



European
Commission

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 556

EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

EUROBAROMETER REPORT

February 2025

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Survey conducted by Ipsos European Public Affairs at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

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

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.



Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for [Europe-Democracy-Esperanto](#)

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to enable more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes).

If there are no translations, citizens are excluded from the debate.

This document "Eurobarometer" [only existed in English](#), in a pdf-file. From the initial file, we created a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now [available in all official languages](#).

It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.

In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

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Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

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Introduction

This Flash Eurobarometer provides an overview of young people's opinion on the European Union (EU) and its future and explores their perspective on democracy in the EU. It examines key themes, such as: (1) strengths and challenges of the EU, (2) priority areas for the EU, (3) values best representing the EU, (4) the future of the EU, (5) the state of democracy in the EU, (6) threats to democracy in the EU and (7) EU investment to support young people.

On behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of young EU citizens (aged between 16 and 30), in each of the 27 Member States of the EU. Between 11 and 20 February 2025, 25 933 interviews were conducted via computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network.

(at the 5% confidence level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.

- Survey data are weighted to reflect marginal population distributions by age, gender and geographic region using post-stratification weighting. The EU27 are weighted according to the size of the population aged 16-30 of each country.
- Response percentages exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are indicated below.

Notes

BE	Belgium	FR	France	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	HR	Croatia	AT	Austria
CZ	Czechia	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
DK	Denmark	CY	Rep. of Cyprus *	PT	Portugal
DE	Germany	LV	Latvia	RO	Romania
EE	Estonia	LT	Lithuania	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	LU	Luxembourg	SK	Slovakia
EL	Greece	HU	Hungary	FI	Finland
ES	Spain	MT	Malta	SE	Sweden

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU Member States. For practical reasons, interviews are only carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

- Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between countries, socio-demographic groups and across time may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant

Main findings

Strengths, challenges and priorities of the EU

- Young people identify freedom of movement in the EU (32%) and the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States (28%) as main strengths of the EU. Other important strengths of the EU, selected by more than one in five young people, are: the EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values (25%), the EU's trade power and competitiveness (23%), the standard of living of EU citizens (23%), the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment (22%) and the EU's position in the world (22%).
- When asked about the challenges that the EU is facing, the two challenges mentioned the most by young people are conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (32%) and the cost of living (32%). These are followed by irregular migration (29%), terrorism and organised crime (29%), environmental issues and climate change (28%), and inequalities (social, economic) (26%).
- When asked about the areas the EU should address as a priority, security and defence comes in first place, selected by 31% of respondents. This is followed by environment and climate change (27%), public health (27%), irregular migration (26%), jobs and social equality (26%), economy and public finances (24%) and education and training (23%), each selected by roughly a quarter of young people.

Values and principles best representing the EU

- Presented with a list of ten values and principles, the largest share of young people select peace and stability (30%), and democracy, rule of law and justice (29%) as representing the EU best. These are followed by respect for human rights (26%), solidarity between EU countries (26%), economic cooperation and

prosperity (24%) and cultural diversity (23%).

The EU's impact on society – and on a personal level

- Six in ten young people think that the EU has a positive impact on the society they live in, with 19% considering the impact to be 'very positive' and 41% 'fairly positive'. In contrast, about one in ten think the impact of the EU is 'fairly negative' (8%) or 'very negative' (3%). Just over a quarter of young people (27%) consider the impact of the EU to be neutral.
- When asked what being part of the EU means to them personally, freedom to travel and explore other EU countries (39%) is the most selected response. This is followed by access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.) (30%) and opportunities for work, study and training across the EU (28%).

Perceptions about the future

- At the EU level, around six in ten young people (61%) are optimistic about the future of the EU, with 15% replying they are 'very optimistic' and 46% 'rather optimistic'. Fewer respondents report being pessimistic about the future of the EU: 7% are 'very pessimistic' and 24% 'rather pessimistic'.
- The top change that young people would most like to see in the EU by the end of 2030 is improved job opportunities and economic stability (34%), followed by a stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security (28%) and a stronger climate action and environmental protection (26%).
- The top worry for the future that emerges among young people across the EU is the cost of living (41%), followed by peace and global stability (30%), economic stability (27%) and climate change and the environment (26%).

Democracy in the EU

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- Over half of young people are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with 17% being 'very satisfied' and 42% 'rather satisfied'. When asked about their degree of satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU, close to two-thirds of young people indicate being satisfied (15% are 'very satisfied' and 50% 'rather satisfied').
- When asked to select the most important principles of democracy, respect for human rights emerges as the most important principle (38%), followed by freedom to voice one's opinion, including by demonstrating (33%), as well as equality and non-discrimination (27%). Three principles are each seen as important by 23% of young people: the right to privacy and data protection, the right to stand as a candidate and vote in free elections, and the rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary.
- When asked to select the most serious threats to democracy in the EU, false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline (34%) and economic insecurity and inequality (32%) are selected most frequently. These threats are followed by decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies (27%), lack of trust in institutions (24%) and low engagement of citizens with political decision making (23%).
- When asked to select which ways they consider the most effective to ensure their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level, the largest share of young people across the EU (44%) indicate voting in (European or national) elections. In second place – albeit at a distance – comes joining a demonstration or going on a strike, selected by 23% of respondents across the EU.
- More attention from politicians on issues facing young people and more opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians (e.g. through discussion groups with young people and politicians) emerge as the top two choices when young people are asked what would increase their interest in politics, both selected by 37% of respondents.

Views on EU investment to support young people

- When asked in which areas the EU should invest more resources to support young people, the largest share of young people mention affordable housing and cost of living (38%). Education and training, skills development (29%), mental health and well-being (28%), health and healthcare access (27%) and youth employment (27%) are each selected as areas for EU investment by more than a quarter of respondents.

Influencing decision-making and interest in politics

1. Strengths, challenges and priorities of the EU

This section discusses young people's perceptions about the strengths of the EU, the main challenges the EU is facing and the areas the EU should prioritise.

EU's capacity to create jobs (16%) and the EU's innovation and research (16%).

1.1. Perceptions about the strength of the EU

Young people were presented with a list of ten potential strengths of the EU. Out of this list, freedom of movement in the EU (32%) and the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States (28%) are selected by the largest shares of young people as main strengths of the EU.

Other important strengths of the EU, selected by more than one in five young people, are: the EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values (25%), the EU's trade power and competitiveness (23%), the standard of living of EU citizens (23%), the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment (22%) and the EU's position in the world (22%).

Smaller shares select the EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas (17%), the

Q3 In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Individual country results

The share of young people selecting freedom of movement in the EU as an important strength of the EU ranges from 15% in Austria to 54% in Czechia. In 17 Member States, this strength is the most selected one.

In six Member States, the most cited strength of the EU is the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States. About a third of young people in Czechia (35%), as well as in Estonia and Malta (both 33%) mention this strength, in contrast with 18% of young people in Hungary.

The highest shares of young people thinking that one of the main strengths of the EU is the EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values are observed in Finland (33%), Germany (32%) and Portugal (31%), as well as Cyprus, Estonia and Lithuania (all 30%), while the lowest share is seen in Poland (13%).

The shares selecting the standard of living of EU citizens as a strength of the EU are the highest in Slovenia (30%) as well as Austria, Germany and Poland (all 29%). Conversely, Hungary is found at the lower end of the country ranking, with 13% of respondents selecting this strength; a similarly low share is observed in Italy (15%).

About three in ten young people in Denmark (31%) and Finland (28%) think that one of the main strengths of the EU is the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment. Respondents in Poland (15%), on the other hand, are the least likely to mention this strength.

Across all Member States, less than 30% of young people mention the following as main strengths of the EU:

- The EU's trade power and competitiveness (from 16% in Sweden to 28% in Denmark)
- The EU's position in the world (from 14% in Luxembourg to 26% in France)
- The EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas (from 11% in Germany and Sweden, to 28% in Estonia and Romania)

- The EU's capacity to create jobs (from 8% in Czechia to 27% in Romania)
- The EU's innovation and research (from 12% in Greece to 21% in Italy).

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Q3 In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	The freedom of movement in the EU	The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	The EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values	The EU's trade power and competitiveness	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	The EU's position in the world	The EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas	The EU's capacity to create jobs	The EU's innovation and research
EU27	32	28	25	23	23	22	22	17	16	16
BE	27	29	25	22	20	26	16	26	18	14
BG	25	27	18	18	22	22	15	25	19	17
CZ	54	35	23	20	26	19	21	19	8	13
DK	27	27	29	28	24	31	23	20	13	15
DE	18	32	32	24	29	22	21	11	18	14
EE	47	33	30	27	23	20	18	28	12	19
IE	22	32	26	26	21	24	16	27	15	14
EL	37	29	26	21	19	23	17	25	20	12
ES	33	26	23	22	28	23	21	15	15	20
FR	41	27	19	25	19	19	26	15	12	16
HR	37	28	18	24	26	20	22	27	23	18
IT	35	28	28	24	15	24	24	13	11	21
CY	37	31	30	22	25	27	14	25	23	13
LV	42	30	23	25	23	22	22	22	16	16
LT	35	27	30	21	22	25	22	23	19	18
LU	30	24	28	18	24	23	14	23	17	17
HU	22	18	27	19	13	22	16	22	18	17
MT	21	33	28	25	20	27	17	25	17	14
NL	28	24	25	25	24	25	25	22	16	13
AT	15	30	26	22	29	25	15	18	25	16
PL	47	26	13	20	29	15	23	20	19	14
PT	28	30	31	23	26	23	23	17	19	18
RO	26	29	25	25	22	21	17	28	27	16
SI	43	28	21	23	30	22	19	20	21	17
SK	33	26	22	18	22	17	18	23	20	15
FI	36	27	33	19	23	28	21	21	14	13
SE	43	27	27	16	22	22	23	11	15	15

Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men are more likely than young women to mention the EU's trade power and competitiveness (25% vs 21%) and the EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas (19% vs 15%) as main strengths of the EU. Conversely, young women are slightly more likely than young men to select the following as strengths: freedom of movement in the EU (33% vs 31%), the good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States (29% vs 27%), the EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values (26% vs 24%) and the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment (23% vs 21%).

Some differences can also be noted across age categories. Respondents aged 25-30 are more likely than younger respondents to mention freedom of movement in the EU (35% vs 30%), but they are less likely to select the EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas (16% vs 18%). On the other hand, respondents aged 16-18 are more likely than older respondents to mention the EU's capacity to create jobs (19% vs 15%-16%).

Young people living in rural areas show a lower tendency to select freedom of movement in the EU (30% vs 33%) and the EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment (19% vs 23%) as strengths of the EU, compared to those living in more urban places.

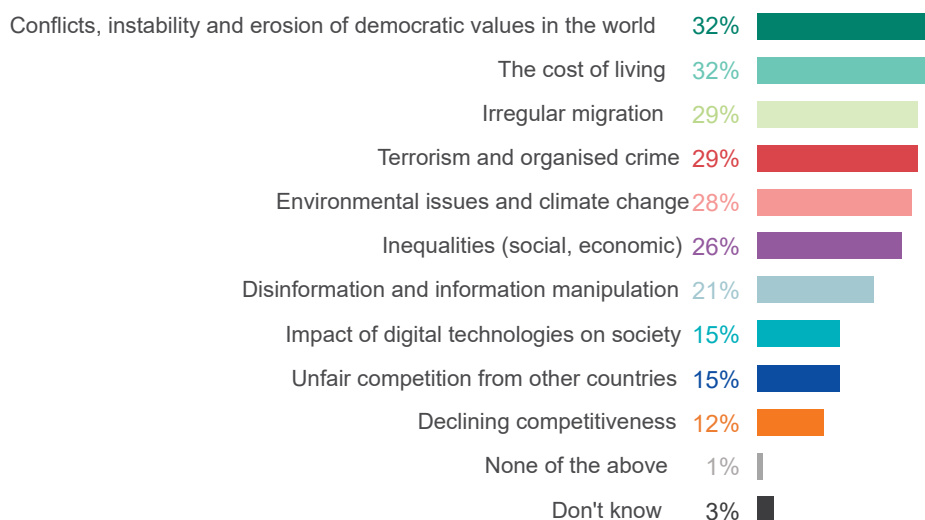
Young people currently in post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those currently in secondary education or lower to mention freedom of movement in the EU (34% vs 27%), the EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values (27% vs 22%), the EU's trade power and competitiveness (27% vs 22%) and the standard of living of EU citizens (26% vs 22%) as main strengths of the EU. Similarly, the shares of young people indicating that the freedom of movement in the EU, the EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values, and the EU's trade power and competitiveness are strengths of the EU are higher among respondents who have obtained a post-secondary education degree or higher compared to those with a secondary education degree or lower.

1.2. Opinions about the EU's current main challenges

Respondents were also asked about the challenges that the EU is facing. The two challenges mentioned the most by young people across the EU are conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (32%) and the cost of living (32%). These are followed by irregular migration (29%), terrorism and organised crime (29%), environmental issues and climate change (28%), and inequalities (social, economic) (26%).

Fewer young people indicate disinformation and information manipulation (21%), impact of digital technologies on society (15%) or unfair competition from other countries (15%) as current main challenges faced by the EU; 12% of young people select declining competitiveness.

Q6 Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing? Please select up to three answers . [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

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Individual country results

In 13 Member States, conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world is the highest-ranking challenge. About four in ten – or more – young people in Finland (46%), Denmark and Lithuania (both 40%) and Estonia (39%) mention this, in contrast, with just over a quarter in Malta and Portugal (both 27%).

The largest share of young people in Estonia (42%), France (36%), Greece (32%) and Ireland (29%) mention the cost of living as a challenge being faced by the EU. This challenge also ranks high in Italy (38%), Poland (35%), as well as Croatia, Latvia and Slovenia (all 34%). No more than one in five young people, however, mention this challenge in Luxembourg (19%) and in Denmark (20%).

Irregular migration ranks first in Czechia (44%), Poland and Slovenia (both 37%), Croatia and Portugal (both 35%), as well as Spain (34%). In the remaining countries, the share of respondents choosing this challenge varies between 13% in Finland and 33% in Cyprus.

In Sweden (48%) and Germany (37%), terrorism and organised crime is the challenge mentioned the most by young people. In all other Member States, no more than a third of young people select this challenge, with the share ranging from 19% in Hungary to 33% in Austria.

Respondents in Italy (40%) are most likely to mention environmental issues and climate change. This challenge also ranks high in the Netherlands (34%) and Czechia (32%), in contrast with Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia and Luxembourg, where 22% of young people select this challenge.

The share of respondents selecting inequalities (social, economic) as one of the main challenges being faced by the EU varies between 14% in Malta and 37% in Italy.

Across all Member States, the remaining challenges listed in the survey are mentioned by no more than three in ten respondents:

- Disinformation and information manipulation (from 17% in Italy to 31% in Czechia)

- Impact of digital technologies on society (from 11% in Germany to 27% in Malta)
- Unfair competition from other countries (from 8% in Czechia to 23% in Ireland)
- Declining competitiveness (from 9% in Poland and Spain to 18% in Estonia).

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Q6 Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values	The cost of living	Irregular migration	Terrorism and organised crime	Environmental issues and climate change	Inequalities (social, economic)	Disinformation and information manipulation	Impact of digital technologies on society	Unfair competition from other countries	Declining competitiveness
EU27	32	32	29	29	28	26	21	15	15	12
BE	36	22	19	31	27	23	20	18	18	11
BG	28	24	20	20	22	21	27	17	16	16
CZ	31	23	44	28	32	18	31	14	8	15
DK	40	20	21	31	27	18	23	22	15	14
DE	35	32	31	37	27	24	22	11	13	12
EE	39	42	23	23	26	26	25	16	14	18
IE	28	29	19	20	28	17	24	24	23	14
EL	30	32	27	26	23	27	22	16	21	11
ES	33	31	34	25	26	31	22	13	18	9
FR	31	36	30	27	28	29	19	12	17	13
HR	28	34	35	24	22	32	23	21	20	12
IT	28	38	31	20	40	37	17	13	12	14
CY	35	30	33	29	25	28	28	17	20	13
LV	36	34	23	21	22	26	29	18	22	15
LT	40	28	26	28	25	18	30	22	15	12
LU	34	19	23	28	22	23	20	22	18	12
HU	33	24	16	19	22	22	22	18	19	13
MT	27	22	23	24	25	14	26	27	22	13
NL	35	25	21	30	34	18	20	17	15	11
AT	35	27	25	33	23	24	21	16	18	12
PL	30	35	37	32	23	21	19	16	14	9
PT	27	33	35	27	26	30	20	19	15	11
RO	31	25	20	26	25	23	30	25	15	12
SI	34	34	37	26	25	21	25	15	19	15
SK	34	24	22	20	25	21	30	19	18	10
FI	46	26	13	29	29	26	20	18	16	13
SE	35	32	21	48	30	19	18	12	10	10

Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-economic considerations

When asked about current main challenges for the EU, young women are more likely than young men to cite conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (34% vs 31%), the cost of living (33% vs 30%), environmental issues and climate change (31% vs 26%) and inequalities (social, economic) (28% vs 24%). Conversely, young men are more likely than young women to mention irregular migration (32% vs 26%), unfair competition from other countries (16% vs 14%) and declining competitiveness (14% vs 9%).

