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# European Youth in 2016

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Special Eurobarometer of  
the European Parliament

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## STUDY

Public Opinion Monitoring Series  
Directorate-General for Communication

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Published by EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service

PE 582.005 - May 2016



## EUROBAROMETER SURVEY

Analytical Synthesis

Socio-demographic Annex

Thematic Factsheets

National Factsheets

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## DESK RESEARCH

Report



## REVIEW OF EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

Main edition

Update

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### **Technical specifications**

Coverage: EU28  
Population: 10 294 Europeans aged 16–30 years  
Methodology: Face-to-face  
Fieldwork: 9–25 April 2016, survey conducted by TNS opinion

### **Note**

During the fieldwork for the Special 85.1 EB of the European Parliament devoted to the perceptions and expectations of Europeans and the fight against terrorism, which will be published during June 2016, 27 969 respondents were interviewed. This survey also includes a part focusing on young Europeans. For this 10 294 young people aged 16–30 were interviewed.

Readers are reminded that the results of a survey are estimates, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, depends on the sample size and the observed percentage. For around 400 interviews (a sample size often at Member State level for surveys of young people), the real percentage, i.e. if the whole population had been interviewed, fluctuates between the following confidence intervals:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Margins of error</b>	+/- 2.9 points	+/- 3.9 points	+/- 4.5 points	+/- 4.8 points	+/- 4.9 points

## INTRODUCTION

Focusing on young Europeans, this survey was conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union, **from 9 to 25 April 2016 by TNS opinion** at the request of the European Parliament.

The publication of these results coincides with the ***Europe Youth Event 2016 (EYE2016)*** organised by the European Parliament on 20 and 21 May 2016 in Strasbourg.

At this event, **7000 participants aged between 16 and 30** will reflect, debate and propose new ideas on the state of the world, the future of the European Union and democracy, the fight against unemployment, tomorrow's world of work and sustainable development in Europe.

As for all surveys of this type, any analysis must take account of the national, European and international **background** against which the interviews were conducted.

**At the national level**, first and foremost there were the tragic **attacks** in Brussels on 22 March 2016, following other terrorist attacks in the European Union, including those in France in January and November 2015, Denmark in February 2015, the United Kingdom in July 2005 and Spain in March 2004.

**A number of elections and referendum** were held in the run-up to the fieldwork.

There were general elections in Ireland on 26 February. There were also parliamentary elections in Slovakia on 5 March, and three regional elections in Germany 10 March (Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony-Anhalt).

In Austria, the first round of the presidential election took place on 24 April. Elections are on the way in Cyprus, where the next parliamentary elections will be held on 22 May 2016, in Estonia where presidential elections are planned for 29 August, and in Lithuania, where the next parliamentary elections will take place on 9 October 2016. In Spain, the breakdown in negotiations to form a government following the 20 December elections has led to the announcement of fresh elections on 26 June 2016.

Several referendums have recently been held in the EU. On 6 April, the Dutch opposed the association agreement between the EU and Ukraine in an advisory referendum, while on 3 December 2015 a majority in Denmark rejected a proposal to strengthen participation in EU justice and police policies.

On 17 April 2016, Italy held a referendum on the abolition of off-shore gas and oil exploitation. The vote was declared invalid because it failed to reach the 50% threshold. In June, they will also hold municipal elections in a large number of Italian cities, including the largest among them.

To all this can be added the official launch on 15 April of the British campaign ahead of the referendum on whether they remain in or leave the EU, scheduled for 23 June 2016.

**Across the EU, mass migration** continues, with all its human and political consequences. It was in the context that an agreement was signed between the EU and Turkey on 18 March 2016.

**On the international stage**, the news continues to be dominated by the **conflict in Syria** and the **migration crisis**.

Finally, we should also highlight the **Panama Papers**, which began to be published on 3 April 2016.

The analysis of the results of this European Parliament Eurobarometer demonstrates the very significant impact of some of these background events on the responses of the interviewees.

**Readers should note that the European average is weighted and that the six most populous Member States account for around 70% of this average (Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Spain and Poland).**

## THE MAIN LESSONS

### 1. An impression of exclusion, due to the crisis

- *More than half of young people in Europe have the impression that, in their country, the young have been marginalised and excluded from economic and social life by the crisis.*
- *This is particularly the case for the immense majority of those young people who have been compelled to leave their country in order to study or work elsewhere in the EU.*
- **At the European level 57% of young people** report this sense of exclusion, while 39% do not agree.
- An **absolute majority** of respondents feel excluded in **20 countries**, though there are wide national differences and divergences of up to 66 points.

Unsurprisingly, the rates are **very high** in the **countries worst affected by the crisis**, and where there is **high youth unemployment**: 93% of young people in Greece feel excluded because of the crisis, as do 86% in Portugal, 81% in Cyprus and 79% in Spain. In contrast, only 27% of young people in Germany, 28% in Malta and 31% in Denmark feel excluded.

- However, in Europe as a whole, **few young people really feel compelled to leave their country because of the crisis (15%)**.

While this figure seems low, the **national results are very disparate**, and as a result the great majority (80%) of these 15% feel that they have been left out of economic and social life in their own country. At the national level this “**enforced mobility**” affects 51% of young people in Cyprus, 43% in Greece and 41% in Portugal.

### 2. A national education system well adapted to the world of work in 19 Member States

- *At the European level, an absolute majority of young people (59%) say that their national education system is well adapted to the current world of work.*
- These respondents are particularly likely to be people in countries **where the young feel least left out of economic life** on account of the crisis (Germany, Malta and Denmark).

- While this opinion is shared by a majority of young people in 19 Member States, **national variations** are nevertheless as high as **56 percentage points**. In Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, France and Croatia, more than half the respondents believe that **their education does not meet the demands of the world of work**.

### 3. Young Europeans are disinclined to travel to study or find work

- ***A large majority of young Europeans (61%) do not want to study, undergo training or work in another EU country, while 32% would like to do so. The survey results also show that they travel little for the purpose of education or employment.***

- Across the EU as a whole, **88% of young people aged 16 at 30 years have never travelled to another EU country to study or work**.

Only 12% say they **have previously studied, taken training or worked in another EU country**. The most mobile respondents were found in Luxembourg (48%), Lithuania (25%), and Latvia and Estonia (at 23% each). The first three of these are among the countries which send the most students on Erasmus exchanges programmes, in proportion to their student populations.

