



YOUNG EUROPE 2023

**This is how people between
16 and 26 years of age think**

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Young Europe 2023: About the study

- TUI Stiftung has carried out the “Young Europe” study since 2017 to better understand the living environment, identity and political attitudes of young people across Europe.
- Between 07/03/2022 and 21/03/2023, young people were surveyed in the following countries: Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Poland.
- A total of 7,085 young people aged between 16 and 26 were surveyed online in 2023:
 - In previous years, 6,000 (2017), 6,080 (2018), 6,192 (2019), 6,011 (2020), 6,253 (2021) and 6,228 (2022) young people from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Poland were surveyed.
 - Participants were recruited on a representative basis in each country based on age, gender and education, taking actual distribution within each country into account.
 - Results were also weighted based on age, gender and education for analysis in order to balance out minor deviations. Results shown across all countries were additionally weighted such that each country is given the same weighting.
- This report presents results both for the individual countries and across all seven countries (“overall”). Since the perspectives of young people from the UK are inherently different from those of young people from EU member states for some questions regarding the EU, an overall score is also shown for EU member states only (i.e. excluding the UK) for certain questions.



Young Europe 2023: Who took part in the study?

Where were the participants in the study recruited?

- All participants were recruited from YouGov's in-house online panels.

What is an online panel?

- It is possible to register for a YouGov panel by entering an email address and additional personal data. These people are then regularly invited to online surveys via email.
- In principle, anyone can register to become part of a YouGov panel. Panel members are the sampling frame for recruiting target groups and samples.
- YouGov uses different channels to gain members for the panel (e.g. public relations, search engines, email campaigns, co-registration, word-of-mouth recommendations or similar). In addition, YouGov also targets people from under-represented population segments within the panel.
- Panel members use email and double opt-in to identify themselves. Panel quality is also ensured based on technical measures and on response behaviour.

How was the sample recruited?

- Quota samples are recruited in this study.
- People are recruited for the sample using a representative quota scheme. The quota scheme is prepared based on official statistics (basis for representative recruitment: EUROSTAT, <https://ec.europa.eu/CensusHub2/>).
- Samples in each country are carried out representatively based on age, gender and education.
- Participants are invited via email. A fully automated, randomised process (turbo-sampling) is used that takes individual participant behaviour into account when selecting participants.

Comparison studies: Representative population survey in Germany

- This year, a selection of the questions from the Young Europe Study was also asked as part of a representative population survey in Germany.
- All participants were recruited from the German YouGov panel.
- A total of 1,074 respondents aged 18 + were surveyed online.
- Survey period 9-16 March 2023

2023

Young Europe 2023

Lives and social perspective

- Young people in Europe are becoming increasingly more pessimistic with regard to their future. Topics such as climate change, the economy, migration and safety may be having an important impact on this. However, topics such as social inequality are also relevant.
- At the same time, we see that young adults feel more positive about their current and prospective personal financial situation than the economic situation in the country. When asked how their generation will do compared to their parents' generation, the majority feels that they will have it worse.
- There is a strong feeling of inequality and injustice on many societal issues: social differences, access to education, income and wealth, career opportunities, housing, influence and participation. In addition to this, the vast majority considers the government to be responsible for tackling inequality.
- The topic of education plays a central role here. The majority of young Europeans believe that in general it is possible to be successful through education, but a considerable proportion also believes that the educational system in their own country does not work well and access to education is not equally accessible to everyone.
- In the context of this, trust in national political institutions is dropping, young people do not consider themselves to be represented in politics and there is growing dissatisfaction with the state of democracy.

Democratic values, engagement and the role of Europe

- Despite a high level of dissatisfaction with the political representation of their own group and existing democracies in the respective countries, there is a high level of internalisation of democratic values and attitudes towards the EU remain stable. Voting, for example, is still considered to be an effective means of changing things, even if this belief is declining.
- As well as a relatively high level of trust in science, police and justice, trust in EU institutions is also considerably higher than in national political institutions. In addition, those surveyed were generally more in favour of EU member states ceding responsibilities to the EU instead of EU responsibilities being ceded to member states. The majority of young adults identified themselves as being at least partly European.
- Young people show a high level of willingness to get involved in issues such as climate protection or the war in Ukraine.
- The study also shows that social inequality has a major influence on the life as well as the social outlook of young adults. Those surveyed who consider the standard of living in their parents' home to be below average are considerably more pessimistic, more sceptical about politics and generally participate less.
- Young Europeans share a lot of attitudes beyond national borders, but in some areas there are also considerable differences between the countries surveyed.

Personal situation and living environment

Personal situation and living environment

How are young people in Europe doing?

- The expectations of young Europeans about their personal future prospects has been getting more pessimistic for years. This pattern is not surprising within the context of current uncertainties such as the war in Ukraine or high rates of inflation. Despite this, at least every second person is currently optimistic with regard to their own future.
- However, the future prospects of young adults are not only characterised by world events but also by their own living environment. Those surveyed who have a high standard of living (self-assessment) are considerably more optimistic (67%) than those with a low standard of living (50%). Around one third (31%) of young Europeans assessed their current financial situation as (fairly) good. Around one quarter (27%) reports being in a (fairly) poor financial position.
- All Europeans assess the economic state in their country to be considerably poorer than their personal financial situation. People's expectations of the next two years also shows the same pattern. Young people are considerably less concerned about their individual financial situation than about the general economic situation in their country. This means that young people's concerns are more general and less concerned with their individual situation. This effect is even more apparent when comparing the standard of living of their own generation with that of their parents' generation. Over half (52%) are convinced that their own generation will have it worse than their parents.
 - When comparing between countries, the young people surveyed in Germany and Poland are the most optimistic about the standard of living of their generation.

Inflation is a burden for young people

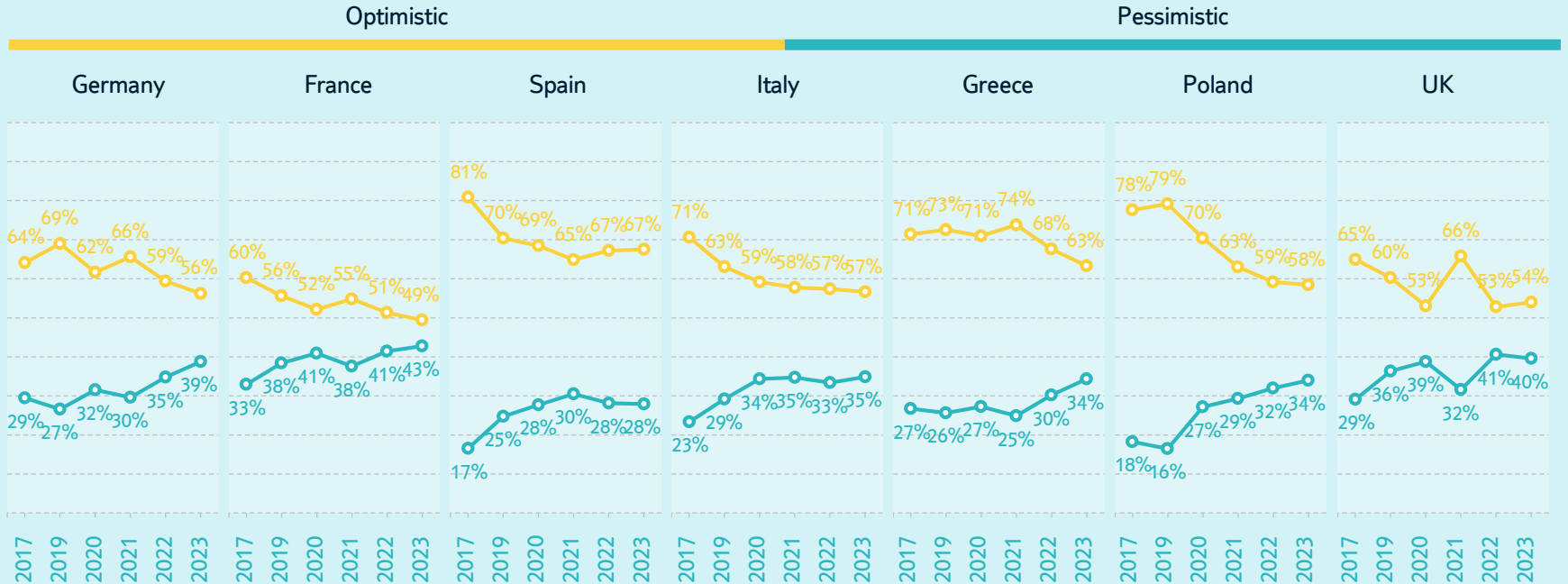
- High inflation is a (very) high burden for the majority (74%) of young Europeans, and is having a negative impact on their purchasing power. The main differences are in the extent of how much people are affected.
 - When comparing between countries, inflation is more commonly a problem for those in Spain (48%), Greece (43%) and Poland (42%) compared to 34% overall.
 - The perceived standard of living of young Europeans makes a difference here too. The lower their standard of living in their parents' home, the more strongly those surveyed feel high inflation to be a problem and the more strongly restricted they consider their purchasing power to be.

People's lives are not only determined by financial issues

- Non-material issues are more important in terms of personal satisfaction than possessions or consumption (which is typical for Gen Z). Safety (64%), health (62%) and time for having fun (56%) are particularly important parts of a fulfilled life for young Europeans. Being in a happy relationship (54%) and friendships (55%) are also relevant. A high income (32%), a nice home (24%) or high status (14%) are considered very important much less often.
- Young Europeans mainly consider social aspects such as friendships (69%) or support from others (65%) to already be fulfilled. Financial aspects are considerably less likely to be fulfilled.
 - In Greece, there is a notably high difference between the relevance of various aspects of life and them being fulfilled. Conversely, the difference is lowest in France.
 - Young Europeans with an above-average standard of living consider important aspects of life to be fulfilled considerably more often.

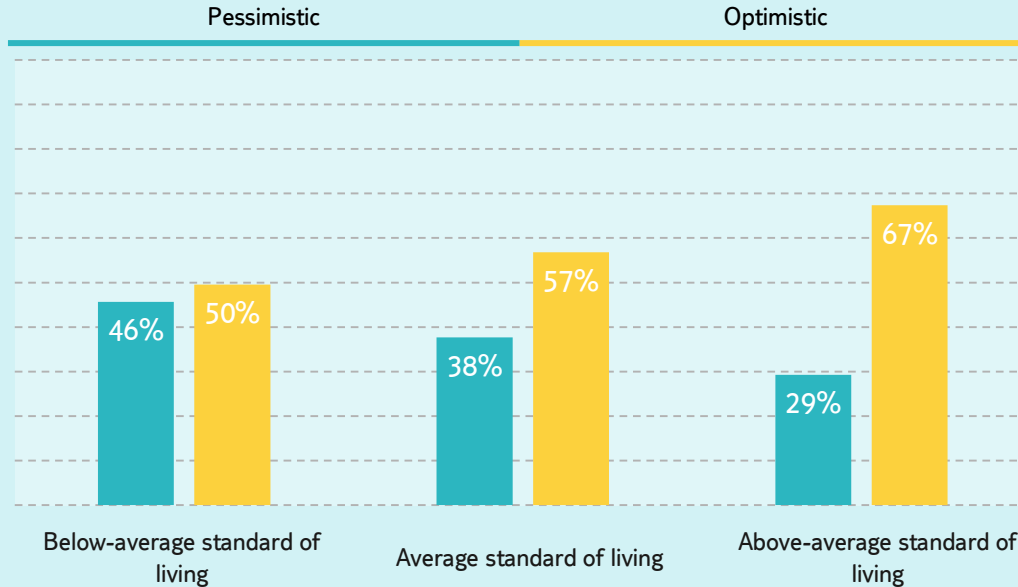
Over the last six years, young Europeans have become increasingly more pessimistic about their own future.

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



People's standard of living determines how they imagine the future: young people with a high standard of living are considerably more optimistic.

When you think about the future, are you generally optimistic or generally pessimistic about your personal situation? – by standard of living based on a subjective self-assessment



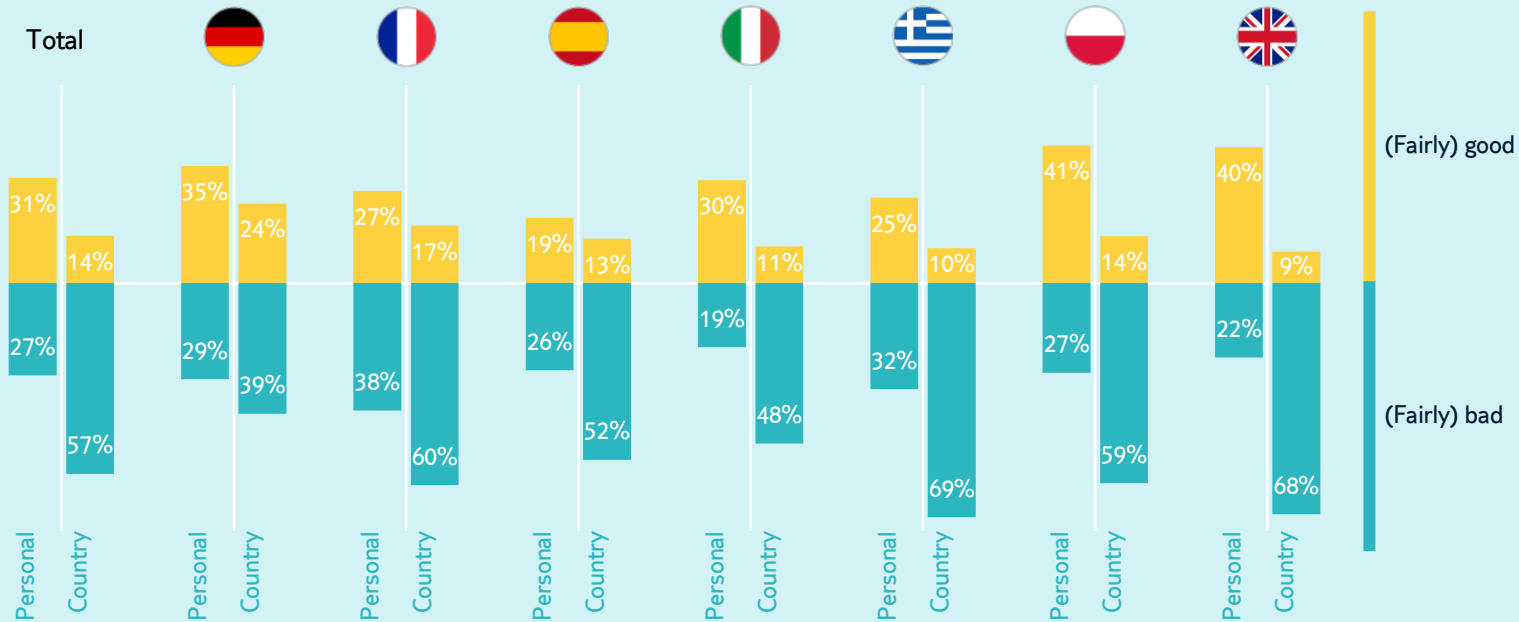
The subgroup "below-average / average / above-average standard of living" is based on a subjective self-assessment:

"Overall: How do you rate the standard of living in your parents' home compared to other households in [country]?" (below average = 0-3, average = 4-6, above average = 7-10)

Young Europeans rate their personal financial situation as being considerably better than the economic situation in the respective country.

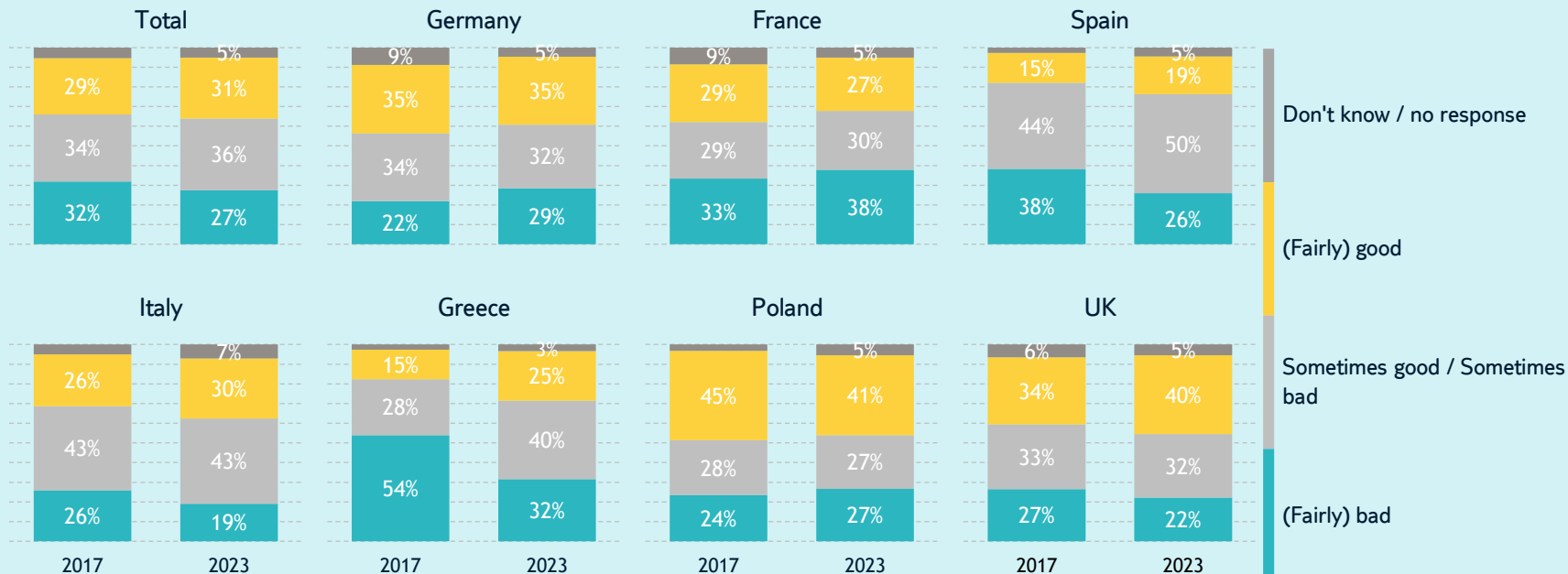
Left: How would you currently describe your personal financial situation?

Right: How would you currently describe the economic situation in [country]?



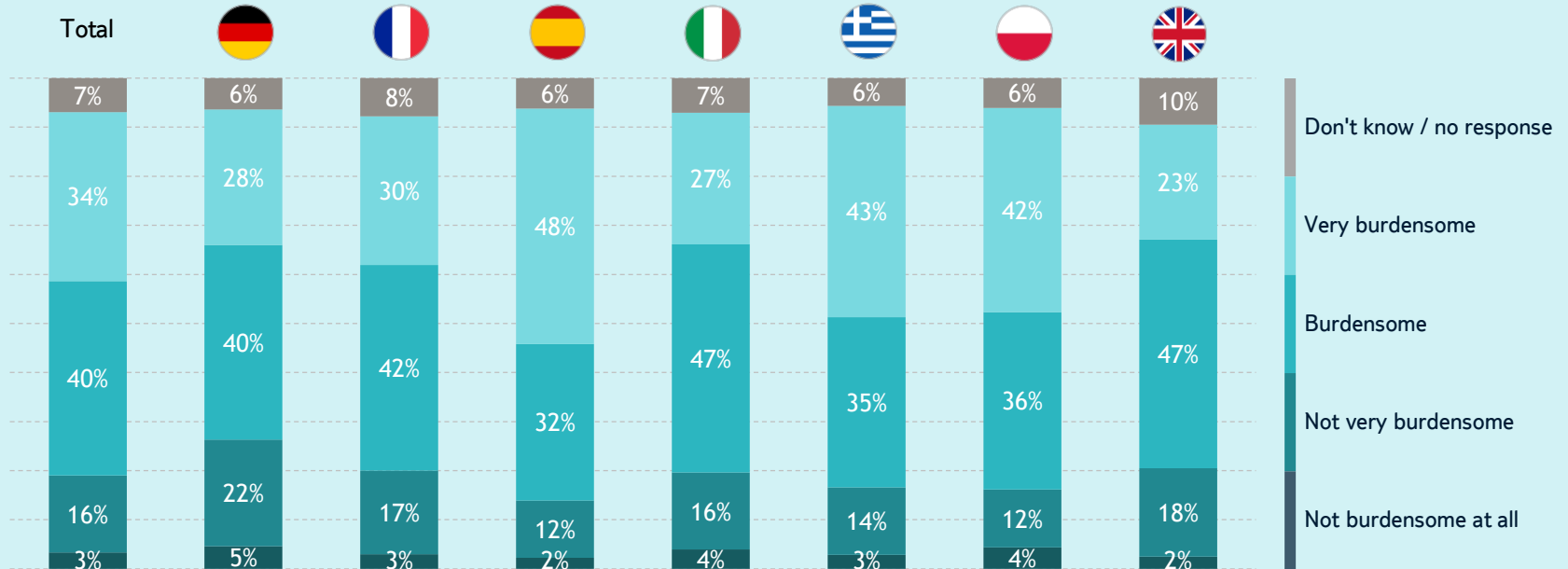
Those surveyed in Germany and France rate their own financial situation as being poor more so than in 2017. The situation is the opposite in Southern European countries.

How would you currently describe your personal financial situation?



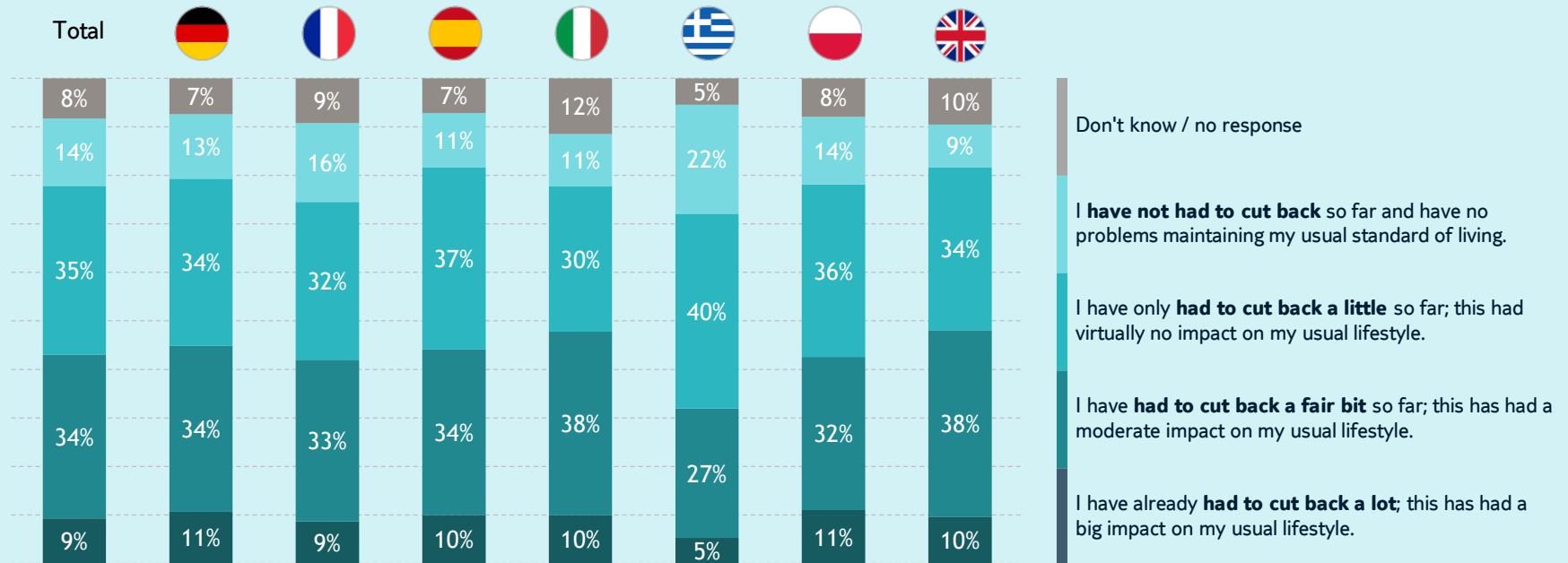
Young people are feeling the effects of high inflation in all countries. This is particularly perceived as being a problem in Spain, Greece and Poland.

Europe has been hit by high inflation rates and prices for everyday items have risen. How burdensome, if at all, are the current price rises in [country] for you personally?



Hardly any young Europeans have not had to tighten their belts when it comes to increases in prices.

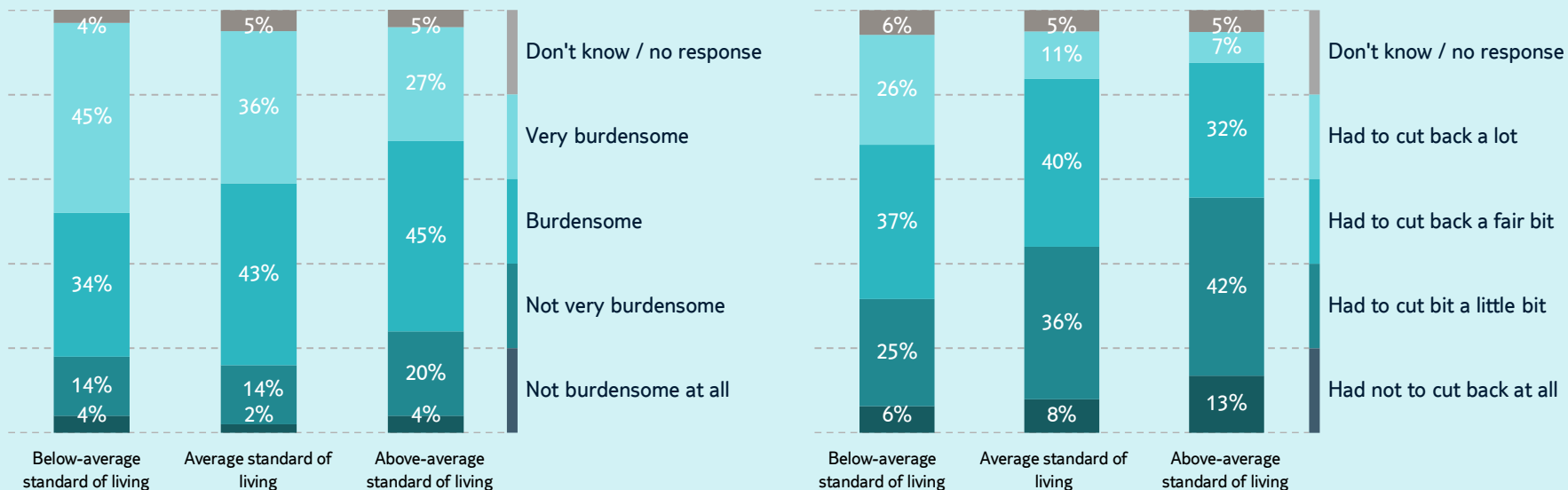
To what extent, if at all, have you had to cut back in light of higher prices in recent months?



The lower young Europeans rate their standard of living, the more they are affected by the consequences of inflation.

Europe has been hit by high inflation rates and prices for everyday items have risen. How burdensome, if at all, are the current price rises in [country] for you personally? – by standard of living

To what extent, if at all, have you had to cut back in light of higher prices in recent months? – by standard of living based on a subjective self-assessment



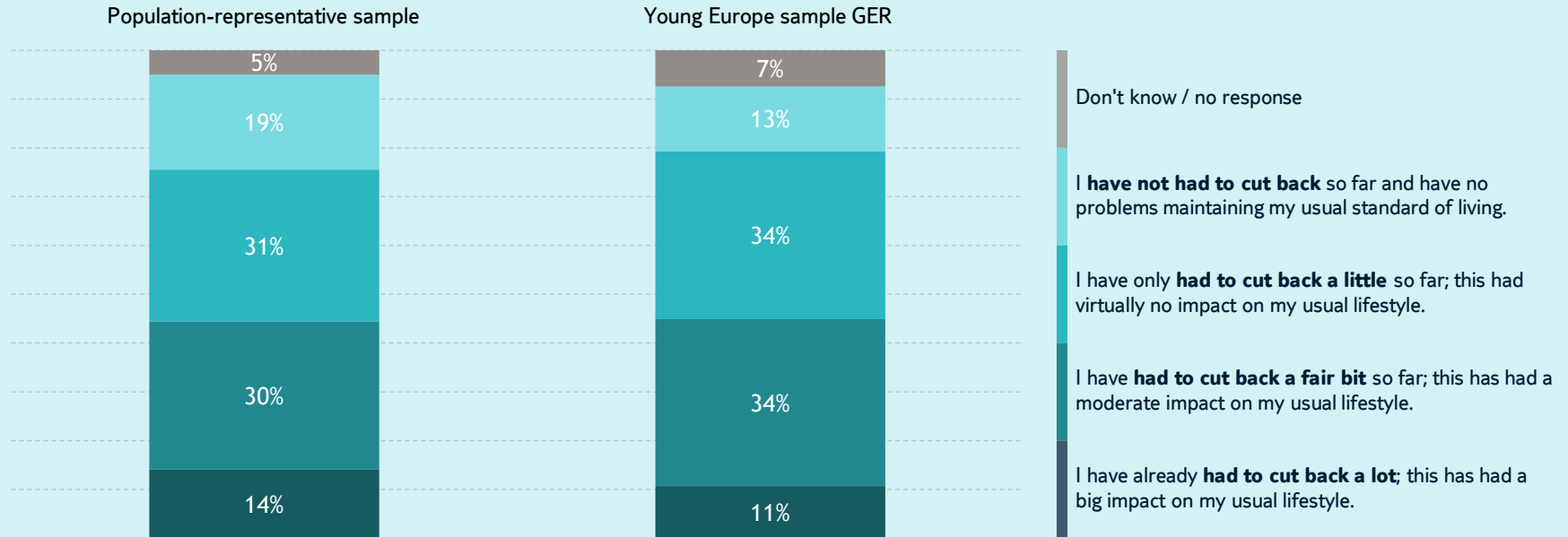
Base: all respondents, n=7,085

Standard of living is based on a subjective self-assessment

“Overall: How do you rate the standard of living in your parents' home compared to other households in [country]?”

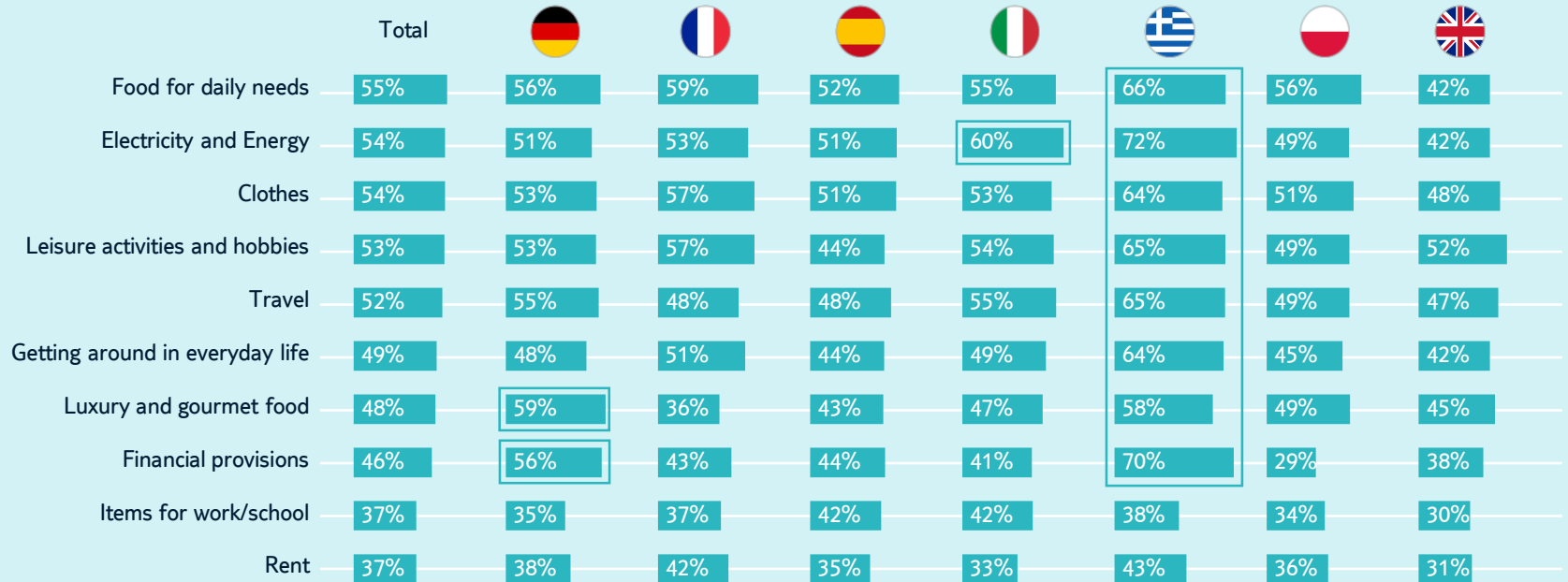
Almost everybody in Germany has had to economise at least a little due to high inflation.

