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**SURVEY ON POSITION
AND NEEDS OF YOUTH IN
THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

2 December 2016



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Introduction

▪ OBJECTIVE

This survey aims to externally evaluate the current situation in the areas of strategic interest for young adults as defined in the National Youth Strategy, a key mechanism for implementation, coordination and improvement of youth policy and creating a supportive and respectful environment for young people and their initiatives. The conducted survey is the foundation for monitoring implementation of activities and achieving planned results and specific objectives defined in the National Youth Strategy. The Strategy identifies nine strategic objectives as desired outcomes for young adults in areas of their interest:

1. **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP** - developing services and mechanisms that promote employability and employment of young people through cross-sector cooperation; increasing conformity of education, skills and competencies with labour market needs; providing favourable conditions for the development of youth entrepreneurship; developing functional and sustainable systems of youth career guidance and counselling;
2. **YOUTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING** - providing conditions for the development of creativity, innovation and youth initiatives and the acquisition of competencies in the context of lifelong learning; improving the quality and accessibility of youth work, ensuring its recognition and equal access to education for all and support for young adults from vulnerable social groups; recognition and support for developing potentials of gifted and talented young people.
3. **YOUTH ACTIVISM AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION** - improving legal and political framework for inclusion and participation in decision-making and development of youth policies; improving volunteering conditions among youth and for youth; increasing youth participation in environmental protection and sustainable development.
4. **YOUTH HEALTH AND WELL-BEING** – improvement and availability of programmes related to health promotion and prevention of risk behaviour among youth; creating conditions for the development of healthy lifestyles of young women and men; improving conditions for work with youth exposed to health risks; improving measures for youth housing and independent living; developing environmental preservation responsibility.
5. **YOUTH SAFETY** – establishing comprehensive and continuous education of youth on security challenges, risks and threats, as well as on safe behaviour; improving the programme for respecting human and minority rights, gender equality, recognition of diversity, tolerance and non-violent means of communication; improving re-socialisation and reintegration programmes in working with youth, perpetrators of crimes and misdemeanours as well as youth victims of violence.
6. **SOCIAL INCLUSION OF YOUTH** - creating systemic prerequisites for young people at risk of social exclusion to be adequately recognised and supported in economic,

social and cultural inclusion; increasing the availability and scope of activities to prevent social exclusion of youth at risk; increasing the coverage of young people at risk from social exclusion who are beneficiaries of local services and support programmes.

7. YOUTH MOBILITY – improving economic, cultural and administrative conditions for the mobility of young women and men; providing conditions for increasing the mobility of young people and promoting international youth cooperation; improving internal mobility of youth for employment; improving prevention and combating irregular migration of young women and men, and providing support to young migrants.
8. YOUTH INFORMATION – enabling access to complete, understandable and reliable information in accordance with the needs; information and content creation for youth in accordance with their needs; access to, and knowledge about using new technologies and internet; establishing knowledge on youth on the basis of relevant information used for planning in all areas and levels of government.
9. YOUTH CULTURE AND CREATIVITY – ensuring continuous support for developing youth creativity and youth participation in designing and using cultural content; greater cultural events' attendance among young people.

TYPE OF RESEARCH: quantitative transversal survey that measures a certain phenomenon across different groups of respondents over a short time interval.

Data collection method: with a pencil and paper and face-to-face interviews in respondents' households - PAPI (Paper and pencil interviewing). PAPI is the most commonly used method for data collection. It represents a process of personal interviews where the interviewer presents to the respondent a printed questionnaire and fills out the answers therein. It requires well-trained interviewers who based on access and communication with respondents collect information on their attitudes, beliefs and opinions on the given survey topic. Personal contacts with participants may result in richer and more detailed answers. Quantitative survey training for interviewers involves training on conducting a survey in the field. Interviewers' training is organised in 4 coordination centres where Ninamedia has its offices, representing centres of 4 statistical regions in Serbia, namely: Novi Sad (Vojvodina), Belgrade (Belgrade), Kragujevac (Western Serbia and Šumadija) and Niš (Southern and Eastern Serbia). Each interviewer's training involves 3 steps. The first step is going through the entire questionnaire and the instructions for each question (whether provided answers are read out loud or not, whether they are multiple choice or single choice answers, how each answer is recorded). The second step involves work in the field – how to count the steps in selecting a household, what to do when the survey is implemented or the interviewer is for some reason rejected. The third step involves communication with respondents, project presentation, and selecting a particular member of the household. Work in the field is organised following the so-called "random route technique" which implies that, in order to obtain better data and prevent homogenisation of respondents and

their positions, the interviewer walks down an even or odd numbered side of the street in a settlement (even or odd numbered side of the street and streets included in the survey are randomly selected). There are certain steps that differ depending on the town's size which constitute a number of buildings/houses that are skipped after a successful or unsuccessful survey. Towns with larger population involve a larger number of steps to obtain a better dispersion of the points in the area to be covered. If the interviewer is rejected, he or she proceeds to the following street address. If the interviewer is not rejected, he or she skips the precisely predefined number of steps (street numbers on the even or odd numbered side of the street). When the interviewer reaches the end of the street without filling out the required number of questionnaires, he or she employs the rule of the right or the left side – he/she turns into the next street to the left or to the right, depending on the availability in the field and proceeds to seek participants following the same system. When he/she reaches the households with those interested to participate in the survey who fit the defined criteria, he/she selects the person whose birthday was the most recently, and thus ensures random sampling. Interviewers record all visits in the survey log for tracking successful or unsuccessful surveys and reasons for, and percentage of, rejection. Additional control is undertaken if the above data significantly differ from other projects. Interviewers undergo a technical aspect of training where they learn about the server address they ought to access to reach the link for entering completed surveys in the matrix for analysis. Each interviewer shall have a unique user name and password to monitor the records in the database regarding the number of conducted surveys and other relevant information that enable another form of control in the process.

- **SOFTWARE SUPPORT**

Data entry takes place via WARP-IT, a licensed software on the Ninamedia server, with logical control and necessary filters. Data is stored in the MySQL Ninamedia's database from which they are exported to SPSS (or other software if necessary) and Excel database for further data analysis. WARP-IT is a professional program for market research and public opinion polling that allows creating an unlimited number of questionnaires, their editing and design in accordance with particular survey's requirements.

Data analysis software: SPSS 20.0 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), a statistical software for data analysis in social science surveys, and for market research and public opinion polling.

- **DATA ANALYSIS**

Preparation, control and data analysis: Preparing data for analysis involves reviewing entered data, identifying missing and "unusual" values (extremely high or extremely low values – outliers), recoding (for example, three categories, "non-smokers", "1-10 cigarettes", and "over 10 cigarettes", or just two categories "non-smokers" and "smokers"), logical control and database clean up. Errors can originate from interviewers themselves, from the measuring instrument or the collection method. Interviewers' errors can be

eliminated with quality training on main principles in communicating with respondents, such as active listening, avoiding suggestibility, maintaining neutrality, etc. Sources of errors in data collection may occur during the collection process – mistakes when recording, reading, or copying data, or during data entry. In order to eliminate or minimise mistakes, visual and logical data inspection is undertaken (for example, if the scope of the value of a given variable is between 1 and 5, value 6 is detected as an error, or if variables are conflicting, for example male respondents are reporting on childbirth), as well as reiterated interviews on 20% of each interviewer's sample. Validity of data is verified by asking a respondent a question that represents the so-called "hard" criterion (that is, a relatively invariable variable during the time period between data collection and data control process – level of education, for example).

Data analysis involves displaying descriptive indicators for each question expressed in frequencies, cross referencing questions with demographic variables using the chi-square test, and cross referencing average scores with demographic variables.

- **SAMPLE**

Sample frame: respondents between the ages of 15 and 30 (lower and upper age limits as defined by the Ministry of Youth and Sports). Sample was split by age with relatively equal representation of all three age groups: ages 15 – 19, 20 – 24, and 25 – 30.

Sample type: three-stage random representative stratified sample

Sampling: Three-stage sampling. The assumption is that population is divided into a number of primary units – clusters. A sample of a certain size composed of primary units (the list of neighbourhood communities) is selected first, and then extracted from secondary units derived from each primary unit (the list of households within the neighbourhood community). The third round of selection entails selecting a particular person within a selected household that fits the defined criteria. If there are more people interested in participating in the survey who fit the criteria, a respondent who last had a birthday is to be selected. The advantage of this sampling method, as opposed to the group sample is in its application in situations involving large clusters (clusters with a large number of secondary units), or when secondary units within a cluster are very similar, and therefore examining all secondary units within a primary unit can be expensive and unnecessary.

Sample size: 1500 respondents. Sample size is determined in tender documents and is adequate because of the subsample of certain target group segments.

Territory: Republic of Serbia (excluding Kosovo and Metohija).

▪ MEASURING INSTRUMENT

The Ministry of Youth and Sports has, to ensure continuity in monitoring basic indicators in youth behaviour patterns, their habits, interest and needs in all areas envisaged under the National Youth Strategy, prepared **the questionnaire** divided into eight thematic sections:

- Introduction - 8 questions
- Education - 10 questions
- Employment and entrepreneurship - 25 questions
- Youth health and well-being - 23 questions
- Safety - 3 questions
- Social inclusion - 5 questions
- Culture, creativity and free time - 13 questions
- Youth mobility and international perspective - 16 questions.

Questionnaire duration: 30 minutes.

Types of questions: rating scale, closed-ended questions with dichotomous answers, and closed-ended questions with multiple choice answers and “other” option, open-ended questions.

Post-stratification: Correction of systematic errors stemming from non-responses of persons selected to be interviewed and their substitution in the sample shall be conducted following variables on age and education level based on the last census. Post-stratification process is a structural adjustment of values based on the sample by using the so-called additional information from statistical sources, such as registers and censuses. More specifically, differences between realised and intended sample are reduced in a statistically valid manner.

Implementation time: 18 days (data collection – 13 days, analysis – 5 days), + 3 to 5 days for questionnaire to be prepared and approved by the Client.

Technical capacities: WARP-IT licensed data entry software, 50 computers, internet, and office infrastructure.

▪ INDICATIVE CONTENTS OF THE PUBLICATION

Introductory part of the report provides information pertaining to the methodology, realised sample, geographic reference, control method of the authenticity of response, post-stratification variables, random error, and survey implementation time. The introductory part will include an explanation of tables contained in the report.

Sample gender cross reference table with “yes” and “no” answer modalities to the given question:

	Male	Female
Yes	24.0%	26.3%
No	76.0%	73.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The name of the appropriate modality representing a demographic trait is listed in rows. Columns list response modalities to a survey question. The table is read by columns, the sum thereof is 100%, which is the result for the sub-population of men (the sum of 100% of “yes” and “no” answers for men). Red font designates statistically significant results at the level of .05 chi-square test conducted by intersecting variables.

Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample will be shown in tables after the introductory section.

Results will be organised in thematic units and will depend on the type of question, number of modalities within the answer and the type of analysis to be carried out, as follows:

- Displaying descriptive indicators for each individual question, as well as basic graphical images in percentages. The type of graphical display shall depend on the number of response modalities within the question (chart pie, histograms).
- Inferential statistics refers to the chi-square test: cross referencing demographic variables (sex, age, education and employment status, personal monthly income) with questions within the measuring instrument, showing the level of tests’ statistical relevance.
- Cross-referencing average values with demographic variables and showing statistical relevance.
- Additional cross reference of variables as selected by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.
- Presentation and interpretation of measures on the desired variables over time.

Method for delivering survey results: Results shall be delivered electronically (via e-mail) in Word, and where appropriate, in Power Point. The printed version shall be sent at the latest one day after the electronic version, to the address of the Client, and the receipt of the report in question shall be confirmed by both parties signing the Minutes.

Data management: All collected data shall be the property of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Serbia, and as such not disclosed or used for other purposes unless under the explicit orders or consent of the MYS and under specifically agreed terms.

Socio-demographic and socio-economic traits of respondents

Sample: 1500		%
Sex	Male	51.6
	Female	48.4
Age	15-19	28.3
	20-24	31.0
	25-30	40.6
Type of settlement	Urban	59.6
	Rural	40.4
Region	Belgrade	21.2
	Vojvodina	28.4
	Western Serbia and Šumadija	28.9
	Eastern and Southern Serbia	21.6
Total		100.0

Table 1

Introduction

26.9% of respondents believe that the main problems of Serbian youth currently are unemployment and economic situation, while 15.2% believe the main problems are corruption and crime. The lack of opportunities for youth in their place of residence is recognised as the main problem by 12.3% of respondents; while 11.2% of youth see the existing educational system and the quality of teaching as the biggest issues. The lack of cultural and sporting events and poor influence of youth on the events in their environment are recognised as issues by 8.9% and 8.7% of young adults, respectively. 8.2% of young adults see insufficient safety as an issue, whereas 7.9% of young adults regard insufficient information as an issue. No significant deviations were recorded when comparing results over three survey cycles.

18% of young people are married, predominantly women and inhabitants of Western Serbia and Šumadija, while the number of married young adults increases with age. According to 70% of respondents, current living conditions prevent them from starting a family, and this position is more prevalent among the population of Belgrade and Southern and Western Serbia, and it proliferates with age. Comparison with 2015 results revealed a somewhat greater number of young people in this survey cycle who are married, but also revealed a greater number of youth who believe their current living conditions prevent them from starting a family.

Most young adults depend on their parents (59.1%). One fifth of young adults declare themselves as independent in terms of their finances and housing, while 12.6% of respondents consider themselves financially independent and 8% consider themselves independent in terms of housing. A greater percentage of young males are financially independent when compared to women, while a greater number of women mention independence both financially and in terms of housing. Percentage of young people living independently from their parents increases with age. Three survey cycles revealed a somewhat upward trend in the number of young people living independently and being financially independent, as well as those living independently.

Subsample of respondents who are independent from their parents was further examined to determine when they became independent. Becoming independent most often happens between the ages of 20 and 24.

The main obstacles for young adults in becoming independent are poor financial conditions as well as the lack of desire to separate from parents. Financial reasons are mostly mentioned by those over the age of 20. Younger respondents are usually the ones not wanting to separate from their parents.

In your opinion, what are the major issues young adults in Serbia face right now? (%)

Total sample. Multiple answers possible, overview of 100%.

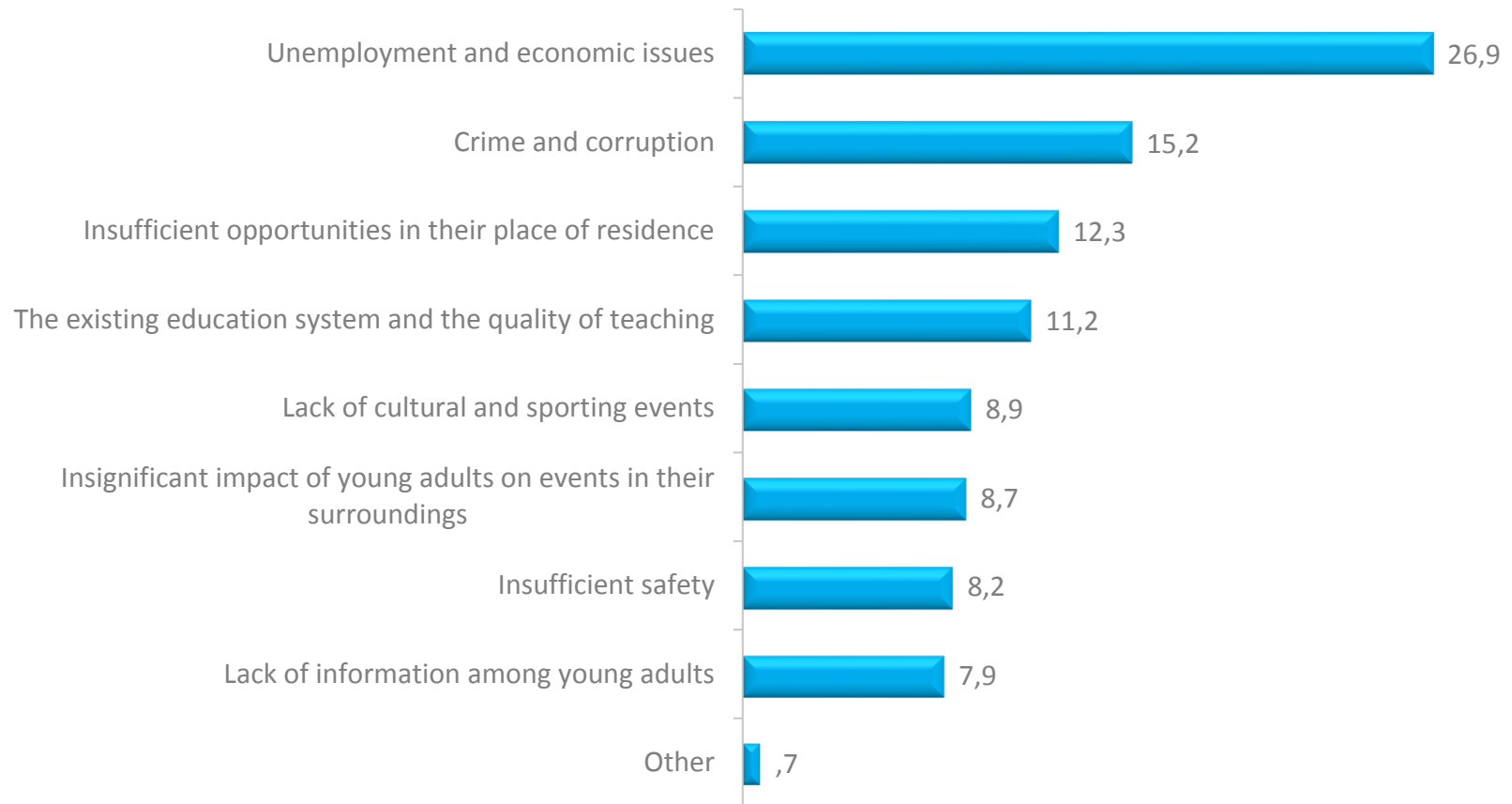


Chart 1

Other: The government is not good; lack of self-initiative, politics and politicians; I don't know; social networks; narcotics; rage; I'd rather not answer.

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘In your opinion, what are the major issues young adults in Serbia face right now?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Lack of cultural and sporting events	9.4%	8.4%	11.5%	8.6%	7.6%	7.9%	10.4%	7.5%	8.3%	10.5%	8.9%
The existing education system and the quality of teaching	11.3%	11.2%	15.0%	10.3%	9.8%	12.4%	9.5%	15.5%	11.0%	9.1%	10.5%
Lack of information among young adults	7.8%	7.9%	10.5%	8.2%	6.1%	8.6%	6.8%	8.5%	8.2%	7.4%	7.4%
Minor impact of young adults on events in their surroundings	8.3%	9.1%	7.8%	8.6%	9.3%	9.1%	8.1%	8.5%	7.5%	10.0%	8.9%
Crime and corruption	16.0%	14.3%	12.2%	16.5%	15.9%	16.0%	14.0%	15.3%	17.1%	14.5%	13.6%
Insufficient safety	7.8%	8.6%	9.8%	7.1%	8.2%	7.9%	8.6%	8.7%	9.1%	7.2%	7.7%
Unemployment and economic issues	25.6%	28.4%	22.1%	27.7%	29.1%	26.9%	27.1%	27.9%	25.9%	28.1%	26.1%
Insufficient opportunities in their place of residence	12.7%	11.9%	10.7%	11.8%	13.7%	10.7%	14.6%	7.9%	12.2%	13.2%	15.1%
Other	1.1%	.3%	.6%	1.1%	.4%	.5%	1.0%	.3%	.7%	.1%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2

Comparative overview of results - In your opinion, what are the major issues young adults in Serbia face right now?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles

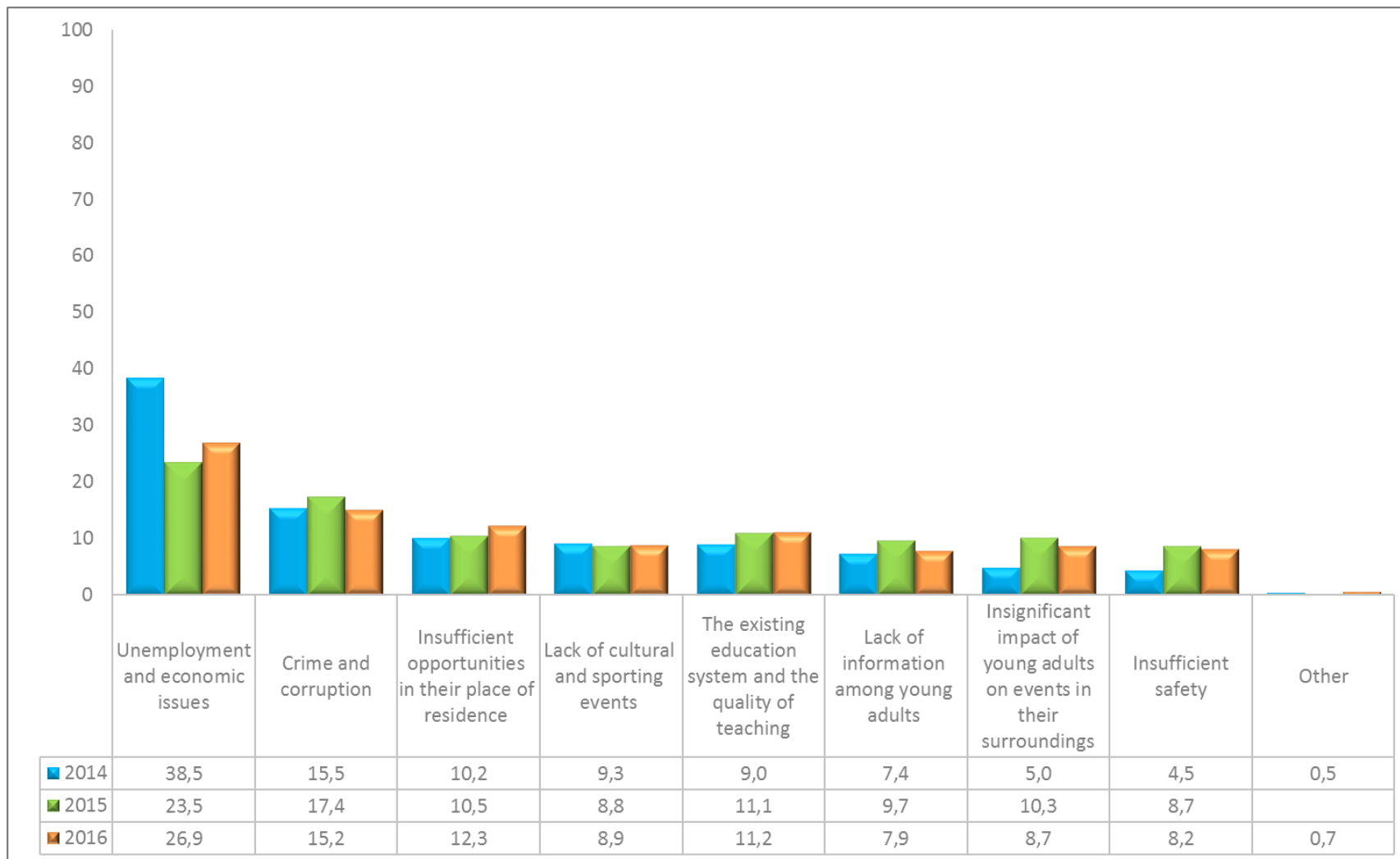


Chart 2

Are you married? (%)

Total sample.

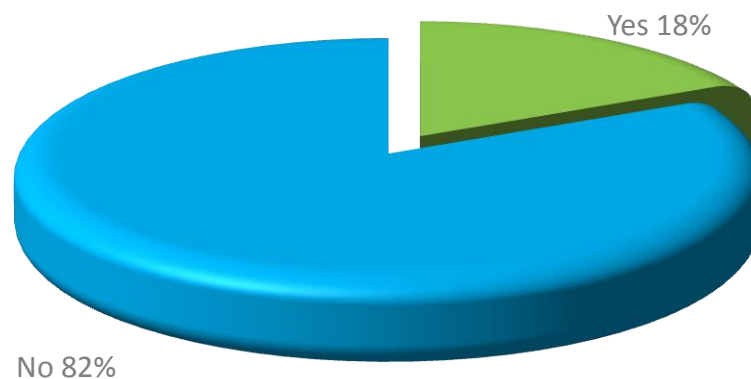


Chart 3

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Are you married?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	14.5%	21.2%	1.2%	10.2%	34.7%	18.9%	16.0%	13.3%	13.5%	25.9%	16.9%
No	85.5%	78.8%	98.8%	89.8%	65.3%	81.1%	84.0%	86.7%	86.5%	74.1%	83.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3

Comparative overview of results - Are you married?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

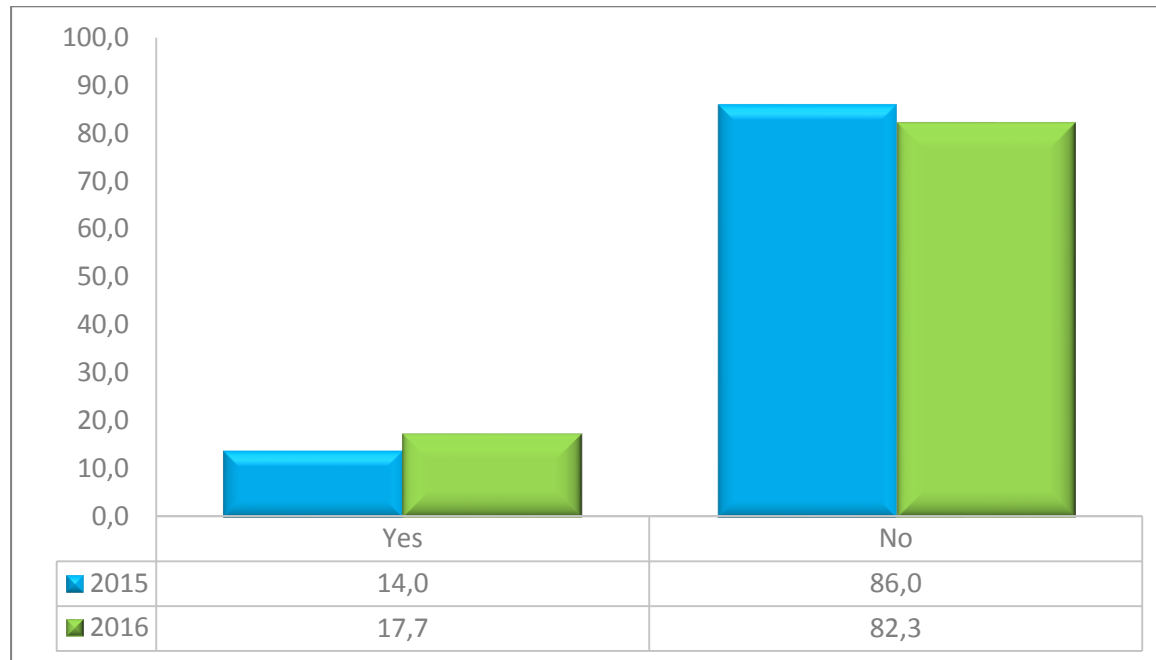


Chart 4

Do your living conditions allow you to start a family? (%)

Total sample.

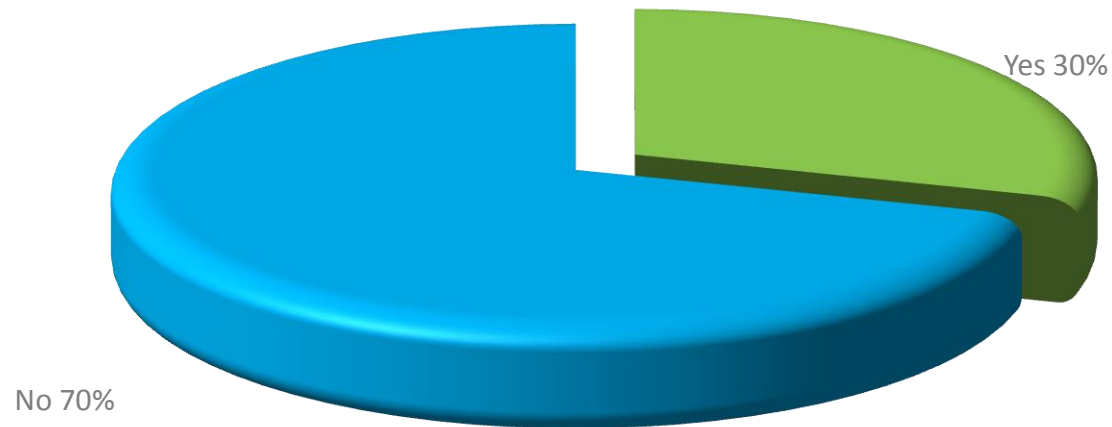


Chart 5

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do your living conditions allow you to start a family?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	26.4%	33.0%	15.2%	21.9%	45.7%	27.6%	32.5%	18.9%	31.6%	42.0%	20.8%
No	73.6%	67.0%	84.8%	78.1%	54.3%	72.4%	67.5%	81.1%	68.4%	58.0%	79.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4

Comparative overview of results - Do your living conditions allow you to start a family?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

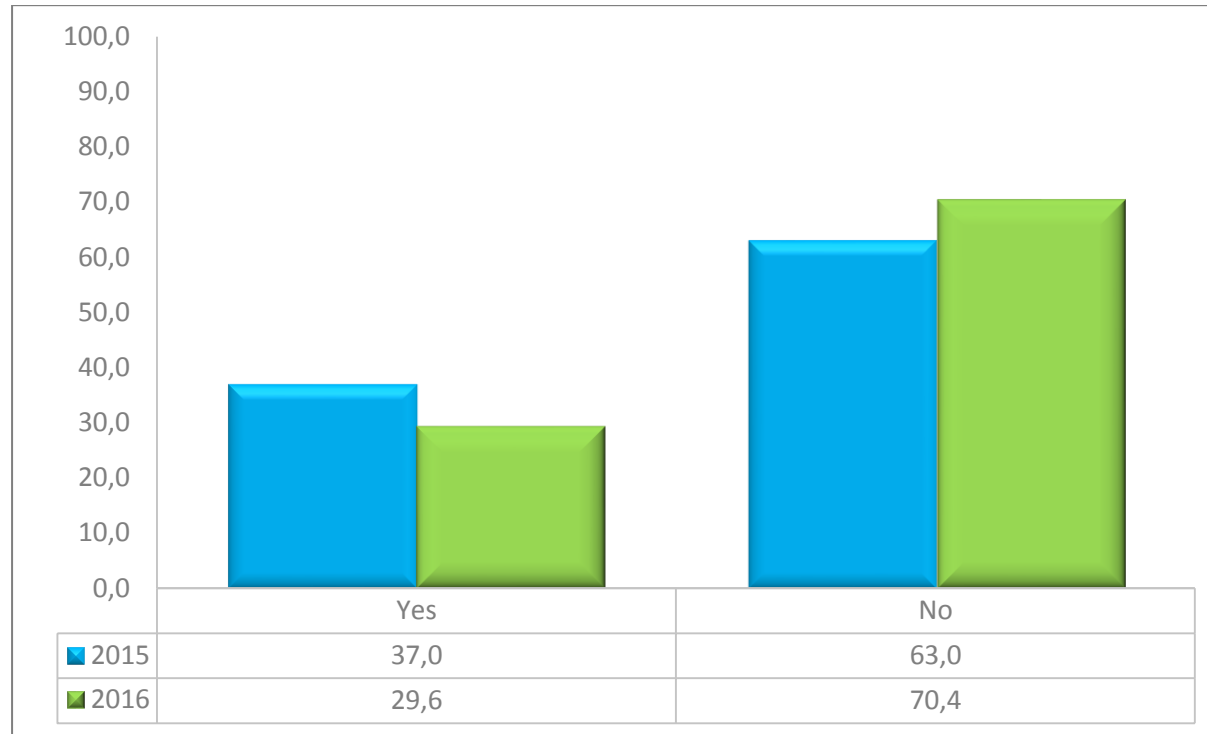


Chart 6

Are you independent from your parents? (%)

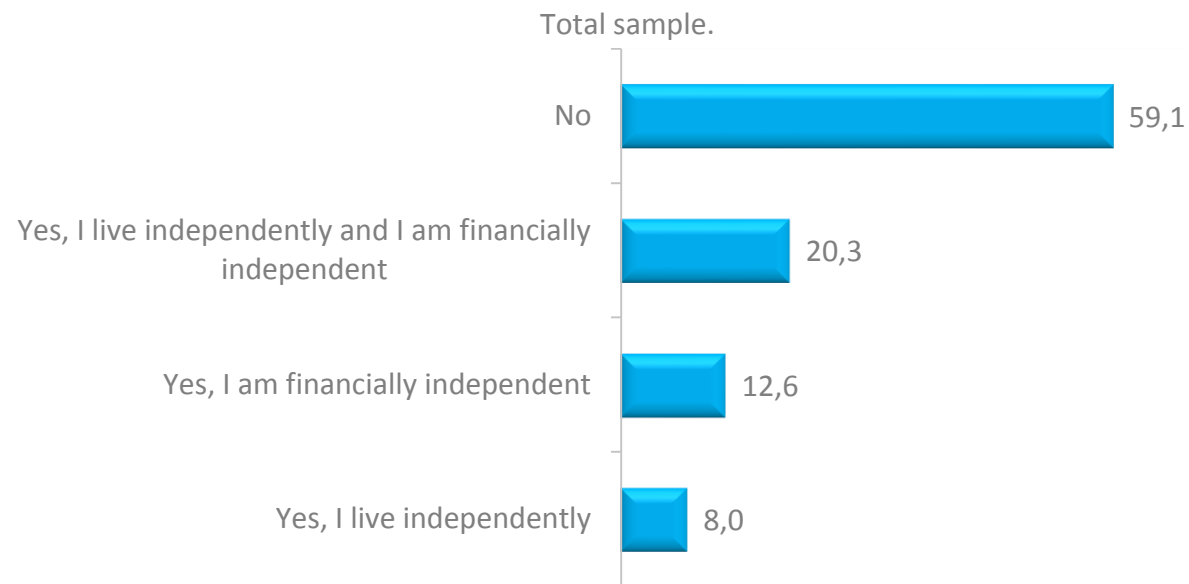


Chart 7

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Are you independent from your parents?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes, I live independently	8.7%	7.5%	3.5%	5.9%	13.1%	7.5%	8.6%	10.2%	5.9%	5.7%	11.5%
Yes, I am financially independent	15.8%	9.2%	3.5%	16.0%	15.9%	12.8%	12.3%	9.4%	14.1%	11.5%	14.6%
Yes, I live independently and I am financially independent	15.4%	25.3%	1.8%	20.9%	32.7%	22.3%	17.3%	16.5%	22.4%	25.3%	14.6%
No	60.1%	57.9%	91.2%	57.2%	38.4%	57.4%	61.7%	63.8%	57.6%	57.5%	59.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5

Comparative overview of results - Are you independent from your parents?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

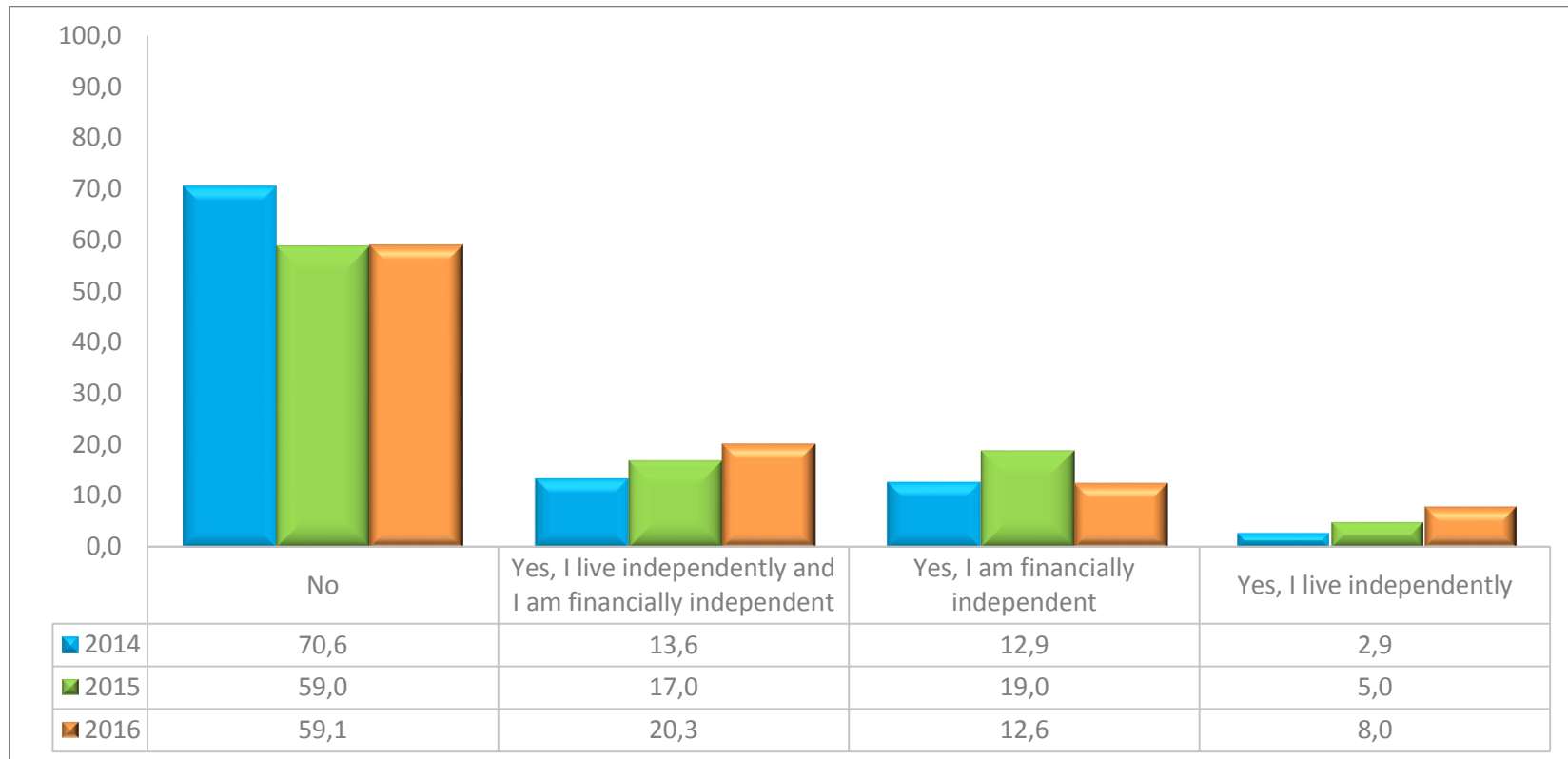


Chart 8

At what age did you become independent from your parents? (%)

Subsample of 40.9% of respondents who are independent from their parents.

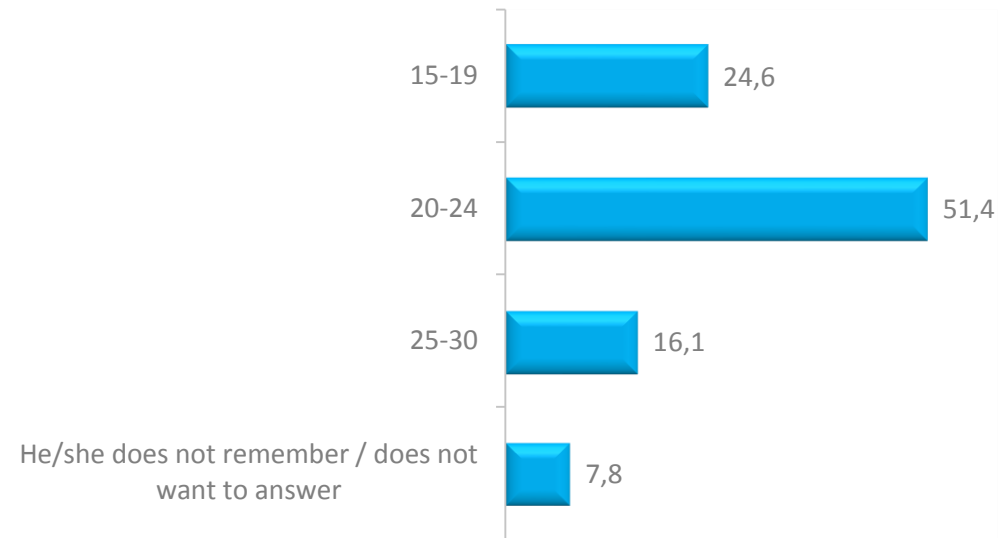


Chart 9

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'At what age did you become independent from your parents?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
15-19	19.4%	29.3%	53.3%	36.3%	15.8%	22.9%	26.6%	34.8%	26.4%	14.9%	25.9%
20-24	56.5%	46.3%	20.0%	51.3%	54.6%	49.0%	55.3%	23.9%	54.2%	67.6%	48.1%
25-30	14.5%	17.9%	6.7%	2.5%	24.3%	20.3%	9.6%	32.6%	12.5%	14.9%	9.3%
Does not remember/ Does not want to answer	9.7%	6.5%	20.0%	10.0%	5.3%	7.8%	8.5%	8.7%	6.9%	2.7%	16.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6

Comparative overview of results - At what age did you become independent from your parents?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles. Overview of 100%.

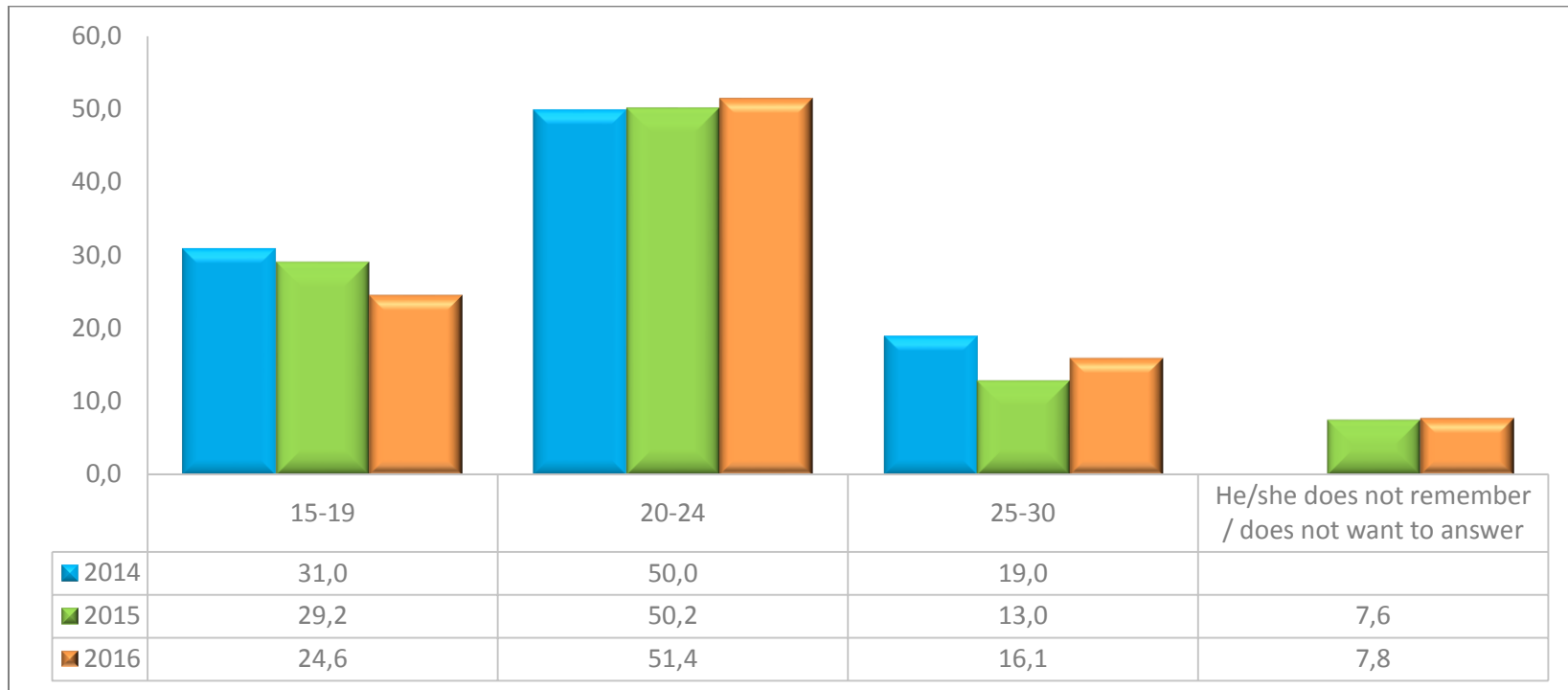


Chart 10

What is the main reason for still living with your parents? (%)

Subsample of respondents who are still not independent from their parents. Overview of 100%.

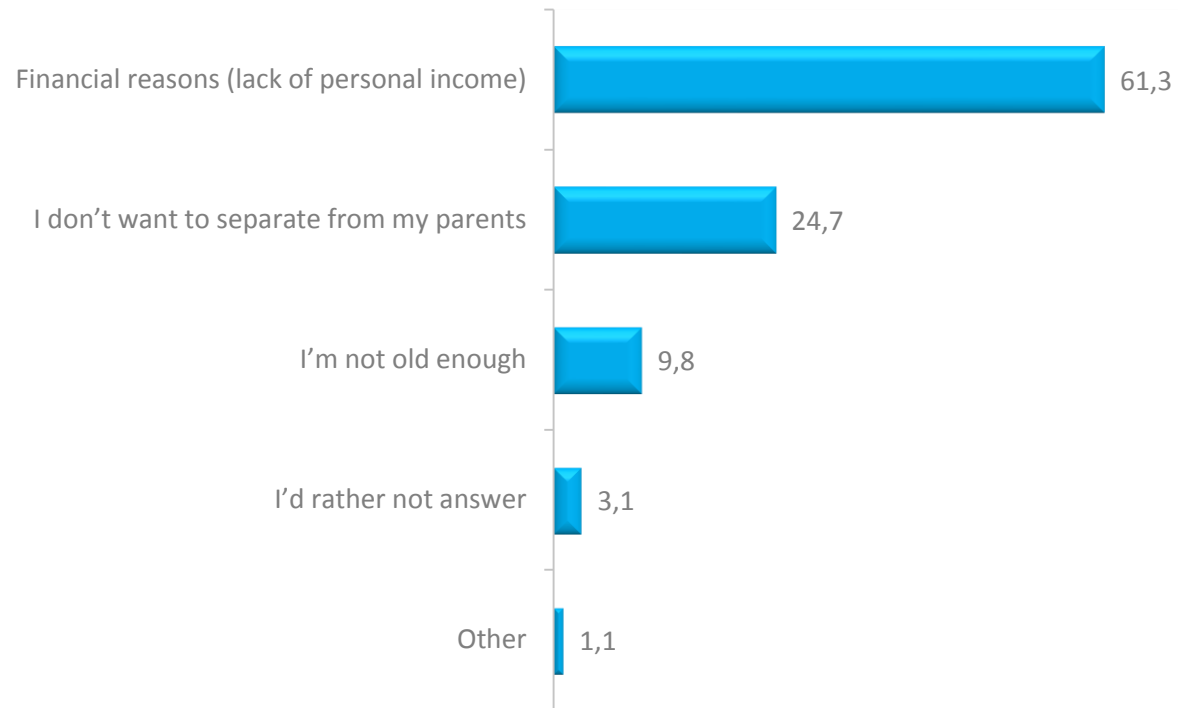


Chart 11

Other: I am about to become independent; I am looking for an apartment; I study (3x); I don't have the right partner; I have a big house, there's no reason to move out; I don't know with whom to live with.

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘What is the main reason for still living with your parents?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Financial reasons (lack of personal income)	64.0%	58.2%	40.4%	76.6%	70.9%	62.7%	59.4%	60.6%	61.8%	62.0%	60.0%
I don't want to separate from my parents	22.9%	26.5%	32.9%	17.5%	22.4%	22.6%	27.8%	28.7%	22.0%	24.0%	25.3%
Other	.8%	1.5%	.6%	1.5%	1.5%	.8%	1.1%		1.6%	1.7%	1.1%
I'm not old enough	8.1%	11.7%	26.1%			10.3%	8.9%	8.5%	12.2%	8.3%	10.5%
I'd rather not answer	4.2%	2.0%		4.4%	5.2%	3.6%	2.8%	2.1%	2.4%	4.1%	3.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7

Comparative overview of results - What is the main reason for still living with your parents?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

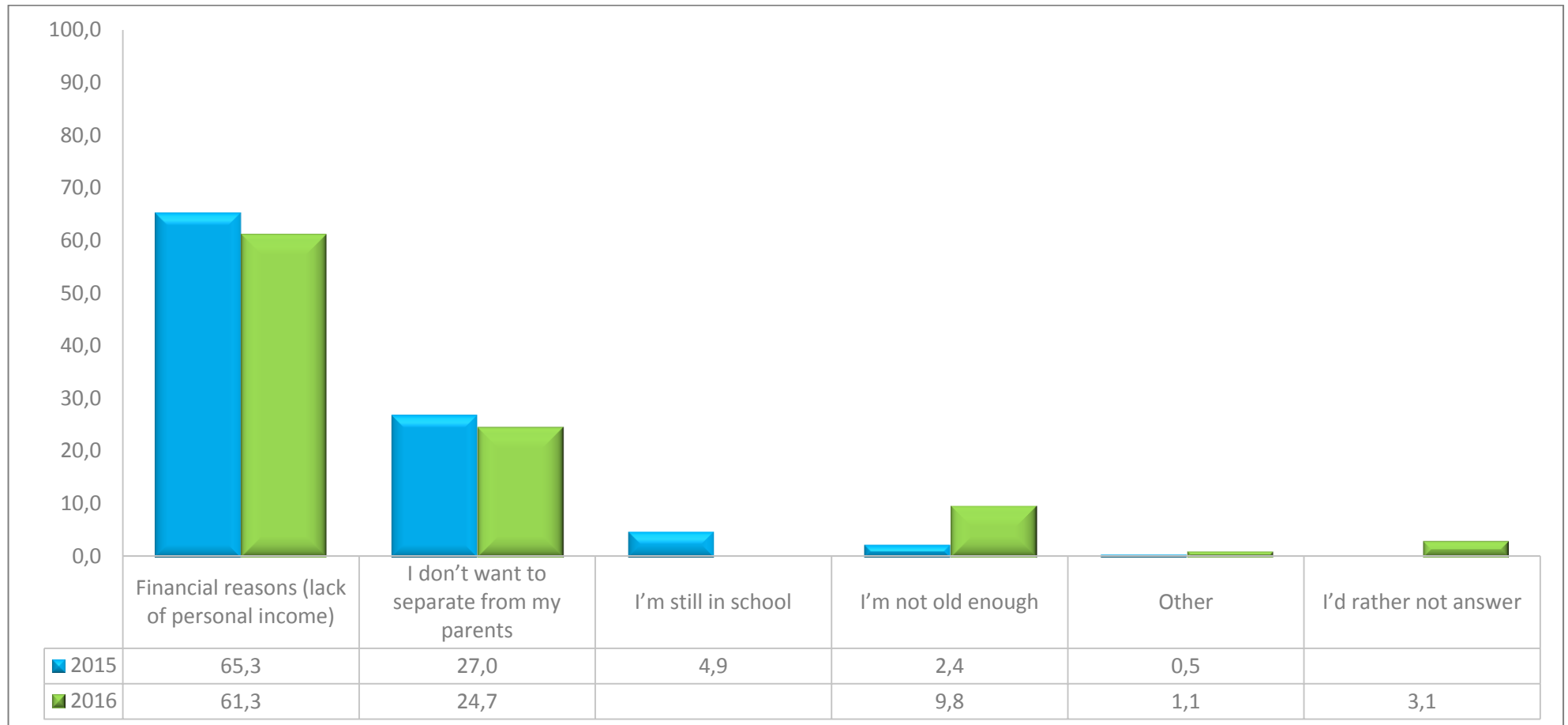


Chart 12

Education

The largest number of respondents has completed a four-year secondary education; a quarter of them have completed primary education, and a little more than one fifth of them have completed a three-year secondary education. 7.5% are university graduates; 3.6% have college education, and 2.1% hold a masters or a PhD degree.

Slightly less than 8% of respondents have left their education at some point, and reasons for that are mostly found in the financial situation and the loss of interest. Compared to previous survey cycles, there were no large deviations in the distribution of responses.

40.6% respondents are employed; 38.5% are students and pupils, and 9.2% are actively searching for a job although without employment and not studying.

23% of respondents have completed additional courses and trainings unrelated to their school/study programme, a slight decrease compared to 2015 . The interest for these courses is greater among female participants and urban dwellers.

Over 60% of respondents consider training courses to be very significant; around 12% believe they are irrelevant, while slightly more than a quarter have no clear position. Additional training is more significant for female respondents, urban dwellers, and residents of the Belgrade region. There is also a noticeable downward trend in the number of respondents who believe non-formal education is very important.

According to the opinions of a quarter of respondents, the available forms of non-formal education are adequate, while 30% of respondents hold a completely differing opinion, whereas 45% of them do not know the answer to this question. Compared to 2015, there are 7% less of those who believe forms of non-formal education are insufficiently available.

Slightly more than one fifth of young adults are interested in courses; 11% of them are interested in seminars, and the same percentage is interested in workshops. What follows are lectures, multi-day trainings and camps, while young adults are least interested in one-day trainings, youth exchanges and voluntary programmes.

Topics that attracted the largest interest concern personal development (23.5%), which recorded an upward trend when compared to 2015, and employment (19.9%). 14.4% are interested in entrepreneurship, 9.9% are interested in health, then safety and ecology, while less than 5% of young adults showed interest for democracy and human rights, tolerance and social inclusion, respectively.

In applying for some forms of non-formal education, most respondents considered as important contribution to personal development (35.2%) and non-financial costs (32.3%), trends that have recorded a slight increase when compared to 2015 . 15.3% considered certificates are important, 8% considered proximity, while 6.9% believe friends/acquaintances are important.

What is the highest completed level of education you currently have? (%)

Total sample.

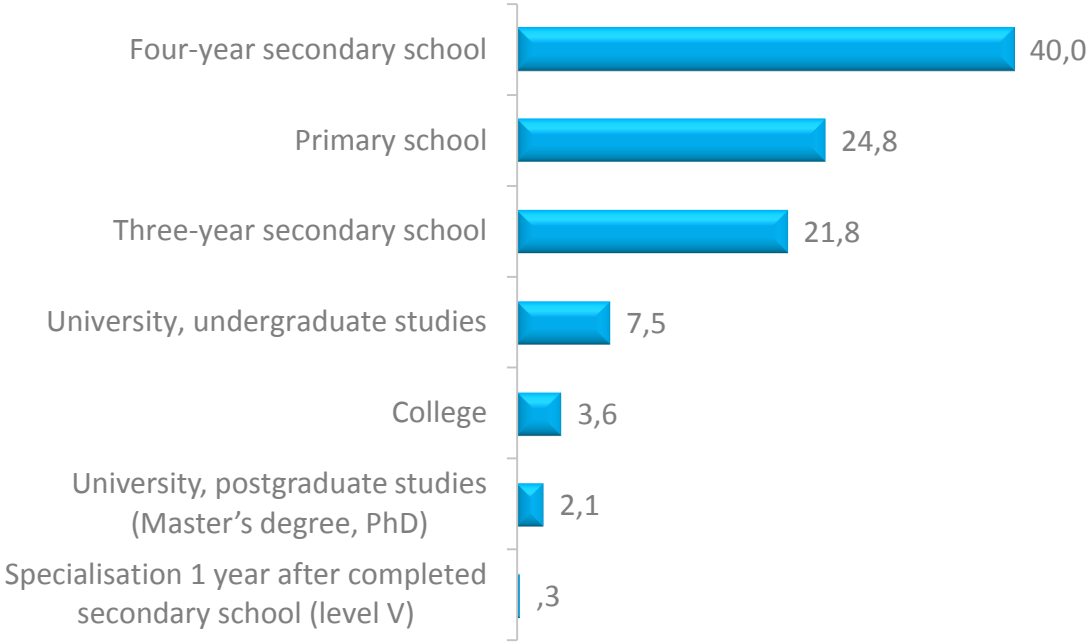


Chart 13

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘What is the highest completed level of education you currently have?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Primary school	23.2%	26.6%	74.4%	5.9%	4.5%	23.7%	26.3%	22.8%	22.8%	22.0%	33.1%
Three-year secondary school	24.1%	19.3%	7.6%	24.1%	29.8%	18.4%	26.7%	8.7%	28.7%	20.2%	26.9%
Four-year secondary school	40.2%	39.7%	16.3%	61.5%	40.0%	41.8%	37.0%	48.0%	40.9%	41.0%	30.0%
Specialisation 1 year after completed secondary school	.3%		.6%		.4%	.3%	.4%				.8%
College	3.5%	3.8%	.6%	2.1%	6.9%	4.2%	2.9%	6.3%	2.9%	4.0%	1.5%
University, undergraduate studies	6.1%	9.0%	.6%	4.8%	14.3%	8.9%	5.3%	9.4%	4.1%	9.8%	6.9%
University, postgraduate studies (Master’s degree, PhD)	2.6%	1.7%		1.6%	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	4.7%	.6%	2.9%	.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8

Comparative overview of results - What is the highest completed level of education you currently have?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

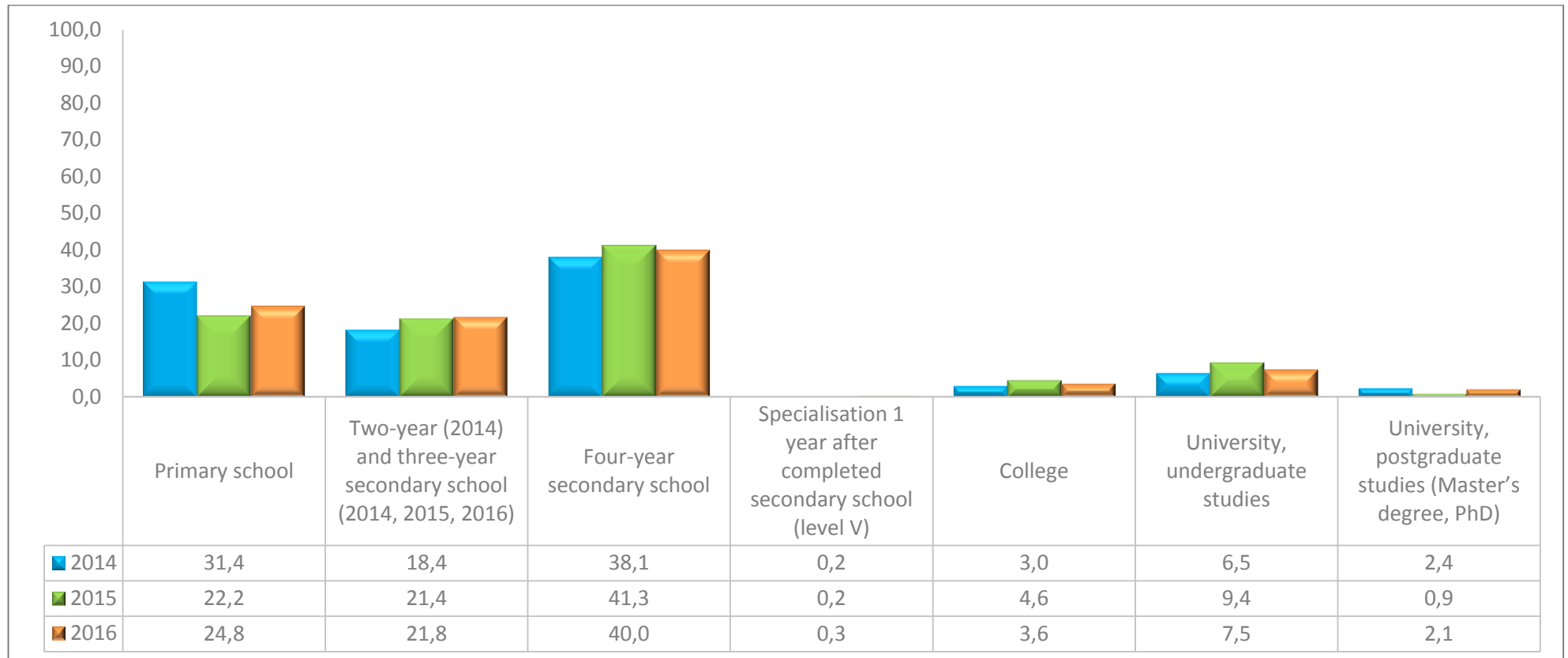


Chart 14

Have you left school? (%)

Total sample.

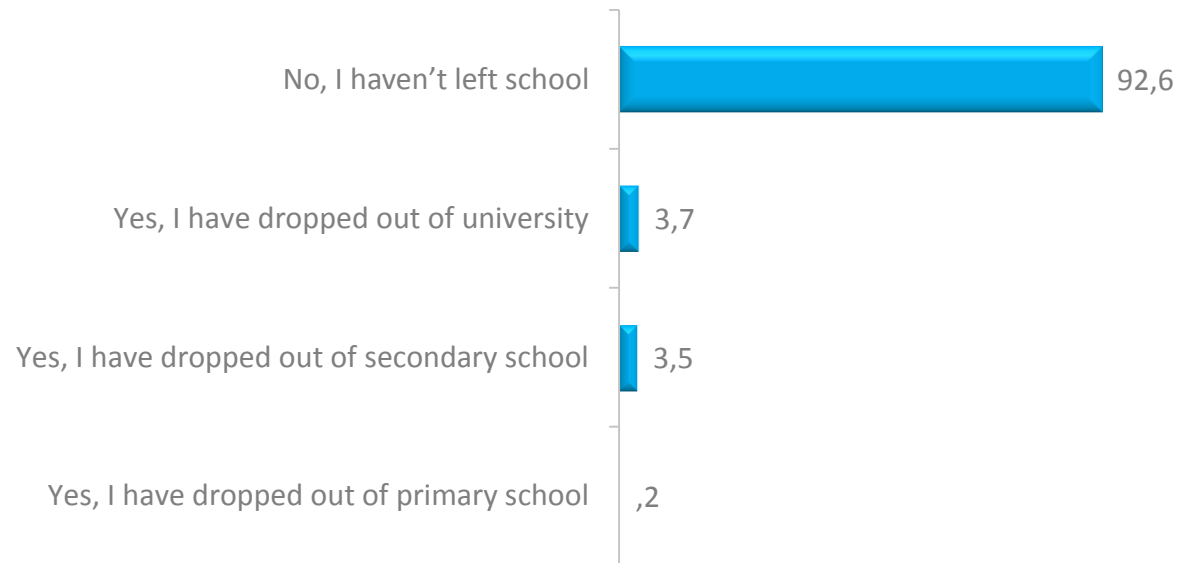


Chart 15

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you left school?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes, I have dropped out of primary school	.3%		.6%				.4%		.6%		
Yes, I have dropped out of secondary school	4.5%	2.4%		5.3%	4.5%	2.8%	4.5%		1.8%	1.2%	12.3%
Yes, I have dropped out of university	3.5%	3.8%	.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	2.1%	3.9%	4.1%	2.9%	3.8%
No, I haven't left school	91.6%	93.8%	98.8%	89.3%	90.6%	92.5%	93.0%	96.1%	93.6%	96.0%	83.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9

Comparative overview of results - Have you left school?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

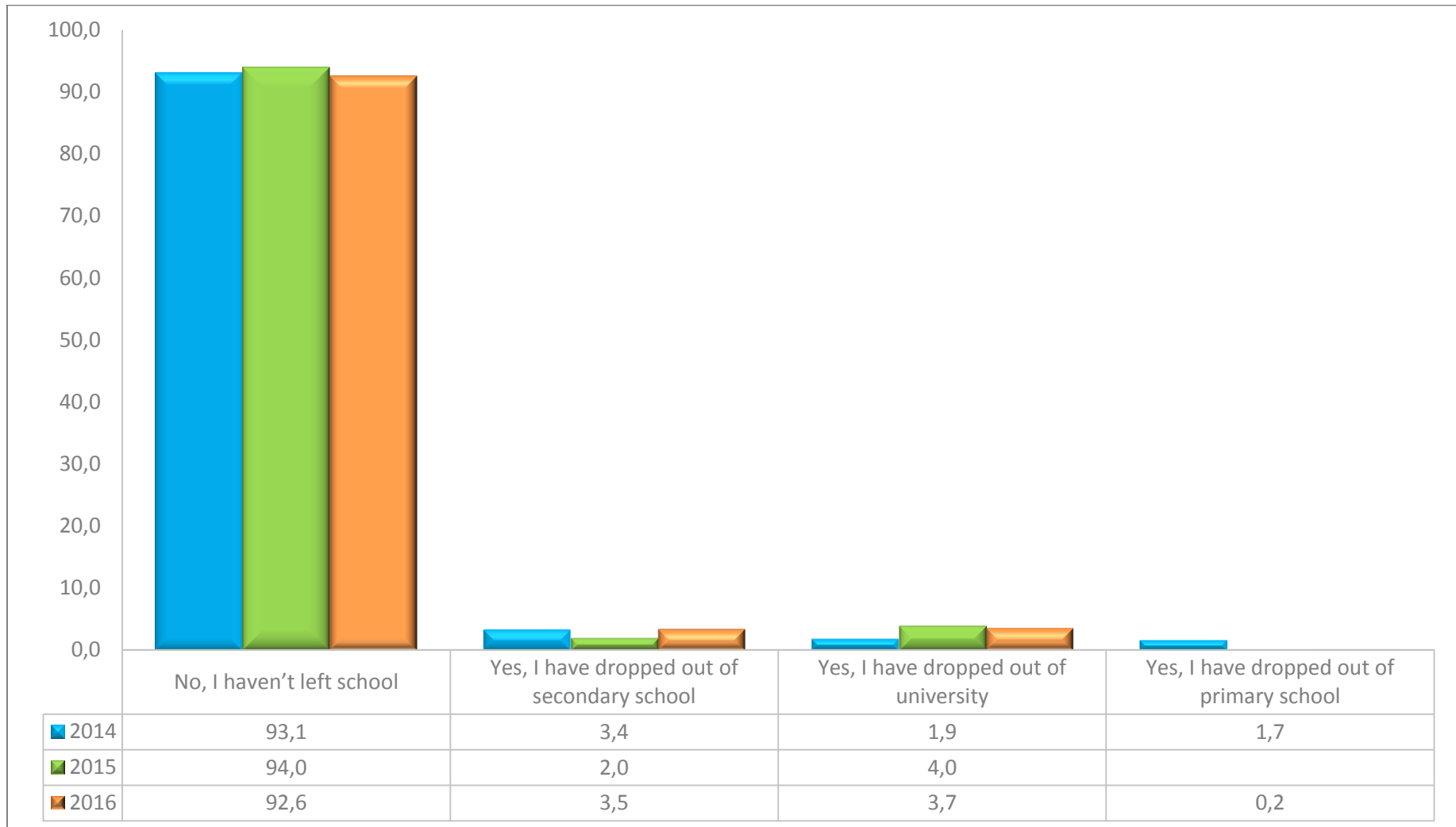


Chart 16

Why have you left school? (%)

Subsample of 7.4% of respondents who have dropped out of school.

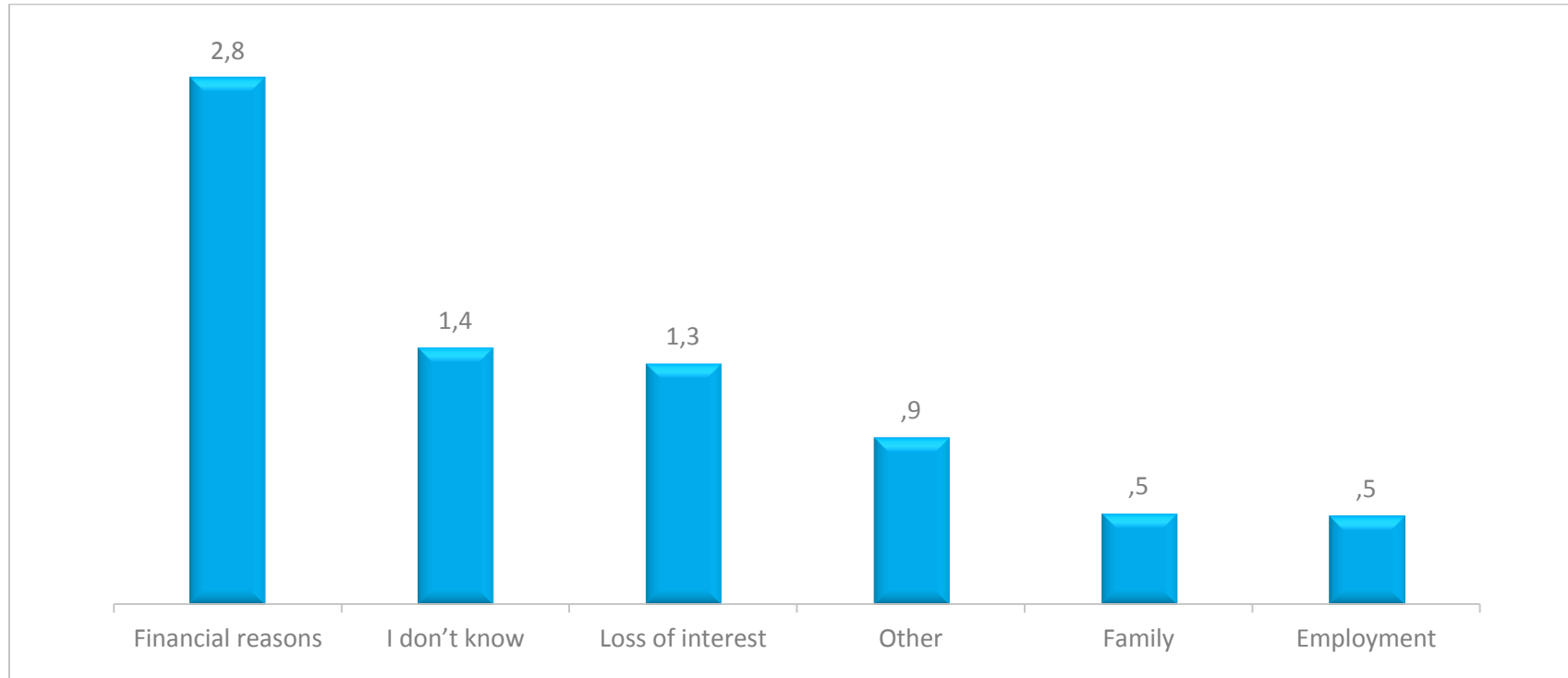


Chart 17

Other: I want to travel abroad; I started hanging out with bad crew; Currently I am taking a break from my studies, but I will continue them; loss of a parent.

What do you currently do? (%)

Total sample. Overview of 100%.

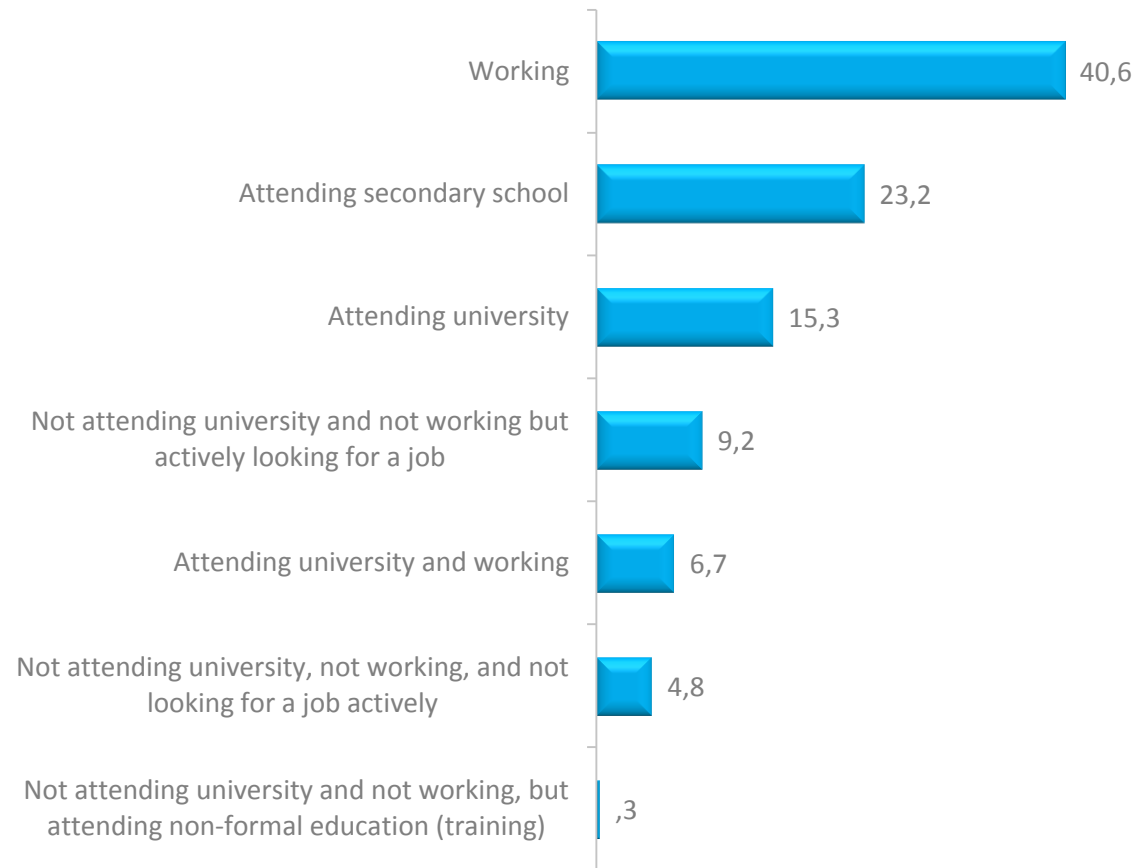


Chart 18

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘What do you currently do?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Attending secondary school	19.3%	27.6%	80.1%	.2%		22.8%	23.8%	25.0%	23.4%	21.3%	24.6%
Attending university	14.1%	16.6%	7.0%	28.9%	10.2%	15.0%	16.0%	21.1%	16.1%	15.5%	14.6%
Working	44.7%	36.2%	7.0%	41.2%	63.7%	42.8%	36.9%	35.9%	44.1%	33.3%	43.1%
Attending university and working	7.7%	5.5%	1.8%	10.2%	7.8%	7.5%	5.7%	10.2%	4.7%	8.0%	4.6%
Not attending university and not working but actively looking for a job	10.3%	7.9%	1.8%	13.4%	11.4%	6.7%	12.7%	5.5%	7.0%	13.8%	9.2%
Not attending university, not working, and not looking for a job actively	3.5%	5.9%	1.8%	5.3%	6.1%	5.0%	4.5%	2.3%	4.7%	6.9%	3.8%
Not attending university and not working, but attending non-formal education (training)	.3%	.3%	.6%	.8%	.8%	.3%	.4%			1.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 10

Comparative overview of results - What do you currently do?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

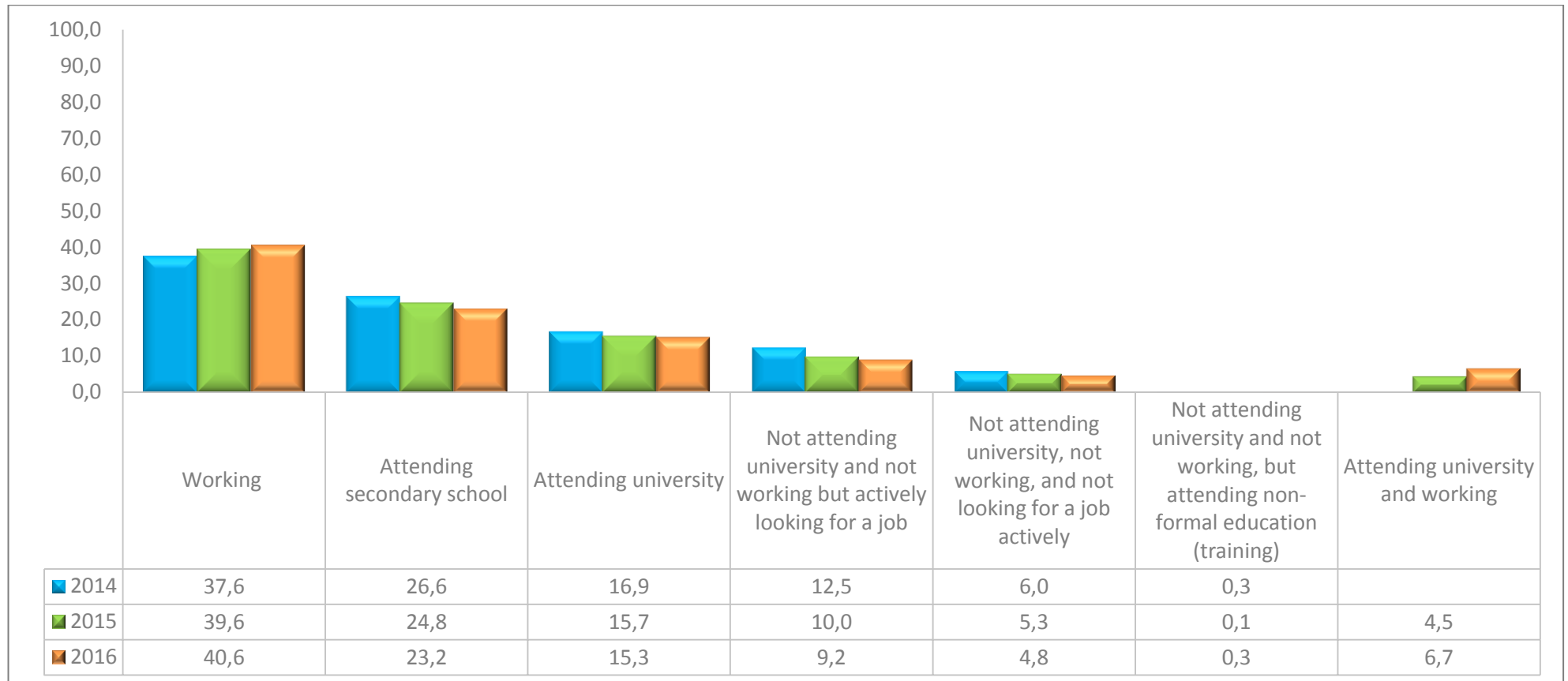


Chart 19

Have you completed some additional courses and trainings not associated with your education/study programme so far? (%)

Total sample.

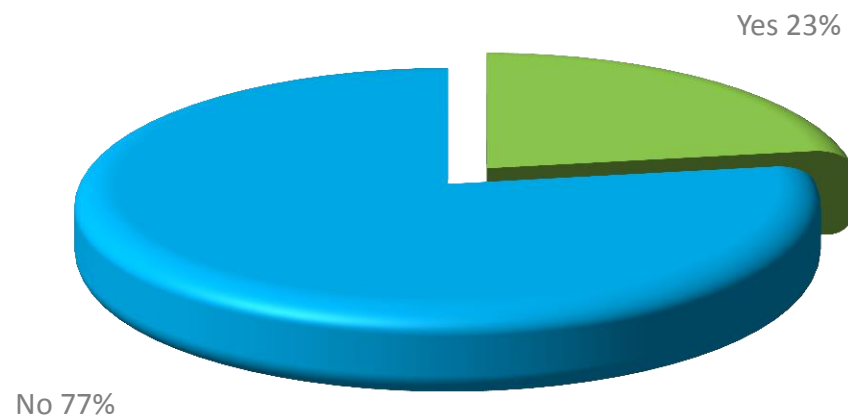


Chart 20

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you completed some additional courses and trainings not associated with your education/study programme so far?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	18.6%	26.7%	17.0%	26.2%	23.4%	25.6%	18.0%	29.7%	18.7%	22.5%	20.8%
No	81.4%	73.3%	83.0%	73.8%	76.6%	74.4%	82.0%	70.3%	81.3%	77.5%	79.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 11

Comparative overview of results - Have you completed some additional courses and trainings not associated with your education/study programme so far?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

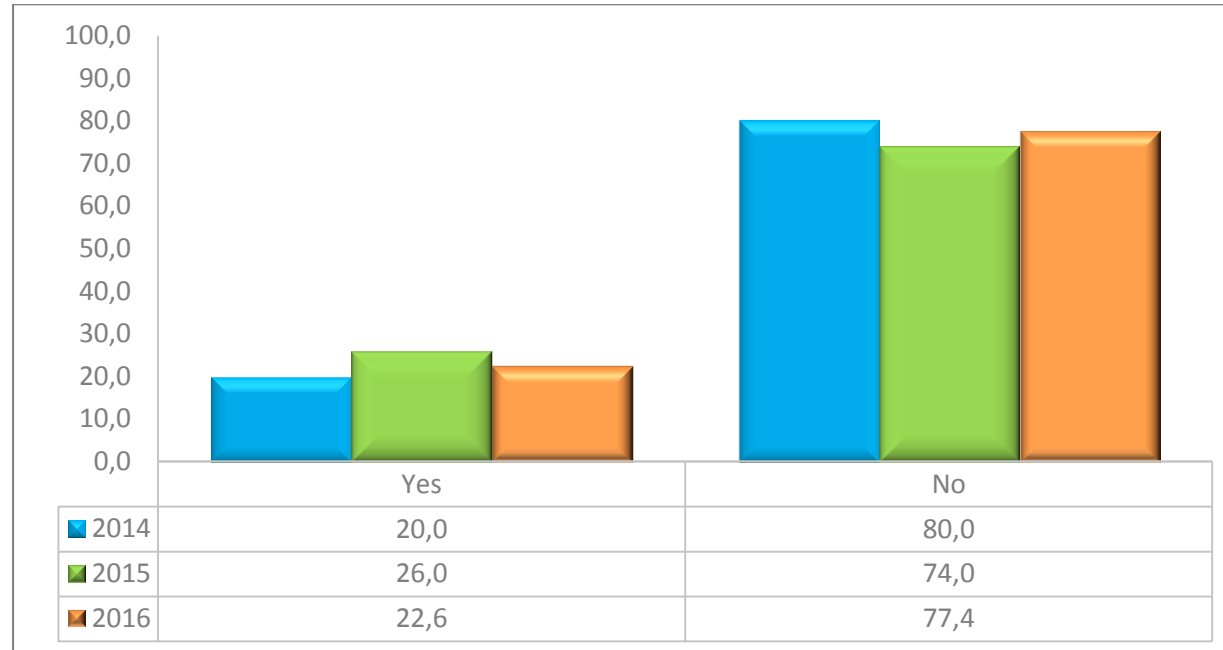


Chart 21

On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being completely unimportant, and 5 being the most important, select the extent of importance of non-formal education and training courses not included in the school system? (%)

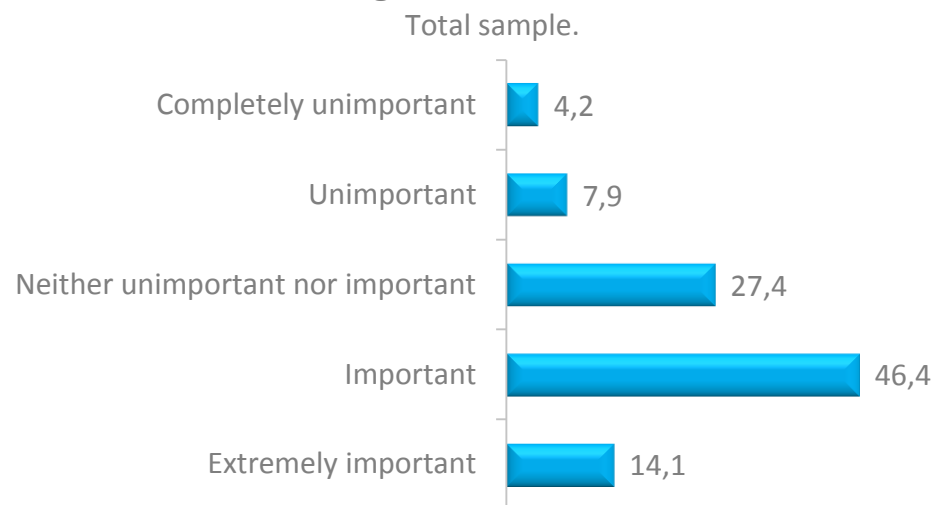


Chart 22

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being completely unimportant, and 5 being the most important, select the extent of importance of non-formal education and training courses not included in the school system?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Unimportant	15.4%	8.6%	14.0%	10.2%	12.7%	12.3%	11.9%	7.8%	17.5%	9.2%	13.0%
Neither unimportant nor important	28.0%	27.1%	26.3%	28.9%	26.5%	23.1%	33.6%	24.2%	25.7%	34.7%	22.9%
Important	56.6%	64.4%	59.6%	61.0%	60.8%	64.6%	54.5%	68.0%	56.7%	56.1%	64.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 12

Comparative overview of results - On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being completely unimportant, and 5 being the most important, select the extent of importance of non-formal education and training courses not included in the school system?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

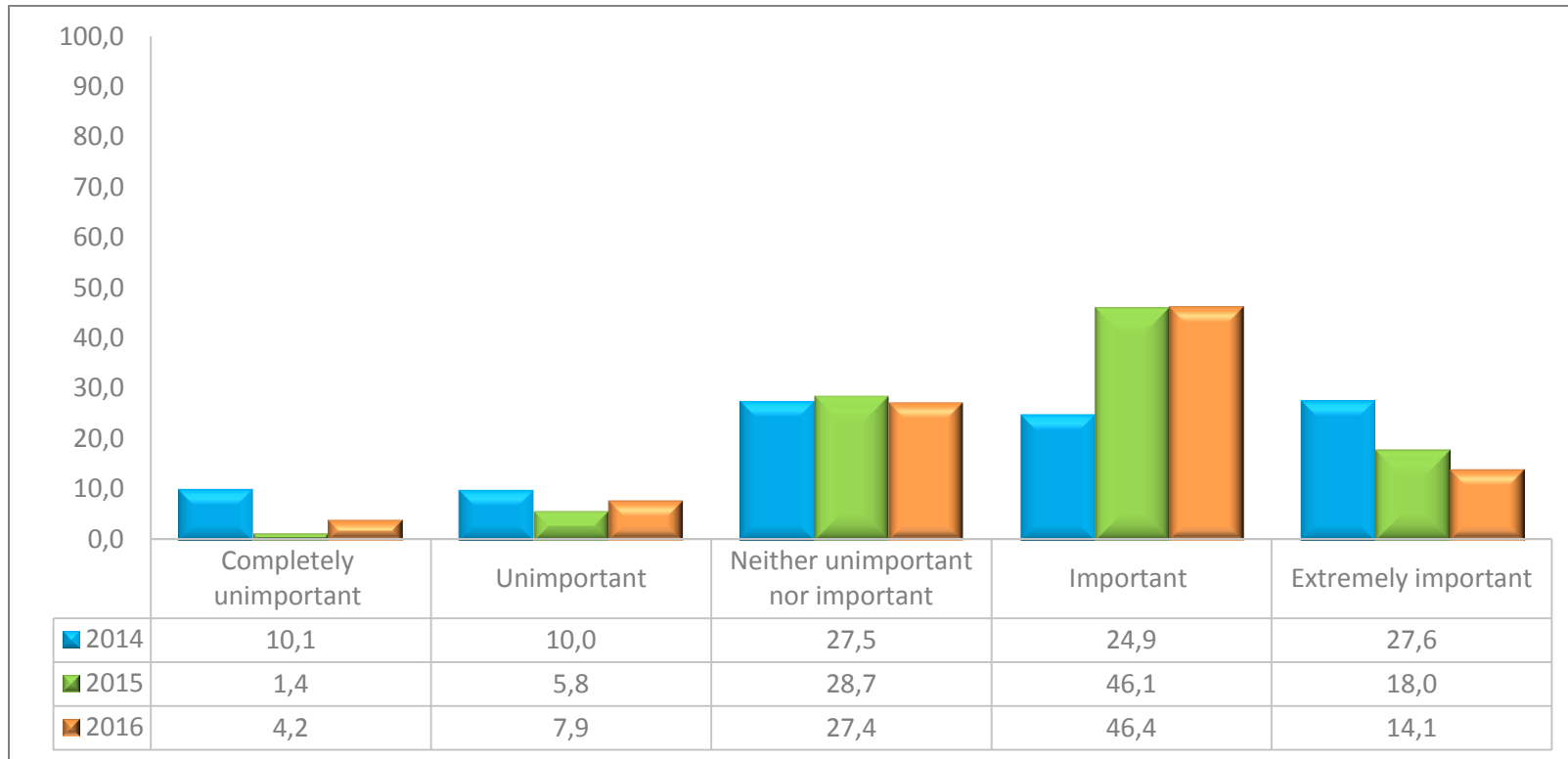


Chart 23

Is there enough available forms of non-formal education for youth? (%)

Total sample.

