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FLASH EUROBAROMETER 545

Youth and democracy

EUROBAROMETER REPORT
APRIL 2024



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

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

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Table of contents

Table of contents	3
Introduction	1
Main findings	2
1. Engaging with the EU	5
1.1. Awareness about ways to engage with the EU	5
1.2. Sources to stay informed about the EU	8
1.3. Making young people’s voice heard	11
1.4. Intention to vote in the next European elections	14
2. Participation in civic life and societal change	18
2.1. Participation in organisations	18
2.2. Reasons for not taking part in organisations	21
2.3. Participation in societal change actions	24
3. Activities in another EU country	28
3.1. Participation in activities in another EU country	28
3.2. Benefits of participating in activities in another EU country	31
3.3. Reasons for not participating in activities in another EU country	34
3.4. Awareness of EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country	37
4. Youth and the environment	40
5. Youth and health	44
5.1. Health and exercise	44
5.2. Mental health problems	45
6. Digital skills and identifying disinformation	46
7. Impact of EU actions and priorities for the future	47
7.1. Impact of EU actions on daily life	47
7.2. What do young people expect from the EU for their generation?	48
Technical specifications	51
Questionnaire	53



Introduction

In the context of the European elections on 6-9 June 2024 and as a follow-up to the European Year of Youth 2022, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture commissioned Ipsos European Public Affairs to conduct a Flash Eurobarometer targeting young people, aged 15-30. The survey covered the following key topics:

- Youth's intention to vote in the European elections and the reasons why some might hesitate to vote
- Youth's participation in civic life, including how they think they can make their voice heard and what activities they participate in
- Participation in activities such as working or studying abroad and the reasons for not taking part in these activities
- Awareness about the EU youth offer, including EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country and initiatives to get young people more involved in EU politics
- Youth's expectations from the EU for their generation.

For this Flash Eurobarometer, a representative sample of young EU citizens (aged between 15 and 30) in each of the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU) was interviewed. Between 3 and 12 April 2024, 26 189 interviews were conducted via computer-assisted web

interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network.

Notes

- Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between countries and socio-demographic groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e., where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- Survey data are weighted to marginal age by gender population distributions using post-stratification weighting. The EU27 are weighted according to the size of the population aged 15-30 of each country.
- Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are indicated below.

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU Member States. For practical reasons, interviews are only carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Main findings

Engaging with the EU

Awareness about ways to engage with the EU

- When young people across the EU are asked how familiar they are with **ways to engage with the EU**, **46% report to be aware of European elections. About a quarter (24%) are familiar with EU social media channels and websites – i.e., the European Youth Portal.**
- Smaller shares of young people are familiar with other ways to engage with the EU (listed in the survey); for example, 16% are aware of the possibility of visiting the EU institutions and 10% of the possibility to contact a Commissioner or an MEP.

Sources to stay informed about the EU

- **A majority (56%) of young people surveyed across the EU use social media to stay informed about the EU. TV is the second most important channel** through which young people stay informed about the EU (selected by 49%). Online press, podcasts, and/or news platforms come in third place (selected by 33%).

Making young people's voice heard

- **Young people consider voting in local, national or European elections the most effective action for making their voice heard by decision makers – 38% of respondents select this action.** In second place comes **engaging in social media by expressing their opinions**, using hashtags or changing their profile picture, which is selected by **32%** of respondents.

Intention to vote in the next European elections

- **More than six in ten (64%) young EU citizens express their intention to vote in the upcoming European elections**, while 13% indicate they will not vote –

despite being eligible. The remaining respondents fall into the categories of non-eligible voters (8%), those unsure about their eligibility or intention to vote (9%), and those who prefer not to answer (5%).

Participation in civic life and societal change

Participation in organisations

- **In total, 64% of young people surveyed have participated in the activities of one or more organisations in the last 12 months;** 32% have not participated in any activities of the organisations listed in the survey and 4% 'don't know'.
- **Young people are most likely to have participated in the activities of a sports club** (33% indicate they have participated in activities of a sports club in the last 12 months), followed – albeit at a distance – by a youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation (18%), an organisation with volunteering activities (17%), or a cultural organisation (15%).
- By far the largest share (40%) of young people who have not participated in the activities of the organisations listed in the survey note that this is due to a lack of time.

Participation in societal change actions

- **About one in two (48%) young Europeans surveyed report having taken action to change society**, such as signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician, in the past year.
- The largest shares indicate they have taken action in the areas of **human rights** (34%) and **climate change and environmental protection** (33%). These areas are closely followed by health and well-being (29%) and

equal rights regardless of gender, race or sexuality (29%).

Activities in another EU country

Participation in activities in another EU country

- **Over four in ten young people surveyed (43%) have participated in an activity in another EU country.**
- **Studying, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country** (16%) and having been involved in **cultural/sports activities in another EU country** (16%) are most frequently mentioned. Smaller shares report having volunteered (12%) or worked (12%) in another EU country or having been involved in political activities in another EU country (8%).

Benefits of participating in activities in another EU country

- More than one in three (36%) young people who took part in activities in another EU country feel that this made them **more aware of other cultures and values**. Similar figures are also seen when it comes to the benefits of **increasing their self-confidence** (35%), **their interest in foreign languages** (35%), **their knowledge of other European countries** (32%).

Reasons for not participating in activities in another EU country

- The largest share of respondents who did not take part in activities in another EU country provide as reason that they lack the financial means to do so (37%). 'Not being interested' is the second most common reason (28%).

Awareness of EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country

- **By far the most well-known is Erasmus+ for students (18+ year-olds) – 49% of the young people surveyed report being aware of this funding opportunity.** Two

other Erasmus+ actions are also relatively well known: 33% of respondents have heard about Erasmus+ youth exchanges and another 33% about Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds).

Youth and the environment

- About three-quarters of young people (76%) 'agree' or 'tend to agree' with the statement **'I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment'**. Just over seven in ten respondents (72%), , agree **that they have learned to take care of the environment during their education and training** and 70% agree that **they would consider a party's environmental policy before deciding how to vote**. About two-thirds of respondents (66%) agree with the statement that **'being in a job that contributes to a better environment is important to me personally'**.

Youth and health

Health and exercise

- **Four in ten young people surveyed (40%) report that they exercise two to four times per week and about one in five (21%) do so more than four times per week.** A further 20% exercise once a week, and 14% engage in sports activities less than once a week.

Mental health problems

- **Close to one in two respondents across the EU (46%) reply that, in the last 12 months, they have experienced an emotional or psychosocial problem** (such as feeling depressed or feeling anxious).

Digital skills and identifying disinformation

- **More than two-thirds of young people agree that their education has equipped them with the necessary digital skills to**

identify disinformation (28% 'totally agree' and 45% 'tend to agree').

Impact of EU actions and priorities for the future

Impact of EU actions on daily life

- **Two-thirds of young people reply that actions taken by the EU have an impact on their daily life** (25% 'yes, very much' and 42% 'yes to some extent'). About one in four respondents think the EU has limited impact, or no impact at all, on their daily lives (19% 'no, not much' and 7% 'no, not at all').

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

- Young people were also asked **what they expect of the EU for their generation**. In

the first place comes **preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation**, which 37% of respondents expect from the EU.

- The next three areas are: **fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities** (34%), **promoting human rights, democracy and common European values** (30%) and **increasing job opportunities for young people** (28%). About a quarter of young people (26%) expect the EU to promote environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change and about a fifth (21%) expect the EU to promote more inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination.

1. Engaging with the EU

1.1. Awareness about ways to engage with the EU

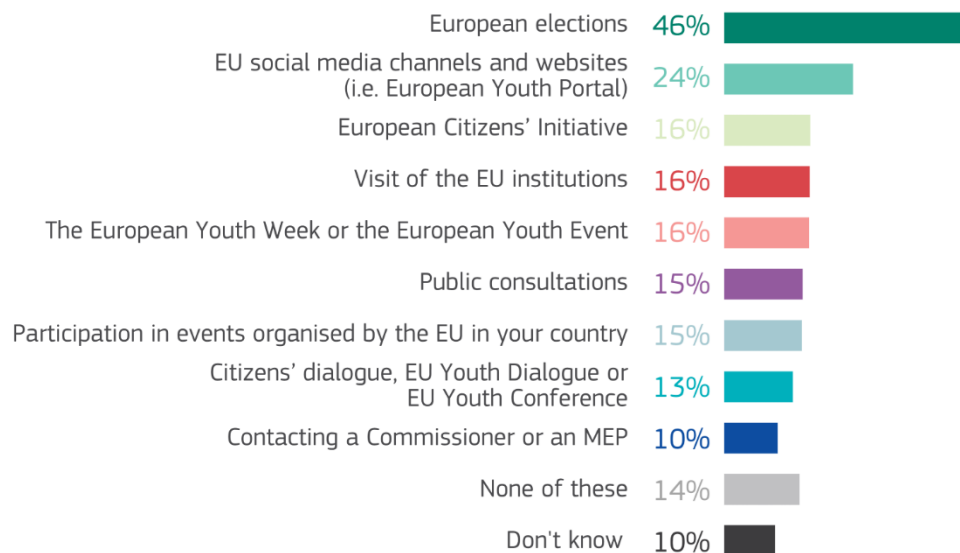
When young people across the EU are asked how familiar they are with ways to engage with the EU, **46% report to be aware of European elections. About a quarter (24%) are familiar with EU social media channels and websites - i.e., the European Youth Portal.**

Smaller shares of young people are familiar with other ways to engage with the EU (listed in the survey); for example, 16% are aware of the possibility of **visiting the EU institutions** and 10% of the possibility to **contact a Commissioner or an MEP**. Various EU initiatives are mentioned by between 13% and 16% of respondents: the European Citizens’

Initiative (16%), the European Youth Week or the European Youth Event (16%), and Citizens’ dialogue, EU Youth Dialogue or EU Youth Conference (13%). Finally, 15% of respondents are aware of public consultations as a way to engage with the EU and a similar share (15%) mention participation in events organised by the EU in their country.

One in seven young people surveyed (14%) indicate not to be aware of any of the nine ways to engage with the EU listed in the survey. One in ten respondents (10%) ‘don’t know’ the answer to this question.

Q5 Are you familiar with any of the following ways to engage with the European Union?
 [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

European elections are the most well-known way to engage with the EU in all but two Member States. European elections are selected by a slim majority of young people in Greece, Slovakia, Portugal, Cyprus and Germany (between 52% and 56%). In the other Member States, the share of respondents being aware of European elections as a method to engage with the EU ranges from 18% in Luxembourg to 50% in Austria.

In Luxembourg, young people are more likely to report being aware of the EU's social media channels and websites (i.e., the European Youth Portal) (32%) than about European elections (18%). In Malta, similar shares of respondents mention the European Youth Week or the European Youth Event (33%) and European elections (32%).

Knowledge about EU social media channels and websites like the European Youth Portal varies across the Member States, with Hungary (14%) at the lower end, and Austria and Malta (both 33%) at the higher end of the country ranking. The proportions selecting the other methods to engage with the EU also differ across the Member States; for example, awareness about the European Youth Week or European Youth Event as a way to engage with the EU ranges

from 7% in Hungary to 29% in Slovenia and 32% in Luxembourg.

Denmark (24%), Hungary (22%) and Croatia (20%) are characterised by the highest shares of young people reporting to be unaware of any of the ways to engage with the EU. In contrast, in Luxembourg, this figure is just 5%.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young people with higher educational levels (post-secondary and above) demonstrate a higher awareness of engagement opportunities with the EU than those with lower educational levels (secondary education or less). This disparity is particularly evident in awareness of European elections (mentioned by 56% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher compared to 38% of respondents with lower educational levels) and EU social media channels and websites, such as the European Youth Portal (mentioned by 23% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher compared to 17% of respondents with lower educational levels). Among young people with secondary education or less, 22% report not to be aware of any of the methods for engaging with the EU, compared to 15% among higher educated respondents.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q5 Are you familiar with any of the following ways to engage with the European Union?
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		European elections	EU social media channels and websites (i.e., European Youth Portal)	Visit of the EU institutions	The European Youth Week or the European Youth Event	European Citizens' Initiative	Public consultations	Participation in events organised by the EU in your country	Citizens' dialogue, EU Youth Dialogue or EU Youth Conference	Contacting a Commissioner or an MEP	None of these	Don't know
EU27		46	24	16	16	16	15	15	13	10	14	10
BE		44	19	20	17	14	13	13	12	8	15	11
BG		33	26	14	22	16	12	16	21	15	15	8
CZ		42	21	14	13	13	15	15	11	6	11	15
DK		35	19	12	10	6	12	10	8	9	24	16
DE		56	30	17	13	22	12	13	12	8	14	7
EE		42	28	17	17	19	14	17	12	16	11	11
IE		31	27	16	17	16	16	14	18	15	18	5
EL		52	24	18	23	15	19	21	20	13	7	7
ES		45	29	19	17	14	18	12	11	11	13	8
FR		48	18	16	16	16	15	16	12	11	12	16
HR		41	20	17	23	17	11	14	13	12	20	6
IT		42	22	15	15	15	12	13	15	10	15	10
CY		56	23	11	23	10	10	18	13	12	12	15
LV		37	25	17	21	19	17	22	20	14	10	9
LT		41	19	18	24	19	14	19	16	16	11	12
LU		18	29	21	32	20	20	26	27	20	5	1
HU		39	14	14	7	11	20	10	11	8	22	13
MT		32	33	20	23	14	14	20	26	15	11	3
NL		35	25	15	19	13	11	17	15	11	19	5
AT		50	33	19	13	22	12	17	11	12	12	6
PL		47	28	14	19	19	21	16	12	11	16	8
PT		54	21	14	24	12	11	14	12	8	14	7
RO		41	19	16	17	11	14	17	15	10	9	9
SI		49	27	25	29	14	14	17	17	16	8	5
SK		53	19	15	18	11	31	13	13	8	13	9
FI		45	21	11	12	26	19	12	14	10	16	10
SE		44	20	14	13	12	14	17	11	11	19	10

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).
(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

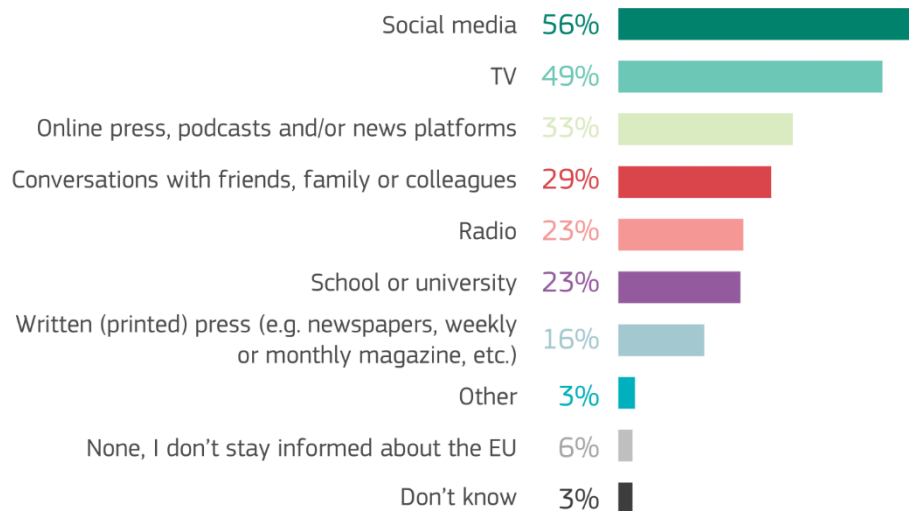
1.2. Sources to stay informed about the EU

A majority (56%) of young people surveyed across the EU use social media to stay informed about the EU. TV is the second most important channel through which young people stay informed about the EU (selected by 49%). **Online press, podcasts and/or news platforms** come in third place (selected by 33%).

