



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT

Member Survey

Report 2025





Executive Summary

The European Youth Parliament is one of the leading non-governmental organisations for civic education and empowerment of young people in Europe. By inspiring and empowering young people with knowledge, skills, attitudes and values using a [peer-to-peer education approach](#), EYP creates a network of young people who are building an open minded, tolerant and peaceful European society. The European Youth Parliament conducts an annual Member Survey to assess how members get involved with the network, as well as the longer-term impact that this involvement has on members. This document reports the result of the 2025 EYP member survey. Some highlights of the report are:

- 801 respondents from 35 European countries completed the survey, that is a 250% higher participation than in the previous 2024 survey
- The **typical respondent is a 16-22-year-old woman in public high school, living in a major European city.**
- The **EYP network stands out for its diversity, most notably in the representation of sexuality and gender minorities and of migrants**, well above the general European population.
- **Most respondents felt welcomed and included in the network.** The Safe Core Team works hard to ensure that EYP remains a safe space for all its members and that appropriate reporting avenues are accessible to all.
- Members report significant impact of EYP on their skills, highlighting how **participating in sessions has improved their public speaking, their teamwork and their communication skills.**
- More than half of employed respondents agreed that **the skills, knowledge, and values they gained or practiced at EYP had some impact on their current job.**
- **Financial and time constraints remain the two most frequently reported barriers;** until these are mitigated, EYP's impact ceiling is structurally capped. Prioritising travel-grant expansion and hosting more inclusive events will unlock the next tranche of member growth and diversity.
- Most members are engaged with politics and their local communities. Importantly, **the longer members are involved in the network, the more they partake in time-demanding and direct forms of civil action.** This represents powerful evidence that EYP succeeds in its mission to train involved and active citizens beyond the activities of the network.



About this Report

In this report, we present the results of the 2025 Member Survey, distributed to EYP members with two main objectives. First, we wanted to understand who participates in EYP and how they typically engage with the organisation and events. Second, perhaps most importantly, we wanted to understand how being a member shapes young peoples' skills, relevant knowledge, values and civic engagement in the short, medium and long term.

Active and formerly active EYP members who have partaken in at least one session were invited to participate in the Member Survey of 2025. This survey was programmed in the digital platform *Limesurvey* and distributed by the EYP network partners through social media, email distribution lists and newsletters. Fieldwork began the 19th of June 2025 and the survey was closed the 3rd of March 2026. The survey was started by N = 1504 respondents and fully completed by N = 801 respondents. In the statistics and figures contained in this report, only the completed responses have been kept. This survey recorded data from members in 35 National Committees and National Initiatives (out of the 40 member-countries) – see **Appendix 1**. While we don't claim that the results of this survey represent the entire network in its diversity, we believe this data can help us reach our objectives of tracking and understanding the members of the European Youth Parliament network.

Respondents who completed the entire survey were compensated with the possibility to opt into a raffle for one of three prizes (1) An Interrail Global Pass Youth worth 230€ (only the first 200 respondents and those younger than 27 years old) (2) A travel reimbursement of 100€ for an EYP event, (3) An EYP merchandise package worth 50€. The contact details for prize winners remained unlinked to their survey responses, so anonymity was never compromised through the raffle.



Participant Profile

Who is the typical member of EYP?



Figure 1: Survey respondents (N=801) by their gender (a), age (b), last level of education completed (c) and their type of living area (d)

Most respondents identify as female (60%) and are 16-22 years old (85.4%), they attend or just finished High School (70.2%) and they live in major European cities (56.6%) (Figure 1). But, how different are our members from other young European citizens? Population-wide statistics show us that Members of EYP are slightly more likely to attend private school (22.2% in Europe vs 23.3% in EYP)¹ and much more likely to be migrants (10.4% in Europe vs 23.3% in EYP)².

¹ Eurostat. (2025, May). Secondary education statistics. European Commission.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Secondary_education_statistics

² Eurostat. (2026, February 2). EU population diversity by citizenship and country of birth. European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU_population_diversity_by_citizenship_and_country_of_birth

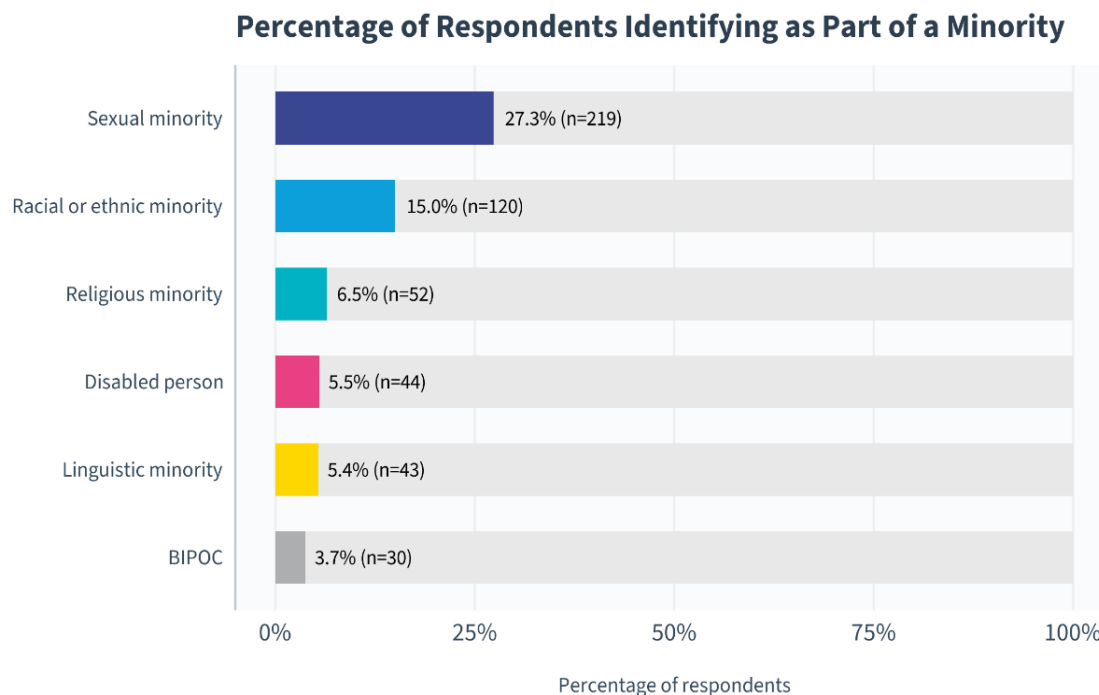


Figure 2: Percentage of EYP members that identify themselves with a minority group. Respondents could select more than one category as desired.

