

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 556

EU challenges and priorities: Young people's views

EUROBAROMETER TECHNICAL REPORT
FEBRUARY 2025



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)

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Technical specifications

Between 11 and 20 February 2025, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 556 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication. The survey is coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, 'Media monitoring and Eurobarometer' unit. Flash Eurobarometer 556 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).

In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report are indicated below.

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.

1. Fieldwork dates and number of interviews (planned/achieved)

	Fieldwork dates	Number of interviews planned	Achieved number of interviews (completed in full)
EU27 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	25 000	25 933
BE 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1 000	1 003
BG 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 020
CZ 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 006
DK 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 007
DE 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 013
EE 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 032
IE 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 020
EL 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 012
ES 	11.02.2025-17.02.2025	1 000	1 011
FR 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 035
HR 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 018
IT 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1 000	1 011
CY 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	500	503
LV 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 016
LT 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 031
LU 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	500	506
HU 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1 000	1 037
MT 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	500	518
NL 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 015
AT 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 014
PL 	11.02.2025-17.02.2025	1 000	1 016
PT 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1 000	1 001
RO 	11.02.2025-17.02.2025	1 000	1 019
SI 	11.02.2025-20.02.2025	1 000	1 022
SK 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1 000	1 013
FI 	11.02.2025-19.02.2025	1 000	1 023
SE 	11.02.2025-18.02.2025	1 000	1 011

2. Response outcomes and response rate

When sampling from access panels, quota sampling is used. For Flash Eurobarometer 556, 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).

When using quota sampling, a response rate cannot be calculated meaningfully for the lack of a definite gross sample because the underlying assumption with this type of sampling is that all units fulfilling the criteria of a given quota are interchangeable. Moreover, as is common practice across all major panel providers, Ipsos uses a survey router (definition below); this implies that there is no gross sample that can be determined. ESOMAR guidelines recognise that the use of routers makes calculation of response (and refusal) rates difficult, if not impossible. Until a generally accepted best practice emerges, they advise researchers to note this difficulty in their reports to clients.




























A survey router is a software system that allocates willing respondents to surveys for which they are likely to qualify. Respondents are directed to the router as a result of a general invitation from the router itself or after not

qualifying for another survey in which they had been directly invited to participate. At Ipsos, respondents are allocated to surveys using either a random approach or a hybrid approach (a combination of random and priority). In a random approach, studies are selected entirely at random from all studies in the router. In a priority approach, studies are given preference for selection based on a specified level of priority.

The table on the following page gives more information on the **break-off rate** (respondents who started the survey but did not complete all questions, i.e. partially completed questionnaires).

The table also shows the number of **interviews removed due to low quality**. The online survey data are evaluated by several quality markers that feed into an overall quality score for each respondent (survey length and speeding, straight lining and proportion of “don’t know” answers). Interviews that do not pass a lower threshold for this quality score are removed from the final data. It should be added that the interviews removed are not by definition of bad quality. In general, young people tend to be faster completing online surveys, and the quality measures used do not always account for this.




























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	Number of questionnaires completed in full	Number of questionnaires completed in part	Break-off rate <i>(out of total questionnaires)</i>	Number of questionnaires removed due to low quality	Low quality rate <i>(out of questionnaires completed in full)</i>
BE 	1 152	38	3.30%	149	12.93%
BG 	1 139	39	3.42%	119	10.45%
CZ 	1 142	68	5.95%	136	11.91%
DK 	1 110	21	1.89%	103	9.28%
DE 	1 336	64	4.79%	159	11.90%
EE 	1 075	41	3.81%	43	4.00%
IE 	1 097	31	2.83%	77	7.02%
EL 	1 185	27	2.28%	119	10.04%
ES 	1 344	36	2.68%	152	11.31%
FR 	1 354	62	4.58%	102	7.53%
HR 	1 124	35	3.11%	106	9.43%
IT 	1 359	34	2.50%	142	10.45%
CY 	523	21	4.02%	20	3.82%
LV 	1 159	53	4.57%	143	12.34%
LT 	1 253	53	4.23%	126	10.06%
LU 	519	19	3.66%	13	2.50%
HU 	1 236	36	2.91%	125	10.11%
MT 	524	12	2.29%	6	1.15%
NL 	1 172	46	3.92%	157	13.40%
AT 	1 222	51	4.17%	144	11.78%
PL 	1 292	57	4.41%	105	8.13%
PT 	1 127	39	3.46%	126	11.18%
RO 	1 150	48	4.17%	131	11.39%
SI 	1 112	50	4.50%	90	8.09%
SK 	1 159	51	4.40%	146	12.60%
FI 	1 132	15	1.33%	109	9.63%
SE 	1 397	45	3.22%	112	8.02%

3. Interview duration

The tables below presents the median interview duration per country. The median is a better measure of the central tendency as it is not skewed by exceptionally high or low durations.

The median interview duration is calculated based on questionnaires completed in one session.

Interview duration, median value (mm:ss)	
BE 	06:12
BG 	06:55
CZ 	06:21
DK 	06:02
DE 	04:57
EE 	06:25
IE 	06:29
EL 	06:51
ES 	04:48
FR 	05:14
HR 	06:08
IT 	04:52
CY 	06:57
LV 	06:20
LT 	06:05
LU 	06:55
HU 	05:36
MT 	06:23
NL 	05:35
AT 	05:46
PL 	04:57
PT 	06:01
RO 	06:19
SI 	05:59
SK 	05:53
FI 	06:12
SE 	04:51