More than one in five respondents stay informed either through conversations with friends, family or colleagues (29%), via radio (23%), or via school or university (23%). Written (printed) press (e.g., newspapers, weekly or monthly magazines) is mentioned by 16% of respondents.

A small proportion (6%) report not to stay informed about the EU.

Q6 Which of the following sources do you use to keep yourself informed about the EU?
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

In all but four Member States, social media is the most-mentioned source to stay informed about the EU. This source is selected by at least about one in two respondents in all Member States (except Luxembourg) – from 49% in Lithuania to 70% in Cyprus. In Luxembourg, social media and the written (printed) press (e.g. newspapers, weekly or monthly magazines) are mentioned by an equal share of respondents (both 39%).

In three Member States, young people are most likely to keep themselves informed about the EU via TV; this applies to Portugal (61%), Italy (59%) and Slovenia (54%). Television is also mentioned by a majority of respondents in Slovakia and Spain (both 54%), as well as in Belgium and France (both 52%). In contrast, in Latvia (32%), Hungary (33%), Luxembourg (33%) and Cyprus (34%), not more than about one in three respondents select this source.

Online press, podcasts, and/or news platforms – the third-ranking source at EU level – are selected by between 26% of young people in Spain, and 44% in Estonia and Lithuania.

Across all Member States, the proportion of young people replying that they do not stay informed about the EU remains below 10% (from 1% in Luxembourg to 9% in Denmark and Sweden).

Socio-demographic considerations

Respondents aged 25-30 (38%) are more likely than those aged 15-18 (25%) to mention the online press, podcasts and/or news platforms as a source for information about the EU. Respondents aged 25-30 (19%) are also more likely than those aged 15-18 (12%) to mention written (printed) press (e.g. newspapers, weekly or monthly magazines). In contrast, 35% of those aged 15-18 report keeping themselves informed about the EU via school and university, compared to 14% of those aged 25-30 and 24% of those aged 19-24. Social media are more important for respondents aged 15-18 (58%) and aged 19-24 (59%) than for respondents aged 25-30 (53%).

Young people with post-secondary education or higher (41%) are more likely than their lower-educated peers (25%) to stay informed about the EU via online press, podcasts and/or news platforms. Young people with post-secondary education or higher are, however, also somewhat more likely to stay informed via conversations with friends, family or colleagues and via written (printed) press (e.g. newspapers, a weekly or monthly magazines).

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q6 Which of the following sources do you use to keep yourself informed about the EU?
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Social media	TV	Online press, podcasts and/or news platforms	Conversations with friends, family or colleagues	Radio	School or university	Written (printed) press (e.g. newspapers, weekly or monthly magazine, etc.)	Other	None, I don't stay informed about the EU	Don't know
EU27		56	49	33	29	23	23	16	3	6	3
BE		57	52	31	28	32	27	13	3	7	2
BG		54	48	35	29	17	23	18	4	2	2
CZ		61	41	42	26	17	24	10	1	6	2
DK		56	49	34	34	21	23	12	3	9	3
DE		60	48	34	36	33	27	21	5	4	3
EE		51	43	44	33	20	24	21	2	6	3
IE		55	48	32	32	29	24	22	2	4	2
EL		57	41	39	35	14	25	15	2	4	1
ES		55	54	26	24	16	15	15	4	7	3
FR		54	52	28	25	26	25	14	2	7	3
HR		56	41	36	31	17	24	17	3	8	1
IT		51	59	30	21	14	22	12	3	5	3
CY		70	34	34	35	12	23	6	2	8	2
LV		55	32	36	29	25	24	21	5	3	2
LT		49	37	44	27	19	23	18	5	5	4
LU		39	33	37	38	23	26	39	4	1	1
HU		50	33	35	27	16	15	9	5	7	6
MT		60	45	31	32	20	21	21	3	4	0
NL		55	45	32	32	27	24	23	3	4	1
AT		59	43	35	35	33	27	31	4	5	2
PL		62	44	40	32	24	19	10	1	7	3
PT		56	61	36	28	16	21	18	1	4	3
RO		51	44	40	24	17	21	19	4	3	2
SI		52	54	30	33	26	28	19	6	6	1
SK		65	54	33	29	27	20	8	3	4	2
FI		63	44	43	30	18	20	15	3	6	3
SE		56	50	29	29	24	22	20	3	9	3

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).
(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

1.3. Making young people's voice heard

Young people consider voting in local, national or European elections the most effective action for making their voice heard by decision makers – 38% of respondents select this action. In second place comes **engaging in social media by expressing their opinion, using hashtags or changing their profile picture**, which is selected by 32% of respondents.

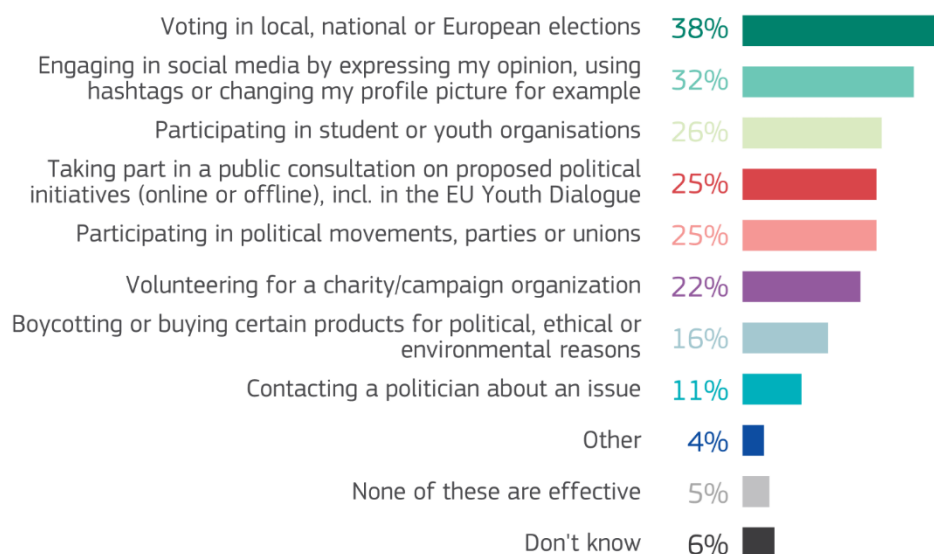
Between one in five and one in four young people think that the most effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision makers is participating in student or youth organisations (26%), taking part in a public consultation on

proposed political initiatives (online or offline), including in the EU Youth Dialogue (25%), participating in political movements, parties or unions (25%), or volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation (22%).

Small shares select boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons (16%) and contacting a politician about an issue (11%) as an effective action for making their voice heard by decision makers.

Finally, 4% think that 'other' actions are effective in making young people's voice heard, 5% indicate that 'none' of the listed actions are effective, and 6% is unsure, selecting the 'don't know' response.

Q1 In your opinion what are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

In 14 Member States, voting in local, national or European elections is considered the most effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision makers. A slim majority of respondents select this action in Poland (54%) and Portugal (51%). In contrast, one-quarter of respondents - or less - choose this action in Latvia (25%), Malta (22%) and Luxembourg (19%).

In ten Member States, engaging in social media by expressing their opinion, using hashtags or changing their profile picture is selected by the largest share as an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision makers. The share selecting this action varies between 18% in Portugal and 42% in Austria, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

In Slovenia (37%) and Lithuania (34%), the largest share of respondents select participating in student or youth organisations as an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision makers. In Croatia, this action, and voting in local, national or European elections, are selected by an equal share of respondents (both 36%). In the remaining countries, the share selecting participating in student or youth organisations ranges from 22% in Cyprus, Germany and Spain, to 36% in Latvia.

Socio-demographic considerations

Although most differences across gender tend to be small, young women (41%) are somewhat more likely than young men (35%) to indicate voting in local, national or European elections as one of the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers. A similar (small) difference is visible for engaging in social media by expressing an opinion, using hashtags or changing profile picture, volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation

and participating in a student or youth organisation. Young men (13%) are somewhat more likely than young women (9%) to think that contacting a politician about an issue is an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision makers.

Differences across the three age groups tend to be somewhat larger, especially when comparing the youngest and oldest respondents. Respondents aged 15-18 (31%) are less likely to think that voting in local, national or European elections is an effective way for making young people's voice heard by decision makers than those aged 25-30 (42%). Similarly, respondents aged 15-19 (22%) are somewhat less likely than those aged 25-30 (27%) to mention taking part in a public consultation on proposed political initiatives (online or offline), including in the EU Youth Dialogue; a similar difference is also seen for participating in political movements, parties or unions, and boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons. By contrast, respondents aged 15-19 (32%) are more likely than those aged 25-30 (21%) to think that participating in a student or youth organisation is an effective action.

Young people with a higher level of education are more inclined to think that the different actions listed in the survey are effective for making young people's voice heard by decision makers. Markedly, 44% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher believe that voting in local, national or European elections is an effective action for making young people's voice heard by decision-makers, compared to 35% of those with secondary education or lower. Similarly, 29% of those with post-secondary education or higher believe participating in political movements, parties or unions is effective, compared to 20% of those with secondary education or lower.

Youth and democracy

Q1 In your opinion what are the most effective actions for making young people's voice heard by decision makers? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Voting in local, national or European elections	Engaging in social media by expressing my opinion, using hashtags or changing my profile picture for example	Participating in student or youth organisations	Participating in political movements, parties or unions	Taking part in a public consultation on proposed political initiatives (online or offline), incl. in the EU Youth Dialogue	Volunteering for a charity/campaign organisation	Boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	Contacting a politician about an issue	Other	None of these are effective	Don't know
EU27		38	32	26	25	25	22	16	11	4	5	6
BE		33	32	32	26	25	17	16	12	4	5	5
BG		37	27	30	22	33	26	16	11	4	4	3
CZ		34	36	29	20	28	21	10	13	4	5	6
DK		41	24	29	33	19	20	17	10	5	4	10
DE		33	42	22	26	18	24	15	9	7	5	6
EE		38	34	34	23	32	27	19	14	2	3	4
IE		35	38	30	22	31	24	23	15	2	3	3
EL		38	31	27	17	33	27	18	12	5	4	2
ES		37	26	22	28	30	17	12	10	4	8	5
FR		39	28	24	24	19	22	21	11	4	6	7
HR		36	31	36	25	27	26	16	14	3	5	5
IT		40	23	29	22	31	23	15	9	4	7	5
CY		32	28	22	17	30	20	9	16	2	14	6
LV		25	37	36	20	36	23	17	14	3	3	3
LT		30	29	34	24	26	19	15	20	3	4	6
LU		19	42	27	20	38	30	29	19	2	1	1
HU		28	31	29	21	25	19	11	14	6	6	7
MT		22	36	35	17	35	23	19	13	2	5	2
NL		30	42	27	26	28	23	20	13	3	4	4
AT		34	42	23	31	21	28	15	10	5	4	4
PL		54	33	27	20	28	24	13	10	2	4	5
PT		51	18	35	34	26	28	8	8	3	5	5
RO		41	31	27	22	27	26	9	9	5	4	5
SI		36	30	37	21	32	26	16	16	3	5	4
SK		44	30	27	24	33	14	10	19	5	5	7
FI		46	33	33	34	22	17	13	15	2	3	5
SE		30	32	31	30	21	19	18	14	4	4	8

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

1.4. Intention to vote in the next European elections

More than six in ten (64%) young EU citizens express their intention to vote in the upcoming European elections, while 13% indicate they will not vote – despite being eligible. The remaining respondents fall into the categories of non-eligible voters (8%), those unsure about their eligibility or intention to vote (9%), and those who prefer not to answer to the question (5%).

In 24 Member States, a majority of respondents indicate they intend to vote in the upcoming European elections – with the highest numbers observed in Romania (78%) and Portugal (77%). The share of likely voters is lower in Malta (47%), Latvia (46%) and Luxembourg (41%). In Bulgaria, Latvia,

Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands, more than one in five respondents reply they will not to vote despite being eligible (between 21% and 31%).

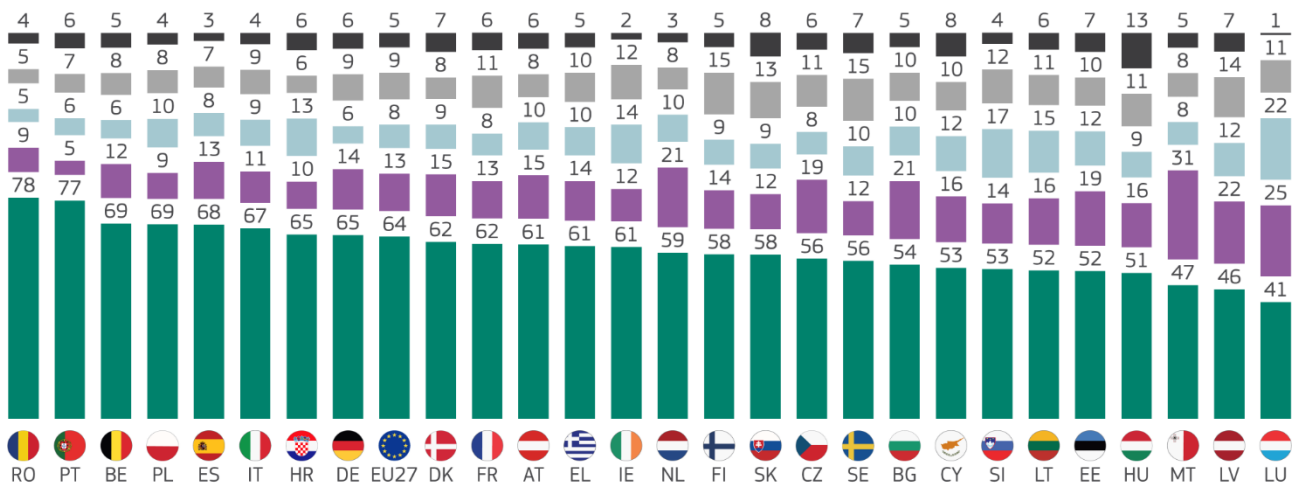
Socio-demographic considerations

Differences across gender and age groups in intention to vote in the upcoming European elections are limited. Young women (66%) are slightly more likely to express their intention to vote than young men (63%). Those aged 25-30 (70%) are slightly more likely to indicate they intend to vote than those aged 19-24 (67%).