### 4. The “Youth Guarantee”: a little-known initiative

- ***The Youth Guarantee initiative, launched in 2010 by the European Parliament, is not familiar to young people,***

- **Three-quarters of whom (76%) have never heard** of this scheme for combatting youth unemployment.
- Of the **24% who have heard of it**, 17% do not know what it is exactly, and only 7% know about it in detail.

### 5. The importance of learning about the EU and voting in European elections

- ***90% of respondents say that it is important for young European to learn about the EU and how its institutions work.***

- ***For more than half, voting in European elections is the best way of participating effectively in public life in the EU.***

- 51% of respondents say that **voting in European elections** is the best way to **take part in civic life** in the EU.



At the national level, “**voting in European elections**” is mentioned the most by young people in Sweden (84%), France (70%) and Finland (68%). Respondents could give up to three answers.

However, **note that the actual electoral behaviour of the respondents** is very different. Across the EU, the turnout in the 2014 European elections<sup>1</sup> was 42.61%, including 27.8% of voters aged 18-24 years and 51.3% of those aged 55 years and over.

Though it is true that in Sweden the young (65.5%) voted more than their elders aged 55 and over (48.5%), they are the only young people in the EU to have done so more than older voters.

In France, 24.7% of 18-24 year-olds voted, compared with 56.5% of people aged 55 years and over; and in Finland only 10.4% of the youngest group did so, compared with 43.2% of those aged 55+.

- **Several individual** actions were mentioned as important ways of participating effectively in public life in the EU.
  - **Individually helping the most needy** received 30% of mentions across the EU as a whole, with the highest scores in Cyprus (48%), Lithuania (45%) and the Netherlands (44%).
  - **Taking part in political debates on the websites or online social networks of the European institutions** was mentioned by 21% of young people. This answer was most likely to be found in Denmark (30%), Croatia (29%), and Greece, the United Kingdom and Germany, all at 27%.
- Young people next cited **taking part in demonstrations** (19%), **joining associations, NGOs** (18%), **using the citizens’ initiative** (17%) or **joining a political party** (12%) or **a trade union** (12%).

## 6. A significant proportion of young people say online social networks represent progress for democracy

- **Very active on the Internet and in online social networks, a majority of young Europeans believe that online social networks represent “progress for democracy, because they allow everyone to take part in public debate” (46%).**

This opinion is held by **an absolute majority of young people in 20 Member States**, led by Sweden (71%), Finland (68%), and the Czech Republic and Italy (both 63%). This view is also a little more widespread among students (49%).

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<sup>1</sup>European Parliament, Post-election survey 2014, Analytical overview. Publication: October 2014.

- **For 27% of respondents, online social networks represent “a risk for democracy, because of the inappropriate use that may be made of personal data”.** This is especially the case in France (47%), Belgium (42%) and Ireland (39%).
- **16%** of respondents spontaneously say that online social networks represent **a risk and progress equally**; young people in Germany are the most likely to give this answer, as almost a third do so (32%).

## **7. The significant involvement of young people in sustainable development**

- ***Very large numbers of young Europeans have adopted daily practices to protect the environment and combat climate change.***

They report that they:

- Systematically sort their waste (63%);
- Reduce their consumption of disposable items (47%);
- Reduce their water and energy consumption at home (46%);
- Systematically buy local products (25%);
- Use more environmentally-friendly means of transport (23%);
- Use their cars less often and more efficiently (22%);
- Carry out works to insulate their homes better (15%);
- Avoid travelling by plane for short-haul flights (9%).

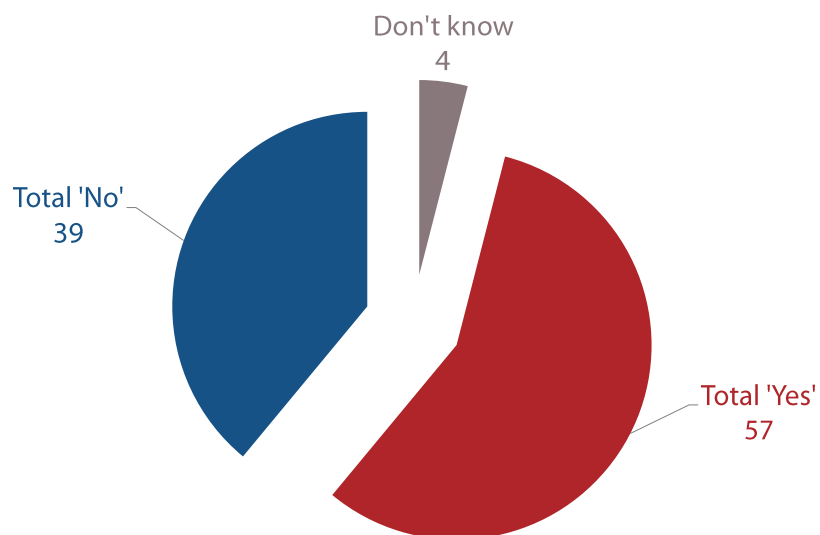
## EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL RESULTS

### I. THE YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT

#### 1. A feeling of exclusion due to the crisis

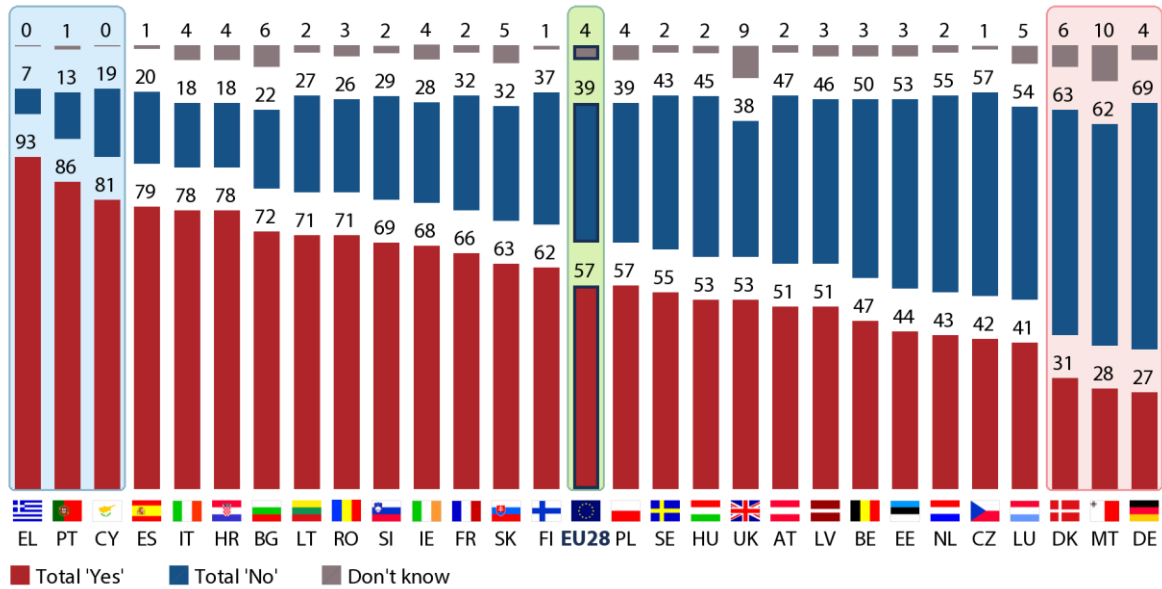
a) *European average*

**QA5** Do you have the feeling that in (OUR COUNTRY), young people have been marginalised by the economic crisis, that is to say excluded from economic and social life? (%)







