



YOUNG EUROPE 2019

**What Young People
Aged 16 to 26 Years Think**

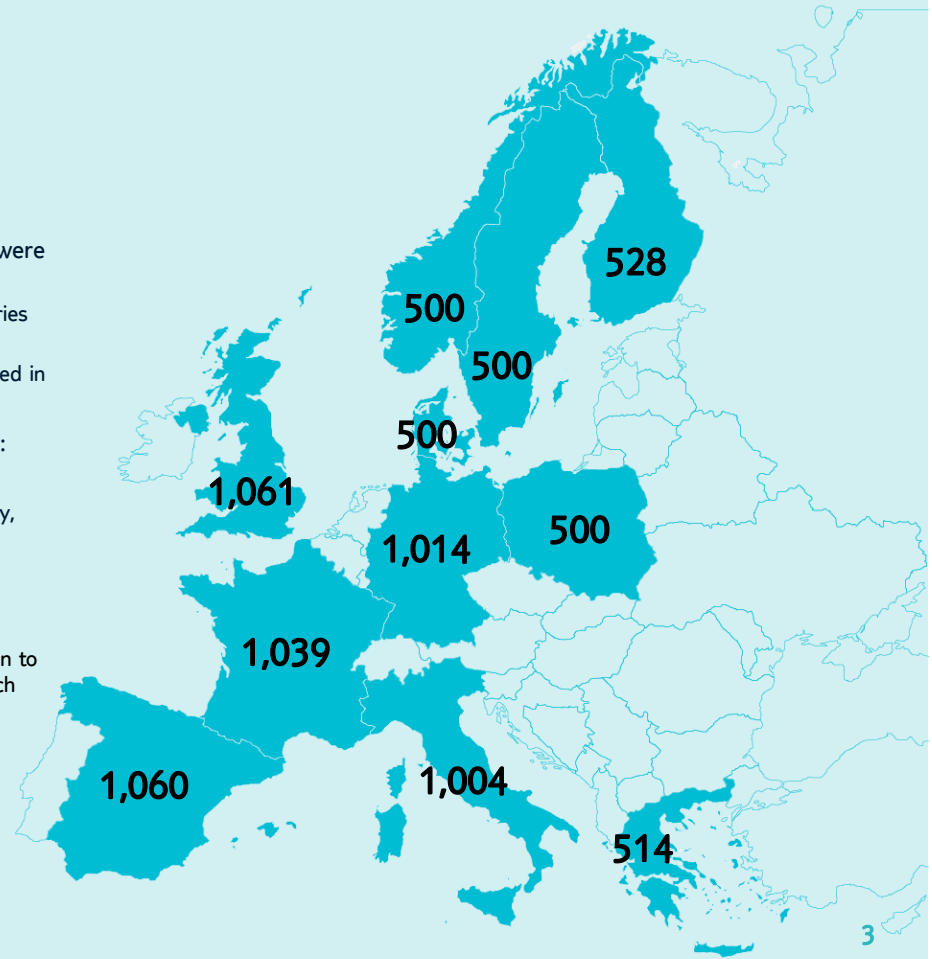
A study by YouGov on behalf of TUI Stiftung

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Young Europe 2019: About the Study

- Since 2017, TUI Stiftung is conducting its study “Young Europe” to better understand the environment, identities and attitudes of young Europeans.
- From January 21st to February 12th 2019, young people in eleven countries were interviewed:
 - Germany, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland (these countries were also included in the study in the years 2017 and 2018)
 - In 2019, young people in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway were included in the study for the first time.
- In 2019, a total of 8,220 young people aged 16 to 26 years were interviewed:
 - Sample sizes per country are shown on the right side.
 - In previous years, 6,000 (2017) and 6,080 (2018) young people from Germany, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Poland were interviewed.
 - All participants were recruited representatively according to the actual distribution of age, gender and education in the respective countries (representative quotas retrieved from EUROSTAT).
 - Additionally, each country sample was weighted by age, gender and education to account for minor deviations. When reporting results across all countries, each country has the same weight.



Young Europe 2019: Who Participated in the Study?

- How were the participants recruited?
 - All participants were recruited from online panels.
 - In Germany, UK and France, participants were recruited exclusively from the YouGov Panel. In Spain, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway, participants were recruited from the YouGov Panel as well as the online panel of a long-time partner. In Greece and Poland, participants were recruited fully from the online panel of a long-time partner only.
- What is an online panel?
 - Citizens can create a personal account in the YouGov Panel by registering their email address as well as providing additional information regarding their individual background. Registered members of the YouGov Panel are invited regularly to take surveys via email.
 - In general, every citizen can become a member of the YouGov Panel. Members of the panel constitute the sampling frame for selecting and recruiting target groups and samples.
 - YouGov uses different channels for recruiting panel members (e.g. public relations activities, search engines, email campaigning, co-registration, recommendation, etc.). Additionally, YouGov directly targets people from populations that are underrepresented in the panel.
- Members of the panel are authenticated by email and double opt-in. The quality of the panel is also ensured by using technical measures and by analysing response behaviour continuously.
- How was the sample recruited?
 - This study is based on quota sampling.
 - Respondents are recruited on basis of a representative quota plan. The quota plan indicates how many of a specific type of persons are to be included in the sample. Quota plans are set up for each country separately on basis of official statistics (representative quota were retrieved from EUROSTAT, <https://ec.europa.eu/CensusHub2/>).
 - In 2019, samples were recruited representatively by age, gender and education.
 - Respondents are invited by email. Selecting respondents from the panel is based on a random and automated technique (turbo sampling) that factors in individual response behaviour.

Young People and the Future

What Young People Expect for Their Future

Expectations for the future

- When asked about their expectations for the future in general, two out of three young people are rather optimistic.
 - In Poland, this share of young people is particularly pronounced (79 percent).
 - In the UK (36 percent) and France (38 percent), the share of young people that are pessimistic about the future is above average. Compared with 2017, young people's outlook for the future in these countries has clearly become more pessimistic (the same is to be said about Spain and Italy).
 - In Germany, Poland and Greece, the overall picture has remained stable compared to 2017.
- Regarding their future living standard, young people have different expectations.
 - Overall, one out of three expects to have a higher living standard than his / her parents. 43 percent expect their living standard to be worse than that of the previous generation.
 - In Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Germany young people are more likely to expect that their living standard will not change in the future. In Poland, young people are more optimistic than elsewhere. Half of young Poles think that their living standard will improve compared to their parents'. This finding might be explained by diverging standards for comparisons in a post-communist society.
 - In Greece, two out of three (66 percent) expect to have a lower living

standard than their parents. However, these expectations have become less negative across time. Since 2017, the share of young Greeks that expect their living conditions to become worse has drop continuously. This finding might indicate that the way young Greeks perceive the world is slowly changing (after experiencing a critical decade since the economic crisis in 2008).

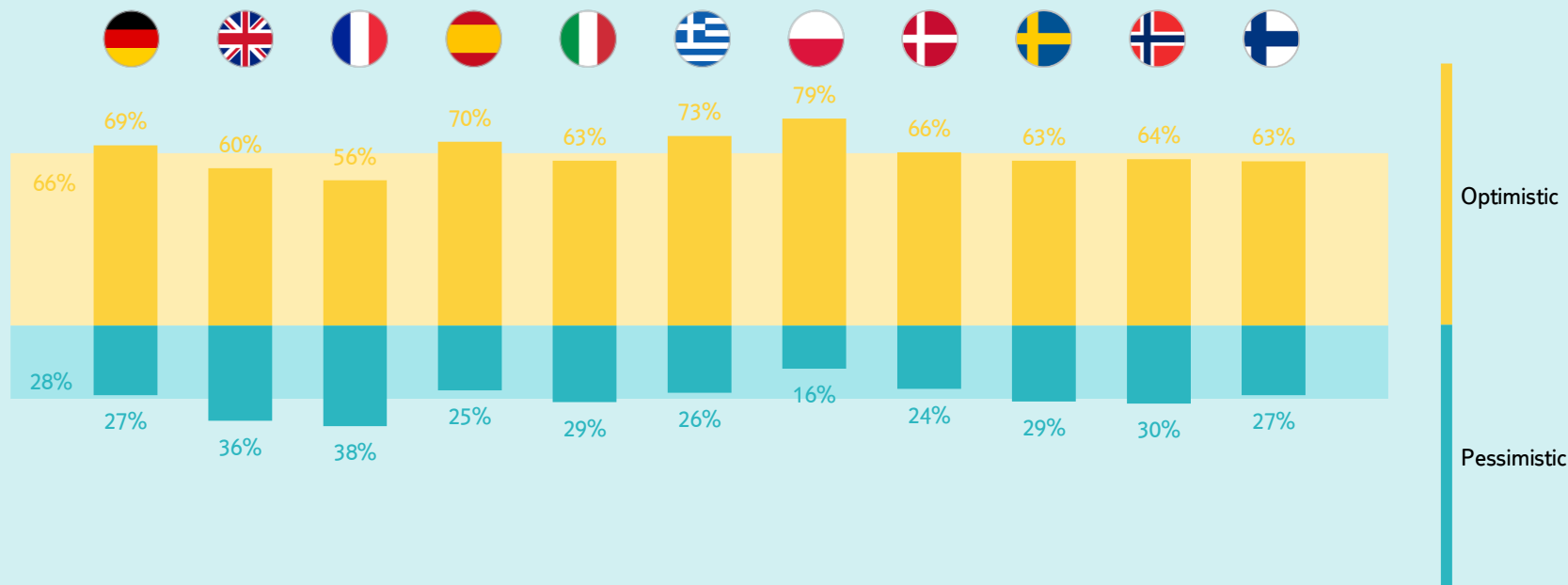
- In the UK and in France, there are opposite trends. In both of these countries expectations of young people have become more negative compared to the previous year(s).

How young people perceive the modern world

- The issues *Immigration and emigration* as well as *Open borders within the EU* are dividing young Europeans.
 - About one third at a time perceives *Immigration and emigration* as an opportunity (28 percent) or as threat (29 percent), respectively. 41 percent think *Open borders within the EU* are an opportunity while 23 percent think about open borders as a threat.
 - In all countries except the UK young people have become more skeptical towards open borders since 2017. In countries such as Spain or Italy, this trend is pronounced in particular.
- Young people perceive the issues *Climate protection and environmental policy* (55 percent) and *Digitisation* (45 percent) rather as opportunities than as a threat.

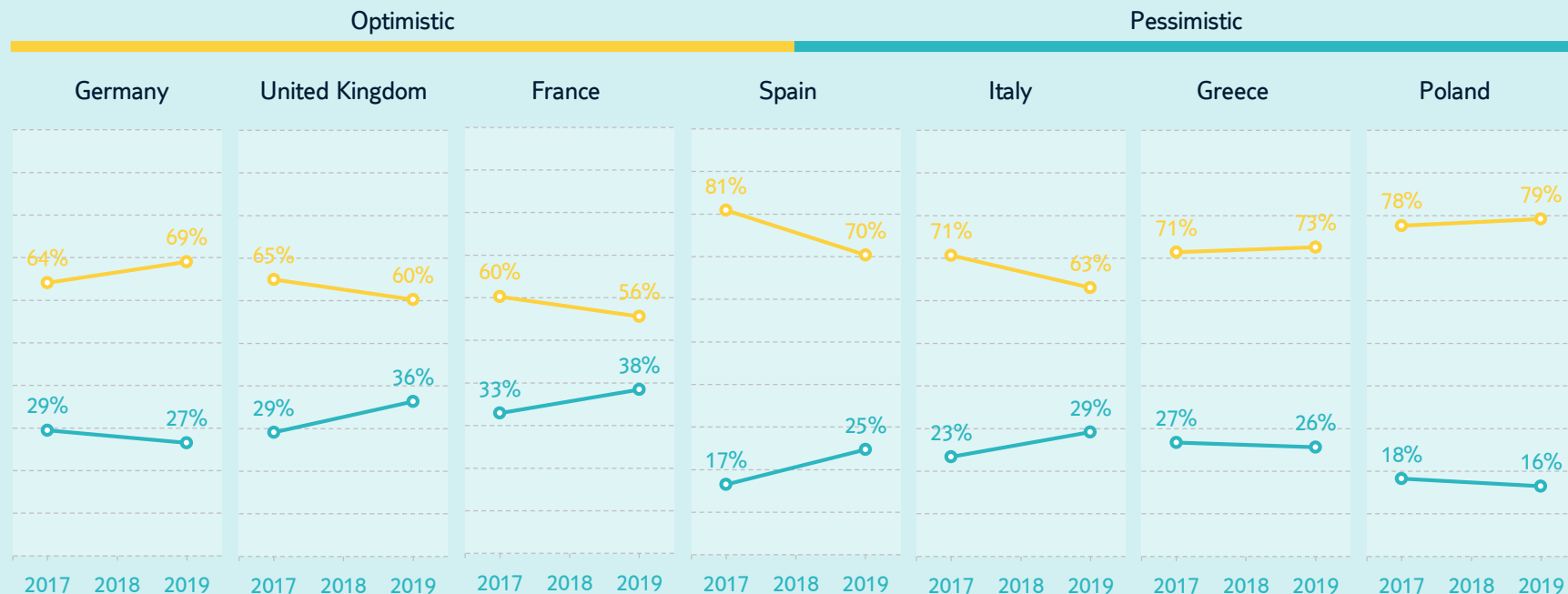
In the UK and France, more than one out of three have a pessimistic outlook, in Poland however four out of five are optimistic.

When you think about the future, are you generally optimistic or generally pessimistic about your personal situation?



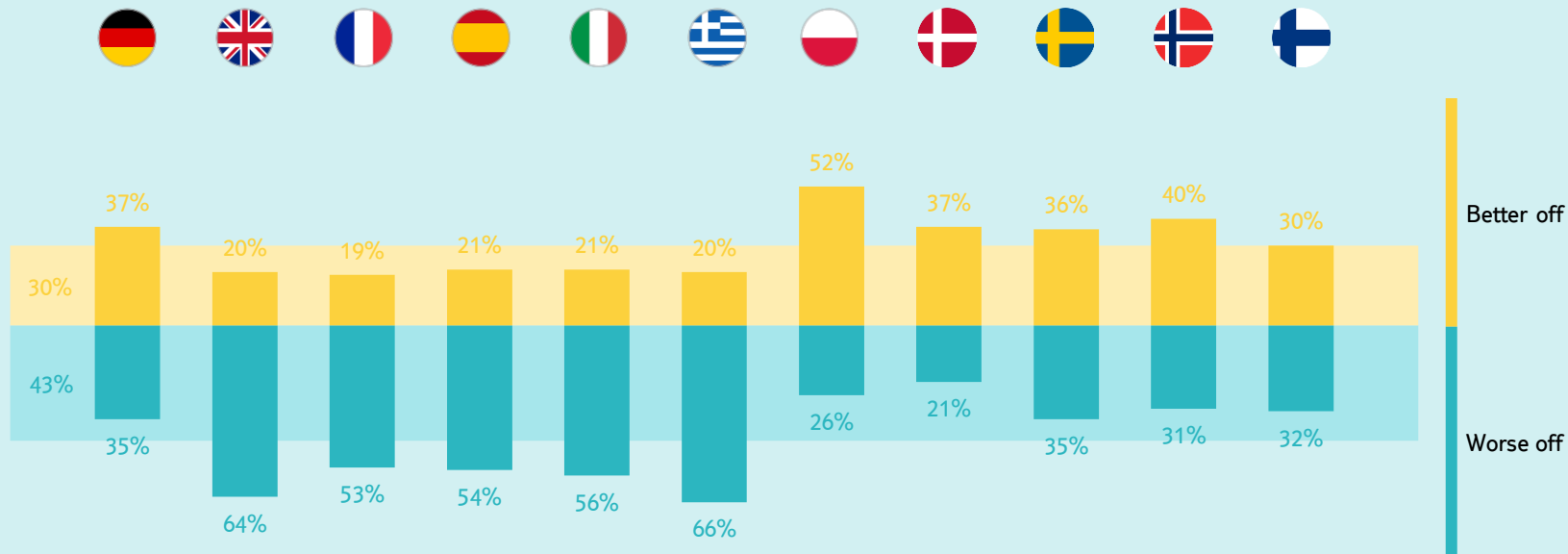
Young people in the UK, France, Spain and Italy have become more pessimistic regarding their future compared to 2017.

When you think about the future, are you generally optimistic or generally pessimistic about your personal situation?



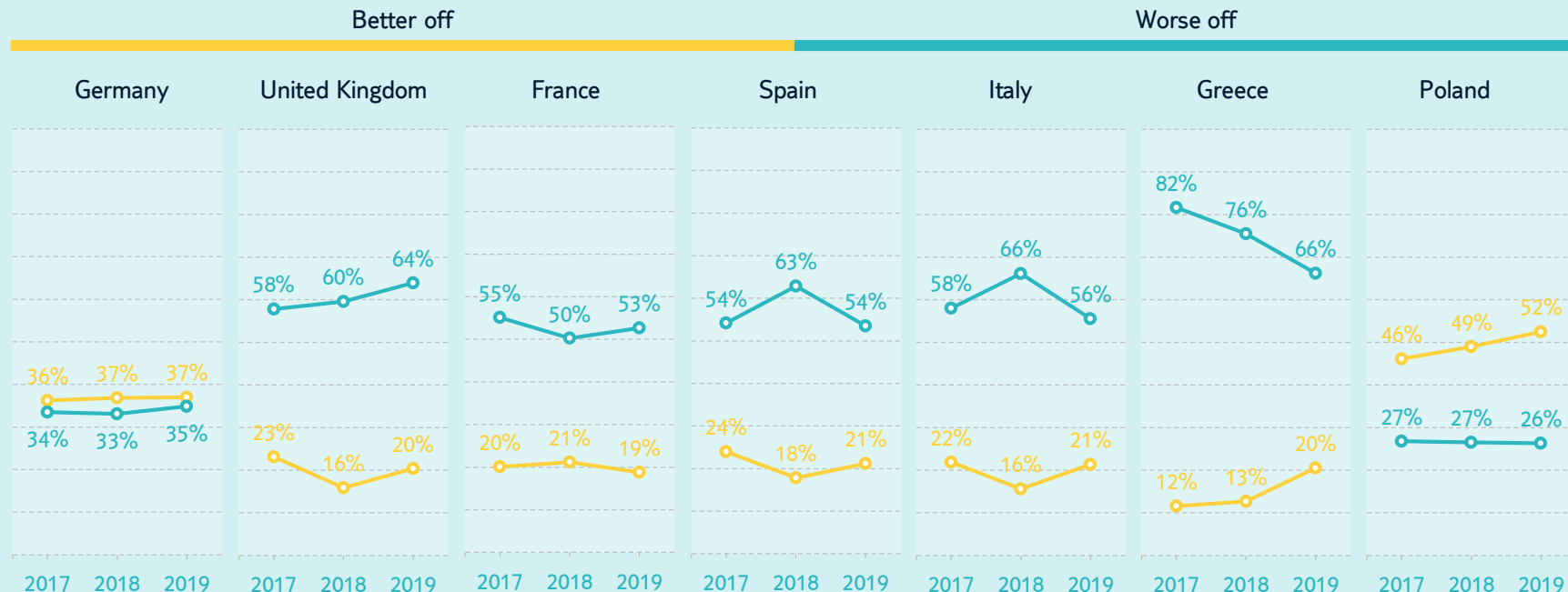
Only one in five in the UK, France, Spain, Italy and Greece believes that he / she will be better off in terms of quality of life than his / her parents.

When you think about your parents' generation: Do you think your own generation will be better or worse off in terms of income and quality of life?



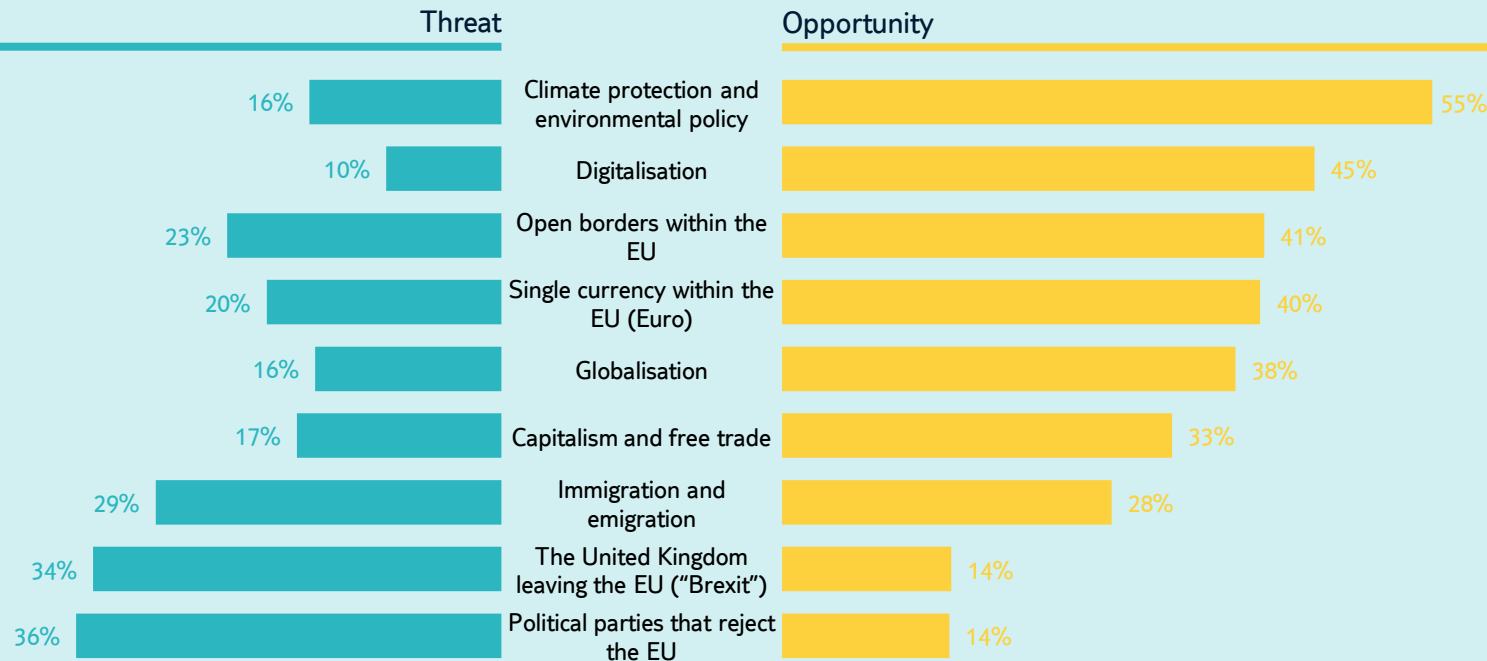
Young Greeks view their economic prospects less negative compared to 2017. Young Britons are becoming more sceptical as Brexit draws near.