A more pronounced difference is observed across educational groups. Young people with post-secondary or higher education exhibit a significantly higher voting intention (72%) than those with secondary education or lower (55%).

Q13 Do you intend to vote in the upcoming European elections?

- Yes, I am eligible and intend to vote
- No, even though I am eligible, I do not intend to vote
- I am not eligible to vote
- I am unsure about my eligibility or my intention to vote
- Don't know



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Reasons not to vote in the next European elections

Young people who expressed hesitancy or uncertainty about their participation in the upcoming European elections were presented with ten reasons that may explain their response.

The chart below shows that each of the reasons is selected by less than 20% of these respondents – from 7% for ‘opposed to the EU’ to 19% for ‘not being interested in politics in general’ and ‘the believe that voting will not change anything’.

Q14 What are your reasons for not planning to vote or being unsure about voting in the European elections? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=6 467 – Respondents who are not planning or are being unsure about voting in the next European elections

Individual country results

In 14 Member States, not being interested in politics is the most-mentioned reason for not planning to vote or being unsure about voting in the upcoming European elections. This reason is selected, for example, by about three in ten respondents in Austria (31%) and Estonia (30%).

The proportion of young people not voting in the next European elections because they believe their vote will not change anything ranges from 13% in Czechia, Luxembourg and Slovakia to 23% in Germany, 24% in Belgium and 25% in Croatia (where this is also the most-mentioned reason). The proportion of respondents mentioning distrust in the political system in general as a reason for not voting is the highest in Cyprus (28%) and Spain (24%) and the lowest in Finland (9%); in five countries, this reason is the most-mentioned one. The belief that the EU does not sufficiently deal with problems that concern people like them is mentioned by 27% of respondents in Luxembourg (where it is the top-ranking reason) and 24% in Austria and Malta, while in Portugal, this reason is mentioned by only 6% of respondents.

Not liking any political party or candidate is a reason for not voting for 24% of respondents in Cyprus, compared to 6% in Finland. The highest shares of respondents indicating not being aware of the elections are observed in Portugal (25%) and the Netherlands (21%) – making it a top-ranking reason in these countries.

Socio-demographic considerations

The analysis of socio-demographic factors reveals limited differences in reasons for not planning to vote or being unsure about voting in the European elections. Young women (16%) are somewhat more likely than young men (12%) to mention not being aware of the elections as reason for not planning to vote or being unsure about voting. Young women (22%) are also somewhat more likely than young men (17%) to report not being interested in politics in general. The older the respondents are, the more likely they are to distrust the political system in general: 20% of those in the 25-30 age group mention this reason, compared to 13% of those aged 15-18.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q14 What are your reasons for not planning to vote or being unsure about voting in the European elections? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		I am not interested in politics in general	I believe my vote will not change anything	I distrust the political system in general	I believe that the EU does not sufficiently deal with problems that concern people like me	I do not like any political party or candidate	I was not aware of the elections	I usually don't vote in political elections	I am not interested in the topics discussed during the campaign	I don't understand very well the role of the European Union	I am opposed to the European Union	Other	Don't know
EU27		19	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	7	5	5
BE		18	24	15	16	12	10	14	14	13	9	8	4
BG		20	21	23	21	18	16	17	17	12	12	3	2
CZ		22	13	11	14	20	13	18	7	11	9	5	6
DK		21	16	12	12	17	16	12	13	9	5	8	6
DE		18	23	16	18	14	14	11	14	9	2	5	6
EE		30	17	13	14	9	16	23	10	13	9	4	2
IE		25	16	11	14	11	15	20	16	16	5	8	2
EL		17	20	17	21	17	16	8	14	12	8	4	5
ES		19	18	24	14	14	16	12	10	13	10	4	7
FR		19	20	19	17	17	10	15	12	9	9	5	5
HR		24	25	20	15	15	12	16	12	10	7	7	3
IT		15	19	22	17	17	10	12	9	9	9	7	4
CY		21	19	28	20	24	7	11	2	13	6	5	6
LV		24	17	16	15	10	19	16	16	15	9	5	3
LT		25	15	10	16	14	20	18	5	13	7	6	6
LU		18	13	18	27	10	18	21	26	17	14	2	1
HU		26	17	13	12	14	12	13	7	8	8	7	3
MT		28	19	21	24	20	9	19	25	12	8	3	2
NL		17	15	21	20	12	21	13	14	12	8	3	3
AT		31	19	16	24	9	12	9	19	12	9	5	3
PL		21	14	13	12	18	17	15	7	6	8	5	9
PT		16	16	11	6	12	25	9	11	11	5	12	7
RO		20	14	12	23	10	8	16	14	10	6	4	4
SI		27	17	22	18	14	17	13	10	17	9	5	1
SK		18	13	14	17	13	17	11	10	10	4	6	6
FI		22	20	9	14	6	17	17	10	16	5	8	6
SE		23	17	11	12	10	16	13	14	11	8	11	9

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=6 467 – Respondents not planning or being unsure about voting in the next European elections

2. Participation in civic life and societal change

2.1. Participation in organisations

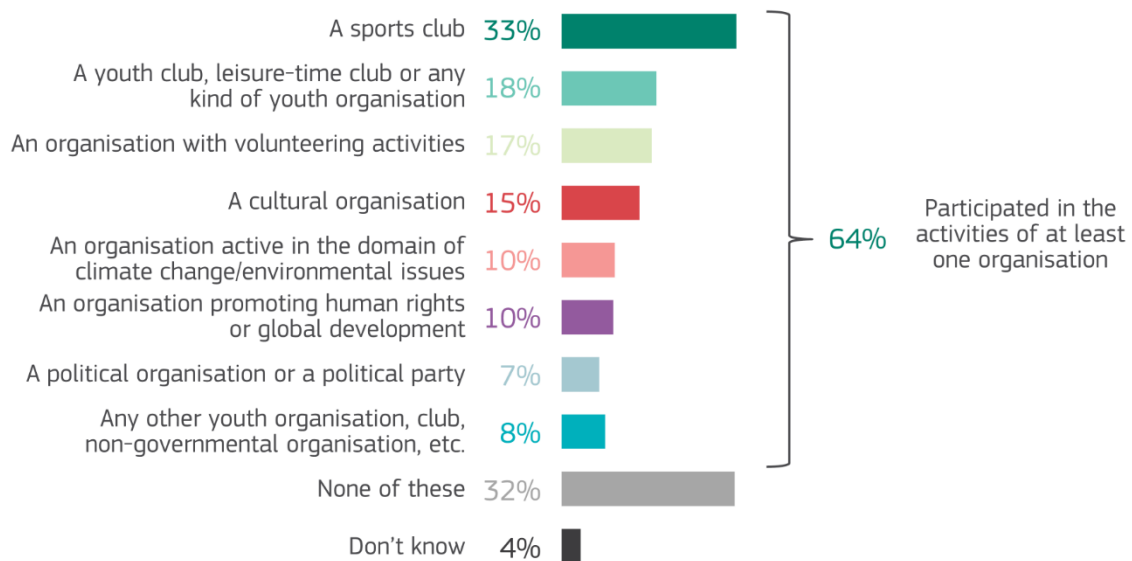
In total, 64% of young people surveyed have participated in the activities of one or more organisations in the last 12 months; 32% have not participated in any activities of the organisations listed in the survey and 4% ‘don’t know’.

Young people are most likely to have participated in the activities of a sports club (33% indicate they have participated in activities of a sports club in the last 12 months), followed – albeit at a distance – by a youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation (18%), an organisation with

volunteering activities (17%), or a cultural organisation (15%).

One in ten respondents (10%) have participated in activities of an organisation active in climate change/environmental issues; a similar share (10%) mention activities of an organisation promoting human rights or global development and 7% a political organisation or a political party. Finally, 8% report having participated in the activities of any other youth organisation, club, non-governmental organisation.

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



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

In all but three Member States (Luxembourg, Romania and Malta), activities of a sports club are the type of activity young people are most likely to have participated in over the last 12 months. Participation in the activities of a sports club ranges from 42% in Belgium and France, to 16% in Malta.

The largest share of young people in Romania (26%) report having participated in activities of an organisation with volunteering activities; this organisation is also mentioned by 26% of respondents in Luxembourg (although in this country it is not the highest-ranking organisation). In Luxembourg (40%) and Malta (25%), the largest share of young people have participated in activities of a youth club, leisure-time club, or any kind of youth organisation. This type of organisation is also mentioned by 28% of respondents in Bulgaria and Ireland. Conversely, Cyprus (10%) and Hungary (12%) are found at the lower end of the country ranking.

The highest shares of young people who have not participated in any activities of the listed organisations in the past 12 months are observed in Cyprus (45%) and Hungary (44%). In sharp contrast, in Luxembourg, just 6% of respondents report not having participated in any activities of these organisations in the past 12 months.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men are more likely than young women to participate in activities of the various types of organisations listed in the survey: while 26% of young men have not engaged in any of the organisations listed, this figure increases to 39% for young women. Young men (39%) are especially more likely than young women (26%) to have participated in activities of a sports club in the past 12 months.

The oldest age group (25-30 years-of-age) is the least likely to participate in activities of organisations. For example, 39% of those aged 15-18 and 36% of those aged 19-24 have participated in activities of a sports club in the past 12 months, compared to 26% of those aged 25-30. Conversely, 39% of those aged 25-30 did not participate in any activities of the organisations listed in the past 12 months, compared to 26%-29% in the 15-18 and 19-24 age groups.

Respondents with secondary education or lower (49%) are more likely not to have participated in activities of any of the organisations listed than those with post-secondary education or higher (44%). Respondents with post-secondary education or higher, for example, are more likely to their counterparts with secondary education or lower (22%) to have participated in activities of a sports club.

Youth and democracy

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

		A sports club	A youth club, leisure-time club or any kind of youth organisation	An organisation with volunteering activities	A cultural organisation	An organisation active in the domain of climate change/environmental issues	An organisation promoting human rights or global development	Any other youth organisation, club, non-governmental organisation, etc.	A political organisation or a political party	None of these	Don't know
EU27		33	18	17	15	10	10	8	7	32	4
BE		42	24	16	18	10	9	10	7	24	3
BG		29	28	19	17	16	19	9	10	23	3
CZ		32	17	13	21	9	4	7	6	33	6
DK		33	18	17	9	8	11	8	7	33	4
DE		39	19	15	12	11	10	7	8	31	3
EE		24	23	18	14	14	8	8	9	33	4
IE		36	28	23	17	14	18	12	11	20	2
EL		25	17	23	16	11	13	12	8	27	3
ES		31	19	16	15	9	9	9	6	34	4
FR		42	17	15	17	7	6	6	7	32	4
HR		28	17	19	15	11	9	9	10	33	4
IT		23	14	17	16	12	13	10	6	35	3
CY		20	10	19	7	7	8	10	10	45	2
LV		27	23	22	21	13	14	10	8	26	3
LT		29	21	21	15	11	13	9	8	27	5
LU		24	40	26	23	28	29	8	17	6	0
HU		22	12	13	12	7	7	8	5	44	6
MT		16	25	24	15	19	19	11	10	24	0
NL		38	20	18	13	15	12	6	8	23	2
AT		30	25	17	15	11	12	7	8	30	2
PL		27	14	17	14	9	8	10	5	39	3
PT		29	16	18	14	7	9	9	9	37	3
RO		21	19	26	13	9	12	11	8	26	4
SI		31	19	20	21	10	10	9	5	29	2
SK		25	16	18	16	7	7	9	7	38	5
FI		30	19	18	10	10	11	9	8	35	4
SE		30	16	14	9	10	11	7	9	37	4

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response (excluding 'none of these') for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

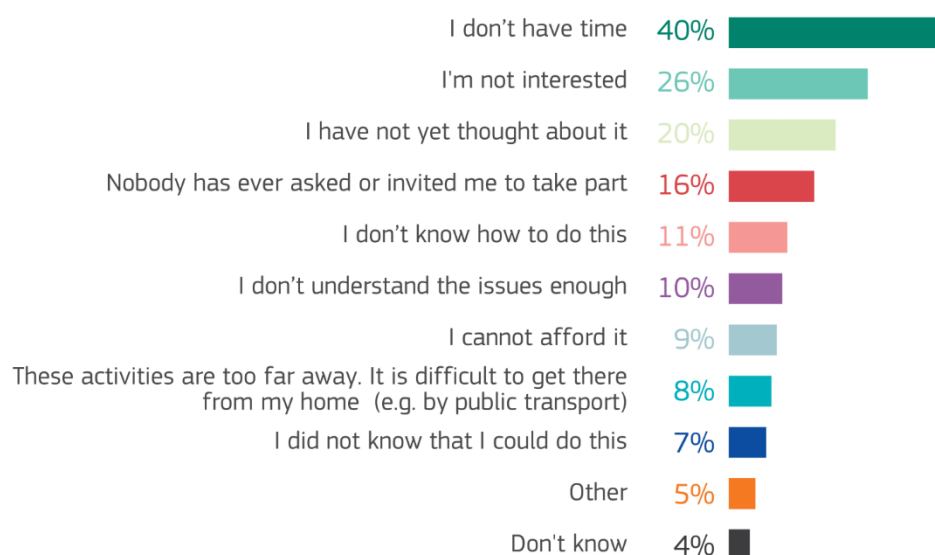
(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

2.2. Reasons for not taking part in organisations

Young people who have not participated in the activities of any of the organisations listed in the survey in the past 12 months were asked why they have not done so. **By far the largest share of these respondents (40%) note that a lack of time prevented them from participating in activities of organisations.** A quarter (26%) are not interested in these

activities, 20% note they have not yet thought about it and 16% reply that nobody has ever asked or invited them to participate. Smaller shares reply that they did not participate in the activities of any of the organisations because they do not know how to do this (11%), they do not understand the issues enough (10%), they cannot afford it (9%), because the activities are too far away/it is difficult to get there from their home (e.g. by public transport) (8%) or because they did not know they could do this (7%).

Q3 For what reasons have you not taken part in these activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=8 160 – Respondents who did not participate in activities of organisations

Individual country results

A lack of time is the main reason for not participating in the activities of organisations in all countries except Finland. In the latter country, the most common reason is not being interested.

The share of respondents stating that they lack time is the largest in Cyprus and Malta (51%) and the smallest in Latvia and the Netherlands (both 33%). The proportion of young people not interested in participating in activities of organisations differs substantially across countries, varying between 13% in Romania and 43% in Finland.

