1	82.1
20 +	3972	10	71.9	72.3	77.5
Still in education	8101	25.6	66.8	74.4	82.7
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4270	16.9	69.7	71.4	79
Urban	8763	18.5	69.8	75.6	83.1
Rural	6423	20.9	68.9	74.4	80.7
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	1076	11.2	73.2	70.6	82
Employee	6405	12.7	71.1	74.3	79.3
Manual worker	1441	18.5	69.9	73.8	82.5
Not working	10618	23.9	68.2	74.8	82.7

Table 27. Political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers (countries)

QUESTION: Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!





























		Total N	% To sign a petition	% To join a political party	% To take part in a demonstration	% To join a trade union	% To be member or support a NGO	% To participate in debates with policymakers	% Other	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY									
	EU27	19625	11.2	15.8	13.4	10.9	11	29.4	2.2	6.2
	EU25	18009	11.4	15.8	13.5	11	10.8	29.9	2	5.5
	EU15	11770	10.9	16.5	15.2	12	9.8	28.2	1.8	5.4
	NMS10	6239	13.5	12.8	6.3	6.9	14.9	36.9	3	5.8
	NMS12	7855	11.8	13.4	8	7.5	14.6	32.8	3.4	8.5
	Belgium	807	17.2	16.6	12.3	12.2	6.1	25	4.4	6.2
	Czech Rep.	804	18.5	18.1	5.1	6.9	8.9	30.8	3	8.6
	Denmark	802	15.3	28.7	5.1	13.5	3.7	28	1.7	4.1
	Germany	803	8.8	24.3	19.7	12.7	7.5	22	0.9	4.1
	Estonia	504	3.6	22.9	11.4	13.4	11.1	22.5	2.6	12.6
	Greece	801	6.5	8.7	10.6	8.6	16.2	42.1	3.7	3.6
	Spain	803	8.1	11.3	25.1	9.8	15.2	17.9	4	8.5
	France	806	10	10.6	13.8	10.7	8.5	40.4	0.9	5.2
	Ireland	815	18.8	15.5	10.3	20.9	13	19.5	0.2	1.8
	Italy	800	8.4	18.9	11.5	7.9	11.3	33.7	2.3	6
	Cyprus	506	5.9	11.6	17.5	7.4	10.4	40.5	3.4	3.2
	Latvia	502	5.7	18.3	9.4	10.6	7.9	35	4.5	8.6
	Lithuania	502	3.2	10.2	3.9	7.8	8.7	53.5	1.7	11.1
	Luxembourg	504	14.5	12.6	15.3	10.2	8.9	28	2.5	8
	Hungary	812	17.2	7.6	6.4	7.6	18.6	30.2	5.4	7
	Malta	501	16.9	12.6	8.8	8	16.9	25.7	2.1	9
	Netherlands	809	11.4	24.5	8.9	18.8	7.8	24.6	1.5	2.6
	Austria	802	13.8	22.8	10.9	11.3	9	22.2	1.4	8.6
	Poland	808	12.5	12.3	6.4	6.4	17.7	38.4	2.5	3.9
	Portugal	805	7.2	12.5	11.4	10.3	11.8	35.6	4.6	6.7
	Slovenia	500	14.5	18	4	5.8	9.4	43.6	1.4	3.4
	Slovakia	800	17.2	11.2	5.5	5.4	8.2	42	2.7	7.8
	Finland	811	14.3	14.6	5.3	16.6	8.9	34.1	1.4	4.8
	Sweden	800	11.8	21.6	6.8	13.9	10.4	30.3	1.7	3.5
	UK	802	17.7	13.3	14.4	15.7	8.4	24.7	0.4	5.5
	Bulgaria	809	6.2	8.6	10	4	8.2	39.6	5.7	17.7
	Romania	807	7.8	17.1	13	10.9	15.7	16.3	4.3	14.8

Table 28. Political actions to ensure that one's voice is heard by policymakers (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!






	Total N	% To sign a petition	% To join a political party	% To take part in a demon- stration	% To join a trade union	% To be member or support a NGO	% To participate in debates with policymaker s	% Other	% DK/ NA
EU27	19625	11.2	15.8	13.4	10.9	11	29.4	2.2	6.2
 SEX									
Male	9993	10.2	17.5	14.7	10.7	10.2	29.2	2.4	5.2
Female	9632	12.2	13.9	12.1	11.1	11.9	29.6	2	7.2
 AGE									
15 – 19	7075	10.2	16.1	17	8.7	11.3	29.4	1.3	5.9
20 – 24	4844	12.8	15.4	12.4	11.1	10.7	29.4	2.3	5.9
25 – 30	7693	11	15.7	10.7	12.7	11	29.3	3	6.7
 EDUCATION (end of)									
Until 15 years of age	595	13.8	16.9	16.1	11.4	11.3	16	2.8	11.7
16 – 20	6691	13.4	14.8	13.9	13.5	8.8	26.3	2.2	7.2
20 +	3972	9.6	15.7	10.2	11	12.7	32.4	3.1	5.2
Still in education	8101	9.9	16.7	14.4	8.5	12	31.5	1.7	5.4
 URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	4270	12.2	15.9	12.9	8.8	12.1	30.7	2.5	4.9
Urban	8763	10.6	15.2	13.2	11.2	11.4	29.5	2.4	6.5
Rural	6423	11.1	16.8	14	11.6	10	28.5	1.7	6.4
 OCCUPATION									
Self-employed	1076	10.4	17.9	11.1	9.5	13.1	27.4	4.2	6.5
Employee	6405	10.9	16	13.4	13.1	10.3	28.4	2.4	5.5
Manual worker	1441	13.2	13.9	12.5	16.3	7.9	25.6	1.6	8.9
Not working	10618	11	15.6	13.8	9	11.7	30.8	1.9	6.2

Table 29. Participation in an election or a referendum in the last 3 years (countries)

QUESTION: Q10A. Have you voted in an election or a referendum (local, regional, national) in the last three years? -
If there was not such an event in your country or at that time you were not eligible to vote, please say so.





























		Total N	% YES, voted in an election or a referendum	% No, did not vote in an election or a referendum	% No, because there was no election or referendum held	% No, because you were not eligible	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	19625	62.4	12.5	1.2	23.3	0.6
	EU25	18009	62.7	12.4	1.2	23.1	0.6
	EU15	11770	61.8	12.6	1.4	23.6	0.6
	NMS10	6239	66.4	11.7	0.4	21.2	0.3
	NMS12	7855	64.3	12.2	0.7	22.4	0.4
	Belgium	807	76.8	2.9	0.4	18.6	1.4
	Czech Rep.	804	65.7	16.2	0.5	16.9	0.8
	Denmark	802	69.1	8.6	0.8	20	1.5
	Germany	803	65.2	8.1	1	24.9	0.8
	Estonia	504	48.8	18.9	1	30.9	0.3
	Greece	801	67.7	8	3.4	20.8	0
	Spain	803	58.2	19.3	1.6	20.3	0.6
	France	806	51.8	14.4	2.3	30.9	0.5
	Ireland	815	44.1	18.1	5.2	31.5	1.1
	Italy	800	75.7	4.4	0.1	19.7	0.1
	Cyprus	506	65.9	10	0.7	23	0.4
	Latvia	502	57.4	26.5	1.2	14.8	0.1
	Lithuania	502	51.5	12.5	1.6	33.5	0.9
	Luxembourg	504	56.5	7.2	0.6	32.2	3.5
	Hungary	812	70.7	7.6	0.4	21.3	0
	Malta	501	61.2	8.1	0.1	30.5	0.1
	Netherlands	809	71.8	5.3	0	22.5	0.4
	Austria	802	70.4	9.2	0.4	18.9	1
	Poland	808	66.9	10.7	0.3	22	0.2
	Portugal	805	57.7	20.6	0.2	20.3	1.2
	Slovenia	500	71.3	9.8	0.3	18.2	0.4
	Slovakia	800	71.5	11.3	0.6	16.5	0.1
	Finland	811	67.3	9	1.2	22.1	0.3
	Sweden	800	73.7	3.9	0.1	21.9	0.4
	United Kingdom	802	50.3	23.2	2.1	23.5	0.9
	Bulgaria	809	62.4	16.1	0.5	20.4	0.7
	Romania	807	57.6	12.7	1.7	27.1	0.9

Table 30. Participation in an election or a referendum in the last 3 years (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q10A. Have you voted in an election or a referendum (local, regional, national) in the last three years? - If there was not such an event in your country or at that time you were not eligible to vote, please say so.






	Total N	% YES, voted in an election or a referendum	% No, did not vote in an election or a referendum	% No, because there was no election or referendum held	% No, because you were not eligible	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	62.4	12.5	1.2	23.3	0.6
 SEX						
Male	9993	62.3	12.5	1	23.5	0.7
Female	9632	62.6	12.5	1.4	23.1	0.5
 AGE						
15 – 19	7075	26.7	10.3	1.3	61.2	0.5
20 – 24	4844	80.8	15.5	1.2	2.1	0.3
25 - 30	7693	83.7	12.6	1.1	1.9	0.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	595	59.4	19.7	3	17.2	0.7
16 - 20	6691	72.6	18.2	1.4	7.2	0.6
20 +	3972	86.6	9.7	1	2	0.7
Still in education	8101	42.6	8.6	1	47.4	0.5
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4270	68.2	12.2	1	18	0.6
Urban	8763	61.1	13.5	1.6	23.2	0.6
Rural	6423	61.5	10.9	0.8	26.3	0.5
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1076	81.2	12.8	1.8	3.5	0.7
Employee	6405	79	13.9	1.4	5.3	0.4
Manual worker	1441	73.3	16.1	0.8	8.3	1.5
Not working	10618	49.1	11.1	1.1	38.2	0.5

Table 31. Involvement in political life to ensure that one's voice is heard (countries)

QUESTION: Q10B_A-F. There are different ways of being involved in political life in order to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers. Have you done any of the following in the last year?

