



WHAT THE
WORLD'S
YOUNG
PEOPLE
**THINK
AND FEEL**

GENERATION Z:
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP SURVEY

GENERATION Z: GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP SURVEY

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Authors:
Emma Broadbent
John Gougoulis
Nicole Lui
Vikas Pota
Jonathan Simons



**VARKEY
FOUNDATION**

Changing lives through education

About the Varkey Foundation

The Varkey Foundation is a not-for-profit organisation established to improve the standards of education for underprivileged children throughout the world. Our mission is to help provide every child with a good teacher. We work towards this by building teacher capacity, mounting advocacy campaigns to promote excellence in teaching practice at the highest levels of policymaking, and providing grants to partner organisations that offer innovative solutions in support of our mission.

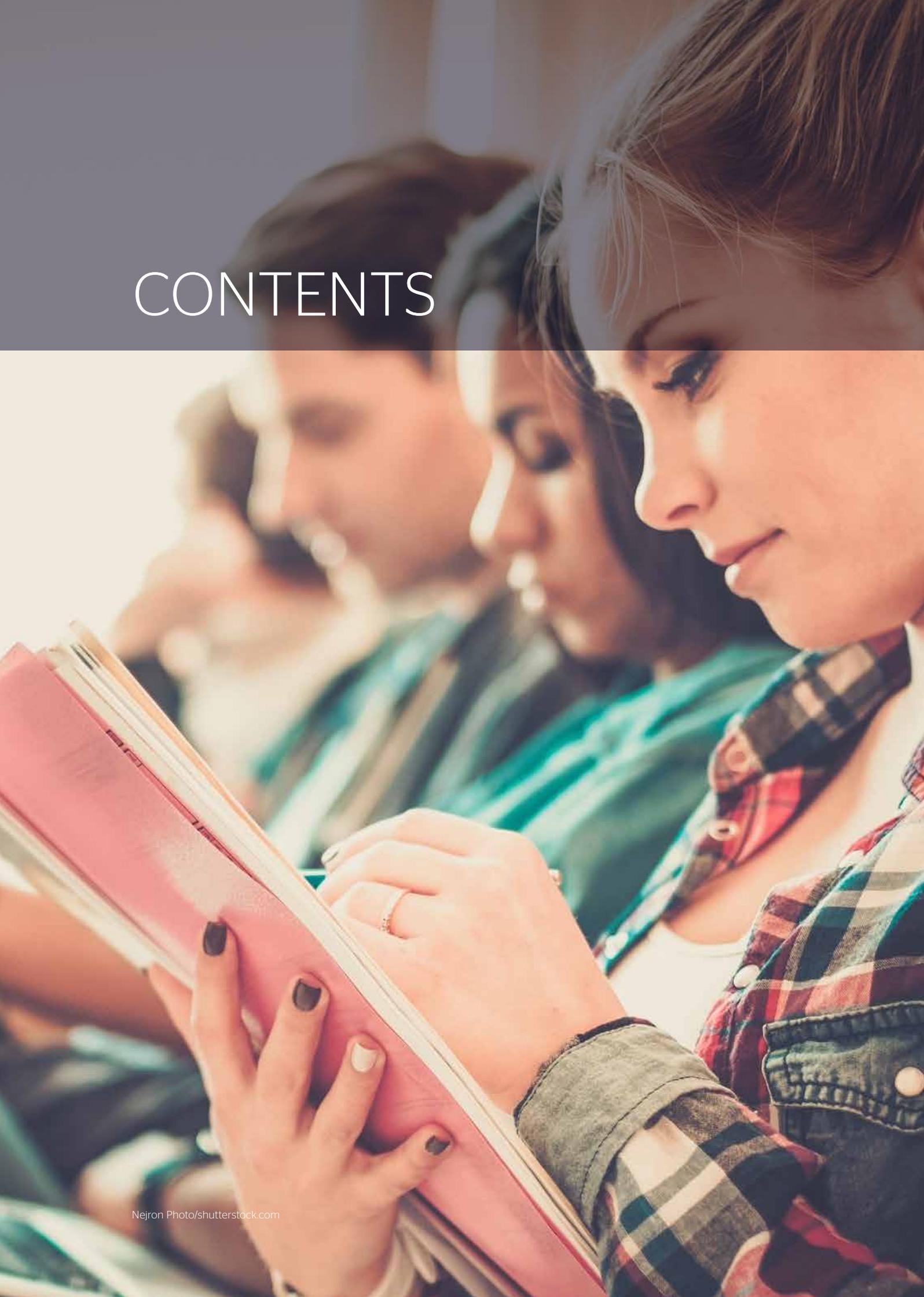
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Generation Z is the generation born in the few years before and after the turn of the Millennium. Those in this study were **born between 1995 and 2001**. This report draws on their attitudes, behaviours and experiences across 20 countries, in order to present a detailed **overview of their wellbeing, hopes, and values**. We believe this is the most comprehensive and up-to-date attempt to understand the lives of Generation Z – the first generation who may conceivably live to see the 22nd century.

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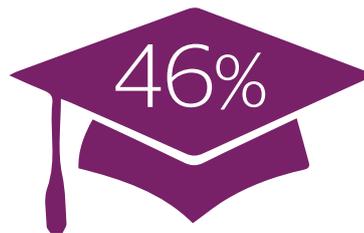
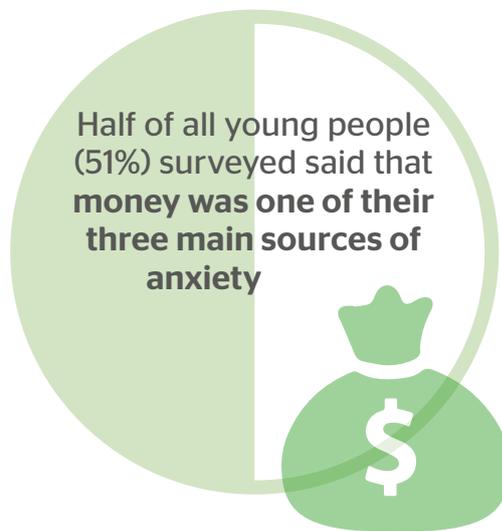


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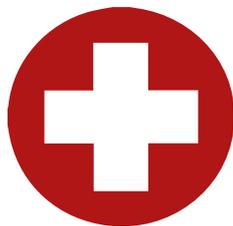
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KEY STATISTICS

68% of young people across the world say they're happy. But in some countries this figure is considerably lower. In Japan 45% say they're happy and in South Korea 46% say they're happy. Young people in emerging economies tend to experience higher levels of happiness than those in developed countries



Nearly half of young people feel pressured by **school**



17%

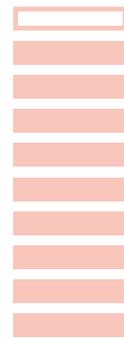
of young people report good overall **physical wellbeing**



Just under a third of young people have good overall **emotional wellbeing**, measured as those who say that they don't think about their problems too much, and are not currently feeling anxious, bullied, unloved or lonely



When thinking about their current or future career, only 3% of young people considered **celebrity and fame** to be the most important factor.

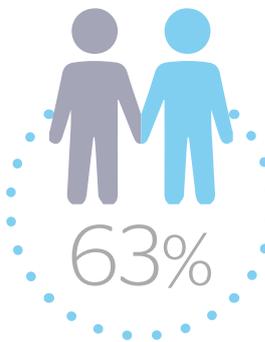


89%

At a global level, nine in ten young people believe men and women should be **treated equally**

At a global level, two-thirds of young people believe that safe **abortion** should be available legally to women who need it, but there is wide variation between countries

66%



63%

Nearly two-thirds of young people globally believe that **same-sex marriage** should be legal

Young people globally are divided on the issue of **free speech**. Only around half believe that people should have this right even when it is offensive to a religion (56%) or minority groups (49%)

Three-quarters of young people globally believe that **transgender** people should have the same rights as non-transgender people

74%

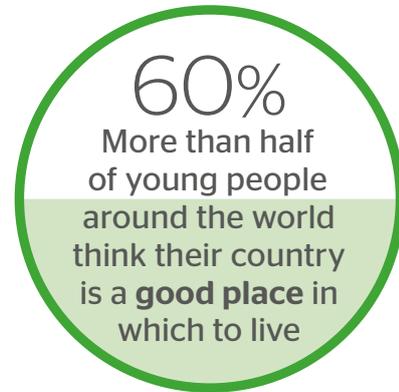
KEY STATISTICS



Parents are the most significant influencing factor on the values of young people;

89%

of young people globally say their parents influenced their values a little or a lot



Most young people are tolerant and know people from other religions; just under two-thirds state that they have close friends who belong to religions different to their own and only around one in six (17%) say a person's **religion is an important factor** to them when deciding whether or not to be friends with someone



42%

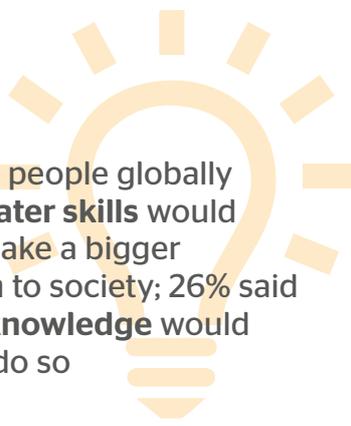
Religious faith is an important part of less than half of young people's lives globally. Two-fifths (39%) claim religion is of no significance to them at all

Young people in fourteen out of twenty countries thought that the government should be making it **easier for immigrants** to live and work legally in their country



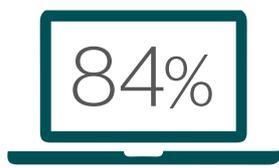
Over two-thirds of young people globally think that making a **wider contribution** to society beyond themselves and their family is important

26%



19% of young people globally said that **greater skills** would help them make a bigger contribution to society; 26% said that **more knowledge** would help them do so

Overwhelmingly, young people have **faith in technology:**



84%

of young people globally say that technical advancements make them hopeful for the future



Extremism and global terrorism, (83%) and conflict and war (81%) are thought to be the greatest threat for the future by young people around the world

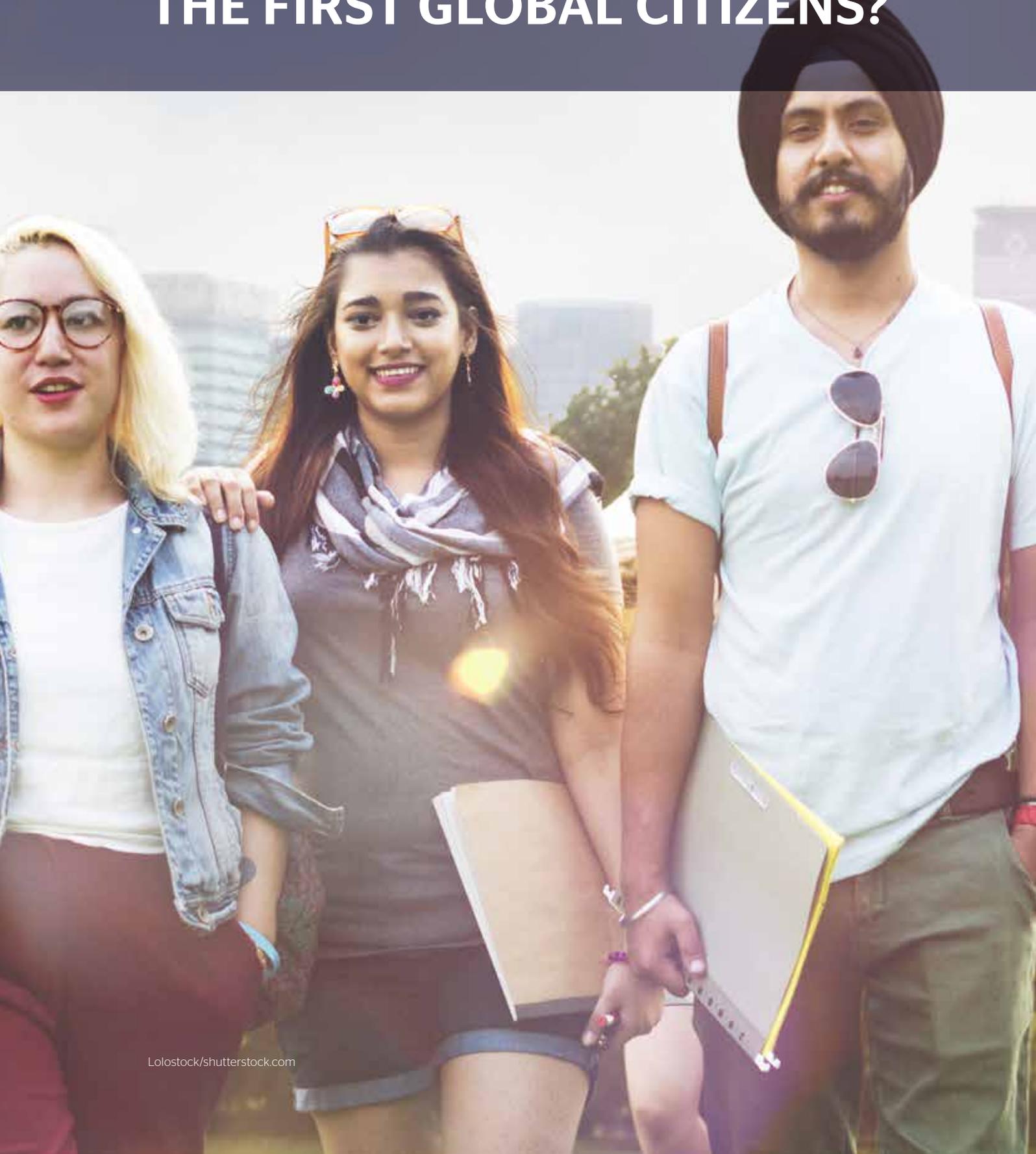


Young people, overall, are **pessimistic about the future:** in 16 out of 20 countries, more young people believe the world is becoming a worse place to live than believe it is becoming a better place to live



Young people have faith in the **power of education:** **80%** of young people globally say it is a source of hope that more people are being educated around the world

INTRODUCTION GENERATION Z: **THE FIRST GLOBAL CITIZENS?**



If someone had asked you twenty years ago to predict where global society would be in fifty years' time, you might have been moderately confident. The Cold War was long dead; globalised trade had opened up markets in developing countries; generally, society was less and less keen to discriminate against and oppress individuals. Gradually, we felt, through increasing trade, humanitarianism, and understanding, we would likely move towards a more open, fair, peaceful and prosperous world.

Recent political events, however, have called these hopes into question, together with what lies in store for the rest of the 21st century. From the US Presidential election and Brexit to the gains of far-right nationalism in Europe, previous norms about how politics, government and society work are in a state of flux. It seems that voices of populism are on the rise – although whether or not this is merely due to their amplification by social media can be hard to tell. It's almost become a cliché that the ideas of internationalism, free movement across borders, and global citizenship are under greater attack than at any time since World War Two.

From the US Presidential election and Brexit to the gains of far-right nationalism in Europe, previous norms about how politics, government and society work are in a state of flux

While we should be cautious about drawing far-reaching conclusions, it has become a commonplace view that something has changed. Against this backdrop, it can be difficult to predict what will happen in the next six weeks, let alone the next six months. However, the really important questions are about what will happen in the next sixty years.

The people who will shape the next few decades - Generation Z - are now teenagers and young adults. Wherever they are in the world, these 'Millennium babies' (born in the final years of the 20th century or the first years of the 21st) face a heavy burden. It will fall to them to find solutions to problems that their parents and grandparents have been unable to solve.

Growing inequality, the ongoing refugee crisis, and the relatively poor provision of education in many developing countries, while seemingly intractable, may still be easier to solve than existential threats such as climate change. If these risks are to be averted, the current generation of young people will be the ones to do it. They won't be able to do it without a concern for the world that goes beyond their family, their neighbourhood and their community.

However, they won't be able to do it if either of the two narratives that we often repeat about today's young people are true. The first is that they are apolitical - more interested in following the latest instalment of a reality TV programme than in engaging with the serious questions of the world around them. The second is that as globalisation has buffeted their lives, a significant minority are expressing their identity by retreating into nationalism or extreme and distorted versions of religion.

For Generation Z, rapid change has been a constant. They are the first generation that can't remember a time before the Internet or widespread mobile phone ownership. They were born at exactly the moment when the world went online in the final years of the last century, and were young children when Facebook and the iPhone were launched (2004 and 2007 respectively). This is the first generation of digital natives who have grown up living the profound human experiment of social media - in which our attitudes towards information, relationships, and privacy have greatly shifted.

**These are the first generation of digital natives
who have grown up living the profound human
experiment of social media**

In the West, they are the first generation that may be worse off than their parents due to a squeeze on earnings, the downgrading of pensions, and the increasingly unmanageable cost of housing. They have been exposed to the full blast of global competition as the world has become more interdependent. They will have to face the upheaval of constant retraining and searching for new jobs in a world where the skills required by the economy will change faster than ever before. The World Economic Forum estimates that 28 per cent of the skills required by the economy will change in the next four years due to automation – making huge numbers of jobs obsolete at all levels of the workplace. Young people know this is the workplace they will inherit. According to the Future Workplace ‘Multiple Generations @ Work’ survey of employees and managers, 90 per cent of millennials expect to stay in a job less than three years.

Geopolitics has been just as turbulent – Generation Z have grown up in the shadow of the financial crisis, the Arab Spring, the War on Terror, the spread of violent jihadism, and now the rise of populism. However, despite these terrible wars, the outlook is better for billions of people. Globally, life expectancy at birth has risen (from 67 years in 2000 to 71 years in 2014), more young people are in school, and a higher proportion of the world population is living in a democracy. In many developing countries, living standards have risen exponentially. (Source for statistic: World Bank) - <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN>

Generation Z have grown up with the limitless opportunities provided by the power of computing and networking. They are more likely to have travelled across borders, have friends who are on the other side of the world, and know people from another religion or culture than that of their parents and grandparents. In their lifetime, attitudes and laws on social issues from same-sex marriage to transgender rights seem to have changed at lightning speed. Meanwhile, gender and race seem as divisive and contested as ever.

So how has this backdrop shaped Generation Z? Do young people in different parts of the world see the world in radically different ways? Or do they share a broad set of global values and concerns? And which pen-portrait is closer to the truth? Are they the anxious, unhappy, pressured young people that we constantly read are being created by our way of life? Or are they generally happy, enjoying a largely peaceful era with the greatest technology, health, education, freedom and opportunities of any generation in human history?

Are they the disengaged teenagers lost in their smartphones and their immediate social network with no thoughts beyond? Or are they the smart, informed citizens of the world with just the qualities needed to address the world's most pressing problems? Are they tolerant and inclusive citizens who care for others, or are they preoccupied by only their immediate family and friends? Do they want to make a contribution to society, and if they do, why are they not getting involved? Is it a lack of confidence, a lack of knowledge or a lack of time?

These are the questions that we wanted to answer with facts and statistics rather than anecdotes and impressions. There is very little in-depth reputable polling on the opinions and attitudes of 'Generation Z' on a worldwide scale¹. We wanted to ask the same questions of teenagers in London and Lagos, New Delhi and New York, Brasilia and Berlin, so we could directly compare their values, opinions and wellbeing. We wanted to replace anecdote with hard evidence.

The Varkey Foundation therefore commissioned Populus to carry out research on a global scale into the attitudes of 15- to 21-year-olds on a variety of ethical, personal, community and political issues. We chose twenty countries to poll: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the UK and the US. We chose a range of countries that would give a geographic spread, include some of most populous nations, and would also include those that have particular political significance - as rising powers and/or countries that are important in global geopolitics and cultural influence.

The first part of the survey asked about young people's wellbeing, hopes and ambitions - from their relationships and future careers, to their physical and mental health. The second part focused on their personal, community and religious values - from their attitudes towards abortion, same sex marriage and transgender rights, to the importance of religion in their lives and whether they feel equipped to contribute to their own community. Finally, it covered issues of global citizenship - attitudes towards migrants, the factors that make young people hopeful and fearful for the future, and their views on whether the world is becoming a better or worse place.

¹ Generation Z is considered to be the major age group coming after the Millennials (those who came of age around 2000), being approximately 15-21 years old at the time of writing. It is characterised by widespread usage of the Internet and social media from a young age.

This is the first time that there has been an international comparative study of the attitudes of young people on these matters. Not only have we asked them how they feel, what their attitudes are, and who influenced them: we have also reflected on what differences and similarities there may be in terms of their wellbeing, fears, hopes and views across the world.

With this survey, we do not aim to document the events that loomed large in young people's lives or the social forces that have shaped their emotions and opinions. That is a huge subject for expert analysis. Rather, we wanted to hold up a mirror to Generation Z and simply record the reflection that they give us - providing some illumination to help us all understand them better.

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How does Generation Z feel?

With all the stories about the pressures and anxieties faced by young people, we asked in-depth questions about their wellbeing. When asked, simply, whether they would describe themselves as happy, nearly seven out of ten (68%) did so. There was, however, large variation between countries. Surprisingly, the highest happiness levels tended to be in developing countries such as Indonesia (90%), Nigeria (78%) and India (72%), and were lowest in advanced economies such as France (57%), Australia (56%) and the UK (57%). Young people tended to get less happy as they passed through to early adulthood and young women were less likely to say they were happy (56%) than young men (62%).

In every country polled apart from South Korea more young people thought their country was a good rather than a bad place to live. Two-thirds (67%) said they have a good relationship with their parents and a strong relationship with friends. Young people also overwhelmingly chose family as the most important priority for the future - more so than health, their career, and money.

However, when we probed a little more deeply we found that there was cause for concern. Less than a third of young people had good overall emotional wellbeing (30%) - measured as a young person who admits to not thinking about their problems too much and does not feel anxious, bullied, unloved, or lonely. This is perhaps not surprising given that less than a fifth of young people across the world feel that they get enough sleep, exercise, rest and time for reflection (17%).

Their greatest sources of anxiety, experienced by around half of them, were the age-old concerns of money and school. Despite media focus on the issue, the pressures of social media were only seen by ten per cent of young people as one of their main sources of anxiety.

When we asked them what would be important in their current or future careers, they named 'developing skills' as the most important factor. Despite common perceptions that Generation Z are obsessed with becoming famous, only 3% of young people considered celebrity and fame as the most important factor when thinking about their future career.

What does Generation Z think?

Might there be more scope for agreement than conflict across borders when the next generation comes to power? Our data indicates that opinion is in fact remarkably similar on many issues, particularly those touching global citizenship.

What emerges from this wide-ranging survey is cause for optimism about the attitudes and opinions of the generation that will shape the next few decades

What emerges from this wide-ranging survey is cause for optimism about the attitudes and opinions of the generation that will shape the next few decades. While retrograde populist movements focus on the differences between races, groups or populations, young people across the world share many progressive, outward-facing views. That teenagers in India, China and the USA can agree on a surprising number of political and personal issues should be a cause for celebration.

The largest obvious divide is on the significance of religion in the lives of young people. Less than half (42%) say religious faith is an important part of their lives and two-fifths claim religion is of no significance to them at all (39%). However, there is large variation, with young people in Africa most likely to say religious faith is 'important in their life' (77%), while high proportions in Japan (61%), Australasia (50%) and Europe (46%) say that religion is "of no significance to them at all".

Given our preoccupation with the growth of religious fundamentalism, it is heartening that most young people are tolerant of and know people from other religions. Most young people are not divided into separatist religious blocs. Just under two-thirds have close friends who belong to religions different to their own (64%), and only 17% say a person's religion is an important factor when deciding whether or not to be friends with someone.

However, apart from on issues of particular religious significance such as abortion, most young people have similar views regardless of their faith. Young people tend to be committed to the rights of minorities, to helping vulnerable groups such as refugees, and to ending prejudice of all kinds. There is a sense that they are left frustrated by the anaemic response of political leaders. To take the issue of migration first: our research finds that in 14 out of 20 countries, young people are in favour of making it easier for migrants to legally live and work in their country. Young people across the world also think on the whole that their governments are doing too little to solve the global refugee crisis: 43% thought they are doing too little, compared to just 12% who thought they were doing too much. Only one country out of the 20 surveyed diverged from this trend.

On more specific issues of personal morality, young people worldwide reveal themselves to be supporters of diversity, equality and liberal values across the world – even when those values run contrary to the laws of their country. Nearly two-thirds of young people believe that same-sex marriage should be legal (63%). (In India and South Korea around half of young people support same-sex marriage despite the fact that it is currently illegal in those countries.) On gender equality, the world's young people are also surprisingly unified. Nine in ten (89%) young people believe men and women should be treated equally. The countries where young people were most committed to gender equality were the very different societies of Canada and China.

The pace at which attitudes are changing is extraordinary. Three-quarters of young people in the 20 countries surveyed believe that transgender people should have the same rights as non-transgender people (74%). Our research also challenges the assumption that the world can be divided into 'conservative' developing countries, where religion plays a large role, and more liberal developed countries. For instance, support for equal rights for transgender people is higher in India (79%) than it is in France (71%), and almost as high as in Canada (83%), New Zealand (80%) and the UK (80%).

However, there was one area where the findings were surprising. Young people are divided on free speech. Only around half believe people should have the right to this even when it is offensive to a religion (56%) or offensive to minority groups (49%). Support for free speech even if offensive to a religion is highest in Turkey (78%) and Argentina (70%) – countries where historically there have been struggles with authoritarian governments that have sought to curtail free speech. It is lowest in Nigeria (35%) and, unsurprisingly, in China (39%). But support is surprisingly low even in those countries which are historical champions of free speech – France (52%), the UK (58%) and even the US (62%). This is a sign that, while support for other liberal values has become stronger, support for the fundamental value of free speech is extremely soft. We perhaps know this anecdotally through the growth of 'safe spaces' at universities – in which speakers that are not judged sufficiently liberal are banned from speaking (or 'no-platformed'). It is a concern that, with a growth in authoritarian governments that seek to clamp down on free speech, support for the value among young people seems so weak.

A generation looking forward

Contrary to the myth of a self-absorbed generation, young people across the globe have a strong commitment to their world: 67% say that making a wider contribution to society (beyond looking after oneself and one's family and friends) is important. A quarter of young people (26%) think that more knowledge about how to get involved would be most likely to help them make a contribution, and almost as many (19%) again think that greater skills would help them do so. In most countries, young people were motivated to get involved, but they need some support to know how.

Almost as interesting as *what* they believe is *who* shapes their values. For all the rapid pace of change, young people overwhelmingly say that their values were influenced by traditional sources – parents (89%) followed by friends (78%) and teachers (70%). Despite our fame-saturated culture, less than a third of young people overall say that celebrities influenced their values (30%). Politicians had an even smaller role in shaping their values – with less than 17% of young people saying they had influenced them at all.

Although their desire to contribute is a source of hope, Generation Z are pessimistic about the future – and overall seem unhappy with the state of the world that they have inherited. Overall, 37% of young people think the world is getting worse, compared to 20% who think it is getting better (39% think neither).

Although their desire to contribute is a source of hope, Generation Z are pessimistic about the future – and overall seem unhappy with the state of the world that they have inherited

Extremism and terrorism top young people's list of concerns about the world – with 83% of them naming it as something that makes them fearful for the future. Fewer people fear climate change and global pandemics – 66% and 62% respectively – which arguably could have consequences just as extreme.

The one exception is China, where young people are more concerned about climate change than any other threat (82%). This is surely a hopeful development. The young population of the country with the greatest carbon emissions is more aware than anyone of the seriousness of the climate crisis – and will be pressing for change. Another hopeful statistic is that young people are concerned that other young people continue to be denied the chance of a good education. Two-thirds of young people (69%) across the survey are fearful of the future because of the continued lack of education for some children.

The survey also suggests that developed countries have a powerful sense that they are on the rise – with the greatest pessimism to be found in western developed countries. Perhaps due to current high youth unemployment, France (53%) and Italy (53%) have the highest proportion of young people who think that the world is becoming a worse place. China (53%) and India (49%) had the highest proportion that thought the world was becoming a better place.

Another hopeful development is that young people are overwhelmingly opposed to racial, religious and gender discrimination in all countries. Looking toward how the world might improve, young people in 14 out of 20 countries believe that the factor that would contribute most to uniting people the world over is a total end to prejudice on the grounds of race, religion, and gender – as opposed to other factors including more cooperation between countries, more economic equality and access to better education. And, as digital natives, they place huge faith in the power of technology to make the world better. 84% said that technological advancement made them hopeful for the future – a higher percentage than for any other factor.

The future of global citizenship

The conclusion of this survey is therefore cause for cautious optimism. The ingredients are there for global progress. It shows that young people everywhere largely agree on the threats and the opportunities the world faces, and are impatient for Governments to solve problems. Most already have close friends from other religions. The clearest division evident is between the optimism of the developing world and the pessimism of the developed world. And despite the political turn inwards in many developed countries, young people everywhere place great faith in both technological advance and increased communication – which they hope will promote greater cooperation between peoples over the longer term.

In this darkening political landscape, where international institutions are under greater pressure than at any time since the end of the Second World War, it is reassuring to know that, in the minds of young people, global citizenship is not dead: it could just be getting started

Though many negative assumptions are often made about Generation Z - the first generation of 'digital natives' - this survey suggests, with hard evidence, that such assumptions are unfounded. The generation now coming of age was born at a time when technology was shrinking the world. They are more likely to travel, to migrate across borders, and to forge friendships in other countries than any previous generation. They could become the first truly global generation for whom divisions across countries, cultures and faiths are not important. In this darkening political landscape, where international institutions are under greater pressure than at any time since the end of the Second World War, it is reassuring to know that, in the minds of young people, global citizenship is not dead: it could just be getting started.

