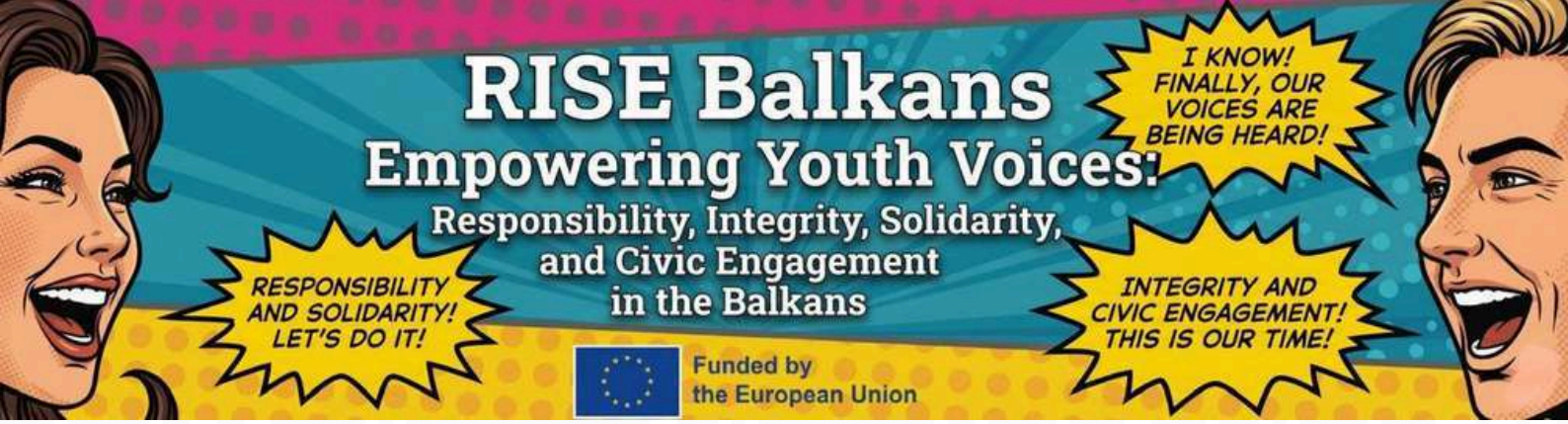


Empowering Youth Voices: Responsibility, Integrity, Solidarity, and Civic Engagement in the Balkans

Work Package WP1 – Youth and Governance: Reality Check

D1.2 – Comparative Analysis Report

PROJECT NUMBER: 101253022

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Description
GR	Greece
BG	Bulgaria
HR	Croatia
AL	Albania
MK	North Macedonia
CCC	Center for Civil Communications
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
D	Deliverable
D1.2	Comparative Analysis Report
EACEA	European Education and Culture Executive Agency
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PU	Public
RISE	Responsibility, Integrity, Solidarity, Engagement
WP	Work Package

Partners List Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Description
PANTEION / EUROCRIM	Panteion University / European University Center for Crime & Justice
IEE	Diethnis Evropaiki Ekpaideftiki A.M.K.E.
UNWE	University of National and World Economy
NSC	National Student Confederation
PRAVNI	University of Zagreb – Faculty of Law
CMT	Center for Democracy and Law Miko Tripalo
PA	Partners Albania for Change and Development
CCC	Center for Civil Communications

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Executive Summary

This Comparative Synthesis and Analysis Report presents the cross-country findings of Work Package 1 (WP1), "Youth and Governance: Reality Check", of the RISE Balkans project. It synthesises and analyses evidence from the five National Reports prepared for Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia, as drawn from the qualitative and quantitative research conducted in the aforementioned countries, aiming to explore the views, experiences, barriers and enablers of youth participation and corruption. The report is designed to provide a practical evidence base for the next phases of the project, including designing and delivering trainings, clinics, bootcamps, mentoring and storytelling sessions, and policy dialogues.

Key quantitative data derives from an online survey with 436 young participants aged 18–26 from the five project countries. The survey sample was predominantly female, urban and student-based: 73.6% of respondents identified as women, 23.2% as men and 1.6% as non-binary; 76.4% lived in urban areas; and 88.5% identified as students. The findings provide a good picture of the views of young people in the participating countries, although they are subject to methodological limitations. Women are overrepresented leading to a gender-imbalanced sample. The total number of respondents is also unevenly distributed across the five project countries, potentially over-representing views from countries with a stronger participation at the survey.

A first major finding is that young people across the RISE Balkans sample do not appear disengaged because of apathy. Despite variances among the countries, 58.9% of respondents stated that they were very or extremely interested in public issues and public decision-making that affect their lives. However, this interest is not matched by equivalent practical knowledge or confidence. Only 19.7% felt very or extremely informed about ways young people can participate in public life, while 46.6% had not participated in public consultations but would like to do so, and 26.6% had not participated and did not know how. This reveals a clear gap between willingness to participate and the practical ability and opportunities to navigate formal participation mechanisms.

A second major finding concerns corruption, transparency and trust. Across the full sample, 91.5% of respondents perceived corruption as widespread or very widespread in their country. A large majority also agreed that corruption exists in national public institutions (86.7%) and local or regional public institutions (84.9%), while 55.5% stated that they are personally affected by corruption in daily life. Political parties, politicians, the healthcare system, officials issuing public contracts and building permits were among the actors most frequently associated with corruption. The qualitative research confirmed these findings, illustrating that corruption is widespread in several areas of everyday life. At the same time, only 21.8% agreed that public institutions explain procedures and decisions clearly, and only 22.2% agreed that young people can access public services fairly without personal connections.

A third major finding is that the strongest barrier to participation is informational. The most frequently selected barrier was lack of clear information or disinformation, chosen by 62.2% of respondents. Other important barriers included lack of time (37.4%), the belief that one's views will not make a difference (33.9%), not knowing where to start (26.6%) and fear of negative reactions, criticism or online harassment (21.8%). These findings show that participation barriers are not only practical, but also cognitive, institutional and psychological.

Digital information environments play an important role in shaping civic behaviour. Respondents' main information sources included online news websites (38.8%), traditional TV news (36.9%), Instagram Reels/Stories (28.9%) and TikTok videos/influencers (28.4%). Instagram was the platform most frequently identified as the last place where political content influenced respondents' actions (39.9%), followed by TikTok (27.3%). At the same time, trust in influencer and social media sources was low, while international news and government-official sources were trusted more strongly. This creates both a risk and an opportunity: the platforms that reach young people most directly are not necessarily the platforms they trust most.

The findings also show strong potential for anti-corruption engagement. The majority of respondents (81.0%) believed that young people can make a difference in reducing corruption. However, reporting corruption is perceived as unsafe and unclear by a fair share of the sample: 45.9% considered reporting corruption or unfair treatment very or rather unsafe, and only 15.8% stated that they know exactly where to report corruption. The most important safety needs were anonymous reporting options (64.7%),

protection from negative consequences or retaliation (53.0%), clear guidance on where and how to report (45.4%) and trusted intermediaries such as NGOs, ombudspersons or youth organisations (41.3%).

The report therefore recommends that the next RISE Balkans activities prioritise practical civic and EU literacy, youth-friendly communication, clear information pathways, safe reporting guidance, experiential formats, and visible feedback loops. Young people asked for clear and simple information on how to get involved (59.6%), greater trust in information about civic or public life (41.3%), workshops and clinics (39.9%), volunteering projects (31.0%), simulations and bootcamps (23.2%), a youth-friendly digital platform (49.5%), a simple guide or toolkit (33.9%) and short explainers such as videos or infographics (30.0%). Open-ended responses further reinforce the need for institutional transparency, clear guidance, safe reporting, peer support, mentoring and meaningful inclusion.

1. Introduction

Strengthening youth engagement in democratic life is an urgent priority across Europe, particularly in the Balkan region, where democratic participation faces persistent challenges. Across Europe—and especially in the Balkan region —young people are reporting an alarming disconnection from political institutions and democratic processes. While youth activism is visible through protests and online movements, formal and structured engagement with democratic and political institutions remains very limited. Recent data from the 2024 European Parliament Youth Survey (Flash Eurobarometer) highlights a critical gap between young people and public governance and institutions across Europe, with the situation particularly acute in the Balkan region. Youth disengagement is not primarily due to apathy but to low civic literacy and understanding of civic participation channels.

The RISE Balkans project (Responsibility, Integrity, Solidarity, Engagement – Youth Voices from the Balkans) addresses these gaps by empowering young people aged 18–26 in Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania, and North Macedonia with civic literacy skills and anti-corruption tools. The project focuses on young people's empowerment in civic literacy, declining institutional trust, and widespread perceptions of corruption, through civic education, experiential learning, mentoring, and support for youth-led initiatives. By fostering responsibility, integrity, solidarity, and engagement, it aims to cultivate a new generation of active, informed citizens capable of strengthening democratic resilience at national and European levels. This action is also timely, as it aligns with key European initiatives aimed at defending democracy, strengthening civic spaces, and increasing youth involvement in policymaking, particularly under the European Democracy Action Plan and the Defense of Democracy Package. RISE Balkans will equip youth not only to participate, but to drive democratic renewal across national and EU levels.

To achieve these objectives, the project will engage young people in practical initiatives, including law-making simulations, anti-corruption actions, and structured dialogues with institution, equipping them to influence legislation, contribute to anti-corruption policy reforms, and foster transparent governance at national and European levels. RISE Balkans will also produce open-access tools, including a multilingual civic education toolkit and a digital engagement platform, ensuring sustainability beyond the project's lifetime.

In the framework of the action, participating organisations conducted qualitative and quantitative research, aiming to identify young people's perceptions and experiences on barriers, opportunities, and knowledge linked to policymaking, participation, and anti-corruption frameworks, legislative processes and public consultation mechanisms. This Comparative Analysis Report constitutes Deliverable D1.2 of the RISE Balkans project, "Empowering Youth Voices: Responsibility, Integrity, Solidarity, and Civic Engagement in the Balkans". The report is produced under Work Package 1 (WP1), "Youth and Governance: Reality Check", which serves as the evidence base for the project's subsequent capacity-building, mentoring, advocacy and youth engagement activities.

The purpose of D1.2 brings together the findings of the five National Reports prepared in the participating. The report establishes an overall picture across the full RISE Balkans survey sample and then compares the five national contexts thematically. It also provides recommendations for the project's upcoming activities, as well as main stakeholders of anti-corruption and youth participation.

2. Methodology

2.1 Research design and sources

Quantitative and qualitative research was conducted to explore youth experiences and perceptions of civic participation and engagement in everyday life, the relevance and clarity of key concepts and participation channels, and the enabling factors and barriers concerning young people's active engagement. The methodological framework was developed by Panteion, in collaboration with all partners and was based on former research concerning the said topics, such as Eurobarometer and Youth Surveys. The research combined desk research, an anonymous online survey, focus group discussions with young people and national validation workshops. The methodology was designed to provide both a comparable quantitative evidence base and contextual qualitative insight.

The main sources for this comparative report are the five National Reports, the consolidated survey results and country-level survey tables, focus group discussion summaries or equivalent qualitative material, and the validation workshop feedback.

Desk research was used by national partners to map the legal, institutional and policy context of youth participation, public consultation mechanisms, civic education, anti-corruption frameworks and relevant youth strategies. This contextual material is used in D1.2 only where it helps explain differences between countries or provides practical implications for the project.

Comparative analytical approach

D1.2 follows a two-level analytical logic. First, it presents an overall picture across the full consolidated survey sample for the selected critical questions. This provides a project-wide view of what young people know, experience and need across the five countries. Second, it compares the five national contexts in order to identify similarities and differences between countries.

The country comparison is organised thematically rather than country by country. Each thematic subsection begins with the overall pattern, identifies relevant similarities and differences between countries, provides a short interpretation based on the national reports and validation feedback, and draws a practical implication for RISE Balkans activities.

Where country-level percentages are directly comparable, the report uses a five-country average where this adds interpretive value. This average is calculated as a simple unweighted average of the five national percentages and is used only for indicators with comparable wording and response categories across the five countries. It does not replace the overall consolidated percentage across respondents; the two indicators answer different analytical questions.

2.2 Online survey

The quantitative research component consisted of a standardised online questionnaire addressed to young people aged 18–26 in Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia. The survey was administered online, via the LimeSurvey tool, ensuring anonymity and confidentiality, while maintaining the common research basis. Participation was voluntary, and participants had to provide their consent prior to the submission of their responses; in case respondents did not provide their consent, the questionnaire closed automatically. The questionnaire was made available in the 5 local languages of the project countries and structured around thematic sections covering topics such as understanding of corruption-related issues, youth awareness about civic participation, civic participation experiences, barriers to participation and enabling factors, disinformation, and preferred formats and tools for youth engagement (see Survey Questionnaires in Annex 2).

Survey sample

The survey collected 436 valid responses of young people aged 18-26 years. Percentages are reported using the gross percentage from the LimeSurvey statistics export unless otherwise specified. The sample is predominately female, 18-20 years old, and living in urban settings; the majority of participants are students and one in five is employed. The sampling approach was based mainly on partner networks, higher education institutions, civil society channels and online dissemination. This led to an overrepresentation of urban and university educated sample population.

Table 1. Country-level survey participation

Country	Total
Greece	67
Bulgaria	62
Croatia	105
Albania	146
North Macedonia	56
Total	436

Table 2. Respondents' age group

Age group	Responses	% of responses
18–20	200	45.9%
21–23	166	38.1%
24–26	70	16.1%

Table 3. Respondents' area of residence

Area where respondents live	Responses	% responses
Urban (city / large town)	333	76.4%
Semi-urban (small town / suburb)	70	16.1%
Rural (village / countryside)	29	6.7%
Prefer not to answer	4	0.9%

Table 4. Respondents' current occupation

Current occupation	Responses	% of responses
Student	386	88.5%
Employed	94	21.6%
Unemployed	26	6.0%
In training / apprenticeship	11	2.5%
Other	6	1.4%
Prefer not to answer	3	0.7%

The country-level datasets from Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia are analysed in-depth in the 5 National Reports. The comparative analysis uses the consolidated valid responses for the selected critical questions. Where the valid number of responses differs by question, the report will state this clearly and avoid implying that all findings are calculated from the same denominator. For single-choice questions, the analysis presents the distribution of responses and percentage of the valid responses for that question. For multiple-choice questions, percentages refer to the share of valid

respondents selecting each option; therefore, totals may exceed 100%. For agreement-scale questions, the report combines “Agree” and “Strongly agree” or “Disagree” and “Strongly disagree” where this provides a clearer analytical indicator.

Several knowledge questions require special treatment because they include correct and incorrect options. For these questions, the analysis identifies the share of respondents who selected the correct answer, the share selecting “I do not know”, and, where useful, the share selecting another answer. This is particularly important for questions on the role of the European Commission in proposing EU legislation and the correct meaning of public consultation mechanisms.

2.3 Qualitative research and validation activities

The qualitative components were used to interpret, deepen and validate the survey findings.

Focus group discussions explored young people’s lived experiences of participation, perceptions of corruption, institutional trust, barriers to engagement, exposure to disinformation, reporting safety and preferred forms of support. One focus group discussion was organised in Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia and Albania, and two in North Macedonia, reaching a total of 61 participants. (Greece: 9, Bulgaria: 13, Croatia: 12, North Macedonia: 15, Albania: 12)

National validation workshops were used to present preliminary findings to broader youth audiences and to collect feedback on whether the survey and focus group results reflected participants’ experiences. These workshops are particularly important for identifying practical recommendations, confirming whether findings resonate beyond research participants, and capturing contextual details that may not be visible in closed-ended survey data. One validation workshop was organised in Greece, Croatia and Albania, while two took place in Bulgaria and North Macedonia. Overall, 339 young people participated in the validation workshops. (Greece: 68 participants, Bulgaria: 70 participants, Croatia: 62 participants, North Macedonia: 74 participants, Albania: 65 participants)

Qualitative findings are used in the comparative report as explanatory evidence. Direct quotations are anonymised and selected only where they clearly illustrate a recurring theme. No personal data or identifiable participant information is included in the report.

3. Overall Key Findings Across the Full Sample

The analysis in this section uses consolidated total percentages across respondents, with the relevant valid responses (N) for each question. Five-country averages are used only in the comparative country section where needed. Selected H6 open-ended responses are used in the narrative as illustrative qualitative evidence.

3.1 Overall perceptions of corruption, transparency and integrity

This subsection draws on young people's perceptions around the frequency of corruption, the sectors most affected, and the impact of the phenomenon on several areas of young people's lives, across the full sample.

Table 5. Overall corruption, transparency and integrity indicators

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
B1. Frequency of corruption	Very widespread + Widespread: 399 (91.5%) I do not know: 4 (0.9%)
B2. There is corruption in the national public institutions in my country	Agree + Strongly agree: 378 (86.7%)
B2. There is corruption in the local/regional public institutions in my country	Agree + Strongly agree: 370 (84.9%)
B2. I am personally affected by corruption in my daily life	Agree + Strongly agree: 242 (55.5%)
B3. Most affected actors/sectors	Top 5: • Political party: 380 (87.2%) • Politicians at national, regional or local level: 374 (85.8%) • Healthcare system: 337 (77.3%) • Officials issuing building permits: 335 (76.8%) • Officials awarding public contracts: 330 (75.7%)
B4. Institutions explain procedures clearly	Disagree/strongly disagree: 179 (41.1%) Agree/strongly agree: 95 (21.8%)
B4. Access public services fairly without personal connections	Disagree/strongly disagree: 204 (46.8%) Agree/strongly agree: 97 (22.2%)
B5. Areas where young people face corruption/favouritism	Top areas: • Employment and recruitment: 282 (64.7%) • Political life / participation in political parties: 131 (30.0%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• Public administration / permits / documents: 109 (25.0%) • Education / universities: 107 (24.5%) • Healthcare or other public services: 80 (18.3%) Local government / municipal services: 56 (12.8%)

Across the full sample, 91.5% of respondents perceive corruption as widespread or very widespread in their country. This is one of the clearest findings of the survey and shows that corruption is not understood by young people as a marginal or occasional problem, but rather as a broad governance issue affecting national, local and regional institutions; 86.7% of respondents agree that corruption exists in national public institutions, while 84.9% say the same for local or regional public institutions.

The findings also show that corruption is experienced as personally relevant. More than half of respondents (55.5%) state that they are personally affected by corruption in daily life. This is important for the project because it links anti-corruption awareness to everyday youth experiences rather than to abstract institutional debates. The areas most associated with corruption and unfair treatment among young people include employment and recruitment (64.7%), political life and political parties (30.0%), public administration, education, healthcare and local government services. In other words, young people connect corruption to access to opportunities, fairness, merit and equal treatment.

Transparency is equally central. Only 21.8% agree or strongly agree that public institutions usually explain procedures and decisions clearly, while 41.1% disagree or strongly disagree. Similarly, only 22.2% agree that young people can access public services fairly without personal connections, while 46.8% disagree. This indicates that the problem is not only whether corruption exists, but also whether institutions are perceived as understandable, open and impartial. As a respondent stated in the open-ended questions *"More transparency from institutions, more direct communication with young people and concrete opportunities to be involved in decision-making."* are among young people's needs. Another one linked participation to visible institutional results, stating the need *"to see results and therefore feel that there is meaning."* These comments show that trust is built not only through anti-corruption messages, but through procedures that are clear, responsive and visibly connected to outcomes.

For RISE Balkans, the implication is that anti-corruption activities should be connected to transparency, access to services, recruitment fairness, public procedures and institutional communication. Young people need to understand how corruption affects everyday opportunities and how integrity tools, reporting channels and civic participation can be used in practical ways.

3.2 Knowledge and understanding of institutions, participation and anti-corruption

This subsection focuses on general awareness of broad concepts and practical procedural knowledge. The main analytical question is whether young people understand not only what corruption or democracy means, but also how to participate, where to find information, and which institutions or tools are relevant.

Table 6. Overall knowledge and understanding indicators

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
C1. Knowledge of national government	Quite a lot + Very much: 239 (54.8%)
C1. Knowledge of local/regional government	Quite a lot + Very much: 183 (42.0%)
C1. Knowledge of EU	Quite/very much: 169 (38.8%); Nothing/not much: 104 (23.9%)
C2. Familiarity with national legislative process	Very/extremely familiar: 146 (33.5%) Not/slightly familiar: 108 (24.8%)
C2. Familiarity with EU legislative process	Very/extremely familiar: 72 (16.5%) Not/slightly familiar: 196 (45.0%)
C2. Familiarity with public consultation	Very/extremely familiar: 90 (20.6%) Not/slightly familiar: 198 (45.4%)
C6. EU institution proposing new EU laws	Correct European Commission: 164 (37.6%) I do not know: 89 (20.4%)
C7. Example of public consultation mechanism	Correct official written feedback: 250 (57.3%) I do not know: 83 (19.0%)
C9. Awareness of participation channels	Top channels: • Student councils / university representation: 268 (61.5%) • Volunteering / community initiatives: 213 (48.9%) • Petitions or signature campaigns: 201 (46.1%) • Youth councils or youth advisory bodies: 188 (43.1%) • Civil society / NGO initiatives: 184 (42.2%) • Public consultations organised by authorities: 155 (35.6%)
C10. Familiarity with key concepts	Most familiar: • Conflict of interest: 295 (67.7%) • Disinformation: 291 (66.7%) • Corruption: 289 (66.3%) • Rule of law: 247 (56.7%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• whistleblowing/reporting corruption: 246 (56.4%) • Good Governance: 188 (43.1%) • Least familiar: • Public procurement: 152 (34.9%) • EU-fraud: 126 (28.9%) • European Public Prosecutor's Office: 108 (24.8%)
C11. Awareness of anti-corruption agencies	Can name at least one: 167 (38.3%) heard but cannot name: 131 (30.0%) not aware: 114 (26.1%)

The overall pattern shows a clear gap between general awareness and practical procedural knowledge. Respondents are more confident about broad concepts and national-level governance than about concrete mechanisms of participation and EU decision-making. For example, 54.8% report knowing quite a lot or very much about their national government, but only 38.8% say the same about the European Union. Familiarity with formal procedures remains weak, with only 16.5% being very or extremely familiar with the EU legislative process and only 20.6% with the term public consultation. Although 57.3% correctly identify official written feedback during a consultation period as an example of public consultation, 19.0% still answer "I do not know". A young person may recognise concepts such as corruption, disinformation, rule of law or conflict of interest, but still not know how to take part in a public consultation, how to follow a legislative process, or where to find reliable information about participation opportunities. The pattern is more evident when it comes to EU procedures: only 37.6% correctly identify the European Commission as the EU institution with the primary role in proposing new EU laws, while 20.4% answer "I do not know".

Apart from public consultations, awareness of further participation channels also remains limited and mainly focused on formats encountered through education, civil society or peer networks than with formal institutional mechanisms. These include student councils, volunteering, petitions and youth councils. The same pattern appears in anti-corruption knowledge, with more than half of the sample either not knowing any relevant agencies, or being unable to name at least one.

This practical knowledge gap is also evident in the needs identified in the open-ended questions. One respondent asked for *"a guide on how to recognise corruption in the first place, how to track the flow of money and what types of malversations exist."* Another stated the need for *"more accessible and understandable information about legislative processes, more opportunities to participate in public consultations, and clearer channels for communication with institutions."* These responses show that young people are not simply asking for definitions. They are asking for operational guidance.

The main implication is that the next project activities should prioritise procedural civic literacy. Training should explain how participation works step by step: where to find opportunities, how to submit feedback, how to contact institutions, how to follow up, and how anti-corruption concepts apply in real situations.

3.3 Participation interest, information and experience

This subsection examines whether young people are interested in public issues, how informed they feel, where they obtain political or news information, whether they have participated in public consultations, and what civic actions they have taken in the past 12 months.

Table 7. Overall participation interest, information and experience indicators

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
D1. Interest in public issues and decision-making	Very + Extremely interested: 257 (58.9%) not/slightly interested: 44 (10.1%)
D2. Informed about ways to participate	Very + Extremely informed: 86 (19.7%) not/slightly informed: 138 (31.7%)
D3. Main political/news information sources	Top sources: • Online news websites: 169 (38.8%) • Traditional TV news: 161 (36.9%) • Instagram Reels/Stories: 126 (28.9%) • TikTok videos/influencers: 124 (28.4%) • Official government portals: 66 (15.1%) • Facebook posts/groups: 57 (13.1%)
D4. Public consultation participation	Distribution: • No, but I would like to: 203 (46.6%) • No, and I do not know how to: 116 (26.6%) • No, and I would not like to: 43 (9.9%) • Yes — at local/municipal level: 29 (6.7%) • Yes — at national level: 27 (6.2%) • Yes — at EU level: 18 (4.1%)
D5. Civic actions in past 12 months	Top actions: • Voted in an election (if eligible): 258 (59.2%) • Signed a petition or supported a campaign: 122 (28.0%) • Volunteered in a community or social initiative: 114 (26.1%) • Attended a civic, youth, or community meeting / event: 106 (24.3%) • Participated in a student, youth, or university representative body: 79 (18.1%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• Contacted a public authority, institution, or representative: 57 (13.1%)

Across the full sample, 58.9% of respondents describe themselves as very or extremely interested in public issues and public decision-making that affect their lives, while only 10.1% are not at all or only slightly interested. This finding is essential because it challenges the assumption that youth disengagement is primarily caused by apathy. The survey suggests that interest exists, but it is not sufficiently supported by information, confidence and accessible participation pathways.

The gap between interest and action is especially visible in relation to public consultations. While 46.6% of respondents have not participated in a public consultation but would like to do so, another 26.6% have not participated and do not know how. This means that nearly three quarters of the full sample have not used public consultations, but many of them are either willing or unsure how to start. This is a clear entry point for the project: interest can be converted into participation if young people are shown the process in a practical and accessible way.

The data on information sources also shows how civic participation is shaped by the wider communication environment. Online news websites (38.8%) and traditional TV news (36.9%) remain important, but Instagram (28.9%) and TikTok (28.4%) are also among the main sources of political or news information. Participation support therefore needs to combine credible information with the formats and platforms young people actually use.

Past participation behaviour is mixed, with young people being more likely to participate through familiar, low-threshold or peer-based actions than through direct institutional channels. Voting is the most common civic action, selected by 59.2% of respondents, followed by petitions or campaigns (28.0%), volunteering (26.1%), civic or youth meetings (24.3%), student/youth/university bodies (18.1%) and contacting public authorities (13.1%).

One response in the open-ended questions captures the participation gap well, asking for *"clearer and more accessible information about public issues, better knowledge of how decision-making works, easier and concrete channels to give my opinion, more time and motivation to engage, community support, and trust that my voice is taken into account."* This illustrates why future RISE Balkans activities should be designed as bridges between interest and action: they must explain the route, lower the entry barrier and show that youth input can matter.

3.4 Obstacles, information access and disinformation exposure

This subsection presents the main barriers to participation, the difficulty of finding civic participation information, trust in different information sources, and disinformation-related effects on civic or voting behaviour.

Table 8. Overall obstacles, information access and disinformation indicators

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
E1. Main barriers to participation	Top barriers: • Lack of clear information/disinformation: 271 (62.2%) • Lack of time: 163 (37.4%) • I do not feel my views will make a difference: 148 (33.9%) • I do not know where to start: 116 (26.6%) • Fear of negative reactions, criticism, or online harassment: 95 (21.8%) • I do not feel confident enough: 57 (13.1%) • Opportunities are too far from me or hard to access: 48 (11.0%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
E2. Difficulty finding information	Very/rather difficult: 108 (24.8%) Rather/very easy: 72 (16.5%)

E3. Trust in information sources	• Telegram channels/groups:
	  • High 28 (6.4%)
	  • Low 237 (54.4%)
	
	• TikTok influencers:
	  • High 39 (8.9%)
	  • Low 285 (65.4%)
	
	• Instagram memes/Stories:
	  • High 42 (9.6%)
	  • Low 265 (60.8%)
	
	• Official election statements:
	  • High 173 (39.7%)
	  • Low 107 (24.5%)
	
	• Local journalists:
	  • High 113 (25.9%)
	  • Low 108 (24.8%);
	
	• International news:
	  • High 248 (56.9%)
	  • Low 41 (9.4%)
	
	• Government-official sources
	  • High 215 (49.3%)
	  • Low 75 (17.2%)

E4. Platform of last influential political content	Platform distribution: • Instagram: 174 (39.9%) • TikTok: 119 (27.3%) • Facebook: 66 (15.1%) • YouTube: 49 (11.2%) • Twitter/X: 20 (4.6%) • Telegram: 8 (1.8%)
E5. Civic engagement affected by online content	Effects: • None of the above: 202 (46.3%) • Attended protests (viral content): 102 (23.4%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• Signed petitions (social media campaigns) • 94 (21.6%) • Reduced volunteering (corruption distrust): 66 (15.1%) • Stopped donating to causes (scandals): 46 (10.6%) • Increased activism (influencer calls): 40 (9.2%) • Joined political Telegram groups: 10 (2.3%)
E6. Last voting decision affected	Voting effects: • Less likely to vote (corruption claims): 215 (49.3%) • Changed candidate preference (social media): 117 (26.8%) • Considered boycotting election: 84 (19.3%) • Shared election fraud content: 76 (17.4%) • Registered late due to mobilization posts: 30 (6.9%) • Voted differently due to influencer endorsement: 16 (3.7%)
E7. Frequency of disinformation narratives	Often/always: • Claims corruption justifies political disengagement: 143 (32.8%) • Content questioning election fairness: 137 (31.4%) • "Strong leaders better than democracy" narratives: 104 (23.9%) • Foreign governance models promoted over EU norms: 90 (20.6%) • Celebrities/influencers endorsing election boycotts: 62 (14.2%)
E8. Additional election-related content frequency	Often/always before elections: • Alleged corruption in candidate selection processes: 211 (48.4%) • Claims elections will be manipulated/stolen: 202 (46.3%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• Election abstention promoted as "protest": 140 (32.1%) • Deepfakes/AI videos of candidates saying false things: 123 (28.2%) • Claims "your vote doesn't matter": 122 (28.0%)

The full-sample analysis identifies lack of clear information or disinformation as the dominant barrier overall, selected by 62.2% of respondents. This should not be interpreted as a narrow communication problem. It affects almost every other barrier. When information is unclear, young people may not know where to start, may doubt whether their contribution will matter, may be more vulnerable to disinformation, and may avoid formal channels that seem complicated or inaccessible.

