



(A)POLITICAL YOUNG GENERATION

Discover our conference:

This conference aims to analyse the relationship between political institutions and the young generation, in a contest where older people monopolise the debate. We want to understand the reasons for this estrangement of younger generations from the policy making process, focusing on different points of view. We will discover which are the pressing challenges that young people must confront to make their voice count and the risks of not including them for the public debate.

Why is it important talking about ...?

How involved do you feel in the political world around you? Do you think your opinion counts in the political institutions of your country and abroad? Do you think young people feel distrust of political dynamics that they don't seem to care about?

We should also ask ourselves another question: what if young people do not care about politics? The relationship between youth and politics is becoming increasingly complex and distant: this is why we would like to give you some ideas to make your reflections on these questions.

We believe that young people should have a fundamental role in political choices: what is decided today will reflect on our future life. We want to focus on the importance of this link between the younger generations and the political world and we want to strengthen it.

This conference will allow you to get the right tools to gain a greater awareness about our position in these dynamics and how we could act to make our contribution. It is wrong to think that there is a natural distance between us and the institutions: it concerns our daily life today and our future life too.

Key Words:

- **GEN Z:** In journalistic language, the generation of digital natives, born between 1997 and 2012. This is the first generation to have developed being able to enjoy access to the Internet since childhood, and therefore its members are considered as to the use of technology and social media, which significantly impact their socialization process. Therefore they have been defined as "digital natives".
- **YOUTH POLICIES:** measures activated in the territories (from local to global) with the aim of creating a system of actions and interventions of public value, which have the aim of offering young people means, opportunities, tools and possibilities and paths for live the transition to adult life in a full and positive way, understood as a condition of greater autonomy and status of full citizenship, as full enjoyment of rights and duties (and not just ownership of the former).



HIKMA SUMMIT 2023 OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Statistics:

In the 18-34 age group the data on abstentionism is practically in line with the overall one. Indeed, according to Swg, it was slightly higher, reaching 37% (+1% compared to the general figure). This despite the fact that, for a good portion of them (roughly those between 18 and 22 years old), it was their first time voting for a national election.

42.2%, the share of those who find out about politics via the Internet among those under 35, a quarter of whom use social networks exclusively (ISTAT DATA)

70% of 14-24 year olds find out about politics at least once a week, including via the Internet, a share that drops below 20% among people aged 65 and over.

Latest news (or Find out more)

Some articles/videos on the topic:

- <https://www.pbs.org/education/blog/engaging-young-people-in-politics>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-64319201>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hBLNf1gedFU>

Title of a book we recommend on the topic

- <https://www.mondadorieducation.it/catalogo/giovani-e-politica-0059982/>