To what extent, if at all, have you had to cut back in light of higher prices in recent months?



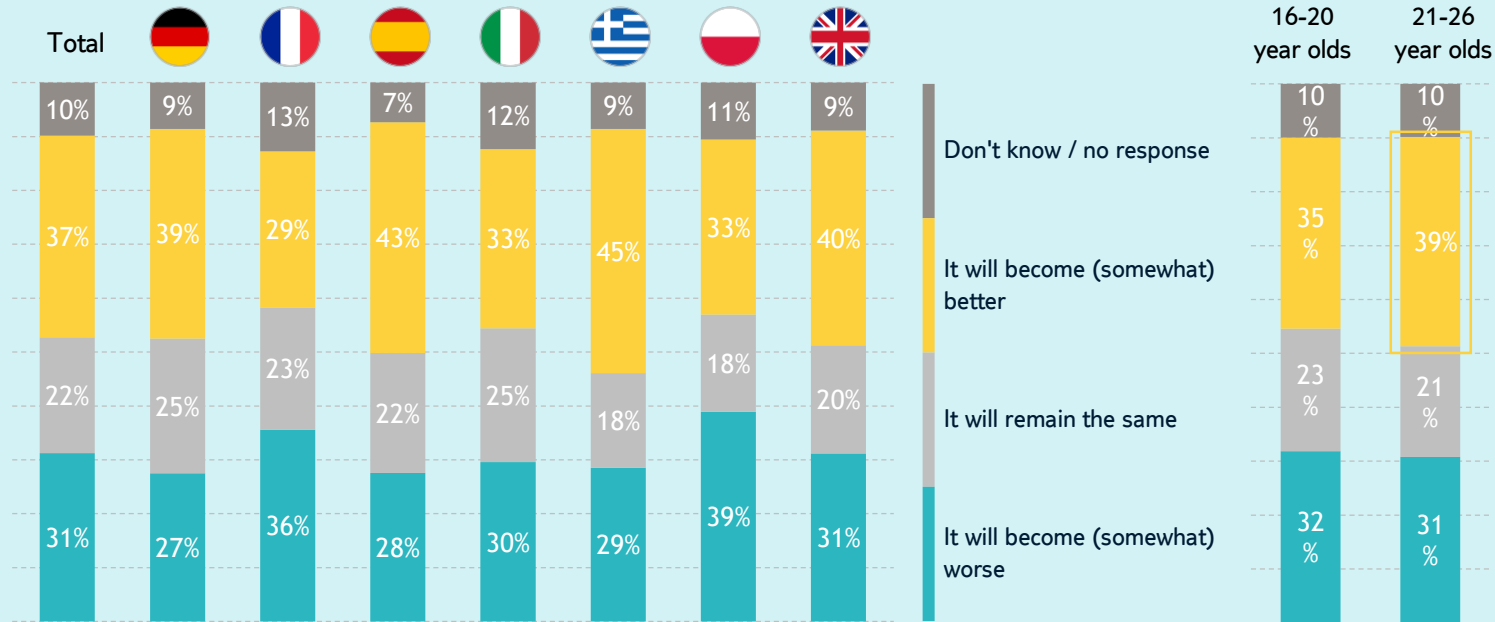
Respondents in Greece in particular report having had financial difficulties in many aspects of life in the last few months.

To what extent, if at all, have you had difficulty affording each of the following in recent months?



Almost a third expect that their personal financial situation will get worse in the next 2 years.

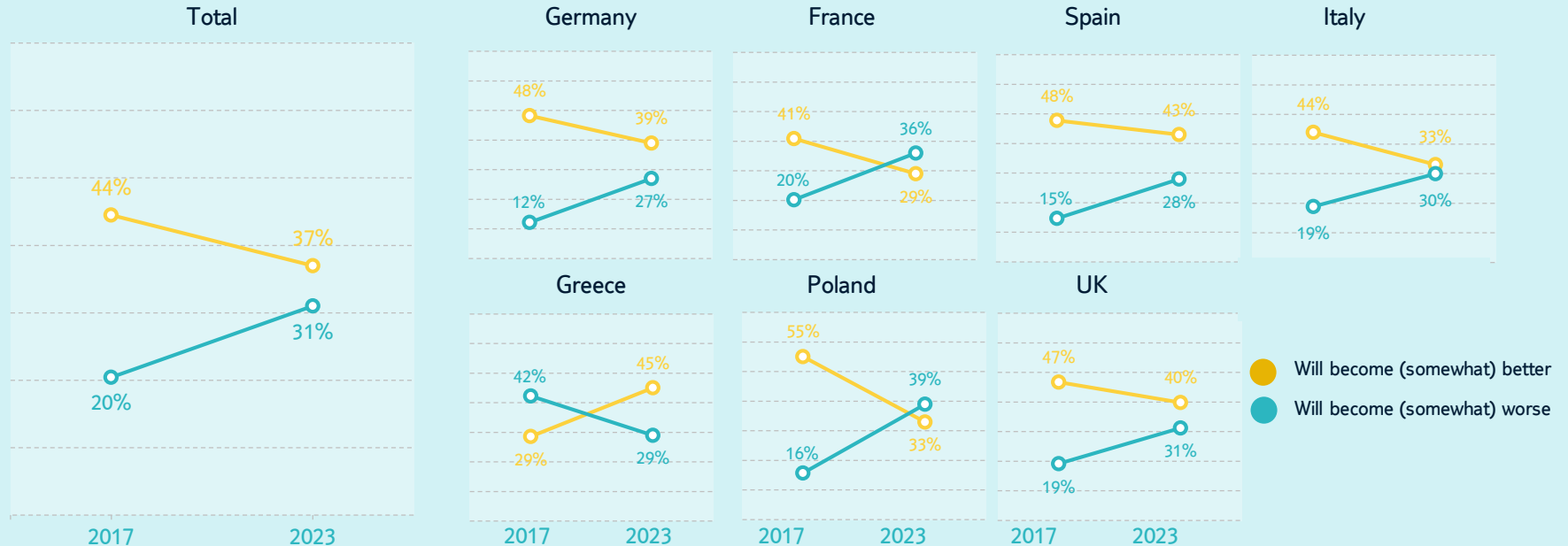
When you think about the next 2 years: How do you think your personal financial situation will change in the next 2 years?



When viewing the results **split by age**, it's noticeable that the older people surveyed have a slightly, but significantly more positive view of the future.

Only in Greece do young people rate their future financial prospects considerably more positively than in 2017. Respondents in PL and FR were especially pessimistic.

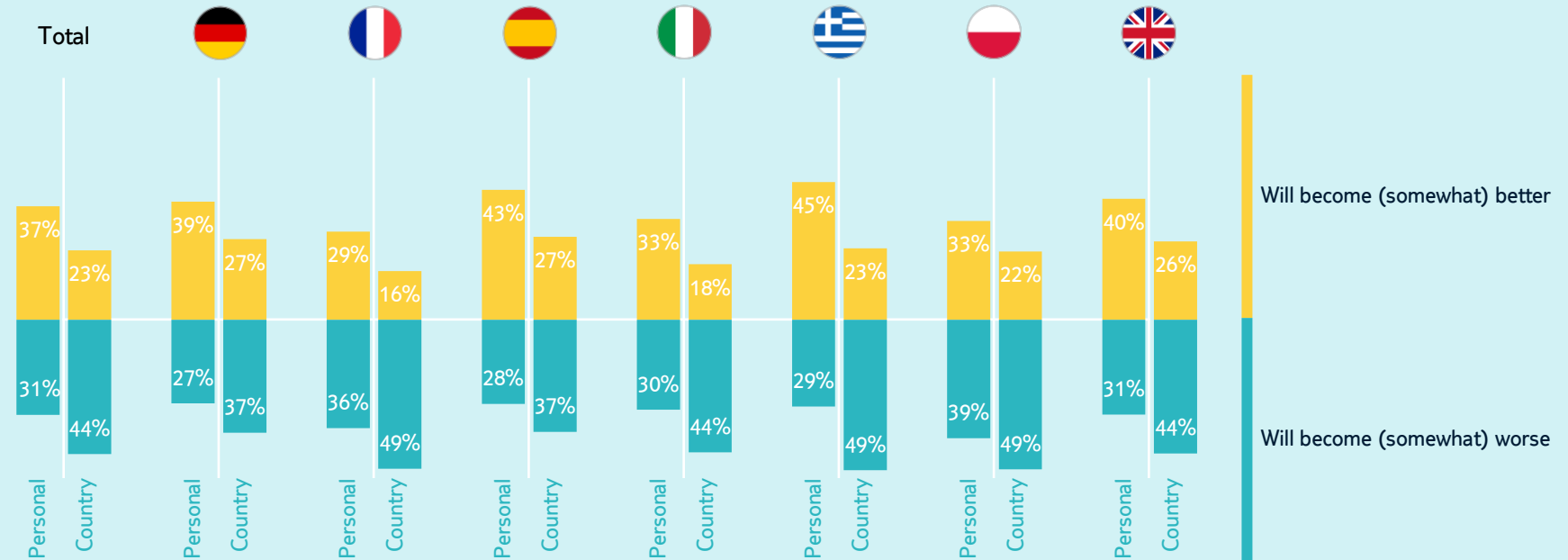
When you think about the next 2 years: How do you think your personal financial situation will change in the next 2 years?



In all countries, young people have a more positive view of their own personal financial situation in 2 years' time than the national economic situation.

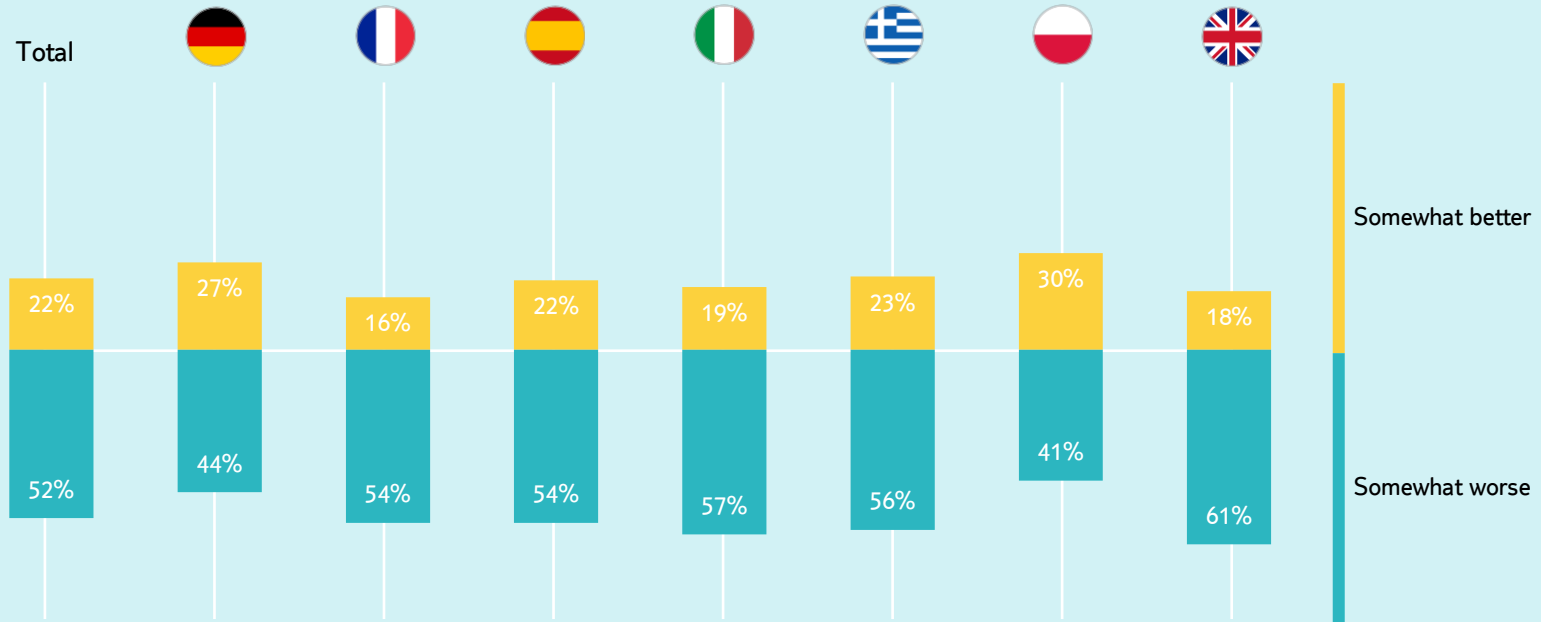
Left When you think about the next 2 years: How do you think your personal financial situation will change in the next 2 years?

Right If you think about the next two years: How do you think the economic situation in [country] will change in the next two years?



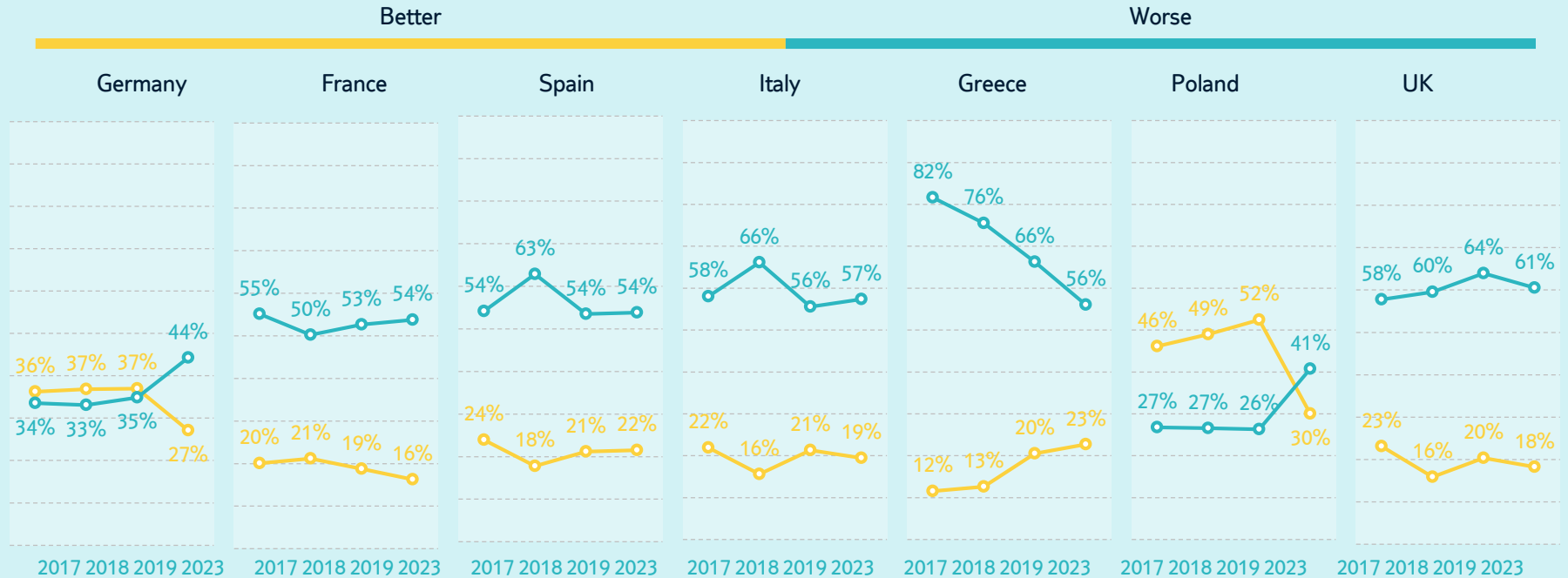
Young Europeans mostly believe that their own generation will have it worse in terms of income and quality of life than their parents' generation.

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?



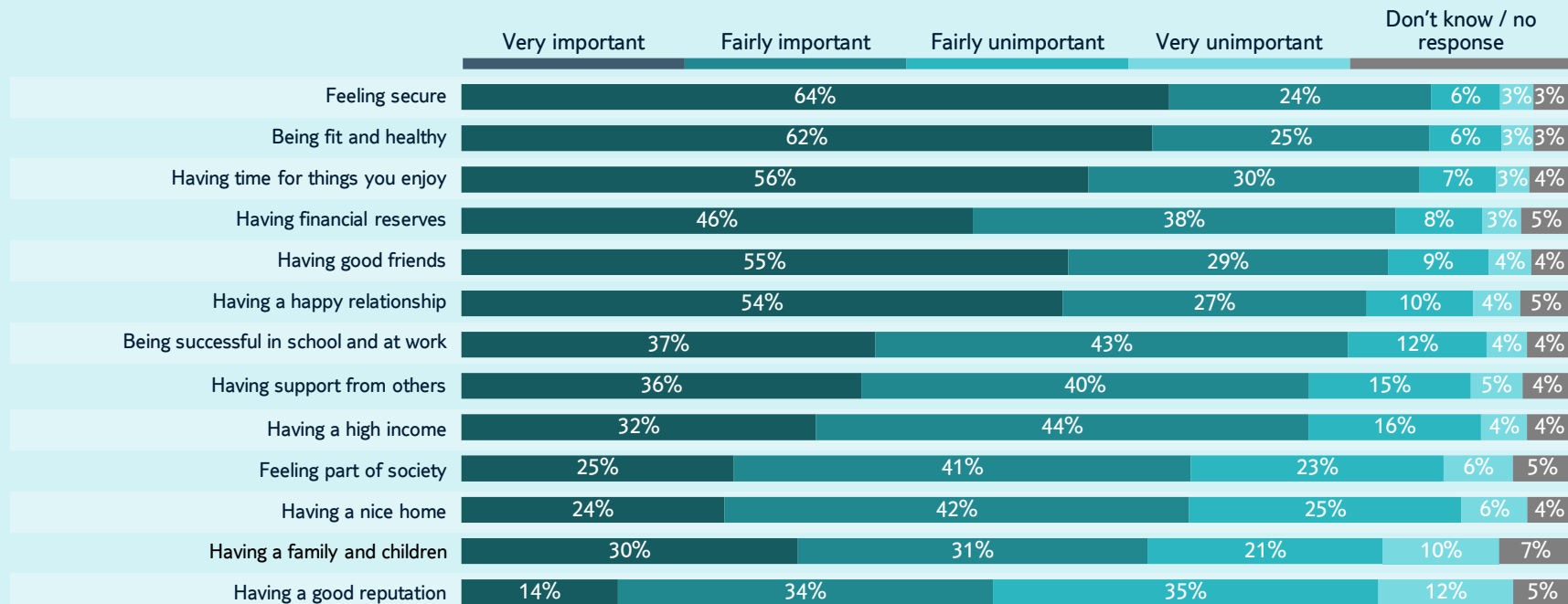
In Germany and Poland, more people rated the situation faced by their own generation as considerably worse than in 2019.

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?



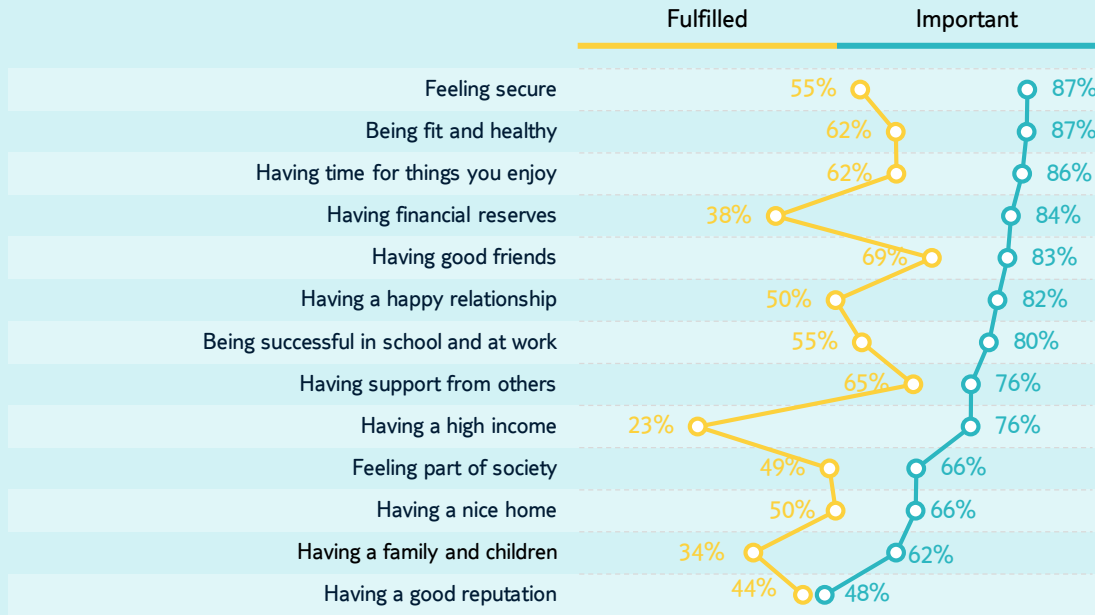
Safety, health, and time for having fun are the most important aspects of a fulfilled life for young Europeans.

How important, if at all, are the following aspects to you personally in leading a fulfilled life?



Social factors such as having friends and feeling supported by others are fulfilled for young Europeans.

How important, if at all, are the following aspects to you personally in leading a fulfilled life?
Are the following aspects currently fulfilled or not fulfilled when thinking about your life?



Overall, the biggest difference between the relevance of certain aspects of life and their fulfilment are in **Greece**. 85% believe that having a high income is important for having a fulfilled life while only 18% report actually meeting this criterion. Security is also an important aspect for 88% of respondents but only 43% consider this to currently exist.

Compared to the other countries, **France** has the lowest overall difference between the relevance of certain aspects for having a fulfilled life and these aspects actually being in place. The largest difference in France relates to financial security. 86% report here that this aspect is important, but it is only actually met by 64%.

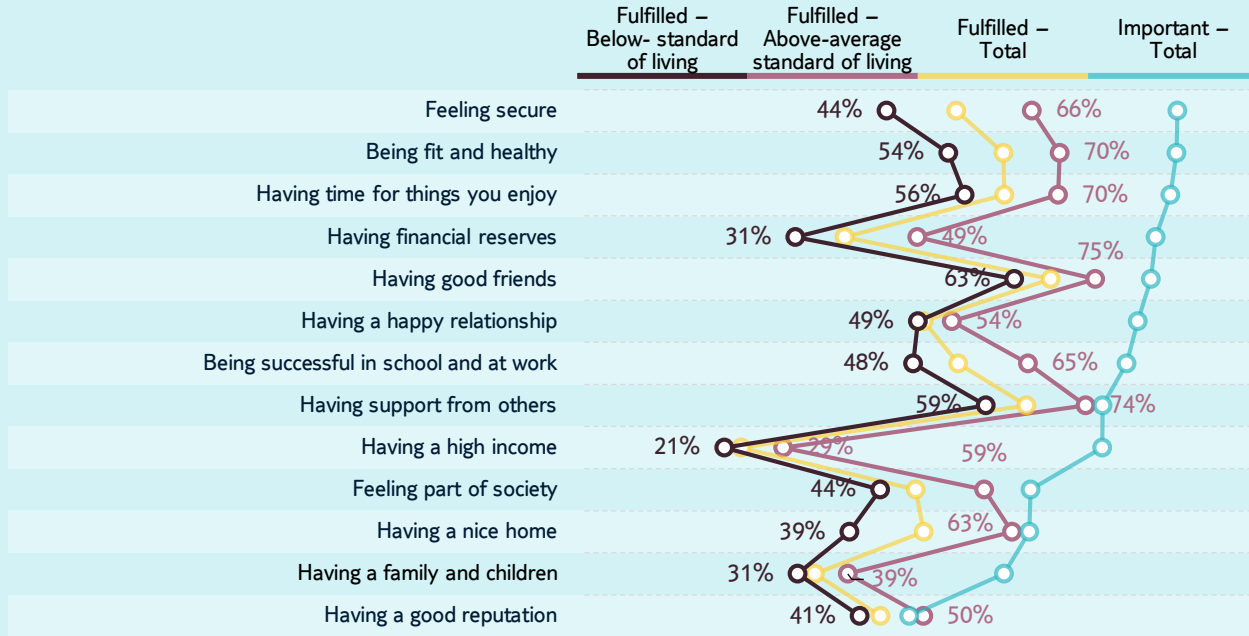
Regarding "financial security" and "having a high income" however, large deviations could be found in all countries (e.g. **Germany** - financial security: 81% versus 35%).

Furthermore, in **Spain, Italy** and **Poland** there is a big difference between the relevance of "being in a happy relationship" and this condition actually being met. Spain 84% versus 49%, Italy 80% versus 44%, Poland 80% versus 45%.

In the **UK** and **Poland** there is a high discrepancy as regards health: Poland 84% versus 53%, UK 88% versus 51%

A high standard of living has a positive impact on the fulfilment of all important aspects in life.

How important, if at all, are the following aspects to you personally in leading a fulfilled life?
Are the following aspects currently fulfilled or not fulfilled when thinking about your life?



Those surveyed with an **above-average standard of living** report being fulfilled significantly more often in all aspects in the survey than those who say they have a below-average (or average) standard of living.

The **biggest difference** is in the topics of “safety” (22 percentage points), “financial security” (18 percentage points) and “health” (16 percentage points).
The **lowest deviation** is in the topics of “being in a happy relationship” (5 percentage points), “having a high income” (8 percentage points) and “having a family and children” (8 percentage points).

Social inequality and opportunities

Social inequality and opportunities

Social differences are perceived as being unfair

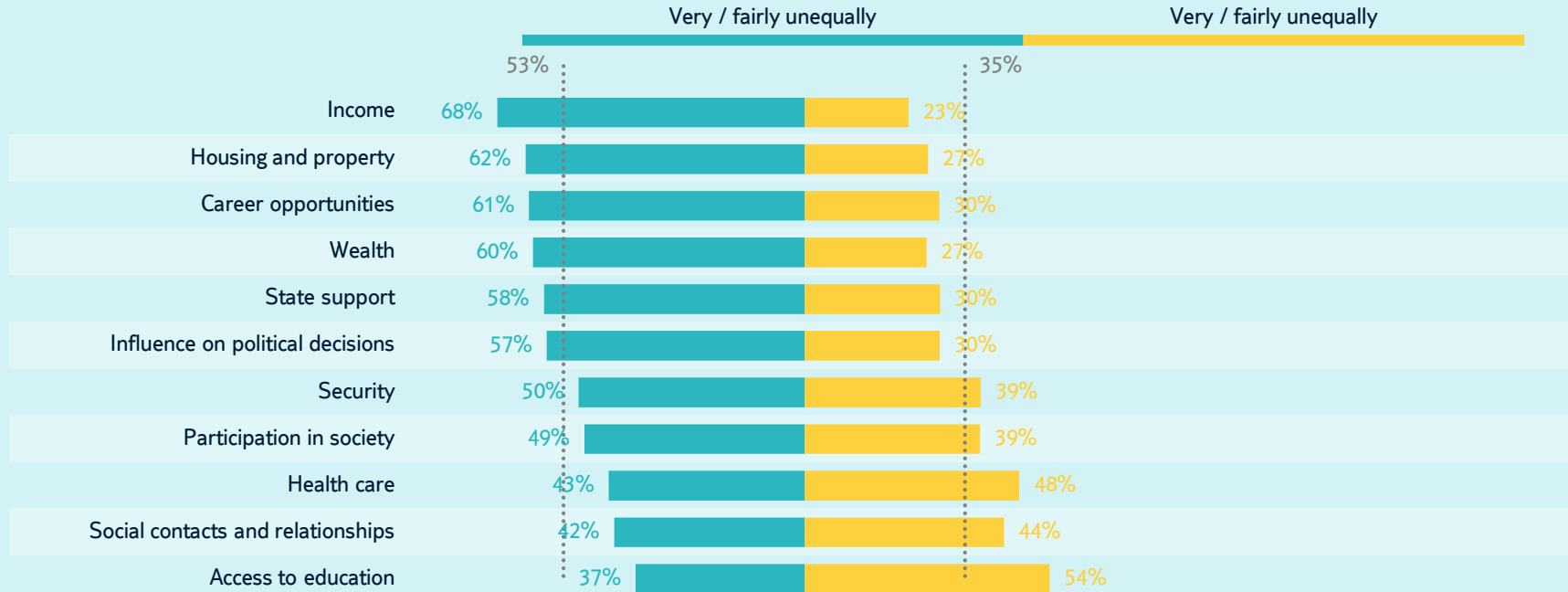
- In general, there is a high sense of inequality and a perception of social differences among young Europeans. Around three quarters of those surveyed (74%) see big differences between social classes in their country. Aspects such as income (68%), housing and property (62%), wealth (60%) and career opportunities (61%) are perceived to be very or fairly unequal in particular.
 - The assessment by young Greeks stands out as being particularly critical. When comparing between countries, not only do they rate the inequality in all the aspects surveyed as being considerably higher than others, they also see large differences between social classes in their country particularly often (81%). Conversely, young Spanish people see considerably less inequality in many aspects.
- Social differences are perceived to be particularly high regardless of a respondent's own standard of living. When asked specifically about individual aspects of life, however, there are considerable differences regardless of a person's own economic situation. Young people with a low standard of living consider that all aspects surveyed are less equal much more than young people with a high standard of living.
- The perceived inequality is considered to be unfair by the majority (60%). Seven out of ten (70%) consider the country to be responsible for reducing inequality. At the same time, answers are divided regarding whether inequality in income and social status represents an important motivating factor. Two out of five respondents (40% each) agree and disagree with this statement respectively.

Educational equality is only considered to exist to a limited extent

- Young Europeans identify many different factors determining whether you are successful in their country. Access to education (80%), income (79%) and career opportunities (78%) top the list.
- The opportunity to get ahead in life through doing well in school (51%) is considered to exist in principle by many young Europeans. However, there are considerable differences between countries in this respect.
 - While the majority agrees in Germany (74%), France (59%) and the UK (70%), opinions are split in Spain (agree: 46%, disagree 45%), Italy (agree: 41%, disagree 49%) and Poland (agree: 40%, disagree 47%). In Greece, the majority of those surveyed (64%) do not agree with the statement.
- Income (68%) and career opportunities (61%) are included among the areas perceived to have the highest inequality, while in comparison, access to education (37%) is perceived to have the least inequality. Despite this, the majority of young Europeans feel that not everyone in their country has the same educational opportunities (55%) and that not everyone can afford a good education (53%).
- With the exception of the United Kingdom, the young people surveyed predominantly rate the educational system in their country as poor. This is particularly the case in Poland (70%) and Greece (69%). The majority in the United Kingdom (58%) rate the educational system positively.
- The results also show that the standard of living in their parents' home correlates with respondents' perception of educational inequality. The lower young Europeans estimate their standard of living, the more negatively they evaluate statements about the educational opportunities available in their country.

