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What Kids and Families Think About AI Across the EU

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Letter from Our Founder

AI has gone from novelty to ubiquity in what feels like the blink of an eye. From our kids' classrooms to the phones in their pockets, no technology rivals its reach. Make no mistake: The world our kids grow into will be one built by AI.

Families, naturally, have questions about this, and we wanted to hear from them. Earlier this year, we asked American teens and parents how they feel about AI. But AI knows no borders. That's why this time, we brought the same survey across the Atlantic.

Families across Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Poland unsurprisingly agree that AI will transform life as we know it, but while they're aligned on the "what," they differ on the "how."

Our survey found that in Europe, families' views on AI track more with national context than by shared patterns across the continent. Alongside these national divides are generational divides, with parents less optimistic than their kids about whether AI will improve society. Overall, the research reflects a reality where parents are struggling to make use of a technology they're still learning to understand.

It's no surprise, then, that families across nations and generations can find common ground on the need for AI safety. Families are calling out for strong action from policymakers to ensure the technology reshaping our kids' future is safe for them to use.

Across the globe, childhood is being transformed by AI. That much is settled. What remains open is whether we can summon the courage to steer that transformation toward something deserving of the trust our children have placed in us.

Jim Steyer

Founder and CEO

Introduction

Artificial intelligence is no longer a question of the future for European families. It is already part of daily life, shaping how young people learn, how they complete their work, and how they imagine what comes next.

Across Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain, parents and teens begin from a shared understanding: This technology is not incremental. Two-thirds of parents say AI will change life as profoundly as the internet, and nearly three-quarters of teens see it as central to their future. But agreement on scale quickly gives way to disagreement on meaning. For teens, AI is something to use. For parents, it is something to worry about.

That divide tracks with experience. More than one-third of these teens are already using AI every day, most often for practical tasks like finding information or completing schoolwork. Parents use it less often, and many feel they do not fully understand it. Only a small share of parents say they are familiar with the safety features built into the tools their children encounter. In that gap, perception takes shape. Parents are more likely to see AI as a source of risk, while teens are building habits around what it can help them do.

Even among teens, the story is not one of simple optimism. They see promise in the technology, but also cost. Many believe AI will make their generation less creative. Many worry about becoming dependent on it. And yet they continue to use it. They are learning how to live with it in real time, balancing convenience with concern.

What they are not doing at scale is replacing people with it. Most say conversations with AI are less meaningful than those with other humans. When they face a challenge, they turn first to themselves or to people they trust. AI sits nearby—useful, available—but is not central in the moments that matter most.

Across countries, these dynamics take on different shapes. In Denmark, concern is lower and engagement is steady. In the Netherlands, skepticism runs deeper. In Spain, optimism about AI's potential coexists with anxiety about its economic impact. In Poland, parents and teens move more closely together, sharing both concern and vigilance. The differences track with national economic and institutional realities that young people are already navigating.

What emerges is not a single European view of artificial intelligence, but a set of distinct publics, each interpreting the same technology through a different lens. Across all of them runs a common thread: A generation growing up with AI is learning how to use it, question it, and live alongside it, while the adults around them are still deciding what it means.

Key Findings

1. Teens use AI more, and use it differently than parents think.

Thirty-eight percent of teens use AI daily or most days (vs. 23% of parents), primarily for practical tasks like information (56%) and schoolwork (48%), while parents overestimate teens' emotional uses, like personal advice (33% parent estimate of teen vs. 18% actual teen use) and companionship (20% parent estimate vs. 5% actual teen use).

2. Trust in AI companies is low, and demand for regulation is strong.

Only 8% of parents and 27% of teens are confident that AI companies prioritize safety, while 77% of parents support strong laws and over 80% back measures like labeling and accountability.

3. School is the front line of the AI debate and a point of agreement.

Half of teens (50%) say AI will improve learning, compared with 22% of parents, yet both agree schools should teach responsible use (71% of teens, 66% of parents), with about a quarter of each still undecided on whether AI use in assignments is innovative or unethical.

4. Families agree that AI will be transformative, but parents and teens differ on whether it will help or harm.

Two-thirds of parents (66%) say AI will change life as dramatically as the internet and electricity. Fifty-nine percent of teens say AI will help society in the long term, compared with only 40% of parents.

5. Teens embrace AI's potential while recognizing its risks.

Seventy-four percent of teens are interested in AI for learning and 73% see it as the future, yet 62% say it will reduce creativity and 54% worry they may become too dependent on it.

6. Parents and teens share concern about AI's risks, but feel them at different intensities.

More than four in five parents (84%+) express concern across all AI risks tested in the survey, while teens range from 56% to 72%. Concerns center on inaccurate information, impersonation, data misuse, and privacy risks, along with biased and misleading content.

7. Parents want to regulate AI but don't feel equipped to understand it.

Only 17% of parents say they know much about AI safety features, while 77% support strong regulation, revealing a wide gap between readiness and responsibility at the very moment decisions matter most.

8. Teens draw a clear line between AI and human connection.

Seventy-two percent say AI conversations are less meaningful than human ones, and just 9% turn to AI first when facing a challenge, relying instead on themselves or people they trust.

9. AI-related economic anxiety lands hardest in Spain, Poland, and strained households.

Thirty percent of teens worry about their economic future because of AI, rising to 48% in Spain and 36% in Poland. Concern is also higher among financially strained households (41%) compared with those in more comfortable households (23%).

10. AI attitudes vary sharply by country—there is no single European view.

Concern, optimism, and usage diverge widely. Danish teens report lower average concern about AI harms (55%), while Spanish teens show the highest economic anxiety around AI (48%). The Netherlands stands out for skepticism, and Poland for alignment between parents and teens, highlighting how national context shapes AI attitudes.

Main Report

1. Teens use AI more, and use it differently than parents think.

Across the four countries in this survey, families share a common starting point: AI is foundational. Two-thirds of parents (66%) say AI will change life as dramatically as the internet and electricity, and nearly three-quarters of teens (73%) say it defines the future and that young people should prepare by learning how to use it.

