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As Britain prepares for a snap general election, we call on you to listen to young people.

Launching in the wake of the referendum result, our campaign has enabled young people to be prepared for this moment - we have a clear plan for what we want to see from Brexit.

We are Undivided - a movement of young people from across the UK who came together to decide what we wanted to see from Brexit. Between us we voted Leave, Remain or were too young to vote, but regardless of how we voted, we are connected by the motivation to fight for young people’s interests.

Since launching 6 months ago we have engaged 4.4 million 15-29 year olds online, over a third of all young people in Britain, and conducted over a hundred workshops and schools programmes across the UK. From this we have received over a quarter of a million votes, on thousands of policy demands, representing over 70% of UK constituencies. This gives us a comprehensive picture of the top issues that matter to young people in post-Brexit Britain.

As you put together your manifesto for the general election, we are offering you the opportunity to hear directly from young people across the UK, representing all backgrounds and political persuasions, to guarantee the views of the next generation are not ignored, but are instead used to help collectively shape the future of Britain.

For us, this election, and Britain’s withdrawal from the EU, represents a huge opportunity to reshape the nation’s priorities. We can show you that younger generations are undivided on the big issues that will shape their future. Young people can have a positive impact on the Brexit negotiations and give real legitimacy to the process - but only if we are listened to.

We call on all party leaders to include Undivided’s essential recommendations in their manifestos.

Yours sincerely,
Undivided
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
This report presents initial findings from our campaign, looking at representative data to show what we can expect to be true about young people’s opinions at a population level. We believe it offers compelling research for those involved in negotiating Britain’s exit from the European Union, as well as informing the upcoming political party manifestos. Our goal as a campaign is to ensure that, where there is a clear consensus, the views of young people are put at the heart of the Government’s process for negotiating Brexit.

**MAIN FINDINGS**

There are a wide number of issues that all young people, whether they supported Leave or Remain, overwhelmingly agree on, with a high degree of consensus on some issues that are not currently priorities in Government or within party manifestos:

1. There is a clear need for on-going consultation with UK 13-29 year olds throughout all Brexit negotiations. Throughout our research, young people have shown to be less divided than the population as a whole when it comes to the key issues facing post-Brexit Britain. Young people shared impressive, forward-thinking solutions to Brexit and broader social policy issues facing our country.

   Additionally, this generation, many of whom couldn’t vote, will have to live with the outcomes of Brexit longer than any other age group. It’s therefore recommended that there is an official and regular channel for experienced, strategic and representative young advisors to inform policy and long-range planning both within negotiations and in the wake of Brexit. 85% agreed with the recommendation that young people should be actively consulted throughout the process of leaving the EU.

2. Urgent, dramatic voting reforms are needed to enfranchise young people, and make the electoral process more representative. Young people are overwhelmingly in support of lowering the voting age to 16 so that they can engage in electoral politics (70% consensus). They also support the introduction of more radical reforms such as Proportional Representation so that every vote matters (83% consensus).
The Government must protect opportunities to work, live and study abroad. With UK young people overwhelming supporting an internationalist outlook, protecting these opportunities is vital. Additionally, programmes such as Erasmus have a significant role within the changing landscape of skills, employment and the economy; allowing young people to develop specialist skills to contribute back to the UK economy. Protecting Erasmus funding itself received an overwhelming 90% consensus amongst 13-29 year olds. However, special consideration further needs to be given to the living and working abroad opportunities available to those not in University education.

The Government need to prioritise commitments to environmental and green policy post-Brexit. Within this, 93% do not want the Government to abandon the UK’s climate change commitments and over 95% want to continue scientific funding and ensure collaboration with the EU. A number of demands saw the need for the UK to be a leader in environmental policy and research post-Brexit as a priority. While many see this as an opportunity, others expressed deep concerns that without the EU guiding the UK’s environmental policy, this was significantly at risk.