% "Yes" shown





























		Total N	Worked for a political party or action group?	Were active in or were member of a trade union?	Worked for a non governmental organisation or association?	Signed a petition?	Took part in a public demonstration?	Presented your view in an online discussion/ forum?
	COUNTRY							
	EU27	19625	4.9	7.9	11.1	27.9	20.1	23.6
	EU25	18009	4.9	8.1	11.4	29.2	20.5	23.6
	EU15	11770	5	9	12.2	30.2	23.9	22.8
	NMS10	6239	4.4	4.5	8.3	25.2	6.2	27
	NMS12	7855	4.5	4.6	7.9	21.2	8.6	26.1
	Belgium	807	7.6	19.1	14.5	48.4	18.4	27.6
	Czech Rep.	804	4.1	6.6	8.7	32.7	7.5	25.8
	Denmark	802	9.2	49.7	15.1	51.7	24.1	28.1
	Germany	803	4.3	7	14.6	15	19.5	27
	Estonia	504	2.6	3.8	8.1	6.9	6.3	27.9
	Greece	801	12.8	12.2	13.6	21.6	31.1	19.8
	Spain	803	4.3	6.8	10	21.8	39.2	21.1
	France	806	2.2	5.2	11.1	43.2	37.2	22.4
	Ireland	815	5.8	12.5	16	45.9	14.6	13.5
	Italy	800	6.4	4.4	7.4	21	30.9	17.2
	Cyprus	506	11.1	8.9	15.2	14.8	22.8	15.6
	Latvia	502	2	5.1	7.9	7.9	5.3	15.4
	Lithuania	502	3.7	6.5	11.7	10.7	7.5	40.4
	Luxembourg	504	6.4	11.4	15.1	34.5	21.3	22.2
	Hungary	812	3.2	3.3	9.3	18.1	8.5	19.2
	Malta	501	6	7.7	11.4	17.4	11.9	13.8
	Netherlands	809	4	11.5	17.3	20.4	5.6	31.6
	Austria	802	8.3	12.4	17.7	20.5	14.1	27.3
	Poland	808	4.9	3.9	7.4	26	4.8	30.2
	Portugal	805	6.2	5.2	8.3	18.4	16.1	17.3
	Slovenia	500	5.4	8.3	15.4	38.3	14.5	27.1
	Slovakia	800	3.9	4.6	7.8	35.3	4.5	19.7
	Finland	811	7.3	27.5	16.4	49.1	7.8	37.6
	Sweden	800	6.9	23.3	17.7	53.9	10.6	26.9
	United Kingdom	802	4.6	11.1	12.5	47.5	8.2	21.2
	Bulgaria	809	3.1	2.7	5.4	12.7	10	16
	Romania	807	5.1	5.4	7.2	10.1	16.4	26.2

Table 32. Involvement in political life to ensure that one's voice is heard (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q10B_A-F. There are different ways of being involved in political life in order to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers. Have you done any of the following in the last year?

% "Yes" shown






	Total N	Worked for a political party or action group?	Were active in or were membe r of a trade union?	Worked for a non governme ntal organisati on or associatio n?	Signed a petition ?	Took part in a public demonstrati on?	Presented your view in an online discussion/ forum?
EU27	19625	4.9	7.9	11.1	27.9	20.1	23.6
 SEX							
Male	9993	6	8.8	12.6	27.7	21.8	28.5
Female	9632	3.7	6.9	9.6	28.2	18.4	18.6
 AGE							
15 – 19	7075	3.8	3.3	10.1	22.2	22.5	24
20 – 24	4844	5.7	6.9	11.6	30.5	20.5	24.7
25 - 30	7693	5.3	12.7	11.7	31.7	17.8	22.7
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	595	3.8	8	8.1	14.5	15.6	14.2
16 - 20	6691	4.9	9.6	9.9	24.8	14.1	19.1
20 +	3972	4.9	13.6	13	36.9	22.2	25.1
Still in education	8101	4.8	3.5	11.4	27.1	24.5	27.2
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	4270	6	8.1	12.5	33.4	25.4	28.4
Urban	8763	4.3	8.2	10.3	28.6	19.1	24.3
Rural	6423	5	7.4	11.2	23.5	18.4	20.1
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	1076	6.7	7.8	13.4	30.2	21.8	23.5
Employee	6405	4.9	13.4	12.3	31.8	17	22.4
Manual worker	1441	4.2	13.7	9.3	22.1	16.5	17.2
Not working	10618	4.7	3.7	10.3	26.2	22.4	25.3

Table 33. Interest in politics and current affairs in your city and region (countries)

QUESTION: Q11_A. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: - in your city or in your region





























		Total N	% Very interested	% Interested	% Not interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	19625	13.7	59.1	21	5.8	0.4
	EU25	18009	14	59.6	20.6	5.5	0.3
	EU15	11770	14.7	58.8	20.3	5.8	0.3
	NMS10	6239	10.9	62.9	21.9	4	0.4
	NMS12	7855	10.4	60.3	23.1	5.6	0.6
	Belgium	807	10	57.3	26.3	5.6	0.8
	Czech Rep.	804	11.4	56.4	26.9	4.4	0.9
	Denmark	802	14.6	61.5	19.8	3.4	0.8
	Germany	803	12.4	69	15.6	2.8	0.3
	Estonia	504	11.9	57.1	22.9	5.6	2.5
	Greece	801	25.8	59.1	8.1	7.1	0
	Spain	803	13.3	55.8	20.8	9.7	0.4
	France	806	10.5	58	22.5	8.7	0.3
	Ireland	815	12.6	54.9	22.5	9.9	0
	Italy	800	23.2	48.9	22.8	4.6	0.5
	Cyprus	506	23.8	54.5	13.5	8.2	0
	Latvia	502	18	61	18.5	2.5	0
	Lithuania	502	15.8	53.9	22.8	6.4	1.1
	Luxembourg	504	13.6	57.7	21.2	5.6	1.8
	Hungary	812	11.9	65.2	17.2	5	0.6
	Malta	501	9.3	56.7	28.5	4.4	1.1
	Netherlands	809	8.7	67.1	21	2.6	0.7
	Austria	802	27.1	54.2	15.2	3.4	0.1
	Poland	808	9.7	65.2	22.1	2.9	0.1
	Portugal	805	24.5	50	21.4	3.6	0.5
	Slovenia	500	11.6	56.6	25.3	6.1	0.4
	Slovakia	800	8.8	63.9	20.8	6.2	0.3
	Finland	811	7.5	65.3	22.8	3.8	0.6
	Sweden	800	9.5	60.9	25.6	3.9	0.2
	United Kingdom	802	13.4	57.7	22.1	6.6	0.2
	Bulgaria	809	12.9	65.7	17.1	4.2	0
	Romania	807	8.1	49.7	29.1	11.7	1.4

Table 34. Interest in politics and current affairs in your city and region (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q11_A. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: - in your city or in your region






	Total N	% Very interested	% Interested	% Not interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	13.7	59.1	21	5.8	0.4
 SEX						
Male	9993	16	58.2	19.6	5.9	0.3
Female	9632	11.2	60.2	22.5	5.7	0.5
 AGE						
15 – 19	7075	10.2	58.2	25.1	6.1	0.4
20 – 24	4844	13.3	61.1	19.2	6.1	0.2
25 – 30	7693	17	58.8	18.4	5.3	0.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	595	10.9	52.7	25	10.3	1.2
16 – 20	6691	11.8	59.9	21	6.7	0.5
20 +	3972	18.8	60.6	15.8	4.6	0.1
Still in education	8101	12.9	58.1	23.4	5.3	0.4
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4270	18.1	58.5	17.8	5.5	0.2
Urban	8763	12.9	58.6	22.3	5.8	0.4
Rural	6423	12	60.4	21.2	5.9	0.5
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1076	20	60.8	12.9	6.1	0.3
Employee	6405	15.5	60.6	18.5	5.1	0.4
Manual worker	1441	10	56.8	27.1	5.9	0.2
Not working	10618	12.4	58.5	22.5	6.2	0.4

Table 35. Interest in politics and current affairs in your country (countries)

QUESTION: Q11_B. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: - in your country





