EYP is a relatively diverse environment for its members. Out of all the respondents, 41.3% declared to belong to at least one minority group in their country of origin, with the most commonly reported being sexuality and gender minorities (27.3%), followed by racial or ethnic minorities (15.0%) (**Figure 2**)

From diversity to accessibility

Out of all respondents, some did not encounter any barriers within EYP (26.8%). Members **who reported some form of barriers** are significantly more likely to identify as women ($p < 0.01$), and more likely to have held leadership positions (chairs, presidents, vice-presidents, trainers, event safe person) in their last session ($p < 0.001$)³. Out of the members

³ Results from a logistic regression model with perception of barriers as outcome. No significant effect on perception of barriers was found for region (Eastern-Caucasus vs Western-Mediterranean Europe), age, minority status, migratory status, school type, area of living, or parental literacy. Members in governance roles or media roles are as likely to perceive barriers to their participation as delegates.



that reported some barrier of accessibility, mostly experienced financial barriers and/or time constraints that kept them away from participating more actively (**Figure 3**).

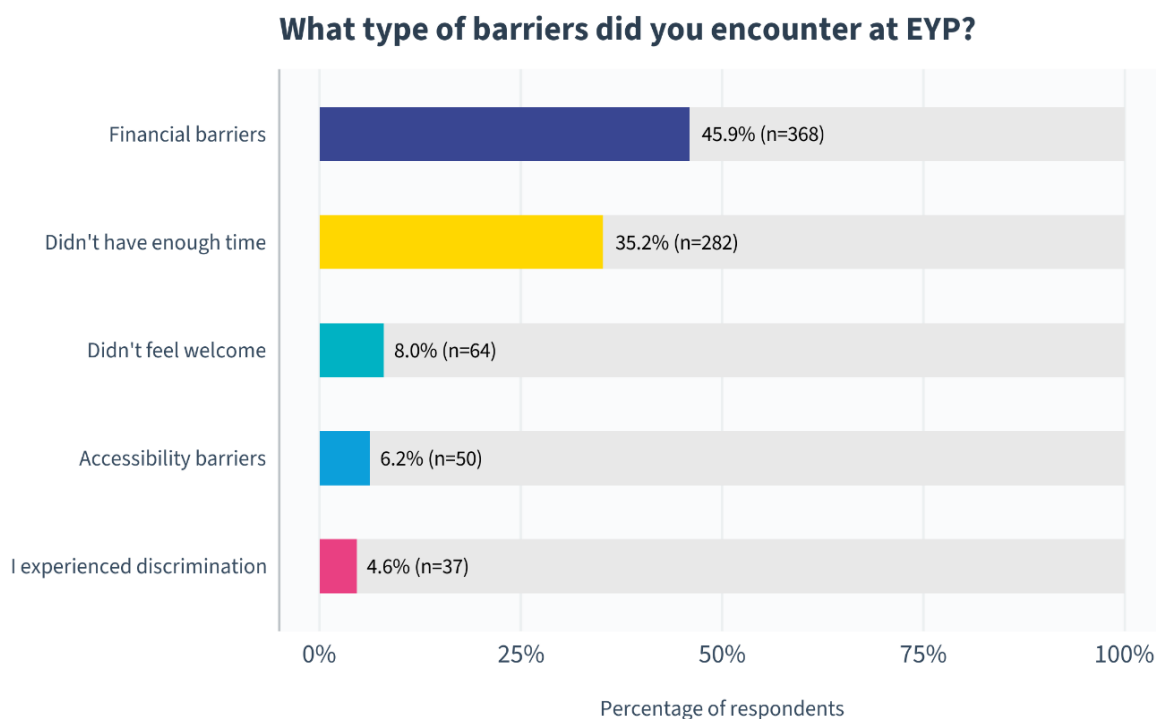


Figure 3: Barriers or difficulties that EYP members experienced at any point of their involvement with the network. Respondents could select as many options as desired.

Due to the nature of some of the EYP sessions and activities that require travelling, some members find it difficult to participate as much as they would like. Travelling, especially to sessions abroad, is seen as costly and time-consuming, in particular by younger members, those that live in more remote areas and cities or students without enough resources of their own. In this regard, a respondent says: *One of the main barriers I encountered in participating in EYP was financial. While the organisation offers valuable opportunities, the costs of travel, accommodation, and participation fees sometimes limited my ability to attend events, especially international ones. This occasionally made it difficult to take part fully, even when I was highly motivated.*⁴ Another respondent highlights that the high costs could be an important barrier preventing newcomers in the network: *Some EYP events tend to be very*

⁴ verbatim



much pricey - travel costs and delegation fees - making the entry barrier quite high for low-income families. As officials it's easier.⁵

Although the network is generally perceived as a welcoming space, some members experienced accessibility barriers – due to illness, visa needs, dietary restrictions or disability (6.2%), did not feel welcomed (8%), and/or experienced some type of discrimination (4.6%).

These figures might be low, but they are taken seriously by the International Office of the EYP and the National Committees to ensure that the EYP environment stays safe, inclusive and accessible. EYP enforces a robust Welfare Policy and a comprehensive Code of Conduct for both participants and officials, which prohibit all forms of discrimination, bullying, and harassment, and emphasize respect for cultural, religious, and personal differences.

In that spirit, a cornerstone of the network's safety framework is the recently restructured Safe Core Team. This team, composed of the *Diversity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Team* (DIAT) and the *International Reporting and Complaint Support Team* (IRCST), is in charge of ensuring a safe and welcoming environment for all by designating and training the Safe People in events, receiving, evaluating and investigating complaints of bullying and harassment, or developing new training materials to raise the network's awareness of diversity, inclusion and accessibility.

The 2025 Member Survey results highlight that safety measures must be complemented by continuous, intentional efforts to ensure that all members, regardless of background or circumstance, not only have the opportunity to join but also feel safe, welcome, and empowered to fully engage. The lesson for the network is clear: accessibility is not a box to check, but an ongoing commitment.

How do EYPers engage with the network?

Our members have the opportunity to engage in national and international events, workshops and dedicated projects which aim to promote involved, sustainable and democratic citizenship. Between spring 2025 and spring 2026, EYP has celebrated four successful International Sessions: the [101st International Session \(Spring 2025\), the Hague,](#)

⁵ *verbatim*



[the Netherlands](#), the [102nd International Session \(Summer 2025\) in Turku, Finland](#), the [103rd International Session \(Autumn 2025\), Málaga, Spain](#) and the [104th International Session \(Spring 2026\), Pordenone, Italy](#), along with 168 sessions within their National Committees and 287 events including training events, general meetings and member assemblies among others.

This Member Survey reflects a diverse network in terms of experience: roughly one third of respondents are EYP "seniors" with over three years of involvement, while another third are newcomers who joined within the last year. The more senior members are, as expected, significantly older ($p < 0.001$) and less likely from rural or geographically remote areas ($p < 0.05$)⁶.

⁶ Results from a linear regression model with seniority as outcome. No significant effect on seniority was found for region (Eastern-Caucasus vs Western-Mediterranean Europe), gender, minority status, migratory status, school type or parental literacy.