When you think about your parents' generation: Do you think your own generation will be better or worse off in terms of income and quality of life?



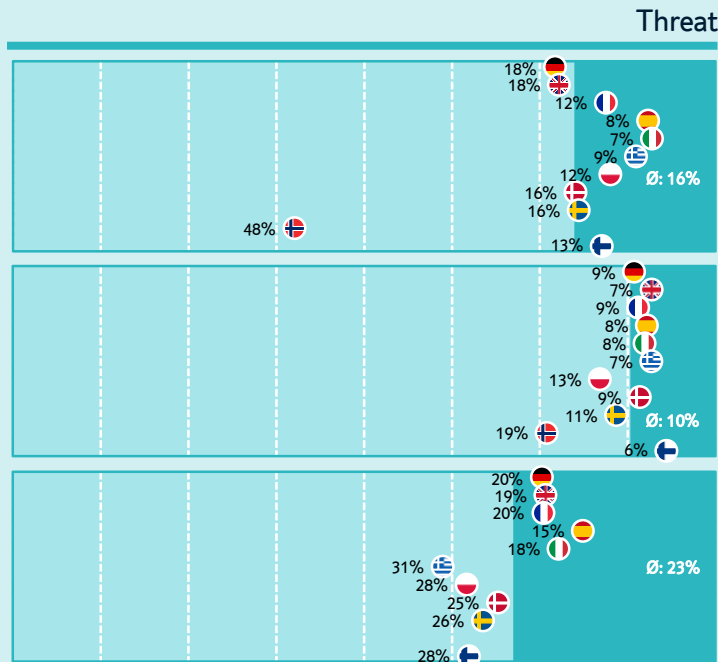
Half of young Europeans think that climate protection and environmental policy is an opportunity. Young Europeans are divided about immigration and emigration.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?



Young Norwegians perceive climate protection as a threat. Young people from the Nordics are more sceptic regarding open borders in general.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?

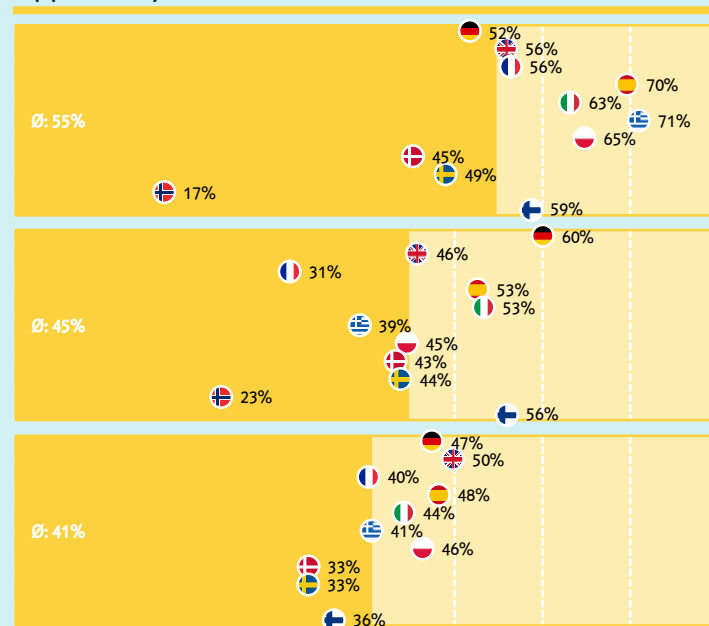


Climate protection
and
environmental
policy

Digitalisation

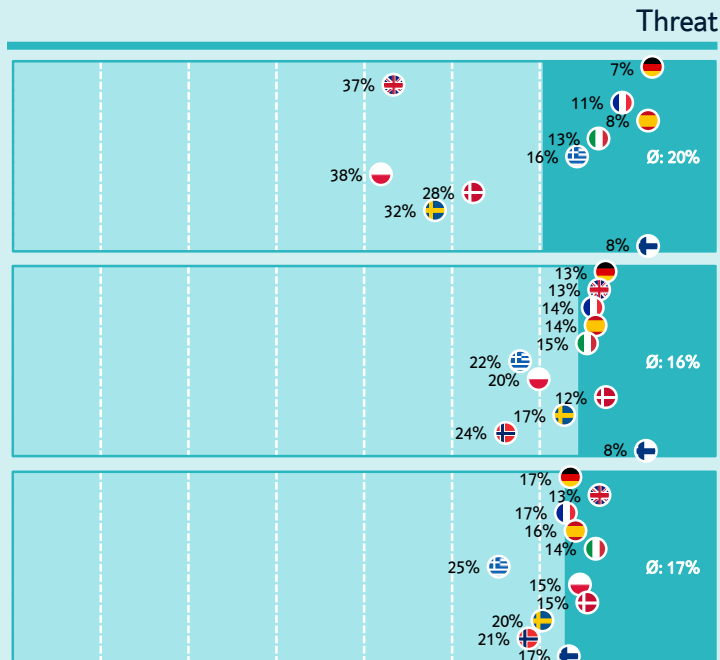
Open borders
within the EU *

Opportunity



Young people in Finland and Germany view globalisation more often as an opportunity than young people in France and Norway.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?

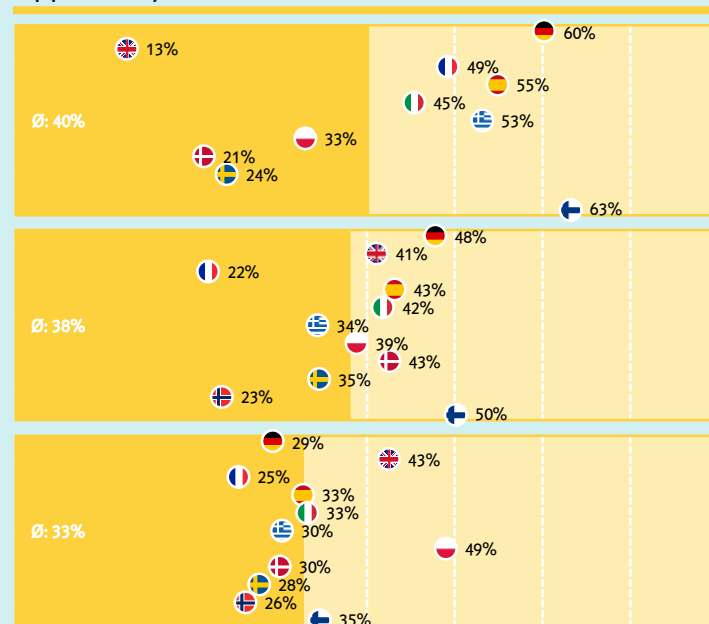


Single currency within the EU (Euro) *

Globalisation

Capitalism and free trade

Opportunity

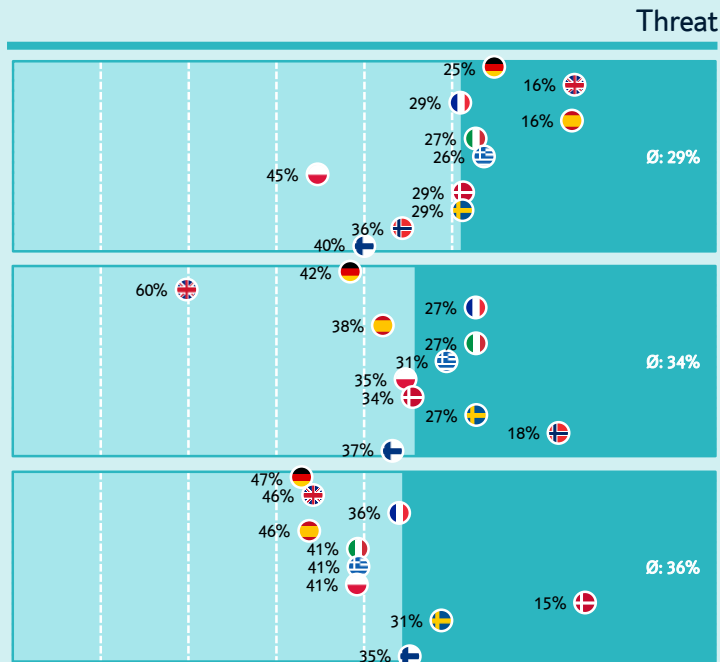


* Norway not shown

Base: all respondents, n=8,220, "Don't know / no response" and "Neither" not shown

One in five young people in Poland think of eurosceptical parties as an opportunity. In contrast, not even one out of ten does so in Germany and Spain.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?

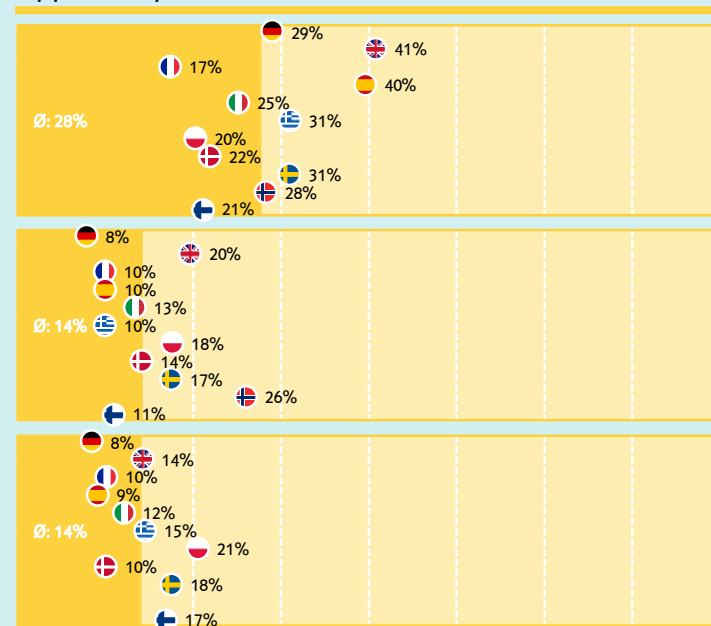


Immigration and emigration

The United Kingdom leaving the EU ("Brexit")

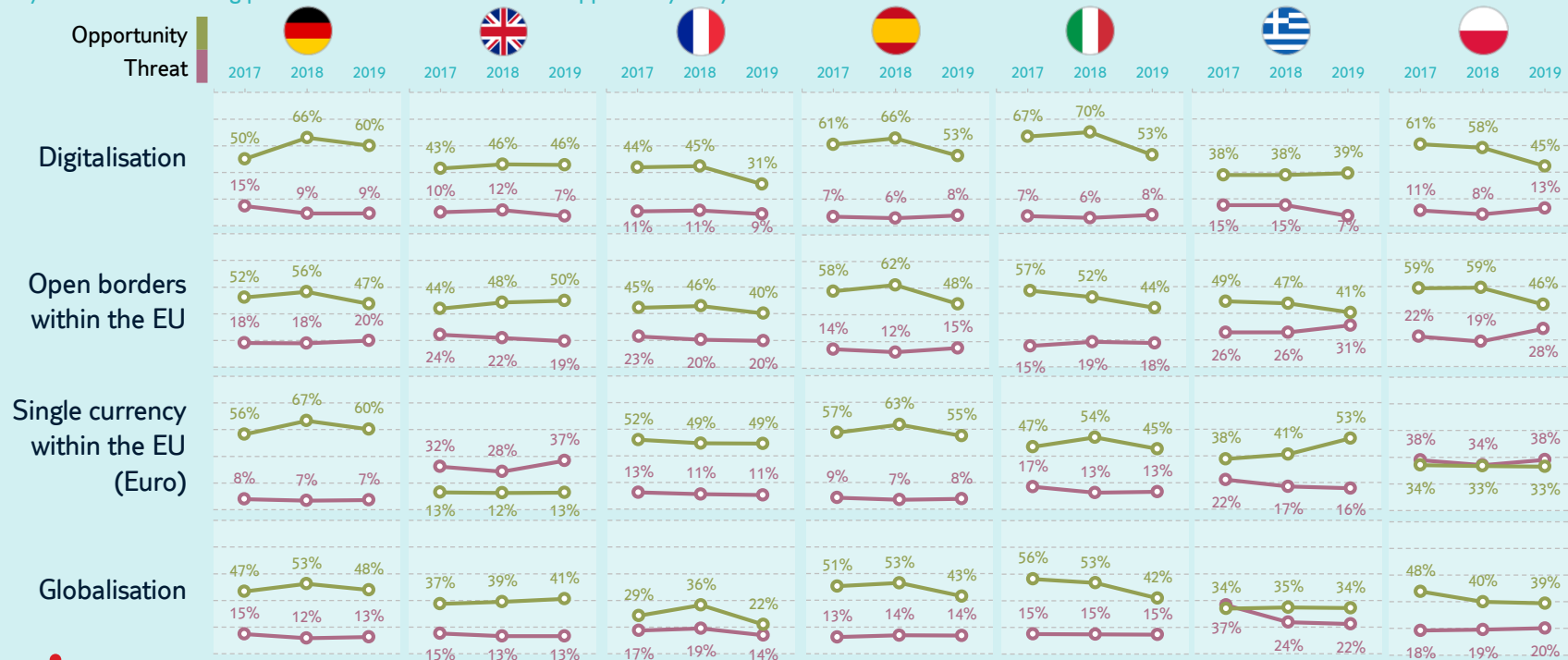
Political parties that reject the EU *

Opportunity



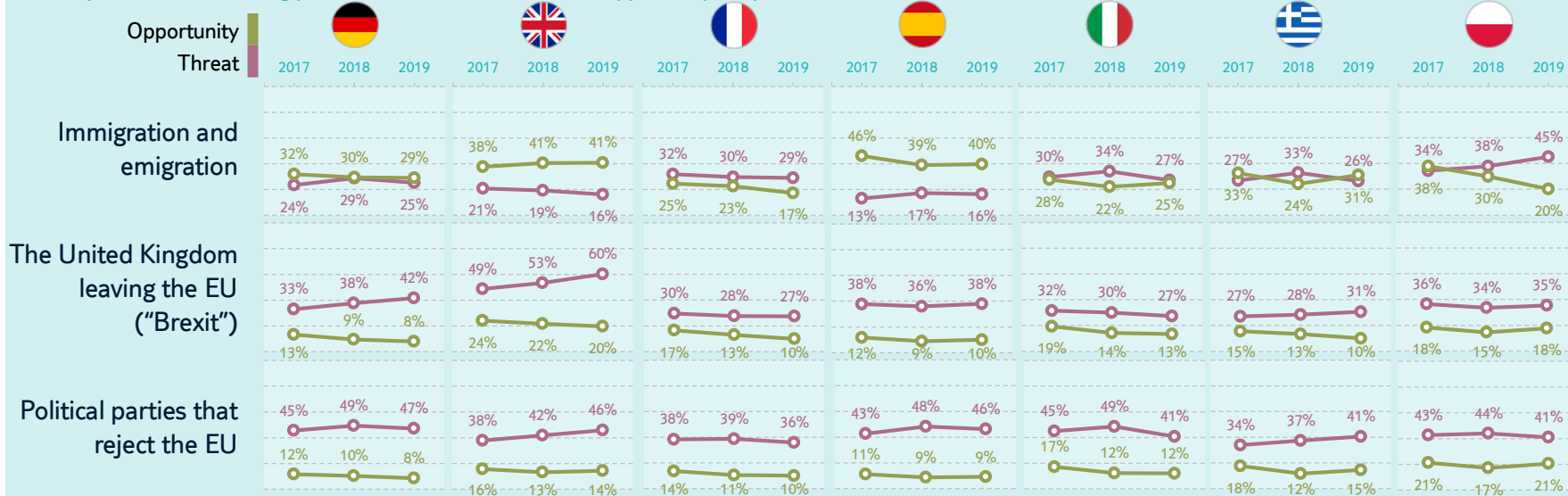
Young Greeks are more positive about the Euro than in previous years. Young people in Germany, France, Spain and Italy view globalisation less positive.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?



As Brexit draws near, more and more young Britons and Germans think of the withdrawal of the UK from the EU as a threat.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?



Which Issues Young People Think About

Which Issues Young People Think About

Migration and asylum

- *Migration and asylum* as an issue is highly relevant for young people: In total, half of young people (50 percent) thinks this is one of the three most important issues for the EU. Four out of ten (38 percent) think Migration and asylum is one of the most important issues in their country.
 - Young people think that *Migration and asylum* is rather an European issue: In all countries, Migration and asylum is the most important issue on European level.
 - This issue is important on the national level as well, however, there are substantial differences between the countries. In Germany, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland, about 40 to 50 percent of young people think that *Migration and asylum* is one of the most important issue. In these countries, this issue dominates the agenda on the national level as well.
 - In the UK, France, Spain and Poland, other issues are more relevant (especially *Fighting unemployment* and *Economic and financial policy*). Nevertheless, about one fifth to one third thinks that *Migration and asylum* is an important issue for their country.

Environmental policy and animal welfare

- *Environmental policy and animal welfare* is the second most important issue on the European level. One out of four (28 percent) thinks this is one of the most important issue for the EU.
 - The issue is particularly relevant for young people from Germany, the UK,

France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland. In these countries, about one out of three thinks this issue is relevant for the EU.

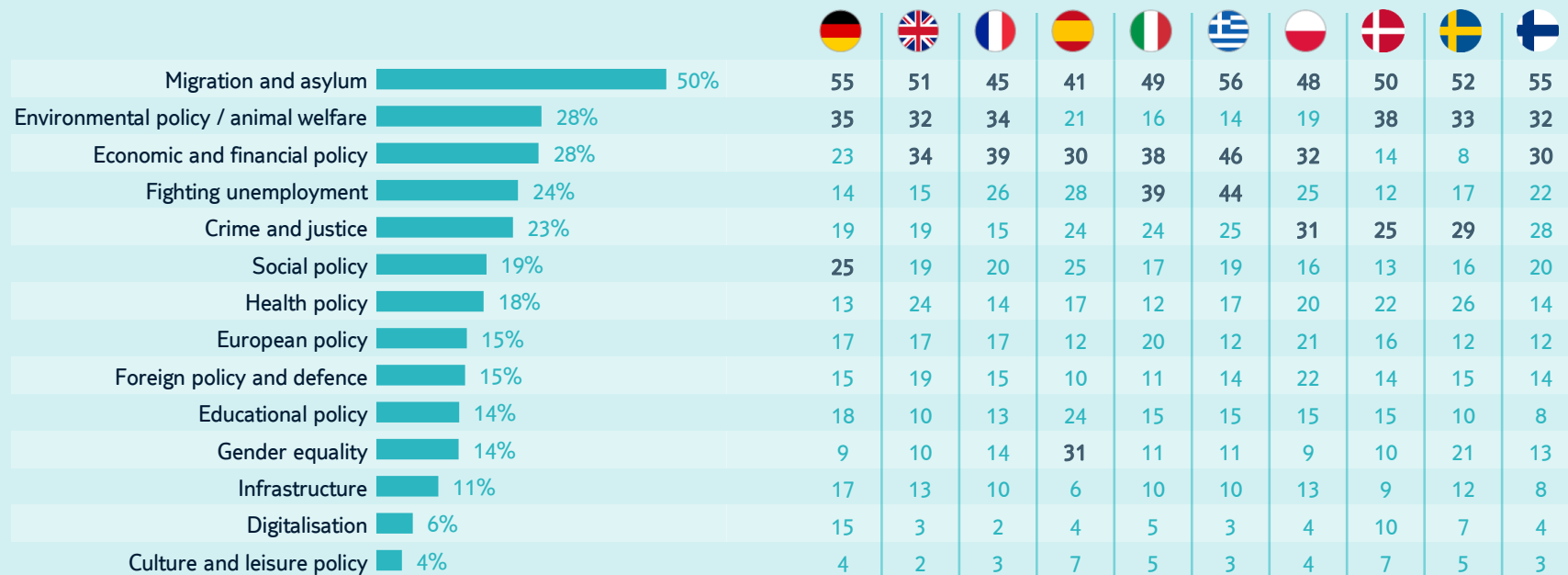
- In Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden and Norway this issue also scores high on the national agenda.