Vikas Pota, Chief Executive, Varkey Foundation

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Varkey Foundation partnered with Populus, a research and strategy consultancy based in the UK, to undertake the fieldwork for this global study.

Populus undertook 20,088 online surveys in total across 20 countries with young people aged 15-21, between 19 September and 26 October 2016. The sample size from each market is shown in the table below:

Total number of respondents per market	
UK	1,031
France	1,017
Germany	1,036
Italy	1,050
Russia	1,081
USA	1,018
Canada	1,003
Australia	1,024
New Zealand	1,011
Israel	1,007
Turkey	1,005
China	1,032
South Korea	1,023
India	1,033
Indonesia	1,019
Japan	1,029
Brazil	1,027
Argentina	1,038
Nigeria	547
South Africa	1,057
TOTAL	20,088

Methodological rationale

These 20 countries were chosen as they represent a good geographic spread across continents, whilst also being accessible using an online survey methodology. The size of the online panels in these countries was sufficient to allow a robust, nationally representative sample of 15- to 21-year-olds to be achieved.

A sample size of 1,000 respondents in each market was the target for fieldwork as it provides a robust base from which to conduct analysis. The margin of error on a 1000 sample size is +/- 3.1% at a 95% confidence level, which means that if the survey was conducted 100 times again, 95 times out of 100 it is expected that the results would alter by a maximum of +/- 3.1%.

Reaching young people via an online methodology in Nigeria is difficult as there are fewer young people on online panels there. It was therefore agreed to compromise on a smaller base size. A total of 547 respondents were achieved in Nigeria. It should be noted that the smaller Nigerian base size of 547 in Nigeria creates a margin of error +/- 4.2% at a 95% confidence level.

Approach

All respondents were members of global online research panels, and were emailed invitations to take part in the survey. It was made clear that taking part in the survey was not compulsory, but participants would be compensated financially for their time if they took part, as is common in the majority of global online research.

We use a stratified sampling approach to obtain a sample that best represents 15- to 21-year-olds in each market, whilst also minimising selection bias and ensuring certain segments of this age group were not over- or under-represented.

Email addresses were selected randomly within age, gender and region, taking account of predicted response rates, which are automatically calculated using the sampling software. The sample itself was then automatically randomised for potentially qualifying individuals.

The same questionnaire was used across all countries and was translated into appropriate languages by Populus's translation team, all of whom are native speakers. The translation team ensure that questions are worded in a way that is appropriate for the countries where they are asked while still

maintaining comparability across multiple markets. The translation team is accredited with the European standard for translation services BS EN 15038.

Before launching fieldwork fully, Populus conducted a soft launch involving 50 preliminary interviews in each country to check questionnaire flow and understanding of the question text. Populus included an open-ended text box at the end of each survey to help identify any potential challenges or problems that respondents experienced completing the survey. No issues were detected after the soft launch, and so no changes were made to the survey before the full launch.

Data representivity

To ensure the data is representative, Populus interviewed respondents across a spread of age, gender and region within each country. During the data processing stage, Populus applied weights on age and gender, to bring the sample in line with the national profile of 15- to 21-year-olds in each country.

Complying with local regulations

Populus is a founding member of the British Polling Council and takes adherence to local market research regulations very seriously. As such, due to the sensitive nature of some of the issues in the survey, the full list of questions were not asked in some countries (or of certain demographics) to comply with legal requirements:

Questions about immigration, same-sex marriage and abortion were only asked to respondents aged 18+.

In Indonesia and Russia, questions about same-sex marriage and abortion were not asked.

In Indonesia, Russia and France, religious affiliation was not asked.

Populus

Populus is a leading research & strategy consultancy and a trusted adviser to some of the UK's biggest companies, individuals and brands. They use polling, research, evidence and expertise to provide clients with the critical knowledge they need to succeed. Their work helps them identify, understand and influence the critical issues and audiences that can make the difference between success and failure. Populus is a founder member of the British Polling Council and abides by its rules. Further information is available at www.populus.co.uk.

Chapter 1

YOUNG PEOPLE'S **WELLBEING, HOPES & AMBITIONS**



This report begins by examining the extent to which young people are feeling **happy in society overall**, and what they consider to be most **important for their future**, both in terms of their career and their lives in general. In particular, this chapter will consider their fears and anxieties; the factors young people believe to be contributing to their **overall happiness and wellbeing**; and the life ambitions they hold for their future selves.

Happiness

A majority of young people surveyed acknowledge feeling happy with their life overall (a net happiness score¹ of 59% across all countries – see *Fig. 1*). When asked whether they currently feel happy, just two countries – South Korea and Japan – revealed a net score less than 50% (South Korea, 29%; and Japan, 28%).

While this seems a positive story to emerge from what has been an uncertain time for much of the world, the youngest groups surveyed are more likely to feel happy than those who are leaving their teenage years behind (a net score of 69% among 15-16s, 59% among 17-18s and 52% among 19- to 21-year-olds – see *Fig. 2*). Levels of happiness also differ between young women and young men globally, with young men more likely to say they feel happy than young women (62% vs. 56% – see *Fig. 2*).

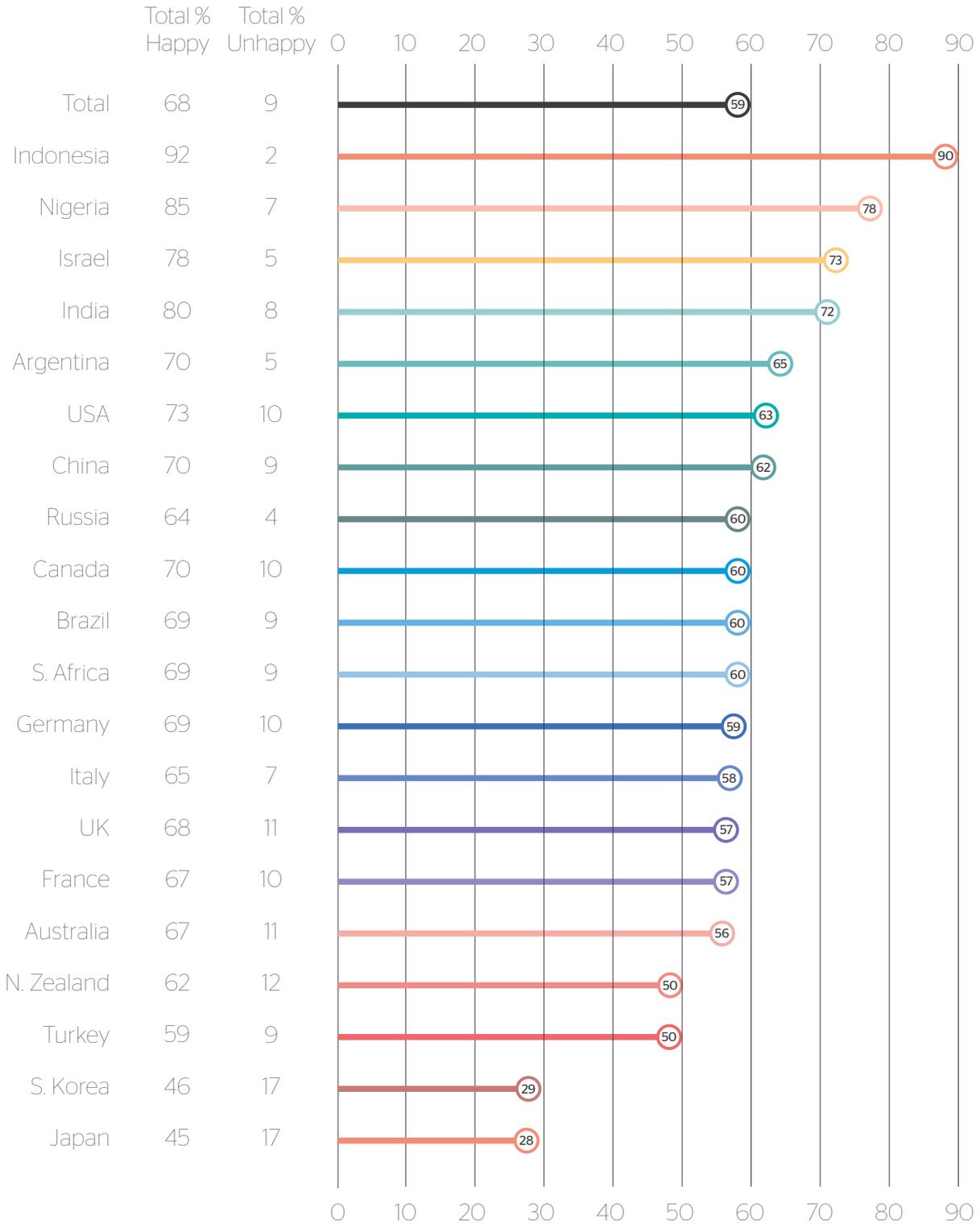
¹ Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying they are happy with their life and subtracting the total proportion of those unhappy.

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Fig. 1 - Overall happiness

Taking everything into consideration to what extent are you happy or unhappy with your life at the moment?

'Net Happy' score (Total % Happy minus total % Unhappy)



The research additionally reveals interesting nuances in happiness levels between different countries, with some of the world's most advanced economies achieving some of the lowest net happiness scores. Whilst young people across the majority of Europe report a similar happiness level to the global average, young people in Australasia (53%), in developed South East Asian countries Japan (28%) and South Korea (29%), and in some European countries - including the UK (57%) and France (57%) - report some of the lowest net happiness scores in the world. By comparison, young people in Indonesia report the highest levels of happiness with a net score of 90%, followed by those in Nigeria (78%), Israel (73%), and India (72%). This might suggest that living in a relatively prosperous, economically developed country is not necessarily a precursor to happiness.

In addition to looking at happiness overall, specific factors contributing to young people's happiness were identified. At a global level the most important factor was found to be feeling healthy both physically and mentally (94%, as shown in *Fig. 3*). For young people in India, however, having a good relationship with family is deemed to be at least as important as being healthy (96%), and in Canada (93%), Australia (90%) and New Zealand (94%), having a good relationship with friends is perceived as the most important or joint most important factor when it comes to overall happiness (*Fig. 4*).

Young people in some countries saw commitment to religion as playing a bigger role than average in contributing to their overall happiness: for example, Indonesia (93%), Nigeria (86%), Turkey (71%), China (70%) and Brazil (70%). But overall just under half consider it to be important (44% - as shown in *Fig. 3*).

Despite far-reaching shifts over the last decade it is comforting to know that a majority of young people surveyed acknowledge feeling happy with their life overall

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Fig. 2 - Overall happiness

Net proportion 'Happy' in response to: 'Taking everything into consideration to what extent are you happy or unhappy with your life at the moment?'

Net 'Happy' score (Total % Happy minus total % Unhappy), by age and gender

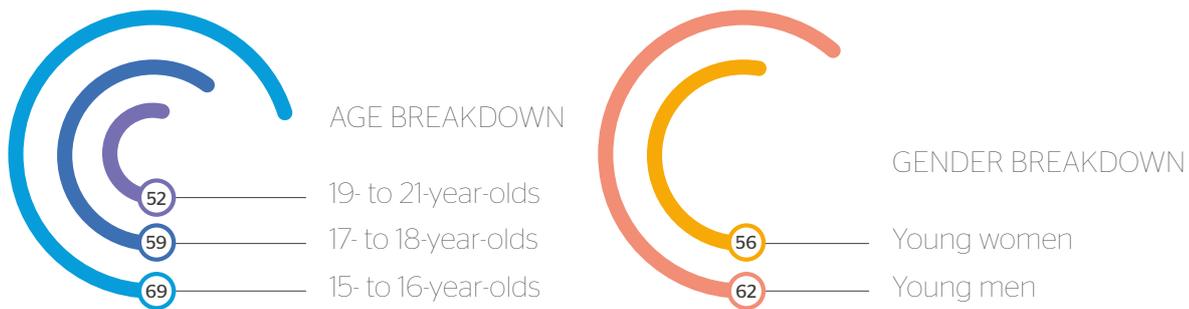


Fig. 3 - Factors contributing to overall happiness

Proportion who said these factors were important or very important in contributing to overall happiness across all countries

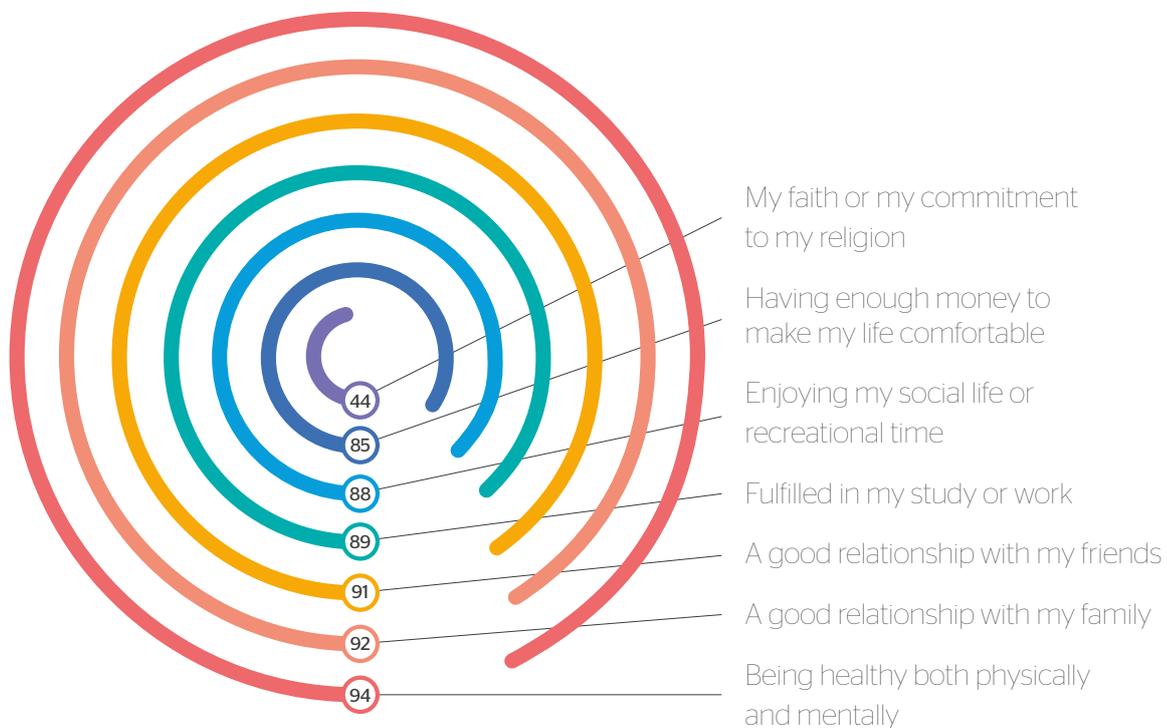
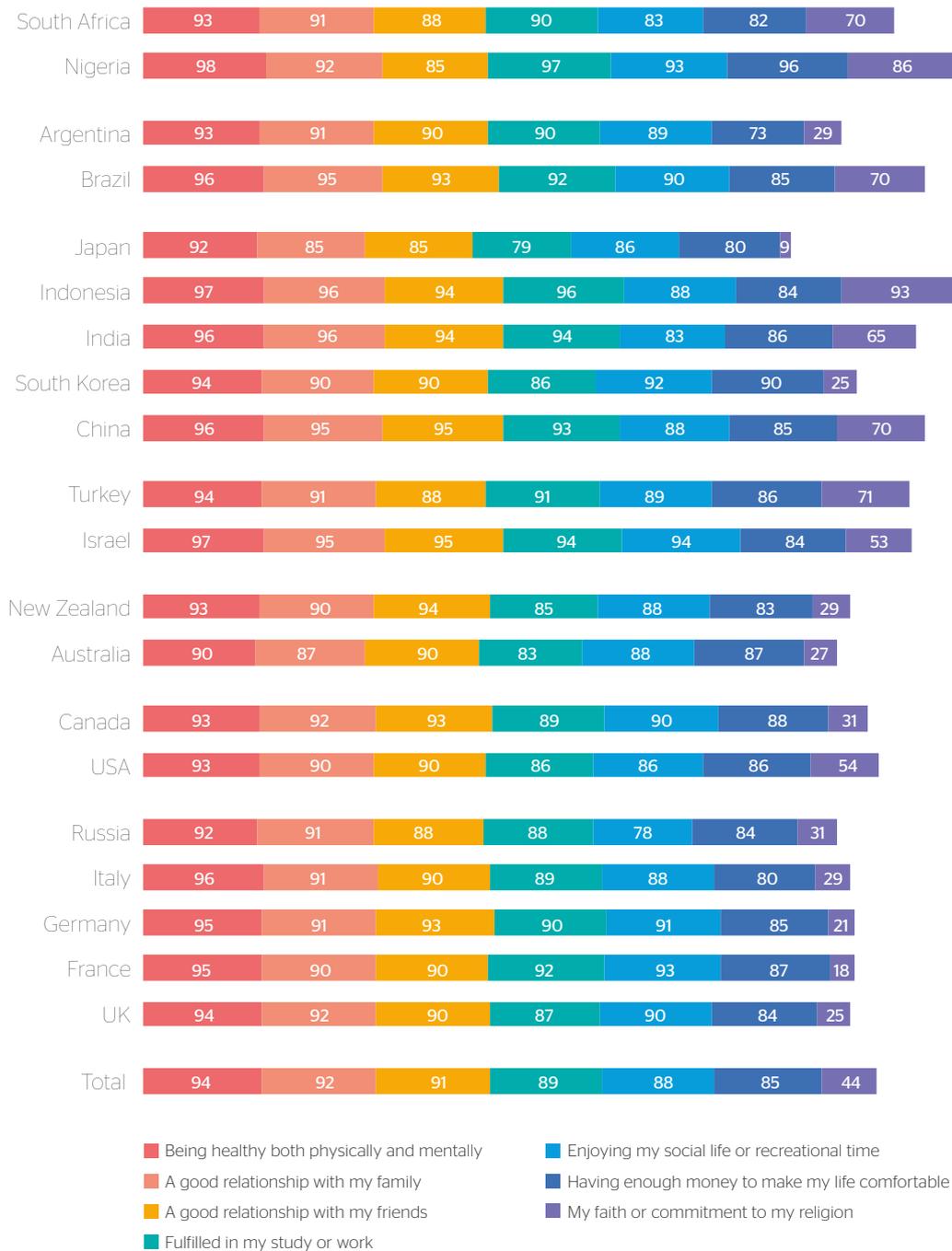


Fig. 4 - Factors contributing to overall happiness

Proportion who said these factors were important or very important in contributing to overall happiness



Sources of anxiety

We asked people to select up to 3 top causes of anxiety from a range of options. The research reveals a tendency for young people to feel most anxious about money (51%, shown in *Fig. 5*). The burden of earning an income and having enough money to survive on varies between countries, though the level of anxiety does not correlate with a country's wealth. South Korea (66%), South Africa (60%), Canada (59%) and Brazil (58%) are the countries where the highest proportion of young people say money problems are one of the top three causes of anxiety.

The pressures of school also weigh heavily on young people across all continents (46% - see *Fig. 5*). In particular, young people in South Korea (70%) and Canada (63%) feel most pressured by the responsibilities of education (*Fig. 6*). Interestingly, South Korea and Canada are in the 10 most highly ranking education systems for mathematics in the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), a programme that tests the skills and knowledge of 15-year-olds in science, mathematics and reading.

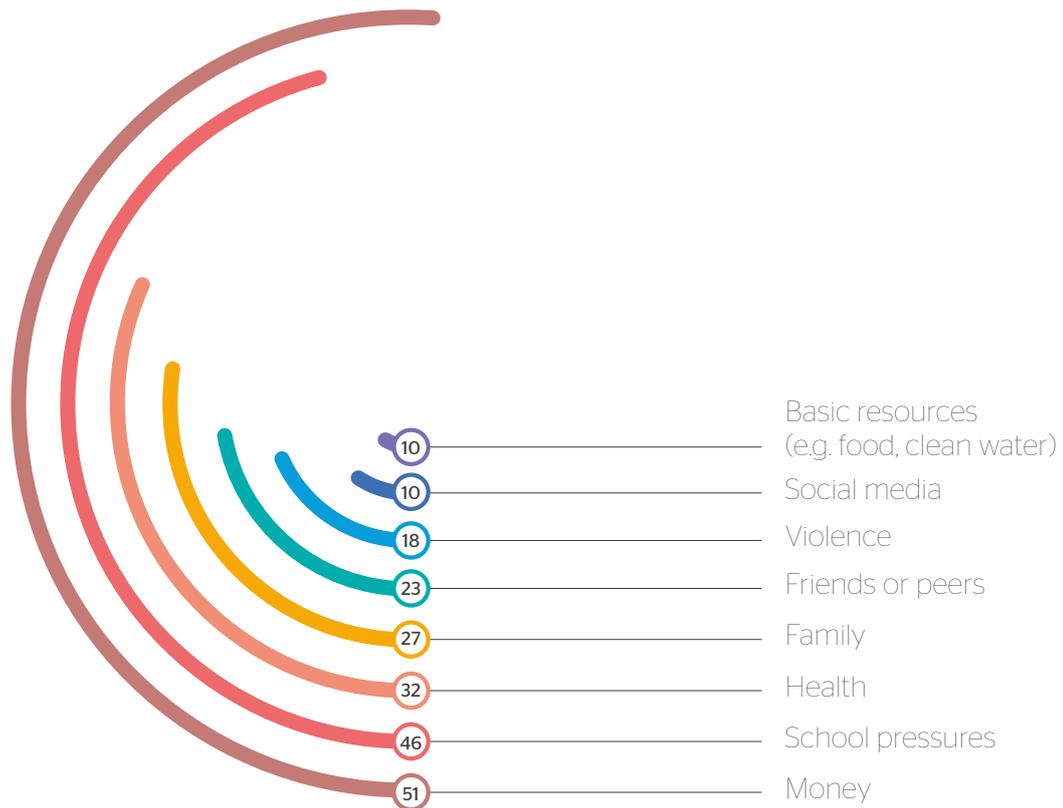
The pressures of school also weigh heavily on young people across all continents

Health (32%) and family (27%) issues are in the top three causes of worry for around a quarter of young people worldwide, and violence is cited by a fifth of respondents (18%) as one of their main three sources of anxiety, most notably in India (33%), Nigeria (32%) and Brazil (31%).

Whilst not at the top of the list of worries, a minority report that social media is in their top three sources of anxiety (10% globally, and increasing to 19% in India). At the opposite end of the spectrum, a further one in ten say that one of their top three worries in life is access to basic resources such as food and clean water (10%). This worry was more pronounced in China (19%), India (16%), and Indonesia (16%).

Fig. 5 - The factor causing young people to feel most anxious in life

Which, if any, of the following causes you the most anxiety (worry) in life? Please select up to 3 answers
Proportion who selected each response, across all countries:



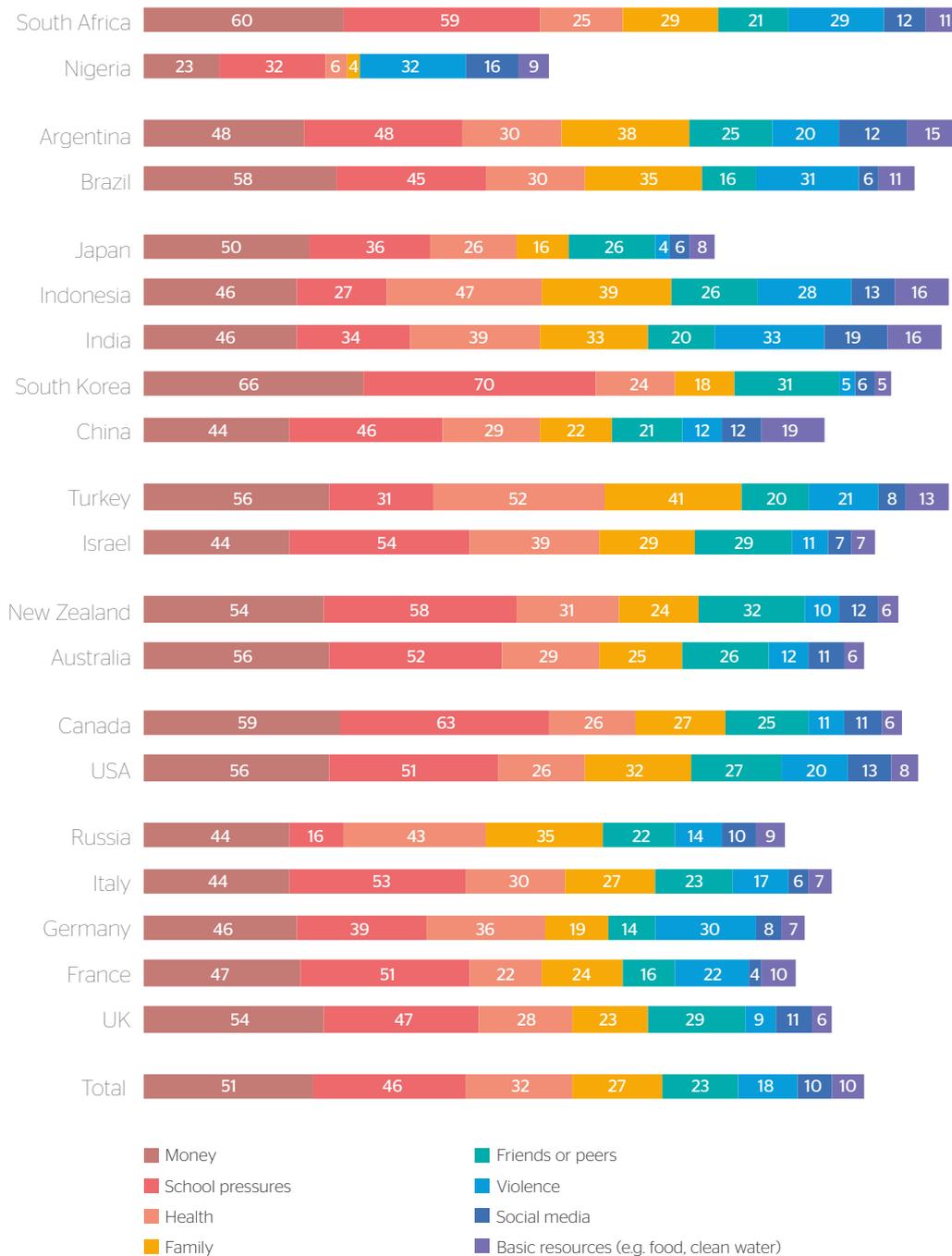
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Fig. 6 - The factor causing young people to feel most anxious in life

Respondents were asked to select up to 3 top sources of anxiety.

Proportion who selected each response:



Benchmarking mental wellbeing

To gauge a comprehensive measure of wellbeing among young people globally, the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing scale² was used. The scale itself presents respondents with 14 positively worded statements, each relating to an aspect of mental health and wellbeing. Respondents were asked to rate their personal experience for each aspect using a scale ranging between experiencing these 'none of the time' and 'all of the time'. The overall wellbeing score is calculated by assigning the response to each statement with a score between 1 and 5, and taking the sum as the total score. Overall, a higher score indicates a higher level of mental wellbeing.

Across all countries, young people averaged a wellbeing score of 50 out of a total 70 (as shown in *Fig. 7*). Because mental wellbeing is only of relatively recent interest, we are unable to say what an 'optimum' wellbeing score is: however, the score is a useful comparative measure which helps to understand how overall wellbeing differs between countries.

Overall, wellbeing does differ at a continental level, with young people in developed North American (49.9), Australasian (47.7) and European (49.5) nations achieving lower scores on the wellbeing scale than the global average (50.3). In contrast, emerging economies in South America (51.0) and Africa (51.4) achieved comparatively high wellbeing scores.

