

The aim of the thesis was to identify how the actors (young Europeans) perceive travelling, more specifically staying abroad organised/established by an institution, and what attributes are assigned. Therefore, an analysis of these actors' responses is applied. For the first, influences and aspects of the actors' departure abroad viewed by themselves as significant were focused on. The assumption is that their experience is caused by their capacity / tendency to leave, which is based on their biographic preconditions, especially by the family and by „similar reference groups“.

Other factors affecting are privileged European origin, language and institutions. Later, specifics of staying elsewhere, which affects the life trajectories of the actors were dealt with. The actors assess travelling, its main sense and the value of their active approach that enables that.

The analytical part concludes that this way of acting is in compliance with searching for themselves related to typical absence of identity at the post-modern period. The motivation for travelling is travelling itself; the motivation is becoming.

Based on the above findings and analysis, the main traces of the a “staying abroad concept” have been stressed out. In this point of view the staying abroad should be perceived as a certain form of international mobility which is acknowledged on one hand and, at the same time, is a source of personal capital of an individual that can be valorised.