b) National results

**QA5** Do you have the feeling that in (OUR COUNTRY), young people have been marginalised by the economic crisis, that is to say excluded from economic and social life? (%)



c) *Socio-demographic results*

**QA5** Do you have the feeling that in (OUR COUNTRY), young people have been marginalised by the economic crisis, that is to say excluded from economic and social life? (%)

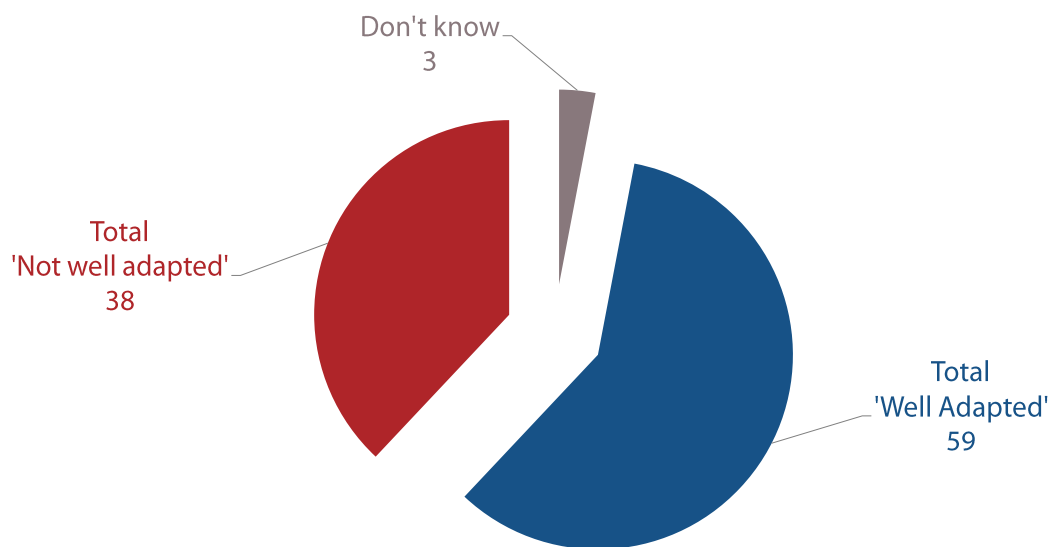
	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU28	57	39	4
 Gender			
Male	56	40	4
Female	59	37	4
 Age			
16-20	53	43	4
21-25	59	37	4
26-30	60	36	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	62	31	7
16-19	59	37	4
20+	61	36	3
Still studying	54	42	4
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	60	35	5
Managers	50	49	1
Other white collars	55	40	5
Manual workers	58	37	5
House persons	71	26	3
Unemployed	73	24	3
Students	54	42	4



## 2. Perceptions on the adequacy of the educational system and the labour market

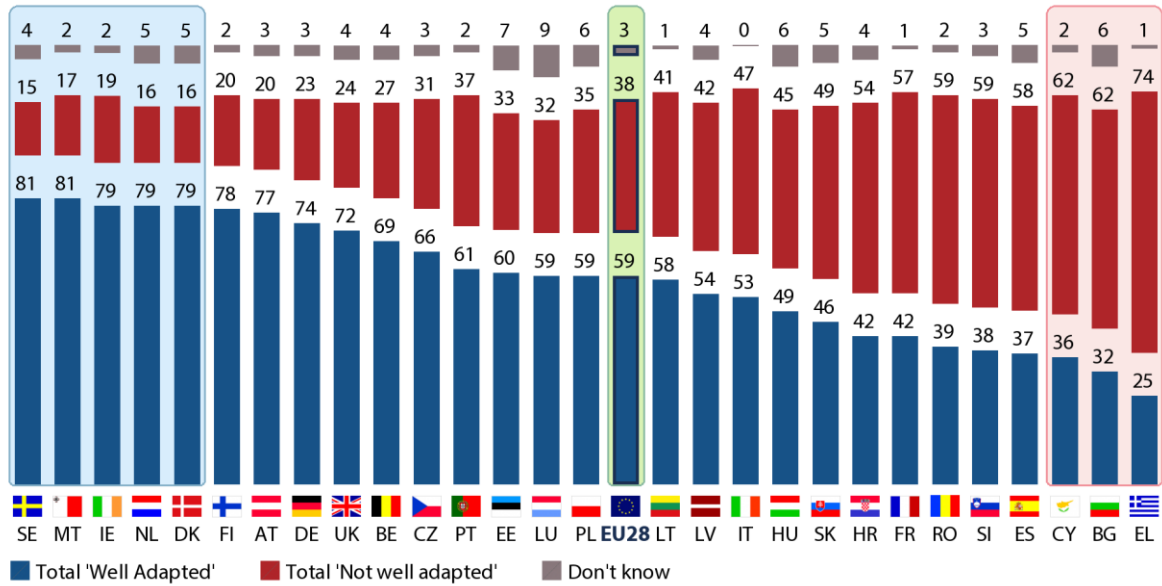
a) *European average*

**QA2** Do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY), training, school and university education are well adapted or not to the current world of work? (%)



b) National results





**QA2** Do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY), training, school and university education are well adapted or not to the current world of work? (%)





c) *Socio-demographic results*

**QA2** Do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY), training, school and university education are well adapted or not to the current world of work? (%)