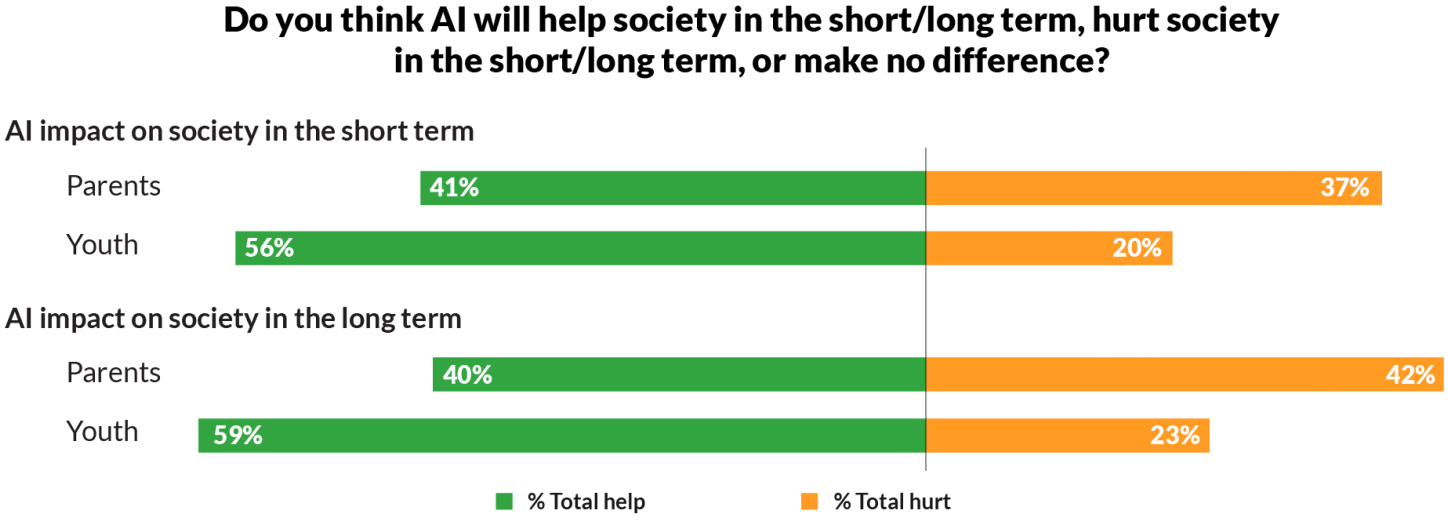
Both groups expect significant change, but they diverge on whether that change will ultimately be positive or harmful. Teens lean into possibility, with a majority expecting AI to have a positive impact on society. Fifty-six percent say AI will help society in the short term, and 59% say it will help in the long term. Parents view the same transformation through a more cautious lens. Just 41% say AI will help in the short term, and that holds at 40% over the long term, while the share who say it will hurt society rises from 37% in the short term to 42% in the long term. The longer the horizon, the more risk comes into focus.

This gap frames the rest of the data.

- Teens may orient toward adaptation: How do I learn this? How do I use it? Where does it take me?
- By contrast, parents may orient toward consequences: What does this change? What does it cost? Who is accountable?

That difference sets the terms for how families talk about AI, how schools teach it, and how leaders respond. One generation is preparing to build with AI. The other is deciding how much confidence to place in it.

Figure 1: Percentages of parents and teens who say AI will help or hurt society in the short and long terms



2. Parents overread emotional and creative uses of AI, while teens use it as a functional tool.

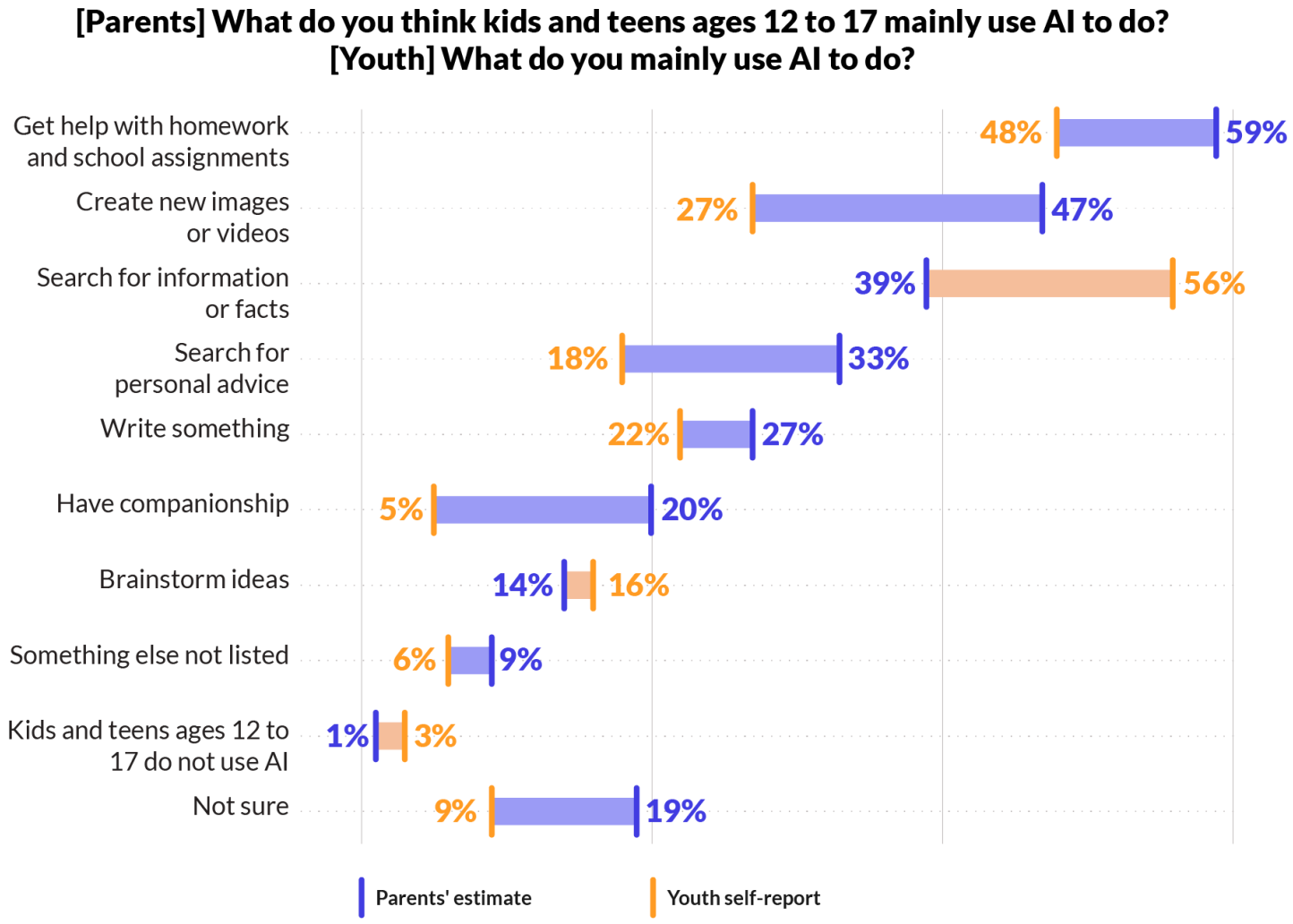
Teens are already integrating AI into daily life at a higher rate than parents. More than one-third of teens (38%) use AI every day or most days, compared with 23% of parents.

The deeper divide shows up in how that usage is understood. Teen use is primarily functional. The most common activities center on searching for information or facts (56%), getting help with schoolwork (48%), creating images or videos (27%), and writing (22%). Personal uses remain limited, with 18% turning to AI for personal advice and just 5% for companionship.

Parents picture a different pattern. They skew toward emotional and creative interpretations of teen AI use, while missing its core functional role. One-third of parents (33%) believe teens use AI mainly for personal advice, and 20% for companionship—four times the rate teens report. Nearly half of parents (47%) point to image and video creation as a primary use for teens, compared with 27% of teens. At the same time, only 39% of parents identify information seeking as a main use, even though a majority of teens (56%) say it is one of their primary uses.

Parents are projecting a vision of AI that emphasizes emotional substitution and creative expression, while teens are using it as an everyday practical tool. That gap may reflect how the narrative around AI is forming: Parents may be absorbing a story about companionship and replacement, while teens are building habits around utility and productivity.