Respondents aged 16-18 are less likely than older respondents to mention challenges, such as the cost of living (29% vs 32%) and irregular migration (26% vs 29%-31%). On the other hand, respondents aged 25-30 are more likely to mention conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (34% vs 31%) and disinformation and information manipulation (23% vs 20%).

Respondents living in rural areas have a lower tendency than respondents living in small, medium-sized and large towns to reply that conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (29% vs 33%-34%) and environmental issues and climate change (26% vs 28%-31%) are important challenges being faced by the EU.

Perceptions about challenges being faced by the EU also vary by level of education. For instance, young people currently in post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those in secondary education or lower to mention conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (35% vs 30%), the cost of living (32% vs 29%), environmental issues and climate change (31% vs 27%), irregular migration (30% vs 25%), inequalities (social, economic) (29% vs 25%), and disinformation and information manipulation (23% vs 20%). Young people with a post-secondary education degree or higher are more likely than those with a secondary education degree or lower to mention conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world (36% vs 28%), environmental issues and climate change (30% vs 26%), disinformation and information manipulation (23% vs 19%)

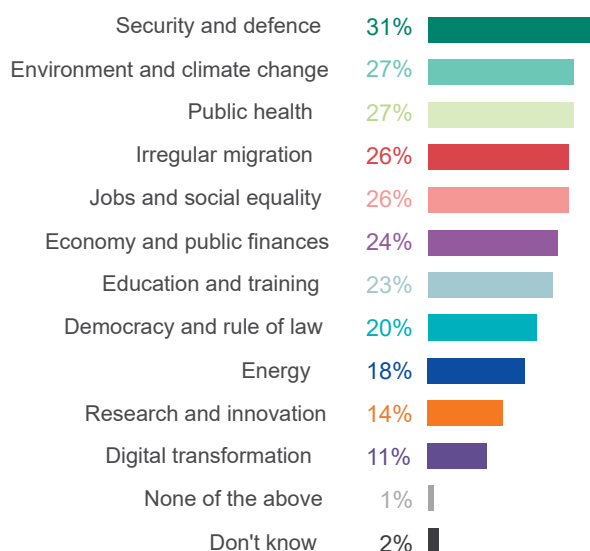
and declining competitiveness (14% vs 11%). Conversely, young people with a secondary education degree or lower are more likely to mention the cost of living (38% vs 30%)

1.3. Views about areas the EU should address as a priority

When asked about the areas the EU should address as a priority, security and defence comes in first place, selected by 31% of respondents. This is followed by environment and climate change (27%), public health (27%), irregular migration (26%), jobs and social equality (26%), economy and public finances (24%) and education and training (23%), each selected by roughly a quarter of young people.

About one in five young people answer that the EU should prioritise democracy and rule of law (20%) or energy (18%). Respondents are less likely to think the EU should prioritise research and innovation (14%) or digital transformation (11%).

Q7 Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority?
Please select up to three answers [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%,EU27) Base:n=25 933 – All respondents

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Individual country results

In ten Member States, security and defence is selected by the largest share of respondents as one of the areas the EU should prioritise. The share of respondents selecting this priority ranges from about one in five respondents in Bulgaria (20%), Ireland and Malta (both 21%) to at least four in ten respondents in Sweden (41%), Czechia (43%) and Estonia (44%).

In three Member States, environment and climate change is the highest-ranking priority. This applies to Italy (37%), but also to Belgium (28%) and Luxembourg (25%). By comparison, less than half as many young people in Hungary (18%) and Romania (19%) select this as a priority for the EU.

In another three Member States, the largest share of young people think the EU should prioritise public health: Spain (33%), Slovakia (31%) and Hungary (26%). The lowest shares selecting this priority are observed in Luxembourg (18%), Malta (19%), Estonia (20%), as well as Belgium, Lithuania and the Netherlands (all 21%).

In Slovenia (34%) and Malta (27%), the largest share of young people mention irregular migration as a priority for the EU. In the other Member States, the share of young people selecting this as a priority ranges from 15% in Hungary to 39% in Czechia.

In Croatia (32%) and Bulgaria (29%), jobs and social equality is the highest-ranking priority for the EU. In the other Member States, the share mentioning this priority varies between 16% in Malta and 33% in Italy.

Economy and public finances rank highest in Cyprus (34%) and Greece (32%). Estonia (35%) is (also) found at the top of the country ranking, while Austria (19%) is found at the bottom.

In all Member States, no more than about three in ten young people mention the remaining priorities listed in the survey:

- Education and training (from 14% in Czechia to 27% in Poland)
- Democracy and rule of law (from 15% in France and Italy to 31% in Greece)

- Energy (from 12% in Luxembourg to 24% in Czechia)
- Research and innovation (from 11% in Germany, Poland and Sweden to 18% in Ireland and Luxembourg)
- Digital transformation (from 8% in Bulgaria Poland and Sweden to 19% in Ireland).

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Q7 Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Security and defence	Environment and climate change	Public health	Irregular migration	Jobs and social equality	Economy and public finances	Education and training	Democracy and rule of law	Energy	Research and innovation	Digital transformation
EU27	31	27	27	26	26	24	23	20	18	14	11
BE	26	28	21	20	23	22	22	18	17	16	14
BG	20	23	26	18	29	24	21	19	15	13	8
CZ	43	26	28	39	17	23	14	17	24	14	12
DK	32	32	24	17	20	22	16	24	17	16	16
DE	32	27	23	29	28	21	26	24	17	11	13
EE	44	23	20	21	25	35	18	22	23	16	13
IE	21	20	23	22	23	23	20	18	18	18	19
EL	22	23	25	21	27	32	18	31	17	12	13
ES	25	25	33	30	30	25	25	21	14	14	9
FR	35	30	29	24	23	25	24	15	19	14	9
HR	27	22	29	31	32	25	24	19	17	14	14
IT	29	37	28	26	33	24	18	15	18	17	10
CY	24	30	23	29	29	34	19	24	15	16	15
LV	37	20	25	19	29	32	23	19	19	14	13
LT	35	20	21	25	31	27	20	25	17	13	11
LU	22	25	18	23	22	22	18	22	12	18	16
HU	23	18	26	15	25	21	25	18	17	15	13
MT	21	25	19	27	16	23	21	20	21	16	16
NL	32	28	21	23	23	24	21	20	14	12	11
AT	28	28	25	25	24	19	25	23	18	14	13
PL	37	20	28	30	19	25	27	17	23	11	8
PT	31	22	31	29	27	27	26	18	14	14	11
RO	26	19	26	19	26	25	24	25	18	17	17
SI	31	23	28	34	28	22	20	21	19	16	14
SK	29	27	31	16	26	20	18	19	19	14	11
FI	36	28	24	16	25	28	21	25	15	15	10
SE	41	30	29	16	29	26	15	23	20	11	8

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men and women have different perspectives on what the EU should prioritise. Young men are more likely to mention irregular migration (28% vs 23% of young women), energy (22% vs 14%), research and innovation (17% vs 10%) and digital transformation (13% vs 9%). Young women are more likely to select the environment and climate change (30% vs 24% of young men), public health (31% vs 23%), jobs and social equality (30% vs 23%), and education and training (25% vs 21%).

Respondents aged 25-30 are somewhat more likely than their younger counterparts to select security and defence (33% vs 28%-30%), and irregular migration (27% vs 23%-25%) as priorities for the EU. The oldest respondents, however, are less likely to identify education and training as a priority (19% vs 24%-27%).

Environment and climate change is mentioned to a larger extent by young people living in a large town or city (29%) than by those living in a rural area (26%).

Young people who are currently in post-secondary education or higher are more

inclined than those in secondary education or lower to mention the following as priorities for the EU: security and defence (32% vs 26%), environment and climate change (30% vs 24%), irregular migration (25% vs 22%) and economy and public finances (24% vs 21%). Respondents with a post-secondary education degree or higher are more likely than those with a secondary education degree or lower to select environment and climate change (30% vs 25%), and research and innovation (14% vs 12%) as priorities for the EU. The latter respondents, however, are more likely than more highly educated respondents to think the EU should prioritise jobs and social equality (27% vs 24%).

Q4 In your opinion, which of the following represent the EU the best?

Please select up to three answers [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Individual country results

Peace and stability is the highest-ranking response in seven Member States. A third – or more – of young people in Czechia (37%), Italy (34%), as well as Portugal and Sweden (both 33%) mention peace and stability as a value that represents the EU best, compared to just 17% of young people in Bulgaria.

Democracy, rule of law and justice is the most selected item in six Member States. In Denmark and Germany (both 35%), and in Czechia, Finland and Romania (all 34%), over a third of young people think democracy, rule of law and justice represent the EU best. In contrast, this view is shared by 17% of young people in Poland.

Economic cooperation and prosperity is the highest-ranking item in seven countries. Overall, the share of young people mentioning this varies between about one in five respondents in France (19%) and Italy (20%) and about a third in Estonia and Luxembourg (both 32%), Lithuania (33%) and the Netherlands (34%).

About three in ten young people in Estonia (31%), Cyprus, Denmark and Greece (all 30%), as well as in Portugal and Sweden (both 29%) select respect for human rights as a value being best represented by the EU. In Hungary (16%), as well as in Poland and Slovakia (both 19%), less than one in five select this value.

Solidarity between EU countries is mentioned by three in ten young people in Cyprus, Czechia and Sweden (all 30%). In contrast, Slovakia is found at the bottom of the country ranking – with 21% of respondents selecting this value.

Cultural diversity is mentioned by about three in ten young people in Latvia (31%) and France (30%), compared to just 16% of young people in Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

About three in ten young people in Latvia (30%) and Bulgaria (28%) mention youth empowerment and education, while this value is mentioned by about one in ten respondents in Italy (10%), as well as in France, Germany and Sweden (all 12%).

In all EU Member States, less than three in ten respondents mention the following:

- Protection of climate and the environment (from 14% in Hungary to 28% in Ireland)
- Innovation and progress (from 11% in Sweden to 21% in Croatia and Lithuania)
- Social inclusion (from 9% in Czechia to 20% in Finland and Malta).

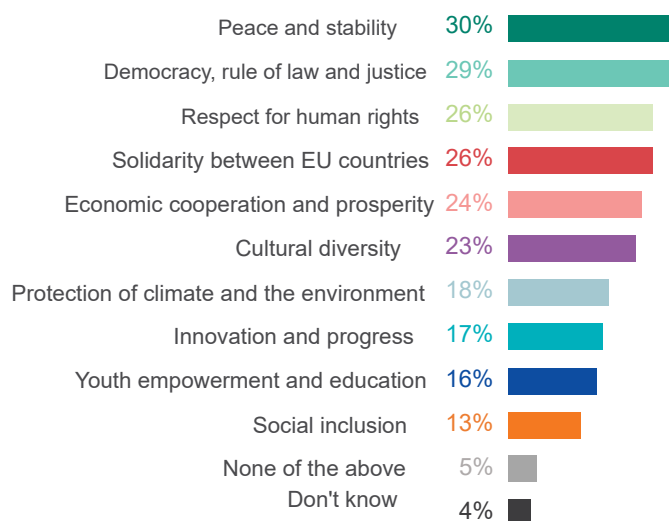
2. Values and principles best representing the EU

Young people across the EU were next asked which values and principles best represent the EU. The most selected are peace and stability (30%), and democracy, rule of law and justice (29%). These are followed by respect for human rights (26%), solidarity between EU countries (26%), economic cooperation and prosperity (24%) and cultural diversity (23%).

Fewer young people mention the protection of climate and the environment (18%), innovation and progress (17%), youth empowerment and education (16%) or social inclusion (13%) as values best representing the EU.

Q4 In your opinion, which of the following represent the EU the best?

Please select up to three answers [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%,EU27) Base:n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Individual country results

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Solidarity between EU countries is mentioned by three in ten young people in Cyprus, Czechia and Sweden (all 30%). In contrast, Slovakia is found at the bottom of the country ranking – with 21% of respondents selecting this value.

Cultural diversity is mentioned by about three in ten young people in Latvia (31%) and France (30%), compared to just 16% of young people in Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

About three in ten young people in Latvia (30%) and Bulgaria (28%) mention youth empowerment and education, while this value is mentioned by about one in ten respondents in Italy (10%), as well as in France, Germany and Sweden (all 12%).

In all EU Member States, less than three in ten respondents mention the following:

- Protection of climate and the environment (from 14% in Hungary to 28% in Ireland)
- Innovation and progress (from 11% in Sweden to 21% in Croatia and Lithuania)
- Social inclusion (from 9% in Czechia to 20% in Finland and Malta).

Q4 In your opinion, which of the following represent the EU the best? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Peace and stability	Democracy, rule of law and justice	Respect for human rights	Solidarity between EU countries	Economic cooperation and prosperity	Cultural diversity	Protection of climate and the environment	Innovation and progress	Youth empowerment and education	Social inclusion
EU27	30	29	26	26	24	23	18	17	16	13
BE	23	28	25	23	29	20	20	17	21	15
BG	17	22	22	25	24	18	19	15	28	16
CZ	37	34	25	30	24	20	18	14	17	9
DK	26	35	30	26	28	17	22	16	19	14
DE	32	35	28	26	23	23	17	13	12	10
EE	32	33	31	25	32	26	18	19	23	14
IE	21	20	23	27	31	20	28	17	17	18
EL	21	26	30	27	25	21	22	17	21	15
ES	29	26	28	22	25	25	18	18	15	17
FR	28	23	28	28	19	30	18	15	12	12
HR	25	27	22	23	29	24	19	21	27	18
IT	34	33	28	29	20	23	19	20	10	14
CY	22	29	30	30	27	19	25	18	26	18
LV	25	29	24	27	24	31	16	18	30	18
LT	26	33	25	25	33	24	16	21	18	16
LU	23	28	26	23	32	16	20	16	18	15
HU	19	25	16	23	27	20	14	19	21	12
MT	20	23	21	23	31	17	26	18	25	20
NL	27	29	22	22	34	16	18	16	20	13
AT	32	32	22	22	28	20	21	15	16	14
PL	31	17	19	27	28	25	20	20	21	10
PT	33	32	29	25	25	20	16	20	22	16
RO	28	34	23	24	28	21	18	18	22	15
SI	30	27	25	26	28	24	18	17	24	18
SK	24	30	19	21	28	18	21	16	20	10
FI	28	34	27	23	25	18	25	15	23	20
SE	33	30	29	30	27	17	19	11	12	12

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women (25%) are somewhat more likely than young men (22%) to reply that cultural diversity is one of the values and principles best representing the EU. On the other hand, young men are more likely than young women to think the same of peace and stability (32% vs 27%), and innovation and progress (18% vs 15%).

Respondents aged 16-18 or aged 19-24 are more likely than older respondents to select cultural diversity (24%-25% vs 22%), youth empowerment and education (17%-18 vs 13%), and social inclusion (14%-15% vs 11%) as values representing the EU.

The shares selecting democracy, rule of law and justice (26% vs 29%-31%), and economic cooperation and prosperity (22% vs 24%-27%) are lower among those living in rural areas, in comparison to those living in more urbanised places.

Young people's perception of what values and principles represent the EU best also varies by level of education. For instance, respondents currently in post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those currently in secondary education or lower to mention peace and stability (32% vs 28%), respect for human rights (29% vs 24%), solidarity between EU countries (27% vs 24%), economic cooperation and prosperity (26% vs 23%), and cultural diversity (26% vs 21%). Additionally, young people who have completed post-secondary education or higher are more likely than lower educated respondents to mention democracy, rule of law and justice (31% vs 27%), and economic cooperation and prosperity (28% vs 21%).

3. The EU's impact on society - and on a personal level

This section discusses young people's perception of the EU's societal impact and of what it means to be part of the EU for them personally.

3.1. Perceptions of the EU's societal impact

At the EU level, six in ten young people think that the EU has a positive impact on the society they live in, with 19% considering the impact to be 'very positive' and 41% 'fairly positive'. In contrast, about one in ten think the impact of the EU is 'fairly negative' (8%) or 'very negative' (3%). Just over a quarter of young people (27%) consider the impact of the EU to be neutral.