A number of key social challenges facing young people were overwhelmingly agreed on, including:

- Keep the NHS free for those who need it (96% consensus)
- Tackling the housing crisis (95% consensus)
- Promote inclusion and tolerance within society (92% consensus)
- Prioritising the growing mental health issues facing young people (89% consensus)

There is a degree of consensus amongst young people - even those that affiliated with Leave - for a Brexit that retains Freedom of Movement and access to the single market. Only 14% of young people disagreed with Britain remaining part of the single market and over 40% of those involved in the campaign who affiliated with Leave either agreed that Britain should keep access to the single market, or are neutral on this issue. 83% of young people, including 53% of those who affiliated with Leave, want parliament to vote on the terms of the Brexit deal.
YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ENGAGED IN THE CAMPAIGN:

- Over 9,000 13 - 29 year olds
- Of online respondents who gave their age nearly 40% were 16 -18 year olds
- Respondents were drawn from 470 / 650 Parliamentary constituencies (72%)  
- 66% of all online respondents said they didn't want to leave the EU, 26% disagreed - matching national polling for this age group

DATA SAMPLE (DRAWN FROM THE ABOVE):

- 2,874 13 - 29 year olds
- Verified by both age and location
- Weighted by both geographical region and age of population
- 95% confidence of findings
BACKGROUND TO THE CAMPAIGN
ROLE OF UNDIVIDED

Undivided was set up to mobilise and represent young people on the issue of Brexit. We knew from national polling that the 18-25 year age group overwhelmingly voted to Remain, and we felt that because younger generations will live with the outcomes of Brexit the longest, there was an urgent need to consult young people on the process. We knew that political processes in the UK often overlooks the demands of young people, and wanted to correct this by ensuring that young people had a chance to speak up and be heard on what will be the biggest political change in their lifetimes. We knew that to be listened to by Government, we needed to represent the range of young people who voted Leave, Remain or didn’t/couldn’t vote at all. By calling ourselves “Undivided” we wanted to bring all these groups together, and show government that young people can unite for the sake of the country’s interests.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE EU REFERENDUM

Young people were much less divided on Brexit than the population as a whole. Nearly three-quarters of young people voted to Remain and 64% of 18-25 year olds turned out to vote in the EU referendum. The level of turnout was historically high for this age group, who normally turn out in lower numbers for general elections. Academics have suggested that if 16 and 17 year olds had voted, like they did in the Scottish independence referendum, then the result would almost certainly have been closer.6

POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Young people are less likely than older generations to vote, and many feel more disengaged with traditional politics than older generations. Demos research shows this lack of engagement is due not to apathy, but disillusionment with politicians and political parties. Young people are less likely to engage with political parties, not because they don’t care about social and political issues, but because they don’t feel listened to. This in-turn leads young people to be less likely to vote and compounds politicians feeling less compelled to listen to them.

This trend is aligned with voter turnout rates for UK general elections. Demos analyses that young people are increasingly disillusioned with electoral politics. For the last three General Elections, an average of 40% of 18 to 24 year olds voted, versus 60% of this age group turning out to vote in the 1992 General Election. This places UK youth as some of the most electorally disengaged in the EU.

Politicians would make poor calculations though if they choose to ignore the youth vote. In certain voting opportunities, such as political referenda, young people have shown to be highly engaged. In the recent Scottish independence referendum, 16-17 year olds were granted the right to vote for the first time and 75% voted. This higher level of engagement was found in the EU referendum too. Furthermore, Demos research illustrates that young people show more civic engagement than previous generations when we look outside of traditional politics.
The Demos research asked what reforms would motivate young people to vote. The three most popular reforms were: online voting (66 per cent); politicians setting better examples in debates and discussions (62 per cent); and having more MPs from working class backgrounds (56 percent). It comes as no surprise that young people would be more likely to engage if politics used the tools they use on a daily basis. The younger generation is a digital generation and online voting would reduce barriers to their engagement. Young people feeling that politicians don’t represent the public in terms of background and conduct also makes traditional politics seem less relevant to young people’s lives.

THE GENERATIONAL DIVIDE

Despite low levels of formal political engagement among young people, the political process frequently throws up decisions that affect young people the most out of all generations - Brexit is a case in point. The Pinch by David Willetts analyses how baby boomers have encouraged a political world that meets all of their needs but fails to address the social, cultural and economic needs of the next generation. Indeed it’s now widely understood that millennials may be first to earn less than previous generation. A report from Resolution Foundation cites low pay and the 2008-2009 financial crisis as being contributors to younger generations’ comparatively lower financial positions than their parents. But there is also widespread evidence that the austerity measures and policies implemented by Government in the years after the recession have disproportionately impacted young people.

Lower levels of engagement by young people in traditional politics than older generations of voters means that politicians tend to prioritise policy that will address the needs of older people rather than the younger.