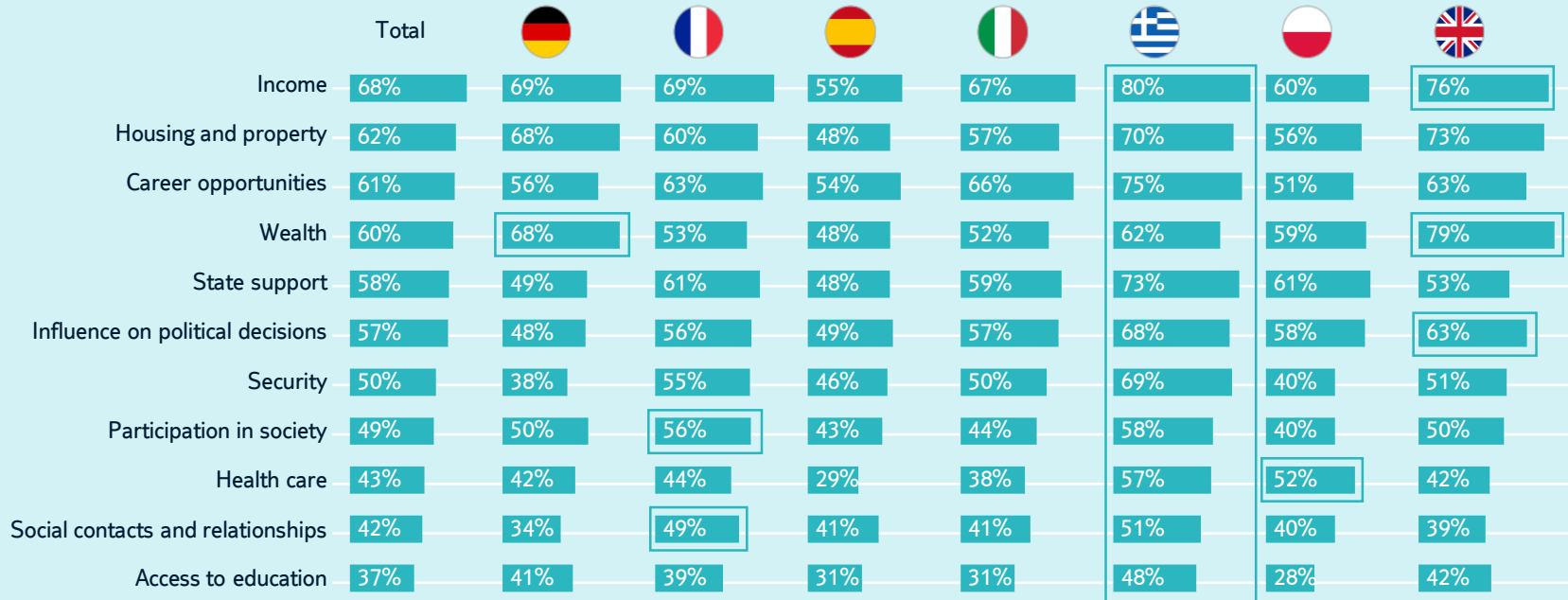
In general, there is a strong sense of inequality. The strongest sense of inequality in Europe is perceived with regard to the topics of work and finances as well as housing.

How equally or unequally are the following areas and aspects of life distributed in [country]?



The sense of inequality varies strongly between European countries. A sense of inequality is particularly high across all aspects in Greece.

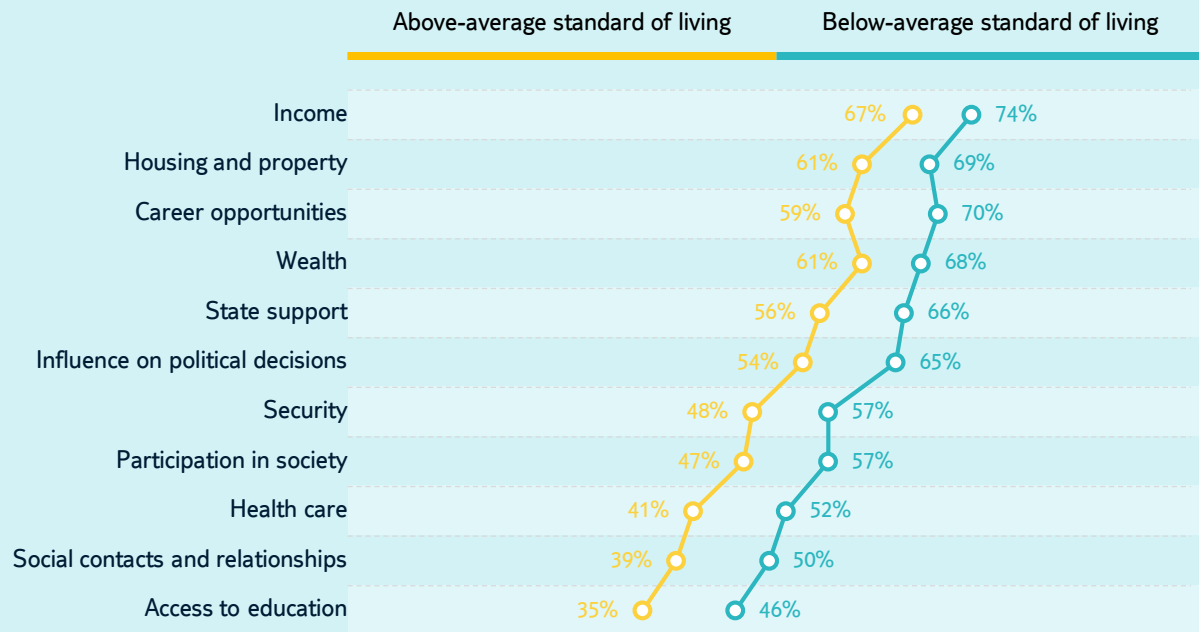
How equally or unequally are the following areas and aspects of life distributed in [country]?



Young Europeans who come from households with a subjectively below-average standard of living have a particularly high sense of inequality.

How equally or unequally are the following areas and aspects of life distributed in [country]?

– Unequally („Fairly unequal“, „Very unequal“), by standard of living based on a subjective self-assessment

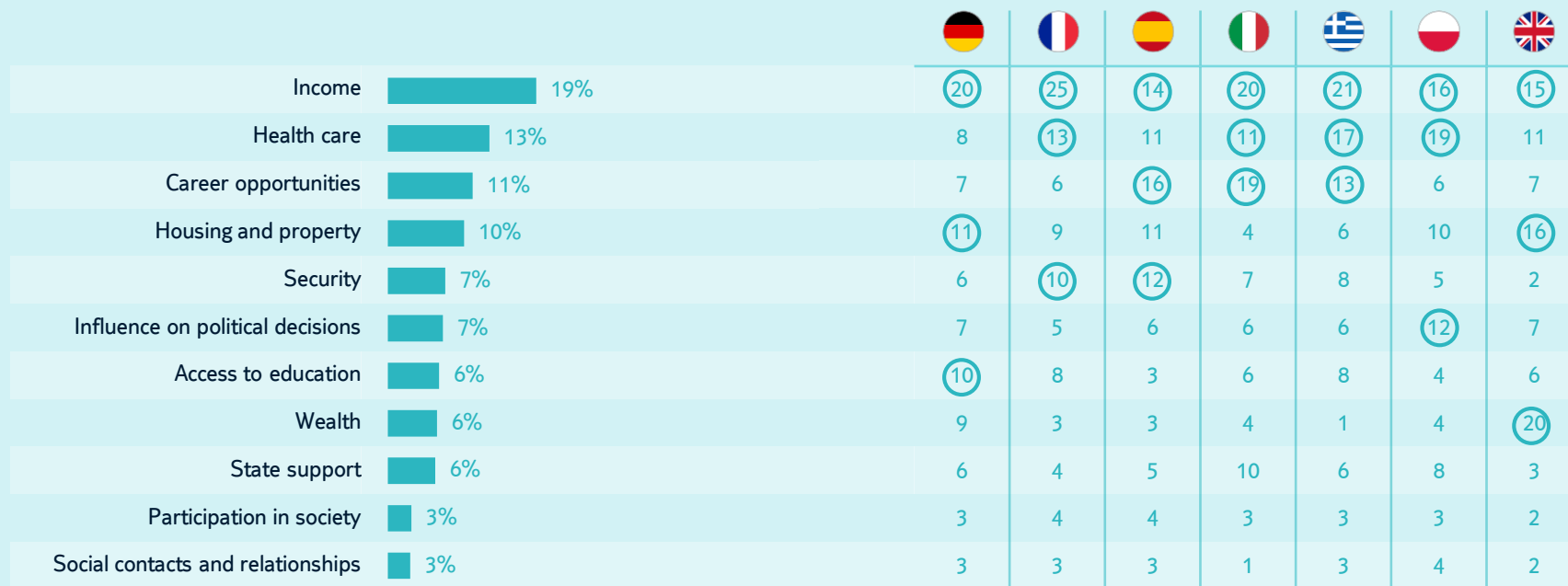


Those who have a **below-average standard of living** feel all aspects are significantly more unequally distributed than those with an above-average standard of living.

One of the areas with the biggest **difference** is in “influence on political decisions” and “access to education” (11 percentage points each) as well as “societal participation” and “government support” (10 percentage points each).

Young Europeans are most bothered by differences in income.

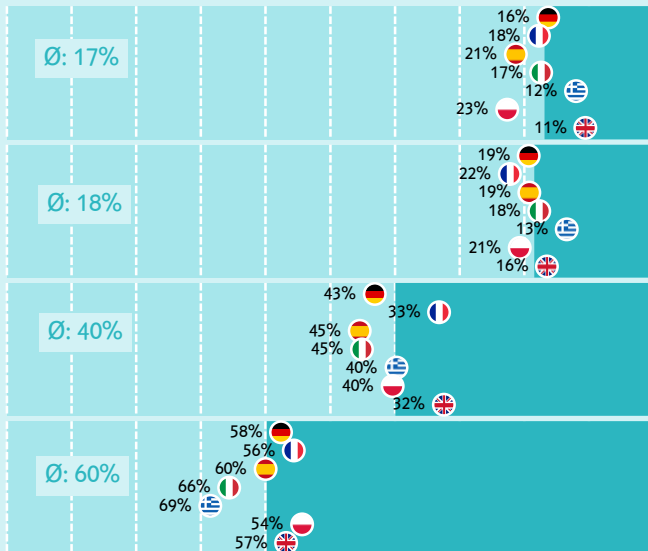
If you were to choose one area where you think more equality is urgently needed, which would it be?



The differences between social classes are perceived as high in all countries and are considered to be unfair.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about “social inequality”?

(Completely, somewhat) disagree



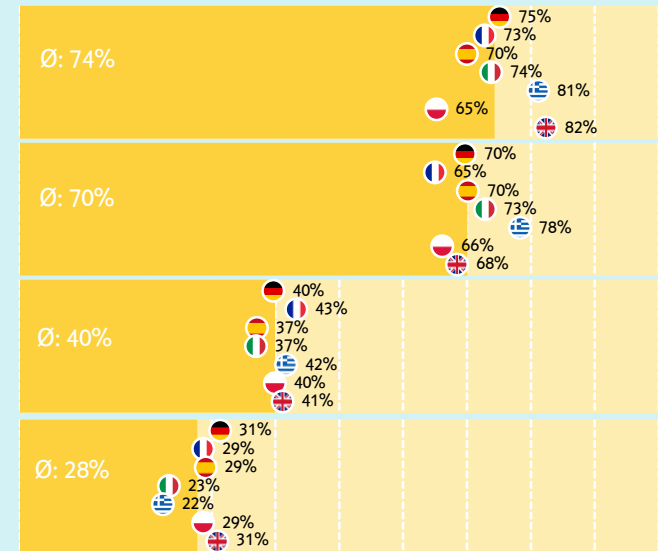
There are big differences between social classes in [country].

It is down to the state to cushion the impact of and compensate for social inequality as far as possible.

There is an incentive for personal achievement only if differences in income and social standing are large enough.

I think the social differences in [country] are largely fair.

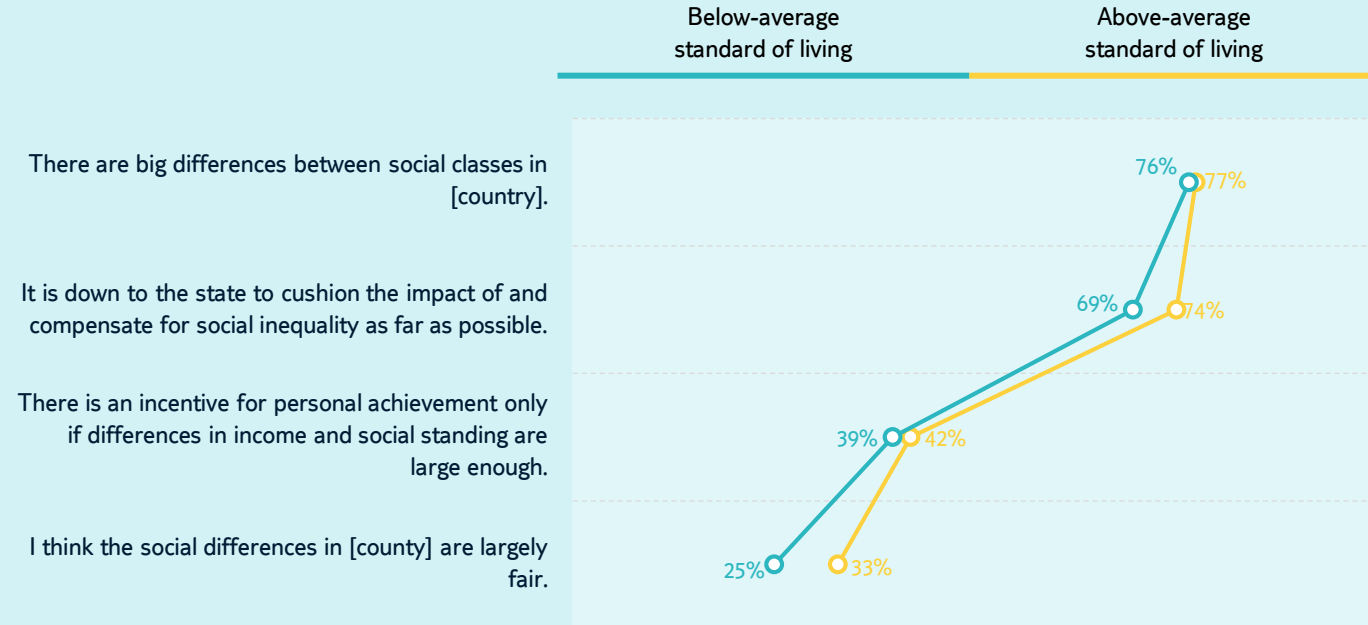
(Completely, somewhat) agree



Big differences are seen between social classes regardless of a person's own standard of living.

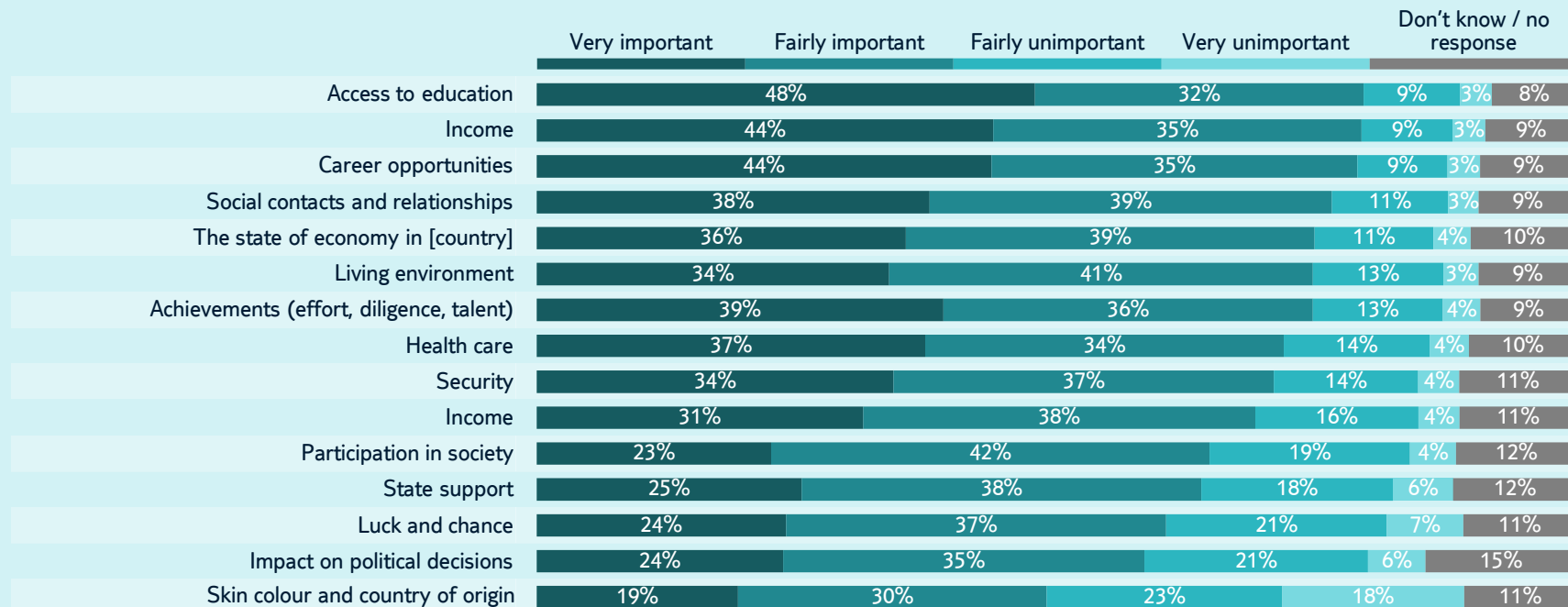
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about “social inequality”?

– Agreement („Completely agree“ + „Somewhat agree“), by standard of living based on a subjective self-assessment



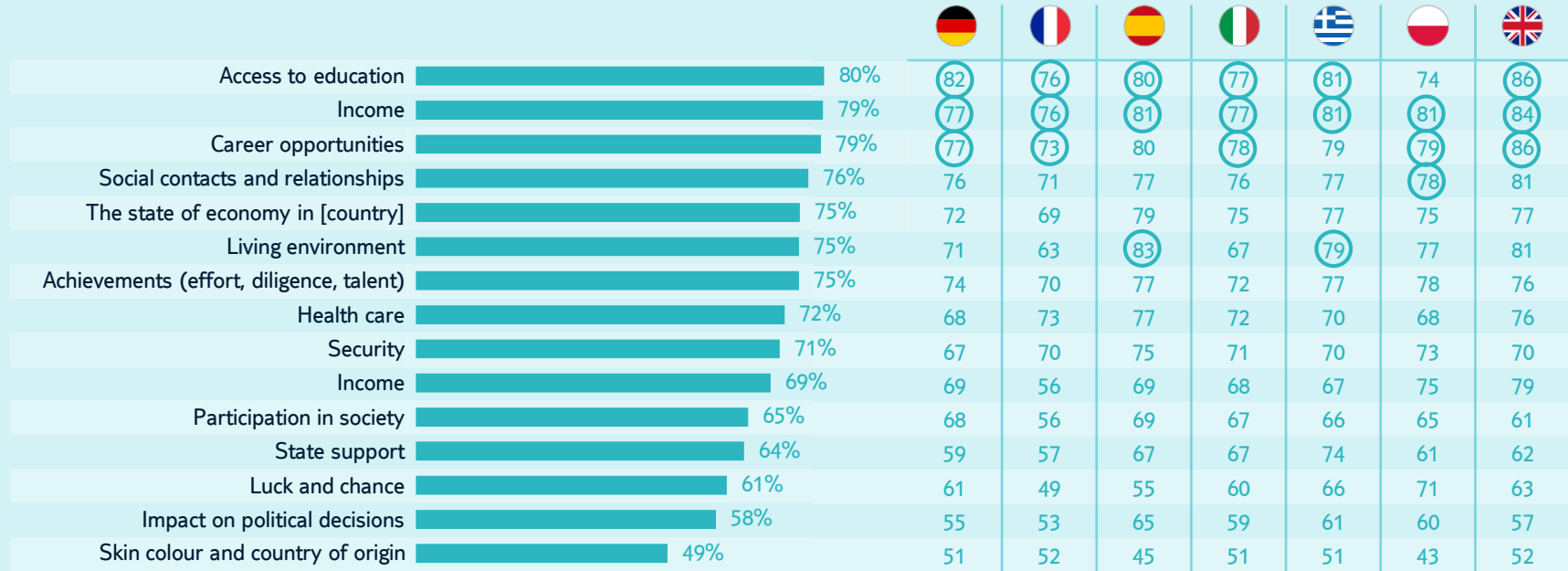
Young people consider all criteria surveyed to be relevant, but education, income and career opportunities are the most important criteria for success.

We would like to know what factors you think determine whether someone succeeds in [country] or not. With this in mind, how important or unimportant is...



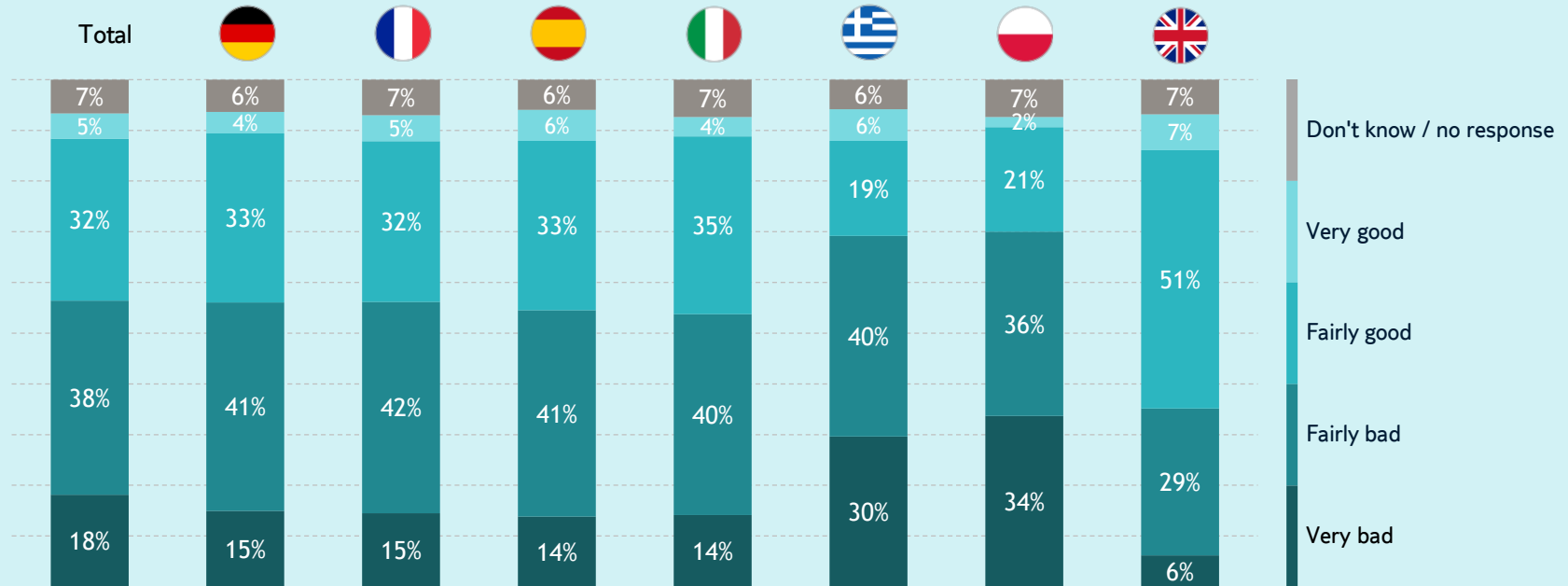
A person's living environment is listed as one of the three most important factors for success in Spain and Greece.

We would like to know what factors you think determine whether someone succeeds in [country] or not. With this in mind, how important or unimportant is...



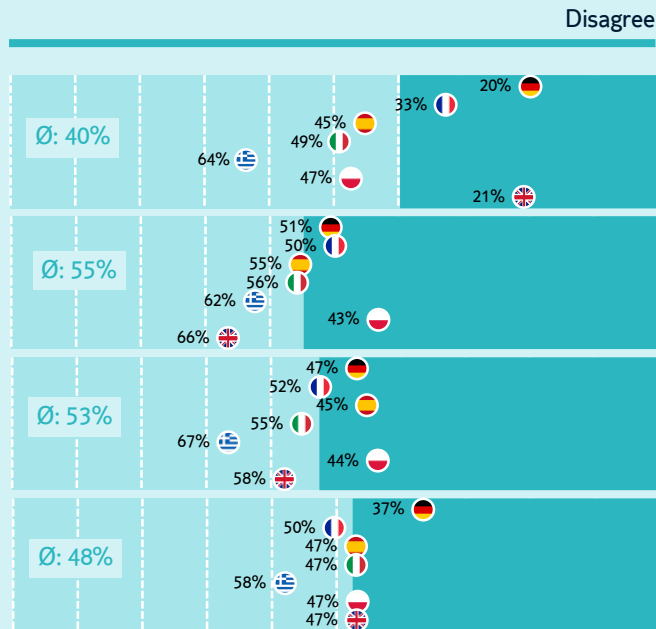
The education systems in the countries surveyed are mainly rated as poor. The British rate their education system as the best by some margin.

All in all, how would you rate the education system in [country]?



The opinions of young Europeans about educational inequality vary greatly. There are big differences, particularly in comparison between countries.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about education?

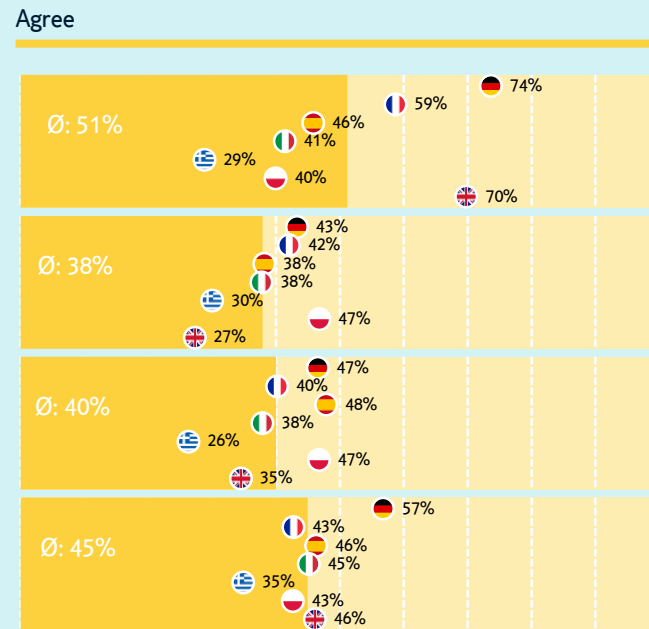


It is possible to get ahead by getting a good school-leaving qualification in [country].

Everyone has the same educational opportunities in [country].


Everyone can afford a good education in [country].

Everyone has access to a good education in [country].



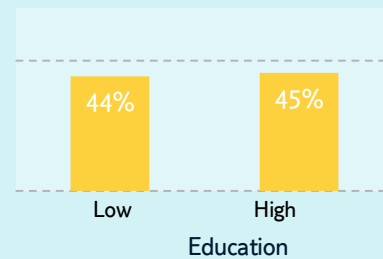
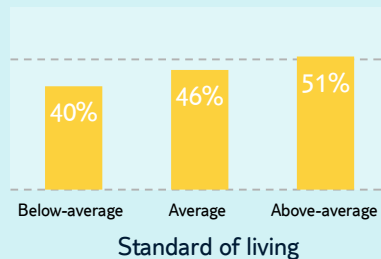
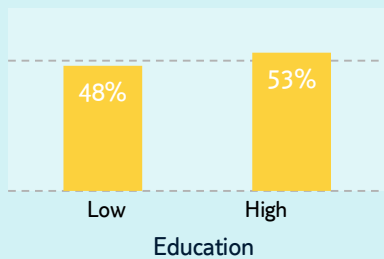
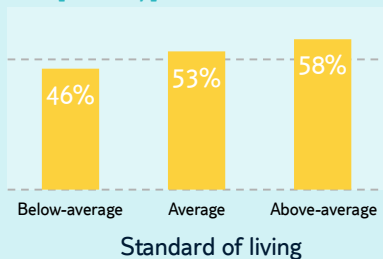
Educational differences have a smaller effect on the perception of educational equality than a person's subjective standard of living.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about education?

 Somewhat / Completely agree

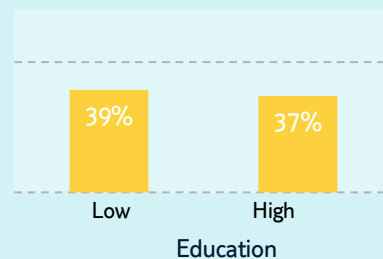
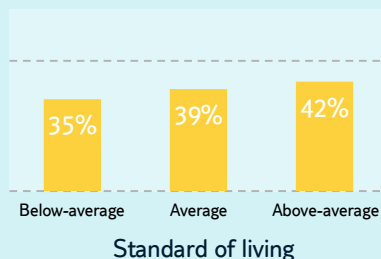
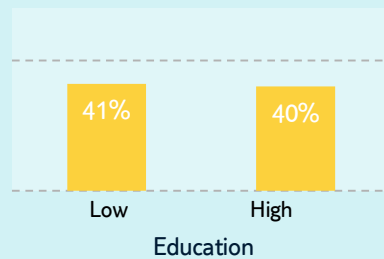
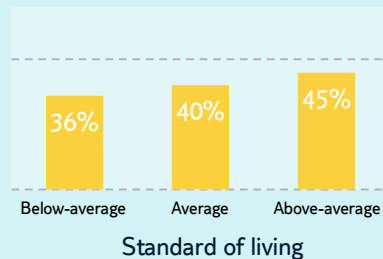
It is possible to get ahead by getting a good school-leaving qualification in [country].

Everyone has access to a good education in [country].



Everyone can afford a good education in [country].

Everyone has the same educational opportunities in [country].



Political representation and trust

Political representation I

Large and growing dissatisfaction with the state of democracy

- Around half (49%) of young Europeans are dissatisfied with the state of democracy in their country. This level has grown by 14 percentage points since 2019 (35%).
 - With the exception of Spain, this development can be seen in all countries. This dissatisfaction has increased most noticeably in Poland – by 19 percentage points compared to 2020. Dissatisfaction with the democratic system is the highest overall in Greece, where seven out of ten (70%, 2020: 58%) are dissatisfied.
 - Even though the trend described above was also observed in Germany, the German people surveyed had the highest level of satisfaction with the state of democracy when comparing between countries. In addition, Germany is the only country where the percentage who are satisfied (35%) with democracy is higher than the percentage dissatisfied (30%).
- A key reason for the high level of dissatisfaction with the political system may be frustration about a lack of personal political representation. Over half (59%) of young Europeans either don't feel represented by politicians in their country at all (26%) or hardly at all (33%).
 - Young Greeks feel particularly unrepresented (39% "not at all", 31% "hardly at all"). In comparison, young people in Germany feel considerably better represented (18% "not at all", 31% "hardly at all").
 - Big differences in perceptions of representation can be also seen between various groups within society. Respondents reporting a low standard of living feel hardly at all or not at all represented in politics much more often (67% versus 56% for a high standard of living). Men feel represented more often than women, albeit also at a low level (men 33% versus women 26%).

Young people feel at a disadvantage politically compared to older people

- Regarding the political representation of specific groups of people, young Europeans mainly hold the view that the interests of people with a low or middle income (53%), people under 30 years of age (51%) and women (49%) should be taken into account more.
- A large proportion of those surveyed (40%) believe that the interests of younger generations are disadvantaged in general compared to those of older generations.
 - Over half of those surveyed hold this opinion in both Poland (52%) and the UK (57%). In Spain, the percentage of those surveyed who state that the interests of young people are represented more is the highest at around one fifth (21%), and is higher than other countries by a considerable margin (overall: 11%).
- Over time, various trends have been observed in how the representation of the interests of young people is perceived, which vary by country.
 - In Germany, the perception that the interests of older people are taken into account is going down (2020: 44%, 2023: 36%). This trend is going in the other direction particularly clearly in Italy (2020: 37%, 2023: 44%) as well as in Poland (2020: 33%, 2023: 52%).

Political representation II

Confidence in political matters on the decline

- The results continue to show that the level of confidence young Europeans have in understanding politics is declining. While in 2021 every second person (50%) reported being able to easily understand and evaluate political matters, this year only 41% still agree with this statement. In addition, only just over a third (35%) are confident enough to participate in a political discussion – down from 41% in 2021.
- In comparison, young Britons have the highest political confidence by some margin. 53% report being able to easily understand and evaluate political questions. 46% are confident enough to actively contribute to political discussions. Despite this, a strong drop can also be observed in the United Kingdom compared to the last survey in 2021. In fact, the differences here are the highest at 19 and 15 percentage points respectively.
- As a general rule, political confidence strongly depends on demographic factors. Men are typically more confident about correctly evaluating (48%) political questions than women (35%). The same applies to those surveyed with a high level of education (43% versus 38%) as well as those with a high standard of living (49% versus 41%).

