



promoting youth involvement and
social engagement

PROMISE: Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement: Opportunities and challenges for ‘conflicted’ young people across Europe.

Collection of short comparative country reports: Introduction and Appendices only

Summary: The full report presents a collection of standardised country reports from the ten partner countries involved in PROMISE. Using the most recent data available from macro-indicators and surveys, each country report provides a national baseline of the attitudes, activities and social involvement of young people. The macro-indicators used to describe the national context are used consistently throughout to allow comparison.

In particular, each country report provides an overview of the general ‘state of the country’s health’; the situation that young people face; how young people feel about their situation; and what, if anything, they are doing to change it.

We employ a concept of social and political engagement developed for PROMISE that includes four dimensions of engagement: civic activism, formal political participation, activism, and everyday engagement.

This was submitted to the EC as deliverable D9 (D4.3).

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under Grant Agreement no. 693221.



Background and Aims of PROMISE

PROMISE explores the role of young people (aged 14 to 29 years) in shaping society; past, present and future. It addresses their engagement with social, environmental and political issues and the potential, across Europe, for youth involvement in positive social action and sustainable change.

Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, PROMISE focuses specifically on young people 'in conflict' with authority (and usually, therefore, in conflict with social norms), who are seen to be the most 'problematic' in terms of positive social engagement, often triggering negative and punitive responses from authority, in turn furthering marginalisation and stigmatisation. The negative effects of stigma and marginalisation reduce opportunities for young people to engage positively in social action, and as a result, much of the creativity, innovation and energy within these groups is directed away from positive social change. Such 'conflicted youth' present significant opportunities for change and should therefore be the prime focus of policy makers and practitioners. PROMISE will explore the opportunities and means for converting conflict into positive social achievement amongst conflicted youth across Europe. Our overall aim is to unlock the potential and 'promise' of Europe's youth.

The aims of PROMISE are:

- To provide a picture of the nature and extent of the multiplicity of young people's involvement in society, barriers and opportunities to participation and future potential for engaging in social change.
- To identify and analyse the particular conditions that encourage or prevent youth participation.
- To explain the nature of relationships that present barriers for socio-ecological transition in diverse groups of young people across Europe.
- To identify and analyse the unique context of conflicted youth that contributes to the creation of youth on the margins across Europe.
- To provide an analysis of normative responses to the conflicts young people face.
- To understand the role of gender in youth participation: specifically to understand the experiences of young women and girls and how this can be addressed.
- To understand the roles of generation, ethnicity, class and other areas of diversity in youth participation and how these can be addressed.

The objectives will be achieved through analysis of existing data, and through of new data collected in the ten participating countries.

PROMISE involves twelve partners in ten countries.



Country reports

INTRODUCTION

Deliverable D4.3 (D9 National Report level 2), is a collection of standardised country reports. Each country report provides a national baseline with a specific focus on young people. The focus of this deliverable is on each single country, leaving the main comparative goals to the deliverables D4.1 and D4.2. However, the adoption of a standardised template allows the reader to compare countries on similar topics. After presenting the aim and the structure of the reports, we provide also a general overview, summarising the most relevant similarities and differences between countries.

General aspects

Aim of these reports

The aim of each country report is to provide information by using the most recent data available from macro-indicators and survey data on what being young in that specific country looks like, and how young people engage in society.

The deliverable is the result of the joint work of different partners (GESIS, IPI, UTARTU, UAB, HSE)¹. The format and the content were discussed during the Quantitative workshop in Rome (February 2017) and finalised during the Consortium meeting in Porto (March 2018). The Deliverable has been updated after the Interim Review (month 24) to include the suggestions provided in the Consolidate Review Report by the external expert Prof. Clemens Kroneberg.

In particular, each country report is addressed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the general situation of that country?
2. What is the youth condition there?
3. What do young people think?
4. What do young people do? (engagement, social change)

¹ IPI (Ines Sucic, Ivan Devic, Renata Franc) drafted the reports of Croatia, Portugal, Slovakia; UTARTU (Triin Pohla, Kristi Loide, Anna Markina) drafted the reports of Estonia, Finland, United Kingdom; the HSE (Yana Krupets) drafted the Russia report; UAB (Lara Maestripieri, Zyab Ibanez) drafted the Spain report; GESIS (Vera Lomazzi) drafted the reports of Italy and Germany.

The overall structure, the layout, and the template have been developed by Vera Lomazzi and Renata Franc upon the decisions taken during the Quantitative Workshop (Rome, February 2017) and during the Consortium meeting in Porto (March 2018).

Target audience

This collection of reports is designed to be read by a general audience. So, to make the inputs from the PROMISE project accessible for the general public, journalists, and policymakers, we opted for an informative output which makes use of graphs, and provides clear easily understandable information. These reports will be used in the future by the country partners as a starting point for deeper analyses and academic publications.

Standardised country reports

This deliverable is a collection of country reports that are standardised in their layout and structure. The macro-indicators used to describe the national context are used consistently throughout to allow comparison.

The conceptualisation of social and political engagement is developed and described in the Deliverable D4.1 and includes four dimensions of engagement: civic activism, formal political participation, activism, and everyday engagement.

The other concepts adopted (such as individual agency, relation with authority, etc.) rely on the definitions and on the operationalisation made during the preliminary work of Work Package 2, on which we built the Survey Data Matrix (Milestone 5).

Although the theoretical framework and the structure adopted is the same for each country report, the data used may differ by country since we aimed to use the most recent data available.

Structure of each country report

Each report has four sections, which focus on specific aspects. The idea is to guide the reader starting from the broad picture of each country-context and finally describe the forms of participation and engagement of youth in that country.

The first two sections are based on macro-indicators (extracted from databank such as OECD, Eurostat, World Bank; Transparency International; Freedom House; etc). They also include extracts and references to the national reports from WP3 (D3.1) that have been taken into account to identify which contextual information could be relevant for all the countries.

Sections 3 & 4 make use of survey data. Variables depend on the source. Building on our previous work in WP2 (Survey Data Matrix available, M5), we were able to identify the most recent data available for each country.

The reports of Croatia, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain are based on Eurobarometer 2016 (EB2016)² and 2017 (EB2017)³. The reports of Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia are based on the European Social Survey 2016 (ESS2016)⁴.

² European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.1OVR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642)

³ European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847)

Section 1: Standards of living (the general situation of each country)

How is the situation in that country? Key facts are shown by graphs based on a set of selected macro-indicators. These provide a general picture of the specific country compared to the other nine included in PROMISE.

Ten macro-indicators have been selected to describe the “state of health” of a country, considering the economic situation, democracy, equality, access to resources and sustainability. For each topic, several indicators exist; we selected ten⁵ among those more comprehensive and frequently used for similar purposes:

- GNI per capita, PPP
- Ease of doing business index (measures whether, in the specified country, the regulations support business or not)
- Unemployment, total%
- Corruption Perception Index
- Government effectiveness
- Freedom of the press
- Global Gender Gap
- Percentage of people with tertiary education
- Internet users

Section 2: Being young in each country: The youth condition

This section aims to tell the reader a bit more about the situation that young people face in each country. Information will be provided by other macro-indicators that give a longitudinal overview of the situation.