The proportion stating they have not yet thought about participating in activities of organisations ranges from 14% in France and Italy and 15% in Ireland to 33% in Slovenia and 34% in Poland. At least one in five young people in Czechia, Lithuania and Slovakia (all 20%), Luxembourg (21%), Latvia and Croatia (both 22%), Estonia and Finland (both 23%), Cyprus and Slovenia (both 24%) did not take part in activities of organisations because nobody has ever asked or invited them to do so.

Luxembourg stands out with a higher of respondents saying they have not taken part in the activities of an organisation because they cannot afford it, selected by 24% of respondents. The highest share of respondents indicating not understanding the issues enough is observed in Czechia (22%), followed by Finland (18%), Bulgaria and Croatia (both 17%).

Smaller proportions cite the other reasons listed in the survey. For example, between 4% of respondents in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta, and 12% in Luxembourg reply that these activities are too far away/it is difficult to get there from my home (e.g. by public transport).

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women and men tend to give similar reasons for not participating in the activities of organisations. Nonetheless, young men (32%) are more likely than young women (22%) to reply that their lack of interest is a reason for their non-participation.

Respondents aged 19–24 (42%) are more likely than those aged 15–18 (36%) to reply that a lack of time is a reason for not participating in the activities of organisations. Those in the youngest age category (aged 15–19) (11%) are more likely than older respondents (5%–7%) to mention not knowing that they could do this as a reason.

The results by educational level show limited variation. Those with post-secondary education or higher (42%) are more likely to refer to a lack of time to explain their non-participation than those with secondary education or lower (30%). Those with secondary education or lower (12%) are slightly more likely than those with post-secondary education or higher (8%) to indicate they cannot afford to participate in activities of organisations.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q3 For what reasons have you not taken part in these activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		I don't have time	I'm not interested	I have not yet thought about it	Nobody has ever asked or invited me to take part	I don't know how to do this	I don't understand the issues enough	I cannot afford it	These activities are too far away. It is difficult to get there from my home (e.g. by public transport)	I did not know that I could do this	Other	Don't know
EU27		40	26	20	16	11	10	9	8	7	5	4
BE		38	37	17	17	9	5	4	10	3	5	4
BG		36	18	22	17	9	17	4	4	11	8	3
CZ		40	31	20	20	10	22	8	10	8	2	2
DK		43	38	19	13	8	3	13	8	3	4	5
DE		41	28	19	17	8	9	12	8	7	7	4
EE		44	38	28	23	8	9	7	5	6	2	1
IE		41	18	15	17	13	14	16	11	11	4	2
EL		37	24	17	18	15	6	10	9	5	4	5
ES		40	24	24	11	14	14	6	5	7	3	3
FR		45	29	14	11	9	5	13	9	4	8	4
HR		37	26	25	22	11	17	6	8	11	4	1
IT		35	21	14	18	14	15	6	10	7	3	6
CY		51	25	22	24	12	11	8	4	6	3	1
LV		33	23	21	22	9	14	7	7	9	5	3
LT		43	16	21	20	11	6	8	5	11	6	4
LU		35	16	26	21	15	15	24	12	16	3	3
HU		40	19	25	16	12	10	6	9	7	6	6
MT		51	31	21	19	11	14	4	4	5	3	2
NL		33	30	28	15	9	7	4	9	11	4	5
AT		46	32	21	14	4	6	9	9	7	5	3
PL		40	25	34	19	11	8	11	7	7	2	3
PT		38	23	20	14	10	15	11	8	3	2	3
RO		35	13	18	19	9	5	8	9	13	5	3
SI		39	24	33	24	12	6	8	10	10	3	3
SK		36	17	26	20	17	14	6	9	8	4	4
FI		41	43	21	23	5	18	11	6	10	3	4
SE		38	37	25	15	10	5	11	5	6	6	4

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=8 160 – Respondents who did not participate in activities of organisations

2.3. Participation in societal change actions

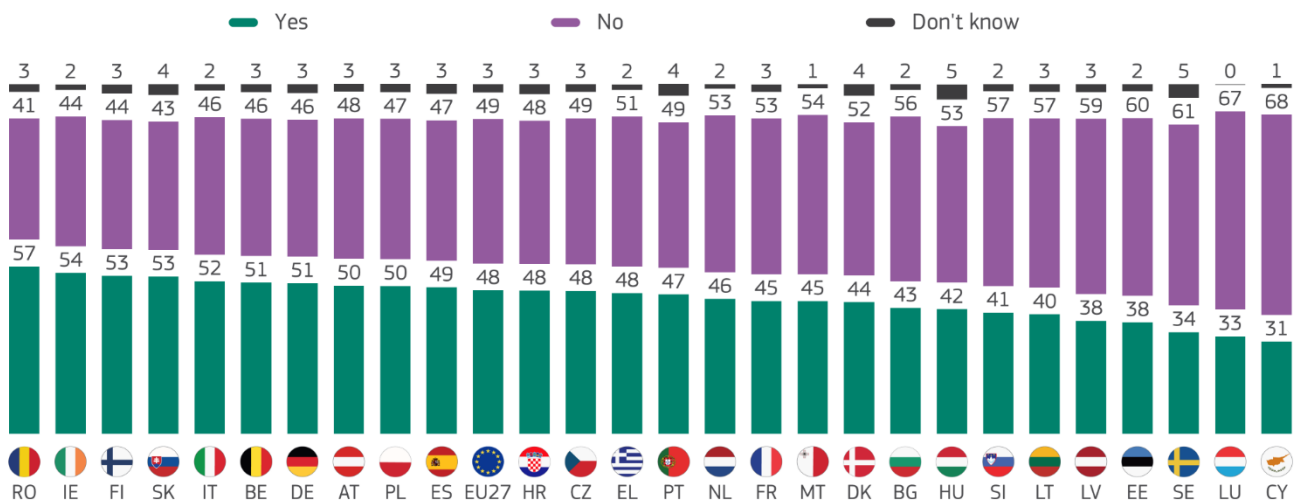
About one in two (48%) young Europeans surveyed report having taken action to change society, such as signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician, in the past year.

In nine Member States, at least 50% of young people reply to have taken some action in the last year to change society. The overall highest share is observed in Romania (57%), while the lowest ones are found in Cyprus (31%), Luxembourg (33%) and Sweden (34%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Young people with post-secondary or higher education (42%) are far more likely to have engaged in actions to seek social change in the last year compared to those with secondary education or lower (35%). A smaller difference is seen across the age groups: 53% of respondents aged 19-24 and 49% of those aged 24-30 have taken action to change society, compared to 42% of those aged 15-18.

Q4a In the past year, have you taken any action to change society by, for example, signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician?



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Societal change areas

Respondents who have taken action to change society, such as signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician, were next asked in which areas they tried to do so.

The largest shares of these respondents indicate they have taken action in the areas of human rights (34%) and climate change and environmental protection (33%). These areas are

closely followed by health and well-being (29%) and equal rights regardless of gender, race, or sexuality (29%). About one in four respondents (24%) have taken action to change society when it comes to wars and conflicts (24%). One in two respondents (20%) have taken action in the area of democracy and the rule of law, and 22% have done so in the area of economic inequality and welfare expenditure.

Q4b In which areas did you try to change society (by, for example, signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician)? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=12 154 – Respondents who have taken action to change society

Individual country results

In 14 Member States, human rights is the (joint) most-selected area in which young people have tried to change society. The overall highest shares selecting this area are found in Greece (47%) and Cyprus (46%), while the lowest ones are observed in Estonia (22%) and Malta (23%).

Climate change and environmental protection is the highest-ranking area in seven Member States. This area is selected by 49% of respondents (who have taken action) in Malta, while this figure decreases to 20%–23% in Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania and Sweden.

In three Member States, the largest share of young people select health and well-being as an area in which they have sought societal change. The highest shares of respondents choosing this area are observed in Finland (37%) and Latvia (36%), while the lowest is seen in Cyprus (14%).

In Luxembourg (42%) and Spain (38%), the largest share of young people indicate having tried to change society in the area of equal rights across gender, race or sexuality. In all other Member States, less than four in ten respondents select this area (from 21% in Hungary to 35% in Italy). A similar result is observed for the area of wars and conflicts, with the share selecting this area ranging from 36% in Sweden to 14% in Malta and Romania. In Sweden, this area is the joint most-mentioned area (together with human rights).

The largest share of young people in Estonia (26%) have sought societal change in the area of economic inequality and welfare expenditure. The overall highest proportions for this area, however, are found in Luxembourg (37%), Croatia (31%), Latvia and Bulgaria (both 29%).

In Slovakia, the largest share of young people (35%) select democracy and rule of law as an area where they have sought social change. Greece, however, stands out with 46% selecting this area. The lowest shares selecting this area are observed in Belgium and Italy (both 15%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Among young people who have taken action to change society, young women (37%) are more likely than young men (30%) to have sought societal change in climate change and environmental protection. A similar pattern is seen for health and well-being, equal rights regardless of gender, race or sexuality, and human rights. In contrast, young men (23%) are more likely than young women (17%) to have sought societal change in the area of democracy and the rule of law.

Respondents aged 25–30 (32%) are, for example, more likely than respondents aged 15–18 (24%) to have tried to change society in the area of health and well-being. A similar pattern is seen for the areas of economic inequality and welfare expenditure, and democracy and rule of law.

Respondents with post-secondary or higher education (36%) are, for example, more likely than those with secondary education or lower (29%) to have taken actions to change society in the area of climate change and environmental protection. Similarly, respondents with post-secondary or higher education (24%) are more likely than those with secondary education or lower (16%) to have taken actions to change society in the area of democracy and rule of law.

Youth and democracy

Q4b In which areas did you try to change society (by, for example, signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician)? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Human rights	Climate change and environmental protection	Health and well-being	Equal rights regardless of gender, race or sexuality	Wars and conflicts	Economic inequality and welfare and expenditure	Democracy and rule of law	Other	Don't know
EU27		34	33	29	29	24	22	20	9	2
BE		34	25	32	27	30	21	15	8	2
BG		37	32	29	23	21	29	22	7	0
CZ		30	33	24	31	19	18	18	10	1
DK		32	30	33	28	32	16	16	8	2
DE		35	36	26	27	29	21	24	12	2
EE		22	23	24	24	19	26	19	16	1
IE		41	31	32	31	32	27	18	5	0
EL		47	25	28	29	22	25	46	4	0
ES		31	32	34	38	23	28	16	6	1
FR		26	35	33	29	20	22	17	10	3
HR		42	29	24	28	19	31	24	7	1
IT		40	38	23	35	25	19	15	7	1
CY		46	28	14	26	26	15	33	13	1
LV		30	31	36	30	18	29	17	8	2
LT		33	20	23	23	31	19	17	15	2
LU		25	33	24	42	22	37	26	2	0
HU		35	22	35	21	17	21	26	9	3
MT		23	49	23	26	14	23	18	11	1
NL		30	34	31	27	23	25	19	5	2
AT		29	41	31	29	24	21	22	8	2
PL		39	35	26	23	20	16	23	11	1
PT		39	33	33	24	22	27	21	8	2
RO		39	28	35	26	14	22	17	4	1
SI		38	40	34	25	17	21	20	9	1
SK		35	29	28	24	20	16	35	13	3
FI		35	27	37	24	18	24	19	8	4
SE		36	21	27	26	36	26	20	9	1

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=12 154 – Respondents who have taken action to change society

3. Activities in another EU country

3.1. Participation in activities in another EU country

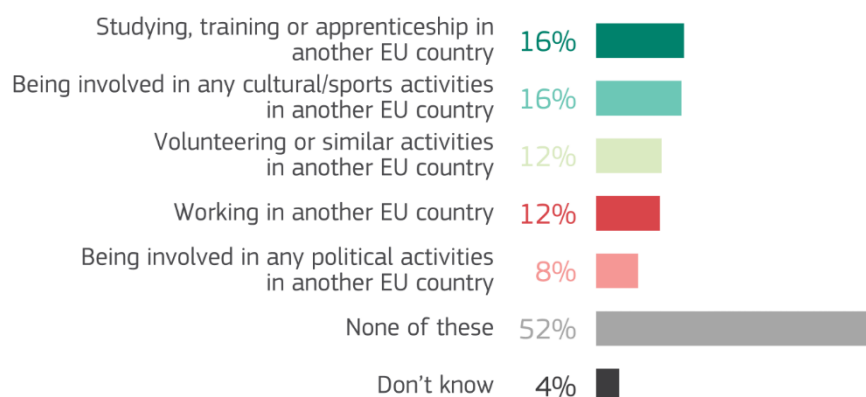
Young people surveyed were asked whether they had ever participated in activities in another EU country, such as working or studying. **Over four in ten young people surveyed (43%) have participated in at least one of the professional, volunteering, learning or sporting activities specified.** A slim majority (52%) have not, and 3% do not know.

The proportion of respondents who have participated in at least one type of activity in another EU country ranges from 71% in

Luxembourg to 32% in Sweden. Other countries at the higher end of the country ranking include Bulgaria (60%), Latvia (58%) and Romania (56%).

Regarding the activities young people have participated in, **studying, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country (16%) and having been involved in cultural/sports activities in another EU country (16%) are most frequently mentioned.** Smaller shares report having volunteered (12%) or worked (12%) in another EU country or having been involved in political activities in another EU country (8%).

Q7 Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

Being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country is the activity young people are most likely to have participated in 16 Member States (from 25% in Bulgaria to 12% in Sweden). Studying, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country is the most-mentioned activity in seven Member States. This applies to Cyprus, Finland, France, Spain, Italy, Malta and Portugal (selected by between 16% and 25% of young people in these countries). In France and Malta, these activities are mentioned by an equal share of young people (23% in Malta and 16% in France). In Luxembourg, 32% of young people surveyed report having participated in volunteering or similar activities in another EU country. In Bulgaria, Latvia, Romania and the Netherlands, close to one in five (18%-19%) young people have participated in volunteering or similar activities in another EU country. In three Member States, the largest share of respondent report having worked in another EU country: Romania (21%), Poland and Slovakia (both 18%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men (49%) are more likely than their female peers (38%) to report having taken part in at least one of the activities in another EU country listed in the survey.

When looking at differences across age groups, unsurprisingly (considering they are more likely to have work experience), older respondents are more likely to have worked in another EU country – 13%-14% of those aged 19-24 or aged 25-30 have done so, compared to 7% of those aged 15-18.

