D7.2 Findings of wave 1: A cross-national report
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Constructing AcTive CitizensHip with European Youth: Policies, Practices, Challenges and Solutions

D7.2

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Abstract

This deliverable reports on the findings of the wave 1 assessment within WP7 from all involved countries. It describes the items and scales used in all countries and compares selected items and scales regarding gender, age group and education. All countries contribute ideas regarding research questions we will follow in the next month.

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Content

1) Introduction

This work package (WP#7) sets out to address open questions concerning factors associated with youth's active EU citizenship. In particular, assumed (directions of) influences of relevant factors and their joint workings will be examined among adolescents and young adults in various situations of life, across different EU countries representing variations in, e.g., economic situation/crisis, political conditions, and history as an EU member state. At the core is a longitudinal assessment using a two-wave questionnaire including a large sample of young people from all countries of the consortium. To this end, several interrelated research tasks will be pursued.

In the present report summarizes the results of the first wave of data collection. The aim of this technical report is to provide an overview over sample characteristics and psychometric properties of measures based on the revisions after our pilot assessment. It includes descriptive and inferential findings of each national data set. Based on the data description, possible changes for Wave 2 data

collection will be discussed at the next Catch EyoU consortium meeting in Porto (July 2017). Furthermore, national teams introduce ideas for additional research questions which will be pursued in the next months.

All teams collected data from a quite diverse sample of young people from their respective country. We achieved the targeted sample sizes due to our improved recruitment strategies (based on our experiences from the pilot assessment). More precisely, we could attract more than 10,400 young people to participate in our study (concrete numbers depend on sample selection). Since we initially set out to reach at least 6,400 young people, we were quite successful in our recruitment. Paper-and-pencil as well as online modes of assessment proved to be equally effective. The following table summarizes sample sizes according to age group and country.

Country	Age: 15-19	Age: 20-30
Italy	829	903
Sweden	401	887
Germany	311	381
Greece	589	589
Portugal	595	372
Czech Republic	524	820
United Kingdom	436	141
Estonia	744	325

Also, single items and scales worked on average well. For example, scales assessing commitment, exploration and reconsideration on the national and European level showed adequate psychometric properties in all countries. Furthermore, most scales assessing political interest, trust, life satisfaction and indicators of the family and peer context worked well. School-related variables can be utilized as well due to good reliabilities, e.g., school climate and school fairness. The assessment of living in a border region, in turn, needs to be improved in the second wave of data collection. The applied open-answer format led to too many different responses which cannot be unitized. Modifications will be discussed in Porto.

First ideas and analyses in the consortium aim at testing associations between variables which are key to our theoretical model assumptions (cf. WP#2). To select just a few examples, we outline three approaches where we could use our data to approach our theoretical model. For example, European and national identification was reliably assessed in all eight countries and, hence, we could present first associations between identification and, for example, political interest at the first Catch-EyoU conference in Athens (February, 2017). Based on this presentation, a paper is currently prepared. To approach our theoretical model, we also started to test whether political interest functions as a mediator between school climate, internal efficacy and family norms (see German report in this document). First results indicate that a better school climate, more internal efficacy and supportive family norms are associated with higher levels of civic participation. All relationships were mediated by youth's political interest. These and other findings will be systematized at the next consortium meeting in Porto in July 2017. Further analyses concentrated on the effects of media consumption (i.e., young people's intentions to stay informed and to be engaged). Preliminary results by the Czech and Estonian team have shown that the factors shaping young people's trust in different types of media (e.g., mainstream or alternative) are strongly dependent on the specific context of each country. It seems that not only patterns of predictors, but also developmental pathways of media trust differ from one national context to another. A preliminary work by the Italian team showed that the questionnaire is consistent with a person-centered approach, which aims at identifying distinct groups of young people with different citizenship orientations. Initial results showed that civic and political participation, political interest and alienation distinguish between different patterns of youth involvement – from completely disengaged or alienated youth, through monitorial or critical stand-byers to the active "dutiful" or critical citizens. The results will be presented at the 18th European Conference of Developmental Psychology at the end of August 2017 in Utrecht.

Overall, we have a solid base of Wave 1 data on which we can build our Wave 2 data assessment. We are convinced that this data base will significantly contribute to arrive at our research aims within the Catch-EyoU project. The next meeting in Porto will be devoted to re-integrate the first results into the theoretical model (cf. WP#2), to work together on further studies which will shed light on active citizenship of youth and to discuss slight modifications of the questionnaire for the second assessment.

This report consists of eight separate country reports which all share a similar structure. Every report starts with a section about recruitment procedures. This part is followed by the sample description which also highlights similarities and differences to official national statistics. Then, frequencies, means and standard deviations of single items and scales are reported. Selected items and scales are

compared by gender, age group and educational level. Every national report concludes with some preliminary analyses and/or ideas for further analyses which can be continued and discussed at the next consortium meeting in Porto as well.

2) NATIONAL REPORT - ITALY

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1. Recruitment procedures

All the questionnaires were collected between September and December 2016 in paper-pencil (35.7%) and online (64.3%) versions. The online version of the questionnaire was published on the platform Qualtrics.

Students in secondary schools

To collect questionnaires for the age range 15-19 yrs old[1], we contacted high schools. Schools were identified on the basis of their curricula, in order to guarantee an adequate variability. In particular, we selected different types of secondary schools, i.e. lyceum, technical schools, professional schools, vocational schools, representing the full variations of socioeconomic backgrounds, educational careers, and situations of life in the youth populations, and taking into account also the territorial context (large vs small cities vs rural backgrounds). The headmaster and reference teachers were contacted at first, explaining the aims and the procedure of the study. The schools decided to take part to the study on a voluntary basis, and after a formal agreement, the participation in the study was finally proposed to students.

Six upper secondary schools were finally involved: 1 vocational school, 3 technical schools and 2 lyceums[2], all located in the Emilia-Romagna region (North of Italy).

The students were recruited in 3rd or 4th grade (3rd grade: N = 493, 60.6 %; 4th grade: N = 320, 39.4%). Most of them were attending higher school tracks (lyceum or technical institute), while 13.8% were in a lower track (professional institute), as shown in Table 1.

What school track are you attending?

	Count	%
Lower track	112	13.8%
Higher track	701	86.2%
Total	813	100%

Table 1. Distribution of respondents recruited in schools according to school track

Most of the participants completed the paper version (75.9%), while students from two schools opted for the on-line version (24.1%).

In both cases, questionnaires were self-administered, at the presence of a researcher and/or a teacher. For every participant under 18 years old, both the consent from the participant and the written consent from parents were preliminarily collected.

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[1] Even if sampling was aimed to the age range 16-18yrs old, it turned out that some younger participants (15yr olds) and 19yr olds completed the questionnaire, so it was decided to keep them in the sample and use as a broad age range 15-19 yrs old.

[2] Istituto alberghiero "Tonino Guerra" (Cervia), ISIT Bassi-Burgatti (Cento), Istituto Tecnico Economico Statale "Carlo Matteucci" (Forlì), I.T.T. "B. Pascal" (Cesena), Liceo Statale Ariosto (Ferrara), Liceo Attilio Bertolucci (Parma).

Participation to the study was on a voluntary basis and no personal incentives were provided. None of the students who accepted to take part to the study interrupted the fulfillment of the questionnaire during the compilation.

(2)Young adults between 20-30[3]

The participants from the age range 20-30 yrs old consisted mostly of university students contacted through the university office (92.7%) and of young workers (7.3%) contacted through youth organizations. All the participants from the older group completed the online version of the questionnaire.

University students were contacted in the University of Bologna, which is one of the most popular Italian universities and whose students come from different regions of the country (41.1% of the students enrolled are from outside the Emilia-Romagna region).[4] A list of 24000 institutional e-mail addresses was provided by the offices of the same university. The list included the students subscribed at one of the different courses of 6 Schools (Pharmacy, Biotechnology and Sport Sciences; Psychology and Education Sciences; Political Science; Law; Languages and Literature, Translation and Interpretation; Engineering and Architecture). A message was sent to the institutional address of students, containing a short explanation of the project the link to take part in the study. After the on-line approval of the consent form, participants were automatically redirected to the questionnaire. Around 10% of university students who completed the consent, did not complete the questionnaire. In this phase, 995 online questionnaires were thus collected from university students.

To broaden the sample beyond university students to include young workers, questionnaires were also distributed, with the support of the Italian Youth Forum, to their network of youth organizations. In this phase, 126 respondents (not recruited at university) took part in the study.

2. Sample description

Questionnaires with missing basic information (age, gender, or entire sections) were excluded. According to the guidelines, only people aged from 15 to 30 years old were considered. The final sample under analysis thus consisted of 1732 respondents, of whom 60.7% were emales and 39.1% were males (two respondents preferred to not report their gender). The mean age of the total sample was 19.73 ($SD = 3.59$, $Min = 15$, $Max = 30$). The valid questionnaires collected in schools were 814 (47%, $M_{\text{age young}} = 16.43$, $SD_{\text{age young}} = .78$), which represented around 95% of questionnaires collected in schools. The valid questionnaire collected in universities and organizations were 918 (53%, $M_{\text{age older}} = 22.65$, $SD_{\text{age older}} = 2.35$) which represented 81,89% of the original collected sample.

The following table shows the distribution of respondents by age.

Age	Count	%	Cumulative %
15	71	4.1	4.1
16	390	22.5	26.6

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[3] Even if we originally aimed to sample 20-26yr-olds, we decided to include also the online questionnaires completed by participants from 27 to 30yrs old.

[4] The students enrolled in 2015/2016 were 84 724 (for more information: http://www.unibo.it/en/university/who-we-are/university-today/university-today)

			Age group		Total
			15 – 19	20 – 30	
Gender	*Female*	Count	412	640	1052
		% within Age group	49.8%	70.9%	60.8%
		% of Total	23.8%	37.0%	
	Male	Count	415	263	678
		% within Age group	50.2%	29.1%	39.2%
		% of Total	24.0%	15.2%	
Total		Count	827	903	1730
		% of Total	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
17	292	16.9	43.5		
18	57	3.3	46.8		
19	19	1.1	47.9		
20	161	9.3	57.2		
21	167	9.6	66.8		
22	151	8.7	75.5		
23	134	7.7	83.3		
24	113	6.5	89.8		
25	77	4.4	94.2		
26	42	2.4	96.7		
27	14	0.8	97.5		
28	16	0.9	98.4		
29	13	0.8	99.1		
30	15	0.9	100		
Total	1732	100			

Table 2. Age of respondents: frequencies and percentages

Participants were classified into two age groups based on their reported age (15-19 years old and 20-30 years old). With the respect to the two sampling groups, sixteen respondents who were recruited in university/organizations had less than 19yrs and one respondent recruited in high school had more than 20 yrs. Table 3 shows the distribution of respondents across age group and gender.

Notes: two respondents did not indicate their gender.
Table 3. Distribution of respondents across age group and gender.

Most participants reported that they were born in Italy (94.4%). Also, the majority of respondents had Italian citizenship (92.8%), 4% had dual citizenship and 3.2% did not have Italian citizenship. For details on respondents' citizenship and place of birth, see Table 4.

			Which of the following describes you best?		Total
			I was born in another country	I was born in /country/	
Do you have /country/ citizenship?	*No*	Count	44	12	56
		% within Born in…	45.8%	0.7%	
		% of Total	2.5%	0.7%	3.2%
	Yes, I have /country/ citizenship	Count	23	1579	1602
		% within Born in…	24.0%	96.8%	
		% of Total	1.3%	91.4%	92.8%
	Yes, I have /country/ citizenship and also citizenship of some other country (dual citizenship)	Count	29	40	69
		% within Born in…	30.2%	2.5%	
		% of Total	1.7%	2.3%	4.0%
Total		Count	96	1631	1727
		% of Total	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%

Notes: Two respondents did not indicate their citizenship, three – the place of their birth.
<u>Table 4</u>. Distribution of respondents according to place of birth and citizenship

Considering also parents'/carers' birthplace, respondents who had some migration background in their family were 13.8% of our sample (see Table 5).

			Which of the following describes you best?		Total
			I was born in another country	I was born in /country/	
Which of the following describes your parents/carers best?	*Both of my parents/carers were born in /country/*	Count	9	1481	1490
		% within Born in…	9.3%	90.8%	
		% of Total	0.5%	85.7%	86.2%
	Only one of my parents/carers was born in /country/	Count	15	97	112
		% within Born in…	15.5%	5.9%	6.5%

	% of Total	0.9%	5.6%	
Both of my parents/carers were born in another country.	Count	73	53	126
	% within Born in…	75.3%	3.2%	7.3%
	% of Total	4.2%	3.1%	
Total	Count	97	1631	1728
	% of Total	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%

Notes: One respondents did not indicate the place of birth of their parents, three – the place of their birth.

Table 5. Distribution of respondents according to own place of birth and parents' place of birth

The following tables show the distribution of respondents according to their place of birth and their parents' place of birth across the two age groups. There are slightly more participants with migration background in the younger age group than in the older one.

			Age group		Total
			15 – 19	20 – 30	
Which of the following describes you best?	*I was born in another country*	Count	58	39	97
		% within Age group	7.0%	4.3%	5.6%
	I was born in /country/	Count	769	863	1632
		% within Age group	93.0%	95.7%	94.4%
Total		Count	827	902	1729
		% of Total	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%

Notes: Three respondents did not indicate the place of their birth.

Table 6. Distribution of respondents according to place of birth and age group

			Age group		Total
			15 – 19	20 – 30	
Which of the following describes your parents/carers best?	*Both of my parents/carers were born in /country/*	Count	698	795	1493
		% within Age group	84.3%	88.0%	86.3%
	Only one of my parents/carers was born in /country/	Count	47	65	112
		% within Age group	5.7%	7.2%	6.5%
	Both of my parents/carers were born in another country.	Count	83	43	126
		% within Age group	10.0%	4.8%	7.3%

			15 – 19	20 – 30	Total
Total		Count	828	903	1731
		% of Total	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%

Notes: One respondent did not indicate the place of their parents' birth.

Table 7. Distribution of respondents according to parents' place of birth and age group

In terms of reported nationality/ethnicity, 91.6% of our respondents identified as Italian. The following table details frequencies and percentages according to reported nationality and age group.

			Age group		Total
			15 – 19	20 – 30	
What is your nationality / ethnicity?	*Italian*	Count	752	823	1575
		% of Total	43.7%	47.8%	91.6%
	Romanian	Count	11	1	12
		% of Total	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%
	Albanian	Count	11	5	16
		% of Total	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%
	Moroccan	Count	5	1	6
		% of Total	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
	Other, please specify:	Count	24	29	53
		% of Total	1.4%	1.7%	3.1%
	Multiple nationality, please specify:	Count	21	37	58
		% of Total	1.2%	2.2%	3.4%
Total		Count	824	896	1720
		% of Total	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%

Notes: Twelve respondents did not indicate their nationality/ethnicity.

Table 8. Distribution of respondents according to reported nationality and age group

Regarding their economic situation, few respondents (1.8%), mainly young adults, reported that their household income did not cover at all their needs. Most participants felt their needs were covered mostly or fully. The following table shows the distribution of respondents in terms of reported household economic situation.

			Age group		Total
			15 – 19	20 – 30	
Does the money your household has cover everything your family needs?	*Not at all*	Count	2	29	31
		% within Age group	0.2%	3.2%	
		% of Total	0.1%	1.7%	1.8%
	Partly	Count	56	121	177
		% within Age group	6.8%	13.4%	
		% of Total	3.2%	7.0%	10.3%
	Mostly	Count	262	323	585
		% within Age group	31.9%	35.8%	
		% of Total	15.2%	18.7%	33.9%
	Fully	Count	502	430	932

			61.1%	47.6%	54.0%
		% of Total	29.1%	24.9%	
Total		Count	822	903	725
		% of Total	47.7%	52.3%	100.0%

Notes: Seven respondents did not indicate their household income.

<u>Table 9</u>. Distribution of respondents across age group and reported household income

The participants were living mostly in towns or small cities (45%), big cities (26.6%) or villages (19.5%), while fewer reside in suburbs (6.1%) or farm homes (2.8%). Eleven respondents did not report their place of residence. Young adults were more present in big cities and small cities, while adolescents – in small cities and villages. More details are shown in Table 10.

			Age group		Total
			15 – 19	20 – 30	
I live in…	*A big city*	Count	88	369	457
		% within Age group	10.7%	41.0%	26.6%
		% of Total	5.1%	21.4%	
	The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	Count	55	50	105
		% within Age group	6.7%	5.5%	6.1%
		% of Total	3.2%	2.9%	
	A town or small city	Count	417	358	775
		% within Age group	50.9%	39.7%	45.0%
		% of Total	24.2%	20.8%	
	A village	Count	233	103	36
		% within Age group	28.4%	11.4%	19.5%
		% of Total	13.5%	6.0%	
	A farm home or home in the countryside	Count	27	21	48
		% within Age group	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%
		% of Total	1.6%	1.2%	
Total		Count	820	901	1721
		% of Total	47.6%	52.4%	100.0%

Notes: Eleven respondents did not indicate their place of residence.

<u>Table 10</u>. Distribution of respondents across age group and place of residence

Table 11 shows the distribution of respondents between levels of education and age group. Almost all of the younger participants (15-19 years old) had completed lower secondary school (98.3%). Most of the young adults recruited had completed upper secondary education (69.5%) and some had completed a higher education degree (30.1%).

			Age group		Total
			15 - 19	20 - 30	
What is the highest level of education you completed?	*Completed lower secondary education*	Count	815	3	818
		% within Age group	98.3%	0.3%	47.2%
		% of Total	47.1%	0.2%	
	Completed upper secondary education	Count	14	628	642
		% within Age group	1.7%	69.5%	37.1%
		% of Total	0.8%	36.3%	
	Completed higher education	Count	0	272	272
		% within Age group	0.0%	30.1%	15.7%
		% of Total	0.0%	15.7%	
Total		Count	829	903	1732
		% of Total	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%

Table 11. Distribution of respondents according to completed education and age group

Most young adults (20 – 30 years old) in the sample were still in education (92.7%). Of those in education, most indicated they were "not working and not looking for a job", although part time work was quite present. Of those not in education, most were working full time or looking for a job and no one reported to be "not working and not looking for a job". For more detail, see Table 12.

			Are you still in education or training?		Total
			No	*Yes*	
Which of the following best describes your current working situation?	*Working full time*	Count	23	26	49
		% within Are you still in education?	34.8%	3.1%	5.4%
	Working part time, regularly	Count	14	91	105
		% within Are you still in education?	21.2%	10.9%	11.6%
	Working part time, occasionally	Count	9	215	224
		% within Are you still in education?	13.6%	25.7%	24.8%
	Looking for a job	Count	20	134	154
		% within Are you still in education?	30.3%	16.0%	17.1%
	Not working and not looking for a job	Count	0	370	370
		% within Are you still in education?	0.0%	44.3%	41.0%
Total		Count	66	836	902
		% of Total	7.3%	92.7%	100.0%

Notes: One young adult was recruited in high school and was not asked the reported questions.

Table 12. Distribution of young adults (20 – 30 years old) according to working status and educational status

Comparison with national and regional statistics

We looked at the most recent statistics available on a national level in order to compare our sample with the general demographic situation of young people in Italy (references to the sources used are reported in footnotes).

As of December 31, 2015 Italy had 60,665,551 inhabitants. The population between 15 and 30 years old was 9,856,495 (16.25 % of the total resident population).[5]

Age and gender

Table 13 shows the distribution of the national population of interest across age group and gender.

			Age group 15 – 19 years old	20 – 30 years old	Total
Gender	*Female*	Count	1,391,122	3,417,438	4,808,560
		% in Age group	48.28%	49.00%	48.79%
		% of Total	14.11%	34.67%	
	Male	Count	1,490,426	3,557,509	5,047,935
		% in Age group	51.72%	51.00%	51.21%
		% of Total	15.12%	36.09%	
Total		Count	2,881,548	6,974,947	9,856,495
		% of Total	29.24%	70.76%	100.00%

Table 13. Distribution across age group and gender of the national population aged between 15 – 30

In terms of representing the gender distribution in the young population, our sample represents well the gender balance within the younger age group (49.8 % female and 50.2 % male respondents), but over-represents females in the age group 20-30 years old (70.9 % female and 29.1 % male respondents).

Immigration

The foreigners between 15 and 30 years old residing in Italy, as of December 31, 2015, were 1,146,061 (11.36% of the total population in the age group). Of these, 20.4 % were in the age group between 15 and 19 years old and 79.6 % were 20 – 30 years old.[6] The proportion of foreign respondents in our sample is lower – 3.2% reported not having Italian citizenship. However, 5.6 % of the participants in the survey were born in another country and 13.8% reported having a migration background in their family. Contrary to the national distribution, migrant participants were more

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[5] Resident population by age: Youth.Stat database by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) (http://dati-giovani.istat.it/?lang=en). Note: data is referred to young people from 14 to 34 years (limited to 15-30 in the reported statistics).

[6] Foreign resident population by age: Youth.Stat database by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT): http://dati-giovani.istat.it/?lang=en. Note: data is referred to young people from 14 to 34 years old (limited to 15-30 in the reported statistics).

present within the younger age group of our sample – 59.8 % of foreign-born respondents were 15-19 years old.

Education

The following table compares the statistics on completed degrees of education in the Italian population between 15 and 29 years old[7] with those of our sample.

Completed education	National statistics	Italian sample
Not completed lower secondary	1.4%	0%
Lower secondary	45.1%	47.2%
Upper secondary	42.1%	37.1%
Higher education	11.5%	15.7%

Table 14. Completed education in the national population and the Italian sample

For 2014/2015, the rate of participation in the Italian educational system (upper secondary schools and professional training) of young people between 14 and 18 years old was 98.8%.[8] We report regional statistics for upper secondary education, since our sample was recruited exclusively in the region of Emilia Romagna. Table 15 shows the number of students enrolled in upper secondary schools of lower and higher tracks in the region of Emilia Romagna.

	Female		Male		Total	
Lower track	18	929	22	881	41	810
	(10.7%)		(12.9%)		(23.6%)	
Higher track	67	412	67	746	135	158
	(38.1%)		(38.3%)		(76.4%)	
Total	86	341	90	627	176	968
	(48.8%)		(51.2%)		(100%)	

Table 15. Students enrolled in Emilia Romagna schools: 2014

Our sample mirrors the equal distribution by gender and the larger amount of students in higher school tracks (lyceum and technical institutes) in the younger age group.

The young people between 20 and 30 years old who were enrolled in Italian universities for 2015/2016 were 1,428,029 (20.47 % of the total resident population in the same age group).[9] As a whole, our older age group presents a much higher rate of students (92.7% reported they were still in education or training).

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[7] Population by highest level of education: Youth.Stat database by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT): http://dati-giovani.istat.it/?lang=en. Note: data is referred to age classes 15-24 years and 25-29 years (combined in the reported statistics).

[8] ISTAT (2016). Education and training. In *Italian Statistical Yearbook 2016*. Note: the rate of participation in the educational system is referred to the population of theoretical age corresponding to the scholastic level (i.e. upper secondary school).

[9] Ministry of Education, University and Research: http://ustat.miur.it. Note: data is referred to all students enrolled in Italian universities (limited to 20-30 years old for the reported statistics).

University students, between 20 and 29 years old, who presented signals of occupation during the academic year 2014/2015 were about 16.3%.[10] The rate of working students in our sample was 39.7%, however these include occasional work which may not be reported in administrative data. Students who work regularly or full-time in our sample were 14% of all studying young adults.

For many years, women have represented the majority of university students and for 2014/15 they were 62.7%.[11] In this sense, the prevalence of female participants in the older age group in our sample can be related to the high presence of university students.

Employment

Youth employment in Italy dropped severely in the post-crisis period and remains behind that of older generations.[12] The employment rate in 2016 for the age group $15 - 29$ years old is 29.7%, whereas the unemployment rate is 28.4%. In the same year, the percentage of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) in the same age group was 24.3% of the relative population.[13] Due to being recruited among young people who were generally active in education or organizations, our sample does not include NEET youth. Our respondents who were working part-time or full-time were 17%. Those who were working occasionally were 24.8%, while those looking for a job were 17.1%.

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[10] ISTAT (2016). Studenti e bacini universitari [University students and basins]. Note: data is referred to students enrolled in public universities for 2014/2015, for each age from 20 to 29 years old and for age classes $30 - 34$ and $35 - 49$.

[11] ISTAT (2016). Italian Statistical Yearbook 2016. Note: the rate is referred to all students enrolled (no age class specified).

[12] ISTAT (2016). Italian Statistical Yearbook 2016.

[13] Employment and Unemployment rate, NEET population: Youth.Stat database by the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT): http://dati-giovani.istat.it/?lang=en. Note: data is referred to the age class 15-29 years.

3. *Frequencies, means and standard deviations*

In the following we list the descriptives of all the items and scales of the questionnaire.

3.1 Single items

Mobility. Five items measured contact with people outside of one's country and frequency of visits abroad on 5-point Likert scales (response range is indicated in brackets below):

A_Eurofr: *How many of your friends live outside Italy in other European countries?* (1 = *none* to 5 = *many*)
A_Worldfr: *How many of your friends live outside Europe?* (1 = *none* to 5 = *many*)
A_Eucon: *How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?* (1 = *never* to 5 = *very often*)
A_Eutrip: *How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?* (1 = *never* to 5 = *very often*)
A_Euvis: *How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?* (1 = *never* to 5 = *very often*)

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_Eurofr	1729	2.54	1.29
A_Worldfr	1728	1.79	1.04
A_Eucon	1732	2.83	1.34
A_Eutrip	1730	3.02	1.24
A_Euvis	1724	1.78	1.18

Table 15. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on mobility

On average, respondents reported low number of friends outside Europe, as well as low frequency of visits in other EU countries longer than two weeks. Short-term visits and virtual contact, however, were higher.

Dual identity. One item measured European-national dual identity on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*).

A_Ident19: *I have more in common with people from my country than with people from other European countries.*

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_Ident19	1727	3.23	1.29

Table 16. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of dual identity item

Good citizenship norms. Ten items measured norms of good EU citizenship on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *not important at all* to 5 = *extremely important*):

In order to be a good EU citizen, how important would you say it is to…
A_Citizen1… *support people who are worse off than yourself*
A_Citizen2… *vote in European Parliament elections*
A_Citizen3… *always obey European Union laws and regulations*
A_Citizen4… *form your own opinions about the European Union independently of others*
A_Citizen5… *be active in voluntary organizations*

A_Citizen6… *speak out concerning European Union topics*
A_Citizen7… *be informed about what is going on in European Union*
A_Citizen8… *meet the expectations of your community or neighborhood*
A_Citizen9… *defend your national or religious group against other groups*
A_Citizen10…. *challenge social injustice*

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_Citizen1	1728	4.21	.877
A_Citizen2	1728	4.18	.911
A_Citizen3	1728	3.99	.962
A_Citizen4	1727	3.93	1.020
A_Citizen5	1727	3.88	.886
A_Citizen6	1729	3.85	.981
A_Citizen7	1729	3.63	1.001
A_Citizen8	1730	3.30	1.009
A_Citizen9	1729	3.26	1.026
A_Citizen10	1720	2.67	1.219

Table 17. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on good citizenship norms

On average, all citizenship norms measured were deemed important. The most important norms of good EU citizenship, according to respondents, were related to solidarity (*support people who are worse off*) and voting (*vote in EP elections*). The least important was to challenge social injustice.

EU problems. Six items measured participants' perceptions regarding current problems of the EU on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*):

When considering the problem of youth unemployment in member states, the European Union …
A_Unem_res … *has the responsibility to influence the situation.*
A_Unem_rig… *is currently taking the right kinds of action.*

When considering the increased number of refugees from conflict-ridden areas, the European Union …
A_Refu_res … *has the responsibility to influence the situation.*
A_Refu_rig … *is currently taking the right kinds of action.*

When considering the situation in which member states think about leaving the Union, the European Union …
A_Leav_res… *has the responsibility to influence the situation.*
A_Leav_rig… *is currently taking the right kinds of action.*

Participants also addressed the importance of each of these problems on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *not important at all* to 5 = *extremely important*):

In your opinion, how important it is to deal with each of these issues?
A_Unem_imp: *Youth unemployment in member states*
A_Refu_imp: *Refugees from conflict-ridden areas*

A_Leav_imp: *Member states thinking about leaving the European Union*

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_Unem_res	1723	4.01	.90
A_Unem_rig	1718	2.53	.89
A_Refu_res	1722	4.17	.02
A_Refu_rig	1717	2.04	1.00
A_Leav_res	1719	3.76	1.05
A_Leav_rig	1717	2.76	.91
A_Unem_imp	1730	4.51	.69
A_Refu_imp	1731	4.33	1.00
A_Leav_imp	1731	3.49	1.02

Table 18. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on EU problems

Respondents showed high scores of agreement on the responsibility held by the EU on the issues of youth unemployment, refugees and members leaving the union. Especially regarding refugees, however, on average respondents seemed to not agree that the EU is taking the right kinds of action. Highest importance was given to the youth unemployment issue.

Evaluation of EU. Two items measured participants' evaluation of the EU on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*):

A_EUview1: *We should be happy that the European Union exists.*
A_Euview2: *Life in my country would be better if there were no European Union.*

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_Euview1	1730	3.81	.93
A_Euview2	1728	2.37	.98

Table 19. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on EU evaluation

On average, respondents in our sample had a more positive view of the EU, rather than a negative one.

Vision of EU. Eleven items measured the visions of EU on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *far less* to 5 = *far more*):

From your point of view, what would you like the European Union to be?
A_EUvis1... *an economic community*
A_EUvis2... *a community of shared values*
A_EUvis3… *a community based on shared culture*
A_EUvis4… *a community based on shared history*
A_EUvis5… *a community based on geography*
A_EUvis6… *a community with shared responsibilities*
A_EUvis7… *a political community*
A_EUvis8… *one country*
A_EUvis9… *a tolerant place*
A_EUvis10… *a place where you can travel without borders*
A_EUvis11... *a global super power*

Item	N	Mean	SD	
A_EUvis1	1721	4.35	.762	
A_EUvis2	1727	4.15	.81	
A_EUvis3	1719	4.08	.953	
A_EUvis4	1713	3.98	1.079	
A_EUvis5	1715	3.67		1.044
A_EUvis6	1717	3.43		1.127
A_EUvis7	1714	3.43	.972	
A_EUvis8	1720	3.22		1.064
A_EUvis9	1722	3.16	.859	
A_EUvis10	1724	3.16	.951	
A_EUvis11	1710	2.75	1.247	

Table 20. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on vision of EU

In terms of an ideal vision of the EU, on average, respondents indicated desire for a stronger economic community, as well as a community based more on shared values, culture and history.

Media. Frequency of news consumption was measured with one item:

A_Media1: *How often do you usually watch, read or listen to news (on politics, celebrities, sports or culture)?*

Ticked responses: counts (%)

Item	N (%)	Never	Less than once a month	Several times a month	Several times a week	Usually once a day	Several times a day
A_Media1	1726 (100%)	26 (1.5%)	27 (16%)	128 (7.4%)	371 (21.5%)	598 (34.6%)	576 (33.4%)

Table 21. Frequencies and percentages of news consumption item

News interests and followed topics were also measured with dichotomous items:

What news are you interested in? You can tick more than one box.
A_Media2a *World news*
A_Media2b *European news*
A_Media2c *National news*
A_Media2d *Regional news*
A_Media2e *Local news*

Items (%)	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Media2a	1728 (100%)	311 (18%)	1417 (82 %)
A_Media2b	1728 (100%)	812 (47 %)	916 (53%)
A_Media2c	1728 (100%)	507 (29.3%)	1221 (70.7%)
A_Media2d	1728 (100%)	1184 (68.5%)	544 (31.5%)
A_Media2e	1728 (100%)	987 (57.1%)	741 (42.9%)

Table 22. Frequencies and percentages of news interests

What are the topics you follow? You can tick more than one box.
A_Media3a *Political issues*
A_Media3b *Economic issues*
A_Media3c *Environmental issues*
A_Media3d *Social issues*
A_Media3e *Other news (celebrities, culture, crime, sport, weather etc.)*

Items (%)	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Media3a	1729 (100%)	755 (43.7%)	974 (56.3%)
A_Media3b	1729 (100%)	1101 (63.7%)	628 (36.3%)
A_Media3c	1729 (100%)	1154 (66.7%)	575 (33.3%)
A_Media3d	1729 (100%)	428 (24.8%)	1301 (75.2%)
A_Media3e	1729 (100%)	521 (30.1%)	1208 (69.9%)

Table 23. Frequencies and percentages of followed topics

Media used for receiving news was also measured with one item:

A_Media4: *What medium do you use most often for receiving news? Please select only ONE.*

Ticked responses: counts (%)

Item	**N (%)**	*Printed newspapers and magazines*	*TV*	*Radio*	*Internet*	*Other*
A_Media4	1626 (100%)	51 (3.1 %)	439 (27%)	15 (0.9%)	1104 (67.9%)	17 (1%)

Table 24. Frequencies and percentages of most used media item

The majority of respondents indicated rather frequent news consumption – once a day (34.6 %) or several times a day (33.4 %) – and mostly following world or national news. The issues followed mostly were social or other news, less so – economic and environmental issues. The majority of respondents used internet as their preferred medium (67.9 %), followed by TV (27 %).

Trust in media. Trust in professional and alternative media was measured with two items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*):

A_Medtrust1: *I consider most 'professional media' – TV, online, radio or print –as trustworthy sources of news and information.*
A_Medtrust2: *I consider alternative online media as more trustworthy sources of news and information than professional media.*

Item	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**
A_Medtrust1	1726	3.01	1.04
A_Medtrust2	1726	2.80	1.03

Table 25. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on trust in media

Life satisfaction. Overall satisfaction with one's life was measured with one item on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *not at all satisfied* to 5 = *extremely satisfied*)
A_Lifesat On the whole, how satisfied are you with the life you lead?

Item	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**
A_Lifesat	7720	3.36	.81

On average, respondents were satisfied with their life.

Participation. Eighteen items measured participation in different activities (in the last 12 months) on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *no* to 5 = *very often*):

A_Part1 *Signed a petition*
A_Part2 *Taken part in a demonstration or strike*
A_Part3 *Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons*
A_Part4 *Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message*
A_Part5 *Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)*

A_Part6 *Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause*

A_Part7 *Donated money to a social cause*

A_Part8 *Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)*

A_Part9 *Discussed social or political issues on the internet*

A_Part10 *Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott*

A_Part11 *Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)*

A_Part12 *Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls*

A_Part13 *Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space*

A_Part14 *Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police*

A_Part15 *Worked for a political party or a political candidate*

A_Part16 *Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)*

A_Part17 *Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization*

A_Part18 *Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).*

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_Part1	1723	2.58	1.383
A_Part2	1723	2.47	1.420
A_Part3	1722	2.27	1.125
A_Part4	1721	2.09	1.304
A_Part5	1719	2.09	1.203
A_Part6	1721	2.01	1.223
A_Part7	1720	1.99	1.335
A_Part8	1722	1.97	1.282
A_Part9	1718	1.84	1.037
A_Part10	1720	1.46	.950
A_Part11	1720	1.40	.900
A_Part12	1713	1.33	.844
A_Part13	1713	1.25	.767
A_Part14	1715	1.23	.654
A_Part15	1721	1.18	.570
A_Part16	1718	1.18	.562
A_Part17	1714	1.17	.650
A_Part18	1718	1.09	.471

Table 26. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of items on participation

Generally, frequency of participative behaviors was low in the sample, arriving at levels of occasional activity in the case of signing petitions, participating in demonstrations and boycotting products. Lowest levels of activity were reported for actions in the political sphere, especially creating political content online.

European participation. Participants were also asked dichotomous questions on whether their engagement in different forms of political activity had anything to do with the European Union:

A_PartEU: *Were any of the activities you did related to the European Union?*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
A_PartEU	1674 (100%)	1095 (65.4%)	579 (34.6%)

Table 27. Frequencies and percentages of EU participation item

If Yes, please tick them…
A_EUpart1 *Signed a petition*
A_EUpart2 *Taken part in a demonstration or strike*
A_EUpart3 *Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons*
A_EUpart4 *Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message*
A_EUpart5 *Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)*
A_EUpart6 *Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause*
A_EUpart7 *Donated money to a social cause*
A_EUpart8 *Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)*
A_EUpart9 *Discussed social or political issues on the internet*
A_EUpart10 *Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott*
A_EUpart11 *Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)*
A_EUpart12 *Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls*
A_EUpart13 *Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space*
A_EUpart14 *Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police*
A_EUpart15 *Worked for a political party or a political candidate*
A_EUpart16 *Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)*
A_EUpart17 *Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization*
A_EUpart18 *Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).*

Items (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)	N (%)
A_EUpart1	349 (60.6%)	227 (39.4%)	576 (100%)
A_EUpart2	453 (79.5%)	117 (20.5%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart3	448 (78.6%)	122 (21.4%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart4	502 (88.2%)	67 (11.8%)	569 (100%)
A_EUpart5	387 (67.9 %)	183 (32.1 %)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart6	476 (83.4%)	95 (16.6%)	571 (100%)
A_EUpart7	451 (79%)	120 (21%)	571 (100%)
A_EUpart8	291 (51%)	280 (49%)	571 (100%)
A_EUpart9	344 (60.4%)	226 (39.6%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart10	540 (94.7%)	30 (5.3%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart11	423 (74.2%)	147 (25.8%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart12	556 (97.5%)	14 (2.5%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart13	558 (97.9%)	12 (2.1%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart14	550 (96.5%)	20 (3.5%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart15	541 (94.9%)	29 (5.1%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart16	525 (92.1%)	45 (7.9%)	570 (100%)
A_EUpart17	546 (95.6%)	25 (4.4%)	571 (100%)
A_EUpart18	510 (89.5%)	60 (10.5%)	570 (100%)

Table 28. Frequencies and percentages of EU participation activities items

The majority of respondents had not participated on a European level (65.4%). Of those that had, indicated mostly having shared content or joined groups on social networks, having signed petitions, having discussed issues online or having volunteered.

Membership in organizations. Membership in organizations was measured on a 4-point scale (1 = *no* to 4 = *I am currently involved on a regular basis*):

Have you ever been a member of or worked for any of the following organizations? You can choose more than one organization.
A_Assoc1 *Trade unions*
A_Assoc2 *Political parties or their youth organizations*
A_Assoc3 *Student or youth organizations*
A_Assoc4 *Religious organizations or groups*
A_Assoc5 *Organizations or groups for social issues (human rights, anti-racism, peace, environment, animal protection etc.)*
A_Assoc6 *Leisure organizations or groups (music, art, sports etc.)*
A_Assoc7 *Other organizations, please indicate which:*

Ticked responses: counts (%)

Items	N (%)	*No*	*I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past*	*I am currently involved occasionally*	*I am currently involved on a regular basis*
A_Assoc1	1718 (100%)	1639 (95.4%)	57 (3.3%)	16 (0.9%)	6 (0.3%)
A_Assoc2	1713 (100%)	1525 (89.0%)	118 (6.9%)	36 (2.1 %)	34 (2.0%)
A_Assoc3	1703 (100%)	964 (56.6%)	519 (30.5%)	133 (7.8%)	87 (5.1%)
A_Assoc4	1696 (100%)	1115 (65.7%)	341 (20.1 %)	107 (6.3%)	133 (7.8%)
A_Assoc5	1707 (100%)	1151 (67.4%)	275 (16.1%)	156 (9.1%)	125 (7.3%)
A_Assoc6	1719 (100%)	526 (30.6%)	474 (27.6%)	253 (14.7%)	466 (27.1%)
A_Assoc7	910 (100%)	791 (86.9%)	27 (3.0%)	30 (3.3%)	62 (6.8%)

Table 29. Frequencies and percentages of membership on organizations

Respondents indicated highest current involvement, regular or occasional, in leisure organizations. They reported having been involved in the past mostly in student/youth and leisure organizations, as well as religious or social issues organizations.

Voting. Different questions on voting behavior were asked for high school students and for the older sample. Results are presented separately.

Voting of young adults

Past voting behavior was asked only to the older sample recruited in universities and organizations.
Participants were asked whether they voted at the EU level and, if not, why:

A_Opvote1 *Did you vote in the last European parliament elections (May 2014)?*

A_Opvote2a *I was too young*
A_Opvote2b *I didn't care*

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A_Opvote2c *I couldn't decide who to vote for*
A_Opvote2d *I didn't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Opvote2e *I didn't manage to go*
A_Opvote2f *I didn't have citizenship*
A_Opvote2g *I didn't think any candidates represented my views*
A_Opvote2h *Other*

Items	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
A_Opvote1	914 (100%)	337 (36.9%)	577 (63.1%)

Table 30. Past vote – young adults at the EU level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Opvote2a	337 (100%)	208 (61.7 %)	129 (38.3%)
A_Opvote2b	337 (100%)	323 (95.8%)	14 (4.2%)
A_Opvote2c	337 (100%)	332 (98.5%)	5 (1.5%)
A_Opvote2d	337 (100%)	279 (82.8%)	58 (17.2%)
A_Opvote2e	337 (100%)	267 (79.2%)	70 (20.8%)
A_Opvote2f	337 (100%)	320 (95%)	17 (5%)
A_Opvote2g	337 (100%)	326 (96,7%)	11 (3.3%)
A_Opvote2h	337 (100%)	304 (90.2%)	33 (9.8%)

Table 31. Reasons for past non-voting – young adults at the EU level (multiple answers were possible)

A majority of young adult respondents reported having voted at the last EP elections (63.1%). The most reported reason for not having voted was being too young, but also not feeling informed and not managing to go were relevant motivations.

Participants were also asked whether they voted at the national level and, if not, why:

A_Opvote3 *Did you vote in the last national parliamentary elections?*

A_Opvote4a *I was too young*
A_Opvote4b *I didn't care*
A_Opvote4c *I couldn't decide who to vote for*
A_Opvote4d *I didn't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Opvote4e *I didn't manage to go*
A_Opvote4f *I didn't have citizenship*
A_Opvote4g *I didn't think any candidates represented my views*
A_Opvote4h *Other*

Items	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
A_Opvote3	913 (100%)	282 (30.9%)	631 (69.1%)

Table 32. Past vote – young adults at the national level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Opvote4a	282 (100%)	93 (33%)	189 (67%)
A_Opvote4b	282 (100%)	281 (99.6%)	1 (.4%)
A_Opvote4c	282 (100%)	289 (99,3%)	2 (.7%)
A_Opvote4d	282 (100%)	269 (95,4%)	13 (4,6%)
A_Opvote4e	282 (100%)	255 (90.4%)	27 (9.6%)
A_Opvote4f	282 (100%)	261 (92.6%)	21 (7.4%)

A_Opvote4g	282 (100%)	269 (95.4%)	13 (4.6%)
A_Opvote4h	282 (100%)	266 (94.3%)	16 (5.7%)

Table 33. Reasons for past non-voting – young adults at the national level (multiple answers were possible)

The majority of young adult respondents reported having voted at the last national elections (69.1 %). The most reported reason for not having voted was being too young.

Participants were also asked whether they voted at the local level and, if not, why:

A_Opvote5 *Did you vote in the last local elections?*

A_Opvote6a *I was too young*
A_Opvote6b *I didn't care*
A_Opvote6c *I couldn't decide who to vote for*
A_Opvote6d *I didn't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Opvote6e *I didn't manage to go*
A_Opvote6f *I didn't have citizenship*
A_Opvote6g *I didn't think any candidates represented my views*
A_Opvote6h *Other*

Items	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
A_Opvote5	914 (100%)	222 (24.3%)	692 (75.7%)

Table 34. Past vote – young adults at the local level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Opvote6a	222 (100%)	167 (75.2%)	55 (24.8%)
A_Opvote6b	222 (100%)	210 (94.6%)	12 (5.4%)
A_Opvote6c	222 (100%)	220 (99.1%)	2 (.9%)
A_Opvote6d	222 (100%)	201 (90.5%)	21 (9.5%)
A_Opvote6e	222 (100%)	144 (64.9%)	78 (35.1%)
A_Opvote6f	222 (100%)	204 (91.9%)	18 (8.1%)
A_Opvote6g	222 (100%)	208 (93.7%)	14 (6.3%)
A_Opvote6h	222 (100%)	200 (90.1%)	22 (9.9%)

Table 35. Reasons for past non-voting – young adults at the local level (multiple answers were possible)

The majority of young adult respondents reported having voted at the last local elections (75.7%). The rate of voting at the local level was the highest compared to national and European levels. The most reported reason for not having voted was not managing to go and being too young.

Young adults were also asked their **intentions of future voting**. Participants were asked whether they will vote in the next elections at the EU level and, if not, why:

A_Ofvote1 *Will you vote in the next European parliament elections?*

A_Ofvote2a *I don't care*
A_Ofvote2b *I cannot decide who to vote for*
A_Ofvote2c *I don't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Ofvote2d *I don't have citizenship*

A_Ofvote2e *I don't think any candidates will represent my views*
A_Ofvote2f *Other*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	I don't know (%)
A_Ofvote1	915 (100%)	13 (1.4%)	768 (83.9%)	134 (14.6%)

Table 36. Future vote – young adults at the EU level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Ofvote2a	13 (100%)	10 (76.9%)	3 (23.1%)
A_Ofvote2b	13 (100%)	13 (100%)	0
A_Ofvote2c	13 (100%)	12 (92.3%)	1 (7.7%)
A_Ofvote2d	13 (100%)	9 (69.2%)	4 (30.8%)
A_Ofvote2e	13 (100%)	10 (76,9%)	3 (23,1%)
A_Ofvote2f	13 (100%)	11 (84,6%)	2 (15,4%)

Table 37. Reasons for future non-voting – young adults at the EU level (multiple answers were possible)

Participants were also asked whether they will vote in the next elections at the national level and, if not, why:

A_Ofvote3 *Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections?*

A_Ofvote4a *I don't care*
A_Ofvote4b *I cannot decide who to vote for*
A_Ofvote4c *I don't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Ofvote4d *I don't have citizenship*
A_Ofvote4e *I don't think any candidates will represent my views*
A_Ofvote4f *Other*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	I don't know (%)
A_Ofvote3	915 (100%)	21 (2.3%)	820 (89.6%)	74 (8.1%)

Table 38. Future vote – young adults at the national level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Ofvote4a	21 (100%)	18 (85.7%)	3 (14.3 %)
A_Ofvote4b	21 (100%)	21 (100%)	0
A_Ofvote4c	21 (100%)	21 (100%)	0
A_Ofvote4d	21 (100%)	12 (57.1%)	9 (42.9%)
A_Ofvote4e	21 (100%)	15 (71.4%)	6 (28.6%)
A_Ofvote4f	21 (100%)	18 (85.7%)	3 (14.3 %)

Table 39. Reasons for future non-voting – young adults at the national level (multiple answers were possible)

Participants were also asked whether they will vote in the next elections at the local level and, if not, why:

A_Ofvote5 *Will you vote in the next local elections?*

A_Ofvote6a *I don't care*
A_Ofvote6b *I cannot decide who to vote for*
A_Ofvote6c *I don't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Ofvote6d *I don't have citizenship*
A_Ofvote6e *I don't think any candidates will represent my views*
A_Ofvote6f *Other*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	I don't know (%)
A_Ofvote5	915 (100%)	19 (2.1%)	761 (83.2%)	135 (14.8%)

Table 40. Future vote – young adults at the local level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Ofvote6a	19 (100%)	14 (73.7%)	5 (26,3%)
A_Ofvote6b	19 (100%)	19 (100%)	0
A_Ofvote6c	19 (100%)	19 (100%)	0
A_Ofvote6d	19 (100%)	11 (57.9%)	8 (42.1%)
A_Ofvote6e	19 (100%)	16 (84.2%)	3 (15.8%)
A_Ofvote6f	19 (100%)	16 (84.2%)	3 (15.8%)

Table 41. Reasons for future non-voting – young adults at the local level (multiple answers were possible)

Most young adult respondents intended voting in the next EP elections (83.9%), the next national elections (89.6%) and the next local elections (83.2%).

High school students

High school students were only asked for their **intentions of future voting**. Participants were asked whether they will vote in the next elections at the EU level and, if not, why:

A_Yfvote1 *Will you vote in the next European parliament elections?*

A_Yfvote2a *I will be too young*
A_Yfvote2b *I don't care*
A_Yfvote2c *I cannot decide who to vote for*
A_Yfvote2d *I don't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Yfvote2e *I don't have citizenship*
A_Yfvote2f *I don't think any candidates will represent my views*
A_Yfvote2g *Other*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	I don't know (%)
A_Yfvote1	811 (100%)	310 (38.2%)	271 (33.4%)	230 (28.4%)

Table 42. Future vote – school students at the EU level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Yfvote2a	308 (100%)	61 (19.8%)	247 (80.2%)
A_Yfvote2b	308 (100%)	280 (90.9%)	28 (9.1%)
A_Yfvote2c	308 (100%)	305 (99%)	3 (1%)

A_Yfvote2d	308 (100%)	288 (93.5%)	20 (6.5%)
A_Yfvote2e	308 (100%)	295 (95.8%)	13 (4.2 %)
A_Yfvote2f	308 (100%)	302 (98.1%)	6 (1.9%)
A_Yfvote2g	308 (100%)	296 (96.1%)	12 (3.9%)

<u>Table 43</u>. Reasons for future non-voting – school students at the EU level (multiple answers were possible)

Adolescent respondents were equally distributed between the response options for EP elections, with a slight prevalence of the intention not to vote. Mostly, the participants indicated that they will be too young to vote yet.

Participants were also asked whether they will vote in the next elections at the national level and, if not, why:

A_Yfvote3 *Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections?*

A_Yfvote4a *I will be too young*
A_Yfvote4b *I don't care*
A_Yfvote4c *I cannot decide who to vote for*
A_Yfvote4d *I don't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Yfvote4e *I don't have citizenship*
A_Yfvote4f *I don't think any candidates will represent my views*
A_Yfvote4g *Other*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	I don't know (%)
A_Yfvote3	806 (100%)	300 (37.2%)	316 (39.2%)	190 (23.6%)

<u>Table 44</u>. Future vote – school students at the national level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Yfvote4a	299 (100%)	54 (18.1%)	245 (81.9%)
A_Yfvote4b	299 (100%)	275 (92%)	24 (8%)
A_Yfvote4c	299 (100%)	293 (98%)	6 (2%)
A_Yfvote4d	299 (100%)	286 (95.7%)	13 (4.3%)
A_Yfvote4e	299 (100%)	284 (95%)	15 (5%)
A_Yfvote4f	299 (100%)	286 (95.7%)	13 (4.3%)
A_Yfvote4g	299 (100%)	290 (97%)	9 (3%)

<u>Table 45</u>. Reasons for future non-voting – school students at the national level (multiple answers were possible)

Adolescent respondents were equally distributed between those intending to vote for national elections and those not intending to vote. In the latter case, the participants indicated mostly that they will be too young to vote yet.

Participants were also asked whether they will vote in the next elections at the local level and, if not, why:

A_Yfvote5 *Will you vote in the next local elections?*

A_Yfvote6a *I will be too young*

A_Yfvote6b *I don't care*
A_Yfvote6c *I cannot decide who to vote for*
A_Yfvote6d *I don't feel informed enough to vote*
A_Yfvote6e *I don't have citizenship*
A_Yfvote6f *I don't think any candidates will represent my views*
A_Yfvote6g *Other*

Item	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	I don't know (%)
A_Yfvote5	808 (100%)	331 (41%)	259 (32.1%)	218 (27%)

Table 46. Future vote – school students at the local level

Items	N (%)	Not Ticked (%)	Ticked (%)
A_Yfvoteg6a	328 (100%)	74 (22.6%)	254 (77.4%)
A_Yfvoteg6b	328 (100%)	293 (89.3%)	35 (10.7%)
A_Yfvoteg6c	328 (100%)	325 (99.1%)	3 (.9%)
A_Yfvoteg6d	328 (100%)	306 (93.3%)	22 (6.7%)
A_Yfvoteg6e	328 (100%)	315 (16%)	13 (4%)
A_Yfvoteg6f	328 (100%)	320 (97.6%)	8 (2.4%)
A_Yfvoteg6g	328 (100%)	317 (96.6%)	11 (3.4%)

Table 47. Reasons for future non-voting – school students at the local level (multiple answers were possible)

In the case of local elections, a bigger number or respondents indicated they don't intend to vote (41), mostly reporting that they will be too young.

High school students were also asked additional questions on their experience in school. The descriptives for these items are presented below.

Learning about EU in school. Participants were asked two items about the experience of learning about the EU in school on a 5-point Likert scale:

A_EUsubj1: *How much have you learned about topics related to the European Union in school?* (1 = *nothing* to 5 = *a lot*)
A_EUsubj2: *The more I learn about the European Union in school, the more I like the European Union.* (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*)

Item	N	Mean	SD
A_EUsubj1	05	3.08	1.08
A_EUsubj2	02	2.70	.85

Table 48. Means and standard deviations of items on learning about EU in school

School participation. School students were also asked with dichotomous questions whether they have been engaged in school activities:

A_Studeng1 *Have you represented other students in the student council or in front of teachers or the school principal?*
A_Studeng2 *Have you been active in a student group or club (e.g., drama, school newspaper)?*

A_Studeng3 *Have you been active in a school sports group or club?*

Items	N (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)
A_Studeng1	805 (100%)	639 (79%)	169 (21%)
A_Studeng2	805 (100%)	536 (66.6%)	269 (33.4%)
A_Studeng3	805 (100%)	500 (62%)	306 (38%)

Table 49. Means and standard deviations of items on participation in school

The majority of adolescent respondents indicated not having experiences of participation in school.

3.2 Scales

The following tables report valid cases, means, standard deviations and reliability for all scales. Reliability was calculated using Cronbach alpha for scales with more than two items and Pearson correlations for scales with two items.

Overall, results suggest acceptable reliabilities for most scales. Exceptions with lower reliabilities for the Italian sample are: Worries, European Reconsideration, Democracy, Empower, Trust, OthersFam, and OthersFri.

Identity. Identity dimensions – commitment, exploration and reconsideration – were each measured on European and national level with three items for each dimension, on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliabilities are very good, except for the European reconsideration dimension.

European commitment:
A_Ident1 *I feel strong ties toward Europe.*
A_Ident2 *I am proud to be European.*
A_Ident3 *Being European gives me self-confidence.*
National commitment:
A_Ident4 *I feel strong ties to Italy.*
A_Ident5 *I am proud to be Italian.*
A_Ident6 *Being Italian gives me self-confidence.*

European exploration:
A_Ident7 *I often think about what it means to be European.*
A_Ident8 *I search for information about Europe.*
A_Ident9 *I talk to other people about what it means to them to be European.*

National exploration:
A_Ident10 *I often think about what it means to be Italian.*
A_Ident11 *I search for information about Italy.*
A_Ident12 *I talk to other people about what it means to them to be Italian.*

European reconsideration:
A_Ident13 *My feelings about Europe are changing.*
A_Ident14 *My sense of being European is uncertain.*
A_Ident15 *I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be European.*

National reconsideration:

A_Ident16 *My feelings about Italy are changing.*
A_Ident17 *My sense of being Italian is uncertain.*
A_Ident18 *I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be Italian.*

Scale		Mean	SD	Reliability
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	731	3.43	0.84	0.82
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	730	3.62	0.92	0.84
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	732	2.78	1.08	0.84
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	731	3.29	1.01	0.81
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	729	2.93	0.81	**0.56**
National Reconsideration (A_Ident16-18)	729	2.65	0.89	0.70

Table 50. Valid cases, means, standard deviations and reliability of identity dimensions

Semantic differential. Seven items measured perceptions of the EU and seven items – those of the country. The semantic differentials referred to three dimensions: competence, fairness and warmth. Resulsts suggest acceptable reliabilities.

DiffEUcomp: Competence – EU
A_SemEU1 *Competent/ Incompetent*
A_SemEU2 *Efficient/Inefficient*
DiffEUfair: Fairness – EU
A_SemEU5 *Just/Unjust*
A_SemEU6 *Fair/Unfair*
DiffEUwelc: Warmth – EU
A_SemEU3 *Warm/Cold*
A_SemEU4 *Friendly/Unfriendly*
A_SemEU7 *Welcoming/Unwelcoming*

DiffCOcomp: Competence – country
A_SemCn1 *Competent/ Incompetent*
A_SemCn2 *Efficient/Inefficient*
DiffCOfair: Fairness – country
A_SemCn5 *Just/Unjust*
A_SemCn6 *Fair/Unfair*
DiffCOwelc: Warmth – country
A_SemCn3 *Warm/Cold*
A_SemCn4 *Friendly/Unfriendly*
A_SemCn7 *Welcoming/Unwelcoming*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	1722	2.87	0.80	0.58[**]
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	1722	3.18	0.83	0.63[**]
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)	1721	2.85	0.74	0.69
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	1723	3.71	0.93	0.72[**]

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	1723	3.74	0.91	0.73**
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)	1721	2.21	0.91	0.81

Table 51. Valid cases, means, standard deviations and reliability of semantic differential (** $p < .01$)

Tolerance. Three items measured tolerance towards refugees and three items – tolerance towards immigrants. Both were measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest acceptable reliabilities for the two scales.

TolRefu: Tolerance toward refugees
A_Tol1 *I feel that refugees should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage.*
A_Tol2 *I feel that our government does not do enough to help refugees.*
A_Tol3 *I feel that our country has enough economic problems and that is why we cannot afford to help refugees.*

TolMig: Tolerance toward immigrants
A_Tol4 *Immigrants should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage.*
A_Tol5 *Immigrants should have the right to preserve their own languages.*
A_Tol6 *Immigrants have a tendency to take job opportunities from local people.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)	1728	3.37	1.04	0.72
TolMig (A_Tol4-6)	1728	3.44	0.98	0.70

Table 52. Valid cases, means, standard deviations and reliability of tolerance

Democracy. Three items measured participants' beliefs related to democracy, three items measured their belief in authoritarian principles. All were measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest acceptable reliability for the Authoritarianism scale, but a low one for the Democracy scale.

Democracy:
A_Dem1 *All people should have a right to express their opinions.*
A_Dem4 *Media (e.g.; TV, newspaper, websites) should have the right to criticize politicians and the government.*
A_Dem5 *Democracy is the best system of government that I know.*

Authoritarianism:
A_Dem2 *Our country needs a strong government that will ensure social order and move us in the right direction.*
A_Dem3 *Instead of needing 'civil rights and freedoms' our country needs one thing only: law and order.*
A_Dem6 *Obeying and respecting authority are the most important values that we should teach our children.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Democracy (A_Dem1,4,5)	1727	4.09	0.62	**0.32**
Authoritarianism (A_Dem2,3,6)	1726	3.32	0.89	0.64

Table 53. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of democracy

Nationalism. Three items measured nationalism on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is good.

A_Nation1 *Generally, the more influence Italy has on other nations, the better off these nations are.*
A_Nation2 *The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like Italians.*
A_Nation3 *Generally speaking, Italy is a better country than most other countries.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Nationalism (A_Nation1,2,3)	1726	3.43	0.84	0.73

<u>Table 54</u>. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of nationalism

Alienation. Four items measured political alienation on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is very good.

A_Alien1 *People like me do not have opportunities to influence the decisions of the European Union.*
A_Alien2 *It does not matter who wins the European elections, the interests of ordinary people do not matter.*
A_Alien3 *People like me do not have opportunities to influence the decisions of the national parliament.*
A_Alien4 *It does not matter who wins the Italian elections, the interests of ordinary people do not matter.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Alienation (A_Alien1 - 4)	1725	3.62	0.92	0.84

<u>Table 55</u>. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of alienation

Worries. Three items measured worries about the future of one's country on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability is low, but better if items A_Worry1 and A_Worry2 are correlated, leaving out the item A_Worry3: $r = 0.56$, $p < .01$.

A_Worry1 *I am worried about the economic future of my country.*
A_Worry2 *I am worried about the political future of my country.*
A_Worry3 *Thinking about refugees coming to my country makes me uneasy.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Worries (A_Worry1 - 3)	1724	2.78	1.08	**0.37**

<u>Table 56</u>. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of perceived worries

Self-efficacy. Self-efficacy was measured with five items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is very good.

A_Effic1 *I can always solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.*
A_Effic2 *I am certain that I can accomplish my goals.*
A_Effic3 *I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.*
A_Effic4 *When I am confronted with a problem, I can find several solutions.*
A_Effic5 *I can handle whatever comes my way.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Efficacy (A_Effic1 - 5)	1724	3.18	0.83	0.81

<u>Table 57</u>. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of self-efficacy

Empowerment. Personal empowerment was measured with two items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest low reliability for the scale.

A_Empow1 *I am able to look for people, institutions and services that can help me to find solutions to my problems.*
A_Empow2 *I think that in the group/organization/community that I belong to I can find the resources that I need to reach my aims.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	1724	2.85	0.74	0.44[**]

Table 58. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of empowerment ([**] $p < .01$)

Interest. Interest in political and social issues was measured with four items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is very good.

A_Polint1 *How interested are you in politics?*
A_Polint2 *How interested are you in what is going on in society?*
A_Polint3 *How interested are you in European Union related topics?*
A_Polint4 *How interested are you in national politics?*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Interest (A_Polint1 - 4)	1725	2.21	0.91	0.89

Table 59. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of political interest

Trust. Institutional and social trust was measured with three items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest lower reliability for the scale.

A_Itrust1 *I trust the European Union.*
A_Itrust2 *I trust the national government.*
A_Itrust3 *Most people can be trusted.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Trust (A_Itrust1 - 3)	1724	3.37	1.04	**0.58**

Table 60. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of trust

Social well-being. Social well-being was measured with four items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest acceptable reliability for the scale.

A_Swb1 *You belonged to a community (e.g. social group, your school, your neighborhood)?*
A_Swb2 *Our society is becoming a better place?*
A_Swb3 *People are basically good?*
A_Swb4 *The way our society works made sense to you?*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Wellbeing (A_Swb1 - 4)	1724	3.44	0.98	0.68

Table 61. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of social well-being

Political efficacy. The following dimensions of political efficacy were measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*): self-concept (two items), collective efficacy (two items), internal political efficacy (three items). Results suggest acceptable reliabilities for the scales.

Self-concept:
A_Polef1 *I feel that I have a pretty good understanding of important societal issues*.
A_Polef2 *I consider myself capable to become engaged in societal issues*.

Collective efficacy:
A_Polef3 *I think that by working together, young people can change things for the better*.
A_Polef4 *By working together, young people are able to influence the decisions which are made by government.*

Internal political efficacy:
A_Polef5 *If I really tried, I could manage to actively work in organizations trying to solve problems in society*.
A_Polef6 *If I really tried, I could manage to help to organize a political protest*.
A_Polef7 *If I really tried, I could manage to take part in a demonstration in my home town*.

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Selfconcept (A_Polef1, 2)	1723	3.32	0.89	0.61**
Collectiveffic (A_Polef3, 4)	1723	3.80	0.82	0.57**
Internaleffic (A_Polef5 - 7)	1723	3.10	1.01	0.82

<u>Table 62</u>. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of political efficacy (** $p < .01$)

The following scales were measured only in the sample recruited in high schools.

Perceptions of school. Only in the school sample, open classroom climate was measured with three items, teacher fairness – with two items, and school external efficacy – with two items. All were measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest acceptable reliabilities.

Climate:
A_Sclim1 *Students are encouraged by the school to make up their own minds*.
A_Sclim2 *Teachers respect our opinions and encourage us to express our opinions during the classes*.
A_Sclim3 *Teachers encourage us to discuss political and social issues with people who hold different opinions*.

Fairness:
A_Sclim4 *Our teachers treat us fairly*.
A_Sclim5 *The rules in our school are fair*.

Schooleffic:
A_Sclim6 *Students at our school can influence how our school is run*.
A_Sclim7 *At our school, students' requests are taken seriously*.

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Climate (A_Sclim1 - 3)	809	3.29	1.01	0.77
Fairness (A_Sclim4, 5)	808	2.93	0.81	0.54**
Schooleffic (A_Sclim6, 7)	808	2.65	0.89	0.55**

<u>Table 63</u>. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of school perceptions (** $p < .01$)

School quality of participation. Participants were asked to characterize their feelings in school during the last year with four items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is good.

40

During that time, I have…

A_Squal1 … *felt that there were a variety of points of view being discussed.*

A_Squal2 … *observed conflicting opinions that brought up new ways of perceiving the issues in question.*

A_Squal3 … *seen real and/or everyday life problems being the focus of discussion.*

A_Squal4 … *felt that participating was very important to me as a person.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Quality (A_Squal1 - 4)	809	2.87	0.80	0.75

Table 64. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of school quality of participation

Values. Civic values were measured, in the school sample only, with three items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is good.

