

ENRI - Research Memo 07/2018

Why Europe Matters

by

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Report: Why Europe Matters is a campaign based on a combination of nine innovation workshops and a survey exploring young Europeans' views about Europe and the EU, their education and employment, and their hopes and expectations for the future. This memo summarizes the main findings from the web-based survey. It was opened on 1 September 2017 and closed on 31 December 2017 (4 months). The survey secured more than 4500 responses from Europeans aged 16 to 25 years. The memo divides the results in four sections: Description of the sample; Global and European challenges; European Union; Future plans and expectations. The memo also comments on similarities and differences between men/women, younger and older respondents; participation in entrepreneurship education; those living in rural and urban areas; parents' country of birth; and different geographical regions of Europe.

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PREFACE

Why Europe Matters is a campaign based on a combination of innovation workshops and a survey exploring young Europeans' views about Europe and the EU, their education and employment, and their hopes and expectations for the future. This memo summarizes the main findings from the survey.

The survey opened on 1 September 2017 and closed on 31 December 2017 (4 months). The survey secured more than 4500 responses from Europeans aged 16 to 25 years.

We would like to thank Junior Achievement Europe and the European Round Table of Industrialists for an interesting project.

Lillehammer, February 2018


Tonje Lauritzen
Administrative Director


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CONTENT

1 Description of the sample 5

2 Global and European challenges..... 9

2.1 Findings for the countries with the largest samples 11

3 European Union..... 13

3.1 Findings for the countries with the largest samples 17

4 Future plans and expectations 19

4.1 Findings for the countries with the largest samples 22

1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

The survey for Why Europe Matters was developed in the spring 2017. It was a joint effort between Junior Achievement Europe (JA Europe), European Roundtable of Industrialists (ERT) and Eastern Norway Research Institute (ENRI). An English version the questionnaire was professionally translated into the national languages for the countries that were selected to hold Innovation Workshops: Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. All the questionnaires were completed in Opinio (the online survey programme), and the nine surveys were launched officially on September 1. The surveys ended on December 31. In January 2018 the data from the nine surveys were merged into one datafile.

The nine surveys were open to everyone that visited the webpage for the project. Participation to the surveys were based on self-selection. The advantage is that individuals participating are committed to take part in the study, but the disadvantage is that there is likely to be a degree of self-selection bias. This can either lead to the sample not being representative of the population being studied (young Europeans), or exaggerating some particular finding from the study.

The survey secured responses from 4526 Europeans aged 16 to 25 years. The respondents were from 31 countries, and the countries that held Innovation Workshops had most respondents. These countries were Belgium (main event), Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The top four countries were Portugal (843), Bulgaria (690), Greece (509) and Hungary (484), and they had 55% of all respondents. Adding Spain (300), Germany (287), Malta (282), France (205), Belgium (144) and Finland (143), the top ten countries included 86% of all respondents. Table 1.1 presents the size of samples from different countries (sorted by size of the sample).

Table 1.1: Respondents divided by country – Sorted by size of the sample.

Country	Frequency
Portugal	843
Bulgaria	690
Greece	509
Hungary	484
Spain	300
Germany	287
Malta	282
France	205
Belgium	144
Finland	143
Romania	96
Netherlands	90
Italy	51
Serbia	38
Macedonia	35
Russia	34
Turkey	34
Georgia	32
Slovenia	31
Norway	26
Estonia	25
Denmark	21
Cyprus	20
Sweden	20
United Kingdom	16
Czech Republic	15
Latvia	14
Poland	12
Albania	11
Ireland	11
Austria	7
N	4526
	Percentage
Eastern Europe	30
Southern Europe	48
Western / Northern Europe	22

The sample was divided into groups of countries, and the division was based on the UN geo-scheme (Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern). But we decided to merge Western Europe and Northern Europe, since there were so few respondents from Northern Europe (only 6% of the sample).¹

- Eastern Europe (30%): Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia
- Southern Europe (48%): Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Malta, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey
- Western/Northern Europe (22%): Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands

Table 1.2 presents key characteristics of the sample: Age; gender; parent's place of birth; urban/rural; experience with EE; geography; whether they study/work abroad; work; run a business, and how many languages they can hold a conversation in.

