Public consultation on the future European youth programme

Overview of the results of the online public consultation

Client: DG EAC

Rotterdam, May 2011

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Final Report

Client: DG EAC

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Rotterdam, May 2011

ECORYS

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Introduction

On 15 September 2010, the European Commission launched an online public consultation to gather views on how to best develop the future European youth programme that will succeed to the current Youth in Action programme beyond 2013.

The public consultation was closed on 30 November 2010, and was completed by the impressive amount of 6787 respondents.

In addition to the online questionnaire, a dedicated email account was available throughout the consultation period for any interested parties willing to submit additional comments or contributions. Around 40 additional contributions or comments were received, the majority of which was provided by organisations or public authorities/bodies.

This report summarises the main results of the online public consultation in the following sections:

- Profile of respondents
- Issues to be addressed by the future programme
- Added value of a European youth programme
- Types of activities that should be included in the future programme
- Programme design

The results of this consultation will feed into the Commission's reflections on a new instrument in favour of youth after 2013. They are one element of a broader consultation process on the future of EU programmes in the fields of education, training and youth initiated by the European Commission. Two other consultations were launched in parallel to this one, related to the future programmes in the areas of formal education (future of the current Lifelong Learning programme) and international cooperation in higher education (future of the current Erasmus Mundus programme). The results of those consultations will also have a bearing on the design of the Commission's final proposal.

In addition to the online public consultations, the European Commission also organised specific meetings, conferences and seminars with a variety of actors to further inform the consultation process.

Executive summary of main findings

This report presents the findings of the online public consultation which was launched by the European Commission to gather views on the future European youth programme, which will succeed to the current Youth in Action programme (2007-2013). The main findings of this consultation are summarized in this section.

Scope of the future programme

Respondents to the public consultation were very positive about the added value of a European youth programme. Even in countries where there are already non-formal learning opportunities for young people there is a demand for more non-formal learning opportunities. Respondents were very positive on whether a European youth programme could contribute to addressing this demand by providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people. Besides providing non-formal learning opportunities, the respondents were of the opinion that a future European youth programme should:

- contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work;
- continue to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations;
- provide more and better opportunities for young people to make their voices heard.

According to respondents, the most important issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme include: social changes, youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market, discriminatory, racist or xenophobic behaviours among young people and social exclusion of disadvantaged young people.

Respondents indicated as less important issues to address directly the increasing rate of school drop-outs and youth health disorders.

Most respondents also indicated that young people facing difficulties should remain a primary target group of the future programme without excluding other young people.

Programme activities

Generally speaking, the activities of the current Youth in Action programme as a whole were considered to be relevant also for a future European youth programme. More specifically, transnational youth exchanges and youth volunteering in another country were considered as the most relevant types of activities. Additionally, according to the respondents, projects implemented in cooperation with partner countries outside the EU should remain a prominent feature of a future European youth programme.

Programme implementation

Respondents were of the opinion that the future programme should continue being implemented separately, although, according to some, this should be while developing a more integrated approach. For a majority of respondents, this integrated approach could consist of a common management system or common National Agencies for the different programmes.

Most respondents were of the opinion that the information on the current programme is easy to find, supporting documents are easy to understand and application forms are user-friendly and 'proportionate'. However, further simplification was frequently requested, in particular to facilitate access to the programme to young people with fewer opportunities.

The majority of respondents indicated that the future European youth programme should continue to be called Youth in Action.

When comparing the reach of the programme with the number of young people living in Europe, most respondents considered that the level of supported projects and participants is insufficiently adequate. Among the possible approaches to increase this level, respondents were of the opinion that more focus should also be given to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect (youth workers/youth organisations) and/or developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant with them.

Profile of respondents

The consultation was addressed to all citizens, associations, organisations, public authorities, policy-makers and other stakeholders interested in the development and design of the new programme.

The online questionnaire was completed by 6787 respondents. Almost 65% of the respondents to the questionnaire were individuals (4401 respondents) and 35% responded on behalf of an organisation or a public authority/body (2386 respondents). This is a very high number of respondents, which illustrates a high level of interest in the future of the Youth in Action programme.

In addition to filling in the online questionnaire, respondents were invited to use a dedicated email account to provide further views on the future of the programme. Some 40 additional contributions or comments were received, the majority of which was provided by organisations or public authorities/bodies.

The questionnaire of the public consultation was published on the website of the European Commission and was therefore open to any person who visited the website. This implies that the respondents to the consultation were entirely self-selecting instead of being part of a selected sample.

The remainder of this section presents the main characteristics of individual respondents and organisations separately. The full profile of the respondents is presented in annex A. Annex B presents the results subdivided by categories of respondents.

Profile of individual respondents

- The majority of the individual respondents to the public consultation were female (65%) and 35% were male.
- Almost two thirds of the individual respondents were aged 18 to 30. To be eligible for the Youth in Action programme, participants need to be aged 13-30. This implies that the majority of the individual respondents to the public consultation were eligible to participate in the programme.
- 89% of the individual respondents were residents of EU Member States; similarly, 89% of the individuals are nationals of one of the EU Member States. Another 6% of the individual respondents were residents or nationals of either candidate countries or EFTA/EEA countries[1].
- Most individual respondents (87%) have been involved in a youth organisation. This involvement can be interpreted broadly, for example as a member, staff, volunteer or manager. This indicates that most respondents have experience in the field of youth and the practice of a youth organisation.

1 The candidate countries are Croatia, Iceland, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the EFTA/EEA countries are Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Table 1 describes the role or function in which the individual respondents replied to the consultation. The table shows that more than half of the individual respondents were either students (27%) or youth workers (23%). Another 15% of the respondents were volunteers. Only 1 and 0.6% of the individual respondents were policy makers or elected political representatives respectively. Some 3% of the respondents chose the category 'other'; these included, among others, project evaluators or coordinators, educators, free lancers and trainees.

Table 1 The role or function in which the individual respondents answered the consultation

Role or function of the respondent	Count	%
Student	1.189	27.0%
Youth worker	1.022	23.2%
Volunteer	674	15.3%
Employee	562	12.8%
Teacher/trainer	429	9.7%
Researcher/scientist	128	2.9%
Unemployed	127	2.9%
Parent	60	1.4%
Policy maker	46	1.0%
Elected political representative	25	0.6%
Other	139	3.2%
Total	**4.401**	**100.0%**

- The majority of individual respondents (90%) were aware of the Youth in Action programme whereas some 10% of the respondents had never heard of the programme prior to the consultation.
- Some 68% of the individual respondents had directly benefited from the Youth in Action programme, while 23% of the individual respondents had benefited from the former European youth programme (Youth programme 2000-2006). This suggests that the majority of respondents had experienced European youth programmes in some form, and so it can be assumed that their responses to the consultation are strongly grounded in this direct experience.

Profile of respondents on behalf of an organisation or a public authority/body

- Over 60% of respondents represented an organisation which is mainly active in the youth field, while almost 15% were mainly active in a different field. National Agencies of the Youth in Action programme represented only one percent of the respondents, but the majority of the National Agencies did respond (21 out of 33 existing National Agencies). The details of the types of organisations who participated in the online consultation are presented in annex A (Tables A.5 to A.7).
- More than 38% of the responding organisations were local level bodies, over 24% were regional and 22% were nationally operating organisations.
- An overwhelming majority (98%) of the organisations had heard of the Youth in Action programme.
- 91% of the organisations were based in Europe and another 4% of the organisations were based in one of the candidate countries or EFTA/EEA countries.
- The vast majority (85%) of the organisations benefited from the funding opportunities that the current Youth in Action programme offers, while some 34% benefited from the Youth

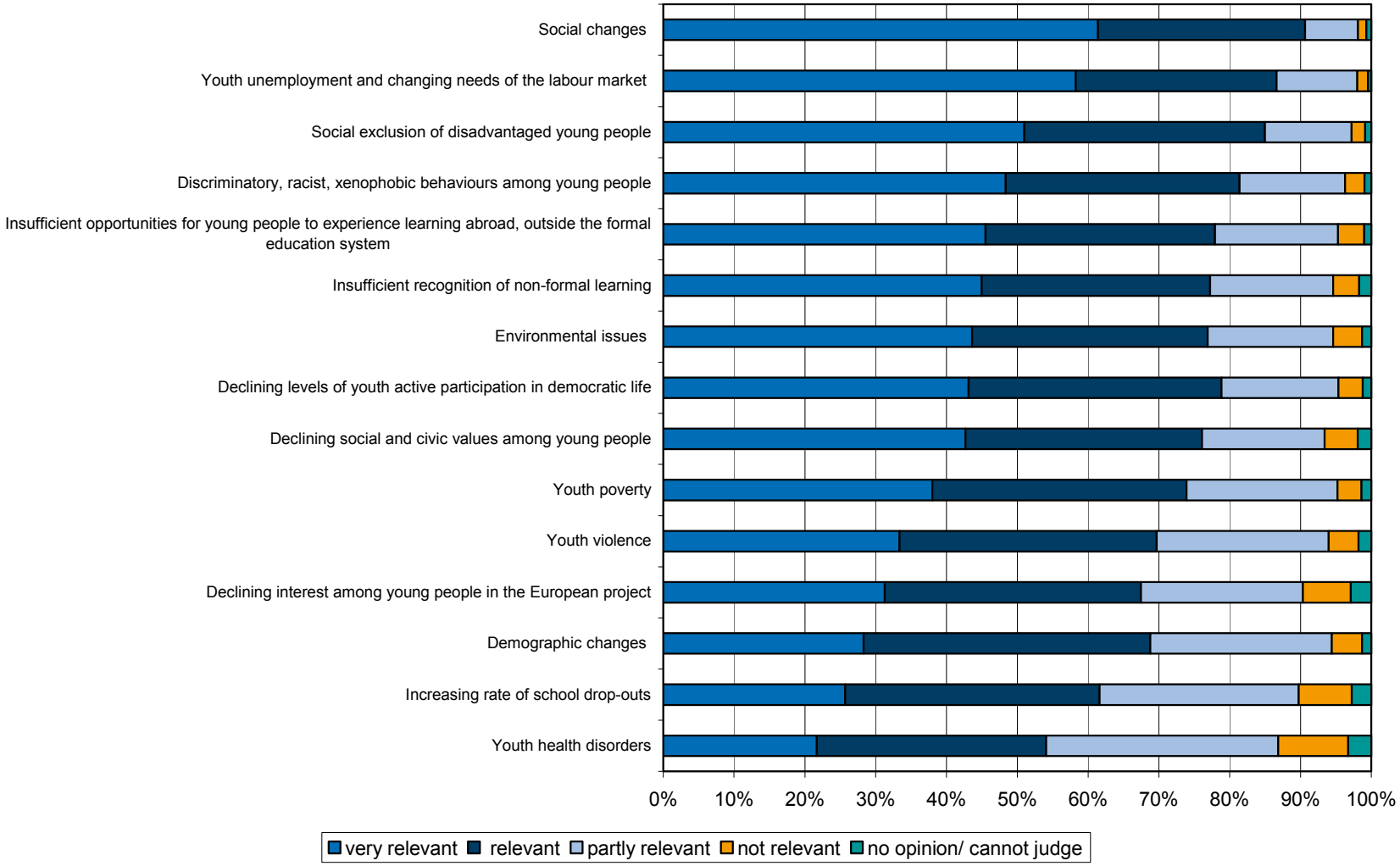
programme 2000-2006. Only 29% of organisations benefited from regional or local grants and 22% from national grants. A list of funding opportunities used by the organisations who participated in the online consultation is presented in annex A (Table A.8).

Issues to be addressed by the future programme

This chapter presents the results of the public consultation regarding the main issues that should be addressed by the future European youth programme.

The successor programme of Youth in Action will be developed and implemented in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy and the EU Youth Strategy: Investing and Empowering. The successor programme will be a tool to support these two strategies. In this context, respondents were asked to indicate issues/challenges that the future European youth programme should address, looking at 2014 and beyond. The respondents' views are presented in Figure 1. The views of individual respondents and organisations are presented separately in annex A, in Figures A.1 and A.2.

Figure 1 Issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme (Totals of all respondents)



According to the respondents, the most important issues the future European youth programme should address include:

1. social changes, e.g. living in increasingly multi-cultural and multiethnic societies, individual-centred behaviours;
2. youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market;
3. discriminatory, racist or xenophobic behaviours among young people;
4. social exclusion of disadvantaged young people.

Both organisations and individual respondents mentioned the above issues as the most important to address (as illustrated by the figures in the annex). Individual beneficiaries of the Youth in Action or the Youth programme were even more positive on including social changes than non beneficiaries (this was indicated as very relevant by 63.9% of the beneficiaries and 54.2% of non-beneficiaries). Individual beneficiaries were less positive on addressing youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market than non-beneficiaries (55.2% of the beneficiaries and 66.4% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant). Organisations that benefited from the programme were more positive about addressing discriminatory, racist or xenophobic behaviours among young people than non-beneficiaries (49.5% of the beneficiaries chose very relevant; 39.6% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant).

Respondents indicated as less important issues to address directly the increasing rate of school drop-outs and youth health disorders. Both the organisations and individual respondents shared this view. Individual beneficiaries were less positive about these two issues than non-beneficiaries (school drop-outs: 58% of beneficiaries and 67% of non-beneficiaries thought it was either relevant or very relevant; youth health disorders: 50% of beneficiaries and 59% of non-beneficiaries thought it was either relevant or very relevant).

Alternative or additional issues or challenges to address in the future European youth programme[2]

1. Personal issues

- Entrepreneurship;
- Personal development; help young people develop their own identity;
- Strengthening of young people's sense of responsibility;
- Developing youth autonomy and empowerment of young people.

2. Social issues

- Gender issues;
- Immigration, multiculturalism; cultural exchange;
- Youth migration; emigration from rural areas; inclusion of young people from rural areas;
- Increase the cultural and artistic identity of young people; preservation of cultural heritage; access to culture;
- European, social and intergenerational solidarity and tolerance.

3. Other issues

- More and better targeted information for young people (including peer-to-peer information);
- Critical approach to media; influence of media and internet on young people; risks of information society; opportunities of new technologies;
- Recognition and professionalization of youth work;
- Promoting cooperation with neighbouring countries;
- Promoting and developing non-formal youth education.

2 Based on the open answers. This overview summarizes the most common answers.

Non-formal learning opportunities for young people

The opinion regarding the existing offer of non-formal learning opportunities in the countries of the respondents to the public consultation are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Offer of non-formal learning opportunities in the country of the respondent

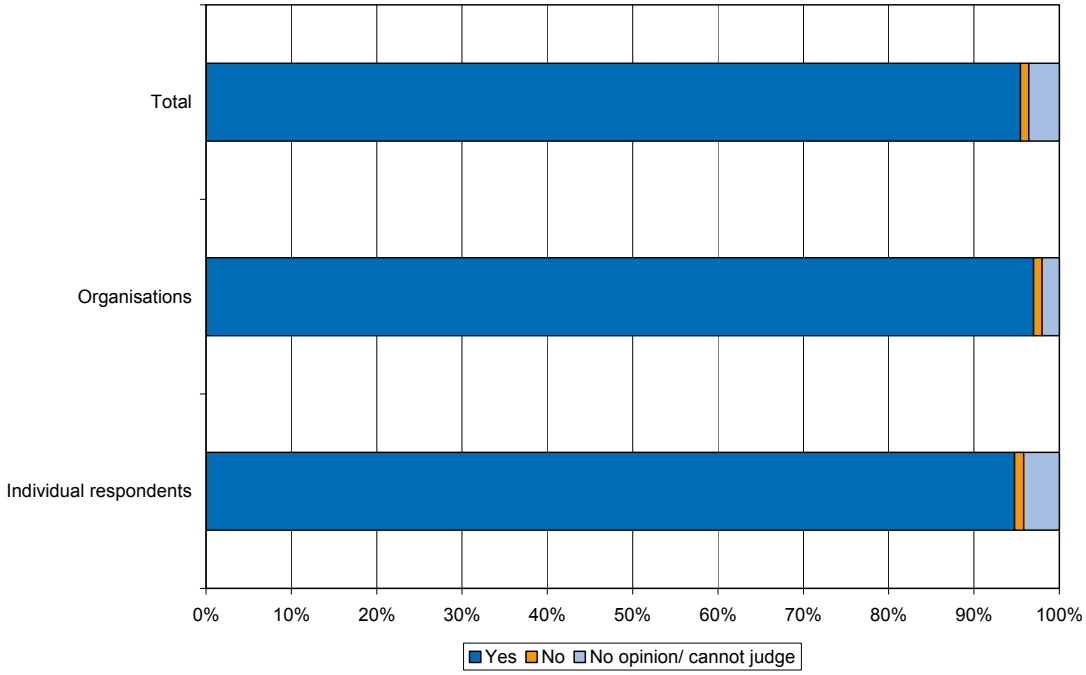
Situation	Individuals	Organisations	Total
	%	%	%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people, but only with a national/regional/local dimension	20%	26%	22%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people, with a European/international dimension	47%	48%	47%
There are no non-formal learning opportunities for young people at any level outside the current Youth in Action program	15%	13%	15%
No opinion/can't judge	18%	13%	16%
Total	**100% (4,243)**	**100% (2,330)**	**100% (6,573)**

Organisations were more positive about the offer of non-formal learning opportunities for young people both with a national/regional/local dimension and a European/international dimension than individual respondents. Possibly, organisations had a better insight into the non-formal learning opportunities that are provided. Beneficiaries, both individual respondents and organisations, had a clearer view of the available opportunities than non-beneficiaries (Beneficiaries chose less often 'no opinion/can't judge' (12%) than non-beneficiaries (26%)). Also, the beneficiaries were more positive on the current availability of opportunities (52% of beneficiaries and 36% of non-beneficiaries indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities with a European/international dimension). This indicates that there are more and better opportunities provided than most people, who did not benefit from these opportunities, are aware of.

The majority of the respondents who indicated that their country has got non-formal learning opportunities for young people shared the opinion that the level of available opportunities is barely sufficient or even insufficient. There were only minor differences in the answers provided by individual respondents and organisations.

Based on these outcomes we can conclude that even in countries with non-formal learning opportunities there is a demand for more non-formal learning opportunities. Respondents were very positive on whether a European youth programme could contribute to addressing this demand by providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people (95% of the individual respondents and even 97% of the organisations, Figure 2). Only 1% of the respondents believed that a European youth programme could not contribute to this demand.

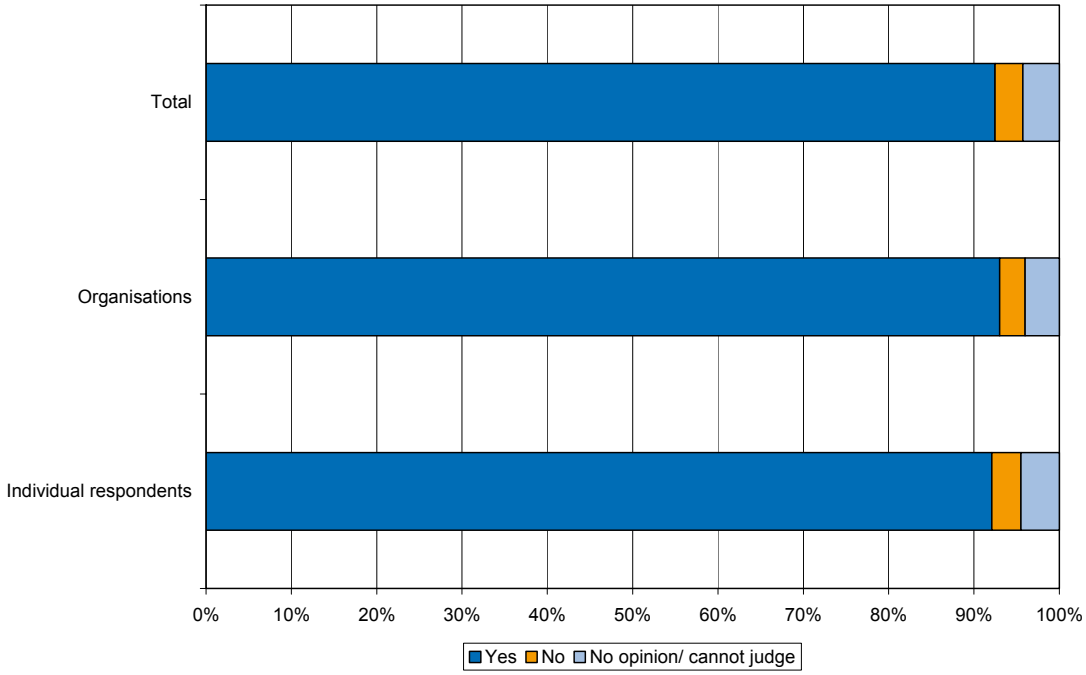
Figure 2 Could a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people?



Opportunities for young people to make their voice heard

Almost three quarters of the respondents considered that young people do not have enough opportunities to make their voice heard on issues that concern them, compared to 18.7% who believed that young people do get enough opportunities for this. Individual respondents and organisations shared similar views on this issue.

Figure 3 Should a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better opportunities for young people to make their voices heard?



As presented in Figure 3 almost all respondents agreed that a European youth programme should contribute to providing more and better opportunities for young people to make their voices heard.

There were only minor differences in the answers provided by organisations and individual respondents.

Development and recognition of youth work

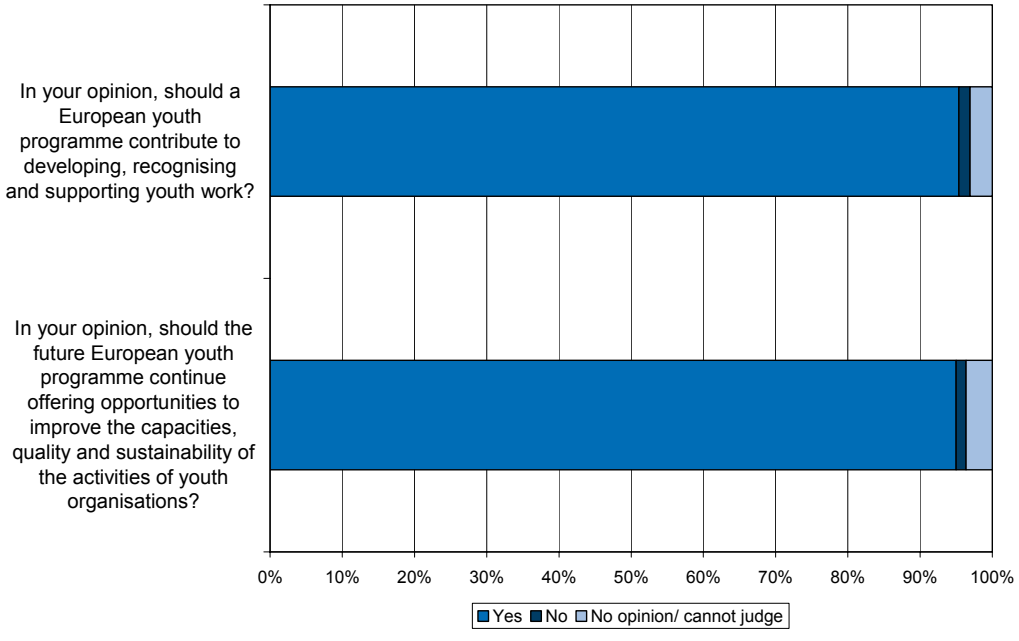
Table 3 presents the findings on the level of development and recognition of youth work in the countries of respondents. Organisations seemed to be more positive than individual respondents on this issue.

Table 3 What is your opinion regarding the level of development and recognition of youth work in your country?

	Individuals	Organisations	Total
	%	%	%
Youth work is developed, recognised and supported	12%	17%	13%
Youth work is developed but not fully recognised and supported	53%	57%	55%
Youth work is developed but not recognised and supported at all	19%	14%	18%
Youth work is not developed at all	12%	9%	11%
No opinion/can't judge	4%	3%	4%
Total	**100%** (4.323)	**100%** (2.359)	**100%** (6.682)

Whether respondents agreed that a European youth programme should contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work is presented in Figure 4. In A.3 and A.4 in annex A the opinions of respectively individual respondents and organisations are presented.

Figure 4 Should the future European youth programme contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work and should it offer opportunities to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations? (Totals of all respondents).

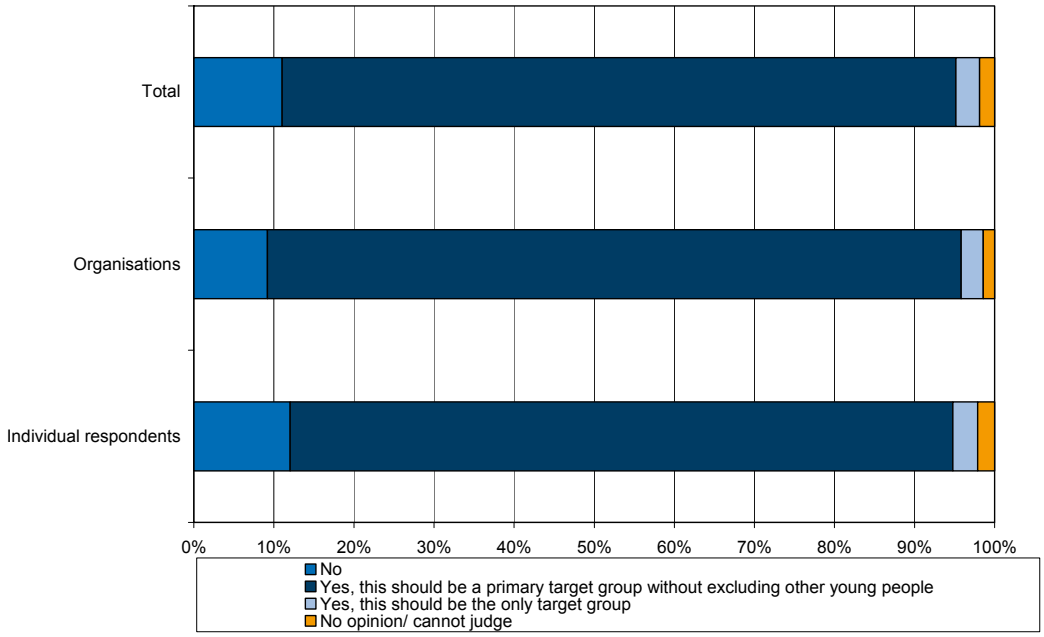


An overwhelming majority of the respondents were of the opinion that a European youth programme should contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work. Furthermore, an equally high number of the respondents considered that a future European youth programme should continue to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations (Figure 4).

Target groups

The current Youth in Action programme is open to all young people and aims at including in particular those with fewer opportunities. Respondents to the public consultation were asked to indicate whether people facing difficulties should remain a primary target group for the future European youth programme. Some 84% of the respondents positively reported that this should be a primary target group without excluding other young people. Only 3% of the respondents stated that young people who face difficulties should be the only target group of any future European youth programme and only 11% of the respondents indicated that they should not remain a primary target group. Organisations were more in favour of keeping young people that face difficulties a primary target group of the future European youth programme than individual respondents (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Do you agree that young people facing difficulties should remain a primary target group of the future European youth programme?



Moreover, various additional contributions (including those from several Ministries) highlighted the importance of the focus on and openness of the programme to young people with fewer opportunities as well as the need to maintain this focus also in the future.

