

Final report of quantitative survey

The impact of completing mobilities abroad on the life of individuals in Czechia

Implemented by **STEM/MARK** exclusively for the Czech National Agency for
International Education and Research (DZS)



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DZS – Impact on individuals

Final report of quantitative survey
Gabriela Mlatečková | December 2022

Main findings (1)

Description of mobilities

Participants mostly took part in mobilities under Erasmus+ or its predecessor Erasmus, most often during their studies at HEIs, for a period of 1 to 6 months. **Their main motivators for participating included their desire to improve their language skills, to get to know another country, to experience something new and to pursue personal development.** For Non-Participants, the biggest barriers to completing a mobility were lack of funds, no interest in mobility, no offer of mobility, and lack of language skills.

Competencies

The majority of Participants have mastered most of the competencies listed. They are above average (compared to Non-Participants) at **cooperating in an international environment, foreign language and establishing contacts.** There are also other skills that most Participants rate themselves to be good at. They rate themselves to be above average at taking an **active approach** (more often than Non-Participants).

Employment

In terms of their sector of employment, Participants do not differ from Non-Participants. Most often, they work in scientific, professional and technical activities, in manufacturing and in administrative and support activities.

Almost half of Participants (47%) work in the field they studied, a quarter in a related field and a quarter outside their field.

Participants are more likely to **work in the same or a related field** than Non-Participants.

Almost half of Participants **work in companies that operate abroad**, and 58% use a **foreign language in their job** – both phenomena are significantly more common among Participants than Non-Participants.

Note: Non-Participants were put together to match the structure of Participants (in terms of age, sex, education and region). They represent a reference group for Participants, i.e. people with similar characteristics (ideally they correspond to the people Participants would have been had they not participated in a mobility). Therefore, Non-Participants' characteristics do not describe all people who do not participate in mobilities, and it is within these boundaries that they are used in this report.



Main findings (2)

Most Non-Participants are satisfied with their current job (same as for Non-Participants). Less than a tenth of either group are dissatisfied, mainly because of low salary, atmosphere at the workplace and little opportunity for career growth.

The majority of Participants rate their work situation positively in all these aspects. There is a significant difference between Participants and Non-Participants in terms of **believing that it is easy to find another job and to find a job abroad, not worrying much about losing their job, having enough contacts to pursue their profession, and feeling their work is fulfilling.**

Compared to Non-Participants, Participants have a **salary distribution that is skewed towards higher values** (but there is no significant difference in average salary). For Participants, **gender differences are smaller.** **However, most respondents are dissatisfied with salary levels** (59%) among both Participants and Non-Participants, and approximately one-third consider their salary to be adequate.

Family background

More than half of Participants experienced a good financial situation in their childhood. The circumstances were similar for both Participants and Non-Participants.

The most frequent **childhood activities** (of those offered) included **visits to natural monuments and visits to castles/chateaus** for both Participants and Non-Participants. There are significant differences **in the frequency of attending the theatre/concerts, social events, sports matches and travelling abroad,** which were more frequent among Participants.

Attitudes

The majority of Participants believe that EU membership has positive benefits (more often than Non-Participants). Also, they are significantly more likely to believe that **migration has a positive effect and that every person can become publicly engaged** compared to Non-Participants. Less than half of both Participants and Non-Participants are satisfied with the functioning of democracy.



Main findings (3)

The majority of Participants support equal opportunities for all, reducing ecological impacts, speaking out against injustice, and taking an interest in navigating current events and helping those in need. The same applies to Non-Participants. Participants are more likely than Non-Participants to **support volunteering and participation in public affairs.**

For most Participants, leisure activities include time with family, reading and music, social networking, keeping up to date with the latest information, and TV or streaming services, and the same is true for Non-Participants. Participants are more likely than Non-Participants to **attend theatres, concerts and museums, volunteer or engage in community activities in their neighbourhood.**

Most Participants can imagine **living or working abroad** (significantly more often than Non-Participants).

Satisfaction

Participants are **mostly satisfied with their lives** (86%), i.e. they are more likely to be satisfied than Non-Participants.

Participants mostly consider themselves to be happy people and they mostly rate their lives as meaningful.

Participants are sociable – they have plenty of social contacts and a confidant, they feel part of society and enjoy the company of other people. All this is similar to Non-Participants. Compared to Non-Participants, however, they are more likely to have foreign friends. **Most participants are coping well with their economic situation and are not worried about the near future, take care of their health, learn new things and are in good spirits.** All this is similar to Non-Participants. In either group, less than half believe that most people can be trusted.



Main findings – Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis	Test result	Conclusion
1) Participants have a higher income	Significant differences in salary distribution (q15) for both the 18–34 and 25–34 categories, non-significant differences in average salary in both the 18–34 and 25–34 categories	YES
2) Participants are more likely to work/live abroad	A significantly higher proportion of such people (q22) among Participants	YES
3) Participants are more likely to work in a foreign company/use a foreign language in their job	A significantly higher proportion of such people (q10, q11) among Participants	YES
4) Participants are pro-European	A significantly higher proportion of people with pro-European views (q19) among Participants	YES
5) Participants have better competencies for work/life	Non-significant differences (q6)	NO
6) Participants have better competences for work/life in an international environment	A significantly higher proportion of such people (q6) among Participants	YES
7) Participants have better chances in the labour market	A significantly higher proportion of such people (q14) among Participants	YES
8) Participants are more likely to have a happy life	A significantly higher proportion of people satisfied with their life (q23) among Participants	YES
9) Participation in mobilities is influenced by family circumstances in childhood	Non-significant differences (q17)	NO
10) Participants are more publicly engaged	A significantly higher proportion of people who want be publicly engaged (q20, q21) among Participants	YES
11) Participants are more likely to be optimistic	Non-significant differences*	NO
12) Participants are more likely to be open-minded	A significantly higher proportion of such people among Participants**	YES

Note: All hypotheses are formulated as a quality of Participants as compared to Non-Participants.

* The construct of an Optimist = they are satisfied with their job (q12), find their job fulfilling/are confident that they can find a job easily/are not worried about losing their job (q14), are satisfied with their life (q23), are a happy person (q24), are not afraid of the future/are well spirited (q26).

** The construct of an Open-minded personality = they build relationships easily (q6), have confidence in their own abilities/are flexible (q7), learn new things/believe that people can be trusted (q26).



Main findings – Hypothesis testing for individual questions

Q	Sub-hypothesis	Conclusion	Q	Sub-hypothesis	Conclusion	Q	Sub-hypothesis	Conclusion
Q6	Participants have better effective communication skills	NO	Q14	Participants have better job security	YES	Q20	Participants find it more important to reduce ecological impacts	NO
Q6	Participants better cooperate	NO	Q14	Participants found their current job more easily	NO	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to volunteering	YES
Q6	Participants better cooperate in international environments	YES	Q14	Participants would find work abroad more easily	YES	Q21	Participants spend more time with family	NO
Q6	Participants are better at establishing new contacts	YES	Q14	Participants are more likely to have enough contacts for their profession	YES	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to sports	NO
Q6	Participants are better at leading other people	NO	Q14	Participants are more likely to feel their work is fulfilling	YES	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to culture	YES
Q6	Participants are better at problem solving	NO	Q15	Participants have a higher salary	YES	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to social networking	NO
Q6	Participants are better at motivating others	NO	Q16	Participants are more satisfied with their salary	NO	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to gaming	NO
Q6	Participants are better at receiving critical feedback	NO	Q17	Mobilities are only for children from better-off backgrounds	NO	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to TV, streaming	NO
Q6	Participants show more initiative	NO	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who visited museums/galleries with their parents	NO	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to reading and music	NO
Q6	Participants are better at planning and organising work	NO	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who visited castles and chateaus with their parents	NO	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to self-education	YES
Q6	Participants are better at handling mental strain	NO	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who attended sports matches with their parents	YES	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to following current events	NO
Q6	Participants work with information	NO	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who played sports with their parents	NO	Q21	Participants dedicate more time to community activities	YES
Q6	Participants have better language skills	YES	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who went to theatres and concerts with their parents	YES	Q22	Participants are more likely to relocate abroad	YES
Q7	Participants are more creative	NO	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who went abroad with their parents	YES	Q23	Participants are happier with their lives	YES
Q7	Participants are more flexible	NO	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who attended social events with their parents	YES	Q24	Participants are more likely to be happy people	NO
Q7	Participants have a more proactive approach	YES	Q18	Mobilities are completed by those who visited natural monuments with their parents	NO	Q25	Participants are more likely to feel their life is meaningful	NO
Q7	Participants are more respectful of the opinion of others	NO	Q19	Participants are more likely to hold the view that EU membership has improved the standard of living	YES	Q26	Participants are more likely to say that people can be trusted	YES
Q7	Participants are more confident in their own abilities	NO	Q19	Participants are more likely to hold the view that everyone can make a difference in public affairs	YES	Q26	Participants are more likely to have a confidant	NO
Q7	Participants are better able to defend their own opinion	NO	Q19	Participants are more satisfied with the functioning of democracy	NO	Q26	Participants are more likely not to worry about the future	YES
Q8	Participants work in other fields	NO	Q19	Participants are more likely to hold the view that the benefits of EU membership are predominant	YES	Q26	Participants are more likely to have foreign friends	YES
Q9	Participants are more likely to work in the same or a related field as the field they studied	YES	Q19	Participants are more likely to hold the view that migration enriches both sides culturally	YES	Q26	Participants are more likely to cope well with their economic situation	NO
Q10	Participants are more likely to work in a company operating abroad	YES	Q20	Participants find it more important to be up to date with current events	NO	Q26	Participants are more likely to take care of their health	YES
Q11	Participants are more likely to use a foreign language in their job	YES	Q20	Participants find it more important to help those in need	NO	Q26	Participants are more likely to have good social relationships	YES
Q12	Participants are more satisfied with their job	NO	Q20	Participants find volunteering more important	YES	Q26	Participants are more likely to feel a sense of belonging	NO
Q14	Participants are more satisfied with their careers	NO	Q20	Participants find public engagement more important	YES	Q26	Participants more likely to learn new things	NO
Q14	Participants are more likely to feel their potential has been fulfilled	NO	Q20	Participants find it more important to speak out against injustice	NO	Q26	Participants are more likely to be in good spirits	NO
Q14	Participants would find another/similar job more easily	YES	Q20	Participants find equal opportunities for all to be more important	NO	Q26	Participants are more likely to prefer being in the company of others	YES



Note: All hypotheses are formulated as a quality of Participants as compared to Non-Participants.

Survey parameters



Objective of the survey

A comparison of participants and non-participants in terms of their key competencies and salary levels

Target group

Age 18–35 with at least secondary education
 Have worked for at least 1 year but no more than 10 years
 Have worked at least 30 hours a month in the last year
 Did/did not participate in an educational or volunteer mobility abroad

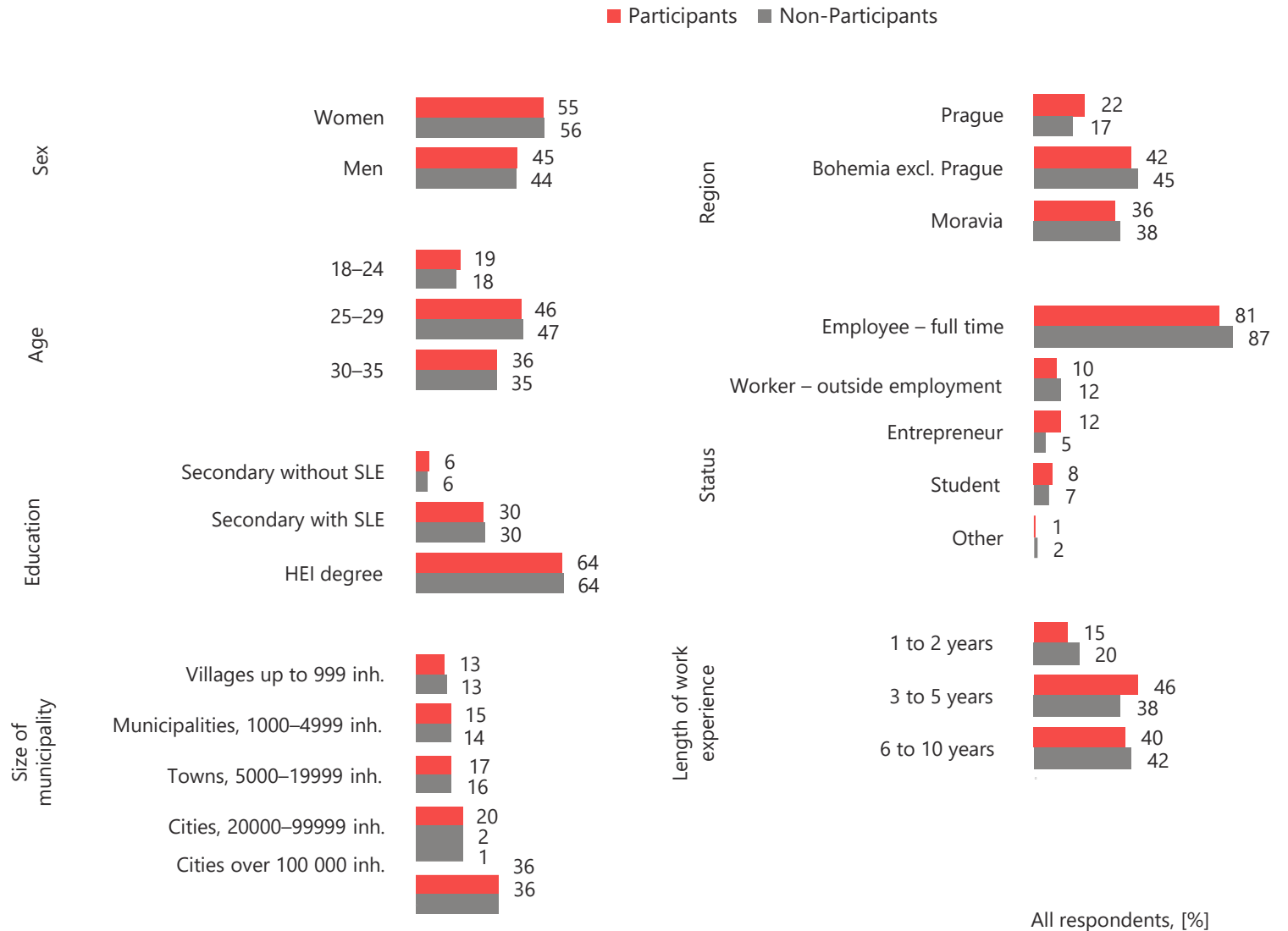


Details of the field survey

Methodology: CAWI survey
 Number of interviews conducted: Participants in mobilities (hereinafter Participants) n=301, and non-participants in mobilities (hereinafter Non-Participants) n=304
 Data collection period: 7–21 Dec. 2022
 Sampling method: quota sampling
 Data: unweighted



(Images from unsplash.com were used in the report)