A_Cival1 *Help those less fortunate*

A_Cival2 *Help improve the lives of people in my city/town/village*

A_Cival3 *Do something useful for society*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Values (A_Cival1 - 3)	810	3.74	0.91	0.79

Table 65. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of civic values

Sense of community. Sense of community was measured, in the school sample only, with four items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest good reliability for the scale.

A_Soc1 *In our neighbourhood, there are enough activities for young people.*

A_Soc2 *In our neighbourhood, there are many events and situations which involve young people like me.*

A_Soc3 *I think that people who live in our neighbourhood could change things in the community.*

A_Soc4 *If we, the young people in our neigbourhood have the opportunity to take action, I think we can change something for the better.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Community (A_Soc1 - 4)	811	4.09	0.62	0.79

Table 66. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of sense of community

Important others' attitude towards Europe. Only in the school sample, one's family attitude towards the EU was measured with two items and one's friends' attitude towards the EU was measured with two items. All were measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest low reliabilities for the scales.

OthersFam:

A_FamEU1 *My family thinks that we should be happy that the EU exists.*

A_FamEU2 *My family thinks that things would be better if there was no EU.*

OthersFri:

A_FriEU1 *My friends think that we should be happy that the EU exists.*

A_FriEU2 *My friends think that things would be better if there was no EU.*

41

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
OthersFam (A_FamEU1, 2R)	807	3.79	0.66	**0.34**[**]
OthersFri (A_FriEU1, 2R)	805	3.08	0.92	**0.20**[**]

Table 67. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of important others' attitude towards EU ([**] $p < .01$)

Engagement norms. Only in the school sample, family engagement norms were measured with three items and friends' engagement norms were measured with three items. All were measured on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest acceptable reliabilities for the scales.

NormsFam:
A_Fameng1 *My family would approve it if I became politically active.*
A_Fameng2 *My family is currently civically or politically active (e.g. volunteer, are members of non-governmental organizations).*
A_Fameng3 *My family encourage me to get involved in social issues.*

NormsFri:
A_Frieng1 *My friends would approve it if I became politically active.*
A_Frieng2 *My friends are currently civically or politically active (e.g. volunteer, are members of non-governmental organizations).*
A_Frieng3 *My friends encourage me to get involved in social issues.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
NormsFam (A_Fameng1 - 3)	805	2.95	0.97	0.60
NormsFri (A_Frieng1 - 3)	805	3.23	0.88	0.62

Table 68. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of engagement norms

Family warmth. Family warmth was measured, in the school sample only, with three items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Reliability of the scale is very good.

A_Famcare1 *My family constantly shows me how proud they are of me.*
A_Famcare2 *My family shows they care for me with words and gestures.*
A_Famcare3 *My family always shows their love to me without cause, regardless of what I do.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
Warmth (A_Famcare1 - 3)	809	3.71	0.93	0.82

Table 69. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of family warmth

Family democracy. Only in the school sample, family democracy was measured with two items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = *strongly disagree* to 5 = *strongly agree*). Results suggest acceptable reliability for the scale.

A_Famdem1 *When we discuss something with the family, my family always listen to my opinion.*
A_Famdem2 *My family allow me to participate in family decision making.*

Scale	N	Mean	SD	Reliability
FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, 2)	806	3.40	0.68	0.69[**]

Table 70. Valid cases, mean, standard deviation and reliability of family democracy ($^{**} p < .01$)

4. Comparisons by gender, age group and educational level

4.1 Comparisons by gender and age group

Comparisons by gender and age group were examined through two-way univariate ANOVA for each variable measured in the entire sample. Means, as well as main and interaction effects, are shown in tables in the following section. Simple effects were explored in case of significant interaction effects and are reported in the comments.

The following scales were administered only to the sample recruited in schools (adolescents between 15 - 19 years old): Climate, Fairness, Schooleffic, Quality, Warmth, Values, Community, OthersFam, OthersFri, NormsFri, NormsFam, FamDemocracy. It is, thus, not possible to compare these by age group. Only comparisons by gender will be presented for these scales.

Mobility. Females in the Italian sample had more friends in other European countries and visited more European countries than males. Young adults showed generally higher levels of mobility and contacts with other countries than adolescents. No significant interaction effects between gender and age group were found.

Items			Age group 15 - 19	Age group 20 - 30	Total
A_Eurofr	Gender	Female	2.10	3.04	2.67
		Male	1.95	2.93	2.33
	Total		2.03	3.01	2.54
A_Worldfr	Gender	Female	1.61	2.00	1.85
		Male	1.51	2.00	1.70
	Total		1.56	2.00	1.79
A_Eucon	Gender	Female	2.32	3.34	2.94
		Male	2.32	3.21	2.67
	Total		2.32	3.30	2.83
A_Eutrip	Gender	Female	2.65	3.48	3.15
		Male	2.43	3.40	2.81
	Total		2.54	3.45	3.02
A_Euvis	Gender	Female	1.51	2.10	1.87
		Male	1.42	1.98	1.64
	Total		1.47	2.07	1.78

Table 71. Means of mobility items across gender and age groups

Items	Gender F	Sig.	Age group F	Sig.	Gender * Age group F	Sig.
A_Eurofr	4.906	0.027	253.767	0.000	0.164	0.686
A_Worldfr	0.870	0.351	71.664	0.000	0.791	0.374
A_Eucon	0.912	0.340	226.632	0.000	1.147	0.284
A_Eutrip	6.50	0.011	231.553	0.000	1.426	0.233
A_Euvis	3.531	0.060	97.634	0.000	0.093	0.761

Table 72. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on mobility items

Identity. With respect to the identity dimensions (commitment, exploration and reconsideration), females showed greater levels of European and national identity reconsideration. The older age group (20 – 30 y.o.) had higher scores on European commitment and national reconsideration. Interaction effects were found for national commitment and European and national exploration. In particular, simple effects showed no differences by gender in young adults, $F(1,1725) = 0.864$, $p = .353$, but within adolescents, males showed higher national commitment than females, $F(1,1725) = 33.974$, $p < .001$. European exploration was higher for both female and male young adults with respect to late adolescents, while it was higher for males than for females only within young adults, $F(1,1726) = 17.597$, $p < .001$. National exploration was also higher for both female and male young adults with respect to late adolescents, but it was higher for males than for females only within adolescents, $F(1,1725) = 18.365$, $p < .001$.

Items			Age group 15 - 19	Age group 20 – 30	Total
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	Gender	Female	3.25	3.61	3.47
		Male	3.18	3.67	3.37
	Total		3.21	3.63	3.43
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	Gender	Female	3.50	3.55	3.53
		Male	3.87	3.61	3.77
	Total		3.68	3.57	3.62
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	Gender	Female	2.24	3.20	2.83
		Male	2.23	3.49	2.72
	Total		2.23	3.29	2.78
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	Gender	Female	2.72	3.69	3.31
		Male	2.99	3.69	3.26
	Total		2.86	3.69	3.29
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	Gender	Female	2.95	3.00	2.98
		Male	2.89	2.80	2.86
	Total		2.92	2.94	2.93
National Reconsideration (A_Ident16-18)	Gender	Female	2.69	2.78	2.74
		Male	2.44	2.62	2.51
	Total		2.57	2.73	2.65

Table 73. Means of identity dimensions across gender and age groups

Items	Gender F	Sig.	Age group F	Sig.	Gender * Age group F	Sig.
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	0.004	0.947	106.464	0.000	1.993	0.158
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	21.982	0.000	4.819	0.028	11.162	0.001
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	8.246	0.004	550.571	0.000	10.320	0.001
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	8.792	0.003	325.408	0.000	8.634	0.003
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	9.316	0.002	0.197	0.657	2.920	0.088

			Age group		

National
Reconsideration   21.318   0.000   8.703   0.003   1.192   0.275
(A_Ident16-18)

Table 74. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on identity dimensions

Semantic differential. Males perceived the country as fairer than females. The older age group (20 – 30 y.o.) perceived the EU as fairer and more welcoming, as well as the country as more competent and fairer than late adolescents (15 -19 y.o.). Interaction effects were found regarding the perception of the country as welcoming – females perceived it as more welcoming than males only within the adolescent age group, $F(1,1715) = 24.621$, $p < .001$.

Items			Age group 15 - 19	20 – 30	Total
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	Gender	Female	2.90	2.83	2.86
		Male	2.89	2.85	2.88
	Total		2.90	2.84	2.87
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	Gender	Female	3.11	3.21	3.17
		Male	3.14	3.27	3.19
	Total		3.12	3.23	3.18
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3, 4, 7)	Gender	Female	2.82	2.90	2.87
		Male	2.72	2.97	2.82
	Total		2.77	2.92	2.85
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	Gender	Female	3.50	3.85	3.71
		Male	3.56	3.93	3.71
	Total		3.53	3.87	3.71
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	Gender	Female	3.55	3.84	3.73
		Male	3.64	3.94	3.76
	Total		3.59	3.87	3.74
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3, 4, 7)	Gender	Female	2.41	2.19	2.28
		Male	2.09	2.12	2.10
	Total		2.25	2.17	2.21

Table 75. Means of semantic differentials across gender and age group

Items	Gender F	Sig.	Age group F	Sig.	Gender * Age group F	Sig.
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	0.022	0.882	1.924	0.166	0.082	0.775
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	1.411	0.235	7.342	0.007	0.080	0.777
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3, 4, 7)	0.086	0.770	20.512	0.000	4.859	0.028
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	2.432	0.119	60.001	0.000	0.070	0.791
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	4.354	0.037	42.159	0.000	0.002	0.963
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3, 4, 7)	18.231	0.000	4.286	0.039	6.659	0.010

Table 76. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on semantic differentials

Tolerance. Females had higher levels of tolerance towards refugees and immigrants. Moreover, young adults (20 – 30 y.o.) showed higher levels of tolerant attitudes towards refugees and immigrants. No interaction effects were found.

Items			Age group		Total
			15 - 19	20 - 30	
TolRefu(A_Tol1, 2, 3R)	Gender	Female	3.08	3.88	3.56
		Male	2.72	3.63	3.08
	Total		2.90	3.81	3.37
TolMig(A_Tol4, 5, 6R)	Gender	Female	3.13	3.90	3.60
		Male	2.84	3.74	3.19
	Total		2.99	3.85	3.44

Table 77. Means of tolerance across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
TolRefu (A_Tol1, 2, 3R)	41.242	0.000	337.322	0.000	1.405	0.236
TolMig (A_Tol4, 5, 6R)	25.279	0.000	355.068	0.000	2.404	0.121

Table 78. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on tolerance

Democracy. Young adults (20 – 30 y.o.) reported higher adherence towards democratic principles. Interactions effects were found for authoritarianism – both female and male young adults showed lower tendency towards authoritarianism than adolescents, but within the younger age group males had higher scores than females, $F(1,1720) = 13.242$, $p < .001$.

tems			Age group		Total
			15 - 19	20 - 30	
Democracy (A_Dem1,4,5)	Gender	Female	3.99	4.22	4.13
		Male	3.96	4.15	4.03
	Total		3.97	4.20	4.09
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	Gender	Female	3.59	2.98	3.22
		Male	3.79	2.96	3.47
	Total		3.69	2.98	3.32

Table 79. Means of democracy dimensions across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Democracy (A_Dem1,4,5)	2.530	0.112	45.697	0.000	0.390	0.533
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	4.691	0.030	308.341	0.000	8.066	0.005

Table 80. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on democracy dimensions

Nationalism. Males showed higher levels of nationalism. The younger age group (15 -19 y.o.) had higher scores on nationalism, as well. No interaction effects were found.

Items		Age group		Total
		15 - 19	20 - 30	
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	Gender — Female	2.43	2.11	2.24
	Gender — Male	2.74	2.37	2.59
	Total	2.58	2.19	2.38

Table 81. Means of nationalism across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	54.455	0.000	77.728	0.000	0.413	0.521

Table 82. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on nationalism

Alienation. The younger age group (15 -19 y.o.) had higher scores on political alienation than the older one. No effects of gender or of interaction between gender and age group were found.

Items		Age group		Total
		15 - 19	20 - 30	
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	Gender — Female	3.19	3.01	3.08
	Gender — Male	3.20	3.00	3.12
	Total	3.20	3.01	3.10

Table 83. Means of alienation across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	0.004	0.951	14.274	0.000	0.064	0.801

Table 84. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on alienation

Worries. The younger age group (15 -19 y.o.) showed higher levels of worries about the future. No effects of gender or of interaction between gender and age group were found.

Items		Age group		Total
		15 - 19	20 - 30	
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	Gender — Female	3.86	3.73	3.78
	Gender — Male	3.88	3.66	3.79
	Total	3.87	3.71	3.79

Table 85. Means of worries across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	0.610	0.435	25.907	0.000	2.073	0.150

Table 86. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on worries

Self-efficacy. Males had higher self-efficacy than females. Also, young adults (20-30 y.o.) reported higher self-efficacy than the younger age group. No interaction effects were found.

Items	Age group	Total

			15 - 19	20 – 30	
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	Gender	Female	3.61	3.87	3.77
		Male	3.73	3.91	3.80
	Total		3.67	3.88	3.78

Table 87. Means of self-efficacy across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	6.879	0.009	50.309	0.000	1.441	0.230

Table 88. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on self-efficacy

Empowerment. There was a marginally significant interaction effect between gender and age group on levels of personal empowerment. Males showed higher empowerment among adolescents, $F(1,1718) = 16.726$, $p < .001$, and female young adults reported higher scores than female adolescents, $F(1,1718) = 27.953$, $p < .001$, suggesting that female adolescents had lower empowerment than all other groups.

Items			Age group		Total
			15 - 19	20 - 30	
Empower (A_Empow1,2)	Gender	Female	3.18	3.45	3.35
		Male	3.41	3.52	3.45
	Total		3.30	3.47	3.39

Table 89. Means of empowerment across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Empower (A_Empow1,2)	13.500	0.000	21.526	0.000	3.847	0.050

Table 90. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on empowerment

Interest. There was an interaction effect between gender and age group on interest in political and social issues. Both female and male young adults reported higher interest, while males showed higher scores than females only among young adults, $F(1,1719) = 60.726$, $p < .001$.

Items			Age group		Total
			15 - 19	20 – 30	
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	Gender	Female	2.73	3.34	3.10
		Male	2.76	3.82	3.17
	Total		2.75	3.48	3.13

Table 91. Means of political interest across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	36.439	0.000	396.264	0.000	27.692	0.000

Table 92. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on political interest

Trust. Young adults (20-30 y.o.) reported higher institutional and social trust than the younger age group. No differences by gender and no interaction effects were found.

Items		Age group		Total
		15 - 19	20 - 30	
Trust (A_trust1-3)	Gender Female	2.57	2.95	2.80
	Male	2.61	2.92	2.73
	Total	2.59	2.94	2.77

Table 93. Means of institutional and social trust across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Trust (A_trust1-3)	0.000	0.985	88.168	0.000	0.892	0.345

Table 94. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on institutional and social trust

Social wellbeing. Males showed higher social wellbeing than females. No differences were found between age groups and there were no significant interaction effects.

Items		Age group		Total
		15 - 19	20 – 30	
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	Gender Female	2.46	2.51	2.49
	Male	2.63	2.56	2.61
	Total	2.55	2.52	2.53

Table 95. Means of social wellbeing across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	11.670	0.001	0.154	0.695	3.143	0.076

Table 96. Main and interaction effects of gender and age group on institutional and social trust

Political efficacy. Young adults (20-30 y.o.) reported higher scores on all dimensions of political efficacy. No differences by gender and no interaction effects were found.

Items		Age group		Total
		15 - 19	0 - 30	
Selfconcept(A_Polef1,2)	Gender Female	3.31	3.80	3.60
	Male	3.32	3.93	3.56
	Total	3.31	3.83	3.59
Collectiveffic(A_Polef3,4)	Gender Female	3.55	4.01	3.83
	Male	3.56	4.07	3.76
	Total	3.55	4.03	3.80
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	Gender Female	3.05	3.64	3.40
	Male	3.08	3.74	3.33
	Total	3.06	3.66	3.38

Table 97. Means of political efficacy dimensions across gender and age groups

Items	Gender		Age group		Gender * Age group	
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	3.973	0.046	213.526	0.000	2.332	0.127
Collectiveffic(A_Polef3,4)	0.861	0.354	148.682	0.000	0.392	0.531
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	2.125	0.145	195.895	0.000	0.666	0.414

Scales measured only for the sample recruited in high schools

School climate. No differences by gender were found on perceptions of school climate.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Climate (A_Sclim1-3)	3.14	.90	3.01	.93	3.71	.054
Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)	3.24	.84	3.20	.92	.35	.552
Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)	2.90	.92	2.99	1.00	1.74	.187

Table 99. Comparison by gender on dimensions of school climate

Quality. No differences by gender were found on perceptions of school quality of participation.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Quality (A_Squal1-4)	3.40	.67	3.38	.69	.273	.602

Table 100. Comparison by gender on school quality of participation

Sense of community. No differences by gender were found on sense of community.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Community (A_Soc1-4)	2.56	.88	2.60	.87	.38	.538

Table 101. Comparison by gender on sense of community

Values. No differences by gender were found on prosocial values.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Values (A_Cival1-3)	3.53	.71	3.51	.77	.25	.617

Table 102. Comparison by gender on values

Important others' attitude towards Europe. Adolescent females showed higher levels of both family and peer positive attitudes towards Europe.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)	3.18	.68	3.05	.73	6.87	.009
OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)	3.10	.57	2.99	.63	6.98	.008

Table 103. Comparison by gender on important others' attitude towards Europe

Norms. Adolescent females showed higher levels of perceived peer norms on participation, no differences by gender were found on family norms on participation.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
NormsFri (A_Frieng1-3)	2.74	.79	2.61	.75	5.53	.019
NormsFam (A_Fameng1-3)	2.99	.78	2.91	.81	2.04	.153

Table 104. Comparison by gender on participation norms

Warmth. No differences by gender were found on perceptions of family warmth.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)	4.03	.84	4.05	.80	.10	.747

Table 105. Comparison by gender on family warmth

Family democracy. No differences by gender were found on family democracy.

	Female		Male		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)	3.89	.94	3.79	.92	2.41	.121

Table 106. Comparison by gender on family democracy

4.2 Comparisons by educational level

Highest level of completed education was not asked for the sample recruited in schools, since we already knew high school students had completed lower secondary school. We recoded all missing values (88) for the variable in the school sample as "lower secondary education". The following comparisons are made based on that recoding. Due to the distribution of the sample between education levels and age groups, the comparisons between lower secondary education level and higher levels are similar to comparisons between the two age groups – late adolescents and young adults. Post-hoc analysis were performed in order to clarify differences between each level.

Mobility. Participants with higher levels of education showed higher levels of mobility and more contacts both in Europe and outside (see Table 107). Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that the mean scores between all educational levels were significantly different for all but one item on mobility - the mean of number of friends living outside Europe (A_Worldfr) for the higher education level was not significantly different from the one for the upper secondary education level.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education			
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	F	Sig.
A_Eurofr	2.02_a	.19	$.90_b$	.20	$.25_c$	.17	156.74	000
A_Worldfr	1.55_a	0.96	1.99_b	.07	$.02_b$	.10	40.68	000
A_Eucon	2.32_a	1.25	3.20_b	.26	$.49_c$	.27	133.10	000
A_Eutrip	2.53_a	1.21	3.38_b	.10	$.61_c$	.16	139.04	000
A_Euvis	1.46_a	0.94	1.97_b	.23	$.29_c$	.40	68.73	000

Table 107. Comparisons by educational level on items of mobility

Identity. With respect to the identity dimensions (commitment, exploration and reconsideration), participants with upper secondary and higher education had higher scores for all dimensions at the European level, except for European reconsideration, as well as for national identity reconsideration. Respondents with lower secondary education showed higher national commitment. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	Lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	3.21$_a$	0.77	3.62$_b$	0.87	.66$_b$	0.84	58.806	000
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	3.69$_a$	0.94	3.59$_{ab}$	0.92	3.52$_b$	0.90	4.143	016
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	2.21$_a$	0.86	3.32$_b$	0.98	3.23$_b$	1.06	285.567	000
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	2.84$_a$	0.98	3.72$_b$	0.84	3.60$_b$	0.87	186.791	000
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	2.91	0.77	2.96	0.87	2.91	0.82	0.799	450
National Reconsideration (A_Ident16-18)	2.56$_a$	0.88	2.74$_b$	0.90	2.73$_b$	0.89	9.249	000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

Table 108. Comparison by educational level on European and national identity dimensions

Semantic differential. Participants with upper secondary and higher education perceived the EU as fairer and more welcoming, as well as the country as more competent and fairer than participants with lower secondary education. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1,2)	2.90	.84	2.85	0.77	.80	0.76	1.767	.171
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5,6)	3.12$_a$	.85	3.23$_b$	0.84	3.21$_{ab}$	0.76	3.292	.037
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4,7)	2.77$_a$	.72	2.93$_b$	0.76	2.92$_b$	0.74	9.771	.000
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	3.52$_a$	.98	3.87$_b$	0.86	3.89$_b$	.81	32.326	000

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5,6)	3.59$_a$	.98	3.87$_b$	0.85	3.88$_b$	.76	21.368	000
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4,7)	2.24	.87	2.18	0.94	2.19	.94	1.017	362

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

Table 109. Comparison by educational level on semantic differential – EU and country

Tolerance. Participants with upper secondary and higher education showed higher levels of tolerant attitudes towards refugees and immigrants. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
TolRefu (A_Tol1,2,3R)	2.88$_a$	1.00	3.80$_b$	0.88	3.84$_b$	0.82	214.907	.000
TolMig (A_Tol4,5,6R)	2.97$_a$	0.97	3.82$_b$	0.80	3.95$_b$	0.77	221.492	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

Table 110. Comparison by educational level on tolerance

Democracy. Participants with upper secondary and higher education reported higher adherence towards democratic principles and lower tendency towards authoritarianism than respondents with lower secondary education. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	0Mean	SD	0Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Democracy (A_Dem1,4,5)	3.97$_a$	0.61	4.20$_b$	0.60	4.20$_b$	0.65	29.936	.000
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	3.71$_a$	0.70	2.97$_b$	0.91	2.97$_b$	0.84	177.468	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

Table 111. Comparison by educational level on democratic attitudes

Nationalism. Respondents with lower secondary education showed higher level of nationalism. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education	upper secondary education	higher education	F	Sig.

	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	2.58a	.78	2.20b	.75	2.14b	.75	58.68	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 112</u>. Comparison by educational level on nationalism scale

Alienation. Participants with lower secondary education showed higher level of political alienation. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		*upper secondary education*		*higher education*		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	3.19a	.96	3.02b	1.02	2.96b	1.07	8.25	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 113</u>. Comparison by educational level on alienation scale

Worries. Respondents with lower secondary education showed higher level of worries for the future. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		*upper secondary education*		*higher education*		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	3.86a	.69	3.70b	.61	3.72b	.59	12.035	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 114</u>. Comparison by educational level on worries

Self-efficacy. Participants with upper secondary and higher education had higher self-efficacy. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		*Upper secondary education*		*higher education*		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	3.66a	.61	3.86b	.61	3.94b	.57	29.99	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 115</u>. Comparison by educational level on self-efficacy

Empowerment. Participants with upper secondary and higher education showed higher levels of empowerment. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	3.29a	.78	3.43b	.82	3.55b	.81	12.725	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 116</u>. Comparison by educational level on empowerment

Interest. Participants with upper secondary and higher education showed higher levels of interest in political and social issues. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	2.73a	.79	3.51b	.86	3.39b	.88	171.57	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 117</u>. Comparison by educational level on interest

Trust. Participants with upper secondary and higher education showed higher level of institutional and social trust. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		uppersecondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Trust (A_trust1-3)	2.58a	.70	2.90b	.74	3.04c	.72	56.64	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

<u>Table 118</u>. Comparison by educational level on trust

Social wellbeing. No differences were found between levels of education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	2.54	.66	2.50	.65	2.57	.70	1.380	.252

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

Table 119. Comparison by completed educational level on social wellbeing

Political efficacy. Participants with upper secondary and higher education showed higher levels of self-concept, collective and internal efficacy. Post hoc comparisons using the Bonferroni test indicated that there were no differences between participants with upper secondary education and those with higher education.

	lower secondary education		upper secondary education		higher education		F	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	3.30a	.79	3.83b	.68	3.82b	.68	110.11	.000
Collectiveffic (A_Polef3,4)	3.54a	.79	4.02b	.77	4.03b	.78	81.74	.000
Internaleffic (A_Polef5,7)	3.04a	.87	3.65b	.90	3.68b	.84	106.23	.000

Notes: Means with different subscripts at the same row differ significantly at $p < .05$ (Bonferroni post hoc tests)

Table 120. Comparison by educational level on political efficacy

The following scales were administered only for the sample recruited in schools: Climate, Fairness, Schooleffic, Quality, Warmth, Values, Community, OthersFam, OthersFri, NormsFri, NormsFam, FamDemocracy. It is not possible to compare these by educational level, since all the participants had the same level – lower secondary.

5. Preliminary analyses of questions the team considers interesting

In this paragraph, we present preliminary (non-exhaustive) analyses of some questions that we consider interesting, in order to move a step ahead in the study of specific social and psychological processes.

5.1.Measuring participation

Before presenting the key-findings, we report here the content of four indices that were created from selected participation items. In the questionnaire, we had 18 items, measuring different forms of participation (A_Part1 to A_Part18). For the purposes of the present report we decided to group the content of such items into meaningful dimensions. A preliminary exploratory factor analysis[14] with the 18 items identified four factors. However, the factor loadings of the following 6 items were quite low (below .30 or related with more factors) and were thus excluded for the following analysis: A_Part_1, A_Part 2, A_Part 3, A_Part 4, A_Part 10, A_Part 17.

The new exploratory factor analysis on the remaining12 items identified four interpretable factors, explaining 52.71% of the total variance. In this solution, each factor included 3 items.

	Factor			
	1 Online (social and political)	2 Political	3 Civic	4 Protest
A_Part9 Discussed social or political issues on the internet	.776			
A_Part8 Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g.. in Facebook. Twitter etc.)	.736			
A_Part11 Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	.652			
A_Part15 Worked for a political party or a political candidate		.766		
A_Part16 Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)		.728		
A_Part18 Created political content online (e.g. video, webpage, post in a blog).		.583		
A_Part6 Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause			.699	
A_Part5 Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)			.625	
A_Part7 Donated money to a social cause			.531	
A_Part13 Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space				.726
A_Part14 Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police				.609
A_Part12 Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls				.439

Table 121. Rotated factor matrix on the participation scale.

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[14] Principal axing factoring; Varimax rotation; Eigenvalue >1.

Factor 1 included items concerning different forms of on-line civic and political participation (α = .84). Factor 2 included mostly items concerning more 'traditional' party and political participation (α = .80). Factor 3 included items mostly about civic participation (α = .70). Finally, factor 4 included items of unconventional and protest participation (α = .66). The reliability of the four scales was acceptable and four indices were thus used in the analyses.

Scale	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**
OnlinePart MEAN(A_Part8,A_Part9,A_Part11)	1725	2.22	1.16
PoliticalPart MEAN(A_Part15,A_Part16,A_Part18)	1722	1.25	.64
CivicPart MEAN(A_Part5,A_Part6,A_Part7)	1725	2.28	.99
ProtestPart MEAN(A_Part12,A_Part13,A_Part14)	1723	1.15	.41

Table 122. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of participation scales

Measuring participation on EU issues
In the questionnaire, for each of the 18 items measuring participation, participants were asked to select if the activity was related to EU or not (A_EUpart1 to A_EUpart18). In this case a PCA was performed to group variables[15]. We decided to keep the 12 items corresponding to the ones in Table 122. The results were quite similar, and 4 factors were identified, explaining 52.66 % of the variance. Also in this solution, each factor included 3 items.

	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
	On-line	Political	Protest	Civic
A_EUpart9	.740			
A_EUpart8	.723			
A_EUpart11	.648			
A_EUpart15		.798		
A_EUpart16		.778		
A_EUpart18	.396	.535		
A_EUpart14			.771	
A_EUpart13			.668	
A_EUpart12			.661	
A_EUpart7				.780
A_EUpart6				.675
A_EUpart5				.526

Table 123. Rotated factor matrix on the EU participation scale

[15] PCA; Varimax rotation; Eigenvalue >1.

In this way, items about participation EU were combined into 4 new variables, with value 1 if the respondent took part in at least one activity, and 0 if the respondent did not take part in any activity.

Kind of participation EU	% Yes
OnlinePart (A_EUPart8,A_EUPart9,A_EUPart11)	21.0 %
PoliticalPart (A_EUPart15,A_EUPart16,A_EUPart18)	5.5 %
CivicPart (A_EUPart5,A_EUPart6,A_EUPart7)	16.0 %
ProtestPart (A_EUPart12,A_EUPart13,A_EUPart14)	2.0 %

Table 124. Valid cases, means and standard deviations of EU participation scales

5.2. Profiles of citizenship orientations[16]

Within the academic and public debate on citizen involvement, several authors have argued that low levels of civic and political activity are not necessarily indicative of complete disengagement, but could be accompanied by an interest and latent involvement stemming from either a "stand-by" monitorial attitude (Amnå & Ekman, 2014; Ekman & Amnå, 2012; Schudson, 1998) or from an attitude of distrust and need of critical supervising (Geissel, 2008; Rosanvallon, 2008). Building on the proposal of Amnå and Ekman (2014) to distinguish between unengaged and stand-by citizens through the manifest of political interest and in line with the theoretical proposal for active citizenship typology in WP2 (Banaji, 2016), we propose that one's positioning towards institutions and towards the political process can differentiate further between forms of activity and inactivity – i.e., normative vs. critical.

In order to test this empirically, we examined, by means of latent profile analysis, different patterns of youth involvement identified by:

- **civic and political activity**, which was expected to distinguish between active, occasionally/rarely active and passive youth
- **political and social interest**, which was expected to distinguish between stand-by and disengaged youth
- **political alienation and distrust in institutions**, which was expected to differentiate between normative and critical attitude towards the political process

Relevant variables: A_Part1 – A_Part18 (participation); A_Polint1 – A_Polint4 and A_Media1 (interest); A_Alien1-A_Alien4, A_Itrust1-2 (distrust).

Furthermore, we investigated through multinomial logistic regressions how these different groups can be characterized socio-demographically (age groups, gender and economic situation) and in terms of value-based attitudes towards democracy, nationalism and tolerance towards refugees and migrants.

Results

Latent profile analysis was performed with the software Mplus, estimating solutions from two to eight latent classes. All models converged and were identified. Table 125 shows model and fit statistics for each of the estimated latent profile solutions.

Model	LL	AIC	BIC	Entropy	LMR Value	LMR *P* Value	BLRT 2xLL	BLRT *P* Value
2-LP	-5789.34	12068.94	12090.76	0.61	466.62	0.000	482.27	0.000
3-LP	-5710.72	11594.67	11638.31	0.54	152.13	0.000	157.23	0.000
4-LP	-5620.05	11445.44	11510.90	0.64	175.46	0.056	181.34	0.000
5-LP	-5552.55	11272.10	11359.37	0.67	130.62	0.544	135.00	0.000
6-LP	-5494.82	11145.09	11254.19	0.70	111.70	0.008	115.45	0.000
7-LP	-5468.67	11037.65	11168.56	0.67	50.60	0.283	52.30	0.000
8-LP	-5441.85	10993.35	11146.08	0.67	51.91	0.238	53.65	0.000

<u>Table 125</u>. Model and fit statistics for 2- to 8-class LPA models

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[16] This work is part of the PhD dissertation of Iana Tzankova.

Based on the examined indices, the hypothesized 6-LP solution seemed to have the best fit and was chosen for further examination of the emerging profiles.

Latent Profile	N	Proportion
1	441	25.5%
2	101	5.8%
3	50	2.9%
4	141	8.2%
5	508	29.4%
6	487	28.2%

Table 126. Class counts and proportions for the 6-LP model

Latent profiles. Figure 1 presents graphically the resulting latent profiles according to the model-estimated means (EM) on the profile indicators: participation activity (PARTIC), political interest (INTEREST), political alienation and distrust (DISTRUST). The identified groups correspond largely to the ones we hypothesized.
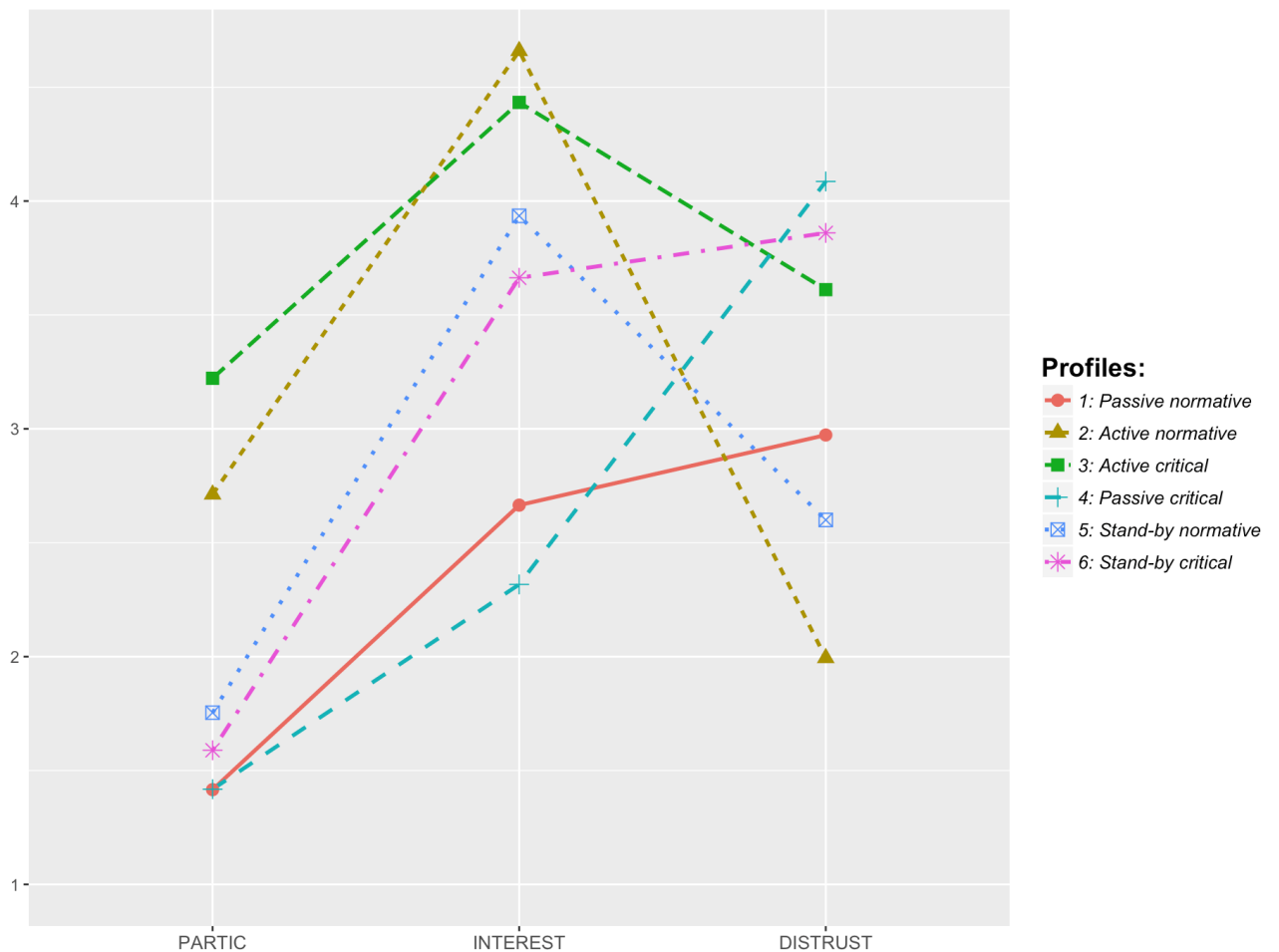
Figure 1. Latent profiles of participation

The first latent profile, named "Passive normative citizens", contained 25.5% of the total sample. The group showed the lowest levels of participation activity ($EM = 1.42$), along with the fourth profile "Passive critical citizens". They also had the second lowest level of political interest ($EM = 2.67$) and an average level of distrust ($EM = 2.97$).

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The second latent profile – "Active normative citizens" – was limited in size (5.8% of the sample). The group had the second highest level of participation ($EM = 2.71$), the highest level of political interest ($EM = 4.66$) and the lowest level of political distrust ($EM = 1.99$).

The smallest latent profile in size (2.9% of the sample) was the "Active critical citizens" group. They had the highest levels of participation activity ($EM = 3.22$), and they showed high political interest ($EM = 4.43$) and distrust ($EM = 3.61$).

The fourth profile, "Passive critical citizens", contained 8.2% of the sample. Like the "Passive normative" group, this profile showed low participation ($EM = 1.42$) and low interest ($EM = 2.32$), but had the highest estimated mean for political distrust ($EM = 4.09$).

The fifth and largest profile (29.4% of the sample) – "Stand-by normative citizens" – had low levels of participation ($EM = 1.75$) and high political interest ($EM = 3.94$). The political distrust was the second lowest ($EM = 2.60$).

The sixth profile (28.2% of the sample), "Stand-by critical citizens", also presented low participation ($EM = 1.75$) and relatively high interest ($EM = 3.66$), but differed from the previous profile by having high political distrust ($EM = 3.86$).

Socio-demographic variables. Multinomial regression results for socio-demographic predictors were examined, using each latent profile as a reference category. Table 127 reports the results with reference to profile 1 "Passive normative citizens". Overall, the comparisons suggested that members of the two most active profiles were more likely to be young adults in comparison to the other profiles, while the two most passive groups were the least likely. Moreover, the two "active" profiles were more likely to have male members than the other profiles. Finally, members of the "normative" profiles had better economic situation in comparison to profiles characterized by higher distrust.

Latent profile	Predictors	Estimate[17]	*P* value
2 *"Active normative citizens"*	Age group: young adults	5.27	0.000
	Gender: male	0.87	0.005
	Economic situation	-0.02	0.920
3 *"Active critical citizens"*	Age group: young adults	4.62	0.003
	Gender: male	1.47	0.000
	Economic situation	-0.60	0.006
4 *"Passive critical citizens"*	Age group: young adults	0.49	0.131
	Gender: male	0.04	0.890
	Economic situation	-0.46	0.041
5 *"Stand-by normative citizens"*	Age group: young adults	2.15	0.000
	Gender: male	0.17	0.445
	Economic situation	0.16	0.319
6 *"Stand-by critical citizens"*	Age group: young adults	1.01	0.000
	Gender: male	0.15	0.437
	Economic situation	-0.32	0.035

Table 127. Socio-demographic predictors: multinomial logistic regression results (reference group is profile 1 "Passive normative citizens")

Political attitudes. Table 128 reports the multinomial regression results for different political attitudes with reference to profile 1 "Passive normative citizens", however all possible reference

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[17] Odds ratios: values greater than 1 indicate that the odds of being in the group (versus the reference) increase when the predictive variable increases, values lower than 1 indicate that the odds decrease.

categories were examined. Both "active" profiles were characterized by higher tolerance towards refugees and migrants than the other profiles, as well as lower support for control and restrictions on civic liberties (authoritarianism) than the "passive" profiles and the "stand-by critical" group. The "passive critical" profile was distinct by the lowest tolerance towards refugees and migrants than the other profiles. Regarding nationalism, only the "stand-by critical citizens" were differentiated by a higher score than the "passive normative" and "active normative" profiles. However, the same profile and the "passive critical" group were also characterized by higher scores on the democratic attitudes relative to the right to express one' opinions and to the media freedom of expression. The "active normative" profile had higher agreement on democracy being the best government to their knowledge in comparison to all other profiles.

Latent profile	Predictors	Estimate	*P* value
2 *"Active normative citizens"*	Tolerance	1.57	0.000
	Nationalism	0.12	0.626
	Authoritarianism	-0.72	0.001
	Democracy: right to express	-0.22	0.390
	Democracy: media freedom	0.27	0.069
	Democracy: best government	0.97	0.001
3 *"Active critical citizens"*	Tolerance	1.19	0.007
	Nationalism	0.35	0.364
	Authoritarianism	-1.34	0.026
	Democracy: right to express	-0.23	0.413
	Democracy: media freedom	1.76	0.118
	Democracy: best government	-0.43	0.094
4 *"Passive critical citizens"*	Tolerance	-0.48	0.026
	Nationalism	-0.38	0.029
	Authoritarianism	-0.15	0.396
	Democracy: right to express	0.55	0.007
	Democracy: media freedom	0.69	0.000
	Democracy: best government	-0.28	0.044
5 *"Stand-by normative citizens"*	Tolerance	0.44	0.001
	Nationalism	-0.16	0.231
	Authoritarianism	-0.33	0.013
	Democracy: right to express	-0.03	0.861
	Democracy: media freedom	0.15	0.092
	Democracy: best government	0.29	0.005
6 *"Stand-by critical citizens"*	Tolerance	-0.01	0.967
	Nationalism	-0.41	0.003
	Authoritarianism	0.23	0.093
	Democracy: right to express	0.57	0.008
	Democracy: media freedom	0.37	0.000
	Democracy: best government	-0.16	0.105

Table 128. Political attitudes: multinomial logistic regression results (reference group is profile 1 "Passive normative citizens")

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3) Technical report – Germany

1) Recruitment procedures, problems and experiences

For the younger sample, we conducted schools. It was challenging to convince schools to participate. In the end, eight school participated. We have different schools in the sample and also vocational schools. We tried to assess schools in different regions of Germany, because European history differs between the former East and West German region.

In contrast, the older sample was mainly reached either via the abovementioned vocational schools and via university courses. Furthermore, online assessment was used which was more challenging due to length of questionnaire. However, a divers sample of young people could be reached. For the online assessment, we used Sociosurvey.

2) Sample description

The German sample between is between 10 and 54 years old (M = 20.25, SD = 4.67). Due to various filters and depending on research aims which might vary between studies we will conduct, in the following, all respondents are included even if they are not in the age range we aimed at. This full sample includes 570 females (46%), 631 males (50.9%), 39 missings (3.1%). Most were live in a town or small city (n = 595, 50.5%). The majority has no current relationship (n = 629, 53.4%). 714 of the respondents live with parents/carers (60.4%). Most of them are Christians (n = 535, 47.1%). The parental education is quite similar between the mother/female carer and father/male carer (mother: M = 2.43, SD = 1.10; father: M = 2.42, SD = 1.26). Participants aim high with regard to their education (M = 3.53, SD = .74), and the main sample consists of school students, then we have n = 114 (9.2%) working full time, 81 working part time on a regular basis (6.5%), occasional part time work is done by n = 56 (4.5%), 21 are looking for a job (1.7%) and 143 are not working because they are students or taking care of others or homemaker etc. (11.5%). 319 respondents were full or part time students (25.7%). The sample of school students consisted mainly of school students attending "Gymnasium" (school leaving certificate after 12 or 13 years of schooling; n = 386, 50.9%).

2016 could about 53% of school leavers attend university and the majority starts to study (Federal Statistical Office), hence, our sample has fewer students than on average in Germany. 2016, 52.6% of school students attended a "Gymnasium", hence our sample is quite representative regarding the attended type of school. 2015, 56% of the German population was Christian; hence, here again our sample is quite representative.

3) **Frequencies, means and standard deviations**

In the table below valid cases, frequencies and percentages of single items are presented. Some interesting findings are highlighted in the following. A high frequency of travels is more often reported than having friends in other European countries or worldwide. Regarding attitudes towards being a citizen, voting was rated as highly important, as well as developing an own opinion about EU and supporting people who are worse off than oneself. Young people wish that the EU is more a community of shared values and shared responsibility, a political community, a tolerant place and a region where one can travel without borders. Obviously, a positive finding was that 32.3% of young people consume news once a day and 61.8% read or listen to European news. However, political participation was not very frequent. Participation rates were even lower when the focus was on the European Union. The items assessing voting behavior showed a clear age trend: Older youth planned more often to vote at the next elections on local (77.9%), national (86.2%) and European level (84.1%). Of the younger respondents, 29% planned on voting at the local level, 33.4% on the national level and 31.2% on the European level.

Single items	Valid cases	Frequencies	Percentages
A_Eurofr	1172	None: 503	42,9
How many of your friends live outside Germany in other European countries?		Very few: 313	26,7
		Few: 157	13,4
		Some: 131	11,2
		Many: 68	5,8
A_Worldfr	1155	None: 636	55,1
How many of your friends live outside Europe?		Very few: 284	24,6
		Few: 100	8,7
		Some: 88	7,6

		Many: 47	4,1
A_Eucon	1166	Never: 238	20,4
How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?		A few times: 304	26,1
		Several times: 304	26,1
		Often: 191	16,4
		Very often: 129	11,1
A_Eutrip	1167	Never: 117	10
How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?		A few times: 277	23,7
		Several times: 345	29,6
		Often: 300	25,7
		Very often: 128	11
A_Euvis	1166	Never: 516	44,3
How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?		A few times: 314	26,9
		Several times: 198	17
		Often: 91	7,8
		Very often: 47	4
A_Ident19	1123	Strongly disagree: 153	13,6
I have more in common with people from my country than with people from other European countries.		Mostly disagree: 150	13,4
		Neither disagree or agree: 303	27
		Mostly agree: 283	25,2
		Strongly agree: 234	20,8
A_Citizen1	1144	Not important at all: 20	1,7
In order to be a good EU citizen, how important would you say it is to: … support people who are worse off than yourself		Hardly important: 46	4
		Somewhat important: 224	19,6
		Very important: 578	50,5
		Extremely important: 276	24,1

A_Citizen2 … vote in European Parliament elections	1142	Not important at all: 61	5,3
		Hardly important: 84	7,4
		Somewhat important: 238	20,8
		Very important: 367	32,1
		Extremely important: 392	34,3
A_Citizen3 … always obey European Union laws and regulations	1141	Not important at all: 34	3
		Hardly important: 116	10,2
		Somewhat important: 324	28,4
		Very important: 460	40,3
		Extremely important: 207	18,1
A_Citizen4 … form your own opinions about the European Union independently of others	1142	Not important at all: 26	2,3
		Hardly important: 57	5
		Somewhat important: 132	11,6
		Very important: 387	33,9
		Extremely important: 540	47,3
A_Citizen5 ... be active in voluntary organizations	1141	Not important at all: 11	12
		Hardly important: 23	25
		Somewhat important: 31,8	34,5
		Very important: 18,1	19,7
		Extremely important: 8,1	8,8
A_Citizen6 ... speak out concerning European Union topics	1141	Not important at all: 38	3,3
		Hardly important: 101	8,9
		Somewhat important: 269	23,6
		Very important: 402	35,2
		Extremely important: 331	29
A_Citizen7 … be informed about what is going on in European Union	1141	Not important at all: 28	2,5
		Hardly important: 49	4,3
		Somewhat important: 204	17,9
		Very important: 496	43,5
		Extremely important: 364	31,9
A_Citizen8 … meet the expectations of your	1134	Not important at all: 126	11,1
		Hardly important: 241	21,3
		Somewhat important: 392	34,6

community or neighborhood		Very important: 295	26
		Extremely important: 80	7,1
A_Citizen9 ... defend your national or religious group against other groups	1134	Not important at all: 276	24,3
		Hardly important: 284	25
		Somewhat important: 278	24,5
		Very important: 166	14,6
		Extremely important: 130	11,5
A_Citizen10 .... challenge social injustice	1137	Not important at all: 36	2,9
		Hardly important: 56	4,5
		Somewhat important: 229	18,5
		Very important: 409	33
		Extremely important: 407	32,8
A_Unem_res When considering the problem of youth unemployment in member states, the European Union ... has the responsibility to influence the situation.	1126	Strongly disagree: 17	1,5
		Mostly disagree: 41	3,6
		Neither disagree or agree: 183	16,3
		Mostly agree: 583	51,8
		Strongly agree: 302	26,8
A_Unem_rig ... is currently taking the right kinds of action.	1112	Strongly disagree: 111	10
		Mostly disagree: 309	27,8
		Neither disagree or agree: 537	48,3
		Mostly agree: 133	12
		Strongly agree: 22	2
A_Refu_res When considering the increased number of refugees from conflict-ridden areas, the European Union ... has the responsibility to influence the situation.	1133	Strongly disagree: 23	2
		Mostly disagree: 37	3,3
		Neither disagree or agree: 87	7,7
		Mostly agree: 379	33,5
		Strongly agree: 607	53,6
A_Refu_rig ... is currently taking the right kinds of action.	1126	Strongly disagree: 312	27,7
		Mostly disagree: 361	32,1
		Neither disagree or agree: 277	24,6

		Mostly agree: 141	12,5
		Strongly agree: 35	3,1
A_Leav_res	1125	Strongly disagree: 61	5,4
3) When considering the situation in which member states think about leaving the Union, the European Union … has the responsibility to influence the situation.		Mostly disagree: 87	7,7
		Neither disagree or agree: 266	23,6
		Mostly agree: 413	36,7
		Strongly agree: 298	26,5
A_Leav_rig	1116	Strongly disagree: 126	11,3
… is currently taking the right kinds of action.		Mostly disagree: 245	22
		Neither disagree or agree: 498	44,6
		Mostly agree: 189	16,9
		Strongly agree: 58	5,2
A_Unem_imp	1142	Not important at all: 48	4,2
In your opinion, how important it is to deal with each of these issues – Youth unemployment in member states		Hardly important: 104	9,1
		Somewhat important: 301	26,4
		Very important: 451	39,5
		Extremely important: 238	20,8
A_Refu_imp	1140	Not important at all: 53	4,6
Refugees from conflict-ridden areas		Hardly important: 42	3,7
		Somewhat important: 121	10,6
		Very important: 392	34,4
		Extremely important: 532	46,7
A_Leav_imp	1140	Not important at all: 55	4,8
Member states thinking about leaving the European Union		Hardly important: 129	11,3
		Somewhat important: 338	29,6
		Very important: 391	34,3
		Extremely important: 227	19,9
A_EUview1	1138	Strongly disagree: 38	3,3
We should be happy that the European Union exists.		Mostly disagree: 31	2,7
		Neither disagree/ agree: 200	17,6
		Mostly agree: 492	43,2

		Strongly agree: 377	33,1
A_EUview2	1126	Strongly disagree: 443	39,3
Life in my country would be better if there were no European Union.		Mostly disagree: 311	27,6
		Neither disagree or agree: 262	23,3
		Mostly agree: 67	6
		Strongly agree: 43	3,8
A_EUvis1	1129	Far less: 23	2
European Union should be … an economic community		Somewhat less: 67	5,9
		The same: 495	43,8
		Somewhat more: 410	36,3
		Far more: 134	11,9
A_EUvis2	1126	Far less: 30	2,7
... a community of shared values		Somewhat less: 57	5,1
		The same: 308	27,4
		Somewhat more: 476	42,3
		Far more: 255	22,6
A_EUvis3	1119	Far less: 111	9,9
… a community based on shared culture		Somewhat less: 6255	22,8
		The same: 511	45,7
		Somewhat more: 179	16
		Far more: 63	5,6
A_EUvis4	1120	Far less: 101	9
… a community based on shared history		Somewhat less: 206	18,4
		The same: 573	51,2
		Somewhat more: 181	16,2
		Far more: 59	5,3
A_EUvis5	1122	Far less: 82	7,3
… a community based on geography		Somewhat less: 183	16,3
		The same: 606	54
		Somewhat more: 177	15,8
		Far more: 74	6,6
A_EUvis6	1128	Far less: 23	2
… a community with shared responsibilities		Somewhat less: 23	2

		The same: 199	17,6
		Somewhat more: 426	37,8
		Far more: 457	40,5
A_EUvis7 … a political community	1124	Far less: 40	3,6
		Somewhat less: 70	6,2
		The same: 297	26,4
		Somewhat more: 426	37,9
		Far more: 291	25,9
A_EUvis8 … one country	1122	Far less: 167	14,9
		Somewhat less: 167	14,9
		The same: 412	36,7
		Somewhat more: 215	19,2
		Far more: 161	14,3
A_EUvis9 *… a tolerant place*	1125	Far less: 40	3,6
		Somewhat less: 57	5,1
		The same: 242	21,5
		Somewhat more: 322	28,6
		Far more: 464	41,2
A_EUvis10 …a place where you can travel without borders	1124	Far less: 40	3,6
		Somewhat less: 61	5,4
		The same: 357	31,8
		Somewhat more: 282	25,1
		Far more: 384	34,2
A_EUvis11 ...a global super power	1117	Far less: 136	12,2
		Somewhat less: 204	18,3
		The same: 470	42,1
		Somewhat more: 189	16,9
		Far more: 118	10,6
A_Media1 How often do you usually watch, read or listen to news (on politics, celebrities, sports or culture)?	1117	Never: 10	0,9
		Less than once a month: 54	4,8
		Several times a month: 112	10
		Several times a week: 265	23,7
		Usually once a day: 361	32,3

		Several times a day: 315	28,2
A_Media2a World news	1125	Not ticked: 169 Ticked: 956	15 85
A_Media2b European news	1125	Not ticked: 430 Ticked: 695	38,2 61,8
A_Media2c National news	1126	Not ticked: 284 Ticked: 842	25,2 74,8
A_Media2d Regional news	1126	Not ticked: 561 Ticked: 565	49,8 50,2
A_Media2e Local news	1126	Not ticked: 533 Ticked: 593	47,3 52,7
A_Media3a Political issues	1127	Not ticked: 339 Ticked: 788	30,1 69,9
A_Media3b Economic issues	1127	Not ticked: 648 Ticked: 479	57,5 42,5
A_Media3c Environmental issues	1127	Not ticked: 569 Ticked: 558	50,5 49,5
A_Media3d Social issues	1127	Not ticked: 342 Ticked: 785	30,3 69,7
A_Media3e Other news	1126	Not ticked: 303 Ticked: 823	26,9 73,1
A_Media4 What medium do you use most often for receiving news? Please select only ONE.	798	newspapers/ magazines: 23 TV: 178 Radio: 68 Internet: 518 Other: 11	 2,9 22,3 8,5 64,9 1,4
A_Medtrust1 I consider most 'professional media' – TV, online, radio or print –as trustworthy sources of news and information.	1124	Strongly disagree: 93 Mostly disagree: 171 Neither disagree or agree: 264 Mostly agree: 462 Strongly agree: 134	8,3 15,2 23,5 41,1 11,9

A_Medtrust2	1122	Strongly disagree: 168	15
I consider alternative online media as more trustworthy sources of news and information than professional media.		Mostly disagree: 356	31,7
		Neither disagree or agree: 404	36
		Mostly agree: 160	14,3
		Strongly agree: 34	3
A_Part1	1123	No: 658	58,6
		Rarely: 211	18,8
		Sometimes: 173	15,4
		Often: 65	5,8
		Very Often: 16	1,4
A_Part2	1122	No: 835	74,4
		Rarely: 121	10,8
		Sometimes: 101	9
		Often: 47	4,2
		Very Often: 18	1,6
A_Part3	1117	No: 412	36,9
		Rarely: 159	14,2
		Sometimes: 234	20,9
		Often: 172	15,4
		Very Often: 140	12,5
A_Part4	1119	No: 833	74,4
		Rarely: 109	9,7
		Sometimes: 92	8,2
		Often: 53	4,7
		Very Often: 32	2,9
A_Part5	11120	No: 511	45,6
		Rarely: 185	16,5
		Sometimes: 187	16,7
		Often: 142	12,7
		Very Often: 95	8,5
A_Part6	1115	No: 719	64,5
		Rarely: 191	17,1
		Sometimes: 131	11,7

		Often: 53	4,8
		Very Often: 21	1,9
A_Part7	1120	No: 541	48,3
		Rarely: 242	21,6
		Sometimes: 204	18,2
		Often: 93	8,3
		Very Often: 40	3,6
A_Part8	1121	No: 257	22,9
		Rarely: 187	15,9
		Sometimes: 276	24,6
		Often: 244	21,8
		Very Often: 166	14,8
A_Part9	1118	No: 520	46,5
		Rarely: 228	20,4
		Sometimes: 173	15,5
		Often: 134	12
		Very Often: 63	5,6
A_Part10	1117	No: 899	80,5
		Rarely: 105	9,4
		Sometimes: 61	5,5
		Often: 33	3
		Very Often: 19	1,7
A_Part11	1116	No: 807	72,3
		Rarely: 109	9,8
		Sometimes: 101	9,1
		Often: 58	5,2
		Very Often: 41	3,7
A_Part12	1120	No: 1045	93,3
		Rarely: 35	3,1
		Sometimes: 23	2,1
		Often: 7	0,6
		Very Often: 10	0,9
A_Part13	1114	No: 1045	93,8

		Rarely: 31	2,8
		Sometimes: 26	2,3
		Often: 10	0,9
		Very Often: 2	0,2
A_Part14	1119	No: 1008	90,1
		Rarely: 52	4,6
		Sometimes: 35	3,1
		Often: 14	1,3
		Very Often: 10	0,9
A_Part15	1120	No: 1042	93
		Rarely: 31	2,8
		Sometimes: 27	2,4
		Often: 11	1
		Very Often: 9	0,8
A_Part16	1120	No: 982	87,7
		Rarely: 65	5,8
		Sometimes: 38	3,4
		Often: 21	1,9
		Very Often: 14	1,3
A_Part17	1118	No: 976	87,3
		Rarely: 61	5,5
		Sometimes: 52	4,7
		Often: 15	1,3
		Very Often: 14	1,3
A_Part18	1064	No: 897	84,3
		Rarely: 80	7,5
		Sometimes: 51	4,8
		Often: 17	1,6
		Very Often: 19	1,8
A_PartEU	1107	No: 751	67,8
		Yes: 356	32,2
A_EUPart1	334	Not ticked: 234	70,1
		Ticked: 100	29,9

A_EUPart2	330	Not ticked: 234	70,9
		Ticked: 96	29,1
A_EUPart3	329	Not ticked: 202	61,4
		Ticked: 127	38,6
A_EUPart4	329	Not ticked: 261	79,3
		Ticked: 68	20,7
A_EUPart5	329	Not ticked: 243	97,9
		Ticked: 86	26,1
A_EUPart6	329	Not ticked: 293	89,1
		Ticked: 36	10,9
A_EUPart7	329	Not ticked: 271	82,4
		Ticked: 58	17,6
A_EUPart8	329	Not ticked: 177	53,8
		Ticked: 152	46,2
A_EUPart9	330	Not ticked: 197	59,7
		Ticked: 133	40,3
A_EUPart10	330	Not ticked: 291	88,2
		Ticked: 39	11,8
A_EUPart11	330	Not ticked: 277	83,9
		Ticked: 53	16,1
A_EUPart12	329	Not ticked: 315	95,7
		Ticked: 14	4,3
A_EUPart13	329	Not ticked: 315	95,7
		Ticked: 14	4,3
A_EUPart14	330	Not ticked: 301	91,2
		Ticked: 29	8,8
A_EUPart15	329	Not ticked: 304	92,4
		Ticked: 25	7,6
A_EUPart16	329	Not ticked: 295	89,7
		Ticked: 34	10,3
A_EUPart17	329	Not ticked: 300	91,2
		Ticked: 29	8,8
A_EUPart18	329	Not ticked: 289	87,8

		Ticked: 40	12,2
A_Yfvote1	722	No: 284	39,3
Will you vote in the next European parliament elections?		Yes: 225	31,2
		I don't know yet: 213	29,5
A_Yfvote2a	280	Not ticked: 84	30
		Ticked: 196	70
A_Yfvote2b	280	Not ticked: 229	81,8
		Ticked: 51	18,2
A_Yfvote2	280	Not ticked: 269	96,1
		Ticked: 11	3,9
A_Yfvote2d	280	Not ticked: 227	81,1
		Ticked: 53	18,9
A_Yfvote2e	280	Not ticked: 261	93,2
		Ticked: 19	6,8
A_Yfvote2f	280	Not ticked: 246	87,9
		Ticked: 34	12,1
A_Yfvote2g	280	Not ticked: 265	94,6
		Ticked: 15	5,4
A_Yfvote3	709	No: 294	41,5
Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections?		Yes: 237	33,4
		I don't know yet: 178	25,1
A_Yfvote4a	286	Not ticked: 71	24,8
		Ticked: 215	75,2
A_Yfvote4b	286	Not ticked: 248	86,7
		Ticked: 38	13,3
A_Yfvote4c	286	Not ticked: 275	96,2
		Ticked: 11	3,8
A_Yfvote4d	286	Not ticked: 249	87,1
		Ticked: 37	12,9
A_Yfvote4e	286	Not ticked: 266	93
		Ticked: 20	7
A_Yfvote4f	286	Not ticked: 259	90,6

		Ticked: 27	9,4
A_Yfvote4g	286	Not ticked: 308	43,4
		Ticked: 206	29
A_Yfvote5	710	No: 308	43,4
Will you vote in the next local elections?		Yes: 206	29
		I don't know yet: 196	27,6
A_Yfvote6a	299	Not ticked: 125	41,8
		Ticked: 174	58,2
A_Yfvote6b	299	Not ticked: 223	74,6
		Ticked: 76	25,4
A_Yfvote6c	299	Not ticked: 290	97
		Ticked: 9	3
A_Yfvote6d,	299	Not ticked: 249	83,3
		Ticked: 50	16,7
A_Yfvote6e	299	Not ticked: 279	93,3
		Ticked: 20	6,7
A_Yfvote6f	299	Not ticked: 271	90,6
		Ticked: 28	9,4
A_Yfvote6g	299	Not ticked: 290	97
		Ticked: 9	3
A_Opvote1	372	No: 158	42,5
Did you vote in the last European parliament elections (May 2014)?		Yes: 214	57,5
A_Opvote2a	158	Not ticked: 57	36,1
		Ticked: 101	63,9
A_Opvote2b	158	Not ticked: 93	58,9
		Ticked: 65	41,1
A_Opvote2c	158	Not ticked: 82	51,9
		Ticked: 76	48,1
A_Opvote2d	158	Not ticked: 67	42,4
		Ticked: 91	57,6
A_Opvote2e	0	Not ticked:	
		Ticked:	

A_Opvote2f	158	Not ticked: 91	57,6
		Ticked: 67	42,4
A_Opvote2g	158	Not ticked: 81	51,3
		Ticked: 77	48,7
A_Opvote2h	158	Not ticked: 71	44,9
		Ticked: 87	55,1
A_Ofvote1 Will you vote in the next European parliament elections?	377	No: 14	3,7
		Yes: 317	84,1
		I don't know yet: 46	12,2
A_Ofvote2a	14	Not ticked: 5	35,7
		Ticked: 9	64,3
A_Ofvote2b	14	Not ticked: 5	35,7
		Ticked: 9	64,3
A_Ofvote2c	14	Not ticked: 4	28,6
		Ticked: 10	71,4
A_Ofvote2d,	14	Not ticked: 7	50,0
		Ticked: 7	50,0
A_Ofvote2e	14	Not ticked: 6	42,9
		Ticked: 8	57,1
A_Ofvote2f	14	Not ticked: 8	57,1
		Ticked: 6	42,9
A_Opvote3 Did you vote in the last national parliamentary elections?	374	No: 148	39,6
		Yes: 226	60,4
A_Opvote4a	147	Not ticked: 45	30,6
		Ticked: 102	69,4
A_Opvote4b	147	Not ticked: 75	51,0
		Ticked: 72	49,0
A_Opvote4c	147	Not ticked: 72	49,0
		Ticked: 75	51,0
A_Opvote4d	147	Not ticked: 74	50,3
		Ticked: 73	49,7

A_Opvote4e	0		
A_Opvote4f	147	Not ticked: 90	61,2
		Ticked: 57	38,8
A_Opvote4g	147	Not ticked: 74	50,3
		Ticked: 73	49,7
A_Opvote4h	147	Not ticked: 82	55,8
		Ticked: 65	44,2
A_Ofvote3 Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections?	376	No: 23	6,1
		Yes: 324	86,2
		I don't know yet: 29	7,7
A_Ofvote4a	2	Not ticked: 2	100,0
		Ticked: 0	0,0
A_Ofvote4b	2	Not ticked: 2	100,0
		Ticked: 0	0,0
A_Ofvote4c	2	Not ticked: 2	100,0
		Ticked: 0	0,0
A_Ofvote4d	2	Not ticked: 2	100,0
		Ticked: 0	0,0
A_Ofvote4e	2	Not ticked: 2	100,0
		Ticked: 0	0,0
A_Ofvote4f	2	Not ticked: 2	100,0
		Ticked: 0	0,0
A_Opvote5 Did you vote in the last local elections?	374	No: 108	28,9
		Yes: 266	71,1
A_Opvote6a	106	Not ticked: 39	36,8
		Ticked: 67	63,2
A_Opvote6b	106	Not ticked: 49	46,2
		Ticked: 57	53,8
A_Opvote6c	106	Not ticked: 48	45,3
		Ticked: 58	54,7
A_Opvote6d	106	Not ticked: 51	48,1

		Ticked: 55	51,9
A_Opvote6e	0		
A_Opvote6f	106	Not ticked: 55	51,9
		Ticked: 51	48,1
A_Opvote6g,	106	Not ticked: 48	45,3
		Ticked: 58	54,7
A_Opvote6h	106	Not ticked: 52	49,1
		Ticked: 54	50,9
A_Ofvote5	375	No: 21	5,6
Will you vote in the next local elections?		Yes: 292	77,9
		I don't know yet: 62	16,5
A_Ofvote6a	21	Not ticked: 6	28,6
		Ticked: 15	71,4
A_Ofvote6b	21	Not ticked: 8	38,1
		Ticked: 13	61,9
A_Ofvote6c	21	Not ticked: 7	33,3
		Ticked: 14	66,7
A_Ofvote6d	21	Not ticked: 10	47,6
		Ticked: 11	52,4
A_Ofvote6e	21	Not ticked: 11	52,4
		Ticked: 10	47,6
A_Ofvote6f	21	Not ticked: 11	52,4
		Ticked: 10	47,6
A_EUsubj1	730	Nothing: 54	7,4
		Very little: 142	19,5
		Little: 165	22,8
		Some: 305	41,8
		A lot: 64	8,8
A_EUsubj2	720	Strongly disagree: 108	15,0
		Mostly disagree: 135	18,8
		Neither disagree nor agree: 399	55,4
		Mostly agree: 68	9,4
		Strongly agree: 10	1,4

A_Studeng1	726	No: 609	83,9
		Yes: 117	16,1
A_Studeng2	727	No: 564	77,6
		Yes: 163	22,4
A_Studeng3	726	No: 576	79,3
		Yes: 150	20,7
A_Lifesat	1083	Not at all satisfied: 10	0,9
		Not very satisfied: 77	7,1
		Fairly satisfied: 347	32,0
		Very satisfied: 482	44,5
		Extremely satisfied: 167	15,4
A_Assoc1	1028	No: 932	90,7
		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 33	3,2
		I am currently involved occasionally: 45	4,4
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 18	1,8
A_Assoc2	1027	No: 918	89,4
		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 43	4,2
		I am currently involved occasionally: 38	3,7
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 28	2,7
A_Assoc3	1024	No: 839	81,9
		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 68	6,6
		I am currently involved occasionally: 55	5,4
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 62	6,1
A_Assoc4	1019	No: 787	77,2

		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 106	10,4
		I am currently involved occasionally: 70	6,9
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 56	5,5
A_Assoc5	1018	No: 819	80,5
		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 62	6,1
		I am currently involved occasionally: 78	7,7
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 59	5,8
A_Assoc6	1033	No: 371	35,9
		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 163	
		I am currently involved occasionally: 153	15,8
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 346	14,8
			33,5
A_Assoc7	380	No: 340	89,5
		I am not currently involved but I was sometime in the past: 5	1,3
		I am currently involved occasionally: 13	3,4
		I am currently involved on a regular basis: 22	5,8

In the following table, valid cases, means and standard deviations as well as Cronbach's Alpha of scales are presented. The first scales which are presented assess commitment, exploration and reconsideration on the European and national level. They worked all very well. Examining all scales included in the table, Cronbach's Alpha ranged from acceptable to high. There were only a few scales where the reliability was around .60

or lower. Hence, with regard to five scales (Authoritanism, Worries, Empowerment, Families and friends' attitudes toward Europe) we need to discuss improvements at the next consortium meeting in Porto in July 2017.