Conclusion

From this section we can conclude that, according to the respondents to the consultation:

- The most important issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme are: social changes; youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market; discriminatory, racist or xenophobic behaviours among young people and social exclusion of disadvantaged young people.
- Issues such as the increasing rate of school drop-outs and youth health disorders were rated as less important for the future programme to address directly.
- There is a demand for more non-formal learning opportunities. Respondents' views showed that the European youth programme could contribute to addressing this demand by providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people.
- Respondents considered that young people do not get enough opportunities to make their voices heard. Most respondents stated that a European youth programme should contribute to providing more and better opportunities for this.

- A majority of the respondents stated that youth work is developed but not fully recognised and supported. An overwhelming majority of the respondents stated that the future European youth programme should contribute to improving this.
- A future European youth programme should continue to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations.
- Young people who face difficulties should remain a primary target group without excluding other young people.

Added value of a European youth programme

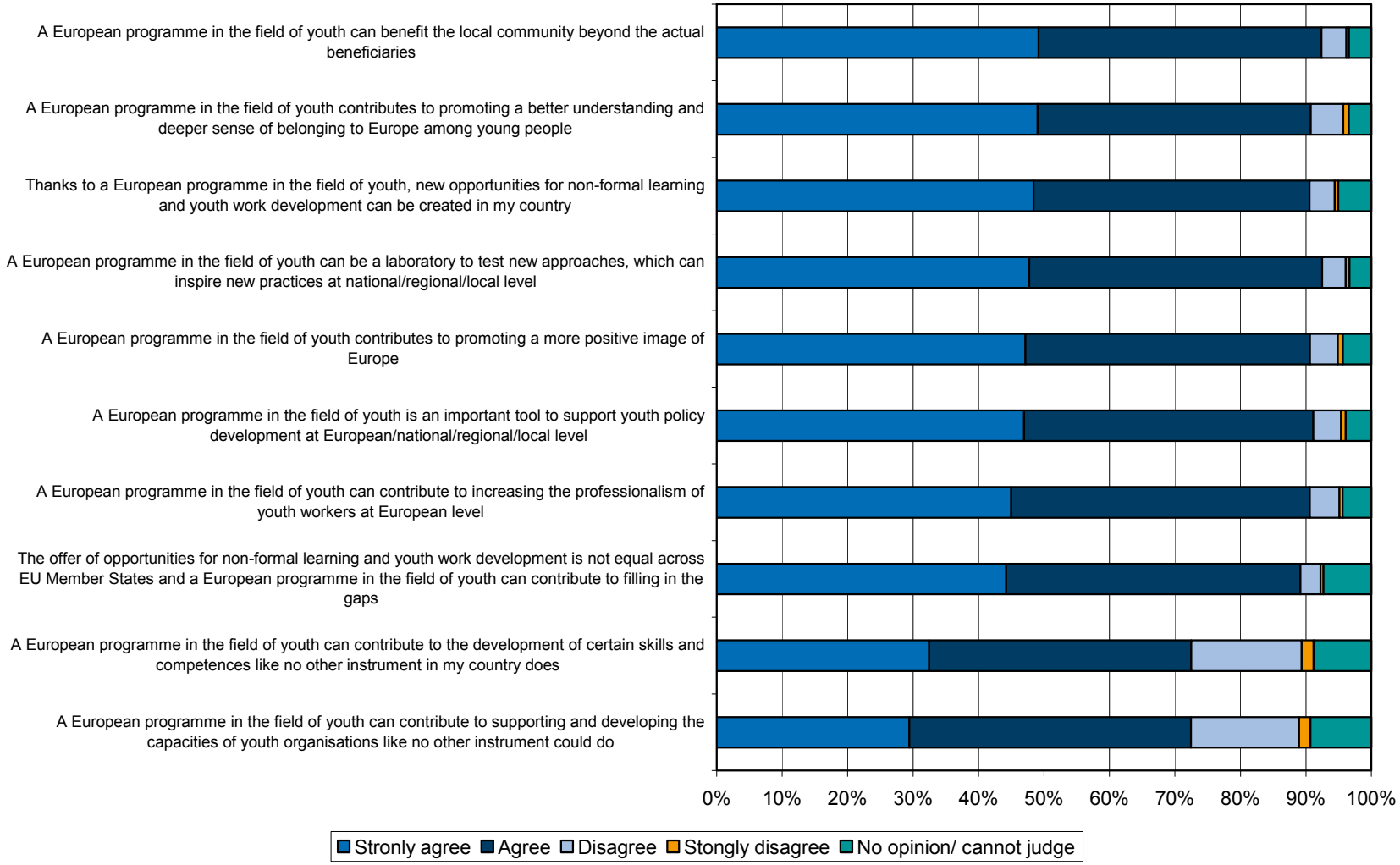
The respondents to the public consultation were asked to rate several statements to obtain an indication of the added value of a European youth programme. The results are presented in Figure 6. The separate views of individuals and organisations are illustrated in Figures A.5 and A.6 in annex A.

Respondents were in general very positive about the added value of the programme, as described by the categories in the figure below. The figure shows that there are only minor differences between the categories apart from the two categories with the least number of respondents that either agreed or strongly agreed to whether the European programme in the field of youth:

- can contribute to the development of certain skills and competences like no other instrument in the country does;
- can contribute to supporting and developing the capacities of youth organisations like no other instrument could do.

Still, a very high number of respondents (respectively 73% and 72%) either agreed or strongly agreed with these two statements.

Figure 6 To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Totals of all respondents)



Both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries acknowledged the added value of a European youth programme, as described by the issues in the above figure. But, in general, beneficiaries seemed to be even more positive on the added value of a European youth programme than non-beneficiaries (the difference in percentages are included in Table A.22 in annex A).

Additional elements[3]

Respondents were invited to indicate any other elements that in their views demonstrate the added value/benefits of a European youth programme. A lot of different elements were suggested, which can be categorized as follows:

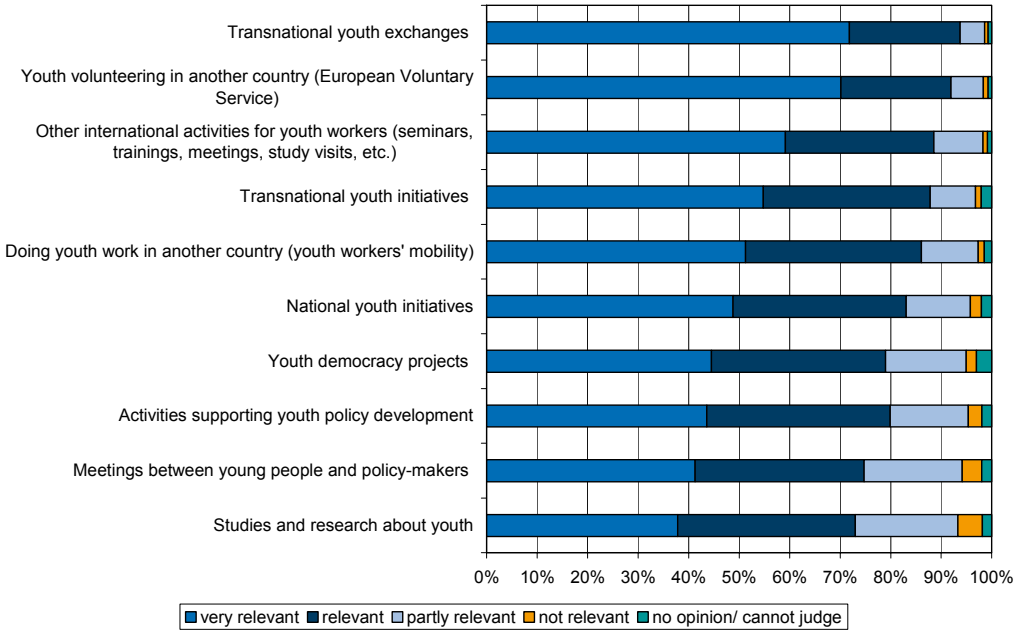
- **Personal development:** A European youth programme expands youth horizons, it provides the possibility to exchange rewarding and enriching experiences, it strengthens the capacity to deal with cultural differences, it increases self-confidence and it develops a European culture among participants and their peers.
- **Openness and specificity of the programme:** A European youth programme is open for informal groups and small organisations, it is one of the few programmes that include young people with fewer opportunities and it provides opportunities for all youth (not only the highly educated ones). Furthermore, the implementation of the programme is characterised as independent, flexible and based on democratic conditions.
- **Networking and cooperation:** A European youth programme intensifies contacts between youth organisations and young people from different countries; it promotes communication and networking among young people within and beyond the EU. Furthermore, it strengthens cooperation in Europe and supports peer-learning and the establishment of networks.
- **Social issues:** A European youth programme improves cultural exchange and intercultural dialogue and it improves the exchange of good practices between Member States. It increases tolerance and consciousness about inclusion challenges. It helps bring down barriers and stereotypes. Furthermore, it promotes social values such as volunteering and community participation.
- **Non-formal learning and youth work:** A European youth programme supports the development of non-formal education and its recognition, it fills in the gaps of the formal school system, it empowers youth organisations and supports modernisation and harmonisation of youth work in Europe.
- **Active involvement of young people in society:** A European youth programme promotes active citizenship, it helps develop a European youth policy; it enhances the active participation of young people in politics and enables young people to express their opinion.
- **Sense of belonging to the EU:** A European youth programme strengthens young people's sense of belonging to the community and to the EU, thus supporting the development of a common European identity; it gives young people, especially the most disadvantaged ones, a direct contact with Europe

3 Based on open answers. This overview summarizes the most common answers.

Types of activities

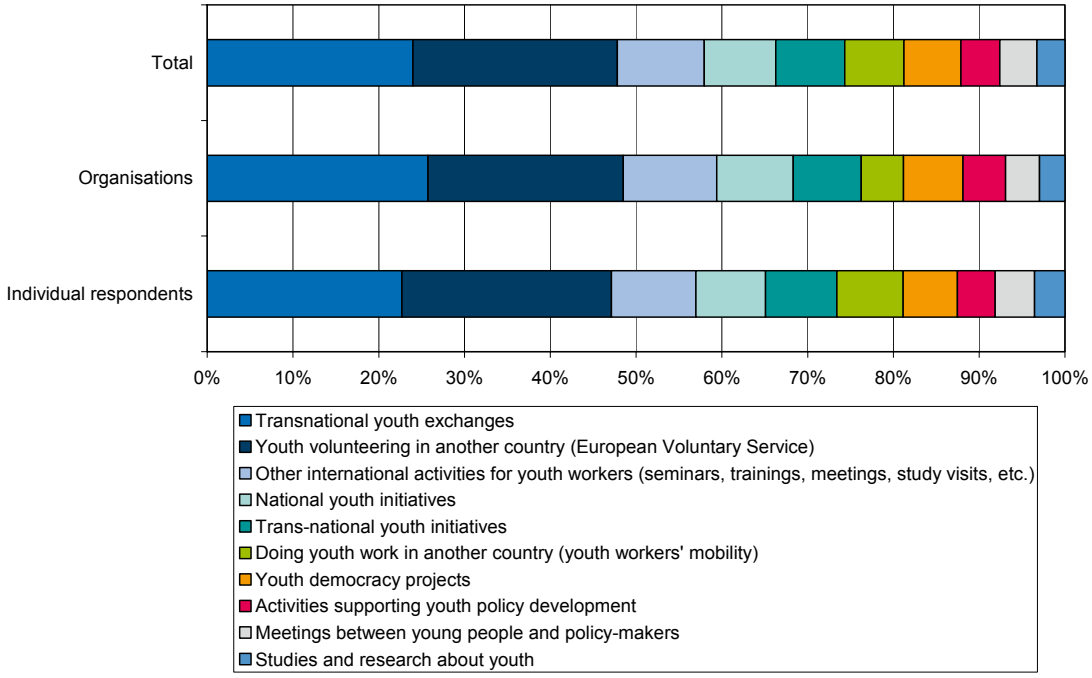
The main activities supported by the current Youth in Action programme and respondent views on their continued relevance in any future programme are presented in Figure 7. The separate views of individuals and organisations are illustrated in annex A, in Figures A.7 and A.8.

Figure 7 To what extent will the support to the activities of the current Youth in Action programme remain relevant under the future European youth programme? (Totals of all respondents)



We can conclude that the activities of the current European youth programme as a whole were in general considered to be relevant for a future European youth programme. The most relevant activities were transnational youth exchanges and youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service). Activities that were considered to be least relevant are studies and research about youth, meetings between young people and policy makers and activities supporting youth policy development. Still, almost three quarters of the respondents considered these three activities as relevant or very relevant. Both individuals and organisations shared this opinion. When asked which of the activities should be reinforced, the same picture emerges (Figure 8).

Figure 8 If you had to choose one, which of these activities would you say should be reinforced in the future European youth programme?



Both organisations and individual beneficiaries were more positive about the transnational youth exchanges than non beneficiaries (74.6% of the organisations and individual beneficiaries chose very relevant; 65.7% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant), as well as on volunteering in another country (74.4% of beneficiaries chose very relevant; 59.5% of the non-beneficiaries chose very relevant).

Other types of activities which the future European youth programme should support[4]

Various proposals of respondents referred to strengthening activities that were already supported under the current Youth in Action programme, or to focusing them on certain topics, rather than to brand new types of activities. The most recurrent suggestions included:

By categories of beneficiaries:

- **Youth organizations:** Activities that support the strengthening of youth organizations and increase internationalization in these organizations. Also, support of organisations' operational costs;
- **Youth workers:** More activities that provide opportunities for youth workers like youth workers' mobility and youth work exchanges;
- **Disadvantaged youth:** Activities to increase the participation of specific target groups or activities specifically for these target groups (including young people from rural areas);
- **Partner countries:** Increase activities with partner countries and cooperation between project teams in different countries;
- **Age groups:** Activities for children below the age of 13 or the elimination of the age limit.

By types of Activities:

- **Volunteering:** Volunteering activities could be expanded with short-term voluntary activities, volunteering camps, volunteering in the own country of residence and EVS for people with special needs or fewer opportunities;
- **Entrepreneurship:** Activities to support entrepreneurship and to support youth enterprises;

4 Based on open answers. This overview summarizes the most common answers.

- **Employability and career orientation:** Activities to support the employability of young people, strengthen tools to help young people find a job abroad and trainings abroad to support young people's entry into the labour market;
- **Non-formal learning events:** Examples of these events are seminars, summer camps, conferences and trainings on relevant and interesting topics for youth. Also mentioned are language courses on other European languages.
- **Cultural events:** Support for the organization of cultural events or cultural exchanges; support creative activities and meetings with artists or exchange of young artists;
- **Sports activities;**
- **Participation:** Expanding the youth democracy projects and young people's knowledge about politics, policy making and their influence on politics. Suggestions include projects supporting the development of youth policies, a youth European Parliament and meetings with politicians;
- **Internships and traineeships**

By General Implementation issues:

- Support to long-term projects (3 years) and follow-up projects;
- Support to smaller projects;
- Support activities which promote more links with formal education/academic activities;
- Support experimental projects which do not fit into current frame of activities (more flexibility).

The most recurrent topics that were mentioned included:

- Environment;
- Culture;
- Health;
- Intergenerational solidarity/activities;
- New media.

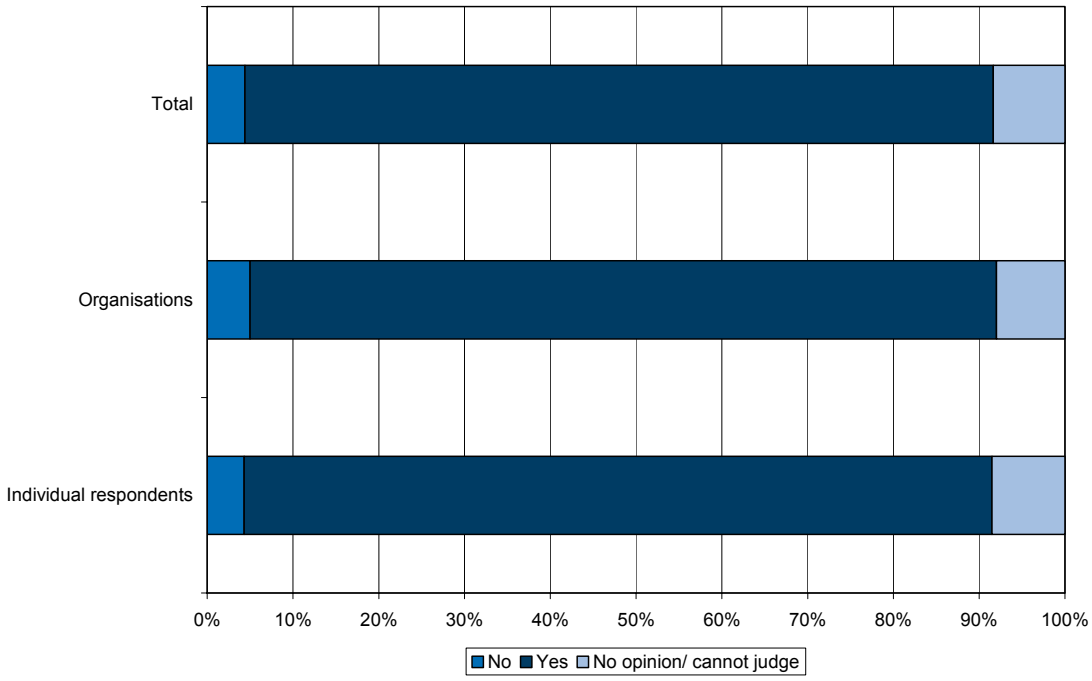
The stakeholders who provided additional written contributions generally confirmed the above-mentioned trends, in particular as regards the focus on youth voluntary activities (including shorter-term activities); mobility, youth work and youth participation; the support to young people with fewer opportunities; the introduction of more flexible actions; the attention to be paid to the opportunities offered by new technologies and media. Improved recognition of non-formal learning experiences and outcomes was also mentioned in various contributions.

External dimension of a future European youth programme

The current Youth in Action programme offers opportunities to develop projects for certain activities (youth exchanges, volunteering and youth work development), in cooperation with partner countries outside the EU. The main focus is on the neighbouring partner countries in South East Europe, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus and the Mediterranean region. The aim of this external dimension is to promote intercultural dialogue, mutual understanding, global solidarity and the development of the youth sector beyond the EU. Some 87% of the respondents were of the opinion that this should remain a prominent feature of a future European youth programme. Only 4% of the respondents indicated that this should not be the case. There were only minor differences in the answers provided by individual respondents and organisations (Figure 9).

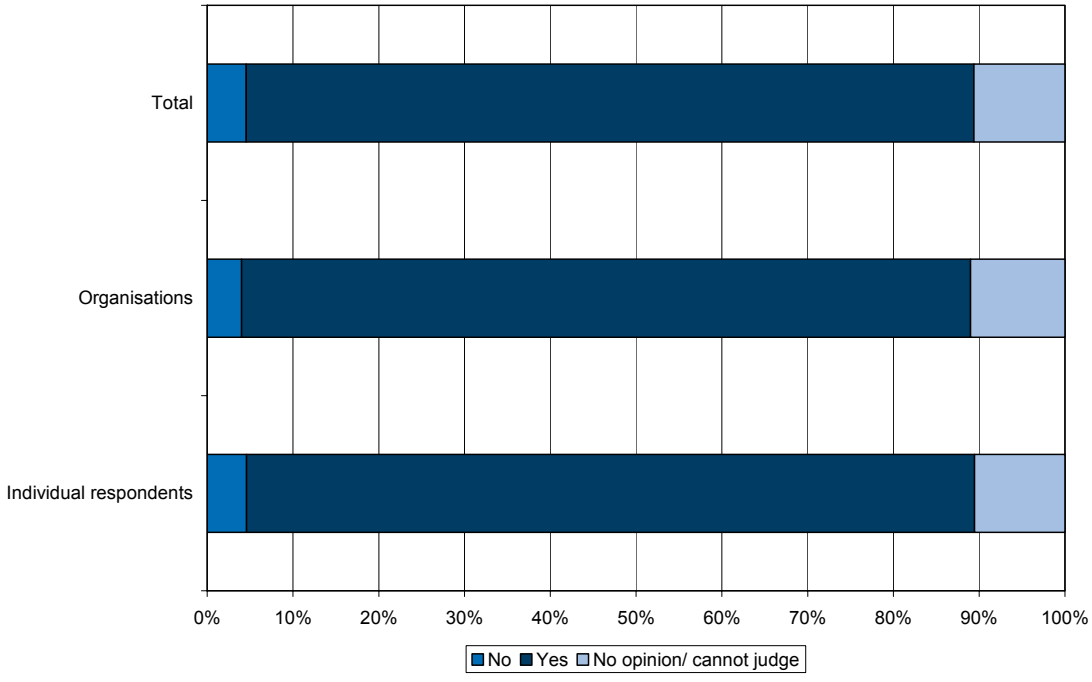
Favourable opinions related to the support and possible reinforcement of cooperation with partner countries were also expressed in some additional contributions submitted via the dedicated mailbox.

Figure 9 Should the external dimension remain a prominent feature of the future European youth programme?



Moreover, some 85% of the respondents indicated that the future European youth programme should support policy dialogue and exchange of practice on youth matters between the EU and partner countries. Among all respondents only 5% disagreed with this. The remaining 11% of all respondents did not express an opinion. There were only minor differences in the answers provided by individual respondents and organisations (Figure 10).

Figure 10 Should the future European youth programme support policy dialogue and exchange of practices on youth matters between the EU and partner countries?



Conclusions:

According to the respondents to the online public consultation:

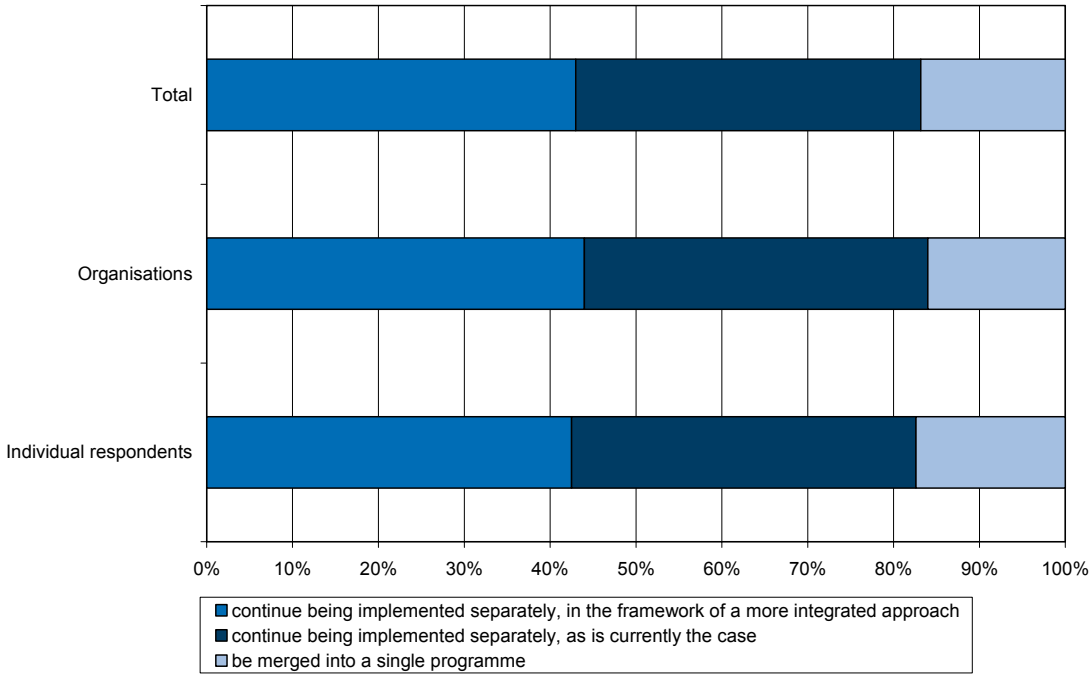
- All current activities of the Youth in Action programme were considered to be relevant for the future European youth programme.
- The most relevant activities to maintain or even reinforce in a future programme were considered to be:
  - transnational youth exchanges;
  - youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service).
- The least relevant activities were considered to be:
  - supporting youth policy development;
  - meetings between young people and policy makers;
  - studies and research about youth.
- Projects like youth exchanges, volunteering and youth work development, which are implemented in cooperation with partner countries outside the EU should remain a prominent feature in the future European youth programme.
- The future European youth programme should support policy dialogue and exchange of practice on youth matters between the EU and partner countries.

Programme design

Currently the Youth in Action programme is implemented separately from other European education programmes. Parallel to the European youth programme, new programmes will be developed in the area of formal education and training (Lifelong Learning) and international cooperation in higher education (Erasmus Mundus). Some 40% of the respondents were of the opinion that these programmes should continue being implemented separately, as is currently the case. Another 43% of the respondents state that the programmes should be implemented separately but in the framework of a more integrated approach, while 17% of the respondents were of the opinion that the programmes should be merged into a single programme. There were only minor differences in the answers provided by individual respondents and organisations (Figure 11). There were however differences in the opinion of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries:

- Individual beneficiaries were less in favour (14.1%) of the option to merge the programmes into a single programme than individuals who never benefited from the programme (23.4%).
- Beneficiary organisations were more positive (41.6%) on continuing the implementation of the programme separately, than organisations that never benefited from the programme (32.9%). At the same time, beneficiary organisations (43.1%) were less positive about continuing the programme separately in the framework of a more integrated approach than non-beneficiaries (50.4%).

Figure 11 How should the future European education and youth programmes be implemented?



The respondents who indicated that the European education and youth programmes should be implemented separately, in the framework of a more integrated approach, were asked what such an integrated approach should consist of in their opinion. More than half of the respondents stated that this integrated approach among European programmes should consist of common National Agencies. Moreover, more than half of the respondents (54%) were of the opinion that it should consist of a common management approach. Over 40% of the respondents stated that a common IT system should be implemented. The separate views of individuals and organisations are illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4 What could an integrated approach consist of?

	Individuals	Organisations	Total
	%	%	%
Common National Agencies	52%	50%	51%
Common IT system	42%	37%	40%
Common management approach	53%	57%	54%
Other	7%	8%	7%
Total*	**154%**	**151%**	**153%**

*The total does not add up to 100% as this is a multiple response question.

Only 7.3% of respondents were of the opinion that there are other integrated approaches which should be considered. Their main suggestions included[5]:

1. **Communication and information**
   - Common communication approach to young people and joint promotion. Central information and advice on all EU and national programmes. Some respondents stated that although there should be bridges with other programmes, the Youth in Action quality support should be kept (supportive approach, SALTO Resource Centers, National Agencies' Training and Cooperation Plans);
   - Communication and information sharing among programmes:
     - On the content of events, opportunities and results of the programmes
     - On best practices among the programmes
     - Network meeting/working groups and exchanges between the people working with the programmes;
   - Improving information exchange between participants, for example between Erasmus students and young participants in the European Voluntary Service. Establishing a framework for individual and personal encounter with the participants of both programmes.

2. **Implementation:**
   - Establishing some kind of European agency which gathers all types of projects/ programmes;
   - Developing an integrated policy approach among the programmes;
   - Combining projects among the programmes by encouraging the continuation of a project from one programme to another or to have joint projects with bridges;
   - Shared training events and common educational programme.

3. **Coordination:**
   - Separate national institutions, but with coordination structures;
   - Common umbrella banner such as in the Lifelong Learning programme 2007 - 2013 (where Leonardo, Erasmus and Comenius still have their own separate identities);
   - More cooperation between units dealing with the different programmes, formal and non-formal learning are equally important but different from each other.

