



# Special Eurobarometer 507

## Report

### Democracy in the EU

Fieldwork  
October – November 2020  
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Survey requested by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers  
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Special Eurobarometer 507 – Wave EB94.1 – Kantar





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## Report

### Democracy in the EU

October - November 2020

Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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## INTRODUCTION

Democracy is a founding value of the European Union (EU). Fair democratic debates and electoral campaigns as well as free and fair elections in all Member States are at the core of democracy.

A new push for European democracy is one of the European Commission's priorities for 2019-2024<sup>1</sup>. The record high turnout in the 2019 European elections shows the vibrancy of European democracy. As the European Commission's report on the 2019 elections to the European Parliament has shown, the 2019 European elections were also the most digital elections.<sup>2</sup> To protect the democratic momentum, to ensure that it is well-equipped against future challenges and to strengthen the resilience of the EU democracies, the European Commission issued the European Democracy Action Plan in December 2020<sup>3</sup>. It sets out measures to promote free and fair elections, strengthen media freedom and counter disinformation.

This survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers to explore public opinion about democracy in the European Union. It follows on from a previous survey on *Democracy and Elections* in September 2018<sup>4</sup>. It covers the following topics:

- Concerns about five potential types of interference in the context of elections in Europe: elections being manipulated through cyberattacks; foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly; the final result of an election being manipulated; people being pressured into voting in a particular way; or people voting although they are not entitled to vote;
- The impact that the availability of remote voting options in elections may have on voter turnout in light of the sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic;
- Europeans' concerns about voting electronically, online or by post, such as difficulties of use for some people, the potential for fraud or cyberattack and the security of the ballot;
- Europeans' opinion about whether online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them should observe a number of rules – such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict campaign funding rules – in a pre-election period, as traditional media usually do;
- Internet users' reporting to have experienced<sup>5</sup> four harmful or illegal practices in the online environment: disinformation; divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue; content where it is not easy to determine whether it is a political advertisement or not; and intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages.

Where possible, the results of this survey are compared with those of the September 2018 survey.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in the 27 Member States of the European Union between 22 October and 20 November 2020. 27,034 EU citizens from different social and demographic categories were interviewed face-to-face, by telephone or online in their native language on behalf of the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers.

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy_en)

<sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/com\\_2020\\_252\\_en.pdf\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/com_2020_252_en.pdf_en)

<sup>3</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy/european-democracy-action-plan\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/new-push-european-democracy/european-democracy-action-plan_en)

<sup>4</sup> Special Eurobarometer 477 on 'Democracy and elections' (wave EB90.1, September 2018):

<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2198>

<sup>5</sup> It is important to note that this question was only answered by respondents who said that they used the Internet (88% of all respondents).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and analysis" Unit). A technical note on the manner in which the interviews were conducted by the institutes within the Kantar network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

**Note:** In this report, 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	The 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		

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

*who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

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



## KEY FINDINGS

### **A majority of Europeans are concerned about four potential types of electoral interference in Europe, most notably about elections being manipulated through cyberattacks**

- In the context of elections in Europe, more than half of the respondents are concerned about elections being manipulated through cyberattacks (57%), about foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly (55%), about the final result of an election being manipulated (53%) and about people being pressured into voting a particular way (52%).
- A minority of the respondents are concerned about the possibility of people voting although they are not entitled to vote (45%).

### **Majorities of Europeans are concerned about three issues related to voting electronically, online or by post; despite these concerns, most Europeans believe that the availability of remote voting options would make them more likely to vote in light of the Coronavirus pandemic**

- Close to six in ten Europeans (59%) say that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote in light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic;
  - Support for this is widespread. More than half of respondents share this opinion in every Member State of the European Union;
- Large majorities of Europeans are concerned about three issues related to voting electronically, online or by post: around two-thirds are concerned about difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people (68%), and about the potential for fraud or cyberattack (63%), while more than half are concerned about the security of the ballot (56%);
- The difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people, is the only concern to be shared by more than half of respondents in all 27 EU Member States.

### **A large majority of Europeans think that online actors should observe the same rules as traditional media in a pre-election period, while a narrower majority of Internet-using Europeans say they have been exposed to or personally witnessed disinformation on the Internet**

- Eight in ten respondents (80%, a four-percentage point increase compared with September 2018) think that the rules usually observed by traditional media in a pre-election period – such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign – should also apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them;
  - More than two-thirds of respondents share this opinion in every EU Member State;
- A majority of Internet-using Europeans say they have been exposed to or personally witnessed disinformation on the Internet (51%);

- Meanwhile, only minorities of respondents who use the Internet consider that they have been exposed online to divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue (45%), content where they could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not (37%), or intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages (24%).

## I. VOTING AND ELECTIONS IN EUROPE

The first chapter examines how Europeans perceive several aspects of voting and elections in Europe. First, it looks at Europeans' concerns related to elections in Europe, and particularly about potential electoral interference, including cyberattacks, manipulation of results, foreign interference and pressure on voters. It then examines Europeans' attitudes towards voting remotely, first by assessing whether or not the availability of remote voting options in elections would make respondents more likely to vote in light of the sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic; and, finally, by exploring their potential concern about voting electronically, online or by post – i.e. difficulties, fraud and security.

### 1 Europeans' concerns related to elections

#### **A majority of Europeans are concerned about four potential types of electoral interference in the context of elections in Europe, most notably about elections being manipulated through cyberattacks**

When asked to say whether or not they are concerned about the possibility of five events in the context of elections in Europe<sup>6</sup>, respondents provided the following answers:

- Nearly six in ten Europeans (57%, -4 percentage points since 2018) are concerned about the possibility of **'elections being manipulated through cyberattacks'**, with close to a quarter (21%, -3) being 'very concerned'. Conversely, close to four in ten Europeans (39%, +5) are not concerned about this possibility, including around one in ten (11%, +2) who answered 'not at all concerned';
- More than half of respondents (55%, -4 percentage point) are concerned about **'foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly'**, including one in five (20%, -2) who are 'very concerned'. On the other hand, just over four in ten respondents (41%, +4) are not concerned about this possibility, with more than one in ten (13%, +3) who are 'not at all concerned';
- A majority of Europeans (53%, -3 percentage points) are concerned about the possibility of **'the final result of an election being manipulated'**, including slightly more than one in five Europeans (21%, unchanged) who are 'very concerned'. However, more than four in ten respondents (44%, +3) are not concerned about this possibility, with 14% (+2) being 'not at all concerned';
- A similar proportion (52%, unchanged) are concerned about **'people being pressured into voting a particular way'**<sup>7</sup>, with close to one in five respondents (19%, =) who are 'very concerned'. Meanwhile, more than four in ten respondents (45%, +1 percentage point) have the opposite feeling, including 15% (+1) who are 'not at all concerned';
- A minority of respondents (45%, unchanged) are concerned about the possibility of **'people voting although they are not entitled to vote'**, including less than one in five (17%, +1 percentage point) who are 'very concerned'. Conversely, slightly more than one in two

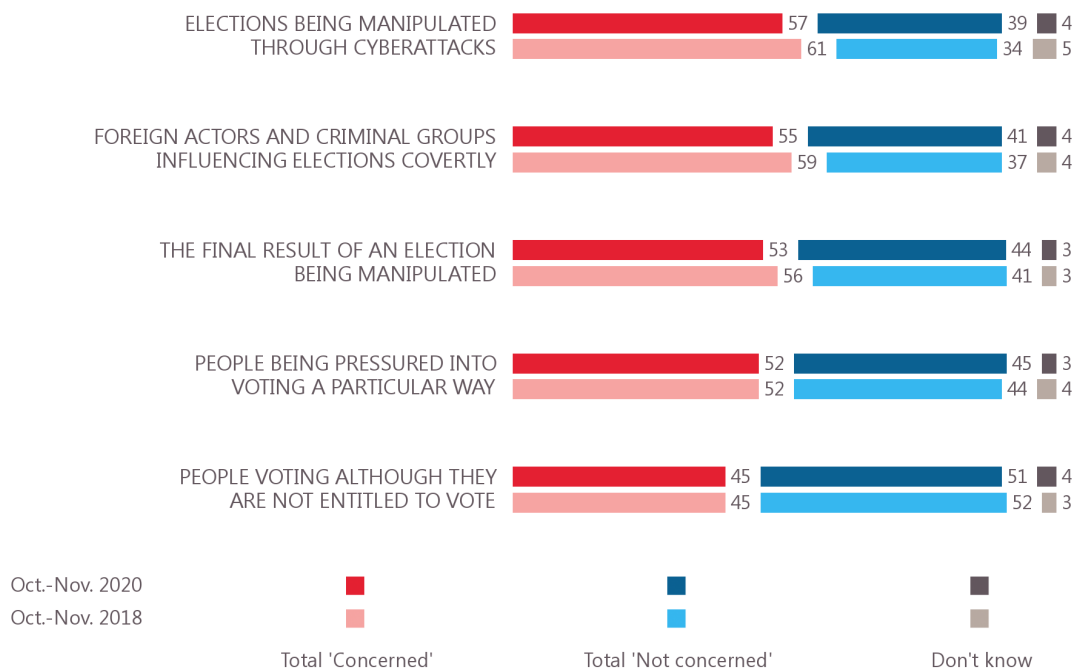
<sup>6</sup> QB1. In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events? 1. People voting although they are not entitled to vote; 2. The final result of an election being manipulated; 3. Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks; 4. People being pressured into voting a particular way; 5. Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly. Very concerned; Somewhat concerned; Not very concerned; Not at all concerned; Don't know.

<sup>7</sup> In 2018, this item was slightly different: 'People being **coerced** into voting in a particular way'

respondents (51%, -1) do not see this possibility as a matter of concern, with 20% (+2) being 'not at all concerned'.

**QB1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**A national analysis** shows that, in 23 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are concerned about the possibility of **elections being manipulated through cyberattacks** in the context of elections in Europe. More than seven in ten respondents are concerned about this potential threat in Lithuania (81%), Czechia (78%) and Romania (73%); this majority is smaller in Malta (50%), Cyprus (51%) and Greece (52%).

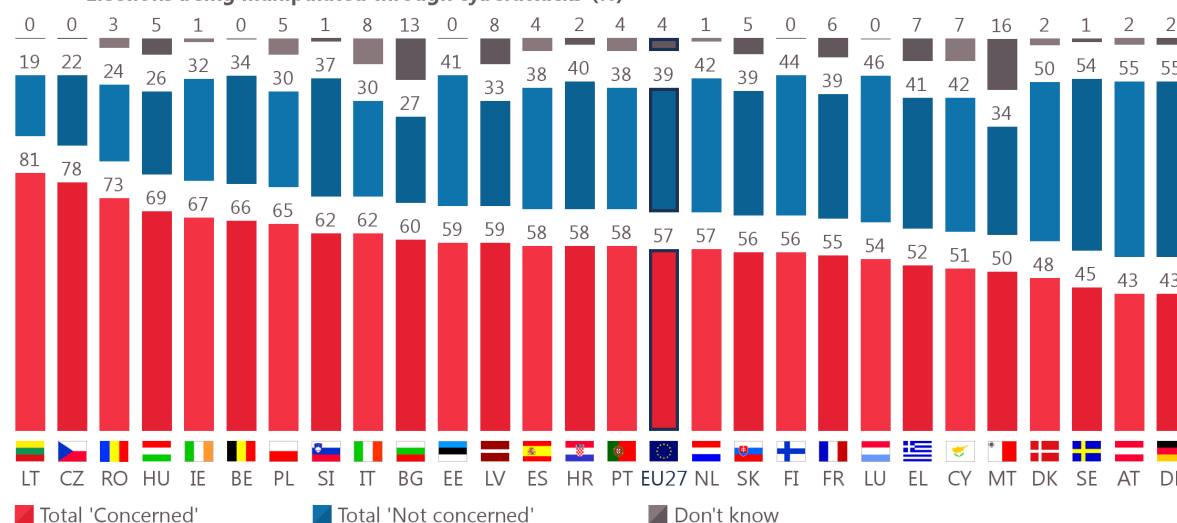
In 13 countries, more than one in five respondents are 'very concerned' about this potential manipulation, most notably in Czechia (46%), Lithuania (42%) and Romania (35%).

On the other hand, a minority of respondents are concerned about this possibility in four EU Member States: in Germany and Austria (both 43%), Sweden (45%) and Denmark (48%).

At least one in five respondents are 'not at all concerned' about cyberattacks in the context of elections in Europe in Austria (21%) and Cyprus (20%).

More than one in ten respondents answered 'don't know' in Malta (16%) and Bulgaria (13%)<sup>8</sup>.

**QB1.3** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?  
**Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks (%)**



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)





























<sup>8</sup> The rates of "Don't know" are higher in Bulgaria and Malta than in the other European Member States. This is a general trend noticed throughout Eurobarometer studies. However, the socio-demographic profile of respondents in these two countries does not reveal any particular reason for this practice.

In terms of changes since 2018, the proportion of respondents who are concerned about the possibility of elections in Europe being manipulated through cyberattacks has increased in 18 EU Member States, and by more than ten percentage points in Czechia (78%, +23 percentage points), Lithuania (81%, +21), Estonia (59%, +17), Slovenia (62%, +16), Portugal (58%, +11) and Slovakia (56%, +11). Conversely, it has decreased in nine countries, and by two digits in Spain (58%, -16), Austria (43%, -16), Germany (43%, -13), Denmark (48%, -10) and Sweden (45%, -10).

In addition, the proportion of 'don't know' answers with regard to concerns about the possibility of elections being manipulated through cyberattacks has fallen by at least ten percentage points in two EU Member States: Estonia (down from 12% to 0%) and Lithuania (down from 11% to 0%).

**QB1.3** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks (%)**

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		57	▼ 4	39	▲ 5	4
LT		81	▲ 21	19	▼ 11	0
CZ		78	▲ 23	22	▼ 16	0
RO		73	▲ 7	24	▼ 5	3
HU		69	▲ 5	26	▼ 7	5
IE		67	▲ 3	32	▲ 1	1
BE		66	▲ 7	34	▼ 5	0
PL		65	▲ 8	30	▼ 9	5
SI		62	▲ 16	37	▼ 11	1
IT		62	▼ 3	30	▲ 1	8
BG		60	▼ 1	27	▲ 1	13
EE		59	▲ 17	41	▼ 5	0
LV		59	▼ 6	33	▲ 8	8
PT		58	▲ 11	38	▼ 9	4
HR		58	▲ 4	40	▲ 1	2
ES		58	▼ 16	38	▲ 15	4
NL		57	▲ 1	42	=	1
SK		56	▲ 11	39	▼ 9	5
FI		56	▲ 3	44	▲ 2	0
FR		55	▼ 7	39	▲ 6	6
LU		54	▲ 1	46	▲ 6	0
EL		52	▲ 2	41	=	7
CY		51	▲ 5	42	▼ 4	7
MT		50	▲ 2	34	▼ 1	16
DK		48	▼ 10	50	▲ 11	2
SE		45	▼ 10	54	▲ 11	1
DE		43	▼ 13	55	▲ 15	2
AT		43	▼ 16	55	▲ 18	2







Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of the respondents in all socio-demographic categories are concerned about the possibility of elections in Europe being manipulated through cyberattacks. However:

- Respondents who finished their education between the age of 16 and 19 are the most likely to be concerned about this possibility (60%, compared with 53% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier and 56% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond);
- Self-employed people (62%), other white collar workers (59%) and students (58%) are more likely to be concerned about this issue, particularly when compared with unemployed people (52%) and housepersons (54%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (63%) or from time to time (61%) are the most likely to feel concerned (compared with 54% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties);
- Respondents who use the Internet often/sometimes (59%) or everyday (58%) are more likely to feel concerned about this possibility than those who never use the Internet (51%).

**QB1.3** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	57	39	4
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	39	3
Woman	57	38	5
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	57	39	4
25-39	58	40	2
40-54	58	40	2
55 +	56	38	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	53	35	12
16-19	60	37	3
20+	56	42	2
Still studying	58	39	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	62	36	2
Managers	56	43	1
Other white collars	59	38	3
Manual workers	58	38	4
House persons	54	38	8
Unemployed	52	41	7
Retired	55	38	7
Students	58	39	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	63	30	7
From time to time	61	35	4
Almost never/ Never	54	42	4
 <b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	58	39	3
Often/ Sometimes	59	35	6
Never	51	36	13


Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

In addition, respondents who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to feel concerned about cyberattacks (63%, compared with 56%-57% of those on the left or in the centre).

Finally, Europeans who talk frequently about European political matters are more likely to be concerned (63%, compared with 52% of those who never talk about such matters).

**QB1.3** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	57	39	4
 Left-right political scale			
Left	56	41	3
Centre	57	40	3
Right	63	34	3
Talk about European political matters			
Frequently	63	35	2
Occasio-nally	59	39	2
Never	52	40	8

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)



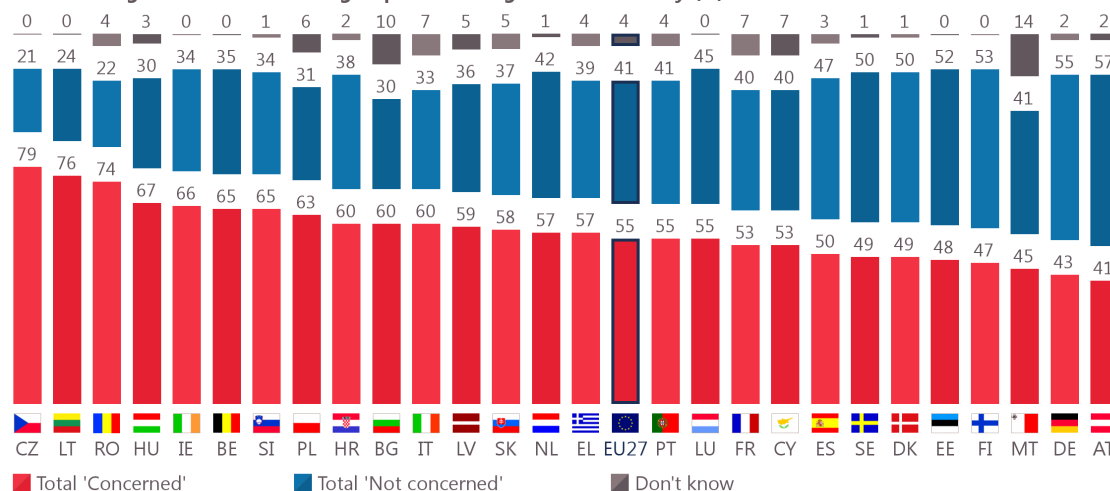
In 21 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are concerned about **foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly**, with the highest levels of concern in Czechia (79%), Lithuania (76%) and Romania (74%). Among these countries, this proportion is lowest in Malta (45%), Spain (50%), France and Cyprus (both 53%).