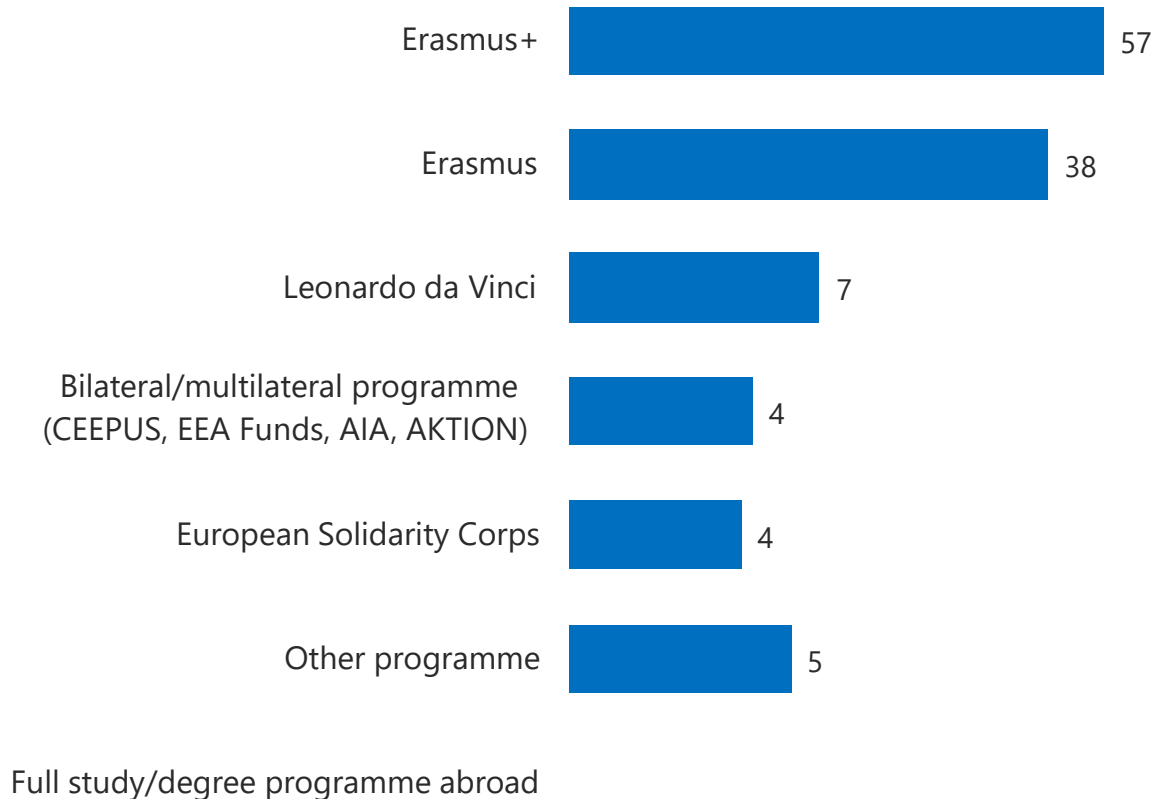
All respondents, [%]



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Description of mobilities

Programme used



Q1. Did you complete an educational or volunteer mobility abroad during your studies?

Participants – All respondents, n=301 [%]

Note: One of the first five programmes was a requirement for participation in the survey.

Participants mainly took part in Erasmus+ or its two predecessors (Erasmus and Leonardo da Vinci).

Erasmus+ was more likely indicated by women and those aged 25–29. This programme was more likely completed during HEI studies for a period of 3–12 months.

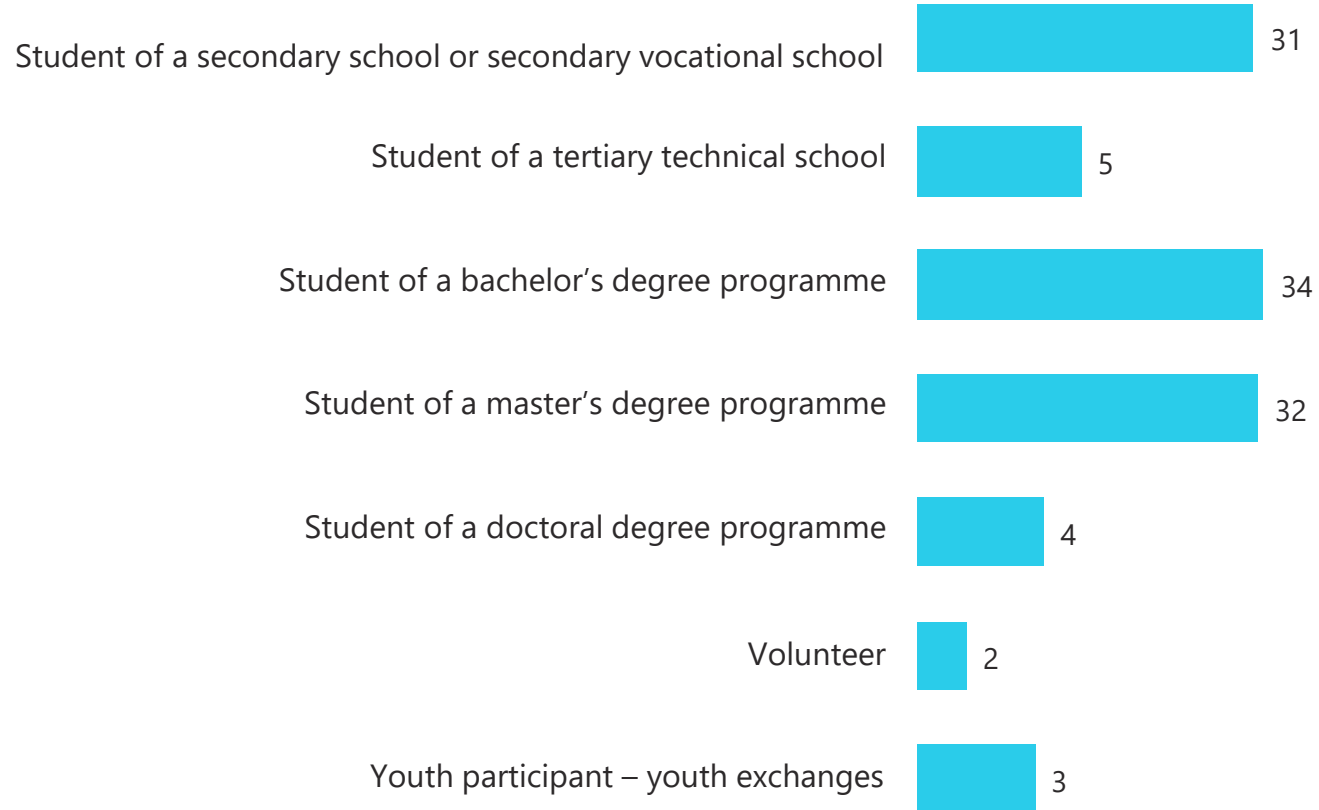
The predecessors of Erasmus+ were more likely indicated by those aged 30–35. They were more likely completed during their studies at secondary/tertiary professional school.

The European Solidarity Corps was more likely indicated by those aged 18–24 and was more likely related to studies at tertiary professional school or a non-study mobility.

Other programmes were more likely related to non-study stays of more than 1 year.



Level of study at the time



People took part in mobilities mainly during their their studies at HEI, less than a third during secondary school (incl. secondary vocational school).

90% reported one level. The remaining 10% reported a combination of 2 (rarely 3) levels – these were most often HEI levels or a combination of a secondary and a HEI level.

Q3. What was your role during your mobility abroad?
Participants – All respondents, n=301 [%]



Duration of mobility

■ Less than a month
 ■ 1–3 months
 ■ 3–6 months
 ■ 6–12 months
 ■ More than a year

Total (n=301) 23 29 29 14 5

According to role/study level during mobility:

Students of sec. (voc.) sch. (n=93) 56 33 9

Students of ter. tech. sch. (n=16) 19 44 31 6

Students of HEI (n=193) 6 26 40 20 8

Other (n=14) 14 43 7 14 21

According to the programme used:

Erasmus+ (n=172) 20 23 34 18 5

Erasmus (n=113) 22 35 25 11 8

Leonardo da Vinci (n=20) 50 30 15 5

Other programme (n=42) 19 24 19 12 26

The mobilities were mostly for 1–6 months.

Mobilities during secondary school (including vocational secondary school) studies were shorter, typically up to 1 month, while mobilities during HEI studies were significantly longer, typically 3–12 months.

The reported duration varied according to the programme used – for Erasmus+ mobilities of 3–6 months were more common, for Erasmus this was 1–3 months, for Leonardo da Vinci up to 1 month, and for other programmes a year or more.

Q4. How much time did you spend on mobilities abroad in total?
Participation – Everyone in a given category, [%]



Main motive for mobility



Q5. What was the main impetus for your first mobility?
Participants – All respondents, n=301 [%]

The main reason for participation in a mobility was to improve foreign language skills and get to know another country.

Women were more likely to say they wanted to experience something new, people with HEI degrees were more likely to say they wanted to develop personally.

Motives were independent of participant age and other sociodemographic factors (other than those mentioned above).

People who indicated gaining experience for their future career as their motive, also reported having a higher salary, using a foreign language in their job, working in their field and a stay duration of at least 6 months.

People indicated 2–3 reasons (an average of 2.4 per person). Nearly all of them indicated at least one of the top five reasons, and most (84%) indicated at least one of the top three reasons.

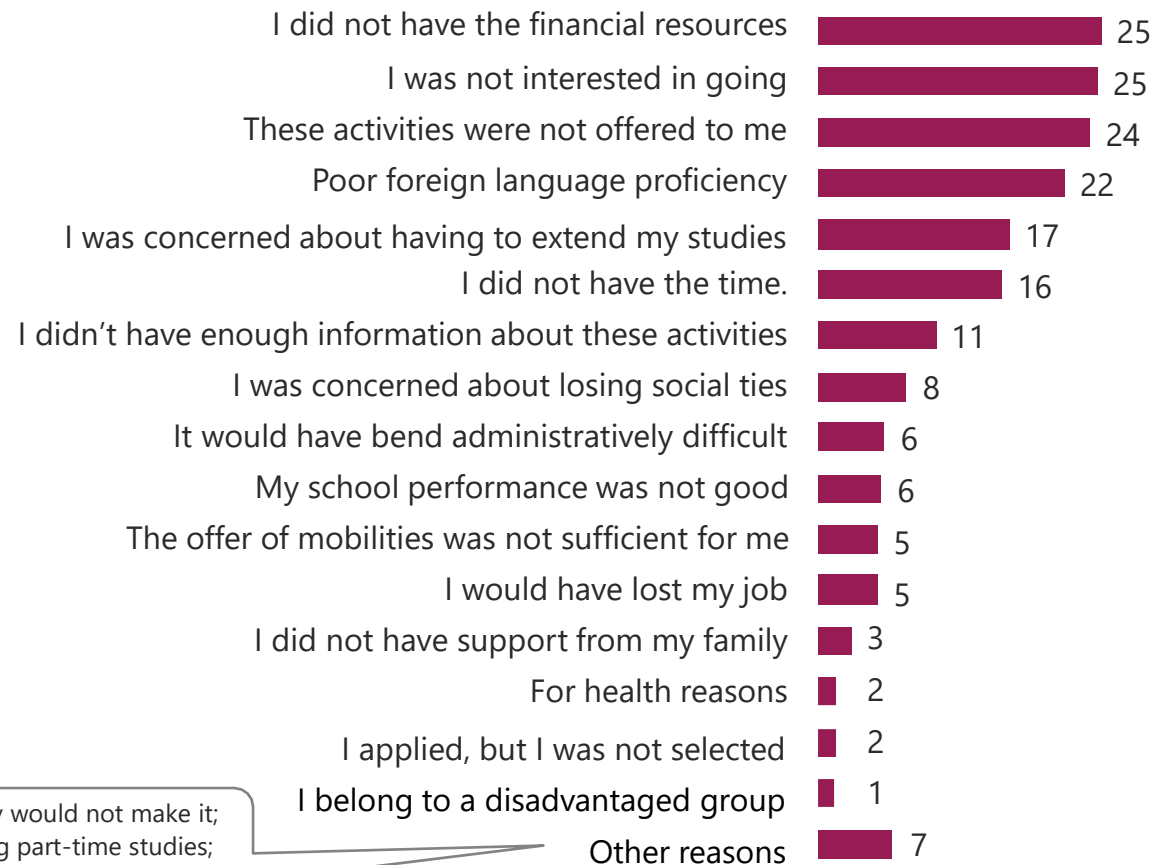




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Reasons for not
participating in a mobility

Barriers to participation



The fear that they would not make it;
Impossible during part-time studies;
Sports commitments

Q2. For what reasons did you not participate in an educational or volunteer mobility abroad during your studies?

Non-Participants – All respondents, n=304 [%]

The main barriers were the top four reasons.

Lack of financial resources was more likely reported by young people under 24 (these people also reported that they were currently working for a low salary or outside their field of study) – this may have been partly related to the cost of mobilities for secondary school students.

People aged 25+ were more likely to indicate no interest in mobilities.

Concerns about extending their studies was indicated by people aged 25+ and people with a HEI degree.

Lack of language skills was more likely reported by people over 29 years of age.

The absence of an offer of mobility was more likely reported by people with secondary education – it was related to the smaller offer of mobilities for secondary schools. One in ten people lacked information about mobilities (similar across all socio-demographic groups). In total, 31% of people received no offer or no information.

People indicated 1–2 reasons (an average of 1.8 per person). Most people (76%) indicated at least one of the top four reasons.



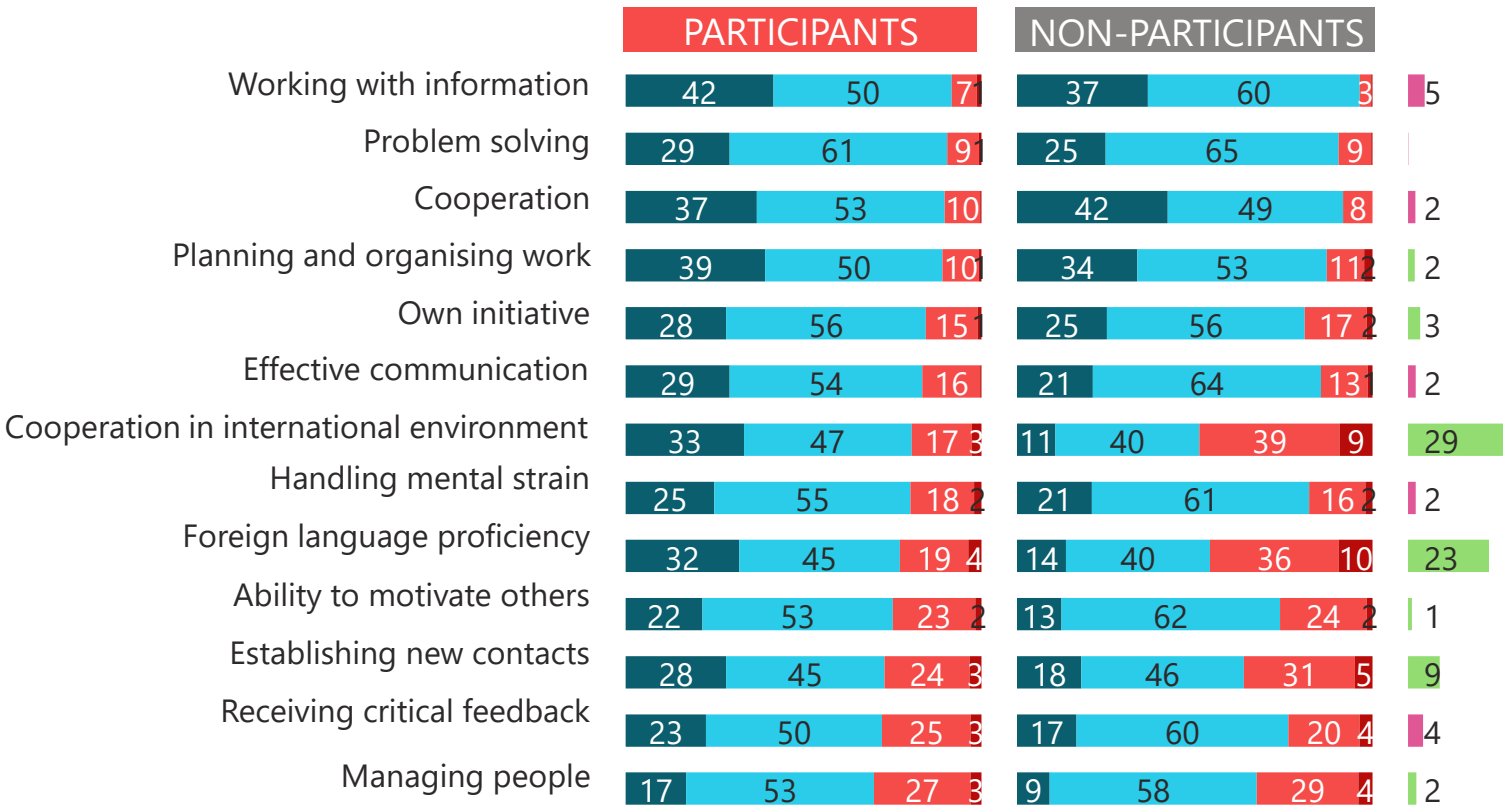


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Competencies

Key competencies

■ Very good
 ■ Rather good
 ■ Rather poor
 ■ Very poor
 Participants **better/worse** than Non-Participants*



Question: Q6. Please rate the degree to which you have mastered the following key competencies in your professional life. Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents, n=304 [%]
 Sorted by Participants' strengths (sum of very good and rather good)

Most of the competencies have been mastered by most people.

