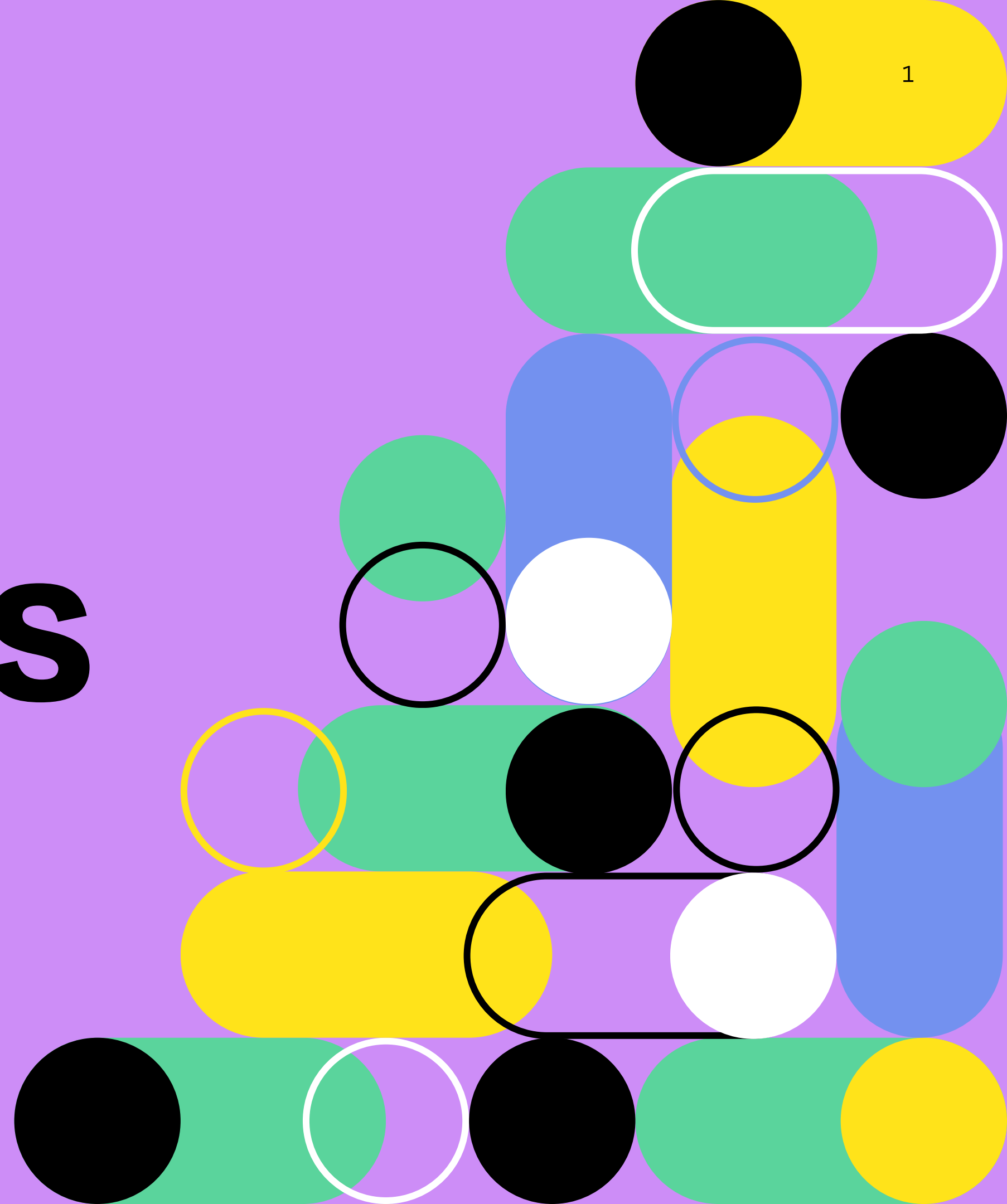


# Voices for choices

Is Europe ageing fairly?

2026



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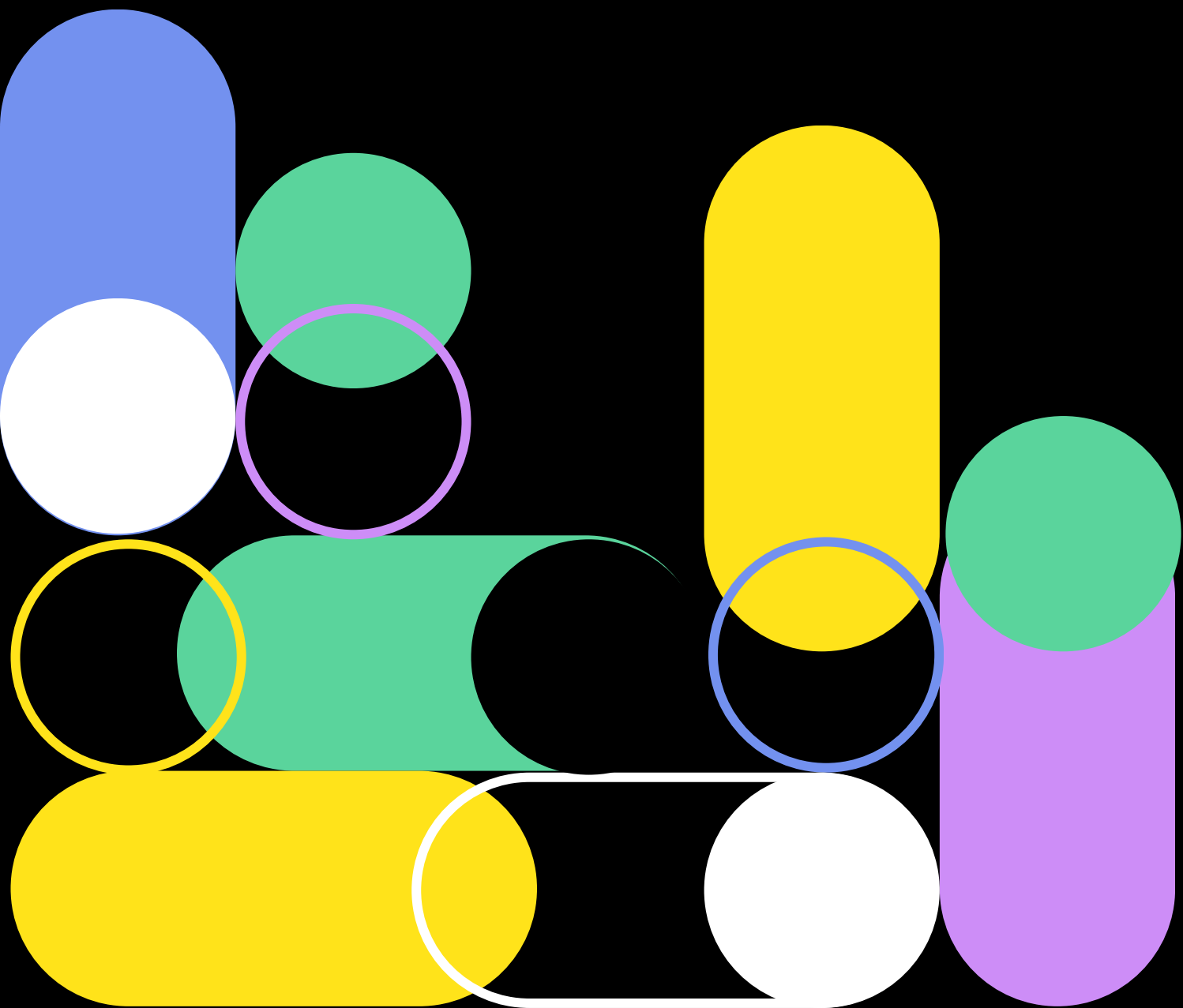
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# Acknowledgements



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# Introduction

Europe's ageing population is no longer a distant demographic trend. It's becoming one of the defining political and economic realities of the coming decades, with the sharpest consequences likely to fall on those now entering adult life. By 2050, Europe is expected to have 60 million more pensioners than it does today, supported by a smaller working-age population and financed in large part by a younger generation that currently owns less than 5% of the continent's wealth. That generation is already navigating insecure work, unaffordable housing, stretched public services, and growing doubts about whether the systems they are paying into will still work for them in the future.

This report looks at ageing not simply as a question of fiscal pressure, but as a lived political reality seen through the eyes of 2,000 young Europeans in six countries - Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain. At Debating Europe, the citizen engagement unit of Friends of Europe, we believe those who will live longest with the consequences of today's decisions should have a real voice in shaping them. Across the countries in this study, a clear picture emerges: this is a generation defined less by ideology than by practical concerns and a growing sense that Europe's social contract is under strain.

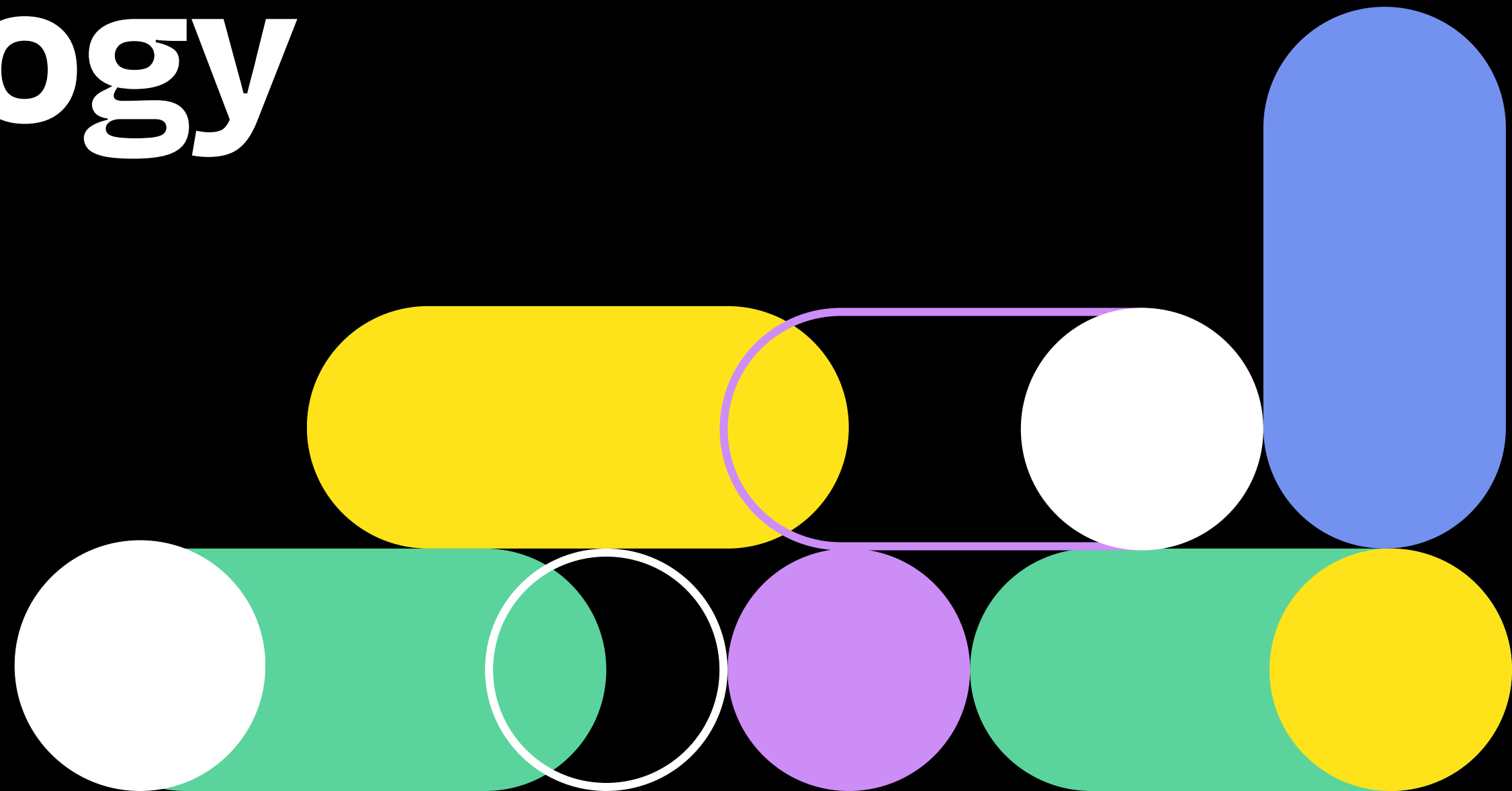
That strain runs through all five themes of this report. On pensions, young people are paying into systems they do not fully trust and increasingly expect to work longer for less certainty. On housing, rising costs are delaying independence, family formation and long-term security. On healthcare, present access is overshadowed by fears that ageing societies will stretch already pressured systems even further. On education, many still see learning as a route to opportunity, but doubt current systems are preparing them for longer and more uncertain working lives. On work, optimism about finding jobs is repeatedly undercut by low pay, instability and the feeling that labour no longer guarantees independence.