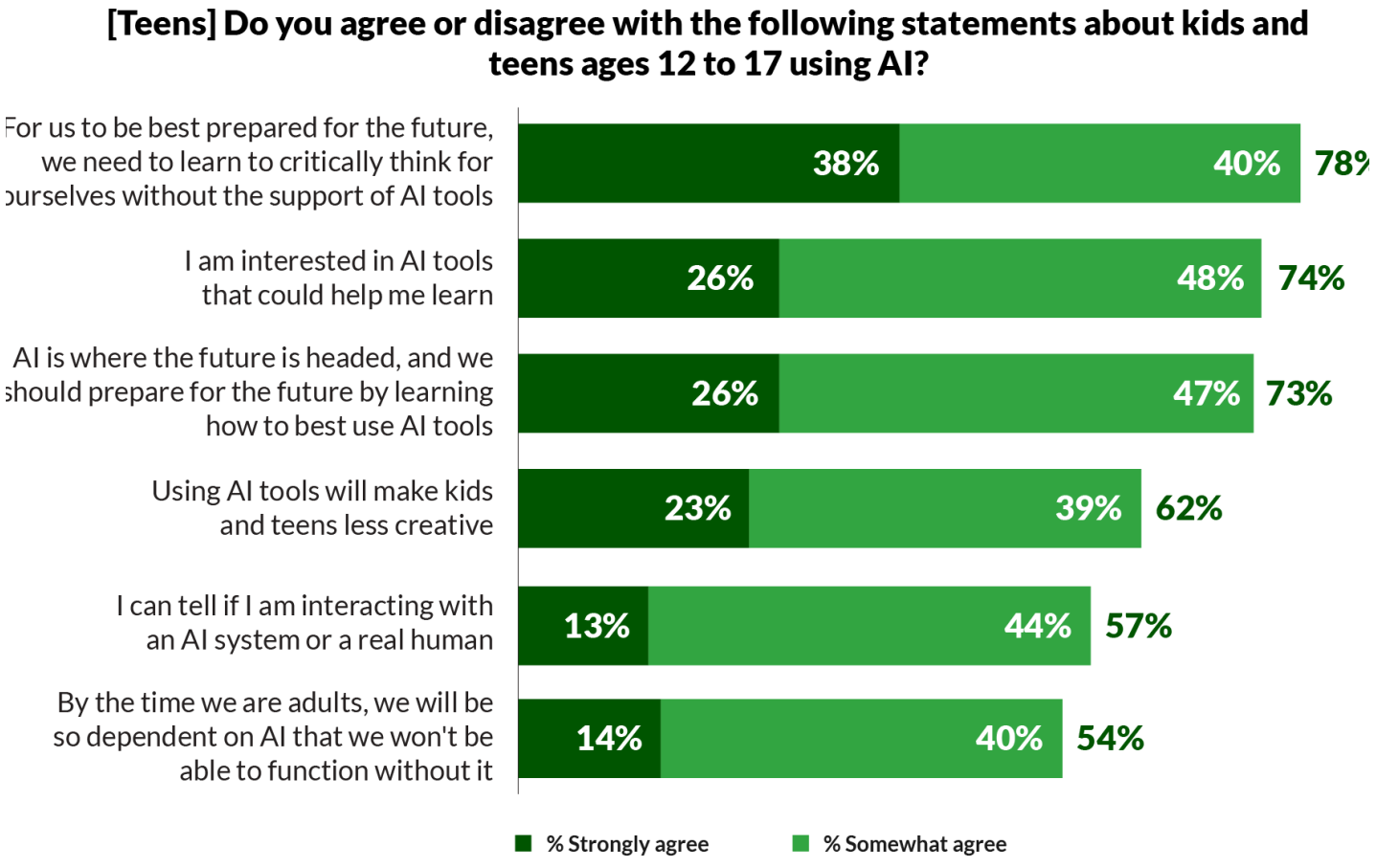
Figure 2: Percentage of parents who think kids and teens use AI to vs. percentage of teens who use AI to…



3. Teens see AI's promise, and are already weighing its costs.

Teen engagement with AI is defined by both excitement and unease. Strong majorities express forward momentum: 74% say they are interested in AI tools that help them learn, and 73% see AI as central to the future. At the same time, teens are actively thinking about what this shift means for their independence and identity. Fully 78% say they need to learn to think critically without AI, 62% say AI will make kids less creative, and 54% believe they could become so dependent on AI by adulthood that functioning without it would be difficult.

Figure 3: Percentage of teens who agree with AI attitudinal statements (ranked by intensity)



That tension shows up in behavior. When asked how AI affects motivation, teens describe a mixed experience:

- 27% say it makes them less motivated to try things on their own.
- 16% say it increases motivation.

Another 27% say it makes no difference, and 20% say it depends on the task.

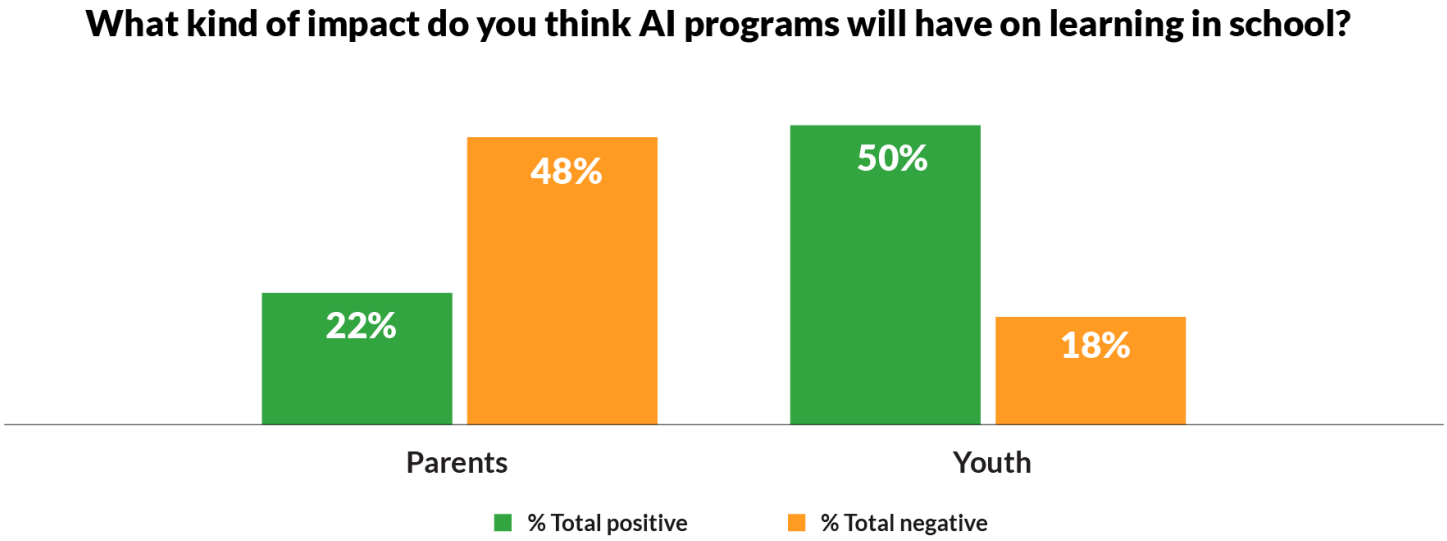
Teens describe AI as changing how they balance effort and ease, and how they think about ownership of their work. Only 4% say work created with AI feels completely like their own. Most describe it as shared: 28% say it is mostly theirs with some AI help, 36% say it is a mix, and 18% say it is mostly AI's. At the same time, 75% say it is important that their schoolwork reflects their own thinking. Teens are navigating these boundaries in real time, holding both standards at once.