The second group of barriers shows how information gaps interact with time, confidence, and trust. Lack of time is selected by 37.4%, the belief that one's views will not make a difference by 33.9%, not knowing where to start by 26.6%, and fear of negative reactions, criticism or online harassment by 21.8%. These results show that young people face a cumulative barrier structure, making participation unclear, risky, time-consuming or perceived as unlikely to produce change.

Finding information about civic participation opportunities is also not easy enough. Only 16.5% of respondents describe it as rather or very easy, while 24.8% describe it as very or rather difficult. This is a significant finding because participation opportunities may formally exist, but still fail to reach young people in an effective way. Availability is not the same as accessibility.

The digital environment reinforces this challenge. Instagram was the most frequent platform where respondents last encountered political content that influenced their actions (39.9%), followed by TikTok (27.3%). At the same time, trust in TikTok influencers, Instagram memes/stories and Telegram channels is low. This creates a paradox: some of the platforms that are most used or easily accessible by young people, or those that include relevant content, are among the least trusted. Disinformation narratives also matter: 32.8% often or always see claims that corruption justifies political disengagement, and 31.4% often or always see content questioning election fairness.

The open-ended questions' data also validate that the problem is not only the amount of information, but its clarity, reliability and practical usefulness. Requests for clear guidance, trusted information and direct communication with institutions appear repeatedly. For RISE Balkans, this means that communication activities should not simply announce events. They should provide verified, youth-friendly and action-oriented information that helps young people move from confusion to participation.

3.5 Enabling factors, reporting safety and support needs

This subsection translates the findings from the questionnaire sections pertaining into concrete guidance for the next RISE Balkans activities, including clinics, ToT, bootcamps, mentoring, storytelling, digital tools and policy dialogue.

Table 9. Overall enabling factors, reporting safety and support needs indicators

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
F1. Most effective actions for youth voice	Top actions: • Voting in local, national, or European elections: 202 (46.3%) • Taking part in public consultations or hearings: 141 (32.3%) • Joining a youth organisation, NGO, or civic initiative: 140 (32.1%) • Volunteering or participating in community action: 63 (14.4%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• Participating in peaceful public demonstrations: 59 (13.5%) • Contacting public authorities or elected representatives directly: 58 (13.3%) • Signing petitions or citizen campaigns: 43 (9.9%)
F2. What would help participation more	Top supports: • Clear and simple information about how to get involved: 260 (59.6%) • Trust in information about civic or public life: 180 (41.3%) • Guidance, mentoring, or practical support: 114 (26.1%) • Better feedback on how young people's input is used: 96 (22.0%) • A more welcoming and inclusive environment: 80 (18.3%) • Opportunities closer to where I study, work, or live: 77 (17.7%) • Flexible online or hybrid participation options: 74 (17.0%)

The strongest enabling factors for the full sample are clear, practical and trust-building forms of support. The most frequently selected support need is clear and simple information about how to get involved (59.6%), followed by trust in information about civic or public life (41.3%), guidance, mentoring or practical support (26.1%), better feedback on how young people's input is used (22.0%) and a more welcoming and inclusive environment (18.3%). These findings show that young people need both information and reassurance that participation is meaningful.

Table 10. Addressing corruption and reporting

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
G1. Youth can make a difference in reducing corruption	Probably yes + Definitely yes: 353 (81.0%)
G2. Safety in reporting corruption/unfair treatment	Very/rather unsafe: 200 (45.9%) Rather/very safe: 69 (15.8%) Do not know where/how: 24 (5.5%)
G3. What would make reporting safer	Top safety supports: Anonymous reporting options: 282 (64.7%) Protection from negative consequences / retaliation: 231 (53.0%) Clear guidance on where and how to report: 198 (45.4%) A trusted intermediary (e.g. NGO, ombudsperson, youth organisation): 180 (41.3%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	Faster response from institutions: 160 (36.7%) A clear follow-up process and updates: 133 (30.5%)
G4. Know where/how to report corruption	Distribution: I have a general idea but am not sure of the process: 166 (38.1%) No — I would not know where to go: 145 (33.3%) Yes — I know exactly where to report it: 69 (15.8%) I would not report it, as I do not think it would make a difference: 31 (7.1%)
G5. Trusted actor to handle corruption complaint	Most trusted actors: • Specialised anti-corruption public agencies: 144 (33.0%) • Justice (Courts or public prosecution services): 117 (26.8%) • Private Lawyer: 101 (23.2%) • Media, newspapers, journalists: 95 (21.8%) • NGOs or other associations: 91 (20.9%) • EU institutions: 67 (15.4%) • The police: 65 (14.9%) • The Ombudsperson: 58 (13.3%)

Reporting corruption also follows a practical orientation. Although 81.0% believe that young people can make a difference in reducing corruption, only 15.8% know exactly where to report an incident, and 45.9% would feel very or rather unsafe reporting corruption or unfair treatment. This is a crucial gap: belief in youth impact does not automatically produce action unless young people understand procedures and feel protected.

Respondents identify very concrete safeguards. Anonymous reporting options are selected by 64.7%, protection from retaliation by 53.0%, clear guidance on where and how to report by 45.4%, and trusted intermediaries by 41.3%. This suggests that anti-corruption participation should not be framed only as courage or responsibility. It must also be supported by safety, clarity, confidentiality and institutional follow-up.

Table 11. Preferred formats and learning needs

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
H1. Trust when dealing with public service/institution	Top trust-building factors: • Clear steps/process explained in advance: 233 (53.4%) • Equal treatment / consistent rules for everyone: 171 (39.2%) • Clear decision criteria (how public decisions are made): 109 (25.0%) • Clear timelines (how long it will take): 73 (16.7%) • Clear costs/fees (what you pay and why): 61 (14.0%)

Indicator / question	Measure / response category
	• Ability to track progress (online status updates): 54 (12.4%)
H2. EU priority topics	Top EU priorities: • Rising prices, cost of living: 190 (43.6%) • Defence and peace: 151 (34.6%) • Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare: 98 (22.5%) • Unemployment and creation of jobs: 97 (22.2%) • Democracy and the rule of law: 89 (20.4%) • The environment and climate change: 79 (18.1%)
H3. Learning topics	Top learning topics: • How the European Union works and how young people can engage with it: 206 (47.2%) • Integrity, transparency, and anti-corruption tools: 178 (40.8%) • Citizens' rights and access to information: 140 (32.1%) • How to advocate for change in my community: 123 (28.2%) • How decisions are made at local and national level: 117 (26.8%) • How to participate in public consultations: 105 (24.1%)
H4. Preferred formats	Preferred formats: • Workshops / clinics: 174 (39.9%) • Volunteering projects: 135 (31.0%) • Online sessions / webinars: 107 (24.5%) • Simulations / bootcamps: 101 (23.2%) • Mentoring: 92 (21.1%) • Storytelling / creative activities: 76 (17.4%)

In terms of preferred formats and tools, workshops and clinics are selected by 39.9%, volunteering projects by 31.0%, online sessions or webinars by 24.5%, simulations or bootcamps by 23.2%, and mentoring by 21.1%. The most useful tools include a youth-friendly digital platform (49.5%), a simple guide or toolkit (33.9%), short explainers (30.0%), and a calendar of opportunities (25.5%). These preferences point to a blended model: practical face-to-face learning, digital support, mentoring and accessible materials. The aforementioned formats are of great importance of the upcoming activities of the project.

The open-ended questions provide further insights on the respondents' needs and feed into the thematics that need to be explored. One respondent asked for *"someone who will guide me through the process and explain everything to me."* Another requested *"clear information and instructions on how to participate, and confidential channels for reporting injustices or corruption."* These comments show that support should be both educational and protective, in terms of the rights and various pathways young people can follow to contribute in preventing, addressing and combatting corruption. RISE Balkans should therefore design activities that explain such pathways, offer mentoring, provide safe reporting information and create visible feedback loops.

3.6 Qualitative insights from H6 open responses

H6 asked respondents what more they need in order to be better supported to take an active role in civic participation. The question generated 86 responses, of which 62 were substantive after removing non-substantive responses such as "I do not know", "nothing", dashes or "prefer not to answer". These responses provide valuable qualitative evidence that explains the needs behind the numbers.

The H6 material strengthens the main interpretation of Section 4: young people are not only asking for more activities, but for participation that is easier to understand, safer to practice and more visibly connected to outcomes. Because the responses were submitted in national languages, the English quotations used below are translated versions confirmed by the relevant national partners.

Table 12. H6 open-ended responses by country

Country	H6 answers extracted	Substantive answers
Greece	1	1
Bulgaria	19	12
Croatia	19	15
Albania	33	25
North Macedonia	14	9

Table 13. Main H6 themes identified in substantive responses

Theme	Substantive answers	Share of substantive H6 answers
Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact	12	19.4%
Clear information and guidance	9	14.5%
Safe reporting and protection	7	11.3%
Peer networks / community support	6	9.7%
Meaningful inclusion and youth voice	6	9.7%
Mentoring and expert support	4	6.5%
Civic education and knowledge	4	6.5%
Activities / practical opportunities	3	4.8%
Merit-based governance / depoliticization	2	3.2%
Digital communication and platforms	2	3.2%
Time / flexibility	2	3.2%
Media freedom / disinformation resilience	2	3.2%
Ideological pluralism / inclusive civil society	1	1.6%
State / institutional support	1	1.6%
Accessibility / wider opportunities	1	1.6%

The largest H6 theme concerns institutional transparency, trust and visible impact. Respondents want institutions to communicate more directly with young people and to show that participation produces results. One response states the need for *"more transparency from institutions, more direct communication with young people and concrete opportunities to be involved in decision-making."* Another asks simply *"to see results and therefore feel that there is meaning."* These comments echo the quantitative finding that only a minority of respondents believe institutions explain procedures clearly or that young people can access services fairly without personal connections.

The second major theme is clear information and guidance. Respondents repeatedly ask for participation to be explained in practical terms. One response asks for *"more accessible and understandable information about legislative processes, more opportunities to participate in public consultations, and clearer channels for communication with institutions."* Another asks for *"clearer and more accessible information about public issues, better knowledge of how decision-making works, easier and concrete channels to give my opinion, more time and motivation to engage, community support, and trust that my voice is taken into account."* These responses confirm that the main barrier is not only lack of motivation, but lack of usable participation infrastructure.

Several responses also connect civic participation with safe reporting and protection. One respondent asks for *"clear information and instructions on how to participate, and confidential channels for reporting injustices or corruption."* This is consistent with the closed survey findings showing that many young people consider reporting corruption unsafe and do not know exactly where to report it. The qualitative evidence therefore supports the need for practical reporting literacy, anonymous options, trusted intermediaries and protection from retaliation.

Mentoring, expert support and peer or community support also appears as recurring needs. One respondent states the need for *"someone who will guide me through the process and explain everything to me."* This type of response is important because it shows that information alone may not be enough. Young people may need accompaniment, examples, feedback and a trusted person or organisation that helps them translate interest into action.

Finally, several H6 responses link participation to time, flexibility and realistic opportunities. The shortest Greek response, "Flexibility," is useful because it captures a wider practical concern: civic participation must fit around study, work, transport, digital access and everyday responsibilities. This supports the recommendation that RISE Balkans should combine workshops, mentoring, hybrid options, digital tools, calendars of opportunities and clear follow-up.

Taken together, the H6 responses give the report a qualitative confirmation of the quantitative patterns. They show that young people need transparent institutions, practical guidance, safer reporting routes, mentoring, peer support and visible outcomes. These insights should be used directly in the design of upcoming RISE Balkans activities. The exact translations and direct quotations retained for publication have been confirmed by the relevant national partners.

4. Comparative Findings Across Countries

This section compares the findings from Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia thematically. It should be read together with the overall full-sample findings presented in Section 4. The purpose of the country comparison is not to rank the countries, but to identify shared patterns, important differences and practical lessons for the next phases of RISE Balkans.

Across the five National Reports, the same core pattern appears with different national intensity: young people are interested in public issues and recognise the importance of participation, but they often lack clear information, practical knowledge of formal mechanisms, confidence that institutions will respond, and safe channels for reporting corruption or unfair treatment. The strongest comparative message is therefore that youth disengagement should not be treated as apathy. It is better understood as a gap between civic interest and civic infrastructure.

The comparison below uses the National Reports, country-level survey findings, FGD and validation workshop evidence, the existing country percentage tables, and the consolidated overall survey findings already presented in Section 4. The aim is to interpret similarities and differences thematically, rather than reproduce the five National Reports country by country.

Table 14. Comparative pattern overview

Theme	Shared cross-country pattern	Main differences	Practical implication for RISE Balkans
Knowledge and awareness	Broad awareness of corruption and democratic values, but weaker practical knowledge of public consultations, EU processes and reporting channels.	Bulgaria and North Macedonia show relatively stronger self-reported familiarity with some concepts; Greece, Croatia and Albania show clear procedural gaps in formal participation channels.	Prioritise practical civic and EU literacy, not only awareness-raising.
Participation	Interest in public affairs is stronger than actual formal participation.	Voting, volunteering and civic events are more familiar than public consultations or direct contact with institutions. Albania and North Macedonia show strong willingness to try participation channels; Croatia and Greece show strong scepticism about visible impact.	Design activities that convert interest into action through simulations, clinics, mentoring and structured dialogue.
Barriers	The dominant barrier is lack of clear information/disinformation, followed by distrust and low perceived impact.	Croatia and North Macedonia show especially strong concern that views will not make a difference; Albania gives more weight to time and logistical barriers; Greece records the strongest information barrier.	Build clear, centralised and youth-friendly information pathways.
Corruption and trust	Corruption is perceived as widespread or very widespread in all countries, especially in political and public-sector domains.	The most affected sectors vary, but political parties, politicians, healthcare, police, public administration and employment/recruitment recur strongly.	Anti-corruption content must be connected to everyday youth experiences and safe reporting.

Digital environment	Digital platforms are central to how young people encounter political content, but also intensify exposure to disinformation and demobilising narratives.	TikTok and Instagram are especially relevant in Greece and Albania; Facebook and online news appear more prominent in North Macedonia and Croatia; all countries need verified youth-friendly content.	Use social media strategically, but connect it to trusted sources and offline participation.
Support needs	Young people ask for clear guidance, practical learning, digital tools, transparent procedures and feedback.	Bulgaria, Croatia and North Macedonia strongly support a youth-friendly digital platform; Greece prioritises a calendar of opportunities; Albania combines digital access with peer and community-based formats.	Develop a multi-format support package: platform, calendar, toolkits, explainers, peer support and workshops.

4.1 Knowledge and awareness of participation channels, institutions and EU processes

The five National Reports show that young people are not starting from a position of complete civic ignorance. Many respondents recognise broad concepts such as corruption, disinformation, rule of law, transparency and civic engagement. However, this general awareness does not consistently translate into practical procedural knowledge. Across the country reports, young people are much less confident when asked how legislation is made, how public consultations work, where to find participation opportunities, how EU processes can be influenced, or where corruption and unfair treatment can be reported.

This gap is especially visible in Greece, where the national findings describe a strong interest in public issues but limited familiarity with formal participation channels. Greek respondents reported low familiarity with national and EU legislative processes and with public consultation mechanisms. The Greek report therefore frames the problem as a mismatch between willingness to participate and the practical ability to do so. Croatia shows a similar paradox: young people recognize the importance of participation and remain interested in social and political issues, but low institutional trust and doubts about effectiveness weaken the transition from awareness to sustained engagement.

Bulgaria and North Macedonia show somewhat stronger self-reported familiarity with basic anti-corruption and governance concepts. In Bulgaria, respondents were generally familiar with corruption, conflict of interest and whistleblowing/reporting corruption. In North Macedonia, respondents also reported relatively high familiarity with corruption, disinformation, rule of law and conflict of interest. However, both reports underline that knowledge declines when the concepts become more technical or procedural. In North Macedonia, for example, knowledge of EU fraud, beneficial ownership and the European Public Prosecutor's Office is lower than knowledge of broader concepts. In Bulgaria, practical knowledge of public consultations, institutional contact points and reporting channels remains limited despite conceptual familiarity.

Albania follows the same broader pattern. Young people are highly concerned about corruption and show willingness to participate, but their practical knowledge of how to engage with institutions, public consultations and policymaking processes remains weaker. The Albanian report stresses that participation is still largely associated with voting, volunteering, community initiatives and youth activities, while formal policymaking and institutional consultation are less accessible and less familiar.

The practical implication for RISE Balkans is clear: the next work packages should not treat civic education as abstract awareness-raising. The evidence points to the need for operational civic literacy. Young people need to know, step by step, where participation opportunities exist, how to submit comments, how public consultation works, how EU-level tools such as Have Your Say function, how youth councils or student bodies can be used, and how to report corruption or unfair treatment safely. The consolidated findings in Section 4 support this interpretation by showing weaker familiarity with public consultations, EU legislative processes and anti-corruption reporting pathways than with broader civic concepts.

4.2 Participation experience, interest and preferred forms of engagement

Across the five countries, the evidence confirms a consistent participation paradox. Young people express interest in public affairs and often believe youth voices matter, yet actual participation in formal democratic channels remains limited. Voting,

volunteering, petitions, civic events and social media engagement are more familiar and more common than participation in public consultations, structured policy dialogue or direct communication with institutions.

The Greek findings are among the clearest examples of this paradox. The Greek report states that 68.7% of respondents describe themselves as very or extremely interested in public issues, while the majority have never participated in a public consultation. It also shows that young people identify formal channels, especially public consultations, as meaningful mechanisms, but they lack knowledge of how to use them. In Croatia, young people recognise the value of democratic participation and remain willing to engage through elections, volunteering, civil society organisations and civic initiatives, yet they often doubt that their participation will lead to real change. This makes Croatia a strong example of the impact of low perceived efficacy.

In North Macedonia, the national report records relatively high interest in public affairs and concrete experience with voting, volunteering and civic events. At the same time, formal participation remains limited and engagement is more visible in informal or digital forms. Albania similarly shows interest and willingness to participate, but participation is still often understood through volunteering, youth activities, voting and community initiatives rather than institutional policymaking. Bulgaria also shows that lack of participation is not primarily the result of lack of interest: a significant share of Bulgarian respondents had not participated in public consultations but would like to do so, while others did not know how to start.

The preferred forms of engagement also converge across the countries. Workshops, clinics, volunteering projects, simulations, bootcamps and mentoring appear repeatedly as attractive formats. Online sessions and webinars are useful, but they are rarely sufficient alone. Young people want formats that are practical, interactive, social and connected to visible outcomes. In Greece, workshops and volunteering projects are both highly preferred, followed by simulations and bootcamps. In North Macedonia and Croatia, workshops/clinics are also the top format. Bulgaria shows a more balanced distribution across workshops, volunteering, online sessions, mentoring and simulations. Albania also favours workshops or clinics, volunteering and creative/storytelling formats.

This pattern is highly relevant for the design of RISE Balkans activities. The project should use the interest that already exists and transform it into practical engagement. This means that clinics, ToT activities, bootcamps, mentoring and storytelling should not be designed as lectures. They should give participants concrete roles, exercises, scenarios, examples, templates and opportunities to practise participation.

4.3 Barriers to participation: information gaps, distrust, confidence, access and costs

Table 15. Comparative barriers to youth participation across the five countries

Barrier	Greece	Bulgaria	Croatia	Albania	North Macedonia	Five-country average
Lack of clear information / disinformation	82.1%	66.1%	61.0%	52.1%	62.5%	64.8%
Views will not make a difference	28.4%	40.3%	52.4%	17.1%	42.9%	36.2%
Do not know where to start	46.3%	16.1%	29.5%	20.5%	25.0%	27.5%
Lack of time	37.3%	29.0%	42.9%	42.5%	23.2%	35.0%

Fear of negative reactions / criticism / online harassment	17.9%	25.8%	21.0%	19.9%	28.6%	22.6%
Lack of confidence	20.9%	21.0%	9.5%	7.5%	16.1%	15.0%
Opportunities too far or hard to access	9.0%	11.3%	13.3%	11.0%	8.9%	10.7%
Costs, e.g. transport or participation costs	16.4%	6.5%	7.6%	8.2%	12.5%	10.2%
Lack of interest	6.0%	4.8%	16.2%	3.4%	7.1%	7.5%

Note: Percentages refer to country-level survey outputs for the relevant barrier options. The five-country average is the unweighted average of the five country percentages and is distinct from the consolidated full-sample percentage presented in Section 4.

The strongest cross-country barrier is lack of clear information and exposure to disinformation. This barrier appears in every National Report and is stronger than lack of interest. Based on the country-level tables already available, lack of clear information/disinformation was selected by 82.1% of respondents in Greece, 66.1% in Bulgaria, 61.0% in Croatia, 52.1% in Albania and 62.5% in North Macedonia, producing a five-country average of 64.8%. This makes information clarity the most important operational barrier for the consortium to address.

The second major barrier is low perceived impact. Many young people believe that their views will not make a difference or that institutions will not seriously consider their input. This is especially pronounced in Croatia and North Macedonia. Croatia's national findings describe young people as interested and aware, but sceptical about the effectiveness of participatory mechanisms. North Macedonia similarly reports that many respondents feel their views will not make a difference, linking this to low institutional trust and experiences of corruption. Bulgaria also shows distrust in the effectiveness of participation, while Greece and Albania report the same problem at lower but still relevant levels.

Other barriers vary more by national context. Lack of time is especially relevant in Albania, Croatia and Greece, reflecting the pressures of study, employment and daily responsibilities. Not knowing where to start appears across all countries and is particularly important because it connects directly to the information gap. Fear of negative reactions, criticism or online harassment is especially visible in North Macedonia and Albania, and it should be treated seriously in activities involving public speaking, online civic action or reporting of misconduct. Costs, distance and accessibility are less frequently selected overall, but they remain important for youth outside capitals, rural areas and smaller municipalities.

The comparative conclusion is that barriers are cumulative. A young person may be interested in participation, but if opportunities are difficult to find, described in technical language, concentrated in urban centres, unsupported by feedback, and surrounded by disinformation or institutional distrust, engagement becomes unlikely. The barriers are therefore not only individual; they are also informational, institutional and structural.

For RISE Balkans, the response should be equally practical. Every future activity should make the entry point clear: who can participate, why it matters, what steps are required, what output will be produced, what follow-up will happen, and how the participant's contribution will be used. The project should also make information available in multiple formats: short guides, visuals, calendars, digital platform content, peer explainers and direct communication through universities, NGOs and youth networks.

4.4 Enabling factors: clear information, mentoring, practical formats, recognition and safe civic spaces

The enabling factors identified in the five countries mirror the barriers. Young people ask for clear information, visible opportunities, trusted intermediaries, transparent procedures, protection when reporting corruption, and participation spaces where they can practise civic skills without being judged or ignored. This means that effective youth engagement requires both information and trust-building.

Clear steps and procedures are one of the strongest trust-building factors. In Greece, respondents identified clear steps and processes explained in advance as the most important factor for increasing trust when dealing with a public service or institution. The same pattern appears in Bulgaria, Albania, Croatia and North Macedonia, where young people prioritize clear rules, equal treatment, decision criteria and feedback. These findings show that young people understand transparency in practical terms: they want to know what the procedure is, how decisions are made, what criteria apply, how long the process will take, and whether their input produced any result.

Digital tools are also important, but comparative evidence shows that digitalization alone is not enough. Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia all identify a youth-friendly digital platform as one of the most useful tools for supporting participation and access to trustworthy information. Bulgaria shows particularly strong support for such a platform, Croatia and North Macedonia also rank it very highly, and Albania identifies it as the most helpful tool. Greece gives first place to a calendar of opportunities, followed by a youth-friendly digital platform and a simple guide/toolkit. This suggests that the digital platform should include not only general information, but also a calendar, step-by-step guidance and direct links to participation opportunities.

Mentoring, peer support and civil society mediation are equally important. Several reports show that young people are more likely to trust NGOs, youth organizations, universities, peer groups or ombudsman-like intermediaries than direct institutional channels. In North Macedonia, a trusted intermediary is identified as an important factor for safer reporting. In Greece and Albania, civil society organizations are repeatedly described as trusted intermediaries that can translate complex civic processes into accessible formats. Croatia and Bulgaria also point to the role of youth organizations and civic education actors in making participation more meaningful.

The enabling factors therefore point to a combined model: centralized verified information, practical training, peer-to-peer support, institutional feedback, and safe spaces for engagement. RISE Balkans should use this model across the next WPs, especially in activities that involve clinics, mentoring, ToT, bootcamps, storytelling and policy dialogue.

4.5 Perceptions of corruption, transparency, integrity and institutional trust

Table 16. Comparative corruption, transparency and institutional trust indicators

Indicator	Greece	Bulgaria	Croatia	Albania	North Macedonia	Five-country average
Corruption perceived as widespread / very widespread	92.5%	95.2%	91.4%	89.7%	91.1%	92.0%
Political parties perceived as affected by corruption	98.5%	91.9%	88.6%	78.1%	89.3%	89.3%
Healthcare perceived as affected by corruption	70.1%	91.9%	73.3%	73.3%	87.5%	79.2%
Police perceived as affected by corruption	88.1%	91.9%	60.0%	67.1%	85.7%	78.6%
Employment/recruitment identified as major corruption or unfair-treatment concern	85.1%	29.0%	88.6%	54.8%	60.7%	63.6%
Public institutions explain procedures and decisions clearly	4.5%	21.0%	10.5%	37.0%	25.0%	19.6%
Respondents disagree that young people can access public services fairly without personal connections	79.1%	46.8%	44.8%	32.9%	48.2%	50.4%
Young people believe they can make a difference in reducing corruption	88.1%	90.3%	75.2%	78.1%	80.4%	82.4%

Perceptions of corruption are extremely high across all five countries. Country-level findings show that 95.16% of Bulgarian respondents, 92.5% of Greek respondents, 91.4% of Croatian respondents, 91.1% of North Macedonian respondents and 89.73% of Albanian respondents described corruption as widespread or very widespread. These figures indicate that corruption is not perceived as an isolated national problem, but as a shared regional governance concern among the RISE Balkans youth sample.

Political institutions and actors are consistently perceived as among the most affected by corruption. Political parties and politicians appear repeatedly at the top of sectoral corruption perceptions. Greece reports particularly high perceived corruption among political parties, politicians, tax authorities, police, public contract officials and healthcare. Bulgaria also records strong concern around political actors, healthcare, police and public services. Croatia identifies political parties, politicians, public-sector decision-making and employment-related clientelism as key concerns. Albania highlights political parties, politicians, healthcare, police, public administration and employment/recruitment. North Macedonia records high perceived corruption among political parties, politicians, healthcare, police and courts.

Employment and recruitment are especially important for the youth dimension of the report. In several countries, young people identify employment, recruitment, education, public services or access to opportunities as areas where favoritism and unfair treatment directly affect them. This makes corruption a lived governance issue rather than an abstract legal concept. It also helps

explain why corruption perceptions reduce trust, discourage participation and strengthen the belief that personal connections matter more than merit.

