

BUILDERS OF PROGRESS EUROPE'S NEXT GEN

FEPS
FOUNDATION FOR EUROPEAN
PROGRESSIVE STUDIES



*Think*Young

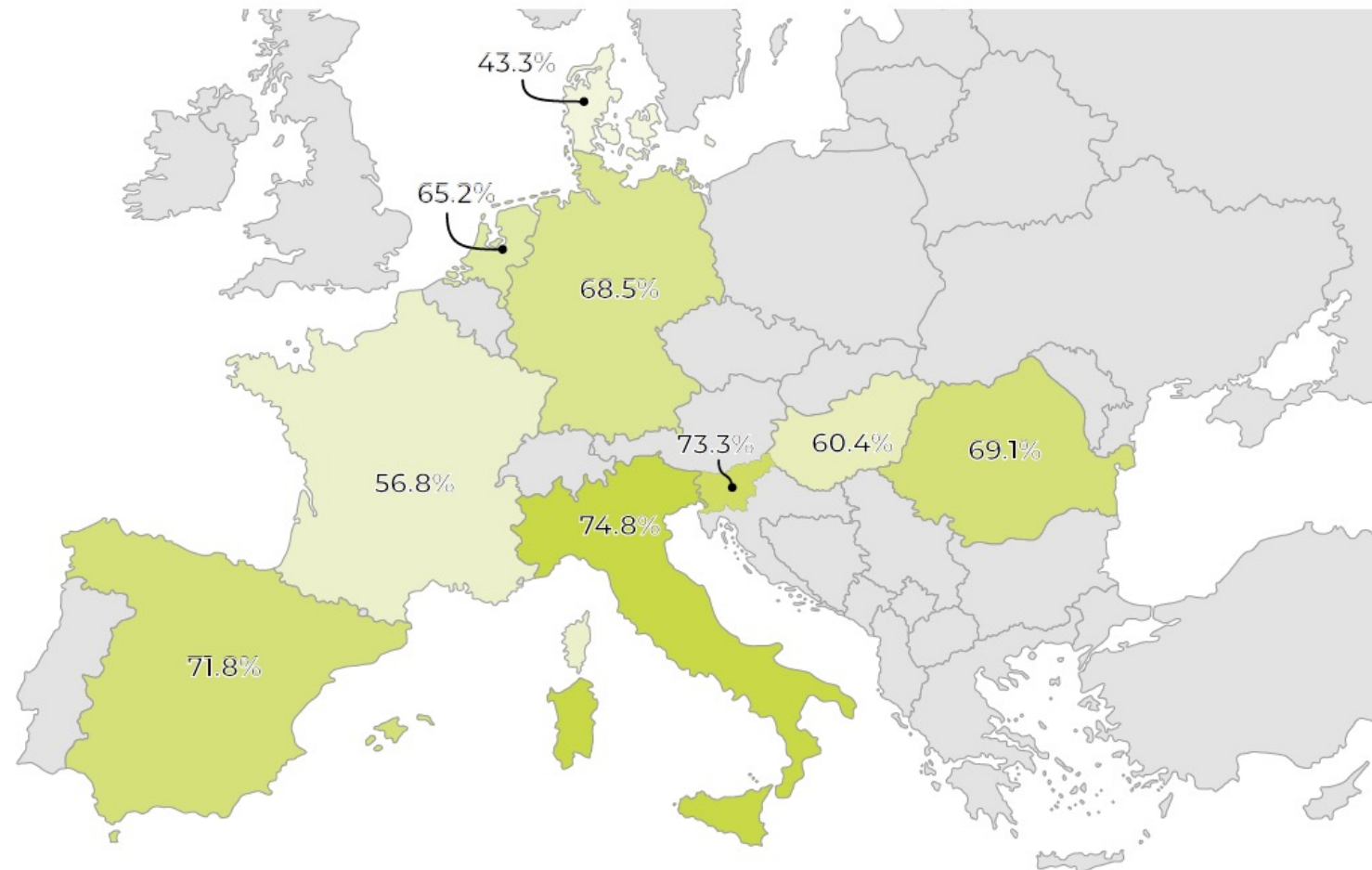
#BuildersOfProgress

Breakout Group: Participation

Youth Empowerment

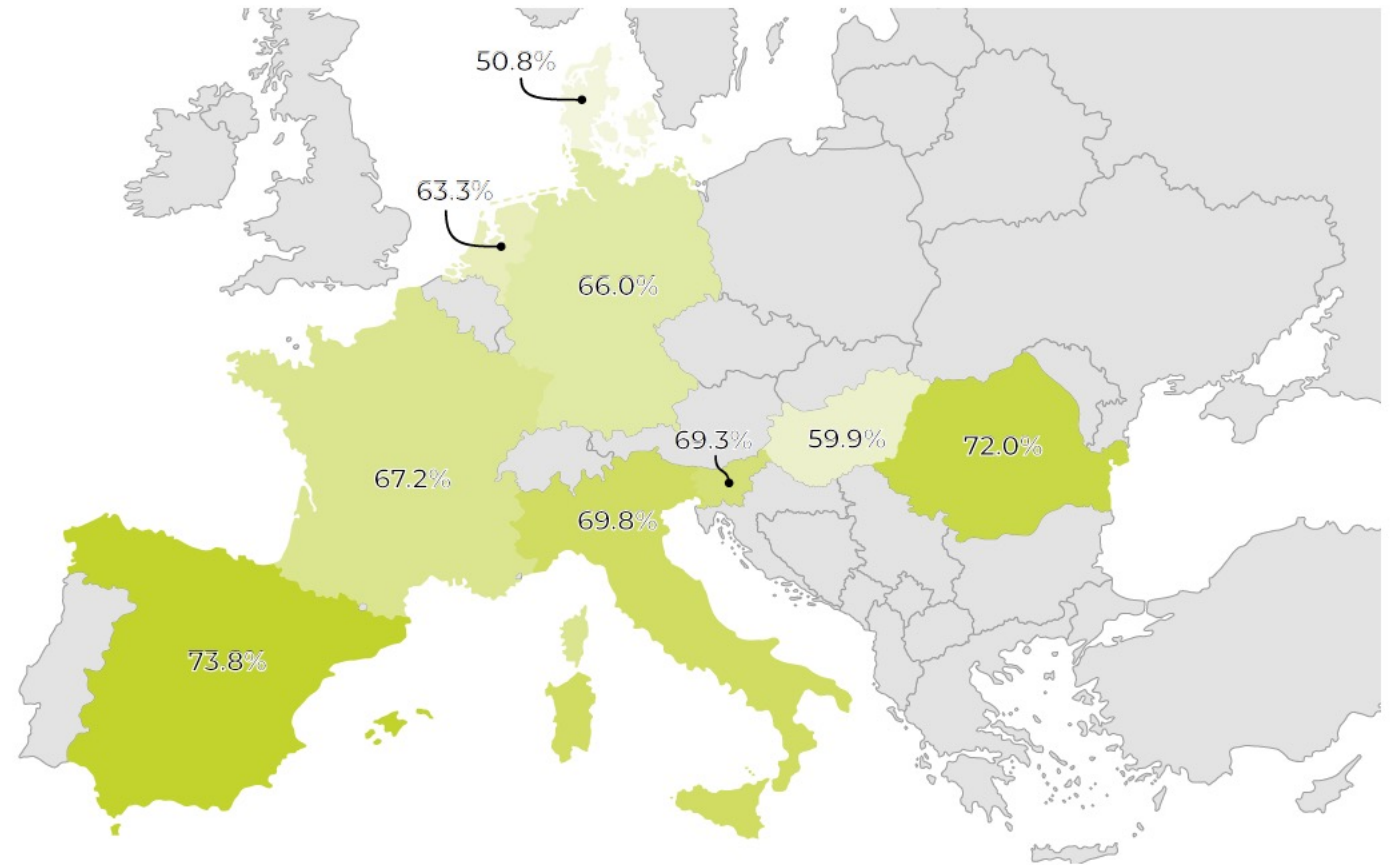
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Empowerment

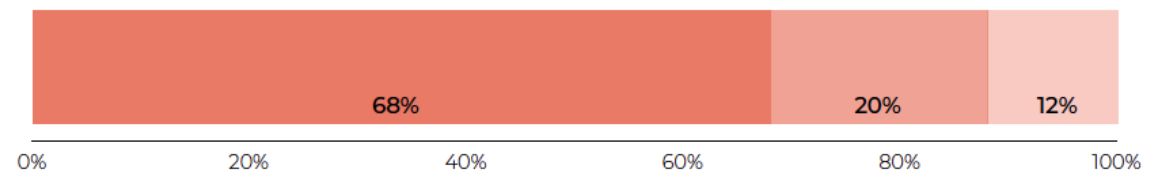


- "The EU should involve and empower more young people in European public affairs"
- "It's not the EU's role to involve and engage more young people in European public affairs"
- "I don't have an opinion on this"