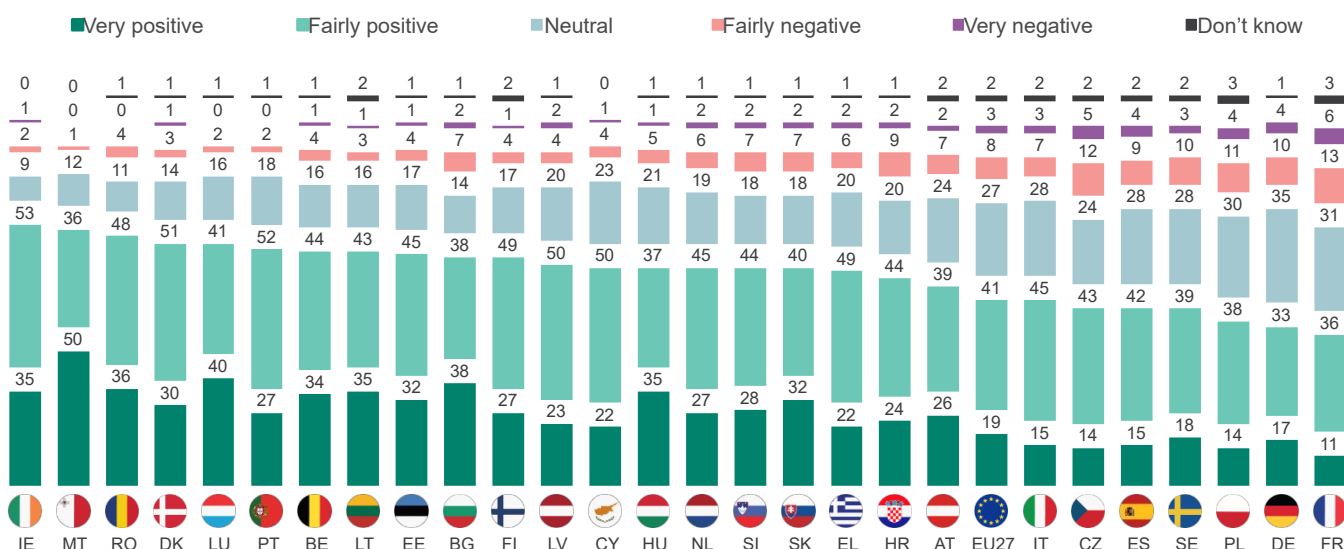
Individual country results

With the exception of France (47%), at least half of young people in all Member States think that the EU's impact on society is either 'very positive' or 'fairly positive'. Respondents in Ireland (88%), Malta (86%) and Romania (84%) are overall the most positive.

(13%), Germany (14%), Poland (15%), Czechia (17%) and France (19%) think that the EU has a 'fairly negative' or 'very negative' impact on the society they live in. In Malta (1%), Portugal and Luxembourg (both 2%), on the other hand, just a handful of respondents think the same.

The share of young people having a neutral view of the EU's societal impact ranges from about one in ten respondents in Ireland (9%) to at least three in ten in Poland (30%), France (31%) and Germany (35%).

Q1 Do you think that the EU has a positive or negative impact on the society we live in?



(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

One in ten – or more – young people in Italy (10%), Croatia (11%), Spain (13%), Sweden

Socio-demographic considerations

When asked about their perception of the EU's societal impact, young men (62%) are more likely than young women (57%) to think the EU has a positive impact.

Young people living in the most urbanised areas are more likely to have a positive view of the EU's societal impact: 68% of young people living in large towns or cities think the EU has a positive impact, compared to 57% of those living in small or medium-sized towns and 55% of those living in rural areas.

Significant differences can also be observed by level of education: young people with a post-secondary education degree or higher (62%) are more likely than lower educated ones (46%) to think that the EU has a positive impact on society.

3.2. What it means to be part of the EU

6% of young people reply that the EU does not mean much to them personally.

Young people were asked what being part of the EU means to them personally. They could select up to three responses from a list of nine or they could choose to answer that the EU does not mean much to them personally.

Freedom to travel and explore other EU countries (39%) is the response selected the most by young people across the EU. This is followed by access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.) (30%) and opportunities for work, study and training across the EU (28%).

Another four responses are selected by at least one in five respondents: a solid protection of their rights and freedoms (23%), a safe and secure environment (22%), access to high standards of living and social protection (20%) and economic stability and benefits (20%).

Fewer young people select being part of a united effort to deal with global challenges (17%) or a sense of shared identity and values (16%) as what being part of what the EU means to them.

Q5 What does being part of the EU mean to you personally? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%,EU27) Base:n=25 933 – All respondents

Individual country results

In 19 Member States, freedom to travel and explore other EU countries is the most mentioned response. A majority of young people in Czechia (55%) and Estonia (51%) reply that being part of the EU means freedom to travel and explore other EU countries. In contrast, about a quarter of young people select this response in Hungary (25%) and Malta (27%).

Access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.) ranks first in the remaining eight Member States. The share of young people selecting this response is highest in Malta (48%), followed by Cyprus, Greece and Romania (all 42%), and Ireland (41%). In contrast, Sweden (16%) is at the bottom of the country ranking.

About a third of young people in Croatia, Cyprus and Lithuania (all 35%), Slovenia (34%) and Slovakia (33%) mention opportunities for work, study and training across the EU. In France, on the other hand, about one in five (21%) young people mention this.

In all Member States, less than three in ten respondents mention the following responses:

- A solid protection of my rights and freedoms (from 15% in Croatia to 27% in Estonia, Latvia and Portugal)
- A safe and secure environment (from 12% in Bulgaria to 28% in Germany)
- Access to high standards of living and social protection (from 15% in Slovakia to 25% in Belgium, Croatia and Denmark)
- Economic stability and benefits (from 14% in Hungary to 26% in Portugal)
- Being part of a united effort to deal with global challenges (from 11% in Germany to 28% in Cyprus)
- A sense of shared identity and values (from 10% in Czechia to 22% in Croatia).

Q5 What does being part of the EU mean to you personally? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Freedom to travel and explore other EU countries	Access to programmes and support for young people	Opportunities for work, study and training across the EU	A solid protection of my rights and freedoms	A safe and secure environment	Access to high standards of living and social protection	Economic stability and benefits	Being part of a united effort to deal with global challenges	A sense of shared identity and values
EU27	39	30	28	23	22	20	20	17	16
BE	28	35	26	24	19	25	22	21	17
BG	35	33	23	18	12	19	19	20	17
CZ	55	31	25	20	24	17	17	17	10
DK	31	30	29	24	21	25	23	21	21
DE	42	19	30	25	28	22	22	11	17
EE	51	38	32	27	27	23	19	18	15
IE	30	41	29	24	15	23	17	22	20
EL	32	42	29	21	20	17	17	23	19
ES	37	34	27	22	26	18	18	20	15
FR	39	31	21	18	15	20	22	17	17
HR	40	39	35	15	19	25	19	16	22
IT	45	32	29	26	23	16	17	17	16
CY	37	42	35	25	22	21	16	28	17
LV	47	39	32	27	24	21	19	14	14
LT	42	34	35	25	24	23	18	20	17
LU	29	35	30	25	17	20	17	22	18
HU	25	35	28	20	17	22	14	20	11
MT	27	48	29	22	15	20	18	25	18
NL	38	26	24	21	25	24	23	19	12
AT	33	29	32	22	25	22	24	17	16
PL	42	30	30	24	24	18	20	17	16
PT	39	37	24	27	22	17	26	20	18
RO	32	42	28	23	18	21	18	27	20
SI	37	36	34	23	27	24	18	17	17
SK	39	37	33	18	16	15	16	17	11
FI	36	27	32	24	26	22	20	22	19
SE	40	16	32	26	21	23	22	16	17

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'It doesn't mean much to me personally' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women (42%) are more likely than young men (37%) to reply that the EU means freedom to travel and explore other EU countries.

Respondents aged 16-18 or 19-24 (32%) are more inclined than respondents aged 25-30 (26%) to associate the EU with access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.). In contrast, respondents aged 25-30 are more likely than their younger counterparts to mention freedom to travel and explore other EU countries (41% vs 38%); they are, however, also somewhat more likely to reply that the EU does not mean much to them personally (9% vs 4%-5%).

Young people who are currently in post-secondary education or higher are more likely than those currently in secondary education or lower to mention opportunities for work, study and training across the EU (30% vs 27%), a safe and secure environment (25% vs 21%), economic stability and benefits (22% vs 20%), and access to high standards of living and social protection (22% vs 19%). Looking at respondents who are no longer in education or training shows that young people with a post-secondary education degree or higher are slightly more likely than lower educated respondents to mention freedom to travel and explore other EU countries (46% vs 40%) and access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.) (27% vs 24%).

4. Perceptions about the future

This section explores young people's optimism about the future of the EU, their expectations for changes in the EU by 2030 and their personal concerns for the future.

4.2. Optimism about the future of the EU

At the EU level, around six in ten young people (61%) are optimistic about the future of the EU, with 15% replying they are 'very optimistic' and 46% 'rather optimistic'. Fewer respondents report being pessimistic about the future of the EU: 7% are 'very pessimistic' and 24% 'rather pessimistic'.

Individual country results

In 25 Member States, more than 50% of young people are 'very' or 'rather' optimistic about the future of the EU. The highest levels of optimism are observed in Malta (92%), Ireland (91%) and Romania (88%). The share of respondents being optimistic about the future of the EU decreases to 48% in both France and Germany.

In 20 Member States, more than one in four

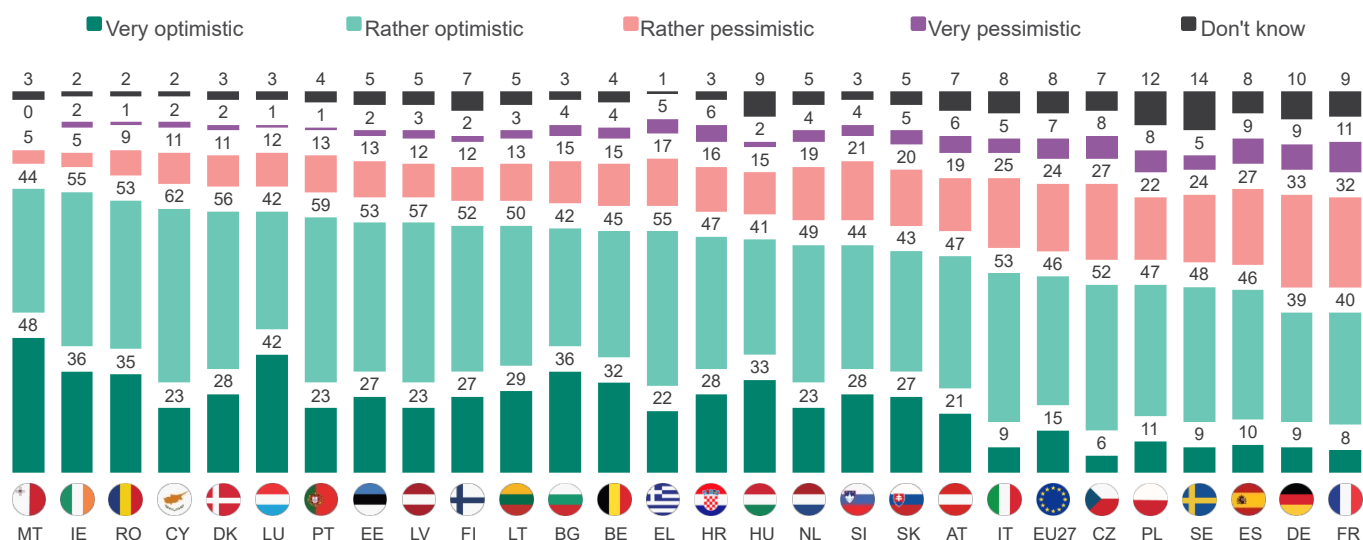
(42%), Ireland (36%), Bulgaria (36%) and Romania (35%). The share of respondents being 'very pessimistic' about the future of the EU, on the other hand, remains below 10% in almost all Member States, ranging from 0% in Malta to 11% in France.

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men are slightly more likely to be optimistic about the future of the EU (63% vs 59% of young women). Younger respondents are also more likely to express optimism compared to their older counterparts (65% of 16-18 year-olds and 63% of 19-24 year-olds vs 58% of 25-30 year-olds).

Among those no longer in education, respondents with a post-secondary education degree or higher are more likely to be optimistic about the future of the EU compared to those with a secondary education degree or lower (59% vs 49%). Among those still in education, the difference in optimism is much smaller.

Q2 To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the EU?



(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

young people feel 'very optimistic' about the future of the EU. The highest shares feeling this way are observed in Malta (48%), Luxembourg

Young people living in a large town or city (67%) are more likely to be optimistic about the future of the EU compared to those living in a

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rural area (56%) or a small or medium-sized town (60%).

4.3. Expectations for the EU by 2030

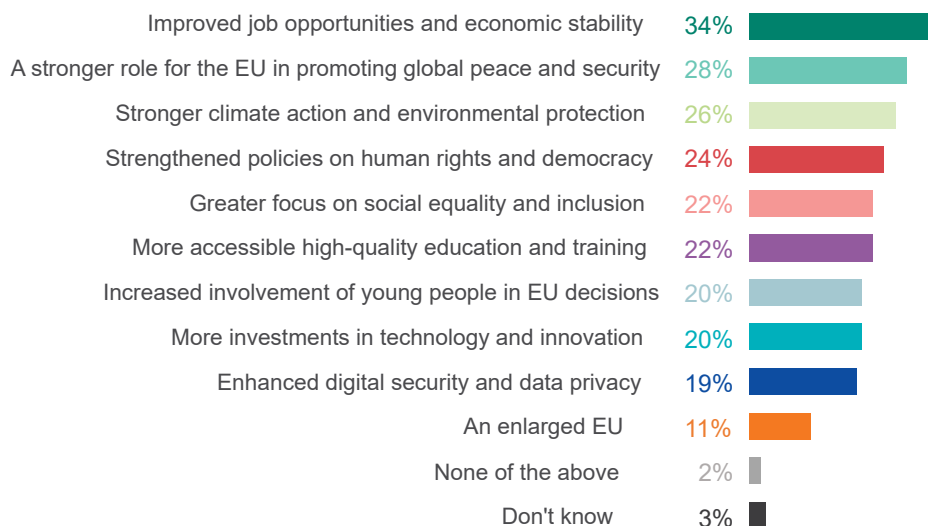
The top change that young people would most like to see in the EU by the end of 2030 is improved job opportunities and economic stability (34%), followed by a stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security (28%) and a stronger climate action and environmental protection (26%).

Each of the following changes expected to be seen in the EU by the end of 2030 are selected by more than one in five respondents: strengthened policies on human rights and democracy (24%), greater focus on social equality and inclusion (22%) and more accessible high-quality education and training (22%).

Approximately two in ten respondents would like to see more investments in technology and innovation (20%), increased involvement of young people in EU decisions (20%) and enhanced digital security and data privacy (19%). A small share (11%) hope to see an enlarged EU by the end of 2030.

Q14 What changes would you like to see in the EU by the end of 2030?

Please select up to three answers [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%,EU27) Base:n=25 933 – All respondents

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Individual country results

In 18 Member States, improved job opportunities and economic stability is the most selected change that young people would like to see in the EU by 2030. The proportion selecting this change ranges from 23% in Denmark to 45% in both Croatia and Italy.

A stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security is the highest-ranking expected change in five Member States. This change is selected by more than a third of respondents in Estonia (42%), Latvia (36%), as well as Cyprus, Denmark and Romania (all 34%). In contrast, 22% of respondents in Hungary would like to see this change by 2030.

Stronger climate action and environmental protection is most likely to be selected by young people in Denmark (33%) and France (31%) and least likely by those in Hungary (18%) and Poland (19%).

Strengthened policies on human rights and democracy is most frequently selected to be selected in Cyprus (33%) and Germany (30%), but least likely in Czechia (15%). In all Member States, no more than 30% of young people expect the following changes for the EU by the end of 2030:

- Greater focus on social equality and inclusion (between 18% in Luxembourg and Poland and 30% in Finland)
- Accessible high-quality education and training (between 13% in Denmark and 30% in Spain)
- More investments in technology and innovation (between 15% in Hungary and 23% in Spain)
- Increased involvement of young people in EU decisions (between 16% in France and Sweden and 30% in Croatia)
- More investments in technology and innovation (between 16% in Bulgaria and 23% in Spain)
- Enhanced digital security and data privacy (between 13% in Portugal and 25% in Czechia).

An enlargement of the EU by 2030 is the least expected change, with less than two in ten

respondents selecting it across all Member States (from 7% in Bulgaria to 15% in both Latvia and Lithuania).