Participants and Non-Participants have mastered the competencies to a similar degree, except for cooperation in an international environment, language skills and establishing contacts, which have more likely been mastered by Participants than Non-Participants.

HEI-educated people positively rate their language skills, knowledge of the international environment and working with information. People with secondary education without a School Leaving Examination rate their communication skills and ability to work with information less positively.

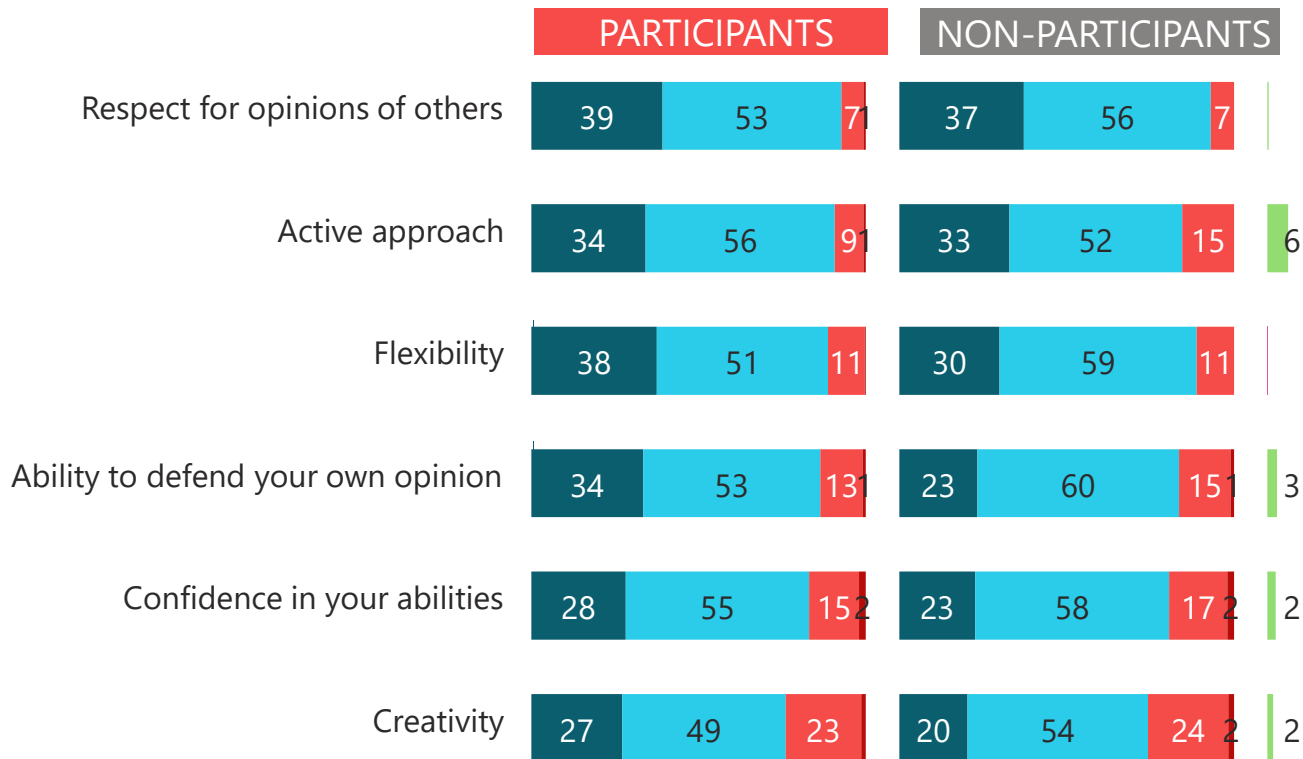
Competencies are not related to the level of study at which the mobility took place.



* Difference in frequency of the very good + rather good categories between Participants and Non-Participants

Other abilities

■ Very good
 ■ Rather good
 ■ Rather poor
 ■ Very poor
 Participants better/worse than Non-Participants*



Question: Q7. And how would you rate your following skills:
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents, n=304 [%]
 Sorted by Participants' strengths (sum of very good and rather good)

For all these abilities, most people rate themselves positively.

On average, Participants consider themselves to be better at taking a proactive approach, but otherwise the ratings show little difference between Participants and Non-Participants. In a detailed view, HEI-educated people from the Participants group rate their active approach better than those from the Non-Participants group (there is no difference in the remaining qualities), while people without School Leaving Examination from the Participants group rate it worse than those from the Non-Participants group (and this is true for all other qualities except for confidence in their abilities).

Within the Participants group: Those who participated in a mobility as secondary school students are more satisfied with their creativity and more confident. By contrast, participants in HEI mobilities are less confident and are not satisfied with their creativity. A similar conclusion can be seen according to educational attainment. HEI-educated people rate their creativity and confidence more negatively. By contrast, people with secondary education without School Leaving Examination are more satisfied with their own creativity.



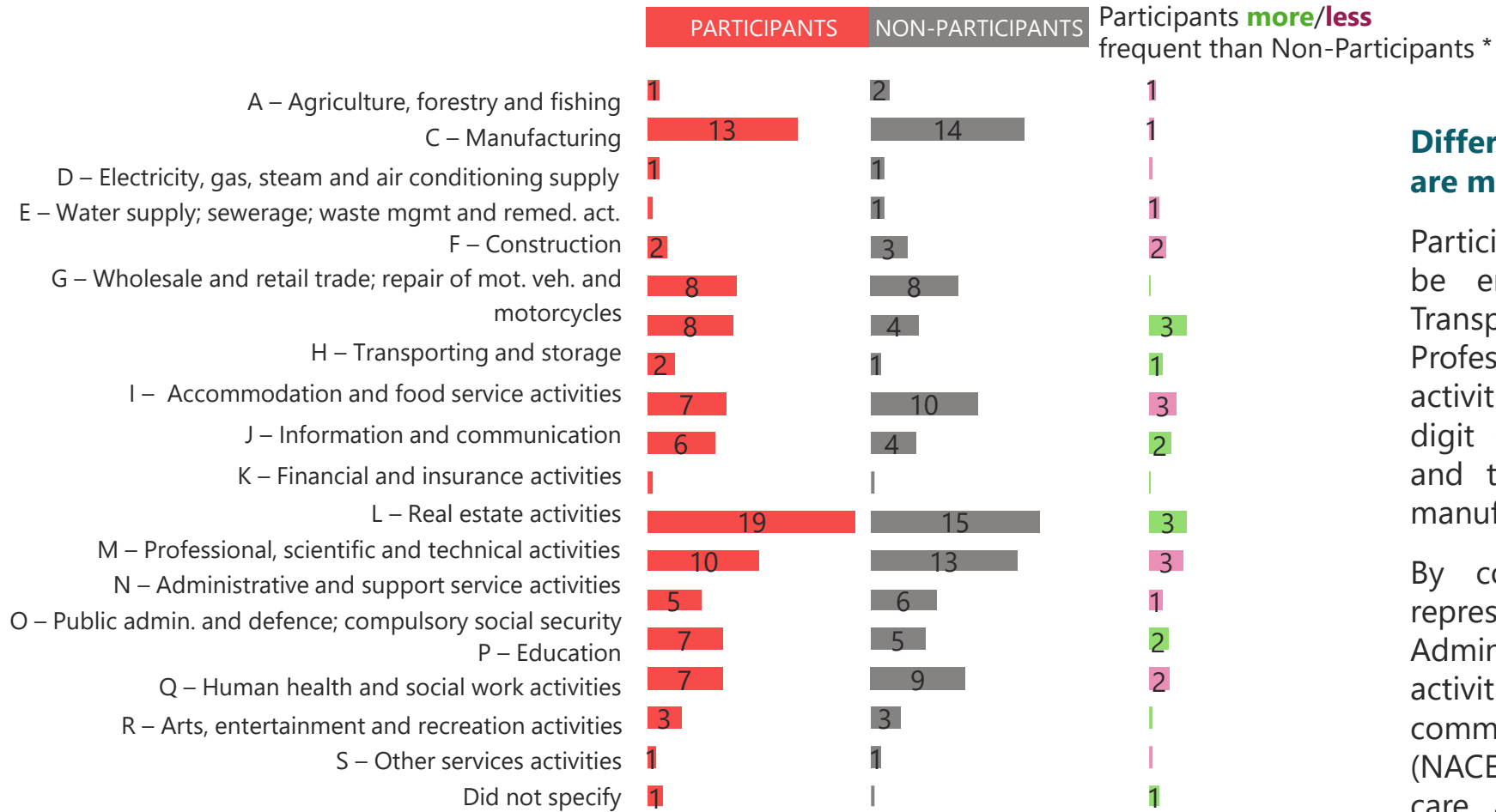
* Difference in frequency of the very good + rather good categories between Participants and Non-Participants



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Employment

Sector of employment



Differences in the sectoral structure are minimal.

Participants are slightly more likely to be employed in the sectors H – Transporting and storage, and M – Professional, scientific and technical activities. In a detailed view (NACE 2-digit code), these are other scientific and technical activities and also the manufacture of motor vehicles.

By contrast, they are slightly less represented in the sectors N – Administrative and support service activities, and J – Information and communication. In a detailed view (NACE 2-digit code), these are health care and also legal and accounting activities.

Question: Q8. What sector do you work in?

Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

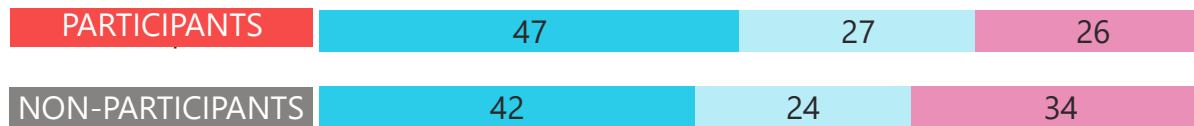
Coded according to NACE classification



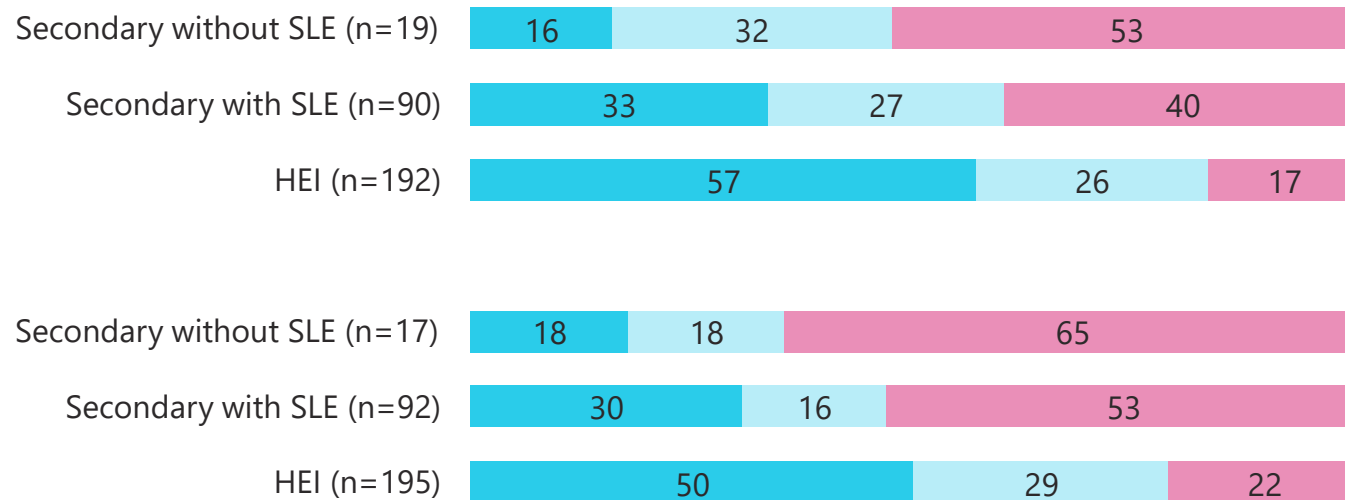
* Difference in frequency between Participants and Non-Participants

Work in the field of study

- Yes
- Not entirely, but I work in a similar/related field
- No, I work in a different field



According to the highest level of education completed:



Nearly three-quarters of Participants work in the same or a related field.

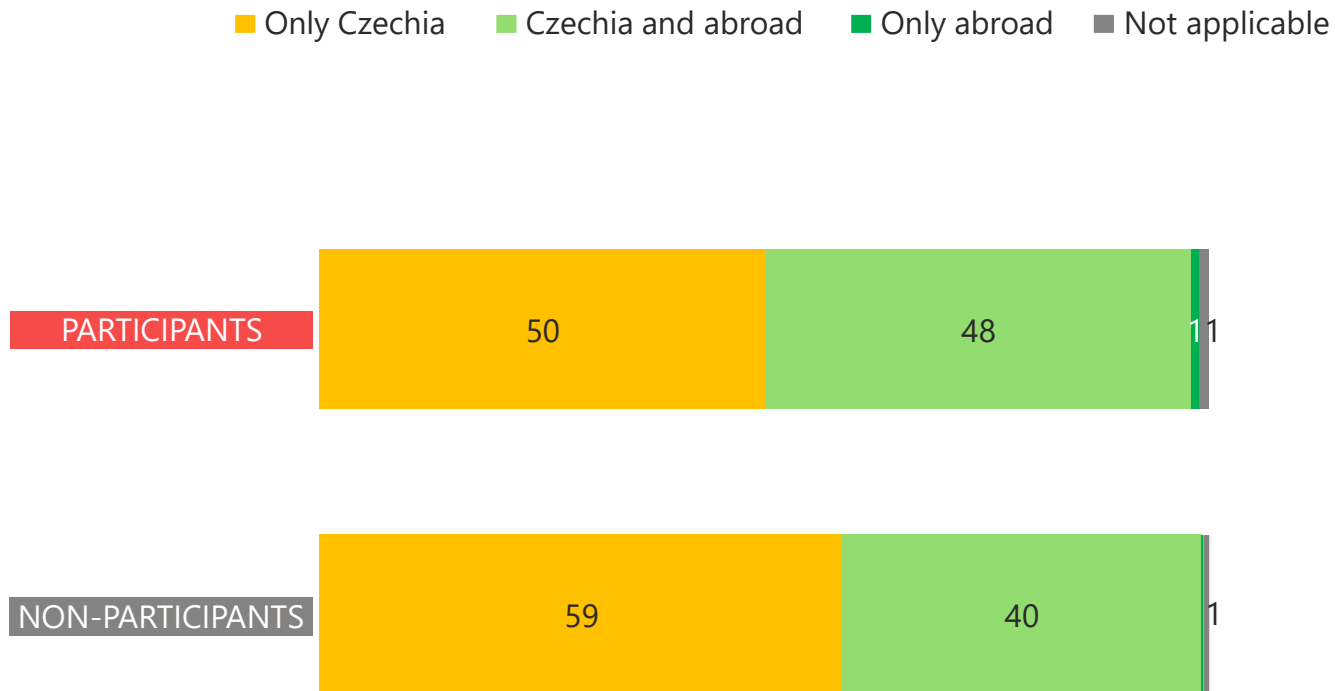
Participants are more likely to work in the same or a related field as their field of study than Non-Participants.