		Total N	% Very interested	% Interested	% Not interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	19625	19.2	63.1	13	4.2	0.4
	EU25	18009	19.7	63.4	12.6	4	0.4
	EU15	11770	21.1	62.2	12.1	4.2	0.4
	NMS10	6239	13.7	68.6	14.4	3	0.4
	NMS12	7855	13.4	66	15.7	4.4	0.5
	Belgium	807	10.7	61	22.6	5.1	0.5
	Czech Rep.	804	15.7	61.1	19.2	3.4	0.6
	Denmark	802	29	58.7	10	1.9	0.4
	Germany	803	19.2	68	10.4	2.1	0.4
	Estonia	504	15	61.6	15.9	5.7	1.7
	Greece	801	34.7	54.7	5.3	5.3	0
	Spain	803	16.3	58.1	17.2	8.2	0.2
	France	806	19.3	67.2	9.1	4.1	0.3
	Ireland	815	20.1	63.3	11.8	4.7	0.1
	Italy	800	29.1	48.8	16.3	5.3	0.5
	Cyprus	506	34.3	54.1	6.7	4.8	0
	Latvia	502	19.9	66.2	12.6	1.3	0
	Lithuania	502	22.9	59.2	13.5	3	1.4
	Luxembourg	504	13.7	59.8	20.1	5.5	0.8
	Hungary	812	14.5	68.4	13.8	3.1	0.2
	Malta	501	16.6	66.5	14.3	2.2	0.4
	Netherlands	809	16.6	71.5	8.9	2	0.9
	Austria	802	31.2	53.9	12.1	2.6	0.2
	Poland	808	12.2	71.2	13.6	2.8	0.3
	Portugal	805	30	54	12.8	2.8	0.5
	Slovenia	500	12.2	66.6	17	3.7	0.5
	Slovakia	800	9.4	73.6	13.2	3.6	0.2
	Finland	811	10.1	71.8	14.2	3.2	0.7
	Sweden	800	17.3	66.3	13.6	2.6	0.3
	United Kingdom	802	20.1	66	9.7	3.8	0.3
	Bulgaria	809	17.4	68.8	11	2.8	0
	Romania	807	11.2	56.6	21.6	9.6	1

Table 36. Interest in politics and current affairs in your country (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q11_B. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: - in your country






	Total N	% Very interested	% Interested	% Not interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	19.2	63.1	13	4.2	0.4
 SEX						
Male	9993	22.1	60.9	12	4.7	0.3
Female	9632	16.2	65.5	14.1	3.7	0.5
 AGE						
15 – 19	7075	15.7	64.5	15.6	3.7	0.5
20 – 24	4844	19.8	63.8	11.8	4.5	0.1
25 - 30	7693	22.1	61.5	11.4	4.5	0.4
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	595	12.4	59.1	17.4	10	1.1
16 - 20	6691	16.7	63.8	13.8	5.2	0.4
20 +	3972	24.7	62	9	3.9	0.2
Still in education	8101	19.3	63.6	13.6	3.1	0.4
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4270	23.7	60.4	11.7	3.9	0.3
Urban	8763	18.6	63.5	13.3	4.1	0.4
Rural	6423	17.4	64.3	13.4	4.5	0.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1076	23.2	62.8	9.1	4.5	0.4
Employee	6405	21.5	62.9	11.4	3.8	0.4
Manual worker	1441	13.9	62.6	17.8	5.6	0.2
Not working	10618	18.2	63.4	13.7	4.3	0.4

Table 37. Interest in politics and current affairs in the EU (countries)

QUESTION: Q11_C. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: - in the EU





























		Total N	% Very interested	% Interested	% Not interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY						
	EU27	19625	10.8	55.2	26.8	6.6	0.6
	EU25	18009	10.7	55.2	27.1	6.4	0.5
	EU15	11770	11.3	54.3	27	6.9	0.5
	NMS10	6239	8.3	59.2	27.5	4.3	0.7
	NMS12	7855	9.2	58.1	26.2	5.7	0.9
	Belgium	807	6.9	47.9	37.7	6.9	0.7
	Czech Rep.	804	6.3	43.1	41.7	7.5	1.4
	Denmark	802	12.3	56.7	24.3	6	0.6
	Germany	803	9.7	62.4	23.8	3.8	0.4
	Estonia	504	10	54.3	25.2	7.8	2.7
	Greece	801	22.9	54.2	12	10.9	0
	Spain	803	8.8	52.8	25.3	12.3	0.8
	France	806	9.9	56.9	23.8	9.1	0.3
	Ireland	815	9.7	55.3	27.1	7.8	0.2
	Italy	800	16.7	47.8	28.9	6.1	0.6
	Cyprus	506	17.2	53.3	18.4	10.9	0.2
	Latvia	502	11.4	53.2	30.1	5.3	0
	Lithuania	502	16.5	57.3	20.2	4.6	1.4
	Luxembourg	504	12.2	57.7	23	5.5	1.6
	Hungary	812	10.4	65.1	19	4.8	0.7
	Malta	501	11.5	61.9	21.7	3.5	1.5
	Netherlands	809	7.4	51.6	36.1	4.3	0.6
	Austria	802	17.5	51.7	25.3	5.1	0.4
	Poland	808	8	62.4	26.4	2.8	0.5
	Portugal	805	22.7	53	19.7	3.7	0.9
	Slovenia	500	7.2	61.1	26.5	4.7	0.5
	Slovakia	800	3.8	59.1	30.4	6.1	0.6
	Finland	811	5.8	53	33.3	6.8	1.1
	Sweden	800	7.4	53.9	31.6	6.7	0.4
	United Kingdom	802	9.3	50.6	34.1	5.6	0.5
	Bulgaria	809	13.9	62.6	19.3	3.9	0.3
	Romania	807	10.7	52.6	24	11	1.7

Table 38. Interest in politics and current affairs in the EU (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q11_C. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs: - in the EU






	Total N	% Very interested	% Interested	% Not interested	% Not at all interested	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	10.8	55.2	26.8	6.6	0.6
 SEX						
Male	9993	11.9	53.5	26.9	7.2	0.5
Female	9632	9.7	57	26.7	5.9	0.7
 AGE						
15 – 19	7075	8.6	53.4	31.2	6.2	0.5
20 – 24	4844	10.5	57.7	24.6	6.6	0.6
25 - 30	7693	13	55.3	24.2	6.9	0.6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	595	6.7	48	30.8	13	1.5
16 - 20	6691	8.9	55	27.9	7.6	0.6
20 +	3972	15.4	57.6	21.2	5.3	0.5
Still in education	8101	10.4	54.9	28.4	5.7	0.5
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	4270	13.3	57.1	23	6	0.6
Urban	8763	10.6	55.3	27.2	6.5	0.4
Rural	6423	9.6	53.9	28.8	7	0.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1076	14.5	54	24.3	6.4	0.8
Employee	6405	11.8	55.2	25.8	6.3	0.8
Manual worker	1441	6.6	53.7	29.2	9.7	0.8
Not working	10618	10.3	55.6	27.3	6.4	0.4

Table 39. Difficulties in finding a job – most important difficulty (countries)

QUESTION: Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?





























		Total N	% Because I have not received proper job orientation at school	% Because there are not enough training opportunities	% Because I don't have enough practical experience	% Because of the lack of job opportunities in [COUNTRY]	% I would find a job, no difficulties	% Other	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY								
	EU27	19625	10.5	11.7	24.3	37.8	8.1	4.2	3.4
	EU25	18009	10.2	11.9	24.1	38.4	7.9	4.2	3.3
	EU15	11770	10.4	12.6	22.7	38.9	7.9	4	3.5
	NMS10	6239	9.6	9	30.1	36.4	7.5	5	2.5
	NMS12	7855	10.6	9	29.1	34.7	8.5	5	3
	Belgium	807	7.3	7.2	22.7	25.4	25.8	5.5	6.1
	Czech Rep.	804	9.6	9.2	36	25.9	6.6	8.3	4.4
	Denmark	802	8.2	6.3	27.7	15.8	30.1	6.7	5.1
	Germany	803	7.8	16.4	17	46.3	6.5	3.2	2.8
	Estonia	504	6.9	8.1	28.7	17.6	24	10.8	4
	Greece	801	14.3	9.3	15.3	54	3.4	2.8	0.9
	Spain	803	10.5	9	26.8	36.7	10.7	4.2	2.1
	France	806	15.9	10.8	24	35.5	5.6	4.5	3.7
	Ireland	815	13.1	11.8	38.2	24.6	4.8	2.7	4.8
	Italy	800	13.2	15.5	18.6	43.1	5.4	2.7	1.5
	Cyprus	506	14.8	9.9	16.7	50.7	3.1	3.2	1.6
	Latvia	502	4.6	6.7	25.3	25.3	29.2	7	1.8
	Lithuania	502	17.8	10.1	34.6	24.2	6.3	3.8	3.2
	Luxembourg	504	16.9	10	24.2	19.4	20	5.3	4.2
	Hungary	812	5.8	3.6	25.7	51.6	7.9	3.8	1.6
	Malta	501	9.7	5.6	27.9	40	7.2	5.5	4.1
	Netherlands	809	7.3	4.3	25.3	27.1	23.6	8.7	3.7
	Austria	802	6.7	9.5	21.9	38.9	15.6	3.2	4.3
	Poland	808	10.8	10.9	30.4	36.1	5.4	4.1	2.3
	Portugal	805	6.4	9.5	12.7	63.3	4.2	2.8	1.2
	Slovenia	500	9.9	11.4	29.1	34.7	6.5	6.5	1.9
	Slovakia	800	4.6	4	26.3	44.1	12.1	6.5	2.3
	Finland	811	7.3	5.4	41.9	19.3	15	5.9	5.1
	Sweden	800	5.7	9.6	32.3	37.9	4.3	4.5	5.8
	United Kingdom	802	7.9	16.7	27.2	33.2	4.1	3.9	7
	Bulgaria	809	13.7	7.3	25	30.4	13.9	5.6	4.1
	Romania	807	13.4	9.9	27	30.4	10	4.9	4.5

Table 40. Difficulties in finding a job – most important difficulty (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?