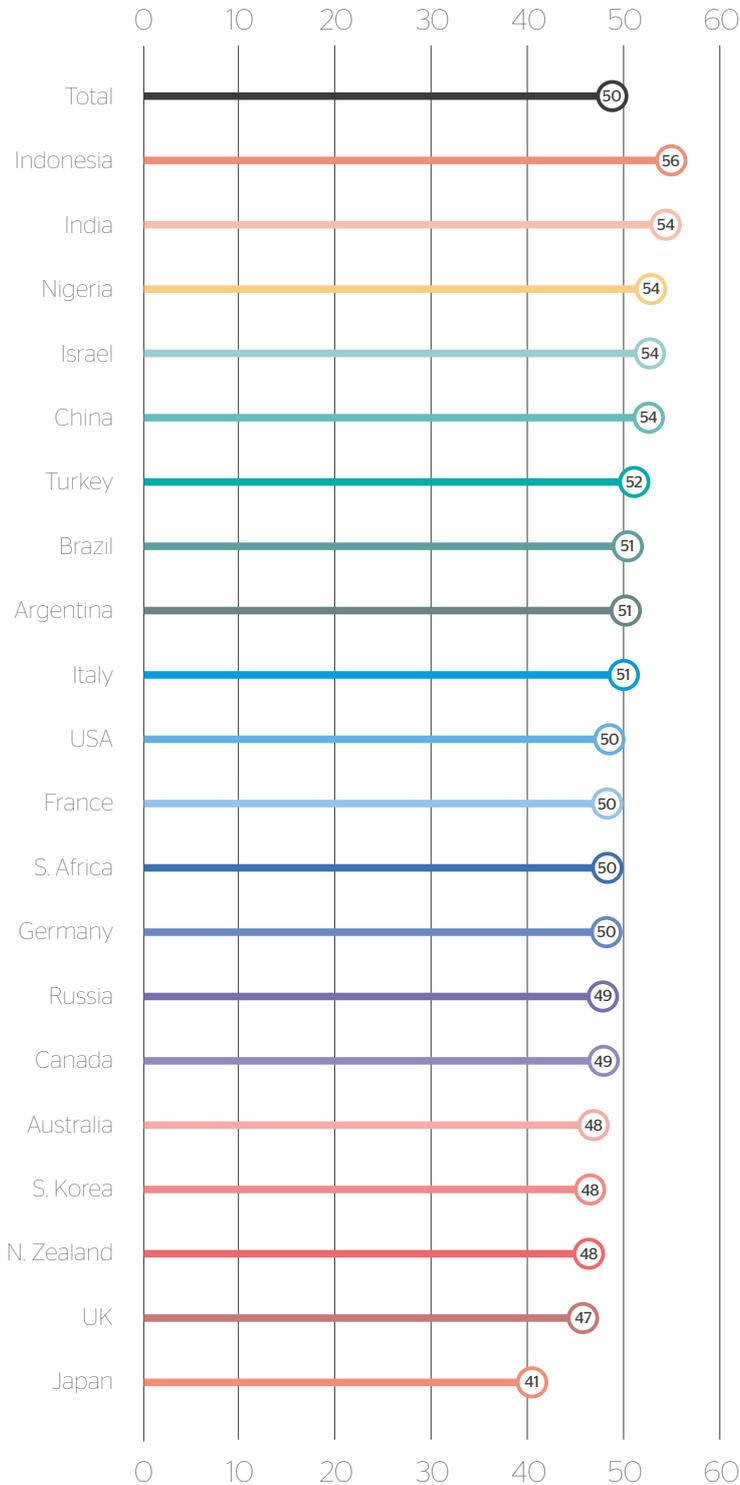
Indonesia (56.2), India (54.4), Nigeria (53.9), Israel (53.9) and China (53.9) scored the highest on the wellbeing scale, indicating the highest overall levels of mental wellbeing, whereas Japan (41.3) scored the lowest, followed by the UK (47.3), New Zealand (47.6), South Korea (47.6) and Australia (47.9).

2 The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale was funded by the Scottish Executive National Programme for improving mental health and wellbeing, commissioned by NHS Health Scotland, developed by the University of Warwick and the University of Edinburgh, and is jointly owned by NHS Health Scotland, the University of Warwick and the University of Edinburgh.

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Fig. 7 - The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing score

Total wellbeing score



Respondents were presented with 14 statements, with each statement relating to an aspect of mental health and wellbeing. Respondents were then asked how they would describe their personal experience for each aspect using a scale ranging between 'none of the time' and 'all of the time'. The wellbeing score is then calculated by assigning the response to each statement with a score between 1-5 and taking the sum as the total score. Overall, a higher score represents a better level of mental wellbeing and happiness.

- 1 I've been feeling optimistic about the future
- 2 I've been feeling useful
- 3 I've been feeling relaxed
- 4 I've been feeling interested in other people
- 5 I've had energy to spare
- 6 I've been dealing with problems well
- 7 I've been thinking clearly
- 8 I've been feeling good about myself
- 9 I've been feeling close to other people
- 10 I've been feeling confident
- 11 I've been able to make up my own mind about things
- 12 I've been feeling loved
- 13 I've been interested in new things
- 14 I've been feeling cheerful

Beyond the Warwick-Edinburgh Wellbeing scale

Going beyond the Warwick-Edinburgh Wellbeing score, young people were asked to think more about their physical, emotional and relationship wellbeing more specifically. They were presented with a number of statements, each describing an attribute related to their physical, emotional or relationship happiness; for example, whether they 'exercise regularly' as an indicator of physical wellbeing, and whether they 'have a good relationship with family' as an indicator of good relationship wellbeing. The proportion of people who responded positively to all statements within each of the three groups was then calculated to determine the proportion of young people with 'positive' wellbeing in each of the three areas. These aggregate scores can be seen in *Fig. 8*.

There are stark differences in levels of wellbeing across emotional, physical, and relationship axes. Globally, young people are much more likely to report having good relationships (67%) than either emotional (30%) or physical wellbeing (17%). Whilst it may seem reasonable to suggest that good relationships and emotional wellbeing go hand-in-hand, in this instance it is shown that whilst young people can have strong relationships with their parents and a solid group of friends, they can also still feel anxious, unloved, lonely, and even report being bullied.

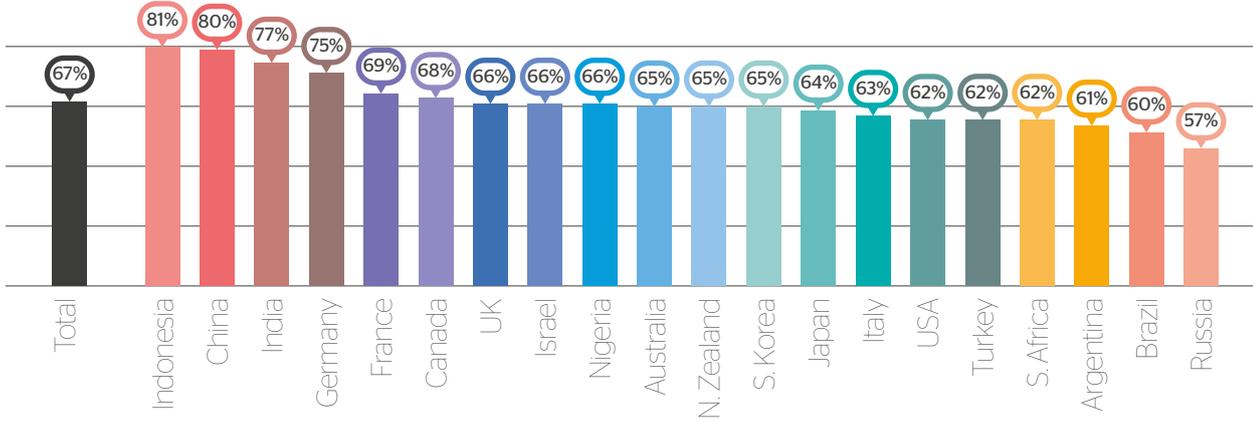
Looking first at relationship wellbeing, over three-quarters of young people worldwide (67%) say they have a strong bond with both their parents and their group of friends. Indonesia (81%) and China (80%) are the countries in which the largest proportion of young people say they have a good relationship with their family and a strong relationship with friends. This contrasts with Russia (57%) and Brazil (60%) where young people report the lowest levels of relationship wellbeing relative to the rest of the world.

A third of respondents (30%) report having good overall emotional wellbeing, measured as any young person who claims to not think about their problems too much, and who is not currently feeling anxious, bullied, unloved or lonely. While this is fairly consistent across all countries, Indonesia (40%), Israel (38%), Germany (36%), and China (36%) are the countries where the highest proportion of young people experience good overall emotional wellbeing. At a continental level, young people in South America have the lowest emotional wellbeing, with 17% classified as having a healthy mental frame of mind (i.e. not feeling bullied, lonely, unloved, anxious or devoting too much time to thinking about problems).

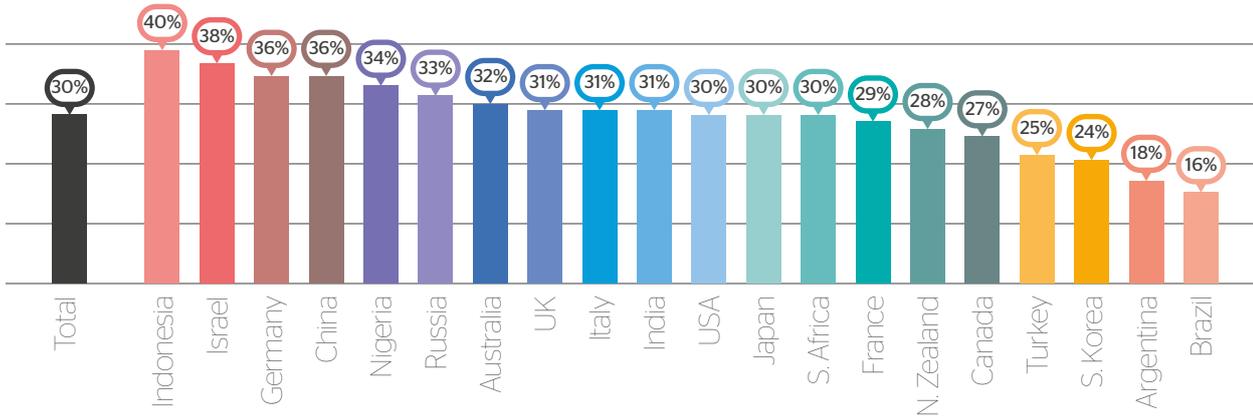
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Fig. 8 - Relationships, emotional and physical wellbeing

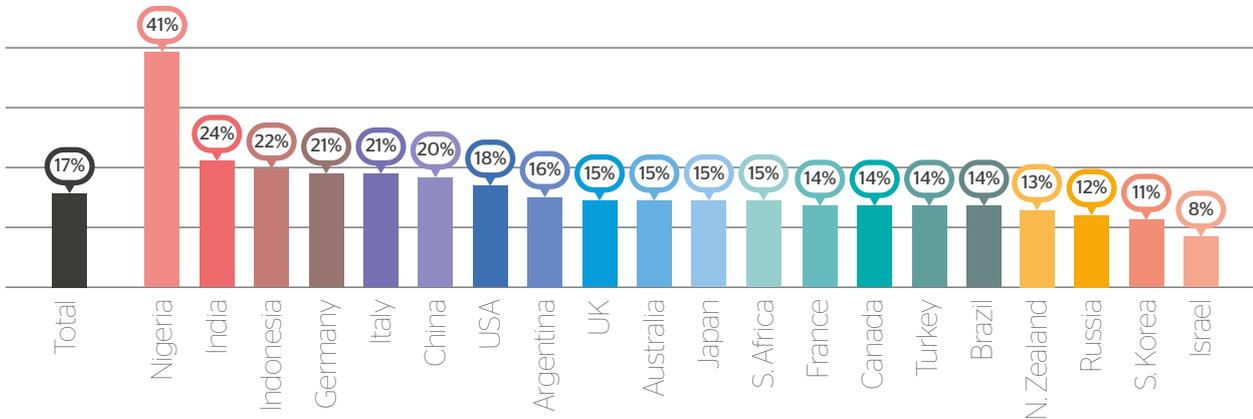
Proportion of young people who have good relationships - who feel they have a good relationship with their parents and a strong relationship with friends



Proportion of young people who have good emotional wellbeing - who do not think about problems too much and do not typically feel anxious, bullied, unloved or lonely



Proportion of young people who have good physical wellbeing - who typically feel they get enough sleep, exercise regularly and devote enough time to rest and reflection



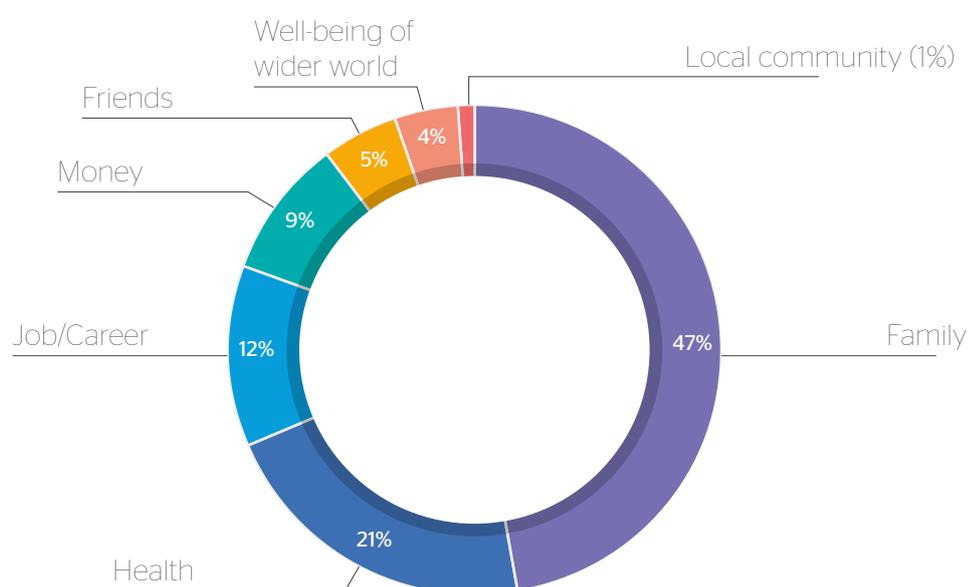
Finally, young people were asked about their overall physical wellbeing. Because such measurements of wellbeing are a relatively recent development, in the majority of countries surveyed, less than a fifth of young people report having good overall wellbeing in this area (17%). The five countries where more than a fifth of the young people surveyed feel that they get enough sleep, exercise regularly and devote enough time to rest and reflection are Nigeria (41%), India (24%), Indonesia (22%), Germany (21%) and Italy (21%). Putting this into context, Israel has the lowest proportion of young people with a good overall physical wellbeing (8%), followed by South Korea (11%) and Russia (12%).

Hopes for the future

As well as establishing the factors contributing to young people's overall happiness in life, this study explores the factors young people consider as most important for their future lives. The research reveals that family is considered the most important factor to young people when thinking about their future (47% - see *Fig. 9*). In particular, family is considered most important to young people living in Indonesia (62%), Russia (61%) and the USA (58%) (*Fig. 10*).

Fig. 9 - Factor deemed most important when thinking about the future

Respondents were asked to rank factors from most important to least important when thinking about their future. Below is a breakdown of the factors they deemed to be most important, across all countries:

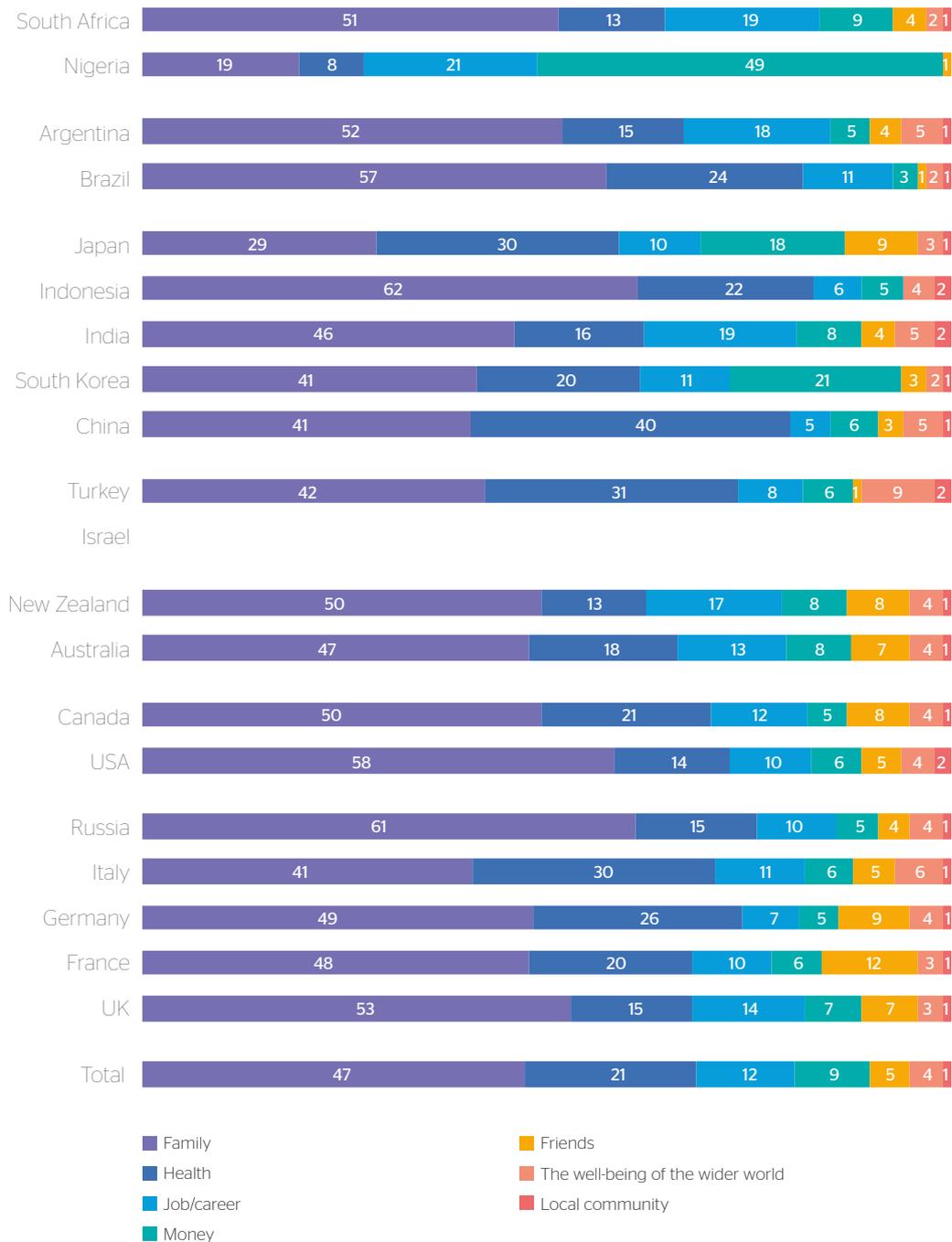


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Fig. 10 - Factor deemed most important when thinking about the future

Respondents were asked to rank factors from most important to least important when thinking about their future. Below is a breakdown of the factors they deemed to be most important:



For young people in Japan and Nigeria, however, family is less important, with less than a third considering it to be most important for their future (29% and 19%). Nigeria is the only country where young people do not deem family to be most important for the future. Instead, more than twice as many young people there consider money to be more important for their future than family (49% cited 'money', compared to 19% who cited 'family').

15- to 16-year-olds are as likely as 19- to 21-year-olds to consider family to be most important for their future, highlighting the importance of family to teenagers and young adults alike. Young people aged 17-18 years old are, however, slightly more likely than their younger or older peers to perceive their future career as the most important factor to them.

Respondents were asked to identify themselves as either religious or not, and there was found a strong positive correlation between considering family to be most important for the future and religious belief. Those who consider themselves religious are more likely to perceive family to be most important compared to non-religious people (50% vs. 42%). In contrast, those with a faith are less likely to consider their job or career as most important for the future compared with those who do not consider themselves to be religious (10% vs. 14%).

Going one step further, young people were asked to think more specifically about what they thought would be most important for their future career, and 'developing skills' to offer the labour market was the most common choice (24%). A similar proportion of young people at a global level, however, also consider 'pay' to be the most important factor (23% - see Fig 11).

Working for an organisation that makes a positive impact on the world features much lower down on the majority of young people's priority lists, with just 13% of young people saying that working for an organisation that makes a positive and tangible difference to the world is most important to their future career. Turkey (18%), the USA (17%), Canada (17%), New Zealand (17%) and South Africa (17%) are the places where young people seem most passionate about working for such an organisation in their future careers (*Fig. 12*).

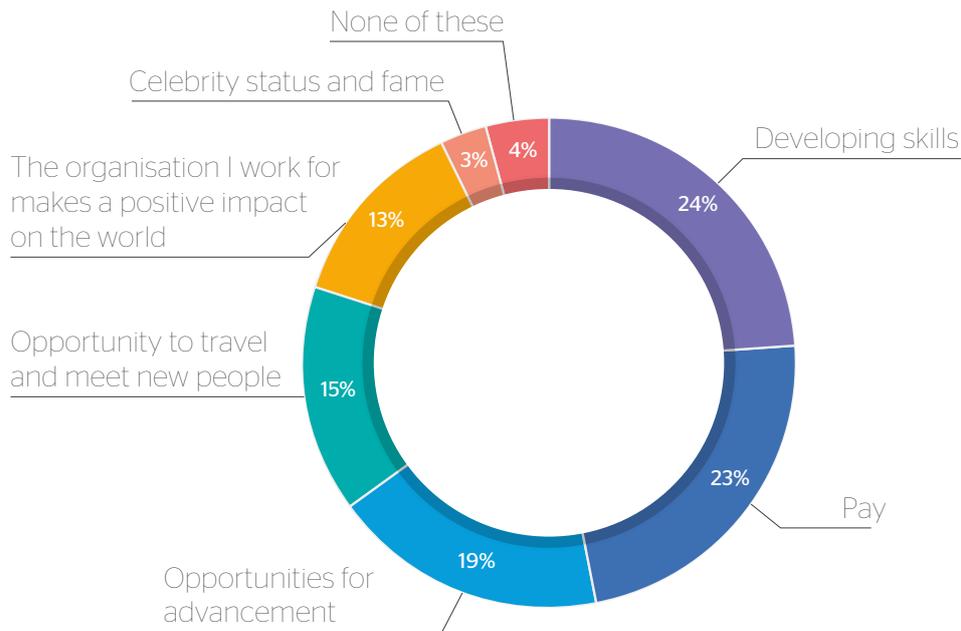
Perhaps encouragingly, young people do not place much emphasis on the prospect of 'celebrity status and fame' (3% across all countries) as most important to their future career, although in Nigeria (11%) more importance is placed on this hope.

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Fig. 11 - Factor deemed most important when thinking about current or future career

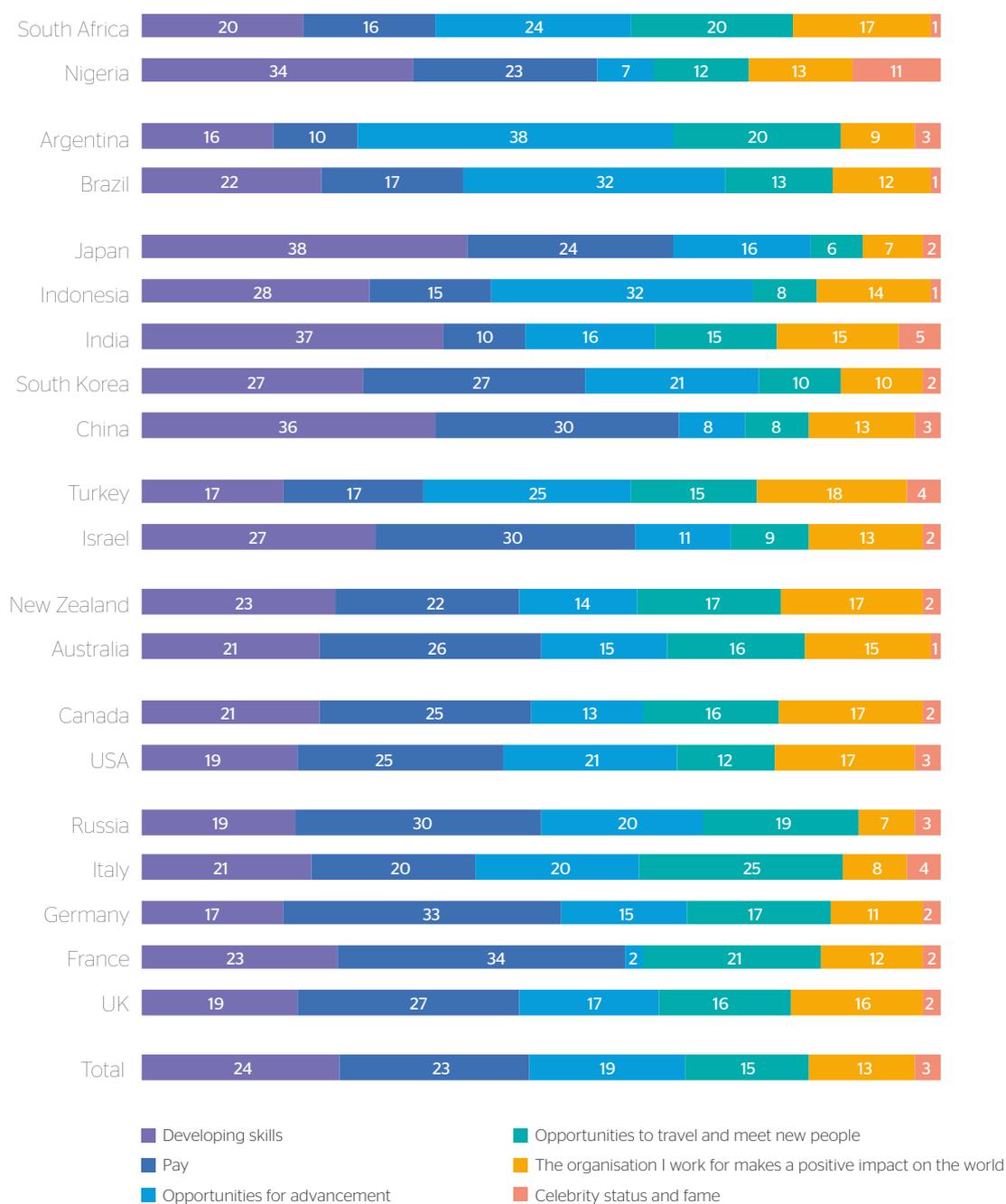
Proportion who selected each response, across all countries



Young people do not place much emphasis on the prospect of 'celebrity status and fame' as most important to their future career

Fig. 12 – Factor deemed most important when thinking about current or future career

Proportion who selected each response



Chapter 2

PERSONAL, COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS VALUES



This chapter explores young people's **identities** in 2016, through **understanding the values they hold** and the factors that they think have influenced them. Generally, **family is of paramount importance** to young people, and the influence of parents fundamental throughout the world.

This chapter also discusses young people's attitudes to a number of moral issues, looking at the differences found across countries in acceptance of legal abortion, same-sex marriage, gender equality, transgender rights and freedom of speech.

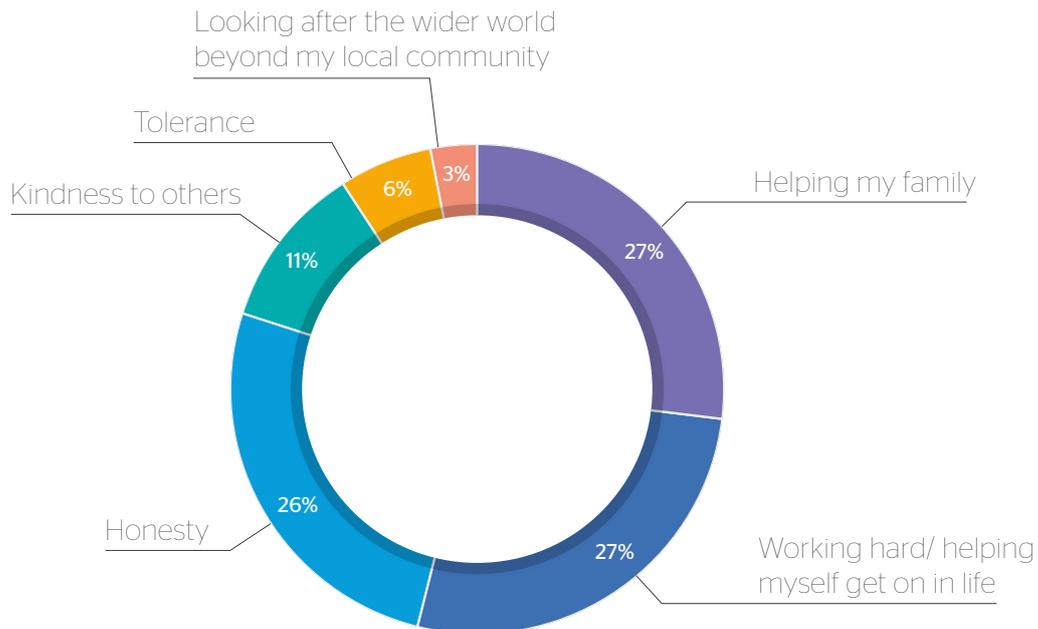
Finally, this chapter examines the attitudes young people hold in regards to whether their country is a good or bad place to live; why they hold these attitudes; and what they consider important in increasing their sense of belonging to the local community.