Economic and social policies

- *Economic and financial policy* is quite relevant for young people from countries with either critical past or uncertain outlook.
 - Especially in countries like Spain, Italy and Greece which have been hit hard by the economic crisis, *Economic and financial policy* is relevant on the national level. However, the issue also scores high in the UK and in France (with both countries facing economic uncertainty at the moment) as well as in Poland and Finland.
- This is also true for the issues Social policy and Fighting unemployment, with both issues being relevant for young people from France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Finland in particular.
 - Young people are more likely to attribute sociopolitical issues to the national than to the European level. For young people, a more social Europe still seems to be in great distance.

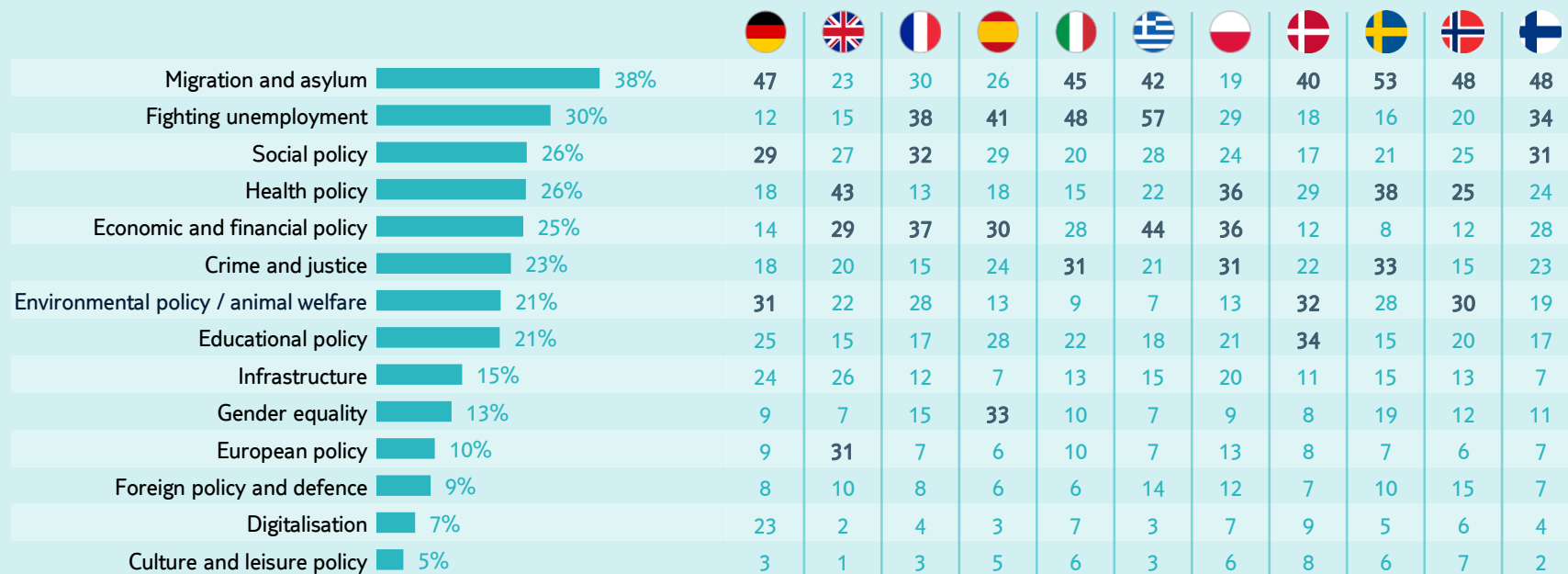
Migration and asylum is the most important problem in the EU according to young people in Europe. Environmental policy is second.

What are the most important current political problems in the EU in your opinion? Please first select the single most important problem and then the second and third most important problem.



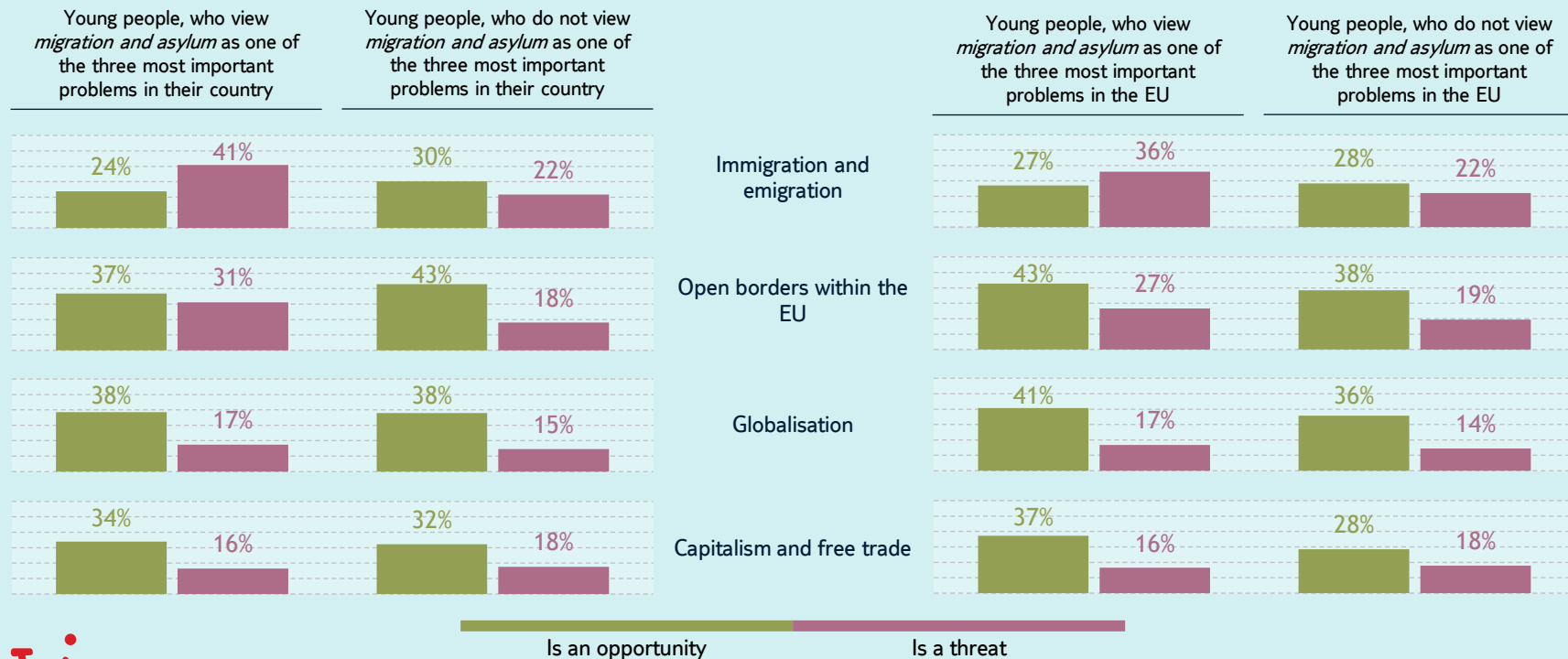
Young people in Germany, Italy, Greece and the Nordics think that migration and asylum is the most important problem for their countries.

What are the most important current political problems in the EU in your opinion? Please first select the single most important problem and then the second and third most important problem.



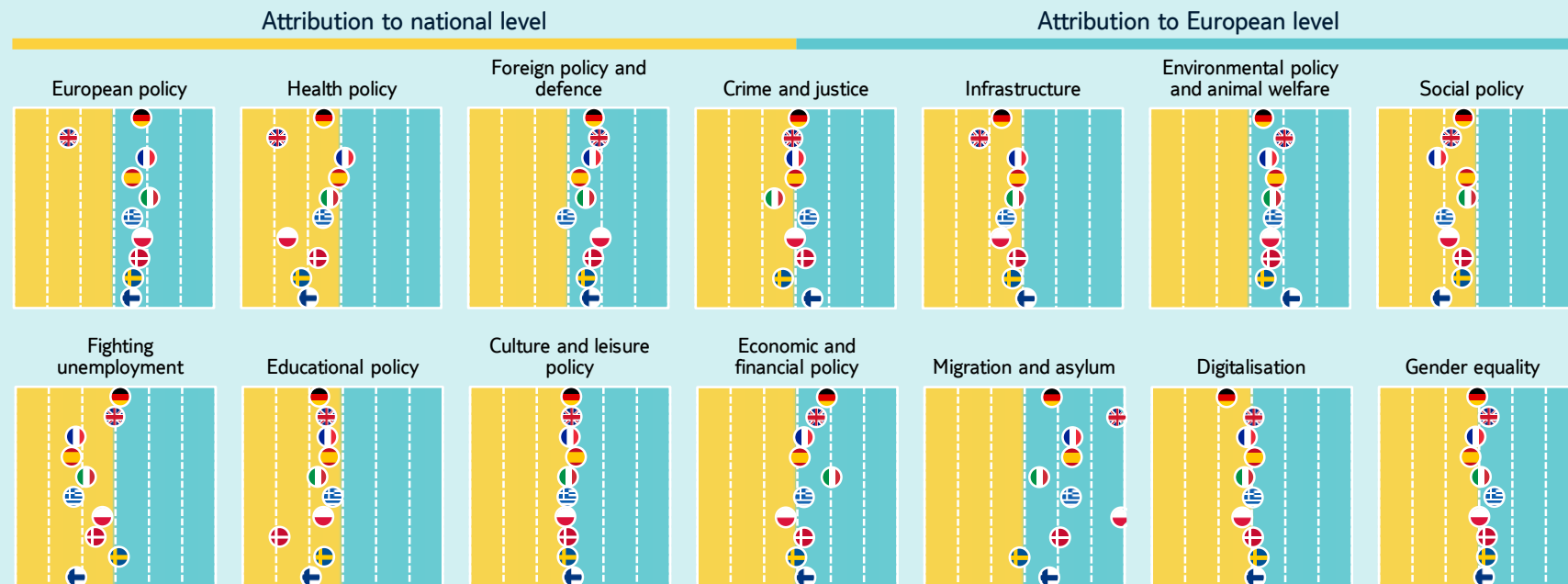
Young people who view migration and asylum as an important issue tend to see migration rather as a threat – however, they think of open borders in the EU as an opportunity.

Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?














Social and health policy as well as fighting unemployment are considered national problems, migration and asylum however is regarded as a European issue.

What are the most important current political problems in the EU in your opinion?
What are the most important current political problems in [country] in your opinion?



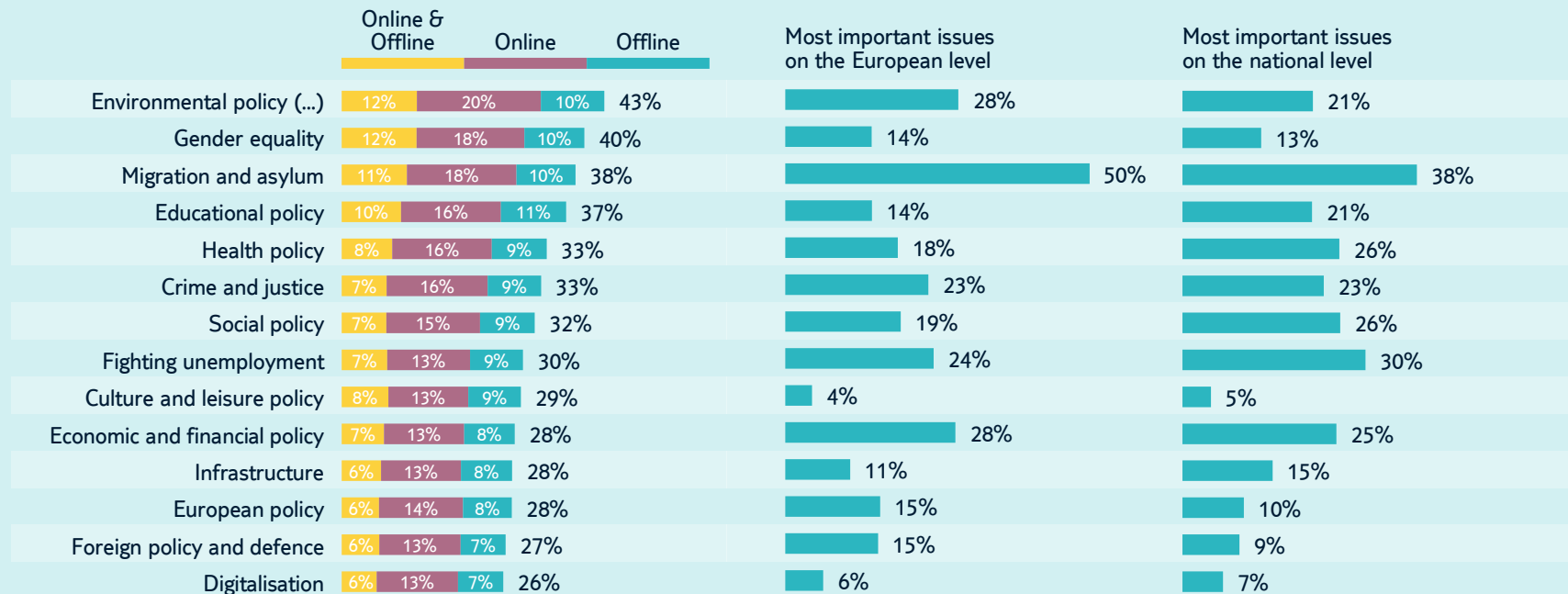
Environmental policy, gender equality and migration & asylum are the three most important issues on which young Europeans have been active.

Have you personally been politically active in the following subject areas in the last 12 months?

	Online & Offline	Online	Offline												
Environmental policy (...)	12%	20%	10%	43%	41	41	37	43	46	50	44	45	41	47	37
Gender equality	12%	18%	10%	40%	32	37	32	52	48	46	36	36	42	42	34
Migration and asylum	11%	18%	10%	38%	37	34	26	34	52	44	36	38	42	45	32
Educational policy	10%	16%	11%	37%	33	26	28	44	53	43	35	44	32	41	26
Health policy	8%	16%	9%	33%	27	34	24	32	41	37	37	34	38	43	23
Crime and justice	7%	16%	9%	33%	25	28	23	35	46	38	36	32	37	32	27
Social policy	7%	15%	9%	32%	26	30	23	33	37	34	33	35	32	36	27
Fighting unemployment	7%	13%	9%	30%	20	19	20	31	44	44	33	30	29	32	24
Culture and leisure policy	8%	13%	9%	29%	22	17	20	36	51	33	29	35	29	29	21
Economic and financial policy	7%	13%	8%	28%	23	28	23	26	40	37	33	28	27	29	19
Infrastructure	6%	13%	8%	28%	29	25	18	23	37	33	32	27	29	33	19
European policy	6%	14%	8%	28%	27	34	18	21	37	29	32	31	27	32	17
Foreign policy and defence	6%	13%	7%	27%	22	27	17	23	35	29	32	29	29	34	18
Digitalisation	6%	13%	7%	26%	34	13	16	26	38	27	30	31	25	33	18

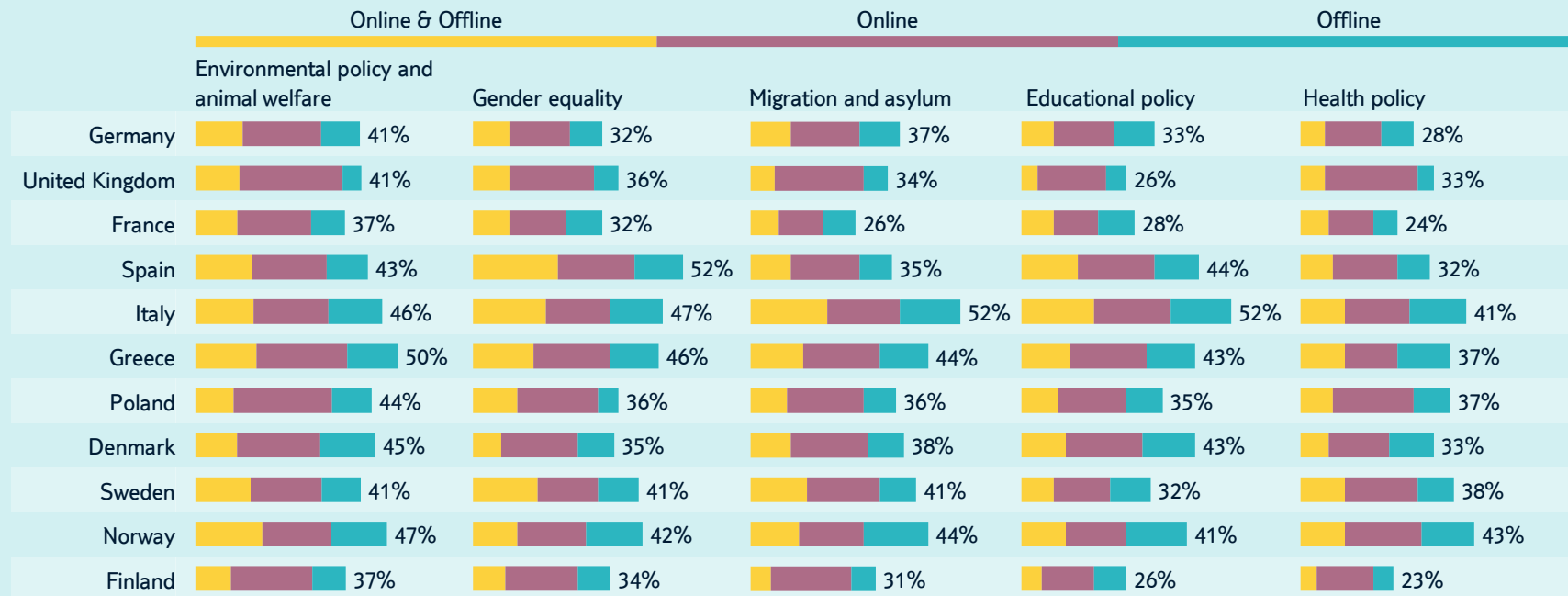
Social and economic issues are very relevant to young people. However, relevance does not translate into political activism.

Have you personally been politically active in the following subject areas in the last 12 months?



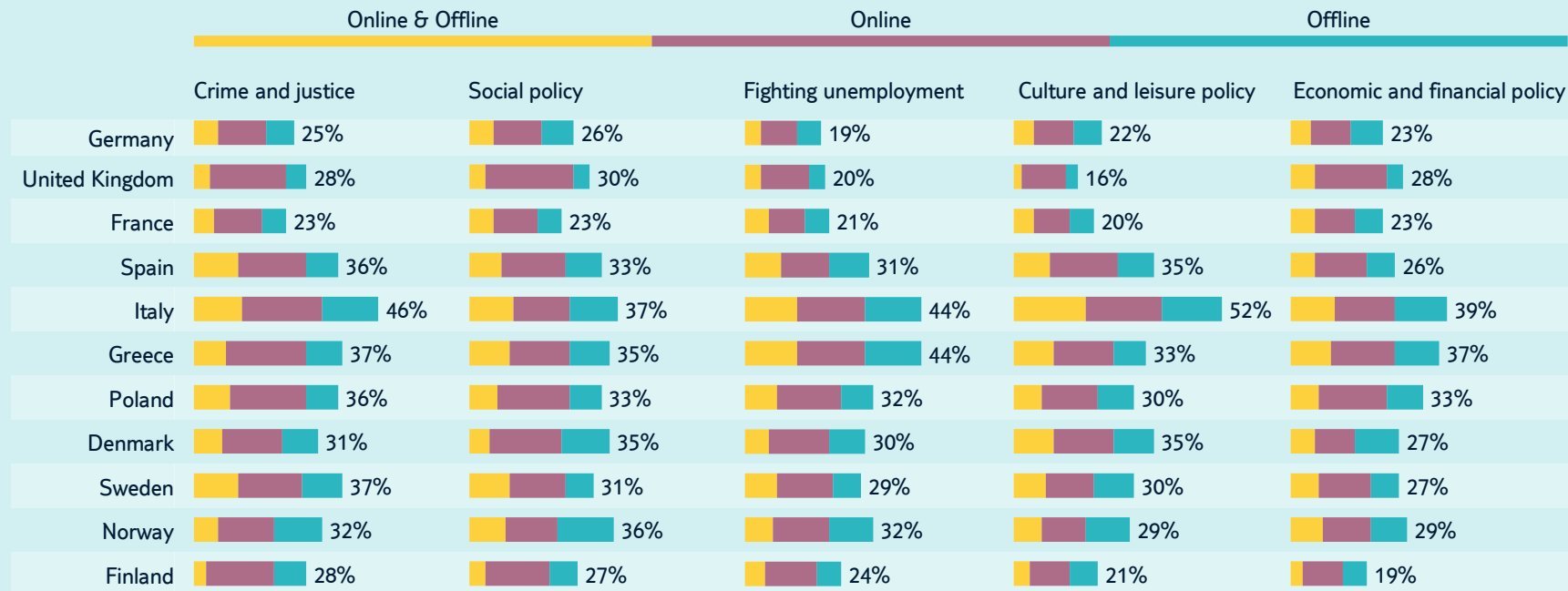
Young people in the UK have been politically active via online channels mostly. Political engagement via offline channels is secondary.

Have you personally been politically active in the following subject areas in the last 12 months?