This leads to a widening inter-generational divide, where policies that are costly but benefit older people won’t be touched (like the pensions triple lock) while the burdens on young people are ever increasing, such as cuts to the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA), cuts to children and youth services, increased university tuition fees, and the longstanding failure to tackle the housing crisis. The fallout of political decisions on young people aren’t considered to have the same consequences politically as other groups. We should all view this as harmful to the current and future health of our society.
METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH
HOW UNDIVIDED WAS CREATED

The EU referendum exposed deep divides within communities and across the country. In almost every demographic breakdown of voters, you could find polar opposite responses to the referendum question. While young people were less divided in their views about Brexit, many young people and youth organisation leaders were concerned that young people could become even more politically disillusioned by the referendum result. There was a risk that young people might have felt “outvoted” on an issue that overwhelmingly affects them - after all, younger generations will live with the outcome of Brexit the longest. So, within days of the result, a hackathon was organised, and young people from across organisational networks and the country were invited to help lay the foundations of the campaign. Over sixty young people contributed across three days, in which they created the campaign name, logo, and campaign strategy. Ongoing campaign organising was done through in-person meetings and digital discussion through online platforms.

In less than just two months after the EU referendum result, over a hundred young people had been involved in creating the campaign, representing a spectrum of backgrounds and views. Many had never been involved in anything politically before, and most having had no prior campaigning experience. Together we set ambitious targets for campaign reach to make politicians more likely to listen.

UNDIVIDED’S PARTNERS

The strength of the campaign not only came from the numbers of young people involved, but also by working with reputable partners. Undivided developed partnerships with over fifty youth organisations across varying levels of partnership. From more established organisations like vInspired to newer ones like Represent.me, My Life My Say and ShoutOut UK, Undivided has come to be recognised as the main Brexit campaign for young people in the UK. Youth agencies and youth social action organisations such as City Year UK, Generation Change, UK Youth and the British Youth Council, engaged young people across their networks in the campaign. Other partners, such as LSE and Represent.me enhanced the campaigns’ research robustness.

WHAT MAKES UNDIVIDED DIFFERENT

Undivided was formed to create a positive, forward looking outlet for young people’s voice, to crowd-source their priorities for post-Brexit Britain. By engaging Remainers, Leavers and those who didn’t vote at all, the campaign is highly unique. Having been entirely created post-referendum, the campaign also benefited from being politically neutral.

The methods used to gather young people’s opinions also made Undivided stand out. Unlike traditional methods of research, Undivided used an innovative and open digital platform that allowed young people to share their priorities themselves, in their own words. We also ran youth-led events and workshops that used facilitation methods to engage young people in their own environment to form their own views. Combining online and offline engagement, Undivided reached young people on their laptops and phones as well as in their classrooms.
and communities. Because Undivided engaged young people on platforms they use every day, the campaign was most successful in reaching those most likely to be excluded from formal politics. This makes our research different to what would have been carried out by a polling company or traditional youth voice exercise.

When it comes to polling, we know that research agencies struggle to capture the views of those who are not already highly engaged in an issue, and that they tend to reach those who are already predisposed and highly accessible (i.e. have a landline, respond to online surveys, use traditional media). Our first priority was for Undivided to reach exactly those people that polling companies struggle to, whilst still seeking to achieve the same level of statistical representation that polling companies are relied upon for. This meant going to young people, rather than expecting them to come to us.

When it comes to traditional forms of youth representation, our campaign team felt that many youth voice exercises tend to rely on small numbers of young people to speak on behalf of their entire age group - for example on youth councils or youth boards or as elected representatives. Some of the drawbacks of this approach are that it can elevate those who already have a confidently held view, by selecting for the kinds of young people who are willing to put themselves forward. Instead, we wanted to make sure that Undivided would cater for those who have never engaged in politics before, by actively engaging young people in a conversation about the kinds of demands they want to see post Brexit, through a deliberative process.

CAMPAIGN METHODOLOGY

Deliberative youth-led workshops in schools and events around the country were then held, with 93% of events taking place outside of London. Demands created in classrooms and youth venues were fed into an intelligent digital platform to sit alongside those that had been gathered through a targeted social media campaign.

A significant number of demands were driven by social media, using engaging and disruptive content to encourage young people to visit www.weareundivided.co.uk and share their demands. Over 100 micro-influencers were used to reach young people who are not typically engaged in political conversations. Our focus was on reaching the hard to reach: young people who are not deeply invested in politics.

We partnered with Represent.me, a digital voting organisation, to make Undivided website an interactive and intuitive platform for sharing and voting on demands. After registering via Facebook or email to verify their age, young people were able to click through as many demands as they like, agreeing or disagreeing with them depending on their preferences. If they didn’t see a demand they wanted, they could upload a new demand.