	Total N	% Because I have not received proper job orientation at school	% Because there are not enough training opportunities	% Because I don't have enough practical experience	% Because of the lack of job opportunities in [COUNTRY]	% I would find a job, no difficulties	% Other	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	10.5	11.7	24.3	37.8	8.1	4.2	3.4
 SEX								
Male	9993	11.6	11.6	23.8	35.4	9.8	4	3.7
Female	9632	9.2	11.9	24.8	40.3	6.2	4.4	3.1
 AGE								
15 – 19	7075	10.9	13.6	26.6	38.2	4.7	2.3	3.6
20 – 24	4844	9.9	9.6	29.6	37.6	6.3	4.3	2.6
25 – 30	7693	10.4	11.3	18.7	37.7	12.2	5.9	3.7
 EDUCATION (end of)								
Until 15 years of age	595	15.8	15	17.6	37.9	5	5.9	2.7
16 – 20	6691	11.7	13.9	19.9	36.9	9	5.2	3.5
20 +	3972	8.5	9.3	22.7	38.4	12.6	5.7	2.9
Still in education	8101	10.1	10.9	29.2	38.4	5.3	2.6	3.6
 URBANISATION								
Metropolitan	4270	9.6	10.7	25.5	37.2	10	4.3	2.7
Urban	8763	10.8	11.4	26.2	36.7	7.3	4.4	3.3
Rural	6423	10.7	12.2	21.2	39.9	8.1	3.9	4
 OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	1076	13.7	13.6	14.9	30.4	16.4	7.1	3.9
Employee	6405	10.1	12.1	19.4	38.4	11.8	4.6	3.6
Manual worker	1441	11.6	13.4	21.9	38.2	8.8	3.3	2.8
Not working	10618	10.2	11.2	28.4	38.3	4.8	3.8	3.3

Table 41. Support to find a job – the best support (countries)

QUESTION: Q13. Who would provide the BEST support for you to find a job? Please select one from the list I am going to read.





























		Total N	% School/ University	% Employment Agencies	% Youth organisations	% Social Services	% Companies	% Other	% None	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY									
	EU27	19625	25.8	29.6	5.3	4	23.3	4.7	4.8	2.7
	EU25	18009	26.1	29.9	5.2	4	23.6	4.5	4.3	2.5
	EU15	11770	26.9	29.4	5.2	4.2	23.8	4.2	3.9	2.5
	NMS10	6239	22.5	32	5.5	3.3	22.7	5.4	6	2.6
	NMS12	7855	22.3	30.1	5.6	3.4	21.7	6	7.5	3.4
	Belgium	807	26	31.6	2.8	7.7	18.3	7.5	1	5
	Czech Rep.	804	23.2	38.6	1.4	2.6	16	8.9	5.3	4
	Denmark	802	27.7	21.3	3	4.8	22	11.3	3	7
	Germany	803	23	33.6	3.2	4	26.1	4.3	4.3	1.5
	Estonia	504	23.8	18.2	6.1	2.2	16.3	11.3	18.7	3.4
	Greece	801	36.4	14.6	7	12	15.6	6.1	6.1	2.1
	Spain	803	27.4	25.8	3.2	6	25.1	4.8	4.5	3.3
	France	806	22	23.1	11.1	2.6	29.2	4	5.2	2.9
	Ireland	815	40.4	38.8	3.7	2.8	11.3	1	1.3	0.6
	Italy	800	32.5	22.5	4.2	2.9	27.2	3.8	4.2	2.8
	Cyprus	506	43	12.5	7.1	13.3	12.3	5.3	4.3	2.2
	Latvia	502	25	23.1	5	7.1	18.9	12.7	5	3.2
	Lithuania	502	18.9	35.8	9.7	4.9	16.7	5.7	2.3	6
	Luxembourg	504	21.5	25.1	7.8	4.7	17.4	9.8	6.9	6.9
	Hungary	812	21	34.4	4.2	5.5	24.3	6.2	1.3	3.1
	Malta	501	28.2	24.3	1.3	6.8	16.3	6.6	11.7	4.9
	Netherlands	809	26.9	35.4	3.5	4.7	22.1	4.7	1.9	0.9
	Austria	802	22.5	38.3	2.5	5.6	18.7	5.1	3.9	3.5
	Poland	808	23.7	30	6.9	2.1	24.7	3.5	7.1	1.9
	Portugal	805	33.2	23.2	10.6	5.6	20.3	3	1.1	3.1
	Slovenia	500	25.4	25.5	4.4	7.4	27.6	4.8	3.3	1.6
	Slovakia	800	12.5	40.3	2.3	3.4	23.7	7	8.3	2.4
	Finland	811	24.5	50.5	1	1	8.4	6	5.1	3.6
	Sweden	800	21.2	24.4	3	1.3	33.8	6.6	3.4	6.3
	United Kingdom	802	29	40	4.7	3.7	16.5	2.5	2.3	1.2
	Bulgaria	809	13.9	20.2	3.5	4.5	22.2	16.1	14.8	4.7
	Romania	807	24.5	26.6	6.9	3.4	18.2	4.6	10.4	5.4

Table 42. Support to find a job – the best support (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q13. Who would provide the BEST support for you to find a job? Please select one from the list I am going to read.






	Total N	% School/ University	% Employment Agencies	% Youth organisations	% Social Services	% Companies	% Other	% None	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	25.8	29.6	5.3	4	23.3	4.7	4.8	2.7
 SEX									
Male	9993	25.8	27.7	4.8	3.3	26.3	5.1	4.6	2.4
Female	9632	25.8	31.6	5.8	4.7	20.1	4.2	4.9	2.9
 AGE									
15 – 19	7075	35.2	27.7	7.7	3.7	17.3	3.1	2.5	2.7
20 – 24	4844	26.5	29.1	4.6	3.6	24.4	4.6	4.6	2.5
25 – 30	7693	16.8	31.6	3.5	4.4	28	6.2	6.9	2.7
 EDUCATION (end of)									
Until 15 years of age	595	18.2	33.7	6.7	5.4	20.9	4	4.8	6.3
16 – 20	6691	12.8	37.9	4.3	4.7	26.2	5.7	6.2	2.3
20 +	3972	21.8	27.7	3.7	3.6	29	5.4	6.5	2.4
Still in education	8101	38.8	23.3	6.7	3.5	18.6	3.5	2.7	2.9
 URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	4270	27	27	4.7	3.8	24.9	5.2	5.1	2.3
Urban	8763	26.4	29.1	5.7	3.9	22.4	4.7	4.8	3.1
Rural	6423	24	32.1	5	4.2	23.5	4.3	4.7	2.3
 OCCUPATION									
Self-employed	1076	20.3	26.9	4.2	3.8	28	7	7.1	2.6
Employee	6405	16.9	33.6	4.1	3.9	27.3	5.7	6.4	2.1
Manual worker	1441	12.5	36.2	3.9	4.2	30.5	5	5.9	1.8
Not working	10618	33.5	26.5	6.3	4	19.3	3.7	3.4	3.1

Table 43. Useful qualities in finding a good job – most useful quality (countries)

QUESTION: Q17. Which of the following qualities do you think is the most useful for you in finding a good job? I will read you six possibilities, and will ask you to choose **ONLY ONE** that you consider to be the **MOST** useful among these.





























		Total N	% Foreign languages skills	% IT, Computer, communication technology skills	% Entrepreneurial skills, knowledge of the business world	% Communication and teamwork skills	% Good appearance	% Having completed an apprenticeship or training course	% Other	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY									
	EU27	19625	16	17.4	9	27.1	5.6	21.3	1.7	1.7
	EU25	18009	16.2	17.2	9	26.9	5.8	21.6	1.7	1.6
	EU15	11770	13.3	17.6	8.9	27.1	6.6	23	1.8	1.7
	NMS10	6239	28.6	15.6	9.3	26	2.1	15.6	1.3	1.4
	NMS12	7855	24.4	16.8	9.6	27	2.5	16.2	1.6	1.9
	Belgium	807	22.5	9.6	10.3	24.1	8.4	16.7	4.5	4
	Czech Rep.	804	33.3	15.6	9.4	30.9	1.9	3.8	3.5	1.8
	Denmark	802	6.9	14.5	9	38.1	2.4	21.4	3.7	4
	Germany	803	10.3	11.3	6	34.2	9.1	27.5	0.4	1.1
	Estonia	504	23.6	8	10.3	34	0.7	21.7	0.8	0.7
	Greece	801	11.6	27	17.1	19.9	3.8	17.2	2.3	1.1
	Spain	803	14.7	13.1	11.7	24.1	5.6	25.7	2.9	2.2
	France	806	13.1	14	7	26.9	7.9	28.2	1.1	1.9
	Ireland	815	4.8	20.8	10.7	32.3	3.9	24.1	3	0.4
	Italy	800	25	29.6	10.8	17	3.2	12.2	1	1.1
	Cyprus	506	11.3	28	17	13.8	3.2	22	2.9	1.7
	Latvia	502	25.7	20.9	14.3	16.7	3.3	15.6	1.7	1.8
	Lithuania	502	21.7	18.2	16.6	27	1.4	6.2	5.6	3.3
	Luxembourg	504	23.6	12.7	6.3	18.4	10.1	23.4	2.1	3.3
	Hungary	812	28.8	14	9.4	21.8	4.6	18.7	1.3	1.5
	Malta	501	9	24.5	9.6	27.3	8.3	15.2	3.1	3
	Netherlands	809	8.1	8.8	15.2	35.1	9.7	19.5	3	0.6
	Austria	802	13.5	11	8.2	26	12.5	25.4	1.2	2.3
	Poland	808	28.6	15.5	8.5	26.5	1.9	17.8	0.4	0.8
	Portugal	805	11.9	24.2	9	14.2	3.2	34.1	2.3	1.1
	Slovenia	500	20.3	20	14.4	31.9	1.1	11.3	0.9	0.3
	Slovakia	800	32	14.7	6	22.2	0.3	20	1.6	3.2
	Finland	811	17.7	14.2	8.1	32.7	13.8	8.5	1.4	3.5
	Sweden	800	11	14.4	7	26.1	21.6	14.2	2.3	3.3
	United Kingdom	802	6.6	23.7	7.1	31.2	3.4	22.9	2.9	2
	Bulgaria	809	16.5	16.5	12.1	32.1	1.8	16	2.9	2.2
	Romania	807	12.9	20.9	9.6	28.6	4.1	18.1	2.2	3.4

Table 44. Useful qualities in finding a good job – most useful quality (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q17. Which of the following qualities do you think is the most useful for you in finding a good job? I will read you six possibilities, and will ask you to choose ONLY ONE that you consider to be the MOST useful among these.