At least one in five respondents feel 'very concerned' about this possibility in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Czechia (45%), Lithuania (37%) and Romania (34%).

Conversely, in six Member States of the European Union, a minority of respondents are concerned about this possibility: in Austria (41%), Germany (43%), Finland (47%), Estonia (48%), Denmark and Sweden (49%).

In Austria (25%), Spain and Cyprus (20% in both countries), at least one in five respondents are 'not at all concerned' about foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections in Europe covertly.

**QB1.5** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?  
**Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

Since 2018, the proportion of respondents who feel concerned about foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections in Europe covertly has risen in 17 EU Member States, by two-digit figures in seven countries: in Czechia (79%, +26 percentage points), Slovenia (65%, +17), Lithuania (76%, +14), Estonia (48%, +13), Romania (74%, +12), Portugal (55%, +11) and Slovakia (58%, +10). Meanwhile, it has fallen in ten countries, particularly in Spain (50%, -17), Austria (41%, -13) and Latvia (59%, -10).

Moreover, the proportion of 'don't know' answers has decreased by 13 percentage points in Estonia (down from 13% in 2018 to 0% in this survey).

**QB1.5** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly (%)**

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		55	▼ 4	41	▲ 4	4
CZ		79	▲ 26	21	▼ 20	0
LT		76	▲ 14	24	▼ 7	0
RO		74	▲ 12	22	▼ 10	4
HU		67	▲ 2	30	▼ 3	3
IE		66	▲ 6	34	▼ 2	0
SI		65	▲ 17	34	▼ 13	1
BE		65	▲ 9	35	▼ 7	0
PL		63	▲ 8	31	▼ 11	6
HR		60	▲ 1	38	=	2
BG		60	▼ 5	30	▲ 5	10
IT		60	▼ 6	33	▲ 4	7
LV		59	▼ 10	36	▲ 12	5
SK		58	▲ 10	37	▼ 8	5
EL		57	▲ 4	39	▼ 1	4
NL		57	▼ 2	42	▲ 3	1
PT		55	▲ 11	41	▼ 10	4
LU		55	▲ 5	45	▲ 2	0
CY		53	▲ 4	40	▼ 5	7
FR		53	▼ 8	40	▲ 5	7
ES		50	▼ 17	47	▲ 19	3
SE		49	▼ 3	50	▲ 5	1
DK		49	▼ 5	50	▲ 7	1
EE		48	▲ 13	52	=	0
FI		47	▲ 2	53	▲ 1	0
MT		45	▲ 2	41	=	14
DE		43	▼ 8	55	▲ 10	2
AT		41	▼ 13	57	▲ 15	2







Base: all respondents (n= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** highlights that a majority of respondents in every socio-demographic category are concerned about the possibility of foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections in Europe covertly:

- Respondents who finished their education between the age of 16 and 19 are the most likely to be concerned about this possibility (57%, compared with 51% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier and 54% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond);
- Self-employed people (60%) and other white collar workers (58%) are more likely to be concerned about this issue, particularly when compared with unemployed people (50%), retired people (53%) and managers (53%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (62%) or from time to time (60%) are the most likely to feel concerned (compared with 53% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties);
- Europeans who consider themselves upper class (62%) are more likely to feel concerned about foreign actors and criminal groups than those who consider themselves upper middle (53%) or working (54%) class;
- Moreover, respondents who use the Internet often/sometimes (57%) or everyday (56%) are slightly more likely to be concerned about this possibility than those who never use the Internet (52%).

**QB1.5** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	55	41	4
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	56	41	3
Woman	55	40	5
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	55	40	5
25-39	55	42	3
40-54	57	40	3
55 +	54	40	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	51	40	9
16-19	57	40	3
20+	54	43	3
Still studying	56	40	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	60	38	2
Managers	53	45	2
Other white collars	58	40	2
Manual workers	56	41	3
House persons	55	37	8
Unemployed	50	43	7
Retired	53	41	6
Students	56	40	4
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	62	32	6
From time to time	60	37	3
Almost never/ Never	53	43	4
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	54	40	6
The lower middle class	57	38	5
The middle class	56	41	3
The upper middle class	53	45	2
The upper class	62	38	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	56	41	3
Often/ Sometimes	57	38	5
Never	52	36	12

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)


Respondents who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to feel concerned about the possibility of foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections in Europe covertly (61%), particularly when compared with those on the left (52%).

Europeans who talk frequently about European political matters are more likely to be concerned (61%, compared with 51% of those who never talk about such matters).

Finally, respondents who have a negative image of the EU are more likely (60%) than those having a positive or neutral image of the EU to feel concerned about this possibility (both 54%).

**QB1.5** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	55	41	4
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	52	45	3
Centre	57	40	3
Right	61	35	4
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	61	37	2
Occasionally	56	42	2
Never	51	42	7
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	54	43	3
Neutral	54	41	5
Negative	60	36	4

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**A national analysis** highlights that more than half of respondents in 19 EU Member States are concerned about **the final result of an election being manipulated**. At least three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Lithuania (80%), Czechia and Hungary (both 75%), compared with 51% in Cyprus, 53% in Malta and 54% in both France and Greece.

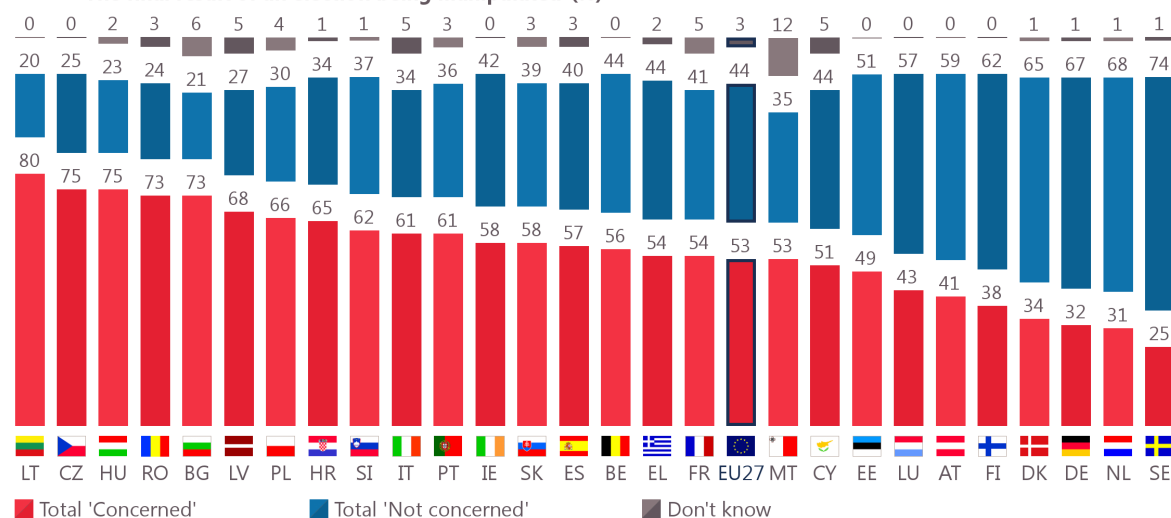
At least one in five respondents are 'very concerned' about this potential manipulation in 16 EU Member States, particularly in Czechia (48%), Lithuania (43%) and Latvia (37%).

On the other hand, this concern is shared by only a minority of respondents in eight countries, with the lowest levels being recorded in Sweden (25%), the Netherlands (31%) and Germany (32%).

Around a quarter of respondents are 'not at all concerned' about this possibility in the Netherlands and Germany (both 25%), Denmark, Austria and Cyprus (all 24%).

**QB1.2** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**The final result of an election being manipulated (%)**































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

In terms of changes since 2018, the proportion of respondents who are concerned about the final result of an election in Europe being manipulated has increased in 13 EU Member States, and by at least ten percentage points in seven countries: in Portugal (61%, +18 percentage points), Slovenia (62%, +16), Czechia (75%, +14), Slovakia (58%, +11), Malta (53%, +11), Estonia (49%, +11) and Poland (66%, +10). It has decreased in 11 countries, particularly in Spain (57%, -17), Denmark (34%, -13), Sweden (25%, -13) and Austria (41%, -10). Finally, it is unchanged in Ireland, Greece and Finland.

**QB1.2** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**The final result of an election being manipulated (%)**

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		53	▼ 3	44	▲ 3	3
LT		80	▲ 8	20	▼ 4	0
CZ		75	▲ 14	25	▼ 11	0
HU		75	▲ 4	23	▼ 5	2
RO		73	▲ 3	24	▼ 3	3
BG		73	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	6
LV		68	▼ 7	27	▲ 6	5
PL		66	▲ 10	30	▼ 11	4
HR		65	▼ 3	34	▲ 4	1
SI		62	▲ 16	37	▼ 13	1
PT		61	▲ 18	36	▼ 17	3
IT		61	▼ 4	34	▲ 4	5
SK		58	▲ 11	39	▼ 8	3
IE		58	=	42	▲ 3	0
ES		57	▼ 17	40	▲ 16	3
BE		56	▲ 2	44	=	0
EL		54	=	44	=	2
FR		54	▼ 4	41	▲ 2	5
MT		53	▲ 11	35	▼ 11	12
CY		51	▲ 7	44	▼ 8	5
EE		49	▲ 11	51	▼ 3	0
LU		43	▼ 6	57	▲ 12	0
AT		41	▼ 10	59	▲ 12	0
FI		38	=	62	▲ 3	0
DK		34	▼ 13	65	▲ 15	1
DE		32	▼ 4	67	▲ 6	1
NL		31	▼ 6	68	▲ 6	1
SE		25	▼ 13	74	▲ 14	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)







**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of respondents in most socio-demographic categories feel concerned about the possibility of the final result of an election in Europe being manipulated:

- This majority is the largest among respondents aged 15-24 years (56%), those who finished their education between the age of 16 and 19 (57%), self-employed people (56%), other white collar workers (56%), manual workers (56%), house persons (56%), Europeans who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (63%) or from time to time (60%), and those who consider themselves working (57%) or lower middle (55%) class;
- This majority is smaller among respondents aged 55 and over (51%), unemployed people (51%), retired people (50%) and Europeans who consider themselves upper class (51%);
- Conversely, a minority are concerned about this possibility among respondents who continued their education up to 20 years old or beyond (47%), managers (44%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (48%), and those who consider themselves upper middle class (42%).



**QB1.2** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**The final result of an election being manipulated**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	53	44	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	52	46	2
Woman	53	44	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	56	40	4
25-39	54	44	2
40-54	52	46	2
55 +	51	45	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	53	40	7
16-19	57	41	2
20+	47	51	2
Still studying	55	42	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	56	42	2
Managers	44	55	1
Other white collars	56	42	2
Manual workers	56	41	3
House persons	56	39	5
Unemployed	51	44	5
Retired	50	46	4
Students	55	42	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	63	33	4
From time to time	60	37	3
Almost never/ Never	48	49	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	57	38	5
The lower middle class	55	42	3
The middle class	52	46	2
The upper middle class	42	56	2
The upper class	51	49	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

In addition, majorities of Europeans who disagree that their voice counts in their country (59%) or in the European Union (57%) feel concerned about a potential manipulation, compared with minorities among those who agree that their voice counts in their country (48%) or in the EU (49%).


Respondents who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are far more likely to feel concerned about this possibility (61%) than those in the centre (52%) and in particular those on the left (48%).

Europeans who have a negative image of the EU (61%) are more likely than those having a positive (49%) or neutral (54%) image of the EU to feel concerned about this possibility.

Finally, respondents who consider that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union (58%) are much more likely to be concerned about this issue than those who think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (48%).

**QB1.2** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**The final result of an election being manipulated**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	53	44	3
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>			
Agree	49	50	1
Disagree	57	40	3
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	48	50	2
Disagree	59	37	4
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	48	50	2
Centre	52	46	2
Right	61	37	2
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	49	49	2
Neutral	54	42	4
Negative	61	36	3
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	48	51	1
Wrong direction	58	39	3
Neither	51	45	4

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

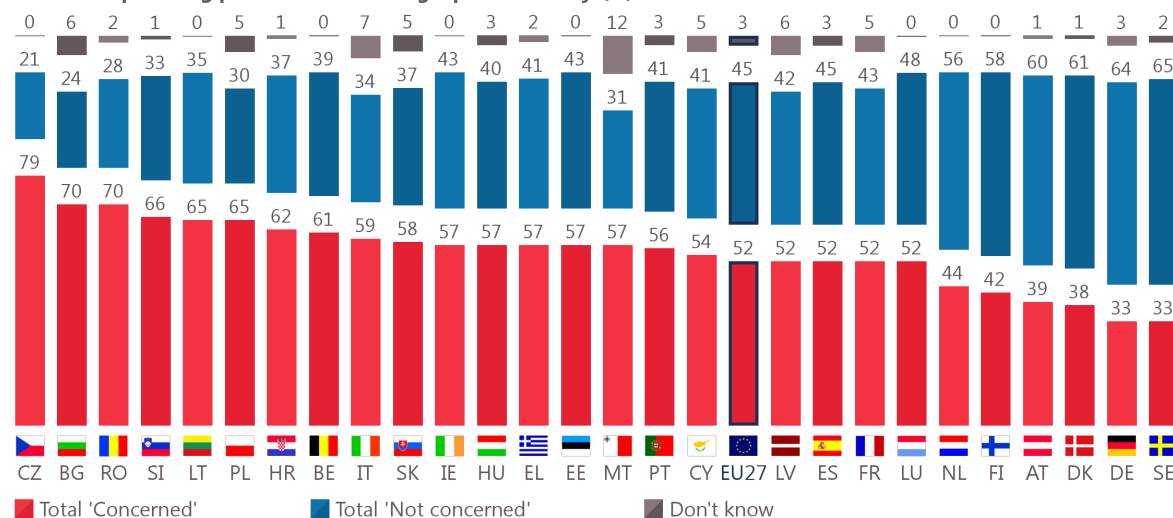
More than half of respondents in 21 Member States of the European Union are concerned about **people being pressured into voting a particular way** in the context of elections in Europe, with the highest scores being recorded in Czechia (79%), Romania and Bulgaria (both 70%), and the lowest in Luxembourg, France, Spain and Latvia (all 52%).

At least one in five respondents feel 'very concerned' about this possibility in 16 countries, and over three in ten in Czechia (43%), largely ahead of Bulgaria (33%), Romania (32%) and Slovenia (31%).

Conversely, a minority of respondents share this concern in the context of elections in Europe in six EU Member States: in Sweden (33%), Germany (33%), Denmark (38%), Austria (39%), Finland (42%) and the Netherlands (44%).

In four countries, at least one in five respondents are 'not at all concerned' about this possibility: Austria (30%), far ahead of Germany (23%), Cyprus (21%) and Denmark (20%).

**QB1.4** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?  
**People being pressured into voting a particular way (%)**


























Base: all respondents (n= 27,034)

Since 2018, the proportion of respondents concerned about people being pressured into voting a particular way in the context of elections in Europe has increased in 15 EU Member States, by two digits in nine countries and most notably in Czechia (79%, +32 percentage points), Slovenia (66%, +28) and Estonia (57%, +21). Conversely, it has decreased in ten countries, particularly in Spain (52%, -19), Latvia (52%, -12) and Denmark (38%, -11). Finally, it is unchanged in Ireland and Malta.

**QB1.4** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People being pressured into voting a particular way**  
(%)

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		52	=	45	▲ 1	3
CZ		79	▲ 32	21	▼ 27	0
RO		70	▲ 4	28	▼ 3	2
BG		70	▼ 2	24	▲ 2	6
SI		66	▲ 28	33	▼ 25	1
PL		65	▲ 18	30	▼ 20	5
LT		65	▲ 15	35	▼ 8	0
HR		62	▲ 1	37	=	1
BE		61	▲ 12	39	▼ 10	0
IT		59	▼ 2	34	=	7
SK		58	▲ 17	37	▼ 15	5
EE		57	▲ 21	43	▼ 12	0
EL		57	▲ 5	41	▼ 5	2
IE		57	=	43	▲ 3	0
MT		57	=	31	▼ 2	12
HU		57	▼ 2	40	=	3
PT		56	▲ 17	41	▼ 15	3
CY		54	▲ 5	41	▼ 6	5
LU		52	▲ 11	48	▼ 5	0
FR		52	▼ 6	43	▲ 4	5
LV		52	▼ 12	42	▲ 12	6
ES		52	▼ 19	45	▲ 18	3
NL		44	▼ 1	56	▲ 2	0
FI		42	▲ 6	58	▼ 3	0
AT		39	▼ 7	60	▲ 10	1
DK		38	▼ 11	61	▲ 14	1
DE		33	▲ 2	64	▼ 1	3
SE		33	▼ 9	65	▲ 10	2







Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- A majority of respondents in most socio-demographic categories are concerned about the possibility of people being pressured into voting a particular way in the context of elections in Europe, with the highest proportions among respondents aged 15-24 years (56%), self-employed people (57%), other white collar workers (57%), students (56%), and Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (61%) or from time to time (59%);
- A narrower majority share this opinion among respondents aged 55 and over and retired people (both 49%), unemployed people and house persons (both 50%);
- On the other hand, a minority of managers (47%), of Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (48%) and of those who consider themselves upper middle class (48%) feel concerned about this possibility.