Transparency is the second major component of this finding. The National Reports show that many young people do not believe that public institutions explain procedures and decisions clearly. Greece records particularly low agreement on institutional clarity, while Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia also show strong demand for clearer steps, equal treatment and understandable procedures. The low trust in public explanations is closely linked to reporting behavior: young people are cautious about reporting corruption or unfair treatment unless anonymity, protection from retaliation and clear guidance are guaranteed.

The practical implication is that anti-corruption education in RISE Balkans must connect legal concepts to everyday youth experiences. It should address corruption, conflict of interest, favouritism, clientelism, public procurement, reporting mechanisms, whistleblowing protection and institutional accountability through concrete examples. It should also avoid presenting reporting as a purely individual moral duty without explaining safety, anonymity, protection, evidence, procedures and available support.

4.6 Digital information environment and disinformation

Digital platforms are central to youth civic and political information in all five countries. However, the digital environment operates in two directions at the same time. It enables fast access to information, peer mobilisation, online campaigns and youth expression, but it also exposes young people to disinformation, anti-democratic narratives, corruption-related demobilization and low-trust political content.

The country reports show different platform patterns. In Greece, TikTok and Instagram are especially important for political content exposure and civic communication. The Greek focus group and validation workshop evidence also suggests that TikTok should be treated as a priority dissemination channel, while podcasts and creative digital formats may help reach peers. Albania similarly highlights Instagram, TikTok and social media more broadly as important sources of youth information, alongside traditional television and online news. Croatia reports strong reliance on digital sources, with Facebook, YouTube, Instagram and TikTok all relevant. In North Macedonia, online news websites and Facebook are among the main sources, with Instagram particularly visible among younger respondents. Bulgaria emphasizes the need for digital materials, explainers and a centralized youth-friendly information space.

The risks are equally visible. Greece reports frequent exposure to content claiming corruption in candidate selection and narratives that one's vote does not matter. Albania reports frequent exposure to messages that elections will be manipulated or stolen, that voting does not matter, and that election abstention is a form of protest. North Macedonia reports that social media content can make young people less likely to vote because of corruption allegations or encourage boycotting. Croatia and Bulgaria also connect distrust, disinformation and unclear information to reduced motivation for formal participation.

This finding is important for the dissemination and communication work of the project. RISE Balkans should not simply 'be present' on social media. It should create trustworthy, youth-friendly and visually accessible civic content that helps young people identify reliable information, understand procedures, recognise manipulation and connect digital awareness with real participation opportunities. Social media posts should lead somewhere concrete: a guide, a calendar entry, a workshop registration, a reporting information page, a consultation opportunity or a youth-led action.

4.7 Insights from Focus Group Discussions and Validation Workshops

Focus groups and validation workshops across the countries largely confirmed the survey patterns, providing further insights on the identified patterns. Across the validation evidence, young people repeatedly emphasised that they are interested in public life but need clearer information, better communication, practical training, institutional responsiveness and visible follow-up.

In Greece, focus group and validation workshop participants confirmed the perception of widespread corruption and the need for practical EU literacy, anti-corruption knowledge and youth-friendly communication. The Greek qualitative evidence also highlighted that civic information is often invisible while disinformation is highly prevalent. In Albania, validation participants

confirmed the high perceived corruption within institutions and politics and stressed the importance of safe, anonymous and trustworthy reporting procedures. In North Macedonia, validation discussions highlighted the need for concrete feedback after participation, with participants stressing that meetings with young people should not be symbolic or used only for institutional visibility.

Croatia's qualitative evidence reinforced the need for institutional support, transparency, tracking of results and examples of successful youth initiatives. It also pointed to the importance of showing young people that participation can produce visible outcomes. Bulgaria's validation activities supported the need for clear information, accessible public consultations, safe reporting and practical tools, including a centralized digital space.

The cross-country qualitative findings are consistent: young people do not only want to be invited to participate. They want participation to be understandable, safe, meaningful and followed by a response. This is a crucial lesson for the next RISE Balkans work packages. Activities should include feedback loops, public explanations of how youth input is used, and practical outputs that participants can recognise. Without this, even well-designed activities risk being perceived as symbolic.

5. Recommendations for upcoming Project activities

The comparative findings already provide a sufficiently clear basis for planning the next phases of RISE Balkans. Across the five countries, young people appear interested in public affairs and concerned about corruption, but they often lack practical knowledge of participation channels, clear information, trusted guidance, and confidence that their engagement will lead to visible outcomes. The next Work Packages should therefore move from awareness-raising to practical empowerment: showing young people where to participate, how to participate, how to protect themselves when reporting wrongdoing, and how their contributions can influence public decision-making.

5.1 Guiding principles for the next project phases

The first guiding principle is to make participation practical. The next activities should avoid presenting democratic participation only as a general value. Instead, they should teach young people how to identify an opportunity, understand the procedure, prepare input, communicate with an institution, and follow the outcome.

The second guiding principle is to connect integrity and anti-corruption to everyday life. The national findings show that corruption is not perceived only as a high-level political issue. It is also linked to employment, recruitment, access to public services, education, healthcare, public administration and local decision-making. This means that future activities should use realistic scenarios that young people recognise from their own environments.

The third guiding principle is to combine regional consistency with national relevance. The same broad challenges appear across Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia, but their intensity and examples differ. Training and communication materials should therefore use a common regional structure while allowing national partners to adapt examples, institutional references and participation channels to their own country context.

The fourth guiding principle is to close the feedback loop. A recurring reason for disengagement is the perception that participation does not make a difference. Future RISE Balkans activities should therefore show participants how their contributions are recorded, communicated and used. Even small visible outcomes can strengthen trust and motivation.

5.2 Recommendations for training, capacity-building and educational content

The training and educational components of RISE Balkans should prioritise procedural civic literacy. Young people should be supported to understand not only broad concepts such as democracy, integrity and transparency, but also the practical steps through which they can participate in decision-making. This includes public consultations, legislative processes, youth councils, student representation, volunteering structures, petitions, local government channels and EU-level participation tools.

Anti-corruption training should be concrete and scenario-based. Instead of presenting corruption only through definitions, activities should use examples connected to favouritism, recruitment, access to public services, public procurement, conflict of interest, political connections and the misuse of influence. This would make anti-corruption knowledge more relevant and easier to apply.

The findings also point to the need for dedicated modules on reporting corruption and unfair treatment. These modules should explain where young people can report concerns, what protections exist, what anonymity means in practice, what information is useful when reporting, and which organisations or intermediaries can provide support. This is especially important because low trust and fear of negative consequences can discourage reporting even where channels formally exist.

Media and disinformation literacy should be integrated across training activities rather than treated as a separate topic. Young people receive much of their political and civic information through digital platforms, but they also report uncertainty and distrust toward online content. Practical exercises should therefore teach participants how to check sources, identify manipulative narratives, compare official and non-official information, and respond to corruption-related disinformation without disengaging from democratic participation.

5.3 Recommendations for clinics, bootcamps, mentoring and youth-led activities

Clinics, bootcamps and mentoring activities should be designed as action-oriented spaces. The national findings show that young people prefer formats where they can practise skills, ask questions, develop ideas and receive feedback. Each activity should therefore produce a concrete output, such as a draft consultation response, a youth advocacy plan, an integrity campaign concept, a short policy message, or a local participation roadmap.

Mentoring should help young people move from interest to action. Mentors can support participants in identifying realistic civic goals, choosing appropriate channels, developing messages, understanding institutional language and planning follow-up. This is particularly important for participants who feel that they do not know where to start or lack confidence in engaging with public authorities.

Youth-led initiatives should be framed around visible and achievable outcomes. Because distrust and low perceived impact are recurring barriers, youth activities should avoid overly broad objectives. Instead, they should focus on concrete community or institutional problems where young people can see progress, communicate results and build confidence through experience.

5.4 Recommendations for communication, dissemination and digital engagement

The dissemination strategy should use the platforms and formats that young people actually engage with. Social media should not be used only for event announcements. It should also provide short explainers, visual summaries, “how to participate” posts, myth-busting content, short videos and youth-friendly calls to action.

Communication should be clear, direct and practical. Messages should answer simple questions: What is the opportunity? Who can participate? What do I need to do? How much time does it take? Will my input be used? Where can I find more information? This approach directly responds to the recurring barriers of information gaps, confusion and uncertainty about first steps.

Digital communication should also build trust. Posts and tools should make the source of information visible, distinguish verified information from opinion, and link to official or reliable resources where possible. This is particularly relevant given the role of online narratives in shaping perceptions of corruption, elections, institutions and participation.

5.5 Recommendations for a digital platform or online support tools

If the project develops or uses a digital platform, it should function as a practical participation hub rather than only a repository of documents. It should help young people navigate opportunities and tools, not simply store project outputs.

A useful platform could include country-specific pages with participation channels, short guides on public consultations and youth councils, verified information about reporting corruption, a calendar of opportunities, downloadable templates, short videos, frequently asked questions, and examples of successful youth actions. The platform should also be designed in accessible language and adapted to mobile use.

The platform should support both regional learning and national action. A common structure can allow comparability across the five countries, while national pages can include the relevant institutions, portals, reporting channels and examples for each country. This would respond to the comparative finding that many barriers are shared, but practical pathways differ nationally.

5.6 Recommendations for policy dialogue and institutional engagement

Policy dialogue activities should focus on institutional responsiveness. The findings suggest that young people are more likely to participate when they believe that institutions will listen, explain decisions and provide feedback. Dialogue events should therefore be structured not only as spaces where young people speak, but also as spaces where institutions respond.

Future policy dialogue should include clear follow-up. After consultations, workshops or meetings with institutions, the project should document the key youth messages, communicate them to relevant stakeholders and report back to participants. This feedback loop can help address the perception that participation is symbolic or without effect.

Civil society organisations and universities should continue to act as trusted intermediaries. Across the national findings, youth organisations, NGOs, universities and peer networks appear as more accessible entry points than formal institutions. RISE Balkans can use these actors to connect young people with public authorities while maintaining a safe and supportive environment.

6. Recommendations

The recommendations below translate the WP1 evidence into practical guidance for the next phases of RISE Balkans. They are addressed primarily to the consortium, while also identifying implications for public institutions, civil society organisations, youth organisations and other actors involved in youth participation, transparency and anti-corruption work.

Table 17. Recommendations matrix

Recommendation	Evidence base from WP1 findings	Relevant WP / target actor
Make participation pathways visible and practical.	Only 19.7% of respondents felt very or extremely informed about ways young people can participate, while 46.6% had not participated in public consultations but would like to do so and 26.6% did not know how.	WP2, WP3, WP5, WP8 / consortium and institutions
Prioritise practical civic and EU literacy, not only general awareness.	Knowledge of technical and procedural participation channels is uneven: only 16.5% were very or extremely familiar with the EU legislative process, 20.6% with public consultation, and 37.6% correctly identified the European Commission as the institution with the primary role in proposing EU laws.	WP2, WP3 / training and educational content
Develop youth-friendly explainers on public consultations, reporting channels, anti-corruption tools and access to information.	Lack of clear information or disinformation was the strongest overall barrier to participation, selected by 62.2% of respondents. H6 responses also repeatedly asked for clearer guidance and accessible information.	WP3, WP6, WP7 / consortium and communication teams
Use experiential formats that move young people from interest to action.	58.9% were very or extremely interested in public issues, but formal participation remains limited. Preferred formats included workshops/clinics (39.9%), volunteering projects (31.0%), simulations/bootcamps (23.2%) and mentoring (21.1%).	WP2, WP3, WP5, WP7 / training, bootcamps and mentoring
Build safe reporting literacy into anti-corruption activities.	45.9% considered reporting corruption or unfair treatment very or rather unsafe, and only 15.8% knew exactly where to report corruption. Respondents prioritised anonymous reporting (64.7%), protection from retaliation (53.0%) and clear guidance (45.4%).	WP3, WP5, WP8 / anti-corruption content and policy dialogue
Strengthen trust through visible feedback loops.	Only 21.8% agreed that public institutions explain procedures and decisions clearly, while 22.0% selected better feedback on how youth input is used as a factor that would help them participate more.	WP5, WP6, WP8 / institutions, CSOs and consortium
Connect anti-corruption learning to everyday youth experiences.	91.5% perceived corruption as widespread or very widespread, and employment/recruitment was the most frequently identified area where young	WP2, WP3, WP5 / educational activities and youth-led initiatives

Recommendation	Evidence base from WP1 findings	Relevant WP / target actor
	people face corruption, favouritism or unfair treatment (64.7%).	
Design a multi-format digital support package.	Respondents selected a youth-friendly digital platform (49.5%), a simple guide/toolkit (33.9%), short explainers (30.0%) and a calendar of opportunities (25.5%) as useful tools.	WP6, WP7 / digital platform, dissemination and resources
Use social media strategically, but connect it to trusted sources.	Instagram and TikTok are major points of exposure to political content, but trust in influencer and informal social media sources is low. International news and government-official sources received higher levels of trust.	WP6, WP7 / communication and digital engagement
Ensure inclusion beyond already active, urban and student-based youth.	The sample is predominantly urban (76.4%) and student-based (88.5%), and the national reports show that rural youth, less active young people and those outside higher education may face additional barriers.	All WPs / consortium, youth organisations and institutions
Use H6 qualitative responses as a confirmed evidence base for youth needs.	H6 responses highlight institutional transparency, clear guidance, safe reporting, peer/community support, meaningful inclusion and mentoring. Direct quotes and thematic coding have been confirmed by the relevant national partners.	WP3, WP5, WP6, WP8 / consortium and national partners

These recommendations should be read together rather than as isolated actions. Their common objective is to help young people move from awareness and interest to informed, safe and meaningful participation in democratic and anti-corruption processes.

7. Conclusion

The WP1 findings show that young people across the RISE Balkans countries are concerned, interested and willing to participate, but face significant barriers in translating this willingness into action. The core problem is not simply disengagement or apathy. Rather, the evidence points to a combination of limited practical knowledge, unclear participation pathways, distrust in institutions, exposure to disinformation, uncertainty about reporting mechanisms and doubts about whether youth input produces visible change.

The consolidated survey results and national reports also show that corruption is a shared concern across the five countries. Young people perceive corruption as widespread, linked to politics and public services, and relevant to everyday issues such as recruitment, education, access to services and equal treatment. At the same time, many respondents believe that young people can contribute to reducing corruption if they are supported with clear information, safe channels, practical tools and meaningful opportunities.

For RISE Balkans, the implication is clear: the next project activities should be designed as practical bridges between awareness and action. Training, clinics, bootcamps, mentoring, storytelling, digital tools and policy dialogue should help young people understand how institutions work, how public consultations function, how corruption can be reported safely, how disinformation can be recognised, and how their own participation can influence decisions.

The report therefore provides an evidence base for a youth-centred, practical and trust-building approach. If the consortium ensures that activities are accessible, interactive, transparent and connected to visible outcomes, WP1 can become the foundation for stronger youth participation, more resilient civic engagement and more credible anti-corruption action across the RISE Balkans region.

Annex 1. References

This annex consolidates the reference lists used in the five National Reports and the additional project sources used for the D1.2 Comparative Analysis Report. The national reference lists are reproduced from the submitted National Reports and retain minor differences in citation style across country sections.

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Annex 2. Survey Questionnaire

This annex presents the survey questionnaire in the available language versions used for dissemination across the RISE Balkans participating countries. Following the professor's instruction, national versions are ordered as Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania and North Macedonia. The English master questionnaire is retained first as the reference version.

2.1 English Survey Questionnaire

The English master questionnaire is presented first as the reference version for the translated national versions.

Dear participant,

This survey takes place in the framework of the EU funded project «RISE Balkans - Empowering Youth Voices: Responsibility, Integrity, Solidarity, and Civic Engagement in the Balkans». The project's objective is to strengthen youth participation in democratic life and support youth-led integrity and anti-corruption action through civic education, experiential learning, mentoring, and cross-border cooperation.

The survey 'Exploring youth participation' aims to collect young people's views on civic participation opportunities, barriers, and integrity-related needs, assess their knowledge of democratic participation channels (e.g., public consultations, youth councils, student bodies, civic initiatives) and related integrity concepts, map perceived barriers and enabling factors to meaningful youth engagement, and identify preferred formats, tools, and support mechanisms that would increase youth participation, trust, and responsible civic action.

Civic participation opportunities refer to the ways in which citizens can actively participate in the public life of their society, community, or political system, or other institutions to which they belong — essentially, any avenue through which people can have a say in public decision-making.

Examples of civic participation may include: a) at EU level voting in European Parliament elections or participating in European Citizens' Initiatives; b) at national level, participating in national elections, parliamentary legislative proceedings, referendums, youth-led media, online public consultations, signing petitions; c) at local/municipal level, attending municipal council meetings, volunteering; d) at university level, students may participate by volunteering, voting for student council representatives; e) at broader societal level, participating in anti-corruption youth actions, or civil society organizations.

The survey is addressed to young people aged 18-26 years old. The responses are anonymous, and the IP address of the participants is not detected. The aggregate survey results will be presented in a National Report, as well as a Comparative Report, summarizing all countries' findings, and will feed the rest of the project activities.

If you are 18-26 years old, we would really appreciate your views on youth civic engagement. The survey will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete.

For any questions or expression of interest to participate in workshops and events in the project, you may contact (email of research contact per country)

Thank you for your time!

Screen 1: Consent

If you agree to participate, kindly provide your consent below

- □ I consent to participate and for my data to be used for research purposes
- □ I do not consent to participate and for my data to be used for research purposes

Section A: Demographics

A1. Country where you currently live (select one)

- □ Greece
- □ Bulgaria
- □ Croatia
- □ Albania
- □ North Macedonia

A2. Age group

□ 18–20

□ 21–23

□ 24–26

A3. Gender

□ Woman

□ Man

□ Non-binary

□ Other

□ Prefer not to answer

A4. Which of the following best describes the area where you live? (Select one)

□ Urban (city / large town)

□ Semi-urban (small town / suburb)

□ Rural (village / countryside)

□ Prefer not to answer

A5. Education level (highest completed)

□ Secondary

□ Vocational/Technical

□ Bachelor

□ Master

□ PhD/Doctorate

□ Other

□ Prefer not to answer

A6. Which option best describes your current situation?

□ Student

□ Employed

□ Unemployed

□ In training / apprenticeship

□ Other

□ Prefer not to answer

Section B. General Perceptions of Corruption, Transparency and Integrity

B1. How widespread do you think corruption is in your country?

□ Very widespread

□ Widespread

□ Neither widespread, nor rare

□ Rare

□ Very Rare

□ There is no corruption in my country

□ I don't know

B2. Please, state whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree | I don't know

□ There is corruption in the national public institutions in my country.

□ There is corruption in the local/regional public institutions in my country.

□ You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life

B3. Do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following actors in your country?

Very widespread | Widespread | Neither widespread, nor rare | Rare | Very rare | I don't know

□ Political party

□ Politicians at national, regional or local level

□ Officials awarding public contracts

□ Officials issuing building permits

□ Officials issuing business permits

□ Healthcare system

□ Police

□ Banks and financial institutions

□ Tax authorities

□ Courts

□ Social security and welfare authorities

□ Education sector

□ Sports sector

□ Private companies

B4. Please, state whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree, nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree | I don't know

□ Too-close links between business and politics in my country lead to corruption

□ High-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in my country

□ Favouritism and corruption obstruct business competition in my country

□ In my country, the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections

□ Public institutions in my country usually explain procedures and decisions clearly

□ Young people can usually access public services fairly, without needing personal connections

□ Public processes should be easier to understand and follow

B5. In which areas do you think young people are most likely to face corruption, favoritism, or unfair treatment? (Select up to 2)

□ Education / universities

□ Employment and recruitment

□ Public administration / permits / documents

□ Local government / municipal services

□ Healthcare or other public services

□ Political life / participation in political parties

□ I do not think this is a major issue

□ I do not know

□ Prefer not to answer

Section C. Knowledge/Understanding

C1. How much do you feel you know/understand about:

Nothing at all | Not very much | Some things | Quite a lot | Very much | Prefer not to answer

□ The government in your country

□ The government in your local area/region (municipal level)

□ The governance of your University (if you are a student) or your employer´s organisation (if you are employed)

□ The European Union

C2. How familiar are you with:

Not at all familiar | Slightly familiar | Moderately familiar | Very familiar | Extremely familiar | Prefer not to answer

□ The legislative process of your country/ the country you live in

□ The legislative process of the European Union

□ The term and aspects of a 'public consultation'

□ Where you can find information about participation opportunities in your community/ university

C3. Who can propose new legislation at the national level in your country? (Select all that apply)

□ Members of Parliament (MPs)

□ The Ministers/The Government

□ Citizens through petition (if enough signatures are collected)

□ Municipal councils

□ I do not know

C4. Can citizens usually provide feedback or input on a proposed new law?

□ Yes

□ No

□ I do not know

C5. At what stage can citizens usually provide feedback or input on a proposed law?

□ Only after the law is passed

□ During the public consultation or hearing phase

□ Citizens cannot influence the legislative process

□ Only through street protests

□ I do not know

C6. Which EU institution has the primary role of proposing new EU laws?

□ The European Parliament

□ The European Commission

□ The European Council

□ The Court of Justice of the EU

□ I do not know

C7. Which of the following is an example of a "public consultation" mechanism?

□ Commenting on social media about a government policy

□ Submitting written feedback during an official government consultation period

□ Voting in a national election

□ Writing a letter to a newspaper about a proposed new law

□ I do not know

C8. Which of these tools does the European Commission use to collect citizens' opinions on new policies?

□ EU Twitter / X polls

□ The 'Have Your Say' online portal

□ Referendums held in every EU country

□ None — citizens cannot directly participate in EU consultations

□ I do not know

C9. Which of the following participation channels are you aware of? (Select all that apply)

□ Public consultations organised by authorities

□ Youth councils or youth advisory bodies

□ Student councils / university representation

□ Petitions or signature campaigns

□ Volunteering / community initiatives

□ Contacting elected representatives or public authorities

□ Civil society / NGO initiatives

□ Reporting channels for unfair treatment or corruption-related concerns

□ None of the above

□ Prefer not to answer

C10. How familiar are you with:

Not at all familiar | Slightly familiar | Moderately familiar | Very familiar | Extremely familiar | Prefer not to answer

□ What the term “corruption” entails

□ What the term “conflict of interest” entails

□ What the term “lobbying” entails

□ What the term “whistleblowing/reporting corruption” entails

□ What the term “beneficial ownership” of companies entails

□ What the term “public procurement” entails

□ What the term “EU-fraud” entails

□ What the term “European Public Prosecutor’s Office” entails

□ What the term “Good Governance” entails

□ What the term “rule of law” entails

□ What the term “disinformation” entails

C11. Are you aware of any anti-corruption agencies/state authorities in your country?

□ Yes — I can name at least one

□ I have heard of some but cannot name them

□ No, I am not aware of any

□ Prefer not to answer

Section D. Youth participation

D1. How interested are you in public issues and public decision-making that affect your life?

□ Not at all interested

□ Slightly interested

□ Moderately interested

□ Very interested

□ Extremely interested

□ Prefer not to answer

D2. How informed do you feel about ways in which young people can participate in public life in your country?

□ Not at all informed

□ Slightly informed

□ Moderately informed

□ Very informed

□ Extremely informed

□ Prefer not to answer

D3. What are your MAIN sources of political/news information? (Select up to 2)

☐ TikTok videos/influencers

☐ Telegram channels/groups

☐ Instagram Reels/Stories

☐ Facebook posts/groups

☐ YouTube political content

☐ Traditional TV news

☐ Online news websites

☐ Official government portals

☐ Radio

☐ Newspapers

☐ Other

D4. Have you ever participated in a public consultation (local, national, or EU level)?

□ Yes — at local/municipal level

□ Yes — at national level

□ Yes — at EU level

□ No, but I would like to

□ No, and I do not know how to

□ No, and I would not like to

D5. During the past 12 months, have you done any of the following? (Select all that apply)

□ Voted in an election (if eligible)

□ Signed a petition or supported a campaign

□ Volunteered in a community or social initiative

□ Attended a civic, youth, or community meeting / event

□ Contacted a public authority, institution, or representative

□ Participated in a student, youth, or university representative body

□ Participated in an online campaign, discussion, or consultation on a public issue

□ None of the above

□ Prefer not to answer

Section E. Obstacles and Disinformation

E1. What are the main reasons that make it harder for people of your age to participate in civic or public life? (Select up to 3)

□ Lack of time
□ Lack of clear information/disinformation
□ I do not know where to start
□ I do not feel my views will make a difference
□ Opportunities are too far from me or hard to access
□ Costs (for example transport or participation costs)
□ I do not feel confident enough
□ Fear of negative reactions, criticism, or online harassment
□ I am not interested in these issues
□ Other / another reason
□ Prefer not to answer

E2. How easy or difficult is it for you to find information about civic participation opportunities? (Select one)

□ Very difficult
□ Rather difficult
□ Neither easy nor difficult
□ Rather easy
□ Very easy
□ Prefer not to answer

E3. Rate your trust in these sources of information:

Source Type | *No trust* | *Very little* | *Some trust* | *Quite a lot* | *Complete*

Telegram channels/groups | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

TikTok influencers | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Instagram memes/Stories | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Official election statements | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Local journalists | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

International news | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Government-official sources | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

E4. On which platform did you last encounter political content influencing your actions?

☐ Telegram
☐ TikTok
☐ Instagram
☐ Facebook
☐ YouTube
☐ Twitter/X

E5. Which affected your civic engagement? (multiple selection possible)

☐ Reduced volunteering (corruption distrust)

☐ Signed petitions (social media campaigns)

☐ Attended protests (viral content)

☐ Joined political Telegram groups

☐ Stopped donating to causes (scandals)

☐ Increased activism (influencer calls)

E6. Which affected your LAST voting decision? (select up to 2)

☐ Less likely to vote (corruption claims)

☐ Shared election fraud content

☐ Considered boycotting election

☐ Changed candidate preference (social media)

☐ Registered late due to mobilization posts

☐ Voted differently due to influencer endorsement

E7. How often do you see this content?

Content Type | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Daily

Content questioning election fairness | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Claims corruption justifies political disengagement | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Foreign governance models promoted over EU norms | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

"Strong leaders better than democracy" narratives | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Celebrities/influencers endorsing election boycotts | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

E8. How often do you see this content ahead of elections?

Content Type | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Daily

Claims elections will be manipulated/stolen | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Alleged corruption in candidate selection processes | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Election abstention promoted as "protest" | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Deepfakes/AI videos of candidates saying false things | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Claims "your vote doesn't matter" | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Section F. Enabling factors of participation

F1. In your opinion, which actions are most effective for making young people's voices heard by decision-makers? (Select up to 2)

□ Voting in local, national, or European elections

□ Taking part in public consultations or hearings

□ Joining a youth organisation, NGO, or civic initiative

□ Volunteering or participating in community action

□ Contacting public authorities or elected representatives directly

□ Signing petitions or citizen campaigns

□ Sharing views through online campaigns or social media

□ Participating in peaceful public demonstrations

□ I do not know

□ Prefer not to answer

F2. What would help you participate more in civic or public life? (Select up to 3)

□ Clear and simple information about how to get involved

□ Trust in information about civic or public life

□ Opportunities closer to where I study, work, or live

□ Flexible online or hybrid participation options

□ Guidance, mentoring, or practical support

□ A more welcoming and inclusive environment

□ Better feedback on how young people's input is used

□ Certificates, recognition, or visible outcomes

□ Safer and better moderated civic spaces

□ Other / another type of support

□ Prefer not to answer

Section G. Addressing corruption

G1. Do you think young people can make a difference in reducing corruption in your country? (Select one)

□ Definitely not

□ Probably not

□ Probably yes

□ Definitely yes

□ I do not know

□ Prefer not to answer

G2. If you wanted to report corruption or unfair treatment involving a public institution, how safe would you feel doing so? (Select one)

□ Very unsafe

□ Rather unsafe

□ Neither safe nor unsafe

□ Rather safe

□ Very safe

□ I do not know where or how to report it

□ Prefer not to answer

G3. What would make young people feel safer and more supported in reporting corruption or unfair treatment? (Select up to 2)

□ Anonymous reporting options

□ Clear guidance on where and how to report

□ A trusted intermediary (e.g. NGO, ombudsperson, youth organisation)

□ Protection from negative consequences / retaliation

□ A clear follow-up process and updates

□ Faster response from institutions

□ More education on integrity and reporting options

□ Other / another form of support

□ Prefer not to answer

G4. If you witnessed a corrupt act by a public official, do you know where or how to report it?