Scales	Valid cases	M (SD)	Cronbach's Alpha
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	1161	3.41 (.97)	.880
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	1160	2.63 (1.06)	.76
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	1159	2.76 (1.00)	.74
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	1159	3.39 (1.07)	.85
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	1160	2.99 (1.09)	.77
National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)	1157	1.73 (1.02)	.74
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	1121	2.79 (.83)	.68
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	1122	2.97 (.92)	.89
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)	1125	2.74 (.74)	.74

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	1126	2.41 (.93)	.80
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	1132	2.83 (1.02)	.91
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)	1131	2.69 (.87)	.81
TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)	1135	3.28 (1.09)	.75
TolMig (A_Tol4-6)	1133	3.74 (.92)	.71
Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)	1132	4.30 (.77)	.76
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	*1129*	*3.19 (.89)*	*.62*
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	1129	2.78 (.92)	.76
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	1127	3.04 (1.05)	.85
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	*1125*	*3.18 (.89)*	*.55*
Climate (A_Sclim1-3)	739	3.56 (.89)	.78
Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)	739	3.64 (.92)	.73

Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)	736	3.00 (.96)	.70
Quality (A_Squal1-4)	716	3.36 (.79)	.80
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	1091	3.93 (.60)	.75
Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	*1090*	*3.74 (.86)*	*.53*
Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)	711	3.95 (.93)	.88
Values (A_Cival1-3)	712	3.22 (.78)	.74
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	1087	3.22 (.85)	.88
Trust (A_trust1-3)	1085	2.99 (.83)	.72
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	712	2.80 (.66)	.70
Community (A_Soc1-4)	708	2.86 (.91)	.77
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	1075	3.64 (.81)	.74

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)	1073	3.74 (.85)	.67
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	1070	3.35 (.99)	.77
OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)	*687*	*2.56 (.82)*	*.57*
OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)	*684*	*2.68 (.75)*	*.45*
NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)	684	2.39 (.92)	.76
NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)	685	2.53 (.99)	.79
FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2	689	3.96 (1.02)	.83

4) **Comparisons by gender, age group (14-19 versus 20-30) and educational level** (A_Educomp_new)

GENDER

In the following table, selected single items are compared with regard to gender differences.

Single items	Valid cases	Chi-Quadrat	Differences	
A_Eurofr	1164	(1164, 4)=7.79, n.s.	-	
A_Worldfr	1147	(1147, 4)= 10.17, p < .05	-	More males have none friends compared to females
A_Eucon	1158	(1158, 4)= 4.65, n.s.	-	
A_Eutrip	1159	(1159, 4)= 27.86, p < .001	-	More males in never and a few times categories
			-	More females in very often category
A_Euvis	1158	(1158, 4)= 11.25, p < .05	-	More females in very often category

In the following table, scales are compared with regard to gender differences.

Scales	Valid cases	T-Test	M (SD) Female	M (SD) Male
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	1,153	t(1149.43)= 1.98, p < .05	3.46 (.89)	3.35 (1.03)
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	1153	t(1151)= 2.40, p < .05	2.70 (1.07)	2.55 (1.04)
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	1152	t(1147.28)= 4.07, p < .001	2.88 (.95)	2.64 (1.02)

90

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	1152	t(1146.49)= 7.31, p < .001	3.15 (1.01)	3.60 (1.07)
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	1153	t(1151)= .09, n.s.	2.99 (1.08)	2.99 (1.10)
National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)	1150	t(1146.33)= 4.03, p < .001	2.88 (.97)	2.59 (1.05)
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	1115	t(1111.98)= - 3.77, p < .001	2.69 (.76)	2.88 (.89)
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	1116	t(1113.89)= - 1.91, n.s.	2.91 (.86)	3.02 (.98)
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)	1118	t(1116)= .00, n.s.	2.75 (.72)	2.75 (.76)
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	1119	t(1105.72)= - 1.56, n.s.	2.37 (.82)	2.45 (1.02)
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	1125	t(1119.75)= - 2.58, p < .05	2.75 (.93)	2.90 (1.10)
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)	1124	t(1121.87)= 1.47, n.s.	2.73 (.82)	2.65 (.92)
TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)	1127	t(1122.47)= 8.28, p < .001	3.56 (.97)	3.04 (1.14)

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)	1126	$t(1116.26)= 7.84, p < .001$	3.96 (.80)	3.55 (.98)
Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)	1124	$t(1101.74)= 5.72, p < .001$	4.44 (.65)	4.18 (.84)
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	1122	$t(1119.96)= - 7.29, p < .001$	3.00 (.81)	3.38 (.92)
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	1122	$t(1120)= -6.21, p < .001$	2.60 (.89)	2.94 (.92)
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	1119	$t(1115.31)= - 4.94, p < .001$	2.89 (.98)	3.19 (1.08)
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	1118	$t(1110.14)= - .55, n.s.$	3.17 (.86)	3.20 (.91)
Climate (A_Sclim1-3)	735	$t(622.08)= 2.24, p < .05$	3.65 (.83)	3.51 (.92)
Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)	735	$t(606.82)= .54, n.s.$	3.67 (.89)	3.63 (.95)
Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)	732	$t(730)= 1.31, n.s.$	3.05 (.96)	2.96 (.97)
Quality (A_Squal1-4)	712	$t(710)= .31, n.s.$	3.37 (.78)	3.35 (.78)
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	1084	$t(1082)= -2.80, p < .01$	3.88 (.59)	3.98 (.60)

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	1083	t(1081)= 1.14, n.s.	3.77 (.85)	3.71 (.86)
Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)	707	t(474.98)= .83, n.s.	3.99 (1.03)	3.92 (.86)
Values (A_Cival1-3)	708	t(611.29)= 2.93, p <. 01	3.32 (.71)	3.15 (.81)
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	1080	t(1077.60)= 1.14, n.s.	3.25 (.79)	3.19 (.90)
Trust (A_trust1-3)	1078	t(1075.99)= 3.17, p < .01	3.08 (.78)	2.92 (.87)
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	708	t(591.95)= -.63, n.s.	2.78 (.63)	2.81 (.69)
Community (A_Soc1-4)	704	t(702)= -1.41, n.s.	2.80 (.94)	2.90 (.89)
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	1068	t(1066)= 2.80, p < .01	3.71 (.81)	3.58 (.80)
Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)	1066	t(1064)= 4.81, p < .001	3.87 (.84)	3.63 (.84)
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	1063	t(1061)= 2.94, p < .01	3.44 (.98)	3.26 (.98)
OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)	683	t(589.52)= -1.60, n.s.	2.50 (.77)	2.60 (.86)
OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)	680	t(678)= -3.42, p < .01	2.55 (.69)	2.75 (.77)

Single items	Valid cases			
NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)	680	$t(678)=$ -.17, n.s.	2.37 (.93)	2.39 (.90)
NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)	681	$t(679)=$ .67, n.s.	2.56 (1.00)	2.51 (.99)
FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)	685	$t(683)= 2.08$, $p < .05$	4.06 (1.01)	3.89 (1.03)

AGEGROUP

In the following table, selected single items are compared with regard to age group.

Single items	Valid cases	Chi-Quadrat	Differences
A_Eurofr	1155	$(1155, 4)= 98.60$, $p < .001$	- None friends reported by younger ones - Older ones more few, some, many friends
A_Worldfr	1138	$(1138, 4)= 47.07$, $p < .001$	- More friends reported by older group
A_Eucon	1150	$(1150, 4)= 45.34$, $p < .001$	- Older ones use more communication channels
A_Eutrip	1151	$(1151, 4)= 15.53$, $p < .01$	- Few times more foten reported by younger ones - - older ones more visits

A_Euvis	1150	(1150, 4)= 17.16, p < .01	-	older ones more visits for longer than two weeks

In the following table, scales are compared with regard to age group.

Scales	Valid cases	T-Test	M (SD) Younger	M (SD) Older
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	1144	t(1142)= -4.15, p < .001	3.31 (.99)	3.54 (.94)
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	1143	t(1141)= - 12.72, p < .001	2.30 (.96)	3.05 (1.02)
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	1143	t(1097.99)=- 5.17, p < .001	2.62 (1.03)	2.92 (.93)
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	1142	t(622.08)= 2.24, p < .05	3.43 (1.06)	3.32 (1.07)
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	1143	t(1080.28)= - 7.24, p < .001	2.79 (1.10)	3.25 (1.04)
National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)	1141	t(1102.36)=- 4.15, p < .001	2.62 (1.06)	2.86 (.95)
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	1105	t(951.67)=- 5.22, p <. 001	2.68 (.79)	2.94 (.86)
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	1106	T(1022.38)=- 2.19, p < .05	2.92 (.94)	3.04 (.91)

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)	1109	T(1107) = -.36, n.s.	2.73 (.74)	2.75 (.76)
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	1109	T(1107)=1.39, n.s.	2.44 (.93)	2.36 (.93)
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	1115	T(1045.32)= -2.67, p <. 01	2.76 (1.05)	2.92 (.98)
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)	1114	T(1112)=-4.81, p <. 001	2.58 (.87)	2.83 (.86)
TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)	1118	T(1116)= -4.90, p < .001	3.15 (1.10)	3.47 (1.05)
TolMig (A_Tol4-6)	1116	T(1058.39)=-3.85, p < .001	3.66 (.95)	3.87 (.87)
Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)	1115	T(1113)=-.70, n.s.	4.29 (.76)	4.32 (.77)
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	1112	T(900.25)= 10.58, p < .001	3.43 (.79)	2.87 (.93)
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	1112	T(969.29) = 3.46, p < .01	2.86 (.89)	2.67 (.94)
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	1111	T(1109)=3.99, p <.001	3.15 (1.01)	2.90 (1.07)
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	1109	T(1107)= -2.27, p <.05	3.13 (.89)	3.25 (.88)

Climate (A_Sclim1-3)	724	T(722)= 1.54, n.s.	3.58 (.89)	3.45 (.90)
Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)	724	T(722)= - 2.95,p <.01	3.60 (.92)	3.86 (.92)
Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)	721	T(719)=1.26, n.s.	3.02 (.97)	2.91 (.96)
Quality (A_Squal1-4)	701	T(699)=.45, n.s.	3.36 (.78)	3.32 (.76)
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	1075	T(997.11)= - 2.22, p <.05	3.89 (.61)	3.98 (.59)
Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	1074	T(1027.95)= - 5.53, p <.001	3.62 (.88)	3.90 (.80)
Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)	697	T(695)=.47, n.s.	3.96 (.93)	3.91 (.95)
Values (A_Cival1-3)	698	T(696)=1.93, n.s.	3.25 (.78)	3.10 (.78)
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	1071	T(1037.24)= - 9.39, p <.001	3.02 (.86)	3.48 (.75)
Trust (A_trust1-3)	1069	T(1067)= - 3.40, p <.01	2.92 (.83)	3.10 (.82)
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	698	T(696)=1.99, p < .05	2.82 (.68)	2.69 (.61)

Community (A_Soc1-4)	694	T(692)= -1.26, n.s.	2.84 (.92)	2.95 (.87)
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	1059	T(1057)= 7.32, p <.001	3.49 (.81)	3.85 (.76)
Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)	1057	T(1010.39)= - 9.15, p <.001	3.55 (.86)	4.01 (.77)
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	1054	T(1052)= - 9.08, p <.001	3.12 (.95)	3.66 (.95)
OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)	673	T(671)= -2.38, p <.05	2.52 (.82)	2.72 (.78)
OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)	671	T(168.60)= - 3.34, p <.01	2.62 (.73)	2.87 (.75)
NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)	670	T(668)= -1.29, n.s.	2.36 (.91)	2.48 (.93)
NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)	671	T(669)= 1.84, n.s.	2.57 (1.00)	2.38 (.95)
FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)	675	T(673)= 1.07, n.s.	3.97 (1.01)	3.86 (1.09)

EDUCATION

In the following table, selected single items are compared with regard to education.

Single items	Valid cases	Chi-Quadrat	Differences
A_Eurofr	755	(755, 16)= 122.66, p < .001	
A_Worldfr	740	(740, 16)= 67.41, p < .001	
A_Eucon	751	(751, 16)= 67.68, p < .001	
A_Eutrip	755	(755, 16)= 106.86, p < .001	
A_Euvis	753	(753, 16)= 58.58, p < .001	

In the following table, selscales are compared with regard to education.

Scales	Valid cases	ANOVA	M (SD)
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	738	F(2,735) = 8.88, p < .001	2: 3.36 (.99) 3: 3.50 (.88) 4: 3.74 (.92)
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	738	F(2,735) =58.17 , p < .001	2: 2.43 (.94) 3: 2.88 (1.02) 4: 3.43 (.93)
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	739	F(2,736) = 2.71, p = .067	2: 2.75 (1.02) 3: 2.90 (.94) 4: 2.95 (.89)
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	738	F(2,735) = 14.66, p < .001	2: 3.72 (1.04) 3: 3.27 (1.03) 4: 3.31 (1.05)
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	739	F(2,736) = 7.61, p = .001	2: 3.00 (1.12) 3: 3.23 (1.00) 4: 3.37 (.97)

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)	739	F(2,734) = 3.58, p = .028	2: 2.69 (1.08) 3: 2.92 (.96) 4: 2.79 (.88)
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	714	F(2,711) = 1.37, p = .253	2: 2.82 (.81) 3: 2.88 (.81) 4: 2.96 (.90)
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	715	F(2,712) = 3.43, p = .033	2: 3.14 (.94) 3: 3.01 (.86) 4: 2.92 (.84)
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)	715	F(2,712) = 2.66, p = .070	2: 2.79 (.77) 3: 2.75 (.67) 4: 2.63 (.74)
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	717	F(2,714) = 12.63, p < .001	2: 2.59 (1.03) 3: 2.39 (.84) 4: 2.14 (.81)
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	718	F(2,715) = 6.18, p = .002	2: 3.07 (1.13) 3: 2.81 (.98) 4: 2.77 (.86)
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)	718	F(2,715) = 4.15, p = .016	2: 2.60 (.95) 3: 2.80 (.80) 4: 2.80 (.82)
TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)	718	F(2,715) = 67.16, p < .001	2: 2.68 (1.11) 3: 3.56 (1.04) 4: 3.68 (.90)
TolMig (A_Tol4-6)	719	F(2,716) = 36.64, p < .001	2: 3.25 (.98) 3: 3.93 (.84) 4: 4.06 (.72)
Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)	716	F(2,713) = 115.86, p < .001	2: 3.93 (.86) 3: 4.33 (.71) 4: 4.54 (.63)
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	714	F(2,712) = 115.86, p < .001	2: 3.68 (.77) 3: 2.84 (.81) 4: 2.58 (.85)

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	715	F(2,712) = 19.06, p < .001	2: 3.04 (.89) 3: 2.63 (.88) 4: 2.55 (.98)
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	715	F(2,712) = 40.30, p < .001	2: 3.44 (1.01) 3: 2.84 (.98) 4: 2.62 (1.03)
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	716	F(2,713) = 9.18, p < .001	2: 3.45 (.87) 3: 3.17 (.82) 4: 3.16 (.93)
Climate (A_Sclim1-3)	339	F(2,336) = .511, p = .600	2: 3.38 (.90) 3: 3.50 (.79) 4: 3.33 (1.56)
Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)	338	F(2,335) = .656, p = .519	2: 3.65 (.93) 3: 3.78 (.81) 4: 3.50 (1.73)
Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)	338	F(2,335) = 1.04, p = .353	2: 2.94 (.94) 3: 2.83 (.90) 4: 2.37 (.94)
Quality (A_Squal1-4)	330	F(2,327) = .20, p = .819	2: 3.32 (.77) 3: 3.28 (.74) 4: 3.50 (1.02)
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	707	F(2,704) = 4.43, p = .012	2: 3.95 (.63) 3: 3.89 (.56) 4: 4.07 (.56)
Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	707	F(2,704) = 14.05, p < .001	2: 3.63 (.94) 3: 3.88 (.71) 4: 4.05 (.75)
Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)	334	F(2,331) = 1.35, p = .259	2: 3.86 (.96) 3: 3.96 (.90) 4: 4.58 (.31)
Values (A_Cival1-3)	333	F(2,330) = .57, p = .561	2: 3.17 (.81) 3: 3.10 (.67) 4: 2.83 (0.19)

Interest (A_Polint1-4)	708	$F(2,705) = 53.11$, p < .001	2: 2.94 (.89) 3: 3.41 (.73) 4: 3.70 (.65)
Trust (A_trust1-3)	707	$F(2,704) = 32.58$, p < .001	2: 2.74 (.89) 3: 3.09 (.78) 4: 3.37 (.75)
Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	335	$F(2,332) = 1.47$, p = .230	2: 2.76 (.69) 3: 2.68 (.63) 4: 3.25 (.45)
Community (A_Soc1-4)	335	$F(2,332) = .49$, p = .610	2: 2.89 (.89) 3: 3.00 (.89) 4: 3.12 (.77)
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	707	$F(2,704) = 39.90$, p < .001	2: 3.40 (.78) 3: 3.77 (.74) 4: 4.05 (.71)
Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)	706	$F(2,703) = 64.01$, p < .001	2: 3.40 (.80) 3: 4.02 (.75) 4: 4.14 (.70)
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	705	$F(2,702) = 47.00$, p < .001	2: 3.03 (.96) 3: 3.61 (.90) 4: 3.87 (.94)
OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)	333	$F(2,330) = .16$, p = .847	2: 2.64 (.81) 3: 2.66 (.84) 4: 2.87 (.75)
OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)	332	$F(2,329) = .27$, p = .973	2: 2.79 (.78) 3: 2.77 (.67) 4: 2.75 (.86)
NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)	332	$F(2,329) = .56$, p = .572	2: 2.48 (.95) 3: 2.36 (.85) 4: 2.25 (1.28)
NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)	333	$F(2,330) = 2.68$, p = .070	2: 2.45 (.98) 3: 2.42 (.87) 4: 1.33 (.38)

FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)	333	$F_{(2,330)} = 4.21$, p = .016	2: 3.72 (1.10) 3: 4.11 (.90) 4: 4.37 (.75)

5) Preliminary analyses of questions the team considers interesting (e.g., associations between certain variables)

 i. Predicting commitment, exploration, political participation by political interest, self-efficacy, values, interest in politics of family

  1. Controls: age, gender, education

 ii. Extension of identification types (see presentation at first Catch-EyoU-conference in Athens) by including exploration scales besides commitment scales on European level

Partial correlations controlled for age, gender & education

	NormsFam	FamDemo cracy	OthersFam	Collectiv Efficacy	Internal Efficacy	Values	Political Interest
COMEU	.07	.11	.09	.09	.09	-.05	.14*
COMGER	.12*	.15**	.13*	.08	.13*	.00	.12*
EXPLEU	.24***	.11*	.05	.19**	.17**	.24***	.34***
EXPLGER	.23***	.06	.08	.25***	.33***	.29***	.43***
PARTICIP ATION	.23***	.23***	-.05	.23***	.31***	.28***	.40***

Regression analysis

- Controls: age, gender, education:
  - Were noit significant
- Dependent variable: Participation
- Independent variables: family norms, internal efficacy, class climate
  - Internal efficacy: Beta = . 27, p < .001; Family norms: Beta = .1.3, p < .05
- *Mediator: political interest*
  - Sobel test indicated a mediation via political interest for class climate; Sobel = 2.45, p < .05
  - Sobel test indicated a mediation via political interest for internal efficacy; Sobel = 5.16, p < .001

o   Sobel test indicated a mediation via political interest for family norms; Sobel = 2.11, p < .05

4) NATIONAL TECHNICAL REPORT - Portugal

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Previous research on civic and political participation: age, gender and place of living

Despite the multiple disciplines interested in studying the topic of civic and political participation in general, the research has been paying particular attention to *young people*. Overall, the literature on youth civic and political participation is organised into two broad analytical ideas about young people: one that identifies apathy, political disinterest and low participation rates among young people (e.g., Benedicto & Morán, 2002; Perliger, Canetti-Nisim, & Pedahzur, 2006) that threaten the social cohesion (e.g., (Galston, 2001; Putnam, 2000, 2007) and jeopardize the European democratic legitimacy (Commission of the European Communities, 2001, 2005, 2006); and another trend that emphasise the low levels of participation evidenced by the young people in the more traditional forms of civic and political participation (e.g., Azevedo, 2009, Marsh, O'Toole and Jones, 2007, Putnam 2000, Veiga, 2008, Zukin et al., 2006), arguing that there is no sharp decline in civic and political participation (cf., Harris, Wyn, & Younes, 2010; Juris & Pleyers, 2009; Norris, 2002); instead, young people are opting for more fluid and horizontal forms of participation (e.g., Bauman, 2000, Beck, 2000, Norris, 2002) – moreover, this analysis considers that the discourse of the alleged participatory 'crisis' spread over the last decades has been exaggerated because it is exclusively focused in conventional forms of participation, such as the vote and party affiliation (e.g., Beaton & Deveau, 2005; Harris, Wyn, & Younes, 2010; Van Deth, & Elff, 2004).

This dual and even paradoxically perspectives of young people's civic and political participation is not exclusive of the international context. Concerning the national context, the literature has been emphasising similar analysis. The Portuguese literature has been stressing that there is a disaffection of younger generations from the traditional political mechanisms (cf. Augusto, 2008), which has been, at least in part, contributing to a society's distrust of the so-called "lost generation" (cf. Pais, 1990). Notwithstanding, the literature also points out that the low levels of participation among young people are, nonetheless, higher than the rest of the population (Magalhães & Moral, 2008). With the exception of voting, there is a widespread scepticism of young people about the effectiveness of conventional forms of political

participation, and a greater involvement and participation in voluntary, civil and school organizations (e.g., Dias & Menezes, 2013, Magalhães & Moral, 2008, Menezes, 2003).

The literature on civic and political participation has also been devoting great deal of attention to the *gender* variable. In general, the literature has been pointing out that women are in a disadvantaged position in relation to men in various areas of civic and political participation (e.g., Atkeson & Rapoport, 2003; Huckfeldt & Sprague, 1995; Paxton, Kunovich & Hughes, 2007; Rosenstone & Hansen, 1993; Verba et al., 1995), particularly in formal and public domains (e.g., Galligan, 2015, Marien, Hooghe & Quintelier, 2010). This disadvantage has also been identified in the Portuguese context. Despite acknowledging that there has been a positive evolution in the last decades – notably the approval of the Parity Law in 2006 (e.g., Baum & Espírito Santo, Santos & Amâncio, 2012, Santos and Amâncio, 2014), there is a significant number of studies that still denounce the existence of an unequal relationship between women and men (e.g., Espírito-Santo & Baum, 2004, Espírito Santo, 2015; Ribeiro et al., 2015, Santos & Amâncio, 2012b). Particularly in relation to the field of conventional politics, Santos and Amâncio (2012b) verify the existence of a "genderization of the profession of politician" in Portugal grounded in a vision that considers that the private sphere is a feminine world and that politics is masculine. However, the disadvantaged position of women in relation to men is not an exclusive problem of the field of politics. This type of analysis has also been done in the field of professional careers, since women are "subject to more negative consequences and react to them in a less proactive way than men" (Santos & Amâncio, 2014, p. 702).

Lastly, regarding the *place of living*, research shows that youngsters from urban settings tend to perform better at school (Mottahedi et al., 2011; Becker & Luthar, 2002) and have more opportunities for civic and political engagement (Gosselin & Tóka, 2008). The lack of educational and economic resources that often characterises family environments in rural contexts makes it difficult for youngsters to be in contact with civic networks that might propel their current and future participation. On the other hand, some scholars also emphasise that rural contexts may promote stronger social bonds, namely in what concerns the relationship between schools and families, fostering conditions for reciprocity, sense of belonging and generalised trust to grow (Barley & Beesley, 2007; Redding & Walberg, 2012) – this path for social capital can, then, predict civic and political engagement. In fact, urbanity may be more closely associated to economic deprivation, which is linked to lower voting turnout (Electoral Commission, 2005). In addition, the place of residence is correlated with ideological positions,

once it is part of a broader cluster of social differentiating factors at play in young people people's engagement (Gosselin & Tóka, 2008).

1) Recruitment procedures, problems and experiences

We have tried to collect a purposive sample in diverse contexts of education and participation, e.g., regular and vocational schools, higher education institutions, youth associations, and religious associations, and through informal contacts. However, the contexts which have showed more availability and interest to participate in this study were the traditional contexts of education and training (i.e., schools and higher education institutions) where we have some privileged contacts. The interest and availability to participate of the other institutions that we have contacted (youth and religious associations) were practically null – although it is impossible to identify these participants, we are convinced that we recruited some of them through the online version of the questionnaire.

The procedure of getting the informed consents before the administration of the questionnaires was responsible for a huge time consuming. In some cases, this compulsory procedure demobilised some institutions/associations to be part of this study. It is important to be aware that the majority of the participant and contacted institutions were (during the final months of the year) immersed in lot of bureaucracy to do. It may be important in second wave have this point in mind in order to have the institutions more available to participate.

The large majority of participants were recruited in schools and higher education institutions, located mainly in the Metropolitan Area of Porto – with the exceptions of one vocational school from Lisbon (EPAR), one private higher education institution from the periphery of Porto (CESPU-ESSVS), and another one located in Braga district, north of Portugal (IESFAFE).

In total, besides through the online version of the questionnaire, we have recruited participants from 2 public secondary schools:

- **Secondary School Dr. Joaquim Gomes Ferreira Alves, Valadares, Vila Nova de Gaia (this school also participates in WP6 and WP9)**

    Students are distributed by the following educational levels and educational / training opportunities: a) 3rd cycle of basic education; b) secondary education; c)

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vocational training; d) education and training courses; and e) New Opportunities Centre.

Homepage: http://www.esdjgfa.org/

- **Secondary School of Alfena, Valongo**

School with 3rd cycle of basic education and secondary education located in the periphery of Porto.

Homepage: http://site.age-alfena.net/

3 vocational schools:

- **EPROMAT – School Edmundo Ferreira, Matosinhos, Porto.**

This school "has developed a strategy of diversification, promoting the development of these vocational courses, but also courses in Education and Youth Training, Adult Education and Training, Certified Modular Training Courses and Technological Specialization Courses of level V".

Homepage: http://www.epromat.pt/

- **EPTPP – Vocational School of Psychosocial Technology of Porto**

Develops 3 vocational courses: Sociocultural Animator, Technician of Psychosocial Support, Health Assistant, Geriatric Assistant.

Homepage: http://www.eptpporto.com/index.html

- **EPAR – Vocational School Almirante Reis, Lisbon.**

A school "aimed at all Young people who believe in an alternative to traditional education and who seek a professionally Qualifying Education, with a high probability of access to the Labour Market and to a Professional Career, in the Training Courses, for Youth and Adults, in the Courses of Learning, in the Vocational Courses, and in the Certified Modular Training for Adults activities".

Homepage: http://www.epar.pt/

2 public higher education institutions:

- **FEUP – Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto, Porto**

"The Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto undertakes activities in the realms of education, research, and innovation at international level. Accordingly, the results of these activities lead to the creation and transmission of knowledge, training of competent and ethical professionals, and future leaders in the area of engineering and similar areas, and also the promotion of wellbeing of our global society".

Homepage: https://sigarra.up.pt/feup/en/web_page.inicial

- **ESE-P.PORTO – School of Education of the Polytechnic Institute of Porto, Porto**

The mission of P.PORTO is to create and further knowledge, science, technology and culture, and to provide students with technical, scientific, artistic and transverse skills that articulate knowledge and action, so as to become the agent of transformation at home and abroad, and through intervention contribute to the wise development of society.

Homepage: https://www.ese.ipp.pt/

2 private higher education institutions:

- **CESPU – ESSVS – Superior School of Health of Vale do Sousa, Penafiel, Porto**

"CESPU educational establishments, enjoy a pleasant and welcoming academic environment, conducive not only to their professional but also to their personal and social development. They are currently distributed between two academic campus, in the cities of Gandra (ISCS-N and ESSVS) and Vila Nova de Famalicão (ESSVA), with excellent facilities for higher education in the health field".

Homepage: https://www.cespu.pt/en/

- **IESF –Institute of Higher Studies of Fafe, Braga.**

"The Instituto de Estudos Superiores de Fafe (Institute of Higher Studies of Fafe, IESF) is a project of Higher Education located in Fafe, in the north of Portugal, built on the values of proximity to the social environment and on the ideal of service to the region, while keeping a global vocation for research and share of knowledge."

Homepage: https://www.iesfafe.pt/index.php

2) Sample description

Some national statistics

According to Pordata, in 2015, 16,1% of the Portuguese population were youngsters with ages ranging from 15 to 29 years old: 5,4% between 15-19 years old; 5,3% between 20-24 years old and 5,4% 25-29 years old.

In the same year, the percentage of the Portuguese population in high-school was 3,8%, while 3,4% was enrolled in higher education. The percentage of male students enrolled in the secondary education and higher education, considering the male population in the normal age to attend these school cycles, was 117% and 46,7%, respectively. On the other hand, 117,8% and 53,8% of female students was enrolled in the secondary and higher education (respectively), considering the female population in the normal age range to attend these cycles. Private secondary schools were attended by 16,4% of the total of students in secondary education.

In 2016, there were 356.399 people enrolled higher education, at the university and polytechnic levels; 53% of them were women.

Regarding the locations were the data were collected, in Braga, in 2015, the total population was 181.528; of these, 5,9% were aged 15-19 years old, 5,9% between 20-24, and 6,3% between 25-29. In the Porto metropolitan area, the total population was 1.727.486; of these, 5,5% were aged 15-19 years old, 5,3% between 20-24, and 5,4% between 25-29. Finally, in the Lisbon metropolitan area, the total population was 2.810.923; of these, 5% were aged 15-19 years old, 5% between 20-24, and 5,3% between 25-29.

Demographic sample description

Overall, although gender balance was pursued, the sample is mostly composed by girls (younger group = 60%; older group = 63.6%). The younger group is defined by an age-range between 14 and 20 years old, but with the majority of respondents aged 16/17 years old; while the older group is mostly composed by 19/20-year-old respondents – although the respondents ranged from 17 to 30 years old. The younger group is mostly composed by students enrolled in a lower educational track, although the percentage between lower and higher track is relatively balanced. Additionally, the sample is mostly from urban settings, with the vast majority of respondents living in big or small cities – still, 17.5% of respondents from the

young group live *the suburbs or outskirts of a big city* and 20.1% of the older group live in a *village.*

Format of the questionnaire

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Valid	Paper	334	71.8	71.8
		Online	131	28.2	28.2
		Total	465	100.0	100.0
Older	Valid	Paper	349	59.6	59.6
		Online	237	40.4	40.4
		Total	586	100.0	100.0

Gender – YOUNG GROUP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	279	60.0	**60.0**
	Male	186	40.0	40.0
	Total	465	100.0	100.0

Gender - OLDER GROUP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Female	372	63.5	**63.6**
	Male	213	36.3	36.4
	Total	585	99.8	100.0
Missing	99	1	0.2	
Total		586	100.0	

How old are you? – YOUNG GROUP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
	14	4	0.9	0.9
	15	78	16.8	16.8
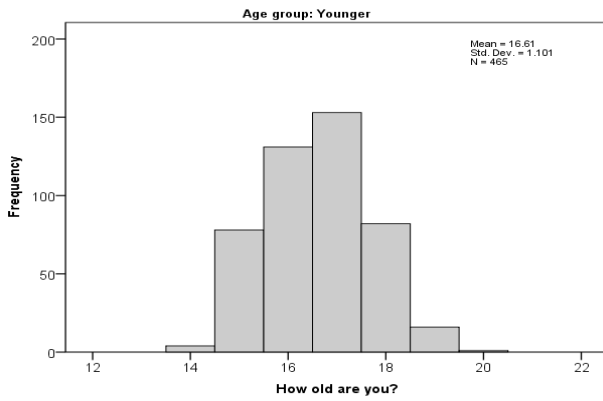
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
16	131	28.2	28.2
17	153	32.9	**32.9**
18	82	17.6	17.6
19	16	3.	3.4
20	1	0.2	0.2
Total	465	100.0	100.0

How old are you? - OLDER GROUP

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
17	4	0.7	0.7
18	62	10.6	10.6
19	130	22.2	**22.2**
20	99	16.9	16.9
21	65	11.1	11.1
22	68	11.6	11.6
23	54	9.2	9.2
24	35	6.0	6.0
25	22	3.8	3.8
26	17	2.9	2.9
27	8	1.4	1.4
28	4	0.7	0.7
29	6	1.0	1.0
30	12	2.0	2.0
Total	586	100.0	100.0

What school track are you attending? – YOUNG GROUP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Lower track	257	55.3	**55.5**
	Higher track	206	44.3	44.5
	Total	463	99.6	100.0

		Frequency	Percent	
Missing	99	2	0.4	
Total		465	100.0	

I live in… - YOUNG GROUP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	A big city	193	41.5	**41.8**
	The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	81	17.4	17.5
	A town or small city	178	38.3	38.5
	A village	10	2.2	2.2
	Total	462	99.4	100.0
Missing	99	3	0.6	
Total		465	100.0	

I live in… - OLDER GROUP

		Frequency	Percent	ValidPercent
Valid	A big city	190	32.4	**32.6**
	The suburbs or outskirts of a big city	83	14.2	14.2
	A town or small city	189	32.3	**32.4**
	A village	117	20.0	20.1
	A farm home or home in the countryside	4	0.7	0.7
	Total	583	99.5	100.0
Missing	99	3	0.5	
Total		586	100.0	

Demographic statistics – other relevant variables

Concerning the current relationship status, the majority of the respondents from the younger group are not in a relationship (63.1%), while 54.4% of the older group indicate they are in a relationship. In both groups, the household money is deemed to cover, *mostly* or *fully*, the respondents' family needs. Most of the respondents from the older group completed upper secondary education (60.9%), and 88.1% of those who are still engaged in education reveal the expectation of completing higher education. Regarding religiosity, both groups (younger and older) state they are *a little bit* religious, and the vast majority of them are Christian. Finally, in what concerns the English language, in both groups the majority of respondents rate their competences as *basic* – albeit 19.4% and 20.4% of the younger and older group respondents, respectively, considered themselves *fluent*.

Are you currently in a relationship?

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Valid	No	289	62.2	**63.1**
		Yes	147	31.6	32.1
		Other, please specify:	8	1.7	1.7
		Prefer not to say	14	3.0	3.1
		Total	458	98.5	100.0
	Missing	99	7	1.5	
	Total		465	100.0	
Older	Valid	No	225	38.4	39.0
		Yes	314	53.6	**54.4**
		Other, please specify:	6	1.0	1.0
		Prefer not to say	32	5.5	5.5
		Total	577	98.5	100.0
	Missing	99	9	1.5	
	Total		586	100.0	

Does the money your household has cover everything your family needs?

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Valid	Not at all	9	1.9	2.0
		Partly	73	15.7	16.5
		Mostly	180	38.7	**40.6**

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		Fully	181	38.9	**40.9**
		Total	443	95.3	100.0
	Missing	99	22	4.7	
	Total		465	100.0	
Older	Valid	Not at all	13	2.2	2.3
		Partly	88	15.0	15.7
		Mostly	217	37.0	**38.6**
		Fully	244	41.6	**43.4**
		Total	562	95.9	100.0
	Missing	99	24	4.1	
	Total		586	100.0	

What is the highest level of education you completed?

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Missing	88	465	100.0	
Older	Valid	Not completed lower secondary education	2	0.3	0.3
		Completed lower secondary education	88	15.0	15.0
		Completed upper secondary education	356	60.8	**60.9**
		Completed higher education	139	23.7	23.8
		Total	585	99.8	100.0
	Missing	99	1	0.2	
	Total		586	100.0	

Please indicate on how many years of education you plan to complete.

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Missing	88	465	100.0	
Older	Valid	Completed upper secondary education	60	10.2	11.9
		Completed higher education	446	76.1	88.1
		Total	506	86.3	100.0
	Missing	88	38	6.5	
		I do not know	31	5.3	
		99	11	1.9	
		Total	80	13.7	
	Total		586	100.0	

To what extent are you religious?

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Valid	Not at all	102	21.9	22.0
		A little bit	240	51.6	**51.8**
		Quite	88	18.9	19.0
		Very	33	7.1	7.1
		Total	463	99.6	100.0
	Missing	99	2	0.4	
	Total		465	100.0	
Older	Valid	Not at all	150	25.6	25.9
		A little bit	256	43.7	**44.1**
		Quite	119	20.3	20.5
		Very	55	9.4	9.5
		Total	580	99.0	100.0
	Missing	99	6	1.0	
	Total		586	100.0	

What is your religious belief?

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Valid	Christian	319	68.6	**93.3**
		Muslim	4	0.9	1.2
		Jewish	1	0.2	0.3
		Buddhist	4	0.9	1.2
		No religion	12	2.6	3.5
		Other, please specify:	2	0.4	0.6
		Total	342	73.5	100.0
	Missing	System	123	26.5	
	Total		465	100.0	
Older	Valid	Christian	393	67.1	**92.7**
		Muslim	3	0.5	0.7
		Buddhist	3	0.5	0.7
		No religion	20	3.4	4.7
		Other, please specify:	5	0.9	1.2
		Total	424	72.4	100.0
	Missing	System	162	27.6	
	Total		586	100.0	

How would you rate your English language competence?

Age group			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Younger	Valid	Hardly any	67	14.4	14.4
		Basic	140	30.1	**30.2**
		Good	85	18.3	18.3
		Almost fluent	75	16.1	16.2
		Fluent	90	19.4	19.4
		I am a native speaker	7	1.5	1.5
		Total	464	99.8	100.0
	Missing	99	1	0.2	
	Total		465	100.0	
Older	Valid	Hardly any	78	13.3	13.5
		Basic	180	30.7	**31.1**
		Good	114	19.5	19.7
		Almost fluent	77	13.1	13.3
		Fluent	118	20.1	20.4
		I am a native speaker	11	1.9	1.9
		Total	578	98.6	100.0
	Missing	99	8	1.4	
	Total		586	100.0	

3) Frequencies, means and standard deviations of single items

Contact

In what concerns contact with other countries, respondents score higher regarding having friends living in another European country (M= 2.47; SD= 1.29) than outside Europe. Furthermore, the respondents' contact with other European countries is mostly related to online communications with people who live abroad (M= 2.91; SD= 1.32) and short-term visits (M= 2.04; SD= 1.01).

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_Eurofr	How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?	1031	**2.47**	1.29
A_Worldfr	How many of your friends live outside Europe?	1014	1.64	1.06
A_Eucon	How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?	1039	**2.91**	1.32
A_Eutrip	How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?	1039	**2.04**	1.01
A_Euvis	How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?	1031	1.37	0.77

Identity

Regarding European identification, the respondents' commitment to their own country acquires importance, as they express strong ties to Portugal (M= 4.25; SD= 0.95) and pride in being Portuguese (M= 4.29; SD= 0.95). That said, commitment to Europe also scores high, particularly with respondents considering themselves *proud to be European* (M= 3.95; SD= 0.89). Interestingly, respondents engage more actively in exploration of what it entails to be Portuguese than concerning their European identity: they search for information about Portugal (M= 3.42; SD= 1.11) and often think about the meaning of being Portuguese (M= 2.92; SD= 1.19). Finally, the respondents' views about the meaning of being European seems closer to reassessment (M= 3.15; SD= 1.04) than the meaning of being Portuguese. It is also worth noting that respondents tend to identify more strongly with people from their own country (M= 3.46; SD= 1.20).

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_Ident1	I feel strong ties toward Europe.	995	3.55	0.95

A_Ident2	I am proud to be European.	995	3.95	0.89
A_Ident3	Being European gives me self-confidence.	993	3.42	0.91
A_Ident4	I feel strong ties to /country/.	992	4.25	0.95
A_Ident5	I am proud to be /nationality/.	991	4.29	0.95
A_Ident6	Being /nationality/ gives me self-confidence.	985	3.61	1.04
A_Ident7	I often think about what it means to be European.	990	2.69	1.09
A_Ident8	I search for information about Europe.	992	2.95	1.12
A_Ident9	I talk to other people about what it means to them to be European.	990	2.20	1.10
A_Ident10	I often think about what it means to be /nationality/.	992	2.92	1.19
A_Ident11	I search for information about /country/.	990	3.42	1.11
A_Ident12	I talk to other people about what it means to them to be /nationality/.	994	2.71	1.18
A_Ident13	My feelings about Europe are changing.	987	3.06	1.09
A_Ident14	My sense of being European is uncertain.	988	2.65	1.13
A_Ident15	I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be European .	995	3.15	1.04
A_Ident16	My feelings about /country/ are changing.	991	2.88	1.16
A_Ident17	My sense of being /nationality/ is uncertain.	986	2.30	1.10
A_Ident18	I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be /nationatlity/.	990	2.78	1.13
A_Ident19	I have more in common with people from my country than with people from other European countries.	994	3.46	1.20

Norms of citizenship

The respondents' attitudes towards citizenship are particularly related to the support of people considered to be worse off than themselves (M= 4.17; SD= 0.80), followed by obedience to European laws and regulations (M= 4.02; SD= 0.89). Being informed about events related to the European Union (M= 3.99; SD= 0.86), voting for the European Parliament (M= 3.94; SD= 0.97) and being engaged in voluntary organisations (M= 3.93; SD= 0.93) also define strongly the respondents' perceptions about being a European citizen.

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_Citizen1	… support people who are worse off than yourself	995	**4.17**	0.80
A_Citizen2	… vote in European Parliament elections	993	**3.94**	0.97
A_Citizen3	… always obey European Union laws and regulations	989	**4.02**	0.89
A_Citizen4	… form your own opinions about the European Union independently of others	994	**3.90**	0.98
A_Citizen5	… be active in voluntary organizations	995	**3.93**	0.93

A_Citizen6	… speak out concerning European Union topics	993	3.42	0.95
A_Citizen7	… be informed about what is going on in European Union	992	**3.99**	0.86
A_Citizen8	… meet the expectations of your community or neighborhood	994	3.40	1.00
A_Citizen9	… defend your national or religious group against other groups	990	3.15	1.15
A_Citizen10	… challenge social injustice	982	3.83	1.07

Currently facing some social problems, respondents seem prone to consider youth unemployment as a situation which the European Union has the responsibility to influence (M= 3.89; SD= 0.92), followed by the refugees' problem (M= 3.77; SD= 1.06) – consequently, respondents score lower in the items stating that the EU is taking the right kinds of action about these matters. Youth unemployment and refugees are, then, considered very important issues (M= 4.29; SD= 0.84 and M= 4.00; SD= 0.99, respectively).

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_Unem_res	EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Youth unemployment	993	**3.86**	0.92
A_Unem_rig	EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Youth unemployment	981	2.84	0.91
A_Refu_res	EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Refugees	985	**3.77**	1.06
A_Refu_rig	EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Refugees	980	2.90	1.01
A_Leav_res	EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Countries leaving	981	3.60	1.01
A_Leav_rig	EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Countries leaving	976	2.91	0.91
A_Unem_imp	How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Youth unemployment	988	**4.29**	0.84
A_Refu_imp	How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Refugees	986	**4.00**	0.99
A_Leav_imp	How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Countries leaving	985	**3.75**	0.96

Evaluation and Perceptions of the EU

Participants tend to evaluate positively the existence of the European Union (M= 3.84; SD= 0.89), scoring low on the item about a poor contribution of the EU for their life in their country (M= 2.34; SD= 1.12). Furthermore, respondents tend to see Europe as a *community of shared values* (M= 3.92; SD= 0.91) and *shared responsibilities* (M= 3.90; SD= 0.87), followed

by the perception that Europe is a tolerant (M= 3.85; SD= 0.96) and borders-free place (M= 3.73; SD= 1.02).

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std.Dev
A_EUview1	We should be happy that the European Union exists.	987	**3.84**	0.89
A_EUview2	Life in my country would be better if there were no European Union.	985	2.34	1.12
A_EUvis1	... an economic community	987	**3.60**	0.96
A_EUvis2	... a community of shared values	985	**3.92**	0.91
A_EUvis3	… a community based on shared culture	984	3.06	1.13
A_EUvis4	… a community based on shared history	990	2.98	1.02
A_EUvis5	… a community based on geography	990	2.89	0.96
A_EUvis6	… a community with shared responsibilities	989	**3.90**	0.87
A_EUvis7	… a political community	987	3.36	0.96
A_EUvis8	… one country	626	2.76	1.34
A_EUvis9	… a tolerant place	987	**3.85**	0.96
A_EUvis10	… a place where you can travel without borders	989	**3.73**	1.02
A_EUvis11	... a global super power	986	3.62	1.04

Media usage and trust

Respondents score high on media usage for getting access to news about diverse topics (M= 4.43; SD= 1.30). In this regard, they trust professional media as sources of news and information (M= 3.44; SD= 0.93) more than alternative online media. Considering the scope of news in which the respondents are interested in, most of them state their interest in world news (67.7%) and national news (54.7%). Yet, European news also gets the attention of 37% of the participants. Social issues and other kinds of topics (such as celebrities, culture, crime, sport, weather etc.) are the ones that participants follow the most (59.9% and 56.2%, respectively) on the news; environmental, economic and political issues also seem to be topics of interest, though.

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_Media1	How often do you usually watch, read or listen to news (on politics, celebrities, sports or culture)?	994	**4.43**	1.30
A_Media4	What medium do you use most often for receiving news?	862	3.07	1.05

Variable	Label	N	Mean	
A_Medtrust1	I consider most 'professional media' – TV, online, radio or print –as trustworthy sources of news and information.	996	**3.44**	0.93
A_Medtrust2	I consider alternative online media as more trustworthy sources of news and information than professional media.	996	2.75	0.92

Variable	Label	N	N of Yes	N of No	% of yes
A_Media2	What news are you interested in?				
A_Media2a	World news	1037	702	335	67.7%
A_Media2b	European news	1043	386	657	37.0%
A_Media2c	National news	1045	572	473	54.7%
A_Media2d	Regional news	1044	180	864	17.2%
A_Media2e	Local news	1044	242	802	23.2%
A_Media3	What are the topics you follow?				
A_Media3a	Political issues	1046	258	788	24.7%
A_Media3b	Economic issues	1046	298	748	28.5%
A_Media3c	Environmental issues	1046	320	726	30.6%
A_Media3d	Social issues	1046	588	458	56.2%
A_Media3e	Other news (celebrities, culture, crime, sport, weather etc.)	1044	625	419	59.9%

Participation

Although respondents do not present particularly high levels of participation, they seem to be more prone to use social networks to share social and political contents (M= 2.49; SD= 1.30), to donate money to social causes (M= 2.19; SD= 1.10) and to be involved in volunteering activities related to underprivileged groups (M= 2.16; SD= 1.27). In addition, 21% of respondents indicate that their participation is related to the European Union, in particular: *sharing contents on social networks* (46.4%), *donating money to a social cause* (37.7%) and *discussing social or political issues on the internet* (36.3%). Volunteering (32.2%), participating in charity concerts or events (25.1%) and political consumerism (21.9%) are also forms of participation, related to the EU, in which the respondents are involved in.

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_Part1	Signed a petition	991	1.75	1.07
A_Part2	Taken part in a demonstration or strike	994	1.29	0.72

A_Part3	Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	993	1.63	1.05
A_Part4	Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	993	1.29	0.71
A_Part5	Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)	995	2.16	1.27
A_Part6	Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	995	1.78	1.09
A_Part7	Donated money to a social cause	994	2.19	1.10
A_Part8	Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)	994	2.49	1.30
A_Part9	Discussed social or political issues on the internet	994	1.90	1.16
A_Part10	Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	995	1.39	0.86
A_Part11	Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	994	1.53	1.01
A_Part12	Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	987	1.15	0.56
A_Part13	Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	992	1.22	0.67
A_Part14	Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	993	1.17	0.59
A_Part15	Worked for a political party or a political candidate	993	1.18	0.62
A_Part16	Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	993	1.18	0.59
A_Part17	Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization	993	1.20	0.64
A_Part18	Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	991	1.17	0.59

Variable	Label	N	N of Yes	N of No	% of yes
A_PartEU	Were any of the activities you did related to the European Union?	971	204	767	21.0%
Acitivities related to the EU:					
A_EUpart1	Signed a petition	188	73	115	38.8%
A_EUpart2	Taken part in a demonstration or strike	184	33	151	17.9%
A_EUpart3	Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	183	40	143	21.9%
A_EUpart4	Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	183	27	156	14.8%

A_EUpart5	Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)	183	59	124	32.2%
A_EUpart6	Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	183	46	137	25.1%
A_EUpart7	Donated money to a social cause	183	69	114	37.7%
A_EUpart8	Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)	183	85	98	46.4%
A_EUpart9	Discussed social or political issues on the internet	179	65	114	36.3%
A_EUpart10	Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	178	26	152	14.6%
A_EUpart11	Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	177	31	146	17.5%
A_EUpart12	Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	178	15	163	8.4%
A_EUpart13	Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	178	15	163	8.4%
A_EUpart14	Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	178	19	159	10.7%
A_EUpart15	Worked for a political party or a political candidate	178	19	159	10.7%
A_EUpart16	Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	178	19	159	10.7%
A_EUpart17	Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization	178	24	154	13.5%
A_EUpart18	Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	178	19	159	10.7%

Voting

Concerning the future behaviour of young adolescents, 37.9% of them indicate they will vote in the next national parliamentary elections – which is a higher percentage of voting intention than for the next European (26.9%) and local elections (20.1%). In their turn, young adults express more willingness to vote in the future, although the national parliamentary

elections also gather higher percentages of voting intention (82.4%), followed however by the local elections (77.1%). When asked about whether or not they voted in the previous elections, 64% of them voted in the national elections – followed by the local (56.4%) and the European elections (35.8%).

'Being too young' is the reason more often mentioned for not voting in the future, be it at European (61%), national (61.6%) or local level (64.3%). Yet, it should be mentioned that the feeling of not being properly informed seems to be a relevant factor behind future non-voting. In what regards the reasons for young adults not having voted in the past, the respondents' consideration of being too young still plays the bigger role at the European (56%), national (40%) and local (53.1%) levels. Again, the lack of information regarding voting is the reason more often indicated by the participants, mostly regarding the European elections (19%). The reasons indicated by young adults for not voting in the future are mostly related to lack of interest, particularly regarding European (22%) and local elections (22%). The reasons for non-voting in national elections have to do with the lack of both interest and citizenship (14%, 14%).

Variable	Label	N	N of No	N of Yes	I don't know	% of yes
A_Yfvote1	Will you vote in the next European parliament elections? (Youth)	58	18	123	117	26.9%
A_Yfvote3	Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections? (Youth)	48	203	143	102	31.9%
A_Yfvote5	Will you vote in the next local elections? (Youth)	58	39	92	127	20.1%
A_Ofvote1	Will you vote in the next European parliament elections? (Adult)	531	47	350	134	65.9%
A_Ofvote3	Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections? (Adult)	28	0	435	63	82.4%
A_Ofvote5	Will you vote in the next local elections? (Adult)	28	0	407	81	77.1%
A_Opvote1	Did you vote in the last European parliament elections (May 2014)? (Adult)	34	43	191	-	35.8%
A_Opvote3	Did you vote in the last national parliamentary elections? (Adult)	22	72	350	-	67.0%
A_Opvote5	Did you vote in the last local elections? (Adult)	30	31	299	-	56.4%

Variable	Label		N of Yes	N of No	% of yes
	Reasons for future non-voting (European):				
A_Yfvote2a	I will be too young	210	128	82	61.0%
A_Yfvote2b	I don't care	210	19	191	9.0%
A_Yfvote2c	I cannot decide who to vote for	210	4	206	1.9%
A_Yfvote2d	I don't feel informed enough to vote	210	27	183	12.9%
A_Yfvote2e	I don't have citizenship	210	5	205	2.4%
A_Yfvote2f	I don't think any candidates will represent my views	210	9	201	4.3%
A_Yfvote2g	Other	186	2	84	1.1%
	Reasons for future non-voting (national):				
A_Yfvote4a	I will be too young	198	12	76	61.6%
A_Yfvoteb	I don't care	198	9	179	9.6%
A_Yfvote4c	I cannot decide who to vote for	198	2	196	1.0%
A_Yfvote4d	I don't feel informed enough to vote	198	20	178	10.1%
A_Yfvote4e	I don't have citizenship	198	3	195	1.5%
A_Yfvote4f	I don't think any candidates will represent my views	198	3	195	1.5%
A_Yfvote4g	Other	178	0	178	0.0%
	Reasons for future non-voting (local):				
A_Yfvote6a	I will be too young	227	146	81	64.3%
A_Yfvoteb	I don't care	227	23	204	10.1%
A_Yfvote6c	I cannot decide who to vote for	227	5	222	2.2%
A_Yfvote6d	I don't feel informed enough to vote	227	18	209	7.9%
A_Yfvote6e	I don't have citizenship	227	4	223	1.8%
A_Yfvote6f	I don't think any candidates will represent my views	227	6	221	2.6%
A_Yfvote6g	Other	199	2	197	1.0%

Variable	Label	N	N of Yes	N of No	% of yes

Variable	Label	N	N of Yes	N of No	% of yes
Reasons for past non-voting (European):					
A_Opvote2a	I was too young	332	186	146	56.0%
A_Opvote2b	I didn't care	332	32	300	9.6%
A_Opvote2c	I couldn't decide who to vote for	332	8	324	2.4%
A_Opvote2d	I didn't feel informed enough to vote	332	63	269	19.0%
A_Opvote2e	I didn't manage to go	332	8	324	2.4%
A_Opvote2f	I didn't have citizenship	332	7	325	2.1%
A_Opvote2g	I didn't think any candidates represented my views	332	5	327	1.5%
A_Opvote2h	Other	332	27	305	8.1%
Reasons for past non-voting (national):			0	0	
A_Opvote4a	I was too young	165	66	99	40.0%
A_Opvote4b	I didn't care	165	17	148	10.3%
A_Opvote4c	I couldn't decide who to vote for	165	7	158	4.2%
A_Opvote4d	I didn't feel informed enough to vote	165	18	147	10.9%
A_Opvote4e	I didn't manage to go	165	14	151	8.5%
A_Opvote4f	I didn't have citizenship	165	6	159	3.6%
A_Opvote4g	I didn't think any candidates represented my views	165	4	161	2.4%
A_Opvote4h	Other	165	20	145	12.1%
Reasons for past non-voting (local):			0	0	
A_Opvote6a	I was too young	224	119	105	53.1%
A_Opvote6b	I didn't care	224	26	198	11.6%
A_Opvote6c	I couldn't decide who to vote for	224	8	216	3.6%
A_Opvote6d	I didn't feel informed enough to vote	224	24	200	10.7%
A_Opvote6e	I didn't manage to go	224	13	211	5.8%
A_Opvote6f	I didn't have citizenship	224	8	216	3.6%
A_Opvote6g	I didn't think any candidates represented my views	224	6	218	2.7%
A_Opvote6h	Other	224	13	211	5.8%

Variable	Label	N	N of Yes	N of No	% of yes
Reasons for future non-voting (European):					
A_Ofvote2a	I don't care	45	10	35	22%

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A_Of vote2b	I cannot decide who to vote for	46	4	42	9%
A_Of vote2c	I don't feel informed enough to vote	47	4	43	9%
A_Of vote2d	I don't have citizenship	48	5	43	11%
A_Of vote2e	I don't think any candidates will represent my views	49	3	46	7%
A_Of vote2f	Other	50	3	47	7%
Reasons for future non-voting (national):		51 1	0	51	
A_Of vote4a	I don't care	52	7	45	14%
A_Of vote4b	I cannot decide who to vote for	53	2	51	4%
A_Of vote4c	I don't feel informed enough to vote	54	2	52	4%
A_Of vote4d	I don't have citizenship	55	8	47	14%
A_Of vote4e	I don't think any candidates will represent my views	56	0	56	0%
A_Of vote4f	Other	57	2	55	4%
Reasons for future non-voting (local):		58 8	0	58	
A_Of vote6a	I don't care	59	13	46	22%
A_Of vote6b	I cannot decide who to vote for	60	3	57	5%
A_Of vote6c	I don't feel informed enough to vote	61	11	50	18%
A_Of vote6d	I don't have citizenship	62	5	57	8%
A_Of vote6e	I don't think any candidates will represent my views	63	2	61	3%
A_Of vote6f	Other	64	2	62	3%

School engagement and life satisfaction

School seems to be a relevant place to learn about the European Union, since participants score relatively high on this item (M= 2.99; SD= 1.12). This learning process seems to entail contact with tensions at stake in the European project, yet there seems to be an positive tendency towards liking the EU more, the more students learn about it (M= 2.78; SD= 3.58).

Overall, respondents are quite satisfied with the course of their lives (M= 3.58; SD= 0.78).

Very few students report having taken an active role in school groups – yet, 0.23% mention having *represented other students in the student council or in front of teachers or the school principal*.

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std. Dev
A_EUsubj 1	How much have you learned about topics related to the European Union in school?	457	2.99	1.12
A_EUsubj 2	The more I learn about the European Union in school, the more I like the European Union.	428	2.78	0.92
A_Lifesat	On the whole, how satisfied are you with the life you lead?	978	3.58	0.78

Variable	Label		N of Yes	N of No	% of yes
A_Studeng 1	Have you represented other students in the student council or in front of teachers or the school principal?	456	106	350	0.23
A_Studeng 2	Have you been active in a student group or club (e.g., drama, school newspaper)?	458	89	369	0.19
A_Studeng 3	Have you been active in a school sports group or club?	455	85	370	0.19

Regarding the respondents' organisational membership, the levels are low overall. Still, participants tend to score higher on the involvement in leisure organisations or groups (M= 1.92; SD= 1.15), religious organisations (M= 1.56; SD= 0.96) and student or youth organisations (M= 1.51; 0.86).

