STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 100

Media use in the European Union

EUROBAROMETER Report
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 2023

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer
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Eŭropo Demokratio Esperanto

Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for Europe-Democracy-Esperanto
The purpose of this "provisional" document is to allow more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes). **Without translations, people are excluded from the debate.**
This document "Eurobarometer" was only in French, German and English, in a pdf-file . From this initial file, we made a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now available in all official languages.

It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.
In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

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Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 100. 2 (EB100) survey of Autumn 2023 was conducted from 23 October and 17 November 2023 in 37 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), seven candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo[1], and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the use of Media in the European Union, the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

The present volume of the Autumn 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey focuses on media use in the European Union. Here we analyse the following issues:

- Media use and trust in media - the extent to which different media are used most by European citizens. How much trust to do Europeans have in the media and the information they provide?
- The level of information about European matters - do Europeans feel well informed about European issues? Do they feel that citizens in their country are well-informed about these issues?
- Information sources for political matters and the European Union - what are the main information sources used by Europeans for news on European political matters and when searching for information about the European Union?
- Opinions on the pluralism and independence of national media - do European citizens think that European media provide a plurality of views and opinions? Are these media subject to political and commercial pressures?
- Europeans and fake news - are European Union citizens often faced with fake news or news that misrepresents reality? Are they able to identify it? Do they consider it a problem in their country and for democracy in general?
- Social Networks - are online social networks a way to keep up to date with political news and have a say on political matters? Can they get citizens interested in political matters? Can political information on social networks be trusted?

1 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Methodology

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)[23]. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation [4] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	North Macedonia	MK
Turkish Cypriot Community	CY (tcc)	Serbia	RS
Albania	AL	Türkiye	TR
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	The United Kingdom	UK
Moldova	MD		
Montenegro	ME		
Kosovo[5]	XK		

European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member	EU27
States of the European Union	
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES,PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE	Outside euro area

Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey.

2 https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer
3 The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.
4 2016/679
5 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

I. Media use and trust in the media

1. Media use

Television continues to be the most commonly used form of media.

Television is by far the most used form of media, with 93% of respondents (no change since winter 2022-2023) watching television via a TV set or the Internet at least once a week and close to eight in ten (79%, -1 percentage point) doing so daily or almost daily.

Almost nine in ten (89%) watch television on a TV set at least once a week. Although this proportion has remained unchanged since the last time this question was asked in winter 2022-2023, it is still significantly lower than it was between autumn 2010 (EB74) and autumn 2012 (EB78), when 97% reported watching television on a TV set at least once a week.

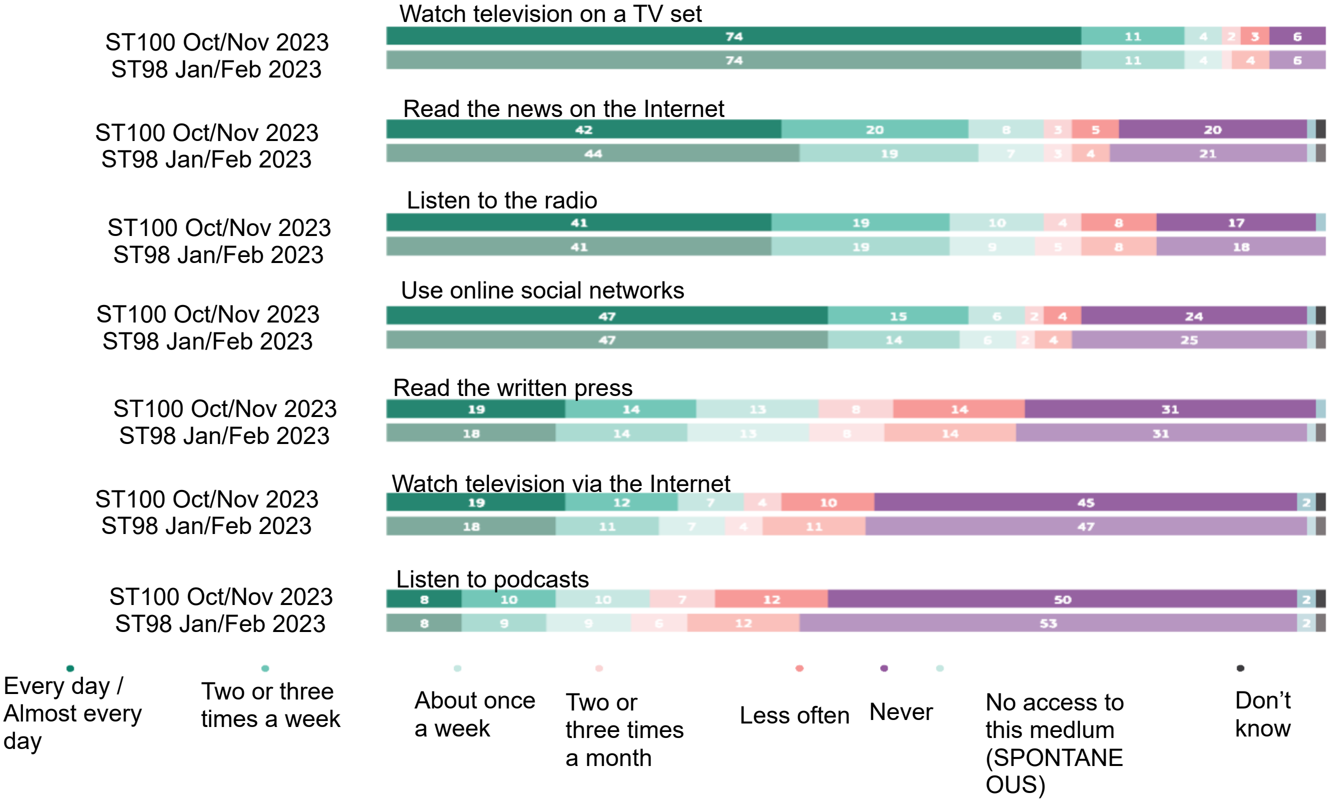
The share of respondents who watch TV via the Internet continues to steadily increase, with 38% saying they watch TV this way at least once a week – an increase of two percentage points since winter 2022-2023 and of 22 percentage points since this question was first asked in autumn 2011 (EB76).

Seven in ten report listening to the radio at least once a week. This proportion has risen by one percentage point since winter 2022-2023, halting a slow yet continuous decrease observed since autumn 2019 (EB92) (74%). Nonetheless, the longer-term pattern is still one of declining radio use (from 79% in autumn 2010 to 70% in the current survey).

Following a three-percentage point increase between winter 2021-2022 and winter 2022-2023, the proportion who read the news on the Internet at least once a week has remained stable in the current survey, with seven in ten who report doing so.

The share of respondents who use online social networks at least once a week has slightly increased since winter 2022- 2023 (+1 pp) to 68%. This proportion is now back at the level reached in winter 2020-21 (EB94) after a steady rise in the regular use of online social networks (from 33% recorded in autumn 2010).

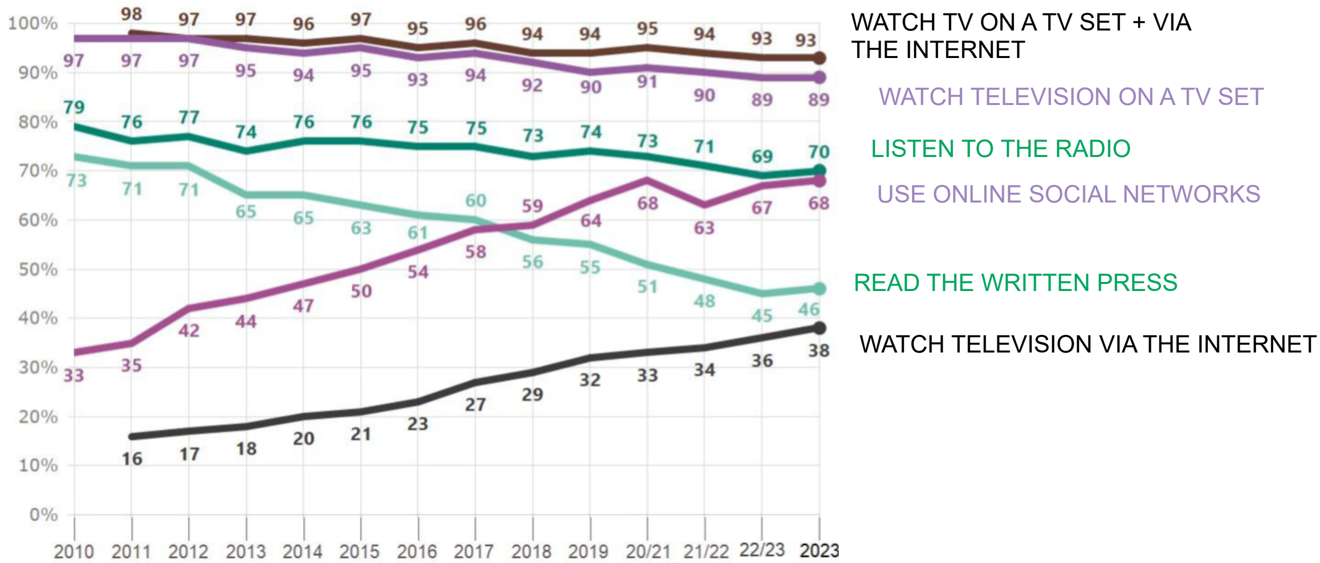
QE3. Could you tell to what extent you...? (EU27) (%)



Less than half (46%) read the written press at least once a week. This represents a one-percentage point increase in this share of respondents since winter 2022-2023, halting a long-term, almost-continuous decline occurring since autumn 2010 (73%).

Lastly, nearly three in ten (28%) listen to podcasts at least once a week – a two-percentage point increase since winter 2022-2023 and a six-percentage point increase since winter 2021-2022[6].

QE3 Could you tell to what extent you...?
(% - EU - AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK)

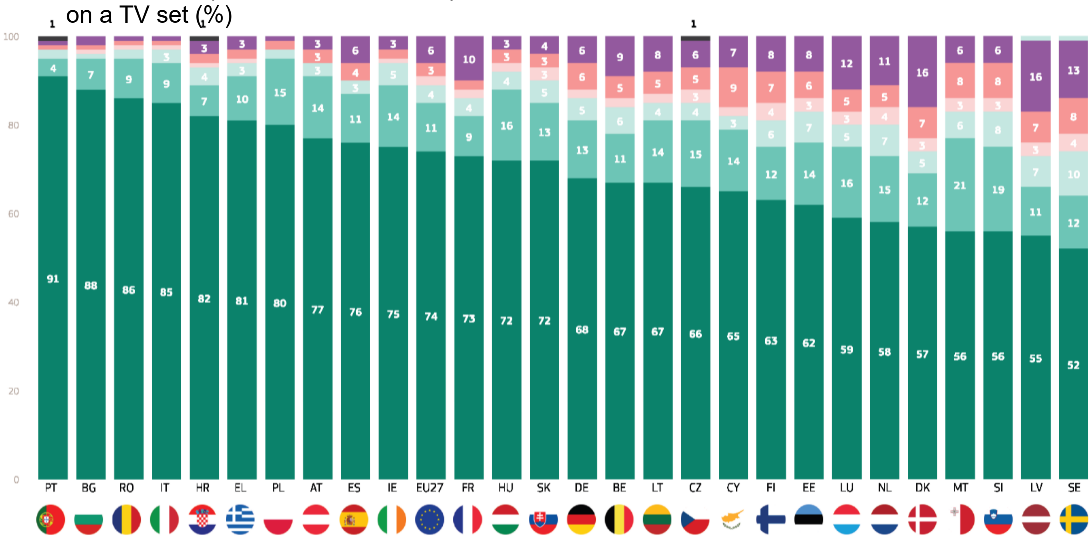


6 QE3. Could you tell to what extent you…? 1) Watch television on a TV set; 2) Watch television via the Internet; 3) Listen to the radio; 4) Listen to podcasts; 5) Read the written press; 6) Read news on the Internet; 7) Use online social networks.

Across the EU, close to three quarters (74%) watch television on a TV set daily or almost daily. Respondents in Portugal (91%), Bulgaria (88%) and Romania (86%) are the most likely to do so. On the opposite end of the scale, 52% in Sweden, 55% in Latvia and 56% in Malta and Slovenia report watching television on a TV set daily or almost daily.

The proportion who say they watch TV on a TV set daily or almost daily has declined in 18 countries since winter 2022- 2023, most notably in Cyprus (65%, -14 percentage points), Malta (56%, -13 pp) and Latvia (55%, -9 pp). Conversely, this share of respondents has increased in seven countries, particularly in France (73%, +4 pp) and Spain (76%, +3 pp). This figure has remained stable in Germany (68%) and Estonia (62%).

QE3.1 Could you tell to what extent you … ? - Watch television on a TV set (%)



Every day / Almost every day

Two or three times a week

About once a week

Two or three times a month

Less often

Never

No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)

Don't know

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that watching television on a TV set varies by age group and level of education. The older the respondents, the more likely they are to watch television on a TV set daily or almost daily. For instance, 88% of those who are aged 55 or over do so, compared to 45% of those aged 15-24. Additionally, respondents who ended full-time education aged 15 or younger are more likely than those who finished aged 20 or older to watch television on a TV set on a daily or almost daily basis (91% vs 69%).

Differences can also be observed across socio-professional categories, with house persons (84%) being the most likely to be daily/almost daily watchers of television on a TV set, particularly when compared to managers (65%). Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (81%) of society are also the most likely to watch television on a TV set daily or almost daily.

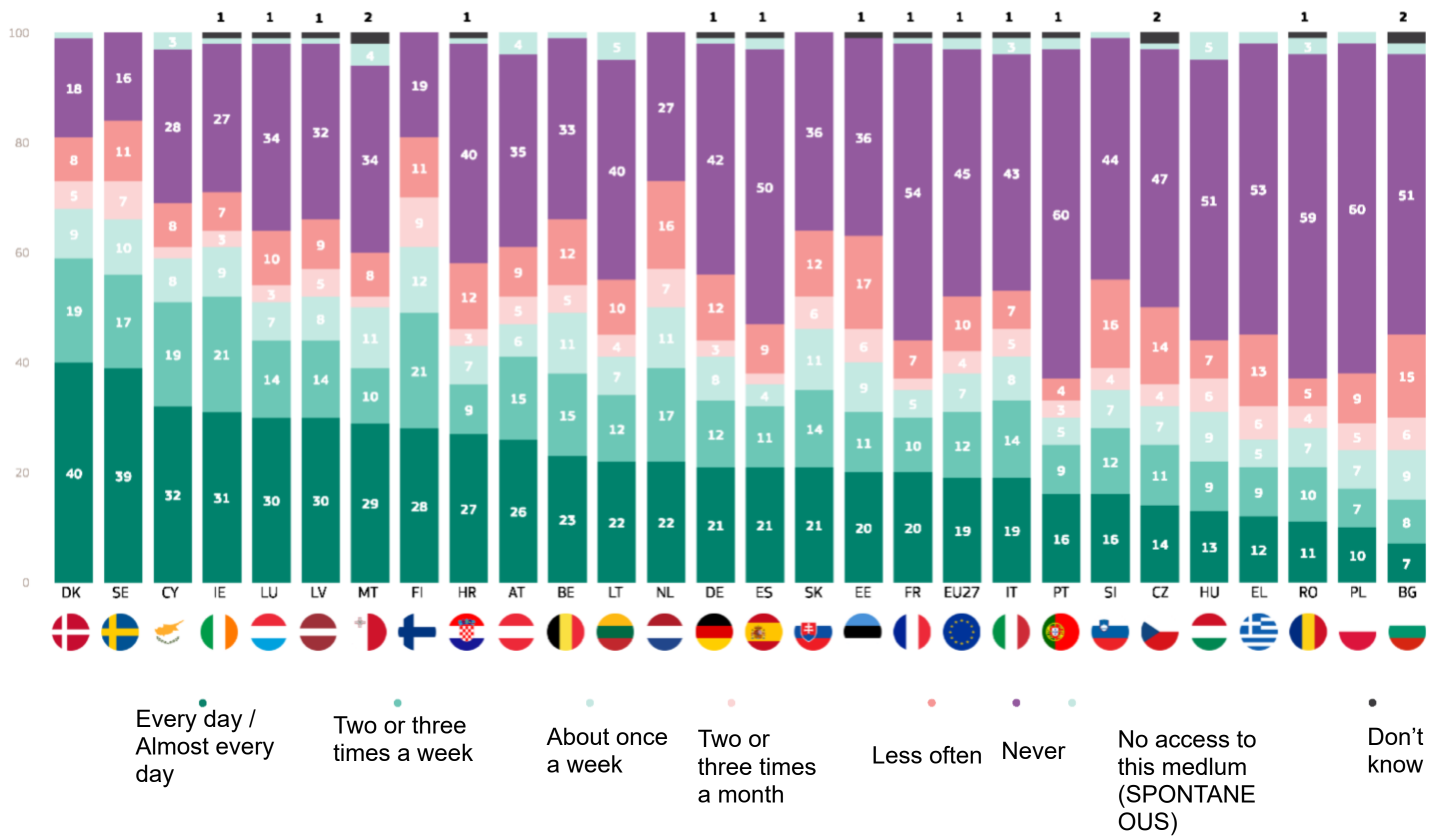
QE3.1 Could you tell to what extent you…? Watch television on a TV set (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	74	11	4	2	3	6	0	0	89
Gender									
Man	73	12	4	2	3	6	0	0	89
Woman	76	11	4	1	3	5	0	0	91
Age									
15-24	45	20	9	4	9	12	0	1	74
25-39	64	14	5	2	5	10	0	0	83
40-54	75	13	3	2	3	4	0	0	91
55 +	88	6	2	1	1	2	0	0	96
Education (End of)									
15-	91	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	98
16-19	81	9	3	1	2	4	0	0	93
20+	69	13	5	2	4	7	0	0	87
Still studying	43	19	9	4	11	14	0	0	71
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	72	14	5	1	3	5	0	0	91
Managers	65	16	4	3	5	7	0	0	85
Other white collars	72	12	5	2	3	5	0	1	89
Manual workers	77	12	4	1	2	4	0	0	93
House persons	84	8	1	1	2	4	0	0	93
Unemployed	69	9	4	1	6	11	0	0	82
Retired	90	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	96
Students	43	19	9	4	11	14	0	0	71
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	73	11	4	1	4	7	0	0	88
From time to time	76	11	4	1	3	5	0	0	91
Almost never/ Never	74	11	4	2	3	6	0	0	89
Consider belonging to									
The working class	81	8	3	1	2	5	0	0	92
The lower middle class	76	9	4	2	4	5	0	0	89
The middle class	73	13	4	2	3	5	0	0	90
The upper middle class	62	15	7	3	6	7	0	0	84
The upper class	71	15	1	4	1	7	0	1	87
Image of the EU									
Positive	73	12	4	1	4	6	0	0	89
Neutral	75	12	4	2	3	4	0	0	91
Negative	74	9	4	2	3	8	0	0	87

Close to one in five (19%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) watch television on the Internet daily or almost daily. This share of respondents varies widely across the 27 EU Member States, with the highest proportions recorded in Denmark (40%), Sweden (39%) and Cyprus (32%) and the lowest proportions observed in Bulgaria (7%), Poland (10%) and Romania (11%).

In 12 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to say they watch television on the Internet every day or almost every day than they were in winter 2022-2023. The largest increases in this proportion can be found in Portugal (16%, +5 percentage points), Estonia (20%, +4 pp) and Spain (21%, +4 pp). This figure has declined in a further 12 countries, especially in Malta (29%, -13 pp), Luxembourg (30%, -7 pp), Latvia (30%, -5 pp) and Romania (11%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Denmark (40%), Finland (28%) and Czechia (14%).

QE3.2. Could you tell to what extent you...? :-Watch television via fl'le Intemet (96)



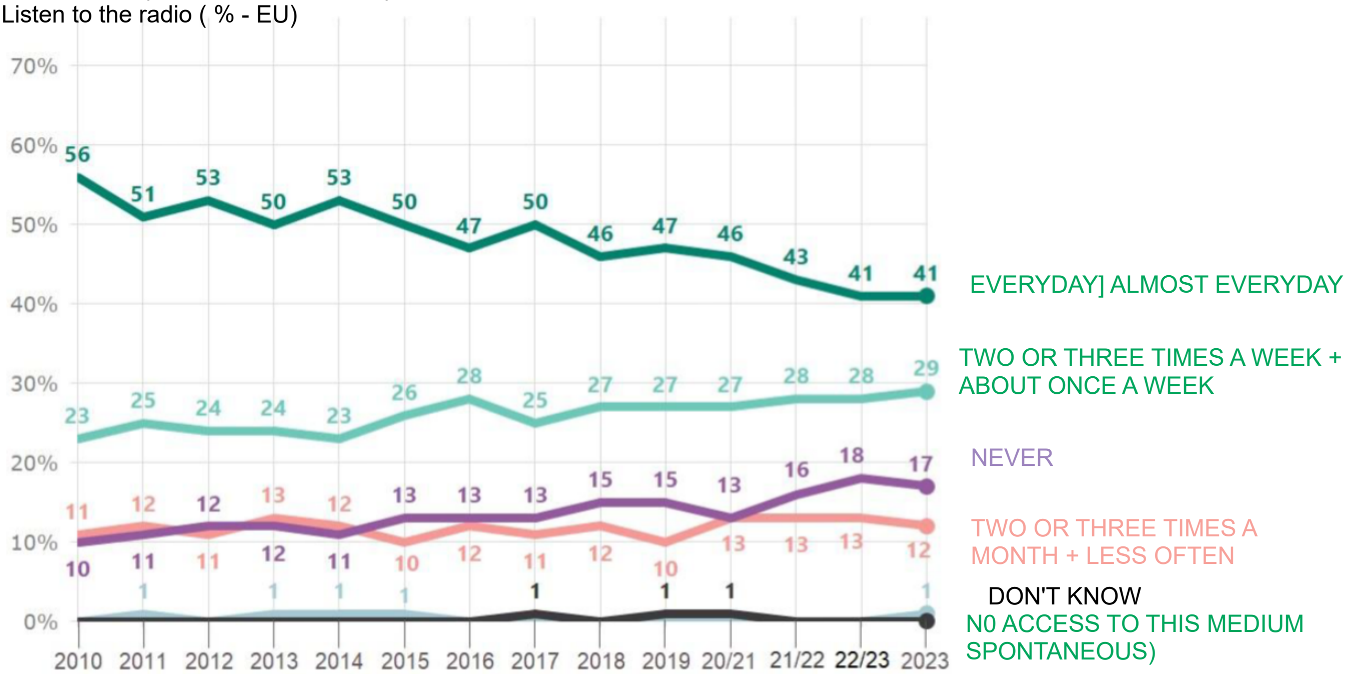
The socio-demographic analysis shows that younger respondents and those who stayed longer in full-time education are more likely to be daily or almost daily watchers of television on the Internet. In particular, 29% of those aged 15–24 watch TV on the Internet daily or almost daily, compared to 11% of those aged 55 or over. Similarly, almost one quarter (24%) of those who ended full-time education aged 20 or older watch TV on the Internet on a daily or almost daily basis, compared to less than one in ten (7%) who do so among those who left education aged 15 or younger.

QE3.2 Could you tell to what extent you…? Watch television via the Internet (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	19	12	7	4	10	45	2	1	38
Gender									
Man	21	13	8	4	10	42	1	1	42
Woman	18	11	6	4	9	49	2	1	35
Age									
15-24	29	18	11	5	10	26	0	1	58
25-39	26	16	9	5	13	30	1	0	51
40-54	22	14	8	5	10	40	1	0	44
55 +	11	6	5	3	7	64	3	1	22
Education (End of)									
15-	7	3	4	1	5	74	5	1	14
16-19	16	10	6	4	10	51	2	1	32
20+	24	16	9	5	11	34	1	0	49
Still studying	32	18	12	5	11	21	0	1	62
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	24	15	8	5	11	36	1	0	47
Managers	25	19	8	6	12	29	1	0	52
Other white collars	22	15	9	6	12	35	1	0	46
Manual workers	20	12	8	4	9	45	2	0	40
House persons	14	8	5	3	7	60	2	1	27
Unemployed	21	9	6	3	10	49	1	1	36
Retired	9	5	4	2	7	69	3	1	18
Students	32	18	12	5	11	21	0	1	62
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	16	8	6	3	10	53	2	2	30
From time to time	19	12	8	4	9	46	1	1	39
Almost never/ Never	20	12	7	4	10	44	2	1	39
Consider belonging to									
The working class	14	7	5	3	7	61	2	1	26
The lower middle class	18	10	7	4	11	48	1	1	35
The middle class	21	14	8	4	10	40	2	1	43
The upper middle class	25	17	10	6	11	30	0	1	52
The upper class	18	12	9	4	9	45	2	1	39
Image of the EU									
Positive	22	14	8	5	9	40	1	1	44
Neutral	17	11	7	4	10	48	2	1	35
Negative	18	9	7	2	10	51	2	1	34

Regular radio listening has remained broadly stable since the Standard Eurobarometer of winter 2022-2023. Seven in ten respondents listen to the radio at least once a week (+1 percentage point), including 41% (no change) who do so daily or almost daily. Around one in six say they never listen to the radio (17%, -1 pp).

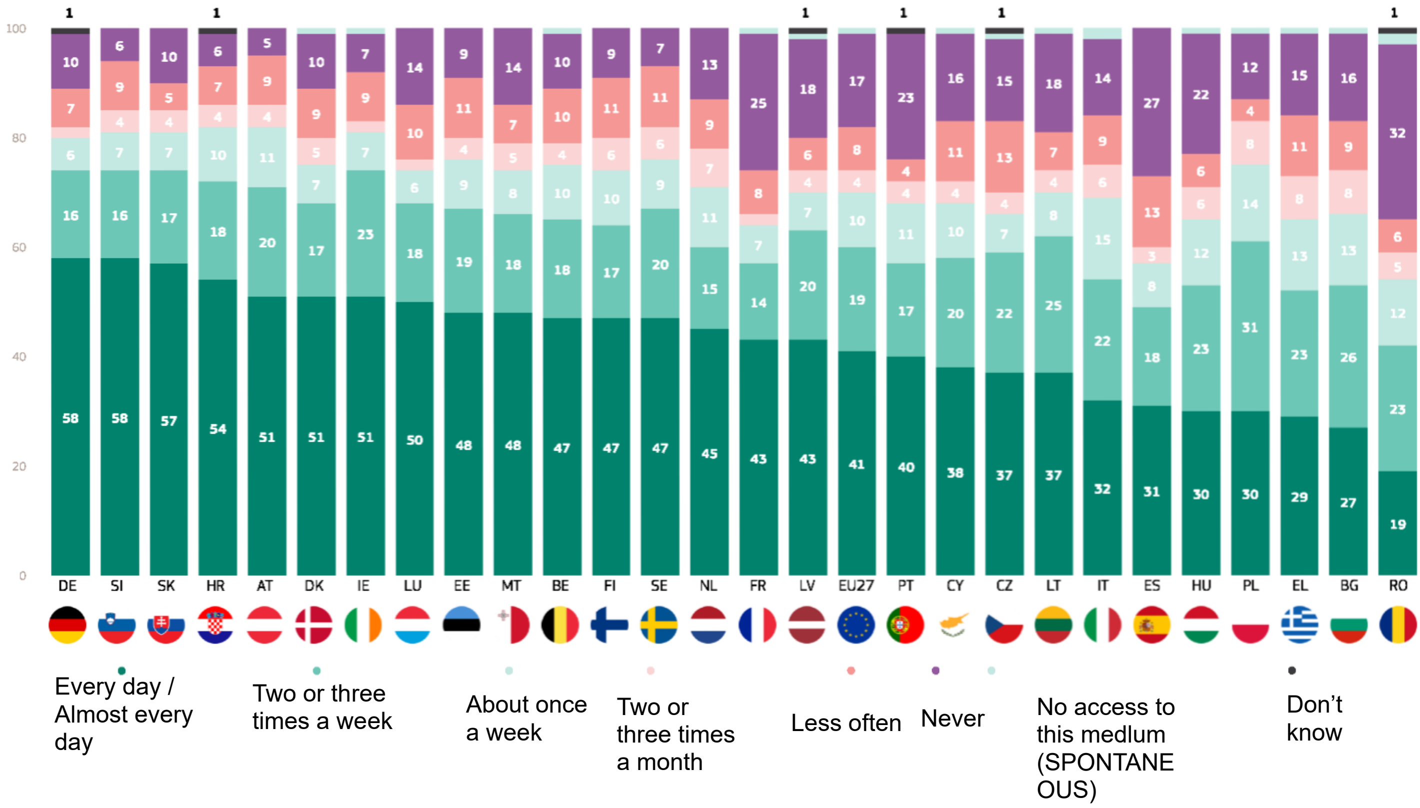
QE3.3 Could you tell to what extent you...?
Listen to the radio (% - EU)



The proportion of respondents who listen to the radio every day or almost every day ranges from 58% in Germany and Slovenia and 57% in Slovakia to less than three in ten in Romania (19%), Bulgaria (27%) and Greece (29%).

