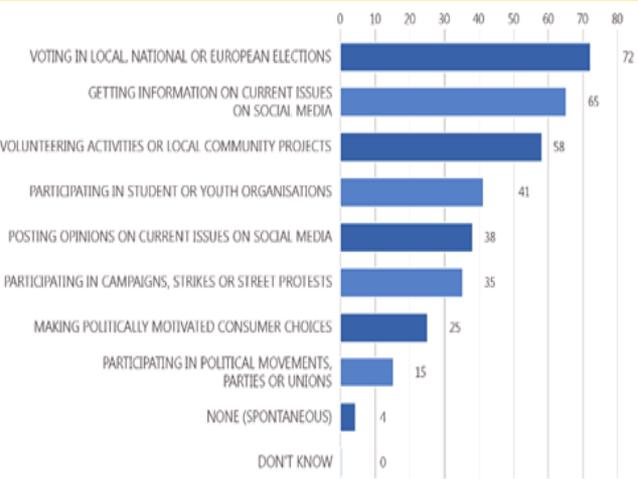


Democracy and me: engaging in the European democratic life

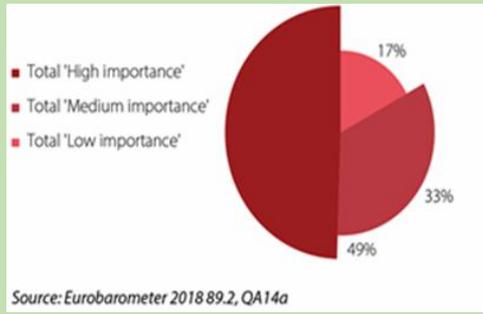
Young Europeans have a key role in the debate on the future of Europe.



Have you ever participated in the following activities?
(% - Multiple answers possible)

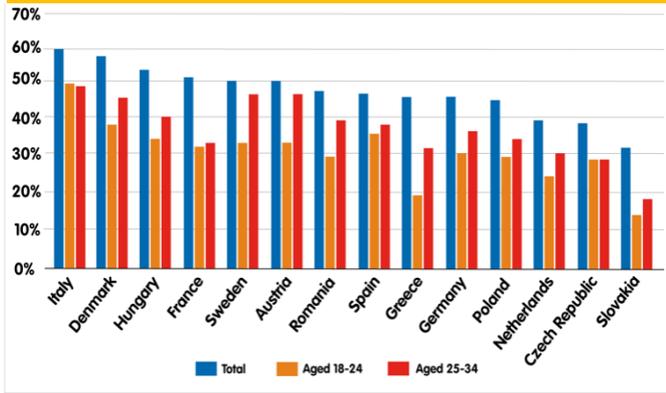


How important or not it is for you personally to vote in the European Parliament elections? (%)



Source: Eurobarometer 2018 89.2, QA14a

Share of young voters planning to participate in the next European Parliament election (ecfr.eu)



Figures include only people who described themselves as being, on a scale of 0 to 10 measuring whether they plan to vote in the May 2019 European Parliament election, a "9" or a "10".



72% of young people say that, from the moment they were allowed to participate in elections, they voted in local, national, or European elections. (Eurobarometer)

I. What priorities for the younger generation?

Many students and young people have taken part in more than 1600 Citizens' Dialogues across the European Union

They have taken part in the online consultation on the future of Europe launched by the European Commission in 2018

The younger generations demand more **influence in policy-making**

Training

Mobility

Youth unemployment

Education

Climate change

Reducing Inequalities

Digitalisation



II. What priorities for the youth in the area of Education?

The European Union has limited competence for education, youth and training. Countries decide about legislation, funding etc. With this in mind which of these actors do you think are useful for young people?



Base: all respondents (N=10,786)



Education and skills are closely linked with upholding free movement and values



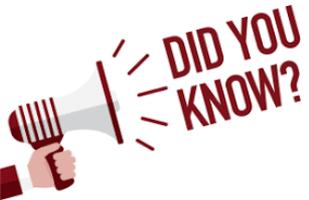
Many young Europeans see schools as a place where Europe should be taught and where the young generation can learn about our common values



Common curriculum



Mutual recognition of diplomas



Ahead of the meeting of EU27 leaders in Sibiu, Romania, on 9 May, the Commission has set out key [policy recommendations](#) for how Europe can shape its future (see hyperlink). You now have the chance to discuss and contribute to the discussion, making sure the President and the Commissioners take into account your ideas and concerns!

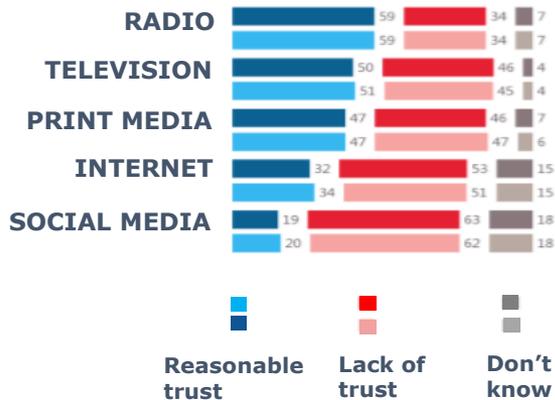


How informed are young Europeans

- > **83%** of Europeans think that fake news is a threat to democratic processes.
- > **73%** of internet users are concerned about disinformation online in the pre-election period

A majority of Europeans say they trust radio and television, but not the Internet or online social networks.

Which medias/media channels do you trust more?



Tacking disinformation is crucial in order to preserve our democracy

Digital technologies have changed the way citizens' consume news and the way they interact.

This new environment:

- **Contributes to a healthy functioning of democratic societies**
- **Can spread rapidly harmful disinformation**
- **Can contribute towards societal polarisation**

What can the EU do?

The EU needs to continue making efforts in:

- Providing **fact-based information**
- Supporting **independent fact-checkers**
- Promoting **media literacy** at European and national level

Fake news tweeters (red) unlikely to ever cross paths with fact-based tweeters (blue)



Source: [Michael Sesman](#), Digital Tribalism – The Real Story About Fake News

FactCheckEU @FactcheckEU · Apr 26
 Blurry videos of crowds are often used to spread anti-Muslim rhetoric in Europe and the US. This has been the case this week with a video which has been said, on Twitter and Facebook, to be shot in France or in Denmark. It actually was shot in Algeria.



How a protest video in Algeria was recycled by anti-immigration s...
 Blurry videos of crowds are often used to spread anti-Muslim rhetoric in Europe and the US. This has been the case this week with a video which...
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