Engagement remains strong across the board. The vast majority of respondents (92.9%) attended at least one event in the past two years. When it comes to roles, most respondents participated as Delegates (61.8%), followed by Chairpersons (30.7%) and Organising Team members (26.1%) (**Figure 4**)

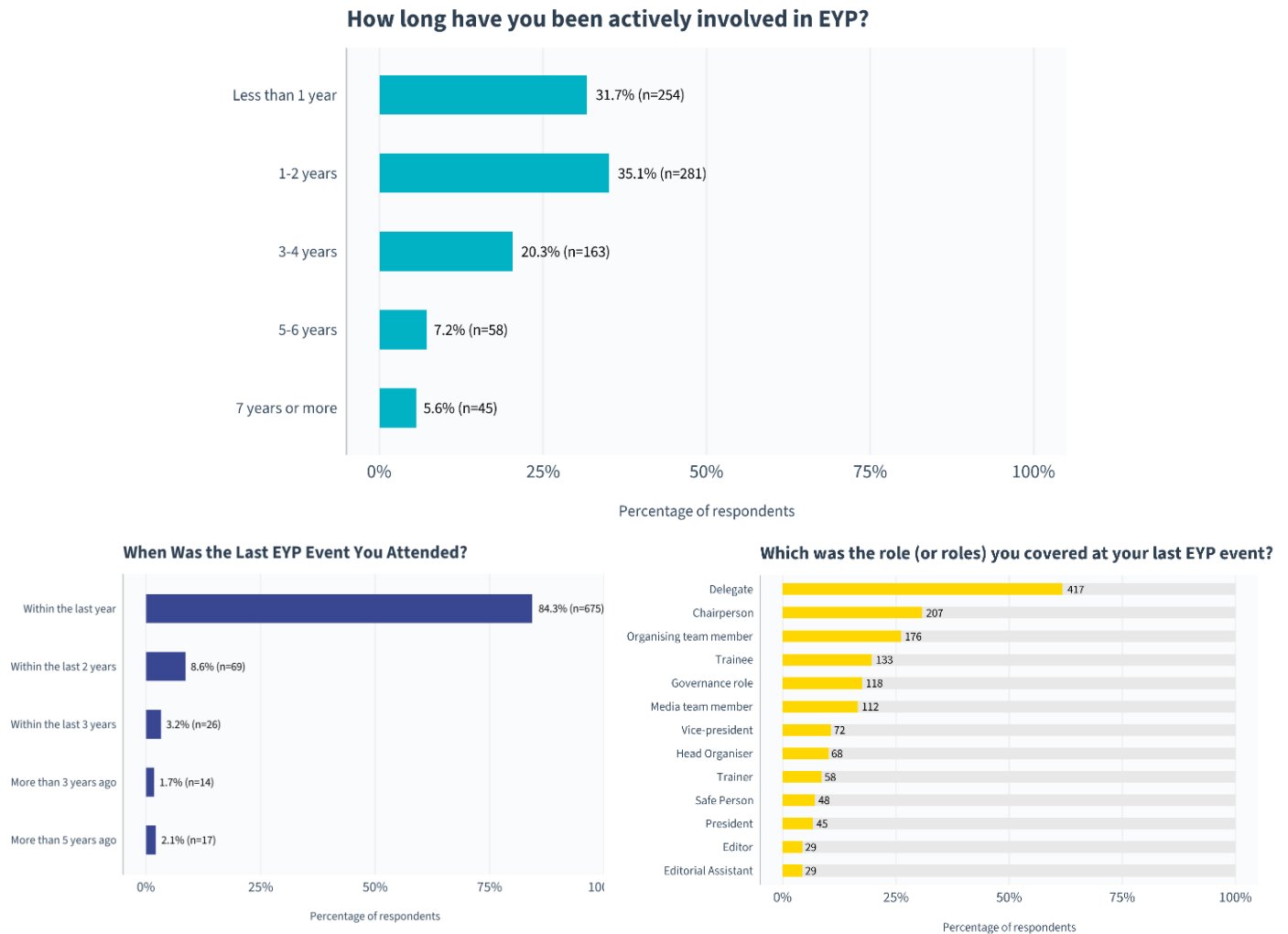


Figure 4 Seniority (a), event attendance (b) and roles covered in the last EYP session (c). Respondents could select more than one role they had covered in their last EYP session.

The effect that EYP has on its participants

The [EYP's impact-oriented framework](#) revolves around empowering young Europeans to become active and engaged citizens. As part of this, EYPers are expected to translate their experiences in the network into their own knowledge, attitudes and skills and, even further, into their careers of choice and their civic and social engagement.



Knowledge, attitudes and skills

As part of our Member Survey 2025, we asked EYPers to rate their knowledge and attitudes on several relevant areas and then asked them to evaluate how much they thought their involvement in EYP had determined their responses.

For example, when asked to rate their current **knowledge** of Socioeconomic & Political Issues, most respondents reported significant knowledge (56.4%) or some knowledge (40.4%) (**Figure 5**). Their knowledge of EU Institutions & Processes was somewhat lower, with 41.1% reporting significant knowledge. Yet respondents attributed considerably more influence to EYP in this area, with 71.4% crediting EYP with significant influence on their understanding of EU Institutions & Processes, compared to 51.5% for Socioeconomic & Political Issues. This suggests that **members may join EYP with a broader baseline awareness of political and social issues, but their understanding of European institutions is shaped more directly by their participation in the network, its sessions and events.**

As for the members **attitudes** and values (**Figure 6**), EYPers showed overwhelming agreement with the principles of support for peace and democracy (91.9% strongly agree) and intercultural cooperation (90.7% strongly agree). Members broadly identified that their participation in EYP had at least some influence in their attitudes.

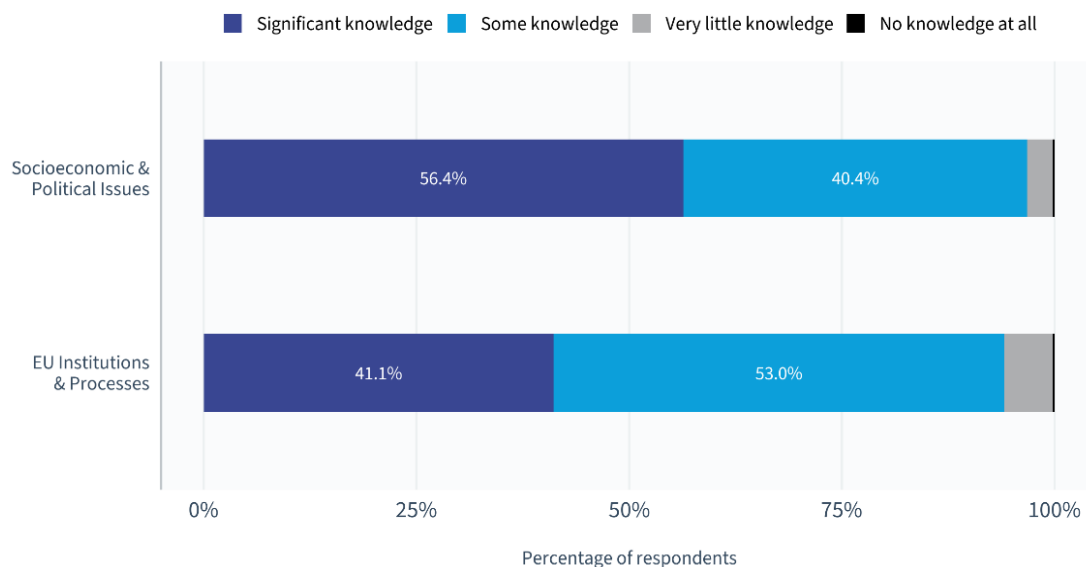
Out of the four statements, the feeling of political agency scores the lowest, with 59.4% of the respondents strongly agreeing with the statement: “*I am able to take an active role in a group involved with political issues*” and a further 30.9% agreeing. Taken in context, however, this figure is striking. A large-sample youth study carried out in nine countries in 2018⁷ found that only 36.5% young Europeans felt well qualified to participate in politics⁸. **This means that EYP members feel almost 50 percentage points more politically efficacious than their peers.** While it is impossible to attribute this entirely to EYP membership, political agency was nonetheless the area where the influence of the network was most strongly felt, with 61.0% of respondents crediting EYP with significant influence (**Figure 6, b**).