In 14 EU Member States, the share of respondents who report listening to the radio daily or almost daily has declined compared to winter 2022-2023. The largest decreases are observed in Cyprus (38%, -7 percentage points), Latvia (43%, -6 pp) and Hungary (30%, -6 pp). Radio listening has increased in eight countries, particularly in Croatia (54%, +6 pp) and Germany (58%, +4 pp), and has remained stable in five countries: Slovenia (58%), Slovakia (57%), Austria (51%), Luxembourg (50%) and France (43%).

QE3.3. Could you tell to what extent you..? :-Listen to the radio (%)



Daily or almost daily listening to the radio is higher among men (44%) than among women (38%). This proportion also rises as the age of the respondents increases, with close to half (48%) among those aged 55 or more listening to the radio daily or almost daily, compared to two in ten among those aged 15-24. There are also differences in terms of education level, with those who finished full-time education aged 16 or older (44-45%) being more likely than those who left aged 15 or younger (37%) to do so. Finally, the share of respondents who listen to the radio daily or almost daily is 45% among respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills, compared to 33-36% among those who have difficulties at least from time to time.

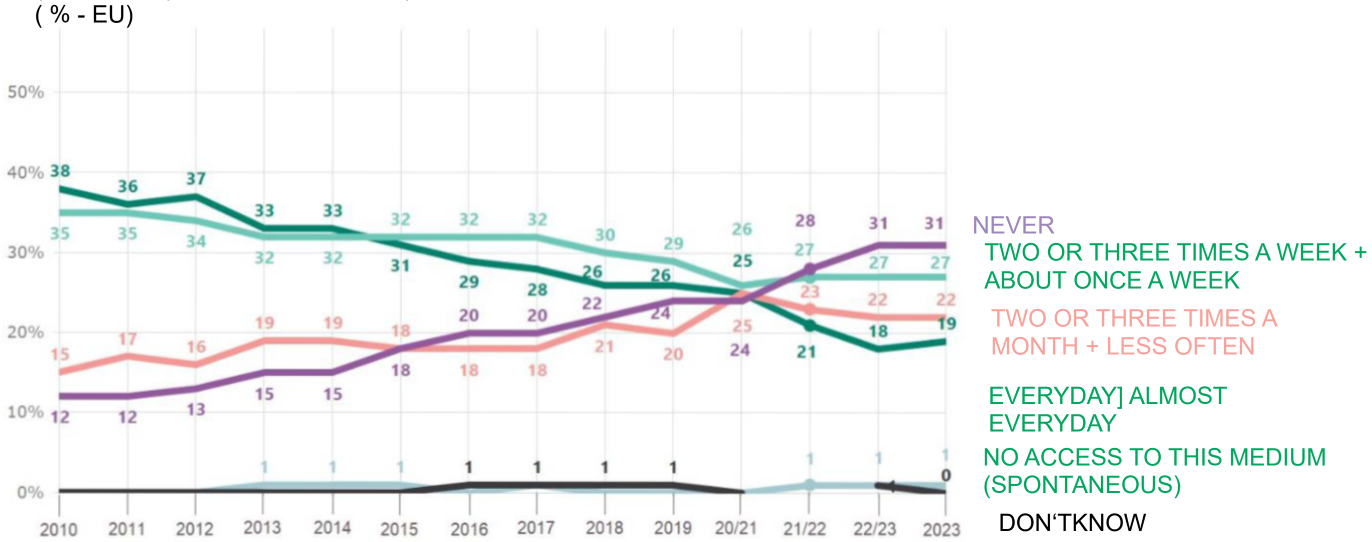
QE3.3 Could you tell to what extent you…? Listen to the radio (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	41	19	10	4	8	17	1	0	70
Gender									
Man	44	19	11	4	8	14	0	0	74
Woman	38	19	9	5	9	19	1	0	66
Age									
15-24	20	16	13	8	15	27	1	0	49
25-39	37	21	11	5	10	16	0	0	69
40-54	44	21	11	4	7	12	1	0	76
55 +	48	18	7	3	7	16	1	0	73
Education (End of)									
15-	37	16	8	4	8	24	2	1	61
16-19	44	20	9	4	7	16	0	0	73
20+	45	21	10	4	8	12	0	0	76
Still studying	20	15	15	8	17	24	0	1	50
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	50	21	9	4	6	10	0	0	80
Managers	47	23	10	4	7	9	0	0	80
Other white collars	41	22	11	5	9	12	0	0	74
Manual workers	41	20	10	4	7	17	1	0	71
House persons	31	16	10	6	10	25	2	0	57
Unemployed	29	15	10	5	14	26	1	0	54
Retired	47	18	7	3	6	18	1	0	72
Students	20	15	15	8	17	24	0	1	50
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	36	16	9	4	10	23	1	1	61
From time to time	33	21	13	5	9	18	1	0	67
Almost never/ Never	45	19	8	4	8	15	1	0	72
Consider belonging to									
The working class	36	18	9	4	8	24	1	0	63
The lower middle class	39	20	9	4	10	17	1	0	68
The middle class	43	20	10	4	8	14	1	0	73
The upper middle class	46	18	11	5	9	11	0	0	75
The upper class	38	31	10	5	3	10	2	1	79
Image of the EU									
Positive	42	20	10	5	8	15	0	0	72
Neutral	39	19	10	4	9	18	1	0	68
Negative	41	18	9	3	9	19	1	0	68

The proportion who reads the written press daily or almost daily has remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023 (+1 percentage point). The long-term trend in daily written press consumption is nonetheless one of steady decline, from 38% in autumn 2010 to 19% in the current survey.

The share of those who never read the written press is again at its highest level ever recorded in a Standard Eurobarometer survey (31%, no change since winter 2022- 2023).

(13.5 Could you tell to what extent you...? Read the written press:
(% - EU)

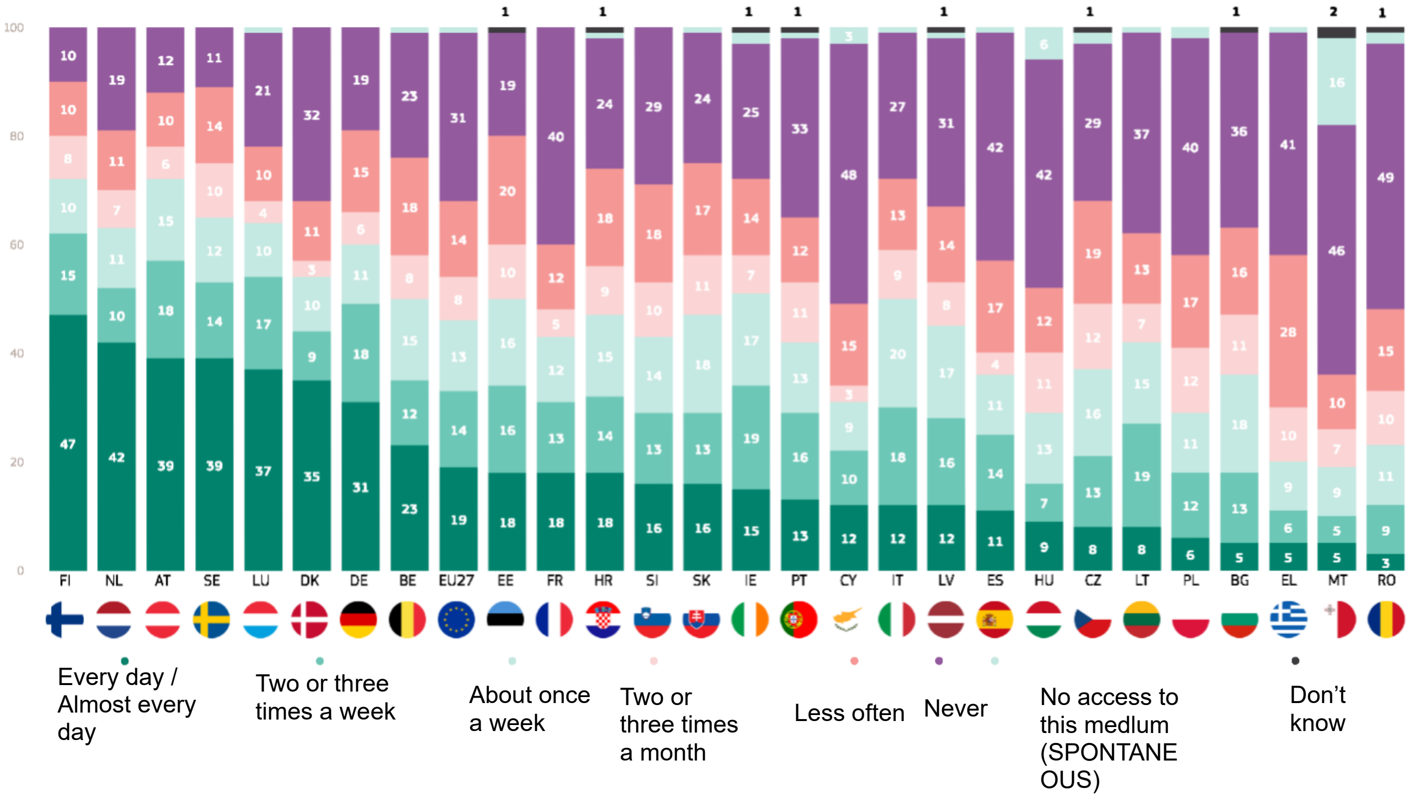


There is a wide variation in levels of daily written press consumption across the EU Member States. Around four in ten respondents or more say they read the written press daily or almost daily in Finland (47%), the Netherlands (42%) and Austria and Sweden (both 39%), while this proportion falls to one in twenty or less in Romania (3%) and in Bulgaria, Greece and Malta (all 5%).

Daily or almost daily reading of the written press has declined in 14 EU Member States since winter 2022-2023.

A particularly large decrease can be observed in Malta (5%, - 21 percentage points), while decreases by five percentage points are recorded in Sweden (39%) and Belgium (23%). By contrast, this share of respondents has increased by three percentage points or less in eight countries, most notably in Denmark (35%, +3 pp), Germany (31%, +3 pp) and Portugal (13%, +3 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Estonia (18%), Slovakia (16%) Czechia (8%), Lithuania (8%) and Greece (5%).

QE3.5. Could you tell to what extent you...? :-Read the written press (%)



The socio-demographic analysis highlights that older respondents and those who remained longer in full-time education are the most likely to read the written press daily or almost daily. Specifically, 28% of those aged 55 or over (compared to 6% of those aged 15-24) and 25% of those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (compared to 17-18% of those who left earlier) say they do so.

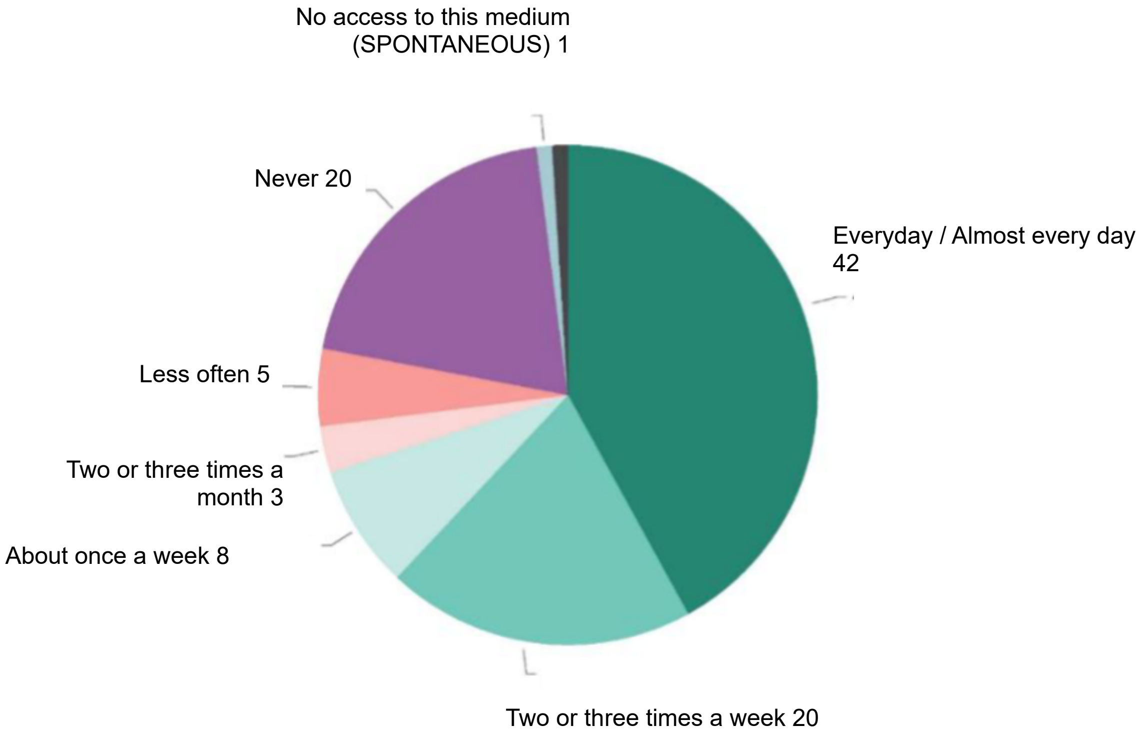
Self-employed and managers (both 23%) are the most likely to be daily or almost daily readers of the written press (compared to 11% of the unemployed), as are those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (23%, compared to 11% of those who have difficulties more often). Similarly, there is also a difference by social class, with those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (33%) or upper middle class (32%) of society being more likely to read the written press daily or almost daily than those who consider themselves belonging to the working class (12%).

QE3.5 Could you tell to what extent you…? Read the written press (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	19	14	13	8	14	31	1	0	46
Gender									
Man	20	15	14	8	14	28	1	0	49
Woman	17	14	13	7	15	33	1	0	44
Age									
15-24	6	9	11	9	20	43	1	1	26
25-39	12	14	14	9	19	31	1	0	40
40-54	15	16	15	9	16	28	1	0	46
55 +	28	15	12	5	9	29	1	1	55
Education (End of)									
15-	18	12	12	6	10	39	2	1	42
16-19	17	16	14	7	13	32	1	0	47
20+	25	15	13	8	15	24	0	0	53
Still studying	6	10	11	9	24	38	1	1	27
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	23	15	16	7	14	25	0	0	54
Managers	23	17	15	8	15	22	0	0	55
Other white collars	15	16	15	10	16	27	0	1	46
Manual workers	12	15	13	8	16	35	1	0	40
House persons	13	10	12	7	12	44	2	0	35
Unemployed	11	9	11	9	16	43	0	1	31
Retired	31	14	11	5	9	28	1	1	56
Students	6	10	11	9	24	38	1	1	27
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	11	15	12	7	15	38	1	1	38
From time to time	11	14	15	8	17	33	1	1	40
Almost never/ Never	23	14	12	7	14	29	1	0	49
Consider belonging to									
The working class	12	12	13	7	13	41	1	1	37
The lower middle class	15	14	13	9	15	33	1	0	42
The middle class	21	15	14	7	15	27	1	0	50
The upper middle class	32	16	11	7	14	20	0	0	59
The upper class	33	18	8	12	13	14	1	1	59
Image of the EU									
Positive	21	15	14	8	15	27	0	0	50
Neutral	15	15	13	8	14	33	2	0	43
Negative	18	13	11	7	14	35	1	1	42

Seven in ten European citizens (no change since winter 2022- 2023) read news on the Internet at least once a week, with 42% (-2 percentage points) saying they do so daily or almost daily. One in five (-1 pp) never read the news on the Internet.

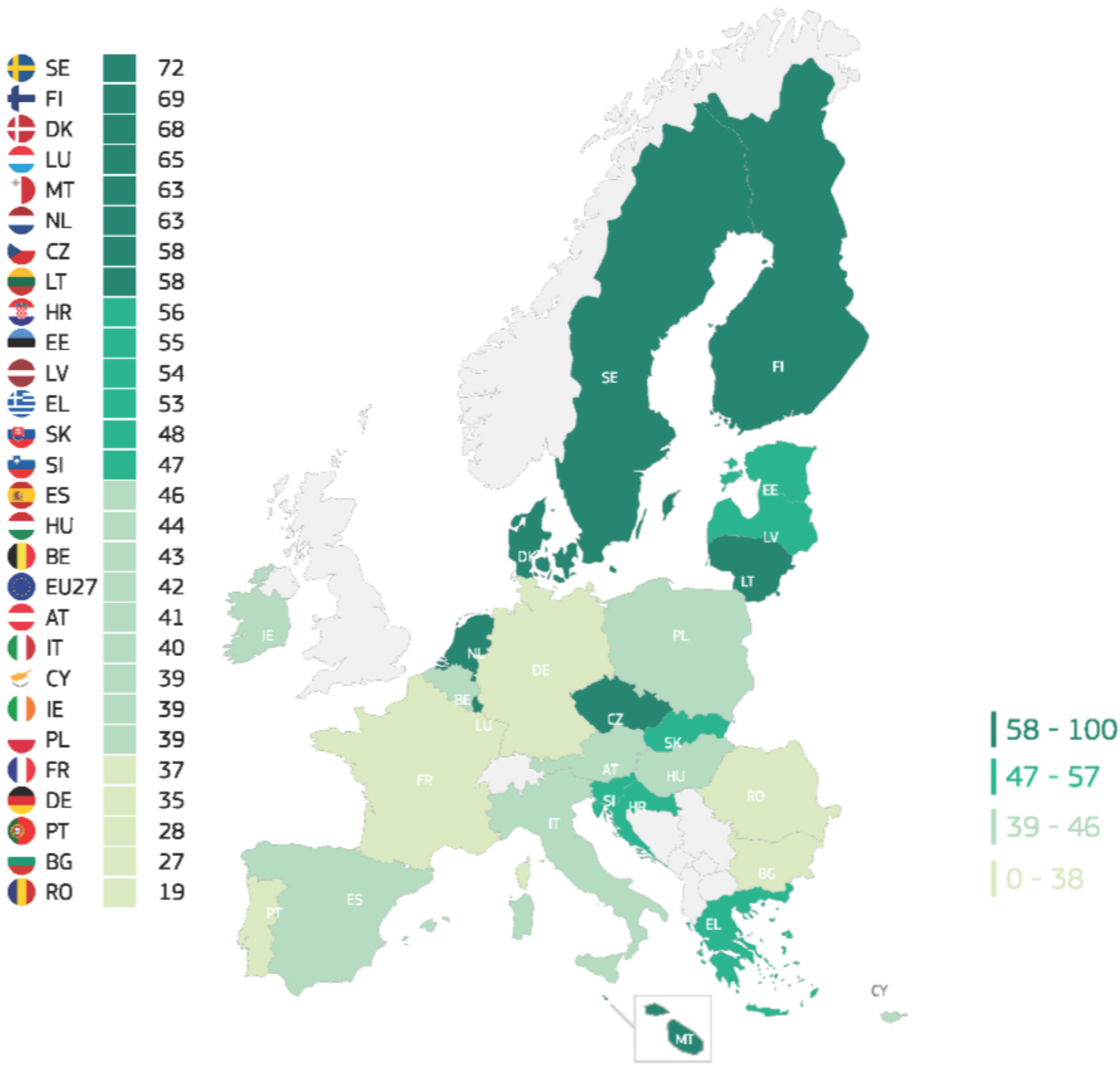
QE3.6. Could you tell to what extent you...? Read the news on the Internet (EU27)(%)



The share of respondents who read news on the Internet every day or almost every day varies considerably across the EU Member States, ranging from more than two thirds in Sweden (72%), Finland (69%) and Denmark (68%) to less than three in ten in Romania (19%), Bulgaria (27%) and Portugal (28%).

In nine countries, at least one in five say they never read news on the Internet, most notably in Portugal (35%), Romania (34%) and France (26%). In 16 countries, respondents are less likely than they were in winter 2022-2023 to read news on the Internet daily or almost daily, with the largest declines recorded in Romania (19%, -12 percentage points), Bulgaria (27%, -8 pp), the Netherlands (63%, -7 pp), Latvia (54%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (39%, -7 pp). Conversely, this figure has risen in nine countries, but only in Slovakia (48%, +4 pp), Austria (41%, +4 pp) and Luxembourg (65%, +3 pp) has this share increased by at least three percentage points. There has been no change in Finland (69%) and Spain (46%).

QE3.6. Could you tell to what extent you...? :-Read the news on the Internet - Everyday / Almost everyday (%)



Men (47%) are more likely than women (37%) to say they daily or almost daily read news on the Internet. Across age groups, this proportion is the lowest among older respondents aged 55 or over (30%), compared to 47-52% among younger respondents. The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to read news on the Internet on a daily or almost daily basis, with 58% of those who finished aged 20 or older doing so, compared to 16% of those who left aged 15 or younger.

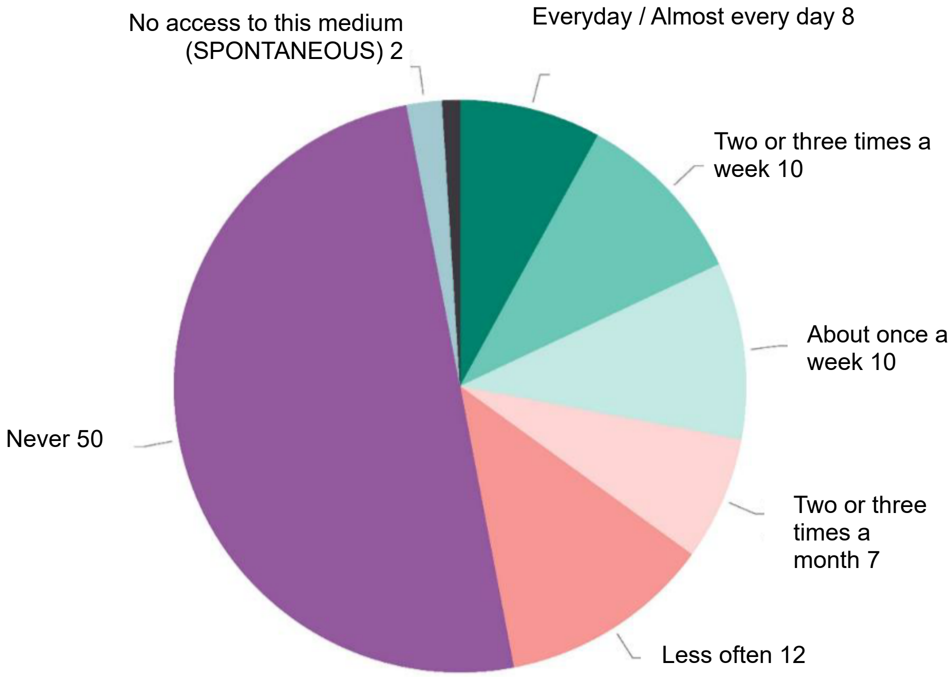
Managers (59%) and the self-employed (54%) are the most likely to read news on the Internet every day or almost every day, particularly in comparison with house persons (30%). Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most likely to daily or almost daily read news on the Internet (45%, compared to 35% of those who have difficulties more often), as are those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class of society (60-62%, compared to 31% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class).

QE3.6 Could you tell to what extent you…? Read the news on the Internet (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	42	20	8	3	5	20	1	1	70
Gender									
Man	47	19	8	3	5	17	1	0	74
Woman	37	20	9	3	5	24	1	1	66
Age									
15-24	47	23	13	4	5	7	0	1	83
25-39	52	23	9	3	5	8	0	0	84
40-54	49	22	9	3	5	12	0	0	80
55 +	30	15	6	3	6	37	2	1	51
Education (End of)									
15-	16	13	5	2	5	53	5	1	34
16-19	35	23	9	4	6	22	1	0	67
20+	58	18	8	2	4	10	0	0	84
Still studying	51	24	11	4	5	5	0	0	86
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	54	21	7	3	5	10	0	0	82
Managers	59	20	8	3	4	6	0	0	87
Other white collars	48	24	10	4	5	9	0	0	82
Manual workers	40	24	10	4	6	15	1	0	74
House persons	30	18	9	3	6	31	2	1	57
Unemployed	44	17	9	2	6	21	1	0	70
Retired	25	13	6	2	5	45	3	1	44
Students	51	24	11	4	5	5	0	0	86
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	35	17	7	3	6	29	2	1	59
From time to time	35	23	10	4	5	21	1	1	68
Almost never/ Never	45	19	8	3	5	19	1	0	72
Consider belonging to									
The working class	31	17	8	3	5	33	2	1	56
The lower middle class	37	21	9	3	5	24	1	0	67
The middle class	44	21	9	3	6	16	1	0	74
The upper middle class	60	16	9	3	4	8	0	0	85
The upper class	62	19	7	2	2	6	0	2	88
Image of the EU									
Positive	48	20	8	3	4	16	1	0	76
Neutral	35	20	9	4	6	24	1	1	64
Negative	40	19	8	2	5	24	1	1	67

Regular listening to podcasts is on the rise, with this proportion now reaching 28% (+2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023 and +6 pp since winter 2021-2022), including close to one in ten (8%, no change since winter 2022-2023) who listen to them daily or almost daily. However, half of the respondents (50%, -3 pp) never listen to podcasts.

QE3.4. Could you tell to what extent you...? :-Listen to podcasls (EU27) (%)

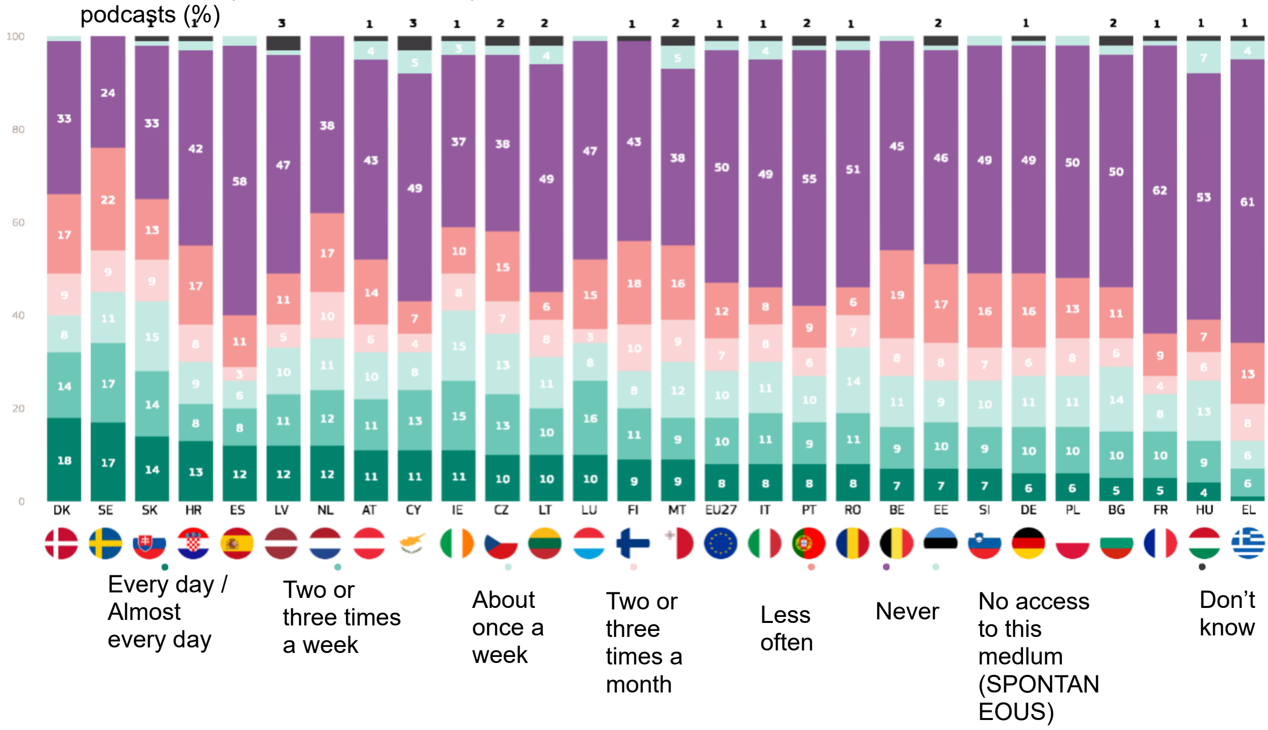


In all EU Member States, less than one in five listen to podcasts every day or almost every day. Respondents are most likely to do so in Denmark (18%), Sweden (17%) and Slovakia (14%). At the other end of the spectrum, one in twenty or less listen to podcasts daily or almost daily in Greece (1%), Hungary (4%) and Bulgaria and France (both 5%).

