# Is Gen Z changing the world?

Born between 1997 and 2012, you are known as Gen Z (Generation Z; [Gen Z | Years, Age Range, Meaning, & Characteristics | Britannica)](#) Your generation has already experienced a global recession early in life and the profound impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during your formative years. Moreover, your generation is the first digitally native generation.

These factors have and will shape your habits in ways seen as different from those of older generations. As a member of Gen Z, you are seen as setting new norms. For example, when it comes to education, work, digital literacy, leisure (such as socialising, hobbies and travel), mental health and the environment.

But are you really changing the world?

## Your task

You will look at statistics from official sources, such as Eurostat and National Statistical Institutes to find out if Gen Z is really having different habits and behaviours than other age groups.

You will review and analyse trends across selected indicators (for example related to education, labour market, digital technologies, family, housing, time use, mobility, consumer and travelling behaviour, mental health) over the last 10 years for:

- Generation Z (persons up to 28 years of age, i.e. born between 1997-2012)
- Other age groups (e.g. baby boomers born between 1946 and 1964).

Identify changes in the choices and behaviours of older generations and try to see if the older generations are adopting the habits and behaviours of Gen Z. Provide examples.

You will compare the trends in your country with the trends at the EU level to understand whether this is an isolated trend in your country or broader.

## Some guidance

As you conduct your analysis:

- Critically evaluate your sources for reliability and relevance
- Think about the limitations of the indicators you have chosen
- Consider that there are different age groups for different statistics
- Consider whether trends reflect genuine generational shifts, or broader societal changes in Europe and the influence of confounding variables.