	Total N	% Foreign languages skills	% IT. Computer, communication technology skills	% Entrepreneurial skills. knowledge of the business world	% Communication and teamwork skills	% Good appearance	% Having completed an apprenticeship or training course	% Other	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	16	17.4	9	27.1	5.6	21.3	1.7	1.7
 SEX									
Male	9993	14.5	19.8	10	25.2	5.9	20.7	2	1.8
Female	9632	17.6	14.8	8	29	5.4	21.9	1.5	1.7
 AGE									
15 – 19	7075	21.5	17	9.3	22.8	5.6	20.8	1.2	1.8
20 – 24	4844	14.5	16.1	8.5	29.5	5.6	22.8	1.6	1.4
25 - 30	7693	11.9	18.5	9.2	29.5	5.7	20.9	2.4	1.9
 EDUCATION (end of)									
Until 15 years of age	595	15.4	21.7	5.5	19.3	9.5	24	0.7	3.8
16 - 20	6691	12.7	18.2	8	26.5	6.9	23.9	2.3	1.6
20 +	3972	12.4	17.5	9.5	31.4	4.8	20.8	2.1	1.5
Still in education	8101	20.7	16.5	9.9	26.1	4.5	19.4	1.1	1.7
 URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	4270	15.5	16.1	10.4	29.3	5.6	20.2	1.6	1.3
Urban	8763	17.2	18.4	9	26.9	5.1	19.9	1.7	1.7
Rural	6423	14.8	16.8	8.4	26	6.4	23.9	1.8	1.9
 OCCUPATION									
Self-employed	1076	13	19.1	15.6	24.8	4.1	17.3	4.3	1.8
Employee	6405	10.7	17.9	8.1	31	7	21.4	2.3	1.6
Manual worker	1441	14.4	18.7	6	22.7	5.6	29.1	1.2	2.3
Not working	10618	19.7	16.8	9.4	25.6	5	20.7	1.2	1.7

Table 45. Difficulties in finding a job abroad (countries)

QUESTION: Q15. I am going to list five things which might create difficulties if someone would like to work abroad. If you wanted to work abroad, what would be the MAIN difficulty for you? Please select one answer.





























		Total N	% I would not know how to find a job	% I would have language difficulties	% I could not afford it	% I would have administrative difficulties	% I would have difficulties in getting my qualifications recognised	% Other	% No difficulties	% I am not interested in working abroad	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY										
	EU27	19625	11	43	11.9	14.4	9.8	1.5	3.9	3.1	1.3
	EU25	18009	10.9	44.3	12	14.6	9.3	1.5	3.8	2.6	1.2
	EU15	11770	10.4	47.2	12.4	13.3	8.6	1.3	3.2	2.3	1.2
	NMS10	6239	13.1	31.8	10.3	19.7	12.3	2	6.1	3.7	1
	NMS12	7855	12.9	30.3	10.5	17.4	13.4	2.1	6	5.6	1.7
	Belgium	807	10.5	31.3	6.7	18.2	8.9	2.4	5.3	14.3	2.3
	Czech Rep.	804	12.5	41	6.6	15.2	11.2	2.2	6.2	3.1	2
	Denmark	802	17.7	20.8	15	14.9	9.8	3.6	8.3	6.5	3.4
	Germany	803	8.4	44.1	11.6	22	9	1.2	2.8	0	0.9
	Estonia	504	11	30.8	15.3	10.2	10.8	3.9	11.3	5.8	0.8
	Greece	801	17.5	28.2	24.2	7.4	14.4	2.3	3.8	1.6	0.7
	Spain	803	8.8	51.6	9.3	6	7.2	2.2	5	8.3	1.6
	France	806	6.4	52	14.3	15.1	9.4	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.4
	Ireland	815	9.4	62.9	12.8	5.7	6.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.3
	Italy	800	13	49.3	8.9	12.2	8	0.9	3.9	2.5	1.2
	Cyprus	506	22.7	29.5	16.9	8.3	11.2	3.4	3.7	4	0.3
	Latvia	502	10.4	32	5.5	4.9	12.6	2	11.7	20.7	0.3
	Lithuania	502	19.4	26.8	7.4	10.8	25	2.4	4.9	1.4	2.1
	Luxembourg	504	13.7	20.8	7.8	13.3	15.5	1.9	10.1	14	2.8
	Hungary	812	15	26.2	18.4	18.8	6.7	1.7	4.9	6.8	1.4
	Malta	501	20.4	10.4	33.2	6.2	7.3	8	3.8	8.6	2
	Netherlands	809	12.6	39.6	8.4	18.5	7.5	3.1	6.6	2.5	1.2
	Austria	802	11	38.5	7.8	18.8	11.4	1.4	5.2	2.9	3.1
	Poland	808	12.4	31.4	9.3	24.3	11.8	1.9	6	2.2	0.5
	Portugal	805	10.7	42.7	17.4	5.6	14.7	2	4.7	1.5	0.9
	Slovenia	500	16.5	28	21.1	13.6	12.7	2.3	3.7	1.2	1
	Slovakia	800	11	34.2	6.1	14.7	20.2	1.7	6.7	3.9	1.5
	Finland	811	13	29.6	12.3	24.4	9.5	2	4.1	2.5	2.6
	Sweden	800	19.8	28.1	16.1	16.9	8.8	2.7	2.8	1.8	3.1
	United Kingdom	802	11.4	56.7	15.3	6.4	6.4	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.4
	Bulgaria	809	10.5	30	6.8	14.1	20.3	1.4	5.1	9.5	2.4
	Romania	807	13	25.2	12.4	10.6	15.2	2.8	6	11	3.9

Table 46. Difficulties in finding a job abroad (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q15. I am going to list five things which might create difficulties if someone would like to work abroad. If you wanted to work abroad, what would be the MAIN difficulty for you? Please select one answer.






	Total N	% I would not know how to find a job	% I would have language difficulties	% I could not afford it	% I would have administrative difficulties	% I would have difficulties in getting my qualifications recognised	% Other	% No difficulties	% I am not interested in working abroad	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	11	43	11.9	14.4	9.8	1.5	3.9	3.1	1.3
 SEX										
Male	9993	10.3	45.6	10	14.2	9.4	1.4	4.5	3	1.4
Female	9632	11.7	40.3	13.9	14.5	10.2	1.6	3.3	3.3	1.2
 AGE										
15 – 19	7075	14.6	42.5	13.2	13.8	9	0.9	2.8	2.1	1.1
20 – 24	4844	9.9	41	13.4	14.9	10.5	1.6	4.2	2.8	1.7
25 - 30	7693	8.4	44.7	9.8	14.5	10.2	2	4.8	4.3	1.3
 EDUCATION (end of)										
Until 15 years of age	595	9.4	53.1	11.1	8.3	7.9	2.4	2.9	4	0.9
16 - 20	6691	9.9	49.1	12.3	11.6	7.8	1.6	2.9	3.4	1.6
20 +	3972	8.5	39.7	9.5	16.8	12.2	1.9	5.7	4.3	1.3
Still in education	8101	13.4	38.7	12.7	15.9	10.5	1.2	4.1	2.3	1.2
 URBANISATION										
Metropolitan	4270	9.1	39	10	18.4	12.1	1.8	5.6	2.7	1.3
Urban	8763	12.1	41.7	12.1	14.2	10.2	1.5	3.6	3.4	1.2
Rural	6423	10.7	47.6	12.4	12.2	7.9	1.4	3.3	3.1	1.5
 OCCUPATION										
Self-employed	1076	11.4	41.8	9.7	14.8	7.5	1.8	6.1	5.1	1.8
Employee	6405	9	45.7	10.5	13.8	10.4	1.8	4.1	3.5	1.3
Manual worker	1441	9.9	54.5	8.9	12.9	6.2	0.9	2.6	3.6	0.4
Not working	10618	12.4	40	13.5	14.8	10.2	1.4	3.7	2.6	1.4

Table 47. What to do if unemployed – most probable possibility (countries)

QUESTION: Q16. If you are/were unemployed, which of the following would you MOST probably do? Please choose one out of the following 6 possibilities!





