Topics of this section are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2.1 Demographic situation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demographic trends in [country] to show the proportion of people 15-29 years old vs people aged +65 years old ▪ Percentage of young people living with parents (15-29 y.o.) |
| 2.2 Education and the Labour market: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people 25-29 years old with tertiary education by gender ▪ Early school leavers (18-29 y.o.) by gender ▪ NEET rate by gender (15-29 y.o.) ▪ Youth employment rate by gender (25-29 y.o.) ▪ Youth unemployment by educational attainment level (25-29 y.o.) ▪ Young people's at-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate by gender (15-29 y.o.) |
| 2.3 Health and Wellbeing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-perceived health (15-29 y.o.) ▪ Current depressive symptoms – only in 2014 (15-29 y.o.) ▪ Crude death rate by suicide of young people by gender (15-29 y.o.) |
| 2.4 Use of Substances and Crime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalence, Youth; types of drugs use amongst young people (15-24 y.o.) ▪ Juveniles Prisoners, All Crimes (Male/Female) |

⁴ ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

⁵ See Appendix 1 for detailed references to the sources.

Section 3: What do young people in each country think and feel?

Survey-data are used to inform the reader on young people's perceptions about their country (life satisfaction, feeling about security, social climate, etc.); their relation with the authority (evaluation of the current political system, trust in institutions, etc.); and their view on future prospects (optimism towards the future, etc.). In addition, this section provides information about the opinions of young people about relevant social issues (gender equality, migration, refugees, and environment). Data used are the most recent available and graphs focus only on young people. We break down these variables in order to show relevant differences by gender, migration background, place of living (if available in the data and when the sample size allows meaningful comparisons).

The topics of this section are:

- 3.1 Perception of opportunity/constraints
 - 3.1.1 [Country] situation
 - 3.1.2 Personal situation
- 3.2 Relation with authority
- 3.3 Opinion on social issues

Section 4: Engagement and social change: What do young people do?

How do young people participate in the social change in their country? Is it easy for them to take action? What are their repertoires of participation?

Data used are the most recent available and graphs focus only on young people. We break down these variables in order to show relevant differences by gender, migration background, place of living (if available in the data and when the sample size allows meaningful comparisons). Engagement is defined as in D4.1, but variables can differ by the source.

The topics of this section are:

- 4.1 Civic engagement
- 4.2 Formal political participation
- 4.3 Activism
- 4.4 Everyday engagement

The detailed lists of questions used for compiling the Sections 3 and 4, both for the reports based on ESS2016 and those based on EB2016/EB2017, are provided in Appendix 1. General information about the samples is shown in Appendix 2. Adjusted post-stratification weights for the youth sub-samples have been applied.

A synthetic overview

Countries deeply differ in their demographic structure, political effectiveness, cultural and social systems. Altogether, these features provide different contexts of opportunities for the whole population, and of course for young people who face the challenges of becoming adult citizens in different social climates and structures that could limit or facilitate their social and political engagement.

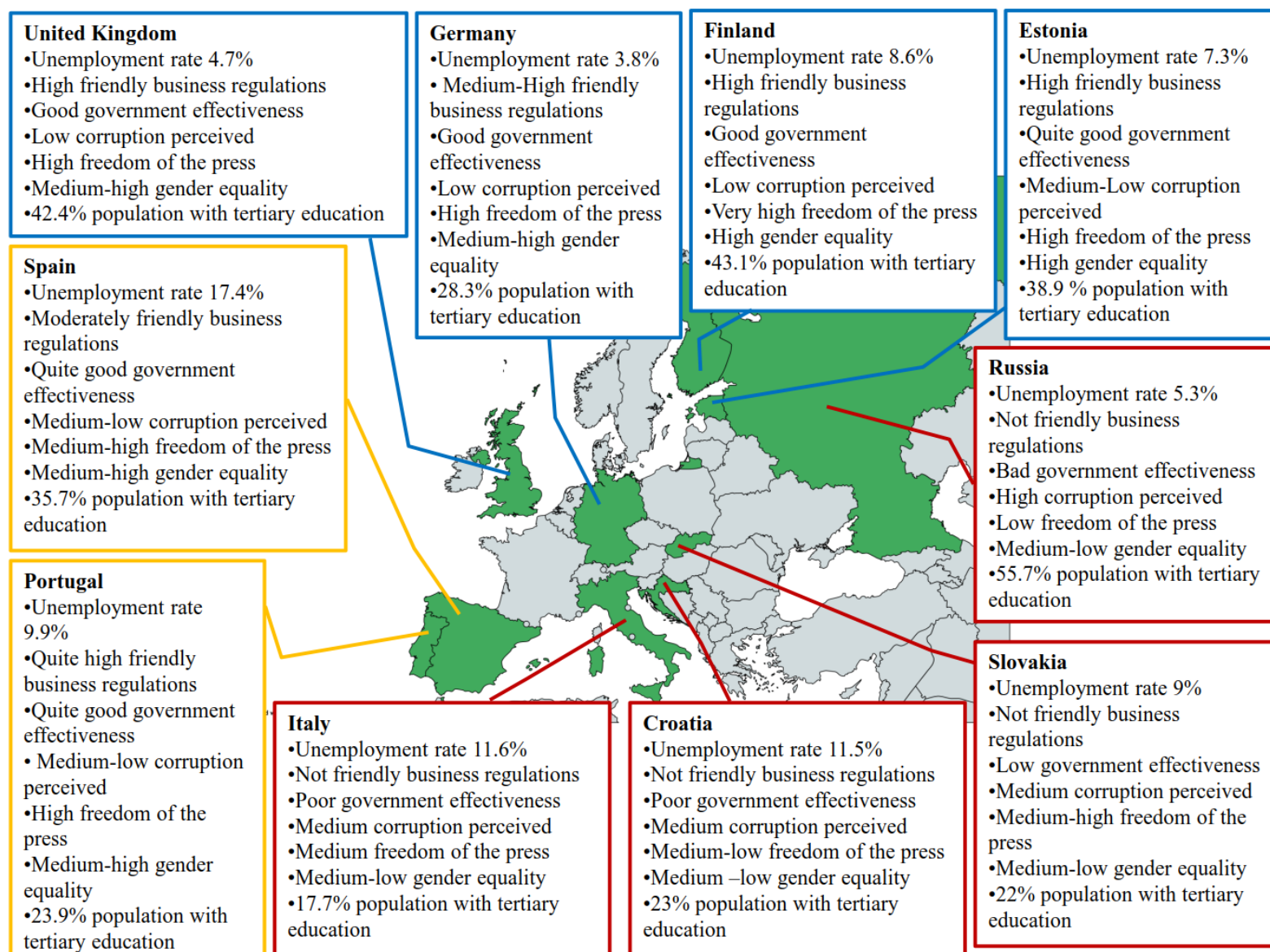
In this respect, countries included in the PROMISE project present an interesting heterogeneity. Taking into account some general indicators⁶ of the standards of living (Figure 1), the ten countries can be grouped in three typologies, according to their degree of economic performances and potential of opportunities for access to social, economic, and political resources. The first group, which includes Finland, United Kingdom, Germany, and Estonia, is characterised by a good degree of social and economic dynamism which may define more opportunities for young people. The low unemployment rate is probably supported by the business-friendly regulations that allow entrepreneurs to develop new job positions and provide investments and labour market opportunities. In these countries, people consider their government quite effective and perceive a low level of corruption. They appear as open societies, with high freedom of the press, quite a high gender equality, and the proportion of the population with tertiary education is higher than elsewhere, except Russia.

Italy, Croatia, Slovakia, and Russia, show a different outlook, with signals of economic stagnation and unfair conditions. Except for Russia, which presents the biggest share of the population with tertiary education and low unemployment rate, the countries in this group show high unemployment rate, and poor governance effectiveness. Corruption is perceived as being high, and business regulations are not friendly, both of which limit economic development. The lowest share of the population with tertiary education is in Italy, but Slovakia and Croatia also display low figures. The freedom of the press is lower than in the first group of countries, and in Russia is rated very poorly. These countries also have poor gender equality.