A critical view of politics and politicians

- Politicians continue to be viewed negatively in all countries, even if a slight positive trend in this respect can be seen over time. Over half of young Europeans (52%) in 2023 think that politicians do not make an effort to get in touch with the population (2021: 57%) and they don't care about what ordinary people think (56%, 2021: 62%). This once again suggests that young people do not feel represented in politics.

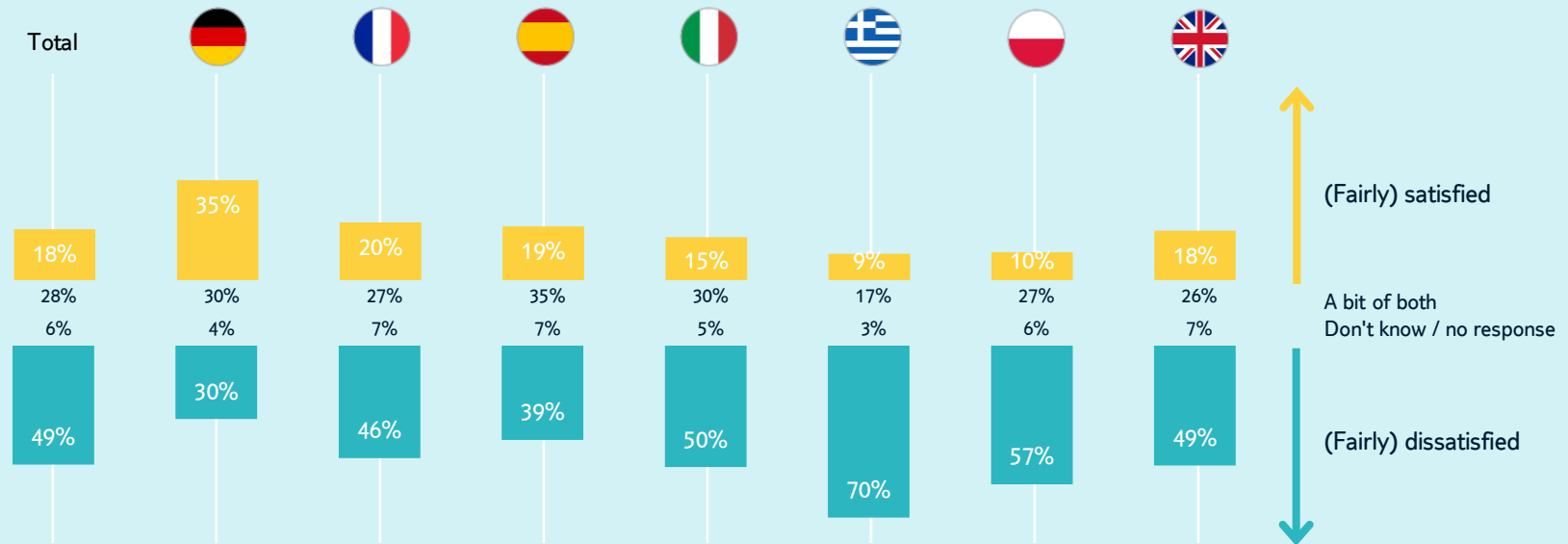
- There is also a feeling of powerlessness and frustration, however more than half (55%) of young Europeans again feel that people like them have no influence on what the government does. 70% of young people surveyed agree with the statement that politicians talk too much and do too little. *
 - Overall, young British, Greek and Polish people show the highest level of dissatisfaction with politics and do not feel heard by politicians.

Trust in European institutions is high in comparison

- As a consequence, the trust that young people have towards national governments and political parties is very low. Only one tenth (10%) reports trusting the political parties in their own country, while only 16% trust their government. The trust in national political institutions is therefore even lower than in companies and corporations (17%) or private media (18%).
- The young people surveyed place the most trust in science. Their trust in science is the highest by quite some margin (64%), followed by the police (35%) and EU institutions (32%).
 - The question of how much trust young people have in the different institutions also depends on the standard of living in their parents' house. People with a low standard of living trust the national government much less often (13%) than people with a high standard of living (20%). With the exception of political parties, in which there is a general low level of trust, this effect can be seen in all aspects surveyed.

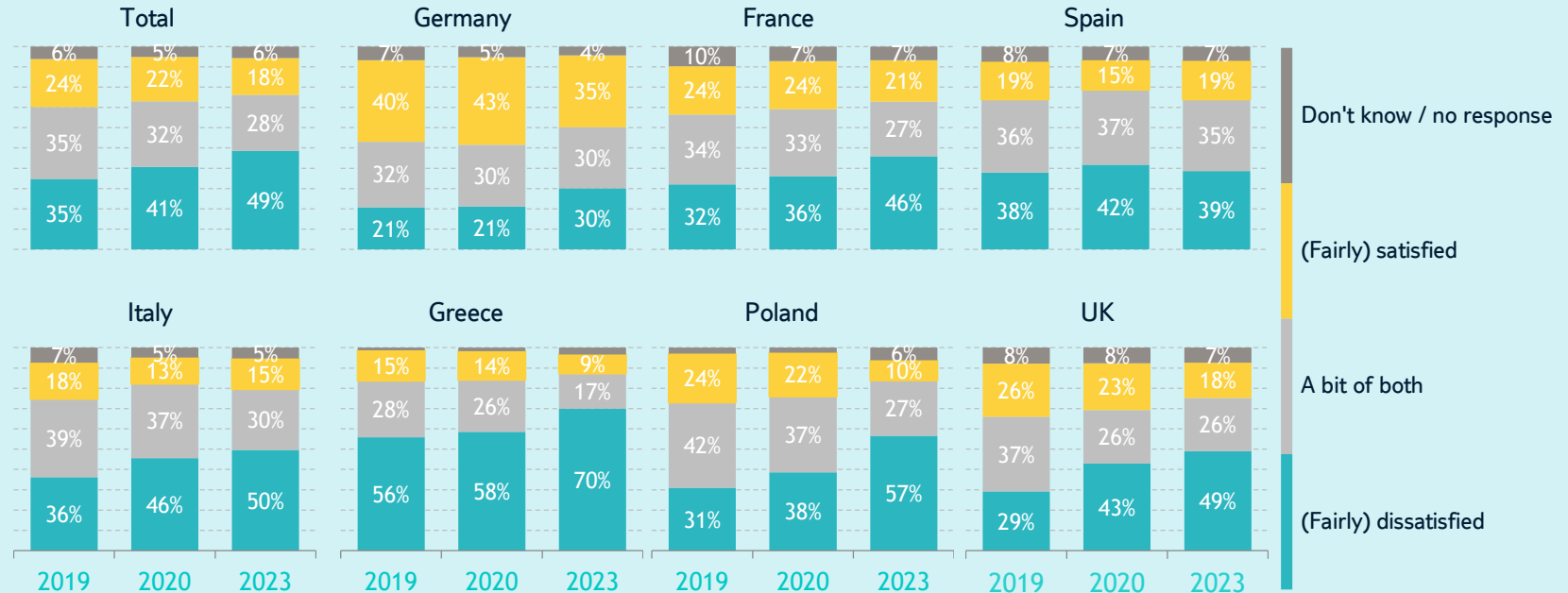
Just about half of young Europeans are dissatisfied with the state of democracy. There is a massive level of dissatisfaction seen in Greece.

And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you, all in all, with democracy as it exists in [country]?



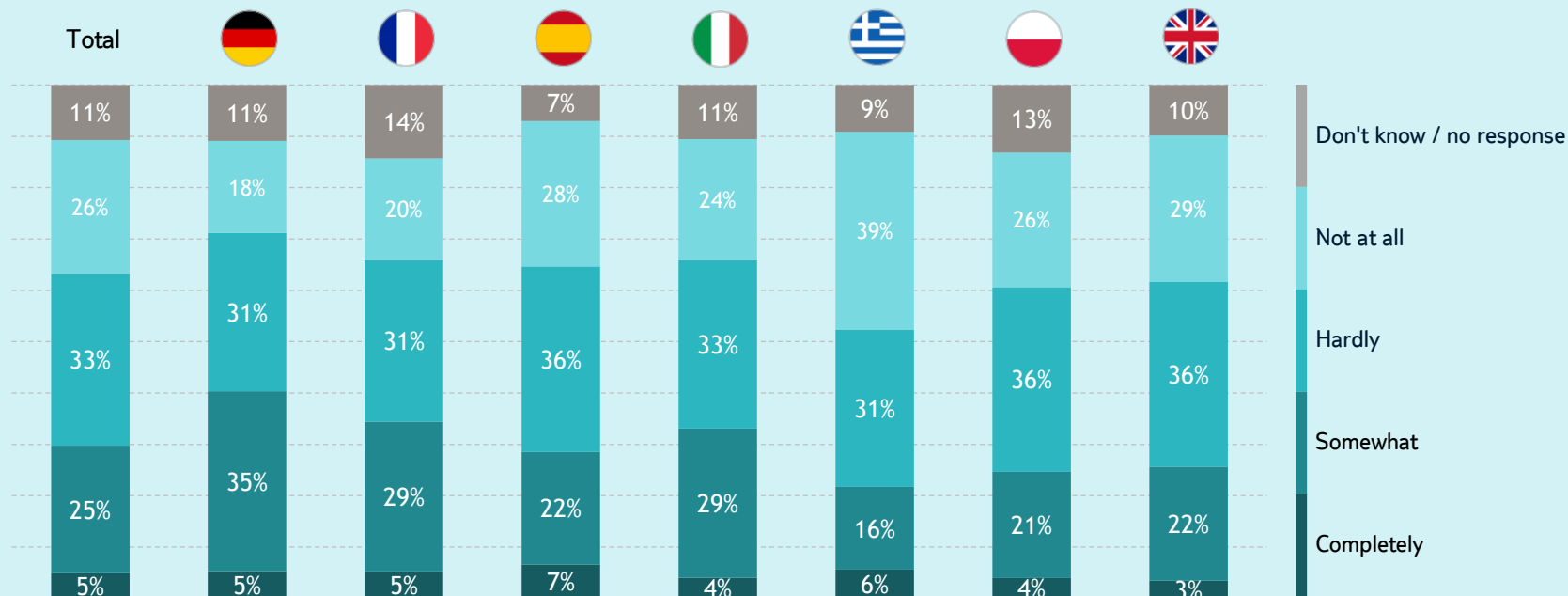
A decline can be seen in the general level of satisfaction with the state of democracy. The dissatisfaction is increasing particularly strongly in Greece and in Poland.

And how satisfied or dissatisfied are you, all in all, with democracy as it exists in [country]?



A quarter of young Europeans feel they are not represented in politics at all. One third feel they are only barely represented.

In a society there are different interests and concerns. To what extent, if at all, do you feel that the politicians in [country] represent your interests and those of people who feel similarly to you?



The feeling of being represented in politics varies between different groups in society.

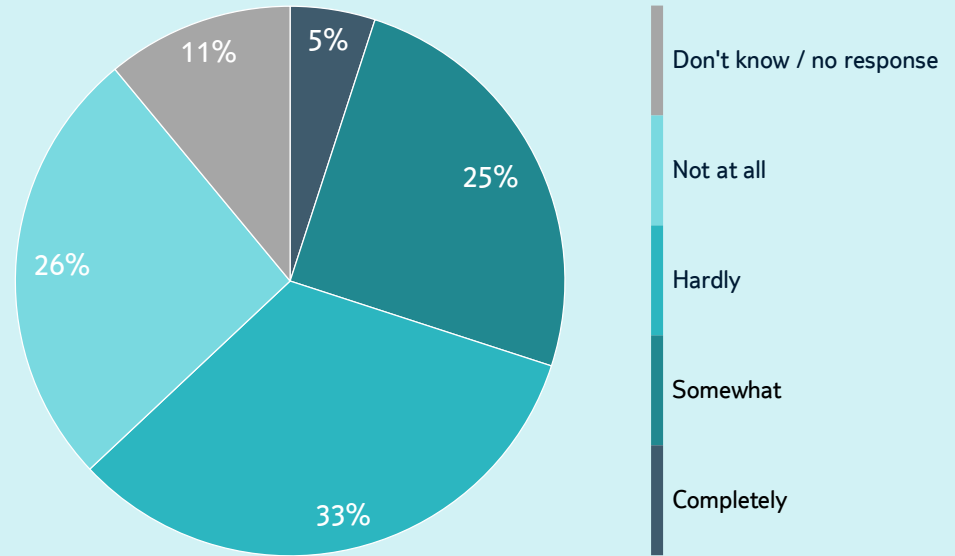
In a society there are different interests and concerns. To what extent, if at all, do you feel that the politicians in [country] represent your interests and those of people who feel similarly to you?

Male participants more often feel somewhat or fully represented in politics (33%) than **female participants** (27%).

Young people with a **high level of education** more often feel hardly or not at all represented by politicians (61%) than those with a **low level of education** (56%).

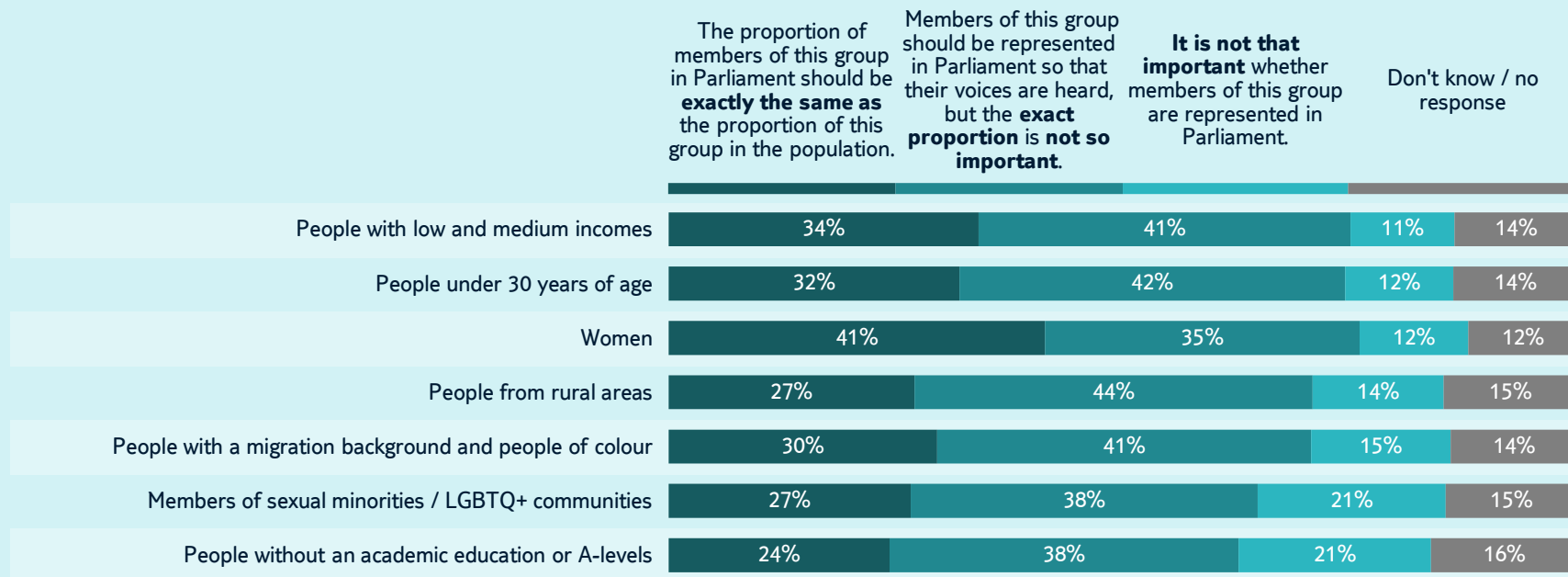
Young Europeans with a **below-average standard of living** more often report not feeling represented by politicians in their country (67%) than those with an **above-average standard of living** (56%).

Those surveyed who **live in urban areas** feel hardly or not at all represented in politics significantly more often (64%) than those who **live in rural areas** (57%).



Two out of five respondents think that the percentage of women in parliament should be as high as the percentage of women in the population.

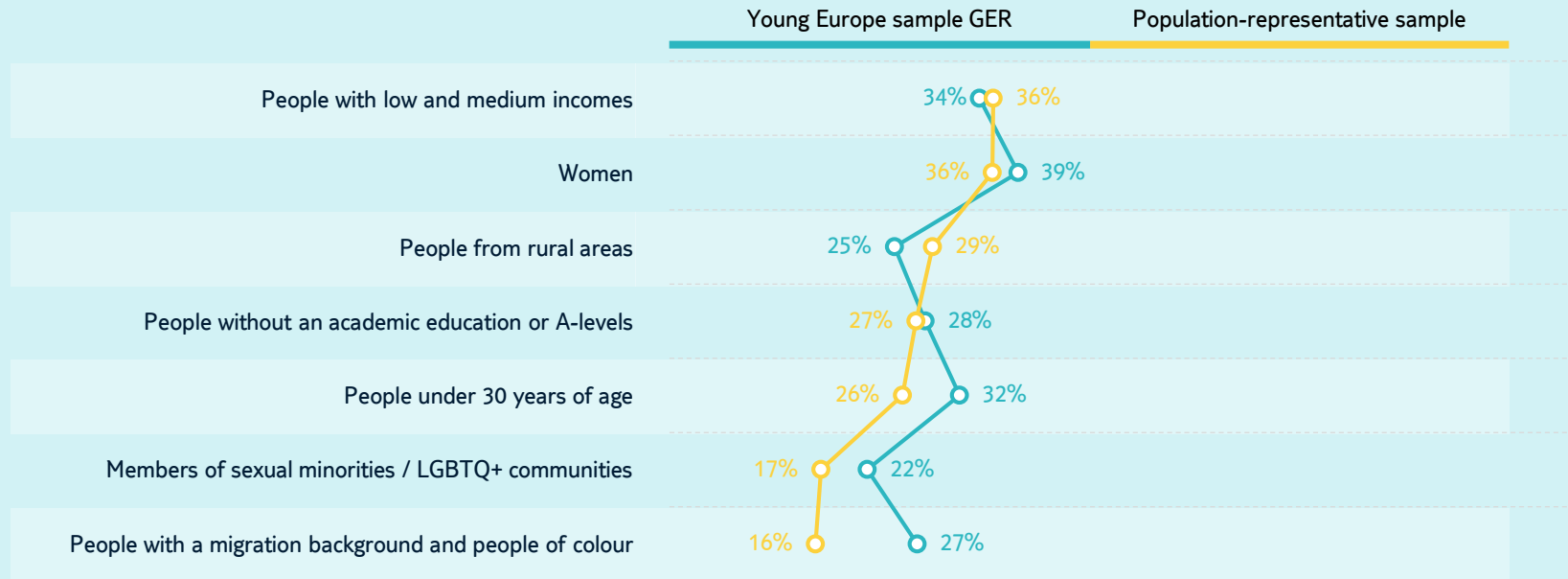
When you think about the Parliament in [country] and the MPs in it: Which of the following statements would you most agree with regarding the representation of the following groups in Parliament?



Young Germans are considerably more in favour of greater representation of minorities than in the overall population.

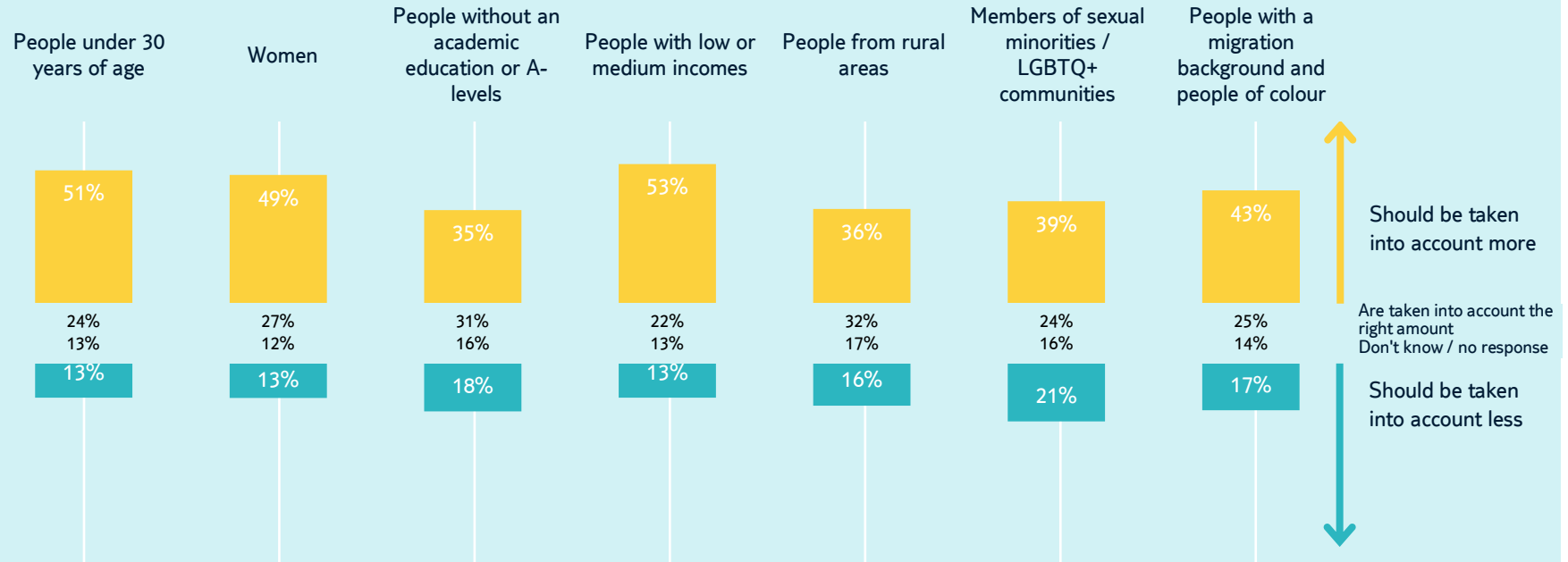
When you think about the Parliament in [country] and the MPs in it: Which of the following statements would you most agree with regarding the representation of the following groups in Parliament?

– „The proportion of members of this group in Parliament should be exactly the same as the proportion of this group in the population.“



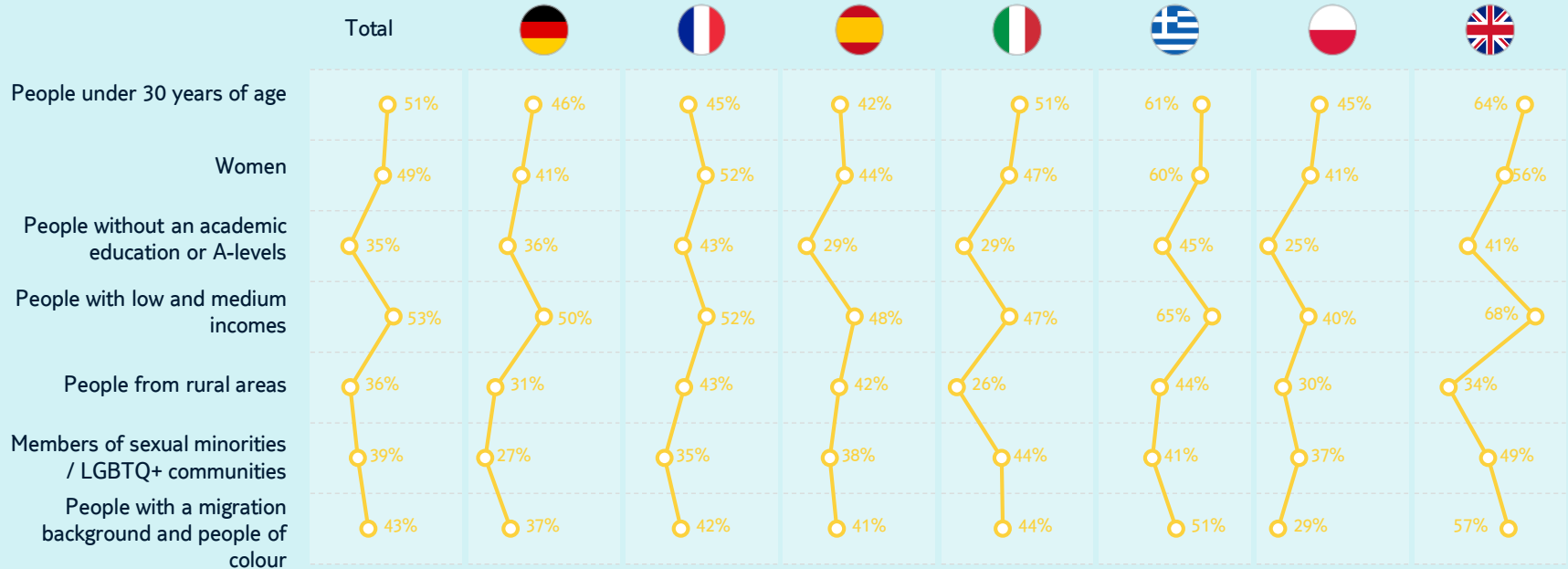
Around half feel that the interests of people under 30 years of age, women and those on a low income should be taken into account more.

Should MPs in [country] take into account the interests of the respective following groups of people more, less, or are the interests of this group taken into account the right amount?



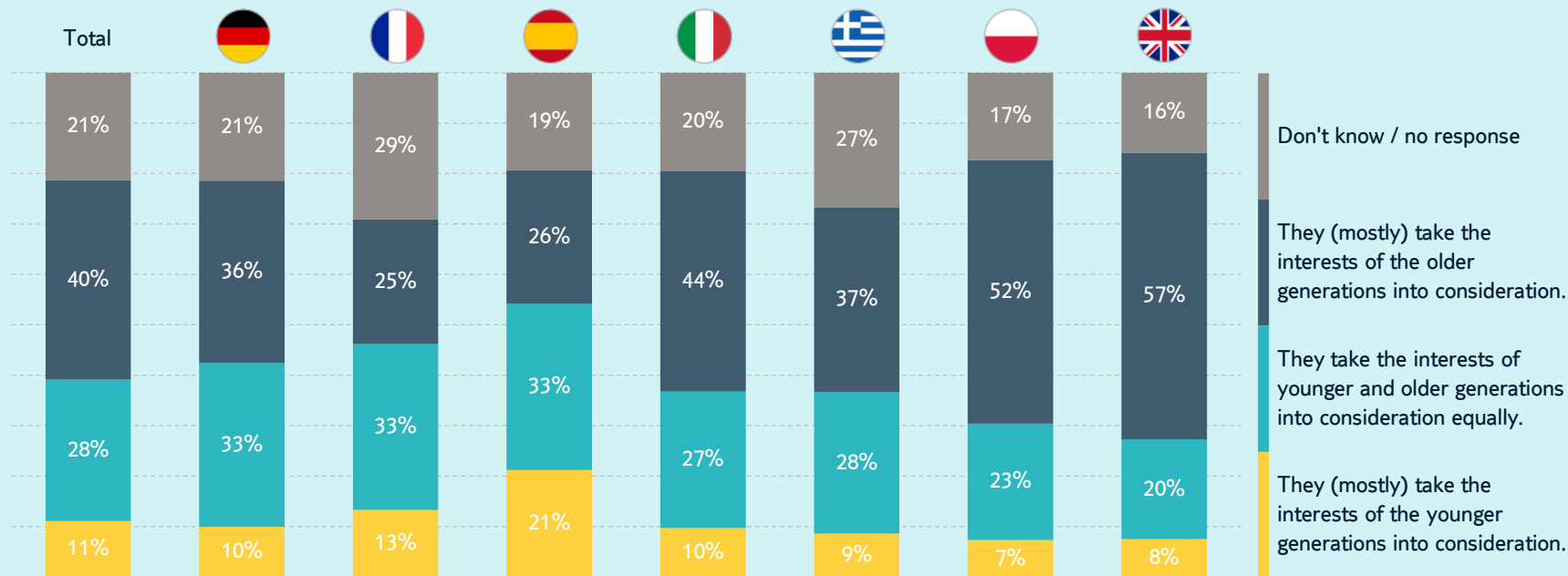
In the UK and Greece, a particularly large number of people think that people on a low income and people under 30 should be taken into account more.

Should MPs in [country] take into account the interests of the respective following groups of people more, less, or are the interests of this group taken into account the right amount?



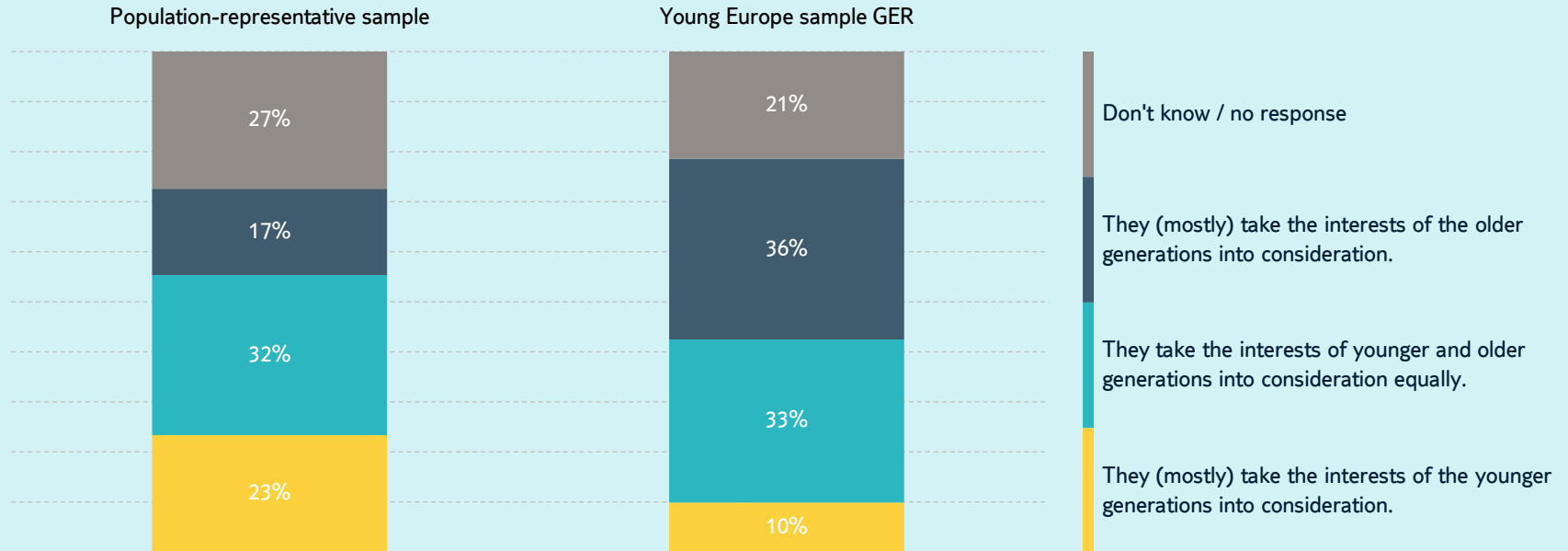
Spanish people are most likely to view the interests of the younger generation as being taken into account.

Do the politicians in [country] generally take the interests of the younger or the older generations into consideration? Or do they take the interests of younger and older generations into consideration equally?



Young people in particular think that the interests of younger generations are given less attention in politics than those of the older generations.

Do the politicians in [country] generally take the interests of the younger or the older generations into consideration? Or do they take the interests of younger and older generations into consideration equally?