- 74% are 16-20 years of age and 26% are 21-25 years
- 55% female
- 19% with one or two parents born abroad
- 81% living in urban area
- 44% with experience in entrepreneurship education
- 66% in secondary education program and 28% at University
- 7% study abroad
- 30% work part-time or full time
- 5% run their own business
- 45% are able to join conversations in two or more languages other than mother tongue and 44% are able to join conversation in one language other than mother tongue

¹ Another division of the sample into groups of countries could have been between EU countries and non-EU countries. But there are very few respondents from non-EU countries (less than 4%), so they have limited impact on the results for the whole sample.

Table 1.2: Key characteristics of the sample, %.

	%
16-17 years	44
18-20 years	30
21-25 years	26
Female	55
Male	45
One or two parents born abroad	19
No parent born abroad	81
Living in urban area	81
Living in rural area	19
No entrepreneurship education	56
Mini-company participant	25
Participant in other entrepreneurship education project	19
School/Education Program	
I am not in school	6
General education and training	32
Vocational education and training	27
Other type of secondary educational program (e.g. technical school)	7
University/University College	28
Working/studying abroad	
Yes	7
No	93
Currently working	
No	70
Yes, part time	17
Yes, full time	13
Running a business	
Yes	5
No	95
Languages	
Mother tongue	11
Mother tongue and one additional language	44
Mother tongue and two additional languages or more	45

2 GLOBAL AND EUROPEAN CHALLENGES

The first question asked was: “Which of the following do you see as the most important challenges for your government and the EU to do something about?” The respondents were presented with eight options and a five-point scale (unimportant to very important). As is seen in table 2.1, quality education, security/terrorism and youth employment were considered most important by young people for national government and the EU to do something about (78-88% considered these important). Many respondents also considered combating climate change and refugees and migration issues important (60-68% important). Less than half of the young Europeans found digital illiteracy, rise of nationalism and countries leaving EU to be important (40-47% important).

Table 2.1: Most important challenges for national government and the EU to do something about (n=4524), %.

	Unimportant	Little importance	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	Sum
Quality education	2	2	8	21	67	100
Security/terrorism	2	4	14	28	52	100
Youth employment	3	4	15	36	42	100
Combat climate change	4	9	19	27	41	100
Refugees and migration issues	5	11	24	30	30	100
Digital illiteracy	5	17	31	29	18	100
Rise of nationalism	9	17	31	24	19	100
Countries leaving EU	10	22	28	24	16	100

Table 2.2 analyses the most important challenges for the national government and the EU to do something about divided by background variables.

Table 2.2: Challenges for national government and the EU to do something about (n=4524). Percentage reporting “important” and “very important”.

	Youth employment	Refugees and migration	Rise of nationalism	Combat climate change	Security/ terrorism	Digital illiteracy	Countries leaving EU	Quality education
Age								
16-17	74	55	39	63	82	46	36	87
18-20	81	61	40	69	80	46	41	90
21-25	83	66	54	77	76	52	47	90
Gender								
Female	81	64	42	70	84	48	41	91
Male	75	55	44	67	74	47	40	86
Migratory status								
No parent born abroad	80	60	43	69	80	48	40	89
One or two parents born abroad	73	60	44	66	78	46	41	87
Rural/Urban								
Living in urban area	79	60	44	68	80	48	40	89
Living in rural area	78	59	41	71	79	46	41	88
EE								
No EE	77	60	42	69	79	46	39	88
Mini-company	80	58	43	66	80	48	41	91
Other EE	79	62	43	68	80	47	40	89
Geography								
Eastern	78	56	42	63	81	56	37	91
Southern	81	62	42	69	83	45	43	89
Western / Northern	73	59	47	74	69	43	39	85

Age: Rise of nationalism and combat climate change were more often reported as important by those aged 21-25 compared to those aged 20 or younger. Youth employment, refugees and migration, and countries leaving EU were more often reported as important by those aged 21-25 than 16-17.

Gender: Security/terrorism and refugees/migration were more often reported as important by women as compared to men.

Geography: Youth employment and security/terrorism was most often reported as important by Southern and Eastern Europeans; digital illiteracy was most often reported as important by Eastern Europeans; and combating climate change was most often reported as important by Northern/Western Europeans.

In the following question, the respondents were asked: “Which of the following challenges do you see as the most important for you to be done something about?” They were allowed to select three challenges. The list was the same as above: quality education, security/terrorism and youth employment were selected by most respondents’ (54-65%), whilst few young Europeans found digital illiteracy, rise of nationalism and countries leaving EU to be most important (10-15%).