□ Yes — I know exactly where to report it
□ I have a general idea but am not sure of the process
□ No — I would not know where to go
□ I would not report it, as I do not think it would make a difference
□ Prefer not to answer

G5. If you wanted to complain about a case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it? (Select up to 3)

□ The police
□ Justice (Courts or public prosecution services)
□ Specialised anti-corruption public agencies
□ Private Lawyer
□ Media, newspapers, journalists
□ The Ombudsperson
□ NGOs or other associations
□ Trade unions
□ A political representative (Member of Parliament, member of the local council)
□ EU institutions
□ Other
□ None
□ Prefer not to answer

Section H: Needs and preferred formats for youth participation

H1. What would MOST increase your trust when dealing with a public service or institution? (Select up to 2)

□ Clear steps/process explained in advance
□ Clear timelines (how long it will take)
□ Clear costs/fees (what you pay and why)
□ Clear decision criteria (how public decisions are made)
□ Equal treatment / consistent rules for everyone
□ Ability to track progress (online status updates)
□ Easy way to ask questions and get an official response
□ Other
□ Prefer not to answer

H2. In your opinion, which 2 of the following topics should be a priority for the EU in the next five years?

□ Defence and peace
□ Rising prices, cost of living
□ The environment and climate change
□ Unemployment and creation of jobs
□ Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare
□ Education and training
□ Democracy and the rule of law
□ Other
□ Prefer not to answer

H3. Which topics would you MOST like to learn more about? (Select up to 3)

□ How decisions are made at local and national level

□ How the European Union works and how young people can engage with it

□ How to participate in public consultations

□ Integrity, transparency, and anti-corruption tools

□ Youth councils, student representation, and local governance

□ Citizens' rights and access to information

□ How to advocate for change in my community

□ Other / another topic

□ Prefer not to answer

H4. Which formats would you be MOST likely interested to join for youth participation and civic engagement activities? (Select up to 2)

□ Workshops / clinics

□ Mentoring

□ Simulations / bootcamps

□ Online sessions / webinars

□ Volunteering projects

□ Storytelling / creative activities

□ Other / another format

□ Prefer not to answer

H5. Which tools would be most helpful to support your participation and access to trustworthy information and knowledge? (Select up to 2)

□ A simple guide/toolkit on how to participate

□ A calendar of opportunities

□ A youth-friendly digital platform

□ Short explainers (videos / infographics)

□ Peer-to-peer support groups

□ Other / another tool

□ Prefer not to answer

H6. Please, state what more you need to be better supported in order to take an active role in civic participation:

_____

Thank you for your time!

2.2 Greek Survey Questionnaire

Αγαπητέ συμμετέχοντα,

Η παρούσα έρευνα διεξάγεται στο πλαίσιο του προγράμματος «RISE Balkans - Empowering Youth Voices: Responsibility, Integrity, Solidarity, and Civic Engagement in the Balkans», το οποίο χρηματοδοτείται από την ΕΕ. Στόχος του προγράμματος είναι η ενίσχυση της συμμετοχής των νέων στη δημοκρατική ζωή και η υποστήριξη δράσεων υπό την ηγεσία των νέων για την ακεραιότητα και την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς, μέσω της πολιτικής εκπαίδευσης, της βιωματικής μάθησης, της καθοδήγησης και της διασυνοριακής συνεργασίας.

Η έρευνα «Exploring youth participation» (Διερεύνηση της συμμετοχής των νέων) αποσκοπεί στη συλλογή των απόψεων των νέων σχετικά με τις ευκαιρίες πολιτικής συμμετοχής, τα εμπόδια και τις ανάγκες που σχετίζονται με την ακεραιότητα, στην αξιολόγηση των γνώσεών τους σχετικά με τα κανάλια δημοκρατικής συμμετοχής (π.χ. δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις, συμβούλια νεολαίας, φοιτητικά σώματα, πολιτικές πρωτοβουλίες) και τις σχετικές έννοιες ακεραιότητας, στον εντοπισμό των αντιληπτών εμποδίων και των παραγόντων που ευνοούν την ουσιαστική συμμετοχή των νέων, καθώς και στον προσδιορισμό των προτιμώμενων μορφών, εργαλείων και μηχανισμών υποστήριξης που θα ενίσχυαν τη συμμετοχή των νέων, την εμπιστοσύνη και την υπεύθυνη πολιτική δράση.

Παραδείγματα συμμετοχής των πολιτών μπορεί να περιλαμβάνουν: α) σε επίπεδο ΕΕ, την ψήφο στις εκλογές για το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο ή τη συμμετοχή σε Ευρωπαϊκές Πρωτοβουλίες Πολιτών· β) σε εθνικό επίπεδο, τη συμμετοχή σε εθνικές εκλογές, στις νομοθετικές διαδικασίες του κοινοβουλίου, σε δημοψηφίσματα, στα μέσα ενημέρωσης που διοικούνται από νέους, σε διαδικτυακές δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις, καθώς και την υπογραφή αναφορών· γ) σε τοπικό/δημοτικό επίπεδο, τη συμμετοχή σε συνεδριάσεις του δημοτικού συμβουλίου, τον εθελοντισμό· δ) σε πανεπιστημιακό επίπεδο, οι φοιτητές μπορούν να συμμετέχουν μέσω του εθελοντισμού και της ψήφου για εκπροσώπους στο φοιτητικό συμβούλιο· ε) σε ευρύτερο κοινωνικό επίπεδο, τη συμμετοχή σε δράσεις νεολαίας κατά της διαφθοράς ή σε οργανώσεις της κοινωνίας των πολιτών.

Η έρευνα απευθύνεται σε νέους ηλικίας 18-26 ετών. Οι απαντήσεις είναι ανώνυμες και η διεύθυνση IP των συμμετεχόντων δεν καταγράφεται. Τα συνολικά αποτελέσματα της έρευνας θα παρουσιαστούν σε μια Εθνική Έκθεση, καθώς και σε μια Συγκριτική Έκθεση, η οποία θα συνοψίζει τα ευρήματα όλων των νομών, και θα τροφοδοτήσουν τις υπόλοιπες δραστηριότητες του έργου.

Εάν είστε ηλικίας 18-26 ετών, θα εκτιμούσαμε ιδιαίτερα τις απόψεις σας σχετικά με την κοινωνική συμμετοχή των νέων. Η συμπλήρωση της έρευνας θα διαρκέσει περίπου 10-15 λεπτά.

Για τυχόν ερωτήσεις ή εκδήλωση ενδιαφέροντος για συμμετοχή σε εργαστήρια και εκδηλώσεις του έργου, μπορείτε να επικοινωνήσετε με το projecteu@panteion.gr

Σας ευχαριστούμε για τον χρόνο σας!

Ενότητα Α: Δημογραφικά στοιχεία

Α1. Χώρα στην οποία ζείτε αυτήν τη στιγμή

- □ Ελλάδα
- □ Βουλγαρία
- □ Κροατία
- □ Αλβανία
- □ Βόρεια Μακεδονία

Α2. Ηλικιακή ομάδα

- □ 18–20
- □ 21-23
- □ 24-26

Α3. Φύλο

- □ Γυναίκα
- □ Άνδρας
- □ Μη δυαδικό άτομο

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Α4. Ποιο από τα παρακάτω περιγράφει καλύτερα την περιοχή όπου ζείτε;

□ Αστική (πόλη / κωμόπολη)

□ Ημι-αστική (μικρή πόλη / προάστιο)

□ Αγροτική (χωριό / εξοχή)

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

Α5. Ανώτερο επίπεδο εκπαίδευσης που έχετε ολοκληρώσει

□ Δευτεροβάθμια εκπαιδεύση

□ Επαγγελματική/Τεχνική Εκπαίδευση

□ Τίτλος Προπτυχιακών Σπουδών

□ Μεταπτυχιακό

□ Διδακτορικό

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Α6. Ποια επιλογή περιγράφει καλύτερα την τρέχουσα κατάστασή σας;

□ Φοιτητής/ρια

□ Εργαζόμενος/η

□ Ανεργος/η

□ Σε εκπαίδευση / πρακτική

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Ενότητα Β: Γενικές αντιλήψεις για τη διαφθορά, τη διαφάνεια και την ακεραιότητα

Β1. Πόσο διαδεδομένη πιστεύετε ότι είναι η διαφθορά στην Ελλάδα;

□ Πολύ διαδεδομένη

□ Διαδεδομένη

□ Ούτε διαδεδομένη, ούτε σπάνια

□ Σπάνια

□ Πολύ σπάνια

□ Δεν υπάρχει διαφθορά στην Ελλάδα

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

Β2. Δηλώστε εάν συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις:

□ Υπάρχει διαφθορά στους εθνικούς δημόσιους θεσμούς στην Ελλάδα.

□ Υπάρχει διαφθορά στους τοπικούς/περιφερειακούς δημόσιους θεσμούς στην Ελλάδα.

□ Επηρεάζεστε προσωπικά από τη διαφθορά στην καθημερινή σας ζωή.

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Διαφωνώ απόλυτα

□ Διαφωνώ

□ Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ

□ Συμφωνώ

□ Συμφωνώ απόλυτα

□ Δεν ξέρω

Β3. Πιστεύετε ότι η δωροδοκία και η κατάχρηση εξουσίας για προσωπικό όφελος είναι διαδεδομένες εντός κάποιου από τους ακόλουθους φορείς στην Ελλάδα;

□ Πολιτικό κόμμα

□ Πολιτικοί σε εθνικό, περιφερειακό ή τοπικό επίπεδο

□ Υπηρεσίες που αναθέτουν δημόσιες συμβάσεις

□ Πολεοδομίες/δήμοι

□ Σύστημα υγειονομικής περίθαλψης

□ Αστυνομία

□ Τράπεζες και χρηματοπιστωτικά ιδρύματα

□ Φορολογικές αρχές

□ Δικαστήρια

□ Αρχές κοινωνικής ασφάλισης και πρόνοιας

□ Τομέας εκπαίδευσης

□ Αθλητικός τομέας

□ Ιδιωτικές εταιρείες

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Πολύ διαδεδομένες

□ Διαδεδομένες

□ Ούτε διαδεδομένες, ούτε σπάνιες

□ Σπάνιες

□ Πολύ σπάνιες

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

Β4. Δηλώστε εάν συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με τις ακόλουθες δηλώσεις:

□ Οι στενές σχέσεις μεταξύ επιχειρήσεων και πολιτικής στην Ελλάδα οδηγούν σε διαφθορά

□ Οι υποθέσεις μείζονος διαφθοράς υψηλού επιπέδου διώκονται επαρκώς στην Ελλάδα

□ Η ευνοιοκρατία και η διαφθορά εμποδίζουν τον υγιή επιχειρηματικό ανταγωνισμό στην Ελλάδα

□ Στην Ελλάδα, οι πολιτικές διασυνδέσεις βοηθούν στην επιτυχία στις επιχείρησεις

□ Οι δημόσιοι φορείς στην Ελλάδα συνήθως εξηγούν με σαφήνεια τις διαδικασίες λειτουργίας τους και τις αποφάσεις τους

□ Τα νέα άτομα συνήθως έχουν ίση και δίκαιη πρόσβαση στις δημόσιες υπηρεσίες, χωρίς να χρειάζονται προσωπικές διασυνδέσεις

□ Οι διαδικασίες συμμετοχής θα πρέπει να είναι πιο εύκολα κατανοητές και πιο εύκολες στην εφαρμογή τους

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Διαφωνώ απόλυτα

□ Διαφωνώ

□ Ούτε συμφωνώ, ούτε διαφωνώ

□ Συμφωνώ

□ Συμφωνώ απόλυτα

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

B5. Σε ποιους τομείς πιστεύετε ότι τα νέα άτομα είναι πιο πιθανό να αντιμετωπίσουν διαφθορά, ευνοιοκρατία ή άδικη μεταχείριση;

□ Εκπαίδευση / πανεπιστήμια
□ Απασχόληση και προσλήψεις
□ Δημόσια διοίκηση / άδειες / έγγραφα
□ Τοπική αυτοδιοίκηση / δημοτικές υπηρεσίες
□ Υγειονομική περίθαλψη ή άλλες δημόσιες υπηρεσίες
□ Πολιτική ζωή / συμμετοχή σε πολιτικά κόμματα
□ Δεν νομίζω ότι υπάρχει διαφθορά
□ Δεν γνωρίζω
□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

Ενότητα C: Γνώση / κατανόηση

C1. Πόσο καλά γνωρίζετε/κατανοείτε σχετικά με:

□ Την κυβέρνηση στην Ελλάδα
□ Τις αρχές διακυβέρνησης σε δημοτικό/περιφερειακό επίπεδο
□ Τις αρχές διοίκησης του Πανεπιστημίου σας (εάν είστε φοιτητής/ρια) ή του οργανισμού που εργάζεστε (εάν εργάζεστε)
□ Την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Τίποτε απολύτως
□ Όχι πολύ
□ Μερικά πράγματα
□ Αρκετά
□ Πάρα πολλά
□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

C2. Πόσο εξοικειωμένος/η/ο είστε με:

□ Τη νομοθετική διαδικασία στην Ελλάδα
□ Τη νομοθετική διαδικασία της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης
□ Την έννοια του όρου «δημόσια διαβούλευση»
□ Πού μπορείτε να βρείτε πληροφορίες σχετικά με ευκαιρίες συμμετοχής στα κοινά της κοινότητάς σας/του πανεπιστημίου σας

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Καθόλου εξοικειωμένος/η/ο
□ Ελαφρώς εξοικειωμένος/η/ο
□ Αρκετά εξοικειωμένος/η/ο
□ Πολύ εξοικειωμένος/η/ο
□ Εξαιρετικά εξοικειωμένος/η/ο
□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

C3. Ποιος μπορεί να προτείνει νέα νομοθεσία σε εθνικό επίπεδο στην Ελλάδα;

□ Μέλη του Κοινοβουλίου (βουλευτές)
□ Οι Υπουργοί/Η Κυβέρνηση
□ Πολίτες μέσω αίτησης (εάν συγκεντρωθούν αρκετές υπογραφές)
□ Δημοτικά συμβούλια

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

C4. Μπορούν οι πολίτες συνήθως να κάνουν σχόλια ή παρατηρήσεις σχετικά με την πρόταση ενός νέου νόμου;

□ Ναι

□ Οχι

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

C5. Σε ποιο στάδιο μπορούν συνήθως οι πολίτες να κάνουν σχόλια ή παρατηρήσεις σχετικά με έναν νόμο;

□ Μόνο αφού ψηφιστεί ο νόμος

□ Κατά τη φάση της επίσημης δημόσιας διαβούλευσης ή ακρόασης φορέων, πριν ψηφιστεί ο νόμος

□ Μόνο μέσω διαδηλώσεων/εκδηλώσεων

□ Οι πολίτες δεν μπορούν να επηρεάσουν τη νομοθετική διαδικασία

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

C6. Ποιο θεσμικό όργανο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΕΕ) έχει τον κύριο ρόλο να προτείνει νέους νόμους της ΕΕ;

□ Το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο

□ Η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή

□ Το Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο

□ Το Δικαστήριο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

C7. Ποιο από τα παρακάτω αποτελεί παράδειγμα μηχανισμού «δημόσιας διαβούλευσης»;

□ Σχολιασμός στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης για μια κυβερνητική πολιτική

□ Υποβολή γραπτών σχολίων κατά τη διάρκεια της επίσημης περιόδου διαβούλευσης για τους νόμους

□ Ψηφοφορία σε εθνικές εκλογές

□ Σύνταξη επιστολής σε εφημερίδα σχετικά με την πρόταση ενός νέου νόμου

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

C8. Ποιο από τα παρακάτω εργαλεία χρησιμοποιεί η Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή για να συλλέγει τις απόψεις των πολιτών σχετικά με νέες πολιτικές της;

□ Δημοσκοπήσεις Twitter / X της ΕΕ

□ Η διαδικτυακή πύλη «Πείτε τη γνώμη σας»/ 'Have Your Say'

□ Δημοψηφίσματα που διεξήχθησαν σε κάθε χώρα της ΕΕ

□ Καμία — οι πολίτες δεν μπορούν να συμμετέχουν άμεσα στις διαβουλεύσεις της ΕΕ

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

C9. Ποια από τους ακόλουθους τρόπους συμμετοχής στα κοινά γνωρίζετε;

□ Δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις που διοργανώνονται από τις αρχές

□ Συμβούλια νέων ή συμβουλευτικά όργανα νέων

□ Φοιτητικά συμβούλια / πανεπιστημιακή εκπροσώπηση

□ Εκστρατείες συλλογής υπογραφών ή αναφορών (petitions)

□ Εθελοντισμός / κοινοτικές πρωτοβουλίες

□ Επικοινωνία με εκλεγμένους αντιπροσώπους ή δημόσιες αρχές

□ Πρωτοβουλίες της κοινωνίας των πολιτών / ΜΚΟ

□ Δίαυλοι καταγγελίας για άδικη μεταχείριση ή περιστατικά διαφθοράς

□ Κανένα από τα παραπάνω

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

C10. Πόσο εξοικειωμένος/η/ο είστε με τους ακόλουθους όρους:

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «διαφθορά»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «σύγκρουση συμφερόντων»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «άσκηση επιρροής και εκπροσώπησης συμφερόντων/lobbying»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «καταγγελία/αναφορά περιστατικού διαφθοράς» (επιρροής)

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «πραγματικός δικαιούχος» μιας εταιρείας

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «δημόσιες συμβάσεις»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «απάτη σε βάρος των συμφερόντων της ΕΕ»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «Ευρωπαϊκή Εισαγγελία»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «Καλή Διακυβέρνηση»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «κράτος δικαίου»

□ Τι σημαίνει ο όρος «παραπληροφόρηση»

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Καθόλου εξοικειωμένος/η/ο

□ Ελαφρώς εξοικειωμένος/η/ο

□ Αρκετά εξοικειωμένος/η/ο

□ Πολύ εξοικειωμένος/η/ο

□ Εξαιρετικά εξοικειωμένος/η/ο

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

C11. Γνωρίζετε τυχόν υπηρεσίες/κρατικές αρχές καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς στην Ελλάδα;

□ Ναι — μπορώ να κατονομάσω τουλάχιστον μία

□ Έχω ακούσει για μερικές αλλά δεν μπορώ να τις κατονομάσω

□ Όχι, δεν γνωρίζω

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

Ενότητα D: Συμμετοχή των νέων

D1. Πόσο ενδιαφέρεστε για τα δημόσια ζητήματα και τη λήψη δημόσιων αποφάσεων που επηρεάζουν τη ζωή σας;

□ Δεν ενδιαφέρομαι καθόλου

□ Ενδιαφέρομαι λίγο

□ Ενδιαφέρομαι σχετικά

□ Ενδιαφέρομαι πολύ

□ Ενδιαφέρομαι πάρα πολύ

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

D2. Πόσο ενημερωμένος/η/ο αισθάνεστε σχετικά με τους τρόπους με τους οποίους τα νέα άτομα μπορούν να συμμετέχουν στη δημόσια ζωή στην Ελλάδα;

□ Καθόλου ενημερωμένος/η/ο

□ Ελαφρώς ενημερωμένος/η/ο

□ Μέτρια ενημερωμένος/η/ο

□ Πολύ ενημερωμένος/η/ο

□ Εξαιρετικά ενημερωμένος/η/ο

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

D3. Ποιες είναι οι ΚΥΡΙΕΣ πηγές πληροφόρησης που χρησιμοποιείτε για πολιτική/ειδησεογραφία;

□ Βίντεο/influencers στο TikTok
□ Κανάλια/ομάδες Telegram
□ Ιστορίες/Reels Instagram
□ Δημοσιεύσεις/ομάδες στο Facebook
□ Πολιτικό περιεχόμενο στο YouTube
□ Παραδοσιακά τηλεοπτικά νέα
□ Ιστοσελίδες ειδήσεων στο διαδίκτυο
□ Επίσημες κυβερνητικές ιστοσελίδες
□ Ραδιόφωνο
□ Εφημερίδες
□ Other

D4. Έχετε συμμετάσχει ποτέ σε δημόσια διαβούλευση (σε τοπικό, εθνικό ή ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο);

□ Ναι — σε τοπικό/δημοτικό επίπεδο
□ Ναι — σε εθνικό επίπεδο
□ Ναι — σε επίπεδο Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης
□ Όχι, αλλά θα ήθελα
□ Όχι, γιατί δεν ξέρω πώς
□ Όχι, και δεν θα ήθελα

D5. Κατά τη διάρκεια των τελευταίων 12 μηνών, έχετε κάνει κάτι από τα παρακάτω;

□ Ψήφισα σε εκλογές (εάν εφαρμόζεται)
□ Υπέγραψα μια αναφορά (petition) ή υποστήριξα μια εκστρατεία
□ Συμμετείχα εθελοντικά σε μια πρωτοβουλία πολιτών
□ Παρακολούθησα μια συνάντηση ή εκδήλωση πολιτών, νέων ή της κοινότητας
□ Επικοινώνησα με δημόσια αρχή, θεσμό ή εκπρόσωπο αυτών
□ Συμμετείχα σε φοιτητικό, νεανικό ή πανεπιστημιακό όργανο συλλογικής εκπροσώπησης
□ Συμμετείχα σε διαδικτυακή εκστρατεία, συζήτηση ή διαβούλευση σχετικά με δημόσιο ζήτημα
□ Κανένα από τα παραπάνω
□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

Ενότητα Ε: Εμπόδια και παραπληροφόρηση

Ε1. Ποιοι είναι οι κύριοι λόγοι που δυσκολεύουν τη συμμετοχή ατόμων της ηλικίας σας στην πολιτική ή δημόσια ζωή;

□ Έλλειψη χρόνου
□ Έλλειψη σαφών πληροφοριών/ αραπληροφόρηση
□ Δεν ξέρω από πού να ξεκινήσω
□ Δεν πιστεύω ότι οι απόψεις μου θα κάνουν κάποια διαφορά
□ Οι ευκαιρίες συμμετοχής είναι δυσπρόσιτες σε εμένα
□ Κόστος (π.χ. κόστος μεταφοράς ή συμμετοχής)
□ Δεν αισθάνομαι αρκετά σίγουρος/η/ο
□ Φόβος για αρνητικές αντιδράσεις, κριτική ή διαδικτυακή παρενόχληση
□ Δεν ενδιαφέρομαι για αυτά τα θέματα
□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

E2. Πόσο εύκολο ή δύσκολο είναι για εσάς να βρείτε πληροφορίες σχετικά με ευκαιρίες συμμετοχής στα κοινά;

□ Πολύ δύσκολο

□ Μάλλον δύσκολο

□ Ούτε εύκολο ούτε δύσκολο

□ Μάλλον εύκολο

□ Πολύ εύκολο

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

E3. Αξιολογήστε την εμπιστοσύνη σας στις παρακάτω πηγές πληροφοριών:

□ Κανάλια/ομάδες Telegram

□ Influencers στο TikTok

□ Memes/Ιστορίες στο Instagram

□ Επίσημες δηλώσεις πριν τις εκλογές

□ Έλληνες/ιδες δημοσιογράφοι

□ Διεθνή νέα

□ Επίσημες/κυβερνητικές πηγές

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Καθόλου

□ Πολύ λίγο

□ Μέτρια

□ Αρκετά

□ Απόλυτα

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

E4. Σε ποια πλατφόρμα κοινωνικών δικτύων συναντήσατε τελευταία φορά πολιτικό περιεχόμενο που επηρέασε τις πράξεις σας;

□ Telegram

□ TikTok

□ Instagram

□ Facebook

□ YouTube

□ Twitter/X

E5. Τι επηρέασε τη συμμετοχή σας στα κοινά;

□ Μείωση της εθελοντικής δράσης (δυσπιστία λόγω διαφθοράς)

□ Υπογραφή αιτήσεων (εκστρατείες στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης)

□ Συμμετοχή σε διαδηλώσεις (περιεχόμενο που έγινε viral)

□ Συμμετοχή σε πολιτικές ομάδες στο Telegram

□ Σκάνδαλα

□ Αυξημένος ακτιβισμός (influencer calls)

□ Τίποτα παραπάνω

E6. Τι επηρέασε την ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑ απόφαση ψήφου σας;

□ Είχα μειωμένη πιθανότητα ψήφου (κατηγορίες για διαφθορά)

□ Διαμοιράστηκα περιεχομένο σχετικά με εκλογική απάτη

□ Σκέφτηκα να μποϊκοτάρω τις εκλογές

□ Άλλαξα την προτίμησή μου για υποψήφιο (μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης)

□ Καθυστέρησα να εγγραφώ λόγω αναρτήσεων κινητοποίησης

□ Ψήφισα διαφορετικά λόγω της υποστήριξης ενός influencer

E7. Πόσο συχνά βλέπετε αυτό το περιεχόμενο στα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης;

□ Περιεχόμενο που αμφισβητεί την εγκυρότητα των εκλογικών αποτελεσμάτων

□ Αναφορές ότι η διαφθορά δικαιολογεί την αποχή από τα κοινά

□ Προώθηση ξένων μοντέλων διακυβέρνησης σε βάρος όσων ισχύουν στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση

□ Αφηγήσεις όπως «Οι ισχυροί ηγέτες είναι καλύτεροι από τη δημοκρατία»

□ Διασημότητες/influencers που υποστηρίζουν την αποχή από τις εκλογές

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Ποτέ

□ Σπανίως

□ Μερικές φορές

□ Συχνά

□ Πάντα

E8. Πόσο συχνά βλέπετε αυτό το περιεχόμενο πριν από τις εκλογές;

□ Ισχυρισμοί ότι οι εκλογές θα νοθευθούν

□ Ισχυρισμοί για διαφθορά στις διαδικασίες επιλογής υποψηφίων

□ Προώθηση της αποχής από της εκλογές ως μορφή 'διαμαρτυρίας'

□ Deepfakes/AI βίντεο υποψηφίων, στα οποία λένε ψέματα

□ Ισχυρισμοί όπως «η ψήφος σου δεν έχει σημασία»

Κλίμακα απαντήσεων / επιλογές:

□ Ποτέ

□ Σπανίως

□ Μερικές φορές

□ Συχνά

□ Πάντα

Ενότητα F: Παράγοντες που διευκολύνουν τη συμμετοχή

F1. Κατά τη γνώμη σας, ποιες δράσεις είναι οι πιο αποτελεσματικές για να ακουστεί η φωνή των νέων στους φορείς λήψης αποφάσεων;

□ Ψηφοφορία σε τοπικές, εθνικές ή ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές

□ Συμμετοχή σε δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις ή ακροάσεις

□ Συμμετοχή σε οργάνωση νεολαίας, ΜΚΟ ή κοινωνική πρωτοβουλία

□ Εθελοντισμός ή συμμετοχή σε κοινοτικές δράσεις

□ Άμεση επικοινωνία με τις δημόσιες αρχές ή τους εκλεγμένους εκπροσώπους

□ Υπογραφή αιτήσεων ή συμμετοχή σε εκστρατείες πολιτών

□ Ανταλλαγή απόψεων μέσω διαδικτυακών εκστρατειών ή των μέσων κοινωνικής δικτύωσης

□ Συμμετοχή σε δημόσιες διαδηλώσεις

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

F2. Τι θα σας βοηθούσε να συμμετέχετε περισσότερο στα κοινά;

□ Σαφείς και απλές πληροφορίες για το πώς μπορείτε να συμμετάσχετε

□ Εμπιστοσύνη στις πληροφορίες που αφορούν την κοινωνική ή τη δημόσια ζωή

□ Ευκαιρίες πιο κοντά στο μέρος όπου σπουδάζω, εργάζομαι ή μένω

□ Ευέλικτες επιλογές διαδικτυακής ή υβριδικής συμμετοχής

□ Καθοδήγηση, συμβουλευτική υποστήριξη ή πρακτική βοήθεια

□ Ένα πιο φιλόξενο και συμπεριληπτικό περιβάλλον

□ Καλύτερη ανατροφοδότηση σχετικά με τον τρόπο με τον οποίο αξιοποιούνται οι απόψεις των νέων ατόμων

□ Πιστοποιητικά, αναγνώριση ή ορατά αποτελέσματα

□ Πιο ασφαλείς και καλύτερα διαχειριζόμενοι χώροι πολιτικής συμμετοχής

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Ενότητα G: Αντιμετώπιση της διαφθοράς

G1. Πιστεύετε ότι τα νέα άτομα μπορούν να βοηθήσουν σημαντικά στη μείωση της διαφθοράς στην Ελλάδα;

□ Σίγουρα όχι

□ Πιθανώς όχι

□ Πιθανώς ναι

□ Σίγουρα ναι

□ Δεν γνωρίζω

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

G2. Εάν θέλατε να καταγγείλετε περιστατικό διαφθοράς πόσο ασφαλείς θα νιώθατε με την καταγγελία;