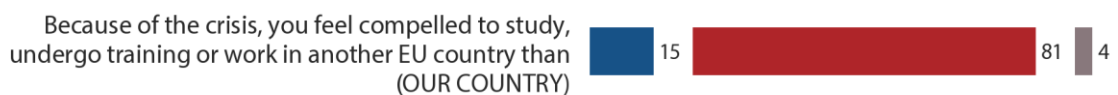
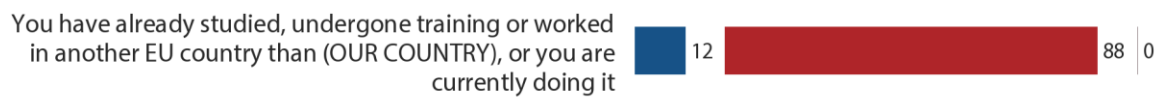
	Total 'Well Adapted'	Total 'Not well adapted'	Don't know
EU28	59	38	3
 Gender			
Male	59	38	3
Female	58	38	4
 Age			
16-20	64	33	3
21-25	57	40	3
26-30	54	42	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	48	45	7
16-19	55	41	4
20+	57	41	2
Still studying	63	34	3
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	50	45	5
Managers	64	34	2
Other white collars	59	37	4
Manual workers	58	39	3
House persons	44	49	7
Unemployed	44	52	4
Students	63	34	3



### 3. Young people and mobility in the EU

a) *European average*

**QA1** The EU allows the free movement of people and offers its citizens the opportunity to follow a vocational training course, study and work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY). For each of the following statements regarding mobility within the European Union, please tell me whether it applies to you. (%)



Yes



No



Don't know





b) National results

**QA1** The EU allows the free movement of people and offers its citizens the opportunity to follow a vocational training course, study and work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY). For each of the following statements regarding mobility within the European Union, please tell me whether it applies to you. (%)

<b>You have already studied, undergone training or worked in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY), or you are currently doing it</b>					<b>You want to study, undergo training or work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY)</b>					<b>Because of the crisis, you feel compelled to study, undergo training or work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY)</b>				
	Yes	No	Don't know			Yes	No	Don't know			Yes	No	Don't know	
EU28	12	88	0		EU28	32	61	7		EU28	15	81	4	
BE	18	81	1		BE	36	58	6		BE	10	85	5	
BG	13	87	0		BG	48	46	6		BG	39	51	10	
CZ	9	90	1		CZ	24	68	8		CZ	8	88	4	
DK	11	89	0		DK	45	42	13		DK	4	92	4	
DE	11	89	0		DE	18	74	8		DE	1	99	0	
EE	23	77	0		EE	52	32	16		EE	13	75	12	
IE	16	84	0		IE	36	56	8		IE	15	79	6	
EL	6	94	0		EL	44	54	2		EL	43	54	3	
ES	9	91	0		ES	36	58	6		ES	25	71	4	
FR	8	92	0		FR	32	64	4		FR	12	87	1	
HR	9	90	1		HR	32	61	7		HR	26	68	6	
IT	5	95	0		IT	41	52	7		IT	26	66	8	
CY	22	78	0		CY	55	44	1		CY	51	48	1	
LV	23	77	0		LV	49	45	6		LV	20	76	4	
LT	25	75	0		LT	50	44	6		LT	23	74	3	
LU	48	51	1		LU	41	54	5		LU	7	91	2	
HU	8	92	0		HU	29	69	2		HU	24	70	6	
MT	12	87	1		MT	51	42	7		MT	16	73	11	
NL	18	82	0		NL	28	63	9		NL	4	94	2	
AT	14	86	0		AT	28	64	8		AT	6	88	6	
PL	11	88	1		PL	27	61	12		PL	16	71	13	
PT	12	88	0		PT	33	61	6		PT	41	49	10	
RO	15	85	0		RO	44	51	5		RO	34	61	5	
SI	12	87	1		SI	48	45	7		SI	26	69	5	
SK	15	85	0		SK	35	58	7		SK	32	62	6	
FI	12	87	1		FI	53	40	7		FI	9	88	3	
SE	19	81	0		SE	57	33	10		SE	2	97	1	
UK	16	84	0		UK	28	67	5		UK	8	90	2	

c) Socio-demographic results

**QA1** The EU allows the free movement of people and offers its citizens the opportunity to follow a vocational training course, study and work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY). For each of the following statements regarding mobility within the European Union, please tell me whether it applies to you. (%)

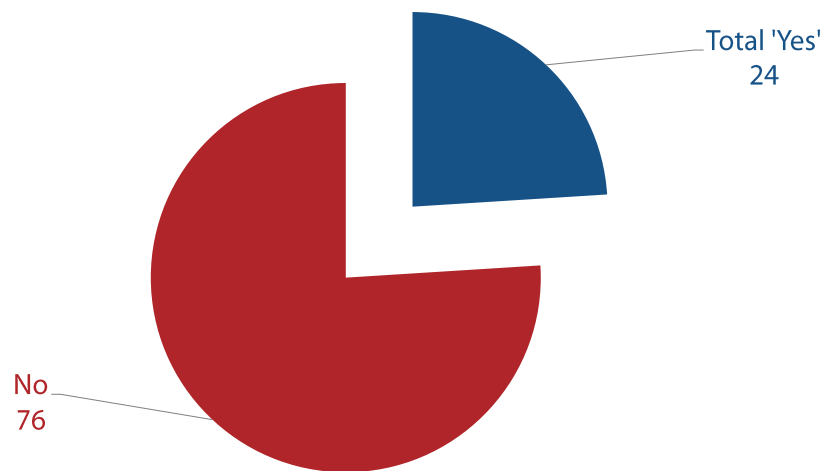
	You have already studied, undergone training or worked in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY), or you are currently doing it			You want to study, undergo training or work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY)			Because of the crisis, you feel compelled to study, undergo training or work in another EU country than (OUR COUNTRY)		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	12	88	0	32	61	7	15	81	4
 Gender									
Male	12	88	0	34	58	8	16	80	4
Female	11	88	1	30	65	5	15	81	4
 Age									
16-20	6	94	0	42	50	8	17	78	5
21-25	12	88	0	34	58	8	16	80	4
26-30	16	84	0	21	74	5	13	84	3
 Education (End of)									
15-	8	92	0	15	82	3	11	87	2
16-19	10	90	0	21	74	5	13	85	2
20+	16	84	0	24	70	6	14	82	4
Still studying	10	90	0	47	44	9	18	76	6
 Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	21	79	0	19	74	7	10	84	6
Managers	17	83	0	20	74	6	6	90	4
Other white collars	11	89	0	22	73	5	12	86	2
Manual workers	14	86	0	22	73	5	12	86	2
House persons	8	92	0	15	80	5	17	80	3
Unemployed	9	91	0	31	65	4	24	73	3
Students	10	90	0	47	44	9	18	76	6