**QB1.4** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People being pressured into voting a particular way**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	52	45	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	52	45	3
Woman	53	43	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	56	40	4
25-39	54	44	2
40-54	53	45	2
55 +	49	46	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	50	42	8
16-19	54	43	3
20+	50	48	2
Still studying	56	41	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	57	41	2
Managers	47	52	1
Other white collars	57	41	2
Manual workers	54	43	3
House persons	50	44	6
Unemployed	50	44	6
Retired	49	46	5
Students	56	41	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	61	34	5
From time to time	59	38	3
Almost never/ Never	48	49	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	54	41	5
The lower middle class	53	43	4
The middle class	53	45	2
The upper middle class	48	50	2
The upper class	52	48	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

Moreover, Europeans who disagree with the statement that their voice counts in their country (57%) are much more likely to feel concerned about the possibility of people being pressured into voting a particular way than those who agree that their voice counts in their country (50%).

Similarly, respondents who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to feel concerned about this possibility (57%), compared with those in the centre (52%) or on the left (50%).


Europeans who talk frequently about European political matters are more likely to be concerned (58%), particularly when compared with those who never talk about such matters (49%).

Respondents who have a negative image of the EU (58%) are more likely than those having a positive (51%) or neutral (52%) image of the EU to feel concerned about this possibility.

Finally, Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union (56%) are more likely to be concerned about this issue than those who think that things are going in the right direction (50%) or neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (49%).

**QB1.4** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People being pressured into voting a particular way**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	52	45	3
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	50	48	2
Disagree	57	39	4
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	50	48	2
Centre	52	45	3
Right	57	41	2
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	58	40	2
Occasionally	53	45	2
Never	49	45	6
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	51	47	2
Neutral	52	43	5
Negative	58	39	3
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	50	49	1
Wrong direction	56	41	3
Neither	49	46	5

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**A national analysis** reveals that a minority of respondents are concerned about **people voting although they are not entitled to vote** in 14 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions among respondents in Sweden (12%), the Netherlands (18%) and Germany (25%).

Moreover, in nine EU Member States, over one in five respondents answered that they are 'not at all concerned' about this possibility. This view is shared by more than three in ten respondents in the Netherlands (39%), Sweden (35%) and Germany (32%).

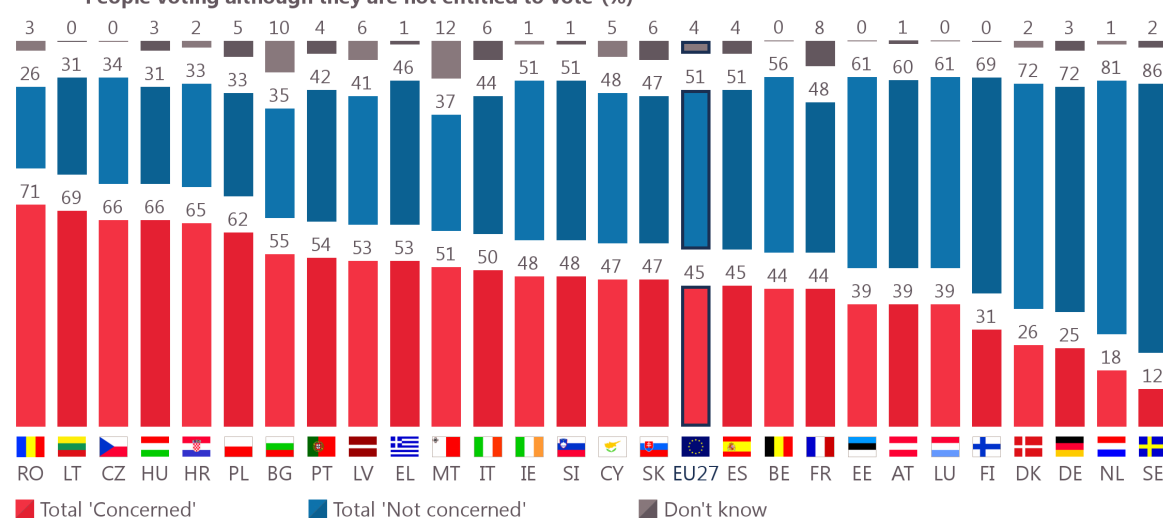
Conversely, a majority of respondents feel concerned about this potential issue in 12 EU Member States. At least two-thirds of respondents are concerned about it in Romania (71%), Lithuania (69%), Hungary and Czechia (both 66%), compared with 50% in Italy, 51% in Malta and 53% in both Greece and Latvia.

In 12 EU Member States, at least one in five respondents are 'very concerned' about people voting in elections in Europe although they are not entitled to vote, with the highest scores in Lithuania (35%), Czechia (34%) and Romania (33%).

In addition, respondents in Slovakia are equally divided on this question (47%).

**QB1.1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People voting although they are not entitled to vote (%)**



Base: all respondents (n= 27,034)































In terms of changes since 2018, the proportion of respondents who are concerned about the possibility of people voting in elections in Europe although they are not entitled to vote has increased in 17 EU Member States, by two digits in seven countries: in Czechia (66%, +26 percentage points), Slovenia (48%, +20), Lithuania (69%, +17), Portugal (54%, +16), Poland (62%, +15), Estonia (39%, +14) and Slovakia (47%, +11). However, it has decreased in nine EU Member States, most notably in Spain (45%, -16). It is unchanged in Malta.

Moreover, the proportion of 'don't know' answers has decreased by 11 percentage points in Estonia (down from 11% to 0%).

**QB1.1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People voting although they are not entitled to vote (%)**

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		45	=	51	▼ 1	4
RO		71	▲ 5	26	▼ 5	3
LT		69	▲ 17	31	▼ 10	0
CZ		66	▲ 26	34	▼ 19	0
HU		66	▲ 7	31	▼ 8	3
HR		65	▲ 2	33	▼ 2	2
PL		62	▲ 15	33	▼ 17	5
BG		55	▲ 1	35	▼ 2	10
PT		54	▲ 16	42	▼ 16	4
EL		53	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	1
LV		53	▼ 6	41	▲ 6	6
MT		51	=	37	▼ 2	12
IT		50	▲ 1	44	▼ 2	6
SI		48	▲ 20	51	▼ 15	1
IE		48	▼ 5	51	▲ 8	1
SK		47	▲ 11	47	▼ 11	6
CY		47	▲ 8	48	▼ 8	5
ES		45	▼ 16	51	▲ 14	4
BE		44	▲ 6	56	▼ 4	0
FR		44	▼ 8	48	▲ 4	8
EE		39	▲ 14	61	▼ 3	0
LU		39	▲ 9	61	▼ 3	0
AT		39	▼ 5	60	▲ 7	1
FI		31	▲ 8	69	▼ 5	0
DK		26	▼ 5	72	▲ 7	2
DE		25	▼ 1	72	=	3
NL		18	▼ 2	81	▲ 4	1
SE		12	▼ 1	86	▲ 3	2







Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that:

- In most socio-demographic categories, only a minority of respondents are concerned about the possibility of people voting in elections in Europe although they are not entitled to vote. This proportion is the lowest among respondents aged 15-24 years (41%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (40%), managers (37%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (40%), those who consider themselves upper middle class (33%) and respondents who use the Internet everyday (43%);
- Conversely, a majority of respondents feel concerned about this possibility among those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (47%), Europeans who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (54%) or from time to time (52%), those who consider themselves working class (48%), and respondents who use the Internet often/sometimes (51%) or never (50%);
- Finally, Europeans who finished their education between the age of 16 and 19 and manual workers are divided on this issue (both 48%).

**QB1.1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People voting although they are not entitled to vote**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	45	51	4
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	44	52	4
Woman	45	51	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	41	54	5
25-39	44	53	3
40-54	46	51	3
55 +	44	51	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	47	45	8
16-19	48	48	4
20+	39	58	3
Still studying	41	55	4
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	47	50	3
Managers	37	61	2
Other white collars	46	51	3
Manual workers	48	48	4
House persons	45	49	6
Unemployed	42	50	8
Retired	43	51	6
Students	41	55	4
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	54	41	5
From time to time	52	44	4
Almost never/ Never	40	56	4
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	48	46	6
The lower middle class	46	49	5
The middle class	44	53	3
The upper middle class	33	64	3
The upper class	45	55	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	43	54	3
Often/ Sometimes	51	44	5
Never	50	40	10

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

In addition, a majority of Europeans who disagree with the statement that their voice counts in their country (49%) feel concerned about the possibility of people voting although they are not entitled to vote, compared with a minority of those who agree that their voice counts in their country (41%).

A majority of respondents who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum feel concerned about this possibility (54%), compared with a minority of those on the left (37%) or in the centre (45%).

A majority of Europeans who have a negative image of the EU (52%) are concerned about this possibility. In contrast, a minority of respondents share this concern while having a positive (42%) or neutral (44%) image of the EU.

Finally, Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union are equally divided (48% are concerned versus 48% who are not concerned), while only a minority of respondents who consider that things are going in the right direction (41%) or neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (41%) feel concerned about the possibility of people voting in elections in Europe although they are not entitled to vote.

**QB1.1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?  
**People voting although they are not entitled to vote (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	45	51	4
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	41	56	3
Disagree	49	46	5
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	37	60	3
Centre	45	52	3
Right	54	43	3
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	42	55	3
Neutral	44	51	5
Negative	52	44	4
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	41	57	2
Wrong direction	48	48	4
Neither	41	53	6

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**Looking at the overall results**, respondents in Romania, Lithuania, Czechia and Hungary seem generally more concerned about the five potential types of electoral interference in the context of elections in Europe. On the other hand, respondents in Austria, Germany, Denmark and Sweden are less concerned about these issues.

Since 2018, the level of concern for each of these five potential types of electoral interference has dramatically increased in Czechia and decreased in Spain.

**QB1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?  
(50% OR MORE - 'TOTAL CONCERNED')

Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks	EU27 57	LT	CZ	RO	HU	IE	BE	PL	SI	IT	BG	EE	LV	PT	HR	ES	NL	SK	FI	FR	LU	EL	CY	MT
		81	78	73	69	67	66	65	62	62	60	59	59	58	58	58	57	56	56	55	54	52	51	50
Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly	EU27 55	CZ	LT	RO	HU	IE	SI	BE	PL	HR	BG	IT	LV	SK	EL	NL	PT	LU	CY	FR	ES			
		79	76	74	67	66	65	65	63	60	60	60	59	58	57	57	55	55	53	53	50			
The final result of an election being manipulated	EU27 53	LT	CZ	HU	RO	BG	LV	PL	HR	SI	PT	IT	SK	IE	ES	BE	EL	FR	MT	CY				
		80	75	75	73	73	68	66	65	62	61	61	58	58	57	56	54	54	53	51				
People being pressured into voting a particular way	EU27 52	CZ	RO	BG	SI	PL	LT	HR	BE	IT	SK	EE	EL	IE	MT	HU	PT	CY	LU	FR	LV	ES		
		79	70	70	66	65	65	62	61	59	58	57	57	57	57	57	56	54	52	52	52	52		
People voting although they are not entitled to vote	EU27 45	RO	LT	CZ	HU	HR	PL	BG	PT	EL	LV	MT	IT											
		71	69	66	66	65	62	55	54	53	53	51	50											

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

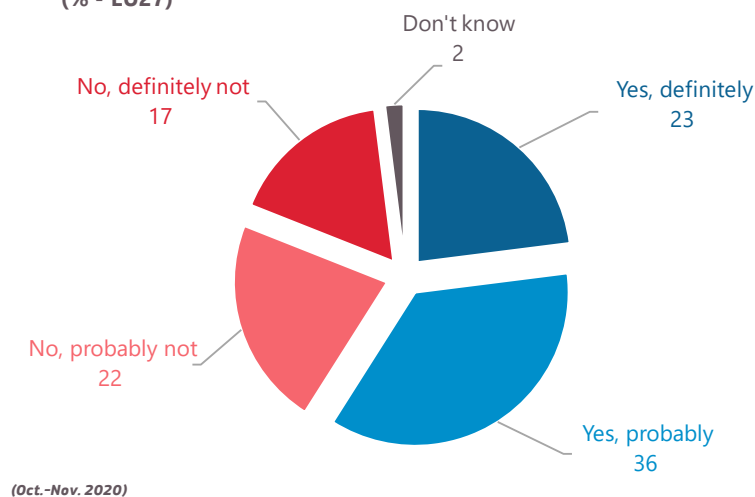
## 2 Voting remotely

### a. During COVID

#### **Close to six in ten Europeans say that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote in light of the Coronavirus pandemic**

Nearly six in ten respondents (59%) consider that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote in light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic<sup>9</sup>, including nearly a quarter (23%) who answered 'yes, definitely' and 36% 'yes, probably'. Conversely, close to four in ten Europeans (39%) think that the availability of such options would not make them more likely to vote, including 22% who answered 'no, probably not' and 17% 'no, definitely not'. Finally, just 2% of respondents answered 'don't know'.

**QB2** In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote?  
(% - EU27)



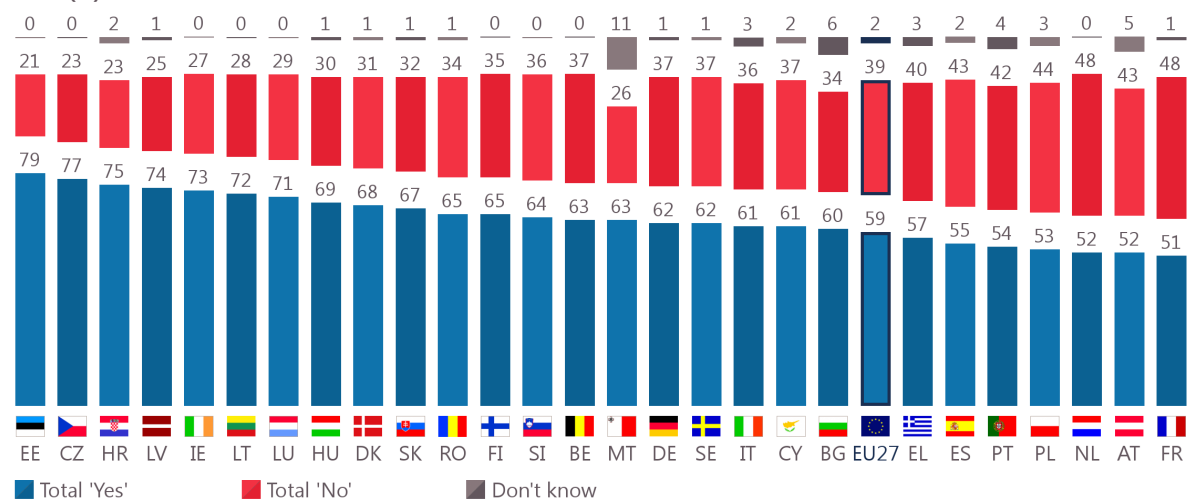
Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

<sup>9</sup> QB2. In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote? Yes, definitely; Yes, probably; No, probably not; No, definitely not; Don't know.

**A national analysis** highlights that more than half of respondents in every EU Member State think that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote in light of the Coronavirus pandemic. At least three-quarters of respondents share this opinion in Estonia (79%), Czechia (77%) and Croatia (75%). Conversely, this opinion is less popular in France (51%), the Netherlands and Austria (both 52%).

In 21 countries, at least one in five respondents answered 'yes, definitely', with the highest levels in Estonia (50%), largely ahead of Czechia (41%), Luxembourg and Latvia (both 37%).

**QB2** In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote?  
(%)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)







**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of respondents in most socio-demographic categories consider that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote in light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic:

- This proportion is the highest among Europeans aged 15-24 (67%) and 25-39 years (64%), students (69%) and white collar workers (66%);
- This majority is lowest among respondents aged 55 and older (53%), retired people (52%), unemployed people (52%), housepersons (53%), Europeans who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (54%) and those who consider themselves working class (51%);
- On the other hand, a minority of respondents who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (47%) and of those who never use the Internet (43%) share this opinion.



**QB2** In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote?

(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	59	39	2
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	40	2
Woman	60	38	2
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	67	30	3
25-39	64	35	1
40-54	61	38	1
55 +	53	45	2
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	47	50	3
16-19	58	40	2
20+	62	37	1
Still studying	69	28	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	62	37	1
Managers	63	36	1
Other white collars	66	32	2
Manual workers	58	40	2
House persons	53	44	3
Unemployed	52	45	3
Retired	52	46	2
Students	69	28	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	54	43	3
From time to time	60	38	2
Almost never/ Never	59	39	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	51	46	3
The lower middle class	58	40	2
The middle class	63	36	1
The upper middle class	60	39	1
The upper class	63	36	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

In addition, Europeans who think that their voice counts in the European Union (66%) are far more likely than those who believe the opposite (55%) to answer that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote; the same goes for those who think that their voice counts in their country (63% versus 55% of those who think their voice do not count).

Respondents who talk occasionally (64%) or frequently (62%) about European political matters are the most likely to think that way, compared with those who never talk about such matters (50%).

A large majority of respondents for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image (66%) share this opinion, compared with a minority of those for whom the EU has a negative image (42%).

Finally, Europeans who consider that things are going in the right direction in the European Union (69%) are more likely to hold this view compared with those who think that things are going in the wrong direction in the EU (55%).