□ Καθόλου ασφαλείς

□ Σχετικά ασφαλείς

□ Ούτε ανασφαλείς ούτε ασφαλείς

□ Μάλλον ασφαλείς

□ Πολύ ασφαλείς

□ Δεν ξέρω πώς να κάνω καταγγελία

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

G3. Τι θα έκανε τα νέα άτομα να αισθάνονται μεγαλύτερη ασφάλεια και υποστήριξη κατά την καταγγελία διαφθοράς;

□ Δυνατότητα ανώνυμης καταγγελίας

□ Σαφείς οδηγίες για τον τρόπο και το πλαίσιο υποβολής καταγγελίας

□ Ένας αξιόπιστος μεσολαβητής (π.χ. ΜΚΟ, Συνήγορος του Πολίτη, οργάνωση νεολαίας)

□ Προστασία από αρνητικές συνέπειες / αντίποινα

□ Μια σαφής διαδικασία παρακολούθησης και ενημέρωσης για την πορεία της καταγγελίας

□ Ταχύτερη επεξεργασία της καταγγελίας από τους φορείς

□ Περισσότερη εκπαίδευση για θέματα ακεραιότητας και τρόπους καταγγελίας

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

G4. Εάν γίνατε μάρτυρες περιστατικού διαφθοράς στο δημόσιο τομέα, γνωρίζετε πώς να το καταγγείλετε;

□ Ναι — ξέρω ακριβώς πού να το καταγγείλω

□ Έχω μια γενική ιδέα αλλά δεν είμαι σίγουρος/η/ο για τη διαδικασία

□ Όχι — δεν θα ήξερα πού να απευθυνθώ

□ Δεν θα έκανα καταγγελία, καθώς δεν πιστεύω ότι θα είχε αποτέλεσμα

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

G5. Αν θέλατε να καταγγείλετε ένα περιστατικό διαφθοράς, ποιον από τους παρακάτω φορείς θα εμπιστευόσασταν περισσότερο για την καταγγελία;

□ Αστυνομία

□ Δικαιοσύνη (δικαστήρια ή εισαγγελικές αρχές)

□ Εξειδικευμένοι δημόσιοι φορείς για την καταπολέμηση της διαφθοράς

□ Ιδιωτικός/ή δικηγόρος

□ Μέσα ενημέρωσης, εφημερίδες, δημοσιογράφοι

□ Συνήγορος του Πολίτη

□ ΜΚΟ ή άλλες ενώσεις

□ Συνδικαλιστικά όργανα

□ Πολιτικός εκπρόσωπος (βουλευτής, μέλος του δημοτικού συμβουλίου)

□ Θεσμικά όργανα της ΕΕ

□ Κανένα

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Ενότητα Η: Ανάγκες και προτιμώμενες μορφές συμμετοχής των νέων

Η1. Τι θα αύξανε ΠΕΡΙΣΣΟΤΕΡΟ την εμπιστοσύνη σας όταν έχετε να κάνετε με μια δημόσια υπηρεσία ή θεσμό;

□ Σαφείς οδηγίες/διαδικασίες που εξηγούνται εκ των προτέρων

□ Σαφή χρονοδιαγράμματα (πόσο χρόνο θα χρειαστεί)

□ Σαφείς χρεώσεις (τι πληρώνετε και γιατί)

□ Σαφή κριτήρια λήψης αποφάσεων (πώς λαμβάνονται οι δημόσιες αποφάσεις)

□ Ίση μεταχείριση / ενιαίοι κανόνες για όλους τους πολίτες

□ Δυνατότητα παρακολούθησης της προόδου της διαδικασίας

□ Ένας εύκολος τρόπος υποβολής ερωτήσεων και λήψης επίσημης απάντησης

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Η2. Κατά τη γνώμη σας, ποια 2 από τα ακόλουθα θέματα θα πρέπει να αποτελέσουν προτεραιότητα για την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση τα επόμενα πέντε χρόνια;

□ Άμυνα και ειρήνη

□ Αύξηση των τιμών, κόστος διαβίωσης

□ Το περιβάλλον και η κλιματική αλλαγή

□ Ανεργία και δημιουργία θέσεων εργασίας

□ Κοινωνική προστασία, κοινωνική πρόνοια και πρόσβαση στην υγειονομική περίθαλψη

□ Εκπαίδευση και κατάρτιση

□ Η δημοκρατία και το κράτος δικαίου

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Η3. Για ποια θέματα θα θέλατε να μάθετε ΠΕΡΙΣΣΟΤΕΡΑ;

□ Πώς λαμβάνονται οι αποφάσεις σε τοπικό και εθνικό επίπεδο

□ Πώς λειτουργεί η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και πώς μπορούν να συμμετέχουν τα νέα άτομα στις δραστηριότητές της

□ Πώς να συμμετάσχετε στις δημόσιες διαβουλεύσεις

□ Εργαλεία ακεραιότητας, διαφάνειας και καταπολέμησης της διαφθοράς

□ Συμβούλια νεολαίας, εκπροσώπηση των φοιτητών/ριών και τοπική αυτοδιοίκηση

□ Τα δικαιώματα των πολιτών και η πρόσβαση στην πληροφόρηση

□ Πώς να προωθήσετε την αλλαγή στην κοινότητά σας

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Η4. Σε ποιες μορφές δράσεων θα σας ενδιέφερε να συμμετάσχετε για την υποστήριξη της συμμετοχής των νέων στα κοινά;

□ Εργαστήρια/ Κλινικές

□ Καθοδήγηση (Mentoring)

□ Προσομοιώσεις / εντατικά σεμινάρια

□ Διαδικτυακές συνεδρίες / διαδικτυακά σεμινάρια

□ Προγράμματα εθελοντισμού

□ Αφήγηση ιστοριών / δημιουργικές δραστηριότητες

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Η5. Ποια εργαλεία θα ήταν πιο χρήσιμα για να υποστηρίξουν τη συμμετοχή σας στα κοινά;

□ Ένας απλός οδηγός τρόπων συμμετοχής

□ Ενημερώσεις ευκαιριών

□ Μια ψηφιακή πλατφόρμα, φιλική προς τα νέα άτομα

□ Διαδραστικά μέσα (videos / infographics)

□ Ομάδες υποστήριξης νέων για νέους

□ Προτιμώ να μην απαντήσω

□ Other

Η6. Αναφέρετε, εάν θέλετε, κάποιον ακόμα τρόπο υποστήριξής σας για συμμετοχή στα κοινά:

_____

Σας ευχαριστούμε για τον χρόνο σας!

2.3 Bulgarian Survey Questionnaire

The following questionnaire version is inserted in a harmonised annex format. The wording remains in the language in which it was disseminated.

Приложение 3. Въпросник за количествено проучване (шаблон)

Забележка за администратора: Въпросникът е предназначен да отнеме около 10 минути. Всички въпроси са със затворен отговор (без отворени отговори). Първият екран трябва да посочва целта и да изисква изрично съгласие за продължаване.

Уважаеми участник,

Това проучване се провежда в рамките на финансирания от ЕС проект „RISE Balkans - Овластяване на младежките гласове: Отговорност, почтеност, солидарност и гражданска ангажираност на Балканите“. Целта на проекта е да засили участието на младежите в демократичния живот и да подкрепи водените от младежите действия за почтеност и борба с корупцията чрез гражданско образование, учене чрез преживяване, менторство и трансгранично сътрудничество.

Проучването „Изследване на участието на младите хора“ има за цел да събере мненията на младите хора относно възможностите за гражданско участие, бариерите и нуждите, свързани с почтеността, да оцени познанията им за каналите за демократично участие (напр. обществени консултации, младежки съвети, студентски организации, граждански инициативи) и свързаните с тях концепции за почтеност, да картографира възприеманите бариери и благоприятстващите фактори за смислено ангажиране на младите хора и да определи предпочитани формати, инструменти и механизми за подкрепа, които биха увеличили участието, доверието и отговорните граждански действия на младите хора.

Възможностите за гражданско участие се отнасят до начините, по които гражданите могат активно да участват в обществения живот на своето общество, общност или политическа система, или други институции, към които принадлежат – по същество всеки канал, чрез който хората могат да имат думата при вземането на решения. Примерите могат да включват: а) на ниво ЕС гласуване на европейски избори или участие в европейски граждански инициативи; б) на национално ниво участие в национални избори, парламентарни законодателни процедури, референдуми, младежки медии, онлайн обществени консултации, подписване на петиции; в) на местно/общинско ниво посещение на заседания на общински съвети, доброволчество; г) на университетско ниво студентите могат да участват в доброволчество, както и да гласуват за представители в студентските съвети; д) на по-широко обществено ниво участие в младежки действия за борба с корупцията или в организации на гражданското общество.

То е насочено към млади хора на възраст 18-26 години. Отговорите са анонимни и IP адресът не се разпознава. Резултатите от проучването ще бъдат представени в Национален доклад, както и в Сравнителен доклад, обобщаващ констатациите на всички страни, и ще послужат за основа на останалите дейности по проекта.

Ако принадлежите към гореспоменатата група, ще се радваме да споделите мнението си относно гражданската ангажираност на младите хора. Попълването на анкетата ще отнеме приблизително 10-15 минути.

За всякакви въпроси или за изразяване на интерес към участие в семинари и събития по проекта, можете да се свържете с националното контактно лице за изследването

Благодаря ви за отделеното време!

Екран 1: Съгласие

Ако желаете да участвате, моля, предоставете съгласието си по-долу

- □ Съгласен съм да участвам и данните ми да бъдат използвани за изследователски цели
- □ Не съм съгласен/съгласна да участвам и данните ми да бъдат използвани за изследователски цели

Раздел А: Демографски данни

А1. Държава, в която живеете в момента (изберете една)

- □ Гърция
- □ България
- □ Хърватия
- □ Албания
- □ Северна Македония

A2. Възрастова група

□ 18–20

□ 21–23

□ 24–26

A3. Пол

□ Жена

□ Мъж

□ Небинарен

□ Друго

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

A4. Кое от следните описва най-добре мястото, в което живеете? (Изберете едно)

□ Град/голям град

□ Малък град/предградие

□ Село/селска местност

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

A5. Ниво на образование (най-високо завършено)

□ Средно

□ Професионално/Техническо

□ Бакалавър

□ Магистър

□ Докторска степен

□ Друго

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

A6. Коя опция описва най-добре настоящото Ви положение?

□ Студент

□ Зает/а

□ Безработен/безработна

□ В процес на обучение/стаж

□ Друго

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Раздел Б: Общи възприятия за корупция, прозрачност и почтеност

B1. Колко разпространена според Вас е корупцията във Вашата страна?

□ Много разпространена

□ Разпространена

□ Нито разпространена, нито рядка

□ Рядка

□ Много рядка

□ В моята страна няма корупция

□ Не знам

B2. Моля, посочете дали сте съгласни или не сте съгласни със следните твърдения:

□ Напълно несъгласен/на

□ Несъгласен/на

□ Нито съгласен/на, нито несъгласен/на

□ Съгласен/на

□ Напълно съгласен/на

□ Не знам

□ Съществува корупция в националните публични институции в моята страна.

□ Съществува корупция в местните/регионалните публични институции в моята страна.

□ Лично сте засегнат/а от корупцията в ежедневието си

B3. Смятате ли, че даването и вземането на подкупи и злоупотребата с власт за лична изгода са разпространени сред някои от следните участници във вашата страна?

□ Много разпространени

□ Разпространени

□ Нито разпространени, нито редки

□ Редки

□ Много редки

□ Не знам

□ Политически партии

□ Политици на национално, регионално или местно ниво

□ Служители, възлагащи обществени поръчки

□ Служители, издаващи разрешителни за строеж

□ Служители, издаващи разрешителни за бизнес

□ Здравна система

□ Полиция

□ Банки и финансови институции

□ Данъчни органи

□ Съдилища

□ Органи за социално осигуряване и социално подпомагане

□ Образователен сектор

□ Спортен сектор

□ Частни компании

B4. Моля, посочете дали сте съгласни или не сте съгласни със следните твърдения:

□ Напълно несъгласен/на

□ Несъгласен/на

□ Нито съгласен/на, нито несъгласен/на

□ Съгласен/на

□ Напълно съгласен/на

□ Не знам

□ Твърде тесните връзки между бизнеса и политиката в моята страна водят до корупция

□ Случаите на корупция по високите етажи не се преследват достатъчно в моята страна

□ Фаворитизмът и корупцията възпрепятстват бизнес конкуренцията в моята страна

□ В моята страна единственият начин да успееш в бизнеса е да имаш политически връзки

□ Публичните институции в моята страна обикновено обясняват ясно процедурите и решенията

□ Младите хора обикновено имат справедлив достъп до публични услуги, без да се нуждаят от лични връзки

□ Публичните процеси трябва да бъдат по-лесни за разбиране и следване

B5. В кои области според Вас младите хора най-вероятно се сблъскват с корупция, фаворитизъм или несправедливо отношение? (Изберете до 2)

□ Образование / университети

□ Заетост и наемане на работа

□ Публична администрация / разрешителни / документи

□ Местна власт / общински услуги

□ Здравеопазване или други публични услуги

□ Политически живот / участие в политически партии

□ Не смятам, че това е сериозен проблем

□ Не знам

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Раздел В. Знания/Разбиране

C1. До каква степен смятате, че знаете/разбирате:

□ Изобщо не

□ Не много

□ До известна степен

□ Доста

□ Много добре

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

□ Правителството във вашата страна

□ Правителството във Вашия местен район/регион (общинско ниво)

□ Управлението на Вашия университет (ако сте студент) или на организацията на Вашия работодател (ако сте зает/а)

□ Европейския съюз

C2. До каква степен сте запознати с:

□ Изобщо не съм запознат/а

□ Слабо запознат/а

□ Умерено запознат/а

□ Много добре запознат/а

□ Изключително добре запознат/а

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

□ Законодателния процес във Вашата страна / страната, в която живеете

□ Законодателния процес на Европейския съюз

□ Термина и аспектите на „обществена консултация“

□ Къде можете да намерите информация за възможности за участие във Вашата общност/университет

C3. Кой може да предлага ново законодателство на национално ниво във Вашата страна? (Изберете всички, които се отнасят)

□ Членове на парламента (депутати)

□ Министрите/Правителството

□ Граждани чрез петиция (ако се съберат достатъчно подписи)

□ Общински съвети

□ Не знам

C4. Могат ли гражданите обикновено да дават обратна връзка или становище по предложен нов закон?

□ Да

□ Не

□ Не знам

C5. На какъв етап гражданите обикновено могат да дават обратна връзка или становище по предложен закон?

□ Само след като законът е приет

□ По време на обществената консултация или етапа на изслушване

□ Гражданите не могат да влияят на законодателния процес

□ Само чрез улични протести

□ Не знам

C6. Коя институция на ЕС има основната роля за предлагане на нови закони на ЕС?

□ Европейският парламент

□ Европейската комисия

□ Европейският съвет

□ Съдът на ЕС

□ Не знам

C7. Кой от следните примери представлява механизъм за „обществена консултация“?

□ Коментари в социалните мрежи относно правителствена политика

□ Подаване на писмена обратна връзка по време на официален период за правителствена консултация

□ Гласуване на национални избори

□ Писане на писмо до вестник относно предложен нов закон

□ Не знам

C8. Кои от тези инструменти използва Европейската комисия за събиране на мненията на гражданите относно нови политики?

□ Анкети в EU Twitter / X

□ Онлайн порталът „Имайте своя глас“ (Have Your Say)

□ Референдуми, проведени във всяка държава от ЕС

□ Нито едно — гражданите не могат директно да участват в консултациите на ЕС

□ Не знам

C9. Кои от следните канали за участие са Ви известни? (Изберете всички, които са приложими)

□ Обществени консултации, организирани от органите на властта

□ Младежки съвети или младежки консултативни органи

□ Студентски съвети / университетско представителство

□ Петиции или кампании за събиране на подписи

□ Доброволчество / инициативи в общността

□ Контакт с избрани представители или публични органи

□ Инициативи на гражданското общество / НПО

□ Канали за сигнализиране за несправедливо отношение или проблеми, свързани с корупция

□ Нито едно от горепосочените

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

C10. До каква степен сте запознати със следните понятия:

Скала на отговорите / опции:

□ Изобщо не съм запознат/а

□ Слабо запознат/а

□ Умерено запознат/а

□ Много добре запознат/а

□ Изключително добре запознат/а

□ **Предпочитам да не отговарям**

□ Какво означава терминът „корупция“

□ Какво означава терминът „конфликт на интереси“

□ Какво означава терминът „лобиране“

□ Какво означава терминът „сигнализиране/докладване на корупция“

□ Какво означава терминът „действителни собственици на компании“

□ Какво означава терминът „обществени поръчки“

□ Какво означава терминът „измами в ЕС“

□ Какво означава терминът „Европейска прокуратура“

□ Какво означава терминът „добро управление (Good Governance)“

□ Какво означава терминът „правова държава“

□ Какво означава терминът „дезинформация“

C11. Запознат/а ли сте с някакви антикорупционни агенции/държавни органи във Вашата страна?

□ Да — мога да посоча поне една

□ Съм чувал/а за някои, но не мога да ги назова

□ Не, не съм запознат/а с такива

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Раздел Г. Младежко участие

D1. Колко сте заинтересован/а от публични въпроси и вземането на обществени решения, които засягат живота ви?

□ Изобщо не съм заинтересован/а

□ Малко заинтересован/а

□ Умерено заинтересован/а

□ Много заинтересован/а

□ Изключително заинтересован/а

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

D2. Колко информиран/а се чувствате относно начините, по които младите хора могат да участват в публичния живот във Вашата страна?

□ Изобщо не съм информиран/а

□ Малко информиран/а

□ Умерено информиран/а

□ Много информиран/а

□ Изключително информиран/а

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

D3. Кои са вашите ОСНОВНИ източници на политическа/новинарска информация? (Изберете до 2)

☐ TikTok видеа/инфлуенсъри

☐ Телеграм канали/групи

☐ Instagram Reels/Stories

☐ Facebook постове/групи

☐ YouTube политическо съдържание

☐ Традиционни телевизионни новини

☐ Онлайн новинарски сайтове

☐ Официални правителствени портали

☐ Радио

☐ Вестници

☐ Други

D4. Участвали ли сте някога в обществена консултация (на местно, национално или ниво на ЕС)?

□ Да — на местно/общинско ниво

□ Да — на национално ниво

□ Да — на ниво ЕС

□ Не, но бих искал/а

□ Не, и не знам как да участвам

□ Не, и не бих искал/а

D5. През последните 12 месеца извършвали ли сте някое от следните действия? (Изберете всички, които са приложими)

□ Гласували сте на избори (ако сте имали право)

□ Подписвали сте петиция или подкрепяли кампания

□ Доброволствали сте в общностна или социална инициатива

□ Участвали сте в гражданска, младежка или общностна среща/събитие

□ Свързвали сте се с публичен орган, институция или представител

□ Участвали сте в студентски, младежки или университетски представителен орган

□ Участвали сте в онлайн кампания, дискусия или консултация по обществен въпрос

□ Нито едно от горепосочените

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Раздел Д. Препятствия и дезинформация

E1. Кои са основните причини, които затрудняват хората на Вашата възраст да участват в граждански или публичен живот? (Изберете до 3)

□ Липса на време

□ Липса на ясна информация/дезинформация

□ Не знам откъде да започна

□ Не смятам, че моето мнение ще има значение

□ Възможностите са твърде далеч или трудно достъпни

□ Разходи (например транспорт или такси за участие)

□ Не се чувствам достатъчно уверен/а

□ Страх от негативни реакции, критика или онлайн тормоз

□ Не се интересувам от тези въпроси

□ Друга причина

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

E2. Колко лесно или трудно е за вас да намерите информация за възможности за гражданско участие? (Изберете едно)

□ Много трудно

□ По-скоро трудно

□ Нито лесно, нито трудно

□ По-скоро лесно

□ Много лесно

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

E3. Оценете доверието си в тези източници на информация:

Тип източник:

□ Няма доверие

□ Много малко доверие

□ Умерено доверие

□ Доста доверие

□ Пълно доверие

□ Телеграм канали/групи

□ TikTok инфлуенсъри

□ Instagram мемета/Stories

□ Официални изборни изявления

□ Местни журналисти

□ Международни новини

□ Официални правителствени източници

E4. На коя платформа за последно сте срещнали политическо съдържание, което е влияло на действията Ви?

☐ Телеграм

☐ TikTok

☐ Instagram

☐ Facebook

☐ YouTube

☐ Twitter/X

E5. Кое от следните е влияело върху Вашето гражданско участие? (може да се изберат няколко)

☐ Намаляване на доброволческата дейност (недоверие поради корупция)

☐ Подписване на петиции (кампании в социалните мрежи)

☐ Участие в протести (вирусно съдържание)

☐ Присъединяване към политически Телеграм групи

☐ Спиране на дарения за каузи (скандали)

☐ Повишаване на активизма (призиви от инфлуенсъри)

E6. Кое е влияело върху последното Ви решение за гласуване? (Изберете до 2)

☐ По-малка вероятност да гласувам (твърдения за корупция)

☐ Споделяне на съдържание за изборни измами

☐ Обмислях бойкот на изборите

☐ Промяна на предпочитания кандидат (социални мрежи)

☐ Регистрация късно заради мобилизиращи постове

☐ Гласувах различно заради подкрепа от инфлуенсър

E7. Колко често виждате това съдържание?

Тип съдържание

□ Никога

□ Рядко

□ Понякога

□ Често

□ Ежедневно

□ Съдържание, поставящо под въпрос справедливостта на изборите

□ Твърдения, че корупцията оправдава гражданско бездействие

□ Чужди модели на управление, промотирани пред нормите на ЕС

□ Наративи „Силните лидери са по-добри от демокрацията“

□ Знаменитости/инфлуенсъри, подкрепящи бойкот на избори

E8. Колко често виждате това съдържание преди избори?

Тип съдържание

□ Никога

□ Рядко

□ Понякога

□ Често

□ Ежедневно

□ Твърдения, че изборите ще бъдат манипулирани/откраднати

□ Предполагаема корупция при процесите за подбор на кандидати

□ Пропагандиране на въздържане от гласуване като „протест“

□ Deepfake/AI видеа на кандидати, казващи неверни неща

□ Твърдения „Вашият глас няма значение“

Раздел Е. Фактори, които улесняват участието

F1. Според Вас, кои действия са най-ефективни за това младите хора да бъдат чути от вземащите решения? (Изберете до 2)

□ Гласуване на местни, национални или европейски избори

□ Участие в обществени консултации или изслушвания

□ Присъединяване към младежка организация, НПО или гражданска инициатива

□ Доброволчество или участие в общностни дейности

□ Директен контакт с публични органи или избрани представители

□ Подписване на петиции или граждански кампании

□ Споделяне на мнения чрез онлайн кампании или социални медии

□ Участие в мирни публични демонстрации

□ Не знам

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

F2. Какво би ви помогнало да участвате повече в гражданския или публичния живот? (Изберете до 3)

□ Ясна и проста информация как да се включа

□ Доверие в информацията за гражданския или публичния живот

□ Възможности по-близо до мястото, където уча, работя или живея

□ Гъвкави онлайн или хибридни възможности за участие

□ Насоки, менторство или практическа подкрепа

□ По-приветлива и приобщаваща среда

□ По-добра обратна връзка за това как се използва мнението на младите хора

□ Сертификати, признание или видими резултати

□ По-безопасни и добре модерирани граждански пространства

□ Друго/друг вид подкрепа

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Раздел Ж. Борба с корупцията

G1. Според Вас, могат ли младите хора да окажат влияние върху намаляването на корупцията във Вашата страна? (Изберете едно)

□ Определено не

□ Вероятно не

□ Вероятно да

□ Определено да

□ Не знам

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

G2. Ако искате да докладвате корупция или несправедливо отношение, свързано с публична институция, колко безопасно бихте се чувствали да го направите? (Изберете едно)

□ Много несигурно

□ По-скоро несигурно

□ Нито сигурно, нито несигурно

□ По-скоро сигурно

□ Много сигурно

□ Не знам къде или как да го докладвам

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

G3. Какво би накарало младите хора да се чувстват по-безопасни и по-подкрепени при докладване на корупция или несправедливо отношение? (Изберете до 2)

□ Възможност за анонимно докладване

□ Ясни указания къде и как да се докладва

□ Доверен посредник (например НПО, омбудсман, младежка организация)

□ Защита от негативни последици / репресии

□ Ясен процес за последващи действия и актуализации

□ По-бърз отговор от институциите

□ Повече образование относно почтеността и възможностите за докладване

□ Друга форма на подкрепа

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

G4. Ако сте станали свидетел на корупционно действие от публичен служител, знаете ли къде или как да го докладвате?

□ Да — знам точно къде да го докладвам

□ Имам обща представа, но не съм сигурен/на в процеса

□ Не — не бих знаел/а къде да се обърна

□ Не бих го докладвал/а, защото не мисля, че ще има ефект

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

G5. Ако искате да подадете жалба за случай на корупция, на кого бихте се доверили най-много да се справи с него? (Изберете до 3)

□ Полиция

□ Съдебна система (съдилища или прокуратура)

□ Специализирани антикорупционни държавни агенции

□ Частен адвокат

□ Медии, вестници, журналисти

□ Омбудсман

□ НПО или други асоциации

□ Синдикати

□ Политически представител (депутат, член на общинския съвет)

□ Институции на ЕС

□ Други

□ Никой

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Раздел 3: Потребности и предпочитани формати за участие на младите

H1. Какво би увеличило НАЙ-МНОГО доверието Ви при взаимодействие с публична услуга или институция? (Изберете до 2)

□ Ясно обяснени стъпки/процес предварително

□ Ясни срокове (колко време ще отнеме)

□ Ясни разходи/такси (какво плащате и защо)

□ Ясни критерии за вземане на решения (как се вземат публични решения)

□ Равно третиране / последователни правила за всички

□ Възможност за проследяване на напредъка (онлайн актуализации)

□ Лесен начин за задаване на въпроси и получаване на официален отговор

□ Друго

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

H2. Според Вас, кои 2 от следните теми трябва да бъдат приоритет за ЕС през следващите пет години?

□ Отбрана и мир

□ Ръст на цените, разходи за живот

□ Околна среда и климатични промени

□ Безработица и създаване на работни места

□ Социална защита, социално подпомагане и достъп до здравеопазване

□ Образование и обучение

□ Демокрация и правова държава

□ Друго

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

H3. Кои теми бихте искали НАЙ-МНОГО да научите повече? (Изберете до 3)

□ Как се вземат решения на местно и национално ниво

□ Как работи Европейският съюз и как младите хора могат да участват

□ Как да участвате в обществени консултации

□ Почтеност, прозрачност и антикорупционни инструменти

□ Младежки съвети, студентско представителство и местно управление

□ Граждански права и достъп до информация

□ Как да застъпвам промяна в моята общност

□ Друго / друга тема

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

H4. Кои формати бихте били НАЙ-склонни да използвате за участие на младежи и граждански дейности? (Изберете до 2)

□ Работилници / групови упражнения

□ Менторство

□ Симулации / bootcamps

□ Онлайн сесии / уебинари

□ Доброволчески проекти

□ Разказване на истории / творчески дейности

□ Друго / друг формат

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

H5. Кои инструменти биха били най-полезни за подпомагане на вашето участие и достъп до достоверна информация и знания? (Изберете до 2)

□ Прост наръчник/инструментариум за участие

□ Календар с възможности за участие

□ Дигитална платформа, удобна за младежи

□ Кратки обяснителни материали (видео / инфографики)

□ Групи за взаимна подкрепа между връстници

□ Друго / друг инструмент

□ Предпочитам да не отговарям

Н6. Моля, посочете какво още Ви е необходимо, за да бъдете по-добре подпомогнати и да играете активна роля в гражданското участие:

_____

Благодарим Ви за отделеното време!

2.4 Croatian Survey Questionnaire

The following questionnaire version is inserted in a harmonised annex format. The wording remains in the language in which it was disseminated.

Poštovani/a,

Ova anketa provodi se u okviru projekta financiranog od strane EU-a „RISE Balkans - Osnaživanje glasova mladih: odgovornost, integritet, solidarnost i građanski angažman na Balkanu“. Cilj projekta je ojačati participaciju mladih u demokratskom životu te podržati inicijative mladih usmjerene na jačanje integriteta i borbu protiv korupcije kroz građanski odgoj, iskustveno učenje, mentorstvo i prekograničnu suradnju.

Anketa „Istraživanje participacije mladih“ ima za cilj prikupiti stavove mladih o mogućnostima građanske participacije, preprekama i potrebama povezanima s integritetom, procijeniti njihovo znanje o načinima demokratske participacije (npr. javne konzultacije, vijeća mladih, studentska tijela, građanske inicijative) i povezanim konceptima integriteta, mapirati uočene prepreke i čimbenike koji omogućuju smisleno uključivanje mladih te identificirati poželjne formate, alate i mehanizme podrške koji bi povećali participaciju mladih, povjerenje i odgovorno građansko djelovanje.