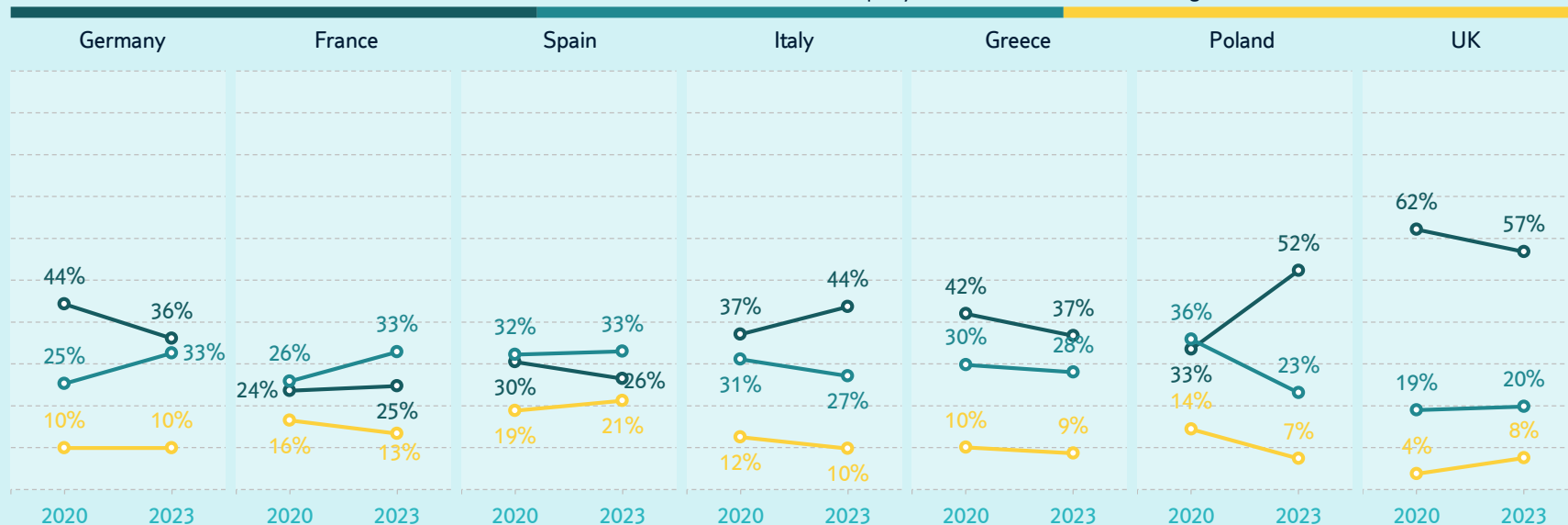
More than one in two people surveyed in Poland feels that the interests of the older generation are taken into account more. This compares to one third in 2020.

Do the politicians in [country] generally take the interests of the younger or the older generations into consideration? Or do they take the interests of younger and older generations into consideration equally?

They (mostly) take the interests of the older generations into consideration.

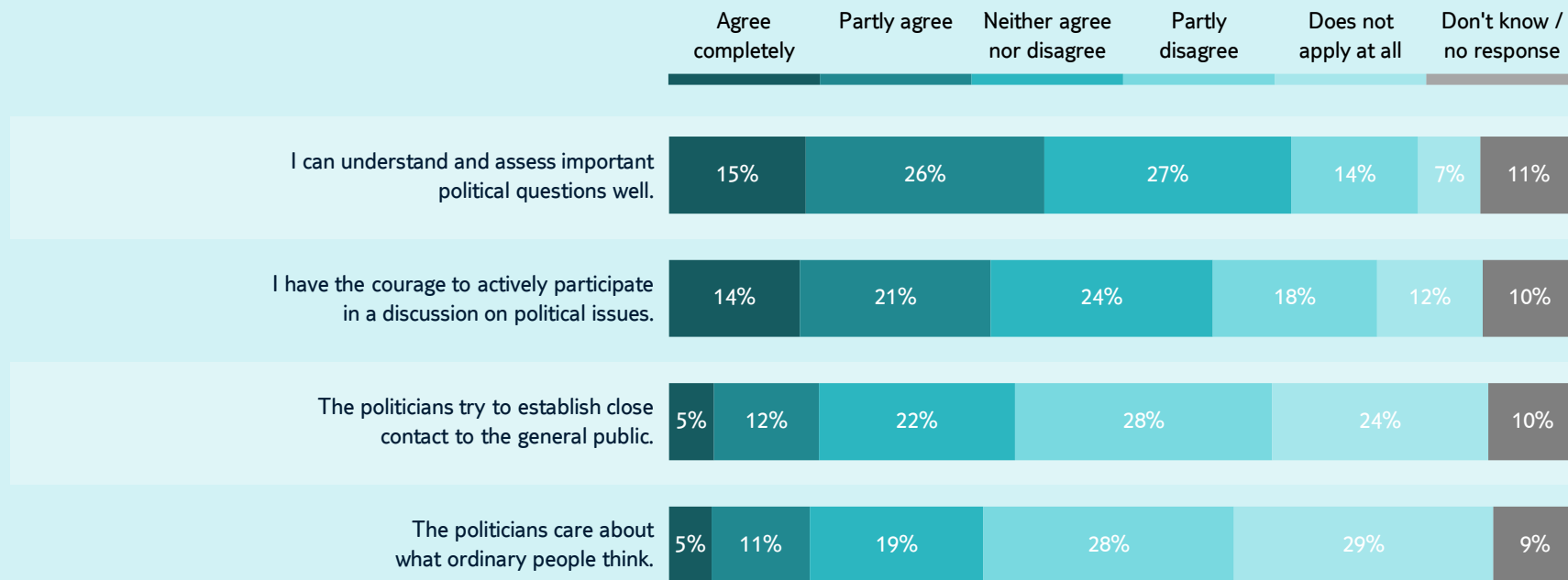
They take the interests of younger and older generations into consideration equally.

They (mostly) take the interests of the younger generations into consideration.



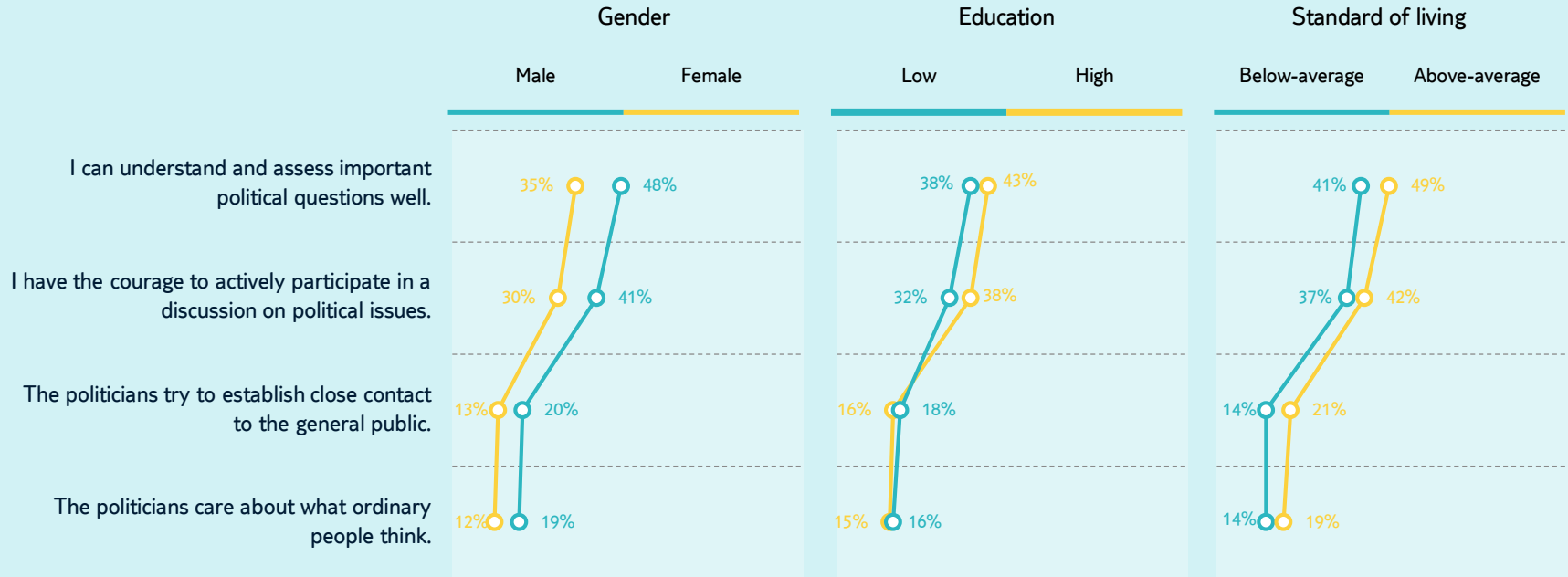
Around one third of those surveyed are confident enough to actively take part in a political discussion.

To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?



Male respondents have significantly more political confidence than women; a person's economic situation also plays a part.

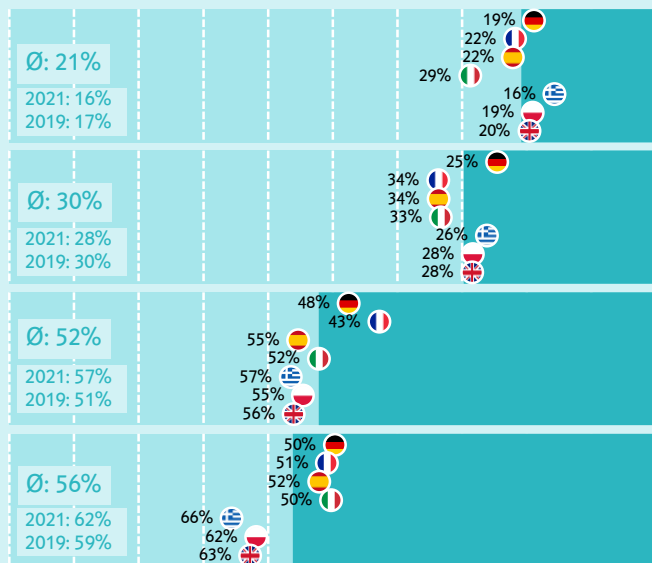
To what extent do you agree with the respective statement? – Agreement („Somewhat agree“ + „Completely agree“)



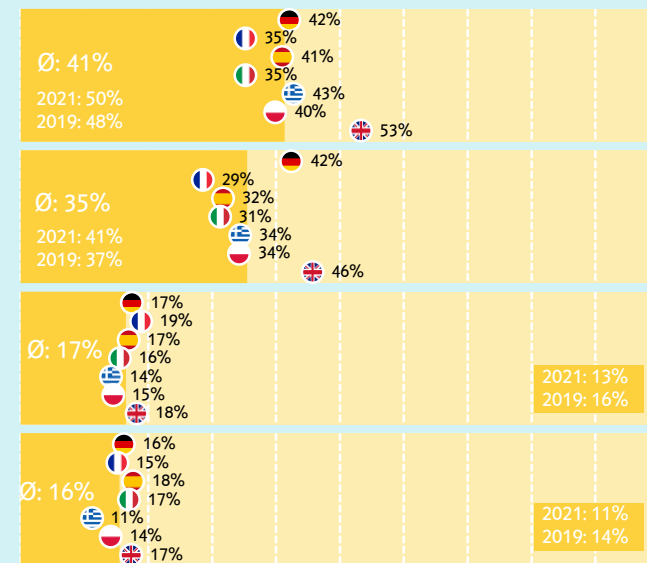
Young British people have the most trust in their own abilities with regard to political questions and discussions.

To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?

(Somewhat) disagree



(Somewhat) agree



I can understand and assess important political questions well.

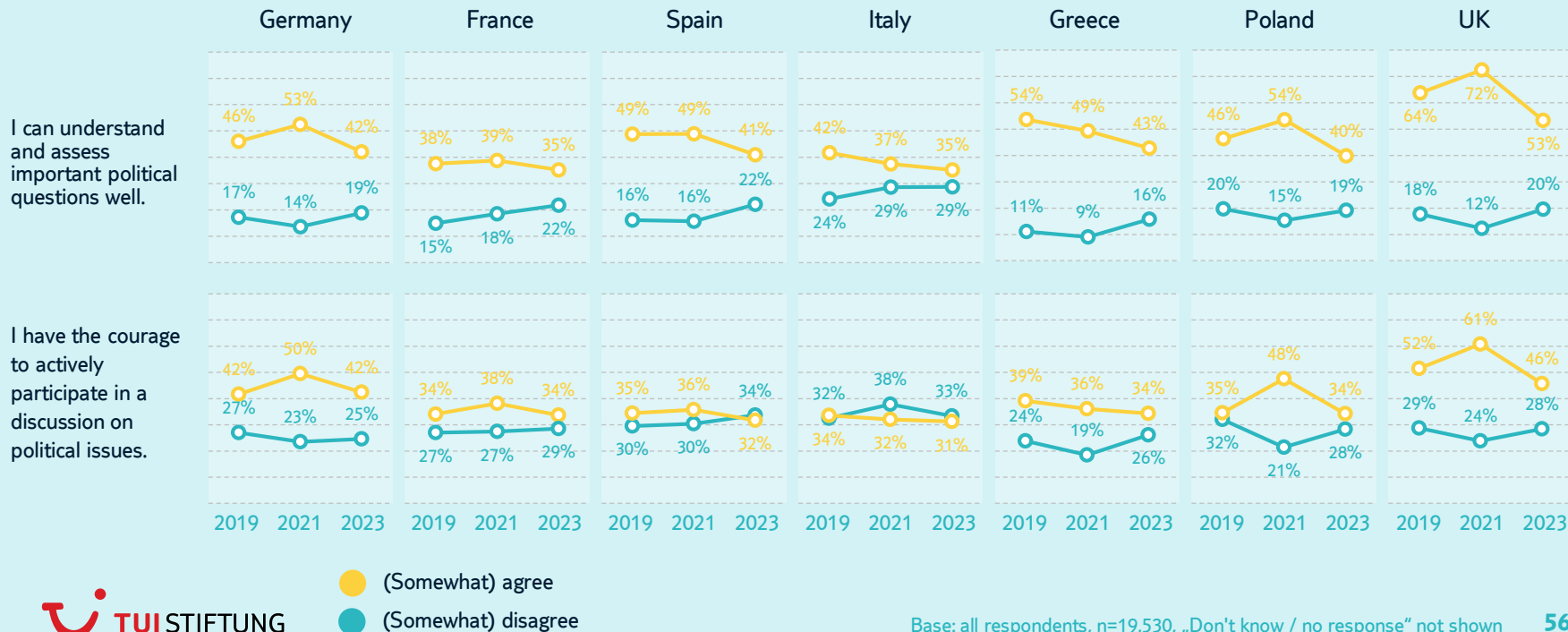
I have the courage to actively participate in a discussion on political issues.

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

The politicians care about what ordinary people think.

Political identification is dropping in all countries. A particularly strong decline can be seen in Germany, Poland and the UK.

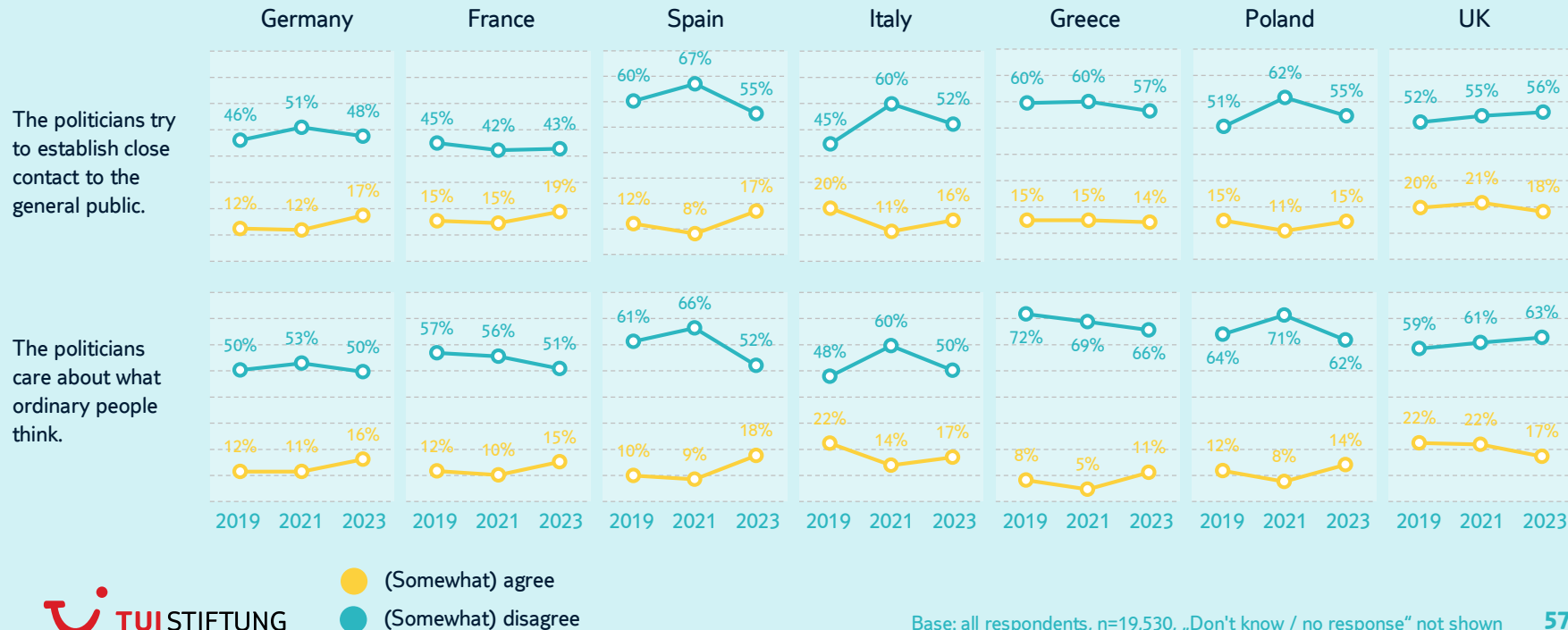
To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?



Base: all respondents, n=19,530, „Don't know / no response“ not shown

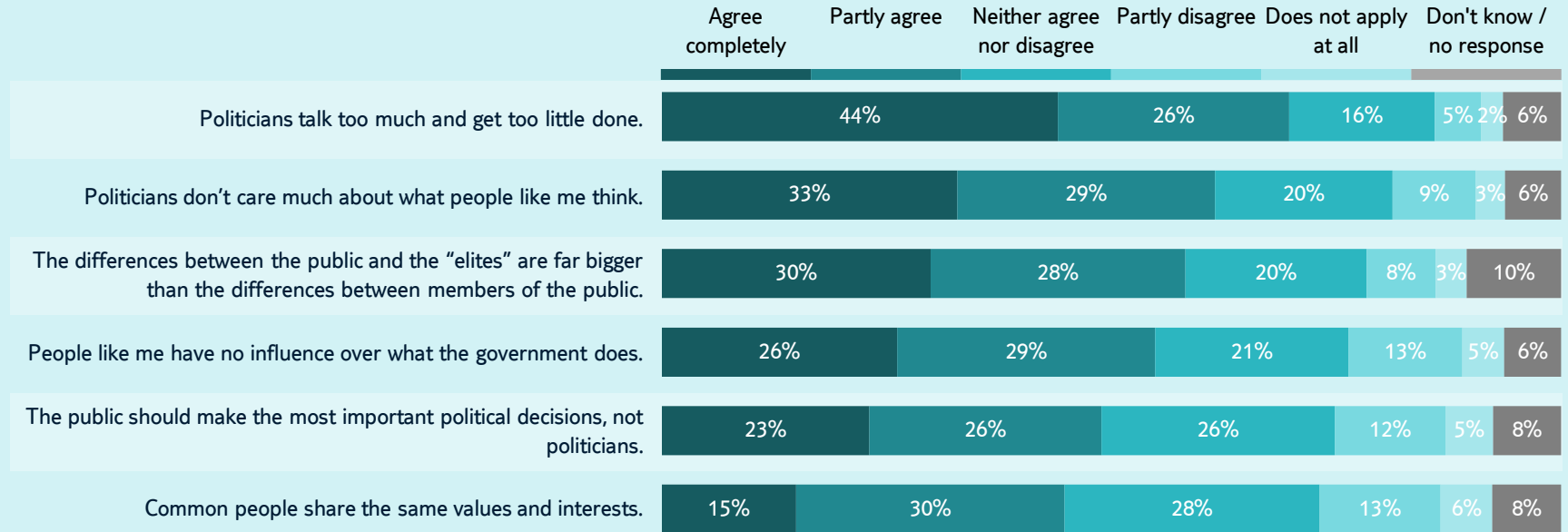
Even if there is mostly no agreement regarding the question of politicians being in touch with the people, with the exception of the UK a slight positive trend becomes clear when compared over time.

To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?



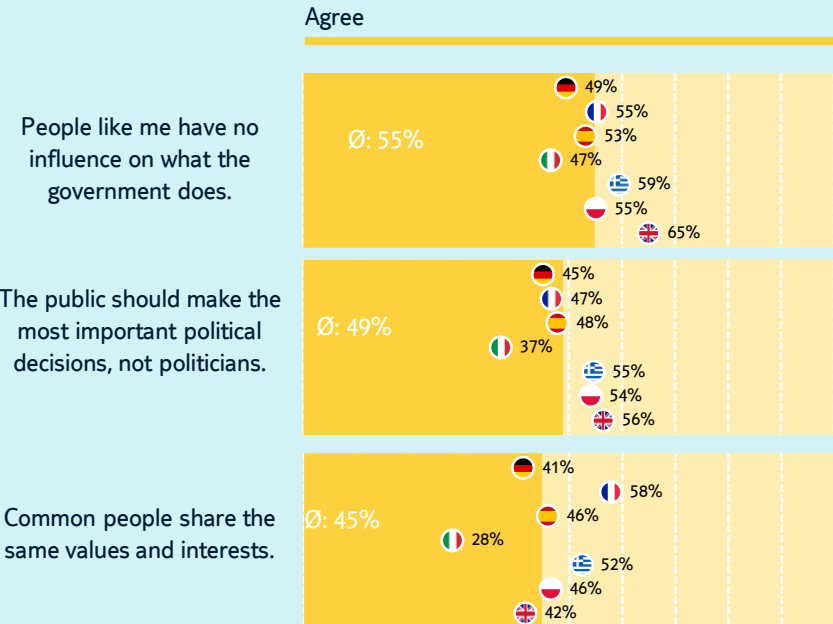
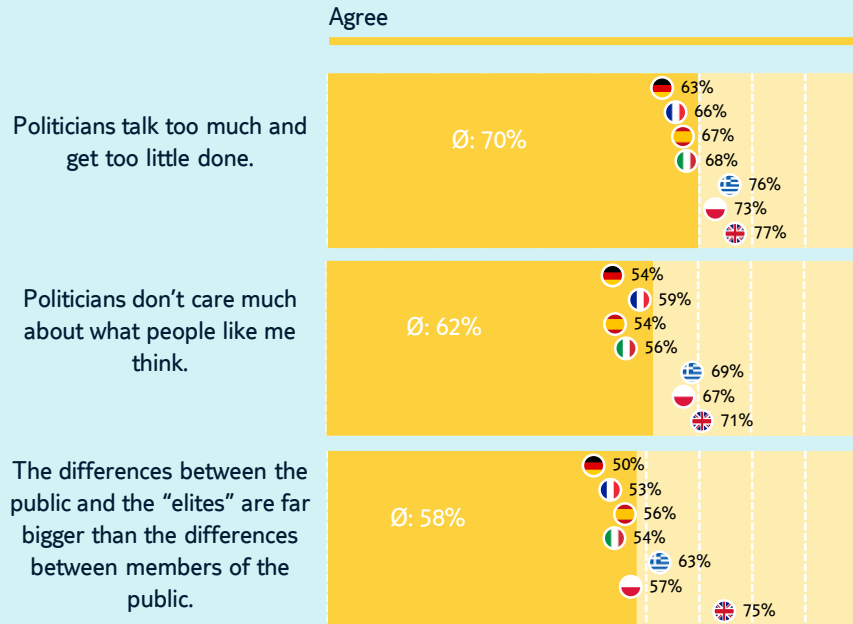
7 out of 10 young Europeans feel that politicians talk too much and don't do enough.

To what extent do you agree with the respective statement?



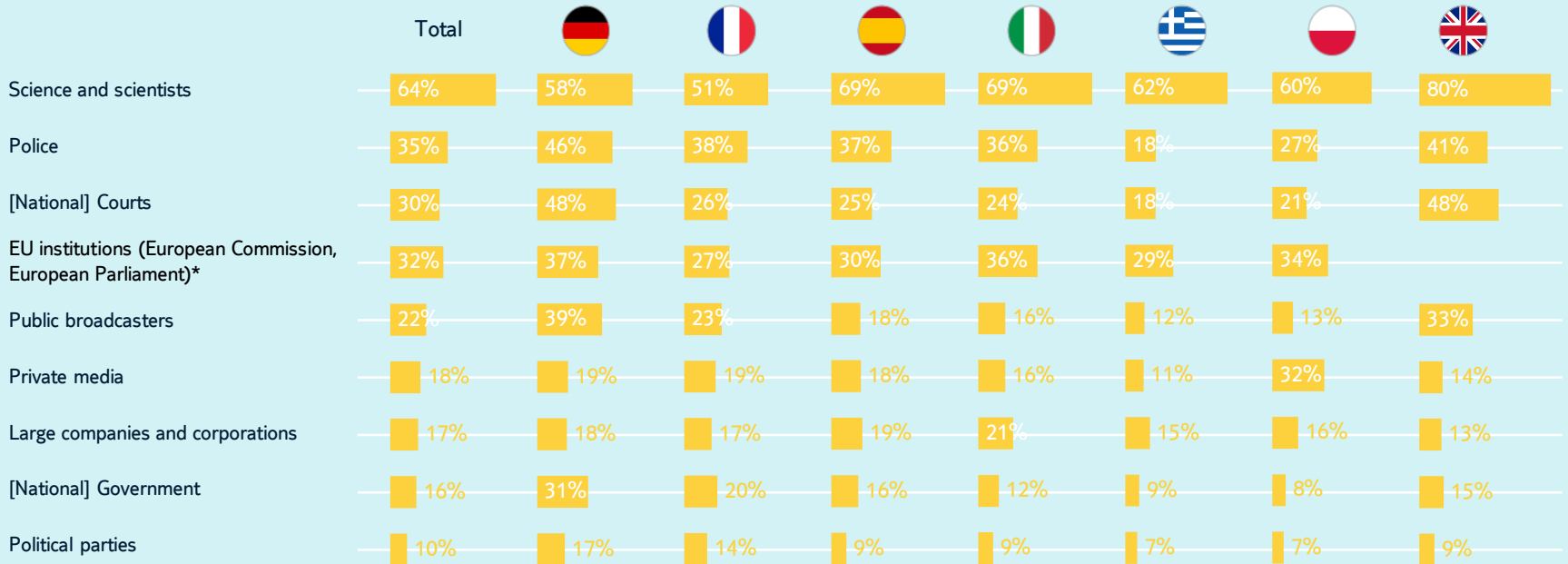
Young people in Greece, Poland and the UK are particularly open to populist arguments.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



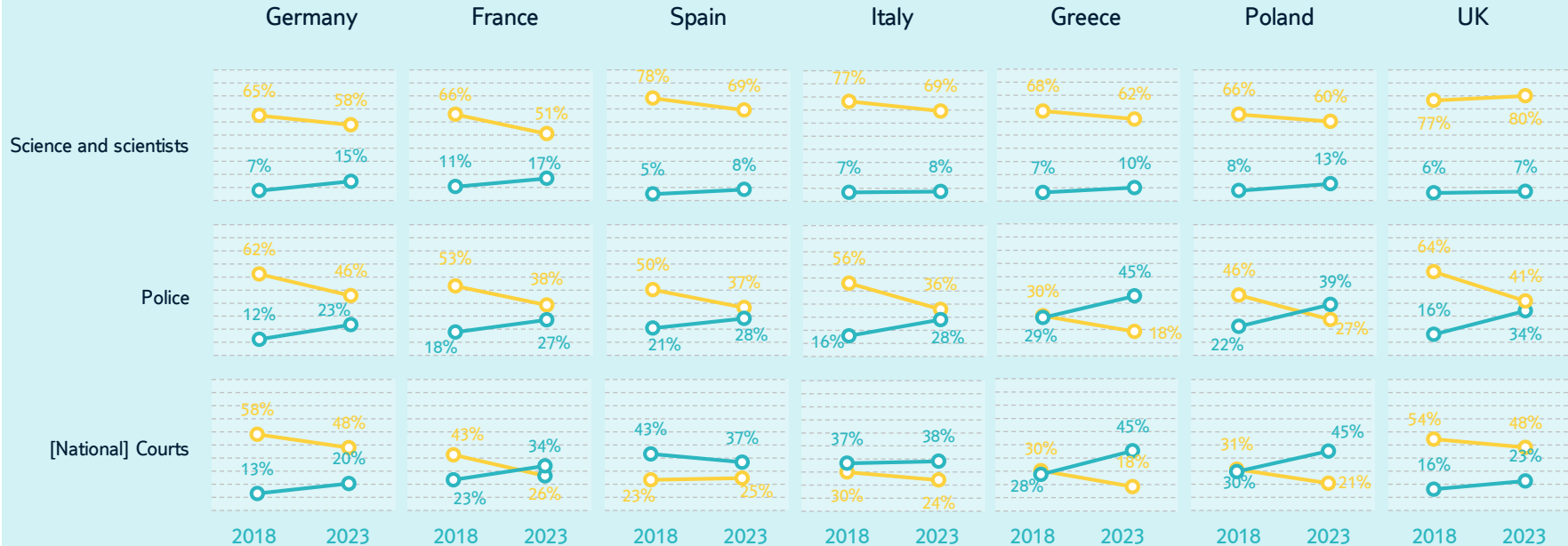
In all countries, the trust in EU institutions is higher than the trust in national political institutions.

How much do you trust the following organisations and groups?



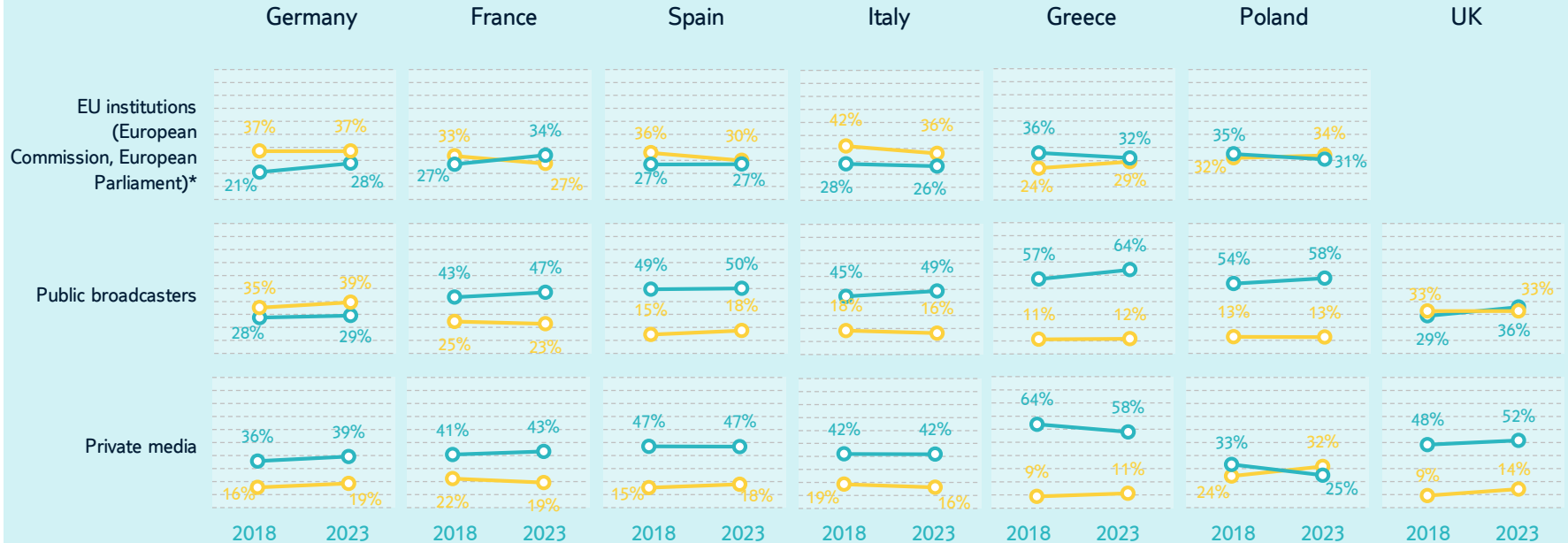
Across all countries, there is a drop in trust in the police compared to 2018.

How much do you trust the following organisations and groups?