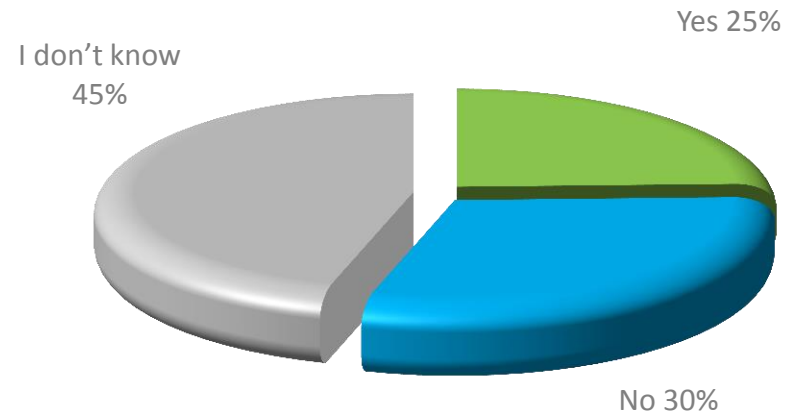


Chart 24

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Is there enough available forms of non-formal education for youth?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	25.7%	23.3%	24.7%	26.9%	22.5%	23.1%	26.6%	15.7%	31.6%	26.9%	20.8%
No	28.9%	31.5%	22.9%	30.6%	34.8%	29.5%	31.1%	35.4%	22.2%	34.9%	29.2%
I don't know	45.3%	45.2%	52.4%	42.5%	42.6%	47.4%	42.2%	48.8%	46.2%	38.3%	50.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 13

Comparative overview of results - Is there enough available forms of non-formal education for youth?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

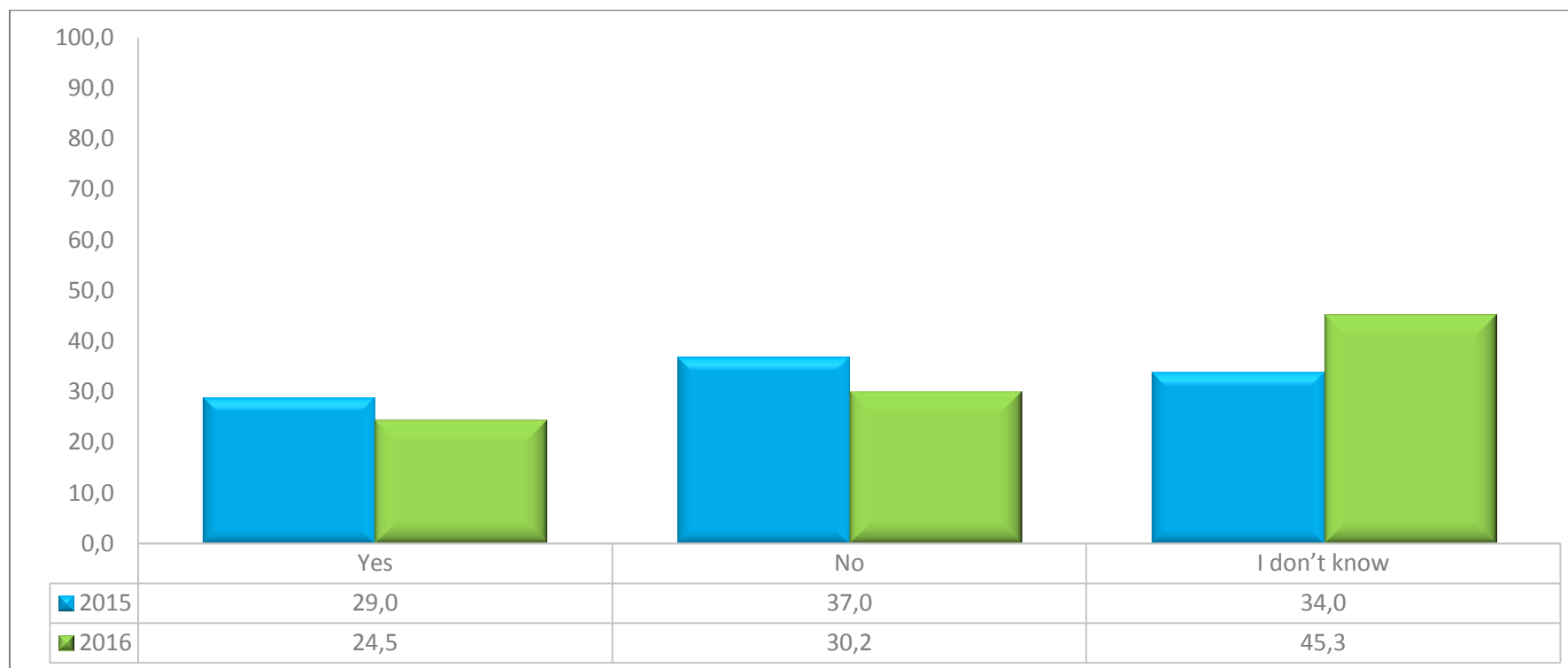


Chart 25

What forms of non-formal education would interest you the most? (%)

Total sample. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

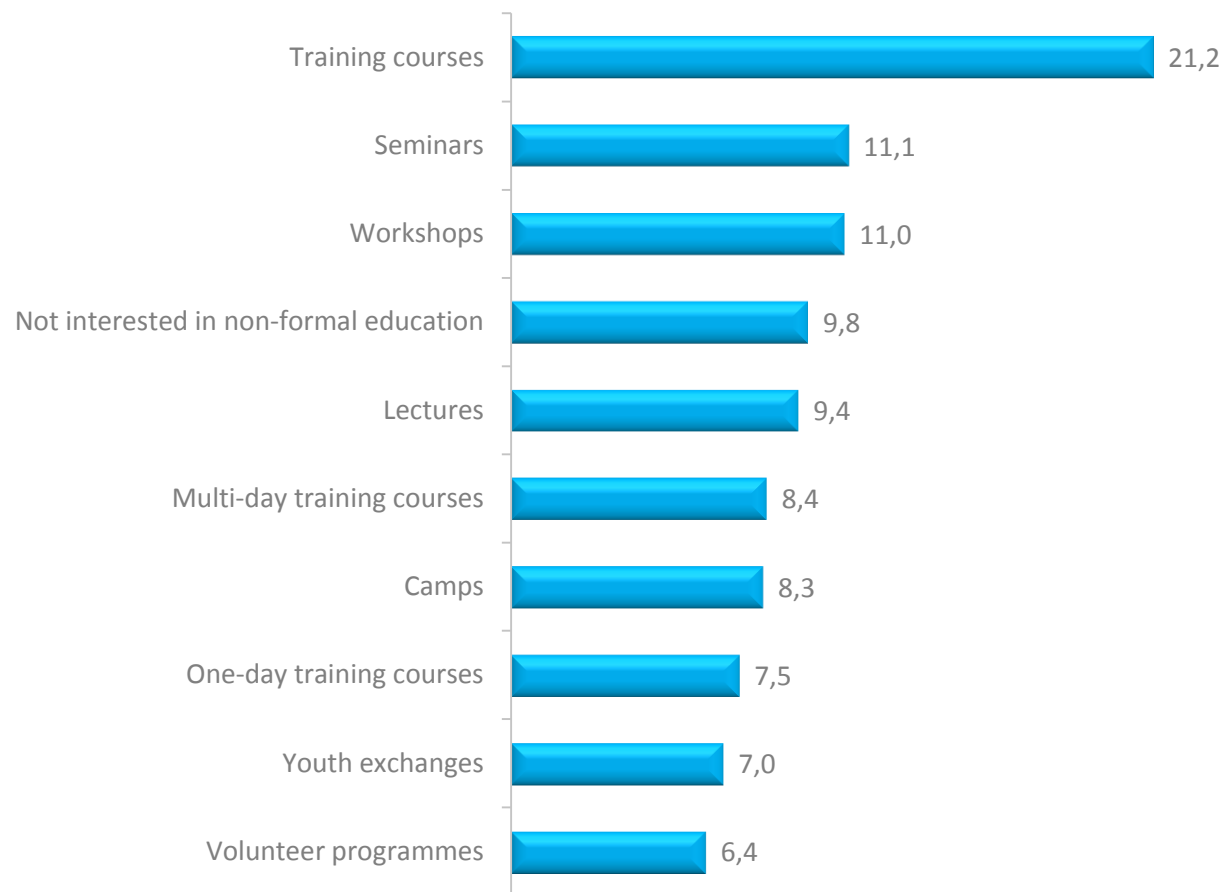


Chart 26

Comparative overview of results - What forms of non-formal education would interest you the most?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

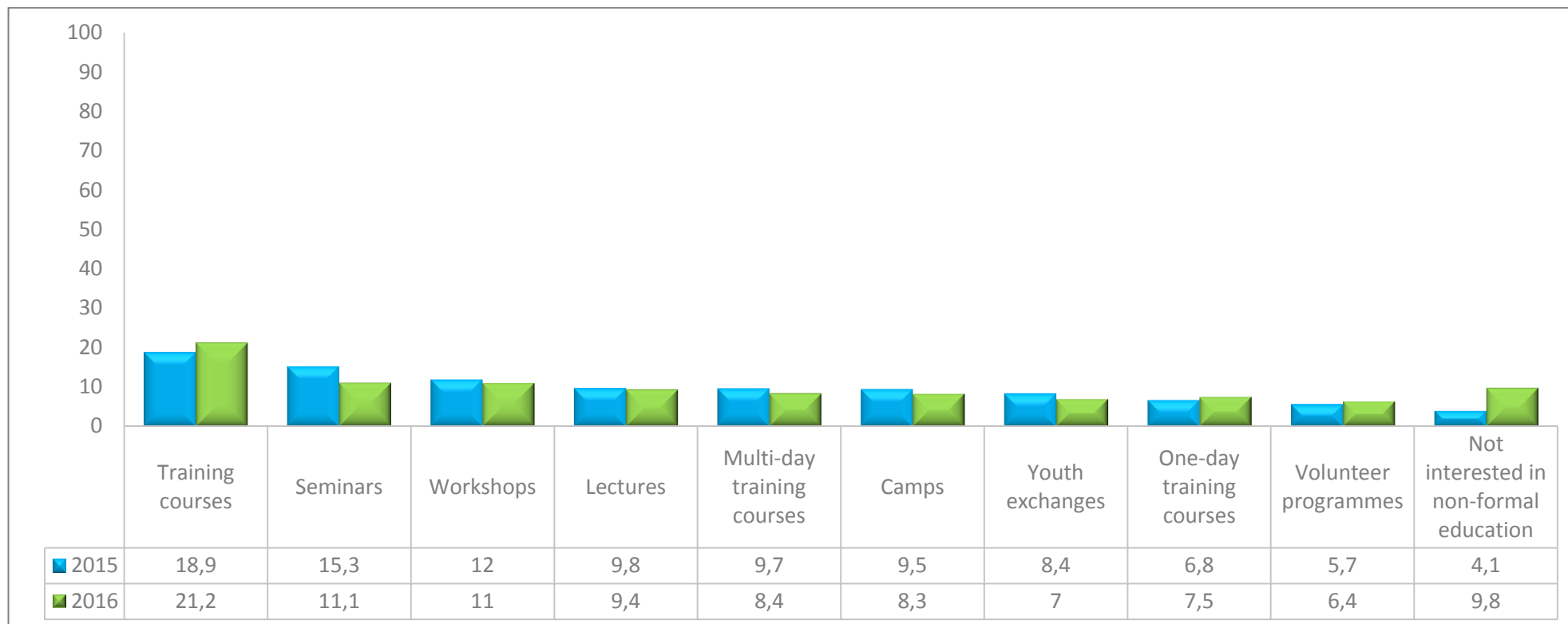


Chart 27

What non-formal education topics would interest you the most? (%)

Total sample. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

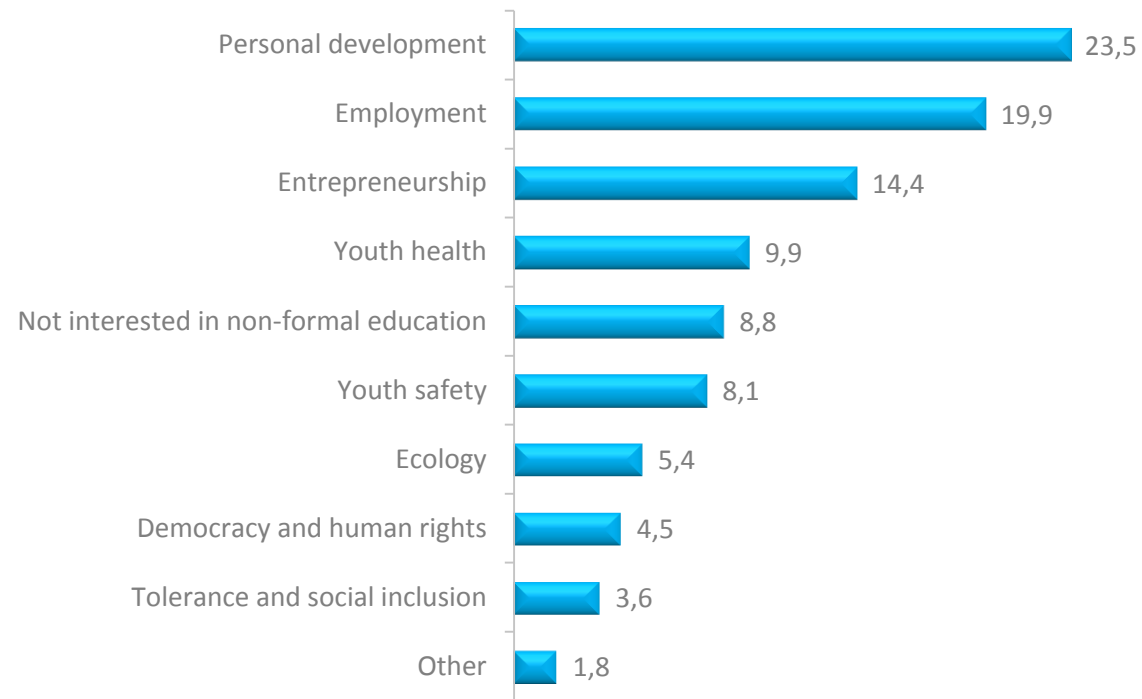


Chart 28

Other: YouTube channels; art; professional; foreign languages; sports (2x); fire protection; something pertaining to the profession of educators; I don't know (3x); mathematics and programming; marketing, management; IT (4x); economy, tourism.

Comparative overview of results - What non-formal education topics would interest you the most?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

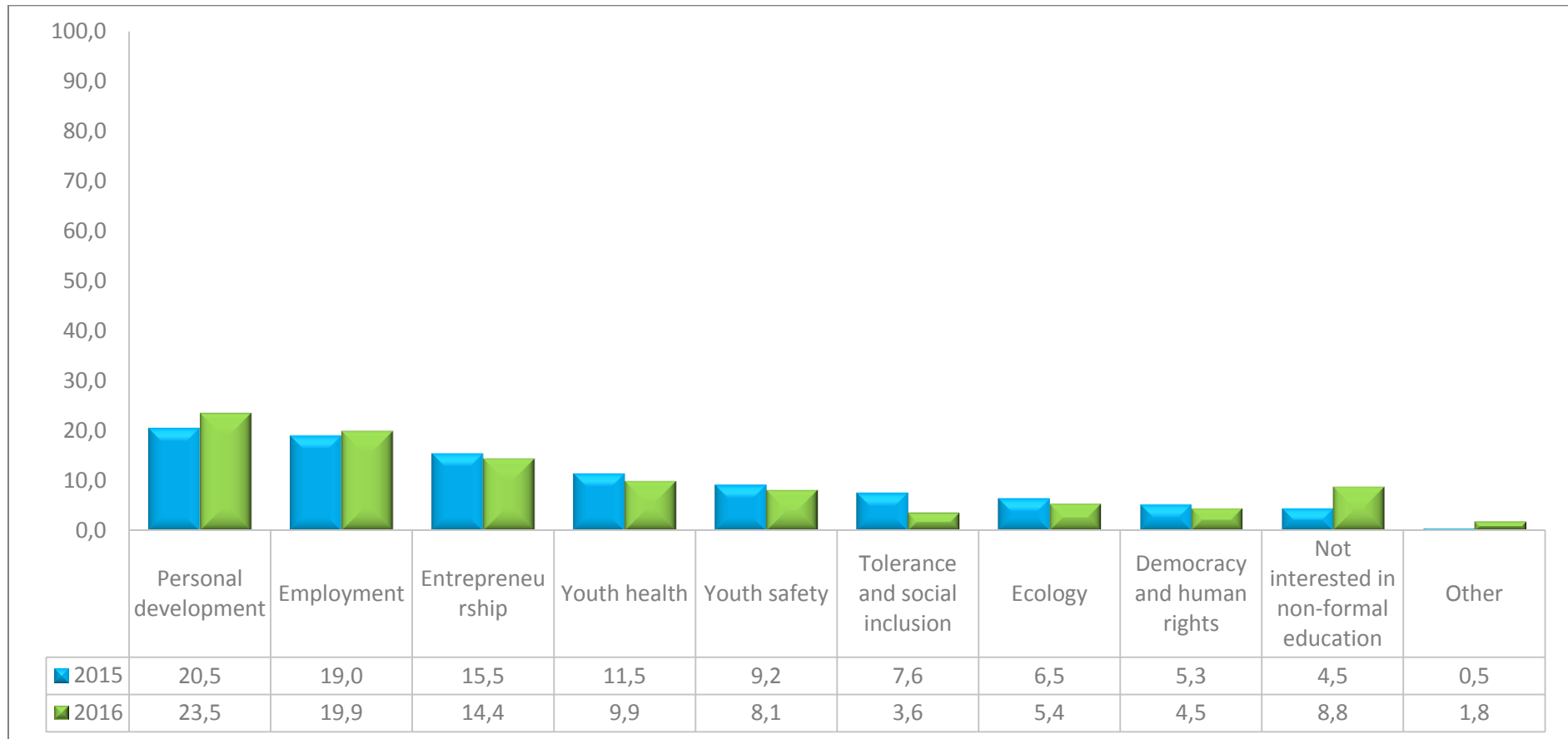


Chart 29

When applying for some type of non-formal education, it is important that: (%)

Subsample of respondents interested in non-formal education. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

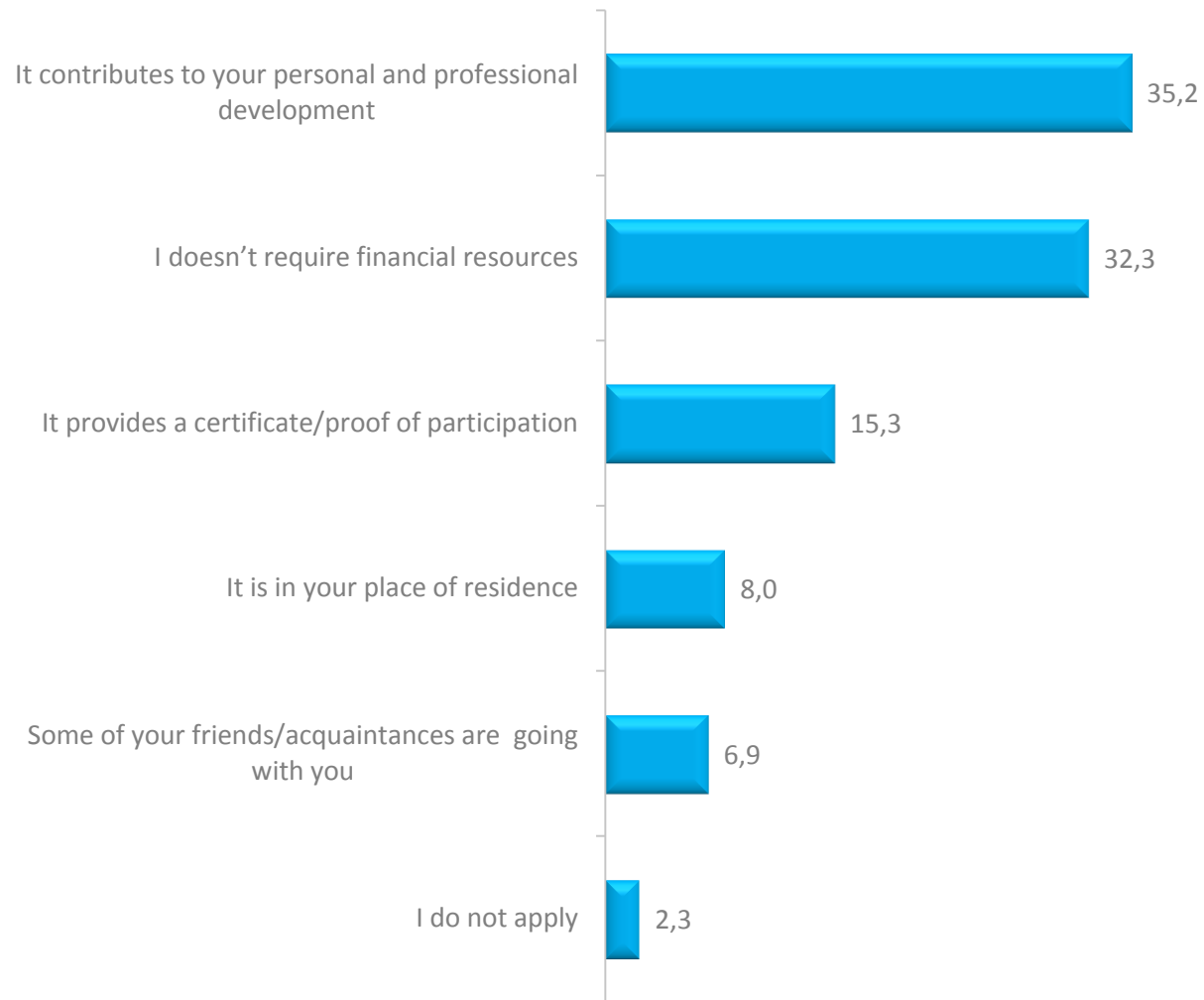


Chart 30

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘When applying for some type of non-formal education, it is important that:’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
It doesn't require financial resources	36.0%	29.1%	30.8%	32.8%	32.9%	32.1%	32.7%	26.6%	40.4%	31.2%	30.4%
It contributes to your personal and professional development	36.7%	33.9%	32.7%	32.1%	39.5%	36.4%	33.5%	39.5%	32.7%	34.5%	35.1%
Some of your friends/acquaintances are going with you	4.6%	8.9%	12.5%	5.3%	4.4%	6.6%	7.3%	7.6%	5.8%	8.3%	5.3%
It provides a certificate/proof of participation	14.0%	16.5%	13.6%	18.9%	13.6%	15.0%	15.8%	15.1%	14.6%	14.7%	17.1%
It is in your place of residence	6.7%	9.1%	7.3%	9.1%	7.5%	7.8%	8.2%	9.0%	4.1%	9.9%	8.4%
I do not apply	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	1.3%	3.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14

Comparative overview of results - When applying for some type of non-formal education, it is important that:

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

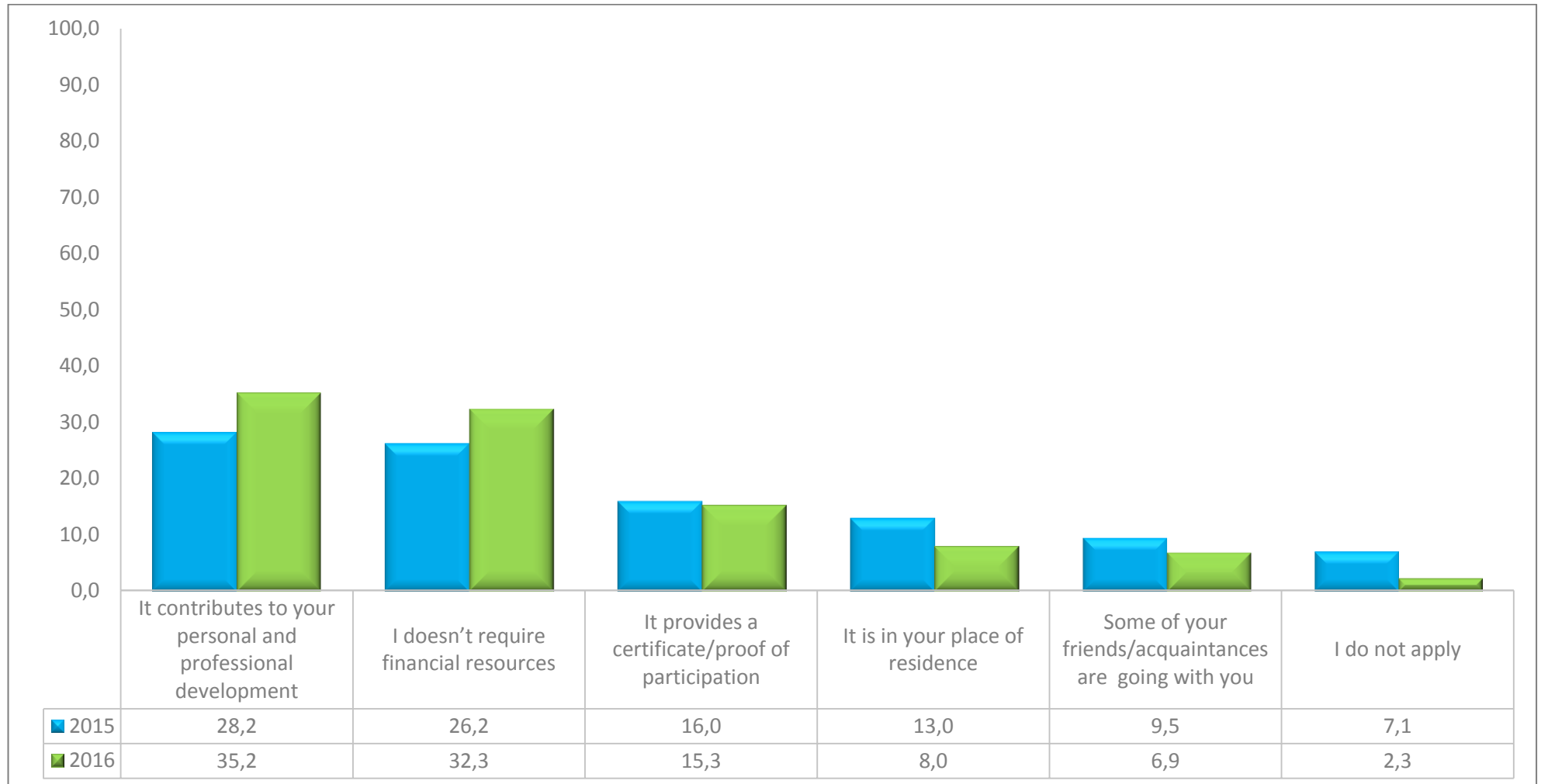


Chart 31

Youth employment and entrepreneurship

60% of young adults describe the economic situation in their household as average; 21.6% perceive it as good, while 15% see it as bad. 1.4% of participants see their situation as very bad, as opposed to 2.3% of those who mention the other extreme – very good. Young adults who see their situation as “good” are more prevalent in the youngest age group (15 to 19 years of age) and in the Vojvodina region, while the young people who assessed their situation as poor are found among older age groups and in the regions of Eastern and Southern Serbia. Compared to previous survey cycles, there is a noticeable upward tendency in the “average” and “bad” categories with a recorded decline in the overall positive assessment (“good”, and “very good”).

More than half of young adults declared themselves as unemployed, versus 43% of those who earn salary on any grounds, among which males and young adults from urban areas are more numerous. The number of active employees rapidly increases with age, and therefore the highest number of employed young adults is in the age category of 25 – 30. Youth employment trend has registered a certain growth over 3 survey cycles.

In terms of young employees’ working hours it was observed that 81.8% of them work full time (8 hours a day), 8.2% work occasionally, 5.7% work part time, and the remaining 4.3% work longer than 8 hours a day. Survey cycles revealed a declining number of young adults who work full time.

74% of employees said their work is registered, and that number over 3 survey cycles varies between 71% - 79.4% as recorded in 2015.

Registered employees mostly have employment contracts for an indefinite period of time (57%), a 4% more than last year.

61% of employed young adults say the work they currently perform fits their qualifications (more women than men, as well as residents of Belgrade and Western Serbia with Šumadija), while one third of respondents believe to be overqualified for their current job. 6% believe they are insufficiently qualified for their current job (more men than women, and more residents of Eastern and Southern Serbia than young adults from the remaining 3 regions).

The largest number of the unemployed listed being supported by other family members (91.2%); 4% listed earned savings as the main source of income, while less than 3% said they are living on scholarships, family pensions and social assistance. The number of young adults supported by family members decreases with age (that number over survey cycles oscillates between 85.2% - 93.3%), while the number of those living from savings increases.

A quarter of the unemployed said they are registered with the National Employment Service and that number increases with age, with the evident growth when compared with data obtained from previous 2 survey cycles.

26% of the unemployed were in some way active in searching for a job, more men than women, and more members of older age groups than the youngest ones. This number linearly increases over survey cycles. The most pronounced among those looking for a job actively are the ones looking for

a job longer than 6 months (almost half); one third has been looking for a job between 3 and 6 months, and one fourth less than 3 months. There is a noticeable increase in the number of young adults who have been looking for a job between 3 and 6 months and decrease in the number of young adults who have been looking for a job less than 3 months compared to the previous survey cycles.

33% of young adults would not like to start their own business; one fourth is undecided, while 42% provided a positive answer, primarily male respondents and those over the age of 20. Compared to 2015, there is a slight increase in the number of respondents who would like to start their own business.

When it comes to starting a business, a little less than a third took some steps in that direction (mostly men), a slight decrease compared to 2015. The respondents' experience in this regard can generally be characterised as "neither good nor bad". 69% did not do anything to start their own business, and the main reason mentioned are finances.

Slightly less than 80% of young adults disagree with the statement that "the government helps young adults to find employment", mostly those over the age of 20. Compared to 2015, the results recorded a decline and exhibited a trend similar to that of 2014.

45% of respondents agree with the outlook that "it is better for a young person to start his/her own business than to work for others", while slightly more than one fifth believes the opposite. Somewhat less than half of respondents believe government employment is the best option for young adults, while 22% disagree therewith.

More than half of respondents believe inadequate pay is the reason for great inactivity of young unemployed adults. This view is more common among male respondents and those older than 20, and compared to 2015, there is a rising number of respondents who share this view.

36% of respondents believe that the background of inactivity is in the belief that jobs are available only through connections, a belief mostly shared by women and the youngest group of respondents. There is a noticeable decline in respondents sharing this view when compared to 2015.

How would you describe the economic situation in your household? (%)

Total sample.

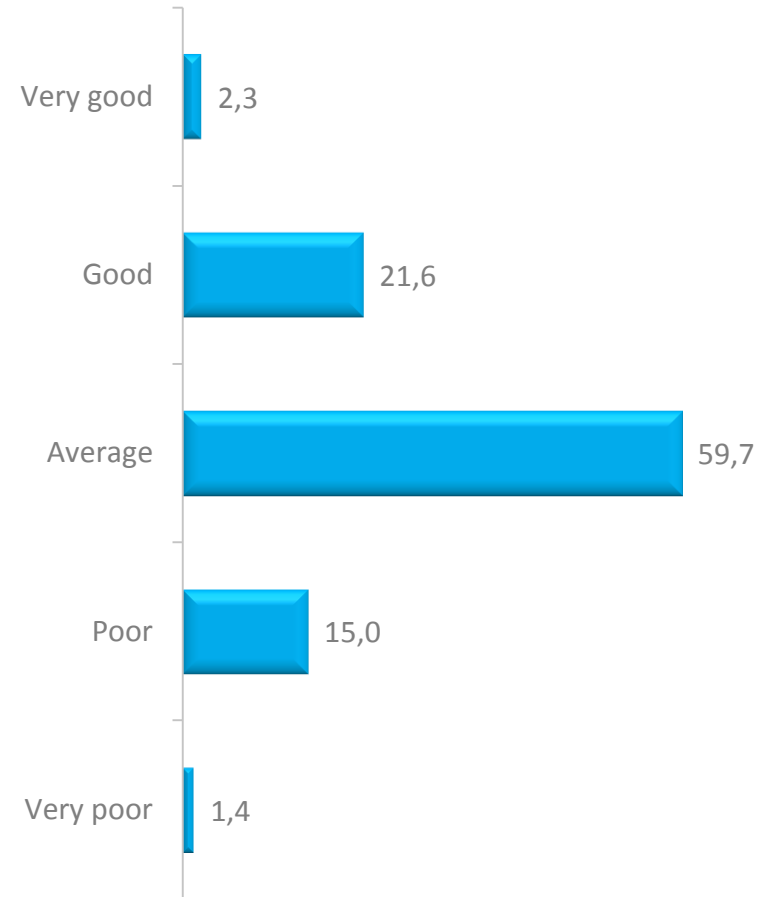


Chart 32

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘How would you describe the economic situation in your household?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Very good	2.3%	2.4%	4.1%	1.1%	2.0%	1.7%	3.3%	1.6%	4.1%	2.3%	.8%
Good	22.8%	20.2%	31.0%	13.9%	21.1%	20.6%	23.1%	18.0%	32.7%	17.2%	16.8%
Average	56.3%	63.4%	52.6%	67.4%	58.5%	61.6%	57.0%	62.5%	53.8%	66.1%	55.7%
Poor	16.4%	13.4%	12.3%	15.5%	16.7%	15.0%	14.9%	17.2%	8.2%	13.2%	23.7%
Very poor	2.3%	.7%		2.1%	1.6%	1.1%	1.7%	.8%	1.2%	1.1%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15

Comparative overview of results - How would you describe the economic situation in your household?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

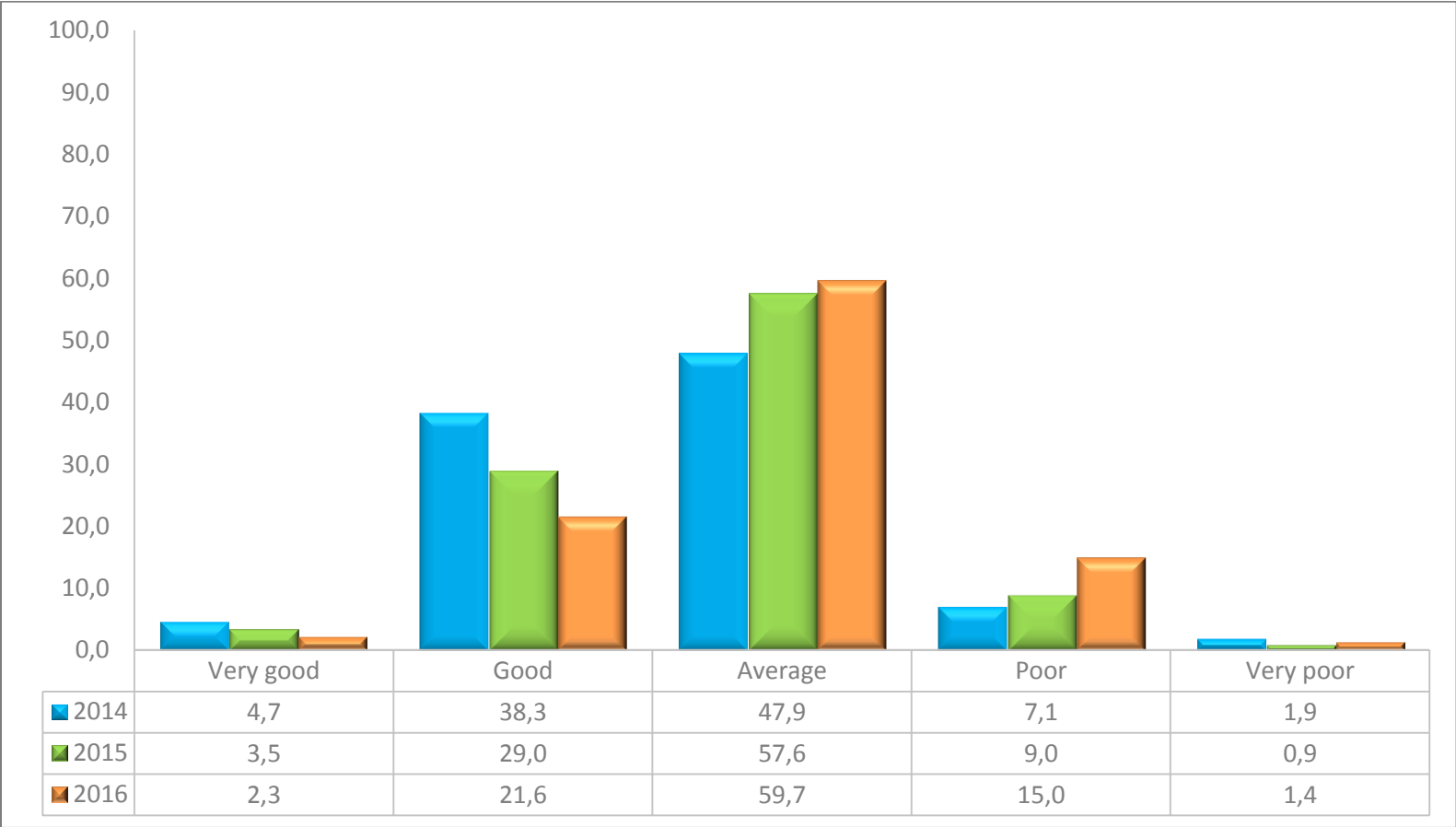


Chart 33

Are you currently employed? (Do you work and earn money on any grounds?)

Total sample.



Chart 34

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Are you currently employed? (Do you work and earn money on any grounds?)'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	51.0%	43.3%	8.2%	47.6%	74.2%	50.7%	42.4%	46.9%	55.0%	42.0%	45.0%
No	49.0%	56.7%	91.8%	52.4%	25.8%	49.3%	57.6%	53.1%	45.0%	58.0%	55.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16

Comparative overview of results - Are you currently employed? (Do you work and earn money on any grounds?)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

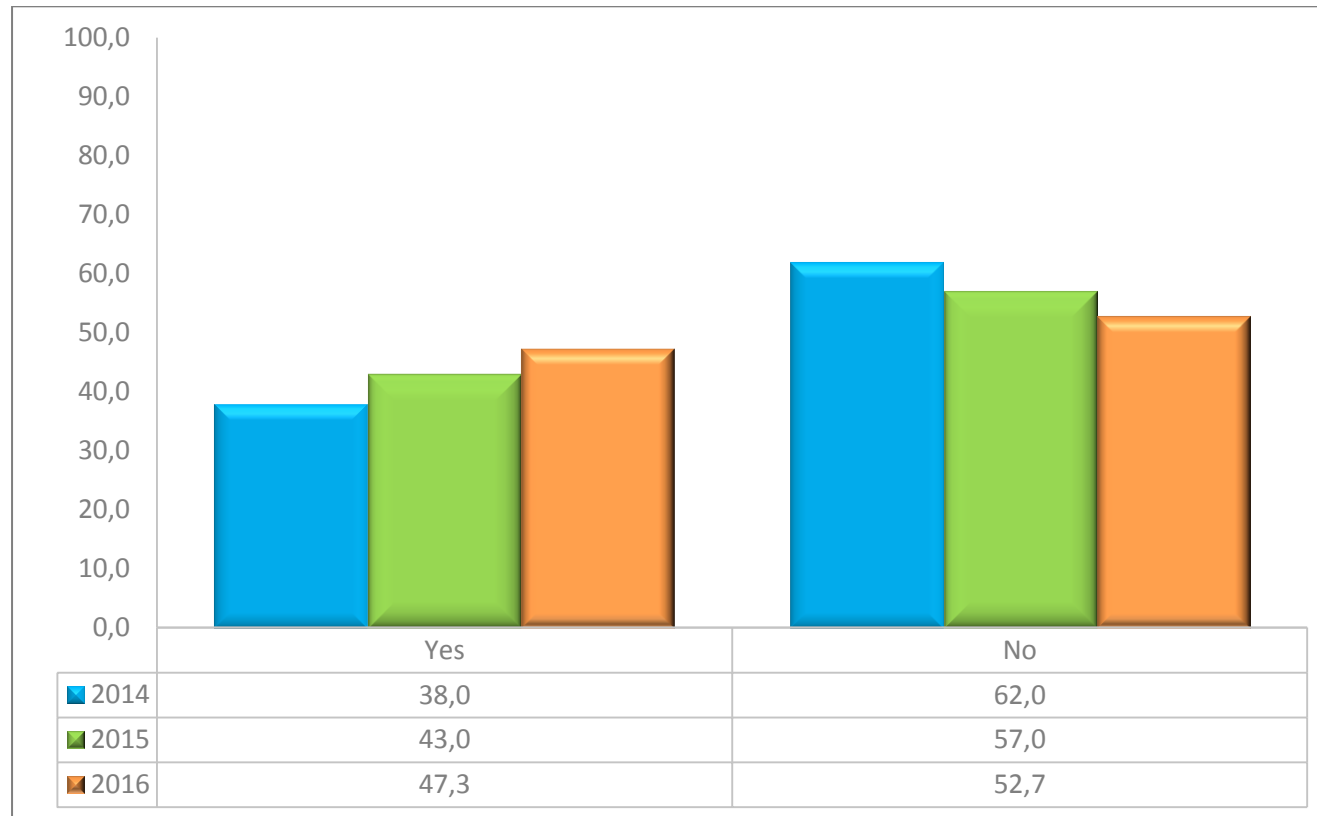


Chart 35

Do you work full-time? (%)

Subsample of respondents who are employed. Overview of 100%.

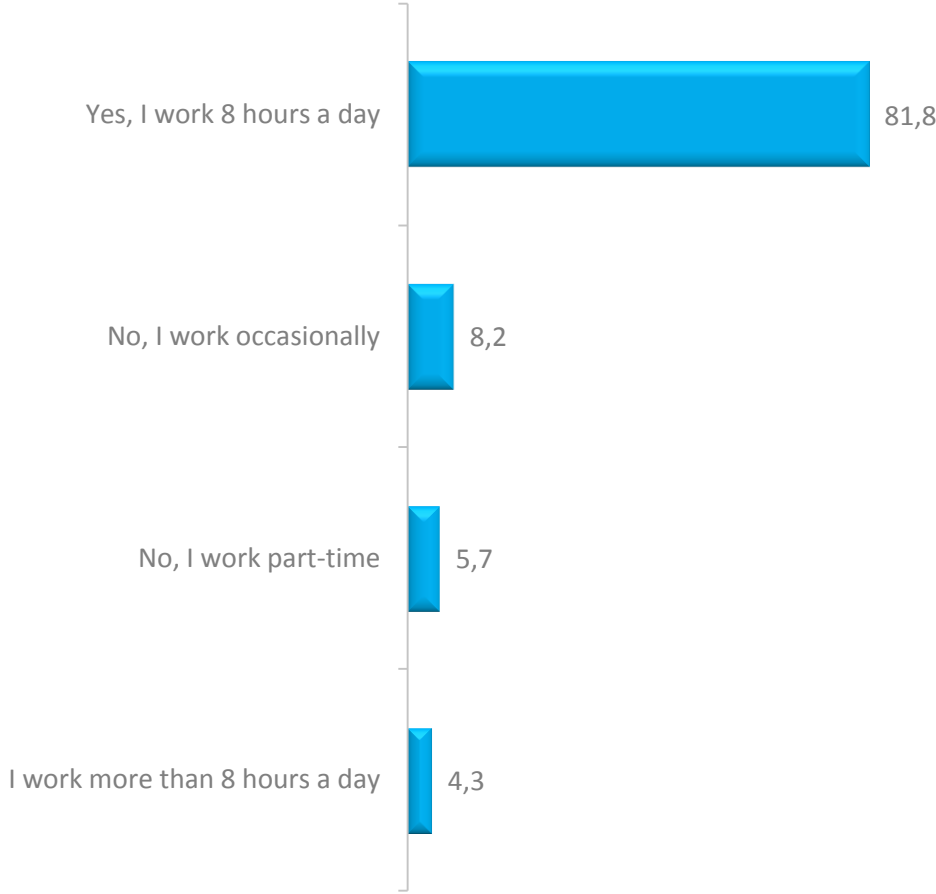


Chart 36

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you work full-time?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes, I work 8 hours a day	83.3%	79.4%	73.7%	76.2%	85.6%	77.9%	88.9%	67.1%	92.3%	89.3%	68.7%
No, I work part-time	2.7%	10.3%		7.9%	5.0%	5.9%	5.1%	14.3%	3.8%	2.4%	4.5%
No, I work occasionally	9.1%	6.6%	21.1%	7.9%	7.0%	11.3%	2.6%	17.1%	1.0%	7.1%	11.9%
I work more than 8 hours a day	4.8%	3.7%	5.3%	7.9%	2.5%	4.9%	3.4%	1.4%	2.9%	1.2%	14.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 17

Comparative overview of results - Do you work full-time? (%)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

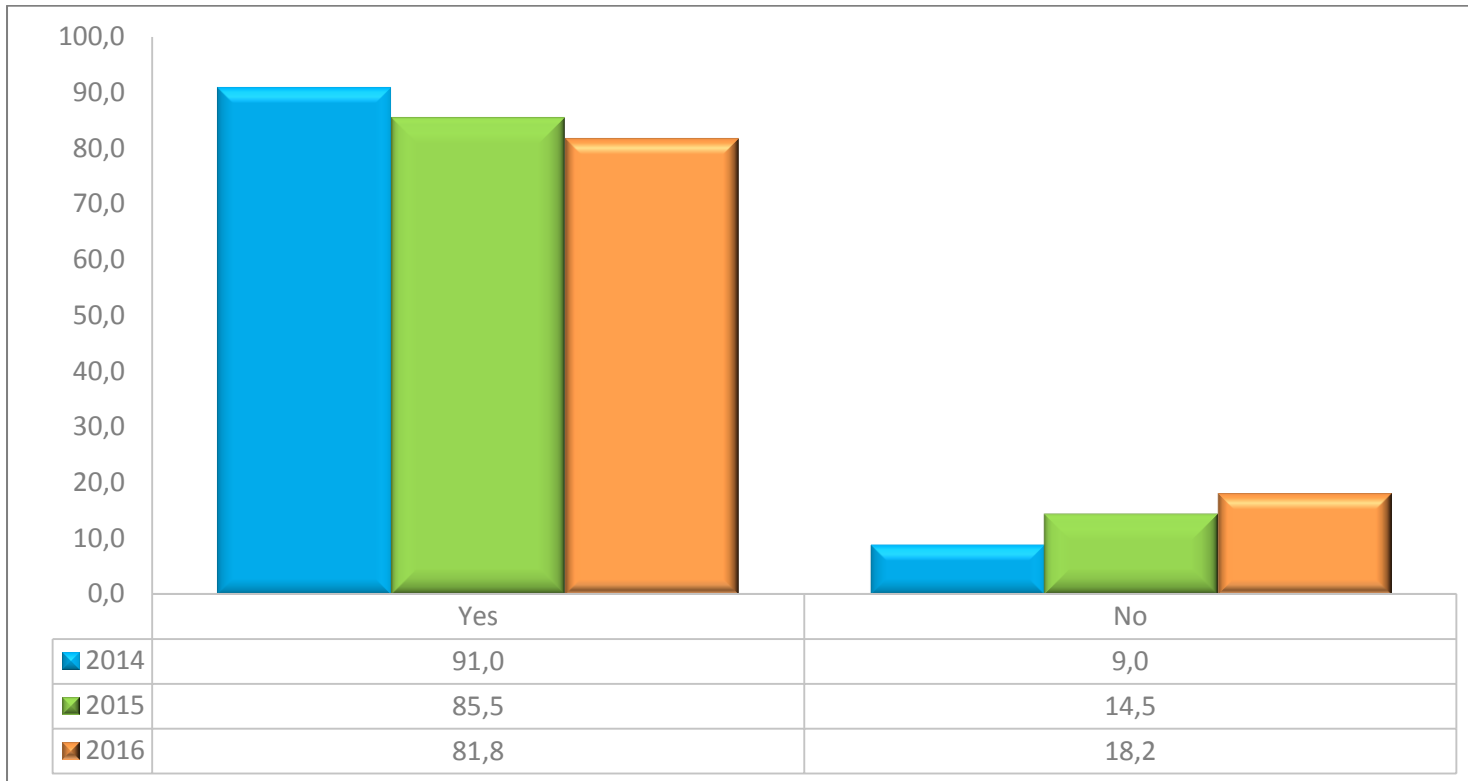


Chart 37

Is your employment registered?

Subsample of respondents who are employed. Overview of 100%.

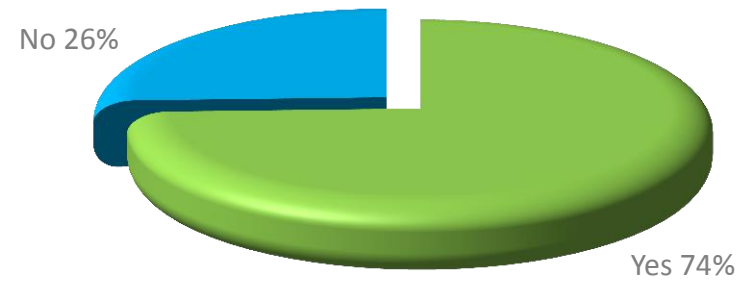


Chart 38

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Is your employment registered?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	74.1%	75.0%	57.9%	72.5%	77.0%	73.0%	77.1%	62.3%	80.8%	88.0%	59.1%
No	25.9%	25.0%	42.1%	27.5%	23.0%	27.0%	22.9%	37.7%	19.2%	12.0%	40.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 18

Comparative overview of results - Is your employment registered? (%)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

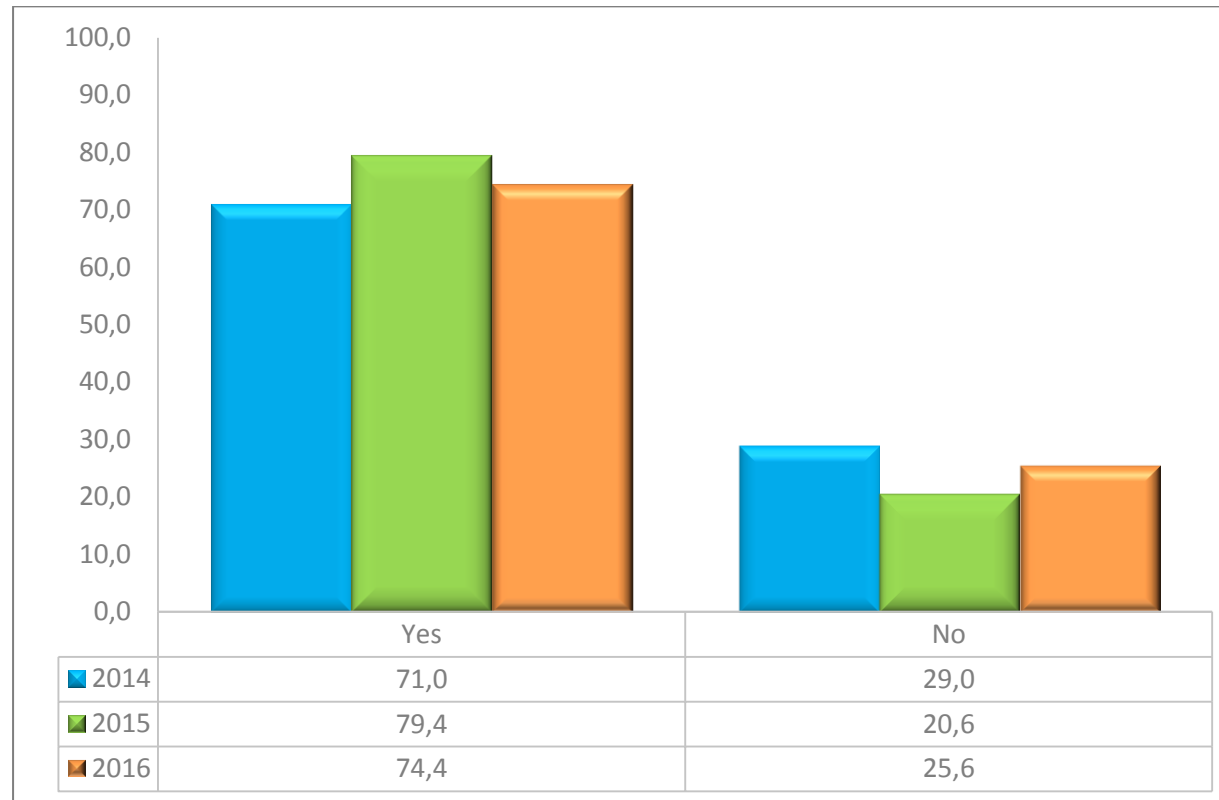


Chart 39

Are you employed for: (%)

Subsample of respondents whose employment is registered. Overview of 100%.

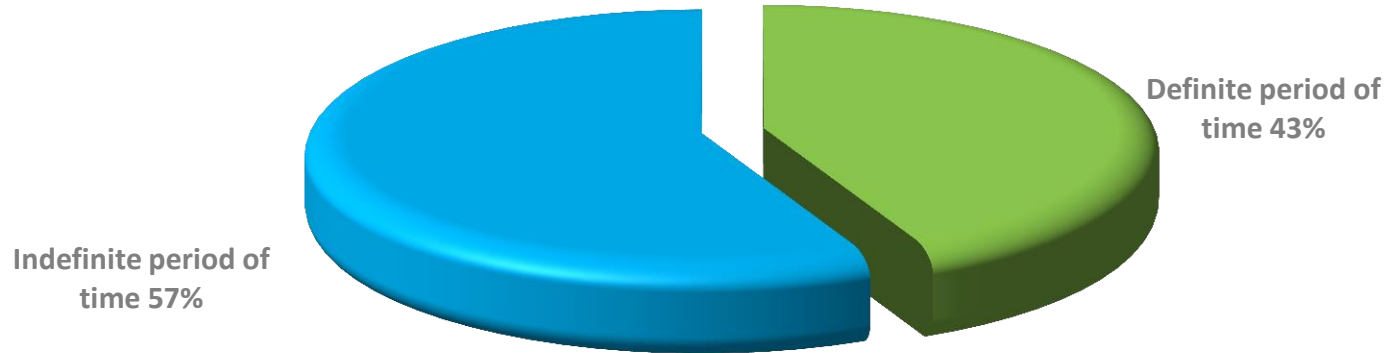


Chart 40

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Are you employed for:'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Definite period of time	48.3%	36.2%	50.0%	51.7%	39.3%	47.3%	36.3%	57.1%	40.8%	43.9%	31.4%
Indefinite period of time	51.7%	63.8%	50.0%	48.3%	60.7%	52.7%	63.8%	42.9%	59.2%	56.1%	68.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19

Comparative overview of results - Are you employed for:

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

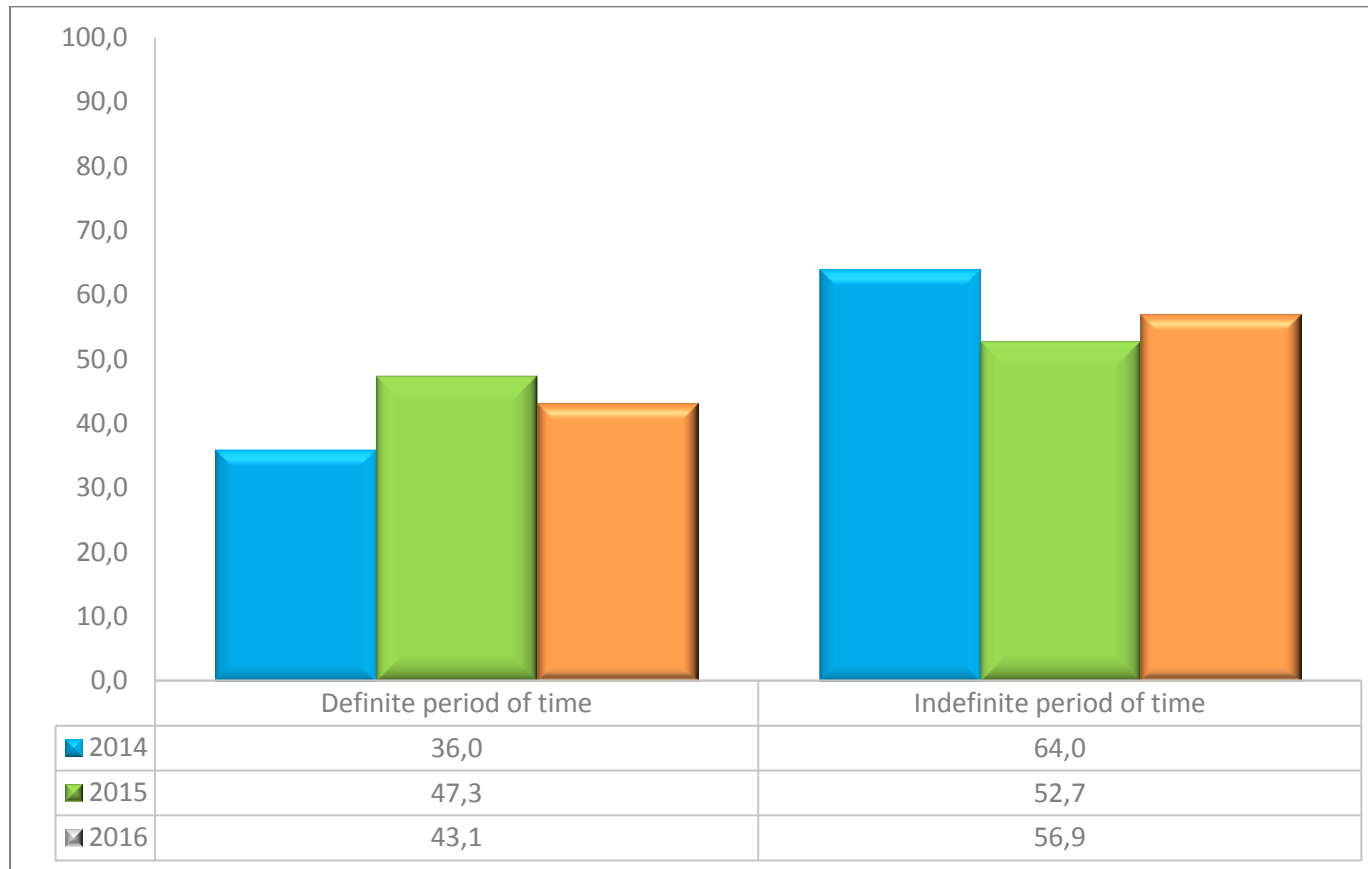


Chart 41

Is your job suitable to your qualifications?

Subsample of respondents who are employed. Overview of 100%.



Chart 42

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Is your job suitable to your qualifications?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	56.8%	67.6%	57.9%	54.4%	64.5%	64.7%	54.6%	66.7%	58.7%	63.9%	55.2%
No, I work at a job requiring qualifications lower than my own	34.1%	30.1%	36.8%	39.8%	28.5%	29.9%	37.0%	29.0%	37.5%	33.7%	26.9%
No, I work at a job requiring qualifications higher than my own	9.2%	2.2%	5.3%	5.8%	7.0%	5.4%	8.4%	4.3%	3.8%	2.4%	17.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20

Comparative overview of results - Is your job suitable to your qualifications?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.



Chart 43

Since you are currently unemployed, what is your main source of income? (%)

Subsample of unemployed respondents. Overview of 100%.

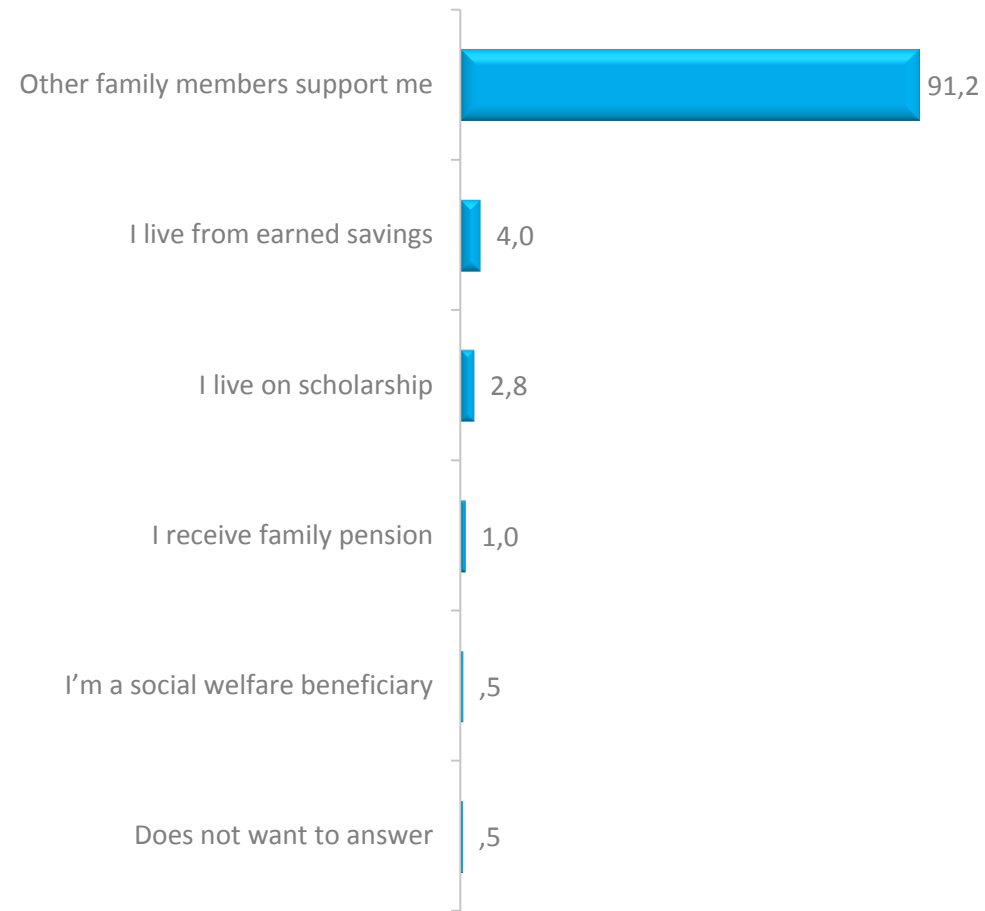


Chart 44

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Since you are currently unemployed, what is your main source of income?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Other family members support me	86.4%	94.9%	98.0%	85.7%	77.3%	94.2%	87.2%	96.6%	86.6%	89.1%	92.2%
I receive family pension	1.6%	.6%		3.6%		.6%	1.6%		1.5%		3.1%
I live from earned savings	6.4%	1.9%	.7%	1.2%	20.5%	3.9%	4.0%	1.7%	7.5%	4.3%	3.1%
I live on scholarship	4.0%	1.9%	1.3%	7.1%		.6%	5.6%	1.7%	3.0%	5.4%	
I’m a social welfare beneficiary	.8%	.6%		1.2%	2.3%	.6%	.8%		1.5%	1.1%	
Does not want to answer	.8%			1.2%			.8%				1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 21

Comparative overview of results - Since you are currently unemployed, what is your main source of income? (%)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

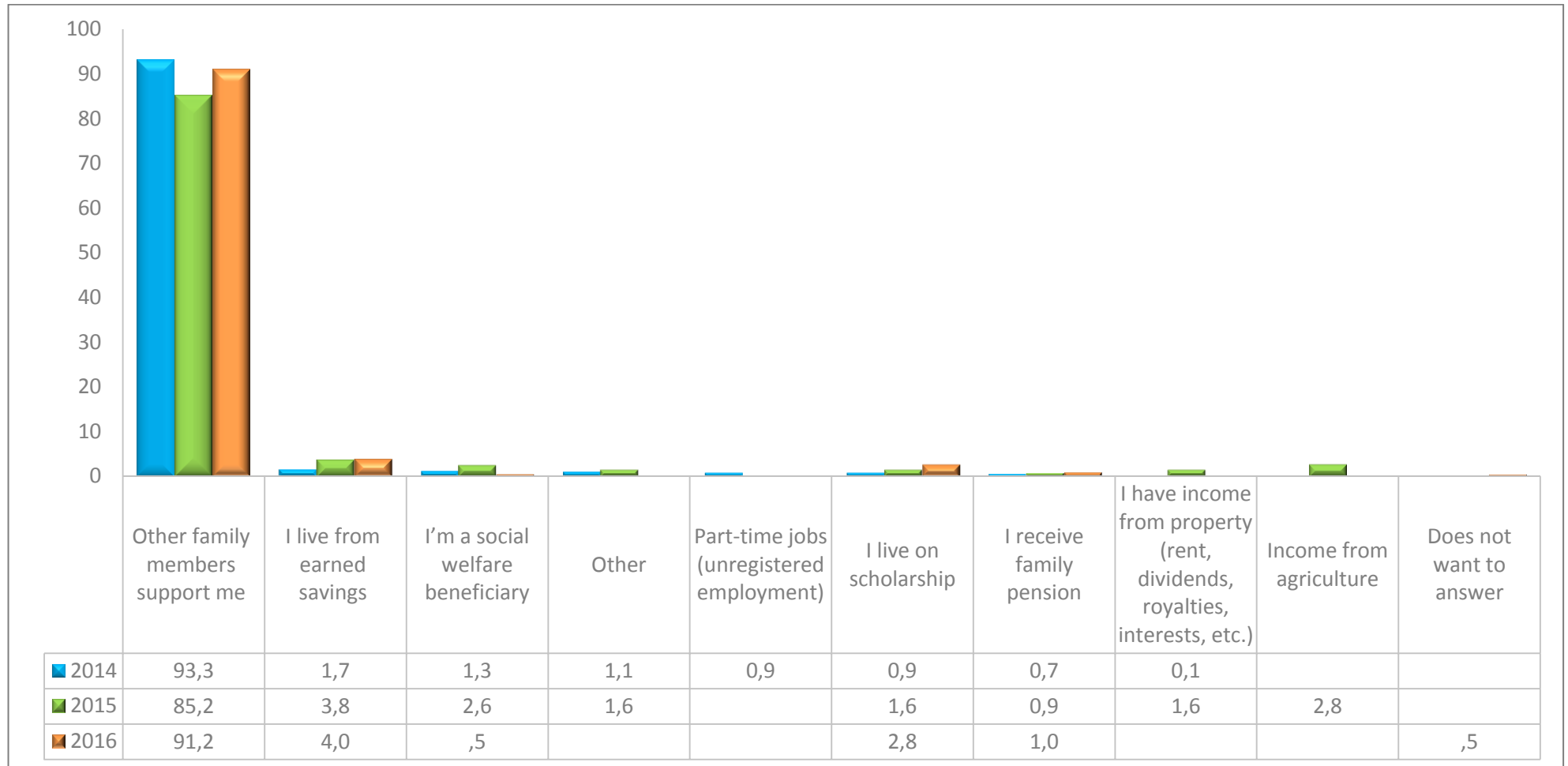


Chart 45

Are you registered with the National Employment Service?

Subsample of unemployed respondents. Overview of 100%.

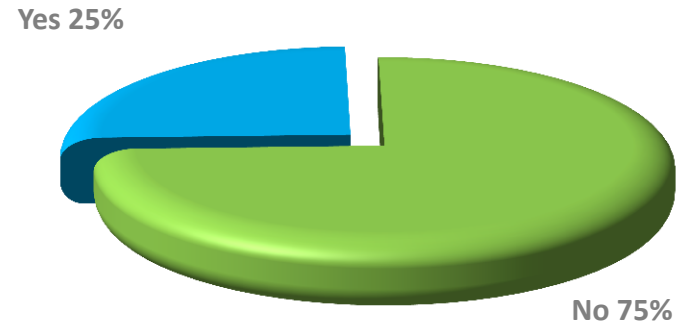


Chart 46

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Are you registered with the National Employment Service?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	26.2%	24.5%	5.3%	32.9%	79.5%	22.6%	28.0%	15.1%	17.9%	37.4%	26.6%
No	73.8%	75.5%	94.7%	67.1%	20.5%	77.4%	72.0%	84.9%	82.1%	62.6%	73.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 22

Comparative overview of results - Are you registered with the National Employment Service? (%)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

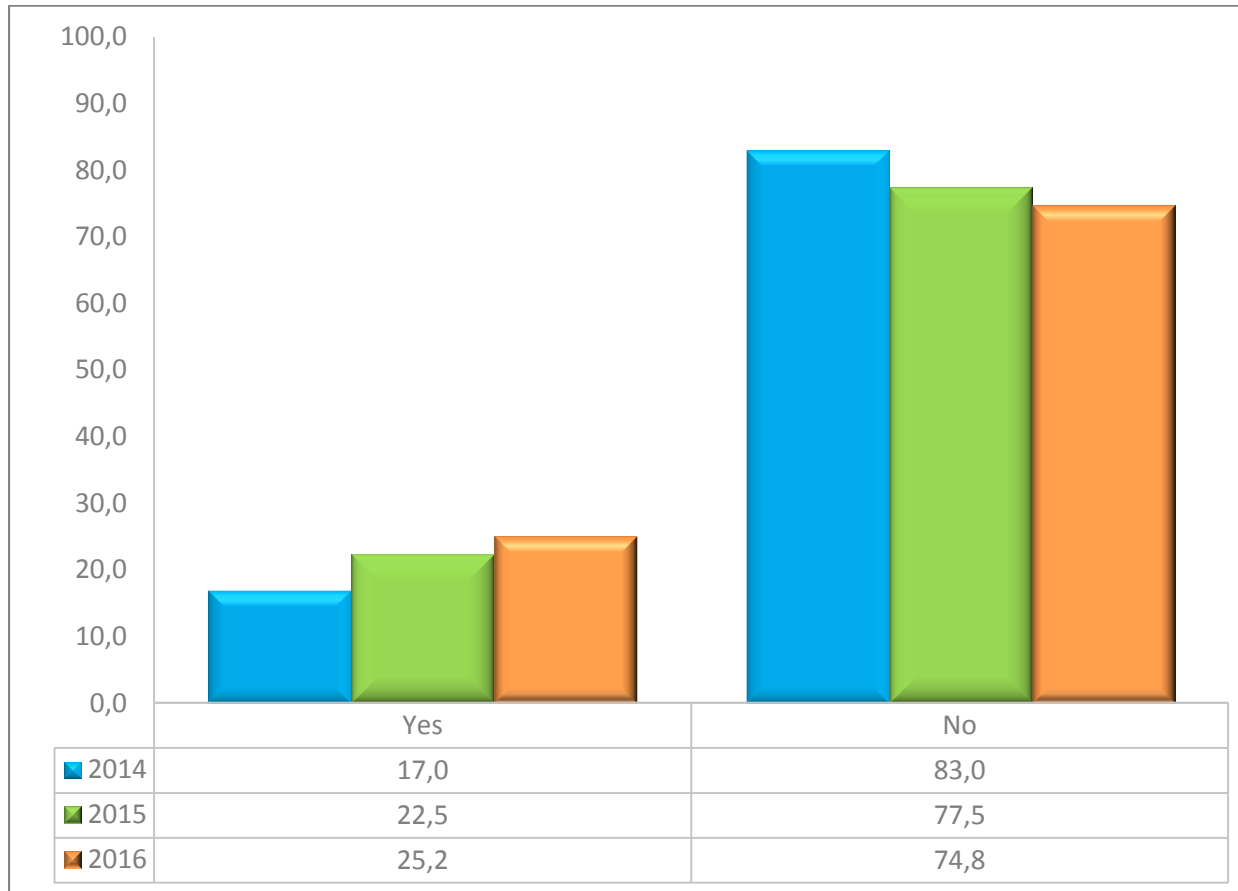


Chart 47

In the last month have you looked for a job in any way?

Subsample of unemployed respondents. Overview of 100%.

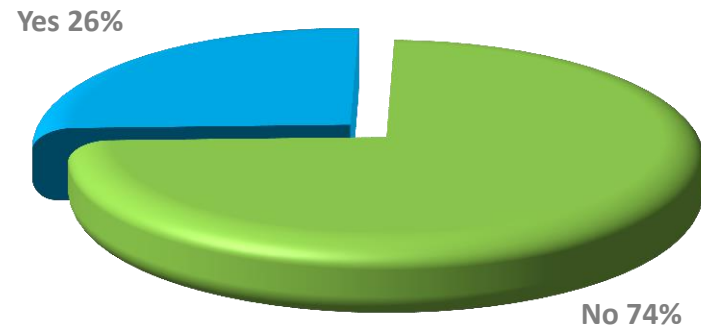


Chart 48

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'In the last month have you looked for a job in any way?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	35.2%	18.7%	4.6%	44.7%	63.6%	24.5%	27.8%	18.6%	23.9%	31.9%	28.1%
No	64.8%	81.3%	95.4%	55.3%	36.4%	75.5%	72.2%	81.4%	76.1%	68.1%	71.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23

Comparative overview of results - In the last month have you looked for a job in any way? (%)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

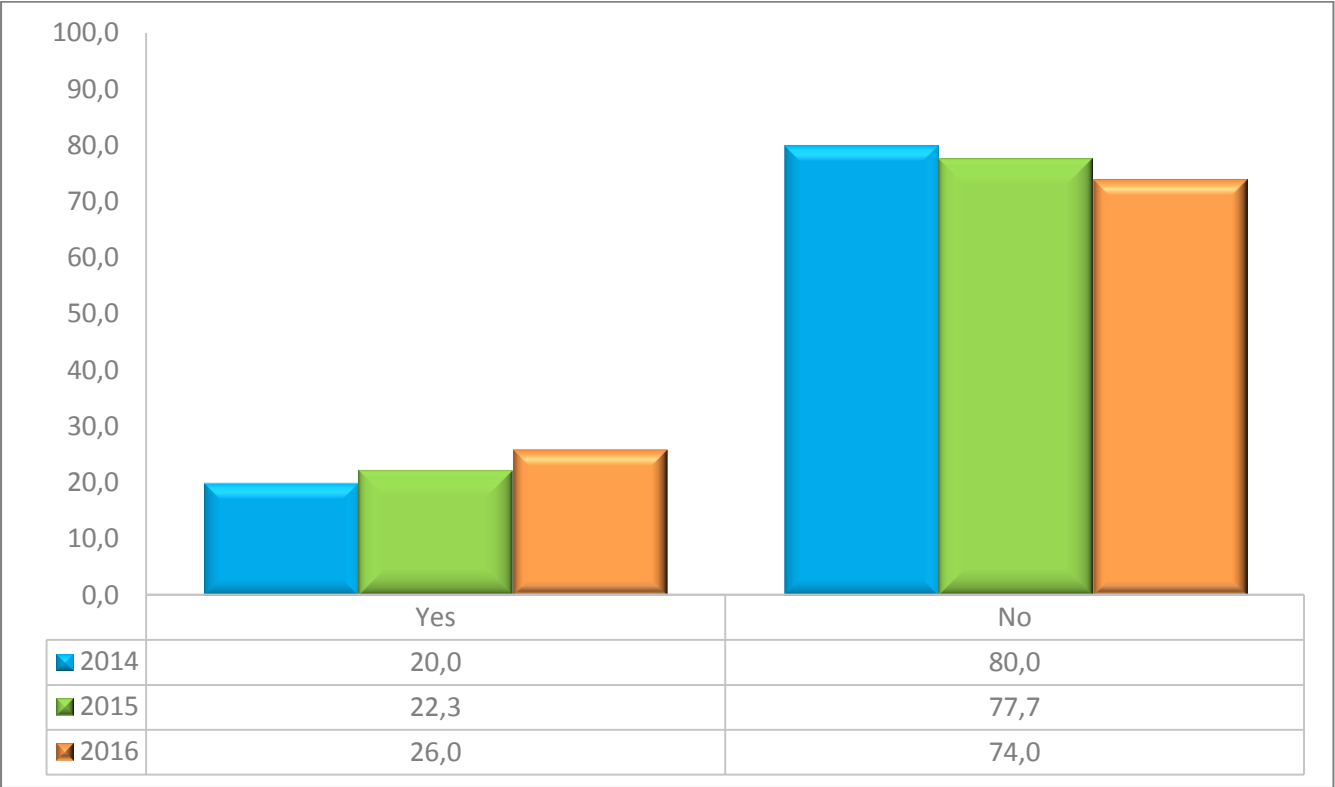


Chart 49

How long have you been looking for a job?

Subsample of unemployed respondents who said they have been looking for a job in the last 4 weeks. Overview of 100%.

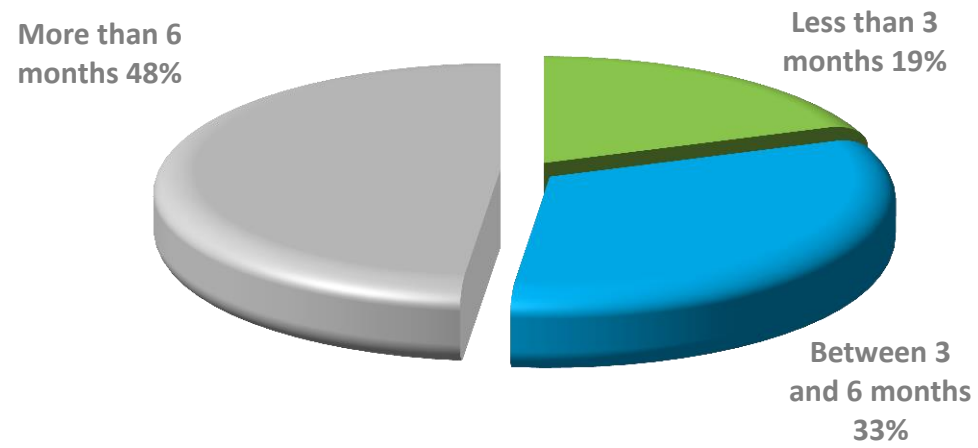


Chart 50

Comparative overview of results - How long have you been looking for a job? (%)

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

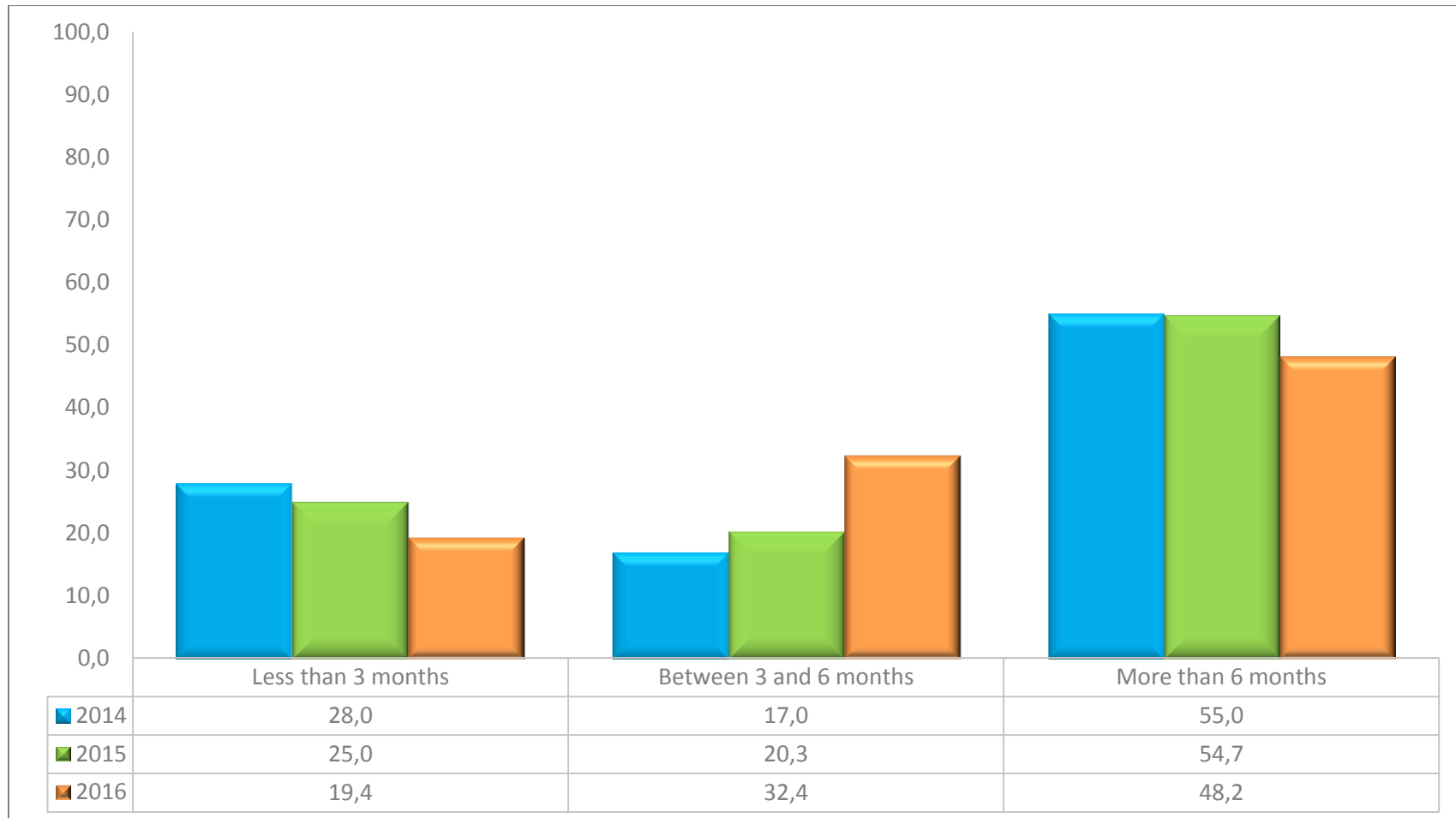


Chart 51

Would you like to start your own business? (%)

Total sample.