**QB2** In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote?  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	59	39	2
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>			
Agree	66	33	1
Disagree	55	43	2
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	63	36	1
Disagree	55	43	2
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	62	37	1
Occasionally	64	35	1
Never	50	47	3
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	66	33	1
Neutral	58	40	2
Negative	42	56	2
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	69	30	1
Wrong direction	55	43	2
Neither	52	45	3

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

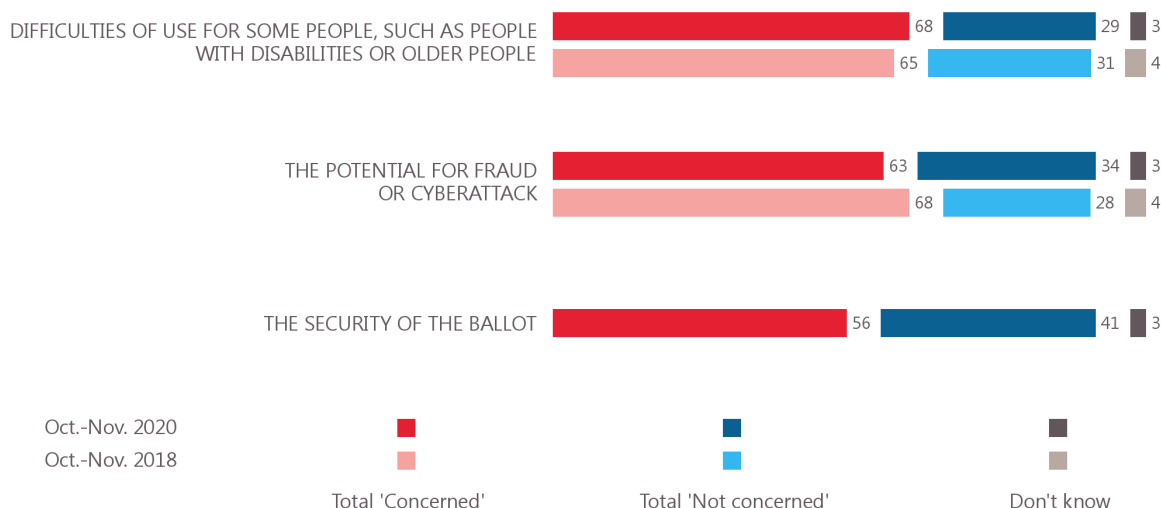
## b. Voting electronically, online or by post

### Large majorities of Europeans share concerns on voting electronically, online or by post

Respondents were asked whether or not they are concerned about three potential issues if they were able to vote electronically, online or by post<sup>10</sup>:

- More than two-thirds of Europeans (68%, +3 percentage points since 2018<sup>11 12</sup>) are concerned about **'difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people'**, including 27% (-2) who are 'very concerned' and 41% (+5) who are 'somewhat concerned';
- Over six in ten respondents (63%, -5 percentage points since 2018) think this way about **'the potential for fraud or cyberattack'** (with 24%, -9, 'very concerned' and 39%, +4, 'somewhat concerned');
- More than half of respondents (56%) are also concerned about **'the security of the ballot'**, including 21% who are 'very concerned' and 35% who are 'somewhat concerned'.

**QB3** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?  
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

<sup>10</sup> QB3. Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following? 1. Difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people; 2. The potential for fraud or cyberattack; 3. The security of the ballot. Very concerned; Somewhat concerned; Not very concerned; Not at all concerned; Don't know.

<sup>11</sup> Special Eurobarometer 477 on 'Democracy and elections' (Wave EB90.1, September 2018):

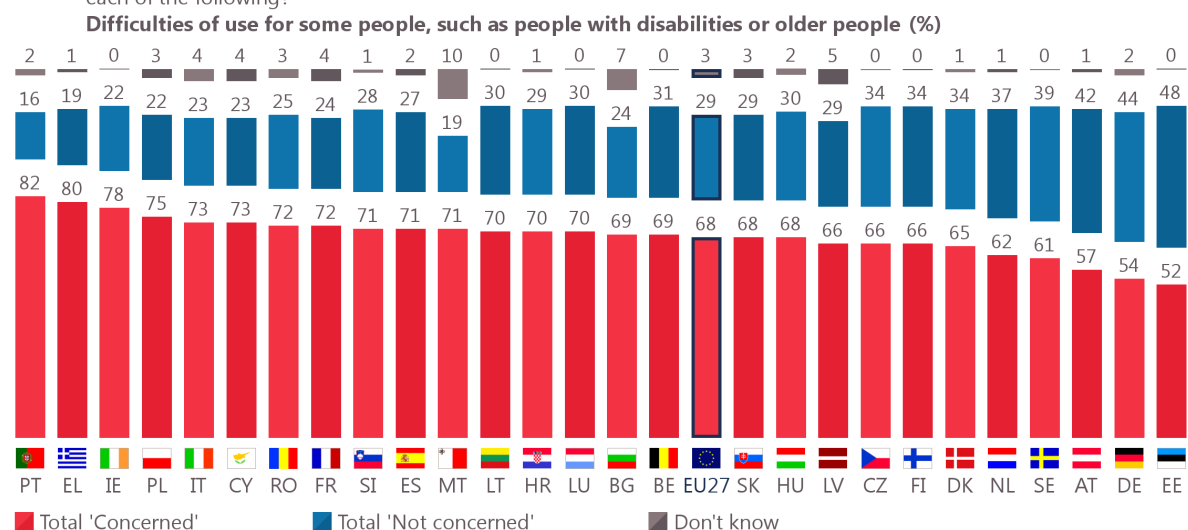
<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2198>

<sup>12</sup> In 2018, the United Kingdom was an EU Member State, which is no longer the case. This might have an impact on the changes registered at EU level.

**A national analysis** shows that more than half of respondents in each EU Member State are concerned about **difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people**, with the highest proportions among respondents in Portugal (82%), Greece (80%) and Ireland (78%). Meanwhile, less than six in ten respondents are concerned about this issue in Estonia (52%), Germany (54%) and Austria (57%).

Over one in five respondents are 'very concerned' about difficulties of use related to voting electronically, online or by post for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people, in 23 EU Member States, most notably in Greece (42%), Spain (39%) and Cyprus (38%).

**QB3.1** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**In terms of changes** since 2018, the proportion of respondents who feel concerned about difficulties of use related to voting electronically, online or by post for some people has risen in 21 EU Member States, particularly in Slovenia (71%, +24 percentage points), Portugal (82%, +20), Slovakia (68%, +20), Poland (75%, +18) and Czechia (66%, +11). Meanwhile, it has fallen in six countries, most notably in Spain (71%, -10).

**QB3.1** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**Difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people (%)**

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		68	▲ 3	29	▼ 2	3
SI		71	▲ 24	28	▼ 19	1
PT		82	▲ 20	16	▼ 17	2
SK		68	▲ 20	29	▼ 17	3
PL		75	▲ 18	22	▼ 17	3
CZ		66	▲ 11	34	▼ 6	0
LT		70	▲ 8	30	▼ 1	0
DE		54	▲ 7	44	▼ 5	2
HR		70	▲ 7	29	▼ 4	1
EL		80	▲ 6	19	▼ 2	1
CY		73	▲ 6	23	▼ 4	4
LU		70	▲ 6	30	▲ 2	0
RO		72	▲ 6	25	▼ 4	3
SE		61	▲ 5	39	▼ 3	0
EE		52	▲ 4	48	▲ 5	0
HU		68	▲ 4	30	▼ 3	2
BE		69	▲ 2	31	▼ 1	0
BG		69	▲ 2	24	▲ 1	7
IE		78	▲ 2	22	=	0
MT		71	▲ 2	19	▼ 4	10
IT		73	▲ 1	23	▼ 1	4
LV		66	▲ 1	29	=	5
NL		62	▼ 1	37	▲ 1	1
DK		65	▼ 3	34	▲ 4	1
FR		72	▼ 3	24	▲ 2	4
AT		57	▼ 5	42	▲ 6	1
FI		66	▼ 6	34	▲ 8	0
ES		71	▼ 10	27	▲ 11	2







Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that at least six in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories are concerned about difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people:

- Women are slightly more likely than men to be concerned about this issue (70% compared with 66%);
- Respondents who finished their education between 16 and 19 years of age are more likely to be concerned about these difficulties (71%, compared with 66% of those who remained in education up to the age of 20 years or beyond);
- Other white collar workers are the most likely to be concerned about this issue (70%, compared with 63% of unemployed people);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the most likely to be concerned about this issue (76%, compared with 66% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties);
- Respondents who consider themselves working class are more likely to feel concerned about these difficulties (70%, compared with 63% of those who see themselves as upper class).

**QB3.1** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**Difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	68	29	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	66	32	2
Woman	70	27	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	67	30	3
25-39	67	31	2
40-54	69	30	1
55 +	67	29	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	68	27	5
16-19	71	27	2
20+	66	32	2
Still studying	66	32	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	69	30	1
Managers	66	33	1
Other white collars	70	28	2
Manual workers	69	29	2
House persons	69	28	3
Unemployed	63	32	5
Retired	67	29	4
Students	66	32	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	76	20	4
From time to time	70	28	2
Almost never/ Never	66	32	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	70	26	4
The lower middle class	67	30	3
The middle class	68	30	2
The upper middle class	65	34	1
The upper class	63	37	0

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

Finally, Europeans who talk frequently (71%) about European political matters are the most likely to be concerned about difficulties of use for some people, particularly when compared with those who never talk about such matters (66%).

**QB3.1** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?  
**Difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	68	29	3
Talk about European political matters			
Frequently	71	28	1
Occasionally	68	30	2
Never	66	29	5

*Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)*



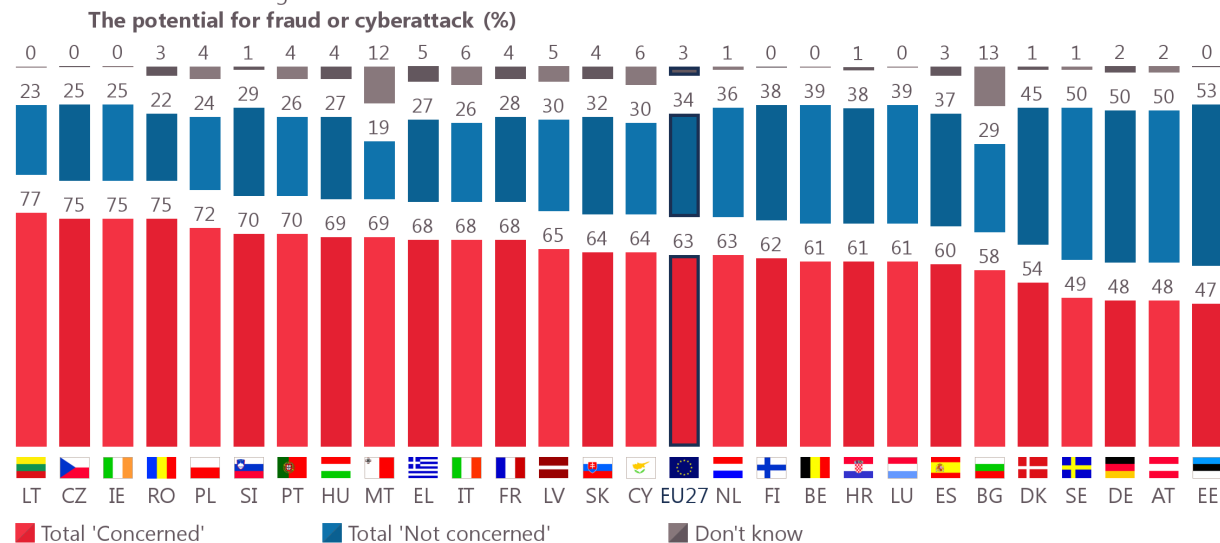
A majority of respondents in 23 EU Member States are concerned about **the potential for fraud or cyberattack** related to voting electronically, online or by post. At least three-quarters of respondents hold this view in Lithuania (77%), Czechia, Ireland and Romania (all 75%). This majority is smaller in Denmark (54%), Bulgaria (58%) and Spain (60%).

At least one in five respondents are 'very concerned' about the potential for fraud or cyberattack in 17 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Czechia (43%), Romania (39%) and Lithuania (38%).

Conversely, a minority of respondents in four EU Member States feel concerned about this potential for fraud or cyberattack: in Estonia (47%), Austria and Germany (both 48%), and Sweden (49%).

One in five respondents (20%) in Austria answered that they are 'not at all concerned' about this issue.

**QB3.2** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?































Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

Since 2018, the fear of potential fraud or cyberattack related to voting electronically, online or by post has diminished in 14 EU Member States, with at least a ten percentage point decrease in five countries: Spain (60%, -17 percentage points), Denmark (54%, -16), Austria (48%, -15), Germany (48%, -14) and Sweden (49%, -10). Conversely, it has increased in 11 EU Member States, and by two digits in Slovenia (70%, +20), Slovakia (64%, +16), Lithuania (77%, +15) and Czechia (75%, +12). Finally, it is unchanged in Ireland and Finland.

**QB3.2** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The potential for fraud or cyberattack (%)**

		Total 'Concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'Not concerned'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		63	▼ 5	34	▲ 6	3
SI		70	▲ 20	29	▼ 16	1
SK		64	▲ 16	32	▼ 12	4
LT		77	▲ 15	23	▼ 5	0
CZ		75	▲ 12	25	▼ 7	0
PT		70	▲ 9	26	▼ 7	4
MT		69	▲ 6	19	▼ 5	12
PL		72	▲ 6	24	▼ 6	4
RO		75	▲ 5	22	▼ 3	3
HR		61	▲ 4	38	=	1
EL		68	▲ 2	27	▲ 2	5
EE		47	▲ 1	53	▲ 7	0
IE		75	=	25	▲ 3	0
FI		62	=	38	▲ 3	0
FR		68	▼ 1	28	=	4
LU		61	▼ 1	39	▲ 8	0
HU		69	▼ 1	27	=	4
IT		68	▼ 2	26	▲ 1	6
NL		63	▼ 2	36	▲ 2	1
BG		58	▼ 4	29	▲ 4	13
BE		61	▼ 5	39	▲ 7	0
CY		64	▼ 6	30	▲ 7	6
LV		65	▼ 6	30	▲ 6	5
SE		49	▼ 10	50	▲ 10	1
DE		48	▼ 14	50	▲ 15	2
AT		48	▼ 15	50	▲ 16	2
DK		54	▼ 16	45	▲ 17	1
ES		60	▼ 17	37	▲ 18	3







Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of the respondents in every socio-demographic category are concerned about the potential for fraud or cyberattack:

- Respondents aged 15-24 years are more likely to be concerned (66%, compared with 59% of those aged 55 and over);
- Europeans who finished their education between 16 and 19 years of age are more likely to be concerned about the potential for fraud or cyberattack (64%, compared with 58% of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier);
- Self-employed people are the most likely to be concerned about this issue (66%, compared with 58% of retired people);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are the most likely to be concerned (69%, compared with 61% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties);
- Respondents who see themselves as upper class are more likely to feel concerned about this issue (66%, compared with 61% of those who see themselves as upper middle class);
- Those who use the Internet often/sometimes (65%) or everyday (63%) are more likely than those who never use it (57%) to be concerned about the potential for fraud or cyberattack.

**QB3.2** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The potential for fraud or cyberattack (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	63	34	3
Woman	62	34	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	66	31	3
25-39	64	34	2
40-54	64	34	2
55 +	59	36	5
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	58	33	9
16-19	64	33	3
20+	63	36	1
Still studying	65	32	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	66	33	1
Managers	63	36	1
Other white collars	65	33	2
Manual workers	65	32	3
House persons	59	35	6
Unemployed	60	35	5
Retired	58	37	5
Students	65	32	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	69	25	6
From time to time	66	31	3
Almost never/ Never	61	36	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	64	31	5
The lower middle class	63	33	4
The middle class	63	35	2
The upper middle class	61	38	1
The upper class	66	34	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	63	35	2
Often/ Sometimes	65	32	3
Never	57	32	11

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)


In addition, respondents who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are much more likely to be concerned about the potential for fraud or cyberattack (69%, compared with 61-62% of those in the centre or on the left).

Europeans who talk frequently about European political matters are more likely to feel concerned (68%, compared with 60% of those who never talk about such matters).

Finally, respondents having a negative image of the European Union (67%) are slightly more likely than those having a neutral (61%) or positive (63%) image of the EU to be concerned about the potential for fraud or cyberattack.

**QB3.2** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The potential for fraud or cyberattack (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
 Left-right political scale			
Left	62	36	2
Centre	61	36	3
Right	69	29	2
Talk about European political matters			
Frequently	68	31	1
Occasionally	63	35	2
Never	60	34	6
Image of EU			
Positive	63	35	2
Neutral	61	35	4
Negative	67	30	3

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

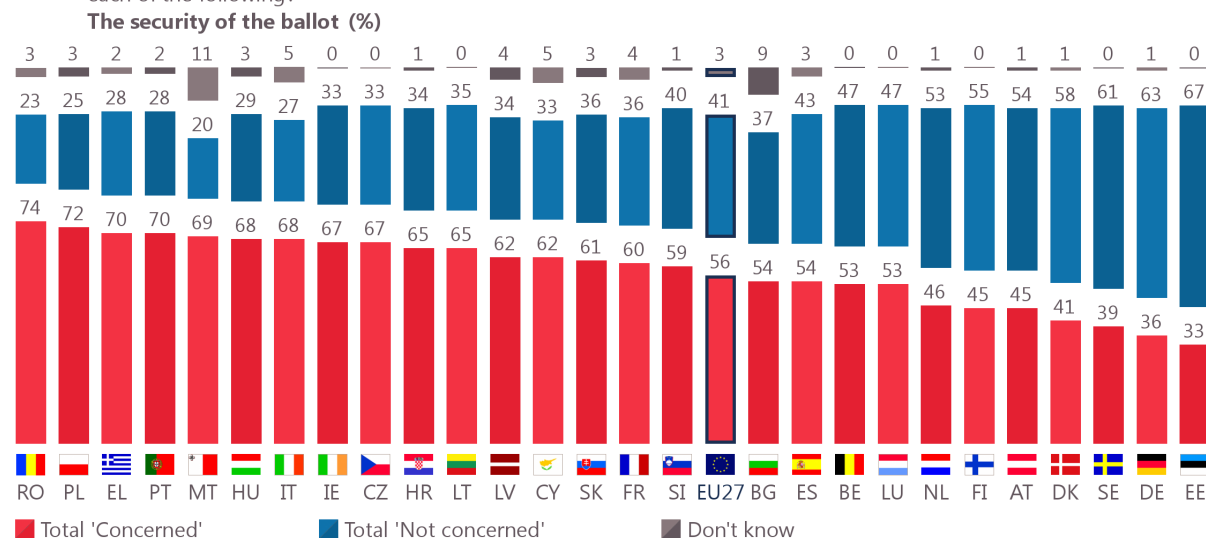
**A national analysis** reveals that more than one in two respondents in 20 EU Member States feel concerned about **the security of the ballot** while voting electronically, online or by post. At least seven in ten share this opinion in Romania (74%), Poland (72%), Portugal and Greece (both 70%). However, this majority is smaller in Belgium and Luxembourg (both 53%), Spain and Bulgaria (both 54%).