Portugal and Spain seem to paint a different scenario. Regardless of the stagnation in the labour market, with high unemployment rates, the situation indicated by the other figures looks more dynamic and fair than in the previous group. The government effectiveness is considered quite good, and the perceived corruption is medium to low. Freedom of the press and gender equality are rated good. The proportion of people with tertiary educational is higher than in Italy, Croatia and Slovakia.

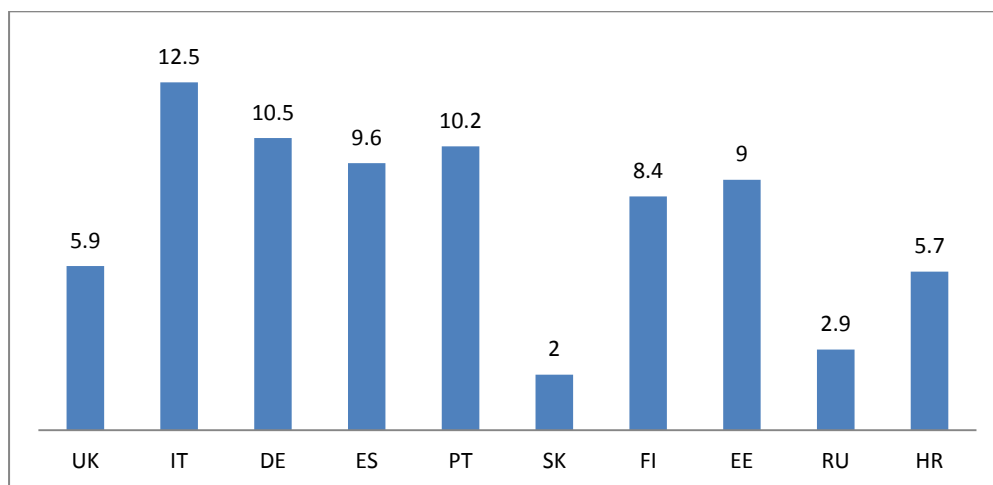
⁶ Last available data. Sources: World Bank; Transparency International; Freedom House; Global Gender Gap Report (World Economic Forum); Eurostat; OECDStats. See Appendix for detailed references.

Figure 1 – Overview of the standards of living in the PROMISE countries



In addition to these elements, one could also consider whether the youth represent a minority in their society, or if young people are a consistent group compared to the older generations. The Second Demographic Transition⁷ affected all the Western societies; in all the PROMISE countries, the proportion of people older than 65 years became, in the last 20 years, bigger than the proportion of people aged 15-24, and this is likely only to increase still further. The impact that this could have on the perceived self-agency and in the relation with authority could be affected by the size of the current demographic gap, which differs across the three groups aforementioned (see Figure 2). In Italy, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Estonia and Finland, the proportion of the older population is already significantly greater than the proportion of youngsters. In Slovakia and Russia, the gap is very small. This could change the perception of young people concerning their role in society across the countries.

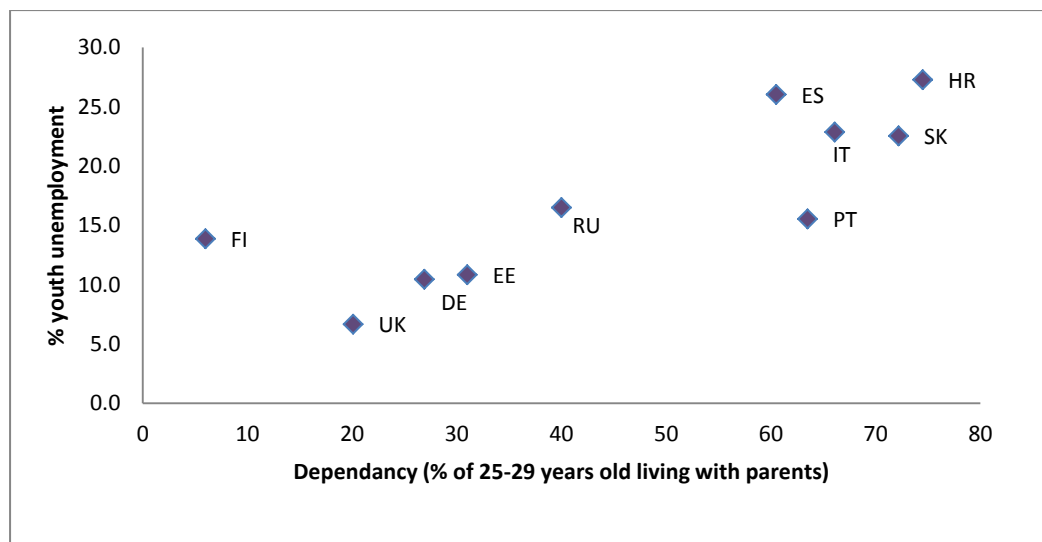
Figure 2 - Demographic gap (i.e. the percentage of people older than 65 years minus the percentage of people aged 15-24 years)



Following this perspective, a further element to be considered in this general overview is to what extent situational contexts support the process of becoming an adult. The graph in Figure 3 combines the youth unemployment rate and the level of dependency, here measured by the proportion of young people (25-29 years old) who live with their parents. As one could intuitively expect, higher youth unemployment rates correspond with higher proportions of youth living with their family of origin. The distribution shows two big groups: those countries with a better economy and fairer society (belonging to the first group described earlier, namely United Kingdom, Germany and Estonia; in this group Finland is an outlier for its very low youth dependency rate) have lower dependency, whereas the other countries have higher dependency, the exception being Russia which has a poor standard of living, but is on the edge of the lower dependency group.

⁷ Ron J. Lesthaeghe, 'Second Demographic Transition', in *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology* (American Cancer Society, 2015), <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781405165518.wbeoss059.pub2>; D. J. Van De Kaa, 'Europe's Second Demographic Transition', *Population Bulletin* 42 (1987): 1-59.

Figure 3 – Country positions according to their youth unemployment rate and degree of youth dependency



These few indicators are not able to paint the full picture of the complex situation existing in each country (see D3.1 and later in the current Deliverable D4.3), but they offer some initial elements to draft a framework for reading young people’s engagement in society and politics.

The collection of country reports here presented, provides detailed information concerning each country’s economic, political, and social conditions. In addition, by using data from recent cross-national surveys⁸, the reports suggest what young people think of their society and institutions, and how they get engaged in society and social change.

From these detailed reports, some common elements among young people in Europe can be summarised, together with some specific traits associated with the above subdivision of the countries in the three groups. “Group 1” consists of countries with good economic performances and potential societal opportunities (Finland, Germany, United Kingdom, Estonia⁹); “Group 2” comprises countries with poor economic performances but potential societal opportunities (Spain and Portugal); “Group 3” involves countries that show risks of economic stagnation and less societal opportunities (Italy, Croatia, Slovakia, Russia¹⁰).