⁷ Grasso, M., & Giugni, M. (2022). Intra-generational inequalities in young people’s political participation in Europe: The impact of social class on youth political engagement. *Politics*, 42(1), 13–38. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02633957211031742>

⁸ “*I consider myself well-qualified to participate in politics*” (1- Strongly Disagree – 5- Strongly agree)



How would you rate your current knowledge in the following areas?



How much has EYP influenced your knowledge in these areas?

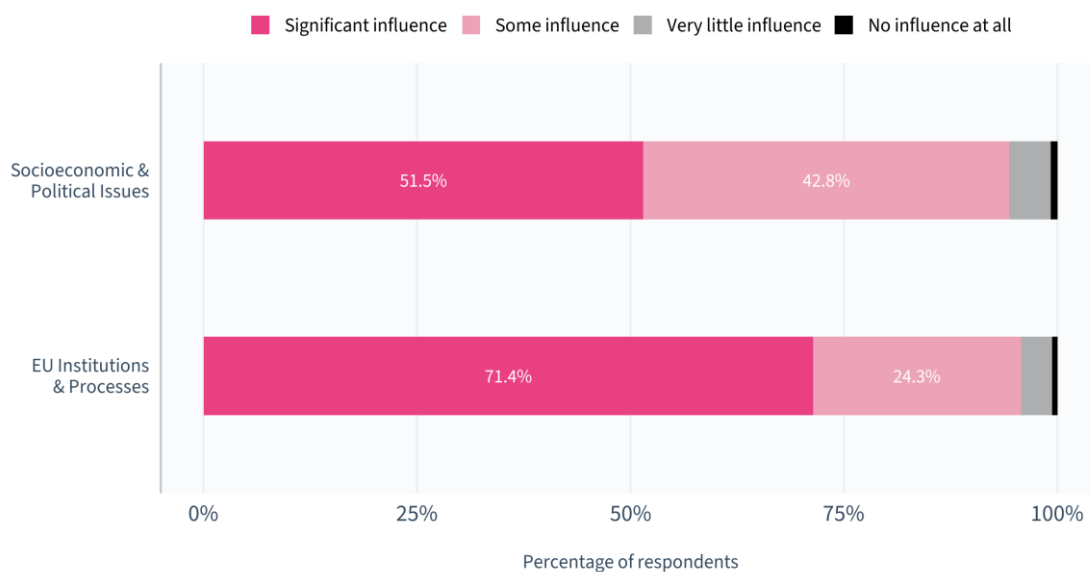
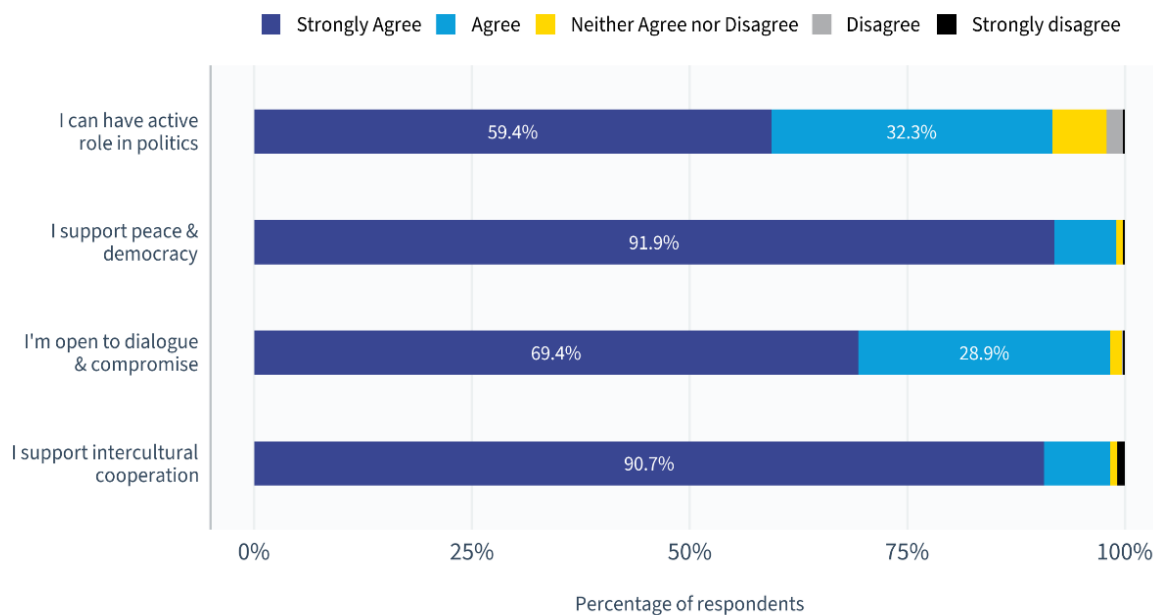


Figure 5 Respondents' evaluation of their knowledge on socioeconomic issues and the EU institutions and processes ranging from Significant Knowledge to No Knowledge at all (a) and their evaluation on the influence that EYP had on their knowledge ranging from Significant Influence to No Influence at All (b).



Do you agree with these statements?



How much did EYP influence these for you?