In 16 EU Member States, at least one in five respondents answered that they are 'very concerned' about the security of the ballot, with the highest proportions in Romania (37%), Greece (32%), Malta and Poland (29% in both countries).

On the other hand, in seven countries, a minority of respondents are concerned about this issue: in Estonia (33%), Germany (36%), Sweden (39%), Denmark (41%), Finland and Austria (both 45%) and the Netherlands (46%).

At least one in five respondents are 'not at all concerned' about the security of the ballot in Denmark (21%), Estonia, Germany and Austria (all 20%).

**QB3.3** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?









Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a majority of the respondents in all socio-demographic categories are concerned about the security of the ballot:

- Respondents aged 40-54 years are more likely to be concerned (59%, compared with 54% of those aged 55 and over);
- Europeans who finished their education aged 19 or earlier are more likely to be concerned about the security of the ballot (58%, compared with 52% of those who continued their education up to 20 years old or beyond);
- Self-employed people are the most likely to be concerned about this issue (61%, compared with 52% of retired people);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (68%) or from time to time (64%) are the most likely to be concerned (compared with 52% of those who never or almost never have such difficulties);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper (60%), working (59%) or lower middle (58%) class are more likely to feel concerned about this issue than those who see themselves as upper middle class (51%).

**QB3.3** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The security of the ballot (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	56	41	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	56	42	2
Woman	57	40	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	58	39	3
25-39	56	42	2
40-54	59	40	1
55 +	54	42	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	58	36	6
16-19	58	40	2
20+	53	45	2
Still studying	57	41	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	61	38	1
Managers	53	46	1
Other white collars	59	39	2
Manual workers	59	39	2
House persons	58	38	4
Unemployed	53	42	5
Retired	52	44	4
Students	57	41	2
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	68	28	4
From time to time	64	34	2
Almost never/ Never	52	46	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	59	37	4
The lower middle class	58	39	3
The middle class	56	42	2
The upper middle class	51	48	1
The upper class	60	39	1

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)



Moreover, respondents who think that their voice does not count in their country are more likely to feel concerned about the security of the ballot (63%, compared with 53% of those who think that their voice counts in their country). Similarly, Europeans who disagree with the statement that their voice counts in the European Union are more likely to be concerned (60%, compared with 53% of those who think their voice counts in the EU).

Europeans who position themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely to be concerned about the security of the ballot (63%, compared with 54-55% of those who position themselves on the left or in the centre).

Respondents who talk frequently about European political matters are slightly more likely to feel concerned (61%, compared with 55-56% of those who talk about European political matters never or occasionally).

Europeans who have a negative image of the EU (65%) are far more likely to be concerned about the security of the ballot than those with a positive (54%) or neutral (56%) image of the EU.

Finally, respondents who think that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union are more likely to feel concerned (61%) about the security issue, particularly when compared with those who think that things are going in the right direction in the EU (52%).

**QB3.3** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The security of the ballot (% - EU)**

	Total 'Concerned'	Total 'Not concerned'	Don't know
EU27	56	41	3
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>			
Agree	53	46	1
Disagree	60	37	3
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	53	46	1
Disagree	63	34	3
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	54	44	2
Centre	55	43	2
Right	63	36	1
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	61	38	1
Occasionally	56	43	1
Never	55	40	5
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	54	44	2
Neutral	56	40	4
Negative	65	32	3
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	52	47	1
Wrong direction	61	37	2
Neither	55	42	3

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)



## II. ELECTIONS, THE INTERNET AND ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS

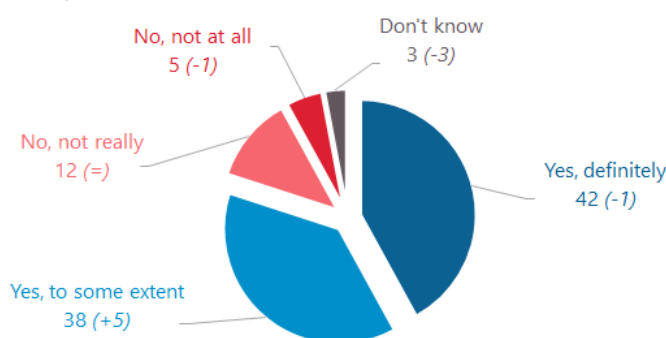
This chapter examines Europeans' opinions about elections, the internet and online social networks. It explores whether or not respondents consider that, in a pre-election period, online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them should observe the same rules as traditional media, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict campaign funding rules. This chapter concludes by exploring Europeans' exposure to online intimidation attempts, disinformation, divide content and unclear political ads.

### 1 Rules and principles to apply to online social networks and Internet platforms

#### **Eight in ten Europeans consider that online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them should observe the same rules as traditional media in a pre-election period**

Eight in ten respondents (80%, +4 percentage points since 2018<sup>13</sup>) think that the rules usually observed by traditional media in a pre-election period – such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict campaign funding rules – should also apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them<sup>14</sup>. Over four in ten respondents (42%, -1) answered 'yes, definitely' and nearly four in ten (38%, +5) 'yes, to some extent'. Just 17% of Europeans (-1) share the opposite view, including 12% (unchanged) who answered 'no, not really' and 5% (-1) 'no, not at all'. Finally, just 3% of respondents (-3) answered 'don't know'.

**QB4** In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them?  
(% - EU27)



(Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018)

<sup>13</sup> It is important to note that, in 2018, this question was only answered by respondents who said they used the Internet (82% of all respondents); meanwhile, it was answered by all respondents in this survey. This might have an impact on the changes registered at both EU and national levels.

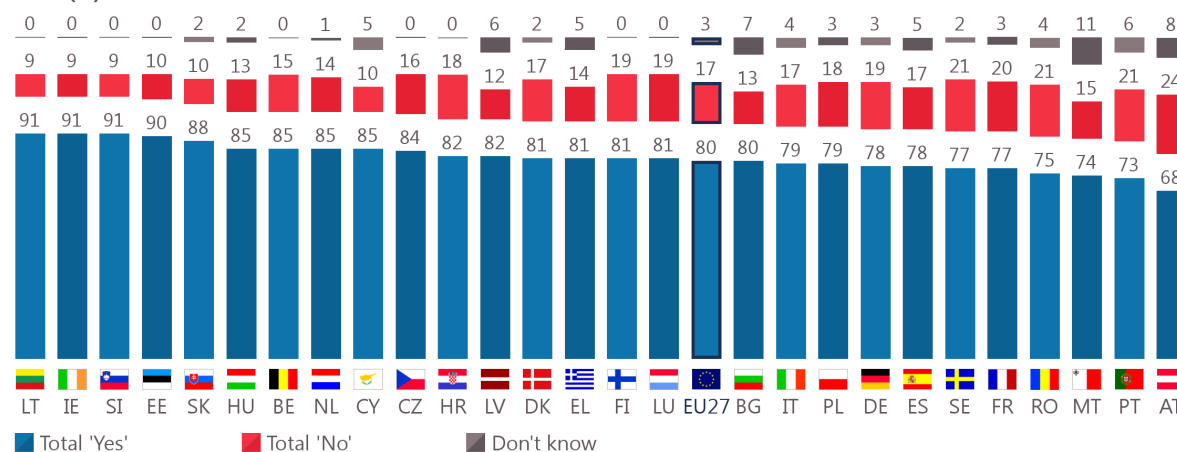
<sup>14</sup> QB4. In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them? Yes, definitely; Yes, to some extent; No, not really; No, not at all; Don't know.

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**A national analysis** highlights that more than two-thirds of respondents in all 27 EU Member States consider that online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them should observe the same rules as traditional media in a pre-election period. Respondents in Ireland, Lithuania and Slovenia (91% in all three countries) are the most likely to share this opinion, while less than three-quarters of respondents hold this view in Austria (68%), Portugal (73%) and Malta (74%).

Over a quarter of respondents answered 'yes, definitely' in all EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Ireland (63%), Lithuania (61%) and Slovenia (59%), and the lowest in Romania and Italy (28% in both countries), Portugal and Poland (both 31%).





























**QB4** In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them?  
(%)



Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

In terms of changes since 2018, the proportion of respondents who think that the rules usually observed by traditional media in a pre-election period should also apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them has risen in 21 EU Member States, increasing by at least ten percentage points in six countries: in Lithuania (91%, +16 percentage points), Estonia (90%, +14), Czechia (84%, +14), Sweden (77%, +14), Belgium (85%, +11) and Slovakia (88%, +10). Conversely, it has fallen in six countries, most notably in Portugal (73%, -8) and Malta (74%, -6).

**QB4** In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them? (%)

		Total 'Yes'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Total 'No'	Diff. Oct-Nov 2020 - Sept. 2018	Don't know
EU27		80	▲ 4	17	▼ 1	3
LT		91	▲ 16	9	▼ 5	0
CZ		84	▲ 14	16	▼ 8	0
EE		90	▲ 14	10	▼ 3	0
SE		77	▲ 14	21	▼ 12	2
BE		85	▲ 11	15	▼ 10	0
SK		88	▲ 10	10	▼ 9	2
BG		80	▲ 8	13	=	7
LU		81	▲ 8	19	▲ 2	0
NL		85	▲ 8	14	▼ 6	1
DK		81	▲ 7	17	▼ 3	2
IE		91	▲ 7	9	▼ 1	0
SI		91	▲ 6	9	▼ 2	0
FI		81	▲ 5	19	▲ 1	0
LV		82	▲ 4	12	▼ 4	6
DE		78	▲ 3	19	▲ 4	3
ES		78	▲ 3	17	=	5
FR		77	▲ 3	20	▼ 2	3
IT		79	▲ 3	17	▼ 2	4
CY		85	▲ 3	10	▲ 1	5
HU		85	▲ 1	13	▼ 1	2
PL		79	▲ 1	18	▲ 4	3
HR		82	▼ 1	18	▲ 4	0
RO		75	▼ 1	21	▲ 2	4
EL		81	▼ 2	14	▼ 1	5
AT		68	▼ 3	24	▲ 2	8
MT		74	▼ 6	15	▲ 1	11
PT		73	▼ 8	21	▲ 9	6







Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** reveals few differences, which is quite consistent with the high proportion of respondents who think that the rules usually observed by traditional media in a pre-election period should also apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them. Indeed, more than two-thirds of respondents in every socio-demographic category share this opinion. However:

- Respondents aged 25-54 years (80-81%) are slightly more likely than those aged 15-24 years or 55 and over (77-78%) to hold this view;
- Europeans who continued their education up to 16 years of age or beyond (80-81%) are much more likely than those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (72%) to share this view;
- Other white collar workers (83%) and managers (82%) are the most likely to think that these rules should also apply to online actors, particularly when compared with housepersons (74%) and unemployed people (74%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (81%) are more likely to hold this view than those who have such difficulties most of the time (75%) or from time to time (77%);
- This opinion is most widespread among Europeans who consider themselves upper middle (82%) or middle (81%) class;
- Finally, respondents who use the Internet everyday are the most likely to think this way (81%), particularly when compared with those who never use it (69%).

**QB4** In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them?

(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	80	17	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	80	17	3
Woman	79	17	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	77	20	3
25-39	80	18	2
40-54	81	17	2
55 +	78	16	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	72	19	9
16-19	80	17	3
20+	82	16	2
Still studying	79	18	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	80	18	2
Managers	82	16	2
Other white collars	83	16	1
Manual workers	78	20	2
House persons	74	20	6
Unemployed	74	22	4
Retired	78	15	7
Students	79	18	3
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	75	20	5
From time to time	77	20	3
Almost never/ Never	81	16	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	77	17	6
The lower middle class	78	19	3
The middle class	81	17	2
The upper middle class	82	17	1
The upper class	77	23	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	81	17	2
Often/ Sometimes	77	20	3
Never	69	20	11

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

Moreover, Europeans who consider that their voice counts in the European Union (84%) or in their country (83%) are much more likely to say that the same rules should apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them than those who disagree with the statement that their voice counts in the EU (76%) or in their country (75%).

Respondents who talk frequently or occasionally about European political matters are the most likely to share this opinion (82%, compared with 74% of those who never talk about such matters).

Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (85%) are far more likely than those having a negative (67%) or even neutral (78%) image of the EU to think that these rules should also apply to online actors.

Finally, Europeans who believe that things are going in the right (85%) or neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (82%) in the European Union are more likely to hold this view than those who say things are going in the wrong direction in the EU (77%).

**QB4** In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them?  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	80	17	3
<b>My voice counts in the EU</b>			
Agree	84	14	2
Disagree	76	20	4
<b>My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
Agree	83	15	2
Disagree	75	21	4
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	82	16	2
Occasionally	82	16	2
Never	74	21	5
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	85	13	2
Neutral	78	19	3
Negative	67	29	4
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	85	14	1
Wrong direction	77	20	3
Neither	82	13	5

Base: all respondents (n.= 27,034)

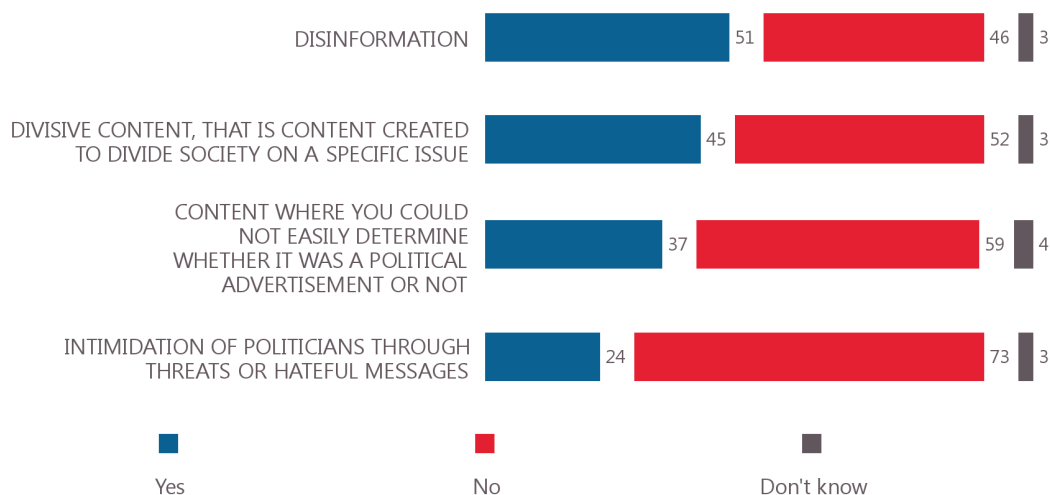


## 2 Europeans' exposure to harmful or illegal practices in the online environment

Respondents who use the Internet were then asked whether they have ever been exposed to or personally witnessed four issues when online<sup>15</sup>:

- Just over one in two Europeans using the Internet (51%) consider that they have been exposed to **'disinformation'** online. On the contrary, nearly half of them (46%) believe not to have been exposed to disinformation on the Internet, and 3% answered 'don't know';
- Less than one in two Internet-using respondents (45%) consider that they have been exposed to **'divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue'**. Conversely, slightly more than half of them (52%) say they have not been exposed to such content to their knowledge, and just 3% answered 'don't know';
- Nearly four in ten Europeans using the Internet (37%) state that they have been exposed to **'content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not'**. Meanwhile, close to six in ten (59%) believe not to have been exposed to such content, and 4% answered 'don't know';
- Close to a quarter of Internet-using respondents (24%) consider they have personally witnessed **'intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages'**. On the other hand, nearly three-quarters (73%) say they have not been exposed to such intimidation to their knowledge, and just 3% answered 'don't know'.