#### 4. The 'Youth guarantee'

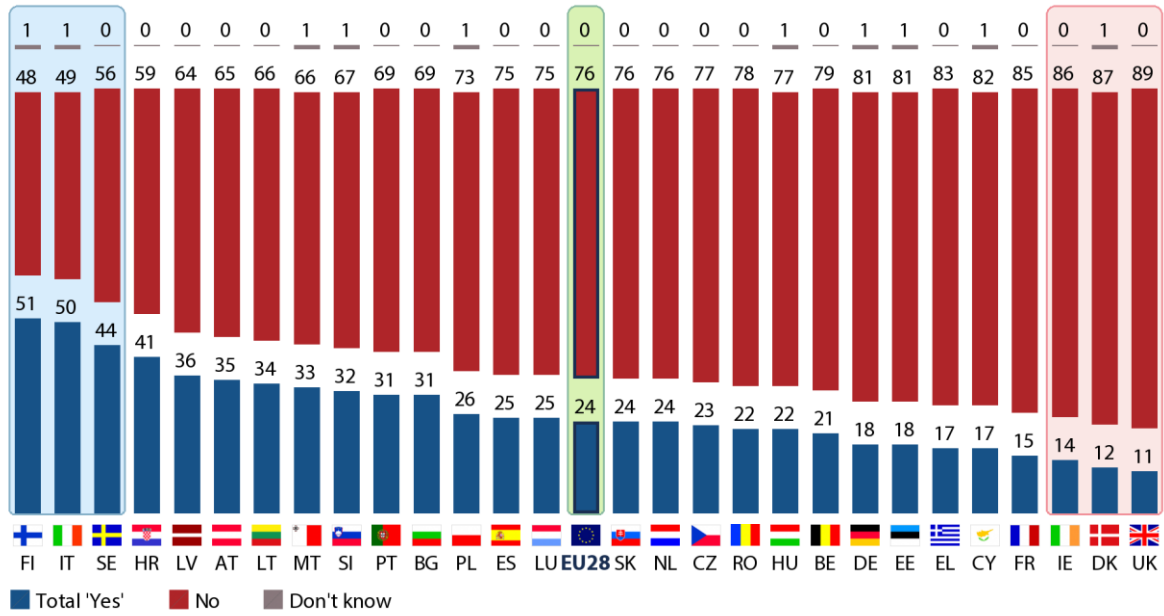
a) *European average*

**QA4** Have you ever heard of the EU's initiative called "Youth Guarantee" which is intended to combat youth unemployment? (%)



b) National results

**QA4** Have you ever heard of the EU's initiative called "Youth Guarantee" which is intended to combat youth unemployment? (%)