For both groups alike, HEI-educated people are more likely to work in their field than people with lower education, i.e. the chances of finding employment in the field of study increase with the education level.

Question: Q9. Do you work in the field that you studied?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]



Work in a domestic/foreign environment



Question: Q10. At what level does the organisation you work for or the business you run operate?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

Almost half of Participants work (or run a business) in companies that operate both in Czechia and abroad.

Participants are more likely to work there than Non-Participants.

Overall, men are more likely to work in these companies than women.

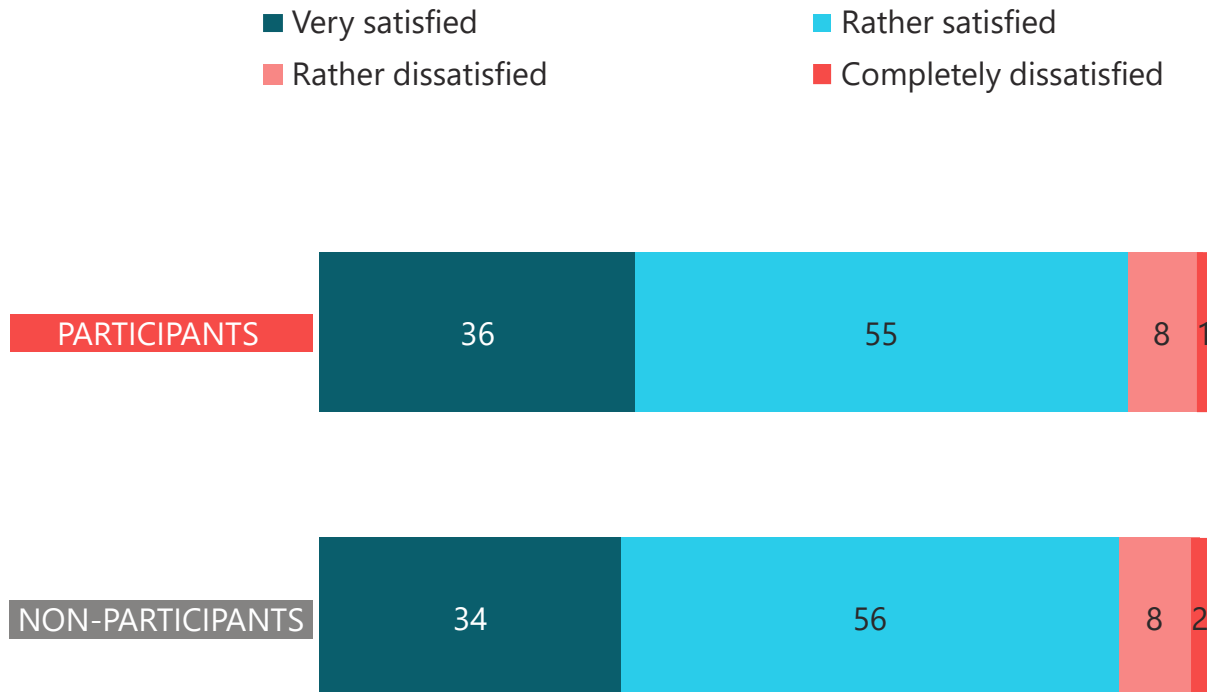
Women in the Participants group are more likely to work there than women in the Non-Participants group. The same applies to young people aged 18–24, people with a secondary education and people living outside Prague.

Within the Participants group, those who completed mobilities of 6–12 month are more likely to work there than those who completed shorter mobilities.

Working at an international level is linked to language skills (see the next slide).



Job satisfaction



Most Participants are satisfied with their job.

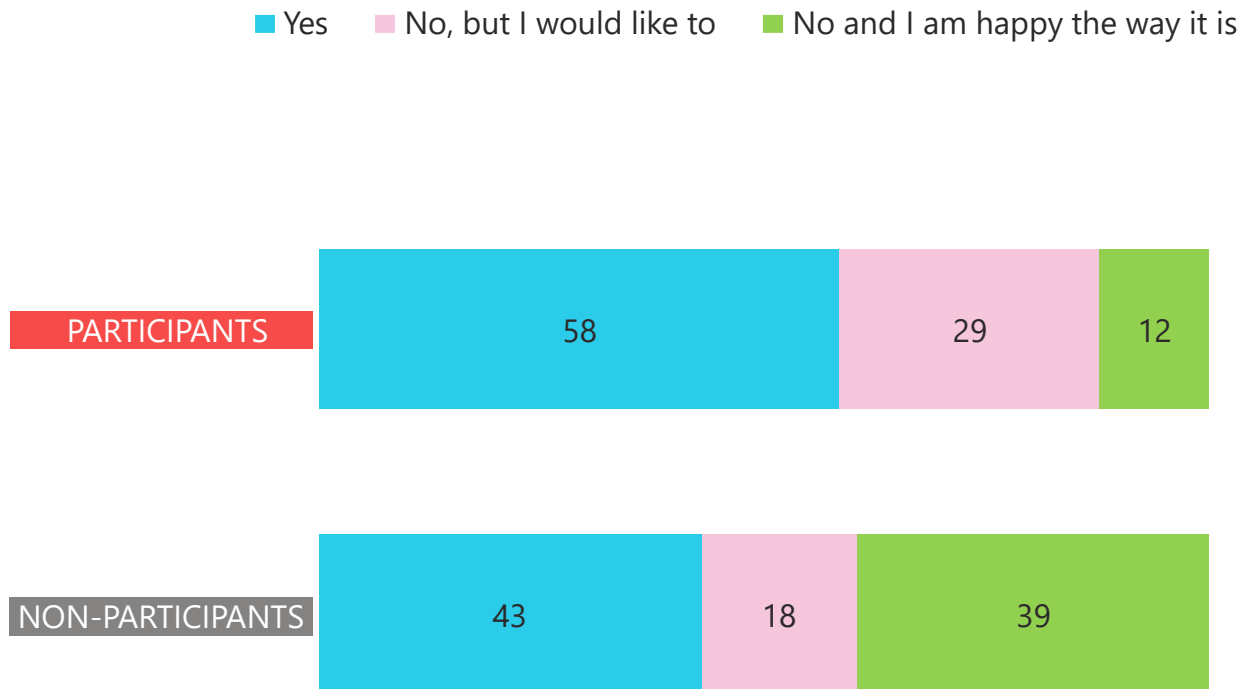
Job satisfaction differs very little between Participants and Non-Participants.

Overall, people who work in their field and for a higher salary are more likely to be satisfied.

Question: Q12. Overall, how satisfied are you with your current job?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]



Work in a foreign language



Question: Q11. Do you use a foreign language in your job?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

More than half of Participants use a foreign language in their job.

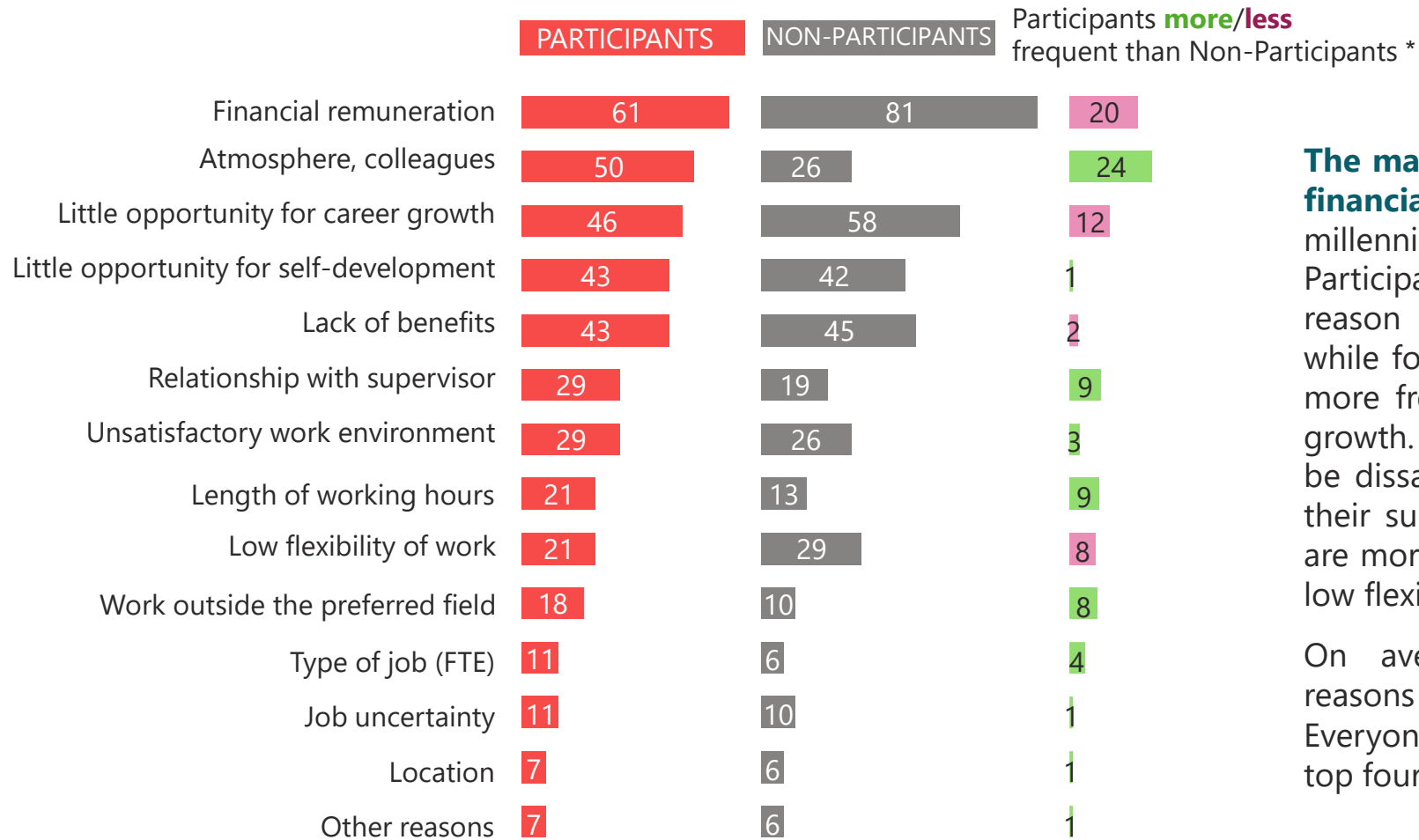
Participants are more likely to use a foreign language in their job than Non-Participants.

HEI-educated people, people whose company also operates abroad or only operates abroad and people in well-paid positions (over 45 000 per month) are more likely to use a foreign language in their job, which is true of both Participants and Non-Participants.

Within the Participants group, foreign language is more likely to be used by HEI-educated people, people who completed a mobility during their HEI studies and also people whose mobility lasted at least 3 months.



Reasons for dissatisfaction



The main reason for dissatisfaction is financial remuneration (typical of millennials) in both groups. For Participants, another and more frequent reason is atmosphere and colleagues, while for Non-Participants, another and more frequent reason is limited career growth. Participants are more likely to be dissatisfied due to relationship with their supervisor, while Non-Participants are more likely to be dissatisfied due to low flexibility of work.

On average, people indicated 3–4 reasons (an average of 3.8 per person). Everyone indicated at least one of the top four reasons.

Question: Q13. What are the main reasons for your dissatisfaction?

Only respondents who are dissatisfied with their job, Participants: n=28, Non-Participants: n=31, [%]



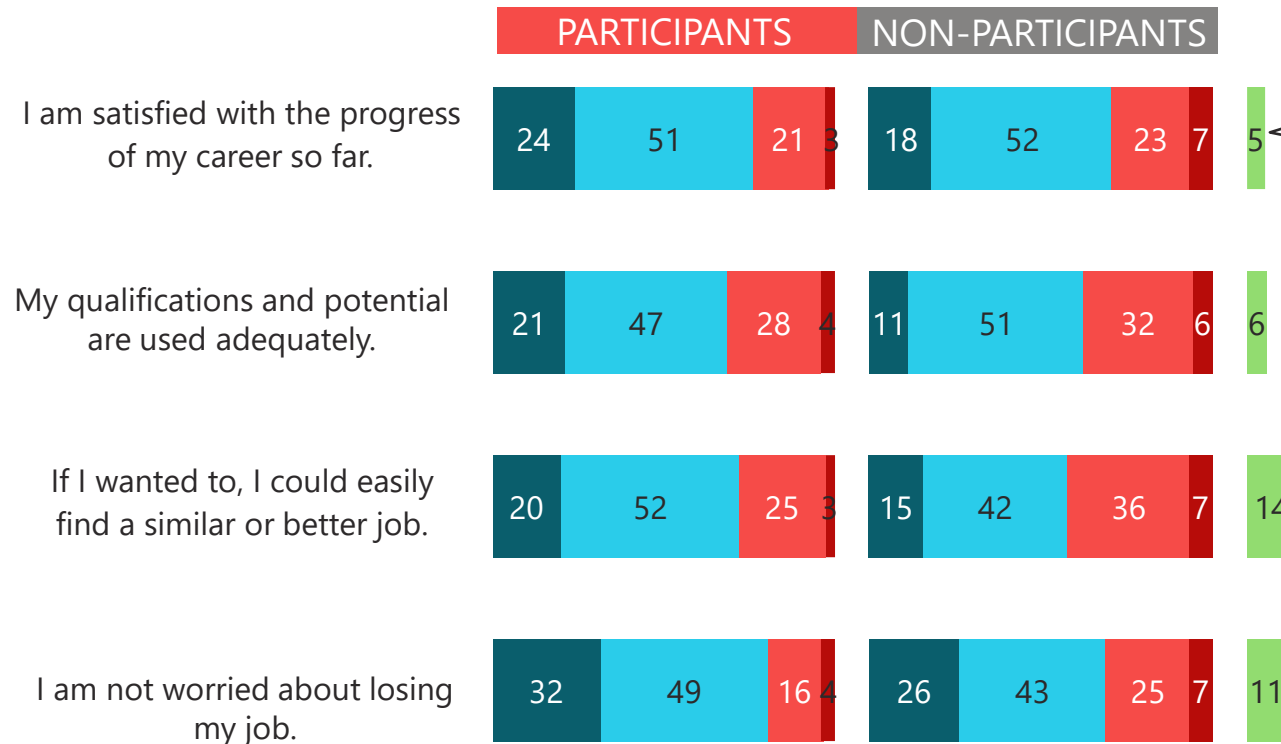
* Difference in frequency between Participants and Non-Participants

Job satisfaction – individual aspects (1)

■ Definitely agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Definitely disagree

Participants more/less likely to agree than Non-Participants *

Most Participants are satisfied in all aspects. They differ significantly from Non-Participants in five aspects (listed below).