**QB5** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?  
(% - EU)



Base: Internet users (n. = 23,915)

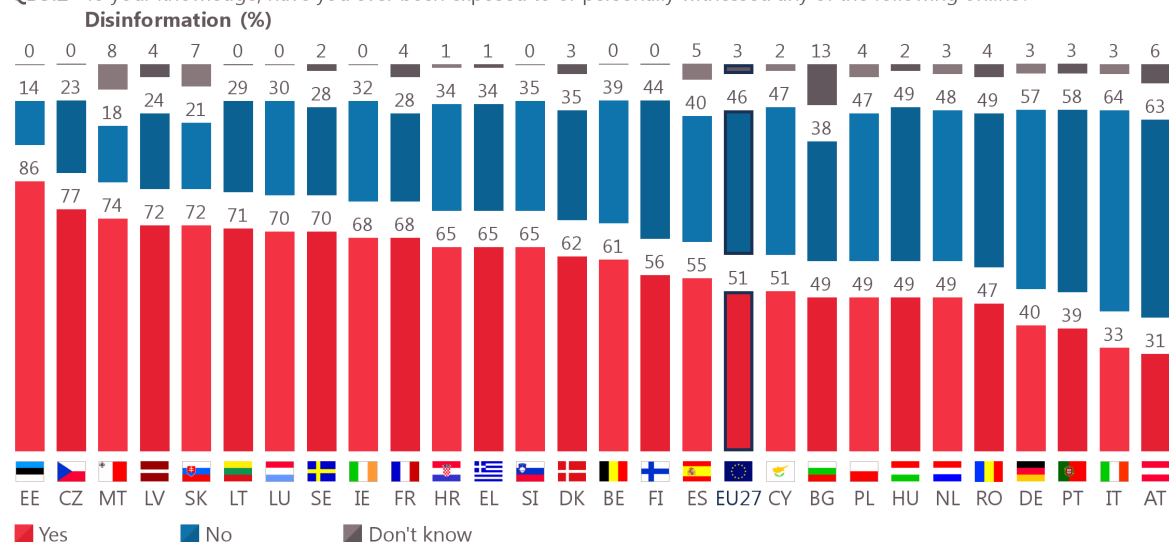
<sup>15</sup> QB5. To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online? 1. Intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages; 2. Disinformation; 3. Divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue; 4. Content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not. No; Yes; Don't know.

**A national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in 21 EU Member States considers that they have been exposed to or personally witnessed **disinformation** online. This proportion is the highest among respondents in Estonia (86%), Czechia (77%) and Malta (74%). This majority is smaller in the Netherlands (49%), Poland and Bulgaria (both 49%).

Conversely, a minority of respondents hold this view in five Member States: in Austria (31%), Italy (33%), Portugal (39%), Germany (40%) and Romania (47%).

Respondents in Hungary are equally divided on this matter (49%).

**QB5.2** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?



Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)






**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** highlights significant differences between categories:

- A majority of men (54%) say they have been exposed to or personally witnessed disinformation, compared with a minority of women (47%);
- The majority of respondents between the ages of 15-24 (59%) and 25-39 (57%) believe to have experienced disinformation, while a minority of respondents aged 55 and over have had such an experience (43%);
- Nearly six in ten respondents (57%) who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond believe to have experienced disinformation, compared with those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (34%) or between 16 and 19 years old (45%);
- Around six in ten managers (61%), students (61%) and unemployed people (58%) believe to have been exposed to disinformation, compared to housepersons (36%), retired people (41%) and manual workers (47% versus 49%);
- Respondents who consider themselves upper (62%) or upper middle class (59%) are more likely to believe to have experienced disinformation, compared with those who see themselves as working class (49%);
- Not surprisingly, a majority of respondents who use the Internet everyday (53%) believe to have experienced divisive content, compared with a minority of those who use the Internet often/sometimes (34%).

**QB5.2** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Disinformation**

(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	51	46	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	54	43	3
Woman	47	49	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	59	38	3
25-39	57	40	3
40-54	50	46	4
55 +	43	53	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	34	61	5
16-19	45	51	4
20+	57	40	3
Still studying	61	37	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	56	41	3
Managers	61	37	2
Other white collars	51	46	3
Manual workers	47	49	4
House persons	36	59	5
Unemployed	58	37	5
Retired	41	55	4
Students	61	37	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	49	46	5
The lower middle class	51	46	3
The middle class	51	46	3
The upper middle class	59	40	1
The upper class	62	38	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	53	44	3
Often/ Sometimes	34	61	5
Never	-	-	-

Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)

In addition, Europeans who position themselves on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to believe to have experienced disinformation online (57%), compared with those on the right (48%) or in the centre (49%).

Respondents who talk frequently (57%) about European political matters are the most likely to believe to have witnessed disinformation, particularly when compared with those who never talk about such matters (48%).


A majority of Europeans who have a negative (56%) or positive (52%) image of the European Union believe they have experienced disinformation online, compared with a minority among those who have a neutral image of the EU (47%).

Finally, a majority of respondents who consider that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union (53%) believe to have been exposed to disinformation, while those who believe that things are going in the right direction in the EU are equally divided.

**QB5.2** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Disinformation**

(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	51	46	3
 Left-right political scale			
Left	57	40	3
Centre	49	48	3
Right	48	49	3
Talk about European political matters			
Frequently	57	41	2
Occasionally	51	46	3
Never	48	48	4
Image of EU			
Positive	52	45	3
Neutral	47	49	4
Negative	56	40	4
Things in the EU are going in...			
Right direction	49	49	2
Wrong direction	53	44	3
Neither	49	47	4

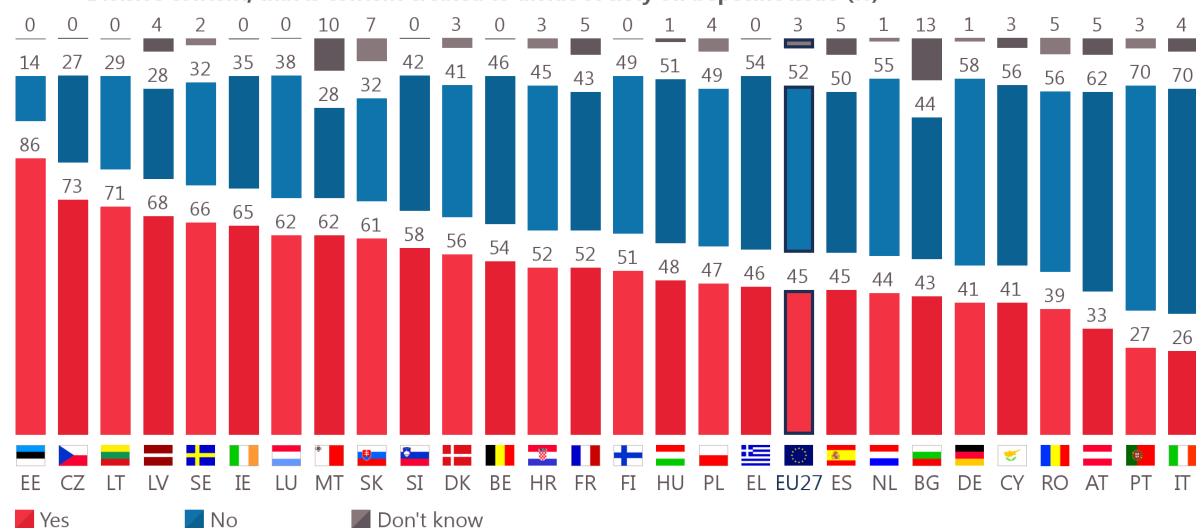
Base: Internet users (n. = 23,915)

In 15 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that they have been exposed to **divisive content** online, and more than seven in ten respondents share this feeling in Estonia (86%), Czechia (73%) and Lithuania (71%). This majority is narrower in Finland (51%), France and Croatia (52% in both countries).

On the other hand, respondents who consider they have been exposed to divisive content are the minority in 12 EU Member States, with a proportion of less than four in ten in Italy (26%), Portugal (27%), Austria (33%) and Romania (39%).

**QB5.3** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue (%)**



Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)






**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** reveals some differences between categories:

- Men are more likely than women (48% versus 41%) to believe to have been exposed to or to have personally witnessed divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue;
- The majority of respondents between the ages of 15-24 (54%) and 25-39 (51%) believe to have experienced divisive content; on the other hand, respondents who consider they have experienced such content are the minority among those aged 55 and over (36%) and 40-54 years (44%);
- Slightly more than half of Europeans who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (52%) believe to have experienced divisive content, compared with minorities of those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (26%) or between 16 and 19 years old (38%);
- Majorities of managers (55%), students (55%), self-employed people (51%) and unemployed people (49%) believe to have been exposed to divisive content, compared with minorities of housepersons (34%), retired people (34%), manual workers (41%) and other white collar workers (43%);
- A majority of respondents, who consider themselves upper middle (55%) or upper (54%) class, believe to have experienced divisive content, compared with minorities of those who consider themselves working (41%), lower middle or middle class (both 44%);
- Those who use the Internet everyday (46%) are more likely than those who use it often/sometimes (26%) to consider they have experienced divisive content.

**QB5.3** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue**

(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	45	52	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	48	49	3
Woman	41	56	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	54	43	3
25-39	51	46	3
40-54	44	52	4
55 +	36	61	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	26	69	5
16-19	38	58	4
20+	52	46	2
Still studying	55	43	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	51	46	3
Managers	55	43	2
Other white collars	43	54	3
Manual workers	41	55	4
House persons	34	63	3
Unemployed	49	47	4
Retired	34	62	4
Students	55	43	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	41	54	5
The lower middle class	44	53	3
The middle class	44	53	3
The upper middle class	55	44	1
The upper class	54	46	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	46	51	3
Often/ Sometimes	26	68	6
Never	-	-	-

Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)



Moreover, a majority of Europeans who position themselves on the left of the political spectrum believe to have experienced divisive content (51%), compared with minorities of those in the centre (42%) or on the right (43%).

A majority of respondents who talk frequently (51%) about European political matters say they have witnessed divisive content online, compared with minorities of those who talk never (41%) or occasionally (45%) about such matters.

Finally, Europeans who have a positive (47%) or negative (47%) image of the European Union are more likely than those who have a neutral image of the EU (41%) to believe to have experienced divisive content.

**QB5.3** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?  
**Divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue**  
 (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	45	52	3
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	51	46	3
Centre	42	55	3
Right	43	54	3
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	51	47	2
Occasionally	45	53	2
Never	41	54	5
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	47	51	2
Neutral	41	55	4
Negative	47	49	4

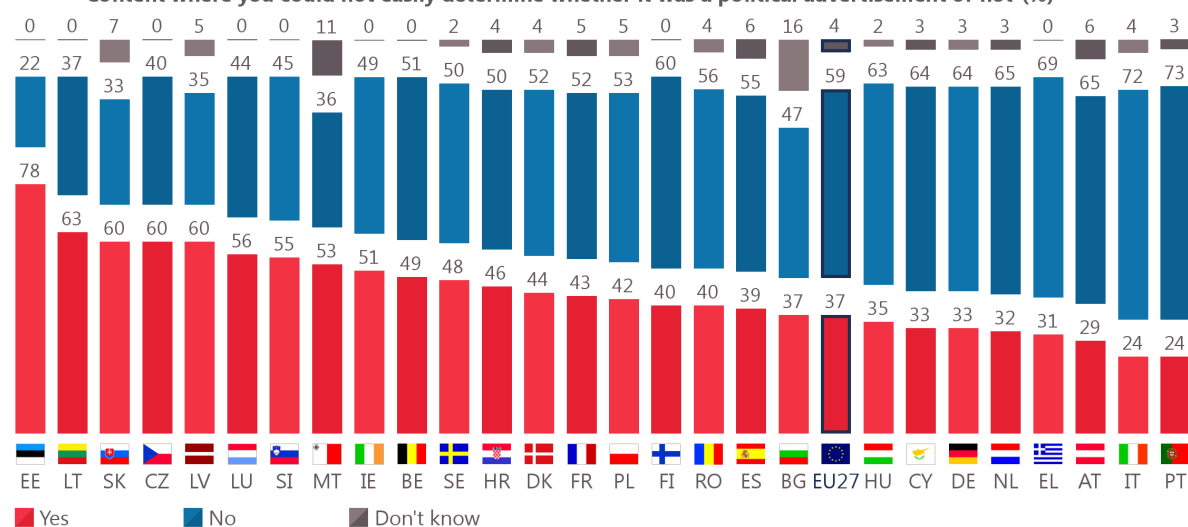
Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)

**A national analysis** reveals that a minority of respondents consider that they have been exposed to online **content where they could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not** in 18 EU Member States, with the lowest proportions among respondents in Portugal (24%), Italy (24%) and Austria (29%).

Conversely, a majority of respondents believe that they have been exposed to such content in nine EU Member States, with the highest proportion in Estonia (78%), largely ahead of Lithuania (63%), Czechia, Latvia and Slovakia (60% in the three countries), and the lowest levels in Ireland (51%), Malta (53%), Slovenia (55%) and Luxembourg (56%).

**QB5.4** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not (%)**



Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)






**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** shows that a minority of respondents in all but one of the socio-demographic categories consider they have been exposed to or personally witnessed content where they could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not online:

- This proportion is the lowest among women (35%), respondents aged 55 and over (31%), those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (24%), house persons (28%), retired people (30%), Europeans who consider themselves working class (35%) and those who use the Internet often/sometimes (24%);
- This minority is larger among men (40%), respondents between the ages of 15-24 (43%) and 25-39 (43%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (42%), students (46%), managers (45%) and Europeans who consider themselves upper middle class (43%);
- On the other hand, a majority of respondents who consider themselves upper class (53%) believe to have experienced content where they could not easily determine whether it was an online political advertisement or not.

**QB5.4** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not**

(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	37	59	4
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	40	57	3
Woman	35	61	4
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	43	54	3
25-39	43	53	4
40-54	36	60	4
55 +	31	65	4
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	24	72	4
16-19	33	63	4
20+	42	55	3
Still studying	46	51	3
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	41	55	4
Managers	45	52	3
Other white collars	37	60	3
Manual workers	34	61	5
House persons	28	69	3
Unemployed	42	54	4
Retired	30	66	4
Students	46	51	3
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	35	60	5
The lower middle class	37	60	3
The middle class	38	59	3
The upper middle class	43	54	3
The upper class	53	47	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	39	58	3
Often/ Sometimes	24	69	7
Never	-	-	-

Base: Internet users (n. = 23,915)


In addition, respondents who position themselves on the left of the political spectrum are more likely to indicate to have witnessed such content (42%) than those in the centre (36%) or on the right (36%).

Europeans who talk frequently about European political matters are more likely to indicate to have been exposed to such content (45%), particularly when compared with those who never talk about European political matters (34%).

Respondents who have a negative image of the European Union (41%) are the most likely to report to have experienced such content, particularly when compared with those who have a neutral image of the EU (36%).

Finally, Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union (40%) are slightly more likely to report to have witnessed such content than those who consider that things are going neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (35%) or in the right direction (36%) in the EU.

**QB5.4** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?  
**Content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not**  
 (% - EU)

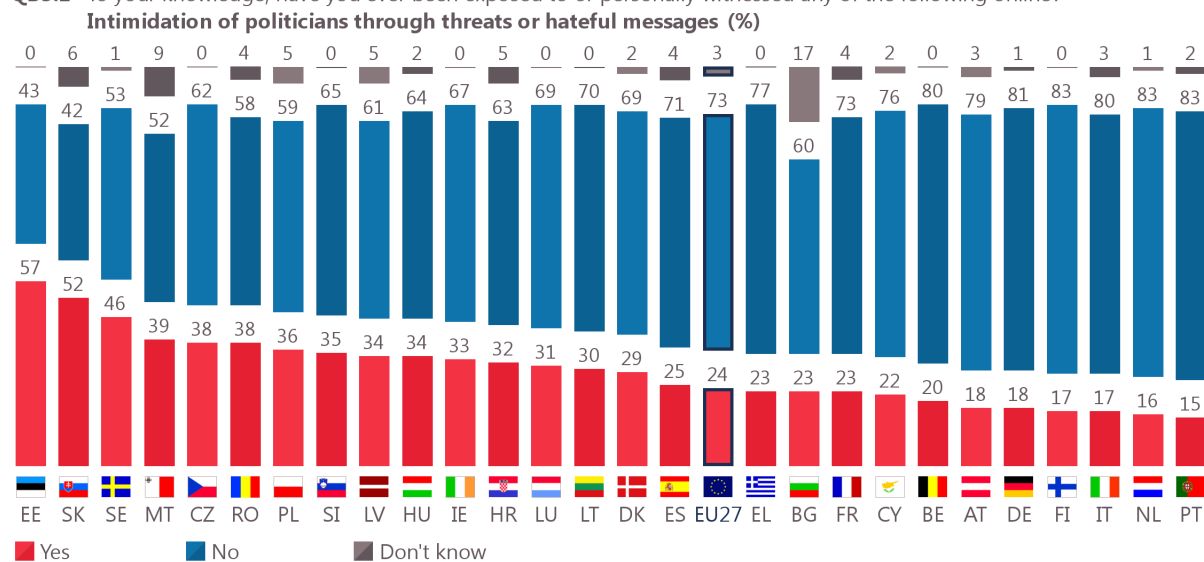
	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	37	59	4
 <b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	42	55	3
Centre	36	60	4
Right	36	61	3
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	45	52	3
Occasionally	38	59	3
Never	34	61	5
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	38	59	3
Neutral	36	60	4
Negative	41	55	4
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	36	61	3
Wrong direction	40	57	3
Neither	35	60	5

Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)

In 25 EU Member States, just a minority of Internet-using respondents think that they have been exposed online to **intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages**, with the lowest proportions in Portugal (15%), the Netherlands (16%), Italy (17%) and Finland (17%). This minority is larger in Sweden (46%), Malta (39%), Czechia and Romania (both 38%).

However, a majority of respondents consider that they have been exposed to such intimidation in only two countries, namely Estonia (57%) and Slovakia (52%).

**QB5.1** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?








Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)

**An analysis of the socio-demographic data** highlights that a minority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories report to have been exposed to or personally witnessed intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages online:

- This proportion is the smallest among women (22%), respondents aged 55 and over (19%), those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (16%), retired people (17%), housepersons (18%) and Europeans who consider themselves working class (23%);
- This minority is slightly larger among men (27%), respondents aged 15-24 years (31%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (26%), students (32%), self-employed people (29%) and Europeans who consider themselves upper class (42%).

**QB5.1** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?  
**Intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages**  
 (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	24	73	3
 <b>Gender</b>			
Man	27	71	2
Woman	22	75	3
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24	31	67	2
25-39	29	68	3
40-54	23	74	3
55 +	19	78	3
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	16	81	3
16-19	22	75	3
20+	26	71	3
Still studying	32	66	2
 <b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	29	68	3
Managers	27	71	2
Other white collars	26	72	2
Manual workers	23	73	4
House persons	18	79	3
Unemployed	26	70	4
Retired	17	80	3
Students	32	66	2
 <b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	23	73	4
The lower middle class	23	75	2
The middle class	25	72	3
The upper middle class	28	70	2
The upper class	42	58	0

Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)

Moreover, respondents who talk frequently about European political matters are the most likely to report to have experienced intimidation of politicians online (32%), compared with those who never (20%) or occasionally (25%) talk about European political matters.