Empowerment & Economic Policy

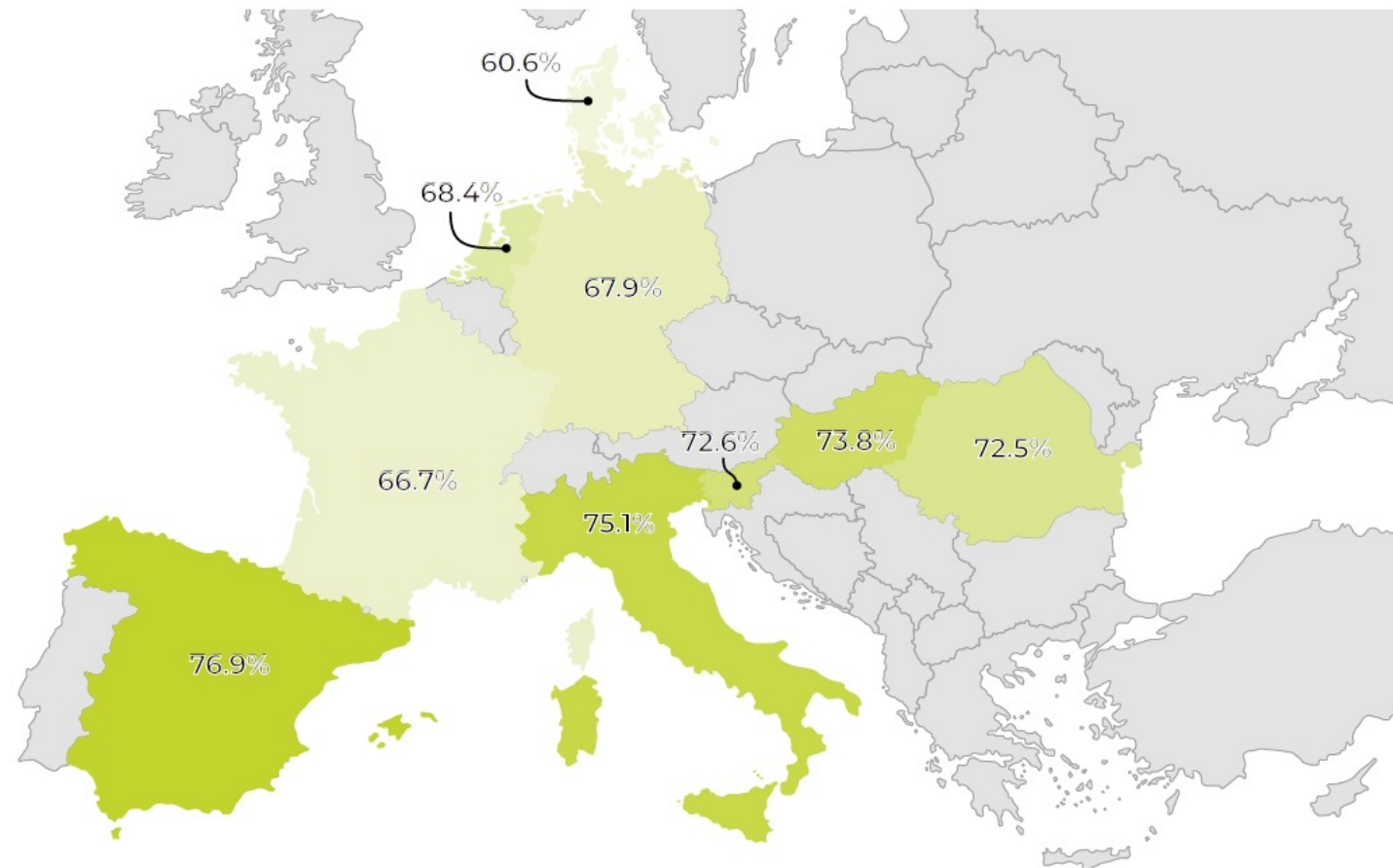


Pairs of statements were shown to respondents, who were asked to choose the one they agreed with most. This graph shows the results for the statement "European citizens should have more say on EU economic policy" by country of residence, with the sample restricted to EU residents.



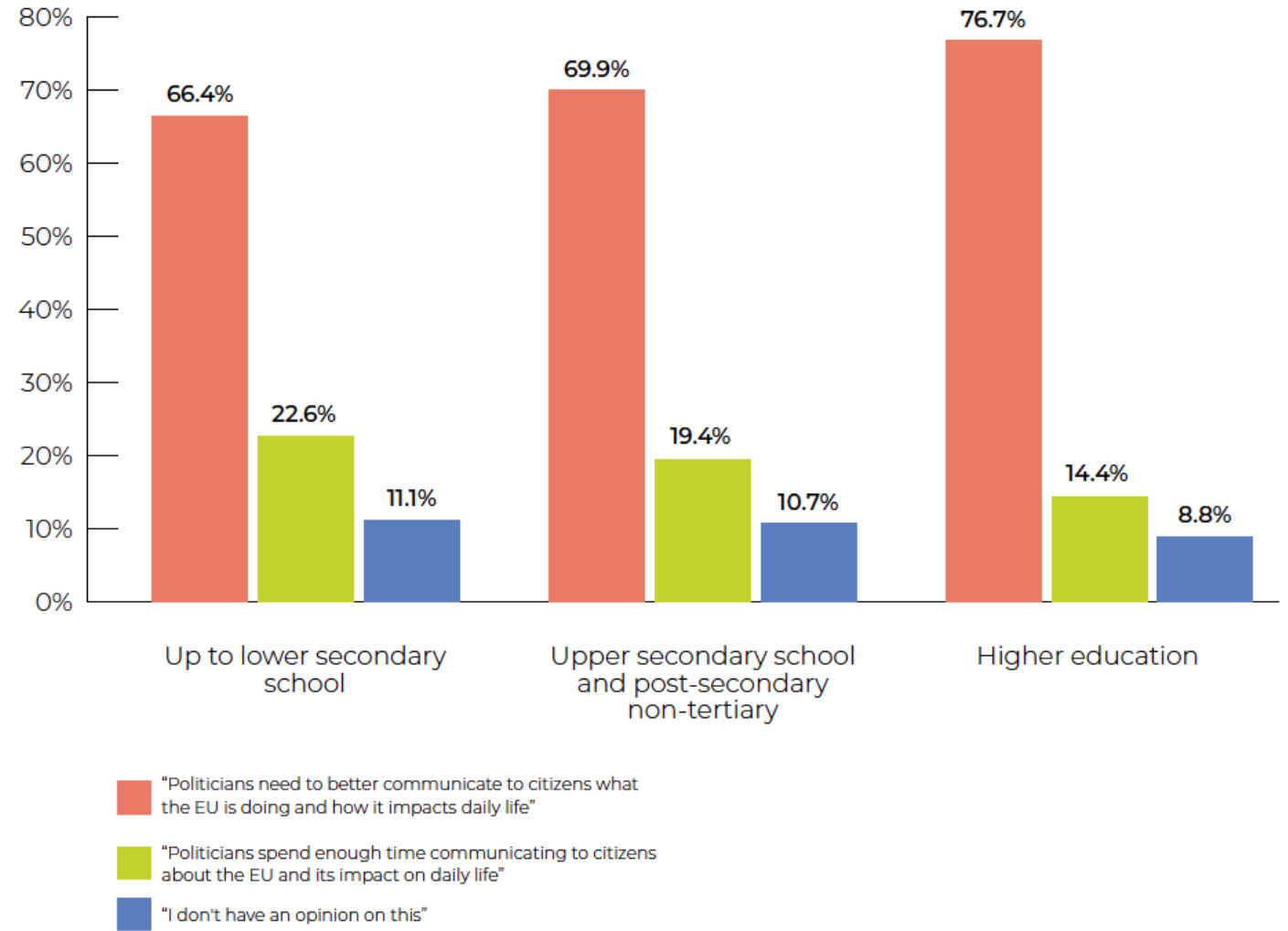
- "European citizens should have more say on EU economic policy"
- "European citizens have enough say on European economic policy"
- "I don't have an opinion on this"