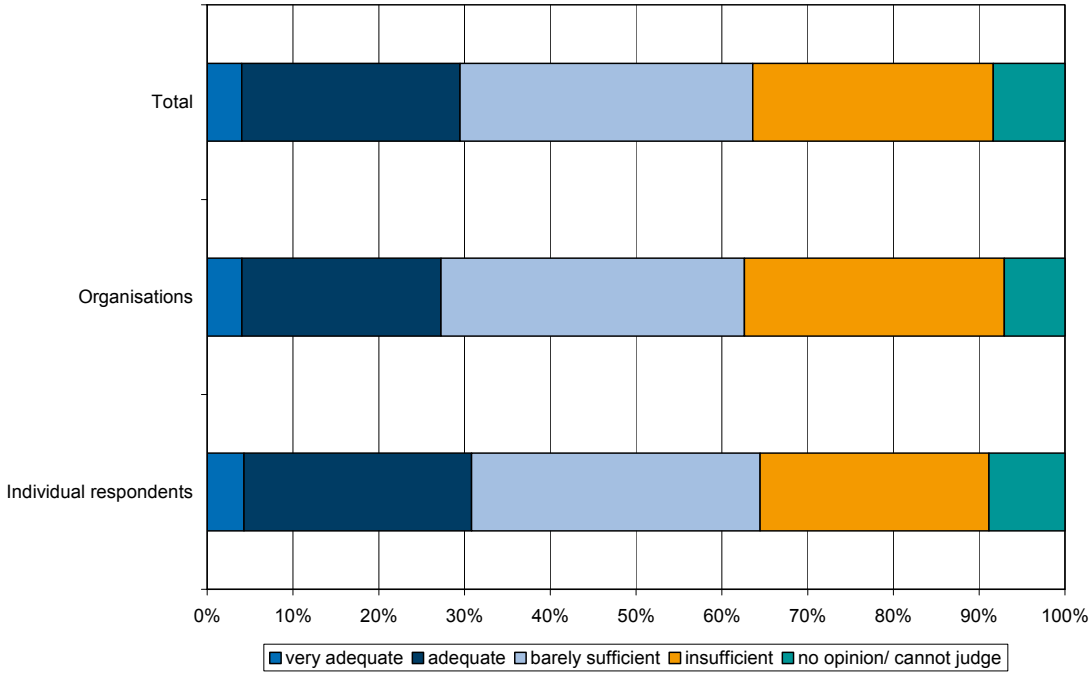
The majority of stakeholders who provided additional contributions to the dedicated mailbox were in favour of the continuation of a separate youth programme, in some cases while developing a common integrated approach with other programmes. As part of this integrated approach, common National Agencies and a common communication approach to young people were mentioned. The importance of maintaining a separate programme to support an independent youth policy in Europe was also underlined.

5 Based on the open answers. This overview summarizes the most common answers.

Impact

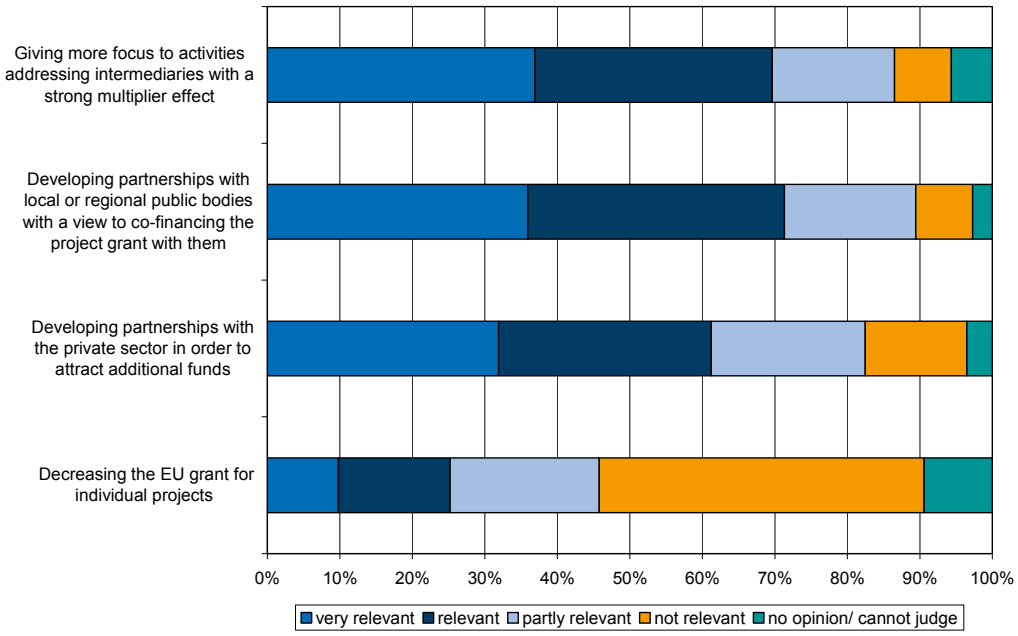
The current Youth in Action programme has got a budget of around 150 million Euros a year. This budget allows around 7,500 projects to be supported per year, involving some 130,000 participants (youth workers and young people). Around 100 million young people aged 15-29 live in the EU. Comparing the reach of the programme with the number of young people living in Europe, only 30% of all respondents considered the level of supported projects and participants adequate or very adequate. Individual respondents were a bit more positive than organisations about this aspect (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Level of the number of projects and participants currently supported (compared to the total number of young people in Europe)



Respondents were asked to rate several possible approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future. Their views are presented in Figure 13.The separate views of individual respondents and organisations are presented in annex A (Figures A.9 and A.10).

Figure 13 How relevant do you consider the proposed approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future? (Totals of all respondents)



Respondents stated that the most relevant approaches are:

- Giving more focus to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect (youth workers, youth organisation etc.);
- Developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant with them.

Only a quarter of the respondents thought that decreasing the EU grant for individual projects is either a relevant or very relevant approach to increase the number of projects and participants supported. A higher proportion of respondents (45%) stated that this is not a relevant approach. This was also reflected in many additional comments provided in reply to this question. Individuals were more positive about all the approaches than organisations (as presented in the figures in the annex). Beneficiaries were less positive about all the approaches than non-beneficiaries.[6]

Other approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future[7]

Most additional suggestions focused on:

- Increasing the budget of the programme.
- Disseminating more information about the programme to raise its visibility among young people but also vis-à-vis public and private bodies in order to attract additional sources of co-funding.
- Reducing administrative and management costs, examples on how to achieve this included:
  - simplified application and reporting procedures, also through the set-up of an EU wide online application system;

6 -Decreasing the EU grant for individual projects: 9.2% of the beneficiaries chose very relevant; 12.8% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant
-Developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant: 33.3% of the beneficiaries chose very relevant; 43.8% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant
-Developing partnerships with the private sector in order to attract additional funds: 29.0% of the beneficiaries chose very relevant; 40.3% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant
-Giving more focus to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect: 36.1% of the beneficiaries chose very relevant; 39.9% of non-beneficiaries chose very relevant

7 Based on the open answers. This overview summarizes the most common answers.

- greater involvement of young people themselves and less management;
- streamlining the training and evaluation cycle of the European Voluntary Service.

Other approaches that were mentioned included:

- Developing partnerships and co-funding opportunities with several organisations like the formal education institutes, private bodies, national public bodies, municipalities and local public bodies.
- Introducing participation fees for EVS and participation fees from neighbouring countries.
- Making regional/local co-financing of projects compulsory.
- Putting quality before quantity by focusing on fewer projects with higher quality and more funding. On the other hand, some other respondents suggested focusing on smaller-scale projects and reducing the maximum funding per project.
- Focusing more on longer-term projects to have greater outcomes.
- Consider volunteering as a form of 'co-funding'.
- Developing a training programme for the youth organisations to enhance self-funding capacities.
- Valorising projects more in order to help them attract additional funding.

Similar suggestions were also provided by the stakeholders who submitted additional contributions to the functional mailbox. The main messages included: providing longer-term support to projects as a means to ensure better impact and follow-up; streamlining the programme in terms of number of actions and sub-actions; increasing available resources; reducing the duration of projects.

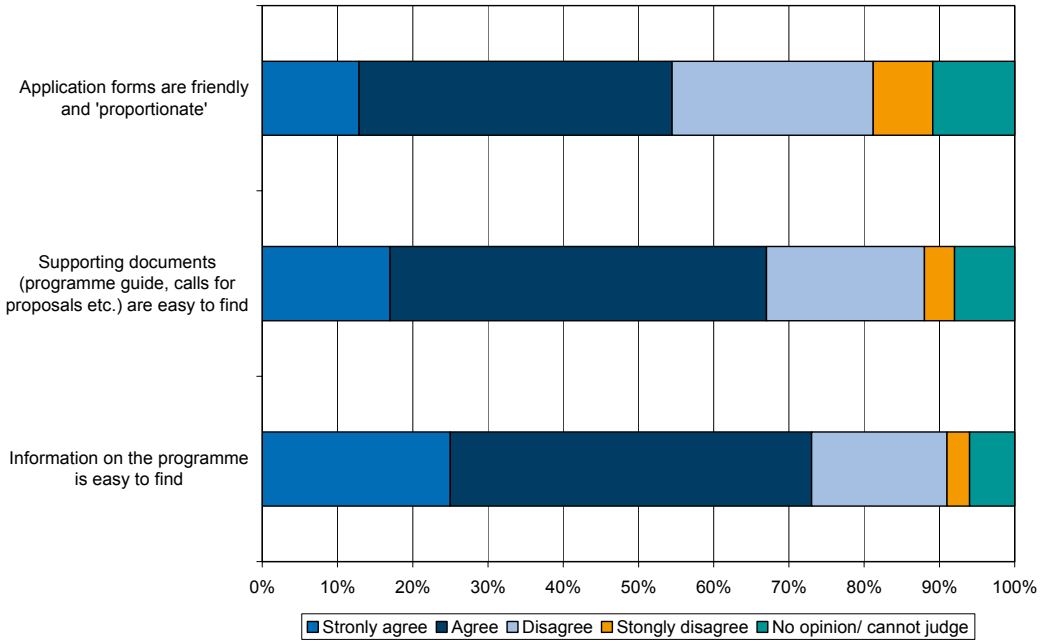
Name of the future European youth programme

Respondents were asked whether they were in favour of keeping the name of the current programme (Youth in Action). Almost three quarters of the respondents agreed that the programme should continue to be called Youth in Action in order to build on the visibility and the recognition of the current programme. Only 10% of the respondents disagreed with this. The remaining 17% of the respondents had no opinion about this issue.

Implementation of the Youth in Action programme

Finally, the respondents to the public consultation were asked some questions on the implementation of the current Youth in Action programme. The table below presents the views of respondents on how easy it is to find information on the programme, the ease in understanding the supporting documents and how proportionate the application forms are. The views of respectively individual respondents and organisations are presented in Figure 14 and, separately, in Figures A.11 and A.12 in annex A.

Figure 14 Implementation issues rated



- A quarter of the respondents strongly agreed that information on the programme is easy to find, and another 48% agreed with this statement.
- Almost half of the respondents agreed that the supporting documents are easy to understand and a further 17.3% strongly agreed with this.
- Respondents were positive, albeit to a lesser degree, about the application forms: more than half of the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the application forms are friendly and proportionate.

A much higher percentage of individuals compared to organisations (14% of individuals and 5% of organisations) did not express an opinion on how user-friendly and proportionate the application forms are. This is to be expected as many were likely to be participants in projects and not necessarily directly involved in the application process. Similarly, for the issue of whether the information on the programme is easy to find (8% of individuals and 3% of organisations have no opinion/can't judge) and whether supporting documents are easy to understand (11% of individuals and 4% of organisations have no opinion/can't judge), a higher percentage of individuals chose the option of 'no opinion/can't judge'.

Non-beneficiaries less often expressed an opinion on these questions, which can be considered logical, since they were not involved in the programme. Non-beneficiaries are less positive (15.5% chose strongly agree) about how easily the information on the programme can be found than beneficiaries (28.2% chose strongly agree).

Although respondents to the public consultation were in general positive about the application forms, various additional comments and contributions underlined the need to simplify application forms and procedures, in particular to facilitate access to the programme to young people with fewer opportunities.

Additional remarks[8]

Respondents had the opportunity to share general remarks on issues that, in their view, were not adequately dealt with in the questionnaire. These remarks were very diverse, but the most recurrent remarks can be summarized as follows:

- The important and positive contribution of the programme on young people's development was acknowledged by various respondents.
- Most comments underlined a need for simplification, notably of application forms and procedures, which were considered not very friendly for young people in general, and young people with fewer opportunities in particular. Some requested the introduction of online application forms. In various cases, respondents pointed out that application and report forms could be shorter as some questions were considered repetitive. The application process was considered very heavy and using difficult language, which makes it hard for inexperienced young people to apply and might scare off people who would otherwise apply.
- Respondents expressed a need to increase the budget to allow more funding per project and to increase the number of projects.
- Other recurrent comments emphasized the need to disseminate more information about the programme, in particular in schools and through the media. Also the information on the webpage should be clearer. Recommendations to reach more young people were amongst others: workshops, presentations in schools, public institutions and youth centers. Some people mentioned the fact that the programme needs a strong brand name to increase attention.
- Various comments also indicated a request for a more homogeneous management of the programme throughout the Programme Countries.
- Some respondents indicated the need to reduce the administrative burden as a way to improve the programme.
- Another recurrent remark concerned the age limits, which are considered too restrictive in the current programme. However, suggestions for extending such limits were not very consistent: some proposed to extend the age limit to 35 while others indicated that the focus should be on younger people (for instance young people between 16 to 19 years old or in some cases even the 7 to 12 years old).
- The need for more tools and opportunities to facilitate partner-search was also mentioned several times. The non-updated and confusing EVS database was mentioned various times as an aspect that needs revision.
- Visa questions were mentioned as an issue that should be given greater consideration.

From this section we can conclude that, according to the respondents to the public consultation:

- The programme should continue to be implemented separately, but according to some while developing a more integrated approach with other programmes.
- For a majority of respondents, this integrated approach should consist of a common management system and/or common National Agencies for the different programmes.
- When comparing the reach of the programme with the number of young people living in Europe, most respondents considered that the level of supported projects and participants is insufficiently adequate.
- The most relevant approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future were considered to be:
  - giving more focus to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect (youth workers, youth organisation etc.);

8 Based on open answers. This overview summarizes the most common answers.

- developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant with them.

- The future European youth programme should continue to be called Youth in Action.
- A majority of the respondents agreed that:
  - the information on the programme is easy to find;
  - supporting documents are easy to understand;
  - application forms are friendly and 'proportionate'.

Additional comments on the questionnaire:

The respondents were given the opportunity to comment on the questionnaire and provide suggestions for future consultations. The most recurrent contributions can be summarized as follows:

Various respondents appreciated the consultation and the opportunity it offered to express their opinion. Some suggested holding more frequent consultations, through meetings with young people and youth organisations.

Various respondents suggested there should be more space for additional remarks, while the opportunity was offered to send additional contributions through a functional mailbox. Others mentioned that the questionnaire could have been shorter or simpler; especially the used language was considered difficult.
Some respondents mentioned that the questionnaire was too general, in other cases it was considered too targeted/specific on certain aspects while respondents would have liked to have more space to comment on concrete Actions or to suggest other possible opinions.
Some questions were considered leading, and respondents would have liked to comment on some of these questions.
Many respondents expressed the wish to be informed about the results of the consultation.

Annex A

This annex presents tables with the results as described in the main text of the report. These results are presented according to the following categories: individual respondents, registered organisations and non-registered organisations (in the Register of Interest Representatives)[9].

Profile of individual respondents

Table A.1: Age distribution of the individual respondents

Age range	Count	%
Less than 18 years old	136	3.1%
18-30 years old	2.918	66.3%
31-45 years old	939	21.3%
46-60 years old	367	8.3%
Over 60 years old	41	0.9%
Total	**4.401**	**100.0%**

[9] In the context of the European Transparency Initiative, the European Commission wishes to let citizens know which general or specific interests are influencing the decision-making process of the European Institutions and the resources mobilized to that end. Registrants have the opportunity to demonstrate their strong commitment to transparency and the full legitimacy of their activities. More information is available at: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/transparency/regrin/welcome.do?locale=en

Table A.2: Country of residence of individual respondents

Country	Count	%
Germany	513	11.7%
Poland	424	9.6%
Italy	369	8.4%
Spain	306	7.0%
Romania	261	5.9%
France	258	5.9%
Belgium	212	4.8%
Austria	162	3.7%
Turkey	162	3.7%
Slovakia	141	3.2%
Finland	120	2.7%
Estonia	119	2.7%
United Kingdom	118	2.7%
Czech Republic	116	2.6%
Portugal	108	2.5%
Sweden	96	2.2%
Bulgaria	91	2.1%
Hungary	78	1.8%
Greece	73	1.7%
Lithuania	68	1.5%
Netherlands	68	1.5%
Latvia	58	1.3%
Slovenia	49	1.1%
Cyprus	33	0.7%
Norway	33	0.7%
Denmark	27	0.6%
Ireland	23	0.5%
Luxembourg	23	0.5%
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22	0.5%
Croatia	19	0.4%
Malta	16	0.4%
Iceland	13	0.3%
Liechtenstein	4	0.1%
Other Countries*	218	5.0%
Total	**4401**	**100.0%**

* Moreover, there were individual respondents residing in other countries, the most recurrent were Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, and USA.

Table A.3: Nationality of individual respondents

Country	Count	%
German	530	12.0%
Polish	430	9.8%
Italian	385	8.7%
Spanish	297	6.7%
French	284	6.5%
Romanian	274	6.2%
Turkish	166	3.8%
Austrian	161	3.7%
Belgian	156	3.5%
Slovakian	147	3.3%
Portuguese	127	2.9%
Estonian	122	2.8%
Finnish	122	2.8%
Czech	111	2.5%
Bulgarian	95	2.2%
Swedish	85	1.9%
Greek	84	1.9%
British	82	1.9%
Hungarian	79	1.8%
Latvian	76	1.7%
Lithuanian	72	1.6%
Dutch	49	1.1%
Slovenian	45	1.0%
Cypriot	31	0.7%
Irish	27	0.6%
Norwegian	26	0.6%
Macedonian	24	0.5%
Luxembourgish	22	0.5%
Croatian	21	0.5%
Danish	16	0.4%
Maltese	16	0.4%
Icelandic	14	0.3%
Liechtensteiner	5	0.1%
Other*	220	5.0%
Total	**4401**	**100.0%**

* Other most prevalent nationalities reported by respondents beyond Member States, candidate countries and EFTA/EEA countries were for example Albanian, Algerian, Azerbaijan, Bosnian, Egyptian, Georgian, Moldovan, Russian, Serbian, Swiss, Tunisian and Ukrainian.

Table A.4: Funding opportunities from which the individual respondents benefited*

Funding opportunity	Count	%
Youth in Action programme (2007-2013)	2629	68.4%
Lifelong Learning programme (LLP, 2007-2013)	433	11.3%
Erasmus Mundus programme	392	10.2%
Tempus programme	25	0.7%
European Social Fund (ESF)	334	8.7%
Marie Curie programme	17	0.4%
Youth programme (2000-2006)	866	22.5%
Previous generation of education and training programmes 2000-2006 (Socrates II, Leonardo da Vinci II, eLearning)	253	6.6%
National grant	567	14.8%
Regional or local grant	668	17.4%
Bank loan	59	1.5%
Sponsors	463	12.0%
Other **	210	5.5%
Don't know	405	10.5%
Total	**7321**	**190.5%**

* The total does not add up to 100% as this is a multiple response question.
**5.6% of the respondents benefited from other funding opportunities than the opportunities provided in Table 3. They mentioned many different programmes and other funding opportunities like Comenius, Interreg, Leonardo, Erasmus, Youth for Europe, funds from the Council of Europe, Sports foundations, Fulbright etc. Although European Voluntary Services (EVS) is a part of the Youth in Action programme, several respondents mentioned EVS as a separate funding opportunity from which they benefited.

Profile of organisations

Table A.5: Is the organisation registered in the Register of Interest Representatives?

	Count	%
Registered in the Register of Interest Representatives	341	14.3%
Not registered	2,045	85.7%
Total	**2,386**	**100%**

Table A.6: Type of organisation

Type of organisation	Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
An organisation (association, NGO, etc.) mainly active in the youth field	1217	59.5%	225	66.0%	1442	60.4%
An organisation (association, NGO, etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	295	14.4%	59	17.3%	354	14.8%
A public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	238	11.6%	29	8.5%	267	11.2%
A public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	124	6.1%	13	3.8%	137	5.7%
A research centre or university	103	5.0%	9	2.6%	112	4.7%
A National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	19	.9%	4	1.2%	23	1.0%
A private company	21	1.0%	0	.0%	21	.9%
A National Youth Council	18	.9%	2	.6%	20	.8%
Other *	10	.5%	0	.0%	10	.4%
Total	**2,045**	**100.0%**	**341**	**100.0%**	**2,386**	**100.0%**

* Only 0.4% of the organisations filled-in the category 'other', these are various types of organisations like schools, institutes, churches, informal youth groups, terroritorial collectivities, SALTO Resource Centres etc.

Table A.7: Level of organisation

Level	Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Local	808	39.5%	104	30.5%	912	38.2%
Regional	506	24.7%	77	22.6%	583	24.4%
National	442	21.6%	86	25.2%	528	22.1%
European	127	6.2%	30	8.8%	157	6.6%
International	162	7.9%	44	12.9%	206	8.6%
Total	**2,045**	**100.0%**	**341**	**100.0%**	**2,386**	**100.0%**

Table A.8: Funding opportunities used by the organisations*

Funding opportunity	Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Youth in Action programme (2007-2013)	1649	85.6%	267	83.7%	1916	85.3%
Lifelong Learning programme (LLP, 2007-2013)	276	14.3%	46	14.4%	322	14.3%
Erasmus Mundus programme	45	2.3%	4	1.3%	49	2.2%
Tempus programme	12	0.6%	3	0.9%	15	0.7%
European Social Fund (ESF)	253	13.1%	31	9.7%	284	12.7%
Marie Curie programme	5	0.3%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%
Youth programme (2000-2006)	649	33.7%	108	33.9%	757	33.7%
Previous generation of education and training programmes 2000-2006 (Socrates II, Leonardo da Vinci II, eLearning)	134	7.0%	20	6.3%	154	6.9%
National grant	420	21.8%	68	21.3%	488	21.7%
Regional or local grant	559	29.0%	81	25.4%	640	28.5%
Bank loan	30	1.6%	5	1.6%	35	1.6%
Sponsors	351	18.2%	63	19.7%	414	18.4%
Other **	134	7.0%	25	7.8%	159	7.1%
Don't know	66	3.4%	20	6.3%	86	3.8%
Total	**4583**	**238.0%**	**741**	**232.3%**	**5324**	**237.1%**

* The total does not add up to 100% because this is a multiple response question.
** Some 7% of the organisations have other funding opportunities. Different funding opportunities were mentioned, such as donations from institutes, private donor or foundations. The most recurrent foundations that are mentioned are the European Foundation of the Council of Europe and the Anna Lindh Foundation. Other examples of funding opportunities included Amicus, Grundtvig and EVS. EVS is mentioned by organisations not only as part of the Youth in Action programme but also separately from the programme in the category 'other', as was the case for individual respondents.

Table A.9: Country in which the organisation is based

	Count	%
Germany	302	12,7%
Spain	268	11,2%
Italy	188	7,9%
France	143	6,0%
Sweden	115	4,8%
Poland	112	4,7%
Belgium	105	4,4%
Romania	98	4,1%
Bulgaria	91	3,8%
United Kingdom	73	3,1%
Austria	72	3,0%
Finland	60	2,5%
Estonia	56	2,3%
Netherlands	52	2,2%
Greece	48	2,0%
Hungary	47	2,0%
Portugal	45	1,9%
Czech Republic	43	1,8%
Slovakia	38	1,6%
Turkey	38	1,6%
Denmark	36	1,5%
Latvia	30	1,3%
Norway	26	1,1%
Slovenia	26	1,1%
Ireland	23	1,0%
Lithuania	19	0,8%
Cyprus	13	0,5%
Croatia	11	0,5%
Iceland	10	0,4%
Luxembourg	9	0,4%
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8	0,3%
Malta	8	0,3%
Liechtenstein	3	0,1%
More than one country	47	2,0%
Other*	123	5,2%
Total	**2386**	**100%**

*5.2% of the organisations are not based in one of the Member States, candidate countries or EFTA/EEA countries, most prevalent are Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Israel, Kosovo, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Russia. Several organisations are based in more than one country outside the Member States, candidate or EFTA/EEA countries.