Taken together, these pressures point to two possible futures. In one, younger generations work longer, save less, delay key life milestones, and shoulder rising tax and care burdens while trusting institutions less and less. In the other, ageing becomes the catalyst for renewing Europe's social contract, forcing policymakers to treat pensions, housing, healthcare, education and work as connected foundations of social stability and democratic trust.

The voices in this report call for honesty about what change will require. Europe's leaders should stop treating demographic ageing as a background trend and respond to it as the structural challenge it has become. If they fail, the result will be more than policy drift; it will be a deeper erosion of trust between generations. If they succeed, ageing can still become a moment of renewal rather than decline.

The next step is to ensure these findings do not remain on the page. We will use this study to bring young people's concerns front and centre in the policy debate, engaging decision-makers in Brussels and across member states on the choices needed to tackle the challenges of an ageing Europe. By connecting the evidence in this report with public dialogue and policy advocacy, we aim to help turn young Europeans' concerns into an agenda for intergenerational action on fairness around pensions, housing, healthcare, education and work.

# Demographic comparison & methodology



# Methodology

This study surveyed 2,000 citizens aged 18–35 across six European countries:

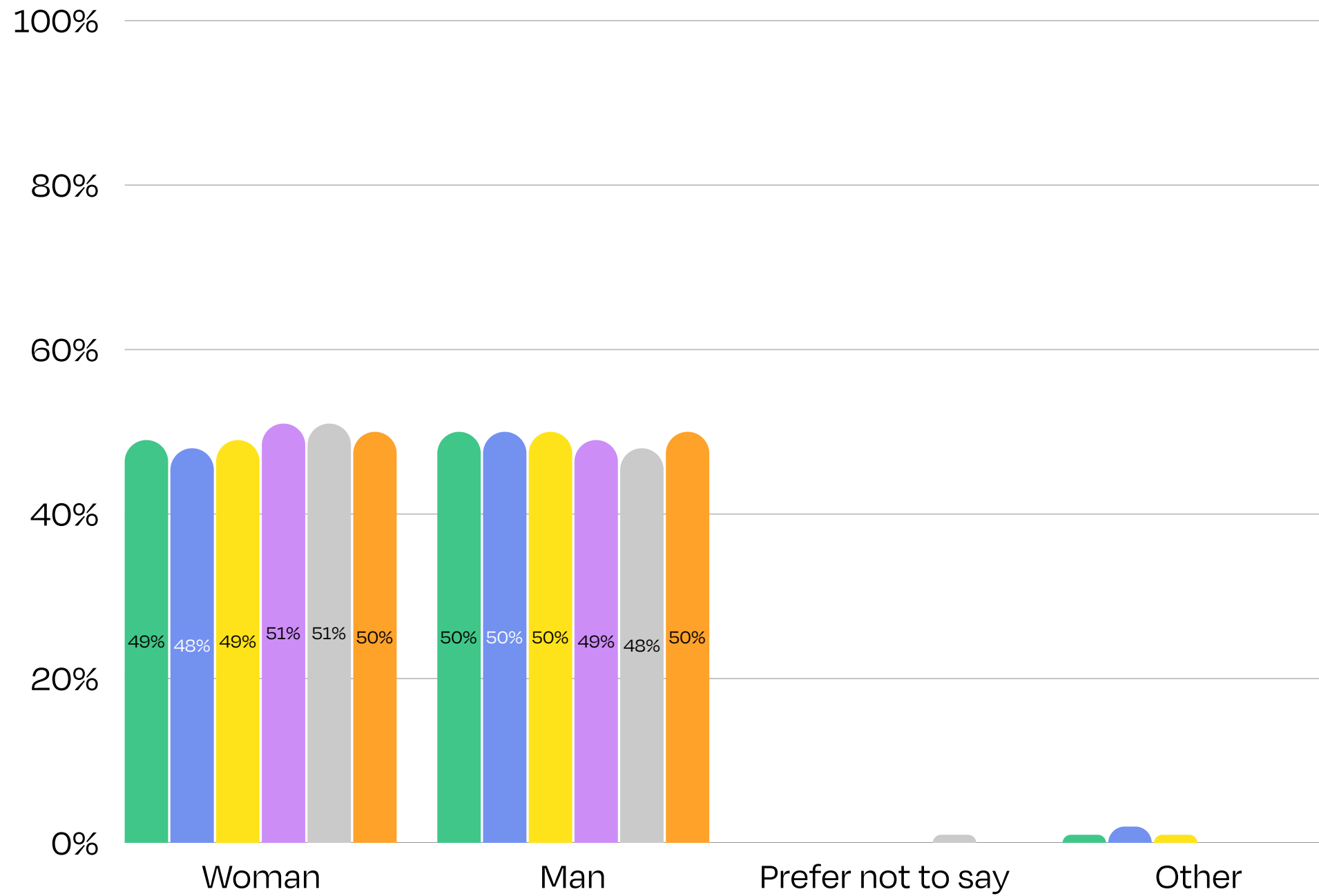
- **Denmark**
- **France**
- **Germany**
- **Italy**
- **Poland**
- **Spain**

It was designed to generate robust, comparable insights into the views and experiences of young adults across different national contexts. Equal sample sizes were used in each country. A targeted quota-based sampling approach was applied, with respondents selected to meet predefined quotas for age, gender, and nationality, ensuring balanced representation across these key groups.

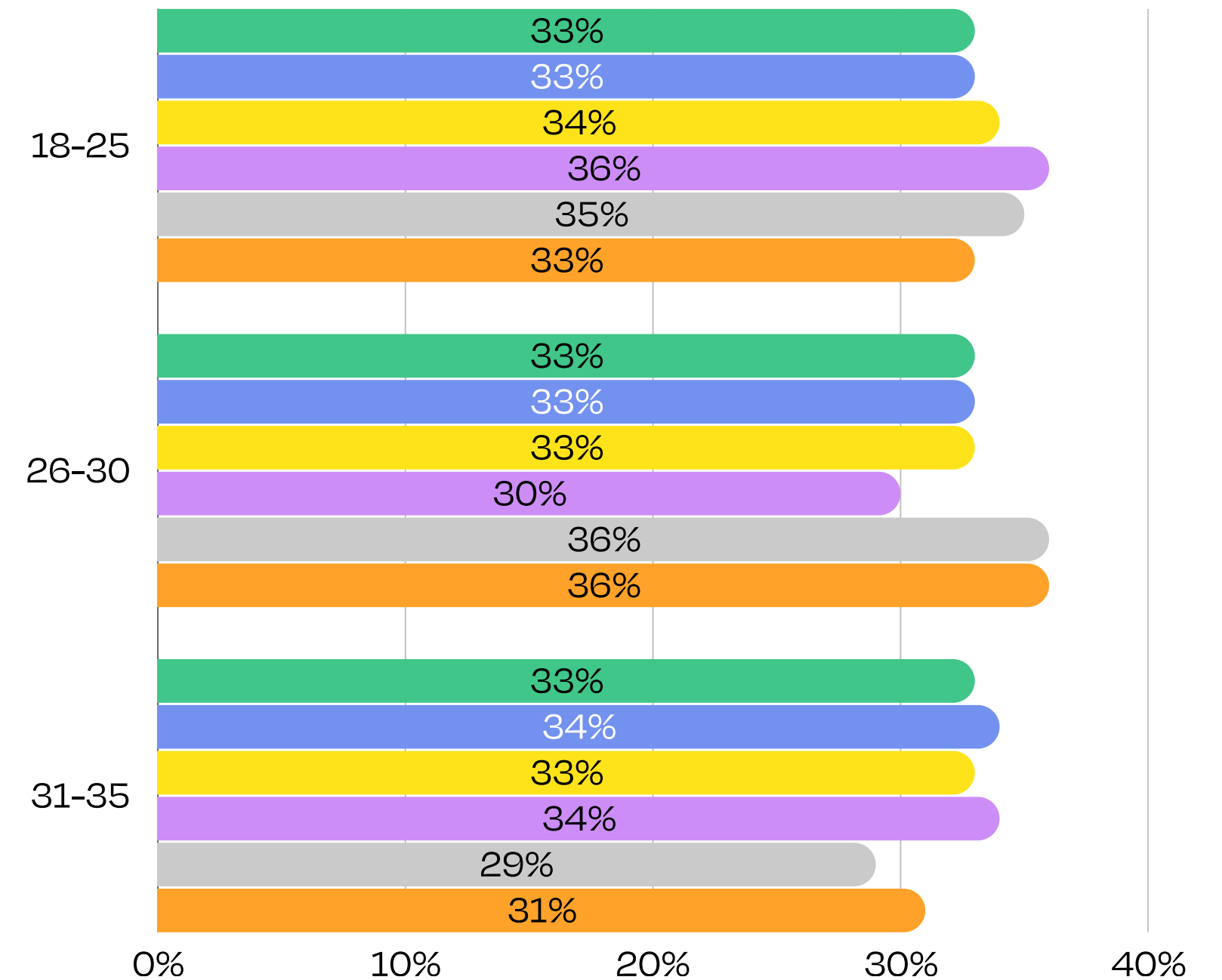
The research also captured important socio-economic context, including respondents' work or study status, financial support from family, caregiving and dependent responsibilities, political leaning, current area of residence and housing situation. These variables were not used for recruitment but enabled analysis beyond overall country-level results, including across relevant subgroups.