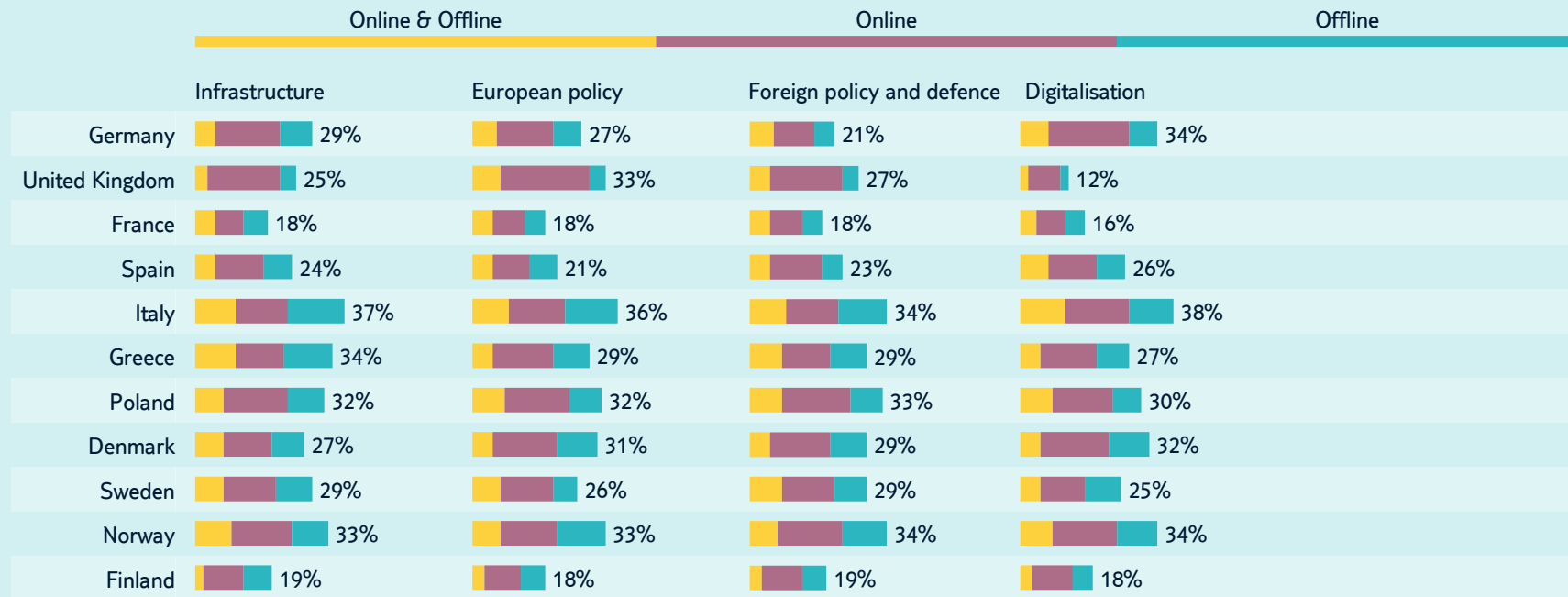
In Italy and Greece, considerably more young people are active on the subject of unemployment than in other countries.

Have you personally been politically active in the following subject areas in the last 12 months?



Young people in the UK are mostly active online on the subject of European policy. For young people in Italy online and offline channels are equally important.

Have you personally been politically active in the following subject areas in the last 12 months?



Young People and Europe

What Young People Think of Europe

Approval of the EU

- In all countries except for Norway, a majority of young people sees himself / herself as at least in part European. The share of young people with a European identity varies between 78 percent in Greece and 44 percent in Norway.
 - In the Nordic countries, especially in Sweden and Norway, the share of young people who see themselves only as citizens of their country is higher than in Central and Southern European countries.
 - In Southern European countries, there is an on-going trend towards more young people perceiving themselves as European. The share of young people indicating an European identity has increased compared to the previous years.
 - In the UK and in France, the share of populations with either a national identity or an European identity seem to be solid. Compared to 2018, changes are only minor. Especially in the UK, young people are divided alongside identification (national identity: 41 percent, European identity: 47 percent).
- Young people's preferences in a hypothetical referendum on the EU membership of their country are clear-cut. In all EU countries, young people would vote for maintaining the EU membership.
 - The share of young people approving the EU membership varies from 61 percent in Italy up to 79 percent in Spain.
 - Across time, there are diverging patterns in the EU member countries.

Preferences for maintaining the EU membership increases continuously in the UK (presumably as a consequence of Brexit), Greece and Poland. In Germany, France, Spain and Italy, approval is falling after a substantial high in 2018 (presumably caused by the Brexit shock).

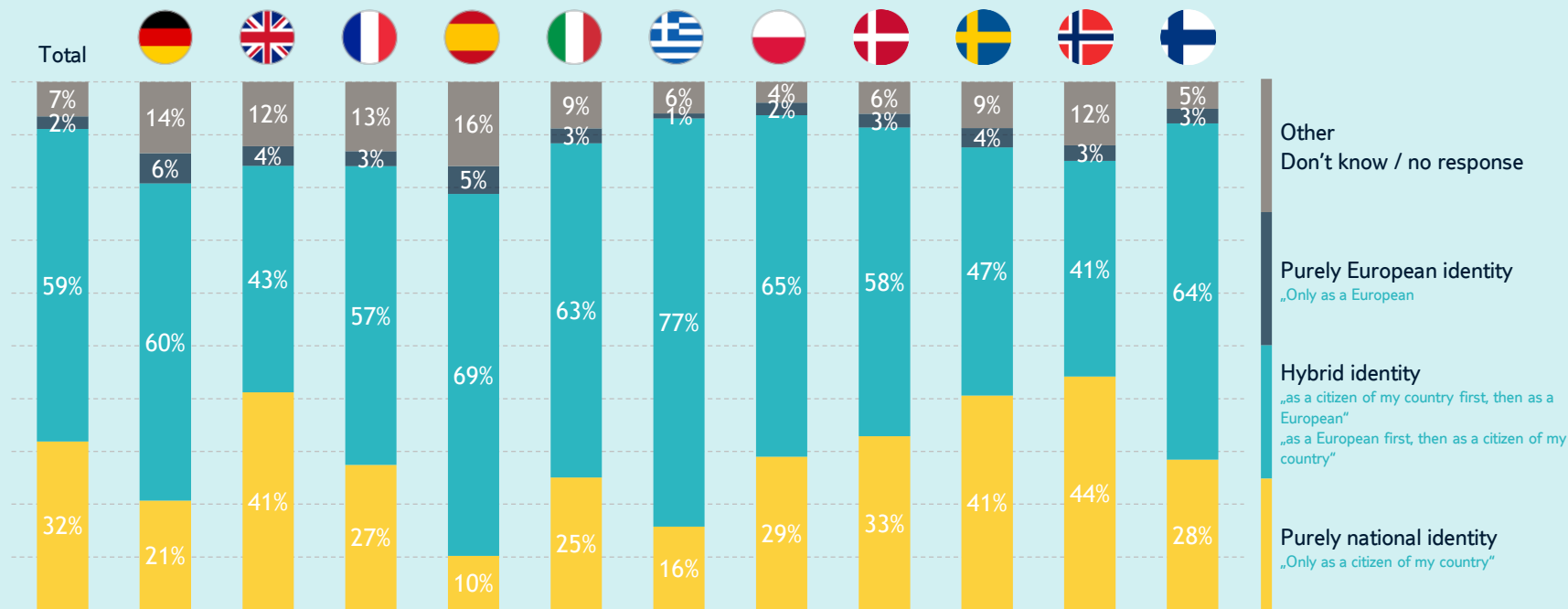
- Young Norwegians clearly prefer the status quo. The majority (56 percent) thinks that Norway should not become an EU member. Only one in five (20 percent) would prefer Norway to join the EU.

Expectations regarding the European integration

- Young people are divided when it comes to the question whether Europe should be more or less integrated:
 - Young people from Central and Western European countries are more likely of the opinion that the relationship between the EU countries should become closer.
 - Young people from Greece and the UK are divided: The share of young people preferring closer relations is almost as high as the share of those preferring less close relations.
 - Young people from the Nordic countries are more likely of the opinion that the current relationship is just right.
 - When asked about the state of the relations of the EU members in five years from now, young people are largely of the opinion that the European integration will not move ahead. A significant majority thinks that the relations will have remained the way or even will be less close than it is now.

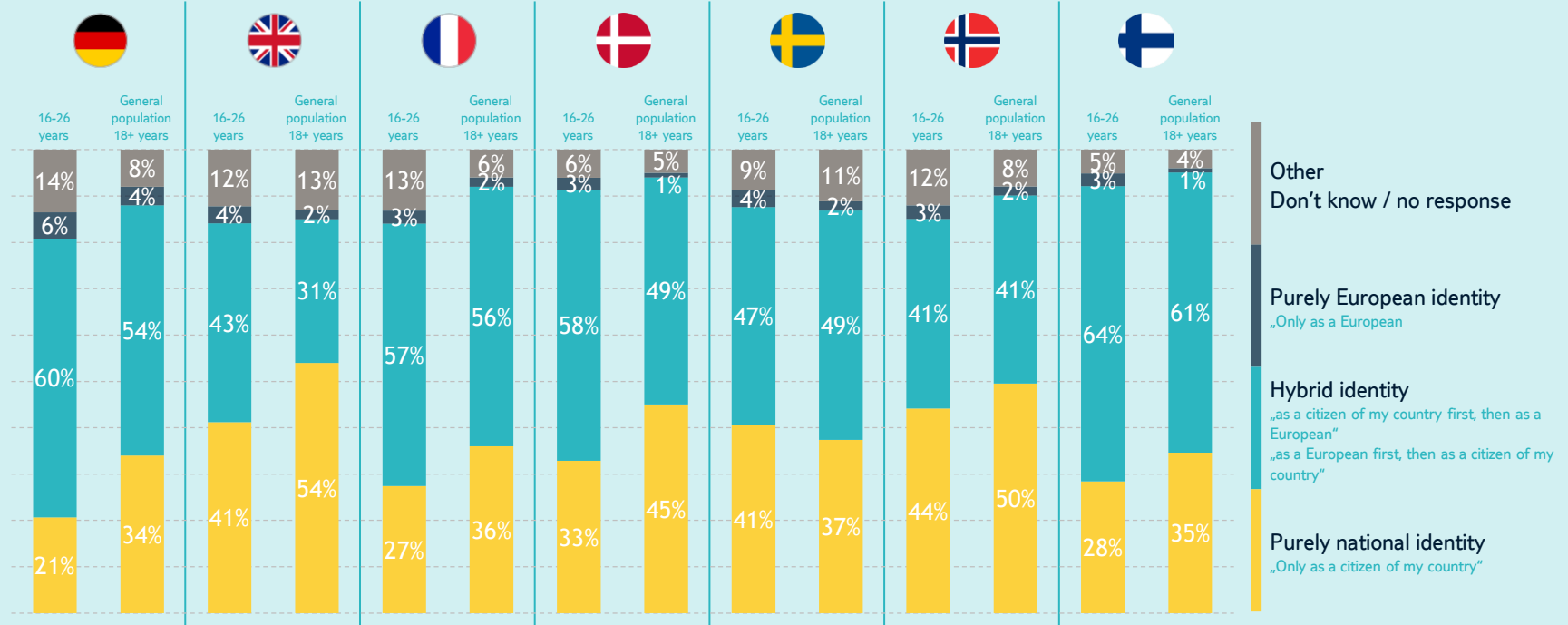
The share of young people with a European identity is highest in Spain and Greece and lowest in the UK and Norway.

How would you be most likely to describe yourself?



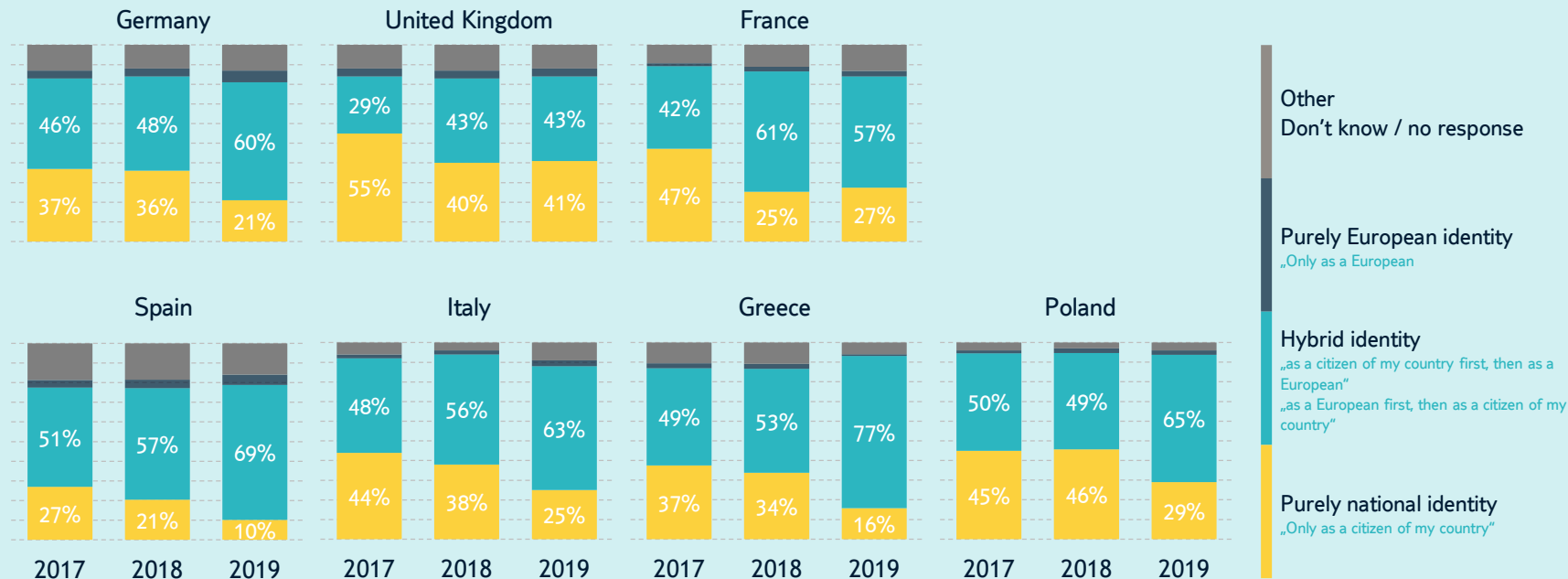
Young people describe themselves more often as Europeans than the general population.

How would you be most likely to describe yourself?



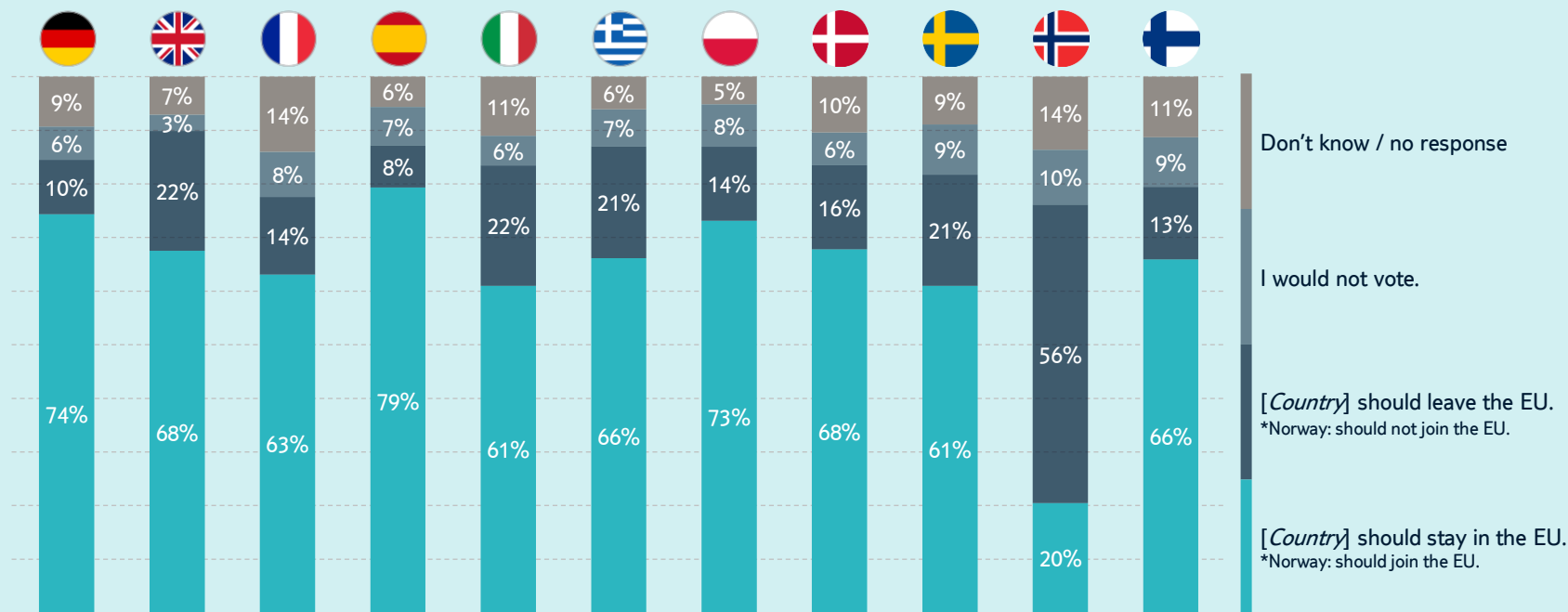
Since 2017 the share of young people who identify as European has increased continuously, especially in Spain, Italy and Greece.

How would you be most likely to describe yourself?



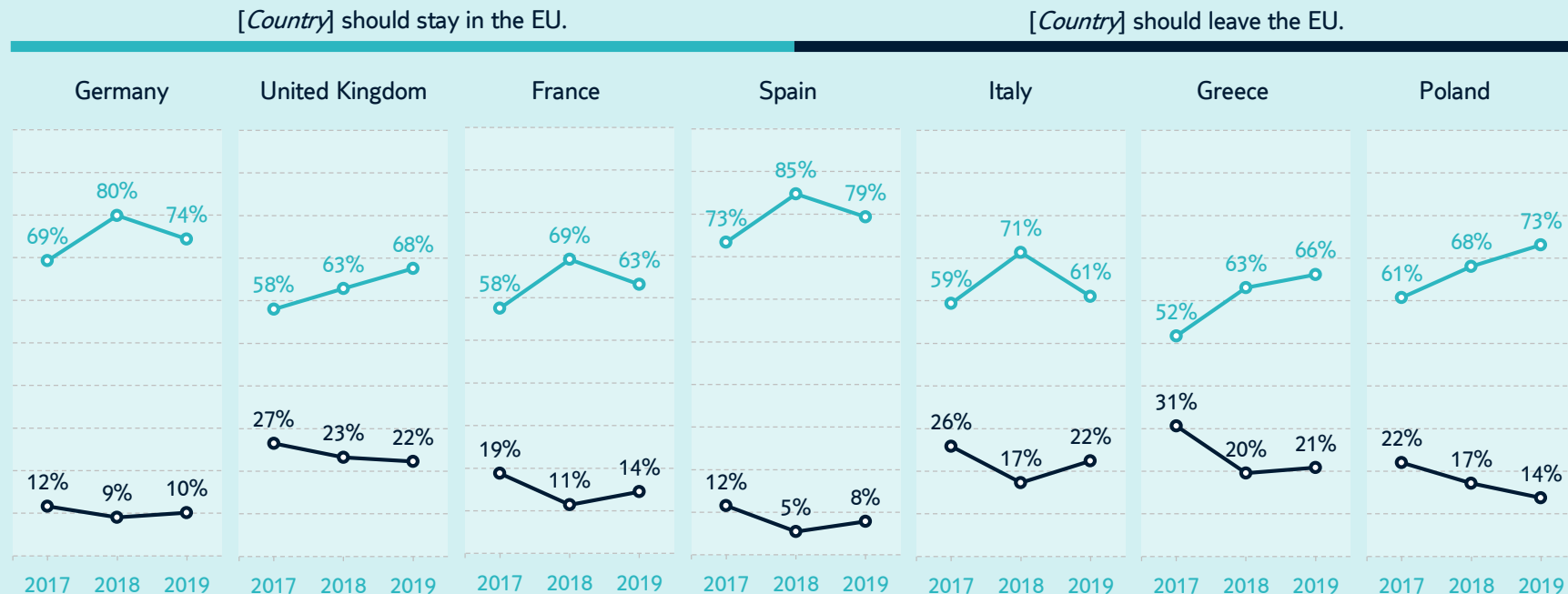
There is a clear majority for the EU membership in all member states. Young people in Norway oppose the EU membership.

If a referendum was held tomorrow about the EU membership of your country: How would you vote?