At least half of the respondents in eight countries report never listening to podcasts, with the highest shares observed in France (62%), Greece (61%) and Spain (58%).

Since winter 2022-2023, there have been declines in the proportions who listen to podcasts daily or almost daily in 16 EU Member States. Once again, the largest decrease is recorded in Malta (9%, -16 percentage points), while decreases by at least five percentage points are observed in Ireland (11%, -6 pp) and Hungary (4%, -5 pp). Daily or almost daily podcast listening has increased in six countries, particularly in Spain (12%, +5 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in five countries: Sweden (17%), Luxembourg (10%), Finland (9%), Estonia (7%) and Greece (1%).

QE3.4. Could you tell to what extent you...? :-Listen to podcasts (%)



There is a clear age difference among respondents who listen to podcasts daily or almost daily, with more than one in ten (13-14%) giving this answer among those aged 15-39, compared to less than one in twenty (3%) among those aged 55 or over. This proportion is also highest among those who remained in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (10%), compared to those who ended education aged 15 or younger (2%).

Managers (12%) are the most likely to listen to podcasts every day or almost every day, particularly when compared to house persons (3%). Finally, daily or almost daily listening to podcasts is higher among those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class of society (11-12%) than it is among those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class or lower middle class (both 6%).

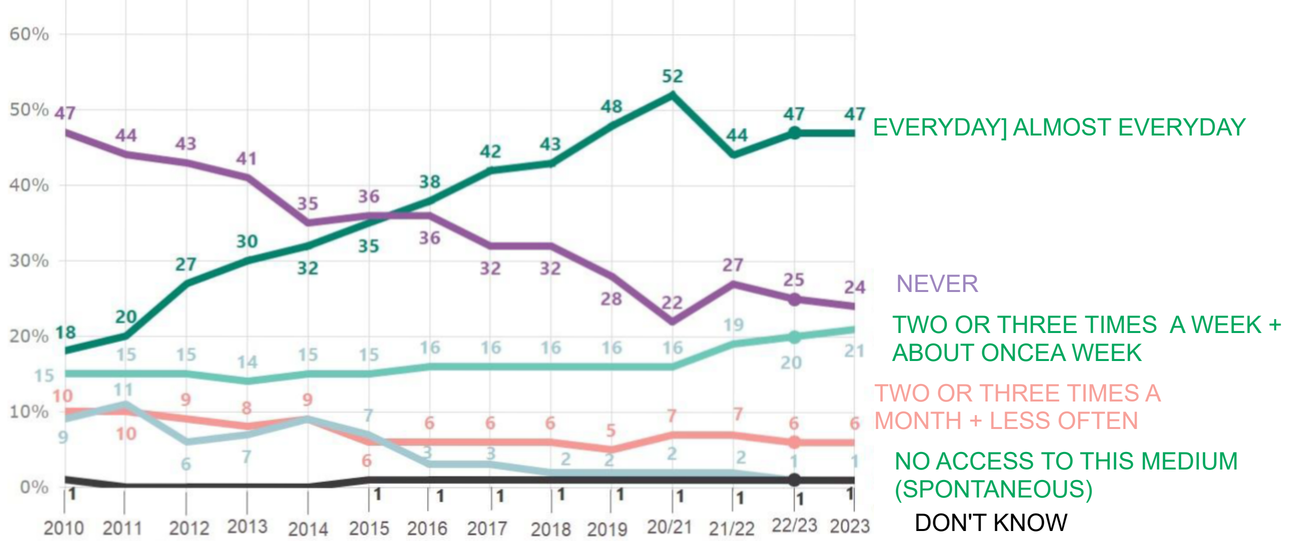
QE3.4 Could you tell to what extent you…? Listen to podcasts (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	8	10	10	7	12	50	2	1	28
Gender									
Man	9	11	10	7	13	47	2	1	30
Woman	7	10	10	6	11	53	2	1	27
Age									
15-24	14	18	15	9	13	29	1	1	47
25-39	13	16	14	9	14	33	1	0	43
40-54	7	10	12	8	14	46	2	1	29
55 +	3	5	5	4	9	69	3	2	13
Education (End of)									
15-	2	3	3	1	5	79	5	2	8
16-19	6	8	9	6	11	57	2	1	23
20+	10	14	12	9	16	38	1	0	36
Still studying	17	18	16	9	14	25	0	1	51
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	9	14	13	8	14	41	1	0	36
Managers	12	16	14	11	16	30	1	0	42
Other white collars	9	13	14	9	14	39	1	1	36
Manual workers	7	10	10	6	13	51	2	1	27
House persons	3	5	9	2	8	68	4	1	17
Unemployed	8	7	8	6	12	57	1	1	23
Retired	2	4	4	2	7	75	4	2	10
Students	17	18	16	9	14	25	0	1	51
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	7	9	8	6	8	57	3	2	24
From time to time	7	12	10	6	10	52	2	1	29
Almost never/ Never	8	10	10	7	13	49	2	1	28
Consider belonging to									
The working class	6	6	6	4	8	66	2	2	18
The lower middle class	6	10	10	6	12	54	2	0	26
The middle class	8	12	11	7	14	45	2	1	31
The upper middle class	12	15	14	11	14	33	1	0	41
The upper class	11	16	15	10	17	29	1	1	42
Image of the EU									
Positive	9	12	12	8	13	44	1	1	33
Neutral	6	8	9	6	12	55	3	1	23
Negative	7	9	7	5	10	57	3	2	23

Daily use of online social networks has remained stable since winter 2022-2023 (47%, no change). This proportion experienced a sudden drop between winter 2020-2021 and winter 2021-2022 (from 52% to 44%) before increasing again in winter 2022-2023 (47%). Nonetheless, the long-term pattern indicates a steady increase in daily use of online social networks since autumn 2010 (18%).

The share of respondents who use online social networks at least weekly has also remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023 (+1 pp) and is currently at 68%, while around one quarter (24%, -1 pp) say they never use them.

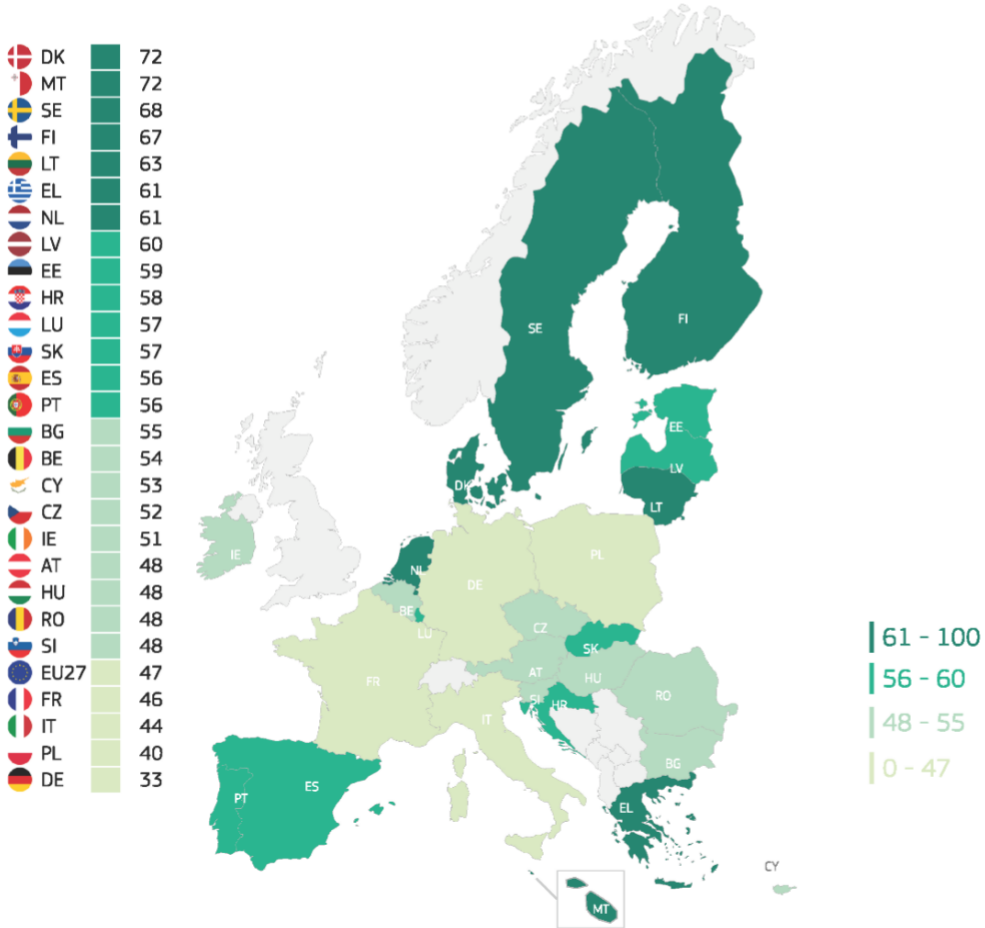
QE3.7 Could you tell to what extent you...? Use online social networks (% - EU)



In 19 countries, a majority use online social networks every day or almost every day. This is most notably the case of respondents in Denmark and Malta (both 72%) and Sweden (68%). Conversely, 33% in Germany, 40% in Poland and 44% in Italy say they use them daily or almost daily. Daily or almost daily usage of online social networks has risen in 15 EU Member States since winter 2022-2023.

Increases of at least five percentage points are observed in Austria (48%, +6 pp), Finland (67%, +5 pp) and Luxembourg (57%, +5 pp). At the other end of the scale, this proportion has declined in 11 countries, especially in Cyprus (53%, -11 pp), Hungary (48%, -7 pp) and Poland (40%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Italy (44%).

QE3.7. Could you tell to what extent you...? :-Use online social networks - Everyday / Almost everyday (%)



The socio-demographic data reveal that the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to use online social networks daily or almost daily. For instance, eight in ten of those aged 15-24 do so, compared to one quarter of those aged 55 or over.

The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to be daily or almost daily users of online social networks, with 53% who give this answer among those who ended full-time education aged 20 or older, compared to 23% of those who left aged 15 or younger.

House persons (42%) are the least likely to be daily or almost daily users of online social networks, particularly when compared to the unemployed (59%). In terms of social class, respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (41%) of society are the least likely to say they use online social networks on a daily or almost daily basis, with those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class (52% and 57% respectively) being the most likely to do so.

QE3.7 Could you tell to what extent you…? Use online social networks (% - EU)

	Everyday/ Almost everyday	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No access to this medium (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total At least once a week
EU27	47	15	6	2	4	24	1	1	68
Gender									
Man	46	15	8	2	5	23	1	0	69
Woman	48	14	5	2	4	24	2	1	67
Age									
15-24	80	11	3	1	1	3	0	1	94
25-39	65	16	7	2	4	6	0	0	88
40-54	52	19	8	3	3	14	1	0	79
55 +	25	12	6	2	6	45	3	1	43
Education (End of)									
15-	23	8	4	2	4	52	6	1	35
16-19	43	17	8	2	4	24	1	1	68
20+	53	15	7	2	5	17	1	0	75
Still studying	80	11	3	1	2	3	0	0	94
Socio-professional category									
Self- employed	54	18	7	2	4	15	0	0	79
Managers	54	18	7	2	5	13	1	0	79
Other white collars	56	19	8	3	4	10	0	0	83
Manual workers	53	17	8	3	4	14	1	0	78
House persons	42	12	5	3	4	30	3	1	59
Unemployed	59	12	4	1	4	19	1	0	75
Retired	19	10	5	2	5	54	4	1	34
Students	80	11	3	1	2	3	0	0	94
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	51	11	4	2	2	27	2	1	66
From time to time	47	16	8	2	4	21	1	1	71
Almost never/ Never	47	14	6	2	5	24	2	0	67
Consider belonging to									
The working class	41	12	4	2	3	35	2	1	57
The lower middle class	44	15	6	3	4	26	1	1	65
The middle class	49	16	7	2	5	19	1	1	72
The upper middle class	57	14	7	3	5	14	0	0	78
The upper class	52	20	7	3	2	14	1	1	79
Image of the EU									
Positive	52	15	6	2	4	20	1	0	73
Neutral	44	14	7	3	4	26	2	0	65
Negative	43	15	6	2	4	27	2	1	64

2. Trust in the media

The majority tends not to trust the media.

Almost four in ten (39%) say that they tend to trust the media, an increase of three percentage points since the last time this question was asked in spring 2023 (EB99). However, the majority (57%, -3 pp) say they tend not to trust them[7].

There is a significant variation across the 27 EU Member States in the level of trust in the media. In six countries, a majority of respondents say they tend to trust the media: Finland (72%), Portugal (61%), Sweden (57%), Austria (56%) and Denmark and the Netherlands (both 55%). At the opposite end of the scale, one in five give this answer in Greece, as do around one quarter in France, Malta and Slovenia (all 26%). The share of respondents who tend not to trust the media is highest in Greece (79%), Slovenia (73%) and France (71%).

The share of respondents who tend to trust the media has risen in 14 EU Member States compared to winter 2022- 2023. Increases in the trust level are most notable in Austria (56%, +9 percentage points), Germany (44%, +8 pp) and Italy (38%, +7 pp). By contrast, this figure has declined in 11 countries, particularly in Denmark (55%, -7 pp), Czechia (38%, -6 pp) and Belgium (43%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Poland (40%) and Lithuania (39%).

Trust in the media is now the majority view in Austria.

QA6.1 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The media (%)

		EU27	AT	DE	IT	EE	RO	SK	BG	ES	FR	HR	HU	MT	IE	SI	LT	PL	CY	LV	NL	PT	SE	EL	LU	FI	BE	CZ	DK
Tend to trust	Oct/ Nov 2023	39	56	44	38	44	44	37	44	30	26	37	31	26	42	26	39	40	27	42	55	61	57	20	37	72	43	38	55
	Δ May/ Jun 2023	▲3	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼7
Tend not to trust	Oct/ Nov 2023	57	38	52	58	51	52	59	48	68	71	60	67	68	52	73	58	52	69	53	43	37	41	79	59	23	55	58	41
	Δ May/ Jun 2023	▼3	▼10	▼8	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▲3	▲1	▼2	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲5
Don't know	Oct/ Nov 2023	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	7	3	4	1	1	4	4	5	4	6	2	6	2	2	2	1	7	4	2	2	2
	Δ May/ Jun 2023	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼4	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	=	▼3	▲1	=	▲2	▲2

7 QA6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? 1) The media

The socio-demographic analysis shows that levels of trust in the media are slightly higher among the youngest respondents aged 15-24 (43%) than among older respondents (38-39%). Respondents who ended full-time education aged 20 or older are also the most likely to trust the media (43%, compared to 35% among those who left education earlier).

The proportion who trust the media is highest among managers (44%), particularly when compared to the unemployed (24%). Levels of trust are also more widespread among respondents who have the least financial difficulties. More specifically, 43% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills, compared to 26% of those who have difficulties most of the time.

QA6.1 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The media (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	39	57	4
Gender			
Man	39	58	3
Woman	40	56	4
Age			
15-24	43	54	3
25-39	38	58	4
40-54	38	58	4
55 +	39	57	4
Education (End of)			
15-	35	60	5
16-19	35	61	4
20+	43	54	3
Still studying	49	48	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	41	55	4
Managers	44	53	3
Other white collars	38	59	3
Manual workers	35	61	4
House persons	36	59	5
Unemployed	24	73	3
Retired	40	56	4
Students	49	48	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	26	70	4
From time to time	35	62	3
Almost never/ Never	43	53	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	31	65	4
The lower middle class	36	61	3
The middle class	42	55	3
The upper middle class	51	46	3
The upper class	43	52	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	55	42	3
Neutral	32	63	5
Negative	17	81	2

A majority think their national media provide trustworthy information, even though this proportion varies widely across countries.

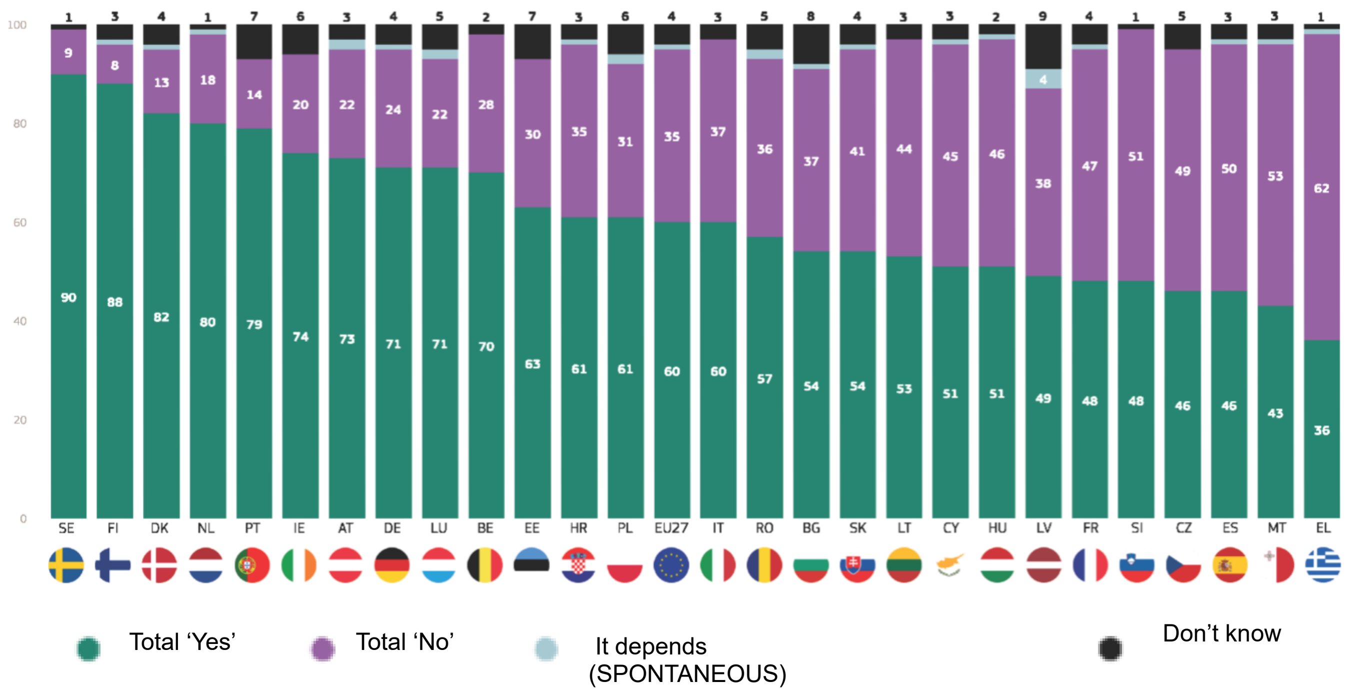
Six in ten respondents (+1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) think their national media provide trustworthy information, either “definitely” (12%, +1 pp) or “to some extent” (48%, no change). Conversely, more than one third (35%, -1 pp) say the opposite (“no, not really” or “no, not at all”) and 4% (no change) say they don’t know[8].

In 22 EU Member States (compared with 21 in winter 2022- 2023), the majority say the media in their country provide trustworthy information. This view is particularly widespread in Sweden (90%), Finland (88%) and Denmark (82%). In the remaining five Member States, respondents are most likely to think their national media does not provide trustworthy information: Greece (62%), Malta (53%), Slovenia (51% “no” vs 48% “yes”), Spain (50% vs 46%) and Czechia (49% vs 46%).

In 12 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in winter 2022-2023 to think their national media provide trustworthy information. This is especially the case in Slovakia (54%, +12 percentage points), Poland (61%, +9 pp) and France (48%, +6 pp). This proportion has declined in a further 12 countries, with the largest decreases recorded in Malta (43%, -11 pp), Cyprus (51%, -9 pp) and Latvia (49%, -8 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Ireland (74%), Luxembourg (71%) and Lithuania (53%).

Compared to winter 2022-2023, the view that national media provide trustworthy information is now the majority position in France, Hungary and Slovakia. Nonetheless, this has also become the minority view in Malta and Spain.

QE7.1. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media-(NATIONALITY) media provide trustworthy information (%)



8 QE7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media. 1) (NATIONALITY) media provide trustworthy information.

The socio-demographic data show that results are consistent in terms of gender and across age groups. More variation can be observed by education level, with respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (65%) being more likely than those who left 15 or younger (55%) to say that the media in their country provide trustworthy information.

Across socio-professional categories, managers (71%) are the most likely to say their national media provide trustworthy information, especially in comparison with the unemployed (45%). The proportion who gives this answer is also the highest among those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (64%, compared to 47% of those who have difficulties most of the time).

QE7.1 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media: (NATIONALITY) media provide trustworthy information (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	60	35	4
Gender			
Man	61	35	3
Woman	60	35	4
Age			
15-24	60	34	5
25-39	60	36	3
40-54	62	35	3
55 +	61	34	4
Education (End of)			
15-	55	37	7
16-19	58	38	3
20+	65	32	2
Still studying	66	29	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	62	34	3
Managers	71	27	1
Other white collars	59	36	4
Manual workers	56	39	4
House persons	55	36	8
Unemployed	45	51	3
Retired	61	34	4
Students	66	29	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	47	48	4
From time to time	57	38	4
Almost never/ Never	64	32	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	41	6
The lower middle class	57	39	3
The middle class	65	32	2
The upper middle class	73	26	1
The upper class	62	34	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	23	3
Neutral	57	37	5
Negative	39	58	2

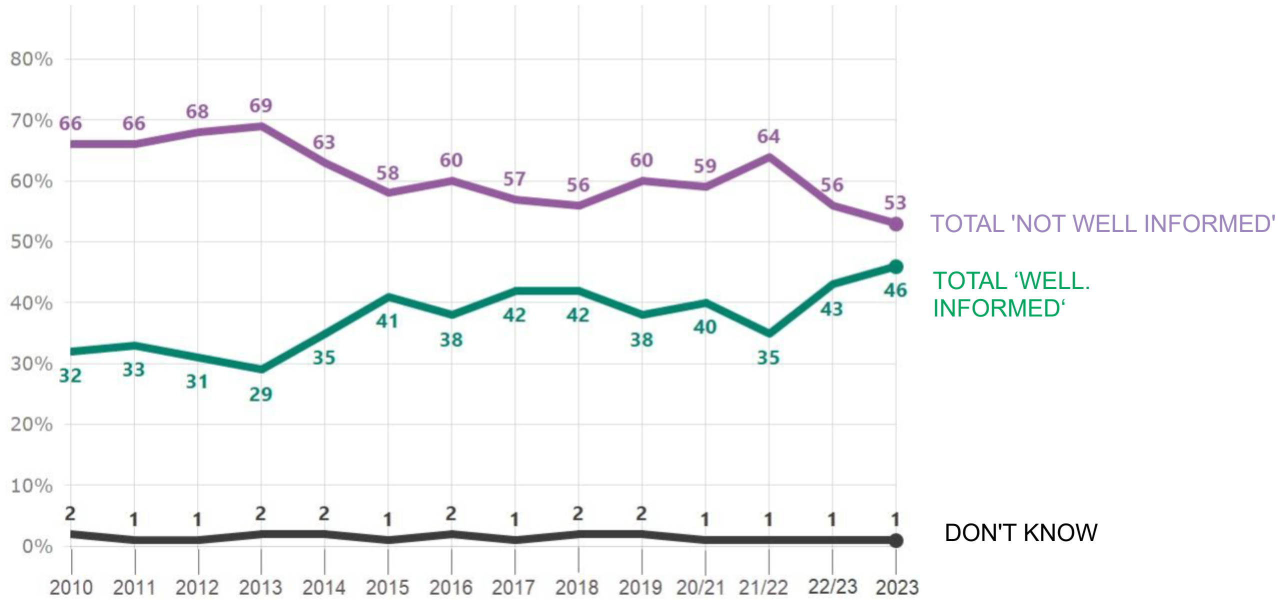
II. The level of information about European matters

The share of Europeans who feel well informed about European matters is at its highest.

Following an eight-percentage point increase between winter 2021-2022 and winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents who feel well informed about European matters has increased by three percentage points in the current Standard Eurobarometer survey (46%), and is now at its highest level since the beginning of the series in autumn 2010[9].

Although an absolute majority continues to feel not well informed (53%, -3 pp), this proportion is now at its lowest level ever recorded.

QE2 And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters? (% - EU)

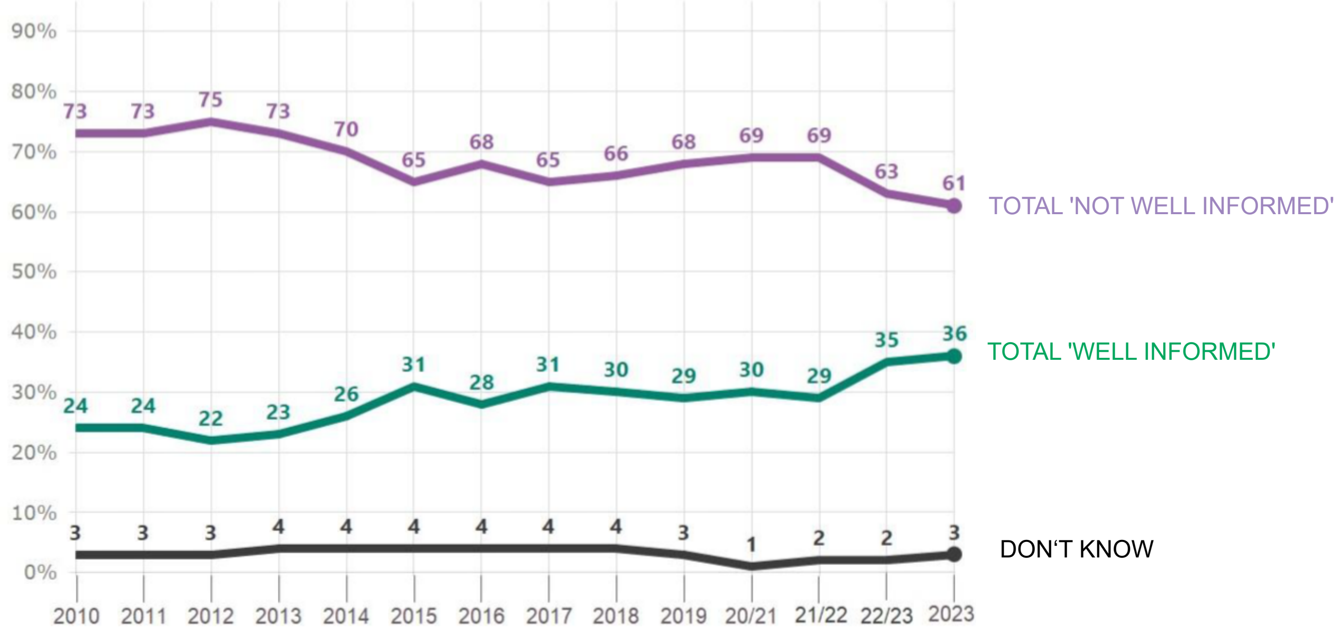


9 QE2. And overall, how well informed do you think you are about European matters?

More than one third think that people in their country are well informed about European matters (36%), while around six in ten think the opposite (61%) and 3% say they don't know[10].