Participants are similarly satisfied with their career as Non-Participants. People aged 25–29 and people with secondary education from the Participants group are more satisfied than those from the Non-Participants group.

Participants are similarly satisfied with the application of their knowledge as Non-Participants. People working in a company operating (also or only) abroad from the Participants group are more satisfied than those from the Non-Participants group.

Participants are more satisfied with their chances of finding a job than Non-Participants. People aged 30–35, people with a School Leaving Examination or a HEI degree and people working in their own or a related field from the Participants group are more satisfied than those from the Non-Participants group. Also, people whose salary is closer to the average level are more satisfied. People with a lower or a higher salary are more worried.

Participants are more likely than Non-Participants to have no worries about losing their jobs, especially people with secondary education from the Participants group than from the Non-Participants group.

Question: Q14. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]



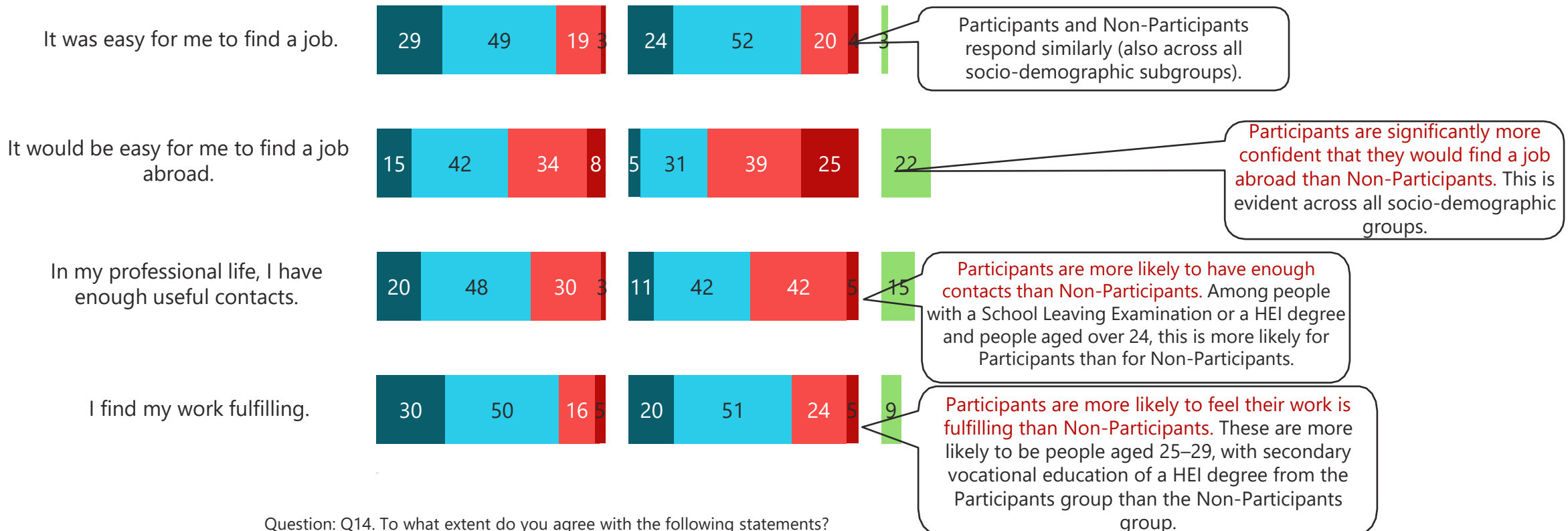
* Difference in frequency of the definitely agree + rather agree categories between Participants and Non-Participants

Job satisfaction – individual aspects (2)

■ Definitely agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Definitely disagree

Participants **more/less** likely to agree than Non-Participants *

PARTICIPANTS **NON-PARTICIPANTS**

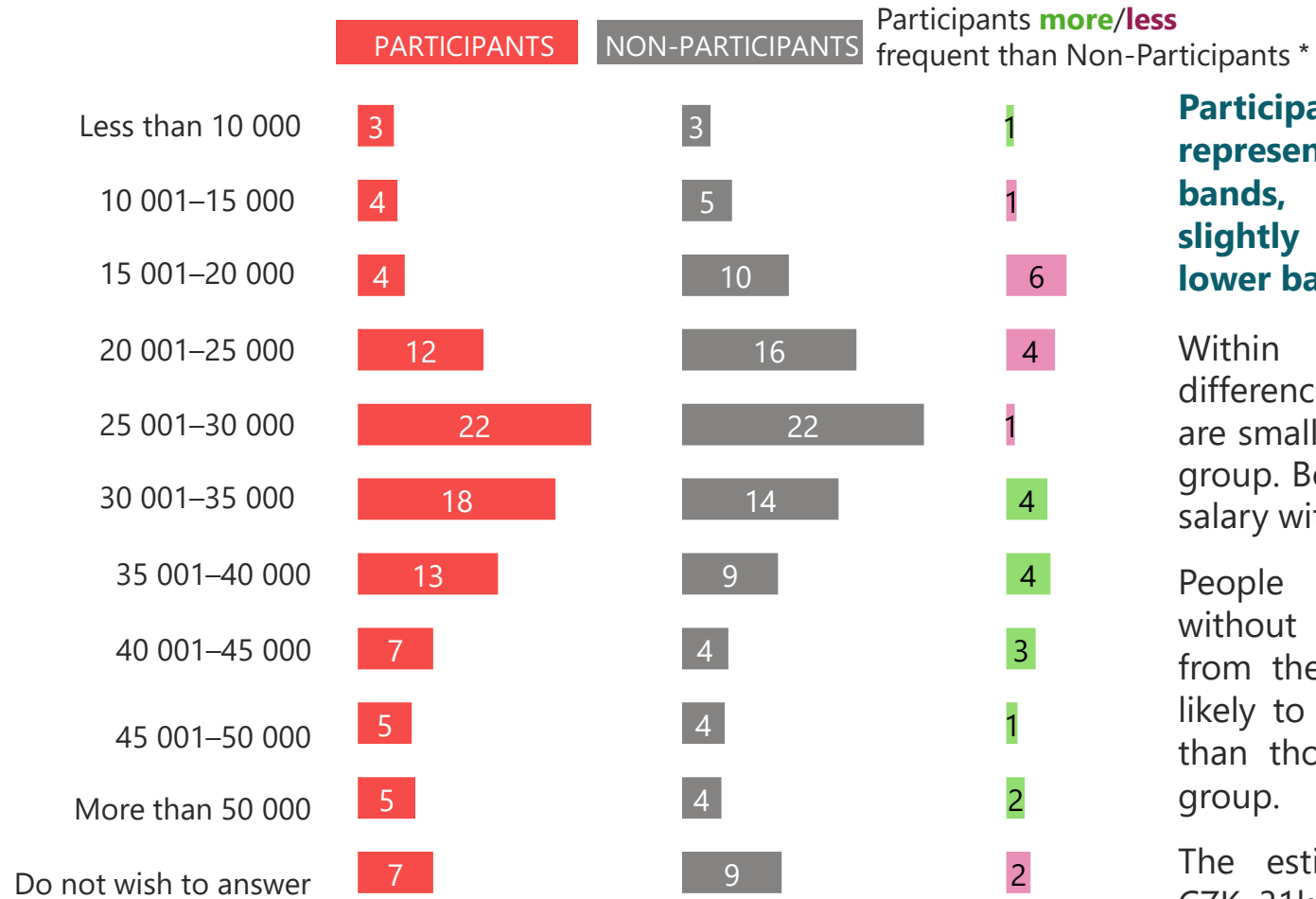


Question: Q14. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]



* Difference in frequency of the definitely agree + rather agree categories between Participants and Non-Participants

Salary level



Participants are slightly more represented in the CZK 30–45k salary bands, while Non-Participants are slightly more represented in the lower bands of CZK 15–25k.

Within the Participants group, the differences between men and women are smaller than in the Non-Participants group. Both groups show an increase in salary with age.

People with secondary education without School Leaving Examination from the Participants group are more likely to achieve the CZK 25–35k band than those from the Non-Participants group.

The estimated average income** is CZK 31k for Participants and CZK 29k for Non-Participants (in the 25–34 category this is CZK 33k for Participants and CZK 30k for Non-Participants).

Question: Q15. What is your net monthly income? Please select one of the following categories.
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

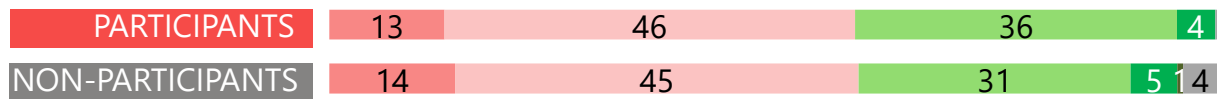


* Difference in frequency between Participants and Non-Participants

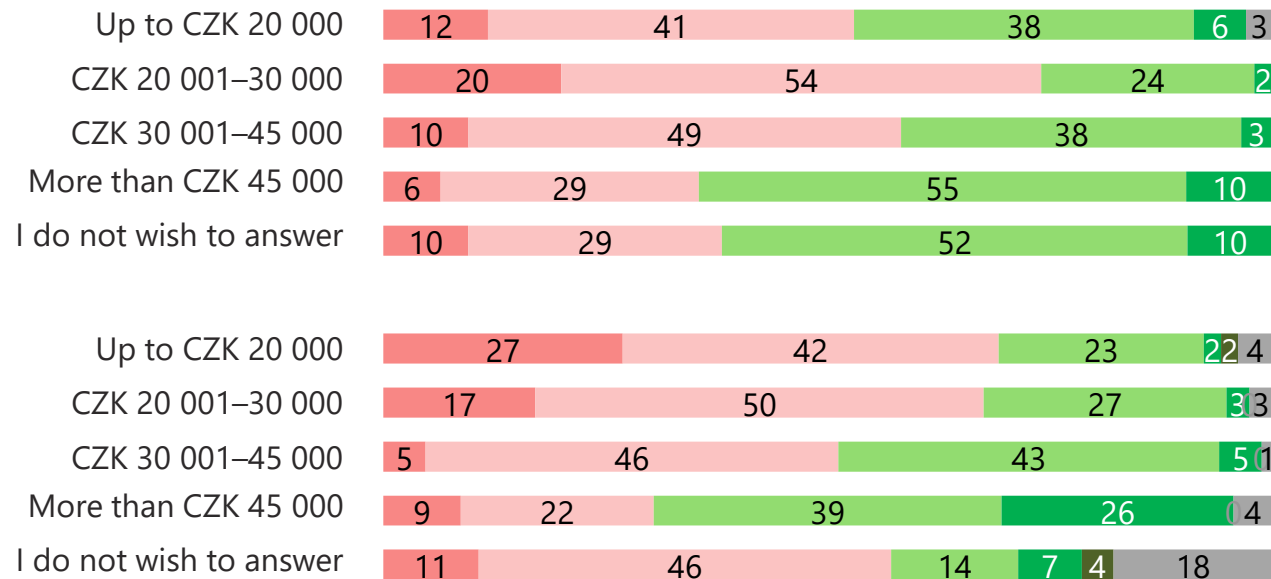
** Estimated using the midpoints of intervals, CZK 55 001 for the top interval

Satisfaction with salary

- Much less than I deserve
- A little less than I deserve
- About as much as I deserve
- A little more than I deserve
- Much more than I deserve
- Cannot say



According to salary level:



Most Participants are dissatisfied with their salary.

(Dis)satisfaction with salary is comparable in both groups.

In both groups, satisfaction increases with higher salary. In both groups, those who feel that their potential is not being tapped are more likely to be dissatisfied.

Question: Q16. Looking at your monthly income, how are you paid?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

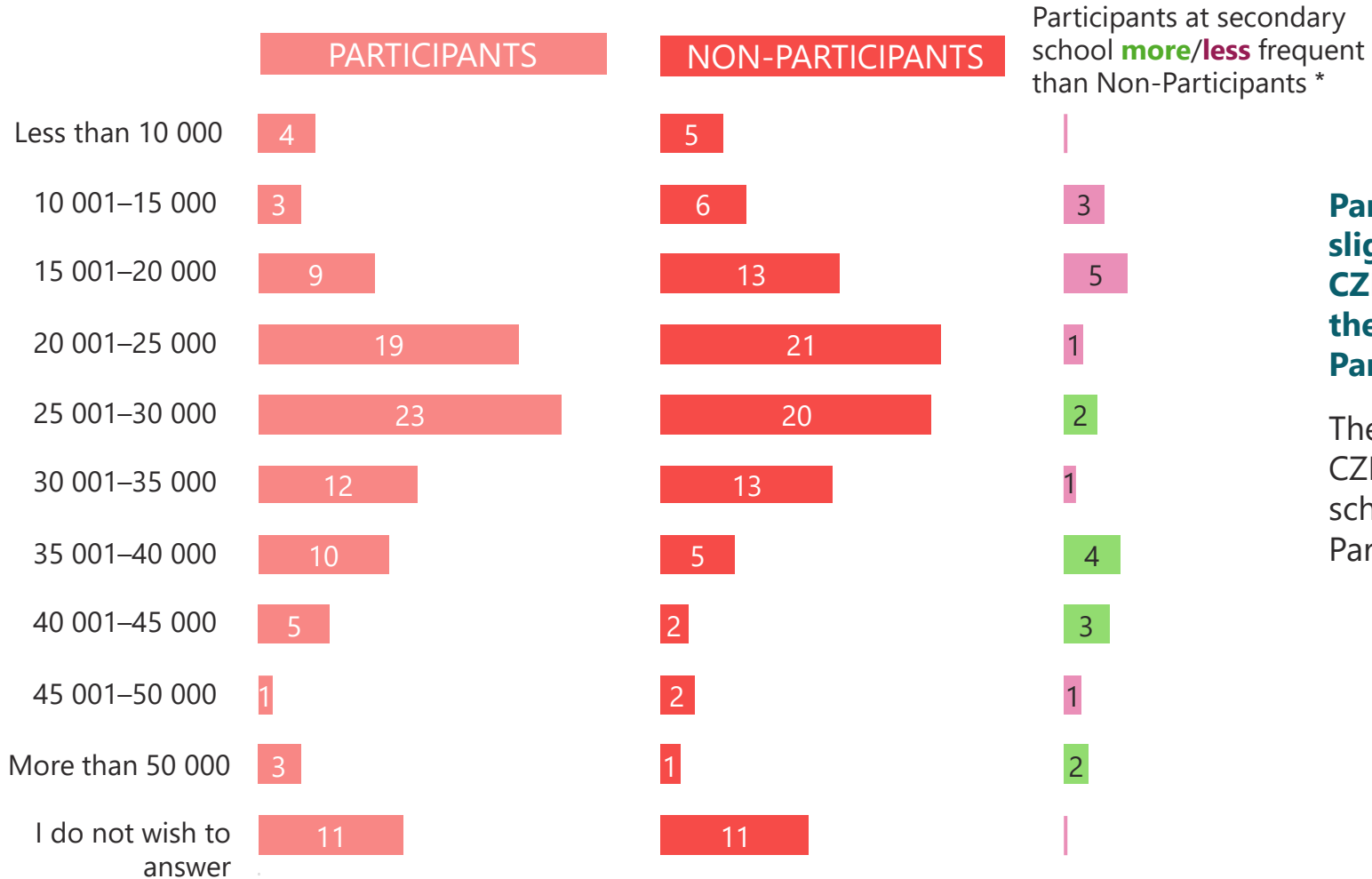




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Comparison of people who did/did not complete a mobility at secondary school

Salary level (weighted)