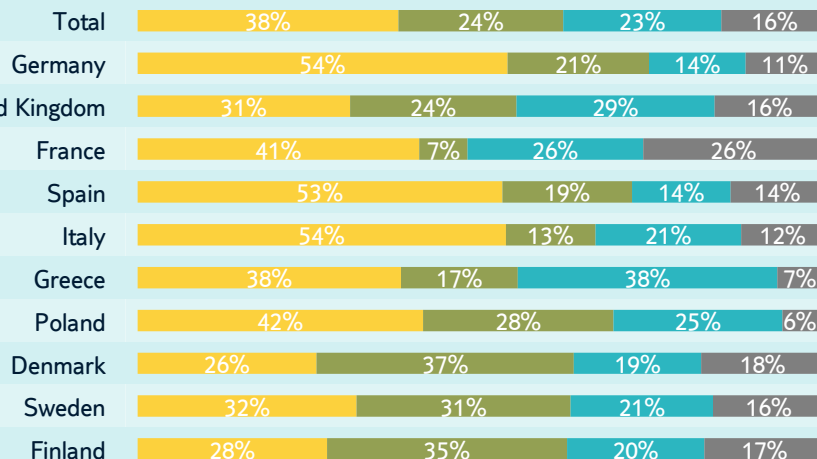
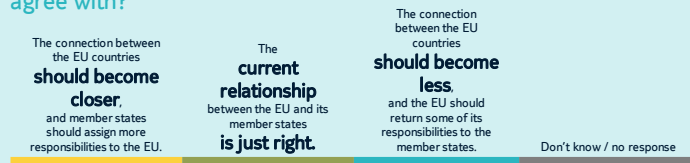
Approval for EU membership is increasing in Greece, Poland and the UK. In all other countries approval is slightly decreasing.

If a referendum was held tomorrow about the EU membership of your country: How would you vote?

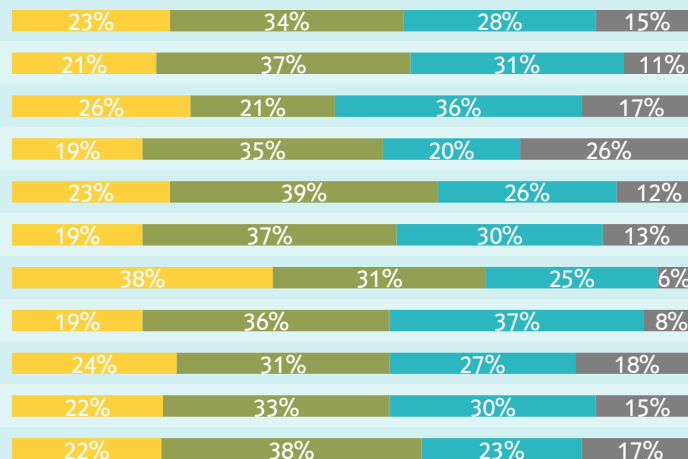


Young Europeans in most countries would prefer closer ties between EU countries – but they expect either no change or a change to the contrary.

When you think about the relations between the EU and its member states: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?

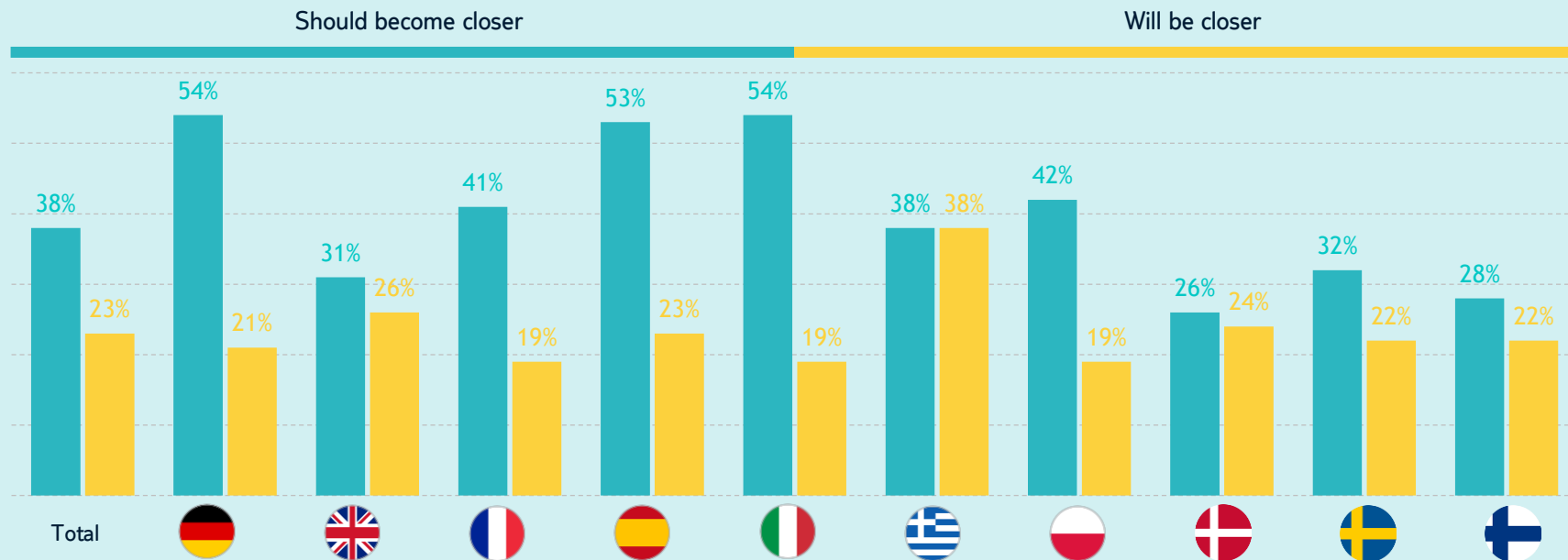


And when you think about the EU in 5 years: What, according to you, will be the condition of the EU in 5 years?



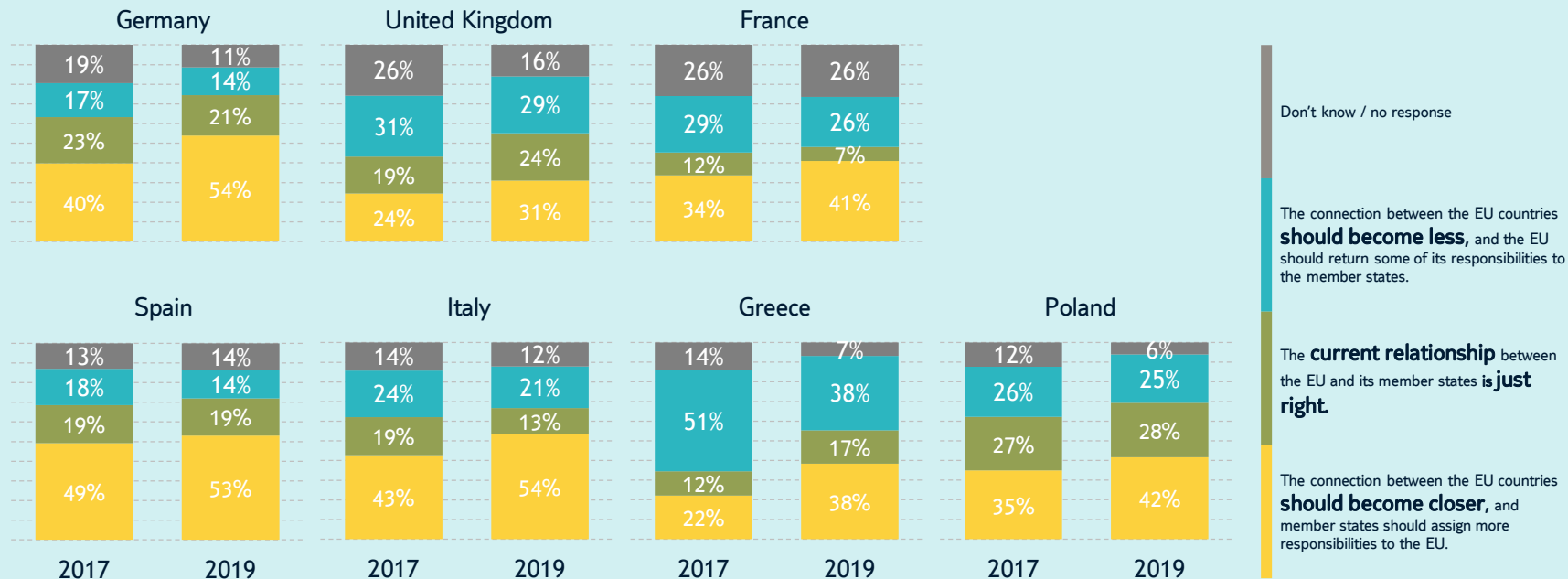
In most countries, the share of people who believe in the progress of European integration is lower than the share of those who wish for it.

When you think about the relations between the EU and its member states: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?
And when you think about the EU in 5 years: What, according to you, will be the condition of the EU in 5 years?



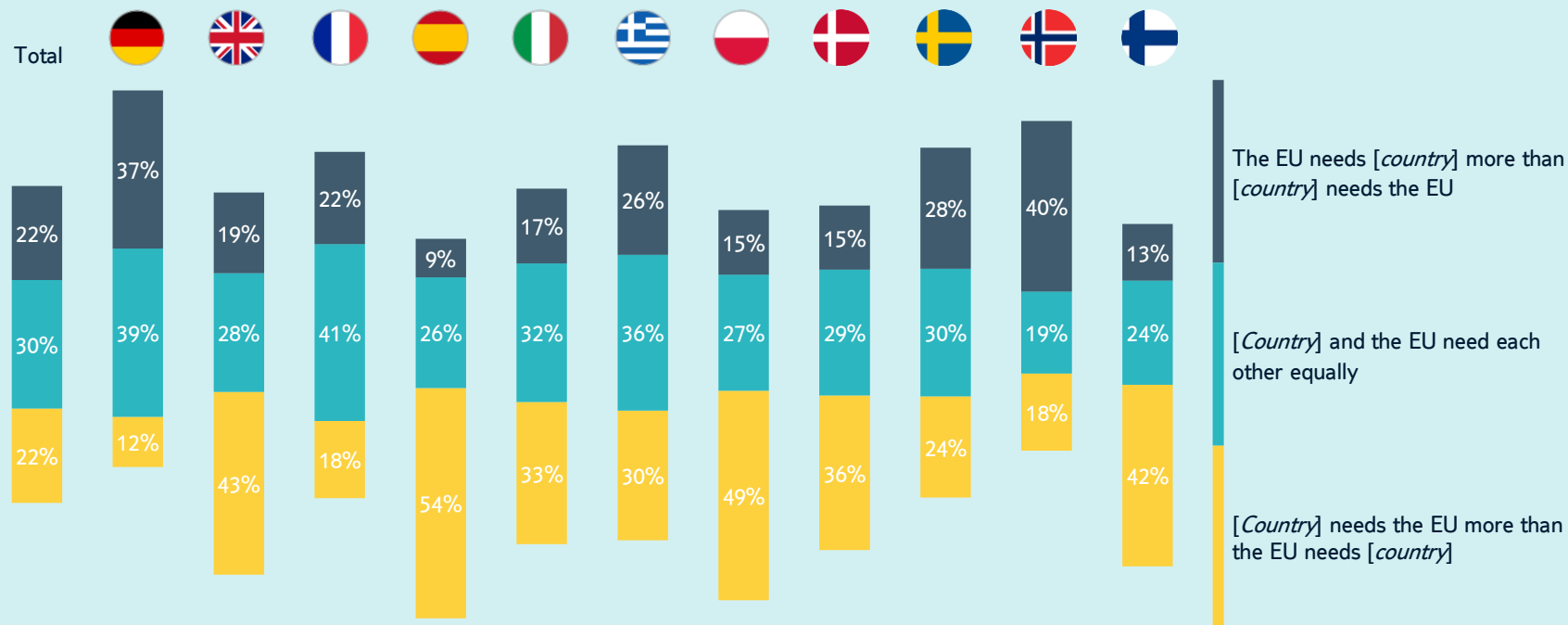
Since 2017 the share of young Europeans who wish for closer ties between EU countries has increased substantially.

When you think about the relations between the EU and its member states: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



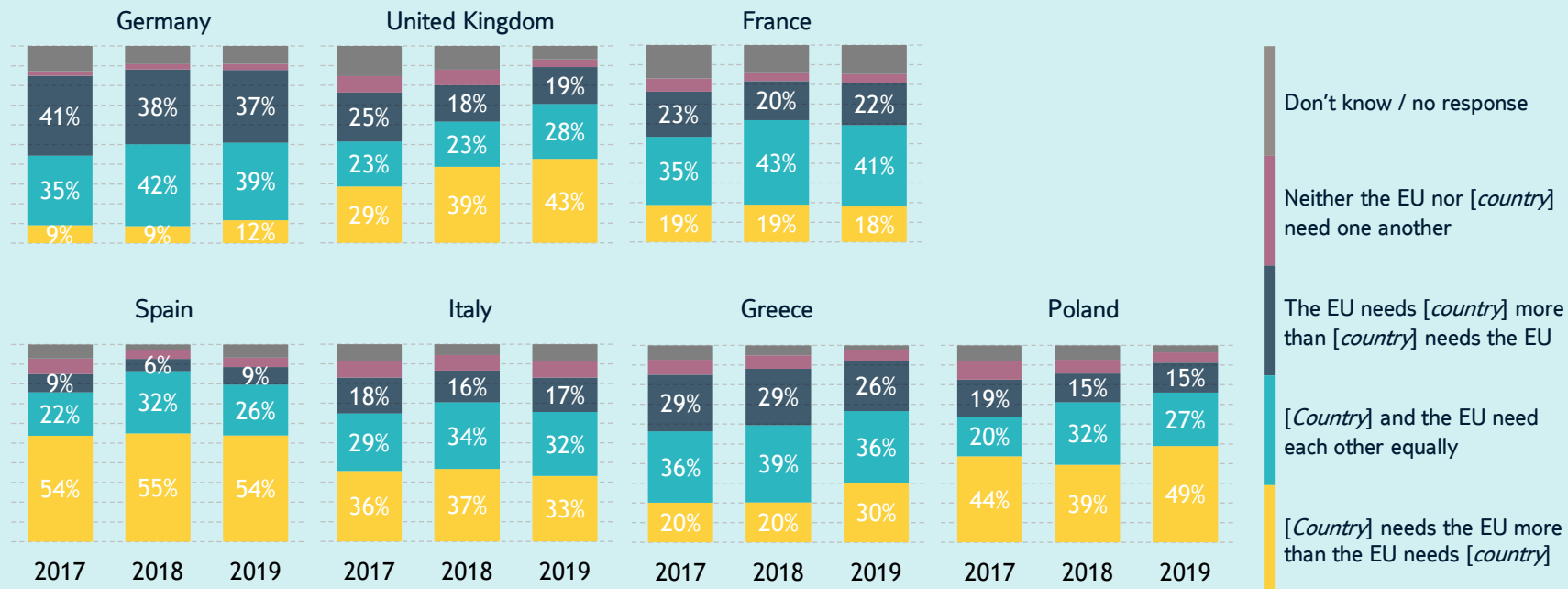
France has the highest share of young people perceiving interdependent relations between the EU and their country – in Norway, this share is lowest.

When you think about the relationship between your country and the EU: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



Among young Britons, the perception that the UK is dependent on the EU has increased continuously over the last three years.

When you think about the relationship between your country and the EU: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



Young People and Democracy

How Young People Perceive Democracy

Approval of democracy as a form of government

- The majority of young people approves democracy as a form of government. Overall, 58 percent think that democracy is the best form of government.
 - Approval of democracy as a form of government is strong in Greece (73 percent), Germany and Sweden (66 percent each) as well as in Denmark (65 percent) in particular.
 - In France (38 percent), Italy and Poland (46 percent each) approval is rather weak. The share of young people who think that other forms of government are equivalent to democracy is above average in these countries (France and Italy: 33 percent each, Poland: 37 percent).
 - Only a minority of young people (six percent) thinks that other forms of government are better than democracy.
- In Greece and the UK, approval of democracy has been increasing since 2017 continuously. In France, on the other hand, young people have become more sceptical towards democracy as a form of government.
 - In the UK, the approval rate has increased by nine percentage points since 2017, in Greece by seven percentage points.
 - Compared to the previous year, the approval rate has dropped in France by six percentage points to 38 percent. At the same time, the share of young people who think that other forms of government are equivalent to democracy has increased by three percentage points to 33 percent. Presumably, this is a consequence of the current public debate about the

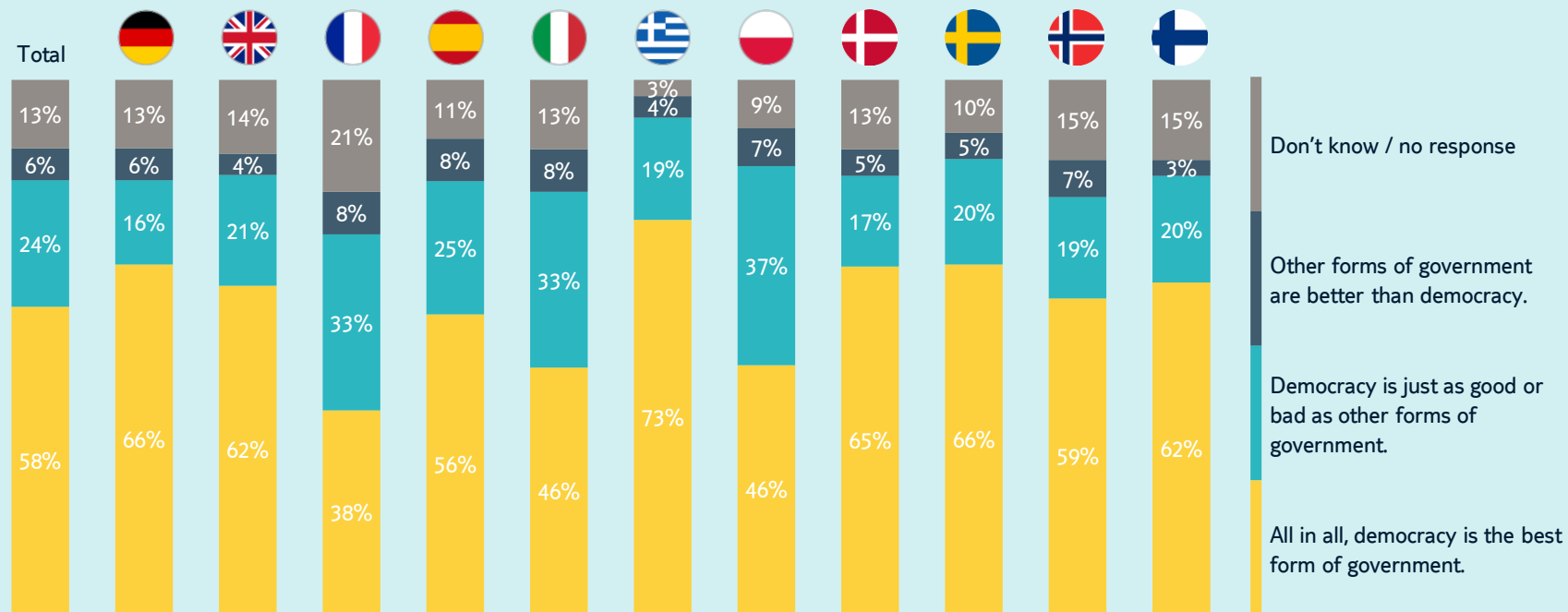
reforms of the Macron government.

Satisfaction with the political system

- Young people in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland are more satisfied with the democratic system in their countries than those in Spain, Italy and Greece.
 - Young people in the UK are split. The share of young Brits that are satisfied (26 percent) approximates the share of those being unsatisfied (29 percent) with the political system.
 - Young people in Greece are deeply disappointed by the political system. More than half of young Greeks is unsatisfied with the way democracy works in their country.
- The share of young people who think that the political system in their country does not work is high in France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Poland in particular.
 - In these countries, about half of young people thinks that the political system needs to be reformed. The share of young people who ask for radical change ranges from 27 percent in France to 53 percent in Greece.
 - In Germany (39 percent), Denmark (42 percent), Norway (42 percent) and Finland (34 percent), the share of young people who think that the political system in their countries works as it should is above average.