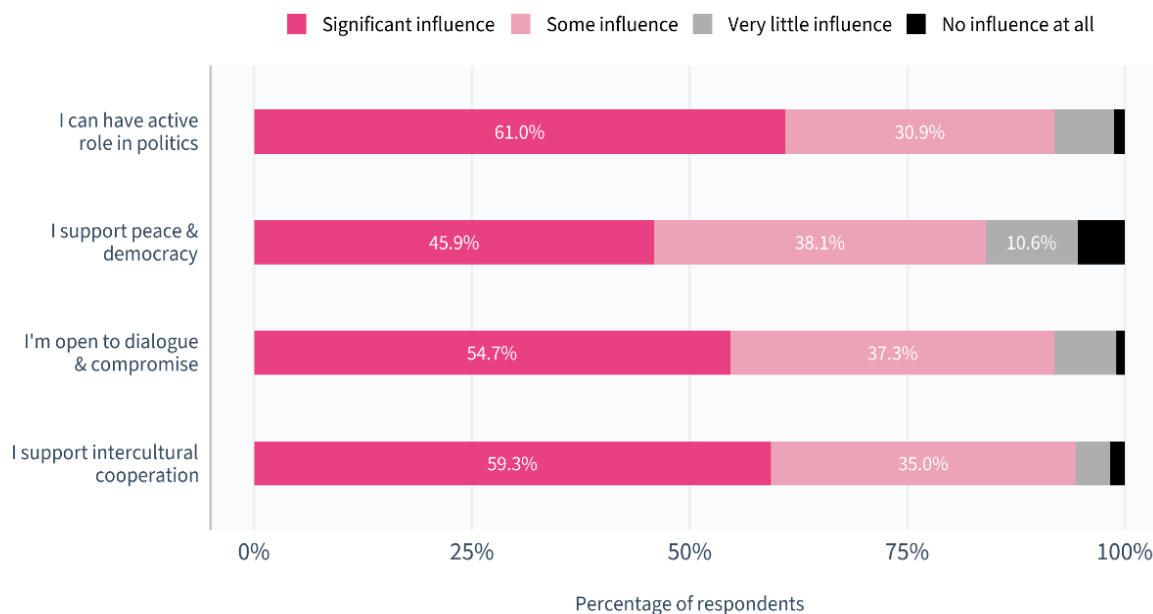


Figure 6. Respondents' agreement with a set of attitudes and values promoted by EYP. Level of agreement was measured in a 1-5 scale ranging from Strongly Agree to Disagree (a) and their evaluation on the influence that EYP had on these attitudes and values ranging from Significant Influence to No Influence at All (b).



Lastly, across all skills, EYP's contribution is widely acknowledged by its members. **Public speaking (65.8%), communication and interaction (63.9%), and teamwork (59.9%) stand out as the areas where EYP is most credited**, while other more specialised skills such as Media & Marketing are naturally less attributed to EYP involvement, with 17.8% reporting no contribution at all. About the skills that EYP has contributed to, members said: (1) *EYP helped me socialise and improve public speaking significantly since I never before had the chance to socialise with such big crowds/many people because I live in a rural area with limited opportunities*, (2) *EYP lets me grow and become more confident and especially more open minded and it pushes all of us out of our comfort zones but in ways that feel safe and supported*. (3) *For me, EYP is a way of keeping me academically curious in other ways than studying or reading books. I love being a chairperson because it allows me to deepdive into a topic, and then make sure that a group understands it, which after a few times, definitely made me more flexible*.⁹

How much did EYP contribute to each of these skills?

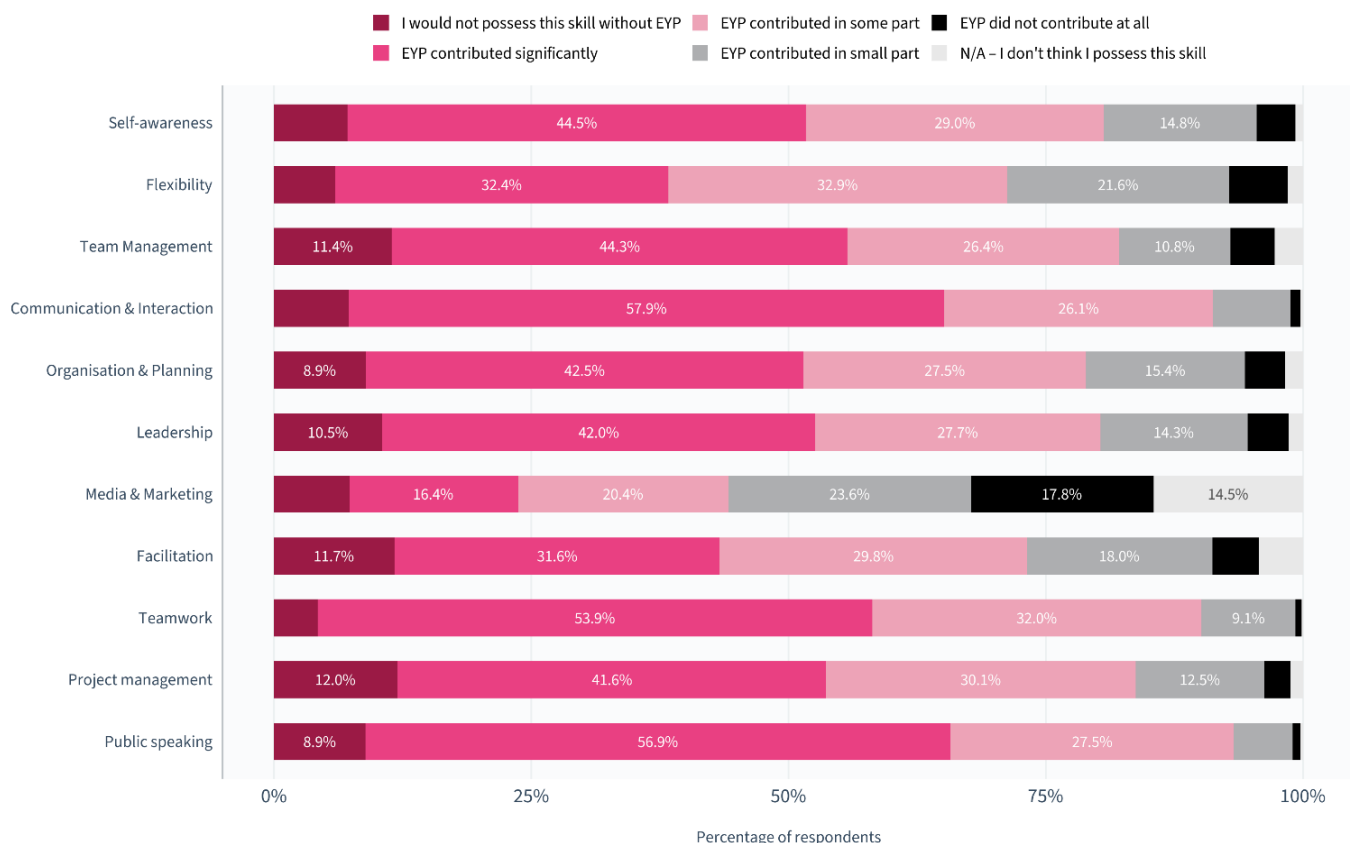


Figure 7: Respondents' evaluation on the influence that EYP had on a set of skills promoted by EYP.

⁹ Selected responses to the question *Can you explain your response to the previous questions about how EYP contributed your skills?*, verbatim



Impact on their careers

But the impact of EYP extends way beyond its members reported skills and attitudes, and it can also be felt in the long term. One of the areas where we perceive EYP to have the most impact is on the **career path of its members**.