That tension becomes most visible in the one institution shaping how teens use AI every day: school.

4. School is the sharpest generational divide and the clearest policy opening.

School is where the generational divide comes into sharp focus. Half of teens (50%) say AI programs will have a positive impact on their learning. Just 22% of parents agree, while 48% expect a negative impact.

Figure 4: Percentages of parents vs. teens who think AI will have a positive or negative impact on learning in school*



* Percentages for "neither positive nor negative" and "not sure" are not displayed.

When asked to choose between two framings about AI and education, teens and parents land in strikingly different places.

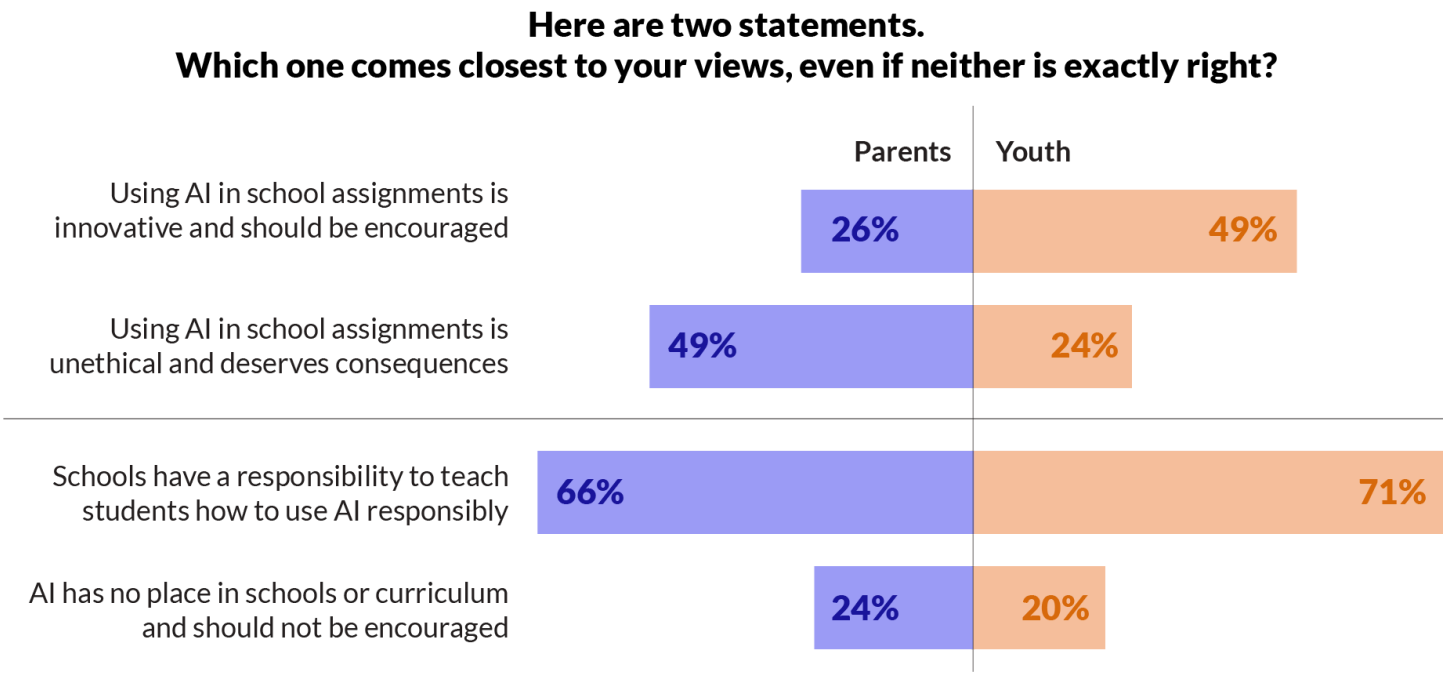
- Nearly half of teens (49%) say using AI in school assignments is innovative and should be encouraged.
- While an equal share of parents (49%) say it is unethical and deserves consequences.

The results form a near mirror image: One generation sees progress, and the other sees a problem.

The clearest area of agreement is on the responsibility that schools have to prepare students to navigate AI. Seventy-one percent of teens and 66% of parents agree that schools have a responsibility to teach students how to use AI responsibly.

Parents and teens also agree, by even wider margins, that young people need to learn to think critically for themselves without AI (78% of teens, 88% of parents). So while families disagree on how AI should be used in schoolwork, there is broad agreement that schools should help students learn how to use it responsibly and think independently.

Figure 5: Percentages of parents and teens who agree with statements on AI in schools

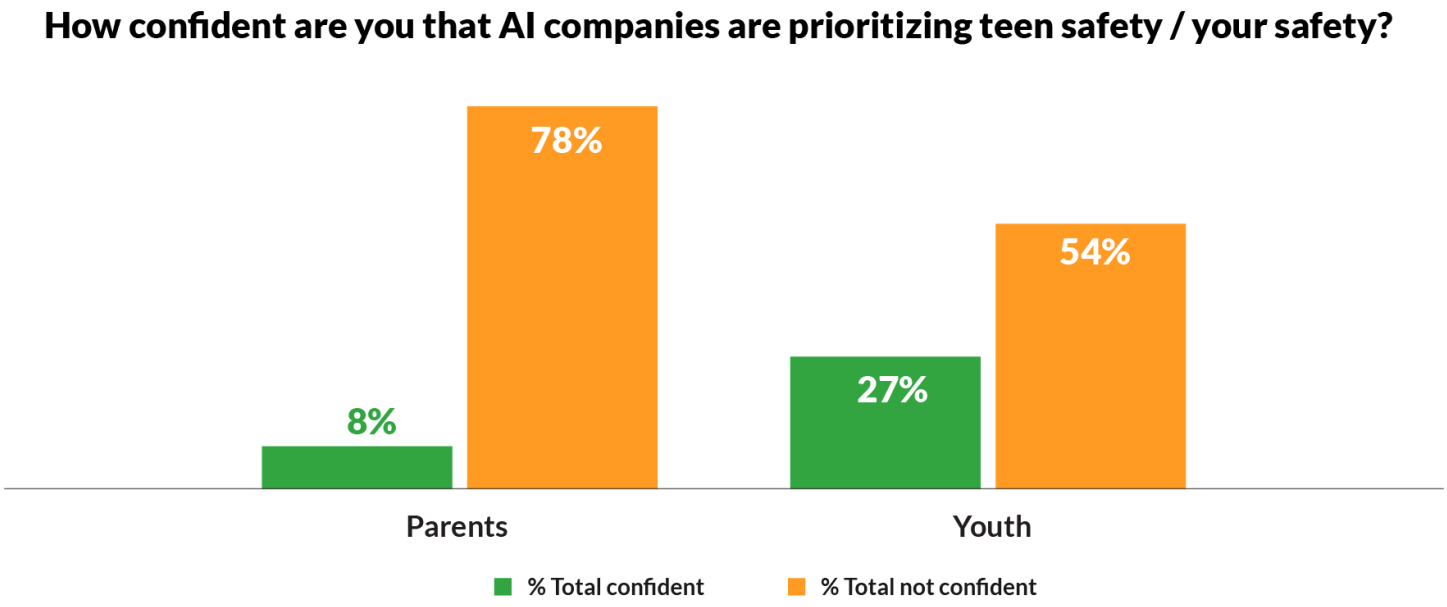


In this context, schools serve as a bridge. Alignment around responsible AI education offers a clear path forward for policymakers and educators, without requiring agreement on whether AI is ultimately good or bad. Parents and teens approach AI from different perspectives, and they converge on the need for structure, guidance, and shared norms—not avoidance alone.