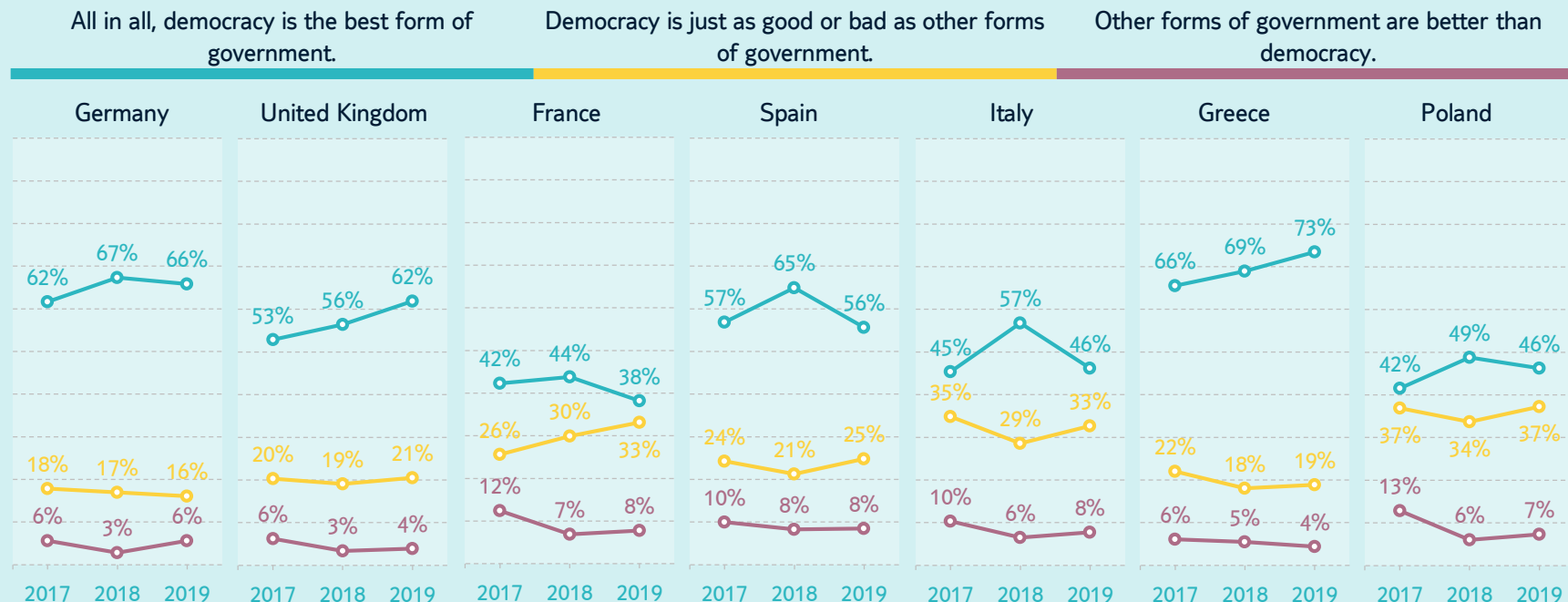
Four out of ten young people in France believe that democracy is the best form of government – five out of ten young people in Italy and Poland share that view.

When you think of democracy as a form of government: Which of the following statements do you agree with?



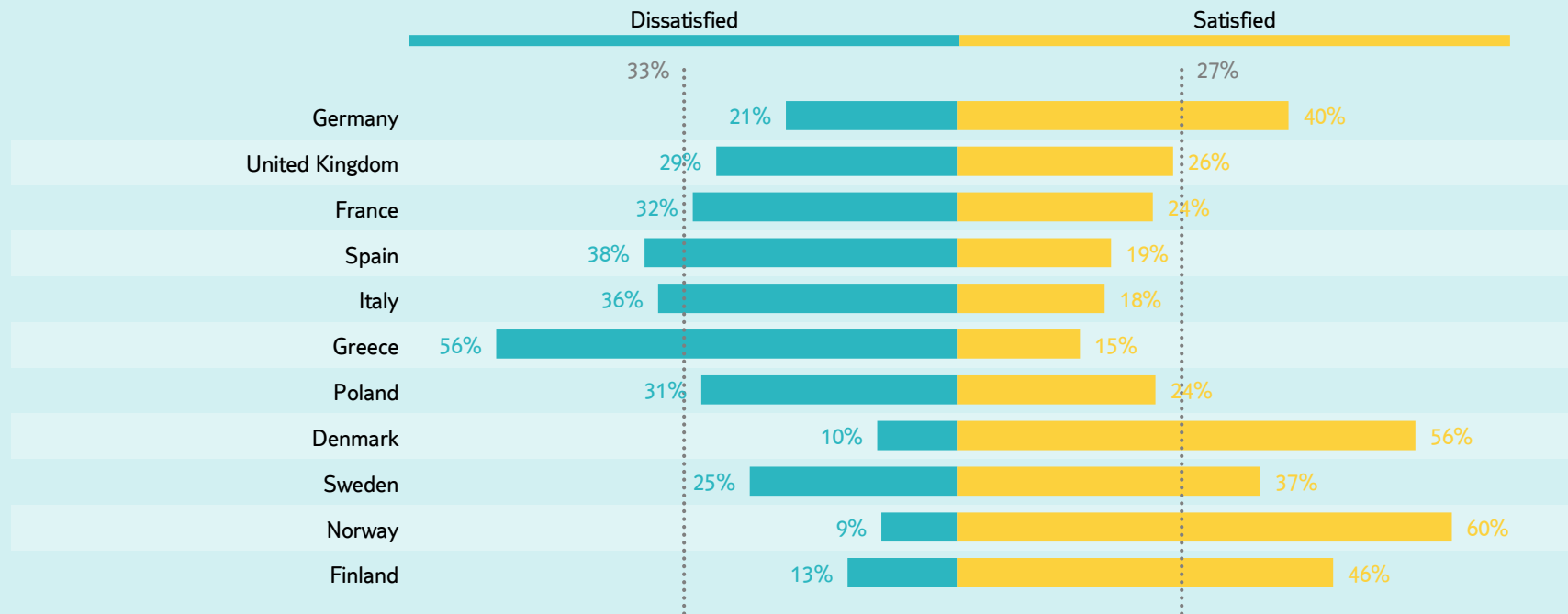
Since 2017, young people in France have become more sceptical about democracy as a form of government.

When you think of democracy as a form of government: Which of the following statements do you agree with?



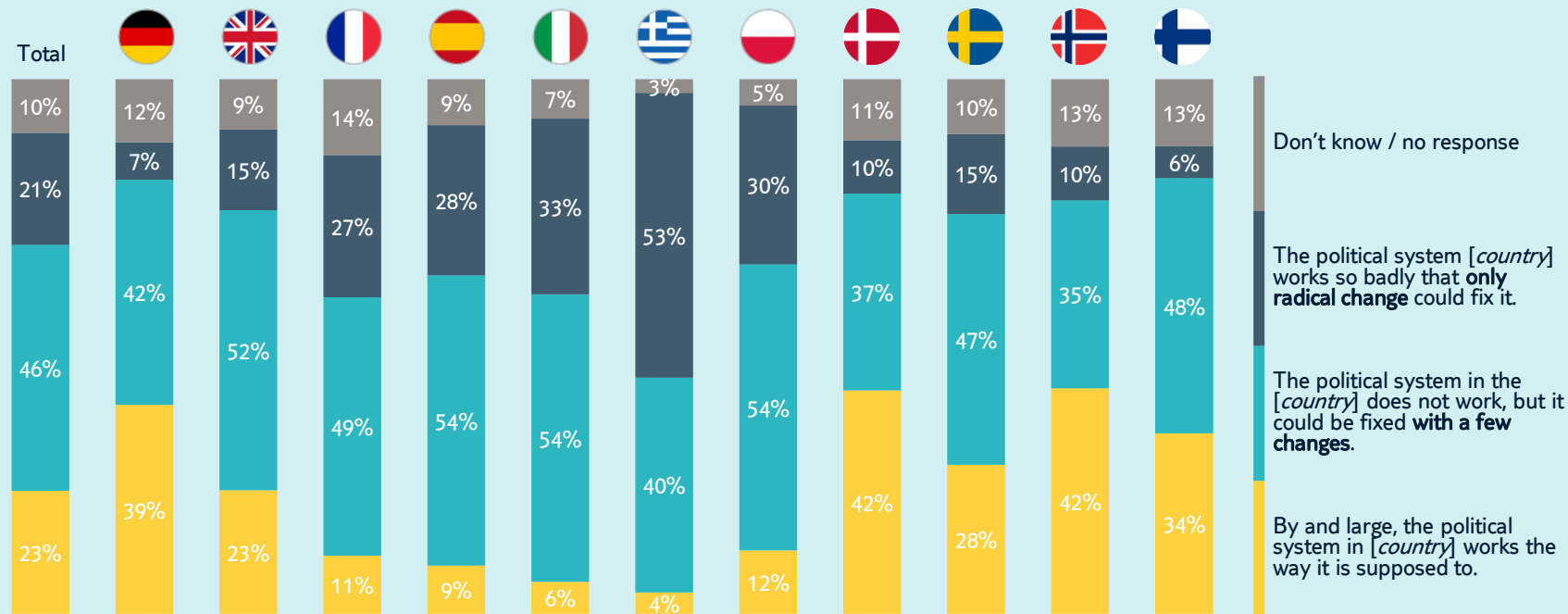
Young people in Greece, Spain and Italy are more often dissatisfied with the way democracy works than those in other countries.

And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you - all in all - with the democracy in your country?



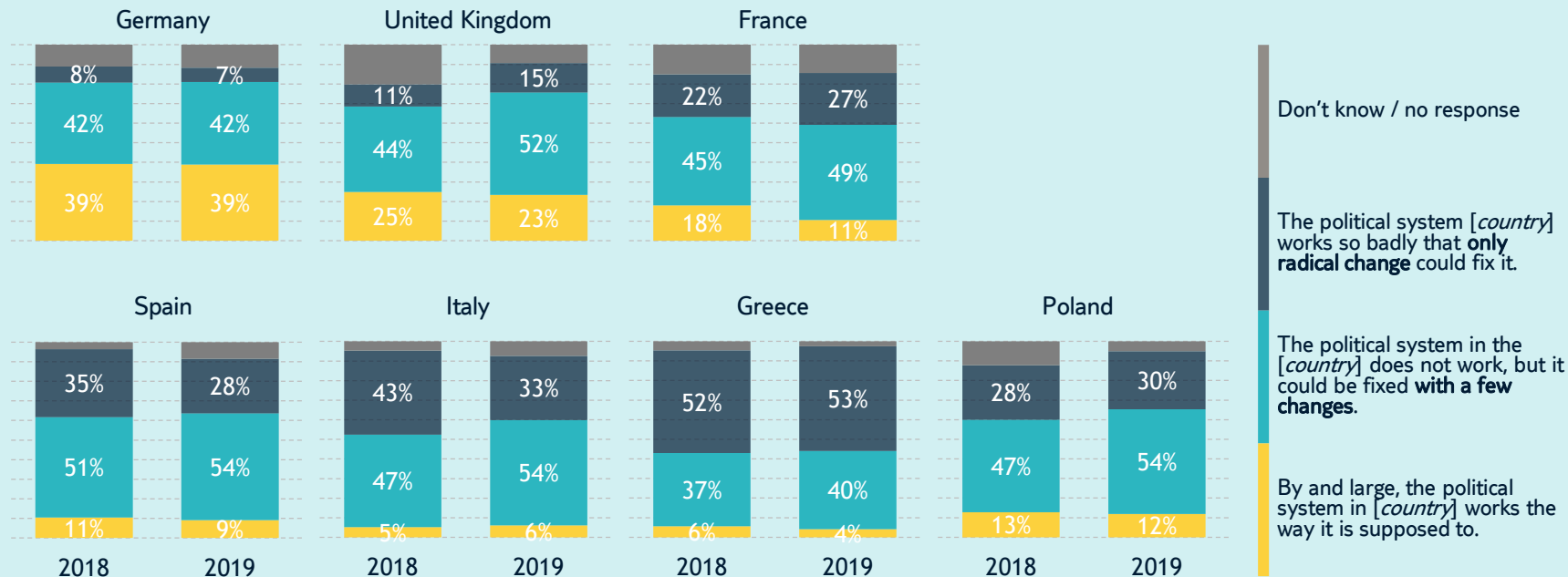
In Denmark, Norway, Germany and Finland more young people believe the political system is functioning properly than elsewhere.

When you think about the political system in your country: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



In the United Kingdom and France, young people have become more sceptical about whether the political system is functioning properly.

When you think about the political system in your country: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



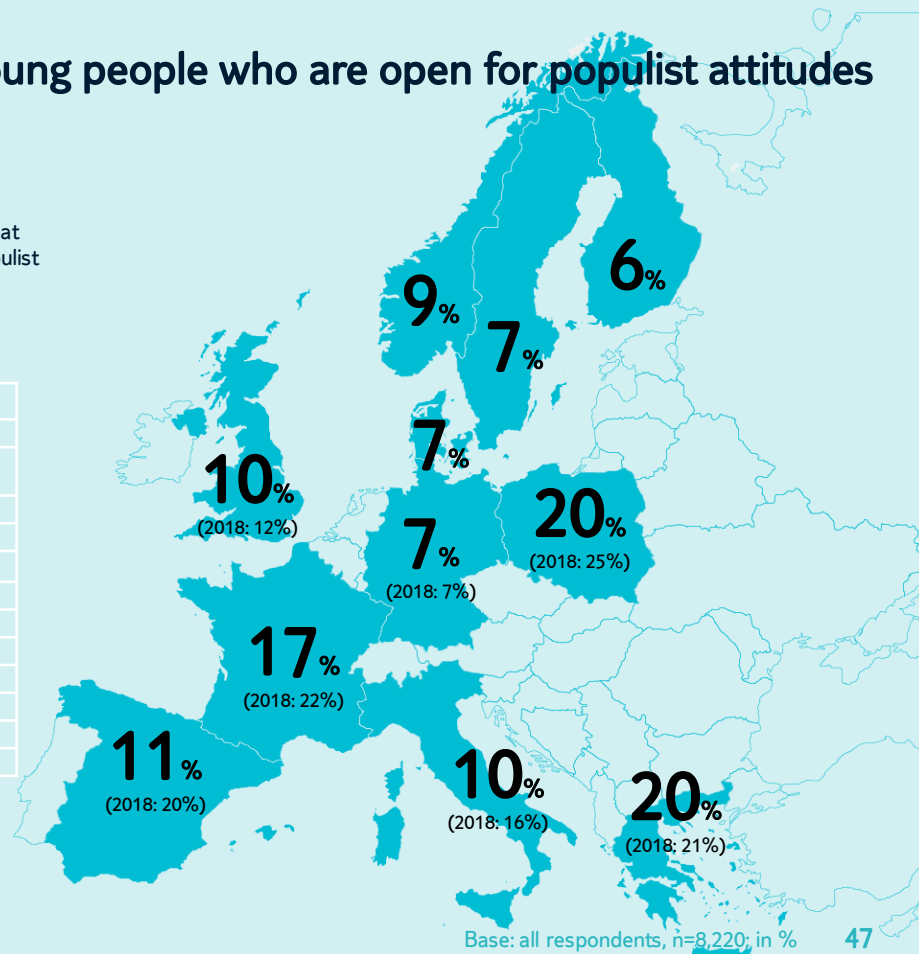
In Poland, Greece and France, the share of young people who are open for populist attitudes is highest.

Populist attitudes

For measuring openness for populist attitudes, we asked **twelve questions** in the survey that reflect populism on **three dimensions**. Young people were identified as being open for populist attitudes if:

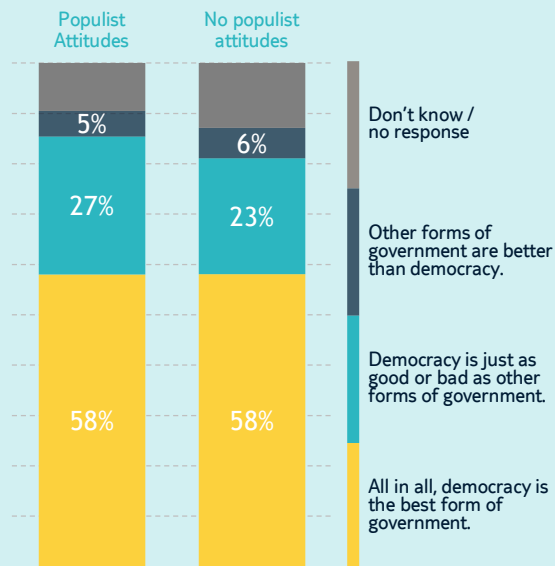
1. Agreeing to at least ten of twelve questions and
2. Agreeing to at least two questions of each of the three dimensions

Dimension	Question
Anti elitism	The Members of Parliament quickly lose contact with the public.
	The differences between the public and the "elites" are far bigger than the differences between members of the public.
	People like me have no influence over what the government does.
	Politicians talk too much and get too little done.
Belief in unrestricted sovereignty	The public should have the final say in political issues, by means of referendums.
	The public should be asked during all important decisions.
	The public should make the most important political decisions, not politicians.
	The politicians in Parliament should comply with the will of the people.
Understanding the people as being homogenous and virtuous	The common people all pull together.
	Common people are united by their good and honest character.
	Common people share the same values and interests.
	Although the [People] may have their differences, they all think the same way when it matters.

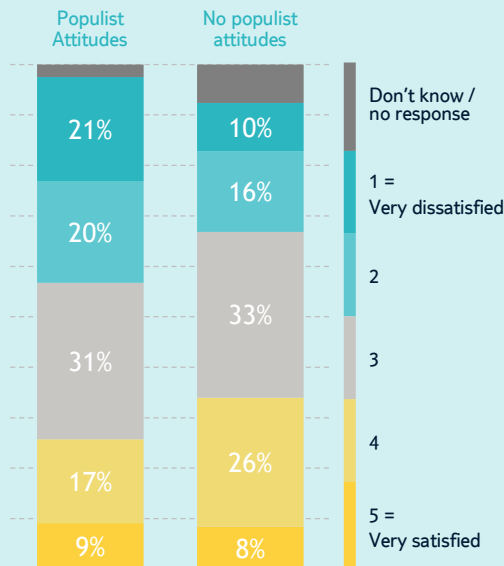


Young people with populist attitudes do not reject democracy in general, but they are dissatisfied and demand radical change.

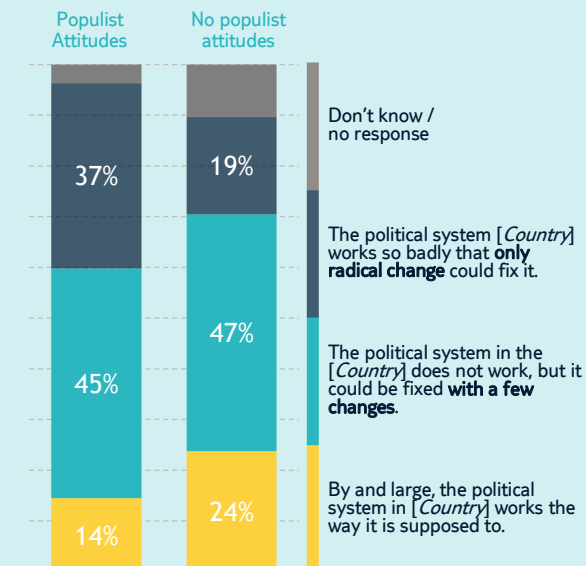
When you think of democracy as a form of government: Which of the following statements do you agree with?



And how happy or dissatisfied are you - all in all - with the democracy in your country?

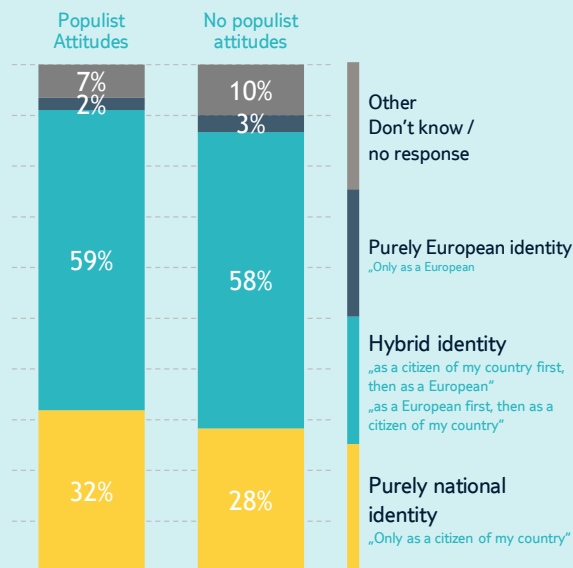


When you think about the political system in your country: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?

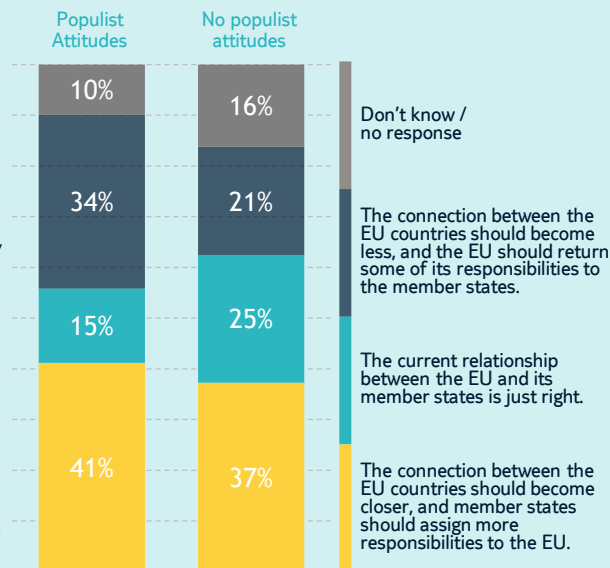


Young people with populist attitudes are more sceptical about Europe than young people without populist attitudes.

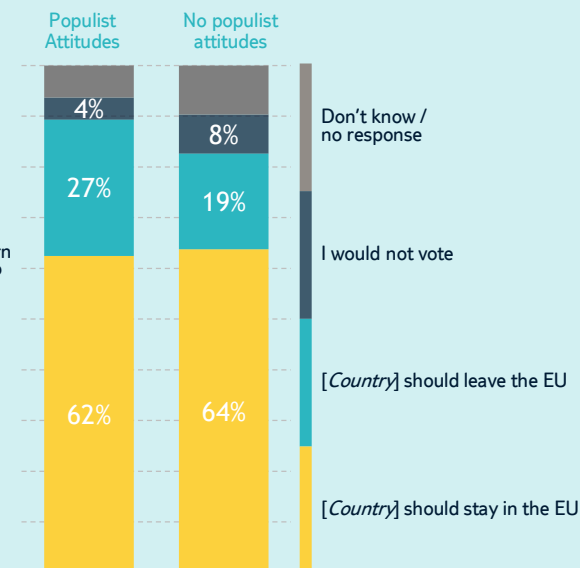
How would you be most likely to describe yourself?