Issues to be addressed by the future programme

Figure A.1: Issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme (views of individual respondents)

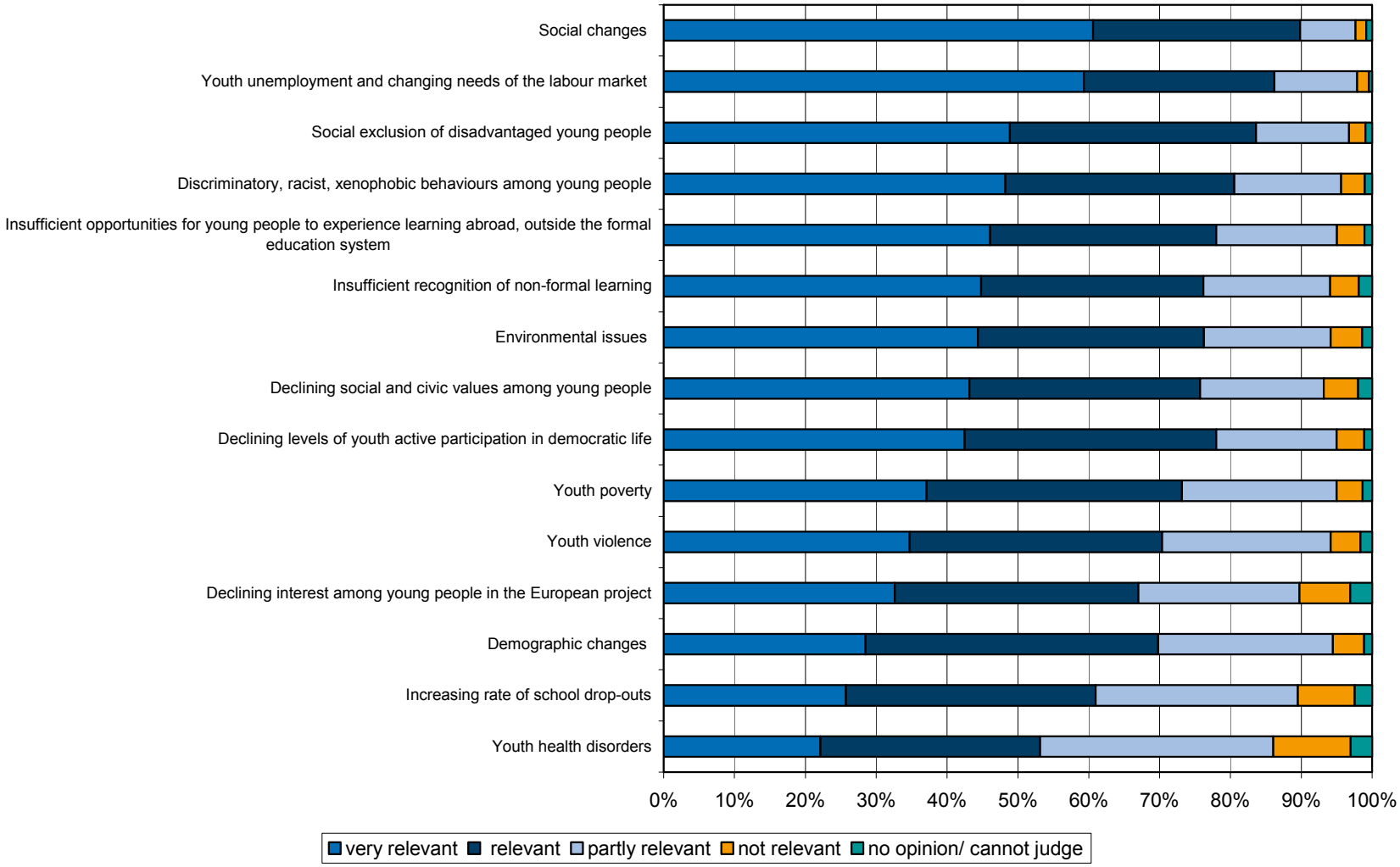


Figure A.2: Issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme (views of organisations)

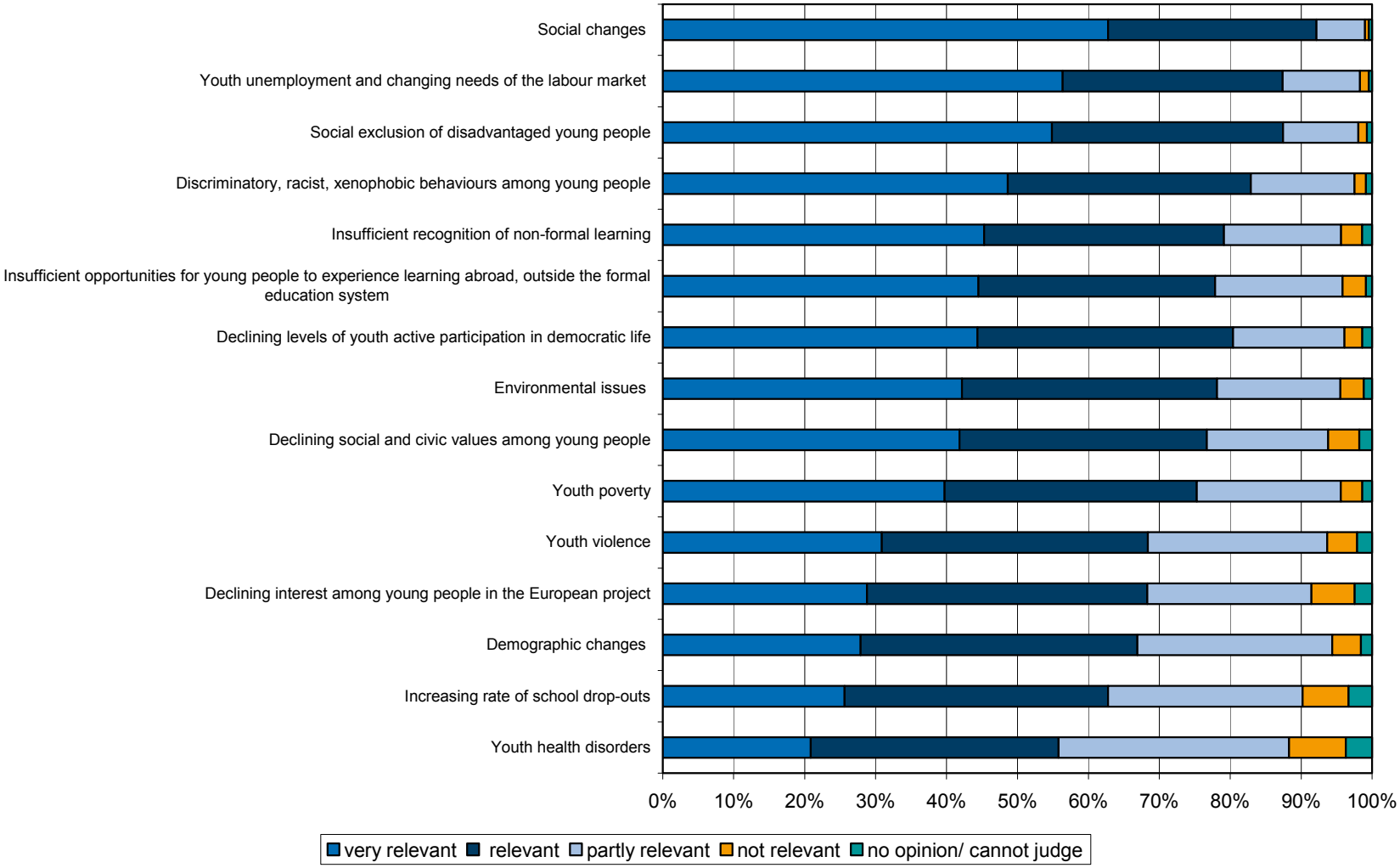


Table A.10: Issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
Social changes (living in increasingly multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies; individual-centred behaviours, etc.)	Very relevant	61%	64%	57%	61%
	Relevant	29%	29%	34%	29%
	Partly relevant	8%	7%	8%	7%
	Not relevant	2%	1%	0%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,317)**	**100% (2010)**	**100% (337)**	**100% (6,664)**
Demographic changes (ageing population, changing intergenerational relationship, etc)	Very relevant	28%	28%	28%	28%
	Relevant	41%	39%	41%	41%
	Partly relevant	25%	28%	23%	26%
	Not relevant	4%	4%	5%	4%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,288)**	**100% (2006)**	**100% (330)**	**100% (6,624)**
Youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market (new skills for new jobs)	Very relevant	59%	56%	59%	58%
	Relevant	27%	31%	29%	28%
	Partly relevant	12%	11%	10%	11%
	Not relevant	2%	1%	2%	2%
	No opinion/can't judge	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Total (n)	**100% (4316)**	**100% (2014)**	**100% (334)**	**100% (6,664)**
Insufficient opportunities for young people to experience learning abroad, outside the formal education system	Very relevant	46%	44%	47%	46%
	Relevant	32%	33%	34%	32%
	Partly relevant	17%	18%	15%	17%
	Not relevant	4%	3%	3%	4%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,309)**	**100% (1999)**	**100% (331)**	**100% (6,639)**
Insufficient recognition of non-formal learning	Very relevant	45%	45%	45%	45%
	Relevant	31%	34%	36%	32%
	Partly relevant	18%	17%	16%	17%
	Not relevant	4%	3%	3%	4%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	1%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,289)**	**100% (1997)**	**100% (331)**	**100% (6,617)**
Discriminatory, racist or xenophobic behaviours among young people	Very relevant	48%	50%	41%	48%
	Relevant	32%	34%	34%	33%
	Partly relevant	15%	14%	20%	15%
	Not relevant	3%	1%	3%	3%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,280)**	**100% (2000)**	**100% (331)**	**100% (6,611)**
Social exclusion of disadvantaged young people	Very relevant	49%	56%	46%	51%
	Relevant	35%	31%	39%	34%
	Partly relevant	13%	11%	11%	12%

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
	Not relevant	2%	1%	2%	2%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,296)**	**100% (2006)**	**100% (336)**	**100% (6,638)**
Youth poverty	Very relevant	37%	40%	36%	38%
	Relevant	36%	35%	38%	36%
	Partly relevant	22%	20%	19%	21%
	Not relevant	4%	3%	5%	3%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,261)**	**100% (1986)**	**100% (328)**	**100% (6,575)**
Declining levels of youth active participation in democratic life	Very relevant	42%	45%	42%	43%
	Relevant	36%	36%	38%	36%
	Partly relevant	17%	16%	15%	17%
	Not relevant	4%	2%	3%	3%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,262)**	**100% (1997)**	**100% (332)**	**100% (6,591)**
Increasing rate of school drop-outs	Very relevant	26%	25%	27%	26%
	Relevant	35%	37%	37%	36%
	Partly relevant	29%	28%	27%	28%
	Not relevant	8%	7%	6%	7%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	3%	3%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,254)**	**100% (1989)**	**100% (332)**	**100% (6,575)**
Youth health disorders	Very relevant	22%	21%	22%	22%
	Relevant	31%	35%	36%	32%
	Partly relevant	33%	33%	30%	33%
	Not relevant	11%	8%	8%	10%
	No opinion/can't judge	3%	4%	4%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,259)**	**100% (1998)**	**100% (329)**	**100% (6,576)**
Youth violence	Very relevant	35%	31%	32%	33%
	Relevant	36%	37%	38%	36%
	Partly relevant	24%	26%	22%	24%
	Not relevant	4%	4%	6%	4%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,251)**	**100% (1983)**	**100% (329)**	**100% (6,563)**
Declining social and civic values among young people	Very relevant	43%	42%	43%	43%
	Relevant	33%	35%	33%	33%
	Partly relevant	17%	17%	18%	17%
	Not relevant	5%	4%	4%	5%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,256)**	**100% (1997)**	**100% (329)**	**100% (6,582)**

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
Environmental issues (climate change, sustainable development, etc.)	Very relevant	44%	43%	38%	44%
	Relevant	32%	36%	38%	33%
	Partly relevant	18%	17%	19%	18%
	Not relevant	4%	3%	4%	4%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,263)**	**100% (1986)**	**100% (332)**	**100% (6,581)**
Declining interest among young people in the European project	Very relevant	33%	29%	29%	31%
	Relevant	34%	40%	36%	36%
	Partly relevant	23%	22%	28%	23%
	Not relevant	7%	6%	5%	7%
	No opinion/can't judge	3%	2%	2%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,252)**	**100% (1984)**	**100% (329)**	**100% (6,565)**

Table A.11: The offer of non-formal learning opportunities in the country of the respondents

Situation	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people, but only with a national/regional/local dimension	861	20.3%	535	26.7%	64	19.8%	1,460	22.2%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people, with a European/international dimension	1984	46.8%	942	47.0%	172	53.1%	3,098	47.1%
There are no non-formal learning opportunities for young people at any level outside the current Youth in Action program	643	15.2%	264	13.2%	44	13.6%	951	14.5%
No opinion/can't judge	755	17.8%	265	13.2%	44	13.6%	1064	16.2%
Total	**4,243**	**100.0%**	**2006**	**100.0%**	**324**	**100.0%**	**6,573**	**100.0%**

Table A.12: Level of available non formal learning opportunities (answers by respondents who indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities for young people in their country, but only with a national/ regional/ local dimension)

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very adequate	23	3%	16	3%	3	5%	42	3%
Adequate	177	21%	115	22%	12	19%	304	21%
Barely sufficient	422	50%	267	51%	30	47%	719	50%
Insufficient	205	24%	119	23%	16	25%	340	24%
Not opinion/can't judge	17	2%	11	2%	3	5%	31	2%
Total	**844**	**100%**	**528**	**100%**	**64**	**100%**	**1,436**	**100%**

Table A.13: Level of available non formal learning opportunities (answers by respondents who indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities for young people, with a European/ international dimension)

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very adequate	54	3%	23	2%	7	4%	84	3%
Adequate	665	34%	297	32%	54	32%	1016	33%
Barely sufficient	880	45%	440	48%	71	43%	1391	46%
Insufficient	287	15%	136	15%	32	19%	455	15%
Not opinion/can't judge	79	4%	25	3%	3	2%	107	4%
Total	**1,965**	**100%**	**921**	**100%**	**167**	**100%**	**3,053**	**100%**

Table A.14: Can a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	46	1.1%	17	0.8%	2	0.6%	65	1.0%
Yes	4063	94.8%	1943	96.6%	331	97.4%	6337	95.5%
No opinion/can't judge	179	4.2%	51	2.5%	7	2.1%	237	3.6%
Total	**4,288**	**100.0%**	**2011**	**100.0%**	**340**	**100.0%**	**6,639**	**100.0%**

Table A.15: Do you think young people have enough opportunities to make their voice heard on issues that concern them?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	3,165	74.1%	1,504	75.2%	233	70.6%	4,902	74.2%
Yes	789	18.5%	368	18.4%	78	23.6%	1,235	18.7%
No opinion/can't judge	319	7.5%	129	6.4%	19	5.8%	467	7.1%
Total	**4,273**	**100.0%**	**2001**	**100.0%**	**330**	**100.0%**	**6,604**	**100.0%**

Table A.16: In your opinion, should a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better opportunities for young people to make their voice heard?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	145	3.4%	59	2.9%	12	3.6%	216	3.3%
Yes	3,942	92.1%	1,878	93.2%	308	92.8%	6128	92.5%
No opinion/can't judge	193	4.5%	78	3.9%	12	3.6%	283	4.3%
Total	**4,280**	**100.0%**	**2015**	**100.0%**	**332**	**100.0%**	**6627**	**100.0%**

Table A.17: What is your opinion regarding the level of development and recognition of youth work in your country?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Youth work is developed, recognised and supported	502	11.6%	330	16.3%	60	17.8%	892	13.3%
Youth work is developed but not fully recognised and supported	2,295	53.1%	1,159	57.3%	194	57.4%	3,648	54.6%
Youth work is developed but not recognised and supported at all	834	19.3%	300	14.8%	40	11.8%	1,174	17.6%
Youth work is not developed at all	513	11.9%	177	8.8%	34	10.1%	724	10.8%
No opinion/can't judge	179	4.1%	55	2.7%	10	3.0%	244	3.7%
Total	**4,323**	**100.0%**	**2021**	**100.0%**	**338**	**100.0%**	**6,682**	**100.0%**

Figure A.3: Should the future European youth programme contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work and should it offer opportunities to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations? (Views of individual respondents).

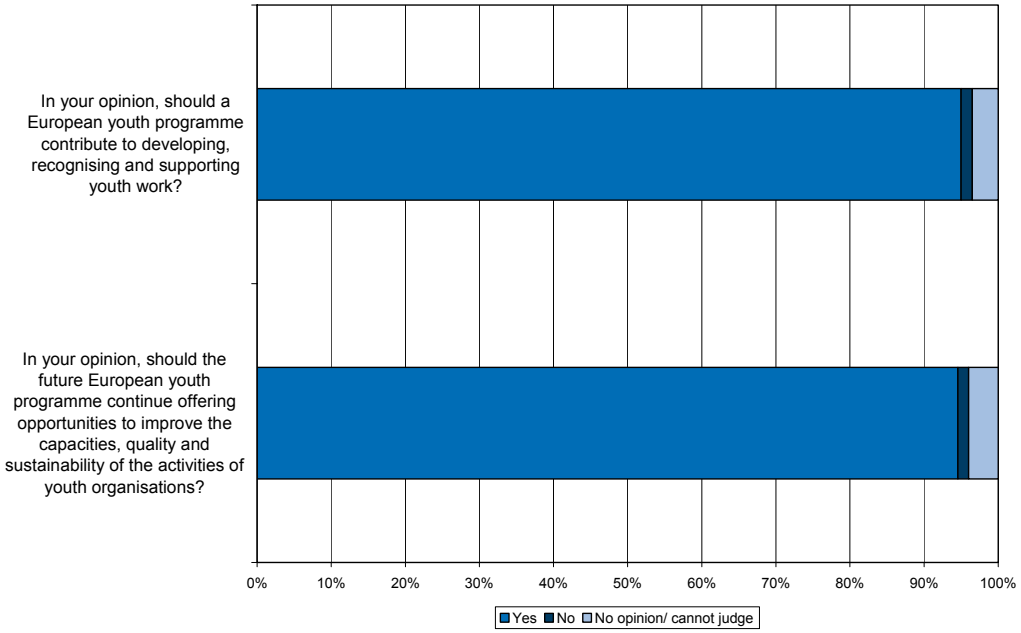


Figure A.4 Should the future European youth programme contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work and should it offer opportunities to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations? (Views of organisations).

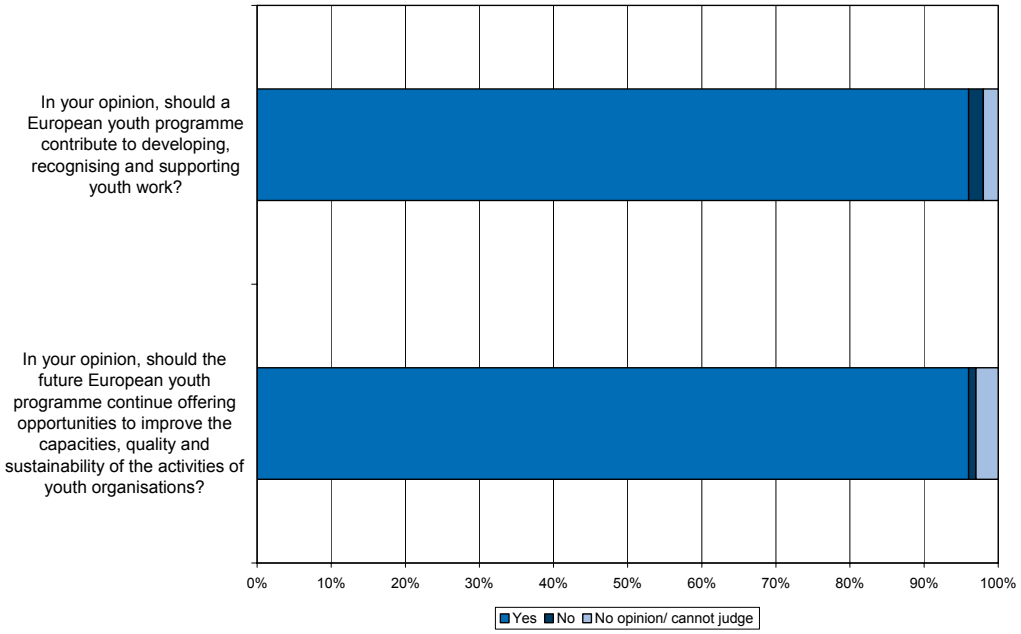


Table A.18: Should a European youth programme contribute to developing, recognising and supporting youth work?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	65	1.5%	32	1.6%	5	1.5%	102	1.5%
Yes	4,076	95.0%	1,934	95.9%	326	97.0%	6,336	95.4%
No opinion/can't judge	150	3.5%	50	2.5%	5	1.5%	205	3.1%
Total	**4,291**	**100.0%**	**2016**	**100.0%**	**336**	**100.0%**	**6,643**	**100.0%**

Table A.19: Should the future European youth programme continue offering opportunities to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	62	1.4%	30	1.5%	0	0.0%	92	1.4%
Yes	4,053	94.6%	1938	95.4%	327	97.6%	6,318	95.0%
No opinion/can't judge	171	4.0%	63	3.1%	8	2.4%	242	3.6%
Total	**4,286**	**100.0%**	**2031**	**100.0%**	**335**	**100.0%**	**6,652**	**100.0%**

Table A.20: Do you agree that young people facing difficulties (e.g. due to poverty, educational problems, unemployment, disabilities, etc.) should remain a primary target group of the future European youth programme?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	520	12.0%	184	9.1%	34	10.1%	738	11.0%
Yes, this should be a primary target group without excluding other young people	3,576	82.8%	1,768	87.0%	285	84.3%	5,629	84.1%
Yes, this should be the only target group	133	3.1%	52	2.6%	13	3.8%	198	3.0%
No opinion/can't judge	92	2.1%	28	1.4%	6	1.8%	126	1.9%
Total	**4,321**	**100.0%**	**2032**	**100.0%**	**338**	**100.0%**	**6,691**	**100.0%**

Added value of a European youth programme

Figure A.5: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (views of individual respondents)

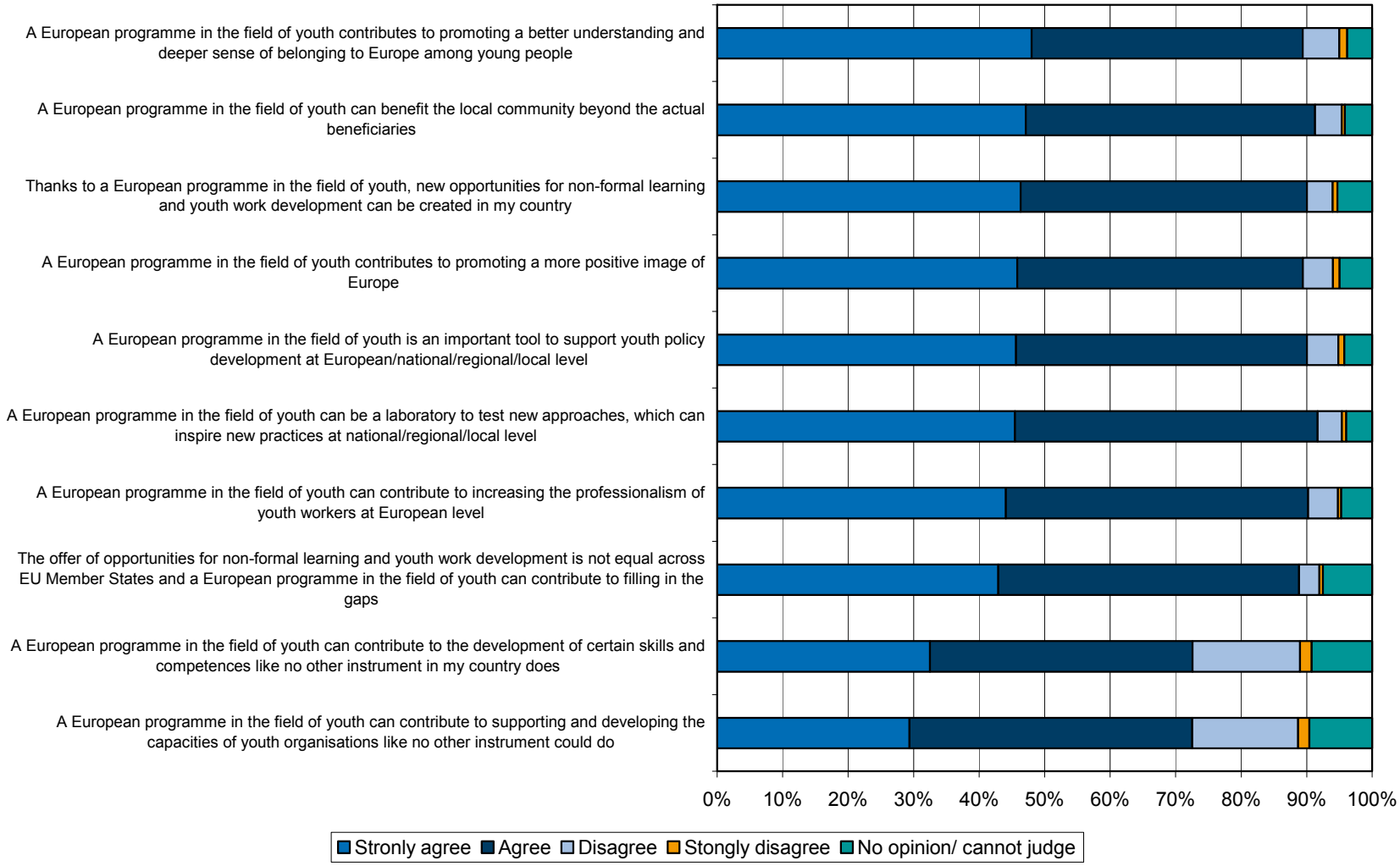


Figure A.6: To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (views of organisations)

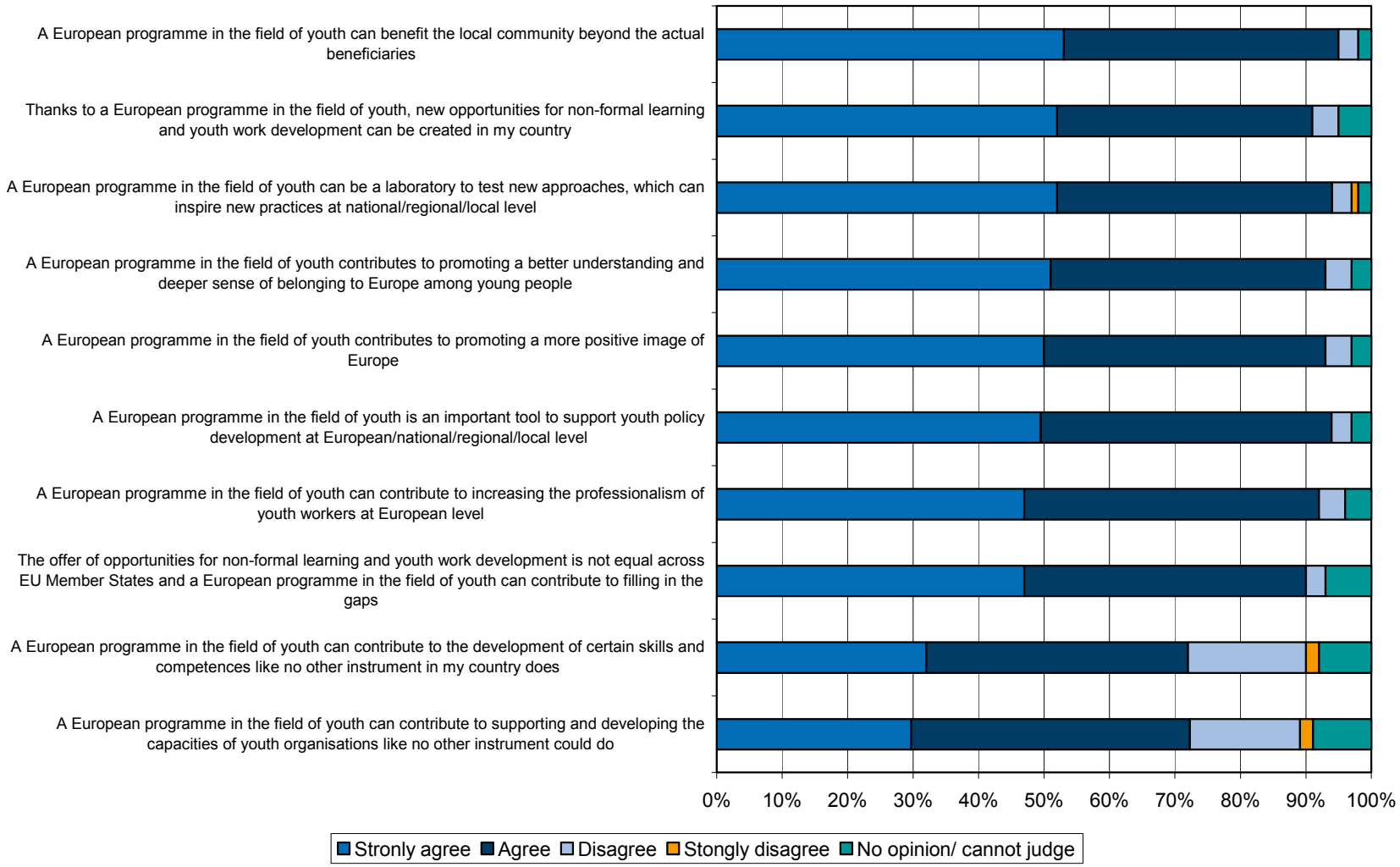


Table A.21: Extent to which respondents agree with the statements on the added value of a European youth programme