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Fig. 13 - Most important personal value

Proportion who selected each response, across all countries

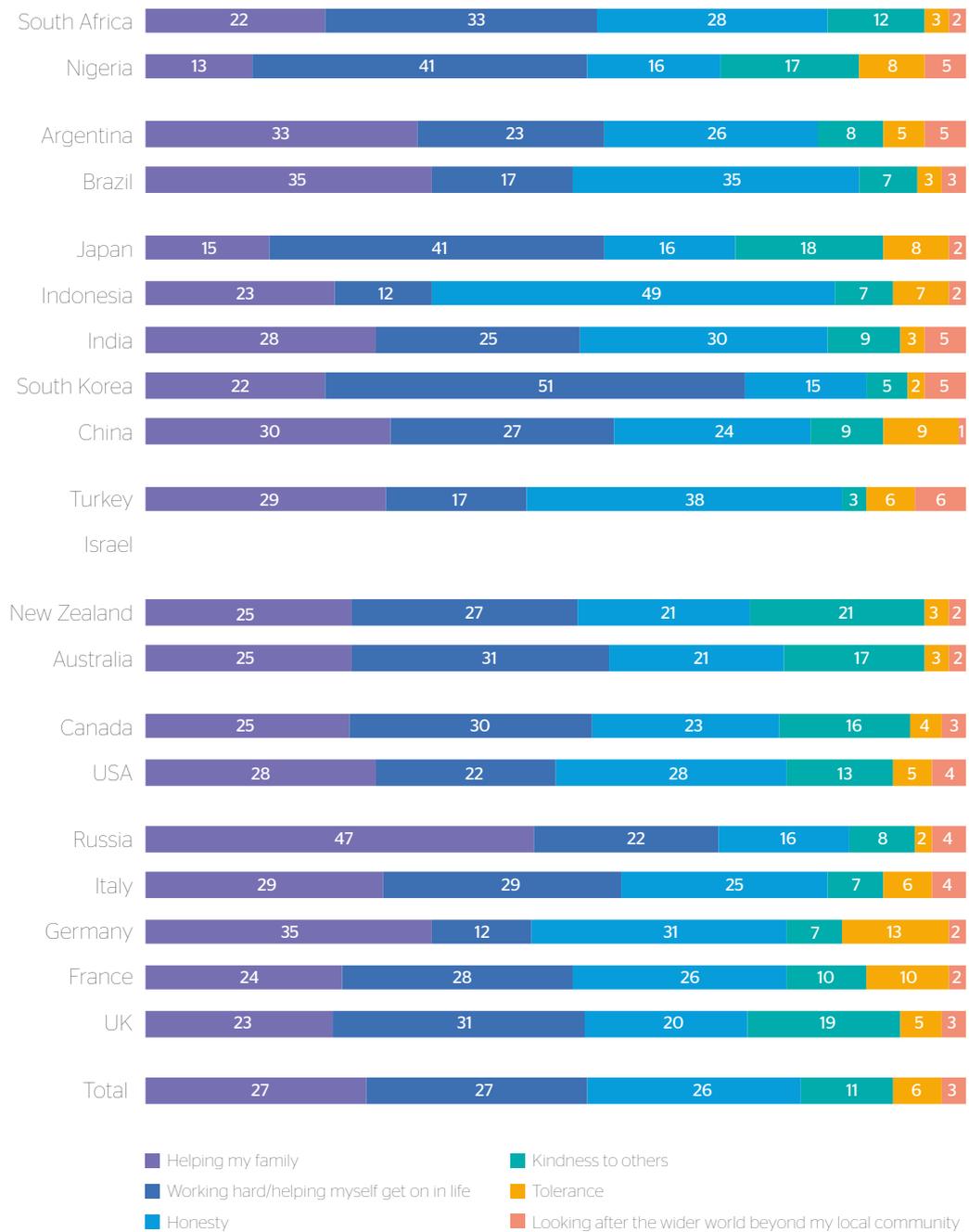


Personal values

In trying to understand young people's identities, respondents were asked to reflect on their values and what they considered most important to them personally. Across the world young people are shown to be both family-oriented (27% shown in *Fig. 13*) and committed to working hard to help themselves get on in life (27%). Familial values are particularly pronounced in South America where young people place highest importance on helping their family (34% - see *Fig. 14*). In contrast, young people in the African countries surveyed place less importance on this (17%) and instead display more of an entrepreneurial spirit in valuing working hard and helping themselves get on in life (37%).

Fig. 14 - Most important personal value

Proportion who selected each response

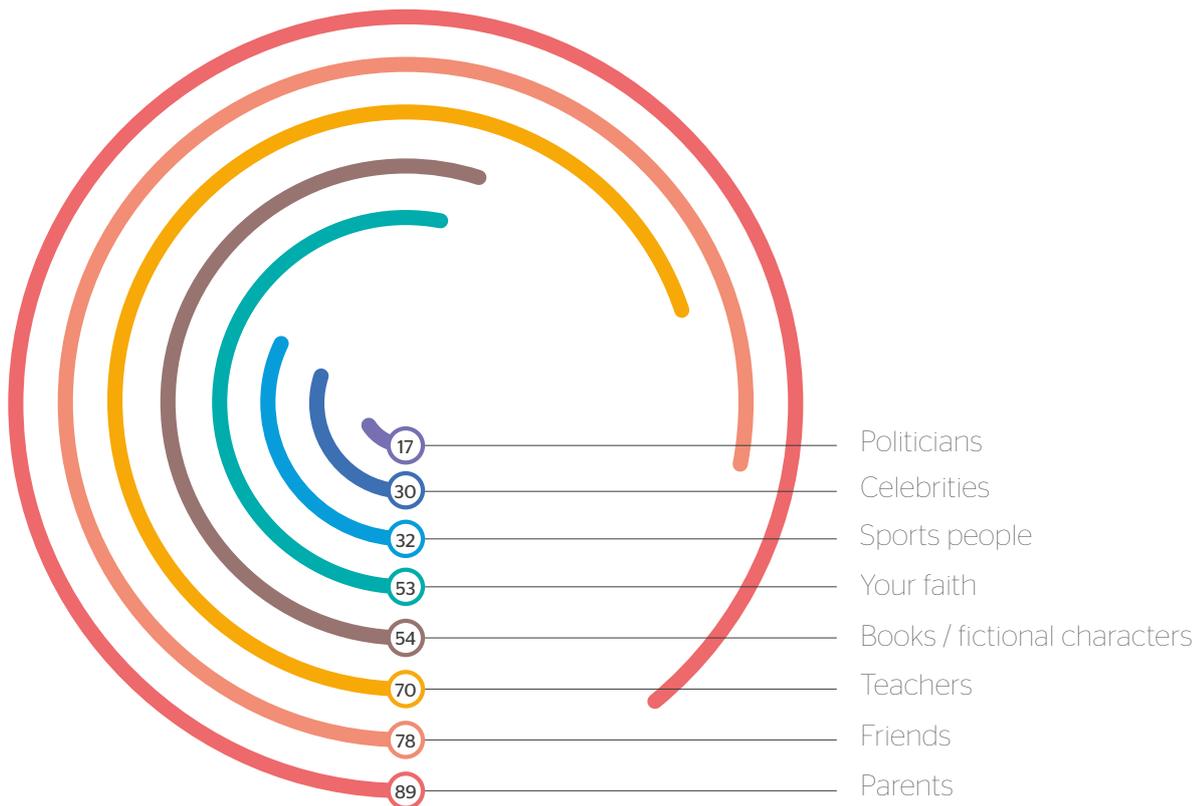


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Fig. 15 - Factors influencing the values held by young people

The factors that influence respondents' values - either 'a little' or 'a lot', across all countries



**Across the world young people are shown
to be both family-oriented and committed to
working hard in order to get on in life**

Across the world, young men and women attach importance to similar personal values. Honesty, helping their family and working hard to help themselves get on in life are generally regarded as the most important values to both genders, with kindness to others, tolerance, and looking after the wider world rarely being selected as 'most important'.

Looking at the most prominent influencers of the values that young people hold, parents have played the biggest role across the globe, with 89% of young people saying their parents influence the values they hold a little or a lot (as shown in *Fig. 15*). Second most influential on values are friends (78%) and then teachers (70%). Across all influencers tested, young people cite politicians as having the least influence on their values, with only 17% claiming they influence their values in some way.

Some notable gender differences are apparent when looking at influencers of values. Young men place more weight on the influence of sports people compared to young women (42% vs. 24%) and are also more likely to claim that their values have been influenced by politicians (19% vs. 14%). By comparison, young women are more likely to report being influenced by books or fictional characters (56% vs. 52%).

Young people in Asia and the African countries surveyed are more likely than those in other regions to say celebrities have influenced the values they hold (40% and 42% respectively). Celebrity influence is particularly pronounced in Nigeria (71%) and China (60%). Those in Turkey and Argentina are least likely to say the values they hold have been influenced by celebrities (19% compared to 30% at a global level).

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The influence of religion

Globally, religious faith is an important part of less than half (42%) of young people's lives, and two-fifths (39%) claim religion is of no significance to them at all. The latter opinion is most pronounced in Europe and Australasia (46% and 50%). Religion plays the least prominent role in the lives of young Japanese people, with less than one in ten (9%) saying it was important in contributing to their happiness and around six in ten (61%) claiming it is of no significance to them whatsoever.

Religion plays a slightly more important role for younger age groups surveyed (15-16) compared to the older groups (19-21). Younger respondents are more likely to perceive religious faith as important to their happiness (47% vs. 43%) and are more likely to consider someone's religion when deciding whether or not to be friends with them (20% vs. 16%).

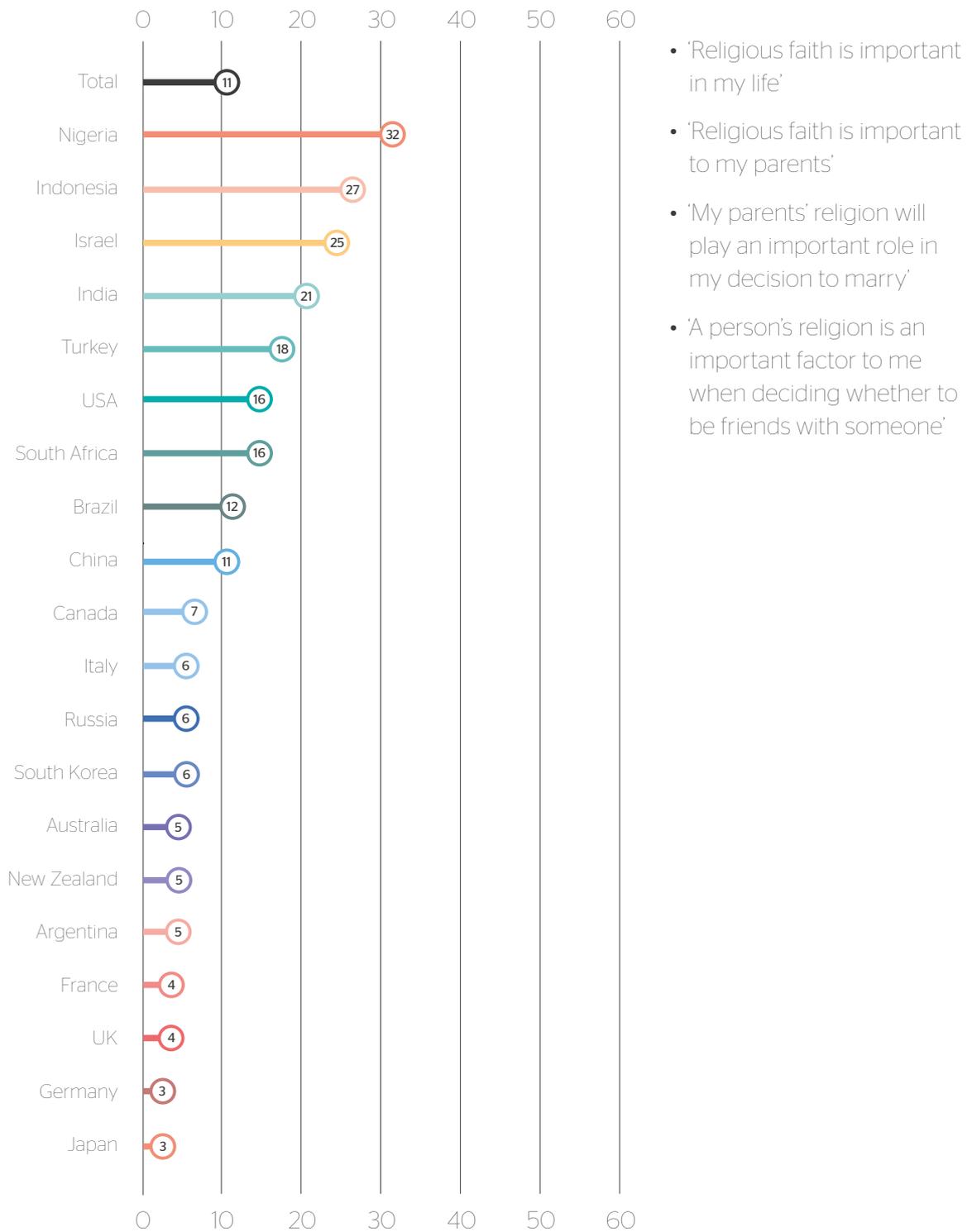
In the previous chapter it was demonstrated how religion plays a considerably smaller role in contributing to the overall happiness of young people than both good relationships and good physical and mental health. Looking in more detail at how religion today has an influence over the personal values of young people, it is shown to be much less influential than parents (89%), friends (78%) and teachers (70%), with 53% across the world saying it influences the values they hold either a little or a lot.

Digging deeper into the influence of religion, a percentage score has been calculated for each global market (as shown in *Fig. 16*) which represents the proportion of young people who agreed with four statements, all of which indicate a religious influence (for example 'Religious faith is important in my life', and 'A person's religion is an important factor to me when deciding whether to be friends with someone').¹ The aggregate score depicts the proportion of young people who have agreed with all four statements, and therefore a higher score indicates that respondents afford a higher level of importance to religion. Looking at this aggregate score globally, religious faith can be said to be important to 11% of young people. This is considerably higher in the African and Asian countries surveyed (22% and 14% aggregate score respectively), and lowest in Europe and Australasia (5% each).

¹ The other statements posed to respondents were 'Religious faith is important to my parents' and 'My parents' religion will play an important role in my decision to marry'.

Fig. 16 - Importance of religious faith

Proportion who Agree or Strongly Agree with all of the following statements:

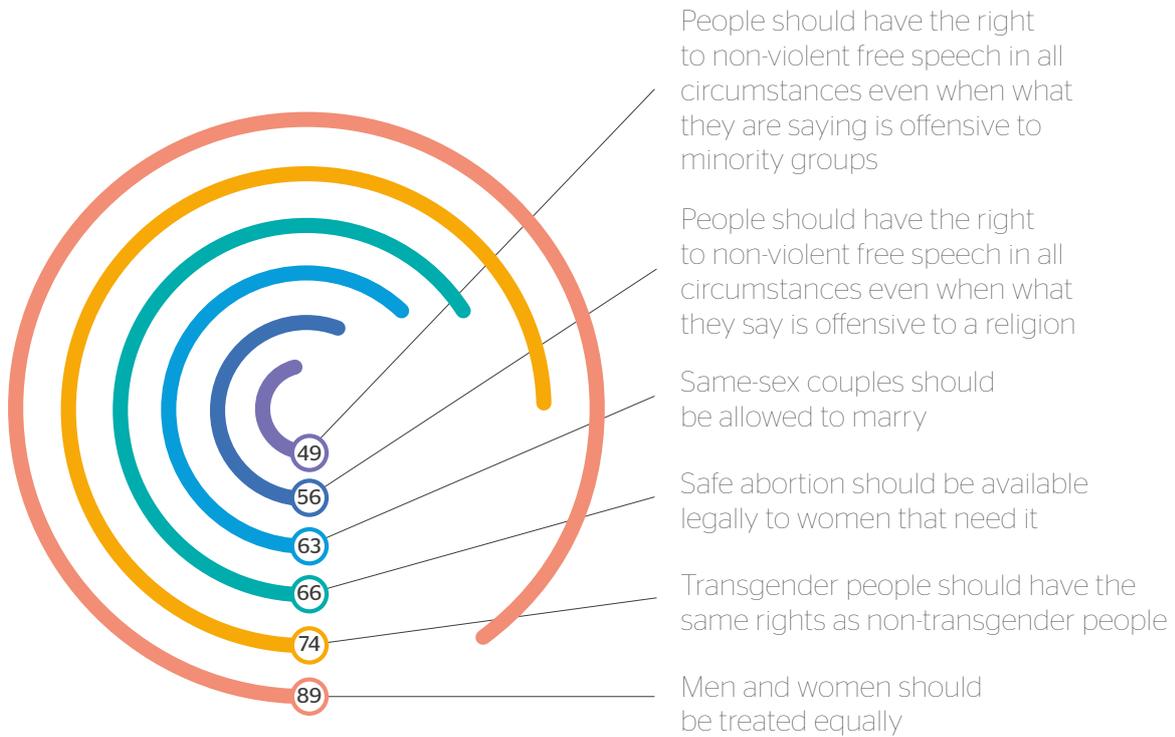


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Fig. 17 – Generation Z: Moral Outlook

Proportion who Agree or Strongly Agree with each statement, across all countries



Looking at the individual statements that comprise the aggregate data, 15- to 21-year-olds in the African countries surveyed are most likely to say religious faith is 'important in their life' (77% compared to 42% at a global level) and that 'a person's religion is important to them when deciding whether to be friends with someone' (30% compared to 17% at a global level).

There is certainly a degree of tolerance and integration also evident in the responses from young people. Just under two-thirds (64%) state that they have close friends who belong to different religions than their own and only around one in six (17%) say a person's religion is an important factor to them when deciding whether or not to be friends with someone.

Moral viewpoints

There is certainly evidence to suggest that young people are increasingly in favour of personal autonomy on a range of issues that remain contested. To help assess the views held among young people across the world, a number of moral issues were looked at, including the right to safe and legal abortion, same-sex marriage, gender equality, transgender rights and the right to free speech even when it offends either religions or minorities.

Of all moral issues tested, parity between the sexes accrued the highest level of acceptance, with 89% of young people around the world believing that men and women should be treated equally (as shown in *Fig. 17*).

The most gender-egalitarian views are held by young people in China and Canada (both at 94% agreement); however, gender equality is less accepted in Nigeria and Japan (68% and 74% respectively, seen in *Fig. 18*).

Religious faith can be said to be highly important to 11% of young people

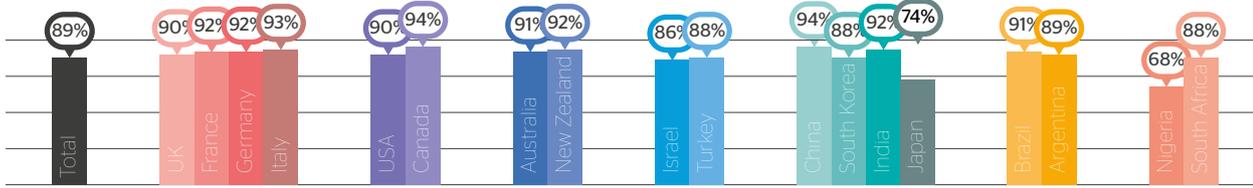
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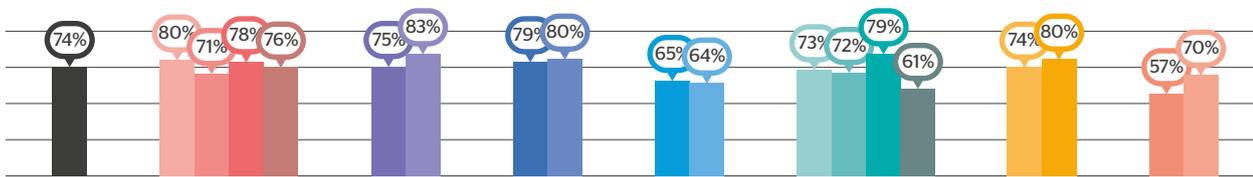
Fig. 18 - New ways of living

Proportion who Agree or Strongly Agree with each statement:

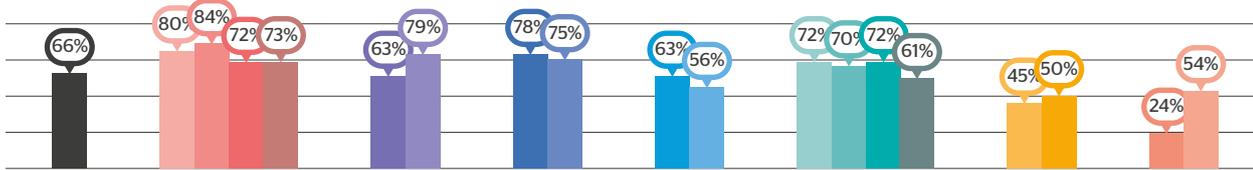
Men and women should be treated equally



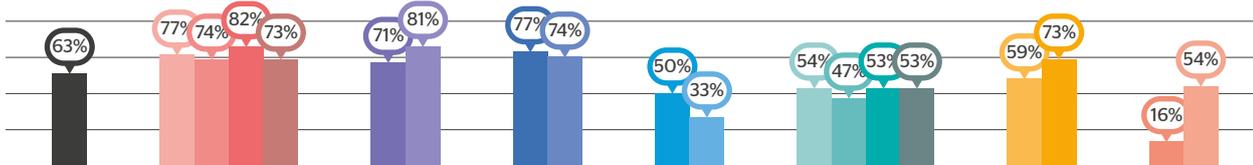
Transgender people should have the same rights as non-transgender people



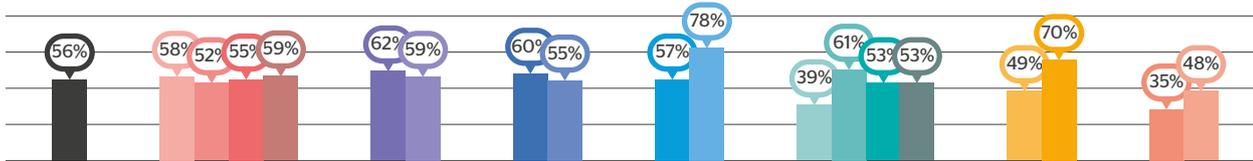
Safe abortion should be available legally to women that need it



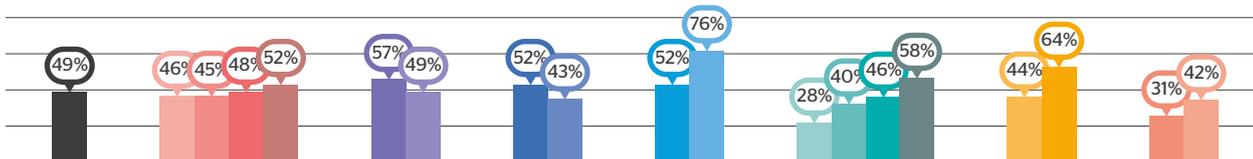
Same-sex couples should be allowed to marry



People should have the right to non-violent free speech in all circumstances even when what they say is offensive to a religion



People should have the right to non-violent free speech in all circumstances even when what they are saying is offensive to minority groups



Globally, around three-quarters (74%) of young people also believe that transgender people should have the same rights as non-transgender people. Patterns of agreement seen for other moral issues differ slightly, with France displaying lower levels of belief in transgender rights than the global total at only 71%, and India displaying levels above the global total at 79%.

At a global level, two-thirds (66%) believe that safe abortion should be available legally to women who need it. However, this drops considerably to less than a quarter of young people in Nigeria (24%), where the practice is currently illegal.

Where global trends do tend to shift slightly is on the issue of the right to non-violent free speech. Overall, young people are less accepting of the right to free speech compared to other moral issues they were asked about. Only around half of young people believe in the right to free speech even when it is offensive to a religion (56%) or minority groups (49%). However, in Turkey and Argentina young people are much more likely to believe in the right to free speech (Turkey, 78% and 76% respectively; and Argentina, 70% and 64% respectively). Following the pattern seen with other moral issues, belief in the right to non-violent free speech is lowest in Nigeria (35% and 31%).

Overall, young women are more likely than men to believe that safe abortion should be available legally to women (69% vs. 62%), more likely to think that same-sex couples should be allowed to marry (70% vs. 54%) and more likely to think transgender people should have the same rights as non-transgender people (79% vs. 67%). When it comes to the right to non-violent free speech, however, young men are more likely to agree that people should still be entitled to this even when offensive to a religion (60% vs. 53%) or minority groups (55% vs. 44%).

Community and country

What, then, do young people think about the country in which they live? Do they believe their country is a good or a bad place, overall? Looking at the net score², young people across almost all countries surveyed are overwhelmingly of the opinion that their country is a good place to live (53% as shown in *Fig. 19*).

Whilst positive sentiment is generally consistent globally, outlook does vary among individual countries. Young people in Canada (a net score of 86%) and Nigeria (86%) are most likely to think their country is a good place to live. New Zealanders also hold their country in high regard, with a net score of 81%, and a similarly high figure is also seen in Australia (79%). Net scores are much lower in South Africa (12%), Turkey (28%), Argentina (30%), Brazil (34%) and Russia (34%), although positive net scores still

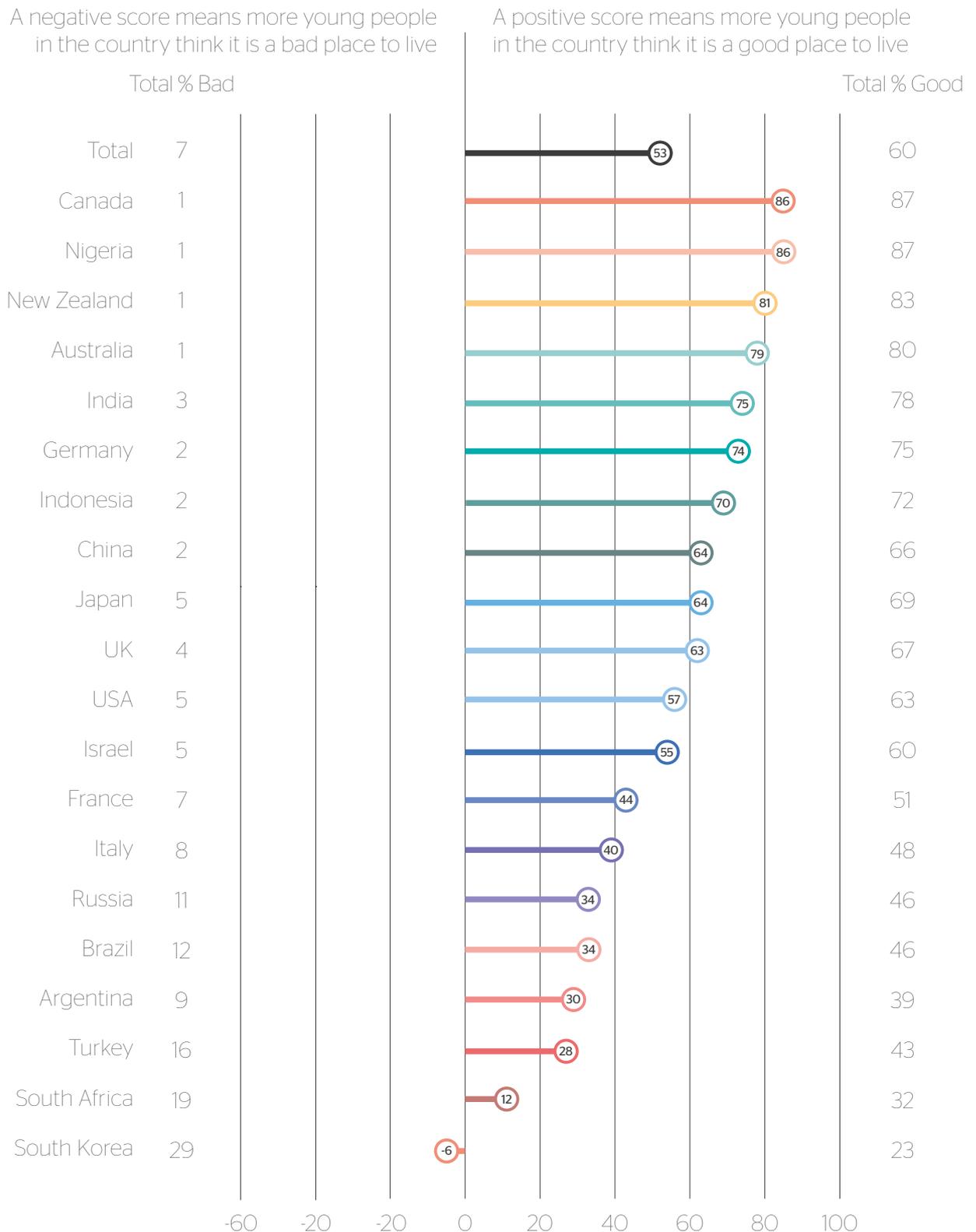
Young people across almost all countries surveyed are overwhelmingly of the opinion that their country is a good place to live

indicate that a higher proportion of young people in these countries believe their country is a good rather than a bad place to live. South Korea is the exception to the rule, and the only market in which a higher proportion of young people think their country is a bad place to live, with a net score of -6%.

² Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying they think their country is a good place to live, and subtracting the proportion who think it is a bad place to live.