Of respondents with post-secondary education or higher, 16% have taken part in a study, training or an apprenticeship in another EU country, compared to 8% of those with secondary education or lower. Similarly, 12% of those with post-secondary or higher have been involved in cultural/sports activities in another EU country, versus 9% of those with secondary education or lower. Respondents with secondary education or lower (67%) are somewhat more likely than respondents with post-secondary education or higher (62%) not to have participated in any of the listed activities.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q7 Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Studying, training or apprenticeship in another EU country	Being involved in any cultural/sports activities in another EU country	Being involved in any political activities in another EU country	Volunteering or similar activities in another EU country	Working in another EU country	None of these	Don't know
EU27		16	16	8	12	12	52	4
BE		16	19	9	13	11	49	5
BG		22	25	15	19	16	37	4
CZ		13	16	6	11	15	52	7
DK		12	15	7	12	12	57	5
DE		16	18	8	12	12	53	4
EE		22	25	10	13	15	43	4
IE		21	22	15	16	16	46	2
EL		14	19	11	15	10	51	3
ES		21	15	5	11	10	52	6
FR		16	16	8	12	8	55	5
HR		16	17	11	13	12	55	4
IT		19	13	9	9	10	55	3
CY		25	12	8	8	10	56	3
LV		21	23	15	19	15	39	4
LT		15	20	8	14	15	45	5
LU		30	28	23	32	18	28	1
HU		10	12	6	7	10	59	7
MT		23	23	15	15	11	47	1
NL		16	20	8	18	14	47	2
AT		15	19	10	14	13	52	3
PL		14	14	4	13	18	53	4
PT		16	11	7	10	11	59	4
RO		16	17	8	18	21	39	5
SI		15	20	8	14	14	48	4
SK		17	16	6	10	18	52	6
FI		16	12	8	11	11	58	4
SE		9	12	7	8	12	62	6

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response (excluding 'none of these') for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

3.2. Benefits of participating in activities in another EU country

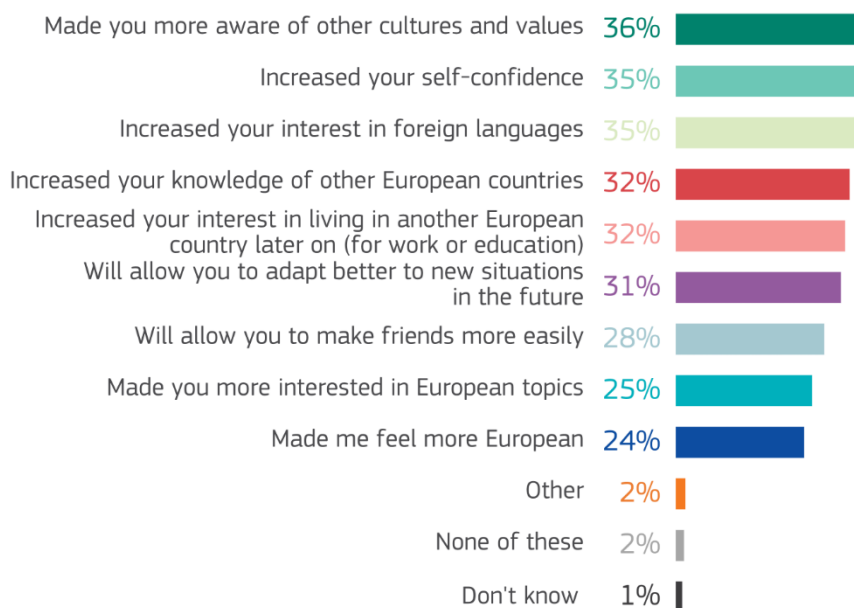
Young people who took part in at least one activity in another EU country were asked how this has impacted them, if at all; they could select one or more of the positive effects listed.

More than one in three (36%) young people who took part in activities in another EU country feel that this made them more aware of other cultures and values. Similar figures are also seen when it comes to the benefits of **increasing their self-confidence** (35%), **their interest in foreign languages** (35%), **their knowledge of other European**

countries (32%) and **their interest in living in another European country later on**, for work or education (32%). About three in ten respondents (31%) reply that the experience in another EU country allows them to adapt better to new situations in the future. Similarly, 28% find that taking part in these activities in another EU country will allow them to make friends more easily, 25% reply that it made them more interested in European topics and 24% that it made them feel more European.

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

Q9 Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...? Select all that you agree with. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=11 962 – Respondents who took part in an activity in another EU country

Individual country results

At the country level, there is considerable variation in the impact selected most frequently. In seven countries, young people who took part in activities in another EU country are most likely to think that this made them more aware of other cultures and values. The proportion reporting this impact ranges from 27% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 59% in Cyprus.

Respondents in five countries (Czechia, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia) are the most likely to find that their activities in another EU country increased their interest in foreign languages. The share noting that their activities in another EU country had this impact varies between 24% in Bulgaria and 44% in Czechia. In the Netherlands, respondents are equally likely to mention that these activities have increased their interest in living in another European country later (for work or education) (31%). The latter reason is also the most-mentioned impact in Spain (38%), Malta and Sweden (both 42%), and Finland (44%),

Respondents in three other countries (Germany, Ireland and Italy) are most likely to report that their activities in another EU country increased their self-confidence. The share selecting the latter impact ranges from 48% in Cyprus to 25% in Luxembourg.

In Latvia, Lithuania, and Portugal, young people who have participated in EU activities are more most likely to reply that this has increased their knowledge of other European countries. Yet, Cyprus has the overall highest share mentioning this impact (48%), while Luxembourg has the lowest share (22%).

In Croatia (42%) and Luxembourg (39%), young people are most likely to mention that conducting activities in another EU country will

allow them to adapt better to new situations in the future. Portugal (46%) joins these countries at the higher end of the country ranking. In contrast, less than one in four select this impact in Czechia, Ireland and Sweden (all 24%).

In Poland, 38% of respondents mention that activities within the EU will allow them to make friends more easily. In the other countries, this proportion ranges from 34% in Cyprus to 22% in Bulgaria.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women are more likely than young men to think that the activities in another EU country they participated in affected them in a positive way; for example, 39% of young women feel that the activities in another EU country have increased their interest in foreign languages, compared to 31% of their male peers.

Respondents in the youngest age group (aged 15-18) are generally somewhat less likely to feel that the activities in another EU country came with the positive impacts listed in the survey. For example, 20% of respondents aged 15-18 select as impact 'made them feel more European', compared to 24%-26% of those aged 19-24 and 24-30.

Higher-educated young people are much more likely than their lower-educated peers to feel that the activities in another EU country affected them in the various ways described. Notably, 45% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher find that the activities in another EU country increased their interest in foreign languages, compared to 32% of respondents with secondary education or lower. Likewise, 46% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher find that the activities in another EU country made them more aware of other cultures and values, compared to 29% of those with secondary education or lower.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q9 Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...? Select all that you agree with.
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Made you more aware of other cultures and values	Increased your interest in foreign languages	Increased your self-confidence	Increased your knowledge of other European countries	Increased your interest in living in another European country later on (for work or education)	Will allow you to adapt better to new situations in the future	Will allow you to make friends more easily	Made you more interested in European topics	Made me feel more European	Other	None of these	Don't know
EU27		36	35	35	32	32	31	28	25	24	2	2	1
BE		36	36	35	30	26	35	29	26	26	1	2	1
BG		36	24	26	36	35	36	22	27	25	2	1	0
CZ		32	44	37	34	31	24	27	25	20	3	2	1
DK		40	33	36	36	33	31	25	25	26	5	5	3
DE		36	39	41	31	30	27	30	26	20	2	1	1
EE		41	32	38	34	39	36	30	24	27	1	2	1
IE		34	32	37	31	36	24	31	30	30	2	0	1
EL		43	33	38	33	35	39	27	31	26	1	0	1
ES		37	36	32	26	38	35	24	24	23	3	1	1
FR		38	33	33	35	26	33	26	24	26	2	2	1
HR		35	35	34	33	32	42	30	31	29	3	2	2
IT		31	32	36	33	30	28	24	27	27	1	1	1
CY		59	35	48	48	42	40	34	23	35	2	2	0
LV		35	31	32	37	35	35	33	23	28	1	1	1
LT		39	30	35	40	33	28	31	28	31	2	2	1
LU		27	26	25	22	33	39	31	18	23	1	0	0
HU		37	29	33	27	29	32	23	18	17	3	1	1
MT		36	26	29	37	42	26	25	25	22	1	1	0
NL		27	31	28	28	31	29	25	23	22	1	2	1
AT		34	31	34	32	31	28	32	22	17	3	3	2
PL		36	34	37	33	30	29	38	27	24	2	3	1
PT		45	43	36	47	42	46	31	27	24	1	1	1
RO		33	36	35	32	32	29	28	25	25	2	2	1
SI		34	42	38	39	41	36	33	26	26	1	2	0
SK		34	38	35	33	37	38	33	19	29	2	2	2
FI		34	37	36	42	44	38	30	32	30	2	1	2
SE		38	29	31	39	42	24	26	21	25	0	2	1

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response (excluding 'none of these') for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=11 962 – Respondents who took part in an activity in another EU country

3.3. Reasons for not participating in activities in another EU country

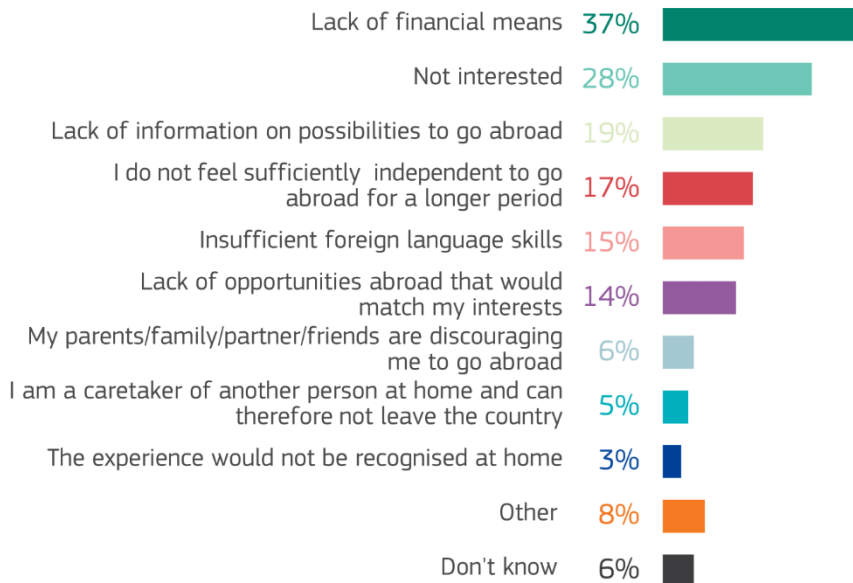
Respondents who did not participate in the activities in another EU country described above were asked what refrained them from doing so.

The largest share of these respondents provide as reason that they lack the financial means to take part in activities in another EU country (37%). ‘Not interested’ is the second most common reason (28%). Smaller shares of young people feel they lack information on possibilities to go abroad (19%), do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period (17%), have insufficient

foreign language skills (15%) or feel there is a lack of opportunities abroad that would match their interests (14%).

The overall smallest proportions indicate as reasons for not taking part in activities in another EU country that their parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging them to go abroad (6%), that they are a caretaker of another person at home and can, therefore not leave the country (5%), or that the experience would not be recognised at home (3%). Close to one in ten (8%) have another reason not listed for not taking part in such activities in another EU country. Finally, 6% reply that they ‘don’t know’.

Q8 What stopped you from taking part in such activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=13 176 – Respondents who did not take part in activities in another EU country

Individual country results

In most Member States, a lack of financial means is the most common reason for not participating in activities in another EU country. In Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden, on the other hand, the predominant reason is a lack of interest.

More than four in ten respondents in Finland (43%), Ireland (43%) and Portugal (42%) cite a lack of financial means as a reason for not participating in activities in another EU country. By contrast, in Sweden, 21% of respondents note they did not take part in activities in another EU country because they lacked the financial means.

The proportion of young people who did not take part in activities in another EU country because they are not interested ranges from only 14% in Luxembourg and 15% in Lithuania to 42% in Sweden and 44% in Denmark.

The proportion of young people mentioning a lack of information on possibilities to go abroad as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country is the highest in Croatia (27%) and the lowest in Hungary (7%). About a quarter of respondents in Luxembourg (26%) and Poland (25%) mention not feeling sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period; this figure decreases to 12% in both Austria and Cyprus. A perceived lack of language skills as a reason for not taking part in activities in another EU country is mentioned by about one in five respondents in Czechia (22%), Luxembourg (21%), Slovakia and Ireland (both 20%), compared to 5%-9% in Denmark, Cyprus, Romania and Sweden.

Socio-demographic considerations

The reasons young men and women provide for not taking part in activities in another EU country differ slightly. For example, young men are more often not interested: 31% indicate this as a reason for not participating in these activities, compared to 25% of women. On the other hand, young women (40%) more often than young men (33%) mention a lack of financial means. Young women (17%) are also somewhat more likely than young men (13%) to mention insufficient foreign language skills.

While 31% of those aged 25-30 report not being interested in activities in another EU country, this applies to 27% those aged 15-18 and 25% those aged 19-24. A lack of financial means is more often a reason for those aged 19-24 (40%) than for those aged 25-30 (36%) or aged 15-18 (35%). A lack of information on the possibility of going abroad and not feeling sufficiently independent are somewhat more frequently mentioned by the youngest respondents (aged 15-18).