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
The offer of opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development is not equal across EU Member States and a European programme in the field of youth can contribute to filling in the gaps	Strongly agree	43%	46%	49%	44%
	Agree	46%	43%	43%	45%
	Disagree	3%	3%	2%	3%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	1%	0%
	No opinion/can't judge	8%	7%	5%	7%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,211)**	**100% (2008)**	**100% (336)**	**100% (6,555)**
A European programme in the field of youth can be a laboratory to test new approaches, which can inspire new practices at national/regional/local level	Strongly agree	45%	52%	50%	48%
	Agree	46%	42%	45%	45%
	Disagree	4%	4%	2%	4%
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%	0%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	4%	2%	3%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,192)**	**100% (2006)**	**100% (335)**	**100% (6,533)**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a more positive image	Strongly agree	46%	49%	51%	47%
	Agree	44%	43%	43%	43%
	Disagree	5%	4%	4%	4%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	0%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	5%	3%	2%	4%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,192)**	**100% (2001)**	**100% (334)**	**100% (6,527)**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a better understanding and deeper sense of belonging to Europe among young people	Strongly agree	48%	50%	53%	49%
	Agree	41%	43%	40%	42%
	Disagree	6%	4%	4%	5%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	0%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	4%	3%	3%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,183)**	**100% (2004)**	**100% (334)**	**100% (6,521)**
A European programme in the field of youth can benefit the local community beyond the actual beneficiaries	Strongly agree	47%	53%	49%	49%
	Agree	44%	41%	48%	43%
	Disagree	4%	4%	1%	4%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	0%	0%
	No opinion/can't judge	4%	2%	2%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,182)**	**100% (1999)**	**100% (334)**	**100% (6,515)**
Thanks to a European	Strongly agree	46%	52%	50%	48%

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
programme in the field of youth, new opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development can be created in my country	Agree	44%	39%	41%	42%
	Disagree	4%	4%	4%	4%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	0%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	5%	5%	5%	5%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,155)**	**100% (1999)**	**100% (330)**	**100% (5,484)**
A European programme in the field of youth can contribute to the development of certain skills and competences like no other instrument in my country does	Strongly agree	32%	32%	34%	32%
	Agree	40%	40%	38%	40%
	Disagree	16%	18%	16%	17%
	Strongly disagree	2%	2%	2%	2%
	No opinion/can't judge	9%	8%	10%	9%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,147)**	**100% (1982)**	**100% (326)**	**100% (6,455)**
A European programme in the field of youth can contribute to increasing the professionalism of youth workers at European level	Strongly agree	44%	47%	46%	45%
	Agree	46%	44%	47%	46%
	Disagree	5%	5%	4%	5%
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%	0%	0%
	No opinion/can't judge	5%	4%	3%	4%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,142)**	**100% (1981)**	**100% (323)**	**100% (6,446)**
A European programme in the field of youth can contribute to supporting and developing the capacities of youth organisations like no other instrument could do	Strongly agree	29%	28%	37%	29%
	Agree	43%	43%	39%	43%
	Disagree	16%	18%	12%	17%
	Strongly disagree	2%	2%	2%	2%
	No opinion/can't judge	10%	9%	10%	9%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,129)**	**100% (1983)**	**100% (325)**	**100% (6,437)**
A European programme in the field of youth is an important tool to support youth policy development at European/ national/ regional/ local level	Strongly agree	46%	49%	48%	47%
	Agree	44%	43%	45%	44%
	Disagree	5%	3%	2%	4%
	Strongly disagree	1%	0%	1%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	4%	3%	4%	4%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,134)**	**100% (1976)**	**100% (324)**	**100% (6,434)**

Table A.22: Percentage of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries who chose that the statements on the European youth programme are very relevant

	Percentage beneficiaries who chose very relevant	Percentage non-beneficiaries who chose very relevant
The offer of opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development is not equal across EU Member States and a European programme in the field of youth can contribute to filling in the gaps	46%	41%
A European programme in the field of youth can be a laboratory to test new approaches, which can inspire new practices at national/regional/local level	50%	44%
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a more positive image of Europe	50%	40%
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a better understanding and deeper sense of belonging to Europe among young people	52%	41%
A European programme in the field of youth can benefit the local community beyond the actual beneficiaries	52%	43%
Thanks to a European programme in the field of youth, new opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development can be created in my country	52%	40%
A European programme in the field of youth can contribute to the development of certain skills and competences like no other instrument in my country does	34%	27%
A European programme in the field of youth can contribute to increasing the professionalism of youth workers at European level	47%	41%
A European programme in the field of youth can contribute to supporting and developing the capacities of youth organisations like no other instrument could do	31%	26%
A European programme in the field of youth is an important tool to support youth policy development at European/national/regional/local level	48%	45%

Types of activities

Figure A.7: To what extent will the support to the activities of the current Youth in Action programme remain relevant under the future European youth programme (Views of individual respondents)?

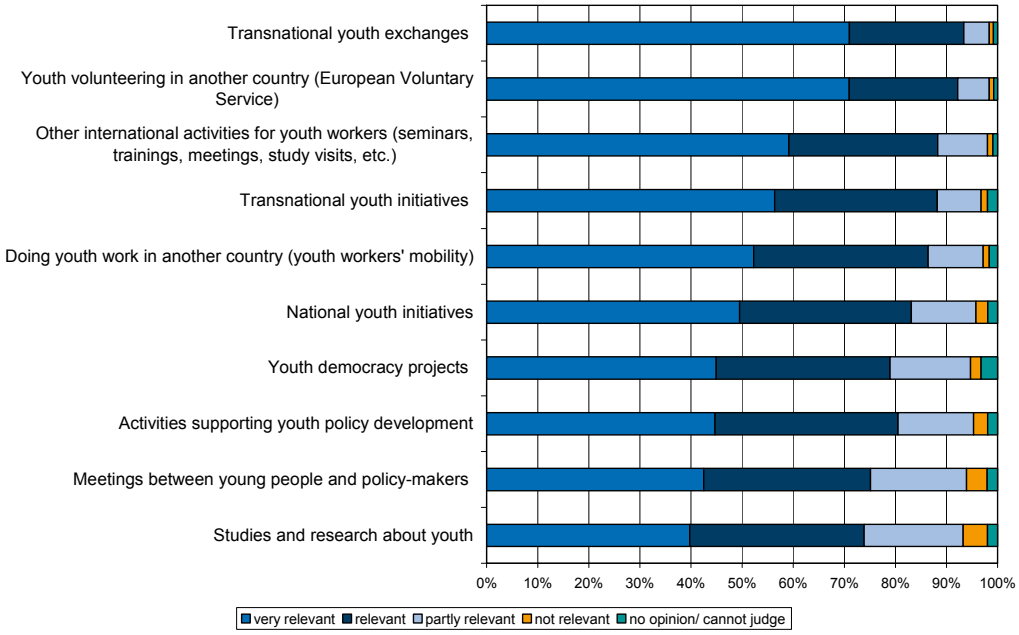


Figure A.8: To what extent will the support to the activities of the current Youth in Action programme remain relevant under the future European youth programme (Views of organisations)?

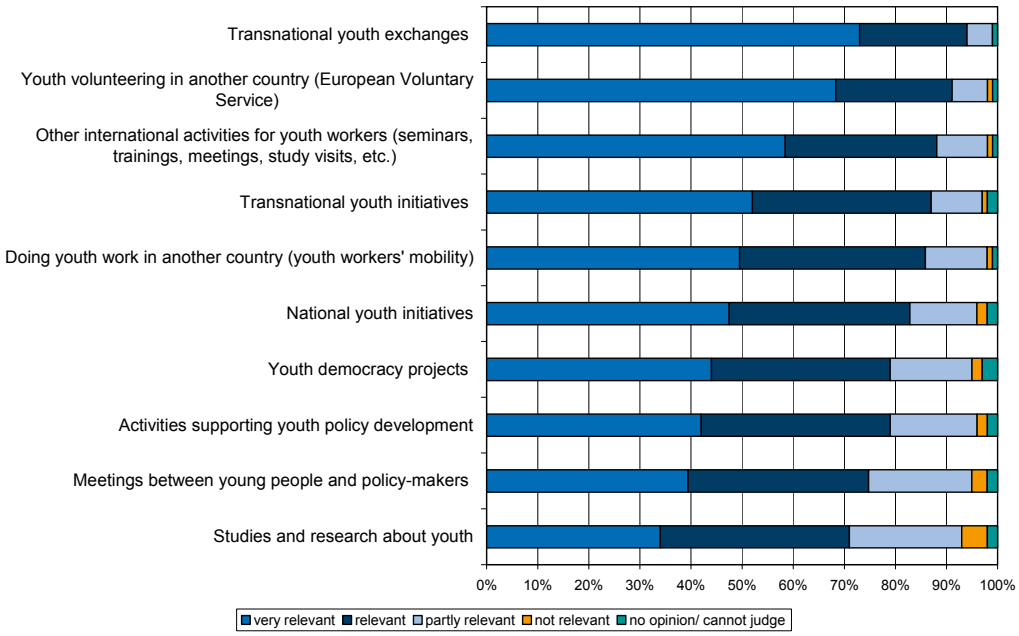


Table A.23: Relevance of the support to the activities of the current Youth in Action programme by categories of respondents

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
Trans-national youth exchanges	Very relevant	71%	75%	65%	72%
	Relevant	22%	20%	26%	22%
	Partly relevant	5%	4%	7%	5%
	Not relevant	1%	0%	0%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	0%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,232)**	**100% (2005)**	**100% (335)**	**100% (6,572)**
Youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service)	Very relevant	71%	68%	70%	70%
	Relevant	21%	23%	23%	22%
	Partly relevant	6%	7%	6%	6%
	Not relevant	1%	1%	1%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	0%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,243)**	**100% (2008)**	**100% (337)**	**100% (6,588)**
Doing youth work in another country (youth workers' mobility)	Very relevant	52%	50%	46%	51%
	Relevant	34%	35%	39%	35%
	Partly relevant	11%	12%	12%	11%
	Not relevant	1%	1%	1%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	1%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,219)**	**100% (2008)**	**100% (335)**	**100% (6,562)**
Other international activities for youth workers (seminars, trainings, meetings, study visits, etc.)	Very relevant	59%	60%	57%	59%
	Relevant	29%	30%	29%	29%
	Partly relevant	10%	9%	13%	10%
	Not relevant	1%	0%	1%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,228)**	**100% (2009)**	**100% (333)**	**100% (6,570)**
Trans-national youth initiatives	Very relevant	56%	53%	47%	55%
	Relevant	32%	35%	38%	33%
	Partly relevant	9%	9%	10%	9%
	Not relevant	1%	1%	2%	1%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,200)**	**100% (1999)**	**100% (327)**	**100% (6,526)**
Youth democracy projects	Very relevant	45%	44%	40%	45%
	Relevant	34%	35%	35%	34%
	Partly relevant	16%	16%	18%	16%
	Not relevant	2%	2%	3%	2%
	No opinion/can't judge	3%	3%	3%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,178)**	**100% (1985)**	**100% (327)**	**100% (6,490)**

Statements	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
National youth initiatives	Very relevant	50%	48%	42%	49%
	Relevant	34%	35%	40%	34%
	Partly relevant	13%	13%	14%	13%
	Not relevant	2%	2%	2%	2%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,187)**	**100% (1994)**	**100% (334)**	**100% (6,505)**
Meetings between young people and policy makers	Very relevant	42%	40%	37%	41%
	Relevant	33%	35%	36%	33%
	Partly relevant	19%	21%	20%	19%
	Not relevant	4%	3%	4%	4%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	3%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,199)**	**100% (1991)**	**100% (332)**	**100% (6,522)**
Activities supporting youth policy development	Very relevant	45%	42%	40%	44%
	Relevant	36%	37%	40%	36%
	Partly relevant	15%	17%	16%	15%
	Not relevant	3%	2%	2%	3%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,180)**	**100% (1994)**	**100% (328)**	**100% (6,502)**
Studies and research about youth	Very relevant	40%	33%	40%	38%
	Relevant	34%	37%	36%	35%
	Partly relevant	19%	23%	18%	20%
	Not relevant	5%	5%	5%	5%
	No opinion/can't judge	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,203)**	**100% (1989)**	**100% (330)**	**100% (6,522)**

Table A.24: Which of the activities should be reinforced in the future European youth programme?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Trans-national youth exchanges	966	22.7%	555	27.4%	67	19.9%	1,588	24.0%
Youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service)	1,040	24.4%	418	20.6%	119	35.4%	1,577	23.8%
Other international activities for youth workers (seminars, trainings, meetings, study visits, etc.)	420	9.9%	218	10.8%	32	9.5%	670	10.1%
National youth initiatives	346	8.1%	186	9.2%	20	6.0%	552	8.3%
Trans-national youth initiatives	354	8.3%	156	7.7%	22	6.5%	532	8.0%
Doing youth work in another country (youth workers' mobility)	329	7.7%	107	5.3%	21	6.3%	457	6.9%
Youth democracy projects	269	6.3%	152	7.5%	19	5.7%	440	6.6%
Activities supporting youth policy development	187	4.4%	97	4.8%	16	4.8%	300	4.5%
Meetings between young people and policy makers	196	4.6%	77	3.8%	14	4.2%	287	4.3%
Studies and research about youth	151	3.5%	59	2.9%	6	1.8%	216	3.3%
Total	**4,258**	**100%**	**2025**	**100%**	**336**	**100%**	**6,619**	**100%**

Table A.25: Should the opportunity to develop projects in cooperation with partner countries outside the EU remain a prominent feature of the future European youth programme?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	182	4%	88	4%	18	5%	288	4%
Yes	3,678	87%	1,755	87%	291	87%	5,724	87%
No opinion / can't judge	359	9%	164	8%	25	7%	548	8%
Total	**4,219**	**100%**	**2007**	**100%**	**334**	**100%**	**6,560**	**100%**

Table A.26: Should the future European youth programme support policy dialogue and exchange of practices on youth matters between the EU and partner countries?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	194	5%	85	4%	19	6%	298	5%
Yes	3,588	85%	1,693	85%	285	86%	5,566	85%
No opinion / can't judge	446	11%	222	11%	28	8%	696	11%
Total	**4,228**	**100%**	**2000**	**100%**	**332**	**100%**	**6,560**	**100%**

Programme design

Table A.27: How should the future European education and youth programmes be implemented?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Continue being implemented separately, in the framework of a more integrated approach	1,717	42.5%	854	44.5%	126	39.6%	2,697	43.0%
Continue being implemented separately, as is currently the case	1,620	40.1%	773	40.3%	130	40.9%	2,523	40.2%
Be merged into a single programme	703	17.4%	291	15.2%	62	19.5%	1,056	16.8%
Total	**4,040**	**100.0%**	**1,918**	**100.0%**	**318**	**100.0%**	**6,276**	**100.0%**

Table A.28: What could an integrated approach consist of?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	% of cases	Count	% of cases	Count	% of cases	Count	% of cases
Common National Agencies	869	52.3%	410	49.8%	60	48,8%	1,339	51.4%
Common IT system	697	42.0%	301	36.5%	47	38,2%	1,045	40.1%
Common management approach	879	53.0%	474	57.5%	64	52,0%	1,417	54.4%
Other	116	7.0%	67	8.1%	8	6,5%	191	7.3%
Total	**2,561**	**154.3%**	**1,252**	**151.9%**	**179**	**145,5%**	**3,992**	**153.1%**

Table A.29: Level of the number of projects and participants currently supported (compared to the total number of young people in Europe)

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Very adequate	182	4.3%	68	3.4%	16	4.8%	266	4.0%
Adequate	1,127	26.5%	472	23.4%	80	24.1%	1,679	25.4%
Barely sufficient	1,430	33.7%	725	35.9%	98	29.5%	2,253	34.1%
Insufficient	1,134	26.7%	603	29.9%	113	34.0%	1,850	28.0%
No opinion/can't judge	376	8.8%	151	7.5%	25	7.5%	552	8.4%
Total	**4,249**	**100.0%**	**2,019**	**100.0%**	**332**	**100.0%**	**6,600**	**100.0%**

Figure A.9: How relevant are the proposed approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future? (views of individual respondents)

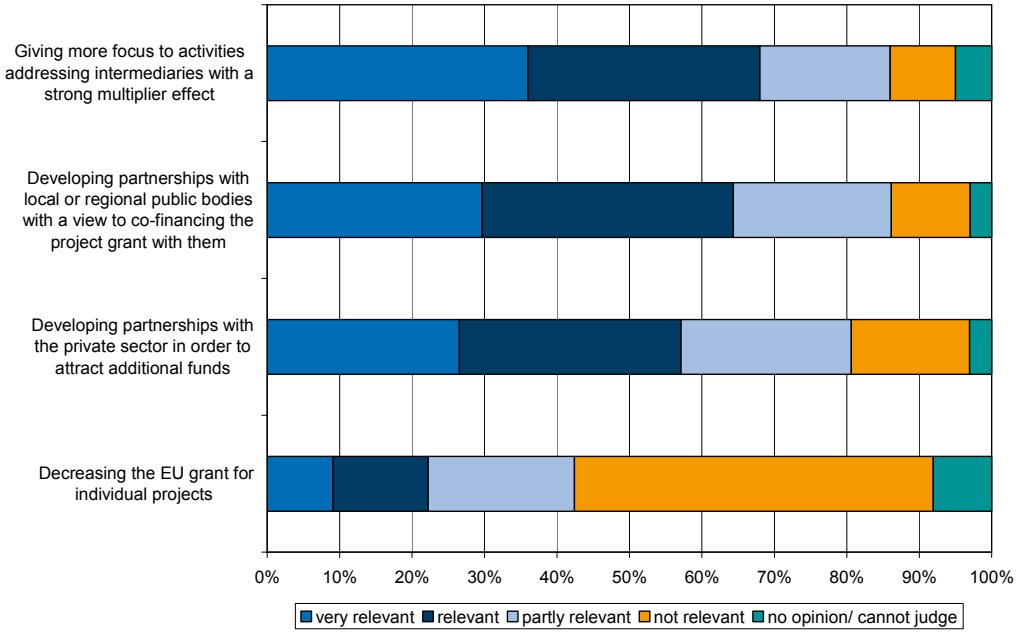


Figure A.10: How relevant are the proposed approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future? (views of organisations)

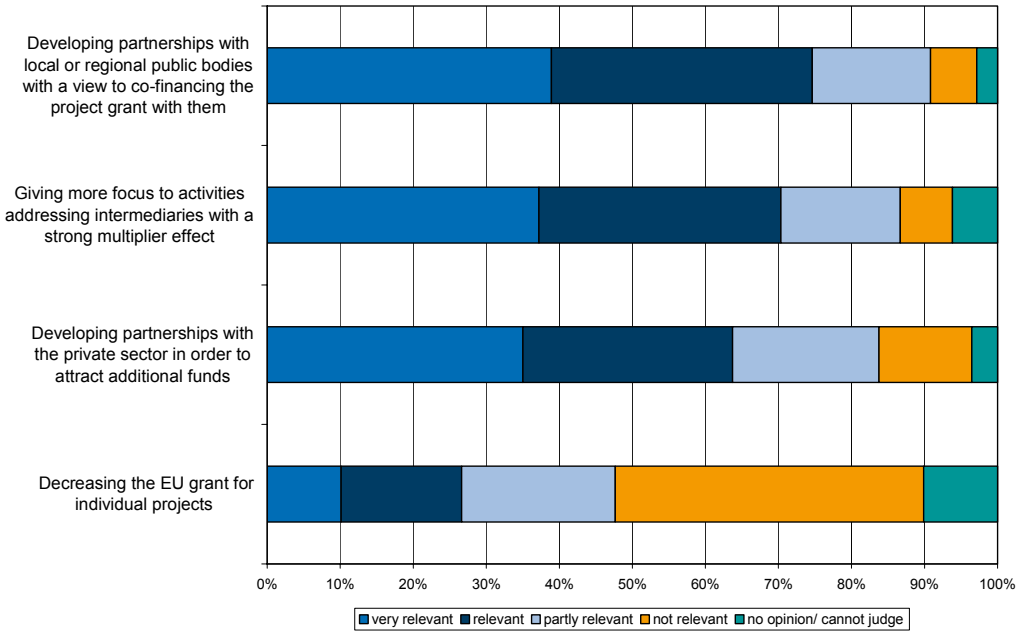


Table A.30: How relevant are the proposed approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future?

Approaches	Rate	Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
Decreasing the EU grant for individual projects (currently at an average 80% of the total cost of a project)	Very relevant	10%	9%	12%	10%
	Relevant	17%	13%	16%	15%
	Partly relevant	21%	20%	20%	21%
	Not relevant	42%	51%	40%	45%
	No opinion/can't judge	10%	8%	11%	9%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,016)**	**100% (1933)**	**100% (313)**	**100% (6,262)**
Developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant with them	Very relevant	39%	30%	30%	36%
	Relevant	36%	35%	34%	35%
	Partly relevant	16%	22%	17%	18%
	Not relevant	6%	10%	14%	8%
	No opinion/can't judge	3%	2%	5%	3%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,089)**	**100% (1959)**	**100% (325)**	**100% (6,373)**
Developing partnerships with the private sector in order to attract additional funds	Very relevant	35%	26%	30%	32%
	Relevant	29%	31%	28%	29%
	Partly relevant	20%	24%	20%	21%
	Not relevant	13%	16%	18%	14%
	No opinion/can't judge	4%	3%	4%	4%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,077)**	**100% (1966)**	**100% (322)**	**100% (6,365)**
Giving more focus to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect (youth workers, youth organisations, etc.)	Very relevant	37%	36%	36%	37%
	Relevant	33%	31%	37%	33%
	Partly relevant	16%	19%	13%	17%
	Not relevant	7%	9%	8%	8%
	No opinion/can't judge	6%	5%	6%	6%
	Total (n)	**100% (4,054)**	**100% (1961)**	**100% (326)**	**100% (6,341)**

Table A.31: Do you think the future European youth programme should continue to be called Youth in Action?

	Individuals		Not registered organisations		Registered organisations		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	435	10.2%	161	8.0%	33	9.9%	629	9.5%
Yes	3,090	72.6%	1,513	75.2%	247	74.0%	4,850	73.5%
No opinion/can't judge	733	17.2%	337	16.8%	54	16.2%	1,124	17.0%
Total	**4,258**	**100.0%**	**2011**	**100.0%**	**334**	**100.0%**	**6,603**	**100.0%**

Figure A.11: Implementation issues rated (views of individual respondents)

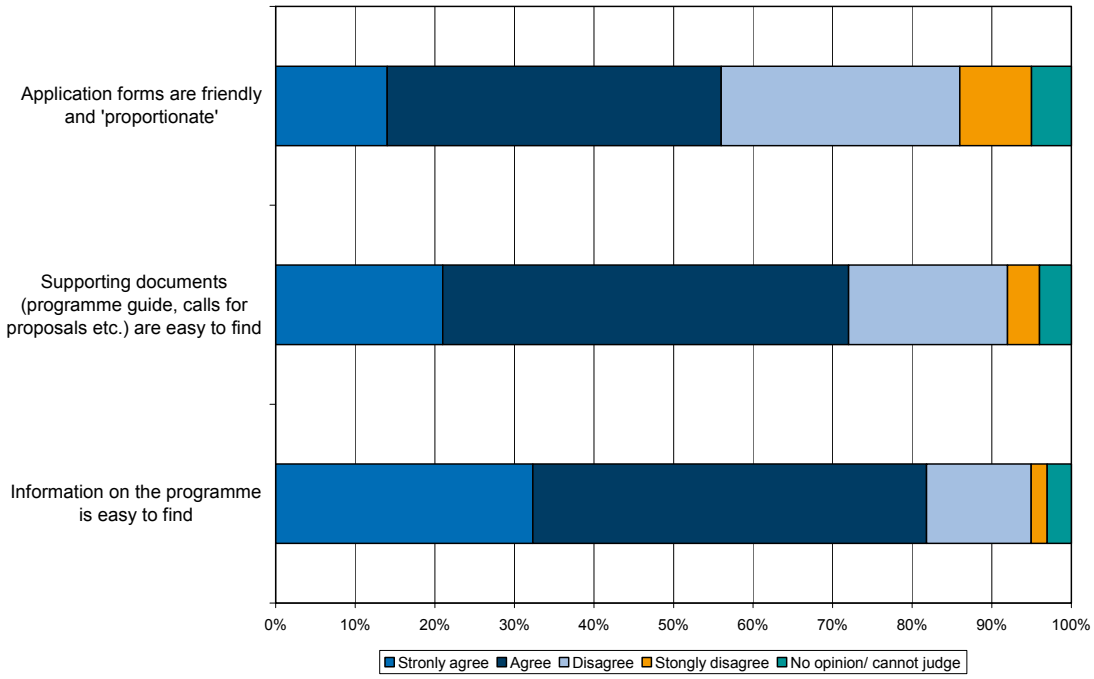


Figure A.12: Implementation issues rated (views of organisations)

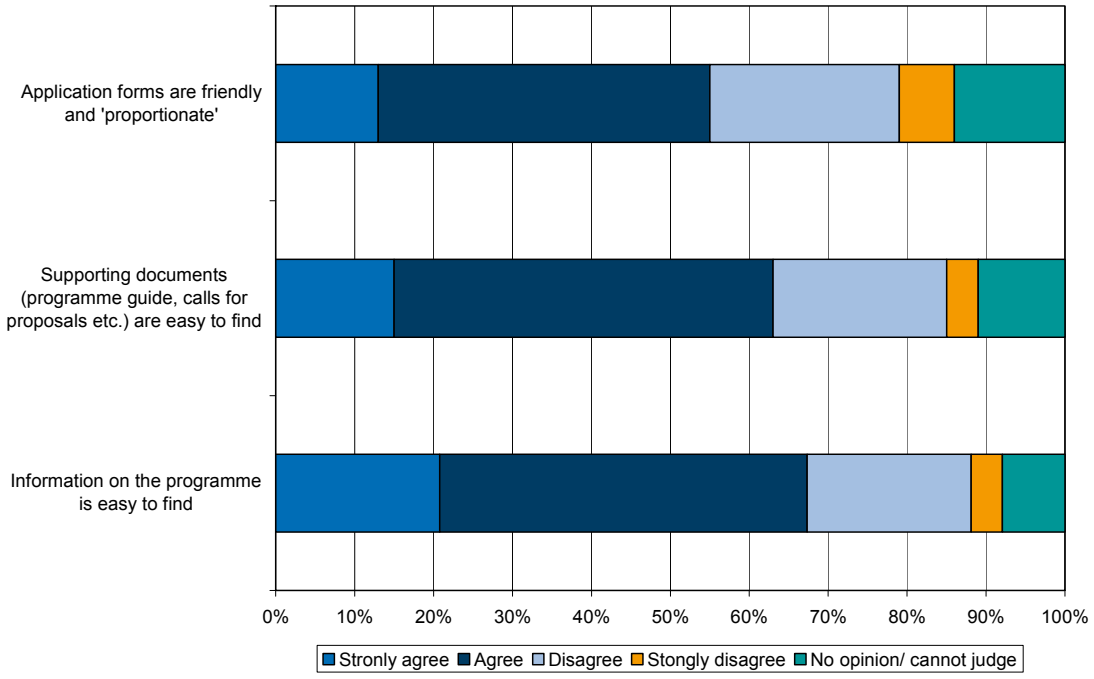


Table A.32: Implementation issues rated

Issues		Individuals	Not registered organisations	Registered organisations	Total
		%	%	%	%
Information on the programme is easy to find	Strongly agree	21.1%	31.8%	30.6%	25.0%
	Agree	46.9%	49.6%	48.4%	47.8%
	Disagree	20.6%	13.1%	14.7%	17.9%
	Strongly disagree	4.0%	2.3%	2.2%	3.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	7.5%	3.2%	4.1%	5.9%
	Total (n)	**100% (3,769)**	**100% (1919)**	**100% (320)**	**100% (6,008)**
Supporting documents (programme guide, calls for proposals etc.) are easy to understand	Strongly agree	15.1%	20.9%	22.5%	17.3%
	Agree	48.5%	51.7%	49.1%	49.5%
	Disagree	21.9%	19.7%	19.0%	21.1%
	Strongly disagree	3.8%	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	10.7%	3.7%	5.7%	8.2%
	Total (n)	**100% (3,737)**	**100% (1905)**	**100% (316)**	**100% (5,958)**
Application forms are friendly and 'proportionate'(contain the right volume of questions, given the amount of money awarded for grants under the action	Strongly agree	12.6%	14.0%	12.8%	13.1%
	Agree	42.1%	42.5%	40.3%	42.1%
	Disagree	24.4%	29.7%	32.3%	26.5%
	Strongly disagree	6.9%	8.8%	8.0%	7.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	14.0%	5.0%	6.7%	10.7%
	Total (n)	**100% (3,724)**	**100% (1916)**	**100% (313)**	**100% (5,953)**

Annex B

This annex presents tables with the answers to the public consultation by the following categories of individual respondents: parents, policy makers, researchers/scientist, students, teachers/trainers, volunteers, youth workers, elected political representatives, employees and unemployed people. Organisations are subdivided into National Agencies of the Youth in Action programme, National Youth Councils, private companies, public authorities mainly active in the youth field or mainly active in another field, a research centre or university, an organisation mainly active in a field other than youth or in the youth field.