The share of respondents who indicate that people in their country are well informed about European matters is at its record level since this question was first asked in autumn 2010 (+1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023; +7 pp since winter 2021-2022). Conversely, the proportion who thinks people are not well informed is at its lowest level (-2 pp since winter 2022-2023, -8 pp since winter 2021-2022).

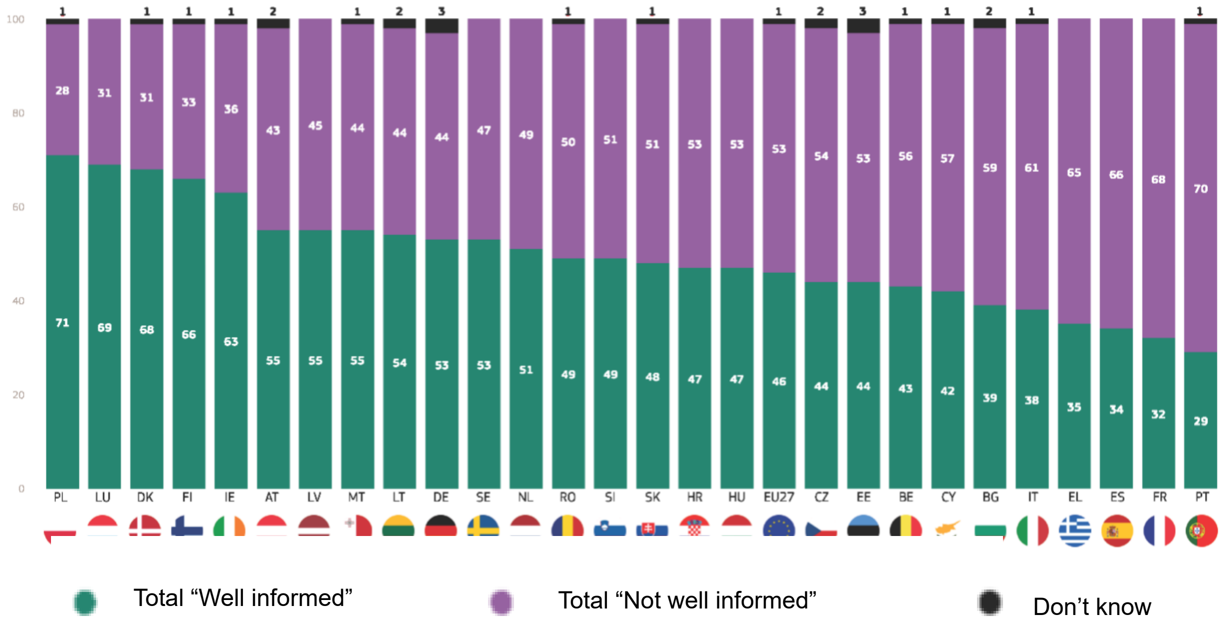
QE1 Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters? (% - E U)



10 QF1(* or QE1 ? *). How well informed do you think that people in (OUR COUNTRY) are about European matters?

In 12 EU Member States (compared with nine in winter 2022- 2023), a majority of respondents think that they are well informed about European matters. The highest proportions saying this can be observed in Poland (71%), Luxembourg (69%) and Denmark (68%). At the other end of the spectrum, respondents are most likely to think they are not well informed in 15 countries. This is particularly the case for respondents in Portugal (70%), France (68%) and Spain (66%).

QE2. And overall. to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters? (%)



In 17 countries, the share of respondents who feel well informed about European matters has risen since winter 2022-2023. Increases of more than five percentage points are recorded in Germany (53%, +7 pp), Sweden (53%, +6 pp) and Slovenia (49%, +6 pp). Conversely, this proportion has declined in six countries, particularly in Malta (55%, -12 pp), Portugal (29%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (42%, -4 pp), and it has remained stable in four countries: Ireland (63%), Lithuania (54%), Romania (49%) and Bulgaria (39%). Compared to winter 2022-2023, feeling well informed is now the majority position in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

QE2 And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters?
(%)

		EU27	DE	SI	SE	EE	AT	PL	DK	FI	FR	HR	SK	BE	CZ	EL	ES	NL	LV	BG	IE	LT	RO	IT	LU	HU	CY	PT	MT
Total 'Well Informed'	Oct/Nov 2023	46	53	49	53	44	55	71	68	66	32	47	48	43	44	35	34	51	55	39	63	54	49	38	69	47	42	29	55
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼7	▼12
Total 'Not well Informed'	Oct/Nov 2023	53	44	51	47	53	43	28	31	33	68	53	51	56	54	65	66	49	45	59	36	44	50	61	31	53	57	70	44
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▼9	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲12
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	1	3	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=

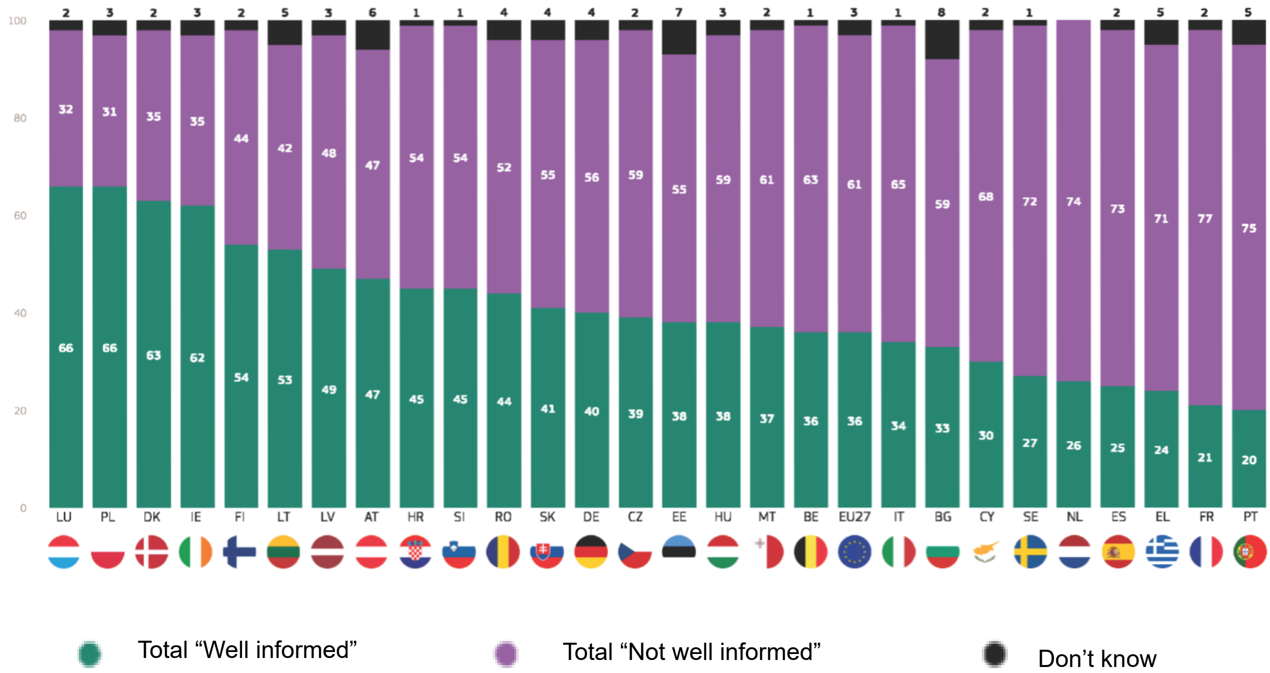
In seven EU Member States (same as in winter 2022-2023), the majority think that people in their country are well informed about European matters, with more than six in ten indicating this in Luxembourg and Poland (both 66%), Denmark (63%) and Ireland (62%).

In 19 EU Member States, most respondents think people in their country are not well informed about European matters.

The largest shares giving this answer are found in France (77%), Portugal (75%) and the Netherlands (74%).

Opinions are divided in Austria, where equal proportions say that people are well informed and not well informed (both 47%).

QE1. Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters? (%)



In 15 EU Member States, the share of respondents who think people in their country are well informed about European matters has increased since winter 2022-2023. This is particularly the case in Denmark (63%, +6 percentage points), Slovenia (45%, +6 pp) and Germany (40%, +6 pp). In eight countries, respondents are less likely than they were in winter 2022-2023 to give this answer, with decreases of more than ten percentage points recorded in Malta (37%, - 21 pp) and Cyprus (30%, -12 pp). This figure has remained stable in four countries: Latvia (49%), Hungary (38%), Belgium (36%) and Portugal (20%).

Compared to winter 2022-2023, the view that people in their country are well informed about European matters is now the majority opinion in Latvia. By contrast, this has now become the minority view in Malta and Romania, while opinion has become divided in Austria.

QE1 Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters? (%)

		EU27	DK	DE	SI	▲L	CZ	EE	HR	AT	FR	NL	SE	ES	LT	SK	FI	BE	LV	HU	▲T	BG	IE	EL	IT	LU	RO	CY	MT
Total 'Well Informed'	Oct/Nov 2023	36	63	40	45	66	39	38	45	47	21	26	27	25	53	41	54	36	49	38	20	33	62	24	34	66	44	30	37
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼12	▼21
Total 'Not well Informed'	Oct/Nov 2023	61	35	56	54	31	59	55	54	47	77	74	72	73	42	55	44	63	48	59	75	59	35	71	65	32	52	68	61
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▼6	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲11	▲22
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	4	1	3	2	7	1	6	2	0	1	2	5	4	2	1	3	3	5	8	3	5	1	2	4	2	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that men (50%) are more likely than women (41%) to feel well informed about European matters. This proportion is also highest among respondents in the central age cohorts (48% of those aged 25-54, compared to 43-44% of younger and older ones) and among those who stayed longer in full-time education (56% of those finishing education aged 20 or older, compared to 27% of those who left aged 15 or younger).

The feeling of being well informed about European matters is most widespread among managers (59%) than it is among house persons (31%) and the unemployed (33%). Additionally, there are also differences in terms of respondents' financial difficulties and self-perceived social class. Specifically, around half (51%) of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills think they are well informed, compared to around one quarter (27%) of those who have difficulties most of the time. Similarly, respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper (75%) or upper middle class (65%) of society are more likely to give this answer than those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (31%).

Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the EU (60%) are more likely to think they are well informed about European matters than those who have a neutral (37%) or negative image.

QE2 And overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed or not about European matters? (% - EU)

	Total « Well informed »	Total « Not well informed »	Don't know
EU27	46	53	1
Gender			
Man	50	49	1
Woman	41	58	1
Age			
15-24	43	56	1
25-39	48	51	1
40-54	48	51	1
55 +	44	55	1
Education (End of)			
15-	27	72	1
16-19	44	55	1
20+	56	43	1
Still studying	46	53	1
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	54	45	1
Managers	59	40	1
Other white collars	51	48	1
Manual workers	41	58	1
House persons	31	67	2
Unemployed	33	66	1
Retired	42	56	2
Students	46	53	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	27	72	1
From time to time	39	60	1
Almost never/ Never	51	48	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	31	68	1
The lower middle class	39	59	2
The middle class	51	48	1
The upper middle class	65	35	0
The upper class	75	25	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	60	40	0
Neutral	37	62	1
Negative	31	67	2

The socio-demographic findings are similar when looking at the proportions who think people in their country are well informed about European matters, although the differences are less pronounced, and there are no clear differences by gender.

The oldest respondents aged 55 or over (34%) are slightly less likely than those aged 15-54 (37-38%) to say that people in their country are well informed. A clearer difference can be observed in terms of education level, with close to four in ten (39%) among those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older who give this answer, compared to around one quarter (27%) of those who left aged 15 or younger.

Managers (42%) are the most likely to think people in their country are well informed, particularly when compared to the unemployed (25%). The feeling that people in one's country are well informed about European matters is most widespread among those who have difficulties paying their bills never/almost never or from time to time (34-39%, compared to 25% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and among those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (52%, compared to 28% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class).

Lastly, those who have a positive image of the EU (47%) are more likely to feel that people of their country are well informed about European matters than those who have a neutral (33%) or negative image (19%).

QE1 Overall, to what extent do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European matters? (% - EU)

	Total « Well informed »	Total « Not well informed »	Don't know
EU27	36	61	3
Gender			
Man	37	61	2
Woman	36	61	3
Age			
15-24	38	59	3
25-39	38	60	2
40-54	37	61	2
55 +	34	63	3
Education (End of)			
15-	27	68	5
16-19	36	61	3
20+	39	59	2
Still studying	39	58	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	38	61	1
Managers	42	57	1
Other white collars	41	57	2
Manual workers	36	62	2
House persons	32	63	5
Unemployed	25	72	3
Retired	33	63	4
Students	39	58	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	25	71	4
From time to time	34	64	2
Almost never/ Never	39	58	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	28	67	5
The lower middle class	35	62	3
The middle class	40	58	2
The upper middle class	42	58	0
The upper class	52	46	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	47	51	2
Neutral	33	64	3
Negative	19	79	2

III. Information sources for political matters and the European Union

1. European political matters

Europeans continue to get most of their news on European political matters from generalist and news television channels.

Generalist television channels continue to be the preferred news source on European political matters (57%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023), closely followed by television news channels (53%, +2 pp)[11].

More than half rely on an Internet-based medium as their main source of news on European political matters (55%, +1 pp).

Four in ten (no change) go to information websites, while three in ten (+1 pp) get their news on European political matters from online social networks. Less than one in ten rely on video hosting websites (7%, no change), podcasts (7%, +1 pp) or blogs (3%, no change).

Among traditional media, the radio is mentioned by around one third of the respondents (34%, +1 pp), while the written press is indicated by around one quarter (26%, +1 pp).

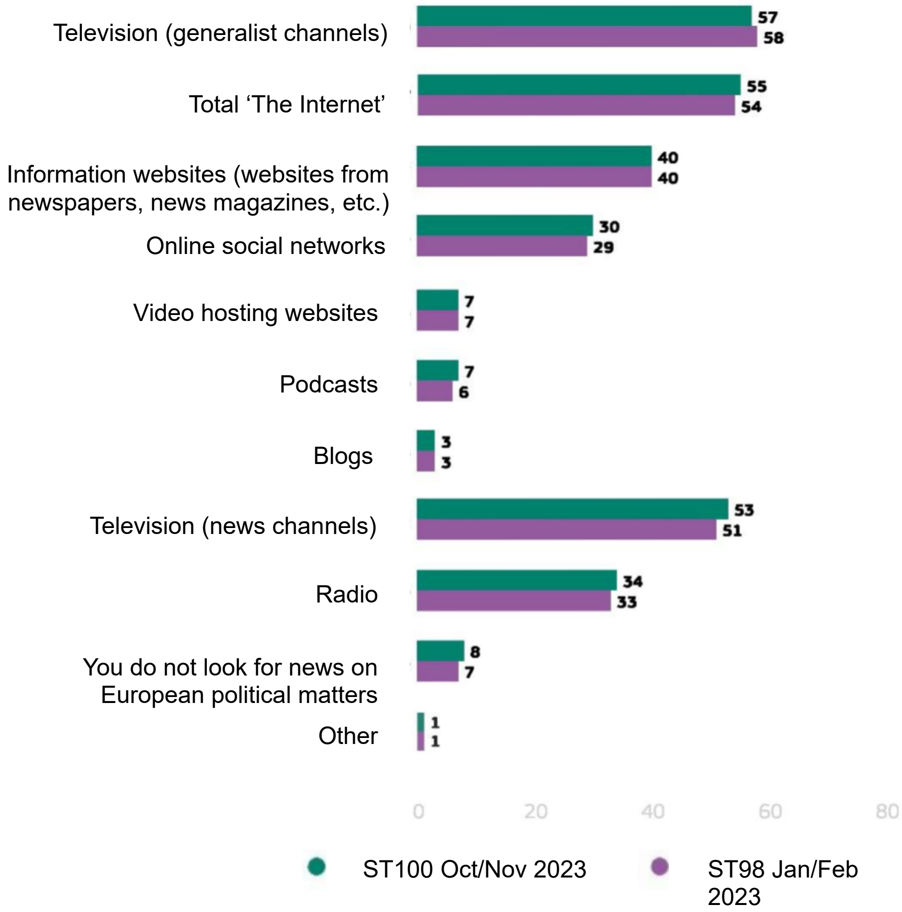
Fewer than one in ten (8%, +1 pp) say they do not look for information on European political matters[12].

Overall, except for a slight increase in the proportion who mention television news channels (+2 pp), these figures have remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023.

11 The total “The Internet” combines the scores for the items: Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.), online social networks, video hosting websites, podcasts, and blogs.

12 QE4a. Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? QE4b. And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QE4T. Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)

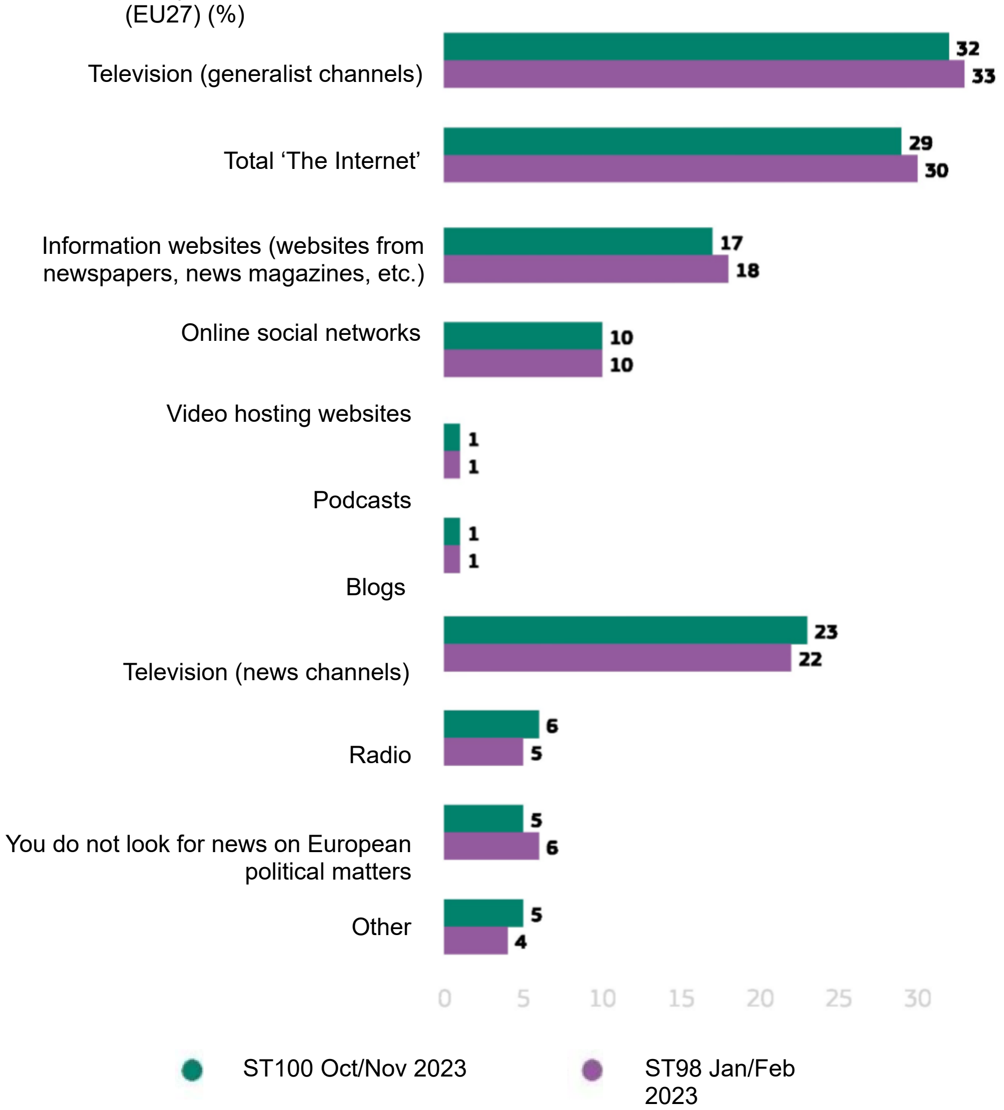


The ranking of news sources on European political matters is similar when looking only at the first answer given by respondents. Generalist television channels (32%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) is once again the preferred source, followed by news television channels (23%, +1 pp).

Around three in ten (29%, -1 pp) prefer an Internet-based source for news on European political matters[13]. Within this category, 17% (-1 pp) cite information websites as a source for this type of content, while one in ten (no change) mention online social networks.

As for traditional media, 6% (+1 pp) indicate the written press as their first choice to get news on European political matters and 5% (-1 pp) cite the radio.

QE4a. Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly?
(EU27) (%)



13 The total "The Internet" combines the scores for the items: Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.), online social networks, video hosting websites, podcasts, and blogs (there were no respondents who mentioned Blogs as the first source of news on the European political matters).

Generalist television channels are the first most frequently mentioned source of news on European political matters in seven EU Member States. The highest shares of respondents citing this medium can be observed in Portugal (83%), Croatia (72%) and Romania (70%). At the opposite end of the scale, 21% in Sweden, 35% in Denmark and 37% in the Netherlands mention this source. Generalist channels are one of the three most mentioned sources in 18 countries.

The Internet[14] is one of the three most mentioned sources by respondents in all Member States (with the only exception of respondents in Germany) and is the most mentioned source in 19 countries, including Malta (76%), the Netherlands (74%) and Latvia (73%). The Internet is least mentioned in Romania (38%), Portugal (39%) and Germany (48%).

Television news channels rank as the top news source on European political matters in Romania and as one of the top three in 22 countries. Respondents in Portugal (79%), Romania (75%) and Denmark (68%) are the most likely to cite this source, while those in Spain (39%), Finland (42%) and Cyprus (43%) are the least likely to do so. In 11 EU Member States, information websites are among the first three most used news sources on European political matters. The highest proportions giving this answer are recorded in Malta and Finland (both 61%) and in Czechia and the Netherlands (both 59%). Conversely, information websites are least mentioned in Romania (17%), Bulgaria (26%) and Portugal (27%).

The radio is the second or third most mentioned news source in three countries. At least half cite this in Germany (57%), Sweden (52%) and Slovakia (50%), while 21% in Italy and Romania and 22% in Malta do so.

Online social networks are the second most mentioned source on European political matters in Cyprus (53%) and the third most mentioned in Malta (48%). This source is also cited by nearly half of the respondents in Latvia (48%). By contrast, 20% in Portugal, 26% in Germany and 27% in France and the Netherlands rely upon online social networks as a news source.

The written press is the third most frequently mentioned medium for news on European political matters in Luxembourg (45%) (jointly with news television channels). Together with those in Luxembourg, respondents are most likely to mention this source in Finland (47%) and Austria (46%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, the lowest shares giving this answer are found in Malta (6%), Poland (9%) and Cyprus, Hungary and Romania (all 12%).

In seven EU Member States, more than one in ten mention podcasts, most notably in Denmark and Slovakia (both 17%) and in Sweden (14%). Video hosting websites are cited by around one in five in Slovakia (21%) and by at least one in ten in a further seven countries, particularly in Croatia (16%) and Czechia (14%). Blogs are mentioned by almost one quarter in Greece (23%) and by more than one in ten in Cyprus (13%).

Lastly, there are three countries where at least one in ten say they do not look for information on European political matters: Spain (17%) and Cyprus and Italy (both 10%).

14 The total “The Internet” combines the scores for the items: Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.), online social networks, video hosting websites, podcasts, and blogs.

The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- Men are more likely than women to get most of their news on European political matters from information websites (44% vs 36%), the radio (36% vs 33%) and the written press (28% vs 24%). Women are more likely than men to use generalist television channels (60% vs 55%).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to get European political news from generalist or news television channels, the written press or the radio, and the less likely they are to get it from the Internet, including information websites, podcasts, online social networks, blogs or video hosting websites. For example, 61% of those aged 15-24 get this type of news from online social networks, compared to 13% of those aged 55 or over.
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to mention Internet sources, including information websites, podcasts, online social networks and video hosting websites, and the less likely they are to mention generalist television channels. For instance, 52% of those who completed their education aged 20 or older rely on information websites, compared to 15% of those who ended education aged 15 or younger.
- Managers are the most likely to mention information websites (58%), the radio (40%), the written press (30%) and podcasts (12%). House persons are the most likely to rely on generalist (64%) and news television channels (60%), while they are the least likely to cite Internet sources (38%), information websites (24%), online social networks (23%), video hosting services (4%), podcasts (3%) and blogs (1%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to get most of their European political news from information websites (43%, compared to 33% of those that have difficulties most of the time), the radio (37%, compared to 28%) or the written press (28%, compared to 19%).
- The Internet is more likely to be used by those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (76%) or upper middle class (71%) of society, compared to those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (43%) or lower middle class (50%). The same pattern applies to the written press (37%, compared to 19-24%). Conversely, generalist television channels are used more by respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (61%) or lower middle class (60%) than by those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class or upper middle class (both 45%).

QE4T Where do you get most of your news on European political matters? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Television (generalist channels)	Total 'The Internet'	Television (news channels)	Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)	Radio	Online social networks	The written press	You do not look for news on European political matters	Podcasts	Video hosting websites	Blogs	Other	Don't know
EU27	57	55	53	40	34	30	26	8	7	7	3	1	0
Gender													
Man	55	58	53	44	36	30	28	6	8	8	4	1	0
Woman	60	52	53	36	33	30	24	9	6	6	3	1	0
Age													
15-24	35	80	34	52	15	61	11	11	15	14	6	1	0
25-39	48	73	48	51	29	42	18	6	11	9	5	1	0
40-54	57	62	55	46	35	30	24	7	7	7	4	1	0
55 +	69	34	60	26	42	13	36	7	3	3	2	1	0
Education (End of)													
15-	75	22	57	15	34	13	27	15	1	2	1	1	1
16-19	62	50	55	35	37	28	26	7	4	6	3	1	0
20+	51	67	53	52	37	30	30	4	10	8	4	1	0
Still studying	33	82	35	57	17	59	11	10	18	16	7	1	0
Socio-professional category													
Self- employed	56	66	54	53	39	33	29	4	9	10	7	1	0
Managers	48	72	54	58	40	31	30	3	12	8	4	0	0
Other white collars	55	65	54	46	33	35	23	6	8	9	5	1	0
Manual workers	57	60	52	40	32	35	19	8	6	7	3	1	0
House persons	64	38	60	24	25	23	20	16	3	4	1	0	0
Unemployed	56	60	42	41	22	36	16	12	7	7	3	1	0
Retired	72	26	60	21	43	9	39	8	2	2	1	1	1
Students	33	82	35	57	17	59	11	10	18	16	7	1	0
Difficulties paying bills													
Most of the time	60	49	50	33	28	29	19	12	6	8	3	1	0
From time to time	59	52	54	34	29	32	22	9	6	7	5	1	0
Almost never/ Never	56	57	53	43	37	29	28	6	8	7	3	1	0
Consider belonging to													
The working class	61	43	53	30	32	25	19	14	5	5	2	1	1
The lower middle class	60	50	53	33	33	30	24	8	5	7	3	1	0
The middle class	57	60	53	44	35	31	28	5	8	8	4	1	0
The upper middle class	45	71	51	55	39	33	37	2	12	9	5	1	0
The upper class	45	76	60	64	36	37	37	2	9	7	9	0	1
Image of the EU													
Positive	57	61	56	47	36	32	29	4	9	7	3	1	0
Neutral	59	50	52	34	34	28	24	9	6	6	3	0	0
Negative	53	53	47	36	31	30	22	10	7	8	4	1	1

2. The active search for information about the European Union

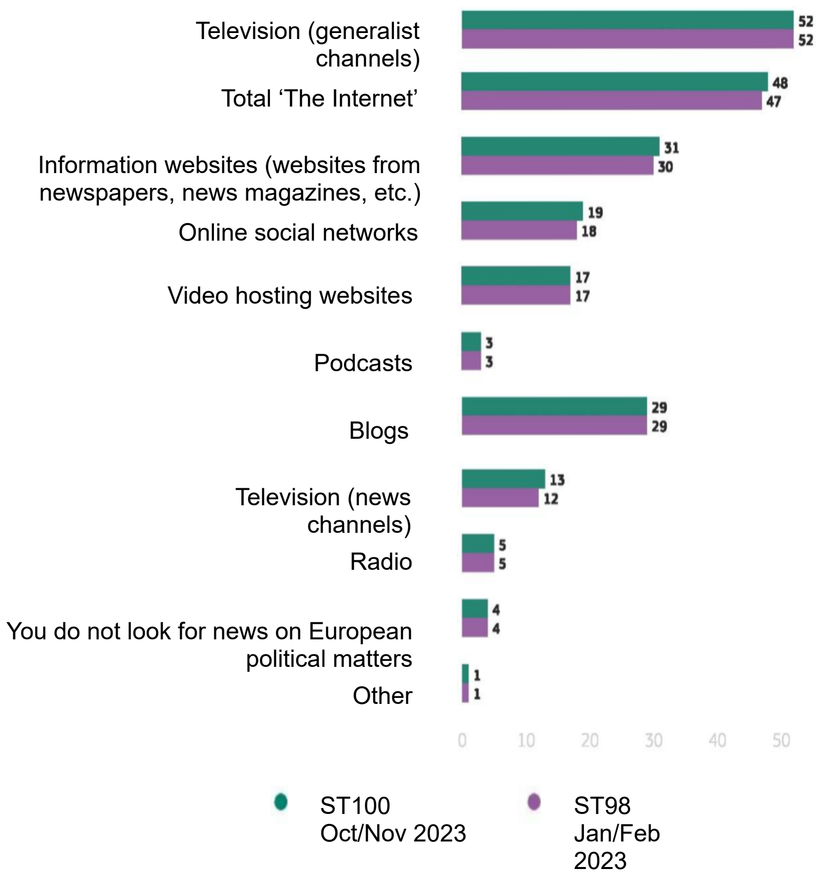
Most respondents rely upon traditional media (television, radio, written press) when looking for information about the EU, its policies and its institutions (52%, no change since winter 2022-2023), while close to half (48%, +1 percentage point) look on the Internet[15].

