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INTRODUCTION

The future of Europe is intrinsically linked to its young citizens. Their commitment to democratic values, openness to a European identity, active participation in the political process and their ability to navigate disinformation will significantly influence the strength and resilience of Europe in the years to come.

To better understand the perspectives of young people (aged 16–30) across the EU, the European Parliament, Directorate-General for Communication, Youth Outreach Unit, conducted the Youth survey 2024. This study reflects the European Parliament's ongoing commitment to amplify young people's voices and foster their involvement in shaping Europe's future. Specifically, the survey covered the following topics:

- **Political priorities:** Young people highlighted their main concerns for the EU over the next five years, including rising prices and the cost of living, the environment and climate change, and the economic situation and job creation.
- **Support for the European Union:** The survey examined attitudes toward the EU, shedding light on young people's sense of connection to the European project and its role in their lives.
- **Sources of information:** The study explored where young people get their information on political and societal issues, with social media platforms emerging as the primary source.
- **Exposure to disinformation:** Respondents were asked about their encounters with disinformation and fake news, revealing the ongoing challenge of disinformation.
- **Political engagement:** The survey examined various forms of political participation among young people, from voting to activism, and explored factors that motivate or discourage their involvement.
- **Voting behaviour in the 2024 European elections:** The analysis delved into reasons for voting choices and abstention, providing a deeper understanding of youth participation in the democratic process.

Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of young people aged 16–30, in each of the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU). Between 25 September and 3 October 2024, 25,863 young people were surveyed via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Survey data are weighted to known population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the 16–30 year-old population of each EU Member State.

This report presents the findings and analyses, offering a comprehensive view of the current state of young Europeans' relationship with the EU and their vision for its future.

Notes

- This Flash Eurobarometer builds on the work of previous reports, such as European Parliament's Youth survey of 2021¹. Where possible, the report looks at trend changes at EU27 and national level, compared to 2021. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Trend differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between countries and socio-demographic groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% confidence level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options do not exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text. Response percentages exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are indicated below.

BE		Belgium
BG		Bulgaria
CZ		Czechia
DK		Denmark
DE		Germany
EE		Estonia
IE		Ireland
EL		Greece
ES		Spain
FR		France
HR		Croatia
IT		Italy
CY		Rep. of Cyprus
LV		Latvia

LT		Lithuania
LU		Luxembourg
HU		Hungary
MT		Malta
NL		Netherlands
AT		Austria
PL		Poland
PT		Portugal
RO		Romania
SI		Slovenia
SK		Slovakia
FI		Finland
SE		Sweden

¹ See: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer/youth-survey-2021>

KEY FINDINGS

Most important values of young people

Protecting human rights, democracy and peace emerges as young people's top-ranking value, with 45% of respondents selecting it. This is followed by **freedom of speech and thought** (selected by 41%). Lower shares mention values, such as human dignity, including the prohibition of the death penalty, torture or slavery (28%), tolerance and respect for diversity in society (27%), gender equality (26%) and the fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities (24%).

Priorities for the EU in the next five years

The top three topics that young people would most like to see prioritised by the EU in the next five years are **rising prices, cost of living** (40%), **the environment and climate change** (33%), and **the economic situation and creation of jobs** (31%), closely followed by **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** (29%). Each of the following topics are seen as a priority for the EU by more than one in five respondents: education and training (27%), housing (23%) and the EU's defence and security (21%).

Support for the EU project

Around three in five respondents are **generally in favour of the EU** – although this includes 31% who are **in favour of the EU and the way it is working at present** and almost an equal proportion (32%) who are **rather in favour of the EU, but not the way it is working at present**. A further 21% of respondents are rather sceptical of the EU but could change their opinion if the way it works really changes, while 6% are opposed to the idea of the EU in general.

A comparison with the 2021 survey results shows that there is a small increase in the share of young people who are in favour of the EU and the way is working at present (+4 pp), while there is a small decrease in the share who are rather in favour of the EU, but not the way it is working at present (–2 pp).

Opinion about the European Parliament

Among young EU citizens, about four in ten have a **'very positive' (12%) or 'fairly positive' (29%) image of the European Parliament**, while **37% have a neutral image**. Less than two in ten respondents hold a **'fairly negative' (11%) or a 'very negative' (5%) view of the European Parliament**.

National, local or European identity?

The largest share of young people surveyed (34%) reply that they **feel primarily attached to their country and national identity**. The second most common response is feeling **primarily attached to their local community and region**, chosen by 23% of respondents. About one in seven respondents (15%) answer that they **feel primarily attached to Europe and a European identity** and a similar proportion (14%) report **feeling equally attached to their local community, country and Europe**.

Benefits of EU Membership

More than a third of young people surveyed (37%) believe that **increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad (e.g., Erasmus+, European Solidarity Corps, etc.)** are a benefit of being a member of the EU. Around three in ten young people (31%) think that **improved cooperation between their country and other EU Member States** is a benefit of being a member of the EU. **Protecting peace and strengthening security in their country** (27%) and **promoting economic growth and creating more job opportunities** in their country (26%) are each mentioned as a benefit of EU membership by just over a quarter of respondents.

Main sources of information on political and social issues

Social media platforms (e.g., Instagram, TikTok, etc.) are young people's **top source for information on political and social issues** (mentioned by 42% of respondents), although closely followed by **TV** (selected by 39%). The next three sources are each mentioned by roughly one in four respondents: **online press and/or news platforms** (26%), **friends, family or colleagues** (25%) and **video platforms** (e.g. YouTube, etc.).

Social media platforms used for information on political and social issues

When respondents were asked which social media and platforms they use to obtain information on political and social issues, **Instagram** emerges as the most commonly used one (47%), followed by **TikTok** (39%) and **YouTube** (37%). Lower shares obtain information from **Facebook** (27%) and **X (Twitter)** (21%). **WhatsApp** is used for information on political and social issues by 16% of respondents. A small proportion of respondents (8%) indicate that **they do not use social media to find information on political and social issues**.

Understanding of local, national and EU governments

A slim majority of young people surveyed feel they **know 'a great deal' (13%) or 'a fair amount' (43%) about the government in their country**. Similarly, 12% of respondents feel they **know 'a great deal'** and 39% **'a fair amount' about the government in their local area** or region. **Understanding of the EU is slightly lower**, with 11% feeling they know **'a great deal'** and 35% **'a fair amount'**.

A comparison with the 2021 survey shows a small increase in young people's level of understanding of the government in their local area or region (+5 pp for 'a great deal') and the European Union (+3 pp for 'a great deal').

Exposure to disinformation and fake news

More than three-quarters of young people surveyed think they have **been exposed to disinformation and fake news over the past seven days**: 32% report having been exposed 'sometimes', 29% 'often' and 15% 'very often'. In contrast, 14% indicate they have 'rarely' been exposed to disinformation and fake news in the past seven days and 5% think they were not exposed at all ('never') in the past seven days.

A majority of young people **report feeling confident that they can recognise disinformation: 18% feel 'very confident' and 52% 'somewhat confident'**. Less than one in five respondents indicate not feeling confident (22% 'not very confident' and 4% 'not at all confident').

Adoption of AI-based applications

When asked whether they **have used AI-based applications for text, images or video in the past 12 months**, 57% of young people surveyed answer they indeed have done so, while 38% have not. The most common reason, among young people, for having used AI-based applications in the past 12 months is **studying and doing research** (selected by 36% of respondents). The second most frequent purpose is for **entertainment** (29%), closely followed by **assistance in schoolwork** and **creative work** (both mentioned by 28% of respondents).

Participation in political and civic activities

Voting in local, national or European elections is the most common form of political and civic participation among young people in the EU, with 39% indicating they have done so. The second most popular form of participation is **creating or signing petitions (on paper or online)**, indicated by 26% of respondents. About one in five respondents report having done the following: **volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation** (20%), **posting opinions online or on social media about political or social issues** (19%) or **boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical, or environmental reasons** (19%). It is also worth noting that 15% of respondents indicate they **have not engaged in any of the activities listed in the survey**.

Reasons for not having voted in the June 2024 European elections

Young people's reasons for not having voted in the June 2024 European elections are **other commitments** (16%) and **not having enough information to make a choice** (16%), followed by **not finding any relatable candidate or political party that represented their views** (15%) and a **general distrust or dissatisfaction with politicians and politics** (15%).

Reasons for choosing a party or candidate in the June 2024 European elections

The most common reason for having voted for a specific party or candidate in the June 2024 European Elections is that **their ideas aligned with the respondent's views** (selected by 30% of respondents). The second most-mentioned reason is **the belief that the chosen party or candidate can change things**, selected by 25% of respondents. About one in six respondents say they voted for a party or candidate because they **heard or read positive things about them** (17%); similar shares are found for **voted strategically to avoid the electoral success of another party** (16%) and **the party or candidate prioritizes matters important to young people** (16%).

1. VALUES AND PRIORITIES FOR THE EU

1.1. Most important values of young people

Respondents were presented with a list of 10 values, and they were asked which three they regard as being the most important. **Protecting human rights, democracy and peace** emerges as the top-ranking value, with 45% of young people surveyed selecting it. This is followed by **freedom of speech and thought**, which is selected by 41% of respondents.

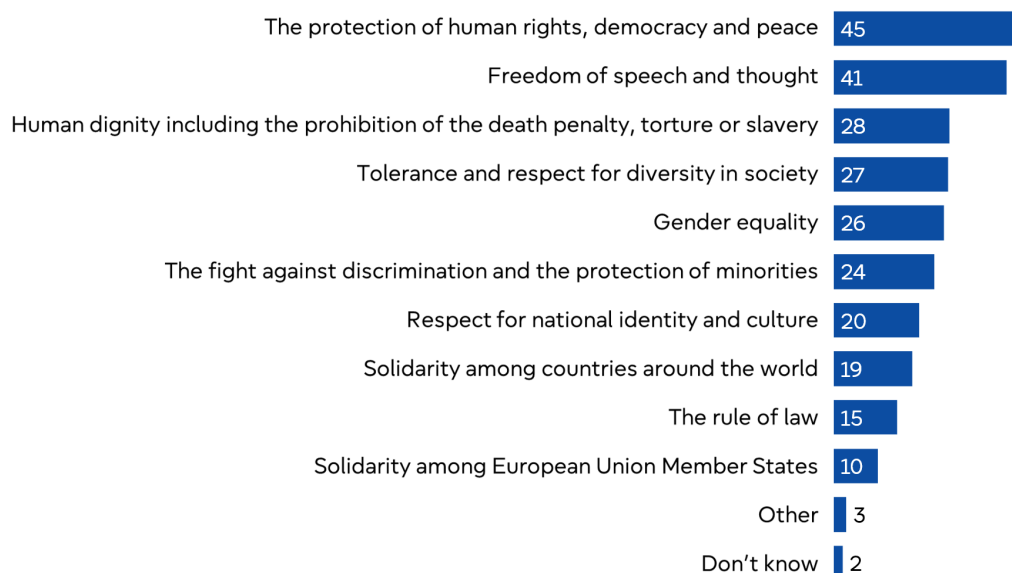
Lower shares mention values, such as **human dignity, including the prohibition of the death penalty, torture or slavery** (28%), **tolerance and respect for diversity in society** (27%), **gender equality** (26%) and the **fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities** (24%).

Respect for national identity and culture is mentioned by 20% of respondents, followed by **solidarity among countries around the world** (19%) and **the rule of law** (15%). **Solidarity among EU Member States** is selected by 10% of respondents, making it the least frequently chosen value.

In 2021, a similar question was asked to young people across the EU. Not only in the current survey, but also in 2021, young people gave the highest ranking to the protection of human rights, democracy and peace, followed by freedom of speech and thought.

Q1 In your opinion, which three of the following values are most important?

[Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Protecting human rights, democracy and peace is the (joint) top-ranking value in 21 Member States. A majority of respondents select this value in Czechia (64%), the Netherlands (53%), Denmark (52%), Slovakia (52%), Hungary (51%) and Sweden (51%). In contrast, about a third of respondents in Ireland (34%) select this value.

Freedom of speech and thought is the (joint) top-ranking value in seven Member States and this value is selected by a majority in Poland (56%), Czechia (54%), the Netherlands (53%) and Portugal (51%). The lowest share choosing this value is observed in Cyprus (23%). In Cyprus, the top-ranking value is **human dignity including the prohibition of the death penalty, torture or slavery**, selected by 38% of respondents. Bulgaria and Denmark also have a high share of respondents selecting this value (both 36%). Conversely, this value is chosen by just over one in five respondents in Hungary and Romania (both 21%), and in the Netherlands and Portugal (both 22%).





























The share of respondents choosing **tolerance and respect for diversity in society** ranges from 17% in Austria to 34% in Denmark. A similar variation is observed in the share selecting **gender equality**, with the highest proportions observed in Spain (35%) and Sweden (34%), while the lowest shares are found in the Netherlands (13%) and Cyprus (15%). For **the fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities**, the highest shares are seen in Germany (31%), Belgium (29%) and France (28%), while the lowest proportion is found in Czechia (9%).

Respect for national identity and culture, and solidarity among countries around the world also show a comparable pattern of variation. For **respect for national identity and culture**, the share ranges from 15% in Slovakia to 29% in Bulgaria. Similarly, for **solidarity among countries around the world**, the proportion selecting this value varies between 11% in Denmark and 31% in Latvia.

The remaining two values are the least frequently selected across all Member States. The share of respondents choosing **the rule of law** ranges from 9% in Lithuania to 23% in Greece. **Solidarity among European Union Member States** is selected by a share ranging from 7% in Greece to 23% in Latvia.

Q1 In your opinion, which three of the following values are most important?

[Multiple answers]

		The protection of human rights, democracy and peace	Freedom of speech and thought	Human dignity including the prohibition of the death penalty, torture or slavery	Tolerance and respect for diversity in society	Gender equality	The fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities	Respect for national identity and culture	Solidarity among countries around the world	The rule of law	Solidarity among European Union Member States
EU27		45	41	28	27	26	24	20	19	15	10
BE		36	28	31	28	21	29	25	21	13	17
BG		36	28	36	32	17	20	29	22	15	21
CZ		64	54	26	19	25	9	17	19	16	8
DK		52	31	36	34	30	24	25	11	13	8
DE		47	32	31	25	21	31	16	18	16	9
EE		49	29	29	28	23	20	26	16	16	16
IE		34	26	31	30	20	26	28	25	17	22
EL		49	43	29	23	28	14	22	17	23	7
ES		44	46	24	30	35	18	22	20	16	9
FR		39	39	27	33	32	28	22	20	14	8
HR		46	35	30	32	17	20	25	28	14	20
IT		46	49	29	26	32	26	16	16	13	9
CY		37	23	38	33	15	20	24	22	14	18
LV		42	32	27	23	17	22	25	31	16	23
LT		36	34	27	31	21	19	21	29	9	19
LU		45	30	27	31	21	27	22	21	14	15
HU		51	34	21	23	28	18	18	15	19	13
MT		35	29	33	26	22	27	26	23	15	22
NL		53	53	22	28	13	28	26	19	17	9
AT		43	32	28	17	20	26	19	16	15	10
PL		47	56	29	27	22	14	21	19	16	11
PT		49	51	22	27	31	19	22	17	14	9
RO		40	36	21	20	20	23	20	21	12	16
SI		42	43	26	32	23	16	25	17	20	14
SK		52	46	24	28	18	14	15	22	22	11
FI		41	27	32	30	26	26	23	21	18	17
SE		51	43	27	21	34	17	23	17	13	10

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women are more likely than young men to place importance on the **protection of human rights, democracy and peace** (49% vs 41%), **gender equality** (33% vs 20%), **tolerance and respect for diversity in society** (31% vs 23%) and the **fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities** (26% vs 22%). Conversely, young men are more likely to select the rule of law (19% vs 11%) and solidarity among EU Member States (13% versus 8%) as important values.

The protection of human rights, democracy and peace is more likely to be selected as one of the most important values by older respondents: 47% of those aged 25–30 select this value, compared to 41% of those aged 16–18. Older respondents are also somewhat more likely to mention the rule of law (17% vs 12%).

Among young people no longer in education, **those with a post-secondary or higher education degree** are more likely to select the protection of **human rights, democracy and peace as one of the most important values** (56%) compared to those with a secondary education degree or lower (44%). Freedom of speech and thought (47% vs 43%) and the rule of law (17% vs 13%) are also somewhat more frequently selected by higher educated respondents. Conversely, the fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities is somewhat more frequently mentioned by lower educated respondents (24% vs 20%). A similar pattern of differences is seen comparing respondents currently in secondary education or lower and those in post-secondary education or higher.

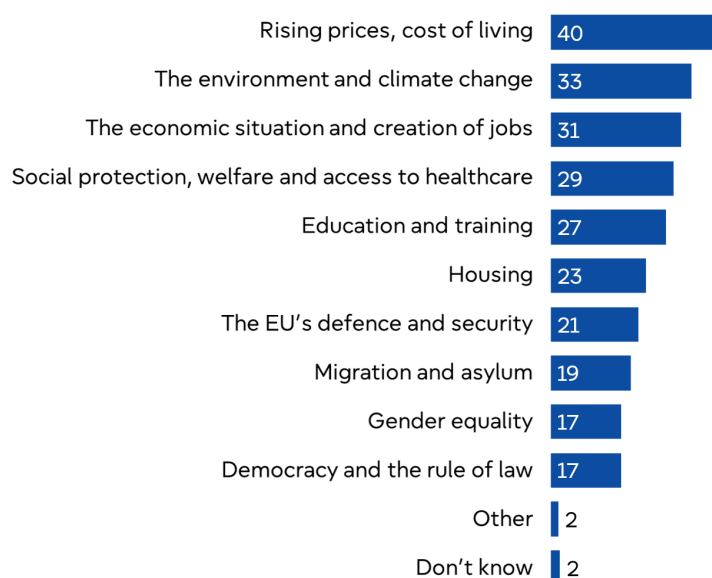
Differences by level of urbanisation tend to be minor or do not reach statistical significance.

1.2. Priorities for the EU in the next five years

Respondents were also presented with a list of 10 potential priorities for the EU in the next five years. The top three topics that young people would most like to see prioritised by the EU in the next five years are **rising prices, cost of living** (40%), **the environment and climate change** (33%), and **the economic situation and creation of jobs** (31%), closely followed by **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** (29%).

Each of the following topics are seen as a priority for the EU by more than one in five respondents: **education and training** (27%), **housing** (23%) and **the EU's defence and security** (21%). Smaller shares think the EU should prioritise migration and asylum (19%), gender equality (17%) and democracy and the rule of law (17%).

Q2 In your opinion, which three of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the next 5 years? [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

In 12 Member States, **rising prices and cost of living** emerge as the top priority for the EU in the next five years. The proportion of young people selecting this topic as a priority for the EU ranges from 23% in Romania to 52% in the Netherlands. In 11 Member States, more than 40% of respondents choose this topic; this applies, for example, to Poland (46%), Slovakia and France (both 47%).

In Croatia, an equal share of respondents select **rising prices and cost of living** and **the economic situation and creation of jobs** as priorities for the EU in the next five years (both selected by 41%). The economic situation and creation of jobs is also selected by more than four in ten respondents in Romania (41%), Spain (41%) and Greece (43%) – where it is also the top-ranking priority. In contrast, less than one in four respondents select this topic in Germany (24%), Austria (20%) and the Netherlands (19%).

The environment and climate change are the highest-ranking priority in four Member States. The highest shares selecting this topic are observed in Italy (46%), Denmark (44%) and France (40%), while it is least commonly chosen in Hungary (21%), Lithuania (23%) and Latvia (23%).





























Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare are the most-selected priority in four Member States: Latvia (42%), Bulgaria (40%), Finland (39%) and Cyprus (37%). This area is also selected by about four in ten respondents in Denmark (39%), while it is least frequently selected in Portugal (23%) and Germany (20%). In Ireland, this area is the joint-highest ranking one together with rising prices and the cost of living (each selected by 31% of respondents). In Malta, an equal share of respondents mention this area along with the environment and climate change and the economic situation and jobs (all 36%).

The share of young people selecting **education and training** varies between 17% in Denmark and Sweden and 36% in Hungary. There is more variation among the Member States for the topic of **housing**. Housing is the top priority in Portugal (42%), joined at the high end of the country ranking by the Netherlands (42%). In contrast, housing is selected by less than one in ten respondents in Italy (9%).

For the topic of the **EU's defence and security**, the highest shares are observed in Czechia (36%), Poland (33%) and Estonia (32%), while the lowest shares are seen in Hungary (13%) and Spain (14%). **Migration and asylum** are perceived as a topic the EU should prioritise in the next five years by 27% of respondents in both Sweden and the Netherlands, while this figure is 10% in Romania and 11% in Hungary.

Gender equality is selected by 24% of respondents in Italy, 22% in Ireland and 21% in Malta. This figure decreases to 10% in Slovakia and 8% in the Netherlands. Similarly, the proportion of respondents selecting **democracy and the rule of law** varies between 10% in Portugal and 28% in Cyprus.

Q2 In your opinion, which three of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the next 5 years? [Multiple answers]

		Rising prices, cost of living	The environment and climate change	The economic situation and creation of jobs	Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	Education and training	Housing	The EU's defence and security	Migration and asylum	Gender equality	Democracy and the rule of law
EU27		40	33	31	29	27	23	21	19	17	17
BE		33	34	31	31	23	20	21	21	19	18
BG		34	31	33	40	26	14	23	21	14	24
CZ		42	34	30	26	18	34	36	18	14	17
DK		38	44	31	39	17	14	26	22	20	16
DE		41	29	24	20	31	22	22	22	14	20
EE		42	27	37	34	22	14	32	13	14	19
IE		31	30	30	31	23	27	20	20	22	21
EL		42	28	43	32	28	19	14	18	15	26
ES		35	31	41	31	29	35	14	18	18	16
FR		47	40	26	31	28	22	18	21	20	15
HR		41	28	41	37	23	28	19	18	17	16
IT		34	46	38	34	26	9	16	15	24	15
CY		35	24	31	37	18	17	16	22	17	28
LV		33	23	40	42	28	19	29	16	14	19
LT		38	23	33	33	22	19	29	15	15	16
LU		29	35	27	31	24	31	27	17	14	19
HU		43	21	36	34	36	28	13	11	11	14
MT		34	36	36	36	21	25	17	13	21	18
NL		52	35	19	28	25	42	23	27	8	16
AT		35	32	20	28	33	21	17	21	11	15
PL		46	25	32	28	28	17	33	16	14	14
PT		37	33	35	23	28	42	23	19	19	10
RO		23	27	41	31	32	17	19	10	15	16
SI		43	26	30	30	19	35	25	24	14	15
SK		47	32	36	33	18	31	24	12	10	20
FI		32	26	36	39	25	17	24	23	20	20
SE		37	30	33	33	17	16	27	27	19	23

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women are more likely than men to select **rising prices and cost of living** (42% vs 37%), **the environment and climate change** (36% vs 31%), **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** (34% vs 25%), **education and training** (29% vs 26%) and **gender equality** (20% vs 14%) as priorities for the EU in the next five years. Conversely, men are more prone to prioritise the EU's defence and security (23% vs 18%), migration and asylum (21% vs 17%), and democracy and the rule of law (19% vs 15%).