		Total N	% Accept any job, without conditions	% Accept any job, with conditions (like stable, well paid etc)	% Do voluntary work, social activities without being paid	% Try to set up my own company	% Work in the "black economy", that is, without declaring my earnings	% Try to do an apprenticeship/ traineeship, or training courses	% Keep on looking for the job appropriate for me	% Other	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY										
	EU27	19625	10	33.2	3.2	13.9	3.9	30.8	3.2	0.5	1.2
	EU25	18009	10.2	33.2	3.3	13.6	3.8	31.3	2.9	0.5	1.1
	EU15	11770	11	32.7	3.6	12.7	3.4	32.3	2.8	0.5	1.2
	NMS10	6239	6.8	35.7	2	17.6	5.4	27.2	3.7	0.6	1
	NMS12	7855	7.3	35	1.8	17.7	5.3	26.1	4.6	0.6	1.5
	Belgium	807	10.1	28.4	3.4	12.2	4.3	26.7	11.8	1.7	1.4
	Czech Rep.	804	8	40.9	1	11.7	3.7	27.8	4.5	0.4	2
	Denmark	802	11.1	34.9	5	9.4	3.5	23.8	7.3	1.8	3.1
	Germany	803	12.8	37.1	2	8.7	2.5	35.5	0.8	0.2	0.5
	Estonia	504	6.1	29.8	2	11.2	6.4	31.1	10.2	2	1.3
	Greece	801	10.9	42.4	3.5	20.2	8.2	10.8	2.3	0.7	0.8
	Spain	803	9.3	39.1	1.1	10.8	3.2	27.3	7.2	0.6	1.4
	France	806	10.8	28.8	3.1	17.7	4.6	33	0.7	0.3	1.1
	Ireland	815	5	35.3	5.8	12.3	2.6	38.6	0.2	0	0.1
	Italy	800	12.7	28.5	3.2	12.7	4.7	33.5	2.8	0.7	1.2
	Cyprus	506	9	33.9	2.5	30.6	4.4	15.8	1.3	1.4	1
	Latvia	502	8	28.1	2	13.6	6.1	23.5	16.8	0.9	1.1
	Lithuania	502	3.5	38.9	3.2	18.6	3.3	28.2	0.7	1.2	2.4
	Luxembourg	504	8.5	26	5.5	13.4	1.9	34.6	6.3	2.1	1.6
	Hungary	812	7.6	46.4	2.2	12	4	22.3	4.3	0.7	0.5
	Malta	501	10.9	30.1	3.2	7.7	2.8	35.3	6.8	1.3	2
	Netherlands	809	10.2	38.4	5	13.6	4.3	20.5	6.8	0.9	0.2
	Austria	802	10	36.4	2.1	8.5	3.1	34.6	2.5	0.6	2.3
	Poland	808	6.5	32.2	2.3	20.7	6.7	28.2	2.3	0.5	0.7
	Portugal	805	8.6	37.2	2.6	12.1	0.7	32.5	5	0.1	1.2
	Slovenia	500	13.3	38.3	1.8	16.7	6.8	19.9	1.8	0.8	0.7
	Slovakia	800	4.6	35.5	0.7	17.8	2.4	29.9	7.1	0.8	1.2
	Finland	811	5.4	35.9	2.5	10.9	2.8	33.2	5.6	1.2	2.5
	Sweden	800	21.3	35.2	3.6	13.9	4	18.3	0.7	1.3	1.6
	United Kingdom	802	8.8	24.5	8.5	13.1	1.6	40.7	0.8	0.1	1.8
	Bulgaria	809	10.2	37.4	0.3	14.8	3.2	21.5	9.9	0.7	2.1
	Romania	807	8	31.9	1.7	19.1	5.6	24.1	6.2	0.6	2.9

Table 48. What to do if unemployed – most probable possibility (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q16. If you are/were unemployed, which of the following would you MOST probably do? Please choose one out of the following 6 possibilities!

	Total N	% Accept any job, without conditions	% Accept any job, with conditions (like stable, well paid etc)	% Do voluntary work, social activities without being paid	% Try to set up my own company	% Work in the "black economy", that is, without declaring my earnings	% Try to do an apprenticeship/traineeship, or training courses	% Keep on looking for the job appropriate for me	% Other	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	10	33.2	3.2	13.9	3.9	30.8	3.2	0.5	1.2
 SEX										
Male	9993	10.7	32.3	2.4	17	5.2	27	3.4	0.5	1.4
Female	9632	9.4	34.2	4	10.7	2.5	34.6	3	0.5	1.1
 AGE										
15 – 19	7075	8.9	30.2	3.6	13.1	4.2	35.6	2.4	0.3	1.7
20 – 24	4844	9.4	33.5	3.3	12.4	4.1	32.4	3.5	0.4	0.9
25 – 30	7693	11.5	35.9	2.7	15.6	3.5	25.3	3.8	0.8	1
 EDUCATION (end of)										
Until 15 years of age	595	14.9	34.1	2.5	13.2	4	27.4	1.6	0	2.3
16 – 20	6691	11.6	36.3	2.5	12.8	4.1	27.7	3	0.7	1.3
20 +	3972	10.1	34.4	3.3	16	3.3	27.5	4	0.6	0.9
Still in education	8101	8	30.5	3.7	13.8	4	35.3	3.2	0.3	1.2
 URBANISATION										
Metropolitan	4270	9.4	33.7	3.6	15	4	29	3.9	0.4	0.9
Urban	8763	9.2	33.5	3.2	13.5	3.9	31.1	3.5	0.6	1.5
Rural	6423	11.8	32.8	2.8	13.7	3.9	31	2.5	0.5	1
 OCCUPATION										
Self-employed	1076	12.5	23.8	1.1	31.9	4.4	19.6	3.8	1.5	1.5
Employee	6405	12.1	35.9	2.8	12.5	3.3	28.1	3.6	0.6	1.3
Manual worker	1441	11.9	38	1.7	13.3	4.2	26.5	2.9	0.4	1.2
Not working	10618	8.3	32	3.8	13	4.1	34.2	3	0.3	1.2

Table 49. Reasons for living longer at their parents' homes (countries)

QUESTION: Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.





























		Total N	% They can't afford to move out	% They get married later than they used to	% There's not enough affordable housing available	% They want all the home comforts without all the responsibilities	% They have to support their parents financially	% Other reasons	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY								
	EU27	19625	43.7	6.8	27.8	16.3	2.8	1.7	0.9
	EU25	18009	43.6	7.1	27.4	16.8	2.6	1.8	0.8
	EU15	11770	42.5	6.2	27.4	18.5	2.7	1.9	0.8
	NMS10	6239	48.1	10.7	27.1	9.5	2.3	1.4	0.8
	NMS12	7855	47.3	8.7	28.9	9.5	3.1	1.4	1.1
	Belgium	807	26	8.9	26.5	29.7	2.4	4.3	2.2
	Czech Rep.	804	23.7	13.5	39.3	19.3	1.6	1.4	1.1
	Denmark	802	31.2	2.3	31.8	27.5	1.7	3.5	2
	Germany	803	57.3	9.3	8	21.7	2.2	1.3	0.3
	Estonia	504	35	5.6	37.7	13	3.9	2.8	2.1
	Greece	801	60.5	4.4	12	18.2	3.3	1.4	0.3
	Spain	803	32.8	1.9	47.7	12.8	2.7	1.4	0.7
	France	806	29.6	5.3	42.5	16	2.4	3.4	0.7
	Ireland	815	49.1	2.7	37	9.6	1.1	0.4	0
	Italy	800	49.3	12.8	5.6	26.1	4.3	1.2	0.7
	Cyprus	506	36.5	9.3	19.2	28.7	3.6	1.7	1
	Latvia	502	33.8	7.6	34.4	13.1	6.6	3.4	1.2
	Lithuania	502	27.4	3.6	53.9	7	2.8	2.6	2.8
	Luxembourg	504	20.8	9.4	35	22.5	6.4	3.7	2.2
	Hungary	812	63.6	9.4	15.3	7.2	2.6	1.6	0.3
	Malta	501	39.1	15.3	29.5	12.1	1.3	1.5	1.2
	Netherlands	809	27.9	4.2	41.4	21.4	2.8	2.1	0.3
	Austria	802	44.3	11.4	12.5	25.5	2.2	1.4	2.6
	Poland	808	54.7	11.5	23.1	7.1	2	1.1	0.5
	Portugal	805	61.6	11	2	16.6	4.3	4.1	0.4
	Slovenia	500	47.7	9.6	26.3	11.1	3.2	1.5	0.5
	Slovakia	800	39	9.5	35.8	10.2	2.5	1.9	1.1
	Finland	811	36	2.7	30.7	26.6	0.7	0.7	2.5
	Sweden	800	45.5	0.5	34.9	13.1	2.3	2.8	0.9
	United Kingdom	802	38.4	1	44.1	11.7	2.2	1.1	1.3
	Bulgaria	809	51.4	4.2	24.7	13	3.8	1.3	1.6
	Romania	807	43.3	3.3	36.2	8.5	5.4	1.4	1.8

Table 50. Reasons for living longer at their parents' homes (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.