Fig. 19 - Whether each country is deemed a good or a bad place to live

Net score (Total % Good minus total % Bad)

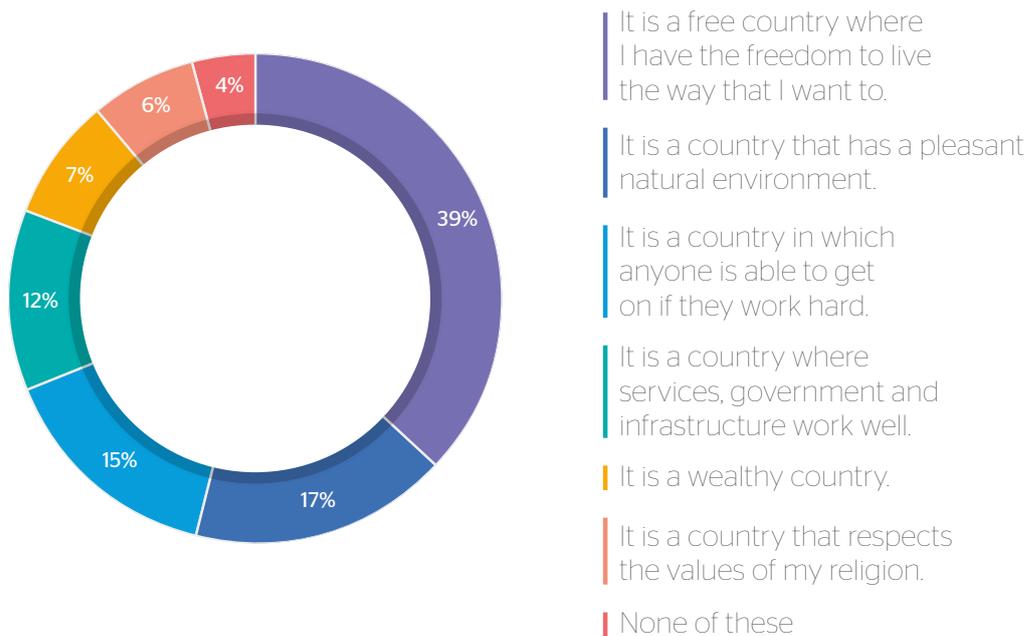


Chapter 2

Personal, community
and religious values

Fig. 20 - Main reason that young people think their country is a good place to live

Proportion who selected each response, across all countries

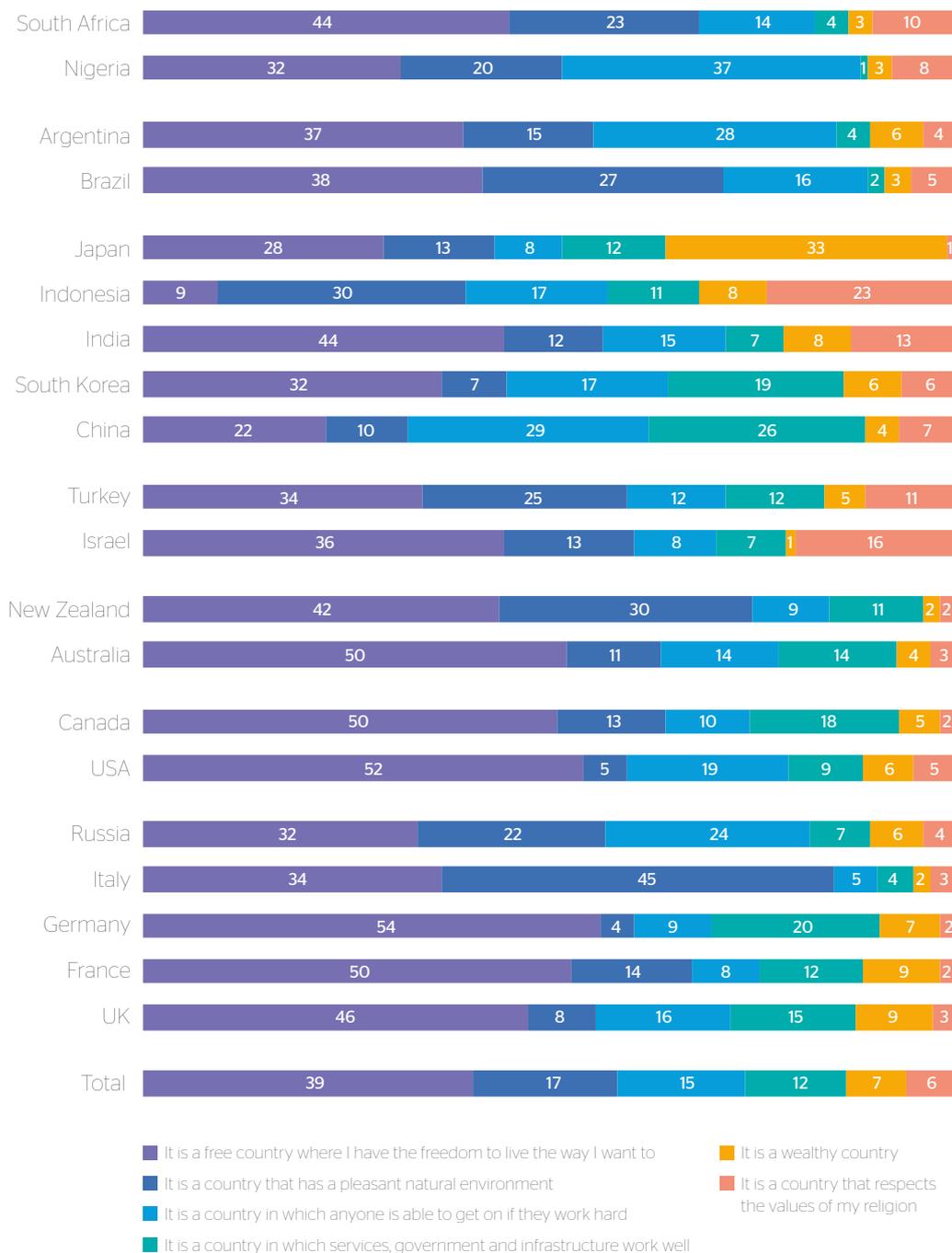


Globally, and across every continent, the reason most cited by young people as to why their country is a good place to live is that it is a free country where they have the freedom to live in the way they want (39% selected this reason at a total level, as shown in *Fig. 20*). Country-level differences are apparent, however: the main reason that young people in Italy and Indonesia think their countries are good places to live is the pleasant natural environment (45% and 30% respectively; *Fig. 21*). In China and Nigeria, young people say that their country is a good place to live due to social mobility, with 29% and 37% respectively saying that these are countries in which anyone is able to get on if they work hard. And for young people in Japan, the country's wealth is the main reason they consider it a good place to live (33%).

The data has shown how young people generally think that their country is a good place to live, and that freedom to live in the way they want plays a large part in thinking this. But what is behind the feeling of a sense of belonging to their country and their community? Overwhelmingly across a majority of countries, young people said family had the greatest impact on

Fig. 21 - Main reason that young people think their country is a good place to live

Proportion who selected each response



Chapter 2

Personal, community and religious values

their sense of belonging to the local community (30% as shown in *Fig. 22*). Young people in 11 out of the 20 countries surveyed named family as the biggest influence on belonging, and this was especially pronounced in China (55%) and France (39%).

For young people in the UK (29%), Germany (43%), Canada (29%), Australia (30%), New Zealand (28%) and Israel (32%), however, friends were mentioned as the factor that had the most impact on their sense of belonging (*Fig. 23*). In contrast, school is shown to be the biggest factor influencing belonging in South Korea (31%) and Japan (35%), and it was only young people in Nigeria that said 'social places' had the power to impact on their sense of belonging the most.

There are of course some other interesting nuances at a country level. Places of worship, for example, are more important to those in Nigeria (30%) and South Africa (14%) compared to the world overall (6%). More young people in Turkey said that the government had the greatest influence on their sense of belonging than in any other country (15% vs 3% overall).

Fig. 22 - Main factor that would increase sense of belonging to local community

Proportion who selected each response, across all countries

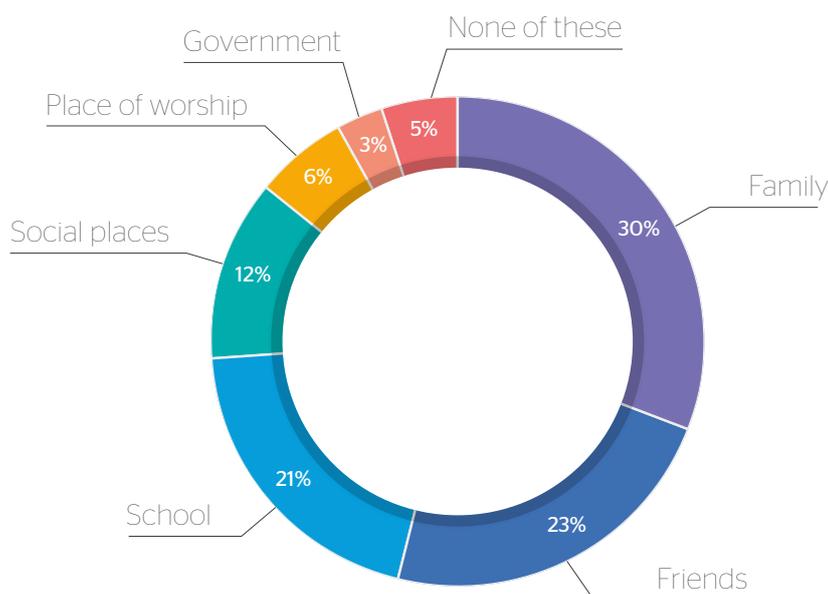
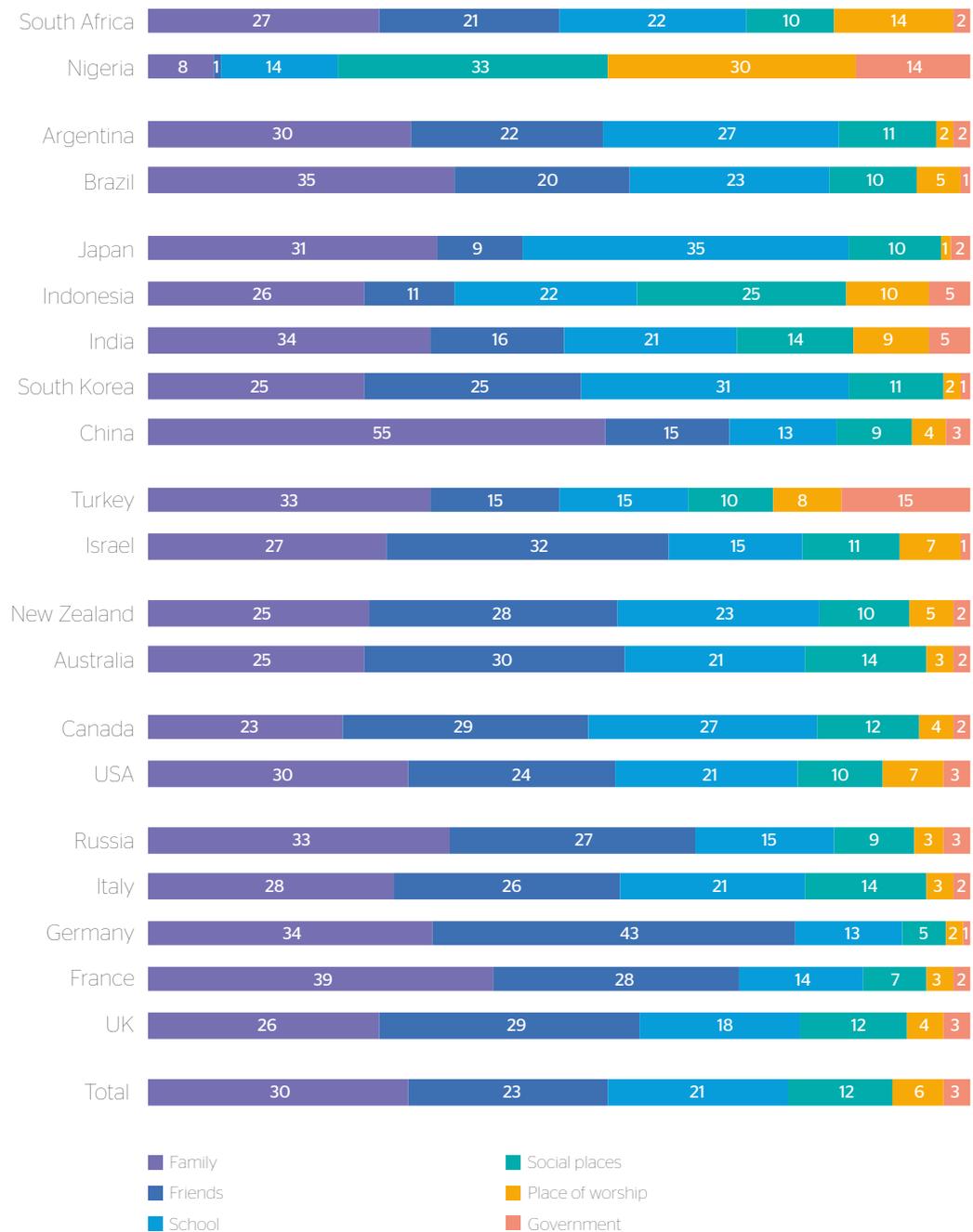


Fig. 23 - Main factor that would increase sense of belonging to local community

Proportion who selected each response



Chapter 3

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP



This chapter explores what it means to young people to be a **global citizen**, from their opinions on a range of global political issues to their willingness to **contribute to a wider society**. It examines their hopes and fears for the future, and ultimately look at whether they believe the world, all things considered, is becoming a better or worse place.

Immigration

Young people were asked for their views on migrants and refugees in view of the historically unprecedented numbers of displaced people in the world today. The research reveals a prevailing support for making legal migration easier among the young people surveyed. Asked whether they think their government should make it easier or more difficult for immigrants to live and work legally in their country, a larger proportion of young people across all 20 countries said that, on balance, governments should be making it easier (a 'net' score¹ of 8%, as shown in *Fig. 24*). Levels of sympathy do differ notably by age, however, with older age groups shown to be less open to providing government support for immigrants (19- to 21-year-olds have a net score of 7% vs. 11% for 17- to 18-year-olds). There is similarly a gender bias, with young women welcoming government support for migrants more than young men (9% vs. 6% net score).

¹ Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying their government should be making it easier for migrants to live and work and subtracting the total proportion saying their government should be making it more difficult.

Chapter 3

Global citizenship

Fig. 24 - Whether young people think their government should make it easier or more difficult for immigrants to live and work legally in their country

Net score (Total % Easier minus total % More Difficult)

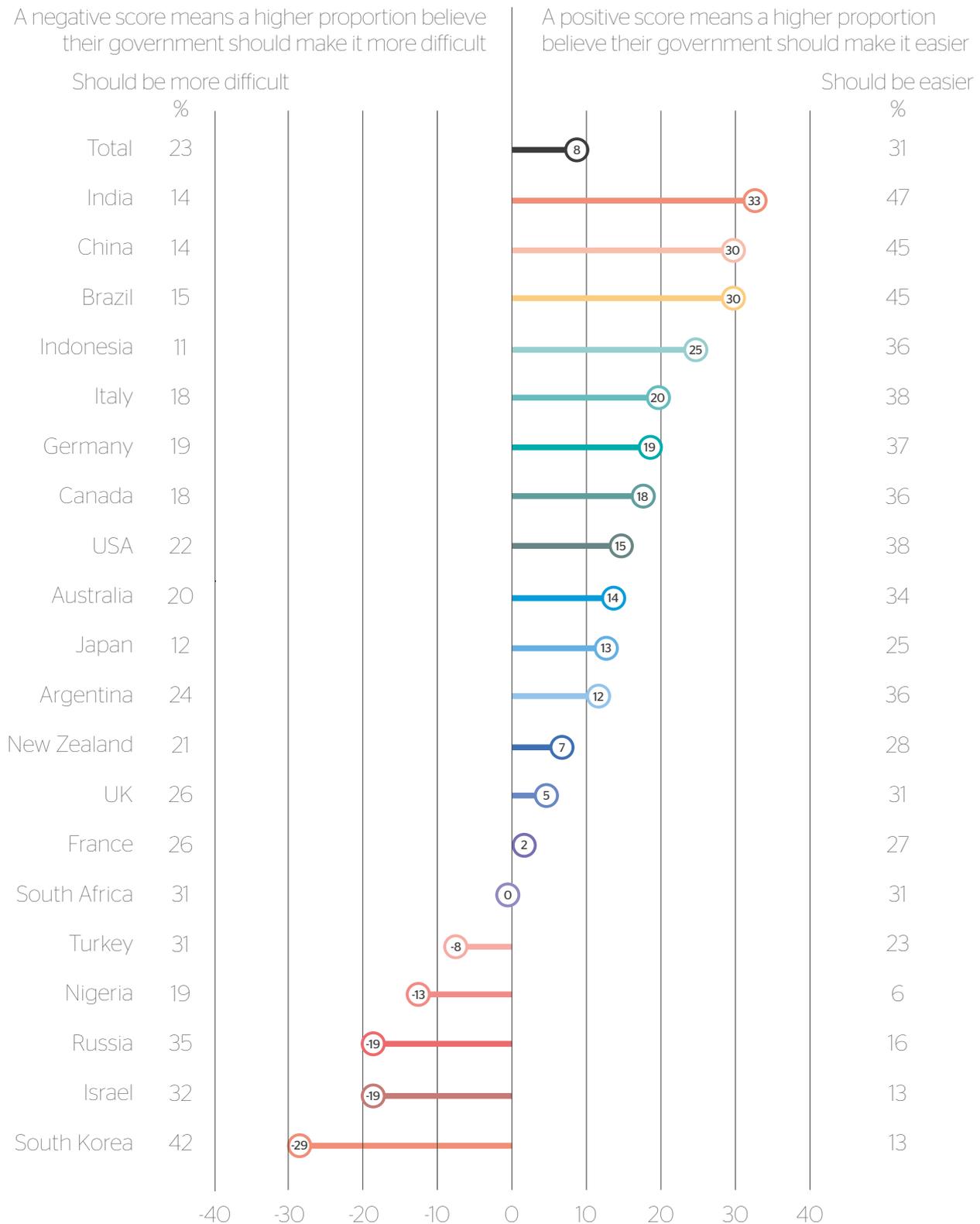
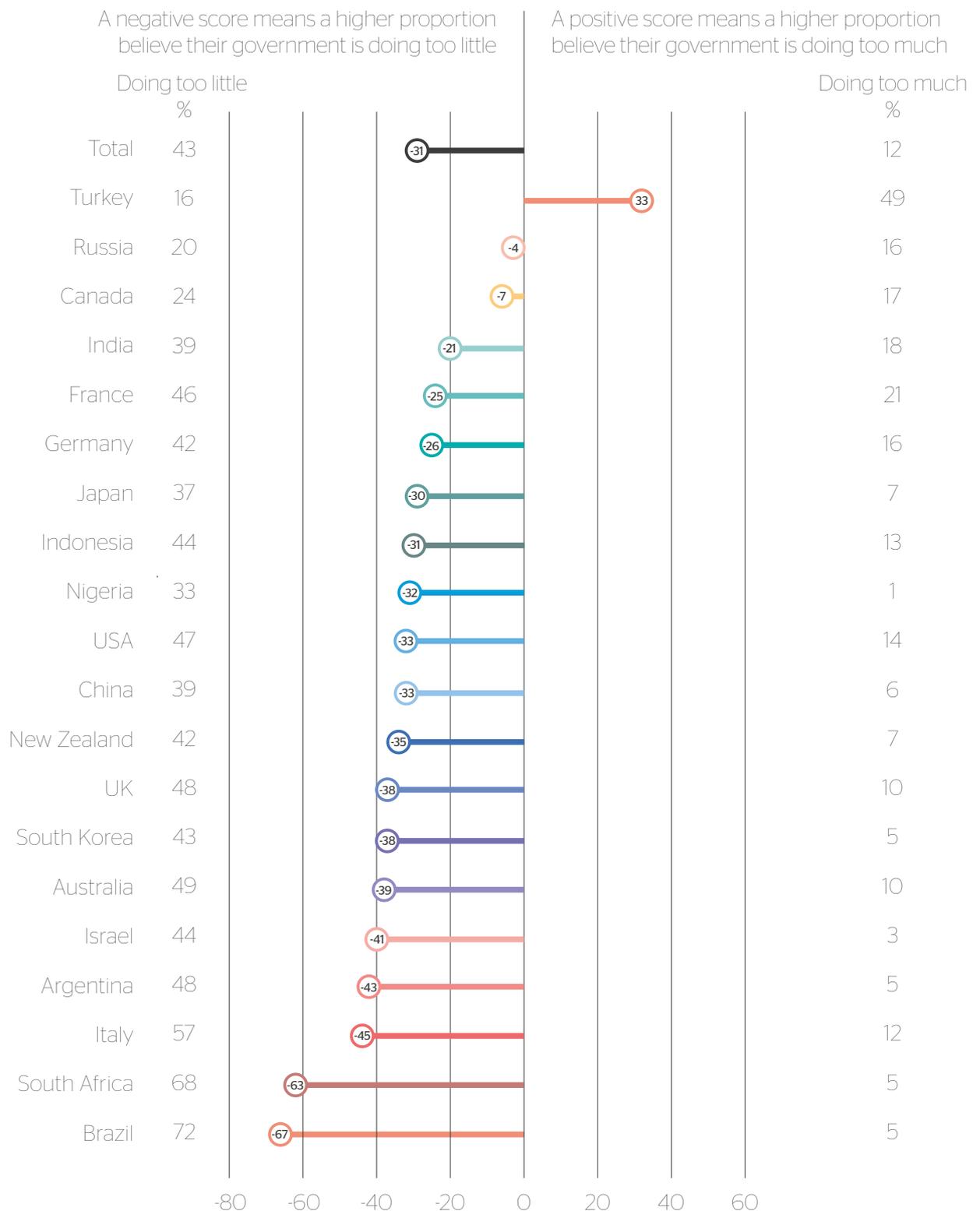


Fig. 25 - Whether young people think their government is doing too much or too little to tackle the current global refugee crisis

Net score (Total % Too Much minus total % Too Little)



Opinion on how open governments should be to legal migration differs sharply across continents. Whilst young people in the Americas are largely open to letting immigrants live and work in their country (net scores of 17% in North and 21% in South America), there are lower levels of sympathy evident in Europe (5%) and the African countries surveyed (-4%); negative scores show that a larger proportion of young people in these countries believe their governments should be making it more difficult for immigrants to live and work in their country legally.

Alongside a general belief that governments should be making it easier for immigrants, young people also overwhelmingly criticise their governments for doing too little to tackle the current global refugee crisis in most countries (shown in *Fig. 25*). A net score of -31%² across all countries reveals that a considerably larger proportion of young people feel the balance of assistance is tipped in the wrong direction, and that governments aren't doing enough at the moment.

An analysis of both these issues in parallel reveals some interesting differences in opinion across the globe. Young people in Brazil are the most sympathetic to the plight of migrants. They are among the most likely to say that their government should make it easier for immigrants in their country and also the most likely to think their government is doing too little to help currently; they want to increase their level of support. In contrast, perhaps because of their proximity to the Syrian crisis and the number of migrants in their country, young people in Turkey are revealed to be among the most opposed to migration. They are among the few countries that say their government should make it more difficult for migrants to live and work in Turkey, and believe the country is already doing too much to tackle the refugee crisis; these young people think their country has done enough.

Whilst at opposite ends of the spectrum, young people in Brazil and Turkey are consistent in their beliefs about immigration. In other countries, interesting inconsistencies are evident. For example, while young people in South Korea, Israel and Nigeria believe their government should be doing more to help tackle the refugee crisis, they are less keen on doing so by welcoming immigrants onto home soil.

2 Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying their government is doing too much and subtracting the total proportion saying their government is doing too little.

Social unity

Young people were asked about what they believe would make the greatest difference in uniting humanity.

Across nearly all countries, when asked what factor would contribute most to uniting people, more young people chose 'an end to prejudice on grounds of race, religion and gender' than any other factor (30% as shown in *Fig. 26*). Overcoming prejudice is seen as having more of a uniting influence than greater economic equality (for example, more evenly spread income distribution) which was chosen by 21%, or greater access to good quality teaching and education (19%). And whilst technology (specifically a greater use of technology in connecting people) and religion (a greater role for religion in society) are viewed as equivalent forces for social unity (technology achieving a score of 6% and religion achieving a score of 5%), notably these are the factors that rank lowest of all those tested.

The research reveals a prevailing sympathy for migrants among the young people surveyed

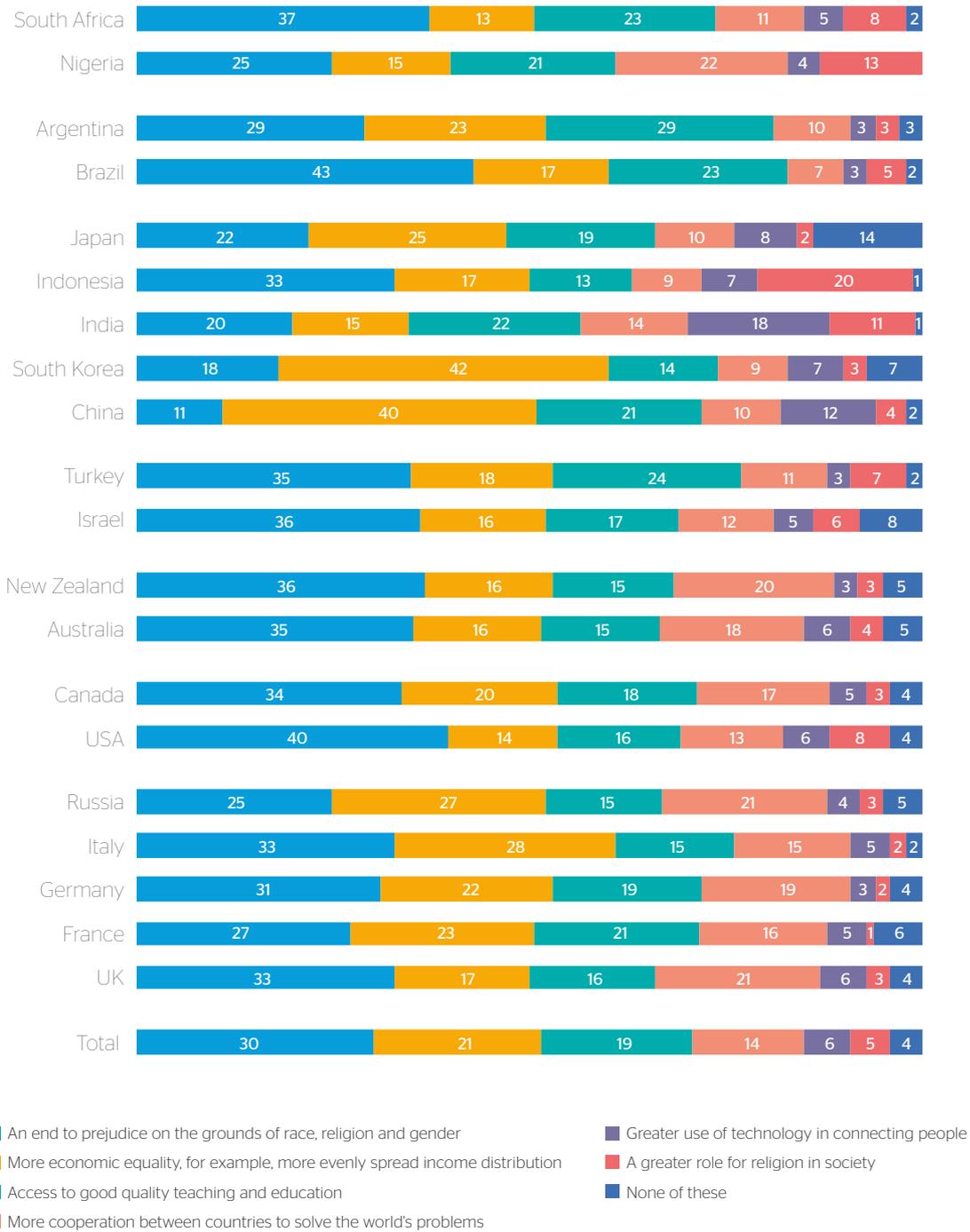
The story is not one-dimensional, however, and there are some interesting country-specific nuances at play. Whilst overcoming prejudice is considered the factor that would make the single greatest difference in uniting people in almost all countries surveyed, young people in Asia (most notably China, South Korea and Japan) are more likely to believe in the socially uniting power of economic equality and the more evenly dispersed income this would bring. There is one country that gave an answer to the problem of social discord different to all others: more young people in India chose 'access to good quality teaching and education' as making the greatest positive difference to social unity than any other factor. It is also particularly interesting in light of the Brexit vote that young people in the UK are among those most likely to see social unity as dependent on an increased level of cooperation between countries to help solve the world's problems (21% vs. 14% overall).

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Global citizenship

Fig. 26 - The factor that would make the greatest difference in uniting people

Proportion who selected each response



The role of religion in uniting people, however, is disputed. As stated, at a total level religion is ranked as having the least positive potential impact on social unity (5%) among all elements tested. However this is markedly different at a country-by-country level. Young people in France (1%), Japan (2%), Germany (2%) and Italy (2%) are shown to be the least likely to advocate a greater role of religion in uniting people. This is in stark contrast to young people living in Indonesia (20%) and Nigeria (13%) who are much more likely to see religion as a great social unifier.

Making a wider contribution to society

This research has shown that young people the world over generally espouse views on equality and progress to overcome social discord. But to what extent do they believe it important to actively play a role in forming a better future themselves? And what, if anything, would enable them to make a greater contribution to society?

Making a wider contribution to society (beyond looking after oneself and one's family and friends) is considered important to a majority of young people at a global level, with 67% saying it is important to them (45% 'important', and 22% 'very important' - see *Fig. 27*). Contributing to wider society is considered most important to young people living in South American countries (Brazil in particular, with 86% stating it is important). Young people living in Europe and Australasia, however, display the lowest levels of interest in getting involved - an average of 60% in each continent believing this to be important.

There is a strong positive correlation between considering it important to contribute to wider society and religious belief, with young people who consider themselves religious much more likely to believe in the importance of giving back compared to those without a faith (30% vs. 14% say giving back is very important). There is similarly an interesting parallel when looking at the data by level of overall happiness. Young people who state they are largely happy in their lives are significantly more likely to say that making a societal contribution is very important to them (25%) in contrast to those who are less happy (17%).