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Q14 What changes would you like to see in the EU by the end of 2030? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Improved job opportunities and economic stability	A stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security	Stronger climate action and environmental protection	Strengthened policies on human rights and democracy	Greater focus on social equality and inclusion	More accessible high-quality education and training	Increased involvement of young people in EU decisions	More investments in technology and innovation	Enhanced digital security and data privacy	An enlarged EU
EU27	34	28	26	24	22	22	20	20	19	11
BE	27	27	27	23	21	23	17	20	20	10
BG	26	23	23	23	20	23	25	16	20	7
CZ	39	23	24	15	19	22	29	22	25	12
DK	23	34	33	22	25	13	19	20	23	12
DE	32	31	29	30	22	23	17	20	20	10
EE	42	42	27	25	22	21	21	21	22	11
IE	28	25	24	23	24	23	24	19	21	11
EL	39	30	21	28	24	20	23	17	18	12
ES	44	25	21	22	24	30	18	23	16	12
FR	26	24	31	24	20	20	16	19	21	8
HR	45	26	23	23	22	24	30	22	21	10
IT	45	24	29	23	26	19	23	20	15	11
CY	40	34	20	33	24	21	23	20	20	9
LV	39	36	20	23	22	27	21	20	20	15
LT	33	27	22	24	23	25	22	22	23	15
LU	27	30	21	24	18	23	20	19	20	9
HU	32	22	18	25	22	22	20	15	17	10
MT	26	26	26	21	20	23	22	21	20	10
NL	26	32	28	22	19	18	19	17	18	10
AT	27	31	25	29	21	20	20	17	21	10
PL	39	27	19	21	18	19	24	21	24	14
PT	39	32	27	19	25	27	23	19	13	11
RO	26	34	25	23	20	27	24	19	20	14
SI	39	32	26	19	25	21	28	19	23	13
SK	34	31	20	19	19	27	18	17	19	10
FI	33	32	25	25	30	16	24	18	18	10
SE	35	30	28	29	23	18	16	18	20	8

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

When asked which changes they would like to see in the EU by the end of 2030, young men are more likely to refer to more investments in technology and innovation (26% vs 13% of young women). Young men are also more likely to expect an enlarged EU (13% vs 8%). Conversely, young women are more likely to expect changes in climate action and environmental protection (29% vs 23%) and improved job opportunities and economic stability (37% vs 32%).

Among young people no longer in education, those who completed post-secondary education or higher are more likely to expect the following changes in the EU by the end of 2030: stronger climate action and environmental protection (30% vs 24% for those with a secondary education degree or lower) and a stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security (31% vs 25%). Among young people still in education, those in post-secondary education or higher are more likely to expect improved job opportunities and economic stability (36% vs 30% of those in secondary education or lower) and stronger climate action and environmental protection (29% vs 23%).

Differences across age and level of urbanisation are small or do not reach statistical significance.

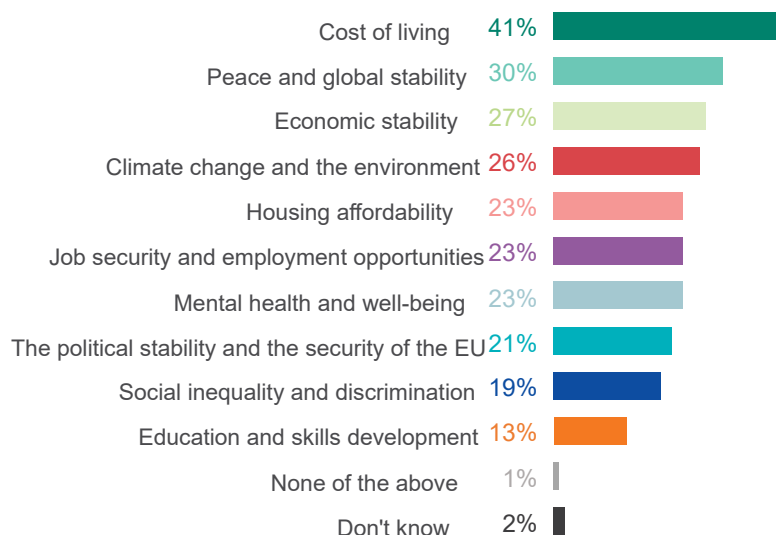
4.4. Main concerns for the future

The top worry for the future that emerges among young people across the EU is the cost of living (41%), followed by peace and global stability (30%), economic stability (27%) and climate change and the environment (26%).

More than one in five respondents express concern for their future regarding housing affordability (23%), job security and employment opportunities (23%), mental health and well-being (23%), as well as the political stability and the security of the EU (21%).

Smaller shares worry about social inequality and discrimination (19%) and education and skills development (13%).

Q8 What worries you most thinking about your future?
Please select up to three answers .[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Individual country results

In 18 Member States, the cost of living is the most mentioned concern for the future among young people. A majority of respondents are concerned about the cost of living in Poland (57%) and France (51%). In the other countries, the proportion citing this ranges from 22% in Luxembourg to 50% in Czechia.

In three Member States, the largest share of respondents select peace and global stability as one of their main worries for their future; this applies to Latvia (37%), Denmark (34%) and Finland (31%). The countries are joined by Slovenia, Estonia and Germany (all 35%). In contrast, in Bulgaria, just 16% of respondents mention peace and global stability as a concern for their future.

Economic stability – the third-ranking concern at EU level – is selected by between 15% of respondents in Luxembourg and 39% in Italy.

Climate change and the environment is the top-ranking challenge in Malta (selected by 29% of respondents). Yet, the highest proportions of respondents worrying about this are observed in France and Italy (both 31%), and in Denmark (30%). In contrast, less than one in five young people mention this as a concern for their future in Croatia (18%) and Latvia (19%).

Housing affordability emerges as an important worry among young people in Czechia (47%), followed by the Netherlands (32%), Slovenia (31%) and Germany (30%). In comparison, less than one in ten young people in Italy (8%) select this response.

Job security and employment opportunities is the top-ranking concern in Romania (31%). In the remaining countries, the share selecting this concern for the future varies between 12% in the Netherlands and 36% in Croatia.

In all Member States, the remaining concerns listed in the survey are each selected by less than 30% of respondents:

- Mental health and well-being (between 16% in Malta and 27% in Finland)

- Political stability and the security of the EU (between 16% in Italy and 28% in Ireland and Luxembourg)
- Social inequality and discrimination (between 11% in Czechia and 27% in Luxembourg)
- Education and skills development (between 9% in Czechia and 27% in Romania).

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Q8 What worries you most thinking about your future? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Cost of living	Peace and global stability	Economic stability	Climate change and the environment	Housing affordability	Job security and employment opportunities	Mental health and well-being	The political stability and the security of the EU	Social inequality and discrimination	Education and skills development
EU27	41	30	27	26	23	23	23	21	19	13
BE	27	26	22	26	23	19	21	26	21	21
BG	28	16	22	26	16	28	22	22	17	19
CZ	50	31	16	23	47	26	25	20	11	9
DK	25	34	24	30	20	24	23	27	15	19
DE	36	35	24	27	30	18	24	26	24	10
EE	45	35	29	22	26	26	22	27	20	13
IE	29	18	19	28	26	29	20	28	16	16
EL	34	27	27	25	19	25	23	22	20	18
ES	40	26	33	24	28	27	20	18	21	16
FR	51	33	27	31	16	15	23	19	19	12
HR	44	25	25	18	24	36	24	19	25	13
IT	49	30	39	31	8	30	26	16	19	10
CY	33	27	27	26	23	28	21	24	25	23
LV	36	37	28	19	24	29	19	22	20	16
LT	37	31	26	21	28	28	19	23	17	16
LU	22	27	15	21	25	20	18	28	27	17
HU	31	19	22	22	25	28	19	21	20	11
MT	26	19	20	29	23	26	16	27	20	19
NL	32	31	21	25	32	12	18	27	17	17
AT	31	30	22	26	25	24	23	26	21	13
PL	57	30	20	20	28	25	24	19	15	10
PT	40	26	30	20	24	29	24	21	14	20
RO	29	27	25	20	19	31	19	26	20	27
SI	44	35	23	23	31	25	22	21	19	14
SK	36	22	26	24	25	30	20	20	14	10
FI	30	31	29	25	20	28	27	27	17	15
SE	39	34	37	25	28	17	25	20	16	10

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis shows some differences by gender. For instance, young women are slightly more likely than young men to be worried about the cost of living (44% vs 39%) and mental health and well-being (25% vs 21%). In contrast, young men are more likely to be worried about political stability and the security of the EU (23% vs 19% of young women).

The older the respondents, the more likely they are to be worried about the cost of living (39% among those aged 16-18 vs 43% of those aged 25-30) and about peace and global stability (28% vs 32%).

There are also some differences by level of education. Respondents who have completed secondary education or lower are more likely than those who completed post-secondary education or higher to be concerned about the cost of living (48% vs 43%) and mental health and well-being (26% vs 19%). Those who completed post-secondary education or higher tend to be more likely to be worried about peace and global stability (36% vs 30%), and political stability and security of the EU (23% vs 18%). Young people currently in post-secondary education or higher, compared to young people in secondary education or lower, are more likely to report being concerned about the cost of living (41% vs 35%), economic stability (29% vs 24%) and climate change and the environment (28% vs 23%).

Differences by level of urbanisation tend to be minor or do not reach statistical significance.

5. Democracy in the EU

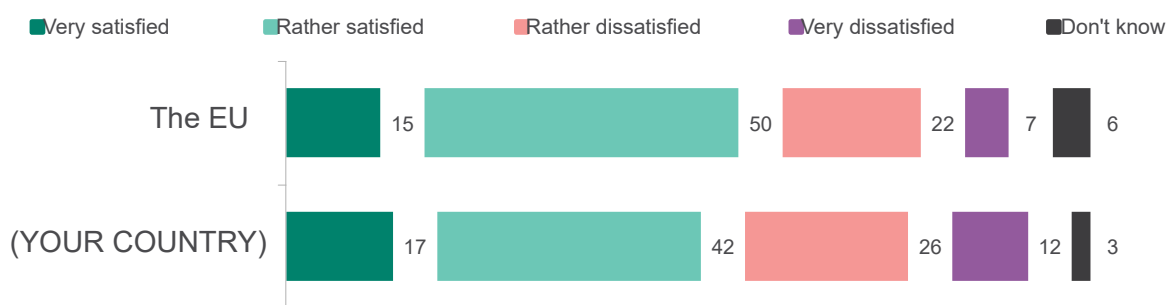
This chapter explores young people's satisfaction with the way democracy works, their views about key principles of democracy and their perceptions of the threats to democracy in the EU.

5.1. Satisfaction with the way democracy works

Over half of young people are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with 17% being 'very satisfied' and 42% 'rather satisfied'. In contrast, close to four in ten respondents indicate they are 'rather dissatisfied' (26%) or 'very dissatisfied' (12%).

When asked about their degree of satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU, close to two-thirds of young people indicate being satisfied (15% are 'very satisfied' and 50% 'rather satisfied'). Less than three in ten respondents are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (22% 'rather dissatisfied' and 7% 'very dissatisfied').

Q9 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in...?



(%,EU27) Base:n=25 933 – All respondents

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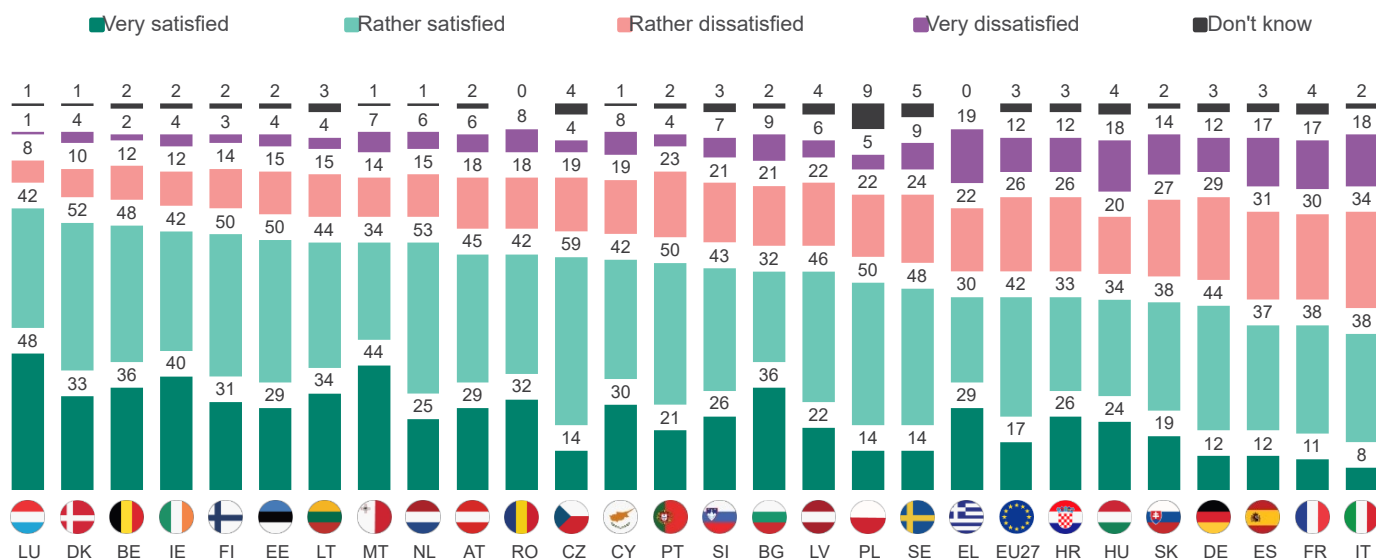
Individual country results

Young people's level of satisfaction with the way democracy works in their country varies across the Member States – with respondents in Luxembourg (90%), Denmark (85%) and Belgium (84%) being the most likely to be satisfied and those in Italy (46%), as well as France and Spain (both 49%) being the least likely to be satisfied.

In 15 Member States, more than a quarter of respondents reported being 'very satisfied' with the way democracy works in their country, with the highest proportions being observed in Luxembourg (48%), Malta (44%) and Ireland (40%).

In ten Member States, at least a third of young people, in total, report being dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their country – with respondents in Italy being the most likely to be dissatisfied (34% 'rather dissatisfied' and 18% 'very dissatisfied'). Italy is the only country where dissatisfied young people outnumber those who are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country (52% vs 46%).

Q9_1 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... (YOUR COUNTRY)?



(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

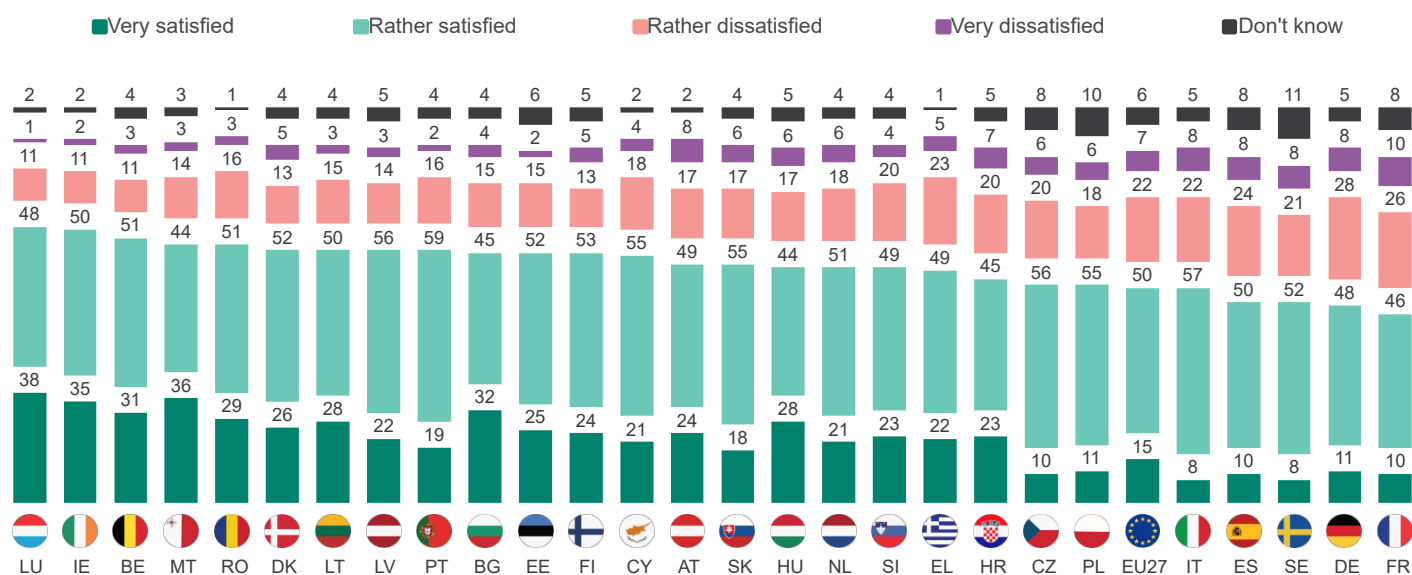
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In all Member States, more than half of young people, in total, report being satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU. Again, the overall level of satisfaction is the highest in Luxembourg (86%), Ireland (85%) and Belgium (82%), while it is the lowest in France (56%) and Germany (59%).

The largest shares of young people reporting to be 'very satisfied' with the way democracy works in the EU are observed Luxembourg (38%) and Malta (36%).