Disaggregating the items that are included in the combined category of “the Internet”, around three in ten (31%, +1 pp) mention information websites, while close to two in ten (19%, +1 pp) go on online social networks. Less than one in five (17%, no change) visit institutional and official websites to look for information on the EU, its policies and its institutions., while only 3% (no change) rely on blogs.

Nearly three in ten (29%, no change) say they look for this kind of information by having discussions with friends, relatives or colleagues. Other sources are mentioned by one in twenty or less: books, brochures and information leaflets (5%, no change), (online) conferences, talks and meetings (4%, no change) and telephone (1%, no change).

More than one in ten (13%, +1 pp) spontaneously say they never look for this kind of information or they are not interested in information about the EU[16].

QE5. When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions,which of the following sources do you use? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27)(%)



15 The total “The Internet” combines the scores for the items: Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, video hosting websites etc.), online social networks, Institutional and official websites (governmental websites etc.), and blogs.

16 QE5. When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

In every EU Member State, the most mentioned source when looking for information on the EU is either the Internet or traditional media. The Internet ranks highest in 16 countries, while traditional media is the most frequently mentioned source in ten countries. In Luxembourg, these two sources rank joint highest.

Traditional media (television, radio, written press) is mentioned by close to six in ten or more in Luxembourg (63%), Germany (60%) and Denmark and Italy (both 59%). This compares to 36% in Malta and Estonia and 38% in Czechia and Latvia who give this answer. Traditional media is one of the three most mentioned sources in all EU Member States.

The Internet[17] is mentioned most frequently in the Netherlands (76%), Sweden (74%) and Finland (73%). At the other end of the scale, 27% in Romania and 31% in Portugal look for information on the EU on the Internet. The Internet is one of the three most mentioned sources in every country.

Information websites is the second or third most highly ranked source in 19 countries. They are most mentioned in Sweden (53%), Finland (48%) and the Netherlands (45%). Conversely, they are least cited in Romania (12%) and in Bulgaria and Portugal (both 18%).

More than four in ten in Romania (43%), Greece and Slovakia (both 42%) and Germany (41%) say they have discussions with relatives, friends or colleagues when looking for information on the EU. At the opposite end of the scale, less than one in five mention this in Estonia, France and Ireland (all 18%) and in Spain (19%). This is the second or third most mentioned source in seven countries.

Online social networks are selected among the preferred sources of information on the EU by more than one third in Cyprus (37%) and in Latvia and Malta (both 34%). By contrast, 14% in Slovenia and Portugal and 16% in France, Hungary, Poland and Romania cite them. Online social networks are the third most mentioned source in Cyprus and, jointly with information websites, Estonia.

Institutional and official websites are the third most frequently mentioned source by respondents in the Netherlands (50%). Those in Finland and Sweden (both 43%) are also among the most likely to rely on them for information on the EU. At the other end of the spectrum, less than one in ten mention these websites in Portugal (7%) and in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania (all 8%).

At least one in ten in Luxembourg and Sweden (both 11%) and in Denmark and Germany (both 10%) say they would look for information on the EU in books, brochures and information leaflets.

Only in Cyprus (10%) at least one in ten attend (online) conferences, talks or meetings, while 17% in Greece rely on blogs and fewer than one in twenty in all countries mention telephone.

Finally, at least one in ten in 22 EU Member States say they never look for such information or are not interested, most notably in Estonia and Portugal (both 27%) and in Lithuania and Spain (both 22%).

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates that men are more likely than women to use the Internet when looking for information about the EU (52% vs 45%), and specifically to use information websites (34% vs 27%) and institutional and official websites (18% vs 15%).

The older the respondents, the more likely they are to mention traditional media (television, radio or written press) (65% of those aged 55 or over, compared to 32% of those aged 15-24), while the reverse holds true for the Internet (68% of those aged 15-24, compared to 31% of those aged 55 or over), and particularly for online social networks (39% vs 9%) and institutional and official websites (23% vs 11%).

The longer a respondent remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to look for information about the EU on the Internet (63% of those who finished aged 20 or older, compared to 18% of those who ended aged 15 or younger). This is most evident when it comes to information websites, with more than four

17 The total "The Internet" combines the scores for the items: Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, video hosting websites etc.), online social networks, Institutional and official websites (governmental websites etc.), and blogs.

in ten (43%) of those who completed education aged 20 or older mentioning this, compared to around one in ten (11%) of those who left aged 15 or younger. The reverse pattern applies to traditional media (television, radio or written press) (62% of those who finished education aged 15 or younger, compared to 52% of those who ended aged 20 or older).

The self-employed (55%) and house persons (54%) are the most likely to rely upon television, radio or written press, particularly in relation to the unemployed (40%). Managers are the most likely to use the Internet (69%), especially information websites (47%) and institutional and official websites (29%), while online social networks are most widely used among the unemployed (25%).Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time to look for information about the EU on both traditional media (television, radio, written press) (53% vs 46%) and Internet sources (51% vs 41%). Among the latter, the gap is the widest when it comes to information websites (34% vs 23%).

Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class of society are more likely than those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class to use the Internet when looking for information about the EU (69-71% vs 35%). The differences are most notable in relation to information websites (46-48% vs 22%) and institutional and official websites (29-34% vs 9%).

QE5 When you are looking for information about the EU, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Television (generalist channels)	Total 'The Internet'	Television (news channels)	Information websites (websites from newspapers, news magazines, etc.)	Radio	Online social networks	The written press	You do not look for news on European political matters	Podcasts	Video hosting websites	Blogs	Other	Don't know
EU27	52	48	31	29	19	17	13	5	4	3	1	0	1
Gender													
Man	52	52	34	28	19	18	12	5	5	3	1	0	1
Woman	53	45	27	29	19	15	14	5	4	3	1	0	1
Age													
15-24	32	68	39	30	39	23	14	5	6	5	2	0	0
25-39	42	62	40	29	26	22	11	5	5	4	2	0	1
40-54	51	54	34	29	20	19	12	4	5	4	1	0	1
55 +	65	31	21	28	9	11	14	5	3	1	1	0	1
Education (End of)													
15-	62	18	11	26	8	3	22	2	2	1	0	0	1
16-19	55	42	25	29	18	12	14	4	4	3	1	0	1
20+	52	63	43	29	19	25	8	7	5	4	1	0	1
Still studying	32	71	43	30	38	28	12	7	7	5	3	0	0
Socio-professional category													
Self- employed	55	59	39	32	22	20	9	7	7	5	1	0	1
Managers	51	69	47	31	20	29	6	8	6	4	1	0	1
Other white collars	51	56	34	30	22	19	9	4	6	4	1	0	1
Manual workers	49	48	29	27	21	13	14	3	3	3	1	0	1
House persons	54	31	20	28	14	9	24	2	3	1	1	0	0
Unemployed	40	48	26	22	25	14	22	3	2	3	1	0	1
Retired	67	26	17	27	6	9	15	6	2	1	1	0	1
Students	32	71	43	30	38	28	12	7	7	5	3	0	0
Difficulties paying bills													
Most of the time	46	41	23	28	20	10	21	4	4	3	1	0	1
From time to time	52	44	25	30	21	14	14	4	5	4	1	0	1
Almost never/ Never	53	51	34	28	18	19	11	6	4	2	1	0	1
Consider belonging to													
The working class	49	35	22	24	15	9	23	2	2	2	1	0	2
The lower middle class	52	43	24	29	20	12	14	5	4	3	1	0	1
The middle class	54	53	34	30	20	19	9	6	5	3	1	0	1
The upper middle class	52	69	46	31	22	34	5	9	8	5	1	0	0
The upper class	53	71	48	35	25	29	2	8	9	8	1	0	2
Image of the EU													
Positive	57	56	36	32	21	20	8	6	5	3	1	0	0
Neutral	50	43	26	27	17	14	16	4	4	3	1	0	1
Negative	47	44	26	26	20	14	17	4	4	3	1	0	1

IV. Opinions on the pluralism and independence of national media

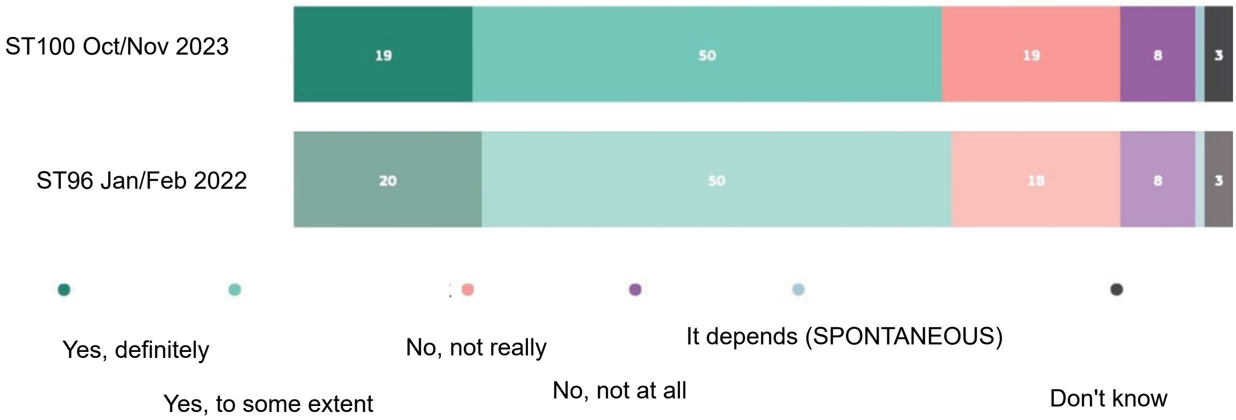
1. Pluralism in national media

A vast majority think their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions.

Close to seven in ten respondents (69%, -1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) say that their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions, with nearly one in five (19%, -1 pp) who think this is "definitely" the case. Conversely, more than one quarter (27%, +1 pp) give a negative answer, including less than one in ten (8%, no change) who say "no, not at all", and 3% (no change) say they don't know[18].

These figures have remained stable since the last time this question was asked in winter 2021-2022 (EB96).

QE7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media (EU27) (%)
(NATIONALITY) media provide a diversity of views and opinions

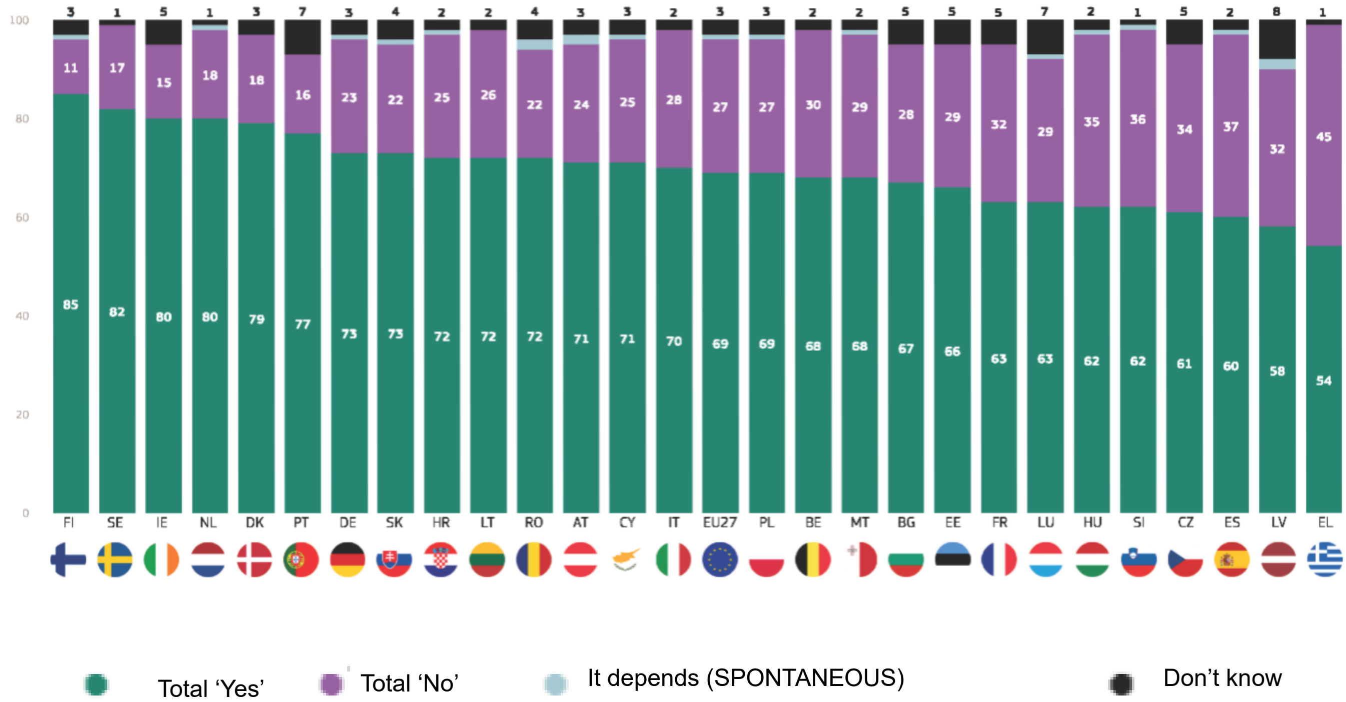


18 QE7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media. 2) (NATIONALITY) media provide a diversity of views and opinions.

An absolute majority in all EU Member States think that their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions. This proportion ranges from at least eight in ten in Finland (85%), Sweden (82%) and Ireland and the Netherlands (both 80%), to six in ten or less in Greece (54%), Latvia (58%) and Spain (60%).

In 14 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in winter 2021-2022 to think that their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions, most notably in Poland (69%, +8 percentage points), Slovakia (73%, +7 pp) and Slovenia (62%, +7 pp). This share of respondents has declined in 12 countries, with the largest decreases observed in Estonia (66%, -13 pp), Czechia (61%, -13 pp) and Germany (73%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Austria (71%).

QE7.2. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media-(NATIONALITY) media provide a diversity of views and opinions (%)



QE7.2 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media (NATIONALITY) media provide a diversity of views and opinions (%)

		EU27	PL	SI	SK	SE	IE	EL	LV	MT	ES	HR	LT	BE	BG	FI	AT	FR	IT	LU	HU	PT	CY	NL	DK	RO	DE	CZ	EE
Yes, definitely	Oct/Nov 2023	19	17	16	17	28	19	12	12	16	13	17	16	12	20	33	29	16	15	13	17	15	21	29	28	27	21	17	14
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲4	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲3	=	▼5	▲2	=	=	=	▼9	▼4	▼13
Yes, to some extent	Oct/Nov 2023	50	52	46	56	54	61	42	46	52	47	55	56	56	47	52	42	47	55	50	45	62	50	51	51	45	52	44	52
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲9	▲5	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲4	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼5	▲2	▼9	=
No, not really	Oct/Nov 2023	19	18	22	14	14	12	30	23	23	22	20	21	24	16	9	15	23	20	25	22	15	18	14	13	17	18	23	20
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲3	=	▲6	▲6	▲2	▲3
No, not at all	Oct/Nov 2023	8	9	14	8	3	3	15	9	6	15	5	5	6	12	2	9	9	8	4	13	1	7	4	5	5	5	11	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▲6	▲5
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	3	3	1	4	1	5	1	8	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	5	2	7	2	7	3	1	3	4	3	5	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▲4	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲5	▲5
Total 'Yes'	Oct/Nov 2023	69	69	62	73	82	80	54	58	68	60	72	72	68	67	85	71	63	70	63	62	77	71	80	79	72	73	61	66
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼13	▼13
Total 'No'	Oct/Nov 2023	27	27	36	22	17	15	45	32	29	37	25	26	30	28	11	24	32	28	29	35	16	25	18	18	22	23	34	29
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼8	▼1	=	▼4	=	▼1	▲2	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲6	▲5	▲8	▲8

The socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any significant differences in terms of gender in the proportions who think their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions. Nonetheless, the following can still be observed:

▪ The oldest respondents aged 55 or over (71%) are the most likely to hold this view, especially in comparison with those aged 15-39 (65%).

▪ Those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or older (71%) are slightly more likely than those who left aged 15 or earlier (67%) to think their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions.

▪ Managers (73%) are the most likely to give this answer, particularly when compared to the unemployed (55%).

▪ The less financial difficulties respondents have, the more likely they are to say that their national media provide a diversity of views and opinions. For instance, 71% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills say this, compared to 60% of those who have difficulties doing so most of the time.

QE7.2 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media: (NATIONALITY) media provide a diversity of views and opinions (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	69	27	3
Gender			
Man	69	28	3
Woman	69	27	3
Age			
15-24	65	30	4
25-39	65	31	3
40-54	69	29	2
55 +	71	24	4
Education (End of)			
15-	67	26	6
16-19	68	29	3
20+	71	28	1
Still studying	68	27	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	71	27	2
Managers	73	26	1
Other white collars	67	29	3
Manual workers	68	29	3
House persons	68	25	7
Unemployed	55	40	3
Retired	71	24	4
Students	68	27	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	35	4
From time to time	67	30	3
Almost never/ Never	71	26	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	64	29	6
The lower middle class	67	30	3
The middle class	71	26	2
The upper middle class	75	24	1
The upper class	69	28	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	78	20	2
Neutral	67	28	4

Negative	50	46	3

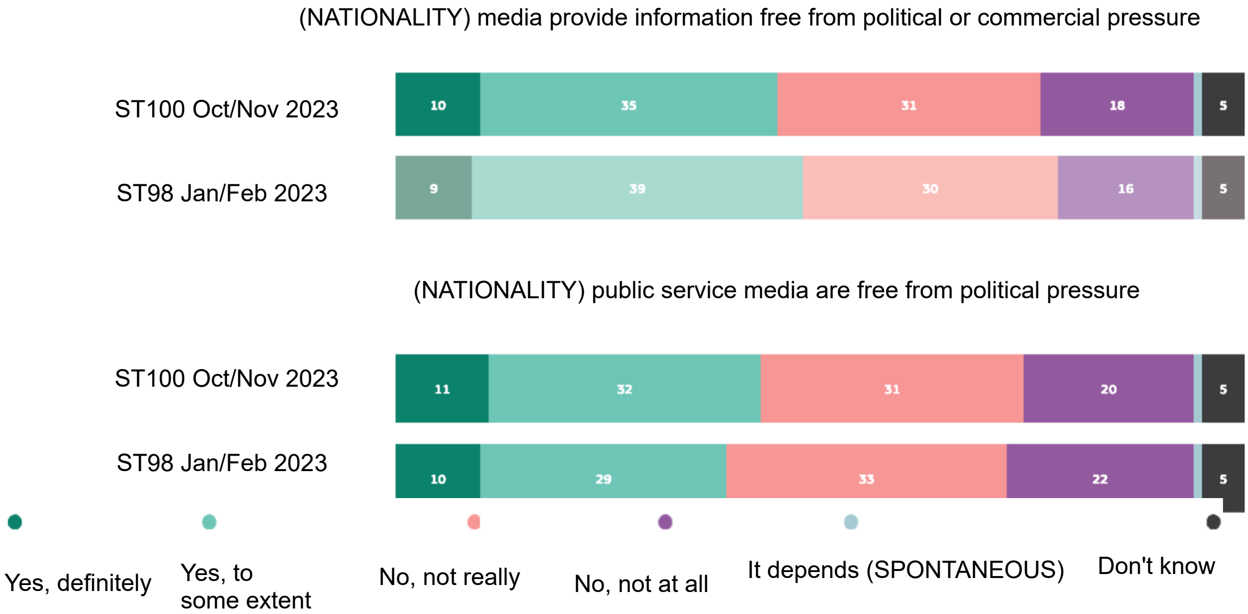
2. Independence of national media

A majority think that their national media do not provide information that is free from commercial or political pressure.

More than four in ten respondents (45%) say their national media provide information free from political or commercial pressure, including one in ten who believe this is “definitely” the case. However, just under half (49%) think the information provided by national media is not free from this kind of pressure, with nearly one in five (18%) who say this is “not at all” the case. One in twenty say they don’t know[19].

Following a five-percentage point increase between winter 2021-2022 and winter 2022-2023, the share of respondents who think their national media provide information free from political or commercial pressure has declined by three percentage points in the current survey. Conversely, the proportion of those who think the opposite has increased by three percentage points.

0E7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media (EU27) (%)



19 QE7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media. 3) (NATIONALITY) media provide information free from political or commercial pressure.

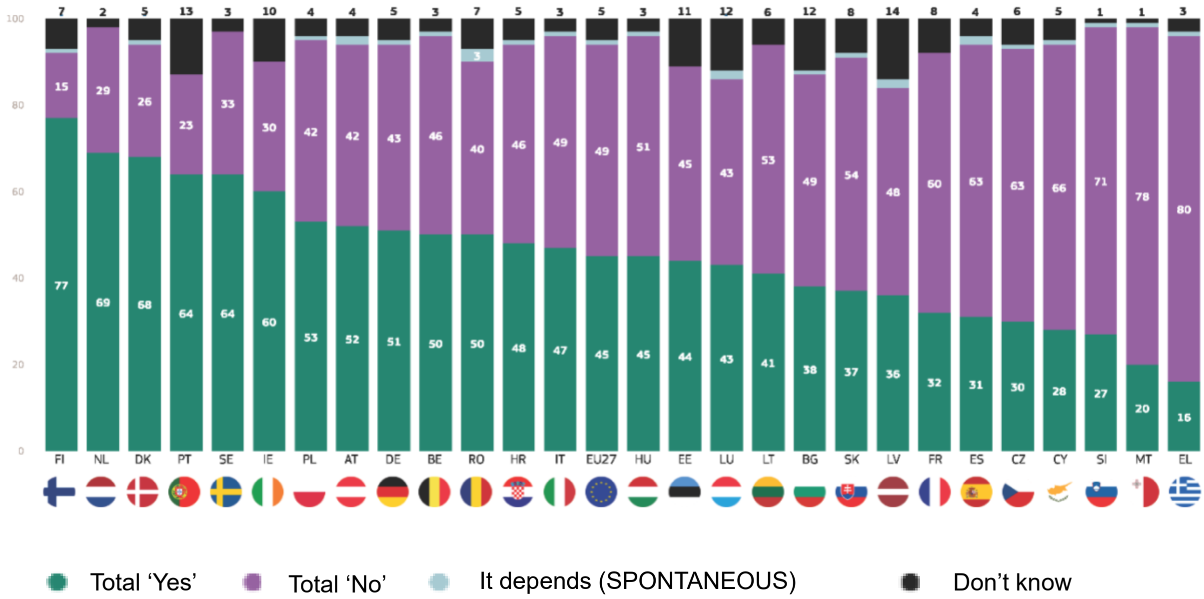
In 12 EU Member States, a majority of respondents think that the media in their country provide information free from political or commercial pressure (compared with 14 in winter 2022-2023), most notably in Finland (77%), the Netherlands (69%) and Denmark (68%).

This is the minority view in 14 countries, with respondents in Greece (16%), Malta (20%) and Slovenia (27%) being the least likely to give a positive answer. Opinions are divided in Luxembourg (43% “yes” vs 43% “no”).

Since winter 2022-2023, respondents in 21 out of the 27 EU Member States are now less likely to think that their national media provide information free from political or commercial pressure. Decreases of at least ten percentage points are found in Malta (20%, -20 pp), Luxembourg (43%, -14 pp), Cyprus (28%, -12 pp), Belgium (50%, -10 pp) and Latvia (36%, -10 pp). This proportion has risen by 12 percentage points in Poland (53%) and by three percentage points in Croatia (48%) and Slovakia (37%), while there has been a slight increase in Portugal (64%, +1 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Hungary (45%) and Lithuania (41%).

The view that national media provide information free from political or commercial pressure has now become the majority position in Croatia and Poland. By contrast, this is now the minority view in Estonia, Italy and Latvia, while opinion has become divided in Luxembourg.

QE7.3. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent It corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media-(NATIONALITY) media provide information free from political or commercial pressure (%)



QE7.3 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media (NATIONALITY) media provide information free from political or commercial pressure (%)

		EU27	PL	HR	SK	PT	LT	HU	BG	DE	FR	RO	CZ	DK	NL	AT	SE	EE	EL	IT	SI	FI	IE	ES	BE	LV	CY	LU	MT
Total 'Yes'	Oct/Nov 2023	10	14	11	6	9	6	12	9	8	6	14	4	19	19	14	15	8	4	13	5	26	15	5	10	7	5	9	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲6	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼6	▲1	▲4	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼20
Total 'No'	Oct/Nov 2023	35	39	37	31	55	35	33	29	43	26	36	26	49	50	38	49	36	12	34	22	51	45	26	40	29	23	34	15
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼4	▲9	▲1	▲3	=	=	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼7	▲2	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼4	=	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼12	▼14	=
Yes, definitely	Oct/Nov 2023	31	28	31	34	18	37	27	28	31	38	27	36	19	22	26	24	29	36	32	37	12	22	31	35	32	34	36	32
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼8	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲4	▼4	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲5	=	▲6	=	▲4	▲11	▲6
Yes, to some extent	Oct/Nov 2023	18	14	15	20	5	16	24	21	12	22	13	27	7	7	16	9	16	44	17	34	3	8	32	11	16	32	7	46
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼2	▼4	▼9	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲5	=	=	▲7	▲3	▲6	▲8	▲2	▲13
No, not really	Oct/Nov 2023	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1
No, not at all	Oct/Nov 2023	5	4	5	8	13	6	3	12	5	8	7	6	5	2	4	3	11	3	3	1	7	10	4	3	14	5	12	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▲2	=	▼4	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲3	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼3	▲3	▲4	=	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	=
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	45	53	48	37	64	41	45	38	51	32	50	30	68	69	52	64	44	16	47	27	77	60	31	50	36	28	43	20
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲12	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼12	▼14	▼20
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	49	42	46	54	23	53	51	49	43	60	40	63	26	29	42	33	45	80	49	71	15	30	63	46	48	66	43	78
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▼10	▼5	▼3	▲4	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	=	=	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲9	▲2	▲5	▲7	▲9	▲6	▲12	▲13	▲19

The socio-demographic data show that, although findings are consistent by gender and age groups, there are clear differences in terms of education. Respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older (47%) are more likely than those who finished aged 15 or younger (40%) to think that their national media provide information free from political or commercial pressure.