⁸ European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.1OVR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642); European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847); ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

⁹ Compared to the other countries of Group 1, Estonia has more specific characteristics (see Figure 1)

¹⁰ Compared to the other countries of Group 2, Russia has more specific characteristics (see Figure 1)

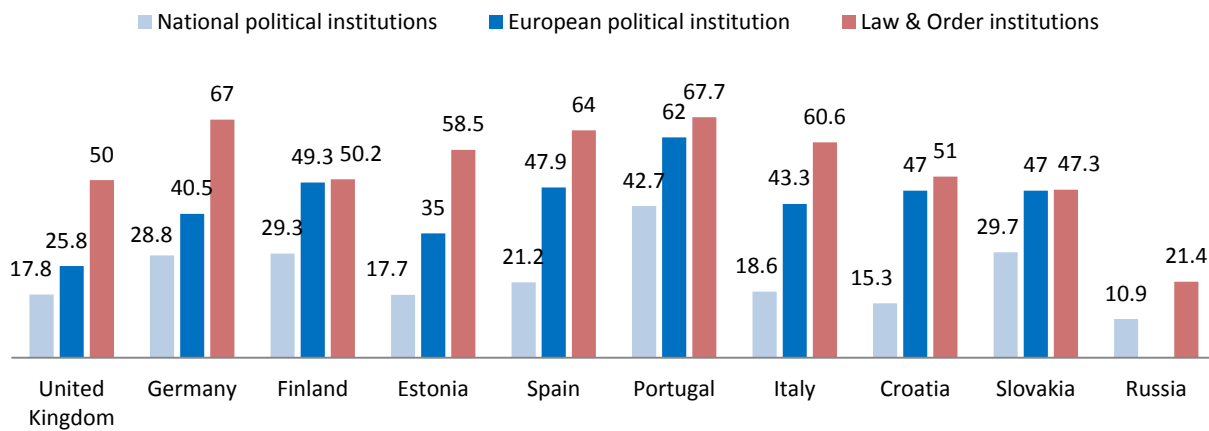
When young people are asked to evaluate their personal life, which mainly concerns their primary relations and daily interactions, more than 80% of youth living in the first group of countries and more than the 70% living in the other countries declare that they are satisfied (young people in Russia are an exception: only 48% express satisfaction with their personal life) .

When the focus turns to the evaluation of their country by considering the economic performances, the state of education and health services, as well as political performances, young people are very realistic. Their view on the current situation is in line with the performances evaluated by the transnational observers, codified in the macro indicators shown in Figure 1. Young people who live in the Group 1 countries express a positive evaluation of their country, rating 'quite good' the quality of the health and educational systems, the economic and employment situations, the government's work and the status of democracy in their country. On the average, only 2 youngsters out 10 are 'not satisfied' on these matters.

Youth living in countries belonging to Groups 2 and 3, are united by the level of satisfaction with their country's structural performances. Most of them (70-80%) evaluate as 'very bad' the national economy and the employment opportunities and believe that youth have been marginalised by the economic crisis. Despite these convergences, young people of Groups 2 and 3 differ in their perspectives on the future. Compared to young people living in Spain and Portugal (Group 2), youth in the Group 3 countries tend to be less confident in the future and in any positive change, more than 75% thinking that everything will be the same or worse (in Spain and Portugal the share is less than 60%) . In other words, Spanish and Portuguese young people tend to appear more hopeful and optimistic in the future.

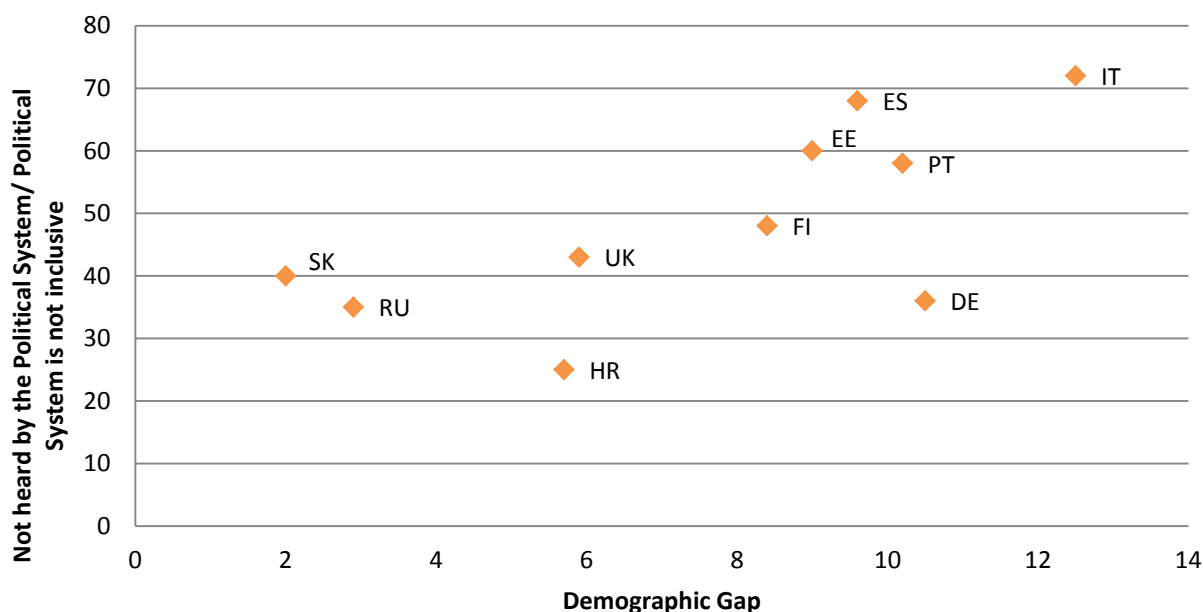
Remarkable common elements derive from the evaluation of the political institutional and systems. Regardless of which country they live in, and how they rated their country's performance, trust in national political institution tend to be low (dramatically low for political parties, which never go beyond 10%, except for Germany 20% and Slovakia 16%), while more than half of the young population trust highly in their law and order institutions (with the exception of Russian young people, who display low trust in all the institutions). Figure 4 provides the summary of an overall score of trust in these two types of institutions (the Country Reports offer more detailed information on each institution), and also shows the level of trust for the European Union political body. It is noteworthy that youth consistently have much greater trust in this supranational political entity compared to their national political institutions (political parties, politicians, national parliament). Even more remarkable is the fact that young people living in countries facing greater economical and political difficulties look at Europe more positively.

Figure 4 “High” trust in National and European political institutions and Law & Order institutions across the PROMISE countries.



Even if most of the young people across Europe do not feel to have a voice in the current political system, this perception is distributed differently across the countries. About 45% of youth living in the Group 1 countries think that the political system is not inclusive and do not allow people to have a say (in Estonia the share is bigger: 60% of youth have this perception). More than 65% of youth living in the Group 2 countries perceive that their voice does not count in their countries. Particularly looking at the Group 3 countries, the distribution of the share of youth having a perception of not being heard is quite provocative when it is read together with the distribution of the demographic gap (Figure 5). Italy displays the highest share of youth thinking that their voice does not count and the highest demographic gap; in Croatia, Slovakia, and Russia, which have smaller demographic gaps, there is a greater proportion of youth who perceive the political system as being inclusive and that youth's voice is heard. More over, the graph suggests a linear relation between the youth's perception of being heard and the demographic gap. More sophisticated analyses than those included in this descriptive report could help in explaining the position of outliers such as Slovakia and Russia, which have a small demographic gap but young people still do not feel heard as one would expect from a linear relation. By contrast, in Germany, youth perceive that their voice counts despite a bigger demographic gap. Part of the explanation could come, for example, from an analysis of the political systems and the different societal forms of allowing/encouraging youth participation.