Participants at secondary school are slightly more represented in the CZK 35–45k salary bands and less in the CZK 10–20k bands than Non-Participants*.**

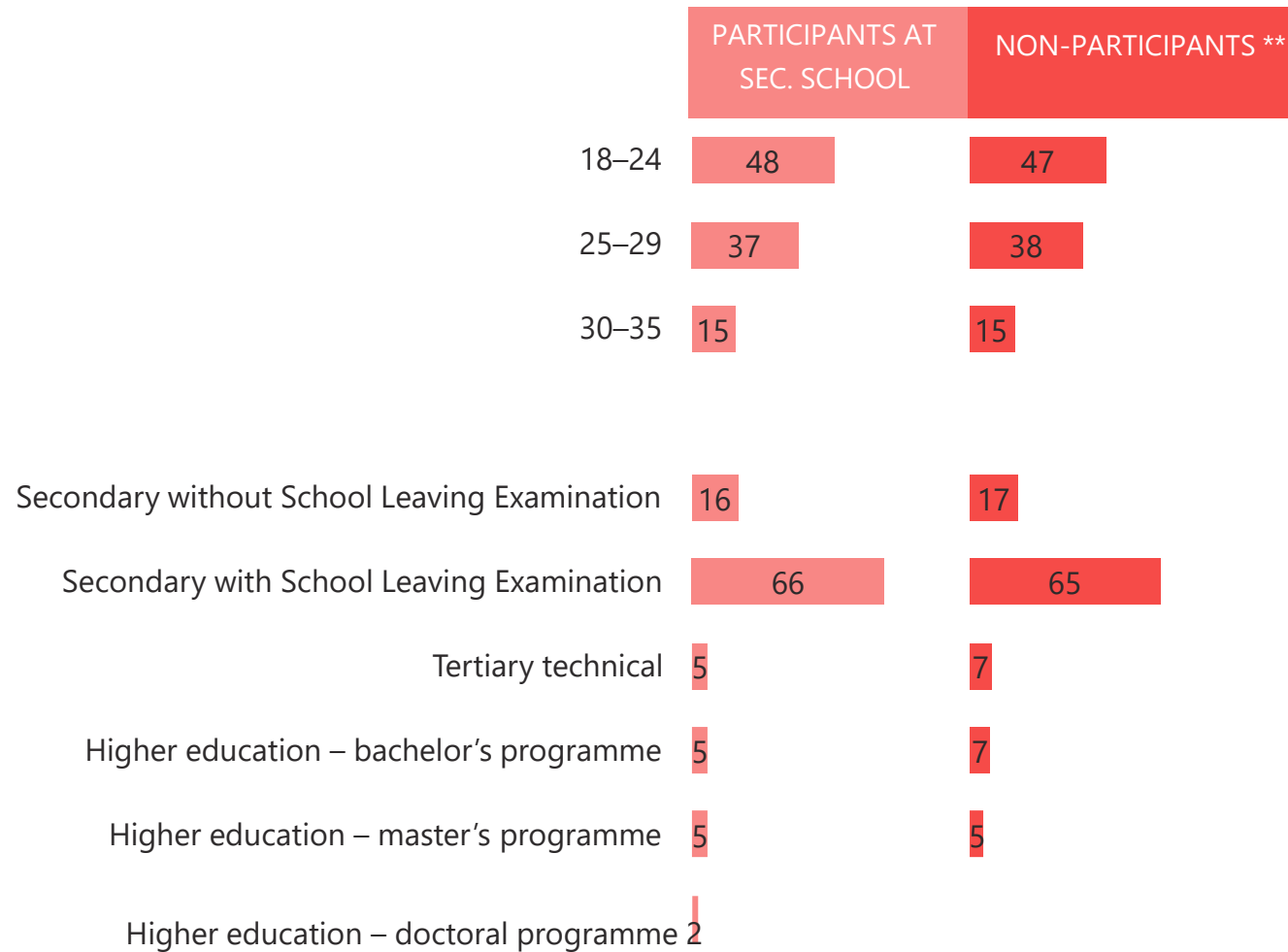
The estimated average income** is CZK 28k for Participants at secondary school and CZK 25k for Non-Participants***.

Question: Q15. What is your net monthly income? Please select one of the following categories.
 Participants at secondary school: n=93, Non-Participants: n=304 [%]

* Difference in frequency between Participants at secondary school and Non-Participants
 ** Estimated using the midpoints of intervals, CZK 55 001 for the top interval
 *** Non-Participants are weighted to the sociostructure of Participants at secondary school



Control sociostructure (weighted)



Question: Q15. What is your net monthly income? Please select one of the following categories.
 Participants at secondary school: n=93, Non-Participants: n=304 [%]



* Difference in frequency between Participants who completed mobilities at secondary school and Non-Participants
 ** Non-Participants are weighted to the sociostructure of Participants at secondary school



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Comparison of people who did/did not complete a mobility

Salary level (weighted)



Participants at HEI **more/less** frequent than Non-Participants *

Participants at HEI are slightly more represented in the CZK 30–50k salary bands and less in the CZK 15– 25k bands than Non-Participants*.**

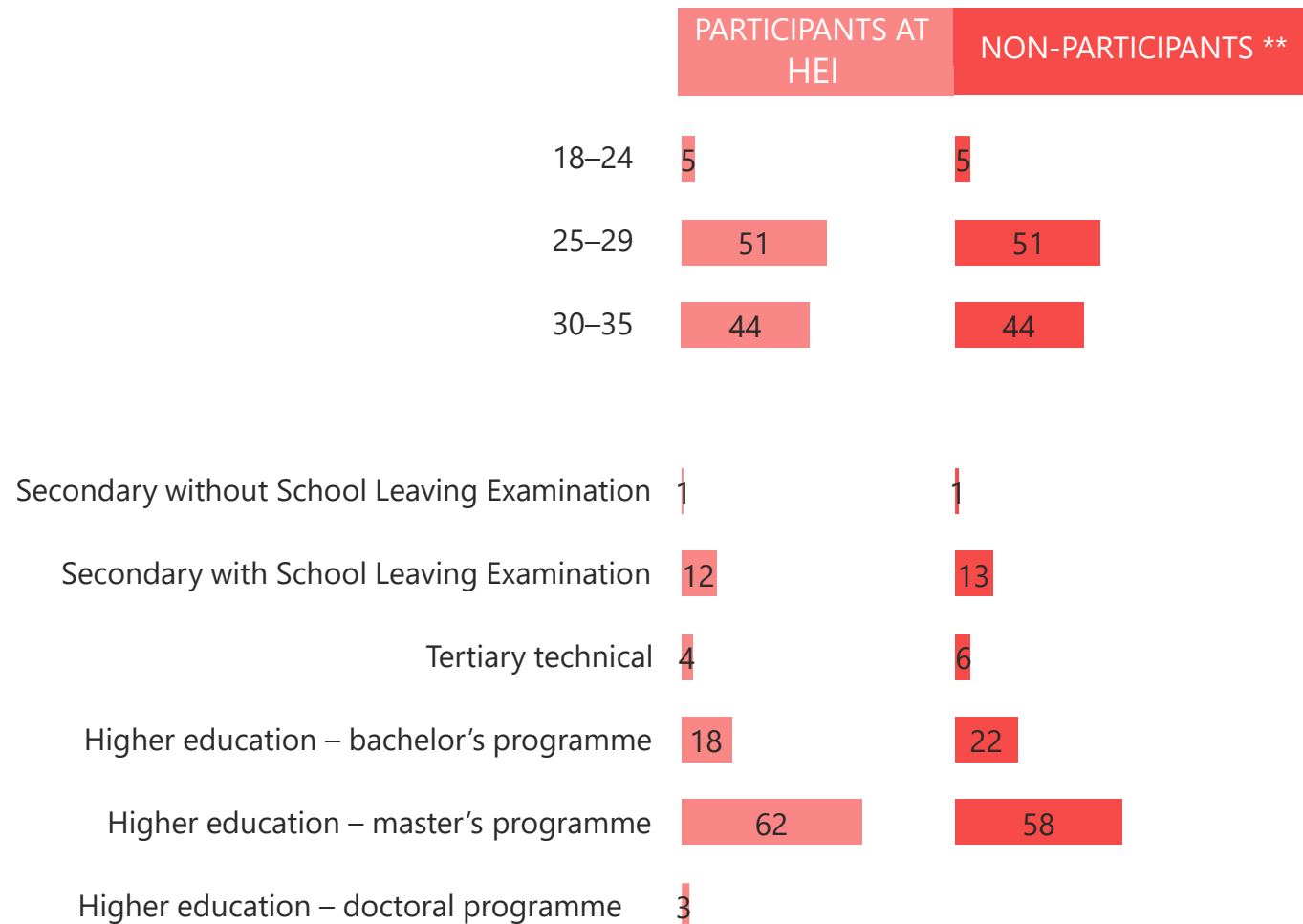
The estimated average income** is CZK 28k for Participants at HEI and CZK 25k for Non-Participants***.

Question: Q15. What is your net monthly income? Please select one of the following categories.
 Participants at HEI (including tertiary technical schools): n=209, Non-Participants: n=304 [%]

* Difference in frequency between Participants at HEI and Non-Participants
 ** Estimated using the midpoints of intervals, CZK 55 001 for the top interval
 *** Non-Participants are weighted to the sociostructure of Participants at HEI



Control sociostructure (weighted)



Question: Q15. What is your net monthly income? Please select one of the following categories.

Participants at HEI (including tertiary technical schools): n=209, Non-Participants: n=304 [%]



* Difference in frequency between Participants at HEI and Non-Participants

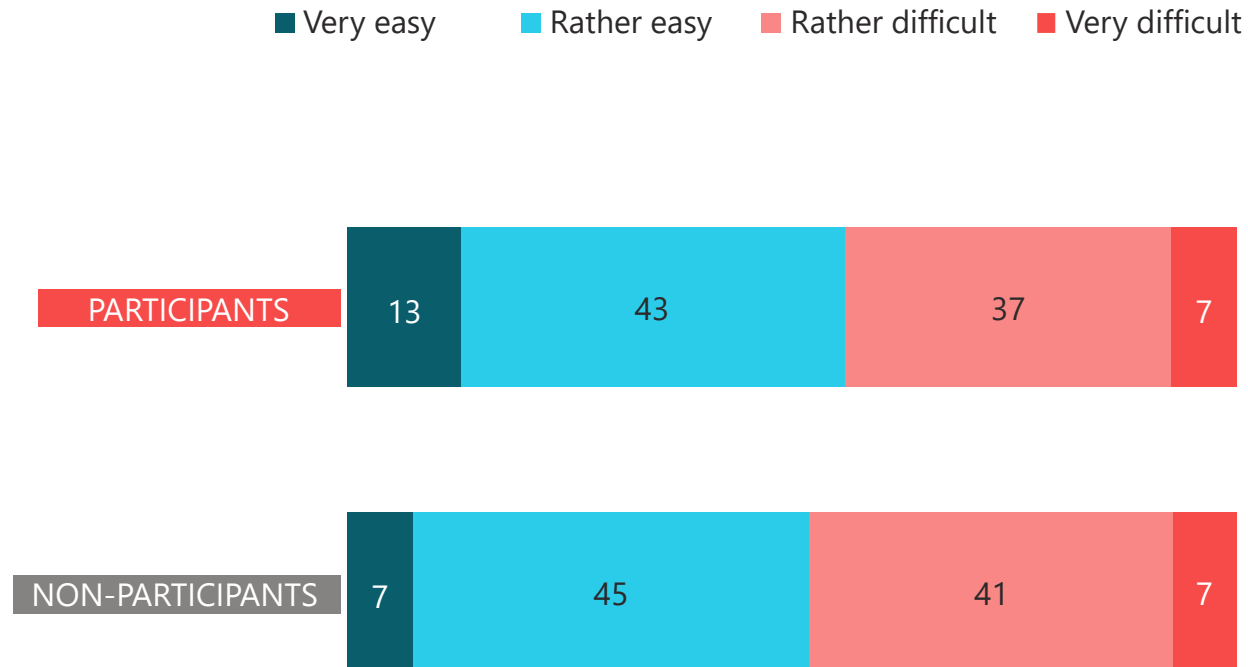
** Non-Participants are weighted to the sociostructure of Participants at HEI



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Family background

Financial security in childhood



Question: Q17. In your opinion, how easy was it for your family to make ends meet during your childhood and adolescence?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

More than half of Participants come from families with a good financial situation. In terms of background, there are no significant differences between Participants and Non-Participants.

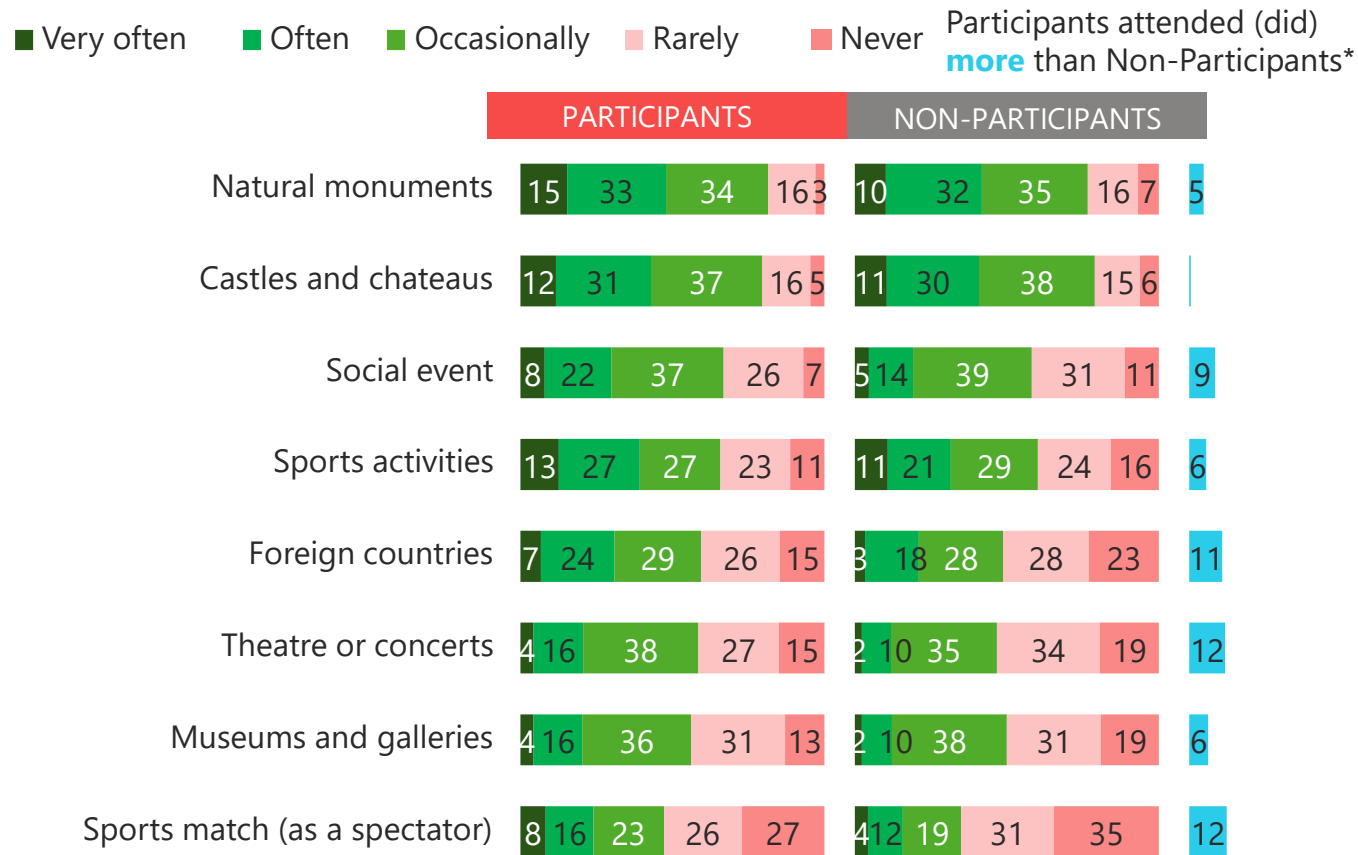
Within each group, there are no significant variations from the average depending on socio-demographic characteristics.