A majority of managers (52%) say national media provide information free from political or commercial pressure, while around one third (34%) do so among the unemployed. Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (37%) are less likely to give this answer than those who have difficulties from time to time or less often (45- 47%). Similarly, those who consider themselves belonging to the working class (37%) are less likely to say this than those who consider themselves belonging to the middle class (49%), the upper middle class (55%) or the upper class (48%).

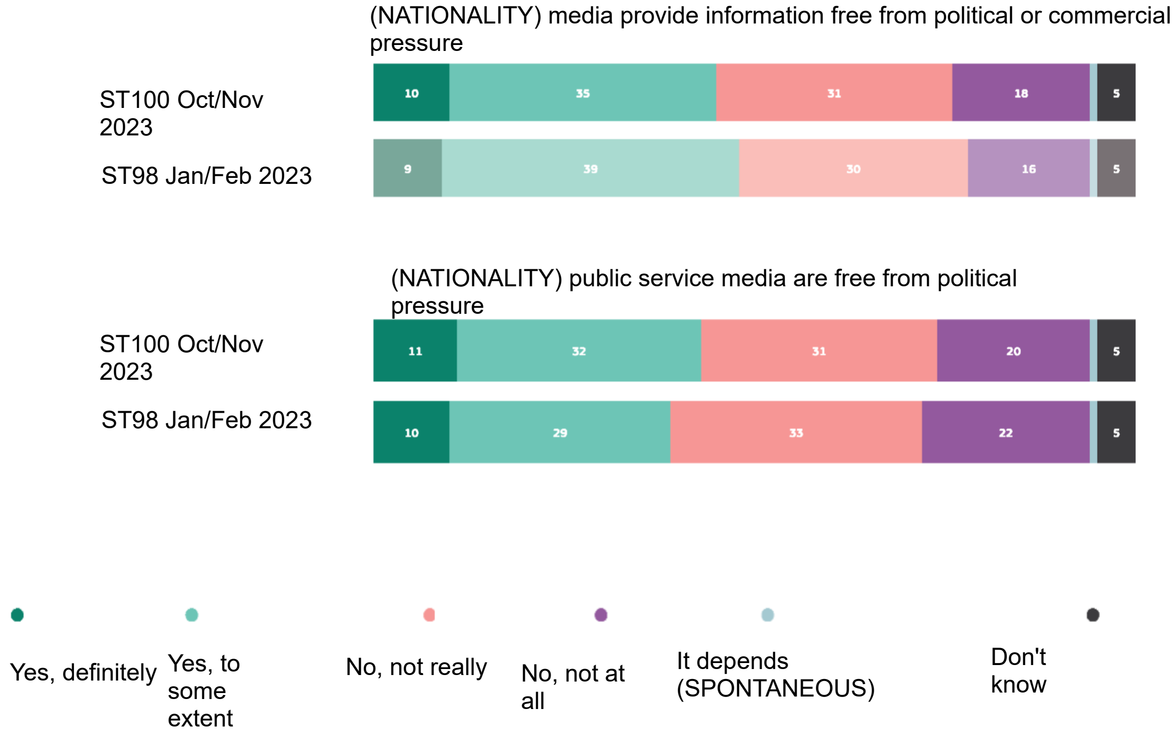
QE7.3 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media: (NATIONALITY) media provide information free from political or commercial pressure (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	45	49	5
Gender			
Man	46	49	4
Woman	45	48	6
Age			
15-24	46	44	8
25-39	46	48	5
40-54	46	49	4
55 +	44	49	6
Education (End of)			
15-	40	49	9
16-19	44	50	5
20+	47	49	3
Still studying	49	42	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	43	54	3
Managers	52	45	2
Other white collars	46	49	4
Manual workers	46	48	5
House persons	44	46	9
Unemployed	34	58	7
Retired	44	49	6
Students	49	42	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	55	6
From time to time	45	48	6
Almost never/ Never	47	47	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	37	52	9
The lower middle class	43	51	5
The middle class	49	47	3
The upper middle class	55	43	2
The upper class	48	43	8
Image of the EU			
Positive	55	40	4
Neutral	43	49	6
Negative	29	66	4

The majority say their national public service media are not free from political pressure.

More than four in ten respondents (43%, +4 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) say that their national public service media are free from political pressure, with around one in ten (11%, +1 pp) who think this is "definitely" the case. Nonetheless, the majority (51%, -4 pp) think the opposite, including one in five (-2 pp) who say the national public service media are "not at all" free from political pressure. One in twenty (no change) say they don't know[20].

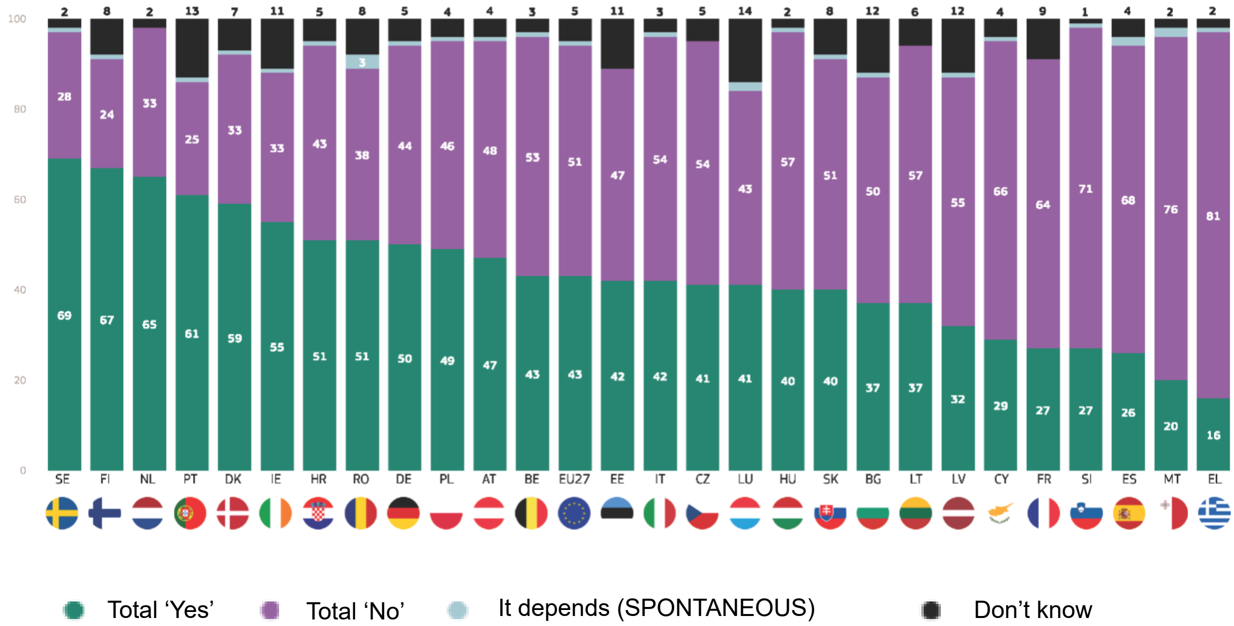
QE7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media (EU27) (%)



20 QE7. For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media. 4) (NATIONALITY) public service media are free from political pressure.

In ten countries, the majority indicate that their national public service media are free from political pressure, especially in Sweden (69%), Finland (67%) and the Netherlands (65%). Conversely, a minority think this way in the remaining 17 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions observed in Greece (16%), Malta (20%) and Spain (26%).

QE7.4. For each of the Following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media:-(NATIONALITY) public service media are free from political pressure (%)



In 18 EU Member States, the share of respondents who think that their national public service media are free from political pressure has risen since winter 2021-2022, with the largest increases recorded in Poland (49%, +15 percentage points), Sweden (69%, +9 pp) and Bulgaria (37%, +9 pp). In eight countries, respondents are less likely than they were in winter 2021-2022 to give this answer. This is particularly the case of respondents in Estonia (42%, -21 pp) as well as of those in Denmark (59%, -9 pp) and Luxembourg (41%, -9 pp). There has been no change in Malta (20%)

The view that national public service media are free from political pressure is now the majority position in Croatia and Poland. Conversely, this is now the minority view in Estonia and Luxembourg.

QE7.4 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media (NATIONALITY) public service media are free from political pressure (%)

		EU27	▲L	BG	SE	HR	CY	LV	LT	FR	NL	AT	ES	EL	IT	FI	BE	DE	IE	HU	MT	▲T	SK	SI	RO	CZ	DK	LU	EE
Total 'Yes'	Oct/Nov 2023	11	15	9	29	12	6	7	5	4	23	13	4	3	10	22	11	10	13	10	5	8	9	8	14	16	16	9	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲3	▼2	▲3	▲2	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼13
Total 'No'	Oct/Nov 2023	32	34	28	40	39	23	25	32	23	42	34	22	13	32	45	32	40	42	30	15	53	31	19	37	25	43	32	33
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▲10	▲5	▲6	▲8	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲3	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼8	▼7	▼10	▼8
Yes, definitely	Oct/Nov 2023	31	28	28	18	29	31	34	37	38	25	31	31	35	33	20	42	31	24	29	29	20	31	30	26	35	24	34	31
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼7	▼5	▼2	▲3	▼2	▼3	▼8	▼3	▼4	▲4	▼1	▼3	=	▼13	▲2	▲9	▲9	▲5	=	▲2	▲3	▲6
Yes, to some extent	Oct/Nov 2023	20	18	22	10	14	35	21	20	26	8	17	37	46	21	4	11	13	9	28	47	5	20	41	12	19	9	9	16
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▼14	=	▼6	▼4	=	▼6	=	▼4	▼5	▼3	▲1	▲6	▲3	▼3	▼6	=	▼2	▼1	▲13	▼4	▼5	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼4	▲4
No, not really	Oct/Nov 2023	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=
No, not at all	Oct/Nov 2023	5	4	12	2	5	4	12	6	9	2	4	4	2	3	8	3	5	11	2	2	13	8	1	8	5	7	14	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼4	=	▲1	▼3	▲6	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼2	=	▼2	▲4	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	=	▲4	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲5	▲4	▲8	▲11
It depends (SPONTANEOUS	Oct/Nov 2023	43	49	37	69	51	29	32	37	27	65	47	26	16	42	67	43	50	55	40	20	61	40	27	51	41	59	41	42
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲4	▲15	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼21
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	51	46	50	28	43	66	55	57	64	33	48	68	81	54	24	53	44	33	57	76	25	51	71	38	54	33	43	47
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼4	▼15	▼4	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼13	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2	=	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▲4	▲9	▲6	▲3	▲4	▼1	▲10

The socio-demographic analysis shows no significant difference in terms of gender. Across age groups, the oldest respondents aged 55 or over (40%) are slightly less likely than their younger counterparts (43-44%) to think that their national public service media are free from political pressure.

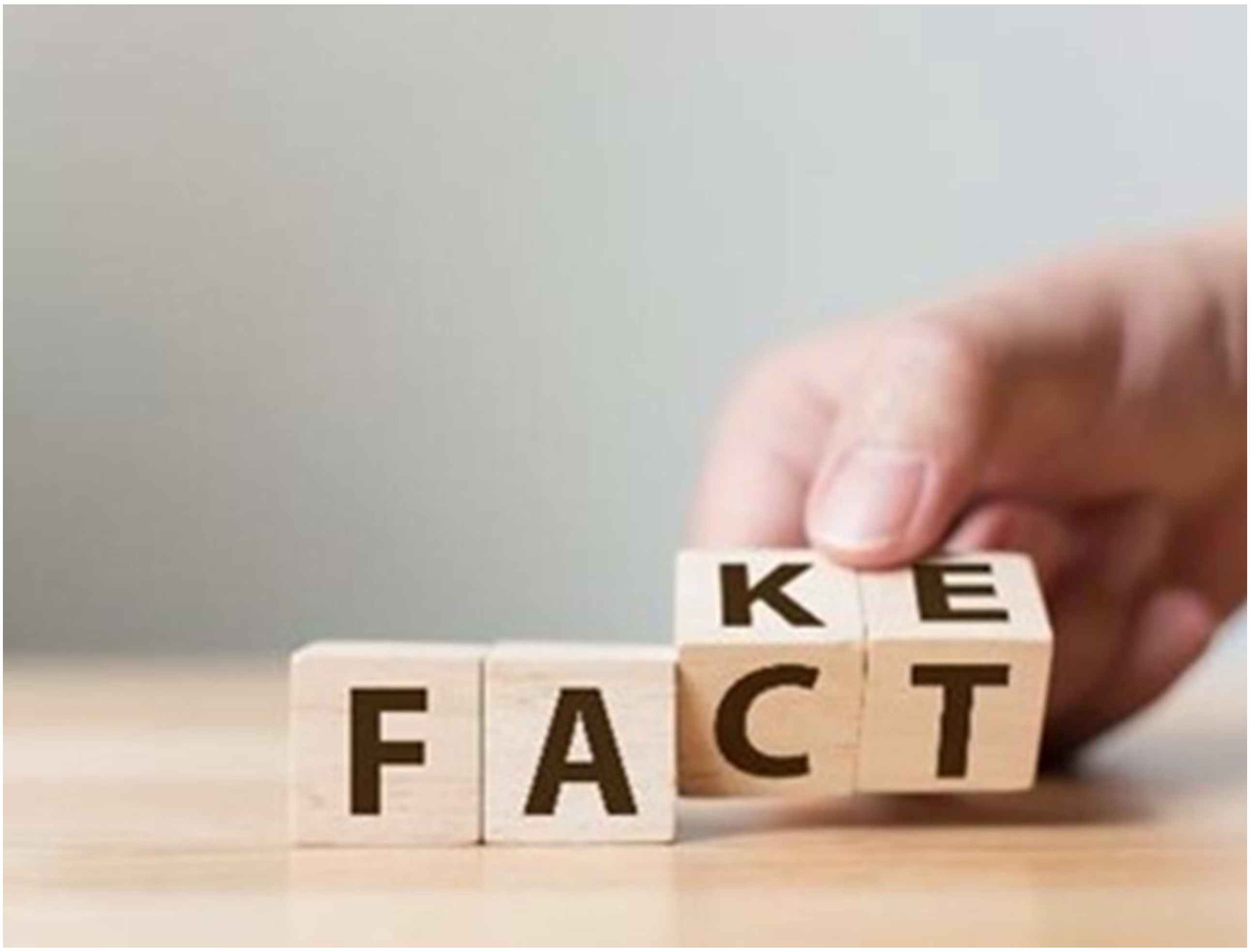
Slightly more pronounced are the differences by level of education, with 44% of those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older who say their national public service media are free from political pressure, compared to 38% of those who ended aged 15 or younger.

In terms of socio-professional categories, half among managers think that their national public service media are free from political pressure, while three in ten do so among the unemployed. Respondents who have never or almost never difficulties paying their bills (44%) are the most likely to hold this view, particularly when compared to those who have difficulties most of the time (34%). Similarly, respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (53%) or upper class (48%) of society are the most likely to give this answer, especially in comparison with those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (35%).

QE7.4 For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media: (NATIONALITY) public service media are free from political pressure (% - EU

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	43	51	5
Gender			
Man	42	53	4
Woman	43	50	6
Age			
15-24	44	48	7
25-39	44	51	4
40-54	43	52	4
55 +	40	53	6
Education (End of)			
15-	38	51	9
16-19	41	53	5
20+	44	52	3
Still studying	46	46	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	42	54	3
Managers	50	47	3
Other white collars	42	53	4
Manual workers	42	52	5
House persons	42	47	9
Unemployed	30	63	6
Retired	40	52	7
Students	46	46	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	59	6
From time to time	41	52	6
Almost never/ Never	44	50	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	54	9
The lower middle class	39	55	5
The middle class	45	50	4
The upper middle class	53	44	2
The upper class	48	44	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	52	43	4
Neutral	39	53	7
Negative	27	69	3

V. Europeans and fake news



Large majorities agree that news or information that is false or misrepresents reality is a problem in their country and for democracy in general.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with four statements about news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false[21]. Overall, results have remained stable since winter 2022-2023.

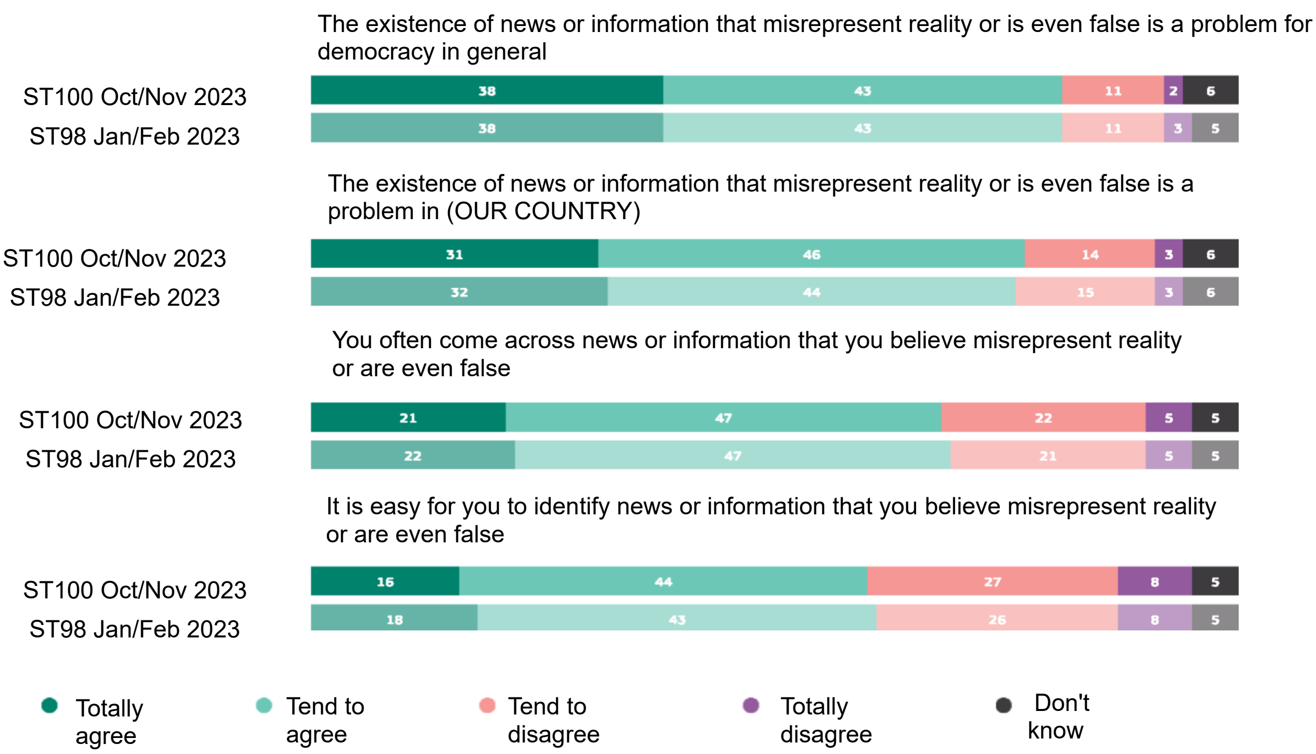
Around eight in ten (81%, no change since winter 2022-2023) agree that the existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem for democracy in general, with around four in ten who “totally agree” (38%, no change). More than one in ten (13%, -1 percentage point) disagree.

More than three quarters (77%, +1 pp) agree that the existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem in their country, including around three in ten (31%, -1 pp) saying they “totally agree”. Fewer than one in five (17%, -1 pp) disagree with this statement.

More than two thirds (68%, -1 pp) agree that they often come across news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false, including 21% (-1 pp) who “totally agree” with this statement. More than a quarter (27%, +1 pp) disagree.

Six in ten (-1 pp) agree it is easy for them to identify news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false, with 16% (-2 pp) in total agreement with this statement. More than one third (35%, +1 pp) disagree.

QE8. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%))

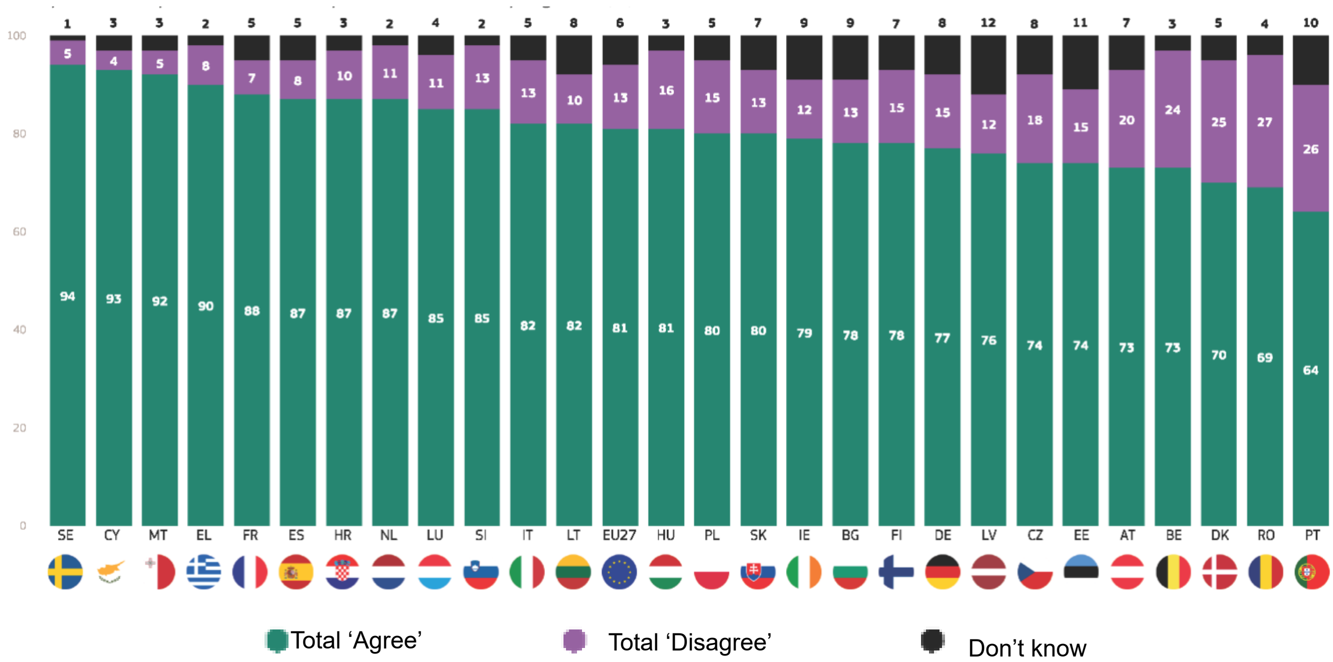


21 QE8. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. 1) You often come across news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false; 2) It is easy for you to identify news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false; 3) The existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem in (OUR COUNTRY); 4) The existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem for democracy in general.

More than six in ten in each EU Member State agree that the existence of news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false is a problem for democracy in general. The highest levels of agreement can be observed in Sweden (94%), Cyprus (93%) and Malta (92%), while the lowest are found in Portugal (64%), Romania (69%) and Denmark (70%).

In five countries more than half are in total agreement with this statement: Sweden (67%), Greece (60%), Malta (57%), Cyprus (56%) and the Netherlands (51%).

QEB.4. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. :-The existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem for democracy in general (%)

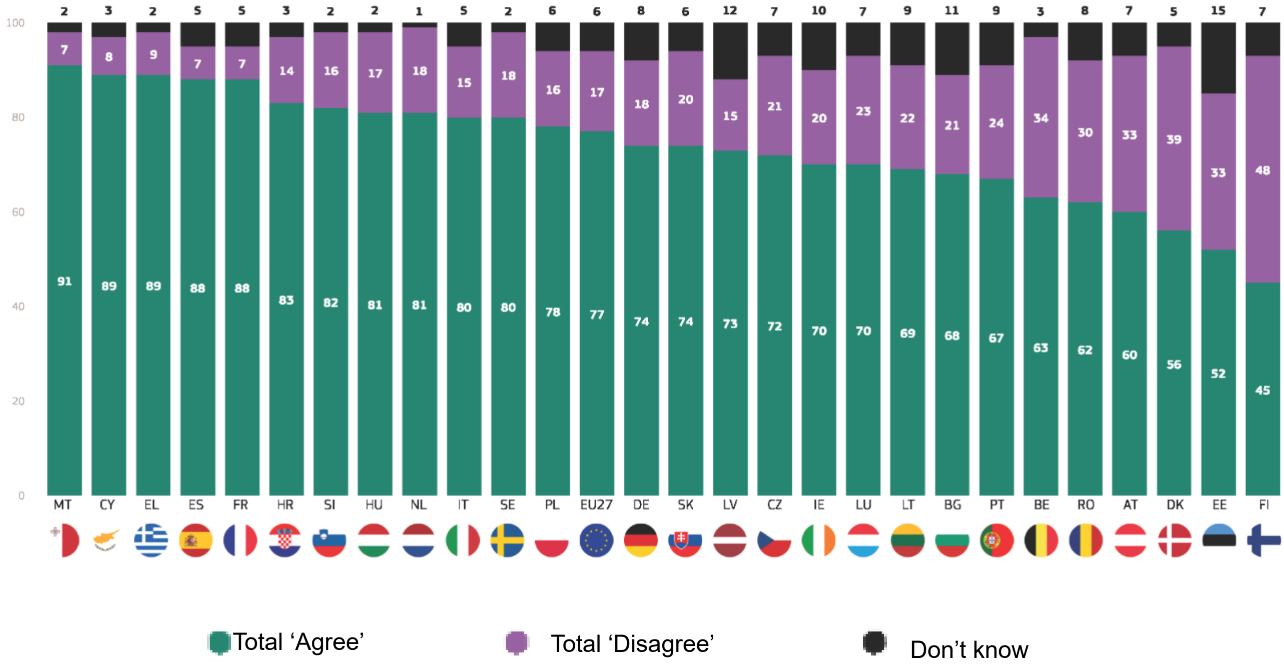


In 13 EU Member States, there have been declines since winter 2022-2023 in the share of respondents who agree that the existence of news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false is a problem for democracy in general. This is especially the case in Bulgaria (78%, -5 percentage points) and Belgium (73%, -5 pp), Slovakia (80%, -4 pp) and Ireland (79%, -4 pp). The level of agreement has increased in eight countries, most notably in Luxembourg (85%, +5 pp), Romania (69%, +4 pp), Finland (78%, +3 pp) and Portugal (64%, +3 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in six countries: Greece (90%), Croatia (87%), Slovenia (85%), Italy (82%), Poland (80%) and Germany (77%).

In every EU Member State except for Finland, a majority of respondents agree that the existence of news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false is a problem in their country. The highest proportions agreeing with this statement are recorded in Malta (91%) and in Cyprus and Greece (both 89%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, 45% in Finland, 52% in Estonia and 56% in Denmark agree with this statement.

At least half in Greece (53%) and Cyprus (50%) “totally agree” that the existence of news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false is a problem in their country, as do more than four in ten in Sweden (43%) and in Spain and France (both 41%).

QEB.3. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. :-The existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



In 14 countries, there have been increases since winter 2022-2023 in the proportion of respondents who agree that the existence of news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false is a problem for their country. The most notable increase is found in Portugal (67%, +15 percentage points), and positive evolutions by at least five percentage points are also observed in Luxembourg (70%, +8 pp), Spain (88%, +5 pp) and Slovenia (82%, +5 pp). By contrast, agreement levels have declined in 12 countries, especially in Lithuania (69%, -8 pp), Bulgaria (68%, -8 pp) and Slovakia (74%, -6 pp). There has been no change in Ireland (70%).