Chapter 3

Global citizenship

Fig. 27 - Importance of making a wider contribution to society

Proportion who consider making a wider contribution Important or Very Important:

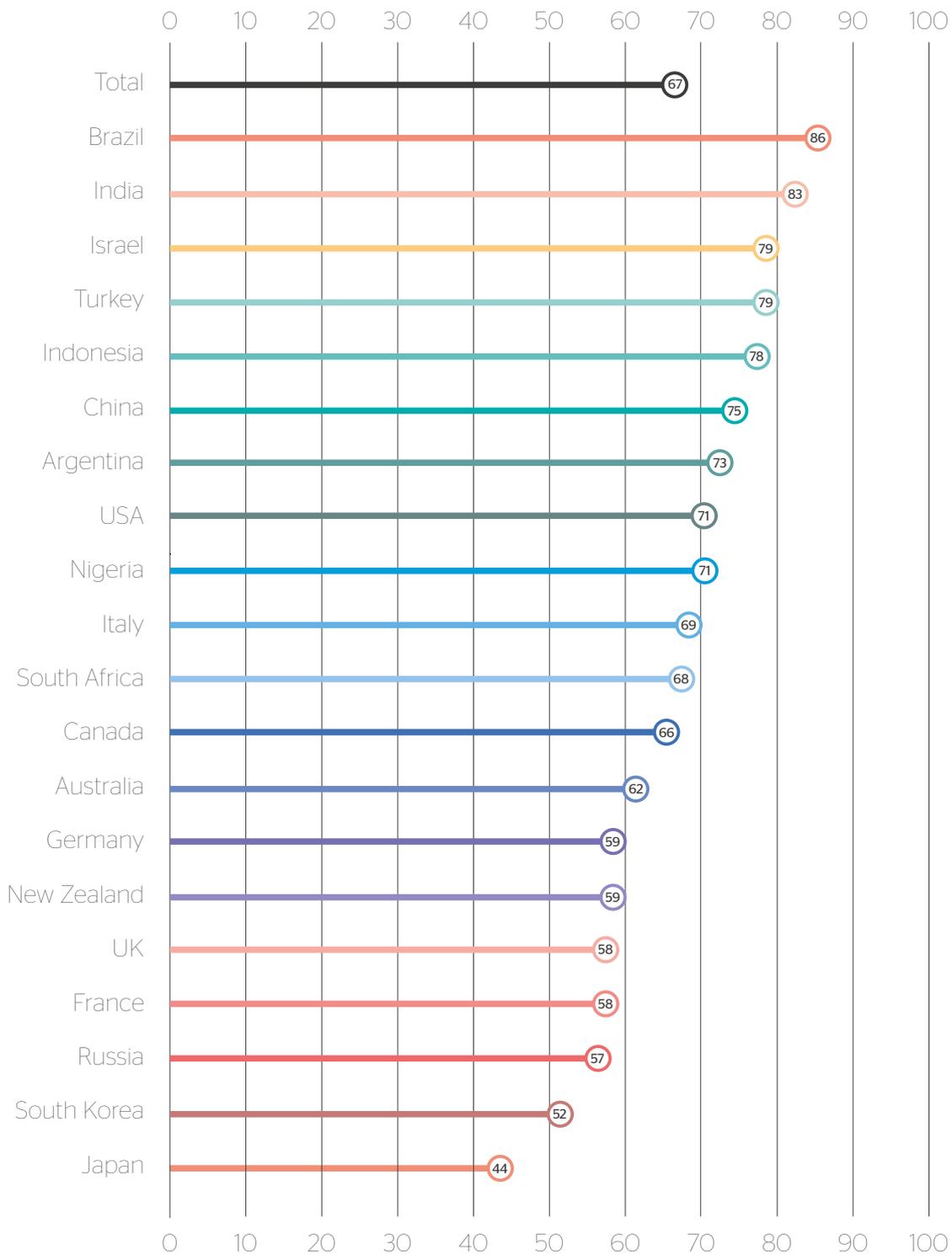
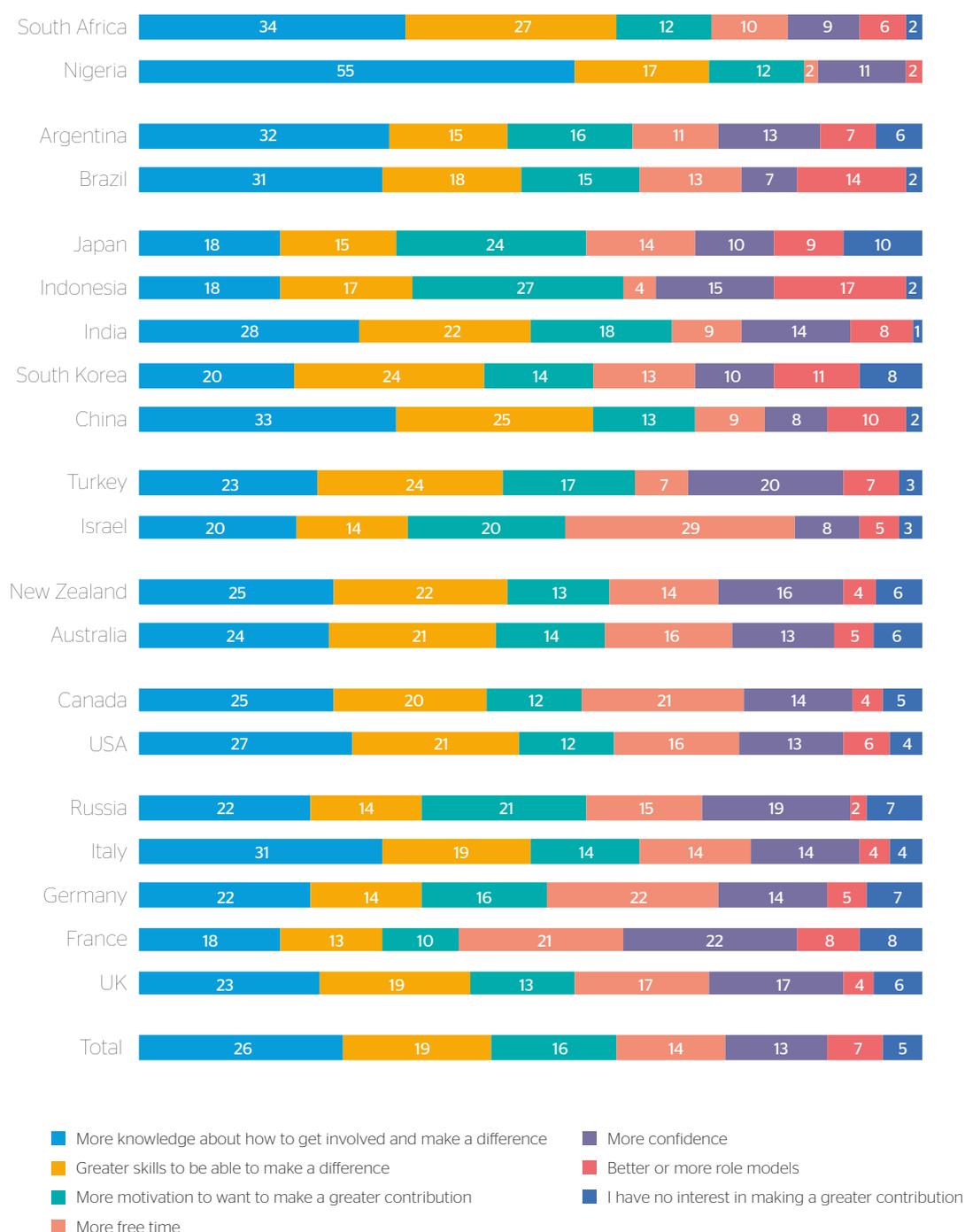


Fig. 28 - The factor that would help young people make the greatest contribution to society

Proportion who selected each response



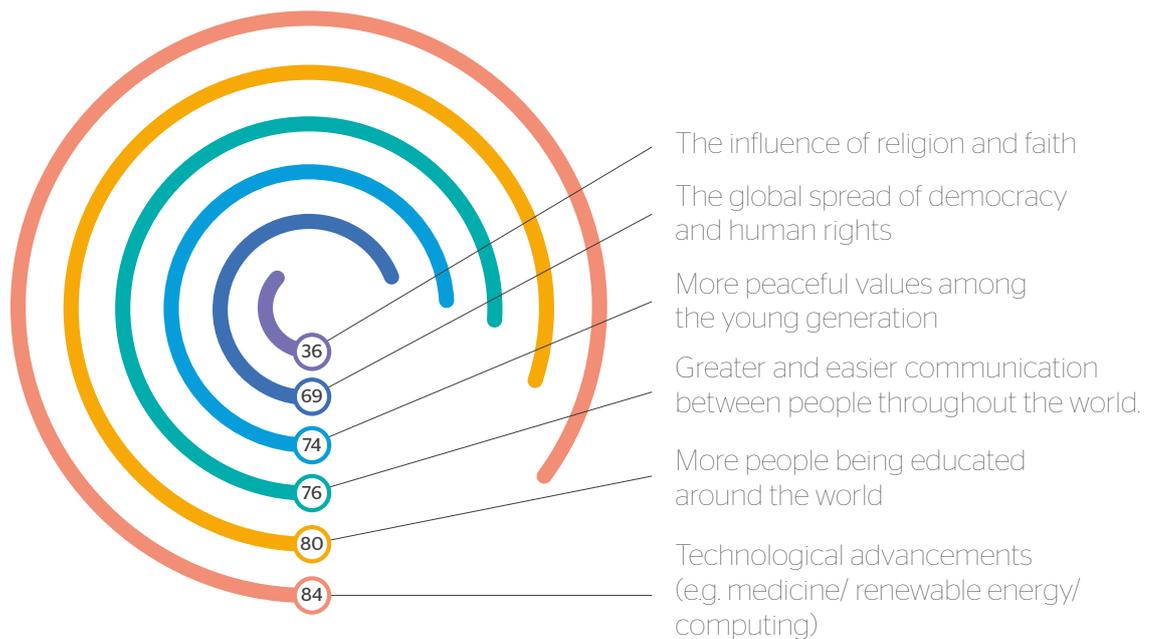
The research also reveals that perhaps young people across the world are not contributing as much as they would like to. Typically, there is little call from these young people for better (or more) role models to help encourage them to get involved (7% shown in *Fig. 28*), or a sense that they'd need more confidence to be able to do so (13%). Rather, the main factors that would help young people to make a greater contribution to society are, first, more knowledge about how to get involved (26%), and second, greater skills to be able to make a difference (19%).

Whilst this is generally consistent across all countries surveyed, the below table outlines the top factors young people say would encourage them to make a greater contribution to wider society.

UK	More knowledge about how to get involved and make a difference
Italy	
Russia	
USA	
Canada	
Australia	
New Zealand	
China	
India	
Brazil	
Argentina	
Nigeria	
South Africa	
Germany	
Turkey	Greater skills to be able to make a difference
South Korea	
Israel	More free time
Indonesia	More motivation to want to make a greater contribution
Japan	
France	More confidence

Fig. 29 - Factors making young people feel hopeful for the future

Proportion who selected each response, across all countries



Looking to the future

The research looked to uncover a sense of young people's hopes and fears for the future and, ultimately, whether they see the world becoming a better or a worse place to live in.

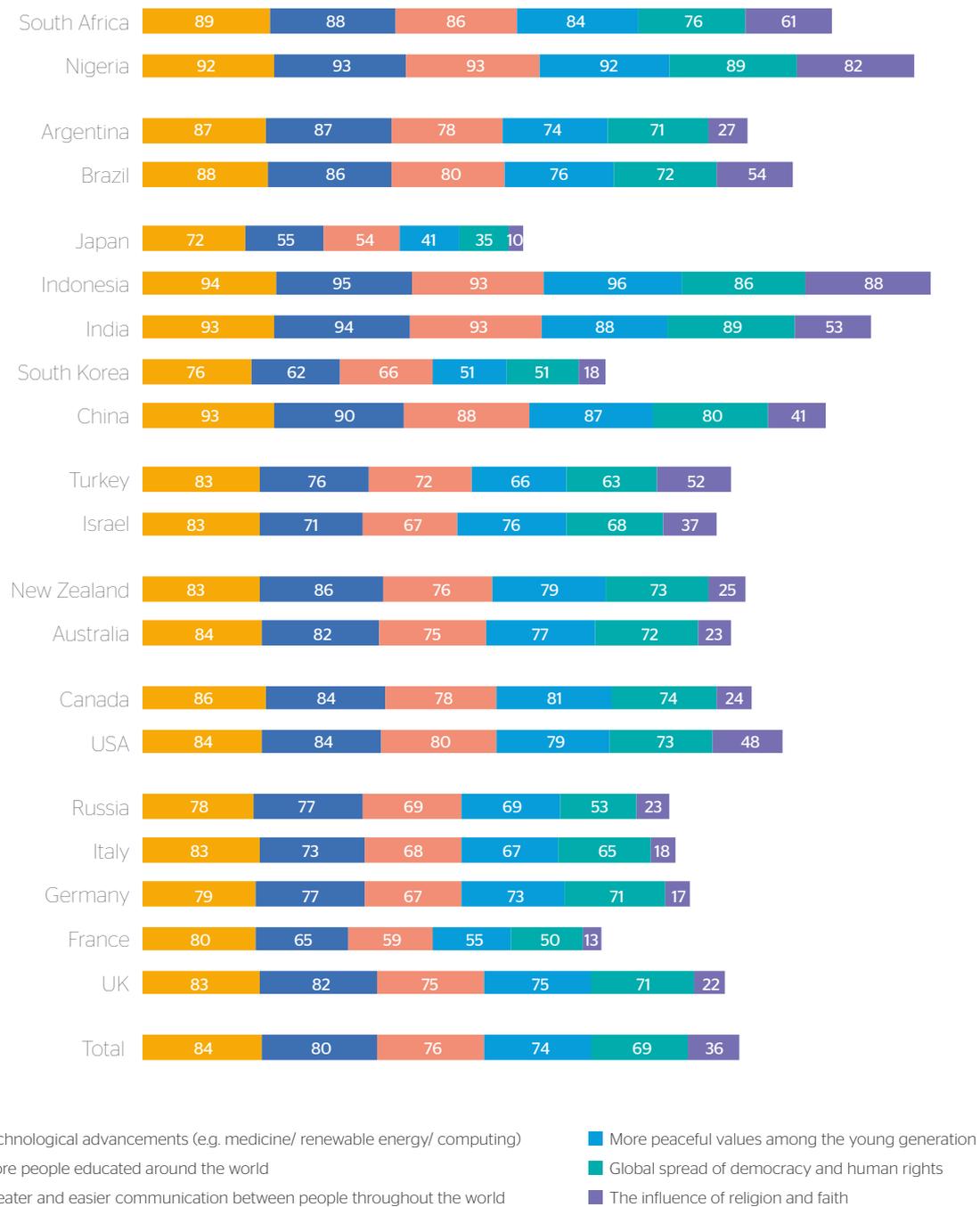
Generation Z grew up as true digital natives. Given that they have little memory of a world without touchscreens and social media, it's unsurprising that overall young people across the world cite technological advancements (for example in medicine, renewable energy and computing) more than any other factor in making them feel hopeful for the future (84% as shown in *Fig. 29*). This is closely followed by feeling hopeful about more people being educated around the world (80%).

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Global citizenship

Fig. 30 - Factors making young people feel hopeful for the future

Proportion who selected each response



Other sources of hope, including 'more peaceful values among the young generation' and 'the global spread of democracy and human rights', achieved lower scores (74% and 69% respectively). Young people place less faith in these trends for the future.

The factor that inspired the least hope overall amongst young people was the influence of religion and faith, with just 36% saying that this makes them at all hopeful about the future. The influence of religion inspired the least hope among more economically developed countries (for example just 10% in Japan, 13% in France, 17% in Germany, 18% in Italy, 22% in the UK, 23% in Australia and 24% in Canada), apart from in the US, where around half of young people (48%) said they found hope in its influence (*Fig. 30*). This is in comparison to 61% in South Africa, 82% in Nigeria, and 88% in Indonesia.

Whilst technological advancements were the factor most cited by young people in virtually all countries as making them hopeful for the future, there were some notable exceptions. For young people in New Zealand, India and Nigeria, the prospect of increasing numbers of people being educated around the world was more important. And young people in Indonesia most often cited 'more peaceful values among the younger generation' as giving them hope.

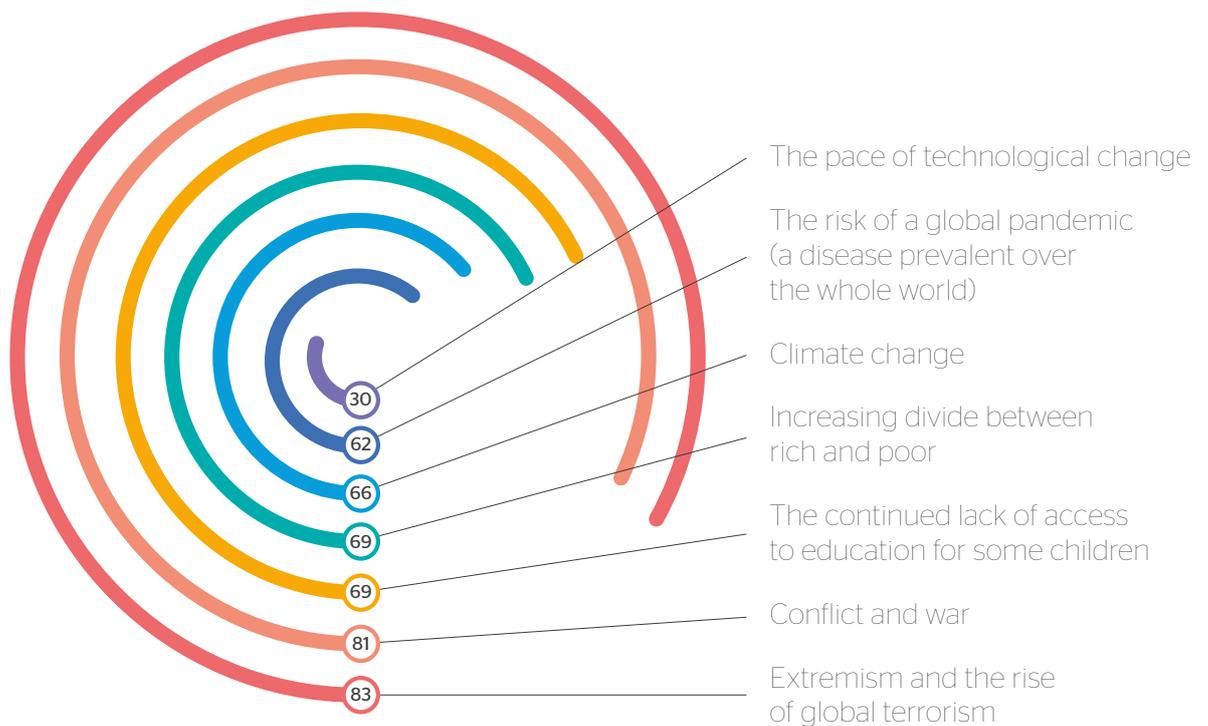
Hope is generally high for the future – especially in the African countries surveyed, with young people here giving the highest net scores for hopefulness. However, this isn't the only side of the story. Young people were also asked to state what made them fearful for the future, and overwhelmingly they feared escalating extremism and global terrorism (83% as shown in *Fig. 31*), along with conflict and war (81%), across almost all continents. Global inequalities feature among the trends young people worry about for the future: both the increasing divide between rich and poor (69%), and the continued lack of education for some children (69%). Young people also feel the weight of environmental issues, with 66% saying that climate change makes them fearful for the future. And whilst young people have told us that they feel hopeful about technological advancements, there is also evidence of a fear of the pace of technological change (30%).

It's a tale of two halves. Young people report feeling inspired by the progress promised in future technological advancements and an increase in global educational opportunities; simultaneously, however, they show real fear of the violence and extremism that surrounds them in daily news headlines. On balance then, do Generation Z think they are growing up in a world that is becoming better, or a world that is getting worse? Looking at the net score (as shown in *Fig. 33*), young people are not optimistic. A score of -17% at a global level indicates that a larger proportion of young people have a negative outlook on the future of the world and believe the world is becoming a worse place in which to live.

This is the case for all but four of the 20 countries studied. Emerging economies China (37%), India (31%) and Nigeria (28%) all have positive net scores, indicating that on balance their young people believe the world is actually becoming a better place; Indonesia scores 0%, with equal numbers stating that the world is getting better and getting worse. Young people in France (-48%), Italy (-46%) and Turkey (-40%), however, have the most negative outlook on the future across all countries surveyed.

Fig. 31 – Factors making young people feel fearful for the future

Proportion who selected each response, across all countries



Young people have a negative outlook on the future of the world and believe the world is becoming a worse place to live in

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Fig. 32 - Factors making young people feel fearful for the future

Proportion who selected each response

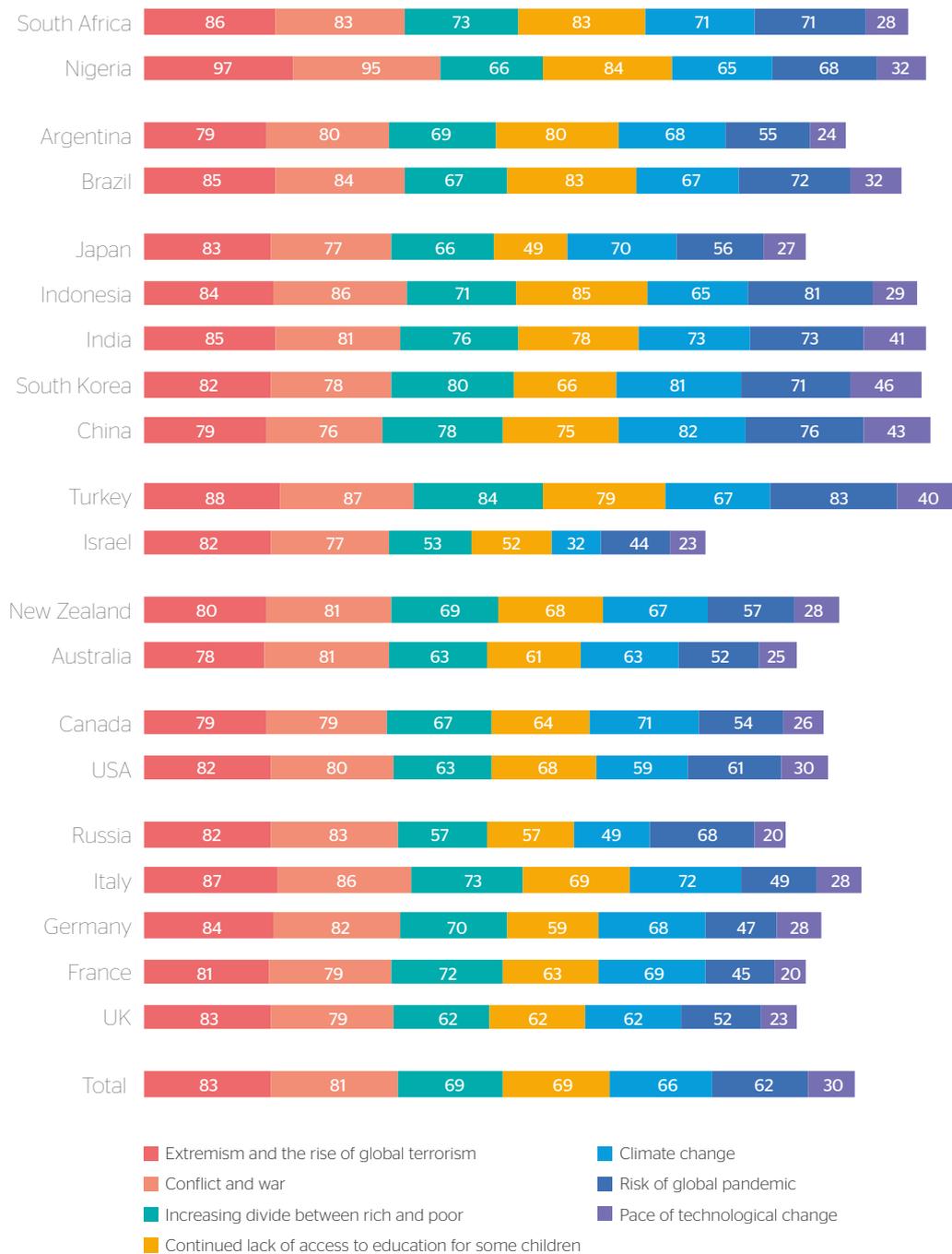
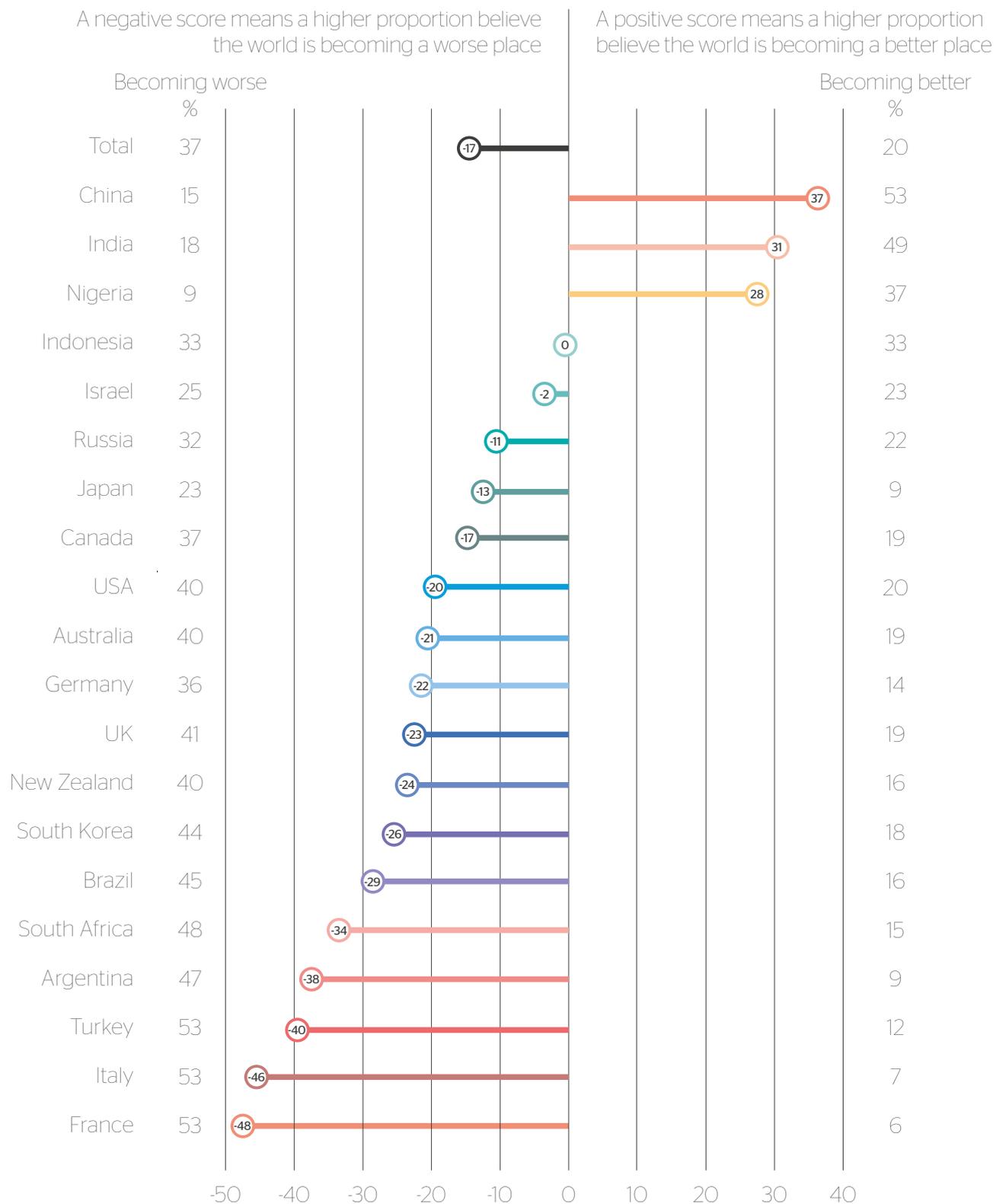


Fig. 33 - Whether the world is becoming a better or a worse place

Net score (Total % Better minus total % Worse)



WHAT YOUNG PEOPLE THINK IN THE PISA POWERHOUSES

	Country (PISA Ranking)	Overall happiness (59% net global average)	Main factor contributing to happiness	Warwick/Edinburgh mental wellbeing score
	China (3)	62%	Healthy physically and mentally 96%	53.88
	Japan (5)	28%	Healthy physically and mentally 92%	41.26
	South Korea (7)	29%	Healthy physically and mentally 94%	47.59
	Canada (10)	60%	Healthy physically and mentally & good relationship with friends 93%	49.43
	Germany (16)	59%	Healthy physically and mentally 95%	49.97
	New Zealand (22)	50%	Good relationship with friends 94%	47.57
	Australia (23)	56%	Healthy physically and mentally & good relationship with friends 90%	47.86
	UK (27)	57%	Healthy physically and mentally 94%	47.28



Proportion of young people who claim school causes them the most anxiety in life	Proportion of young people who claim that school increases their sense of belonging	Net proportion who believe their country is a good place to live	Net proportion who believe the world is becoming a better place
46%	13%	64%	37%
36%	35%	64%	-13%
70%	31%	-6%	-26%
63%	27%	86%	-17%
39%	13%	74%	-22%
58%	23%	81%	-24%
52%	21%	79%	-21%
47%	18%	63%	-23%

COUNTRY PROFILES



UK.....	84
France.....	85
Germany.....	86
Italy.....	87
Russia.....	88
USA.....	89
Canada.....	90
Australia.....	91
New Zealand.....	92
Israel.....	93
Turkey.....	94
China.....	95
South Korea.....	96
India.....	97
Indonesia.....	98
Japan.....	99
Brazil.....	100
Argentina.....	101
Nigeria.....	102
South Africa.....	103

KEY

Net Happiness Score:

Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying they are happy with their life and subtracting the total proportion of those unhappy. A positive score means more young people in the country are happy.

Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Score:

Respondents were presented with 14 statements, with each statement relating to an aspect of mental health and wellbeing. Respondents were then asked how they would describe their personal experience for each aspect using a scale ranging between 'none of the time' and 'all of the time'. The wellbeing score is then calculated by assigning the response to each statement with a score between 1-5 and taking the sum as the total score. Overall, a higher score represents a better level of mental wellbeing and happiness.

Physical Wellbeing:

Proportion of young people who typically feel they get enough sleep, exercise regularly and devote enough time to rest and reflection. A higher score represents a better level of physical wellbeing.

Emotional Wellbeing:

Proportion of young people who feel they have a good relationship with their parents and a strong relationship with friends. A higher score represents a better level of emotional wellbeing.

Relationship Wellbeing:

Proportion of young people who do not think about problems too much and do not typically feel anxious, bullied, unloved or lonely. A higher score represents a better level of relationship wellbeing.

Country good or bad place to live:

Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying they think their country is a good place to live, and subtracting the proportion who think it's a bad place to live. A positive score means more young people in the country think it is a good place to live.

World becoming better or worse place:

Calculated by taking the total proportion of those saying they think the world is becoming a better place, and subtracting the total proportion of those thinking it is becoming a worse place. A positive score means a higher proportion believe the world is becoming a better place.

Largest cause of hope for the future:

The factor that the largest proportion of young people in the country stated they felt hopeful about for the future.

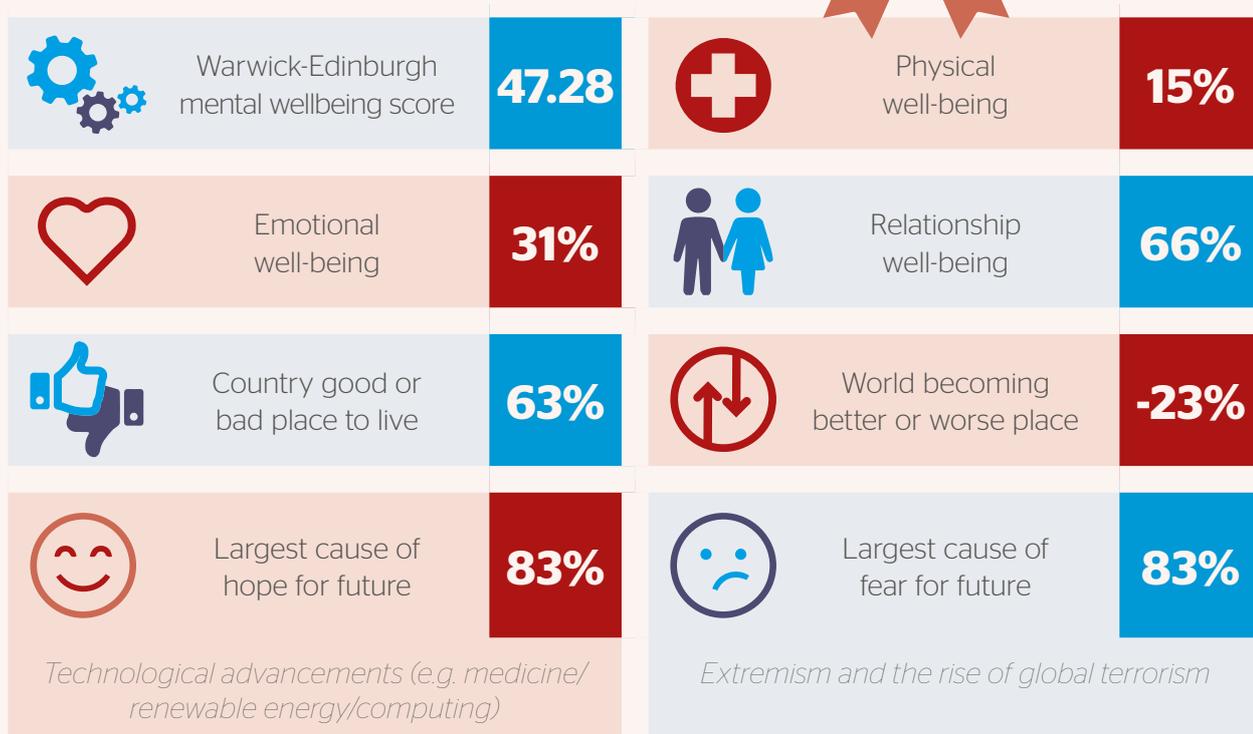
Largest cause of fear for the future:

The factor that the largest proportion of young people in the country stated they felt fearful about for the future.



UNITED KINGDOM

Net happiness score (%)



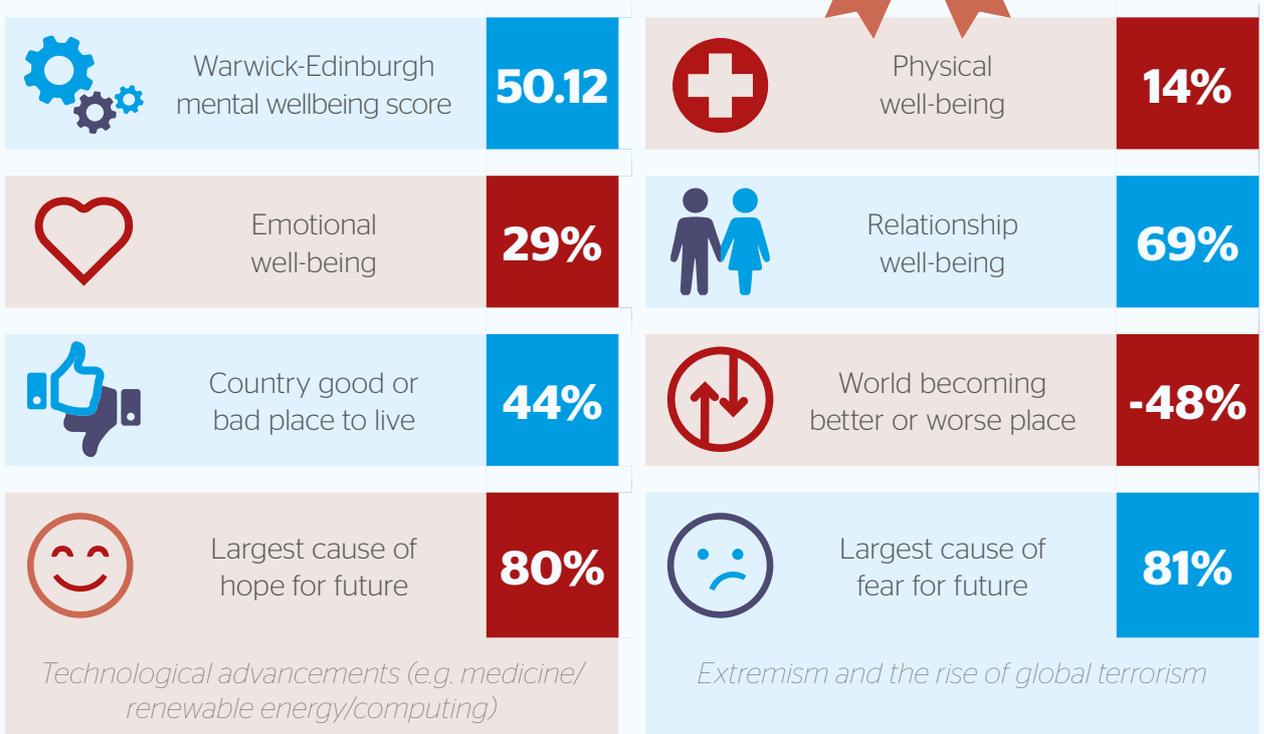
Key stats

- Young people in the UK have the second lowest mental wellbeing out of twenty major countries - with only Japan ranking lower. Just 15% of young people have good physical wellbeing - and feel they get enough sleep, exercise regularly and devote enough time to rest and reflection.
- More young people in UK think that the government should make it easier (31%) rather than more difficult (26%) for immigrants to live and work legally there.
- Young people are among the least likely (58%) in the survey to think it is important to contribute to wider society beyond themselves and their family and friends.

FRANCE

Net happiness score (%)

57



Key stats

- Young people in France were among the least happy in the survey with a net happiness score of just 57%.
- French young people were the most pessimistic about the future of any country surveyed. 53% of young people in France thought the world was becoming a worse place, compared to just 6% who thought it was becoming a better place.
- Young people in France were almost evenly split on whether it should be made easier for immigrants to live and work legally in their country. Just 27% thought it should be made easier compared to 26% who thought it should be made more difficult. This is lower support for legal migration than in any western countries polled. Nearly half (46%) of young people thought the French government was doing too little to tackle the global refugee crisis, compared to 21% who thought they were doing too much.



GERMANY

Net happiness score (%)



 <p>Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing score</p>	49.97	 <p>Physical well-being</p>	21%
 <p>Emotional well-being</p>	36%	 <p>Relationship well-being</p>	75%
 <p>Country good or bad place to live</p>	74%	 <p>World becoming better or worse place</p>	-22%
 <p>Largest cause of hope for future</p> <p><i>Technological advancements (e.g. medicine/ renewable energy/computing)</i></p>	79%	 <p>Largest cause of fear for future</p> <p><i>Extremism and the rise of global terrorism</i></p>	84%

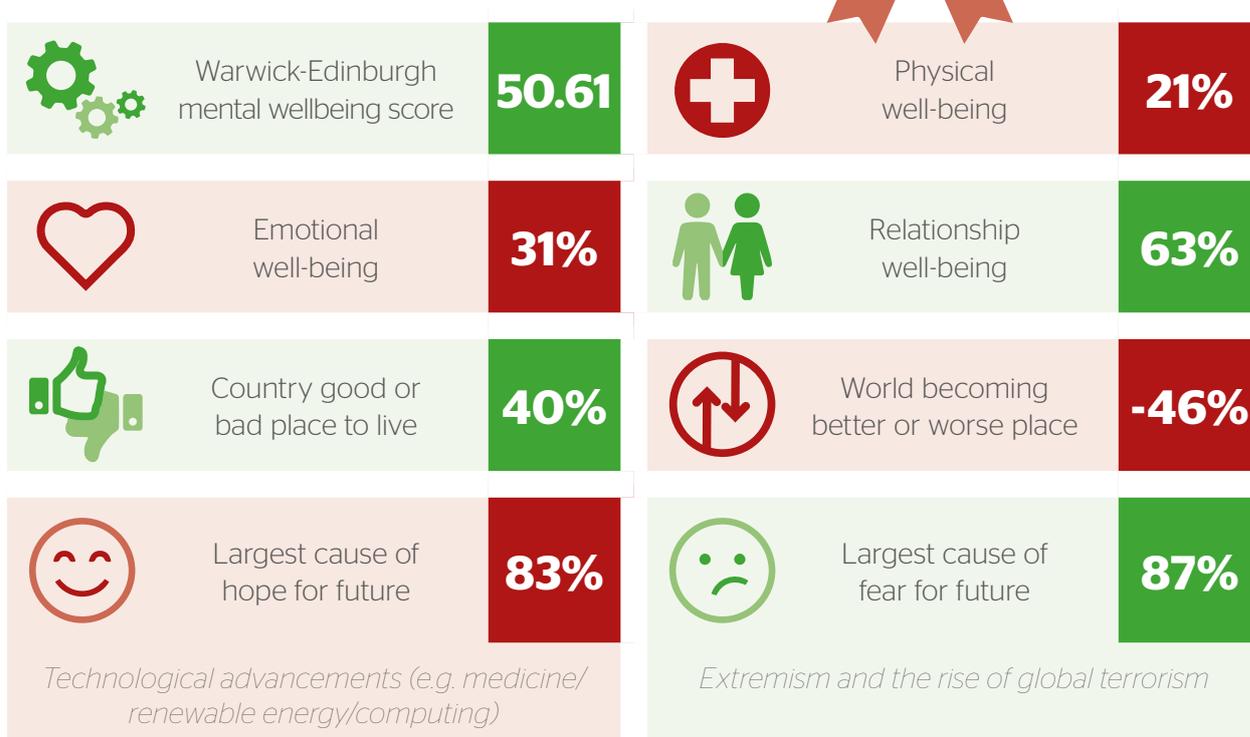
Key stats

- Support for same-sex marriage in Germany is the highest of all countries surveyed (82%).
- 37% thought that it should be easier for immigrants to live and work legally compared to 19% who said it should be more difficult. 42% of young people in Germany think their government is doing too little to tackle the global refugee crisis, compared to 16% who think they are doing too much.
- 75% of young Germans feel they have strong relationships with their family and friends.

ITALY

Net happiness score (%)

58



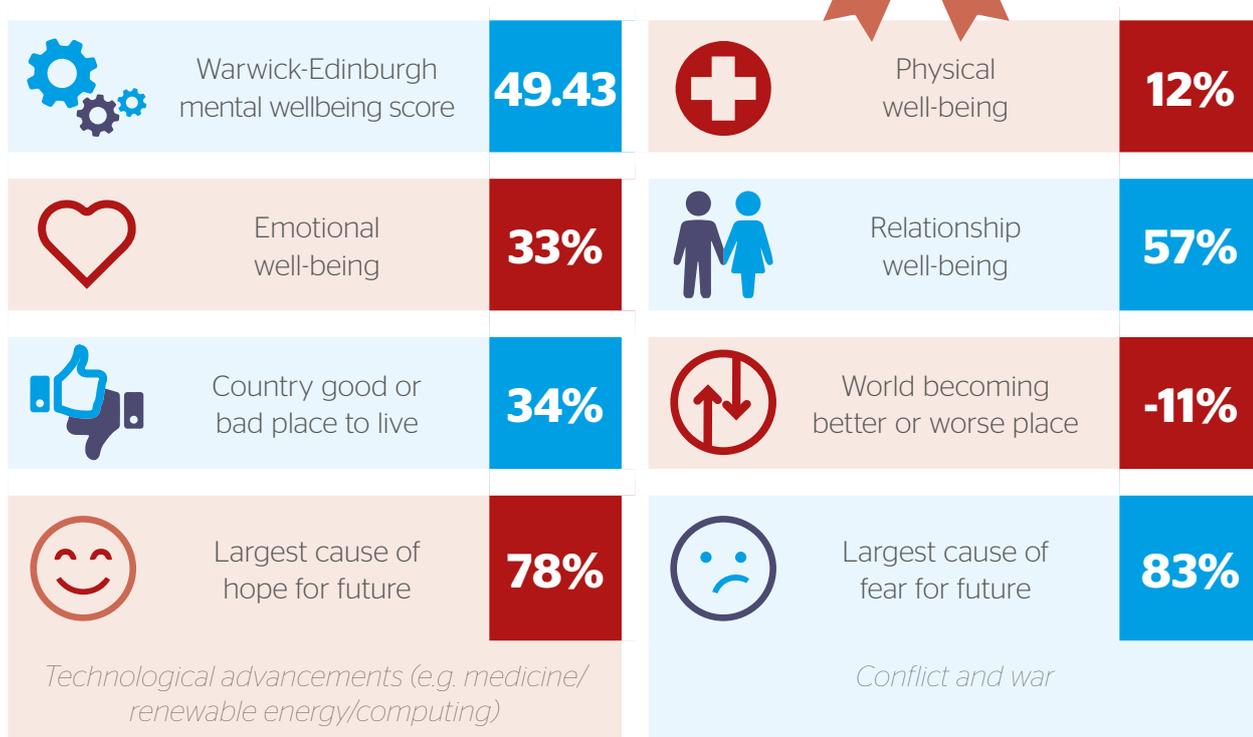
Key stats

- Young people in Italy were most likely of any country surveyed to think that opportunities for travel and to meet new people were the most important factors in their careers.
- A higher proportion of young Italians think their government are doing too little to solve the global refugee crisis than in any other western country polled. 57% of young people think that governments are doing too little to solve the crisis.
- Young Italians were also more positive about legal immigration than any other western country polled. 38% thought the Government should make it easier for immigrants to live and work legally in their country, compared to just 18% who think it should be made more difficult.
- Italy, together with France and Turkey, had the highest proportion of young people who thought the world was becoming a worse place in which to live. 53% of people thought it was becoming a worse place, compared to just 7% who thought it was becoming a better place.



RUSSIA

Net happiness score (%)



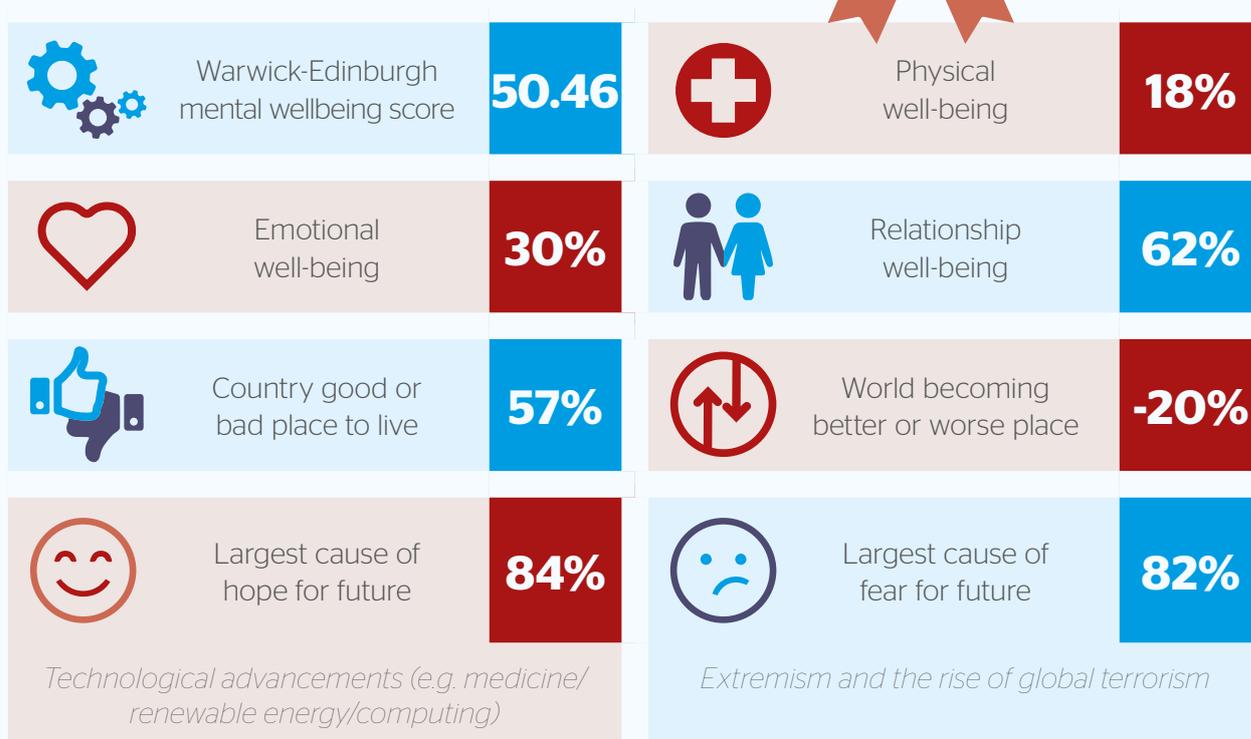
Key stats

- Young Russians are less pessimistic than contemporaries in Western Europe or US. 11% more respondents thought the world was becoming a worse place than thought it was becoming a better place. They are, however, among those least likely to believe their country is a good place to live (a net score of 34% compared to a global average of 53%).
- Just 57% of young people in Russia feel they have a good relationship with their parents and a strong relationship with friends - the lowest of any country polled.
- Overall, young people in Russia are sceptical about legal migration. 19% more young people thought that Russia should make it more difficult, rather than easier, for migrants to legally live in their country - making it the joint-second most sceptical country about legal migration on the survey.



USA

Net happiness score (%)



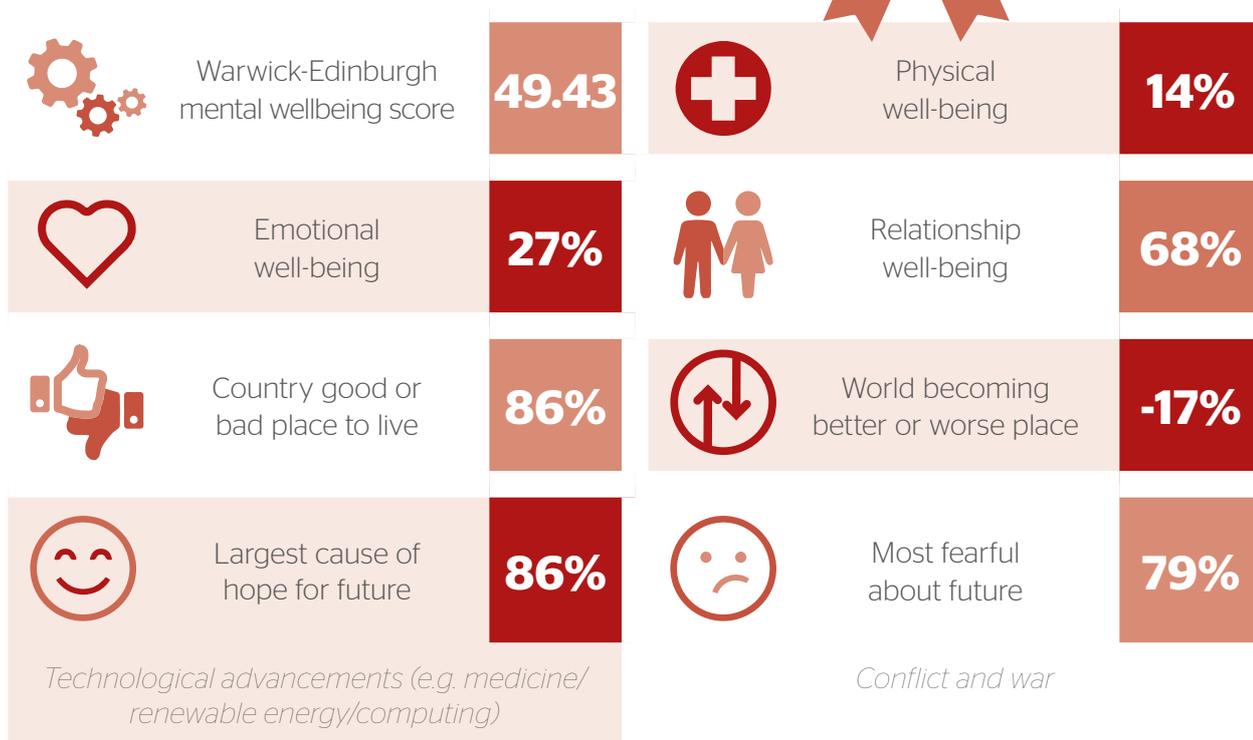
Key stats

- Support for non-violent free speech in all circumstances is higher among young people in the US than other Western countries, supported by a majority of the young population when it involves religion (62%) or minority groups (57%).
- 38% of young people in the US think that it should be easier for migrants to live and work legally - compared to 22% who think it should be more difficult. 47% of young Americans thought that their government was doing too little to tackle the global refugee crisis - compared to 14% who thought they were doing too much.
- American young people were pessimistic about the world. Twice as many young Americans think that the world is becoming a worse place (40%) than think that it is becoming a better place (20%). 37% thought it was becoming neither better nor worse.



CANADA

Net happiness score (%)



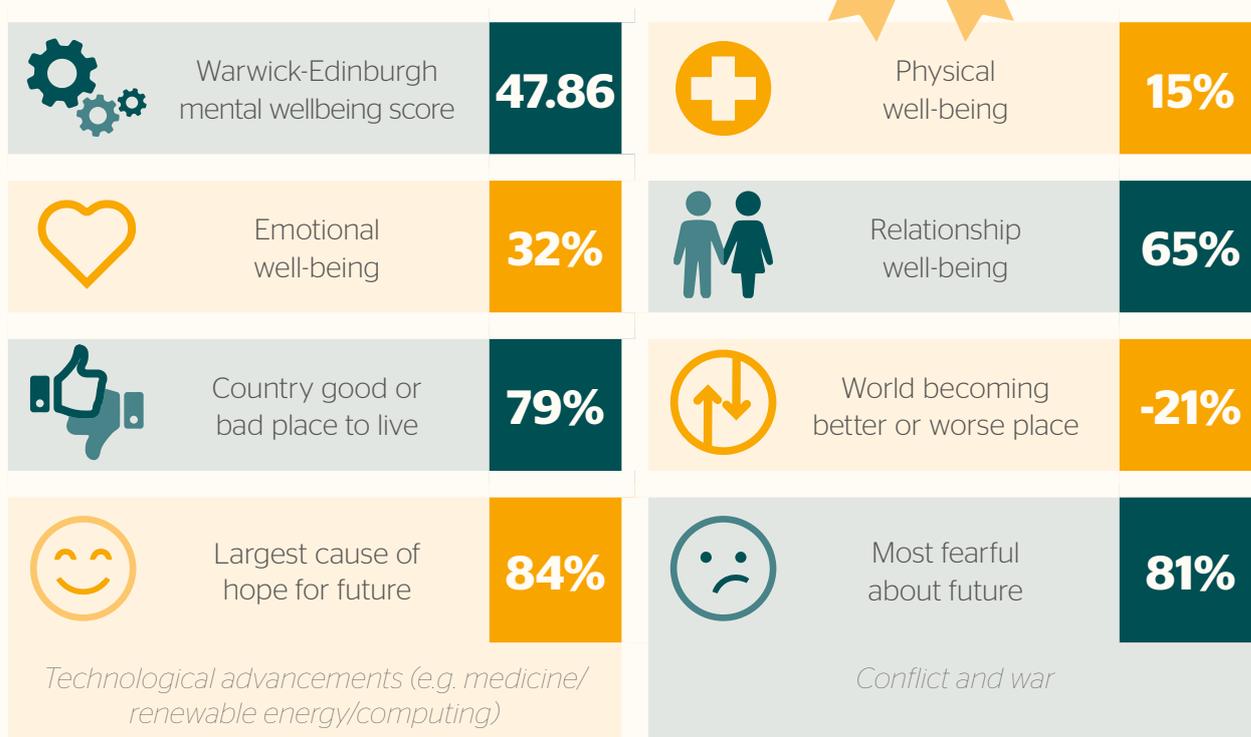
Key stats

- Young people in Canada are the most likely of any western country polled to believe their country is a good place in which to live; 87% of Canadians think that their country is a good place to live compared to just 1% of people who said it was a bad place to live.
- Canada was the country most committed to gender equality (94%), believing that men and women should be treated equally. It shared equal first position with China. Canada (83%) also has the highest support for transgender rights of any country surveyed.
- Canadian young people were more likely to say they felt anxious about school than in any other western country.



AUSTRALIA

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Young people in Australia are very positive about living in their country. 80% think that it is a good place in which to live - among the highest scores for this question on the survey.
- However, Australian young people were pessimistic about the world. A net score of -21% shows that more people believe the world is becoming a worse place than thought it was becoming a better place.
- In Australia, more young people think that their government is doing too little, rather than too much, to solve the global refugee crisis (a net score of -39%).



NEW ZEALAND

Net happiness score (%)



	Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing score	47.57		Physical well-being	13%
	Emotional well-being	28%		Relationship well-being	65%
	Country good or bad place to live	81%		World becoming better or worse place	-24%
	Largest cause of hope for future	86%		Largest cause of fear for future	81%
<i>More people being educated around the world</i>			<i>Conflict and war</i>		

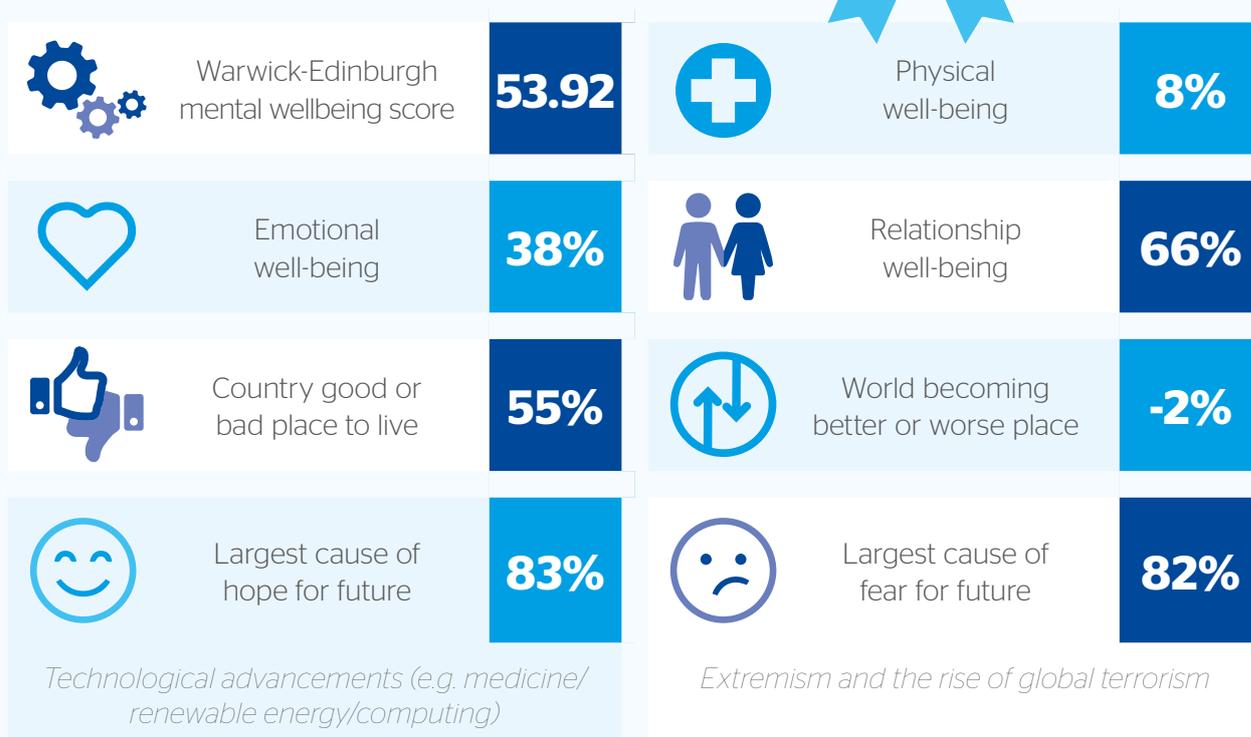
Key stats

- Young people in New Zealand are very positive about living in their country. 83% think that is a good place in which to live - among the highest scores for this question on the survey.
- However, overall happiness is among the lowest of all countries studied, at 50% (compared to a global average of 59%) with similarly low levels of overall wellbeing (47.57 compared to an average of 50.28).
- 86% of young people in New Zealand said that that education was the factor that made them hopeful for the future.