Variable	Label		ean	Std. Dev
A_Assoc1	Trade unions	959	1.11	0.46
A_Assoc2	Political parties or their youth organizations	956	1.18	0.56
A_Assoc3	Student or youth organizations	950	1.51	0.86
A_Assoc4	Religious organizations or groups	939	1.56	0.94
A_Assoc5	Organizations or groups for social issues (human rights, anti-racism, peace, environment, animal protection etc.)	951	1.34	0.77

		N	N valid	Scale	Scale	
A_Assoc6	Leisure organizations or groups (music, art, sports etc.)	950	1.92	1.15		
A_Assoc7	Other organizations, please indicate which:	433	1.26	0.75		

Means, standard deviations and Cronbach`s Alphas of scales

Scale name	N items	N valid cases	Scale Mean	Scale SD	Cronbach's Alpha
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)	3	989	10.93	2.24	0.75
National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)	3	976	12.14	2.55	0.83
European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)	3	980	7.84	2.70	0.75
National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)	3	987	9.04	2.95	0.81
European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)	3	983	8.87	2.45	0.61
National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)	3	981	7.95	2.73	0.73
DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)	2	977	5.50	1.62	0.81
DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)	2	973	6.09	1.68	0.80
DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)	3	973	8.25	2.28	0.78
DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)	2	979	6.01	1.78	0.84
DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)	2	969	6.12	1.76	0.78
DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)	3	969	6.70	3.01	0.89
TolRefu (A_Tol1-3) *tol3 = negative, recoded	3	998	10.31	5.78	0.09
TolMig (A_Tol4-6) *tol6 = negative, recoded	3	997	10.44	4.81	0.08
Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)	3	993	11.92	1.86	0.46
Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)	3	990	10.56	2.26	0.49
Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)	3	992	8.84	2.19	0.67
Alienation (A_Alien1-4)	4	989	12.77	3.64	0.83
Worries (A_Worry1-3)	3	993	10.97	2.04	0.42
Climate (A_Sclim1-3)	3	455	10.23	2.59	0.77
Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)	2	455	7.14	1.75	0.71
Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)	2	457	6.74	1.76	0.63
Quality (A_Squal1-4)	4	458	13.95	2.90	0.82
Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)	5	966	19.09	3.02	0.84
Empower (A_Empow1, 2)	2	797	7.20	1.49	0.57
Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)	3	460	12.32	2.52	0.87
Values (A_Cival1-3)	3	458	11.19	2.35	0.82
Interest (A_Polint1-4)	4	977	11.99	3.19	0.86
Trust (A_Itrust1-3)	3	977	8.62	1.93	0.62

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)	4	456	12.07	2.60	0.71
Community (A_Soc1-4)	4	456	12.44	3.08	0.77
Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)	2	974	6.71	1.47	0.77
Collectiveffic (A_Polef3,4)	2	972	7.63	1.56	0.75
Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)	3	967	9.72	2.49	0.82
OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2) * A_FamEU2= negative, recoded	2	455	7.04	6.39	-0.03
OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2) * A_ FriEU2= negative, recoded	2	453	6.77	4.68	0.04
NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)	3	452	8.64	2.22	0.65
NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)	3	452	9.30	2.27	0.63
FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)	2	453	7.24	1.93	0.82

4) Comparisons by gender, age group and educational level – single items

Comparisons by gender, age group (14-19 versus 20-30) and educational level (A_Educomp_new)

How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries? (A_Eurofr)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.
By gender	Female	643	2.36	1.27
	Male	388	**2.65**	1.31
By age group	Younger	456	2.29	1.26
	Older	575	**2.61**	1.30
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	2	**3.50**	2.12
	Completed lower secondary education	86	2.47	1.31
	Completed upper secondary education	352	2.52	1.31
	Completed higher education	135	2.90	1.23

How many of your friends live outside Europe? (A_Worldfr)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.
By gender	Female	630	1.56	1.00
	Male	384	**1.76**	1.15
By age group	Younger	451	**1.65**	1.14
	Older	563	1.63	1.00
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	2	**3.50**	2.12
	Completed lower secondary education	80	1.56	1.02
	Completed upper secondary education	347	1.55	0.92
	Completed higher education	134	1.84	1.13

How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)? (A_Eucon)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.
By gender	Female	645	2.89	1.34
	Male	394	**2.96**	1.27
By age group	Younger	463	2.85	1.33
	Older	576	**2.96**	1.30
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	2	2.00	1.41
	Completed lower secondary education	86	2.69	1.32
	Completed upper secondary education	353	**3.01**	1.29
	Completed higher education	135	**3.03**	1.30

How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks? (A_Eutrip)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.
By gender	Female	647	1.97	0.97
	Male	392	**2.16**	1.06
By age group	Younger	463	1.92	0.97
	Older	576	**2.13**	1.03
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	2	1.50	0.71
	Completed lower secondary education	86	1.77	1.01
	Completed upper secondary education	353	2.11	0.95
	Completed higher education	135	**2.41**	1.17

How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks? (A_Euvis)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.
By gender	Female	641	1.34	0.69
	Male	390	**1.42**	0.88
By age group	Younger	461	1.34	0.76
	Older	570	**1.39**	0.78
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	2	**1.50**	0.71
	Completed lower secondary education	84	1.33	0.83
	Completed upper secondary education	349	1.36	0.74
	Completed higher education	135	**1.50**	0.85

Comparisons by gender, age group and educational level – scales

Comparisons by gender, age group (14-19 versus 20-30) and educational level (A_Educomp_new)

European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	612	10.8	2.2	0.134
	Male	377	11.1	2.3	
By age group	Younger	460	10.9	2.3	0.800
	Older	529	10.9	2.2	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	9.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	10.5	2.3	
	Completed upper secondary education	330	11.1	2.1	
	Completed higher education	115	10.9	2.2	
*One-way ANOVA					

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	602	12.1	2.4	0.185
	Male	374	12.3	2.7	
By age group	Younger	454	11.9	2.8	0.001
	Older	522	12.4	2.3	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	10.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	81	12.6	2.3	
	Completed upper secondary education	329	12.4	2.3	
	Completed higher education	111	12.1	2.3	
*One-way ANOVA					

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	605	7.8	2.6	0.367
	Male	375	7.9	2.9	
By age group	Younger	457	7.5	2.6	0.000
	Older	523	8.2	2.7	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	4.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	78	7.7	2.9	
	Completed upper secondary education	330	8.2	2.6	
	Completed higher education	114	8.3	2.8	
*One-way ANOVA					

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	611	9.0	2.8	0.960
	Male	376	9.1	3.2	
By age group	Younger	459	8.5	3.0	0.000
	Older	528	9.5	2.9	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	3.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	8.9	3.1	
	Completed upper secondary education	330	9.6	2.7	
	Completed higher education	114	9.7	2.9	
*One-way ANOVA					

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	608	8.9	2.3	0.194
	Male	375	8.7	2.6	
By age group	Younger	455	8.8	2.5	0.202
	Older	528	9.0	2.4	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	9.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	9.1	2.4	
	Completed upper secondary education	329	9.0	2.4	
	Completed higher education	115	8.8	2.7	
*One-way ANOVA					

National Reconsideration (A_Ident16-18)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	605	8.1	2.6	0.063
	Male	376	7.7	2.9	
By age group	Younger	454	8.0	2.7	0.335
	Older	527	7.9	2.7	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	7.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	8.3	2.8	
	Completed upper secondary education	328	7.8	2.7	
	Completed higher education	115	7.7	2.7	
*One-way ANOVA					

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	602	5.6	1.5	0.147
	Male	375	5.4	1.8	
By age group	Younger	448	5.3	1.6	0.005
	Older	529	5.6	1.7	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	82	5.4	1.8	0.000
	Completed lower secondary education	333	5.6	1.6	

	Completed upper secondary education	114	5.9	1.8	
	Completed higher education	529	5.6	1.7	
*One-way ANOVA					

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	601	6.1	1.6	0.362
	Male	372	6.2	1.8	
By age group	Younger	446	6.0	1.7	0.427
	Older	527	6.1	1.7	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	82	5.9	1.9	**0.000**
	Completed lower secondary education	331	6.2	1.6	
	Completed upper secondary education	114	6.2	1.6	
	Completed higher education	527	6.1	1.7	
*One-way ANOVA					

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3, 4, 7)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	601	8.3	2.3	0.109
	Male	372	8.1	2.3	
By age group	Younger	447	8.2	2.3	0.308
	Older	526	8.3	2.3	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	82	8.0	2.3	0.000
	Completed lower secondary education	330	8.4	2.2	
	Completed upper secondary education	114	8.4	2.4	
	Completed higher education	526	8.3	2.3	
*One-way ANOVA					

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	603	6.0	1.7	0.422
	Male	376	6.1	1.9	
By age group	Younger	447	5.9	1.8	0.037
	Older	532	6.1	1.8	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	83	5.6	1.9	0.000
	Completed lower secondary education	333	6.1	1.8	
	Completed upper secondary education	116	6.6	1.6	
	Completed higher education	532	6.1	1.8	
*One-way ANOVA					

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	599	6.0	1.7	0.032
	Male	370	6.3	1.8	
By age group	Younger	443	6.0	1.7	0.008
	Older	526	6.3	1.8	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	82	5.6	2.0	0.000
	Completed lower secondary education	329	6.3	1.7	
	Completed upper secondary education	115	6.5	1.7	
	Completed higher education	526	**6.3**	1.8	

*One-way ANOVA

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3, 4, 7)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	601	6.8	3.0	0.335
	Male	368	6.6	3.0	
By age group	Younger	444	6.9	2.9	0.026
	Older	525	6.5	3.1	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	82	7.8	3.4	0.000
	Completed lower secondary education	328	6.4	3.0	
	Completed upper secondary education	115	5.8	2.7	
	Completed higher education	525	6.5	3.1	

*One-way ANOVA

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	617	10.3	2.5	0.000
	Male	378	9.6	2.4	
By age group	Younger	460	9.9	2.5	0.072
	Older	535	10.2	2.5	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	8.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	8.7	2.6	
	Completed upper secondary education	334	10.1	2.4	
	Completed higher education	117	11.2	2.2	

*One-way ANOVA

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	616	10.4	2.1	0.007
	Male	379	10.0	2.0	
By age group	Younger	460	10.2	2.0	0.986
	Older	535	10.2	2.1	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	7.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	9.6	2.0	
	Completed upper secondary education	334	10.2	2.0	
	Completed higher education	117	10.9	2.0	
*One-way ANOVA					

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	614	12.0	1.7	0.186
	Male	379	11.8	2.1	
By age group	Younger	458	11.8	1.9	0.042
	Older	535	12.0	1.8	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	11.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	82	11.5	1.9	
	Completed upper secondary education	336	12.0	1.7	
	Completed higher education	116	12.5	2.0	
*One-way ANOVA					

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	613	10.6	2.3	0.978
	Male	377	10.6	2.2	
By age group	Younger	459	10.9	2.1	0.000
	Older	531	10.3	2.4	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	14.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	82	11.3	2.2	
	Completed upper secondary education	332	10.3	2.3	
	Completed higher education	116	9.4	2.2	
*One-way ANOVA					

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	617	8.8	2.1	0.631
	Male	375	8.9	2.3	
By age group	Younger	458	8.8	2.1	0.921
	Older	534	8.8	2.3	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	12.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	82	9.7	2.3	
	Completed upper secondary education	336	8.9	2.2	

	Completed higher education	115	8.0	2.3	
*One-way ANOVA					

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	615	12.8	3.5	0.997
	Male	374	12.8	3.8	
By age group	Younger	455	12.4	3.6	0.007
	Older	534	13.1	3.7	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	15.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	81	13.1	3.8	
	Completed upper secondary education	336	13.2	3.6	
	Completed higher education	116	12.5	3.6	
*One-way ANOVA					

Worries (A_Worry1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	615	11.1	2.0	0.004
	Male	378	10.7	2.2	
By age group	Younger	458	10.9	2.0	0.482
	Older	535	11.0	2.1	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	10.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	84	11.3	2.4	
	Completed upper secondary education	334	11.1	1.9	
	Completed higher education	116	10.4	2.1	
*One-way ANOVA					

Climate (A_Sclim1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	274	10.4	2.5	0.140
	Male	181	10.0	2.7	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	273	7.2	1.7	0.275
	Male	182	7.0	1.8	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	276	6.8	1.7	0.384
	Male	181	6.6	1.9	

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Quality (A_Squal1-4)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	275	**14.3**	2.9	**0.001**
	Male	183	**13.4**	2.8	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	596	19.1	2.9	0.850
	Male	370	19.1	3.2	
By age group	Younger	452	19.1	3.2	0.820
	Older	514	19.1	2.8	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	19.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	82	19.3	3.1	
	Completed upper secondary education	323	19.1	2.8	
	Completed higher education	108	18.9	2.7	

*One-way ANOVA

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	495	7.3	1.5	0.065
	Male	302	7.1	1.5	
By age group	Younger	382	7.1	1.5	0.009
	Older	415	7.3	1.5	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	64	7.1	1.5	0.130
	Completed lower secondary education	247	7.3	1.5	
	Completed upper secondary education	104	7.5	1.3	
	Completed higher education	415	7.3	1.5	

*One-way ANOVA

Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	275	12.4	2.5	0.306
	Male	185	12.2	2.5	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Values (A_Cival1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	275	**11.4**	2.3	**0.010**
	Male	183	**10.8**	2.3	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Interest (A_Polint1-4)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	602	12.0	3.1	0.968
	Male	375	12.0	3.4	
By age group	Younger	458	11.6	3.2	0.001
	Older	519	12.3	3.2	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	10.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	10.5	3.4	
	Completed upper secondary education	327	12.2	2.9	
	Completed higher education	108	13.9	3.1	
*One-way ANOVA					

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	274	11.9	2.6	0.181
	Male	182	12.3	2.5	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Community (A_Soc1-4)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	274	12.4	3.1	0.767
	Male	182	12.5	3.0	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Trust (A_Itrust1-3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	602	8.6	1.9	0.904
	Male	375	8.6	2.0	
By age group	Younger	459	8.6	1.9	0.772
	Older	518	8.6	1.9	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	7.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	8.4	2.2	
	Completed upper secondary education	326	8.6	1.9	
	Completed higher education	108	8.8	1.9	
*One-way ANOVA					

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	602	6.7	1.5	0.760
	Male	372	6.7	1.5	
By age group	Younger	455	6.7	1.4	0.219
	Older	519	6.8	1.5	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	5.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	83	6.2	1.7	
	Completed upper secondary education	327	6.7	1.4	
	Completed higher education	108	7.5	1.4	

*One-way ANOVA

Collectiveffic (A_Polef3,4)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	600	7.7	1.5	0.005
	Male	372	7.4	1.6	
By age group	Younger	454	7.4	1.5	0.000
	Older	518	7.8	1.5	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	6.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	81	7.1	1.8	
	Completed upper secondary education	328	7.8	1.5	
	Completed higher education	108	8.3	1.3	

*One-way ANOVA

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	598	9.9	2.4	0.000
	Male	369	9.4	2.6	
By age group	Younger	451	9.8	2.3	0.493
	Older	516	9.7	2.6	
By educational level	Not completed lower secondary education	1	10.0	0.0	
	Completed lower secondary education	81	8.6	2.6	
	Completed upper secondary education	326	9.6	2.6	
	Completed higher education	108	10.6	2.5	

*One-way ANOVA

OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	272	6.6	1.3	0.187
	Male	181	6.7	1.4	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	271	6.5	1.1	0.271
	Male	181	6.6	1.2	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	271	8.8	2.1	0.032
	Male	181	8.4	2.4	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	273	9.5	2.1	0.012
	Male	179	9.0	2.4	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)		N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Sig.*
By gender	Female	272	7.4	1.9	0.137
	Male	181	7.1	2.0	

*One-way ANOVA
** This variable only valid for younger age group

Summary

The next table summarizes the significant differences based on gender, age group and educational level.

Regarding *gender*, male youngsters tend to regard Portugal as a more unfair country (although both genders tend to the middle of the scale), while female youngsters express greater worry with the economic, political and social future of Portugal and score higher on tolerance towards refugees and immigrants, being more supportive of their rights. Interestingly, women present higher quality of participation in school sports groups or clubs and score higher on pro-social values, collective efficacy and internal efficacy. The social approval of friends and family related to political engagement is also more important for female youngsters – notwithstanding the general trend towards middle ranged values.

Age matters the most in what concerns national commitment, with older groups feeling more connected to the Portuguese nationality, also showing themselves more prone to explore

the meanings and implications of being both a European and Portuguese citizen – that said, it must be highlighted that the respondents of both age groups actually score below the middle of the 'European exploration' scale, with the older group scoring slightly above concerning 'national exploration'. In addition, the older participants perceive more the EU and Portugal as incompetent and unfair – but generally the values of both groups are located in the middle range of the scale, with a slight trend towards either a positive view of EU or negative view of Portugal[18]. In addition, the general view of Portugal is of a welcoming and friendly country; however, in this case, the younger group seems to hold a slightly more negative viewpoint. The support for democracy and political interest is high, with higher levels among the older groups, while the younger respondents tend to go with a more authoritarian type of government and display less interest in politics (although both age groups present medium levels of interest). Counter-intuitively, the older group of youngsters scores slightly higher on political alienation – believing that their interests do not matter to European and national politicians and that this state of affairs will not change – but present higher levels of collective efficacy.

The differences considering the *educational level* show that students who have completed upper secondary education view both Portugal and the EU as incompetent and unfair, overall – although values tend to the middle range. Also, the perception of the EU as a welcoming place is lower on those who completed (lower and upper) secondary education. However, these youngsters, with the same educational level, share the opposite view of Portugal, regarding it as a welcoming and warm country.

Dimensions	Gender	Age Group	Educational level
European Commitment			
National Commitment		●	
European Exploration		●	
National Exploration		●	
European Reconsideration			
National Reconsideration			

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[18] In the case of these scales the lower the score, the more competent/efficient/fair/welcome EU and Portugal are being characterised.

DiffEUcomp		●	●
DiffEUfair			●
DiffEUwelc			●
DiffCOcomp		●	●
DiffCOfair	●	●	●
DiffCOwelc		●	●
TolRefu	●		
TolMig	●		
Democracy		●	
Authoritanism		●	
Nationalism			
Alienation		●	
Worries	●		
Climate			
Fairness *			
Schooleffic *			
Quality *	●		
Efficacy			
Empower		●	
Warmth *			
Values *	●		
Interest		●	
Wellbeing *			
Community *			
Trust			
Selfconcept			
Collectiveffic	●	●	

Internaleffic	●		
OthersFam *			
OthersFri *			
NormsFri *	●		
NormsFam *	●		
FamDemocracy*			

* Only valid for younger age group

5) Possible research questions for further analyses

- Whether and how socioeconomic variables (e.g., family income, place of living, parents' levels of education) are related to participation experiences at national and European level?

- To what extent do the schooling variables (e.g., classroom climate, expected level of education, students' engagement) influence voting behavior, regarding national and European elections?

- What are the most influential factors in European citizenship, concerning different age groups?

- What is the relationship between the participation experiences (in and out of school) and European identity?

- What is the effect of media exposure (attention, interest and trust) on civic and political participation at national and European level?

- How do the younger and older groups perceive the EU responsibilities?

5) National report – Sweden

1) Recruitment Procedure

Our first ambition was to recruit respondents to the younger cohort exclusively from the upper secondary schools in the middle of Sweden. The different geographical areas and the variance of programs were intended to provide a good representation of various social groups. In total five upper secondary schools and 18 classes were visited, which generated 331 respondents. The older cohort was planned to be recruited both by postal questionnaires and visits at folk schools. 1011 postal questionnaires were sent out and generated 119 responses. Two folk schools were visited, which generated 61 responses.

Though both strategies appeared to be unsatisfying in order to reach the requested number of respondents before the deadline, the younger cohort was complemented with postal questionnaires. 510 questionnaires were sent out and 73 came back, included some online responses which also were provided. The older one, which proved to be the most difficult group to reach, complemented by online questionnaires sent out to 11 246 students of the university and also to a bought set of 3006 email addresses, which generated 714 responses.

All respondents which answered the questionnaire on their leisure time received a gift card of 99SEK, and those who filled it in during class were offered a juice box and a chocolate bar. A higher incitement for the respondents recruited outside the schools was essential in order to collect the agreed number of data.

2) Sample Description

Data from in total 1 298 respondents were collected, mostly from the middle and south of Sweden even though we attempt to include respondents from the whole country in the postal and online questionnaire sampling. 404 questionnaires were collected from the younger cohort, and 894 from the older cohort. 569 paper questionnaires and 729 online questionnaires. Even if the older sample is more than twice as big, we still expect to reach the requested number of 400 respondents in the last wave in each cohort. The younger cohort is easier to reach since most of them are attached to the schools, therefore the loss will be minor in this cohort. In contrast a loss are expected in the older cohort since they are more likely to move around and therefore may be even harder to reach in the second wave.

Although the age distribution appear to match the national rates, the national statistics involve a higher age range in the older cohort than included in the questionnaire:

Age Distribution

Age group

	N	%
Younger (15-19y/o)	404	31,1
Older (20-26y/o)	894	68,9
Total	1298	100,0

National Age Distribution

National Statistics – Age Distribution

	N	%
Younger (15-19y/o)	529 612	36,2
Older (20-29y/o)	934 302	63,8
Total	1 463 914	100,0

61.4 % of the respondents defined themselves as females, 37.9 % as males and 0.7 % as not-binary. Three respondents did not indicate their gender at all. A perfect gender balance is found in the younger cohort, whilst the older one includes a majority of females which probably are more likely to respond to questionnaires:

Gender Distribution

Gender * Age group

	Younger Cohort		Older Cohort		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	197	49,0	598	67,0	795	61,4
Male	197	49,0	294	32,9	491	37,9
Other	8	2,0	1	,1	9	,7
Total	402	100	893	100	1295	100

National Gender Distribution

National Gender * Age group (2016)[19]

	Younger Cohort (15-19 y/o)		Older Cohort (20-29 y/o)		Total (15-29 y/o)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	253 037	47,2	451 926	48,4	704 963	48,2
Male	276 575	52,8	482 376	51,6	758 951	51,8
Total	529 612	100	934 302	100	1 463914	100

The younger cohort is also more representative regarding birth country, where 16.9 % of the respondents replied that they were born in another country compared to the national rates of 17.1 %. The older cohort have over representation of respondents born in Sweden, which likewise may be a result of who are most likely to answer as well as a sampling problem:

Birth Country
Birth Country * Age Group

	Younger Cohort		Older Cohort		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I was born in another country	68	16,9	103	11,5	171	13,2
I was born in Sweden	335	83,1	791	88,5	1126	86,8

[19] SCB (Downloaded 2017-04-27). *Befolkning efter ålder, kön och år*. SCB via http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__BE__BE0101__BE0101A/BefolkningR1860/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=9faba6d3-0279-4a81-a5fc-d8ab6b0f17ff

National Statistics – Born in Another Country (2016)[20]

	N	%
Younger (15-19y/o)	90 361	17,1
Older (20-29y/o)	270 225	28,9
Total	360 586	24,6

90.5 % of the respondents in the younger cohort is in the first or second degree, which is strategic and mean that they will still be in upper secondary education during the last wave. 23.3 % are from vocational programmes or "lower school tracks", preparing for practical work such as truck driving, hair dressing or nurse assistance. The other part, 76.7 % are from theoretical programmes or "higher school tracks", preparing for higher education. The large amount of theoretical students are partly caused by larger classes with up to 30 students in each class. The vocational programmes are generally much smaller, with sometimes no more than ten students in one class. The fact that these students were often away from school on trainee periods made it even more difficult and time consuming to reach them.

A major part of the older cohort are students – in total 84.9 %, compared to the rates of 64.2 % students between 20-26 years old nationally it is a clear over representation[21]. Secondly, the incitement might be more attractive to people with a lower income, a group which students often belongs to. As much as 93.8 % of the students are in higher education, which is also a great over representation:

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[20] SCB (Downloaded 2017-04-27). *Utrikes födda efter ålder och år*. SCB via http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__BE__BE0101__BE0101E/UtrikesFoddaR/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=a8b5a96f-c1d7-4abf-8ee5-970ed1b502ff

[21] SCB (Downloaded 2017-04-27). *Befolkningens studiedeltagande efter ålder och år*. SCB via
http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__UF__UF0507/StudiedeltagandeR/table/tableViewLayout1/?rxid=dd6065eb-6736-4313-9f1b-e437db016753

Educational Plan

	N	%
Complete upper secondary education	46	6,2
Complete higher education	694	93,8
Total	740	100,0

National Statistics of Educational Plan

National Statistics – Educational Plan 2015 (20-26 y/o)[22]

	N	%
Not complete lower upper secondary education	15038	1,6
Complete lower upper secondary education	93017	10,0
Complete upper secondary education	453967	48,6
Complete higher education	286083	30,6
Total	934 302	100,0

The skewness may be due to several causes, at first a large amount of the respondents are recruited from Örebro University, which were a necessity in order to reach the requested number of respondents before deadline. Secondly students of higher education may in general be more likely to answer questionnaires. Lastly it may be caused by an interpretation problem, where the item was formulated as "*Please indicate on how many years of education you plan to complete.*". Respondents in lower educational levels may have responded that the plan to complete higher education, although they are not studying at the level at the current time.

The representativeness gets much better when looking at the educational level accomplished, although there is a shortage of respondents which do not have completed lower secondary school and completed upper secondary school, the amount of respondents completed upper secondary school and higher education does match the national statistics:

Educational Level

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[22] SCB (Downloaded 2017-04-27). *Befolkning studiedeltagande efter ålder, utbildningsnivå och år*. http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__UF__UF0507/StudiedeltagandeR/table/tableView Layout1/?rxid=dd6065eb-6736-4313-9f1b-e437db016753

Educational Level	N	%
Not completed lower secondary education	3	,3
Completed lower secondary education	44	5,0
Completed upper secondary education	575	65,0
Completed higher education	263	29,7
Total	885	100,0

National Statistics of Educational Level

National Statistics – Educational Level 2016 (20-26 y/o)[23]	N	%
Not completed lower upper secondary education	14427	1,5
Completed lower upper secondary education	91685	9,8
Completed upper secondary education	520624	55,7
Completed higher education	286229	30,6
Total	**934 302**	**100,0**

Only 6.9 % indicate that they are looking for a job, which is much smaller than the national rates of 20.3 %. Though it may have logical explanations; for example people who are looking for a job but also are studying and/or are working part time are often included in the national rates. The item included in the questionnaire is formulated as "*Which of the following best describes your current working situation?*", therefore people who are counted as 'looking for a job' in the national statistics may have indicated studying in the questionnaire, although they may be looking for a job too.

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[23] SCB (Downloaded 2017-04-27). *Befolkning efter ålder, utbildningsnivå och år*. SCB via http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/sv/ssd/START__BE__BE0101__BE0101A/BefolkningR1860/table /tableViewLayout1/?rxid=9faba6d3-0279-4a81-a5fc-d8ab6b0f17ff

3) Frequencies, means and Standard Deviations
1.1 Single Items

3.1.1 Foreign Friends & Travel Habits

Foreign Friends & Travel Habits

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?	1290	2,20	1,239
How many of your friends live outside Europe?	1277	1,83	1,100
How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?	1296	2,79	1,212
How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?	1286	2,64	,968
How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?	1295	1,66	1,006
I have more in common with people from my country than with people from other European countries.	1292	3,26	1,144

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.1.2 Citizenship Views

Citizenship Views

In order to be a good citizen, how important do you think it is to ...	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
... support people who are worse off than yourself	1291	4,33	,833
... vote in European Parliament elections	1289	4,06	,958
... always obey European Union laws and regulations	1287	4,08	,952
... form your own opinions about the European Union independently of others	1289	4,06	,900
... be active in voluntary organizations	1286	3,09	1,001
... speak out concerning European Union topics	1286	3,24	1,011
... be informed about what is going on in European Union	1287	4,03	,844
... meet the expectations of your community or neighborhood	1286	3,40	1,033
... defend your national or religious group against other groups	1285	2,98	1,243
... challenge social injustice	1291	4,32	,846

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.1.3 EU

Views on EU's Responsibilities and Actions

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Youth unemployment	*1283*	*3,45*	*,912*
EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Youth unemployment	*1280*	*2,86*	*,638*
EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Refugees	*1285*	*4,09*	*,917*
EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Refugees	*1283*	*2,41*	*,966*
EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Countries leaving	*1284*	*3,66*	*,925*
EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Countries leaving	*1279*	*2,79*	*,703*
How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Youth unemployment	*1283*	*3,84*	*,842*
How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Refugees	*1284*	*4,48*	*,866*
How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Countries leaving	*1281*	*3,58*	*1,039*

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Opinions on EU

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
We should be happy that the European Union exists.	*1291*	*3,88*	*,933*
Life in my country would be better if there were no European Union.	*1289*	*2,28*	*,951*

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Views

EU should be less of (1-2) − EU should be more of (4-5) ...	*N*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*
... an economic community	*1279*	*3,10*	*,953*
... a community of shared values	*1281*	*3,76*	*,897*
... a community based on shared culture	*1280*	*2,67*	*,990*
... a community based on shared history	*1276*	*2,78*	*,923*
... a community based on geography	*1282*	*3,01*	*,931*
... a community with shared responsibilities	*1283*	*4,09*	*,925*
... a political community	*1281*	*3,42*	*1,030*
... one country	*1278*	*2,12*	*1,100*
... a tolerant place	*1276*	*3,91*	*1,034*
... a place where you can travel without borders	*1280*	*3,83*	*1,073*
... a global super power	*1278*	*2,87*	*1,133*

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.1.4 Media

Media use

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
How often do you usually watch, read or listen to news (on politics, celebrities, sports or culture)?	*1290*	*4,45*	*1,300*

Minimum: 1, Maximum 6

Media Views

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I consider most 'professional media' – TV, online, radio or print –as trustworthy sources of news and information.	*1295*	*3,58*	*,972*
I consider alternative online media as more trustworthy sources of news and information than professional media.	*1291*	*2,09*	*,994*

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

What News are You Interested in?

	Frequency	Percent
World News	*1045*	*80,7*
European News	*784*	*60,5*
Total	*1295*	*100,0*

What News are You Interested in?

	Frequency	Percent
National News	*940*	*72,5*
Regional News	*616*	*47,5*
Local News	*846*	*65,3*
Total	*1296*	*100,0*

What Topics do You Follow?

	Frequency	Percent
Political Issues	*736*	*56,8*

	Frequency	Percent
Economic Issues	*371*	*28,6*
Environmental Issues	*579*	*44,7*
Social Issues	*912*	*70,4*
Other	*995*	*56,8*
Political Issues	*736*	*28,6*
Total	*1296*	*100,0*

What Topics do You Follow?

	Frequency	*Percent*
Other	*995*	*76,7*
Total	*1297*	*100,0*

What medium do you use most often for receiving news?

	Frequency	Percent
Printed newspapers and magazines	*24*	*2,0*
TV	*167*	*13,9*
Radio	*31*	*2,6*
Internet	*965*	*80,4*
Other	*13*	*1,1*
Total	*1200*	*100,0*

3.1.5 Political & Civic Participation

Political & Civic Participation

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Signed a petition	*1284*	*1,80*	*,936*
Taken part in a demonstration or strike	*1289*	*1,19*	*,524*
Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	*1287*	*2,26*	*1,391*
Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	*1287*	*1,38*	*,812*
Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)	*1285*	*1,64*	*1,043*
Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	*1282*	*1,26*	*,639*
Donated money to a social cause	*1286*	*2,44*	*1,125*
Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)	*1284*	*1,89*	*1,149*
Discussed social or political issues on the internet	*1282*	*1,86*	*1,138*
Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	*1289*	*1,34*	*,744*
Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	*1288*	*1,60*	*,961*
Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	*1289*	*1,07*	*,361*

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Political & Civic Participation

Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	*1288*	*1,03*	*,205*
Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	*1288*	*1,03*	*,217*
Worked for a political party or a political candidate	*1289*	*1,08*	*,426*
Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	*1288*	*1,16*	*,498*
Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization	*1286*	*1,29*	*,700*
Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	*1287*	*1,12*	*,469*

Were any of the activities you did related to the European Union?

	Frequency	*Percent*
Yes	*219*	*18,2*
No	*982*	*82,8*
Total	*1201*	*100,0*

Minimum: 1, Maximum: 5

Which activity was related to the European Union?

	Frequency	Percent
Signed a petition	109	49,8
Taken part in a demonstration or strike	70	32,0
Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	95	43,4
Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	72	32,9
Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)	87	39,7
Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	65	29,7
Donated money to a social cause	84	38,4
Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)	98	44,7
Discussed social or political issues on the internet	71	32,4
Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	82	37,4
Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	64	29,2
Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	62	28,3
Total	219	100,0

Which activity was related to the European Union?

Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	60	27,4
Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	66	30,1
Worked for a political party or a political candidate	72	32,9
Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	73	33,3
Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization	74	33,8
Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	109	49,8
Total	219	100,0

3.1.6 Voting – Younger Cohort

Will you vote in the next European election? (Younger Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	71	18,0
Yes	140	35,4
I don't know yet	184	46,6
Total	395	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the next European election (Younger Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I will be too young	46	64,8
I don't care	5	7,0
I cannot decide who to vote for	1	1,4
I don't feel informed enough to vote	9	12,7
I don't have citizenship	8	11,3
I don't think any candidates will represent my views	3	4,2
Other	1	1,4
Total	71	100,0

Will you vote in the next National election? (Younger Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	74	18,5
Yes	237	59,4
I don't know yet	88	22,1
Total	399	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the next National election (Younger Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I will be too young	58	78,4
I don't care	3	4,1
I cannot decide who to vote for	1	1,4
I don't feel informed enough to vote	2	2,7
I don't have citizenship	7	9,5
I don't think any candidates will represent my views	1	1,4
Other	2	2,7
Total	74	100,0

Will you vote in the next Local elections? (Younger Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	82	20,6
Yes	179	44,9
I don't know yet	138	34,6
Total	399	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the next Local elections (Younger Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I will be too young	50	61,0
I don't care	14	17,1
I cannot decide who to vote for	2	2,4
I don't feel informed enough to vote	5	6,1
I don't have citizenship	5	6,1
I don't think any candidates will represent my views	1	1,2
Other	5	6,1
Total	82	100,0

3.1.7 Voting – Older Cohort

Did you vote in the last European parliament election? (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	342	38,6
Yes	543	61,4
Total	885	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the last European election (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I was too young	90	26,3
I didn't care	55	16,1
I couldn't decide who to vote for	16	4,7
I didn't feel informed enough to vote	113	33,0
I didn't manage to go	19	5,6
I didn't have citizenship	14	4,1
I didn't think any candidates represented my views	17	5,0
Other	57	16,7
Total	342	100,0

Will you vote in the next European election? (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	33	3,7
Yes	650	73,2
I don't know yet	205	23,1
Total	888	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the next European election (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I don't care	12	36,4
I cannot decide who to vote for	4	12,1
I don't feel informed enough to vote	7	21,2
I don't have citizenship	3	9,1
I don't think any candidates will represent my views	8	24,2
Other	6	18,2
Total	33	100,0

Did you vote in the last National election? (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	140	15,7
Yes	750	84,3
Total	890	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the last National election (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I was too young	47	33,6
I didn't care	10	7,1
I couldn't decide who to vote for	6	4,3
I didn't feel informed enough to vote	18	12,9
I didn't manage to go	12	8,6
I didn't have citizenship	24	17,1
I didn't think any candidates represented my views	13	9,3
Other	17	12,1
Total	140	100,0

Will you vote in the next National election? (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	21	2,4
Yes	770	86,4
I don't know yet	100	11,2
Total	891	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the next National election (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I don't care	6	28,6
I cannot decide who to vote for	2	9,5
I don't feel informed enough to vote	3	14,3
I don't have citizenship	10	47,6
I don't think any candidates will represent my views	2	9,5
Other	6	28,6
Total	21	100,0

Did you vote in the last Local elections? (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	251	28,2
Yes	639	71,8
Total	890	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the last Local elections (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I was too young	44	17,5
I didn't care	49	19,5
I couldn't decide who to vote for	14	5,6
I didn't feel informed enough to vote	68	27,1
I didn't manage to go	11	4,4
I didn't have citizenship	20	8,0
I didn't think any candidates represented my views	12	4,8
Other	48	19,1
Total	251	100,0

Will you vote in the next Local elections? (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
No	54	6,1
Yes	640	71,8
I don't know yet	197	22,1
Total	891	100,0

Reasons for not voting in the next Local elections (Older Cohort)

	Frequency	Percent
I don't care	22	40,7
I cannot decide who to vote for	3	5,6
I don't feel informed enough to vote	17	31,5
I don't have citizenship	11	20,4
I don't think any candidates will represent my views	7	13,0
Other	4	7,4
Total	54	100,0

3.1.8 Life Satisfaction

Life Satisfaction

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
On the whole, how satisfied are you withthe life you lead?	1286	3,65	,835

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.1.9 Involvement in Organizations

Involvement in Organizations

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Trade unions	1285	1,42	,813
Political parties or their youth organizations	1288	1,19	,518
Student or youth organizations	1282	1,61	,911
Religious organizations or groups	1284	1,27	,696
Organizations or groups for social issues (human rights, anti-racism, peace, environment, animal protection etc.)	1281	1,37	,784
Leisure organizations or groups (music, art, sports etc.)	1257	2,07	1,118
Other organizations	1015	1,06	,336

Minimum: 1, Maximum 4

173

Amount of Respondents Involved in Organizations

	Frequency	Percent
Trade unions	308	23,7
Political parties or their youth organizations	186	14,3
Student or youth organizations	474	36,5
Religious organizations or groups	206	15,9
Organizations or groups for social issues	280	21,6
Leisure organizations or groups	747	57,6
Other	37	2,9
Total	1298	100,0

1.2 Scales

3.2.1 Commitment

European Commitment – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I feel strong ties toward Europe.	1288	3,54	,868
I am proud to be European.	1288	3,68	,905
Being European gives me self-confidence.	1288	3,21	,931

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Commitment – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	10,44	5,160	2,272	,791

Minimum: 1, Maximum

National Commitment – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I feel strong ties to Sweden.	1283	4,01	,854
I am proud to be Swedish.	1283	3,90	,952
Being Swedish gives me self-confidence.	1283	3,45	,991

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Commitment – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	11,35	5,837	2,416	,827

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.2 Exploration

European Exploration – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I often think about what it means to be European.	1290	2,32	1,044
I search for information about Europe.	1290	2,69	1,064
I talk to other people about what it means to them to be European.	1290	2,14	1,048

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Exploration – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	7,14	6,746	2,597	,762

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Exploration – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I often think about what it means to be Swedish.	1293	3,09	1,111
I search for information about Sweden.	1293	2,94	1,103
I talk to other people about what it means to them to be Swedish	1293	2,96	1,173

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Exploration – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	8,99	8,039	2,835	8,99

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.3 Reconsideration

European Reconsideration – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My feelings about Europe are changing.	1287	3,34	,925
My sense of being European is uncertain.	1287	3,10	,965
I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be European.	1287	3,10	,866

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Reconsideration – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,54	4,312	2,077	,618

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Reconsideration – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My feelings about Sweden are changing.	1284	3,45	1,005
My sense of being Swedish is uncertain.	1284	2,47	1,009
I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be Swedish.	1284	2,87	1,035

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Reconsideration – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	8,80	5,443	2,333	,646

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.4 Rating

EU Competence – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
EU: Competent ... Incompetent	1271	2,70	,900
EU: Efficient ... Inefficient	1271	3,00	,934

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Competence – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	5,71	2,491	1,578	,650

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Fairness – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
EU: Just ... Unjust	1270	2,79	,866
EU: Fair ... Unfair	1270	2,87	,970

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Fairness – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	5,66	2,827	1,681	,804

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Welcoming – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
EU: Warm ... Cold	1269	3,01	,839
EU: Friendly ... Unfriendly	1269	2,68	,923
EU: Welcoming ... Unwelcoming	1269	2,70	1,034

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Welcoming– Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	8,40	5,257	2,293	,751

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Sweden Competence – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
SWEDEN: Competent ... Incompetent	1278	2,56	1,026
SWEDEN: Efficient ... Inefficient	1278	2,85	1,021

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Sweden Competence – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	5,41	3,368	1,835	,755

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Sweden Fairness – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
SWEDEN: Just ... Unjust	1274	2,65	,960
SWEDEN: Fair ... Unfair	1274	2,70	1,091

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Sweden Fairness – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	5,35	3,535	1,880	,806

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Sweden Welcoming – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

SWEDEN: Warm ... Cold	1278	3,19	1,105
SWEDEN: Friendly ... Unfriendly	1278	2,47	1,019
SWEDEN: Welcoming ... Unwelcoming	1278	2,46	1,123

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

<div align="center">Sweden Welcoming– Scale Statistics</div>

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	8,13	6,469	2,544	,684

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.5 Tolerance

<div align="center">Refugee Tolerance– Item Statistics</div>

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I feel that refugees should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage.	1285	3,8210	1,03777
I feel that our government does not do enough to help refugees.	1285	3,2156	1,23023
I feel that our country has enough economic problems and that is why we cannot afford to help refugees. (Recoded)	1285	3,5424	1,20647

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

<div align="center">Refugee Tolerance – Scale Statistics</div>

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	10,5790	7,770	2,78755	,719

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

<div align="center">Migration Tolerance– Item Statistics</div>

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Immigrants should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage.	1280	3,8555	,97757
Immigrants should have the right to preserve their own languages.	1280	4,0219	,92713
Immigrants have a tendency to take job opportunities from local people. (Recoded)	1280	3,7094	1,19089

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Migration Tolerance – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	11,5867	5,440	2,33248	,609

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.6 Democracy

Democracy– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
All people should have a right to express their opinions.	1288	4,53	,685
Media (e.g.; TV, newspaper, websites) should have the right to criticize politicians and the government.	1288	4,20	,947
Democracy is the best system of government that I know.	1288	4,35	,906

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Democracy – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	13,08	3,369	1,836	,525

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.7 Authoritarianism

Authoritarianism– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Our country needs a strong government that will ensure social order and move us in the right direction.	1278	4,12	,893
Instead of needing 'civil rights and freedoms' our country needs one thing only: law and order.	1278	2,47	1,095
Obeying and respecting authority are the most important values that we should teach our children.	1278	2,83	1,141

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Authoritarianism – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,41	5,443	2,333	,591

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.8 Nationalism

Nationalism – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Generally, the more influence Sweden has on other nations, the better off these nations are.	1282	3,01	,883
The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like Swedes.	1282	2,91	1,099
Generally speaking, Sweden is a better country than most other countries.	1282	3,32	1,099

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Nationalism – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,24	6,357	2,521	,746

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.9 Alienation

Alienation – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

182

People like me do not have opportunities to influence the decisions of the European Union.	1282	3,18	1,060
It does not matter who wins the European elections, the interests of ordinary people do not matter.		2,81	1,044
People like me do not have opportunities to influence the decisions of the national parliament.	1282	2,74	1,089
It does not matter who wins the Swedish elections, the interests of ordinary people do not matter.	1282	2,26	1,086

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Alienation – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
4	10,99	12,475	3,532	,844

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.10 Worries

Worries – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I am worried about the economic future of my country.	1288	3,08	1,003
I am worried about the political future of my country.	1288	3,86	,938
Thinking about refugees coming to my country makes me uneasy.	1288	2,67	1,202

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Worries – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,62	4,861	2,205	,472

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.11 School

School Climate – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Students are encouraged by the school to make up their own minds.	397	3,75	,832
Teachers respect our opinions and encourage us to express our opinions during the classes.	397	3,80	,882
Teachers encourage us to discuss political and social issues with people who hold different opinions.	397	3,72	,908

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Climate – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	11,27	4,565	2,137	,746

Minimum: 1, Maximum

School Fairness – Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Our teachers treat us fairly.	396	3,88	,893
The rules in our school are fair.	396	4,06	,716

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Fairness – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	7,94	2,017	1,420	,702

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Efficacy– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Students at our school can influence how our school is run.	396	3,86	,809
At our school, students' requests are taken seriously.	396	3,69	,886

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Efficacy – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	7,55	2,218	1,489	,701

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Quality– Item Statistics

During the past year I have…	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
… felt that there were a variety of points of view being discussed.	393	3,70	,815
… observed conflicting opinions that brought up new ways of perceiving the issues in question.	393	3,39	,801
… seen real and/or everyday life problems being the focus of discussion.	393	3,47	,795
… felt that participating was very important to me as a person.	393	3,23	,901

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Quality – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
4	13,79	6,853	2,618	,798

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.12 Self-Perception

Efficacy– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation

I can always solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	1285	4,00	,790
I am certain that I can accomplish my goals.	1285	3,98	,840
I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.	1285	3,78	,875
When I am confronted with a problem, I can find several solutions.	1285	3,87	,785
I can handle whatever comes my way.	1285	3,65	,879

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Efficacy – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
5	19,28	11,177	3,343	,860

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Empowerment– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I am able to look for people, institutions and services that can help me to find solutions to my problems.	1288	3,51	1,029
I think that in the group/organization/community that I belong to I can find the resources that I need to reach my aims.	1288	3,58	,863

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Empowerment – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	7,09	2,689	1,640	,701

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.13 Family Care

Family Care– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My family constantly shows me how proud they are of me.	394	3,98	,915
My family shows they care for me with words and gestures.	394	4,29	,761
My family always shows their love to me without cause, regardless of what I do.	394	4,01	,948

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Family Care – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	12,28	5,476	2,340	,866

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.14 Civic Values

<div align="center">Civic Values– Item Statistics</div>

Thinking of your future life, how important is the following?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Help those less fortunate	395	3,50	,970
Help improve the lives of people in my city/town/village	395	3,15	,976
Do something useful for society	395	3,60	1,028

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

<div align="center">Civic Values – Scale Statistics</div>

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	10,25	6,328	2,516	,800

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.15 Interest

<div align="center">Political Interest– Item Statistics</div>

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
How interested are you in politics?	1288	2,86	1,014
How interested are you in what is going on in society?	1288	3,40	,860
How interested are you in European Union related topics?	1288	2,55	,883
How interested are you in national politics?	1288	2,78	,980

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

<div align="center">Political Interest – Scale Statistics</div>

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
4	11,60	10,308	3,211	,880

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.16 Trust

Trust– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I trust the European Union.	1290	3,09	,867
I trust the national government.	1290	3,06	,951
Most people can be trusted.	1290	2,99	1,019

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Trust – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,14	4,919	2,218	,678

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.17 Wellbeing

Wellbeing– Item Statistics

During the past year, did you ever felt that ...	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
... You belonged to a community (e.g. social group, your school, your neighborhood)?	392	3,89	,883
... Our society is becoming a better place?	392	3,02	,855
... People are basically good?	392	3,37	,884
... The way our society works made sense to you?	392	3,37	,830

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Wellbeing – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
4	13,65	5,405	2,325	,598

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.18 Community

Community– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
In our neighborhood, there are enough activities for young people.	392	3,12	1,132
In our neighborhood, there are many events and situations which involve young people like me.	392	2,87	,986
I think that people who live in our neighborhood could change things in the community.	392	3,33	,903
If we, the young people in our neighborhood have the opportunity to take action, I think we can change something for the better.	392	3,55	,848

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Community – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
4	12,87	8,698	2,949	,753

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.19 Self-Conception

Self-Conception– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I feel that I have a pretty good understanding of important societal issues.	1292	3,62	,795
I consider myself capable to become engaged in societal issues.	1292	3,43	,869

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Self-Conception – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	7,05	2,232	1,494	,758

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.20 Efficacy

Collective Efficacy– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
I think that by working together, young people can change things for the better.	1290	3,98	,739
By working together, young people are able to influence the decisions which are made by government.	1290	3,75	,822

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Collective Efficacy – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	7,73	1,997	1,413	,776

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Internal Efficacy– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
If I really tried, I could manage to actively work in organizations trying to solve problems in society.	1284	3,75	,846
If I really tried, I could manage to help to organize a political protest.	1284	3,40	,968
If I really tried, I could manage to take part in a demonstration in my home town.	1284	3,56	1,012

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Internal Efficacy – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	10,71	6,026	2,455	,834

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.21 EU views

Family's view on EU– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My family thinks that we should be happy that the EU exists.	393	3,38	,744
My family thinks that things would be better if there was no EU. (Recoded)	393	3,61	,888

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Family's view on EU – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	6,99	2,186	1,479	,772

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Friends' view on EU– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My friends think that we should be happy that the EU exists.	392	2,71	,673
My friends think that things would be better if there was no EU. (Recoded)	392	2,49	,806

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Friends' view on EU – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	5,20	1,720	1,311	,717

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.22 Norms

Norms of Friends– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My friends would approve it if I became politically active.	394	3,82	,891
My friends are currently civically or politically active (e.g. volunteer, are members of non-governmental organizations).	394	2,56	,969
My friends encourage me to get involved in social issues.	394	2,93	,914

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Norms of Friends – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,32	4,334	2,082	,611

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Norms of Family– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
My family would approve it if I became politically active.	391	3,94	,854
My family is currently civically or politically active (e.g. volunteer, are members of non-governmental organizations).	391	2,56	1,028
My family encourages me to get involved in social issues.	391	3,13	,970

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Norms of Family – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
3	9,63	4,501	2,122	,591

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

3.2.23 Family Democracy

Family Democracy– Item Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
When we discuss something with the family, my family always listen to my opinion.	395	4,01	,868
My family allow me to participate in family decision making.	395	4,01	,817

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Family Democracy – Scale Statistics

N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
2	8,02	2,330	1,526	,780

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4) Comparison by gender, age group and educational level

2. Comparison
2.1 Single Items

Item	Age group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Age Comparison				
How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?	Younger	399	1,98	1,262	,063
	Older	891	2,30	1,217	,041
How many of your friends live outside Europe?	Younger	387	1,70	1,160	,059
	Older	890	1,89	1,068	,036
How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country?	Younger	403	2,63	1,228	,061
	Older	893	2,86	1,198	,040
How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?	Younger	399	2,41	,986	,049
	Older	887	2,74	,943	,032
How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?	Younger	402	1,58	,912	,045
	Older	893	1,70	1,044	,035

	Gender Comparison				
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?	Female	790	2,17	1,222	,043
	Male	488	2,25	1,256	,057
How many of your friends live outside Europe?	Female	783	1,81	1,083	,039
	Male	483	1,85	1,101	,050
How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country?	Female	794	2,76	1,184	,042
	Male	490	2,82	1,251	,057
How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?	Female	787	2,77	,966	,034
	Male	487	2,44	,938	,043
How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?	Female	792	1,70	1,047	,037
	Male	491	1,60	,934	,042

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2.2 Scales

4.2.1 Commitment

	European Commitment *Age				
	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
European Commitment	Younger Cohort	403	3,5521	,72174	,03595
	Older Cohort	893	3,4427	,77283	,02586

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Commitment * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
European Commitment	Female	795	3,5273	,71754	,02545
	Male	489	3,3981	,80788	,03653

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Commitment * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,2222	,50918	,29397
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,0227	,66433	,10015
Completed upper secondary education	575	3,4557	,74789	,03119
Completed higher education	262	3,4835	,83272	,05145
Total	884	3,4416	,77473	,02606

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Commitment *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
National Commitment	Younger Cohort	402	3,7939	,78969	,03939
	Older Cohort	891	3,7854	,81229	,02721

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Commitment * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
National Commitment	Female	793	3,7575	,75095	,02667
	Male	488	3,8566	,87133	,03944

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Commitment * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,7778	1,01835	,58794
Completed lower secondary education	43	3,2713	,77751	,11857
Completed upper secondary education	575	3,7971	,80707	,03366
Completed higher education	261	3,8519	,79433	,04917
Total	882	3,7842	,81211	,02735

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.2 Exploration

European Exploration *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
European Exploration	Younger Cohort	402	2,2803	,88799	,04429
	Older Cohort	893	2,4352	,85637	,02866

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Exploration * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
European Exploration	Female	794	2,3946	,85466	,03033
	Male	489	2,3776	,89249	,04036

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Exploration * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,7778	,38490	,22222
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,2727	,77183	,11636
Completed upper secondary education	575	2,4081	,84493	,03524
Completed higher education	262	2,5000	,89116	,05506
Total	884	2,4299	,85532	,02877

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Exploration *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

National Exploration		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
National Exploration	Younger Cohort	401	2,8279	,97641	,04876
	Older Cohort	893	3,0754	,92104	,03082

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Exploration * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
National Exploration	Female	794	3,0055	,93661	,03324
	Male	488	3,0007	,95304	,04314

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Exploration * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,0000	,33333	,19245
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,7879	,95396	,14381
Completed upper secondary education	575	3,0400	,92317	,03850
Completed higher education	262	3,1985	,88580	,05472
Total	884	3,0743	,91649	,03082

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.3 Reconsideration

European Reconsideration *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
European Reconsideration	Younger Cohort	402	3,1003	,66855	,03334

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	Older Cohort	892	3,2233	,70486	,02360

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Reconsideration * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
European Reconsideration	Female	795	3,2229	,65223	,02313
	Male	489	3,1183	,75155	,03399

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

European Reconsideration * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,5556	,69389	,40062
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,2121	,76111	,11474
Completed upper secondary education	575	3,1829	,71394	,02977
Completed higher education	262	3,3168	,67187	,04151
Total	884	3,2253	,70576	,02374

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Reconsideration *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
National Reconsideration	Younger Cohort	401	2,8782	,76861	,03838
	Older Cohort	892	2,9621	,78343	,02623

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Reconsideration * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
National Reconsideration	Female	794	3,0029	,74666	,02650
	Male	489	2,8177	,81355	,03679

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

National Reconsideration * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,7778	,83887	,48432
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,0492	,81695	,12316
Completed upper secondary education	575	2,9171	,76274	,03181
Completed higher education	262	3,0242	,82522	,05098
Total	884	2,9583	,78655	,02645

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.4 Rating

EU Competence *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
EU Competence	Younger Cohort	390	2,6590	,78078	,03954
	Older Cohort	891	2,9343	,77959	,02612

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Competence * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
EU Competence	Female	787	2,8075	,70628	,02518
	Male	482	2,9139	,89545	,04079

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Competence * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	2	3,0000	,00000	,00000
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,9659	,87867	,13246
Completed upper secondary education	574	2,9225	,79352	,03312
Completed higher education	262	2,9580	,74674	,04613
Total	882	2,9354	,78277	,02636

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Fairness *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
EU Fairness	Younger Cohort	386	2,6373	,84242	,04288
	Older Cohort	890	2,9140	,82643	,02770

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Fairness * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
EU Fairness	Female	782	2,8229	,79024	,02826
	Male	482	2,8320	,90837	,04137

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Fairness * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	2	3,0000	,00000	,00000
Completed lower secondary education	43	3,0698	,94857	,14466
Completed upper secondary education	574	2,8955	,81299	,03393
Completed higher education	262	2,9179	,83960	,05187
Total	881	2,9109	,82693	,02786

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Welcoming *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
EU Welcoming	Younger Cohort	391	2,6040	,75314	,03809
	Older Cohort	890	2,8818	,76033	,02549

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Welcoming * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
EU Welcoming	Female	787	2,8168	,74498	,02656
	Male	482	2,7590	,80212	,03654

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

EU Welcoming * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	2	3,000	,00000	,00000
Completed lower secondary education	43	2,8837	,87856	,13398
Completed upper secondary education	574	2,8659	,75557	,03154
Completed higher education	262	2,9205	,76239	,04710
Total	881	2,8833	,76262	,02569

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.5 Tolerance

Refugee Tolerance *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Refugee Tolerance	Younger Cohort	402	3,4511	,87535	,04366
	Older Cohort	892	3,5605	,94977	,03180

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Refugee Tolerance * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Refugee Tolerance	Female	793	3,7116	,85531	,03037
	Male	489	3,2226	,96433	,04361

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Refugee Tolerance * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	2	3,1111	,19245	,11111
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,3258	1,06746	,16093
Completed upper secondary education	575	3,5517	,93886	,03919
Completed higher education	262	3,6247	,95466	,05898
Total	883	3,5606	,95010	,03197

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Migration Tolerance *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Migration Tolerance	*Younger Cohort*	401	3,6775	,76966	,03844
	Older Cohort	891	3,9461	,77110	,02583

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Migration Tolerance * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Migration Tolerance	*Female*	793	3,9954	,70996	,02521
	Male	487	3,6468	,84041	,03808

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Migration Tolerance * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,2222	,19245	,11111
Completed lower secondary education	43	3,6899	,82422	,12569
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,9443	,76778	,03205
Completed higher education	262	4,0064	,76728	,04740
Total	882	3,9478	,77223	,02600

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.6 Democracy

Democracy *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Democracy	*Younger Cohort*	402	4,3362	,59045	,02945
	Older Cohort	892	4,3692	,62132	,02080

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Democracy * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Democracy	*Female*	793	4,3348	,58246	,02068
	Male	489	4,3995	,65352	,02955

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Democracy * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	4,1111	,50918	,29397
Completed lower secondary education	44	4,2955	,53418	,08053
Completed upper secondary education	574	4,3798	,60134	,02510
Completed higher education	262	4,3880	,65505	,04047
Total	883	4,3771	,61402	,02066

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

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4.2.7 Authoritarianism

Authoritarianism *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Authoritarianism	*Younger Cohort*	399	3,3488	,76338	,03822
	Older Cohort	892	3,0521	,76927	,02576

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Authoritarianism * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Authoritarianism	*Female*	793	3,0712	,71112	,02525
	Male	486	3,2665	,86357	,03917

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Authoritarianism * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,4444	,50918	,29397
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,1553	,99637	,15021
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,0430	,75183	,03138
Completed higher education	262	3,0369	,77250	,04773
Total	883	3,0481	,77069	,02594

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.8 Nationalism

Nationalism *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Nationalism	*Younger Cohort*	394	3,2508	,79725	,04016
	Older Cohort	892	3,0060	,84750	,02838

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Nationalism * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Nationalism	*Female*	789	2,9605	,80573	,02868
	Male	485	3,2880	,85402	,03878

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Nationalism * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,1111	,83887	,48432
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,6970	,86212	,12997
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,0168	,84721	,03536
Completed higher education	262	3,0344	,83867	,05181
Total	883	3,0064	,84699	,02850

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.9 Alienation

Alienation *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Alienation	Younger Cohort	401	2,7296	,78559	,03923
	Older Cohort	891	2,7560	,92025	,03083

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Alienation * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Alienation	Female	792	2,6847	,84604	,03006
	Male	489	2,8531	,92260	,04172

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Alienation * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,5000	,50000	,28868
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,8409	,90716	,13676
Completed upper secondary education	573	2,8015	,93621	,03911
Completed higher education	262	2,6625	,87629	,05414
Total	882	2,7646	,91838	,03092

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.10 Worries

Worries *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Worries	*Younger Cohort*	403	3,0662	,73039	,03638
	Older Cohort	892	3,2713	,72913	,02441

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Worries * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Worries	*Female*	794	3,2011	,68061	,02415
	Male	489	3,2127	,82218	,03718

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Worries * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,6667	,57735	,33333
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,2879	,52627	,07934
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,2822	,72257	,03016
Completed higher education	262	3,2506	,77004	,04757
Total	883	3,2744	,72778	,02449

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.11 School

School Climate * Gender					
Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
School Climate	Female	195	3,7863	,66187	,04740
	Male	195	3,7436	,71741	,05137

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Fairness * Gender					
Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
School Fairness	Female	195	3,9462	,65678	,04703
	Male	195	4,0256	,75256	,05389

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Efficacy * Gender					
Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
School Efficacy	Female	194	3,8582	,66501	,04774
	Male	193	3,7358	,77903	,05608

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

School Quality * Gender					
Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
School Quality	Female	193	3,5725	,62215	,04478
	Male	194	3,3170	,65974	,04737

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.12 Self-Perception

Efficacy *Age

Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Efficacy				
Younger Cohort	399	3,7259	,66576	,03333
Older Cohort	893	3,9142	,66182	,02215

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Efficacy * Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Efficacy				
Female	791	3,8255	,66539	,02366
Male	489	3,9152	,66897	,03025

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Efficacy * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,7333	,80829	,46667
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,5989	,74588	,11245
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,9101	,65127	,02718
Completed higher education	263	3,9772	,64967	,04006
Total	884	3,9106	,66327	,02231

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Empowerment *Age

Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean

Empowerment		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Empowerment	Younger Cohort	397	3,3955	,80781	,04054
	Older Cohort	893	3,6081	,81660	,02733

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Empowerment * Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Empowerment				
Female	791	3,5297	,83783	,02979
Male	487	3,5719	,79347	,03596

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Empowerment * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,1667	1,04083	,60093
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,2955	,89129	,13437
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,5871	,79390	,03314
Completed higher education	263	3,7167	,81762	,05042
Total	884	3,6063	,81500	,02741

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.13 Family Care

	Family Care * Gender				
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Family Care	*Female*	196	4,1599	,76717	,05480
	Male	191	4,0541	,75547	,05466

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.14 Civic Values

	Civic Values * Gender				
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Civic Values	*Female*	195	3,5709	,82900	,05937
	Male	191	3,2321	,80437	,05820

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.15 Interest

Political Interest *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Political Interest	*Younger Cohort*	399	2,7586	,85596	,04285
	Older Cohort	893	2,9605	,76958	,02575

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Political Interest * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Political Interest	*Female*	793	2,8840	,76424	,02714
	Male	487	2,9095	,84261	,03818

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Political Interest * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,2500	,50000	,28868
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,6875	,88121	,13285
Completed upper secondary education	574	2,9382	,76311	,03185
Completed higher education	263	3,0665	,75022	,04626
Total	884	2,9615	,76966	,02589

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.16 Trust

Trust *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Trust	*Younger Cohort*	399	3,0317	,68165	,03413
	Older Cohort	893	3,0526	,76309	,02554

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Trust * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Trust	*Female*	792	3,0896	,67084	,02384
	Male	488	2,9904	,82589	,03739

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Trust * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,3333	,57735	,33333
Completed lower secondary education	44	2,8030	,77865	,11739
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,0273	,77296	,03226
Completed higher education	263	3,1610	,71861	,04431
Total	884	3,0535	,76157	,02561

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.17 Wellbeing

Wellbeing * Gender					
Gender		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Wellbeing	Female	195	3,4333	,56770	,04065
	Male	191	3,4018	,59702	,04320

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.18 Community

Community * Gender					
Gender		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Community	Female	195	3,2051	,72442	,05188
	Male	194	3,2577	,74411	,05342

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.19 Self-Conception

Self-Conception *Age

Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Self-Conception				
Younger Cohort	399	,78955	,03953	3,4812
Older Cohort	893	,72679	,02432	3,5420

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Self-Conception * Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Self-Conception				
Female	792	3,5347	,73326	,02606
Male	488	3,5020	,76163	,03448

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Self-Conception * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,5000	,86603	,50000
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,3750	,84306	,12710
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,5218	,69526	,02902
Completed higher education	263	3,6255	,76258	,04702
Total	884	3,5419	,72798	,02448

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.20 Efficacy

Collective Efficacy *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Collective Efficacy	Younger Cohort	399	3,7043	,68197	,03414
	Older Cohort	893	3,9345	,70585	,02362

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Collective Efficacy * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Collective Efficacy	Female	792	3,9665	,64724	,02300
	Male	488	3,6926	,76081	,03444

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Collective Efficacy * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	3,3333	,57735	,33333
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,9886	,66899	,10085
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,9181	,72796	,03038
Completed higher education	263	3,9582	,65975	,04068
Total	884	3,9316	,70519	,02372

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Internal Efficacy *Age

	Age Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Internal Efficacy	*Younger Cohort*	397	3,3837	,81364	,04084
	Older Cohort	893	3,6487	,80632	,02698

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Internal Efficacy * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Internal Efficacy	*Female*	792	3,6256	,79047	,02809
	Male	486	3,4674	,84281	,03823

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Internal Efficacy * Educational Level

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Not completed lower secondary education	3	2,4444	,96225	,55556
Completed lower secondary education	44	3,5000	,81174	,12237
Completed upper secondary education	574	3,6562	,79915	,03336
Completed higher education	263	3,6667	,80182	,04944
Total	884	3,6474	,80345	,02702

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.21 EU Views

Family's view on EU * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Family's view on EU	Female	192	3,5911	,72233	,05213
	Male	192	3,4010	,73833	,05328

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Friends' view on EU * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Friends' view on EU	Female	191	2,5340	,62840	,04547
	Male	192	2,6693	,67587	,04878

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

4.2.22 Norms

Norms of Friends * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Norms of Friends	Female	193	3,2418	,65105	,04686
	Male	193	2,9689	,71132	,05120

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

Norms of Family * Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Norms of Family	Female	194	3,3076	,63836	,04583
	Male	193	3,1123	,76342	,05495

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

2.2.23 Family Democracy

Family Democracy * Gender

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Family Democracy	*Female*	194	4,0747	,73112	,05249
	Male	193	3,9611	,76020	,05472

Minimum: 1, Maximum 5

5) Preliminary Analyses

There is a common idea the school shall foster young people to become active citizens, an idea which is manifested in the Curriculum for the upper secondary school in Sweden:

> Education should support the development of students into responsible persons who actively participate in and contribute to professional and societal life. (p. 5)[24]

Although the paragraph targets all courses, specific attention and responsibility are given to the courses of Social Sciences and especially Social Studies:

> Political, social and economic interconnections today link together people from different societies throughout the world. Teaching should give students the opportunity to develop knowledge of issues relating to power, democracy, gender equality and human rights. […] In addition, teaching should contribute to creating conditions for active participation in the life of society. [25]

Vocational programmes include in general the basic course – Social Studied 1a1 (50 credits), and the theoretical programmes include at minimum 100 credits of Social Studies up to 300 credits. Except for the obvious divergence of the extent, the previous Swedish textbook analysis indicated major divergences between the books of theoretical and vocational programmes regarding the quality of content on political and social issues[26]. In the light of the school's democracy mission, it made us raise the question whether the kind of programme affect 1) the degree of political participation and 2) political efficacy?

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[24] The National Agency for Education (2013), *Curriculum for the upper secondary school*. Stockholm: Fritzes.

[25] English translations of (parts of) the syllabuses can be downloaded on Skolverket's webpage: http://www.skolverket.se/laroplaner-amnen-och-kurser/gymnasieutbildning/gymnasieskola/oversattningar/oversattningar-av-amnesplaner-1.194777

[26] Ivarsson, Jasmine (2016), *Sweden National Report, Workpackage 6.1*. Örebro University, CatchEyoU.

In order to explore these questions 'A_Track_SWE' are used as the independent variable, where 0=*Theoretical track* and 1=*Vocational track*:

<p style="text-align:center">What school track are you attending? (SWEDEN)</p>

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Theoretical Track	303	75,0	76,7	76,7
Vocational Track	92	22,8	23,3	100,0
Total	395	97,8	100,0	

To reveal false correlations and/or multi-correlations several control variables are used – 'A_gender' where 0=*Female* and 1=*Male*, A_born where 0=*Born in another country* and 1=*Born in Sweden*, A_income (Does the money your household has cover everything your family needs?), where 1=*Not at all*, 2=*Partly*, 3=*Mostly* 5=*Fully*. 'A_living', where 1=*A big city*, 2=*The suburbs or outskirts of a big city*', 3=*A town or small city*, 4=*A village* and 5=*A farm home or home on the countryside* and lastly the mean of 'A_edufath_new' and 'A_edumoth_new'.

Political participation is divided into two types, 1) *Online participation* – which is one of the most common kind of participation among young people today, and 2) *Conventional participation*, involving contact with formal political institutions and/or agents and which is more rare kind of participation. 'Online participation' includes item 'A_Part8', 'A_Part9', 'A_Part10', 'A_Part11' and 'A_Part18':

- Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)
- Discussed social or political issues on the internet
- Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott
- Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)
- Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).

The variable 'Conventional participation' includes item 'A_Part15', 'A_Part16', 'A_Part17':

- Worked for a political party or a political candidate
- Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)
- Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization

The response scale for the participation items range from 1 to 5 where 1=*Never*, 2=*Seldom*, 3=*Sometimes*, 4=*Often* and 5=*Very often.*

'Political efficacy' consist of item 'A_Polef5', 'A_Polef6' and 'A_Polef7':

- If I really tried, I could manage to actively work in organizations trying to solve problems in society.
- If I really tried, I could manage to help to organize a political protest.
- If I really tried, I could manage to take part in a demonstration in my home town.