Respondents were recruited using the same methodology in every country, with quality checks applied both during fieldwork and through additional data cleaning for statistical analysis, providing a reliable basis for identifying meaningful patterns, differences, and shared concerns across countries.

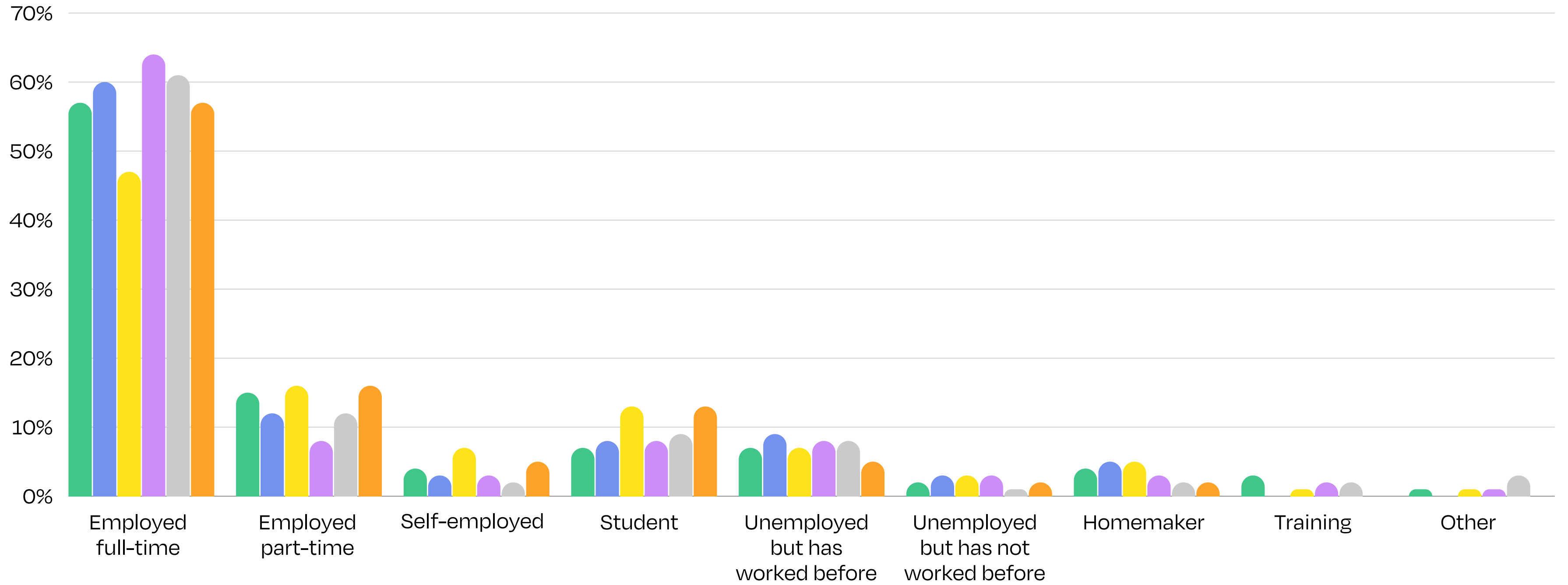
### Gender



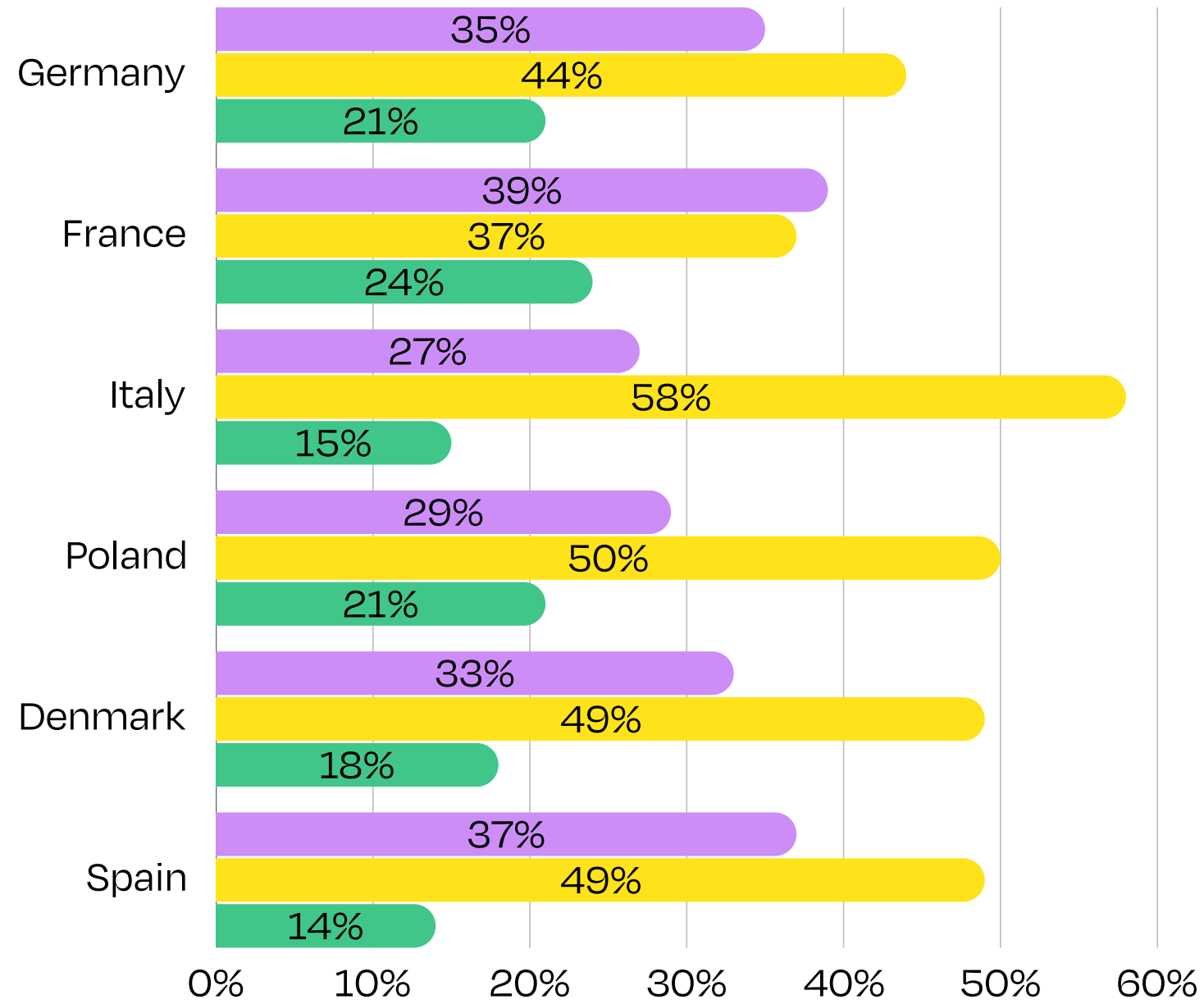
### Age



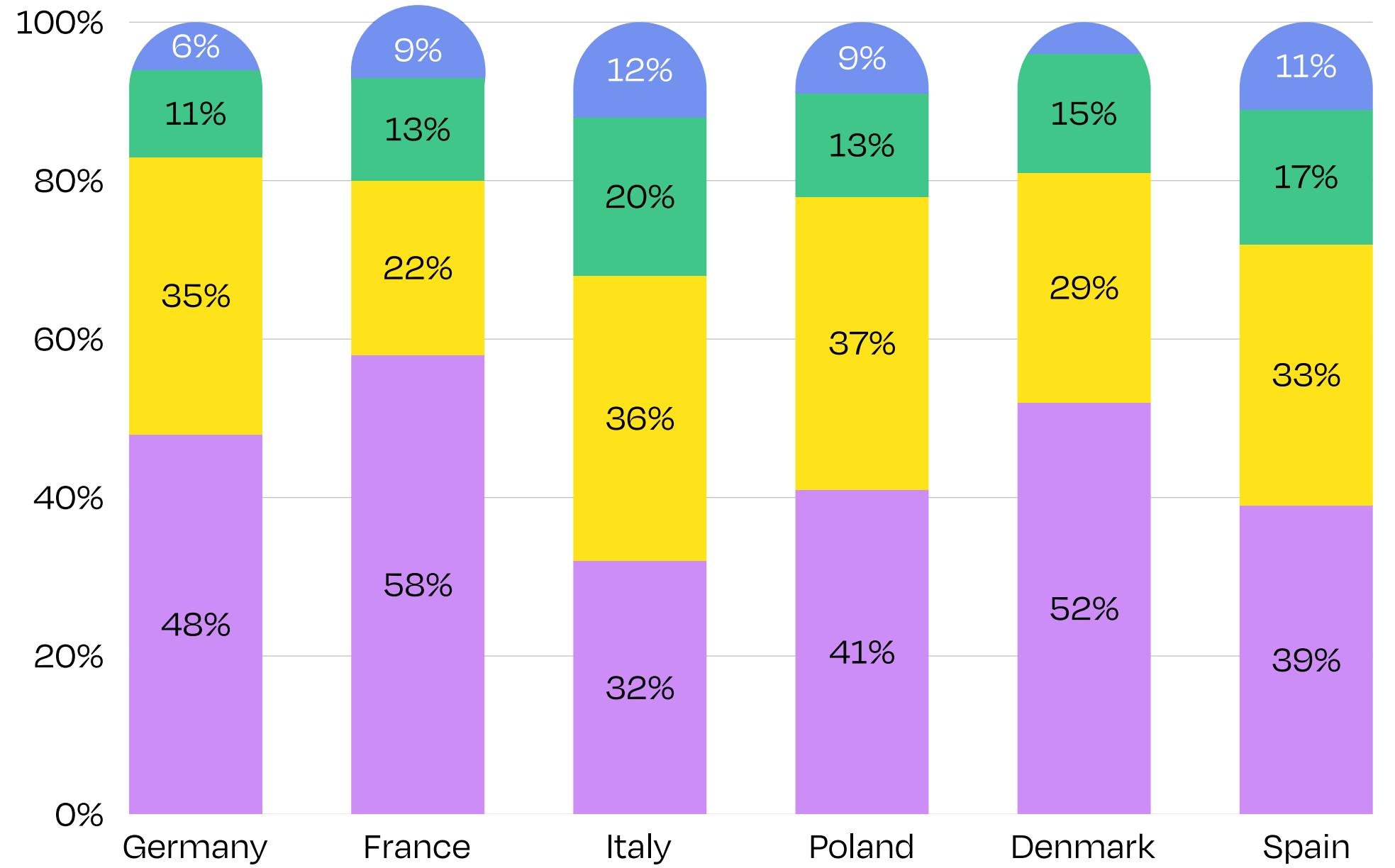