Rising prices and cost of living are more likely to be selected as a priority for the EU by older respondents: 43% of those aged 25–30 and 39% of those aged 19–24 choose this priority, compared to 34% of those aged 16–18. Similarly, those aged 25–30 somewhat more frequently mention the economic situation and creation of jobs (34% vs 27% of those aged 16–18), social protection, welfare and access to healthcare (31% vs 27%) and migration and asylum (20% vs 16%). In contrast, **younger respondents are more likely to prioritise education and training** (30% of those aged 16–18 vs 25% of those aged 25–30) and gender equality (19% vs 16%).

Among young people no longer in education, **those who completed post-secondary or higher education are considerably more likely to select the environment and climate change as a priority for the EU** (40% vs 30% for those with a secondary education or lower degree). Among young people still in education, those currently in post-secondary or higher education are more likely to select rising prices and the cost of living (40% vs 35%), the environment and climate change (37% vs 29%), the economic situation and creation of jobs (33% vs 28%).

Young people **living in a large town or city** (36%) are more likely to prioritise **the environment and climate change**, compared to those living in a rural area (31%).

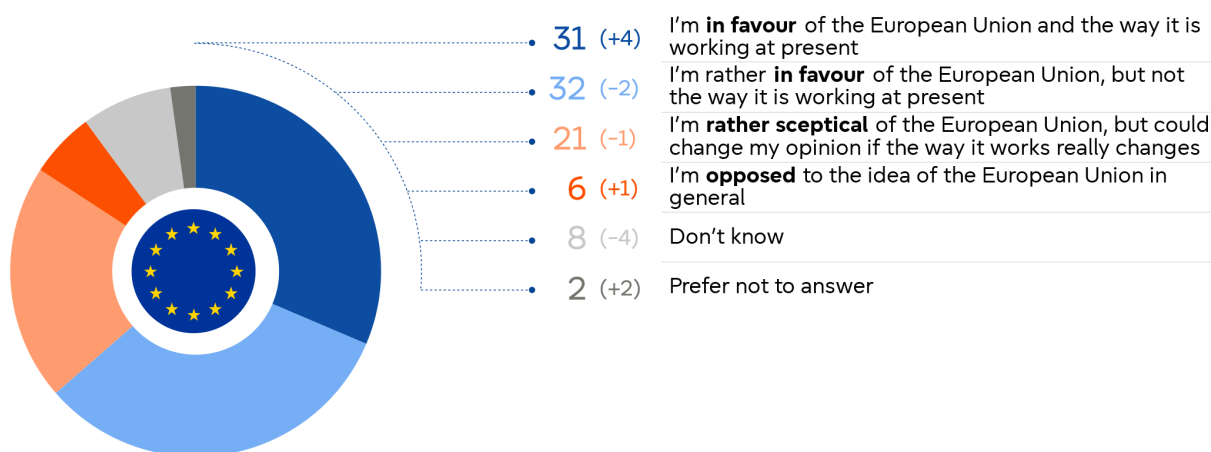
2. SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE EU

2.1. Support for the EU project

Around three in five respondents are generally **in favour of the EU** – although this includes 31% who are **in favour of the EU and the way is working at present** and almost an equal proportion (32%) who are **rather in favour of the EU, but not the way it is working at present**. A further 21% of respondents are rather sceptical of the EU but could change their opinion if the way it works really changes, while 6% are opposed to the idea of the EU in general.

A comparison with the 2021 survey results shows that there is a small increase in the share of young people who are in favour of the EU and the way is working at present (+4 pp), while there is a small decrease in the share who are rather in favour of the EU, but not the way it is working at present (–2 pp).

Q4 Which of the following statements regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?



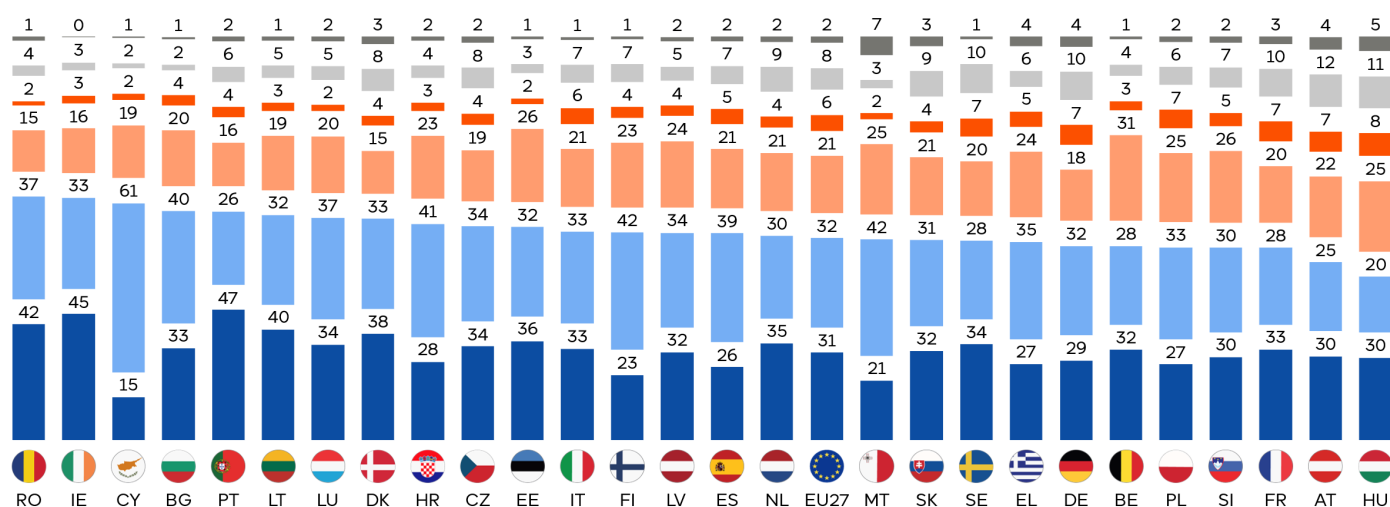
Trend compared to 2021
(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

In all Member States, at least half of respondents are **in favour of the EU**, ranging from 50% in Hungary to 79% in Romania. More specifically, nearly half of respondents in Portugal (47%) are in favour of the EU and **'the way it is working at present'** and this also applies to at least four in ten respondents in Ireland (45%), Romania (42%) and Lithuania (40%). In Cyprus, on the other hand, 61% of respondents are in favour of the EU but **'not the way it is working at present'** and this also applies to at least 40% of respondents in Finland (42%), Malta (42%), Croatia (41%) and Bulgaria (40%).

At the same time, the proportion being **rather sceptical** of the EU but who could change their opinion if the way it works really changes varies between 15% (in both Denmark and Romania) and 31% (in Belgium). In all Member States, the proportion of respondents opposed to the idea of the EU in general remains below the 10% mark.

Q4 Which of the following statements regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?

- I'm in favour of the European Union and the way it is working at present
- I'm rather in favour of the European Union, but not the way it is working at present
- I'm rather sceptical of the European Union, but could change my opinion if the way it works really changes
- I'm opposed to the idea of the European Union in general
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer



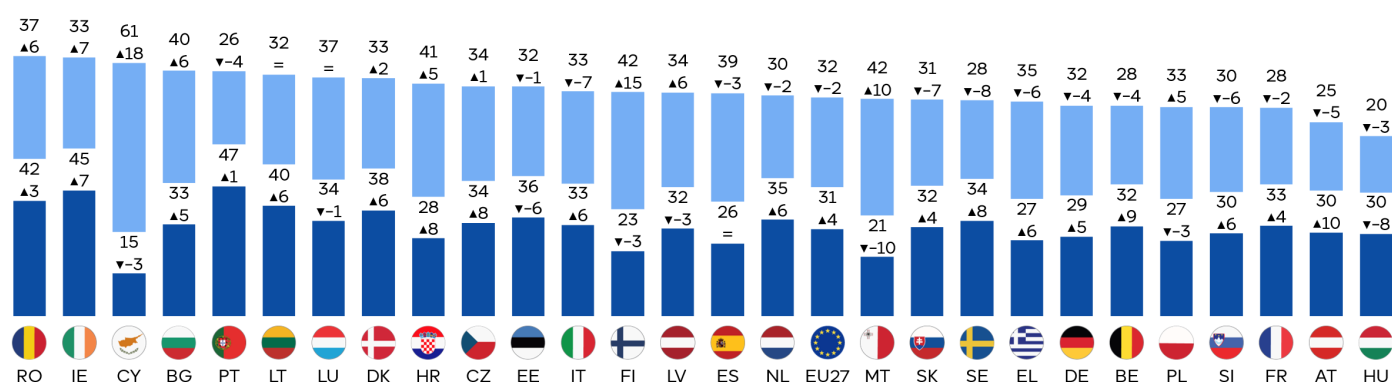
(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

As noted above, a comparison with the 2021 survey shows that there is a small increase in the share of young people, on average, across the EU who are in favour of the EU and the way it is working at present (+4 pp). At the individual country level, a significant increase in this share is seen in 13 Member States (from +5 pp in Germany to +10 pp in Austria).²

In three Member States, the share in favour of the EU and the way it is working has significantly decreased compared to 2021: Malta (-10 pp), Hungary (-8 pp) and Estonia (-6 pp). In Malta, the share of young people rather in favour of the EU, but not the way it is working at present has increased by 10 percentage points; such an increase, however, is not seen in Hungary and Estonia.

Q4 Which of the following statements regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?

- I'm in favour of the European Union and the way it is working at present
- I'm rather in favour of the European Union, but not the way it is working at present



Trend compared to 2021
(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

The proportion of respondents who are in favour of the EU and the way it is working at present is slightly higher among respondents aged 16–18 (34%), compared to those aged 25–30 (30%). In contrast, those aged 25–30 are slightly more likely to be in favour of the EU but not the way it is working at present, compared to those aged 16–18 (34% vs 30%).

Among young people no longer in education, **those who completed post-secondary or higher education are more likely to be in favour of the EU, while those who completed secondary education or lower are more sceptical of the EU.** For example, among the higher educated, 32% are in favour of the EU and the way it is working at present, while 18% are rather sceptical of the EU, but could change their opinion if the way it works really changed; the corresponding proportions for the lower educated are 27% and 22%, respectively. A similar pattern of

² Survey results are subject to sampling and only trend differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% confidence level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.

differences is observed comparing respondents currently in secondary education or lower and those in post-secondary education or higher.

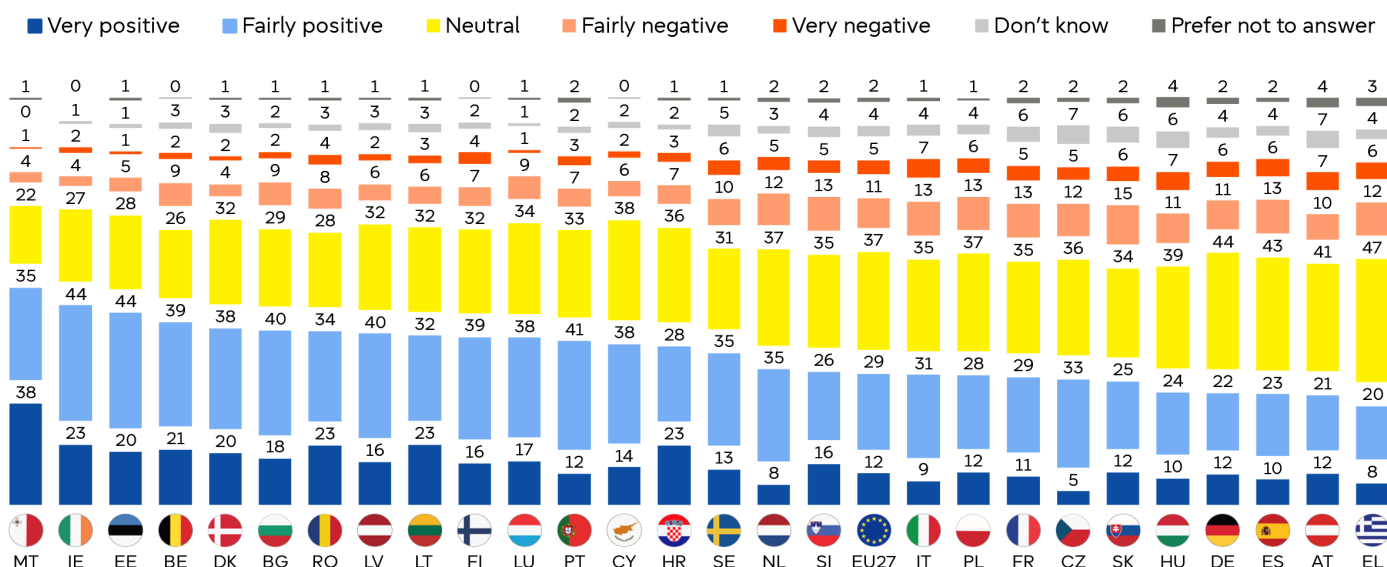
Differences by gender and level of urbanisation tend to be minor or do not reach statistical significance.

2.2. Opinion about the European Parliament

The European Parliament's 2024 post-electoral Eurobarometer showed that, across all age groups, from 15-24 year-olds to 65+ year-olds, about 40% hold a positive image of the European Parliament – the highest level of trust recorded in the past years. A similar level of trust is observed in this survey.

Among young EU citizens, about four in ten have a 'very positive' (12%) or 'fairly positive' (29%) image of the European Parliament, while 37% have a neutral image. Less than then two in ten respondents hold a 'fairly negative' (11%) or a 'very negative' (5%) view of the European Parliament.

Q5 In general, do you have a positive, neutral or negative image of the European Parliament?



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

The country level analysis shows that, **in 14 Member States, a majority of young people surveyed have a 'very' or 'fairly' positive image of the European Parliament.** The highest shares with a positive view about the European Parliament are observed in Malta (73%), Ireland (67%) and Estonia (64%), while the lowest ones are in Greece (28%), Austria (33%), Germany (33%), Spain (33%) and Hungary (34%).³

The highest proportions of respondents having a **neutral** image of the European Parliament are observed in Greece (47%), Germany (44%), Spain (43%) and Austria (41%).

In almost all Member States, less than 20% of respondents have a 'very' or 'fairly' negative image of the European Parliament. In Slovakia, 21% of respondents have a negative opinion about the European Parliament; in Italy, this share is 20%.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men are more likely than young women **to have either a 'very' or 'fairly' positive image** (43% vs 38%) **or a 'very' or 'fairly' negative opinion of the European Parliament** (19% vs 15%). Young women are more likely than young men to hold a neutral opinion about the European Parliament (42% vs 33%).

Younger respondents, aged 16–18, are also more likely to hold a neutral image of the European Parliament (41% vs 35% of those aged 25–30). Those aged 25–30, on the other hand, are more likely to have a more negative image of the European Parliament (20% vs 13% of those aged 16–18).

Respondents with a post-secondary or higher education degree are more likely than those who completed secondary education or lower **to have a positive image of the European Parliament** (39% vs 31%). A similar difference is seen comparing respondents currently in post-secondary or higher education and those in secondary or lower education (46% vs 40%).

Respondents **living in a large town or city** (47%) are more inclined to **hold a positive image of the European Parliament**, compared to those living in a rural area (37%) or in a small or medium-sized town (39%).

³ Due to rounding, the individual percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

2.3. National, local or European identity?

Young people were also asked what best describes their identity in term of feeling primarily attached to their local community and region, their country and national identity, or Europe and their European identity.

The largest share of young people surveyed (34%) reply that they **feel primarily attached to their country and national identity**. The second most common response is feeling **primarily attached to their local community and region**, chosen by 23% of respondents.

About one in seven respondents (15%) answer that they **feel primarily attached to Europe and a European identity** and a similar proportion (14%) report **feeling equally attached to their local community, country and Europe**.

Less than one in ten respondents (8%) indicate they do not feel strongly attached to their local community, country or Europe.

Q6 Which of the following best describes your identity?



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Although the largest share of respondents in most Member States report to feel **primarily attached to their country and national identity**, there is considerable variation in this share across the Member States. The overall highest share is observed in Cyprus (57%) followed – at a distance – by Finland (49%), Bulgaria (45%) and Croatia (44%). This share drops to 24% in Hungary, the overall lowest figure observed for having primarily a national identity.

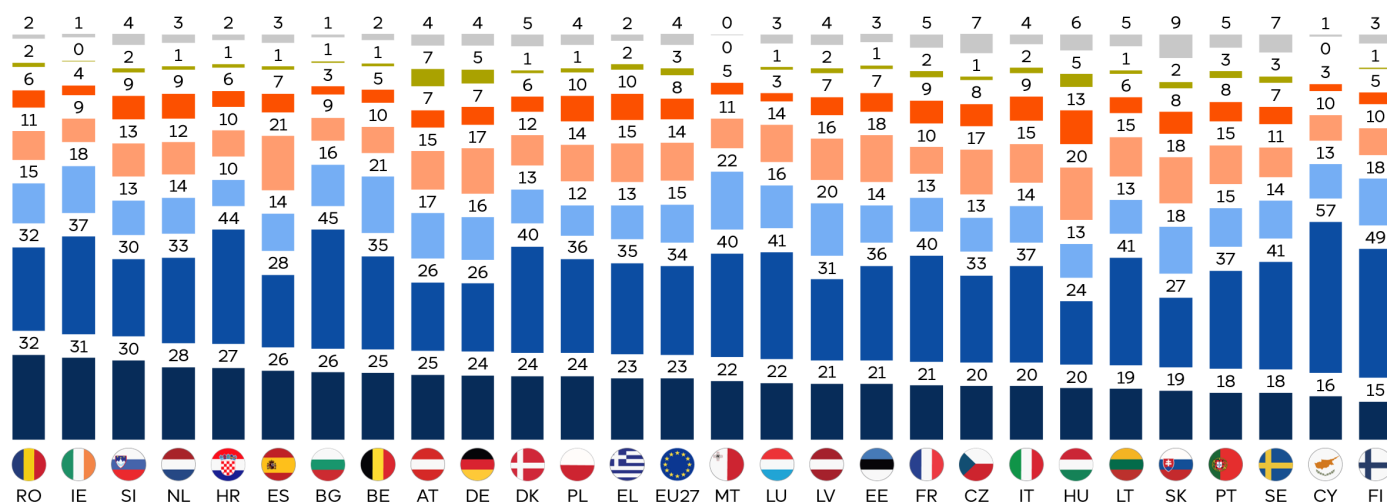
The share of respondents feeling primarily **attached to their local community and region** varies between 15% in Finland and 32% in Romania. This share is also around 30% in Slovenia (30%) and Ireland (31%). In Romania and Slovenia, equal shares of respondents feel primarily attached to their country and national identity or to their local community and region.

Feeling primarily **attached to Europe and their European identity** is less common among the young people surveyed, with the proportion ranging from 10% in Croatia to 22% in Malta. Similarly, the proportion of respondents who feel **equally attached to their local community, country and Europe** ranges from 9% in Bulgaria and Ireland, to 21% in Spain.

Between 3% of respondents in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Luxembourg, and 13% in Hungary answer that they do not feel a strong commitment to any of the identities listed.

Q6 Which of the following best describes your identity?

- I feel primarily attached to my local community and region
- I feel primarily attached to my country and my national identity
- I feel primarily attached to Europe and my European identity
- I feel equally attached to my local community, country and Europe
- I do not feel a strong attachment to my local community, country or Europe
- Other
- Don't know



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows mostly minor differences across the groups. Those with a **post-secondary or higher level of education** are slightly more likely to feel **attached to their local community and region** (26% vs 22%). The same also applies to respondents living in a rural

area as they are more likely to feel primarily attached to their local community and region (27% vs 22% for those living in more urban areas).

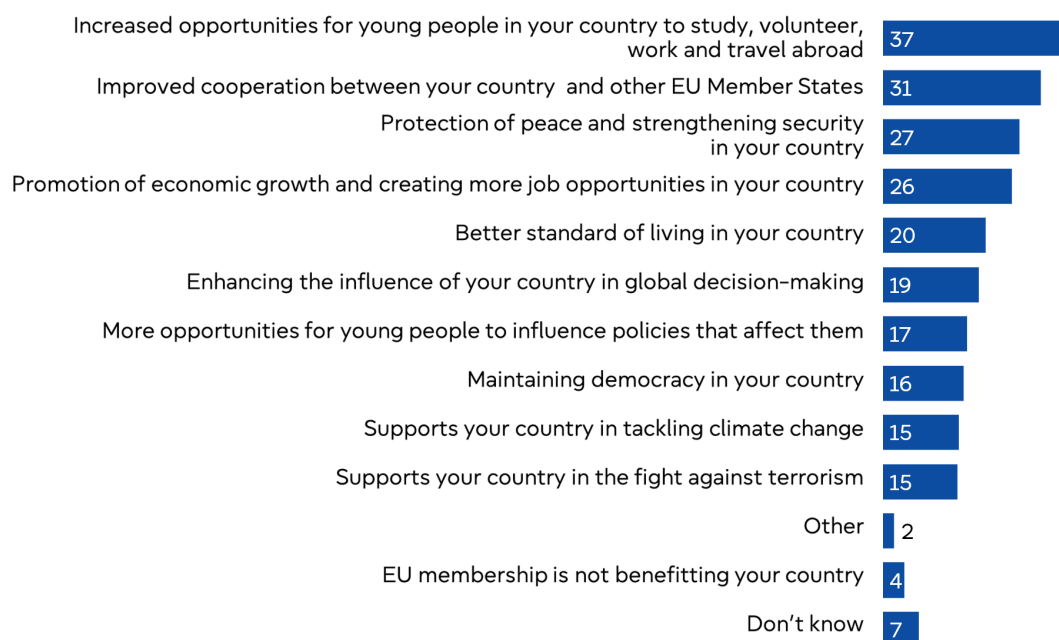
2.4. Benefits of EU Membership

The European Parliament's 2024 post-electoral Eurobarometer showed that EU citizens have four main rationales for why they consider EU membership beneficial: increased cooperation between Member States, protecting peace and strengthening security, the EU's contribution to economic growth and the creation of new work opportunities. Young people in this survey were also presented with 10 potential benefits for their country from being a member of the EU.