Respondents who have a negative (27%) or positive (26%) image of the European Union are slightly more likely than those who have a neutral image of the EU (22%) to say they have witnessed intimidation of politicians online.

Finally, Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union (26%) are slightly more likely to report to have witnessed such intimidation than those who consider that things are going neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (22%) or in the right direction (23%) in the EU.

**QB5.1** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?  
**Intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages**  
 (% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	24	73	3
<b>Talk about European political matters</b>			
Frequently	32	66	2
Occasionally	25	73	2
Never	20	76	4
<b>Image of EU</b>			
Positive	26	72	2
Neutral	22	75	3
Negative	27	70	3
<b>Things in the EU are going in...</b>			
Right direction	23	75	2
Wrong direction	26	71	3
Neither	22	76	2

Base: Internet users (n.= 23,915)



## CONCLUSION

In the first part of this report, we examined how Europeans perceive several aspects of voting and elections in Europe.

More than half of Europeans say they are concerned about four of the potential types of interference in the context of elections in Europe: the possibility of elections being manipulated through cyberattacks; foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly; the possibility of the final result of an election being manipulated; people being pressured into voting a particular way. On the other hand, only a minority of the respondents are concerned about the possibility of people voting although they are not entitled to vote.

It is interesting to note that respondents in Romania, Lithuania, Czechia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Croatia seem generally more concerned about the five potential types of electoral interference; meanwhile, those in Austria, Germany, Finland, Denmark and Sweden are less concerned about these issues.

Nearly six in ten respondents consider that the availability of remote voting options in elections would make them more likely to vote in light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic. Moreover, in each EU Member State, more than eight in ten respondents hold this view. This is proof of the trust in the remote voting options.

However, large majorities of Europeans are concerned about three issues related to voting electronically, online or by post. More than two-thirds of Europeans are concerned about difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people; over six in ten Europeans share this concern as regards the potential for fraud or cyberattack; and more than half of respondents are also concerned about the security of the ballot.

The second part of this report explored Europeans' opinions about elections, the internet and online social networks.

Eight in ten respondents think that the rules usually observed by traditional media in a pre-election period – such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict campaign funding rules – should also apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them, with more than two-thirds of respondents sharing this opinion in each EU Member State.

Slightly more than half of Europeans who use the Internet say they have been exposed to or personally witnessed disinformation online. However, only minorities of respondents have been exposed to or personally witnessed the three other issues tested while online: around four in ten Internet-using respondents consider that they have been exposed to divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue, and to content where they could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not; less than a quarter of respondents declared that they have witnessed intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages.

A broad overview of the socio-demographic results reveals that Europeans who finished their education aged 19 or earlier, self-employed people, respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time and those who consider themselves working class are overall more likely to feel concerned about potential electoral issues, not only when it comes to voting electronically, online or by post, but also as regards to the final results of an election that could be manipulated recurring to different modalities, for example through cyberattacks.



## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 22<sup>nd</sup> October and 20<sup>th</sup> November 2020, Kantar carried out the wave 94.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 94.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all States where a face to face mode of data collection has been feasible is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their population size.

The sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>1</sup>.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every N<sup>th</sup> address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "last birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1.043	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	9.188.369	2,45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.053	23/10/2020	15/11/2020	5.995.194	1,60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar C Z	1.050	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	8.956.740	2,39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.050	23/10/2020	19/11/2020	4.848.611	1,29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.588	23/10/2020	19/11/2020	71.728.398	19,10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1.011	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	1.073.224	0,29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1.050	02/11/2020	18/11/2020	3.896.482	1,04%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.030	23/10/2020	20/11/2020	9.187.524	2,45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.025	23/10/2020	17/11/2020	40.006.943	10,65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1.008	22/10/2020	16/11/2020	52.732.499	14,04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.051	23/10/2020	16/11/2020	3.488.460	0,93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.024	22/10/2020	10/11/2020	52.397.331	13,95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	504	22/10/2020	13/11/2020	734.695	0,20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.050	23/10/2020	18/11/2020	1.568.124	0,42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.049	04/11/2020	20/11/2020	2.300.257	0,61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	550	02/11/2020	20/11/2020	503.275	0,13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.049	28/10/2020	14/11/2020	8.351.017	2,22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	552	23/10/2020	20/11/2020	426.055	0,11%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.029	22/10/2020	19/11/2020	14.165.638	3,77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1.010	22/10/2020	05/11/2020	7.580.083	2,02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.017	23/10/2020	15/11/2020	32.139.021	8,56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.027	23/10/2020	16/11/2020	8.869.051	2,36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.050	23/10/2020	16/11/2020	16.372.216	4,36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.050	22/10/2020	14/11/2020	1.767.202	0,47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.050	22/10/2020	19/11/2020	4.592.379	1,22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.022	04/11/2020	20/11/2020	4.488.064	1,20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.042	22/10/2020	20/11/2020	8.149.850	1,90%
TOTAL EU27			27.034	22/10/2020	20/11/2020	375.506.702	100%*

\* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

\*\* Recruitments in Belgium, Czechia, Ireland and Luxembourg are carried out by Ronin International, Consumerhouse, Infas and GDCC. Non-probabilistic sample in Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovakia was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel and from Norstat panel in Lithuania.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium		1.043	1.043
BG	Bulgaria	1.053		1.053
CZ	Czechia		1.050	1.050
DK	Denmark	593	457	1.050
DE	Germany	1.242	346	1.588
EE	Estonia		1.011	1.011
IE	Ireland		1.050	1.050
EL	Greece	786	244	1.030
ES	Spain	1.025		1.025
FR	France	1.008		1.008
HR	Croatia	1.051		1.051
IT	Italy	1.024		1.024
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia	716	334	1.050
LT	Lithuania		1.049	1.049
LU	Luxembourg		550	550
HU	Hungary	1.049		1.049
MT	Malta	358	194	552
NL	Netherlands	839	190	1.029
AT	Austria	1.010		1.010
PL	Poland	1.017		1.017
PT	Portugal	1.027		1.027
RO	Romania	1.050		1.050
SI	Slovenia	68	982	1.050
SK	Slovakia	793	257	1.050
FI	Finland		1.022	1.022
SE	Sweden	285	757	1042
	TOTAL EU27	16.498	10.536	27.034

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. For all interviews conducted face to face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have always been respected in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance. Where **face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach to target or were not feasible at all**, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

In **Sweden, Netherlands** and **Denmark**, face-to-face interviewing was feasible, but it was not possible to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period an online survey was offered to those who refused the face-to-face option at the telephone recruitment stage. As a result, data collection was made through interviews via CAPI and CAWI modes.

The **face-to-face interviews alone** were not enough to reach to target in **Germany, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia** and **Slovakia**. In these countries, **additional interviews** were conducted

online with CAWI technique. Moreover, face-to-face interviews were **not feasible at all** in **Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania and Luxembourg**. In these countries, interviews were conducted **only** online.

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. In principle, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design: respondents were recruited in a probabilistic random manner, ensuring that all individuals in this country have an equal chance to be interviewed.

In **Belgium, Czechia, Luxembourg, Ireland and Slovakia** respondents were recruited by telephone via a dual frame RDD sample design. Telephone numbers were drawn from the national telephone numbering plans.

In **these countries**, the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, so this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel. Also, in **Germany, Greece and Malta**, where face-to-face interviews were not enough to reach the target, LifePoints panel sample was used as a supplement.

In **Estonia, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Latvia and Slovenia**, only people randomly selected through a probabilistically drawn sample were interviewed online. In **Lithuania** the same approach was used but there were insufficient numbers to reach the target sample size. This sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample drawn from Norstat's panel.

In Estonia and Finland, the respondents are recruited through a telephone survey. In Estonia a dual frame random sample is drawn from the national telephone numbering plans whilst in Finland and Sweden a random sample is drawn from the telephone register.

### Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For Eurobarometer 94.1, the response rates for the EU27, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE *	26,3%	EL	26,1%	LT*	27,6%	PT	36,6%
BG	45,5%	ES	34,7%	LU*	27,5%	RO	74,5%
CZ*	54,0%	FR	28,4%	HU	65,2%	SI	31,8%
DK	33,8%	HR	55,6%	MT	77,2%	SI*	45,3%
DK*	16,6%	IT	21,3%	NL	68,5%	SK	65,1%
DE	17,6%	CY	39,7%	NL*	26,8%	FI*	13,9%
EE*	21,6%	LV	37,1%	AT	44,3%	SE	54,1%
IE*	20,9%	LV*	15,9%	PL	40,0%	SE*	33,4%

\*CAWI (for probabilistic sample) and without taking into account recruitment phase

### Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process  
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
<b>N=1000</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>N=1000</b>
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	





**QUESTIONNAIRE****ASK ALL****SD11 Could you tell me if...?***(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Every day or almost every day	Two or three times a week	About once a week	Two or three times a month	Less often	Never	No Internet access (SPONTA NEOUS)
1	You use the Internet at home, in your home.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	You use the Internet on your place of work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	You use the Internet on your mobile device (laptop, smartphone, tablet, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	You use the Internet somewhere else (school, university, cyber-café, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Q1 In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?***(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK
1	People voting although they are not entitled to vote.	1	2	3	4	5
2	The final result of an election being manipulated.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks.	1	2	3	4	5
4	People being pressured into voting a particular way.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly.	1	2	3	4	5

TREND EB90.1 – QB10

**Q2 In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote?***(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
Don't know	5

NEW

**Q3 Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?**

(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK
1	Difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people	1	2	3	4	5
2	The potential for fraud or cyberattack	1	2	3	4	5
3	The secrecy of the ballot (M)	1	2	3	4	5

TREND EB90.1 – QB10

**Q4 In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, Internet platforms and actors using them?**

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
Don't know	5

NEW

**ASK ONLY IF 'INTERNET USER' (CODE 1 TO 5 IN SD11)**

**Q5 To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?**





























(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		No	Yes	DK
1	Intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages	1	2	3
2	Disinformation	1	2	3
3	Divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue	1	2	3
4	Content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not	1	2	3

NEW





























**QB1.1** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People voting although they are not entitled to vote (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		17	1	28	-1	31	-3	20	2	4	45	0	51	-1
BE		16	6	28	0	41	5	15	-9	0	44	6	56	-4
BG		25	5	30	-4	18	-6	17	4	10	55	1	35	-2
CZ		34	17	32	9	25	-10	9	-9	0	66	26	34	-19
DK		10	-1	16	-4	42	4	30	3	2	26	-5	72	7
DE		9	2	16	-3	40	-6	32	6	3	25	-1	72	0
EE		13	8	26	6	44	8	17	-11	0	39	14	61	-3
IE		20	2	28	-7	40	7	11	1	1	48	-5	51	8
EL		21	3	32	-1	33	0	13	-1	1	53	2	46	-1
ES		19	-12	26	-4	27	5	24	9	4	45	-16	51	14
FR		18	1	26	-9	27	1	21	3	8	44	-8	48	4
HR		21	-2	44	4	22	-1	11	-1	2	65	2	33	-2
IT		12	-5	38	6	29	-3	15	1	6	50	1	44	-2
CY		20	8	27	0	20	-3	28	-5	5	47	8	48	-8
LV		23	-6	30	0	23	2	18	4	6	53	-6	41	6
LT		35	20	34	-3	23	-5	8	-5	0	69	17	31	-10
LU		13	1	26	8	46	8	15	-11	0	39	9	61	-3
HU		29	4	37	3	22	-2	9	-6	3	66	7	31	-8
MT		17	5	34	-5	26	3	11	-5	12	51	0	37	-2
NL		6	1	12	-3	42	-3	39	7	1	18	-2	81	4
AT		12	-2	27	-3	30	-3	30	10	1	39	-5	60	7
PL		23	10	39	5	26	-9	7	-8	5	62	15	33	-17
PT		15	7	39	9	32	-13	10	-3	4	54	16	42	-16
RO		33	1	38	4	18	-3	8	-2	3	71	5	26	-5
SI		23	15	25	5	33	-1	18	-14	1	48	20	51	-15
SK		15	10	32	1	34	-8	13	-3	6	47	11	47	-11
FI		14	8	17	0	47	-4	22	-1	0	31	8	69	-5
SE		4	1	8	-2	51	5	35	-2	2	12	-1	86	3





























**QB1.2** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**The final result of an election being manipulated (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		21	0	32	-3	30	1	14	2	3	53	-3	44	3
BE		23	8	33	-6	33	1	11	-1	0	56	2	44	0
BG		35	3	38	-2	12	-3	9	2	6	73	1	21	-1
CZ		48	19	27	-5	18	-6	7	-5	0	75	14	25	-11
DK		11	-1	23	-12	41	8	24	7	1	34	-13	65	15
DE		12	2	20	-6	42	1	25	5	1	32	-4	67	6
EE		18	9	31	2	39	4	12	-7	0	49	11	51	-3
IE		24	4	34	-4	32	3	10	0	0	58	0	42	3
EL		22	4	32	-4	32	-2	12	2	2	54	0	44	0
ES		27	-15	30	-2	24	8	16	8	3	57	-17	40	16
FR		24	3	30	-7	24	-1	17	3	5	54	-4	41	2
HR		23	-2	42	-1	24	3	10	1	1	65	-3	34	4
IT		15	-8	46	4	26	1	8	3	5	61	-4	34	4
CY		20	7	31	0	20	-4	24	-4	5	51	7	44	-8
LV		37	-4	31	-3	17	4	10	2	5	68	-7	27	6
LT		43	18	37	-10	15	-4	5	0	0	80	8	20	-4
LU		18	0	25	-6	40	12	17	0	0	43	-6	57	12
HU		33	3	42	1	17	-1	6	-4	2	75	4	23	-5
MT		17	8	36	3	24	-4	11	-7	12	53	11	35	-11
NL		9	3	22	-9	43	0	25	6	1	31	-6	68	6
AT		14	-3	27	-7	35	2	24	10	0	41	-10	59	12
PL		27	9	39	1	24	-7	6	-4	4	66	10	30	-11
PT		17	5	44	13	28	-14	8	-3	3	61	18	36	-17
RO		36	2	37	1	17	-2	7	-1	3	73	3	24	-3
SI		28	14	34	2	27	-3	10	-10	1	62	16	37	-13
SK		21	14	37	-3	28	-8	11	0	3	58	11	39	-8
FI		15	5	23	-5	49	5	13	-2	0	38	0	62	3
SE		6	-1	19	-12	56	8	18	6	1	25	-13	74	14





























**QB1.3** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Elections being manipulated through cyberattacks (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		21	-3	36	-1	28	3	11	2	4	57	-4	39	5
BE		26	8	40	-1	28	0	6	-5	0	66	7	34	-5
BG		23	-1	37	0	17	-1	10	2	13	60	-1	27	1
CZ		46	19	32	4	17	-9	5	-7	0	78	23	22	-16
DK		12	-6	36	-4	36	10	14	1	2	48	-10	50	11
DE		13	-5	30	-8	40	9	15	6	2	43	-13	55	15
EE		19	9	40	8	36	5	5	-10	0	59	17	41	-5
IE		27	3	40	0	27	3	5	-2	1	67	3	32	1
EL		19	2	33	0	30	-1	11	1	7	52	2	41	0
ES		27	-14	31	-2	24	8	14	7	4	58	-16	38	15
FR		23	-2	32	-5	23	1	16	5	6	55	-7	39	6
HR		22	3	36	1	29	5	11	-4	2	58	4	40	1
IT		17	-7	45	4	22	-1	8	2	8	62	-3	30	1
CY		19	3	32	2	22	-4	20	0	7	51	5	42	-4
LV		29	-5	30	-1	19	3	14	5	8	59	-6	33	8
LT		42	21	39	0	15	-7	4	-4	0	81	21	19	-11
LU		18	-5	36	6	39	13	7	-7	0	54	1	46	6
HU		27	-1	42	6	18	-3	8	-4	5	69	5	26	-7
MT		18	3	32	-1	24	-2	10	1	16	50	2	34	-1
NL		16	4	41	-3	34	1	8	-1	1	57	1	42	0
AT		15	-7	28	-9	34	11	21	7	2	43	-16	55	18
PL		26	8	39	0	24	-5	6	-4	5	65	8	30	-9
PT		16	1	42	10	28	-8	10	-1	4	58	11	38	-9
RO		35	5	38	2	16	-5	8	0	3	73	7	24	-5
SI		26	13	36	3	29	2	8	-13	1	62	16	37	-11
SK		19	10	37	1	30	-6	9	-3	5	56	11	39	-9
FI		19	5	37	-2	39	6	5	-4	0	56	3	44	2
SE		10	0	35	-10	48	12	6	-1	1	45	-10	54	11





























**QB1.4** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**People being pressured into voting a particular way (%)**





























		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		19	0	33	0	30	0	15	1	3	52	0	45	1
BE		22	9	39	3	32	-1	7	-9	0	61	12	39	-10
BG		33	-2	37	0	14	0	10	2	6	70	-2	24	2
CZ		43	21	36	11	17	-14	4	-13	0	79	32	21	-27
DK		13	-4	25	-7	41	8	20	6	1	38	-11	61	14
DE		10	4	23	-2	41	-1	23	0	3	33	2	64	-1
EE		17	8	40	13	34	1	9	-13	0	57	21	43	-12
IE		22	0	35	0	34	4	9	-1	0	57	0	43	3
EL		21	3	36	2	30	-2	11	-3	2	57	5	41	-5
ES		26	-13	26	-6	26	8	19	10	3	52	-19	45	18
FR		21	1	31	-7	26	0	17	4	5	52	-6	43	4
HR		20	-4	42	5	27	4	10	-4	1	62	1	37	0
IT		17	-5	42	3	24	-2	10	2	7	59	-2	34	0
CY		21	5	33	0	20	-6	21	0	5	54	5	41	-6
LV		25	-12	27	0	28	9	14	3	6	52	-12	42	12
LT		29	14	36	1	26	-2	9	-6	0	65	15	35	-8
LU		16	4	36	7	36	4	12	-9	0	52	11	48	-5
HU		20	-4	37	2	27	3	13	-3	3	57	-2	40	0
MT		17	1	40	-1	23	1	8	-3	12	57	0	31	-2
NL		12	3	32	-4	38	0	18	2	0	44	-1	56	2
AT		10	-5	29	-2	30	2	30	8	1	39	-7	60	10
PL		25	11	40	7	24	-11	6	-9	5	65	18	30	-20
PT		14	5	42	12	32	-11	9	-4	3	56	17	41	-15
RO		32	1	38	3	19	-2	9	-1	2	70	4	28	-3
SI		31	19	35	9	26	-6	7	-19	1	66	28	33	-25
SK		20	15	38	2	29	-11	8	-4	5	58	17	37	-15
FI		14	4	28	2	48	6	10	-9	0	42	6	58	-3
SE		9	1	24	-10	54	9	11	1	2	33	-9	65	10

**QB1.5** In the context of elections in Europe, how concerned or not are you about the possibility of each of the following events?