One of the advantages of taking part in the EYP network is the opportunity to exchange experiences, develop career-relevant skills, and create future professional ties. Respondents of age to work chose a diversity of careers related to respondents chose various careers related to Education (13.9%), Consumer Products and Services (13.5 %), Arts, Culture and Sports (8.5%), Government and Public Services (8.2%) or Communications and PR (7.4%), among others. Additionally, **54.2% of respondents** agreed or strongly agreed with the question: *Do you think EYP has influenced your choice of professional sector to pursue?*, highlighting that the impact of EYP on its members is long-lived. Senior members ($p < 0.05$), members from Western and Mediterranean Europe - compared to Eastern Europe and Caucasus ($p < 0.05$) and members who do not attend vocational school ($p < 0.05$) feel this EYP impact on their career choice more strongly.¹⁰

Additionally, we asked employed members to rate in which areas of their job they had felt the most influence of their affiliation with EYP. In this sense, a majority of respondents felt that EYP had had at least some influence in their jobs, highlighting the role of the skills, the knowledge and the values acquired in their time as part of the network (**Figure 8**).

¹⁰ Results from a linear regression model with reported impact of EYP on career choice as outcome. No significant effect was found for gender, minority status, migratory status, age, area of living, role in previous EYP session or parental literacy.

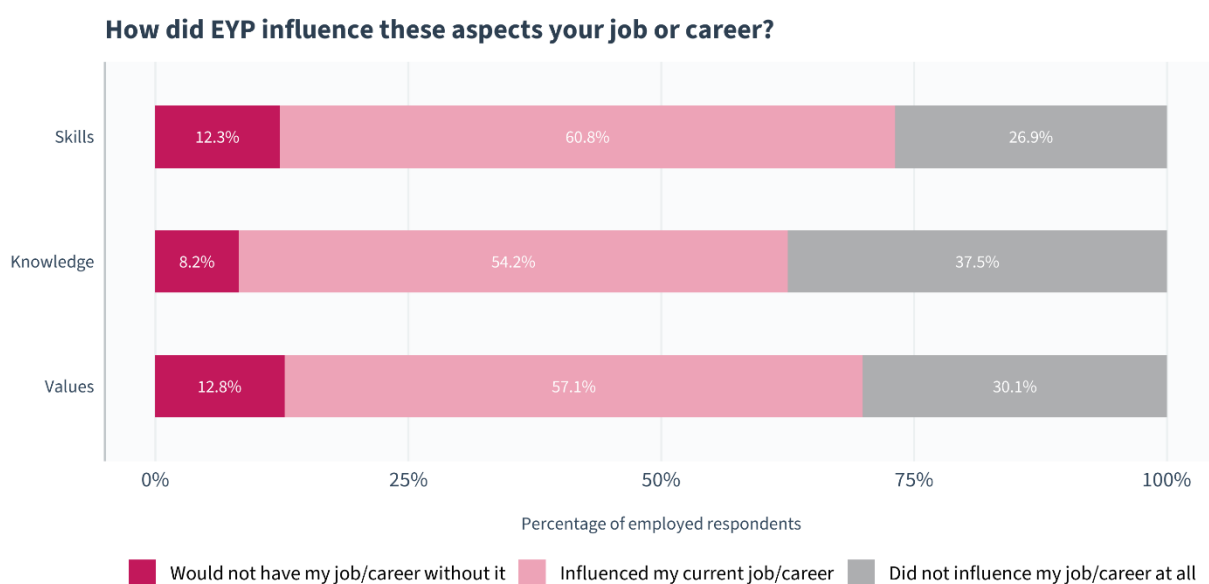


Figure 8: Perceived influence of EYP-acquired skills, knowledge, and values on respondents' current job or career.

Civic involvement

The EYP is motivated to assist young members in recognising opportunities for civil action, drawing them closer to their civil responsibilities and enabling real societal change. Civil action can be taken through three steps of the **Ladder of Societal Engagement**, from relatively passive engagement (Step 1) that builds the foundation of awareness and discussion, to Active Participation (Step 2) that more directly connects citizens to initiatives and their efforts, and finally Leadership & Creation (Step 3) where citizens become full agents of societal change.

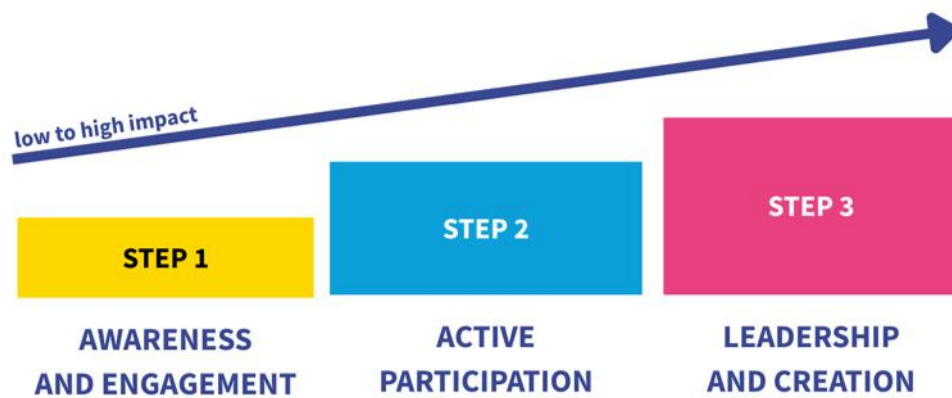


Figure 9 Ladder of societal engagement

The data of the 2025 Member Survey shows a clear pattern across the three steps of the Ladder of Societal Engagement. At the awareness level, engagement is near-universal, with **92.3% of respondents reporting having become more informed and knowledgeable about key societal issues and many others participated in political discussions or elections (Figure 10)**