More than a third of young people surveyed (37%) believe that **increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad (e.g., Erasmus+, European Solidarity Corps, etc.)** are a benefit of being a member of the EU.

The next highest-ranking benefits are the same ones as those that were ranked highest in the post-electoral Eurobarometer. Around three in ten young people (31%) think that **improved cooperation between their country and other EU Member States** is a benefit of being a member of the EU. **Protecting peace and strengthening security in their country** (27%) and **promoting economic growth and creating more job opportunities** in their country (26%) are each mentioned as a benefit of EU membership by just over a quarter of respondents.

Q3 In your opinion, how does your country benefit from being a member of the European Union? [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Between about one in seven and one in five believe that their country benefits from being part of the EU in terms of **a better standard of living in their country** (20%), **enhancing their country's influence in global decision-making** (19%), **providing more opportunities for young people to influence policies that affect them** (17%), **maintaining democracy in their country** (16%), **offering support in tackling climate change** (15%) and **assisting in the fight against terrorism** (15%).

A very small share of respondents (4%) believe that their country does not benefit from EU membership.

In all but two Member States, **increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad (e.g. Erasmus+, European Solidarity Corps etc.)** is the (joint) most-frequently selected benefit of EU membership. A majority of respondents share this view in Malta (54%), Estonia (53%) and Latvia (51%). In the other countries, the share selecting this benefit ranges between 27% in Sweden and 47% in Czechia. In Czechia, an equal share of respondents (47%) select **improved cooperation between their country and other EU Member States** as a benefit of EU membership. This benefit is also the top-ranking one in the Netherlands (40%) and Sweden (37%). The latter countries are joined at the high end of the country ranking by Denmark (41%), Estonia (39%), Luxembourg (38%) and Slovakia (37%).

Protection of peace and strengthening security in their country is most frequently chosen as one of the benefits of EU membership in Estonia (39%) and the Netherlands (37%), while it is least frequently selected in Croatia and Malta (both 19%). A similar variation is observed for the **promotion of economic growth and the creation of more job opportunities in their country**, with the share selecting this benefit varying between 19% in Greece and 35% in Denmark.





























A better standard of living in their country is most likely to be mentioned as a benefit of EU membership in Czechia (36%), followed by Poland (31%), while it is less likely to be chosen in Finland (14%). **Enhancing the influence of their country in global decision-making** is most likely to be perceived as a benefit in Denmark (30%) and Estonia (26%), while only half as many share this view in Austria (13%).

In all Member States, less than 30% of respondents select the following benefits:

- **More opportunities for young people to influence policies** (between 11% in France and 29% in Croatia and Malta),
- **Maintaining democracy in their country** (between 11% in Croatia and 20% in Finland),
- **Support in tackling climate change** (between 10% in Hungary and 27% in Denmark), and
- **Support in the fight against terrorism** (between 11% in Czechia, Hungary and Greece, and 24% in Denmark).

Across all but one Member State (Greece), less than one in ten respondents believe that **EU membership does not bring benefits to their country**; this proportion rises to 12% in Greece.

Q3 In your opinion, how does your country benefit from being a member of the European Union? [Multiple answers]

		Increased opportunities for young people in your country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad	Improved cooperation between your country and other EU Member States	Protection of peace and strengthening security in your country	Promotion of economic growth and creating more job opportunities in your country	Better standard of living in your country	Enhancing the influence of your country in global decision-making	More opportunities for young people to influence policies that affect them	Maintaining democracy in your country	Supports your country in tackling climate change	Supports your country in the fight against terrorism
EU27		37	31	27	26	20	19	17	16	15	15
BE		37	29	28	27	17	20	22	16	18	19
BG		43	26	24	30	21	22	28	17	19	17
CZ		47	47	30	32	36	20	19	17	16	11
DK		45	41	34	35	16	30	15	12	27	24
DE		34	29	26	24	22	18	17	17	12	13
EE		53	39	39	33	23	26	21	19	18	19
IE		43	23	22	32	16	19	26	15	19	16
EL		37	26	26	19	15	15	14	18	13	11
ES		45	36	28	26	23	19	18	15	14	13
FR		32	31	26	23	15	20	11	16	15	18
HR		42	32	19	26	21	18	29	11	21	14
IT		42	29	28	28	15	19	18	18	17	14
CY		42	25	22	29	18	16	21	16	21	19
LV		51	32	29	32	20	17	23	16	15	13
LT		46	30	30	32	24	23	25	17	16	16
LU		42	38	33	28	26	25	19	18	15	14
HU		36	28	21	26	24	15	20	18	10	11
MT		54	25	19	34	17	22	29	12	20	18
NL		31	40	37	32	19	19	14	14	21	18
AT		34	28	22	22	27	13	18	16	13	14
PL		35	32	27	22	31	18	13	16	14	14
PT		44	30	30	29	23	16	18	17	15	13
RO		41	27	20	25	21	17	22	13	13	15
SI		45	36	24	27	28	21	17	14	16	17
SK		41	37	27	29	24	17	17	19	14	12
FI		43	29	29	27	14	23	25	20	17	18
SE		27	37	32	21	16	22	15	13	18	20

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other', 'EU membership is not benefitting your country' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Gender differences in perceived benefits of EU membership tend to be mostly minor. **Young women** are somewhat more likely than young men to believe that **increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad** are a benefit of EU membership (40% vs. 35%).

Older respondents – those aged 19–24 (26%) or aged 25–30 (27%) – are slightly more likely than younger respondents – those aged 16–18 (23%) – to answer that **promoting economic growth and creating more job opportunities in their country is a benefit of EU membership**. Younger respondents are slightly more likely to see benefits in terms of increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad (38%–39% vs 36% of those aged 25–30).

Differences in perceived benefits of EU membership are more pronounced across education levels. **Respondents with a post-secondary or higher education level** are more likely than those with a secondary or lower education level to reply that **increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad** (39% vs 30%), **improved cooperation between their country and other Member States** (38% vs 27%), **promotion of economic growth and job creation** (28% vs 21%), **protecting peace and strengthening security in their country** (27% vs 23%) and **enhancing their country's influence in global decision-making** (20% vs 15%) are benefits of EU membership. These benefits are also more likely to be identified by young people currently in post-secondary education or higher, compared to young people in secondary education or lower.

Respondents **living in a large town or city** (41%) are more likely to view **increased opportunities for young people in their country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad as a benefit of EU membership** compared to those living in a rural area (34%). Those living in a large town or city are also more likely to mention the benefits of improved cooperation between their country and other EU Member States (34% vs 29% living in a rural area), the protection of peace and strengthening security in their country (29% vs 25%) and the promotion of economic growth and creation of more job opportunities in their country (28% vs 24%).

3. KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION SOURCES

3.1. Main sources of information on political and social issues

The European Parliament's 2023 Media and News survey showed that TV was the most used media to access news. TV was followed by online press and/or news platforms, radio and social media platforms. Compared to the Media and News survey conducted in 2022, there was an increase observed, in all age groups, in the overall share of respondents mentioning social media platforms to access news. Moreover, among 16–24 year-olds, social media platforms had become a more important source for news than TV.

The current survey confirms that **social media platforms** (e.g., Instagram, TikTok, etc.) are young people's **top source for information on political and social issues** (mentioned by 42% of respondents), although closely followed by **TV** (selected by 39%).

The next three sources are each mentioned by roughly one in four respondents: **online press and/or news platforms** (26%), **friends, family or colleagues** (25%) and **video platforms** (e.g. YouTube, etc.) (23%).

Smaller shares obtain most of their information on political and social issues via radio (16%), printed newspapers or magazines (12%), school teachers or university lecturers (11%), podcasts (11%), adverts or other information produced by political parties (9%), or youth organisations, youth workers and other non-formal educators (8%).

Q7 From which of these sources do you get most of your information on political and social issues? Please select up to three responses. [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Social media platforms (e.g., Instagram, TikTok, etc.) are the most important source for information on political and social issues in 19 of the 27 Member States and they are the joint most-mentioned source in another four Member States. The share of young people relying on social media platform for most of their information on political and social issues ranges from 33% in Belgium and Romania to 49% in Spain and 51% in Denmark.

TV is the top-ranking source for information on political and social issues in Portugal (53%), Italy (52%), Slovenia (45%) and France (43%). TV as a source of information is the joint most-mentioned source (together with social media platforms) in Finland (42%), Ireland (39%) and Slovakia (39%). The lowest shares selecting TV are seen in 23% in Luxembourg and 24% in Latvia.

Online press and/or news platforms are the joint most-selected source for information on political and social issues in Czechia (together with social media platforms, both selected by 42% of respondents). Czechia is joined at the high end of the country ranking by Denmark (40%) and the Netherlands (39%), while Ireland (19%) is found at the lower end.





























The share of respondents mentioning **friends, family or colleagues** as a source of information varies between 19% in Bulgaria and Romania and 32% in Sweden. Similar variation across the Member States is observed for those mentioning **video platforms (e.g. YouTube, etc.)**, with the proportion ranging from 18% in Croatia and the Netherlands to 34% in Poland.

The other sources listed in the survey are cited to smaller shares as sources of information on political and social issues. One in five – or slightly more – respondents in Finland (20%), Slovenia (20%), Germany (21%) and Austria (22%) indicate **radio** as a source of information for political and social issues. In contrast, less than one in ten select it as a source of information in Cyprus (8%), Greece (7%) and Czechia (6%). **Youth organisations, youth workers and other non-formal educators** are most often relied upon for political and social information in Bulgaria (27%), Malta (24%) and Cyprus (23%), while they are least commonly used in Czechia (2%). **Adverts or other information produced by political parties** are cited as a primary source of information by close to one in four respondents in Bulgaria and Malta (23%), while this figure drops to 6% in Czechia.

In all Member States, less than 20% of respondents use the following as source for most of their information on political and social issues:

- **Printed newspapers and magazines** (between 4% in Poland and 17% in Austria and France),
- **School teachers and university lecturers** (between 8% Poland and Denmark, and 20% in Malta), and
- **Podcasts** (between 6% in Slovenia and 20% in Denmark).

Q7 From which of these sources do you get most of your information on political and social issues? Please select up to three responses. [Multiple answers]

		Social media platforms (e.g. Instagram, Tik-Tok, etc.)	TV	Online press and/or news platforms	Friends, family, colleagues	Video platforms (e.g. YouTube, etc.)	Radio	Printed newspapers or magazines	School teachers or university lecturers	Podcasts	Adverts or other information produced by political parties	Youth organisations, youth workers and other non-formal educators
EU27		42	39	26	25	23	16	12	11	11	9	8
BE		33	31	24	21	22	16	16	16	12	18	16
BG		34	27	24	19	31	11	9	17	12	23	27
CZ		42	39	42	31	21	6	5	11	19	6	2
DK		51	34	40	30	19	17	6	8	20	8	8
DE		41	35	25	25	21	21	15	11	10	9	7
EE		44	30	38	27	19	15	14	10	10	12	17
IE		39	39	19	24	24	19	12	14	14	20	18
EL		48	31	34	26	31	7	8	9	10	9	10
ES		49	44	20	25	23	12	11	12	14	7	8
FR		41	43	20	29	22	16	17	14	8	8	6
HR		48	40	32	21	18	14	9	13	9	14	19
IT		44	52	25	22	23	16	14	11	10	8	6
CY		44	27	24	23	31	8	14	14	11	11	23
LV		43	24	30	28	23	14	12	17	11	15	21
LT		37	29	30	21	29	14	7	13	14	12	18
LU		43	23	37	30	25	19	15	12	8	12	13
HU		38	26	32	21	27	14	8	9	15	10	8
MT		47	32	22	23	22	10	12	20	14	23	24
NL		41	40	39	31	18	17	10	12	10	8	6
AT		41	32	23	22	19	22	17	11	9	9	8
PL		48	36	32	25	34	19	4	8	11	8	7
PT		40	53	31	25	20	16	13	11	13	11	7
RO		33	29	21	19	30	10	8	10	16	13	17
SI		39	45	26	27	23	20	11	13	6	10	13
SK		39	39	27	26	20	19	8	9	18	8	7
FI		42	42	31	21	20	20	13	13	15	14	13
SE		43	37	34	32	25	14	12	9	11	7	7

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women are more likely than young men to obtain information on political and social issues from **social media platforms** (e.g., Instagram, TikTok, etc.) (46% vs 38%), **TV** (41% vs 38%), and **friends, family and colleagues** (29% vs 22%). Conversely, young men are more likely to do so from video platforms (e.g., YouTube, etc.) (28% vs 18%).

The youngest group of respondents (aged 16–18) are more likely than their older counterparts to obtain information on political and social issues from **social media platforms** (45% vs 39% of 25–30 year-olds), **friends, family or colleagues** (29% vs 23%) and **school teachers or university lecturers** (18% vs 8%). Respondents aged 25–30, in turn, are more likely to obtain information from online press and/or news platforms (30% vs 21% of 16–18 year-olds), radio (19% vs 13%), printed newspapers and magazines (13% vs 10%), and podcasts (12% vs 9%).

Respondents who completed post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those who completed secondary education or lower to get most of their information on political and social issues from **social media platforms** (43% vs 38%), **online press and/or news platforms** (34% vs 26%) and **printed newspapers or magazines** (13% vs 8%). This also applies to respondents currently in post-secondary or higher education, compared to those currently in secondary education or lower.

Respondents **living in in a large city or in a small or medium-sized town** are more likely to use **social media platforms** (e.g., Instagram, TikTok, etc.) for information on political and social issues (42%–44%) compared to those living in a rural area (39%). Respondents living in a large town or city are also more likely to use online press and/or news platforms (29% vs 23%) and video platforms (25% vs 21%).

3.2. Social media platforms used for information on political and social issues

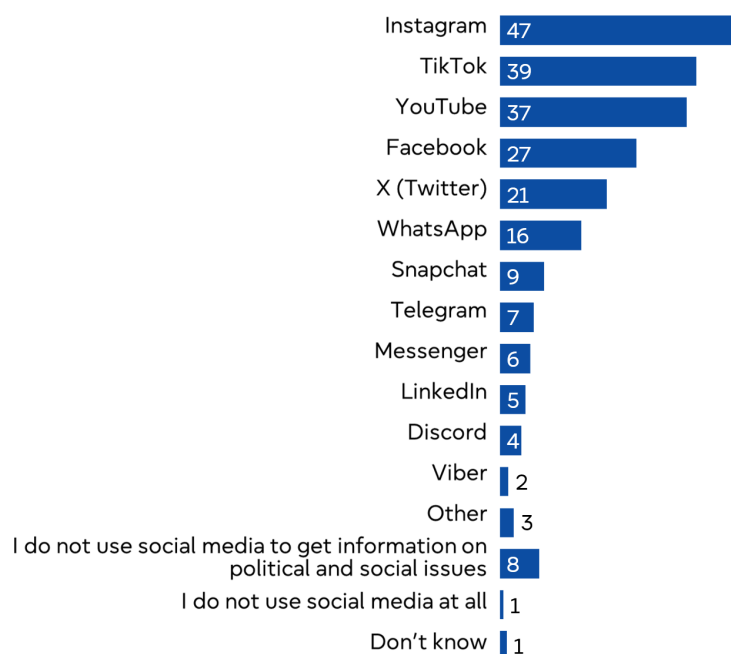
When young people were asked which social media and platforms they use to obtain information on political and social issues, **Instagram** emerges as the most commonly used one (47%), followed by **TikTok** (39%) and **YouTube** (37%). Lower shares obtain information from **Facebook** (27%) and **X (Twitter)** (21%). **WhatsApp** is used for information on political and social issues by 16% of respondents.

Other social media and platforms, including Snapchat (9%), Telegram (7%), Messenger (6%), LinkedIn (5%), Discord (4%) and Viber (2%), are mentioned less often by young people as sources of information on political and social issues.

A small proportion of respondents (8%) indicate that **they do not use social media to find information on political and social issues**.

In the 2021 Youth survey, a similar question was asked to young people who indicated that they were using social media to get information on political and social issues. In 2021, Facebook ranged first (mentioned by 54% of respondents who used social media for news), followed by Instagram (48%) and YouTube (35%); TikTok was mentioned by 14% (5th place). The current survey shows that Facebook has dropped to the fourth place, while TikTok moved into the second place.

Q8 From which social media and platforms do you get information on political and social issues? Please select the most important ones for you personally. [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

In 11 Member States, **Instagram** is young people's most popular social media or platform for obtaining information on political and social issues. Instagram is selected by more than half of respondents in Italy (59%), Portugal (56%), Czechia (53%), Slovakia (53%), Greece (52%) and Spain (51%). The lowest shares are found in Malta (26%), Lithuania (27%) and Bulgaria (28%).

TikTok – jointly with **Instagram** – is the most-selected social media for information on political and social issues in Austria (selected by 50%). Austria is joined at the high end of the country ranking by Hungary (49%), Germany (48%) and Sweden (46%). In contrast, Malta (13%) and Czechia (20%) are found at the lower end.

In four countries, **YouTube** is the (joint) most-selected channel to obtain political and social information. This applies to Ireland (46%), Romania (42%), Finland (37%) and Belgium (34%). In Romania, an equal share of respondents mention **Facebook** (42%). In another 11 Member States, Facebook is the most-mentioned social media platform. A slim majority of respondents in Lithuania (56%), Hungary (55%), Croatia (54%), Cyprus (52%) and Poland (51%) use Facebook to obtain information on political and social issues. In contrast, less than one in five respondents use it in Spain (11%), Germany (15%) and the Netherlands (19%).

The share of respondents using **X (Twitter)** to gather political and social information is highest in Ireland (37%) and Spain (36%). In contrast, this usage drops to about one in ten respondents in Austria and Hungary (both 10%), as well as in Slovakia (8%). Similar proportions are observed for the usage of **WhatsApp** as a source for information on political and social issues. This channel is used by 25% of respondents in Germany and Spain, while its usage is as low as 2%–3% in Greece, Slovakia and Hungary.

Q8 From which social media and platforms do you get information on political and social issues? Please select the most important ones for you personally. [Multiple answers]

		Instagram	TikTok	YouTube	Facebook	X (Twitter)	WhatsApp	Snapchat	Telegram	Messenger	LinkedIn	Discord	Viber
EU27		47	39	37	27	21	16	9	7	6	5	4	2
BE		30	25	34	33	22	14	11	10	11	10	9	7
BG		28	30	41	48	24	11	8	10	11	13	8	8
CZ		53	20	36	38	16	4	2	2	5	2	2	0
DK		45	25	34	49	17	8	7	5	7	13	4	2
DE		49	48	37	15	13	25	12	6	3	3	4	1
EE		30	23	36	46	24	9	8	12	10	8	6	3
IE		32	32	46	38	37	15	11	10	8	15	9	4
EL		52	41	41	36	18	2	3	4	8	6	4	7
ES		51	43	32	11	36	25	2	10	2	4	3	1
FR		48	42	36	21	24	9	18	3	5	3	4	1
HR		33	29	35	54	18	19	7	10	4	8	5	5
IT		59	35	37	26	19	23	1	11	4	5	2	1
CY		31	24	43	52	20	23	7	8	10	9	6	9
LV		35	36	36	43	24	14	8	14	8	9	7	4
LT		27	30	42	56	20	16	7	9	12	9	10	3
LU		40	26	34	32	14	12	8	9	8	10	9	4
HU		32	49	41	55	10	3	6	4	18	2	5	3
MT		26	13	36	39	25	13	7	12	10	16	8	5
NL		47	31	32	19	15	17	11	5	2	9	4	1
AT		50	50	31	20	10	19	16	6	3	3	4	2
PL		37	36	45	51	31	5	5	6	19	3	5	1
PT		56	33	32	27	27	14	3	5	3	8	4	1
RO		33	35	42	42	12	21	8	10	12	9	6	5
SI		35	35	34	38	17	7	10	7	8	5	6	5
SK		53	25	32	46	8	3	3	6	11	2	3	2
FI		33	30	37	32	24	16	12	13	9	14	10	8
SE		47	46	40	32	18	5	17	4	5	5	4	1

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other', 'I do not use social media to get information on political and social issues', 'I do not use social media at all' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Compared to young men, **young women** are more likely to get information on political and social issues from **Instagram** (52% vs 42%) and **TikTok** (45% vs 34%). Conversely, young men are more likely to get this information from YouTube (43% vs 31%) and X (Twitter) (25% vs 17%).

Mention of Instagram decreases with age, from 52% among 16–18 year-olds to 41% among 25–30 year-olds. A similar pattern is observed for TikTok, which is mentioned by 51% of those aged 16–18, compared to 29% of those aged 25–30. In contrast, the oldest respondents are two times more likely than the youngest ones to mention Facebook (36% vs 17%).

Respondents with a post-secondary or higher education background are more likely than those with a secondary education degree or lower to use **Instagram** for getting information on political and social issues (43% vs 37%). In contrast, those **with a secondary education degree or lower** are more likely to use **TikTok** for this purpose than respondents with a post-secondary or higher education background (36% vs 29%).