Table B.1: Issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme (views of individual respondents)

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Social changes (living in increasingly multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies; individual-centred behaviours. etc.)	Very relevant	58.6%	56.8%	63.3%	55.8%	70.1%	60.6%	63.5%	52.0%	59.0%	61.5%	58.5%	60.6%
	Relevant	31.0%	29.5%	23.4%	30.3%	22.8%	29.9%	29.0%	32.0%	32.1%	27.9%	31.9%	29.2%
	Partly relevant	6.9%	11.4%	11.7%	10.0%	5.7%	7.4%	6.5%	8.0%	7.4%	6.6%	6.7%	7.8%
	Not relevant	3.4%	2.3%	.8%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	8.0%	1.4%	3.3%	2.2%	1.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.8%	2.2%	.5%	.6%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.7%	.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Demographic changes (ageing population. changing intergenerational relationship. etc)	Very relevant	36.2%	35.6%	41.4%	25.9%	35.3%	25.5%	28.3%	36.0%	27.4%	30.3%	29.3%	28.5%
	Relevant	53.4%	33.3%	35.9%	40.2%	41.8%	41.9%	41.5%	24.0%	43.7%	42.6%	39.8%	41.3%
	Partly relevant	8.6%	26.7%	20.3%	26.3%	19.0%	27.9%	25.5%	28.0%	23.6%	21.3%	22.6%	24.7%
	Not relevant	1.7%	4.4%	1.6%	5.1%	3.4%	3.9%	4.1%	12.0%	5.1%	4.1%	6.0%	4.4%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.8%	2.4%	.5%	.8%	.7%	.0%	.2%	1.6%	2.3%	1.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market (new skills for new jobs)	Very relevant	72.4%	46.7%	59.1%	57.9%	60.6%	52.8%	63.0%	54.2%	60.0%	74.2%	54.5%	59.3%
	Relevant	17.2%	31.1%	28.3%	27.6%	26.4%	28.6%	25.1%	16.7%	28.9%	19.4%	29.9%	26.9%
	Partly relevant	10.3%	15.6%	9.4%	12.2%	10.6%	16.0%	10.0%	29.2%	9.2%	6.5%	14.2%	11.7%
	Not relevant	.0%	6.7%	2.4%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	1.7%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.5%	1.7%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.8%	.9%	.5%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Insufficient opportunities for young people to experience learning abroad. outside the formal education system	Very relevant	49.2%	45.7%	30.7%	46.9%	48.0%	45.1%	47.4%	37.5%	45.7%	52.0%	39.3%	46.1%
	Relevant	27.1%	19.6%	34.6%	30.7%	31.9%	32.4%	31.9%	37.5%	33.2%	32.8%	37.8%	31.9%
	Partly relevant	15.3%	21.7%	23.6%	17.1%	14.9%	16.9%	17.0%	8.3%	17.6%	13.6%	19.3%	17.0%
	Not relevant	6.8%	10.9%	7.1%	3.9%	4.8%	5.0%	2.9%	16.7%	2.7%	.8%	3.0%	3.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	2.2%	3.9%	1.5%	.5%	.6%	.9%	.0%	.9%	.8%	.7%	1.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Insufficient recognition of non-formal learning	Very relevant	35.7%	44.4%	32.8%	38.0%	46.7%	46.5%	53.0%	25.0%	45.3%	42.4%	45.5%	44.8%
	Relevant	30.4%	31.1%	32.0%	33.2%	32.3%	29.4%	29.6%	41.7%	31.6%	33.6%	32.1%	31.4%
	Partly relevant	23.2%	13.3%	28.0%	19.0%	15.4%	18.7%	14.4%	25.0%	19.3%	20.8%	17.2%	17.9%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Not relevant	7.1%	11.1%	4.0%	6.3%	3.9%	4.2%	2.2%	8.3%	1.8%	3.2%	3.7%	4.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	3.6%	.0%	3.2%	3.4%	1.7%	1.2%	.8%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Discriminatory. racist or xenophobic behaviours among young people	Very relevant	43.9%	43.2%	42.5%	46.3%	45.0%	51.5%	51.7%	33.3%	49.1%	42.3%	45.9%	48.2%
	Relevant	38.6%	34.1%	34.6%	31.5%	36.1%	29.2%	31.4%	50.0%	33.8%	34.1%	34.6%	32.3%
	Partly relevant	10.5%	15.9%	11.8%	16.0%	14.9%	15.7%	14.8%	12.5%	13.5%	16.3%	17.3%	15.1%
	Not relevant	5.3%	6.8%	9.4%	4.5%	3.6%	2.9%	1.6%	4.2%	2.6%	4.1%	2.3%	3.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.8%	.0%	1.6%	1.7%	.5%	.8%	.5%	.0%	1.1%	3.3%	.0%	1.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Social exclusion of disadvantaged young people	Very relevant	53.4%	50.0%	48.8%	43.9%	49.5%	47.7%	54.6%	50.0%	49.0%	40.3%	56.5%	48.9%
	Relevant	32.8%	32.6%	29.1%	35.4%	36.1%	34.1%	34.5%	33.3%	37.0%	40.3%	22.9%	34.8%
	Partly relevant	8.6%	10.9%	16.5%	15.8%	11.0%	14.2%	9.6%	16.7%	12.2%	15.3%	18.3%	13.1%
	Not relevant	5.2%	6.5%	4.7%	3.5%	2.2%	3.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.1%	.8%	1.5%	2.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.8%	1.4%	1.2%	.9%	.3%	.0%	.7%	3.2%	.8%	.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth poverty	Very relevant	33.3%	15.9%	39.7%	33.7%	37.5%	34.5%	41.8%	34.8%	36.3%	54.5%	37.4%	37.1%
	Relevant	42.1%	40.9%	29.4%	37.6%	38.0%	34.5%	35.0%	30.4%	37.5%	30.9%	34.4%	36.0%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Partly relevant	21.1%	36.4%	27.8%	23.0%	19.1%	24.4%	19.5%	34.8%	20.9%	13.0%	25.2%	21.8%
	Not relevant	3.5%	6.8%	1.6%	3.8%	2.7%	5.3%	2.8%	.0%	4.8%	.8%	2.3%	3.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	1.6%	1.9%	2.7%	1.4%	.9%	.0%	.5%	.8%	.8%	1.4%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Declining levels of youth active participation in democratic life	Very relevant	37.3%	47.8%	48.0%	38.2%	42.7%	43.8%	47.0%	62.5%	39.5%	43.5%	40.6%	42.5%
	Relevant	44.1%	43.5%	28.8%	37.9%	34.5%	32.2%	34.6%	33.3%	37.6%	32.3%	36.1%	35.5%
	Partly relevant	10.2%	4.3%	17.6%	17.5%	18.3%	19.4%	14.5%	.0%	18.5%	18.5%	17.3%	17.0%
	Not relevant	5.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.1%	4.2%	3.1%	3.2%	4.5%	3.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	3.4%	.0%	1.6%	1.7%	.2%	.6%	.7%	.0%	1.3%	2.4%	1.5%	1.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Increasing rate of school drop-outs	Very relevant	30.9%	31.1%	20.5%	23.3%	31.3%	23.9%	28.2%	25.0%	26.6%	19.7%	22.6%	25.7%
	Relevant	36.4%	35.6%	36.2%	31.7%	34.9%	35.7%	35.9%	41.7%	38.3%	42.6%	37.6%	35.2%
	Partly relevant	27.3%	28.9%	33.9%	31.8%	23.8%	28.4%	27.0%	29.2%	26.1%	27.9%	33.1%	28.5%
	Not relevant	.0%	4.4%	7.1%	10.5%	7.9%	8.7%	7.0%	4.2%	6.5%	5.7%	6.8%	8.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.5%	.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	3.4%	1.9%	.0%	2.6%	4.1%	.0%	2.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth health disorders	Very relevant	22.8%	26.7%	21.1%	21.4%	26.8%	20.2%	24.9%	4.3%	18.5%	24.8%	17.3%	22.1%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Relevant	40.4%	31.1%	27.3%	29.5%	30.2%	27.9%	31.9%	39.1%	34.7%	37.2%	32.3%	31.0%
	Partly relevant	28.1%	24.4%	37.5%	32.2%	31.6%	34.7%	31.4%	34.8%	35.5%	27.3%	39.1%	32.9%
	Not relevant	7.0%	17.8%	10.2%	13.3%	8.0%	14.0%	9.2%	21.7%	8.6%	6.6%	9.0%	10.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.8%	.0%	3.9%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	2.5%	.0%	2.7%	4.1%	2.3%	3.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth violence	Very relevant	45.6%	35.6%	28.9%	32.7%	45.0%	31.8%	36.7%	29.2%	32.5%	36.4%	29.8%	34.7%
	Relevant	28.1%	24.4%	37.5%	36.7%	31.8%	36.3%	35.6%	29.2%	37.1%	37.2%	35.9%	35.7%
	Partly relevant	22.8%	33.3%	27.3%	24.1%	19.8%	24.6%	22.9%	37.5%	25.1%	16.5%	27.5%	23.8%
	Not relevant	1.8%	6.7%	4.7%	4.3%	2.9%	5.8%	3.4%	.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.1%	4.2%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.8%	.0%	1.6%	2.2%	.5%	1.5%	1.5%	4.2%	1.3%	5.0%	.8%	1.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Declining social and civic values among young people	Very relevant	37.9%	37.8%	30.7%	38.3%	54.0%	44.5%	46.6%	59.1%	41.9%	45.1%	35.1%	43.2%
	Relevant	37.9%	35.6%	41.7%	34.7%	28.8%	30.6%	30.6%	9.1%	33.8%	35.2%	34.4%	32.6%
	Partly relevant	17.2%	20.0%	18.9%	18.8%	12.0%	17.4%	17.4%	18.2%	18.0%	13.9%	22.9%	17.5%
	Not relevant	3.4%	6.7%	5.5%	5.6%	4.3%	5.4%	3.5%	9.1%	4.6%	4.1%	6.9%	4.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	3.4%	.0%	3.1%	2.6%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	4.5%	1.7%	1.6%	.8%	2.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Environmental issues (climate change. sustainable development. etc.)	Very relevant	47.5%	37.8%	46.5%	42.4%	46.8%	46.6%	43.9%	41.7%	41.4%	52.0%	50.7%	44.4%
	Relevant	32.2%	20.0%	29.9%	30.9%	33.1%	29.1%	35.0%	25.0%	33.7%	31.7%	25.4%	31.9%
	Partly relevant	16.9%	31.1%	15.7%	19.6%	15.1%	16.9%	16.6%	29.2%	19.9%	13.0%	19.4%	17.9%
	Not relevant	3.4%	8.9%	6.3%	4.9%	4.1%	6.3%	3.2%	4.2%	3.7%	3.3%	3.7%	4.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.7%	1.4%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Declining interest among young people in the European project	Very relevant	28.1%	20.5%	32.5%	32.8%	32.4%	34.5%	34.0%	41.7%	29.8%	36.4%	25.0%	32.6%
	Relevant	40.4%	45.5%	27.0%	34.9%	34.9%	33.3%	33.9%	25.0%	34.4%	37.2%	37.1%	34.4%
	Partly relevant	19.3%	25.0%	25.4%	21.4%	21.5%	21.8%	23.7%	20.8%	25.8%	17.4%	26.5%	22.7%
	Not relevant	7.0%	6.8%	11.9%	7.1%	8.3%	8.0%	5.8%	12.5%	7.0%	5.8%	6.8%	7.1%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.3%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	.0%	2.9%	3.3%	4.5%	3.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.2: Issues to be addressed by the future European youth programme (views of organisations)

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Social changes (living in increasingly multi-cultural and multi-ethnic societies; individual-centred behaviours. etc.)	Very relevant	73.7%	20.0%	55.0%	60.7%	62.4%	77.3%	62.1%	63.3%	61.7%	62.8%
	Relevant	26.3%	40.0%	40.0%	30.4%	31.2%	13.6%	29.0%	29.2%	28.0%	29.4%
	Partly relevant	.0%	20.0%	5.0%	8.9%	6.5%	9.1%	7.8%	6.3%	8.4%	6.8%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.6%	.9%	.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.5%	.9%	.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Demographic changes (ageing population. changing intergenerational relationship. etc)	Very relevant	14.3%	20.0%	35.3%	26.3%	26.6%	26.1%	31.7%	27.4%	29.4%	27.9%
	Relevant	61.9%	20.0%	41.2%	40.6%	39.9%	26.1%	37.5%	38.5%	46.8%	39.0%
	Partly relevant	23.8%	40.0%	23.5%	26.3%	28.5%	47.8%	26.5%	28.0%	19.3%	27.5%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	3.8%	4.2%	.0%	2.6%	4.5%	3.7%	4.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	.0%	3.0%	.8%	.0%	1.7%	1.6%	.9%	1.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth unemployment and changing needs of the labour market	Very relevant	47.6%	40.0%	65.0%	63.4%	66.0%	52.2%	55.1%	54.5%	55.5%	56.4%
	Relevant	42.9%	30.0%	25.0%	29.1%	26.0%	39.1%	29.6%	32.3%	30.9%	31.0%
	Partly relevant	9.5%	10.0%	10.0%	6.0%	7.3%	8.7%	12.8%	11.7%	10.9%	10.9%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.8%	.0%	2.0%	1.2%	1.8%	1.2%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(new skills for new jobs)	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.4%	.9%	.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Insufficient opportunities for young people to experience learning abroad. outside the formal education system	Very relevant	76.2%	40.0%	36.8%	48.5%	37.9%	30.4%	38.7%	46.3%	48.6%	44.5%
	Relevant	9.5%	40.0%	42.1%	33.6%	42.1%	39.1%	34.3%	31.7%	31.2%	33.3%
	Partly relevant	14.3%	10.0%	21.1%	15.7%	16.5%	26.1%	21.7%	17.7%	15.6%	18.0%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	3.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%	1.8%	3.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	1.5%	.7%	2.8%	.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Insufficient recognition of non-formal learning	Very relevant	76.2%	70.0%	26.3%	29.5%	42.1%	34.8%	35.5%	50.0%	39.3%	45.3%
	Relevant	14.3%	10.0%	47.4%	46.2%	36.3%	30.4%	39.0%	31.1%	36.4%	33.8%
	Partly relevant	9.5%	10.0%	26.3%	20.5%	17.4%	30.4%	17.2%	15.3%	20.6%	16.5%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	2.3%	4.3%	4.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.8%	1.9%	.0%	3.8%	.8%	.9%	1.4%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Discriminatory. racist or	Very relevant	70.0%	30.0%	45.0%	53.4%	49.8%	47.8%	46.2%	48.1%	53.2%	48.6%
	Relevant	30.0%	30.0%	35.0%	36.8%	34.9%	21.7%	35.1%	33.8%	37.6%	34.3%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
xenophobic behaviours among young people	Partly relevant	.0%	20.0%	20.0%	8.3%	13.8%	30.4%	15.5%	15.6%	6.4%	14.6%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.8%	.0%	2.3%	1.8%	.9%	1.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	.9%	.8%	1.8%	.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Social exclusion of disadvantaged young people	Very relevant	65.0%	40.0%	65.0%	56.7%	55.7%	40.9%	51.9%	55.1%	57.8%	54.9%
	Relevant	30.0%	20.0%	30.0%	35.1%	30.5%	40.9%	32.2%	32.6%	35.8%	32.6%
	Partly relevant	5.0%	20.0%	.0%	8.2%	12.6%	13.6%	13.6%	10.4%	2.8%	10.6%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	5.0%	.0%	.8%	4.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.2%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.9%	.6%	1.8%	.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Youth poverty	Very relevant	33.3%	40.0%	38.9%	42.4%	39.1%	36.4%	32.3%	41.5%	40.2%	39.7%
	Relevant	38.1%	10.0%	44.4%	39.4%	36.0%	31.8%	32.8%	35.6%	39.3%	35.6%
	Partly relevant	28.6%	20.0%	11.1%	15.9%	22.5%	22.7%	27.9%	18.7%	16.8%	20.3%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	9.1%	4.9%	3.1%	.9%	3.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	5.6%	2.3%	.4%	.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.8%	1.4%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Declining levels of youth active participation in democratic life	Very relevant	50.0%	60.0%	25.0%	48.1%	41.3%	47.8%	37.7%	46.1%	45.9%	44.4%
	Relevant	50.0%	30.0%	55.0%	37.6%	35.9%	30.4%	38.8%	34.8%	37.6%	36.0%
	Partly relevant	.0%	.0%	10.0%	11.3%	20.8%	13.0%	19.7%	14.9%	12.8%	15.7%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	5.0%	3.0%	1.5%	4.3%	2.0%	3.0%	.0%	2.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	5.0%	.0%	.4%	4.3%	1.7%	1.3%	3.7%	1.4%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Increasing rate of school drop-outs	Very relevant	30.0%	10.0%	40.0%	22.7%	36.4%	17.4%	19.4%	24.8%	34.3%	25.6%
	Relevant	45.0%	40.0%	25.0%	37.9%	30.2%	30.4%	38.2%	38.2%	37.0%	37.1%
	Partly relevant	25.0%	30.0%	25.0%	30.3%	28.3%	39.1%	31.5%	26.2%	23.1%	27.4%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	5.0%	6.1%	3.9%	13.0%	5.6%	7.6%	1.9%	6.5%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	5.0%	3.0%	1.2%	.0%	5.3%	3.2%	3.7%	3.3%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth health disorders	Very relevant	15.0%	.0%	15.0%	26.2%	24.5%	21.7%	15.5%	20.9%	25.7%	20.8%
	Relevant	45.0%	20.0%	15.0%	34.6%	34.6%	34.8%	33.8%	35.1%	41.3%	35.0%
	Partly relevant	20.0%	40.0%	55.0%	35.4%	33.5%	26.1%	35.9%	31.7%	24.8%	32.5%
	Not relevant	20.0%	20.0%	10.0%	3.1%	5.4%	17.4%	9.0%	8.6%	2.8%	8.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	5.0%	.8%	1.9%	.0%	5.8%	3.6%	5.5%	3.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth violence	Very relevant	30.0%	.0%	25.0%	34.1%	35.3%	21.7%	27.1%	30.8%	36.1%	30.9%
	Relevant	40.0%	10.0%	45.0%	45.0%	36.1%	56.5%	38.5%	36.2%	42.6%	37.5%
	Partly relevant	30.0%	70.0%	25.0%	17.8%	25.5%	17.4%	26.2%	25.9%	19.4%	25.3%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	1.6%	3.1%	4.3%	3.8%	5.1%	.0%	4.2%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	5.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Declining social and civic values	Very relevant	47.6%	30.0%	26.3%	41.4%	43.1%	30.4%	42.6%	41.1%	51.4%	41.8%
	Relevant	38.1%	10.0%	52.6%	37.6%	33.1%	34.8%	33.3%	35.4%	32.1%	34.9%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
among young people	Partly relevant	14.3%	20.0%	10.5%	14.3%	17.3%	34.8%	16.8%	17.6%	12.8%	17.1%
	Not relevant	.0%	30.0%	5.3%	3.0%	4.6%	.0%	5.8%	4.3%	1.8%	4.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	5.3%	3.8%	1.9%	.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Environmental issues (climate change. sustainable development. etc.)	Very relevant	38.1%	30.0%	25.0%	47.3%	42.1%	43.5%	45.0%	41.2%	44.4%	42.2%
	Relevant	42.9%	50.0%	45.0%	34.4%	35.1%	30.4%	32.6%	37.2%	30.6%	35.9%
	Partly relevant	14.3%	10.0%	20.0%	16.8%	20.1%	26.1%	17.3%	16.7%	19.4%	17.4%
	Not relevant	4.8%	.0%	5.0%	1.5%	1.9%	.0%	3.7%	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	5.0%	.0%	.8%	.0%	1.4%	1.1%	2.8%	1.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Declining interest among young people in the European project	Very relevant	57.1%	10.0%	15.8%	33.1%	28.4%	26.1%	23.2%	29.4%	32.7%	28.8%
	Relevant	28.6%	60.0%	68.4%	41.5%	37.4%	34.8%	36.2%	40.6%	35.5%	39.5%
	Partly relevant	14.3%	10.0%	5.3%	17.7%	28.0%	26.1%	29.7%	21.5%	24.5%	23.1%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	10.5%	5.4%	4.3%	8.7%	6.5%	6.5%	5.5%	6.1%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	.0%	2.3%	1.9%	4.3%	4.4%	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.3: The offer of non-formal learning opportunities in the country of the respondents (views of individual respondents)

Situation	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people. but only with a national/regional/local dimension	26.8%	18.2%	23.3%	18.2%	24.8%	20.3%	22.6%	30.4%	16.7%	15.7%	18.2%	20.3%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people. with a European/international dimension	26.8%	52.3%	40.8%	41.5%	45.7%	49.2%	51.9%	30.4%	50.4%	42.1%	48.5%	46.8%
There are no non-formal learning opportunities for young people at any level outside the current Youth in Action program	7.1%	20.5%	14.2%	14.0%	17.1%	16.2%	16.5%	17.4%	11.2%	21.5%	16.7%	15.2%
No opinion/can't judge	39.3%	9.1%	21.7%	26.3%	12.5%	14.4%	9.0%	21.7%	21.7%	20.7%	16.7%	17.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.4: The offer of non-formal learning opportunities in the country of the respondents (views of organisations)

Situation	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people. but only with a national/regional/local dimension	33.3%	20.0%	33.3%	22.8%	28.7%	26.1%	23.7%	26.0%	22.0%	25.7%
There are non-formal learning opportunities for young people. with a European/international dimension	47.6%	80.0%	27.8%	44.1%	50.2%	52.2%	43.4%	48.1%	56.9%	47.8%
There are no non-formal learning opportunities for young people at any level outside the current Youth in Action program	9.5%	.0%	16.7%	9.6%	11.1%	4.3%	13.3%	14.9%	4.6%	13.2%
No opinion/can't judge	9.5%	.0%	22.2%	23.5%	10.0%	17.4%	19.7%	11.0%	16.5%	13.3%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.5: Level of available non formal learning opportunities (answers from respondents that indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities for young people in their country but only with a national/ regional/ local dimension) (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/ scientist	a student	a teacher/ trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very adequate	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.5%	5.0%	1.5%	2.7%	.0%	4.4%	5.3%	.0%	2.7%
Adequate	21.4%	.0%	22.2%	21.4%	17.8%	22.3%	25.4%	14.3%	14.4%	10.5%	20.8%	21.0%
Barely sufficient	50.0%	85.7%	55.6%	49.3%	51.5%	50.8%	48.7%	42.9%	51.1%	42.1%	45.8%	50.0%
Insufficient	28.6%	.0%	18.5%	23.4%	24.8%	24.6%	21.9%	42.9%	27.8%	42.1%	29.2%	24.3%
Not opinion/can't judge	.0%	14.3%	3.7%	3.5%	1.0%	.8%	1.3%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	4.2%	2.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.6: Level of available non formal learning opportunities (answers from respondents that indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities for young people in their country but only with a national/ regional/ local dimension) (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very adequate	.0%	50.0%	16.7%	.0%	4.1%	.0%	3.7%	2.8%	4.5%	3.2%
Adequate	14.3%	.0%	50.0%	19.4%	21.6%	33.3%	14.6%	22.7%	22.7%	21.5%
Barely sufficient	57.1%	.0%	16.7%	51.6%	55.4%	16.7%	51.2%	49.4%	59.1%	50.2%
Insufficient	28.6%	50.0%	16.7%	25.8%	17.6%	50.0%	28.0%	22.9%	4.5%	22.8%
Not opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	1.4%	.0%	2.4%	2.2%	9.1%	2.4%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.7: Level of available non formal learning opportunities (answers from respondents that indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities for young people with a European/ international dimension) (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very adequate	6.7%	4.3%	2.0%	3.9%	2.7%	3.1%	2.1%	.0%	1.5%	5.9%	.0%	2.7%
Adequate	46.7%	47.8%	26.5%	34.5%	28.1%	37.2%	33.1%	28.6%	35.7%	25.5%	31.7%	33.8%
Barely sufficient	33.3%	30.4%	46.9%	42.7%	50.3%	42.8%	47.7%	57.1%	42.6%	47.1%	42.9%	44.8%
Insufficient	6.7%	13.0%	16.3%	13.1%	15.7%	12.8%	15.1%	14.3%	15.8%	13.7%	23.8%	14.6%
Not opinion/can't judge	6.7%	4.3%	8.2%	5.8%	3.2%	4.1%	1.9%	.0%	4.4%	7.8%	1.6%	4.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.8: Level of available non formal learning opportunities (answers from respondents that indicated that there are non-formal learning opportunities for young people with a European/ international dimension) (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very adequate	.0%	.0%	20.0%	1.7%	.8%	.0%	1.4%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%
Adequate	33.3%	42.9%	.0%	32.2%	40.6%	25.0%	27.4%	30.5%	49.2%	32.3%
Barely sufficient	66.7%	57.1%	40.0%	49.2%	49.2%	50.0%	52.1%	46.0%	33.9%	47.0%
Insufficient	.0%	.0%	20.0%	13.6%	6.3%	16.7%	15.1%	18.4%	8.5%	15.4%
Not opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	20.0%	3.4%	3.1%	8.3%	4.1%	1.7%	5.1%	2.6%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.9: Can a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people? (views of individual respondents)?