ISRAEL

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Young people in Israel are some of the happiest (73%) and report some of the highest levels of wellbeing (53.92).
- Israel had the lowest proportion of young people who have good physical wellbeing - who typically feel they get enough sleep, exercise regularly and devote enough time to rest and reflection (8%).
- Young people in Israel were sceptical about legal migration. A net score of -19% shows that more young people thought that Israel should make it more difficult, rather than easier, for legal migrants to live in their country - more than any country apart from South Korea.



TURKEY

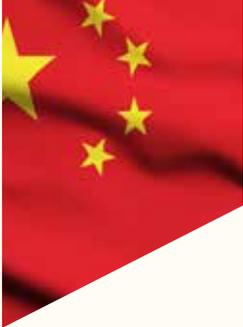
Net happiness score (%)



	Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing score	51.52		Physical well-being	14%
	Emotional well-being	25%		Relationship well-being	62%
	Country good or bad place to live	28%		World becoming better or worse place	-40%
	Largest cause of hope for future	83%		Largest cause of fear for future	88%
<i>Technological advancements (e.g. medicine/renewable energy/computing)</i>			<i>Extremism and the rise of global terrorism</i>		

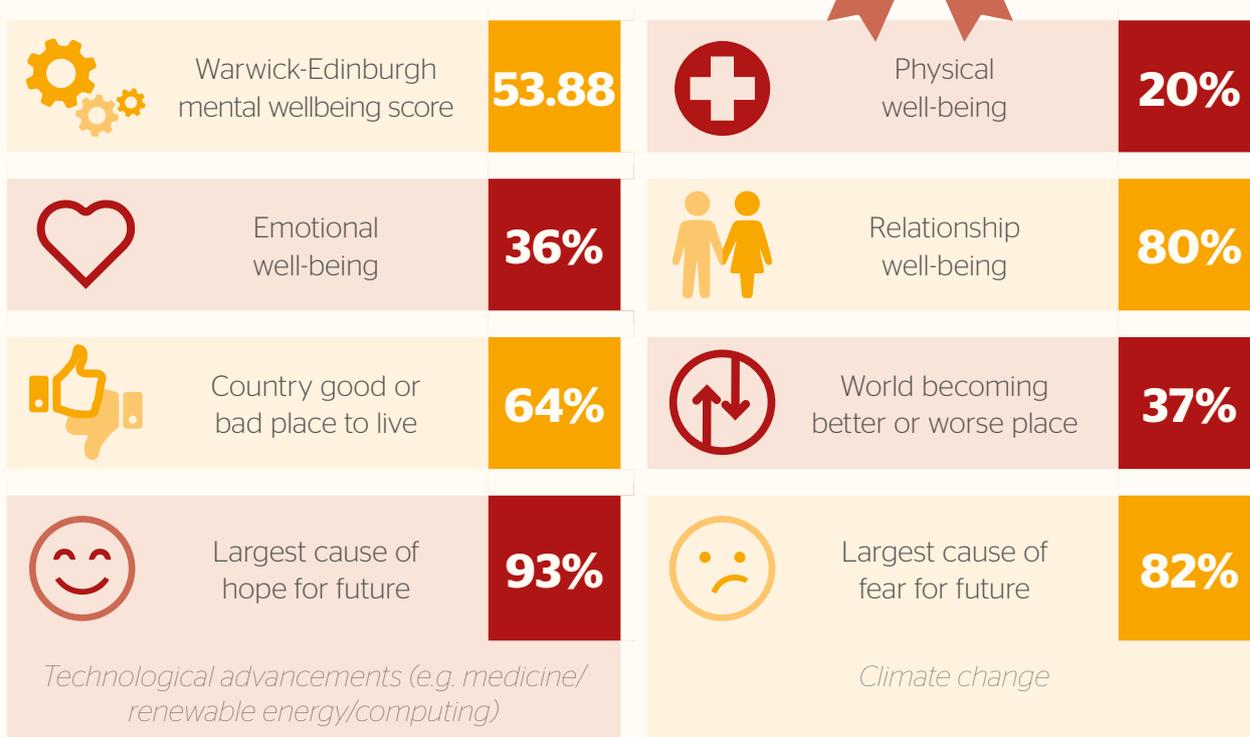
Key stats

- Young people in Turkey are the greatest supporters for free speech of those countries surveyed. Support for free speech even when offensive to a religion (78%) or a minority group (76%) is higher than in any other country.
- Turkey was in the minority of countries where young people were sceptical about legal migration. 8% more young people thought that Turkey should make it more difficult, rather than easier, for legal migrants to live in their country. Turkey was the only country where a higher proportion of young people thought that their government was already doing too much to solve the global refugee crisis. 33% more young people think that Turkey is doing too much, rather than too little, to solve the global refugee crisis.
- Turkish young people were very pessimistic about the world. 53% of young people thought it was becoming a worse place to live - joint highest of all countries surveyed with Italy and France.



CHINA

Net happiness score (%)



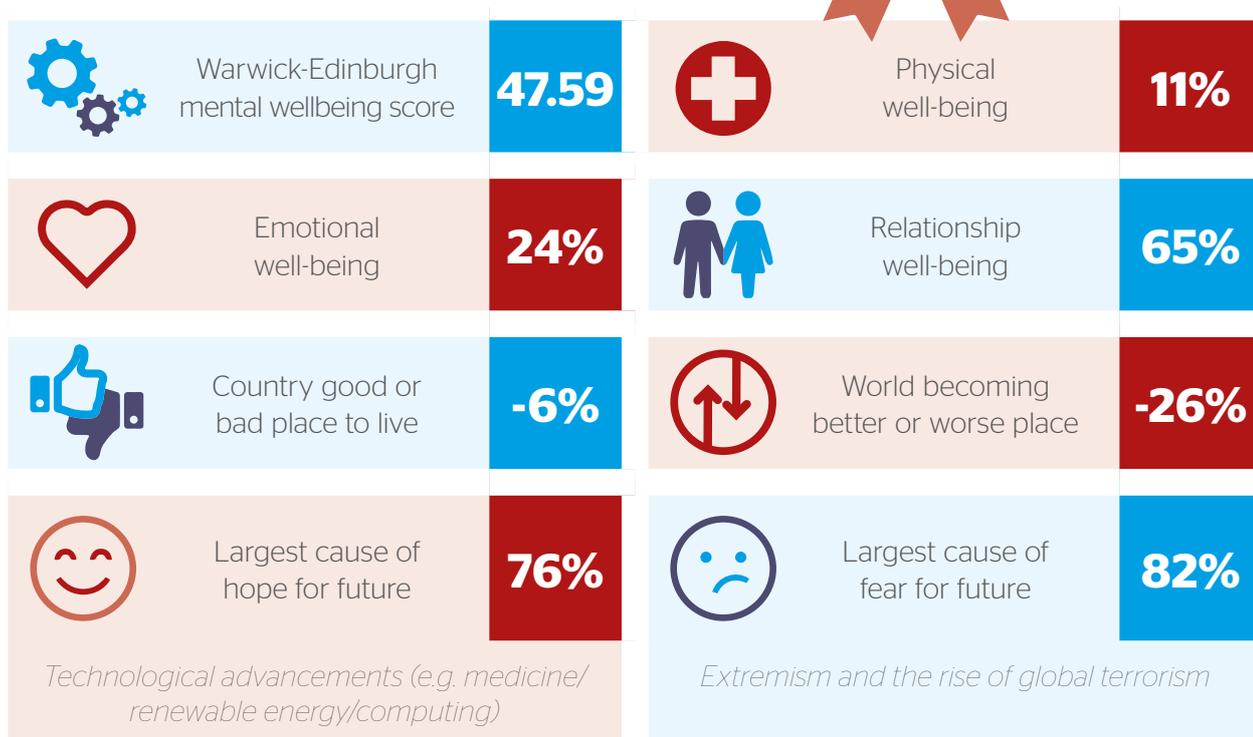
Key stats

- Young people in China thought the greatest threat to their future was climate change. China was the only country of the 20 polled in which climate change was the biggest factor that made young people fearful for the future - whereas most countries were worried by the threat of extremism and terrorism (83%) or conflict and war (81%).
- Chinese young people were the most hopeful about the world of any country surveyed, with the highest number of respondents who thought the world was becoming a better place (53%).
- In China 80% of young people feel they have a good relationship with their parents and a strong relationship with friends.



SOUTH KOREA

Net happiness score (%)



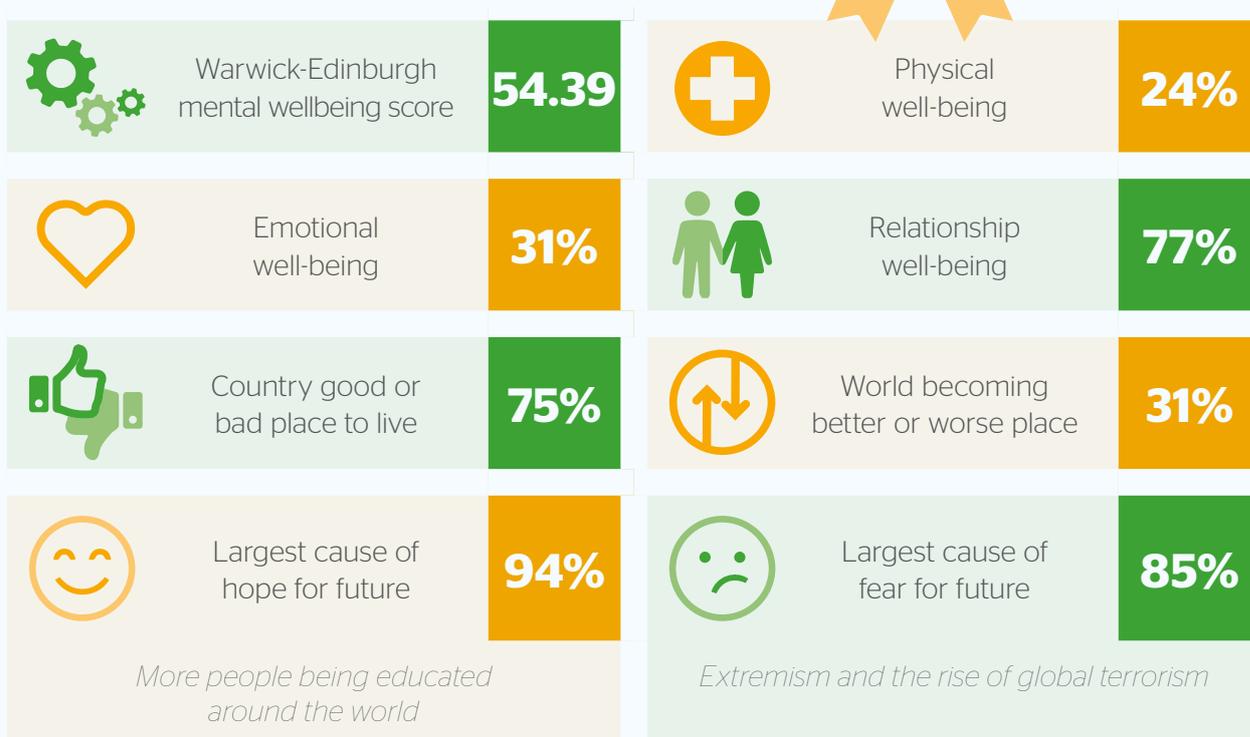
Key stats

- South Korea is the only country surveyed in which overall young people think that is a bad place to live. 29% per cent said they thought South Korea was a bad place to live compared to just 23% who said it was a good place to live. Young South Koreans are also among the most unhappy of any country polled. They scored second lowest on the happiness index with a score of 29%.
- Young people in South Korea were, by a large margin, the most sceptical of any country polled about legal migration. 29% more young people thought that South Korea should make it more difficult, rather than easier, to live in their country.
- In South Korea, 51% of young people thought that working hard to get on life was the most important personal value - higher than in any other country.



INDIA

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Indian young people were second most likely to say they are 'very happy' with their lives in poll of all countries. 29% said they were very happy with their lives and 51% said they were happy. Just 5% said they were unhappy and 3% said they were very unhappy.
- Indian young people were the second most hopeful about the world of any country polled. 49% of respondents think the world is becoming better, compared to just 18% who think it is becoming worse. 31% think it is becoming neither better nor worse.
- 94% of Indian young people said that education was the factor that made them hopeful for the future - the second-highest percentage of any other country polled.

INDONESIA

Net happiness score (%)



	Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing score	56.18		Physical well-being	22%
	Emotional well-being	40%		Relationship well-being	81%
	Country good or bad place to live	70%		World becoming better or worse place	0%
	Largest cause of hope for future	96%		Largest cause of fear for future	86%
<i>More peaceful values among the young generation</i>			<i>Conflict and war</i>		

Key stats

- Indonesian young people were the happiest in the survey by a substantial margin - scoring 90% on the net happiness score.
- Indonesia had the highest proportion of young people who have good emotional wellbeing (40%) - who do not think about problems too much and do not typically feel anxious, bullied, unloved or lonely.
- Young people in Indonesia are most likely of any country to state that religious faith is important to their happiness (93%).



JAPAN

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Japanese young people were the most unhappy of the 20 countries polled. Less than half of people said they were either happy (40%) or very happy (5%). More young people also said they were unhappy (17%) than in any other country apart from South Korea (also at 17%).
- Despite this, young people in this country still believe Japan is a good place to live (a net score of 64%).
- Religion has the smallest role to play in the lives of Japanese young people, with less than one in ten (9%) saying it was important to their happiness and six in ten (61%) claiming it is of no significance to them whatsoever.



BRAZIL

Net happiness score (%)



 <p>Warwick-Edinburgh mental wellbeing score</p>	51.14	 <p>Physical well-being</p>	14%
 <p>Emotional well-being</p>	16%	 <p>Relationship well-being</p>	60%
 <p>Country good or bad place to live</p>	34%	 <p>World becoming better or worse place</p>	-29%
 <p>Largest cause of hope for future</p> <p><i>Technological advancements (e.g. medicine/renewable energy/computing)</i></p>	88%	 <p>Largest cause of fear for future</p> <p><i>Extremism and the rise of global terrorism</i></p>	85%

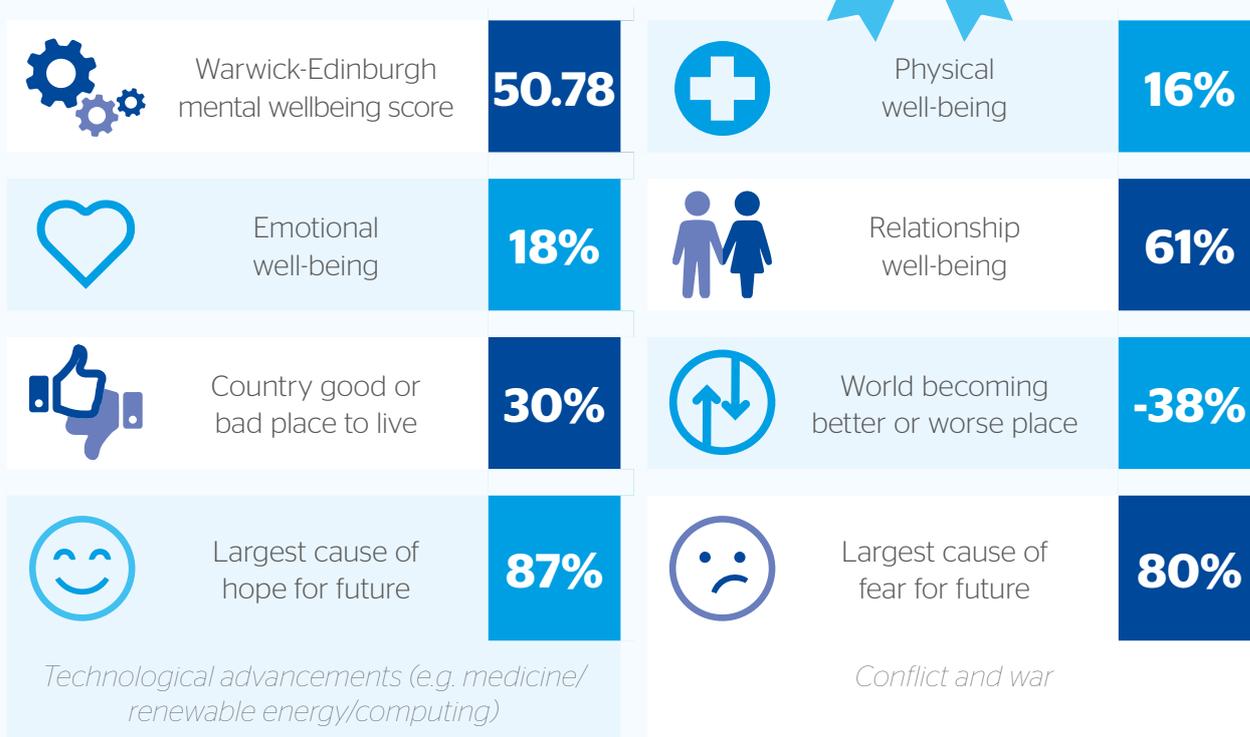
Key stats

- Young people in Brazil have an extremely positive attitude towards migrants. Brazil was the country where the highest proportion of young people think their government is doing too little to solve the global refugee crisis. They are also among the most likely to think the Government should make it easier for migrants to live and work legally in their country.
- Young people in Brazil had the lowest proportion of young people with good emotional wellbeing (16%) of all countries polled – defined as those who do not think about their problems too much and do not typically feel anxious, bullied, unloved or lonely.
- Only around a third of young Brazilians (34% net score) think their country is a good place to live – which is lower than most countries polled.



ARGENTINA

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Less than one in five young Argentines (18%) reported good emotional wellbeing – lower than in any other country apart from Brazil.
- Young people in Argentina were the most likely of any country polled to say that access to good quality teaching and education would make the greatest difference in uniting people (29%).
- Young people in Argentina have the second-highest support for free speech of any country surveyed even when it is offensive to a religion (70%) or minority groups (64%). Only Turkey shows higher support.



NIGERIA

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Young people in Nigeria are the joint most positive (with Canada) about their country of the 20 nations polled. 87% describe it as a “good place to live”.
- 97% of young people in Nigeria said that the factor that made them fearful for the future was extremism and the rise of global terrorism - much higher than any other country polled.
- Nigeria had the highest proportion of young people who have good physical wellbeing - who typically feel that they get enough sleep, exercise regularly and devote enough time to rest and reflection (41%).



SOUTH AFRICA

Net happiness score (%)



Key stats

- Young people in South Africa think the world is becoming a worse place (48%) rather than a better place (15%), with only Turkey, Italy and France (all with 53% saying worse) having a greater percentage of young people who think the world is becoming worse.
- A relatively low percentage of young people in South Africa think that their country is a good place in which to live (32%) - lower than any country apart from South Korea.
- Religion plays a bigger role for young people in South Africa than in most other countries surveyed; places of worship are shown to have a bigger impact on young people's sense of community and religion is seen as being an important contributing factor to happiness (70%).

APPENDIX



Survey Questionnaire

S1 Please enter your date of birth

NUMERIC ENTRY

PROCEED IF AGED 15-21 - OTHERS CLOSE

S2 Are you...

1. Male
2. Female

CHECK QUOTAS AND CONTINUE

S3 Which of the following regions do you live in?

ENTER BESPOKE REGION LIST FOR EACH COUNTRY

CHECK QUOTAS AND CONTINUE

ASK ALL 18-21 YEAR OLDS - EXCEPT IN FRANCE, INDONESIA & RUSSIA

D1 Which one of the following religions do you consider you predominantly belong to?

CODE ONE

1. Christian
2. Islam
3. Judaism
4. Hinduism
5. Sikh
6. Buddhism
7. Other religion (Specify)
8. No religion
9. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL 15-17 YEAR OLDS EXCEPT IN FRANCE, INDONESIA & RUSSIA

D2 Do you consider yourself to be a religious person?

CODE ONE

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not certain
4. Prefer not to say

D3 What is the highest educational level that your parents/guardians have achieved to date?

CODE ONE

1. Primary school
2. Secondary school, high school
3. University degree or equivalent professional qualification
4. Don't know/Prefer not to say

Q1 Below are some statements about feelings and thoughts. Please indicate what describes your experience of each over the last 2 weeks.

1. I've been feeling optimistic about the future
 2. I've been feeling useful
 3. I've been feeling relaxed
 4. I've been feeling interested in other people
 5. I've had energy to spare
 6. I've been dealing with problems well
 7. I've been thinking clearly
 8. I've been feeling good about myself
 9. I've been feeling close to other people
 10. I've been feeling confident
 11. I've been able to make up my own mind about things
 12. I've been feeling loved
 13. I've been interested in new things
 14. I've been feeling cheerful
1. None of the time
 2. Rarely
 3. Some of the time
 4. Often
 5. All of the time

Q2 Taking everything into consideration to what extent are you happy or unhappy with your life at the moment?

CODE ONE - FLIP ORDER

1. Very happy
2. Happy
3. Neither happy nor unhappy
4. Unhappy
5. Very unhappy

Q3 How important or not important are each of the following in contributing to your overall happiness?

REVEAL ROW BY ROW - ROTATE ORDER

1. A good relationship with my family
2. A good relationship with my friends
3. Fulfilled in my study or work
4. Enjoying my social life or recreational time.
5. My faith or my commitment to my religion.
6. Having enough money to make my life comfortable
7. Being healthy both physically and mentally

CODE ONE PER STATEMENT - FLIP ORDER

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Neither important nor unimportant
4. Not very important
5. Not at all important
6. Prefer not to say

Q4 Which, if any, of the following applies to you?

REVEAL ROW BY ROW - ROTATE ORDER

1. I tend to think about my problems too much
2. I feel like I need more sleep
3. I exercise regularly
4. I balance my time well between work/study and relaxation
5. I have a good relationship with my parents
6. I have a strong group of friends
7. I do not devote enough time for rest and reflection
8. I currently feel anxious
9. I am currently bullied
10. I currently feel unloved
11. I feel lonely

CODE ONE PER STATEMENT

1. Yes
2. No
3. Prefer not to say

Q5 Which, if any, of the following causes you the most anxiety (worry) in life?

CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER - ALLOW UP TO 3 RESPONSES

1. Money
2. Family
3. Friends or peers
4. Health
5. School pressures
6. Violence
7. Basic resources (e.g. food, clean water)
8. Social media

Q6 Please look at the following values and rate them from most important to least important by dragging them into the appropriate position on this screen?

DRAG AND DROP EXERCISE

DRAG BOXES - ROTATE ORDER

1. Honesty
2. Tolerance
3. Kindness to others
4. Helping my family
5. Working hard/helping myself get on in life
6. Looking after the wider world beyond my local community

DROP BOXES - FLIP ORDER

1. Most important
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. Least important

Q7 To what extent have each of the following influenced the values you hold?

GRID FORMAT

ROWS - ROTATE

1. Parents
2. Celebrities
3. Sports people
4. Friends
5. Teachers
6. Politicians
7. Books/Fictional characters you know
8. Your faith

COLUMNS

1. A lot
2. A little
3. Not a lot
4. Not at all
5. Don't know
6. Prefer not to say

Q8 Thinking about your future please indicate what you think is the most and least important to you from the list below?

GRID - ROTATE ORDER

DRAG AND DROP

- A. Money
- B. Job/Career
- C. Family
- D. Friends
- E. Health
- F. The local community
- G. The well-being of the wider world

DROP BOXES - FLIP ORDER

1. Most important
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. Least important

Q9 Which ONE of the following do you think would make the greatest difference in uniting people?

CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

1. More economic equality, for example, more evenly spread income distribution
2. More cooperation between countries to solve the world's problems
3. An end to prejudice on the grounds of race, religion and gender
4. A greater role for religion in society
5. Greater use of technology in connecting people
6. Access to good quality teaching and education

Q10 When thinking about your current or future career, which ONE of the following is the most important?

CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

- a. Pay
- b. Developing skills
- c. The organization I work for makes a positive impact on the world
- d. Opportunity to travel and meet new people
- e. Opportunities for advancement
- f. Celebrity status and fame
- g. None of these

ASK ALL 18-21 YEAR OLDS – EXCEPT IN INDONESIA & RUSSIA

Q11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements

ROW BY ROW REVEAL - ROTATE ORDER

- A. Safe abortion should be available legally to women that need it
- B. Same sex couples should be allowed to marry
- C. Men and women should be treated equally
- D. People should have the right to non-violent free speech in all circumstances even when what they say is offensive to a religion
- E. People have the right to non-violent free speech in all circumstances even when what they are saying is offensive to minority groups
- F. Transgender people should have the same rights as non-transgender people

CODE ONE PER STATEMENT - FLIP ORDER

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree
- 6. Prefer not to say

ASK ALL 18-21 YEAR OLDS

Q12 Do you think your government should make it easier or more difficult for immigrants to live and work legally, or is the existing policy about right?

CODE ONE

- 1. Should be easier
- 2. Should be more difficult
- 3. Existing policy is about right
- 4. Don't know
- 5. Prefer not to say

Q13 Do you think your government is doing too much or too little to tackle the current global refugee crisis, or do you think the current level of response about right?

CODE ONE

1. Doing too much
2. Doing too little
3. Current level of response is about right
4. Don't know
5. Prefer not to say

Q14 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

ROW BY ROW REVEAL - ROTATE ORDER

1. Religious faith is important in my life
2. Religious faith is important to my parents
3. My parent's religion will play an important role in my decision to marry
4. A person's religion is an important factor to me when deciding whether to be friends with someone
5. I have close friends who belong to a different religion than me
6. Religion is of no significance to me
7. Religious faith is a personal matter

CODE ONE PER STATEMENT - FLIP ORDER

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree
6. Prefer not to say

Q15 Which ONE of the following most increases your sense of belonging to your local community?

CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

1. School
2. Government
3. Place of worship
4. Social places
5. Family
6. Friends

Q16 How important or not important is it for you to make a wider contribution to society beyond looking after yourself, your family and your friends?

CODE ONE - FLIP ORDER

1. Very important
2. Important
3. Neither important nor unimportant
4. Not very important
5. Not at all important

Q17 Which ONE of the following would help you make a greater contribution to society?

CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

1. More free time
2. More knowledge about how to get involved and make a difference
3. More confidence
4. Greater skills to be able to make a difference
5. More motivation to want to make a greater contribution
6. Better or more role models
7. I have no interest in making a greater contribution

Q18 Overall, do you think your country is a good or a bad place to live?

CODE ONE

1. Good place to live
2. Bad place to live

ASK ALL WHO CODE 1 (GOOD PLACE TO LIVE) AT Q12

Q19 Which ONE of the following reasons describe why you believe your country is a good place to live?

CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

1. It is a country in which anyone is able to get on if they work hard.
2. It is a free country where I have the freedom to live the way that I want to.
3. It is a wealthy country.
4. It is a country that has a pleasant natural environment.
5. It is a country where services, government and infrastructure work well.
6. It is a country that respects the values of my religion.

Q20 To what extent do the following make you hopeful of the future?

ROW BY ROW REVEAL - CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

1. Greater and easier communication between people throughout the world.
2. Technological advancements (eg: medicine/renewable energy/ computing)
3. The global spread of democracy and human rights
4. More peaceful values among the young generation.
5. More people being educated around the world.
6. The influence of religion and faith.

CODE ONE PER STATEMENT

1. Very hopeful
2. Hopeful
3. Neither hopeful nor lacking hope
4. Not very hopeful
5. Not at all hopeful
6. Prefer not to say

Q21 To what extent do the following make you fearful for the future?

ROW BY ROW REVEAL - CODE ONE - ROTATE ORDER

1. Conflict and war
2. Extremism and the rise of global terrorism
3. Climate Change
4. Increasing divide between rich and poor
5. The pace of technological change
6. The risk of a global pandemic (a disease prevalent over the whole world)
7. The continued lack of access to education for some children.

CODE ONE PER STATEMENT

1. Very fearful
2. Fearful
3. Neither fearful nor unafraid
4. Not very fearful
5. Not at all fearful
6. Prefer not to say

Q22 Taking everything into consideration do you think the world is becoming a better or a worse place?

CODE ONE - FLIP ORDER

1. Better
2. Neither better nor worse
3. Worse
4. Prefer not to say



GENERATION Z:
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP SURVEY





**2nd Floor, St Albans House
57 - 59 Haymarket
London, SW1Y 4QX. UK**

**+44 (0) 20 7593 4040
www.varkeyfoundation.org**