5. Trust in AI companies runs low, and support for regulation runs high.

Confidence in AI companies is low across most Europeans surveyed, with especially deep skepticism among parents. Only 8% of parents are confident that AI companies are prioritizing teen safety, while 78% express a lack of confidence, including 60% who say they are not confident in this at all. Teens register somewhat higher confidence, though it remains limited: 27% say they are confident that companies are prioritizing their safety, while 54% are not. Almost one in five (19%) are unsure.

Figure 6: Percentages of parents and teens on confidence that AI companies are prioritizing teen safety/their safety

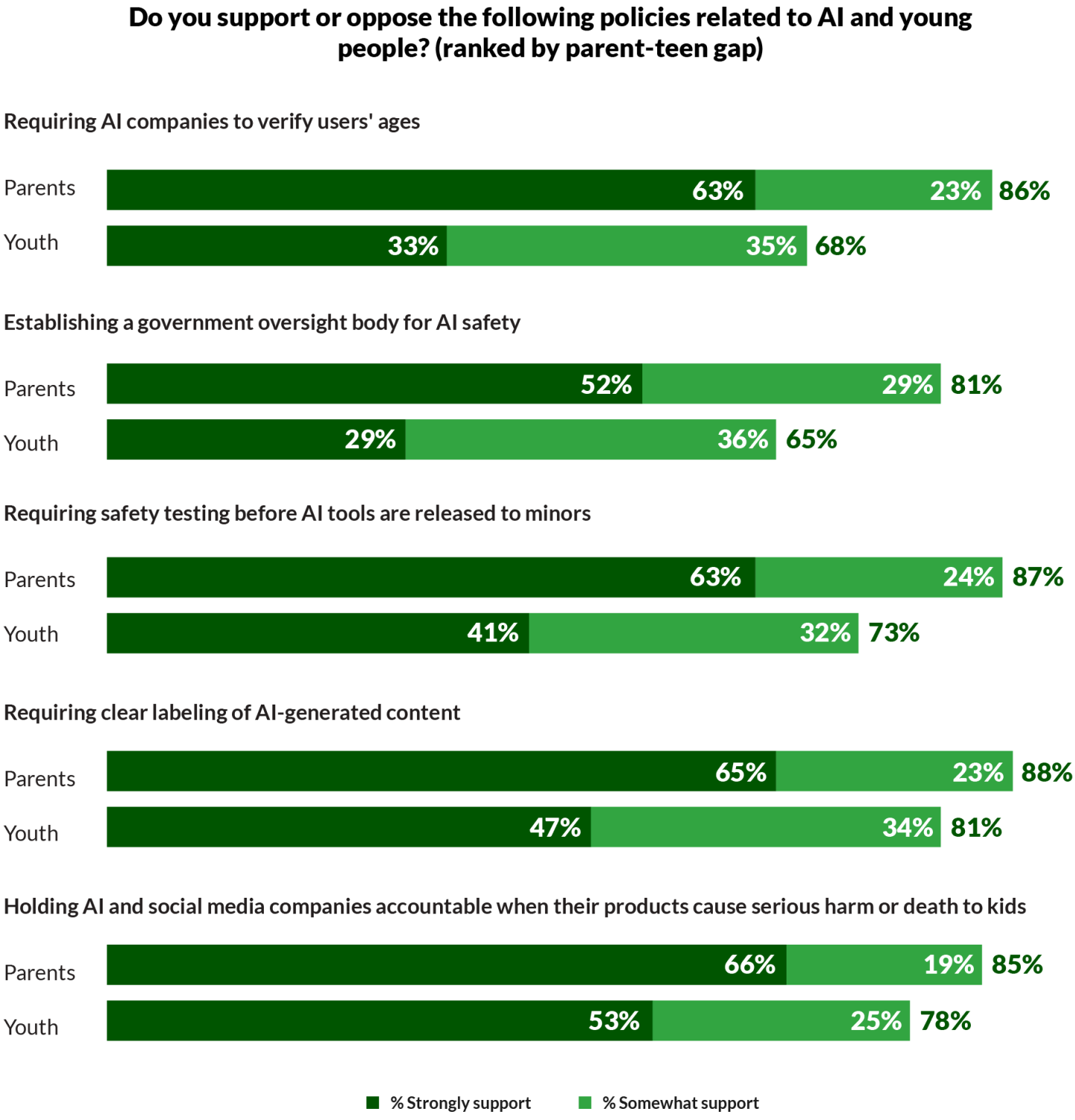


Against that backdrop of distrust, support for regulation is broad. When asked to choose between two statements, 77% of parents say strong laws are needed to force companies to make AI safe and secure. Just 14% say governments should trust companies to innovate responsibly.

Support for specific policy proposals related to transparency and accountability is also high across generations. Eighty-eight percent of parents and 81% of teens support requiring clear labeling of AI-generated content. Eighty-five percent of parents and 78% of teens support holding AI and social media companies accountable when their products cause serious harm.

Support for additional AI policy measures remains high across both groups, even as parents express stronger intensity. The level of support among teens stands out. When 73% support safety testing before tools are released to their own age group, and 68% support age verification requirements that would shape their own access, the pattern points to a generation that sees the risks clearly and values safeguards even when they apply directly to them.

Figure 7: Percentages of parents and teens who support or oppose AI policies (ranked by the difference between parents vs. teens)