Table 2.3: Most important challenges for you to be done something about (n=4524)

	%
Quality education	65
Security/terrorism	55
Youth employment	54
Combating climate change	42
Refugees and migration issues	36
Rise of nationalism	15
Digital illiteracy	10
Countries leaving EU	10

2.1 Findings for the countries with the largest samples

Portugal (n=843), Bulgaria (n=690), Greece (n=509) and Hungary (n=484) were the four top countries as regards numbers of replies to the survey. Since the sample size in these countries are quite good (n>400), we have done additional analyses for these countries. The numbers for can be found in table 2.3, and they show that quality education, security/terrorism and youth employment were considered most important by young people in all four countries.

Table 2.3: Challenges for national government and the EU to do something about – Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Portugal. Percentages reporting “important” and “very important”.

	Youth employment	Refugees and migration	Rise of nationalism	Combat climate change
Bulgaria				
Non EE	67	44	37	50
EE/mini-company	77	56	47	54
All	72	50	43	52
Greece				
Non EE	88	71	46	63
EE/mini-company	90	74	54	63
All	89	72	50	63
Hungary				
Non EE	86	63	40	78
EE/mini-company	81	63	29	76
All	85	63	38	77
Portugal				
Non EE	71	48	36	64
EE/mini-company	81	50	38	63
All	76	49	37	64
	Security/ Terrorism	Digital illiteracy	Countries leaving EU	Quality education
Bulgaria				
Non EE	81	62	27	85
EE/mini-company	80	63	40	88
All	80	62	34	87
Greece				
Non EE	83	46	36	91
EE/mini-company	82	55	45	92
All	82	50	40	90
Hungary				
Non EE	83	47	40	95
EE/mini-company	82	54	42	94
All	83	48	40	95
Portugal				
Non EE	83	42	41	80
EE/mini-company	82	39	44	89
All	83	40	42	84

3 EUROPEAN UNION

The next set of questions dealt with the European Union. The respondents were asked: “Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.” The respondents were presented with four statements and a five-point scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree). As is seen in table 3.1, 66% agree that young Europeans must learn more about the EU in school. 38% can explain to their friends the role and how of the main EU institutions work. 38% report that they often discuss European and EU challenges in their family or among friends. 18% feel that their voice is heard when they vote in EU elections.

Table 3.1: Statements about the EU (n=4270). %.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Sum
Young Europeans must learn more about the EU in school	4	6	23	45	21	100
I can explain to my friends the role and how of the main EU institutions work	9	25	29	28	10	100
We often discuss European and EU challenges in my family or among friends	15	23	25	27	11	100
I feel my voice is heard when I vote in EU elections	20	26	35	14	4	100

Table 3.2: Percentages reporting “agree” and “strongly agree” to statements about the EU divided by background variables, %.

	Young Europeans must learn more about the EU in school	I can explain to my friends the role and how of the main EU institutions work	I feel my voice is heard when I vote in EU elections	We often discuss European and EU challenges in my family or among friends
Age				
16-17	59	34	18	34
18-20	69	41	19	38
21-25	77	41	20	44
Gender				
Female	70	38	20	37
Male	62	38	18	39
Migratory status				
No parent born abroad	67	39	18	38
One or two parents born abroad	66	33	21	38
Rural/Urban				
Living in urban area	66	39	18	38
Living in rural area	67	34	22	34
EE				
No EE	66	33	18	35
Mini-company	68	43	19	41
Other EE	67	44	20	41
Geography				
Eastern	62	43	21	39
Southern	67	35	17	35
Western / Northern	72	37	19	40

“Young Europeans must learn more about the EU in school” is more often reported by those aged 21-25 than those aged 16-20, women than men, and respondents from Northern/Western Europe as compared to Eastern Europe.

“I can explain to my friends the role and how of the main EU institutions work” is more often reported by those with entrepreneurship education experience than those without such experience, and those from Eastern Europe as compared to Southern Europe.

“We often discuss European and EU challenges in my family or among friends” is more often reported by those aged 21-25 than those aged 16-17.

Another question was: “Which of the deliverables of the EU is most important for you?” The respondents were presented with eight options and a five-point scale (unimportant to very important). As is seen in table 3.3, the right to study abroad, peace - no major conflicts between the countries in EU, and the right to work abroad are the most often reported deliverables (85-87% considered these important). Many respondents also considered the freedom to travel without visa or border control within EU and EU support for poor regions in Europe as important deliverables (74-76% important). The majority also found access to products from other EU countries, the Euro - a common currency, and to build a common European identity important (56-67% important).