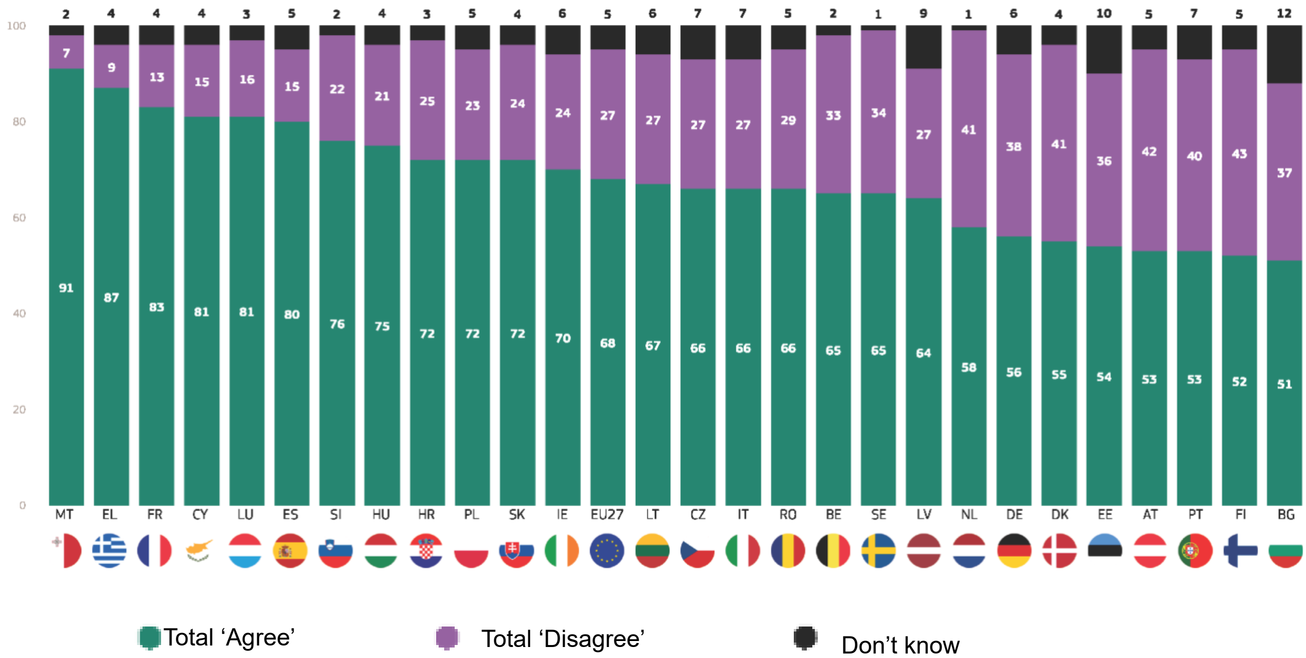
QE8.3 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. The existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	PT	LU	ES	SI	DK	FR	NL	FI	MT	PL	DE	IT	LV	RO	IE	EL	HR	AT	BE	CZ	EE	CY	HU	SE	SK	BG	LT
Totally agree	Oct/Nov 2023	31	11	20	41	39	19	41	38	14	38	25	32	25	26	25	22	53	27	25	16	27	18	50	33	43	26	31	23
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲2	▲8	▼3	▼4	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼8	▼2	▲4	▼3	=	▲4	▲1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲3	=	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼5
Tend to agree	Oct/Nov 2023	46	56	50	47	43	37	47	43	31	53	53	42	55	47	37	48	36	56	35	47	45	34	39	48	37	48	37	46
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▲13	=	▲8	▲9	▲7	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲10	▲4	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼2	=	▼1	▼6	▼3	=	=	▼6	▼3
Tend to disagree	Oct/Nov 2023	14	22	20	6	13	30	6	16	35	6	14	15	13	12	26	16	7	13	24	28	16	27	7	14	14	18	17	20
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲7	▲4	▲4
Totally disagree	Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	3	1	3	9	1	2	13	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	9	6	5	6	1	3	4	2	4	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	9	7	5	2	5	5	1	7	2	6	8	5	12	8	10	2	3	7	3	7	15	3	2	2	6	11	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▼3	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲3
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	77	67	70	88	82	56	88	81	45	91	78	74	80	73	62	70	89	83	60	63	72	52	89	81	80	74	68	69
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲15	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼8	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	17	24	23	7	16	39	7	18	48	7	16	18	15	15	30	20	9	14	33	34	21	33	8	17	18	20	21	22
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼10	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲8	▲6	▲5

In all EU Member States, the majority agree that they often come across news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false. This opinion is most widely held in Malta (91%), Greece (87%) and France (83%). Conversely, respondents in Bulgaria (51%), Finland (52%) and Austria and Portugal (both 53%) are the least likely to agree with this statement.

In five countries, at least three in ten "totally agree" that they often come across news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false: Cyprus (37%), Spain (36%), Greece and France (both 34%) and Slovenia (30%).

QE8.1. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. :-You often come across news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false (%)



The proportion of respondents who say they often come across news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false has declined in 13 EU Member States since winter 2022-2023. The largest decreases are recorded in Ireland (70%, -10 percentage points), Bulgaria (51%, -8 pp), Slovakia (72%, -6 pp) and Belgium (65%, -6 pp). This figure has increased in 11 countries, and by at least five percentage points in Slovenia (76%, +6 pp), the Netherlands (58%, +5 pp) and Denmark (55%, +5 pp). There has been no change in France (83%), Lithuania (67%) and Finland (52%).

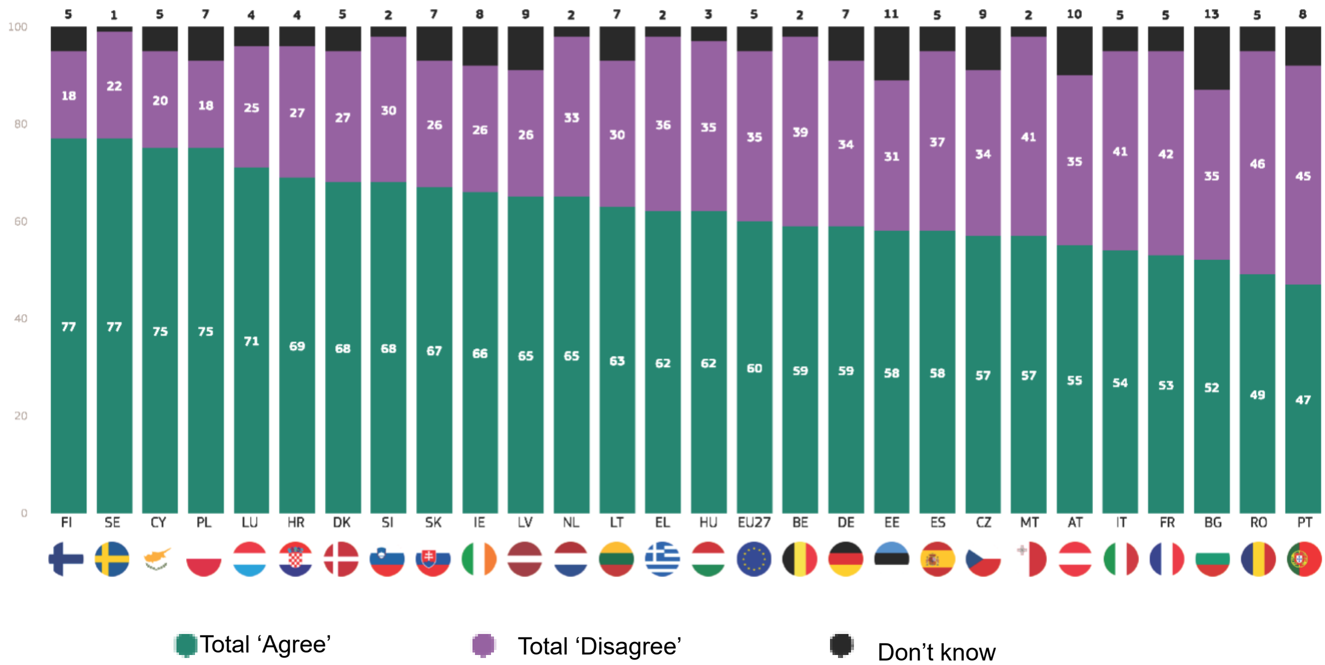
QE8.1 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. You often come across news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false (%)

		EU27	SI	DK	NL	LU	PT	RO	ES	IT	LV	MT	SE	FR	LT	FI	EL	HU	CZ	EE	CY	AT	DE	HR	PL	BE	SK	BG	IE
Totally agree	Oct/Nov 2023	21	30	18	16	28	9	22	36	12	14	29	20	34	16	13	34	28	25	15	37	19	14	19	19	14	21	15	20
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲10	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲12	▲6	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲4
Tend to agree	Oct/Nov 2023	47	46	37	42	53	44	44	44	54	50	62	45	49	51	39	53	47	41	39	44	34	42	53	53	51	51	36	50
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲7	=	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲1	=	▲3	▲5	▲13	▲5	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲4	=	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲6
Tend to disagree	Oct/Nov 2023	22	18	30	36	14	36	23	13	21	23	7	25	11	24	36	8	16	22	30	12	32	30	20	21	29	21	27	19
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲7
Totally disagree	Oct/Nov 2023	5	4	11	5	2	4	6	2	6	4	0	9	2	3	7	1	5	5	6	3	10	8	5	2	4	3	10	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	=	=	▲4	▲2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	2	4	1	3	7	5	5	7	9	2	1	4	6	5	4	4	7	10	4	5	6	3	5	2	4	12	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲3	=	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	68	76	55	58	81	53	66	80	66	64	91	65	83	67	52	87	75	66	54	81	53	56	72	72	65	72	51	70
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲10
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	27	22	41	41	16	40	29	15	27	27	7	34	13	27	43	9	21	27	36	15	42	38	25	23	33	24	37	24
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲10	▲9

The majority in all EU Member States agree that it is easy to identify news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false. At least three quarters agree with this statement in Finland and Sweden (both 77%) and in Cyprus and Poland (both 75%). By contrast, less than half agree in Portugal (47%) and Romania (49%), as do 52% in Bulgaria.

The share of respondents who are in total agreement with this statement is highest in Cyprus (26%), Hungary (25%) and Slovenia (24%).

QE8.2. Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is easy for you to identify news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false (%)



Since winter 2022-2023, the share of respondents who agree that it is easy to identify news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false has declined in 16 countries. A particularly large decrease in this proportion is recorded in Malta (57%, -24 percentage points), with decreases by at least five percentage points also observed in Bulgaria (52%, -6 pp), Belgium (59%, -5 pp), France (53%, -5 pp) and Romania (49%, -5 pp). In eight EU Member States, the level of agreement with this statement has increased, most notably in Portugal (47%, +9 pp), Poland (75%, +7 pp) and Estonia and Spain (both 58%, +3 pp). This figure has remained stable in Sweden (77%), Slovenia (68%) and the Netherlands (65%).

Agreement that it is easy to identify news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false is now the majority view in Portugal.

QE8.2 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. It is easy for you to identify news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false (%)

		EU27	PT	PL	EE	ES	EL	FI	LU	SK	NL	SI	SE	DK	DE	LT	HU	CZ	HR	IE	IT	CY	LV	AT	BE	FR	RO	BG	MT
Totally agree	Oct/Nov 2023	16	8	21	16	15	20	21	15	18	16	24	18	17	15	18	25	12	19	23	13	26	18	19	12	13	15	15	18
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲5	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1
Tend to agree	Oct/Nov 2023	44	39	54	42	43	42	56	56	49	49	44	59	51	44	45	37	45	50	43	41	49	47	36	47	40	34	37	39
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲2	▲8	▲1	▲1	▼4	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼23
Tend to disagree	Oct/Nov 2023	27	39	16	24	27	30	16	23	20	29	27	18	23	25	26	27	27	19	21	29	16	21	25	35	35	32	27	38
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲1	▲4	▲23
Totally disagree	Oct/Nov 2023	8	6	2	7	10	6	2	2	6	4	3	4	4	9	4	8	7	8	5	12	4	5	10	4	7	14	8	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼3	=	▼3	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	8	7	11	5	2	5	4	7	2	2	1	5	7	7	3	9	4	8	5	5	9	10	2	5	5	13	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	60	47	75	58	58	62	77	71	67	65	68	77	68	59	63	62	57	69	66	54	75	65	55	59	53	49	52	57
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲9	▲7	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼24
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	35	45	18	31	37	36	18	25	26	33	30	22	27	34	30	35	34	27	26	41	20	26	35	39	42	46	35	41
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼8	▼8	▼2	▼4	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲25

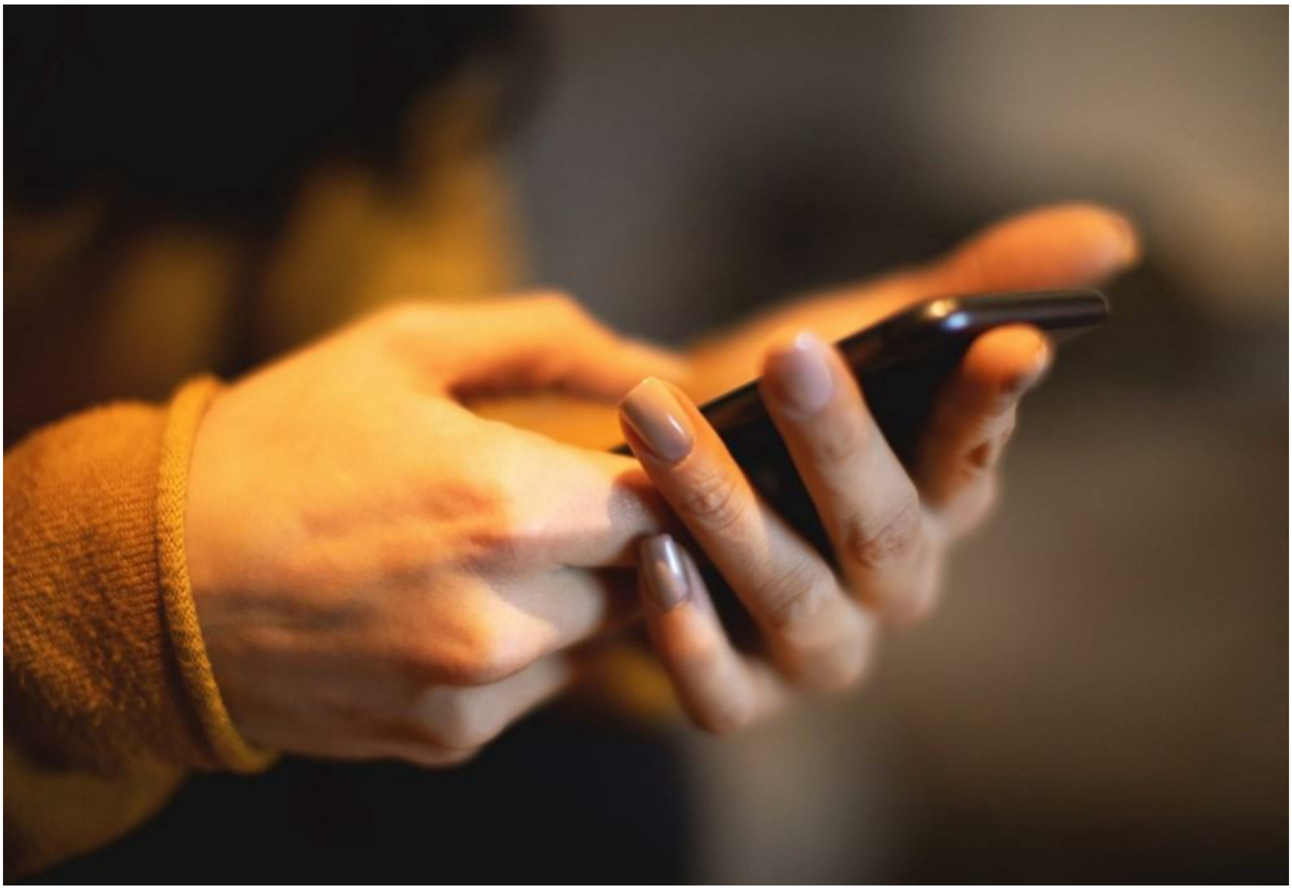
The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following patterns:

- Men (64%) are more likely than women (55%) to agree that it is easy for them to identify news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false. Differences by gender are less pronounced for the other statements.
- Older respondents aged 55 or over are the least likely to agree that it is easy for them to identify news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false (53%, compared to 63-67% of younger respondents), that they often come across such news or information (62%, compared to 71-72%) and that the existence of such news or information is a problem in their country (74%, compared to 79-80%). Patterns are less clear-cut regarding the statement “the existence of news or information that misrepresent reality or is even false is a problem for democracy in general”.
- The longer a respondent remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement about news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false. This is most evident when observing agreement levels for the statement that “it is easy for you to identify news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false” (67% among those who left education aged 20 or older, compared to 41% of those who finished aged 15 or younger).
- House persons are the least likely to agree with each statement regarding news or information that misrepresents reality or is even false. For instance, 47% of house persons agree that it is easy for them to identify such news or information, compared to 69% of managers.
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (61%) are the more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time (52%) to say that it is easy for them to identify news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false.
- The higher the social class the respondents consider themselves to belong to, the more likely they are to agree that it is easy for them to identify news or information that they believe misrepresent reality or are even false (70-77% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class, compared to 51% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class). Those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class are also the least likely to agree that the existence of such news or information is a problem for democracy in general (76%, compared to 83-85% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the middle, upper middle or upper class). Differences are less significant for the remaining two statements.

QE8.1 Do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: You often come across news or information that you believe misrepresent reality or are even false (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	68	27	5
Gender			
Man	70	26	4
Woman	66	28	6
Age			
15-24	71	24	5
25-39	72	24	4
40-54	72	24	4
55 +	62	31	7
Education (End of)			
15-	56	31	13
16-19	69	26	5
20+	72	26	2
Still studying	70	25	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	73	25	2
Managers	72	26	2
Other white collars	72	24	4
Manual workers	69	26	5
House persons	63	28	9
Unemployed	73	20	7
Retired	60	32	8
Students	70	25	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	68	24	8
From time to time	70	25	5
Almost never/ Never	67	28	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	66	24	10
The lower middle class	67	28	5
The middle class	69	27	4
The upper middle class	69	29	2
The upper class	72	26	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	67	30	3
Neutral	67	27	6
Negative	74	20	6

VI. Social networks

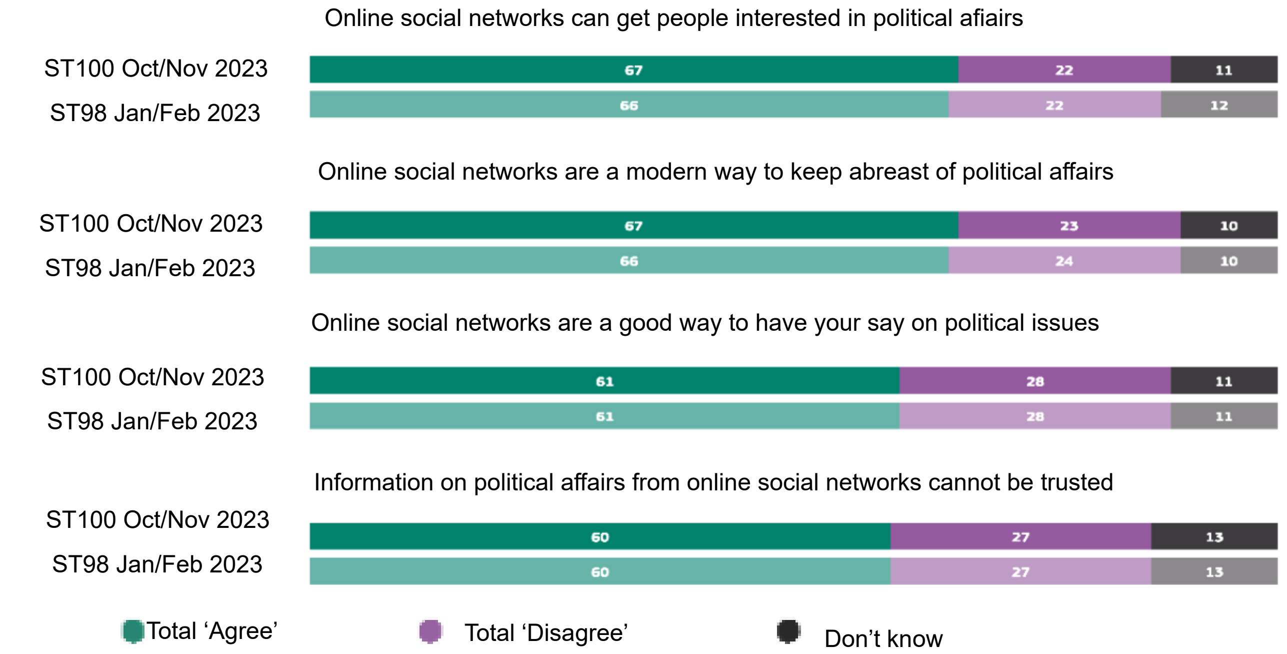


1. Online social networks and political information

The majority of European citizens think online social networks allow people to be involved in political affairs, although most also think information about political matters on social media cannot be trusted.

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with four statements about online social media[22]. In general, the results have remained broadly stable since winter 2022- 2023, even though it should be noted that the proportions in agreement with each statement are at their record levels

QE6. Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs. video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements (EU27) (%)

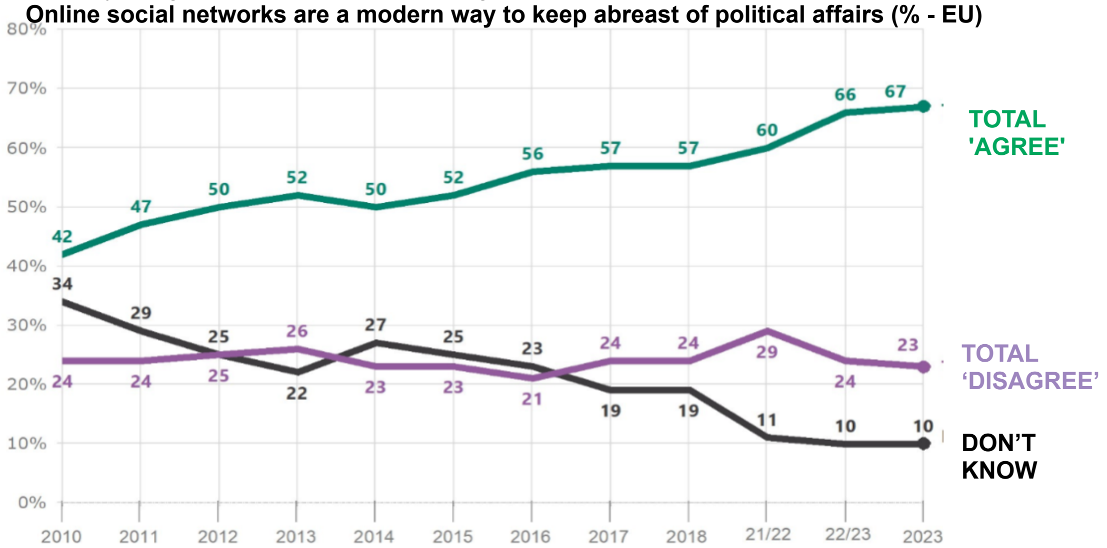


22 QE6. Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. 1) Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs.; 2) Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted; 3) Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs; 4) Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues.

Around two thirds agree that online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs (67%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023), including one quarter (+1 pp) who are in total agreement with the statement. Less than one quarter (23%, -1 pp) disagree, while 10% (no change) say they don't know. Although these figures have remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023, the long-term trend is one of an increasing level of agreement with this statement since autumn 2010 (+25 pp), together with a decline in the proportion who answers "don't know" (-24 pp).

QE6.1 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

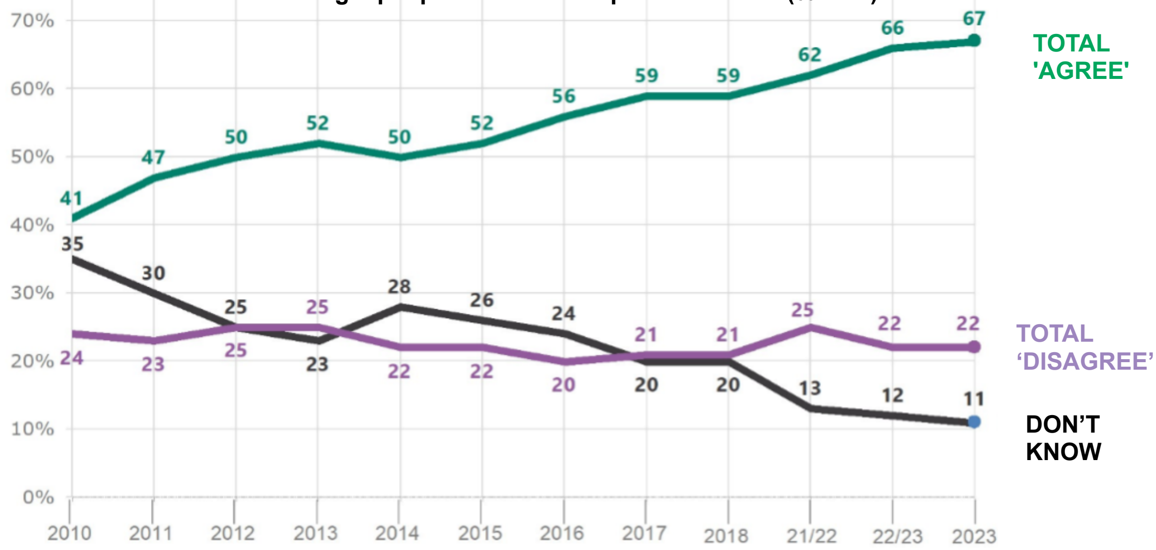
Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs (% - EU)



Around two thirds agree that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (67%, +1 pp since winter 2022-2023), with 21% (-1 pp) in total agreement. Just over one in five (22%, no change) disagree, while 11% (-1 pp) say they don't know. Once again, the analysis of the long-term trend reveals that the level of agreement with this statement has continuously increased since autumn 2010 (+26 pp), while the opposite holds true for the share of respondents who say they don't know (-24 pp).

QE6.3 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

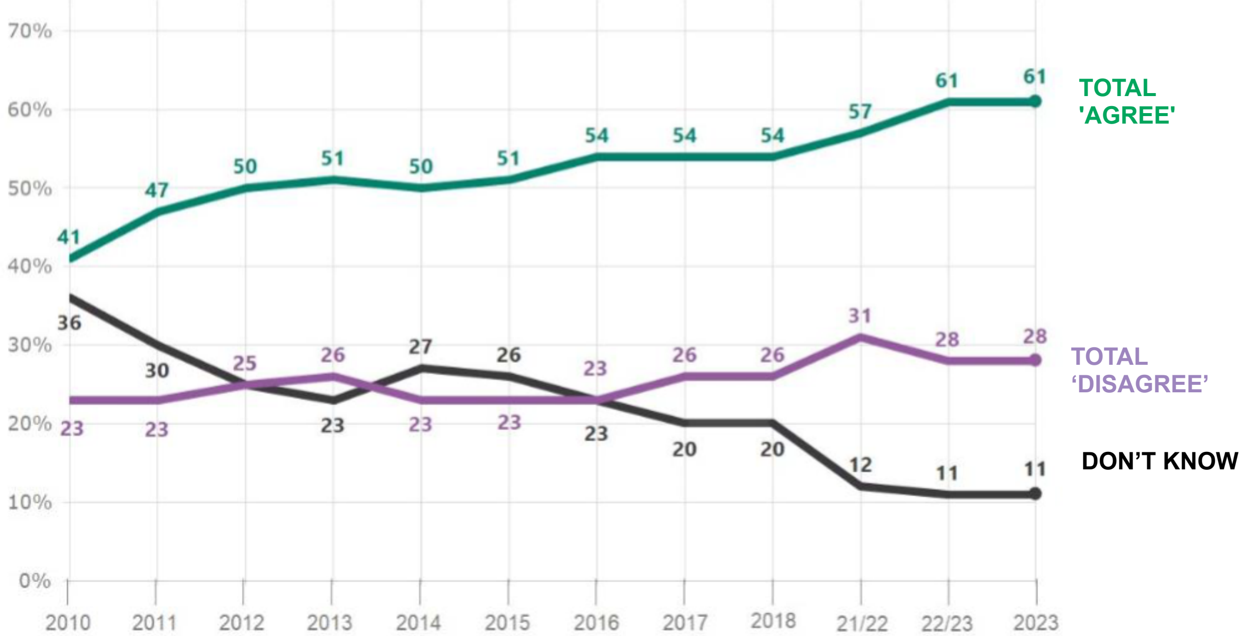
Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (% - EU)



Around six in ten respondents agree that online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues (61%, no change since winter 2022-2023), including almost one in five who “totally agree” (19%, -1 pp). Fewer than three in ten disagree (28%, no change), while 11% (no change) say they don’t know. The level of agreement with this statement has increased by 20 percentage points since autumn 2010.