**Foreign actors and criminal groups influencing elections covertly (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		20	-2	35	-2	28	1	13	3	4	55	-4	41	4
BE		26	9	39	0	30	2	5	-9	0	65	9	35	-7
BG		26	0	34	-5	16	0	14	5	10	60	-5	30	5
CZ		45	18	34	8	16	-12	5	-8	0	79	26	21	-20
DK		13	-3	36	-2	35	6	15	1	1	49	-5	50	7
DE		12	-1	31	-7	39	6	16	4	2	43	-8	55	10
EE		15	5	33	8	42	8	10	-8	0	48	13	52	0
IE		28	6	38	0	29	1	5	-3	0	66	6	34	-2
EL		20	4	37	0	29	-2	10	1	4	57	4	39	-1
ES		23	-13	27	-4	27	8	20	11	3	50	-17	47	19
FR		22	-3	31	-5	23	0	17	5	7	53	-8	40	5
HR		20	-1	40	2	26	1	12	-1	2	60	1	38	0
IT		18	-5	42	-1	24	0	9	4	7	60	-6	33	4
CY		21	6	32	-2	20	-1	20	-4	7	53	4	40	-5
LV		27	-12	32	2	22	7	14	5	5	59	-10	36	12
LT		37	17	39	-3	18	-4	6	-3	0	76	14	24	-7
LU		18	-3	37	8	38	13	7	-11	0	55	5	45	2
HU		28	0	39	2	22	2	8	-5	3	67	2	30	-3
MT		13	0	32	2	31	4	10	-4	14	45	2	41	0
NL		18	6	39	-8	31	2	11	1	1	57	-2	42	3
AT		13	-5	28	-8	32	7	25	8	2	41	-13	57	15
PL		26	10	37	-2	25	-5	6	-6	6	63	8	31	-11
PT		14	0	41	11	30	-10	11	0	4	55	11	41	-10
RO		34	4	40	8	15	-8	7	-2	4	74	12	22	-10
SI		29	14	36	3	26	-1	8	-12	1	65	17	34	-13
SK		21	12	37	-2	29	-5	8	-3	5	58	10	37	-8
FI		15	5	32	-3	46	8	7	-7	0	47	2	53	1
SE		13	0	36	-3	43	5	7	0	1	49	-3	50	5





























**QB2** In light of the ongoing sanitary measures and health concerns related to the Coronavirus pandemic, would the availability of remote voting options in elections make you more likely to vote?  
(%)

		Yes, definitely	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, definitely not	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
EU27		23	36	22	17	2	59	39
BE		31	32	23	14	0	63	37
BG		21	39	23	11	6	60	34
CZ		41	36	14	9	0	77	23
DK		36	32	17	14	1	68	31
DE		32	30	23	14	1	62	37
EE		50	29	15	6	0	79	21
IE		35	38	21	6	0	73	27
EL		22	35	23	17	3	57	40
ES		20	35	21	22	2	55	43
FR		25	26	19	29	1	51	48
HR		25	50	17	6	2	75	23
IT		16	45	25	11	3	61	36
CY		31	30	17	20	2	61	37
LV		37	37	13	12	1	74	25
LT		36	36	18	10	0	72	28
LU		37	34	20	9	0	71	29
HU		18	51	16	14	1	69	30
MT		28	35	15	11	11	63	26
NL		27	25	21	27	0	52	48
AT		19	33	29	14	5	52	43
PL		11	42	31	13	3	53	44
PT		15	39	28	14	4	54	42
RO		19	46	20	14	1	65	34
SI		31	33	24	12	0	64	36
SK		23	44	21	11	1	67	32
FI		25	40	27	8	0	65	35
SE		24	38	25	12	1	62	37































**QB3.1** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**Difficulties of use for some people, such as people with disabilities or older people (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		27	-2	41	5	21	0	8	-2	3	68	3	29	-2
BE		22	0	47	2	26	3	5	-4	0	69	2	31	-1
BG		30	-3	39	5	15	0	9	1	7	69	2	24	1
CZ		23	-2	43	13	27	3	7	-9	0	66	11	34	-6
DK		21	-11	44	8	22	4	12	0	1	65	-3	34	4
DE		17	0	37	7	31	-4	13	-1	2	54	7	44	-5
EE		13	2	39	2	40	14	8	-9	0	52	4	48	5
IE		28	-6	50	8	19	3	3	-3	0	78	2	22	0
EL		42	7	38	-1	15	0	4	-2	1	80	6	19	-2
ES		39	-10	32	0	16	8	11	3	2	71	-10	27	11
FR		33	-6	39	3	17	4	7	-2	4	72	-3	24	2
HR		24	-3	46	10	20	2	9	-6	1	70	7	29	-4
IT		23	-8	50	9	18	0	5	-1	4	73	1	23	-1
CY		38	0	35	6	11	-4	12	0	4	73	6	23	-4
LV		27	1	39	0	17	2	12	-2	5	66	1	29	0
LT		25	-2	45	10	20	0	10	-1	0	70	8	30	-1
LU		25	-1	45	7	25	9	5	-7	0	70	6	30	2
HU		22	-4	46	8	21	1	9	-4	2	68	4	30	-3
MT		35	8	36	-6	14	-2	5	-2	10	71	2	19	-4
NL		16	-3	46	2	27	3	10	-2	1	62	-1	37	1
AT		23	0	34	-5	26	0	16	6	1	57	-5	42	6
PL		30	12	45	6	19	-7	3	-10	3	75	18	22	-17
PT		23	4	59	16	11	-14	5	-3	2	82	20	16	-17
RO		35	6	37	0	19	-2	6	-2	3	72	6	25	-4
SI		30	11	41	13	22	-5	6	-14	1	71	24	28	-19
SK		24	11	44	9	22	-7	7	-10	3	68	20	29	-17
FI		25	-6	41	0	27	7	7	1	0	66	-6	34	8
SE		18	0	43	5	33	2	6	-5	0	61	5	39	-3





























**QB3.2** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The potential for fraud or cyberattack (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		24	-9	39	4	25	6	9	0	3	63	-5	34	6
BE		20	-1	41	-4	33	10	6	-3	0	61	-5	39	7
BG		23	-3	35	-1	19	3	10	1	13	58	-4	29	4
CZ		43	7	32	5	20	1	5	-8	0	75	12	25	-7
DK		17	-14	37	-2	31	14	14	3	1	54	-16	45	17
DE		13	-15	35	1	36	9	14	6	2	48	-14	50	15
EE		16	1	31	0	43	14	10	-7	0	47	1	53	7
IE		32	-3	43	3	21	5	4	-2	0	75	0	25	3
EL		30	1	38	1	23	3	4	-1	5	68	2	27	2
ES		32	-14	28	-3	23	12	14	6	3	60	-17	37	18
FR		30	-7	38	6	18	2	10	-2	4	68	-1	28	0
HR		19	-5	42	9	28	6	10	-6	1	61	4	38	0
IT		19	-12	49	10	20	1	6	0	6	68	-2	26	1
CY		28	-9	36	3	17	3	13	4	6	64	-6	30	7
LV		31	-10	34	4	19	6	11	0	5	65	-6	30	6
LT		38	12	39	3	17	-1	6	-4	0	77	15	23	-5
LU		17	-16	44	15	34	16	5	-8	0	61	-1	39	8
HU		26	-6	43	5	20	3	7	-3	4	69	-1	27	0
MT		31	7	38	-1	13	-6	6	1	12	69	6	19	-5
NL		16	-5	47	3	28	4	8	-2	1	63	-2	36	2
AT		18	-9	30	-6	30	5	20	11	2	48	-15	50	16
PL		29	6	43	0	20	0	4	-6	4	72	6	24	-6
PT		19	-5	51	14	19	-5	7	-2	4	70	9	26	-7
RO		39	5	36	0	16	-2	6	-1	3	75	5	22	-3
SI		29	8	41	12	23	-4	6	-12	1	70	20	29	-16
SK		23	8	41	8	24	-5	8	-7	4	64	16	32	-12
FI		22	-1	40	1	34	6	4	-3	0	62	0	38	3
SE		12	-8	37	-2	44	14	6	-4	1	49	-10	50	10





























**QB3.3** Imagine now that you were able to vote electronically, online or by post. How concerned or not would you be about each of the following?

**The security of the ballot (%)**

		Very concerned		Somewhat concerned		Not very concerned		Not at all concerned		Don't know	Total 'Concerned'		Total 'Not concerned'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		21	-3	35	4	29	2	12	-3	3	56	1	41	-1
BE		15	-2	38	2	39	8	8	-7	0	53	0	47	1
BG		22	-2	32	-1	22	2	15	1	9	54	-3	37	3
CZ		28	7	39	15	26	-3	7	-14	0	67	22	33	-17
DK		10	-10	31	4	37	9	21	0	1	41	-6	58	9
DE		10	-4	26	-3	43	4	20	4	1	36	-7	63	8
EE		12	1	21	-5	47	18	20	-6	0	33	-4	67	12
IE		26	-4	41	5	28	5	5	-3	0	67	1	33	2
EL		32	1	38	3	24	2	4	-3	2	70	4	28	-1
ES		26	-10	28	1	25	9	18	1	3	54	-9	43	10
FR		26	-4	34	6	24	4	12	-7	4	60	2	36	-3
HR		19	-5	46	13	25	1	9	-6	1	65	8	34	-5
IT		20	-6	48	12	20	-3	7	-3	5	68	6	27	-6
CY		26	-8	36	9	18	-2	15	2	5	62	1	33	0
LV		28	7	34	6	22	1	12	-11	4	62	13	34	-10
LT		25	7	40	5	24	0	11	-3	0	65	12	35	-3
LU		14	-14	39	15	38	16	9	-10	0	53	1	47	6
HU		24	-2	44	13	21	-4	8	-7	3	68	11	29	-11
MT		29	9	40	2	14	-7	6	-4	11	69	11	20	-11
NL		9	0	37	8	36	0	17	-7	1	46	8	53	-7
AT		16	-3	29	-5	34	2	20	7	1	45	-8	54	9
PL		29	10	43	5	20	-6	5	-8	3	72	15	25	-14
PT		18	0	52	16	21	-8	7	-4	2	70	16	28	-12
RO		37	6	37	3	16	-5	7	-3	3	74	9	23	-8
SI		20	2	39	14	31	2	9	-14	1	59	16	40	-12
SK		23	13	38	8	27	-8	9	-9	3	61	21	36	-17
FI		14	-2	31	1	48	11	7	-7	0	45	-1	55	4
SE		9	0	30	10	50	9	11	-16	0	39	10	61	-7

**QB4** In a pre-election period, traditional media usually have to observe a number of rules, such as observing silence periods just before the elections, ensuring equal campaigning time for the different candidates or strict rules on funding for the campaign. Do you think that these rules should also apply to online social networks, internet platforms and actors using them?





























(%)

		Yes, definitely		Yes, to some extent		No, not really		No, not at all		Don't know	Total 'Yes'		Total 'No'	
		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018		Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018	Oct.-Nov. 2020	Diff. Oct.-Nov. 2020 - Sept. 2018
EU27		42	-1	38	5	12	0	5	-1	3	80	4	17	-1
BE		49	11	36	0	12	-10	3	0	0	85	11	15	-10
BG		43	6	37	2	8	-1	5	1	7	80	8	13	0
CZ		43	7	41	7	12	-4	4	-4	0	84	14	16	-8
DK		42	-5	39	12	11	-1	6	-2	2	81	7	17	-3
DE		46	-4	32	7	13	4	6	0	3	78	3	19	4
EE		53	15	37	-1	7	-2	3	-1	0	90	14	10	-3
IE		63	11	28	-4	7	-1	2	0	0	91	7	9	-1
EL		49	1	32	-3	10	-1	4	0	5	81	-2	14	-1
ES		47	1	31	2	9	-1	8	1	5	78	3	17	0
FR		45	1	32	2	14	1	6	-3	3	77	3	20	-2
HR		41	-7	41	6	14	4	4	0	0	82	-1	18	4
IT		28	-10	51	13	13	-3	4	1	4	79	3	17	-2
CY		55	0	30	3	5	-2	5	3	5	85	3	10	1
LV		47	2	35	2	7	-4	5	0	6	82	4	12	-4
LT		61	19	30	-3	6	-5	3	0	0	91	16	9	-5
LU		50	8	31	0	15	2	4	0	0	81	8	19	2
HU		45	0	40	1	11	0	2	-1	2	85	1	13	-1
MT		53	10	21	-16	9	3	6	-2	11	74	-6	15	1
NL		50	3	35	5	10	-3	4	-3	1	85	8	14	-6
AT		34	0	34	-3	16	-1	8	3	8	68	-3	24	2
PL		31	-3	48	4	15	4	3	0	3	79	1	18	4
PT		31	2	42	-10	17	8	4	1	6	73	-8	21	9
RO		28	-2	47	1	13	1	8	1	4	75	-1	21	2
SI		59	2	32	4	7	0	2	-2	0	91	6	9	-2
SK		45	2	43	8	6	-5	4	-4	2	88	10	10	-9
FI		48	12	33	-7	15	1	4	0	0	81	5	19	1
SE		46	12	31	2	14	-4	7	-8	2	77	14	21	-12

**QB5.1** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Intimidation of politicians through threats or hateful messages (%)**





























IF 'INTERNET USER', CODE 1 TO 5 IN SD11

		No	Yes	Don't know
EU27		73	24	3
BE		80	20	0
BG		60	23	17
CZ		62	38	0
DK		69	29	2
DE		81	18	1
EE		43	57	0
IE		67	33	0
EL		77	23	0
ES		71	25	4
FR		73	23	4
HR		63	32	5
IT		80	17	3
CY		76	22	2
LV		61	34	5
LT		70	30	0
LU		69	31	0
HU		64	34	2
MT		52	39	9
NL		83	16	1
AT		79	18	3
PL		59	36	5
PT		83	15	2
RO		58	38	4
SI		65	35	0
SK		42	52	6
FI		83	17	0
SE		53	46	1

**QB5.2** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Disinformation (%)**





























IF 'INTERNET USER', CODE 1 TO 5 IN SD11

		No	Yes	Don't know
EU27		46	51	3
BE		39	61	0
BG		38	49	13
CZ		23	77	0
DK		35	62	3
DE		57	40	3
EE		14	86	0
IE		32	68	0
EL		34	65	1
ES		40	55	5
FR		28	68	4
HR		34	65	1
IT		64	33	3
CY		47	51	2
LV		24	72	4
LT		29	71	0
LU		30	70	0
HU		49	49	2
MT		18	74	8
NL		48	49	3
AT		63	31	6
PL		47	49	4
PT		58	39	3
RO		49	47	4
SI		35	65	0
SK		21	72	7
FI		44	56	0
SE		28	70	2

**QB5.3** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Divisive content, that is content created to divide society on a specific issue (%)**





























IF 'INTERNET USER', CODE 1 TO 5 IN SD11

		No	Yes	Don't know
EU27		52	45	3
BE		46	54	0
BG		44	43	13
CZ		27	73	0
DK		41	56	3
DE		58	41	1
EE		14	86	0
IE		35	65	0
EL		54	46	0
ES		50	45	5
FR		43	52	5
HR		45	52	3
IT		70	26	4
CY		56	41	3
LV		28	68	4
LT		29	71	0
LU		38	62	0
HU		51	48	1
MT		28	62	10
NL		55	44	1
AT		62	33	5
PL		49	47	4
PT		70	27	3
RO		56	39	5
SI		42	58	0
SK		32	61	7
FI		49	51	0
SE		32	66	2

**QB5.4** To your knowledge, have you ever been exposed to or personally witnessed any of the following online?

**Content where you could not easily determine whether it was a political advertisement or not (%)**

*IF 'INTERNET USER', CODE 1 TO 5 IN SD11*

		No	Yes	Don't know
EU27		59	37	4
BE		51	49	0
BG		47	37	16
CZ		40	60	0
DK		52	44	4
DE		64	33	3
EE		22	78	0
IE		49	51	0
EL		69	31	0
ES		55	39	6
FR		52	43	5
HR		50	46	4
IT		72	24	4
CY		64	33	3
LV		35	60	5
LT		37	63	0
LU		44	56	0
HU		63	35	2
MT		36	53	11
NL		65	32	3
AT		65	29	6
PL		53	42	5
PT		73	24	3
RO		56	40	4
SI		45	55	0
SK		33	60	7
FI		60	40	0
SE		50	48	2