The response scale for the above items range from 1 to 5 where 1=*Strongly disagree* 2=*Mostly disagree*, 3=*Neither disagree nor agree* and 4=*Mostly agree* and 5=*Strongly agree.*

The reliability tests of the new variables indicate a value of Cronbach's Alpha of 0,794 for 'Online participation', 0,570 for 'Conventional Participation' and 0,846 for 'Political Efficacy':

Cronbach's Alpha of Dependent Variables

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Online Participation	,794	,808	5
Conventional Participation	,570	,581	3
Political Efficacy	,846	,849	3

A mean comparison between the groups indicates school track may have an effect on the degree of online participation, but not on conventional participation or political efficacy:

Mean Comparison – Online Participation

Online Participation

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Theoretical Track	1,6938	,79124	249
Vocational Track	1,3657	,49510	70
Total	1,6218	,74828	319

Minimum 1, Maximum: 5

Mean Comparison – Conventional Participation

Conventional Participation

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Theoretical Track	1,1827	,46346	249
Vocational Track	1,1190	,28957	70
Total	1,1688	,43174	319

Minimum 1, Maximum: 5

Political Efficacy

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Theoretical Track	3,4442	,83308	248
Vocational Track	3,2024	,76397	70
Total	3,3910	,82333	318

Minimum 1, Maximum: 5

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects indicate statistical significance for online participation (F= 4,867, Sig. ,028). What appear to have greater impact is gender (Online participation, F=8,335, Sig. ,004; Political efficacy, F=10,388, Sig. ,001). The below table demonstrates mean comparisons of the dependent variables by gender:

Mean Comparison Gender

Gender Comparison

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Online Participation	*Female*	195	1,7029	,78629	,05631
	Male	195	1,4779	,62452	,04472
Conventional Participation	*Female*	195	1,1718	,45688	,03272
	Male	195	1,1368	,34113	,02443
Political Efficacy	*Female*	195	3,4983	,79211	,05672
	Male	192	3,2474	,79830	,05761

Minimum 1, Maximum: 5

A cross-tab analysis between gender and track indicate that the result might be caused by an unequal gender distribution, where girls are dominate theoretical tracks and males dominate the vocational tracks (χ^2 = 10,292, p < .001):

Cross-tab Track * Gender

Track * Gender

		Female	Male	Total
Theoretical Track	Count	161	135	296
	% Gender	83,4%	69,6%	76,5%
Vocational Track	Count	32	59	91
	% Gender	16,6%	30,4%	23,5%
Total	Count	**193**	**194**	**387**
	% Gender	**100,0%**	**100,0%**	**100,0%**

The pre-analysis indicate that there are variations between the programmes and it probably correlates with gender, but the data is not enough to draw any definite conclusions. Larger samples and further analyses are needed.

6) National Report - Greece

1) Recruitment Procedures

Adolescents

Participants were enrolled in upper secondary education schools in different regions across the country. The researchers contacted the schools by telephone and informed the school headmasters about the study. If the headmasters approved to participate, an appointment was arranged, where the researchers delivered the parental consent forms to the schools and explained in further detail the procedure. A week later the researchers contacted the headmasters again to check whether they had administered the consent forms. Then a new appointment was arranged to collect the signed consent forms (approved and not approved) and fix the optimal date and time for data collection. The researchers would identify the approved consent forms and create codes on the questionnaires for each participant.

There were no major problems in the above procedure. A minor problem was that sometimes it was difficult to reach the headmasters, which led to small delays. Another minor problem was that sometimes it was difficult to find a common date for the first appointment or for conducting the research.

Young Adults

The young adult sample was recruited directly by members of the research team. Flyers and announcements were posted in different University campuses and youth organizations. This kind of recruitment led to snowball sampling. Data collection took place in a Psychology lab, in the School of Philosophy of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. Participants were informed that there was no reward for their participation and that they could withdraw any time they wanted, even after the beginning of data collection.

No major problems arose. An issue was arranging the time and place for data collection to take place due to limited resources.

2) Sample Description

Adolescents

The adolescent sample consisted of 589 participants, of whom 354 (60.2%) were female and 234 (39.8%) were male. Their age ranged between 14-17 years ($M = 15.1$, $SD = 0.39$). With regards to parental education, 537 (40.1%) stated that their parents have completed up to secondary education and 755 (56.4%) stated that their parents have completed higher education. In terms of ethnicity/immigrant status, 385 (65.4%) were native Greek, whereas 137

231

(23.3%) were immigrants and 67 (11.4%) were children of mixed couples, i.e., their father and mother came from different ethnic background (in most of these cases, one parent was Greek). From the immigrant sample 20 (9.8%) were first generation, i.e., born in the country of origin, and 184 (90.2%) were second generation, i.e., born in Greece. Regarding their economic status, 72 (12.3%) reported that their family income does not cover or hardly covers their family needs, while 514 (87.7%) reported that their family income covers most or all their needs. As far as place of residence is concerned, 235 (40%) participants reported that they lived in a big city, 160 (27.2%) in the suburbs or the outskirts of a big city, 152 (25.9%) in a town or a small village, 40 (6.8%) in a village, and one (0.1%) participant lived in a farm home or a home in the countryside.

Compared to the total population, and on the basis of the Hellenic Statistical Authority, in our sample there was greater representation of females (60.2% *vs*. 48.5% in the population) and immigrants (23.3% *vs*. 9.2% in the population).

Young Adults

The young adult sample consisted of 749 participants, of whom 380 (50.9%) were female and 367 (49.1%) were male. The age range of the young adult sample was 18-27 years ($M = 22.16$, $SD = 1.99$). With regards to education, 351 (47.3%) stated that they have completed upper secondary education and 391 (52.7%) that they have completed up to higher education. In terms of ethnicity/immigrant status, 607 (81%) were native Greek, 77 (10.3%) were immigrants and 65 (8.7%) were children of mixed couples, i.e., one of their parents was Greek and the other was of different cultural background. From the immigrant subsample 52 (36.6%) were first generation immigrants and 90 (63.4%) were second generation. Regarding economic status, 138 (18.5%) reported that their income does not cover or partly covers their family needs, while 606 (84.2%) reported that their income covers most or all their needs. Concerning place of residence, 527 (70.4%) reported living in a big city, 116 (15.5%) in the suburbs or the outskirts of a big city, 59 (7.9%) in a town or a small village, 35 (4.7%) in a village and six (1.5%) in a farm home or a home in the countryside.

Compared to the total population, in our sample there are slightly more females (50.9% *vs*. 48.4% in the population) and more immigrants (3.8% *vs*. 10.3% in the population).

3) Frequencies, means and standard deviations

Summary of Findings (Greece)

Table 1

Means, Standard Deviations and Valid Cases of Single Items

Single items	Mean	*SD*	Valid
A_Eurofr	2.13	1.19	1,328
A_Worldfr	1.54	0.93	1,285
A_Eucon	2.66	1.34	1,325
A_Eutrip	1.83	1.03	1,323
A_Euvis	1.44	0.77	1,326
A_Ident19	3.20	1.38	1,334
A_Citizen1	4.31	0.82	1,332
A_Citizen2	3.75	1.18	1,333
A_Citizen3	4.19	1.02	1,328
A_Citizen4	4.16	1.01	1,326
A_Citizen5	3.71	1.10	1,329
A_Citizen6	3.95	1.00	1,331
A_Citizen7	4.11	0.97	1,333
A_Citizen8	3.68	1.09	1,326
A_Citizen9	2.78	1.43	1,330
A_Citizen10	4.22	0.98	1,332
A_Unem_res	4.34	0.81	1,327
A_Unem_rig	2.55	1.36	1,301
A_Refu_res	4.43	0.84	1,323
A_Refu_rig	2.53	1.47	1,301
A_Leav_res	3.60	1.14	1,315

Table 1

Means, Standard Deviations and Valid Cases of Single Items

Single items	Mean	SD	Valid
A_Leav_rig	2.77	1.16	1,302
A_Unem_imp	4.78	0.53	1,326
A_Refu_imp	4.61	0.72	1,324
A_Leav_imp	2.77	1.16	1,302
A_EUview1	3.09	1.06	1,333
A_EUview2	2.85	1.12	1,330
A_EUvis1	3.14	1.11	1,307
A_Euvis2	3.96	0.98	1,319
A_Euvis3	2.77	1.21	1,319
A_Euvis4	2.61	1.19	1,315
A_Euvis5	2.75	1.11	1,304
A_Euvis6	4.09	0.97	1,314
A_Euvis7	3.27	1.14	1,315
A_Euvis8	2.60	1.35	1,315
A_Euvis9	3.38	1.12	1,320
A_EUvis10	3.77	1.21	1,320
A_EUvis11	3.39	1.33	1,316
A_Media1	4.40	1.30	1,331
A_Media4	3.53	0.88	1,133
A_Medtrust1	2.84	1.18	1,332
A_Medtrust2	3.11	1.00	1,330
A_Yfvote1	0.61	0.82	588
A_Yfvote3	0.57	0.79	581

Table 1

Means, Standard Deviations and Valid Cases of Single Items

Single items	Mean	SD	Valid
A_Yfvote5	0.59	0.79	585
A_Opvote1	0.62	0.49	745
A_Ofvote1	1.13	0.53	746
A_Opvote3	0.72	0.45	743
A_Ofvote3	1.13	0.53	746
A_Opvote5	0.67	0.47	746
A_Ofvote5	1.11	0.54	746
A_Part1	1.41	0.82	1,330
A_Part2	1.65	1.05	1,329
A_Part3	2.05	1.22	1,326
A_Part4	1.28	0.75	1,330
A_Part6	1.87	1.17	1,321
A_Part7	2.17	1.19	1,327
A_Part8	2.76	1.40	1,327
A_Part9	2.23	1.28	1,329
A_Part10	1.40	0.86	1,328
A_Part11	1.75	1.14	1,327
A_Part12	1.24	0.72	1,328
A_Part13	1.16	0.67	1,322
A_Part14	1.17	0.60	1,328
A_Part15	1.28	0.76	1,323
A_Part16	1.21	0.72	1,329
A_Part17	3.17	0.99	587

Table 1

Means, Standard Deviations and Valid Cases of Single Items

Single items	Mean	*SD*	Valid
A_Part18	2.53	0.97	584
A_EUsubj1	3.17	0.99	587
A_EUsubj2	2.53	0.97	584
A_Assoc1	1.09	0.43	1,323
A_Assoc2	1.27	0.75	1,324
A_Assoc3	1.80	0.97	1,316
A_Assoc4	1.21	0.61	1,310
A_Assoc5	1.63	0.93	1,314
A_Assoc6	2.77	1.17	1,322
A_Assoc7	1.16	0.63	580
A_Lifesat	3.69	0.81	1,331

Table 2

Means, Standard Deviations, Valid Cases and Alpha Coefficients of Scale Scores

Scale scores	Mean	SD	Valid	Alpha
European Commitment	3.09	1.03	1,337	.82
National Commitment	4.00	1.02	1,337	.84
European Exploration	2.60	1.03	1,338	.73
National Exploration	3.42	1.04	1,337	.76
European Reconsideration	3.09	0.99	1,337	.68
National Reconsideration	2.28	1.06	1,335	.76
DiffEUcomp	3.08	0.90	1,319	.71
DiffEUfair	3.39	1.01	1,318	.82
DiffEUwelc	3.17	0.92	1,321	.77
DiffCOcomp	3.35	1.09	1,317	.70
DiffCOfair	3.37	1.06	1,315	.80
DiffCOwelc	2.17	1.12	1,317	.90
TolRefu	3.23	0.92	1,330	.53
TolMig	3.98	0.97	1,333	.49
Democracy	4.27	0.62	1,334	.29
Authoritarian Values	3.28	0.95	1,335	.63
Nationalism	2.49	0.88	1,332	.77
Alienation	3.49	1.00	1,332	.81
Worries	4.47	0.72	1,332	.57
Climate	3.46	0.87	589	.66
Fairness	3.60	0.98	587	.72
Schooleffic	3.54	0.91	589	.49
Quality	3.61	0.80	589	.78

Table 2

Means, Standard Deviations, Valid Cases and Alpha Coefficients of Scale Scores

Scale scores	Mean	SD	Valid	Alpha
Efficacy	3.75	0.63	1,335	.76
Empower	3.49	0.83	1,334	.55
Warmth	4.24	0.83	588	.83
Values	4.03	0.71	587	.74
Interest	3.41	0.82	1,335	.80
Trust	2.13	0.69	1,336	.59
Wellbeing	3.02	0.72	588	.65
Community	3.09	0.81	586	.68
Selfconcept	3.59	0.72	588	.66
Collectiveffic	3.95	0.81	1,328	.68
Internaleffic	3.36	0.90	1,324	.77
OthersFam	2.97	0.79	587	.62
OthersFri	2.99	0.70	588	.45
NormsFri	2.34	0.97	587	.57
NormsFam	2.69	1.07	586	.61
FamDemocracy	3.96	0.98	588	.74

Table 3

Frequencies, Percentages and Missing Cases of Dichotomous Variables

	Ticked (Yes)		Not ticked (No)		Missing
Dichotomous	*f*	%	*f*	%	*N*
A_Media2a	1,125	84.8	202	15.2	11
A_Media2b	491	37.0	837	63.0	10
A_Media2c	725	54.6	603	45.4	10
A_Media2d	163	12.3	1,165	87.7	10
A_Media2e	248	18.7	1,080	81.3	13
A_Media3a	611	45.7	714	53.9	13
A_Media3b	525	39.6	800	60.4	13
A_Media3c	492	37.1	833	62.9	13
A_Media3d	899	67.8	426	32.2	13
A_Media3e	902	68.1	423	31.9	13
A_PartEU	784	59.9	524	40.1	30
A_EUpart1	105	13.4	676	86.6	557
A_EUpart2	202	25.9	579	74.1	557
A_EUpart3	224	27.4	567	72.6	557
A_EUpart4	92	11.8	689	88.2	557
A_EUpart5	207	26.5	574	73.5	557
A_EUpart6	196	25.1	585	74.9	557
A_EUpart7	240	30.7	541	69.3	557
A_EUpart8	384	49.2	397	50.8	557
A_EUpart9	274	35.1	507	64.9	557
A_EUpart10	99	12.7	682	87.3	557
A_EUpart11	173	22.2	608	77.8	557
A_EUpart12	76	9.7	705	90.3	557
A_EUpart13	154	19.7	627	80.3	557
A_EUpart14	73	9.3	708	90.7	557
A_EUpart15	48	6.1	733	93.9	557
A_EUpart16	57	7.3	724	92.7	557
A_EUpart17	75	9.6	7.6	90.4	557
A_EUpart18	70	9.0	711	91.0	557

Table 3

Frequencies, Percentages and Missing Cases of Dichotomous Variables

	Ticked (Yes)		Not ticked (No)		Missing
Dichotomous	*f*	%	*f*	%	*N*
A_Yfvote2a	262	74.4	90	25.6	986
A_Yfvote2b	47	13.4	305	86.6	986
A_Yfvote2c	11	3.1	321	96.9	986
A_Yfvote2d	31	8.8	321	91.2	986
A_Yfvote2e	12	3.4	340	96.6	986
A_Yfvote2f	22	6.3	330	96.8	986
A_Yfvote2g	18	5.1	334	94.9	986
A_Yfvote4a	282	79.0	75	21.0	981
A_Yfvote4b	27	7.5	331	92.5	980
A_Yfvote4c	8	2.2	350	97.8	980
A_Yfvote4d	21	5.9	337	94.1	980
A_Yfvote4e	14	3.9	343	96.1	980
A_Yfvote4f	34	9.5	323	90.5	981
A_Yfvote4g	16	4.5	342	95.5	980
A_Yfvote6a	277	79.6	71	20.4	990
A_Yfvote6b	31	8.9	317	91.1	990
A_Yfvote6c	9	2.6	339	97.4	990
A_Yfvote6d	22	6.3	326	93.7	990
A_Yfvote6e	10	2.9	338	97.1	990
A_Yfvote6f	19	5.5	329	94.5	9.90
A_Yfvote6g	15	4.3	333	95.7	9.90
A_Opvote2a	88	31.7	190	68.3	1,060
A_Opvote2b	47	16.9	237	83.1	1,060
A_Opvote2c	12	4.3	266	95.7	1,060
A_Opvote2d	28	10.1	250	89.9	1,060
A_Opvote2e	39	14	239	86	1,060
A_Opvote2f	33	11.9	245	88.1	1,060
A_Opvote2g	39	14.0	239	86.0	1,060
A_Opvote2h	26	9.4	252	90.6	1,060

Table 3

Frequencies, Percentages and Missing Cases of Dichotomous Variables

	Ticked (Yes)		Not ticked (No)		Missing
Dichotomous	f	%	f	%	N
A_Ofvote2a	36	39.1	56	60.9	1,246
A_Ofvote2b	5	5.4	87	94.6	1,246
A_Ofvote2c	6	6.5	78	93.5	1,246
A_Ofvote2d	14	15.2	78	84.8	1,246
A_Ofvote2e	20	21.7	72	78.3	1,246
A_Ofvote2f	19	20.7	73	79.3	1,246
A_Opvote4a	29	14.4	172	85.6	1,137
A_Opvote4b	22	10.9	179	89.1	1,137
A_Opvote4c	6	3	196	97	1,137
A_Opvote4d	9	4.5	193	95.5	1,137
A_Opvote4e	55	27.2	147	72.8	1,137
A_Opvote4f	35	17.3	167	82.7	1,137
A_Opvote4g	43	21.3	159	78.7	1,137
A_Opvote4h	15	7.4	187	92.6	1,137
A_Ofvote4a	13	21.3	48	78.7	1,277
A_Ofvote4b	2	3.3	59	96.7	1,277
A_Ofvote4c	1	1.6	60	98.4	1,277
A_Ofvote4d	17	27.9	44	72.1	1,277
A_Ofvote4e	22	36.1	39	63.9	1,277
A_Ofvote4f	10	16.4	51	83.6	1,277
A_Opvote6a	77	32.5	160	67.5	1,101
A_Opvote6b	36	15.2	201	84.8	1,101
A_Opvote6c	1	.40	236	99.6	1,101
A_Opvote6d	11	4.6	226	95.4	1,101
A_Opvote6e	38	16	199	84	1,101
A_Opvote6f	37	15.6	200	84.4	1,101
A_Opvote6g	25	10.5	212	89.5	1,101
A_Opvote6h	26	11	211	89	1,101
A_Ofvote6a	21	30.9	47	69.1	1,270

Table 3

Frequencies, Percentages and Missing Cases of Dichotomous Variables

| Dichotomous | Ticked (Yes) | | Not ticked (No) | | Missing |
	f	%	*f*	%	*N*
A_Ofvote6b	3	4.4	65	95.6	1,270
A_Ofvote6c	4	5.9	64	94.1	1,270
A_Ofvote6d	18	26.5	50	73.5	1,270
A_Ofvote6e	17	25	51	75	1,270
A_Ofvote6f	9	13.2	59	86.8	1,270
A_Studeng1	258	44.3	324	55.7	756
A_Studeng2	303	51.7	283	48.3	752
A_Studeng3	294	50.5	288	49.5	756

Table 4

Means of Single Item Variables and Scale Scores as a function of Gender, Age Group and Education Level

	Gender			Age Group			Education Level		
	Boys	Girls	*F*	14-19 yrs	20-30 yrs	*F*	Low	High	*F*
Single items									
A_Eurofr	2.08	2.14	0.80	2.17	2.20	7.34**	2.08	2.31	6.72**
A_Worldfr	1.57	1.52	1.11	1.59	1.50	3.34	1.47	1.52	0.67
A_Eucon	2.58	2.69	1.95	2.53	2.73	6.98**	2.61	2.85	6.17*
A_Eutrip	1.77	1.85	2.09	1.63	1.99	40.61***	1.95	2.03	1.09
A_Euvis	1.42	1.45	0.42	1.40	1.47	2.49	1.40	1.54	5.69*
Scale scores									
European Commitment	2.95	3.23	23.66***	3.20	2.95	14.18***	3.02	2.97	0.46
National Commitment	4.07	3.98	2.71	4.14	3.91	15.98***	3.90	3.92	0.13
European Exploration	2.54	2.62	1.94	2.48	2.68	12.01***	2.64	2.72	1.12
National Exploration	3.48	3.38	3.14	3.46	3.40	1.09	3.41	3.40	0.01
European Reconsideration	3.03	3.13	3.52	3.04	3.12	1.89	3.14	3.10	0.27
National Reconsideration	2.11	2.42	27.98***	2.24	2.29	0.77	2.29	2.30	0.01
DiffEUcomp	3.08	3.05	0.31	2.93	3.20	28.81***	3.15	3.24	1.93
DiffEUfair	3.35	3.37	0.21	3.16	3.58	49.72***	3.56	3.55	0.01
DiffEUwelc	3.15	3.15	0.00	2.99	3.32	41.74***	3.36	3.27	1.98
DiffCOcomp	3.43	3.27	7.19**	3.16	3.54	39.76***	3.56	3.53	0.23
DiffCOfair	3.38	3.30	1.57	3.04	3.64	110.58***	3.62	3.66	0.38

Table 4

Means of Single Item Variables and Scale Scores as a function of Gender, Age Group and Education Level

	Gender			Age Group			Education Level		
	Boys	Girls	*F*	14-19 yrs	20-30 yrs	*F*	Low	High	*F*
DiffCOwelc	2.10	2.21	3.18	2.14	2.17	0.21	2.13	2.20	0.72
TolRefu	3.05	3.31	30.80***	3.00	3.38	56.30***	3.42	3.36	0.78
TolMig	3.83	4.06	18.31***	3.76	4.13	47.87***	4.16	4.10	0.82
Democracy	4.29	4.23	2.72	4.18	4.35	23.82***	4.38	4.32	1.73
Authoritanism	3.36	3.26	3.79	3.55	3.08	81.76***	3.02	3.13	2.30
Nationalism	2.63	2.40	20.67***	2.60	2.43	10.97***	2.39	4.46	0.84
Alienation	3.56	3.45	2.37	3.38	3.60	15.37***	3.58	3.61	0.19
Worries	4.44	4.49	1.99	4.41	4.52	6.45*	4.49	4.53	0.50
Climate	3.42	3.49	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairness	3.60	3.60	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schooleffic	3.47	3.58	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quality	3.51	3.67	5.86*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Efficacy	3.83	3.67	21.34***	3.75	3.76	0.13	3.77	3.74	0.44
Empower	3.57	3.43	8.39**	3.54	3.47	1.94	3.48	3.46	0.05
Warmth	4.27	4.23	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Values	3.96	4.07	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	3.43	3.36	2.31	3.26	3.53	34.66***	3.50	3.56	1.06
Trust	2.14	2.14	0.02	2.24	2.04	28.22***	2.02	2.06	1.00

Table 4

Means of Single Item Variables and Scale Scores as a function of Gender, Age Group and Education Level

	Gender			Age Group			Education Level		
	Boys	Girls	*F*	14-19 yrs	20-30 yrs	*F*	Low	High	*F*
Wellbeing	3.12	2.95	7.91**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community	3.08	3.09	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selfconcept	3.55	3.59	0.79	3.49	3.65	13.37***	3.64	3.66	0.19
Collectiveffic	3.91	4.00	3.94*	3.99	3.91	3.33	3.94	3.89	0.59
Internaleffic	3.35	3.39	6.25*	3.43	3.31	6.25*	3.42	3.21	9.42**
OthersFam	2.92	2.99	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
OthersFri	2.94	3.00	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-
NormsFri	2.26	2.39	2.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
NormsFam	2.67	2.69	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
FamDemocracy	3.89	4.00	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$. Education level: low = 'completed upper secondary education'; high = 'completed higher education (university/graduate degree)'.

This report presents the findings from Wave 1 (hereafter W1) data collection of the work package 7 (WP7) longitudinal survey. The survey was administered from October 2016 to March 2017. The following sections report on the survey implementation process, collected data, and initial findings.

1) Section 1: Recruitment procedures, problems and experiences

Recruitment procedures

Recruitment for W1 data commenced 4 months after our pilot study in June 2016, which allowed us to take lessons forward from that experience. During the pilot we used the following forms of recruitment:

- Direct contact of schools and universities in London by phone, email, or in person visits;
- In-person visits to youth organisations, local community centers and
- Emails to personal contacts and networks requesting support for recruiting participants; and
- Posting messages with links to online surveys on Facebook.

Focusing mainly on the London area and only on retrieving a sample of 100 respondents per cohort, we nonetheless encountered significant challenges to meeting this goal, mainly due to **the length of the survey** and potential participants' feedback on how this disincentivised participation.

The lessons learned from the pilot suggested to our team that a more comprehensive approach would be necessary to attract a sufficient number of participants to meet the sample threshold set by the work package targets. As such, we hired a master's degree student as **a temporary research assistant** to focus explicitly on finding potential survey participants. We also expanded the types of methods to be used to attract respondents. Like the pilot, the survey was made available both in paper and online formats.

Our overall methods for Wave 1 (W1) included the following approaches for recruiting survey respondents. Our team:

- Used word-of-mouth and snowball sample – each of the LSE researchers and research assistant contacted personal networks, who passed on the survey to others;
- Contacted secondary schools, colleges and universities in the London and Kent area, and arranged for school visits to administer the surveys in person;
- Visited university students unions in London, hung flyers, passed out slips with survey information, and spoke to administrators to promote the survey;
- Visited community centers, local libraries and other public areas in London;
- Leveraged existing contacts from our earlier CATCH-EyoU research – e.g. we followed with WP3 interviewees, especially those from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This approach proved particularly helpful.
- Attended London-based youth citizenship events to recruit young people – e.g. passing out flyers to UK youth parliamentarians at the UK Youth Parliament's annual debate event at the House of Commons in November 2016, or sharing surveys with a youth citizenship forum in Portsmouth, UK also in November 2016;

- Used social media to advertise, including Facebook (posting messages on personal networks) and Twitter (creation of an official Twitter page for the project)
- Placed a call for participants in a national students magazine MediaMag.
- Had idents go out for the survey on several campus radio stations in the South East

By far our most successful approach to soliciting younger cohort respondents was through direct school visits. Older cohort respondents proved much more difficult to attract but the most successful means for engaging them was via Twitter, using personal and professional youth networks on Twitter to promote the project's posts about the survey.

Problems

Although 1187 respondents began and/or completed the survey, we nonetheless encountered a number of challenges that prevented us from reaching significantly more young people, and which also affected the demographic composition of our sample.

The first challenge was connected to the political context surrounding the **content** of our survey and the nature of our research study – concepts and practices of European citizenship. **The Brexit vote of June 2016 brought the question of European citizenship to its most prominent levels of national attention in decades**. However, it also rendered a discussion of European citizenship apparently less worth having or more suspect within media and policy circles, and for many who had voted to leave.

For some who we reached out to, **the vote to leave** had made our research 'pointless', and our status as an EU-funded project was even seen by other potential recruits as politically controversial or even suspicious. It took us time to explain that despite being funded by the commission, our position in the questionnaire is neutral. Nowhere was the **anxiety about being implicated in political research** more evident than schools. These are undergoing tremendous strain from the past seven years of Coalition and Conservative austerity budgets, and are overburdened with high-stakes government accountability systems (e.g. inspections, audits) and testing regimens, and suffering from a combination of poor resourcing, high turnover and low morale. Nevertheless many individual teachers expressed a lot of interest in the research and said that they would have helped us if they could.

During our recruitment for survey participation, **schools were often inaccessible or deliberately cautious** gatekeepers. In some instances they expressed fears that bringing in any form of debate or political engagement around the EU was a potential risk for how schools would be seen by parents. In other instances they would not respond to queries, or when they did reply they informed us that there was **no capacity for accommodating** our request for half an hour of class time due to the incessant pressures to over perform with less resources: everyone is too busy. Ultimately, the most successful approach for gaining access to schools was through personal networks of the PI, researcher officer and research assistant. This reality made it necessary to take **a pragmatic approach** and positively respond to any school that had expressed interest in inviting their students to complete our surveys. This approach in turn influenced the composition of our sample, particularly the gender balance, as two all-girls schools in London filled out 200 surveys.

A second significant problem was discovered at the end of the data collection cycle. In November 2016 **a malicious online script called a 'spambot'** (usually a form of a script written by hackers who are attempting to either gain email addresses) was used to complete 165 of our online surveys for the older cohort. These fake entries were identified by our team because of the unusual names, email addresses and locations used in the survey entries – none of the locations in particular

were in the UK. As our team had closed the online survey in early January 2017 believing we had achieved our sample target, **after discovering these fake entries we took the decision to reopen the survey** and solicit more responses to make up for the shortfall. In the end we came close to achieving our target for the older cohort by keeping the survey open until March 2017.

Another problem concerned the location and demographic background of participants. Because of our location in London we were assured a relatively diverse sample of young people from different ethnic and social backgrounds. However, constraints of budget and time allocated to the work package meant that we were limited in our ability to travel around the country to try and administer the survey to different regions, nations and locations, urban and rural. Our experiences in the few places travelled demonstrated that **in-person visits were the most successful way of gaining respondents**.

Our direct efforts to solicit participants on London streets and in local neighbourhoods with a diverse range of economic, social, ethnic residents were often quickly rejected or questioned due to **the length of the time it took to complete the survey**, the nature of the survey topic, or a combination of both factors. Additionally, we made attempts to reach out to young homeless people by contacting St. Mungo's charity for homeless people in London, to see if they would allow us to work with some of the young people they worked with, but did not receive a reply to this query.

We did, however, leverage existing networks in the youth stakeholder sector to access non-London areas, working with contacts in the nations (Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) to share the survey and recruit participants. We also conducted visits to some parts of the country to administer the survey where possible (e.g. a visit to Portsmouth in the southwest in November 2016). And we worked closely with youth organisations directly working with young people from deprived and marginalised contexts, to include them in participating in the survey.

Experiences

Overall our experiences of administering the survey taught us some important lessons about effective survey recruitment. Our team identified several contexts in which the length and subject matter of the survey directly influenced the likelihood of respondent uptake, and tried to adjust our approaches accordingly. We found that direct appeals from youth organisations or schools to young people to take the survey online, in a classroom setting, or in a semi-formal setting such as a research visit to a youth charity were most effective.

We could not have anticipated such a polarising political context around European citizenship at the time of this study. While on one level this ensured a certain level of deeper interest in our broader research and survey by its participants, it also created a political connection between our work and the emotionally charged 'Remain' and 'Leave' debates, thus often placing us in the position of being identified as partisan rather than neutral and objective. This positioning went both ways: remainers may have felt that research evidence on young people could make a more convincing case for keeping some aspect of the UK-EU relationship intact, and so would encourage our participation; while leavers sometimes viewed our work and requests for access to young people with disinterest or suspicion.

2) Section 2: Sample description

National Statistics

Age cohort

According to the most recent UK census in 2011, young people aged 15-29 make up 19.9% of the total population (15-19 year olds, 6.3% / 20-24 year olds, 6.8% / 25-29 year olds, 6.8%).[27]

Geographic Distribution of Population

England has the highest population and population density (406/km2) in the UK, while Scotland's is lowest at 67/km2.[28] In terms of urban/rural population distribution, according to the 2011 census '81.5% (45.7 million) of the usually resident population of England and Wales lived in urban areas and 18.5% (10.3 million) lived in rural areas.'[29]

Ethnicity

In terms of ethnic distribution, the 2011 census reported that 87.17% the population were White, 6.92% were Asian or Asian British, and 3.01% were Black or Black British.

Religion

Regarding religion, in the 2011 census 59.49% of British people were Christian, followed by Muslim at 4.41% and Hindu at 1.32%.

Education

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[27] https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census

[28] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography_of_the_United_Kingdom#cite_note-ons.gov.uk-17

[29] 2011 Census Analysis - Comparing Rural and Urban Areas of England and Wales.
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_337939.pdf

From October to December 2016 (the most recent date for which statistics are available), 11.5% of young people aged 16-24 were not in education, employment or training (NEET).[30]

In terms of participation rates for young people attending university, in the UK this figure is calculated using an estimate called the 'Higher Education Initial Participation Rate' (HEIPR), which estimates the likelihood of a young person participating in Higher Education by age 30 based on current participation rates. In 2015/2015, the most recent date for which statistics are available, the HEIPR is 48%.[31] Females are 10.2% likelier to attend higher education than males.

Families
39% of young people aged 15-34 still lived with their parents in 2016, according to UK census data.[32]

Employment
From December 2016 to February 2017 (the most recent date for which statistics are available), the unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds was 12.4%.[33] Excluding young people studying full time the unemployment rate for 16-24 year olds not in full-time education was 10.9%.

UK Sample

A total of 1187 young people participated in the survey in both paper and online forms. Overall, our sample was **imbalanced in favour of 16-18 year olds** (the younger cohort) and females. Our full cohort consisted of 756 younger respondents (63.7% of the overall sample) and 431 older respondents (36.3%).

1120 respondents indicated their gender; of this number, **842 respondents (75.2%) were female** while 278 (24.8%) were male.

Gender imbalance is more evidenct in the younger cohort (N = 715); 573 (80.2%) are female and 142 (19.8%) are male. Within the older cohort (N = 405), 269 (66.4%) are female and 136 (33.6%) are male.

Geographic background
78% of respondents were born in the UK.

59.6% of respondents (N = 1108) came from a big city. 21.7% came from a town or small city, while 12% came from the suburbs or outskirts of a big city. 5.7% were from villages, and 1.1% reported being from a farm home or home in the countryside.

Young People and their Parents

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[30]https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/feb2017

[31] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-to-2015

[32]https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/datasets/youngadultslivingwiththeirparents

[33] http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN05871

73.5% of respondents lived with their parents, a statistic which speaks both to the housing crisis in the UK and its unaffordability and to the general preponderance of a younger cohort.

For mothers' education, results were mixed, with 38.4% reported as *only* having completed lower secondary education (GCSE); 26.5% as having completed lower and upper secondary education (A-level/college); and 29% as also having completed higher education. For fathers' education, results were similarly mixed, with 29.7% reported as having completed *only* lower secondary education (GCSE); 29% having completed lower and upper secondary education (A-level/college); and 33.2% as having completed higher education. These statistics are broadly in line with education statistics on the population of the UK in general, with a very slight over-representation with those who have parents that have gone to university.

65.6% of respondents' mothers were reported as working, with 26.4% reported as not working and not looking for a job. 79.3% of respondents' fathers were reported as working, with 8.8% reported as not working and not looking for a job.

53.1% of respondents (N = 1108) reported that the money their household has fully covered everything they need. 34.4% reported that their household's money mostly covered their needs. We suggest that while this might indicate that our sample of respondents is relatively financially comfortable in comparison to the overall UK population, financial worries are also not necessarily fully shared with younger children, and those in the 16-18 groups might not always know the debts accrued by parents. For this reason we are uncertain about how accurate this question is at measuring household income and poverty across the board. 9.6% reported that money partly covered their costs, while 3% said their household money did 'not at all' cover things their household need.

Educational Attainment & Status

Regarding the question about the highest level of education completed, which was only asked of the older cohort (N = 394 valid cases): 39.1% of respondents had completed upper secondary education (A-levels/GCSE), while 50.5% had completed higher education.

787 of the 1187 respondents answered a question about their current education status. 59.3% were currently studying in some form. Of the survey respondents who indicated that they were still in school or of school age (N= 698), 42.4% were in a state school, 36% were in an independent school (a number considerably higher than the average in the general population of that age group, and due largely to our sample including classes from one such school), and 18.9% were in a further education college. Only 2.1% of this group reported that they were attending university.

952 of 1187 respondents answered a question about how many years of education they planed to complete, with 94.9% indicating they plan to complete higher education, a touching aspiration, and inaccurate in regard to who would actually go on to higher education, given the actual population statistics on those who complete higher education. This is also indicative of the fact that the young people filling in the survey were generally not from the disenfranchised low income swathes of the North East of England, the South West and Wales, where aspirations to go to university are far lower amongst young people who come from generations of unemployed.

Employment
Of the older cohort (N = 386 valid cases), 35% work full time, 21.8% regularly work part time, and 12.2% work part time occasionally. 21.8% were not working or looking for a job, and a further 9.3% were actively looking for a job.

Religion

39.5% of the full cohort (N=1105 valid cases) reported that they were not at all religious, while 26.7% said they were a little bit religious. Only 14.3% self-reported as 'very' religious while 19.5% said they were 'quite' religious.

The majority of respondents (N=612 valid cases) were Christian (58%), with the second largest answer Muslim (32.3%). 6.2% of respondents were Hindu. The percentage of respondents self-reporting as Christians is similar to the national proportion of self-identified Christians from the most recent UK census, but representing the London-based demographic, Muslims are more represented in our survey than reflects the percentage of UK population identifying as Muslim.

Nationality / Ethnicity

Of respondents answering a question about ethnicity (N = 1120), 57.4% were White [British/Northern Irish/Welsh/Scottish/Other], 18.4% were Asian [Indian/Bangladeshi/Pakistani/Sri Lankan/Chinese or Other Asian], and 11.6% were Black [African/Caribbean/Black British/Other]. Compared to national statistics there is more representation of ethnic minorities in this survey than proportionate to national averages.

Citizenship status

78.4% of respondents (N = 1103 valid cases) hold single British citizenship, while 10.9% hold dual citizenship of the UK and another country. 10.7% of respondents are not yet British citizens.

47.5% of respondents (N = 1106 valid cases) reported that both of their parents/carers were born in the UK. **35.1% of respondents reported that both of their parents/carers were born outside of the UK**, indicating that a third of respondents may be from immigrant or non-British families, or from British families who have lived/travelled abroad. A further 17.5% said that only one of their parents/carers was born in the UK.

Language

95.2% of respondents (N = 1097) were native (76.3%) or fluent (18.9%) English speakers. 40.3% were monolingual in English; 38% spoke an additional language while 15.5% spoke two additional languages.

European Friends, Contacts, and Visits

58.1% of respondents (N = 1076) have either no (29.9%) or very few (28.2%) friends living outside the UK in other EU countries.

60.4% of respondents (N = 1059) have either no (30.7%) or very few (29.7%) friends living outside Europe.

54.9% of respondents (N = 1082) had visited Europe either a few or several times for a period of up to two weeks, while 29.9% visited Europe either often or very often.

61.7% of respondents (N= 1079) had never visited another European country for more than two weeks. Of the remaining **38.3%** who had been in a European country for more than two weeks, the majority of those who selected a reason (63.7% of N = 777) had done so for a vacation.

3) Section 3: Frequencies, Means and Standard Deviations (and Cronbach's Alpha) of single items and scales (N = 1187)

European Identity

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 1023)	Standard Deviation (N = 1023)
I feel strong ties toward Europe. (N = 1042)	4.3	8.3	26.9	33.0	27.5	3.72	1.083
I am proud to be European. (N = 1045)	3.9	6.8	30	27.8	31.5	3.76	1.082
Being European gives me self-confidence. (N = 1031)	7.2	11.3	46.8	20.5	14.2	3.23	1.059
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **three** questions above is **.856**.							

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 1018)	Standard Deviation (N = 1018)
I feel strong ties to the UK. (N = 1041)	3.1	8.4	18	38.9	31.7	3.88	1.040
I am proud to be British. (N = 1034)	7.8	9.4	27	28.9	26.9	3.58	1.200
Being British gives me self-confidence. (N = 1030)	10.1	11.7	43	22.4	12.8	3.17	1.108
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is **.851.**							

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly y agree	Mean (N = 1022)	Standard Deviation (N = 1022)
I often think about what it means to be European. (N = 1032)	18.9	24.6	29.3	20.1	7.2	2.72	1.189
I search for information about Europe. (N = 1038)	14.2	18.2	24.4	31.5	11.8	3.08	1.236
I talk to other people about what it means to them to be European. (N = 1037)	28.4	23.6	24.7	16.0	7.3	2.50	1.254
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is .798.							

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly y agree	Mean (N = 1022)	Standard Deviation (N = 1022)
I often think about what it means to be British. (N = 1037)	12.2	19.8	26.8	29.7	11.5	3.09	1.198

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard Deviation
I search for information about the UK. (N = 1031)	11.3	16.4	27.8	32.5	11.9	3.18	1.181
I talk to other people about what it means to them to be British. (N = 1036)	19.7	22.6	26	22.6	9.2	2.80	1.251
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is .827.							

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 1027)	Standard Deviation (N = 1027)
My feelings about Europe are changing. (N = 1038)	15.6	19.1	29.2	27.3	8.9	2.95	1.202
I am uncertain about my European identity. (N = 1037)	18.1	17.6	33.6	21.7	9.1	2.86	1.211
I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be European. (N = 1033)	14.2	16.9	35.5	27.4	5.9	2.94	1.116
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is .707.							

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 1016)	Standard Deviation (N = 1016)
My feelings about the UK are changing. (N = 1040)	8.6	9.5	21.9	37.2	22.8	2.94	1.117
I am uncertain about my British identity. (N = 1027)	20.7	19.8	30.6	18	10.9	3.57	1.186
I think that in the near future I could change my views on what it means to be British. (N = 1033)	12.1	12.9	31.9	30.6	12.5	2.79	1.265
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is .588.							

I have more in common with people from my country than with people from other European countries. (N = 1035)	14.1	20.1	28.5	23.7	13.6
I consider myself British equally with another identity (eg. Indian, Nigerian, Pakistani, or Scottish, Welsh, English, Northern Irish, etc) Please specify _____	**Missing from cleaned dataset**				

Being a 'Good' EU Citizen

In order **to be a good EU citizen**, how important would you say it is to:	Not important at all	Hardly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely Important	Mean (N = 998)	Standard Deviation (N = 998)
… support people who are worse off than yourself (N = 1007)	1.5	1.8	19.1	43.0	34.7	4.08	.854
… vote in European Parliament elections (N = 1007)	2.6	3.6	18.8	39	36	4.02	.959
… always obey European Union laws and regulations (N = 1003)	2.7	4.3	25.5	38.9	28.6	3.87	.968
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.633**							

In order **to be a good EU citizen**, how important would you say it is to:	Not important at all	Hardly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely Important	Mean (N = 1001)	Standard Deviation (N = 1001)
… form your own opinions about the European Union independently of others (N = 1005)	1.6	4.2	23.2	37	34	3.98	.939
… be active in voluntary organisations (N = 1008)	3.8	11.7	37.1	29	18.5	3.47	1.041
… speak out concerning European Union topics (N = 1005)	1.9	5.1	23.6	32.4	21.8	3.79	.965
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.692**							

	Not important at all	Hardly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely Important	Mean (N = 814)	Standard Deviation (N = 814)
… be informed about what is going on in Europe (N = 999)	.8	1.5	10.9	34.7	52.1	4.39	.767
… meet the expectations of your community or neighbourhood (N = 822)	.9	1.3	9.9	31.8	56.2	4.41	.791
… defend your national or religious group against other groups (N = 1003)	3.9	12.2	32.6	33.4	17.9	3.52	1.042
…. challenge social injustice (N = 1008)	1.2	1.9	14	31.4	51.5	4.31	.854
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **4** questions above is **.702**							

1) When considering the problem of **youth unemployment** in member states, the European Union …	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 951)	Standard Deviation (N = 951)
… has the responsibility to influence the situation. (N = 963)	2.2	5.4	19.2	48.6	24.6	2.80	.727
… is currently taking the right kinds of action. (N = 953)	8.3	21.1	55.1	13.2	2.3	3.88	.841
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **2** questions above is **.103**							

2) When considering the **increased number of refugees** from conflict-ridden areas, the European Union …	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 954)	Standard Deviation (N = 954)
… has the responsibility to influence the situation. (N = 964)	2.4	3.5	10.6	32.1	51.5	4.27	.946
… is currently taking the right kinds of action. (N = 958)	13.8	33	32.6	16.8	3.9	2.64	1.036
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **2** questions above is **-.045**.							

3) When considering the situation in which **member states think about leaving the Union**, the European Union …	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 947)	Standard Deviation (N = 947)
… has the responsibility to influence the situation. (N = 957)	5.4	10.1	23.1	36.2	25.2	3.66	1.123
… is currently taking the right kinds of action. (N = 955)	12.4	25.9	45	12.9	3.9	2.70	.974
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **2** questions above is **.109**							

In your opinion, how important it is to deal with each of these issues?	Not important at all	Hardly important	Somewhat important	Very important	Extremely Important	Mean (N = 952)	Standard Deviation (N = 952)
Youth unemployment in member states (N = 962)	.5	1.8	19.4	44.6	33.7	4.09	.801
Refugees from conflict-ridden areas (N = 962)	1.4	1.4	10.5	25.8	61	4.44	.836
Member states thinking about leaving the European Union (N = 957)	2.7	6.1	31	34	26.2	3.75	.999
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.552**							

People have different views on the European Union. How would you personally evaluate the European Union?	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 934)	Standard Deviation (N = 934)

We should be happy that the European Union exists. (N = 949)	4.3	3.5	15.1	35.8	41.3	4.07	1.044
Life in my country would be better if there were no European Union. (N = 938)	45	26.4	21.5	4.1	3	1.93	1.0467
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **2** questions above is **-2.902**							

The European Union should be …	Far less	Somewhat less	The same	Somewhat more	Far more	Mean (N = 916)	Standard Deviation (N = 916)
… an economic community (N = 923)	2.1	7.5	41.3	34.8	14.4	3.52	.900
… a community of shared values (N = 923)	2.7	4.6	22.4	44.2	26.1	3.86	.944
… a community based on shared culture (N = 923)	6.6	15.2	33.8	25.7	18.7	3.34	1.137
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.579**							

The European Union should be …	Far less	Somewhat less	The same	Somewhat more	Far more	Mean (N = 915)	Standard Deviation (N = 915)
… a community based on shared history (N = 923)	6.3	15.1	38.5	26	14.2	3.26	1.079
… a community based on geography (N = 923)	7.1	17.2	48.1	18.8	8.8	3.05	.997
… a community with shared responsibilities (N = 923)	1.5	2.2	17.1	43.4	35.9	4.09	.862
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.590**							

The European Union should be …	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 917)	Standard Deviation (N = 917)
… a political community (N = 923)	6.3	11.9	32.9	32.3	16.6	3.41	1.092
… a tolerant place (N = 923)	1.1	1.5	12.2	29.2	56	4.38	.836
…a place where you can travel without borders (N = 923)	3.1	5.7	24.7	25.5	40.9	3.95	1.077
...a global super power (N = 923	10	13.7	38.1	20.7	17.5	3.21	1.182
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **4** questions above is **.623**							

DESCRIBING THE EU

Cronbach's Alpha .795			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
EU: Competent ... Incompetent	3.32	.982	805
EU: Efficient ... Inefficient	3.06	1.042	805

Cronbach's Alpha .911			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
EU: Just ... Unjust	3.38	.975	803
EU: Fair ... Unfair	3.33	1.009	803

Cronbach's Alpha .810			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
EU: Warm ... Cold	3.18	.983	797
EU: Friendly ... Unfriendly	3.31	1.037	797
EU: Welcoming ... Unwelcoming	3.38	1.071	797

DESCRIBING THE UK

Cronbach's Alpha .838			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Country: Competent ... Incompetent	3.04	1.113	799
Country: Efficient ... Inefficient	2.99	1.088	799

Cronbach's Alpha .888			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Country: Just ... Unjust	3.10	1.058	798
Country: Fair ... Unfair	2.97	1.078	798

Cronbach's Alpha .837			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Country: Warm ... Cold	2.58	1.084	796
Country: Friendly ... Unfriendly	2.88	1.079	796
Country: Welcoming ... Unwelcoming	2.83	1.182	796

REFUGEES	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 921)	Standard Deviation (N = 921)
I feel that refugees should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage. (N = 924)	1.6	3.5	9.8	34.3	50.8	4.29	.898
I feel that our government does not do enough to help refugees. (N = 922)	4	6.2	17.9	27.7	44.3	4.02	1.110
I feel that we have enough economic problems in the UK and that is why we cannot afford to help refugees. (N = 923)	32.5	30.6	20.9	11.2	4.9	2.25	1.164
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **-.702**							

IMMIGRANTS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 914)	Standard Deviation (N = 914)
Immigrants should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage. (N = 916)	1.1	4.1	9.9	33.8	51	4.29	.888
Immigrants should have the right to preserve their own languages. (N = 916)	.9	4.3	11.5	30.1	53.3	4.31	.897
Immigrants tend to take job opportunities from local people. (N = 916)	34.7	28.2	22.9	10.7	3.5	2.20	1.131
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **-.104**							

DEMOCRACY	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 899)	Standard Deviation (N = 899)
All people should have a right to express their opinions. (N = 906)	.8	1.4	5.1	35.7	57.1	4.47	.729
Media (e.g.; TV, newspaper, websites) should have the right to criticize politicians and the government. (N = 905)	1.7	3.8	15	32.9	46.6	4.19	.939
Democracy is the best system of government that I know. (N = 902)	2.3	4.9	24.5	30.5	37.8	3.97	1.013
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.527**							

AUTHORITARIANISM	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 895)	Standard Deviation (N = 895)
Our country needs a strong government that will ensure social order and move us in the right direction. (N = 903)	1.2	3.9	15.5	36.7	42.7	4.16	.907
Instead of needing 'civil rights and freedoms' our country needs one thing only: law and order. (N = 905)	31.3	33.4	21.9	8.3	5.2	2.23	1.131
Obeying and respecting authority is the most important value that we should teach our children. (N = 902)	17.7	26.8	27.3	18.5	9.6	2.76	1.220
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.615**							

NATIONALISM	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 897)	Standard Deviation (N = 897)
Generally, the more influence the UK has on other nations, the better off these nations are. (N = 900)	13.9	27.1	41.9	13.1	4	2.66	1.001
The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like the British. (N = 901)	30.4	32	26	9.2	2.4	2.21	1.052
Generally speaking, the UK is a better country than most other countries. (N = 898)	20.6	18.7	32.5	22.7	5.5	2.74	1.178
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.770**							

ALIENATION	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 883)	Standard Deviation (N = 883)
People like me don't have opportunities to influence the decisions of the European Union. (N = 890)	3.8	12.1	19.9	38.2	26	3.71	1.091
It doesn't matter who wins the European elections, the interests	17.8	22.4	26.3	22.9	10.6	2.87	1.253

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard Deviation
of ordinary people do not matter. (N = 889)							
People like me don't have opportunities to influence the decisions of the national parliament. (N = 888)	5.7	21.1	19.6	34.2	19.4	3.41	1.179
It doesn't matter who wins the UK elections, the interests of ordinary people do not matter. (N = 885)	21.9	25.2	24.2	19.4	9.3	2.69	1.264
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the 4 questions above is .**716.**							

WORRIES	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 879)	Standard Deviation (N = 879)
I am worried about the economic future of the UK. (N = 886)	2.4	6	15.1	39.6	36.9	4.03	.987
I am worried about the political future of the UK. (N = 881)	1.9	4.8	14.6	34.5	44.2	4.14	.966
Thinking about refugees coming to my country makes me uneasy. (N = 886)	41.3	31.6	16.7	6.8	3.6	2.00	1.087
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is .160							
Thinking about rich people not paying their taxes makes me uneasy. (N =)	**missing from cleaned dataset**						

SCHOOL CLIMATE (YOUNGER COHORT)	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 529)	Standard Deviation (N = 529)
Students are encouraged (by our school or college) to make up our own minds. (N= 534)	1.9	7.5	14.8	41	34.8	4.01	.978
Teachers respect our opinions and encourage us to express our opinions during classes. (N = 534)	2.4	6.9	15.5	42.9	32.2	3.96	.988
Teachers encourage us to discuss political and social issues with people who hold different opinions. (N = 530)	4.5	7.7	25.1	35.1	27.5	3.73	1.084
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is .**791.**							

SCHOOL FAIRNESS (YOUNGER COHORT)	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 527)	Standard Deviation (N = 527)

Our teachers treat us fairly. (N = 533)	4.1	6.9	19.5	40.5	28.9	3.84	1.049
The rules in our school/college are fair. (N = 528)	2.3	8.5	17.8	45.8	25.6	3.84	.977
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the 2 questions above is .**810**.							

STUDENT ENGAGEMENT (YOUNGER COHORT)	YES	NO	Mean (N = 518)	Standard Deviation (N = 518)
Have you represented other students in the student council or in front of teachers or the school principal? (N = 521)	35.1	64.9	.35	4.78
Have you been active in a student group or club (e.g., drama, school newspaper) (N = 524)	63.5	36.5	.64	.481
Have you been active in a school sports group or club? (N = 521)	52.6	47.4	.53	.500
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the 2 questions above is .**560**.				

LEARNING ABOUT THE EU (YOUNGER COHORT)	Nothing	Very little	Little	Some	A lot	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
How much have you learned about topics related to the European Union in school? (N = 525)	10.3	22.1	22.9	30.3	14.5		
The Cronbach's Alpha score							

LEARNING ABOUT THE EU (YOUNGER COHORT)	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
The more I learn about the European Union in school, the more I like the European Union. (N = 485)	6.0	9.9	51.3	23.7	9.1		
The Cronbach's Alpha score							

MEDIA USE						
	Never	Less than once a month	Several times a month	Several times a week	Once a day	Several times a day
How often do you usually watch, read or listen to news (on politics, celebrities, sports or culture)? (N = 888)	**1.1**	**2.9**	**11.9**	**22.1**	**26.1**	**35.8**

What news are you interested in? You can tick more than one box. (N = 922)	World news **68.7**	European news **43.6**	National news **69.3**	Regional news **35.8**	Local news **43.3**
What are the topics you follow? You can tick more than one box. (N = 922)	Government and Institutional Political issues **70.1**	Economic issues **52.2**	Environmental issues **47.3**	Social issues (race and racism, sexuality, gender and feminism, drugs, charity work, war & peace) **85.4**	Other news (celebrities, culture, crime, sport, weather etc.) **62.3**
What medium do you use most often for receiving news? Please select only ONE. (N = 861)	Printed newspapers and magazines **6.7**	TV **15**	Radio **4.4**	Internet **71.7**	Other **2.2**

MEDIA TRUST	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 868)	Standard Deviation (N = 868)
I consider most 'professional media' – TV, online, radio or print – as trustworthy sources of news and information (N = 878)	9.6	17.9	25.1	39.5	8	3.18	1.110
I consider alternative online media as more trustworthy sources of news and information than professional media (N = 868)	13	31.6	36.1	15.6	3.8	2.66	1.013
The Cronbach Alpha score for the two questions above is **-.230**							

PARTICIPATION	No	Rarely	Some times	Often	Very often	Mean (N = 812)	Standard Deviation (N = 812)
Signed a petition (N = 861)	**12.7**	**19.2**	**26.7**	**24.3**	**17.2**	3.14	1.274

Activity						Mean	Std
Taken part in a demonstration or strike (N = 860)	**66.4**	**14.5**	**13.1**	**4.7**	**1.3**	1.59	.955
Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons (N = 855)	**45.7**	**12.9**	**21.4**	**12.4**	**7.6**	2.23	1.343
Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message (N = 858)	**44.6**	**17.5**	**20.9**	**11.7**	**5.4**	2.15	1.247
Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organisation) (N = 856)	**27.1**	**15.2**	**21.6**	**18.8**	**17.3**	2.84	1.444
Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause (N = 856)	**39.4**	**17.3**	**22.8**	**13.9**	**6.7**	2.30	1.287
Donated money to a social cause (N = 856)	**14.1**	**15.7**	**32.2**	**25.2**	**12.7**	3.07	1.214
Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, etc.) (N = 857)	**0.9**	**13.9**	**22.5**	**21.4**	**21.4**	3.07	1.432
Discussed social or political issues on the internet (N = 857)	**23.2**	**15.6**	**20.1**	**19.7**	**21.4**	3.00	1.466
Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott (N = 856)	**59.9**	**13.9**	**12**	**6.5**	**7.6**	1.88	1.279
Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks) (N = 857)	**49.5**	**13**	**16.1**	**10.5**	**11**	2.20	1.415
Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls (N = 853)	**89.2**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**1.3**	**.9**	1.20	.653
Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space (N = 853)	**88.5**	**5.3**	**4.3**	**1.2**	**.7**	1.20	.640
Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police (N = 853)	**88.9**	**5.5**	**4**	**.9**	**.7**	1.19	.604
Worked for a political party or a political candidate (N = 849)	**84.7**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**2.4**	**2.4**	1.32	.859
Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail) (N = 849)	**60.5**	**15.9**	**11.9**	**6.2**	**5.4**	1.80	1.194
Donated money to support the work of a political group or organisation (N = 851)	**67**	**13.2**	**9.8**	**6.3**	**3.8**	1.65	1.100
Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog). (N = 851)	**77.1**	**8.7**	**7.2**	**3.8**	**3.3**	1.46	.994
Cronbach's Alpha score for the above **18** questions is **.891**							

Were any of the activities you did related to the European Union? (N = 797)	
53.2 Yes	46.8 No

PARTICIPATION RELATED TO THE EU?	YES	NO	Mean (N = 424)	Standard Deviation (N = 424)
Signed a petition	**80.2**		.80	.399
Taken part in a demonstration or strike	**13.2**		.13	.339
Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	**7.1**		.07	.257
Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	**26.2**		.26	.440

Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organisation)	**11.6**		.12	.320
Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	**5.9**		.06	.236
Donated money to a social cause	**15.8**		.16	.365
Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, etc.)	**52.6**		.53	.500
Discussed social or political issues on the internet	**57.5**		.58	.495
Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	**10.8**		.11	.311
Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	**28.8**		.29	.453
Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	**2.6**		.03	.159
Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	**.5**		.00	.069
Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	**1.4**		.01	.118
Worked for a political party or a political candidate	**5.9**		.06	.236
Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	**15.3**		.15	.361
Donated money to support the work of a political group or organisation	**8.3**		.08	.276
Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	**13.2**		.13	.339
Cronbach's Alpha score for the above **18** questions is **.755**				

PAST EU VOTING (OLD COHORT)	YES	NO	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Did you vote in the **last** European parliament elections (May 2014)? (N = 302)	**55**	45		

Did not vote (N = 136) because						
I was too young 44.1	I didn't care 5.9	I couldn't decide who to vote for 2.9	I didn't feel informed enough to vote 19.1	I don't / didn't have the right to vote 10.3	I don't think any candidates represented my views 4.4	Other 14

FUTURE EU VOTING (OLD)	YES	NO	I don't know yet	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Will you vote in the **next** European parliament elections? (N = 299)	**76.6**	8.4	15.1		

(OLD) Will not vote (N=25) because						
	I don't care 4	I can't decide who to vote for	I don't feel informed	I don't have the	I don't think any candidates will	Other 40

		4	enough to vote 16	right to vote 40	represent my views 8	

FUTURE EU VOTING (YOUNG)	YES	NO	Don't know yet	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Will you vote in the **next** European parliament elections? (N = 534)	**62.7**	19.5	17.8		

(YOUNG) Will not vote (N=104) because						
I will be too young 59.6	I don't care 8.7	I can't decide who to vote for 4.8	I don't feel informed enough to vote 16.3	I don't have the right to vote 10.6	I don't think any candidates will represent my views 10.6	Other 7.7

PAST NATIONAL VOTING (OLD)	YES	NO	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Did you vote in the **last** national parliamentary elections? (N = 301)	**71.1**	28.9		

Did not vote (N = 87) because						
I was too young 37.9	I didn't care 1.1	I couldn't decide who to vote for 4.6	I didn't feel informed enough to vote 11.5	I didn't manage to go 9.2	I don't / didn't have the right to vote 26.4	I don't think any candidates represented my views 4.6	Other 9.2

FUTURE NATIONAL VOTING (OLD)	YES	NO	I don't know yet	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Will you vote in the **next** national parliamentary elections? (N = 297)	85.9	8.1	6.1		

Will not vote (N= 24) because						
	I don't care 8.3	I can't decide who to vote for 8.3	I don't feel informed enough to vote 8.3	I don't have the right to vote 62.5	I don't think any candidates will represent my views 12.5	Other 12.5

FUTURE NATIONAL VOTING (YOUNG)	YES	NO	I don't know yet	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Will you vote in the **next** national parliamentary elections? (N = 518)	**76.1**	12.5	1.4		

(YOUNG) Will not vote (N=65) because						
I will be too young 69.2	I don't care 6.2	I can't decide who to vote for 4.6	I don't feel informed enough to vote 7.7	I don't have the right to vote 16.9	I don't think any candidates will represent my views 7.7	Other 4.6

PAST LOCAL VOTING (OLD)	YES	NO	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Did you vote in the **last** local parliamentary elections? (N = 299)	**68.2**	31.8		

(OLD) Did not vote (N = 95) because:							
I was too young 32.6	I didn't care1.6	I couldn't decide who to vote for 4.2	I didn't feel informed enough to vote 10.5	I didn't manage to go 12.6	I don't / didn't have the right to vote 16.8	I don't think any candidates represented my views 5.3	Other 8.4

FUTURE LOCAL VOTING (OLD)	Yes	No	I don't know yet	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)
Will you vote in the **next** local elections? (N = 299)	78.3	9.4	12.4		

(OLD) Will not vote (N = 25) because						
	I don't care 25	I can't decide who to vote for 0	I don't feel informed enough to vote 7.1	I don't have the right to vote 39.3	I don't think any candidates will represent my views 7.1	Other 14.3

FUTURE LOCAL VOTING (YOUNG)	YES	NO	don't know yet	Mean (N =)	Standard Deviation (N =)

Will you vote in the **next** local elections? (N = 525)	**61.7**	19.8	8.5		

<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">(YOUNG) Will not vote (N = 104) because</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>I will be too young 69.2</td>
<td>I don't care 10.6</td>
<td>I can't decide who to vote for 1.9</td>
<td>I don't feel informed enough to vote 12.5</td>
<td>I don't have the right to vote 7.7</td>
<td>I don't think any candidates will represent my views 1.9</td>
<td>Other 1.9</td>
</tr>
</table>

Brexit vote	**not in cleaned dataset

Votes at 16	**not in cleaned dataset

SENSE OF EFFICACY	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 819)	Standard Deviation (N = 819)
I can always solve difficult problems if I try hard enough. (N = 827)	.8	5.4	13.7	56.7	3.3	.96	.815
I am certain that I can accomplish my goals. (N = 824)	1.3	7.4	18.4	47.8	5	.88	.916
I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events. (N = 822)	1.7	9.6	20.3	51.3	7	.73	.914
When I am confronted with a problem I can find several solutions.	**missing from dataset**						
I can handle whatever comes my way.	**missing from dataset**						
The Cronbach Alpha score for the **3** questions above is **.822**							

AGENCY AND EMPOWERMENT	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 823)	Standard Deviation (N = 823)
I am able to look for people, institutions and services that can help me to find solutions to my problems. (N = 825)	1.6	6.9	20.8	49.5	1.2	.82	.897
I think that in the group/organisation/community	1.2	7.9	24	47.3	9.5	.76	.896

that I belong to I can find the resources that I need to reach my aims. (N = 824)							
The Cronbach Alpha score for the two questions above **is .715**							

LIFE SATISFACTION	Not at all satisfied	Not very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
On the whole, how satisfied are you with the life you lead? (N = 824)	2.4	10.7	39.9	35	12

POLITICAL INTEREST LEVELS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 809)	Standard Deviation (N = 809)
How interested are you in political issues? (N = 815)	2	6.9	25.6	31.7	3.9	.89	1.019
How interested are you in what is going on in society? (N = 815)	.9	1.7	17.2	41.6	8.7	.16	.817
How interested are you in European Union related topics? (N = 814)	2.7	9	31	34.5	2.9	.66	1.013
How interested are you in national politics? (N = 816)	1.8	6.9	28.2	32.6	0.5	.83	1.001
The Cronbach Alpha score for the four questions above is **.878**							

CIVIC VALUES	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 813)	Standard Deviation (N = 813)
Help those less fortunate (N = 816)	.6	2.2	19.1	38.7	9.3	.14	.843
Help improve the lives of people in my city/town/village (N = 815)	1.2	5.5	32.4	35.5	5.4	.78	.929
Do something useful for society (N = 816)	.4	1.3	12.6	40.9	4.7	.28	.763
The Cronbach's Alpha score for the three questions above is **.804**							

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	ean (N = 815)	Standard Deviation (N = 815)
I trust the European Union. (N = 817)	7.3	12.9	34.3	37.6		.26	1.025
I trust the national government. (N = 817)	13.6	26.4	37.5	20.9	.6	.71	.998
Most people can be trusted. (N = 815)	12.4	22.7	36.7	24.4	.8	.85	1.047
The Cronbach Alpha score for the three questions above is .493							

SENSE OF WELLBEING	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 510)	Standard Deviation (N = 510)
You belonged to a community (e.g. social group, your school, your neighborhood)? (N= 513)	2.1	6.8	25.9	41.1	4	.78	.959
Our society is becoming a better place? (N = 514)	8.6	32.7	43	13	.7	.69	.903
People are basically good? (N = 511)	7.2	22.1	50.5	17.6	.5	.86	.878
The way our society works made sense to you? (N = 515)	8	20.2	45.8	22.7	.3	.94	.930
Cronbach's Alpha is .665							

SENSE OF COMMUNITY	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	mean (N = 502)	Standard Deviation (N = 502)
In our neighbourhood, there are enough activities for young people. (N = 509)	7.3	26.1	24.6	35	.1	.08	1.088
In our neighbourhood, there are many events and situations which involve young people like me. (N = 508)	9.3	27.2	32.7	25.8	.1	.90	1.047
I think that people who live in our neighbourhood could change things in the community. (N = 505)	4.4	13.7	28.9	43.0	0.1	.40	.986
If we, the young people in our neigbourhood have the opportunity to take action, I think	2.4	9.5	29.2	43.4	5.6	.60	.938

we can change something for the better. (N = 507)							
Cronbach's Alpha is .733							

POLITICAL EFFICACY 1	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 804)	Standard Deviation (N = 804)
I feel that I have a pretty good understanding of important societal issues. (N = 805)	1.1	5.2	18	56.9	8.8	3.87	.813
I consider myself capable to become engaged in societal issues. (N = 804)	1	4.9	17.9	51.7	4.5	.94	.840
The Cronbach Alpha score for the three questions above is .811							

POLITICAL EFFICACY 2	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 802)	Standard Deviation (N = 802)
I think that by working together, young people can change things for the better. (N = 805)	.5	4.1	16.1	43.5	5.8	.10	.847
By working together, young people are able to influence the government's decisions. (N = 803)	2.6	14.7	20.8	39.4	2.5	.65	1.064
The Cronbach Alpha score for the two questions above is .717							

POLITICAL EFFICACY 3	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 796)	Standard Deviation (N = 796)
If I really tried, I could actively work in organisations trying to solve problems in society. (N = 800)	1	7.5	21.1	44.1	26.3	3.87	.922

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard Deviation
If I really tried, I could help organise a political protest. (N = 803)	3.9	15.1	27.8	35.1	18.2	3.50	1.066
If I really tried, I could take part in a demonstration in my hometown. (N = 803)	4.4	11.5	22.5	6.5	25.2	3.67	1.102
The Cronbach Alpha score for the three questions above is .847							

FAMILY WARMTH	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	Strongly agree	Mean (N = 521)	Standard Deviation (N = 521)
My family constantly shows me how proud they are of me. (N = 523)	4.8	9	20.3	39.2	6.8	.74	1.095
My family shows they care for me with words and gestures. (N = 523)	2.9	6.1	15.5	35	0.5	.04	1.033
My family always shows their love to me without cause, regardless of what I do. (N = 522)	3.4	7.7	15.9	32.6	0.4	.99	1.087
Cronbach's Alpha is .887							

FAMILY'S EU VIEWS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 500)	Standard Deviation (N = 500)
My family thinks that we should be happy that the EU exists. (N= 501)	5	8.6	30.1	32.3	4	.61	1.090
My family thinks that things would be better if there was no EU. (N = 502)	30.7	26.5	29.9	8.6	.4	.30	1.124
Cronbach's Alpha is -3.893							

FRIENDS' EU VIEWS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 499)	Standard Deviation (N = 499)
My friends think that we should be happy that the EU exists. (N =502)	1.6	4.6	27.1	37.6	9.1	.87	.935

	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 498)	Standard Deviation (N = 498)
My friends think that things would be better if there was no EU. (N = 501)	37.1	28.1	27.5	5.6	.6	.06	1.007
Cronbach's Alpha is -2.923							

FRIENDS' NORMS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 498)	Standard Deviation (N = 498)
My friends would approve it if I became politically active. (N = 503)	1.6	5.8	36.8	30	5.8	.73	.965
My friends are currently civically or politically active (e.g. volunteer, are members of non-governmental organizations). (N = 501)	16.6	22	31.1	21.8	.6	.84	1.192
My friends encourage me to get involved in social issues. (N = 502)	8	18.1	33.7	27.5	2.7	.18	1.115
Cronbach's Alpha is .674							

FAMILY NORMS	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 500)	Standard Deviation (N = 500)
My family would approve it if I became politically active. (N = 501)	4.2	8.6	32.9	30.9	3.4	.61	1.064
My family is currently civically or politically active (e.g. volunteer, are members of non-governmental organizations). (N = 503)	22.9	23.1	32.8	13.5	.8	.60	1.194
My family encourage me to get involved in social issues. (N= 503)	8.2	12.3	36.6	28.2	4.7	.29	1.114
Cronbach's Alpha is .727							

FAMILY DEMOCRACY	Strongly disagree	Mostly disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Mostly agree	strongly agree	Mean (N = 499)	Standard Deviation (N = 499)
When we discuss something with the family, my family always listen to my opinion.(N= 502)	3.2	9.4	22.1	37.3	8.1	.77	1.057
My family allow me to participate in family decision making. (N = 501)	4	8.4	25	37.1	5.5	.72	1.061
Cronbach's Alpha is .795							

Descriptive Statistics

		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
COMEU	1048	1.00	5.0	3.5685	.95185
COMUK	1045	1.00	5.00	3.5405	.98666
EXPLEU	1044	1.00	5.00	2.7717	1.03897
EXPLUK	041	1.00	5.00	3.0131	1.04203
RECEU	041	1.00	5.00	2.9158	.93402
RECUK	010	1.00	5.00	3.9865	.71078
DiffEUcomp	808	1.00	5.00	3.1906	.92276
DiffEUfair	07	1.00	5.00	3.3525	.95100
DiffEUwelc	809	1.00	5.00	3.2851	.87617
DiffCOcomp	803	1.00	5.00	3.0162	1.01901
DiffCOfair	802	1.00	5.00	3.0405	1.01637
DiffCOwelc	803	1.00	5.00	2.7621	.97148
TolRefu	924	1.33	5.00	3.5215	.50648
TolMig	917	1.67	5.00	3.6007	.54696
Democracy	909	1.00	5.00	4.2088	.64677
Authoritanism	908	1.00	5.00	3.0452	.82962
Nationalism	901	1.00	5.00	2.5370	.89583
Alienation	890	1.00	5.00	3.1635	.88299
Worries	888	1.00	5.00	3.3848	.62495
Climate	535	1.00	5.00	3.8922	.85521
Fairness	534	1.00	5.00	3.8324	.93428
Schooleffic	525	1.00	5.00	3.1657	1.22052
Quality	525	.00	1.00	.5041	.35570
Efficacy	827	1.00	5.00	3.8543	.75813
Empower	826	1.00	5.00	3.7893	.79304
Warmth	524	1.00	5.00	3.9240	.96629
Values	817	1.00	5.00	4.0692	.71858
Interest	819	1.00	5.00	3.8782	.83131
Wellbeing	515	1.00	5.00	3.0654	.65001
Community	512	1.00	5.00	3.2562	.76367
Selfconcept	805	1.00	5.00	3.9037	.75787
Collectiveffic	806	1.00	5.00	3.8728	.85007
Internaleffic	806	1.00	5.00	3.6727	.90714
OthersFam	503	1.00	5.00	2.9553	.46756
OthersFri	504	1.00	5.00	2.9782	.46500
NormsFri	505	1.00	5.00	3.2545	.85152
NormsFam	504	1.00	5.00	3.1670	.90878
FamDemocracy	504	1.00	5.00	3.7490	.96407
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4) Section 4: Comparisons by gender, age group (14-19 versus 20-30) and educational level

*Gender * How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries? Crosstabulation (N = 1062)*

			None	Very few	Few	Some	Many	Total
			How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?					
Gender female		Count	245	227	128	111	84	95
		Expect Count	238.8	224.6	133.2	116.8	81.6	95.0
		% within Gender	30.8%	28.6%	16.1%	14.0%	10.6%	100.0%
		% within Q	76.8%	75.7%	71.9%	71.2%	77.1%	74.9%
		% of Total	23.1%	21.4%	12.1%	10.5%	7.9%	74.9%
	Male	Count	74	73	50	45	25	267

	Expected Count	80.2	75.4	44.8	39.2	27.4	267.0
	% within Gender	27.7%	27.3%	18.7%	16.9%	9.4%	100.0%
	% within Q	23.2%	24.3%	28.1%	28.8%	22.9%	25.1%
	% of Total	7.0%	6.9%	4.7%	4.2%	2.4%	25.1%
Total	Count	319	300	178	156	109	1062
	Expected Count	319.0	300.0	178.0	156.0	109.0	1062.0
	% within Gender	30.0%	28.2%	16.8%	14.7%	10.3%	100.0%
	% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	30.0%	28.2%	16.8%	14.7%	10.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.986[a]	4	.560
Likelihood Ratio	2.950	4	.566
Linear-by-Linear Association	.709	1	.400
N of Valid Cases	1062		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.40.