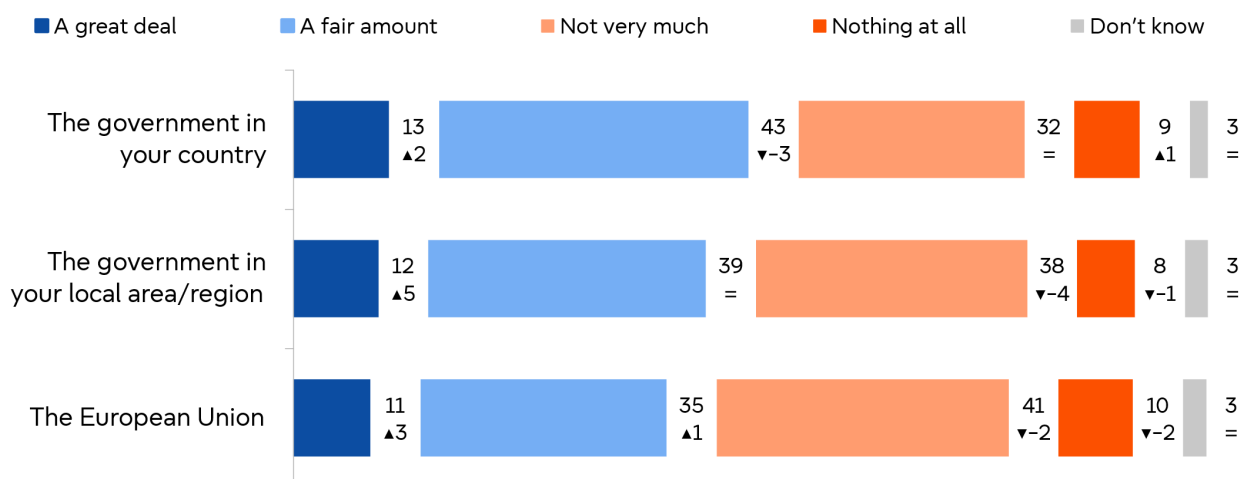
Respondents living in a large town or city are more likely to use **YouTube** for information on political and social issues (40%) compared to those living in a small or medium-sized town (36%) or in a rural area (34%). Similarly, X (Twitter) is more commonly used for political and social information by respondents living in a large town or city (24%) compared to those living in a rural area (16%).

3.3. Understanding of local, national and EU governments

Respondents were asked how much they felt they understood about their national government, regional government and the EU. A slim majority of respondents feel **they know 'a great deal' (13%) or 'a fair amount' (43%) about the government in their country**. Similarly, 12% of respondents feel **they know 'a great deal' and 39% 'a fair amount' about the government in their local area or region**. **Understanding of the EU is slightly lower**, with 11% feeling they know 'a great deal' and 35% 'a fair amount'.

A comparison with the 2021 survey shows a small increase in young people's level of understanding of the government in their local area or region (+5 pp for 'a great deal') and the European Union (+3 pp for 'a great deal').

Q9 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...?



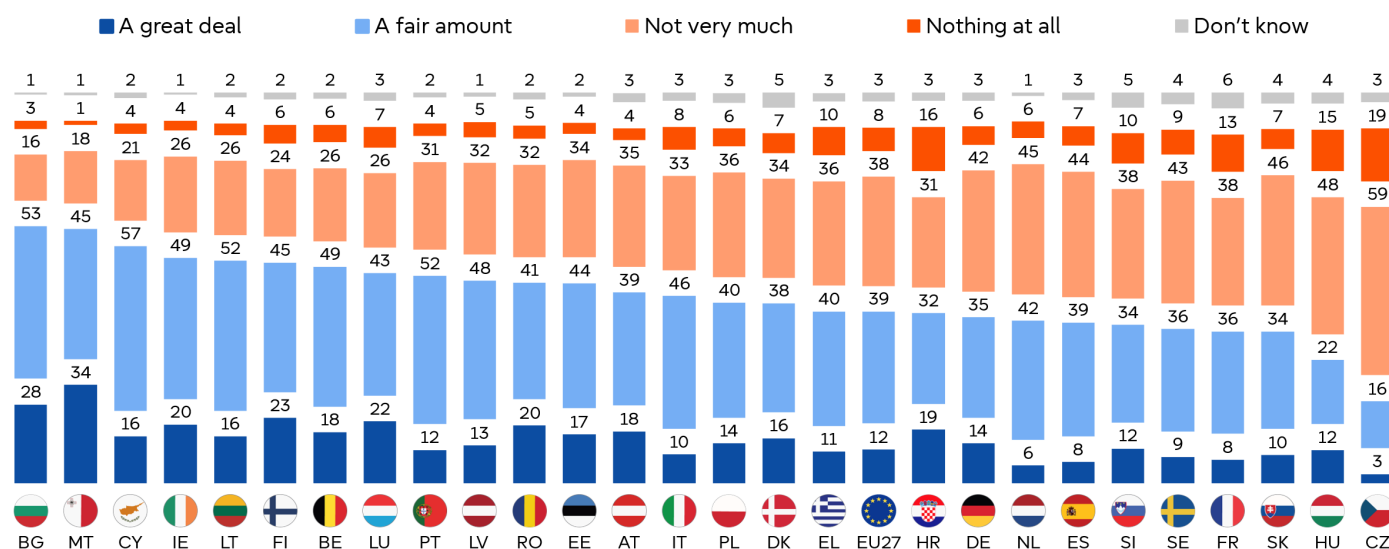
Trend compared to 2021

(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

In 17 Member States, a majority of respondents feel they **know 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount' about the government in their local area or region**, with the proportion varying between 51% in Greece and 81% in Bulgaria. In contrast, just one in five respondents feel this way in Czechia (3% 'a great deal' and 16% 'a fair amount'). In Czechia, more than three-quarters of respondents feel **they do not know 'very much' (59%) or 'nothing at all' (19%)** about the government in their local area or region; this is also the majority view in France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden (between 51% and 62%).⁴

Q9 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...?

The government in your local area/region



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

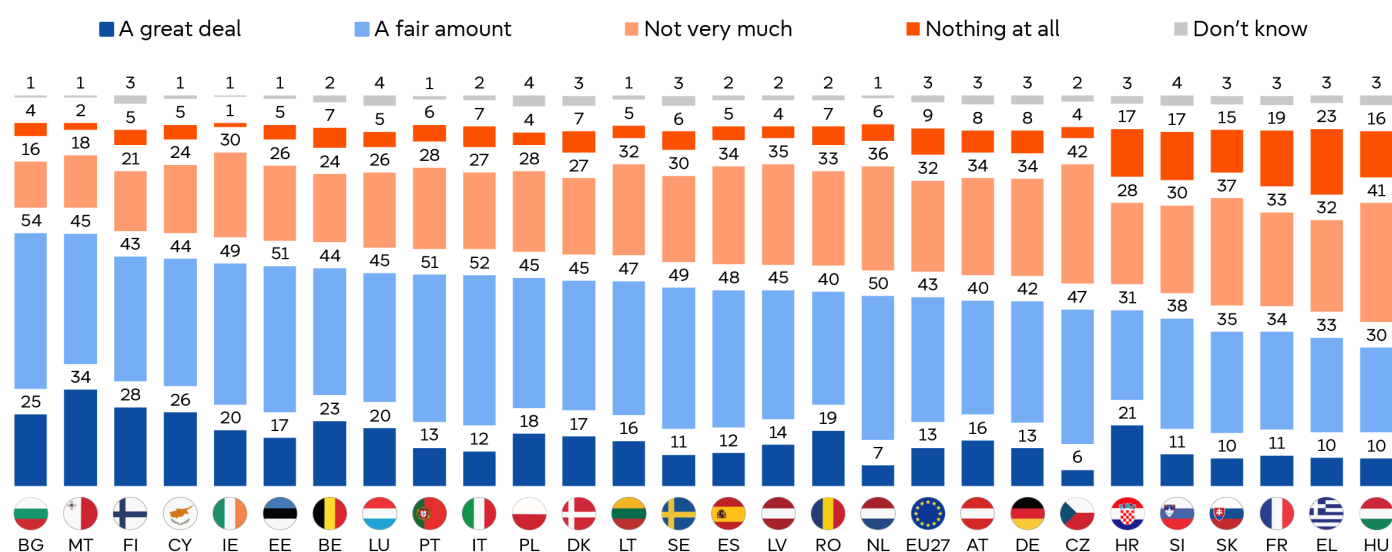
⁴ Due to rounding, the individual percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

Similarly, in 22 Member States, a majority of respondents feel **they know 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount' about the government in their country**. The highest shares feeling this way are observed in Bulgaria (79%), Malta (79%), Finland (71%) and Cyprus (70%).

Hungary, on the other hand, is found again among the countries with the highest share of respondents **feeling uninformed**: 41% of young people in Hungary reply that they do not know 'very much' and 16% that they know 'nothing at all' about the government in their country. A majority of respondents also feel uninformed in France, Greece and Slovakia (between 52% and 55%).

Q9 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...?

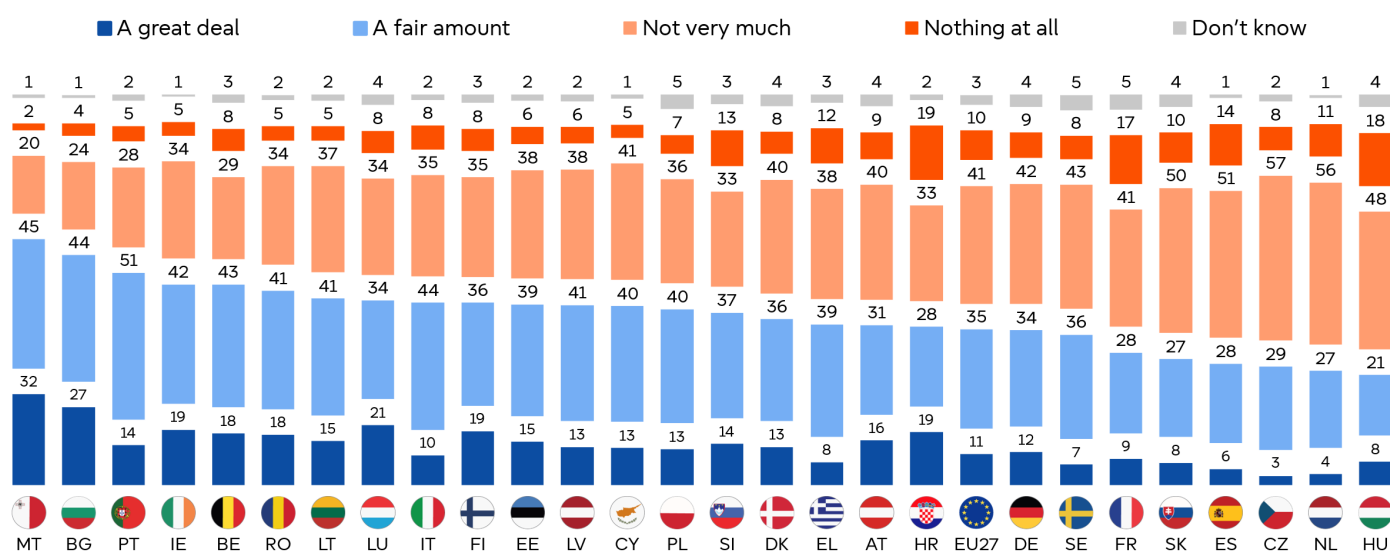
The government in your country



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Finally, in 15 Member States, a majority of respondents feel **they know at least 'a fair amount' about the EU** (between 51% in Slovenia and 77% in Malta). In the other countries, the proportion feeling this way varies between 29% in Hungary and 49% in Denmark. Nonetheless, in 11 Member States, respondents who think they understand 'not very much' or 'nothing at all' about the EU outnumber those who understand 'a great deal' or 'a fair amount'. This applies, for instance, to the Netherlands (68% vs 31%) and Hungary (66% vs 29%).

Q9 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...? The European Union



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men are more likely than young women to **feel they understand 'a great deal' about the government in their local area and region** (15% vs 9%), **the government in their country** (17% vs 10%) and **the EU** (14% vs 8%). Young men are also more likely to feel they understand 'a fair amount' about the government in their local area (42% vs 36%).

Respondents who completed post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those who completed secondary education or lower to feel they **understand 'a fair amount' about the government in their local area/region** (39% vs 30%), about **the government in their country** (43% vs 36%) and about **the EU** (30% vs 27%).

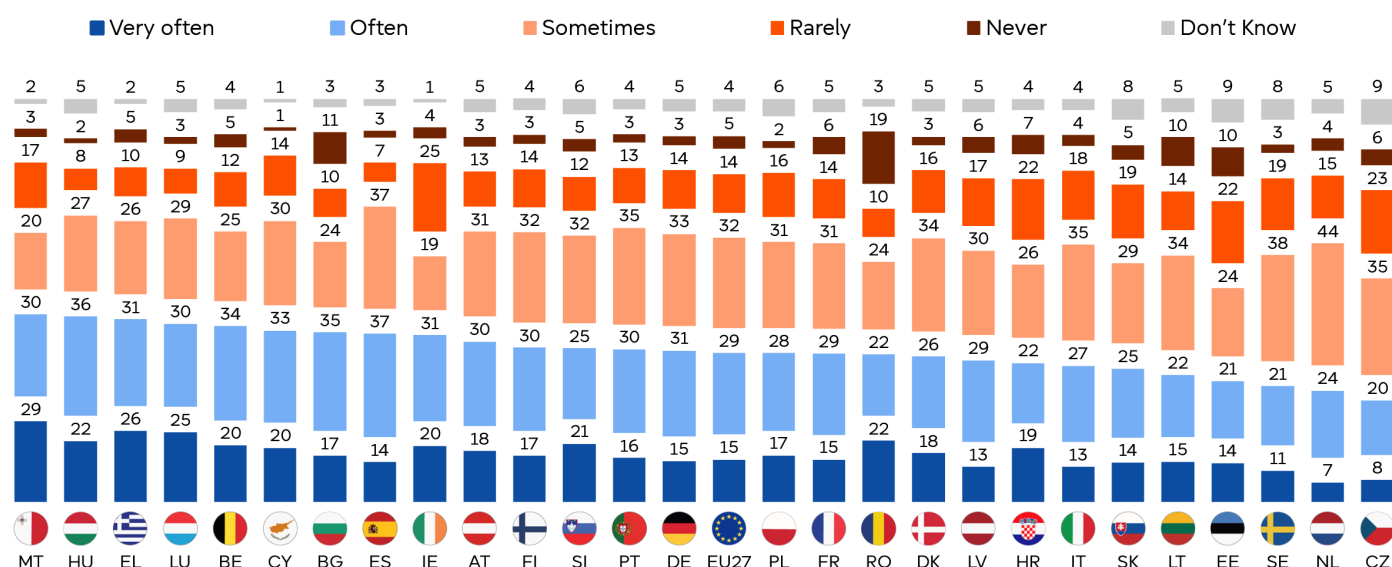
Differences by age group and level of urbanisation are mostly minor, although it can be noted that young people living in a large town or city are more likely to feel they understand 'a fair amount' about the EU (39% vs 32% in rural areas).

3.4. Exposure to disinformation and fake news

The European Parliament's 2022 Media and News survey showed that 10% of EU citizens think that, in that past seven days, they have 'very often' been exposed to disinformation and fake news; 18% replied that this happened 'often' in the past seven days. The survey also showed that views did not differ much across age groups, except for older respondents being more likely to reply that they 'don't know'.

In line with the results of the 2022 Media and News Survey, more than three-quarters of young people surveyed think they have **been exposed to disinformation and fake news over the past seven days**: 32% report having been exposed 'sometimes', 29% 'often' and 15% 'very often'. In contrast, 14% indicate they have 'rarely' been exposed to disinformation and fake news in the past seven days and 5% think they were not exposed at all ('never') in the past seven days.

Q10 How often do you think that you have been personally exposed to disinformation and fake news over the past 7 days?



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

In all Member States, a vast majority of respondents think they have been exposed to disinformation and fake news at least to some extent over the past seven days. In nine Member States, a majority of respondents report having being **exposed to disinformation and fake news 'often' or 'very often'** in this timeframe; this applies, for instance, to Malta (59%), Hungary (58%), Greece (57%), Luxembourg (55%) and Belgium (54%).

The share of respondents indicating that they have encountered disinformation and fake news **'sometimes'** over the past seven days varies between 19% in Ireland and 44% in the Netherlands.

In a few Member States, respondents are more likely than their counterparts in other Member States to report having **'rarely' encountered disinformation and fake in the past seven days**; this applies to Ireland (25%), Czechia (23%), Estonia and Croatia (both 22%). By comparison,

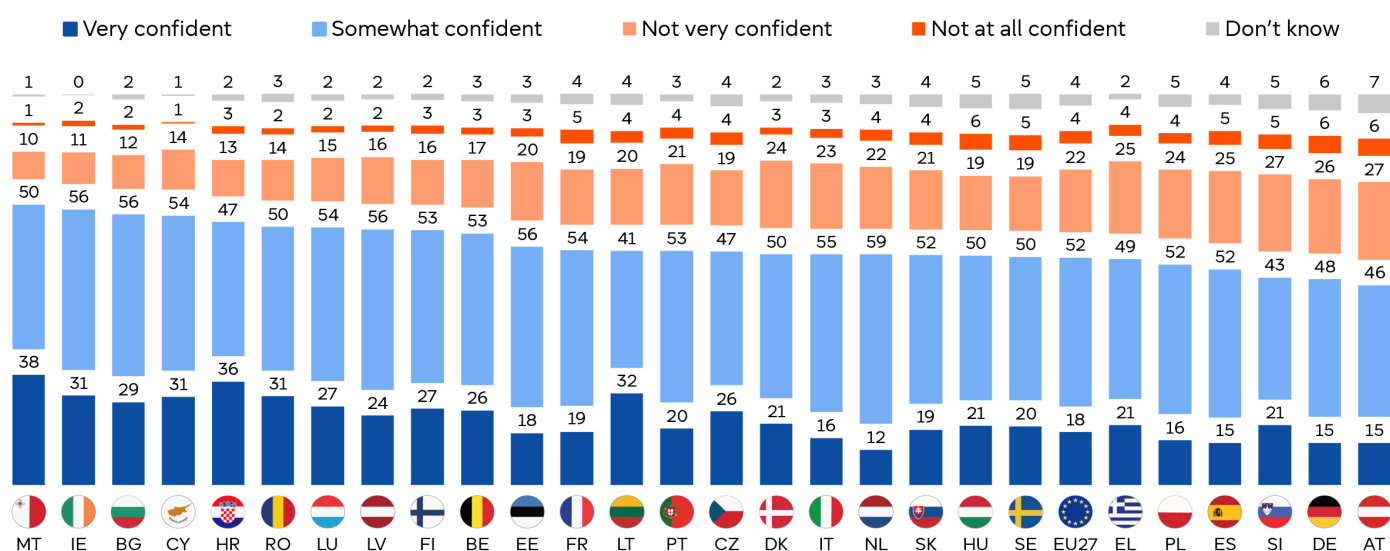
less than one in ten respondents in Spain (7%), Hungary (8%) and Luxembourg (9%) report the same.

Romania has the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they have *not encountered any* disinformation and fake news in the past seven days (19%). In the other Member States, the proportion ranges from 1% in Cyprus to 11% in Bulgaria.

The European Parliament's 2022 Media and News survey also showed that a majority of people feel confident they can recognise disinformation. This level of confidence, however, decreased with age and young people, in general, were most likely to feel confident they can recognise disinformation. Also in the current survey, a majority of young people **report feeling confident that they can recognise disinformation: 18% feel 'very confident' and 52% 'somewhat confident'**. Less than one in five respondents indicate not feeling confident (22% 'not very confident' and 4% 'not at all confident').

Across all Member States, at least six in ten respondents feel **'somewhat' or 'very' confident they can recognise disinformation when they encounter it**. The overall level of confidence is highest in Malta (89%), Ireland (87%), Bulgaria and Cyprus (both 85%), while it is lowest in Austria (60%), Germany and Slovenia (both 63%).⁵ The highest shares of respondents feeling **'very confident'** are observed in Malta (38%) and Croatia (36%). In contrast, more than a quarter of respondents in Germany (26%), Austria and Slovenia (both 27%) feel **'not very confident'** that they can recognise disinformation. Across all Member States, a handful of respondents (between 1% and 6%) report not feeling confident at all.

Q11 Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it?



(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

⁵ Due to rounding, the individual percentages shown in the charts do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.

Socio-demographic considerations

Although differences in perceived **exposure to disinformation and fake news** are minimal across age groups and education levels, there is somewhat more variation by gender. **Slightly more young men (18%) than young women (13%) report having been exposed to disinformation and fake news 'very often' over the past seven days.** In contrast, young women are more likely than young men to report having been exposed 'sometimes' in this timeframe (35% vs 30%).

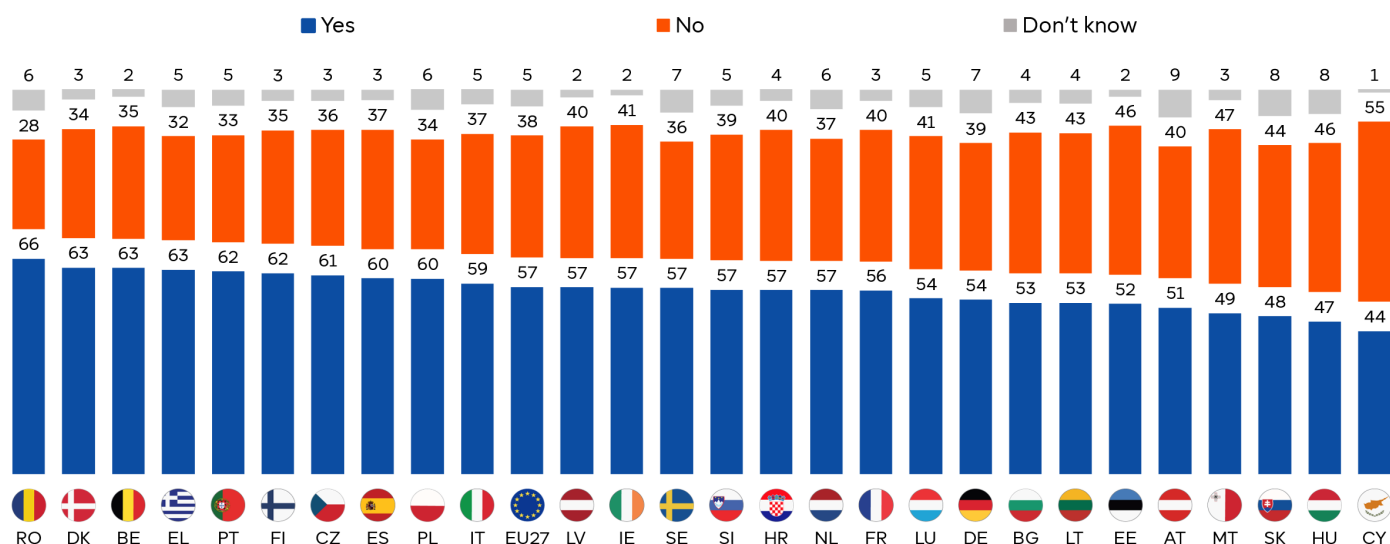
Young men tend to feel more confident than young women that they can **recognise disinformation when they encounter it** (74% vs 66%). **Older respondents** – aged 25–30 – are **also slightly more likely than their younger counterparts to feel confident they can recognise disinformation** when encountering it (72% vs 68%). Other groups feeling more confident that they can recognise disinformation are those having completed post-secondary or higher education (73% vs 66% of those who completed secondary education or lower), respondents currently in post-secondary or higher education (73% vs 68% of those currently in secondary education or lower) and respondents living in a large town or city (73% vs 68% of those living in a rural area and 69% of those living in a small or medium sized town).