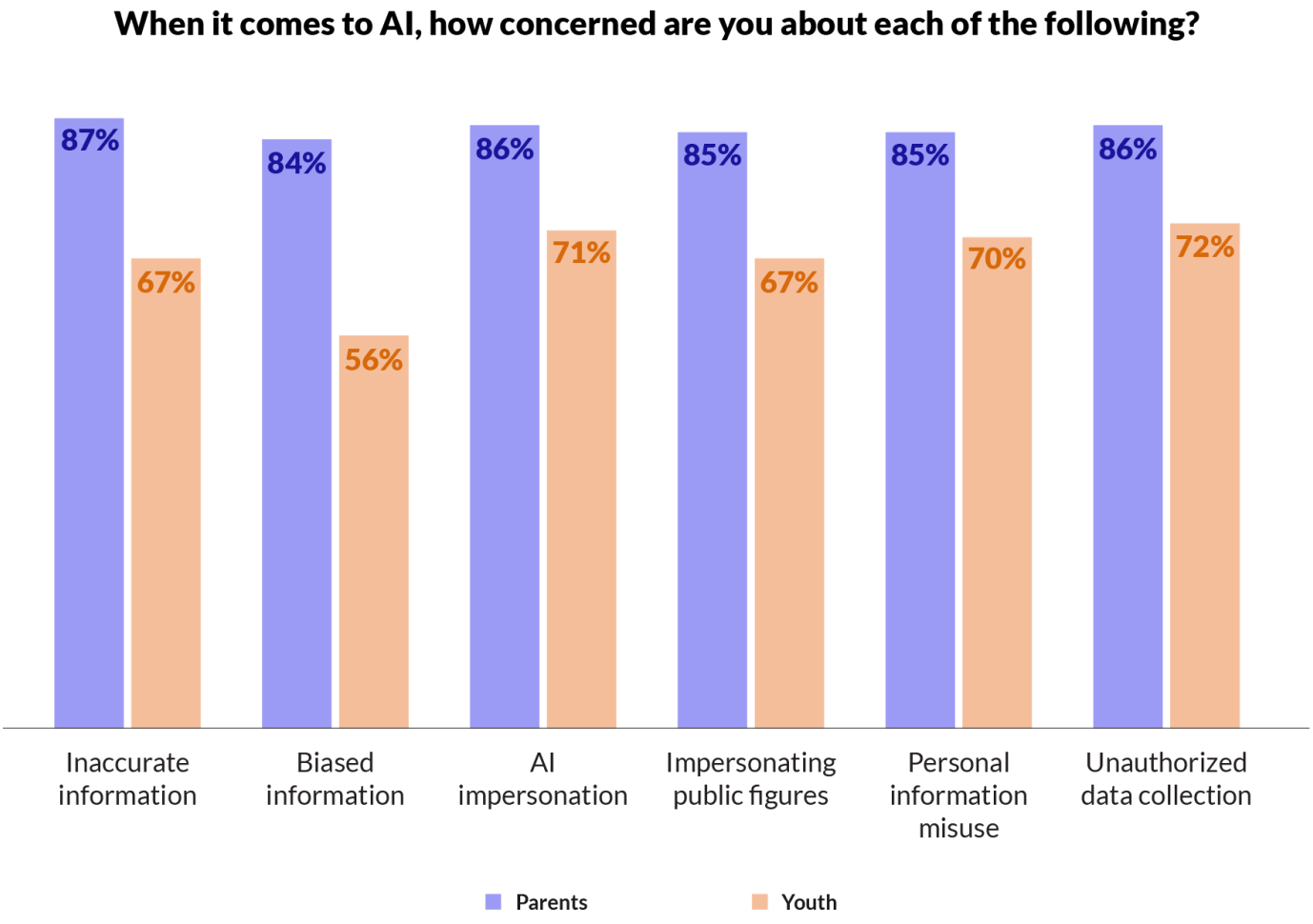


6. Both generations share the same fears about AI, but parents feel them at a different intensity.

Across six AI-related harms tested in this survey, more than four in five parents express concern on every item, with results statistically tied at 84% or higher. Inaccurate information from AI registers at 87%, alongside impersonation of children and teens (86%) and unauthorized collection of personal information (86%). Personal data misuse, impersonation of public figures, and biased information all fall between 84% and 85%. The pattern is clear: Concern is broad, consistent, and nearly uniform across risks.

Teens share these concerns, with levels that are more varied and clustered within a narrower range. Unauthorized data collection (72%), impersonation (71%), and personal data misuse (70%) are statistically close and form the top tier. Inaccurate information—among the highest concerns for parents—appears lower for teens at 67%. Biased information ranks last for both groups, with the widest gap: 84% of parents are concerned, compared with 56% of teens.

Figure 8: Percentages of parents and teens who say they are concerned about the following…



Country context sharpens the picture. In Poland and Spain, teen concern levels closely track with parents, averaging 77% and 78%, respectively. In Denmark and the Netherlands, the gap widens to 23 and 29 points. Danish teens report the lowest overall concern, averaging 55% across the six risks.

Table 1: Average concern level across six AI harms among parents and teens, by country

Average Concern Level Across Six AI Harms, by Country

Country	Parents	Youth	Gap
Denmark	78%	55%	23pp
Netherlands	88%	59%	29pp
Poland	88%	77%	11pp
Spain	87%	78%	9pp

Across countries, teens are engaging with AI while recognizing its risks—maintaining awareness and usage at the same time.

7. Parents are being asked to govern a technology they do not feel equipped to understand.

Parents are forming strong views about AI while navigating limited familiarity with how it works and how teens use it.

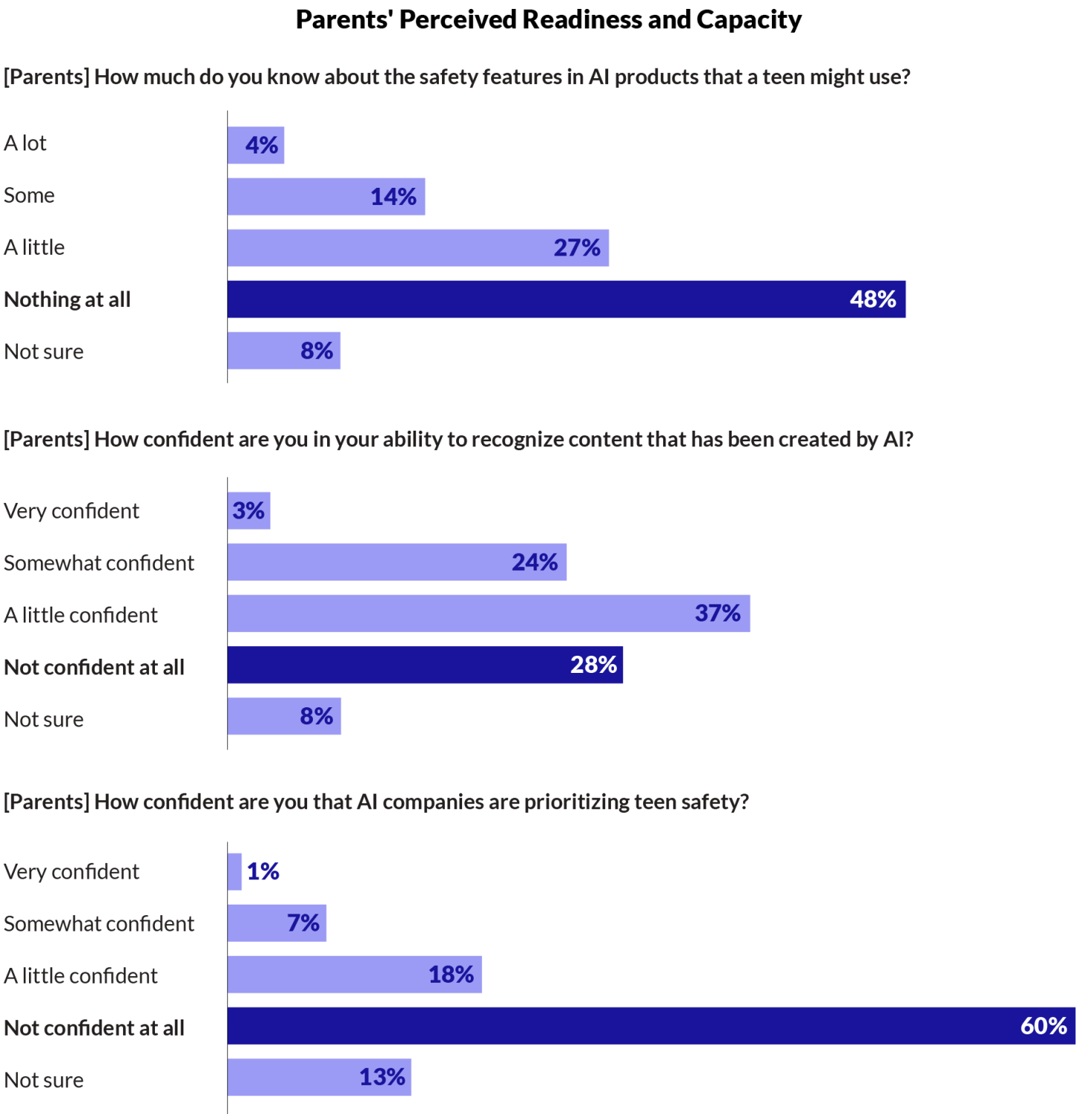
Knowledge of AI tools and safety features remains low. Across the four-country sample, just 18% of parents say they know a lot or some about the safety features in AI products that teens might use, while 75% say they know only a little or nothing. Only 27% feel somewhat or very confident recognizing AI-generated content, and just 8% are confident that AI companies prioritize teen safety.