	Total N	% They can't afford to move out	% They get married later than they used to	% There's not enough afford- able housing availabl e	% They want all the home comforts without all the responsi- bilities	% They have to support their parents financia- lly	% Other reasons	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	43.7	6.8	27.8	16.3	2.8	1.7	0.9
 SEX								
Male	9993	41.6	7	28.5	16.3	3.5	2.1	1
Female	9632	45.9	6.6	27	16.3	2	1.4	0.7
 AGE								
15 – 19	7075	43.4	7.1	26.3	16.7	3.6	1.6	1.2
20 – 24	4844	44.1	6.6	28.1	16.4	2.3	2	0.6
25 - 30	7693	43.8	6.6	28.9	15.8	2.3	1.8	0.7
 EDUCATION (end of)								
Until 15 years of age	595	43	5	22.3	18.6	8.7	1.3	1.1
16 - 20	6691	44.4	5.7	27.8	16.4	3	1.8	0.9
20 +	3972	42.7	7.5	31.2	14.8	1.4	1.9	0.5
Still in education	8101	43.6	7.5	26.8	16.7	2.8	1.6	1
 URBANISATION								
Metropolitan	4270	43.4	5	30.5	15.5	2.7	2.1	0.8
Urban	8763	44.6	6.4	28.1	15.2	2.9	1.9	0.9
Rural	6423	43.1	8.7	25.2	18.3	2.6	1.3	0.8
 OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	1076	41.8	7.1	25.6	19.3	2.7	2.4	1
Employee	6405	42	6	31.6	16.1	1.8	1.8	0.8
Manual worker	1441	42.5	6.1	28.5	15	5.8	1.8	0.3
Not working	10618	45.1	7.3	25.7	16.2	3	1.7	1

Table 51. Financial resources (countries)

QUESTION: Q18. Where do you get MOST of your money from?


































		Total N	% My regular job	% Unemployment or social security benefits	% Training allowance or educational grant	% Relatives, partner	% Casual work	% Work in the "black economy"	% Other	% DK/NA
	COUNTRY									
	EU27	19625	43.2	4.5	7	31	10.1	1.2	1.9	1
	EU25	18009	43.5	4.7	7.2	30.4	10.4	1.1	1.8	1
	EU15	11770	43.9	5.1	7.7	29.3	10.6	0.9	1.4	1
	NMS10	6239	41.5	2.9	5.2	34.9	9.3	2.1	3.4	0.7
	NMS12	7855	40.8	2.8	5	36.3	8.6	2.3	3.6	0.7
	Belgium	807	42.4	5.2	3.7	31.9	12.2	2	2.3	0.4
	Czech Rep.	804	44.9	3.9	1.1	26.4	18.5	1.6	1.6	1.9
	Denmark	802	56.9	4.6	21.7	5.4	5	1.2	3.8	1.5
	Germany	803	35.2	6.3	13.2	25.9	15	0.5	2.1	2
	Estonia	504	44.4	3	4	36.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	0
	Greece	801	38.7	1	0.7	48.8	6.8	2.4	1.2	0.4
	Spain	803	47.5	2.6	1.6	34	12.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
	France	806	45.3	5.8	3.8	30.3	12.1	0.8	0.8	1.2
	Ireland	815	54.4	6	5.2	19.3	13.7	1	0.1	0.4
	Italy	800	37	0.2	1.5	49.8	8.9	1.6	0.6	0.5
	Cyprus	506	48.3	0.6	2.1	38.2	6.5	0.7	3.4	0.1
	Latvia	502	47.8	2	2.8	36.3	7.7	1.4	1.7	0.2
	Lithuania	502	41.2	3.6	5.9	36.4	7	2.3	2.9	0.6
	Luxembourg	504	45.1	3.2	1.6	39.6	8.1	0.7	0.8	0.9
	Hungary	812	37.8	2.7	6.3	41.6	6.3	0.8	4.2	0.3
	Malta	501	51.7	2.3	13.6	22.7	8.5	0	1.3	0
	Netherlands	809	46.2	3.4	10.6	16.9	17.9	1.1	3.3	0.6
	Austria	802	52.3	3.8	8.9	24	6.1	0.7	3.2	1
	Poland	808	41.4	2.6	6.1	35.5	7.1	2.9	3.9	0.5
	Portugal	805	44.1	1.9	3.1	44.4	4.2	1	1	0.4
	Slovenia	500	33.9	3.5	13.8	23.8	20.9	0.8	2.6	0.6
	Slovakia	800	40.2	4.2	2.2	36.5	12.7	0.6	3	0.6
	Finland	811	38.1	7.9	19.5	16.6	12.8	0	3.3	1.9
	Sweden	800	39.9	5.3	37.2	5.9	6.4	0.6	4.2	0.6
	United Kingdom	802	55.8	11.3	11.4	13.8	4.9	0.3	1.2	1.3
	Bulgaria	809	40.5	1.3	1.2	48.7	6.1	1	0.9	0.3
	Romania	807	38.5	3	5.2	36.9	6.9	3.6	4.9	1

Table 52. Financial resources (socio-demographics)

QUESTION: Q18. Where do you get MOST of your money from?

	Total N	% My regular job	% Unemployment or social security benefits	% Training allowance or educational grant	% Relatives, partner	% Casual work	% Work in the "black economy"	% Other	% DK/NA
EU27	19625	43.2	4.5	7	31	10.1	1.2	1.9	1
 SEX									
Male	9993	47	4	6.3	26.9	11.5	1.7	1.7	1
Female	9632	39.2	5.1	7.8	35.3	8.7	0.7	2.2	0.9
 AGE									
15 – 19	7075	14.1	2.8	10.4	54.9	13.2	1	2.3	1.3
20 – 24	4844	43.4	6	9.4	24.8	12.4	1.6	1.7	0.7
25 - 30	7693	69.7	5.3	2.4	13	5.9	1.2	1.8	0.8
 EDUCATION (end of)									
Until 15 years of age	595	51.2	11.8	5.5	22	5.5	1.7	1.8	0.5
16 - 20	6691	63	7.9	4.8	14.3	5.9	1.5	1.5	1.1
20 +	3972	75.9	4	1.7	9.3	5.8	1	1.3	0.9
Still in education	8101	10.4	1.5	11.5	56	16.2	1.1	2.4	1
 URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	4270	44.7	3.8	8	28.4	11.6	1	2.2	0.3
Urban	8763	42.2	4.7	6.2	32.9	10	1.3	1.7	1
Rural	6423	43.8	4.7	7.1	30.5	9.3	1.3	2.2	1.2
 OCCUPATION									
Self-employed	1076	81.8	2	1	7.6	4.3	1.9	1.3	0.1
Employee	6405	86.1	0.8	3.1	4.3	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.6
Manual worker	1441	86.9	1.6	1.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.2
Not working	10618	7.6	7.5	10.7	53.2	15.5	1.5	2.8	1.3

II. Survey Details

This survey on the "Youth Survey" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Directorate-General for Education and Culture/ EAC-D-1

Telephone interviews were conducted between the 30/01/2007 and the 04/02/2007 in the countries by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
France	FR	Efficienc3	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Italy	IT	Demoskopoea	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 31/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 02/02/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 31/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 31/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o.	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 03/02/2007)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 30/01/2007 - 04/02/2007)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged between 15 and 30 years.

Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 800 respondents, in Estonia Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia the targeted size was 500. The below table shows the achieved sample size by country

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
Total	19625	100	19625	100
BE	807	4.1	388	2.0
BG	809	4.1	332	1.7
CZ	804	4.1	458	2.3
DK	802	4.1	193	1.0
DE	803	4.1	2913	14.8
EE	504	2.6	60	0.3
GR	801	4.1	489	2.5
ES	803	4.1	1857	9.5
FR	806	4.1	2395	12.2
IE	815	4.2	195	1.0
IT	800	4.1	2097	10.7
CY	506	2.6	29	0.1
LV	502	2.6	103	0.5
LT	502	2.6	151	0.8
LU	504	2.6	17	0.1
HU	812	4.1	461	2.3
MT	501	2.6	18	0.1
NL	809	4.1	603	3.1
AT	802	4.1	308	1.6
PL	808	4.1	1868	9.5
PT	805	4.1	462	2.4
SI	500	2.5	1030	5.3
SK	800	4.1	85	0.4
RO	807	4.1	269	1.4
FI	811	4.1	197	1.0
SE	800	4.1	334	1.7
UK	802	4.1	2313	11.8

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables results volumes.

Tables of results

VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

VOLUME B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following sociodemographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B :

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-19, 20-24, 25-30)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3

III. Questionnaire

FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE –SEPTEMBER 2006

D1. Gender
(DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE)

Male1
Female.....2

D2. How old are you?
[][] years old
[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. How old were you when you finished full-time education?
(Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED)
[][] years old
[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

→ i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman..... 11
 - shop owner, craftsman 12
 - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)
 13
 - manager of a company 14
 - other 15

- Employee

→ i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) 21
 - general management, director or top management 22
 - middle management, 23
 - civil servant 24
 - office clerk 25
 - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
 - other 27

- Manual worker

→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)..... 31
 - manual worker 32
 - unskilled manual worker 33
 - other 34

- Without a professional activity
- i.e. :
 - looking after your home.....41
 - student (full time).....42
 - retired43
 - seeking a job44
 - other45
- (Refusal)99

D10. In your household, are you, the person who contributes most to the household income?
(READ OUT)

- Yes.....1
- No2
- [equally with others].....3
- [DK/NA].....9

[IF CODE 2 IN D5]

D11. What is the current occupation of the person who contributes most to the household income? Would you say he/she is self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that he/she is without a professional activity? Does it mean that he/she is a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed
- i.e. :
 - farmer, forester, fisherman..... 11
 - shop owner, craftsman 12
 - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
 - manager of a company 14
 - other 15
- Employee
- i.e. :
 - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) 21
 - general management, director or top management22
 - middle management,23
 - civil servant.....24
 - office clerk25
 - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)26
 - other27
- Manual worker
- i.e. :
 - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...).....31
 - manual worker32
 - unskilled manual worker.....33
 - other34
- Without a professional activity
- i.e. :
 - looking after the home41
 - student (full time).....42
 - retired43
 - seeking a job44
 - other45
- (Refusal)99

D6. Would you say you live in a ... ?