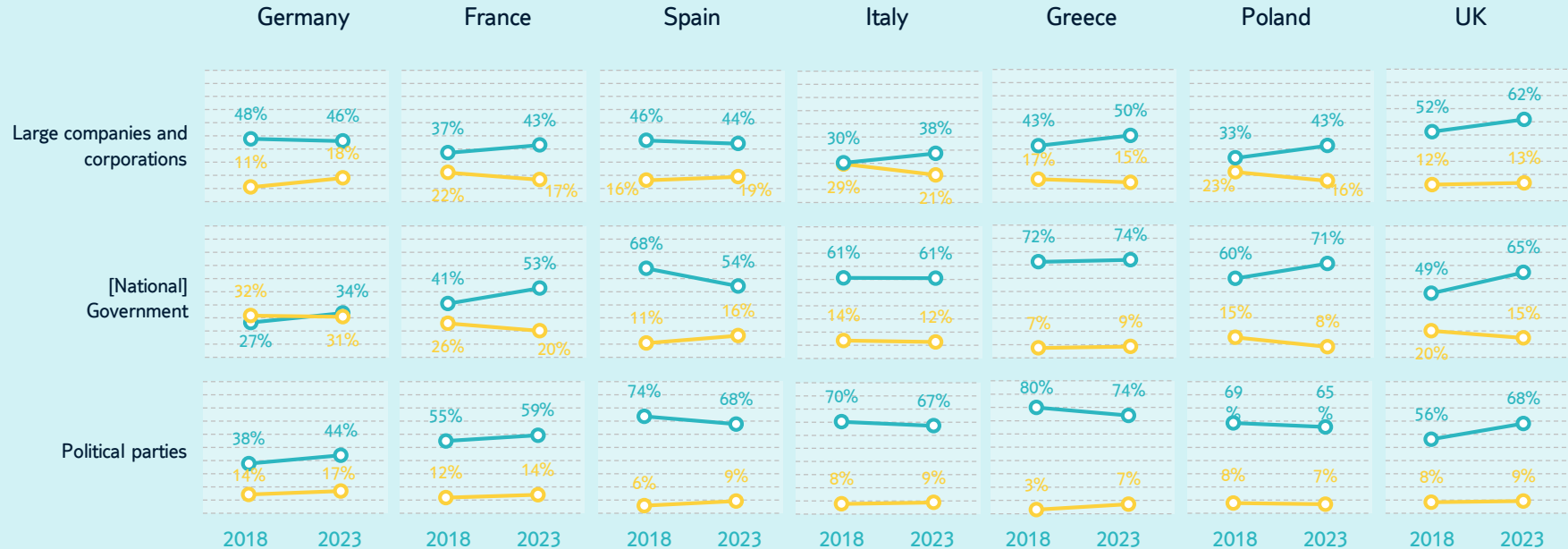
The highest level of trust in public media can be seen in Germany.

How much do you trust the following organisations and groups?



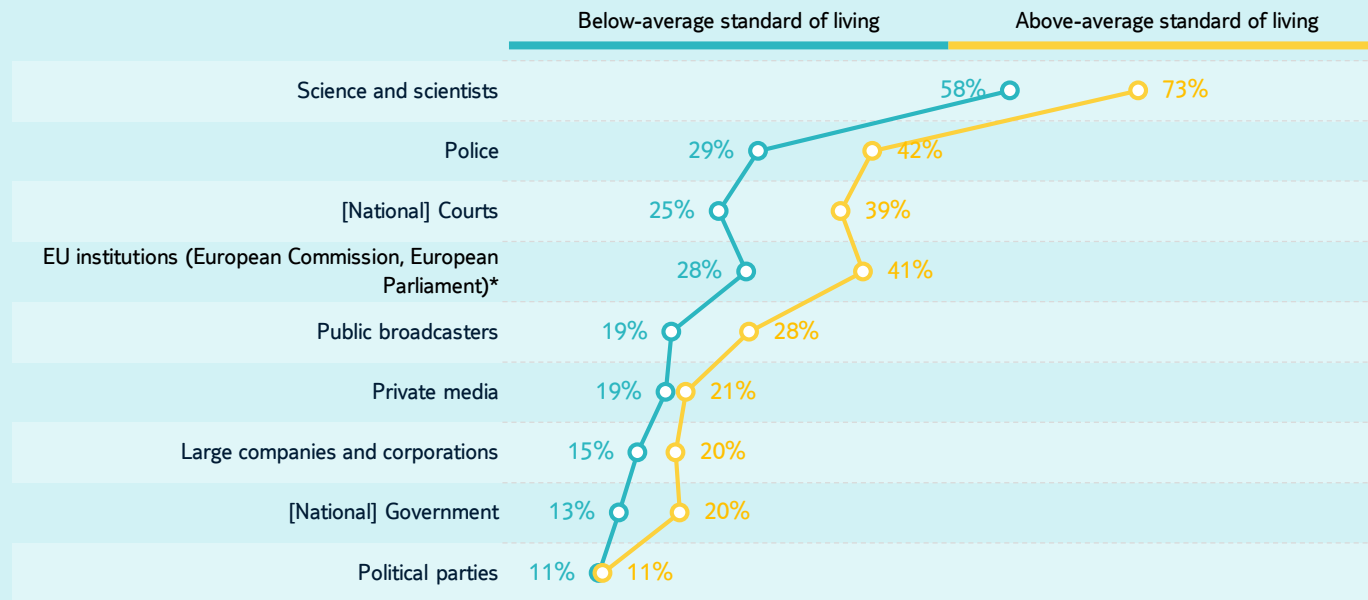
Mistrust in the government is growing when compared over time, which is particularly the case in France, Poland and the UK.

How much do you trust the following organisations and groups?



The trust shown by young people with an above-average standard of living is higher across the board, especially in science, the police and the legal system.

How much do you trust the following organisations and groups? – Trust („I generally trust them“ + „I trust them completely“) – by standard of living based on a subjective self-assessment



The role of the EU

The role of the EU

Support for European integration

- The trust in EU institutions is not only comparably high, young Europeans continue to strongly identify with Europe. More than one in every two Europeans describes themselves as at least partly European (55%). Compared to the previous year, however, a slight trend towards national identities has been observed. 29% exclusively have a national identity (compared to 2022: 25%).
 - In Poland in particular, significantly fewer respondents feel at least partly European than in the previous year. A purely national identity has increased by 20 percentage points this year among Polish respondents.
- Agreeing with stronger integration of EU member states remains stable overall compared to the previous year. In France, a slight shift towards stronger integration has been observed (2023: 35%, 2022: 31%). The highest level of agreement in favour of greater integration is seen in Southern Europe (Italy: 51%, Spain: 48%).

A feeling of closeness with Berlin and Brussels

- When asked how many kilometres there are between their respective capital city and Berlin, those surveyed in Spain, Italy and France underestimated the actual distance. Young Greeks in particular estimated the distance to Berlin as being considerably lower. This may indicate a feeling of closeness to Germany.
 - Respondents from Poland and the United Kingdom believe that Berlin is further away than it actually is, and mostly overestimate the distance.

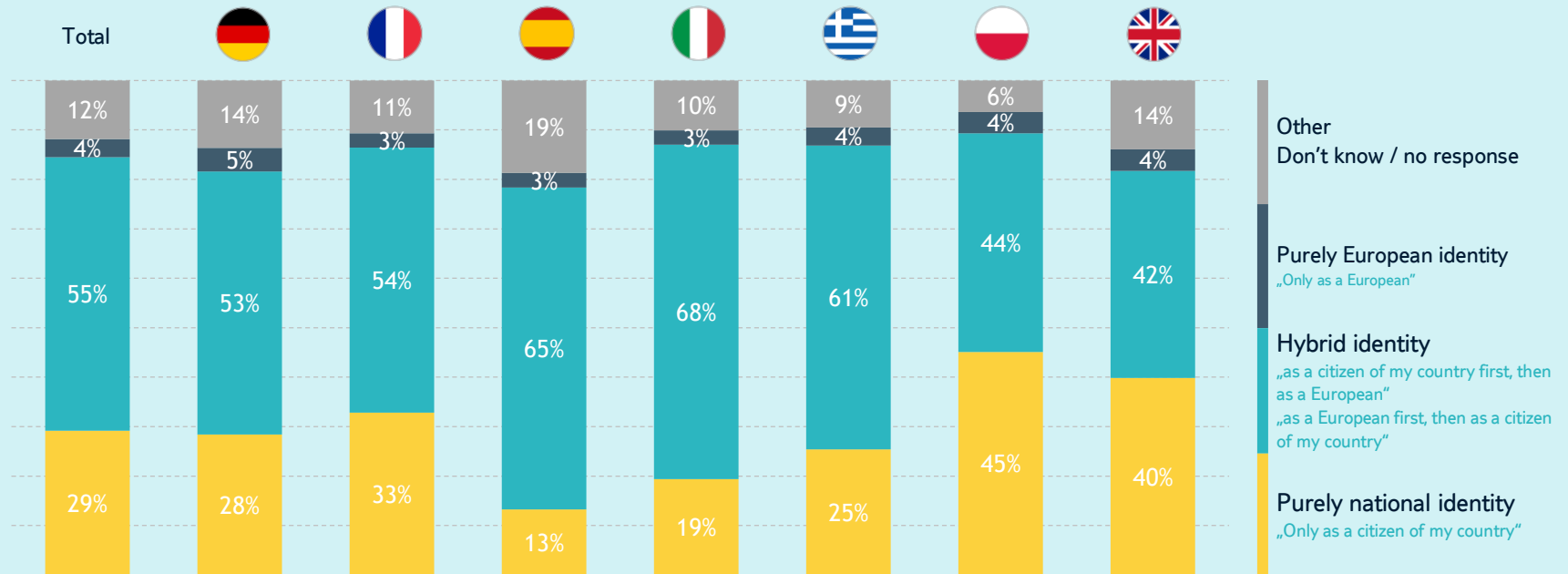
- Conversely, similar effects are observed in the estimates given by Germans. The distance to Athens, Rome, Madrid and Paris is estimated to be lower than it actually is. The distance to London and Warsaw on the other hand is estimated as being greater.
- When estimating the distance between their own capital city and the European capital, Brussels, Greeks in particular underestimated the distance. In comparison, Brits estimated the distance as almost three times what it actually is.

Addressing opportunities, specific areas for action

- In view of high inflation and a difficult economic situation in many areas in Europe, all Europeans are worried about their income and financial matters. This is apparent in many areas of the study and is also reflected in the list of the most important problems in the EU. As such, young Europeans identify economic and financial policy (31%) as one of the most important issues in the EU at the moment (top 2). The focus also continues to be on environmental and climate protection (33%) as well as migration and asylum (28%).
 - With the exception of Spain and Greece, environmental and climate protection is also stated as the most important problem this year that the EU should deal with.
- The topic of “foreign policy and defence”, which has been highly relevant for young Europeans recently, has dropped in importance slightly. Conversely, the topics of health policy (22%, 2022: 12%) and social policy (23%, 2022: 15%) have been rated as being considerably more relevant this year. This indicates that social issues are making their way into public discussion again.

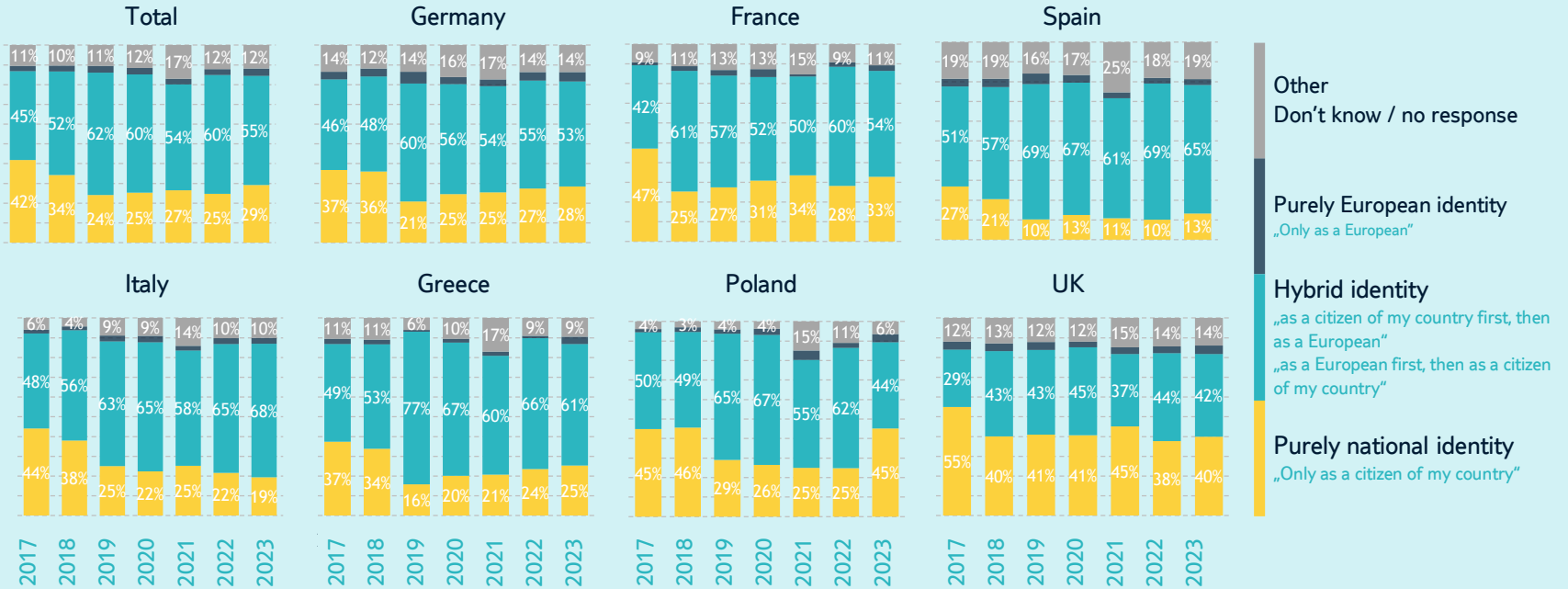
The majority of young people feel they are at least partly European. Only in Poland and the UK it is slightly less than half.

How would you be most likely to describe yourself?



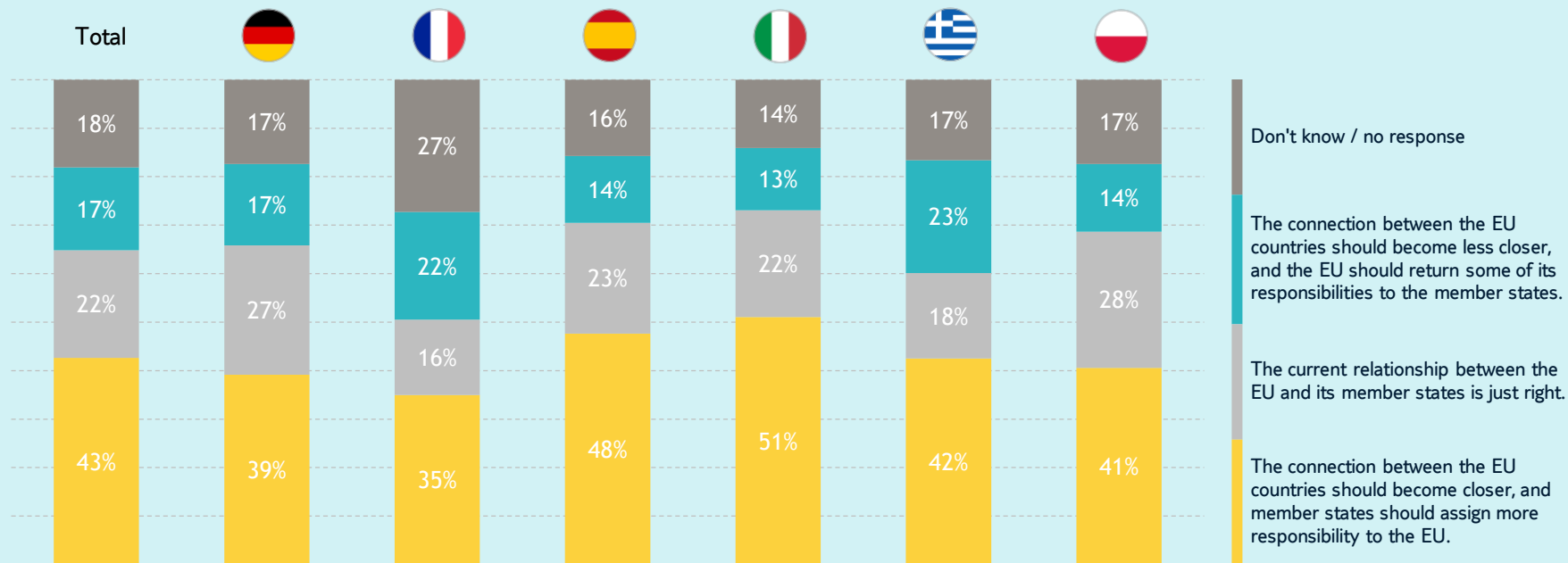
In almost all countries a slight trend has been observed towards a national identity – the percentage identifying as such has almost doubled in Poland.

How would you be most likely to describe yourself?



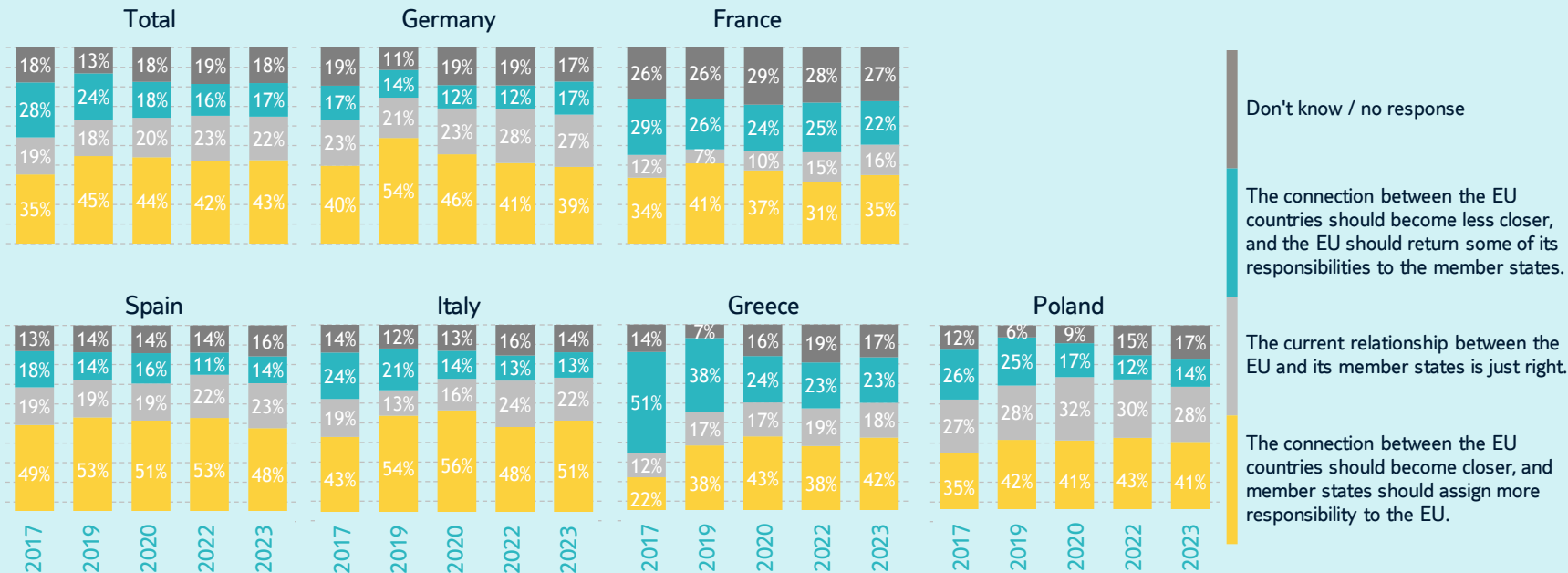
Four out of ten young Europeans want more integration between the member states in Europe – considerably fewer want more independence.

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



Approval of the idea of stronger EU integration remains stable compared to the previous year. A downwards trend continues in Germany.

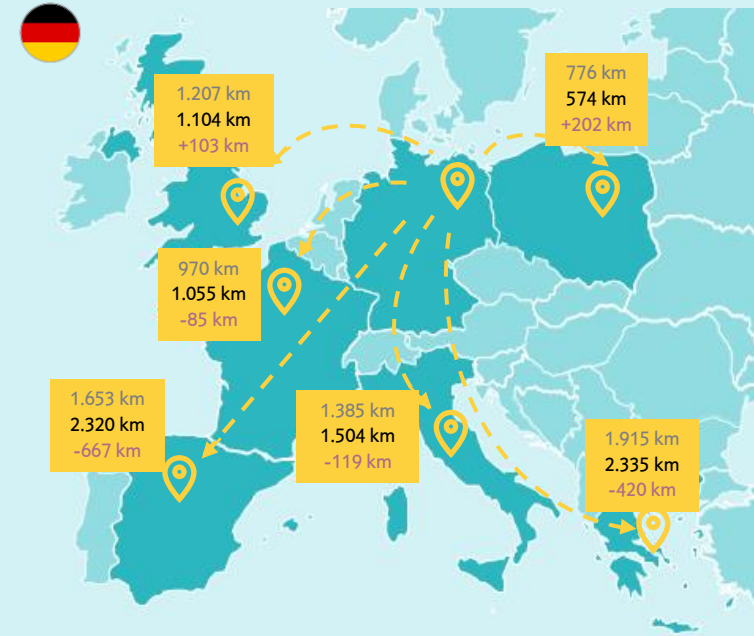
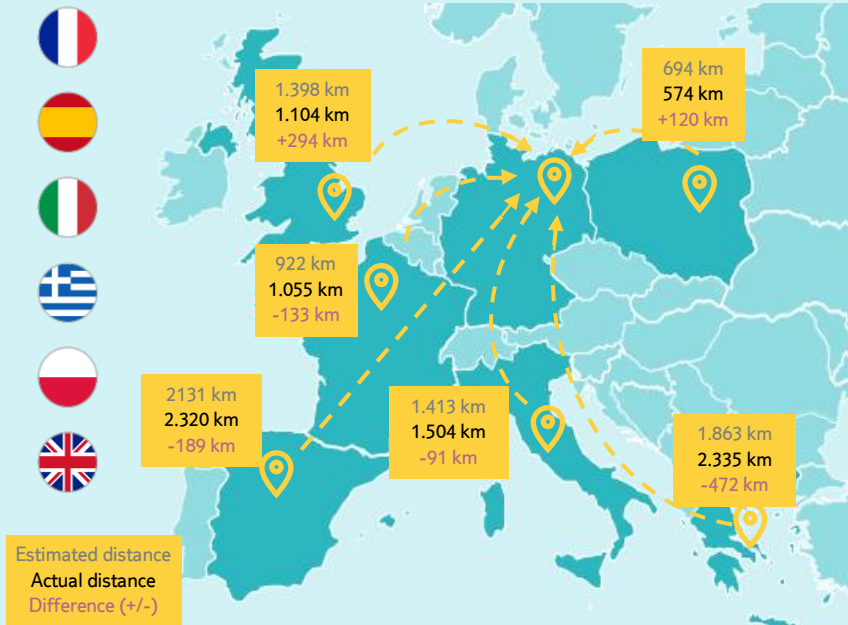
When you think about the relations between the EU and its member states: Which of the following statements do you most agree with?



With the exception of the UK and Poland, all those surveyed underestimated the distance to Berlin. This is also reflected in reverse in the estimates by young Germans of the distance to various European capitals.

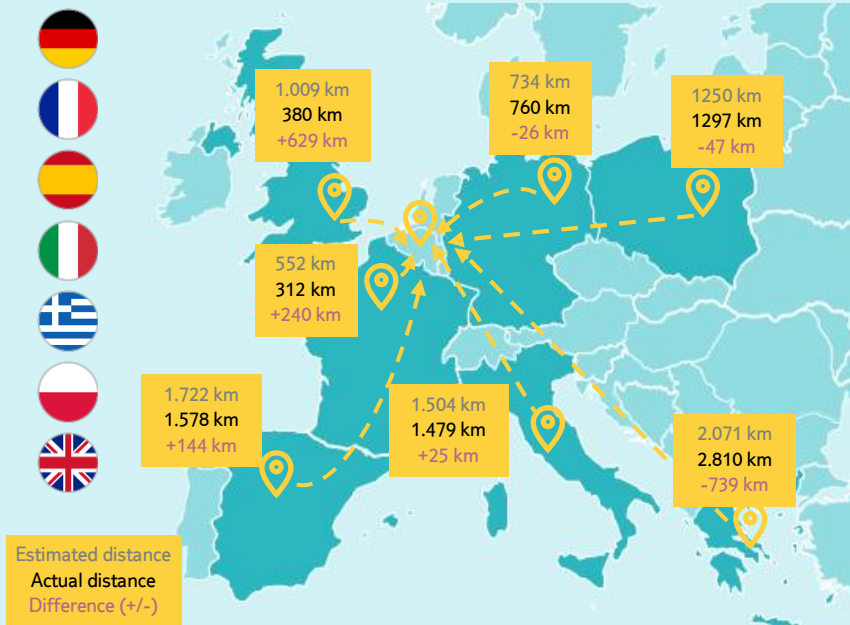
Can you estimate: how many kilometres (in the UK: miles) are there between [capital] and Berlin?

Can you estimate: how many kilometres are there between Berlin and [capital]?



Young Brits considerably overestimate the actual distance to Brussels, while those from Greece estimate the European capital to be much closer.

Can you estimate: how many kilometres (in the UK: miles) are there between [capital] and Brussels?

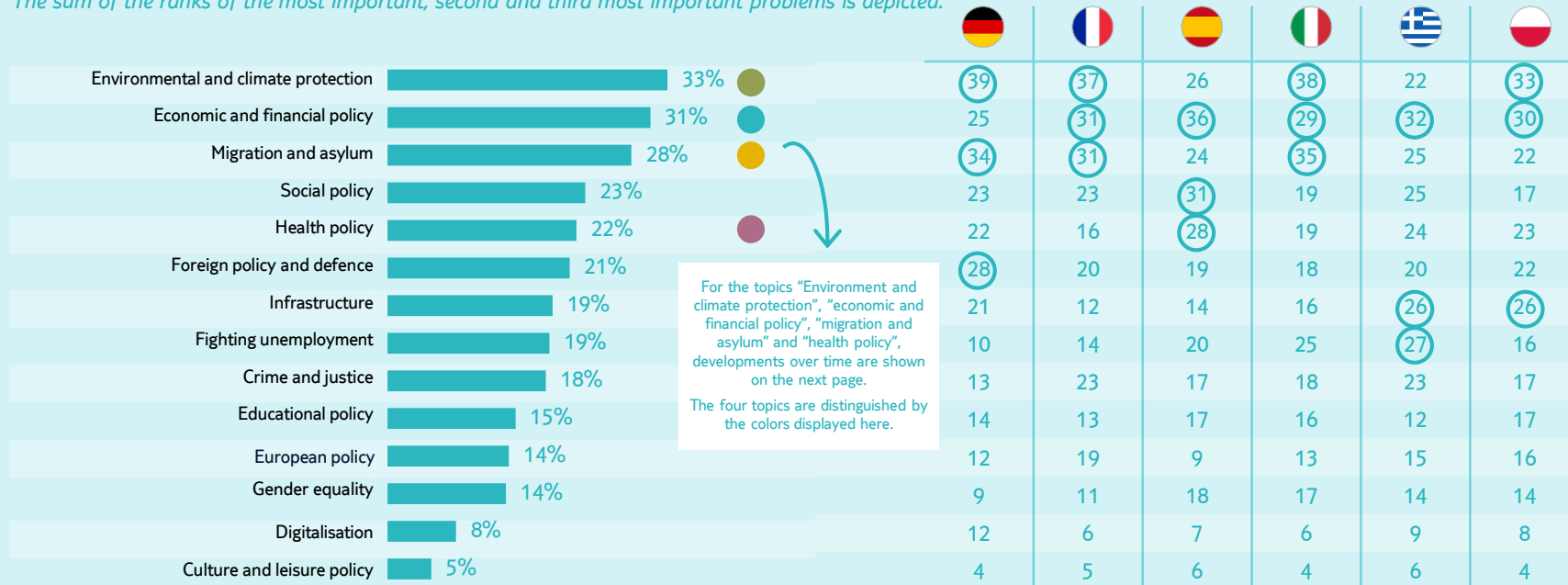


Base: all respondents n=7,085, shown: average of estimated distance;
Source of actual distance: Google Maps, rounded

The climate, economy and migration are the most important topics at EU level. Social issues and defence are some way behind.

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.

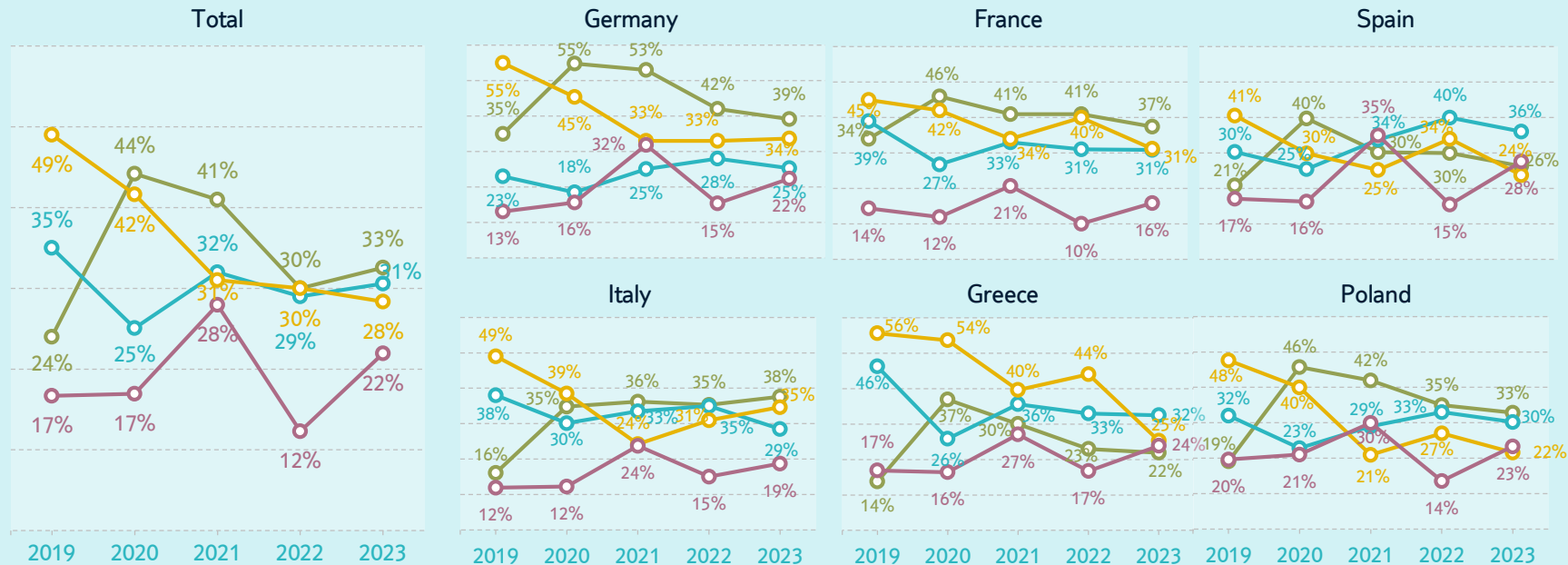
The sum of the ranks of the most important, second and third most important problems is depicted.



The topic of health policy has strongly increased in importance overall. The environment and climate protection as well as the economy remain relevant.

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.

The sum of the ranks of the most important, second and third most important problems is depicted.



Political participation

Political participation

Democratic values are strongly internalised, albeit declining

- The results show that young Europeans continue to internalise democratic values. The majority of young Europeans consider voting to be a civic duty (73%) and trust that elections are an effective method of changing things (57%). More than half are also convinced that their vote counts in elections (52%).
- However, a declining trend has been observed over time across all countries. Voting is understood to be a civic duty significantly less than even in 2021. Germany (2023: 68%, 2021: 74%) and Poland (2023: 69%, 2021: 76%) come out lowest here. Overall, the underlying scepticism towards politics appears to also affect the underlying values, but elections essentially remain recognised as a way for people to participate.
- With the exception of Poland, trust that a person's individual vote in an election makes a difference is noticeably lower. In Germany, around one third (34%) thinks that an individual's vote doesn't make a difference, (2021: 21%). In Germany and France in particular, national elections are also rated considerably worse. While in 2021 82% were still convinced in Germany that the elections were held fairly, only 63% still think this in 2023 (France 2023: 51%, 2021: 65%).