Communication



- "Politicians need to better communicate to citizens what the EU is doing and how it impacts daily life"
- "Politicians spend enough time communicating to citizens about the EU and its impact on daily life"
- "I don't have an opinion on this"

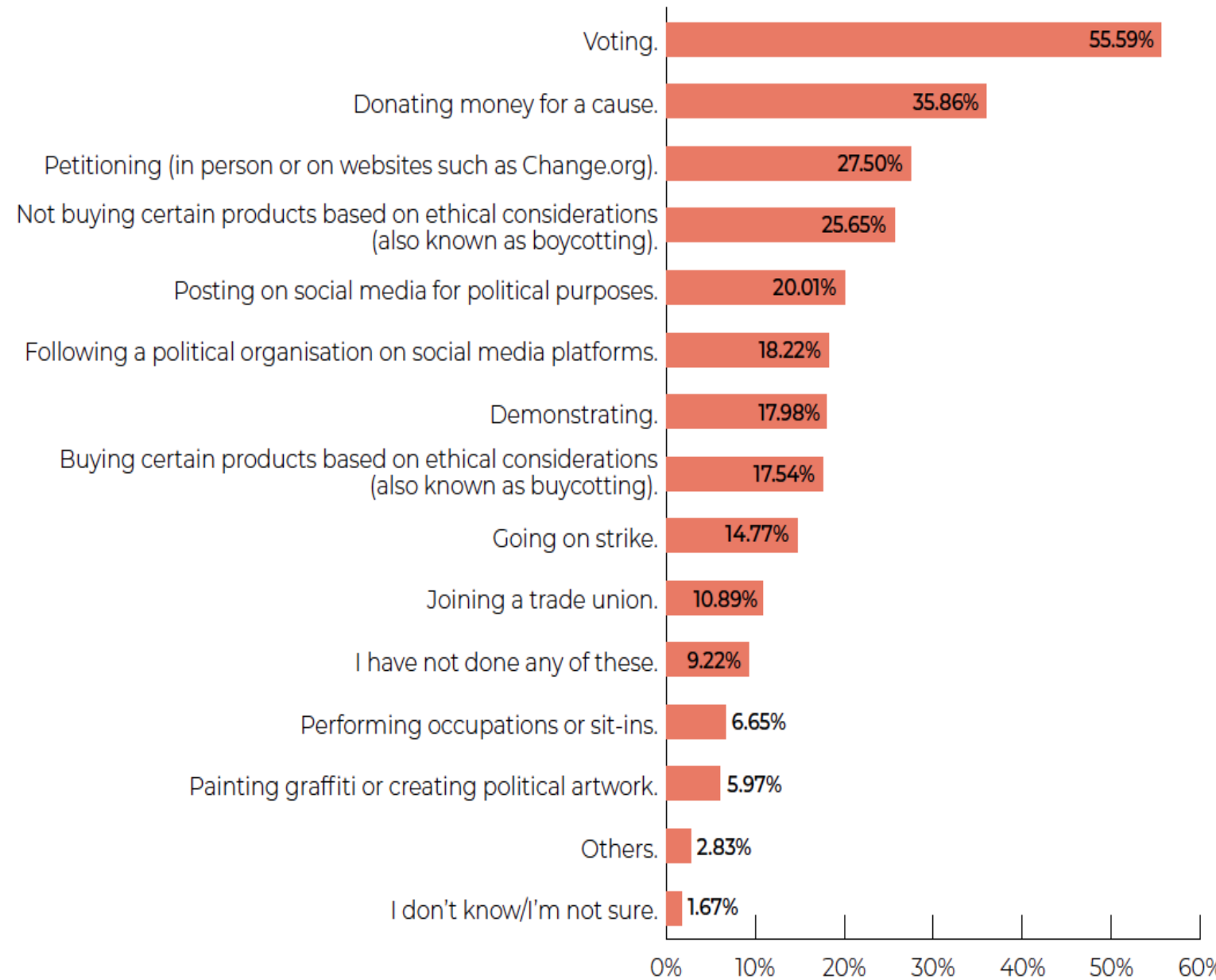
Communication & Education Level



Political Participation

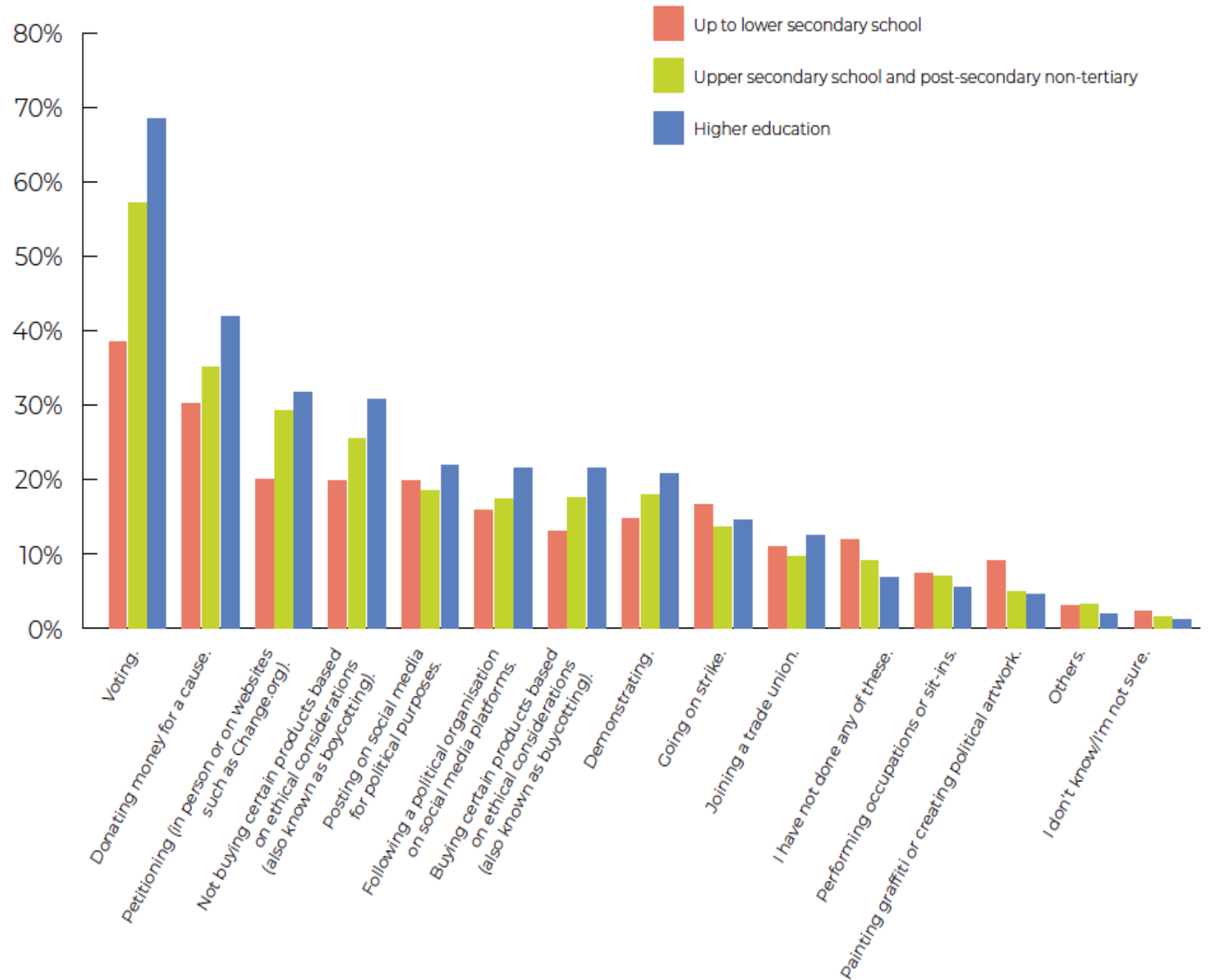
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Participation: Overview