Young people with different levels of education tend to provide similar reasons for not participating in activities in another EU country. Nonetheless, respondents with post-secondary education or higher (19%) are slightly more likely than those with secondary education or lower (15%) to feel that there is a lack of information on possibilities to go abroad.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q8 What stopped you from taking part in such activities? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Lack of financial means	Not interested	Lack of information on possibilities to go abroad	I do not feel sufficiently independent to go abroad for a longer period	Insufficient foreign language skills	Lack of opportunities abroad that would match my interests	My parents/family/partner/friends are discouraging me to go abroad	I am a caretaker of another person at home and can therefore not leave the country	The experience would not be recognised at home	Other	Don't know
EU27		37	28	19	17	15	14	6	5	3	8	6
BE		30	31	21	18	16	14	8	3	5	8	6
BG		27	27	21	15	14	11	8	9	4	9	6
CZ		39	33	19	14	22	14	8	8	4	7	3
DK		30	44	16	17	5	7	7	4	3	7	10
DE		39	31	16	14	16	14	5	4	3	9	5
EE		36	34	19	23	13	14	11	4	5	6	5
IE		43	22	24	16	20	16	8	6	5	4	4
EL		40	19	23	17	12	15	9	6	5	9	2
ES		39	23	22	17	15	14	6	5	4	4	4
FR		39	28	20	17	19	17	5	4	3	8	7
HR		34	25	27	17	14	17	9	2	4	8	6
IT		37	20	17	16	12	14	4	5	3	9	6
CY		39	24	23	12	7	12	3	5	8	8	5
LV		33	20	18	19	16	8	14	5	4	7	5
LT		35	15	19	20	18	7	7	5	4	12	7
LU		26	14	21	26	21	16	21	8	7	6	2
HU		35	27	7	15	15	8	6	6	7	11	8
MT		23	33	21	14	11	18	10	7	5	5	3
NL		28	34	16	19	12	12	7	4	4	8	4
AT		33	35	20	12	12	11	8	4	3	11	6
PL		38	31	21	25	18	10	6	6	3	6	6
PT		42	22	22	16	12	13	10	3	3	9	6
RO		35	23	19	23	7	14	9	4	4	7	4
SI		33	32	16	16	10	19	10	6	7	6	3
SK		36	22	19	17	20	13	8	8	5	9	10
FI		43	39	19	20	15	10	4	5	2	6	9
SE		21	42	16	13	9	12	4	3	2	8	10

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n= 13 176 – Respondents who did not take part in activities in another EU country

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

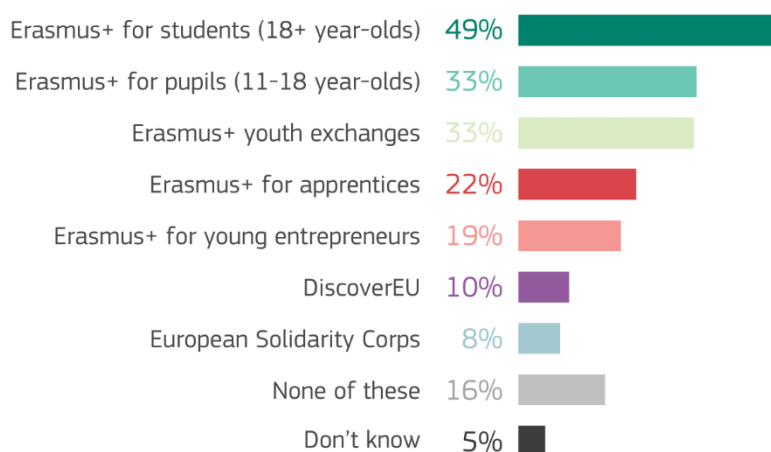
There are various EU-funded programmes aimed at supporting young people to work, study, volunteer or sport in another EU country, including the Erasmus+ programme. Respondents were asked which, if any, of the listed EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country they had heard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

By far the most well-known is Erasmus+ for students (18+ year-olds) – 49% of the young people surveyed report being aware

of this funding opportunity. Also, the other Erasmus+ actions are relatively well known: 33% of respondents have heard about **Erasmus+ youth exchanges** and another 33% about **Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds)**; these are followed by Erasmus+ for apprentices (22%) and Erasmus for young entrepreneurs (19%). The other EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country are less well known, such as DiscoverEU (10%) and the European Solidarity Corps (8%).

Less than two in ten young people surveyed (16%) have not heard about any of the listed EU-funded opportunities to stay in another EU country and 5% 'don't know'.

Q10 Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

Across most Member States, Erasmus+ for students is the most well-known EU-funded opportunity for young people to stay in another EU country. In Bulgaria, an equal share of respondents are aware of Erasmus+ for students and Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds). In Latvia, young people are slightly more likely to be aware of Erasmus+ youth exchanges than of Erasmus+ for students.

The share of young people who know Erasmus+ for students is the largest in Cyprus and Portugal (both 65%) and the smallest in Sweden (26%). Large country differences are also visible in the awareness about other Erasmus+ actions. For example, the share of young people being aware of Erasmus+ for pupils ranges from 13% in Denmark and 17% in Sweden to 50% in Slovenia and 58% in Cyprus. Similarly, the proportion of young people aware of Erasmus+ youth exchanges ranges from 51% in Latvia to 17% in Denmark and 18% in Sweden.

As can be made up from the results above, awareness about EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country tends to be higher in southern European countries, such as Cyprus and Greece, and lower in northern and western European countries, such as Denmark and Sweden. This is corroborated by the share of respondents answering that they know none of the programmes listed in the survey, ranging from 4% in Greece, 5% in Slovenia and 6% in Cyprus, to 38% in Denmark and Sweden.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women are more likely than their male peers to have heard of EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. For example, 53% of young women compared to 45% of young men have heard about Erasmus+ for students.

Knowledge of the different Erasmus+ actions is also higher among young people in the age group targeted by these actions. For example, knowledge about Erasmus+ for students is highest among those aged 19-24 (52%), followed by those aged 25-30 (50%), and is the lowest among those aged 15-18 (44%). Erasmus+ for pupils is known by 41% of those aged 15-18, compared to 33% of those aged 19-24 and 29% of those aged 25-30.

The higher young people's level of education, the more likely they are to have heard of Erasmus+ for students – 59% of those with post-secondary education or higher have heard of this EU-funded opportunity, compared to 35% of those with secondary education or lower. The same pattern is visible for other Erasmus+ actions, although the differences are smaller. For example, 36% of young people with post-secondary education or higher are aware of Erasmus+ youth exchanges, compared to 27% of those with secondary education or lower. Young people with secondary education or lower (29%) are much more likely than young people with post-secondary education or higher (17%) not to have heard of any EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q10 Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Erasmus+ for students (18+ year-olds)	Erasmus+ for pupils (11-18 year-olds)	Erasmus+ for apprentices	Erasmus+ youth exchanges	Erasmus+ for young entrepreneurs	DiscoverEU	European Solidarity Corps	None of these	Don't know
EU27		49	33	22	33	19	10	8	16	5
BE		52	34	22	34	17	8	8	13	5
BG		40	40	29	33	29	15	13	11	4
CZ		54	35	22	40	15	9	7	11	7
DK		31	13	13	17	9	9	8	38	7
DE		39	26	22	23	15	10	8	27	5
EE		53	45	32	44	20	14	10	9	3
IE		44	28	19	25	19	13	11	18	3
EL		60	47	35	41	27	13	9	4	3
ES		59	35	20	38	29	10	7	8	4
FR		53	34	21	33	18	5	6	13	7
HR		56	45	20	42	21	13	15	9	3
IT		55	34	20	37	17	9	7	13	5
CY		65	58	40	48	23	6	4	6	2
LV		49	44	26	51	23	17	11	7	3
LT		52	40	16	37	21	14	9	9	5
LU		39	31	23	28	36	15	15	7	1
HU		40	35	23	31	18	10	6	22	6
MT		50	38	26	37	28	18	9	8	1
NL		36	26	20	24	17	11	10	24	3
AT		42	38	21	24	20	8	6	21	5
PL		53	43	34	47	21	9	9	12	4
PT		65	43	34	45	26	11	7	7	3
RO		53	37	16	30	23	15	10	10	5
SI		62	50	25	45	24	13	10	5	3
SK		55	40	14	42	18	7	6	11	7
FI		41	35	21	33	16	11	8	20	6
SE		26	17	10	18	11	13	8	38	9

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green/red the cell. The highest-ranking response (excluding 'none of these') for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

4. Youth and the environment

The survey results highlight a robust environmental consciousness among young EU citizens. About three-quarters of respondents (76%) 'agree' or 'tend to agree' with the statement **'I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment'**. Just over seven in ten respondents (72%), in total, agree **that they have learned to take care of the environment during their education and training** and 70% agree that **they would consider a party's environmental policy before deciding how to vote**. About two-thirds of respondents (66%) agree that **being in a job that contributes to a better environment is important to them personally**.

Individual country results¹

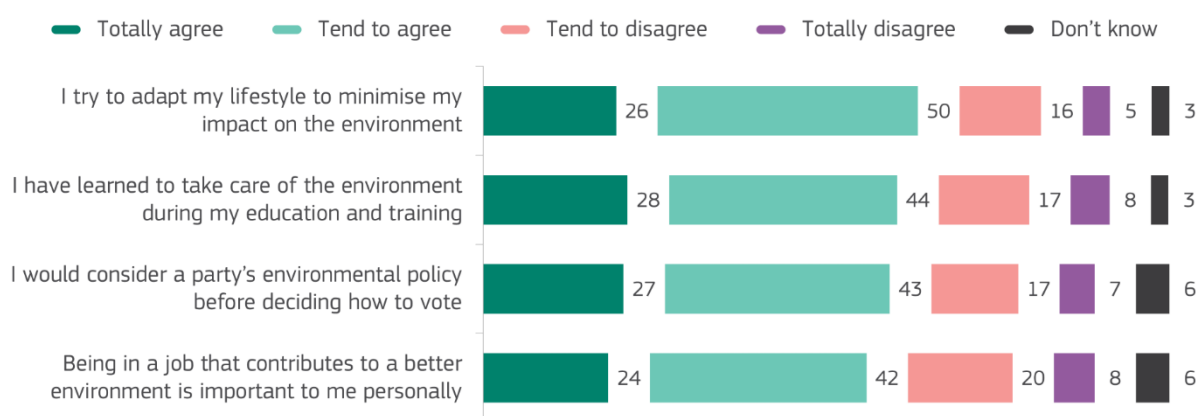
Across all Member States, a majority of young people 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' with the statement 'I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise

my impact on the environment'. The total level of agreement is the highest in Cyprus (87%), Luxembourg (86%), Malta, Portugal and Romania (all 85%) and the lowest in Denmark (63%).

In all Member States, more than six in ten young people agree with the statement 'I have learned to take care of the environment during my education and training' (from 86% in Portugal to 61% in Poland). Similarly, between 83% of respondents in Romania and 60% in Sweden, in total, agree with the statement 'I would consider a party's environmental policy before deciding how to vote'.

More than eight in ten respondents in Cyprus (88%), Romania (87%) and Greece (85%) agree that being in a job that contributes to a better environment is important to them personally; the level of agreement decreases to 55% in Belgium and Denmark, and 51% in Germany.

Q15 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



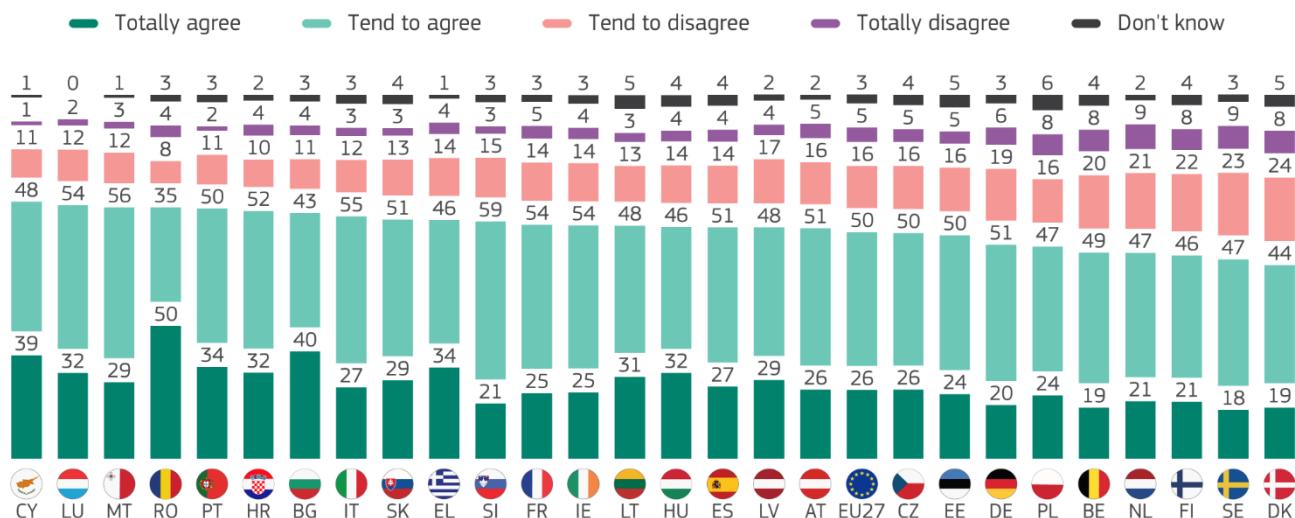
(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

¹ Due to rounding, it may happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q15_3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

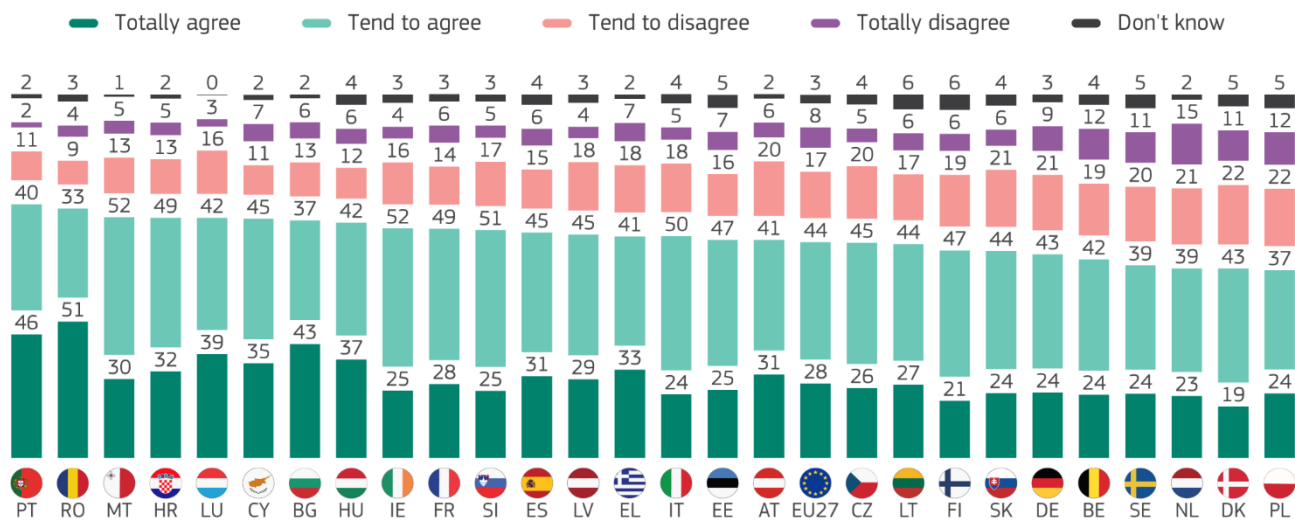
I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Q15_1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