3.5. Adoption of AI-based applications

When asked whether they **have used AI-based applications for text, images or video in the past 12 months**, 57% of young people surveyed answer they indeed have done so, while 38% have not.

In 23 Member States, at least a slim majority of respondents report having used AI-based applications for text, images or video in the past 12 months (between 51% in Austria and 66% in Romania). The lowest adoption of AI-based applications is observed in Cyprus (44%), Hungary (47%), Slovakia (48%) and Malta (49%), where less than half of respondents have used AI-based applications in the past 12 months. Notably, only in Cyprus, the number of respondents who have not used AI-based applications exceeds the number who have (55% 'no' compared to 44% 'yes').

Q12 Have you used Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for text, image or video in the past 12 months?



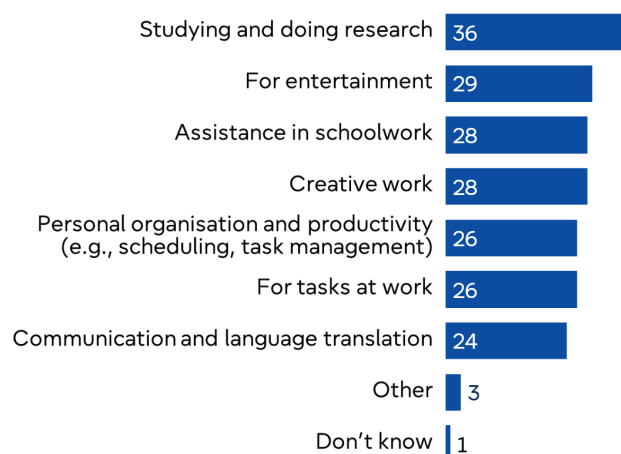
(%) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Respondents who reported having used AI-based applications for text, image or video in the past 12 months were next asked what they have used these application for (they were presented with a list of seven options).

The most common reason, among young people, for having used AI-based applications in the past 12 months is **studying and doing research** (selected by 36% of respondents). The second most frequent purpose is for **entertainment** (29%), closely followed by **assistance in schoolwork** and **creative work** (both mentioned by 28% of respondents).

The remaining reasons are each mentioned by about one in four respondents: **personal organisation and productivity** (e.g., scheduling, task management) (26%), **tasks at work** (26%) and **communication and language translation** (24%).

Q13 What did you use Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for in the past 12 months? [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=14 609 – respondents who have used Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications in the past 12 months

In 11 Member States, the largest share of respondents who have used AI-based applications in the past 12 months have done so for **studying and doing research**. About half of respondents in Czechia (51%) and Italy (50%) select this response, in contrast to less than half as many respondents in Germany (23%) and Austria (22%).

The use of AI-based applications for **entertainment** is the most-selected purpose in Poland (36%). However, the highest share having usage of AI-based applications for this purpose is observed in Czechia (41%). By comparison, less than one in four respondents have use AI-based applications for entertainment in Austria, Belgium and Cyprus (all 21%).

In Sweden, respondents are most likely to have used AI-based applications **for assistance in schoolwork**. Sweden is joined by Denmark (34%), Luxembourg (35%), Czechia and the Netherlands (both at 36%). Conversely, Malta is found at the low end of the country ranking with 17% of respondents having used AI-based applications for assistance in schoolwork.





























In Germany, the largest share has used of AI-based applications **for creative work** (32%). Similar proportions select this type of usage in Czechia (33%), Latvia (33%) and Croatia (34%). In Romania, on the other hand, this share drops to 17%.

In nine Member States, AI-based applications have most frequently been used **for personal organisation and productivity (e.g., scheduling and task management)**. This applies, for instance, to Belgium, Bulgaria, Latvia, and Lithuania. The share of respondents selecting this purpose for AI-based applications varies between 16% in Hungary and Slovakia and 50% in Cyprus.

The use of AI-based applications **for tasks at work** is the most-selected response in Austria (32%), Estonia (34%) and Slovenia (37%). This response is also selected by 37% of respondents in Denmark. A lower share, however, select this purpose in Italy (18%), Sweden (18%) and Hungary (16%).

The use of AI-based applications **for communication and language translation** is the most common in Luxembourg (40%) and Malta (39%). In the other countries, the proportion selecting this response ranges from 16% in Greece to 33% in Belgium.

Q13 What did you use Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for in the past 12 months? [Multiple answers]

		Studying and doing research	For entertainment	Assistance in schoolwork	Creative work	Personal organisation and productivity (e.g., scheduling, task management)	For tasks at work	Communication and language translation
EU27		36	29	28	28	26	26	24
BE		27	21	24	27	38	23	33
BG		31	26	28	29	47	28	25
CZ		51	41	36	33	18	28	23
DK		43	25	34	27	36	37	29
DE		23	26	28	32	23	28	26
EE		31	28	24	26	30	34	29
IE		34	26	24	25	39	25	28
EL		41	33	22	21	29	21	16
ES		45	28	29	27	27	30	21
FR		41	28	32	29	27	28	26
HR		39	28	27	34	32	26	29
IT		50	35	21	23	26	18	20
CY		31	21	33	19	50	28	24
LV		35	27	30	33	39	31	25
LT		34	25	25	27	36	27	22
LU		34	29	35	23	40	31	40
HU		33	31	29	31	16	16	24
MT		32	28	17	28	43	35	39
NL		37	27	36	28	19	25	21
AT		22	21	24	31	22	32	23
PL		30	36	27	30	22	25	26
PT		40	25	28	26	24	34	21
RO		26	27	24	17	29	20	28
SI		34	32	33	23	30	37	21
SK		40	33	33	29	16	27	20
FI		28	31	26	29	39	25	25
SE		29	31	34	28	24	18	17

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=14 609 – respondents who have used Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications in the past 12 months

Socio-demographic considerations

The use of AI-based applications is more common among certain demographic groups: young men (62% vs 53% of young women), those **aged 16-18 or 19-24** (61%-63% vs 52% of those aged 25-30), respondents who **completed post-secondary or higher education** (49% vs 40% of those who completed secondary education or lower) **or currently in post-secondary or higher education** (66% vs 58% of those currently in secondary education or lower), and respondents **living in a large town or city** (61% vs 54% of those living in a rural area).

Young women are slightly more likely than young men to have used AI-based applications for **studying and doing research** (38% vs 34%) and for **assistance with schoolwork** (30% vs 26%). Young men, on the other hand, more frequently have used AI-based applications for entertainment (33% vs 25%).

The younger the respondents, the most likely they are to have used AI-based applications for studying and doing research (41% among those aged 16-18 vs 29% of those aged 25-30) and **for assistance in schoolwork** (45% vs 15%). Older respondents – aged 25-30 – tend to have used AI-based applications, for example, for tasks at work (31% vs 25% of those aged 16-18), communication and language translation (28% vs 21%) and entertainment (33% vs 25%).

Furthermore, **respondents who have completed post-secondary or higher education** are more likely than those who completed secondary education or lower to have used AI-based applications **for studying and doing research** (31% vs 20%), **personal organisation and productivity** (28% vs 22%), **tasks at work** (31% vs 22%) and **communication and language translation** (27% vs 20%).

Respondents living in a large town or city or in a small or medium-sized town are more likely to have used AI-based applications for studying and doing research (37%-38% vs. 32% of those living in a rural area).

4. ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Participation in political and civic activities

Voting in local, national or European elections is the most common form of political and civic participation among young people in the EU, with 39% indicating they have done so. The second most popular form of participation is **creating or signing petitions (on paper or online)**, indicated by 26% of respondents. These forms of political and civic participation were also most mentioned in the 2021 Youth survey.

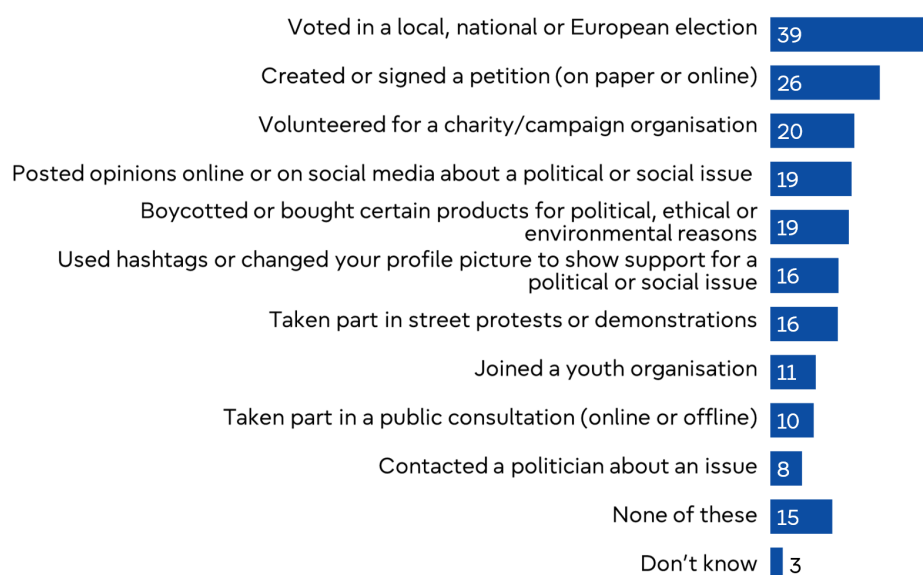
About one in five respondents report having done the following: **volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation** (20%), **posting opinions online or on social media about political or social issues** (19%) or **boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons** (19%).

Close to one in six respondents (16%) have used hashtags or changed their profile picture to show support for a political or social issue; the same share (16%) have taken part in street protests or demonstrations. Less common forms of participation include joining a youth organisation (11%), taking part in public consultations (online or offline) (10%) and contacting politicians about an issue (8%).

It is also worth noting that 15% of respondents indicate they **have not engaged in any of the activities listed in the survey**.

Q14 Have you ever done any of the following?

[Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Voting in a local, national or European election is the most common form of political and civic participation in 24 Member States, with the proportion having done so ranging from 19% in Cyprus to 53% in Greece. Voting in a local, national or European election is also the joint highest-ranking form of participation in Malta (28%), alongside posting opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue and boycotting or buying certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons.

Creating or signing a petition (on paper or online) is a more common form of political and civic participation in Denmark and Slovakia (selected by 43% of respondents in both countries). In contrast, less than one in five respondents select this form of participation in Hungary (17%), Ireland (17%) and Cyprus (16%).

Volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation is the highest-ranking form of participation in Cyprus, with 32% of respondents having engaged in this activity. Cyprus is followed by Finland (31%), Poland and Denmark (both 28%). In contrast, Sweden has the lowest proportion of respondents who have volunteered for a charity or campaign organisation (11%).

Posting opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue is the (joint) most common form of political and civic participation in Malta (28%) and Ireland (26%), joined at the high end of the country ranking by Spain (27%). On the other hand, Hungary (12%) and Austria (11%) are found at the low end.

Respondents in Luxembourg (32%), Denmark (31%), Finland, Malta and Sweden (all 28%) are more likely to have **boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons**. Conversely, less than one in ten respondents select this form of participation in Portugal (9%) and Hungary (8%). Similar proportions are observed for **using hashtags or changing a profile picture to show support for a political or social issue**, varying between 9% in Czechia and 25% in Malta.

In most Member States, less than 20% of respondents have engaged with the other forms of political participation listed in the survey. However, there are a few exceptions worth mentioning. For example, more than one in five respondents in Spain (24%), Luxembourg (23%) and Greece (22%) have taken part in street protests or demonstrations. Luxembourg also stands out with 28% of respondents who have taken part in a public consultation (online or offline).

Lastly, approximately one in four respondents in Hungary (24%) and Czechia (25%) indicate that they have not engaged in any of the forms of political and civic participation. In the other Member States, this share varies between 7% in Cyprus and 20% in Austria.

Q14 Have you ever done any of the following? [Multiple answers]

		Voted in a local, national or European election	Created or signed a petition (on paper or online)	Volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation	Posted opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue	Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	Used hashtags or changed your profile picture to show support for a political or social issue	Taken part in street protests or demonstrations	Joined a youth organisation	Taken part in a public consultation (online or offline)	Contacted a politician about an issue
EU27		39	26	20	19	19	16	16	11	10	8
BE		35	20	20	24	22	24	12	13	11	12
BG		37	26	27	23	20	20	16	14	12	16
CZ		44	35	16	13	16	9	11	5	10	6
DK		47	43	28	23	31	19	16	13	11	9
DE		32	24	16	13	21	18	17	11	7	8
EE		42	32	21	16	22	24	13	13	15	10
IE		22	17	20	26	21	23	14	12	14	14
EL		53	24	21	23	18	16	22	12	8	9
ES		46	27	16	27	15	13	24	8	20	8
FR		41	27	20	19	25	15	16	10	9	6
HR		38	23	27	18	16	18	12	18	16	11
IT		44	21	25	22	13	15	18	14	10	7
CY		19	16	32	20	21	21	14	20	17	10
LV		34	23	22	21	19	21	12	15	15	8
LT		27	22	19	18	17	17	10	12	12	10
LU		46	35	22	20	32	22	23	13	28	12
HU		34	17	17	12	8	12	12	8	10	6
MT		28	22	23	28	28	25	17	13	15	18
NL		45	35	24	20	19	12	9	8	8	6
AT		28	20	15	11	16	17	13	13	6	8
PL		38	27	28	22	14	17	14	11	9	5
PT		46	33	24	20	9	13	12	11	14	7
RO		35	26	16	19	15	19	13	13	11	8
SI		43	33	22	20	18	14	14	11	12	10
SK		48	43	16	17	12	11	16	9	6	6
FI		33	30	31	22	28	21	14	9	12	11
SE		43	22	11	22	28	19	11	10	9	9

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that **young women** are more likely than young men to **have voted in a local, national or European election** (42% vs 37%) and to **have created or signed a petition** (on paper or online) (30% vs 22%).

Looking at differences across age groups, it emerges that **respondents aged 19–24 or aged 25–30** are, for example, more likely than those aged 16–18 **to have created or signed a petition** (on paper or online) (26%–28% vs 21%). The youngest respondents (aged 16–18) are more likely to indicate that they have not engaged in any of the forms of political and civic participation listed (20% vs 13%–14% of older respondents).

Higher-educated respondents are more likely to have engaged in almost all of the listed forms of political and civic participation. For instance, 34% of respondents with a post-secondary or higher level of education have created or signed a petition (on paper or online), compared to 23% of those with a secondary education or lower. They are also more likely to have voted in a local, national or European election (58% vs 37%).

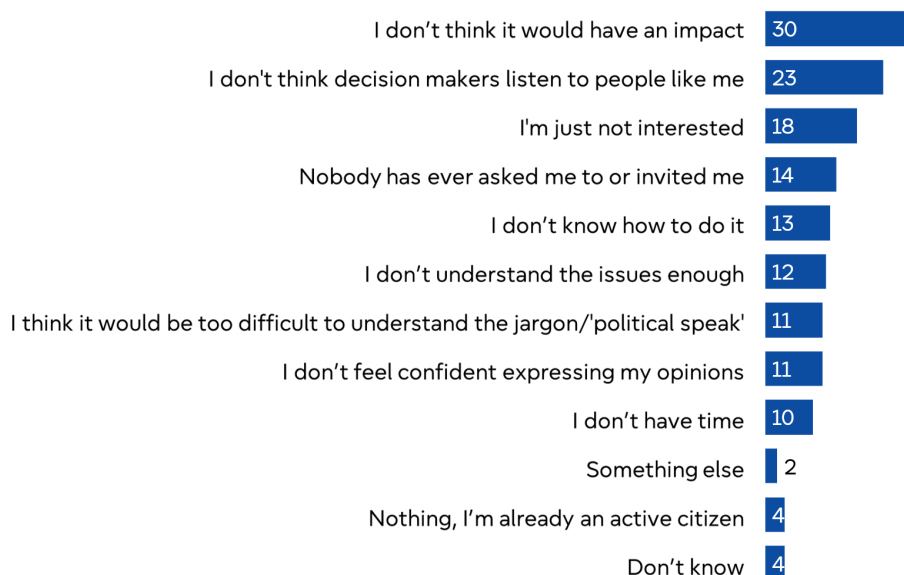
Respondents who **reside in a large town or city** (43%) are more likely to have **voted in a local, national or European election** compared to those living in a small or medium-sized town (38%) or a rural area (37%).

4.2. Reasons for never having contacted a politician about an issue

Respondents who have never contacted a politician about an issue were asked what, if anything, has prevented them from doing so. The **most-selected barrier to contacting a politician** is the belief it **would not have an impact** (30%), followed by the belief that **decision makers 'don't listen to people like me'** (23%) and **a lack of interest** (18%).

Lower shares mention not being asked to or being invited to do so (14%), not knowing how to do it (13%), not understanding the issue enough (12%), finding it too difficult to understand the jargon or 'political speak' (11%), not feeling confident expressing their opinion (11%) and not having time (10%).

Q15a You indicated that you never contacted a politician about an issue. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=22 856 – respondents who never contacted a politician about an issue

In 20 Member States, the most-commonly identified barrier to contacting a politician about an issue is the belief that **it would not have an impact**, with the proportion varying between 15% in Ireland and Malta, and 37% in Slovakia.

In Bulgaria (26%) and Lithuania (28%), the most-selected barrier to contacting a politician about an issue is the belief that **decision makers 'do not listen to people like me'**. These countries are joined at the high end of the country ranking by Malta (31%), Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovenia (all 27%), Greece and Cyprus (both 26%). The lowest share of respondents selecting this barrier is observed in Ireland (17%).

In Estonia, the largest share of respondents indicate **not being interested** in contacting a politician about an issue (selected by 25%). This share is also high in Denmark (28%) and Sweden (27%). The proportion selecting this barrier decreases to 11% in Bulgaria and Luxembourg and 10% in Romania.

Not understanding the issues enough is the most-indicated barrier to contacting a politician about an issue in Finland (24%). Finland is joined by Bulgaria (24%) and Malta (27%). In contrast, the lowest shares of respondents selecting this barrier are observed in France and Poland (both 7%), Greece (8%), Hungary and Slovenia (both 9%).

The belief that **it would be too difficult to understand the jargon or 'political speak'** is selected the most in Cyprus (34%) and Malta (35%); it is also the top-ranking barrier in Ireland (21%). Bulgaria has the highest share of respondents giving as reason that they do **not feel confident expressing their opinions** (26%).

The share of respondents selecting **not having been asked to or invited to** contact a politician about an issue varies between 10% in Italy and 22% in Malta. Similar proportions are observed for the barrier of **not knowing how to do it**, ranging from 9% in Austria, Czechia, Finland, Germany and Slovakia to 19% in Spain. **Not having time** is selected as a barrier by between 6% of respondents in Greece and 21% in Malta.

Q15a You indicated that you never contacted a politician about an issue. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? [Multiple answers]

		I don't think it would have an impact	I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	I'm just not interested	Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	I don't know how to do it	I don't understand the issues enough	I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'	I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	I don't have time
EU27		30	23	18	14	13	12	11	11	10
BE		24	22	20	19	14	16	21	14	13
BG		23	26	11	13	14	24	25	26	9
CZ		32	18	19	12	9	19	4	13	11
DK		30	23	28	20	13	13	15	19	14
DE		31	25	17	11	9	14	10	10	10
EE		24	23	25	21	14	20	17	20	12
IE		15	17	13	15	14	18	21	16	11
EL		33	26	15	19	17	8	11	8	6
ES		30	25	17	15	19	10	12	11	9
FR		31	23	22	18	13	7	12	12	11
HR		29	23	16	15	14	17	16	18	13
IT		31	25	17	10	14	14	7	8	7
CY		20	26	23	17	10	16	34	14	9
LV		29	27	20	20	14	21	18	23	10
LT		24	28	12	17	13	13	12	13	12
LU		30	27	11	20	17	17	17	12	13
HU		26	23	15	16	12	9	12	9	10
MT		15	31	13	22	12	27	35	17	21
NL		30	20	23	17	18	12	11	9	11
AT		29	23	16	12	9	12	8	9	9
PL		32	23	17	13	11	7	15	10	10
PT		23	20	13	14	16	19	12	12	7
RO		22	21	10	15	10	15	11	16	8
SI		29	27	22	21	16	9	15	18	13
SK		37	24	17	11	9	12	7	11	9
FI		21	23	20	16	9	24	20	22	14
SE		31	18	27	11	14	11	10	17	11

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'Something else', 'Nothing, I'm already an active citizen' and 'don't know' are not shown.
(%), Base: n=22 856 – respondents who never contacted a politician about an issue

Socio-demographic considerations

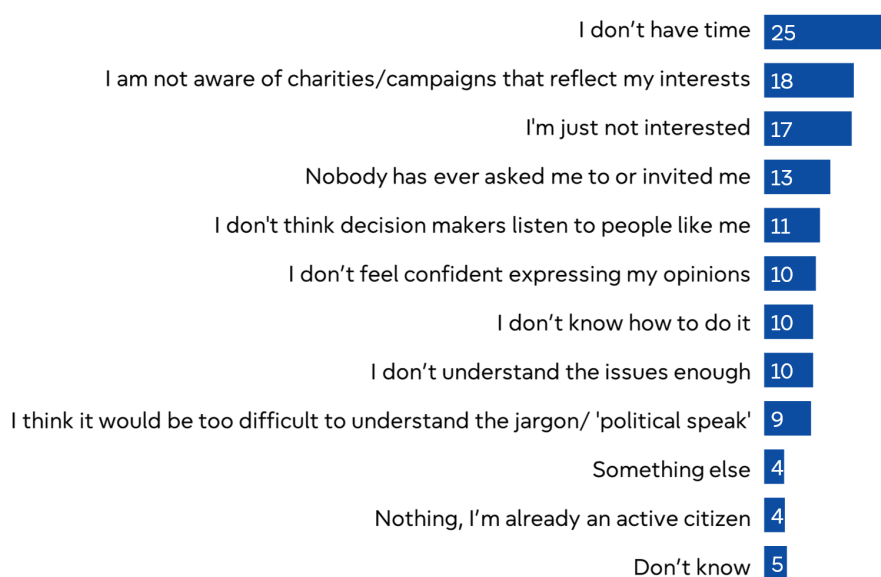
Most differences across socio-demographic groups tend to be minor. There are, however, a few exceptions. For example, **respondents aged 19 and over** are somewhat more likely to **identify as barrier that contacting a politician about an issue would not have an impact** (30% of 19–24 year-olds and 31% of 25–30 year-olds select this barrier, compared to 26% of 16–18 year-olds). Respondents aged 19 and over are also somewhat more likely to think that politicians do not listen to people like them (23%–25% vs 20%). In contrast, the youngest respondents are somewhat more likely to report not understanding the issues enough (15% of 16–18 year-olds compared to 10% of 25–30 years-olds) and not feeling confident expressing their opinions (14% vs 11%).