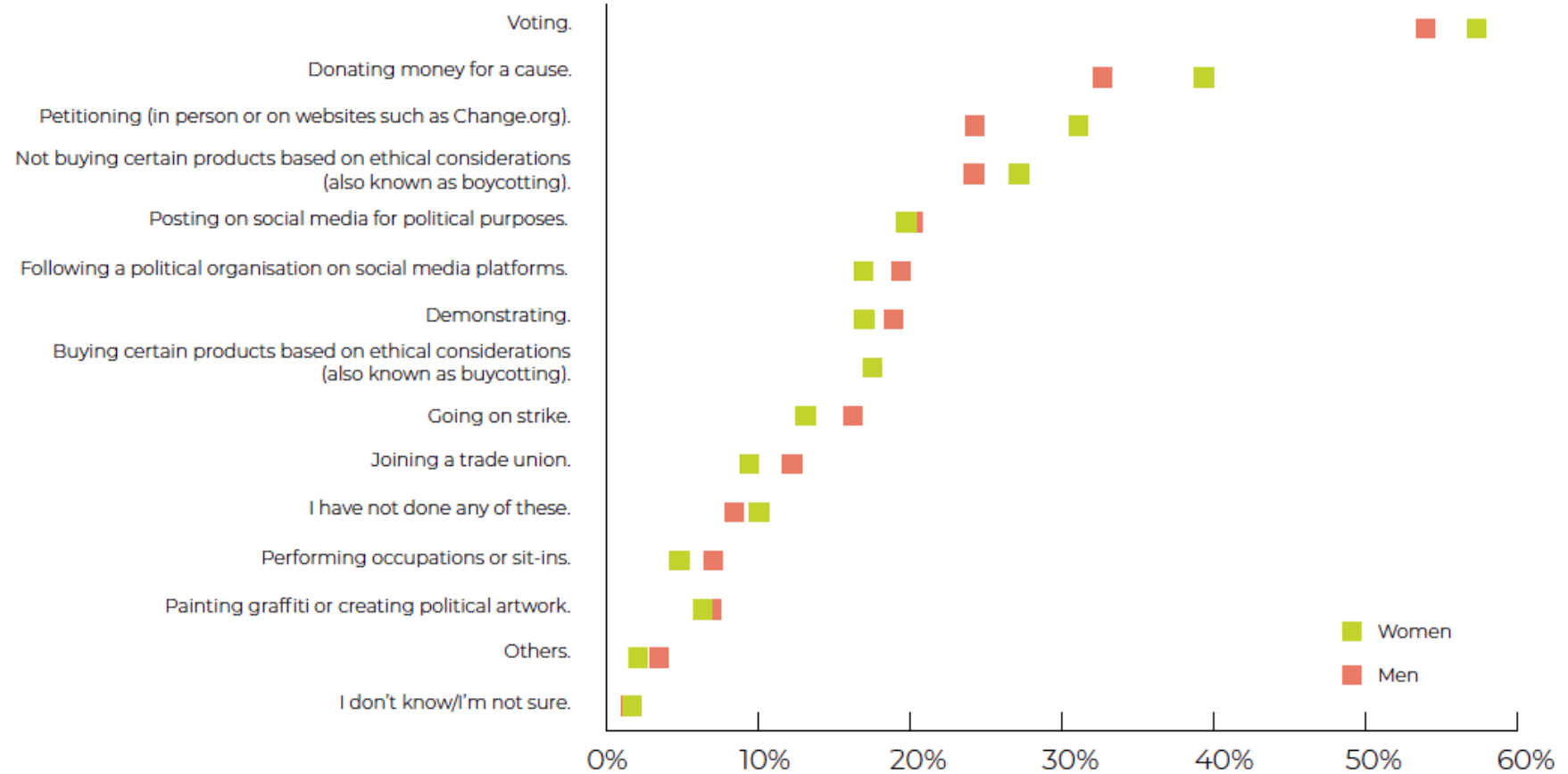


Respondents were asked to indicate all the ways in which they participated in politics from among those proposed. This table shows the percentage of respondents who selected each option.