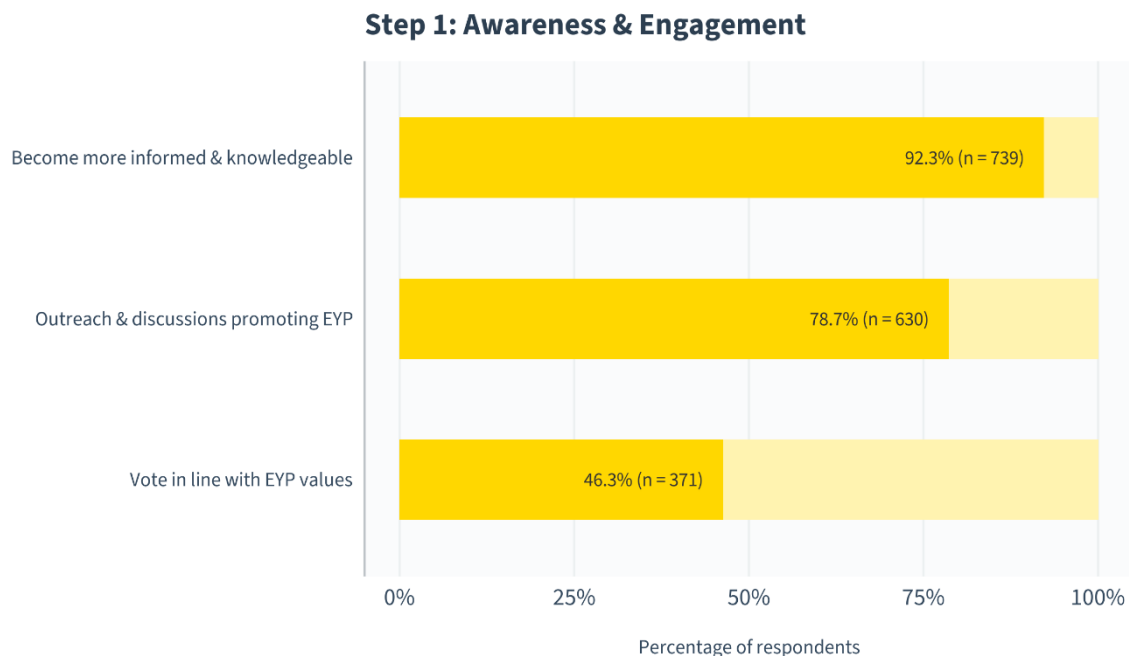


Figure 10: Percentage of respondents reporting each Awareness & Engagement behaviour (Step 1 of the Ladder of Societal Engagement).



Active civic participation is also widespread among EYPers, with over two thirds of respondents having spoken out against discrimination and roughly two in five having volunteered for a civil society organisation or joined a protest or activism initiative (**Figure 11**).

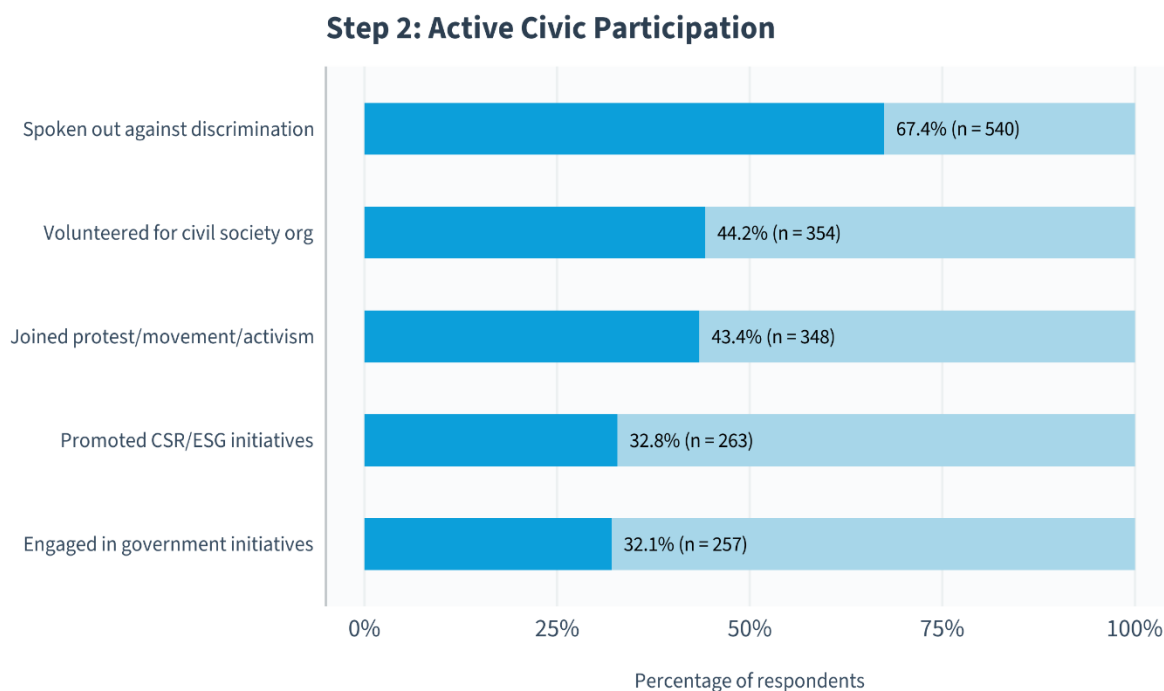


Figure 11: Percentage of respondents reporting each Active Civic Participation behaviour (Step 2 of the Ladder of Societal Engagement).

Engagement naturally decreases at the highest level of the ladder, concerned with leadership and creation. **However, 25.7% of respondents report having assumed a leadership position in a civil society organisation (Figure 12)** and others have created active citizenship initiatives themselves, ran for public office or became business leaders, expanding the spirit of EYP beyond its network.

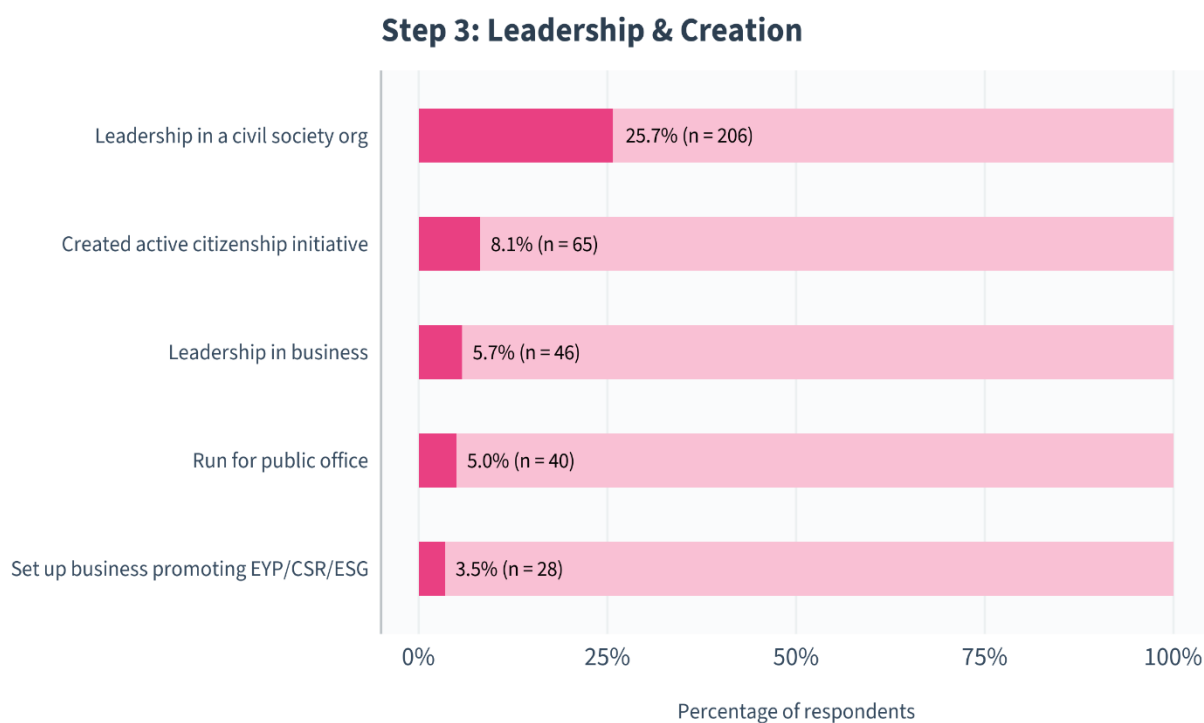


Figure 12: Percentage of respondents reporting each Leadership & Creation behaviour (Step 3 of the Ladder of Societal Engagement)

These results indicate that EYP members are highly likely to engage in civil society through awareness and advocacy, reflecting Step 1 of the Ladder of Societal Engagement, while the next steps are less common. Still, **these figures generally remain higher than the average levels of engagement among other young Europeans**¹¹. Furthermore, leadership and business opportunities are not equally accessible to all, and most EYP members are still young and may not yet have had the opportunity to assume positions of leadership in organisations or institutions.