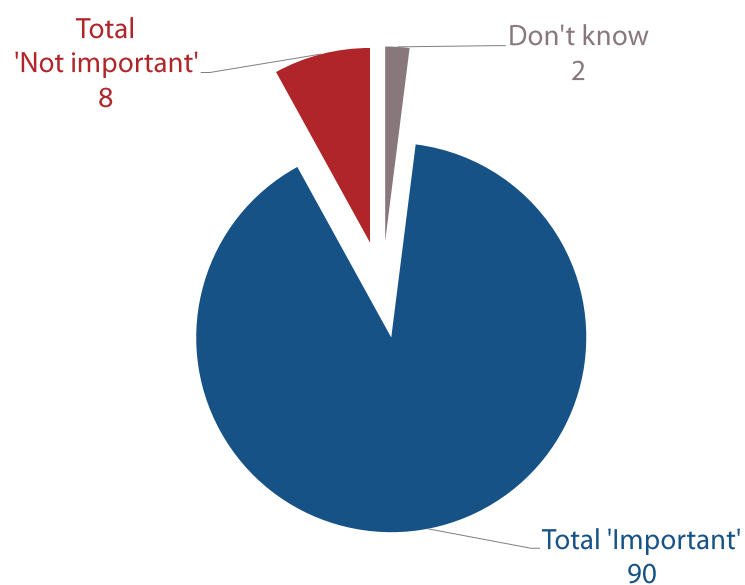


## II. KNOWLEDGE OF THE EU AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

### 1. The importance of learning about the EU

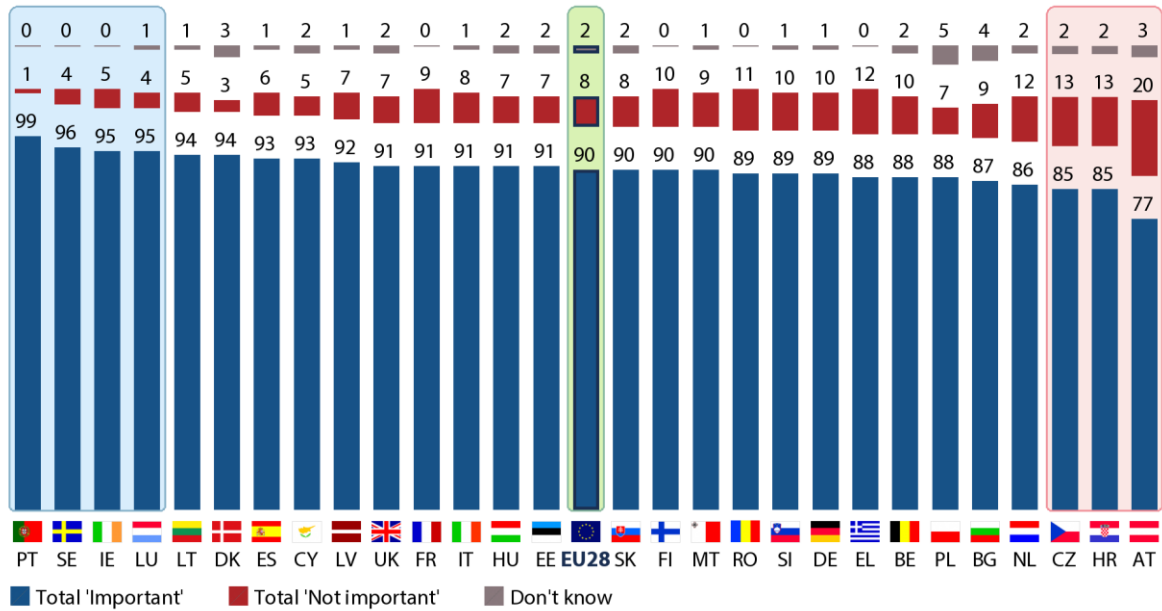
a) *European average*

**QA3** How important or not do you think it is to teach young Europeans about the EU and how its institutions work? (%)



b) National results

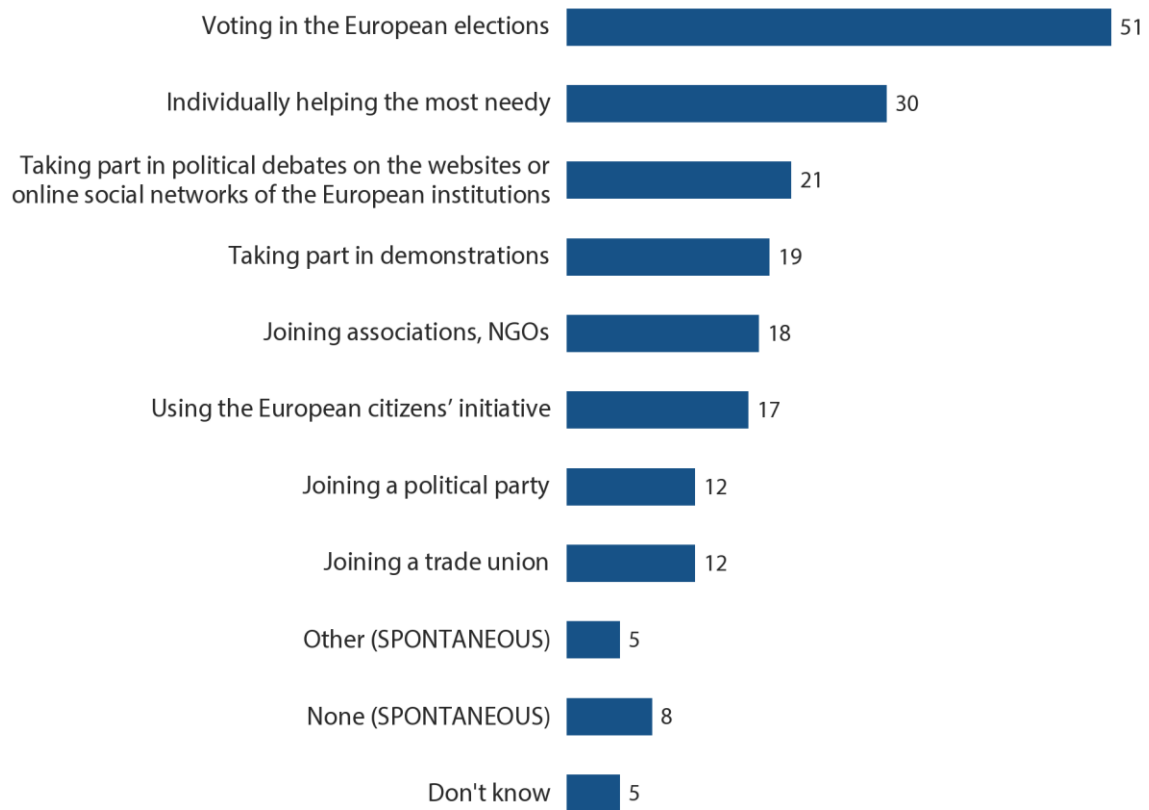
**QA3** How important or not do you think it is to teach young Europeans about the EU and how its institutions work? (%)



## 2. Civic participation within the EU






























a) European average

**QA7** For you personally what are the best ways of participating effectively in public life in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)







b) National results

**QA7** For you personally what are the best ways of participating effectively in public life in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Voting in the European elections	Individually helping the most needy	Taking part in political debates on the websites or online social networks of the European institutions	Taking part in demonstrations	Joining associations, NGOs	Using the European citizens' initiative	Joining a political party	Joining a trade union
EU28		51	30	21	19	18	17	12	12
SE		84	23	21	17	27	14	33	20
FR		70	37	21	28	33	17	7	7
FI		68	21	14	19	18	12	8	41
NL		66	44	16	8	17	18	12	17
LU		65	26	18	22	23	18	10	7
IE		59	33	24	21	14	17	11	16
UK		57	28	27	13	11	8	14	21
DK		54	23	30	15	18	12	22	34
DE		54	28	27	19	9	15	15	9
BE		52	30	19	16	27	12	13	16
MT		51	35	24	14	32	32	9	9
AT		51	28	26	22	18	16	20	17
ES		49	34	16	20	23	22	6	6
IT		44	23	17	26	13	30	12	9
EL		41	42	27	20	12	28	4	6
BG		40	23	18	7	18	15	5	3
CZ		38	23	21	19	22	14	9	3
RO		37	27	16	17	19	15	10	10
SK		36	31	18	12	17	15	9	6
LV		35	38	26	11	17	21	13	16
PL		35	32	18	16	21	17	6	8
EE		34	35	19	11	19	28	12	12
PT		34	25	23	15	15	17	29	10
HR		32	30	29	17	37	29	18	9
LT		32	45	16	9	21	32	7	14
HU		32	25	8	6	14	17	5	6
SI		29	41	22	23	10	15	9	7
CY		26	48	17	19	20	24	6	12

c) Socio-demographic results

**QA7** For you personally what are the best ways of participating effectively in public life in the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	Voting in the European elections	Individually helping the most needy	Taking part in political debates on the websites or online social networks of the European institutions	Taking part in demonstrations	Joining associations, NGOs	Using the European citizens' initiative	Joining a political party	Joining a trade union
EU28	51	30	21	19	18	17	12	12
 Gender								
Male	51	27	22	18	18	16	13	13
Female	52	33	21	19	19	18	10	10
 Age								
16-20	48	31	22	20	17	16	13	11
21-25	54	32	22	19	20	18	13	11
26-30	52	28	20	17	17	18	10	12
 Education (End of)								
15-	39	27	11	20	10	11	5	11
16-19	48	32	19	18	13	16	11	12
20+	58	29	22	16	20	17	11	13
Still studying	51	30	24	21	21	19	13	10
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	47	33	20	17	16	15	7	9
Managers	66	25	23	16	20	13	17	18
Other white collars	57	26	27	17	16	21	12	12
Manual workers	50	31	18	17	13	13	11	14
House persons	41	32	14	14	14	12	5	6
Unemployed	44	34	15	21	20	21	10	8
Students	51	30	24	21	21	19	13	10