## Work or study status



### Area of residence



### Financial support from family

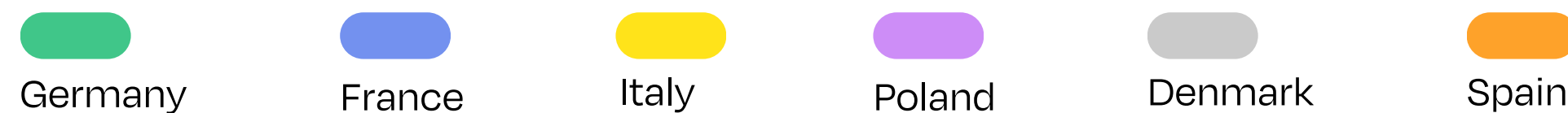
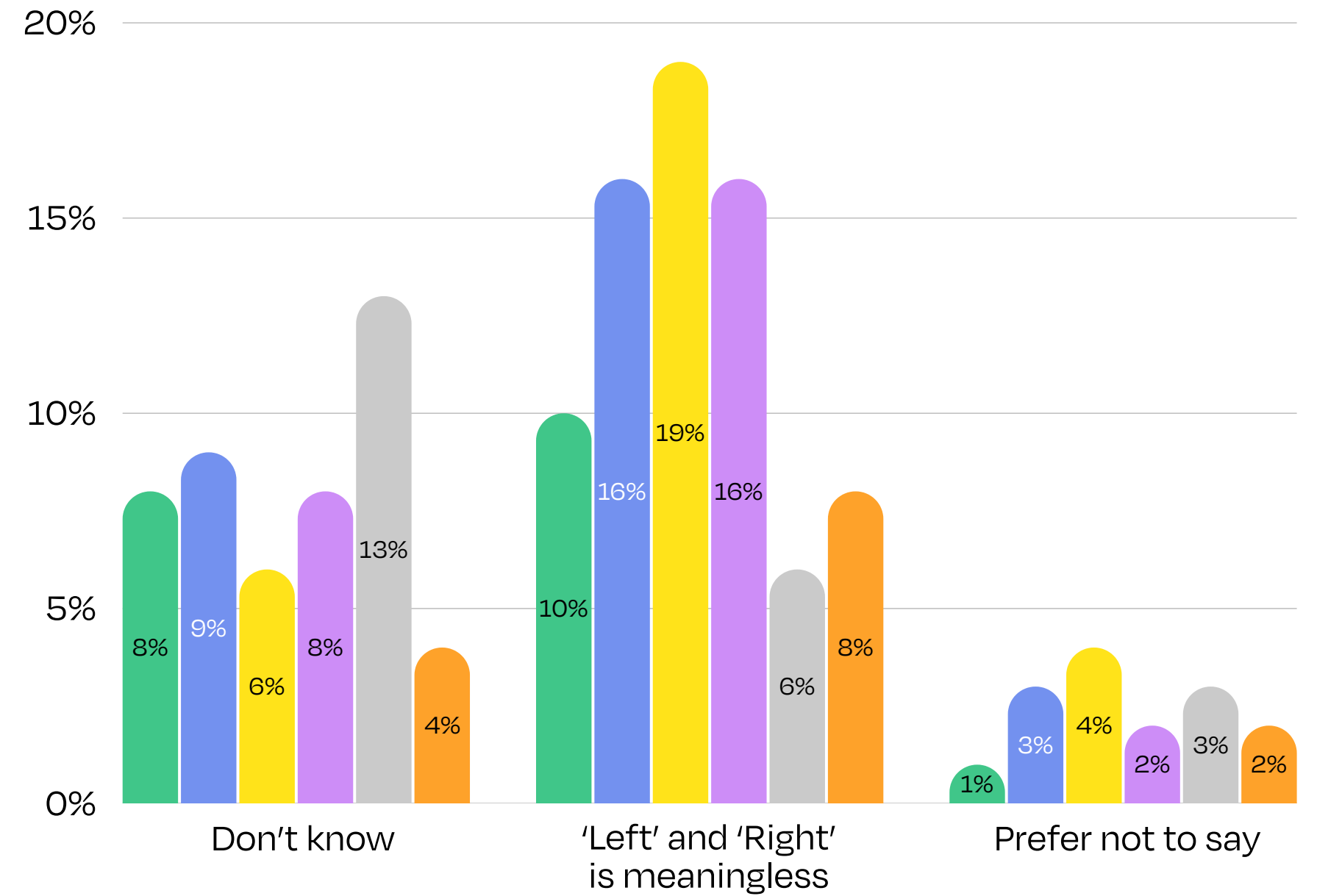
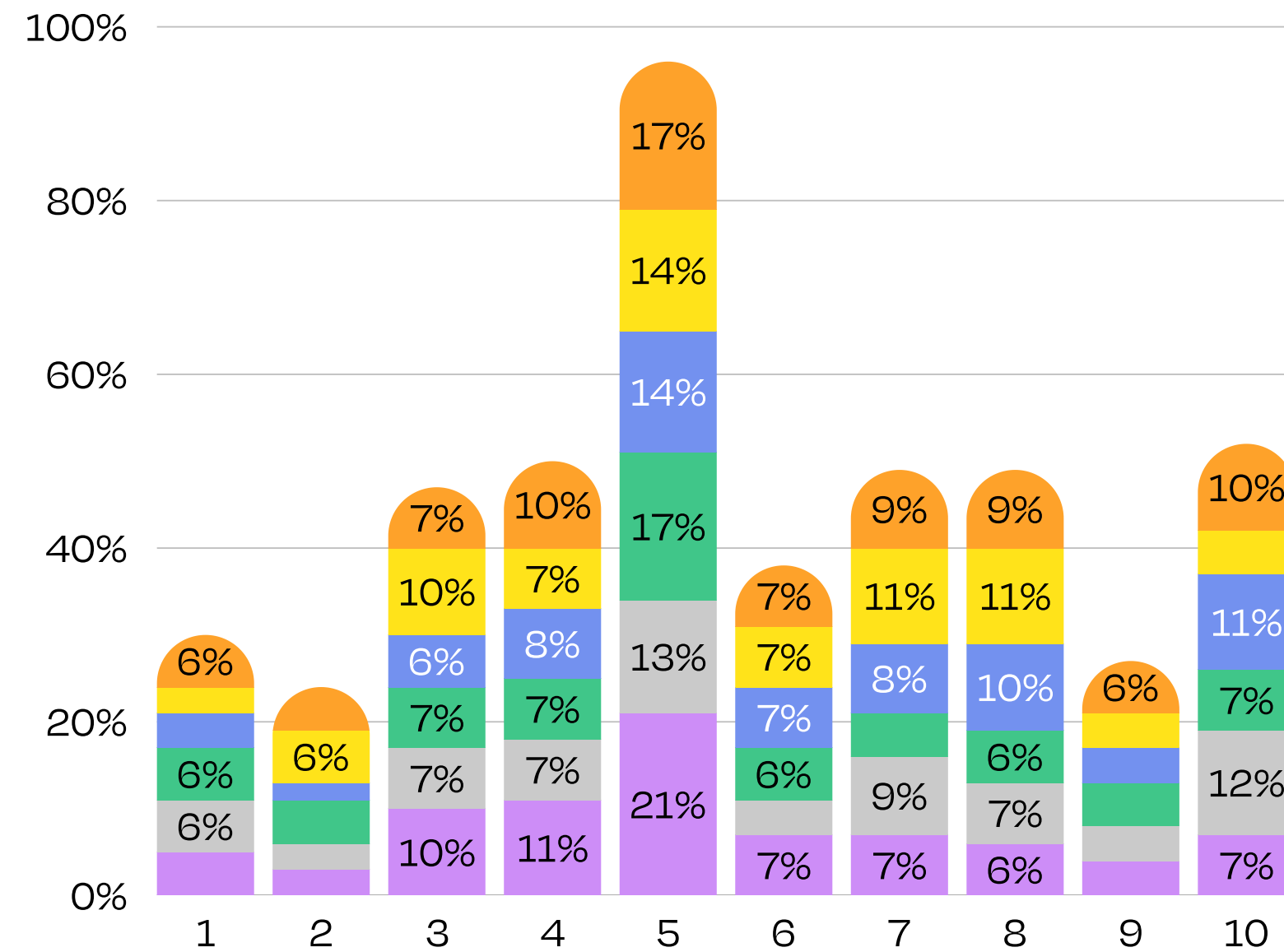


Large city
  Medium-sized city
  Rural/village

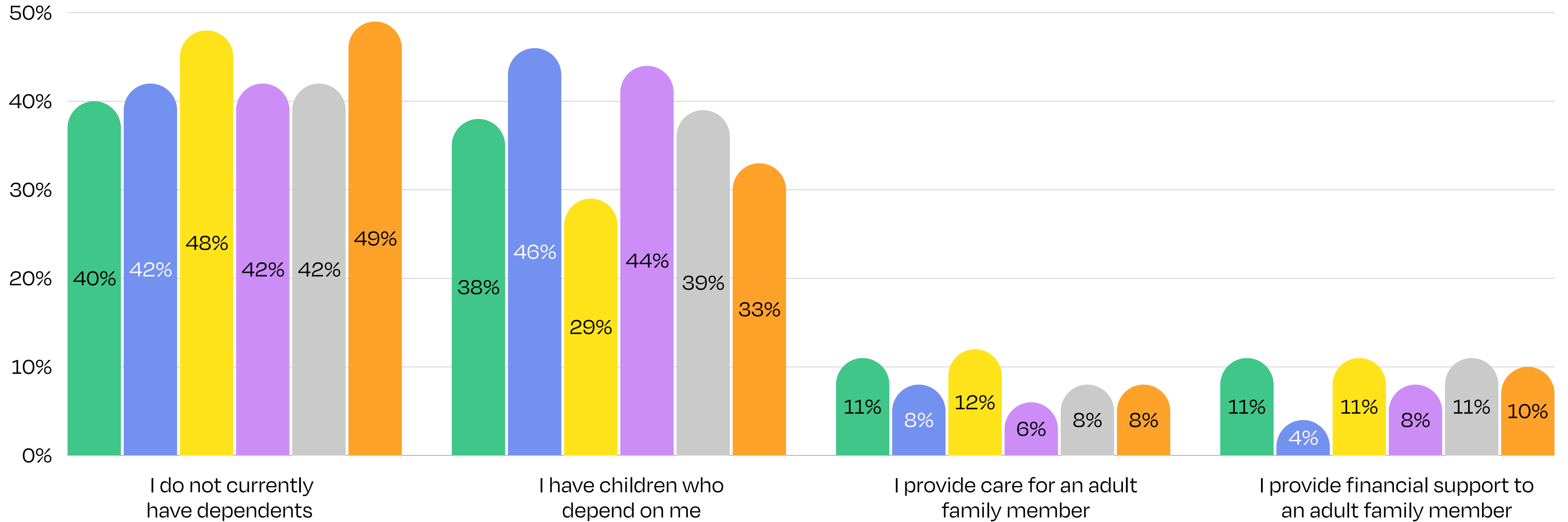
None
  Occasional help
  Regular monthly financial support
  All my living costs are fully covered by family