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	3.5%	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	.5%	.8%	.0%	1.3%	.0%	.8%	1.1%
Yes	91.2%	91.3%	93.6%	91.9%	94.8%	96.4%	97.0%	91.7%	95.6%	95.9%	94.0%	94.8%
No opinion/can't judge	5.3%	6.5%	4.8%	6.6%	4.0%	3.2%	2.2%	8.3%	3.1%	4.1%	5.3%	4.2%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.10: Can a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better non-formal learning opportunities for young people? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	1.7%	.8%	.9%	.8%
Yes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.7%	97.3%	86.4%	95.7%	97.2%	95.4%	96.7%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	5.3%	2.3%	13.6%	2.6%	2.0%	3.7%	2.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.11: Do you think young people have enough opportunities to make their voice heard on issues that concern them? (views of individuals)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	74.1%	69.6%	69.9%	73.6%	70.3%	75.2%	76.1%	69.6%	73.6%	79.5%	72.9%	74.1%
Yes	13.8%	23.9%	17.1%	17.3%	24.9%	16.6%	18.5%	26.1%	19.1%	13.9%	18.0%	18.5%
No opinion/can't judge	12.1%	6.5%	13.0%	9.1%	4.8%	8.2%	5.4%	4.3%	7.3%	6.6%	9.0%	7.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.12: Do you think young people have enough opportunities to make their voice heard on issues that concern them? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	80.0%	100.0%	63.2%	75.0%	67.8%	69.6%	73.3%	76.4%	68.5%	74.5%
Yes	15.0%	.0%	26.3%	17.6%	27.1%	21.7%	18.9%	17.6%	23.1%	19.1%
No opinion/can't judge	5.0%	.0%	10.5%	7.4%	5.0%	8.7%	7.8%	5.9%	8.3%	6.3%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.13: In your opinion should a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better opportunities for young people to make their voice heard? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	3.4%	4.5%	5.6%	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	2.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	1.5%	3.4%
Yes	96.6%	93.2%	88.1%	90.8%	94.1%	92.3%	93.5%	91.7%	91.7%	87.8%	92.4%	92.1%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	2.3%	6.3%	5.7%	3.1%	4.4%	3.6%	4.2%	4.0%	8.1%	6.1%	4.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.14: In your opinion should a European youth programme contribute to providing more and better opportunities for young people to make their voice heard? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	4.8%	.0%	5.6%	4.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.5%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%
Yes	95.2%	100.0%	88.9%	92.7%	93.2%	86.4%	90.8%	94.2%	89.1%	93.1%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	5.6%	2.9%	3.8%	9.1%	5.8%	3.1%	8.2%	3.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.15: What is your opinion regarding the level of development and recognition of youth work in your country? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Youth work is developed. recognised and supported	13.6%	15.2%	12.0%	10.6%	9.2%	13.0%	11.3%	12.5%	15.4%	4.8%	11.9%	11.6%
Youth work is developed but not fully recognised and supported	44.1%	52.2%	50.4%	51.4%	49.4%	55.0%	57.9%	58.3%	51.4%	46.0%	52.2%	53.1%
Youth work is developed but not recognised and supported at all	15.3%	19.6%	21.6%	17.1%	22.8%	18.1%	20.9%	20.8%	18.5%	21.0%	21.6%	19.3%
Youth work is not developed at all	23.7%	10.9%	9.6%	14.7%	16.0%	10.0%	8.6%	8.3%	10.0%	18.5%	7.5%	11.9%
No opinion/can't judge	3.4%	2.2%	6.4%	6.2%	2.6%	3.7%	1.3%	.0%	4.7%	9.7%	6.7%	4.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.16: What is your opinion regarding the level of development and recognition of youth work in your country? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Youth work is developed. recognised and supported	33.3%	20.0%	30.0%	22.8%	19.6%	8.7%	15.5%	14.9%	21.1%	16.5%
Youth work is developed but not fully recognised and supported	42.9%	70.0%	60.0%	50.7%	60.0%	69.6%	56.2%	57.8%	56.0%	57.4%
Youth work is developed but not recognised and supported at all	19.0%	10.0%	5.0%	12.5%	11.7%	8.7%	13.5%	16.0%	8.3%	14.4%
Youth work is not developed at all	4.8%	.0%	5.0%	11.0%	7.2%	13.0%	9.7%	9.0%	8.3%	8.9%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	1.5%	.0%	5.2%	2.2%	6.4%	2.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.17: Should a European youth programme contribute to developing. recognising and supporting youth work? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	1.7%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%	.7%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Yes	96.6%	90.9%	95.2%	92.2%	96.9%	96.4%	98.0%	91.3%	93.6%	91.1%	94.0%	95.0%
No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	6.8%	3.2%	5.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.3%	8.7%	4.2%	8.9%	4.5%	3.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.18: Should a European youth programme contribute to developing. recognising and supporting youth work? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	.0%	20.0%	.0%	1.5%	2.3%	4.3%	1.7%	1.4%	.0%	1.6%
Yes	100.0%	80.0%	90.0%	94.1%	95.8%	91.3%	95.4%	96.7%	96.4%	96.1%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	10.0%	4.4%	1.9%	4.3%	2.9%	1.9%	3.6%	2.3%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.19: Should the future European youth programme continue offering opportunities to improve the capacities, quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	5.0%	6.7%	3.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	.9%	.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%
Yes	88.3%	86.7%	88.5%	93.7%	97.4%	96.1%	96.8%	100.0%	92.2%	88.7%	93.9%	94.6%
No opinion/can't judge	6.7%	6.7%	8.2%	5.1%	1.2%	2.7%	2.3%	.0%	6.0%	9.7%	3.8%	4.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.20: Should the future European youth programme continue offering opportunities to improve the capacities. quality and sustainability of the activities of youth organisations? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%	1.5%	.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%
Yes	95.2%	100.0%	95.0%	91.0%	95.1%	95.7%	94.6%	96.8%	92.9%	95.7%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	5.0%	8.2%	3.4%	4.3%	4.0%	2.0%	5.4%	3.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.21: Do you agree that young people facing difficulties (e.g. due to poverty. educational problems. unemployment. disabilities. etc.) should remain a primary target group of the future European youth programme? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	13.3%	13.3%	11.3%	15.8%	11.4%	12.9%	9.8%	16.7%	9.6%	4.8%	10.3%	12.0%
Yes. this should be a primary target group without excluding other young people	81.7%	82.2%	79.8%	77.1%	83.9%	82.7%	86.7%	79.2%	86.1%	87.1%	85.3%	82.8%
Yes. this should be the only target group	5.0%	2.2%	4.0%	2.9%	3.8%	2.7%	2.4%	.0%	3.3%	7.3%	3.7%	3.1%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	2.2%	4.8%	4.2%	.9%	1.7%	1.2%	4.2%	1.1%	.8%	.7%	2.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.22: Do you agree that young people facing difficulties (e.g. due to poverty. educational problems. unemployment. disabilities. etc.) should remain a primary target group of the future European youth programme? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	4.8%	10.0%	10.0%	8.9%	8.3%	4.5%	8.0%	9.6%	11.7%	9.2%
Yes. this should be a primary target group without excluding other young people	95.2%	80.0%	90.0%	88.9%	88.0%	81.8%	88.9%	85.9%	82.0%	86.6%
Yes. this should be the only target group	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	1.1%	9.1%	2.6%	3.3%	2.7%	2.7%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	.0%	1.5%	2.6%	4.5%	.6%	1.2%	3.6%	1.4%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Added value of a European youth programme

Table B.23: Extent to which respondents agree with the statements on the added value of a European youth programme (views of individual respondents)

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The offer of opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development is not equal across EU Member States and a European programme in the field of youth can contribute to filling in the gaps	Strongly agree	45.8%	45.7%	41.5%	39.5%	49.0%	40.9%	47.3%	43.5%	41.5%	42.3%	34.8%	42.9%
	Agree	42.4%	47.8%	40.7%	48.9%	41.1%	50.7%	41.9%	52.2%	45.2%	43.1%	53.8%	46.0%
	Disagree	5.1%	.0%	4.1%	2.9%	1.9%	2.9%	3.6%	.0%	3.9%	2.4%	1.5%	3.1%
	Strongly disagree	1.7%	4.3%	.8%	.6%	.7%	.3%	.2%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	.0%	.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.1%	2.2%	13.0%	8.1%	7.2%	5.2%	7.0%	4.3%	8.2%	12.2%	9.8%	7.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth can be a laboratory to test new approaches. which can inspire new practices at national/regional/local level	Strongly agree	54.5%	51.1%	51.6%	39.6%	46.4%	44.9%	50.6%	60.9%	42.4%	47.5%	51.9%	45.5%
	Agree	40.0%	37.8%	38.5%	49.2%	45.2%	45.9%	43.9%	34.8%	51.2%	45.9%	38.2%	46.2%
	Disagree	1.8%	4.4%	3.3%	4.2%	3.1%	4.9%	3.3%	4.3%	2.6%	3.3%	4.6%	3.7%
	Strongly disagree	1.8%	2.2%	.8%	1.0%	1.2%	.5%	.3%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.8%	.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.8%	4.4%	5.7%	6.0%	4.1%	3.8%	1.9%	.0%	3.6%	3.3%	4.6%	4.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to	Strongly agree	47.5%	43.5%	36.6%	44.6%	50.1%	44.4%	48.7%	56.5%	44.3%	43.1%	43.8%	45.8%
	Agree	44.1%	43.5%	45.5%	42.5%	41.8%	44.4%	43.8%	39.1%	45.4%	45.5%	43.0%	43.6%
	Disagree	.0%	8.7%	5.7%	4.9%	2.4%	6.0%	3.8%	.0%	5.4%	4.1%	5.5%	4.6%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
promoting a more positive image	Strongly disagree	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	.5%	.0%	.4%	1.6%	.0%	1.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	6.8%	2.2%	10.6%	6.6%	4.3%	4.0%	3.2%	4.3%	4.5%	5.7%	7.8%	5.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a better understanding and deeper sense of belonging to Europe among young people	Strongly agree	52.5%	51.1%	38.5%	46.3%	50.8%	47.1%	49.5%	65.2%	49.9%	42.3%	46.9%	48.0%
	Agree	39.0%	33.3%	41.8%	41.0%	42.0%	42.2%	41.8%	30.4%	40.1%	48.8%	39.2%	41.4%
	Disagree	5.1%	8.9%	9.0%	6.1%	2.9%	6.3%	5.1%	4.3%	5.8%	4.1%	7.7%	5.6%
	Strongly disagree	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	.9%	.8%	.0%	.6%	1.6%	.0%	1.2%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	4.4%	8.2%	4.7%	3.3%	3.4%	2.8%	.0%	3.6%	3.3%	6.2%	3.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth can benefit the local community beyond the actual beneficiaries	Strongly agree	42.4%	51.1%	37.7%	39.6%	48.2%	50.2%	52.8%	68.2%	49.2%	43.9%	49.2%	47.1%
	Agree	49.2%	37.8%	50.0%	45.9%	44.1%	43.3%	41.9%	31.8%	45.1%	44.7%	43.1%	44.1%
	Disagree	1.7%	4.4%	5.7%	6.3%	3.9%	3.8%	2.5%	.0%	2.6%	5.7%	3.1%	4.1%
	Strongly disagree	1.7%	2.2%	1.6%	.7%	1.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.1%	4.4%	4.9%	7.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%	.0%	2.6%	5.7%	4.6%	4.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Thanks to a European programme in the	Strongly agree	47.4%	52.2%	34.4%	38.5%	53.4%	50.7%	53.7%	47.8%	41.4%	42.5%	43.8%	46.3%
	Agree	36.8%	41.3%	47.5%	47.2%	40.4%	40.6%	39.3%	43.5%	49.1%	49.2%	46.9%	43.7%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
field of youth. new opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development can be created in my country	Disagree	8.8%	.0%	2.5%	5.1%	3.8%	3.1%	3.8%	.0%	3.8%	4.2%	2.3%	3.9%
	Strongly disagree	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	.5%	.2%	.4%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.7%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.3%	4.3%	13.1%	7.9%	1.9%	5.4%	2.9%	8.7%	5.1%	4.2%	6.9%	5.3%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
The offer of opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development is not equal across EU Member States and a European programme in the field of youth can contribute to filling in the gaps	Strongly agree	31.6%	28.9%	25.0%	29.7%	37.7%	32.3%	36.3%	21.7%	30.0%	34.4%	28.9%	32.5%
	Agree	33.3%	51.1%	36.7%	39.8%	40.4%	40.3%	39.6%	60.9%	41.9%	37.7%	38.3%	40.1%
	Disagree	17.5%	13.3%	19.2%	16.9%	11.9%	19.2%	15.1%	17.4%	16.4%	18.9%	18.0%	16.4%
	Strongly disagree	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.9%	1.4%	1.7%	.0%	1.5%	.8%	.0%	1.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	15.8%	4.4%	16.7%	11.6%	7.1%	6.8%	7.2%	.0%	10.1%	8.2%	14.8%	9.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth can be a laboratory to test new approaches. which can inspire new practices at national/regional/local level	Strongly agree	35.7%	46.7%	38.0%	38.0%	47.7%	41.8%	55.0%	52.2%	40.2%	40.0%	36.9%	44.1%
	Agree	51.8%	44.4%	51.2%	50.1%	46.2%	46.0%	38.1%	39.1%	51.6%	45.8%	47.7%	46.2%
	Disagree	7.1%	2.2%	2.5%	4.3%	3.6%	6.8%	3.1%	8.7%	4.6%	5.8%	7.7%	4.5%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	4.4%	1.7%	.6%	.7%	.2%	.4%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.4%	2.2%	6.6%	6.8%	1.7%	5.1%	3.4%	.0%	3.0%	8.3%	7.7%	4.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a more positive image	Strongly agree	28.3%	20.5%	24.2%	29.9%	32.4%	30.9%	31.1%	34.8%	26.6%	23.0%	18.9%	29.4%
	Agree	34.0%	50.0%	41.7%	41.8%	46.9%	42.6%	43.6%	34.8%	43.6%	45.1%	42.5%	43.2%
	Disagree	20.8%	15.9%	19.2%	15.0%	13.0%	15.9%	15.2%	26.1%	20.1%	18.0%	21.3%	16.2%
	Strongly disagree	5.7%	4.5%	.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%	4.3%	1.7%	3.3%	.0%	1.7%
	No opinion/can't judge	11.3%	9.1%	14.2%	11.7%	6.5%	9.0%	8.2%	.0%	8.0%	10.7%	17.3%	9.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a better understanding and deeper sense of belonging to Europe among young people	Strongly agree	52.6%	41.3%	36.9%	42.1%	45.6%	46.9%	50.1%	65.2%	45.1%	46.3%	39.2%	45.6%
	Agree	36.8%	47.8%	49.2%	46.0%	42.2%	45.3%	41.5%	30.4%	46.3%	42.1%	50.8%	44.4%
	Disagree	3.5%	4.3%	6.6%	5.0%	6.3%	4.0%	4.4%	.0%	5.0%	6.6%	2.3%	4.8%
	Strongly disagree	1.8%	4.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.5%	.5%	.5%	.0%	.6%	1.7%	1.5%	.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.3%	2.2%	5.7%	5.8%	4.4%	3.3%	3.5%	4.3%	3.1%	3.3%	6.2%	4.3%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.24: Extent to which respondents agree with the statements on the added value of the programme (views of organisations)

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
The offer of opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development is not equal across EU Member States and a European programme in the field of youth can contribute to filling in the gaps	Strongly agree	52.4%	30.0%	44.4%	39.1%	43.9%	56.5%	42.7%	48.7%	45.9%	46.6%
	Agree	38.1%	70.0%	38.9%	47.4%	48.1%	34.8%	47.1%	40.9%	43.2%	43.1%
	Disagree	.0%	.0%	11.1%	6.8%	2.7%	.0%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%
	Strongly disagree	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	4.8%	.0%	5.6%	6.8%	4.9%	8.7%	6.7%	7.4%	8.1%	7.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth can be a laboratory to test new approaches. which can inspire new practices at national/regional/local level	Strongly agree	47.6%	50.0%	52.6%	55.6%	49.6%	60.9%	48.7%	52.7%	49.5%	51.8%
	Agree	47.6%	50.0%	42.1%	39.1%	47.0%	34.8%	43.7%	41.0%	42.3%	42.1%
	Disagree	4.8%	.0%	5.3%	2.3%	1.9%	.0%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.4%	4.3%	1.2%	.2%	.0%	.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.8%	1.1%	.0%	2.9%	2.3%	4.5%	2.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field	Strongly agree	57.1%	40.0%	68.4%	57.9%	45.4%	43.5%	45.5%	50.2%	51.4%	49.6%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
of youth contributes to promoting a more positive image	Agree	33.3%	60.0%	26.3%	38.3%	49.6%	39.1%	46.4%	42.6%	35.8%	43.2%
	Disagree	.0%	.0%	5.3%	2.3%	1.9%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	5.5%	3.6%
	Strongly disagree	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.9%	.2%	.9%	.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	4.8%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	2.7%	13.0%	3.2%	3.1%	6.4%	3.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a better understanding and deeper sense of belonging to Europe among young people	Strongly agree	52.4%	10.0%	63.2%	59.7%	49.6%	43.5%	46.4%	51.9%	46.8%	50.9%
	Agree	42.9%	90.0%	36.8%	38.8%	45.1%	39.1%	45.5%	41.3%	40.4%	42.3%
	Disagree	4.8%	.0%	.0%	.7%	3.4%	4.3%	5.0%	3.7%	7.3%	3.8%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.3%	.0%	.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	1.9%	13.0%	2.6%	2.9%	5.5%	2.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth can benefit the local community beyond the actual beneficiaries	Strongly agree	71.4%	50.0%	68.4%	44.0%	48.7%	52.2%	49.0%	54.8%	52.7%	52.8%
	Agree	28.6%	40.0%	21.1%	50.7%	45.3%	47.8%	46.4%	39.2%	42.7%	41.6%
	Disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	3.8%	.0%	2.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.2%	.0%	.2%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	10.5%	1.5%	2.3%	.0%	1.7%	2.1%	.9%	2.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Thanks to a European programme in the field of youth. new opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development can be created in my country	Strongly agree	76.2%	50.0%	50.0%	47.0%	52.9%	39.1%	45.3%	54.7%	42.2%	52.1%
	Agree	14.3%	40.0%	38.9%	41.7%	41.4%	39.1%	40.4%	38.2%	48.6%	39.4%
	Disagree	9.5%	.0%	5.6%	5.3%	2.7%	8.7%	5.2%	3.1%	3.7%	3.6%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.0%	.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	5.6%	6.1%	3.1%	13.0%	8.7%	3.5%	5.5%	4.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
The offer of opportunities for non-formal learning and youth work development is not equal across EU Member States and a European programme in the field of youth can	Strongly agree	52.4%	10.0%	38.9%	25.2%	28.7%	21.7%	22.0%	36.7%	25.0%	32.4%
	Agree	42.9%	30.0%	16.7%	46.6%	41.5%	30.4%	42.9%	38.8%	40.7%	40.0%
	Disagree	.0%	30.0%	33.3%	21.4%	16.7%	26.1%	21.4%	16.4%	17.6%	17.6%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	10.0%	5.6%	.0%	2.3%	.0%	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	1.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	4.8%	20.0%	5.6%	6.9%	10.9%	21.7%	12.2%	6.0%	13.9%	8.1%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
contribute to filling in the gaps	**Total (n)**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth can be a laboratory to test new approaches. which can inspire new practices at national/regional/local level	Strongly agree	66.7%	40.0%	50.0%	43.9%	46.2%	30.4%	37.1%	49.6%	42.6%	46.7%
	Agree	28.6%	50.0%	44.4%	47.7%	46.9%	43.5%	51.9%	42.4%	43.5%	44.6%
	Disagree	4.8%	10.0%	5.6%	3.8%	3.8%	8.7%	3.3%	4.7%	6.5%	4.5%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	4.3%	.6%	.4%	.0%	.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.5%	2.7%	13.0%	7.1%	2.9%	7.4%	3.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field of youth contributes to promoting a more positive image	Strongly agree	38.1%	20.0%	22.2%	20.3%	23.4%	21.7%	19.7%	34.7%	22.2%	29.5%
	Agree	57.1%	30.0%	33.3%	45.9%	45.3%	39.1%	45.3%	41.2%	45.4%	42.7%
	Disagree	4.8%	30.0%	16.7%	20.3%	17.2%	21.7%	18.5%	16.1%	23.1%	17.2%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	10.0%	11.1%	.0%	2.7%	.0%	2.4%	1.6%	.9%	1.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	10.0%	16.7%	13.5%	11.3%	17.4%	14.1%	6.5%	8.3%	8.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
A European programme in the field	Strongly agree	65.0%	60.0%	47.4%	51.5%	50.0%	52.2%	43.0%	50.8%	41.7%	49.3%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
of youth contributes to promoting a better understanding and deeper sense of belonging to Europe among young people	Agree	30.0%	40.0%	47.4%	43.2%	41.7%	47.8%	48.4%	42.2%	54.6%	43.7%
	Disagree	5.0%	.0%	5.3%	3.0%	4.3%	.0%	4.2%	3.1%	.0%	3.3%
	Strongly disagree	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.9%	.4%	.0%	.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	3.5%	.0%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	3.3%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Types of activities

Table B.25: Relevance of the support to activities of the current Youth in Action programme by categories of respondents (views of individual respondents)

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trans-national youth exchanges	Very relevant	50.0%	60.9%	60.3%	72.7%	73.6%	68.5%	73.8%	69.6%	69.6%	67.5%	71.8%	71.0%
	Relevant	33.3%	34.8%	27.3%	20.7%	20.5%	26.0%	20.4%	8.7%	23.6%	24.4%	22.1%	22.4%
	Partly relevant	11.7%	2.2%	8.3%	4.6%	3.8%	4.7%	4.9%	17.4%	4.8%	6.5%	6.1%	5.0%
	Not relevant	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	.8%	1.2%	.8%	.6%	.0%	.7%	.8%	.0%	.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	3.3%	.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.0%	.0%	.3%	4.3%	1.3%	.8%	.0%	.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service)	Very relevant	58.3%	64.4%	50.8%	70.1%	63.1%	77.2%	74.9%	56.5%	71.2%	71.8%	69.7%	71.0%
	Relevant	21.7%	28.9%	32.8%	21.7%	26.2%	18.4%	18.4%	30.4%	21.9%	18.5%	22.0%	21.3%
	Partly relevant	16.7%	4.4%	13.1%	6.1%	7.6%	3.7%	6.0%	13.0%	5.2%	7.3%	6.8%	6.2%
	Not relevant	1.7%	2.2%	.8%	1.0%	1.7%	.5%	.4%	.0%	.9%	1.6%	1.5%	.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.4%	.3%	.3%	.0%	.7%	.8%	.0%	.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Doing youth work in another country (youth workers'	Very relevant	41.7%	46.7%	42.1%	49.5%	53.5%	50.8%	59.3%	26.1%	49.4%	54.1%	54.9%	52.2%
	Relevant	35.0%	33.3%	42.1%	35.9%	33.4%	34.6%	30.2%	47.8%	35.8%	34.4%	33.8%	34.2%
	Partly relevant	20.0%	17.8%	11.6%	11.4%	9.8%	12.5%	8.8%	17.4%	11.0%	7.4%	9.0%	10.8%
	Not relevant	1.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	.9%	.3%	8.7%	1.7%	.8%	.8%	1.2%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
mobility)	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	.0%	2.1%	3.3%	1.5%	1.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Other international activities for youth workers (seminars. trainings. meetings. study visits. etc.)	Very relevant	43.1%	52.2%	47.5%	57.7%	63.1%	58.3%	66.2%	45.5%	53.5%	51.6%	61.2%	59.2%
	Relevant	34.5%	28.3%	36.9%	29.4%	28.1%	30.5%	25.7%	31.8%	30.9%	31.1%	29.9%	29.1%
	Partly relevant	17.2%	17.4%	10.7%	10.1%	6.9%	9.5%	7.4%	22.7%	13.1%	14.8%	8.2%	9.8%
	Not relevant	3.4%	2.2%	2.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	.4%	.0%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	.0%	2.5%	1.6%	.7%	.2%	.3%	.0%	.9%	2.5%	.7%	.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Trans-national youth initiatives	Very relevant	45.8%	41.3%	50.4%	60.3%	57.4%	56.8%	56.4%	30.4%	51.4%	53.3%	60.3%	56.4%
	Relevant	37.3%	47.8%	38.0%	29.9%	29.4%	32.9%	30.6%	56.5%	34.3%	34.4%	28.2%	31.8%
	Partly relevant	11.9%	8.7%	6.6%	6.1%	9.6%	8.0%	10.7%	4.3%	10.3%	7.4%	9.2%	8.6%
	Not relevant	3.4%	2.2%	1.7%	.9%	1.4%	.8%	1.3%	.0%	2.3%	.8%	.0%	1.2%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	.0%	3.3%	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.0%	8.7%	1.7%	4.1%	2.3%	2.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth democracy projects	Very relevant	47.5%	45.5%	45.8%	47.0%	44.8%	41.6%	45.4%	52.2%	42.1%	45.8%	48.1%	44.9%
	Relevant	30.5%	34.1%	34.2%	33.4%	31.5%	35.9%	34.8%	39.1%	36.3%	30.8%	26.3%	34.0%
	Partly relevant	16.9%	15.9%	12.5%	13.9%	19.6%	18.4%	15.2%	.0%	14.6%	16.7%	18.8%	15.7%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Not relevant	1.7%	4.5%	4.2%	1.8%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	.0%	3.6%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%
	No opinion/can't judge	3.4%	.0%	3.3%	3.9%	2.2%	2.9%	2.5%	8.7%	3.4%	5.0%	5.3%	3.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
National youth initiatives	Very relevant	41.7%	55.6%	38.8%	46.2%	53.8%	48.8%	57.9%	39.1%	42.2%	43.8%	51.5%	49.5%
	Relevant	36.7%	31.1%	34.7%	34.6%	31.9%	36.7%	28.6%	34.8%	37.7%	38.8%	30.3%	33.6%
	Partly relevant	13.3%	8.9%	21.5%	14.5%	11.2%	11.6%	10.3%	13.0%	14.3%	10.7%	12.1%	12.6%
	Not relevant	3.3%	4.4%	1.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	4.3%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.0%	.0%	3.3%	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	8.7%	2.3%	3.3%	3.0%	1.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Meetings between young people and policy makers	Very relevant	36.7%	55.6%	45.5%	43.7%	38.6%	42.0%	44.2%	47.8%	41.4%	37.5%	38.3%	42.5%
	Relevant	28.3%	24.4%	32.2%	33.1%	34.5%	34.0%	29.7%	34.8%	34.2%	39.2%	30.8%	32.6%
	Partly relevant	26.7%	13.3%	14.0%	17.6%	20.2%	18.3%	20.8%	13.0%	17.1%	15.0%	25.6%	18.8%
	Not relevant	3.3%	6.7%	6.6%	2.9%	5.3%	4.3%	3.6%	.0%	5.3%	5.0%	3.8%	4.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.0%	.0%	1.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	4.3%	2.1%	3.3%	1.5%	2.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Activities supporting youth policy development	Very relevant	42.4%	57.8%	37.2%	43.6%	42.9%	45.2%	47.4%	39.1%	44.2%	40.3%	46.3%	44.7%
	Relevant	25.4%	28.9%	46.3%	36.8%	36.1%	36.4%	33.2%	52.2%	36.1%	41.2%	32.8%	35.8%
	Partly	22.0%	8.9%	9.9%	14.3%	15.3%	15.3%	15.5%	4.3%	14.3%	13.4%	16.4%	14.8%

Statements	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	relevant												
	Not relevant	5.1%	4.4%	5.0%	2.6%	5.1%	1.2%	2.5%	.0%	3.3%	1.7%	2.2%	2.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.1%	.0%	1.7%	2.6%	.7%	1.9%	1.3%	4.3%	2.1%	3.4%	2.2%	1.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Studies and research about youth	Very relevant	39.0%	46.7%	52.5%	38.5%	45.0%	36.1%	41.2%	17.4%	35.4%	44.6%	43.0%	39.7%
	Relevant	39.0%	28.9%	28.7%	33.1%	29.0%	37.6%	35.0%	34.8%	37.9%	30.6%	28.1%	34.1%
	Partly relevant	13.6%	20.0%	13.9%	21.0%	19.7%	20.0%	18.4%	30.4%	18.6%	18.2%	18.5%	19.4%
	Not relevant	6.8%	4.4%	1.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.3%	4.6%	13.0%	5.1%	3.3%	5.9%	4.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	1.7%	.0%	3.3%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	.8%	4.3%	3.0%	3.3%	4.4%	2.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.26: Relevance of the support to activities of the current Youth in Action programme by categories of respondents (views of organisations)