Case Processing Summary

*Gender * How many of your friends live outside Europe? Crosstabulation (N = 1045)*

			How many of your friends live outside Europe?					
			None	Very few	Few	Some	Many	Total
Gender	Female	Count	247	231	115	103	83	779
		Expected Count	239.3	233.3	122.3	100.6	83.5	779.0
		% within Gender	31.7%	29.7%	14.8%	13.2%	10.7%	100.0%
		% within Q	76.9%	73.8%	70.1%	76.3%	74.1%	74.5%
		% of Total	23.6%	22.1%	11.0%	9.9%	7.9%	74.5%
	Male	Count	74	82	49	32	29	266
		Expected Count	81.7	79.7	41.7	34.4	28.5	266.0
		% within Gender	27.8%	30.8%	18.4%	12.0%	10.9%	100.0%
		% within Q	23.1%	26.2%	29.9%	23.7%	25.9%	25.5%
		% of Total	7.1%	7.8%	4.7%	3.1%	2.8%	25.5%
Total		Count	321	313	164	135	112	1045
		Expected Count	321.0	313.0	164.0	135.0	112.0	1045.0
		% within Gender	30.7%	30.0%	15.7%	12.9%	10.7%	100.0%
		% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	30.7%	30.0%	15.7%	12.9%	10.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.988[a]	4	.560
Likelihood Ratio	2.953	4	.566
Linear-by-Linear Association	.392	1	.531
N of Valid Cases	1045		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 28.51.

*Gender * How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)? Crosstabulation (N = 1066)*

		How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?					
		Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
Gender	Female	Count	167	250	140	102	139	98
		Expected Count	156.5	254.5	150.5	100.3	136.2	798.0
		% within Gender	20.9%	31.3%	17.5%	12.8%	17.4%	100.0%
		% within Q	79.9%	73.5%	69.7%	76.1%	76.4%	74.9%
		% of Total	15.7%	23.5%	13.1%	9.6%	13.0%	74.9%
	Male	Count	42	90	61	32	43	268
		Expected Count	52.5	85.5	50.5	33.7	45.8	268.0
		% within Gender	15.7%	33.6%	22.8%	11.9%	16.0%	100.0%
		% within Q	20.1%	26.5%	30.3%	23.9%	23.6%	25.1%
		% of Total	3.9%	8.4%	5.7%	3.0%	4.0%	25.1%
Total		Count	209	340	201	134	182	1066
		Expected Count	209.0	340.0	201.0	134.0	182.0	1066.0
		% within Gender	19.6%	31.9%	18.9%	12.6%	17.1%	100.0%
		% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	19.6%	31.9%	18.9%	12.6%	17.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.377[a]	4	.173
Likelihood Ratio	6.402	4	.171
Linear-by-Linear Association	.236	1	.627

		N of Valid Cases	1066		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.69.

*Gender * How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks? Crosstabulation (N = 1068)*

			How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?					
			Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
Gender	Female	Count	**132**	**252**	**178**	**148**	**90**	**00**
		Expected Count	122.1	252.4	186.5	150.6	88.4	00.0
		% within Gender	16.5%	31.5%	22.3%	18.5%	11.3%	100.0%
		% within Q	81.0%	74.8%	71.5%	73.6%	76.3%	74.9%
		% of Total	12.4%	23.6%	16.7%	13.9%	8.4%	74.9%
	Male	Count	31	85	71	53	28	268
		Expected Count	40.9	84.6	62.5	50.4	29.6	268.0
		% within Gender	11.6%	31.7%	26.5%	19.8%	10.4%	100.0%
		% within Q	19.0%	25.2%	28.5%	26.4%	23.7%	25.1%
		% of Total	2.9%	8.0%	6.6%	5.0%	2.6%	25.1%
	Total	Count	163	337	249	201	118	1068
		Expected Count	163.0	337.0	249.0	201.0	118.0	1068.0
		% within Gender	15.3%	31.6%	23.3%	18.8%	11.0%	100.0%
		% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	15.3%	31.6%	23.3%	18.8%	11.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.044[a]	4	.283
Likelihood Ratio	5.200	4	.267
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.153	1	.283
N of Valid Cases	1068		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 29.61.

*Gender * How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks? Crosstabulation (N = 1065)*

	How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?					
	Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
Gender	Female						
	Count	**505**	**165**	57	43	26	796
	Expected Count	491.1	177.1	57.6	44.8	25.4	796.0
	% within Gender	63.4%	20.7%	7.2%	5.4%	3.3%	100.0%
	% within Q	76.9%	69.6%	74.0%	71.7%	76.5%	74.7%
	% of Total	47.4%	15.5%	5.4%	4.0%	2.4%	74.7%
	Male						
	Count	152	72	20	17	8	269
	Expected Count	165.9	59.9	19.4	15.2	8.6	269.0
	% within Gender	56.5%	26.8%	7.4%	6.3%	3.0%	100.0%
	% within Q	23.1%	30.4%	26.0%	28.3%	23.5%	25.3%
	% of Total	14.3%	6.8%	1.9%	1.6%	0.8%	25.3%
Total	Count	657	237	77	60	34	1065
	Expected Count	657.0	237.0	77.0	60.0	34.0	1065.0
	% within Gender	61.7%	22.3%	7.2%	5.6%	3.2%	100.0%
	% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	61.7%	22.3%	7.2%	5.6%	3.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.236[a]	4	.264
Likelihood Ratio	5.129	4	.274
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.231	1	.267
N of Valid Cases	1065		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.59.

T-Test

Group Statistics

	Gender		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
COMEU	female	780	3.5812	.91230	.03267
	male	254	3.5256	1.06430	.06678
COMUK	Female	777	3.5390	.96568	.03464
	Male	254	3.5643	1.03306	.06482
EXPLEU	Female	777	2.7355	1.03511	.03713
	Male	253	2.8702	1.03166	.06486
EXPLUK	Female	774	2.9466	1.04778	.03766
	Male	253	3.2292	.98821	.06213
RECEU	Female	774	2.9516	.91050	.03273
	Male	253	2.8109	.99511	.06256
RECUK	Female	749	4.1008	.63380	.02316
	Male	247	3.6363	.81448	.05182

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DiffEUcomp	Female	577	3.2834	.86444		.03599
	Male	220	2.9295	1.02849		.06934
DiffEUfair	Female	576	3.3793	.90011		.03750
	Male	220	3.2682	1.08050		.07285
DiffEUwelc	Female	578	3.2944	.84414		.03511
	Male	220	3.2614	.97326		.06562
DiffCOcomp	Female	573	3.0314	.99336		.04150
	Male	219	2.9932	1.08944		.07362
DiffCOfair	Female	572	3.0533	.99528		.04161
	Male	219	3.0388	1.07605		.07271
DiffCOwelc	Female	573	2.7717	.94403		.03944
	Male	219	2.7527	1.04625		.07070
TolRefu	Female	681	3.5641	.48655		.01864
	Male	32	3.3908	3	.54039	.03548
TolMig	Female	675	3.6462	.51896		.01997
	Male	231	3.4719	.60915		.04008
Democracy	Female	671	4.1868	.62112		.02398
	Male	227	4.2841	.70582		.04685
Authoritanism	Female	670	3.1035	.78639		.03038
	Male	227	2.8928	.92585		.06145
Nationalism	Female	663	2.4678	.84338		.03275
	Male	227	2.7562	1.01430		.06732
Alienation	Female	652	3.1771	.88137		.03452
	Male	227	3.1311	.89254		.05924
Worries	Female	652	3.3988	.61706		.02417
	Male	225	3.3407	.65650		.04377
Climate	Female	417	3.9249	.79307		.03884
	Male	110	3.8152	1.02027		.09728
Fairness	Female	417	3.8693	.89352		.04376
	Male	109	3.7248	1.04413		.10001
Schooleffic	Female	406	3.1502	1.17781		.05845
	Male	111	3.2703	1.34804		.12795
Quality	Female	406	.4877	.35465		.01760
	Male	111	.5706	.35501		.03370
Efficacy	Female	598	3.8445	.76060		.03110
	Male	218	3.8953	.73628		.04987
Empower	Female	597	3.7529	.79881		.03269
	Male	218	3.8968	.75112		.05087
Warmth	Female	405	3.9346	.99596		.04949
	Male	111	3.9159	.81212		.07708
Values	Female	589	4.1474	.67722		.02790
	Male	217	3.8510	.77832		.05284
Interest	Female	591	3.8080	.83928		.03452
	Male	217	4.0922	.74933		.05087
Wellbeing	Female	396	3.0819	.63899		.03211
	Male	111	3.0248	.68170		.06470
Community	Female	394	3.2612	.78498		.03955
	Male	110	3.2409	.69147		.06593
Selfconcept	Female	580	3.8474	.77776		.03229
	Male	214	4.0701	.64622		.04417
Collectiveffic	Female	581	3.9105	.80660		.03346
	Male	214	3.7780	.94125		.06434
Internaleffic	Female	581	3.6566	.90037		.03735
	Male	214	3.7336	.89814		.06140
OthersFam	Female	387	2.9884	.46843		.02381

	Male	108	2.8380	.46277	.04453
OthersFri	Female	388	2.9897	.49142	.02495
	Male	108	2.9352	.37499	.03608
NormsFri	Female	389	3.2828	.85287	.04324
	Male	108	3.1127	.83779	.08062
NormsFam	Female	388	3.1963	.88738	.04505
	Male	108	3.1049	.95881	.09226
FamDemocracy	Female	388	3.7784	.95023	.04824
	Male	108	3.7037	.95467	.09186

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	f	Sig.(2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Std.Error Difference	Lower	upper
COMEU	Equal variances assumed	14.806	.000	.809	1032	.419	.05561	.06876	-.07932	.19054
	Equal variances not assumed			.748	381.41	.455	.05561	.07434	-.09056	.20178
COMUK	Equal variances assumed	1.288	.257	-.356	1029	.722	-.02527	.07103	-.16464	.11411
	Equal variances not assumed			-.344	407.34	.731	-.02527	.07350	-.16975	.11922
EXPLEU	Equal variances assumed	.085	.771	-1.799	1028	.072	-.13470	.07487	-.28161	.01220
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.802	429.35	.072	-.13470	.07474	-.28160	.01220
EXPLUK	Equal variances assumed	3.120	.078	-3.777	1025	.000	-.28265	.07484	-.42951	-.13579
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.890	451.36 2	.000	-.28265	.07265	-.42543	-.13987

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
RECEU	Equal variances assumed	5.555	.019	2.083	1025	.037	.14061	.06750	.00817	.27306
	Equal variances not assumed			1.992	399.00	.047	.14061	.07060	.00181	.27942
RECUK	Equal variances assumed	16.264	.000	9.269	994	.000	.46450	.05011	.36616	.56284
	Equal variances not assumed			8.183	349.46	.000	.46450	.05676	.35286	.57614
DiffEUcomp	Equal variances assumed	9.287	.002	4.893	795	.000	.35382	.07231	.21187	.49576
	Equal variances not assumed			4.529	343.31	.000	.35382	.07812	.20016	.50748
DiffEUfair	Equal variances assumed	10.351	.001	1.471	794	.142	.11116	.07555	-.03715	.25947
	Equal variances not assumed			1.357	341.38	.176	.11116	.08193	-.05000	.27232
DiffEUwelc	Equal variances assumed	4.267	.039	.473	796	.636	.03304	.06983	-.10404	.17012
	Equal variances not assumed			.444	351.41	.657	.03304	.07442	-.11332	.17941
DiffCOcomp	Equal variances assumed	5.708	.017	.472	790	.637	.03826	.08110	-.12092	.19745
	Equal variances not assumed			.453	364.58	.651	.03826	.08451	-.12792	.20445

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
DiffCOfair	Equal variances assumed	2.130	.145	.179	789	.858	.01451	.08091	-.14432	.17334
	Equal variances not assumed			.173	369.01	.863	.01451	.08378	-.15024	.17925
DiffCOwelc	Equal variances assumed	2.647	.104	.246	790	.806	.01901	.07732	-.13278	.17079
	Equal variances not assumed			.235	361.49	.815	.01901	.08095	-.14020	.17821
TolRefu	Equal variances assumed	5.163	.023	4.553	911	.000	.17332	.03807	.09861	.24802
	Equal variances not assumed			4.324	366.72	.000	.17332	.04008	.09450	.25213
TolMig	Equal variances assumed	13.964	.000	4.209	904	.000	.17431	.04142	.09303	.25559
	Equal variances not assumed			3.893	351.07	.000	.17431	.04478	.08624	.26238
Democracy	Equal variances assumed	.916	.339	-1.970	896	.049	-.09736	.04941	-.19433	-.00038
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.850	351.70	.065	-.09736	.05263	-.20086	.00615
Authoritanism	Equal variances assumed	13.620	.000	3.330	895	.001	.21068	.06327	.08651	.33485
	Equal variances not assumed			3.073	343.09	.002	.21068	.06855	.07585	.34551

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Nationalism	Equal variances assumed	9.675	.002	-4.214	888	.000	-.28842	.06844	-.42274	-.15409
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.852	339.19	.000	-.28842	.07487	-.43568	-.14116
Alienation	Equal variances assumed	.000	.999	.676	877	.499	.04609	.06815	-.08766	.17984
	Equal variances not assumed			.672	389.91	.502	.04609	.06856	-.08871	.18089
Worries	Equal variances assumed	.333	.564	1.196	875	.232	.05803	.04851	-.03718	.15324
	Equal variances not assumed			1.161	369.51	.246	.05803	.05000	-.04028	.15634
Climate	Equal variances assumed	15.929	.000	1.211	525	.226	.10971	.09060	-.06828	.28770
	Equal variances not assumed			1.047	145.56	.297	.10971	.10474	-.09731	.31673
Fairness	Equal variances assumed	4.689	.031	1.450	524	.148	.14453	.09968	-.05128	.34035
	Equal variances not assumed			1.324	151.80	.187	.14453	.10916	-.07114	.36021
Schooleffic	Equal variances assumed	8.999	.003	-.921	515	.357	-.12002	.13026	-.37593	.13589
	Equal variances not assumed			-.853	158.89	.395	-.12002	.14067	-.39785	.15780

Quality	Equal variances assumed	.035	.852	-2.182	515	.030	-.08289	.03799	-.15753	-.00824
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.180	174.60	.031	-.08289	.03802	-.15792	-.00786
Efficacy	Equal variances assumed	.268	.605	-.851	814	.395	-.05078	.05967	-.16790	.06634
	Equal variances not assumed			-.864	396.80	.388	-.05078	.05877	-.16632	.06476
Empower	Equal variances assumed	2.336	.127	-2.312	813	.021	-.14386	.06223	-.26600	-.02171
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.379	407.92	.018	-.14386	.06047	-.26273	-.02498
Warmth	Equal variances assumed	5.913	.015	.181	514	.856	.01865	.10281	-.18332	.22062
	Equal variances not assumed			.204	209.65	.839	.01865	.09160	-.16193	.19923
Values	Equal variances assumed	4.284	.039	5.289	804	.000	.29643	.05605	.18641	.40645
	Equal variances not assumed			4.961	343.43	.000	.29643	.05975	.17890	.41395
Interest	Equal variances assumed	2.172	.141	-4.387	806	.000	-.28421	.06478	-.41137	-.15705
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.623	427.64	.000	-.28421	.06148	-.40505	-.16338

		Levene's F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Diff	Std. Error Diff	Lower	Upper
Wellbeing	Equal variances assumed	.345	.557	.820	505	.413	.05709	.06965	-.07976	.19393
	Equal variances not assumed			.790	168.06	.430	.05709	.07223	-.08552	.19969
Community	Equal variances assumed	3.359	.067	.246	502	.806	.02030	.08257	-.14192	.18252
	Equal variances not assumed			.264	194.54	.792	.02030	.07688	-.13132	.17193
Selfconcept	Equal variances assumed	7.883	.005	-3.739	792	.000	-.22268	.05956	-.33959	-.10577
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.069	453.86	.000	-.22268	.05472	-.33022	-.11514
Collectiveffic	Equal variances assumed	10.956	.001	1.961	793	.050	.13246	.06756	-.00015	.26508
	Equal variances not assumed			1.826	334.84	.069	.13246	.07252	-.01020	.27512
Internaleffic	Equal variances assumed	.101	.751	-1.070	793	.285	-.07702	.07195	-.21825	.06421
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.072	380.78	.285	-.07702	.07187	-.21832	.06429
OthersFam	Equal variances assumed	2.924	.088	2.958	493	.003	.15041	.05084	.05051	.25031
	Equal variances not assumed			2.979	173.08	.003	.15041	.05050	.05074	.25008

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
OthersFri	Equal variances assumed	.199	.656	1.069	494	.286	.05451	.05099	-.04568	.15469
	Equal variances not assumed			1.242	219.89	.215	.05451	.04387	-.03195	.14096
NormsFri	Equal variances assumed	.119	.730	1.841	495	.066	.17012	.09241	-.01144	.35169
	Equal variances not assumed			1.860	173.41	.065	.17012	.09148	-.01044	.35068
NormsFam	Equal variances assumed	1.396	.238	.930	494	.353	.09137	.09828	-.10173	.28446
	Equal variances not assumed			.890	161.56	.375	.09137	.10267	-.11139	.29412
Fam Democracy	Equal variances assumed	.061	.805	.721	494	.471	.07465	.10349	-.12868	.27797
	Equal variances not assumed			.719	170.56	.473	.07465	.10376	-.13017	.27946

How old are you? (N = 872)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	7	1	.1	.1	.1
	14	2	.2	.2	.3
	15	4	.3	.5	.8
	16	195	16.4	22.4	23.2
	17	257	21.7	29.5	52.6
	18	126	10.6	14.4	67.1
	19	37	3.1	4.2	71.3
	20	27	2.3	3.1	74.4
	21	48	4.0	5.5	79.9
	22	39	3.3	4.5	84.4
	23	35	2.9	4.0	88.4
	24	36	3.0	4.1	92.5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	25	21	1.8	2.4	95.0
	26	26	2.2	3.0	97.9
	27	2	.2	.2	98.2
	28	6	.5	.7	98.9
	29	2	.2	.2	99.1
	33	1	.1	.1	99.2
	35	1	.1	.1	99.3
	43	2	.2	.2	99.5
	46	1	.1	.1	99.7
	49	1	.1	.1	99.8
	58	1	.1	.1	99.9
	70	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	872	73.5	100.0	
Missing	99	315	26.5		
Total		1187	100.0		

AGEGROUPUK (N= 863)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	621	52.3	72.0	72.0
	1.00	242	20.4	28.0	100.0
	Total	863	72.7	100.0	
Missing	System	324	27.3		
Total		1187	100.0		

*AGEGROUPUK * How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries? Crosstabulation (N = 825)*

			How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?					Total
			None	Very few	Few	Some	Many	
AGEGROUPUK	.00	Count	206	182	86	81	42	597
		Expected Count	174.4	169.3	99.1	92.6	61.5	597.0
		%within AGEGROUPUK	34.5%	30.5%	14.4%	13.6%	7.0%	100.0%
		% within Q	85.5%	77.8%	62.8%	63.3%	49.4%	72.4%
		% of Total	25.0%	22.1%	10.4%	9.8%	5.1%	72.4%
	1.00	Count	35	52	51	47	43	228
		Expected Count	66.6	64.7	37.9	35.4	23.5	228.0
		%within AGEGROUPUK	15.4%	22.8%	22.4%	20.6%	18.9%	100.0%
		% within Q	14.5%	22.2%	37.2%	36.7%	50.6%	27.6%
		% of Total	4.2%	6.3%	6.2%	5.7%	5.2%	27.6%
Total		Count	241	234	137	128	85	825
		Expected Count	241.0	234.0	137.0	128.0	85.0	825.0

	%within AGEGROUPUK	29.2%	28.4%	16.6%	15.5%	10.3%	100.0%
	% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	29.2%	28.4%	16.6%	15.5%	10.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	58.123[a]	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	58.027	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	54.975	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	825		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23.49.

AGEGROUPUK * How many of your friends live outside Europe? Crosstabulation (N = 810)

			How many of your friends live outside Europe?					
			None	Very few	Few	Some	Many	Total
AGEGROUP UK	.00	Count	201	174	82	72	59	588
		Expected Count	178.6	172.8	92.2	82.0	62.4	588.0
		%within AGEGROUP UK	34.2%	29.6%	13.9%	12.2%	10.0%	100.0%
		% within Q	81.7%	73.1%	64.6%	63.7%	68.6%	72.6%
		% of Total	24.8%	21.5%	10.1%	8.9%	7.3%	72.6%
	1.00	Count	45	64	45	41	27	222
		Expected Count	67.4	65.2	34.8	31.0	23.6	222.0
		within AGEGROUP UK	20.3%	28.8%	20.3%	18.5%	12.2%	100.0%
		% within Q	18.3%	26.9%	35.4%	36.3%	31.4%	27.4%
		% of Total	5.6%	7.9%	5.6%	5.1%	3.3%	27.4%
Total		Count	246	238	127	113	86	810
		Expected Count	246.0	238.0	127.0	113.0	86.0	810.0
		% within AGEGROUP UK	30.4%	29.4%	15.7%	14.0%	10.6%	100.0%
		% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	30.4%	29.4%	15.7%	14.0%	10.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.577[a]	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	19.986	4	.001

			13.873	1		.000
Linear-by-Linear Association						
N of Valid Cases			810			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 23.57.

AGEGROUPUK * How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)? Crosstabulation (N = 826)

			How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?					
			Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
AGEGROUPUK	.00	Count	120	197	125	78	80	600
		Expected Count	114.8	190.3	114.8	81.4	98.8	600.0
		% within AGEGROUPUK	20.0%	32.8%	20.8%	13.0%	13.3%	100.0%
		% within Q	75.9%	75.2%	79.1%	69.6%	58.8%	72.6%
		% of Total	14.5%	23.8%	15.1%	9.4%	9.7%	72.6%
	1.00	Count	38	65	33	34	56	226
		Expected Count	43.2	71.7	43.2	30.6	37.2	226.0
		% within AGEGROUPUK	16.8%	28.8%	14.6%	15.0%	24.8%	100.0%
		% within Q	24.1%	24.8%	20.9%	30.4%	41.2%	27.4%
		% of Total	4.6%	7.9%	4.0%	4.1%	6.8%	27.4%
Total		Count	158	262	158	112	136	826
		Expected Count	158.0	262.0	158.0	112.0	136.0	826.0
		% within AGEGROUPUK	19.1%	31.7%	19.1%	13.6%	16.5%	100.0%
		% within Q	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	19.1%	31.7%	19.1%	13.6%	16.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.629[a]	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	17.817	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.268	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	826		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 30.64.

AGEGROUPUK * How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks? Crosstabulation (N = 829)

| | | | How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks? | | | | | |
			Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
AGEGROUPUK	.00	Count	98	201	148	103	52	602
		Expected Count	92.2	188.1	146.7	107.5	67.5	602.0
		% within AGEGROUPUK	16.3%	33.4%	24.6%	17.1%	8.6%	100.0%
		% within	77.2%	77.6%	73.3%	69.6%	55.9%	72.6%
		% of Total	11.8%	24.2%	17.9%	12.4%	6.3%	72.6%
	1.00	Count	29	58	54	45	41	227
		Expected Count	34.8	70.9	55.3	40.5	25.5	227.0
		% within AGEGROUPUK	12.8%	25.6%	23.8%	19.8%	18.1%	100.0%
		% within	22.8%	22.4%	26.7%	30.4%	44.1%	27.4%
		% of Total	3.5%	7.0%	6.5%	5.4%	4.9%	27.4%
Total		Count	127	259	202	148	93	829
		Expected Count	127.0	259.0	202.0	148.0	93.0	829.0
		% within AGEGROUPUK	15.3%	31.2%	24.4%	17.9%	11.2%	100.0%
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	15.3%	31.2%	24.4%	17.9%	11.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.335[a]	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	17.327	4	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.492	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	829		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.47.

AGEGROUPUK * How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks? Crosstabulation (N = 827)

| | | | How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks? | | | | | |
			Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
AGEGROUPUK	.00	Count	368	127	51	37	18	601
		Expected Count	367.7	129.4	50.1	33.4	20.3	601.0

		%within AGEGROUPUK	61.2%	21.1%	8.5%	6.2%	3.0%	100.0%
		% within	72.7%	71.3%	73.9%	80.4%	64.3%	72.7%
		% of Total	44.5%	15.4%	6.2%	4.5%	2.2%	72.7%
	1.00	Count	138	51	18	9	10	226
		Expected Count	138.3	48.6	18.9	12.6	7.7	226.0
		%within AGEGROUPUK	61.1%	22.6%	8.0%	4.0%	4.4%	100.0%
		% within	27.3%	28.7%	26.1%	19.6%	35.7%	27.3%
		% of Total	16.7%	6.2%	2.2%	1.1%	1.2%	27.3%
Total		Count	506	178	69	46	28	827
		Expected Count	506.0	178.0	69.0	46.0	28.0	827.0
		%within AGEGROUPUK	61.2%	21.5%	8.3%	5.6%	3.4%	100.0%
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	61.2%	21.5%	8.3%	5.6%	3.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.599[a]	4	.627
Likelihood Ratio	2.644	4	.619
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.960
N of Valid Cases	827		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.65.

T-Test

Group Statistics

	AGEGROUP UK	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
COMEU	.0	93	3.4750	.90584	.03720
	1.00	17	3.7757	1.01018	.06858
COMUK	.00	591	3.5697	.93985	.03866
	1.00	217	3.3134	1.07061	.07268
EXPLEU	.00	591	2.5550	.97470	.04009
	1.00	217	3.1390	1.04810	.07115
EXPLUK	.00	589	2.8178	1.03446	.04262
	1.00	216	3.3364	.91907	.06253
RECEU	.00	588	2.9439	.89585	.03694
	1.00	217	2.8840	.94471	.06413
RECUK	.00	576	4.0304	.68538	.02856
	1.00	206	3.8811	.71946	.05013

DiffEUcomp	.00	441	3.1667	.90767	.04322
	1.00	185	3.2514	.86935	.06392
DiffEUfair	.00	441	3.3118	.90814	.04324
	1.00	184	3.4701	.95553	.07044
DiffEUwelc	.00	442	3.2210	.84378	.04013
	1.00	185	3.4018	.88335	.06495
DiffCOcomp	.00	437	3.1041	.99195	.04745
	1.00	185	2.8216	1.04547	.07686
DiffCOfair	.00	437	3.1739	.97006	.04640
	1.00	184	2.7880	1.06928	.07883
DiffCOwelc	.00	437	2.9115	.91381	.04371
	1.00	185	2.4631	1.03923	.07641
TolRefu	.00	527	3.5699	.50023	.02179
	1.00	189	3.4303	.48071	.03497
TolMig	.00	522	3.6481	.56170	.02458
	1.00	188	3.5310	.50081	.03653
Democracy	.00	517	4.2134	.64133	.02821
	1.00	185	4.2333	.67727	.04979
Authoritanism	.00	516	3.1247	.79952	.03520
	1.00	185	2.8000	.86267	.06342
Nationalism	.00	512	2.6019	.86215	.03810
	1.00	184	2.3370	.92983	.06855
Alienation	.00	505	3.1589	.84263	.03750
	1.00	183	3.0669	.96182	.07110
Worries	.00	503	3.3545	.59574	.02656
	1.00	183	3.3953	.63941	.04727
Climate	.00	419	3.8715	.83953	.04101
	1.00	1	2.6667	.	.
Fairness	.00	419	3.8222	.92222	.04505
	1.00	1	2.0000	.	.
Schooleffic	.00	410	3.1512	1.20981	.05975
	1.00	1	2.0000	.	.
Quality	.00	410	.5033	.34963	.01727
	1.00	1	1.0000	.	.
Efficacy	.00	460	3.8149	.78734	.03671
	1.00	177	3.9171	.74581	.05606
Empower	.00	460	3.7228	.81303	.03791
	1.00	177	3.8503	.76047	.05716
Warmth	.00	408	3.9367	.94592	.04683
	1.00	3	3.5556	.38490	.22222
Values	.00	453	4.0997	.69390	.03260
	1.00	176	4.0568	.71576	.05395
Interest	.00	454	3.8486	.83012	.03896
	1.00	176	3.9943	.73919	.05572
Wellbeing	.00	401	3.0796	.64715	.03232
	1.00	3	2.9167	.38188	.22048
Community	.00	395	3.2245	.75478	.03798
	1.00	3	2.6667	1.04083	.60093
Selfconcept	.00	443	3.8600	.78421	.03726
	1.00	175	4.0057	.68437	.05173
Collectiveeffic	.00	443	3.8217	.80778	.03838
	1.00	175	3.9600	.90408	.06834
Internaleffic	.00	443	3.5952	.91872	.04365
	1.00	175	3.7810	.86489	.06538
OthersFam	.00	388	2.9588	.48979	.02487
	1.00	3	2.8333	.28868	.16667

OthersFri	.00	389	2.9756	.48300	.02449
	1.00	3	3.0000	.00000	.00000
NormsFri	.00	389	3.2545	.84819	.04300
	1.00	3	4.0000	1.20185	.69389
NormsFam	.00	389	3.1795	.91747	.04652
	1.00	3	2.4444	.69389	.40062
FamDemocracy	.00	389	3.7365	.95820	.04858
	1.00	3	3.5000	.50000	.28868

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std.Error Difference	Lower	Upper
COMEU	Equal variances assumed	5.560	.019	-4.055	808	.000	-.30074	.07417	-.44634	-.15515
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.855	350.738	.000	-.30074	.07801	-.45418	-.14731
COMUK	Equal variances assumed	8.724	.003	3.306	806	.001	.25629	.07752	.10413	.40845
	Equal variances not assumed			3.113	345.40	.002	.25629	.08232	.09438	.41820
EXPLEU	Equal variances assumed	.717	.397	-7.396	806	.000	-.58403	.07897	-.73904	-.42901
	Equal variances not assumed			-7.151	361.61	.000	-.58403	.08167	-.74463	-.42342
EXPLUK	Equal variances assumed	7.452	.006	-6.489	803	.000	-.51865	.07993	-.67555	-.36175
	Equal variances not assumed			-6.853	427.42	.000	-.51865	.07568	-.66740	-.36990
RECEU	Equal variances assumed	2.060	.152	.829	803	.407	.05985	.07222	-.08191	.20162
	Equal variances not assumed			.809	368.28	.419	.05985	.07401	-.08568	.20539
RECUK	Equal variances assumed	.523	.470	2.648	780	.008	.14931	.05638	.03864	.25999
	Equal variances not assumed			2.588	346.65	.010	.14931	.05769	.03584	.26278

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
DiffEUcomp	Equal variances assumed	.712	.399	-1.078	624	.281	-.08468	.07853	-.23891	.06954
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.098	359.39	.273	-.08468	.07716	-.23642	.06705
DiffEUfair	Equal variances assumed	.432	.511	-1.956	623	.051	-.15832	.08095	-.31728	.00064
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.915	327.58	.056	-.15832	.08266	-.32092	.00429
DiffEUwelc	Equal variances assumed	1.444	.230	-2.414	625	.016	-.18084	.07492	-.32797	-.03370
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.369	331.26	.018	-.18084	.07635	-.33102	-.03065
DiffCOcomp	Equal variances assumed	.997	.319	3.195	620	.001	.28250	.08843	.10884	.45615
	Equal variances not assumed			3.127	330.73	.002	.28250	.09033	.10480	.46019
DiffCOfair	Equal variances assumed	2.105	.147	4.389	619	.000	.38587	.08792	.21322	.55852
	Equal variances not assumed			4.218	315.88	.000	.38587	.09147	.20590	.56584
DiffCOwelc	Equal variances assumed	5.171	.023	5.366	620	.000	.44845	.08357	.28434	.61257
	Equal variances not assumed			5.095	310.15	.000	.44845	.08803	.27525	.62166
TolRefu	Equal variances assumed	.011	.917	3.324	714	.001	.13956	.04198	.05713	.22198
	Equal variances not assumed			3.387	343.87	.001	.13956	.04120	.05852	.22059
TolMig	Equal variances assumed	.684	.409	2.521	708	.012	.11712	.04647	.02589	.20835
	Equal variances not assumed			2.660	367.78	.008	.11712	.04403	.03054	.20370
Democracy	Equal variances assumed	.175	.676	-.357	700	.721	-.01992	.05577	-.12942	.08957

				t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
	Equal variances not assumed			-.348	309.62	.728	-.01992	.05723	-.13253	.09268
Authoritanism	Equal variances assumed	1.940	.164	4.640	699	.000	.32468	.06998	.18728	.46207
	Equal variances not assumed			4.476	304.41	.000	.32468	.07254	.18194	.46741
Nationalism	Equal variances assumed	1.822	.177	3.501	694	.000	.26493	.07568	.11634	.41352
	Equal variances not assumed			3.378	303.13	.001	.26493	.07843	.11060	.41926
Alienation	Equal variances assumed	6.952	.009	1.217	686	.224	.09197	.07557	-.05640	.24035
	Equal variances not assumed			1.144	289.28	.253	.09197	.08038	-.06624	.25018
Worries	Equal variances assumed	.002	.963	-.776	684	.438	-.04072	.05246	-.14372	.06227
	Equal variances not assumed			-.751	304.15	.453	-.04072	.05422	-.14742	.06597
Climate	Equal variances assumed	.	.	1.433	418	.152	1.20485	.84053	-.44734	2.85705
	Equal variances not assumed			.	.	.	1.20485	.	.	.
Fairness	Equal variances assumed	.	.	1.974	418	.049	1.82220	.92332	.00727	3.63712
	Equal variances not assumed			.	.	.	1.82220	.	.	.
Schooleffic	Equal variances assumed	.	.	.950	409	.342	1.15122	1.21128	-1.22989	3.53233
	Equal variances not assumed			.	.	.	1.15122	.	.	.
Quality	Equal variances assumed	.	.	-1.419	409	.157	-.49675	.35005	-1.18488	.19138
	Equal variances not assumed			.	.	.	-.49675	.	.	.

		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Efficacy	Equal variances assumed	2.091	.149	-1.490	635	.137	-.10228	.06864	-.23708	.03251
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.526	335.68	.128	-.10228	.06701	-.23409	.02953
Empower	Equal variances assumed	4.110	.043	-1.804	635	.072	-.12746	.07066	-.26620	.01129
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.858	339.67	.064	-.12746	.06859	-.26237	.00745
Warmth	Equal variances assumed	1.693	.194	.697	409	.486	.38113	.54701	-.69418	1.45643
	Equal variances not assumed			1.678	2.182	.225	.38113	.22710	-.52208	1.28433
Values	Equal variances assumed	.083	.773	.690	627	.491	.04289	.06218	-.07922	.16500
	Equal variances not assumed			.680	310.17	.497	.04289	.06304	-.08115	.16692
Interest	Equal variances assumed	4.701	.031	-2.037	628	.042	-.14575	.07155	-.28626	-.00524
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.144	355.17	.033	-.14575	.06799	-.27946	-.01204
Wellbeing	Equal variances assumed	.979	.323	.435	402	.664	.16293	.37442	-.57314	.89899
	Equal variances not assumed			.731	2.087	.538	.16293	.22284	-.75861	1.08446
Community	Equal variances assumed	.456	.500	1.272	396	.204	.55781	.43842	-.30411	1.41972
	Equal variances not assumed			.926	2.016	.451	.55781	.60212	-2.01331	3.12892
Selfconcept	Equal variances assumed	8.007	.005	-2.154	616	.032	-.14567	.06762	-.27846	-.01288
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.285	362.88	.023	-.14567	.06375	-.27104	-.02030
Collective ffic	Equal variances assumed	1.294	.256	-1.853	616	.064	-.13833	.07465	-.28493	.00827

		Levene's F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.765	289.70	.079	-.13833	.07838	-.29260	.01594
Internaleffic	Equal variances assumed	.664	.416	-2.302	616	.022	-.18577	.08070	-.34425	-.02729
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.363	337.35	.019	-.18577	.07861	-.34040	-.03114
OthersFam	Equal variances assumed	.064	.801	.443	389	.658	.12543	.28340	-.43175	.68261
	Equal variances not assumed			.744	2.090	.531	.12543	.16851	-.57050	.82136
OthersFri	Equal variances assumed	.916	.339	-.087	390	.930	-.02442	.27922	-.57338	.52454
	Equal variances not assumed			-.997	388.00	.319	-.02442	.02449	-.07257	.02373
NormsFri	Equal variances assumed	.524	.470	-1.513	390	.131	-.74550	.49286	-1.71449	.22349
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.072	2.015	.395	-.74550	.69522	-3.71500	2.22400
NormsFam	Equal variances assumed	.348	.555	1.384	390	.167	.73508	.53116	-.30922	1.77937
	Equal variances not assumed			1.823	2.054	.207	.73508	.40331	-.95700	2.42716
FamDemocracy	Equal variances assumed	1.959	.162	.427	390	.670	.23650	.55431	-.85330	1.32631
	Equal variances not assumed			.808	2.115	.500	.23650	.29273	-.95968	1.43269

*Education.

What is the highest level of education you completed? * How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries? Crosstabulation (N = 379)

			How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?					Total
			None	Very few	Few	Some	Many	
What is the highest level of education	Not completed lower	Count	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.0

							Total
you completed?	secondary education	%within What is the highest level of education you completed?	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
		% of Total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Completed lower secondary education	Count	14	9	5	4	6	38
		Expected Count	7.4	8.9	7.7	7.7	6.2	38.0
		%within What is the highest level of education you completed?	36.8%	23.7%	13.2%	10.5%	15.8%	100.0%
		% within	18.9%	10.1%	6.5%	5.2%	9.7%	10.0%
		% of Total	3.7%	2.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	10.0%
	Completed upper secondary education	Count	32	38	27	34	17	148
		Expected Count	28.9	34.8	30.1	30.1	24.2	148.0
		%within What is the highest level of education you completed?	21.6%	25.7%	18.2%	23.0%	11.5%	100.0%
		% within	43.2%	42.7%	35.1%	44.2%	27.4%	39.1%
		% of Total	8.4%	10.0%	7.1%	9.0%	4.5%	39.1%
	Completed higher education	Count	27	42	45	39	39	192
		Expected Count	37.5	45.1	39.0	39.0	31.4	192.0
		%within What is the highest level of education you completed?	14.1%	21.9%	23.4%	20.3%	20.3%	100.0%
		% within	36.5%	47.2%	58.4%	50.6%	62.9%	50.7%
		% of Total	7.1%	11.1%	11.9%	10.3%	10.3%	50.7%
Total		Count	74	89	77	77	62	379
		Expected Count	74.0	89.0	77.0	77.0	62.0	379.0
		%within What is the highest level of education you completed?	19.5%	23.5%	20.3%	20.3%	16.4%	100.0%
		% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	19.5%	23.5%	20.3%	20.3%	16.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.229[a]	12	.035

Likelihood Ratio	21.052	12	.050
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.293	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	379		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.

*What is the highest level of education you completed? * How many of your friends live outside Europe? Crosstabulation(N =373)*

			How many of your friends live outside Europe?					
			None	Very few	Few	Some	Many	Total
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Not completed lower secondary education	Count	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	1.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
		% of Total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Completed lower secondary education	Count	15	9	6	4	3	37
		Expected Count	7.4	11.6	6.9	6.6	4.4	37.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	40.5%	24.3%	16.2%	10.8%	8.1%	100.0%
		% within	20.0%	7.7%	8.6%	6.0%	6.8%	9.9%
		% of Total	4.0%	2.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	9.9%
	Completed upper secondary education	Count	32	52	23	28	11	146
		Expected Count	29.4	45.8	27.4	26.2	17.2	146.0
		% within What is the highest levelof education you completed?	21.9%	35.6%	15.8%	19.2%	7.5%	100.0%
		% within	42.7%	44.4%	32.9%	41.8%	25.0%	39.1%
		% of Total	8.6%	13.9%	6.2%	7.5%	2.9%	39.1%
	Completed higher education	Count	27	56	41	35	30	189
		Expected Count	38.0	59.3	35.5	33.9	22.3	189.0
		% within What is the highest levelof education you completed?	14.3%	29.6%	21.7%	18.5%	15.9%	100.0%
		% within	36.0%	47.9%	58.6%	52.2%	68.2%	50.7%
		% of Total	7.2%	15.0%	11.0%	9.4%	8.0%	50.7%
Total		Count	75	117	70	67	44	373
		Expected Count	75.0	117.0	70.0	67.0	44.0	373.0

		Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	total
% within What is the highest levelof education you completed?		20.1%	31.4%	18.8%	18.0%	11.8%	100.0%
% within		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
% of Total		20.1%	31.4%	18.8%	18.0%	11.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.928[a]	12	.015
Likelihood Ratio	23.072	12	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.910	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	373		

a. 6 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .12.

*What is the highest level of education you completed? * How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)? Crosstabulation (N = 379)*

		How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?					
		Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	total
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Not completed lower secondary education	Count	0	1	0	0	0	
		Expected Count	.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	.0
		%within What is the highest level of education you completed?	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
		% of Total	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Completed lower secondary education	Count	7	13	11	3	6	40
		Expected Count	5.8	12.7	7.0	5.5	9.1	40.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	17.5%	32.5%	27.5%	7.5%	15.0%	100.0%
		% within	12.7%	10.8%	16.7%	5.8%	7.0%	10.6%
		% of Total	1.8%	3.4%	2.9%	0.8%	1.6%	10.6%
		Count	21	51	25	20	31	148

Completed upper secondary education	Expected Count	21.5	46.9	25.8	20.3	33.6	148.0
	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	14.2%	34.5%	16.9%	13.5%	20.9%	100.0%
	% within	38.2%	42.5%	37.9%	38.5%	36.0%	39.1%
	% of Total	5.5%	13.5%	6.6%	5.3%	8.2%	39.1%
Completed higher education	Count	27	55	30	29	49	190
	Expected Count	27.6	60.2	33.1	26.1	43.1	190.0
	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	14.2%	28.9%	15.8%	15.3%	25.8%	100.0%
	% within	49.1%	45.8%	45.5%	55.8%	57.0%	50.1%
	% of Total	7.1%	14.5%	7.9%	7.7%	12.9%	50.1%
Total	Count	55	120	66	52	86	379
	Expected Count	55.0	120.0	66.0	52.0	86.0	379.0
	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	14.5%	31.7%	17.4%	13.7%	22.7%	100.0%
	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	14.5%	31.7%	17.4%	13.7%	22.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.399[a]	12	.669
Likelihood Ratio	9.512	12	.659
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.438	1	.064
N of Valid Cases	379		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .14.

What is the highest level of education you completed? * How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks? Crosstabulation(N = 378)

			How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?					
			Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Not completed lower secondary education	Count	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2	1.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
		% of Total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Completed lower secondary education	Count	11	11	7	3	8	40
		Expected Count	4.6	11.0	9.1	7.9	7.4	40.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	27.5%	27.5%	17.5%	7.5%	20.0%	100.0%
		% within	25.6%	10.6%	8.1%	4.0%	11.4%	10.6%
		% of Total	2.9%	2.9%	1.9%	0.8%	2.1%	10.6%
	Completed upper secondary education	Count	15	43	34	33	22	147
		Expected Count	16.7	40.4	33.4	29.2	27.2	147.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	10.2%	29.3%	23.1%	22.4%	15.0%	100.0%
		% within	34.9%	41.3%	39.5%	44.0%	31.4%	38.9%
		% of Total	4.0%	11.4%	9.0%	8.7%	5.8%	38.9%
	Completed higher education	Count	16	50	45	39	40	190
		Expected Count	21.6	52.3	43.2	37.7	35.2	190.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	8.4%	26.3%	23.7%	20.5%	21.1%	100.0%
		% within	37.2%	48.1%	52.3%	52.0%	57.1%	50.3%
		% of Total	4.2%	13.2%	11.9%	10.3%	10.6%	50.3%
Total		Count	43	104	86	75	70	378
		Expected Count	43.0	104.0	86.0	75.0	70.0	378.0

	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	11.4%	27.5%	22.8%	19.8%	18.5%	100.0%
	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	11.4%	27.5%	22.8%	19.8%	18.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.723[a]	12	.016
Likelihood Ratio	19.835	12	.070
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.955	1	.008
N of Valid Cases	378		

a. 6 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .11.

What is the highest level of education you completed? * How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks? Crosstabulation(N = 378)

			How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?					
			Never	A few times	Several times	Often	Very often	Total
What is the highest level of education you completed?	Not completed lower secondary education	Count	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Expected Count	.6	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
		% of Total	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Completed lower secondary education	Count	26	7	2	3	2	40
		Expected Count	24.8	8.7	2.4	2.4	1.7	40.0
		% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	65.0%	17.5%	5.0%	7.5%	5.0%	100.0%
		% within	11.1%	8.5%	8.7%	13.0%	12.5%	10.6%
		% of Total	6.9%	1.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	10.6%
	Completed upper	Count	93	33	8	10	4	148
		Expected Count	91.6	32.1	9.0	9.0	6.3	148.0

secondary education	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	62.8%	22.3%	5.4%	6.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	% within	39.7%	40.2%	34.8%	43.5%	25.0%	39.2%
	% of Total	24.6%	8.7%	2.1%	2.6%	1.1%	39.2%
Completed higher education	Count	114	42	13	10	10	189
	Expected Count	117.0	41.0	11.5	11.5	8.0	189.0
	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	60.3%	22.2%	6.9%	5.3%	5.3%	100.0%
	% within	48.7%	51.2%	56.5%	43.5%	62.5%	50.0%
	% of Total	30.2%	11.1%	3.4%	2.6%	2.6%	50.0%
Total	Count	234	82	23	23	16	378
	Expected Count	234.0	82.0	23.0	23.0	16.0	378.0
	% within What is the highest level of education you completed?	61.9%	21.7%	6.1%	6.1%	4.2%	100.0%
	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	61.9%	21.7%	6.1%	6.1%	4.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.345[a]	12	.993
Likelihood Ratio	3.790	12	.987
Linear-by-Linear Association	.339	1	.560
N of Valid Cases	378		

a. 8 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .04.

freq A_Educom_new.

Frequencies

What is the highest level of education you completed? (N = 394)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

		1	.1 .3		.3
Valid	Not completed lower secondary education				
	Completed lower secondary education	40	3.4 10.2		10.4
	Completed upper secondary education	154	13.0 39.1		49.5
	Completed higher education	199	16.8 50.5		100.0
	Total	394	33.2 100.0		
Missing	I do not know	6	.5		
	System	787	66.3		
	Total	793	66.8		
Total		1187	100.0		

Frequencies

Educationrec (N = 393)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2.00	40	3.4	10.2	10.2
	3.00	154	13.0	39.2	49.4
	4.00	199	16.8	50.6	100.0
	Total	393	33.1	100.0	
Missing	System	794	66.9		
Total		1187	100.0		

Oneway

Descriptives

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
COMEU	2.00	39	3.2991	1.11815	.17905	2.9367	3.6616	1.00	5.00
	3.00	143	3.7284	.98436	.08232	3.5657	3.8912	1.00	5.00
	4.00	179	3.8436	.99329	.07424	3.6971	3.9901	1.00	5.00
	Total	361	3.7392	1.01413	.05338	3.6342	3.8441	1.00	5.00
COMUK	2.00	39	3.5342	1.04586	.16747	3.1952	3.8732	1.33	5.00
	3.00	143	3.2995	1.12128	.09377	3.1142	3.4849	1.00	5.00
	4.00	178	3.3390	1.06901	.08013	3.1808	3.4971	1.00	5.00
	Total	360	3.3444	1.08685	.05728	3.2318	3.4571	1.00	5.00
EXPLEU	2.00	39	2.8632	1.09683	.17563	2.5077	3.2188	1.00	5.00
	3.00	143	3.0758	1.01007	.08447	2.9088	3.2427	1.00	5.00
	4.00	178	3.2238	.97167	.07283	3.0801	3.3675	1.00	5.00
	Total	360	3.1259	1.00480	.05296	3.0218	3.2301	1.00	5.00
EXPLUK	2.00	39	3.2521	1.11730	.17891	2.8900	3.6143	1.00	5.00
	3.00	143	3.1562	1.01538	.08491	2.9883	3.3240	1.00	5.00
	4.00	177	3.3870	.90302	.06788	3.2531	3.5210	1.00	5.00
	Total	359	3.2804	.97683	.05156	3.1790	3.3818	1.00	5.00

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
RECEU	2.00	39	2.9231	1.03862	.16631	2.5864	3.2598	1.00	5.00
	3.00	143	2.7937	.98640	.08249	2.6306	2.9568	1.00	5.00
	4.00	178	2.9120	.96146	.07206	2.7698	3.0542	1.00	5.00
	Total	360	2.8662	.97893	.05159	2.7647	2.9677	1.00	5.00
RECUK	2.00	37	3.9279	.70770	.11634	3.6920	4.1639	1.00	5.00
	3.00	138	3.8792	.71927	.06123	3.7582	4.0003	1.00	5.00
	4.00	168	3.9296	.67645	.05219	3.8265	4.0326	1.67	5.00
	Total	343	3.9091	.69570	.03756	3.8352	3.9830	1.00	5.00
DiffEUcomp	2.00	33	3.1515	1.14895	.20001	2.7441	3.5589	1.00	5.00
	3.00	128	3.1914	.98437	.08701	3.0192	3.3636	1.00	5.00
	4.00	150	3.2867	.83213	.06794	3.1524	3.4209	1.00	5.00
	Total	311	3.2331	.93213	.05286	3.1291	3.3371	1.00	5.00
DiffEUfair	2.00	32	3.1719	1.15430	.20405	2.7557	3.5880	1.00	5.00
	3.00	128	3.3906	1.02898	.09095	3.2107	3.5706	1.00	5.00
	4.00	149	3.5470	.90483	.07413	3.4005	3.6935	1.00	5.00
	Total	309	3.4434	.98900	.05626	3.3327	3.5541	1.00	5.00
DiffEUwelc	2.00	33	3.4343	1.02566	.17854	3.0707	3.7980	1.00	5.00
	3.00	128	3.3893	.94635	.08365	3.2238	3.5548	1.00	5.00
	4.00	150	3.4422	.86656	.07075	3.3024	3.5820	1.00	5.00
	Total	311	3.4196	.91491	.05188	3.3175	3.5217	1.00	5.00
DiffCOcomp	2.00	32	2.9688	1.34966	.23859	2.4821	3.4554	1.00	5.00
	3.00	128	2.8203	1.08449	.09586	2.6306	3.0100	1.00	5.00
	4.00	150	2.8033	.97088	.07927	2.6467	2.9600	1.00	5.00
	Total	310	2.8274	1.05973	.06019	2.7090	2.9459	1.00	5.00
DiffCOfair	2.00	32	3.0938	1.31024	.23162	2.6214	3.5661	1.00	5.00
	3.00	128	2.9141	1.05947	.09364	2.7288	3.0994	1.00	5.00
	4.00	149	2.6879	1.01255	.08295	2.5240	2.8518	1.00	5.00
	Total	309	2.8236	1.07153	.06096	2.7037	2.9436	1.00	5.00
DiffCOwelc	2.00	32	2.9271	1.16623	.20616	2.5066	3.3476	1.00	5.00
	3.00	128	2.6029	.99718	.08814	2.4285	2.7773	1.00	5.00
	4.00	150	2.3656	.93998	.07675	2.2139	2.5172	1.00	5.00
	Total	310	2.5215	1.00139	.05687	2.4096	2.6334	1.00	5.00
TolRefu	2.00	33	3.3434	.62073	.10806	3.1233	3.5635	2.00	4.67
	3.00	128	3.4427	.52764	.04664	3.3504	3.5350	1.67	4.67
	4.00	152	3.4693	.43800	.03553	3.3991	3.5395	2.00	5.00
	Total	313	3.4452	.49706	.02810	3.3899	3.5004	1.67	5.00
TolMig	2.00	33	3.4343	.71921	.12520	3.1793	3.6894	1.67	4.33
	3.00	126	3.4656	.52844	.04708	3.3724	3.5588	2.00	5.00
	4.00	152	3.5888	.41845	.03394	3.5218	3.6559	2.00	4.67
	Total	311	3.5225	.50555	.02867	3.4661	3.5789	1.67	5.00
Democracy	2.00	32	4.1771	.72332	.12787	3.9163	4.4379	2.00	5.00
	3.00	127	4.2205	.59572	.05286	4.1159	4.3251	2.67	5.00
	4.00	151	4.2296	.68658	.05587	4.1192	4.3400	1.67	5.00
	Total	310	4.2204	.65289	.03708	4.1475	4.2934	1.67	5.00
Authoritanism	2.00	32	3.3438	1.00352	.17740	2.9819	3.7056	1.67	5.00
	3.00	127	2.8504	.81185	.07204	2.7078	2.9930	1.00	5.00
	4.00	151	2.7086	.79657	.06482	2.5805	2.8367	1.00	5.00
	Total	310	2.8323	.84410	.04794	2.7379	2.9266	1.00	5.00
Nationalism	2.00	32	2.7708	1.29082	.22819	2.3054	3.2362	1.00	5.00
	3.00	126	2.4550	.87697	.07813	2.3004	2.6096	1.00	4.67
	4.00	150	2.2378	.81772	.06677	2.1058	2.3697	1.00	4.67
	Total	308	2.3820	.91325	.05204	2.2796	2.4844	1.00	5.00
Alienation	2.00	32	3.2891	1.06844	.18888	2.9038	3.6743	1.00	5.00
	3.00	126	3.0873	.87139	.07763	2.9337	3.2409	1.00	5.00
	4.00	148	3.0270	.96148	.07903	2.8708	3.1832	1.00	5.00
	Total	306	3.0792	.93741	.05359	2.9738	3.1847	1.00	5.00

		N	Mean	Std. Dev	Std. Error	Lower	Upper	Min	Max
Worries	2.00	31	3.3871	.75570	.13573	3.1099	3.6643	1.00	4.67
	3.00	126	3.4127	.67518	.06015	3.2937	3.5317	1.00	5.00
	4.00	149	3.4195	.65088	.05332	3.3141	3.5248	1.00	5.00
	Total	306	3.4134	.66983	.03829	3.3380	3.4887	1.00	5.00
Efficacy	2.00	29	4.0115	.89745	.16665	3.6701	4.3529	1.67	5.00
	3.00	122	3.9563	.65408	.05922	3.8390	4.0735	2.00	5.00
	4.00	145	3.9448	.75463	.06267	3.8210	4.0687	1.00	5.00
	Total	296	3.9561	.72820	.04233	3.8728	4.0394	1.00	5.00
Empower	2.00	29	4.0690	.90361	.16780	3.7253	4.4127	2.00	5.00
	3.00	122	3.9262	.67012	.06067	3.8061	4.0463	2.00	5.00
	4.00	145	3.8414	.75852	.06299	3.7169	3.9659	1.00	5.00
	Total	296	3.8986	.73981	.04300	3.8140	3.9833	1.00	5.00
Values	2.00	29	4.0920	.75011	.13929	3.8066	4.3773	2.33	5.00
	3.00	122	3.9399	.66531	.06023	3.8206	4.0591	2.00	5.00
	4.00	144	4.1389	.76287	.06357	4.0132	4.2646	2.00	5.00
	Total	295	4.0520	.72657	.04230	3.9687	4.1352	2.00	5.00
Interest	2.00	29	3.9914	.80034	.14862	3.6869	4.2958	2.50	5.00
	3.00	122	3.9631	.75424	.06829	3.8279	4.0983	1.75	5.00
	4.00	144	4.0747	.69970	.05831	3.9594	4.1899	2.00	5.00
	Total	295	4.0203	.73222	.04263	3.9364	4.1042	1.75	5.00
Selfconcept	2.00	28	4.1250	.92921	.17560	3.7647	4.4853	1.50	5.00
	3.00	122	3.9426	.71926	.06512	3.8137	4.0715	2.00	5.00
	4.00	144	4.1215	.59204	.04934	4.0240	4.2191	2.50	5.00
	Total	294	4.0476	.68712	.04007	3.9688	4.1265	1.50	5.00
Collectiveffic	2.00	28	4.1964	.79744	.15070	3.8872	4.5056	2.00	5.00
	3.00	122	4.0123	.82187	.07441	3.8650	4.1596	1.50	5.00
	4.00	144	4.0451	.89660	.07472	3.8974	4.1928	1.50	5.00
	Total	294	4.0459	.85588	.04992	3.9477	4.1442	1.50	5.00
Internaleffic	2.00	28	3.7500	.94988	.17951	3.3817	4.1183	1.33	5.00
	3.00	122	3.7732	.91339	.08269	3.6095	3.9369	1.00	5.00
	4.00	144	3.8472	.83613	.06968	3.7095	3.9850	1.00	5.00
	Total	294	3.8073	.87776	.05119	3.7065	3.9080	1.00	5.00