QE6.4 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

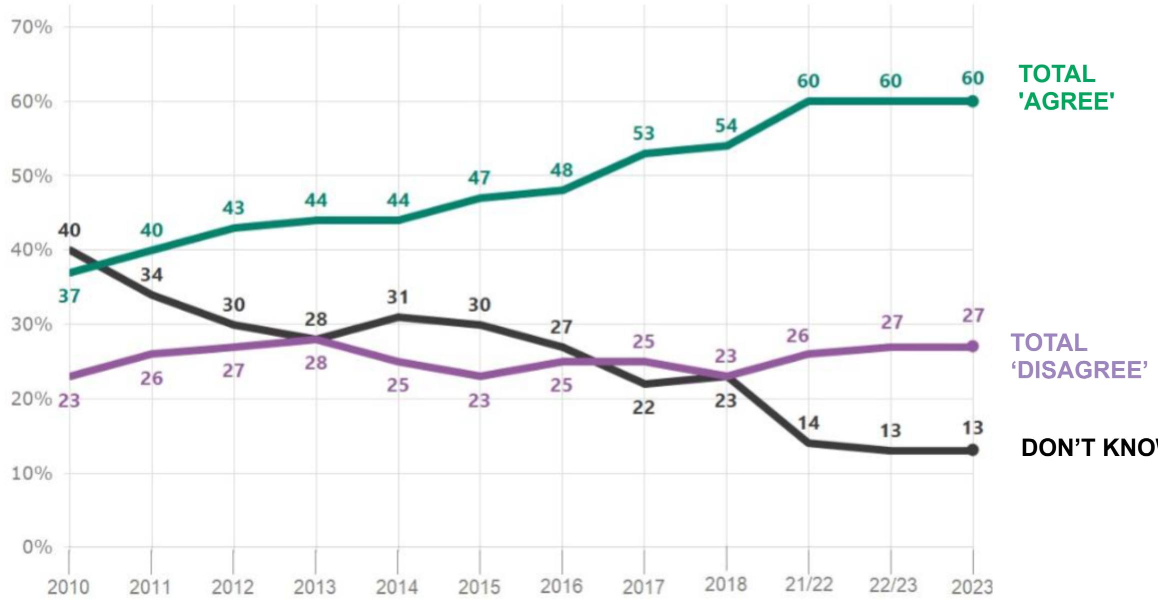
Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues (% - EU)



Despite these positive opinions on the benefits of online social networks, six in ten (no change since winter 2022 2023) also agree that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted, with 21% (-1 pp who “totally agree”. More than one quarter disagree with this statement (27%, no change), while 13% (no change) say they don’t know. Although agreement with this statement has remained unchanged since winter 2021-2022, in the longer term the share of those who think information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted is now 23 percentage points higher than it was in autumn 2010.

QE6.2 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.

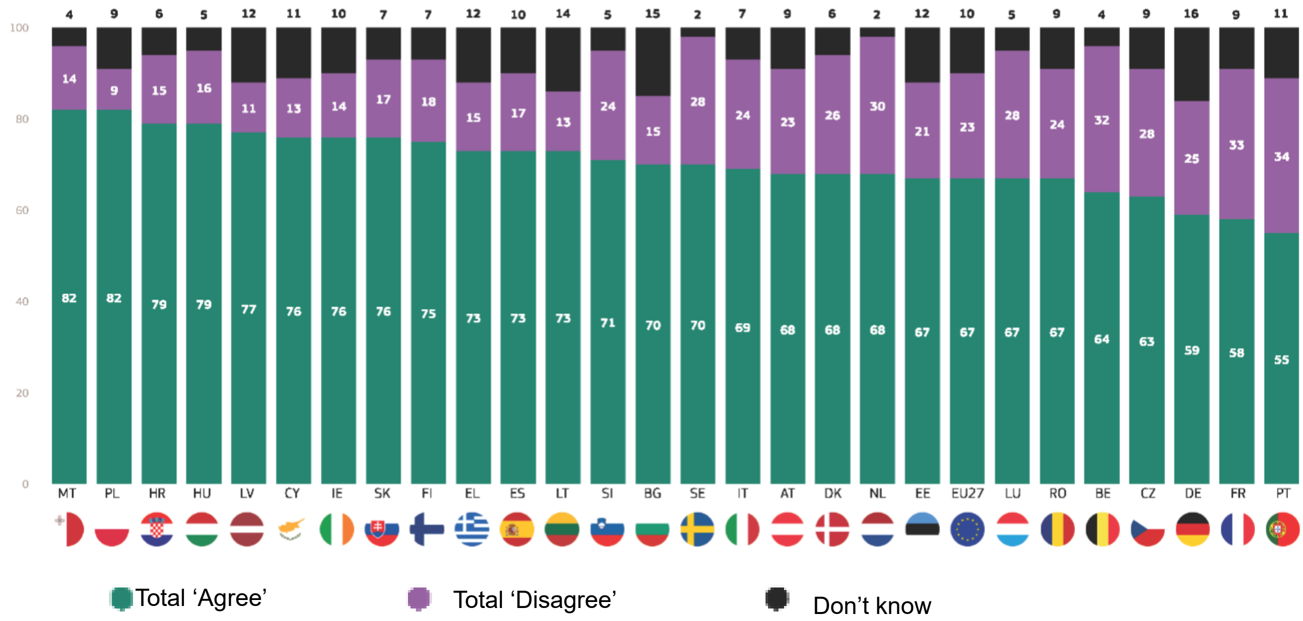
Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted (% - EU)



More than half respondents in each EU Member State agree that online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs. Agreement levels are highest in Malta and Poland (both 82%) and in Croatia and Hungary (both 79%), while they are lowest in Portugal (55%), France (58%) and Germany (59%).

In 13 EU Member States, the share of respondents who agree that online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs has risen since winter 2022-2023. The largest increases are recorded in Luxembourg (67%, +7 percentage points), France (58%, +7 pp), Slovenia (71%, +5 pp), Austria (68%, +5 pp) and Romania (67%, +5 pp). By contrast, the level of agreement with this statement has decreased in 12 countries, especially in Malta (82%, -9 pp), Denmark (68%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (76%, -5 pp). This figure has remained stable in Spain (73%) and Portugal (55%).

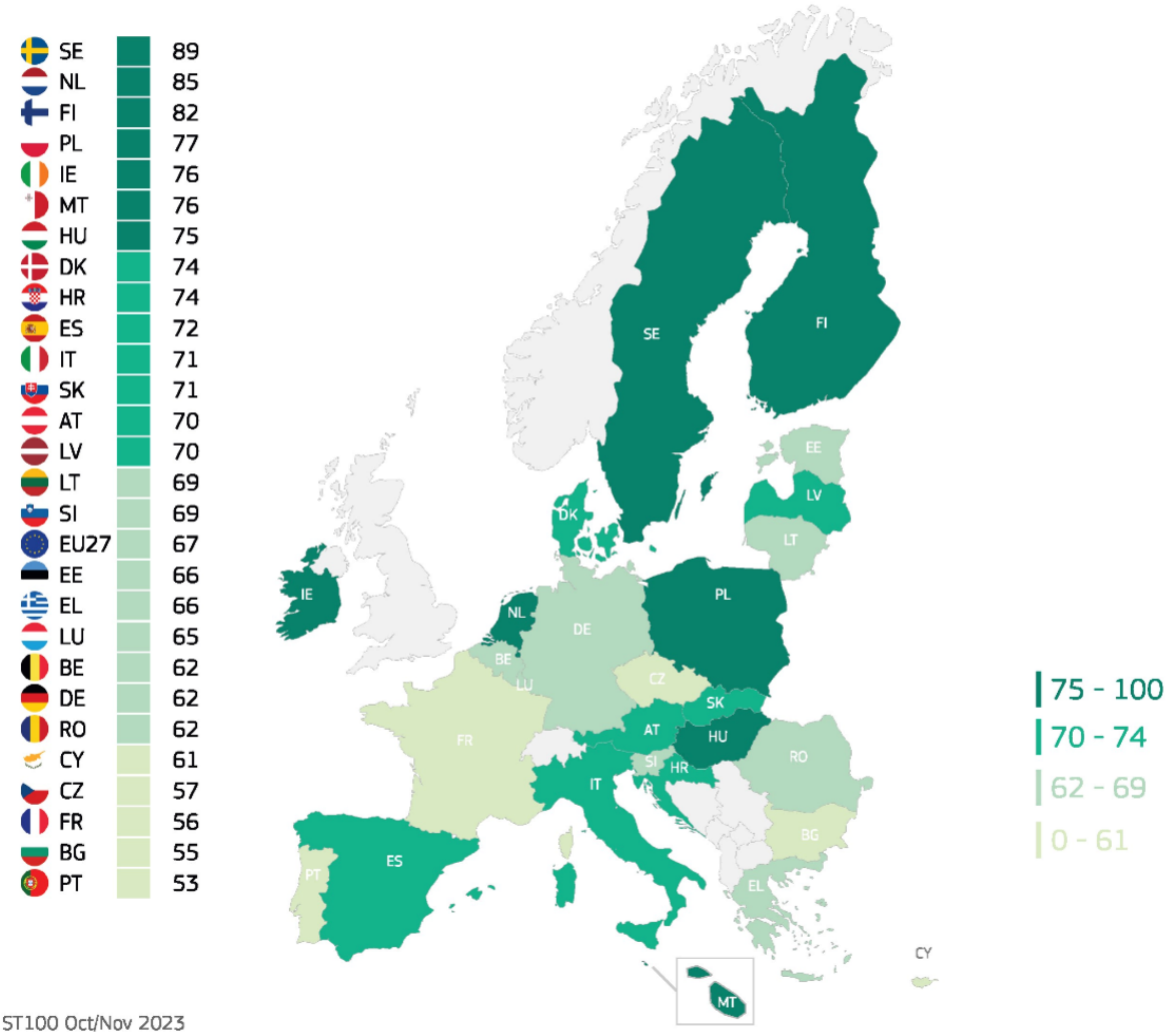
QE6.1. Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites). please tell whether you totally agree. tend to agree. tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements :- online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs (%)



Majorities of respondents in all EU Member States agree that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs. This view is most widespread in Sweden (89%), the Netherlands (85%) and Finland (82%). By contrast, respondents in Portugal (53%), Bulgaria (55%) and France (56%) are the least likely to agree with this statement.

In 13 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in winter 2022-2023 to agree that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs. This is particularly the case for respondents in Austria (70%, +8 percentage points), France (56%, +7 pp), Luxembourg (65%, +5 pp) and Romania (62%, +5 pp). Agreement levels have declined in ten countries, most notably in Malta (76%, -9 pp), Cyprus (61%, -9 pp) and Belgium (62%, -6 pp). There has been no change in Poland (77%), Hungary (75%), Spain (72%) and Lithuania (69%).

QE6.3. Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements: Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs — Total 'Agree' (%)



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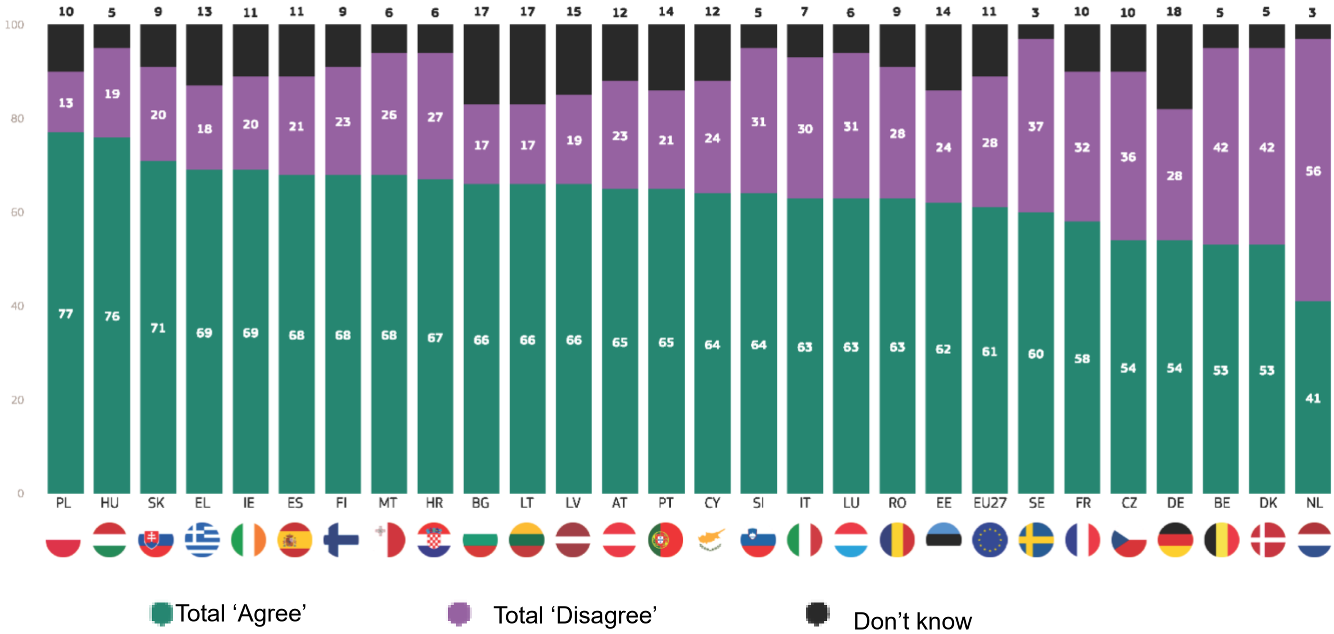
In all Member States except the Netherlands, the majority agrees that online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues. More than seven in ten agree with this statement in Poland (77%), Hungary (76%) and Slovakia (71%). At the opposite end of the scale, around four in ten share this view in the Netherlands (41%), as do 53% in Belgium and Denmark. Agreement that online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues has increased in 13 EU Member States since winter 2022-2023, with the largest increases seen in Portugal (65%, +14 percentage points), Austria (65%, +8 pp) and Romania (63%, +8 pp). Declines are observed in ten countries, with the most notable ones observed in Cyprus (64%, -8 pp), Malta (68%, - 7 pp) and Italy (63%, -5 pp). This proportion has remained unchanged in four countries: Hungary (76%), Finland (68%), Lithuania (66%) and the Netherlands (41%).

QE6.4. Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites). please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements :- online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues (%)



QE6.3 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (%)

		EU27	AT	FR	LU	RO	EL	HR	LV	NL	FI	PT	SK	EE	SE	ES	LT	HU	PL	BG	CZ	SI	IE	IT	DE	DK	BE	CY	MT
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	67	70	56	65	62	66	74	70	85	82	53	71	66	89	72	69	75	77	55	57	69	76	71	62	74	62	61	76
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼9	▼9
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	22	20	34	27	28	22	20	14	13	10	34	20	18	9	17	14	19	13	26	30	25	13	22	21	18	33	27	18
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲7	▲7
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	11	10	10	8	10	12	6	16	2	8	13	9	16	2	11	17	6	10	19	13	6	11	7	17	8	5	12	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼3	▼8	▼3	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2

QE6.1 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs (%)

		EU27	FR	LU	AT	RO	SI	LV	PL	NL	CZ	HR	LT	FI	SE	ES	PT	BE	EE	EL	HU	SK	DE	IT	BG	IE	CY	DK	MT
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	67	58	67	68	67	71	77	82	68	63	79	73	75	70	73	55	64	67	73	79	76	59	69	70	76	76	68	82
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼9
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	23	33	28	23	24	24	11	9	30	28	15	13	18	28	17	34	32	21	15	16	17	25	24	15	14	13	26	14
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲4	▼4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲9
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	10	9	5	9	9	5	12	9	2	9	6	14	7	2	10	11	4	12	12	5	7	16	7	15	10	11	6	4
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼5	=	▼3	▲5	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	=

QE6.4 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues (%)

		EU27	PT	AT	RO	EE	LU	FR	SI	SK	ES	HR	LV	PL	SE	LT	HU	NL	FI	EL	BG	CZ	IE	DE	BE	DK	IT	MT	CY
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	61	65	65	63	62	63	58	64	71	68	67	66	77	60	66	76	41	68	69	66	54	69	54	53	53	63	68	64
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲14	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	28	21	23	28	24	31	32	31	20	21	27	19	13	37	17	19	56	23	18	17	36	20	28	42	42	30	26	24
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼8	▼7	▼6	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲5
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	11	14	12	9	14	6	10	5	9	11	6	15	10	3	17	5	3	9	13	17	10	11	18	5	5	7	6	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼7	▼5	▼7	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▲4	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲3

QE6.2 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted (%)

		EU27	PT	LU	SK	FR	LV	LT	FI	PL	SI	SE	DK	HR	NL	ES	IT	AT	RO	CZ	DE	EE	CY	BE	MT	HU	BG	EL	IE
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	60	67	70	62	66	62	64	65	61	70	79	65	60	63	68	60	52	55	52	52	54	69	64	81	69	44	51	61
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼10
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	27	17	22	26	24	23	18	24	26	24	18	27	33	31	18	32	34	34	34	27	27	19	31	13	22	36	34	27
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲4	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▼2	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲10
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	13	16	8	12	10	15	18	11	13	6	3	8	7	6	14	8	14	11	14	21	19	12	5	6	9	20	15	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼9	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼2	▲1	=	=	▼3	=	▲2	▼2	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▲2	=

Respondents who say they use online social networks at least once a week are more likely to agree with the four statements than Europeans as a whole:

- Eight in ten respondents who use online social networks at least once a week agree that online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs, compared with 67% of all respondents - a difference of 13 percentage points.
- Around eight in ten of those who use online social networks at least once a week (78%) say that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs, compared with 67% of Europeans in general - an 11-percentage point difference.
- Close to three quarters (74%) of those who use online social networks at least once a week think that online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues, compared with 61% of all Europeans - a 13-percentage point difference.
- Among respondents who use online social networks at least once a week, 65% agree that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted, compared with 60% of all respondents - a difference of five percentage points.

			EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues	Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	67	64	70	63	68	59	67	76	73	73	58	79	69	76	77	73	67	79	82	68	68	82	55	67	71	76	75	70
		Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▲7	▲1	▼2	▼5	▲3	▲1	▲7	▼1	▼9	▲2	▲5	▲3	=	▲5	▲5	▼1	▲1	▲1
	Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	23	32	15	28	26	25	21	14	15	17	33	15	24	13	11	13	28	16	14	30	23	9	34	24	24	17	18	28
		Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲2	▲9	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲5	▼4	▼1	▲2	▲1	=
	Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	10	4	15	9	6	16	12	10	12	10	9	6	7	11	12	14	5	5	4	2	9	9	11	9	5	7	7	2
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲5	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲3	▲3	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	=	=	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1
Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs	Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	60	64	44	52	65	52	54	61	51	68	66	60	60	69	62	64	70	69	81	63	52	61	67	55	70	62	65	79
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼2	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼10	▼5	=	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲8	=	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲2
	Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	27	31	36	34	27	27	27	27	34	18	24	33	32	19	23	18	22	22	13	31	34	26	17	34	24	26	24	18
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲2	▲5	=	▼3	▼2	▲2	▲10	▲3	▼3	▲4	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼3	▼2
	Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	13	5	20	14	8	21	19	12	15	14	10	7	8	12	15	18	8	9	6	6	14	13	16	11	6	12	11	3
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼1	=	▲2	▲3	▼7	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼9	▼2	▼3	▼6	=	=
Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted	Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	67	62	55	57	74	62	66	76	66	72	56	74	71	61	70	69	65	75	76	85	70	77	53	62	69	71	82	89
		Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲4	=	▲7	▲4	▼2	▼9	▲4	=	▲5	=	▼9	▲4	▲8	=	▲3	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲1
	Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	22	33	26	30	18	21	18	13	22	17	34	20	22	27	14	14	27	19	18	13	20	13	34	28	25	20	10	9
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼6	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲7	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲7	▼3	▼5	▲2	▲3	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼1	▲1
	Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	11	5	19	13	8	17	16	11	12	11	10	6	7	12	16	17	8	6	6	2	10	10	13	10	6	9	8	2
		Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼8	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2
Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs	Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	61	53	66	54	53	54	62	69	69	68	58	67	63	64	66	66	63	76	68	41	65	77	65	63	64	71	68	60
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼3	▲6	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲5	▲3	▼5	▼8	▲2	=	▲6	=	▼7	=	▲8	▲2	▲14	▲8	▲4	▲4	=	▲1
	Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	28	42	17	36	42	28	24	20	18	21	32	27	30	24	19	17	31	19	26	56	23	13	21	28	31	20	23	37
		Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲4	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲5	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲5	=	▼7	▼1	▼8	▼6	▲1	▼1	▲1	=

Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	11	5	17	10	5	18	14	11	13	11	10	6	7	12	15	17	6	5	6	3	12	10	14	9	5	9	9	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲3	▼7	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼7	▼2	▲3	▲3	=	▲1	▼5	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼1

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that older respondents aged 55 or over are less likely than their younger counterparts to agree with the statements on online social networks. For instance, 51% of those aged 55 or more agree that online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs, compared to 85% of those aged 15-24. The only exception is agreement with the statement that "information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted" – in this case, respondents in central age cohorts (25-54) (65-66%) are more likely to agree than both younger (58%) and older respondents (56%).

Variations in agreement can also be seen according to education levels, with those who ended full-time education aged 16 or older being more likely to agree with each statement than those who left education earlier. For example, respondents who finished education aged 16 or older (66-73%) are more likely to agree that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs than those who ended education aged 15 or younger (46%).

Observing the results by socio-professional categories, retired respondents are the least likely to agree with each statement regarding online social networks. This is notably the case for agreement with the statement that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (48% of retierees, compared to 76% of managers and other white- collar workers).

Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time or less often are more likely than those who have difficulties most of the time to agree that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted (61%, compared to 55%) and that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (67- 68%, compared to 59%). Similarly, the higher the social class the respondents consider they belong to, the more likely they are to agree that information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted (65-72% of those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle or upper class, compared to 53% of those who consider themselves to belong to the working class) and that online social networks can get people interested in political affairs (76-80%, compared to 57%). Patterns in terms of respondents' financial difficulties and self-perceived social class are less clear-cut for the remaining two statements.

QE6 Regardless of whether you participate in online social networks or not (social networking websites, blogs, video hosting websites), please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. (% - 'Total Agree')

	Online social networks are a modern way to keep abreast of political affairs	Information on political affairs from online social networks cannot be trusted	Online social networks can get people interested in political affairs	Online social networks are a good way to have your say on political issues
EU27	67	60	67	61
Gender				
Man	68	62	69	63
Woman	67	59	66	61
Age				
15-24	85	58	83	78
25-39	79	65	78	73
40-54	73	66	73	66
55 +	51	56	53	48
Education (End of)				
15-	45	47	46	43
16-19	68	61	66	63
20+	70	66	73	63
Still studying	86	59	85	77
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	76	66	75	67
Managers	72	67	76	66
Other white collars	76	66	76	70
Manual workers	73	64	71	69
House persons	59	52	56	55
Unemployed	70	59	67	67
Retired	45	52	48	42
Students	86	59	85	77
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	64	55	59	61
From time to time	71	61	67	64
Almost never/ Never	66	61	68	61
Consider belonging to				
The working class	60	53	57	55
The lower middle class	66	61	65	63
The middle class	71	63	72	65
The upper middle class	68	65	76	61
The upper class	71	72	80	69
Image of the EU				
Positive	72	64	73	66
Neutral	65	58	64	59
Negative	60	57	60	57

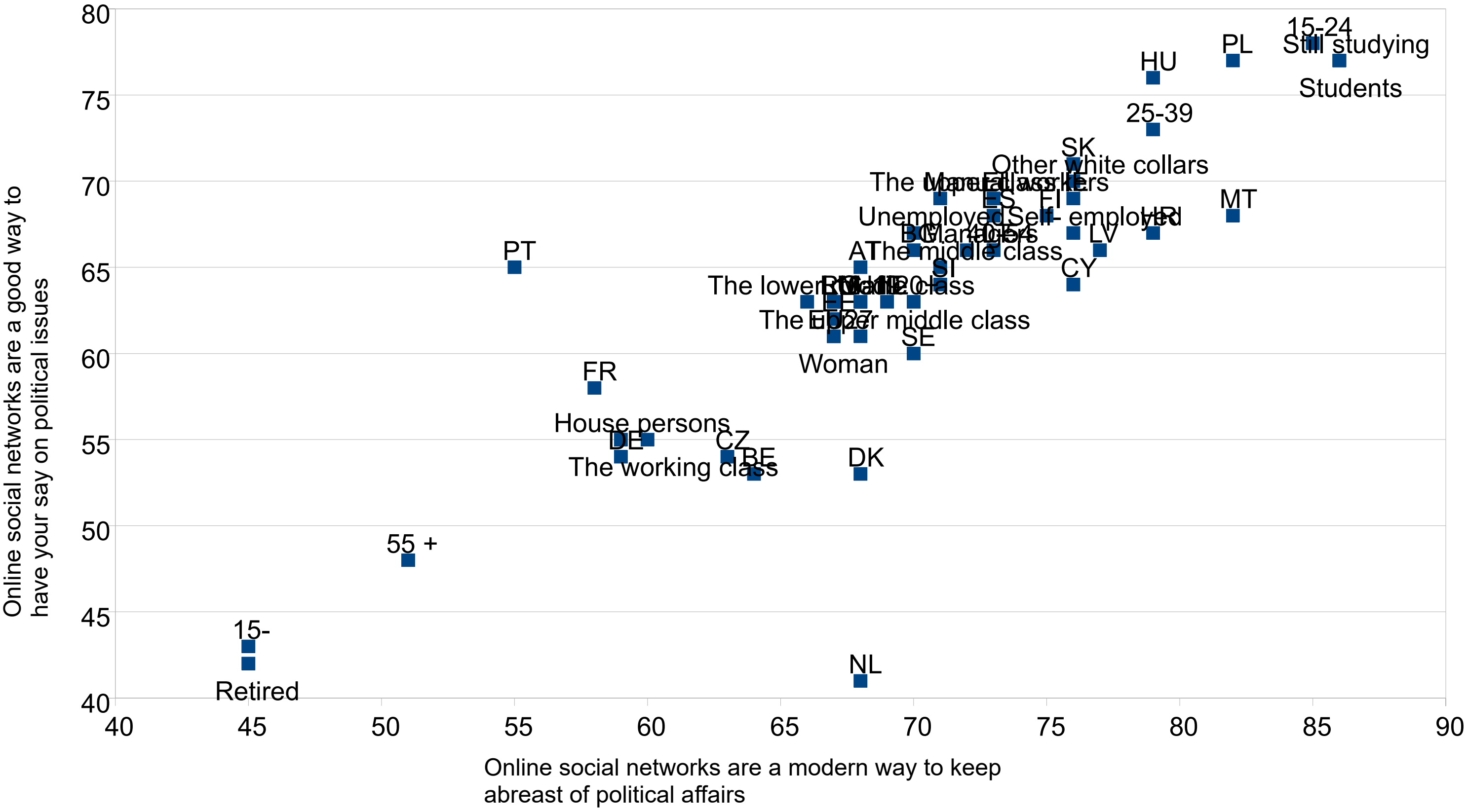
Comments

(Pierre Dieumegard)

Once again, this Eurobarometer document was not properly proofread before publication.
Part VI (Social networks) contains only one sub-section, contrary to good writing practice in all countries and languages. Is a sub-section missing?

Since 2010, the written press has been read less and less, while social networks are used more and more, more than the written press. Although radio and television are declining slightly, they are still used by the majority of respondents (Question QE3).

the proportion of those who think that social networks are not a good way of finding out about political affairs remains constant, at around a quarter of respondents. On the other hand, the proportion of those who think it is a good way is increasing, to the detriment of those who have no opinion (QE6).



Age is the main factor explaining opinions on the usefulness of social networks in politics, but opinions vary widely from country to country (question QE6). Poles as a whole behave in much the same way as 15-24 year olds as a whole.