## Political leaning

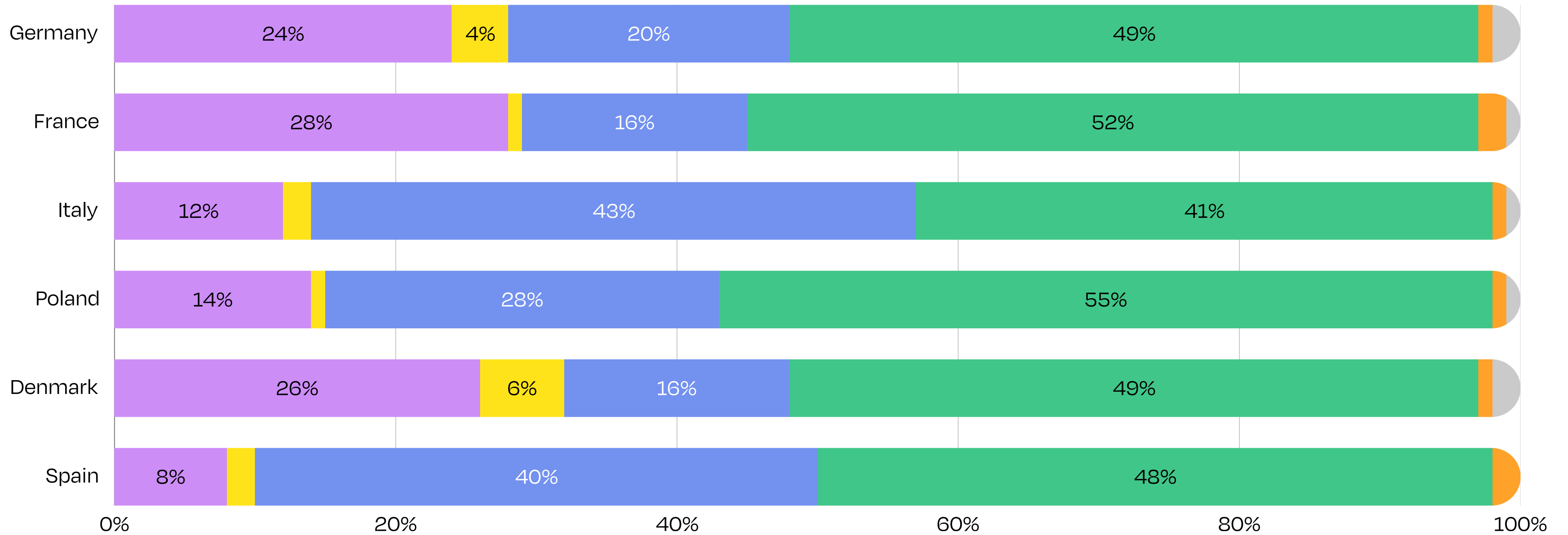
How would you place yourself on a 'left-right' scale of 1-10, where **1 is 'extremely left'** and **10 is 'extremely right'**?



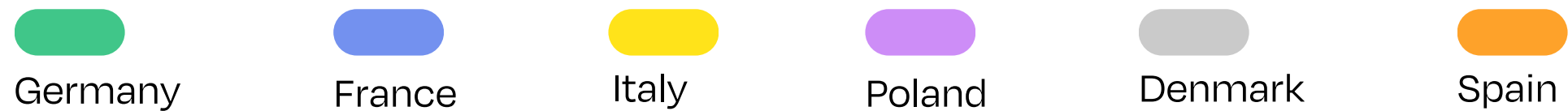
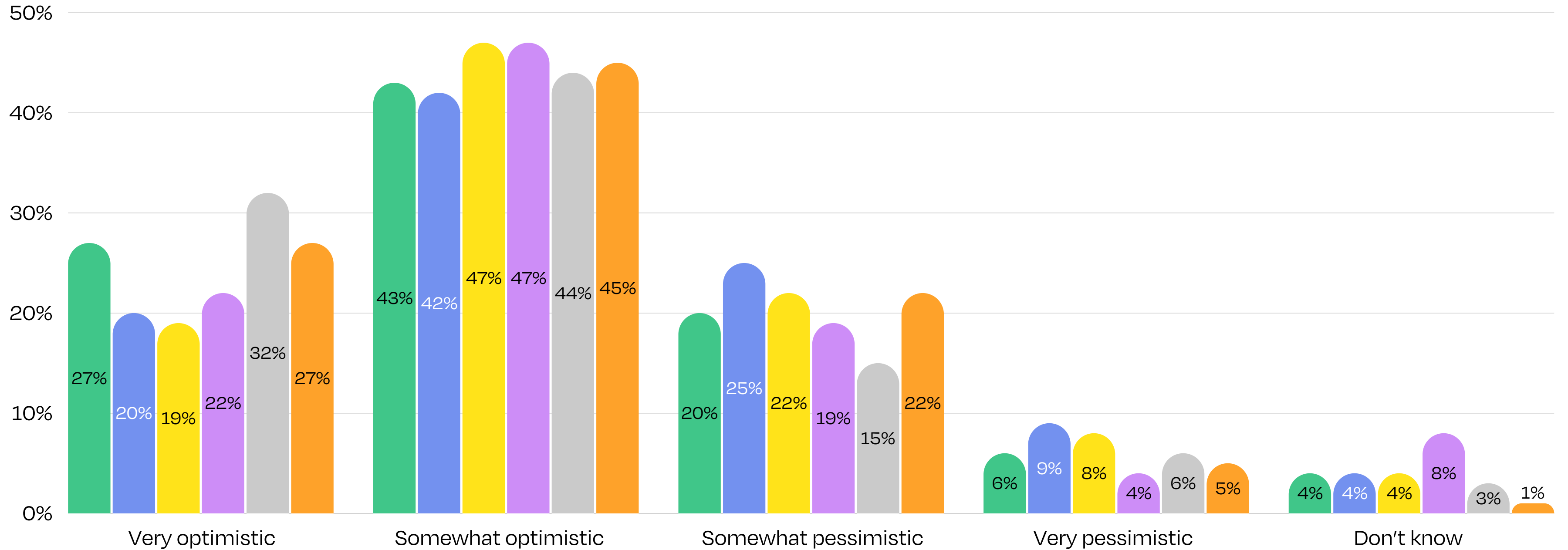
## Caregiving and dependent responsibilities