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
COMEU	Between Groups	9.519	2	4.759	4.724	.009
	Within Groups	360.723	358	1.008		
	Total	370.242	360			
COMUK	Between Groups	1.698	2	.849	.718	.489
	Within Groups	422.369	357	1.183		
	Total	424.067	359			
EXPLEU	Between Groups	4.755	2	2.378	2.373	.095
	Within Groups	357.703	357	1.002		
	Total	362.458	359			
EXPLUK	Between Groups	4.249	2	2.125	2.242	.108
	Within Groups	337.356	356	.948		
	Total	341.606	358			
RECEU	Between Groups	1.251	2	.625	.651	.522
	Within Groups	342.777	357	.960		
	Total	344.028	359			

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
RECUK	Between Groups	.207	2	.103	.212	.809
	Within Groups	165.323	340	.486		
	Total	165.529	342			
DiffEUcomp	Between Groups	.873	2	.436	.501	.607
	Within Groups	268.476	308	.872		
	Total	269.349	310			
DiffEUfair	Between Groups	4.314	2	2.157	2.223	.110
	Within Groups	296.945	306	.970		
	Total	301.259	308			
DiffEUwelc	Between Groups	.201	2	.101	.120	.887
	Within Groups	259.289	308	.842		
	Total	259.490	310			
DiffCOcomp	Between Groups	.733	2	.366	.325	.723
	Within Groups	346.284	307	1.128		
	Total	347.017	309			
DiffCOfair	Between Groups	6.126	2	3.063	2.697	.069
	Within Groups	347.512	306	1.136		
	Total	353.638	308			
DiffCOwelc	Between Groups	9.759	2	4.880	4.992	.007
	Within Groups	300.098	307	.978		
	Total	309.857	309			
TolRefu	Between Groups	.431	2	.215	.871	.419
	Within Groups	76.655	310	.247		
	Total	77.086	312			
TolMig	Between Groups	1.333	2	.666	2.635	.073
	Within Groups	77.899	308	.253		
	Total	79.231	310			
Democracy	Between Groups	.073	2	.036	.085	.919
	Within Groups	131.642	307	.429		
	Total	131.715	309			
Authoritanism	Between Groups	10.722	2	5.361	7.858	.000
	Within Groups	209.444	307	.682		
	Total	220.166	309			
Nationalism	Between Groups	8.630	2	4.315	5.319	.005
	Within Groups	247.417	305	.811		
	Total	256.047	307			
Alienation	Between Groups	1.820	2	.910	1.036	.356
	Within Groups	266.195	303	.879		
	Total	268.016	305			
Worries	Between Groups	.027	2	.013	.030	.971
	Within Groups	136.817	303	.452		
	Total	136.844	305			

Efficacy	Between Groups	.107	2	.054	.101	.904
	Within Groups	156.322	293	.534		
	Total	156.429	295			
Empower	Between Groups	1.410	2	.705	1.290	.277
	Within Groups	160.050	293	.546		
	Total	161.459	295			
Values	Between Groups	2.667	2	1.333	2.553	.080
	Within Groups	152.536	292	.522		
	Total	155.203	294			
Interest	Between Groups	.849	2	.424	.790	.455
	Within Groups	156.779	292	.537		
	Total	157.628	294			
Selfconcept	Between Groups	2.299	2	1.150	2.459	.087
	Within Groups	136.034	291	.467		
	Total	138.333	293			
Collectiveffic	Between Groups	.772	2	.386	.525	.592
	Within Groups	213.858	291	.735		
	Total	214.630	293			
Internaleffic	Between Groups	.463	2	.232	.299	.742
	Within Groups	225.281	291	.774		
	Total	225.745	293			

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons
Bonferroni

Dependent Variable	(I) educationrec	(J) educationrec	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	Upper Bound
COMEU	2.00	3.00	-.42929	.18133	.055	-.8655	.0069
		4.00	-.54443*	.17738	.007	-.9711	-.1178
	3.00	2.00	.42929	.18133	.055	-.0069	.8655
		4.00	-.11514	.11258	.921	-.3859	.1557
	4.00	2.00	.54443*	.17738	.007	.1178	.9711
		3.00	.11514	.11258	.921	-.1557	.3859
COMUK	2.00	3.00	.23465	.19649	.700	-.2380	.7073
		4.00	.19524	.19231	.932	-.2673	.6578
	3.00	2.00	-.23465	.19649	.700	-.7073	.2380
		4.00	-.03942	.12215	1.000	-.3332	.2544
	4.00	2.00	-.19524	.19231	.932	-.6578	.2673
		3.00	.03942	.12215	1.000	-.2544	.3332
EXPLEU	2.00	3.00	-.21251	.18083	.722	-.6475	.2224
		4.00	-.36053	.17698	.127	-.7862	.0651
	3.00	2.00	.21251	.18083	.722	-.2224	.6475
		4.00	-.14803	.11241	.566	-.4184	.1224
	4.00	2.00	.36053	.17698	.127	-.0651	.7862
		3.00	.14803	.11241	.566	-.1224	.4184

						95% Confidence Interval	
	(I)	(J)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
EXPLUK	2.00	3.00	.09596	.17585	1.000	-.3270	.5190
		4.00	-.13487	.17220	1.000	-.5491	.2793
	3.00	2.00	-.09596	.17585	1.000	-.5190	.3270
		4.00	-.23083	.10946	.107	-.4941	.0325
	4.00	2.00	.13487	.17220	1.000	-.2793	.5491
		3.00	.23083	.10946	.107	-.0325	.4941
RECEU	2.00	3.00	.12937	.17701	1.000	-.2964	.5551
		4.00	.01109	.17324	1.000	-.4056	.4278
	3.00	2.00	-.12937	.17701	1.000	-.5551	.2964
		4.00	-.11828	.11004	.849	-.3830	.1464
	4.00	2.00	-.01109	.17324	1.000	-.4278	.4056
		3.00	.11828	.11004	.849	-.1464	.3830
RECUK	2.00	3.00	.04870	.12909	1.000	-.2619	.3593
		4.00	-.00164	.12663	1.000	-.3063	.3030
	3.00	2.00	-.04870	.12909	1.000	-.3593	.2619
		4.00	-.05034	.08011	1.000	-.2431	.1424
	4.00	2.00	.00164	.12663	1.000	-.3030	.3063
		3.00	.05034	.08011	1.000	-.1424	.2431
DiffEUcomp	2.00	3.00	-.03989	.18228	1.000	-.4787	.3989
		4.00	-.13515	.17951	1.000	-.5673	.2970
	3.00	2.00	.03989	.18228	1.000	-.3989	.4787
		4.00	-.09526	.11234	1.000	-.3657	.1752
	4.00	2.00	.13515	.17951	1.000	-.2970	.5673
		3.00	.09526	.11234	1.000	-.1752	.3657
DiffEUfair	2.00	3.00	-.21875	.19470	.786	-.6874	.2499
		4.00	-.37510	.19193	.155	-.8371	.0869
	3.00	2.00	.21875	.19470	.786	-.2499	.6874
		4.00	-.15635	.11872	.566	-.4421	.1294
	4.00	2.00	.37510	.19193	.155	-.0869	.8371
		3.00	.15635	.11872	.566	-.1294	.4421
DiffEUwelc	2.00	3.00	.04502	.17913	1.000	-.3862	.4762
		4.00	-.00788	.17642	1.000	-.4325	.4168
	3.00	2.00	-.04502	.17913	1.000	-.4762	.3862
		4.00	-.05290	.11040	1.000	-.3187	.2129
	4.00	2.00	.00788	.17642	1.000	-.4168	.4325
		3.00	.05290	.11040	1.000	-.2129	.3187
DiffCOcomp	2.00	3.00	.14844	.20991	1.000	-.3568	.6537
		4.00	.16542	.20681	1.000	-.3324	.6632
	3.00	2.00	-.14844	.20991	1.000	-.6537	.3568
		4.00	.01698	.12780	1.000	-.2906	.3246
	4.00	2.00	-.16542	.20681	1.000	-.6632	.3324
		3.00	-.01698	.12780	1.000	-.3246	.2906
DiffCOfair	2.00	3.00	.17969	.21062	1.000	-.3273	.6867
		4.00	.40583	.20763	.155	-.0940	.9056
	3.00	2.00	-.17969	.21062	1.000	-.6867	.3273
		4.00	.22614	.12843	.238	-.0830	.5353
	4.00	2.00	-.40583	.20763	.155	-.9056	.0940
		3.00	-.22614	.12843	.238	-.5353	.0830
DiffCOwelc	2.00	3.00	.32422	.19541	.294	-.1462	.7946
		4.00	.56153*	.19252	.011	.0981	1.0250
	3.00	2.00	-.32422	.19541	.294	-.7946	.1462
		4.00	.23731	.11897	.141	-.0491	.5237
	4.00	2.00	-.56153*	.19252	.011	-1.0250	-.0981
		3.00	-.23731	.11897	.141	-.5237	.0491
TolRefu	2.00	3.00	-.09927	.09708	.922	-.3330	.1344
		4.00	-.12586	.09550	.565	-.3557	.1040

		(J)	Mean Diff	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower	Upper
	3.00	2.00	.09927	.09708	.922	-.1344	.3330
		4.00	-.02659	.05965	1.000	-.1702	.1170
	4.00	2.00	.12586	.09550	.565	-.1040	.3557
		3.00	.02659	.05965	1.000	-.1170	.1702
TolMig	2.00	3.00	-.03127	.09834	1.000	-.2680	.2055
		4.00	-.15447	.09658	.332	-.3870	.0780
	3.00	2.00	.03127	.09834	1.000	-.2055	.2680
		4.00	-.12321	.06059	.129	-.2691	.0226
	4.00	2.00	.15447	.09658	.332	-.0780	.3870
		3.00	.12321	.06059	.129	-.0226	.2691
Democracy	2.00	3.00	-.04339	.12952	1.000	-.3552	.2684
		4.00	-.05250	.12744	1.000	-.3593	.2543
	3.00	2.00	.04339	.12952	1.000	-.2684	.3552
		4.00	-.00911	.07884	1.000	-.1989	.1807
	4.00	2.00	.05250	.12744	1.000	-.2543	.3593
		3.00	.00911	.07884	1.000	-.1807	.1989
Authoritanism	2.00	3.00	.49336*	.16338	.008	.1001	.8866
		4.00	.63514*	.16074	.000	.2482	1.0221
	3.00	2.00	-.49336*	.16338	.008	-.8866	-.1001
		4.00	.14178	.09945	.465	-.0976	.3812
	4.00	2.00	-.63514*	.16074	.000	-1.0221	-.2482
		3.00	-.14178	.09945	.465	-.3812	.0976
Nationalism	2.00	3.00	.31581	.17829	.233	-.1134	.7450
		4.00	.53306*	.17538	.008	.1109	.9552
	3.00	2.00	-.31581	.17829	.233	-.7450	.1134
		4.00	.21725	.10884	.140	-.0448	.4793
	4.00	2.00	-.53306*	.17538	.008	-.9552	-.1109
		3.00	-.21725	.10884	.140	-.4793	.0448
Alienation	2.00	3.00	.20176	.18554	.833	-.2449	.6484
		4.00	.26204	.18273	.458	-.1779	.7019
	3.00	2.00	-.20176	.18554	.833	-.6484	.2449
		4.00	.06027	.11362	1.000	-.2132	.3338
	4.00	2.00	-.26204	.18273	.458	-.7019	.1779
		3.00	-.06027	.11362	1.000	-.3338	.2132
Worries	2.00	3.00	-.02560	.13472	1.000	-.3499	.2987
		4.00	-.03237	.13265	1.000	-.3517	.2870
	3.00	2.00	.02560	.13472	1.000	-.2987	.3499
		4.00	-.00676	.08133	1.000	-.2025	.1890
	4.00	2.00	.03237	.13265	1.000	-.2870	.3517
		3.00	.00676	.08133	1.000	-.1890	.2025
Efficacy	2.00	3.00	.05521	.15090	1.000	-.3081	.4185
		4.00	.06667	.14858	1.000	-.2911	.4244
	3.00	2.00	-.05521	.15090	1.000	-.4185	.3081
		4.00	.01146	.08974	1.000	-.2046	.2275
	4.00	2.00	-.06667	.14858	1.000	-.4244	.2911
		3.00	-.01146	.08974	1.000	-.2275	.2046
Empower	2.00	3.00	.14274	.15269	1.000	-.2249	.5104
		4.00	.22759	.15034	.393	-.1344	.5896
	3.00	2.00	-.14274	.15269	1.000	-.5104	.2249
		4.00	.08485	.09080	1.000	-.1338	.3035
	4.00	2.00	-.22759	.15034	.393	-.5896	.1344
		3.00	-.08485	.09080	1.000	-.3035	.1338
Values	2.00	3.00	.15206	.14932	.928	-.2075	.5116
		4.00	-.04693	.14711	1.000	-.4012	.3073
	3.00	2.00	-.15206	.14932	.928	-.5116	.2075
		4.00	-.19900	.08894	.078	-.4131	.0151

Variable	(I)	(J)	Mean Difference	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	4.00	2.00	.04693	.14711	1.000	-.3073	.4012
		3.00	.19900	.08894	.078	-.0151	.4131
Interest	2.00	3.00	.02826	.15138	1.000	-.3362	.3928
		4.00	-.08327	.14914	1.000	-.4424	.2758
	3.00	2.00	-.02826	.15138	1.000	-.3928	.3362
		4.00	-.11154	.09016	.651	-.3286	.1056
	4.00	2.00	.08327	.14914	1.000	-.2758	.4424
		3.00	.11154	.09016	.651	-.1056	.3286
Selfconcept	2.00	3.00	.18238	.14327	.612	-.1626	.5274
		4.00	.00347	.14122	1.000	-.3366	.3435
	3.00	2.00	-.18238	.14327	.612	-.5274	.1626
		4.00	-.17890	.08413	.103	-.3815	.0237
	4.00	2.00	-.00347	.14122	1.000	-.3435	.3366
		3.00	.17890	.08413	.103	-.0237	.3815
Collectiveffic	2.00	3.00	.18413	.17964	.919	-.2484	.6167
		4.00	.15129	.17706	1.000	-.2751	.5776
	3.00	2.00	-.18413	.17964	.919	-.6167	.2484
		4.00	-.03284	.10549	1.000	-.2868	.2212
	4.00	2.00	-.15129	.17706	1.000	-.5776	.2751
		3.00	.03284	.10549	1.000	-.2212	.2868
Internaleffic	2.00	3.00	-.02322	.18438	1.000	-.4672	.4207
		4.00	-.09722	.18173	1.000	-.5348	.3404
	3.00	2.00	.02322	.18438	1.000	-.4207	.4672
		4.00	-.07400	.10827	1.000	-.3347	.1867
	4.00	2.00	.09722	.18173	1.000	-.3404	.5348
		3.00	.07400	.10827	1.000	-.1867	.3347

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

5) Section 5: Preliminary analyses of questions the team considers interesting (e.g., associations between certain variables)

Preliminary Analysis of Full Cohort (N = 1187)

In this section we highlight some of the findings that were particularly interesting to our team and discuss insights emerging from these findings.

Attitudes about the UK and EU

70.6% of all respondents expressed feeling strong ties to the UK, while 55.8% agreed with the statement that they were proud to be British. This suggests that the majority of our respondents held positive feelings about their home country. However, when examined alongside ultranationalist statements later in the survey about whether all countries would be better of if ruled bz Britain or should be like Britain, the answers are generally balanced towards openness and are critical of ultranationalist and/or highly pro-British views. Conversely, statements on whether participants thought about being European, or talked to other people about being European, were largely met with neutral responses. 52% reported not thinking about being European, while only 27.3% reported thinking about being European, versus 43.5% who did not. Not thinking about being European *does not*, however, indicate to us any sense of hostility or animosity towards Europe. We wish to emphasise that we read this data as suggesting that there is some lack of interest towards Europe which is positively associated with lack of knowledge and discussion of EU in schools and colleges that is also reported, but that does not correlate with suspicion or hostility.

Also, while these responses indicate that participants had stronger attachments to the UK than Europe, other survey responses indicated that their feelings about the UK were not necessarily fixed. 60% of respondents agreed that their feelings about the UK were changing, and 43.1% believed that their views on being British might change in the near future. This is all totally congruent with 70% of UK young people's general dismay about the vote to the leave the European Union in June 2016, and their sense of anxiety about what is going to happen to the UK hereafter.

Attitudes about Citizenship

Questions asking about what types of actions reflected being a 'good' EU citizen showed an interesting combination of perspectives on the definition of 'good' citizenship. 77.7% of the sample thought it was very or extremely important to support people worse off than themselves, demonstrating a strong social conscience across the UK sample. However, 67.5% felt it was very or extremely important to always obey EU laws and regulations, suggesting a significant law abiding sample. If thought about in relation to the typology of citizenship suggested by Banaji (2016), these young respondents fall overwhelmingly into types 3 and 5, with generally civically engaged but also some conformist tendencies.

Again echoing the type 3 and type 5 preponderance, other answers about good citizenship demonstrated a tendency in the majority of respondents towards a **strong positive identification as active citizens in both normative and critical senses**. In the normative sense, 93.8% of the sample felt that it was important to vote in European Parliament elections, while 84.6% attached importance to being active in voluntary organisations. In the critical sense, 94.2% thought it was important to form their own independent opinions about the EU, while 77.8% felt that it was important to speak out concerning EU topics.

Further sets of responses suggest a preponderance of socially liberal civic values in the sample. While only 17.9% felt that it was extremely important to defend their national or religious group against other groups, over half (51.5%) reported that challenging social injustice was extremely important.

We suggest that all of these findings are very encouraging, and need to be compared with the older adult population since voting results in recent years and including in the referendum do not reflect these young people's social liberalism and openness.

Views on the EU

77.1% of respondents agreed that they were happy that the EU exists, and **71.4% disagreed** that life in the UK would be better if the EU did not exist. While these statistics might be very slightly inflated by the fact that a few Eurosceptic young people decided not to complete our survey, these responses emphasise that, in the context of the recent Brexit vote, more 'Remainers' (young people who wanted to stay in the EU) than 'Leavers' (young people who wanted to leave the EU) exist. There are two potential reasons for the significant support for the EU in our sample. This confirms a broad general tendency amongst the younger citizens of UK to be more favourable to staying in Europe[34].

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[34] https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2016/jun/24/meet-the-75-young-people-who-voted-to-remain-in-eu and http://www.newsmax.com/Headline/poll-young-britons-vote/2016/06/24/id/735515/

Support for the principles underpinning the European Union – particularly tolerance and freedom of movement – was also reflected in survey responses from UK young people. 85.2% of the sample agreed that the EU should be a tolerant place, while 66.4% agreed that borderless travel should be a feature of the EU. These significant majorities demonstrate that for young people, freedom of movement and tolerance of other peoples are important issues, which suggests that their preferences for the upcoming Brexit negotiations would be to keep in place existing structures that ensure tolerance and mobility.

Views on Refugees and Immigrants

Our survey results showed strong support for refugees. 85.1% agreed that refugees should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage. 72% agreed that the government doesn't do enough to help refugees, while 63.1% disagreed with the idea that the UK cannot afford to help refugees because of economic problems. As with respondents' views on citizenship and the EU discussed above, the values of tolerence, liberalism, compassion, and a notion of civic duty are all reflected in these responses.

Similarly, support of immigrants demonstrated significant majorities in the sample. 84.8% agreed that immigrants should have the right to maintain their traditions and cultural heritage, while 83.4% agreed that immigrants should be able to preserve their own language. While a majority of 62.9% disagreed with the statement that immigrants tend to take job opportunities from local people, almost 15% of the sample (14.2%) did agree that immigrants took jobs.

Views on Authoritarianism and Nationalism

Our CATCH-EyoU survey asked three questions to gauge respondents' attitudes to authority. Responses were mixed, indicating that respondents both supportive of particular aspects of and are distrustful of overall authoritarian governance. 64.7% disagreed with the statement that 'instead of needing 'civil rights and freedoms' our country needs one thing only: law and order.' Yet 79.4% agreed that the UK needs a strong government that will ensure social order and move the country in the right direction. And while 43.8% disagreed that obeying and respecting authority is the most important value to teach children, 28.1% agreed with this statement. To us this suggests that many young people have positive associations with strength and stability (the mantra of the Conservative government 2017 election campaign) but are strongly opposed to authoritarian governance which erodes human and civil rights (something that has, arguably) been happening under successive Conservative led and Conservative governments in the UK.

As noted above, many participants disagreed with statements expressing nationalist sentiments. 62.4% did not agree that the world be better if other countries were more like the UK; 41% disagreed that other nations would be better off with more influence from the UK; and 39.3% did not agree that the UK was better than other countries. However, it is signficant that, as seen in the responses above to immigrants taking jobs, **approximately15-20%** of the sample expressed some nationalist sentiment. **28.2% thought that the UK was better than most countries**, while 17.1% felt that UK influence on other nations made them better off.

Views on Alienation and Efficacy Regarding EU and UK Politics

Survey results demonstrated that respondents felt a low sense of political efficacy regarding both the UK and EU. 28.7% felt that the interests of ordinary people did not matter regardless of who wins the UK elections, while 33.5% felt this way about EU elections. A majority of 64.2% agreed that they could not influence the decisions of the EU, and 53.6% felt this way about the UK.

Concerns about the Future

Again, relflecting socially open values and experiences of economic austerity, responses to questions about worries about the future suggest that a preponderance of our sample have anxieties about the economic (76.5%) and political (78.7%) future of the UK, but not about refugees (10.4%). This would appear to suggest a clear tendency towards social progressivism in our sample, respondents for whom the UK government's recent austerity agenda has lessened their optimisim about good governance in the future.

Education and Schools

We were somewhat surprised to note that questions that asked of our younger sample about their experience in schools shows strong support for and solidarity with teachers. Young people agreed by large majorities that teachers: encourage them to make up their own minds (75.8%); respect and encourage the expression of student opinions (75.1%), and encourage students to discuss political and social issues with people who hold different opinions (62.6%). Although this may be somewhat biased by the presence within the sample of several hundred girls from an independent school, it cannot all be accounted for by that, and is a tribute to the incredible amount of commitment and energy that UK teachers in all sectors put into forming bonds with their pupils at all ages.

Tellingly, however, our sample were mixed in how much they felt they learned about the EU in schools, and over half (51.3%) neither disagreed nor agreed that the more that they learn about the EU, the more they liked it, suggesting that they learn very little about it, or pay little attention when they do. This suggests both an absence of definite teaching about and ambivalence to the EU in an educational/learning context. Again, however, it also reflects the taken for grantedness of belonging to the EU amongst this 16-26 cohort. Having grown up as European Union citizens, a majority of them feel an affinity for Europe that normalises it, and takes it beyond the realm of something which is given huge consideration. This is a distinct contrast to older age groups in the UK population.

Media Use and Trust

Responses from the survey indicate a cohort that remains informed, with **35.8% reporting that they watch, read or listen to news several times a day**. Respondents were most likely to follow news topics about social issues (85.4%) with politics (70.1%) next likeliest to be followed. This supports earlier findings in the data pointing to a significant social interest and conscience amongst respondents.

An overwhelming 71.7% of respondents indicated that the Internet is their most often used medium for receiving the news, with television a distant second at 15% of the sample. It remains to be seen whether once the internet is interrogated further it turns out that they access newspapers online or watch news channels such as BBC, Channel 4 and Sky online.

This is interesting also in the context of the fact that 47.5% of respondents agreed that professional media are trustworthy, while only 19.4% agreed that alternative online media are trustworthy.

Participation

Responses to a series of 18 questions regarding types of participation in which respondents had engaged indicated strong levels of social sharing, civic engagement and social engagement across the sample. A majority of respondents had either sometimes, often or very often: signed a petition (68.2%); volunteered or worked for a social cause (57.7%); donated money to a social cause (70.1%); shared news, music or videos with social or political content on social networks (65.3%); or discussed social or political issues on the internet (61.2%).

Only a small minority of respondents reported taking part in acts (sometimes, often or very often) that could be characterised as dissident or critical. These include painting political messages or graffiti on walls (6.7%); occupying a building or public space (6.2%); or participating in a political event where there was physical confrontation with political opponents or the police (5.6%). Again, this finding tallies with the theoretical suggestion in the typology of citizenship, that only a small minority of citizens are regularly active in dissident ways.

Additionally, a small minority of respondents appear to be institutionally engaged in politics, either through working for a political party or candidate (10.2%), contacting politicians or public officials (23.5%), or donating money to a political group or organisation (19.9%). This suggests that overall, the sample of young people surveyed are disconnected from both institutional politics and from critical dissident politics, but are socially aware and active, most often through online engagement.

There was very little indication across these types of participatory experiences that the UK respondents were engaged in issues related to the EU, with the exception of three areas (all which link to social and/or online engagement): signing a petition; sharing news, music or video online; and discussing social issues on the internet.

Voting

Amongst the older cohort, who were queried about their past voting habits and actions, a significant number (19.1%) indicated that in relation to voting in the May 2014 European parliamentary elections, they did not feel informed enough to vote. However, both the older cohort and younger cohort expressed an overwhelming desire to vote in the next European parliamentary elections, by 76.6% and 62.7% respectively.

Regarding national, regional and local voting in future elections, both cohorts reported a majority planning to vote, indicating support for traditional institutional political engagement, but also raising the question of why this is not translating into actual voting on the day of the election, since indications are that there remains somewhat low voter turn out amongst the young in the UK. We suggest that we an extremely polarised and conservative media sending out messages both about young people and about liberal/leftwing politics (See Mejias & Banaji forthcoming), young people may well find themselves less inclined to vote on the day of the election for fear of doing something that is being labelled 'a disaster' by the majority of UK mainstream media or out of a sense that the conservative voters have already won and their votes will not count.

Trust in Institutions

Questions about trust in both the UK government and the EU revealed lower levels of trust in the UK government (22.5%) than in the EU (45.6%). While this is consistent with the quality of pro-Europe responses across the survey, there is also a small percentage (20.2%) who reported not trusting the EU, which is consistent with the 15-20% of respondents expressing distrust of immigrants and pro-nationalist views earlier in the survey. A significant minority of respondents – 40% – stated that they did not trust the UK government, while 35% disagreed that most people could be trusted.

Sense of Well-being

While respondents reported agreeing that they felt belonging to a community (65.1%), a surprising number (41.3%) did not agree that UK society was becoming a better place, indicating a

rather low sense of well being – only 15.7% felt that UK society was becoming a better place. Similarly, responses were mixed to the idea that the way UK society works makes sense to respondents; 28.2% disagreed with this statement, while only 26% agreed.

Sense of Community and Efficacy

When asked questions about their local neighbourhoods, over a third of respondents indicated that there were not enough activities for young people (33.4%), or events involving young people (36.5%). However, this does not appear to have negatively influenced a sense of efficacy amongst youth about their neighbourhood or youth activism. 53.1% felt that change in their community was possible while 59% felt that young people could make positive changes in their community if given the opportunity to do so. 76.2% of respondents felt that they were capable of becoming engaged in societal issues, 79.3% felt that working together could create positive change, and 70.4% felt that they could become involved in organisations working to improve society. Respondents agreed by a majority with all positive statements about political efficacy posed on the survey.

Overall discussion

Our analysis of Wave 1 CATCH-EyoU data from the UK shows a UK sample of young people who **overall are socially conscious, inclusive and tolerant** of other people (including refugees and immigrants), positive about the EU and though not entirely confident about their own political efficacy at UK and EU level. They also come across as **somewhat conflicted about the future of the UK, and anxious their own and the national economic future**, as well as sceptical about the overall role of political institutions in their lives. A majority of these young respondents **perform their active citizenship in largely normative ways**, obtaining news with at least as much frequency as older adults, and that some of it is enabled by the ubiquity and social connectivity of the Internet. **A significant minority (between 13-22% of respondents)** provided answers consistent with a tendency towards a **nationalist and Eurosceptic view**, additionally expressing concerns about immigrants taking jobs, a sense that refugees and immigrants need to conform to British language and values, distrust of the EU, and a belief in the superiority of the British way of life over that of other countries. We will continue to do analysis of this data over the coming months, to find the correlations between different demographic aspects, attitudes and values.

8) National report – Czech Republic

1) Recruitment procedures, problems and experiences

Younger participants

Data collection was done in five (out of 14) regions in the Czech Republic (Prague, South Moravia, Moravia-Silesia, Pardubice, Vysocina) from October to December 2016. First, a list of all upper secondary (high) schools was created based on the official register of public and private schools of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Next, one grammar school (i.e. higher academic school track) and one or two vocational schools (i.e. lower vocational school track) were randomly selected from the list for every region. Overall, data was collected in 13 schools from all available classes in grade 11 and 12 (in total, 33 classes with one to five classes per school).

Directors of the selected schools were contacted via e-mail or telephone with an outline of the study and a request for participation. If they agreed, forms containing informed consents and information sheets were sent to the school. Students were asked to take these forms home, let their parents to complete them, and bring them back on the day of data collection.

Data collection was conducted as a part of regular teaching and did not take more than one teaching hour (45 minutes). Data was collected in classrooms by researchers who came to the school, explained the purpose and basic principles (e.g., voluntary participation) of the study, collected the forms with informed consents, and administered paper questionnaires to students. Students without informed consents signed by their parents were not allowed to participate. At the beginning of each questionnaire, students were instructed to create their anonymous unique identification code that will be used to match the questionnaires with answers from Time 2.

The recruitment procedure turned out to be effective. The only major obstacle was a lower willingness of schools to participate in the study due to their simultaneous participation in other research programs or lacking time. Only rarely, the first randomly selected school was willing to participate. On the other hand, only a very limited number of students could not participate in the study due to lacking parental consent. Students typically perceived the questionnaire as long but manageable.

Older participants

Data was collected by a professional research agency in the above-mentioned five regions from October to November 2016. A sample was constructed using quota sampling (based on population in the place of residence, sex, age, and occupational status), and the agency employed their established network of interviewers and research contacts.

A majority of participants completed online questionnaires (57%), while the rest (43%) were interviewed using computer-assisted personal interviewing. Monetary rewards were given to participants (online interviews) or interviewers (personal interviewing). On average, participants spent 30 minutes completing online questionnaires, or 35 minutes conducting personal interview.

There were no major problems reported by the agency except for a limited willingness of young people to take part in personal interviewing without monetary incentives. A contact information for the purposes of data collection at Time 2 was obtained from 90% participants.

2) Sample description

Sociodemographic descriptive statistics of the sample can be found in Table 1. Total numbers of participants were **532** in the younger and **814** in the older group. Mean ages were 16.85 and 22.74. In both age groups, women were slightly overrepresented (55%). There was a greater proportion of participants living in a big city in the older group (44%) compared to the younger group (18%). On the other hand, the proportion of participants living in a village was greater in the younger (44%) than the older group (17%). A majority of participants perceived the income of their household as fully covering all its needs (participants in the younger group were more optimistic, 69%, than in the older group, 51%).

In the younger group, 55% participants attended a higher (academic) school track and 45% a lower (vocational) school track. A proportion between lower-track and higher-track students is approximately 70:30 in the Czech Republic[35], thus higher-track students were overrepresented in our sample. In the older group, 54% participants were still in education. As about 40% of young people are expected to graduate at a tertiary level of education in the Czech Republic[36], young people still in education were slightly overrepresented.

Only 2% of the sample had other than the majority (i.e. Czech, Moravian or Silesian) nationality. Based on the 2011 census, 93% 15-24 year-olds have the majority nationality in the Czech Republic[37], which means that young people from national minorities were slightly underrepresented in our sample.

In terms of parental education, approximately three quarters of parents had upper secondary and one quarter had higher education. Numbers of parents with lower secondary or uncompleted compulsory education were only negligible. In the Czech Republic in the population of 25-64 year-olds, 7% completed lower secondary, 71% upper secondary, and 22% higher education[38]. Hence, parents with lower secondary education were underrepresented in our sample, but the proportion between parents with upper secondary and higher education was similar to the population.

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[35] Czech Statistical Office (https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/education_lide)

[36] OECD (http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/education/education-at-a-glance-2016_eag-2016-en)

[37] Czech Statistical Office (https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/cs/index.jsf?page=vystup-objekt&pvo=SPCR152&pvokc=&katalog=30715&z=T)

[38] OECD (http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/education/education-at-a-glance-2016_eag-2016-en)

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of the sample.

	Younger (n = 532)	Older (n = 814)	Total (n = 1346)
Age			
15	1	0	1
16	204	0	204
17	227	0	227
18	82	0	82
19	10	0	10
20	4	125	129
21	1	105	106
22	0	131	131
23	1	137	138
24	0	129	129
25	0	187	187
Missing	2	0	2
Mean	16.85	22.74	20.41
SD	0.88	1.75	3.23
Gender			
Females	288 (55%)	449 (55%)	737 (55%)
Males	239 (45%)	365 (45%)	604 (45%)
Missing	5	0	5
Place of residence			
Big city	92 (18%)	358 (44%)	450 (34%)
Suburbs of a big city	18 (3%)	62 (8%)	80 (6%)
Town or small city	180 (35%)	252 (31%)	432 (32%)
Village	227 (44%)	139 (17%)	366 (27%)
Farm home	3 (1%)	3 (0%)	6 (0%)
Missing	12	0	12
Does income cover needs			
Not at all	7 (1%)	25 (3%)	32 (2%)
Partly	28 (5%)	103 (13%)	131 (10%)
Mostly	129 (25%)	268 (33%)	397 (30%)
Fully	361 (69%)	418 (51%)	779 (58%)
Missing	7	0	7
School track (upper secondary)			
Lower (vocational)	242 (45%)		
Higher (academic)	290 (55%)		
Missing	0		
Highest completed education			
Lower secondary		29 (4%)	
Upper secondary		580 (71%)	
Higher		205 (25%)	
Missing		0	
Still in education			
No		374 (46%)	

Yes	440 (54%)		
Full-time student	386		
Part-time student	47		
Other	7		
Missing	0		
Nationality			
Majority	516 (97%)	796 (98%)	1313 (98%)
Other	9 (2%)	13 (2%)	22 (2%)
Double	6 (1%)	5 (1%)	11 (1%)
Missing	1	0	1
Born in the country			
No	2 (0%)	12 (1%)	14 (1%)
Yes	530 (100%)	802 (99%)	1332 (99%)
Missing	0	0	0
Parents born in the country			
None	7 (1%)	17 (2%)	24 (2%)
One	25 (5%)	41 (5%)	66 (5%)
Both	500 (94%)	756 (93%)	1256 (93%)
Missing	0	0	0
Mother's education			
Not finished lower secondary	1 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0%)
Lower secondary	11 (2%)	23 (3%)	34 (3%)
Upper secondary	360 (71%)	614 (76%)	974 (74%)
Higher	137 (27%)	167 (21%)	304 (23%)
Missing	23	10	33
Father's education			
Lower secondary	3 (1%)	15 (2%)	18 (1%)
Upper secondary	351 (72%)	592 (76%)	943 (74%)
Higher	136 (28%)	170 (22%)	306 (24%)
Missing	42	37	79

3) Frequencies, means and standard deviations

Descriptive statistics of single items are presented in Table 2. Means, standard deviations, minimums, medians, maximums, numbers of valid and numbers of missing answers are reported.

Table 2. Descriptive statistic of single items.

Item	Code	M	D	in	ed	ax	Valid	Miss
How many of your friends live outside /country/ in other European countries?	_Eurofr	.37	.23	1	2	5	336	0
How many of your friends live outside Europe?	_Worldfr	.68	1.00	1	1	5	1331	15
How often have you been in contact with people who live in another European country (either by calling on the phone/Skype, or messaging on email/Facebook/Instagram/Snapchat etc.)?	A_Eucon	2.52	1.24	1	2	5	1333	13

How often did you visit other European countries for a trip between one day and two weeks?	A_Eutrip	2.50	1.08	1	2	5	1339	7
How often did you visit another European country for longer than two weeks?	A_Euvis	1.53	0.84	1	1	5	1332	14
I have more in common with people from my country than with people from other European countries.	A_Ident19	3.55	1.18	1	4	5	1338	8
Attributes of a good EU citizen								
… support people who are worse off than yourself	A_Citizen1	3.41	0.91	1	3	5	1331	15
… vote in European Parliament elections	A_Citizen2	3.37	1.13	1	3	5	1334	12
… always obey European Union laws and regulations	A_Citizen3	3.37	1.09	1	3	5	1328	18
… form your own opinions about the European Union independently of others	A_Citizen4	3.90	1.00	1	4	5	1331	15
… be active in voluntary organizations	A_Citizen5	2.85	0.98	1	3	5	1332	14
… speak out concerning European Union topics	A_Citizen6	3.44	1.04	1	3	5	1327	19
… be informed about what is going on in European Union	A_Citizen7	3.89	0.96	1	4	5	1330	16
… meet the expectations of your community or neighborhood	A_Citizen8	3.00	1.03	1	3	5	1327	19
… defend your national or religious group against other groups	A_Citizen9	3.45	1.10	1	4	5	1330	16
… challenge social injustice	A_Citizen10	3.90	0.95	1	4	5	1333	13
EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Youth unemployment	A_Unem_res	3.73	0.98	1	4	5	1329	17
EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Youth unemployment	A_Unem_rig	2.74	0.93	1	3	5	1308	38
EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Refugees	A_Refu_res	4.20	1.01	1	4	5	1328	18
EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Refugees	A_Refu_rig	2.19	1.09	1	2	5	1316	30
EU has the responsibility to influence the situation: Countries leaving	A_Leav_res	3.53	1.10	1	4	5	1327	19
EU is currently taking the right kinds of action: Countries leaving	A_Leav_rig	2.69	0.97	1	3	5	1313	33
How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Youth unemployment	A_Unem_imp	4.01	0.87	1	4	5	1334	12
How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Refugees	A_Refu_imp	4.11	1.03	1	4	5	1334	12
How important it is to deal with each of these issues? Countries leaving	A_Leav_imp	3.59	0.97	1	4	5	1331	15
We should be happy that the European Union exists.	A_EUview1	3.34	1.08	1	3	5	1331	15
Life in my country would be better if there were no European Union.	A_EUview2	2.66	1.12	1	3	5	1327	19

Perceptions of the EU	A_EUvis1							
... an economic community	A_EUvis2	3.53	0.90	1	4	5	1329	17
... a community of shared values	A_EUvis3	3.50	0.90	1	4	5	1326	20
… a community based on shared culture	A_EUvis4	3.12	0.98	1	3	5	1326	20
… a community based on shared history	A_EUvis5	3.18	0.90	1	3	5	1319	27
… a community based on geography	A_EUvis6	3.14	0.86	1	3	5	1322	24
… a community with shared responsibilities	A_EUvis7	3.49	0.96	1	4	5	1320	26
… a political community	A_EUvis8	3.21	0.98	1	3	5	1321	25
… one country	A_EUvis9	2.83	1.19	1	3	5	1324	22
… a tolerant place	A_EUvis10	3.54	1.04	1	4	5	1326	20
… a place where you can travel without borders	A_EUvis11	3.53	0.99	1	3	5	1329	17
... a global super power	A_EUvis12	3.17	1.09	1	3	5	1323	23
How often do you usually watch, read or listen to news (on politics, celebrities. sports or culture)?	A_Media1	4.32	1.28	1	4	6	1341	5
What news are you interested in? World news	A_Media2a	75%	(1004)	yes			1336	10
What news are you interested in? European news	A_Media2b	56%	(754)	yes			1336	10
What news are you interested in? National news	A_Media2c	67%	(899)	yes			1336	10
What news are you interested in? Regional news	A_Media2d	38%	(504)	yes			1336	10
What news are you interested in? Local news	A_Media2e	39%	(521)	yes			1336	10
What are the topics you follow? Political issues	A_Media3a	46%	(617)	yes			1336	10
What are the topics you follow? Economic issues	A_Media3b	41%	(544)	yes			1335	11
What are the topics you follow? Environmental issues	A_Media3c	30%	(402)	yes			1336	10
What are the topics you follow? Social issues	A_Media3d	57%	(762)	yes			1336	10
What are the topics you follow? Other news (celebrities, culture, crime, sport, weather etc.)	A_Media3e	73%	(978)	yes			1336	10
What medium do you use most often for receiving news?	A_Media4						1255	91
Printed newspapers/magazines		1%	(12)					
TV		28%	(346)					
Radio		2%	(22)					
Internet		69%	(864)					
Other		1%	(11)					

		Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max	N	Missing
I consider most 'professional media' – TV, online, radio or print –as trustworthy sources of news and information.	A_Medtrust1	3.05	1.04	1	3	5	1340	6
I consider alternative online media as more trustworthy sources of news and information than professional media.	A_Medtrust2	2.84	0.91	1	3	5	1334	12
Signed a petition	A_Part1	1.51	0.85	1	1	5	1343	3
Taken part in a demonstration or strike	A_Part2	1.14	0.54	1	1	5	1344	2
Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	A_Part3	1.45	0.97	1	1	5	1343	3
Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	A_Part4	1.18	0.63	1	1	5	1342	4
Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)	A_Part5	1.51	0.99	1	1	5	1343	3
Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	A_Part6	1.44	0.85	1	1	5	1342	4
Donated money to a social cause	A_Part7	1.59	0.92	1	1	5	1341	5
Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)	A_Part8	1.74	1.08	1	1	5	1343	3
Discussed social or political issues on the internet	A_Part9	1.58	1.00	1	1	5	1343	3
Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	A_Part10	1.24	0.67	1	1	5	1343	3
Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	A_Part11	1.52	0.94	1	1	5	1345	1
Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	A_Part12	1.06	0.39	1	1	5	1344	2
Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	A_Part13	1.05	0.35	1	1	5	1341	5
Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	A_Part14	1.09	0.47	1	1	5	1342	4
Worked for a political party or a political candidate	A_Part15	1.09	0.46	1	1	5	1340	6
Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	A_Part16	1.13	0.52	1	1	5	1342	4
Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization	A_Part17	1.09	0.42	1	1	5	1344	2
Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	A_Part18	1.08	0.43	1	1	5	1343	3
Were any of the activities you did related to the European Union?	A_PartEU	34%	(335)	yes			992	354
Activities related to the EU: Signed a petition	A_EUpart1	44%	(114)	yes			262	1084
Activities related to the EU: Taken part in a demonstration or strike	A_EUpart2	21%	(37)	yes			174	1172

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Activity	Code	%	(n)		yes		
Activities related to the EU: Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	A_EUpart3	32%	(69)	yes		213	1133
Activities related to the EU: Worn a badge, ribbon or a t-shirt with a political message	A_EUpart4	17%	(30)	yes		174	1172
Activities related to the EU: Volunteered or worked for a social cause (children/ the elderly/refugees/ other people in need/youth organization)	A_EUpart5	29%	(56)	yes		191	1155
Activities related to the EU: Participated in a concert or a charity event for a social or political cause	A_EUpart6	24%	(46)	yes		189	1157
Activities related to the EU: Donated money to a social cause	A_EUpart7	24%	(50)	yes		208	1138
Activities related to the EU: Shared news or music or videos with social or political content with people in my social networks (e.g., in Facebook, Twitter etc.)	A_EUpart8	63%	(170)	yes		269	1077
Activities related to the EU: Discussed social or political issues on the internet	A_EUpart9	60%	(149)	yes		249	1097
Activities related to the EU: Participated in an internet-based protest or boycott	A_EUpart10	25%	(48)	yes		194	1152
Activities related to the EU: Joined a social or political group on Facebook (or other social networks)	A_EUpart11	42%	(101)	yes		239	1107
Activities related to the EU: Painted or stuck political messages or graffiti on walls	A_EUpart12	6%	(9)	yes		148	1198
Activities related to the EU: Taken part in an occupation of a building or a public space	A_EUpart13	5%	(7)	yes		148	1198
Activities related to the EU: Taken part in a political event where there was a physical confrontation with political opponents or with the police	A_EUpart14	9%	(15)	yes		158	1188
Activities related to the EU: Worked for a political party or a political candidate	A_EUpart15	8%	(12)	yes		156	1190
Activities related to the EU: Contacted a politician or public official (for example via e-mail)	A_EUpart16	12%	(20)	yes		167	1179
Activities related to the EU: Donated money to support the work of a political group or organization	A_EUpart17	9%	(14)	yes		162	1184
Activities related to the EU: Created political content online (e.g., video, webpage, post in a blog).	A_EUpart18	11%	(17)	yes		156	1190
Will you vote in the next European parliament elections?*	A_Yfvote1					526	820
No		31%	(165)				
Yes		31%	(163)				
Don't know		38%	(198)				

Reasons for future non-voting (European): I will be too young	A_Yfvote2a	95	yes	164	1182
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't care	A_Yfvote2b	41	yes	164	1182
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I cannot decide who to vote for	A_Yfvote2c	8	yes	164	1182
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't feel informed enough to vote	A_Yfvote2d	27	yes	164	1182
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't have citizenship	A_Yfvote2e	4	yes	164	1182
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't think any candidates will represent my views	A_Yfvote2f	16	yes	164	1182
Reasons for future non-voting (European): Other	A_Yfvote2g	11	yes	164	1182
Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections?*	A_Yfvote3			476	870
No		35%	(167)		
Yes		37%	(176)		
Don't know		28%	(133)		
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I will be too young	A_Yfvote4a	105	yes	162	1184
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't care	A_Yfvote4b	34	yes	162	1184
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I cannot decide who to vote for	A_Yfvote4c	9	yes	162	1184
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't feel informed enough to vote	A_Yfvote4d	16	yes	162	1184
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't have citizenship	A_Yfvote4e	3	yes	162	1184
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't think any candidates will represent my views	A_Yfvote4f	10	yes	162	1184
Reasons for future non-voting (national): Other	A_Yfvote4g	6	yes	162	1184
Will you vote in the next local elections?*	A_Yfvote5			474	872
No		32%	(152)		
Yes		43%	(204)		
Don't know		25%	(118)		
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I will be too young	A_Yfvote6a	86	yes	146	1200
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't care	A_Yfvote6b	36	yes	146	1200
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I cannot decide who to vote for	A_Yfvote6c	11	yes	146	1200
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't feel informed enough to vote	A_Yfvote6d	19	yes	146	1200

Question/Item	Code	Value		N	N
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't have citizenship	A_Yfvote6e	3	yes	146	1200
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't think any candidates will represent my views	A_Yfvote6f	6	yes	146	1200
Reasons for future non-voting (local): Other	A_Yfvote6g	4	yes	145	1201
Did you vote in the last European parliament elections (May 2014)?**	A_Opvote1			814	532
No		61%	(499)		
Yes		39%	(315)		
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I was too young	A_Opvote2a	62	yes	104	1242
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I didn't care	A_Opvote2b	214	yes	499	847
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I couldn't decide who to vote for	A_Opvote2c	83	yes	499	847
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I didn't feel informed enough to vote	A_Opvote2d	108	yes	499	847
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I didn't manage to go	A_Opvote2e	22	yes	22	1324
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I didn't have citizenship	A_Opvote2f	8	yes	499	847
Reasons for past non-voting (European): I didn't think any candidates represented my views	A_Opvote2g	59	yes	499	847
Reasons for past non-voting (European): Other	A_Opvote2h	32	yes	499	847
Will you vote in the next European parliament elections?**	A_Ofvote1			814	532
No		30%	(240)		
Yes		49%	(401)		
Don't know		21%	(173)		
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't care	A_Ofvote2a	141	yes	240	1106
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I cannot decide who to vote for	A_Ofvote2b	42	yes	240	1106
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't feel informed enough to vote	A_Ofvote2c	51	yes	240	1106
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't have citizenship	A_Ofvote2d	6	yes	240	1106
Reasons for future non-voting (European): I don't think any candidates will represent my views	A_Ofvote2e	43	yes	240	1106
Reasons for future non-voting (European: Other	A_Ofvote2f	10	yes	240	1106
Did you vote in the last national parliamentary elections?**	A_Opvot3			814	532

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No		49%	(400)		
Yes		51%	(414)		
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I was too young	A_Opvote 4a	116	yes	167	1179
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I didn't care	A_Opvote 4b	145	yes	400	946
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I couldn't decide who to vote for	A_Opvote 4c	62	yes	400	946
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I didn't feel informed enough to vote	A_Opvote 4d	53	yes	400	946
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I didn't manage to go	A_Opvote 4e	6	yes	6	1340
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I didn't have citizenship	A_Opvote 4f	7	yes	400	946
Reasons for past non-voting (national): I didn't think any candidates represented my views	A_Opvote 4g	46	yes	400	946
Reasons for past non-voting (national): Other	A_Opvote 4h	14	yes	400	946
Will you vote in the next national parliamentary elections?**	A_Ofvote3			814	532
No		37%	(300)		
Yes		63%	(514)		
Don't know		0%	(0)		
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't care	A_Ofvote4 a	110	yes	181	1165
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I cannot decide who to vote for	A_Ofvote4 b	28	yes	181	1165
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't feel informed enough to vote	A_Ofvote4 c	33	yes	181	1165
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't have citizenship	A_Ofvote4 d	6	yes	181	1165
Reasons for future non-voting (national): I don't think any candidates will represent my views	A_Ofvote4 e	32	yes	181	1165
Reasons for future non-voting (national): Other	A_Ofvote4 f	6	yes	181	1165
Did you vote in the last local elections?**	A_Opvote 5			814	532
No		50%	(405)		
Yes		50%	(409)		
Reasons for past non-voting (local): I was too young	A_Opvote 6a	44	yes	92	1254
Reasons for past non-voting (local): I didn't care	A_Opvote 6b	178	yes	405	941
Reasons for past non-voting (local): I couldn't decide who to vote for	A_Opvote 6c	77	yes	405	941
Reasons for past non-voting (local): I didn't feel informed enough to vote	A_Opvote 6d	67	yes	405	941

Reasons for past non-voting (local): I didn't manage to go	A_Opvote6e	17	yes				17	1329
Reasons for past non-voting (local): I didn't have citizenship	A_Opvote6f	7	yes				405	941
Reasons for past non-voting (local): I didn't think any candidates represented my views	A_Opvote6g	52	yes				405	941
Reasons for past non-voting (local): Other	A_Opvote6h	21	yes				405	941
Will you vote in the next local elections?**	A_Ofvote5						814	532
No		27%	(221)					
Yes		59%	(478)					
Don't know		14%	(115)					
A_Ofvote6a A_Ofvote6b A_Ofvote6c A_Ofvote6d A_Ofvote6e A_Ofvote6fReasons for future non-voting (local): I don't care	A_Ofvote6a	142	yes				221	1125
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I cannot decide who to vote for	A_Ofvote6b	34	yes				221	1125
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't feel informed enough to vote	A_Ofvote6c	33	yes				221	1125
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't have citizenship	A_Ofvote6d	3	yes				221	1125
Reasons for future non-voting (local): I don't think any candidates will represent my views	A_Ofvote6e	29	yes				221	1125
Reasons for future non-voting (local): Other	A_Ofvote6f	5	yes				221	1125
How much have you learned about topics related to the European Union in school?*	A_EUsubj1	2.87	1.00	1	3	5	517	829
The more I learn about the European Union in school, the more I like the European Union.*	A_EUsubj2	2.44	0.89	1	3	5	513	833
Have you represented other students in the student council or in front of teachers or the school principal?*	A_Studeng1	11%	(55)	yes			518	828
Have you been active in a student group or club (e.g., drama, school newspaper)?*	A_Studeng2	20%	(102)	yes			517	829
Have you been active in a school sports group or club?*	A_Studeng3	26%	(135)	yes			514	832
On the whole, how satisfied are you with the life you lead?	A_Lifesat	3.44	0.87	1	3	5	1324	22
Organizations: Trade unions	A_Assoc1	1.09	0.40	1	1	4	1304	42
Organizations: Political parties or their youth organizations	A_Assoc2	1.15	0.52	1	1	4	1304	42

						Valid	Miss	
Organizations: Student or youth organizations	A_Assoc3	1.46	0.80	1	1	4	1300	46
Organizations: Religious organizations or groups	A_Assoc4	1.24	0.70	1	1	4	295	51
Organizations: Organizations or groups for social issues (human rights, anti-racism, peace, environment, animal protection etc.)	A_Assoc5	1.21	0.58	1	1	4	1301	45
Organizations: Leisure organizations or groups (music, art, sports etc.)	A_Assoc6	2.36	1.19	1	2	4	1302	44
Organizations: Other organizations	A_Assoc7	1.04	0.32	1	1	4	971	375

Note. For dichotomous items, relative and absolute (in parentheses) frequencies of positive responses are reported. Remaining valid responses are negative responses.

* Question was asked only in the younger group. ** Question was asked only in the older group.

Descriptive statistics of scales are presented in Table 3. Total scores were computed by averaging the items (SPSS syntax can be found in Appendix A). Means, standard deviations, minimums, medians, maximums, numbers of valid answers, numbers of missing answers, and Cronbach alphas are reported. Internal consistencies of the scales were acceptable with the exception of tolerance to immigrants, support for democracy, and friends' views on the EU. It seems useful to consider (a) computing alternative total scores on tolerance and (b) using single items when working with support for democracy.

Table 3. Descriptive statistic of scales.

		D	in	ed	ax	Valid	Miss	
European commitment	.36	.89	.00	.33	.00	322	4	83
National commitment	.50	.98	.00	.67	.00	315	1	87
European exploration	.48	.90	.00	.33	.00	334	2	73
National exploration	.75	.92	.00	.67	.00	327	9	73
European reconsideration	.95	.87	.00	.00	.00	326	0	74
National reconsideration	.69	.92	.00	.67	.00	322	4	81
EU – competence	.00	.90	.00	.00	.00	328	8	78
EU – fairness	.87	.89	.00	.00	.00	327	9	86
EU – warmth	.16	.77	.00	.00	.00	323	3	79
Country – competence	.93	.94	.00	.00	.00	331	5	81
Country – fairness	.84	.92	.00	.00	.00	329	7	88
Country – warmth	.21	.84	.00	.33	.00	325	1	83

Tolerance – refugees	.48	.93	.00	.33	.00	340		63
Tolerance – immigrants	.90	.81	.00	.00	.00	340		**49**
Support for democracy	.98	.72	.00	.00	.00	332	4	**53**
Authoritarianism	.62	.85	.00	.67	.00	335	1	69
Nationalism	.70	.80	.00	.67	.00	332	4	76
Political alienation	.45	.98	.00	.50	.00	335	1	85
Worries	.70	.85	.00	.67	.00	336	0	66
School climate*	.10	.94	.00	.33	.00	21	25	82
Teacher fairness†								
School efficacy*	.88	.97	.00	.00	.00	19	27	74
Quality of participation*	.16	.72	.00	.25	.75	10	36	76
Self-efficacy	.65	.67	.00	.60	.00	329	7	84
Empowerment	.60	.78	.00	.50	.00	323	3	65
Family warmth*	.89	.92	.00	.00	.00	08	38	88
Civic values*	.46	.73	.00	.67	.00	06	40	76
Political interest	.75	.87	.00	.75	.00	320	6	90
Trust	.53	.76	.00	.67	.00	315	1	66
Well-being*	.85	.65	.00	.75	.00	94	52	70
Sense of community*	.20	.78	.00	.25	.00	96	50	68
Political competence	.12	.86	.00	.00	.00	313	3	77
Collective efficacy	.37	.84	.00	.50	.00	311	5	69
Internal efficacy	.06	.87	.00	.00	.00	309	7	74
View on the EU – family*	.12	.77	.00	.00	.00	81	65	70
View on the EU – friends*	.08	.69	.00	.00	.00	75	71	**59**
Participatory norm – friends*	.60	.78	.00	.67	.00	68	78	67

Participatory norm – family*	.59	.81	.00	.67	.00	75	71	65
Family democracy*	.80	.96	.00	.00	.00	82	64	80

* Scale was used only in the younger group.

† The scale could not be computed because, by mistake, only one item was used in the questionnaire.

4) Comparisons by gender, age group, and education

Tables 4 to 7 show the comparisons between various subgroups (age, gender, education). Comparisons based on education were computed separately for the younger and the older group. In the younger group, students from lower and higher school tracks were compared. In the older group, people who completed upper secondary education were contrasted with those who completed higher education (people with lower secondary education were not used in the comparisons due a small size of this subgroup).

Twelve statistically significant gender differences were found. Females had greater European commitment, reconsideration of national identity, perceptions of the EU as competent, tolerance to refugees, worries, quality of participation, and civic values. On the contrary, males had greater nationalism, self-efficacy, political interest, political competence, and internal political efficacy.

Table 4. Gender differences.

	Females			Males			T-test	
	M	SD	N	M	D	N	T	df
European commitment	3.44	0.83	20	3.26	0.96	597	3.70*	1315
National commitment	3.48	0.92	721	3.53	1.04	589	-0.79	1308
European exploration	2.47	0.85	729	2.50	0.97	600	-0.73	1327
National exploration	2.74	0.88	724	2.77	0.97	598	-0.64	1320
European reconsideration	3.00	0.83	727	2.90	0.91	594	2.06	1319
National reconsideration	2.78	0.89	724	2.57	0.93	593	4.19*	1315
EU – competence	3.10	0.81	729	2.89	0.99	594	4.28*	1321
EU – fairness	2.92	0.84	727	2.82	0.94	595	1.92	1320
EU – warmth	3.15	0.74	728	3.16	0.82	590	-0.27	1316
Country – competence	2.92	0.88	730	2.94	1.02	596	-0.44	1324
Country – fairness	2.79	0.88	729	2.90	0.98	595	-2.32	1322
Country – warmth	3.20	0.81	729	3.22	0.89	591	-0.29	1318
Tolerance – refugees	2.56	0.91	735	2.38	0.94	600	3.58*	1333
Tolerance – immigrants	2.92	0.80	736	2.88	0.83	599	0.92	1333
Support for democracy	3.98	0.70	732	3.97	0.74	595	0.44	1325
Authoritarianism	3.63	0.82	731	3.60	0.88	599	0.64	1328
Nationalism	2.62	0.74	731	2.80	0.86	596	-3.96*	1325
Political alienation	3.43	0.95	734	3.47	1.02	596	-0.62	1328
Worries	3.78	0.81	734	3.59	0.88	597	4.00*	1329
School climate	3.18	0.93	286	2.99	0.94	230	2.33	514

School efficacy	2.91	0.95	284	2.84	1.01	230	0.81	512
Quality of participation	3.25	0.70	281	3.03	0.71	224	3.53*	503
Self-efficacy	3.57	0.68	731	3.74	0.65	593	-4.59*	1322
Empowerment	3.56	0.78	728	3.65	0.78	590	-2.10	1316
Family warmth	3.94	0.97	279	3.82	0.85	224	1.42	501
Civic values	3.58	0.63	277	3.32	0.82	224	3.94*	499
Political interest	2.68	0.78	725	2.84	0.96	590	-3.31*	1313
Trust	2.52	0.73	721	2.54	0.81	589	-0.49	1308
Well-being	2.82	0.68	270	2.89	0.63	219	-1.13	487
Sense of community	3.15	0.81	268	3.26	0.75	223	-1.53	489
Political competence	3.02	0.83	722	3.24	0.89	586	-4.63*	1306
Collective efficacy	3.34	0.81	721	3.39	0.87	585	-1.08	1304
Internal efficacy	3.00	0.85	717	3.13	0.90	587	-2.73*	1302
View on the EU – family	3.20	0.73	262	3.03	0.78	214	2.48	474
View on the EU – friends	3.14	0.64	262	3.01	0.74	208	2.00	468
Participatory norm – friends	2.61	0.80	258	2.58	0.76	205	0.50	461
Participatory norm – family	2.59	0.83	260	2.60	0.78	210	-0.02	468
Family democracy	3.82	0.99	264	3.76	0.92	213	0.72	475

* p < .01.

Fourteen statistically significant age differences were found. Younger participants had greater reconsideration of Europan identity, authoritarianism, and worries. At the same time, older participants had greater European and national commitment, European and national exploration, perceptions of the Czech Republic as competent and warm, tolerance to refugees, nationalism, empowerment, political interest, and collective efficacy.

Table 5. Age differences.

	Younger			Older			T-test	
	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	T	df
European commitment	3.24	0.81	508	3.44	0.93	814	-3.86*	1320
National commitment	3.39	0.95	501	3.57	0.99	814	-3.25*	1313
European exploration	2.27	0.80	520	2.62	0.94	814	-6.99*	1332
National exploration	2.58	0.88	513	2.86	0.93	814	-5.45*	1325
European reconsideration	3.04	0.88	512	2.90	0.86	814	3.02*	1324
National reconsideration	2.73	0.92	508	2.67	0.91	814	1.17	1320
EU – competence	3.02	0.85	514	2.99	0.93	814	0.54	1326
EU – fairness	2.84	0.84	513	2.89	0.92	814	-0.99	1325
EU – warmth	3.13	0.67	509	3.17	0.83	814	-1.02	1321
Country – competence	2.84	0.91	517	2.99	0.96	814	-2.72*	1329
Country – fairness	2.77	0.88	515	2.88	0.95	814	-2.08	1327
Country – warmth	3.07	0.79	511	3.30	0.86	814	-4.77*	1323
Tolerance – refugees	2.39	0.89	526	2.53	0.95	814	-2.67*	1338

	Lower (vocational) M	SD	N	Higher (academic) M	SD	N	T-test t	df
Tolerance – immigrants	2.87	0.77	526	2.92	0.84	814	-1.09	1338
Support for democracy	3.95	0.65	518	3.99	0.75	814	-0.98	1330
Authoritarianism	3.73	0.75	521	3.55	0.90	814	3.87*	1333
Nationalism	2.61	0.77	518	2.76	0.82	814	-3.31*	1330
Political alienation	3.46	0.90	521	3.44	1.03	814	0.32	1333
Worries	3.77	0.71	522	3.65	0.92	814	2.61*	1334
Self-efficacy	3.62	0.63	515	3.67	0.69	814	-1.31	1327
Empowerment	3.52	0.79	509	3.66	0.77	814	-3.20*	1321
Political interest	2.66	0.87	506	2.81	0.86	814	-3.25*	1318
Trust	2.47	0.73	501	2.57	0.78	814	-2.47	1313
Political competence	3.08	0.86	499	3.15	0.87	814	-1.26	1311
Collective efficacy	3.26	0.78	497	3.43	0.86	814	-3.54*	1309
Internal efficacy	3.04	0.88	495	3.07	0.87	814	-0.61	1307

* $p < .01$.

Fifteen statistically significant differences were found between students from lower and higher school tracks. Lower-tack students had greater authoritarianism and political alienation. Higher-track students had greater European commitment, exploration, and reconsideration, tolerance to refugees and immigrants, empowerment, political interest, trust, well-being, collective efficacy, internal efficacy, participatory norm in the family, and family democracy.

Table 6. Differences based on school track (younger group).