Political involvement and engagement

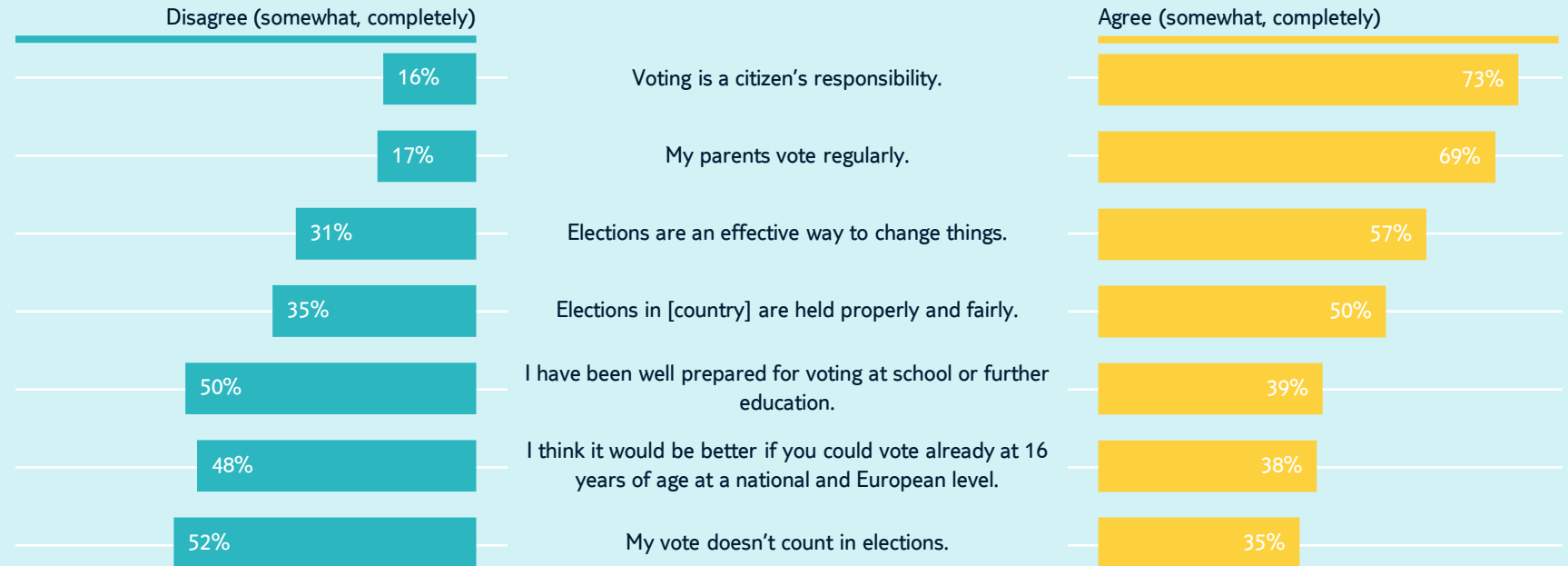
In general, young Europeans have a high level of acceptance of various ways of expressing their own political position.

A look at the previous involvement of young people in types of protest shows that political participation has been relatively low so far. Almost one fifth (18%) reports never having been involved in one of the forms mentioned.

- In comparison to the overall population, young Germans are considerably more likely to get involved in demonstrations and events (37% among young Germans versus 30% in the overall population) as well as political contributions on social platforms (35% among young Germans versus 27% in the overall population).
- Young Europeans consider illegal methods such as hacker attacks (45%) and property damage (56%) to be particularly unjustified. In addition, around one third (35%) of those surveyed believe that methods of civil disobedience are more likely to damage a cause. This does not lead to the conclusion that the younger generation is becoming radicalised against the background of a high level of dissatisfaction with politics.
- There is a strong willingness to get involved, specifically about topics that are highly relevant to young Europeans such as climate protection or the war in Ukraine. For example, well over half are at least partly willing to accept restrictions in order to promote climate protection (64%) or support refugees from Ukraine (69%). At the same time, however, direct monetary costs represent a barrier. The majority would not be willing to accept higher costs for food (64%) or energy (65%).

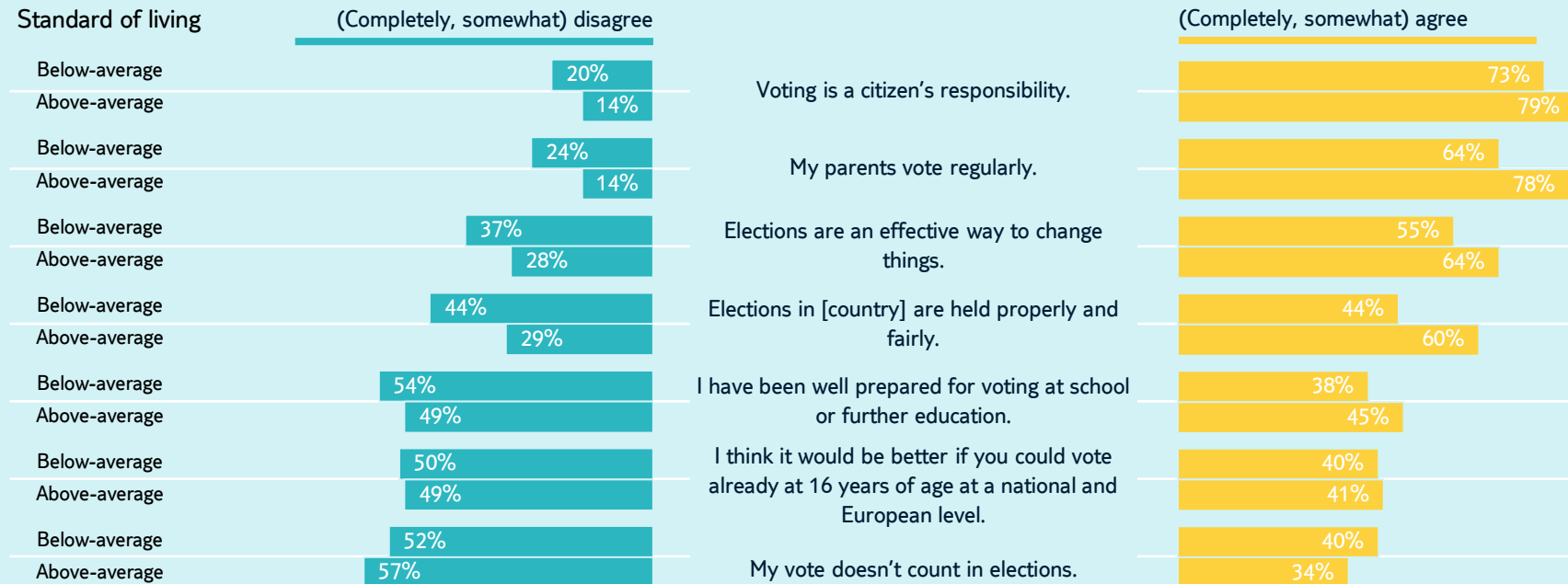
The majority of young Europeans trust elections as a method of changing things and see elections as a civic duty.

Next we will show you some statements on the topic of elections and voting rights. Please state how much you agree or do not agree with them.



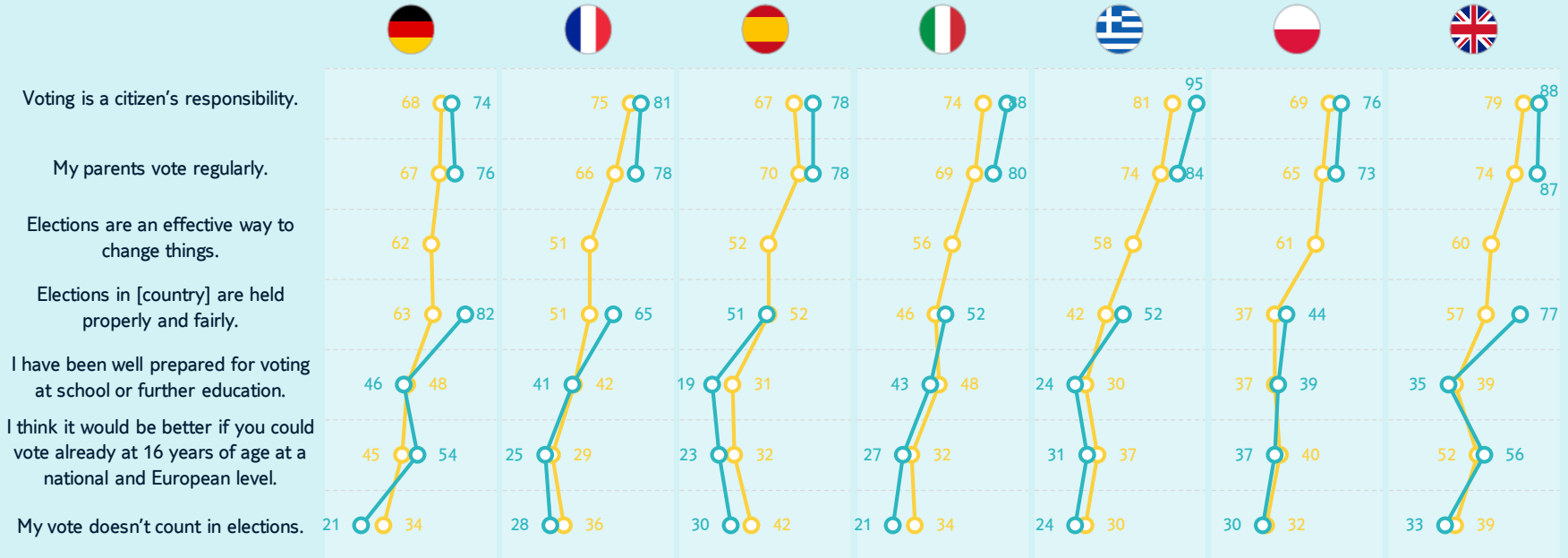
Those surveyed with an above-average standard of living have a higher trust in elections than those with a below-average standard of living.

Next we will show you some statements on the topic of elections and voting rights. Please state how much you agree or do not agree with them. – by subjectively assessed standard of living



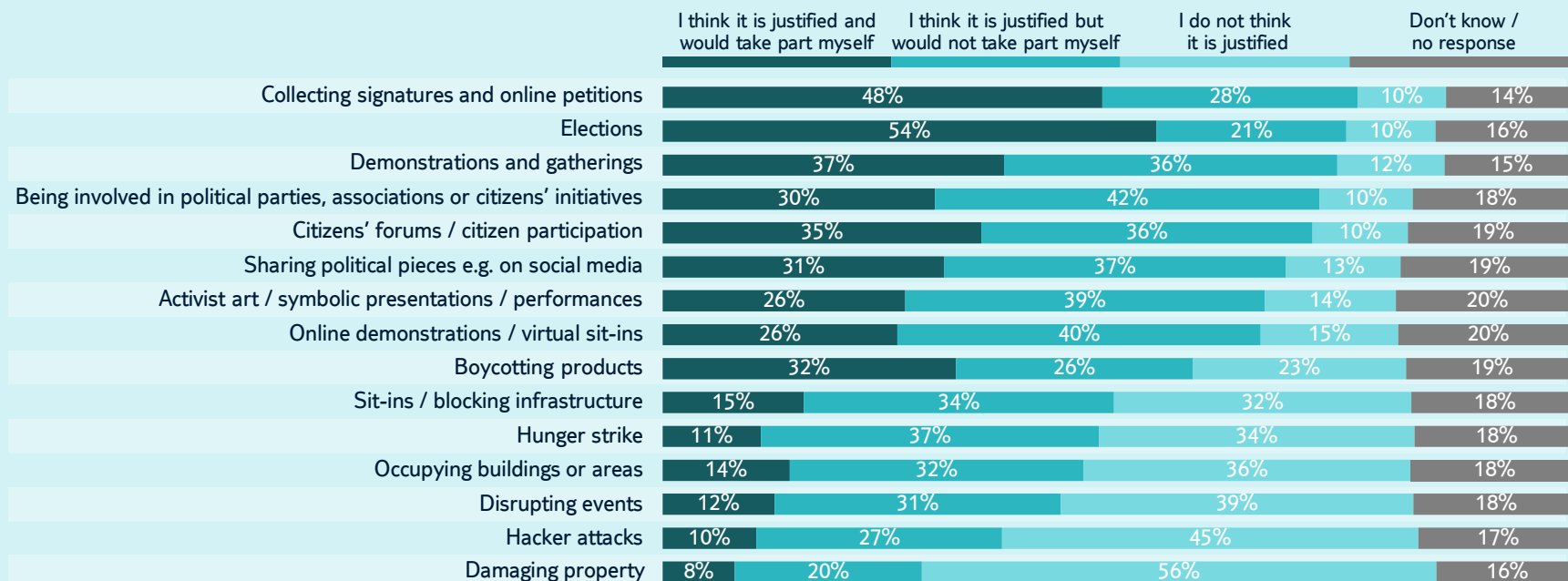
When compared over time, a negative trend in attitudes can be observed towards voting.

Next we will show you some statements on the topic of elections and voting rights. Please state how much you agree or do not agree with them.



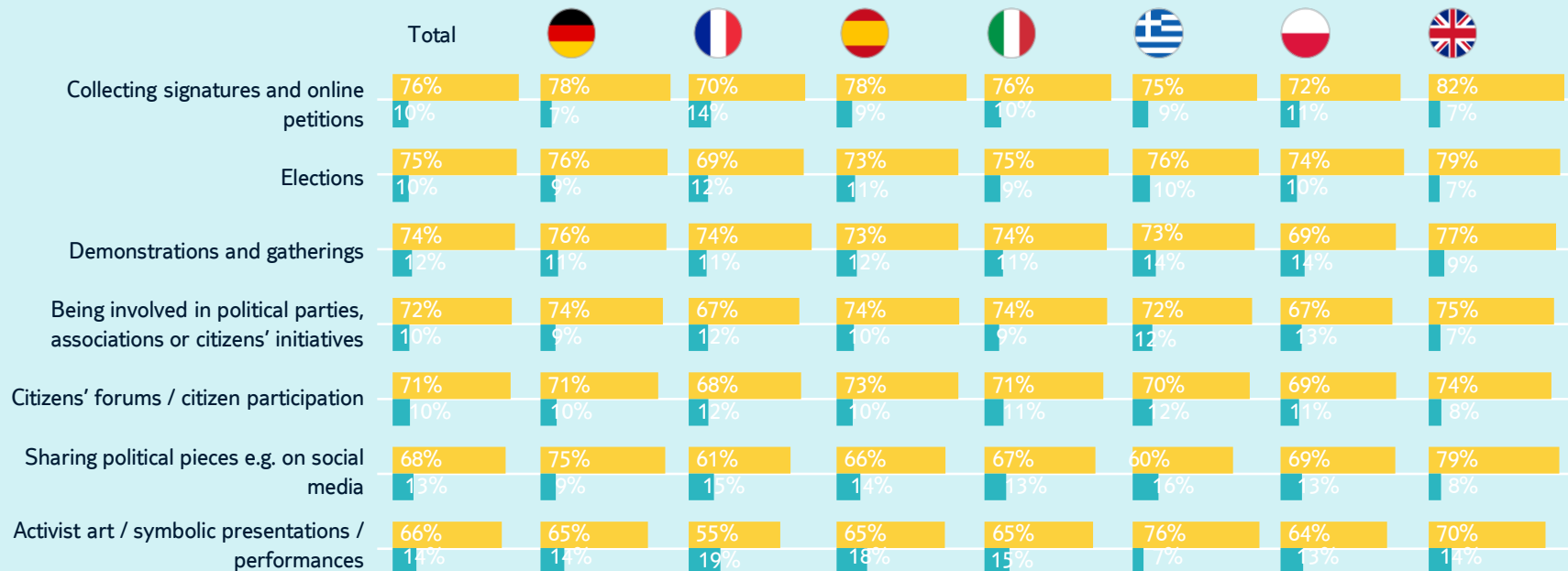
Petitions, elections and demonstrations in particular are considered by young Europeans to be legitimate methods of having political influence.

To what extent, if at all, do you consider the following to be justified and would you participate in order to exert political influence and make your point publicly?



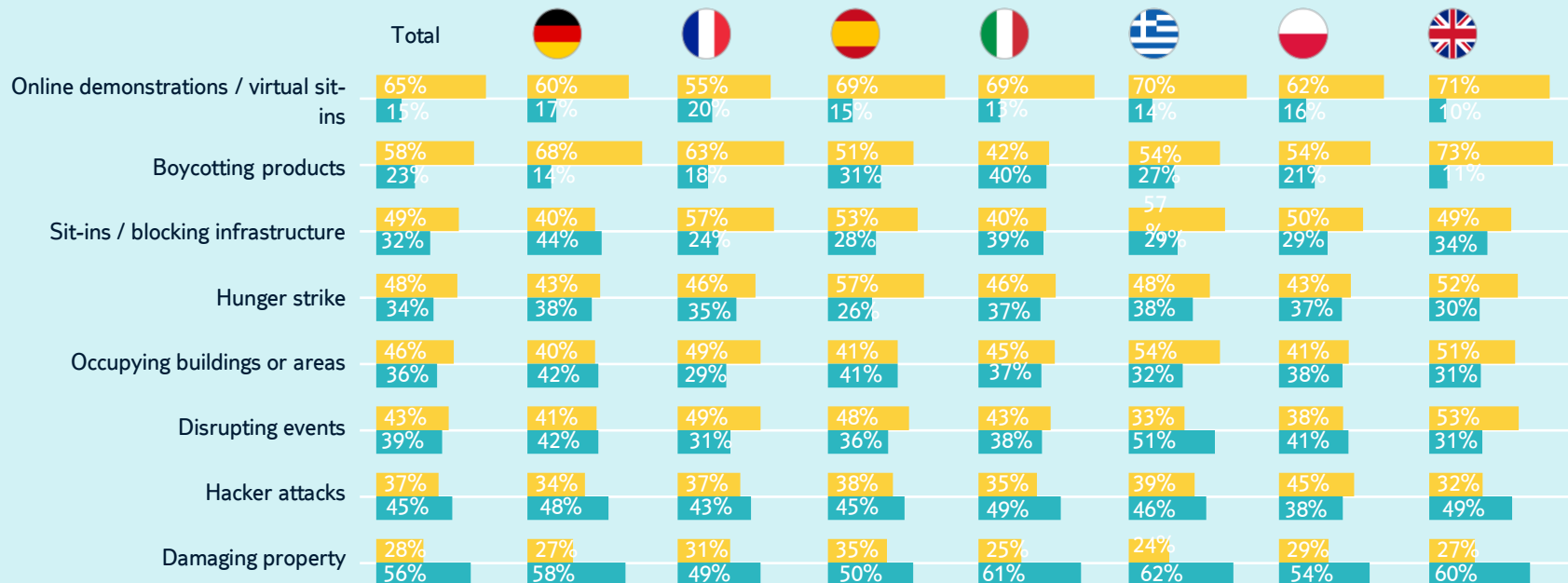
Three quarters of German respondents consider sharing political pieces, e.g. on social media, to be justified in order to exert political influence.

To what extent, if at all, do you consider the following to be justified and would you participate in order to exert political influence and make your point publicly?



Almost two-thirds of young Europeans consider online demonstrations to be a justified way of publicly expressing their point of view.

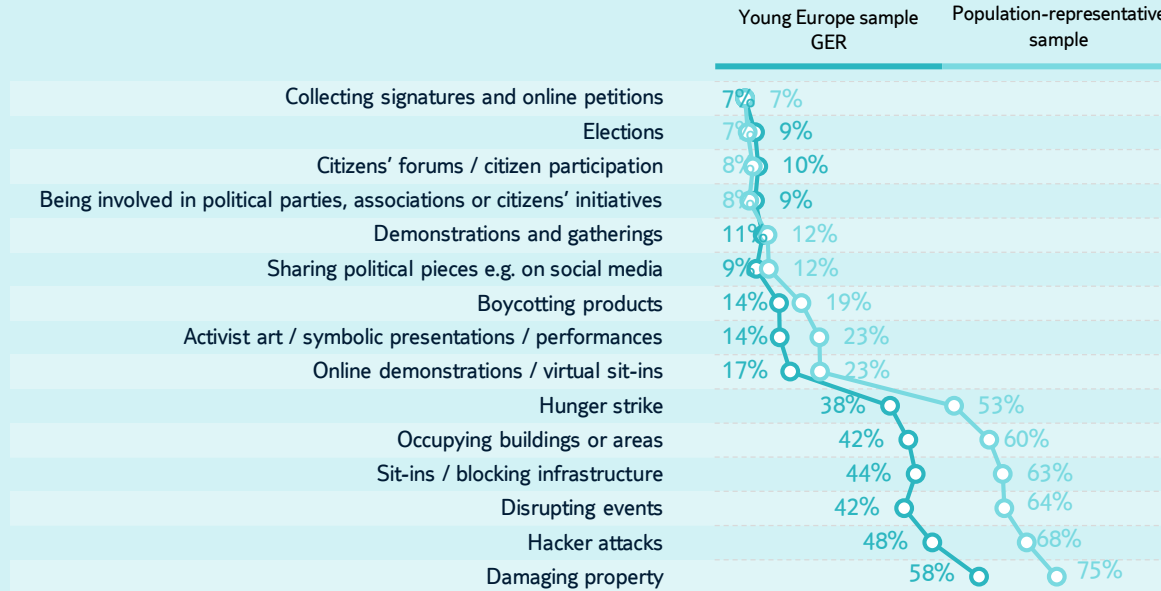
To what extent, if at all, do you consider the following to be justified and would you participate in order to exert political influence and make your point publicly?



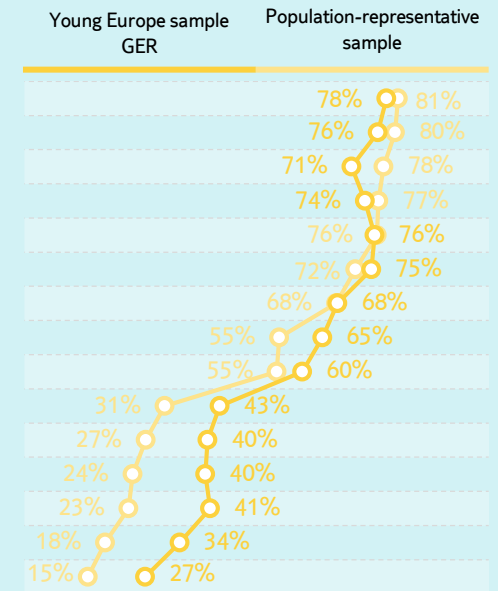
Young German respondents are less likely than the German population to consider some means of exerting political influence as unjustified.

To what extent, if at all, do you consider the following to be justified and would you participate in order to exert political influence and make your point publicly?

I do not think it is justified



I think it is justified



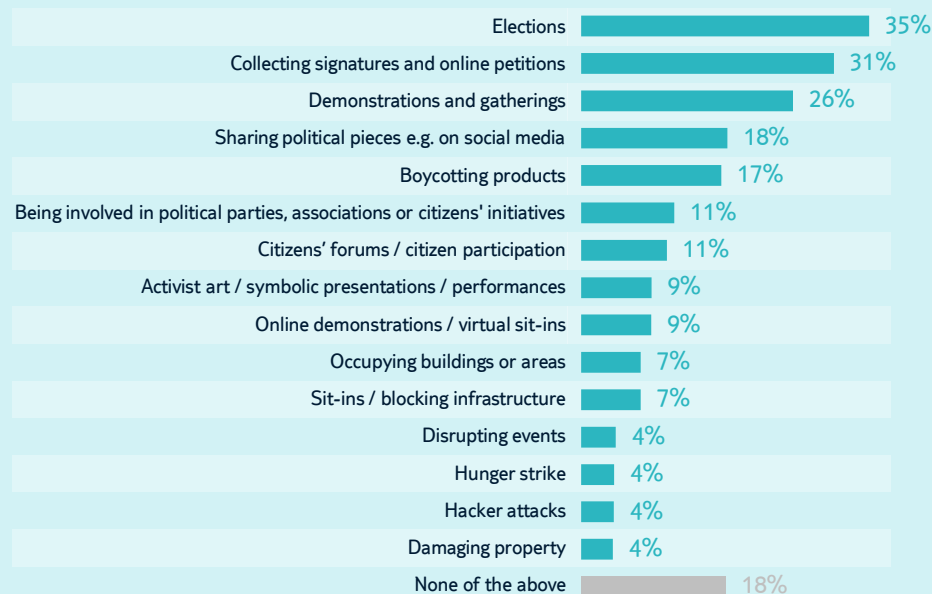
I think it is justified: („I think it is justified and would take part myself“ + „I think it is justified but would not take part myself“)

A portion of the sample are not yet eligible to vote yet.

Base: all respondents, Young Europe sample GER n=1,122, Population-representative sample n=1,074, „Don't know / no response“ not shown

Almost one fifth of respondents have not yet been involved in one of the types of political engagement mentioned.

Which of the following, if any, have you done yourself?



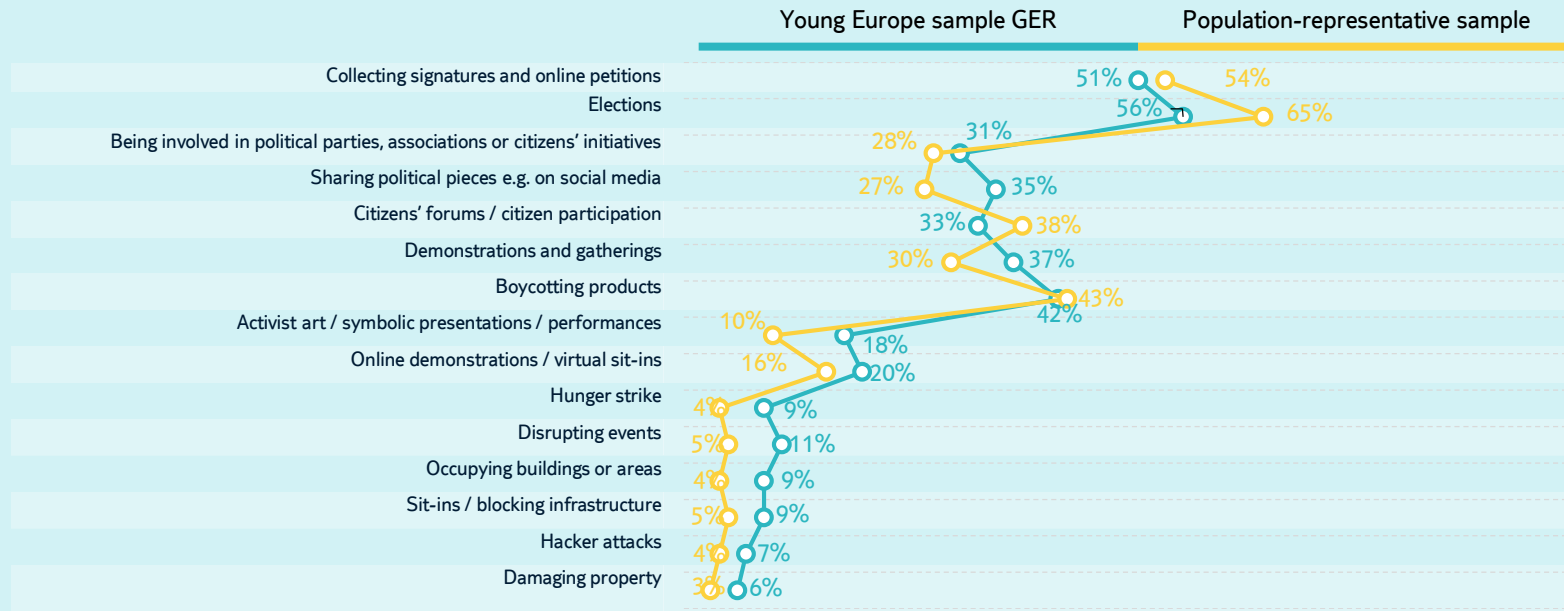
A portion of the sample are not yet eligible to vote yet.

Standard of living	
Below-average	Above-average
36	39
32	34
28	28
20	20
19	19
14	12
11	12
10	9
10	8
10	7
10	7
5	4
5	5
5	4
5	4
16	18

Base: all respondents, n=7,085, „Don't know / no response“ not shown, figures in percent, standard of living is based on a subjective self-assessment: “Overall: How do you rate the standard of living in your parents' home compared to other households in [country]?”

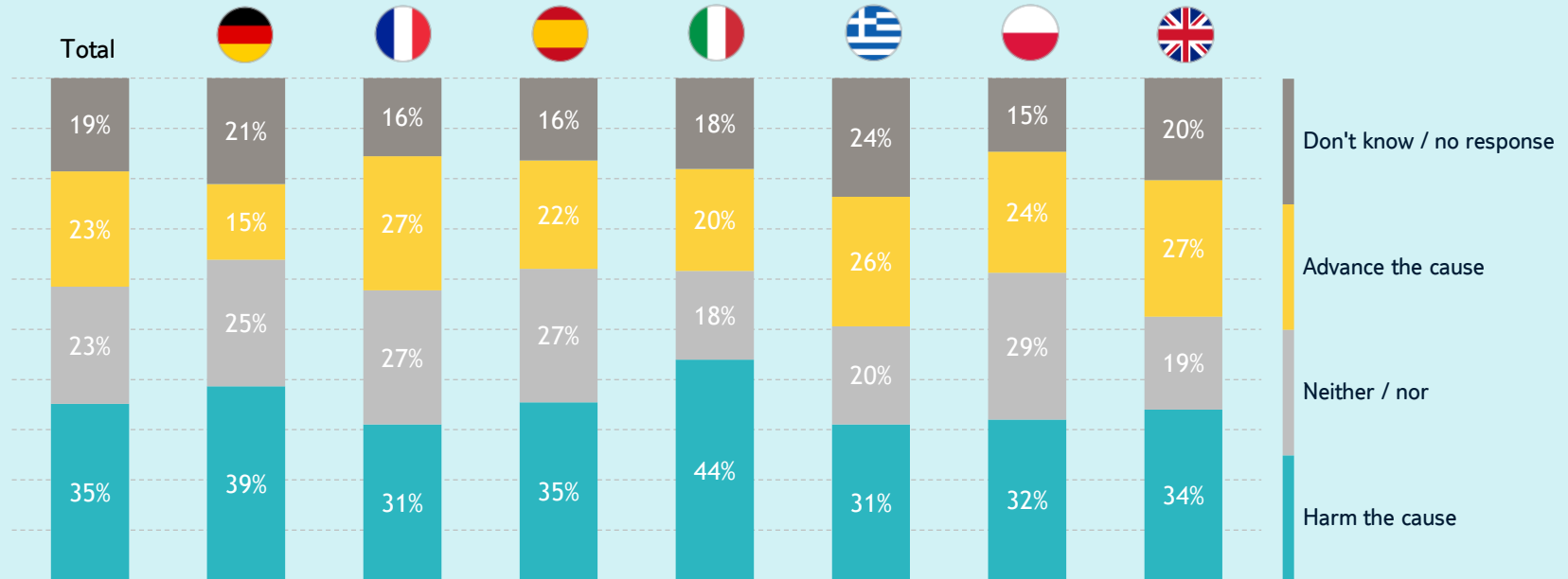
The motivation to get involved in demonstrations and activity on social media is comparably high among young people.