Table 3.3: Importance of deliverables of the EU (n=4287). %.

	Very important	Important	Neutral	Less important	Unimportant	Sum
The right to study abroad	64	23	7	3	4	100
Peace - no major conflicts between the countries in EU	66	20	8	2	4	100
The right to work abroad	58	27	7	3	4	100
The freedom to travel without visa or border control within EU	47	27	14	6	6	100
EU support for poor regions in Europe	32	44	16	4	4	100
Access to products from other EU countries	23	44	23	7	4	100
The Euro - a common currency	27	32	25	8	8	100
To build a common European identity	26	30	27	9	8	100

Table 3.4 shows these differences between the groups (age, gender, region etc.):

- “EU support for poor regions in Europe” is reported more often by women than men, by those in rural area than urban area, and those living in Southern Europe.
- “The freedom to travel without visa or border control within EU” is reported more often by those who are 21-25 years than 16-17 years.
- “The Euro - a common currency” is less important to respondents from Eastern Europe than Southern Europe and Northern/Western Europe.
- “To build a common European identity” is more important to respondents from Southern Europe than respondents from Eastern Europe.

Table 3.4: Most important deliverables of the EU (n=4287). Percentages reporting “very important to me” and “important”.

	EU support for poor regions in Europe	Access to products from other EU countries	The freedom to travel without visa or border control within EU	The right to work abroad	The right to study abroad	Peace - no major conflicts between the countries in EU	The Euro - a common currency	To build a common European identity
Age								
16-17	78	67	69	85	86	84	59	57
18-20	75	67	75	84	87	86	58	53
21-25	75	66	80	88	88	89	61	59
Gender								
Female	80	66	75	88	89	89	60	58
Male	72	67	73	82	84	83	58	54
Migratory status								
No parent born abroad	76	67	74	85	87	86	59	56
One or two parents born abroad	75	66	73	86	86	85	61	56
Rural/Urban								
Living in urban area	68	67	75	86	88	86	59	56
Living in rural area	78	63	71	81	83	86	60	56
EE								
No EE	77	65	72	85	86	86	58	56
Mini-company	74	68	76	85	88	87	62	57
Other EE	76	69	75	86	87	86	60	57
Geography								
Eastern	78	66	76	84	85	83	45	51
Southern	81	62	71	87	87	87	65	60
Western / Northern	73	69	78	86	86	87	65	55

3.1 Findings for the countries with the largest samples

Portugal (n=843), Bulgaria (n=690), Greece (n=509) and Hungary (n=484) were the four top countries as regards numbers of replies to the survey. Since the sample size in these countries are quite good (n>400), we have done additional analyses for these countries. The numbers for these countries can be found in tables 3.5 and 3.6.

- Compared to respondents in Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary, Portuguese respondents agree less often that “I can explain to my friends the role and how of the main EU institutions work” and “We often discuss European and EU challenges in my family or among friends”.
- EU support for poor regions in Europe, the rights to study and work abroad, and peace (no major conflicts between the countries in EU) were important in all four countries. The freedom to travel without visa or border control within EU was important in Bulgaria and Greece.

Table 3.5: Percentages reporting “agree” and “strongly agree” to statements about the EU – Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Portugal.

	Young Europeans must learn more about the EU in school	I can explain to my friends the role and how of the main EU institutions work	I feel my voice is heard when I vote in EU elections	We often discuss European and EU challenges in my family or among friends
Bulgaria				
Non EE	52	37	21	30
EE/mini-company	66	49	24	43
All	59	43	23	37
Greece				
Non EE	66	35	18	38
EE/mini-company	67	49	22	44
All	66	42	20	41
Hungary				
Non EE	66	36	16	38
EE/mini-company	64	57	21	52
All	66	40	17	41
Portugal				
Non EE	60	28	15	28
EE/mini-company	66	32	13	28
All	63	30	14	28

Table 3.6: Most important deliverables of the EU – Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Portugal. Percentages reporting “important” and “very important”.