Our demands were processed through Represent.me, using some curation to ensure minimal duplication of demands, modification of any inaccuracies, as well as an algorithm that ensured popular, controversial and new demands were all voted on by a large sample. Undivided moderators reviewed every demand against some simple ethics principles
and any demands that breached these were removed.

Young people were able to give five different responses to each demand, ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”, with a “neutral” response. Young people could vote on as many demands as they wanted to, or skip demands if they did not want to answer.

The primary goal in deciding our campaign methodology was to enable a deliberative process with young people, both online and offline. We have therefore captured different sets of data, not all of which are statistically weighted; for example we have collected the output from school workshops, and creative arts events. Taken together, this give us a rich picture of how young people have engaged with the campaign, along with harder data that can be weighted statistically to represent the UK population.
OVERALL ENGAGEMENT DATA (UNWEIGHTED)

Looking at the total participation data from across the Undivided campaign helps put our sample data into context and shows the breadth of participation. This data shows that Undivided as a whole is representative, both of UK geographies and of the national breakdown of Leave and Remain support amongst young people.

AGE: YOUNG PEOPLE ONLY

Anyone aged 13-29 could share and vote on demands by registering on our online platform, Represent.me. Of online respondents who gave their age nearly 40% were 16-18 year olds. This is the key age group we wanted to target.

KEY METRICS

- 4.4 million - estimated number of young people reached by campaign media
- 288,669 - young people who interacted via social media
- 9,000 - young people who submitted demands or voted (offline or online)
- 5,598 - young people who voted on our website
- 3,555 - attended 96 events (including 1,643 young people in schools)
- Average 47 votes cast for every young person who visited the site
- 256 unique demands published on Represent.me
- 261,676 - total number of votes cast
FIG 1. UNDIVIDED: ONLINE AGE DISTRIBUTION (2,918 RESPONDENTS)

GEOGRAPHY: REPRESENTATIVE OF UK

FIG 2. UNDIVIDED: LOCATION OF ONLINE RESPONDENTS BY PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY (2,909 RESPONDENTS)
Respondents came from 470 out of 650 parliamentary constituencies (72%), covering every nation and region of the UK.

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<th>Participation in Undivided</th>
<th>Actual population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
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The campaign had an even coverage across the four nations of the UK, with a slight over representation of Wales and under representation from Scotland.

**SUPPORT FOR REMAIN OR LEAVE: REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH POPULATION**

**FIG 3.**
THOSE WHO ANSWERED THE QUESTION ‘DON’T LEAVE THE EU’
(4,005 RESPONDENTS AGED BETWEEN 13 TO 29)
COMPARED WITH LORD ASHCROFT POLL, 627 AGED BETWEEN 18 TO 25
KEY FINDINGS - WEIGHTED RESULTS
In order to predict views that are representative of 13-30 year olds across the UK, data scientists at Represent only weighted the results of demands that reached a significant number of responses.

Our findings for all young people come from the 107 demands (statements which were polled) for which we received at least 1,000 responses (with the highest being 4,005 responses) and have been able to derive a weighted prediction from. This is comprised of 2,874 young people, verified by age and location.

Respondents were asked to indicate their support for a demand on a 5-point preference scale, ranging from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” - with a neutral option. For ease of presenting the findings, we are using the following classifications to describe how much support different demands received from young people:

<table>
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<th>Total percentage (including neutral responses)</th>
<th>Number of demands</th>
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<tr>
<td>&gt;90% agree or disagree</td>
<td>Overwhelming consensus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 - 90% agree or disagree</td>
<td>Consensus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 - 80% agree or disagree</td>
<td>Decisive majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 70% agree or disagree</td>
<td>Majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% - 60% agree or disagree</td>
<td>No overwhelming consensus</td>
</tr>
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Note that not all demands were worded in the positive, so a high consensus for “disagree” responses could equally indicate strong positive support.

By looking at demands that saw a very high level of support, we are able to build up a clear and nuanced picture of what young people hope for from Brexit.