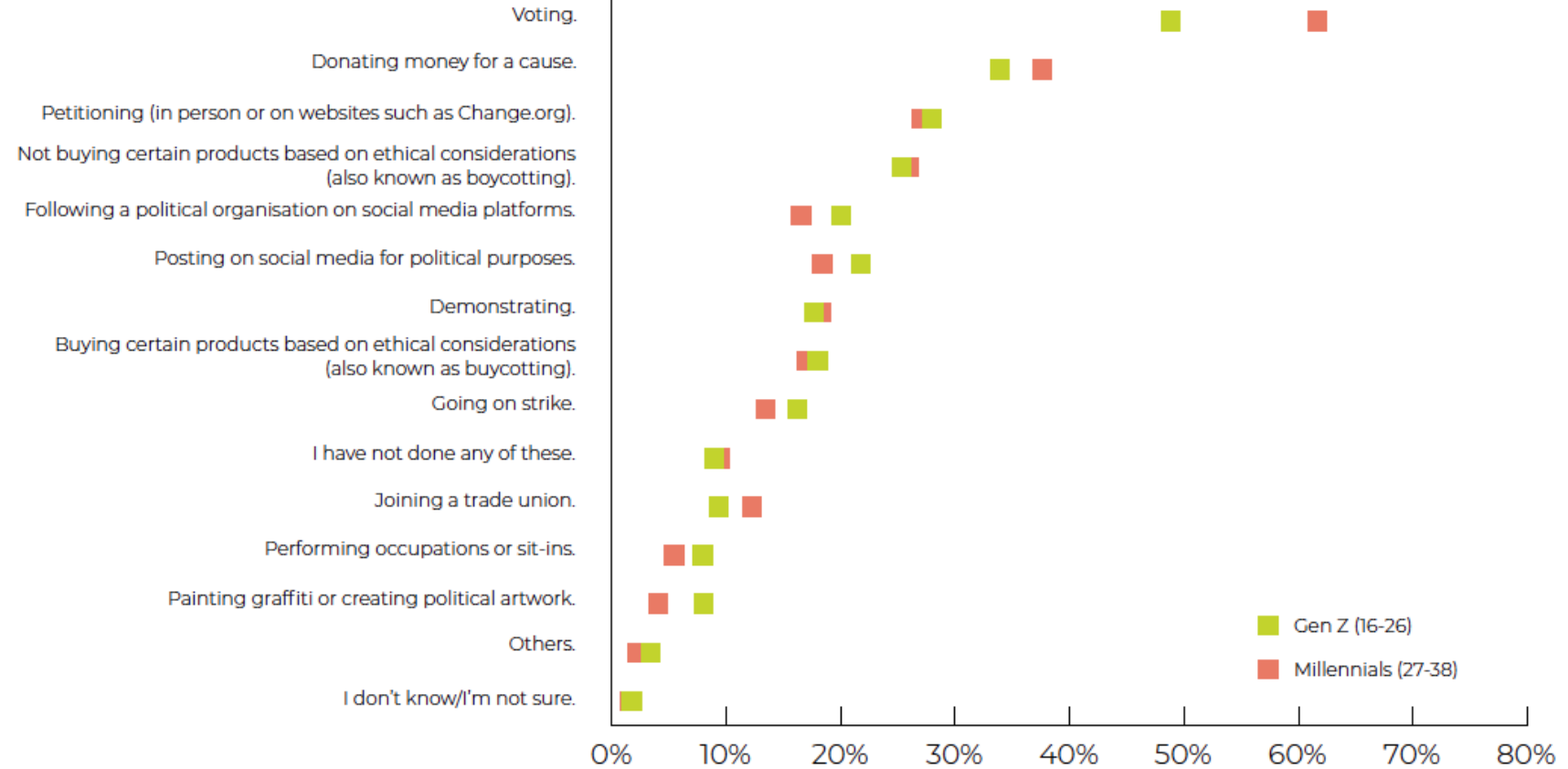
Participation & Education



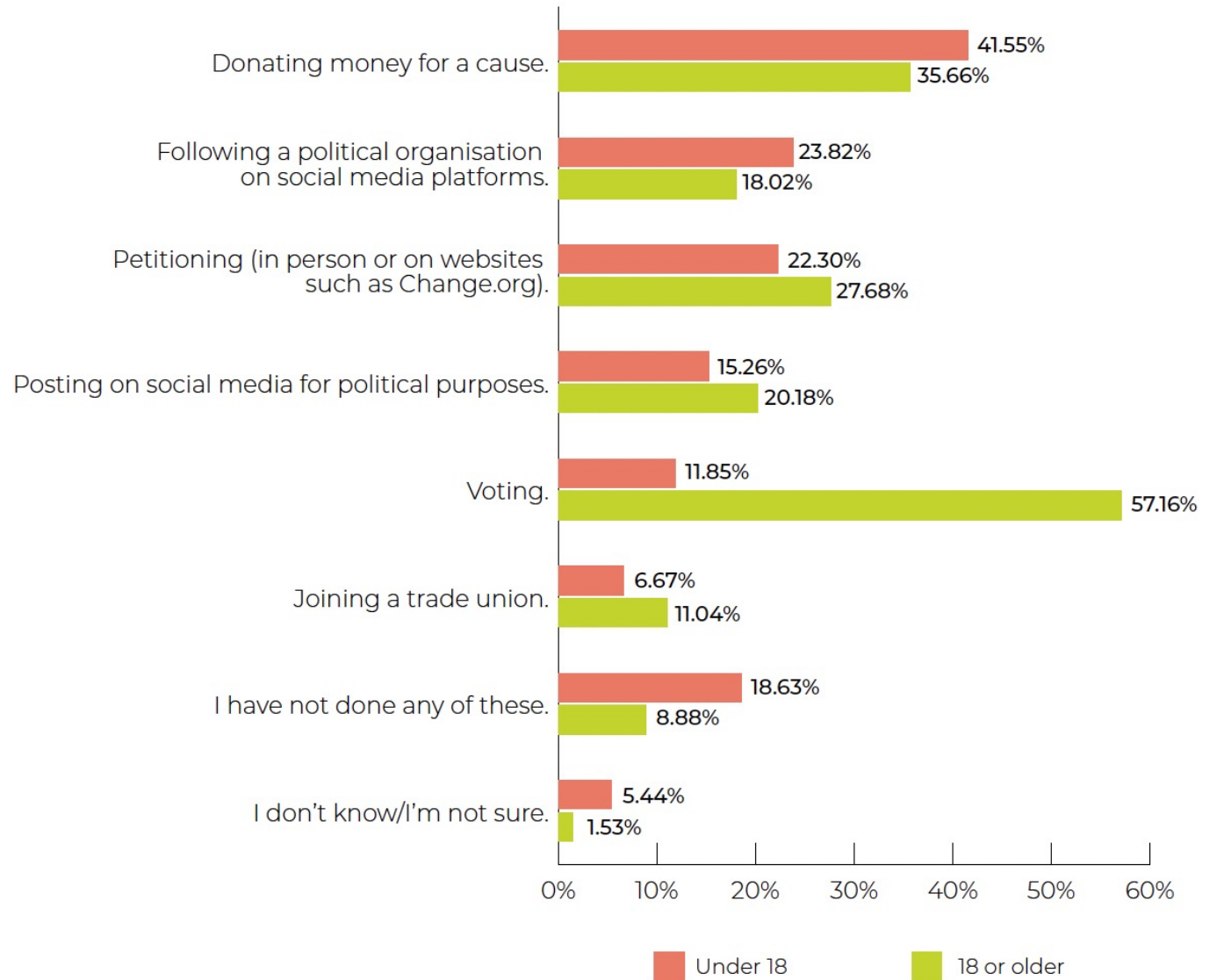
Participation & Gender



Participation & Generation



Participation & Age



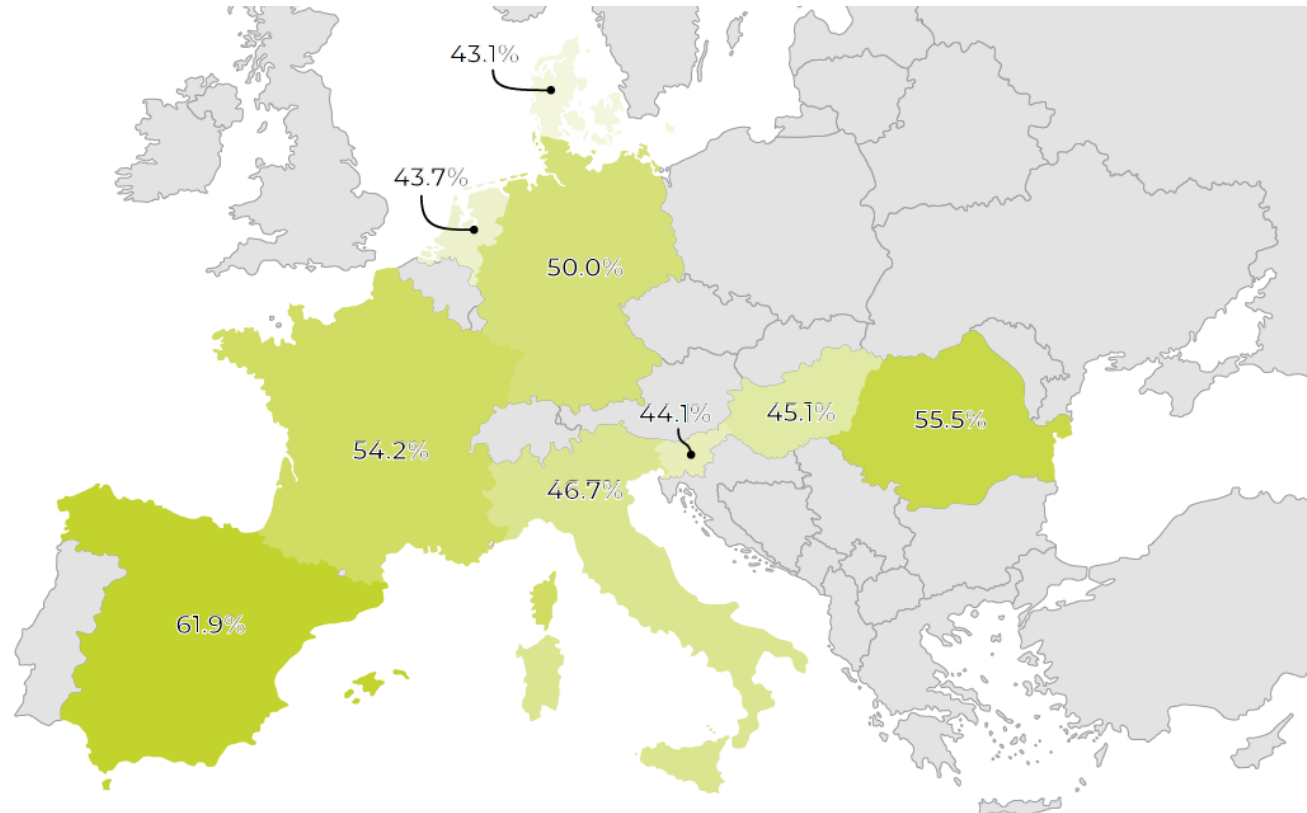
Respondents were asked to indicate all the ways in which they participated in politics, from among those proposed. This graph shows the most common types of participation for respondents under 18 compared to those 18 or older. Only statistically significant differences are displayed (<0.01)

Voters vs Abstainers

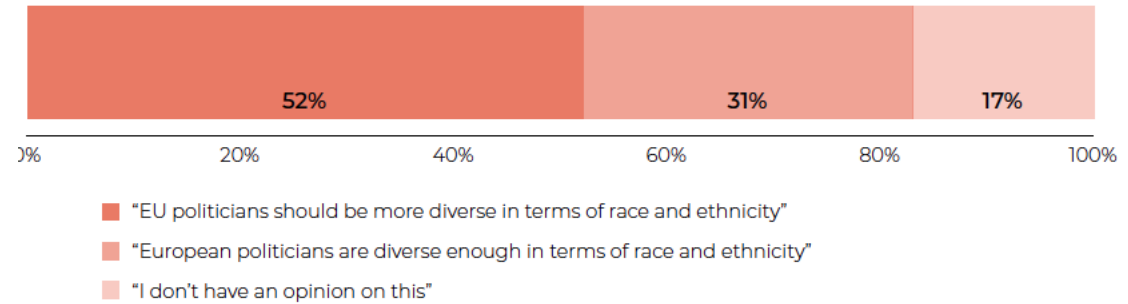
	Voters	Non-voters (Abstainers)
Donating money for a cause.	42.9%	26.9%