In 15 Member States, more than one in five young people, in total, are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (from 22% in Cyprus to 36% in both France and Germany). Nonetheless, the share reporting to be 'very dissatisfied' remain below the 10% mark in all Member States, except in France (from 1% in Luxembourg to 10% in France).

Q9_2 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... the EU?



(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men (63%) are more likely than young women (56%) to be 'very satisfied' or 'rather satisfied' with how democracy works in their country; a similar – albeit smaller – difference is observed for satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU (67% vs 63%).

Furthermore, the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to be satisfied with how democracy works in their country (64% among those aged 16-18 vs 56% of those aged 25-30) and in the EU (69% vs 61%). Among young people no longer in education, those who have completed post-secondary or higher education are more likely to be satisfied with how democracy works in their country (56% vs 48% of those with a secondary degree or lower) and in the EU (62% vs 55%). The reverse pattern is observed among those currently in education with respondents in secondary education or lower being more likely to be satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, compared to those in post-secondary education or higher (68% vs 60%).

Young people living in a large town or city are more likely to be satisfied with how democracy works in the EU (69% vs 60% of those living in a rural area).

5.2. Views on the principles of democracy

When asked to select the most important principles of democracy, respect for human rights emerges as the most important principle (38%), followed by freedom to voice one's opinion, including by demonstrating (33%), as well as equality and non-discrimination (27%). Three principles are each seen as important by 23% of young people: the right to privacy and data protection, the right to stand as a candidate and vote in free elections, and the rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary. Less frequently chosen principles are transparency and accountability of public institutions (21%), active participation in decision-making (19%), free and independent press (19%) and freedom of religion or belief (18%).

Q10 Democracy is based on a number of principles, several of which are shown below.

Which ones, if any, do you find most important? Please select up to three answers.

[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Individual country results

Respect for human rights is the top-ranking principle in 16 Member States. The share selecting this principle ranges from 16% in Malta to 51% in Czechia.

In eight Member States, freedom to voice one's opinion, including by demonstrating is the most selected principle of democracy. This applies, for instance, to Portugal (41%), Greece and Lithuania (both 35%), as well as Slovakia (34%). The overall highest proportion selecting this principle is observed in Italy (42%), while the lowest is seen in Hungary (23%).

Equality and non-discrimination is perceived as a core principle of democracy by about a third of respondents in Spain (33%) and Italy (34%). In Slovakia, on the other hand, just one in six respondents (17%) select this response.

The right to privacy and data protection is the top-ranking principle of democracy in Hungary (27%). In the remaining countries, the share selecting this principle varies between 15% in Malta and 31% in Poland.

The share of young people selecting the right to stand as a candidate and vote in free elections varies between 16% in Bulgaria to 37% in Sweden.

The rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary is selected by at least three in ten respondents in Greece (33%), Cyprus and Luxembourg (both 30%). In contrast, only 15% of respondents in Poland think the rule of law is an important principle. A similar variation across the Member States is observed for transparency and accountability of public institutions (selected between 16% of young people in Czechia and Germany, and 31% in Estonia) and for active participation in decision-making (between 15% in Slovakia and 29% in Croatia).

In all Member States less than one in five young people mention the following principles of democracy:

- Free and independent press (between 15% in Austria, Croatia, Luxembourg, Portugal and Romania and 22% in Estonia, the Netherlands and Sweden)

- Freedom of religion or belief (between 11% in Latvia and 22% in France).

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Q10 Democracy is based on a number of principles, several of which are shown below. Which ones, if any, do you find most important? Please select up to three answers.
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Respect for human rights	Freedom to voice your opinion, including by demonstrating	Equality and non-discrimination	Right to privacy and data protection	Right to stand as a candidate and vote in free elections	Rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary	Transparency and accountability of public institutions	Active participation in decision-making	Free and independent press	Freedom of religion or belief
EU27	38	33	27	23	23	23	21	19	19	18
BE	27	30	21	26	21	24	23	18	17	20
BG	29	30	20	20	16	25	18	20	17	17
CZ	51	37	26	26	27	17	16	18	21	12
DK	34	26	29	21	25	24	24	24	20	14
DE	44	33	25	25	26	25	16	20	19	17
EE	35	30	24	28	32	27	31	21	22	13
IE	22	28	21	18	28	27	25	24	16	16
EL	34	35	23	17	24	33	20	22	17	19
ES	37	33	33	21	20	24	26	22	17	12
FR	41	34	29	19	18	23	23	16	20	22
HR	33	31	26	27	20	21	30	29	15	19
IT	45	42	34	22	21	18	22	18	19	16
CY	38	32	24	19	21	30	23	26	16	21
LV	34	31	23	28	25	18	27	26	20	11
LT	30	35	21	26	27	25	22	22	20	13
LU	27	28	20	16	25	30	23	19	15	15
HU	24	23	21	27	21	22	22	20	17	12
MT	16	31	21	15	24	28	24	24	16	20
NL	31	26	22	25	19	29	22	19	22	16
AT	32	28	21	25	30	22	19	24	15	20
PL	38	27	23	31	28	15	18	21	20	21
PT	36	41	25	21	23	20	24	22	15	17
RO	25	32	23	27	29	24	26	19	15	21
SI	36	30	24	29	21	28	25	21	21	15
SK	30	34	17	19	26	23	20	15	18	20
FI	32	26	30	27	25	26	23	21	18	12
SE	43	32	29	23	37	17	17	16	22	18

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young women are somewhat more likely than young men to mention respect for human rights (44% vs 33%) and equality and non-discrimination (31% vs 23%) as important principles of democracy. On the other hand, young men are more likely than young women to select the rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary (25% vs 20%).

Respect for human rights is more likely to be selected as an important principle of democracy by older respondents: 40% of those aged 25-30 and 39% of those aged 19-24 choose this principle, compared to 35% of those aged 16-18. Similarly, those aged 25-30 somewhat more frequently mention transparency and accountability of public institutions (23% vs 18% of those aged 16-18). In contrast, the youngest respondents are more likely to select freedom of religion or belief as an important principle (22% vs 15% of those aged 25-30).

Among young people no longer in education, those who completed post-secondary education or higher are considerably more likely to select the rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary, as an important principle of democracy (27% vs 19% of those with a secondary education degree or lower) and transparency and accountability of public institutions (24% vs 18%). Among young people still in education, those in post-secondary education or higher are more likely to mention respect for human rights (41% vs 31% of those in secondary education or lower).

Equality and non-discrimination is more likely to be selected as an important principle of democracy by young respondents living in more urbanised areas: 28% of those living in either a large town or city or in a small or medium-sized town mention this principle, compared to 23% living in a rural area.

5.3. Perceived threats to democracy in the EU

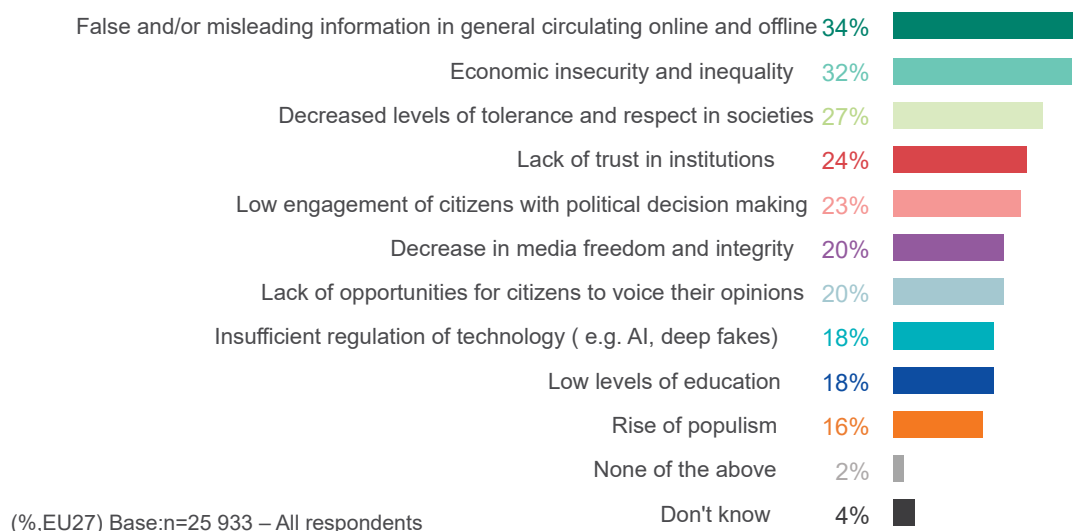
Young people were asked to select the most serious threats to democracy in the EU. The two threats mentioned most frequently are false and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline (34%) and economic insecurity and inequality (32%). These threats are followed by decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies (27%), lack of trust in institutions (24%) and low engagement of citizens with political decision-making (23%).

Decrease in media freedom and integrity (20%) and lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions (20%) are each cited by one in five respondents.

Finally, the smallest shares mention as threats insufficient regulation of technology (e.g. AI, deep fakes) (18%), low levels of education (18%), low levels of education (18%) and the rise of populism (16%).

Q11 In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU?

Please select up to three answers [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



Individual country results

Across 19 Member States, false and/or misleading information circulating online and offline is the most mentioned threat to democracy in the EU. In Czechia, nearly half of respondents (46%) cite it as a threat to democracy in the EU, while about quarter (26%) do so in Italy.

In seven Member States, economic insecurity and inequality is the threat to democracy in the EU that is most selected. The share of respondents choosing this threat is highest in Italy (41%), Portugal (40%) and Estonia (39%) and lowest in Malta (15%), Ireland (17%) and Czechia (18%).

The share of young people seeing decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies as a threat to democracy in the EU varies between 15% in Bulgaria and 34% in Germany.

Mentions of the remaining threats listed in the survey show a similar variation. In all Member States, no more than 30% of young people perceive the following as threats to democracy in the EU:

- Lack of trust in institutions (between 15% in Malta and 30% in Estonia)
- Low engagement of citizens with political decision-making (between 18% in Germany and 30% in Croatia)
- Decrease in media freedom and integrity (between 14% in Slovakia and 27% in Greece and Poland)
- Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions (between 15% in Finland and 26% in Malta)
- Insufficient regulation of technology (e.g., AI, deep fakes) (between 14% in Germany and 29% in Lithuania)
- Levels of education (between 12% in Denmark and 23% in Italy)
- Rise of populism (between 11% in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Hungary and 25% in Czechia).

Q11 In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	Economic insecurity and inequality	Decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies	Lack of trust in institutions	Low engagement of citizens with political decision making	Decrease in media freedom and integrity	Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	Insufficient regulation of technology (e.g. AI, deep fakes)	Low levels of education	Rise of populism
EU27	34	32	27	24	23	20	20	18	18	16
BE	28	29	27	22	22	17	19	25	15	14
BG	30	24	15	22	29	18	21	20	16	11
CZ	46	18	23	28	19	26	16	21	18	25
DK	39	25	25	21	21	15	23	23	12	18
DE	36	30	34	22	18	15	21	14	19	20
EE	36	39	26	30	25	20	21	21	17	21
IE	34	17	22	21	27	21	23	24	16	16
EL	35	29	24	25	25	27	22	23	17	13
ES	33	36	25	27	28	22	17	18	16	18
FR	31	37	26	22	22	21	20	15	20	14
HR	36	37	23	29	30	17	20	24	14	12
IT	26	41	22	27	27	22	24	15	23	14
CY	39	31	29	24	26	24	23	22	20	11
LV	35	30	20	25	28	19	20	24	19	16
LT	43	28	26	19	26	19	20	29	15	15
LU	30	22	28	20	22	17	21	21	13	15
HU	35	25	20	19	23	18	17	22	15	11
MT	35	15	21	15	24	17	26	26	17	16
NL	35	27	28	24	19	20	18	21	13	18
AT	32	29	28	20	25	20	22	21	17	15
PL	36	25	26	25	24	27	21	18	16	15
PT	31	40	23	19	22	18	23	21	17	21
RO	38	24	22	20	25	20	22	27	20	15
SI	37	28	29	25	24	24	21	18	14	19
SK	41	23	27	21	22	14	19	17	18	15
FI	34	34	23	24	26	18	15	28	16	16
SE	35	34	33	23	19	16	20	19	15	14

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

When asked about the most serious threats to democracy in the EU, young women are slightly more likely than young men to mention economic insecurity and inequality (34% vs 30%), and decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies (29% vs 25%).

Looking at differences across age groups, it emerges that respondents aged 25-30 are more likely than those aged 16-18 to mention the threats of economic insecurity and inequality (34% vs 29%) and the rise of populism (19% vs 12%).

Among young people still in education, those currently in post-secondary education or higher are more likely to select economic insecurity and inequality (33% vs 27% of those in secondary education or lower) and rise of populism (19% vs 13%) as serious threats to democracy in the EU. A similar pattern is observed comparing those who have completed post-secondary education or higher and those with a secondary education degree or lower.

Differences by level of urbanisation are minor or do not reach statistical significance.

6. Influencing decision-making and interest in politics

6.1. Best ways to influence decision-making

When asked to select which ways they consider the most effective to ensure their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level, the largest share of young people across the EU (44%) indicate voting in (European or national) elections.

In second place – albeit at a distance – comes joining a demonstration or going on a strike, selected by 23% of respondents across the EU.

This action is closely followed by joining or supporting political organisations (e.g. political parties or trade unions) (22%), signing a petition (22%), engaging in civil society activities (NGOs, citizens' initiatives etc.) (21%) and taking part in events such as citizens' panels, debates, citizens' assemblies, etc. (21%). Smaller shares select sharing their views on social media platforms (19%), taking part in online discussions or consultations (e.g. EU consultations) (18%) and joining a European Citizens' Initiative (17%).

Q12 Which of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring your voice is heard by decision-makers at EU level? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



(%, EU27) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Individual country results

In all but three Member States, voting in (European or national) elections is selected by the largest share of young people as an effective way of ensuring their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level. One in two respondents select this action in Czechia, France, Italy and Sweden (all 50%). In contrast, just over a quarter choose this action in Malta (26%) and Bulgaria (27%).

Young people in Bulgaria are most likely to cite engaging in civil society activities (NGOs, citizens' initiatives etc.) as an effective way to make their voice heard by decision-makers at the EU level – selected by 31% of respondents. In the other countries, this response is selected between 12% of respondents in Sweden and 29% in Cyprus.

Joining a demonstration or going on a strike is considered an effective way of ensuring their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level by more than one in four respondents in Greece (26%), Spain (28%) and Croatia (31%). In contrast, just 14% of respondents share this view in Denmark.

About one in three respondents in Cyprus (32%) select taking part in events such as citizens' panels, debates, citizens' assemblies, etc. as an effective way of ensuring their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level. Cyprus is joined at the high end of the country ranking by Bulgaria and Malta (both 30%). In the remaining countries, the share selecting this action ranges from 15% in Germany to 29% in Croatia. Similar variation across the Member States is observed for the following actions:

- Joining or supporting political organisations (e.g. political parties or trade unions) (between 18% in France, Italy and Poland, and 29% in Cyprus)
- Signing a petition (between 16% in Bulgaria and Malta and 30% in Czechia)
- Sharing views on social media platforms (between 15% in Czechia and 30% in Cyprus).

In all Member States, less than one in four respondents consider joining a European Citizens' Initiative to be an effective way for

ensuring their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level, with the proportion selecting this response ranging from 13% in Belgium and Denmark to 23% in Italy.

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Q12 Which of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring your voice is heard by decision-makers at EU level? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Voting in (European or national) elections	Joining a demonstration or going on a strike	Joining or supporting political organisations (e.g. political parties or trade unions)	Signing a petition	Engaging in civil society activities (NGOs, citizens' initiatives etc.)	Taking part in events such as citizens' panels, debates, citizens' assemblies, etc.	Sharing your views on social media platforms	Taking part in online discussions or consultations (e.g. EU consultations)	Joining a European Citizens' Initiative
EU27	44	23	22	22	21	21	19	18	17
BE	34	19	23	19	21	26	19	22	13
BG	27	22	28	16	31	30	19	21	18
CZ	50	18	27	30	21	19	15	14	17
DK	38	14	27	22	21	20	19	18	13
DE	49	25	26	23	15	15	18	15	17
EE	48	22	27	24	25	27	16	18	18
IE	30	22	28	21	25	27	22	29	18
EL	30	26	24	20	25	24	23	23	21
ES	45	28	19	18	21	24	21	19	18
FR	50	22	18	21	21	19	18	16	14
HR	38	31	25	28	21	29	20	23	16
IT	50	22	18	25	18	20	22	17	23
CY	29	22	29	19	29	32	30	30	22
LV	38	21	26	21	21	28	22	21	20
LT	36	21	25	21	26	27	21	22	19
LU	30	18	28	21	26	26	18	26	16
HU	29	22	23	19	22	22	17	21	17
MT	26	22	24	16	25	30	24	30	15
NL	42	19	25	21	19	23	16	19	15
AT	38	19	27	22	22	19	19	20	18
PL	42	22	18	27	27	22	21	15	17
PT	43	19	24	20	28	28	21	24	18
RO	32	16	21	17	26	28	21	25	17
SI	37	22	24	25	23	26	23	23	17
SK	39	21	21	25	24	22	17	19	17
FI	43	18	24	23	24	21	19	23	21
SE	50	18	27	17	12	21	17	18	16

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None', 'Not interested in being heard' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic consideration

Although most differences by gender tend to be minor, young women (47%) are more likely than young men (42%) to select voting in (European or national) elections as an effective way to ensure their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level.