Mogućnosti građanske participacije odnose se na načine na koje građani mogu aktivno participirati u javnom životu svojeg društva, zajednice ili političkog sustava, odnosno u drugim institucijama kojima pripadaju - u osnovi, svaki način putem kojeg ljudi mogu utjecati na donošenje javnih odluka. Primjeri građanske participacije uključuju: a) na razini EU-a: glasanje na izborima za Europski parlament ili sudjelovanje u europskim građanskim inicijativama; b) na nacionalnoj razini: sudjelovanje na nacionalnim izborima, u zakonodavnim postupcima parlamenta, referendumima, medijima koje vode mladi, online javnim konzultacijama, potpisivanje peticija; c) na lokalnoj i regionalnoj razini: sudjelovanje na sjednicama općinskih/gradskih vijeća i županijskih skupština, volontiranje; d) na sveučilišnoj razini: studenti mogu sudjelovati volontiranjem ili glasanjem za predstavnike studentskog vijeća; e) na široj društvenoj razini: sudjelovanje u antikorupcijskim aktivnostima mladih ili organizacijama civilnog društva.

Anketa je namijenjena mladima u dobi od 18 do 26 godina. Odgovori su anonimni, a IP adresa sudionika se ne prikuplja. Zbirni rezultati ankete bit će predstavljeni u nacionalnom izvješću, kao i u komparativnom izvješću koje sažima nalaze svih zemalja, te će služiti kao podloga za daljnje aktivnosti projekta.

Ako imate između 18 i 26 godina, cijenili bismo vaše mišljenje o građanskom angažmanu mladih. Ispunjavanje ankete traje približno 10–15 minuta.

Za sva pitanja ili iskaz interesa za sudjelovanje u radionicama i događanjima u okviru projekta, možete se obratiti na centar@tripalo.hr ili ispuniti obrazac za iskaz interesa obrazac za iskaz interesa za sudjelovanjem u projektu

Hvala Vam na izdvojenom vremenu!

Zaslon 1: Pristanak

Ako se slažete sudjelovati, molimo da u nastavku označite svoj pristanak

- □ Pristajem sudjelovati i dopuštam korištenje mojih podataka u istraživačke svrhe
- □ Ne pristajem sudjelovati i ne dopuštam korištenje mojih podataka u istraživačke svrhe

Odjeljak A: Demografski podaci

A1. Država u kojoj trenutno živite (odaberite jednu opciju)

- □ Grčka
- □ Bugarska
- □ Hrvatska
- □ Albanija
- □ Sjeverna Makedonija

A2. Dobna skupina

- □ 18–20
- □ 21–23
- □ 24–26

A3. Spol

□ Žena

□ Muškarac

□ Nebinarna osoba

□ Ostalo

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

A4. Koja od sljedećih opcija najbolje opisuje područje u kojem živite? (Odaberite jednu opciju)

□ Urbano (grad / veći grad)

□ Poluurbano (manji grad / predgrađe)

□ Ruralno (selo / seosko područje)

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

A5. Razina obrazovanja (najviša završena)

□ Srednje obrazovanje

□ Strukovno / tehničko obrazovanje

□ Prijediplomski studij (bachelor)

□ Diplomski studij (master)

□ Doktorat

□ Ostalo

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

A6. Koja opcija najbolje opisuje vaš trenutačni status?

□ Student/ica

□ Zaposlen/a

□ Nezaposlen/a

□ Na stručnom osposobljavanju / praksi

□ Ostalo

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

Odjeljak B: Opća percepcija korupcije, transparentnosti i integriteta

B1. Koliko je, prema vašem mišljenju, korupcija raširena u vašoj državi?

□ Vrlo raširena

□ Raširena

□ Niti raširena niti rijetka

□ Rijetka

□ Vrlo rijetka

□ U mojoj državi nema korupcije

□ Ne znam

B2. Molimo označite u kojoj se mjeri slažete ili ne slažete sa sljedećim tvrdnjama:

Uopće se ne slažem | Ne slažem se | Niti se slažem niti se ne slažem | Slažem se | U potpunosti se slažem | Ne znam

□ U mojoj državi postoji korupcija u nacionalnim javnim institucijama.

□ U mojoj državi postoji korupcija u lokalnim/regionalnim javnim institucijama.

□ Korupcija utječe na vaš svakodnevni život.

B3. Smatrate li da su davanje i primanje mita te zlouporaba položaja radi osobne koristi raširen među sljedećim akterima u vašoj državi?

Vrlo raširen | Raširen | Niti raširen niti rijetko | Rijetko | Vrlo rijetko | Ne znam

□ Političke stranke
□ Političari na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj ili lokalnoj razini
□ Službenici koji dodjeljuju javne ugovore
□ Službenici koji izdaju građevinske dozvole
□ Službenici koji izdaju dozvole za poslovanje
□ Zdravstveni sustav
□ Policija
□ Banke i financijske institucije
□ Porezna uprava
□ Sudovi
□ Ustanove socijalne sigurnosti i socijalne skrbi
□ Obrazovni sektor
□ Sportski sektor
□ Privatne tvrtke

B4. Molimo označite u kojoj se mjeri slažete ili ne slažete sa sljedećim tvrdnjama:

Uopće se ne slažem | Ne slažem se | Niti se slažem niti se ne slažem | Slažem se | U potpunosti se slažem | Ne znam

□ Prebliske veze između poslovnog sektora i politike u mojoj državi dovode do korupcije.
□ Slučajevi korupcije na visokoj razini u mojoj državi ne procesuiraju se dovoljno.
□ Favoriziranje i korupcija ometaju tržišno natjecanje u mojoj državi.
□ U mojoj državi jedini način za uspjeh u poslovanju jest imati političke veze.
□ Javne institucije u mojoj državi obično jasno objašnjavaju postupke i odluke.
□ Mladi obično mogu pravedno pristupiti javnim uslugama bez potrebe za osobnim vezama.
□ Javne postupke trebalo bi učiniti jednostavnijima i razumljivijima

B5. U kojim područjima smatrate da se mladi najčešće susreću s korupcijom, favoriziranjem ili nepravednim postupanjem? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

□ Obrazovanje / sveučilišta
□ Zapošljavanje i natječaji za radna mjesta
□ Javna uprava / dozvole / dokumenti
□ Lokalna vlast / komunalne usluge
□ Zdravstvo ili druge javne usluge
□ Politički život / sudjelovanje u radu političkih stranaka
□ Ne smatram da je to značajan problem
□ Ne znam
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

Odjeljak C: Znanje i razumijevanje

C1. U kojoj mjeri smatrate da poznajete/razumijete sljedeće:

Uopće ne | Vrlo malo | Djelomično | Prilično | U velikoj mjeri | Ne želim odgovoriti

□ Vlast na nacionalnoj razini

□ Vlast na lokalnoj/regionalnoj razini (općina, grad, županija)

□ Upravljanje vašim sveučilištem (ako ste student/ica) ili organizacijom vašeg poslodavca (ako ste zaposleni)

□ Europsku uniju

C2. Koliko ste upoznati sa sljedećim:

Uopće nisam upoznat/a | Slabo upoznat/a | Umjereno upoznat/a | Vrlo upoznat/a | Izrazito upoznat/a | Ne želim odgovoriti

□ Zakonodavnim procesom u vašoj državi / državi u kojoj živite

□ Zakonodavnim procesom Europske unije

□ Pojmom i aspektima „javnih konzultacija“

□ Gdje možete pronaći informacije o mogućnostima participacije u vašoj zajednici / na sveučilištu

C3. Tko može predlagati nove zakone na nacionalnoj razini u vašoj državi? (Moguće je odabrati više odgovora)

□ Zastupnici u parlamentu

□ Ministri / Vlada

□ Građani putem peticije (ako se prikupi dovoljan broj potpisa)

□ Općinska / gradska vijeća ili županijske skupštine

□ Ne znam

C4. Mogu li građani obično dati mišljenje ili prijedloge na predloženi novi zakon?

□ Da

□ Ne

□ Ne znam

C5. U kojoj fazi građani obično mogu dati mišljenje ili prijedloge na predloženi zakon?

□ Tek nakon donošenja zakona

□ Tijekom faze savjetovanja s javnošću ili rasprave

□ Građani ne mogu utjecati na zakonodavni proces

□ Samo putem uličnih prosvjeda

□ Ne znam

C6. Koja institucija Europske unije ima glavnu ulogu u predlaganju novih zakona EU-a?

□ Europski parlament

□ Europska komisija

□ Europsko vijeće

□ Sud Europske unije

□ Ne znam

C7. Koje od sljedećeg je primjer mehanizma „javnih konzultacija” (savjetovanja s javnošću)?

□ Komentiranje vladine politike na društvenim mrežama

□ Dostavljanje pisanih komentara tijekom službenog razdoblja savjetovanja s javnošću

□ Glasanje na nacionalnim izborima

□ Pisanje pisma medijima o predloženom zakonu

□ Ne znam

C8. Koji od ovih alata Europska komisija koristi za prikupljanje mišljenja građana o novim politikama?

□ EU ankete na Twitteru / X-u

□ Online portal „Have Your Say”

□ Referendumi u svakoj državi članici EU-a

□ Nijedan - građani ne mogu izravno sudjelovati u savjetovanjima EU-a

□ Ne znam

C9. Kojih ste od sljedećih kanala sudjelovanja svjesni? (Moguće je odabrati više odgovora)

□ Javne konzultacije (savjetovanja s javnošću) koja organiziraju nadležna tijela

□ Vijeća mladih ili savjetodavna tijela za mlade

□ Studentska vijeća / studentsko predstavljanje

□ Peticije ili kampanje prikupljanja potpisa

□ Volontiranje / inicijative u zajednici

□ Kontaktiranje izabranih predstavnika ili javnih tijela neposredno

□ Inicijative civilnog društva / nevladine organizacije

□ Kanali za prijavu nepravednog postupanja ili sumnje na korupciju

□ Ništa od navedenog

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

C10. Koliko ste upoznati sa sljedećim pojmovima:

Uopće nisam upoznat/a | Slabo upoznat/a | Umjereno upoznat/a | Vrlo upoznat/a | Izrazito upoznat/a | Ne želim odgovoriti

C11. Jeste li upoznati s postojanjem antikorupcijskih tijela u vašoj državi?

□ Da - mogu navesti barem jedno

□ Čuo/la sam za neka, ali ih ne mogu imenovati

□ Ne - nisam upoznat/a s njima

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

Odjeljak D: Participacija mladih

D1. Koliko ste zainteresirani za javna pitanja i donošenje javnih odluka koje utječu na vaš život?

□ Uopće nisam zainteresiran/a

□ Slabo sam zainteresiran/a

□ Umjereno sam zainteresiran/a

□ Vrlo sam zainteresiran/a

□ Izrazito sam zainteresiran/a

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

D2. Koliko se osjećate informirano o načinima na koje mladi mogu participirati u javnom životu u vašoj državi?

□ Uopće nisam informiran/a

□ Slabo sam informiran/a

□ Umjereno sam informiran/a

□ Vrlo sam informiran/a

□ Izrazito sam informiran/a

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

D3. Koji su vaši GLAVNI izvori političkih informacija / vijesti? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

☐ TikTok videozapisi / influenceri

☐ Telegram kanali / grupe

☐ Instagram Reels / Stories

☐ Facebook objave / grupe

☐ Politički sadržaj na YouTubeu

☐ Tradicionalne televizijske vijesti

☐ Online informativni portali

☐ Službeni portali državnih tijela

☐ Radio

☐ Novine

☐ Ostalo

D4. Jeste li ikada sudjelovali u javnom savjetovanju (na lokalnoj, nacionalnoj ili razini EU-a)?

□ Da - na lokalnoj/regionalnoj razini

□ Da - na nacionalnoj razini

□ Da - na razini EU-a

□ Ne, ali bih želio/željela

□ Ne, i ne znam kako

□ Ne, i ne bih želio/željela

D5. Jeste li tijekom posljednjih 12 mjeseci učinili nešto od sljedećeg? (Moguće je odabrati više odgovora)

□ Glasao/la na izborima (ako ste imali pravo glasa)

□ Potpisao/la peticiju ili podržao/la kampanju

□ Volontirao/la u zajednici ili društvenoj inicijativi

□ Sudjelovao/la na građanskom, sastanku mladih ili društvenom sastanku / događanju

□ Kontaktirao/la javno tijelo, instituciju ili predstavnika

□ Sudjelovao/la u studentskom, omladinskom ili sveučilišnom predstavničkom tijelu

□ Sudjelovao/la u online kampanji, raspravi ili savjetovanju o javnom pitanju

□ Ništa od navedenog

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

Odjeljak E: Prepreke i dezinformacije

E1. Koji su glavni razlozi koji otežavaju osobama vaše dobi participaciju u građanskom ili javnom životu? (Odaberite najviše 3 odgovora)

□ Nedostatak vremena

□ Nedostatak jasnih informacija / dezinformacije

□ Ne znam odakle započeti

□ Nemam osjećaj da moje mišljenje može nešto promijeniti

□ Mogućnosti su mi previše udaljene ili teško dostupne

□ Troškovi (npr. prijevoz ili troškovi sudjelovanja)

□ Nemam dovoljno samopouzdanja

□ Strah od negativnih reakcija, kritika ili online uznemiravanja

□ Ne zanimaju me ove teme

□ Ostalo / drugi razlog

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

E2. Koliko vam je lako ili teško pronaći informacije o mogućnostima građanske participacije? (Odaberite jedan odgovor)

□ Vrlo teško

□ Prilično teško

□ Niti lako niti teško

□ Prilično lako

□ Vrlo lako

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

E3. Procijenite svoje povjerenje u sljedeće izvore informacija:

Vrsta izvora | *Nimalo povjerenja* | *Vrlo malo* | *Umjereno povjerenje* | *Prilično veliko* | *Potpuno povjerenje*

Telegram kanali/grupe | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

TikTok influenceri | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Instagram memovi/stories | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Službene izjave o izborima | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Lokalni novinari | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Međunarodne vijesti | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Službeni izvori državnih tijela | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

E4. Na kojoj ste platformi posljednji put naišli na politički sadržaj koji je utjecao na vaše ponašanje?

☐ Telegram

☐ TikTok

☐ Instagram

☐ Facebook

☐ YouTube

☐ Twitter/X

E5. Što je utjecalo na vaš građanski angažman? (Moguće je odabrati više odgovora)

☐ Smanjio/la sam volontiranje (zbog nepovjerenja uzrokovanog korupcijom)

☐ Potpisao/la sam peticije (kampanje na društvenim mrežama)

☐ Sudjelovao/la sam na prosvjedima (viralni sadržaj)

☐ Pridružio/la sam se političkim Telegram grupama

☐ Prestao/la sam donirati (zbog skandala)

☐ Povećao/la sam svoj angažman (pozivi influencera)

E6. Što je utjecalo na vaše POSLJEDNJE glasovanje na izborima? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

☐ Manja vjerojatnost izlaska na izbore (tvrdnje o korupciji)

☐ Dijelio/la sam sadržaj o izbornoj prijevari

☐ Razmatrao/la sam bojkot izbora

☐ Promijenio/la sam preferenciju kandidata (utjecaj društvenih mreža)

☐ Kasnije sam se registrirao/la zbog mobilizacijskih objava

☐ Glasao/la sam drugačije zbog preporuke influencera

E7. Koliko često viđate sljedeći sadržaj?

Vrsta sadržaja | Nikada | Rijetko | Ponekad | Često | Svakodnevno

Sadržaj koji dovodi u pitanje poštenost izbora | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Tvrdnje da korupcija opravdava političku pasivnost | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Promicanje stranih modela upravljanja umjesto EU standarda | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Narativi „jaki vođe su bolji od demokracije" | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Poznate osobe / influenceri koji podržavaju bojkot izbora | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

E8. Koliko često viđate ovakav sadržaj uoči izbora?

Vrsta sadržaja | Nikada | Rijetko | Ponekad | Često | Svakodnevno

Tvrdnje da će izbori biti manipulirani / pokradeni | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Navodi o korupciji u procesu odabira kandidata | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Pozivanje na neizlazak na izbore kao oblik „prosvjeda" | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Deepfake / AI videi kandidata koji iznose neistinite tvrdnje | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Tvrdnje da „vaš glas nije važan" | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Odjeljak F: Čimbenici koji potiču participaciju

F1. Prema vašem mišljenju, koje su aktivnosti najučinkovitije za to da se glas mladih čuje kod donositelja odluka? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

□ Glasanje na lokalnim/regionalnim, nacionalnim ili europskim izborima
□ Sudjelovanje u javnim konzultacijama (savjetovanjima s javnošću) ili raspravama
□ Pridruživanje organizaciji mladih, nevladinoj organizaciji ili građanskoj inicijativi
□ Volontiranje ili uključivanje u aktivnosti u zajednici
□ Izravno kontaktiranje javnih tijela ili izabranih predstavnika
□ Potpisivanje peticija ili građanskih kampanja
□ Izražavanje stavova putem online kampanja ili društvenih mreža
□ Sudjelovanje u mirnim javnim prosvjedima
□ Ne znam
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

F2. Što bi vam pomoglo da više participirate u građanskom ili javnom životu? (Odaberite najviše 3 odgovora)

□ Jasne i jednostavne informacije o tome kako se uključiti
□ Povjerenje u informacije o građanskom ili javnom životu
□ Mogućnosti bliže mjestu gdje studiram, radim ili živim
□ Fleksibilne online ili hibridne mogućnosti participacije
□ Smjernice, mentorstvo ili praktična podrška
□ Otvorenije i uključivije okruženje
□ Bolje povratne informacije o tome kako se koriste doprinosi mladih
□ Potvrde, priznanja ili vidljivi rezultati
□ Sigurniji i bolje moderirani prostori za građanski angažman
□ Ostalo / druga vrsta podrške
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

Odjeljak G: Suočavanje s korupcijom

G1. Smatrate li da mladi mogu doprinijeti smanjenju korupcije u vašoj državi? (Odaberite jedan odgovor)

□ Nimalo
□ Vjerojatno ne
□ Vjerojatno da
□ Sigurno da
□ Ne znam
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

G2. Ako biste željeli prijaviti korupciju ili nepravedno postupanje koje uključuje javnu instituciju, koliko biste se osjećali sigurno pri tome? (Odaberite jedan odgovor)

□ Vrlo nesigurno
□ Prilično nesigurno
□ Niti sigurno niti nesigurno
□ Prilično sigurno
□ Vrlo sigurno
□ Ne znam gdje ili kako to prijaviti
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

G3. Što bi pomoglo da se mladi osjećaju sigurnije i podržanije pri prijavljivanju korupcije ili nepravednog postupanja? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

□ Mogućnost anonimne prijave
□ Jasne upute gdje i kako prijaviti
□ Pouzdan posrednik (npr. nevladina organizacija, pučki pravobranitelj, organizacija mladih)
□ Zaštita od negativnih posljedica / odmazde
□ Jasan postupak praćenja prijave i redovite informacije o tijeku postupka
□ Brži odgovor institucija
□ Više edukacije o integritetu i mogućnostima prijave
□ Ostalo / drugi oblik podrške
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

G4. Ako biste svjedočili koruptivnom ponašanju javnog službenika, biste li znali gdje ili kako to prijaviti?

□ Da - točno znam gdje to prijaviti
□ Imam opću predodžbu, ali nisam siguran/na u postupak
□ Ne - ne bih znao/la kome se obratiti
□ Ne bih prijavio/la jer ne mislim da bi to imalo učinka
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

G5. Ako biste željeli prijaviti slučaj korupcije, kome biste najviše vjerovali da će se time učinkovito baviti? (Odaberite najviše 3 odgovora)

□ Policiji
□ Pravosuđu (sudovi ili državno odvjetništvo)
□ Specijaliziranim javnim tijelima za borbu protiv korupcije
□ Privatnom odvjetniku
□ Medijima (novinama, novinarima)

□ Pučkom pravobranitelju
□ Nevladinim organizacijama ili drugim udrugama
□ Sindikatima
□ Političkom predstavniku (zastupnik u parlamentu, član lokalnog vijeća)
□ Institucijama Europske unije
□ Ostalo
□ Nikome
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

Odjeljak H: Potrebe i preferirani oblici participacije mladih

H1. Što bi NAJVIŠE povećalo vaše povjerenje pri korištenju javnih usluga ili u kontaktu s institucijama? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

□ Jasno objašnjeni koraci / postupak unaprijed
□ Jasni rokovi (koliko će postupak trajati)
□ Jasni troškovi / naknade (što plaćate i zašto)
□ Jasni kriteriji odlučivanja (kako se donose javne odluke)
□ Jednako postupanje / dosljedna pravila za sve
□ Mogućnost praćenja tijeka postupka (online status update)
□ Jednostavan način postavljanja pitanja i dobivanja službenog odgovora
□ Ostalo
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

H2. Prema vašem mišljenju, koje bi 2 od sljedećih tema trebale biti prioritet za Europsku uniju u sljedećih pet godina?

□ Obrana i mir
□ Rast cijena i troškovi života
□ Okoliš i klimatske promjene
□ Nezaposlenost i otvaranje radnih mjesta
□ Socijalna zaštita, socijalna skrb i pristup zdravstvenoj zaštiti
□ Obrazovanje i osposobljavanje
□ Demokracija i vladavina prava
□ Ostalo
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

H3. kojim biste temama NAJVIŠE željeli saznati više? (Odaberite najviše 3 odgovora)

□ Kako se donose odluke na lokalnoj i nacionalnoj razini
□ Kako funkcionira Europska unija i kako se mladi mogu uključiti
□ Kako participirati u javnim savjetovanjima
□ Integritet, transparentnost i alati za borbu protiv korupcije
□ Vijeća mladih, studentsko predstavljanje i lokalno upravljanje
□ Prava građana i pristup informacijama
□ Kako zagovarati promjene u svojoj zajednici
□ Ostalo / druga tema
□ Ne želim odgovoriti

H4. kojim biste formatima NAJVIŠE bili zainteresirani sudjelovati u aktivnostima participacije mladih i građanskog angažmana? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

□ Radionice / edukativne sesije

□ Mentorstvo

□ Simulacije / intenzivni programi (bootcampovi)

□ Online sesije / webinari

□ Volonterski projekti

□ Storytelling / kreativne aktivnosti

□ Ostalo / drugi format

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

H5. Koji bi vam alati najviše pomogli u participaciji te pristupu pouzdanim informacijama i znanju? (Odaberite najviše 2 odgovora)

□ Jednostavan vodič / priručnik o tome kako participirati

□ Kalendar prilika i aktivnosti

□ Digitalna platforma prilagođena mladima

□ Kratki informativni sadržaji (videozapisi / infografike)

□ Grupe međusobne podrške (peer-to-peer)

□ Ostalo / drugi alat

□ Ne želim odgovoriti

H6. Molimo navedite što vam je još potrebno kako biste bili bolje podržani u preuzimanju aktivne uloge u participaciji:

_____

Hvala Vam na izdvojenom vremenu!

2.5 Albanian Survey Questionnaire

The following questionnaire version is inserted in a harmonised annex format. The wording remains in the language in which it was disseminated.

Appendix 3. Shtojca 3. Pyetësori i Anketës Sasiore (Formë)

Shënim administrativ: Pyetësori është hartuar për të zgjatur afërsisht 10 minuta. Të gjitha pyetjet janë me alternativa të mbyllura (pa përgjigje të hapura). Hyrja e anketës duhet të paraqesë qëllimin dhe të kërkojë pëlqim të shprehur qartë për të vazhduar.

RISE Balkans - Pjesëmarrja qytetare e të rinjv

I/e nderuar pjesëmarrës/e,

Ky anketim zhvillohet në kuadër të projektit të financuar nga BE-ja "RISE Balkans - Fuqizimi i Zërit të të Rinjve: Përgjegjësi, Integritet, Solidaritet dhe Angazhim Qytetar në Ballkan". Qëllimi i projektit është të rrisë angazhimin qytetar të të rinjve në procese demokratike dhe të mbështesë nisma rinore për integritet dhe kundër korrupsionit përmes edukimit qytetar, të nxënit përmes përvojës, mentorimit dhe bashkëpunimit ndërkufitar.

Anketa "Pjesëmarrja Qytetatre e të Rinjve" synon të mbledhë pikëpamjet e të rinjve mbi mundësitë për pjesëmarrje qytetare, barrierat dhe nevojat që lidhen me integritetin; të vlerësojë njohuritë e tyre mbi kanalet e pjesëmarrjes demokratike (p.sh., konsultimet publike, këshillat rinorë, organet studentore, nismat qytetare) dhe konceptet e integritetit; të identifikojë barrierat e perceptuara dhe faktorët lehtësues për angazhim kuptimplotë të të rinjve; si dhe të identifikojë formatet, mjetet dhe mekanizmat mbështetës të preferuar që do të rrisnin pjesëmarrjen, besimin dhe nisma qytetare të përgjegjshme të të rinjve.

Pjesëmarrja qytetare i referohet mënyrave përmes të cilave qytetarët mund të marrin pjesë aktivisht në jetën publike të shoqërisë, komunitetit apo vendimarrje institucionale, ose të strukturave të tjera ku ata bëjnë pjesë — pra, çdo rrugë/formë/ mënyrë përmes të cilave njerëzit mund të kenë zë në vendimmarrjen publike.

Shembuj të pjesëmarrjes qytetare mund të përfshijnë: a) në nivel të BE-së, votimin në zgjedhjet për Parlamentin Evropian ose pjesëmarrjen në Nismat Qytetare Evropiane; b) në nivel kombëtar, pjesëmarrjen në zgjedhjet kombëtare, procedurat legjislative parlamentare, referendumet, median e udhëhequr nga të rinjtë, konsultimet publike online, nënshkrimin e peticioneve; c) në nivel vendor/bashkiak, pjesëmarrjen në mbledhjet e këshillit bashkiak, vullnetarizmin; d) në nivel universitar, studentët mund të marrin pjesë përmes vullnetarizmit, votimit për përfaqësuesit e këshillit studentor; e) në nivel më të gjerë shoqëror, pjesëmarrjen në veprime rinore kundër korrupsionit ose në organizata të shoqërisë civile.

Anketa u drejtohet të rinjve të moshës 18–26 vjeç. Përgjigjet janë anonime dhe adresa IP e pjesëmarrësve nuk identifikohet. Rezultatet e përmbledhura të anketës do të paraqiten në një Raport Kombëtar, si dhe në një Raport Krahasues, që përmbledh gjetjet e të gjitha vendeve, dhe do të shërbejnë si pikënisje informuese për pjesën tjetër të aktiviteteve të projektit.

Nëse jeni 18–26 vjeç, do ta vlerësonim shumë mendimin tuaj mbi angazhimin qytetar të të rinjve. Plotësimi i anketës do të zgjasë afërsisht 10–15 minuta.

Për çdo pyetje ose shprehje interesi për të marrë pjesë në aktivitetet e tjera të projektit, ju lutem kontaktoni (esherifaj@partnersalbania.org).

Faleminderit për kohën tuaj!

RISE Balkans - Pjesëmarrja qytetare e të rinjve

Kjo anketë përmban 49 pyetje.

KJO ANKETË ËSHTË ANONIME.

Ruajtja e përgjigjeve tuaja në këtë anketë nuk përmban asnjë informacion identifikues për ju, përveç rasteve kur një pyetje specifike e anketës e kërkon këtë informacion.

Nëse keni përdorur një kod identifikimi për të hyrë në këtë anketë, ju sigurojmë se ky kod nuk do të ruhet së bashku me përgjigjet tuaja. Ai menaxhohet në një bazë të dhënash të veçantë dhe do të përditësohet vetëm për të treguar nëse ju e keni (ose nuk e keni) plotësuar këtë anketë. Nuk ka asnjë mënyrë për të lidhur kodet e identifikimit me përgjigjet e anketës.

HAPI 1: PËLQIMI

Nëse pranoni të merrni pjesë, ju lutemi jepni pëlqimin tuaj më poshtë:

□ Pranoj të marr pjesë dhe që të dhënat e mia të përdoren për qëllime kërkimore

□ Nuk pranoj të marr pjesë dhe që të dhënat e mia të përdoren për qëllime kërkimore

Seksioni A: Demografia

A1. Vendi ku jetoni aktualisht (zgjidhni një)

□ Greqi

□ Bullgari

□ Kroaci

□ Shqipëri

□ Maqedonia e Veriut

A2. Grupmosha

□ 18–20

□ 21–23

□ 24–26

A3. Gjinia

□ Grua

□ Burrë

□ Jobinar

□ Tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

A4. Cili nga alternativat e mëposhtme e përshkruan më mirë zonën ku jetoni? (Zgjidhni një)

□ Urbane (qytet / qendër e madhe)

□ Gjysmë-urbane (qytet i vogël / periferi)

□ Rurale (fshat / zonë fshati)

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

A5. Niveli i arsimit (më i larti i përfunduar)

□ I mesëm

□ Profesional/Teknik

□ Bachelor

□ Master

□ PhD/Doktoraturë

□ Tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

A6. Cili opsion e përshkruan më mirë situatën tuaj aktuale?