At the same time, support for regulation is high. Seventy-seven percent say strong laws are needed to ensure AI is safe and secure. Support for specific measures—labeling, safety testing, age verification, and corporate accountability—runs from 84% to 88%, with concern about AI-related harms similarly elevated across all risks tested.

Parents are also interpreting AI through an incomplete picture of teen behavior. They place greater weight on emotional uses like companionship and advice, while underestimating how often teens use AI for practical tasks such as finding information and completing schoolwork.

Taken together, these findings point to a clear dynamic: Parents are calling for stronger guardrails while building their views in a fast-moving, information-constrained environment. Parental opinion is forming alongside a sense that AI is advancing faster than their ability to understand, monitor, or manage it. That gap—between responsibility and readiness—will shape how AI is governed in the years ahead.

Figure 9: Parents overall on three readiness/literacy measures: knowledge of AI safety features, confidence in recognizing AI-generated content, and confidence that AI companies prioritize teen safety

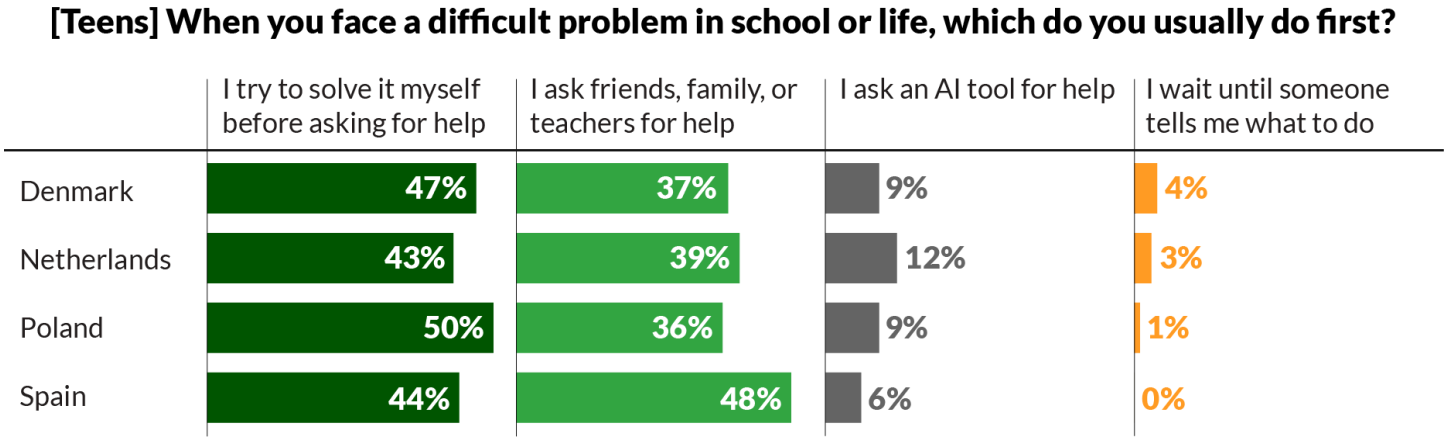


8. Teens draw a clear emotional line with AI, and when they struggle, they still turn to people first.

Teens consistently place people at the center of their lives, even as AI becomes more present. Seventy-two percent of teens say conversations with AI are less meaningful than talking to people, or not meaningful at all. Just 3% say they are more meaningful. This pattern is remarkably consistent across countries: 72% in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Poland, and 70% in Spain. Across contexts, teens distinguish clearly between a tool and a relationship.

Their stated preferences follow that same hierarchy. When facing a difficult challenge at school or in life, 46% of teens try to solve it themselves first, and 40% turn to friends, family, or teachers. Just 9% say they would go to an AI first. Self-reliance and human connection remain the default, with AI playing a secondary role across countries.

Figure 10: Percentage of teens, by country, on how they respond to a difficult problem in school



Teens also see AI as a support, not a driver. A majority (55%) say AI helps them do things they were already trying to do, while 19% say it often suggests what they should do next. When it comes to trust, 29% say they trust AI and human advice equally, 44% lean toward humans, and 3% lean toward AI.

Verification habits add a layer of complexity. Thirty-six percent say they always or almost always check AI-generated information, while 37% check about half the time. Twenty-one percent rarely or never verify. Habits are present but inconsistent, with variation across countries: 42% of Spanish teens and 40% of Polish teens verify regularly, compared with 33% in the Netherlands and 30% in Denmark.

The implication is clear. Teens are largely not substituting AI for people, and they are not defaulting to it in moments that matter most. At the same time, verification remains uneven. Schools have a clear role to play: building critical thinking and verification skills into how AI is used, not as a warning against it, but as a foundation for using it well.

9. AI-related economic anxiety lands hardest in Spain, Poland, and strained households.

As concerns move from safety and trust to real-world outcomes, economic anxiety becomes the next layer. Thirty percent of teens say they are very or somewhat worried about their economic future because of AI, and another 27% say they are a little worried. Just 23% say they are not worried at all. Beneath these averages sits a clear national gradient: 18% of teens in Denmark express significant concern, 19% in the Netherlands, 36% in Poland, and 48% in Spain.

Teens in financially strained households are far more likely to express concern (41%) than those in more comfortable households (23%). AI anxiety is concentrated where economic pressure is already present, and in more vulnerable contexts it reads less as opportunity and more as risk.

Views on jobs reflect that same unease. Across the four countries, 25% of teens say AI will make finding a job harder, while 13% say it will be easier; slightly less than half (44%) say it will make no difference. The concern deepens when the question becomes personal in a different way: When asked about "people like you," 39% say AI will make job-seeking harder. The future feels more uncertain when it includes peers and shared outcomes.

Parents see similar risks from a different vantage point. Thirty-six percent of parents believe AI will make their child's job search harder, while just 11% say it will be easier.

At the same time, personal optimism remains strong. Seventy-six percent of teens say they are optimistic about their own future, including 74% in Poland and 76% in Spain—the two countries with the highest levels of AI-related economic worry. Teens are holding both realities at once: Confidence in themselves alongside uncertainty about the system around them. That tension between personal optimism and structural anxiety characterizes how this generation is processing AI.

10. AI attitudes vary sharply by country—there is no single European view.

The outlook on AI isn't the same everywhere. Averages across countries tell one story, but country-level data reveals key differences. Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain each reflect a different posture toward AI, shaped by institutional trust, economic context, and generational dynamics. Those differences show up consistently across the survey and carry clear implications for policy and communication.