There are more differences to be observed across age groups, especially when comparing the youngest and oldest respondents. Respondents aged 25-30 (47%) are more likely than those aged 16-18 (39%) to think that voting in (European or national) elections is an effective way to ensure their voice is heard by decision-makers at EU level. In contrast, respondents aged 16-18 (26%) are more likely to mention joining or supporting political organisations (e.g. political parties or trade unions), compared to those aged 25-30 (20%).

Young people who have completed post-secondary education or higher (50%) are more likely than those who completed secondary education or lower (45%) to indicate that voting (in European or national) elections is an effective way to ensure their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level. The difference is even larger among young people who are still in education: 50% of those in post-secondary education or higher mention voting in elections compared to 36% of those in post-secondary education or lower.

Respondents living in a large town or city are more inclined to view engaging in civil society activities (NGOs, citizens' initiatives, etc.) as an effective way to ensure their voice is heard by decision-makers at the EU level, compared to those living in a rural area (23% vs 18%).

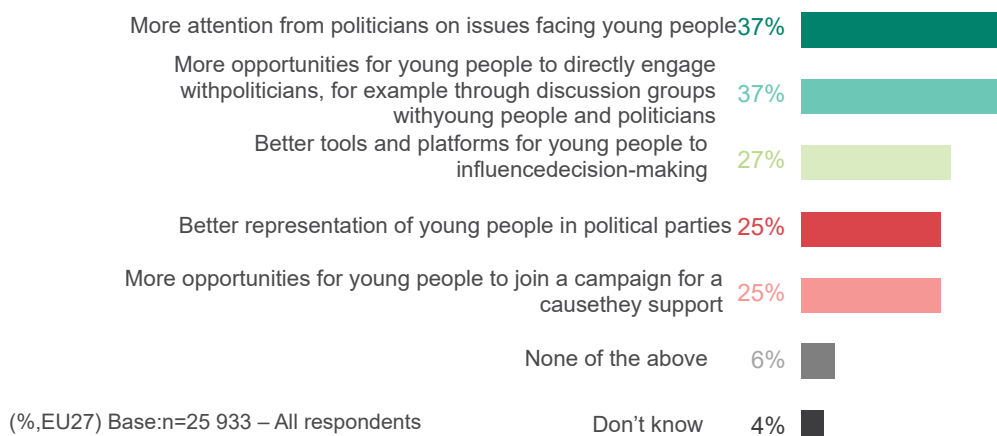
6.2. Young people's interest in politics

Young people were also asked what would increase their interest in politics. More attention from politicians on issues facing young people and more opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians (e.g. through discussion groups with young people and politicians) emerge as the top two choices, both selected by 37% of respondents.

The remaining measures are each selected by about a quarter of respondents: better tools and platforms for young people to influence decision-making (27%), better representation of young people in political parties (25%) and more opportunities for young people to join a campaign for a cause they support (25%).

Q13 Which of the following would increase your interest in politics?

Please select up to two answers [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



Individual country results

In 18 Member States, more opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians, for example through discussion groups with young people and politicians, ranks first when young people were asked what would increase their interest in politics. More than half of respondents in Ireland (55%) and Malta (52%) cite this, in contrast with a quarter of respondents in Czechia (25%).

More attention from politicians on issues facing young people is the most selected aspect that would increase their interest in politics among young people in seven Member States. The share selecting this response is highest in Italy (42%), Slovakia and Spain (both 41%) and lowest in Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta (all 27%).

Better tools and platforms for young people to influence decision-making is selected by 34% of respondents in Sweden and by 33% in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Lithuania, in contrast with 21% of respondents in France.

The share of respondents mentioning better representation of young people in political parties as a way that would increase their interest in politics is the highest in Czechia (34%) and the lowest in Hungary (18%).

More than one in three respondents (35%) in Romania mention more opportunities for young people to join a campaign for a cause they support, while this figure decreased to 21% in Czechia, Italy and Sweden.

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views****Q13 Which of the following would increase your interest in politics? Please select up to two answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]**

	More opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians, for example through discussion groups with young people	More attention from politicians on issues facing young people and politicians	Better tools and platforms for young people to influence decision-making (unions)	Better representation of young people in political parties	More opportunities for young people to join a campaign for a cause they support	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	37	37	27	25	25	6	4
BE	42	28	30	23	27	4	2
BG	37	32	33	21	29	3	2
CZ	25	38	25	34	21	9	5
DK	41	34	31	22	25	6	5
DE	38	40	26	27	24	7	4
EE	35	35	32	28	26	8	3
IE	55	27	25	24	30	1	1
EL	42	35	29	24	30	3	1
ES	36	41	29	25	22	5	4
FR	35	34	21	24	26	9	7
HR	41	39	31	25	26	5	1
IT	34	42	26	28	21	5	5
CY	49	35	33	27	32	2	1
LV	38	27	31	24	31	7	4
LT	41	31	33	24	30	3	3
LU	45	27	29	22	32	4	3
HU	38	28	27	18	29	4	3
MT	52	27	29	20	28	3	0
NL	36	32	28	25	24	7	5
AT	44	32	27	24	28	4	3
PL	32	40	29	25	24	6	6
PT	47	32	27	26	28	2	2
RO	44	34	31	23	35	1	1
SI	41	30	25	25	32	7	1
SK	37	41	25	22	23	5	2
FI	38	39	29	25	25	4	4
SE	33	31	34	24	21	6	8

Note: The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font).

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

While differences by gender are minor, some larger differences emerge across age groups. For instance, younger respondents are more likely to indicate that more opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians, for example through discussion groups with young people and politicians, would increase their interest in politics: 39% of those aged 16-18 or aged 19-24 share this view, compared to 34% of those aged 25-30.

Among young people still in education, those who are in post-secondary education or higher are more inclined to think that more attention from politicians on issues facing young people would increase their interest in politics (40% vs 33% of those in secondary education or lower).

Young people living in more urbanised areas are also more likely to report that more opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians would increase their interest in politics. This is mentioned by 39% of those living in a large town or city and 37% of those living in a small or medium-sized town, compared to 34% of those living in a rural area.

7. Views on EU investment to support young people

Young people were also asked in which areas the EU should invest more resources to support young people.

The area selected the most by young people in the EU is affordable housing and cost of living (38%). Education and training, skills development (29%), mental health and well-being (28%), health and healthcare access (27%) and youth employment (27%) are each selected as areas for EU investment by more than a quarter of respondents.

Climate and environment protection is mentioned by 21% of young people as an area in which the EU should invest more resources to support young people. This area is followed by participation of young people in politics and decision-making (18%), social equality and inclusion (18%), clean mobility and sustainable transportation (17%) and cultural exchanges among Europeans (15%).

Q15 In which of the following areas should the EU invest more resources to support young people?

Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]



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Individual country results

In all but four Member States, affordable housing and cost of living is the highest-ranking area in which the EU should invest more to support young people. In Czechia, over half of respondents (57%) select this answer, compared to about half as many respondents in Romania (25%), Italy (28%), as well as Bulgaria and Malta (both 29%).

The share of young people selecting education and training, skills development as an area in which the EU should invest more to support young people ranges from 23% in the Netherlands to 35% in Latvia.

In Sweden, 39% of young people think the EU should invest more in mental health and well-being. Finland (35%) and Estonia (34%) are also found at the higher end of the country ranking. By comparison, less than one in five young people select this answer in Bulgaria (14%) and Hungary (17%).

Health and healthcare access is mentioned by more than a third of young people in Slovakia (36%) and Sweden (34%), in contrast with about one in five respondents in Ireland (20%), Luxembourg and Malta (both 21%).

Youth employment is mentioned most frequently by young people in Spain (42%), followed by those in Croatia (37%). In contrast, this response is selected by about one in seven young people in Denmark and Malta (both 14%), as well as Luxembourg (15%).

In all Member States, no more than about a quarter of young people think the EU should invest more resources in the following areas:

- Climate and environment protection (from 12% in Hungary to 27% in Italy)
- Participation of young people in politics and decision-making (from 13% in France to 27% in Bulgaria, Malta and Romania)
- Social equality and inclusion (from 13% in Czechia, Poland and Slovakia to 24% in Cyprus)
- Clean mobility and sustainable transportation (from 10% in Slovakia to 24% in Malta)

- Cultural exchanges among Europeans (from 8% in Czechia to 22% in Cyprus, Ireland and Romania).

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Q15 In which of the following areas should the EU invest more resources to support young people? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Affordable housing and cost of living	Education and training, skills development	Mental health and well-being	Health and healthcare access	Youth employment	Climate and environment protection	Participation of young people in politics and decision-making	Social equality and inclusion	Clean mobility and sustainable transportation	Cultural exchange among Europeans
EU27	38	29	28	27	27	21	18	18	17	15
BE	34	25	21	27	19	19	19	16	22	19
BG	29	29	14	28	18	20	27	18	11	17
CZ	57	28	29	27	32	24	18	13	11	8
DK	32	27	32	23	14	25	19	19	22	18
DE	45	33	32	23	19	23	19	20	18	13
EE	44	32	34	30	21	20	24	18	22	15
IE	35	26	22	20	18	18	25	16	22	22
EL	37	31	21	28	24	20	21	20	17	16
ES	42	31	25	27	42	19	15	17	16	16
FR	35	25	27	27	29	24	13	18	15	15
HR	44	30	24	27	37	14	25	17	14	17
IT	28	28	32	29	33	27	17	23	17	12
CY	40	30	22	30	22	25	25	24	15	22
LV	39	35	23	31	26	14	21	18	18	18
LT	40	32	24	29	23	17	25	19	21	13
LU	37	24	23	21	15	20	23	16	18	19
HU	36	31	17	26	17	12	20	18	16	17
MT	29	25	20	21	14	20	27	16	24	19
NL	42	23	26	25	16	18	19	14	19	17
AT	39	28	28	26	17	22	21	18	18	17
PL	42	28	30	31	32	14	20	13	17	16
PT	37	29	28	31	33	16	19	16	17	18
RO	25	29	20	31	22	18	27	18	21	22
SI	46	25	25	30	31	19	22	18	15	16
SK	40	26	21	36	26	22	18	13	10	10
FI	36	29	35	25	24	17	20	20	16	17
SE	41	28	39	34	27	20	14	19	11	11

Note: (1) The higher the share selecting a response, the darker green the cell. The highest-ranking response for each country is shown in dark green (and white font); (2) Responses 'None of the above' and 'Don't know' not shown.

(%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Young men are more likely than young women to reply that, in order to support young people, the EU should invest more in participation of young people in politics and decision-making (20% vs 16%), clean mobility and sustainable transportation (19% vs 15%) and cultural exchanges among Europeans (17% vs 14%). Conversely, young women are more inclined to think the same about affordable housing and cost of living (41% vs 35%), mental health and well-being (32% vs 23%), health and healthcare access (29% vs 25%), and – to a smaller extent – social equality and inclusion (19% vs 17%).

Respondents aged 16-18 are more likely than older respondents to mention cultural exchanges among Europeans (18% vs 14%-15%), but they are less likely to refer to mental health and well-being (25% vs 28%-29%). The share of respondents selecting affordable housing and cost of living is higher among those aged 25-30 (40%) than among younger respondents (36%-37%).

Participation of young people in politics and decision-making is somewhat less frequently mentioned by young people living in rural areas (16%) than by young people living in small, medium-sized or large towns (19%).

Differences can also be noted between respondents who are currently in secondary education or lower and those currently in post-secondary education or higher, with the latter mentioning more areas for EU investment. There are, however, few differences between respondents who completed secondary education or lower and those with a post-secondary education degree or higher.

Technical specifications

Between 11 and 20 February, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 556 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication. This Flash Eurobarometer covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 27 Member States of the European Union, and aged between 16 and 30 years.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), using Ipsos online panels and their partner network. Respondents were selected from online access panels, groups of pre-recruited individuals who have agreed to take part in research. Sampling quota were set based on age (16-18 year-olds, 19-24 year-olds and 25-30 year-olds), gender and geographic region (NUTS1, NUTS2 or NUTS 3, depending on the size of the country and the number of NUTS regions).

Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The 'margin of error' quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the

points, and a sample of 1 000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75 %	90 %	95 %
N=50	6,0	8,3	12,0	13,9	12,0	8,3	6,0
N=100	4,3	5,9	8,5	9,8	8,5	5,9	4,3
N=200	3,0	4,2	6,0	6,9	6,0	4,2	3,0
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,8	4,4	3,8	2,6	1,9
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,7	3,1	2,7	1,9	1,4
N=1500	1,1	1,5	2,2	2,5	2,2	1,5	1,1
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,9	2,2	1,9	1,3	1,0

margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage

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	Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 16-30 y.o. (absolute number)	Population 16-30 y.o. (as % of EU27 population)
EU27	25933	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	73145079	100,00 %
BE	1003	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	2130291	2,91 %
BG	1020	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	860849	1,18 %
CZ	1006	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1664890	2,28 %
DK	1007	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1148102	1,57 %
DE	1013	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	13470656	18,42 %
EE	1032	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	211722	0,29 %
IE	1020	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	980136	1,34 %
EL	1012	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1594941	2,18 %
ES	1011	11.02.2025-17.02.2025	7879661	10,77 %
FR	1035	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	11549055	15,79 %
HR	1018	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	623769	0,85 %
IT	1011	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	8920921	12,20 %
CY	503	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	173340	0,24 %
LV	1016	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	272231	0,37 %
LT	1031	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	441832	0,60 %
LU	506	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	128947	0,18 %
HU	1037	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1583791	2,17 %
MT	518	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	111798	0,15 %
NL	1015	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	3417034	4,67 %
AT	1014	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1575830	2,15 %
PL	1016	11.02.2025-17.02.2025	5686282	7,77 %
PT	1001	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1682056	2,30 %
RO	1019	11.02.2025-17.02.2025	3025128	4,14 %
SI	1022	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	318325	0,44 %
SK	1013	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	846492	1,16 %
FI	1023	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	976012	1,33 %
SE	1011	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1870988	2,56 %

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

Q1 Do you think that the EU has a positive or negative impact on the society we live in?

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q2 To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the EU?

[SINGLE ANSWER]

Very optimistic	1
Rather optimistic	2
Rather pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q3 In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU?
Please select up to three answers.**

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

The freedom of movement in the EU	1
The standard of living of EU citizens	2
The EU's capacity to create jobs	3
The EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values	4
The EU's trade power and competitiveness	5
The EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas	6
The EU's innovation and research	7
The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	8
The EU's position in the world	9
The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

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ASK ALL

Q4 In your opinion, which of the following represent the EU the best? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Cultural diversity	1
Respect for human rights	2
Solidarity between EU countries	3
Peace and stability	4
Protection of climate and the environment	5
Social inclusion	6
Economic cooperation and prosperity	7
Democracy, rule of law and justice	8
Innovation and progress	9
Youth empowerment and education	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q5 What does being part of the EU mean to you personally? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-9] [CODE 10 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Opportunities for work, study and training across the EU	1
A sense of shared identity and values	2
Access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.)	3
A solid protection of my rights and freedoms	4
Being part of a united effort to deal with global challenges	5
Economic stability and benefits	6
Freedom to travel and explore other EU countries	7
A safe and secure environment	8
Access to high standards of living and social protection	9
It doesn't mean much to me personally	10
Don't know	998

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ASK ALL

**Q6 Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing?
Please select up to three answers.**

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE IS EXCLUSIVE]

Inequalities (social, economic)	1
The cost of living	2
Conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world	3
Environmental issues and climate change	4
Irregular migration	5
Terrorism and organised crime	6
Impact of digital technologies on society	7
Disinformation and information manipulation	8
Unfair competition from other countries	9
Declining competitiveness	10
None of the above	&&
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

**Q7 Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority?
Please select up to three answers.**

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-11] [CODE 12 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Irregular migration	1
Security and defence	2
Economy and public finances	3
Environment and climate change	4
Education and training	5
Jobs and social equality	6
Energy	7
Research and innovation	8
Digital transformation	9
Public health	10
Democracy and rule of law	11
None of the above	12
Don't know	998

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ASK ALL

Q8 What worries you most thinking about your future? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Job security and employment opportunities	1
Climate change and the environment	2
Economic stability	3
Cost of living	4
Housing affordability	5
Social inequality and discrimination	6
Mental health and well-being	7
The political stability and the security of the EU	8
Peace and global stability	9
Education and skills development	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q9 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in...

[ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

[STATEMENTS]

Q9_1	(YOUR COUNTRY)	1
Q9_2	The EU	2
	[RESPONSE SCALE]	
	Very satisfied	1
	Rather satisfied	2
	Rather dissatisfied	3
	Very dissatisfied	4
	Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q10 Democracy is based on a number of principles, several of which are shown below.

Which ones, if any, do you find most important? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Right to stand as a candidate and vote in free elections	1
Freedom to voice your opinion, including by demonstrating	2
Respect for human rights	3
Rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary	4
Free and independent press	5
Equality and non-discrimination	6

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Transparency and accountability of public institutions	7
Freedom of religion or belief	8
Right to privacy and data protection	9
Active participation in decision-making	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q11 In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Low engagement of citizens with political decision making	1
Insufficient regulation of technology (e.g. AI, deep fakes)	2
Economic insecurity and inequality	3
False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	4
Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	5
Lack of trust in institutions	6
Rise of populism	7
Decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies	8
Decrease in media freedom and integrity	9
Low levels of education	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q12 Which of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring your voice is heard by decision-makers at EU level? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-9] [CODE 10, CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Voting in (European or national) elections	1
Joining or supporting political organisations (e.g. political parties or trade unions)	2
Joining a demonstration or going on a strike	3
Signing a petition	4
Engaging in civil society activities (NGOs, citizens' initiatives etc.)	5
Taking part in online discussions or consultations (e.g. EU consultations)	6
Taking part in events such as citizens' panels, debates, citizens' assemblies, etc.	7
Joining a European Citizens' Initiative [INFO BUTTON: The European Citizens' Initiative is a way citizens can help shape the EU by calling on the European Commission to propose new laws if their initiative reaches 1 million signatures from at least seven Member States.]	8
Sharing your views on social media platforms	9

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None of the above	10
I am not interested in being heard	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q13 Which of the following would increase your interest in politics? Please select up to two answers.

[MAXIMUM TWO ANSWERS – RANDOMISE 1-5] [CODE 6 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Better representation of young people in political parties	1
More attention from politicians on issues facing young people	2
More opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians, for example through discussion groups with young people and politicians	3
More opportunities for young people to join a campaign for a cause they support	4
Better tools and platforms for young people to influence decision-making	5
None of the above	6
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q14 What changes would you like to see in the EU by the end of 2030? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Greater focus on social equality and inclusion	1
Enhanced digital security and data privacy	2
An enlarged EU	3
Strengthened policies on human rights and democracy	4
Stronger climate action and environmental protection	5
Improved job opportunities and economic stability	6
More accessible high-quality education and training	7
More investments in technology and innovation	8
Increased involvement of young people in EU decisions	9
A stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

ASK ALL

Q15 In which of the following areas should the EU invest more resources to support young people? Please select up to three answers.

[THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM – RANDOMISE 1-10] [CODE 11 AND CODE 998 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Clean mobility and sustainable transportation	1
Education and training, skills development	2

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Youth employment	3
Climate and environment protection	4
Mental health and well-being	5
Affordable housing and cost of living	6
Participation of young people in politics and decision-making	7
Social equality and inclusion	8
Cultural exchanges among Europeans	9
Health and healthcare access	10
None of the above	11
Don't know	998

Data annex

Q1 Do you think that the EU has a positive or negative impact on the society we live in?

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know
EU27	19	41	27	8	3	2
BE	34	44	16	4	1	1
BG	38	38	14	7	2	1
CZ	14	43	24	12	5	2
DK	30	51	14	3	1	1
DE	17	33	35	10	4	1
EE	32	45	17	4	1	1
IE	35	53	9	2	1	0
EL	22	49	20	6	2	1
ES	15	42	28	9	4	2
FR	11	36	31	13	6	3
HR	24	44	20	9	2	1
IT	15	45	28	7	3	2
CY	22	50	23	4	1	0
LV	23	50	20	4	2	1
LT	35	43	16	3	1	2
LU	40	41	16	2	0	1
HU	35	37	21	5	1	1
MT	50	36	12	1	0	0
NL	27	45	19	6	2	1
AT	26	39	24	7	2	2
PL	14	38	30	11	4	3
PT	27	52	18	2	0	1
RO	36	48	11	4	0	1
SI	28	44	18	7	2	1
SK	32	40	18	7	2	1
FI	27	49	17	4	1	2
SE	18	39	28	10	3	2

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Q2 To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the EU?

EU27	15	46	24	7	8
BE	32	45	15	4	4
BG	36	42	15	4	3
CZ	6	52	27	8	7
DK	28	56	11	2	3
DE	9	39	33	9	10
EE	27	53	13	2	5
IE	36	55	5	2	2
EL	22	55	17	5	1
ES	10	46	27	9	8
FR	8	40	32	11	9
HR	28	47	16	6	3
IT	9	53	25	5	8
CY	23	62	11	2	2
LV	23	57	12	3	5
LT	29	50	13	3	5
LU	42	42	12	1	3
HU	33	41	15	2	9
MT	48	44	5	0	3
NL	23	49	19	4	5
AT	21	47	19	6	7
PL	11	47	22	8	12
PT	23	59	13	1	4
RO	35	53	9	1	2
SI	28	44	21	4	3
SK	27	43	20	5	5
FI	27	52	12	2	7
SE	9	48	24	5	14

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q3 In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the main strengths of the EU? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	The freedom of movement in the EU	The good relationships and solidarity between the EU's Member States	The EU's commitment to democracy and fundamental values	The EU's trade power and competitiveness	The standard of living of EU citizens	The EU's commitment to protecting the climate and the environment	The EU's position in the world	The EU's investment in regions, agriculture and other areas	The EU's capacity to create jobs	The EU's innovation and research	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	32	28	25	23	23	22	22	17	16	16	4	4
BE	27	29	25	22	20	26	16	26	18	14	1	2
BG	25	27	18	18	22	22	15	25	19	17	2	2
CZ	54	35	23	20	26	19	21	19	8	13	3	4
DK	27	27	29	28	24	31	23	20	13	15	1	3
DE	18	32	32	24	29	22	21	11	18	14	6	5
EE	47	33	30	27	23	20	18	28	12	19	1	2
IE	22	32	26	26	21	24	16	27	15	14	1	0
EL	37	29	26	21	19	23	17	25	20	12	2	1
ES	33	26	23	22	28	23	21	15	15	20	4	4
FR	41	27	19	25	19	19	26	15	12	16	6	5
HR	37	28	18	24	26	20	22	27	23	18	2	1
IT	35	28	28	24	15	24	24	13	11	21	4	6
CY	37	31	30	22	25	27	14	25	23	13	1	1
LV	42	30	23	25	23	22	22	22	16	16	1	2
LT	35	27	30	21	22	25	22	23	19	18	2	2
LU	30	24	28	18	24	23	14	23	17	17	1	1
HU	22	18	27	19	13	22	16	22	18	17	3	4
MT	21	33	28	25	20	27	17	25	17	14	0	1
NL	28	24	25	25	24	25	25	22	16	13	1	3
AT	15	30	26	22	29	25	15	18	25	16	4	3
PL	47	26	13	20	29	15	23	20	19	14	4	4
PT	28	30	31	23	26	23	23	17	19	18	1	2
RO	26	29	25	25	22	21	17	28	27	16	1	1
SI	43	28	21	23	30	22	19	20	21	17	2	1
SK	33	26	22	18	22	17	18	23	20	15	2	2
FI	36	27	33	19	23	28	21	21	14	13	1	2
SE	43	27	27	16	22	22	23	11	15	15	3	8

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Q4 In your opinion, which of the following represent the EU the best? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Peace and stability	Democracy, rule of law and justice	Respect for human rights	Solidarity between EU countries	Economic cooperation and prosperity	Cultural diversity	Protection of climate and the environment	Innovation and progress	Youth empowerment and education	Social inclusion	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	30	29	26	26	24	23	18	17	16	13	5	4
BE	23	28	25	23	29	20	20	17	21	15	2	2
BG	17	22	22	25	24	18	19	15	28	16	3	2
CZ	37	34	25	30	24	20	18	14	17	9	6	4
DK	26	35	30	26	28	17	22	16	19	14	1	4
DE	32	35	28	26	23	23	17	13	12	10	6	4
EE	32	33	31	25	32	26	18	19	23	14	2	2
IE	21	20	23	27	31	20	28	17	17	18	1	0
EL	21	26	30	27	25	21	22	17	21	15	4	1
ES	29	26	28	22	25	25	18	18	15	17	6	4
FR	28	23	28	28	19	30	18	15	12	12	7	4
HR	25	27	22	23	29	24	19	21	27	18	4	1
IT	34	33	28	29	20	23	19	20	10	14	5	5
CY	22	29	30	30	27	19	25	18	26	18	2	2
LV	25	29	24	27	24	31	16	18	30	18	2	1
LT	26	33	25	25	33	24	16	21	18	16	2	2
LU	23	28	26	23	32	16	20	16	18	15	1	1
HU	19	25	16	23	27	20	14	19	21	12	3	3
MT	20	23	21	23	31	17	26	18	25	20	0	1
NL	27	29	22	22	34	16	18	16	20	13	2	4
AT	32	32	22	22	28	20	21	15	16	14	4	3
PL	31	17	19	27	28	25	20	20	21	10	7	5
PT	33	32	29	25	25	20	16	20	22	16	2	1
RO	28	34	23	24	28	21	18	18	22	15	1	1
SI	30	27	25	26	28	24	18	17	24	18	3	2
SK	24	30	19	21	28	18	21	16	20	10	5	3
FI	28	34	27	23	25	18	25	15	23	20	2	2
SE	33	30	29	30	27	17	19	11	12	12	4	8

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q5 What does being part of the EU mean to you personally? Please select up to three answers.
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Freedom to travel and explore other EU countries	Access to programmes and support for young people (e.g. Erasmus+, DiscoverEU, the European Solidarity Corps, EURES etc.)	Opportunities for work, study and training across the EU	A solid protection of my rights and freedoms	A safe and secure environment	Access to high standards of living and social protection	Economic stability and benefits	Being part of a united effort to deal with global challenges	A sense of shared identity and values	It doesn't mean much to me personally	Don't know
EU27	39	30	28	23	22	20	20	17	16	6	4
BE	28	35	26	24	19	25	22	21	17	4	1
BG	35	33	23	18	12	19	19	20	17	5	2
CZ	55	31	25	20	24	17	17	17	10	9	3
DK	31	30	29	24	21	25	23	21	21	4	2
DE	42	19	30	25	28	22	22	11	17	7	4
EE	51	38	32	27	27	23	19	18	15	3	1
IE	30	41	29	24	15	23	17	22	20	2	0
EL	32	42	29	21	20	17	17	23	19	4	1
ES	37	34	27	22	26	18	18	20	15	8	3
FR	39	31	21	18	15	20	22	17	17	9	7
HR	40	39	35	15	19	25	19	16	22	6	0
IT	45	32	29	26	23	16	17	17	16	6	4
CY	37	42	35	25	22	21	16	28	17	3	0
LV	47	39	32	27	24	21	19	14	14	3	1
LT	42	34	35	25	24	23	18	20	17	2	2
LU	29	35	30	25	17	20	17	22	18	1	1
HU	25	35	28	20	17	22	14	20	11	6	2
MT	27	48	29	22	15	20	18	25	18	1	1
NL	38	26	24	21	25	24	23	19	12	6	1
AT	33	29	32	22	25	22	24	17	16	3	3
PL	42	30	30	24	24	18	20	17	16	6	4
PT	39	37	24	27	22	17	26	20	18	3	1
RO	32	42	28	23	18	21	18	27	20	1	1
SI	37	36	34	23	27	24	18	17	17	4	2
SK	39	37	33	18	16	15	16	17	11	6	2
FI	36	27	32	24	26	22	20	22	19	4	2
SE	40	16	32	26	21	23	22	16	17	7	6

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q6 Which of the following do you think are the current main challenges the EU is facing? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Conflicts, instability and erosion of democratic values in the world	The cost of living	Irregular migration	Terrorism and organised crime	Environmental issues and climate change	Inequalities (social, economic)	Disinformation and manipulation	Impact of digital technologies on society	Unfair competition from other countries	Declining competitiveness	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	32	32	29	29	28	26	21	15	15	12	1	3
BE	36	22	19	31	27	23	20	18	18	11	0	2
BG	28	24	20	20	22	21	27	17	16	16	1	2
CZ	31	23	44	28	32	18	31	14	8	15	2	4
DK	40	20	21	31	27	18	23	22	15	14	1	4
DE	35	32	31	37	27	24	22	11	13	12	2	3
EE	39	42	23	23	26	26	25	16	14	18	2	2
IE	28	29	19	20	28	17	24	24	23	14	0	0
EL	30	32	27	26	23	27	22	16	21	11	0	1
ES	33	31	34	25	26	31	22	13	18	9	2	3
FR	31	36	30	27	28	29	19	12	17	13	2	4
HR	28	34	35	24	22	32	23	21	20	12	1	1
IT	28	38	31	20	40	37	17	13	12	14	1	4
CY	35	30	33	29	25	28	28	17	20	13	0	0
LV	36	34	23	21	22	26	29	18	22	15	1	2
LT	40	28	26	28	25	18	30	22	15	12	1	2
LU	34	19	23	28	22	23	20	22	18	12	0	1
HU	33	24	16	19	22	22	22	18	19	13	1	2
MT	27	22	23	24	25	14	26	27	22	13	0	1
NL	35	25	21	30	34	18	20	17	15	11	1	2
AT	35	27	25	33	23	24	21	16	18	12	2	2
PL	30	35	37	32	23	21	19	16	14	9	2	4
PT	27	33	35	27	26	30	20	19	15	11	0	1
RO	31	25	20	26	25	23	30	25	15	12	0	1
SI	34	34	37	26	25	21	25	15	19	15	0	1
SK	34	24	22	20	25	21	30	19	18	10	2	2
FI	46	26	13	29	29	26	20	18	16	13	1	3
SE	35	32	21	48	30	19	18	12	10	10	1	6

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q7 Which of the following areas do you think the EU should address as a priority? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Security and defence	Environment and climate change	Public health	Irregular migration	Jobs and social equality	Economy and public finances	Education and training	Democracy and rule of law	Energy	Research and innovation	Digital transformation	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	31	27	27	26	26	24	23	20	18	14	11	1	2
BE	26	28	21	20	23	22	22	18	17	16	14	0	1
BG	20	23	26	18	29	24	21	19	15	13	8	1	1
CZ	43	26	28	39	17	23	14	17	24	14	12	1	2
DK	32	32	24	17	20	22	16	24	17	16	16	0	3
DE	32	27	23	29	28	21	26	24	17	11	13	2	3
EE	44	23	20	21	25	35	18	22	23	16	13	0	2
IE	21	20	23	22	23	23	20	18	18	18	19	0	0
EL	22	23	25	21	27	32	18	31	17	12	13	1	1
ES	25	25	33	30	30	25	25	21	14	14	9	1	3
FR	35	30	29	24	23	25	24	15	19	14	9	2	4
HR	27	22	29	31	32	25	24	19	17	14	14	0	1
IT	29	37	28	26	33	24	18	15	18	17	10	1	3
CY	24	30	23	29	29	34	19	24	15	16	15	1	0
LV	37	20	25	19	29	32	23	19	19	14	13	0	2
LT	35	20	21	25	31	27	20	25	17	13	11	1	1
LU	22	25	18	23	22	22	18	22	12	18	16	0	1
HU	23	18	26	15	25	21	25	18	17	15	13	1	2
MT	21	25	19	27	16	23	21	20	21	16	16	0	0
NL	32	28	21	23	23	24	21	20	14	12	11	0	2
AT	28	28	25	25	24	19	25	23	18	14	13	1	2
PL	37	20	28	30	19	25	27	17	23	11	8	1	3
PT	31	22	31	29	27	27	26	18	14	14	11	0	1
RO	26	19	26	19	26	25	24	25	18	17	17	0	1
SI	31	23	28	34	28	22	20	21	19	16	14	0	1
SK	29	27	31	16	26	20	18	19	19	14	11	1	1
FI	36	28	24	16	25	28	21	25	15	15	10	1	1
SE	41	30	29	16	29	26	15	23	20	11	8	1	5

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q8 What worries you most thinking about your future? Please select up to three answers.
[MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Cost of living	Peace and global stability	Economic stability	Climate change and the environment	Housing affordability	Job security and employment opportunities	Mental health and well-being	The political stability and the security of the EU	Social inequality and discrimination	Education and skills development	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	41	30	27	26	23	23	23	21	19	13	1	2
BE	27	26	22	26	23	19	21	26	21	21	1	0
BG	28	16	22	26	16	28	22	22	17	19	1	1
CZ	50	31	16	23	47	26	25	20	11	9	2	2
DK	25	34	24	30	20	24	23	27	15	19	0	2
DE	36	35	24	27	30	18	24	26	24	10	1	2
EE	45	35	29	22	26	26	22	27	20	13	0	1
IE	29	18	19	28	26	29	20	28	16	16	1	0
EL	34	27	27	25	19	25	23	22	20	18	0	1
ES	40	26	33	24	28	27	20	18	21	16	1	2
FR	51	33	27	31	16	15	23	19	19	12	1	2
HR	44	25	25	18	24	36	24	19	25	13	1	0
IT	49	30	39	31	8	30	26	16	19	10	1	2
CY	33	27	27	26	23	28	21	24	25	23	0	0
LV	36	37	28	19	24	29	19	22	20	16	1	1
LT	37	31	26	21	28	28	19	23	17	16	2	1
LU	22	27	15	21	25	20	18	28	27	17	0	0
HU	31	19	22	22	25	28	19	21	20	11	1	1
MT	26	19	20	29	23	26	16	27	20	19	0	0
NL	32	31	21	25	32	12	18	27	17	17	1	1
AT	31	30	22	26	25	24	23	26	21	13	1	1
PL	57	30	20	20	28	25	24	19	15	10	2	3
PT	40	26	30	20	24	29	24	21	14	20	0	1
RO	29	27	25	20	19	31	19	26	20	27	0	1
SI	44	35	23	23	31	25	22	21	19	14	0	0
SK	36	22	26	24	25	30	20	20	14	10	1	1
FI	30	31	29	25	20	28	27	27	17	15	1	0
SE	39	34	37	25	28	17	25	20	16	10	1	3

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Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Q9_1 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... (YOUR COUNTRY)?