When you think about the relations between the EU and its member states: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



If a referendum was held tomorrow about the EU membership of [Country]: How would you vote?



Young People and the European Election 2019

What Young People Think About the European Parliament

The European Election 2019

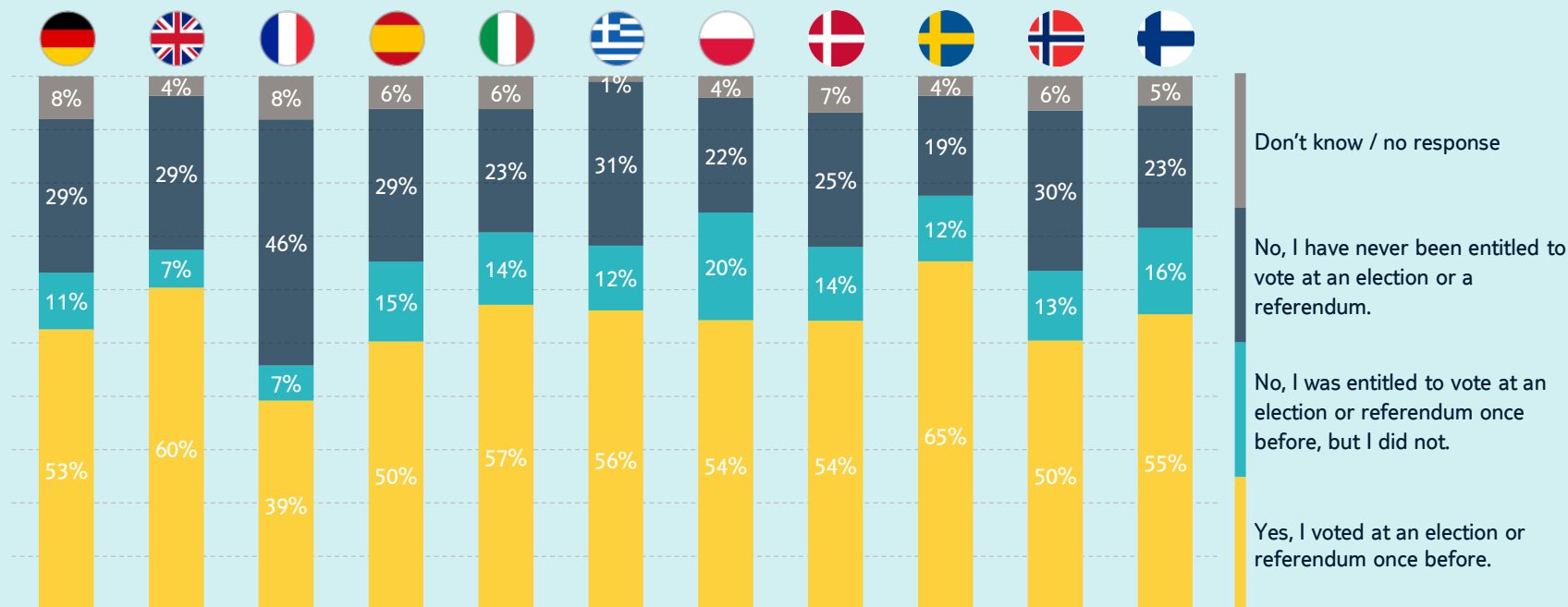
- The share of young people aged 16 to 26 years who report that they have voted in an election or a referendum before ranges from 39 percent in France to 65 percent in Sweden.
 - In nine of the eleven countries included in the study, the share of young people who report that they have voted in the past ranges from 50 percent to 60 percent.
- The majority of participants from EU member states expects to be eligible to vote in the election of the European Parliament in May 2019.
 - In Germany, 64 percent think that they will be eligible to vote, in Greece this share is 88 percent.
 - The share of respondents who do not know whether they will be eligible to vote in the European Election 2019 ranges from eight percent in Greece to 17 percent in Sweden.

The European Parliament compared to the national parliaments

- The election of the European Parliament is a second order election. Young people think that the election of the parliament of their countries is far more important than the election of the European Parliament.
 - Across all countries, half of young people (50 percent) think that the election of the European Parliament is important. Three out of four (73 percent) think this is true for the election of their national parliaments.
 - In Finland, the gap between how important young people think these two types of elections are is pronounced in particular (41 percentage points). In Spain, this gap is lowest (six percentage points).
- Findings regarding whether young people think their interests are represented in those parliaments point towards a similar direction. Young people think their interests are more likely to be represented in the national parliaments than in the European parliament. However, the gap between national and European level is less pronounced.
 - Overall, one out of five (20 percent) thinks that his or her interests are represented in the European Parliament. At the same time, one out of three (30 percent) thinks this is true for the parliament in his or her country.
 - The gap regarding perceived representation in the European Parliament and the national parliament is highest in the Nordic countries (Sweden: 19 percentage points, Denmark: 13 percentage points, Finland: eleven percentage points) – and lowest in Spain (three percentage points) and Greece (four percentage points).

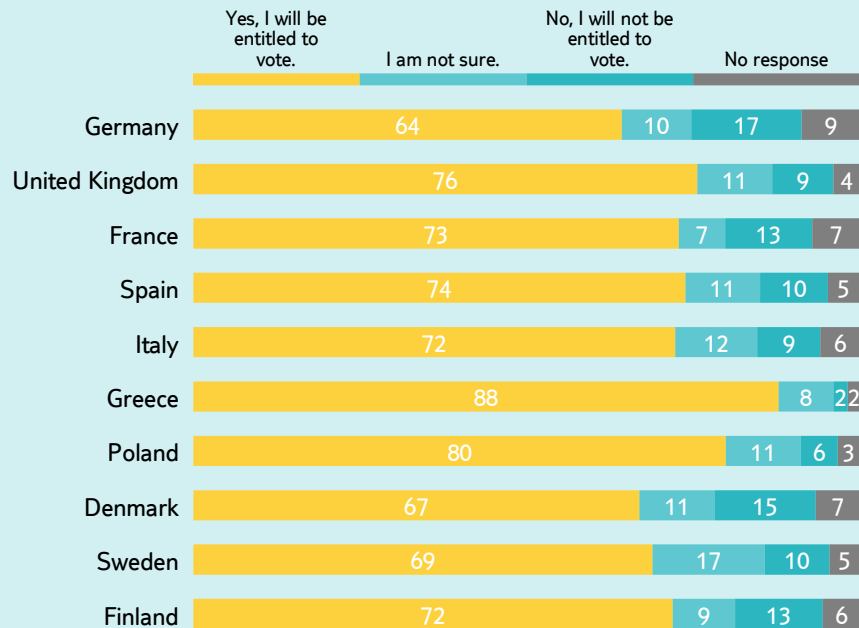
In Sweden, two out of three say they have voted in an election or a referendum before. In France, this only applies to just over a third.

Did you vote at an election or referendum once before?

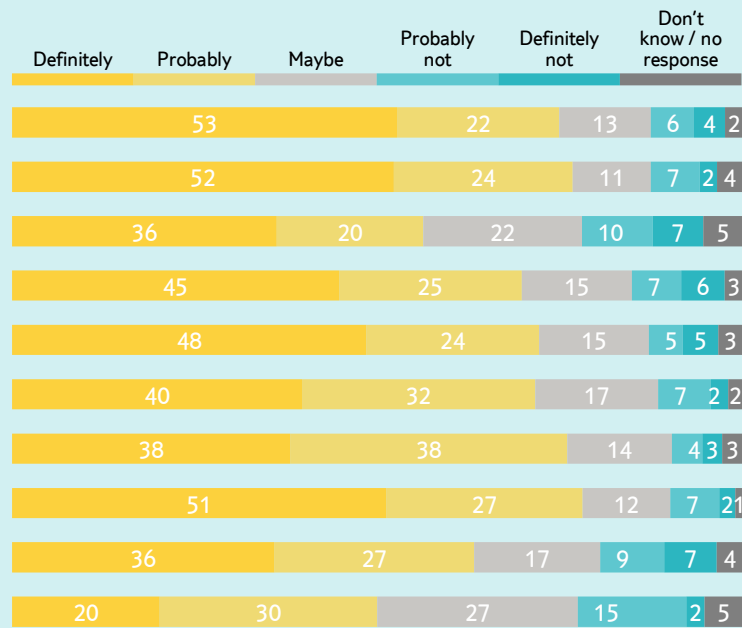


Seven percent in France are uncertain whether they are eligible to vote in the European election – in Sweden this applies to more than one out of six.

Will you be entitled to vote at the European election in 2019?



How likely is it, that you will vote at the European elections of 2019?



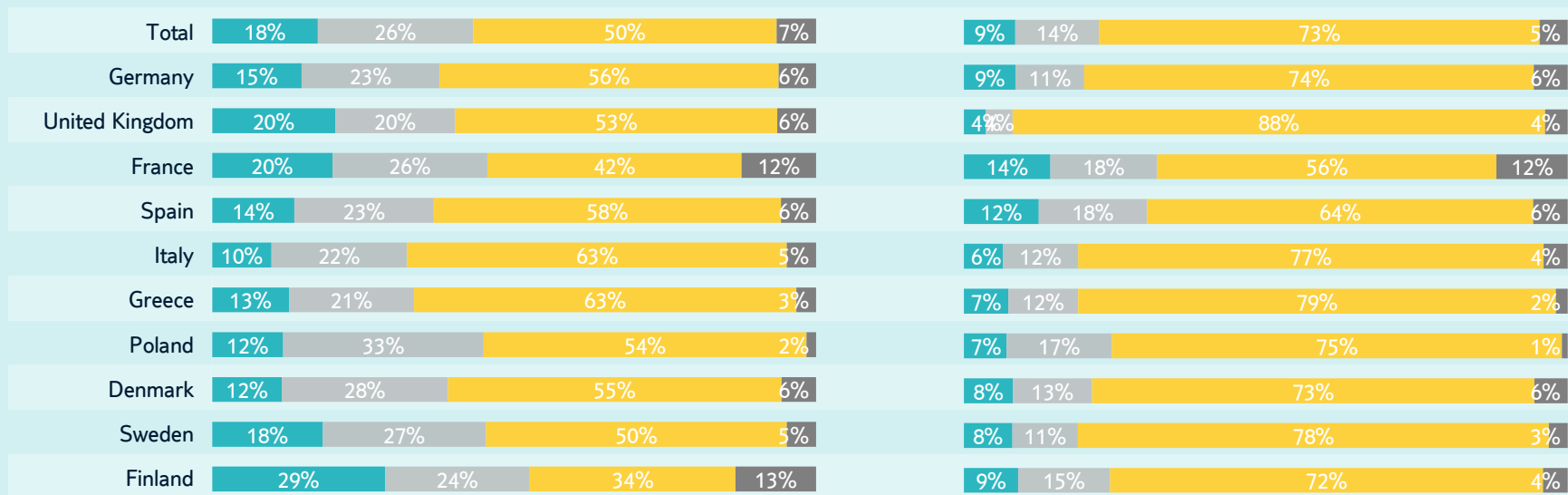
In Italy and Greece, two out of three think that the European election is important. In Finland, this is only true for one out of three young people.

How important is the election of the European Parliament for you personally?

Not important Neither Important Don't know / no response

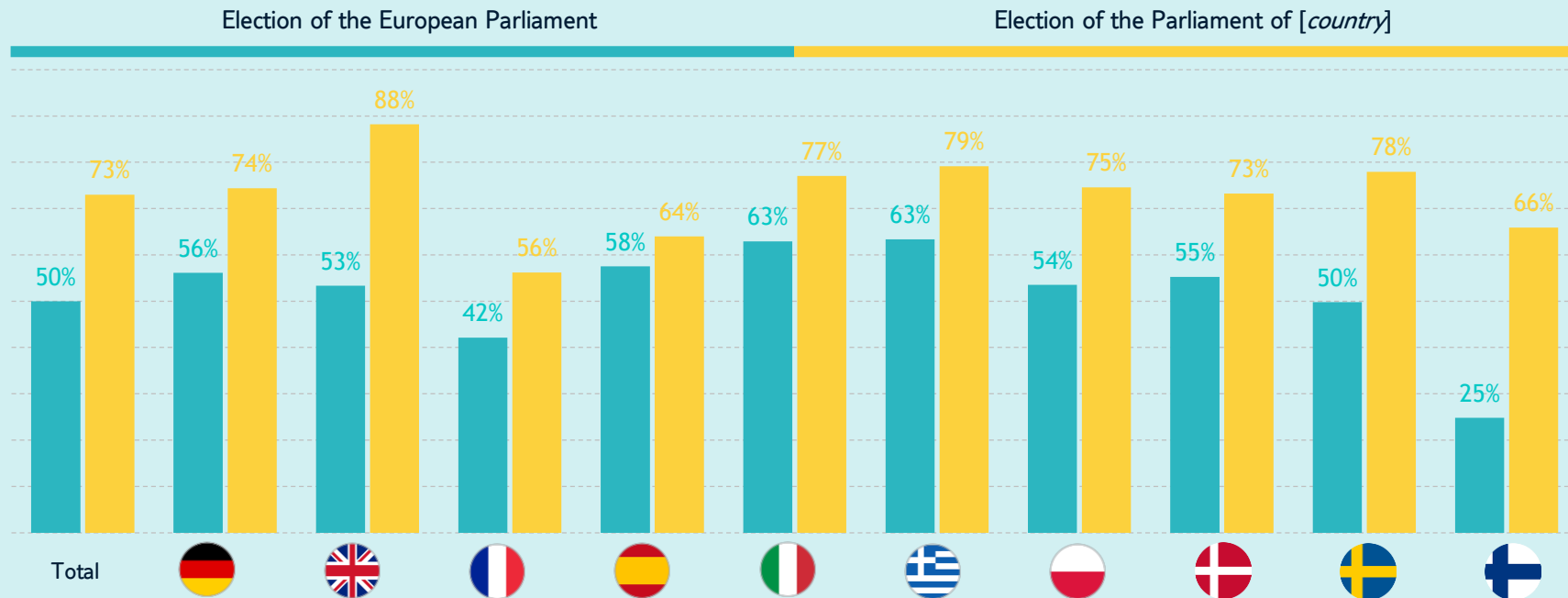
How important is the election of the Parliament of [Country] for you personally?

Not important Neither Important Don't know / no response



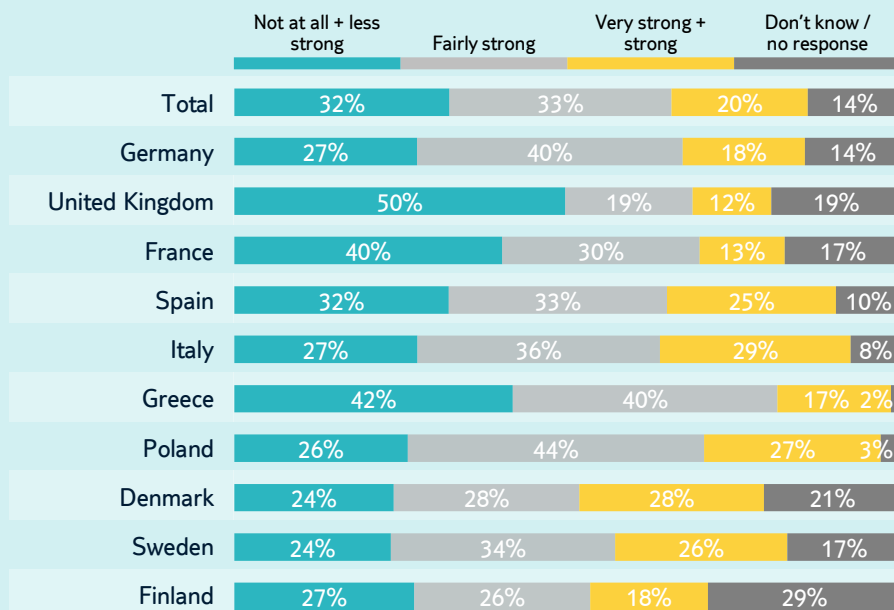
Without exceptions, young Europeans consider national elections to be more important than the European election.

How important are the following elections for you personally?

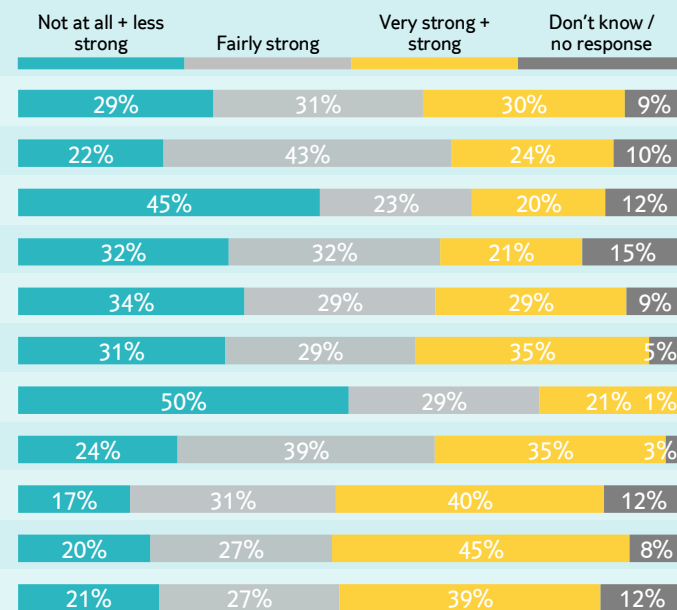


In the UK, France and Greece, few young people think that their interests are represented in parliaments in general.

To what extent do you feel that you and your interests are represented by the European Parliament?

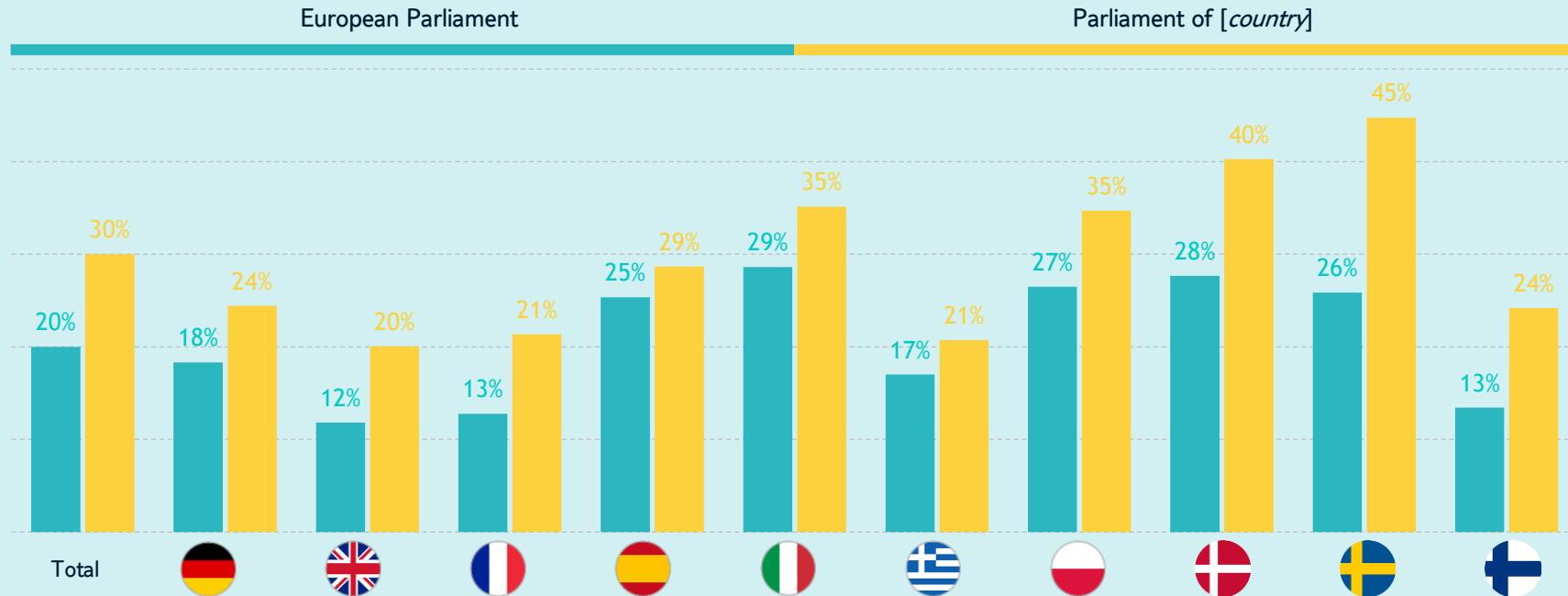


To what extent do you feel that you and your interests are represented by the Parliament of [country]?



Young Europeans see their interests more strongly represented in national parliaments than in the European Parliament.

When you think about the European Parliament and the Parliament of [Country]: To what extent do you feel that you and your interests are represented?



The Way Young People Engage in Politics

How Young People Perceive Democracy – And How They Engage in Politics

Political interest

- Young people in the UK, Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, Norway and Sweden are more interested in politics than those from other countries.
 - In the UK, two out of three (60 percent) report that they have a chat about politics at least once a week. This might be a direct consequence of the uncertain status of Brexit. At the same time, half of young Brits (55 percent) think say they are strongly interested in politics.
 - In France (34 percent) and Finland (36 percent), the share of young people who have a chat about politics less than once a month is highest.