For both groups, families who made ends meet easily were also more likely to engage in leisure activities (see the next slides).

Within Non-Participants, people from poorer backgrounds were less likely to attain higher education compared to people from better-off backgrounds (Participants show no such differences). Within Non-Participants, people from poorer backgrounds are less likely to believe in the benefits of EU membership and migration, and in the functioning of democracy, compared to people from better-off backgrounds.



Activities in childhood



The order of the activities is similar for both groups. **The most common activities in childhood included visits to natural monuments, castles and chateaus.** By contrast, no more than half of the people attended sports matches.

Participants were more likely to travel abroad, attend theatres and concerts and sports matches than Non-Participants. Other activities were done by Participants and Non-Participants in a similar manner.

Within Non-Participants, all activities were more likely to be done by people who later attained a higher education degree, while within Participants there were no significant differences by education.

People without a School Leaving Examination from Participants were significantly more likely to do most of the activities than those from Non-Participants.

There is a weak correlation between activities in childhood (q18) and adulthood (q21) – theatres and concerts 0.32 in both groups, sports activities 0.27 for Participants and 0.29 for Non-Participants.

Question: Q18. How often did you and your parents go to the following places and events during your childhood and adolescence? Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%] Sorted by the categories very often + often + occasionally for Participants



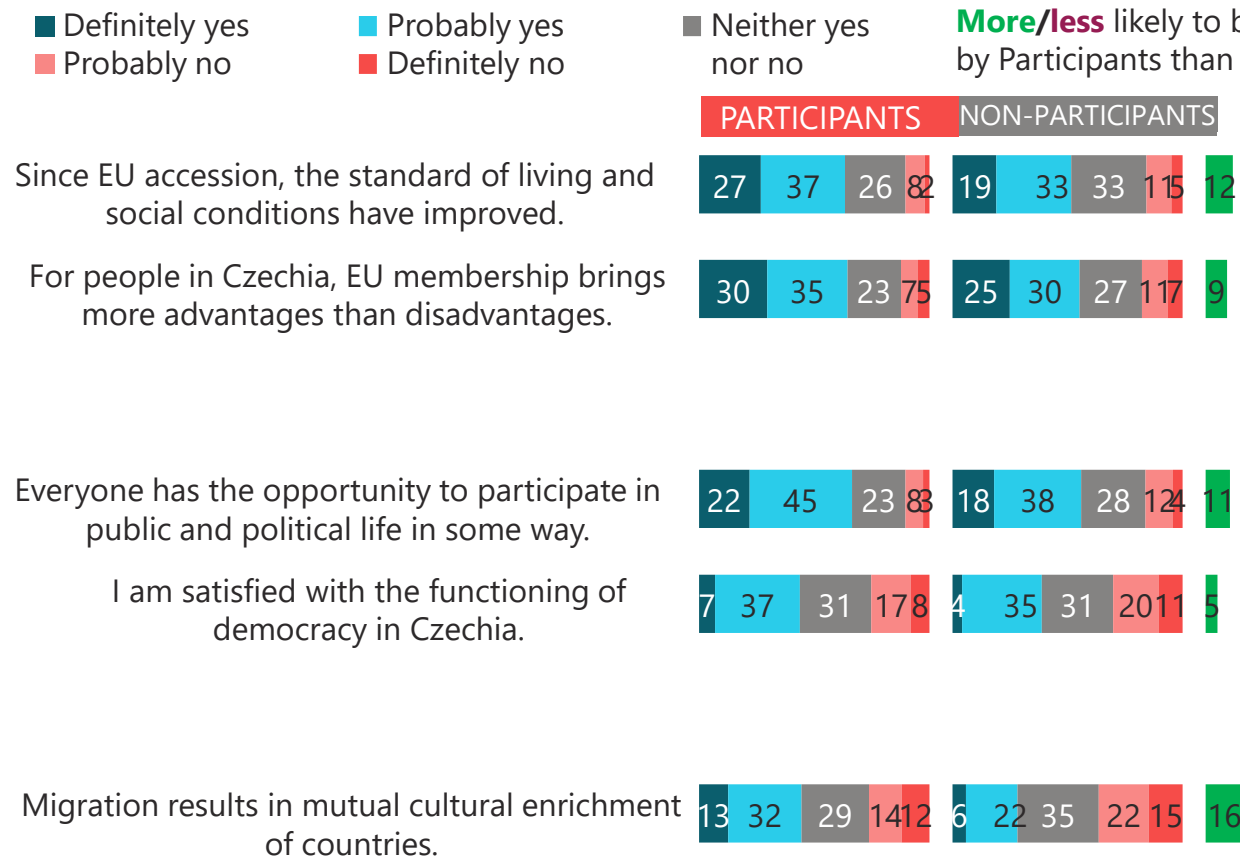
* Difference in the frequency of the categories very often + often + occasionally between Participants and Non-Participants



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Attitudes

Opinions on the current situation in Czechia



Almost two thirds of Participants hold favourable views of the EU. Participants are more likely than Non-Participants to be pro-European.

Two-thirds of Participants believe that everyone can become politically or publicly engaged – more likely than Non-Participants. However, less than half are satisfied with the functioning of democracy – similar as for Non-Participants.

Just under half of Participants hold favourable views of migration – significantly more than for Non-Participants.

The above differences are greatest for women, 25–29 year olds and those without a School Leaving Examination from the Participants group as compared to the Non-Participants group.

Question: Q19. To what extent do the following statements reflect your views:
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

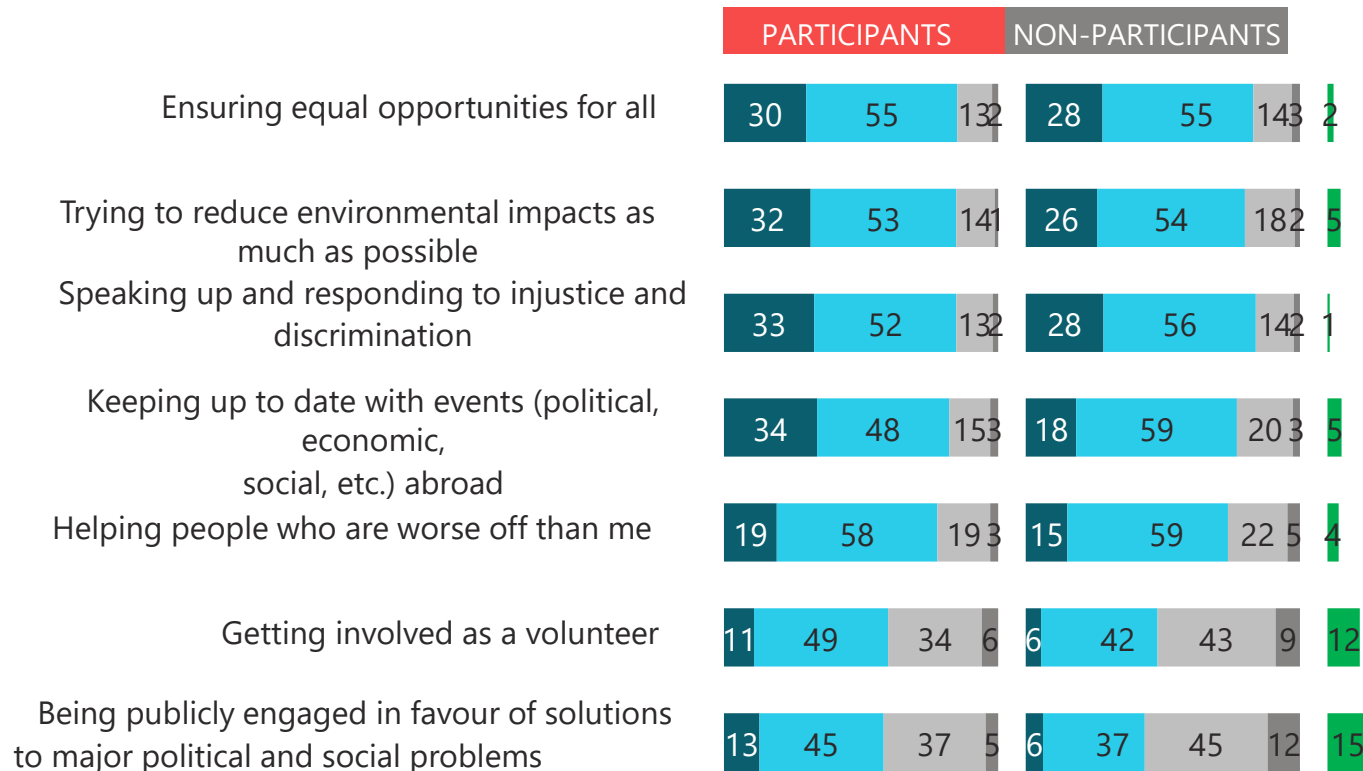


* Difference in the frequency of the categories definitely yes + rather yes between Participants and Non-Participants

Life values

■ Very important ■ Rather important ■ Rather unimportant ■ Completely unimportant

More/less likely to be held by Participants than Non-Participants*



Question: Q20. How important are the following aspects for you?

Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

Sorted by very important + rather important for Participants

The order of the statements is similar for both groups. **Those most likely to be supported** (around 80% of people) **include ensuring equal opportunities for all, reducing environmental impacts and speaking out against injustice.** Those relatively less likely to be supported (around 50% of people) include volunteering and public activity. It is the latter two that are more likely to be supported by Participants than Non-Participants.

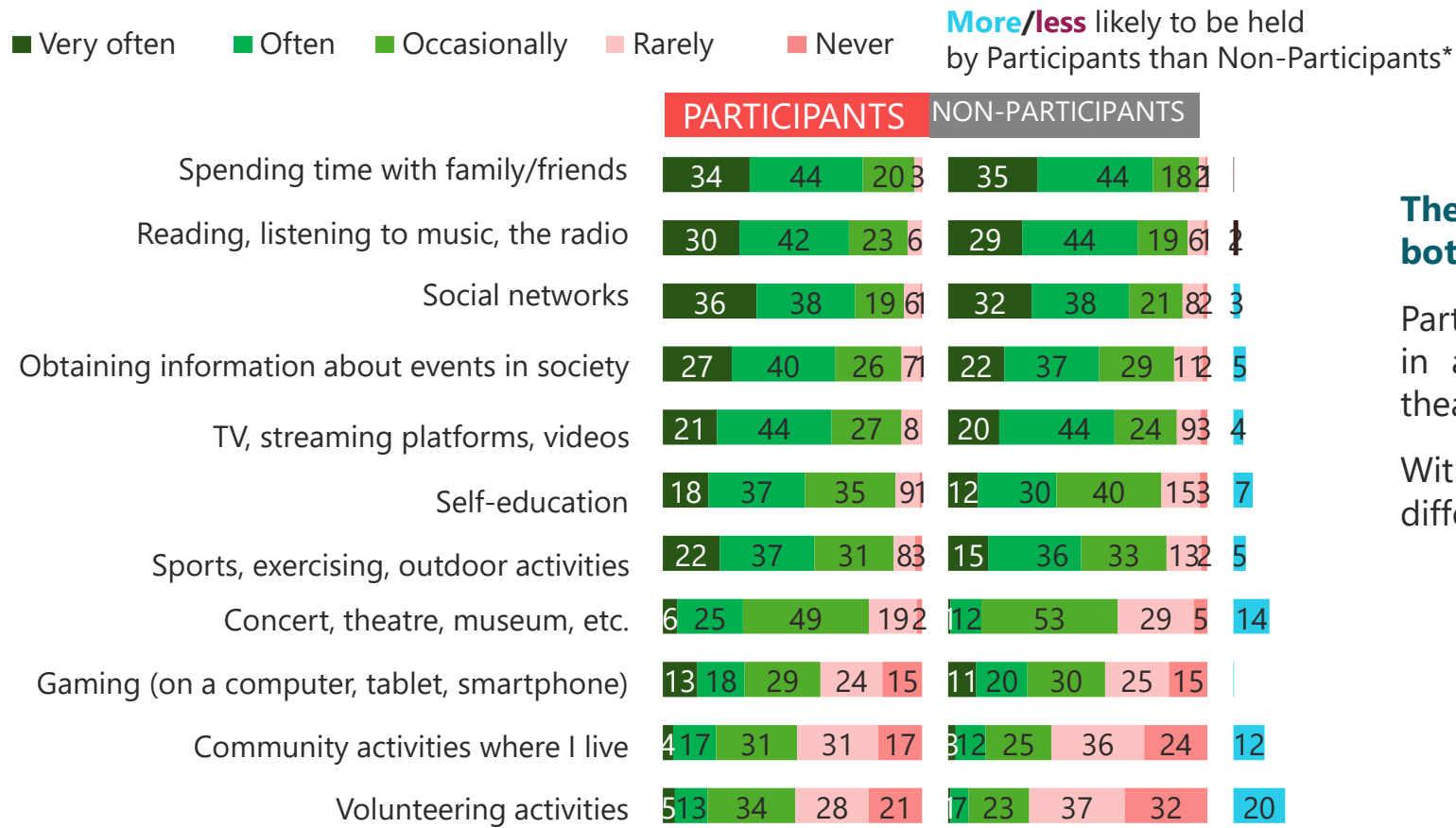
Within both groups, people with a School Leaving Examination or higher education degree are more likely to be interested than people without School Leaving Examination.

There is a weak correlation between the importance of keeping up to date with events (q20) and the perceived benefits of the EU (q19) – 0.32 for Participants, 0.25 for Non-Participants.



* Difference in frequency of the very important + rather important categories between Participants and Non-Participants

Leisure activities



The order of the activities is similar for both groups.

Participants are more likely to volunteer, engage in activism and cultural experiences (concert, theatre, museum).

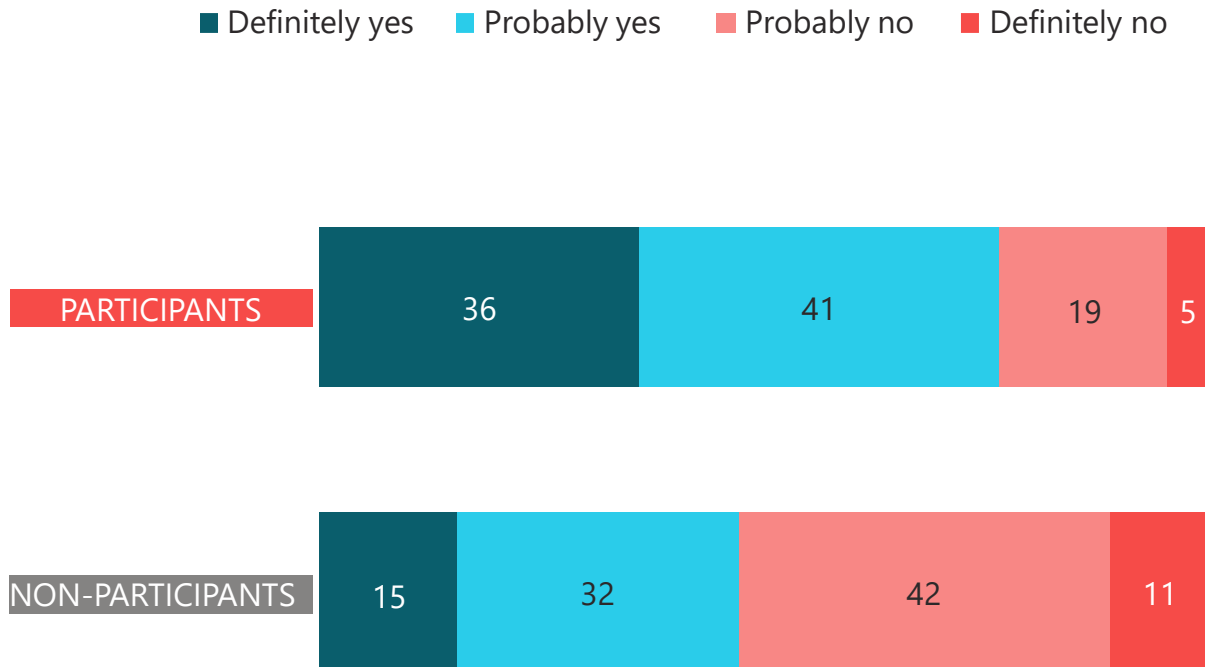
Within the groups, there are no significant differences by sociodemographic factors.