Figure 5 – Country positions according to their Demographic gap (percentage of older than 65 years minus the percentage of people aged 15-24 years) and the share of youth that perceive that their voice does not count in their country/believe that the political system is not inclusive¹¹



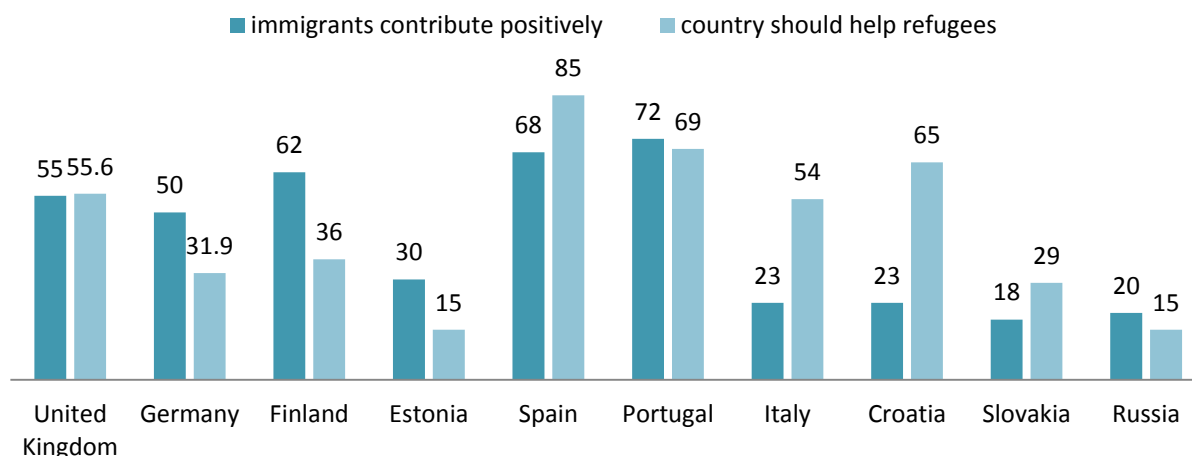
Regardless of the type of opportunities offered by the societal structure where they live, young people across the PROMISE countries are deeply concerned about several topics. Youth tend to be disaffected with traditional politics and tend to distance themselves from any form of engagement which is literally framed as “political”. However, this does not mean that young people are not interested in what is happening in society or in politics, nor that they are not engaged. So for example, half of them declare not being interested in politics but the majority are concerned about environmental issues and think of unemployment, the rise in the cost of living, and the quality of the educational system, as priority issues in their society.

When asked about current social phenomena, such as migration and the management of the refugees’ status, young people express different positions (Figure 6). About 50% of the young people living in countries belonging to Group 1 describe the immigrants’ contribution to the country’s economy and culture as positive (except Estonia, where only 30% express positive statements). The share is smaller in the countries of Group 3, where only about 20% see immigrants’ contribution as positive, while it is much bigger in Spain and Portugal (Group 2), where more than 70% of the young people believe that the presence of immigrants is good for the economy and

¹¹ The issue of the inclusiveness of the political system is covered differently in the surveys available for different countries (see further explanation in paragraph #). “My voice counts/does not count in my country” is available for Italy (IT), Croatia (HR), Spain (ES), Portugal (PT), Slovakia (SK); “Political system allows people to have a say in what government does” and “Political system allows people to have influence on politics” (here we computed an average score) are available for United Kingdom (UK), Germany (DE), Finland (FI), Estonia (EE), Russia (RU).

culturally enrich the country. Thinking of the conditions of refugees, the youth living in countries of Group 1 express restrictive positions on the generosity of countries in judging the application for the status of refugees. Italy and Croatia differ from the other two countries in the Group 3, because they are more welcoming towards refugees, as well as Portugal and Spain, where more than 80% of the young people argue that governments should help refugees.

Figure 6 – Share of young people believing that immigrants’ contribution to society is positive¹² and that their country should help refugees¹³



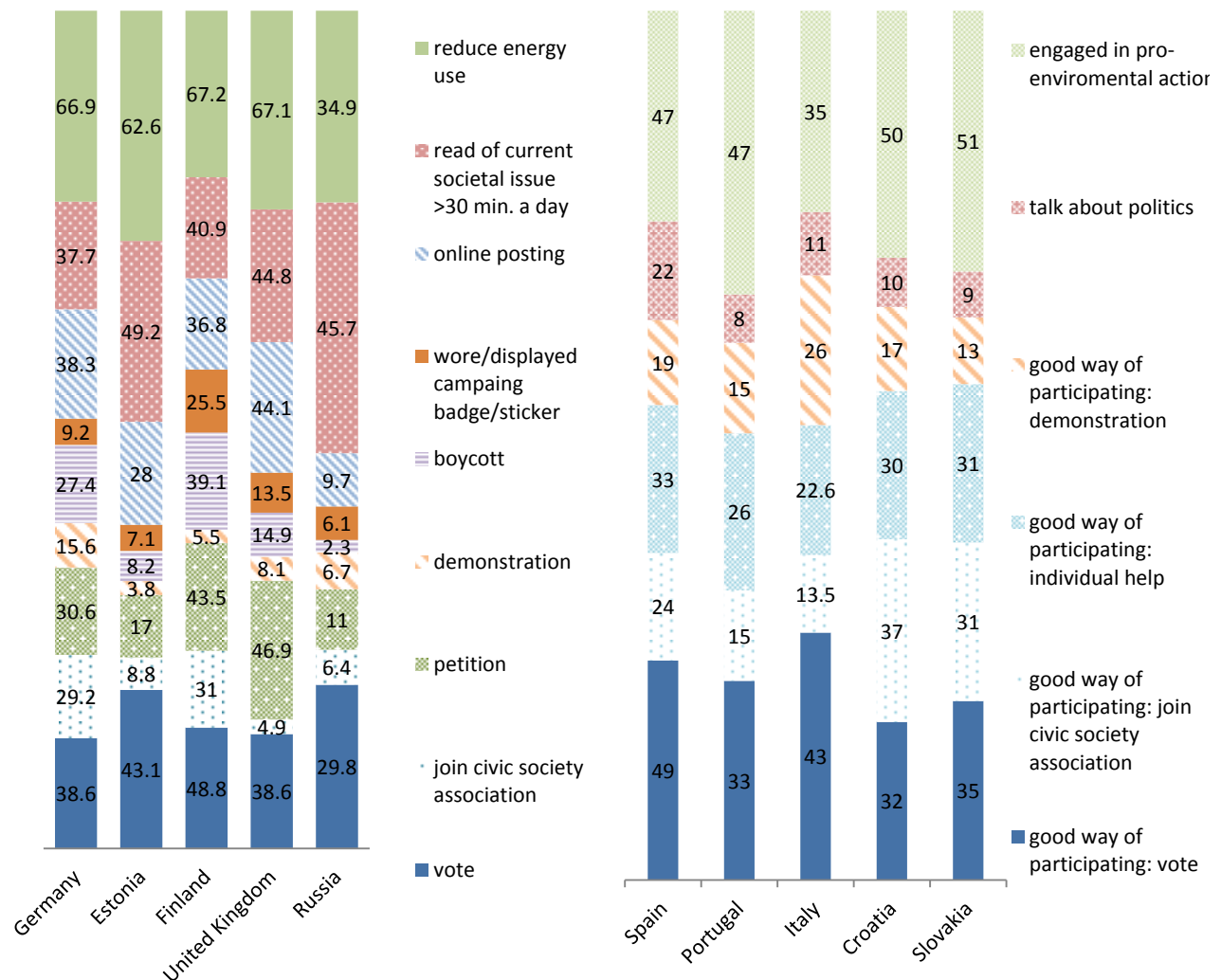
The different source of survey data used in this report does not allow a comparison of young people’s social and political engagement between youth living in the different country groups because the available surveys investigate different repertoires of participation

It is, however, possible to consider that, despite the available structural opportunities, young people try to be engaged and express their point of view on political matters. As displayed in Figure 7, they generally adopt different forms of participation.