4.3. Reasons for never having volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation

Respondents who have never **volunteered for a charity or campaign organisation** were asked what, if anything, has prevented them from doing this. As was observed in the 2021 Youth survey, **a lack of time** is the most-selected barrier (mentioned by 25%). The next most-mentioned barriers are **a lack of awareness of charity or campaign organisations that reflect respondents' interests** (18%) and **a lack of interest** (17%).

The remaining barriers to volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation are each mentioned by about one in ten respondents: not being asked to or invited to do so (13%), the belief that decision makers do not listen to people like them (11%), not feeling confident expressing their opinions (10%), not knowing how to do it (10%), not understanding the issues enough (10%) and it being too difficult to understand the jargon or 'political speak' (9%).

Q15b You indicated that you never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? [Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=19 694 – respondents who never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation

In 20 Member States, the (joint) most-selected barrier to volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation is **a lack of time**. This view is most prevalent in the Netherlands (37%) and Sweden (35%). In contrast, respondents are far less likely to select this reason in Cyprus (17%), Bulgaria (16%) and Ireland (15%).

In seven Member States, the (joint) most-frequently identified barrier to volunteering is **not being aware of charities and campaigns that reflect the respondent's interests**, with the proportion selecting this response varying between 14% in the Netherlands and 29% in Malta.

In Malta, the largest share of respondents (32%) think **it would be too difficult to understand the jargon or 'political speak'**. In the other countries, the share selecting this barrier varies between 3% in Czechia and 25% in Bulgaria.

The share of respondents **not interested** in volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation ranges from 9% in Romania to 25% in Cyprus. A similar variation is seen in the proportion selecting as reason that **nobody has ever asked them or invited them** (from 11% in Czechia and Germany to 23% in Malta).

The belief that decision makers do not listen to people like them is most frequently selected as a barrier to volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation in Malta (24%) and least frequently in Czechia (4%).

In almost all Member States, not more than one in five respondents see as a barrier to volunteering that they **do not know how to do it** (between 6% in Austria to 14% in Greece, Luxembourg and Slovenia) or that they **do not understand the issues enough** (from 5% in Hungary to 20% in Bulgaria). Finally, between 6% of respondents in Czechia and Slovakia and 24% in Bulgaria report that they **do not feel confident expressing their opinions**.

Socio-demographic considerations

The perceived barriers to volunteering for a charity or campaign organisation show only minimal variation across the different socio-demographic groups (not reaching statistical significance).

Q15b You indicated that you never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? [Multiple answers]

		I don't have time	I am not aware of charities/campaigns that reflect my interests	I'm just not interested	Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	I don't know how to do it	I don't understand the issues enough	I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'
EU27		25	18	17	13	11	10	10	10	9
BE		19	21	17	19	16	14	12	14	18
BG		16	28	12	13	19	24	13	20	25
CZ		29	19	20	11	4	6	9	15	3
DK		30	22	24	16	12	13	7	11	13
DE		23	17	19	11	12	8	7	8	9
EE		24	22	18	16	12	16	10	15	16
IE		15	19	11	14	16	17	11	18	19
EL		24	18	13	15	12	9	14	8	8
ES		24	19	20	13	11	9	11	9	7
FR		26	18	19	13	11	14	9	7	10
HR		25	21	13	16	12	13	12	15	17
IT		28	15	15	12	11	7	13	13	7
CY		17	27	25	12	21	13	13	18	19
LV		20	24	19	18	19	17	13	17	14
LT		20	22	13	17	15	13	13	10	11
LU		21	18	15	21	14	10	14	16	15
HU		25	18	12	16	11	8	9	5	9
MT		21	29	11	23	24	22	8	16	32
NL		37	14	20	12	5	8	7	8	7
AT		22	18	17	12	14	10	6	10	8
PL		24	18	16	14	8	12	9	7	10
PT		23	18	13	13	9	8	12	13	7
RO		19	18	9	16	13	10	9	12	10
SI		23	23	19	19	15	17	14	7	12
SK		26	17	17	16	7	6	11	9	6
FI		23	20	21	21	18	23	7	13	16
SE		35	16	22	14	8	11	12	8	8

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'Something else', 'Nothing, I'm already an active citizen' and 'don't know' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=19 694 – respondents who never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation

4.4. Reasons for choosing a party or candidate in the 2024 European elections

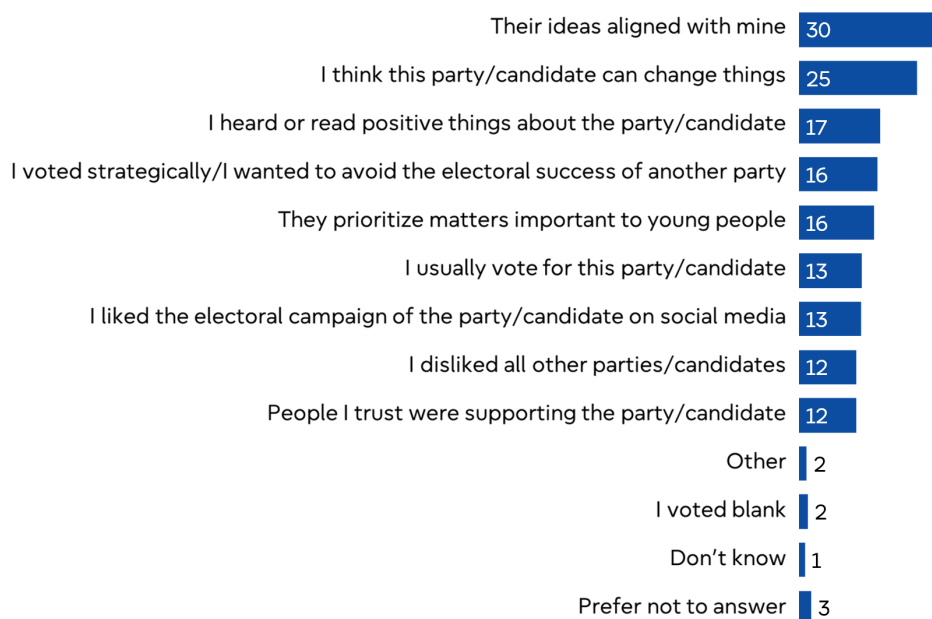
Young people who declared they voted in the June 2024 European Elections were asked why they voted for the party or candidate they chose.⁶ The most common reason for having voted for a specific party or candidate in the June 2024 European Elections is that **their ideas aligned with the respondent's views** (selected by 30% of respondents). The second most-mentioned reason is **the belief that the chosen party or candidate can change things**, selected by 25% of respondents.

About one in six respondents say they voted for a party or candidate because they **heard or read positive things about them** (17%); similar shares are found for **having voted strategically to avoid the electoral success of another party** (16%) and **the party or candidate prioritizes matters important to young people** (16%).

Smaller shares mention that they usually vote for the chosen party or candidate (13%), they liked the party or candidate's electoral campaign on social media (13%), they disliked all other parties or candidates (12%), or people they trust were supporting the party or candidate (12%).

Q17 Why did you vote for the party or candidate you chose in these European elections?

[Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=14 928 – respondents who declared they voted in the 2024 European elections

⁶ The Youth survey did not intend to measure voter turnout in the June 2024 European elections. The question whether respondents have voted or not in the last elections was solely asked to be able to present them with the correct question on reasons for not having voted or reasons for having voting for a specific party or candidate in the elections (see next section). Since the results of the Youth Survey cannot be weighted based on official voter turnout data, readers seeking information on voting turnout are redirected to European Parliament's 2024 post-electoral Eurobarometer (see: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3292>).

In 18 Member States, the top-ranking reason for having voted for a specific party or candidate is that **their ideas aligned with the respondent's views**. The highest shares selecting this reason are found in the Netherlands (40%), Czechia (38%) and Denmark (37%). In comparison, less than two in ten respondents select this reason in Malta (17%), Hungary (17%), Bulgaria (18%), Croatia (19%) and Ireland (19%).

In five Member States, the most-selected reason to vote for a specific party or candidate is the belief that **the party or candidate can change things**. The share of respondents selecting this reason varies between 21% in Spain and 33% in Bulgaria and Slovakia.

In Croatia, the largest share of young people have voted the way they did because they **have heard or read positive things about the party or the candidate** (selected by 25% of respondents). However, the highest proportions indicating this reason are observed in Luxembourg (28%) and Cyprus (26%). In contrast, only half as many in Poland (14%), Slovakia (13%), Italy (12%) and Czechia (11%) choose this reason.

Having voted strategically or wanting to avoid the electoral success of another party is a more common answer in Malta (29%), closely followed by Latvia (26%) and Finland (25%). In contrast, this applies to one in ten respondents in Austria (10%).





























The proportion of respondents who voted for the candidate or party they chose because they **prioritise matters important to young people** varies between 12% in the Netherlands and 23% in Bulgaria, Croatia and Ireland. Ireland is also found at the high end of the country ranking for the share of respondents indicating **they usually vote for this party or candidate**; this time joined by Estonia and Czechia (both 24%), while less than one in ten give this answer in Austria, Germany and Greece (all 9%).

Respondents in Cyprus are the most likely to have voted the way they did because **they liked the electoral campaign of the party or candidate on social media** (selected by 32%). In the other Member States, the proportion indicating this reason ranges from 7% in the Netherlands to 26% in Bulgaria.

Lower proportions indicate they voted for the party or candidate they voted for because **they disliked all other parties or candidates** (between 6% in Portugal and 20% in Czechia and Malta) or because **people they trusted were supporting the party or candidate** (between 7% in Italy and 23%–24% in Latvia and Cyprus).

Q17 Why did you vote for the party or candidate you chose in these European elections?

[Multiple answers]

		Their ideas aligned with mine	I think this party/candidate can change things	I heard or read positive things about the party/candidate	I voted strategically/I wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party	They prioritize matters important to young people	I usually vote for this party/candidate	I liked the electoral campaign of the party/candidate on social media	I disliked all other parties/candidates	People I trust were supporting the party/candidate
EU27		30	25	17	16	16	13	13	12	12
BE		28	25	21	18	14	17	16	12	18
BG		18	33	23	16	23	19	26	19	16
CZ		38	25	11	11	14	24	15	20	11
DK		37	25	20	17	15	20	18	11	16
DE		29	26	20	19	14	9	12	10	11
EE		31	26	22	19	14	24	21	16	16
IE		19	23	24	22	23	25	23	16	21
EL		26	25	16	14	15	9	11	12	13
ES		29	21	16	18	18	15	12	10	14
FR		35	26	16	16	15	13	9	15	10
HR		19	23	25	21	23	16	24	16	16
IT		32	22	12	14	16	12	14	15	7
CY		23	28	26	21	19	19	32	16	24
LV		28	25	22	26	20	15	18	14	23
LT		27	24	20	19	13	16	20	12	16
LU		33	28	28	17	18	22	19	15	16
HU		17	31	17	15	20	11	13	8	15
MT		17	25	22	29	22	18	22	20	21
NL		40	22	18	14	12	13	7	7	9
AT		27	25	23	10	15	9	8	11	14
PL		29	26	14	19	14	16	16	10	11
PT		35	24	15	13	21	13	12	6	9
RO		22	26	19	15	20	13	18	13	17
SI		23	24	20	14	18	19	21	17	20
SK		31	33	13	12	19	12	13	10	12
FI		28	26	22	25	21	22	23	17	21
SE		34	25	17	12	14	17	10	9	15

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other', 'I voted blank', 'don't know' and 'prefer not to answer' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=14 928 – respondents who declared they voted in the 2024 European elections

Socio-demographic considerations

Analysing reasons for having voted for a specific party or candidate in the last European elections across socio-demographic categories, there are some differences by level of education that are worth mentioning. **Respondents with a post-secondary education degree or higher are more likely to have voted for a party or candidate because their ideas aligned with the respondent's views (38%),** compared to those with a secondary education or lower (29%). Similarly, those with a post-secondary or higher education are more likely to have voted for a party or candidate **because they heard or read positive things about them (17%),** compared to respondents with a secondary education or lower (12%).

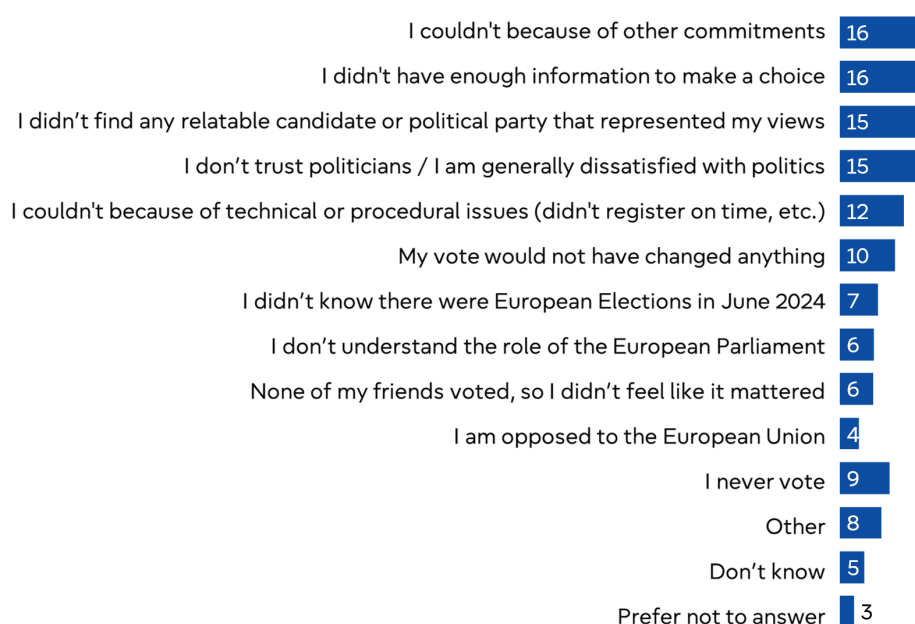
4.5. Reasons for not having voted in the June 2024 European elections

Young people who declared that they did not vote in the 2024 European elections were asked about their main reasons for not having voted. The most common reasons are **other commitments (16%)** and **not having enough information to make a choice (16%),** followed by **not finding any relatable candidate or political party that represented their views (15%)** and a **general distrust or dissatisfaction with politicians and politics (15%).** Slightly fewer non-voters mention technical or procedural issues, such as not registering on time (12%). One in ten respondents (10%) think that their vote would not have changed anything.

Less common reasons for not having voted include not knowing there were European Elections in June 2024 (7%), not understanding the role of the European Parliament (6%), and the fact that none of their friends voted, so they did not feel like it mattered (6%). Opposition to the EU as reason for non-participation in the elections is mentioned by only 4% of non-voters.

Q16 What were your main reasons not to vote in the June 2024 European elections?

[Multiple answers]



(%, EU27) Base: n=8 399 – respondents who declared they did not vote in the 2024 European elections

In 10 Member States, the most-frequently selected reason not to have voted in the June 2024 European elections is **inability because of other commitments**. More than one in four mention this reason in Greece (36%), Denmark (26%) and Slovakia (26%), while this applies to less than one in ten respondents in Finland (9%).

In another six Member States, the top-ranking reason for not having voted is **a lack of information to make a choice**. Finland stands out with 44% of non-voters selecting this reason. In the other Member States, the proportion ranges from 12% in Czechia, France and Italy to 29% in Malta. In Germany, an equal share of non-voters (18%) mention not having enough information to make a choice along with not being able to because of other commitments as reason for not having voted in the June 2024 European Elections.

In four Member States, the top-ranking reason for not having voted is that there was **no relatable candidate or political party that represented their views**. The highest proportion selecting this reason is found in Malta (37%), followed by Belgium (29%). In contrast, the lowest share of respondents mentioning this reason is observed in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 10%).

Not trusting politicians or being generally dissatisfied with politics is the (joint) top-ranking reason for not having voted in Spain (20%) and France (17%). However, the overall highest shares selecting this reason are observed in Belgium and Malta (both 25%), while less than one in ten respondents mention this reason in the Netherlands (9%), Czechia (8%) and Portugal (7%).

In Luxembourg (25%), Bulgaria (22%) and Romania (17%), the highest-ranking reason for not having voted in the June 2024 European Election is **technical or procedural issues (e.g., not registering on time)**. Across the other Member States, the proportion selecting this reason ranges from 8% in Croatia, Greece, Hungary and Sweden to 29% in Malta.

The remaining reasons listed in the survey tend to be mentioned by a lower share of respondents across all Member States (between 1% and 21%). In Latvia, the most-frequently selected reason is 'I never vote', selected by 19% of respondents. In contrast, in the other countries, this proportion varies between 2% in Finland and 14% in Hungary.

Q16 What were your main reasons not to vote in the June 2024 European elections?

[Multiple answers]

		I couldn't because of other commitments	I didn't have enough information to make a choice	I didn't find any reliable candidate or political party that represented my views	I don't trust politicians / I am generally dissatisfied with politics	I couldn't because of technical or procedural issues (didn't register on time, etc.)	My vote would not have changed anything	I didn't know there were European Elections in June 2024	I don't understand the role of the European Parliament	None of my friends voted, so I didn't feel like it mattered	I am opposed to the European Union	I never vote
EU27		16	16	15	15	12	10	7	6	6	4	9
BE		15	19	29	25	22	14	17	17	19	9	6
BG		19	16	21	19	22	10	14	12	20	8	4
CZ		22	12	17	8	13	7	4	2	3	1	7
DK		26	24	15	11	12	11	12	11	11	10	6
DE		18	18	13	17	9	11	6	6	5	3	13
EE		10	19	20	15	15	10	12	7	11	5	9
IE		11	16	15	15	13	13	8	8	12	5	4
EL		36	13	17	18	8	7	2	3	3	4	8
ES		12	18	16	20	10	12	7	5	4	2	9
FR		10	12	13	17	17	10	6	7	5	4	11
HR		13	24	18	13	8	8	17	8	9	4	9
IT		23	12	19	12	10	9	5	5	5	4	6
CY		13	24	20	12	9	12	14	8	17	5	5
LV		17	18	11	11	17	10	14	11	9	5	19
LT		14	17	18	13	13	10	9	6	7	3	8
LU		10	15	14	16	25	5	9	13	13	7	2
HU		18	13	12	10	8	14	8	4	3	4	14
MT		24	29	37	25	29	20	21	19	17	3	5
NL		19	17	10	9	9	13	9	4	8	2	10
AT		14	17	16	11	11	10	8	5	7	3	11
PL		17	14	12	11	12	10	9	6	3	5	12
PT		22	13	14	7	10	9	4	4	4	2	7
RO		13	14	16	16	17	10	8	11	15	4	5
SI		22	18	18	12	9	11	8	9	6	4	11
SK		26	16	17	10	9	12	5	6	4	2	7
FI		9	44	18	10	11	8	8	12	8	3	2
SE		14	18	10	10	8	8	9	9	6	4	7

Note: The higher the proportion selecting a response, the darker blue the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in green. Responses 'other', 'don't know' and 'prefer not to answer' are not shown.

(%), Base: n=8 399 – respondents who declared they did not vote in the 2024 European elections

Socio-demographic considerations

Differences across socio-demographic groups for this question tend to be minor. Nonetheless, male non-voters are slightly more likely than female non-voters to mention not finding any relatable candidate or political party representing their view as a reason for not having voted in the June 2024 European election (17% vs 13%). Young men are also slightly more likely than young women to indicate that, given that none of their friends voted, they did not feel like it mattered (8% vs 4%).

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 25 September and 3 October 2024, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer FL013EP at the request of the by the European Parliament, Youth Outreach Unit - Directorate-General for Communication. The Flash Eurobarometer covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 Member States of the European Union, and aged between 16 and 30 years.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who have agreed to take part in research. Sampling quota were set based on age (16-18 year-olds, 19-24

year-olds and 25-30 year-olds), gender and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).

Margin of error





























Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The 'margin of error' quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	±6.0	±8.3	±12.0	±13.9	±12.0	±8.3	±6.0
n=100	±4.3	±5.9	±8.5	±9.8	±8.5	±5.9	±4.3
n=200	±3.0	±4.2	±6.0	±6.9	±6.0	±4.2	±3.0
n=500	±1.9	±2.6	±3.8	±4.4	±3.8	±2.6	±1.9
n=1000	±1.4	±1.9	±2.7	±3.1	±2.7	±1.9	±1.4
n=1500	±1.1	±1.5	±2.2	±2.5	±2.2	±1.5	±1.1
n=2000	±1.0	±1.3	±1.9	±2.2	±1.9	±1.3	±1.0

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 16-30 (absolute number)	Population 16-30 (as % of EU27 population)
EU27		25 863	25.9.2024-3.10.2024	73 468 733	100%
BE		1 006	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	2 112 284	2.88%
BG		1 030	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	856 119	1.17%
CZ		1 007	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	1 646 335	2.24%
DK		1 004	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	1 146 365	1.56%
DE		1 010	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	13 735 831	18.70%
EE		1 021	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	209 969	0.29%
IE		1 033	25.9.2024-3.10.2024	957 815	1.30%
EL		1 033	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	1 581 863	2.15%
ES		1 000	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	7 672 848	10.44%
FR		1 005	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	11 857 662	16.14%
HR		1 003	25.9.2024-3.10.2024	616 351	0.84%
IT		1 012	25.9.2024-30.9.2024	8 890 229	12.10%
CY		514	25.9.2024-29.9.2024	189 173	0.26%
LV		1 018	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	275 339	0.37%
LT		1 013	25.9.2024-3.10.2024	443 100	0.60%
LU		509	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	127 294	0.17%
HU		1 006	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	1 597 786	2.17%
MT		502	25.9.2024-3.10.2024	106 008	0.14%
NL		1 011	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	3 391 387	4.62%
AT		1 004	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	1 581 508	2.15%
PL		1 004	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	5 787 943	7.88%
PT		1 003	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	1 659 770	2.26%
RO		1 054	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	2 988 647	4.07%
SI		1 006	25.9.2024-3.10.2024	314 517	0.43%
SK		1 046	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	866 081	1.18%
FI		1 004	25.9.2024-2.10.2024	970 157	1.32%
SE		1 005	25.9.2024-1.10.2024	1 886 352	2.57%

QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1 In your opinion, which three of the following values are most important?

(UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10, CODE 998 IS EXCLUSIVE)

The protection of human rights, democracy and peace	1
Freedom of speech and thought	2
Gender equality	3
The fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities	4
Respect for national identity and culture	5
Solidarity among European Union Member States	6
Solidarity among countries around the world	7
Tolerance and respect for diversity in society	8
Human dignity including the prohibition of the death penalty, torture or slavery	9
The rule of law	10
Other	11
Don't know	998

Q2 In your opinion, which three of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the next 5 years?

(UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10, CODE 998 IS EXCLUSIVE)

The economic situation and creation of jobs	1
Rising prices, cost of living	2
The environment and climate change	3
Migration and asylum	4
Democracy and the rule of law	5
The EU's defence and security	6
Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	7
Gender equality	8
Housing	9
Education and training	10
Other	11
Don't know	998

Q3 In your opinion, how does [COUNTRY] benefit from being a member of the European Union?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10, CODE 12 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

Maintaining democracy in [COUNTRY]	1
Protection of peace and strengthening security in [COUNTRY]	2
Promotion of economic growth and creating more job opportunities in [COUNTRY]	3
Improved cooperation between [COUNTRY] and other EU Member States	4
Enhancing the influence of [COUNTRY] in global decision-making	5
Better standard of living in [COUNTRY]	6
Supports [COUNTRY] in the fight against terrorism	7
Supports [COUNTRY] in tackling climate change	8
Increased opportunities for young people in [COUNTRY] to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad (e.g. Erasmus+, European Solidarity Corps etc.)	9
More opportunities for young people to influence policies that affect them	10
Other	11
EU membership is not benefitting [COUNTRY]	12
Don't know	998

Q4 Which of the following statements regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

I'm in favour of the European Union and the way it is working at present	1
I'm rather in favour of the European Union, but not the way it is working at present	2
I'm rather sceptical of the European Union, but could change my opinion if the way it works really changes	3
I'm opposed to the idea of the European Union in general	4
Don't know	998
Prefer not to answer	999

Q5 In general, do you have a positive, neutral or negative image of the European Parliament?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
Don't know	998
Prefer not to answer	999

Q6 Which of the following best describes your identity?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

I feel primarily attached to my local community and region	1
I feel primarily attached to my country and my national identity	2
I feel primarily attached to Europe and my European identity	3
I feel equally attached to my local community, country and Europe	4
I do not feel a strong attachment to my local community, country or Europe	5
Other	6
Don't know	998

Q7 From which of these sources do you get most of your information on political and social issues? Please select up to three responses.

(UP TO THREE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-11, CODE 13 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

TV	1
Radio	2
Printed newspapers or magazines	3
Online press and/or news platforms	4
Video platforms (e.g. YouTube, etc.)	5
Podcasts	6
Social media platforms (e.g. Instagram, Tik-Tok, etc.)	7
Adverts or other information produced by political parties	8
School teachers or university lecturers	9
Youth organisations, youth workers and other non-formal educators	10
Friends, family, colleagues	11
Other	12
I don't get any information on this subject	13
Don't know	998

Q8 From which social media and platforms do you get information on political and social issues? Please select the most important ones for you personally.

(UP TO FOUR ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-12, CODE 14, 15 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

WhatsApp	1
Facebook	2
YouTube	3
Messenger	4
Instagram	5
X (Twitter)	6
TikTok	7
LinkedIn	8
Snapchat	9
Telegram	10
Viber	11
Discord	12
Other	13
I do not use social media to get information on political and social issues	14
I do not use social media at all	15
Don't know	998

Q9 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...?

(ROWS; DO NOT RANDOMISE)

The government in your local area/region	1
The government in your country	2
The European Union	3
(RESPONSE SCALE)	
A great deal	1
A fair amount	2
Not very much	3
Nothing at all	4
Don't know	998

Q10 How often do you think that you have been personally exposed to disinformation and fake news over the past 7 days?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Very often	1
Often	2
Sometimes	3
Rarely	4
Never	5
Don't Know	998

Q11 Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Very confident	1
Somewhat confident	2
Not very confident	3
Not at all confident	4
Don't know	998

Q12 Have you used Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for text, image or video in the past 12 months?

(SINGLE ANSWER)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	998

ASK IF Q12=1

Q13 What did you use Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for in the past 12 months?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-7, CODE 998 IS EXCLUSIVE)

Assistance in schoolwork	1
Studying and doing research	2
For entertainment	3
Creative work	4
For tasks at work	5
Personal organisation and productivity (e.g., scheduling, task management)	6
Communication and language translation	7
Other	8
Don't know	998

Q14 Have you ever done any of the following?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10, CODE 11 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

Voted in a local, national or European election	1
Contacted a politician about an issue	2
Volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation	3
Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	4
Taken part in street protests or demonstrations	5
Created or signed a petition (on paper or online)	6
Joined a youth organisation	7
Taken part in a public consultation (online or offline)	8
Posted opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue	9
Used hashtags or changed your profile picture to show support for a political or social issue	10
None of these	11
Don't know	998

ASK Q15a if Q14_2=0 (did not contact a politician) or Q14_11=1 (selected none of these)

Q15a You indicated that you never contacted a politician about an issue. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9, CODE 11 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

I don't have time	1
I'm just not interested	2
I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	3
I don't understand the issues enough	4
I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	5
I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'	6
Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	7
I don't know how to do it	8
I don't think it would have an impact	9
Something else	10
Nothing, I'm already an active citizen	11
Don't know	998

ASK Q15b if Q14_3=0 (did not volunteer) or Q14_11=1 (selected none of these)

Q15b You indicated that you never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-9, CODE 11 AND 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

I don't have time	1
I'm just not interested	2
I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	3
I don't understand the issues enough	4
I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	5
I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/'political speak'	6
Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	7
I don't know how to do it	8
I am not aware of charities/campaigns that reflect my interests	9
Something else	10
Nothing, I'm already an active citizen	11
Don't know	998

ASK IF NOT VOTED IN THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

Q16 What were your main reasons not to vote in the June 2024 European elections?

(MAX 3 ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10, CODE 998 AND 999 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

I couldn't because of other commitments	1
I couldn't because of technical or procedural issues (didn't register on time, etc.)	2
I didn't know there were European Elections in June 2024	3
I didn't have enough information to make a choice	4
I didn't find any relatable candidate or political party that represented my views	5
My vote would not have changed anything	6
I don't understand the role of the European Parliament	7
I am opposed to the European Union	8
None of my friends voted, so I didn't feel like it mattered	9
I don't trust politicians / I am generally dissatisfied with politics	10
I never vote	11
Other	12
Don't know	998
Prefer not to answer	999

ASK IF VOTED IN THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS





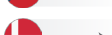
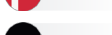
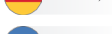
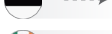








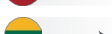
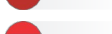
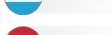
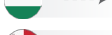

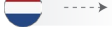
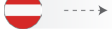





Q17 Why did you vote for the party or candidate you chose in these European elections?

(MAX 3 ANSWERS ALLOWED, RANDOMISE 1-10, CODE 8, 998 AND 999 ARE EXCLUSIVE)

I usually vote for this party/candidate	1
Their ideas aligned with mine	2
They prioritize matters important to young people	3
I disliked all other parties/candidates	4
I voted strategically/I wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party	5
I heard or read positive things about the party/candidate	6
People I trust were supporting the party/candidate	7
I liked the electoral campaign of the party/candidate on social media	9
I think this party/candidate can change things	10
Other	11
I voted blank	8
Don't know	998
Prefer not to answer	999





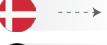





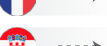
















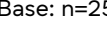
DATA ANNEX

Q1 In your opinion, which three of the following values are most important? [Multiple answers]

		The protection of human rights, democracy and peace	Freedom of speech and thought	Human dignity including the prohibition of the death penalty, torture or slavery	Tolerance and respect for diversity in society	Gender equality	The fight against discrimination and the protection of minorities	Respect for national identity and culture	Solidarity among countries around the world	The rule of law	Solidarity among European Union Member States	Other	Don't know
EU27		45	41	28	27	26	24	20	19	15	10	3	2
BE		36	28	31	28	21	29	25	21	13	17	1	2
BG		36	28	36	32	17	20	29	22	15	21	2	1
CZ		64	54	26	19	25	9	17	19	16	8	3	3
DK		52	31	36	34	30	24	25	11	13	8	2	2
DE		47	32	31	25	21	31	16	18	16	9	6	2
EE		49	29	29	28	23	20	26	16	16	16	1	1
IE		34	26	31	30	20	26	28	25	17	22	0	0
EL		49	43	29	23	28	14	22	17	23	7	3	2
ES		44	46	24	30	35	18	22	20	16	9	2	2
FR		39	39	27	33	32	28	22	20	14	8	2	3
HR		46	35	30	32	17	20	25	28	14	20	2	1
IT		46	49	29	26	32	26	16	16	13	9	2	2
CY		37	23	38	33	15	20	24	22	14	18	1	0
LV		42	32	27	23	17	22	25	31	16	23	1	2
LT		36	34	27	31	21	19	21	29	9	19	1	2
LU		45	30	27	31	21	27	22	21	14	15	1	1
HU		51	34	21	23	28	18	18	15	19	13	4	6
MT		35	29	33	26	22	27	26	23	15	22	0	0
NL		53	53	22	28	13	28	26	19	17	9	3	2
AT		43	32	28	17	20	26	19	16	15	10	6	5
PL		47	56	29	27	22	14	21	19	16	11	3	3
PT		49	51	22	27	31	19	22	17	14	9	2	2
RO		40	36	21	20	20	23	20	21	12	16	2	1
SI		42	43	26	32	23	16	25	17	20	14	4	2
SK		52	46	24	28	18	14	15	22	22	11	3	4
FI		41	27	32	30	26	26	23	21	18	17	1	1
SE		51	43	27	21	34	17	23	17	13	10	3	3





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q2 In your opinion, which three of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the next 5 years? [Multiple answers]

		Rising prices, cost of living	The environment and climate change	The economic situation and creation of jobs	Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	Education and training	Housing	The EU's defence and security	Migration and asylum	Gender equality	Democracy and the rule of law	Other	Don't know
EU27		40	33	31	29	27	23	21	19	17	17	2	2
BE		33	34	31	31	23	20	21	21	19	18	1	1
BG		34	31	33	40	26	14	23	21	14	24	1	1
CZ		42	34	30	26	18	34	36	18	14	17	1	2
DK		38	44	31	39	17	14	26	22	20	16	1	2
DE		41	29	24	20	31	22	22	22	14	20	4	3
EE		42	27	37	34	22	14	32	13	14	19	0	1
IE		31	30	30	31	23	27	20	20	22	21	0	0
EL		42	28	43	32	28	19	14	18	15	26	2	2
ES		35	31	41	31	29	35	14	18	18	16	1	1
FR		47	40	26	31	28	22	18	21	20	15	2	3
HR		41	28	41	37	23	28	19	18	17	16	1	1
IT		34	46	38	34	26	9	16	15	24	15	1	3
CY		35	24	31	37	18	17	16	22	17	28	1	0
LV		33	23	40	42	28	19	29	16	14	19	1	1
LT		38	23	33	33	22	19	29	15	15	16	0	2
LU		29	35	27	31	24	31	27	17	14	19	1	1
HU		43	21	36	34	36	28	13	11	11	14	3	4
MT		34	36	36	36	21	25	17	13	21	18	0	0
NL		52	35	19	28	25	42	23	27	8	16	1	1
AT		35	32	20	28	33	21	17	21	11	15	4	4
PL		46	25	32	28	28	17	33	16	14	14	1	3
PT		37	33	35	23	28	42	23	19	19	10	1	2
RO		23	27	41	31	32	17	19	10	15	16	1	1
SI		43	26	30	30	19	35	25	24	14	15	2	2
SK		47	32	36	33	18	31	24	12	10	20	1	4
FI		32	26	36	39	25	17	24	23	20	20	1	1
SE		37	30	33	33	17	16	27	27	19	23	2	3





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q3 In your opinion, how does your country benefit from being a member of the European Union?
[Multiple answers]

		Increased opportunities for young people in your country to study, volunteer, work and travel abroad (e.g. Erasmus+, Europe)	Improved cooperation between your country and other EU Member States	Protection of peace and strengthening security in your country	Promotion of economic growth and creating more job opportunities in your country	Better standard of living in your country	Enhancing the influence of your country in global decision-making	More opportunities for young people to influence policies that affect them	Maintaining democracy in your country	Supports your country in tackling climate change	Supports your country in the fight against terrorism	Other	EU membership is not benefitting your country	Don't know
EU27		37	31	27	26	20	19	17	16	15	15	2	4	7
BE		37	29	28	27	17	20	22	16	18	19	1	2	4
BG		43	26	24	30	21	22	28	17	19	17	2	4	2
CZ		47	47	30	32	36	20	19	17	16	11	1	5	7
DK		45	41	34	35	16	30	15	12	27	24	1	2	6
DE		34	29	26	24	22	18	17	17	12	13	4	4	7
EE		53	39	39	33	23	26	21	19	18	19	0	2	3
IE		43	23	22	32	16	19	26	15	19	16	1	3	1
EL		37	26	26	19	15	15	14	18	13	11	3	12	5
ES		45	36	28	26	23	19	18	15	14	13	2	4	7
FR		32	31	26	23	15	20	11	16	15	18	2	6	11
HR		42	32	19	26	21	18	29	11	21	14	2	6	4
IT		42	29	28	28	15	19	18	18	17	14	1	4	5
CY		42	25	22	29	18	16	21	16	21	19	1	3	2
LV		51	32	29	32	20	17	23	16	15	13	2	3	3
LT		46	30	30	32	24	23	25	17	16	16	1	1	4
LU		42	38	33	28	26	25	19	18	15	14	2	2	5
HU		36	28	21	26	24	15	20	18	10	11	6	4	10
MT		54	25	19	34	17	22	29	12	20	18	1	1	1
NL		31	40	37	32	19	19	14	14	21	18	3	2	8
AT		34	28	22	22	27	13	18	16	13	14	5	4	7
PL		35	32	27	22	31	18	13	16	14	14	1	5	7
PT		44	30	30	29	23	16	18	17	15	13	1	4	5
RO		41	27	20	25	21	17	22	13	13	15	1	2	3
SI		45	36	24	27	28	21	17	14	16	17	2	3	5
SK		41	37	27	29	24	17	17	19	14	12	2	6	9
FI		43	29	29	27	14	23	25	20	17	18	1	2	5
SE		27	37	32	21	16	22	15	13	18	20	2	5	11





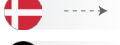







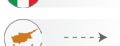














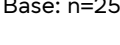
(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q4 Which of the following statements regarding the European Union is closest to your opinion?

		I'm in favour of the European Union and the way it is working at present	I'm rather in favour of the European Union, but not the way it is working at present	I'm rather sceptical of the European Union, but could change my opinion if the way it works really changes	I'm opposed to the idea of the European Union in general	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
EU27		31	32	21	6	8	2
BE		32	28	31	3	4	1
BG		33	40	20	4	2	1
CZ		34	34	19	4	8	2
DK		38	33	15	4	8	3
DE		29	32	18	7	10	4
EE		36	32	26	2	3	1
IE		45	33	16	3	3	0
EL		27	35	24	5	6	4
ES		26	39	21	5	7	2
FR		33	28	20	7	10	3
HR		28	41	23	3	4	2
IT		33	33	21	6	7	1
CY		15	61	19	2	2	1
LV		32	34	24	4	5	2
LT		40	32	19	3	5	1
LU		34	37	20	2	5	2
HU		30	20	25	8	11	5
MT		21	42	25	2	3	7
NL		35	30	21	4	9	2
AT		30	25	22	7	12	4
PL		27	33	25	7	6	2
PT		47	26	16	4	6	2
RO		42	37	15	2	4	1
SI		30	30	26	5	7	2
SK		32	31	21	4	9	3
FI		23	42	23	4	7	1
SE		34	28	20	7	10	1








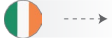




















(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q5 In general, do you have a positive, neutral or negative image of the European Parliament?

		Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
EU27		12	29	37	11	5	4	2
BE		21	39	26	9	2	3	0
BG		18	40	29	9	2	2	1
CZ		5	33	36	12	5	7	2
DK		20	38	32	4	2	3	1
DE		12	22	44	11	6	4	2
EE		20	44	28	5	1	1	1
IE		23	44	27	4	2	1	0
EL		8	20	47	12	6	4	3
ES		10	23	43	13	6	4	2
FR		11	29	35	13	5	6	2
HR		23	28	36	7	3	2	1
IT		9	31	35	13	7	4	1
CY		14	38	38	6	2	2	0
LV		16	40	32	6	2	3	1
LT		23	32	32	6	3	3	1
LU		17	38	34	9	1	1	1
HU		10	24	39	11	7	6	4
MT		38	35	22	4	1	0	1
NL		8	35	37	12	5	3	2
AT		12	21	41	10	7	7	4
PL		12	28	37	13	6	4	1
PT		12	41	33	7	3	2	2
RO		23	34	28	8	4	3	1
SI		16	26	35	13	5	4	2
SK		12	25	34	15	6	6	2
FI		16	39	32	7	4	2	0
SE		13	35	31	10	6	5	1





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q6 Which of the following best describes your identity?

		I feel primarily attached to my local community and region	I feel primarily attached to my country and my national identity	I feel primarily attached to Europe and my European identity	I feel equally attached to my local community, country and Europe	I do not feel a strong attachment to my local community, country or Europe	Other	Don't know
EU27		23	34	15	14	8	3	4
BE		25	35	21	10	5	1	2
BG		26	45	16	9	3	1	1
CZ		20	33	13	17	8	1	7
DK		24	40	13	12	6	1	5
DE		24	26	16	17	7	5	4
EE		21	36	14	18	7	1	3
IE		31	37	18	9	4	0	1
EL		23	35	13	15	10	2	2
ES		26	28	14	21	7	1	3
FR		21	40	13	10	9	2	5
HR		27	44	10	10	6	1	2
IT		20	37	14	15	9	2	4
CY		16	57	13	10	3	0	1
LV		21	31	20	16	7	2	4
LT		19	41	13	15	6	1	5
LU		22	41	16	14	3	1	3
HU		20	24	13	20	13	5	6
MT		22	40	22	11	5	0	0
NL		28	33	14	12	9	1	3
AT		25	26	17	15	7	7	4
PL		24	36	12	14	10	1	4
PT		18	37	15	15	8	3	5
RO		32	32	15	11	6	2	2
SI		30	30	13	13	9	2	4
SK		19	27	18	18	8	2	9
FI		15	49	18	10	5	1	3
SE		18	41	14	11	7	3	7





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q7 From which of these sources do you get most of your information on political and social issues?
[Multiple answers]

		Social media platforms (e.g. Instagram, TikTok, etc.)	TV	Online press and/or news platforms	Friends, family, colleagues	Video platforms e.g. YouTube, etc.)	Radio	Printed newspapers or magazines	School teachers or university lecturers	Podcasts	Adverts or other information produced by political parties	Youth organisations, youth workers and other non-formal educators	Other	I don't get any information on this subject	Don't know
EU27		42	39	26	25	23	16	12	11	11	9	8	2	2	2
BE		33	31	24	21	22	16	16	16	12	18	16	1	2	1
BG		34	27	24	19	31	11	9	17	12	23	27	2	1	1
CZ		42	39	42	31	21	6	5	11	19	6	2	2	4	1
DK		51	34	40	30	19	17	6	8	20	8	8	2	1	1
DE		41	35	25	25	21	21	15	11	10	9	7	4	2	2
EE		44	30	38	27	19	15	14	10	10	12	17	1	1	1
IE		39	39	19	24	24	19	12	14	14	20	18	1	0	0
EL		48	31	34	26	31	7	8	9	10	9	10	1	2	2
ES		49	44	20	25	23	12	11	12	14	7	8	1	2	1
FR		41	43	20	29	22	16	17	14	8	8	6	2	3	3
HR		48	40	32	21	18	14	9	13	9	14	19	2	2	1
IT		44	52	25	22	23	16	14	11	10	8	6	2	2	2
CY		44	27	24	23	31	8	14	14	11	11	23	1	2	0
LV		43	24	30	28	23	14	12	17	11	15	21	2	3	1
LT		37	29	30	21	29	14	7	13	14	12	18	1	2	1
LU		43	23	37	30	25	19	15	12	8	12	13	1	1	1
HU		38	26	32	21	27	14	8	9	15	10	8	2	3	4
MT		47	32	22	23	22	10	12	20	14	23	24	0	0	0
NL		41	40	39	31	18	17	10	12	10	8	6	3	2	2
AT		41	32	23	22	19	22	17	11	9	9	8	4	1	2
PL		48	36	32	25	34	19	4	8	11	8	7	1	3	2
PT		40	53	31	25	20	16	13	11	13	11	7	2	1	2
RO		33	29	21	19	30	10	8	10	16	13	17	1	2	1
SI		39	45	26	27	23	20	11	13	6	10	13	4	1	1
SK		39	39	27	26	20	19	8	9	18	8	7	2	3	3
FI		42	42	31	21	20	20	13	13	15	14	13	2	1	1
SE		43	37	34	32	25	14	12	9	11	7	7	2	1	3





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q8 From which social media and platforms do you get information on political and social issues?
[Multiple answers]