Question: Q21. How often do you do the following activities in your free time?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%] Sorted by very often + often + occasionally for Participants



* Difference in the frequency of the categories very often + often + occasionally between Participants and Non-Participants

Life abroad



Three quarters of Participants can imagine living or working abroad.

Participants are significantly more likely to be able to imagine living abroad than Non-Participants.

All sub-categories of Participants are more likely to think so than Non-Participants, with the exception of people without a School Leaving Examination, people under 24, and people working in a different field.

Question: Q22. Can you imagine living abroad for a longer period of time in the future (including studying, working, etc.)?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

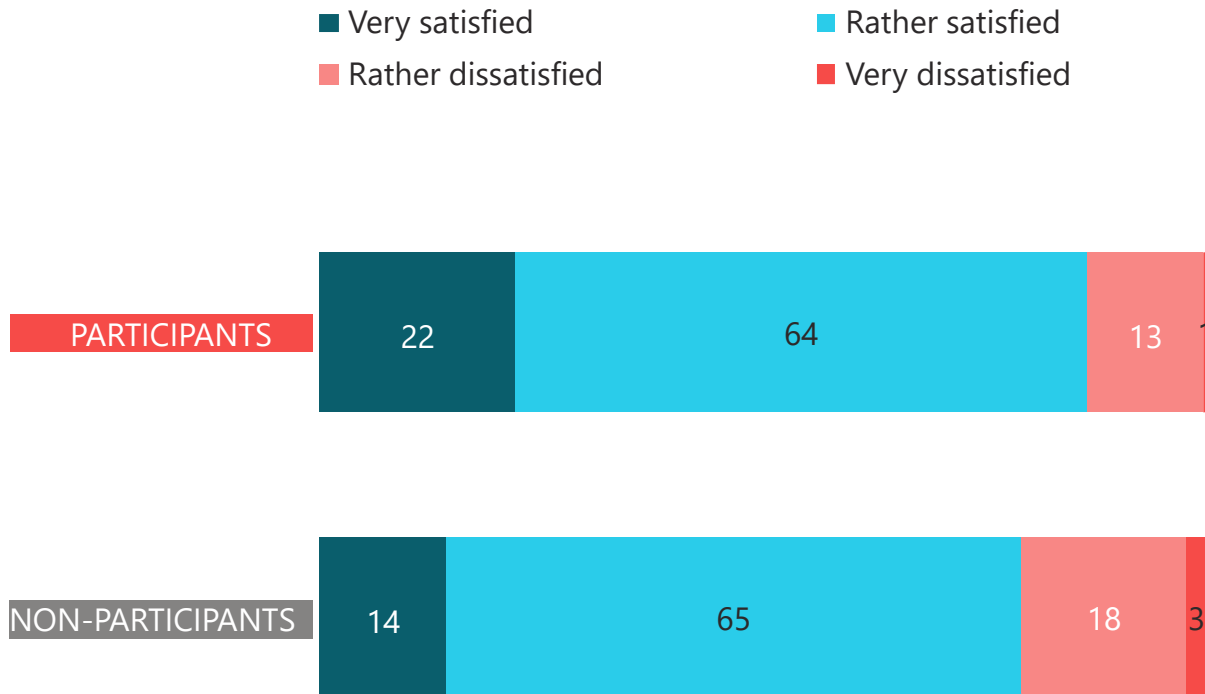




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Satisfaction

Satisfaction with life



Question: Q23. Considering all the circumstances of your life, how satisfied are you with your life overall?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

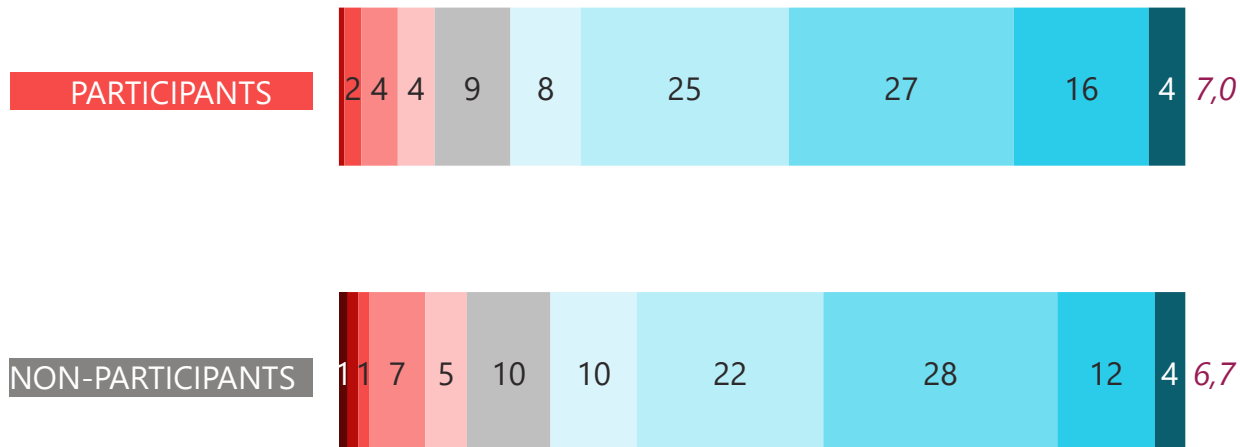
Most people in both groups are satisfied with their lives. Participants are slightly more satisfied. Individual socio-demographic categories also show a higher satisfaction – significantly so for people without a School Leaving Examination in the Participants group as compared to Non-Participants.

There is a moderately strong correlation between satisfaction with life (q23) and satisfaction with current job (q12) – 0.35 for Participants, 0.33 for Non-Participants.



The art of being happy

■ 0 – entirely unhappy ■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 ■ 6 ■ 7 ■ 8 ■ 9 ■ 10 – entirely happy *Average*



Participants mostly consider themselves to be happy people.

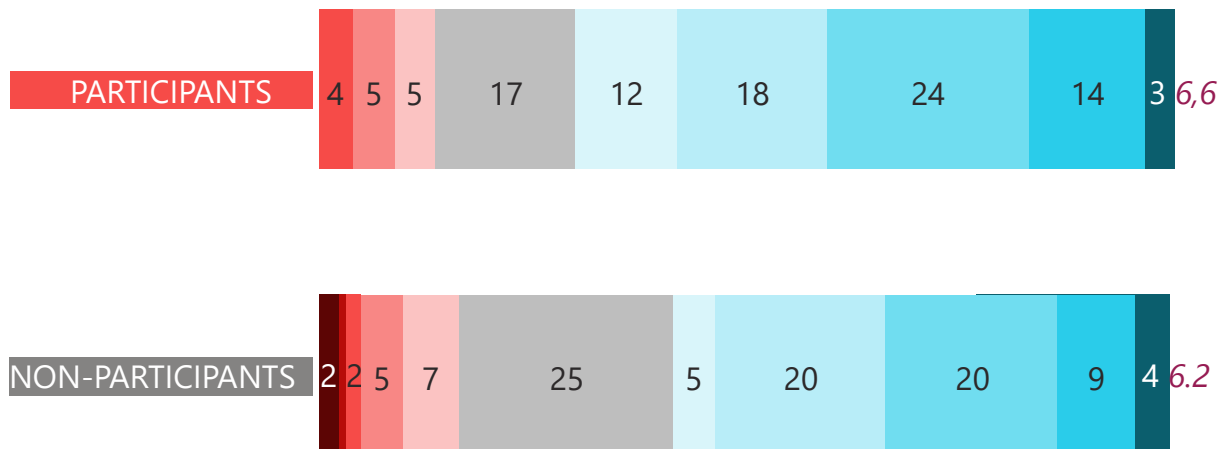
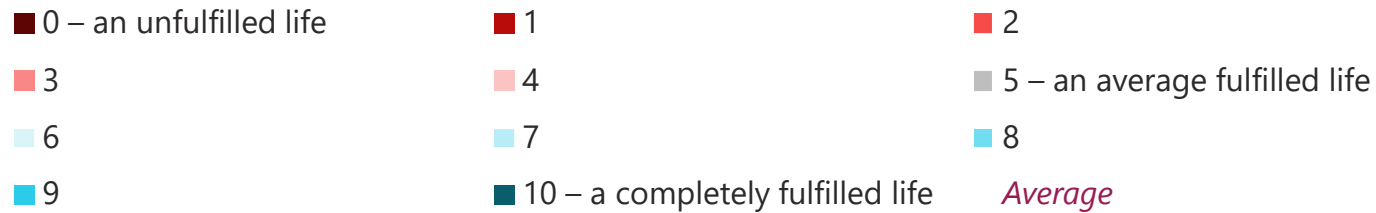
The distribution of responses is similar. The average rating of life does not differ between the two groups either.

There are no differences between Participants and Non-Participants within individual socio-groups either.

Question: Q24. Considering all the circumstances in your life, to what extent are you a happy person?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]



A meaningful life



Question Q25. To what extent can you say you are living a fulfilled, meaningful life?
 Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

Participants mostly find their lives meaningful.

The distribution of responses is similar – with significant differences only in the middle two categories of the scale, marked as 5 and 6. The average rating of life does not differ between the two groups either.

There are no differences between Participants and Non-Participants within individual socio-groups either.

There is a strong correlation between feeling one’s life is meaningful (q25) and feeling happy (q24) – 0.77 for Participants and 0.81 for Non-Participants.

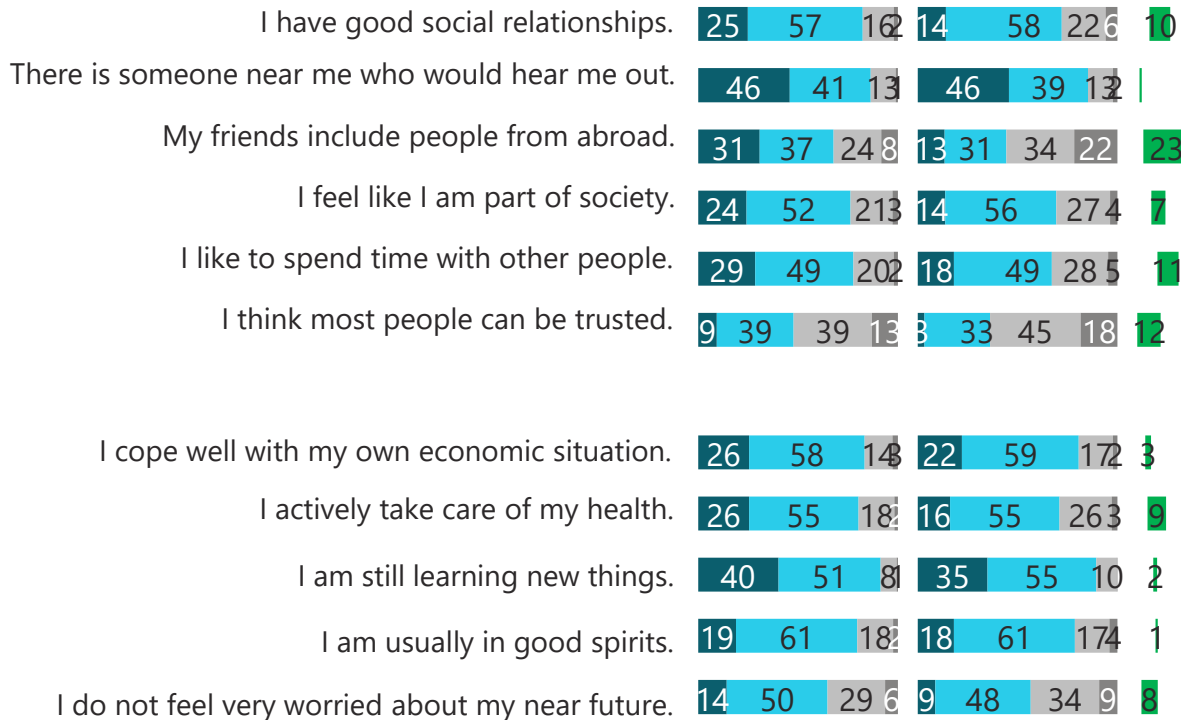


Quality of life

■ Definitely yes ■ Probably yes
■ Probably no ■ Definitely no

More/less likely to be held
by Participants than Non-Participants*

PARTICIPANTS **NON-PARTICIPANTS**



Question: Q26. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?
Participants: All respondents n=301, Non-Participants: All respondents n=304 [%]

Most Participants have good relationships and a confidant, and are sociable. More than two-thirds have foreign friends. But just under half consider other people to be mostly trustworthy. Non-Participants are slightly less sociable and trusting, and are significantly less likely to have foreign friends.

Most Participants cope well with their economic situation, take care of their health, learn new things, and are usually in good spirits. Almost two-thirds do not feel worried about their near future. The same applies to Non-Participants. Participants are more likely to take care of their health and to be optimistic about the near future.

All statements are more likely to be confirmed by people without a School Leaving Examination from Participants than from Non-Participants.

There is a moderately strong correlation

- between feeling happy (q24) and being mostly in good spirits (q26) – 0.57 for Non-Participants and 0.34 for Participants,
- between happiness (q24) and optimism about the future (q26) – 0.39 for Participants and 0.43 for Non-Participants
- between feeling happy (q24) and good social relationships (q26) – 0.48 for Non participants and 0.33 for Participants
- between good social relationships (q26) and a confidant (q26) – 0.42 for both groups
- between optimism about the future (q26) and coping well with the economic situation (q26) – 0.41 for Non-Participants and 0.36 for Participants

There is also a weak correlation

- between optimism about the future (q26) and ease of finding current job (q14) – 0.33 for Participants, 0.34 for Non-Participants
- between coping well with the economic situation (q26) and satisfaction with current job (q12) – 0.29 for Participants, 0.33 for Non-Participants
- for Non-Participants, between good social relationships (q26) and adequate important contacts (q14) - 0.39



* Difference in the frequency of the categories definitely yes + rather yes between Participants and Non-Participants

Survey implemented by



Gabriela Mlatečková
Client Service Manager

+420 725 840 629
mlateckova@stemmark.cz

STEM  MARK

Smrčkova 2485/4
180 00 Praha 8


www.stemmark.cz
[linkedin.com/company/stemmark](https://www.linkedin.com/company/stemmark)
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Czech National Agency for International Education and Research (DZS)

Na Poříčí 1035/4, 110 00 Praha 1

 +420 221 850 100

 info@dzs.cz

dzs.cz



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