¹² For United Kingdom (UK), Germany (DE), Finland (FI), Estonia (EE), Russia (RU), the position towards immigration is grasped by the agreement with the statements: “Immigrants enrich country’s cultural life” and “migration is generally good for country’s economy”. For Italy (IT), Croatia (HR), Spain (ES), Portugal (PT), Slovakia (SK), the topic is covered by the agreement with the item “Immigrants contribute a lot to my country”.

¹³ For United Kingdom (UK), Germany (DE), Finland (FI), Estonia (EE), Russia (RU), opinions concerning the refugees’ situation refer to the agreement with the statement “Government should be generous judging applications for refugees status”. For Italy (IT), Croatia (HR), Spain (ES), Portugal (PT), Slovakia (SK), the opinions are captured by the agreement with the item “My country should help refugees”.

Figure 7 – Youth's participation repertoires by country



Together with moderate electoral participation, youth express their political preferences and priorities by adopting consumer behaviors, such as boycotting certain products, or by reducing the energy use and buying local goods (or making other ethical choices). They express their position on social and political issues through the submissions of petitions, posting online politics-related content, or simply wearing a political message on their clothes or on stickers. They keep informed about what is going on in society by dedicating time to reading news (about 40% of youth in Group 1 countries spend more than 30 minutes a day in this activity). Nevertheless, young people (information available for Groups 2 and 3) affirm to not often talking about politics with friends and relatives. From this statement, we cannot unfortunately say whether this is because young people distance themselves from anything that is labeled as “politics”, and they actually discuss relevant issues they are concerned about but do not define these talks as “political”, or if it is due to a sort of individualisation process of political engagement, which becomes more part of an individual life-style than a collective action.

This introduction aims to providing a comparative overview of aspects that are more deeply examined in the following country reports. Each country report examines the life conditions of youth and describes how young people think and take action in their society. The descriptive analyses, included in the reports, affords the reader a deeper understanding of the peculiarities of youth engagement in a country. Of course, many research questions arise from both the synthetic overview and the individual reports. For example, one issue to be investigated further concerns the transformation of young people's participation. Young people appear disaffected with the traditional forms of politics. But are they also disaffected with politics, in its deeper meaning of caring/taking care of the common good? The repertoire of participation that we were able to map using the available survey data still has many gaps. Nevertheless, our mapping already shows that young people are interested in the societal issues and engaged in what is part of the common good (environment, social rights, future generations, etc.) but they tend not to define this as "political". In addition, we don't know whether forms of participation are shifting from the traditional collective forms towards more individualized behaviors. In the context of aging European societies, future research in youth participation should also explore to what extent being part of a 'generational minority' affects the individual and collective agency of young people and, therefore their active participation. One further research question concerns the role that societal context can play in defining the opportunity structure for young people to be engaged. Deliverable D4.2 aims to answer this question with more complex analyses that takes into account the individual differences between young people but also the differences of the countries where they live, in order to explain the different forms of youth participation (from low engagement / low activism to illegal protest activities) by considering also existing forms of social control, political opportunities, youth transition regimes, and the degree of social generational conflict.

Appendix 1 – Variables and Data sources

1. Data sources of section 1

Indicator	Description	Source		Day of access
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.	DataWorldBank	http://databank.worldbank.org/data	10.01.2018
Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)	Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 190, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.	DataWorldBank	http://databank.worldbank.org/data	10.01.2018
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.	DataWorldBank	http://databank.worldbank.org/data	10.01.2018
Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International) (0-100, 0=highly corrupted, 100=highly clean)	The score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).	Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org/	10.01.2018
Government Effectiveness: Estimate	Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	10.01.2018

Freedom of the press (0=best, 100=worst)	Freedom House rates countries according to their freedom of the press. This indicator is a score out of 100 (where 0 means totally free) and it is the average of scales regarding newspapers, televisions and other media. The level of press freedom in each country and territory currently comprises 23 methodology questions and 132 sub-questions divided into three broad categories: the legal environment, the political environment, and the economic environment. For each methodology question, a lower number of points is allotted for a freer situation, while a higher number of points is allotted for a less free environment. A country's final score (from 0 to 100) represents the total of the scores allotted for each question. A total score of 0 to 30 results in a press freedom status of Free; 31 to 60 a status of Partly Free; and 61 to 100 a status of Not Free.	Freedom of the Press	https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017	10.01.2018
Global Gender Gap Index (0-1, 1=equality)	The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): <i>Economic Participation and Opportunity</i> , <i>Educational Attainment</i> , <i>Health and Survival</i> and <i>Political Empowerment</i> . The synthetic index goes from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates a situation of parity between men and women (no gap). On the contrary, 0 means a deep gap between the female and male conditions.	World Economic Forum	https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-gender-gap-report-2017	10.01.2018
% People with tertiary education (15-64 years old)	Population with tertiary education is defined as those having completed the highest level of education, by age group. This includes both theoretical programmes leading to advanced research or high skill professions such as medicine and more vocational programmes leading to the labour market. The measure is percentage of same age population.	Eurostat (OECD for Russia)	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/data-base https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/adult-education-level.htm	10.01.2018
Internet users (per 100 people)	Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.	DataWorldBank	http://databank.worldbank.org/data	10.01.2018

2. Data sources for Section 2

Indicator	Source	Link	Day of access
Youth unemployment by educational attainment level (25-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	11.01.2018
Self-perceived health (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	11.01.2018
Current depressive symptoms -only in 2014 (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	11.01.2018
Crude death rate by suicide of young people by gender (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	11.01.2018
Young people's at-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate by gender (15-29 y.o.)	Eurostat, 2018	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	11.01.2018
Prevalence, Youth – types of drugs use amongst young people (15-24 y.o.)	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)	http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/	11.01.2018
Juvenile Prisoners, All Crimes -(Male/Female)	Eurostat, 2018	http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	11.01.2018
Police officers (number of police officer out of 100 inhabitants)	UNODC, United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime	https://data.unodc.org/	11.01.2018

3. Variables for country reports based on ESS 2016 (Estonia, Finland, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom)¹⁴

3.1 Demographics

		Variable name	Recoded in
Gender	Gender	gndr	
Migration background	Born in country	brncntr	
	Father born in country	facntr	Origin (Migration background)
	Mother born in country	mocntr	
Age	Age of respondent, calculated	Agea	15-19, 20-24; 25-29
Settlement	Place of residence (big city, small town..)	domicil	urban

¹⁴ ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

3.2 Variables for Section 3

		Labels	Variable name	Recoded in	make crosstabs with
3.1 Perception of opportunity/constraints	3.1.1 Country Situation	Most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful	ppltrst	Perception of social climate	soclim
		Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair	pplfair		
		Most of the time people helpful or mostly looking out for themselves	pplhlp		
		State of education in country nowadays	stfedu	State of services in country	statserv
		State of health services in country nowadays	stfhlth		
		Feeling of safety of walking alone in local area after dark	aesfdrk	safety	safety
		How satisfied with present state of economy in country	stfeco	Satisfaction with the situation in the country	saticountry
		How satisfied with the national government	stfgov		
		How satisfied with the way democracy works in country	stfdem		
	3.1.2 Personal situation	How satisfied with life as a whole	stflife		satlife
		How happy are you	happy		hap
3.2 Relation with authority	3.2.1 General opinion on institutions	Political system allows people to have a say in what government does	psppsgva		nosay
		Political system allows people to have influence on politics	psppipla		noinfl
	3.2.2 Trust in institutions: Lawℴ and political institutions (no civic society)	Trust in country's parliament	trstprl	Trust in political institutions	poltrust
		Trust in politicians	trstplt		
		Trust in political parties	trstprt		
		Trust in the European Parliament	trstep		
		Trust in the legal system	trstlgl	Trust in Law&Order institutions	lawtrust
		Trust in the police	trstplc		