Petitioning (in person or on websites such as Change.org).	34.0%	18.8%
Not buying certain products based on ethical considerations (also known as boycotting).	28.7%	21.8%
Posting on social media for political purposes.	19.8%	16.4%
Following a political organisation on social media platforms	19.5%	13.4%
Demonstrating	20.1%	14.9%
Buying certain products based on ethical considerations (also known as boycotting)	18.4%	16.2%
Going on strike	15.4%	12.4%
Performing occupations or sit-ins	4.6%	7.9%
Painting graffiti or creating political artwork	3.5%	6.5%

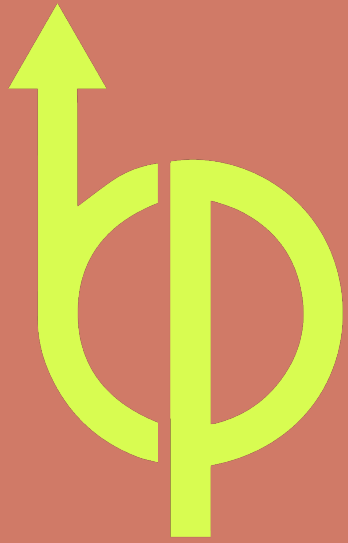
Respondents were asked to indicate all the ways in which they participated in politics, from among those proposed. This table shows the percentage of voters and non-voters who selected each option, with the sample restricted to respondents aged 23 or older. Only statistically significant differences between voters and non-voters are displayed (<0.05)

Political Representation & Ethnic Diversity



Pairs of statements were shown to respondents, who were asked to choose the one they agreed with most. This graph shows the results for the statement "EU politicians should be more diverse in terms of race and ethnicity", by country of residence of respondents, with the sample restricted to EU residents.





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THANK YOU!