	EU support for poor regions in Europe	Access to products from other EU countries	The freedom to travel without visa or border control within EU	The right to work abroad
Bulgaria				
Non EE	81	72	76	83
EE/mini-company	80	73	80	83
All	80	72	78	83
Greece				
Non EE	83	65	76	85
EE/mini-company	81	63	78	85
All	82	64	77	85
Hungary				
Non EE	81	59	71	84
EE/mini-company	79	57	75	84
All	80	58	72	84
Portugal				
Non EE	79	67	62	86
EE/mini-company	83	73	70	88
All	81	70	66	87
	The right to study abroad	Peace - no major conflicts between the countries in EU	The Euro - a common currency	To build a common European identity
Bulgaria				
Non EE	84	77	45	51
EE/mini-company	84	78	47	53
All	84	78	46	52
Greece				
Non EE	85	84	57	51
EE/mini-company	87	82	59	57
All	86	83	58	54
Hungary				
Non EE	87	87	45	52
EE/mini-company	86	93	42	56
All	87	88	44	53
Portugal				
Non EE	85	86	68	64
EE/mini-company	88	90	74	67
All	86	88	71	66

4 Future plans and expectations

The respondents were then asked about future plans and expectations: “Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the future?”. Six statements were presented with a five-point scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree). Table 4.1 gives an overview of the results. 57% of the respondents would like to start a business of their own and would like to work for a multinational company. 44% of the respondents think it will be more difficult to find a job in 2030. 40% believe that quality of life will be better for most people in Europe by 2030, and 34% think quality of life will be better in their own country by 2030. 27% of the respondents reported that they hope to stay with the same employer for most of their working life.

Table 4.1: Agree or disagree on statements about the future (n=4140). %.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Sum
I would like to start a business of my own	7	10	26	28	29	100
I would like to work for a multinational company	6	9	28	33	24	100
It will be more difficult to find a job in 2030	5	17	34	31	13	100
Quality of life will be better for most people in Europe by 2030	6	17	37	31	9	100
Quality of life will be better for most people in my country by 2030	9	22	35	26	8	100
I hope to stay with the same employer for most of my working life	16	23	35	19	8	100

“Quality of life will be better for most people in Europe by 2030” is reported more often by men than women, and those having participated in other entrepreneurship projects as compared to those with no such experience.

“Quality of life will be better for most people in my country by 2030” is reported more often by men than women, respondents from Northern/Western Europe than Southern/Eastern Europe, and those that participated in other entrepreneurship projects than those with no such experience.

“It will be more difficult to find a job in 2030” is reported more often by respondents from Northern/Western Europe than respondents from Eastern Europe.

“I hope to stay with the same employer for most of my working life” is reported more often by those who are 16-17 years of age as compared to those 21-25 years of age.

“I would like to work for a multinational company” is reported more often by respondents with mini-company experience as compared to those with no EE-experience, and respondents from Western/Northern/Southern Europe as compared to Eastern Europe.

“I would like to start a business of my own” is reported more often by those who are 16-17 years of age as compared to those 21-25 years of age, by those with experience from mini-companies or other entrepreneurship projects as compared to those with no experience, and respondents from Eastern/Southern Europe as compared to Northern/Western Europe.

In a similar self-selection study from 2005 (Enterprise 2010 – The next generation): about 4 of 5 respondents reported that “quality of life” would be better five years ahead; 2 of 3 respondents reported that “the economic situation in my country will in five years` time be “better” than it is now”; and 3 of 5 respondents reported that “the employment situation in my country will in five years` time be “better” than it is now.” Thus, perhaps there is tendency for young Europeans to be more pessimistic about future prospects in 2017 than they were in 2005.

Table 4.2: Percentages reporting “agree” and “strongly agree” on statements about the future (n=4140), divided by background variables.

	Quality of life will be better for most people in Europe by 2030	Quality of life will be better for most people in my country by 2030	It will be more difficult to find a job in 2030	I hope to stay with the same employer for most of my working life	I would like to work for a multinational company	I would like to start a business of my own
Age						
16-17	40	34	45	31	58	61
18-20	38	34	45	25	56	54
21-25	42	35	42	20	55	50
Gender						
Female	35	29	46	26	57	55
Male	46	41	42	26	56	57
Migratory status						
No parent born abroad	41	35	44	26	56	56
One or two parents born abroad	36	32	43	27	58	59
Rural/Urban						
Living in urban area	40	34	43	26	57	57
Living in rural area	38	37	48	27	53	51
EE						
No EE	37	31	46	27	53	49
Mini-company	42	37	43	25	63	67
Other EE	45	39	40	26	59	64
Geography						
Eastern	43	31	40	26	50	60
Southern	38	32	45	28	60	59
Western / Northern	41	45	48	22	60	45

Table 4.3 shows that 45% want to live in their country, and 55% of the respondents want to move to another country. 24% want to move to another European country, 14% want to move to the US, Canada, Australia or New Zealand, and 17% want to move to another country. As seen in Table 4.4, those with one or two parents born abroad more often want to move to another country.