□ Student/e

□ I/e punësuar

□ I/e papunë

□ Në trajnim / praktikë profesionale

□ Tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

SEKSIONI B. PERCEPTIME TË PËRGJITHSHME MBI KORRUPSIONIN, TRANSPARENCËN DHE INTEGRITETIN

B1. Sa i përhapur mendoni se është korrupsioni në vendin tuaj?

□ Shumë i përhapur

□ përhapur

□ Disi i përhapur

□ rrallë

□ Shumë i rrallë

□ Nuk ka korrupsion në vendin tim

□ Nuk e di

B2. Ju lutemi, tregoni sa dakord jeni me pohimet e mëposhtme:

Nuk jam aspak dakord | Nuk jam dakord | Neutral | Dakord | Plotësisht dakord | Nuk e di

□ Ka korrupsion në institucionet publike në qeverisjen qëndrore në vendin tim.

□ Ka korrupsion në institucionet publike në qeverisjen vendore në vendin tim.

□ Ju prekeni personalisht nga korrupsioni në jetën tuaj të përditshme.

B3. Në çfarë mase mendoni se dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura (ndodhin) tek aktorët e mëposhtëm në vendin tuaj?

Shumë të përhapura | Të përhapura | Neutral | Të rralla | Shumë të rralla | Nuk e di

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në partitë politike.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura tek politikanët në nivel qendror ose lokal.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura tek zyrtarët që nënshkruajnë kontrata publike.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura tek zyrtarët që lëshojnë leje ndërtimi / biznesi.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në sistemin shëndetësor.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në polici.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura tek bankat dhe institucionet financiare.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura tek autoritetet tatimore.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në gjykata.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura tek institucionet e sigurimeve shoqërore dhe mirëqenies sociale.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në sistemin arsimor.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në sistemin sportiv.

□ Dhënia dhe marrja e ryshfetit si dhe shpërdorimi i pushtetit për përfitim personal janë të përhapura në kompanitë private.

B4. Ju lutemi, tregoni sa dakord jeni me pohimet e mëposhtme

Nuk jam aspak dakord | Nuk jam dakord | Neutral | Dakord | Plotësisht dakord | Nuk e di

□ Lidhjet tepër të afërta midis biznesit dhe politikës në vendin tim çojnë në korrupsion.

□ Rastet e korrupsionit në nivele të larta nuk ndiqen mjaftueshëm në vendin tim.

□ Favorizimi dhe korrupsioni pengojnë konkurrencën në biznes në vendin tim.

□ Në vendin tim, e vetmja mënyrë për të pasur sukses në biznes është të kesh lidhje politike

□ Institucionet publike në vendin tim zakonisht i shpjegojnë qartë procedurat dhe vendimet.

□ Të rinjtë zakonisht mund ti aksesojnë shërbimet publike, në mënyrë të drejtë dhe barabartë, pa pasur nevojë për lidhje personale

□ Proceset publike duhet të jenë më të lehta për t'u kuptuar dhe ndjekur.

B5. Në cilat fusha mendoni se të rinjtë kanë më shumë gjasa të përballen me korrupsion, favorizim ose trajtim të padrejtë? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

□ Arsim / universitete

□ Punësim dhe rekrutim

□ Administratë publike / leje / dokumente

□ Qeverisje vendore / shërbime bashkiake

□ Kujdes shëndetësor ose shërbime të tjera publike

□ Jeta politike / pjesëmarrja në partitë politike

□ Nuk mendoj se kjo është një çështje madhore

□ Nuk e di

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

SEKSIONI C. NJOHURITË/ KUPTUESHMËRIA

C1. Sa mendoni se dini/kuptoni për çështjet e mëposhtme:

Nuk kam asnjë informacion | Jo shumë informacion | Disi informacion | Mjaftueshëm informacion | Shumë informacion | Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

□ Kam njohuri/informacion mbi qeverinë në vendin tim.

□ Kam njohuri/informacion mbi qeverisjen vendore (nivel bashkiak).

□ Kam njohuri/informacion mbi qeverisjen e universitetit tim (nëse jeni student) ose të institucionit ku punoj (nëse jeni i/e punësuar).

□ Kam njohuri mbi Bashkimin Evropian.

C2. Vlerësoni sa të familjarizuar jeni me çështjet e mëposhtme:

Aspak | Pak | Mesatarisht | Shumë | Jashtëzakonisht | Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me procesin legjislativ të vendit tim / vendit ku jetoj.

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me procesin legjislativ të Bashkimit Evropian.

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me konceptin dhe aspektet e "konsultimit publik".

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me mënyrat se ku mund të gjej informacion mbi mundësitë e pjesëmarrjes në komunitetin/universitetin tim.

C3. Kush mund të propozojë nisma te reja ligjore në nivel kombëtar në vendin tuaj? (Zgjidhni të gjitha alternativat e mundshme)

□ Deputetët e Parlamentit

□ Ministrat / Qeveria

□ Qytetarët përmes peticionit (nëse mblidhen nënshkrime të mjaftueshme)

□ Këshillat bashkiakë

□ Nuk e di

C4. mund të japin zakonisht qytetarët komente ose kontribut për një ligj të ri të propozuar?

□ PO

□ JO

□ Nuk e di

C5. Në cilën fazë mund të japin zakonisht qytetarët komente ose kontribut për një projektligj?

□ Vetëm pasi ligji të jetë miratuar

□ Gjatë fazës së konsultimit publik ose dëgjesës

□ Qytetarët nuk mund të ndikojnë procesin legjislativ

□ Vetëm përmes protestave në rrugë

□ Nuk e di

C6. Cili institucion i BE-së ka rolin kryesor në propozimin e ligjeve të reja të BE-së?

□ Parlamenti Evropian

□ Komisioni Evropian

□ Këshilli Evropian

□ Gjykata e Drejtësisë e BE-së

□ Nuk e di

C7. Cili nga shembujt e mëposhtëm është një mekanizëm "konsultimi publik"?

□ Komentimi në rrjetet sociale për një politikë qeveritare

□ Dorëzimi i komenteve me shkrim gjatë një periudhe zyrtare konsultimi qeveritar

□ Votimi në një zgjedhje kombëtare

□ Shkrimi i një letre për një gazetë për një ligj të ri të propozuar

□ Nuk e di

C8. Cilin nga mjetet e mëposhtme përdor Komisioni Europian për të mbledhur opinionet e qytetarëve mbi politikat e reja?

□ Sondazhe në Twitter / X të BE-së

□ Portali online "Have Your Say"

□ Referendume të mbajtura në çdo vend të BE-së

□ Asnjë, qytetarët nuk mund të marrin pjesë drejtpërdrejt në konsultimet e BE-së

□ Nuk e di

C9. Për cilat nga mekanizmat/ format e mëposhtme të pjesëmarrjes jeni në dijeni? (Zgjidhni të gjitha alternativat e mundshme)

□ Konsultime publike të organizuara nga autoritetet

□ Këshilla rinorë ose organe këshillimore rinore

□ Këshilla studentorë / përfaqësim universitar

□ Peticione ose fushata nënshkrimesh

□ Vullnetarizëm / nisma komunitare

□ Kontaktim i përfaqësuesve të zgjedhur ose autoriteteve publike

□ Nisma të shoqërisë civile / OJF-ve

□ Mekanizma raportimi/ ankimimi për trajtim të padrejtë ose shqetësime që lidhen me korrupsionin

□ Asnjë nga më sipër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

C10. Vlerësoni sa të familjarizuar jeni me konceptet e mëposhtme:

Aspak i/e familjarizuar | *Pak i/e familjarizuar* | *Mesatarisht i/e familjarizuar* | *Shumë i/e familjarizuar* | *Jashtëzakonisht i/e familjarizuar* | *Preferoj të mos përgjigjem*

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit "korrupsion".

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit "konflikt interesi".

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit "lobim".

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit "sinjalizim/raportim i korrupsionit".

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit "pronar përfitues" i kompanive.

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit "prokurim publik".

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit “mashtrim ndaj BE-së”.

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me “European Public Prosecutor’s Office” (Zyra e Prokurorit Publik Evropian).

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit “Qeverisje e Mirë”.

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit “shtet i së drejtës”.

□ Jam i/e familjarizuar me kuptimin e termit “dezinformim”.

C11. jeni në dijeni të ndonjë agjencie shtetërore / autoriteti shtetëror kundër korrupsionit në vendin tuaj?

□ Po, mund të përmend të paktën një

□ Kam dëgjuar për disa, por nuk mund t’i përmend me emër

□ Jo, nuk jam në dijeni të ndonjërit

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

SEKSIONI D. PJESËMARRJA E TË RINJVE

D1. Sa të interesuar jeni për çështjet publike dhe vendimmarrjen publike që ndikojnë në jetën tuaj?

□ Aspak i/e interesuar

□ Pak i/e interesuar

□ Mesatarisht i/e interesuar

□ Shumë i/e interesuar

□ Jashtëzakonisht i/e interesuar

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

D2. Sa të informuar ndiheni për mënyrat se si të rinjtë mund të marrin pjesë në jetën publike në vendin tuaj?

□ Aspak i/e informuar

□ Pak i/e informuar

□ Mesatarisht i/e informuar

□ Shumë i/e informuar

□ Jashtëzakonisht i/e informuar

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

D3. Cilat janë burimet tuaja kryesore të marrjes së lajmeve/ informacionit politik? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

☐ Video / influencerë në TikTok

☐ Kanale / grupe në Telegram

☐ Reels / Stories në Instagram

☐ Postime / grupe në Facebook

☐ Përmbajtje politike në YouTube

☐ Lajme tradicionale televizive

☐ Faqe online lajmesh

☐ Portale zyrtare qeveritare

☐ Radio

☐ Gazeta

☐ Tjetër

D4. keni marrë ndonjëherë pjesë në një konsultim publik (në nivel vendor, kombëtar ose të BE-së)?

□ Po, në nivel vendor/bashkiak

□ Po, në nivel kombëtar

□ Po, në nivel të BE-së

□ Jo, por do të doja

□ Jo, dhe nuk di si

□ Jo, dhe nuk do të doja

D5. Gjatë 12 muajve të fundit, a keni bërë ndonjë nga veprimet e mëposhtëme? (Zgjidhni të gjitha alternativat e mundshme)

□ Keni votuar në zgjedhje (nëse keni pasur të drejtë vote)

□ Keni nënshkruar një peticion ose keni mbështetur një fushatë

□ Keni bërë vullnetarizëm në një nismë komunitare ose sociale

□ Keni marrë pjesë në një takim / aktivitet qytetar, rinor ose komunitar

□ Keni kontaktuar një autoritet publik, institucion ose përfaqësues

□ Keni marrë pjesë në një organ përfaqësues studentor, rinor ose universitar

□ Keni marrë pjesë në një fushatë, diskutim ose konsultim online për një çështje publike

□ Asnjë nga më sipër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

Seksioni E. Barrierat dhe dezinformimi

E1. Cilat janë arsyet kryesore që e vështirësojnë pjesëmarrjen tuaj dhe bashkëmoshatarëve tuaj në jetën qytetare ose publike? (Zgjidhni deri në 3)

□ Mungesa e kohës

□ Mungesa e informacionit të qartë / dezinformimi

□ Nuk di nga t'ia filloj

□ Nuk mendoj se pikëpamjet e mia do të bëjnë diferencë

□ Mundësitë janë shumë larg meje ose të vështira për t'u arritur

□ Kostot (p.sh. transporti ose kostot e pjesëmarrjes)

□ Nuk ndihem mjaftueshëm i/e sigurt

□ Frika nga reagimet negative, kritikat ose ngacmimi online

□ Nuk jam i/e interesuar për këto çështje

□ Arsye tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

E2. Sa e lehtë ose e vështirë është për ju të gjeni informacion mbi mundësitë e pjesëmarrjes qytetare? (Zgjidhni vetëm një)

□ Shumë e vështirë

□ Mjaft e vështirë

□ As e lehtë, as e vështirë

□ Mjaft e lehtë

□ Shumë e lehtë

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

E3. Vlerësoni besimin tuaj te këto burime informacioni:

Burimi | *Aspak besim* | *Shumë pak* | *Disi* | *Mjaftueshëm* | *Plotësisht*

Kam besim tek kanalet/grupet në Telegram. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Kam besim tek influencerët në TikTok. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Kam besim tek meme-t / stories në Instagram. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Kam besim tek deklaratat zyrtare zgjedhore. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Kam besim tek gazetarët lokalë. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Kam besim tek lajmet ndërkombëtare. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Kam besim tek burimet zyrtare qeveritare. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

E4. Në cilën platformë hasët për herë të fundit përmbajtje politike/civile që ndikoi në veprimet tuaja?

☐ Telegram

☐ TikTok

☐ Instagram

☐ Facebook

☐ YouTube

☐ Twitter/X

E5. Si ndikoi kjo përmbajtje në angazhimin tuaj qytetar? (lejohen disa përgjigje)

☐ Zvogëloi vullnetarizmin (mosbesim për shkak të korrupsionit)

☐ Nënshkrova peticione (fushata në rrjetet sociale)

☐ Mora pjesë në protesta (përmbajtje virale)

☐ U bashkova me grupe politike në Telegram

☐ Ndala së dhuruari për kauza (pas skandaleve)

☐ Shtoi aktivizmin (thirrje nga influencerë)

E6. Si ndikoi kjo përmbajtje në vendimin tuaj të FUNDIT për të votuar? (zgjidhni deri në 2)

☐ Më bëri më pak të prirur për të votuar (pretendime për korrupsion)

☐ Ndava përmbajtje mbi mashtrim zgjedhor

☐ Konsiderova bojkotimin e zgjedhjeve

☐ Ndryshova preferencën për kandidatin (rrjete sociale)

☐ U regjistrova me vonesë për shkak të postimeve mobilizuese

☐ Votova ndryshe për shkak të mbështetjes nga influencerë

E7. Sa shpesh shihni përmbajtjet e mëposhtme:

Lloji i përmbajtjes | *Asnjëherë* | *Rrallë* | *Ndonjëherë* | *Shpesh* | *Çdo ditë*

Shikoj përmbajtje që vë në dyshim drejtësinë e zgjedhjeve. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Shikoj përmbajtje me pretendimin se korrupsioni justifikon tërheqjen nga angazhimi politik. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Shikoj përmbajtje të modeleve të huaja qeverisjeje të promovuara mbi normat e BE-së. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Shikoj narrativa që sugjerojnë se "udhëheqësit e fortë janë më të mirë se demokracia". | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Shikoj përmbajtje ku të famshëm/influencerë mbështesin bojkotimin e zgjedhjeve. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

E8. Sa shpesh shihni këtë lloj përmbajtjeje përpara zgjedhjeve?

Lloji i përmbajtjes | *Asnjëherë* | *Rrallë* | *Ndonjëherë* | *Shpesh* | *Çdo ditë*

Përpara zgjedhjeve shikoj njoftime se zgjedhjet do të manipulohen / vidhen. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Përpara zgjedhjeve shikoj njoftime për korrupsion në proceset e përzgjedhjes së kandidatëve. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Përpara zgjedhjeve shikoj përmbajtje që promovon mosvotimin si "protestë". | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Përpara zgjedhjeve shikoj deepfake / video me AI të kandidatëve që thonë gjëra të rreme. | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Përpara zgjedhjeve shikoj njoftime se "vota jote nuk ka rëndësi". | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

SEKSIONI F. FAKTORËT QË MUNDËSOJNË PJESËMARRJEN

F1. Sipas jush, cilat veprime janë më shumë efektive për ta bërë zërin e të rinjve të dëgjohet nga vendimmarrësit? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

□ Votimi në zgjedhjet vendore, kombëtare ose evropiane
□ Pjesëmarrja në konsultime publike ose dëgjesa
□ Bashkimi me një organizatë rinore, OJF ose nismë qytetare
□ Vullnetarizmi ose pjesëmarrja në nismë komunitare
□ Kontaktimi i drejtpërdrejtë i autoriteteve publike ose përfaqësuesve të zgjedhur
□ Nënshkrimi i peticioneve ose fushatave qytetare
□ Ndarja e pikëpamjeve përmes fushatave online ose rrjeteve sociale
□ Pjesëmarrja në demonstrata publike paqësore
□ Nuk e di
□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

F2. Çfarë do t'ju ndihmonte të merrnit pjesë më shumë në jetën qytetare ose publike? (Zgjidhni deri në 3)

□ Informacion i qartë dhe i thjeshtë se si të përfshiheni
□ Besim te informacioni mbi jetën qytetare ose publike
□ Mundësi më afër vendit ku studioj, punoj ose jetoj
□ Mundësi fleksibël pjesëmarrjeje online ose hibride
□ Udhëzim, mentorim ose mbështetje praktike
□ Një mjedis më mikpritës dhe gjithëpërfshirës
□ Më shumë feedback mbi mënyrën se si përdoret kontributi i të rinjve
□ Certifikata, njohje ose rezultate të dukshme
□ Hapësira qytetare më të sigurta dhe më mirë të moderuara
□ Lloj tjetër mbështetjeje
□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

SEKSIONI G. TRAJTIMI I KORRUPSIONIT

G1. mendoni se të rinjtë mund të bëjnë diferencë në uljen e korrupsionit në vendin tuaj? (Zgjidhni një)

□ Patjetër që jo
□ Ndoshta jo
□ Ndoshta po
□ Patjetër që po
□ Nuk e di
□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

G2. Nëse do të donit të raportonit korrupsion ose trajtim të padrejtë, që përfshin një institucion publik, sa të sigurt do të ndiheshit duke e bërë këtë? (Zgjidhni një)

□ Shumë i/e pasigurt
□ Mjaft i/e pasigurt

□ As i/e sigurt, as i/e pasigurt

□ Mjaft i/e sigurt

□ Shumë i/e sigurt

□ Nuk e di ku ose si ta raportoj

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

G3. Çfarë do t'i bënte të rinjtë të ndiheshin më të sigurt dhe më të mbështetur për të raportuar korrupsion ose trajtim të padrejtë? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

□ Mundësi raportimi anonim

□ Udhëzime të qarta se ku dhe si të raportohet

□ Një ndërmjetës i besuar (p.sh. OJF, avokat i popullit, organizatë rinore)

□ Mbrojtje nga pasojat negative / hakmarrja

□ Një proces i qartë ndjekjeje dhe përditësimesh

□ Reagim më i shpejtë nga institucionet

□ Më shumë edukim mbi integritetin dhe opsionet e raportimit

□ Formë tjetër mbështetjeje

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

G4. Nëse do të ishit dëshmitar/e i një akti korruptiv nga një zyrtar publik, a dini ku ose si ta raportonit?

□ Po, e di saktësisht ku ta raportoj

□ Kam një ide të përgjithshme, por nuk jam i/e sigurt për procesin

□ Jo, nuk do të dija ku të drejtohesha

□ Nuk do ta raportoja, sepse nuk mendoj se do të bënte diferencë

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

G5. Nëse do të donit të ankoheshit për një rast korrupsioni, kujt do t'i besonit më shumë për ta trajtuar atë? (Zgjidhni deri në 3)

□ Policisë

□ Drejtësisë (gjykatave ose prokurorisë)

□ Agjencive/institucioneve publike të specializuara kundër korrupsionit

□ Avokat privat

□ Medias, gazetave, gazetarëve

□ Avokatit të Popullit

□ OJF-ve ose shoqatave të tjera

□ Sindikatave

□ Një përfaqësuesi politik (deputet, anëtar i këshillit vendor)

□ Institucioneve të BE-së

□ Tjetër

□ Asnjërit

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

SEKSIONI H: NEVOJAT DHE FORMATET E PREFERUARA PËR PJESËMARRJEN E TË RINJVE

H1. Çfarë do ta RRISTE MË SHUMË besimin tuaj në ndërveprimin tuaj me një shërbim ose institucion publik? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

□ Hapa/proces i qartë, i shpjeguar paraprakisht

□ Afate të qarta (sa kohë do të zgjasë)

□ Kosto/tarifa të qarta (çfarë paguani dhe pse)

□ Kritere të qarta vendimmarrjeje (si merren vendimet publike)

□ Trajtim i barabartë / rregulla të njëjta për të gjithë

□ Mundësi për të ndjekur ecurinë (përditësime online mbi statusin)

□ Mënyrë e lehtë për të bërë pyetje dhe për të marrë një përgjigje zyrtare

□ Tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

H2. Sipas jush, cilat nga 2 temat e mëposhtme duhet të jenë prioritet për BE-në në pesë vitet e ardhshme?

□ Mbrojtja dhe paqja

□ Rritja e çmimeve, kostoja e jetesës

□ Mjedisi dhe ndryshimet klimatike

□ Papunësia dhe krijimi i vendeve të punës

□ Mbrojtja sociale, mirëqenia dhe qasja në kujdes shëndetësor

□ Arsimi dhe formimi profesional

□ Demokracia dhe shteti i së drejtës

□ Tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

H3. Për cilat tema do të dëshironit MË SHUMË të mësonit? (Zgjidhni deri në 3)

□ Si merren vendimet në nivel vendor dhe kombëtar

□ Si funksionon Bashkimi Europian dhe si mund të angazhohen të rinjtë me të

□ Si të merrni pjesë në konsultime publike

□ Integriteti, transparenca dhe mjetet kundër korrupsionit

□ Këshillat rinorë, përfaqësimi studentor dhe qeverisja vendore

□ Të drejtat e qytetarëve dhe qasja në informacion

□ Si të advokoni për ndryshim në komunitetin tim

□ Temë tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

H4. Në cilat prej formateve të mëposhtëme të mësimit/ të të nxënit do të kishit MË SHUMË interes të merrnit pjesë në aktivitetet për pjesëmarrje rinore dhe angazhim qytetar? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

□Workshop-e / klinika

□ Mentorim

□ Simulime / bootcamp-e

□ Sesione online / webinar-e

□ Projekte vullnetarizmi

□ Storytelling / aktivitete krijuese

□ Format tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

H5. Cilat mjete do të ishin më të dobishme për të mbështetur pjesëmarrjen tuaj dhe qasjen në informacion e njohuri të besueshme? (Zgjidhni deri në 2)

□ Një udhëzues/toolkit i thjeshtë se si të merrni pjesë

□ Një kalendar mundësish

□ Një platformë digjitale miqësore për të rinjtë

□ Shpjegime të shkurtra (video / infografikë)

□ Grupe mbështetjeje bashkëmoshatarësh (peer to peer)

□ Mjet tjetër

□ Preferoj të mos përgjigjem

H6. Çfarë tjetër mendoni se ju nevojitet për të marrë një rol më aktiv në pjesëmarrjen qytetare:

_____

Faleminderit për kohën tuaj!

2.6 Macedonian Survey Questionnaire

The following questionnaire version is inserted in a harmonised annex format. The wording remains in the language in which it was disseminated.

Додаток 3. Прашалник за квантитативна анкета (Формулар)

Административна белешка: Прашалникот е дизајниран да трае приближно 10 минути. Сите прашања се со затворен одговор (без отворени одговори). Првиот дел мора да ја наведе целта и бара експлицитна согласност за да се продолжи понатаму со одговарање на прашалникот.

Почитуван учесник,

Оваа анкета се спроведува во рамките на проектот финансиран од ЕУ „RISE Balkans - Јакнење на гласовите на младите: Одговорност, интегритет, солидарност и граѓанско учество на Балканот“. Целта на проектот е да се зајакне учеството на младите во демократскиот живот и да се поддржат активностите за интегритет и борба против корупцијата предводени од младите преку граѓанско образование, искуствено учење, менторство и прекугранична соработка.

Анкетата „Истражување на учеството на младите“ има за цел да ги прибере ставовите на младите луѓе за можностите за граѓанско учество, пречките и потребите поврзани со интегритетот, да го процени нивното знаење за каналите за демократско учество (на пр., јавни консултации, младински совети, студентски тела, граѓански иницијативи) и поврзаните концепти за интегритет, да ги мапира перципираните пречки и факторите што овозможуваат значајно ангажирање на младите и да идентификува преферирани формати, алатки и механизми за поддршка што би го зголемиле учеството на младите, довербата и одговорното граѓанско дејствување.

Можностите за граѓанско учество се однесуваат на начините на кои граѓаните можат активно да учествуваат во јавниот живот на нивното општество, заедница или политички систем или други институции на кои им припаѓаат – во суштина, патишта преку кој луѓето можат да имаат збор во донесувањето јавни одлуки. Примерите за граѓанско учество може да вклучуваат: а) гласање на ниво на ЕУ на избори за Европски парламент или учество во европски граѓански иницијативи; б) на национално ниво, учество на национални избори, парламентарни законодавни постапки, референдуми, медиуми предводени од млади, јавни консултации преку интернет, потпишување петиции; в) на локално/општинско ниво, присуство на состаноци на општински совет, волонтирање; г) на универзитетско ниво, студентите можат да учествуваат преку волонтирање, гласање за претставници на студентскиот совет; д) на пошироко општествено ниво, учество во антикорупциски младински акции или организации на граѓанското општество.

Анкетата е наменета за млади луѓе на возраст од 18 до 26 години. Одговорите се анонимни, а IP-адресата на учесниците не се открива. Резултатите од анкетата ќе бидат презентирани во збирен Национален извештај, како и во Компаративен извештај, во кои ќе се сумираат наодите на сите земји и ќе се надополнат останатите проектни активности.

Доколку имате од 18 до 26 години, навистина би ни било драго да ги споделите вашите мислења за граѓанското учество на младите. Анкетата ќе трае приближно 10-15 минути за да се пополни.

За какви било прашања или за да изразите интерес за да учествувате во работилниците и во другите настани во рамките на проектот, можете да го контактирате mmitevski@ccc.org.mk.

Ви благодариме за вашето време!

Екран 1: Согласност

• Доколку се согласувате да учествувате, ве молиме наведете ја вашата согласност подолу

□ Се согласувам да учествувам и моите податоци да се користат за истражувачки цели

□ Не се согласувам да учествувам и моите податоци да се користат за истражувачки цели

Дел А: Демографија

А1. Земја во која моментално живеете (изберете една)

□ Грција

□ Бугарија

□ Хрватска

□ Албанија

□ Северна Македонија

А2. Возрасна група

□ 18–20

□ 21–23

□ 24–26

А3. Пол

□ Жена

□ Маж

□ Небинарен

□ Друго

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

А4. Кое од следниве најдобро го опишува подрачјето каде што моментално живеете? (Изберете едно)

□ Урбано (град / голем град)

□ Полуурбано (мал град / предградие)

□ Рурално (село / населено место)

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

А5. Ниво на образование (највисоко завршено)

□ Средно

□ Стручно/Техничко

□ Факултетска диплома

□ Магистерски студии

□ Докторат/Докторат

□ Друго

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

А6. Која опција најдобро ја опишува вашата моментална ситуација?

□ Студент

□ Вработен

□ Невработен

□ На обука / пракса

□ Друго

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Дел Б. Општи перцепции за корупција, транспарентност и интегритет

В1. Колку распространета мислите дека е корупцијата во вашата земја?

□ Многу распространета

□ Распространета

□ Ниту распространета, ниту ретка

□ Ретка

□ Многу ретка

□ Нема корупција во мојата земја

□ Не знам

B2. Ве молам, наведете дали се согласувате или не се согласувате со следниве тврдења:

Воопшто не се согласувам | Не се согласувам | Ниту се согласувам, ниту не се согласувам | Се согласувам | Целосно се согласувам | Не знам

□ Постои корупција во националните јавни институции во мојата земја

□ Постои корупција во локалните/регионалните јавни институции во мојата земја.

□ Вие сте лично погодени од корупцијата во вашиот секојдневен живот

B3. Дали мислите дека давањето и земањето поткуп и злоупотребата на моќ за лична корист се широко распространети кај некој од следниве актери во вашата земја?