To what extent, if at all, do you consider the following to be justified and would you participate in order to exert political influence and make your point publicly?– Answer: „I think it is justified and would take part myself.“



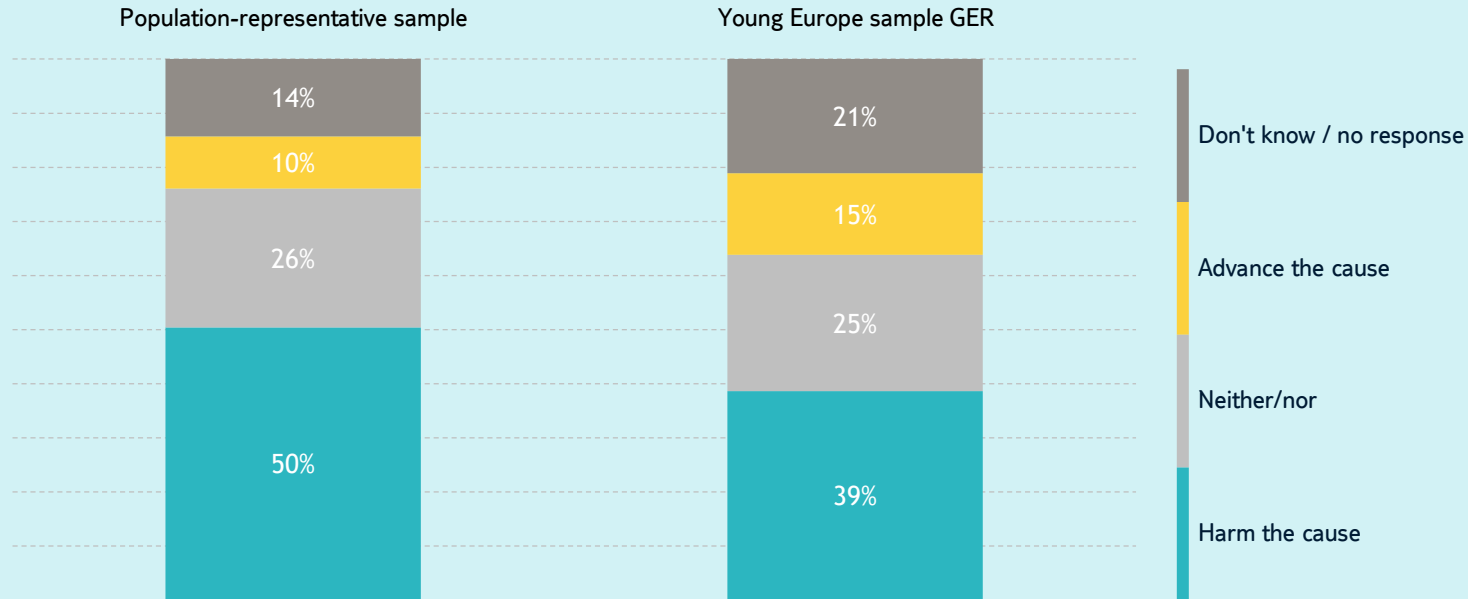
Around a third of those surveyed believe that methods of civil disobedience damage the respective cause, while almost a quarter believe they have a positive impact.

Would you say that means of civil disobedience, i.e. forms of protest that deliberately defy laws and legal norms, advance the cause or harm it?



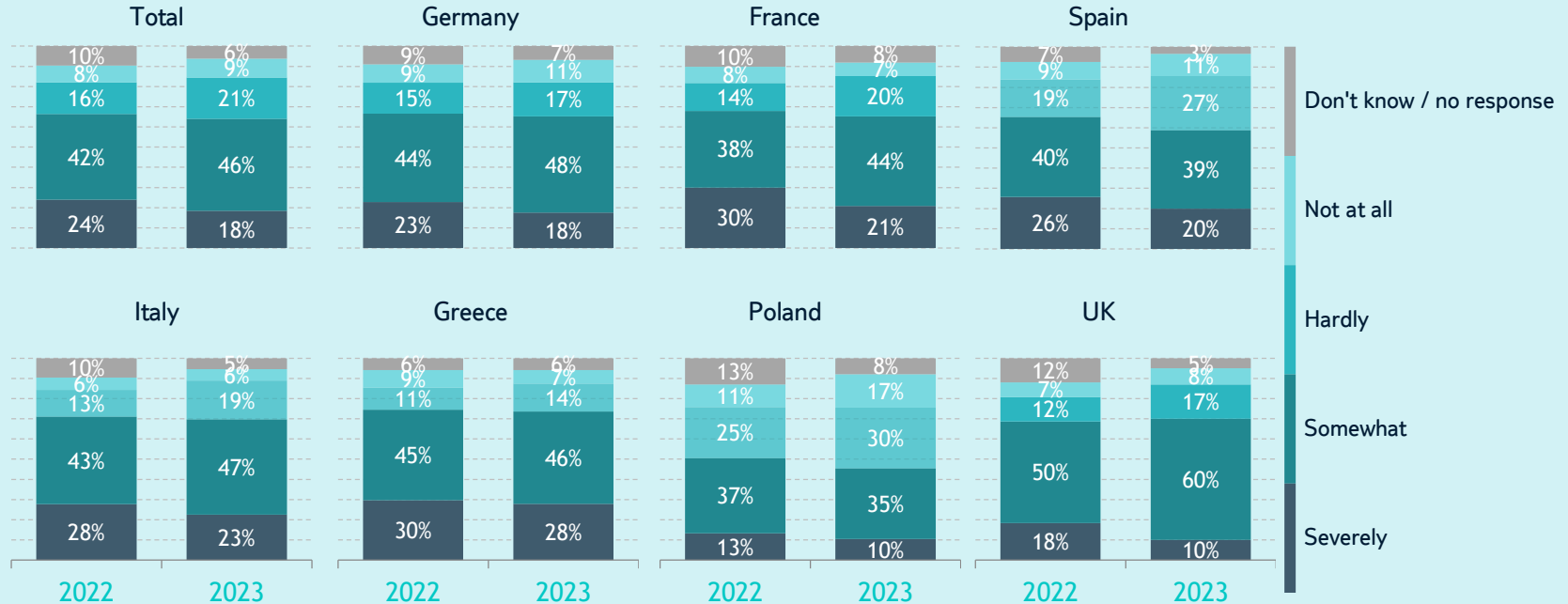
Methods of civil disobedience are more likely to be perceived as damaging to their cause in the overall population than among younger Germans.

Would you say that means of civil disobedience, i.e. forms of protest that deliberately defy laws and legal norms, advance the cause or harm it?



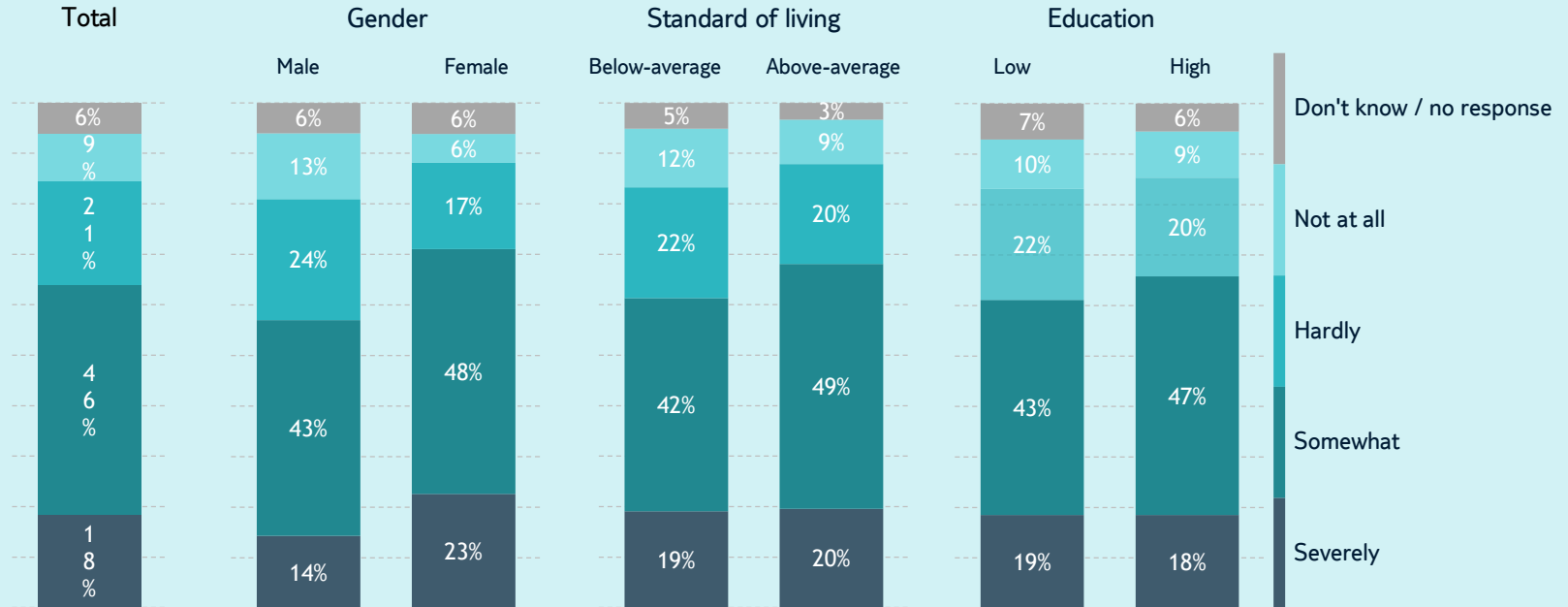
Young Europeans remain highly willing to restrict their own standard of living in favour of protecting the climate.

To what extent, if at all, are you willing to restrict your current living standard in order to contribute to stop climate change?



Female Europeans are more willing to restrict their own standard of living in favour of protecting the climate.

To what extent, if at all, are you willing to restrict your current living standard in order to contribute to stop climate change?



The majority are in favour of diplomatic initiatives in the Ukraine war, but there is also a high approval of supplying weapons. Lower acceptance of measures that lead to personal costs.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements with regard to Russia's attack on Ukraine?



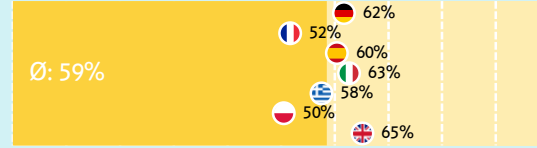
One in every two respondents in Greece thinks that the country should stay out of the conflict. Agreeing with the idea of supplying weapons is highest in Poland and the UK.

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements with regard to Russia's attack on Ukraine?

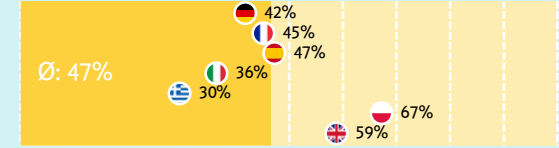
I am willing to support refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine.



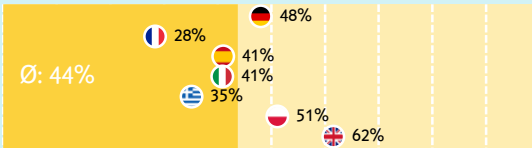
I think [country] should push for a diplomatic solution in the conflict between Ukraine and Russia.



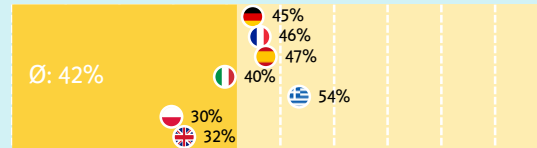
I think it is right for [country] to supply heavy weapons to Ukraine.



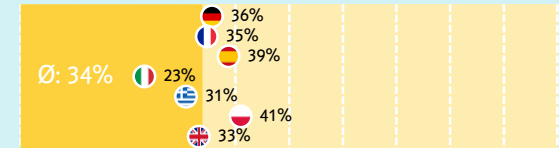
I am willing to accept economic sanctions against Russia, even if this may disadvantage [country] economically.



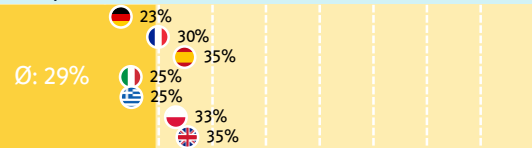
I think [country] should stay completely out of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia.



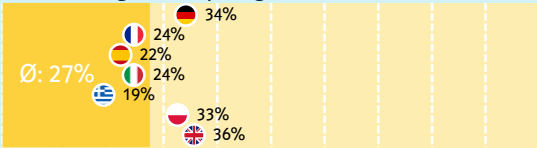
I think [country] should allow itself to fall short of its climate targets if that helps support Ukraine in its war against Russia.



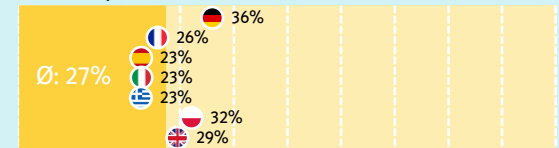
I think [country] should support Ukraine with its own troops.



I am willing to accept higher costs for food.

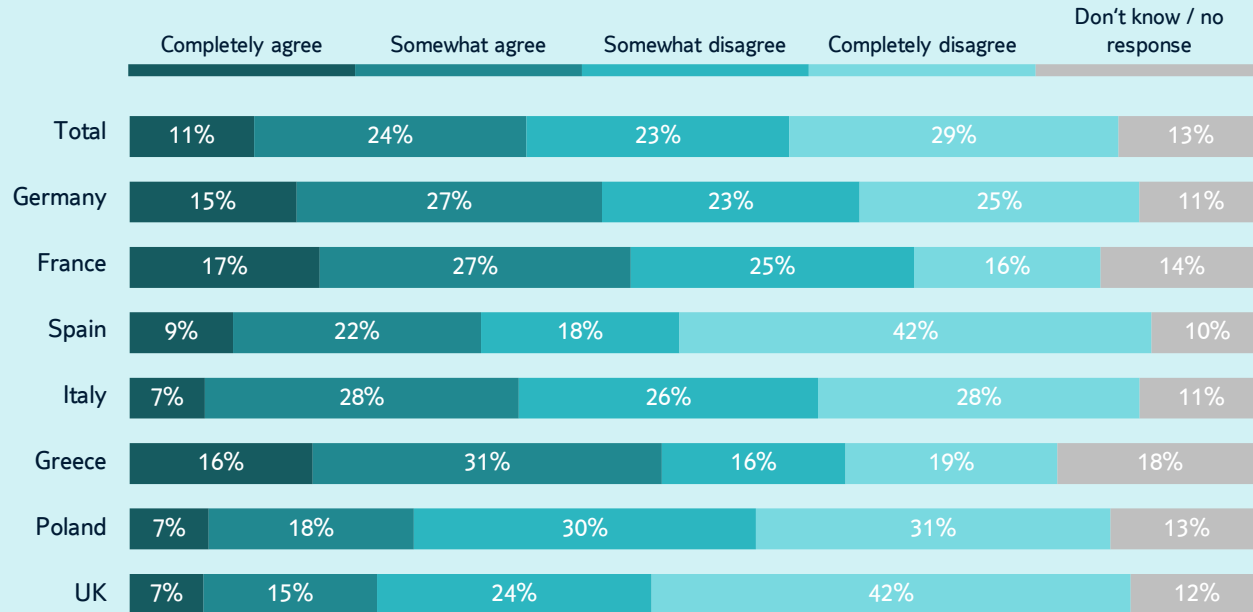


I am willing to accept higher costs for energy and electricity .



With the exception of France and Greece, the majority of those surveyed reject the idea of introducing compulsory military service.

Would you approve or disapprove of the introduction of a compulsory national service in [country]? By "compulsory national service" we mean that all citizens carry out military service or an alternative charitable activity.



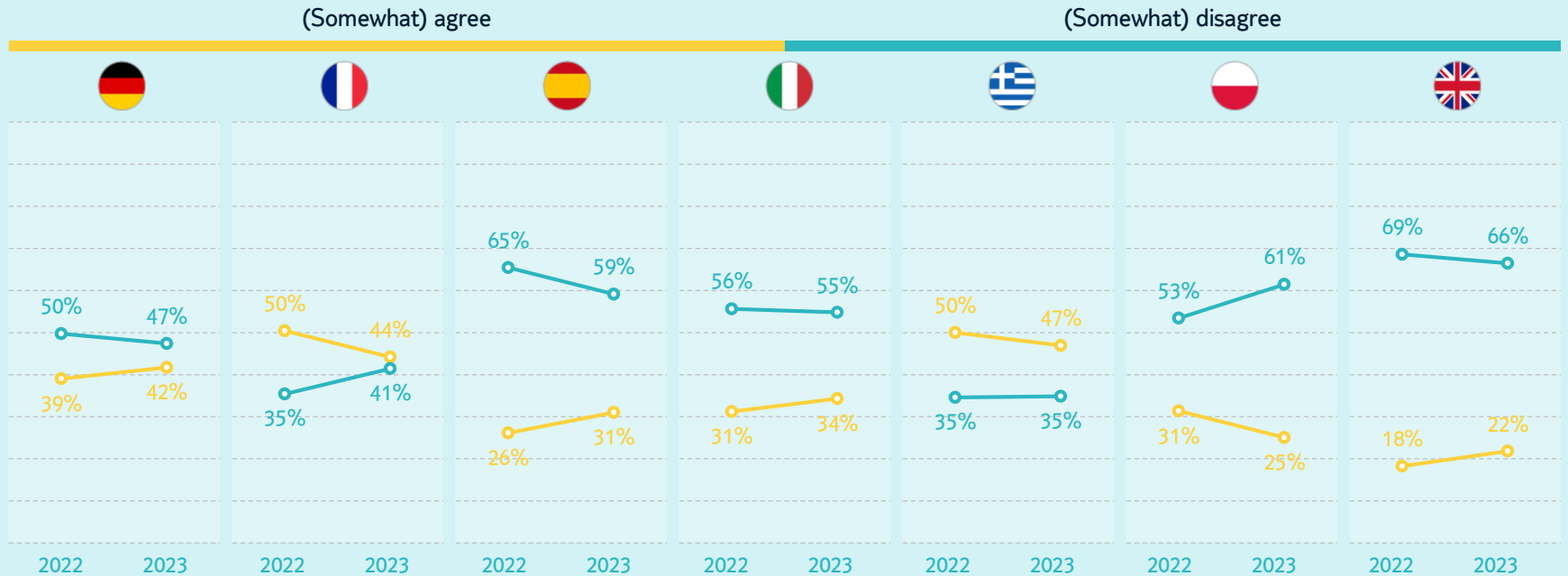
In Greece, men between the ages of 18 and 45 are subject to general compulsory military service. Therefore, a divergent question was asked in Greece:

"Would you support or oppose the introduction of general compulsory service in Greece instead of the existing compulsory military service?". By "general compulsory service" we mean that all citizens perform military service or an alternative community service."

Due to the legislative framework and the assessment basis, which differs from the other countries, the Greek results are not easily comparable with the results of the other countries.

Compared to the previous year, objection to the idea of military service has increased substantially in Poland and France.

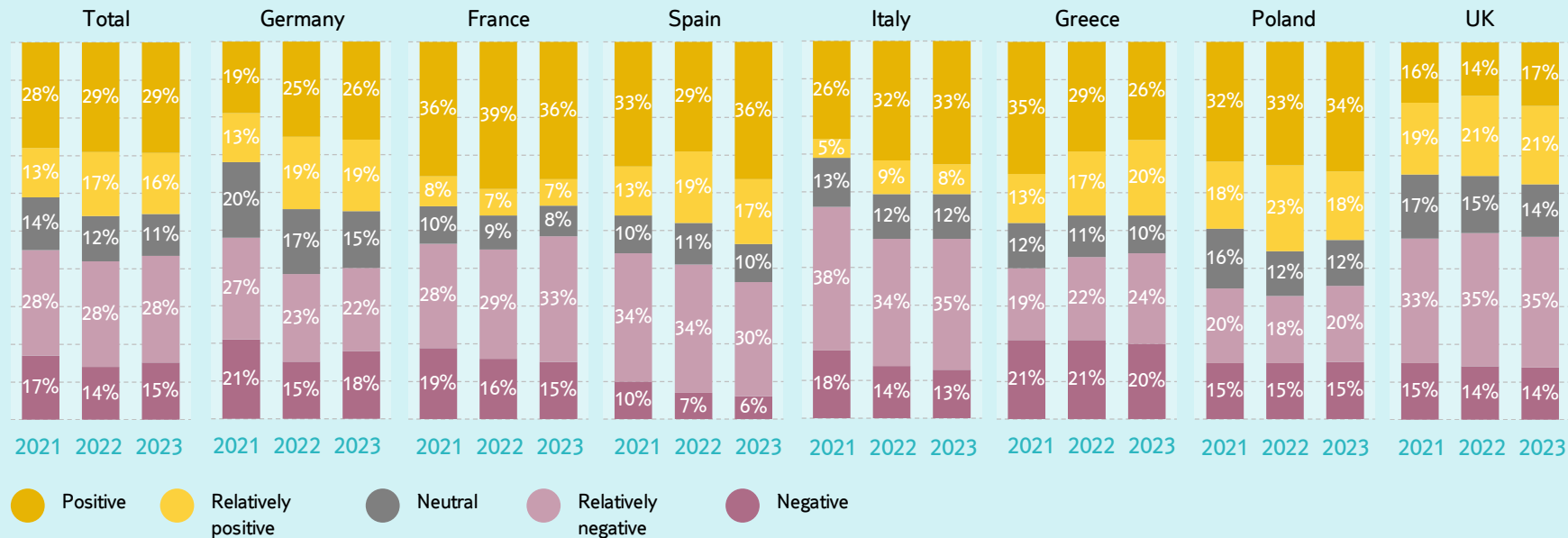
Would you approve or disapprove of the introduction of a compulsory national service in [country]? By "compulsory national service" we mean that all citizens carry out military service or an alternative charitable activity.



Appendix

Young Spanish people describe their emotional state in 2023 more positively than in the previous year.

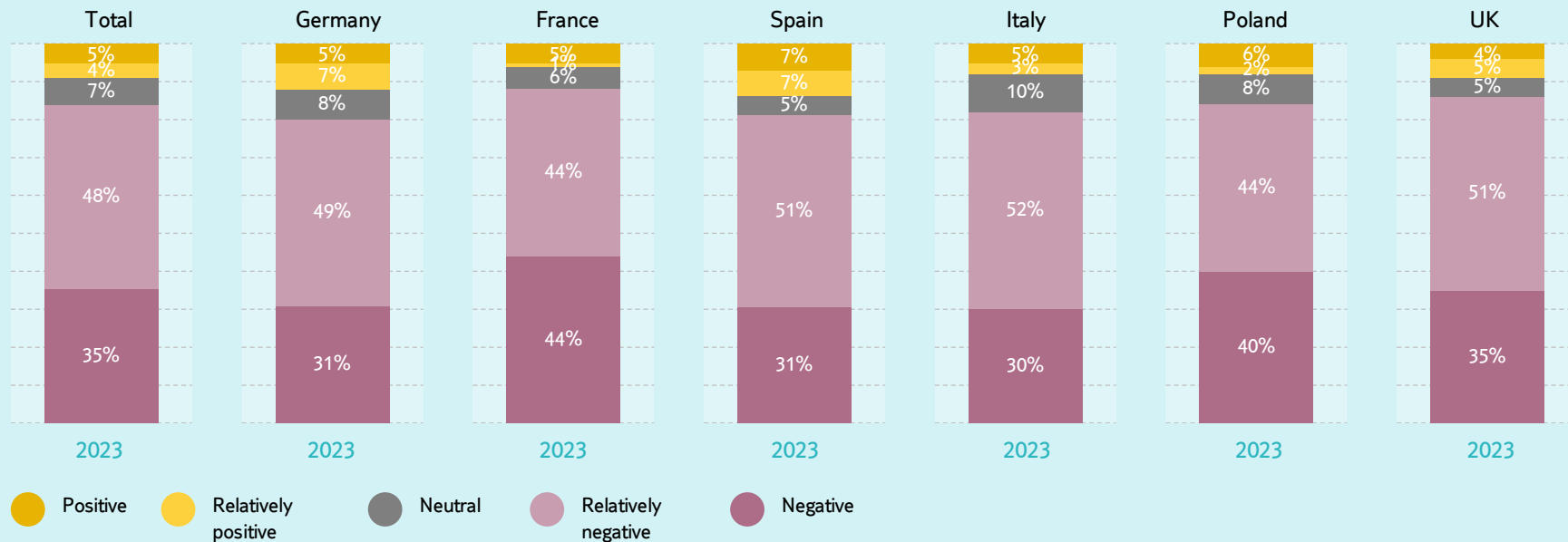
Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (Open question)



The open-ended answers of those surveyed have been evaluated by several coders whose first language is the respective national language with regard to their emotional state, and categorised as (relatively) positive, neutral or (relatively) negative. (Typing) errors were cleaned from the responses first, and words with the same meaning (e.g. "sad" and "sadness") were pooled.

The majority of young Europeans rate the emotional state of people in their country as (rather) negative.

Please think about how most people in [country] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [country] in one word?



The open-ended answers of those surveyed have been evaluated by several coders whose first language is the respective national language with regard to their emotional state, and categorised as (relatively) positive, neutral or (relatively) negative. (Typing) errors were cleaned from the responses first, and words with the same meaning (e.g. "sad" and "sadness") were pooled.

This is how young people in Germany are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	gut	good	rather positive	66
2	glücklich	happy	positive	34
3	müde	tired	neutral	30
4	zufrieden	content	positive	28
5	traurig	sad	negative	21
6	entspannt	relaxed	positive	16
7	ängstlich	anxious	rather negative	14
8	erschöpft	exhausted	rather negative	14
9	gestresst	stressed	negative	14
10	unsicher	insecure	rather negative	9

This is how young people in Germany estimate the emotional state of most people in the country in one word:

Please think about how most people in [COUNTRY] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [COUNTRY] in one word? (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	unsicher	unsure	rather negative	37
2	ängstlich	anxious	rather negative	33
3	besorgt	concerned	rather negative	31
4	unzufrieden	dissatisfied	rather negative	23
5	schlecht	bad	negative	22
6	gut	good	rather positive	19
7	angespannt	excited	rather negative	17
8	verunsichert	uncertain	rather negative	14
9	gestresst	stressed	negative	12
10	depressiv	depressed	negative	11

This is how young people in France are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	fatigué	tired	rather negative	57
2	bien	good	positive	31
3	stressé	stressed	negative	26
4	triste	sad	rather negative	19
5	heureuse	happy	positive	18
6	anxieuse	anxious	rather negative	14
7	joyeux	cheerful	positive	14
8	motivé	motivated	positive	13
9	déprimé	depressed	negative	11
10	inquiète	concerned	rather negative	11

This is how young people in France estimate the emotional state of most people in the country in one word:

Please think about how most people in [COUNTRY] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [COUNTRY] in one word? (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	colère	angry	negative	45
2	inquiète	concerned	rather negative	34
3	fatigué	tired	rather negative	16
4	pessimiste	pessimistic	negative	16
5	stressé	stressed	negative	13
6	déprimé	depressing	negative	11
7	énervé	annoyed	negative	11
8	peur	anxious	negative	11
9	révolté	defiant	rather negative	11
10	désespérée	despairing	negative	10

This is how young people in Italy are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	felice	happy	positive	55
2	ansiosa	concerned	negative	44
3	serena	buoyant	positive	32
4	stanca	tired	rather negative	30
5	triste	sad	rather negative	29
6	tranquilla	calm	positive	24
7	preoccupata	concerned	rather negative	20
8	speranzosa	hopeful	positive	16
9	confusa	confused	rather negative	15
10	normale	normal	neutral	13

This is how young people in Italy estimate the emotional state of most people in the country in one word:

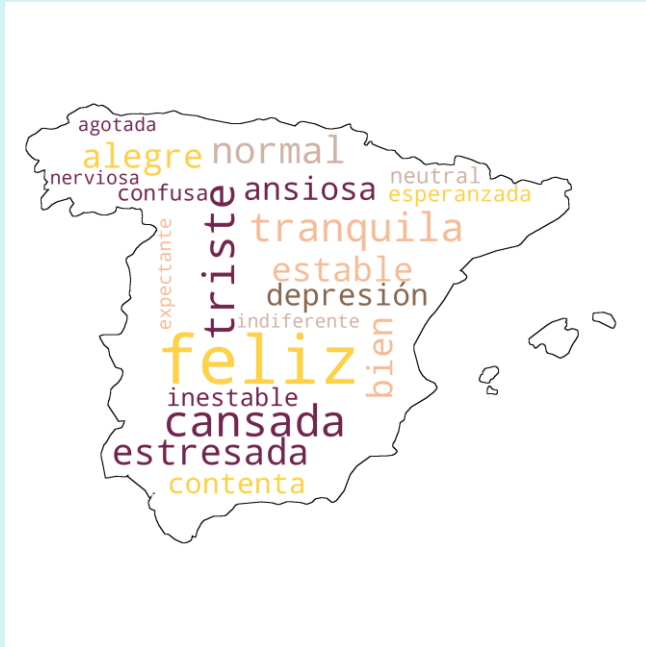
Please think about how most people in [COUNTRY] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [COUNTRY] in one word? (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	delusa	disappointed	rather negative	34
2	preoccupata	concerned	rather negative	25
3	triste	sad	rather negative	23
4	ansiosa	concerned	negative	22
5	depressa	depressed	negative	21
6	frustrata	frustrated	negative	21
7	stanca	tired	rather negative	18
8	incerta	uncertain	neutral	16
9	pessimo	pessimistic	negative	16
10	scoraggiata	discouraged	rather negative	15

This is how young people in Spain are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	feliz	happy	positive	103
2	cansada	tired	rather negative	30
3	triste	sad	rather negative	30
4	tranquila	calm	rather positive	25
5	normal	normal	neutral	22
6	estresada	stressed	rather negative	21
7	bien	good	rather positive	19
8	alegre	buoyant	positive	18
9	estable	stable	rather positive	18
10	ansiosa	anxious	rather negative	16

This is how young people in Spain estimate the emotional state of most people in the country in one word:

Please think about how most people in [COUNTRY] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [COUNTRY] in one word? (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	depresión	depressed	negative	42
2	cansada	tired	rather negative	35
3	preocupada	concerned	rather negative	25
4	estresada	stressed	rather negative	23
5	triste	sad	rather negative	20
6	malo	bad	negative	19
7	pesimista	pessimistic	negative	18
8	ansiosa	anxious	rather negative	15
9	frustrada	frustrated	negative	15
10	incertidumbre	uncertain	rather negative	15

This is how young people in Greece are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	άγχος	stressed	negative	45
2	καλά	good	rather positive	39
3	χαρούμενος	happy	positive	39
4	ήρεμος	calm	positive	21
5	μπερδεμένος	confused	rather negative	21
6	απογοήτευση	disappointed	negative	13
7	μέτρια	average	neutral	13
8	κουρασμένος	tired	rather negative	11
9	χάλια	rubbish	negative	10
10	περίεργα	curious	neutral	9

This is how young people in Poland are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	dobry	good	positive	69
2	szczęśliwa	happy	positive	42
3	stabilny	stable	rather positive	27
4	okej	okay	rather positive	25
5	spokój	calm	rather positive	22
6	depresja	depressed	negative	18
7	zmęczeniu	tired	rather negative	17
8	zły	bad	negative	16
9	neutralny	neutral	neutral	15
10	radość	happy	positive	13

This is how young people in Poland estimate the emotional state of most people in the country in one word:

Please think about how most people in [COUNTRY] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [COUNTRY] in one word? (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	zły	bad	negative	62
2	depresja	depressed	negative	55
3	niepewny	uncertain	rather negative	36
4	strach	anxious	rather negative	17
5	dobry	good	positive	16
6	smutek	sad	negative	15
7	zaniepokojony	concerned	rather negative	15
8	słaby	weak	rather negative	12
9	załamany	depressed	negative	12
10	zmęczeniu	tired	rather negative	11

This is how young people in the United Kingdom are feeling in one word:

Please describe your current emotional state in one word! (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	happy	-	positive	48
2	content	-	rather positive	43
3	stressed	-	rather negative	32
4	tired	-	rather negative	30
5	anxious	-	negative	23
6	depressed	-	negative	22
7	sad	-	rather negative	21
8	good	-	rather positive	17
9	okay	-	neutral	17
10	fine	-	rather positive	16

This is how young people in the United Kingdom estimate the emotional state of most people in the country in one word:

Please think about how most people in [COUNTRY] feel at the moment. How would you describe the emotional state of most people in [COUNTRY] in one word? (open-ended questions)



Rank	Word	Translation	Rating	Frequency
1	depressed	-	negative	54
2	worried	-	rather negative	29
3	frustrated	-	rather negative	26
4	tired	-	rather negative	26
5	anxious	-	negative	21
6	stressed	-	rather negative	21
7	pessimistic	-	rather negative	19
8	sad	-	rather negative	11
9	fed up	-	rather negative	10
10	angry	-	negative	9

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The TUI Stiftung promotes and carries out projects all about “Young Europe”. The aim is to reinforce the European idea in general. This is why they undertake long-term investment in regional, national, and international projects focussing on education, training, as well as individual and professional development. Their headquarters are in Hannover and is committed to acting in the public interest as an independent, charitable foundation.

Further information on work and projects carried out by the foundation can be found at:
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