- Denmark approaches AI with calm pragmatism. Danish families are the least alarmed in the study. Parents average 78% concern across the six risk items—the lowest of any parent group—and Danish teens average just 55%. Confidence in AI companies is effectively zero among parents (2%), but that skepticism reads as measured rather than panicked: Danish parents are the most likely to say AI will help society in the short term (47%), and Danish teens lead the survey in saying schools should teach responsible AI use (80%). When asked whether people will become so dependent on AI that they won't function without it, fewer than half of Danish parents (48%) and teens (46%) agree—the lowest rates in the study. Denmark's concerns coexist with steady engagement with the technology.

- The Netherlands is the most skeptical market. Dutch parents are the only parent group in the study that is net negative on AI's impact on both time horizons: 47% say AI will hurt society in the short term, and 48% say the same for the long term. Their average concern level is 88%, tied for highest with Poland. But what distinguishes the Netherlands is that the generational gap is the widest in the study: a 29-point average difference between parent and teen concern levels. Dutch teens are the most cautious teen group—their 53% weekly AI use is the lowest teen rate surveyed, and only 14% are confident that AI companies prioritize their safety. Caution in the Netherlands may be more cultural, not just parental.

- Poland is the high-vigilance nation. What sets Poland apart is that their teens share the alarm. Polish teens average 77% concern, just 11 points below their parents, the narrowest gap in the survey. Parents' average concern level matches the Netherlands at 88%. Eighty-one percent of Polish parents agree that AI makes children less creative—the highest rate anywhere—and 76% believe people will become dependent on AI. Polish teens are also distinctive: They are the most likely to say they can distinguish AI from a human (67%) and the most likely to fact-check AI information regularly (40% always or most of the time). Poland is worried together, parents and teens aligned in concern.

- Spain is the anxious optimist. Spanish families are the most forward-leaning on AI's potential. Among all parents in the survey, Spanish parents are the most likely to agree that AI will change life as dramatically as the internet (75%). Spanish teens are the most enthusiastic about AI's long-term impact—their net score of +63 is the highest of any group in the study—and 82% are interested in AI tools for learning. Yet Spain also carries the heaviest economic weight: 48% of teens are worried about their economic future because of AI, nearly three times the rate in

Denmark. Spanish teens are also the most worried about job competition, with 36% saying AI will make finding work harder. Spain combines openness to AI with fear of displacement, a combination that gives urgency to every policy question.

Table 2: Percentages of parents and teens, by country, across key AI attitude indicators

Key AI attitude indicators across Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain — parents and teens

	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland	Spain
Parent avg. concern (6 items)	78%	88%	88%	87%
Teen avg. concern (6 items)	55%	59%	77%	78%
Generational concern gap	**23pp**	**29pp**	**11pp**	**9pp**
Parent short-term AI impact (net)	12	-14	-7	23
Teen long-term AI impact (net)	38	21	25	63
Parent confidence in AI companies	2%	6%	10%	15%
Teen confidence in AI companies	22%	14%	29%	43%
Teen weekly AI use	67%	53%	66%	58%
Teen economic worry*	18%	19%	36%	48%
Teen positive learning impact	45%	44%	54%	59%

* "Worry" includes teens who selected "very worried" or "somewhat worried."

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence is advancing into European family life faster than the understanding around it.

Across this research, a consistent pattern emerges. Teens are adapting. They are using AI frequently, incorporating it into how they learn and work, while drawing clear boundaries around where it belongs in their lives. They see its value, but also its limits. They are not mistaking it for human connection, and they are not fully surrendering their judgment to it. They are learning, in real time, how to live alongside it.

Parents are navigating the same moment from a different position. They express deep concern about the risks, limited confidence in their own understanding, and strong support for regulation. They are being asked to make decisions about a technology that feels both consequential and unfamiliar—one that is evolving faster than their ability to fully assess it.

Between these two perspectives lies the central challenge of this moment.

This research highlights a question of how to build systems—in schools, in policy, and in the marketplace—that reflect how people are actually experiencing this technology. Systems that recognize that teens are already using AI, that parents want guardrails, and that both are trying to navigate uncertainty from different vantage points.

The data points to a path forward. Families may not agree on what AI ultimately represents, but they do agree on what is needed: structure, guidance, accountability, and the ability to think independently in a world where AI is always present.

The future of AI will not be determined by technology alone. It will be shaped by how well institutions respond to this gap—between use and understanding, between optimism and concern, between responsibility and readiness.

That gap is where the work is.

Methodology

Parent survey: This survey was conducted online from April 2 to 8, 2026, with a sample of *N*=557 parents. Data collection was conducted by YouGov in four European countries to screen for and interview parents. The study interviewed 135 parents in Poland, 135 parents in the Netherlands, 147 parents in Spain, and 140 parents in Denmark.

The sampling frame for parents in all four countries was constructed by stratified sampling from the 2023 Eurobarometer Survey sample, with selection within strata by weighted sampling with replacement, using person weights. Weights were constructed using iterative proportional fitting (raking) to match the parent sampling frame. In Poland, the Netherlands, and Spain, the parent samples were weighted to match marginal distributions of gender, age, and education. In Denmark, the parent sample was weighted to match marginal distributions of gender and age only.

When results are pooled across countries, they reflect an equal-proportion average of these four countries, rather than a population-weighted estimate of Europe as a whole.

Unweighted *N*: 557

Approximate 95% Uncertainty Interval: ±4.2 percentage points

Mean: 1.00

Median: 1.00

Standard Deviation: 0.05

Design Effect: 1.00

Teenager survey: This survey was conducted online from April 2 to 8, 2026, with a sample of *N*=539 teens age 12 to 17. Data collection was conducted by YouGov in four European countries to screen for and interview teens through their parents. The study interviewed 137 teens in Poland, 134 teens in the Netherlands, 128 teens in Spain, and 140 teens in Denmark.

The sampling frame for teens in all four countries was constructed by stratified sampling from the 2023 U.S. Census' International Database (IDB). Weights were constructed using iterative proportional fitting (raking) to match the teen sampling frame. In all four countries, the teen samples were weighted to match marginal distributions of gender and age (two categories).

When results are pooled across countries, they reflect an equal-proportion average of these four countries, rather than a population-weighted estimate of Europe as a whole.

Unweighted *N*: 539

Approximate 95% Uncertainty Interval: ±4.2 percentage points

Mean: 1.00

Median: 0.90

Standard Deviation: 0.33

Design Effect: 1.11

About SocialSphere, Inc.

SocialSphere is a modern public opinion research and consulting firm. Founded by Harvard Kennedy School polling director John Della Volpe, the firm specializes in integrating qualitative and quantitative research to uncover the attitudes, values, and behaviors shaping public opinion—particularly among Generation Z and millennials. Drawing on decades of experience and hundreds of thousands of interviews, SocialSphere delivers actionable insights that help leaders, organizations, and institutions better understand and engage the audiences driving cultural and political change. For more information: socialsphere.com.

About Common Sense Media

Common Sense Media is the leading nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the lives of kids and families by providing the research-backed information, education, and independent voice they need to thrive in the age of apps, algorithms, and AI. We rate, educate, and advocate for policies to protect and prepare kids online. Our ratings, research, and resources reach more than 150 million users globally, over 1.4 million educators, and more than 100,000 schools worldwide every year. Learn more at commonsense.org/research.

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