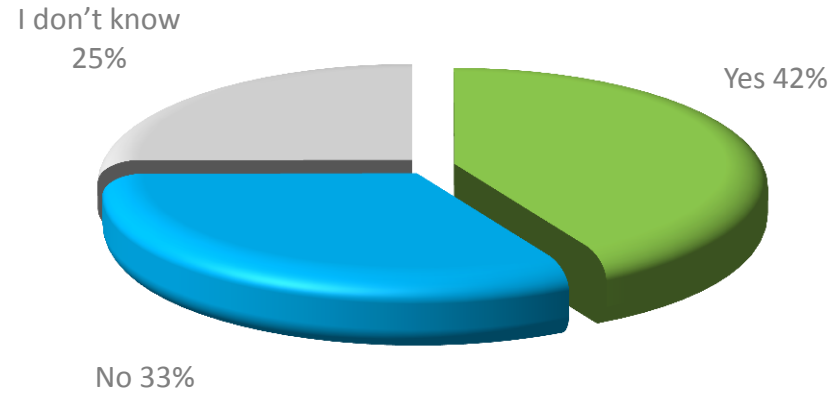


Chart 52

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Would you like to start your own business?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	49.7%	34.0%	24.0%	49.5%	49.0%	45.7%	36.5%	37.5%	52.9%	32.4%	45.4%
No	28.4%	37.8%	43.9%	28.5%	28.6%	30.1%	37.3%	37.5%	33.5%	38.7%	19.2%
I don't know	21.9%	28.2%	32.2%	22.0%	22.4%	24.2%	26.2%	25.0%	13.5%	28.9%	35.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 24

Comparative overview of results - Would you like to start your own business?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

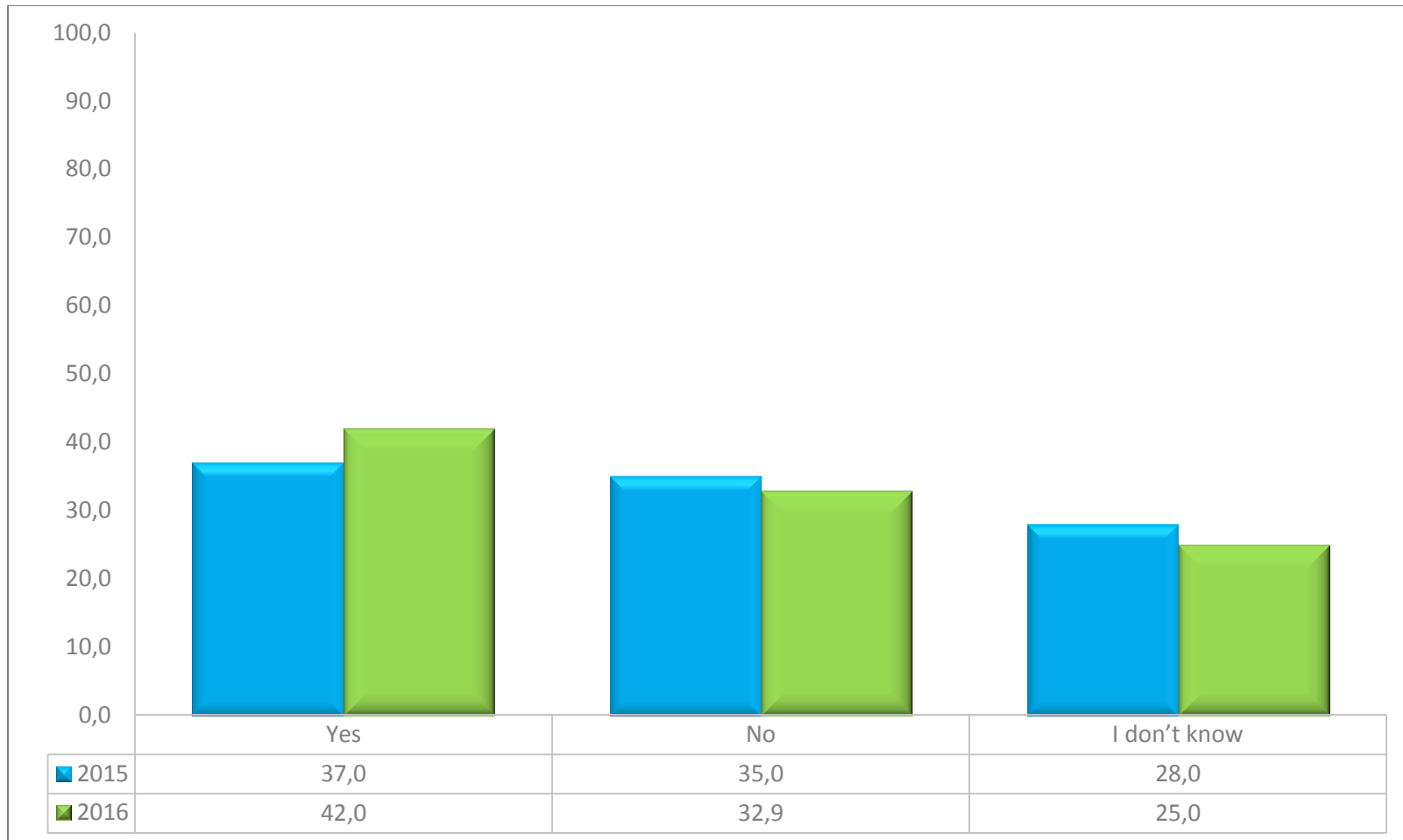


Chart 53

Have you done anything to start your own business? (%)

Total sample.

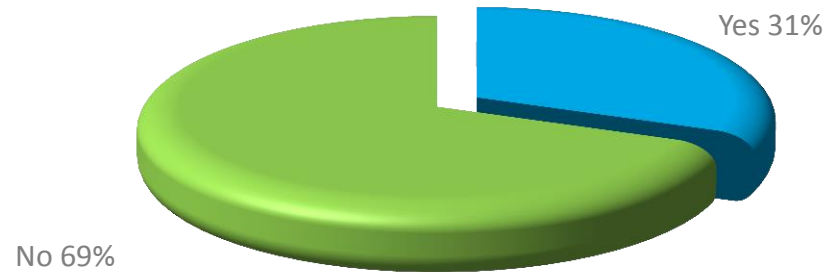


Chart 54

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you done anything to start your own business?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	35.7%	26.1%	25.3%	34.2%	32.8%	33.4%	27.9%	37.8%	28.1%	27.6%	33.1%
No	64.3%	73.9%	74.7%	65.8%	67.2%	66.6%	72.1%	62.2%	71.9%	72.4%	66.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25

Comparative overview of results - Have you done anything to start your own business?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

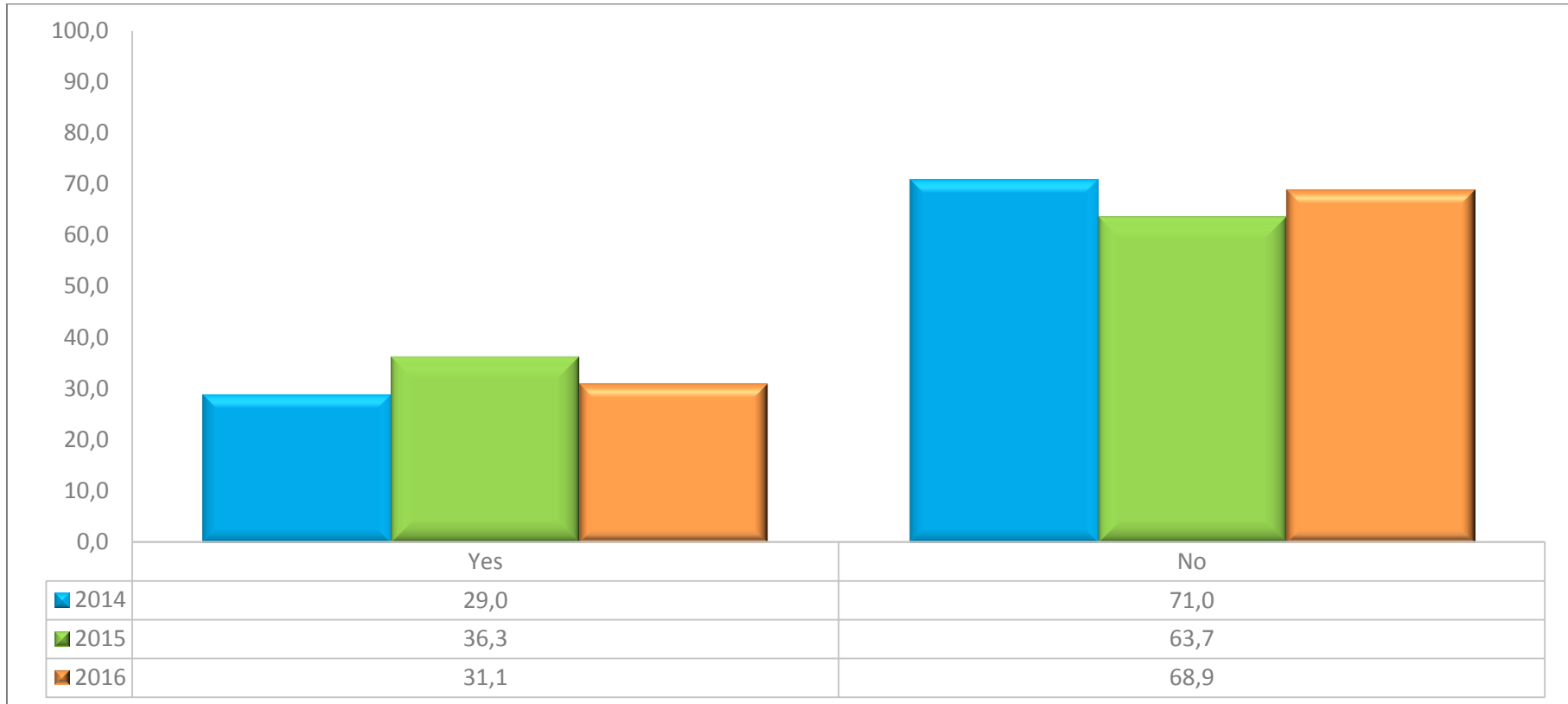


Chart 55

What is your experience with starting an own business? (%)

Subsample of respondents who did something to start their own business. Overview of 100%.

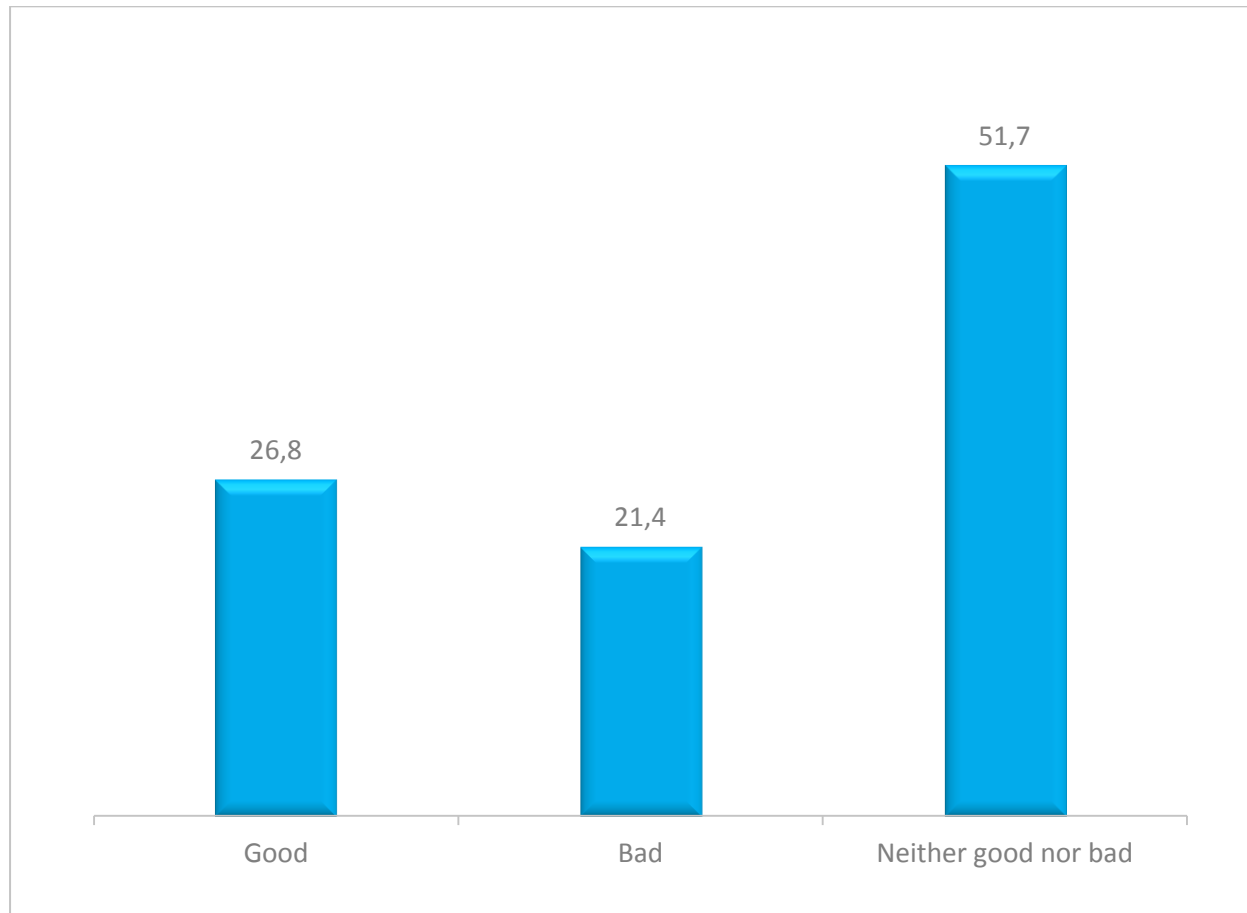


Chart 56

What were the reasons for not doing anything to start your own business? (%)

Subsample of respondents who said they did not do anything to start their own business. Multiple answers possible, overview of 100%.

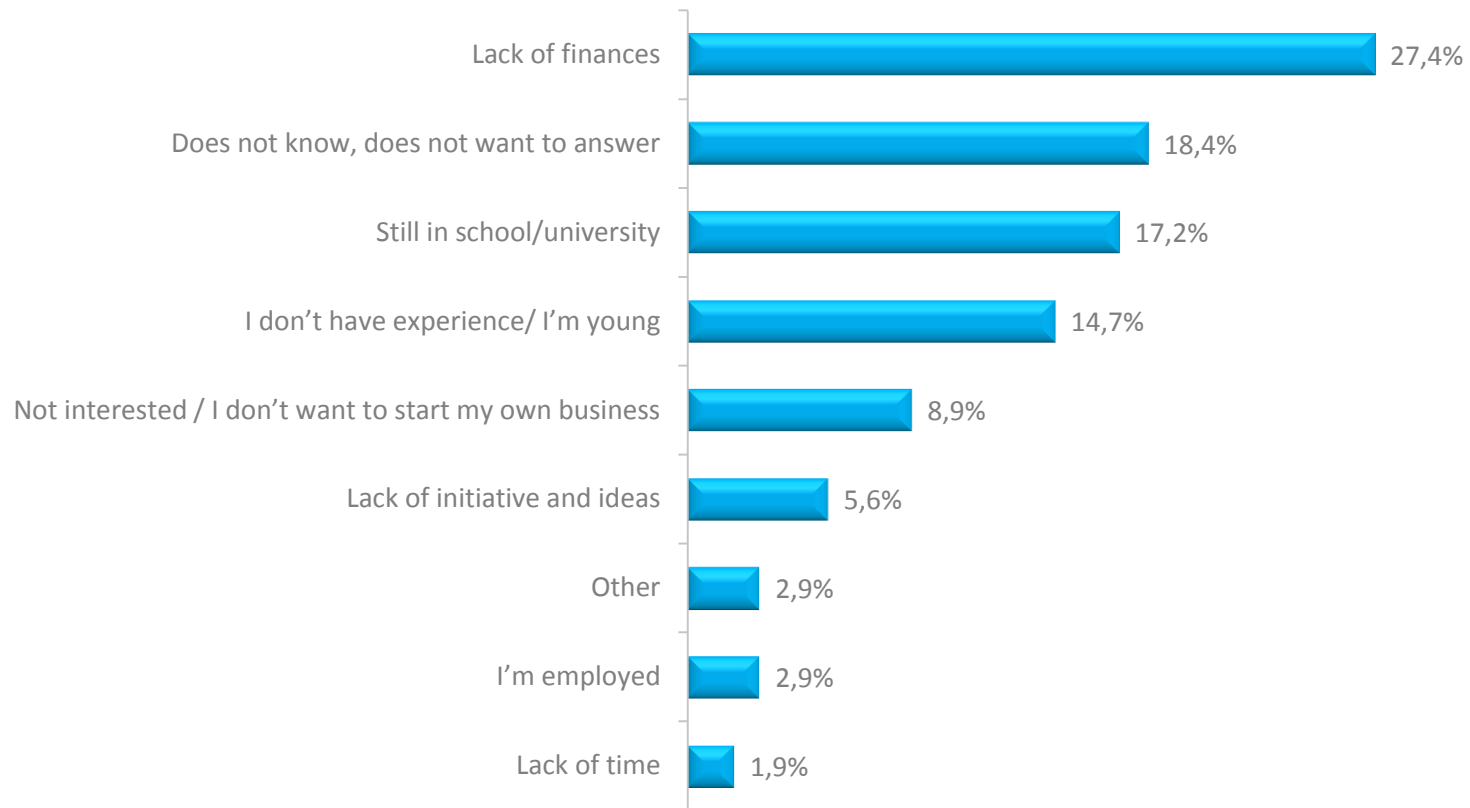


Chart 57

Other: I plan to go abroad (2x); local government does not accommodate youth needs, there are no competitions, corruption takes its toll; too many obstacles; I have no connections; non-profitable and unrewarding; unprompt local government; due to lack of confidence; due to my place of residence; underdeveloped labour market; I have no means; I did not have the opportunity (3x); uncertainty; I cannot even find employment in my profession.

Comparative overview of results - What were the reasons for not doing anything to start your own business?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

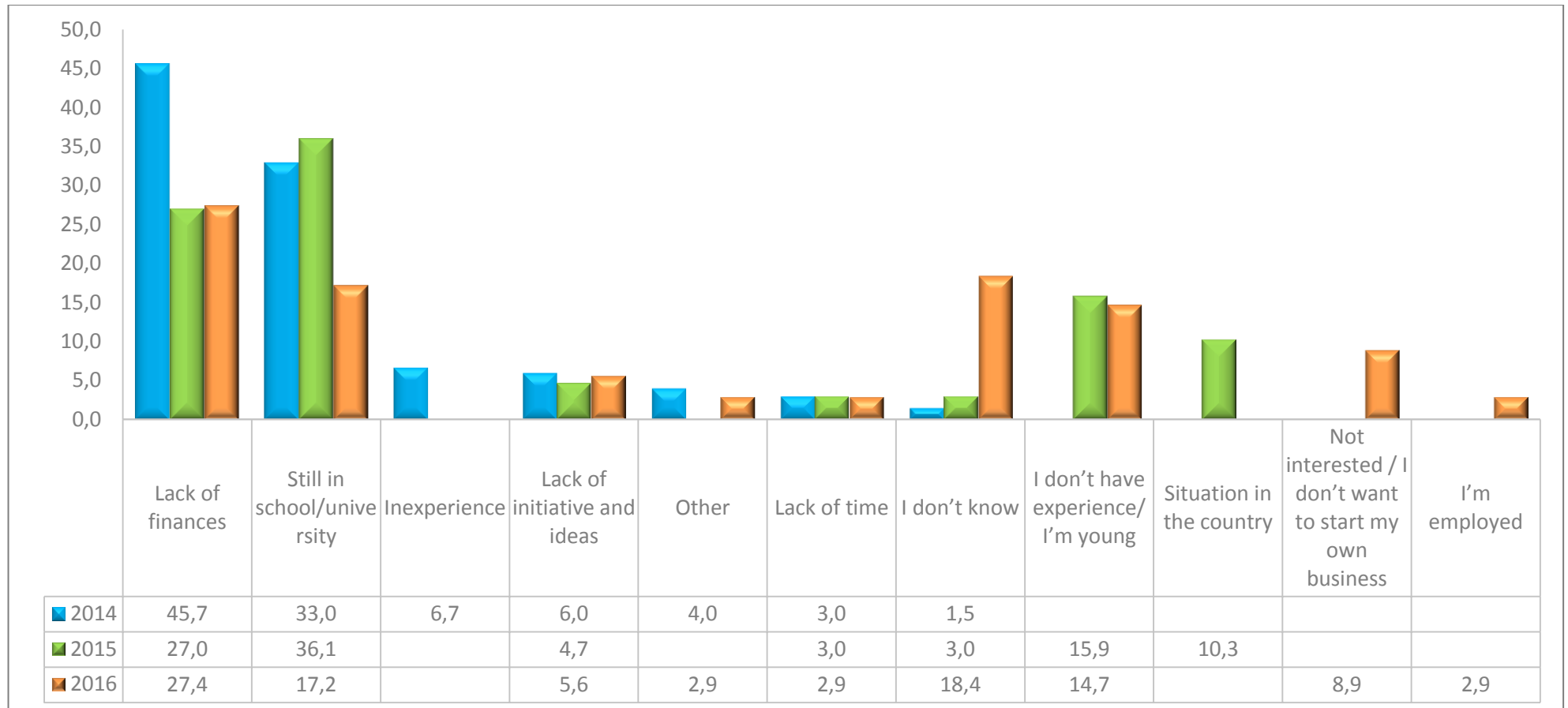


Chart 58

By giving grades from 1 to 5, like in school, answer to what extent you agree with the following statements.

The government helps young adults find employment (%)

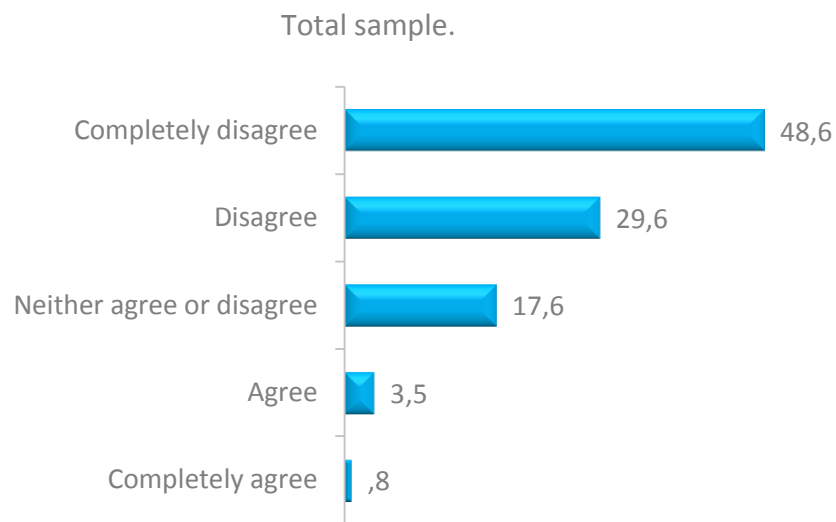


Chart 59

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'The government helps young adults find employment'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	78.1%	78.1%	70.8%	79.7%	82.0%	77.7%	78.7%	78.9%	78.4%	75.3%	80.8%
Neutral	17.7%	17.5%	24.6%	15.0%	14.7%	17.8%	17.2%	15.6%	19.3%	20.7%	13.1%
Agree	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%	3.3%	4.5%	4.1%	5.5%	2.3%	4.0%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26

Comparative overview of results - The government helps young adults find employment

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

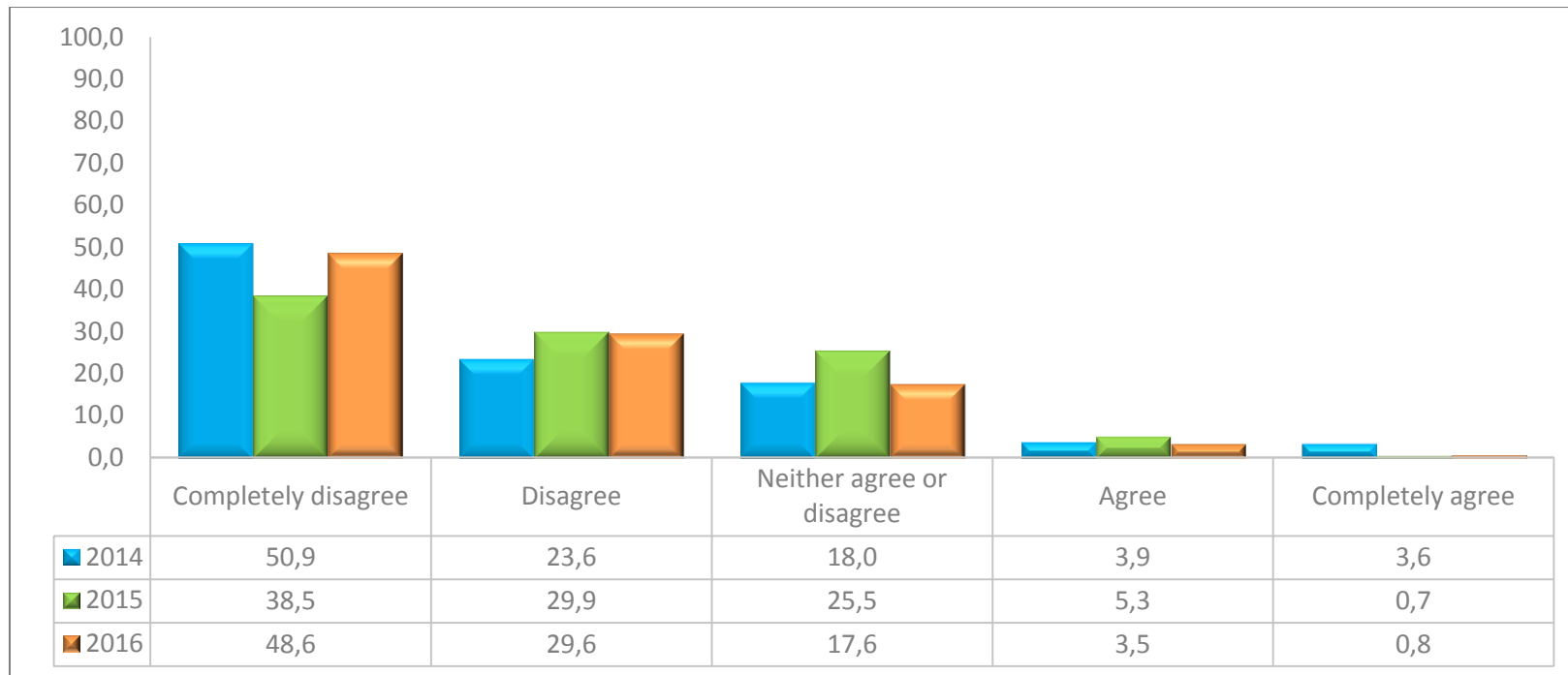


Chart 60

For young adults, it is better to start their own business than to work for others (%)

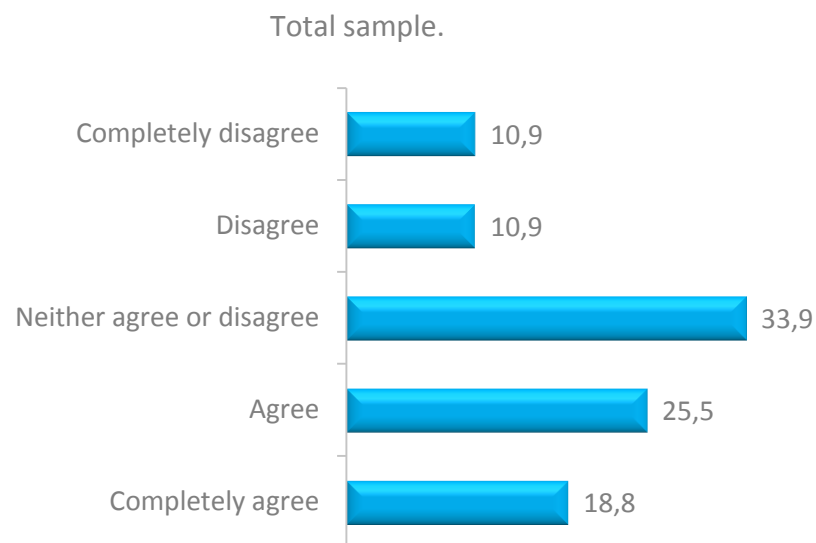


Chart 61

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'For young adults, it is better to start their own business than to work for others'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	25.1%	18.2%	18.2%	24.1%	22.8%	21.7%	21.8%	27.3%	21.5%	20.1%	19.1%
Neutral	29.6%	38.5%	34.1%	39.0%	29.7%	32.6%	35.8%	34.4%	40.1%	31.0%	29.0%
Agree	45.3%	43.3%	47.6%	36.9%	47.6%	45.7%	42.4%	38.3%	38.4%	48.9%	51.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27

Comparative overview of results - For young adults, it is better to start their own business than to work for others

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

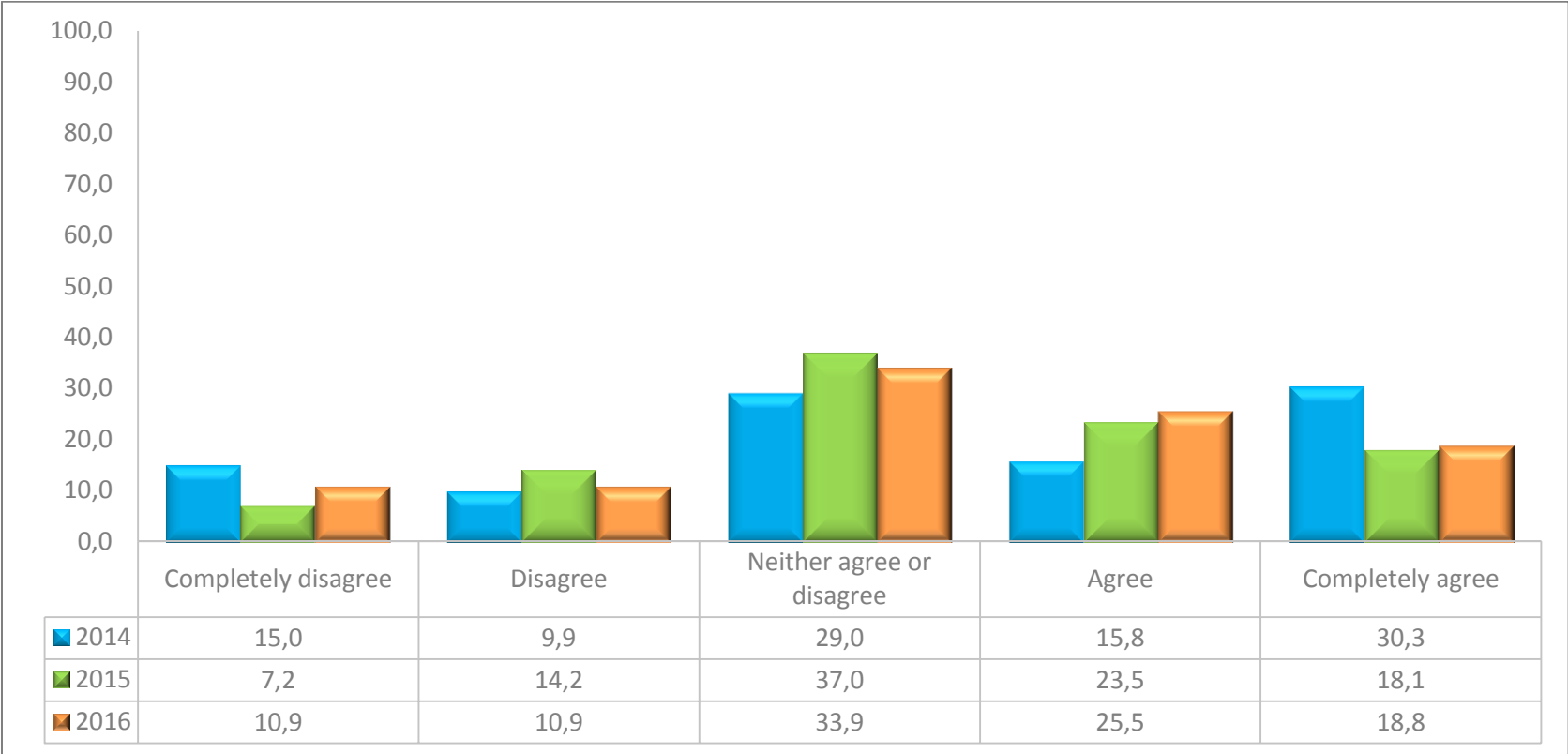


Chart 62

Government employment is the best for young adults (%)

Total sample.

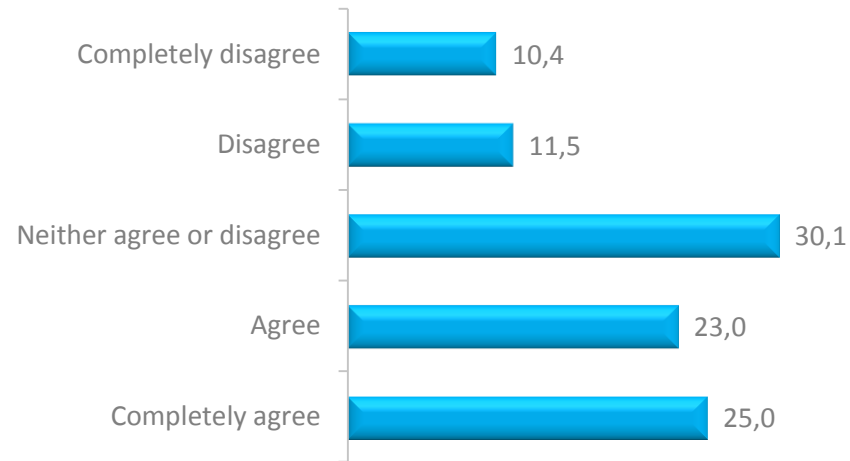


Chart 63

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Government employment is the best for young adults'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	24.2%	19.2%	21.1%	24.1%	20.8%	21.7%	22.2%	28.1%	21.1%	20.7%	18.5%
Neutral	30.3%	29.9%	33.9%	29.4%	27.8%	32.0%	27.2%	29.7%	28.1%	35.6%	25.4%
Agree	45.5%	50.9%	45.0%	46.5%	51.4%	46.2%	50.6%	42.2%	50.9%	43.7%	56.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 28

Comparative overview of results - Government employment is the best for young adults

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

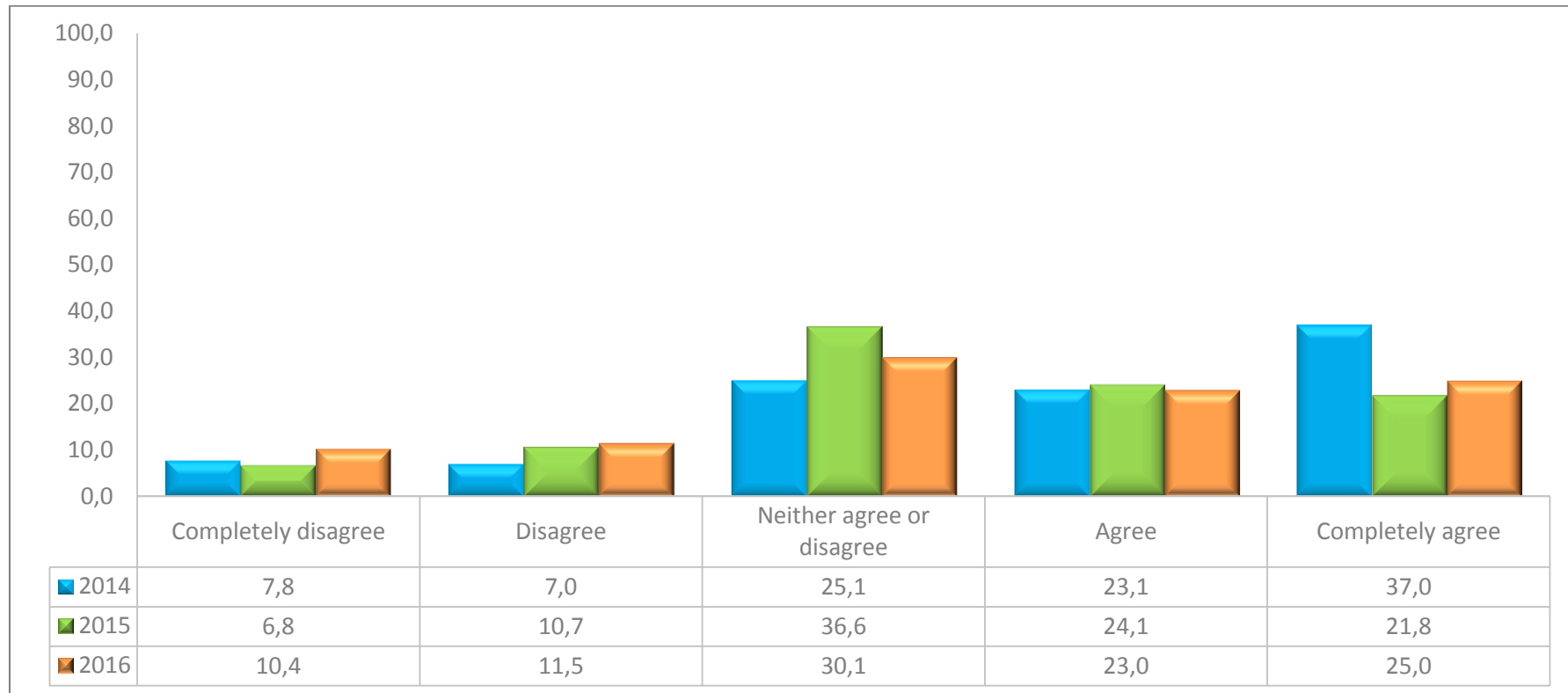


Chart 64

What, in your opinion, is the biggest reason for the great inactivity of unemployed young adults? (%)

Total sample.

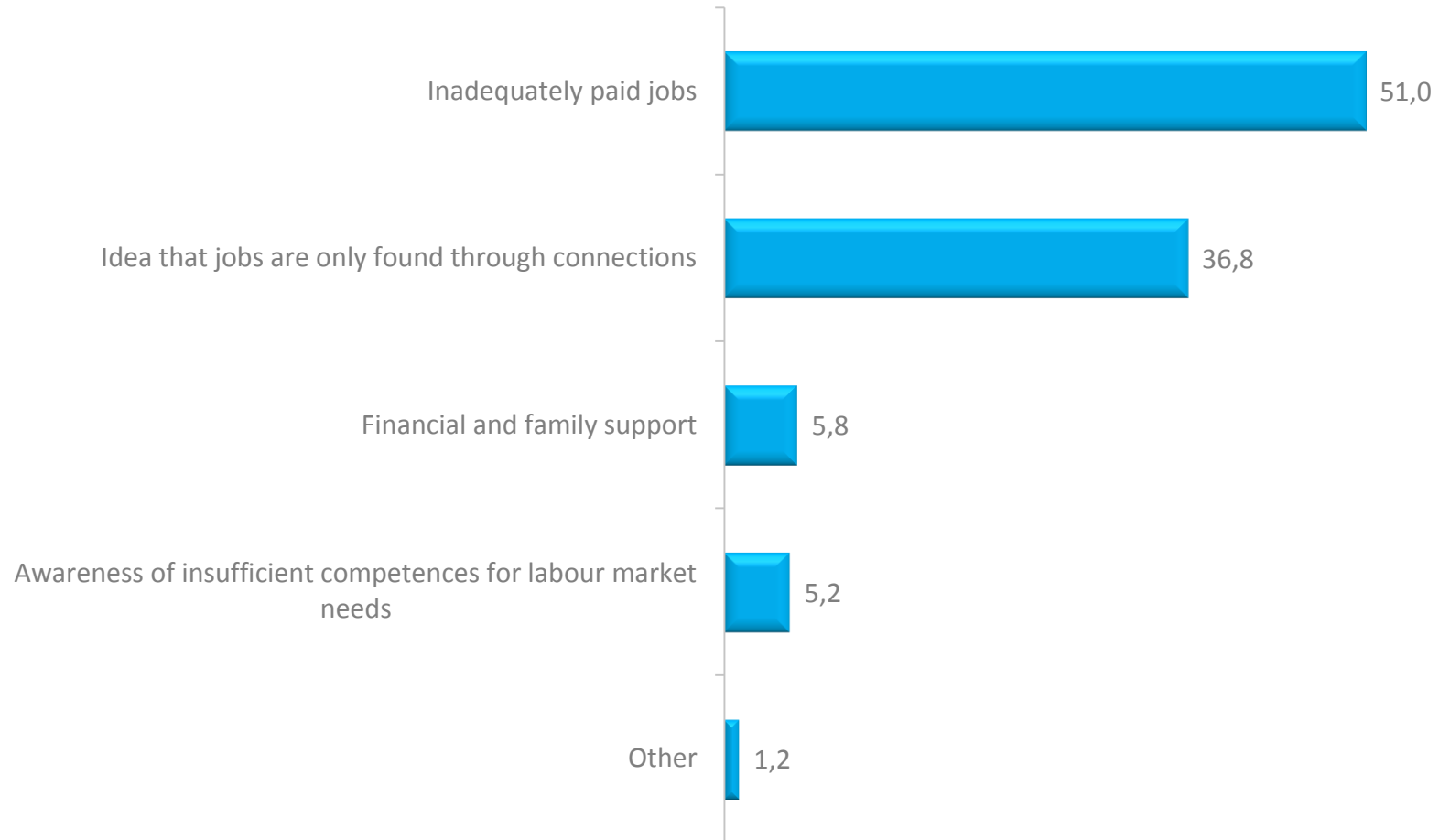


Chart 65

Other: Lack of interest to work; there are no developments; insufficient government support; lack of initial capital; I don't know (3x); lack of jobs; the government does not provide good conditions to start a business;

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘What, in your opinion, is the biggest reason for the great inactivity of unemployed young adults?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Inadequately paid jobs	52.4%	49.5%	40.4%	55.1%	55.5%	52.4%	49.0%	52.0%	63.5%	38.3%	50.8%
Idea that jobs are only found through connections	32.8%	41.2%	42.1%	34.2%	34.7%	33.7%	41.6%	33.1%	25.9%	48.0%	39.2%
Awareness of insufficient competences for labour market needs	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	7.0%	3.7%	6.4%	3.3%	11.0%	2.9%	5.1%	3.1%
Financial and family support	8.4%	3.1%	10.5%	3.2%	4.9%	6.1%	5.3%	2.4%	6.5%	7.4%	6.2%
Other	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	.5%	1.2%	1.4%	.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 29

Comparative overview of results - What, in your opinion, is the biggest reason for the great inactivity of unemployed young adults?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

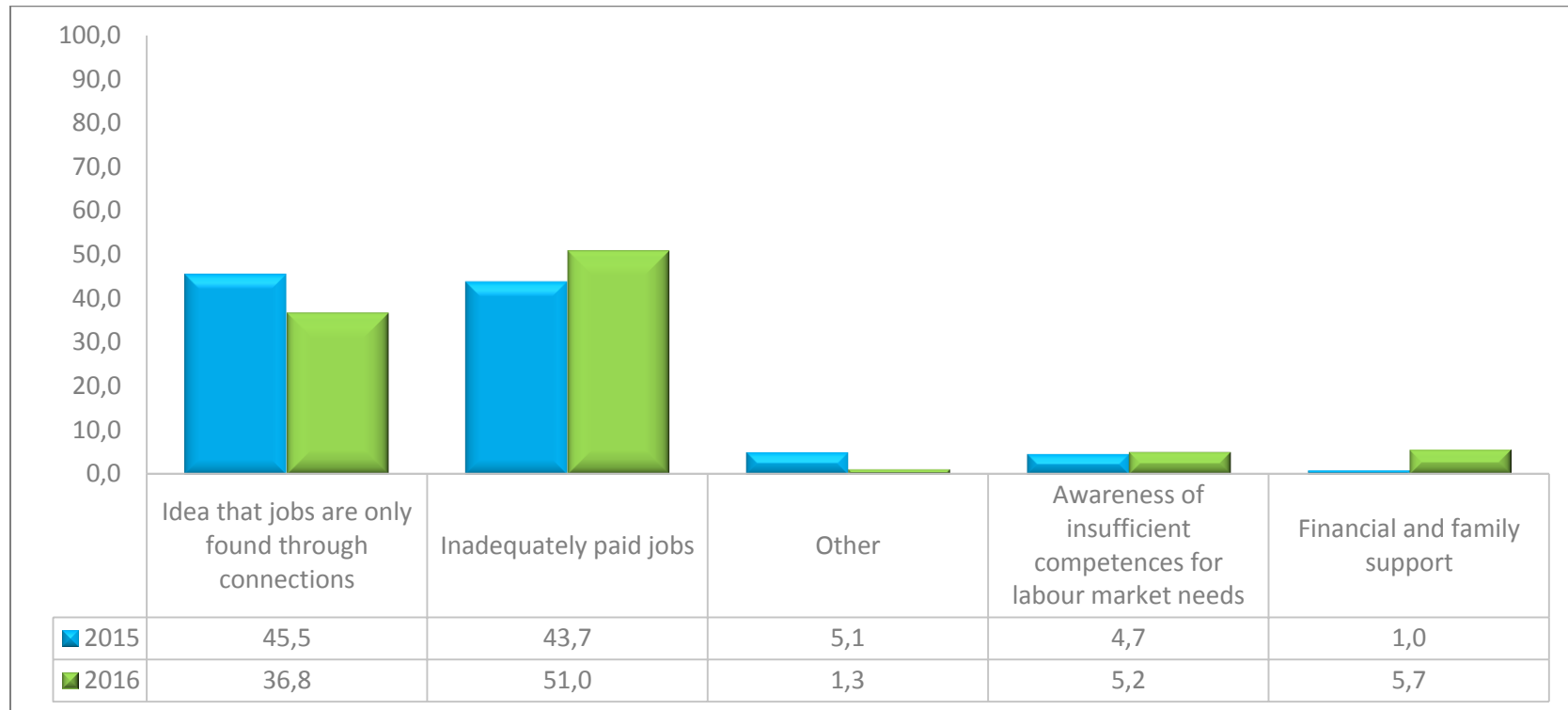


Chart 66

Internships and career guidance and counselling services

One fifth of young adults have so far taken part in internship programmes, and this number only increases with age. Compared with the previous survey cycle from 2015, fewer young adults apply to participate in internship programmes.

Young adults who have participated in at least one internship programme were presented with the next set of questions. Answers revealed that educational institutions were the ones that have organised the largest number of internships (schools and universities), followed by companies, NES and Career Development Centre. Compared to the previous survey cycle there is an increase in internships organised by companies, and a decrease in internships organised by educational institutions.

When it comes to organisations, there is approximately the same number of interns in both sectors. The number of interns in private sector has increased compared to the previous year, and the number of interns in the public sector has decreased.

Almost half of respondents did not have any sort of internship agreement, mostly young adults from urban areas, whereas slightly less than a quarter of participants had internship agreements in all internship programmes, predominantly youth from rural areas, while other participants reported internship agreements for only certain internship programmes. The percentage of young adults who have not signed an internship agreement is less in this survey cycle than in the previous one.

One fourth of respondents received financial compensation for some or all internships. The percentage of respondents with paid internships increases with age and is greater than the number registered in the previous survey cycle.

The main reason for non-participation in internship programmes the respondents mentioned is the lack of information on internships (38.1%). 11.7% of young adults say the reason is that internships are not required for their profession, and 11.5% mention the lack of time. 8.6% say internships are not organised for their profession, and 7.5% say internships are not organised in their place of residence. 7.1% say that it is difficult for them to participate in unpaid internships.

More than 60% of young adults agree with the statement that internships provide skills and knowledge needed to perform one's work, mostly women and respondents from rural areas and regions of Eastern and Southern Serbia. Comparative overview of results when observing "I agree" and "I fully agree" answers show a slight decline in the number of respondents. Approximately 70% of respondents, mostly young adults from rural areas, believe internships should be made mandatory during education. Looking at the previous survey cycle there are no observed typical discrepancies. Slightly less than a half of young adults, mostly girls, young adults up to the age of 19, and young adults from Eastern and Southern Serbia believe internships are valuable in finding employment, and those results reveal no significant differences when compared to the previous survey cycle.

76.5% of young adults did not take part in career guidance and counselling activities; those who did listed activities involving career information on universities and colleges and professional orientation, whereas the smallest number of young adults actually had some experience with job shadowing programmes and real encounters with representatives of certain professions. Schools or universities were in most cases responsible for organising career guidance activities, while one fourth of respondents took part in these activities via the National Employment Service. There is a slight increase in the number of schools and universities organising career guidance and counselling activities when compared to the previous survey cycle.

Have you participated in internship programmes so far? (%)

Total sample.

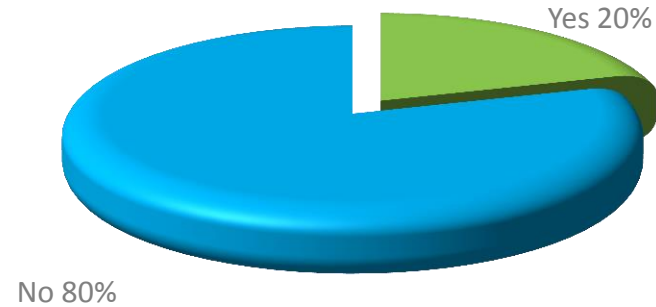


Chart 67

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you participated in internship programmes so far?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	18.3%	22.6%	13.5%	20.9%	24.5%	20.3%	20.6%	19.5%	18.1%	24.9%	17.7%
No	81.7%	77.4%	86.5%	79.1%	75.5%	79.7%	79.4%	80.5%	81.9%	75.1%	82.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30

Comparative overview of results - Have you participated in internship programmes so far?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

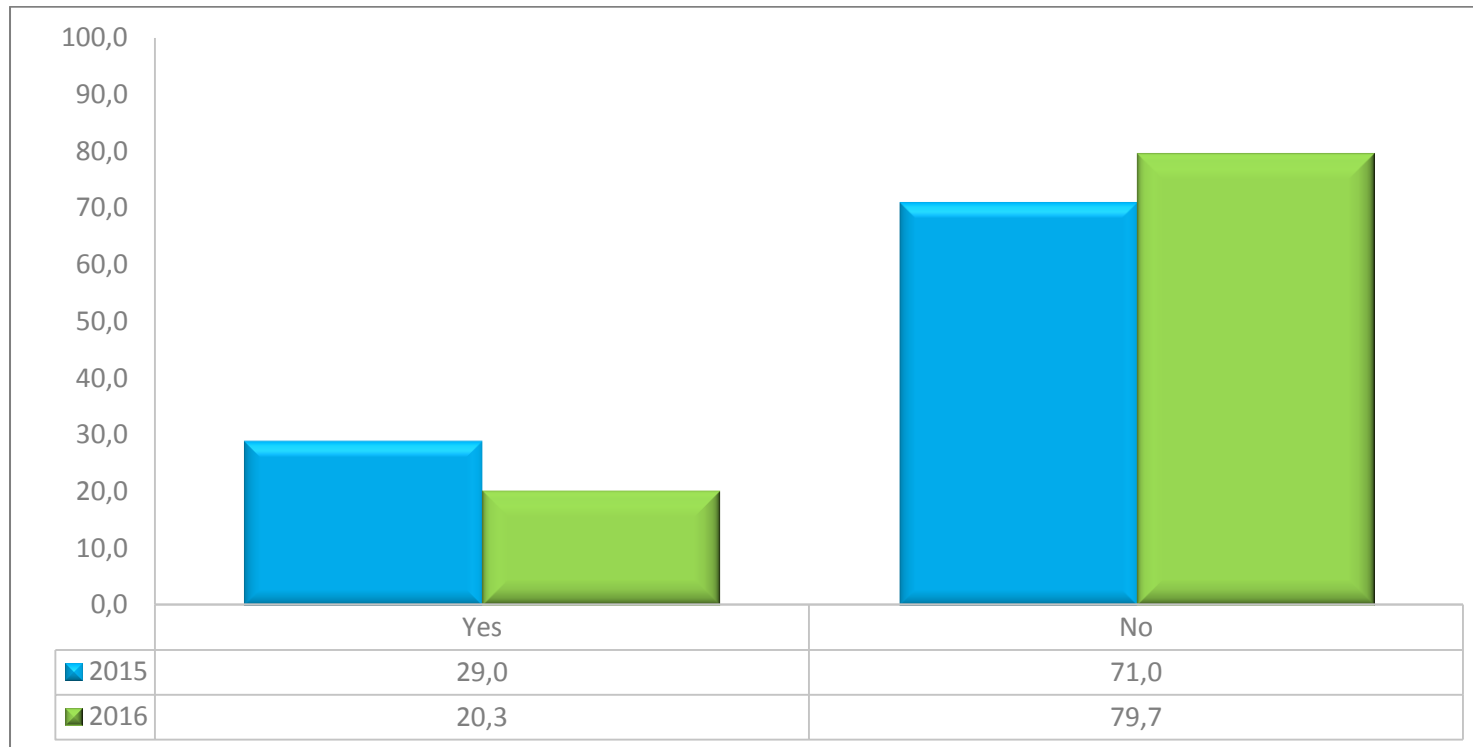


Chart 68

Who has organised internship programmes you've participated in? (%)

Subsample of 20.3% of respondents who have participated in internship programmes. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

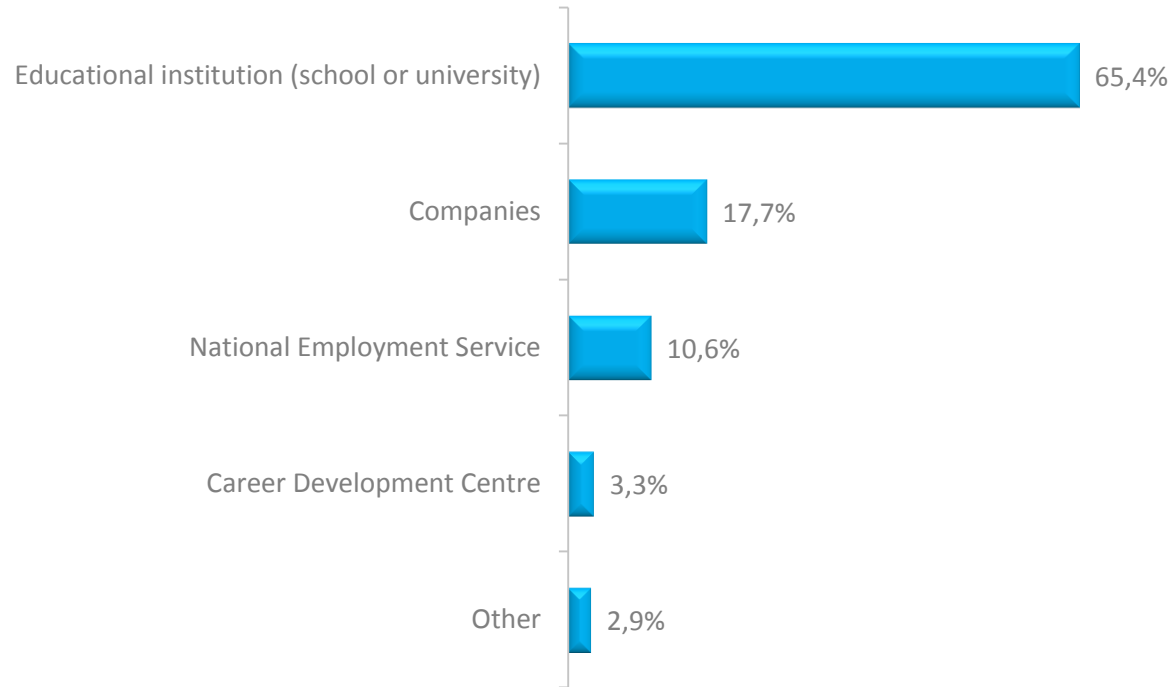


Chart 69

Other: Kindergarten; I looked for it myself (2x); Health Care Centre; I was abroad; associations

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Who has organised internship programmes you've participated in?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Educational institution (school or university)	59.9%	70.2%	91.5%	76.3%	49.0%	63.3%	68.7%	55.5%	69.8%	67.4%	67.6%
Companies	11.9%	9.5%	0.0%	6.5%	17.1%	10.6%	10.7%	9.6%	18.9%	6.4%	9.0%
National Employment Service	1.0%	5.3%	0.0%	2.3%	5.1%	4.7%	1.1%	7.7%	1.8%	3.3%	0.0%
Career Development Centre	24.6%	11.8%	5.7%	13.9%	24.5%	17.8%	17.6%	20.7%	6.3%	22.0%	21.1%
Other	2.6%	3.2%	2.8%	.9%	4.2%	3.6%	1.9%	6.5%	3.2%	.9%	2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 31

Comparative overview of results - Who has organised internship programmes you've participated in?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

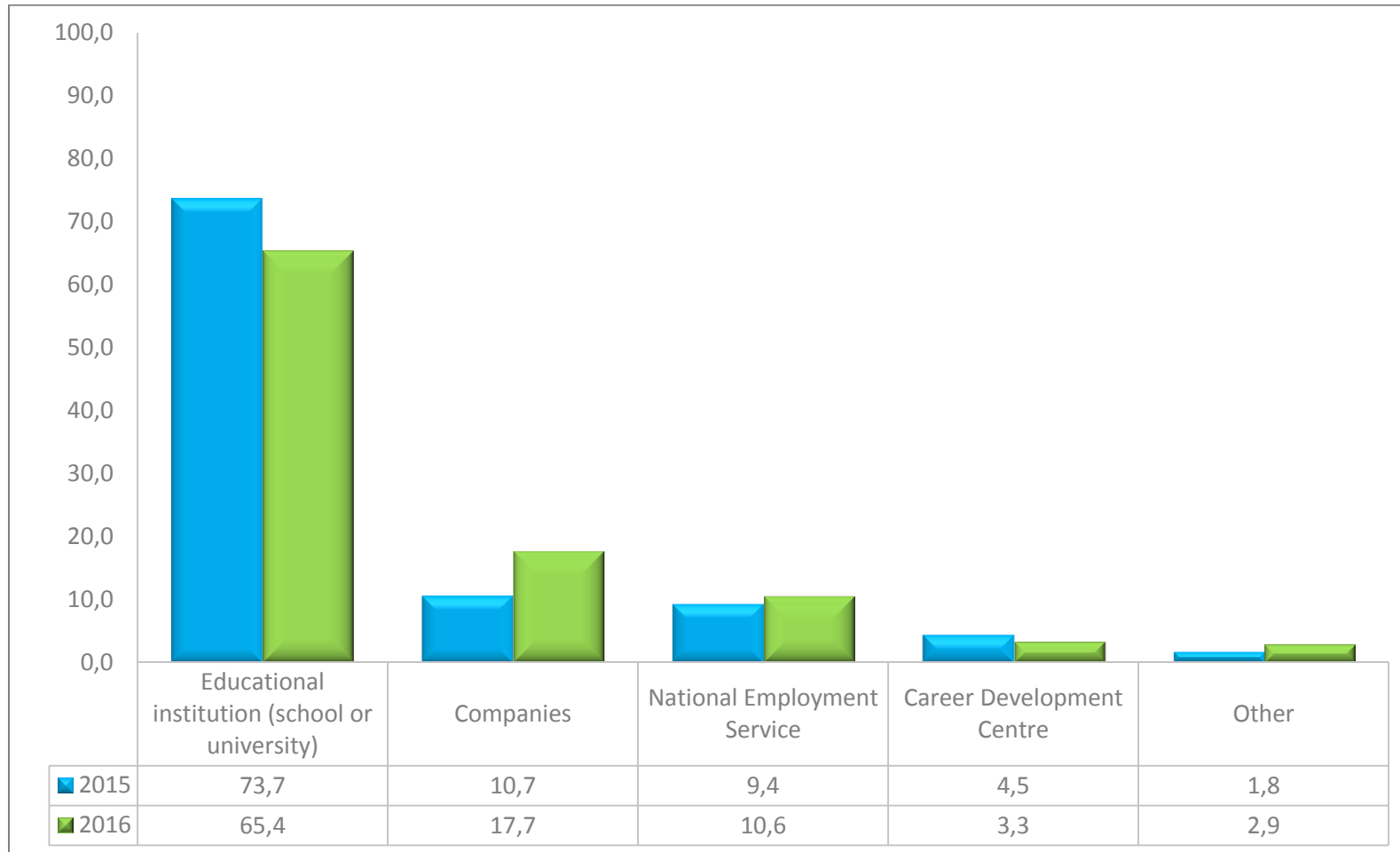


Chart 70

Where have you had a chance to do your internship up to now? (%)

Subsample of respondents who have participated in internship programmes. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

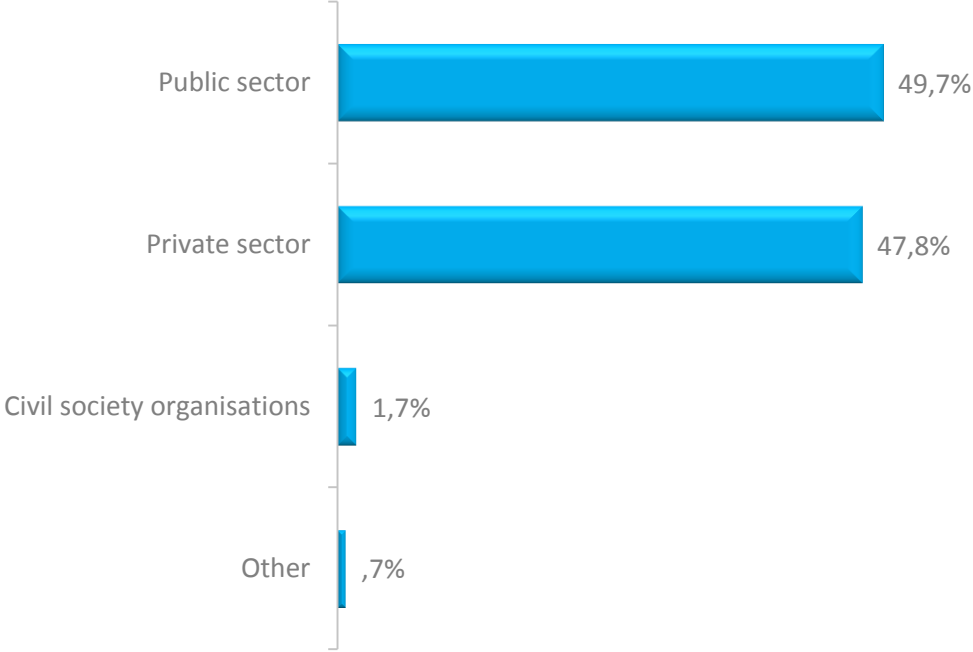


Chart 71

Other: Abroad

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Where have you had a chance to do your internship up to now?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Public sector	53.4%	46.5%	65.5%	53.0%	41.5%	55.4%	41.7%	40.5%	43.4%	54.6%	58.2%
Private sector	43.0%	52.1%	29.9%	46.1%	55.8%	40.4%	58.3%	51.7%	53.2%	45.4%	41.8%
Civil society organisations	3.6%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	1.8%	2.9%	0.0%	4.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	.9%	.9%	1.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 32

Comparative overview of results - 'Where have you had a chance to do your internship up to now?'

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

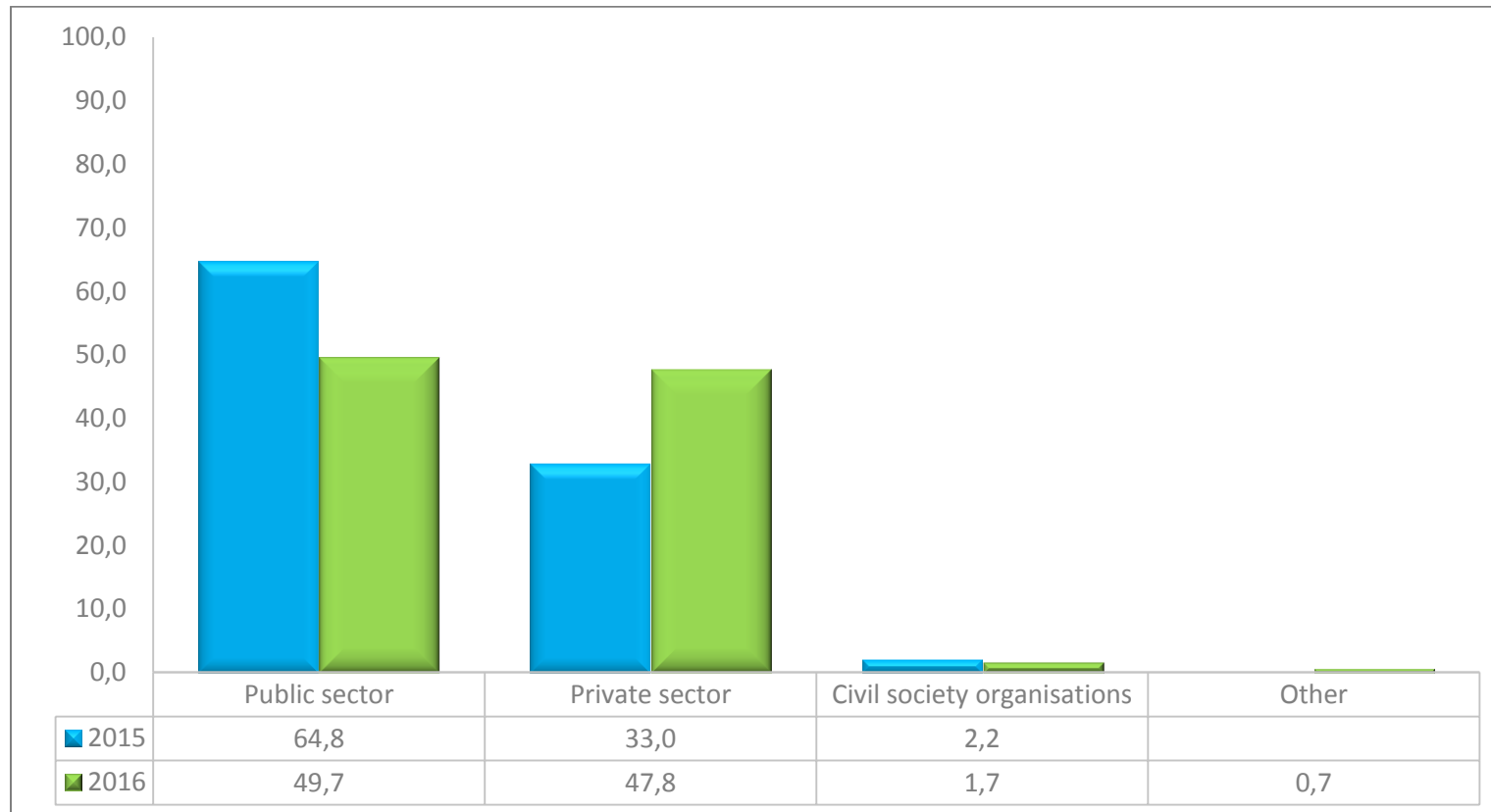


Chart 72

Have you ever signed an internship agreement? (%)

Subsample of respondents who have participated in internship programmes. Overview of 100%.

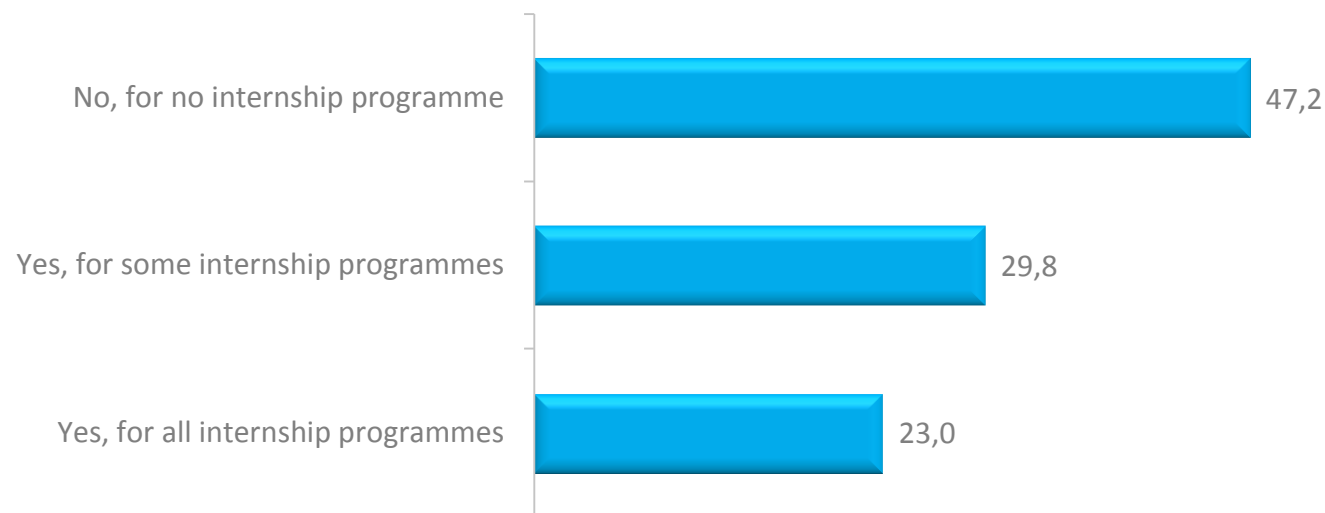


Chart 73

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you ever signed an internship agreement?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No, for no internship programme	52.6%	43.1%	60.9%	64.1%	31.7%	52.1%	40.8%	36.0%	54.8%	58.1%	30.4%
Yes, for some internship programmes	28.1%	30.8%	21.7%	25.6%	36.7%	35.6%	20.4%	48.0%	19.4%	18.6%	43.5%
Yes, for all internship programmes	19.3%	26.2%	17.4%	10.3%	31.7%	12.3%	38.8%	16.0%	25.8%	23.3%	26.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 33

Comparative overview of results - Have you ever signed an internship agreement?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

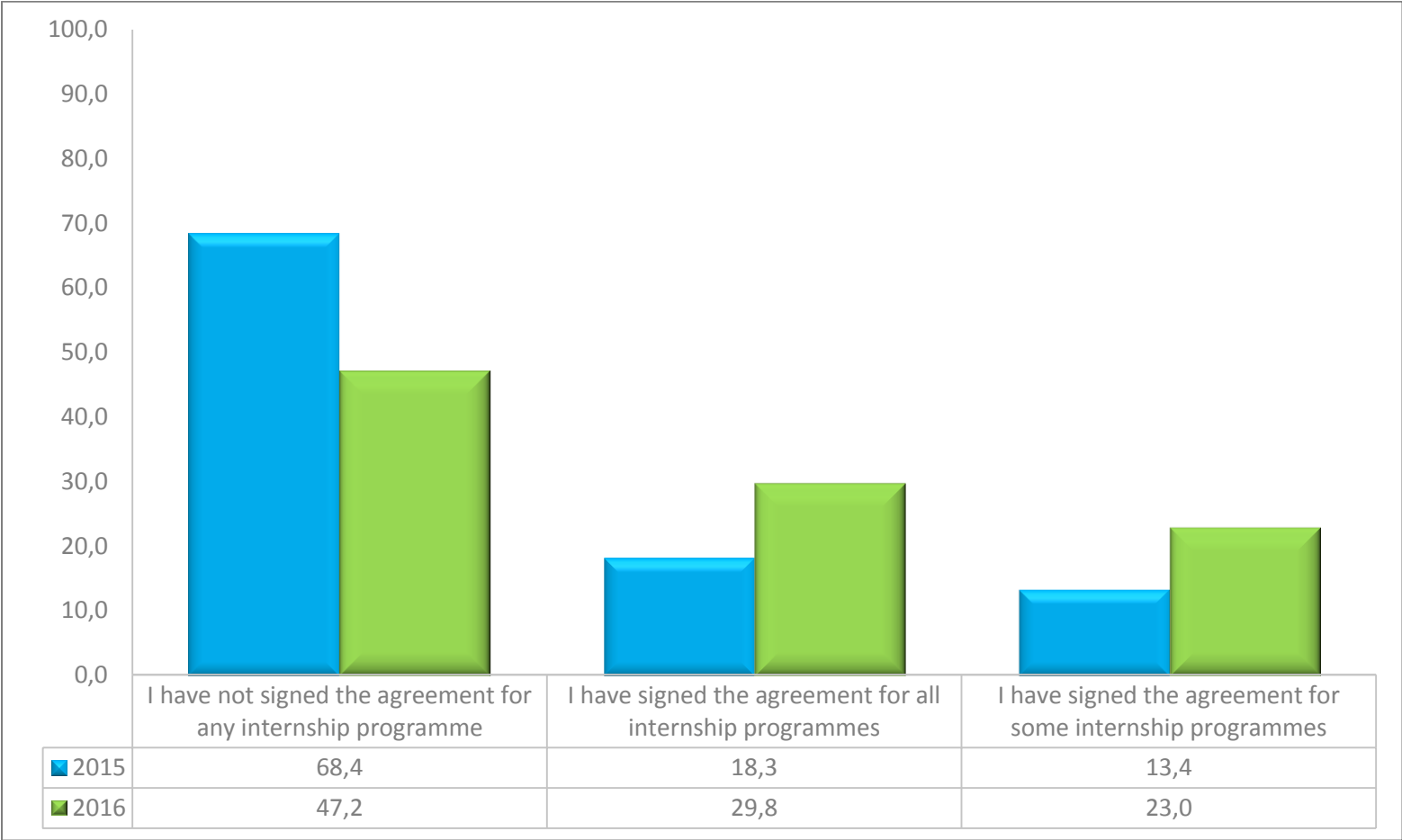


Chart 74

Have you received any financial compensation for your internship? (%)

Subsample of respondents who have participated in internship programmes. Overview of 100%.

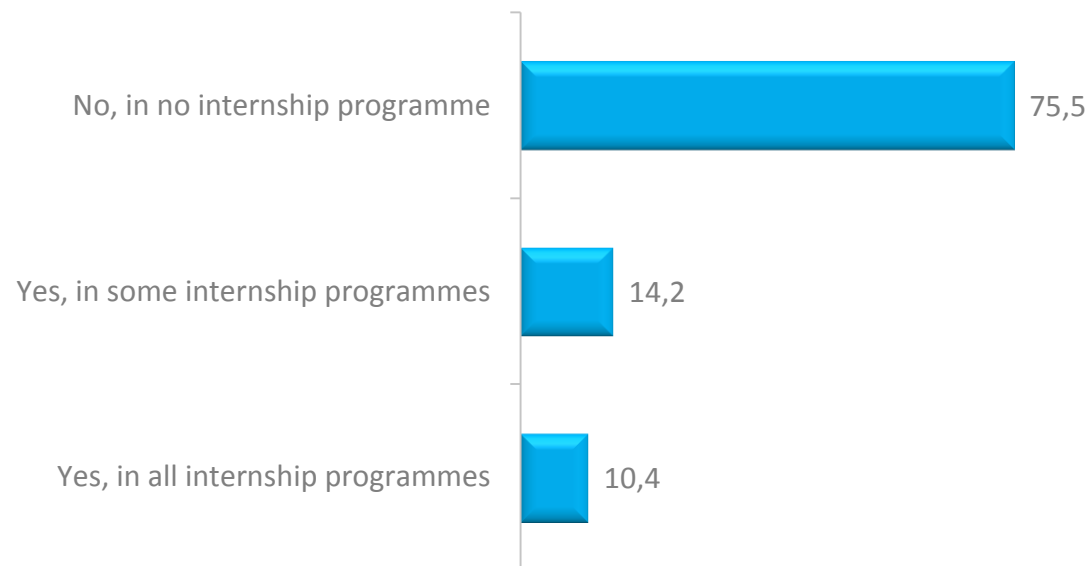


Chart 75

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you received any financial compensation for your internship?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No, in no internship programme	76.8%	75.4%	91.3%	85.0%	61.7%	78.1%	71.4%	60.0%	68.8%	84.1%	82.6%
Yes, in some internship programmes	12.5%	15.4%	4.3%	10.0%	21.7%	16.4%	10.2%	24.0%	18.8%	9.1%	8.7%
Yes, in all internship programmes	10.7%	9.2%	4.3%	5.0%	16.7%	5.5%	18.4%	16.0%	12.5%	6.8%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 34

Comparative overview of results - Have you received any financial compensation for your internship?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

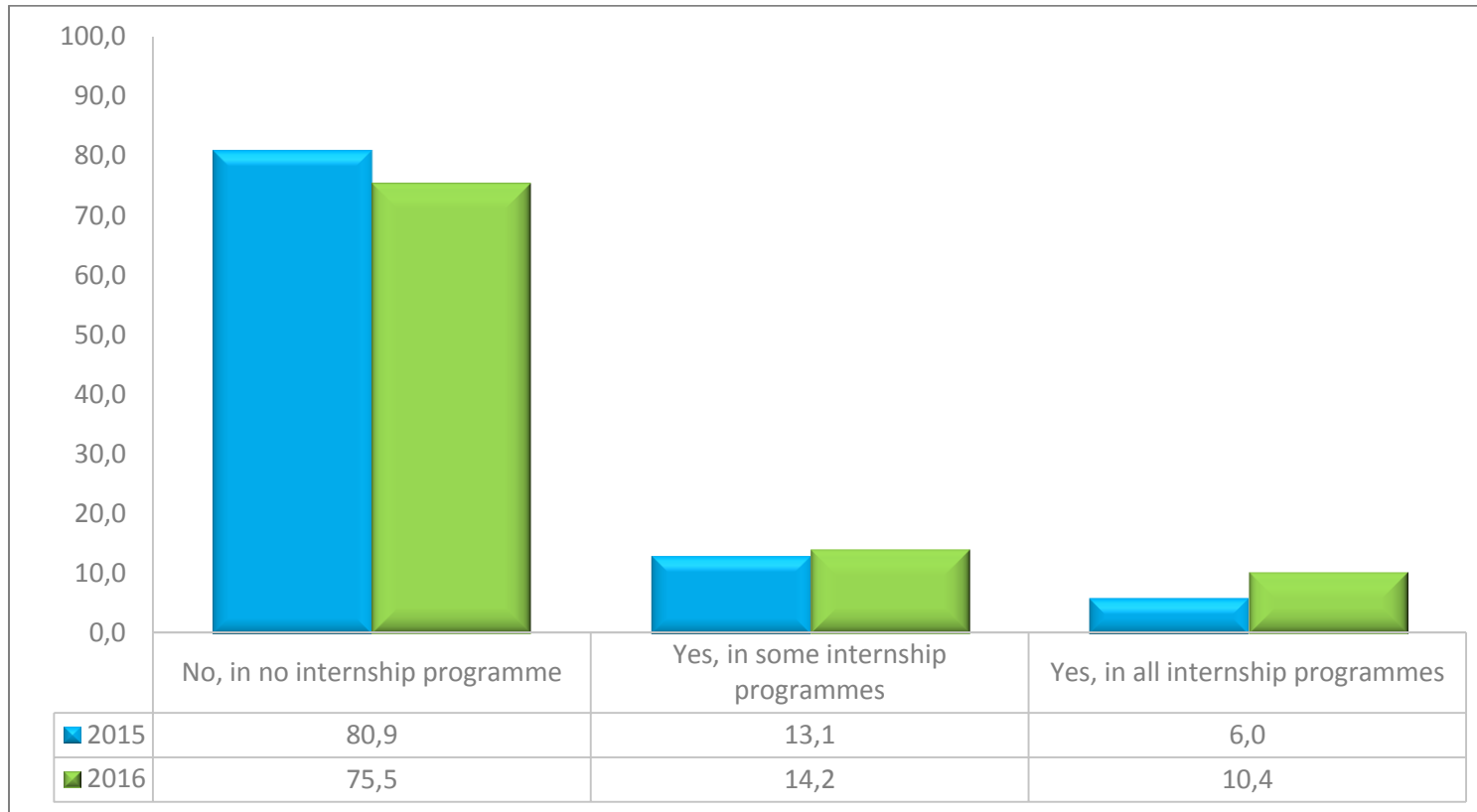


Chart 76

Reasons for non-participation in internship programmes (%)

Subsample of respondents who have not participated in internship programmes. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

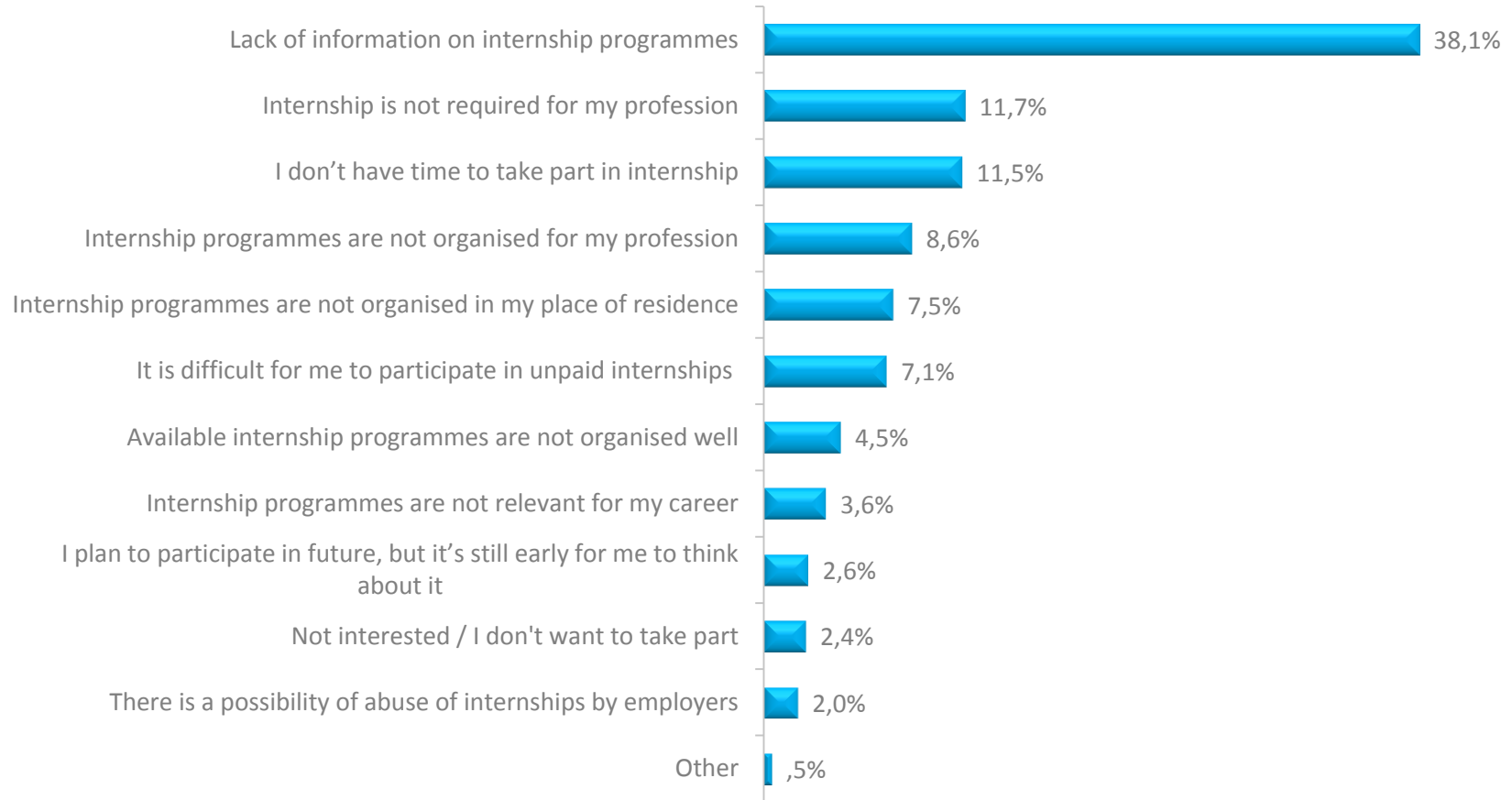


Chart 77

Other: I have not graduated from high school; I'm not a student anymore; I'm old; I found out about internship too late

By giving grades from 1 to 5, like in school, please answer to what extent you agree with the following statements:

Internships provide knowledge and skills needed to perform one’s work (%)

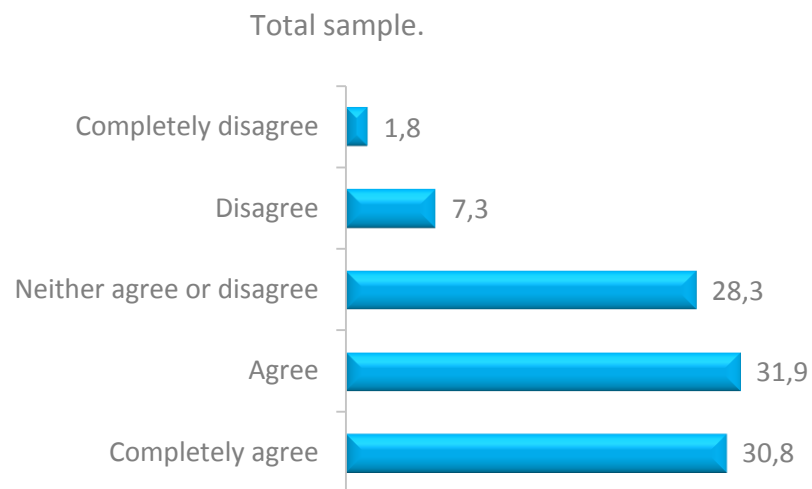


Chart 78

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Internships provide knowledge and skills needed to perform one’s work’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	8.7%	9.2%	8.8%	8.6%	9.8%	7.5%	11.1%	9.4%	11.7%	10.9%	3.1%
Neutral	34.4%	21.9%	20.5%	32.6%	30.6%	32.3%	22.6%	25.8%	34.5%	24.7%	27.7%
Agree	56.9%	68.8%	70.8%	58.8%	59.6%	60.2%	66.3%	64.8%	53.8%	64.4%	69.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 35

Comparative overview of results - Internships provide knowledge and skills needed to perform one's work

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

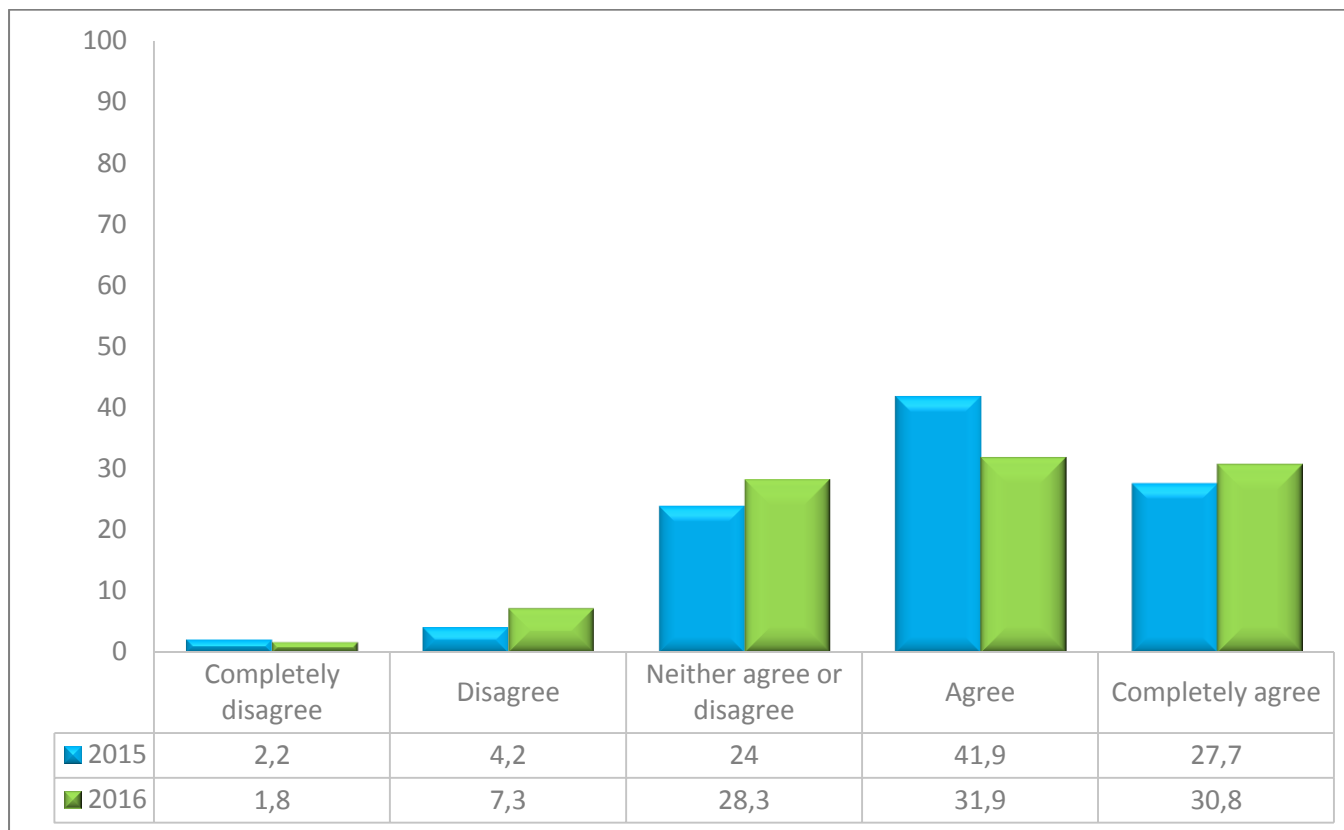


Chart 79

Internships should be mandatory during education (%)

Total sample.