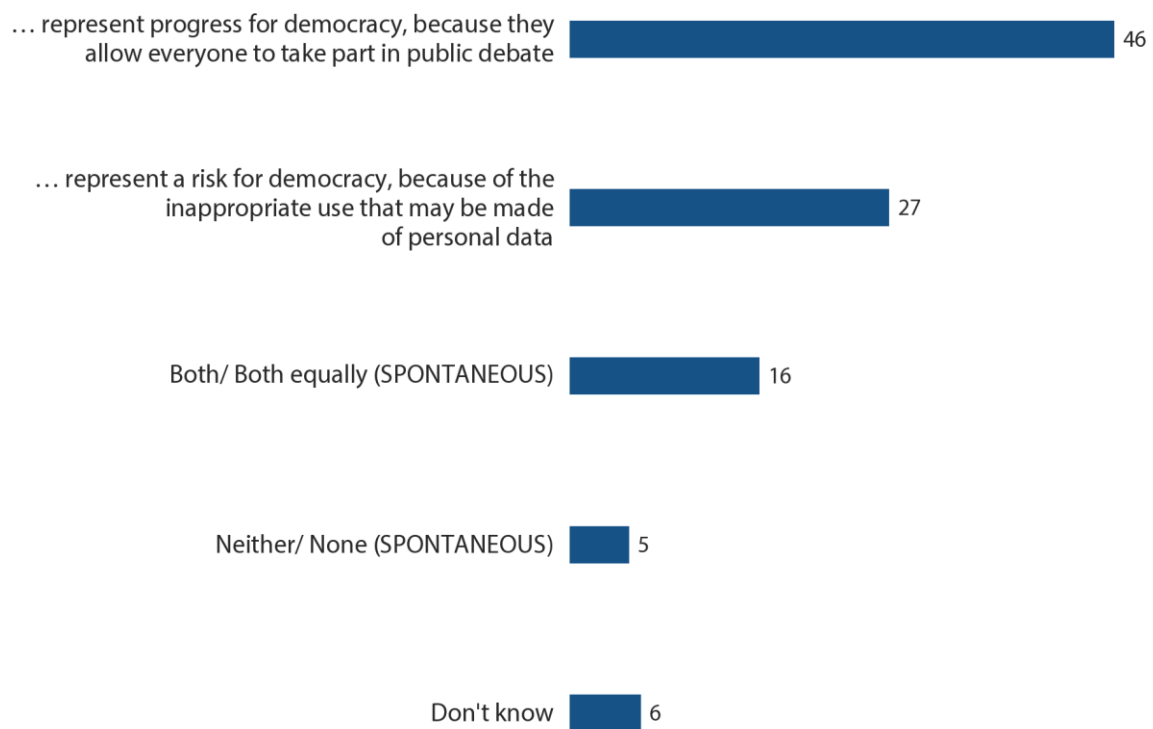


### III. THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION

#### 1. A significant share of the youth are concerned about the protection of personal data on the Internet






























a) *European average*

**QA6** With regards to online social networks, which of the following two statements is closer to your opinion? Online social networks... (%)



b) National results

**QA6** With regards to online social networks, which of the following two statements is closer to your opinion? Online social networks... (%)





		... represent progress for democracy, because they allow everyone to take part in public debate	... represent a risk for democracy, because of the inappropriate use that may be made of personal data	Both/ Both equally (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither/ None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28		<b>46</b>	27	16	5	6
SE		<b>71</b>	13	11	4	1
FI		<b>68</b>	24	3	2	3
CZ		<b>63</b>	28	6	2	1
IT		<b>63</b>	23	8	4	2
MT		<b>61</b>	21	14	1	3
AT		<b>60</b>	19	12	5	4
DK		<b>59</b>	25	10	2	4
SK		<b>59</b>	23	12	2	4
LT		<b>58</b>	27	10	3	2
CY		<b>56</b>	27	13	2	2
BG		<b>55</b>	16	18	2	9
EL		<b>55</b>	20	13	10	2
SI		<b>55</b>	30	9	2	4
IE		<b>53</b>	39	3	1	4
LV		<b>52</b>	37	6	2	3
NL		<b>52</b>	34	6	5	3
PT		<b>52</b>	16	16	12	4
EE		<b>51</b>	23	20	4	2
HR		<b>50</b>	31	9	3	7
HU		<b>50</b>	34	7	6	3
ES		<b>49</b>	27	17	4	3
RO		<b>49</b>	30	15	2	4
PL		<b>47</b>	30	7	9	7
UK		<b>41</b>	24	22	10	3
LU		<b>39</b>	33	21	5	2
FR		36	<b>47</b>	13	2	2
BE		29	<b>42</b>	24	4	1
DE		27	14	<b>32</b>	7	20

*Bolded number represents the highest value for each country*



c) Socio-demographic results

**QA6** With regards to online social networks, which of the following two statements is closer to your opinion? Online social networks... (%)

	... represent progress for democracy, because they allow everyone to take part in public debate	... represent a risk for democracy, because of the inappropriate use that may be made of personal data	Both/ Both equally (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither/ None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	46	27	16	5	6
 Gender					
Male	47	26	16	6	5
Female	44	28	16	5	7
 Age					
16-20	46	26	16	6	6
21-25	46	28	16	5	5
26-30	44	27	16	6	7
 Education (End of)					
15-	44	28	10	8	10
16-19	41	30	17	5	7
20+	45	28	16	6	5
Still studying	49	24	16	5	6
 Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	56	24	15	2	3
Managers	47	22	16	7	8
Other white collars	43	29	17	5	6
Manual workers	40	30	16	7	7
House persons	38	36	14	5	7
Unemployed	44	31	14	6	5
Students	49	24	16	5	6