Многу распространето | Широко распространето | Ниту распространето, ниту ретко | Ретко | Многу ретко | Не знам

□ Политичка партија

□ Политичари на национално, регионално или локално ниво

□ Службеници кои доделуваат јавни договори

□ Службеници кои издаваат градежни дозволи

□ Службеници кои издаваат бизнис дозволи

□ Здравствен систем

□ Полиција

□ Банки и финансиски институции

□ Даночни власти

□ Судови

□ Институции за социјално осигурување

□ Образовен сектор

□ Спортски сектор

□ Приватни компании

B4. Ве молиме, наведете дали се согласувате или не се согласувате со следниве тврдења:

Воопшто не се согласувам | Не се согласувам | Ниту се согласувам, ниту не се согласувам | Се согласувам | Целосно се согласувам | Не знам

□ Премногу тесните врски меѓу бизнисот и политиката во мојата земја водат до корупција

□ Случаите на корупција на високо ниво не се гонат доволно во мојата земја

□ Фаворизирањето и корупцијата ја попречуваат деловната конкуренција во мојата земја

□ Во мојата земја, единствениот начин да се успее во бизнисот е да се имаат политички врски

□ Јавните институции во мојата земја обично јасно ги објаснуваат процедурите и одлуките

□ Младите луѓе обично можат праведно да пристапат до јавните услуги, без потреба од лични врски

□ Јавните процеси треба да бидат полесни за разбирање и следење

B5. Во кои области мислите дека младите луѓе најверојатно ќе се соочат со корупција, фаворизирање или неправеден третман? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

□ Образование / универзитети

□ Вработување и регрутирање

□ Јавна администрација / дозволи / документи

□ Локална самоуправа / општински услуги

□ Здравствена заштита или други јавни услуги

□ Политички живот / учество во политички партии

□ Не мислам дека ова е голем проблем

□ Не знам

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Дел В. Знаење/Разбирање

C1. Колку мислите дека знаете/разбирате за:

Воопшто ништо | Не многу | Некои работи | Прилично многу | Многу | Претпочитам да не одговорам

□ Владата во вашата земја

□ Владата во вашата локална област/регион (општинско ниво)

□ Управувањето на вашиот универзитет (доколку сте студент) или организацијата на вашиот работодавач (доколку сте вработени)

□ Европската унија

C2. Колку сте запознаени со:

Воопшто не сум запознаен | Малку сум запознаен | Умерено сум запознаен | Многу сум запознаен | Исклучително сум запознаен | Претпочитам да не одговорам

□ Законодавниот процес на вашата земја/земјата во која живеете

□ Законодавниот процес на Европската унија

□ Терминот и аспектите на „јавна консултација“

□ Каде можете да најдете информации за можностите за учество во вашата заедница/универзитет

C3. Кој може да предложи нов законска регулатива на национално ниво во вашата земја? (Одберете ги сите што се соодветни)

□ Пратениците

□ Министрите/Владата

□ Граѓаните преку петиција (доколку се собрани доволно потписи)

□ Општински совети

□ Не знам

C4. Граѓаните обично можат да дадат повратни информации или мислење за предложен нов закон?

□ Да

□ Не

□ Не знам

C5. Во која фаза граѓаните обично можат да дадат повратни информации или мислење за предложен закон?

□ Само откако ќе се донесе законот

□ За време на фазата на јавна консултација или расправа

□ Граѓаните не можат да влијаат на законодавниот процес

□ Само преку улични протести

□ Не знам

C6. Која институција на ЕУ има примарна улога во предлагањето нови закони на ЕУ?

□ Европскиот парламент

□ Европската комисија

□ Европскиот совет

□ Судот на правдата на ЕУ

□ Не знам

C7. Кое од следниве е пример за механизам за „јавна консултација“?

□ Коментирање на социјалните медиуми за владина политика

□ Поднесување писмени повратни информации за време на официјалниот период на владини консултации

□ Гласање на национални избори

□ Пишување писмо до весник за предложен нов закон

□ Не знам

C8. Кои од овие алатки ги користи Европската комисија за собирање мислења од граѓаните за новите политики?

□ Анкети на ЕУ Твитер / X

□ Онлајн порталот „Искажете го вашето мислење“

□ Референдуми одржани во секоја земја на ЕУ

□ Ниеден — граѓаните не можат директно да учествуваат во консултациите со ЕУ

□ Не знам

C9. За кои од следниве канали за учество сте запознаени? (Одберете ги сите што се соодветни)

□ Јавни консултации организирани од властите

□ Младински совети или младински советодавни тела

□ Студентски совети / претставници во универзитетите

□ Петиции или кампањи за потписи

□ Волонтирање / иницијативи во заедницата

□ Контактирање на избрани претставници или јавни власти

□ Иницијативи на граѓанското општество / невладини организации

□ Канали за пријавување на неправеден третман или проблеми поврзани со корупција

□ Ништо од горенаведените

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

C10. Колку сте запознаени со:

Воопшто не сум запознаен | *Малку сум запознаен* | *Умерено сум запознаен* | *Многу сум запознаен* | *Исклучително сум запознаен* | *Претпочитам да не одговорам*

C11. Што подразбира терминот „корупција“

□ Што подразбира терминот „судир на интереси“

□ Што подразбира терминот „лобирање“

□ Што подразбира терминот „укажување/пријавување на корупција“

□ Што подразбира терминот „вистинско сопственичтво“ на компании

□ Што подразбира терминот „јавни набавки“

□ Што подразбира терминот „ЕУ-измама“

□ Што подразбира терминот „Европско јавно обвинителство“

□ 11. Дали сте запознаени со некои институции/државни органи за борба против корупцијата во вашата земја?

□ Да — можам да наведам барем еден

□ Слушнав за некои, но не можам да ги именувам

□ Не, не сум запознаен со ниту еден

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Дел Г. Младинско учество

D1. Колку сте заинтересирани за јавни прашања и јавно донесување одлуки што влијаат врз вашиот живот?

□ Воопшто не сум заинтересиран

□ Малку сум заинтересиран

□ Средно сум заинтересиран

□ Многу сум заинтересиран

□ Исклучително сум заинтересиран

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

D2. Колку се чувствувате информирани за начините на кои младите луѓе можат да учествуваат во јавниот живот во вашата земја?

□ Воопшто не сум информиран

□ Малку сум информиран

□ Средно сум информиран

□ Многу сум информиран

□ Исклучително сум информиран

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

D3. Кои се вашите ГЛАВНИ извори на политички информации и вести? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

☐ TikTok видеа/инфлуенсери

☐ Telegram канали/групи

☐ Instagram Reels/Stories

☐ Facebook објави/групи

☐ YouTube политичка содржина

☐ Традиционални ТВ вести

☐ Онлајн веб-страници за вести

☐ Официјални владини портали

☐ Радио

☐ Весници

☐ Друго

D4. Дали некогаш сте учествувале во јавна консултација (локално, национално или на ниво на ЕУ)?

□ Да — на локално/општинско ниво

□ Да — на национално ниво

□ Да — на ниво на ЕУ

□ Не, но би сакал/а

□ Не, и не знам како

□ Не, и не би сакал/а

D5. Во текот на изминатите 12 месеци, дали сте направиле нешто од следново? (Одберете ги сите што се соодветни)

□ Гласал на избори (доколку сте подобни)

□ Потпишал петиција или поддржал кампања

□ Волонтирал во заедницата или во социјална иницијатива

□ Присуствувал на граѓански, младински или состанок/настан во заедницата

□ Контактирал јавен орган, институција или претставник

□ Учествувал во студентско, младинско или универзитетско претставничко тело

□ Учествувал во онлајн кампања, дискусија или консултација за јавно прашање

□ Ништо од горенаведеното

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Дел Д. Пречки и дезинформации

Е1. Кои се главните причини што им го отежнуваат учеството на луѓето на ваша возраст во граѓанскиот или јавниот живот? (Изберете најмногу 3 одговори)

□ Недостаток на време

□ Недостаток на јасни информации/дезинформации

□ Не знам каде да почнам

□ Не чувствувам дека моите ставови ќе направат разлика

□ Можностите се премногу далеку од мене или тешко се достапни

□ Трошоци (на пример, трошоци за превоз или учество)

□ Не се чувствувам доволно самоуверено

□ Страв од негативни реакции, критики или онлајн вознемирување

□ Не ме интересираат овие прашања

□ Друго / друга причина

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Е2. Колку лесно или тешко ви е да најдете информации за можностите за граѓанско учество? (Изберете еден одговор)

□ Многу тешко

□ Доста тешко

□ Ниту лесно ниту тешко

□ Доста лесно

□ Многу лесно

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Е3. Оценете ја вашата доверба во овие извори на информации:

Вид на извор | *Немам доверба* | *Многу мала доверба* | *Донекаде доверба* | *Доста голема доверба* | *Целосна доверба*

Канали/групи на Telegram | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

TikTok инфлуенсери | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Мемиња/стори на Instagram | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Официјални изјави | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Домашни новинари | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Меѓународни вести | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Официјални владини извори | ☐ *1* | ☐ *2* | ☐ *3* | ☐ *4* | ☐ *5*

Е4. На која платформа последен пат наидовте на политичка содржина што влијае на вашите постапки?

☐ Телеграм

☐ ТикТок

☐ Инстаграм

☐ Фејсбук

☐ Јутјуб

☐ Твитер/X

E5. Што влијаеше врз вашиот граѓански ангажман? (можете да изберете повеќе одговори)

☐ Намалено волонтирање (недоверба кон корупцијата)

☐ Потпишани петиции (кампањи на социјалните медиуми)

☐ Присуствував на протести (онлајн содржина)

☐ Се придружив на политички групи на Телеграм

☐ Престанав да донирам за каузи (скандали)

☐ Зголемен активизам (повици од инфлуенсери)

E6. Што влијаеше на вашата ПОСЛЕДНА одлука за гласање? (изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

☐ Помала веројатност да гласате (тврдења за корупција)

☐ Споделена содржина за изборна измама

☐ Размислував за бојкот на изборите

☐ Промена на преференциите за кандидат (социјални медиуми)

☐ Доцна се регистрирав поради објави за мобилизација

☐ Гласав различно поради поддршка од инфлуенсер

E7. Колку често ја гледате оваа содржина?

Вид на содржина | Никогаш | Ретко | Понекогаш | Често | Дневно

Содржина што ги доведува во прашање фер изборите | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Тврдења дека корупцијата го оправдува политичкото неангажирање | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Промовирани странски модели на управување наспроти моделите на ЕУ | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Наративи како што е: „Силните лидери се подобри од демократијата“ | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Познати личности/инфлуенсери кои поддржуваат бојкот на изборите | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

E8. Колку често ја гледате оваа содржина пред изборите?

Вид на содржина | Никогаш | Ретко | Понекогаш | Често | Дневно

Тврдења дека изборите ќе бидат манипулирани/украдени | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Наводна корупција во постапките на избор на кандидати за изборите | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Апстиненција на изборите промовирана како „протест“ | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Deepfakes/ВИДЕА со вештачка интелигенција на кандидати кои кажуваат лажни работи | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Тврдења дека „вашиот глас не е важен“ | ☐1 | ☐2 | ☐3 | ☐4 | ☐5

Дел F. Овозможувачки фактори за учество

F1. Според ваше мислење, кои активности се најефикасни за да се слушне гласот на младите луѓе од страна на донесувачите на одлуки? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

□ Гласање на локални, национални или европски избори

□ Учество во јавни консултации или расправи

□ Приклучување кон младинска организација, невладина организација или граѓанска иницијатива

□ Волонтирање или учество во активности во заедницата

□ Директно контактирање на јавните власти или избраните претставници

□ Потпишување петиции или граѓански кампањи

□ Споделување ставови преку онлајн кампањи или социјални медиуми

□ Учество во мирни јавни демонстрации

□ Не знам

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

F2. Што би ви помогнало повеќе да учествувате во граѓанскиот или јавниот живот? (Изберете најмногу 3 одговори)

□ Јасни и едноставни информации за тоа како да се вклучите

□ Можности за учество поблиску до местото каде што студирам, работам или живеам

□ Флексибилни опции за онлајн или хибридно учество

□ Насоки, менторство или практична поддршка

□ Попријатна и инклузивна средина

□ Подобра повратна информација за тоа како се користи придонесот на младите луѓе

□ Сертификати, признанија или видливи резултати

□ Побезбедни и подобро модерирани граѓански простори

□ Друг / друг вид поддршка

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Дел Ѓ. Справување со корупцијата

G1. Дали мислите дека младите луѓе можат да придонесат во намалувањето на корупцијата во вашата земја? (Изберете еден одговор)

□ Дефинитивно не

□ Веројатно не

□ Веројатно да

□ Дефинитивно да

□ Не знам

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

G2. Доколку сакате да пријавите корупција или неправеден третман поврзан со јавна институција, колку безбедно би се чувствувале правејќи го тоа? (Изберете еден одговор)

□ Многу небезбедно

□ Доста небезбедно

□ Ниту безбедно ниту небезбедно

□ Доста безбедно

□ Многу безбедно

□ Не знам каде или како да пријавам

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

G3. Што би ги натерало младите луѓе да се чувствуваат побезбедно и повеќе поддржано во пријавувањето на корупција или неправеден третман? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

□ Опции за анонимно пријавување

□ Јасни упатства за тоа каде и како да се пријави

□ Преку доверлив посредник (на пр. невладина организација, омбудсман, младинска организација)

□ Заштита од негативни последици / одмазда

□ Јасен процес на следење и ажурирање

□ Побрз одговор од институциите

□ Повеќе едукација за интегритет и за опции за пријавување

□ Друго / друга форма на поддршка

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

G4. Доколку сте биле сведоци на коруптивно дело од страна на јавен службеник, дали знаете каде или како да го пријавите?

□ Да — Знам точно каде да го пријавам

□ Имам општа претстава, но не сум сигурен за процесот

□ Не — Не би знаел/а каде да одам

□ Не би го пријавил/а, бидејќи не мислам дека би направило разлика

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

G5. Доколку сакате да се пожалите на случај на корупција, на кого би му верувале најмногу да се справи со него? (Изберете најмногу 3 одговори)

□ Полицијата

□ Правосудството (Судови или јавни обвинителства)

□ Специјализирани институции за борба против корупцијата

□ Адвокат

□ Медиуми, весници, новинари

□ Народниот правобранител

□ НВО или други здруженија

□ Синдикати

□ Политички претставник (пратеник, член на локален совет)

□ Институции на ЕУ

□ Друго

□ Ниедно

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Дел Е: Потреби и претпочитани формати за учество на младите

Н1. Што НАЈМНОГУ би ја зголемило вашата доверба кога работите со јавна служба или институција? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

□ Јасни чекори/процеси објаснети однапред

□ Јасни временски рамки (колку време ќе трае)

□ Јасни трошоци/такси (колку плаќате и зошто)

□ Јасни критериуми за одлучување (како се донесуваат јавните одлуки)

□ Еднаков третман / конзистентни правила за сите

□ Можност за следење на напредокот (ажурирања на статусот преку интернет)

□ Лесен начин за поставување прашања и добивање официјален одговор

□ Друго

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

H2. Според ваше мислење, кои 2 од следниве теми треба да бидат приоритет за ЕУ во следните пет години?

□ Одбрана и мир

□ Раст на цените, трошоци за живот

□ Животната средина и климатските промени

□ Невработеност и создавање работни места

□ Социјална заштита, благосостојба и пристап до здравствена заштита

□ Образование и обука

□ Демократија и владеење на правото

□ Друго

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

H3. За кои теми НАЈМНОГУ би сакале да научите повеќе? (Изберете најмногу 3 одговори)

□ Како се донесуваат одлуките на локално и национално ниво

□ Како функционира Европската Унија и како младите можат да се вклучат во неа

□ Како да учествувам во јавни консултации

□ Интегритет, транспарентност и алатки за борба против корупцијата

□ Младински совети, претставување на студенти и локално управување

□ Граѓански права и пристап до информации

□ Како да се залагам за промени во мојата заедница

□ Друго / друга тема

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

H4. Во кои формати НАЈВЕРОЈАТНО би биле заинтересирани да се приклучите за активности за учество на младите и граѓанско ангажирање? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

□ Работилници / клиники

□ Менторство

□ Симулации / кампови за обука

□ Онлајн сесии / вебинари

□ Волонтерски проекти

□ Раскажување приказни / креативни активности

□ Друго / друг формат

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

H5. Кои алатки би биле најкорисни за поддршка на вашето учество и пристап до доверливи информации и знаење? (Изберете најмногу 2 одговори)

□ Едноставен водич/прирачник за тоа како да учествувате

□ Календар на можности

□ Дигитална платформа прилагодена за млади

□ Кратки објаснувања (видеа / инфографици)

□ Групи за врсничка поддршка

□ Друго / друга алатка

□ Претпочитам да не одговорам

Н6. Ве молиме, наведете што повеќе ви е потребно за да бидете подобро поддржани за да земете активна улога во граѓанското учество:

_____

Ви благодариме за вашето време!

Annex 3. H6 Open-Ended Survey Responses: Original Answers, English Translations and Thematic Coding

This annex contains the substantive H6 open-ended responses retained for the comparative analysis, together with their English translations and thematic coding. Non-substantive answers that did not express an additional support need have been removed from the table, so that Annex 3 focuses only on responses used or retained as evidence for the main report. The translations, thematic coding and use of the retained responses have been confirmed by the relevant national partners.

Table A3.1. H6 open responses, translations and thematic coding

Country	Response code	Original answer	English translation	Thematic category
Greece	38	Ευελιξία	Flexibility.	Time / flexibility
Bulgaria	173	съмишленици.	Like-minded people.	Peer networks / community support
Bulgaria	177	Насърчаване от по-опитни лица, ясен алгоритъм на действие при желание за подаване на сигнал за корупция, ясна рамка на корупция, защита на личността.	Encouragement from more experienced people, a clear procedure for submitting corruption reports, a clear framework for what corruption is, and protection of the individual.	Safe reporting and protection
Bulgaria	278	Да видя резултати, следователно да усетя, че има смисъл.	To see results and therefore feel that there is meaning.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Bulgaria	315	Менторство и информация.	Mentoring and information.	Mentoring and expert support
Bulgaria	323	Имам нужда от по-достъпна и разбираема информация за законодателните процеси, повече възможности за участие в обществени консултации, както и по-ясни канали за комуникация с институциите.	I need more accessible and understandable information about legislative processes, more opportunities to participate in public consultations, and clearer channels for communication with institutions.	Clear information and guidance
Bulgaria	324	Подкрепа	Support.	Peer networks / community support
Bulgaria	371	Информация	Information.	Clear information and guidance
Bulgaria	403	Сигурност	Security/safety.	Safe reporting and protection
Bulgaria	407	Нуждая се от повече доверие и спокойствие.	I need more trust and peace of mind.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Bulgaria	408	Приематвеност	Continuity/consistency.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Bulgaria	413	Повече доверие	More trust.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Bulgaria	414	Образование по граждански права	Education on civil rights.	Civic education and knowledge
Croatia	124	Vodič kako uopće prepoznati korupciju, kako pratiti tijek novca i kakve sve vrste malverzacija postoje.	A guide on how to recognise corruption in the first place, how to track the flow of money and what types of malversations exist.	Civic education and knowledge

Country	Response code	Original answer	English translation	Thematic category
Croatia	265	Možda da se redovito održava i provjerava tj. podsjeća na participaciju, te da bude interaktivno kao npr. kratki vieozapisi o nekoj određenoj temi gdje se opiše što treba i onda se radi ili anketa ili glasanje (ovisno o potrebi) i dati javno koji su kanali za mogućnost participacije (možda i na vijestima napomenut)	Maybe participation should be regularly maintained and checked, with reminders about participation, and made interactive, for example through short videos on specific topics explaining what is needed, followed by a survey or vote, and with public information on participation channels, possibly also mentioned in the news.	Digital communication and platforms
Croatia	319	Netko tko će me usmjeravati u tom procesu i objasjiti mi sve.	Someone who will guide me through the process and explain everything to me.	Mentoring and expert support
Croatia	475	Kritična masa poduzetnih istomišljenika	A critical mass of enterprising like-minded people.	Peer networks / community support
Croatia	480	Okruženje koje ne osuđuje, odnosno podržava participaciju.	An environment that does not judge, but supports participation.	Peer networks / community support
Croatia	485	To da ću biti sigurna ako to napravim.	Assurance that I will be safe if I do it.	Safe reporting and protection
Croatia	488	Vidljivi rezultati i pozitivne posljedice truda i rada.	Visible results and positive consequences of effort and work.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Croatia	494	Podrška vladajućih u uključivanju mladih, a ne aktivno odmaganje	Support from those in power for involving young people, instead of actively hindering it.	Meaningful inclusion and youth voice
Croatia	495	Najviše bi me motiviralo da sami političari i članovi stranaka traže kvalitetne ljude te da se obraćaju ljudima uživo, da razgovaraju s njima j prepoznaju mlade ljude koji kvalitetno mogu doprinijeti društvu	What would motivate me most is if politicians and party members themselves looked for quality people, approached people in person, talked to them and recognised young people who can contribute meaningfully to society.	Meaningful inclusion and youth voice
Croatia	497	Vidljive promjene	Visible changes.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Croatia	521	bolja vremenska organizacija svih participacija i prosvjeda	Better time organisation of all participatory activities and protests.	Time / flexibility
Croatia	528	Znanje	Knowledge.	Civic education and knowledge
Croatia	541	nada	Hope.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Croatia	543	Izrazita ideološka opredijeljenost većine nevladinih organizacija, organizacija mladih i sl. onemogućuje sudjelovanje alternativnih perspektiva. U suštini, postoji nedostatak konzervativnijih ili više centrističkih udruga civilnog društva i sl. koje bi pružalr glas značajnom dijelu mladih koji nisu zagriženi progresivci.	The strong ideological orientation of most NGOs, youth organisations and similar bodies prevents the participation of alternative perspectives. In essence, there is a lack of more conservative or centrist civil society organisations that would give voice to a significant part of young people who are not strongly progressive.	Ideological pluralism / inclusive civil society

Country	Response code	Original answer	English translation	Thematic category
Croatia	549	Podrška države	Support from the state.	State / institutional support
Albania	219	Thirrje ne cdo portal komunikimi, email, rrjete sociale, lajme n televizor qe te mos te shfaqet asnje lloj dizinformacioni.	Calls/announcements across every communication channel, email, social networks and TV news, so that no kind of disinformation appears.	Media freedom / disinformation resilience
Albania	221	Siguria ndaj kerrcenimeve te jashtme (blerja e opinionit, kerrcenimet nga parti te 3-ta etj)	Safety from external threats, such as buying opinions or threats from third parties/parties.	Safe reporting and protection
Albania	242	Perfshirje me e madhe ne cdo proces. Rinia eshte e ardhmja	Greater inclusion in every process. Youth is the future.	Meaningful inclusion and youth voice
Albania	397	Te merremi seriozisht per përmirësim jetese, jo thjesht numer e shkel e shko sa per sy e faqe qe te mbushin letrat, marrin supper rroga e prap nuk nginjen, kerkojn extra	To be taken seriously for improving life, not just treated as numbers or superficially for appearances, to fill paperwork.	Meaningful inclusion and youth voice
Albania	618	Aktivitete	Activities.	Activities / practical opportunities
Albania	627	Inforimimi i qytetareve se si te veprojne, per te pasur mundesine e ndervepримit.	Informing citizens on how to act, so they have the opportunity to interact.	Clear information and guidance
Albania	631	Informim	Information.	Clear information and guidance
Albania	633	Media e lire	Free media.	Media freedom / disinformation resilience
Albania	634	Mundesi konkrete në struktura	Concrete opportunities within structures.	Activities / practical opportunities
Albania	651	Mendoj se nevojitet akses me i lehte drejt organizatave nderkombetare.	I think easier access to international organisations is needed.	Accessibility / wider opportunities
Albania	655	Hapësirë të lirë shpehjeje dhe qasje paqësore me autoritetet publike.	Free space for expression and peaceful access to public authorities.	Meaningful inclusion and youth voice
Albania	679	Mbeshtetja e personave akademike dhe jovetem.	Support from academic and other actors/persons.	Mentoring and expert support
Albania	685	Pervec mbeshtetjes dhe siguris se nuk do kemi pasoja negative ne personalisht apo familjaret tane nuk kam dicka tjeter per te shtuar.	Apart from support and assurance that we or our family members will not face negative consequences, I have nothing else to add.	Safe reporting and protection
Albania	687	Platforme digjitale	Digital platform.	Digital communication and platforms
Albania	691	Nje mire informim i qytetarve per sa i perket menyrave te pjesmarrjes.	Better information for citizens regarding ways to participate.	Clear information and guidance
Albania	694	Besueshmeria tek autoritetet publike	Trust in public authorities.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Albania	711	Me shume informacion dhe transparence mbi proceset vendimmarrese, akses me i lehte ne konsultime publike dhe besim	More information and transparency about decision-making processes, easier access to public consultations and greater	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact

Country	Response code	Original answer	English translation	Thematic category
		me i madh qe mendimi im merret parasysh.	trust that my opinion is taken into account.	
Albania	730	Besimi	Trust.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Albania	734	Më shumë transparencë nga institucionet, komunikim më i drejtpërdrejtë me të rinjtë dhe mundësi konkrete për t'u përfshirë në vendimmarrje.	More transparency from institutions, more direct communication with young people and concrete opportunities to be involved in decision-making.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
Albania	738	Mendoj se për të marrë një rol më aktiv në pjesëmarrjen qytetare, më duhen më shumë informacion i qartë dhe i aksesueshëm për çështjet publike, si edhe njohuri më të mira mbi mënyrën se si funksionon procesi vendimmarrës. Gjithashtu, do të më ndihmonin kanale më të lehta dhe konkrete për të dhënë mendimin tim, si dhe më shumë kohë dhe motivim për t'u angazhuar. Mbështetja nga komuniteti dhe besimi se zëri im merret parasysh janë gjithashtu shumë të rëndësishme për mua.	To take a more active role in civic participation, I need clearer and more accessible information about public issues, better knowledge of how decision-making works, easier and concrete channels to give my opinion, more time and motivation to engage, community support, and trust that my voice is taken into account.	Clear information and guidance
Albania	766	Aktivitete te shumta dhe shperndarja e informacioneve te qarta	Many activities and the dissemination of clear information.	Activities / practical opportunities
Albania	770	Një network (grup qytetarësh) me prirje idealiste për të sjell ndryshim mbi problematikat dhe për të sjell zhvillim për të mirat që kemi.	A network/group of citizens with idealistic motivation to bring change on problems and to develop the good things we have.	Peer networks / community support
Albania	783	Vullneti dhe mbeshtetja	Will and support.	Peer networks / community support
Albania	784	informim i mirë	Good information.	Clear information and guidance
Albania	806	Bashkepunim mes studentesh dhe perkrahje per te gjithe studentet jo vetem ata te cilet kan mamin ose babin ne nje post te larte !	Cooperation among students and support for all students, not only those whose mother or father holds a high position.	Meaningful inclusion and youth voice
North Macedonia	239	Земја каде приоритет имаат свесните и образовно квалификувани лица, а не партиски пиони.	A country where conscious and educationally qualified people are prioritised, not party pawns.	Merit-based governance / depoliticisation
North Macedonia	247	Јасни информации и упатства за тоа како да учествувате, Доверливи канали за пријавување на неправди или корупција…	Clear information and instructions on how to participate, and confidential channels for reporting injustices or corruption.	Safe reporting and protection
North Macedonia	255	Повеќе информативност, последен пристап и подобра кумуникација со институциите	More information, easier access and better communication with institutions.	Clear information and guidance

Country	Response code	Original answer	English translation	Thematic category
North Macedonia	523	Да се осетиме заштитени, и да осетеме дека нашиот глас се слуша	To feel protected and to feel that our voice is heard.	Safe reporting and protection
North Macedonia	566	Optimizam	Optimism.	Institutional transparency / trust / visible impact
North Macedonia	574	Менторство	Mentoring.	Mentoring and expert support
North Macedonia	853	Да се доближи целиот тој процес до младите	To bring this whole process closer to young people.	Clear information and guidance
North Macedonia	869	Освен конкретни информации околу чекорите кои треба да ги преземеме за да бидеме активни учесници во граѓанското општество, сметам дека треба да имаме доволно опширно знаење околу процесите во државата, така и да бидеме посамоуверени и поентузијастични за борба против корупцијата итн.	Besides concrete information about the steps we need to take in order to be active participants in civil society, I think we need sufficiently broad knowledge about the processes in the country, so that we can be more self-confident and enthusiastic in fighting corruption, etc.	Civic education and knowledge
North Macedonia	873	Комплетно да се департизира уставно правниот систем на Македонија (да се забрани членови на партии да бидат носители на јавни функции и вработени во јавен сектор - партиите да бидат глорифицирани фондации/здруженија на граѓани) и да се воведе казна затвор од 5, 10 или доживотен за кој секој што ќе направи каков било криминал против службената должност, при тоа да се оформи посебно обвинителство чија исклучива надлежност ќе биде да ги гони овие гадови (не како небулозата СЈО, туку како што треба).	Complete depoliticisation of the constitutional and legal system of Macedonia, including removing party influence from public offices and public-sector employment, and stronger sanctions and prosecution for crimes committed in public office.	Merit-based governance / depoliticisation

RISE Balkans

Empowering Youth Voices across the Balkans

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