3.3 Sustainable values (opinions on social issues)	Environment	Do you think world's climate is changing	clmchnng	clmchnng
		Climate change caused by natural processes, human activity, or both	ccnthum	ccnthum
	Equality/Social inclusion	Men should have more right to job than women when jobs are scarce	mnrgrtjb	nomanpr
		For fair society, differences in standard of living should be small	smdfslv	fair
		Gays and lesbians free to live life as they wish	freehms	free
	migration	Allow many/few immigrants of same race/ethnic group as majority	imsmetn	
		Allow many/few immigrants of different race/ethnic group from majority	imdfetn	
		Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe	impcntr	
		Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants	imueclt	cult
		Immigration bad or good for country's economy	imbgeco	econm
		Immigrants make country worse or better place to live	imwbcnt	place
		Government should be generous judging applications for refugee status	gvrfgap	gen
		Most refugee applicants not in real fear of persecution own countries	rfgfrpc	app
		Granted refugees should be entitled to bring close family members	rfgbfml	fam

3.3 Variables for Section 4

Domain	Sub-dimensions	questions	ESS 2016
4.1 Civic engagement	Proxy for general engagement:	Compared to other people of your age, how often would you say you take part in social activities?	sclact
	Voluntary work	Worked in another organisation or association last 12 months	wrkorg
4.2 Formal political participation	Electoral participation	Voted last national election	vote
		Would vote for [country] to remain member of European Union or leave	vteurmb
	Being active within, doing voluntary work for, or donating money to, a political party or campaign activity Contacting organisations, politicians or civil servants	Worked in political party or action group last 12 months	wrkprty
		Contacted politician or government official last 12 months	contplt
4.3 Activism	Non-formal political activities	Signed petition last 12 months	sgnptit
		Taken part in lawful public demonstration last 12 months	pblmdn
4.4 Everyday engagement	Stand-by engagement		
	*Interest; importance given to politics	How interested in politics	polintr
	*Concern for politics and social issues	How worried about climate change	wrcmch
		To what extent do you feel a personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change?	ccrdprs
	*Propensity to take action in favour of social/political issues	How likely to buy most energy efficient home appliance	eneffap
		How often do things to reduce energy use	rdcenr
	Lifestyle-related politics	How confident you could use less energy than now	cflsenr
	*Consumer participation & *Clothes and other ref. lifestyle:	Boycotted certain products last 12 months	bctprd
		Worn or displayed campaign badge/sticker last 12 months	badge
		Posted or shared anything about politics online last 12 months	pstplnl
		News about politics and current affairs, watching, reading or listening	nwspol

4. Variables for country reports based on Eurobarometer (Croatia, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain)¹⁵

4.1 Demographics

			recoded in
Gender	Gender	d10	
Age	AGE EXACT	d11	15-19, 20-24; 25-29
Settlement	Domicil	d25	(not used, unless relevant)

4.2 Variables for Section 3

Dimensions	Topic	Label	EB87.3 (2017)	85.1OVR (2016)
3.1 Perception of opportunity/constraints	3.1.1 Country and European situation	DEMOCRACY SATISFACTION - COUNTRY	qa17a	
		SITUATION: NATIONAL ECONOMY	qa1a_1	
		EXPECTATIONS: ECONOMIC SITUATION	qa2a_2	
		SITUATION: EMPLOYMENT COUNTRY	qa1a_5	
		EXPECTATIONS: EMPLOYMENT SITUATION	qa2a_4	
		CNTRY		
		MARGINALISATION OF YOUTH DUE TO CRISIS		qa5
		CRISIS JOB MARKET IMPACT - PHASE APPRAISAL (crisis is over/not)	qc1	
		EDUCATION SYSTEM WELL ADAPTED TO LABOUR		qa2
		DIRECTION THINGS ARE GOING - IN (OUR COUNTRY)		d73_1
		DIRECTION THINGS ARE GOING - IN THE EU		d73_2

¹⁵ European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847); European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.1OVR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642)

		LIFE FOR THE NEXT GENERATION in Europe	qd10	
	3.1.2 Perceived agency	MY VOICE COUNTS - IN (OUR COUNTRY)		d72_2
		MY VOICE COUNTS - IN THE EU		d72_1
	3.1.3 Personal situation	LIFE SATISFACTION	d70	d70
		EXPECTATIONS: LIFE IN GENERAL	qa2a_1	
		SITUATION: JOB PERSONAL	qa1a_3	
		EXPECTATIONS: PERS JOB SITUATION	qa2a_5	
		SITUATION: FINANCIAL HH	qa1a_4	
		EXPECTATIONS: FINANCIAL SITUATION HH	qa2a_3	
		STATEMENTS: HAVING CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE	qd11_8	
3.2 Relation with authority	3.2.1 Trust in institutions	TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: JUSTICE / LEGAL SYSTEM	qa8a_1	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: POLICE	qa8a_2	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: ARMY	qa8a_3	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: POLITICAL PARTIES	qa8a_5	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: REG/LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES	qa8a_6	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	qa8a_7	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL PARLIAMENT	qa8a_8	
		TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS: EUROPEAN UNION	qa8a_9	
3.3 Sustainable values: Opinions on social issues		STATEMENTS: IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE A LOT	qd11_3	
		STATEMENTS: COUNTRY SHOULD HELP REFUGEES	qd11_6	
		Opinions on EU Goals	qb1_3; qb1_4 qb1_5	

4.3 Variables for Section 4

	Sub-dimensions	Label	EB87.3 (2017)	85.1OV R (2016)
4.1 Civic engagement	Membership in civic society organisations	PARTICIPATION IN EU: JOIN ASSOC/NGOS		qa7.6
	Voluntary work	INDIVIDUALLY HELP MOST NEEDY		qa7.7
4.2 Formal political participation	Membership in traditional political organisation	PARTICIPATION IN EU: JOIN POLITICAL		qa7.2
	political parties, trade unions, etc.	PARTICIPATION IN EU: JOIN TRADE UNION		qa7.4
	Electoral participation	PARTICIPATION IN EU: VOTE IN ELECTIONS		qa7.1
4.3 Activism	Non-formal political activities	PARTICIPATION IN EU: DEMONSTRATIONS		qa7.5
4.4 Everyday engagement	Stand-by engagement	IMPORTANT ISSUES PERS: crime; economic situation, inflation, taxation, unemployment, terrorism, housing, financial situation household, immigration, health & social security, pensions, working conditions, living conditions	qa4a.1 to qa4a.15	
	Lifestyle-related politics	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: BUY LOCAL PRODUCTS		qa8.1
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: SORT WASTE		qa8.2
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: INSULATE HOME		qa8.3
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: REDUCE USE OF WATER/ENERGY		qa8.4
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: CHANGE TRANSPORT MODE		qa8.5
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: REDUCE DISPOSABLE ITEMS		qa8.6
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: AVOID SHORT-HAUL FLIGHTS		qa8.7
		ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: LESS CAR USE		qa8.8
	Talk about politics	POLITICAL DISCUSSION - NATIONAL MATTERS		d71a_1
		POLITICAL DISCUSSION - EUROPEAN MATERS		d71a_2
		POLITICAL DISCUSSION - LOCAL MATTERS		d71a_3
		PARTICIPATION IN EU: DEBATE ON EU INSTITUTIONS WEBSITES		qa7.8