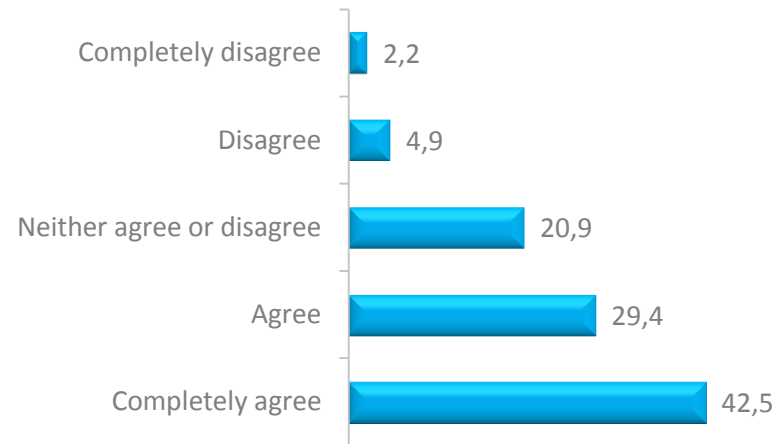


Chart 80

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Internships should be mandatory during education'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	7.4%	6.8%	7.6%	8.0%	6.5%	6.4%	8.3%	10.2%	5.8%	10.3%	2.3%
Neutral	24.5%	17.1%	18.7%	21.3%	22.0%	24.8%	14.9%	21.3%	24.6%	17.8%	19.2%
Agree	68.1%	76.0%	73.7%	70.7%	71.4%	68.8%	76.9%	68.5%	69.6%	71.8%	78.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 36

Comparative overview of results - Internships should be mandatory during education

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

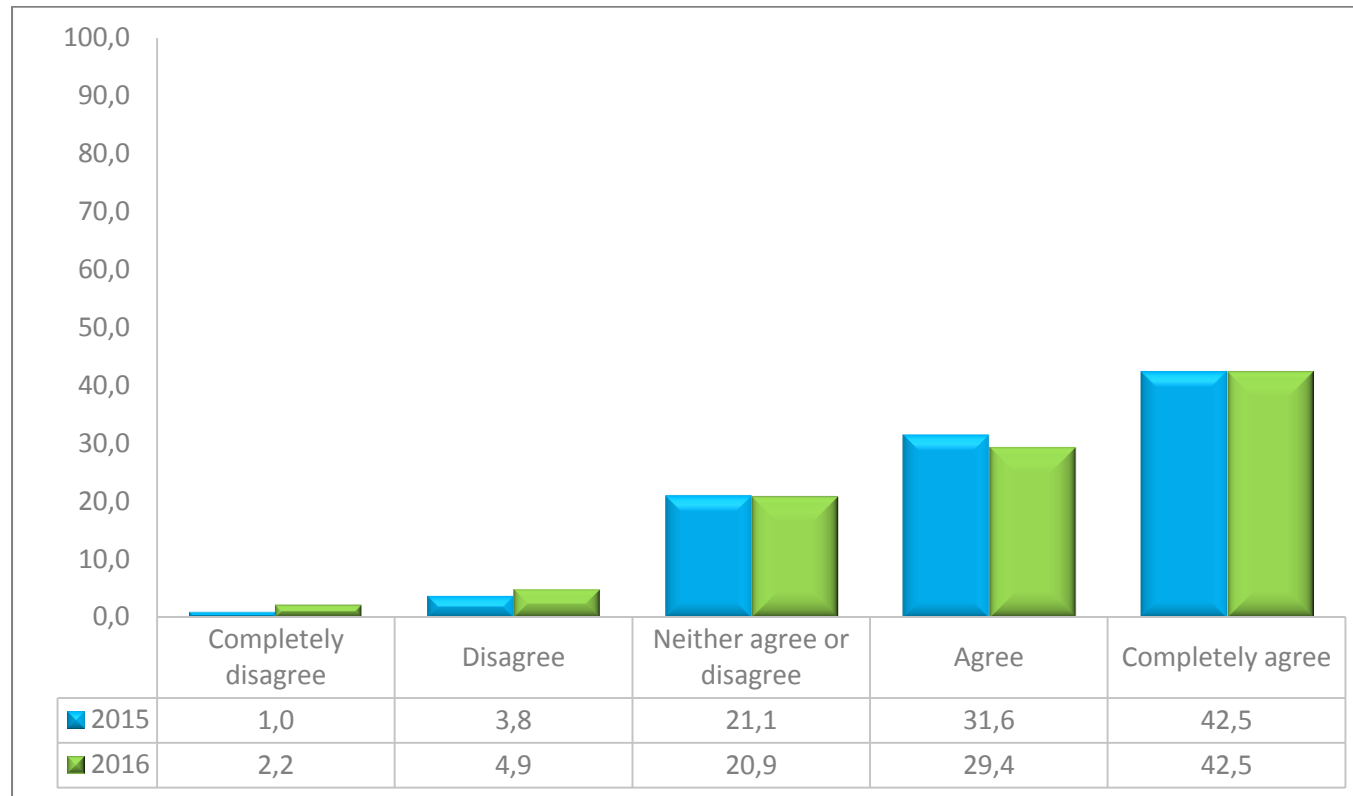


Chart 81

Internships were useful/would be useful for finding employment (%)

Total sample.

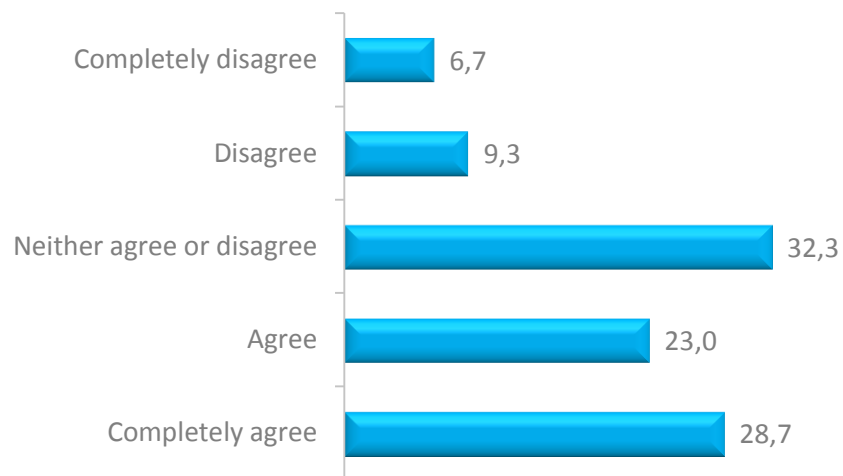


Chart 82

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Internships were useful/would be useful for finding employment'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	13.8%	18.2%	9.9%	16.6%	19.6%	13.1%	20.5%	14.2%	13.5%	22.9%	12.3%
Neutral	40.2%	23.7%	29.2%	34.8%	32.7%	36.6%	25.8%	31.5%	35.7%	34.3%	25.4%
Agree	46.0%	58.1%	60.8%	48.7%	47.8%	50.3%	53.7%	54.3%	50.9%	42.9%	62.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 37

Comparative overview of results - Internships were useful/would be useful for finding employment

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

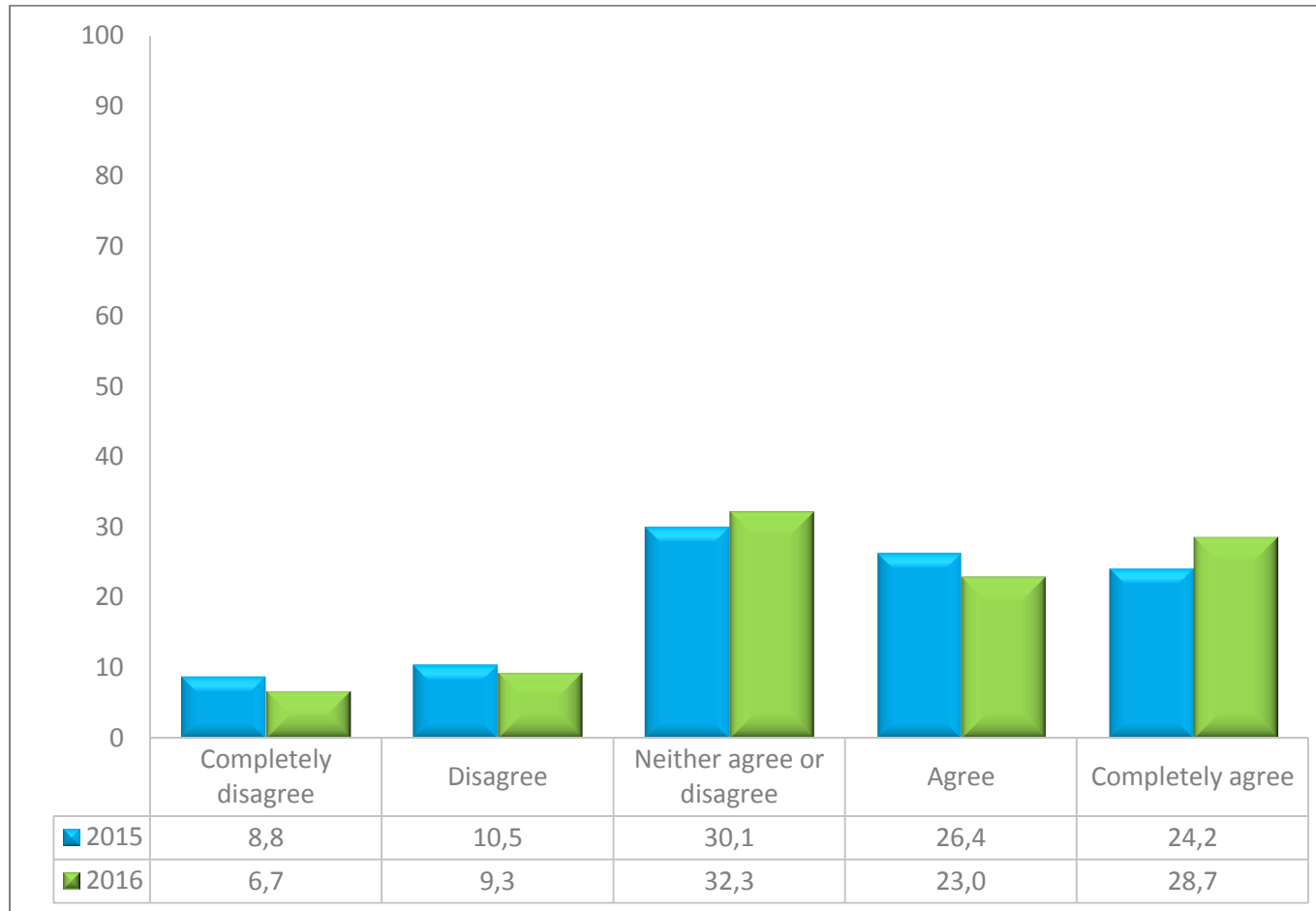


Chart 83

In which of the listed career guidance and counselling activities you have participated so far? (%)

Total sample. Multiple answers possible. Overview on 100%.

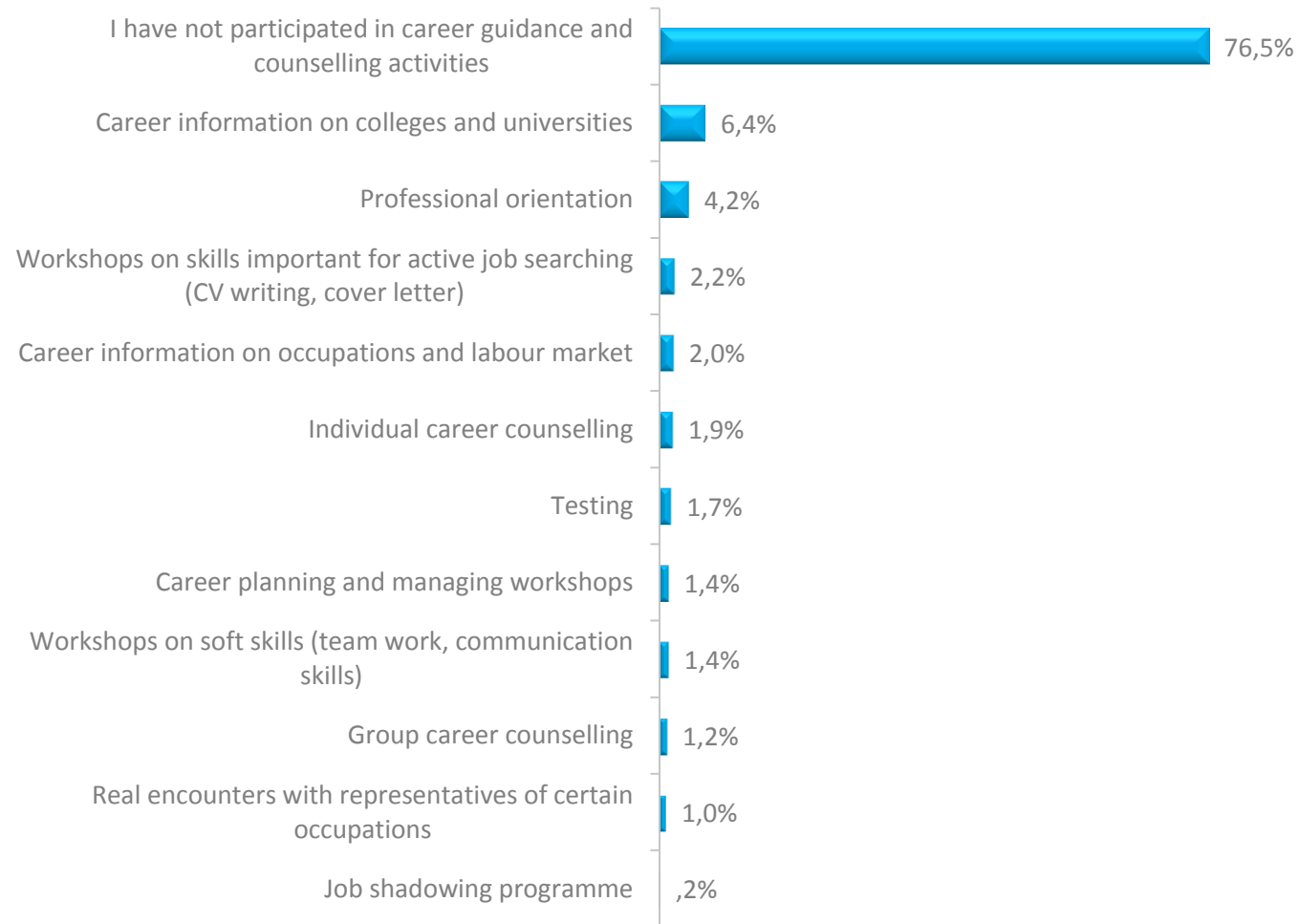


Chart 84

Who has organised career guidance and counselling activities and services you've used? (%)

Subsample of respondents who took part in some of the career guidance and counselling activities. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

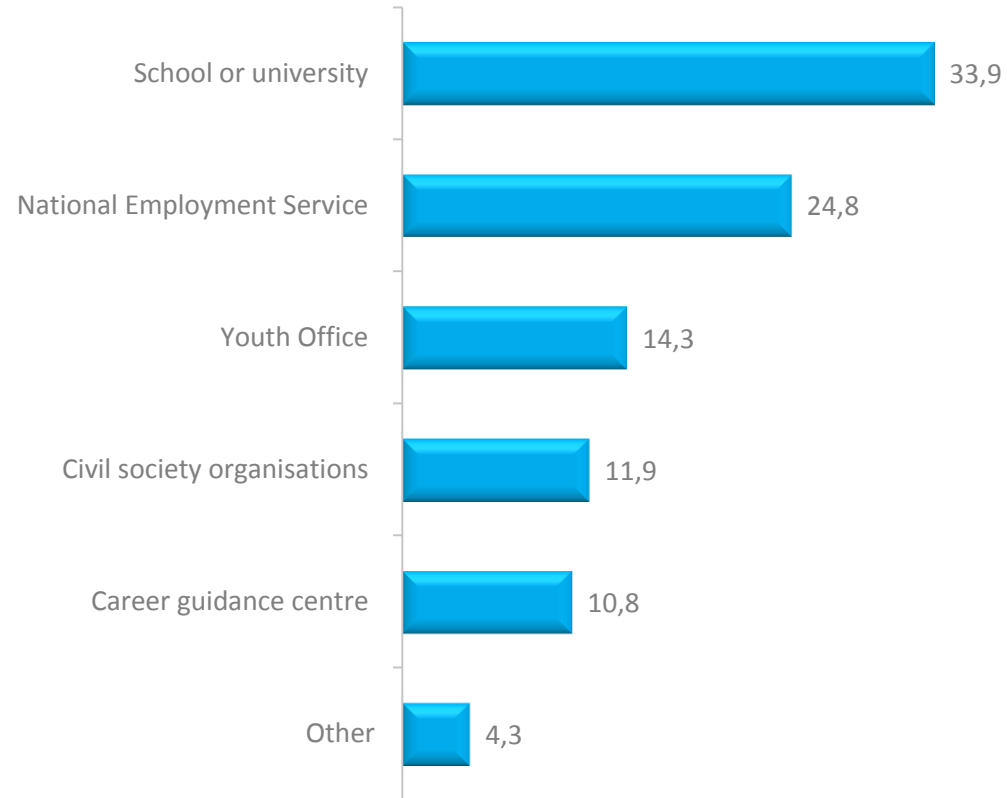


Chart 85

Other: The company I work with (mentioned several times); by myself (mentioned several times).

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Who has organised career guidance and counselling activities and services you’ve used?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
School or university	29.2%	36.8%	45.8%	43.1%	18.8%	28.5%	42.3%	35.90%	39.10%	33.30%	30.80%
Career guidance centre	18.6%	19.3%	20.1%	18.5%	18.7%	23.1%	12.7%	16.10%	14.00%	10.50%	9.90%
National Employment Service	18.5%	13.4%	4.1%	11.7%	25.7%	17.0%	12.7%	24.10%	15.20%	25.30%	23.80%
Youth Office	18.4%	15.7%	17.0%	16.9%	16.5%	15.2%	19.2%	9.20%	19.10%	18.60%	18.60%
Civil society organisations	9.6%	11.4%	8.20	8.2%	14.3%	10.6%	10.9%	13.30%	11.40%	8.80%	10.20%
Other	5.8%	3.5%	5.0%	1.8%	6.2%	5.7%	2.3%	1.40%	1.20%	3.50%	6.70%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 38

Comparative overview of results - Who has organised career guidance and counselling activities and services you've used?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

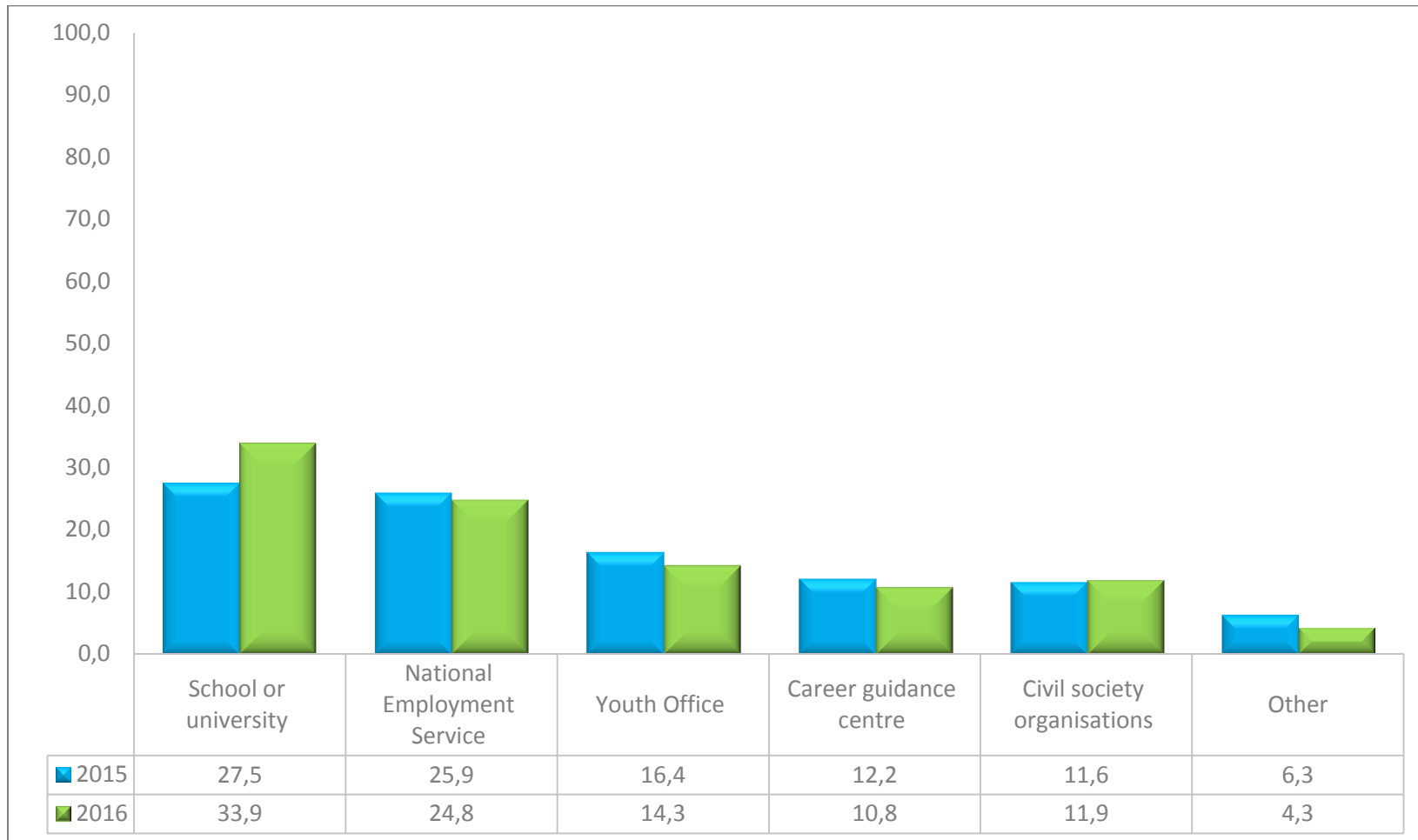


Chart 86

Youth health and well-being

When it comes to all the answers related to the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and narcotics, it should be borne in mind that young adults are provided with a choice of socially desirable answers to these questions. This is particularly pertinent for the youngest group of respondents if anyone else was present during their interviewing in the household.

32% of young adults are regular smokers. 10% of young adults smoke occasionally, while 58% of interviewed respondents claim that they do not consume cigarettes. Smokers are predominantly men and those older than 25, as well as respondents from the region of Vojvodina. Three survey cycles revealed a slight increase in the regular smoking trend among young adults. Among respondents who do not smoke 10% claim they've smoked before, and with the increase in age this figure increases. 90% reported to have never consumed cigarettes.

Among smokers, the largest number (22.7%) consumes 11-20 cigarettes per day; 14.5% consume up to 10 cigarettes, while 4% consume between 21 and 30 cigarettes per day. Young smokers on average consume 16 cigarettes per day.

58% of respondents confirmed they have consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. The percentage of respondents who consumed alcohol is significantly higher in men than in women, and in respondents from the region of Vojvodina. Comparison of results from three survey cycles revealed a slight increase in the number of young adults who consumed alcohol in the past month.

Alcohol is usually consumed only in rare occasions, according to 58.5% of young adults, mostly female and those younger than 19. One third of young adults, mostly men and respondents between the age of 20 and 24, those from rural areas and the region of Vojvodina say that when they do drink, they do it on weekends or when out with friends. 7% of young adults, mostly male respondents, those over the age of 25 and respondents from urban areas, say they consume alcohol several times a week. Young people on average first experience alcohol at the age of 16.

5% of young adults consume tranquilisers, mostly those over the age of 25 and young adults from urban areas. They do so primarily in rare occasions when stressed out.

61% of respondents believe obesity is one of the issues young people face today in Serbia. Female respondents largely notice this issue, and there is no change in responses over three survey cycles. According to 37% of respondents, increasing the number of physical education classes in educational institutions could reduce obesity among young adults. One fourth believes that it could be done by introducing healthy meals in schools; 18% believe nutritionist advice in schools could help, while 17% cite media campaigns as a way of reducing obesity among youth.

7% of respondents have in the past year consumed marihuana, mostly male respondents, respondents over the age of 25 and from the regions of Vojvodina and Eastern and Southern Serbia. There is also a slight increase in the number of respondents who have consumed marihuana over three survey cycles.

11% of respondents, more men than women, respondents over the age of 20, and respondents from urban areas and regions of Eastern and Southern Serbia have tried psychoactive substances. Over three survey cycles there is a noticeable increase in the number of young adults who have tried psychoactive substances. The most frequently mentioned substance is marihuana. Ecstasy, LSD, sedatives, cocaine and speed are mentioned less often. According to the opinion of 60% of young adults, psychoactive substances are easily procured in parties, in clubs, close to their place of residence or school/university. More males than females agree with this belief, and by comparing results with the previous survey cycle from 2015, there is a slight decline in the number of young adults who believe psychoactive substances are easily procured.

55% of young adults, mostly residents of Western Serbia, believe experimenting with psychoactive substances is due to peer influence, while 42% of respondents list curiosity as reason, and this answer is more prevalent in the region of Vojvodina and Eastern Serbia. A smaller number of respondents, compared to the 2015 survey, mentioned peer influence as reason for experimenting with psychoactive substances, while curiosity as a reason is also more quoted.

1% of respondents in the past year had a medical intervention because of a traffic accident. This number is similar as in the first two survey cycles.

42% of young adults do not practice sports, mostly girls and respondents from rural areas. With the increase in age, the number of young adults not practicing sports increases. Active participants in sports do that independently and occasionally for recreation.

The largest number of respondents on a weekly basis allocates less than 30 and over 120 minutes for sporting activities.

According to 81% of participants, young adults in Serbia do not practice sports sufficiently. This view is more held by female respondents and residents of urban areas and the region of Belgrade and Western Serbia. With the increase in age, the number of young adults who believe their peers are not sufficiently practicing sports increases. This percentage is slightly greater if we look at the results from three survey cycles.

78% of young adults see a doctor only when having a medical problem, and those who do so are mostly young adults from Western Serbia and Šumadija. One fifth of young adults attend preventative and regular medical check-up, mostly young adults from the regions of Belgrade and Vojvodina.

40% claim that in the past four weeks they have not felt any stress, discomfort or psychological pressure. Slightly more than a third of respondents claim that they felt stress to a lesser extent, while 15.6% of respondents claim they feel moderate stress. Stress to a greater extent (6.4%) and very strong stress (1.6%) are much less represented in provided answers. The feeling of stress increases with age. Reviewing the results of three survey cycles reveals an increase in the number of respondents who feel stressed out.

The majority of respondents have a positive attitude about their health. 30.5% of them believe their health is very good, one half believes their health is good, while 18.5% assess their health as average. Residents of regions of Western and Eastern Serbia feel better, while with the increase in age the number of respondents who see their health as “good” and “very good” declines. Compared to the previous survey cycle, there are no noticeable discrepancies in results.

Do you currently smoke cigarettes? (%)

Total sample.

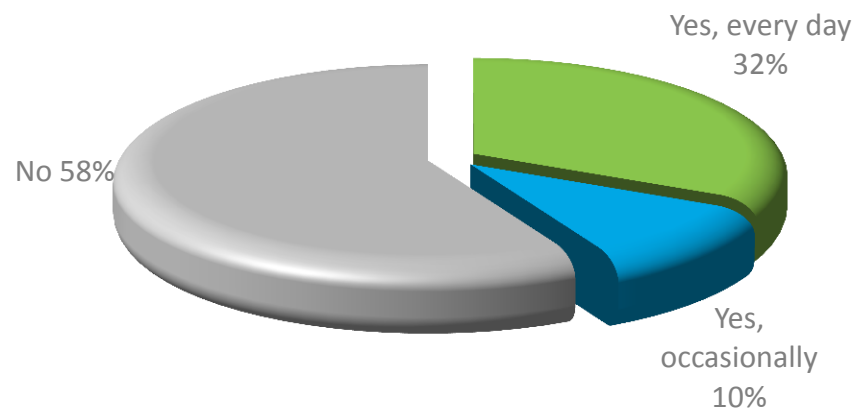


Chart 87

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you currently smoke cigarettes?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes, every day	37.0%	27.1%	21.8%	28.9%	42.2%	33.3%	30.5%	25.8%	40.9%	27.7%	33.1%
Yes, occasionally	11.3%	8.9%	7.6%	14.4%	8.2%	10.3%	9.9%	12.5%	11.1%	4.0%	13.8%
No	51.8%	64.0%	70.6%	56.7%	49.6%	56.4%	59.7%	61.7%	48.0%	68.2%	53.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 39

Comparative overview of results - Do you currently smoke cigarettes?:

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

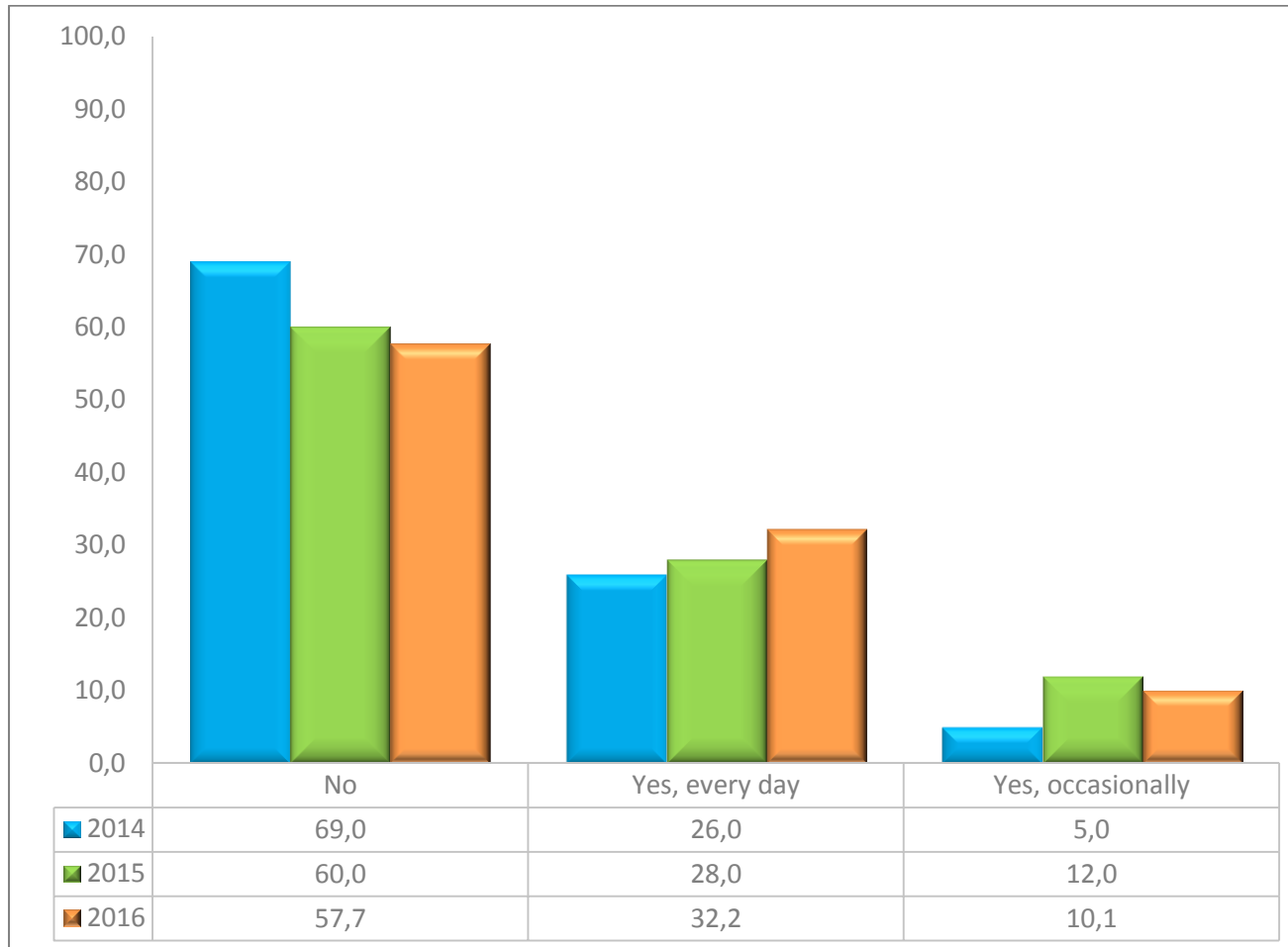


Chart 88

Have you ever smoked cigarettes? (%)

Subsample of respondents who currently do not smoke. Overview of 100%.

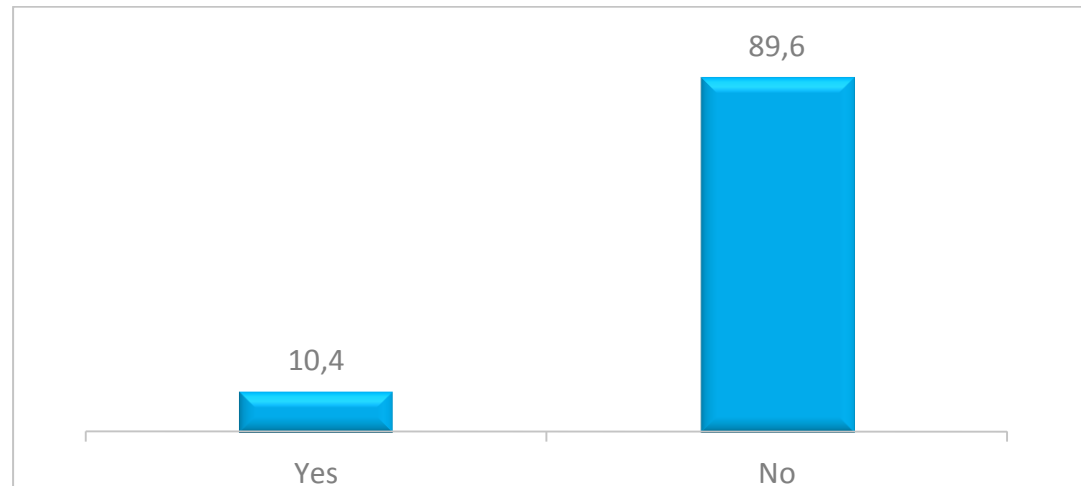


Chart 89

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you ever smoked cigarettes?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	13.7%	7.5%	5.0%	9.4%	16.5%	9.4%	11.7%	6.3%	11.0%	8.5%	17.4%
No	86.3%	92.5%	95.0%	90.6%	83.5%	90.6%	88.3%	93.7%	89.0%	91.5%	82.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 40

Comparative overview of results - Do you currently smoke cigarettes?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

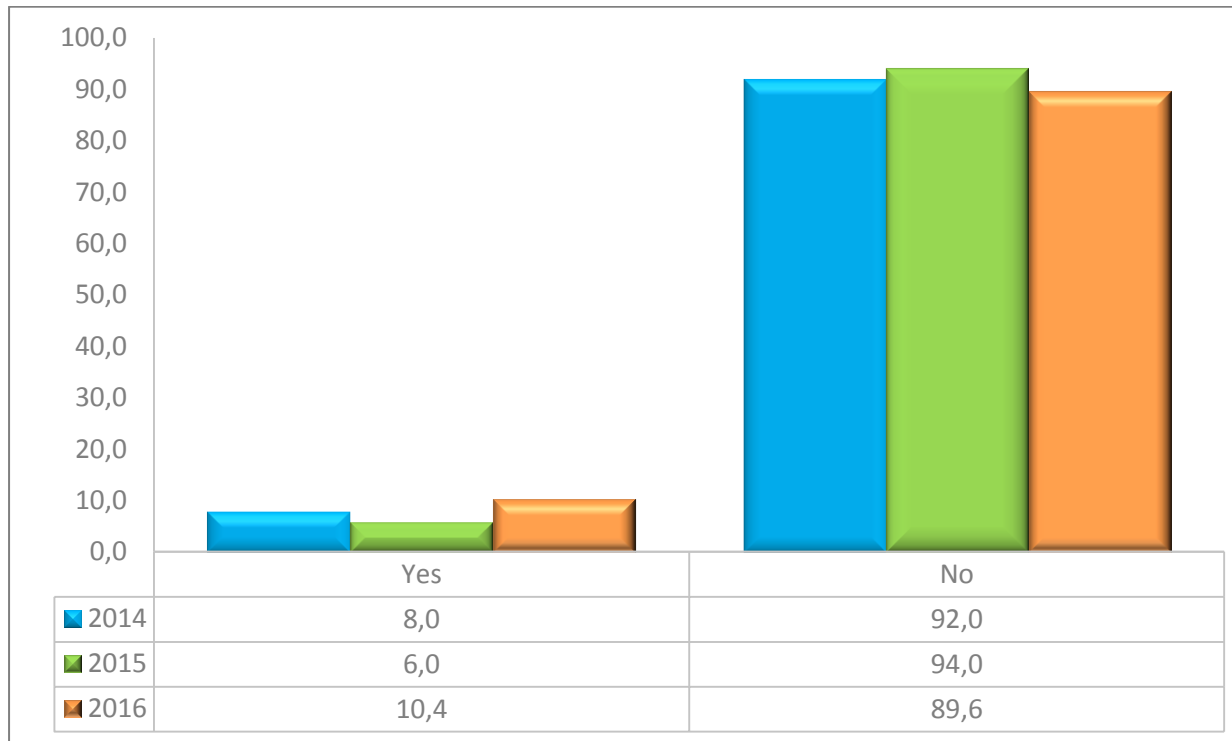


Chart 90

How many cigarettes per day do you smoke? (%)

Subsample of respondents who currently smoke/ every day and occasionally.

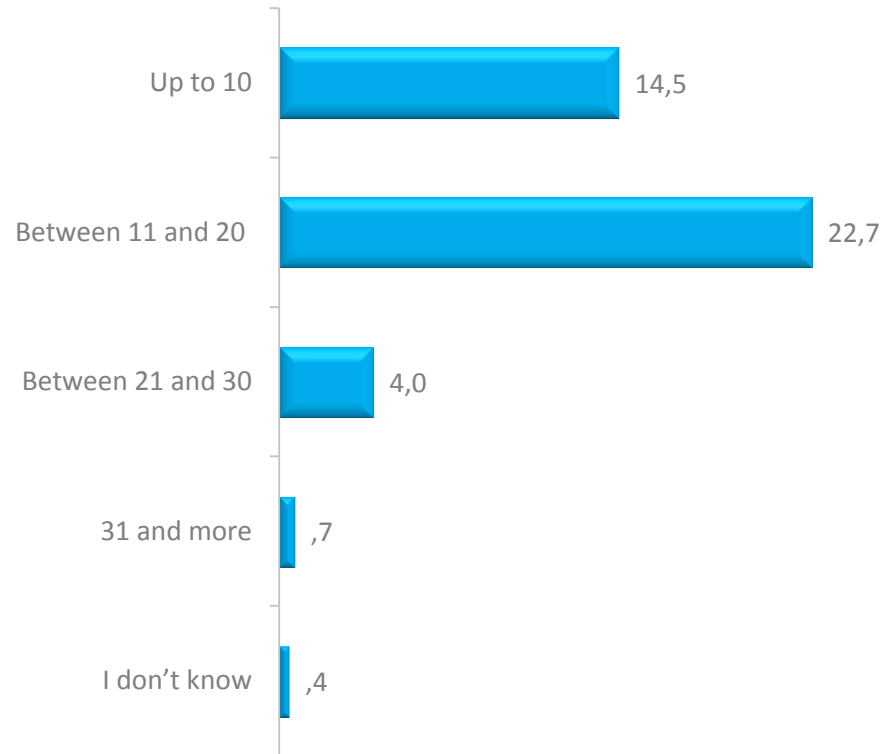


Chart 91

On average, young smokers consume 16 cigarettes per day

Comparative overview of results - How many cigarettes per day do you smoke?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

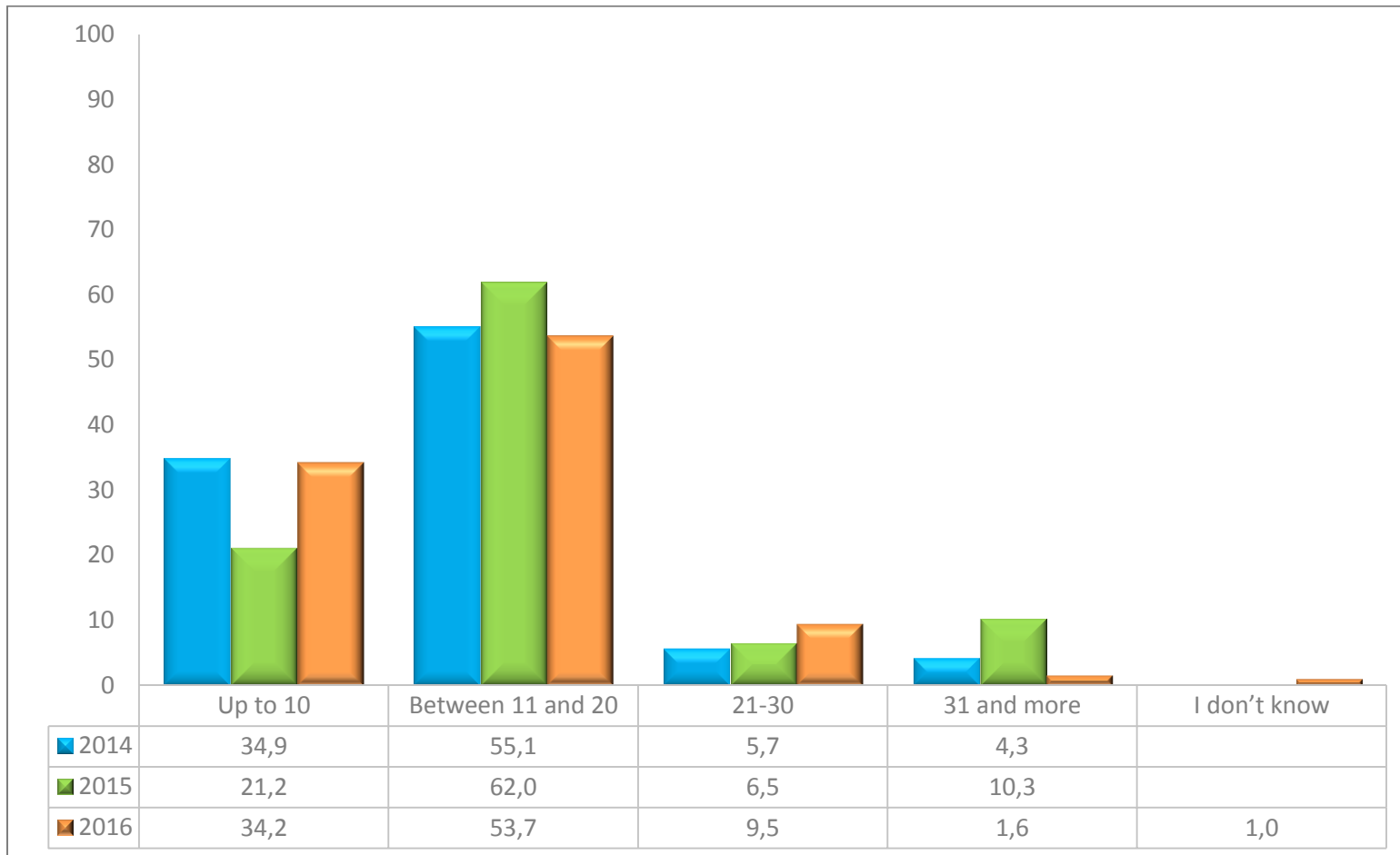


Chart 92

Have you had any alcohol in the past 30 days? (%)

Total sample.



Chart 93

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you had any alcohol in the past 30 days?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	66.2%	48.3%	50.6%	59.9%	60.4%	56.5%	58.8%	58.3%	66.7%	56.3%	46.2%
No	33.8%	51.7%	49.4%	40.1%	39.6%	43.5%	41.2%	41.7%	33.3%	43.7%	53.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 41

Comparative overview of results - Have you had any alcohol in the past 30 days?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

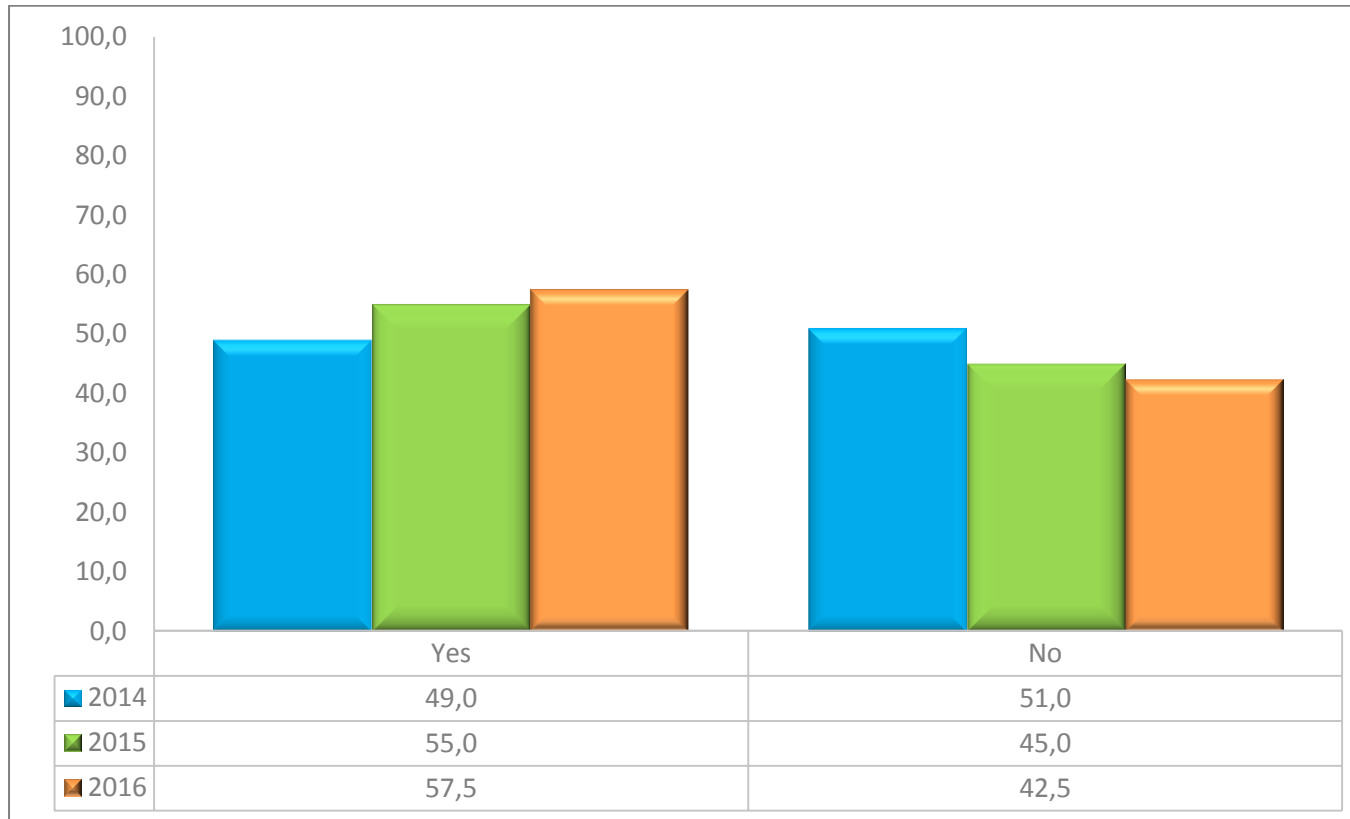


Chart 94

How often do you drink alcohol? (%)

Total sample.

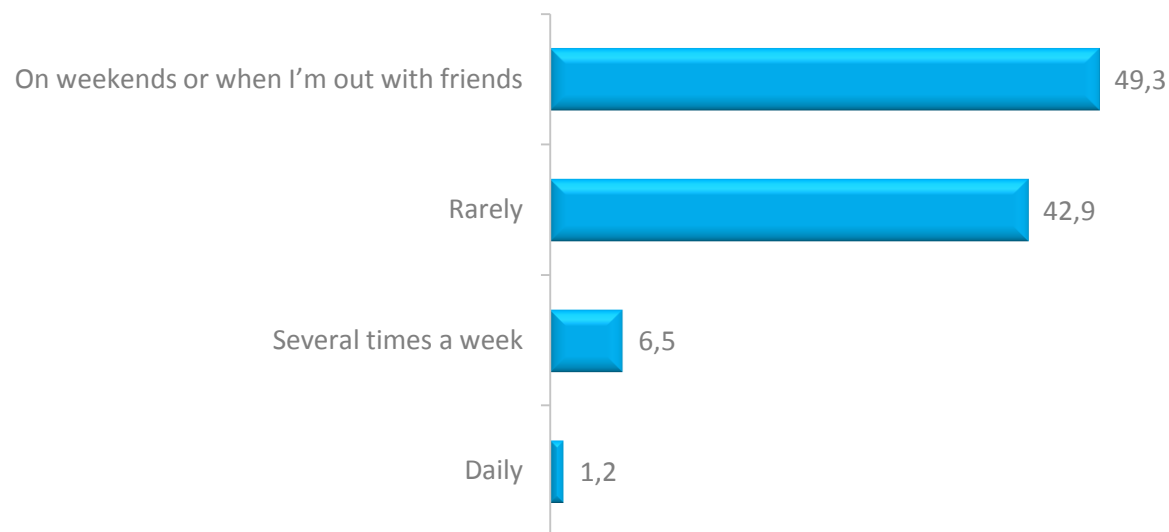


Chart 95

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'How often do you drink alcohol?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Rarely	34.5%	51.9%	54.4%	37.4%	39.2%	43.3%	42.4%	46.9%	33.3%	48.9%	43.1%
On weekends or when I'm out with friends	53.9%	44.7%	42.1%	54.0%	50.6%	47.5%	52.3%	41.4%	56.1%	47.1%	51.5%
Several times a week	9.4%	3.4%	2.9%	5.9%	9.4%	8.4%	3.7%	10.2%	9.4%	3.4%	3.1%
Daily	2.3%		.6%	2.7%	.8%	.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	.6%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 42

Comparative overview of results - How often do you drink alcohol?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

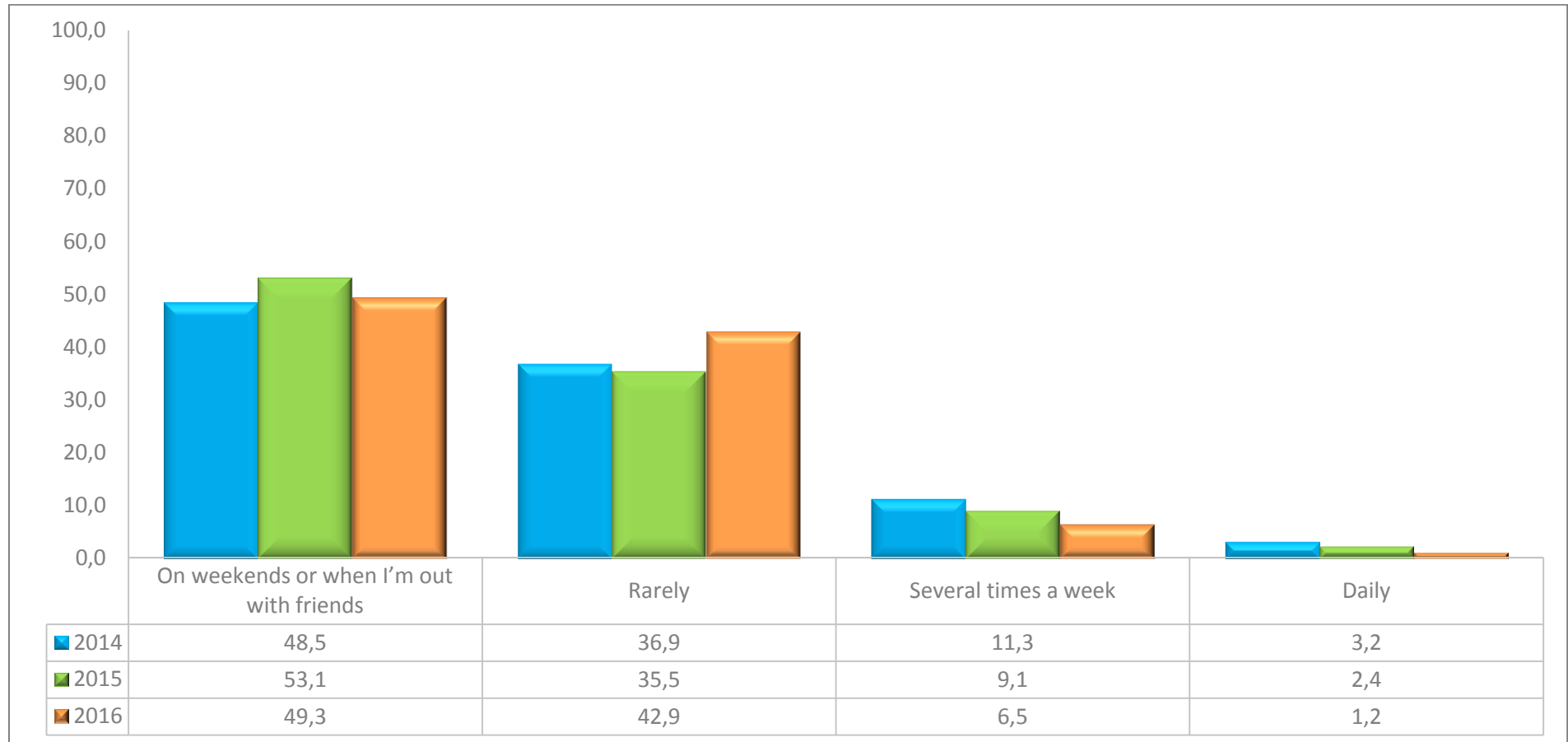


Chart 96

How old were you when you first tried alcohol? (%)

Total sample.

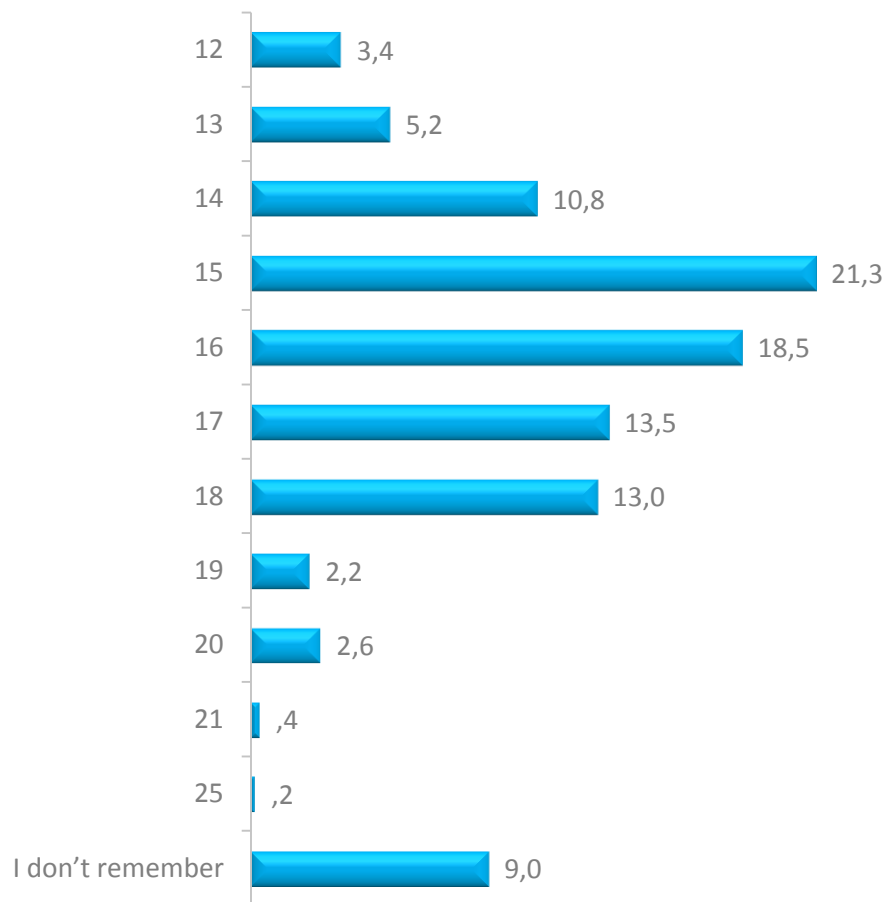


Chart 97

On average, young people experience alcohol for the first time at the age of 16.

Comparative overview of results - How old were you when you first tried alcohol?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles. *The question was worded differently in the survey, and the answer 'I have never tried alcohol' was not included among those provided.*

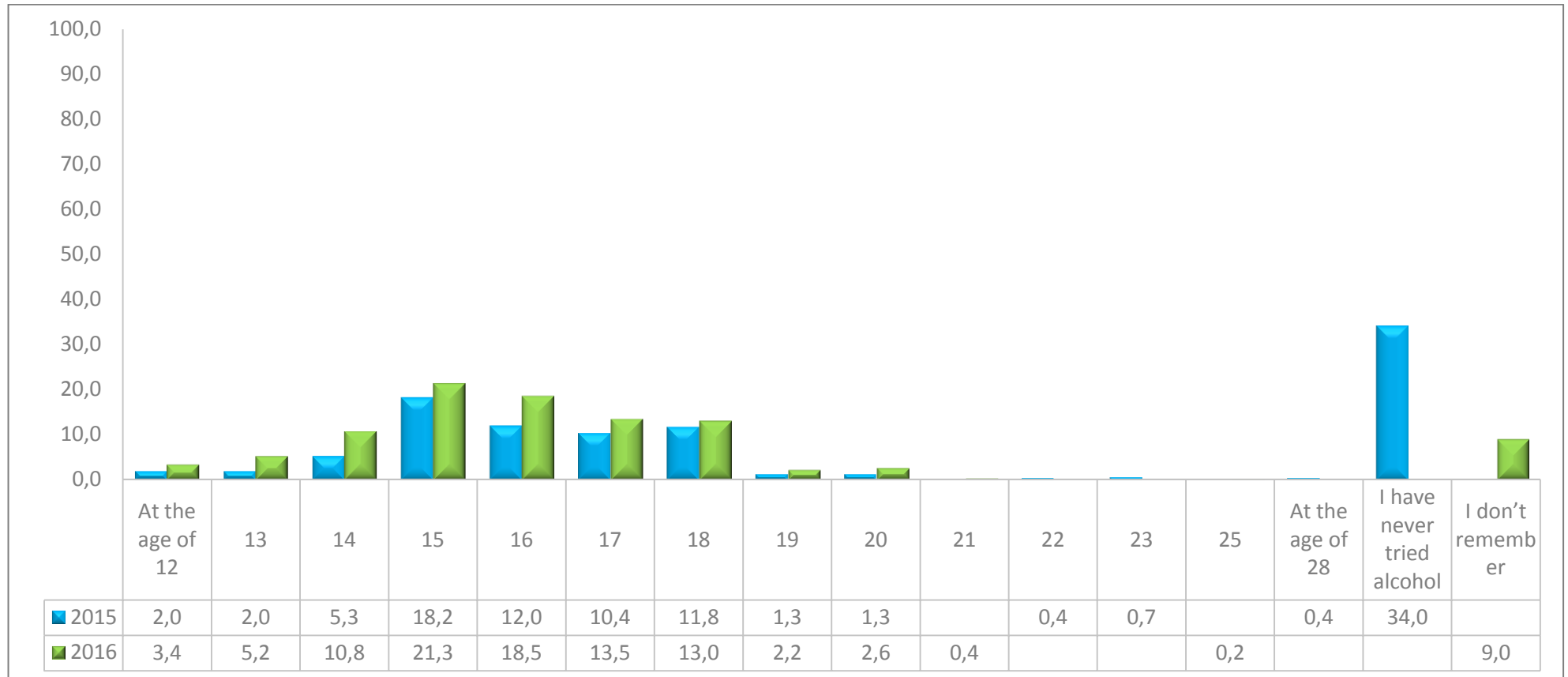


Chart 98

Do you use tranquilisers? (%)

Total sample.

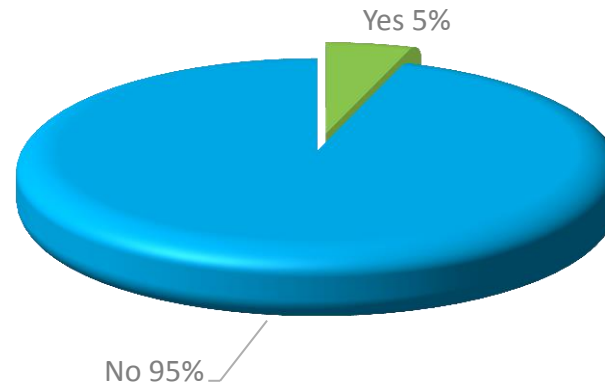


Chart 99

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you use tranquilisers?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	5.1%	5.2%	2.9%	3.2%	8.6%	7.0%	2.5%	3.9%	4.7%	5.2%	7.6%
No	94.9%	94.8%	97.1%	96.8%	91.4%	93.0%	97.5%	96.1%	95.3%	94.8%	92.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 43

Comparative overview of results - Do you use tranquilisers?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

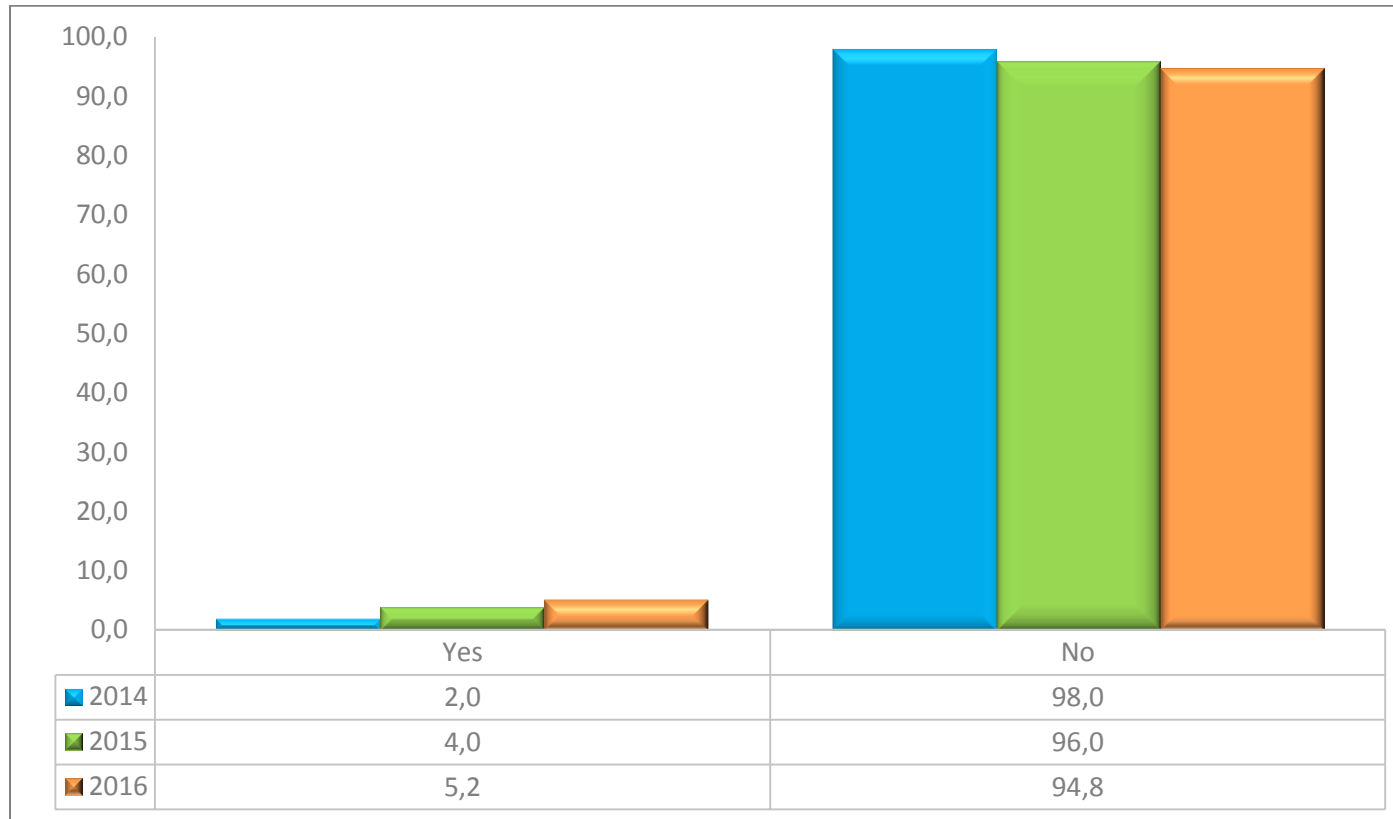


Chart 100

How often do you use tranquilisers? (%)

Subsample of 5.2% of respondents who use tranquilisers.

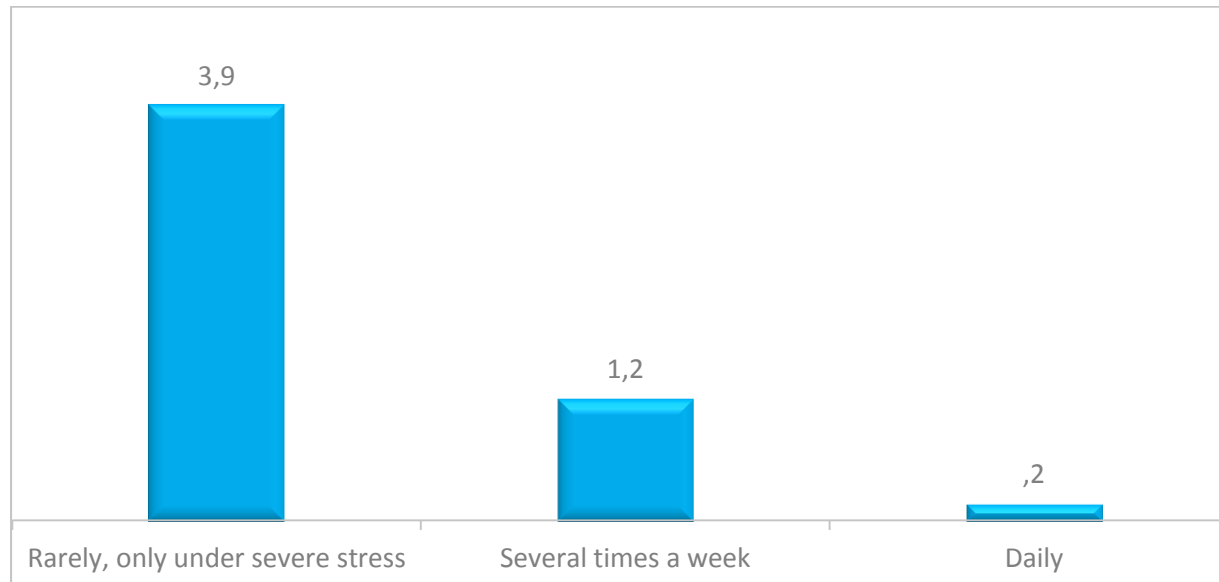


Chart 101

Do you believe obesity is one of the problems young adults face in Serbia today? (%)

Total sample.



Chart 102

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you believe obesity is one of the problems young adults face in Serbia today?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	56.6%	66.0%	63.2%	54.5%	64.3%	59.9%	63.0%	65.4%	59.1%	63.2%	56.9%
No	43.4%	34.0%	36.8%	45.5%	35.7%	40.1%	37.0%	34.6%	40.9%	36.8%	43.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 44

Comparative overview of results - Do you believe obesity is one of the problems young adults face in Serbia today?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

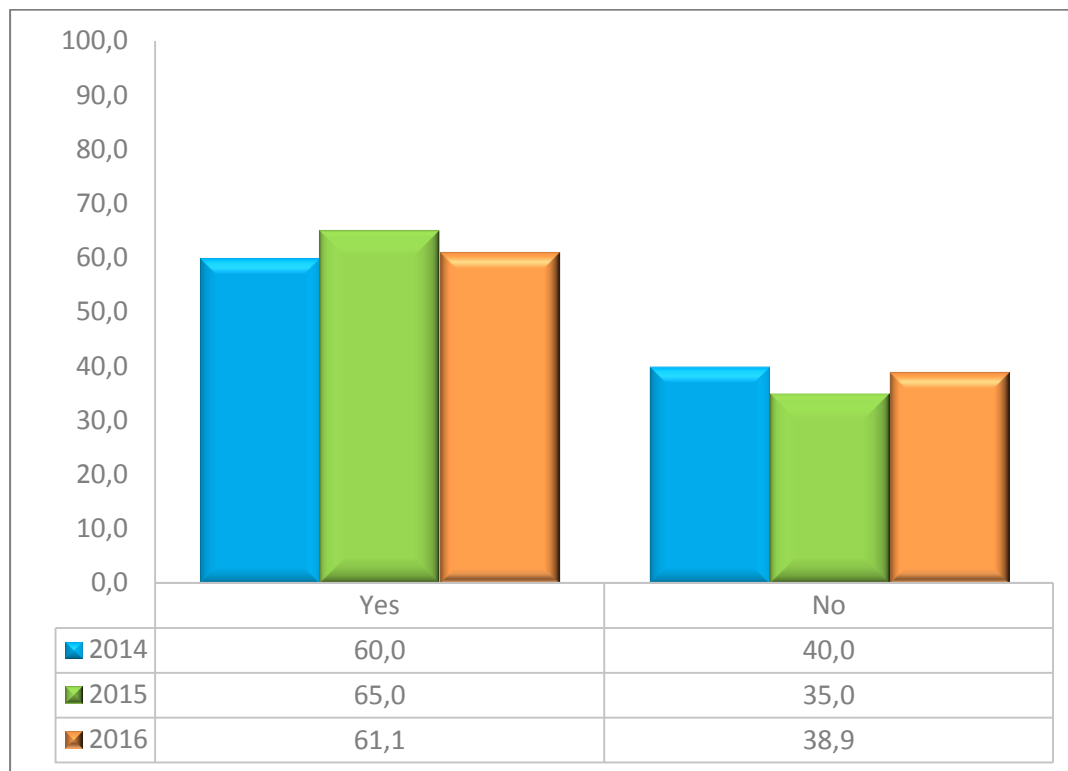


Chart 103

How to influence reduced obesity in youth? (%)

Total sample. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

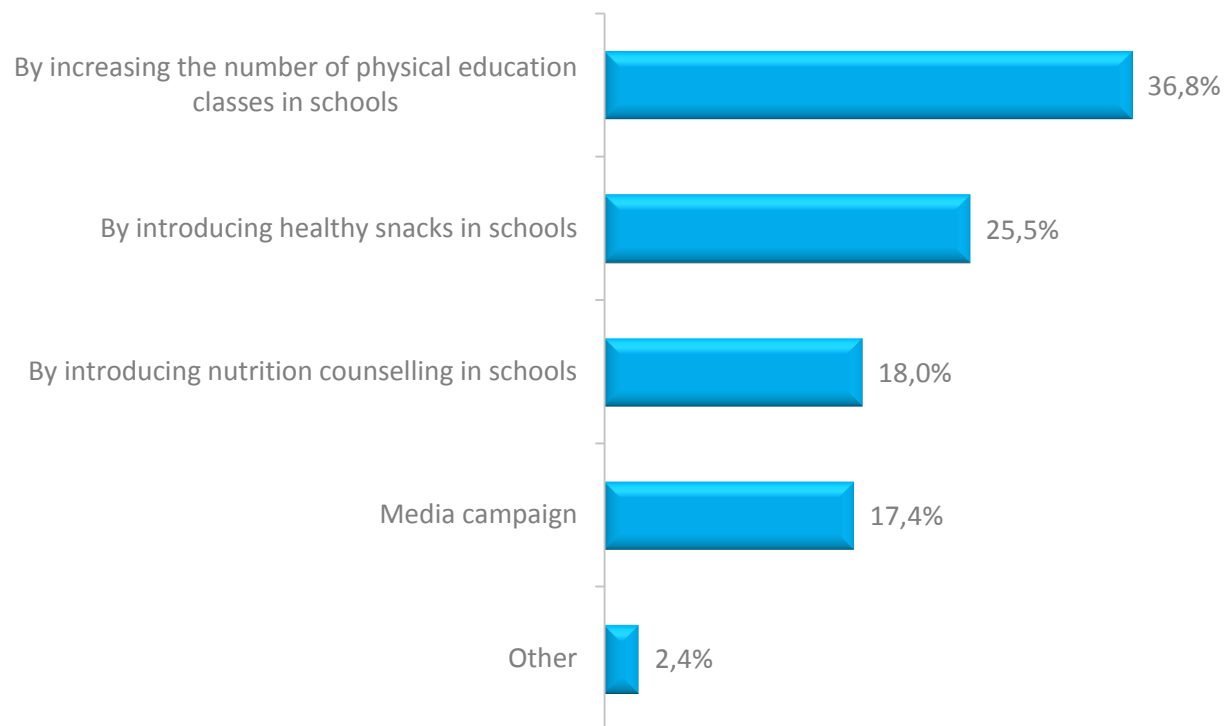


Chart 104

Other: More physical activity outdoors; free work-outs; jogging; gym; sports; by reducing computerisation; parent counselling; they themselves should pay more attention (2x); proper nutrition and physical activity; by increasing the living standard; encouraging youth to engage more in physical activity; youth brigades; I don't know (6x); they should eat less; physical activity; education of parents, socialising, walking; free sporting activities

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'How to influence reduced obesity in youth?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
By increasing the number of physical education classes in educational institutions	38.5%	35.1%	35.5%	36.0%	38.3%	37.9%	35.1%	35.2%	37.1%	33.0%	42.9%
By introducing healthy meals in schools	24.1%	26.9%	28.3%	28.3%	21.3%	24.4%	27.1%	25.1%	28.2%	26.7%	20.9%
Media campaign	18.3%	16.6%	14.6%	16.3%	20.2%	18.5%	15.8%	21.7%	15.4%	17.9%	14.7%
By introducing nutritionist advice in schools	17.0%	19.0%	19.6%	15.8%	18.5%	17.5%	18.8%	15.6%	16.5%	21.7%	17.6%
Other	2.3%	2.5%	2.0%	3.7%	1.7%	1.8%	3.3%	2.5%	2.8%	.7%	3.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 45

Comparative overview of results - How to influence reduced obesity in youth?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

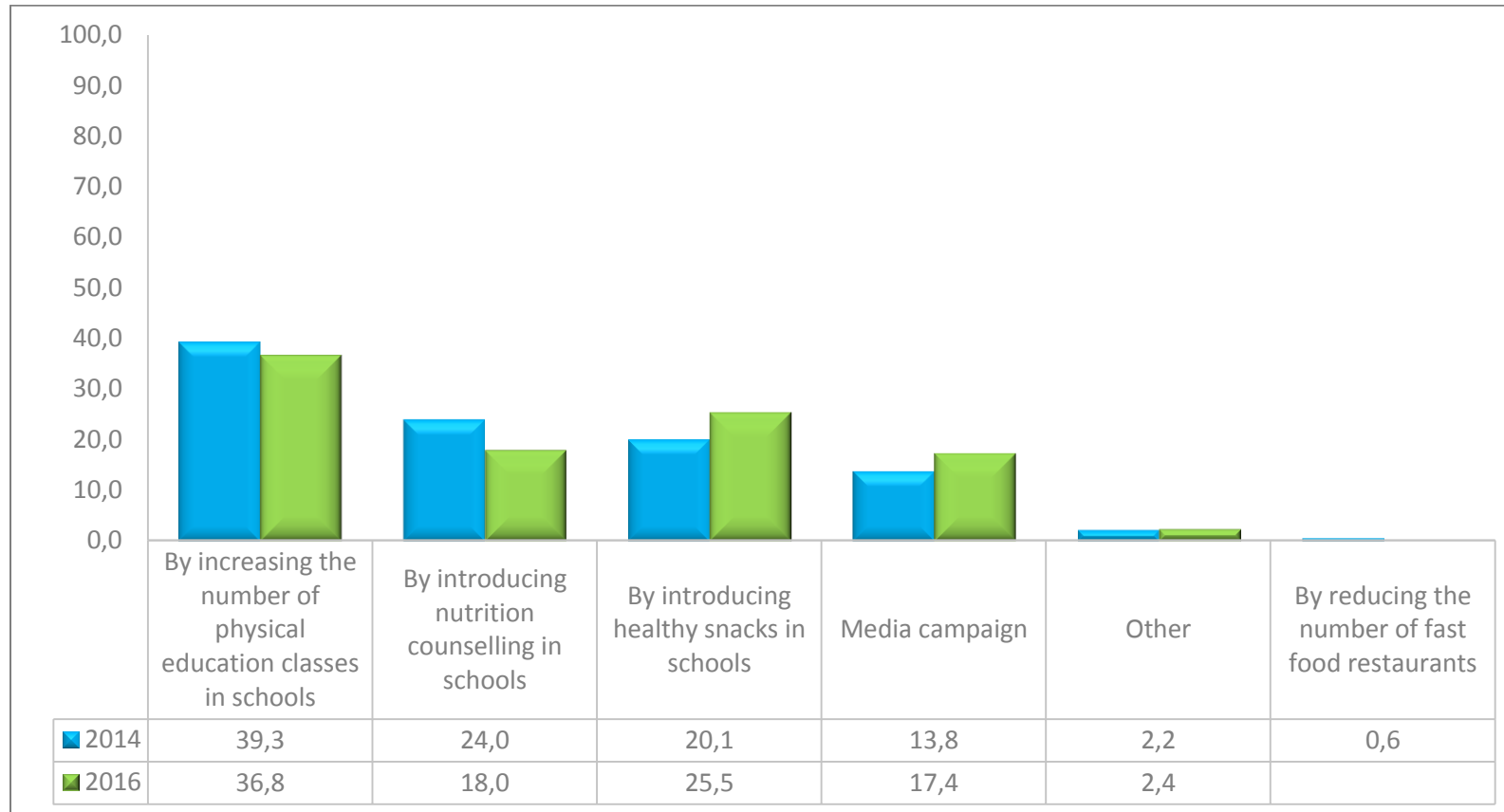


Chart 105

Did you consume marihuana (weed) in the last 12 months? (%)

Total sample.