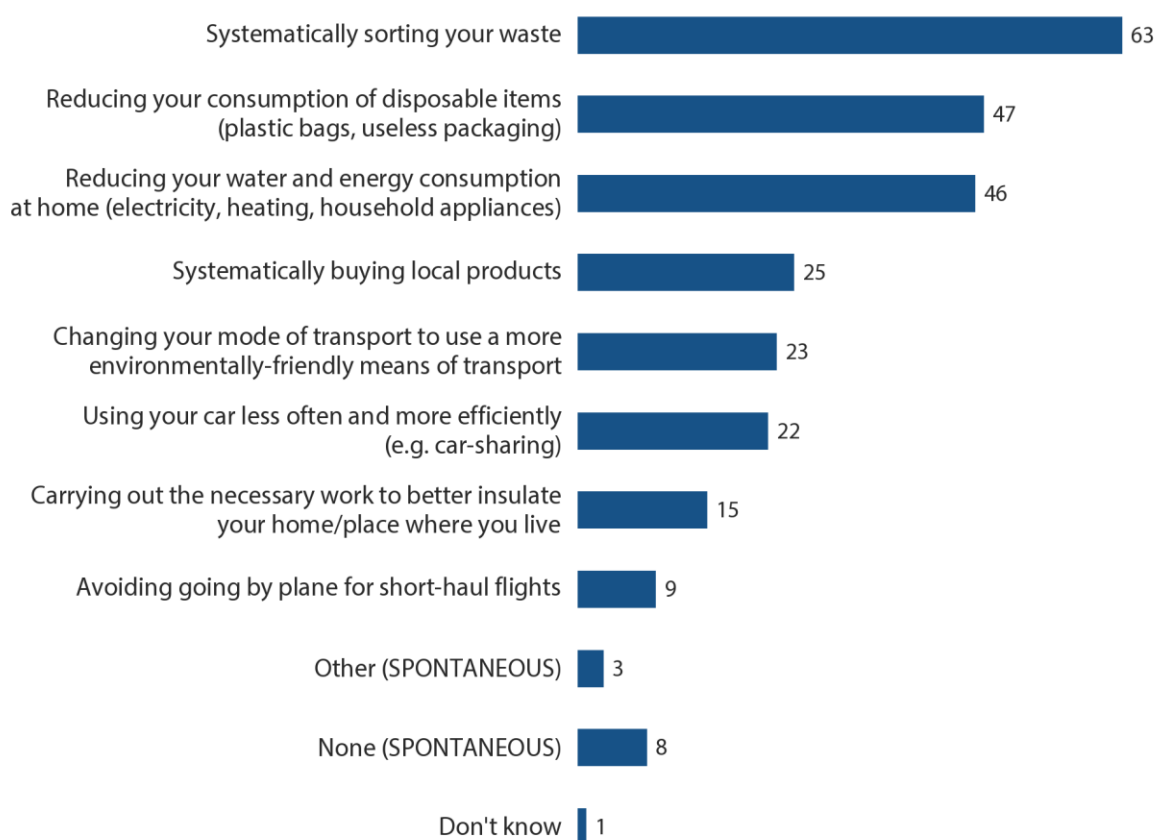


## IV. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### 1. The youth, important actors in sustainable development






























a) *European average*

**QA8** Which of the following steps to protect the environment and combat climate change have you taken personally? (*MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE*) (%)







b) National results

**QA8** Which of the following steps to protect the environment and combat climate change have you taken personally? (*MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE*) (%)

		Systematically sorting your waste	Reducing your consumption of disposable items (plastic bags, useless packaging)	Reducing your water and energy consumption at home (electricity, heating, household appliances)	Systematically buying local products	Changing your mode of transport to use a more environmentally-friendly means of transport	Using your car less often and more efficiently (e.g. car-sharing)	Carrying out the necessary work to better insulate your home/place where you live	Avoiding going by plane for short-haul flights
EU28		63	47	46	25	23	22	15	9
LU		84	53	51	28	24	23	15	8
MT		82	64	64	45	21	28	24	3
SE		82	53	38	44	42	29	7	35
BE		76	40	45	21	21	28	20	12
DE		76	58	49	25	21	16	7	14
PT		74	42	51	19	15	15	10	5
SI		74	57	47	29	17	30	27	8
FI		74	53	38	29	27	29	12	20
FR		70	45	61	18	27	37	17	5
CZ		69	40	51	22	16	20	18	18
SK		67	43	48	21	21	24	11	8
AT		66	47	39	41	31	17	13	13
ES		65	55	54	19	24	23	12	6
LT		65	48	38	29	16	17	24	10
IE		64	60	49	34	19	19	19	5
NL		63	48	48	10	23	16	19	5
EL		57	34	37	43	23	16	10	1
EE		56	49	46	30	24	18	26	6
UK		56	51	44	24	23	30	23	7
PL		55	41	41	26	24	17	17	9
IT		53	38	35	27	16	15	9	5
CY		52	39	56	44	12	25	15	4
HU		50	37	40	26	13	9	13	6
HR		49	43	36	27	24	24	20	12
RO		48	40	43	31	24	20	35	8
DK		47	42	46	29	27	18	13	13
LV		40	44	41	46	25	15	22	9
BG		35	41	38	39	21	14	25	6

c) Socio-demographic results

**QA8** Which of the following steps to protect the environment and combat climate change have you taken personally? (*MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE*) (%)

	Systematically sorting your waste	Reducing your consumption of disposable items (plastic bags, useless packaging)	Reducing your water and energy consumption at home (electricity, heating, household appliances)	Systematically buying local products	Changing your mode of transport to use a more environmentally-friendly means of transport	Using your car less often and more efficiently (e.g. car-sharing)	Carrying out the necessary work to better insulate your home/place where you live	Avoiding going by plane for short-haul flights
EU28	63	47	46	25	23	22	15	9
 Gender								
Male	60	44	44	23	23	22	16	9
Female	66	51	49	27	22	22	15	8
 Age								
16-20	61	44	42	21	27	18	11	8
21-25	64	47	50	26	24	26	15	10
26-30	63	50	48	28	17	23	19	9
 Education (End of)								
15-	49	41	42	23	17	13	16	8
16-19	60	43	46	25	18	23	16	9
20+	68	54	50	28	20	25	21	9
Still studying	63	47	45	23	28	21	11	9
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	57	51	47	29	23	35	16	8
Managers	70	54	46	33	20	27	25	9
Other white collars	66	49	51	26	18	21	19	13
Manual workers	62	48	48	24	18	23	18	8
House persons	51	45	50	27	14	23	14	10
Unemployed	59	39	43	26	22	20	14	8
Students	63	47	45	23	28	21	11	9

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This Eurobarometer survey, dedicated to European youth, was carried out in the 28 Member States of the EU between 9 and 25 April 2016.

It is published on the eve of the 2016 European Youth Event (EYE2016) organized by the European Parliament on 20-21 May 2016 in Strasbourg. 7 000 participants, aged 16-30, will reflect upon, debate and propose new ideas about the state of the world, the future of Europe and democracy, youth and employment, the digital revolution, sustainable development and European values.

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This is a publication of the  
Public Opinion Monitoring Unit  
*Directorate-General for Communication, European Parliament*



PE 582.005  
ISBN: 978-92-823-9156-3  
DOI:10.2861/837451  
QA-02-16-374-EN-N

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