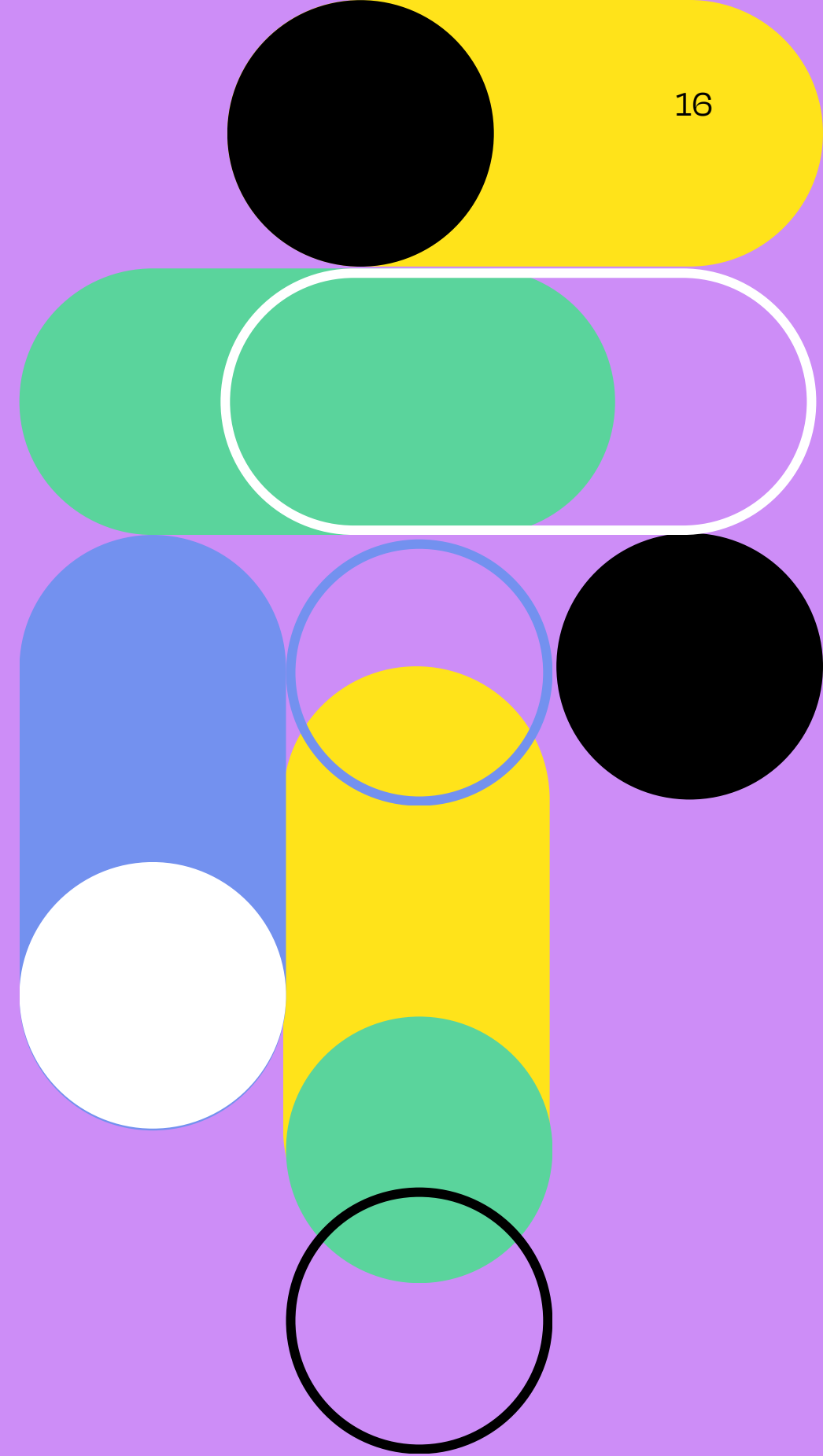
## Current accommodation status



## Outlook on the future (next 10 years)



# Pensions: a social contract under strain



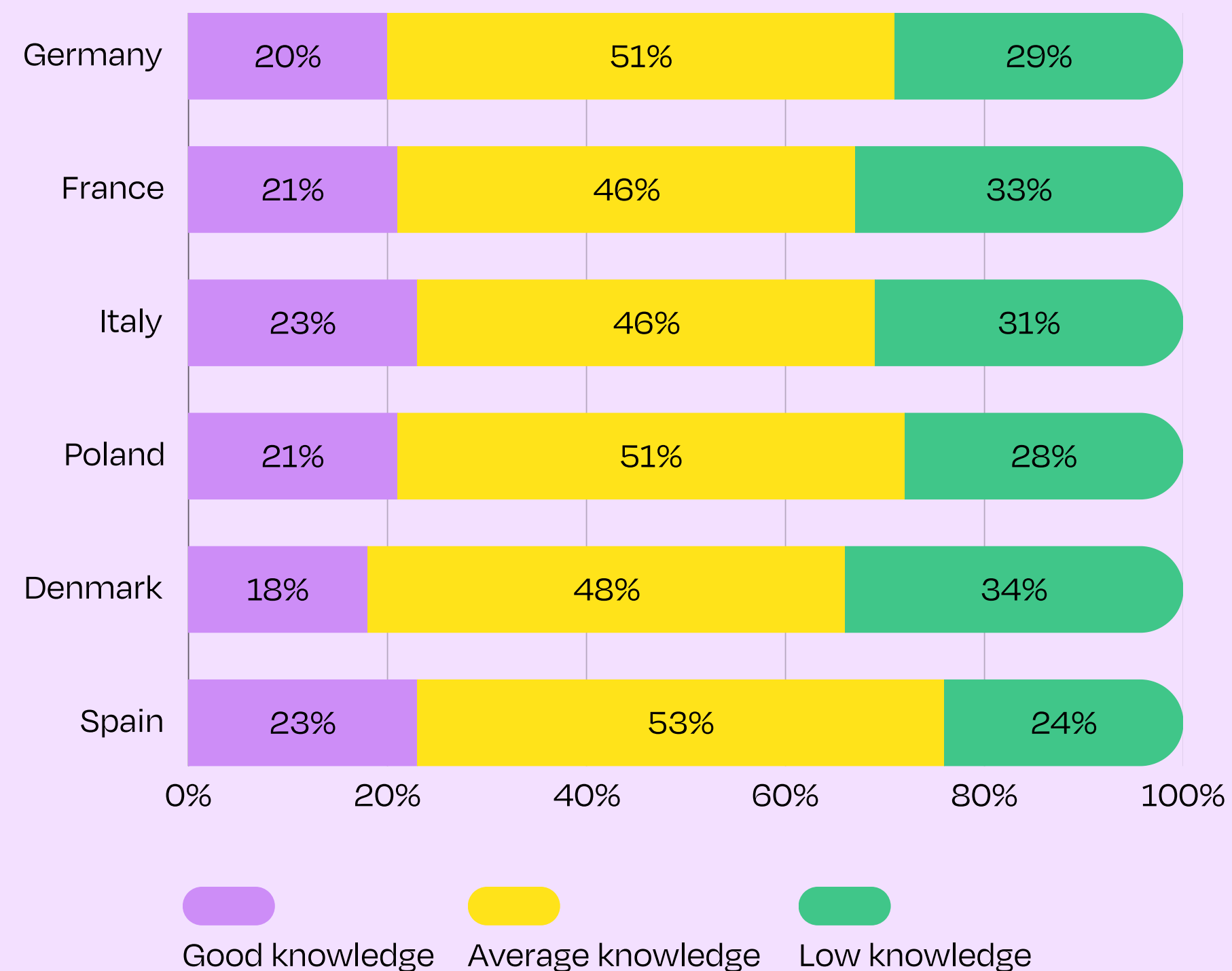
Young Europeans in our study tend to think about pensions with a mix of distance and resigned realism. Retirement still feels far away for most, but the data shows that pension systems have become a powerful sign of whether the long-term social contract still holds. That turns what might seem like a technical policy issue into something that carries both personal and political anxiety.

### Worried but unprepared: the pension dilemma

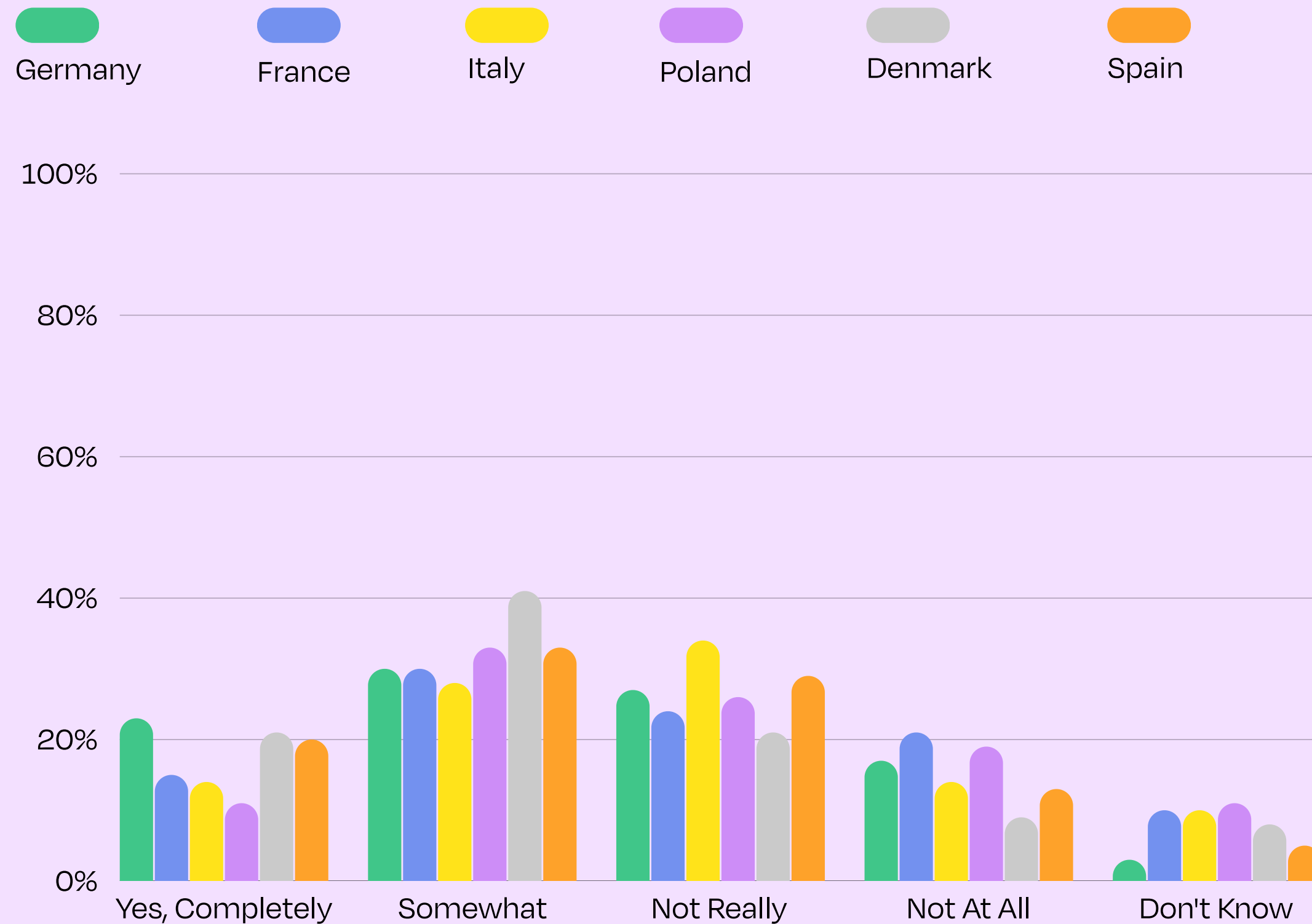
30% of those surveyed say they have limited knowledge of how the system works, yet 22% name it as a primary concern. Even among those who do not fully understand it, a sense of unease is hard to miss. As a young Dane, Benjamin (M, 18–25) put it, there is a strong fear of not knowing enough about retirement and of starting too late, compounded by how distant it feels compared to the immediate focus on education, work, and everyday life.

At the same time, there is an awareness that early choices carry long-term consequences, creating a sense of uncertainty about missing something important or relying too heavily on the system. The result is a mix of low confidence and high stakes, where the desire for a secure future is already shaping how this generation thinks about fairness.

### Knowledge regarding the functioning of the pension system



### Trust that pension contributions will be sufficient to support retirement



### Contributing without trust: the pension trust gap

A clear trust gap runs through the findings. Nearly half, 49%, are already paying into a pension scheme, while another 28% expect to do so soon. Only 9% say they do not intend to contribute at all.

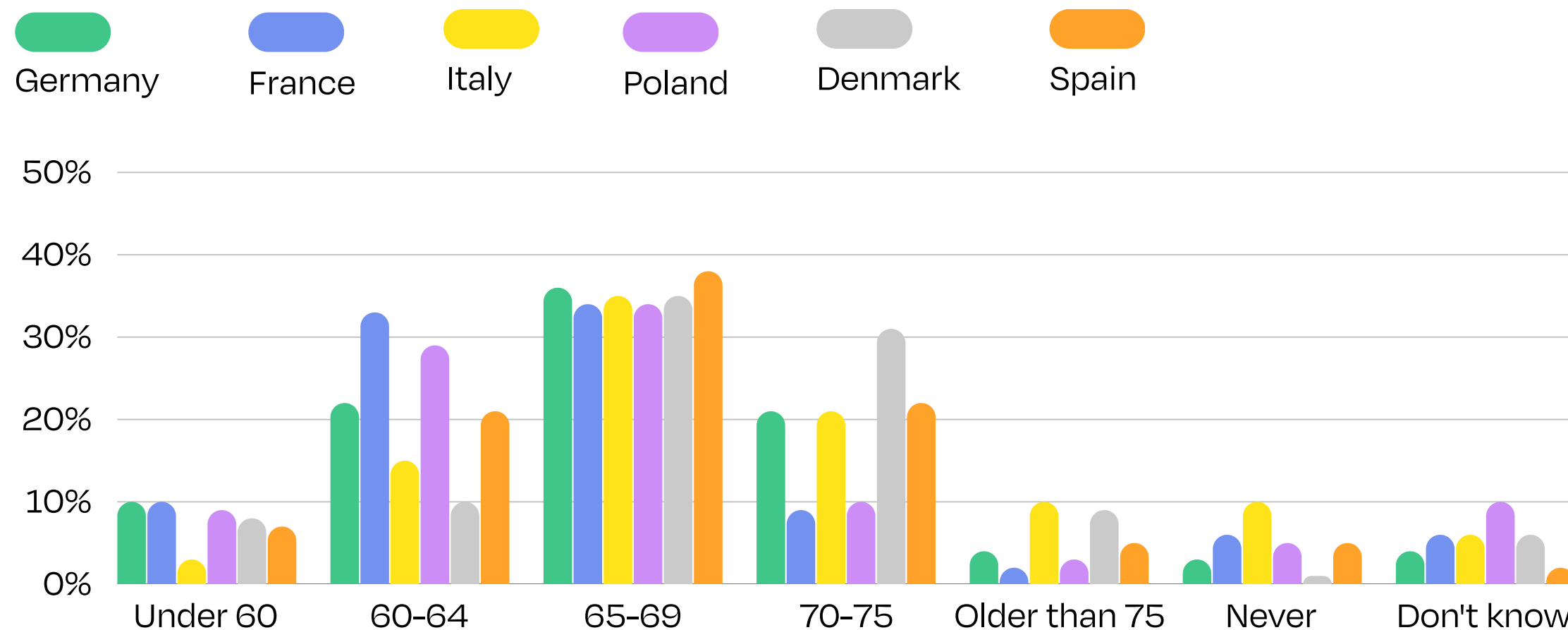
Yet despite this high level of participation, only 17% think their pension will be enough, while 43% expect it to fall short. That gap between paying in and believing in the outcome is one of the main tensions in the data, driven in part by concerns that demographic change could undermine the system's sustainability. The overall message is clear: many feel they are putting money into a system they do not trust.

## Delayed retirement, reluctantly accepted

Expectations for the future are shifting downward. While 35% expect to retire between 65 and 69, broadly in line with current norms, 30% think they will work past 70 or maybe never retire at all. Perceptions differ by country: young people in Denmark and Italy expect the longest working lives, while those in France and Poland are more likely to imagine leaving earlier. But the idea of working longer is rarely embraced.