Engagement in politics

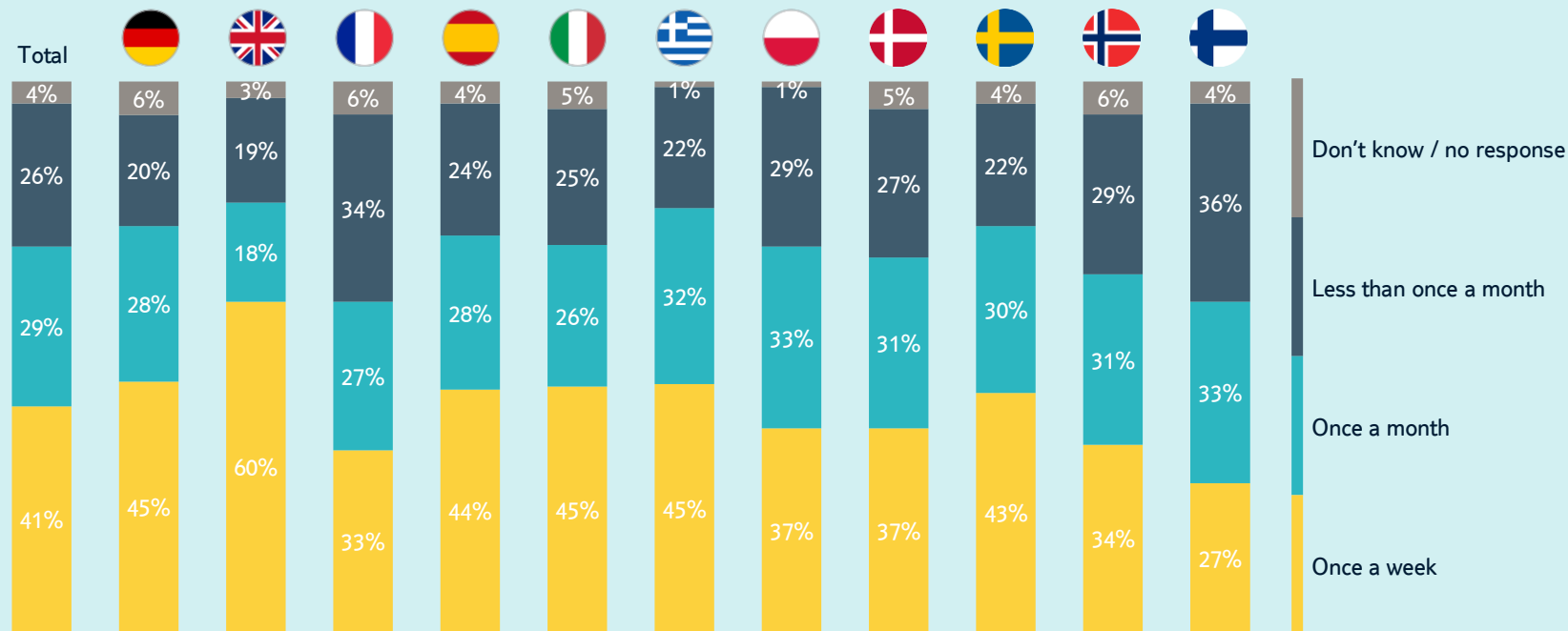
- About two out of three young people have engaged in politics offline in the last 12 months.
 - More than one out of three (36 percent) have participated in a petition. In the UK, even two out of three (64 percent) say they have taken part in a petition.
 - One out of four (28 percent) has decisions about buying or not buying products on basis of political or ethical grounds.
 - One out of five (22 percent) has taken part in a demonstration. This type of engagement is relevant in Spain (43 percent), Greece (37 percent) and Italy (30 percent) in particular.
- Two out of three have engaged in politics online.
 - The most important types of political engagement on the Internet are liking

political post on social media (49 percent), signing online petitions (42 percent) and sharing political contribution of other persons on social media (31 percent).

- Other types of online engagement which require a higher level of involvement are less relevant. About one out of five has commented political contributions (20 percent) or posted, tweeted or send own political contributions on social media.
- The most important social medium for receiving or publishing political contributions is Facebook.
 - Half of young people (56 percent) have engaged politically on social media.
 - In total, 40 percent have used Facebook to engage politically. Second most important platform is Instagram (25 percent). In Germany and Spain, Facebook and Instagram are relevant to the same extent.
 - Twitter (16 percent) and YouTube (16 percent) follow on ranks three and four.

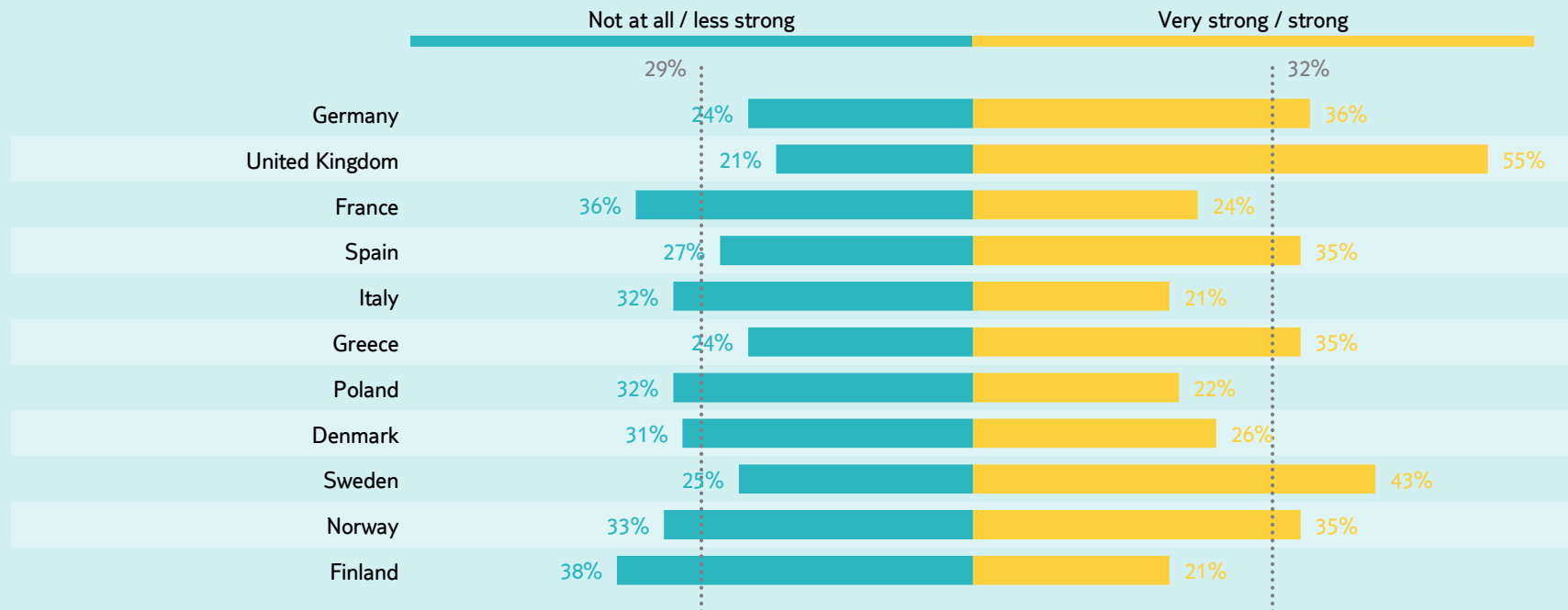
For young Britons, politics is more present in everyday life than for other young people in Europe – especially in France and Finland.

How often do you usually converse about politics with family members, friends or acquaintances?



Young Britons think of themselves more often as politically interested than young people from other European countries.

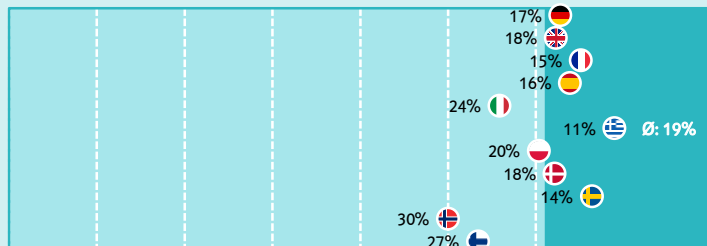
Generally speaking: How interested are you in politics?



Young Britons are clearly more politicised than young people from other European countries.

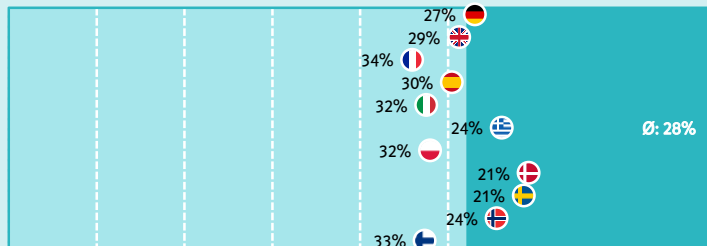
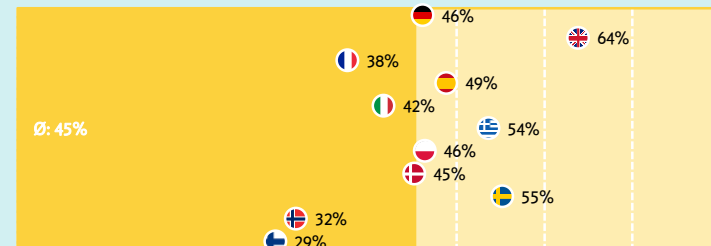
To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?

Disagree

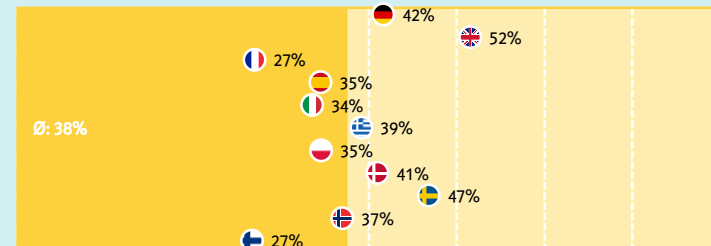


I can understand and assess important political questions well.

Agree



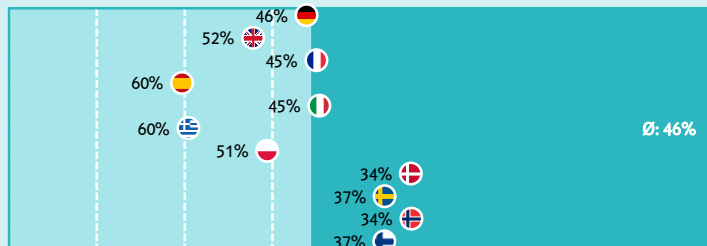
I have the courage to actively participate in a discussion on political issues.



In Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland, young people are less sceptical about the effectiveness of representative democracy.

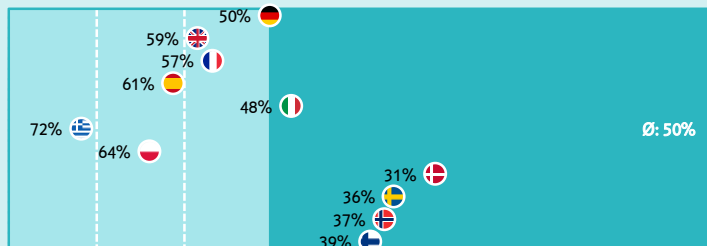
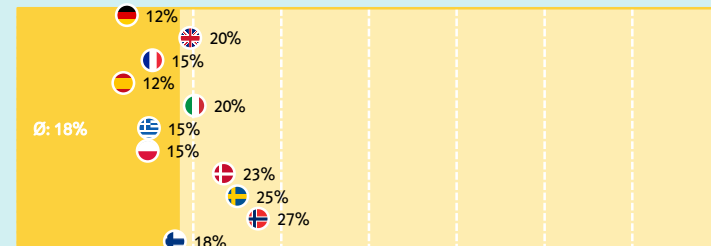
To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?

Disagree

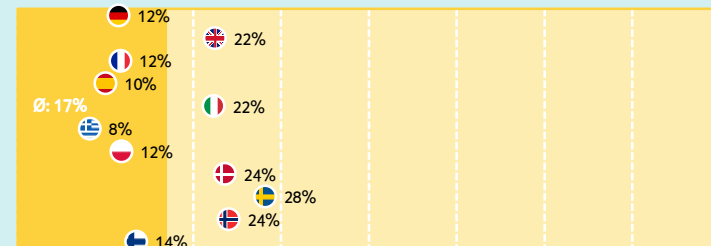


The politicians try to establish close contact to the general public.

Agree



















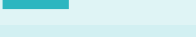


The politicians care about what ordinary people think.























One out of three young European has taken part in a petition in the last 12 months. One out of four has consumed products based on political or ethical motifs.

*Political participation of young people OFFLINE:
Have you ... over the last 12 months?*

												
Taken part in a petition	 36%	38	64	25	32	34	27	33	35	40	19	48
Consumed or boycotted products on political or ethical grounds	 28%	33	36	30	21	18	23	24	27	36	24	36
Taken part in a demonstration	 22%	18	13	23	43	30	37	19	16	20	17	9
Supported a party in an election campaign	 21%	16	22	15	22	26	14	26	21	28	22	13
Taken part actively in public discussions during meetings	 18%	17	14	10	13	19	29	20	22	24	17	10
Been involved in a party or a public initiative	 15%	10	11	14	19	17	11	19	17	20	16	13
Donated to political parties or organisations (even online transfer/transaction)	 12%	13	12	8	9	12	5	14	18	17	17	10
No offline participation	 36%	37	25	43	32	37	37	41	36	32	44	31












Every other young European has “liked” for political contributions on social media in the last 12 months.

*Political participation of young people ONLINE:
Have you ... over the last 12 months?*

												
Clicked on “Like” for political contributions on social media	 49%	44	52	37	48	48	49	55	46	55	51	47
Signed online petitions or taken part in signature campaigns on the internet	 42%	42	68	41	45	45	30	36	40	31	34	47
Forwarded or shared political contributions of other persons on social media	 31%	36	39	18	42	31	27	30	27	41	28	25
Written comments on political contributions, articles or letters, e.g. in news portals	 20%	18	16	12	22	28	20	18	20	27	21	12
Posted, twittered or sent own political contributions on social media / by mailing list	 18%	19	25	11	21	20	14	22	14	25	15	15
Used civic participation platforms of government agencies on the internet	 14%	10	5	10	18	15	13	25	16	23	11	7
Contacted politicians through the internet	 11%	9	17	8	11	13	12	12	10	14	9	9
Written an article about political subjects for a blog	 9%	7	4	6	10	10	8	14	9	13	9	7
No online participation	 32%	35	24	41	29	30	33	31	32	29	35	34

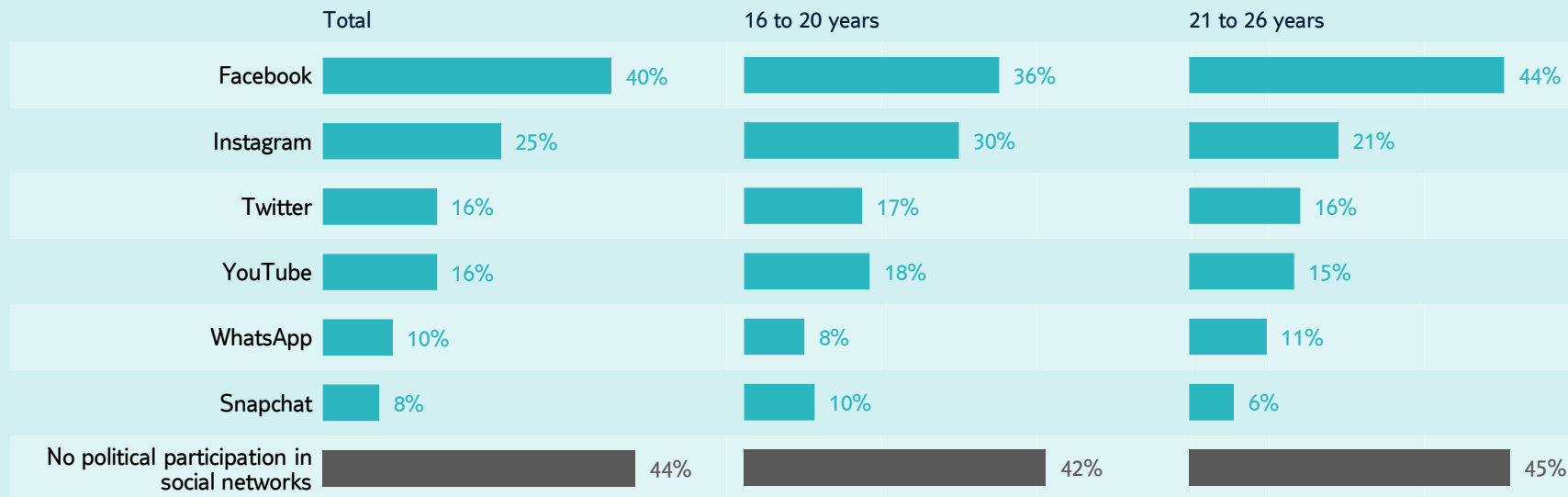
In general, Facebook is the most important social medium for political communication. Instagram is most important in Germany and Spain.

In what social media have you posted, shared or "Liked" political contributions? Please select all the social media where you have done this.

												
Facebook	40%	26	43	31	32	45	51	52	47	43	42	32
Instagram	25%	28	19	13	33	31	24	20	23	35	26	23
Twitter	16%	12	29	15	33	12	14	12	13	16	10	12
YouTube	16%	17	11	10	14	15	19	19	16	22	15	17
WhatsApp	10%	17	5	4	23	18	4	7	5	8	2	15
Snapchat	8%	6	5	7	3	3	3	9	15	17	10	10
No political participation in social networks	44%	47	42	57	41	43	42	39	44	36	44	47

Facebook is the most important medium for young people over 20. Among younger people, Facebook has lost relevance and Instagram is has become more popular.

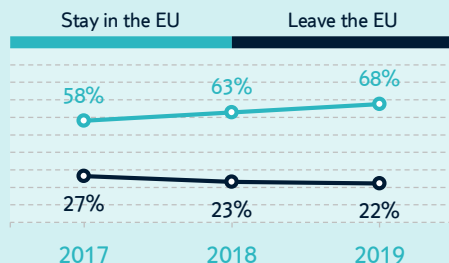
In what social media have you posted, shared or "Liked" political contributions? Please select all the social media where you have done this.



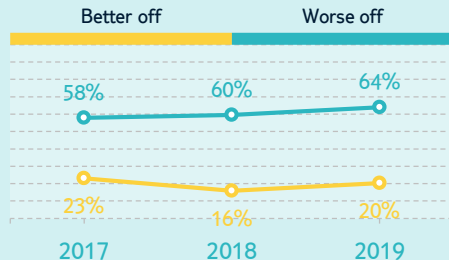
Young People and Brexit

From the perspective of young people, Brexit is a mistake. Young people have a critical view towards the future and the political system.

If a referendum was held tomorrow about the EU membership of the United Kingdom: How would you vote?



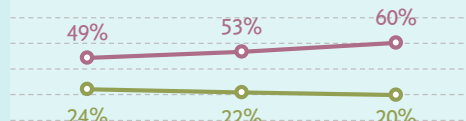
Do you think your own generation will be better or worse off in terms of income and quality of life?



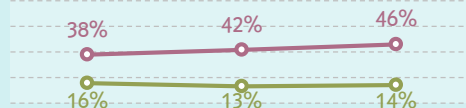
Do you view the following phenomenon as a threat to or an opportunity for your own life?

Opportunity (green line) and Threat (purple line) perceptions.

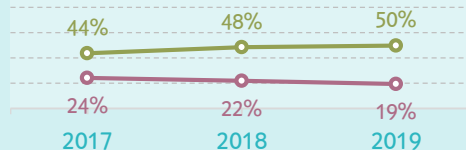
The United Kingdom leaving the EU (Brexit)



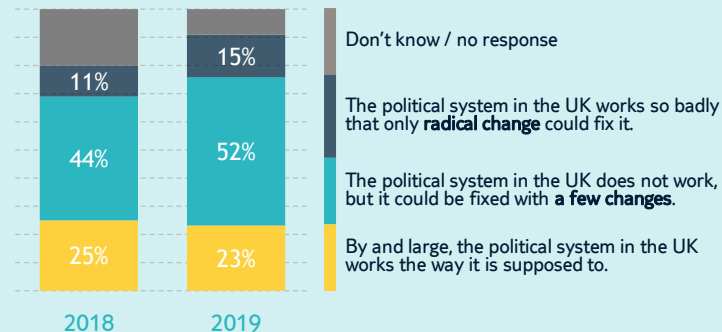
Political parties that reject the EU



Open borders within the EU



When you think about the political system in the United Kingdom: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



When you think about the relationship between the United Kingdom and the EU: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



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TUI Stiftung supports and conducts projects which relate to the topic of “Young Europe”. The foundation has the objective to promote the idea of Europe. Thus, it invests in long-term projects on a local, national and international level focussed on education, training and personal as well as professional development. TUI Stiftung has its headquarters in Hannover. Being a sovereign and independent foundation, TUI Stiftung is obligated to public interest.

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