Appendix 2 - Sample information

1. Sociodemographic characteristics of country samples - Reports based on ESS 2016¹⁶

ESS 2016	Gender			Age (%)		
	N	Male	Female	15-19 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old
Germany	505	53,4	46,6	36,8	33,7	29,5
Estonia	364	51,9	48,1	28,0	29,4	42,6
Finland	345	50,4	49,6	29,3	31,9	38,8
United Kingdom	197	42,5	57,5	28,1	33,6	38,4
Russian Federation	425	53,5	46,5	20,5	32,7	46,8

ESS 2016	Living in... (%)		
	big city	suburbs or small city	country village or countryside
Germany	16,3	46,3	37,4
Estonia	35,2	41,5	23,3
Finland	26,4	49,9	23,8
United Kingdom	16,7	71,8	11,5
Russian Federation	43,1	40,4	16,5

ESS 2016	Employment status (%)					Household's economic situation (%)			
	employed	student	unemployed	other	missing	Living comfortably	Coping	Difficulties in paying bills	missing
Germany	38,9	46,7	4,7	4,1	5,6	47,5	42,5	7,6	2,4
Estonia	50,5	36,3	4,7	7,4	1,1	30,5	55,2	14,3	0,0
Finland	34,2	49,9	7,5	7,0	1,4	28,7	54,8	14,8	1,7
United Kingdom	45,3	36,2	9,4	8,3	0,7	43,7	39,7	13,6	3,0
Russian Federation	51,6	31,3	7,5	9,3	0,2	7,4	50,7	34,8	7,1

ESS 2016	With migration background (%)	Member of a group discriminated against in this country (%)
Germany	29,8	8,3
Estonia	20,3	7,4
Finland	10,7	13,0
United Kingdom	25,4	18,7
Russian Federation	8,7	6,2

¹⁶ ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016). Data file edition 1.0. NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

2. Sociodemographic characteristics of country samples - Reports based on EB2016/17¹⁷

EB2016	Gender (%)			Age (%)			Living in... (%)		
	N	Male	Female	15-19 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	Rural area or village	Small/middle town	Large town
Italy	345	51,3	48,7	29,3	32,6	38,1	9,0	65,2	25,8
Spain	327	50,9	49,1	30,8	32,2	36,9	50,2	29,5	20,3
Portugal	304	51,5	48,5	29,1	36,9	34,0	37,9	35,6	26,5
Slovakia	324	50,5	49,5	26,6	32,9	40,5	38,0	43,2	18,8
Croatia	438	51,0	49,0	22,7	39,3	38,0	19,4	54,7	25,9

EB2017	Gender (%)			Age (%)			Living in... (%)		
	N	Male	Female	15-19 years old	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	Rural area or village	Small/middle town	Large town
Italy	141	53,7	46,3	24,5	40,4	35,1	13,6	57,6	28,8
Spain	150	50,1	49,9	30,6	34,6	34,8	53,0	27,5	19,5
Portugal	192	48,2	51,8	29,3	35,8	34,9	53,0	27,5	19,5
Slovakia	132	51,6	48,4	34,1	32,0	33,8	44,9	39,1	16,1
Croatia	210	48,7	51,3	18,7	44,6	36,7	46,8	37,1	16,2

EB2016	Employment status (%)				Difficulties in paying bills last year (%)			
	student	employed	unemployed	other	Most of the time	From time to time	Almost never/never	Refusal (SPONT.)
Italy	59,9	28,1	12,0	0,0	11,6	44,2	37,1	7,1
Spain	45,8	35,1	19,1	0,0	9,9	26,8	60,5	2,7
Portugal	43,1	40,1	16,9	0,0	19,2	43,9	32,4	4,5
Slovakia	39,3	45,2	13,7	1,8	4,4	23,1	65,0	7,5
Croatia	38,9	34,5	26,4	0,2	11,2	45,2	41,1	2,5

EB2017	Employment status (%)				Difficulties in paying bills last year (%)			
	student	employed	unemployed	other	Most of the time	From time to time	Almost never/never	Refusal (SPONT.)
Italy	55,2	23,4	21,4	0,0	14,3	30,2	43,4	12,1
Spain	38,9	41,3	19,3	0,4	15,9	26,2	56,3	1,6
Portugal	41,8	49,3	8,9	0,0	16,1	28,6	52,0	3,2
Slovakia	42,5	36,4	20,3	0,8	5,5	21,0	68,8	4,8
Croatia	39,0	43,2	17,5	0,3	13,2	43,0	41,2	2,7

¹⁷ European Commission, Brussels (2017): Eurobarometer 87.3 (2017). TNS opinion, Brussels [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6863 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12847](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12847); European Commission and European Parliament, Brussels (2016): Eurobarometer 85.1OVR (April 2016). TNS opinion [producer]. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA6696 Data file Version 1.0.0, [doi:10.4232/1.12642](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12642)

Project Identity

PROJECT NAME	Promoting Youth Involvement and Social Engagement (PROMISE)
COORDINATOR	Jo Deakin, University of Manchester, UK. Jo.deakin@manchester.ac.uk
CONSORTIUM	<p>Raffaele Bracalenti, <i>Istituto Psicoanalitico per le Ricerche Sociali, Italy.</i> r.bracalenti@iprs.it</p> <p>Eckart Müller-Bachmann, <i>Christliches Jugenddorfwerk Deutschlands e.V., Germany.</i> eckart.mueller-bachmann@cjd-nord.de</p> <p>Zyab Ibanez, <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain.</i> zyab.ibanez@eui.eu</p> <p>Raquel Matos, <i>Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal.</i> rmatos@porto.ucp.pt</p> <p>Ivan Chorvát, <i>Univerzita Mateja Bela v Banskej Bystrici, Slovakia.</i> Ivan.Chorvat@umb.sk</p> <p>Kaisa Vehkalahti, <i>Finnish Youth Research Network, Finland.</i> Kaisa.Vehkalahti@oulu.fi</p> <p>Annett Wiedermann, <i>YES Forum (Youth and European Social Work), Germany.</i> annett.wiedermann@yes-forum.eu</p> <p>Anna Markina, <i>University of Tartu, Estonia.</i> Anna.Markina@ut.ee</p> <p>Markus Quandt, <i>GESIS - Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften E.V., Germany.</i> Markus.quandt@gesis.org</p> <p>Elena Omelchenko, <i>National Research University, Russia.</i> omelchenkoe@mail.ru</p> <p>Ben Perasović, <i>Ivo Pilar Institute, Croatia.</i> ben.perasovic@gmail.com</p>
FUNDING SCHEME	Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020), Societal Challenge 6 – Europe in a changing world: inclusive, innovative and reflective societies", call YOUNG-2015.
DURATION	May 2016 – April 2019 (36 months).
BUDGET	EU contribution: 2 500 000 €.
WEBSITE	http://www.promise.manchester.ac.uk/en/home-page/
FOR MORE INFORMATION	Contact: Markus Quandt (Markus.quandt@gesis.org) or Jo Deakin (Jo.deakin@manchester.ac.uk)