I have learned to take care of the environment during my education and training

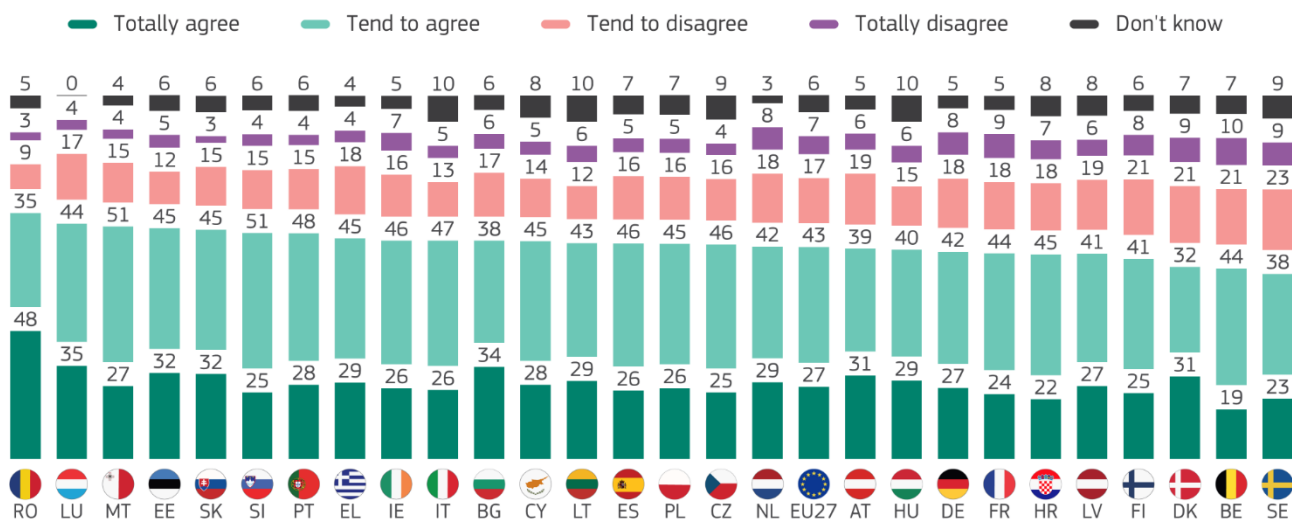


(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q15_4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

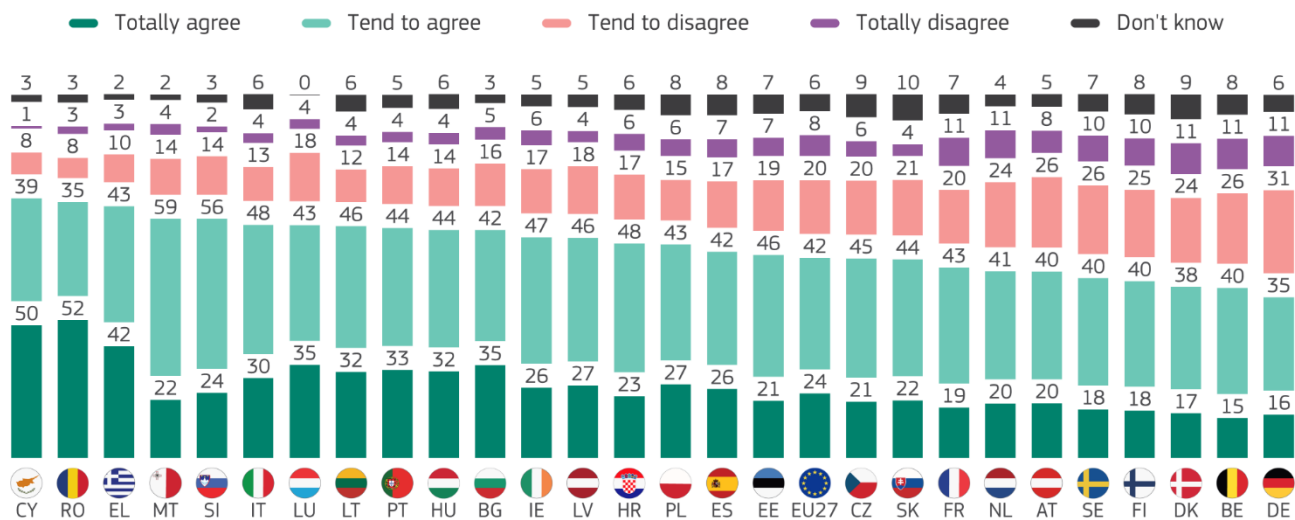
I would consider a party's environmental policy before deciding how to vote



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Q15_2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Being in a job that contributes to a better environment is important to me personally



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Differences in the level of agreement for the three statements about the environment across socio-demographic groups tend to be minor. Young women (78%) are somewhat more likely than men (74%) to 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' with the statement 'I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment'. The largest difference across age group is seen for the statement 'I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment' than

those aged 15-18: 78% of those aged 25-30 agree with this statement, compared to 73% of those aged 15-18. Higher educated respondents (78%) are more likely to agree with the statement 'I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment' than respondents with secondary education or lower (71%). Higher educated respondents (69%) are also somewhat more likely than lower educated respondents (65%) to agree with the statement 'I would consider a party's environmental policy before deciding how to vote'.

5. Youth and health

5.1. Health and exercise

Young Europeans were asked how often they 'exercise', meaning any form of physical activity done in a sport context, such as swimming, training in a fitness centre or a sports club or running in the park. About eight in ten young people surveyed (**81%**) report to exercise at least once a week. More specifically, **40% of young people surveyed report that they exercise two to four times per week, 21% do so more than four times per week and 20% exercise once a week.** One in seven young people (14%) engage in sports activities less than once a week.

Individual country results

In line with the EU average results, the proportion of young people reporting to exercise at least once a week is above 70% across all Member States. More specifically, the largest shares of respondents reporting to exercise more than four times per week are observed in Finland (34%) and Romania (31%); in contrast, just 10% of respondents in Malta exercise more than four times per week. The share of respondents exercising between two and four times per week ranges from 33% in Croatia and Romania to 44% in Ireland, Italy, Malta and the Netherlands and 45% in Luxembourg.

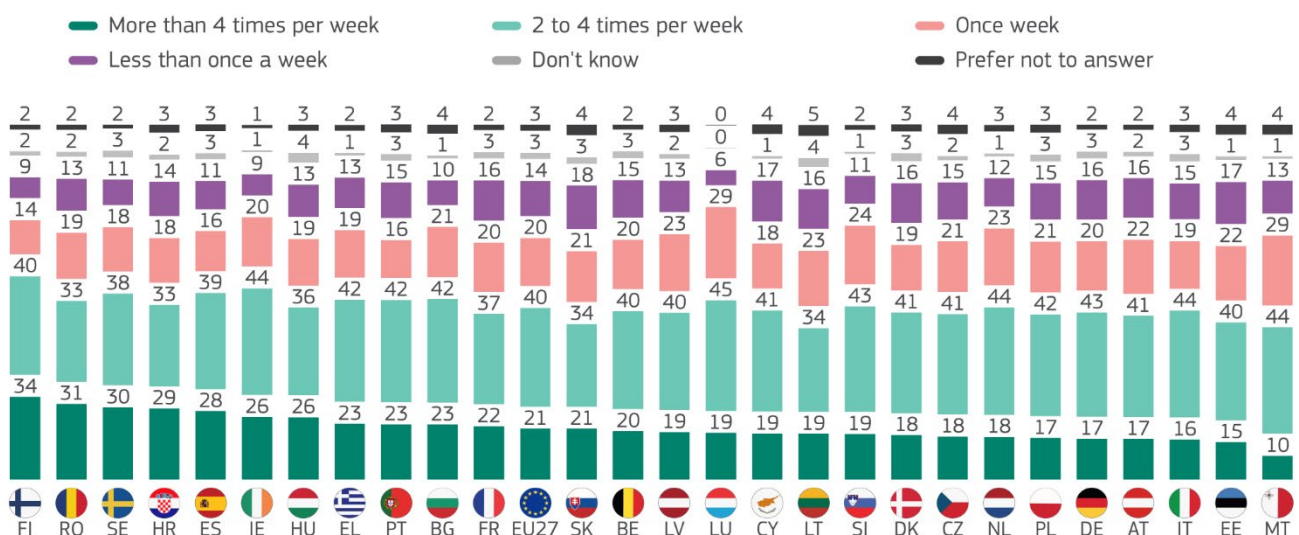
The proportion of respondents exercising less than once per week remains below 20% in all Member States, ranging from 6% in Luxembourg and 9% in Finland and Ireland, to 17% in Cyprus and Estonia, and 18% in Slovakia.

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that young men are more likely than young women to exercise. Notably, 27% of young men report to exercise more than four times per week, compared to 15% of young women. Young women (23%), on the other hand, are more likely than young men (17%) to reply that they exercise once a week. Young women (18%) are also more likely than young men (11%) to exercise less than once a week.

Looking at differences across age groups, younger respondents tend to exercise more frequently than older respondents: 25% of those aged 15-18 and 22% of those aged 19-25 reply that they exercise more than four times a week, compared to 17% of those aged 25-30. Respondents aged 25-30 (18%) are more likely than younger respondents (11%-13%) to exercise less than once a week.

Q16 How often do you exercise? By "exercise" we mean any form of physical activity which you do in a sport context such as swimming, training in a fitness centre or a sport club, running in the park.



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

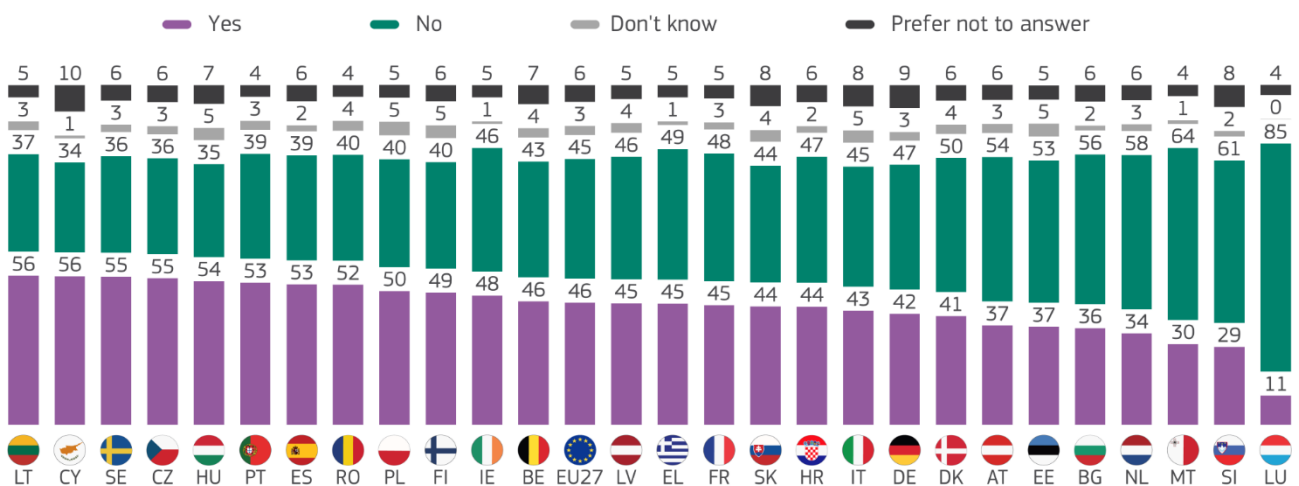
5.2. Mental health problems

Close to one in two respondents across the EU (46%) reply that, in the last 12 months, they have experienced an emotional or psychosocial problem (such as feeling depressed or feeling anxious). At the individual country level, this figure varies between 11% in Luxembourg and 56% in Cyprus and Lithuania. Luxembourg is joined at the lower end of the country ranking by Slovenia (29%) and Malta (30%), while countries close to Lithuania and Cyprus include Czechia and Sweden (both 55%), as well as Hungary (54%).

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women (55%) are more likely than young men (38%) to have experienced an emotional or psychosocial problem in the last 12 months. Older respondents, on the other hand, are more likely to report not having experienced an emotional or psychosocial problems in the last 12 months: 48% of those aged 25-30 have not experienced any problems, compared to 43% of those aged 15-18 and aged 19-24. In line with this, respondents with post-secondary education or higher (51%) are more likely to report not having experienced an emotional or psychosocial problems in the last 12 months, compared to respondents who have completed secondary education or lower (41%).

Q17 In the last 12 months, have you had any emotional or psychosocial problems (such as feeling depressed or feeling anxious)?



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

6. Digital skills and identifying disinformation

More than two-thirds of young people agree that their education has equipped them with the necessary digital skills to identify disinformation (28% 'totally agree' and 45% 'tend to agree'). About two in ten respondents disagree with this view (16% 'tend to disagree' and 5% 'totally disagree').

Across all EU Member States, over 60% of young people 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that their education has equipped them with the necessary digital skills to identify disinformation. The overall level of agreement is the highest in Malta and Luxembourg (both 85%), France (83%) and Romania (80%). Romania also stands out with the highest share of respondents who 'totally agree' with this statement (47% of respondents). The central European countries, Hungary (61%), Poland (63%) and Czechia (64%), are characterised by the lowest agreement levels.²

Socio-demographic considerations

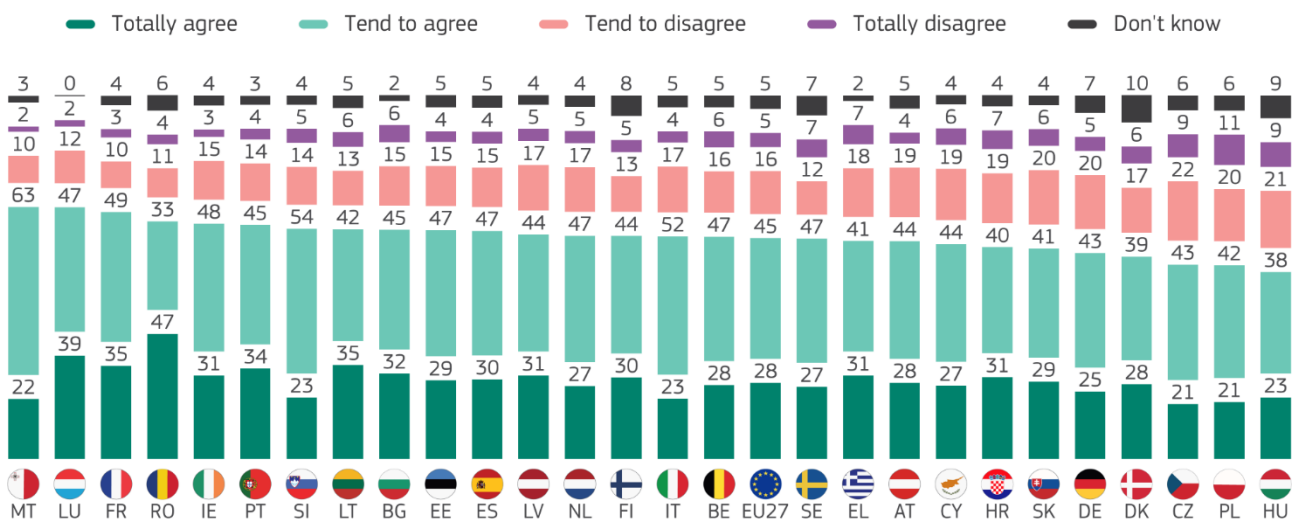
Young men (76%) are somewhat more likely than young women (72%) to agree that their education has equipped them with the necessary digital skills to identify disinformation than young women.

The youngest respondents are less likely to agree that their education has equipped them with the necessary digital skills to identify disinformation: 71% of those aged 15-18 agree with this statement, compared to 74% of those aged 25-30 and 74% of those aged 19-24.

Larger differences are observed across levels of education: 74% of respondents with post-secondary education or higher agree that their education has equipped them with the necessary digital skills to identify disinformation compared to 62% of those with secondary education or lower.