Any policy demand that has a higher level of agreement amongst young people than is seen on the core issue of leaving the EU should be something that politicians should take especial note of.
I. LEAVING THE EU

Unsurprisingly given the focus and timing of the campaign, “Don’t leave the EU” and “Respect the will of the people - we voted to leave” were highly voted on, receiving 4005 votes in total, and 1871 in the weighted sample. (below)

UK-WIDE RESULT

Agree or Strongly Agree: 68%
Neutral: 8%
Disagree or Strongly Disagree: 20%
II. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

The percentage of young people who are in favour of keeping free movement is significantly higher than the number of young people who supported Remain. This indicates that a significant proportion of young Leave supporters would also prefer to see a “soft Brexit” that maintains freedom of movement.

“Keep freedom of movement”
Decisive majority agreed (78%)

“End free travel between countries. We need to control our borders”
Decisive majority disagreed (72%)

“Significantly reduce and limit immigration from EU countries”
Majority disagreed (66%)

“Guarantee our right to live and work in other EU countries”
Consensus agreed (85%)

“Keep the European Health Insurance card so that we can travel safely and still get free healthcare abroad”
Overwhelming consensus (92%)

“Guarantee the right of NHS workers who are EU citizens to remain in the UK”
Overwhelming consensus (93%)

“Guarantee the right of all UK citizens living in EU countries to continue living there”
Overwhelming consensus (87%)

III. SINGLE MARKET / HARD BREXIT?

Young people submitted hundreds of demands on Britain’s trading relationships and membership of the single market - and we know that these detailed issues were hotly debated by young people in schools.

This likely reflects the high level of media attention on this issue over the months of the campaign, but also confounds the perception that young people are not engaged in politics. The demands on this topic that received the highest number of votes were those with the simplest statements, that did not rely on acronyms or jargon. But in these demands we see a very clear preference amongst young people for avoiding a hard Brexit that breaks ties with Europe.

“Remain a full member of the single market.”
Significant consensus agree - (65%), disagree - (14%)

“Hard Brexit. Complete withdrawal.”
Decisive consensus agree (74%), disagree - (16%)

IV. UNIVERSITIES & RESEARCH

Many of our most popular demands amongst young people focused on education opportunities, studying abroad and university research. This likely reflects the age range of our participants, many of whom are currently considering university or the chance to travel abroad.

“Maintain opportunities for young people to study abroad through ERASMUS”
Overwhelming consensus agree - (90%)
This is one of our most popular demands, with 3,079 young people responding (1,406 in our weighted sample)

“Continue science funding and scientific collaboration with the EU so that the UK remains a leader in research”
Overwhelming consensus agree - (95%)
“Ensure EU funding for university research is not affected”
Overwhelming consensus agree (89%)

V. DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Undivided’s research shows that young people are overwhelmingly in support of measures to ensure that Government seeks a democratic mandate for the terms of its negotiations with the EU. So far, the Government has ruled out parliament getting a final vote on the Brexit deal, and the idea of a second referendum. The House of Commons also rejected amendments to the Article 50 bill calling for both.

A) Hold a parliamentary vote on the final deal, or hold a second referendum

“Make sure that Parliament votes on the terms of the Brexit negotiation”
Strong consensus in favour of this - (83%)

“Let the UK vote on the terms of the Brexit deal through a referendum”
Young people are on balance in favour of a second referendum - (64%)

B) Democratic participation / process

“I want to see transparency from the Government in every step of the negotiations”
Strong consensus agree - (89%)

“The Government should actively consult young people about what they want from Brexit”
Strong consensus agree - (86%)

C) Scotland

“Keep Scotland in the EU: we voted to Remain!”
Just under 60% of young people agree that Scotland should remain in the EU. 66% of young people in Scotland agree or strongly agree with the statement, versus 56% of young people in England.

VI. WIDER POLITICAL REFORM

Young people are highly vocal about changes they want to see to the democratic process - and feel that the dramatic change brought about by the EU Referendum creates a mandate for democratic reform. There is a decisive majority or consensus of support amongst young people for democratic measures that are considered fringe within Westminster - such as lowering the voting age, and introducing proportional voting.

“Lower the voting age so that 16 and 17 year olds can vote”
Decisive majority agree - (70%)

“Introduce a proportional voting system so that every vote matters”
High level of consensus on this issue - (83%)

VII. IMMIGRATION / ASYLUM

Whilst young people have less overall concern about immigration than the UK population as a whole, our research shows that they are divided on this issue. There is not a clear cut picture of young people wanting any one broad stroke immigration policy - but there are some areas that have a strong majority of support from all young
VIII. CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Demands relating to climate change were surprisingly popular amongst young people, and saw an overwhelming level of consensus. Young people are almost entirely aligned in their opinion that the UK must continue to take action on climate change outside of the EU - and are concerned that the UK might fall back on its commitments after Brexit.