¹¹ European Commission. (2024). Flash Eurobarometer 545: Youth and democracy (Survey No. 3181). <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3181>



Additionally, we find that **longer involvement in the network is associated with greater civic engagement across the ladder**, as members who have been part of the network for more years have had more time and experiences to translate EYP values into real-world civic actions (**Figure 13**). Members who identify as women ($p < 0.05$) and those who live in urban environments ($p < 0.01$) are also more likely to report higher levels of civic action¹².

Longer involvement in EYP is associated with more civic actions

Seniors have had more time to translate EYP values into real-world civic actions

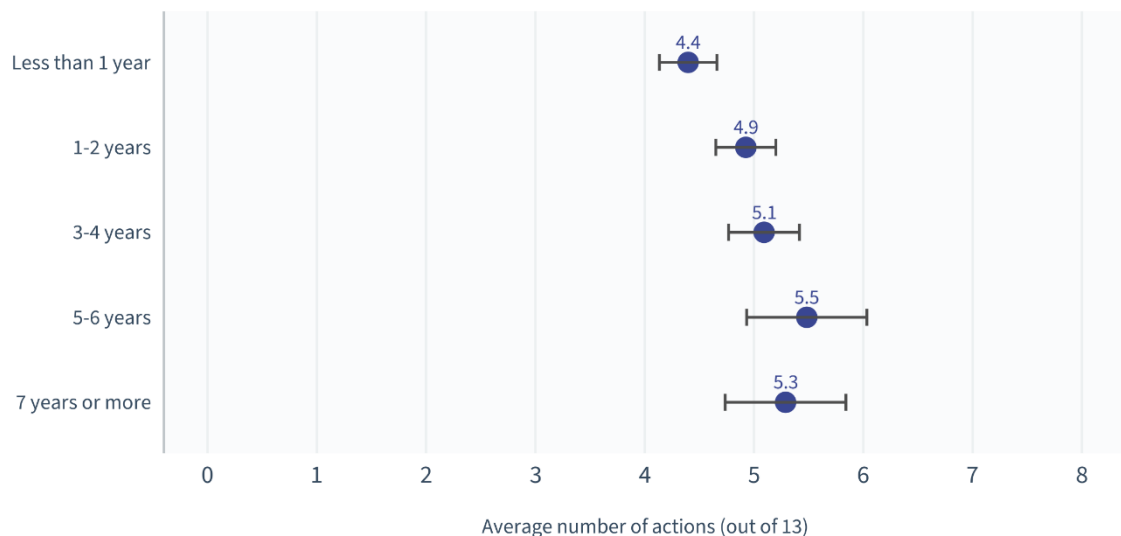


Figure 13 Mean number of civil actions (maximum 13) taken by members as a by seniority, highlighting a gradual increase of civil engagement over time. The error bars signify confidence intervals. The linear (bivariate) relationship between length of involvement and number of civic actions taken is positive and significant ($\beta = .28$, $p < 0.001$)

¹² Results from a multiple linear regression model with sum of civic actions as outcome. No significant effect on civic engagement was found for region (Eastern-Caucasus vs Western-Mediterranean Europe), minority status, age, migratory status, school type or parental literacy.



Conclusion

The ultimate goal of the European Youth Parliament is to inspire and empower a new generation of informed, open-minded, responsible, and active citizens. The 2025 Member Survey provides evidence that the network is on track in realising this goal.

Across all self-reported measures of knowledge, skills, values, career development and civil action, EYP members consistently report positive results which in some cases, such as civic engagement and political agency, widely surpass the European population average. Members attribute a lot of these positive attainments specifically to their involvement with the network. Importantly, our analyses reveal that while these results tend to be generalisable for the entire network there is factors such as type of school, geographical location and gender that still influence how members engage with the network and how this involvement impacts them in the medium and longer term.

This report also finds room for improvement in the network, revealing that financial and time barriers still restrict the participation of many members to the level they would desire. While EYP has built mechanisms to support inclusion and welfare, these results underscore the importance of ongoing efforts to make participation genuinely accessible and inclusive to all.



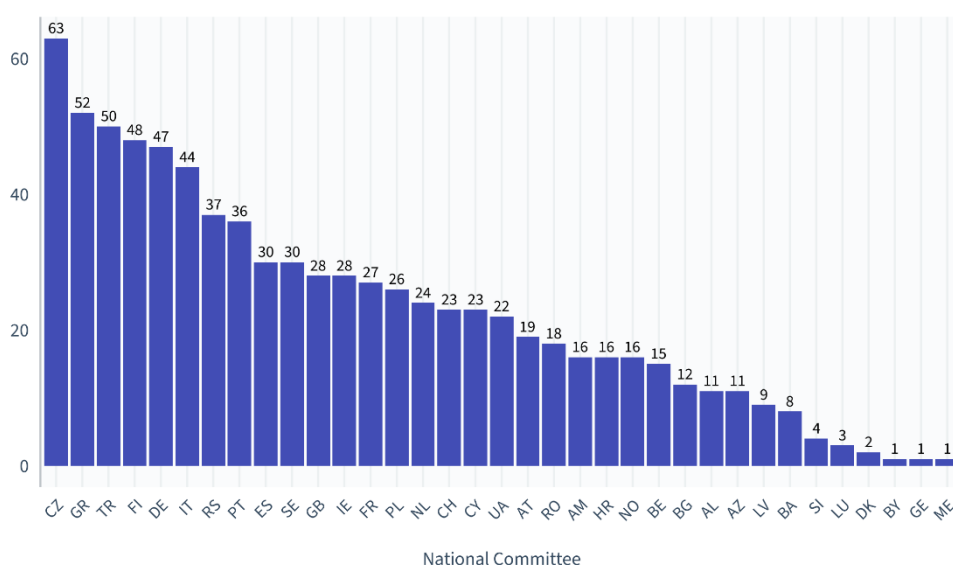
Appendix

Appendix 1: Geographical location of survey respondents

As a geographically diverse organisation, the EYP network brings together young people from across Europe. Of the 40 National Committees (NCs) within the network, members from 35 NCs participated in the survey. The highest response rates came from the NCs of the Czech Republic, Greece, Türkiye, Finland, and Germany.

(1)

Number of Survey Respondents per NC



(2)

Survey Responses by National Committee

Intensity of blue indicates higher response counts