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
EU27	17	42	26	12	3
BE	36	48	12	2	2
BG	36	32	21	9	2
CZ	14	59	19	4	4
DK	33	52	10	4	1
DE	12	44	29	12	3
EE	29	50	15	4	2
IE	40	42	12	4	2
EL	29	30	22	19	0
ES	12	37	31	17	3
FR	11	38	30	17	4
HR	26	33	26	12	3
IT	8	38	34	18	2
CY	30	42	19	8	1
LV	22	46	22	6	4
LT	34	44	15	4	3
LU	48	42	8	1	1
HU	24	34	20	18	4
MT	44	34	14	7	1
NL	25	53	15	6	1
AT	29	45	18	6	2
PL	14	50	22	5	9
PT	21	50	23	4	2
RO	32	42	18	8	0
SI	26	43	21	7	3
SK	19	38	27	14	2
FI	31	50	14	3	2
SE	14	48	24	9	5

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 **EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views**

Q9_2 On the whole, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way democracy works in... the EU?

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know
EU27	15	50	22	7	6
BE	31	51	11	3	4
BG	32	45	15	4	4
CZ	10	56	20	6	8
DK	26	52	13	5	4
DE	11	48	28	8	5
EE	25	52	15	2	6
IE	35	50	11	2	2
EL	22	49	23	5	1
ES	10	50	24	8	8
FR	10	46	26	10	8
HR	23	45	20	7	5
IT	8	57	22	8	5
CY	21	55	18	4	2
LV	22	56	14	3	5
LT	28	50	15	3	4
LU	38	48	11	1	2
HU	28	44	17	6	5
MT	36	44	14	3	3
NL	21	51	18	6	4
AT	24	49	17	8	2
PL	11	55	18	6	10
PT	19	59	16	2	4
RO	29	51	16	3	1
SI	23	49	20	4	4
SK	18	55	17	6	4
FI	24	53	13	5	5
SE	8	52	21	8	11

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Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q10 Democracy is based on a number of principles, several of which are shown below. Which ones, if any, do you find most important? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Respect for human rights	Freedom to voice your opinion, including by demonstrating	Equality and non-discrimination	Right to privacy and data protection	Right to stand as a candidate and vote in free elections	Rule of law, upheld by an independent judiciary	Transparency and accountability of public institutions	Active participation in decision-making	Free and independent press	Freedom of religion or belief	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	38	33	27	23	23	23	21	19	19	18	2	3
BE	27	30	21	26	21	24	23	18	17	20	1	1
BG	29	30	20	20	16	25	18	20	17	17	2	2
CZ	51	37	26	26	27	17	16	18	21	12	2	4
DK	34	26	29	21	25	24	24	24	20	14	0	3
DE	44	33	25	25	26	25	16	20	19	17	3	2
EE	35	30	24	28	32	27	31	21	22	13	1	2
IE	22	28	21	18	28	27	25	24	16	16	0	1
EL	34	35	23	17	24	33	20	22	17	19	1	1
ES	37	33	33	21	20	24	26	22	17	12	3	2
FR	41	34	29	19	18	23	23	16	20	22	2	4
HR	33	31	26	27	20	21	30	29	15	19	1	1
IT	45	42	34	22	21	18	22	18	19	16	1	3
CY	38	32	24	19	21	30	23	26	16	21	2	0
LV	34	31	23	28	25	18	27	26	20	11	1	3
LT	30	35	21	26	27	25	22	22	20	13	2	2
LU	27	28	20	16	25	30	23	19	15	15	0	1
HU	24	23	21	27	21	22	22	20	17	12	1	2
MT	16	31	21	15	24	28	24	24	16	20	0	1
NL	31	26	22	25	19	29	22	19	22	16	0	2
AT	32	28	21	25	30	22	19	24	15	20	2	2
PL	38	27	23	31	28	15	18	21	20	21	2	4
PT	36	41	25	21	23	20	24	22	15	17	0	2
RO	25	32	23	27	29	24	26	19	15	21	0	1
SI	36	30	24	29	21	28	25	21	21	15	1	1
SK	30	34	17	19	26	23	20	15	18	20	1	3
FI	32	26	30	27	25	26	23	21	18	12	1	2
SE	43	32	29	23	37	17	17	16	22	18	1	5

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q11 In your view, which of the following are the most serious threats to democracy in the EU?
Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	False and/or misleading information in general circulating online and offline	Economic insecurity and inequality	Decreased levels of tolerance and respect in societies	Lack of trust in institutions	Low engagement of citizens with political decision making	Decrease in media freedom and integrity	Lack of opportunities for citizens to voice their opinions	Insufficient regulation of technology (e.g. AI, deep fakes)	Low levels of education	Rise of populism	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	34	32	27	24	23	20	20	18	18	16	2	4
BE	28	29	27	22	22	17	19	25	15	14	1	2
BG	30	24	15	22	29	18	21	20	16	11	1	3
CZ	46	18	23	28	19	26	16	21	18	25	2	5
DK	39	25	25	21	21	15	23	23	12	18	1	6
DE	36	30	34	22	18	15	21	14	19	20	3	4
EE	36	39	26	30	25	20	21	21	17	21	1	3
IE	34	17	22	21	27	21	23	24	16	16	1	1
EL	35	29	24	25	25	27	22	23	17	13	1	1
ES	33	36	25	27	28	22	17	18	16	18	2	3
FR	31	37	26	22	22	21	20	15	20	14	2	6
HR	36	37	23	29	30	17	20	24	14	12	0	2
IT	26	41	22	27	27	22	24	15	23	14	1	5
CY	39	31	29	24	26	24	23	22	20	11	1	1
LV	35	30	20	25	28	19	20	24	19	16	1	3
LT	43	28	26	19	26	19	20	29	15	15	1	2
LU	30	22	28	20	22	17	21	21	13	15	0	3
HU	35	25	20	19	23	18	17	22	15	11	1	3
MT	35	15	21	15	24	17	26	26	17	16	1	0
NL	35	27	28	24	19	20	18	21	13	18	1	2
AT	32	29	28	20	25	20	22	21	17	15	2	2
PL	36	25	26	25	24	27	21	18	16	15	3	5
PT	31	40	23	19	22	18	23	21	17	21	1	2
RO	38	24	22	20	25	20	22	27	20	15	0	1
SI	37	28	29	25	24	24	21	18	14	19	1	1
SK	41	23	27	21	22	14	19	17	18	15	1	3
FI	34	34	23	24	26	18	15	28	16	16	1	3
SE	35	34	33	23	19	16	20	19	15	14	2	8

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q12 Which of the following do you think are the best ways of ensuring your voice is heard by decision-makers at EU level? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Voting in (European or national) elections	Joining a demonstration or going on a strike	Joining or supporting political organisations (e.g. political parties or trade unions)	Signing a petition	Engaging in civil society activities (NGOs, citizens' initiatives etc.)	Taking part in events such as citizens' panels , debates, citizens' assemblies, etc.	Sharing your views on social media platforms	Taking part in online discussions or consultations (e.g. EU consultations)	Joining a European Citizens' Initiative	None of the above	I am not interested in being heard	Don't know
EU27	44	23	22	22	21	21	19	18	17	4	4	4
BE	34	19	23	19	21	26	19	22	13	4	2	2
BG	27	22	28	16	31	30	19	21	18	2	1	3
CZ	50	18	27	30	21	19	15	14	17	4	4	6
DK	38	14	27	22	21	20	19	18	13	5	2	5
DE	49	25	26	23	15	15	18	15	17	5	4	6
EE	48	22	27	24	25	27	16	18	18	5	3	4
IE	30	22	28	21	25	27	22	29	18	2	1	1
EL	30	26	24	20	25	24	23	23	21	3	3	2
ES	45	28	19	18	21	24	21	19	18	5	3	4
FR	50	22	18	21	21	19	18	16	14	5	5	5
HR	38	31	25	28	21	29	20	23	16	2	2	2
IT	50	22	18	25	18	20	22	17	23	3	4	5
CY	29	22	29	19	29	32	30	30	22	4	2	2
LV	38	21	26	21	21	28	22	21	20	3	2	4
LT	36	21	25	21	26	27	21	22	19	4	3	4
LU	30	18	28	21	26	26	18	26	16	1	1	2
HU	29	22	23	19	22	22	17	21	17	3	3	3
MT	26	22	24	16	25	30	24	30	15	3	1	0
NL	42	19	25	21	19	23	16	19	15	3	4	4
AT	38	19	27	22	22	19	19	20	18	4	3	4
PL	42	22	18	27	27	22	21	15	17	3	5	6
PT	43	19	24	20	28	28	21	24	18	2	2	4
RO	32	16	21	17	26	28	21	25	17	4	2	1
SI	37	22	24	25	23	26	23	23	17	5	1	2
SK	39	21	21	25	24	22	17	19	17	3	3	3
FI	43	18	24	23	24	21	19	23	21	3	1	3
SE	50	18	27	17	12	21	17	18	16	2	6	9

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q13 Which of the following would increase your interest in politics? Please select up to two answers. Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	More attention from politicians on issues facing young people	More opportunities for young people to directly engage with politicians for example through discussion groups with young people and politicians	Better tools and platforms for young people to influence decision-making	Better representation of young people in political parties	More opportunities for young people to join a campaign for a cause they support	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	37	37	27	25	25	6	4
BE	28	42	30	23	27	4	2
BG	32	37	33	21	29	3	2
CZ	38	25	25	34	21	9	5
DK	34	41	31	22	25	6	5
DE	40	38	26	27	24	7	4
EE	35	35	32	28	26	8	3
IE	27	55	25	24	30	1	1
EL	35	42	29	24	30	3	1
ES	41	36	29	25	22	5	4
FR	34	35	21	24	26	9	7
HR	39	41	31	25	26	5	1
IT	42	34	26	28	21	5	5
CY	35	49	33	27	32	2	1
LV	27	38	31	24	31	7	4
LT	31	41	33	24	30	3	3
LU	27	45	29	22	32	4	3
HU	28	38	27	18	29	4	3
MT	27	52	29	20	28	3	0
NL	32	36	28	25	24	7	5
AT	32	44	27	24	28	4	3
PL	40	32	29	25	24	6	6
PT	32	47	27	26	28	2	2
RO	34	44	31	23	35	1	1
SI	30	41	25	25	32	7	1
SK	41	37	25	22	23	5	2
FI	39	38	29	25	25	4	4
SE	31	33	34	24	21	6	8

Flash Eurobarometer 556 – EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q14 What changes would you like to see in the EU by the end of 2030? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Improved job opportunities and economic stability	A stronger role for the EU in promoting global peace and security	Stronger climate action and environmental protection	Strengthened policies on human rights and democracy	Greater focus on social equality and inclusion	More accessible high-quality education and training	Increased involvement of young people in EU decisions	More investments in technology and innovation	Enhanced digital security and data privacy	An enlarged EU	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	34	28	26	24	22	22	20	20	19	11	2	3
BE	27	27	27	23	21	23	17	20	20	10	1	1
BG	26	23	23	23	20	23	25	16	20	7	1	2
CZ	39	23	24	15	19	22	29	22	25	12	4	3
DK	23	34	33	22	25	13	19	20	23	12	1	4
DE	32	31	29	30	22	23	17	20	20	10	3	2
EE	42	42	27	25	22	21	21	21	22	11	1	1
IE	28	25	24	23	24	23	24	19	21	11	1	0
EL	39	30	21	28	24	20	23	17	18	12	1	1
ES	44	25	21	22	24	30	18	23	16	12	2	2
FR	26	24	31	24	20	20	16	19	21	8	5	6
HR	45	26	23	23	22	24	30	22	21	10	1	1
IT	45	24	29	23	26	19	23	20	15	11	2	4
CY	40	34	20	33	24	21	23	20	20	9	1	1
LV	39	36	20	23	22	27	21	20	20	15	1	1
LT	33	27	22	24	23	25	22	22	23	15	1	2
LU	27	30	21	24	18	23	20	19	20	9	1	2
HU	32	22	18	25	22	22	20	15	17	10	1	2
MT	26	26	26	21	20	23	22	21	20	10	0	0
NL	26	32	28	22	19	18	19	17	18	10	2	3
AT	27	31	25	29	21	20	20	17	21	10	2	2
PL	39	27	19	21	18	19	24	21	24	14	3	3
PT	39	32	27	19	25	27	23	19	13	11	1	1
RO	26	34	25	23	20	27	24	19	20	14	0	1
SI	39	32	26	19	25	21	28	19	23	13	1	0
SK	34	31	20	19	19	27	18	17	19	10	2	1
FI	33	32	25	25	30	16	24	18	18	10	1	2
SE	35	30	28	29	23	18	16	18	20	8	2	5

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Fieldwork: 11.2-20.2.2025 / (%) Base: n=25 933 – All respondents

Flash Eurobarometer 556 EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

Q15 In which of the following areas should the EU invest more resources to support young people? Please select up to three answers. [MULTIPLE ANSWERS]

	Affordable housing and cost of living	Education and training, skills development	Mental health and well-being	Health and healthcare access	Youth employment	Climate and environment protection	Participation of young people in politics and decision-making	Social equality and inclusion	Clean mobility and sustainable transportation	Cultural exchanges among Europeans	None of the above	Don't know
EU27	38	29	28	27	27	21	18	18	17	15	2	3
BE	34	25	21	27	19	19	19	16	22	19	0	1
BG	29	29	14	28	18	20	27	18	11	17	1	1
CZ	57	28	29	27	32	24	18	13	11	8	2	2
DK	32	27	32	23	14	25	19	19	22	18	1	4
DE	45	33	32	23	19	23	19	20	18	13	2	3
EE	44	32	34	30	21	20	24	18	22	15	0	2
IE	35	26	22	20	18	18	25	16	22	22	0	0
EL	37	31	21	28	24	20	21	20	17	16	1	1
ES	42	31	25	27	42	19	15	17	16	16	1	1
FR	35	25	27	27	29	24	13	18	15	15	3	6
HR	44	30	24	27	37	14	25	17	14	17	0	1
IT	28	28	32	29	33	27	17	23	17	12	1	4
CY	40	30	22	30	22	25	25	24	15	22	0	0
LV	39	35	23	31	26	14	21	18	18	18	1	2
LT	40	32	24	29	23	17	25	19	21	13	1	3
LU	37	24	23	21	15	20	23	16	18	19	0	1
HU	36	31	17	26	17	12	20	18	16	17	1	2
MT	29	25	20	21	14	20	27	16	24	19	0	1
NL	42	23	26	25	16	18	19	14	19	17	1	2
AT	39	28	28	26	17	22	21	18	18	17	1	1
PL	42	28	30	31	32	14	20	13	17	16	2	3
PT	37	29	28	31	33	16	19	16	17	18	0	1
RO	25	29	20	31	22	18	27	18	21	22	0	1
SI	46	25	25	30	31	19	22	18	15	16	1	1
SK	40	26	21	36	26	22	18	13	10	10	1	1
FI	36	29	35	25	24	17	20	20	16	17	0	1
SE	41	28	39	34	27	20	14	19	11	11	1	5

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