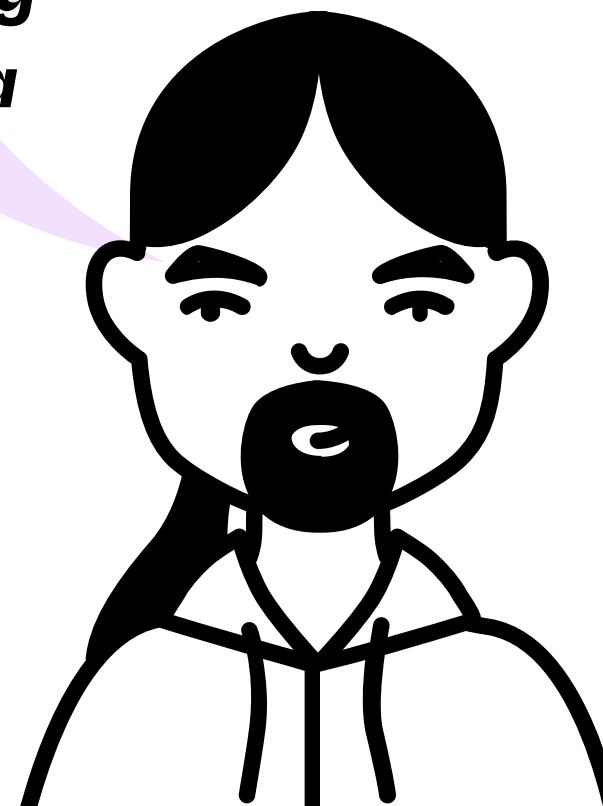
More often, it is seen as a necessity imposed by demographic pressure rather than a fair outcome. While some respondents acknowledge that longer working lives may be appropriate given rising life expectancy, this does not necessarily translate into a sense of fairness. Working longer is becoming normal, but it is not something people welcome.

### Estimated age of retirement



***I don't think it's fair, but it's appropriate because we're living longer and there's a problem with the pension system.***

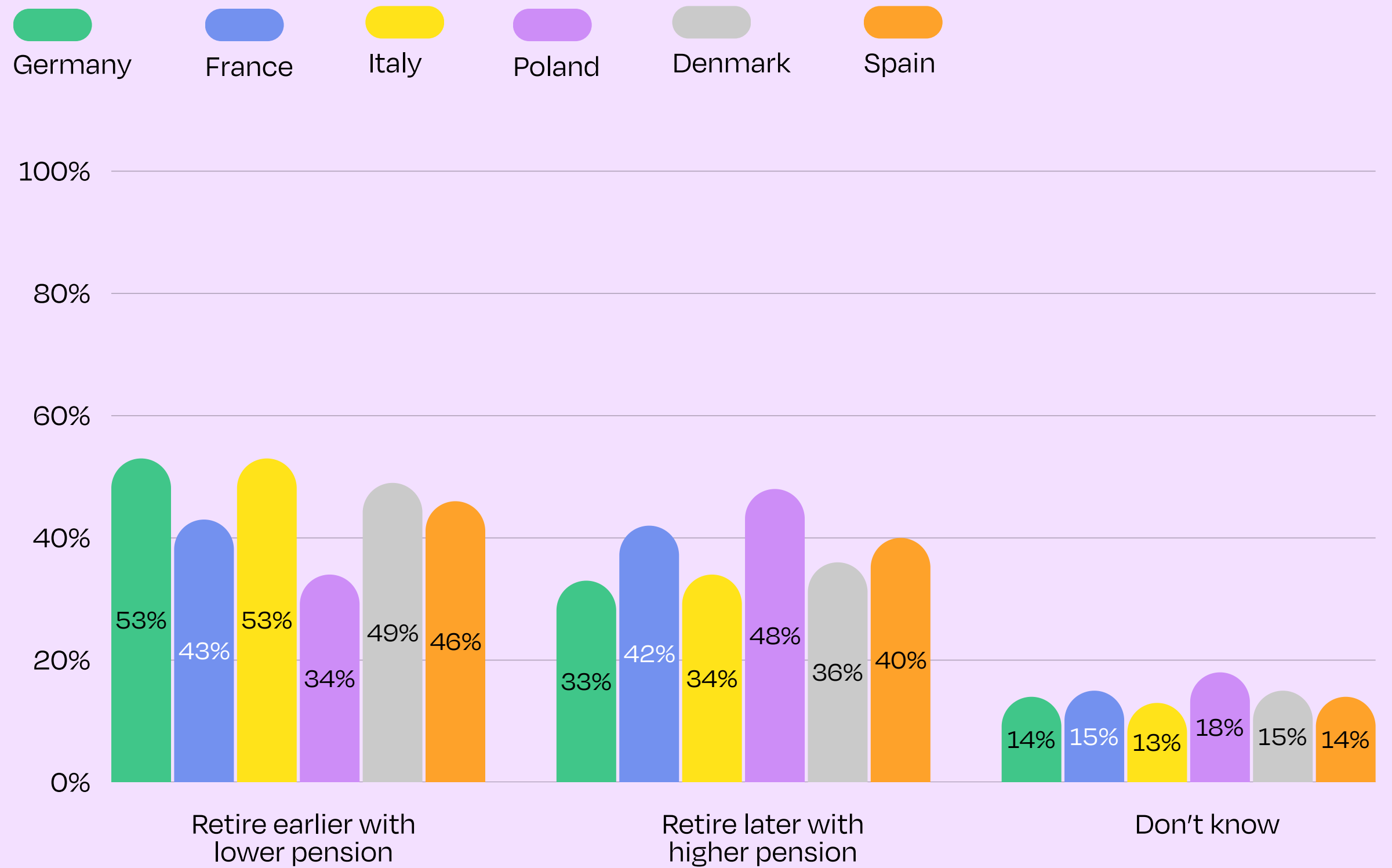
Antonio, M, 26-30, from Spain



## Choosing between time and income

When weighing money against time, 46% would rather retire earlier with a lower pension, while 39% would choose to work longer for higher benefits. Poland stands out here, with 48% preferring to stay in work longer in order to secure better payments.

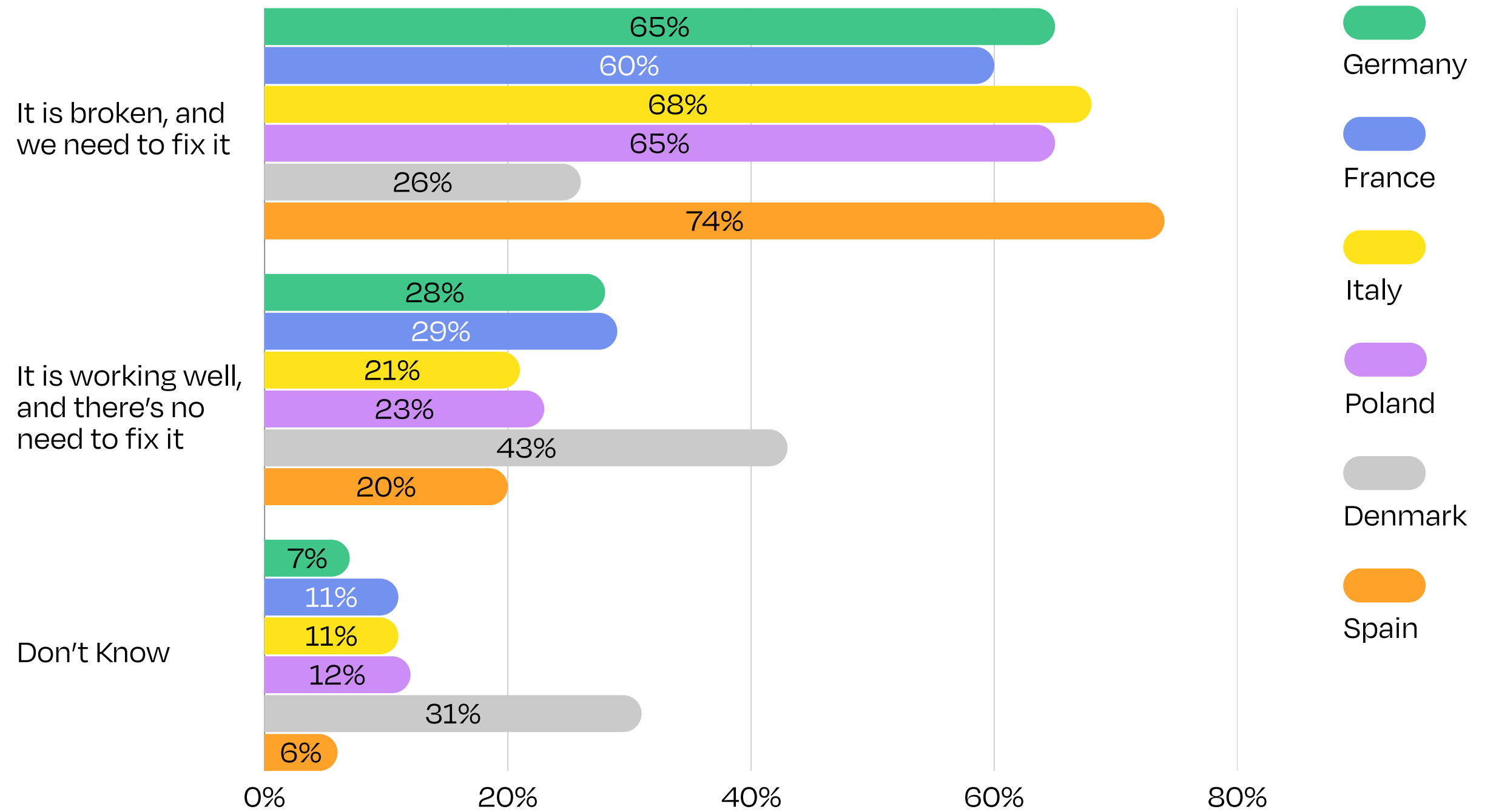
### Preference regarding time of retirement