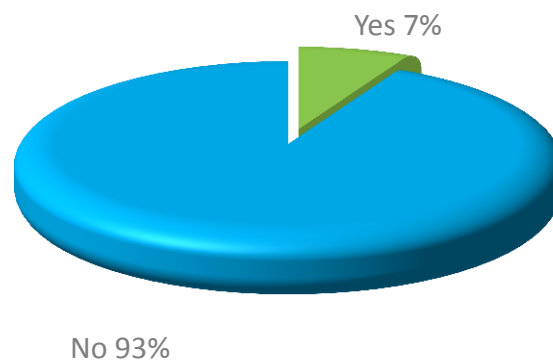


Chart 106

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Did you consume marihuana (weed) in the last 12 months?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	11.6%	3.1%	5.3%	5.3%	10.7%	8.1%	6.6%	4.7%	11.7%	3.4%	10.0%
No	88.4%	96.9%	94.7%	94.7%	89.3%	91.9%	93.4%	95.3%	88.3%	96.6%	90.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 46

Comparative overview of results - Did you consume marihuana (weed) in the last 12 months?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

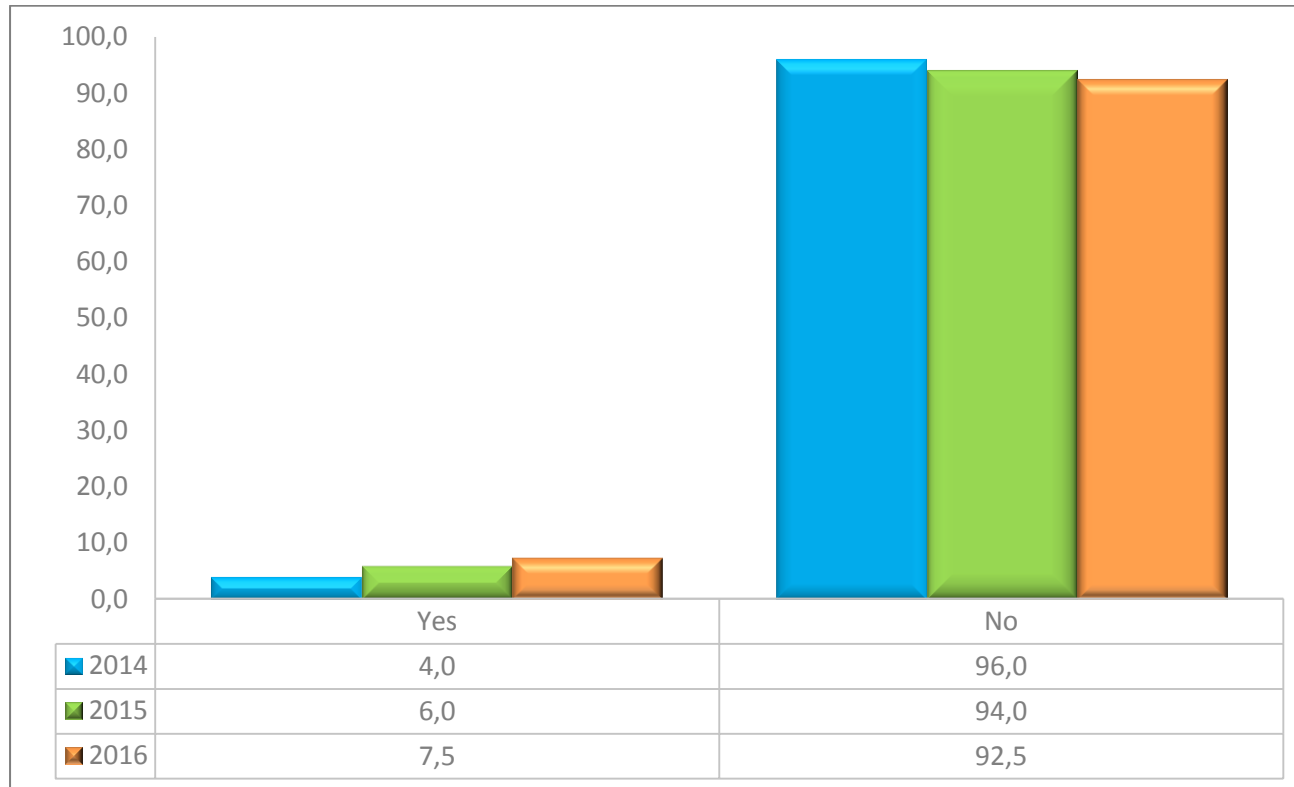


Chart 107

Have you ever tried any psychoactive substance (drugs)? (%)

Total sample.

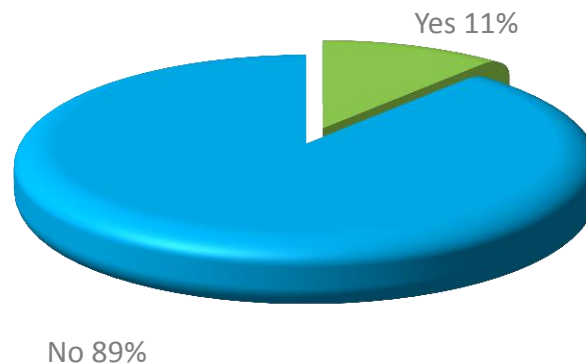


Chart 108

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you ever tried any psychoactive substance (drugs)?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	16.1%	5.8%	5.8%	13.4%	13.5%	13.9%	7.4%	13.3%	12.3%	5.2%	16.2%
No	83.9%	94.2%	94.2%	86.6%	86.5%	86.1%	92.6%	86.7%	87.7%	94.8%	83.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 47

Comparative overview of results - Have you ever tried any psychoactive substance (drugs)?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

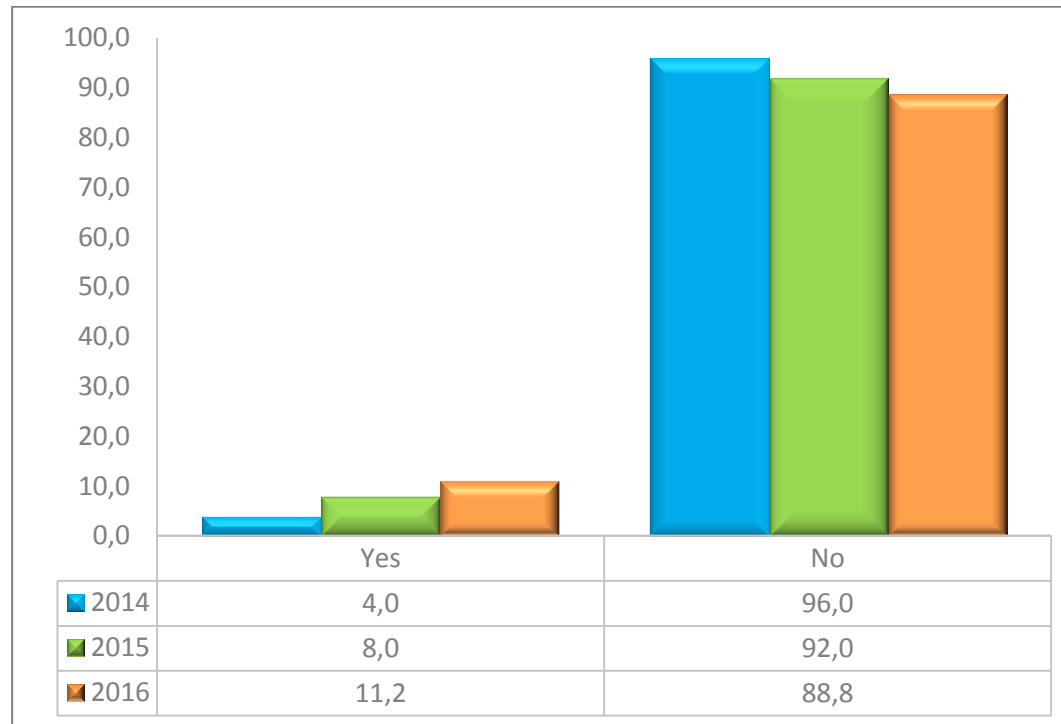


Chart 109

What psychoactive substance have you tried? (%)

Subsample of respondents who have tried some psychoactive substance. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

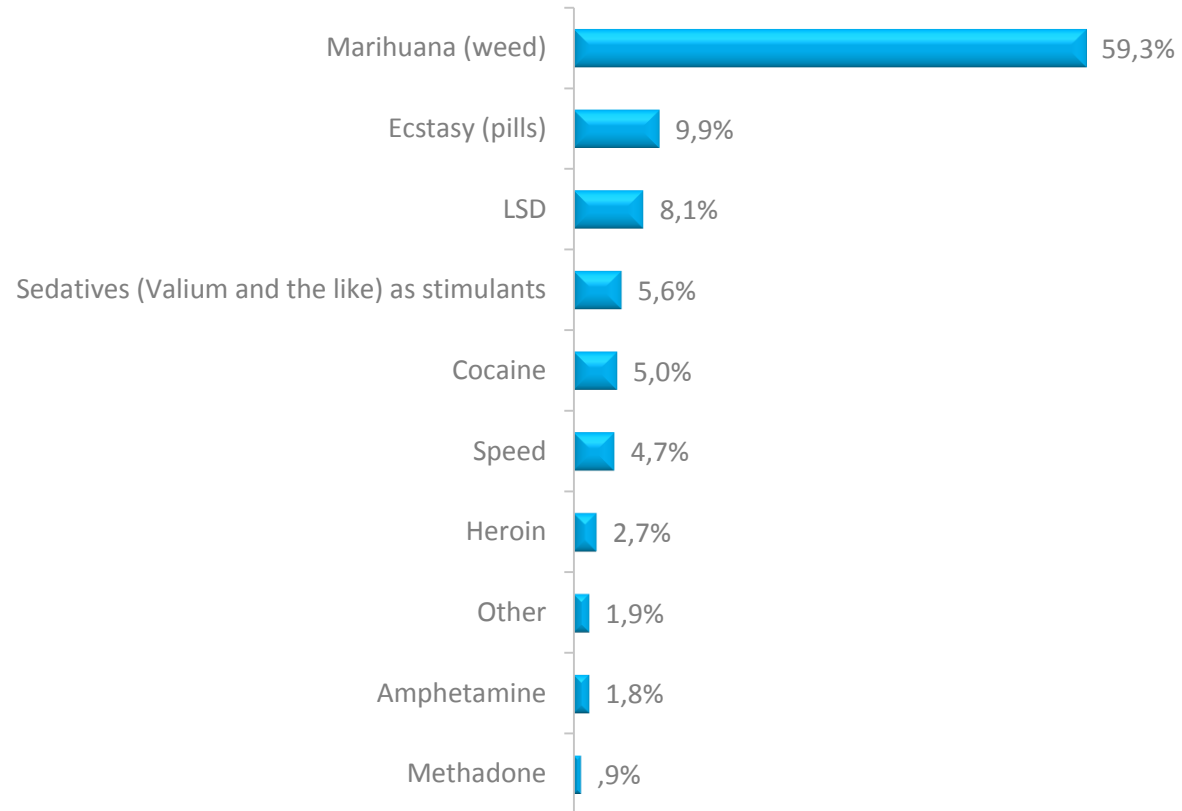


Chart 110

Other: Shisha, MDMA

Comparative overview of results - What psychoactive substance have you tried?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles

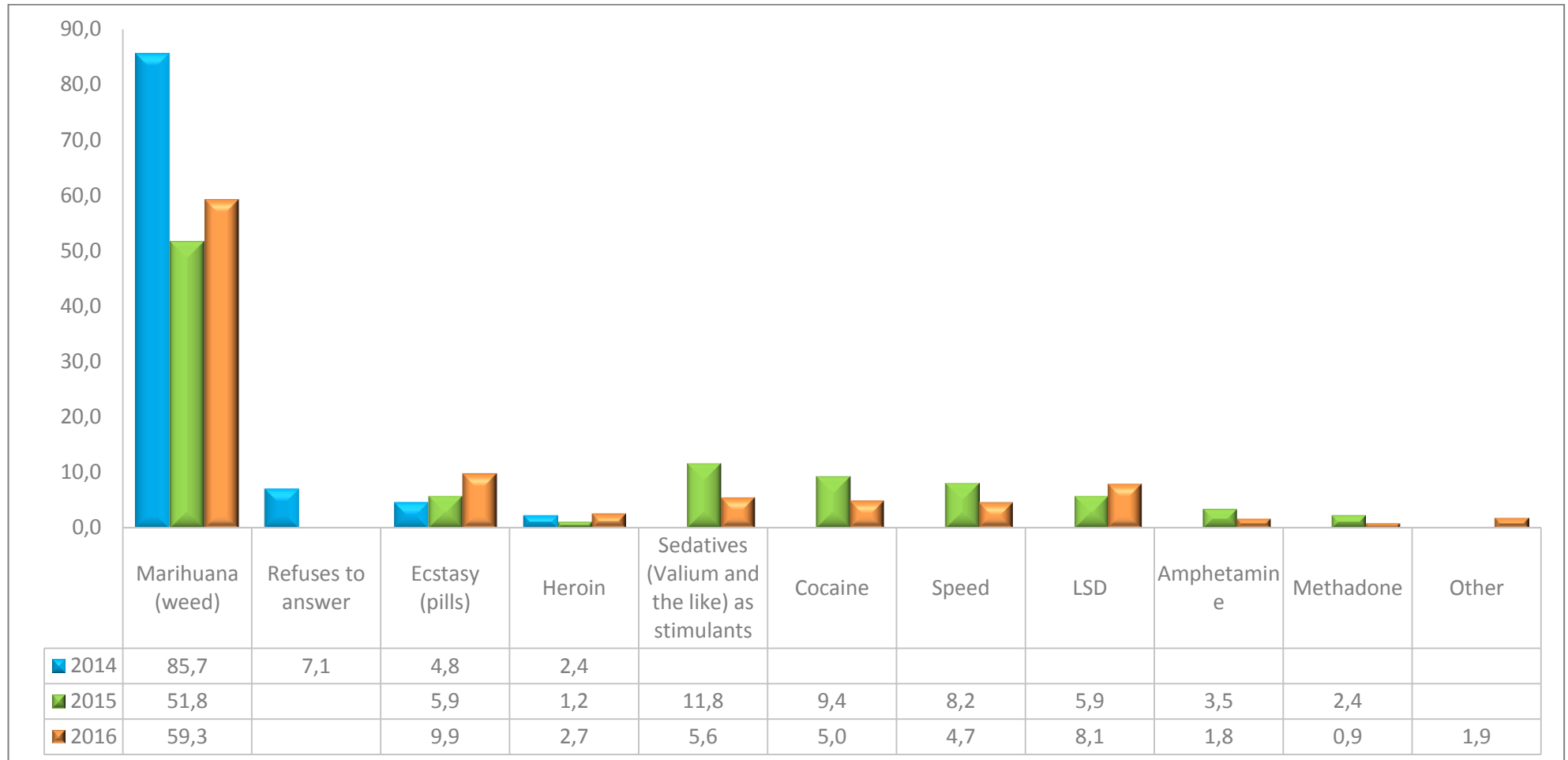


Chart 111

How easy do you think it is to procure psychoactive substances in parties, clubs, close to the place you live in, or in school/university? (%)

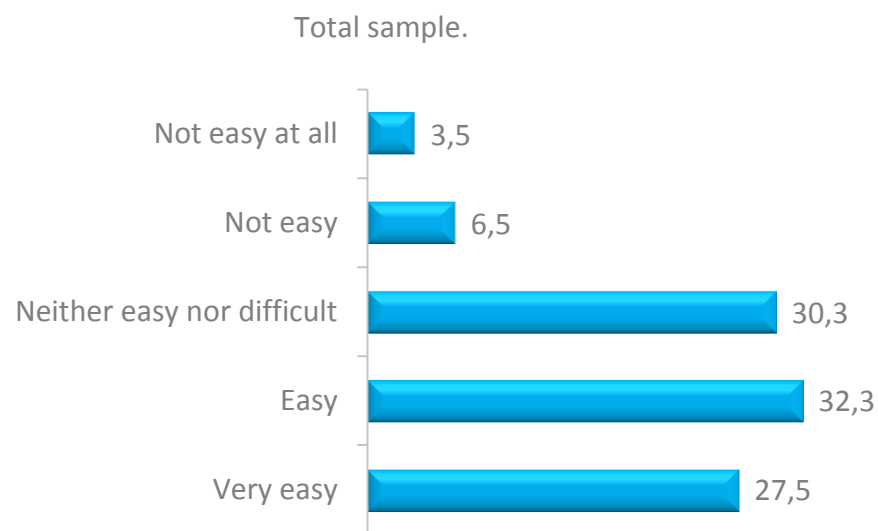


Chart 112

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘How easy do you think it is to procure psychoactive substances in parties, clubs, close to the place you live in, or in school/university?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Not easy	7.1%	13.0%	14.0%	10.2%	6.9%	9.8%	10.3%	10.2%	9.4%	8.6%	12.3%
Neither easy nor difficult	27.0%	33.9%	29.8%	21.4%	37.6%	30.2%	30.5%	29.7%	26.3%	31.0%	35.4%
Easy	65.9%	53.1%	56.1%	68.4%	55.5%	60.1%	59.3%	60.2%	64.3%	60.3%	52.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 48

Comparative overview of results - How easy do you think it is to procure psychoactive substances in parties, clubs, close to the place you live in, or in school/university?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

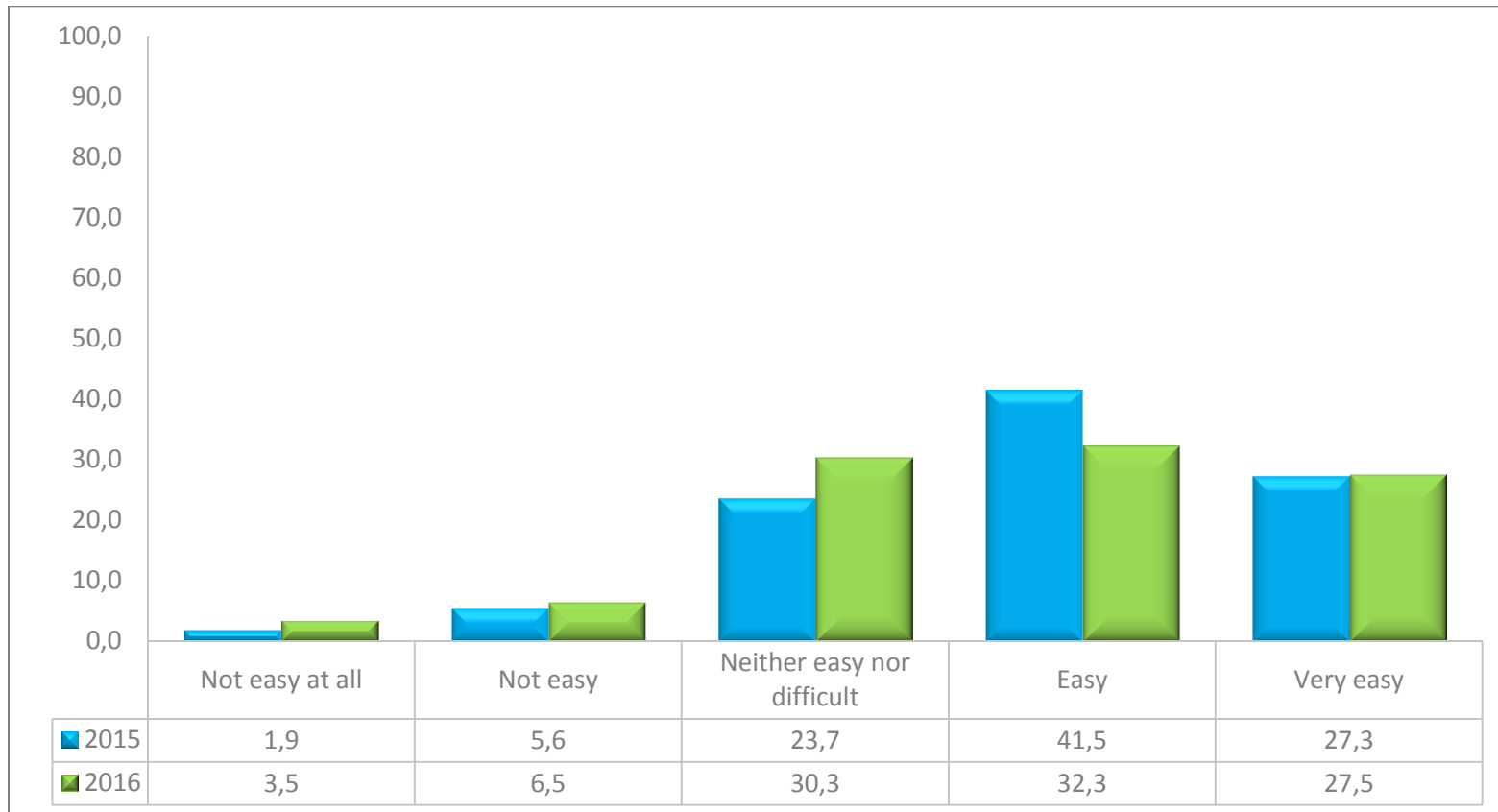


Chart 113

In your opinion, what is the main reason why young adults experiment with psychoactive substances? (%)

Total sample.

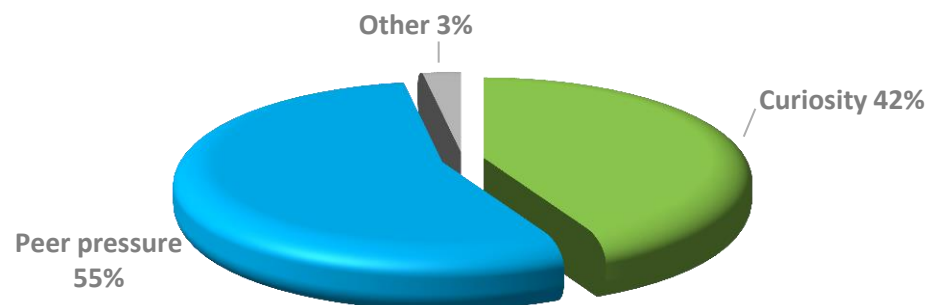


Chart 114

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'In your opinion, what is the main reason why young adults experiment with psychoactive substances?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Curiosity	46.0%	39.0%	41.8%	43.9%	42.4%	41.5%	44.0%	41.7%	46.8%	35.1%	47.7%
Peer pressure	50.8%	58.9%	56.5%	51.9%	55.9%	54.9%	54.7%	53.5%	50.9%	64.4%	48.5%
Other	3.2%	2.1%	1.8%	4.3%	1.6%	3.6%	1.2%	4.7%	2.3%	.6%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 49

Comparative overview of results - In your opinion, what is the main reason why young adults experiment with psychoactive substances?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

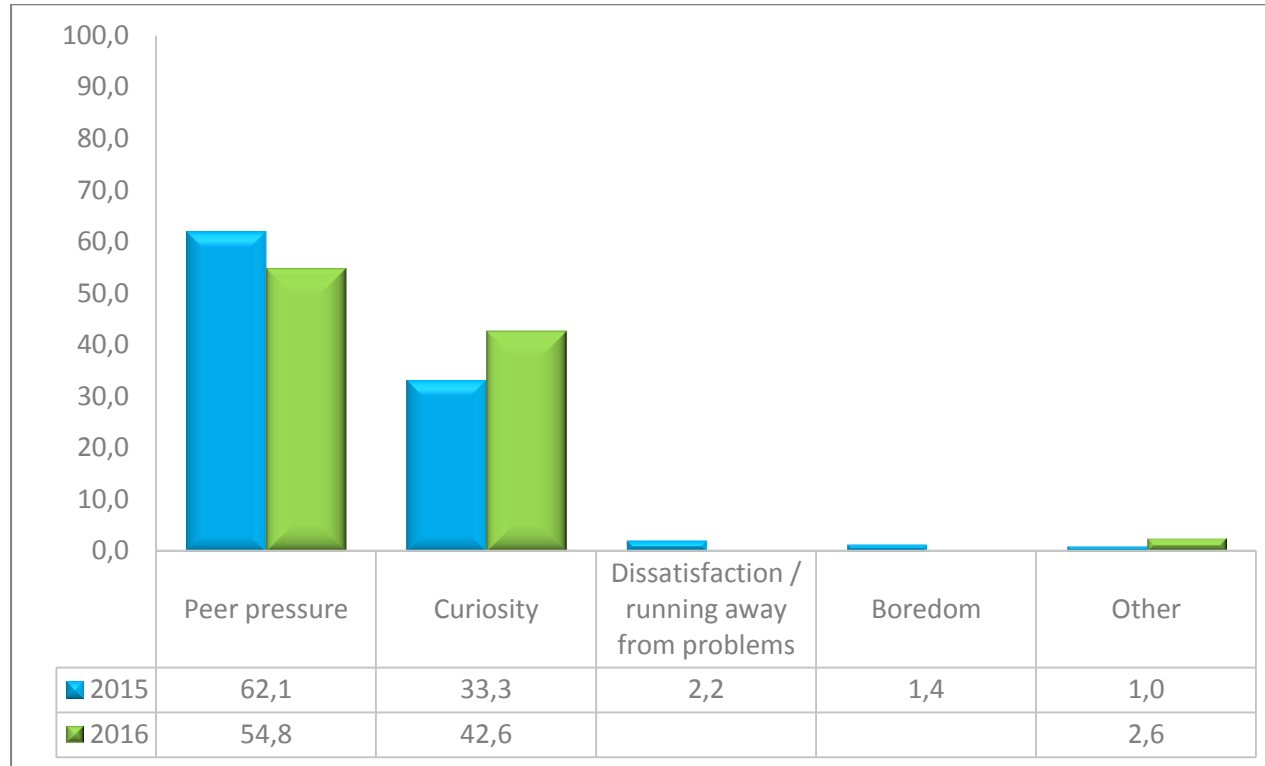


Chart 115

Have you had a medical intervention because of a traffic accident in the last 12 months? (%)

Total sample.

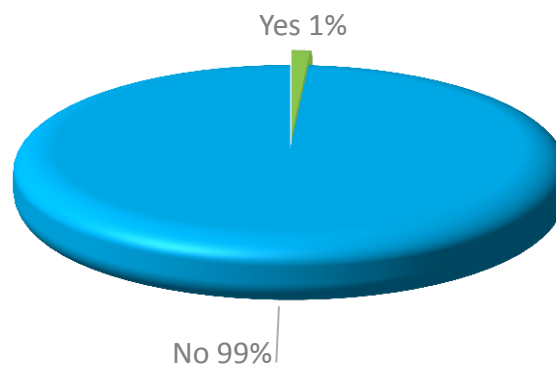


Chart 116

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you had a medical intervention because of a traffic accident in the last 12 months?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	1.9%	.7%		3.2%	.8%	.6%	2.5%		.6%	1.1%	3.8%
No	98.1%	99.3%	100.0%	96.8%	99.2%	99.4%	97.5%	100.0%	99.4%	98.9%	96.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 50

Comparative overview of results - Have you had a medical intervention because of a traffic accident in the last 12 months?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

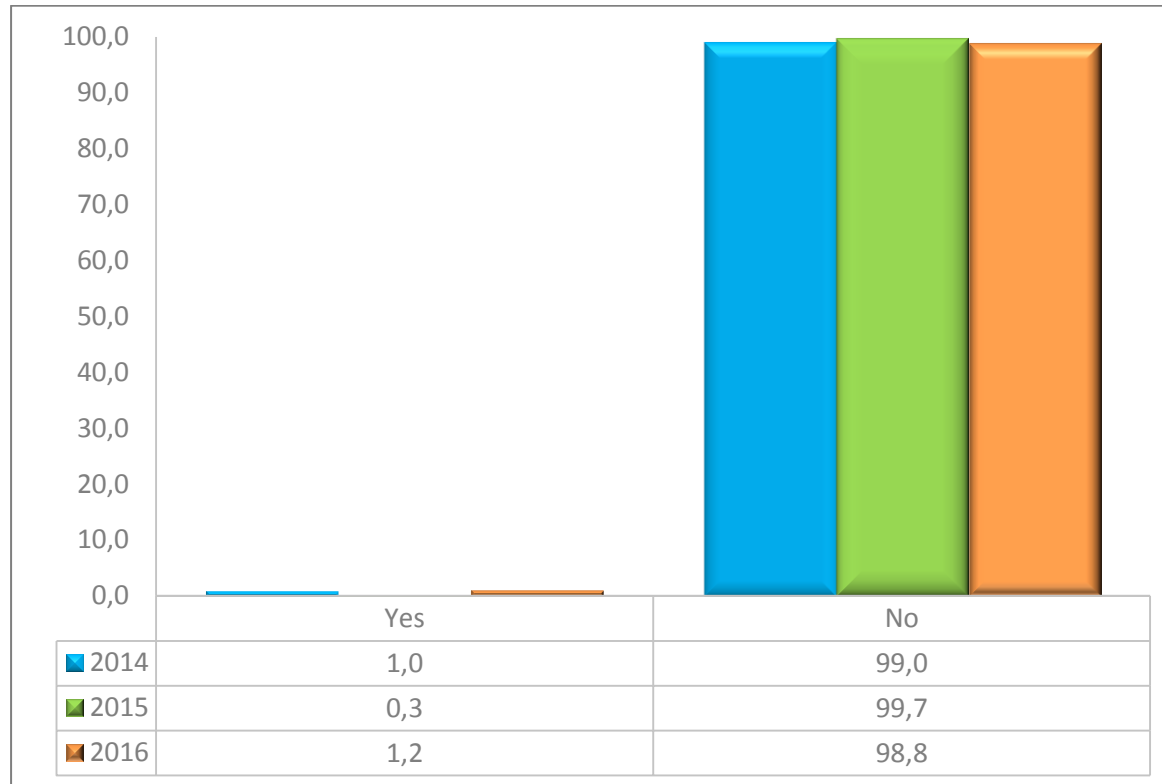


Chart 117

In your opinion, what are the most common reasons for youth injuries in traffic accidents? (%)

Subsample of 1.2% of respondents who had a medical intervention because of a traffic accident in the past 12 months.

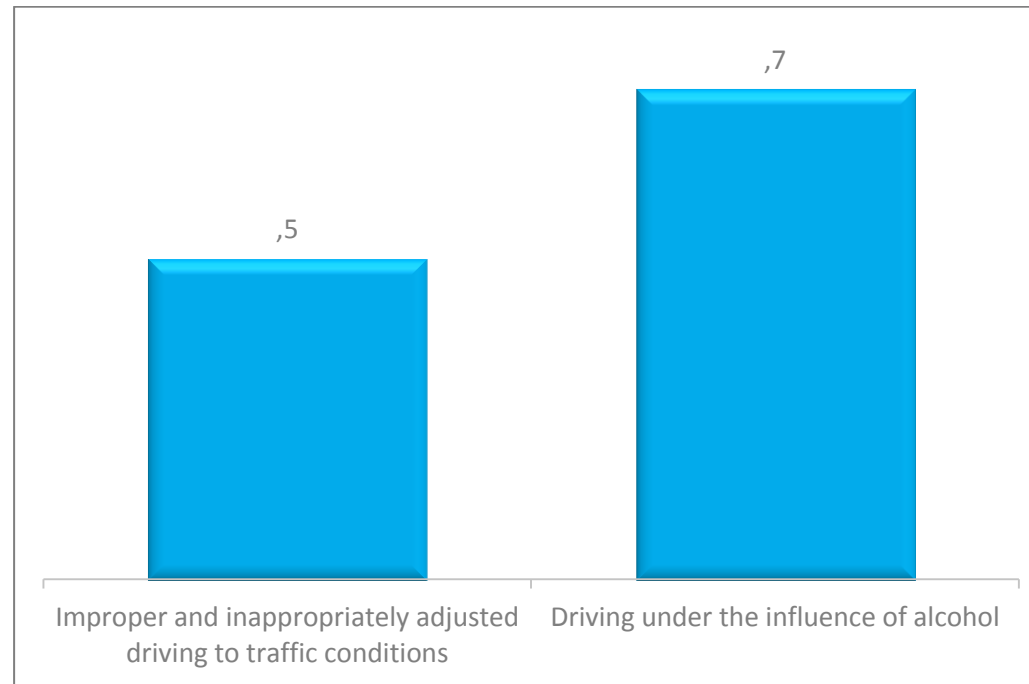


Chart 118

Do you do any sport? (%)

Total sample.

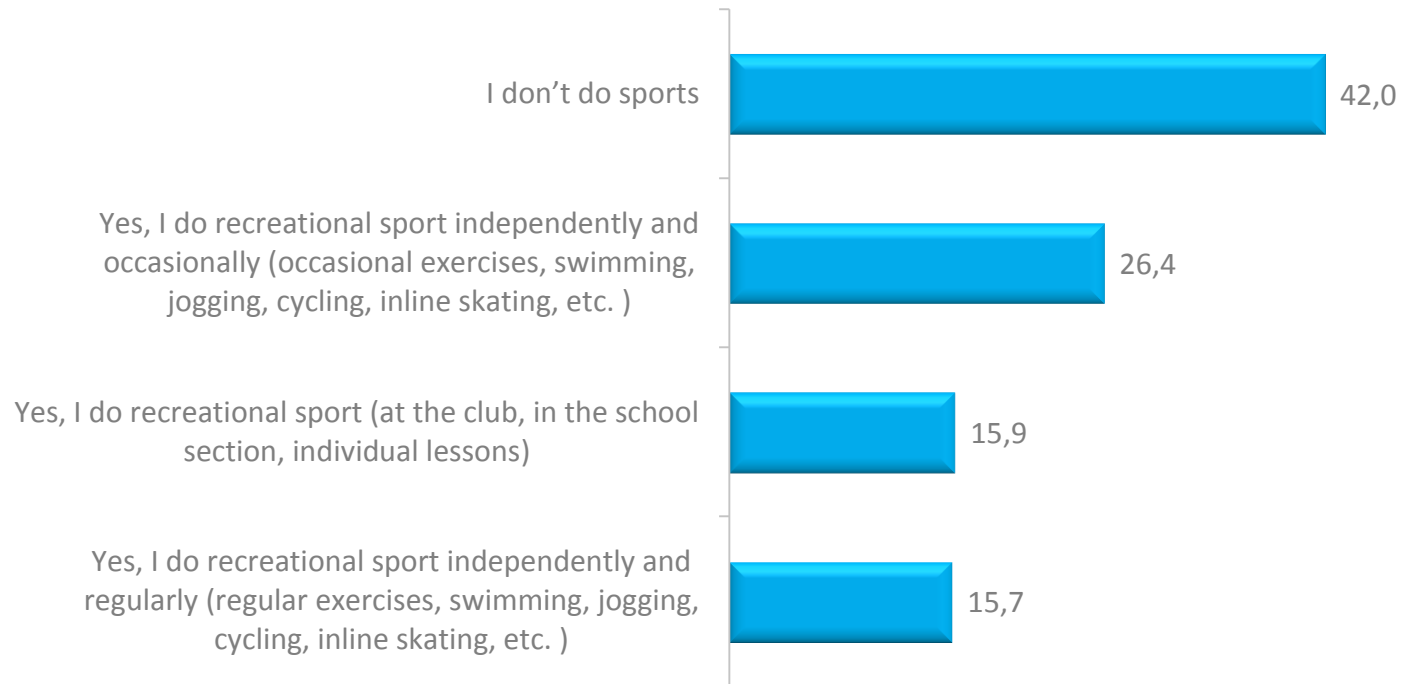


Chart 119

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you do any sport?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes, I do recreational sports (at the club, in the school section, individual lessons)	19.3%	12.3%	24.6%	15.0%	11.0%	15.9%	16.0%	20.3%	18.7%	13.1%	11.5%
Yes, I do recreational sports independently and regularly (regular exercises, swimming, jogging, cycling, inline skating)	20.3%	11.0%	18.7%	13.4%	15.4%	20.1%	9.1%	15.6%	18.1%	12.6%	16.9%
Yes, I do recreational sports independently and occasionally (occasional exercises, swimming, jogging, cycling, inline skating)	30.2%	22.3%	25.7%	27.8%	25.6%	24.8%	28.8%	31.3%	23.4%	27.4%	24.6%
I don't do sports	30.2%	54.5%	31.0%	43.9%	48.0%	39.3%	46.1%	32.8%	39.8%	46.9%	46.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 51

What amount of time do you allocate a week for sporting activities? (%)

Subsample of respondents who practice sports. Overview of 100%.

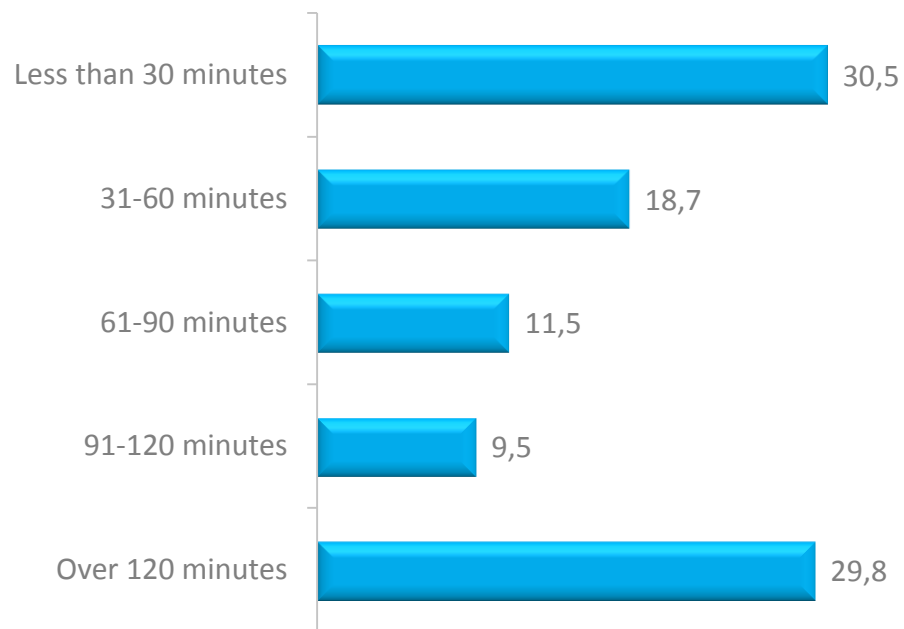


Chart 120

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'What amount of time do you allocate a week for sporting activities?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Less than 30 minutes	31.3%	29.1%	33.1%	31.4%	27.8%	27.6%	34.8%	16.5%	31.1%	29.3%	49.3%
31-60 minutes	14.3%	25.4%	20.3%	17.1%	19.0%	19.4%	17.4%	23.5%	18.4%	19.6%	10.1%
61-90 minutes	12.4%	10.4%	5.9%	12.4%	15.1%	11.5%	11.4%	17.6%	12.6%	8.7%	5.8%
91-120 minutes	10.1%	9.0%	7.6%	11.4%	9.5%	10.6%	7.6%	10.6%	10.7%	8.7%	7.2%
Over 120 minutes	31.8%	26.1%	33.1%	27.6%	28.6%	30.9%	28.8%	31.8%	27.2%	33.7%	27.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 52

Comparative overview of results - What amount of time do you allocate a week for sporting activities?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

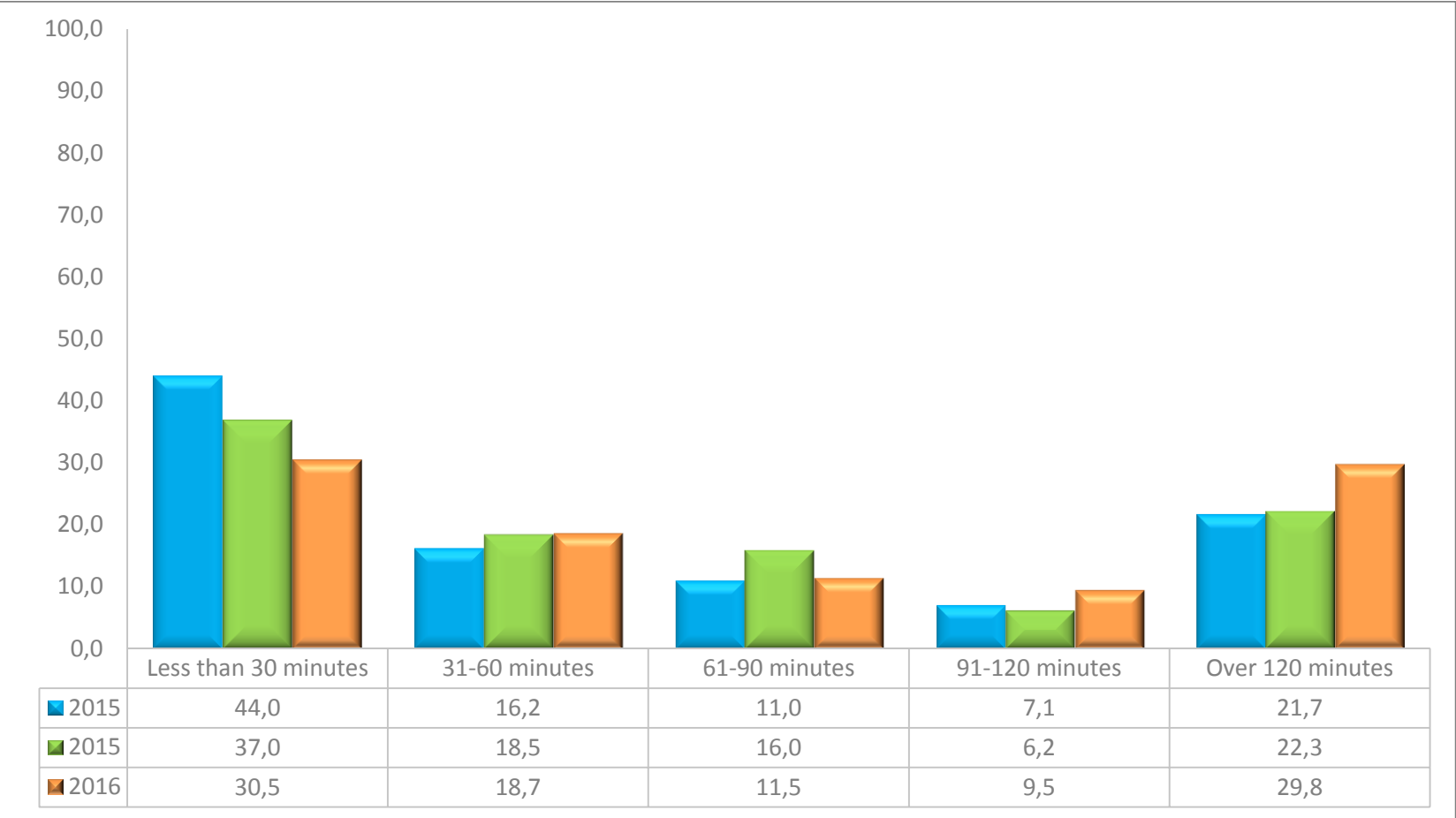


Chart 121

Do you think your peers practice sports sufficiently? (%)

Total sample.

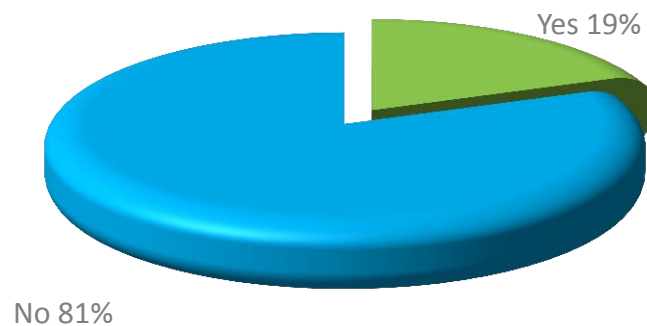


Chart 122

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you think your peers practice sports sufficiently?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	23.8%	14.4%	27.6%	18.2%	13.9%	16.4%	23.0%	13.3%	22.8%	16.1%	24.6%
No	76.2%	85.6%	72.4%	81.8%	86.1%	83.6%	77.0%	86.7%	77.2%	83.9%	75.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 53

Comparative overview of results - Do you think your peers practice sports sufficiently?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

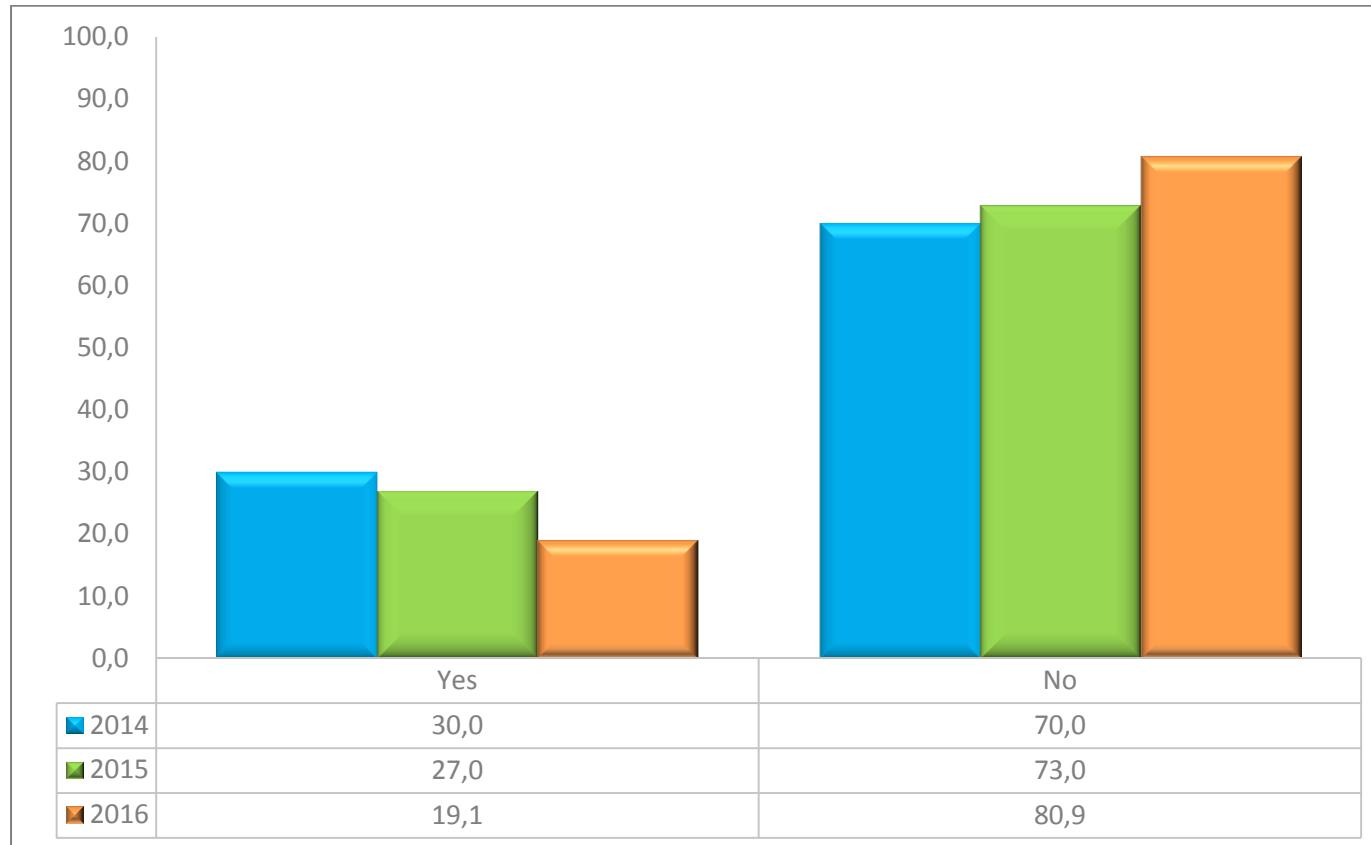


Chart 123

You see a doctor: (%)

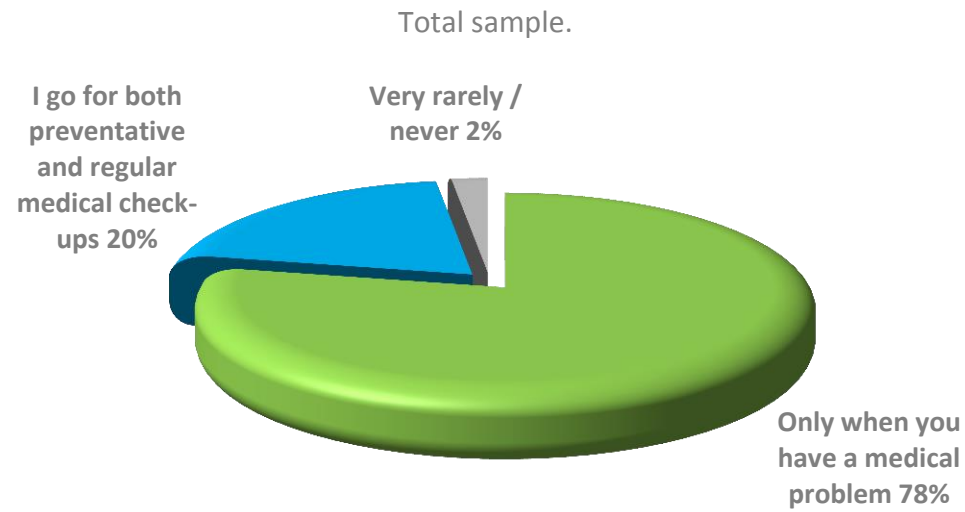


Chart 124

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'You see a doctor:'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Only when you have a medical problem.	81.7%	74.3%	74.1%	79.3%	80.0%	76.3%	80.7%	72.7%	74.9%	85.1%	78.5%
I go for both preventative and regular medical check-ups	16.4%	23.3%	25.3%	19.1%	16.3%	20.9%	18.0%	26.6%	24.6%	14.4%	13.8%
Other	1.9%	2.4%	.6%	1.6%	3.7%	2.8%	1.2%	.8%	.6%	.6%	7.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 54

In the past 4 weeks, have you felt any discomfort, stress, or psychological pressure? (%)

Total sample.

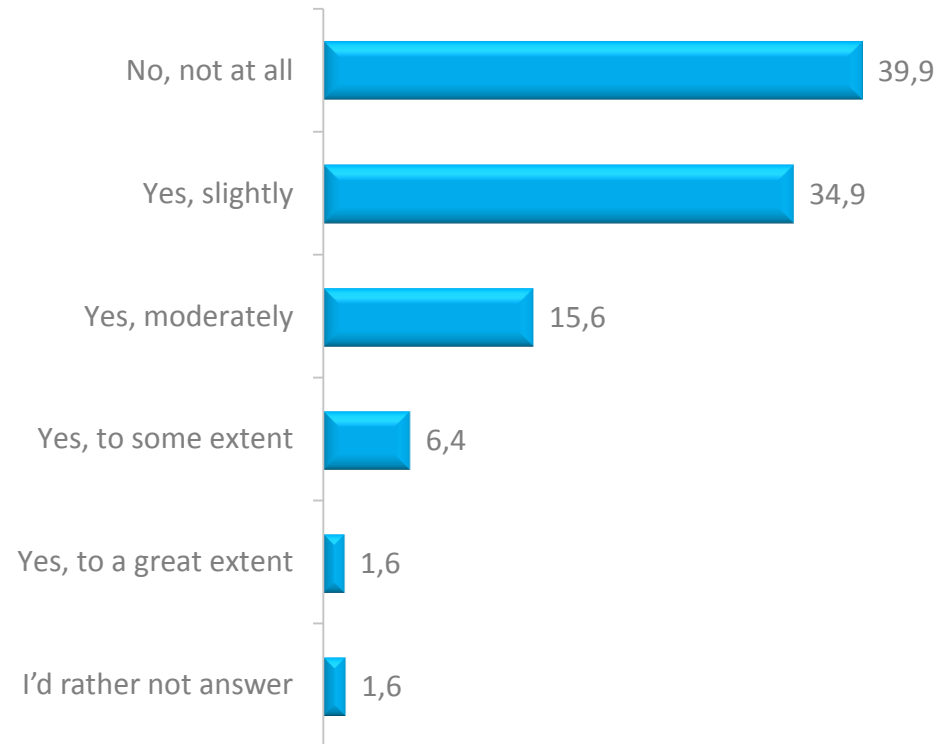


Chart 125

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘In the past 4 weeks, have you felt any discomfort, stress, or psychological pressure?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No, not at all	44.5%	34.9%	50.6%	39.6%	32.7%	38.7%	42.0%	28.9%	43.5%	48.9%	34.6%
Yes, slightly	32.9%	37.0%	28.8%	37.4%	37.1%	32.3%	38.3%	33.6%	39.4%	34.5%	30.8%
Yes, moderately	13.5%	17.8%	14.7%	11.2%	19.6%	19.5%	9.9%	27.3%	10.6%	12.6%	13.8%
Yes, to some extent	5.2%	7.9%	4.1%	5.9%	8.2%	7.0%	5.3%	8.6%	4.7%	1.7%	13.1%
Yes, to a great extent	2.3%	.7%	1.2%	2.7%	1.2%	.8%	2.9%			1.1%	5.4%
I’d rather not answer	1.6%	1.7%	.6%	3.2%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 55

Comparative overview of results - In the past 4 weeks, have you felt any discomfort, stress, or psychological pressure?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

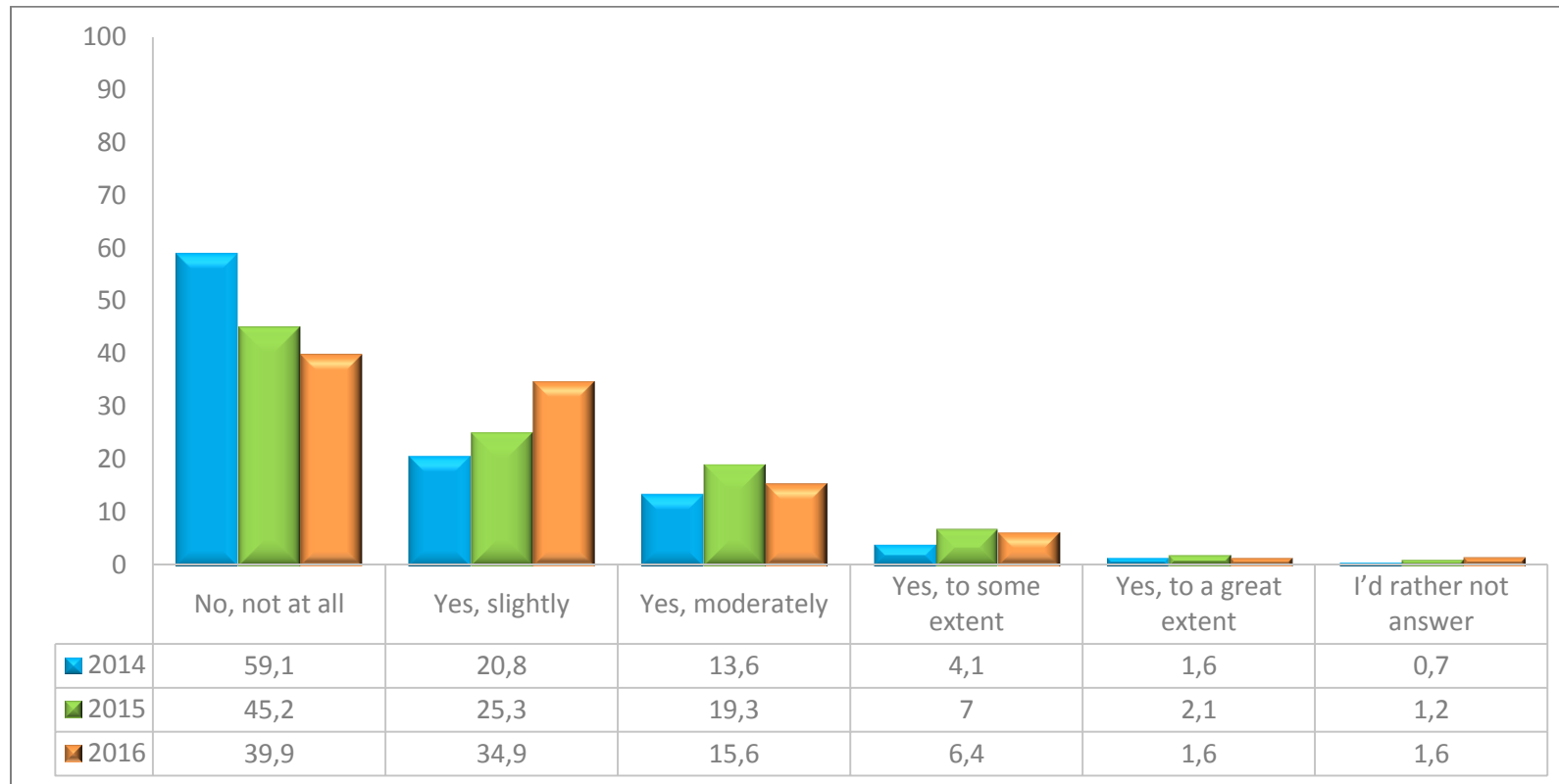


Chart 126

Overall, you would assess your health as (%)

Total sample.

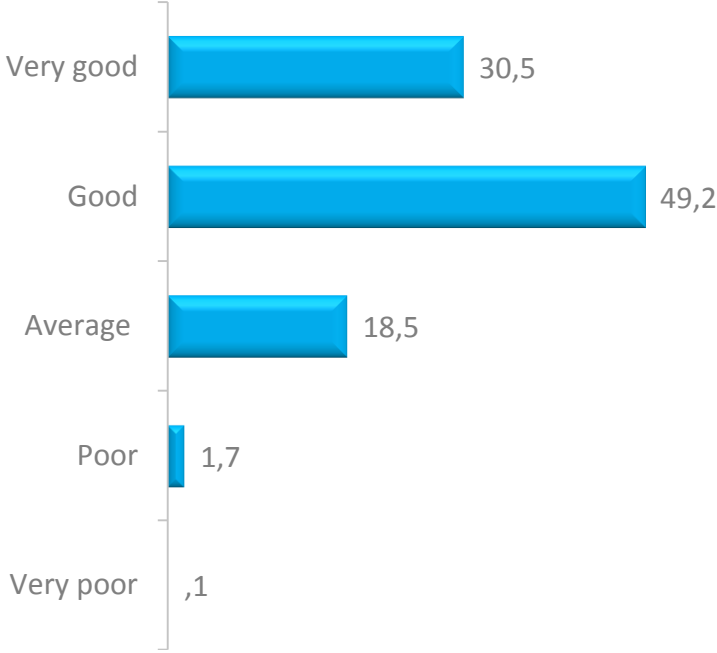


Chart 127

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Overall, you would assess your health as'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Very good	34.5%	26.1%	43.9%	29.0%	22.4%	30.0%	31.3%	32.8%	34.5%	33.3%	19.2%
Good	45.5%	53.6%	42.1%	52.7%	51.4%	51.1%	46.1%	46.1%	39.8%	52.3%	60.8%
Average	17.1%	19.9%	13.5%	16.7%	23.3%	16.7%	21.4%	20.3%	22.2%	14.4%	16.9%
Poor	2.9%	.3%	.6%	1.6%	2.9%	2.2%	1.2%	.8%	3.5%	/	3.1%
Very poor	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 56

Comparative overview of results - Overall, you would assess your health as?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.



Chart 128

Safety

2.8% of young adults have been exposed to digital violence in the past year, mostly young adults from Central Serbia. 3.7% of young adults were exposed to either verbal or physical violence from their peers, and 13.6% have witnessed physical violence and intolerance among peers. Looking at these issues over two cycles of survey reveals no great changes. 3.7% of young adults say they were exposed to some sort of discrimination in the past 12 months. Of those who have been exposed to, or have witnessed any form of violence, 84% did not report it to the competent authorities. Compared to last year there is an increase in the number of young adults who did not report bullying to competent authorities.

3% of young adults have in the past 12 months participated in some sort of programme for promoting tolerance, understanding, and anti-discrimination, and this number is smaller than in the past survey cycle from 2015.

In the last 12 months, have you been: (%)

Total sample.

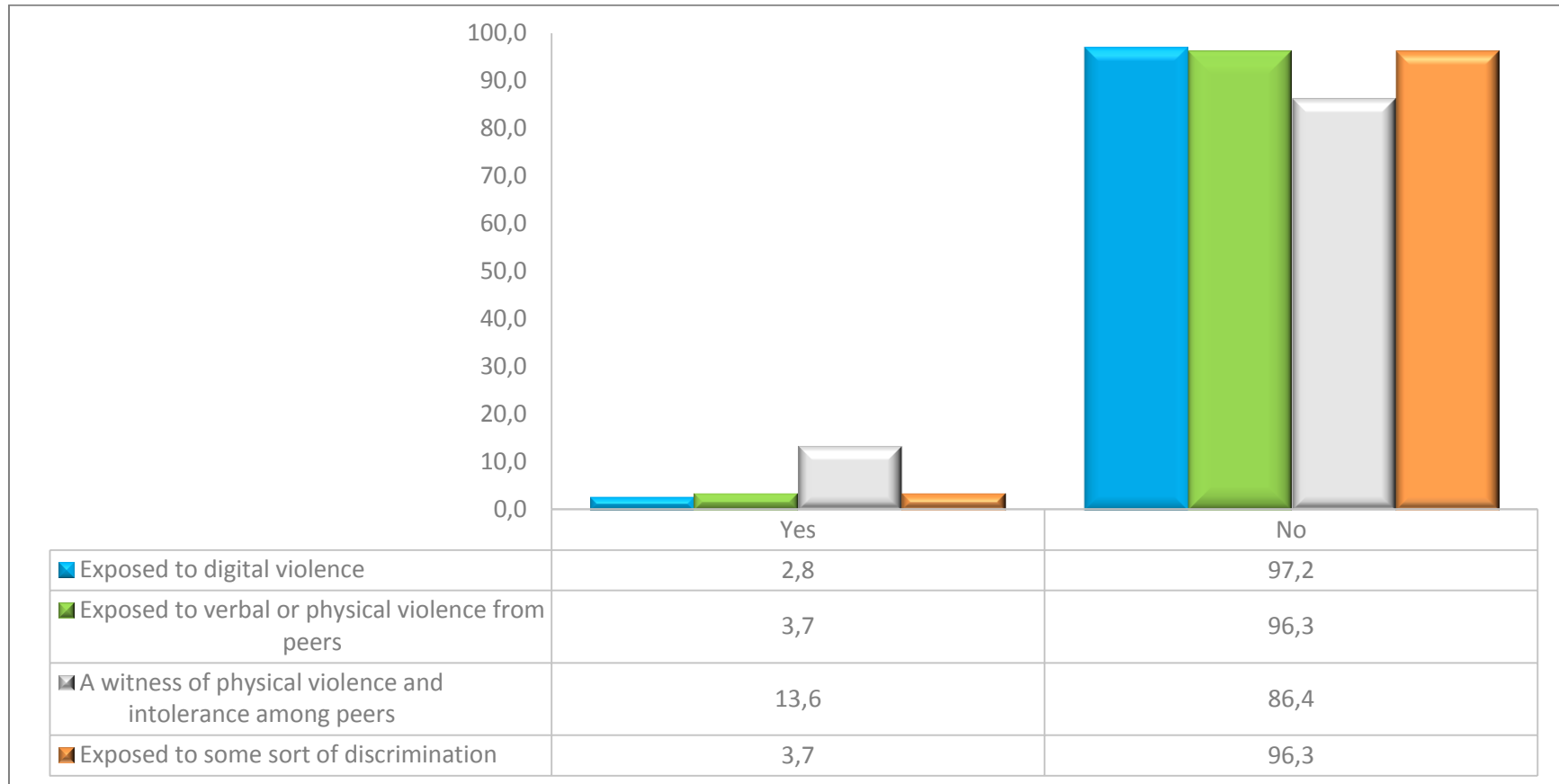


Chart 129

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'In the last 12 months, have you been:'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

Exposed to digital violence?

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	2.9%	2.4%	3.5%	1.1%	3.3%	2.8%	2.9%	.8%	.6%	6.3%	3.1%
No	97.1%	97.6%	96.5%	98.9%	96.7%	97.2%	97.1%	99.2%	99.4%	93.7%	96.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 57

Exposed to verbal or physical violence from peers?

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	4.8%	2.4%	4.7%	5.3%	2.0%	3.1%	4.5%	3.1%	2.3%	3.4%	5.4%
No	95.2%	97.6%	95.3%	94.7%	98.0%	96.9%	95.5%	96.9%	97.7%	96.6%	94.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 58

A witness of physical violence and intolerance among peers?

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	15.2%	11.7%	18.8%	11.8%	11.4%	14.5%	12.3%	12.6%	15.8%	10.3%	15.4%
No	84.8%	88.3%	81.2%	88.2%	88.6%	85.5%	87.7%	87.4%	84.2%	89.7%	84.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Exposed to some sort of discrimination?

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	4.2%	3.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.3%	3.9%	3.3%	2.3%	3.5%	4.0%	4.6%
No	95.8%	96.9%	95.9%	96.3%	96.7%	96.1%	96.7%	97.7%	96.5%	96.0%	95.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Comparative overview of results - In the last 12 months, have you been exposed to digital violence?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

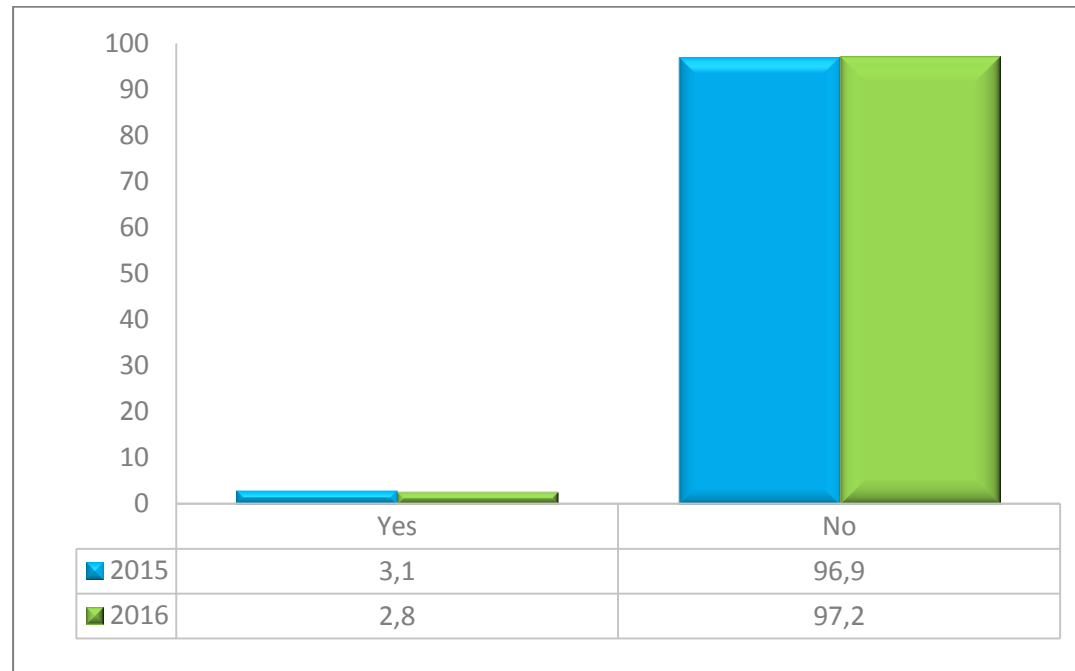


Chart 130

Comparative overview of results - In the last 12 months, have you been exposed to verbal or physical violence from peers?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

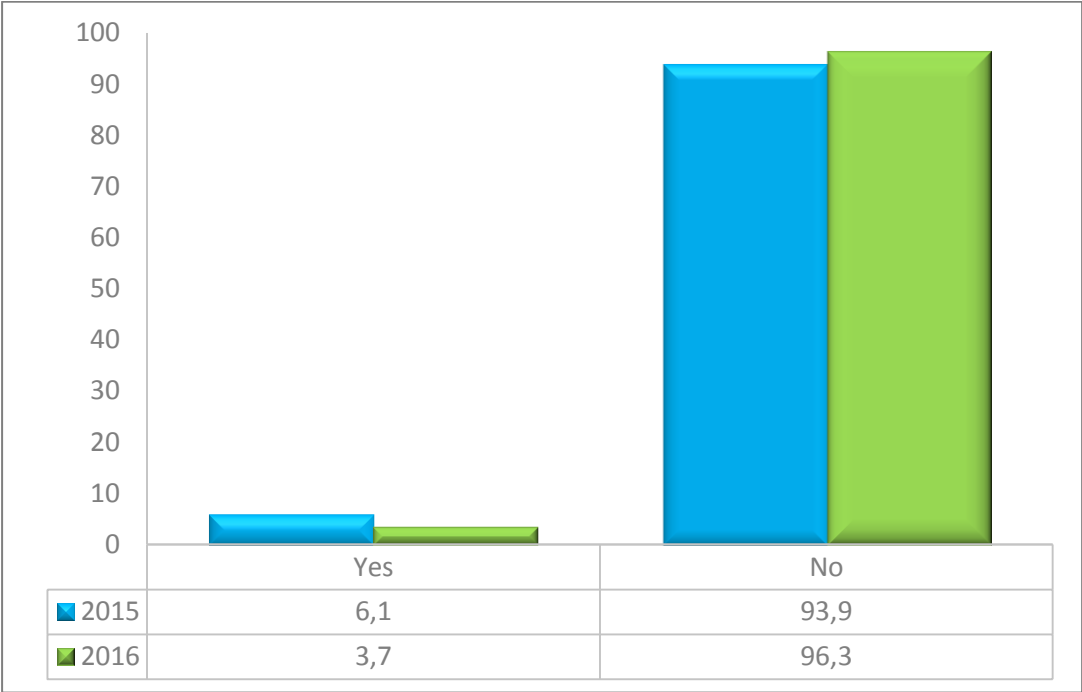


Chart 131

Comparative overview of results - In the last 12 months, have you been a witness of physical violence and intolerance among peers?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

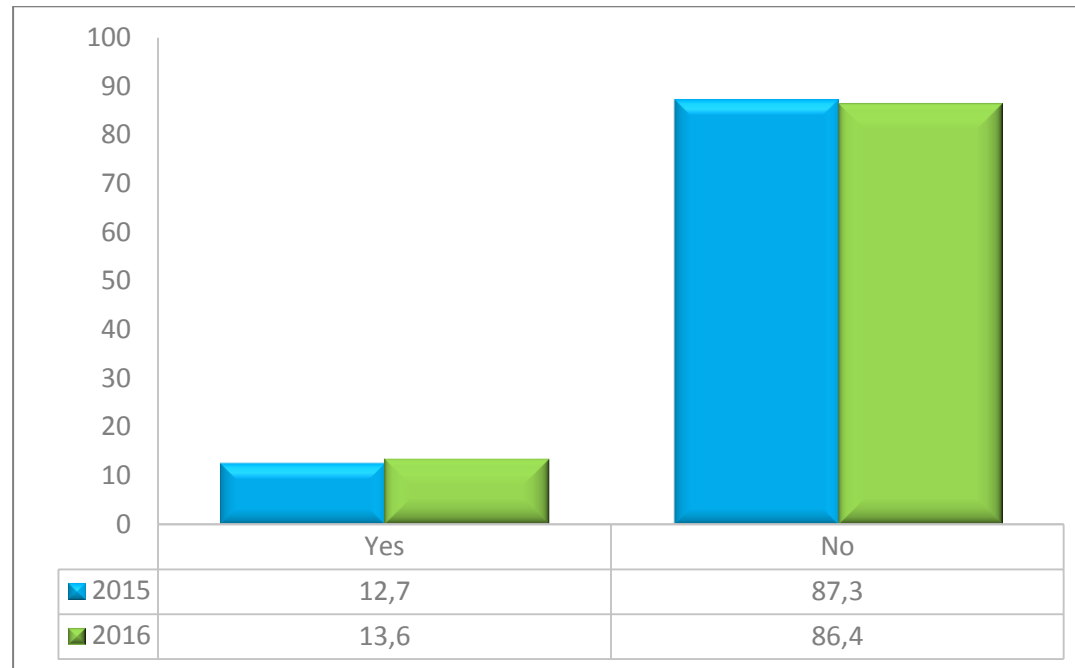


Chart 132

If the answer to any of the above questions about violence was positive, have you reported that to persons in charge? (%)

Subsample of respondents who have in any way been exposed to violence. Overview of 100%.

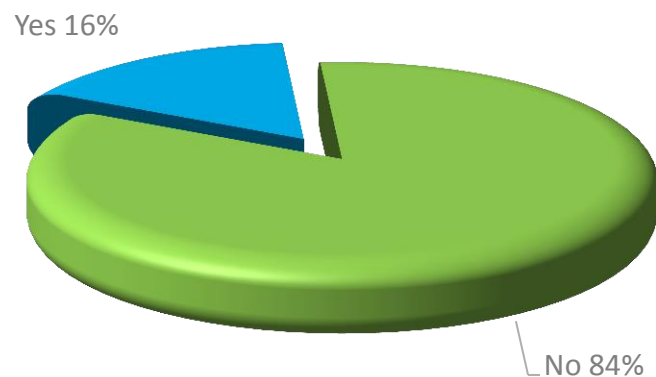


Chart 133

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'If the answer to any of the above questions about violence was positive, have you reported that to persons in charge?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	20.0%	10.6%	16.7%	22.6%	10.3%	13.0%	20.9%	28.6%	8.8%	9.7%	22.2%
No	80.0%	89.4%	83.3%	77.4%	89.7%	87.0%	79.1%	71.4%	91.2%	90.3%	77.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 59

Comparative overview of results - If the answer to any of the above questions about violence was positive, have you reported that to persons in charge?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

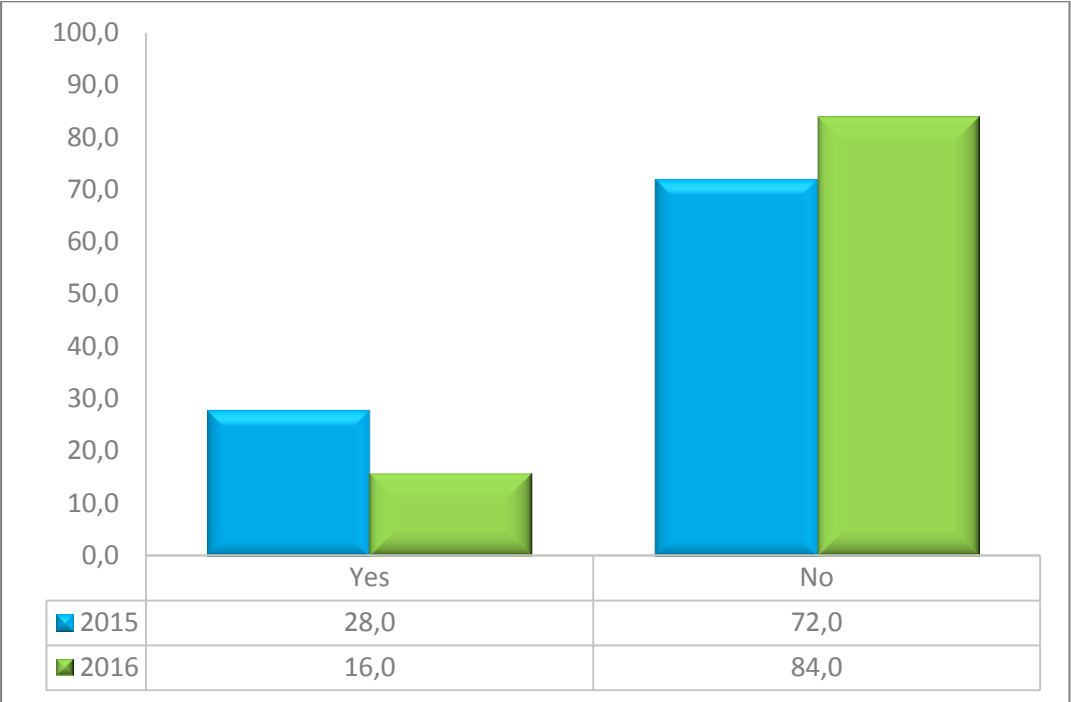


Chart 134

In the last 12 months, have you taken part in any programme that promotes tolerance, understanding, and anti-discrimination? (%)

Total sample.

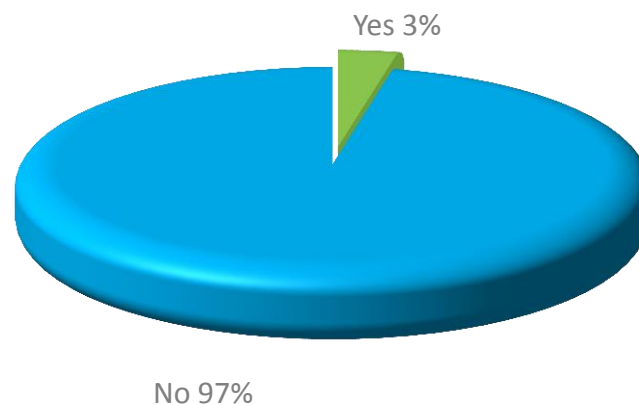


Chart 135

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘In the last 12 months, have you taken part in any programme that promotes tolerance, understanding, and anti-discrimination?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	3.2%	3.8%	4.7%	2.7%	3.3%	2.8%	4.1%	.8%	3.5%	4.6%	4.7%
No	96.8%	96.2%	95.3%	97.3%	96.7%	97.2%	95.9%	99.2%	96.5%	95.4%	95.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 60

Comparative overview of results - In the last 12 months, have you taken part in any programme that promotes tolerance, understanding, and anti-discrimination?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

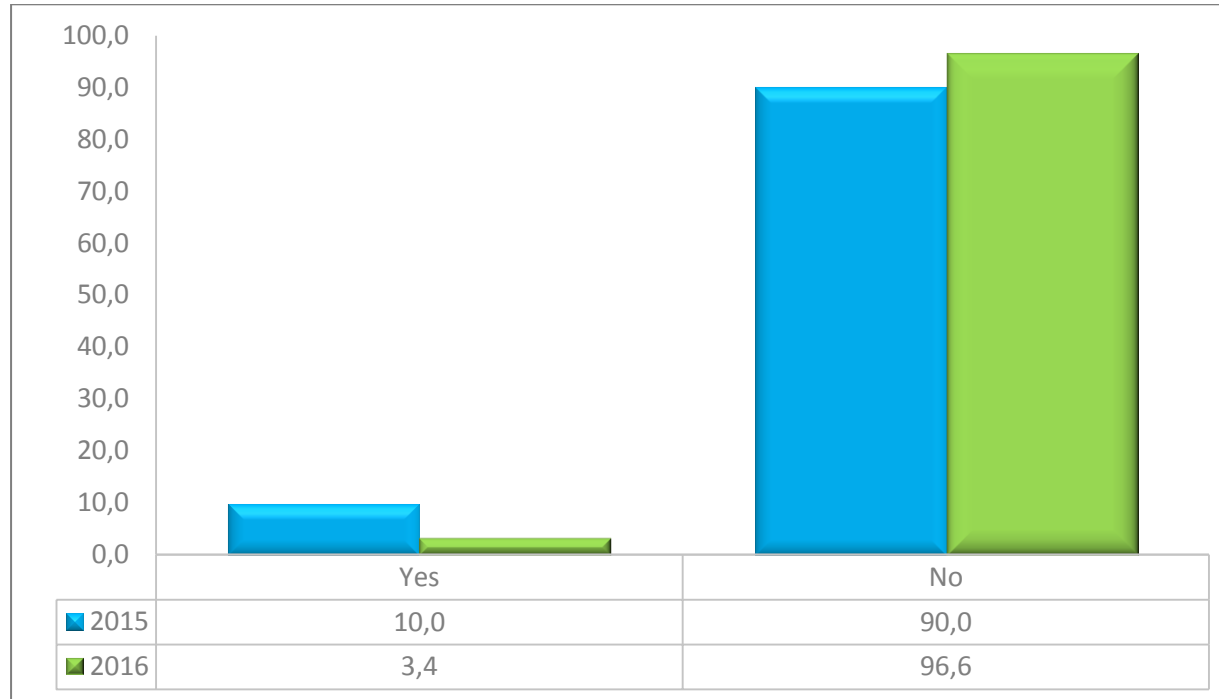


Chart 136

Social inclusion

46% of young adults are familiar with the term “vulnerable groups”. With the increase in age the level of information about this term increases. Young adults from urban areas and Belgrade are more familiar with this term. Comparison of results from three survey cycles revealed the growing trend of familiarity with the term “vulnerable groups”.

Vulnerable groups are mostly regarded as young adults disadvantaged by poverty and young adults with disabilities, whereas young women and parents are the least regarded as vulnerable groups.

Observing the results from previous survey cycles shows a decrease in the number of respondents who believe young Roma belong to “vulnerable groups”, as well as an increase in the number of respondents who believe young adults disadvantaged by poverty are a vulnerable group.

The largest number of young adults does not see themselves as belonging to a vulnerable group - 92% of them. The majority of respondents who see themselves as members of vulnerable groups are from the regions of Eastern and Southern Serbia, and Belgrade. Comparison of results from all three survey cycles does not reveal the characteristic deviation. Young adults who see themselves as members of “vulnerable groups” were asked to evaluate whether services provided by the social protection system suit their needs, and majority believes the services provided by social protection are insufficient to their needs. Comparison of results in this regard does not show large discrepancies.

When it comes to attitudes toward vulnerable groups, disagreement with the statement that young people are sufficiently integrated into society prevails (44.5%). This view is largely held by residents of Belgrade. Total of 12.8% of respondents believe young adults from vulnerable groups are sufficiently integrated into society.

There is a widespread view that young adults from vulnerable groups are not given equal opportunities in the society (53.5%), the view the residents of Belgrade for the most part agree with.

Slightly less than 30% agree that young adults from vulnerable groups are socially included, while one quarter has an opposite opinion. The agreement on this issue is present only in Belgrade, while other regions are neutral.

Are you familiar with the meaning of the term “vulnerable groups”? (%)

Total sample.