	Lower (vocational)			Higher (academic)			T-test	
	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	t	df
European commitment	3.07	0.84	225	3.38	0.76	283	-4.44*	506
National commitment	3.34	0.95	224	3.43	0.96	277	-1.05	499
European exploration	2.16	0.83	233	2.37	0.76	287	-3.01*	518
National exploration	2.48	0.91	230	2.67	0.84	283	-2.48	511
European reconsideration	2.82	0.94	229	3.22	0.79	283	-5.19*	510
National reconsideration	2.64	0.97	229	2.80	0.87	279	-2.01	506
EU – competence	3.00	0.90	229	3.03	0.80	285	-0.42	512
EU – fairness	2.80	0.92	229	2.88	0.77	284	-1.03	511
EU – warmth	3.09	0.74	225	3.16	0.62	284	-1.22	507
Country – competence	2.83	1.02	230	2.86	0.82	287	-0.36	515
Country – fairness	2.70	0.99	230	2.83	0.77	285	-1.64	513
Country – warmth	3.01	0.89	226	3.12	0.70	285	-1.62	509
Tolerance – refugees	2.26	0.91	238	2.50	0.86	288	-3.09*	524
Tolerance – immigrants	2.76	0.78	238	2.97	0.74	288	-3.09*	524
Support for democracy	3.90	0.66	231	3.99	0.65	287	-1.53	516
Authoritarianism	3.92	0.76	234	3.57	0.71	287	5.42*	519
Nationalism	2.61	0.74	231	2.61	0.80	287	0.14	516
Political alienation	3.64	0.89	233	3.31	0.88	288	4.28*	519

	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	t	df
Worries	3.81	0.77	236	3.74	0.66	286	1.11	520
School climate	3.03	0.88	233	3.15	0.98	288	-1.48	519
School efficacy	2.86	0.91	232	2.89	1.02	287	-0.26	517
Quality of participation	3.10	0.78	228	3.21	0.66	282	-1.69	508
Self-efficacy	3.60	0.69	229	3.63	0.59	286	-0.62	513
Empowerment	3.39	0.89	226	3.62	0.69	283	-3.40*	507
Family warmth	3.84	0.99	226	3.93	0.85	282	-1.12	506
Civic values	3.42	0.81	222	3.49	0.67	284	-1.13	504
Political interest	2.43	0.93	221	2.83	0.78	285	-5.17*	504
Trust	2.36	0.81	220	2.55	0.64	281	-2.99*	499
Well-being	2.76	0.68	215	2.93	0.62	279	-2.82*	492
Sense of community	3.15	0.85	216	3.24	0.72	280	-1.25	494
Political competence	2.98	0.95	217	3.16	0.77	282	-2.44	497
Collective efficacy	3.14	0.83	216	3.35	0.73	281	-3.00*	495
Internal efficacy	2.89	0.94	215	3.15	0.82	280	-3.36*	493
View on the EU – family	3.03	0.68	210	3.20	0.82	271	-2.50	479
View on the EU – friends	3.02	0.65	205	3.13	0.73	270	-1.64	473
Participatory norm – friends	2.51	0.82	204	2.67	0.75	264	-2.07	466
Participatory norm – family	2.45	0.82	207	2.71	0.78	268	-3.51*	473
Family democracy	3.61	1.05	209	3.95	0.85	273	-4.01*	480

* p < .01.

Finally, seven statistically significant differences were found between people with completed upper secondary or higher education. People with completed upper secondary education had greater perceptions of the Czech Republic as competent and warm. On the contrary, people with higher education had greater self-efficacy, empowerment, political interest, collective efficacy, and internal efficacy.

Table 7. Differences based on completed education (older group).

	Upper secondary			Higher			T-test	
	M	SD	N	M	SD	N	t	df
European commitment	3.41	0.92	580	3.55	0.97	205	-1.89	783
National commitment	3.56	1.00	580	3.56	0.97	205	-0.03	783
European exploration	2.62	0.96	580	2.66	0.87	205	-0.52	783
National exploration	2.83	0.95	580	2.97	0.85	205	-1.91	783
European reconsideration	2.89	0.86	580	2.91	0.84	205	-0.33	783
National reconsideration	2.66	0.91	580	2.71	0.92	205	-0.67	783
EU – competence	2.99	0.91	580	2.96	0.96	205	0.45	783
EU – fairness	2.87	0.92	580	2.97	0.89	205	-1.40	783
EU – warmth	3.16	0.84	580	3.22	0.78	205	-0.86	783
Country – competence	3.06	0.96	580	2.74	0.84	205	4.21*	783
Country – fairness	2.91	0.96	580	2.78	0.84	205	1.74	783

Country – warmth	3.34	0.85	580	3.13	0.80	205	3.11*	783
Tolerance – refugees	2.48	0.93	580	2.68	1.01	205	-2.51	783
Tolerance – immigrants	2.87	0.83	580	3.05	0.85	205	-2.50	783
Support for democracy	3.96	0.77	580	4.05	0.70	205	-1.44	783
Authoritarianism	3.56	0.88	580	3.45	0.95	205	1.52	783
Nationalism	2.78	0.82	580	2.68	0.82	205	1.38	783
Political alienation	3.48	1.04	580	3.27	0.99	205	2.44	783
Worries	3.65	0.95	580	3.63	0.84	205	0.26	783
Self-efficacy	3.64	0.70	580	3.78	0.65	205	-2.65*	783
Empowerment	3.62	0.80	580	3.81	0.65	205	-3.19*	783
Political interest	2.76	0.88	580	2.99	0.75	205	-3.34*	783
Trust	2.58	0.78	580	2.52	0.78	205	1.09	783
Political competence	3.12	0.88	580	3.22	0.83	205	-1.38	783
Collective efficacy	3.39	0.87	580	3.59	0.82	205	-2.84*	783
Internal efficacy	3.00	0.88	580	3.30	0.83	205	-4.28*	783

* $p < .01$.

5) Preliminary analyses

Partial correlations were computed in order to assess the associations between identity, nationalism, tolerance, democratic attitudes, political alienation, and worries (control variables were age, gender, income and school track/completed education). Because of different control variables, the analyses were done separately for the younger and the older group. Results suggested, for instance, a positive association between political alienation and authoritarianism, or between political alienation and worries. At the same time, authoritarianism was associated with a lower tolerance to refugees and immigrants. Surprisingly, European identity had a positive association with national identity.

Table 8. Partial correlations (younger group).

1. European commitment								
2. National commitment	0.31							
3. Tolerance – refugees	0.08	-0.04						
4. Tolerance – immigrants	0.09	0.04	0.47					
5. Support for democracy	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.12				
6. Authoritarianism	-0.05	0.07	-0.21	-0.20	0.14			
7. Nationalism	0.12	0.39	-0.15	-0.13	-0.04	0.15		
8. Political alienation	-0.16	-0.01	-0.29	-0.17	0.04	0.26	-0.01	
9. Worries	-0.08	-0.07	-0.36	-0.22	0.04	0.26	-0.07	0.30

Note. Control variables are age, gender, income, and school track.

Table 9. Partial correlations (older group).

1. European commitment		
2. National commitment	0.53	
3. Tolerance – refugees	0.09	-0.05

4. Tolerance – immigrants	0.08	0.02	0.61					
5. Support for democracy	0.19	0.22	-0.02	0.08				
6. Authoritarianism	0.02	0.06	-0.42	-0.30	0.21			
7. Nationalism	0.17	0.34	-0.14	-0.13	-0.01	0.12		
8. Political alienation	-0.06	0.05	-0.42	-0.26	0.15	0.41	0.12	
9. Worries	0.01	0.04	-0.44	-0.30	0.19	0.38	0.11	0.41

Note. Control variables are age, gender, income, and completed education.

9) National report – Estonia

Andu Rämmer, University of Tartu, Estonia

1) Recruitment procedures, problems and experiences.

The first wave data were collected in various locations across Estonia. Younger group respondents were recruited mainly in different educational institutions: mostly in the gymnasiums but also in vocational schools. Although Estonian samples are not representative, respondents from different locations are involved: not only from the capital city of Tallinn, and the second and third biggest cities Tartu and Narva, but also from smaller towns Põltsamaa, Valga, Otepää, Tõrva, Ahtme and Räpina where different secondary education institutions are located.

School principals were contacted prior to data collection to achieve their consent. In general, there were two ways of data collection. In the first case schools agreed to let researchers shortly introduce the survey and collect the signatures for the consent forms at the beginning of the civics lesson (parental consent is not needed in Estonia to conduct sociological surveys with respondents older than 14). In the second case surveys were administered in the classrooms with researchers being present, and consent forms were filled in prior to survey administration.

Older group respondents were recruited by visiting the lectures of different educational institutions (University of Tartu, Narva College of University of Tartu, Räpina School of Horticulture, Tartu Vocational Education Centre), by visiting army recruits instructions and the meetings of local youth organisations.

To ensure broader representativeness and inclusiveness, both questionnaires were translated into Russian to capture the Russian-speaking minority and their views on relevant issues.

The recruiting procedure was the same in different locations of recruitment: in school, university, army and youth organisations: a member of the research team visited the lesson/lecture/instruction/meeting, shortly (about 10 minutes) introduced the survey and its importance, and asked young people to fill in the consent forms if they agreed to participate in the survey. The majority of young people in the visited groups consented to participate, though there were several individuals who did not agree. The links of the online survey were sent by e-mail to the young people who had agreed to participate in the survey. The shortened version of privacy information was repeated at the beginning of the online questionnaire and all the respondents had to reconfirm that they had read the information and agreed with the terms before filling in the questionnaire. Consent forms and questionnaires were administered by the members of the research team (Andu Rämmer, Mai Beilmann, Ragne Kõuts, Katrin Kello and Signe Opermann). The research team raffled small prices among the respondents to motivate young people to participate in the survey and to improve the response rate.

2) Sample description

Altogether, 576 people in the age of 15 to 22 years in the younger age group, and 514 people in the age of 16 to 44 years in the older age group completed the questionnaire. There were 1072 15 to 30 year old respondents (see table 1) that participated in the survey, 574 of them filled questionnaire of the younger group and 498 of them completed questionnaire of the older group.

Table1. Distribution of respondents by age groups.

Age	Younger	Older	Total
15	11	0	11
16	227	2	229
17	242	3	245
18	86	6	92
19	7	162	169

20	0	131	131
21	0	64	64
22	1	31	32
23	0	31	31
24	0	23	23
25	0	19	19
26	0	4	4
27	0	14	14
28	0	3	3
29	0	3	3
30	0	2	2
	574	498	1072

As we recruited majority of respondents from educational institutions then there were large amount of respondents whose actual age turned out to be younger than expected. 173 respondents of older group were younger than 20 years (mostly 19 year olds), so in that age group 325 respondents fit the category of 20 to 30 year olds.

63% of respondents were females and 37% males, 76% filled Estonian and 26% Russian questionnaire.

Table 2 presents respondents' distribution by age and respective indices of Estonian population. We see that age cohorts in the population were numerous above the age of 22 years and largest age cohorts in the sample were under that margin. It means that our sample is overrepresented among respondents of the age of 16 to 20 year olds.

Table2. Distribution of sample and respective age groups of population.

Age	Respondents	Percentage	Estonian population*	Percentage
15	11	1	12 348	5
16	229	21	11 742	5
17	245	23	11 456	5
18	92	9	11 844	5
19	169	16	12 548	5
20	131	12	12 799	5
21	64	6	13 460	5
22	32	3	14 492	6
23	31	3	16 658	7
24	23	2	17 080	7
25	19	2	19 086	8
26	4	0	20 221	8
27	14	1	20 403	8
28	3	0	20 188	8
29	3	0	19 242	8
30	2	0	19 007	8
	1072	100	252574	100

*By 1 January 2016, Statistics Estonia

Certain gender bias also emerged – according to Statistics Estonia 48 percent of 15 to 30 year olds population were women and 52 were men. Respective numbers in our sample were 63 and 37 percent.

On the basis of Estonian Education Information System data, 19 percent of 20 to 29 years old population were university students. In our sample, 96 percent respondents from older group studied at university.

According to Statistics Estonia, by the 1ˢᵗ January 2016, 69 percent of whole Estonian population were ethnic Estonians, 25 percent Russians, 5 percent were other minorities (mostly Ukrainians and Byelorussians that can be considered as members of Russian-speaking community) and 1 percent were residents of unknown ethnic nationality. 76 percent of our respondents were Estonians and 24 Russians. These numbers are identical to the respective distribution of 2011 census.

3) Frequencies, means and standard deviations (and Cronbach`s Alpha) of single items and scales

Means and standard deviations of single items.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
A_Eurofr	1072	2,65	1,256
A_Worldfr	1063	1,94	1,117
A_Eucon	1069	2,99	1,325
A_Eutrip	1068	3,01	1,013
A_Euvis	1065	1,61	0,987
A_Ident19	1070	3,47	1,204
A_Citizen1	1070	3,35	0,885
A_Citizen2	1068	3,27	1,061
A_Citizen3	1065	3,54	1
A_Citizen4	1067	3,45	1,022
A_Citizen5	1063	2,99	0,972
A_Citizen6	1062	3,2	1,014
A_Citizen7	1066	3,87	0,943
A_Citizen8	1067	2,88	1,001
A_Citizen9	1068	3,22	1,121
A_Citizen10	1067	3,72	1,087
A_Unem_res	1061	3,74	0,867
A_Unem_rig	1063	2,97	0,76
A_Refu_res	1060	3,89	1,008
A_Refu_rig	1062	2,62	1,016
A_Leav_res	1061	3,45	1,096
A_Leav_rig	1057	2,86	0,852
A_Unem_imp	1051	4,09	0,823
A_Refu_imp	1065	3,72	1,117
A_Leav_imp	1064	3,68	0,987
A_EUview1	1061	3,72	0,925
A_EUview2	1063	2,13	1,034
A_EUvis1	1058	3,49	0,783
A_EUvis2	1059	3,48	0,871
A_EUvis3	1061	3,12	0,955
A_EUvis4	1057	2,99	0,901
A_EUvis5	1058	3,09	0,85
A_EUvis6	1058	3,5	0,94
A_EUvis7	1056	3,37	0,936

A_EUvis8	1053	2,7	1,273
A_EUvis9	1062	3,85	1,042
A_EUvis10	1064	3,83	0,988
A_EUvis11	1063	3,09	1,078
A_Media1	1060	4,48	1,29
A_Media4	1061	3,58	0,871
A_Medtrust1	1062	3,34	0,975
A_Medtrust2	1060	2,63	0,969
A_Part1	1060	1,71	0,958
A_Part2	1061	1,18	0,571
A_Part3	1062	1,67	1,121
A_Part4	1061	1,35	0,775
A_Part5	1063	1,92	1,157
A_Part6	1060	1,75	0,982
A_Part7	1057	2,05	1,032
A_Part8	1063	2,06	1,204
A_Part9	1061	1,9	1,153
A_Part10	1063	1,39	0,83
A_Part11	1064	1,63	1,049
A_Part12	1064	1,16	0,585
A_Part13	1059	1,14	0,533
A_Part14	1064	1,13	0,528
A_Part15	1058	1,2	0,661
A_Part16	1063	1,37	0,839
A_Part17	1059	1,15	0,573
A_Part18	1062	1,24	0,738

Frequencies and percentages of dichotomous items

	Frequency		Percent	
	Not ticked	Ticked	Not ticked	Ticked
A_Media2a	166	910	15,4	84,6
A_Media2b	336	740	31,2	68,8
A_Media2c	221	855	20,5	79,5
A_Media2d	760	316	70,6	29,4
A_Media2e	677	399	62,9	37,1
A_Media3a	474	602	44,1	55,9
A_Media3b	583	493	54,2	45,8
A_Media3c	537	539	49,9	50,1
A_Media3d	345	731	32,1	67,9
A_Media3e	236	840	21,9	78,1
A_PartEU	839	207	80,2	19,8
A_EUpart1	140	67	67,6	32,4
A_EUpart2	196	11	94,7	5,3
A_EUpart3	169	38	81,6	18,4
A_EUpart4	187	20	90,3	9,7

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A_EUpart5	144	63	69,6	30,4
A_EUpart6	180	27	87	13
A_EUpart7	178	29	86	14
A_EUpart8	128	79	61,8	38,2
A_EUpart9	124	83	59,9	40,1
A_EUpart10	194	13	93,7	6,3
A_Yfvote2a	83	120	40,9	50,1
A_Yfvote2b	120	83	59,1	40,9
A_Yfvote2c	187	16	92,1	7,9
A_Yfvote2d	174	29	85,7	14,3
A_Yfvote2e	196	7	96,6	3,4
A_Yfvote2f	190	13	93,6	3,4
A_Yfvote2g	193	10	95,1	4,9
A_Yfvote4a	86	102	45,7	54,3
A_Yfvote4b	113	75	60,1	39,9
A_Yfvote4c	170	18	90,4	9,6
A_Yfvote4d	161	27	85,6	14,4
A_Yfvote4e	180	8	95,7	4,3
A_Yfvote4f	169	19	89,9	10,1
A_Yfvote4g	179	9	95,2	4,8
A_Yfvote6a	91	65	58,3	41,7
A_Yfvote6b	81	75	51,9	48,1
A_Yfvote6c	137	19	87,8	12,2
A_Yfvote6d	135	21	86,5	13,5
A_Yfvote6e	150	6	96,2	3,8
A_Yfvote6f	144	12	92,3	7,7
A_Yfvote6g	146	10	93,6	6,4
A_Opvote1	347	151	69,7	30,3
A_Opvote2a	115	232	33,1	66,9
A_Opvote2b	308	39	88,8	11,2
A_Opvote2c	327	20	94,2	5,8
A_Opvote2d	288	59	83	17
A_Opvote2e	319	28	91,9	8,1
A_Opvote2f	338	9	97,4	2,6
A_Opvote2g	329	18	94,8	5,2
A_Opvote2h	337	10	97,1	2,9
A_Ofvote2a	15	12	55,6	44,4
A_Ofvote2b	27		100	
A_Ofvote2c	25	2	92,6	7,4
A_Ofvote2d	21	6	77,8	22,2
A_Ofvote2e	20	7	74,1	25,9
A_Ofvote2f	25	2	92,6	7,4
A_Opvote4a	97	123	44,1	55,9
A_Opvote4b	195	25	88,6	11,4
A_Opvote4c	207	13	94,1	5,9

A_Opvote4d	193	27	87,7	12,3
A_Opvote4e	192	28	87,3	12,7
A_Opvote4f	209	11	95	5
A_Opvote5	344	154	69,1	30,9
A_Opvote6a	65	279	18,9	81,1
A_Opvote6b	317	27	92,2	7,8
A_Opvote6c	334	10	97,1	2,9
A_Opvote6d	324	20	94,2	5,8
A_Opvote6e	332	12	96,5	3,5
A_Opvote6f	336	8	97,7	2,3
A_Opvote6g	338	6	98,3	1,7
A_Opvote6h	337	7	98	2
A_Ofvote6a	13	14	48,1	51,9
A_Ofvote6b	27		100	
A_Ofvote6c	23	4	85,2	14,8
A_Ofvote6d	26	1	96,3	3,7
A_Ofvote6e	23	4	85,2	14,8
A_Ofvote6f	21	6	77,8	22,2

	Frequency			Percent		
	No	Yes	I don't know yet	No	Yes	I don't know yet
A_Yfvote1	203	86	277	35,9	15,2	48,9
A_Yfvote3	188	176	202	33,2	31,1	35,7
A_Yfvote5	156	191	218	27,6	33,8	38,6
A_Ofvote1	27	314	157	5,4	63,1	31,5
A_Opvote3	220	278		44,2	55,8	
A_Ofvote5	27	348	124	5,4	69,7	24,8

Means and standard deviations (and Cronbach`s Alpha) of single items and scales.
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,51	0,946	1060
A_Ident2	3,79	0,943	1060
A_Ident3	3,47	0,989	1060

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,77	6,102	2,47	3	0,821

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	3,87	1,058	1055
A_Ident5	3,92	1,097	1055
A_Ident6	3,39	1,101	1055

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,18	8,702	2,95	3	0,891

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,37	1,085	1058
A_Ident8	2,82	1,143	1058
A_Ident9	1,92	1,036	1058

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,11	7,174	2,678	3	0,756

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	2,79	1,192	1058
A_Ident11	3,13	1,184	1058
A_Ident12	2,43	1,17	1058

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,36	9,208	3,034	3	0,817

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,85	1,089	1059
A_Ident14	2,72	1,062	1059
A_Ident15	3,09	1,063	1059

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,66	5,848	2,418	3	0,617

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	3,09	1,067	1059
A_Ident16	2,72	1,13	1059
A_Ident17	2,33	1,07	1059
A_Ident18	2,68	1,11	1059

	Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,82	10,636	3,261	4	0,733

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,32	0,872	1061
A_SemEU2	2,42	0,916	1061

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,74	2,526	1,589	2	0,734

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,51	0,926	1052
A_SemEU6	2,65	0,95	1052

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,16	2,968	1,723	2	0,815

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,61	0,925	1047
A_SemEU4	2,32	0,899	1047
A_SemEU7	2,19	0,909	1047

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,12	4,889	2,211	3	0,736

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,5	0,96	1056
A_SemCn2	2,67	0,983	1056

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,69	1,046	1054

A_SemCn6	2,65	1,007	1054

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,34	3,639	1,907	2	0,841

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	2,94	1,159	1053
A_SemCn4	2,68	1,093	1053
A_SemCn7	2,67	1,166	1053

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,3	8,615	2,935	3	0,822

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	3,26	1,149	1061
A_Tol2	2,67	1,104	1061
A_Tol3	3,4	1,202	1061

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,33	3,223	1,795	3	-0,354

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N

A_Tol4	3,39	1,068	1055
A_Tol5	3,4	1,026	1055
A_Tol6	2,77	1,165	1055

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,56	3,856	1,964	3	0,119

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,51	0,778	1056
A_Dem4	3,87	1,054	1056
A_Dem5	3,89	1,01	1056

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,26	4,01	2,002	3	0,477

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,27	0,897	1051
A_Dem3	2,48	1,096	1051
A_Dem6	2,42	1,115	1051

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,17	4,658	2,158	3	0,454

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics		

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,71	0,862	1055
A_Nation2	2,46	0,956	1055
A_Nation3	3,02	1,064	1055

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,19	4,967	2,229	3	0,658

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,36	1,128	1057
A_Alien2	3,1	1,148	1057
A_Alien3	3,09	1,21	1057
A_Alien4	2,95	1,223	1057

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,51	16,43	4,053	4	0,883

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,67	0,968	1053
A_Worry2	3,82	0,982	1053
A_Worry3	3,09	1,26	1053

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,59	5,842	2,417	3	0,604

Climate (A_Sclim1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim1	3,46	1,065	561
A_Sclim2	3,5	1,056	561
A_Sclim3	3,16	0,998	561

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,11	7,08	2,661	3	0,812

Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim4	3,41	1	562
A_Sclim5	3,75	0,886	562

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,16	2,926	1,711	2	0,78

Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim6	3,32	1,099	561
A_Sclim7	3,42	1,063	561

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,74	3,866	1,966	2	0,791

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,17	0,783	1051
A_Effic2	4,05	0,818	1051
A_Effic3	3,89	0,794	1051
A_Effic4	3,9	0,776	1051
A_Effic5	3,57	0,928	1051

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
19,59	10,777	3,283	5	0,859

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	3,81	0,931	1057
A_Empow2	3,73	0,913	1057

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,54	2,777	1,666	2	0,774

Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famcare1	3,68	1,077	563
A_Famcare2	4,16	0,96	563
A_Famcare3	3,98	1,079	563

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,82	8,137	2,853	3	0,901

Values (A_Cival1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Cival1	3,57	0,931	561
A_Cival2	3,36	0,904	561
A_Cival3	3,7	0,947	561

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,63	5,82	2,412	3	0,834

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	2,89	1,096	1054
A_Polint2	3,58	0,873	1054
A_Polint3	2,87	0,959	1054
A_Polint4	3,05	1,03	1054

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,38	11,684	3,418	4	0,883

Trust (A_Itrust1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,19	0,915	1052
A_Itrust2	2,98	0,963	1052
A_Itrust3	2,61	1,01	1052

Scale Statistics			

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,79	5,167	2,273	3	0,691

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Swb1	2,84	1,179	557
A_Swb2	2,64	0,919	557
A_Swb3	2,98	0,933	557
A_Swb4	2,91	0,878	557

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,38	8,846	2,974	4	0,749

Community (A_Soc1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Soc1	3,03	1,173	558
A_Soc2	3,07	1,098	558
A_Soc3	3,44	0,949	558
A_Soc4	3,51	1,009	558

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,06	10,979	3,313	4	0,787

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,58	0,833	1057
A_Polef2	3,28	0,899	1057

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,86	2,398	1,549	2	0,748

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,27	0,9	1052
A_Polef4	3,59	0,97	1052

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,86	2,341	1,53	2	0,504

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,61	1,016	1054
A_Polef6	3,07	1,16	1054
A_Polef7	3,17	1,143	1054

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,86	8,338	2,888	3	0,838

OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FamEU1	2,97	0,891	556
A_FamEU2	2,55	0,922	556

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,53	1,421	1,192	2	-0,313

OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FriEU1	3,02	0,865	550
A_FriEU2	2,56	0,897	550

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,58	1,409	1,187	2	-0,203

NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Frieng1	2,98	0,97	553
A_Frieng2	2,61	1,044	553
A_Frieng3	2,92	0,995	553

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,51	5,79	2,406	3	0,717

NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Fameng1	3,04	0,984	548
A_Fameng2	2,38	1,046	548
A_Fameng3	3,01	1,038	548

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,42	5,937	2,437	3	0,707

FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famdem1	3,6	1,046	550
A_Famdem2	3,74	1,041	550

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,34	3,694	1,922	2	0,821

4) Comparisons by gender, age group (14-19 versus 20-30) and educational level
4.1. Single items by gender

A_Gender		A_Eurofr	A_Worldfr	A_Eucon	A_Eutrip	A_Euvis
Female	Mean	2,65	1,92	3,03	3,06	1,59
	N	669	665	668	668	667
	Std. Deviation	1,274	1,105	1,338	1,024	0,987
Male	Mean	2,63	1,96	2,91	2,92	1,63
	N	399	395	397	396	394
	Std. Deviation	1,225	1,129	1,299	0,992	0,988
Total	Mean	2,64	1,94	2,98	3,01	1,61
	N	1068	1060	1065	1064	1061
	Std. Deviation	1,255	1,114	1,324	1,014	0,987

4.2. Scales and items by gender

Female
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,52	0,866	664

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident2	3,87	0,842	664
A_Ident3	3,48	0,906	664

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,87	4,696	2,167	3	0,772

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	3,9	1,019	659
A_Ident5	3,94	1,069	659
A_Ident6	3,36	1,061	659

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,2	7,969	2,823	3	0,878

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,3	1,047	662
A_Ident8	2,79	1,148	662
A_Ident9	1,83	0,947	662

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,91	6,584	2,566	3	0,746

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	2,79	1,162	662

A_Ident11	3,12	1,168	662
A_Ident12	2,42	1,153	662

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,33	8,627	2,937	3	0,797

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,84	1,038	664
A_Ident14	2,78	1,033	664
A_Ident15	3,16	1	664

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,78	5,21	2,283	3	0,595

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	3,16	1,005	663
A_Ident16	2,74	1,094	663
A_Ident17	2,35	1,058	663
A_Ident18	2,75	1,09	663

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11	9,65	3,106	4	0,71

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			

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	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,26	0,781	664
A_SemEU2	2,37	0,848	664

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,63	2,059	1,435	2	0,709

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,51	0,849	656
A_SemEU6	2,64	0,875	656

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,15	2,442	1,563	2	0,783

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,59	0,877	657
A_SemEU4	2,33	0,854	657
A_SemEU7	2,19	0,887	657

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,12	4,359	2,088	3	0,713

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,5	0,932	661
A_SemCn2	2,64	0,939	661

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,14	2,899	1,703	2	0,792

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,72	1,004	659
A_SemCn6	2,67	0,954	659

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,39	3,306	1,818	2	0,84

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	2,92	1,143	657
A_SemCn4	2,71	1,095	657
A_SemCn7	2,7	1,174	657

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,33	8,595	2,932	3	0,822

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	3,44	1,086	663
A_Tol2	2,77	1,098	663
A_Tol3	3,34	1,185	663

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,55	2,91	1,706	3	-0,453

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,55	1,016	659
A_Tol5	3,5	0,968	659
A_Tol6	2,77	1,178	659

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,82	3,484	1,866	3	0,054

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,62	0,631	663
A_Dem4	3,75	1,046	663
A_Dem5	4,01	0,911	663

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,39	3,22	1,795	3	0,418

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,36	0,807	659
A_Dem3	2,39	1,064	659
A_Dem6	2,37	1,103	659

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,12	4,393	2,096	3	0,476

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,62	0,824	661
A_Nation2	2,38	0,897	661
A_Nation3	2,93	1,028	661

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,92	4,412	2,101	3	0,637

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,4	1,099	662
A_Alien2	3,09	1,139	662
A_Alien3	3,15	1,193	662
A_Alien4	2,96	1,223	662

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,6	16,049	4,006	4	0,883

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,74	0,885	658
A_Worry2	3,9	0,893	658
A_Worry3	3,1	1,25	658

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,74	4,89	2,211	3	0,536

Climate (A_Sclim1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim1	3,48	1,081	343
A_Sclim2	3,53	1,086	343
A_Sclim3	3,17	1,022	343

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,17	7,593	2,756	3	0,83

Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim4	3,38	1,015	344
A_Sclim5	3,83	0,837	344

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,22	2,822	1,68	2	0,774

Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N

A_Sclim6	3,36	1,113	343
A_Sclim7	3,46	1,07	343

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,83	3,905	1,976	2	0,78

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,22	0,698	660
A_Effic2	4,08	0,766	660
A_Effic3	3,9	0,76	660
A_Effic4	3,9	0,73	660
A_Effic5	3,58	0,933	660

	Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
19,68	9,327	3,054	5	0,841

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	3,84	0,907	660
A_Empow2	3,72	0,873	660

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,56	2,593	1,61	2	0,778

Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famcare1	3,75	1,08	344
A_Famcare2	4,19	0,944	344

A_Famcare3	4,01	1,091	344

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,96	8,191	2,862	3	0,905

Values (A_Cival1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Cival1	3,72	0,888	342
A_Cival2	3,41	0,877	342
A_Cival3	3,84	0,898	342

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,96	5,063	2,25	3	0,799

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	2,79	1,046	661
A_Polint2	3,61	0,836	661
A_Polint3	2,82	0,929	661
A_Polint4	3	0,995	661

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,21	10,785	3,284	4	0,883

Trust (A_trust1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,23	0,825	660
A_Itrust2	2,99	0,925	660
A_Itrust3	2,58	0,98	660

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,8	4,534	2,129	3	0,674

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Swb1	2,87	1,202	343
A_Swb2	2,61	0,904	343
A_Swb3	2,93	0,976	343
A_Swb4	2,87	0,837	343

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,29	8,55	2,924	4	0,723

Community (A_Soc1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Soc1	3,1	1,177	343
A_Soc2	3,16	1,092	343
A_Soc3	3,5	0,946	343
A_Soc4	3,61	0,991	343

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,36	10,512	3,242	4	0,769

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,58	0,813	662
A_Polef2	3,25	0,892	662

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,83	2,319	1,523	2	0,744

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,24	0,895	659
A_Polef4	3,64	0,915	659

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,88	2,157	1,469	2	0,48

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,67	1	660
A_Polef6	3,02	1,153	660
A_Polef7	3,15	1,145	660

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,83	8,072	2,841	3	0,823

OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FamEU1	3,02	0,836	341
A_FamEU2	2,46	0,859	341

Scale Statistics			

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,48	1,127	1,061	2	-0,551

OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Frieng1	3,05	0,95	339
A_Frieng2	2,63	1,062	339
A_Frieng3	2,98	1,011	339

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,65	5,665	2,38	3	0,692

NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Fameng1	3,08	0,925	334
A_Fameng2	2,33	1,028	334
A_Fameng3	3,03	1,052	334

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,44	5,761	2,4	3	0,714

NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Fameng1	3,08	0,925	334
A_Fameng2	2,33	1,028	334
A_Fameng3	3,03	1,052	334

	Scale Statistics			
		Std.	N of	Cronbach's
Mean	Variance	Deviation	Items	Alpha

8,44	5,761	2,4	3	0,714

FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famdem1	3,59	1,042	340
A_Famdem2	3,75	1,031	340

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,34	3,699	1,923	2	0,838

Male

European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,47	1,066	394
A_Ident2	3,66	1,08	394
A_Ident3	3,44	1,118	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,57	8,433	2,904	3	0,868

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	3,8	1,121	394
A_Ident5	3,88	1,142	394
A_Ident6	3,45	1,167	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha

11,13	9,97	3,158	3	0,91

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,49	1,137	394
A_Ident8	2,89	1,135	394
A_Ident9	2,07	1,155	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,45	8,034	2,834	3	0,769

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	2,79	1,243	394
A_Ident11	3,15	1,21	394
A_Ident12	2,44	1,199	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,39	10,192	3,193	3	0,845

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,87	1,174	393
A_Ident14	2,62	1,103	393
A_Ident15	2,97	1,154	393

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,46	6,887	2,624	3	0,645

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	2,97	1,157	394
A_Ident16	2,68	1,19	394
A_Ident17	2,3	1,092	394
A_Ident18	2,58	1,137	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,52	12,204	3,493	4	0,761

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,41	1,002	395
A_SemEU2	2,51	1,016	395

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,92	3,273	1,809	2	0,756

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,51	1,044	394
A_SemEU6	2,66	1,065	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,18	3,867	1,966	2	0,849

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,64	1,004	388
A_SemEU4	2,31	0,973	388
A_SemEU7	2,19	0,946	388

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,13	5,813	2,411	3	0,765

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,5	1,008	393
A_SemCn2	2,72	1,054	393

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,22	3,529	1,878	2	0,794

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,64	1,115	393
A_SemCn6	2,63	1,093	393

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,26	4,209	2,052	2	0,842

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	2,97	1,186	394
A_SemCn4	2,64	1,092	394

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A_SemCn7	2,62	1,153	394	

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,24	8,705	2,95	3	0,823

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	2,96	1,191	396
A_Tol2	2,5	1,097	396
A_Tol3	3,51	1,225	396

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
8,97	3,554	1,885	3	-0,24

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,12	1,102	394
A_Tol5	3,22	1,095	394
A_Tol6	2,78	1,144	394

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,12	4,192	2,047	3	0,168

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,31	0,946	391
A_Dem4	4,05	1,045	391
A_Dem5	3,67	1,126	391

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,03	5,289	2,3	3	0,577

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,12	1,015	391
A_Dem4	4,05	1,046	391
A_Dem6	2,5	1,13	391

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,67	3,52	1,876	3	0,051

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,85	0,906	392
A_Nation2	2,61	1,03	392
A_Nation3	3,17	1,108	392

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,64	5,601	2,367	3	0,667

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,32	1,175	393
A_Alien2	3,13	1,165	393
A_Alien3	2,99	1,236	393
A_Alien4	2,93	1,226	393

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,36	17,094	4,134	4	0,884

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,56	1,084	393
A_Worry2	3,7	1,108	393
A_Worry3	3,08	1,28	393

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,34	7,361	2,713	3	0,676

Climate (A_Sclim1-3)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim1	3,42	1,041	218
A_Sclim2	3,44	1,007	218
A_Sclim3	3,16	0,962	218

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,02	6,29	2,508	3	0,779

Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim4	3,44	0,978	218
A_Sclim5	3,63	0,947	218

Scale Statistics				

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,07	3,091	1,758	2	0,8

Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim6	3,25	1,076	218
A_Sclim7	3,34	1,05	218

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,6	3,79	1,947	2	0,808

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,08	0,903	389
A_Effic2	4	0,898	389
A_Effic3	3,87	0,848	389
A_Effic4	3,9	0,847	389
A_Effic5	3,57	0,922	389

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
19,42	13,187	3,631	5	0,88

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	3,76	0,969	395
A_Empow2	3,74	0,976	395

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha

7,5	3,073	1,753	2	0,769

Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famcare1	3,58	1,066	219
A_Famcare2	4,1	0,984	219
A_Famcare3	3,93	1,062	219

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,6	8,011	2,83	3	0,895

Values (A_Cival1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Cival1	3,33	0,949	219
A_Cival2	3,3	0,943	219
A_Cival3	3,48	0,983	219

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,11	6,581	2,565	3	0,872

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	3,05	1,16	391
A_Polint2	3,54	0,93	391
A_Polint3	2,95	1,005	391
A_Polint4	3,13	1,082	391

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,65	13,104	3,62	4	0,886

Trust (A_trust1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,12	1,049	390
A_Itrust2	2,97	1,026	390
A_Itrust3	2,67	1,059	390

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,76	6,264	2,503	3	0,716

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Swb1	2,8	1,143	214
A_Swb2	2,7	0,943	214
A_Swb3	3,06	0,856	214
A_Swb4	2,96	0,939	214

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,52	9,331	3,055	4	0,789

Community (A_Soc1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Soc1	2,93	1,162	215
A_Soc2	2,93	1,095	215
A_Soc3	3,35	0,949	215
A_Soc4	3,37	1,023	215

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,57	11,387	3,374	4	0,807

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,58	0,869	393
A_Polef2	3,33	0,91	393

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,91	2,54	1,594	2	0,754

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,32	0,908	391
A_Polef4	3,49	1,052	391

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,81	2,66	1,631	2	0,548

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,51	1,036	392
A_Polef6	3,17	1,168	392
A_Polef7	3,22	1,14	392

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,9	8,834	2,972	3	0,865

OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FamEU1	2,9	0,969	215
A_FamEU2	2,7	0,998	215

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,6	1,885	1,373	2	-0,052

OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FriEU1	2,94	0,944	212
A_FriEU2	2,68	1,021	212

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,62	1,895	1,377	2	-0,041

NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Frieng1	2,88	0,993	214
A_Frieng2	2,57	1,017	214
A_Frieng3	2,82	0,964	214

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,27	5,926	2,434	3	0,753

NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Fameng1	2,97	1,068	214
A_Fameng2	2,46	1,073	214

A_Fameng3	2,96	1,016	214	

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,39	6,239	2,498	3	0,701

FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famdem1	3,61	1,054	210
A_Famdem2	3,74	1,059	210

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,35	3,702	1,924	2	0,794

4.3. Single items by age

Age_new		A_Eurofr	A_Worldfr	A_Eucon	A_Eutrip	A_Euvis
14-19	Mean	2,47	1,84	2,89	2,95	1,55
	N	744	739	741	740	739
	Std. Deviation	1,244	1,116	1,368	1,037	0,969
20-30	Mean	3,05	2,15	3,21	3,14	1,73
	N	326	323	326	326	324
	Std. Deviation	1,185	1,077	1,191	0,946	1,019
Total	Mean	2,64	1,94	2,99	3,01	1,61
	N	1070	1062	1067	1066	1063
	Std. Deviation	1,255	1,113	1,324	1,013	0,987

4.4. Scales and items by age

14-19 year olds

European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,4	0,957	735

A_Ident2	3,78	0,936	735
A_Ident3	3,42	0,99	735

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,6	6,11	2,472	3	0,819

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	3,77	1,065	733
A_Ident5	3,84	1,098	733
A_Ident6	3,34	1,098	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,96	8,71	2,951	3	0,889

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,34	1,087	735
A_Ident8	2,74	1,144	735
A_Ident9	1,88	1,037	735

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,97	7,163	2,676	3	0,753

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	2,69	1,189	738
A_Ident11	3,04	1,177	738
A_Ident12	2,36	1,184	738

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,09	9,115	3,019	3	0,809

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,83	1,094	736
A_Ident14	2,78	1,05	736
A_Ident15	3,11	1,064	736

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,72	5,743	2,396	3	0,604

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	3,11	1,069	738
A_Ident16	2,77	1,123	738
A_Ident17	2,41	1,078	738
A_Ident18	2,75	1,102	738

	Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,04	10,743	3,278	4	0,74

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,34	0,846	737
A_SemEU2	2,39	0,894	737

Scale Statistics			

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,72	2,398	1,549	2	0,736

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,55	0,902	729
A_SemEU6	2,68	0,933	729

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,23	2,782	1,668	2	0,79

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,63	0,936	726
A_SemEU4	2,41	0,897	726
A_SemEU7	2,25	0,907	726

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,29	4,88	2,209	3	0,731

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,51	0,954	732
A_SemCn2	2,65	0,977	732

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,15	3,082	1,756	2	0,791

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,66	1,028	731
A_SemCn6	2,65	0,993	731

	Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,32	3,524	1,877	2	0,841

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	2,9	1,142	729
A_SemCn4	2,6	1,088	729
A_SemCn7	2,55	1,127	729

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,05	8,32	2,884	3	0,822

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	3,22	1,159	736
A_Tol2	2,62	1,096	736
A_Tol3	3,49	1,169	736

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,34	3,492	1,869	3	-0,18

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,37	1,057	733
A_Tol5	3,36	1,021	733
A_Tol6	2,93	1,154	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,65	3,905	1,976	3	0,159

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,5	0,775	732
A_Dem4	3,73	1,064	732
A_Dem5	3,81	0,998	732

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,05	4,014	2,004	3	0,481

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,32	0,871	729
A_Dem3	2,6	1,09	729
A_Dem6	2,55	1,129	729

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,47	4,439	2,107	3	0,412

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,71	0,839	731
A_Nation2	2,42	0,948	731
A_Nation3	2,99	1,055	731

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,12	4,754	2,18	3	0,643

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,46	1,116	733
A_Alien2	3,2	1,124	733
A_Alien3	3,23	1,175	733
A_Alien4	3,07	1,203	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,96	15,409	3,925	4	0,872

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,66	0,969	730
A_Worry2	3,76	0,998	730
A_Worry3	3,22	1,233	730

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,64	6,029	2,455	3	0,64

Climate (A_Sclim1-3)

Item Statistics		

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim1	3,46	1,061	560
A_Sclim2	3,5	1,055	560
A_Sclim3	3,16	0,999	560

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,12	7,062	2,657	3	0,813

Fairness (A_Sclim4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim4	3,4	1,001	561
A_Sclim5	3,75	0,885	561

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,16	2,925	1,71	2	0,78

Schooleffic (A_Sclim6,7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Sclim6	3,32	1,098	560
A_Sclim7	3,41	1,063	560

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,73	3,864	1,966	2	0,791

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,1	0,802	730
A_Effic2	4,02	0,829	730

A_Effic3	3,82	0,803	730
A_Effic4	3,84	0,785	730
A_Effic5	3,48	0,937	730

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
19,26	10,947	3,309	5	0,854

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	3,7	0,949	733
A_Empow2	3,64	0,922	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,34	2,785	1,669	2	0,742

Warmth (A_Famcare1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famcare1	3,69	1,077	562
A_Famcare2	4,16	0,96	562
A_Famcare3	3,98	1,08	562

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,83	8,137	2,853	3	0,901

Values (A_Cival1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Cival1	3,57	0,932	560
A_Cival2	3,36	0,905	560
A_Cival3	3,7	0,948	560

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,63	5,826	2,414	3	0,834

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	2,71	1,084	733
A_Polint2	3,45	0,888	733
A_Polint3	2,76	0,959	733
A_Polint4	2,89	1,035	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,8	11,631	3,41	4	0,88

Trust (A_trust1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,11	0,895	729
A_Itrust2	2,95	0,931	729
A_Itrust3	2,55	1,003	729

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,62	4,903	2,214	3	0,682

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Swb1	2,84	1,18	556
A_Swb2	2,64	0,92	556
A_Swb3	2,98	0,934	556
A_Swb4	2,91	0,878	556

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,37	8,862	2,977	4	0,749

Community (A_Soc1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Soc1	3,04	1,173	557
A_Soc2	3,07	1,098	557
A_Soc3	3,44	0,948	557
A_Soc4	3,52	1,008	557

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,06	10,953	3,309	4	0,786

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,52	0,84	733
A_Polef2	3,21	0,896	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,73	2,356	1,535	2	0,719

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,21	0,897	728
A_Polef4	3,47	0,945	728

Scale Statistics			

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,68	2,223	1,491	2	0,472

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,51	1,02	733
A_Polef7	3,1	1,089	733

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,61	3,449	1,857	2	0,71

OthersFam (A_FamEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FamEU1	2,98	0,888	555
A_FamEU2	2,55	0,922	555

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,53	1,412	1,188	2	-0,321

OthersFri (A_FriEU1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_FriEU1	3,02	0,866	549
A_FriEU2	2,56	0,895	549

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
5,58	1,408	1,187	2	-0,203

NormsFri (A_Frieng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Frieng1	2,98	0,967	552
A_Frieng2	2,61	1,043	552
A_Frieng3	2,91	0,996	552

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,5	5,779	2,404	3	0,717

NormsFam (A_Fameng1,2,3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Fameng1	3,04	0,985	547
A_Fameng2	2,38	1,047	547
A_Fameng3	3,01	1,039	547

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,42	5,947	2,439	3	0,707

FamDemocracy (A_Famdem1, A_Famdem2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Famdem1	3,6	1,046	549
A_Famdem2	3,75	1,039	549

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,35	3,69	1,921	2	0,821

20-30 year olds

European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,75	0,873	325
A_Ident2	3,83	0,957	325
A_Ident3	3,56	0,981	325

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,15	5,892	2,427	3	0,828

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	4,07	1,014	322
A_Ident5	4,08	1,078	322
A_Ident6	3,52	1,1	322

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,68	8,35	2,89	3	0,889

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,43	1,079	323
A_Ident8	3,01	1,123	323
A_Ident9	1,99	1,029	323

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,42	7,077	2,66	3	0,761

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	3,03	1,167	320
A_Ident11	3,35	1,172	320

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,98	8,893	2,982	3	0,826

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,91	1,077	323
A_Ident14	2,58	1,079	323
A_Ident15	3,04	1,059	323

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,53	6,082	2,466	3	0,65

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	3,04	1,063	321
A_Ident16	2,6	1,139	321
A_Ident17	2,13	1,024	321
A_Ident18	2,53	1,115	321

	Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,31	10,044	3,169	4	0,707

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,27	0,928	324
A_SemEU2	2,5	0,959	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,77	2,822	1,68	2	0,738

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,43	0,974	323
A_SemEU6	2,58	0,985	323

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,01	3,366	1,835	2	0,86

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,55	0,9	321
A_SemEU4	2,13	0,875	321
A_SemEU7	2,06	0,903	321

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,74	4,717	2,172	3	0,739

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,48	0,975	324
A_SemCn2	2,73	0,996	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha

5,21	3,236	1,799	2	0,799

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,74	1,087	323
A_SemCn6	2,66	1,041	323

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,4	3,905	1,976	2	0,84

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	3,04	1,19	324
A_SemCn4	2,86	1,084	324
A_SemCn7	2,94	1,208	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,85	8,868	2,978	3	0,815

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	3,35	1,123	325
A_Tol2	2,78	1,117	325
A_Tol3	3,2	1,251	325

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,33	2,623	1,619	3	-0,83

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics		

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,45	1,09	322
A_Tol5	3,48	1,033	322
A_Tol6	2,42	1,117	322

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,35	3,694	1,922	3	0,077

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,51	0,785	324
A_Dem4	4,17	0,966	324
A_Dem5	4,06	1,018	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,74	3,68	1,918	3	0,446

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,17	0,947	322
A_Dem3	2,2	1,058	322
A_Dem6	2,12	1,024	322

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,49	4,5	2,121	3	0,479

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,7	0,911	324
A_Nation2	2,56	0,967	324
A_Nation3	3,1	1,082	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,35	5,424	2,329	3	0,688

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,15	1,129	324
A_Alien2	2,88	1,171	324
A_Alien3	2,78	1,233	324
A_Alien4	2,67	1,226	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,48	17,278	4,157	4	0,896

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,71	0,966	323
A_Worry2	3,97	0,93	323
A_Worry3	2,8	1,273	323

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,47	5,418	2,328	3	0,553

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics		

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,34	0,708	321
A_Effic2	4,12	0,789	321
A_Effic3	4,04	0,753	321
A_Effic4	4,04	0,738	321
A_Effic5	3,8	0,869	321

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
20,35	9,597	3,098	5	0,86

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	4,06	0,84	324
A_Empow2	3,94	0,857	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8	2,461	1,569	2	0,83

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	3,3	1,009	321
A_Polint2	3,9	0,748	321
A_Polint3	3,11	0,915	321
A_Polint4	3,4	0,924	321

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,72	9,265	3,044	4	0,863

Trust (A_Itrust1-3)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,37	0,938	323
A_Itrust2	3,05	1,029	323
A_Itrust3	2,75	1,014	323

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,16	5,572	2,361	3	0,701

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,73	0,798	324
A_Polef2	3,43	0,889	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,16	2,375	1,541	2	0,798

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,43	0,889	324
A_Polef4	3,84	0,979	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,27	2,375	1,541	2	0,527

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,85	0,962	324
A_Polef7	3,34	1,24	324

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,19	3,838	1,959	2	0,717

4.5. Single items by educational level

A_Educom_new		A_Eurofr	A_Worldfr	A_Eucon	A_Eutrip	A_Euvis
Not completed lower secondary education	N	1	1	1	1	1
Completed lower secondary education	Mean	3,13	2	3,53	2,87	1,8
	N	15	14	15	15	15
	Std. Deviation	1,187	1,24	1,246	0,834	1,265
Completed upper secondary education	Mean	2,97	2,11	3,19	3,16	1,63
	N	440	438	440	440	438
	Std. Deviation	1,187	1,09	1,232	0,962	0,99
Completed higher education	Mean	3,21	2,12	3,12	3,24	1,86
	N	42	42	42	42	42
	Std. Deviation	1,048	1,041	0,993	0,932	0,977
Total	Mean	3	2,11	3,2	3,16	1,66
	N	498	495	498	498	496
	Std. Deviation	1,178	1,088	1,215	0,956	1,003

4.6. Scales and items by educational level

Completed lower secondary education
European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,27	1,28	15
A_Ident2	3,73	1,223	15
A_Ident3	3,33	1,291	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,33	12,095	3,478	3	0,905

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	3,8	1,146	15
A_Ident5	3,6	1,298	15
A_Ident6	3,27	1,335	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,67	13,095	3,619	3	0,952

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	3,07	1,492	14
A_Ident8	3,21	1,251	14
A_Ident9	2,93	1,385	14

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,21	13,104	3,62	3	0,847

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	3,93	1,163	15
A_Ident11	3,87	1,06	15
A_Ident12	3,4	1,352	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,2	9,743	3,121	3	0,837

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	3,53	1,302	15
A_Ident14	2,67	1,291	15

A_Ident15	2,93	1,486	15	

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,13	8,267	2,875	3	0,489

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

	Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	2,93	1,486	15
A_Ident16	2,87	1,302	15
A_Ident17	2,27	1,163	15
A_Ident18	2,27	1,223	15

	Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,33	16,381	4,047	4	0,784

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,67	1,397	15
A_SemEU2	3	1,558	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,67	8,238	2,87	2	0,936

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	3,33	1,047	15
A_SemEU6	3,47	1,187	15

Scale Statistics				

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,8	4,6	2,145	2	0,911

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	3,27	1,033	15
A_SemEU4	3	1,195	15
A_SemEU7	2,33	1,113	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,6	5,829	2,414	3	0,539

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,67	1,175	15
A_SemCn2	2,93	1,1	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,6	4,829	2,197	2	0,927

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,93	1,223	15
A_SemCn6	2,87	1,356	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,8	5,743	2,396	2	0,839

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	2,86	1,231	14

A_SemCn4	2,64	1,336	14
A_SemCn7	2,79	1,528	14

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,29	9,297	3,049	3	0,59

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	2,73	1,387	15
A_Tol2	2,07	0,961	15
A_Tol3	4,13	0,834	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
8,93	2,924	1,71	3	-0,318

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,07	1,269	14
A_Tol5	3,29	1,267	14
A_Tol6	3	1,177	14

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,36	2,709	1,646	3	-1,047

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,71	0,825	14
A_Dem4	4,5	0,76	14
A_Dem5	2,71	1,437	14

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,93	3,764	1,94	3	0,175

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,4	0,986	15
A_Dem3	2,47	1,407	15
A_Dem6	2,33	1,175	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,2	6,6	2,569	3	0,515

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	3,13	1,187	15
A_Nation2	3	1,195	15
A_Nation3	3,87	1,125	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10	8,857	2,976	3	0,805

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,4	1,454	15
A_Alien2	3,27	1,387	15
A_Alien3	2,6	1,502	15
A_Alien4	2,6	1,404	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,87	23,552	4,853	4	0,865

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,87	0,743	15

A_Worry2	3,73	1,1	15	
A_Worry3	3,47	1,187	15	

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,07	3,495	1,87	3	0,139

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,07	0,884	15
A_Effic2	4,27	0,704	15
A_Effic3	4	0,756	15
A_Effic4	4,07	0,594	15
A_Effic5	3,73	1,033	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
20,13	9,124	3,021	5	0,802

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	4,13	0,915	15
A_Empow2	4,27	0,799	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,4	2,829	1,682	2	0,956

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	3,64	1,216	14
A_Polint2	3,93	1,072	14
A_Polint3	3,36	1,082	14
A_Polint4	3,64	1,151	14

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha

14,57	15,648	3,956	4	0,897

Trust (A_trust1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	2,6	1,298	15
A_Itrust2	2,87	1,06	15
A_Itrust3	3	1,134	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,47	8,695	2,949	3	0,794

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,87	1,246	15
A_Polef2	3,33	1,291	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,2	5,743	2,396	2	0,879

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,33	1,291	15
A_Polef4	3,53	1,187	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
6,87	2,41	1,552	2	-0,553

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,93	1,335	15
A_Polef7	3,73	1,438	15

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,67	6,524	2,554	2	0,82

Completed upper secondary education

European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,73	0,849	438
A_Ident2	3,89	0,932	438
A_Ident3	3,59	0,959	438

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,21	5,373	2,318	3	0,799

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	4,05	0,999	435
A_Ident5	4,1	1,053	435
A_Ident6	3,5	1,055	435

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,65	7,874	2,806	3	0,887

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,41	1,064	437
A_Ident8	2,99	1,092	437
A_Ident9	1,92	1,033	437

Scale Statistics				

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,32	6,768	2,602	3	0,748

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	3	1,18	436
A_Ident11	3,31	1,167	436
A_Ident12	2,58	1,192	436

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,89	9,202	3,033	3	0,819

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,93	1,072	437
A_Ident14	2,57	1,055	437
A_Ident15	3,08	1,058	437

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,57	5,562	2,358	3	0,588

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	3,08	1,061	435
A_Ident16	2,65	1,141	435
A_Ident17	2,14	0,996	435
A_Ident18	2,58	1,12	435

Scale Statistics			

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,45	9,87	3,142	4	0,702

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,26	0,851	439
A_SemEU2	2,43	0,906	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,69	2,402	1,55	2	0,713

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,43	0,907	438
A_SemEU6	2,58	0,945	438

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,01	2,908	1,705	2	0,821

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,56	0,905	434
A_SemEU4	2,19	0,846	434
A_SemEU7	2,16	0,908	434

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,91	4,579	2,14	3	0,727

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,47	0,907	437
A_SemCn2	2,7	0,946	437

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,16	2,78	1,667	2	0,764

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,71	1,032	438
A_SemCn6	2,61	0,983	438

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,32	3,402	1,845	2	0,805

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	3,07	1,125	436
A_SemCn4	2,89	1,06	436
A_SemCn7	2,96	1,148	436

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,92	7,922	2,815	3	0,798

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics		

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	3,39	1,111	439
A_Tol2	2,83	1,136	439
A_Tol3	3,08	1,239	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,29	2,746	1,657	3	-0,717

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,5	1,054	438
A_Tol5	3,45	1,031	438
A_Tol6	2,4	1,098	438

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,35	3,482	1,866	3	0,044

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,52	0,773	439
A_Dem4	4,12	1,015	439
A_Dem5	4,1	1,002	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,74	3,832	1,958	3	0,47

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N

A_Dem2	4,16	0,939	437
A_Dem3	2,17	1,054	437
A_Dem6	2,03	0,987	437

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,37	4,467	2,113	3	0,504

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,65	0,855	439
A_Nation2	2,46	0,943	439
A_Nation3	3,06	1,075	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,17	4,841	2,2	3	0,64

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,14	1,144	439
A_Alien2	2,84	1,155	439
A_Alien3	2,79	1,242	439
A_Alien4	2,6	1,223	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,36	17,123	4,138	4	0,891

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,73	0,956	438

A_Worry2	4	0,9	438
A_Worry3	2,73	1,255	438

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,46	5,183	2,277	3	0,546

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,34	0,676	435
A_Effic2	4,15	0,769	435
A_Effic3	4,01	0,736	435
A_Effic4	4,01	0,715	435
A_Effic5	3,76	0,875	435

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
20,28	9,047	3,008	5	0,854

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	4,07	0,806	439
A_Empow2	3,99	0,814	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,06	2,182	1,477	2	0,797

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	3,31	1,026	436
A_Polint2	3,91	0,756	436

A_Polint3	3,12	0,916	436
A_Polint4	3,42	0,92	436

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,76	9,45	3,074	4	0,866

Trust (A_trust1-3)

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,38	0,856	436
A_Itrust2	3,06	0,965	436
A_Itrust3	2,62	0,969	436

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,06	4,562	2,136	3	0,644

Wellbeing (A_Swb1-4)

Community (A_Soc1-4)

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,73	0,783	439
A_Polef2	3,44	0,909	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,17	2,338	1,529	2	0,769

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,44	0,909	439
A_Polef4	3,86	0,92	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,3	2,298	1,516	2	0,544

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,87	0,982	439
A_Polef7	3,4	1,197	439

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,27	3,631	1,905	2	0,68

Completed higher education

European Commitment (A_Ident1-3)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident1	3,81	0,862	42
A_Ident2	3,76	0,983	42
A_Ident3	3,6	1,014	42

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,17	6,337	2,517	3	0,852

National Commitment (A_Ident4-6)

Item Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident4	4,21	0,976	42
A_Ident5	4,17	0,935	42
A_Ident6	3,67	1,074	42

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
12,05	6,681	2,585	3	0,831

European Exploration (A_Ident7-9)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident7	2,27	1,049	41
A_Ident8	3,02	1,151	41
A_Ident9	2,02	1,06	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,32	7,822	2,797	3	0,819

National Exploration (A_Ident10-12)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident10	3,2	1,114	40
A_Ident11	3,53	1,037	40
A_Ident12	2,5	0,847	40

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,23	5,717	2,391	3	0,704

European Reconsideration (A_Ident13-15)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident13	2,81	1,065	42
A_Ident14	2,71	1,088	42
A_Ident15	3,14	1,026	42

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,67	5,35	2,313	3	0,555

National Reconsideration (A_Ident15-18)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Ident15	3,14	1,026	42
A_Ident16	2,36	0,932	42
A_Ident17	2,19	1,065	42
A_Ident18	2,4	0,989	42

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
10,1	8,722	2,953	4	0,717

DiffEUcomp (A_SemEU1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU1	2,22	0,936	41
A_SemEU2	2,76	0,943	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
4,98	2,624	1,62	2	0,655

DiffEUfair (A_SemEU5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU5	2,5	1,038	40
A_SemEU6	2,65	1,051	40

Scale Statistics				

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,15	3,977	1,994	2	0,903

DiffEUwelc (A_SemEU3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemEU3	2,54	0,778	41
A_SemEU4	2,15	0,823	41
A_SemEU7	1,93	0,848	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
6,61	3,744	1,935	3	0,698

DiffCOcomp (A_SemCn1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn1	2,59	1,024	41
A_SemCn2	2,59	1,048	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,17	3,495	1,87	2	0,771

DiffCOfair (A_SemCn5, 6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn5	2,85	1,062	41
A_SemCn6	2,66	1,039	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
5,51	3,756	1,938	2	0,824

DiffCOwelc (A_SemCn3,4, 7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_SemCn3	2,85	1,195	41
A_SemCn4	2,9	0,995	41
A_SemCn7	3,32	1,293	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,07	9,07	3,012	3	0,824

TolRefu (A_Tol1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol1	3,66	0,938	41
A_Tol2	2,93	1,034	41
A_Tol3	3,17	1,263	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
9,76	2,339	1,529	3	-0,773

TolMig (A_Tol4-6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Tol4	3,71	0,929	41
A_Tol5	3,71	0,782	41
A_Tol6	2,2	0,928	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,61	2,444	1,563	3	0,067

Democracy (A_Dem1, 4,5)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem1	4,73	0,501	41
A_Dem4	4,24	0,969	41
A_Dem5	4,15	0,937	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,12	2,16	1,47	3	0,064

Authoritanism (A_Dem2,3,6)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Dem2	4,22	0,936	41
A_Dem3	1,85	0,76	41
A_Dem6	1,8	1,005	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,88	3,66	1,913	3	0,49

Nationalism (A_Nation1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Nation1	2,63	1,043	41
A_Nation2	2,63	0,859	41
A_Nation3	3,24	0,888	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,51	4,106	2,026	3	0,545

Alienation (A_Alien1-4)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Alien1	3,32	1,011	41
A_Alien2	2,95	1,024	41
A_Alien3	2,78	1,084	41
A_Alien4	2,73	1,096	41

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
11,78	11,176	3,343	4	0,803

Worries (A_Worry1-3)

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Worry1	3,5	0,987	40
A_Worry2	3,85	0,893	40
A_Worry3	2,53	1,086	40

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,88	4,369	2,09	3	0,487

Efficacy (A_Effic1-5)

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Effic1	4,46	0,552	41
A_Effic2	4,24	0,663	41
A_Effic3	4,15	0,691	41
A_Effic4	4,15	0,615	41
A_Effic5	4,05	0,705	41

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
21,05	6,798	2,607	5	0,864

Empower (A_Empow1, 2)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Empow1	4,2	0,782	41
A_Empow2	4,02	0,851	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
8,22	2,226	1,492	2	0,8

Interest (A_Polint1-4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polint1	3,22	0,759	41
A_Polint2	3,83	0,667	41
A_Polint3	3	0,837	41
A_Polint4	3,27	0,775	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
13,32	5,622	2,371	4	0,783

Trust (A_trust1-3)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Itrust1	3,44	1,05	41
A_Itrust2	3,17	0,998	41
A_Itrust3	3,27	1,119	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
9,88	7,41	2,722	3	0,822

Selfconcept (A_Polef1,2)

Item Statistics			

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef1	3,73	0,775	41
A_Polef2	3,37	0,799	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,1	1,89	1,375	2	0,689

Collectiveffic (A_Polef2,4)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef2	3,37	0,799	41
A_Polef4	4	0,775	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alphaa
7,37	0,888	0,942	2	-0,788

Internaleffic (A_Polef5-7)

Item Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
A_Polef5	3,93	0,818	41
A_Polef7	3,22	1,333	41

Scale Statistics				
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
7,15	3,478	1,865	2	0,594

5) Preliminary analysis

One idea for further analysis is outlined in the following. Although Estonia had Russian small minority before World War II, majority of present-time Russian-speaking population are mostly Soviet-period immigrants and their successors.

In our survey both questionnaires were translated both into Estonian and Russian, all respondents had possibility to choose between Estonian and Russian versions. It means that although

some Russian-speakers preferred to fill questionnaire in Estonian, but those who did feel themselves more comfortably in Russian had possibility to choose Russian version. In the further analyses respondents will be distinguished on the basis of questionnaire language as Russian-speaker respondents represent ethnic minority that is integrated weakly into Estonian society.

Independent samples t-test was applied to compare average values of the responses of two groups. Analyses opened various aspects of social and political participation with the focus on European identity and citizenship.

Identifications with Estonia and Europe are much stronger among Estonians than Russians. Native Estonians expressed stronger togetherness with their compatriots than members of Russian minority. They also think more frequently and talk to other people what means to be Estonian like they also reflect what means to be European. Russian adolescents' sense of being European is weaker than among Estonians and their attachment to Estonia follows similar pattern.

Estonians tend to associate European citizenship mostly through knowledge on European Union affairs but associate it also with social injustice and national insecurity issues. Russian-speakers expressed stronger loyalty to obey European Union laws and regulations and linked it to active participation in voluntary organizations.

Ethnic Estonians expressed much stronger support for the existence of and trust towards EU than members of Russian minority. Both groups are worried about youth unemployment. Estonians tend to be more concerned about possible disintegration of union and Estonian Russians see importance of EU role in the solution of refugee crisis.

Members of Estonian majority tend to see EU more than Russian-speakers as tolerant place with shared responsibilities that is basing on geographic location. Latter tend to stress more than Estonians extended travelling possibilities in the countries that share common culture and history. Moreover, they also favour idea that European Union should be one country.

Native Estonians are more dissatisfied than Estonian Russians with government's activities in helping refugees, but latter feel that country has enough economic problems which makes difficult to help refugees. Russian-speakers also concern about immigrants' potential to take job opportunities from local people, but support much stronger than Estonians their right to preserve their own languages.

Estonians expressed stronger support for the democratic rule than members of Russian minority whose attitudes inclined to be much more authoritarian. Young Estonians are more concerned about the political future of their country and feel more pride about their homeland than their Russian-speaking peers. Members of Russian minority tend to voice worries about the economic future of Estonia and demonstrate stronger political alienation.

Significant group differences emerged regarding to trust in media. Members of Estonian majority considered 'professional media' being more trustworthy source of news and information than Russian minority which members tended to rely more than Estonians on alternative online media.

To conclude, pro-European attitudes tended to dominate mostly among the Estonian majority while European identity seems to be weaker among the Russian-speaking minority. Ethnic Estonians tend to perceive the EU principally as a source of national security, but Estonian Russians see it largely in ambiguous and instrumental terms. Both groups are worried about youth unemployment. Estonian Russians see the role of the EU in stronger integration of member countries into union and in solving the refugee crisis stronger than ethnic Estonians do.