- metropolitan area.....1
- other town/urban centre2
- rural area..... 9

D12. -Could you tell me what is your own current situation? Are you

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Married?..... 1
- Unmarried, currently living with partner?2
- Unmarried?.....2
- Divorced?.....6
- Separated?7
- Widowed?8
- Other (SPONTANEOUS99
- [Refusal] (SPONTANEOUS.....99

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

FUTURE OF EUROPE

Q1. I am going to read you a few statements on what the EU means for people. Please tell me, for each of them, if the EU means this to you personally or not?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

- Yes, it does 1
- No, it does not 2
- [DK/NA] 9

- A) A European government..... 1 2 9
- B) Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU..... 1 2 9
- C) A means of improving the economic situation in the EU..... 1 2 9
- D) A way to protect the rights of citizens 1 2 9
- E) A lot of bureaucracy, a waste of time and money 1 2 9
- F) The risk of losing our cultural identity/diversity..... 1 2 9

Q2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements about what the EU will bring in 10 years' time?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

- Agree 1
- Disagree..... 2
- [DK/NA] 9

- A) A better quality of life for most people 1 2 9
- B) More opportunities for people like me to find work..... 1 2 9
- C) More equality between men and women 1 2 9
- D) Less discrimination against foreigners
and people from other cultures or ethnic groups..... 1 2 9
- E) It will be easier to travel, study, work and live
anywhere in Europe..... 1 2 9
- F) More social problems (unemployment, strikes) 1 2 9
- G) There won't be a EU anymore 1 2 9

CITIZENSHIP/PARTICIPATION/DEMOCRACY/INFORMATION

Q3. What do you regularly do during your leisure time?**(DO NOT READ OUT – PRECODED LIST – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

Read	01
Go to the cinema, theatre or concerts.....	02
Watch TV.....	03
Listen to music.....	04
Go shopping.....	04
Use the Internet, play video games.....	05
Go for a walk, a bike ride, sport	06
Meet friends, go dancing, go out to drink, to eat	07
Play an instrument	08
Participate in voluntary or community work	09
Help out in the house	10
Do some work for money	11
[OTHER]	12
[DK/NA]	99

Q4. Are you a member of an organisation?**(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- Yes	1
- No.....	2
- [DK/NA]	9

[If the answer is “yes” in Q4, Q4=1, otherwise skip to Q6.]**Q5. Which type of organisations are you a member of?****(DO NOT READ OUT – PRECODED LIST – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

A) Sports clubs/associations	01
B) Youth organisations (scouts, youth clubs)	02
C) Trade unions	03
D) Political parties	04
E) Human rights movements or organisations.....	05
F) Organisations for the protection of animals, the environment	06
G) Religious or parish organisations	07
H) Cultural or artistic associations.....	08
I) Consumer organisations	09
J) Hobby or special interest clubs/associations (collectors clubs, ‘fan-clubs’, computer clubs, etc.)	10
K) Other clubs or organisations	11
L) [DK/NA]	99

Q6. Are you engaged in any voluntary activities?**(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- Yes	1
- No.....	2
- [DK/NA]	9

**Q7. Which of the following, do you think "being a citizen of the EU" means?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

- Mentioned 1
 - Did not mention..... 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- A) The right to move permanently to any country
in the EU 1 2 9
 - B) The right to work in any country in the EU 1 2 9
 - C) The right of non nationals to vote or to be elected in local elections in the Member
State where they reside..... 1 2 9
 - D) Access to health care and social welfare
anywhere in the EU 1 2 9
 - E) Being able to study in any EU country 1 2 9

**Q8. From which of the following sources did you learn about your rights and responsibilities as
a citizen in today's Europe?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

- Mentioned 1
 - Did not mention..... 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- A) Political parties / electoral campaigns 1 2 9
 - B) The European institutions 1 2 9
 - C) Public bodies at the local, regional , national level..... 1 2 9
 - D) Family, friends..... 1 2 9
 - E) Youth organisations/youth clubs..... 1 2 9
 - F) School, university..... 1 2 9
 - G) Media 1 2 9

**Q9. Which of the following would help you to be more active as a citizen in the society?
(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)**

- Mentioned 1
 - Did not mention..... 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- A) If the voting age would be lower 1 2 9
 - C) If a compulsory educational
programme about citizenship would be introduced at schools..... 1 2 9
 - D) If more programmes encouraging voluntary work would be available 1 2 9
 - E) If young people would be consulted before any public decision
concerning them is taken..... 1 2 9

Q10. Which of the following political actions do you think is the MOST important to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers? I will read six possibilities please select the MOST important one!

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- To sign a petition 2
- To join a political party 3
- To take part in a demonstration 4
- To join a trade union..... 5
- To be member or support a NGO 6
- To participate in debates with policymakers 7
- [other] 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9

Q10A Have you voted in an election or a referendum (local, regional, national) in the last three years? If there was not such an event in your country or at that time you were not eligible to vote, please say so.

(READ OUT)

- Yes, voted in an election or a referendum 1
- No, did not vote in an election or a referendum 2
- No, because there was no election or referendum held 3
- No, because you were not eligible 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Q10B There are different ways of being involved in political life in order to ensure that your voice is heard by the policymakers. Have you done any of the following in the last year ?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

- Yes 1
 - No 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- a) Worked for a political party or action group? 1 2 9
 - b) Were active in or were member of a trade union?..... 1 2 9
 - c) Worked for a non governmental organisation or association? 1 2 9
 - d) Signed a petition 1 2 9
 - e) Took part in a public demonstration?..... 1 2 9
 - f) Presented your view in an online discussion / forum? 1 2 9

Q11. Would you say, you are very interested, interested, not interested or not at all interested in what is going on in politics and current affairs:

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

- Very interested 4
 - Interested 3
 - Not interested 2
 - Not at all interested 1
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- A) ..in your city or in your region 1 2 3 4 9
 - B) ..in your country..... 1 2 3 4 9
 - C) ..in the EU 1 2 3 4 9

EMPLOYMENT,
RECONCILIATION

SOCIAL INCLUSION/EDUCATION/FAMILY-WORKING

LIFE

Q12. If you would be looking for a job, which is the MOST important reason why you would not be able to find one?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Because I have not received proper job orientation at school 1
- Because there are not enough training opportunities..... 2
- Because I don't have enough practical experience..... 3
- Because of the lack of job opportunities in [COUNTRY] 5
- [I would find a job, no difficulties] 7
- [Other] 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q13. Who would provide the BEST support for you to find a job? Please select one from the list I am going to read.

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- School/University 2
- Employment Agencies..... 3
- Youth organisations..... 4
- Social Services 5
- Companies 6
- [Other] 7
- [None]..... 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q14. What do you think is the MAIN reason that young adults live in their parents' homes longer than they used to? Again, please select one from the list I am going to read.

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- They can't afford to move out 1
- They get married later than they used to 2
- There's not enough affordable housing available..... 3
- They want all the home comforts without all the responsibilities 4
- They have to support their parents financially 5
- [Other reasons] (SPONTANEOUS)..... 6
- [DK/NA] 9

Q15. I am going to list five things which might create difficulties if someone would like to work abroad. If you wanted to work abroad, what would be the MAIN difficulty for you? Please select one answer.

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- I would not know how to find a job 1
- I would have language difficulties 2
- I could not afford it..... 3
- I would have administrative difficulties 4
- I would have difficulties in getting my qualifications recognised..... 5
- [Other] 6
- [No difficulties] 7
- [I am not interested in working abroad] 8
- [DK/NA] 9

Q16. If you are/were unemployed, which of the following would you MOST probably do?
Please choose one out of the following 6 possibilities!

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Accept any job, without conditions 01
- Accept any job, with conditions (like stable, well paid etc)..... 02
- Do voluntary work, social activities without being paid 03
- Try to set up my own company 04
- Work in the "black economy", that is, without declaring my earnings 05
- Try to do an apprenticeship/traineeship, or training courses 06
- [Keep on looking for the job appropriate for me] 07
- [Other] (SPONTANEOUS)..... 09
- [DK/NA] 99

Q17. Which of the following qualities do you think is the most useful for you in finding a good job? I will read you six possibilities, and will ask you to choose ONLY ONE that you consider to be the MOST useful among these.

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- Foreign languages skills 1
- IT, Computer, communication technology skills 2
- Entrepreneurial skills, knowledge of the business world 3
- Communication and teamwork skills 4
- Good appearance 5
- Having completed an apprenticeship or training course..... 6
- [Other] 7
- [DK/NA] 9

Q18. Where do you get MOST of your money from?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- My regular job 1
- Unemployment or social security benefits 2
- Training allowance or educational grant 3
- Relatives, partner 4
- Casual work 5
- Work in the "black economy" 6
- [Other] 7
- [DK/NA] 9