Chart 137

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Are you familiar with the meaning of the term “vulnerable groups”?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	46.0%	45.7%	31.6%	48.7%	53.9%	49.2%	41.0%	64.1%	30.0%	52.3%	40.0%
No	54.0%	54.3%	68.4%	51.3%	46.1%	50.8%	59.0%	35.9%	70.0%	47.7%	60.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 61

Comparative overview of results - Are you familiar with the meaning of the term “vulnerable groups”?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

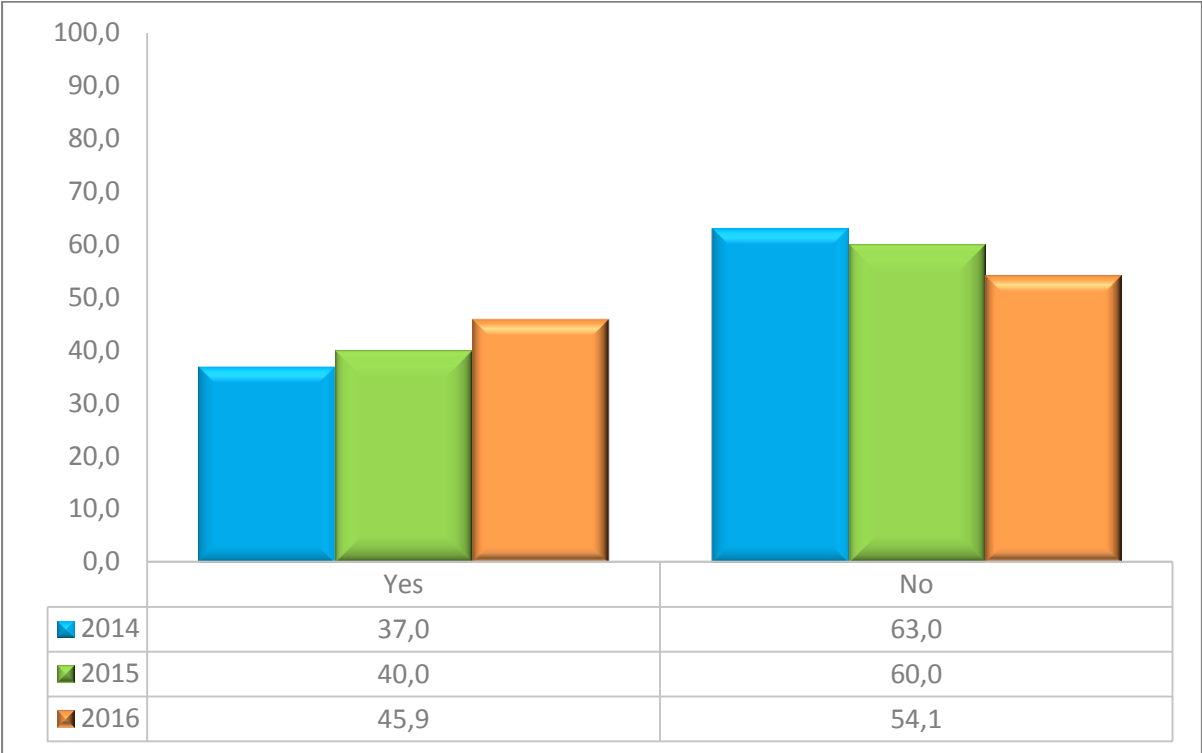


Chart 138

In your opinion, which of the following are vulnerable youth groups? (%)

Total sample.

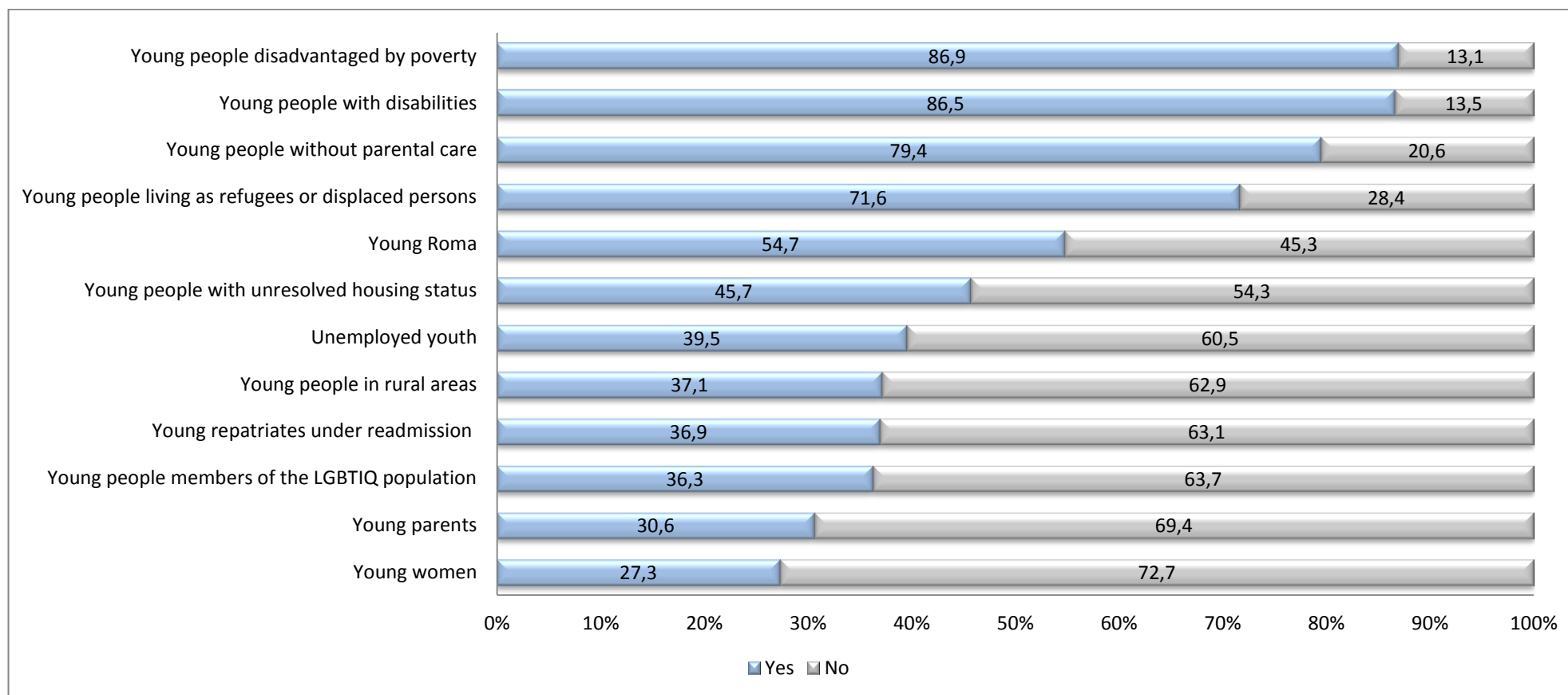


Chart 139

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘In your opinion, which of the following are vulnerable youth groups?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

YOUNG PEOPLE DISADVANTAGED BY POVERTY	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	85.9%	88.0%	88.3%	90.4%	82.9%	86.9%	86.8%	86.6%	96.5%	73.6%	92.3%
No	14.1%	12.0%	11.7%	9.6%	17.1%	13.1%	13.2%	13.4%	3.5%	26.4%	7.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 62

YOUNG ROMA	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	51.8%	57.9%	60.0%	58.3%	48.6%	57.8%	50.2%	67.2%	47.4%	60.3%	45.0%
No	48.2%	42.1%	40.0%	41.7%	51.4%	42.2%	49.8%	32.8%	52.6%	39.7%	55.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 63

YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	84.6%	88.7%	89.5%	89.8%	81.6%	87.2%	85.2%	92.2%	86.5%	90.2%	75.4%
No	15.4%	11.3%	10.5%	10.2%	18.4%	12.8%	14.8%	7.8%	13.5%	9.8%	24.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 64

YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING AS REFUGEES OR DISPLACED PERSONS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	71.4%	71.9%	74.1%	72.7%	69.0%	72.4%	70.4%	77.3%	72.5%	71.8%	64.6%
No	28.6%	28.1%	25.9%	27.3%	31.0%	27.6%	29.6%	22.7%	27.5%	28.2%	35.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 65

YOUNG PEOPLE WITH UNRESOLVED HOUSING STATUS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	45.7%	45.7%	47.1%	47.6%	43.3%	46.8%	44.0%	50.0%	43.3%	40.8%	50.8%
No	54.3%	54.3%	52.9%	52.4%	56.7%	53.2%	56.0%	50.0%	56.7%	59.2%	49.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 66

YOUNG PEOPLE WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	81.0%	77.7%	78.9%	79.1%	79.6%	81.9%	75.7%	82.8%	84.2%	74.7%	76.2%
No	19.0%	22.3%	21.1%	20.9%	20.4%	18.1%	24.3%	17.2%	15.8%	25.3%	23.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 67

YOUNG PEOPLE MEMBERS OF THE LGBTIQ POPULATION	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	35.4%	37.1%	40.6%	39.0%	31.1%	39.8%	30.9%	47.7%	36.8%	32.2%	30.0%
No	64.6%	62.9%	59.4%	61.0%	68.9%	60.2%	69.1%	52.3%	63.2%	67.8%	70.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 68

UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	42.3%	36.6%	35.7%	40.1%	41.6%	41.2%	37.0%	48.4%	40.6%	30.5%	41.5%
No	57.7%	63.4%	64.3%	59.9%	58.4%	58.8%	63.0%	51.6%	59.4%	69.5%	58.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 69

YOUNG PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	42.8%	31.3%	41.2%	40.6%	31.8%	37.9%	36.1%	44.1%	41.5%	28.9%	35.4%
No	57.2%	68.7%	58.8%	59.4%	68.2%	62.1%	63.9%	55.9%	58.5%	71.1%	64.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 70

YOUNG REPATRIATES UNDER READMISSION	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	37.6%	36.1%	35.3%	43.3%	33.1%	39.8%	32.5%	54.7%	31.0%	30.5%	36.2%
No	62.4%	63.9%	64.7%	56.7%	66.9%	60.2%	67.5%	45.3%	69.0%	69.5%	63.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 71

YOUNG WOMEN	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	27.7%	26.8%	27.6%	25.7%	28.3%	28.1%	25.9%	37.5%	24.6%	23.0%	26.9%
No	72.3%	73.2%	72.4%	74.3%	71.7%	71.9%	74.1%	62.5%	75.4%	77.0%	73.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

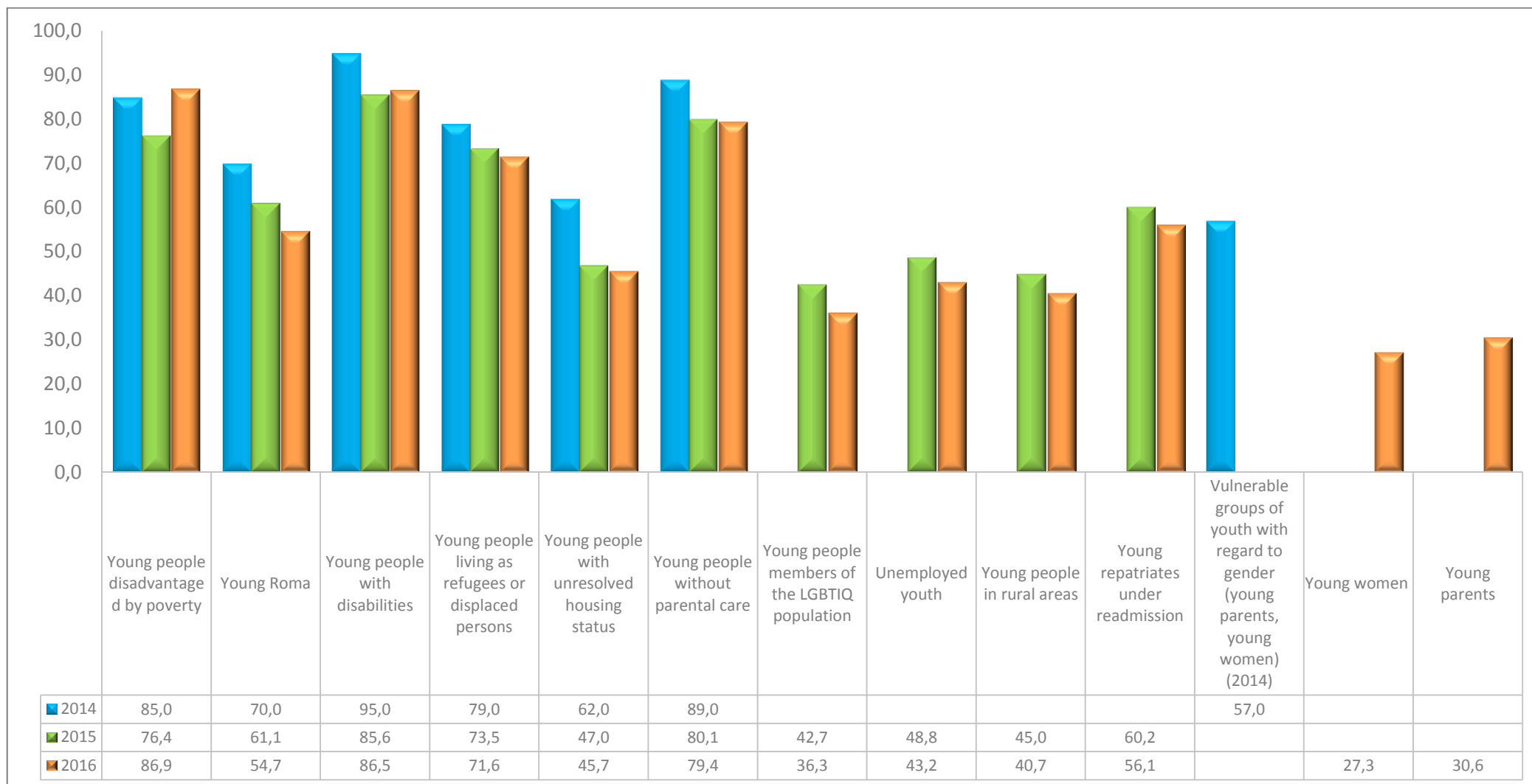
Table 72

YOUNG PARENTS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	31.5%	29.6%	31.8%	27.3%	32.4%	32.6%	27.6%	41.4%	28.2%	26.4%	28.5%
No	68.5%	70.4%	68.2%	72.7%	67.6%	67.4%	72.4%	58.6%	71.8%	73.6%	71.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 73

Comparative overview of results - In your opinion, which of the following are vulnerable youth groups?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.



In your opinion, do you belong to a vulnerable group? (%)

Total sample.

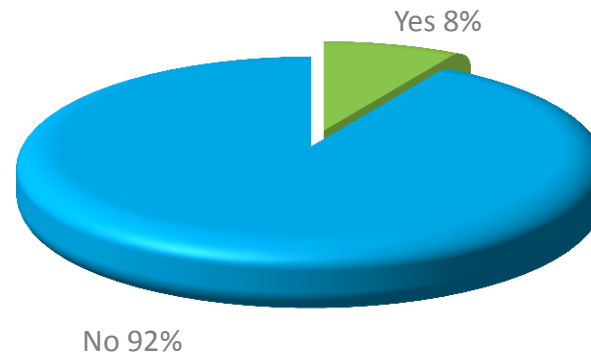


Chart 140

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'In your opinion, do you belong to a vulnerable group?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	9.6%	7.2%	4.7%	10.2%	9.8%	7.5%	9.9%	10.9%	6.4%	4.0%	14.6%
No	90.4%	92.8%	95.3%	89.8%	90.2%	92.5%	90.1%	89.1%	93.6%	96.0%	85.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 74

Comparative overview of results - In your opinion, do you belong to a vulnerable group?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

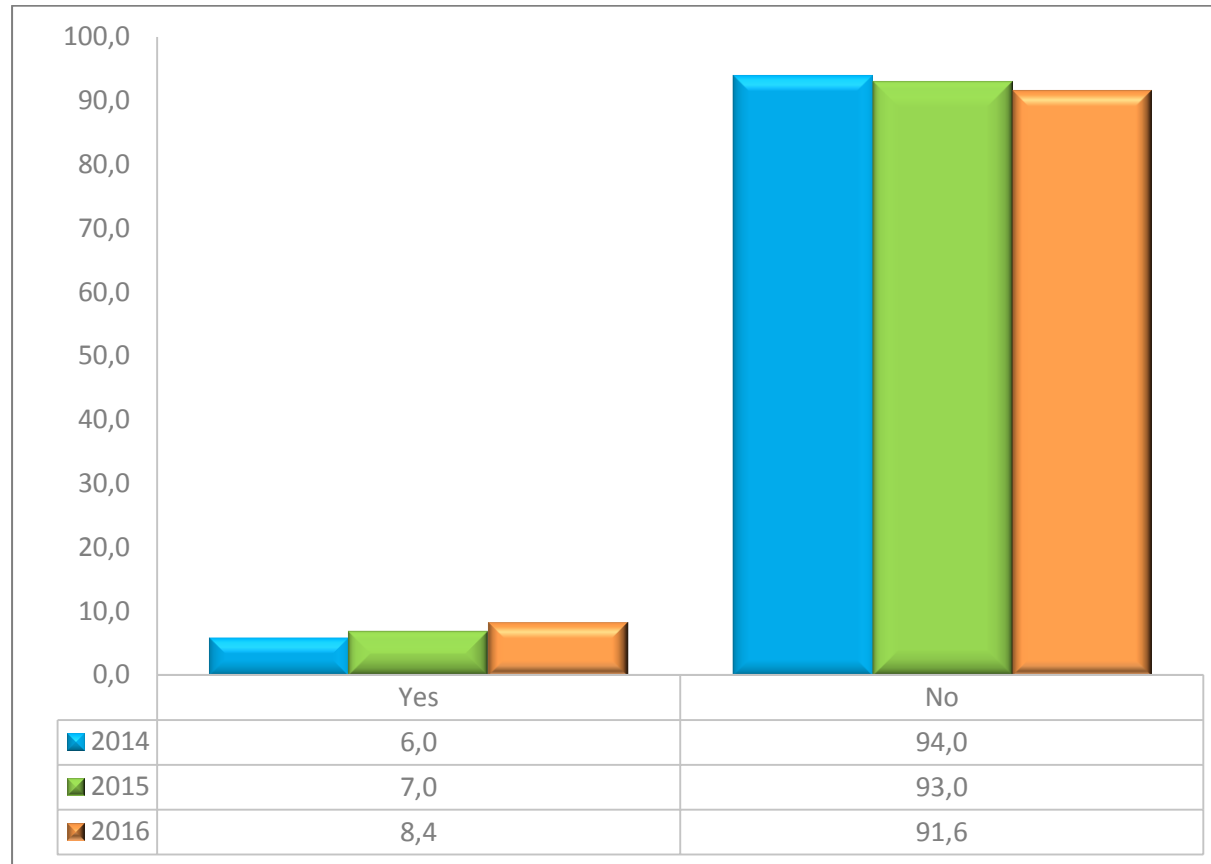


Chart 141

Are the services provided by the social protection system fitting to your needs? (%)

Subsample of 8.4% of respondents who belong to a vulnerable group.

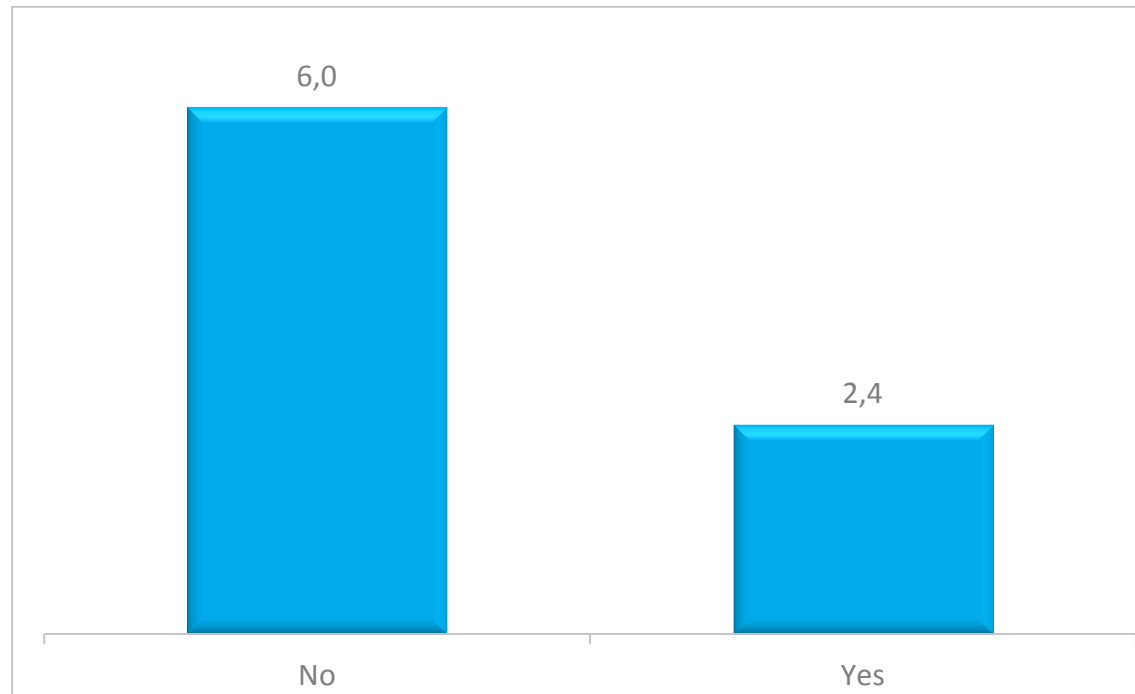


Chart 142

Comparative overview of results - Are the services provided by the social protection system fitting to your needs?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

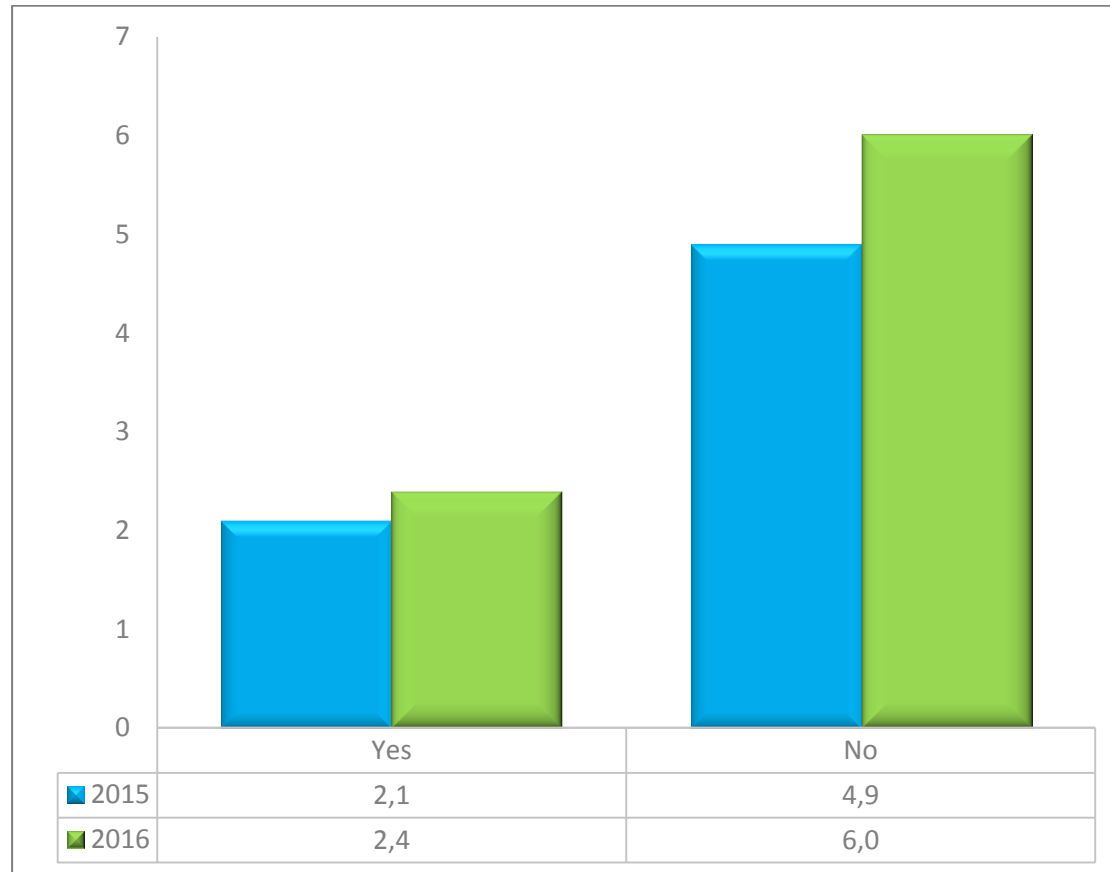


Chart 143

Please evaluate if you agree with the following statements, where 1 is fully disagree, and 5 is fully agree:

Young adults from vulnerable groups are sufficiently included in the society (%)

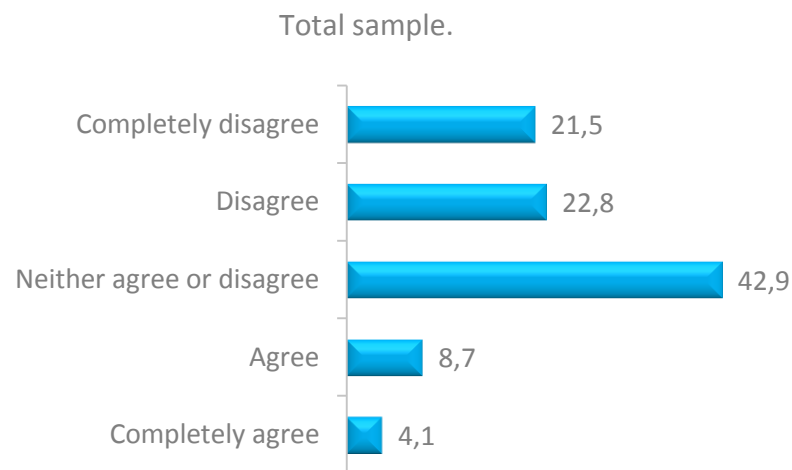


Chart 144

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Young adults from vulnerable groups are sufficiently included in the society'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	43.4%	45.4%	45.6%	42.2%	45.1%	44.1%	44.9%	58.3%	35.9%	40.8%	46.9%
Neutral	42.8%	43.0%	36.8%	43.3%	46.7%	43.0%	42.8%	25.2%	47.6%	49.4%	45.4%
Agree	13.8%	11.7%	17.5%	14.4%	8.2%	12.8%	12.3%	16.5%	16.5%	9.8%	7.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 75

Comparative overview of results - Young adults from vulnerable groups are sufficiently included in the society

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

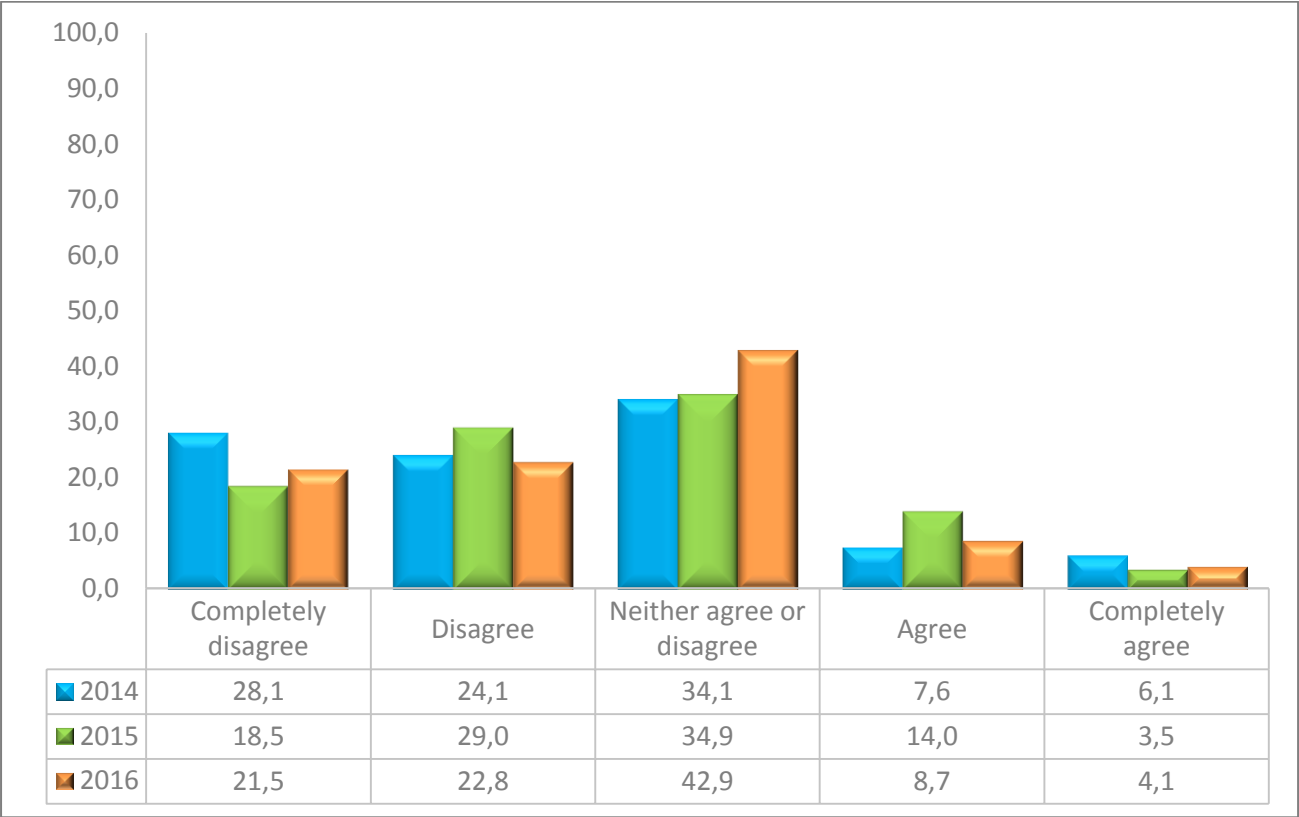


Chart 145

Young adults from vulnerable groups are given equal opportunities in the society (%)

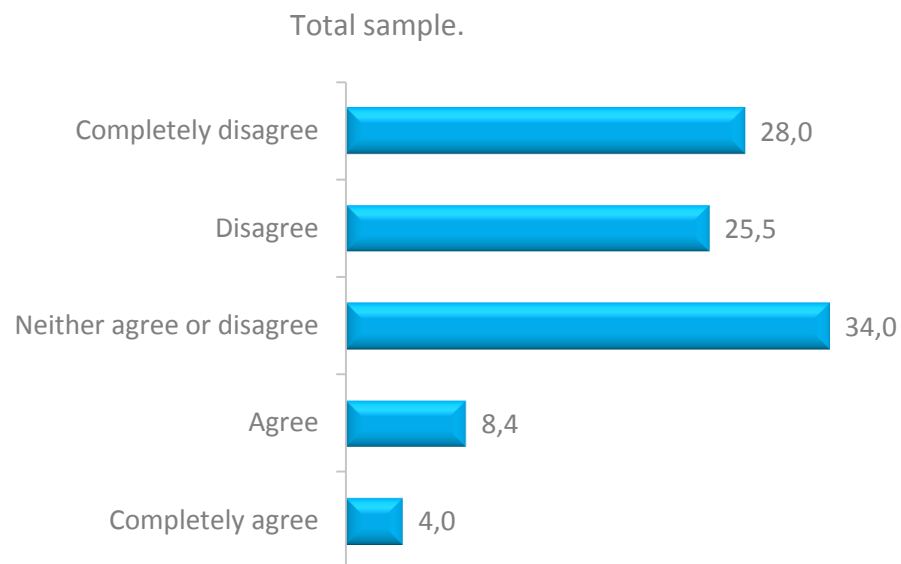


Chart 146

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Young adults from vulnerable groups are given equal opportunities in the society'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	51.8%	55.5%	54.1%	55.4%	52.0%	53.2%	54.3%	59.8%	51.5%	52.9%	50.8%
Neutral	36.0%	31.8%	29.4%	32.3%	38.5%	33.7%	34.2%	22.0%	36.3%	37.4%	38.5%
Agree	12.2%	12.7%	16.5%	12.4%	9.4%	13.1%	11.5%	18.1%	12.3%	9.8%	10.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 76

Comparative overview of results - Young adults from vulnerable groups are given equal opportunities in the society

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

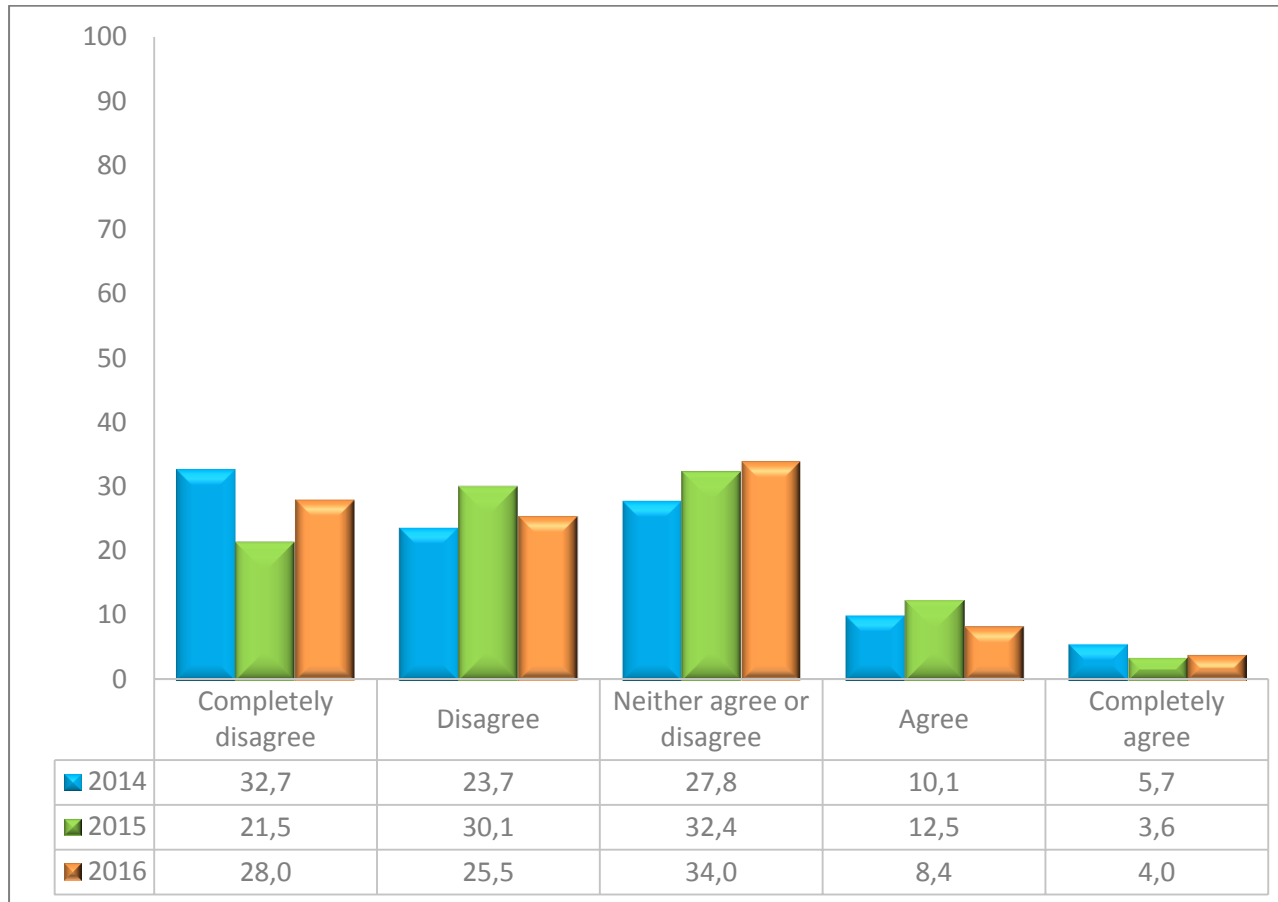


Chart 147

Young adults from vulnerable groups are socially excluded (%)

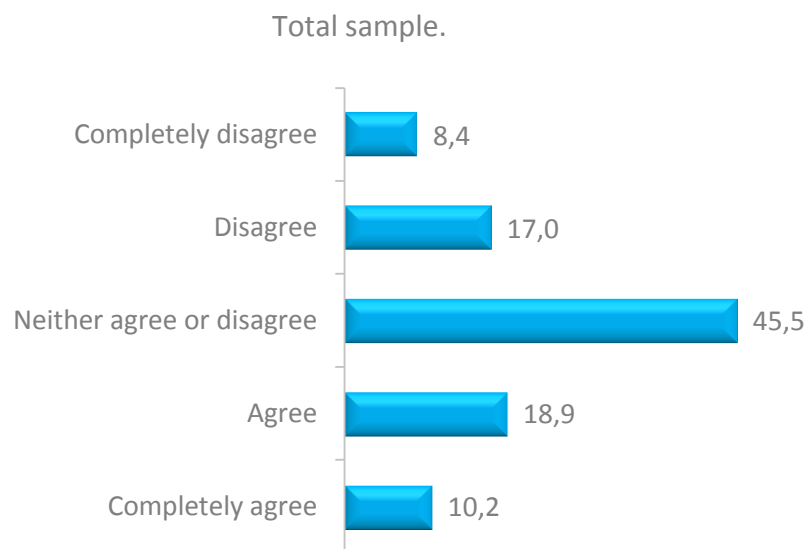


Chart 148

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Young adults from vulnerable groups are socially excluded'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	26.4%	24.4%	25.9%	24.6%	25.8%	23.4%	28.4%	27.6%	26.5%	22.4%	26.0%
Neutral	46.3%	45.0%	41.8%	43.9%	49.6%	46.8%	43.6%	30.7%	50.0%	52.3%	45.0%
Agree	27.3%	30.6%	32.4%	31.6%	24.6%	29.8%	28.0%	41.7%	23.5%	25.3%	29.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 77

Comparative overview of results - Young adults from vulnerable groups are socially excluded

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

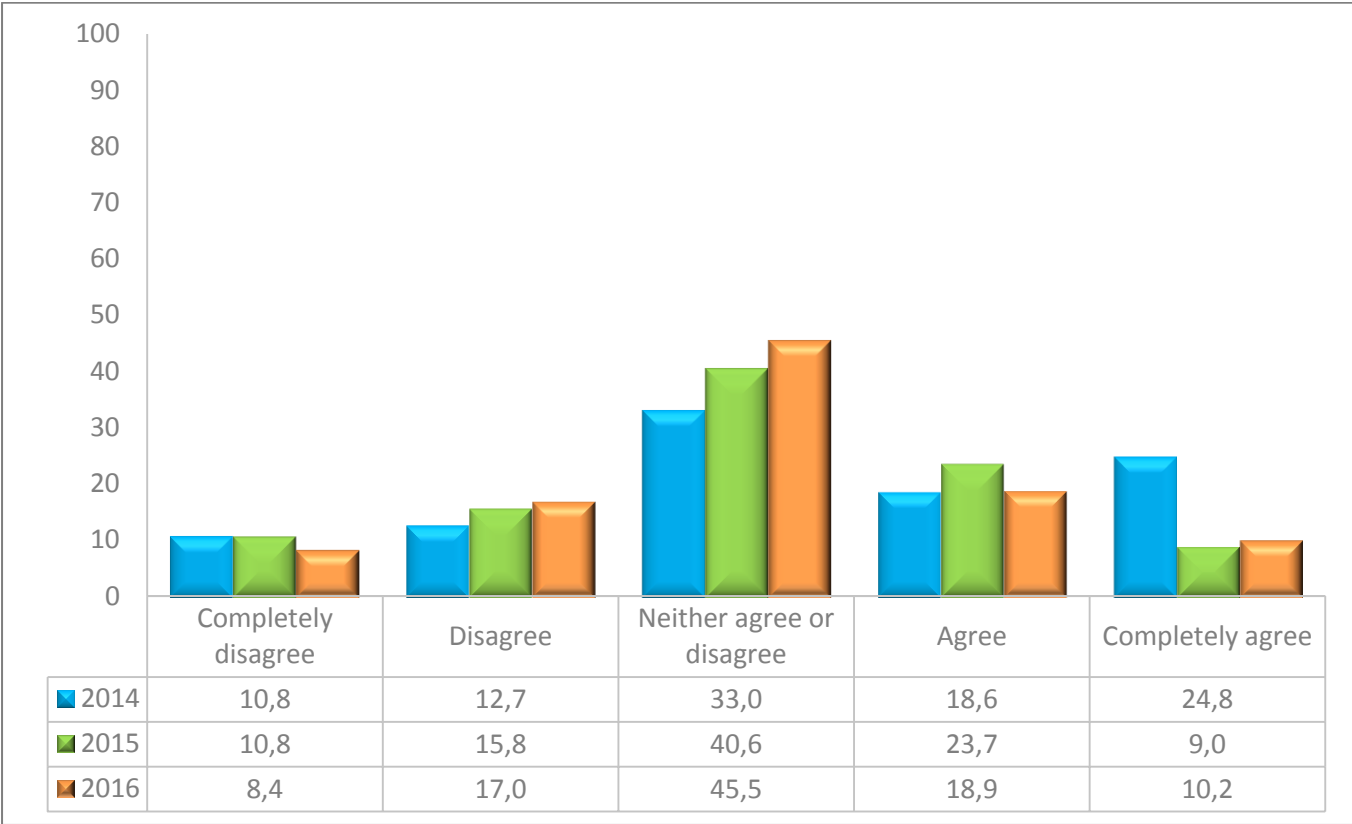


Chart 149

Culture, creativity and free time

27% of young adults state that they have ample opportunities to express their talents and creativity, and those are mostly young people from Western Serbia and Šumadija. Data oscillate over three survey cycles.

22% of respondents believe young people in Serbia sufficiently participate in cultural activities and this position is more pronounced among respondents from Central Serbia.

A third of respondents (33.6%) agree that there are enough available cultural events for youth.

Culture of tolerance among young people is not sufficiently developed according to 82% of young adults, especially those older than 20, and those from urban settlements and Belgrade.

Around 15% of young adults believe environmental culture in Serbia is sufficiently developed and this number of young respondents is almost the same as in 2015.

45% of young adults spend their free time with friends, and 19% of respondents spend their free time on the computer. 14% opts for sports, while 8% spend their free time watching television. Compared to the previous survey cycle from last year, there is a noticeable decrease in young adults who spend their free time in front of the television, and a slight increase in the number of respondents who spend their free time with friends. 67% of young adults pointed out that they are satisfied with the way they spend their free time, 22% are neutral, whereas 9% are dissatisfied with this issue. Respondents up to the age of 19 are the most satisfied, as well as respondents from rural settlements and Western Serbia and Šumadija. Compared to the previous survey cycle, this one reveals a slight decrease in the number of respondents who gave a grade 4.

29% of respondents said their local community has a public space for youth leisure activities (youth clubs, cultural and sports centres, sports facilities, etc.). 45.5% stated that such facilities exist but are not sufficient, while 6% believe that there are no sufficient facilities available. Young people in urban areas tend to say that their local community offers space for youth, while respondents from rural areas tend to believe that such facilities do exist, however in insufficient numbers.

Cultural facilities are the ones that are lacking the most (cultural centres, theatres, cinemas, concerts) and youth clubs. According to 32% of young adults, public spaces for youth leisure activities in their community do not fit their needs because they lack organised youth activities (workshops, seminars, lectures, cultural and sports facilities, etc.). 30% believes so because they are not in line with the needs of youth (working hours, location, interior design and organisation, etc.). One fourth of young adults believe that such spaces in their community fit youth's needs, while 14% believe that they do fit their needs but are not adapted to the needs of vulnerable youth.

Regarding the key aspects needed for ensuring adequate and functional public spaces for youth leisure activities, 41% of respondents believe in the need of large investments in additional infrastructure (refurbishment, adaptation, customising access to young people with disabilities), 35% believe that infrastructure requires partial investment, and less than 9% believe they need either some minor additional infrastructural investments or none at all.

38% believe there is a need for significant, while 35% believe there is a need for partial investments in additional furnishings (computers, office equipment, beamer, sound system, furniture, etc.). Around 10% of respondents believe there is either a need for minor investments or none at all.

37% of respondents believe that purchasing sports and other equipment requires large investments, while 35% think purchasing equipment requires partial investment. 11% of respondents think there is a need for either minor investments or none at all.

In the past year just over a half of respondents (52%) participated in cultural events in their city (visits to the theatre and the cinema, concerts, literary events, exhibitions, visits to historical monuments or museums), and those are largely respondents over the age of 24 and respondents from urban areas and Belgrade. Respondents who did not take part in cultural events say they didn't do so mostly due to the lack of interest (42.3%), lack of cultural content in their place of residence (26.6%) and financial situation (23.7%). A lack of interest is mentioned more often by male respondents and respondents from Western Serbia, Šumadija, and Vojvodina, whereas the lack of content is mostly mentioned by females and young adults from Eastern and Southern Serbia. Compared to the survey from 2014, there is an evident increase in the number of respondents who listed financial situation as reason for non-participation in cultural events, and an evident decline in the number of those who as reason listed the lack of content. However, in 2014, there was no option to give multiple answers, which might have caused differences in results.

In the last 12 months, 14% of young adults personally participated in some sort of amateur cultural and artistic activities (playing an instrument, singing, acting, dancing, photography, film making, etc.). Women were slightly more involved as well as respondents up to the age of 19, and compared to the 2014 survey, a slight decrease is observed in the number of young adults who took part in these activities.

Do young adults in Serbia have enough opportunities to express their talents and creativity? (%)

Total sample.

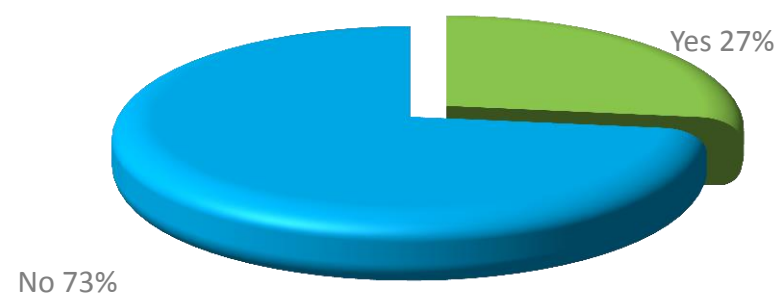


Chart 150

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do young adults in Serbia have enough opportunities to express their talents and creativity?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	26.7%	27.5%	30.6%	24.1%	26.6%	26.5%	28.0%	26.8%	19.9%	33.3%	28.5%
No	73.3%	72.5%	69.4%	75.9%	73.4%	73.5%	72.0%	73.2%	80.1%	66.7%	71.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 78

Comparative overview of results - Do young adults in Serbia have enough opportunities to express their talents and creativity?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

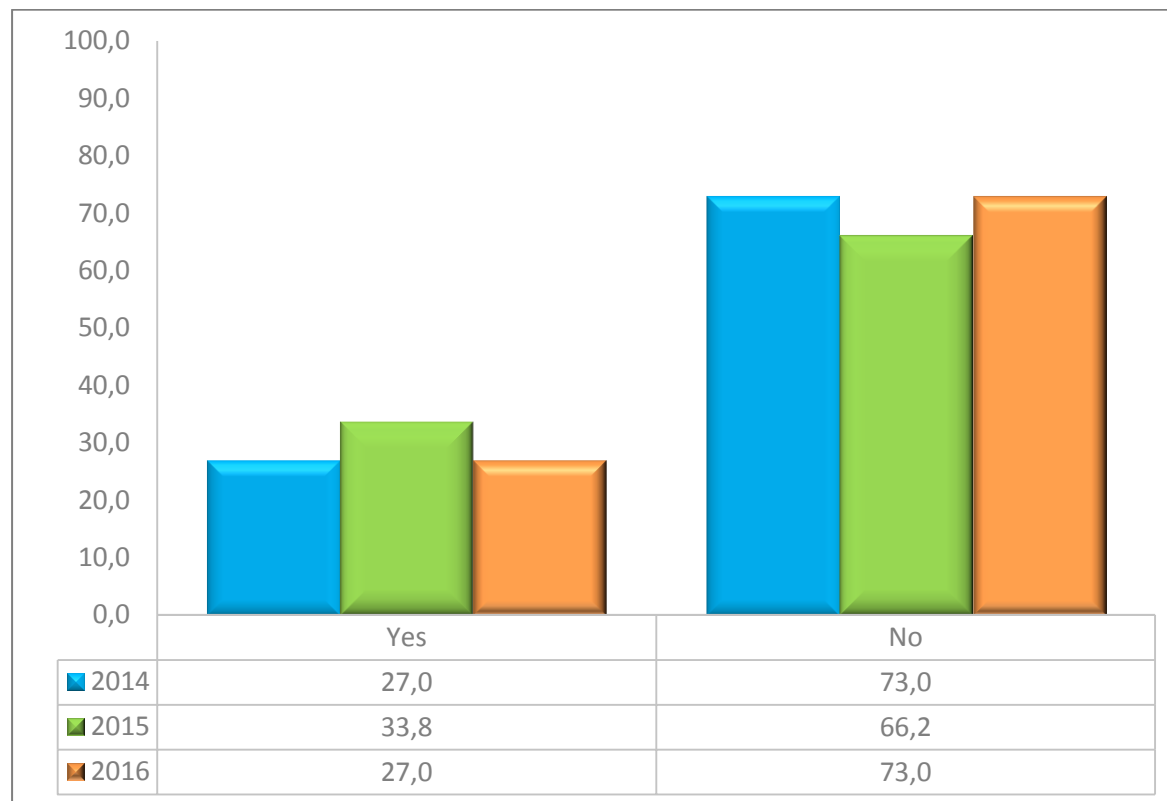


Chart 151

Do you believe young adults in Serbia sufficiently participate in cultural activities? (%)

Total sample.

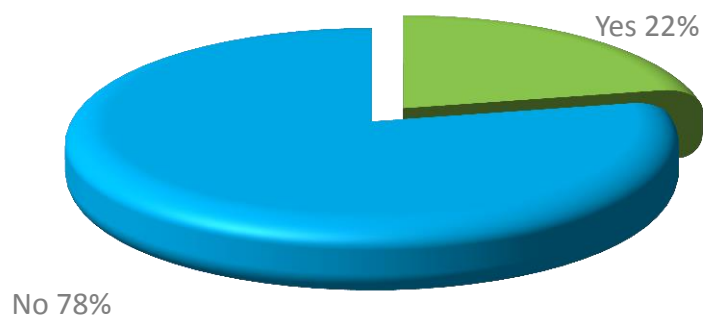


Chart 152

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you believe young adults in Serbia sufficiently participate in cultural activities?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	22.2%	21.3%	21.1%	19.3%	24.5%	20.9%	23.0%	18.9%	12.9%	28.7%	26.9%
No	77.8%	78.7%	78.9%	80.7%	75.5%	79.1%	77.0%	81.1%	87.1%	71.3%	73.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 79

Is there enough available cultural events for youth? (%)

Total sample.

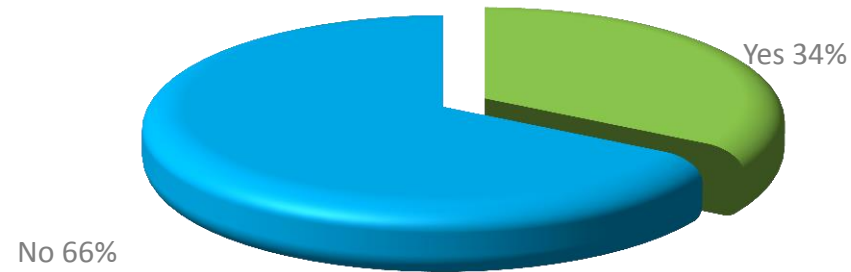


Chart 153

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Is there enough available cultural events for youth?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	34.7%	32.2%	34.5%	32.6%	33.6%	35.7%	30.5%	35.9%	28.8%	40.2%	28.5%
No	65.3%	67.8%	65.5%	67.4%	66.4%	64.3%	69.5%	64.1%	71.2%	59.8%	71.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 80

Comparative overview of results - Is there enough available cultural events for youth?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

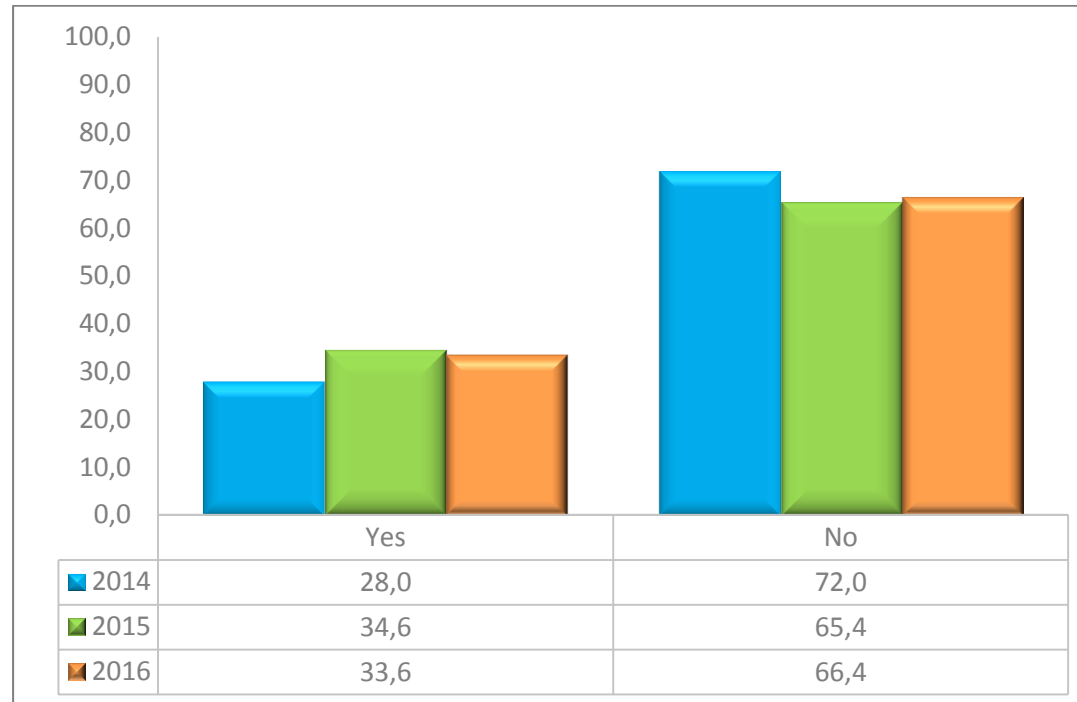


Chart 154

Do you believe the culture of tolerance is sufficiently developed among young adults? (%)

Total sample.

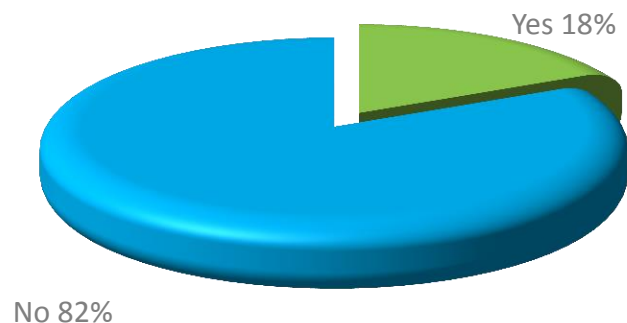


Chart 155

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you believe the culture of tolerance is sufficiently developed among young adults?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	17.7%	18.2%	24.0%	16.0%	15.1%	15.0%	21.7%	9.4%	17.6%	27.6%	13.1%
No	82.3%	81.8%	76.0%	84.0%	84.9%	85.0%	78.3%	90.6%	82.4%	72.4%	86.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 81

Comparative overview of results - Do you believe the culture of tolerance is sufficiently developed among young adults?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

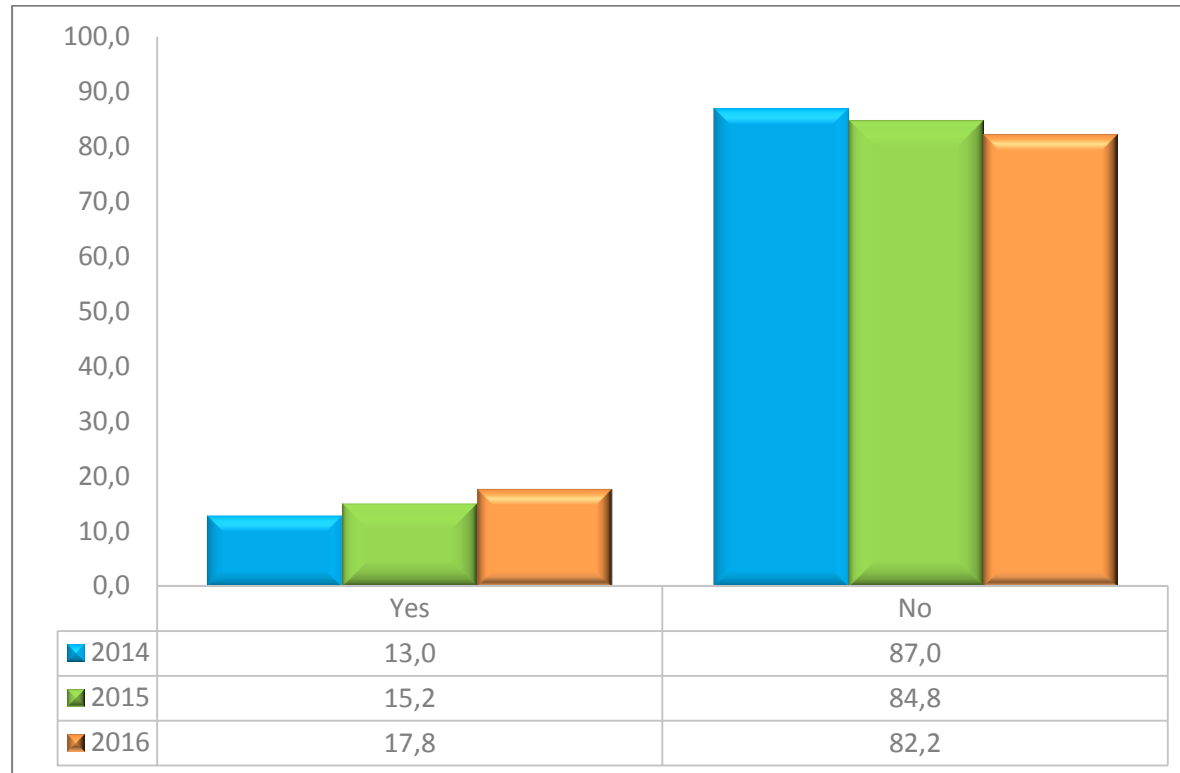


Chart 156

Do you believe the environmental culture of young adults in Serbia is sufficiently developed? (%)

Total sample.

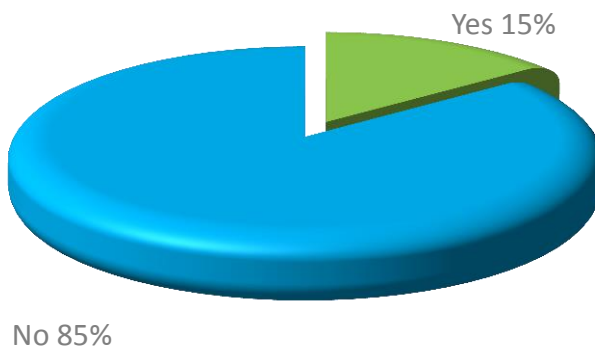


Chart 157

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you believe the environmental culture of young adults in Serbia is sufficiently developed?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	17.0%	12.0%	18.7%	16.6%	10.6%	14.2%	15.2%	9.4%	14.0%	19.1%	13.8%
No	83.0%	88.0%	81.3%	83.4%	89.4%	85.8%	84.8%	90.6%	86.0%	80.9%	86.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 82

Comparative overview of results - Do you believe the environmental culture of young adults in Serbia is sufficiently developed?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

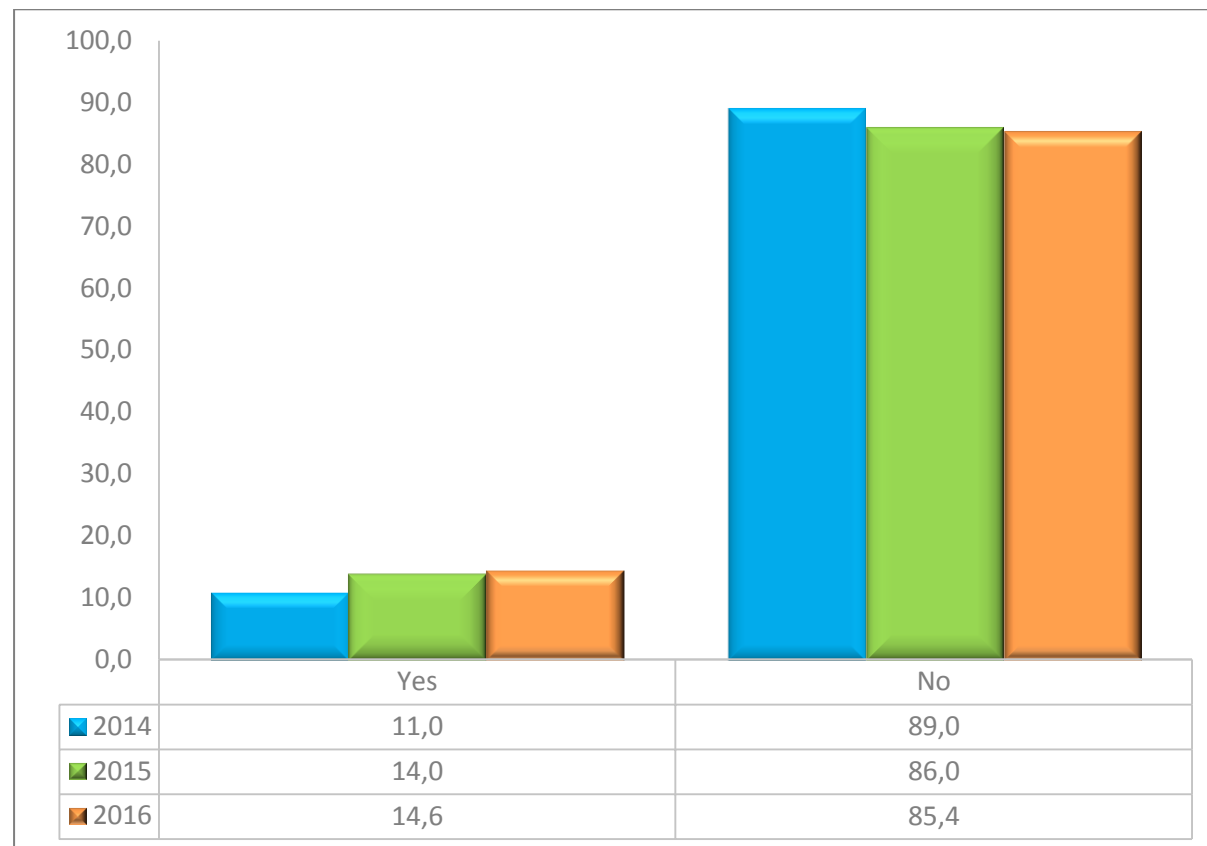


Chart 158

How do you usually spend your free time? (%)

Total sample.

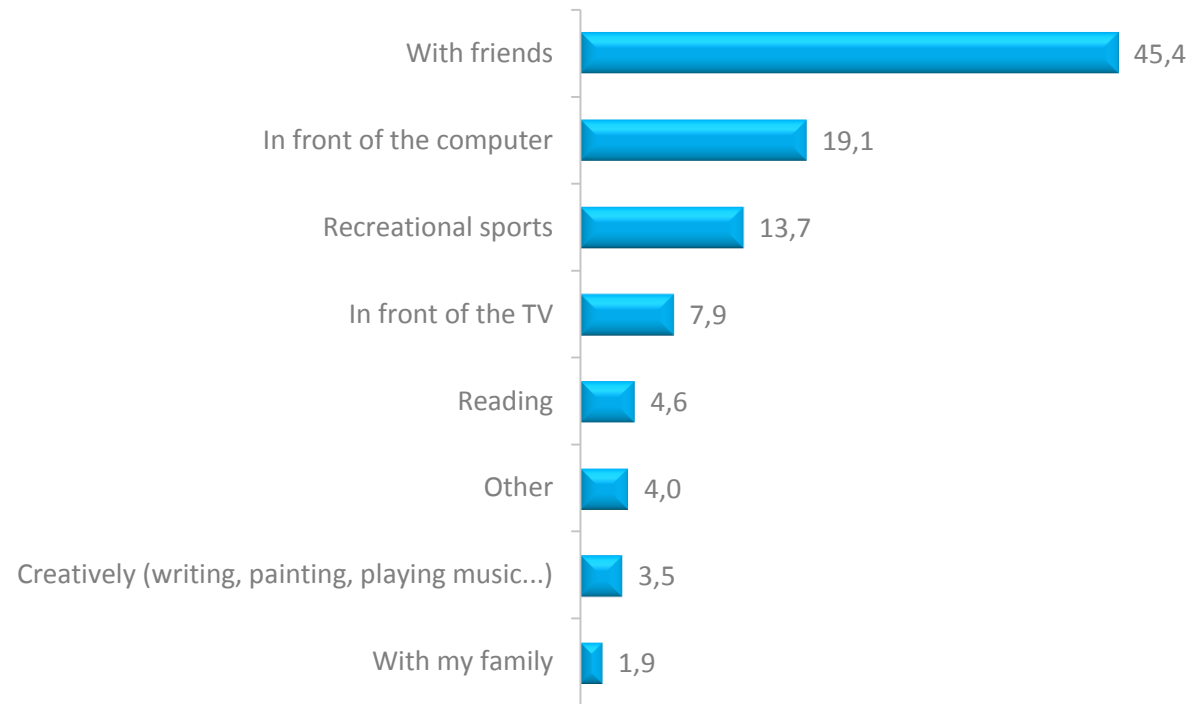


Chart 159

Other: At home; walking; resting; sleeping, studying; visiting relatives; with my partner - boyfriend or girlfriend; **I don't have free time**

Comparative overview of results - How do you usually spend your free time?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

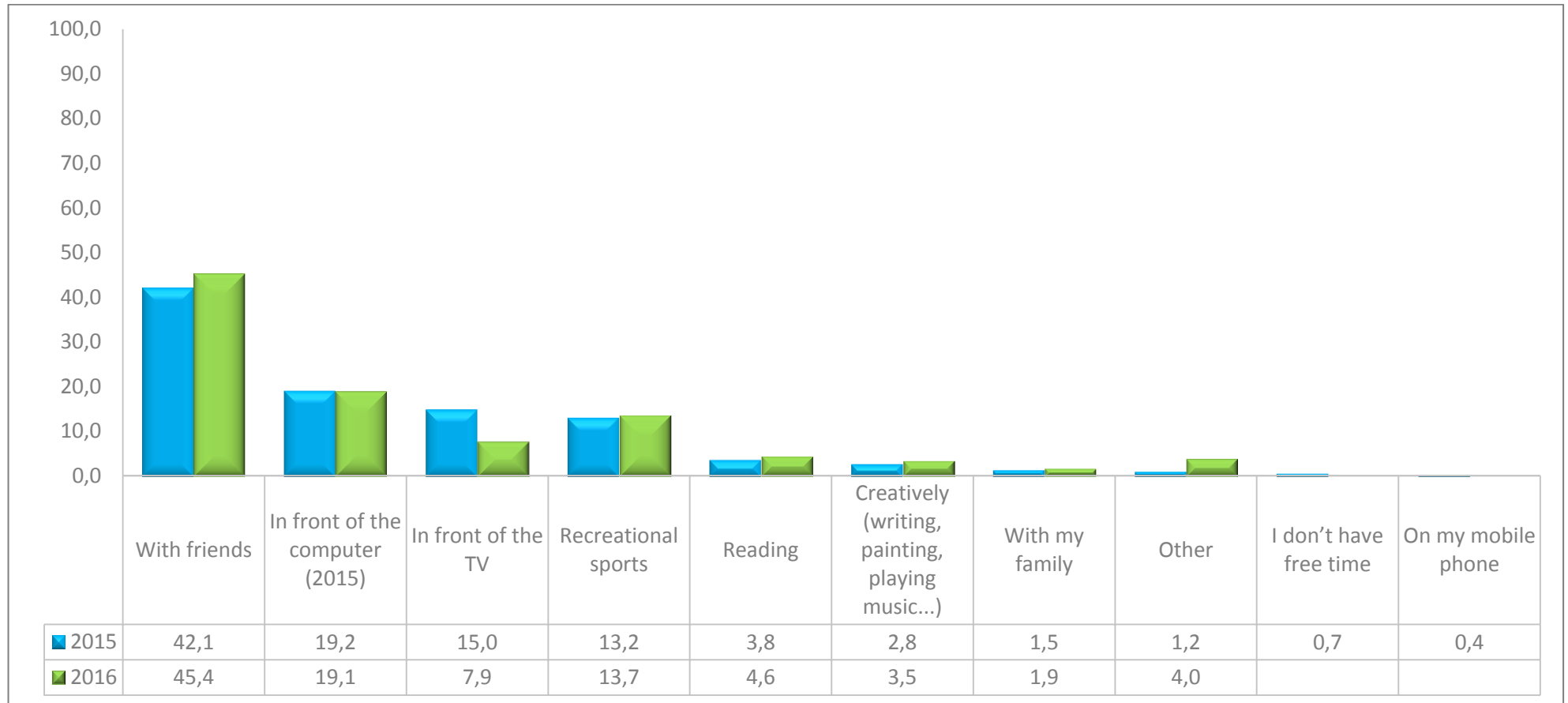


Chart 160

How satisfied are you with the way you spend your free time? Please give a 1 to 5 grade, like in school. (%)

Total sample.

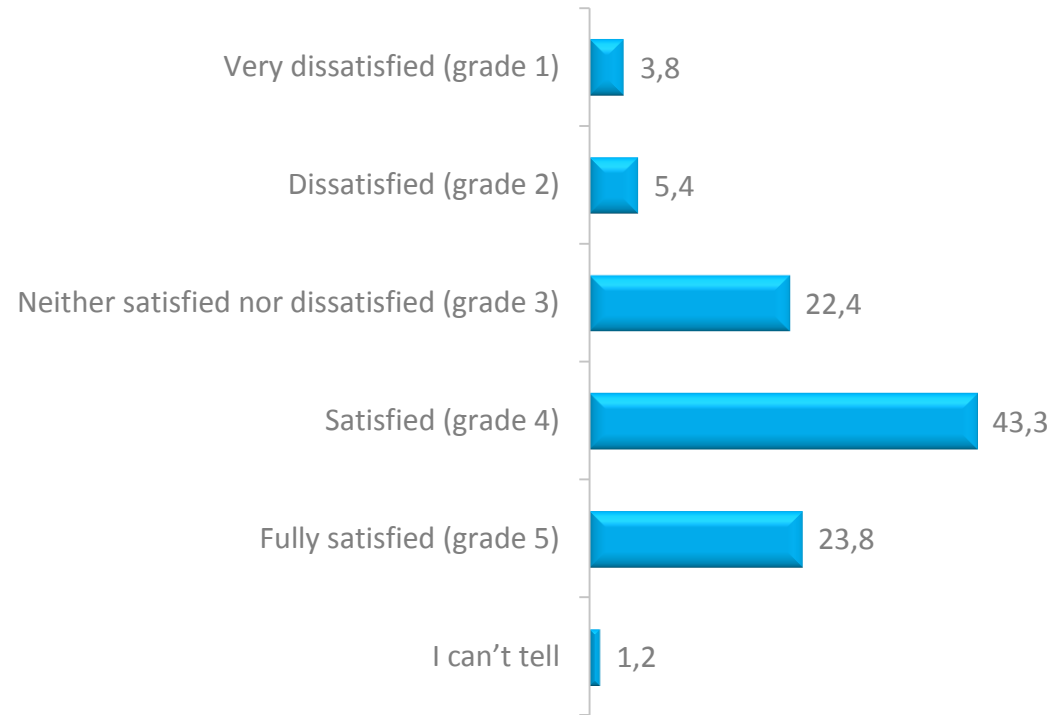


Chart 161

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘How satisfied are you with the way you spend your free time? Please give a 1 to 5 grade, like in school.’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Average grade
Sex	
Male	3.80
Female	3.78
Age	
15-19	3.98
20-24	3.66
25-30	3.75
Type of settlement	
Urban	3.75
Rural	3.84
Region	
Belgrade	3.86
Vojvodina	3.83
Western Serbia and Šumadija	3.93
Eastern and Southern Serbia	3.46
Total	3.79

Table 83

Comparative overview of results - How satisfied are you with the way you spend your free time? Please give a 1 to 5 grade, like in school.

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

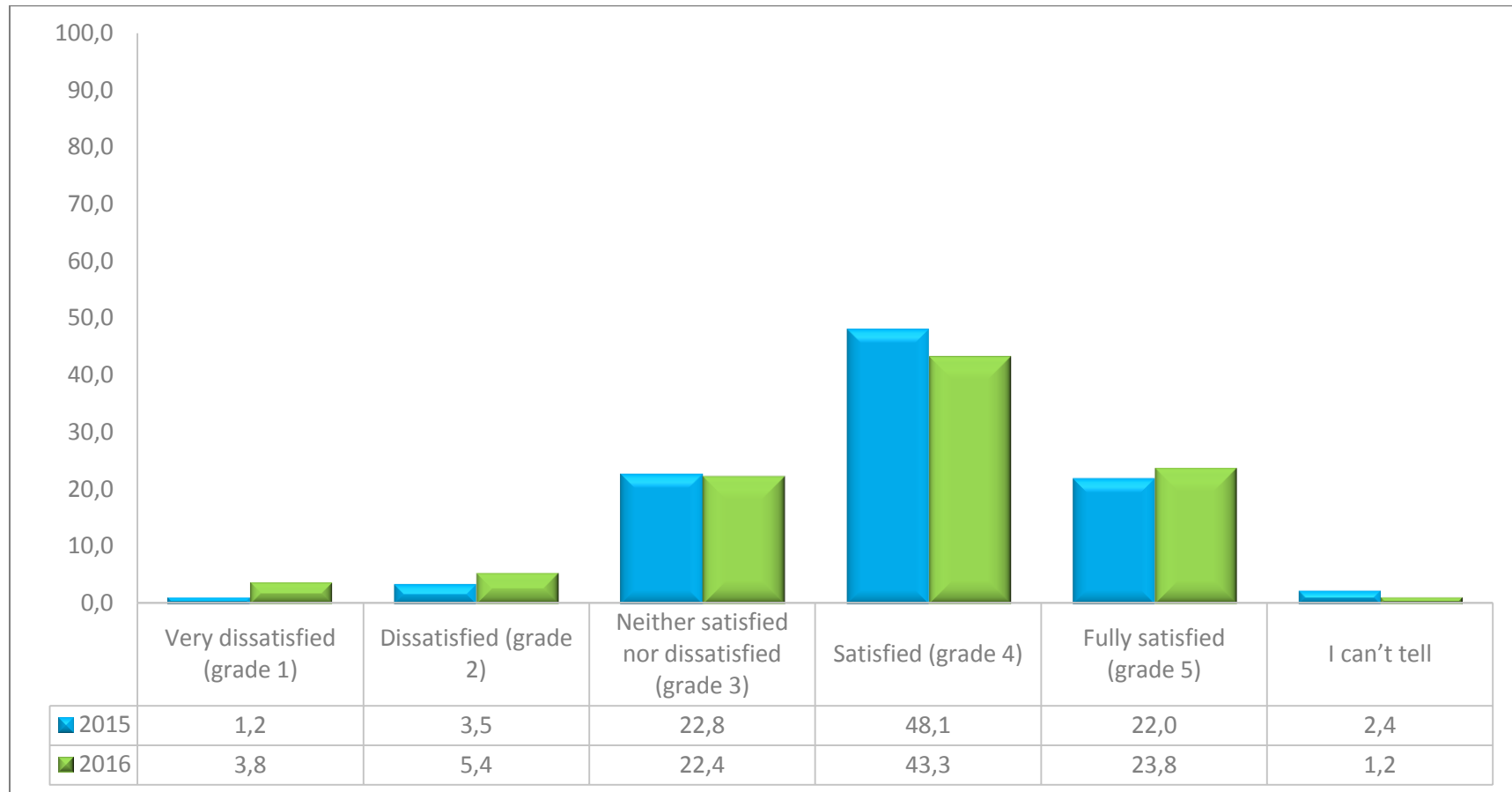


Chart 162

Does your local community have a public space for youth leisure activities? (Youth clubs, cultural and sports centres, sports facilities, open courts etc.) (%)

Total sample.

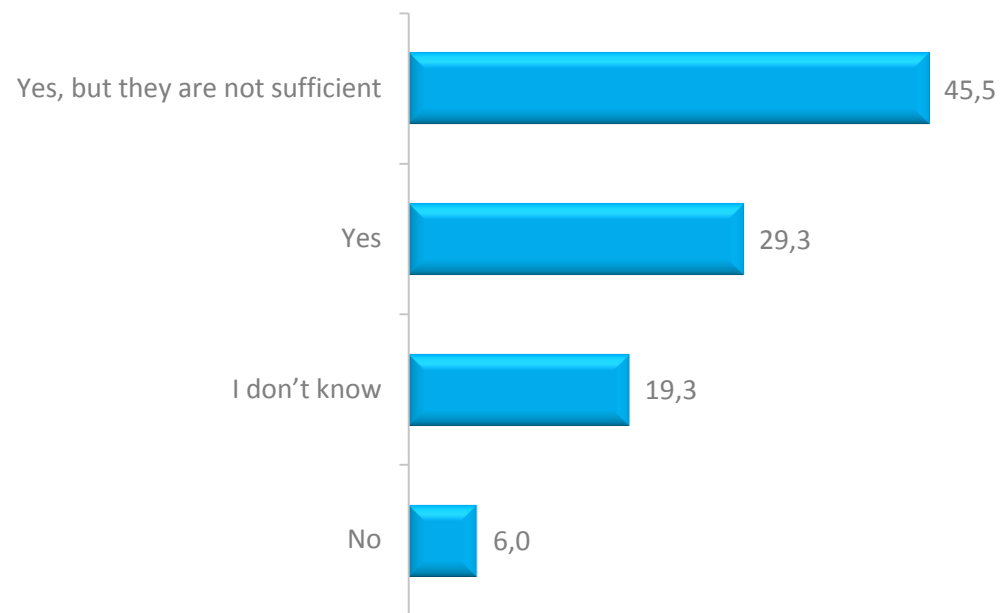


Chart 163

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Does your local community have a public space for youth leisure activities? (Youth clubs, cultural and sports centres, sports facilities, open courts etc.)’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	31.5%	27.1%	24.0%	32.1%	30.6%	33.2%	23.5%	24.4%	28.2%	36.2%	26.2%
Yes, but they are not sufficient	44.1%	46.9%	48.5%	47.6%	41.6%	39.9%	53.5%	42.5%	45.3%	42.5%	53.1%
No	4.8%	7.2%	5.3%	4.8%	7.3%	5.3%	7.0%	9.4%	4.7%	6.3%	3.1%
I don't know	19.6%	18.8%	22.2%	15.5%	20.4%	21.5%	16.0%	23.6%	21.8%	14.9%	17.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 84

What is missing? (%)

Subsample of 6% of respondents who stated that their local communities lack public space for leisure activities of youth.

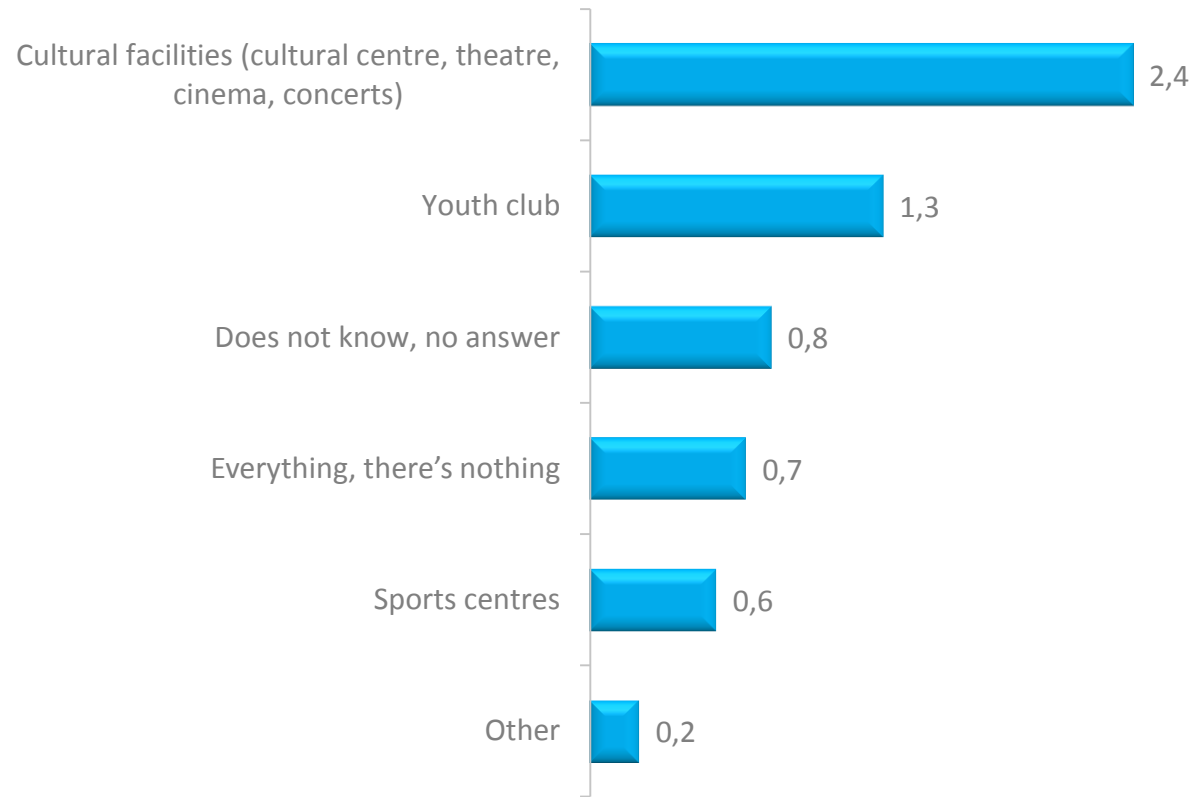


Chart 164

To what extent the public spaces for youth leisure activities in your community fit your needs? (%)

Total sample.

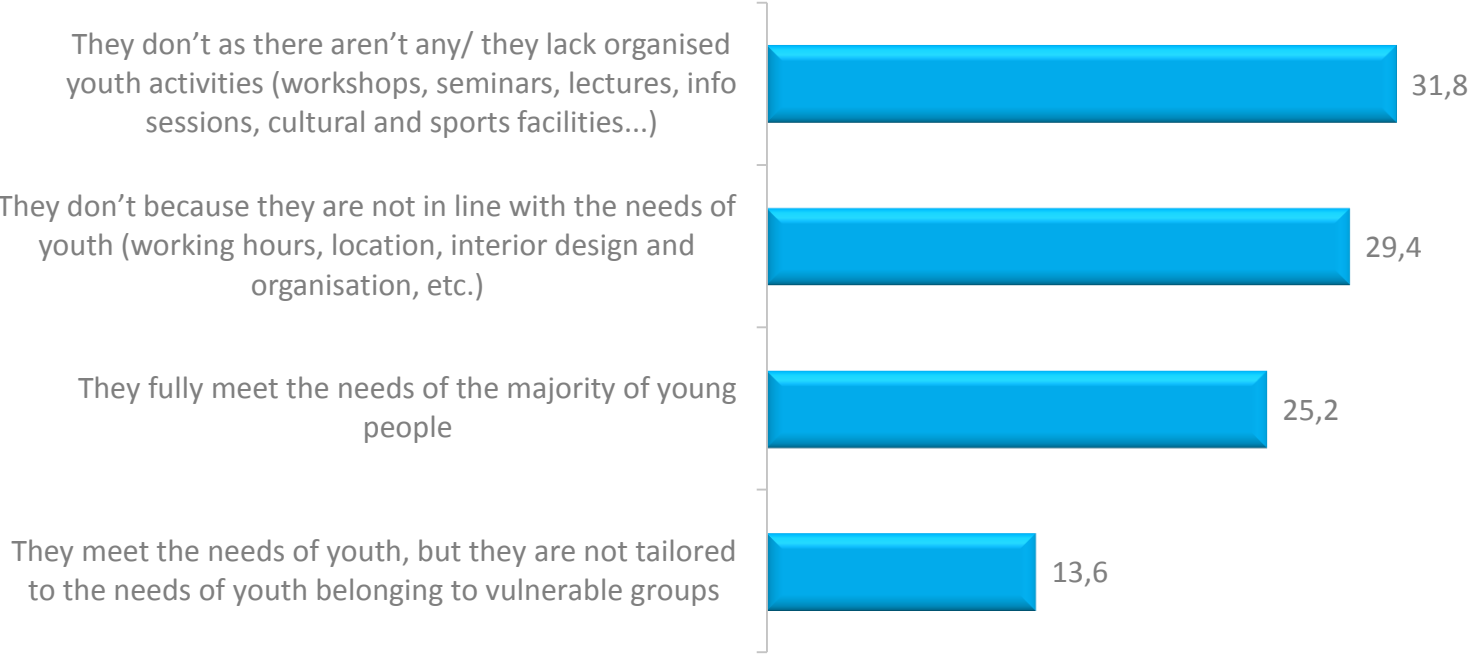


Chart 165

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘To what extent the public spaces for youth leisure activities in your community fit your needs?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
They fit the needs of the majority of young people	26.7%	23.7%	22.1%	31.6%	22.5%	27.6%	21.8%	13.3%	28.8%	32.2%	23.3%
They fit the needs of youth, but they are not adapted to the needs of vulnerable youth	13.2%	14.1%	15.7%	15.0%	11.1%	15.3%	11.1%	19.5%	12.4%	10.9%	13.2%
They do not fit because they are not in line with the needs of youth	28.0%	30.9%	26.2%	29.4%	32.0%	29.5%	29.2%	43.8%	22.9%	26.4%	27.9%
They do not fit because there aren't any/ they lack organised youth activities	32.2%	31.3%	36.0%	24.1%	34.4%	27.6%	37.9%	23.4%	35.9%	30.5%	35.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 85

In your opinion, what is essential for ensuring adequate and functional public spaces for youth leisure activities?