IX. PUBLIC SERVICES

Young people’s demands also reflected the claims about public spending priorities that featured in the EU referendum. There were hundreds of demands submitted about what the Government should prioritise in terms of public services after Brexit, with clear support for prioritising the NHS and mental health services.

“Don’t abandon commitments to tackling climate change once we’ve left the EU”
Overwhelming consensus agree - (93%)

“Put in place more environmental regulations and commitments to reduced carbon emissions”
Consensus agree - (91%)

“Maintain restrictions on UK fishing to protect fish populations”
Consensus agree - (88%)

“Maintain the same level of subsidy for farmers”
Majority agree - (61%)

“Have the government focus on the growing mental health issues of young people”
Consensus agree - (89%)

“Keep our NHS free for those who need it”
Overwhelming consensus agree - (96%)

“Stop our culture from being eroded by mass immigration.”
Majority disagree (65%)

“Limit and restrict all international immigration through background checks and caps on numbers.”
Majority disagree (52%), agree (33%)

The suggested approach (background checks and caps) has proved divisive amongst young people.

“Lower the number of low skilled migrants entering the country”
Disagree - (50%) agree - (34%)

“Introduce a points based immigration system”
Disagree - (44%) agree (36%)

“Don’t restrict international student numbers - we want the brightest young people from around the world to study and work in the UK”
Strong consensus agree - (88%)

“Give refugees whose homes have been destroyed a place where they can call home.”
Strong majority in favour - (78%)

people; for example, maintaining numbers of international students.
KEY FINDINGS - YOUNG LEAVE SUPPORTERS (UNWEIGHTED)
77% of those who want to Leave do not want to Government to abandon commitments to tackling climate change upon leaving the EU

Leave are against leaving the single market, or are neutral on the issue
Over a quarter of those who affiliated with Leave here do not want a points based immigration system. 73% do.

Over 40% of those who want to Leave are either neutral about a second referendum, or also agree. This is slightly higher than the national average of 30%.
53% of those who affiliated with Leave are in favour of Parliament voting on the terms of the Brexit negotiation
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS
The Government must protect opportunities to work, live and study abroad. With UK young people overwhelming supporting an internationalist outlook, protecting these opportunities is vital.

Additionally, programmes such as Erasmus have a significant role within the changing landscape of skills, employment and the economy; allowing young people to develop specialist skills to contribute back to the UK economy.

Protecting Erasmus funding itself received an overwhelming 90% consensus amongst 13-29 year olds. However, special consideration further needs to be given to the living and working abroad opportunities available to those not in University education.

There is a clear need for on-going consultation with UK 13-29 year olds throughout all Brexit negotiations.

Throughout our research, young people have shown to be less divided than the population as a whole when it comes to the key issues facing post-Brexit Britain. Young people shared impressive, forward-thinking solutions to Brexit and broader social policy issues facing our country.

Additionally, this generation, many of whom couldn’t vote, will have to live with the outcomes of Brexit longer than any other age group. It’s therefore recommended that there is an official and regular channel for experienced, strategic and representative young advisors to inform policy and long-range planning both within negotiations and in the wake of Brexit. 85% agreed with the recommendation that young people should be actively consulted throughout the process of leaving the EU.

Urgent, dramatic voting reforms are needed to enfranchise young people, and make the electoral process more representative. Young people are overwhelmingly in support of lowering the voting age to 16 so that they can engage in electoral politics (70% consensus).

They also support the introduction of more radical reforms such as Proportional Representation so that every vote matters (83% consensus).
4

The Government need to prioritise commitments to environmental and green policy post-Brexit. Within this, 93% do not want the Government to abandon the UK’s climate change commitments and over 95% want to continue scientific funding and ensure collaboration with the EU. A number of demands saw the need for the UK to be a leader in environmental policy and research post-Brexit as a priority.

While many see this as an opportunity, others expressed deep concerns that without the EU guiding the UK’s environmental policy, this was significantly at risk.

5

A number of key social challenges facing young people were overwhelmingly agreed on, including:

- Keep the NHS free for those who need it (96% consensus)
- Tackling the housing crisis (95% consensus)
- Promote inclusion and tolerance within society (92% consensus)
- Prioritising the growing mental health issues facing young people (89% consensus)

ALL DATA REFERENCED (WEIGHTED AND UNWEIGHTED) CAN BE FOUND IN THE ATTACHED CSV FILE