Q18 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

My education has equipped me with the necessary digital skills to identify disinformation.



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

² Due to rounding, it may happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

7. Impact of EU actions and priorities for the future

7.1. Impact of EU actions on daily life

When young people are asked if the actions taken by the EU have an impact on their daily life, two-thirds reply that they do (25% 'yes, very much' and 42% 'yes to some extent'). About one in four respondents think the EU has limited impact, or no impact at all, on their daily lives (19% 'no, not much' and 7% 'no, not at all').

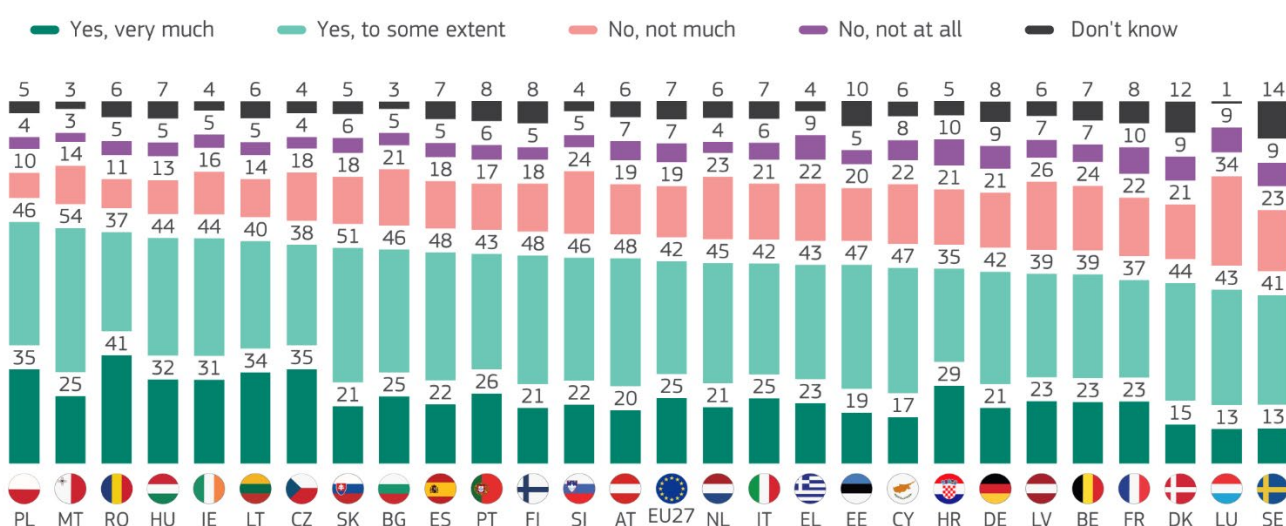
In all Member States, a majority of young people surveyed think that actions taken by the EU have an impact on their daily life, ranging from 82% in Poland and 80% in Malta, to 54% in Sweden and 56% in Luxembourg. In terms of the degree of impact on daily life, Romania is the only country where the share of respondents replying that actions taken by the EU 'very much' (41%) affect their daily life outnumber those who think that these do 'to some extent' (37%). The view that actions taken by the EU have 'no

impact at all' on daily life is shared by not more than one in ten respondents across all Member States (from 3% in Malta to 10% in France).³

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men (69%) are more likely than young women (65%) to report that actions taken by the EU have an impact on their daily life. Older respondents are also more likely to feel that actions taken by the EU have an impact their daily life: 68%-69% of respondents aged 19-30 feel this way, compared to 62% of those aged 15-18. Finally, the share of young people replying that action of the EU have an impact on their daily life is higher for respondents with post-secondary education or higher (65%) than for those with those with secondary education or lower (56%).

Q11 Would you say that actions taken by the EU have an impact on your daily life or not?



(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

³ Due to rounding, it may happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

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

Young people were also asked **what they expect of the EU for their generation** (they could select up to three answers from a list of nine).

In the first place comes **preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation**, which **37% of respondents expect from the EU**. The next three areas are: **fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities** (34%), **promoting human rights, democracy and**

common European values (30%) and **increasing job opportunities for young people** (28%). About a quarter of young people (26%) expect the EU to promote environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change and about a fifth (21%) more inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination.

Respondents are less likely to expect the EU to play a strong role in dealing with health challenges (17%), bring young people from different parts of the EU together (14%) or promoting the digitalisation of society (13%). Very small shares expect something else from the EU (3%) or 'don't know' (6%).

Q12 What do you expect of the European Union for your generation? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Individual country results

In 16 Member States, preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation is selected by the (joint) largest share of young people as (one of) their expectations from the EU for their generation. The share of young people expecting the EU to preserve peace, reinforce international security and promote international cooperation ranges from 29% in Spain and 30% in Ireland to 47% in Estonia and Austria.

In five Member States, the largest share of respondents expect the EU to fight poverty and economic and social inequalities. The proportion expecting this from the EU ranges from 25% in Malta and 26% in Denmark and the Netherlands, to 45% in Greece and 50% in Cyprus.

The proportion expecting the EU to promote human rights, democracy and common European values is the highest in Sweden (44%), followed by Czechia (37%). The share of young people expecting the EU to increase job opportunities for young people ranges from 19% in Denmark and 22% in Austria, France and the Netherlands, to 43% in Croatia and 47% in Cyprus.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women (39%) are more likely than young men (34%) to expect the EU to preserve peace, reinforcing international security and promote international cooperation. A similar pattern is also seen for promoting environmentally friendly

policy and fight climate change, increasing job opportunities for young people, and fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities. Young men (17%), on the other hand, are more likely than young women (9%) to expect the EU to promote the digitalisation of society.

There is also some variation across the age groups. For instance, respondents aged 25-30 (32%) are more likely to expect the EU to promote human rights, democracy and common European values than those aged 15-18 (25%). Respondents aged 15-18 (16%), however, are somewhat more likely than those aged 25-30 (12%) to expect the EU to bring young people from different parts of the EU together.

When looking at differences across levels of education, it is worth noting that young people with post-secondary education or higher (35%) are more likely than those with secondary education or lower (24%) to expect the EU to preserve peace, reinforce international security and promote international cooperation. Likewise, while 34% of young people with post-secondary education or higher expect the EU to promote environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change, this figure is 22% for young people with secondary education or lower education. In contrast, those with secondary education or lower (30%) are slightly more likely than those with post-secondary education or higher are more (26%) to expect the EU to increase job opportunities for young people.

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

Q12 What do you expect of the European Union for your generation? [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

		Preserving peace, reinforcing international security and promoting international cooperation	Fighting poverty and economic and social inequalities	Promoting human rights, democracy and common European values	Increasing job opportunities for young people	Promoting environmentally friendly policy and fight climate change	Promoting inclusive societies, including gender equality and anti-discrimination	Playing a strong role in dealing with health challenges	Bringing young people from different parts of the EU together	Promoting the digitalisation of society	Other	Don't know
EU27		37	34	30	28	26	21	17	14	13	3	6
BE		35	35	27	23	27	22	19	12	12	4	7
BG		32	38	26	33	26	23	23	19	9	2	4
CZ		37	32	37	29	25	17	12	14	18	3	6
DK		40	26	32	19	35	18	19	11	12	3	9
DE		39	35	30	23	26	19	15	17	20	4	6
EE		47	38	32	26	28	21	26	9	16	2	4
IE		30	29	31	33	29	23	21	21	13	2	4
EL		35	45	31	39	20	19	17	14	12	2	4
ES		29	36	29	37	28	23	14	14	13	3	6
FR		39	34	24	22	29	20	17	12	9	4	10
HR		36	39	31	43	22	17	19	16	13	2	5
IT		33	32	28	33	28	27	16	13	11	2	6
CY		42	50	30	47	24	13	14	9	11	4	4
LV		40	31	29	30	25	24	18	13	14	2	5
LT		35	28	31	33	28	20	16	14	12	4	7
LU		32	28	27	25	25	33	26	24	17	1	1
HU		35	33	28	34	22	17	19	8	9	5	9
MT		36	25	32	27	39	25	18	20	14	2	1
NL		34	26	31	22	31	23	22	18	15	2	5
AT		47	35	32	22	29	24	19	16	13	3	5
PL		42	35	32	35	22	16	21	15	11	3	6
PT		39	40	36	37	26	22	18	13	10	2	6
RO		33	34	30	30	18	19	24	14	12	3	4
SI		41	36	33	34	30	17	20	19	17	2	3
SK		39	35	32	30	23	16	16	15	17	4	7
FI		45	38	34	26	28	20	16	9	9	3	7
SE		41	35	44	27	26	19	13	10	10	4	7

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=26 189 – All respondents

Technical specifications

Between 3 and 12 April 2024, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 545 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture. The survey is coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, ‘Media monitoring and Eurobarometer’ unit. Flash Eurobarometer 545 covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 Member States of the European Union, and aged between 15 and 30 years.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who

have agreed to take part in research. Sampling quota were set based on age (15-18 year-olds, 19-24 year-olds and 25-30 year-olds), gender and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).





























Margin of error

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

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

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

Flash Eurobarometer 545
Youth and democracy

	Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15-30 (absolute number)	Population 15-30 (as % of EU27 population)
EU27 	26 189	3.4.2024-12.4.2024	78 221 169	100%
BE 	1 069	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	2 249 447	2.88%
BG 	1 030	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	920 465	1.18%
CZ 	1 021	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	1 767 331	2.26%
DK 	1 067	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	1 215 403	1.55%
DE 	1 056	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	14 515 398	18.56%
EE 	1 021	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	225 826	0.29%
IE 	1 018	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	1 031 833	1.32%
EL 	1 012	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	1 690 799	2.16%
ES 	1 015	3.4.2024-10.4.2024	8 190 188	10.47%
FR 	1 018	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	12 719 375	16.26%
HR 	1 015	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	654 661	0.84%
IT 	1 019	3.4.2024-9.4.2024	9 467 109	12.10%
CY 	509	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	198 460	0.25%
LV 	1 044	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	296 653	0.38%
LT 	1 028	3.4.2024-12.4.2024	470 551	0.60%
LU 	502	3.4.2024-12.4.2024	134 181	0.17%
HU 	1 017	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	1 694 791	2.17%
MT 	546	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	110 351	0.14%
NL 	1 022	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	3 583 479	4.58%
AT 	1 034	3.4.2024-10.1.4.2024	1 667 816	2.13%
PL 	1 008	3.4.2024-10.4.2024	6 166 831	7.88%
PT 	1 023	3.4.2024-12.4.2024	1 745 534	2.23%
RO 	1 006	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	3 206 690	4.10%
SI 	1 046	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	335 811	0.43%
SK 	1 006	3.4.2024-12.4.2024	919 850	1.18%
FI 	1 027	3.4.2024-11.4.2024	1 032 427	1.32%
SE 	1 010	3.4.2024-10.4.2024	2 009 909	2.57%

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

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

(UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-8)

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

ASK ALL

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-7)

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

ASK IF Q2 = 9

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9)

I don't have time	1
I'm not interested	2
I cannot afford it	3
I have not yet thought about it	4
I don't know how to do this	5
I don't understand the issues enough	6
Nobody has ever asked or invited me to take part	7
I did not know that I could do this	8
These activities are too far away. It is difficult to get there from my home (e.g. by public transport)	9
Other	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q4a In the past year, have you taken any action to change society by, for example, signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician?

(ONE ANSWER)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q4a = 1

Q4b In which areas did you try to change society (by, for example, signing a petition, participating in a rally, or sending a letter to a politician)?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-7)

Climate change and environmental protection	1
Health and well-being	2
Economic inequality and welfare expenditure	3
Equal rights regardless of gender, race or sexuality	4
Human rights	5
Wars and conflicts	6
Democracy and rule of law	7
Other	8
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q5 Are you familiar with any of the following ways to engage with the European Union?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9)

Citizens' dialogue, EU Youth Dialogue or EU Youth Conference	1
Public consultations	2
European elections	3
EU social media channels and websites (i.e. European Youth Portal)	4
Visit of the EU institutions	5
The European Youth Week or the European Youth Event	6
Contacting a Commissioner or an MEP	7
Participation in events organised by the EU in your country	8
European Citizens' Initiative	9
None of these	10
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q6 Which of the following sources do you use to keep yourself informed about the EU?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-7)

Social media	1
Online press, podcasts and/or news platforms	2
Written (printed) press (e.g. newspapers, weekly or monthly magazine, etc.)	3
TV	4
Radio	5
Conversations with friends, family or colleagues	6
School or university	7
Other	8
None, I don't stay informed about the EU	9
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q7 Have you ever taken part in any of the following activities?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-5)

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

ASK IF Q7 = 6

Q8 What stopped you from taking part in such activities? Select all that apply.

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9)

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

ASK IF Q7 = 1/2/3/4/5

Q9 Do you agree or disagree that taking part in these activities...?

Select all that you agree with.

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9)

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

ASK ALL

Q10 Below are some EU-funded opportunities for young people to stay in another EU country. Which, if any, have you heard of?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-7, KEEP 1-5 GROUPED)

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

ASK ALL

Q11 Would you say that actions taken by the EU have an impact on your daily life or not?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Yes, very much	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not much	3
No, not at all	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q12 What do you expect of the European Union for your generation?
You can select up to three answers.**

(UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9)

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

ASK ALL

Q13 Do you intend to vote in the upcoming European elections?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Yes, I am eligible and intend to vote	1
No, even though I am eligible, I do not intend to vote	2
I am not eligible to vote	3
I am unsure about my eligibility or my intention to vote	4
Prefer not to answer	999

ASK IF Q13 IS 2 OR 4

Q14 What are your reasons for not planning to vote or being unsure about voting in the European elections?

(UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10)

I was not aware of the elections	1
I believe my vote will not change anything	2
I am not interested in politics in general	3
I distrust the political system in general	4
I do not like any political party or candidate	5
I usually don't vote in political elections	6
I am opposed to the European Union	7
I believe that the European Union does not sufficiently deal with problems that concern people like me	8
I don't understand very well the role of the European Union	9
I am not interested in the topics discussed during the campaign	10
Other	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q15 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (RANDOMISE 1-4)

I have learned to take care of the environment during my education and training	1
Being in a job that contributes to a better environment is important to me personally	2
I try to adapt my lifestyle to minimise my impact on the environment	3
I would consider a party's environmental policy before deciding how to vote	4

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q16 How often do you exercise? By "exercise" we mean any form of physical activity which you do in a sport context such as swimming, training in a fitness centre or a sport club, running in the park.

(SINGLE ANSWER)

More than 4 times per week	1
2 to 4 times per week	2
Once a week	3
Less than once a week	4
Prefer not to answer	999
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q17 In the last 12 months, have you had any emotional or psychosocial problems (such as feeling depressed or feeling anxious)?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Yes	1
No	2
Prefer not to answer	999
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q18 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
My education has equipped me with the necessary digital skills to identify
disinformation.**

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	998