Additional infrastructural investments (refurbishment, adaptation, customising access to young people with disabilities) (%)

Total sample.

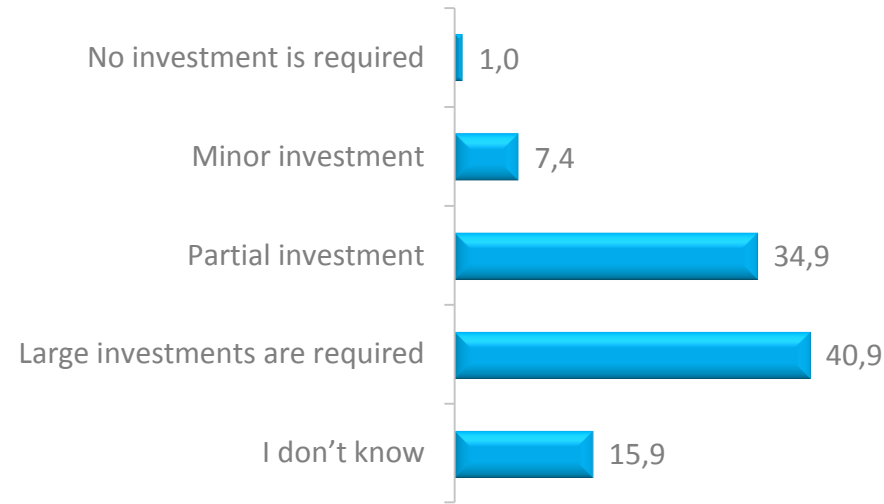


Chart 166

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Additional infrastructural investments (refurbishment, adaptation, customising access to young people with disabilities)’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No investment is required	1.6%	.3%	1.2%	.5%	.8%	.8%	.8%	1.6%	.6%	1.7%	
Minor investment	6.8%	7.9%	7.6%	5.9%	8.2%	8.7%	5.3%	10.2%	4.7%	10.9%	3.8%
Partial investment	35.8%	34.0%	25.3%	42.2%	36.1%	38.0%	30.5%	34.6%	34.9%	33.3%	36.6%
Large investments are required	40.3%	41.6%	41.2%	38.5%	42.6%	34.9%	49.8%	40.9%	36.0%	45.4%	41.2%
I don't know	15.5%	16.2%	24.7%	12.8%	12.3%	17.6%	13.6%	12.6%	23.8%	8.6%	18.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 86

Additional furnishings (computers, office equipment, beamer, sound system, furniture) (%)

Total sample.

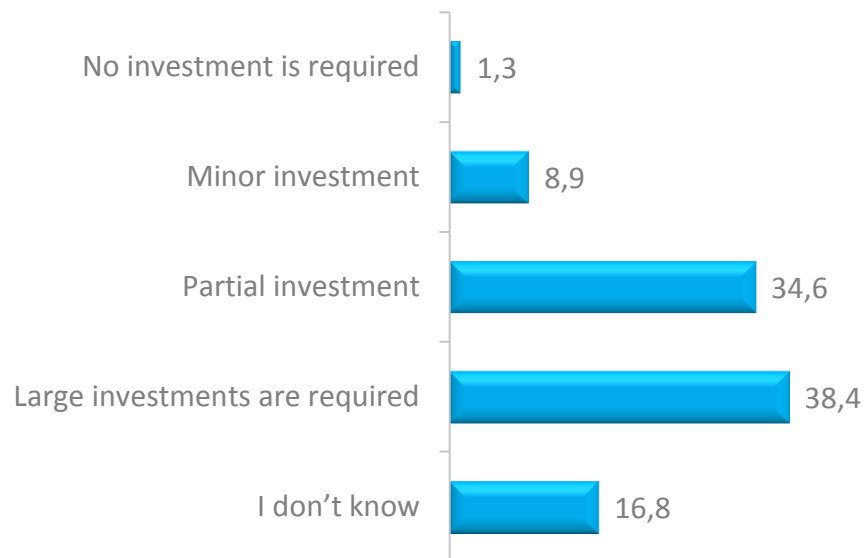


Chart 167

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Additional furnishings (computers, office equipment, beamer, sound system, furniture)’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No investment is required	1.6%	1.0%	1.2%		2.0%	.8%	2.1%	2.4%		2.9%	
Minor investment	8.7%	9.3%	9.4%	7.5%	9.8%	10.8%	6.2%	10.2%	6.5%	14.9%	3.1%
Partial investment	33.8%	35.4%	24.1%	43.3%	35.5%	37.8%	29.6%	38.6%	38.8%	24.1%	38.9%
Large investments are required	39.9%	36.8%	40.6%	34.2%	40.0%	31.9%	47.7%	36.2%	28.8%	50.0%	37.4%
I don't know	16.1%	17.5%	24.7%	15.0%	12.7%	18.6%	14.4%	12.6%	25.9%	8.0%	20.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 87

Purchase of sports and other equipment (%)

Total sample.

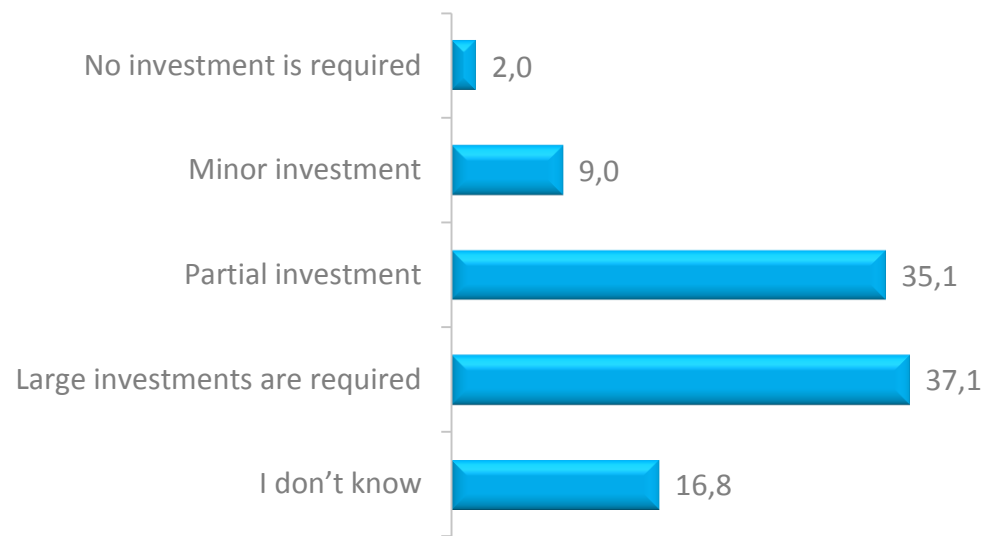


Chart 168

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Purchase of sports and other equipment'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No investment is required	2.9%	1.0%	2.9%	1.1%	2.0%	1.4%	2.9%	2.3%		3.4%	3.1%
Minor investment	8.7%	9.6%	10.5%	7.0%	9.4%	10.8%	6.2%	8.6%	9.3%	13.1%	3.8%
Partial investment	33.3%	37.0%	25.1%	42.8%	35.9%	38.6%	30.0%	37.5%	35.5%	34.9%	32.1%
Large investments are required	39.7%	33.9%	35.1%	35.8%	39.6%	30.3%	46.9%	38.3%	29.7%	40.6%	40.5%
I don't know	15.4%	18.5%	26.3%	13.4%	13.1%	18.9%	14.0%	13.3%	25.6%	8.0%	20.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 88

In the past 12 months, did you take part in cultural events in your town (visits to the theatre and the cinema, concerts, literary events, exhibitions, visits to historical monuments or museums) (%)

Total sample.



Chart 169

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘In the past 12 months, did you take part in cultural events in your town (visits to the theatre and the cinema, concerts, literary events, exhibitions, visits to historical monuments or museums)’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	48.6%	56.5%	58.5%	57.8%	44.1%	60.4%	40.7%	68.0%	47.1%	50.6%	46.2%
No	51.4%	43.5%	41.5%	42.2%	55.9%	39.6%	59.3%	32.0%	52.9%	49.4%	53.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 89

Comparative overview of results - In the past 12 months, did you take part in cultural events in your town (visits to the theatre and the cinema, concerts, literary events, exhibitions, visits to historical monuments or museums)

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

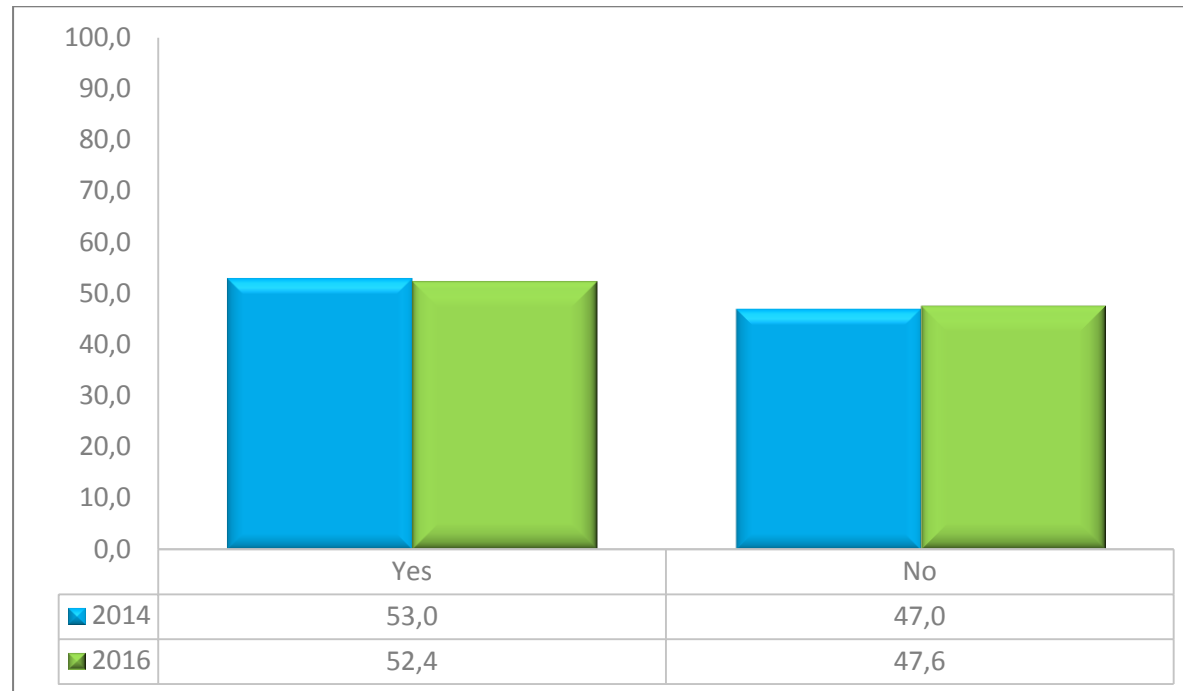


Chart 170

If not: For what reason? (%)

Subsample of respondents who did not take part in cultural events.

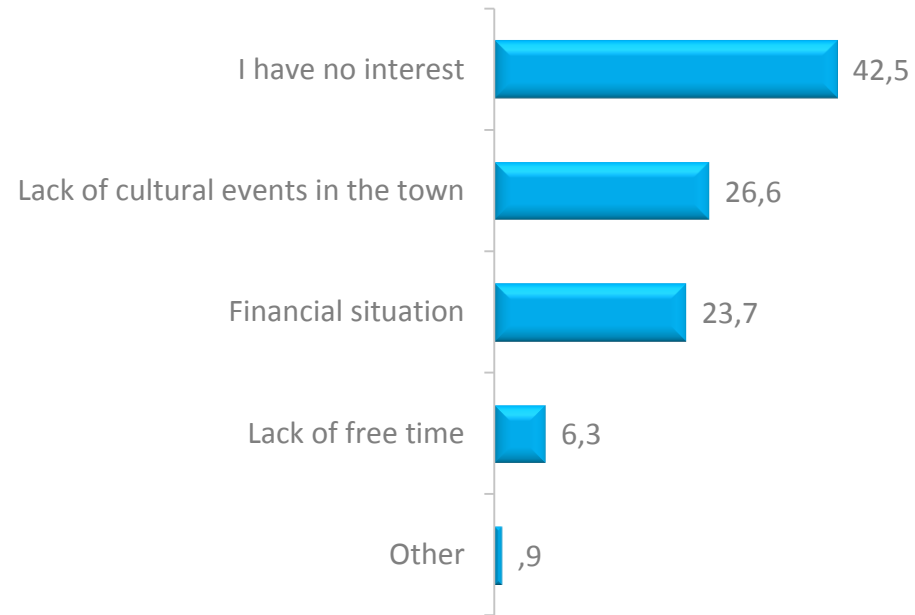


Chart 171

Other: Young people are literally deprived of cultural and educational events; I was pregnant; I don't know

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'If not: For what reason?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I have no interest	54.4%	26.8%	45.1%	35.4%	44.6%	44.1%	41.0%	36.6%	48.9%	50.0%	28.6%
Lack of cultural events in the town	18.8%	37.0%	31.0%	25.3%	25.2%	23.1%	29.9%	12.2%	28.9%	22.1%	37.1%
Financial situation	23.1%	24.4%	21.1%	31.6%	20.9%	27.3%	20.1%	41.5%	16.7%	18.6%	27.1%
Lack of free time	.6%	1.6%		1.3%	1.4%	.7%	1.4%			3.5%	
Other	3.1%	10.2%	2.8%	6.3%	7.9%	4.9%	7.6%	9.8%	5.6%	5.8%	7.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 90

Comparative overview of results - In the past 12 months, did you take part in cultural events in your town (visits to the theatre and the cinema, concerts, literary events, exhibitions, visits to historical monuments or museums)

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

Note: In 2014, the option to provide multiple answers to this question was not included, which might have caused the difference in responses.

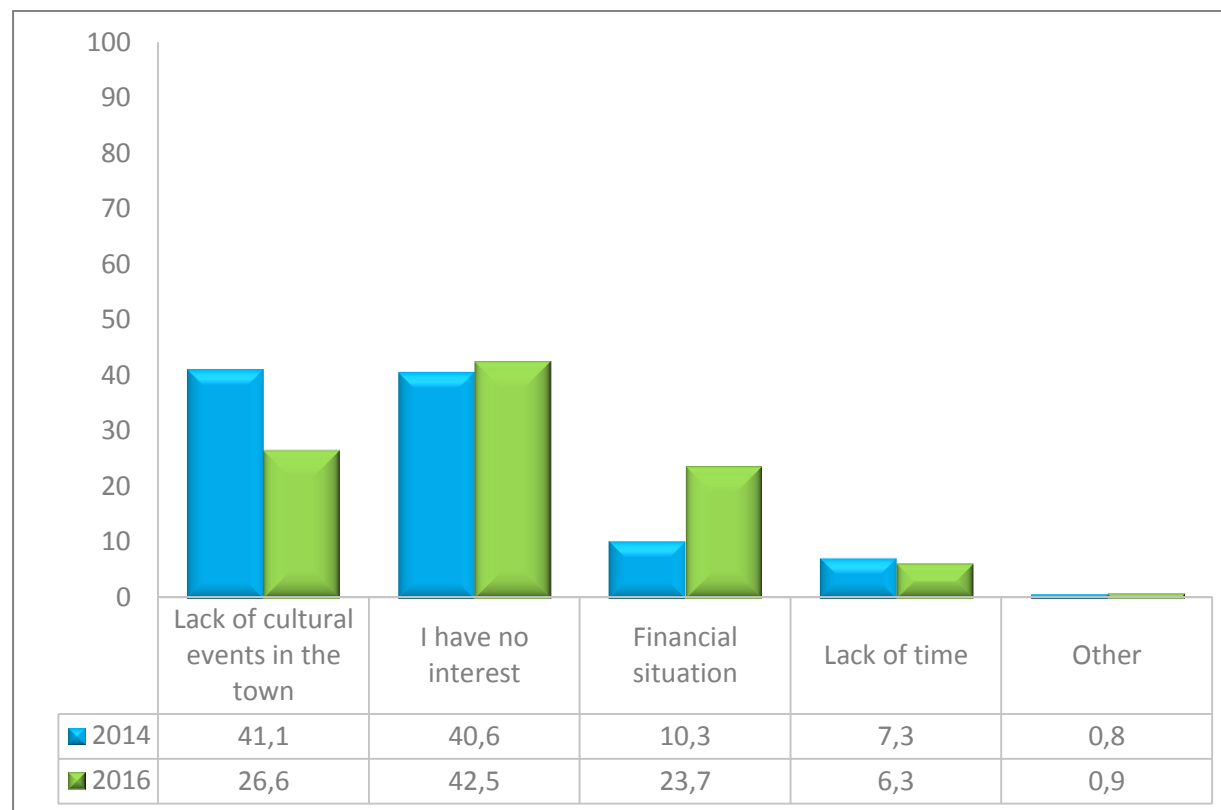


Chart 172

In the last 12 months, did you personally participate in some sort of amateur cultural and artistic activities (playing an instrument, singing, acting, dance, photography, film making, etc.) (%)

Total sample.

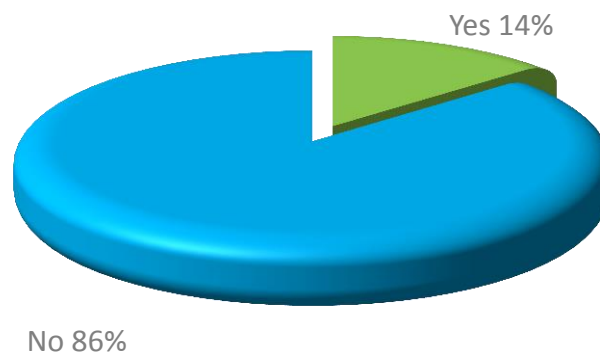


Chart 173

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'In the last 12 months, did you personally participate in some sort of amateur cultural and artistic activities (playing an instrument, singing, acting, dance, photography, film making, etc.)'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	10.6%	17.1%	22.4%	8.6%	11.8%	15.6%	11.1%	15.6%	13.5%	8.6%	19.2%
No	89.4%	82.9%	77.6%	91.4%	88.2%	84.4%	88.9%	84.4%	86.5%	91.4%	80.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 91

Comparative overview of results - In the last 12 months, did you personally participate in some sort of amateur cultural and artistic activities (playing an instrument, singing, acting, dance, photography, film making, etc.)

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

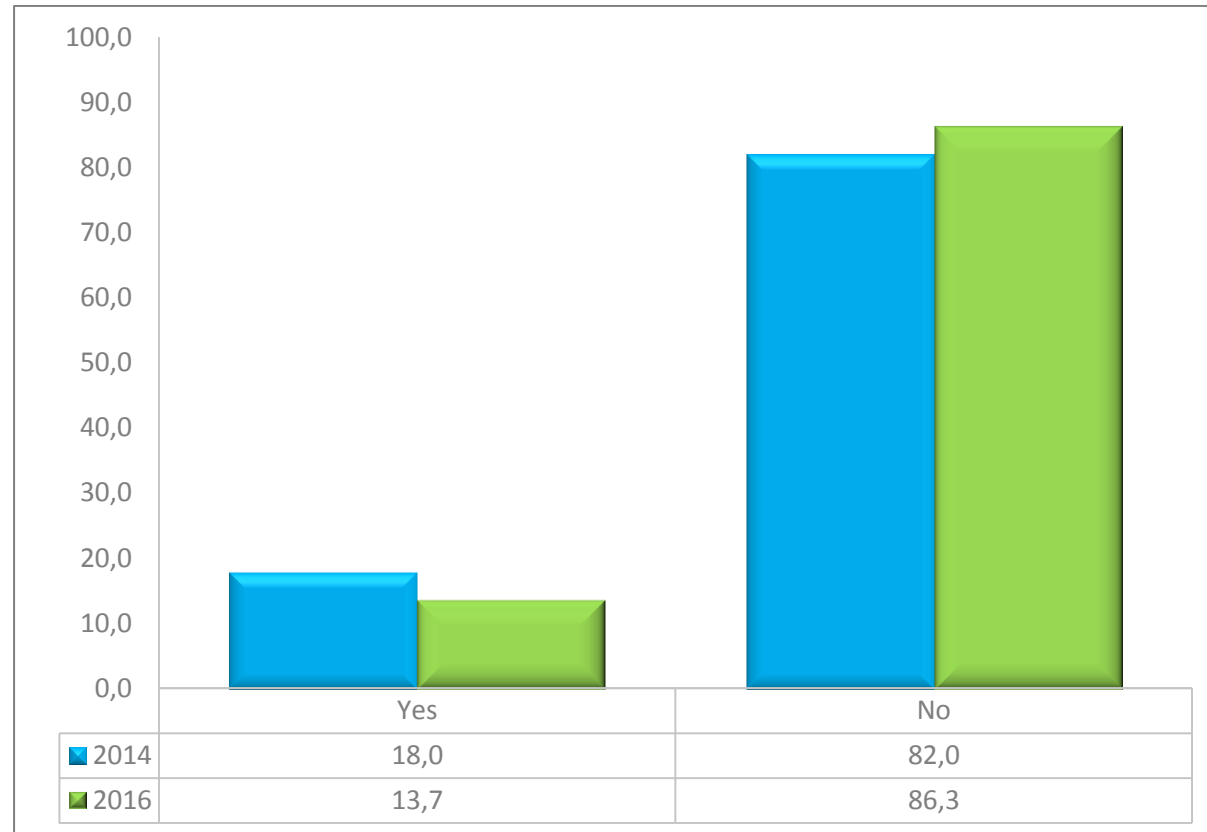


Chart 174

Youth mobility and international perspective

When it comes to knowledge of a language other than their native, 26% of young adults said they do not know any other language. 60% said they know one other language; 12.4% said they know 2, while 1.8% said they can speak more than two foreign languages. An increase in age brings a significant decline in the number of those who speak two other languages. Over time observation reveals a noticeable increase in the number of those who said they speak another language, the number that has been increasing linearly over time from 52% to reach 60% in 2016, as well as the decline in the number of those who speak 2 or more foreign languages. Most widely spoken language is English (78%), followed by German (7.5%). Over time there is an increase of those who have declared themselves to speak English and a decrease of those who speak Spanish and Russian, while German is relatively stagnant with a tendency of slight decrease.

26% think young adults in Serbia are sufficiently familiar and respectful of the culture of other nations in the region, while 74% believe this is not the case. The data are similar to that from the previous survey cycle.

Two-thirds of young adults believe youth in Serbia has no perspective. With an increase in age there is an increase in the number of respondents who believe young adults in Serbia have no perspective. The data are similar with that from previous survey cycles, with a drop tendency of those who agree with the above statement.

Two-thirds of young adults in Serbia, mostly young adults up to the age of 19, disagree with the statement that youth in Serbia has a chance for development as do young adults in other countries of the region.

Also, about two-thirds of young adults disagree with the statement that youth in Serbia can realise its full potential, while 6.7% agree with the statement.

Young adults mostly agree with the statement that if provided with an opportunity they should venture to live outside of Serbia (69.6%). The trend in answers recorded an increase compared to last year.

31% of young adults believe Serbia should join the EU, and compared to previous two survey cycles that number is declining.

81% has travelled abroad. Young adults from urban settlements, from Belgrade and Vojvodina have travelled more, and this number records a slight increase compared to last year. Number of countries they have visited is as follows: 1 country, 14%; two to five countries – 64%; over five countries – 22%. With an increase in age the number of those who have travelled to 2 to 5 countries increases.

If we consider only the period of the last 12 months, 46% of them have travelled abroad, and those were young adults from urban rather than rural areas. This survey cycle recorded the slightest number of those who have never travelled abroad.

Knowledge of EU programmes that provide opportunities for youth exchanges is present among, depending on the programme, 8 – 11.6% of respondents. Young adults are the least familiar with the Erasmus + programme, and most familiar with the CEEPUS programme, which recorded the highest increase in recognition when compared to 2015.

75% of young adults are not familiar with the process of establishing the Regional Youth Cooperation Office of the Western Balkans, while 23% have heard of it but have no additional information.

Most young adults are ready to change their place of residence for work, then for school, and marriage. Results are very similar compared to those from the year before, with the most apparent reduction in the case of marriage.

Travel to a different place is due to work in 15.6% of cases, due to education in 12.8% of cases, and in 9.7% cases for other reasons. The number of young adult who commute to a different place for work increases with age, and the number of young adults who travel for school decreases, and this trend is particularly more pronounced among young adults from rural areas who commute to a different place than among young adults from urban areas. That commute is the most noticeable in Eastern and Southern Serbia and is employment related. Compared to the last year, there is a slight decline in commute to another place because of education and surge in commute to another place due to work.

Within the region, young adults would most like to improve youth exchange programmes between Serbia and Slovenia, namely 20.6% of them. Next would be the exchange with Montenegro, Bosnia and Macedonia and Croatia. Cooperation with Croatia and Albania is mentioned the least. Results are relatively stable compared to the past year, except for an increase for Croatia.

Young adults were then asked to name the countries in the region they would like the most to participate in youth exchange programmes with, and their answers listed Slovenia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina as the most desirable, and Albania and Kosovo, as the least desirable. Compared to last year's results, there is a slight increase in desirability of Croatia and decrease in desirability of Kosovo.

43% of young adults do not plan to leave the country for a prolonged period of time in the next two years; 31% are unsure; 19.7% plan to leave the country, and 7% plan to leave without returning. Of those who do not plan to come back, more prevalent are males and older young adults. The reason behind this decision is search for a job, a secured job, leaving with a partner, education. Men leave more than women for work, while women leave more than men for education and partner. With an increase in age the number of respondents who leave the country for work increases, and the number of respondents who leave for education decreases.

In addition to your native and/or Serbian language, do you actively speak any other foreign language? (%)

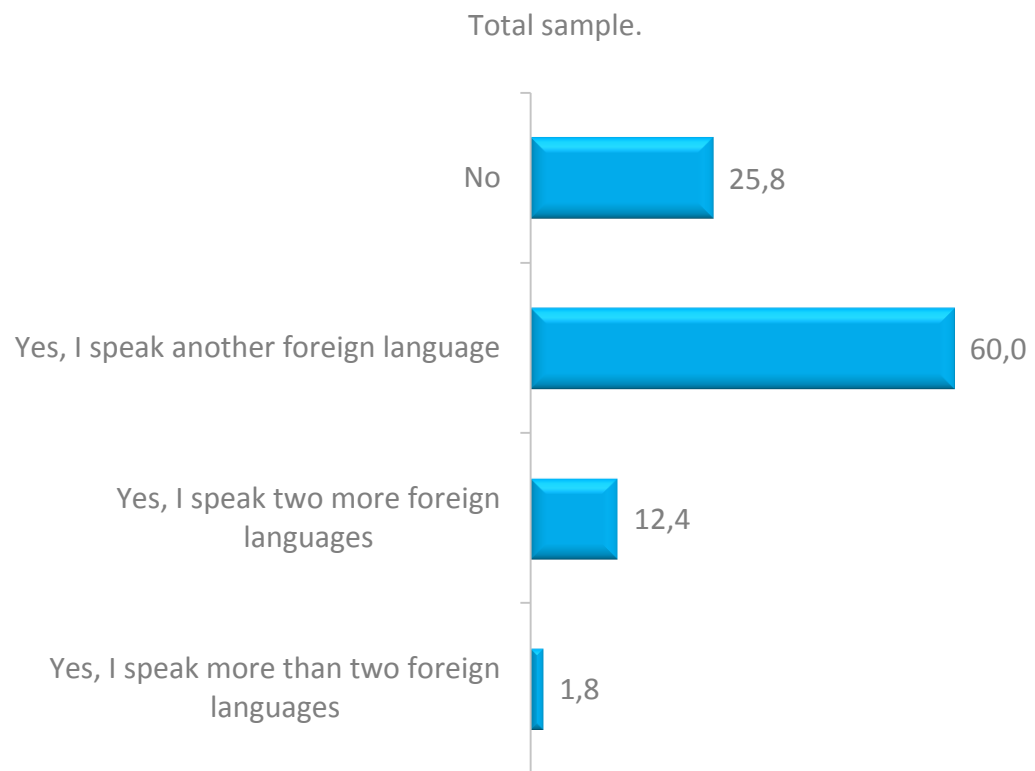


Chart 2

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘In addition to your native and/or Serbian language, do you actively speak any other foreign language?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No	25.6%	26.0%	27.1%	21.0%	28.6%	23.9%	28.8%	20.5%	23.5%	29.9%	29.2%
Yes, I speak another foreign language	62.2%	57.2%	52.9%	66.1%	60.4%	61.1%	58.0%	66.1%	64.7%	56.3%	52.3%
Yes, I speak two more foreign languages	10.9%	14.0%	18.2%	11.8%	8.6%	13.6%	10.7%	11.8%	8.8%	12.6%	16.9%
Yes, I speak more than two foreign languages	1.3%	2.7%	1.8%	1.1%	2.4%	1.4%	2.5%	1.6%	2.9%	1.1%	1.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 92

Comparative overview of results - In addition to your native and/or Serbian language, do you actively speak any other foreign language?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

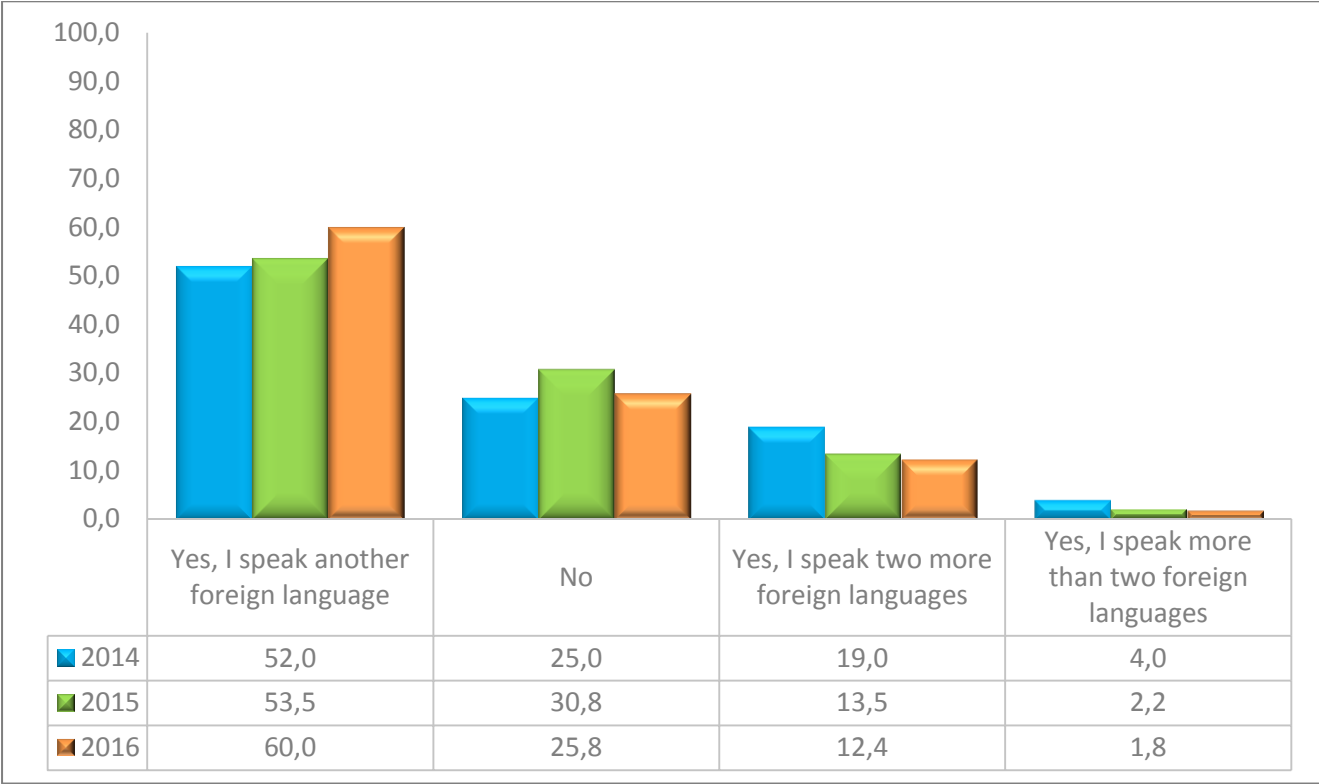


Chart 3

If yes, what foreign languages do you speak? (%)

Subsample of respondents who indicated that they actively speak at least one other foreign language. Multiple answers possible. Overview of 100%.

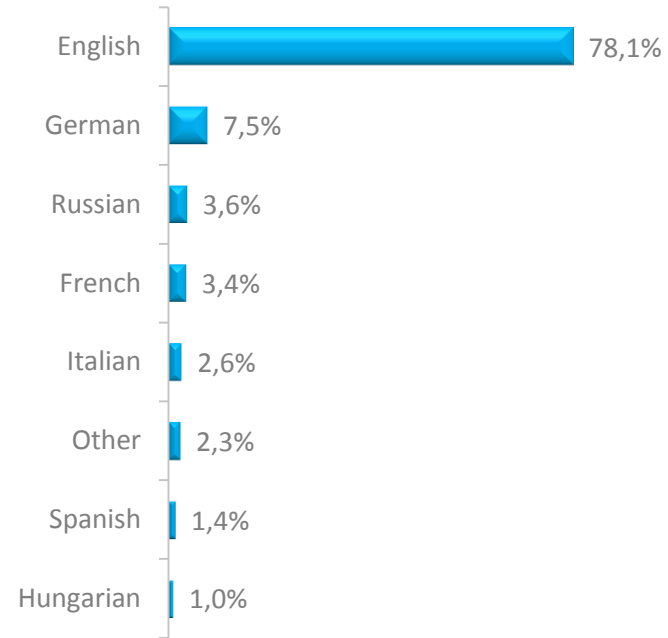


Chart 4

Other: Turkish; Slovakian; Romanian; Macedonian; Latin; Japanese; Croatian; Dutch; Greek; Bulgarian

Comparative overview of results - What foreign languages do you speak?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

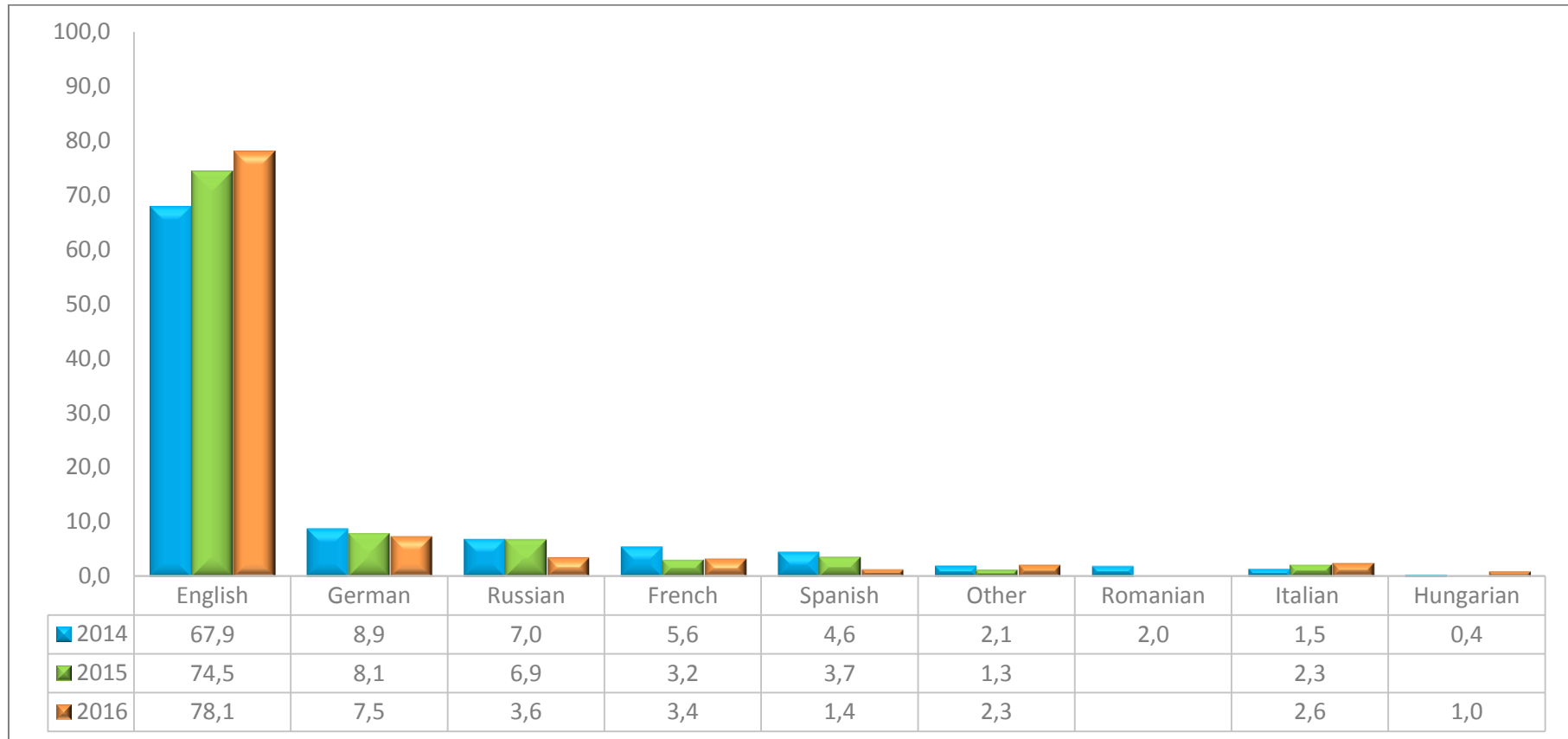


Chart 5

Do you believe young adults in Serbia are sufficiently familiar with, and respectful of the culture of other nations in the region?
(%)

Total sample.

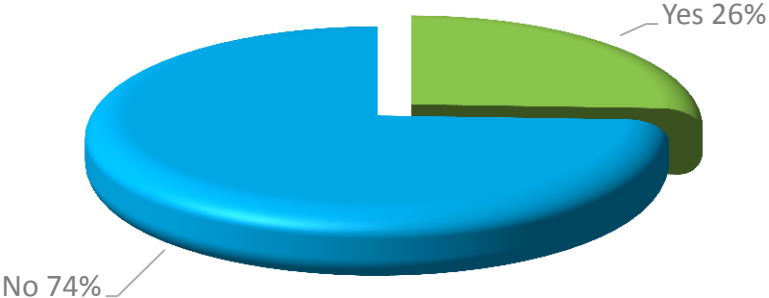


Chart 6

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Do you believe young adults in Serbia are sufficiently familiar with, and respectful of the culture of other nations in the region?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	27.1%	24.1%	24.6%	27.8%	24.9%	26.7%	24.3%	18.8%	29.8%	29.9%	21.5%
No	72.9%	75.9%	75.4%	72.2%	75.1%	73.3%	75.7%	81.3%	70.2%	70.1%	78.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 93

Comparative overview of results - Do you believe young adults in Serbia are sufficiently familiar with, and respectful of the culture of other nations in the region?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

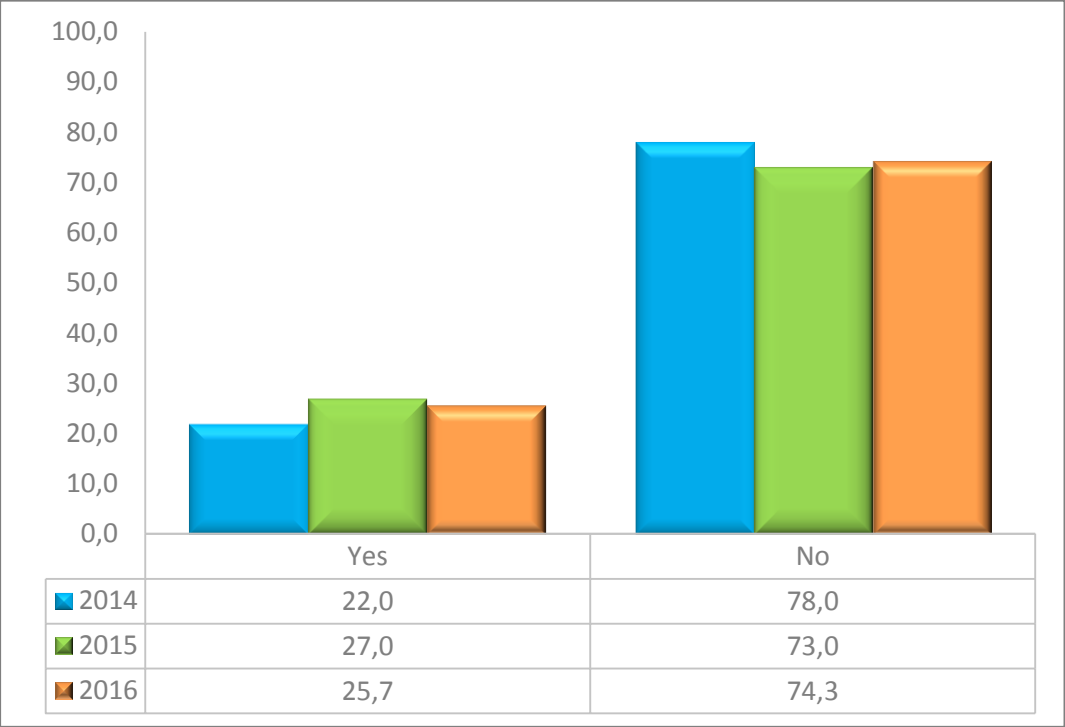


Chart 7

On a 1 to 5 scale, to what extent do you agree with the following statements (1 – fully disagree, 5 – fully agree):

Young people in Serbia have a perspective (%)

Total sample.

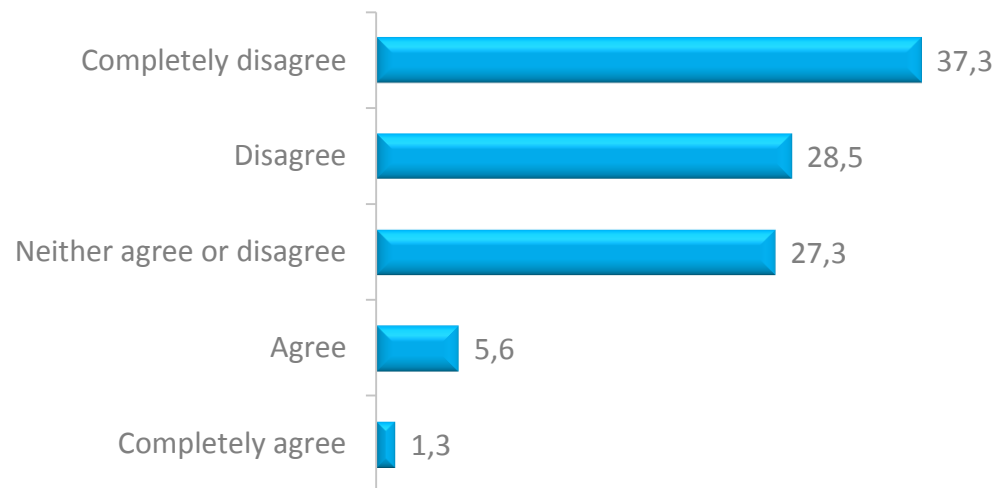


Chart 8

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Young people in Serbia have a perspective'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	69.1%	62.2%	56.5%	65.2%	73.0%	66.9%	64.2%	66.1%	67.3%	65.5%	64.6%
Neutral	24.1%	30.6%	30.0%	31.6%	22.1%	26.7%	28.4%	22.8%	26.9%	28.2%	30.8%
Agree	6.8%	7.2%	13.5%	3.2%	4.9%	6.4%	7.4%	11.0%	5.8%	6.3%	4.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 94

Comparative overview of results - Young people in Serbia have a perspective

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

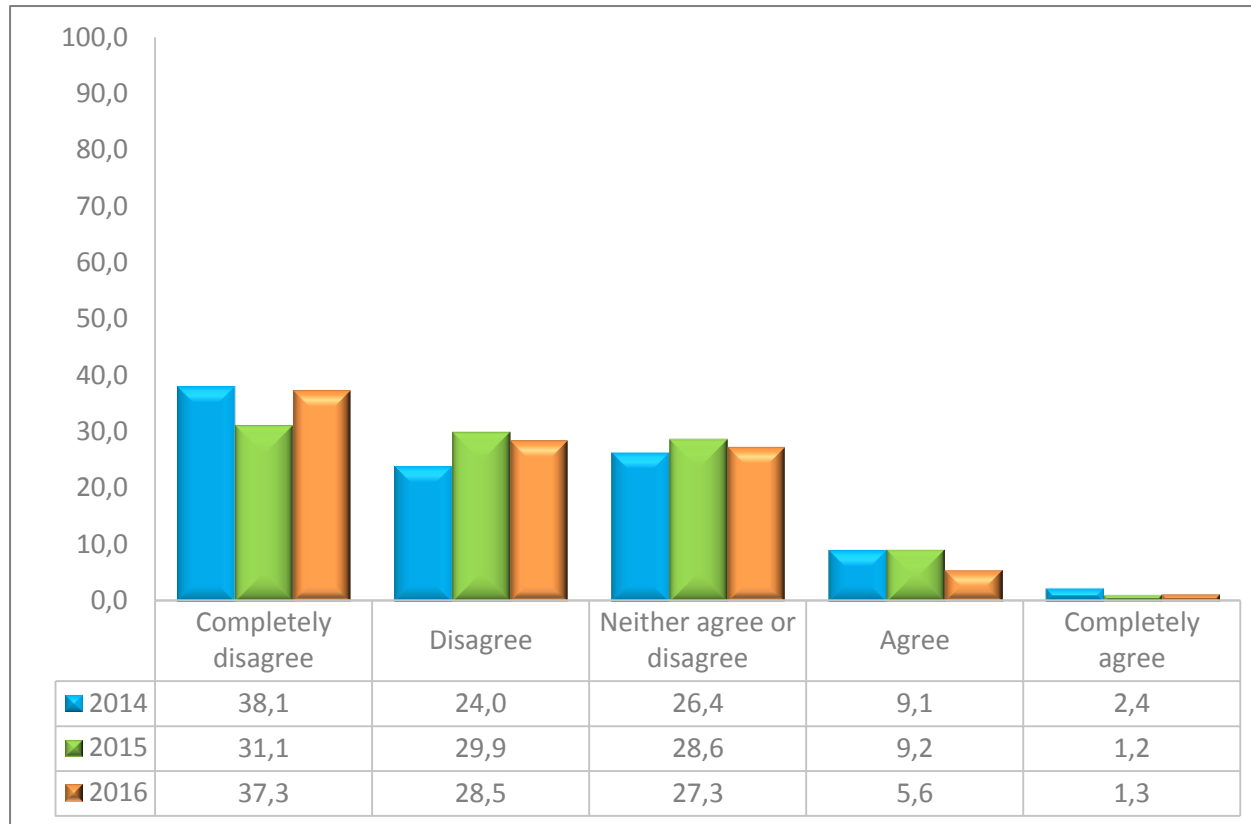


Chart 9

Youth in Serbia has a chance for development equal to that of young adults in other countries of the region (%)

Total sample.

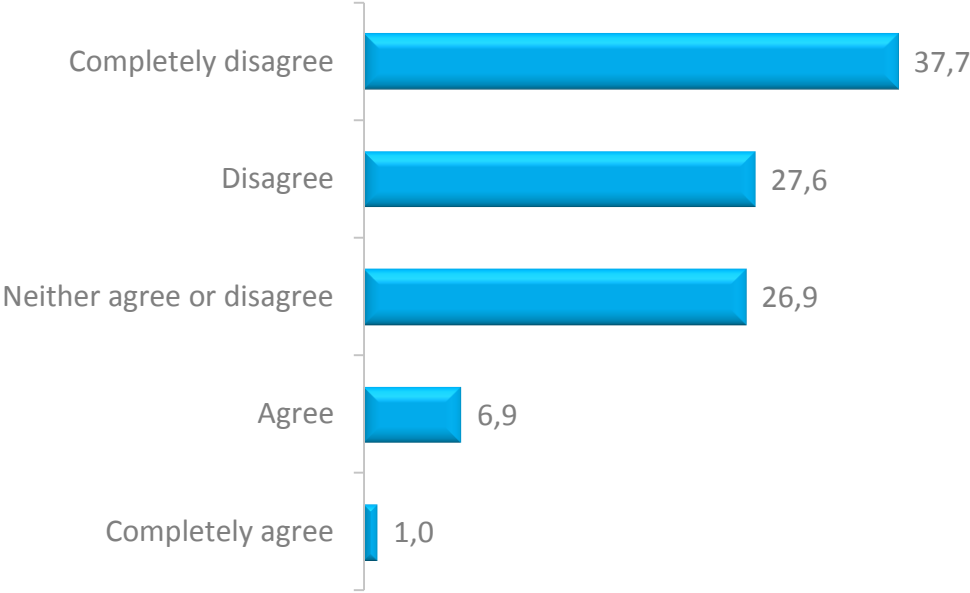


Chart 10

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Youth in Serbia has a chance for development equal to that of young adults in other countries of the region'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	64.7%	57.9%	75.4%	62.4%	63.2%	68.0%	60.6%	63.5%	71.3%	64.1%	64.7%
Neutral	26.4%	26.3%	20.9%	31.8%	29.2%	23.8%	29.9%	27.1%	23.6%	28.2%	26.4%
Agree	8.9%	15.8%	3.7%	5.7%	7.5%	8.2%	9.4%	9.4%	5.2%	7.6%	8.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 95

Comparative overview of results - Youth in Serbia has a chance for development equal to that of young adults in other countries of the region

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

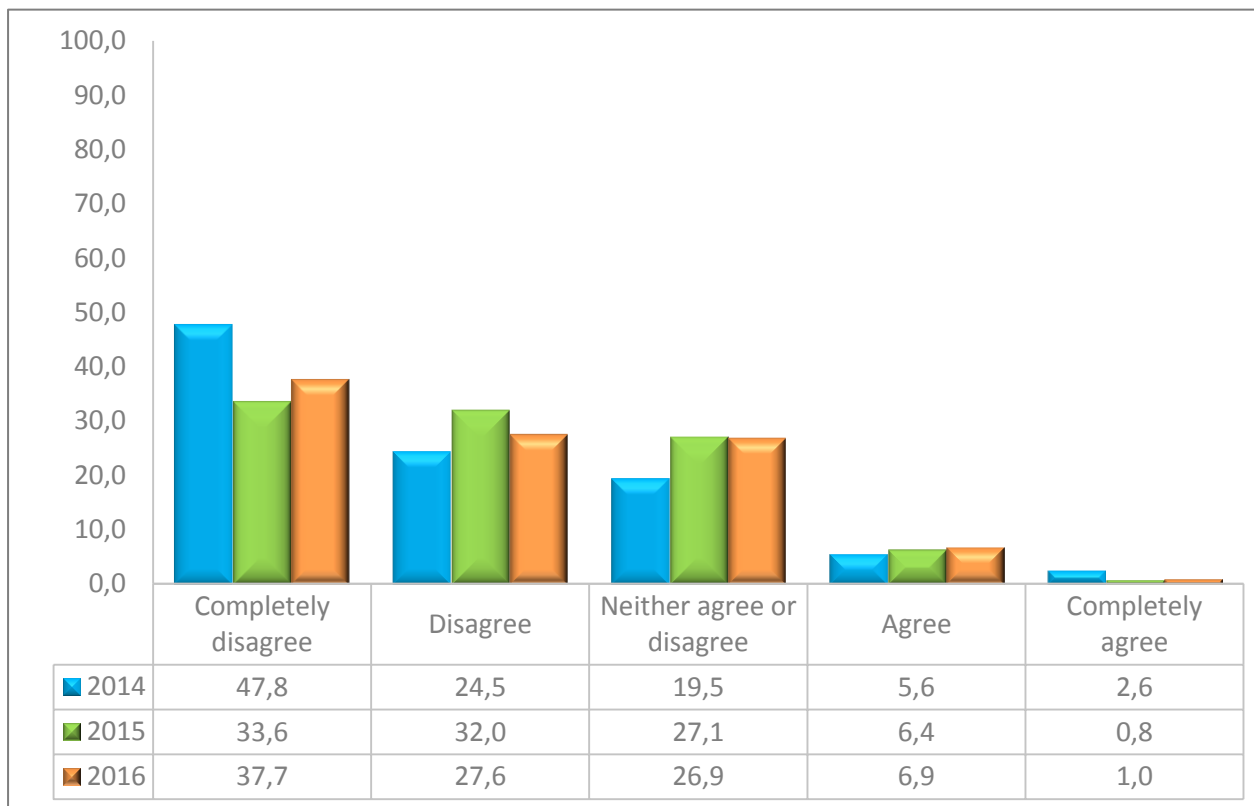


Chart 11

Youth in Serbia can realise its full potential (%)

Total sample.

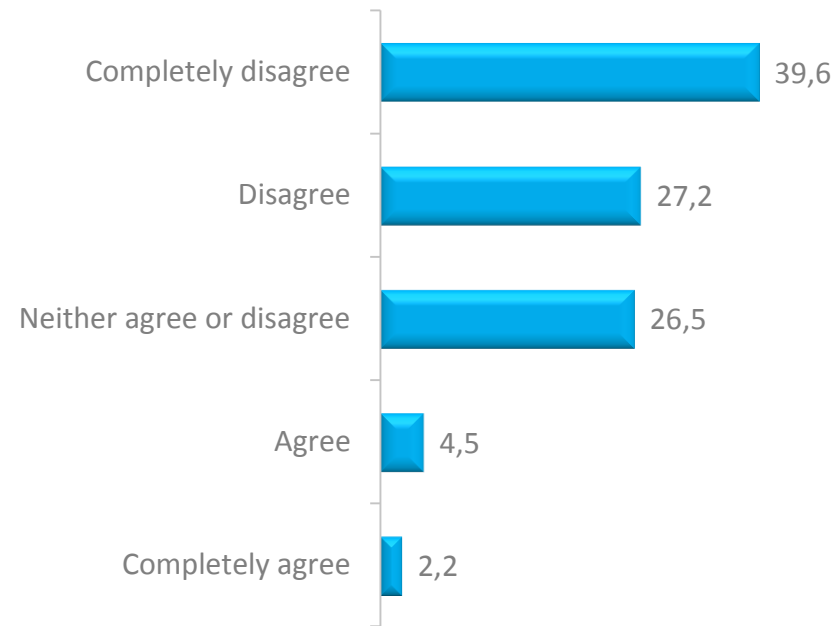


Chart 12

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Youth in Serbia can realise its full potential’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	67.8%	65.6%	60.2%	70.1%	68.6%	67.1%	66.5%	65.6%	63.7%	67.8%	70.0%
Neutral	25.1%	28.2%	27.5%	26.2%	26.1%	25.9%	27.3%	25.0%	25.7%	29.3%	25.4%
Agree	7.1%	6.2%	12.3%	3.7%	5.3%	7.0%	6.2%	9.4%	10.5%	2.9%	4.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 96

Comparative overview of results - Youth in Serbia can realise its full potential

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

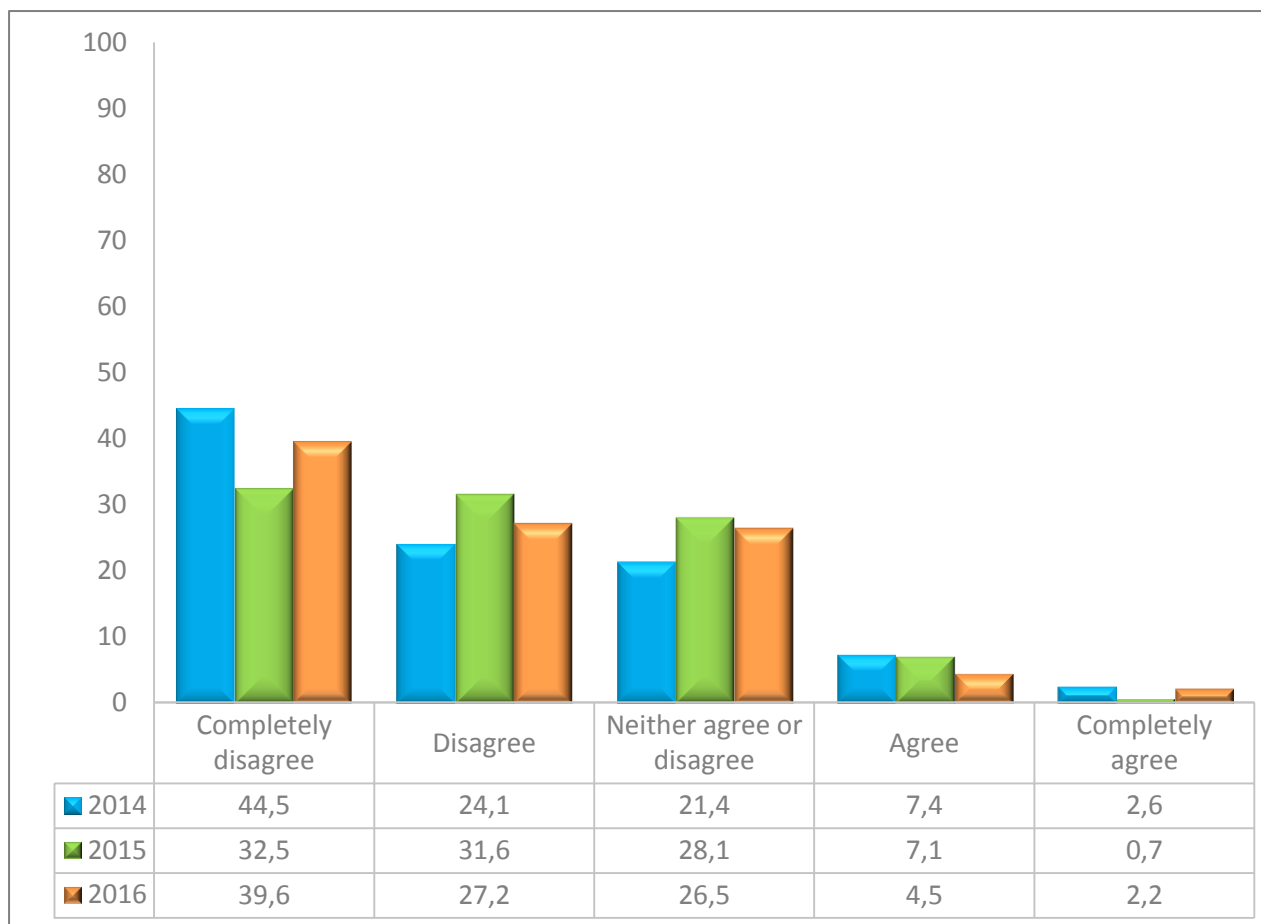


Chart 13

If given a chance, young people should seek livelihood outside of Serbia (%)

Total sample.

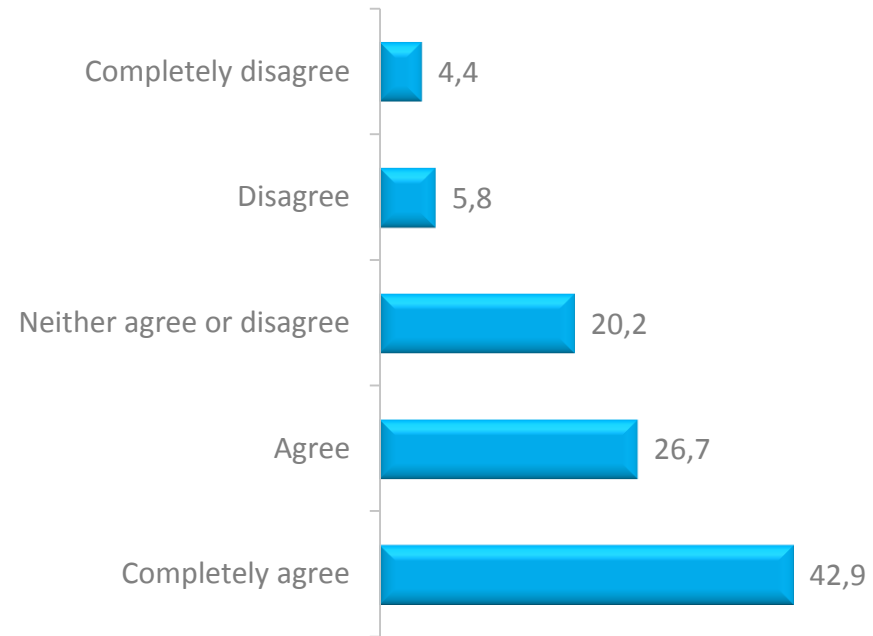


Chart 14

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'If given a chance, young people should seek livelihood outside of Serbia'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Disagree	10.6%	9.6%	11.8%	11.2%	8.2%	8.6%	12.3%	11.0%	8.2%	11.5%	10.0%
Neutral	17.4%	23.4%	23.5%	20.3%	18.0%	18.4%	23.0%	20.5%	22.2%	16.7%	22.3%
Agree	72.0%	67.0%	64.7%	68.4%	73.9%	73.0%	64.6%	68.5%	69.6%	71.8%	67.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 97

Comparative overview of results - If given a chance, young people should seek livelihood outside of Serbia

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

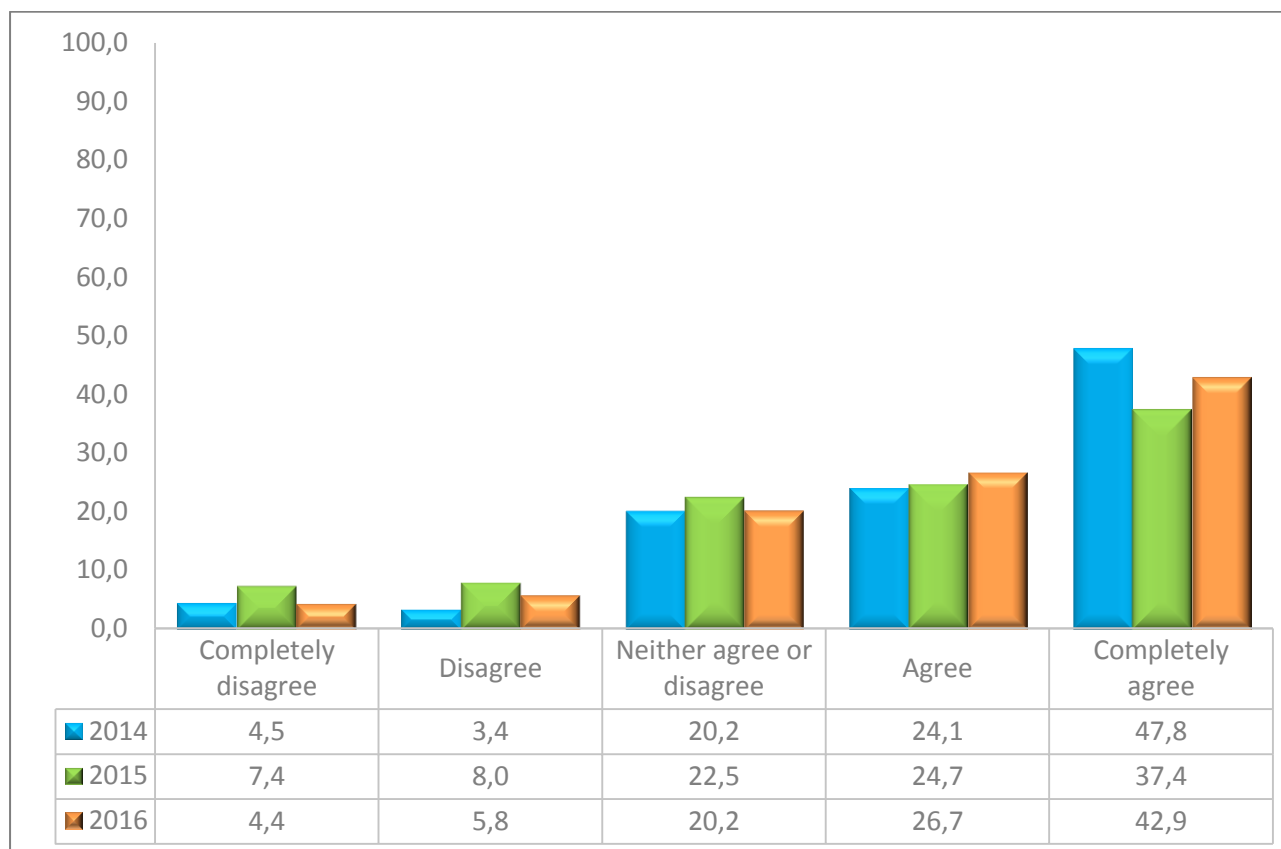


Chart 15

Do you believe Serbia should join the European Union? (%)

Total sample.

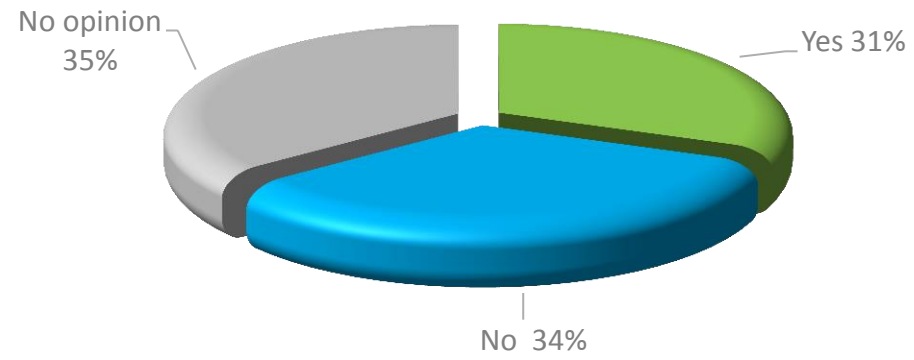


Chart 16

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Do you believe Serbia should join the European Union?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	30.2%	32.0%	29.4%	36.6%	27.8%	30.4%	31.7%	34.6%	32.4%	33.3%	22.9%
No	36.7%	30.2%	31.2%	31.2%	37.1%	33.2%	34.2%	31.5%	42.9%	29.9%	28.2%
No opinion	33.1%	37.8%	39.4%	32.3%	35.1%	36.3%	34.2%	33.9%	24.7%	36.8%	48.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 98

Comparative overview of results - Do you believe Serbia should join the European Union?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

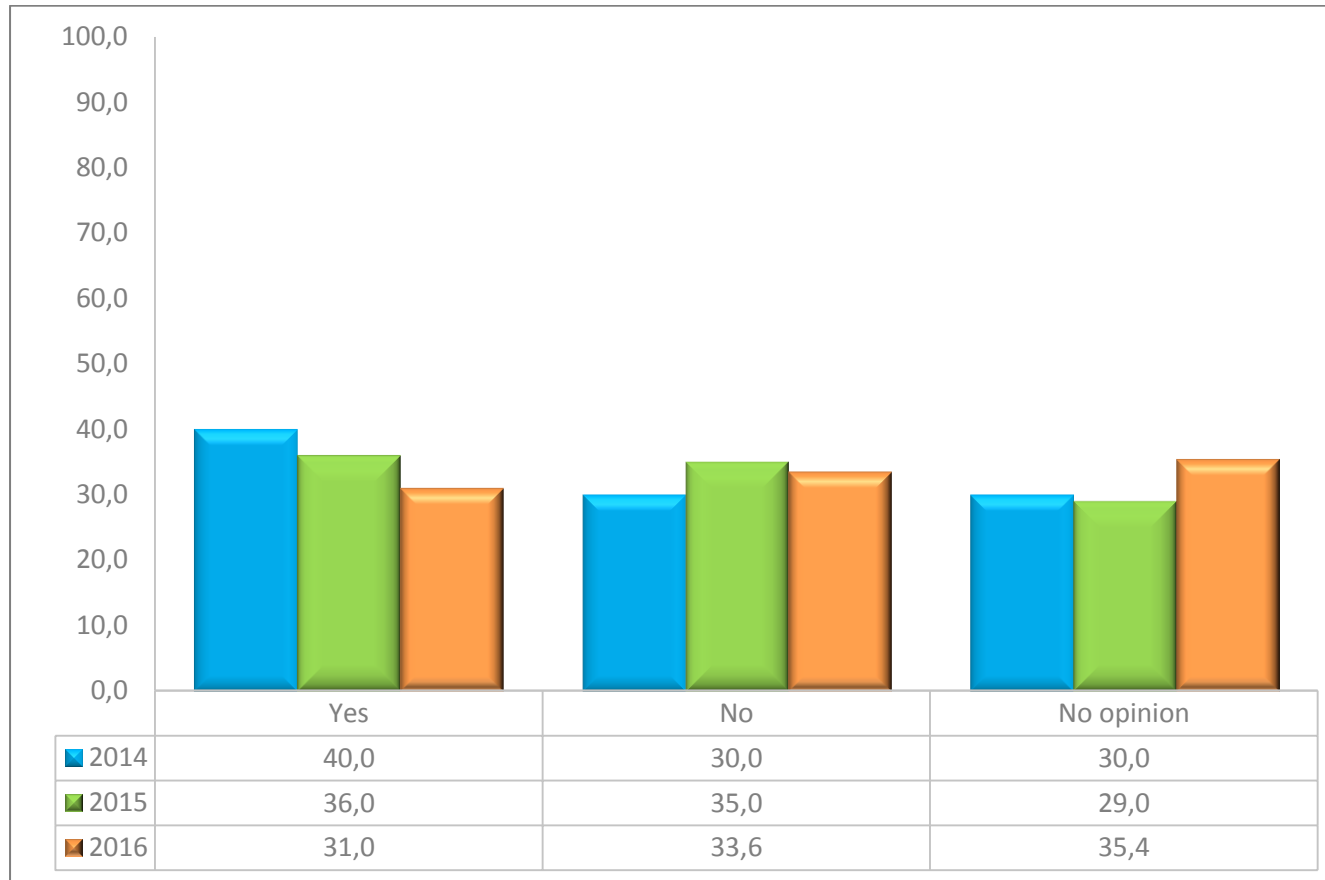


Chart 17

Have you ever travelled abroad? (%)

Total sample.

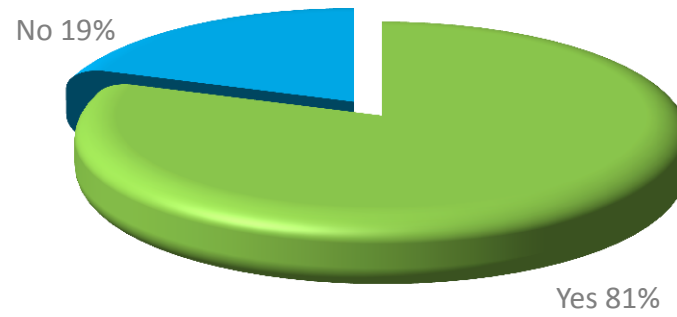


Chart 18

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you ever travelled abroad?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	80.7%	80.4%	81.3%	78.6%	81.2%	86.9%	71.2%	89.1%	88.8%	73.6%	70.8%
No	19.3%	19.6%	18.7%	21.4%	18.8%	13.1%	28.8%	10.9%	11.2%	26.4%	29.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 99

Comparative overview of results - Have you ever travelled abroad?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

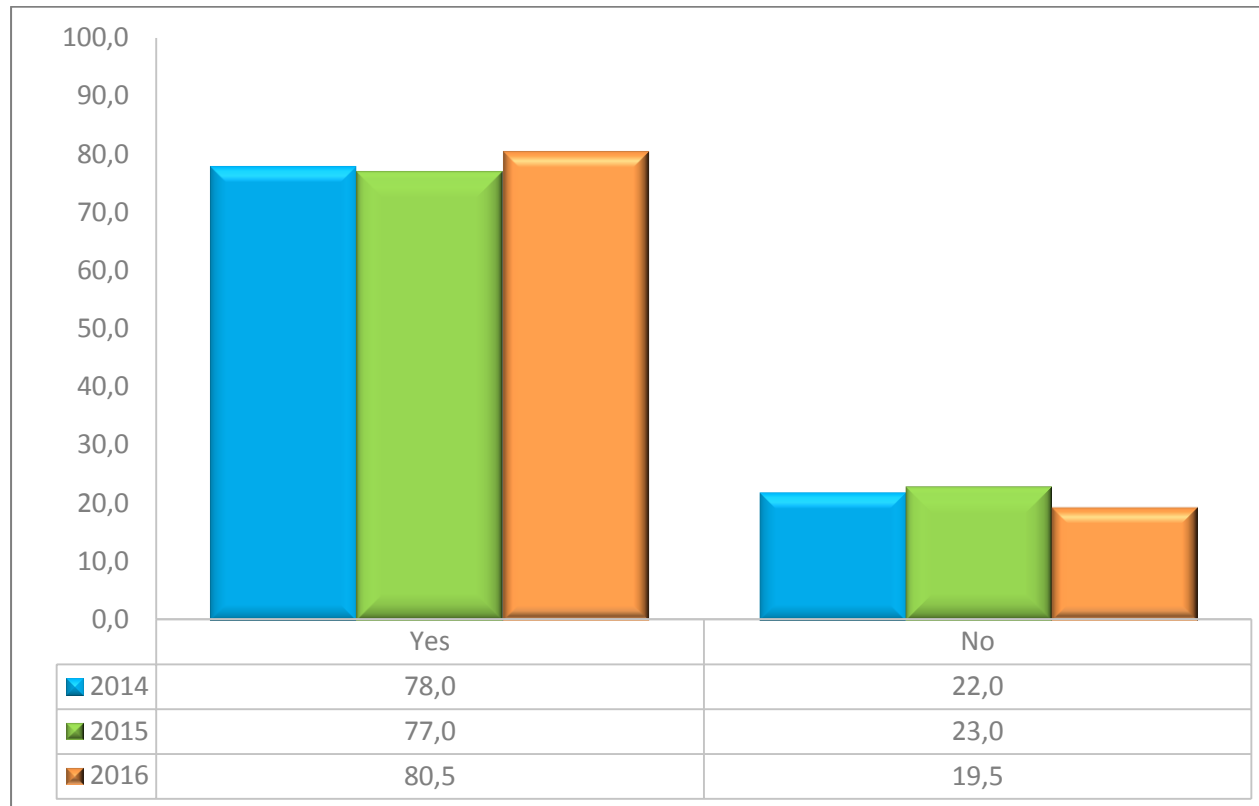


Chart 19

How many countries have you visited so far? (%)

Subsample of respondents who have travelled abroad.

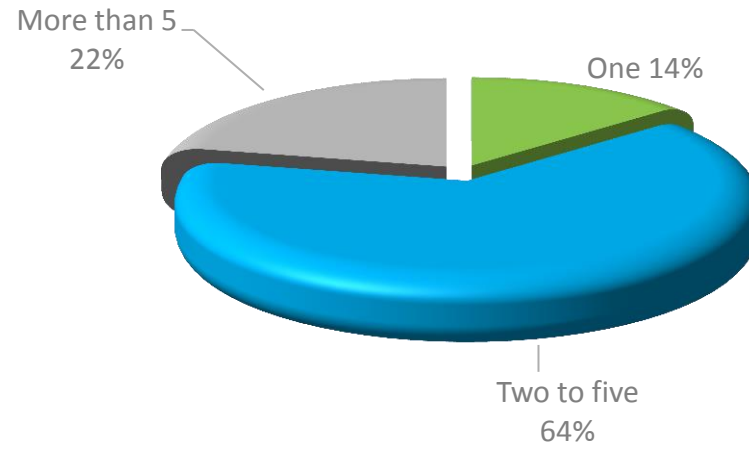


Chart 20

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘How many countries have you visited so far?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
1	11.2%	16.6%	21.6%	11.5%	10.5%	9.6%	21.4%	7.0%	15.9%	17.2%	14.3%
2-5	69.2%	59.1%	58.3%	64.2%	68.5%	68.6%	57.2%	72.2%	61.6%	58.6%	67.0%
More than 5	19.6%	24.3%	20.1%	24.3%	21.0%	21.8%	21.4%	20.9%	22.5%	24.2%	18.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 100

Comparative overview of results - How many countries have you visited so far?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

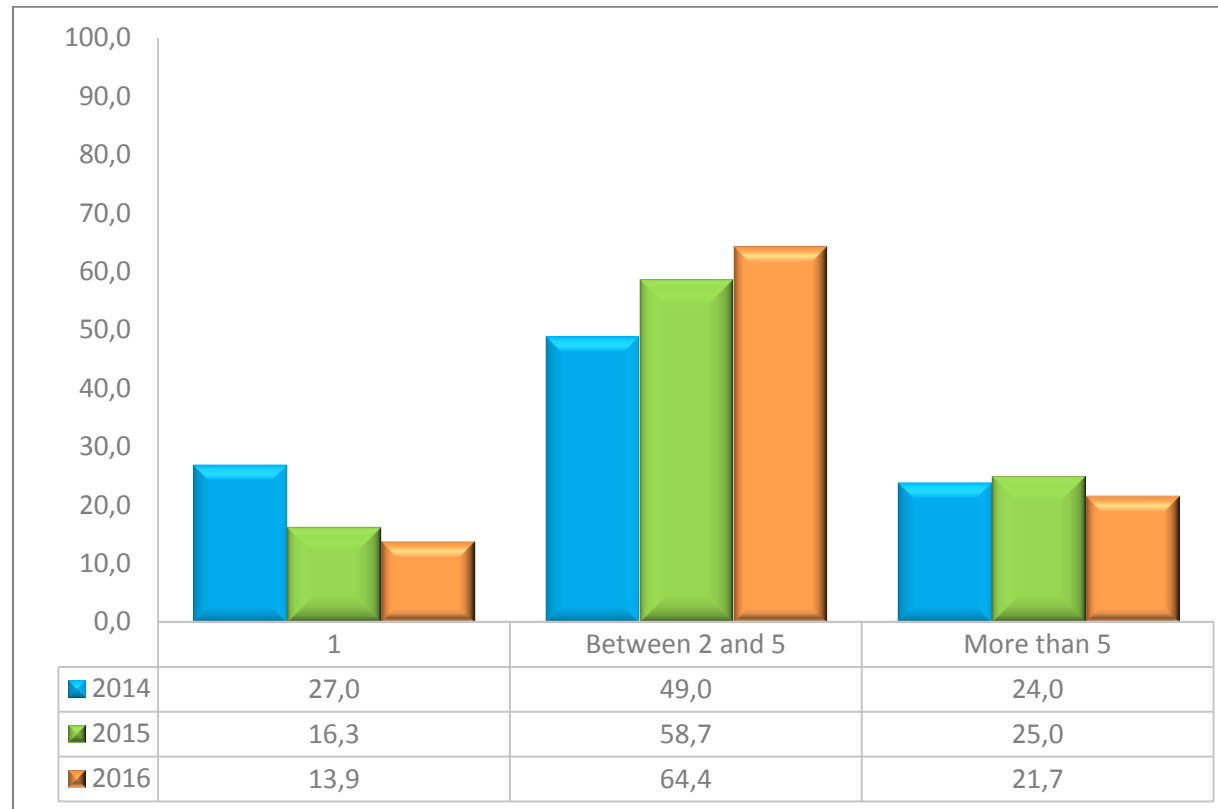


Chart 21

Have you travelled abroad in the last 12 months? (%)

Total sample.



Chart 22

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Have you travelled abroad in the last 12 months?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	42.8%	50.3%	49.4%	41.7%	48.0%	51.5%	38.7%	46.1%	52.6%	44.3%	41.5%
No	57.2%	49.7%	50.6%	58.3%	52.0%	48.5%	61.3%	53.9%	47.4%	55.7%	58.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 101

Comparative overview of results - Have you travelled abroad in the last 12 months?

Comparative overview of results over 3 survey cycles.

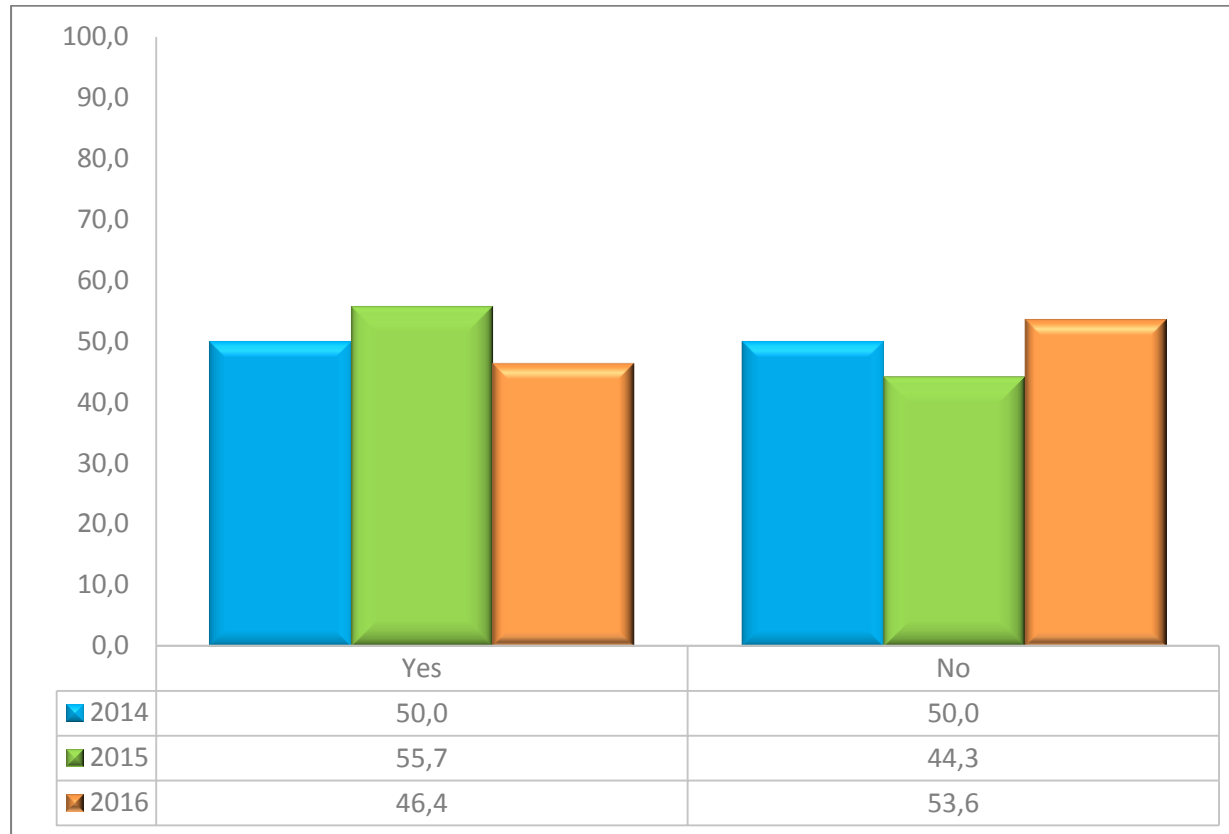


Chart 23

Are you familiar with the following EU programmes that provide youth exchange opportunities? (%)

Total sample.