Table 4.3: “Do you want to move and develop your career in another country? (n=4137). %.

No, I want to continue living in this town/region	No, but I want to move to another city in my country	Yes, I want to move to a different European country	Yes, I want to move to the US, Canada, Australia or New Zealand	Yes, I want to move to another country (not mentioned above)
27	18	24	14	17

Table 4.4: Percentages reporting that they want to move to another country divided by background variables, % (n=4137).

	%
Age	
16-17	53
18-20	59
21-25	57
Gender	
Female	57
Male	54
Migratory status	
No parent born abroad	54
One or two parents born abroad	63
Rural/Urban	
Living in urban area	57
Living in rural area	50
EE	
No EE	55
Mini-company	57
Other EE	56
Geography	
Eastern	53
Southern	57
Western / Northern	56

4.1 Findings for the countries with the largest samples

Portugal (n=843), Bulgaria (n=690), Greece (n=509) and Hungary (n=484) were the four top countries as regards numbers of replies to the survey. Since the sample size in these countries are quite good (n>400), we have done additional analyses for these countries. The numbers for these countries can be found in tables 4.5 and 4.6.

Quality of life will be better for most people in Europe by 2030: 48% of the respondents from Bulgaria agreed, as compared to only 28% of the respondents from Greece.

Quality of life will be better for most people in my country by 2030: 35% of the respondents from Bulgaria and Portugal agreed, as compared to only 18% of the respondents from Greece.

It will be more difficult to find a job in 2030: 46% of the respondents from Hungary and Portugal agreed, as compared to 35% of the respondents from Bulgaria.

I hope to stay with the same employer for most of my working life: 42% of the respondents from Portugal agreed, as compared to 20% of the respondents from Greece.

I would like to work for a multinational company: 68% of the respondents from Portugal agreed, as compared to 44% of the respondents from Hungary.

I would like to start a business of my own: 68/65% of the respondents from Portugal and Bulgaria agreed, as compared to 54/55% of the respondents from Hungary and Greece.

61% of the respondents from Greece would like to move and develop their career in another country, as compared to about 50% in the other countries.

Table 4.5: Percentages reporting “agree” and “strongly agree” on statements about the future - Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Portugal.

	Quality of life will be better for most people in Europe by 2030	Quality of life will be better for most people in my country by 2030	It will be more difficult to find a job in 2030	I hope to stay with the same employer for most of my working life	I would like to work for a multinational company	I would like to start a business of my own
Bulgaria						
Non EE	42	29	36	34	44	58
EE/mini-company	53	40	34	32	61	71
All	48	35	35	33	53	65
Greece						
Non EE	26	14	43	17	50	50
EE/mini-company	30	23	36	23	53	61
All	28	18	40	20	52	55
Hungary						
Non EE	34	24	46	21	44	53
EE/mini-company	42	28	47	20	44	60
All	36	25	46	21	44	54
Portugal						
Non EE	37	35	44	45	64	63
EE/mini-company	39	36	48	37	74	75
All	38	35	46	42	68	68

Table 4.6: Percentages reporting that they want to move and develop their career in another country?

	Bulgaria	Greece	Hungary	Portugal
Non EE	59	62	51	49
EE/mini-company	49	61	51	48
All	53	61	51	49

Why Europe Matters

Why Europe Matters is a campaign based on a combination of nine innovation workshops and a survey exploring young Europeans' views about Europe and the EU, their education and employment, and their hopes and expectations for the future. This memo summarizes the main findings from the web-based survey. It was opened on 1 September 2017 and closed on 31 December 2017 (4 months). The survey secured more than 4500 responses from Europeans aged 16 to 25 years. The memo divides the results in four sections: Description of the sample; Global and European challenges; European Union; Future plans and expectations. The memo also comments on similarities and differences between men/women, younger and older respondents; participation in entrepreneurship education; those living in rural and urban areas; parents' country of birth; and different geographical regions of Europe.

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