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trans-national youth exchanges	Very relevant	90.5%	60.0%	63.2%	80.6%	75.4%	73.9%	66.7%	73.6%	77.1%	73.3%
	Relevant	9.5%	30.0%	21.1%	17.9%	22.3%	21.7%	24.9%	20.5%	19.3%	21.1%
	Partly relevant	.0%	.0%	15.8%	.7%	2.3%	4.3%	7.6%	4.8%	1.8%	4.6%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.0%	.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.6%	1.8%	.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service)	Very relevant	95.2%	50.0%	73.7%	65.7%	67.5%	68.2%	73.4%	67.9%	66.1%	68.7%
	Relevant	4.8%	30.0%	26.3%	23.1%	24.9%	22.7%	18.3%	23.4%	25.7%	22.8%
	Partly relevant	.0%	20.0%	.0%	9.7%	6.0%	4.5%	5.7%	7.3%	6.4%	6.9%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.8%	.0%	1.4%	1.1%	.0%	1.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.8%	4.5%	1.1%	.4%	1.8%	.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Doing youth work in another country (youth workers' mobility)	Very relevant	61.9%	60.0%	57.9%	50.4%	45.7%	68.2%	45.4%	50.2%	52.3%	49.5%
	Relevant	33.3%	10.0%	42.1%	34.6%	43.0%	22.7%	37.6%	34.8%	35.8%	36.0%
	Partly relevant	4.8%	20.0%	.0%	10.5%	10.2%	4.5%	12.4%	13.1%	8.3%	12.1%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	2.3%	.4%	4.5%	2.0%	1.2%	.0%	1.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.3%	.8%	.0%	2.6%	.6%	3.7%	1.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Other international activities for youth workers (seminars. trainings. meetings. study visits. etc.)	Very relevant	66.7%	70.0%	57.9%	53.3%	53.6%	72.7%	48.8%	63.1%	56.4%	59.1%
	Relevant	28.6%	.0%	36.8%	33.3%	34.3%	18.2%	39.6%	26.5%	32.7%	29.9%
	Partly relevant	4.8%	20.0%	5.3%	12.6%	11.3%	9.1%	9.2%	9.4%	8.2%	9.7%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.0%	.9%	.5%	.0%	.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	.4%	.0%	1.4%	.5%	2.7%	.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Trans-national youth initiatives	Very relevant	52.4%	30.0%	42.1%	56.0%	45.6%	59.1%	46.8%	53.9%	54.7%	51.9%
	Relevant	23.8%	60.0%	31.6%	33.6%	43.0%	27.3%	38.1%	33.5%	34.9%	35.3%
	Partly relevant	19.0%	.0%	21.1%	8.2%	8.7%	9.1%	11.9%	9.3%	6.6%	9.6%
	Not relevant	4.8%	10.0%	5.3%	.7%	.4%	.0%	.6%	1.2%	.0%	1.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	2.3%	4.5%	2.6%	2.1%	3.8%	2.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Youth democracy projects	Very relevant	38.1%	60.0%	21.1%	51.1%	44.8%	40.9%	38.5%	44.4%	44.4%	43.8%
	Relevant	42.9%	20.0%	42.1%	34.1%	35.5%	45.5%	36.7%	34.6%	37.0%	35.3%
	Partly relevant	19.0%	20.0%	31.6%	13.3%	16.6%	9.1%	19.8%	15.9%	11.1%	16.3%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.7%	.8%	.0%	1.2%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	2.3%	4.5%	3.8%	2.4%	5.6%	2.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National youth initiatives	Very relevant	81.0%	40.0%	50.0%	40.0%	46.5%	43.5%	38.0%	50.2%	49.1%	47.5%
	Relevant	19.0%	50.0%	33.3%	43.0%	38.4%	47.8%	41.7%	32.6%	36.1%	35.5%
	Partly relevant	.0%	.0%	16.7%	14.8%	11.2%	8.7%	14.5%	13.1%	10.2%	12.9%
	Not relevant	.0%	10.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.2%	.0%	2.6%	2.1%	.0%	1.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	2.7%	.0%	3.2%	2.0%	4.6%	2.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Meetings between young people and policy makers	Very relevant	61.9%	60.0%	36.8%	40.0%	43.5%	36.4%	30.0%	39.5%	46.3%	39.1%
	Relevant	28.6%	40.0%	21.1%	43.7%	38.2%	31.8%	39.1%	32.6%	37.0%	35.0%
	Partly relevant	9.5%	.0%	31.6%	13.3%	16.4%	27.3%	23.9%	21.9%	11.1%	20.5%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	5.3%	3.0%	.8%	4.5%	4.1%	4.1%	1.9%	3.5%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	2.9%	1.9%	3.7%	1.9%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Activities supporting youth policy development	Very relevant	57.1%	60.0%	31.6%	40.7%	40.7%	39.1%	33.8%	43.1%	45.4%	41.5%
	Relevant	33.3%	30.0%	26.3%	41.5%	43.0%	47.8%	40.8%	35.1%	36.1%	37.3%
	Partly relevant	9.5%	10.0%	26.3%	16.3%	12.9%	13.0%	19.2%	17.3%	13.9%	16.8%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	10.5%	.7%	1.1%	.0%	2.9%	2.8%	.9%	2.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	5.3%	.7%	2.3%	.0%	3.2%	1.7%	3.7%	2.0%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Studies and	Very relevant	57.1%	40.0%	36.8%	28.4%	36.6%	56.5%	28.4%	34.6%	40.7%	34.3%

Statements	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
research about youth	Relevant	33.3%	30.0%	26.3%	41.8%	38.2%	26.1%	39.8%	36.6%	31.5%	37.0%
	Partly relevant	9.5%	30.0%	26.3%	25.4%	22.1%	17.4%	23.4%	21.7%	21.3%	22.1%
	Not relevant	.0%	.0%	5.3%	3.0%	1.9%	.0%	6.4%	5.6%	2.8%	4.9%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	5.3%	1.5%	1.1%	.0%	2.0%	1.5%	3.7%	1.6%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.27: Which of the activities should be reinforced in the future European youth programme? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Activities supporting youth policy development	5.2%	11.4%	5.7%	4.0%	3.6%	2.6%	5.6%	4.3%	4.3%	8.1%	3.8%	4.4%
Doing youth work in another country (youth workers' mobility)	3.4%	2.3%	4.9%	7.4%	6.7%	6.2%	10.2%	4.3%	8.3%	8.1%	6.1%	7.7%
Meetings between young people and policy-makers	8.6%	13.6%	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%	4.1%	4.9%	.0%	5.2%	3.2%	3.8%	4.6%
National youth initiatives	5.2%	9.1%	10.7%	6.7%	5.5%	9.3%	9.6%	13.0%	6.9%	8.9%	13.6%	8.1%
Other international activities for youth workers (seminars. trainings. meetings. study visits. etc.)	.0%	2.3%	10.7%	8.1%	15.7%	9.4%	11.9%	4.3%	7.8%	8.1%	9.8%	9.9%
Studies and research about youth	5.2%	4.5%	14.8%	2.8%	4.0%	2.9%	3.5%	.0%	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.5%
Trans-national youth exchanges	27.6%	20.5%	20.5%	23.6%	30.4%	19.9%	22.7%	34.8%	19.3%	16.9%	21.2%	22.7%
Trans-national youth initiatives	6.9%	11.4%	13.1%	10.0%	8.6%	7.6%	5.6%	4.3%	8.7%	8.9%	11.4%	8.3%
Youth democracy projects	10.3%	13.6%	5.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	26.1%	7.8%	4.8%	5.3%	6.3%
Youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service)	27.6%	11.4%	9.8%	26.6%	15.7%	32.1%	20.5%	8.7%	28.9%	29.0%	22.0%	24.4%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.28: Which of the activities should be reinforced in the future European youth programme? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Activities supporting youth policy development	4.8%	10.0%	.0%	6.6%	4.9%	.0%	4.8%	4.8%	3.7%	4.8%
Doing youth work in another country (youth workers' mobility)	4.8%	.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.7%	4.5%	5.1%	5.6%	4.6%	5.4%
Meetings between young people and policy-makers	4.8%	30.0%	.0%	3.7%	2.7%	.0%	3.4%	4.1%	3.7%	3.9%
National youth initiatives	14.3%	20.0%	.0%	5.1%	5.7%	13.6%	10.0%	9.1%	10.1%	8.7%
Other international activities for youth workers (seminars. trainings. meetings. study visits. etc.)	9.5%	20.0%	10.0%	5.9%	7.6%	4.5%	9.1%	12.0%	11.0%	10.6%
Studies and research about youth	.0%	.0%	5.0%	1.5%	2.3%	31.8%	4.0%	2.3%	1.8%	2.8%
Trans-national youth exchanges	28.6%	10.0%	30.0%	39.0%	36.7%	13.6%	17.7%	25.1%	33.0%	26.3%
Trans-national youth initiatives	9.5%	.0%	15.0%	8.8%	5.3%	9.1%	7.1%	7.9%	6.4%	7.5%
Youth democracy projects	.0%	10.0%	5.0%	10.3%	9.1%	4.5%	6.0%	7.1%	6.4%	7.2%
Youth volunteering in another country (European Voluntary Service)	23.8%	.0%	30.0%	14.0%	20.1%	18.2%	32.8%	22.0%	19.3%	22.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.29: Should the opportunity to develop projects in cooperation with partner countries outside the EU remain a prominent feature of the future European youth programme? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	8.5%	6.7%	5.0%	3.7%	5.6%	3.5%	3.9%	.0%	5.7%	5.7%	3.0%	4.3%
Yes	79.7%	86.7%	85.8%	87.6%	86.4%	88.6%	87.8%	85.7%	85.8%	84.4%	87.1%	87.2%
No opinion / can't judge	11.9%	6.7%	9.2%	8.7%	8.0%	7.9%	8.3%	14.3%	8.5%	9.8%	9.8%	8.5%
Total	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.30: Should the opportunity to develop projects in cooperation with partner countries outside the EU remain a prominent feature of the future European youth programme? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	4.8%	11.1%	5.0%	4.4%	5.7%	9.1%	3.8%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%
Yes	90.5%	88.9%	95.0%	88.9%	81.4%	81.8%	88.7%	88.3%	82.9%	87.4%
No opinion / can't judge	4.8%	.0%	.0%	6.7%	12.9%	9.1%	7.5%	7.3%	12.6%	8.1%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.31: Should the future European youth programme support policy dialogue and exchange of practices on youth matters between the EU and partner countries? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	6.8%	8.7%	6.7%	4.1%	5.0%	3.8%	4.8%	.0%	5.2%	3.3%	4.5%	4.6%
Yes	88.1%	87.0%	83.2%	84.4%	85.6%	86.7%	85.4%	95.7%	82.6%	85.0%	79.9%	84.9%
No opinion / can't judge	5.1%	4.3%	10.1%	11.4%	9.4%	9.5%	9.8%	4.3%	12.2%	11.7%	15.7%	10.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.32:Should the future European youth programme support policy dialogue and exchange of practices on youth matters between the EU and partner countries? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	4.8%	20.0%	5.0%	6.1%	2.3%	.0%	3.8%	5.0%	2.7%	4.5%
Yes	85.7%	80.0%	90.0%	87.1%	86.2%	90.5%	83.3%	84.9%	81.3%	84.8%
No opinion / can't judge	9.5%	.0%	5.0%	6.8%	11.5%	9.5%	12.9%	10.2%	16.1%	10.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Programme design

Table B.33: How should the future European education and youth programmes be implemented? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Be merged into a single programme	17.9%	4.4%	19.1%	20.4%	17.7%	15.0%	17.1%	17.4%	14.4%	21.6%	16.5%	17.4%
Continue being implemented separately. as is currently the case	32.1%	60.0%	33.9%	40.0%	37.7%	40.4%	39.0%	52.2%	45.8%	36.2%	36.2%	40.1%
Continue being implemented separately. in the framework of a more integrated approach	50.0%	35.6%	47.0%	39.5%	44.6%	44.7%	43.9%	30.4%	39.8%	42.2%	47.2%	42.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.34: How should the future European education and youth programmes be implemented? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Be merged into a single programme	4.8%	10.0%	21.1%	18.6%	17.3%	17.4%	15.6%	15.2%	18.8%	15.8%
Continue being implemented separately. as is currently the case	52.4%	40.0%	26.3%	29.5%	43.4%	34.8%	39.6%	41.5%	35.6%	40.4%
Continue being implemented separately. in the framework of a more integrated approach	42.9%	50.0%	52.6%	51.9%	39.4%	47.8%	44.9%	43.3%	45.5%	43.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.35: Level of the number of projects and participants currently supported (compared to the total number of young people in Europe) (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very adequate	8.3%	2.2%	5.0%	4.7%	5.9%	3.6%	3.5%	4.3%	4.3%	5.8%	2.2%	4.3%
Adequate	16.7%	28.3%	24.0%	29.1%	27.8%	26.0%	25.5%	21.7%	25.7%	20.7%	26.5%	26.5%
Barely sufficient	23.3%	32.6%	35.5%	35.2%	35.4%	35.6%	34.2%	21.7%	27.8%	28.1%	36.0%	33.7%
Insufficient	36.7%	37.0%	22.3%	21.6%	24.2%	26.8%	29.3%	34.8%	32.2%	32.2%	24.3%	26.7%
No opinion/can't judge	15.0%	.0%	13.2%	9.4%	6.7%	8.0%	7.5%	17.4%	10.0%	13.2%	11.0%	8.8%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.36: Level of the number of projects and participants currently supported (compared to the total number of young people in Europe) (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very adequate	.0%	.0%	.0%	.7%	3.8%	8.7%	3.5%	3.7%	5.4%	3.6%
Adequate	23.8%	30.0%	35.0%	22.1%	26.4%	26.1%	25.4%	22.7%	18.8%	23.5%
Barely sufficient	47.6%	20.0%	20.0%	36.0%	39.6%	39.1%	35.7%	33.8%	36.6%	35.0%
Insufficient	28.6%	30.0%	35.0%	27.2%	23.8%	21.7%	23.9%	34.0%	26.8%	30.5%
No opinion/can't judge	.0%	20.0%	10.0%	14.0%	6.4%	4.3%	11.5%	5.7%	12.5%	7.5%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.37: How relevant are the proposed approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future? (views of individual respondents)

Approaches	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Decreasing the EU grant for individual projects (currently at an average 80% of the total cost of a project)	Very relevant	11.3%	4.9%	7.7%	10.2%	12.1%	12.0%	8.4%	13.6%	10.8%	10.3%	6.5%	10.1%
	Relevant	20.8%	22.0%	13.7%	18.8%	16.7%	14.7%	16.6%	9.1%	14.7%	15.4%	13.8%	16.5%
	Partly relevant	11.3%	31.7%	21.4%	21.4%	23.2%	21.6%	20.0%	4.5%	21.5%	23.9%	14.6%	21.0%
	Not relevant	41.5%	39.0%	46.2%	36.9%	38.9%	44.3%	47.1%	63.6%	40.1%	39.3%	56.1%	42.2%
	No opinion/can't judge	15.1%	2.4%	11.1%	12.7%	9.1%	7.4%	8.0%	9.1%	12.9%	11.1%	8.9%	10.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant with them	Very relevant	37.3%	33.3%	38.7%	40.4%	40.8%	40.7%	37.5%	21.7%	34.5%	45.1%	40.2%	38.9%
	Relevant	35.3%	26.2%	37.0%	39.1%	31.1%	36.6%	35.1%	21.7%	34.5%	36.1%	32.3%	35.7%
	Partly relevant	13.7%	21.4%	18.5%	12.3%	18.4%	14.4%	18.6%	39.1%	19.1%	12.3%	16.5%	16.2%
	Not relevant	9.8%	16.7%	4.2%	3.3%	7.2%	6.6%	7.4%	13.0%	8.2%	5.7%	8.7%	6.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	3.9%	2.4%	1.7%	4.9%	2.5%	1.7%	1.4%	4.3%	3.6%	.8%	2.4%	2.8%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Developing partnerships with the private sector in order to attract additional funds	Very relevant	36.4%	28.6%	30.5%	39.9%	36.0%	38.1%	30.3%	21.7%	31.2%	36.7%	33.1%	35.0%
	Relevant	34.5%	38.1%	31.4%	29.0%	26.7%	27.3%	30.2%	26.1%	27.5%	28.3%	26.0%	28.7%
	Partly relevant	9.1%	19.0%	23.7%	17.1%	21.5%	19.1%	21.4%	17.4%	22.7%	20.0%	25.2%	20.0%
	Not relevant	16.4%	14.3%	11.0%	8.6%	13.1%	13.4%	15.5%	30.4%	14.0%	12.5%	12.6%	12.7%
	No opinion/can't	3.6%	.0%	3.4%	5.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	4.3%	4.6%	2.5%	3.1%	3.5%

Approaches	Rate	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	judge												
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Giving more focus to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect (youth workers. youth organisations. etc.)	Very relevant	25.5%	29.3%	33.1%	32.8%	37.2%	41.6%	41.9%	26.1%	37.5%	35.6%	29.8%	37.2%
	Relevant	38.2%	39.0%	29.7%	35.0%	33.2%	30.0%	33.9%	39.1%	30.7%	34.7%	33.1%	33.1%
	Partly relevant	14.5%	17.1%	25.4%	16.6%	16.0%	16.4%	13.9%	8.7%	17.8%	15.3%	22.6%	16.4%
	Not relevant	14.5%	14.6%	5.9%	6.1%	7.7%	6.9%	6.6%	21.7%	6.9%	10.2%	9.7%	7.1%
	No opinion/can't judge	7.3%	.0%	5.9%	9.5%	6.0%	5.0%	3.7%	4.3%	7.1%	4.2%	4.8%	6.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.38: How relevant are the proposed approaches to support a higher number of projects and participants in the future? (views of organisations)

Approaches	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Decreasing the EU grant for individual projects (currently at an average 80% of the total cost of a project)	Very relevant	9.5%	.0%	5.6%	5.4%	13.5%	4.8%	9.3%	9.2%	6.6%	9.3%
	Relevant	23.8%	.0%	11.1%	12.4%	12.7%	19.0%	14.2%	13.3%	14.2%	13.4%
	Partly relevant	14.3%	30.0%	5.6%	25.6%	26.2%	9.5%	18.9%	18.9%	15.1%	19.7%
	Not relevant	47.6%	50.0%	66.7%	45.0%	38.9%	61.9%	51.7%	50.5%	53.8%	49.4%
	No opinion/can't judge	4.8%	20.0%	11.1%	11.6%	8.7%	4.8%	5.9%	8.1%	10.4%	8.1%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Developing partnerships with local or regional public bodies with a view to co-financing the project grant with them	Very relevant	33.3%	40.0%	31.6%	37.1%	26.3%	36.4%	32.8%	29.2%	34.3%	30.3%
	Relevant	38.1%	30.0%	10.5%	34.8%	38.4%	22.7%	34.6%	35.3%	29.6%	34.9%
	Partly relevant	19.0%	10.0%	26.3%	16.7%	23.5%	27.3%	22.1%	21.5%	23.1%	21.6%
	Not relevant	9.5%	20.0%	15.8%	9.1%	7.8%	13.6%	9.3%	11.5%	9.3%	10.6%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	15.8%	2.3%	3.9%	.0%	1.2%	2.5%	3.7%	2.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Developing partnerships with the private sector in order to attract additional funds	Very relevant	26.3%	20.0%	47.4%	27.1%	22.9%	30.4%	24.5%	27.3%	22.9%	26.4%
	Relevant	31.6%	40.0%	15.8%	33.8%	34.8%	26.1%	31.0%	29.1%	34.3%	30.5%
	Partly relevant	31.6%	10.0%	15.8%	18.0%	22.5%	21.7%	26.9%	23.3%	21.9%	23.3%
	Not relevant	5.3%	20.0%	10.5%	17.3%	14.2%	21.7%	16.1%	17.0%	15.2%	16.4%

Approaches	Rate	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	No opinion/can't judge	5.3%	10.0%	10.5%	3.8%	5.5%	.0%	1.5%	3.2%	5.7%	3.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Giving more focus to activities addressing intermediaries with a strong multiplier effect (youth workers. youth organisations. etc.)	Very relevant	42.9%	40.0%	36.8%	31.8%	40.4%	25.0%	30.0%	38.2%	28.3%	36.3%
	Relevant	23.8%	10.0%	26.3%	33.3%	38.0%	35.0%	33.0%	30.9%	33.0%	32.1%
	Partly relevant	28.6%	30.0%	21.1%	15.2%	14.1%	30.0%	19.5%	17.8%	17.0%	17.8%
	Not relevant	4.8%	20.0%	5.3%	12.1%	3.5%	10.0%	11.1%	9.1%	12.3%	9.1%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	10.5%	7.6%	3.9%	.0%	6.3%	4.0%	9.4%	4.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.39: Do you think the future European youth programme should continue to be called Youth in Action? (views of individual respondents)

	a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	12.1%	13.0%	12.2%	9.2%	9.7%	9.5%	11.9%	8.7%	9.3%	13.4%	9.6%	10.2%
Yes	69.0%	73.9%	65.9%	73.7%	74.6%	76.5%	71.0%	69.6%	70.6%	63.9%	72.6%	72.6%
No opinion/can't judge	19.0%	13.0%	22.0%	17.1%	15.7%	14.0%	17.1%	21.7%	20.2%	22.7%	17.8%	17.2%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.40: Do you think the future European youth programme should continue to be called Youth in Action? (views of organisations)

	a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	14.3%	.0%	.0%	8.1%	6.1%	.0%	10.3%	8.3%	9.1%	8.3%
Yes	71.4%	70.0%	83.3%	71.9%	76.3%	72.7%	70.7%	76.5%	71.8%	75.1%
No opinion/can't judge	14.3%	30.0%	16.7%	20.0%	17.6%	27.3%	19.0%	15.2%	19.1%	16.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.41: Implementation issues rated (views of individual respondents)

Issues		a parent	a policy-maker	a researcher/scientist	a student	a teacher/trainer	a volunteer	a youth worker	an elected political representative	an employee	unemployed	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Information on the programme is easy to find	Strongly agree	10.5%	15.8%	26.6%	16.2%	26.8%	19.6%	26.9%	23.8%	18.0%	17.8%	20.2%	21.1%
	Agree	39.5%	60.5%	36.2%	43.2%	45.5%	48.2%	52.1%	38.1%	48.9%	33.7%	44.7%	46.9%
	Disagree	28.9%	13.2%	19.1%	24.5%	18.4%	23.9%	15.8%	23.8%	17.8%	28.7%	20.2%	20.6%
	Strongly disagree	5.3%	2.6%	3.2%	5.3%	3.0%	3.4%	2.4%	4.8%	4.1%	7.9%	7.9%	4.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	15.8%	7.9%	14.9%	10.8%	6.3%	5.0%	2.9%	9.5%	11.2%	11.9%	7.0%	7.5%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Supporting documents (programme guide. calls for proposals etc.) are easy to understand	Strongly agree	11.1%	2.7%	22.3%	13.2%	19.6%	14.2%	18.0%	10.0%	11.3%	13.1%	14.7%	15.1%
	Agree	47.2%	54.1%	40.4%	47.2%	49.3%	54.1%	50.8%	40.0%	43.1%	44.4%	38.8%	48.5%
	Disagree	13.9%	24.3%	19.1%	18.9%	21.8%	20.8%	23.9%	30.0%	26.0%	23.2%	23.3%	21.9%
	Strongly disagree	5.6%	10.8%	1.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	10.0%	5.6%	4.0%	8.6%	3.8%
	No opinion/can't judge	22.2%	8.1%	17.0%	17.0%	6.1%	7.8%	4.3%	10.0%	14.1%	15.2%	14.7%	10.7%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Application forms are friendly and 'proportionate'(contain the right volume of questions. given the	Strongly agree	8.3%	5.3%	17.6%	11.1%	14.6%	14.4%	14.4%	5.0%	8.1%	13.3%	11.3%	12.6%
	Agree	44.4%	47.4%	34.1%	43.5%	44.0%	45.5%	41.9%	40.0%	36.8%	40.8%	33.9%	42.1%
	Disagree	16.7%	26.3%	26.4%	19.8%	26.4%	22.4%	27.8%	20.0%	28.7%	19.4%	27.8%	24.4%
	Strongly disagree	5.6%	13.2%	1.1%	4.5%	5.5%	5.7%	9.2%	25.0%	9.2%	8.2%	10.4%	6.9%
	No opinion/can't	25.0%	7.9%	20.9%	21.0%	9.6%	12.0%	6.7%	10.0%	17.3%	18.4%	16.5%	14.0%

amount of money awarded for grants under the action	judge												
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Table B.42: Implementation issues rated (views of organisations)

Issues		a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Information on the programme is easy to find	Strongly agree	17.6%	30.0%	43.8%	39.5%	27.6%	40.0%	25.0%	32.8%	36.9%	31.7%
	Agree	52.9%	40.0%	43.8%	44.2%	54.0%	45.0%	54.9%	48.5%	41.7%	49.4%
	Disagree	23.5%	10.0%	6.3%	8.5%	13.2%	5.0%	14.5%	13.8%	10.7%	13.3%
	Strongly disagree	5.9%	20.0%	.0%	3.1%	2.0%	.0%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	6.3%	4.7%	3.2%	10.0%	3.7%	2.6%	8.7%	3.3%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Supporting documents (programme guide. calls for proposals etc.) are easy to understand	Strongly agree	5.9%	10.0%	18.8%	28.9%	14.6%	20.0%	20.1%	22.5%	15.7%	21.1%
	Agree	41.2%	60.0%	43.8%	50.8%	53.8%	60.0%	53.0%	50.4%	53.9%	51.3%
	Disagree	23.5%	20.0%	31.3%	10.9%	22.3%	5.0%	19.4%	20.3%	16.7%	19.6%
	Strongly disagree	29.4%	10.0%	.0%	3.1%	4.9%	5.0%	3.1%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	6.3%	6.3%	4.5%	10.0%	4.4%	3.1%	9.8%	4.0%

Issues		a National Agency of the Youth in Action programme	a National Youth Council	a private company	a public authority/body mainly active in a field other than youth	a public authority/body mainly active in the youth field	a research centre or university	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in a field other than youth	an organisation (association. NGO. etc.) mainly active in the youth field	other	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Application forms are friendly and 'proportionate'(contain the right volume of questions. given the amount of money awarded for grants under the action	Strongly agree	.0%	10.0%	.0%	20.9%	7.2%	5.0%	12.7%	15.2%	13.6%	13.9%
	Agree	41.2%	40.0%	40.0%	40.3%	43.8%	65.0%	42.5%	41.6%	42.7%	42.2%
	Disagree	29.4%	30.0%	46.7%	25.6%	36.5%	20.0%	31.1%	29.5%	23.3%	30.1%
	Strongly disagree	29.4%	20.0%	6.7%	4.7%	7.6%	.0%	8.4%	9.2%	7.8%	8.7%
	No opinion/can't judge	.0%	.0%	6.7%	8.5%	4.8%	10.0%	5.3%	4.4%	12.6%	5.2%
	Total (n)	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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