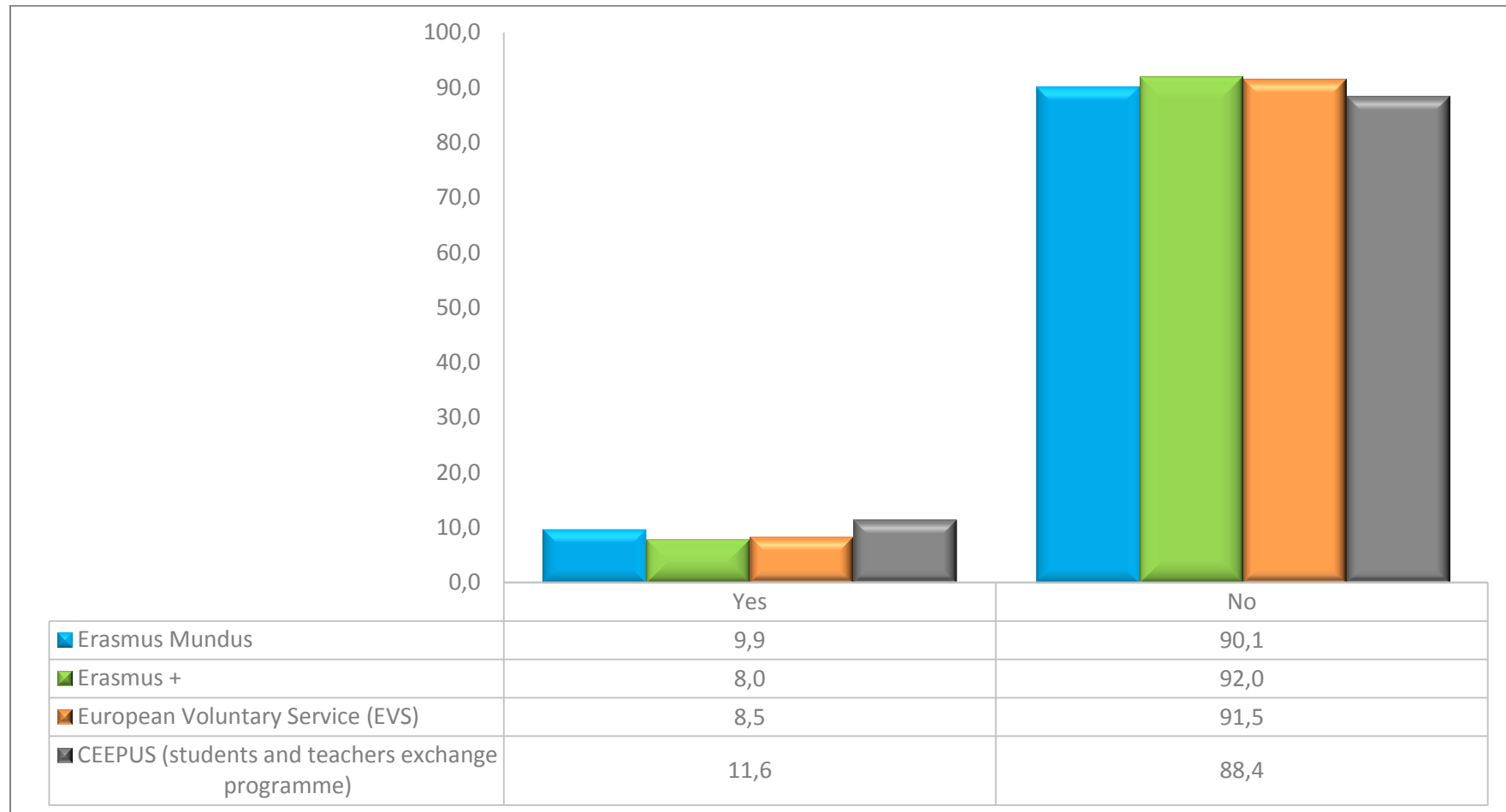


Chart 24

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Are you familiar with the following EU programmes that provide youth exchange opportunities?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

ERASMUS MUNDUS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	7.7%	12.0%	4.7%	13.9%	10.2%	10.0%	9.5%	13.4%	8.2%	12.1%	6.2%
No	92.3%	88.0%	95.3%	86.1%	89.8%	90.0%	90.5%	86.6%	91.8%	87.9%	93.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 102

ERASMUS +	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	6.5%	9.6%	4.1%	11.2%	8.2%	7.5%	8.6%	7.1%	6.5%	12.6%	4.6%
No	93.5%	90.4%	95.9%	88.8%	91.8%	92.5%	91.4%	92.9%	93.5%	87.4%	95.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 103

EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE (EVS)	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	7.7%	9.2%	8.2%	8.6%	9.0%	8.9%	7.8%	10.2%	7.6%	8.6%	8.4%
No	92.3%	90.8%	91.8%	91.4%	91.0%	91.1%	92.2%	89.8%	92.4%	91.4%	91.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 104

CEEPUS (students and teachers exchange programme)	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia

Yes	10.6%	12.7%	7.6%	15.5%	11.4%	12.5%	9.9%	10.2%	16.4%	9.8%	8.5%
No	89.4%	87.3%	92.4%	84.5%	88.6%	87.5%	90.1%	89.8%	83.6%	90.2%	91.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 105

Are you familiar with the following EU programmes that provide youth exchange opportunities? (%)

Total sample.

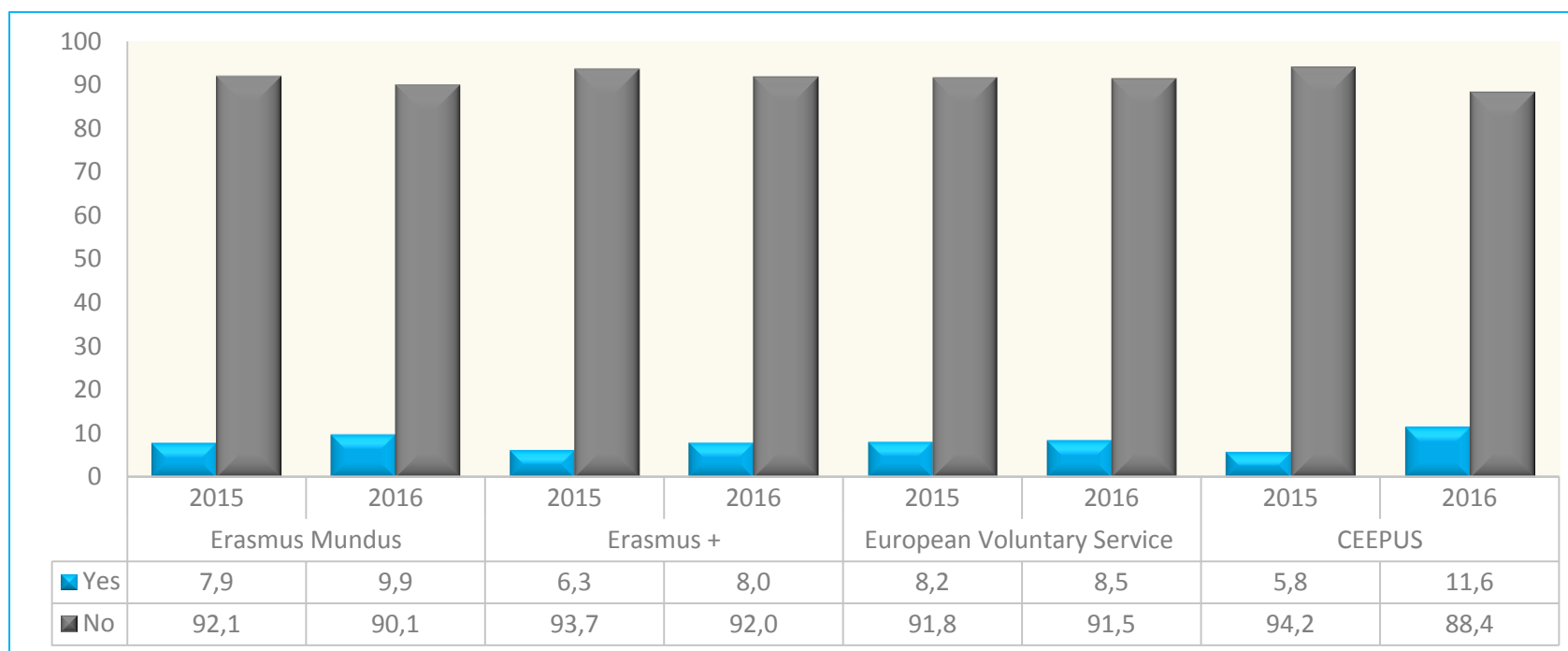


Chart 25

Are you familiar with the process of establishing the Regional Youth Cooperation Office of the Western Balkans? (%)

Total sample.

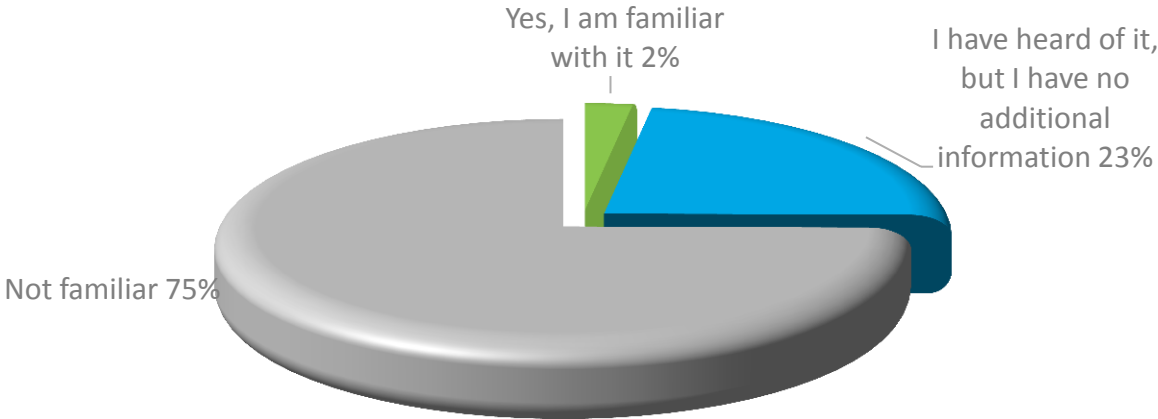


Chart 26

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Are you familiar with the process of establishing the Regional Youth Cooperation Office of the Western Balkans?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes, I am familiar with it	2.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.7%	3.1%	1.6%	3.1%	1.8%	3.5%	.8%
I have heard of it, but I have no additional information	23.2%	22.3%	12.4%	28.9%	25.3%	23.7%	21.0%	30.5%	18.2%	23.1%	20.8%
Not familiar	74.0%	75.9%	85.9%	69.5%	71.0%	73.3%	77.4%	66.4%	80.0%	73.4%	78.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 106

Would you be ready to change your place of residence for: (%)

Total sample.

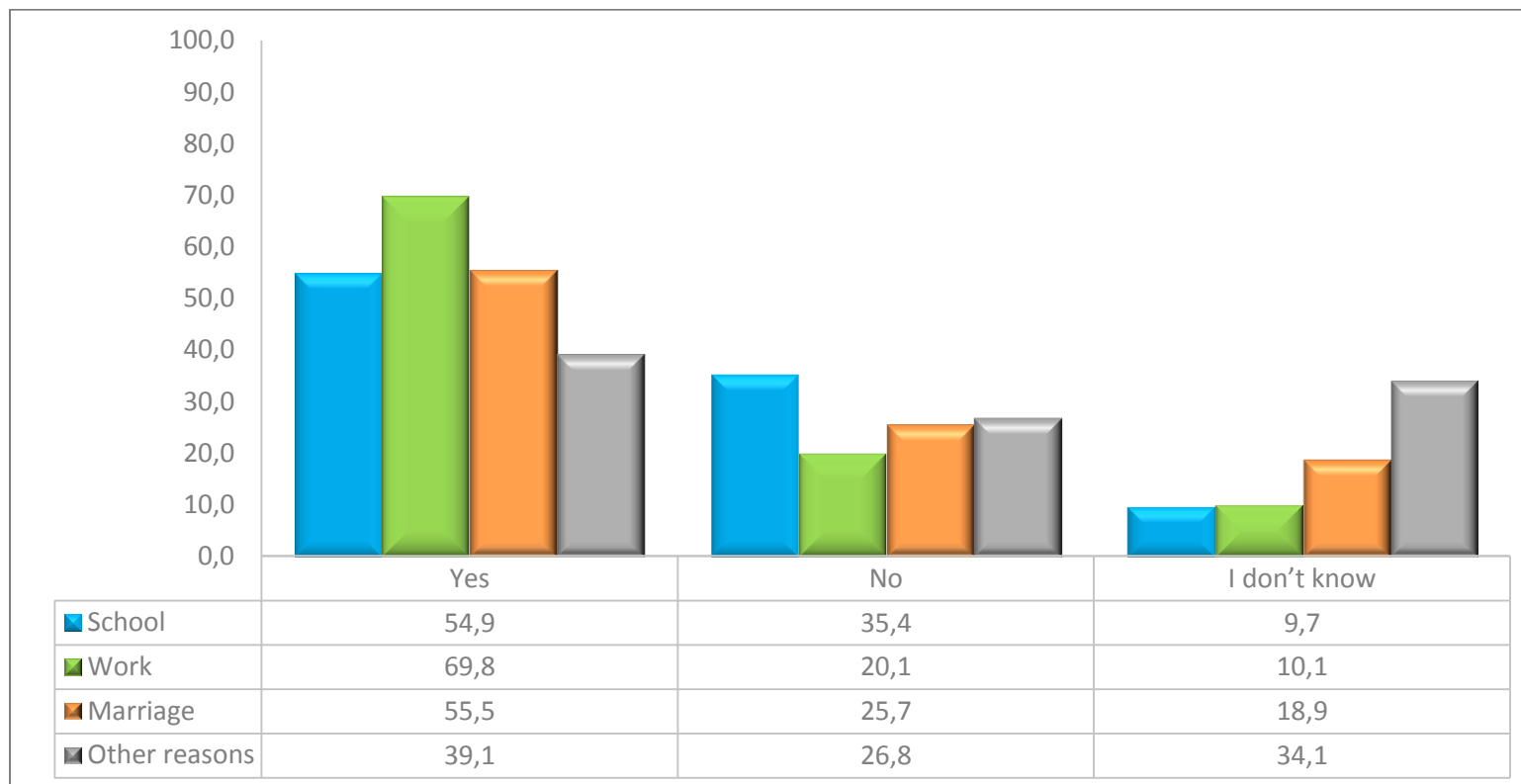


Chart 27

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Would you be ready to change your place of residence for?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

SCHOOL	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	53.5%	56.4%	67.1%	64.7%	39.2%	53.2%	57.2%	60.9%	46.5%	57.5%	56.2%
No	34.9%	35.7%	27.6%	28.9%	45.3%	37.3%	32.5%	34.4%	43.5%	33.3%	28.5%
I don't know	11.5%	7.9%	5.3%	6.4%	15.5%	9.5%	10.3%	4.7%	10.0%	9.2%	15.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 107

WORK	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	74.3%	64.9%	65.3%	78.1%	66.5%	68.2%	72.0%	67.2%	66.7%	70.3%	74.8%
No	15.4%	25.1%	24.1%	14.4%	21.6%	21.2%	18.5%	23.4%	22.2%	17.7%	17.6%
I don't know	10.3%	10.0%	10.6%	7.5%	11.8%	10.6%	9.5%	9.4%	11.1%	12.0%	7.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 108

MARRIAGE	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	52.4%	58.6%	51.8%	65.2%	50.6%	54.4%	56.8%	60.6%	49.7%	56.6%	56.2%
No	25.1%	26.4%	28.8%	18.7%	28.6%	27.2%	23.5%	29.1%	24.0%	28.3%	21.5%
I don't know	22.5%	15.1%	19.4%	16.0%	20.8%	18.3%	19.8%	10.2%	26.3%	15.0%	22.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 109

OTHER REASONS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	41.2%	37.1%	38.6%	43.3%	35.9%	43.6%	32.5%	49.6%	36.3%	32.8%	41.5%
No	24.1%	29.6%	25.1%	24.1%	30.2%	25.0%	29.6%	28.3%	25.7%	32.8%	18.5%
I don't know	34.7%	33.3%	36.3%	32.6%	33.9%	31.4%	37.9%	22.0%	38.0%	34.5%	40.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 110

Comparative overview of results - Would you be ready to change your place of residence for: school

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

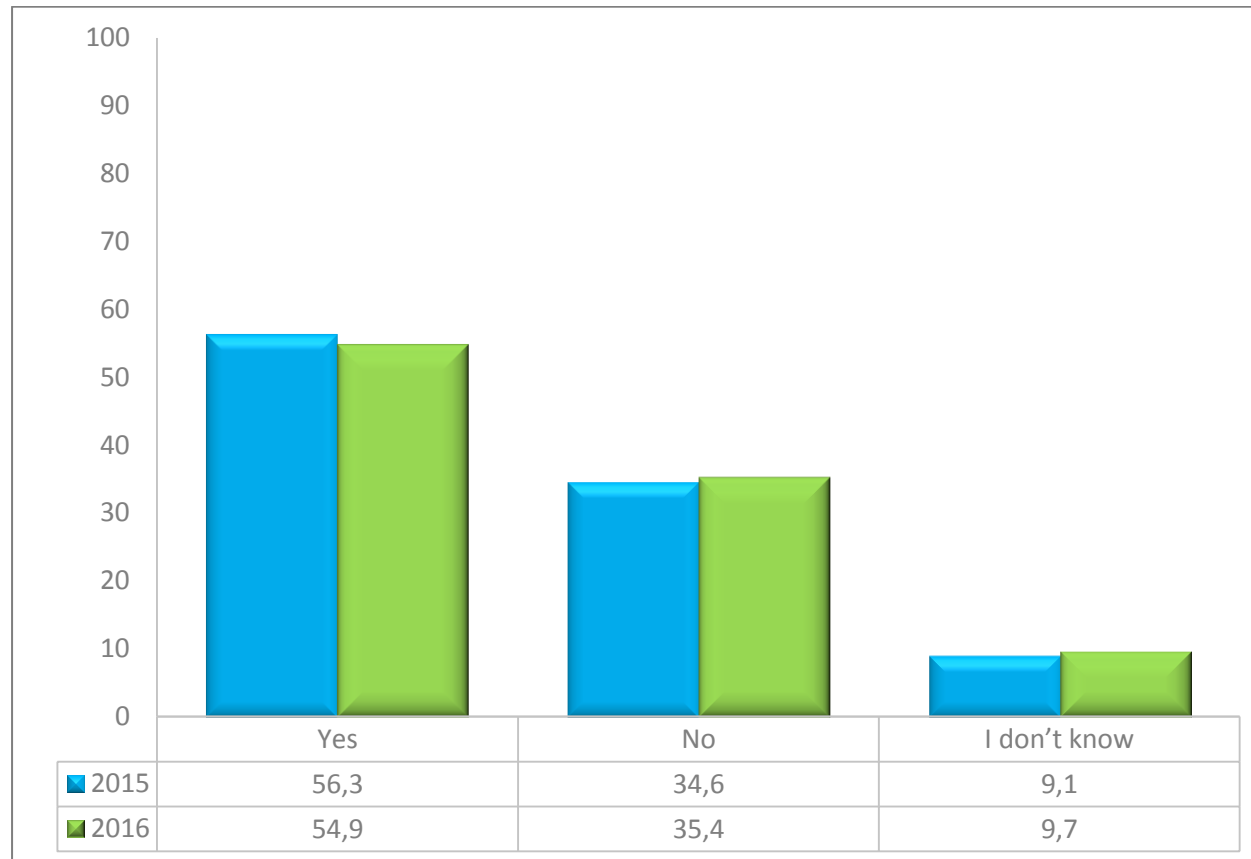


Chart 28

Comparative overview of results - Would you be ready to change your place of residence for: work

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

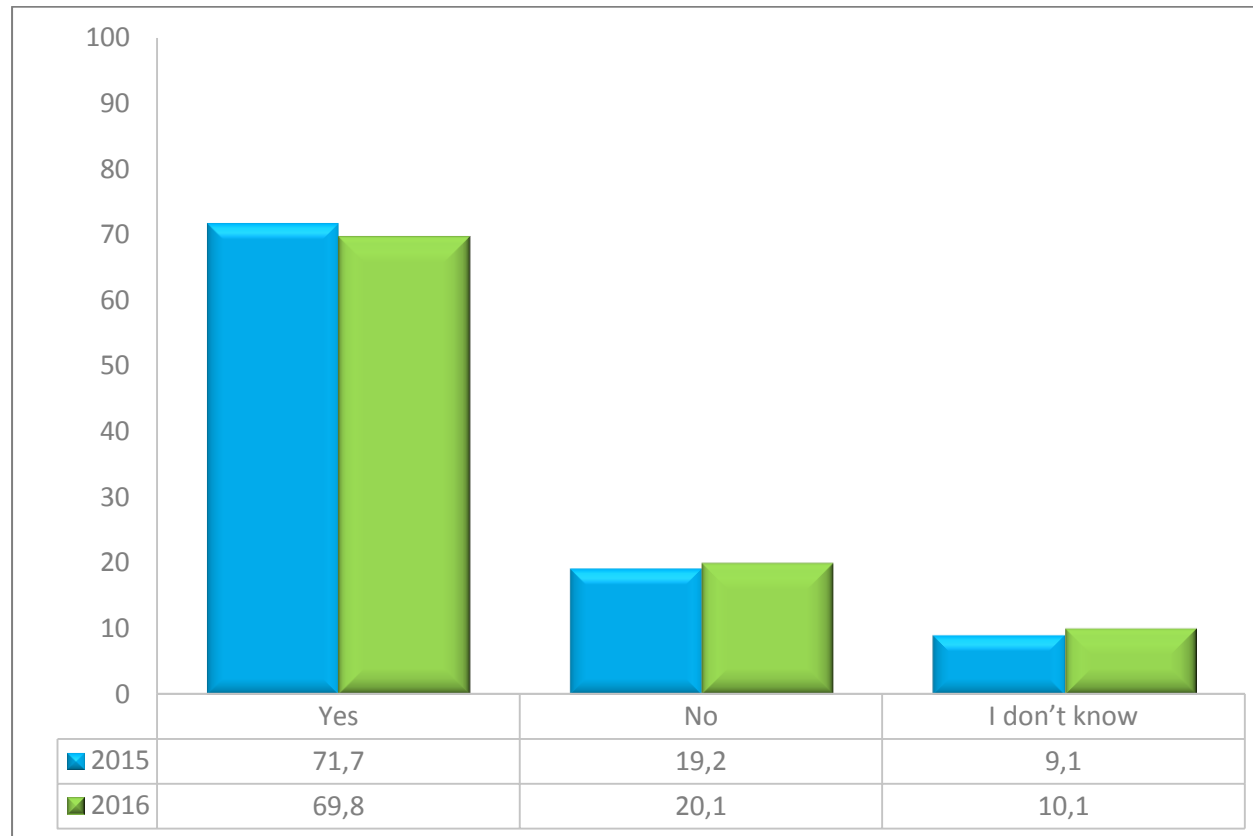


Chart 29

Comparative overview of results - Would you be ready to change your place of residence for: marriage

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

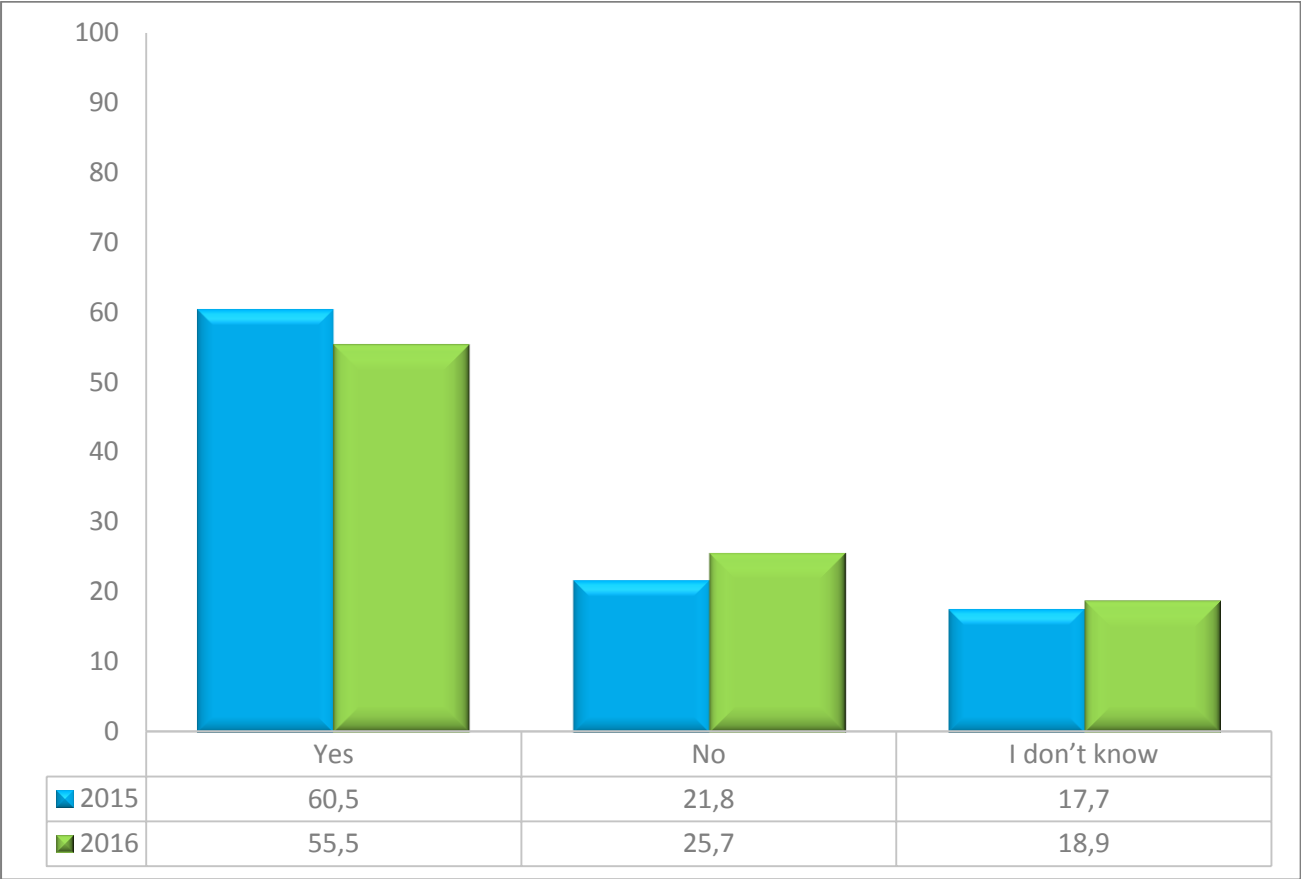


Chart 30

Comparative overview of results - Would you be ready to change your place of residence for: other reasons

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

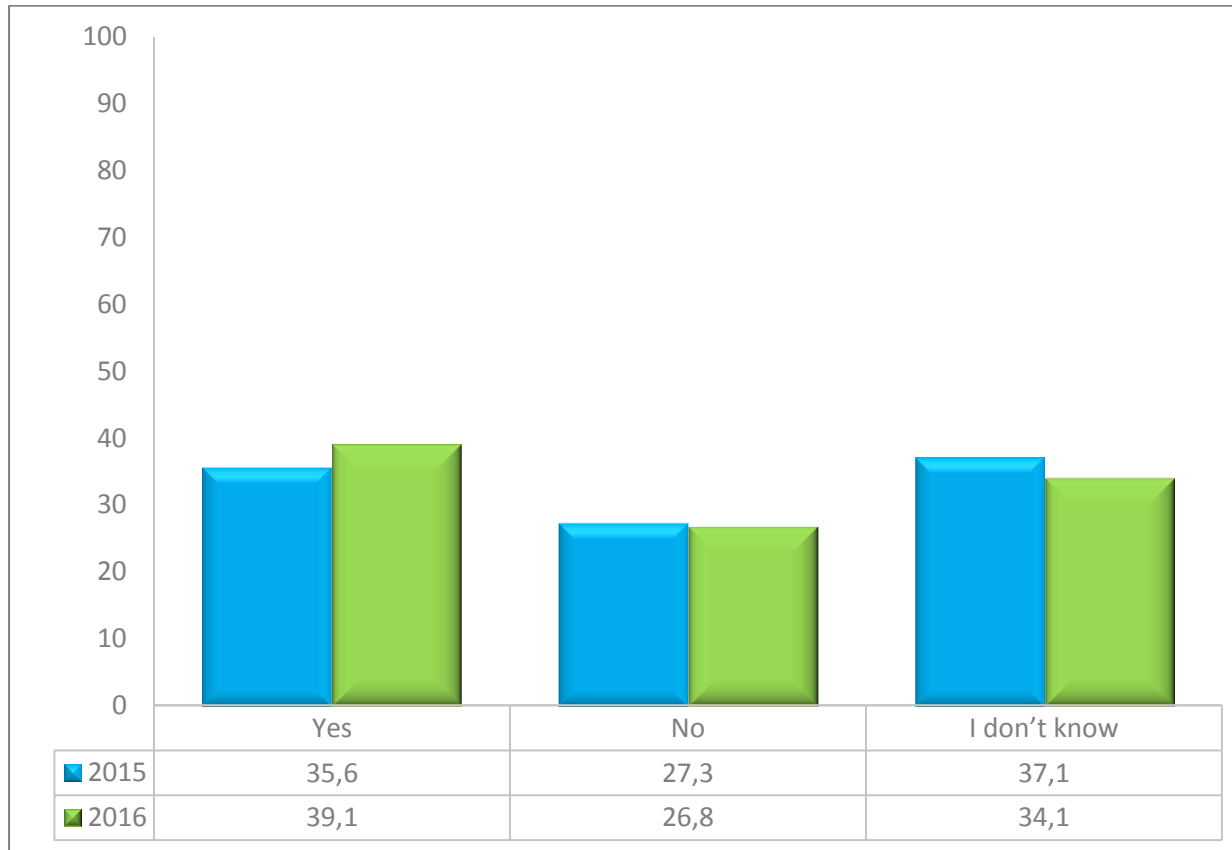


Chart 31

Do you commute daily to a different place for: (%)

Total sample.

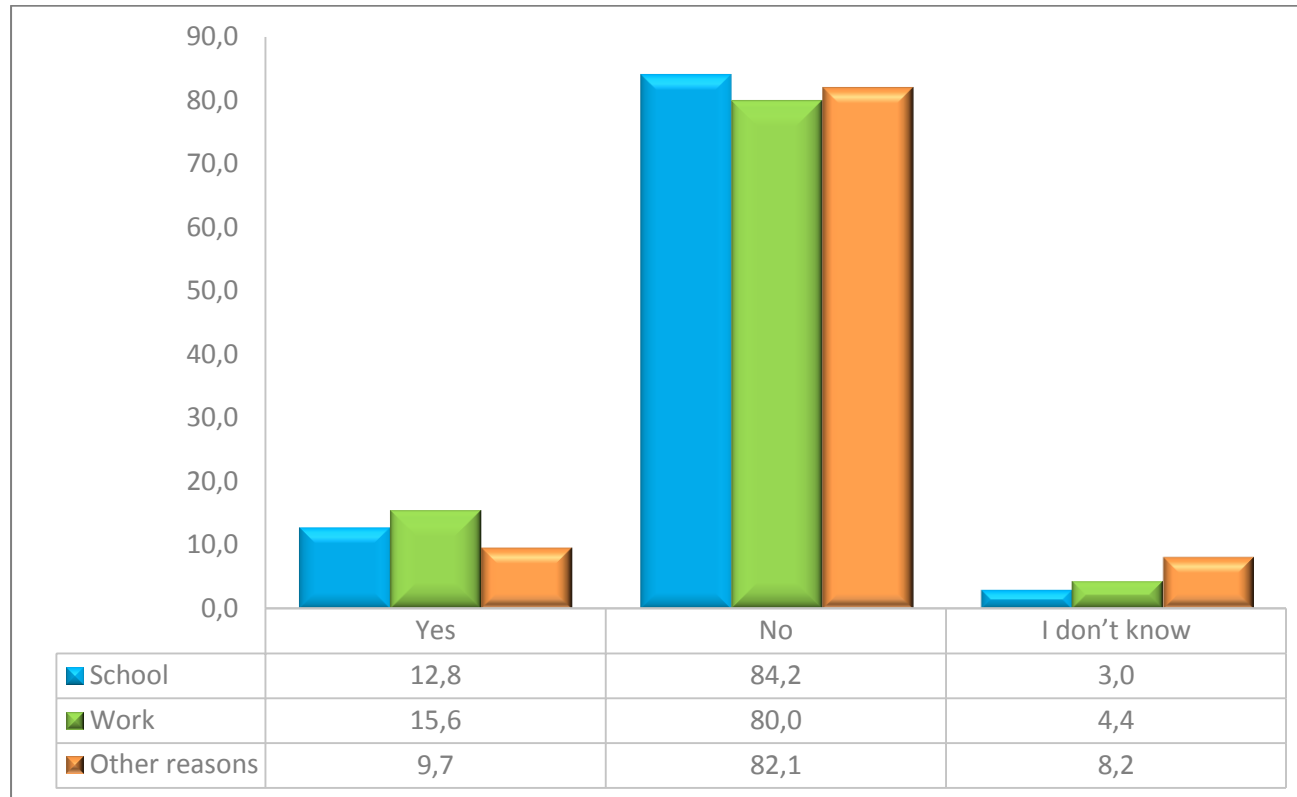


Chart 32

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'Do you commute daily to a different place for?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

SCHOOL	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	11.0%	14.7%	28.2%	10.2%	4.1%	9.2%	18.5%	14.1%	9.9%	11.5%	17.1%
No	85.2%	83.2%	71.2%	88.2%	90.2%	87.2%	79.4%	85.2%	84.8%	85.6%	80.6%
I don't know	3.9%	2.1%	.6%	1.6%	5.7%	3.6%	2.1%	.8%	5.3%	2.9%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 111

WORK	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	17.1%	14.0%	7.6%	15.0%	21.3%	12.3%	20.2%	15.0%	17.0%	6.9%	25.4%
No	77.7%	82.5%	88.2%	81.8%	73.4%	84.1%	74.1%	81.9%	77.8%	87.4%	71.5%
I don't know	5.2%	3.4%	4.1%	3.2%	5.3%	3.6%	5.8%	3.1%	5.3%	5.7%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 112

OTHER REASONS	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Yes	9.6%	9.6%	9.4%	8.0%	11.4%	7.2%	13.6%	12.5%	7.6%	4.6%	16.8%
No	80.1%	84.5%	80.7%	86.7%	79.2%	84.1%	79.0%	82.0%	77.2%	90.2%	77.1%
I don't know	10.3%	5.8%	9.9%	5.3%	9.4%	8.6%	7.4%	5.5%	15.2%	5.2%	6.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 113

Comparative overview of results - Do you commute daily to a different place for: school

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

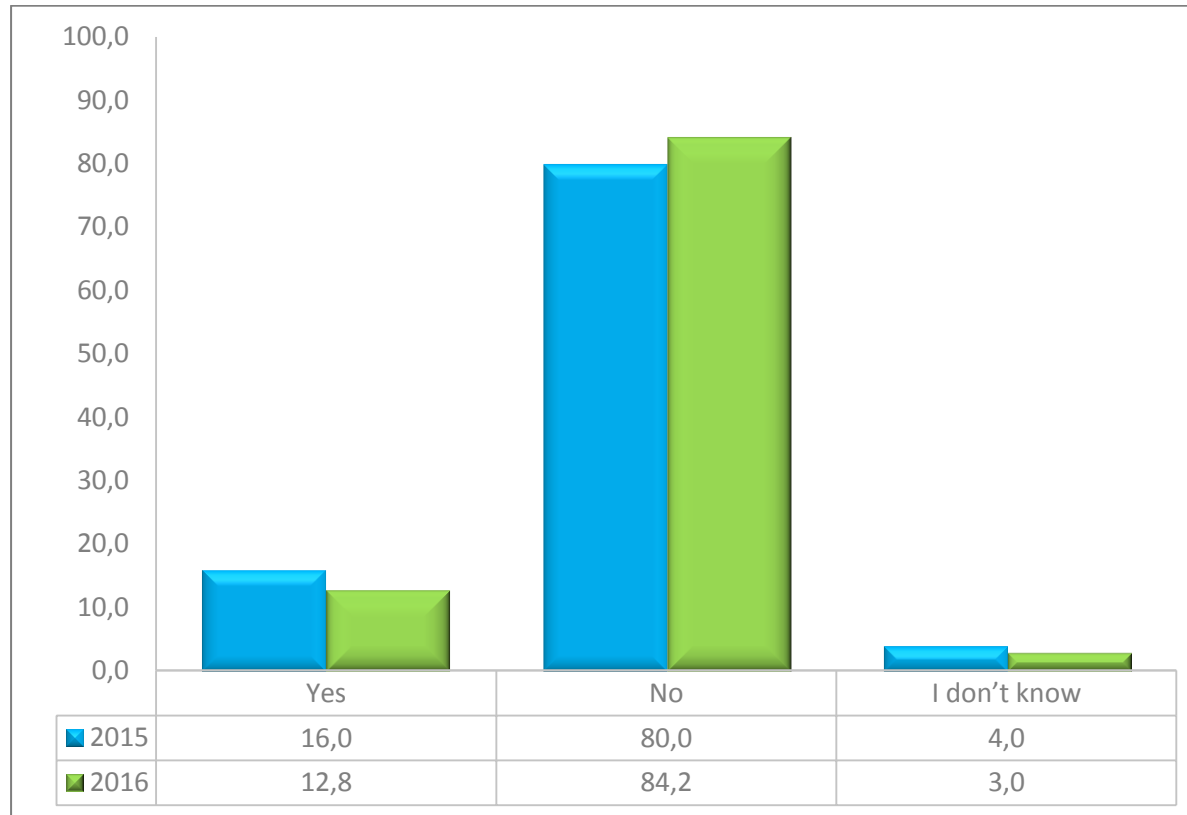


Chart 33

Comparative overview of results - Do you commute daily to a different place for: work

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

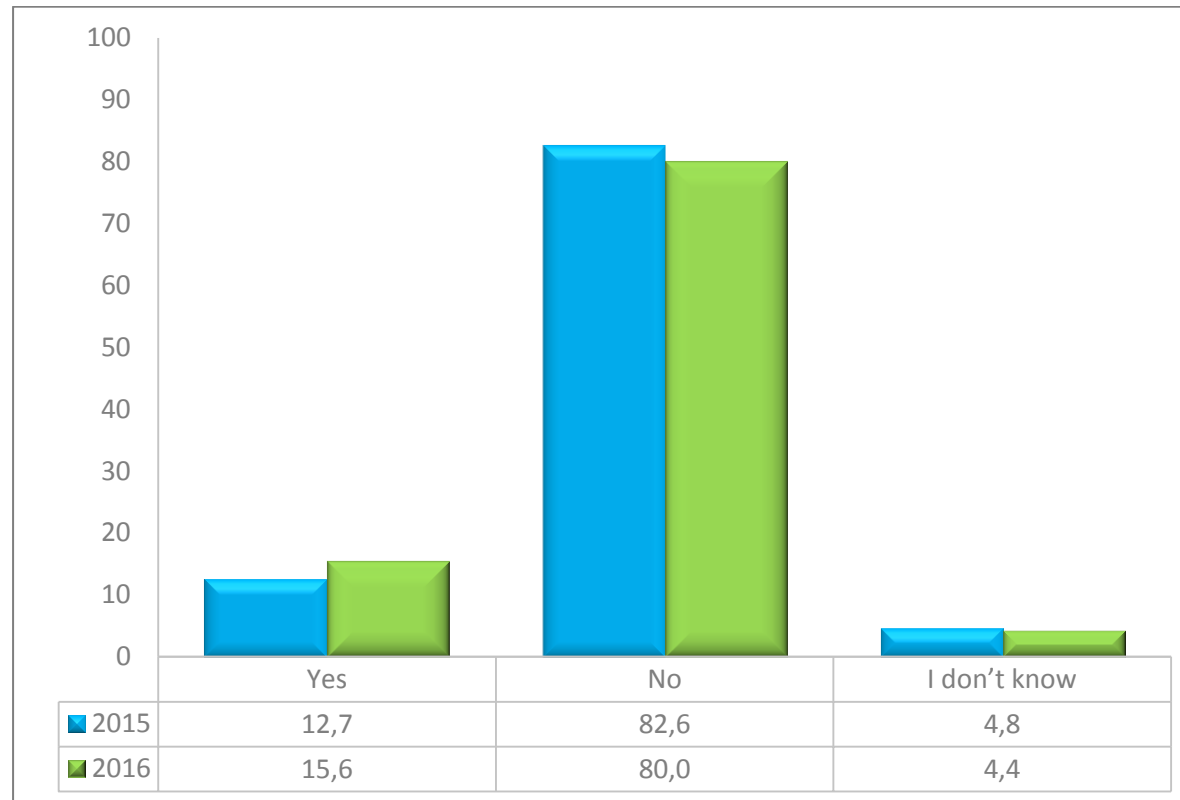


Chart 34

Comparative overview of results - Do you commute daily to a different place for: other reasons

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

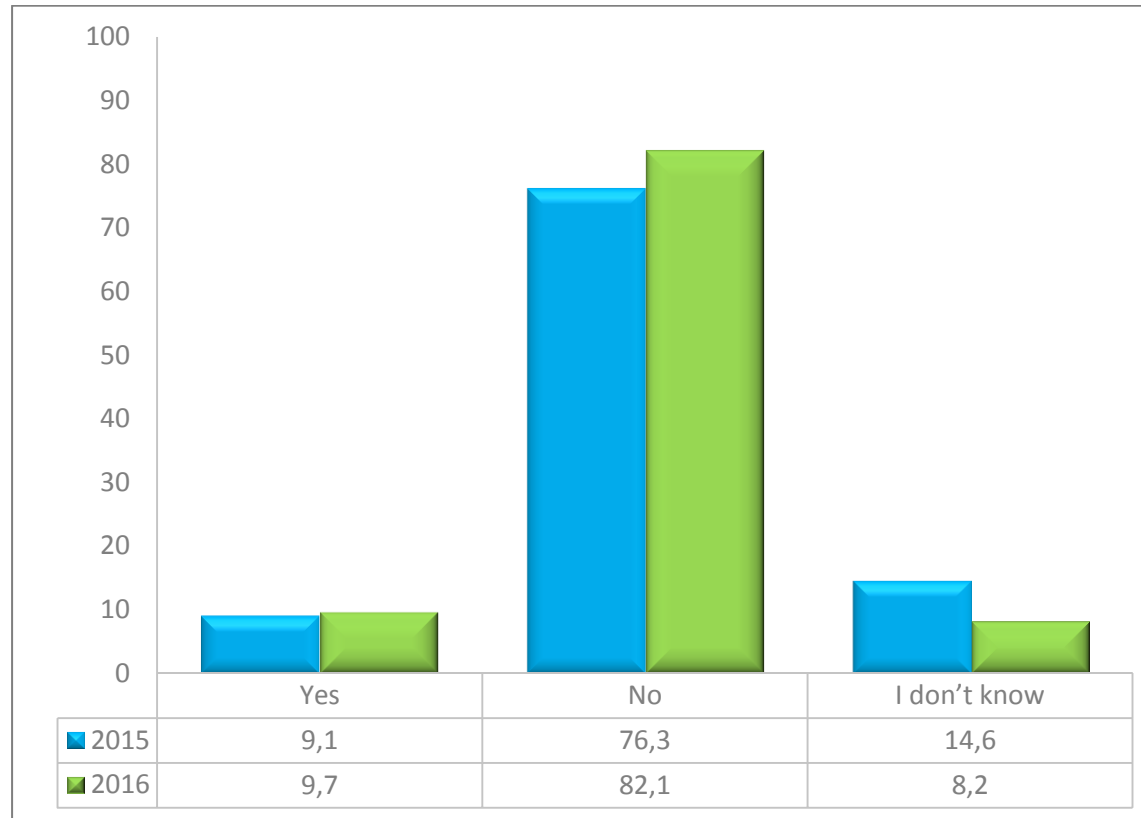


Chart 35

With whom in the region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, Macedonia, Slovenia, Montenegro) would you like Serbia to improve youth exchange programmes? (%)

Total sample.

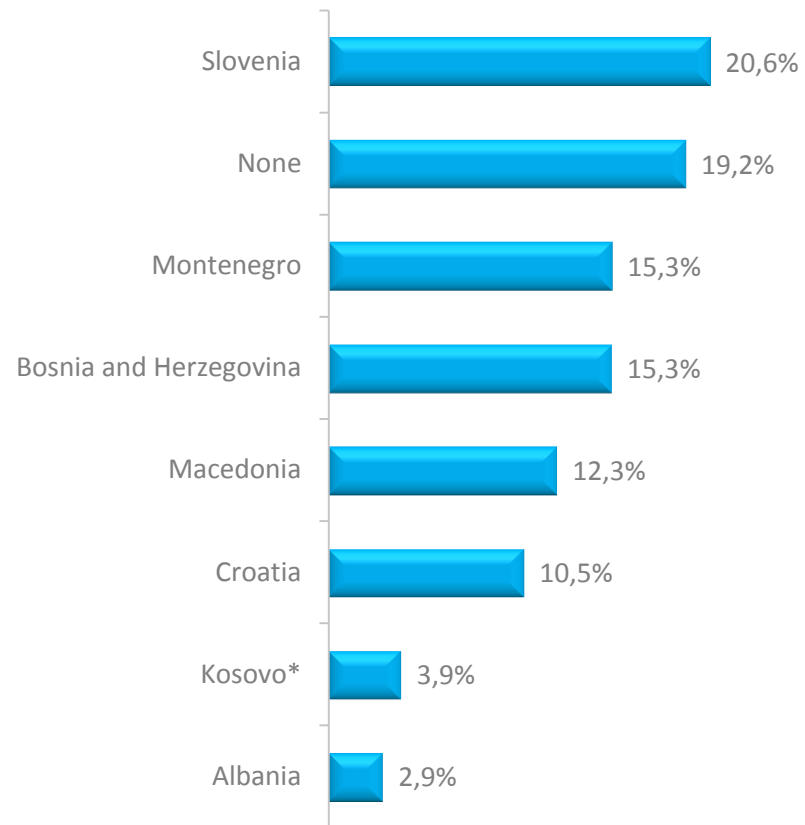


Chart 36

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘With whom in the region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, Macedonia, Slovenia, Montenegro) would you like Serbia to improve youth exchange programmes?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
Albania	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	3.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.0%	14.6%	15.9%	13.4%	16.2%	15.3%	15.1%	13.8%	17.5%	17.0%	11.2%
Croatia	9.1%	11.8%	9.8%	12.5%	9.6%	10.5%	10.6%	10.3%	13.2%	9.9%	8.3%
Kosovo*	3.1%	4.6%	4.1%	2.1%	5.2%	4.2%	3.5%	4.6%	5.9%	2.6%	2.8%
Macedonia	11.9%	12.7%	12.3%	12.6%	12.1%	11.8%	13.0%	12.6%	8.9%	14.2%	13.5%
Slovenia	20.0%	21.1%	19.8%	22.4%	19.7%	21.7%	18.9%	22.1%	17.4%	24.4%	17.5%
Montenegro	15.6%	15.0%	17.4%	15.7%	13.4%	13.8%	17.4%	12.3%	12.2%	17.8%	18.0%
None	21.5%	17.3%	17.9%	19.3%	20.2%	19.4%	19.0%	21.7%	21.9%	11.0%	26.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 114

Comparative overview of results - With whom in the region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, Macedonia, Slovenia, Montenegro) would you like Serbia to improve youth exchange programmes?

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

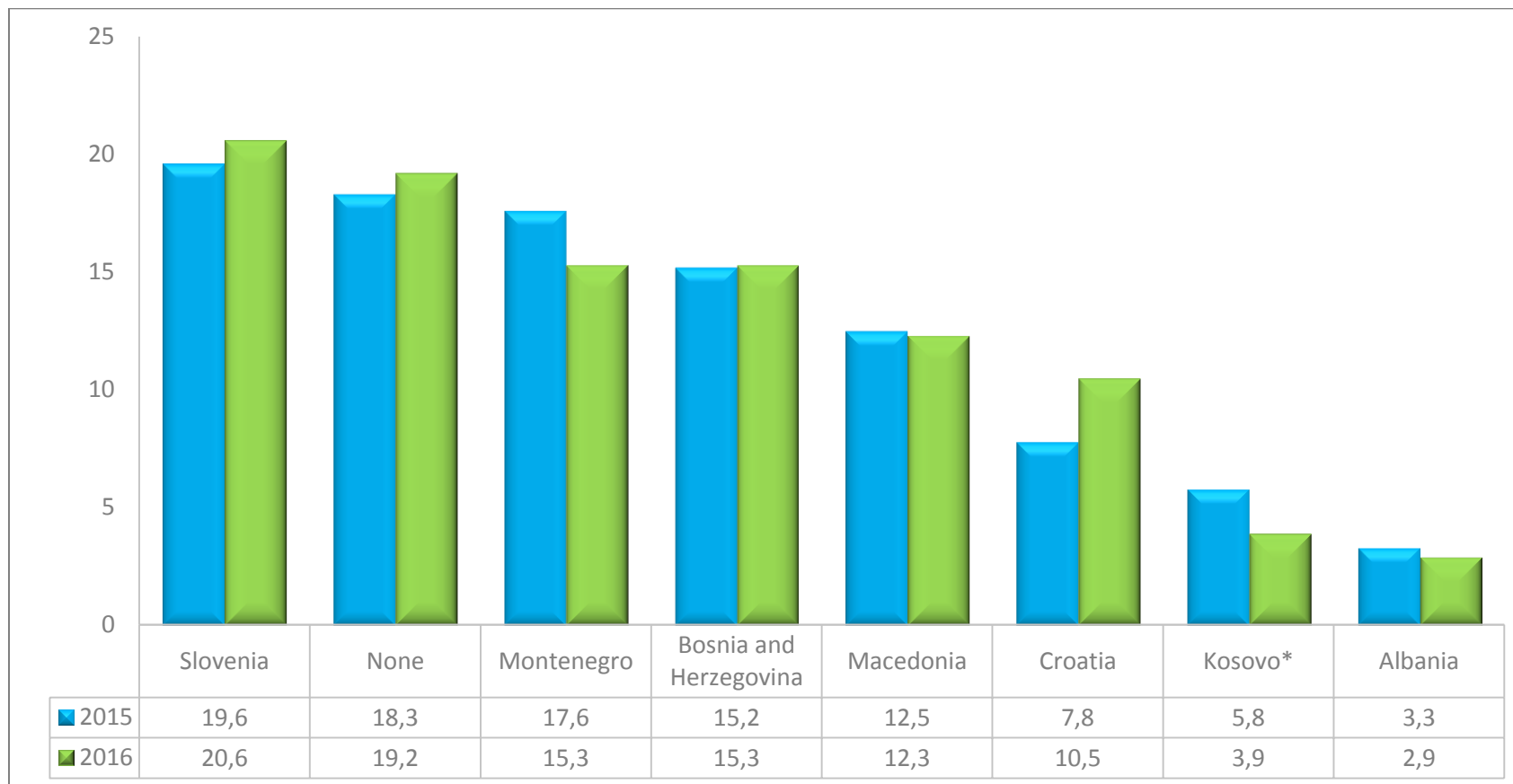


Chart 37

On a 1 to 5 scale please rank how willing would you be to participate in youth exchange programme with the following: (%)

Total sample.

	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Kosovo*	Macedonia	Slovenia	Montenegro
I would not participate at all	65.8%	33.4%	43.1%	55.4%	32.9%	29.5%	29.7%
I would not participate	13.9%	10.6%	15.8%	13.0%	10.1%	8.0%	10.1%
I would neither participate nor not participate	13.7%	22.5%	21.5%	20.8%	25.4%	19.4%	24.2%
I would participate	4.8%	22.5%	14.4%	8.7%	22.7%	24.9%	22.1%
I would participate for sure	1.8%	11.0%	5.1%	2.2%	8.8%	18.2%	13.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 115

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘On a 1 to 5 scale please rank how willing would you be to participate in youth exchange programme with the following:’

Note: Statistically important data are marked in red.

ALBANIA	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	80.7%	78.4%	77.8%	80.6%	80.4%	75.8%	85.2%	73.4%	85.3%	82.2%	74.6%
I would neither participate nor not participate	14.5%	13.0%	13.5%	15.6%	12.2%	17.3%	8.6%	21.9%	8.2%	12.1%	15.4%
I would participate	4.8%	8.6%	8.8%	3.8%	7.3%	7.0%	6.1%	4.7%	6.5%	5.7%	10.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 116

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	46.1%	41.9%	38.2%	44.9%	47.3%	42.5%	46.1%	34.6%	48.8%	45.4%	44.6%
I would neither participate nor not participate	21.9%	23.0%	25.3%	23.5%	19.6%	23.6%	21.0%	34.6%	18.6%	16.1%	24.6%
I would participate	31.9%	35.1%	36.5%	31.6%	33.1%	33.9%	32.9%	30.7%	32.6%	38.5%	30.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 117

CROATIA	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	61.4%	56.4%	61.8%	53.5%	61.2%	55.7%	63.8%	62.2%	57.1%	62.1%	54.6%
I would neither participate nor not participate	23.2%	19.6%	18.2%	25.7%	20.8%	24.0%	18.1%	21.3%	20.0%	21.3%	24.6%
I would participate	15.4%	24.1%	20.0%	20.9%	18.0%	20.3%	18.1%	16.5%	22.9%	16.7%	20.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 118

KOSOVO*	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	69.1%	67.5%	66.7%	68.6%	69.4%	63.0%	76.5%	64.8%	67.3%	69.0%	72.3%
I would neither participate nor not participate	20.9%	20.5%	19.9%	22.9%	19.6%	25.3%	14.0%	27.3%	21.1%	18.4%	17.7%
I would participate	10.0%	12.0%	13.5%	8.5%	11.0%	11.7%	9.5%	7.8%	11.7%	12.6%	10.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 119

MACEDONIA	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	47.3%	38.8%	39.4%	39.8%	48.2%	39.9%	47.5%	37.5%	51.5%	46.0%	33.8%
I would neither participate nor not participate	24.8%	26.1%	28.8%	26.3%	22.4%	27.7%	22.1%	30.5%	20.5%	23.0%	30.8%
I would participate	28.0%	35.1%	31.8%	33.9%	29.4%	32.4%	30.3%	32.0%	28.1%	31.0%	35.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 120

SLOVENIA	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	43.4%	31.3%	34.1%	35.3%	41.2%	33.7%	43.2%	33.9%	40.6%	38.2%	36.2%
I would neither participate nor not participate	20.3%	18.6%	18.8%	19.8%	19.6%	20.9%	17.3%	20.5%	22.9%	15.6%	18.5%
I would participate	36.3%	50.2%	47.1%	44.9%	39.2%	45.4%	39.5%	45.7%	36.5%	46.2%	45.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 121

MONTENEGRO	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
I would not participate	43.4%	36.3%	34.5%	36.4%	46.5%	39.6%	40.2%	40.6%	46.8%	39.7%	30.0%
I would neither participate nor not participate	22.8%	25.3%	24.0%	24.1%	24.5%	24.5%	23.8%	25.8%	22.8%	23.0%	26.2%
I would participate	33.8%	38.4%	41.5%	39.6%	29.0%	35.9%	36.1%	33.6%	30.4%	37.4%	43.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 122

Comparative overview of results - Albania

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

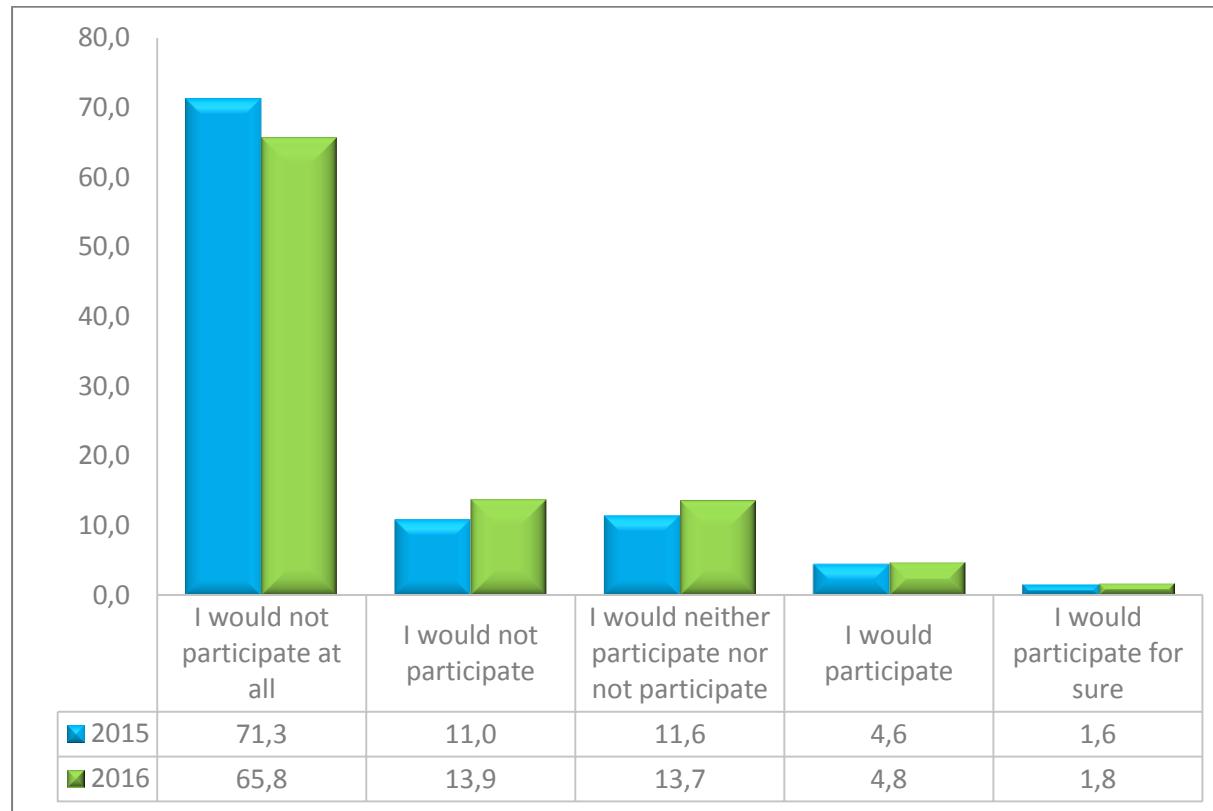


Chart 38

Comparative overview of results - Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

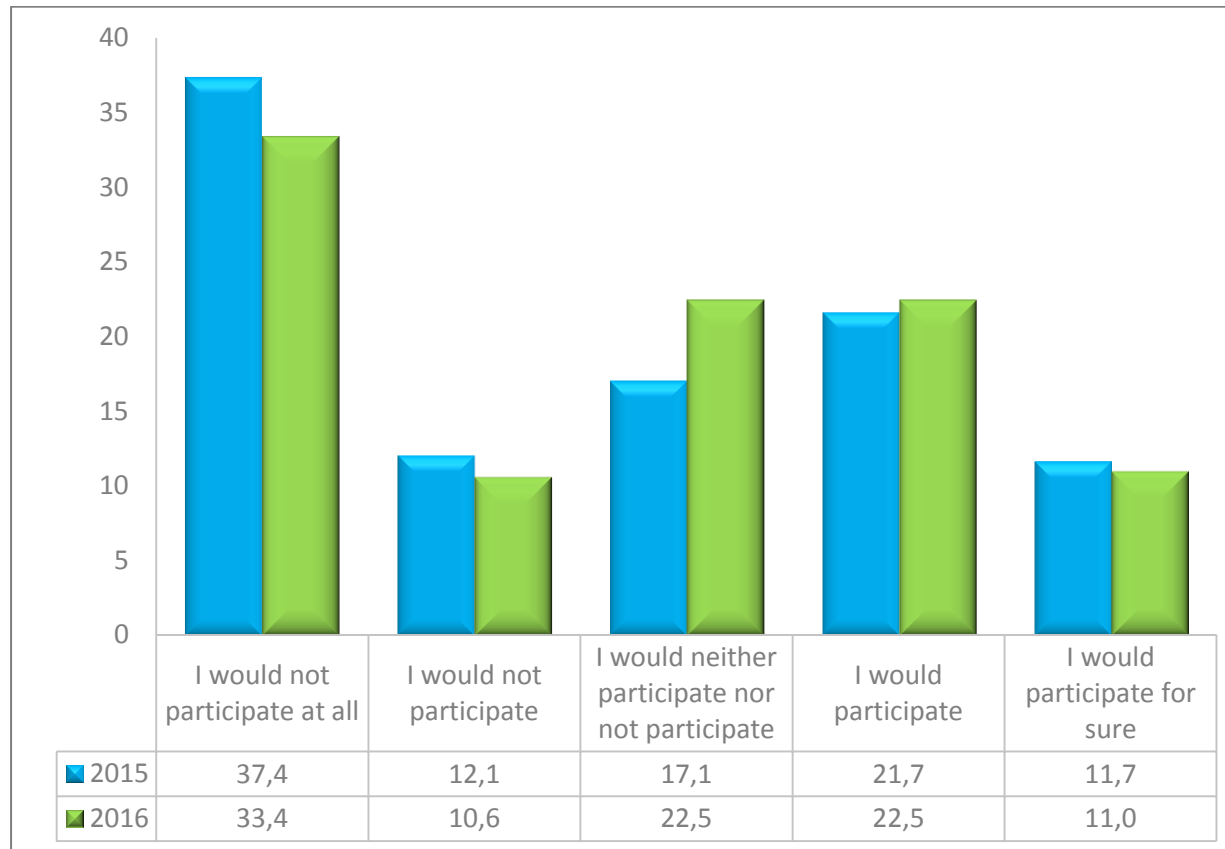


Chart 39

Comparative overview of results - Croatia

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

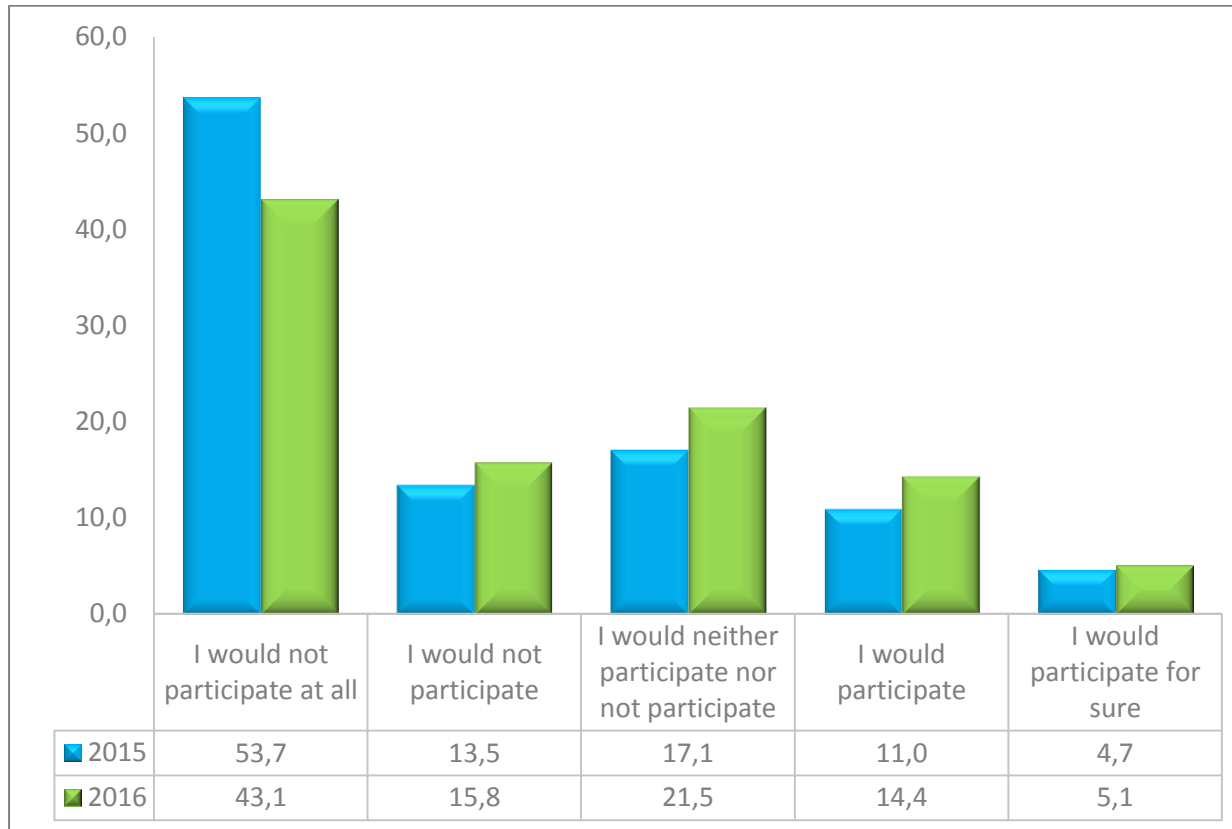


Chart 40

Comparative overview of results - Kosovo*

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

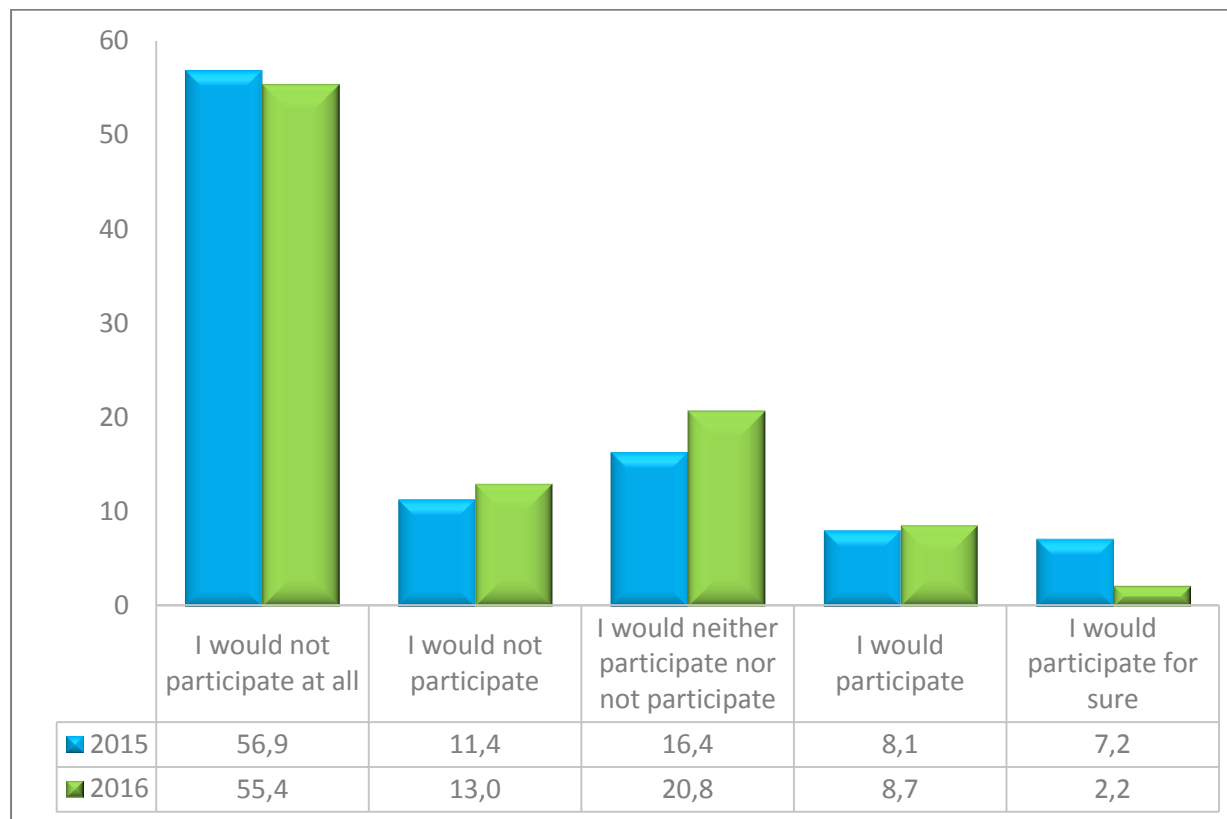


Chart 41

Comparative overview of results - Macedonia

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

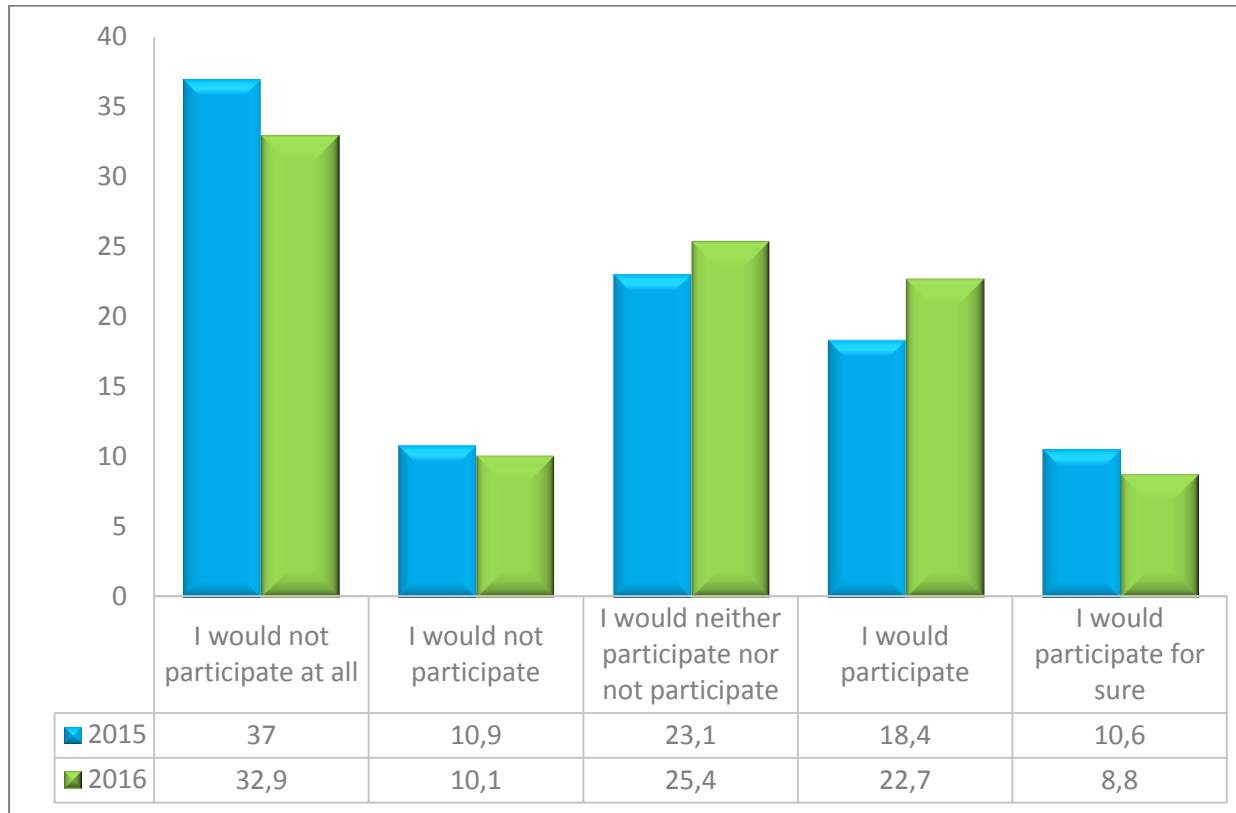


Chart 42

Comparative overview of results - Slovenia

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

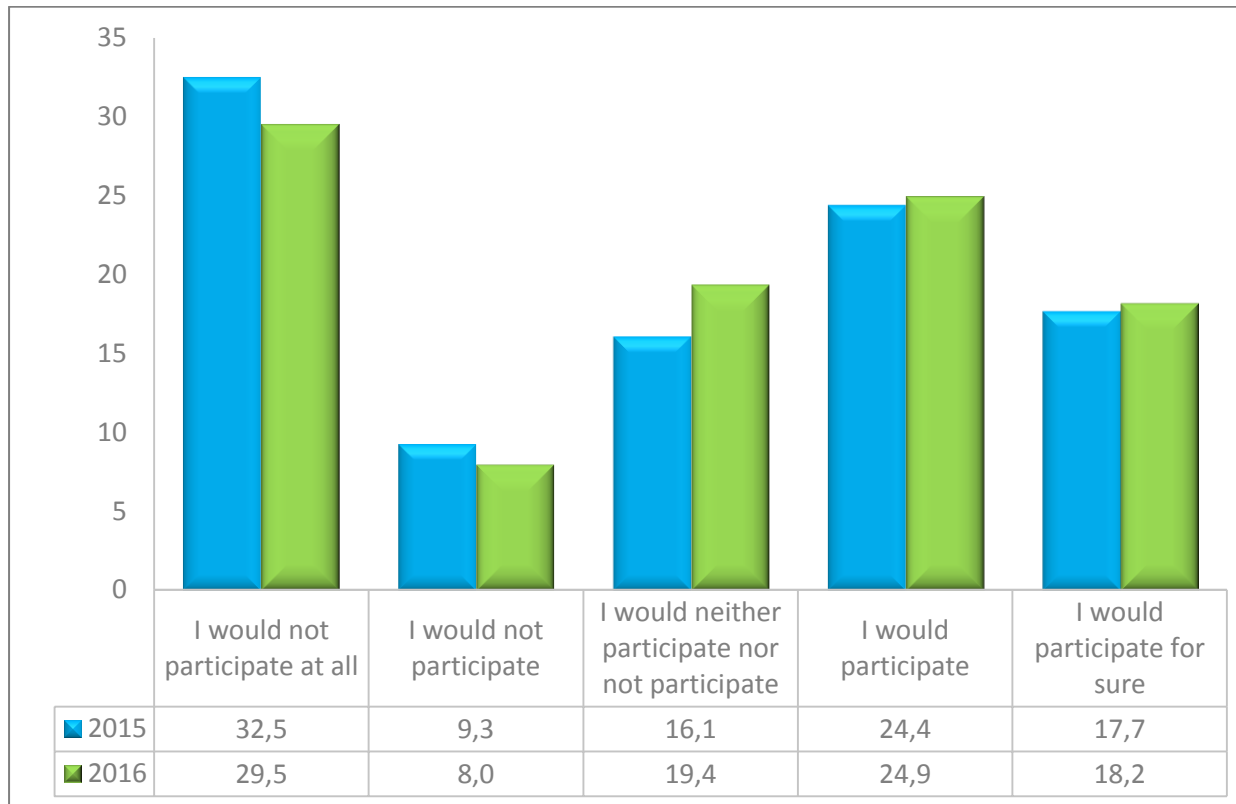


Chart 43

Comparative overview of results - Montenegro

Comparative overview of results over 2 survey cycles.

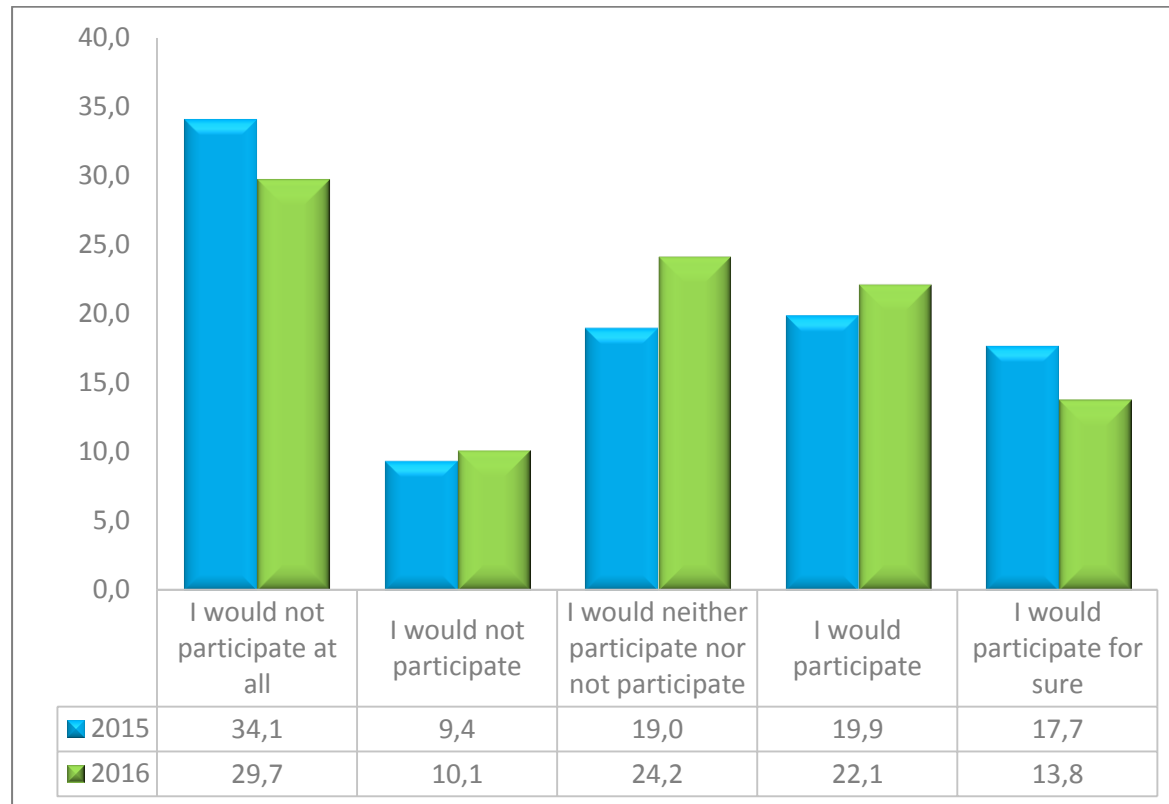


Chart 44

Do you plan to leave the country for a prolonged period of time in the next two years? (%)

Total sample.

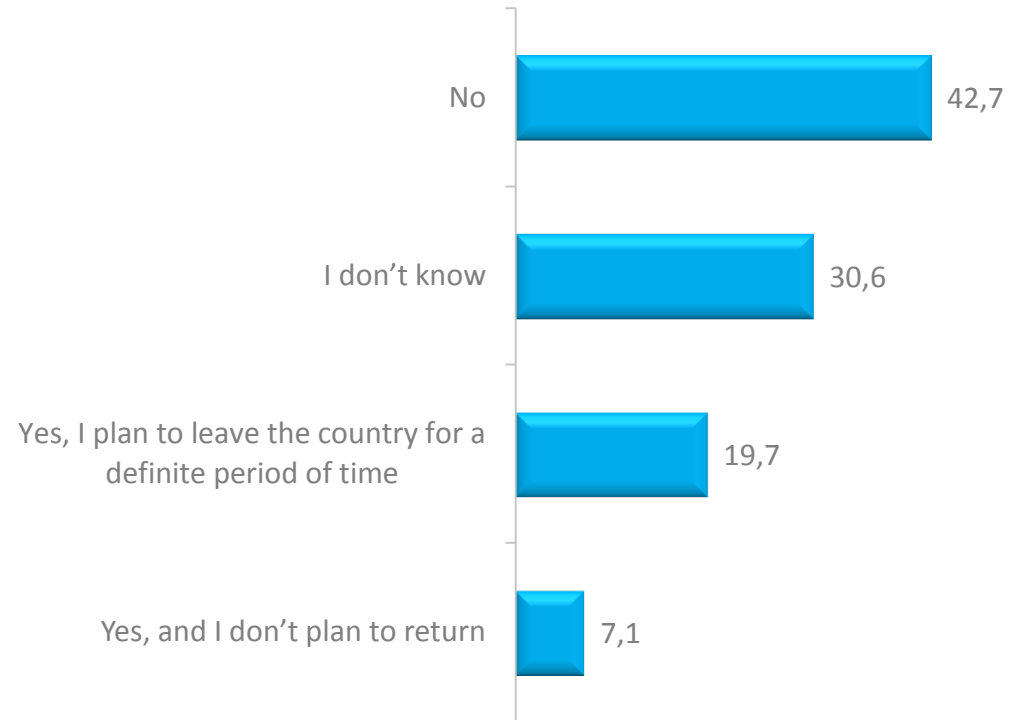


Chart 45

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: ‘Do you plan to leave the country for a prolonged period of time in the next two years?’

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
No	35.7%	50.0%	52.6%	29.0%	46.1%	40.7%	45.9%	43.8%	48.0%	42.5%	34.1%
Yes, I plan to leave the country for a definite period of time	24.4%	14.7%	13.5%	23.1%	21.2%	19.5%	19.8%	15.6%	18.1%	19.0%	27.1%
Yes, and I don't plan to return	8.7%	5.1%	5.3%	7.5%	7.8%	6.1%	8.3%	7.8%	9.9%	4.6%	6.2%
I don't know	31.2%	30.1%	28.7%	40.3%	24.9%	33.7%	26.0%	32.8%	24.0%	33.9%	32.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 123

If you plan to do so, what is the reason behind this decision? (%)

Subsample of youth who plan to leave the country in the next two years.

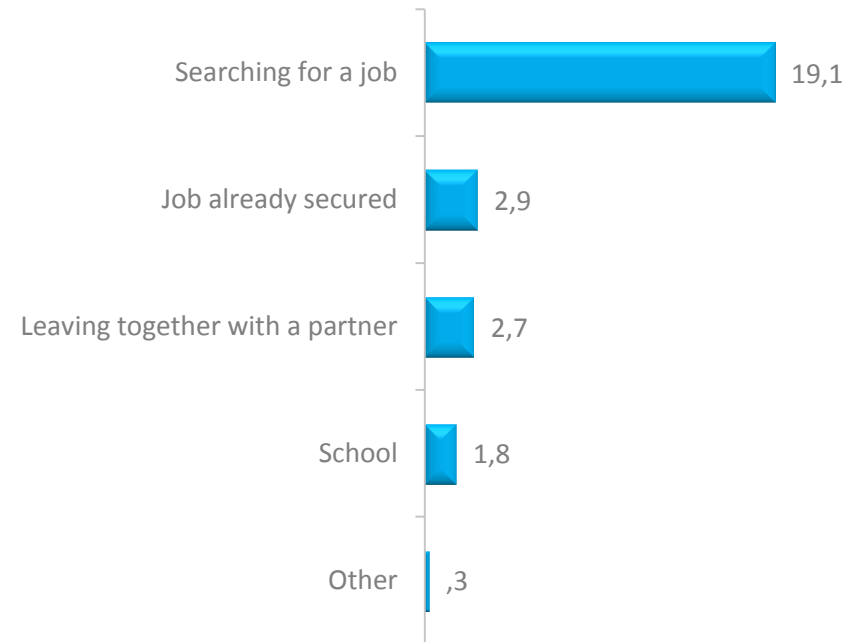


Chart 46

Other: Sports; holiday; I don't know; everybody leaves the country; things are getting pretty bad here; young people are leaving the country

Cross-referencing target groups with the question: 'If you plan to do so, what is the reason behind this decision?'

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Sex		Age			Type of settlement		Region			
	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-30	Urban	Rural	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Western Serbia and Šumadija	Eastern and Southern Serbia
School	2.9%	12.1%	21.9%	3.5%	1.4%	7.6%	4.4%	6.7%	10.2%		9.3%
Searching for a job	82.5%	51.7%	62.5%	66.7%	79.2%	67.4%	77.9%	70.0%	59.2%	75.0%	81.4%
Job already secured	8.7%	13.8%	9.4%	8.8%	12.5%	10.9%	10.3%	16.7%	12.2%	15.0%	2.3%
Leaving together with a partner	4.9%	20.7%		21.1%	6.9%	13.0%	5.9%	6.7%	14.3%	10.0%	7.0%
Other	1.0%	1.7%	6.3%			1.1%	1.5%		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%

Table 124

Additional cross-referencing

What do you currently do? * Do you plan to leave the country for a prolonged period of time in the next 2 years?

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Yes, I plan to leave the country for a definite period of time	Yes, and I don't plan to return
Attending secondary school	14.4%	20.5%
Attending university	6.8%	20.5%
Working	49.2%	27.3%
Attending university and working	10.2%	4.5%
Not attending university and not working but actively looking for a job	11.9%	20.5%
Not attending university, not working, and not looking for a job actively	5.9%	6.8%
Not attending university and not working, but attending non-formal education (training)	1.7%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 125

Are you currently employed? (Do you work and earn money on any grounds?) * Do you plan to leave the country for a prolonged period of time in the next 2 years?

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Yes, I plan to leave the country for a definite period of time	Yes, and I don't plan to return
Yes	61.3%	52.4%
No	38.7%	47.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 126

Level of education (recoded)? * Do you plan to leave the country for a prolonged period of time in the next 2 years?

Note: Data of statistical relevance is marked in red.

	Yes, I plan to leave the country for a definite period of time	Yes, and I don't plan to return
Primary school	27.1%	21.4%
Secondary school 2 and 3	28.0%	16.7%
Secondary school 4	32.2%	47.6%
College and university	12.7%	14.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 127

Thank you for your attention.



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