		Instagram	TikTok	YouTube	Facebook	X (Twitter)	WhatsApp	Snapchat	Telegram	Messenger	LinkedIn	Discord	Viber	Other	I do not use social media to get information on political and social issues	I do not use social media at all	Don't know
EU27		47	39	37	27	21	16	9	7	6	5	4	2	3	8	0.7	1
BE		30	25	34	33	22	14	11	10	11	10	9	7	1	6	0.3	0
BG		28	30	41	48	24	11	8	10	11	13	8	8	6	5	0.2	0
CZ		53	20	36	38	16	4	2	2	5	2	2	0	3	13	0.9	2
DK		45	25	34	49	17	8	7	5	7	13	4	2	3	8	0.3	2
DE		49	48	37	15	13	25	12	6	3	3	4	1	6	8	0.8	2
EE		30	23	36	46	24	9	8	12	10	8	6	3	3	10	0.2	1
IE		32	32	46	38	37	15	11	10	8	15	9	4	1	2	0.2	0
EL		52	41	41	36	18	2	3	4	8	6	4	7	4	7	0.3	0
ES		51	43	32	11	36	25	2	10	2	4	3	1	1	8	0.8	1
FR		48	42	36	21	24	9	18	3	5	3	4	1	1	11	1.6	2
HR		33	29	35	54	18	19	7	10	4	8	5	5	3	6	0.5	1
IT		59	35	37	26	19	23	1	11	4	5	2	1	2	8	0.7	1
CY		31	24	43	52	20	23	7	8	10	9	6	9	1	3	0	0
LV		35	36	36	43	24	14	8	14	8	9	7	4	2	5	0.2	1
LT		27	30	42	56	20	16	7	9	12	9	10	3	2	4	0.3	1
LU		40	26	34	32	14	12	8	9	8	10	9	4	4	8	0.2	1
HU		32	49	41	55	10	3	6	4	18	2	5	3	4	5	0.7	3
MT		26	13	36	39	25	13	7	12	10	16	8	5	0	13	3.5	0
NL		47	31	32	19	15	17	11	5	2	9	4	1	4	12	0.3	2
AT		50	50	31	20	10	19	16	6	3	3	4	2	5	6	0.7	2
PL		37	36	45	51	31	5	5	6	19	3	5	1	2	5	0	1
PT		56	33	32	27	27	14	3	5	3	8	4	1	3	6	0.4	1
RO		33	35	42	42	12	21	8	10	12	9	6	5	2	5	0.2	0
SI		35	35	34	38	17	7	10	7	8	5	6	5	4	10	0.6	1
SK		53	25	32	46	8	3	3	6	11	2	3	2	3	9	1.2	2
FI		33	30	37	32	24	16	12	13	9	14	10	8	2	5	0.1	1
SE		47	46	40	32	18	5	17	4	5	5	4	1	3	7	0.4	3





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q9_1 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...? The government in your local area/region

		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	Don't know
EU27		12	39	38	8	3
BE		18	49	26	6	2
BG		28	53	16	3	1
CZ		3	16	59	19	3
DK		16	38	34	7	5
DE		14	35	42	6	3
EE		17	44	34	4	2
IE		20	49	26	4	1
EL		11	40	36	10	3
ES		8	39	44	7	3
FR		8	36	38	13	6
HR		19	32	31	16	3
IT		10	46	33	8	3
CY		16	57	21	4	2
LV		13	48	32	5	1
LT		16	52	26	4	2
LU		22	43	26	7	3
HU		12	22	48	15	4
MT		34	45	18	1	1
NL		6	42	45	6	1
AT		18	39	35	4	3
PL		14	40	36	6	3
PT		12	52	31	4	2
RO		20	41	32	5	2
SI		12	34	38	10	5
SK		10	34	46	7	4
FI		23	45	24	6	2
SE		9	36	43	9	4





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q9_2 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...? The government in your country

		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	Don't know
EU27		13	43	32	9	3
BE		23	44	24	7	2
BG		25	54	16	4	1
CZ		6	47	42	4	2
DK		17	45	27	7	3
DE		13	42	34	8	3
EE		17	51	26	5	1
IE		20	49	30	1	1
EL		10	33	32	23	3
ES		12	48	34	5	2
FR		11	34	33	19	3
HR		21	31	28	17	3
IT		12	52	27	7	2
CY		26	44	24	5	1
LV		14	45	35	4	2
LT		16	47	32	5	1
LU		20	45	26	5	4
HU		10	30	41	16	3
MT		34	45	18	2	1
NL		7	50	36	6	1
AT		16	40	34	8	3
PL		18	45	28	4	4
PT		13	51	28	6	1
RO		19	40	33	7	2
SI		11	38	30	17	4
SK		10	35	37	15	3
FI		28	43	21	5	3
SE		11	49	30	6	3





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q9_3 How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about...? The European Union

		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	Nothing at all	Don't know
EU27		11	35	41	10	3
BE		18	43	29	8	3
BG		27	44	24	4	1
CZ		3	29	57	8	2
DK		13	36	40	8	4
DE		12	34	42	9	4
EE		15	39	38	6	2
IE		19	42	34	5	1
EL		8	39	38	12	3
ES		6	28	51	14	1
FR		9	28	41	17	5
HR		19	28	33	19	2
IT		10	44	35	8	2
CY		13	40	41	5	1
LV		13	41	38	6	2
LT		15	41	37	5	2
LU		21	34	34	8	4
HU		8	21	48	18	4
MT		32	45	20	2	1
NL		4	27	56	11	1
AT		16	31	40	9	4
PL		13	40	36	7	5
PT		14	51	28	5	2
RO		18	41	34	5	2
SI		14	37	33	13	3
SK		8	27	50	10	4
FI		19	36	35	8	3
SE		7	36	43	8	5





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q10 How often do you think that you have been personally exposed to disinformation and fake news over the past 7 days?

		Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Don't Know
EU27		15	29	32	14	5	4
BE		20	34	25	12	5	4
BG		17	35	24	10	11	3
CZ		8	20	35	23	6	9
DK		18	26	34	16	3	5
DE		15	31	33	14	3	5
EE		14	21	24	22	10	9
IE		20	31	19	25	4	1
EL		26	31	26	10	5	2
ES		14	37	37	7	3	3
FR		15	29	31	14	6	5
HR		19	22	26	22	7	4
IT		13	27	35	18	4	4
CY		20	33	30	14	1	1
LV		13	29	30	17	6	5
LT		15	22	34	14	10	5
LU		25	30	29	9	3	5
HU		22	36	27	8	2	5
MT		29	30	20	17	3	2
NL		7	24	44	15	4	5
AT		18	30	31	13	3	5
PL		17	28	31	16	2	6
PT		16	30	35	13	3	4
RO		22	22	24	10	19	3
SI		21	25	32	12	5	6
SK		14	25	29	19	5	8
FI		17	30	32	14	3	4
SE		11	21	38	19	3	8





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q11 Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it?

		Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
EU27		18	52	22	4	4
BE		26	53	17	3	3
BG		29	56	12	2	2
CZ		26	47	19	4	4
DK		21	50	24	3	2
DE		15	48	26	6	6
EE		18	56	20	3	3
IE		31	56	11	2	0
EL		21	49	25	4	2
ES		15	52	25	5	4
FR		19	54	19	5	4
HR		36	47	13	3	2
IT		16	55	23	3	3
CY		31	54	14	1	1
LV		24	56	16	2	2
LT		32	41	20	4	4
LU		27	54	15	2	2
HU		21	50	19	6	5
MT		38	50	10	1	1
NL		12	59	22	4	3
AT		15	46	27	6	7
PL		16	52	24	4	5
PT		20	53	21	4	3
RO		31	50	14	2	3
SI		21	43	27	5	5
SK		19	52	21	4	4
FI		27	53	16	3	2
SE		20	50	19	5	5





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q12 Have you used Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for text, image or video in the past 12 months?

		Yes	No	Don't know
EU27		57	38	5
BE		63	35	2
BG		53	43	4
CZ		61	36	3
DK		63	34	3
DE		54	39	7
EE		52	46	2
IE		57	41	2
EL		63	32	5
ES		60	37	3
FR		56	40	3
HR		57	40	4
IT		59	37	5
CY		44	55	1
LV		57	40	2
LT		53	43	4
LU		54	41	5
HU		47	46	8
MT		49	47	3
NL		57	37	6
AT		51	40	9
PL		60	34	6
PT		62	33	5
RO		66	28	6
SI		57	39	5
SK		48	44	8
FI		62	35	3
SE		57	36	7





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q13 What did you use Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications for in the past 12 months?
[Multiple answers]

		Studying and doing research	For entertainment	Assistance in schoolwork	Creative work	Personal organisation and productivity (e.g., scheduling, task management)	For tasks at work	Communication and language translation	Other	Don't know
EU27		36	29	28	28	26	26	24	3	1
BE		27	21	24	27	38	23	33	1	1
BG		31	26	28	29	47	28	25	2	0
CZ		51	41	36	33	18	28	23	3	0
DK		43	25	34	27	36	37	29	4	1
DE		23	26	28	32	23	28	26	5	1
EE		31	28	24	26	30	34	29	1	1
IE		34	26	24	25	39	25	28	1	1
EL		41	33	22	21	29	21	16	3	0
ES		45	28	29	27	27	30	21	2	0
FR		41	28	32	29	27	28	26	2	0
HR		39	28	27	34	32	26	29	1	0
IT		50	35	21	23	26	18	20	0	1
CY		31	21	33	19	50	28	24	1	0
LV		35	27	30	33	39	31	25	3	0
LT		34	25	25	27	36	27	22	2	1
LU		34	29	35	23	40	31	40	5	0
HU		33	31	29	31	16	16	24	3	0
MT		32	28	17	28	43	35	39	0	0
NL		37	27	36	28	19	25	21	4	1
AT		22	21	24	31	22	32	23	4	1
PL		30	36	27	30	22	25	26	3	1
PT		40	25	28	26	24	34	21	3	0
RO		26	27	24	17	29	20	28	2	0
SI		34	32	33	23	30	37	21	3	0
SK		40	33	33	29	16	27	20	3	1
FI		28	31	26	29	39	25	25	4	0
SE		29	31	34	28	24	18	17	4	0





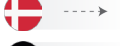









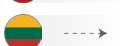


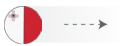



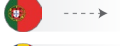





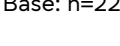
(%), Base: n=14 609 – respondents who have used Artificial Intelligence (AI) based applications in the past 12 months

Q14 Have you ever done any of the following? [Multiple answers]

		Voted in a local, national or European election	Created or signed a petition (on paper or online)	Volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation	Posted opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue	Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons	Used hashtags or changed your profile picture to show support for a political or social issue	Taken part in street protests or demonstrations	Joined a youth organisation	Taken part in a public consultation (online or offline)	Contacted a politician about an issue	None of these	Don't know
EU27		39	26	20	19	19	16	16	11	10	8	15	3
BE		35	20	20	24	22	24	12	13	11	12	11	1
BG		37	26	27	23	20	20	16	14	12	16	10	2
CZ		44	35	16	13	16	9	11	5	10	6	25	3
DK		47	43	28	23	31	19	16	13	11	9	12	1
DE		32	24	16	13	21	18	17	11	7	8	18	4
EE		42	32	21	16	22	24	13	13	15	10	12	2
IE		22	17	20	26	21	23	14	12	14	14	19	1
EL		53	24	21	23	18	16	22	12	8	9	12	3
ES		46	27	16	27	15	13	24	8	20	8	11	3
FR		41	27	20	19	25	15	16	10	9	6	14	3
HR		38	23	27	18	16	18	12	18	16	11	8	2
IT		44	21	25	22	13	15	18	14	10	7	14	2
CY		19	16	32	20	21	21	14	20	17	10	7	0
LV		34	23	22	21	19	21	12	15	15	8	14	3
LT		27	22	19	18	17	17	10	12	12	10	16	5
LU		46	35	22	20	32	22	23	13	28	12	8	1
HU		34	17	17	12	8	12	12	8	10	6	24	5
MT		28	22	23	28	28	25	17	13	15	18	11	0
NL		45	35	24	20	19	12	9	8	8	6	15	2
AT		28	20	15	11	16	17	13	13	6	8	20	4
PL		38	27	28	22	14	17	14	11	9	5	12	4
PT		46	33	24	20	9	13	12	11	14	7	15	3
RO		35	26	16	19	15	19	13	13	11	8	11	1
SI		43	33	22	20	18	14	14	11	12	10	11	3
SK		48	43	16	17	12	11	16	9	6	6	16	5
FI		33	30	31	22	28	21	14	9	12	11	8	2
SE		43	22	11	22	28	19	11	10	9	9	16	5





























(%), Base: n=25 863 – all respondents

Q15a You indicated that you never contacted a politician about an issue. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? [Multiple answers]

		I don't think it would have an impact	I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	I'm just not interested	Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	I don't know how to do it	I don't understand the issues enough	I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/political speak'	I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	I don't have time	Something else	Nothing, I'm already an active citizen	Don't know
EU27		30	23	18	14	13	12	11	11	10	2	4	4
BE		24	22	20	19	14	16	21	14	13	3	3	2
BG		23	26	11	13	14	24	25	26	9	3	3	2
CZ		32	18	19	12	9	19	4	13	11	5	3	4
DK		30	23	28	20	13	13	15	19	14	3	4	5
DE		31	25	17	11	9	14	10	10	10	2	2	5
EE		24	23	25	21	14	20	17	20	12	4	2	1
IE		15	17	13	15	14	18	21	16	11	2	7	2
EL		33	26	15	19	17	8	11	8	6	3	4	3
ES		30	25	17	15	19	10	12	11	9	3	4	2
FR		31	23	22	18	13	7	12	12	11	2	5	5
HR		29	23	16	15	14	17	16	18	13	2	4	2
IT		31	25	17	10	14	14	7	8	7	2	3	4
CY		20	26	23	17	10	16	34	14	9	1	0	1
LV		29	27	20	20	14	21	18	23	10	3	4	3
LT		24	28	12	17	13	13	12	13	12	2	3	4
LU		30	27	11	20	17	17	17	12	13	3	5	4
HU		26	23	15	16	12	9	12	9	10	4	3	7
MT		15	31	13	22	12	27	35	17	21	2	3	1
NL		30	20	23	17	18	12	11	9	11	4	4	4
AT		29	23	16	12	9	12	8	9	9	3	3	6
PL		32	23	17	13	11	7	15	10	10	2	4	3
PT		23	20	13	14	16	19	12	12	7	3	3	5
RO		22	21	10	15	10	15	11	16	8	2	12	2
SI		29	27	22	21	16	9	15	18	13	5	1	3
SK		37	24	17	11	9	12	7	11	9	3	2	5
FI		21	23	20	16	9	24	20	22	14	3	3	1
SE		31	18	27	11	14	11	10	17	11	2	4	4





























(%), Base: n=22 856 – respondents who never contacted a politician about an issue

Q15b You indicated that you never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? [Multiple answers]

		I don't have time	I am not aware of charities/campaigns that reflect my interests	I'm just not interested	Nobody has ever asked me to or invited me	I don't think decision makers listen to people like me	I don't feel confident expressing my opinions	I don't know how to do it	I don't understand the issues enough	I think it would be too difficult to understand the jargon/political speak'	Something else	Nothing, I'm already an active citizen	Don't know
EU27		25	18	17	13	11	10	10	10	9	4	4	5
BE		19	21	17	19	16	14	12	14	18	3	4	3
BG		16	28	12	13	19	24	13	20	25	3	4	3
CZ		29	19	20	11	4	6	9	15	3	6	3	5
DK		30	22	24	16	12	13	7	11	13	6	5	5
DE		23	17	19	11	12	8	7	8	9	5	3	6
EE		24	22	18	16	12	16	10	15	16	5	3	4
IE		15	19	11	14	16	17	11	18	19	1	7	1
EL		24	18	13	15	12	9	14	8	8	4	5	3
ES		24	19	20	13	11	9	11	9	7	4	4	4
FR		26	18	19	13	11	14	9	7	10	4	4	5
HR		25	21	13	16	12	13	12	15	17	4	5	4
IT		28	15	15	12	11	7	13	13	7	3	3	4
CY		17	27	25	12	21	13	13	18	19	3	1	1
LV		20	24	19	18	19	17	13	17	14	4	6	5
LT		20	22	13	17	15	13	13	10	11	3	3	5
LU		21	18	15	21	14	10	14	16	15	3	7	6
HU		25	18	12	16	11	8	9	5	9	5	3	7
MT		21	29	11	23	24	22	8	16	32	3	3	1
NL		37	14	20	12	5	8	7	8	7	6	5	4
AT		22	18	17	12	14	10	6	10	8	3	3	7
PL		24	18	16	14	8	12	9	7	10	5	4	4
PT		23	18	13	13	9	8	12	13	7	4	3	6
RO		19	18	9	16	13	10	9	12	10	2	14	3
SI		23	23	19	19	15	17	14	7	12	6	3	5
SK		26	17	17	16	7	6	11	9	6	5	2	7
FI		23	20	21	21	18	23	7	13	16	3	3	4
SE		35	16	22	14	8	11	12	8	8	4	3	4





























(%), Base: n=19 694 – respondents who never volunteered for a charity/campaign organisation

Q16 What were your main reasons not to vote in the June 2024 European elections? [Multiple answers]

		I couldn't because of other commitments	I didn't have enough information to make a choice	I didn't find any relatable candidate or political party that represented my views	I don't trust politicians / I am generally dissatisfied with politics	I couldn't because of technical or procedural issues (didn't register on time, etc.)	My vote would not have changed anything	I didn't know there were European Elections in June 2024	I don't understand the role of the European Parliament	None of my friends voted, so I didn't feel like it mattered	I am opposed to the European Union	I never vote	Other	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
EU27		16	16	15	15	12	10	7	6	6	4	9	8	5	3
BE		15	19	29	25	22	14	17	17	19	9	6	2	0	1
BG		19	16	21	19	22	10	14	12	20	8	4	3	3	1
CZ		22	12	17	8	13	7	4	2	3	1	7	13	4	3
DK		26	24	15	11	12	11	12	11	11	10	6	2	5	2
DE		18	18	13	17	9	11	6	6	5	3	13	7	5	3
EE		10	19	20	15	15	10	12	7	11	5	9	13	3	3
IE		11	16	15	15	13	13	8	8	12	5	4	4	5	1
EL		36	13	17	18	8	7	2	3	3	4	8	4	6	2
ES		12	18	16	20	10	12	7	5	4	2	9	10	4	2
FR		10	12	13	17	17	10	6	7	5	4	11	11	4	3
HR		13	24	18	13	8	8	17	8	9	4	9	3	2	1
IT		23	12	19	12	10	9	5	5	5	4	6	9	5	4
CY		13	24	20	12	9	12	14	8	17	5	5	1	1	0
LV		17	18	11	11	17	10	14	11	9	5	19	5	5	2
LT		14	17	18	13	13	10	9	6	7	3	8	2	4	4
LU		10	15	14	16	25	5	9	13	13	7	2	2	1	2
HU		18	13	12	10	8	14	8	4	3	4	14	6	6	4
MT		24	29	37	25	29	20	21	19	17	3	5	0	1	1
NL		19	17	10	9	9	13	9	4	8	2	10	8	5	3
AT		14	17	16	11	11	10	8	5	7	3	11	6	5	3
PL		17	14	12	11	12	10	9	6	3	5	12	8	6	2
PT		22	13	14	7	10	9	4	4	4	2	7	14	7	4
RO		13	14	16	16	17	10	8	11	15	4	5	3	5	1
SI		22	18	18	12	9	11	8	9	6	4	11	8	4	2
SK		26	16	17	10	9	12	5	6	4	2	7	4	6	4
FI		9	44	18	10	11	8	8	12	8	3	2	5	2	0
SE		14	18	10	10	8	8	9	9	6	4	7	9	8	3

(%), Base: n=8 399 – respondents who declared they did not vote in the 2024 European elections

Q17 Why did you vote for the party or candidate you chose in these European elections?
[Multiple answers]

		Their ideas aligned with mine	I think this party/candidate can change things	I heard or read positive things about the party/candidate	I voted strategically/I wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party	They prioritize matters important to young people	I usually vote for this party/candidate	I liked the electoral campaign of the party/candidate on social media	I disliked all other parties/candidates	People I trust were supporting the party/candidate	Other	I voted blank	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
EU27		30	25	17	16	16	13	13	12	12	2	2	1	3
BE		28	25	21	18	14	17	16	12	18	2	2	1	1
BG		18	33	23	16	23	19	26	19	16	2	1	1	2
CZ		38	25	11	11	14	24	15	20	11	1	0	1	3
DK		37	25	20	17	15	20	18	11	16	3	4	2	1
DE		29	26	20	19	14	9	12	10	11	2	1	2	3
EE		31	26	22	19	14	24	21	16	16	2	0	1	1
IE		19	23	24	22	23	25	23	16	21	0	1	0	0
EL		26	25	16	14	15	9	11	12	13	2	2	1	3
ES		29	21	16	18	18	15	12	10	14	2	4	1	3
FR		35	26	16	16	15	13	9	15	10	1	3	0	2
HR		19	23	25	21	23	16	24	16	16	2	2	1	1
IT		32	22	12	14	16	12	14	15	7	2	2	2	4
CY		23	28	26	21	19	19	32	16	24	2	1	0	3
LV		28	25	22	26	20	15	18	14	23	3	2	1	1
LT		27	24	20	19	13	16	20	12	16	1	0	2	2
LU		33	28	28	17	18	22	19	15	16	2	3	1	3
HU		17	31	17	15	20	11	13	8	15	3	1	3	3
MT		17	25	22	29	22	18	22	20	21	0	0	0	3
NL		40	22	18	14	12	13	7	7	9	2	2	1	3
AT		27	25	23	10	15	9	8	11	14	2	1	3	4
PL		29	26	14	19	14	16	16	10	11	1	1	1	2
PT		35	24	15	13	21	13	12	6	9	1	4	1	2
RO		22	26	19	15	20	13	18	13	17	1	1	1	2
SI		23	24	20	14	18	19	21	17	20	3	1	1	2
SK		31	33	13	12	19	12	13	10	12	2	1	3	4
FI		28	26	22	25	21	22	23	17	21	1	0	1	1
SE		34	25	17	12	14	17	10	9	15	1	3	2	2

(%), Base: n=14 928 – respondents who declared they voted in the 2024 European elections

The future of Europe is intrinsically linked to its young citizens. Their commitment to democratic values, openness to a European identity, active participation in the political process and their ability to navigate disinformation will significantly influence the strength and resilience of Europe in the years to come.

To better understand the perspectives of young people (aged 16–30) across the EU, the European Parliament, Directorate-General for Communication, Youth Outreach Unit, conducted the Youth survey 2024. This study reflects the European Parliament’s ongoing commitment to amplify young people’s voices and foster their involvement in shaping Europe’s future.

This Flash Eurobarometer survey was carried out by Ipsos European Public affairs between 25 September and 3 October 2024. It covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 Member States of the European Union, and aged between 16 and 30 years. All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network.

For more information on the full survey, scan the QR code:



europa.eu/eurobarometer

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