

## Collection of country reports – D4.3

The deliverable D4.3 (D9 National Report level 2), is a collection of standardized country reports. Each country report provides a national baseline with a specific focus on young people. The focus of this deliverable is on each single country, leaving the main comparative goals to the deliverables D4.1 and D4.2. However, the adoption of a standardized template allows the reader to compare countries on similar topics.

### 1. General aspects

#### *Aim of these reports*

The aim of each country report is to provide information by using the most recent data available from macro-indicators and survey data on what being young in that specific country looks like, and how young people engage in society.

The deliverable is the result of the joint work of different partners (GESIS, IPI, UTARTU, UAB, HSE)<sup>1</sup>. The format and the content were discussed during the Quantitative workshop in Rome (February 2017) and finalized during the Consortium meeting in Porto (March 2018).

In particular, each country report is addressed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the general situation of that country?
2. What is the youth condition there?
3. What do young people think?
4. What do young people do? (engagement, social change)

#### *Target audience*

This collection of reports is designed to be read by a general audience. So, to make the inputs from the PROMISE project accessible for the general public, journalists, and policymakers, we opted for an informative output which makes use of graphs and provides clear easily understandable information. These reports will be used in the future by the country partners as a starting point for deeper analyses and academic publications.

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<sup>1</sup> IPI (Ines Sucic, Ivan Devic, Renata Franc) drafted the reports of Croatia, Portugal, Slovakia; UTARTU (Triin Pohla, Kristi Loide, Anna Markina) drafted the reports of Estonia, Finland, United Kingdom; the HSE (Yana Krupets) drafted the Russia report; UAB (Lara Maestripieri, Zyab Ibanez) drafted the Spain report; GESIS (Vera Lomazzi) drafted the reports of Italy and Germany.

The overall structure, the layout, and the template have been developed by Vera Lomazzi and Renata Franc upon the decisions taken during the Quantitative Workshop (Rome, February 2017) and during the Consortium meeting in Porto (March 2018).

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## *Standardized country reports*

This deliverable is a collection of country reports that are standardized in their layout and structure. The macro-indicators used to describe the national context are used consistently throughout to allow comparison.

The conceptualization of social and political engagement is developed and described in the Deliverable D4.1 and includes four dimensions of engagement: civic activism, formal political participation, activism, and everyday engagement.

The other concepts adopted (such as individual agency, relation with authority, etc.) rely on the definitions and on the operationalization made during the preliminary work of Work Package 2, on which we built the Survey Data Matrix (Milestone 5).

Although the theoretical framework and the structure adopted is the same for each country report, the data used may differ by country since we aimed to use to most recent data available.

## **2. Structure of each country report**

Each report has four sections, which focus on specific aspects. The idea is to guide the reader starting from the broad picture of each country-context and finally describe the forms of participation and engagement of youth in that country.

The first two sections are based on macro-indicators (extracted from databank such as OECD, Eurostat, World Bank; Transparency International; Freedom House; etc). They also include extracts and references to the national reports from WP3 (D3.1) that have been taken into account to identify which contextual information could be relevant for all the countries.

Sections 3 & 4 make use of survey data. Variables depend on the source. Building on our previous work in WP2 (Survey Data Matrix available, M5), we were able to identify the most recent data available for each country.

The reports of Croatia, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain are based on Eurobarometer 2016 (EB2016)<sup>2</sup> and 2017 (EB2017)<sup>3</sup>. The reports of Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia are based on the European Social Survey 2016 (ESS2016)<sup>4</sup>.

### *Section 1: Standards of living (the general situation of each country)*

How is the situation in that country? Key facts are shown by graphs based on a set of selected macro-indicators. These provide a general picture of the specific country compared to the other nine included in PROMISE.

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<sup>2</sup> European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.10VR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642)

<sup>3</sup> European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847)

<sup>4</sup> ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

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Ten macro-indicators have been selected to describe the “state of health” of a country, considering the economic situation, democracy, equality, access to resources and sustainability. For each topic, several indicators exist; we selected ten<sup>5</sup> among those more comprehensive and frequently used for similar purposes:

- GNI per capita, PPP
- Ease of doing business index (measures whether, in the specified country, the regulations support business or not)
- Unemployment, total%
- Corruption Perception Index
- Government effectiveness
- Freedom of the press
- Global Gender Gap
- Percentage of people with tertiary education
- Internet users

## *Section 2: Being young in each country: The youth condition*

This section aims to tell the reader a bit more about the situation that young people face in each country. Information will be provided by other macro-indicators that give a longitudinal overview of the situation.

Topics of this section are:

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2.1 Demographic situation            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Demographic trends in [country] to show the proportion of people 15-29 years old vs people aged +65 years old</li> <li>▪ Percentage of young people living with parents (15-29 y.o.)</li> </ul>   |
| 2.2 Education and the Labour market: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Young people 25-29 years old with tertiary education by gender</li> <li>▪ Early school leavers (18-29 y.o.) by gender</li> <li>▪ NEET rate by gender (15-29 y.o.)</li> <li>▪ Youth employment rate by gender (25-29 y.o.)</li> <li>▪ Youth unemployment by educational attainment level (25-29 y.o.)</li> <li>▪ Young people's at-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate by gender (15-29 y.o.)</li> </ul> |
| 2.3 Health and Wellbeing             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Self-perceived health (15-29 y.o.)</li> <li>▪ Current depressive symptoms – only in 2014 (15-29 y.o.)</li> <li>▪ Crude death rate by suicide of young people by gender (15-29 y.o.)</li> </ul>  |
| 2.4 Use of Substances and Crime      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevalence, Youth; types of drugs use amongst young people (15-24 y.o.)</li> <li>▪ Juveniles Prisoners, All Crimes (Male/Female)</li> </ul>   |

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<sup>5</sup> See Appendix 1 for detailed references to the sources.  
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### ***Section 3: What do young people in each country think and feel?***

Survey-data are used to inform the reader on young people’s perceptions about their country (life satisfaction, feeling about security, social climate, etc.); their relation with the authority (evaluation of the current political system, trust in institutions, etc.); and their view on future prospects (optimism towards the future, etc.). In addition, this section provides information about the opinions of young people about relevant social issues (gender equality, migration, refugees, and environment). Data used are the most recent available and graphs focus only on young people. We break down these variables in order to show relevant differences by gender, migration background, place of living (if available in the data and when the sample size allows meaningful comparisons).

The topics of this section are:

- 3.1 Perception of opportunity/constraints
  - 3.1.1 [Country] situation
  - 3.1.2 Personal situation
- 3.2 Relation with authority
- 3.3 Opinion on social issues

### ***Section 4: Engagement and social change: What do young people do?***

How do young people participate in the social change in their country? Is it easy for them to take action? What are their repertoires of participation?

Data used are the most recent available and graphs focus only on young people. We break down these variables in order to show relevant differences by gender, migration background, place of living (if available in the data and when the sample size allows meaningful comparisons). Engagement is defined as in D4.1, but variables can differ by the source.

The topics of this section are:

- 4.1 Civic engagement
- 4.2 Formal political participation
- 4.3 Activism
- 4.4 Everyday engagement

*The detailed lists of questions used for compiling the Sections 3 and 4, both for the reports based on ESS2016 and those based on EB2016/EB2017, are provided in Appendix 1. General information about the samples is shown in Appendix 2. Adjusted post-stratification weights for the youth sub-samples have been applied.*