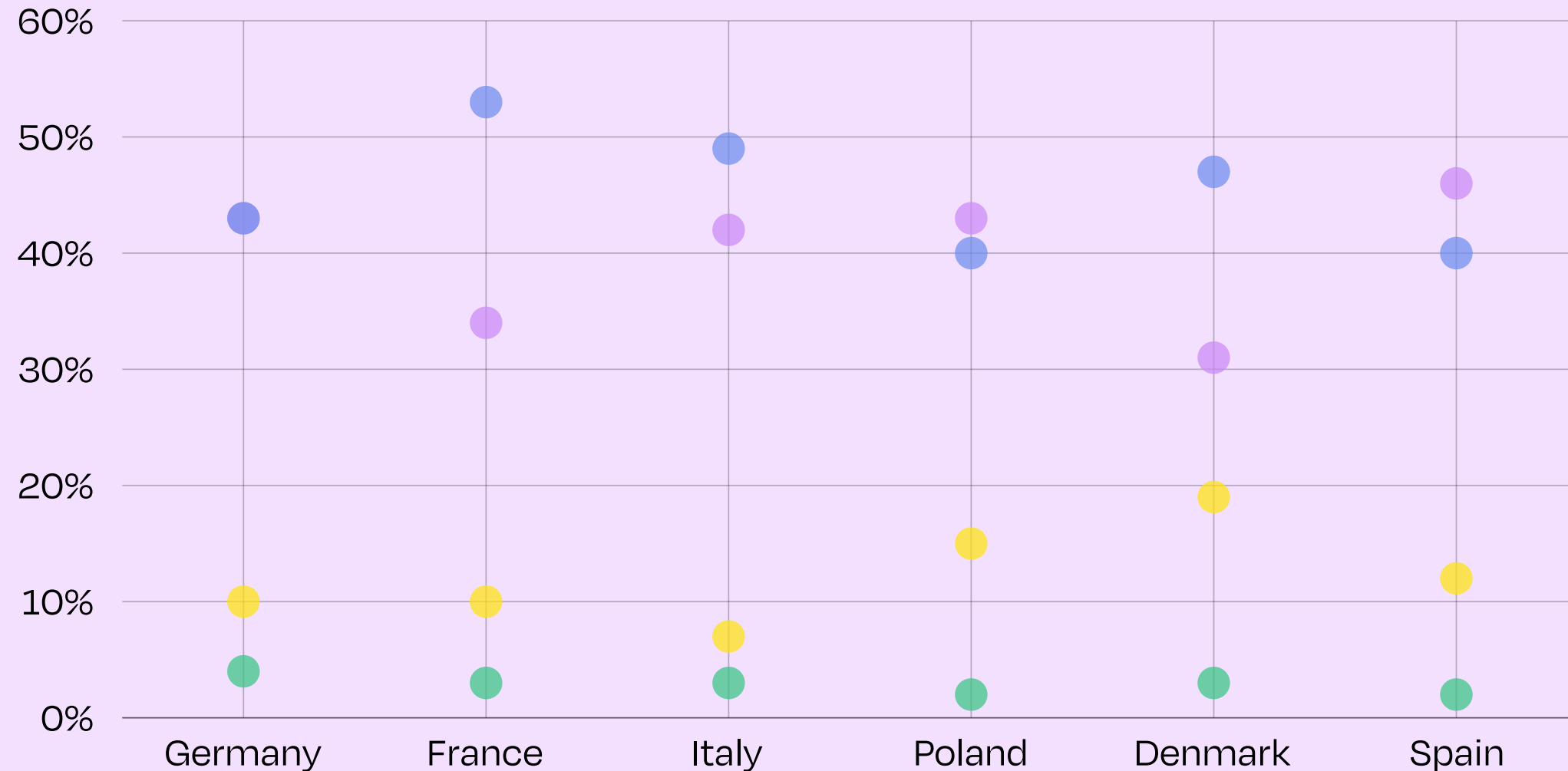
## Reform without consensus

Overall, 59% of respondents think the current pension system is broken and needs reform. Denmark is the only country where confidence remains comparatively strong, with just 26% saying the system is broken. Elsewhere, frustration is more visible, but there is little agreement on what reform should look like.

### Attitudes towards the current pension system



### Attitudes towards pension reform

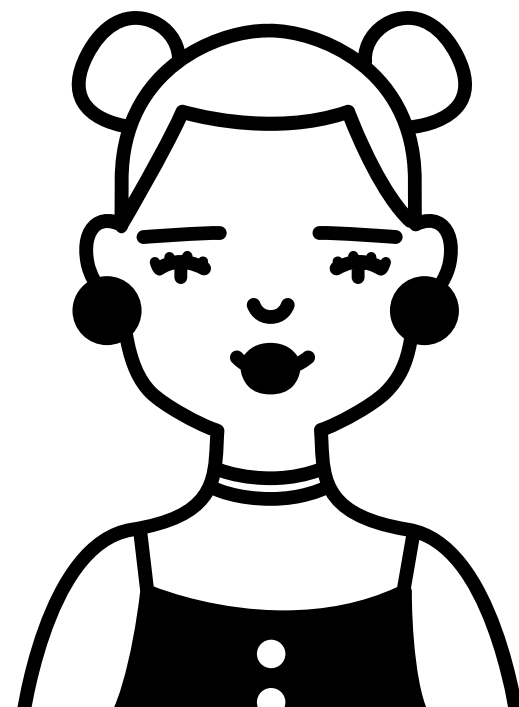


- Pension reform is important, but the government should avoid unpopular measures
- Pension reform should be a top priority even if it requires unpopular measures
- Pension reform is important, but the government should focus on other issues first
- Pension reform should be avoided at all costs

Young people across Europe are split on how much "pain" they are willing to accept. While 45% back changes that avoid unpopular measures, 40% think reform should go ahead even if it means difficult political choices. France and Denmark show the least appetite for tougher reforms. This points to a broad demand for change, but very little consensus on who should bear the cost.

***My biggest concern about pensions is that the pension system no longer works for my generation and those after us. That we have to pay the price for poor political and economic choices.***

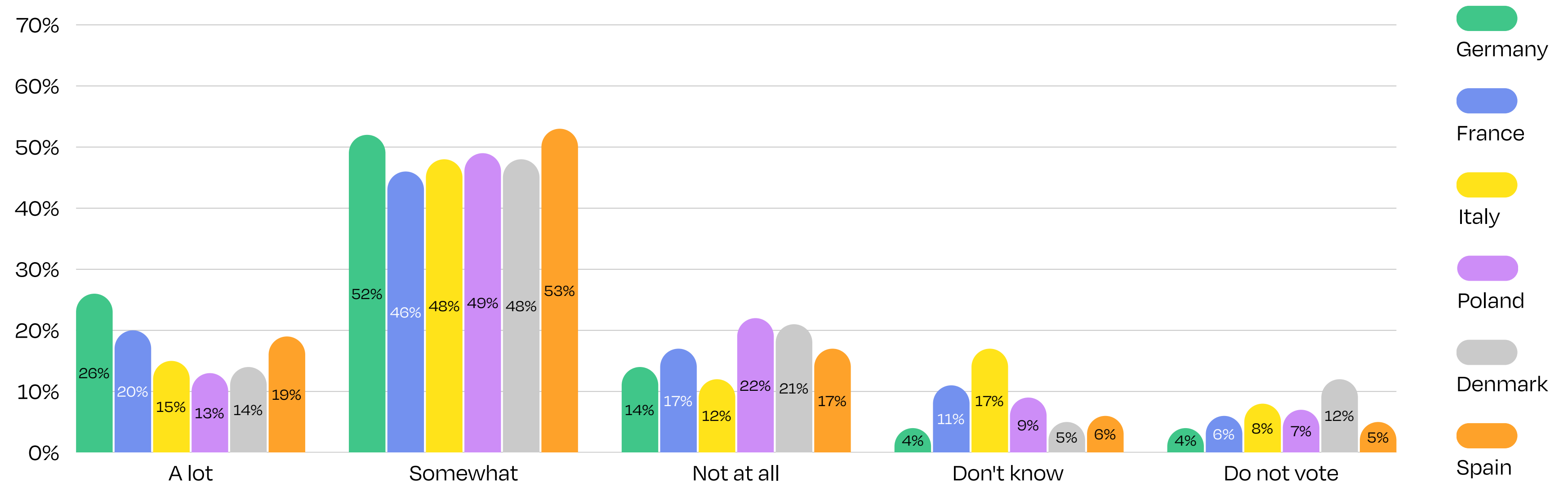
Elodie, F, 31-35, from France



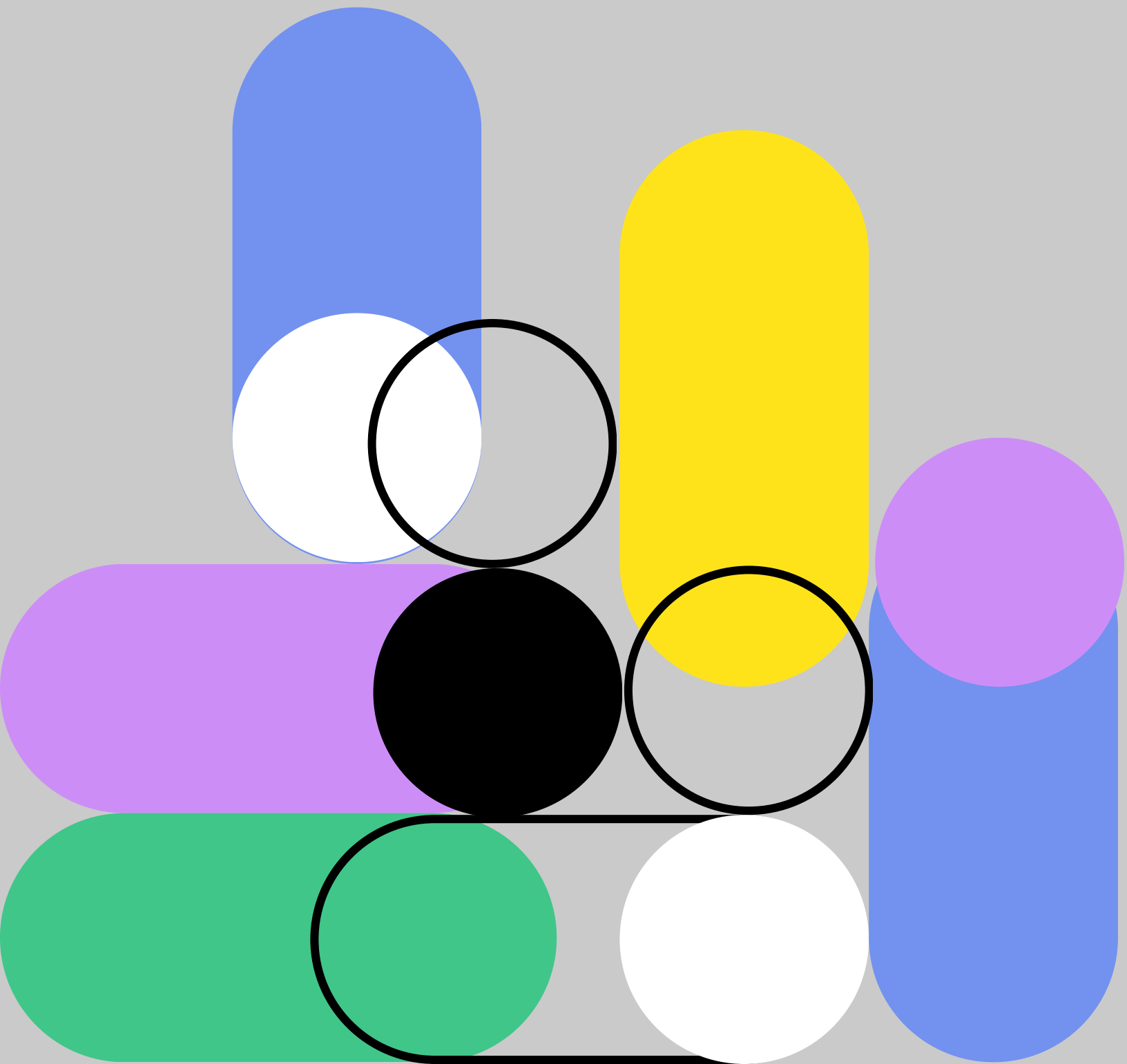
## Pensions as a test of trust

Pensions have therefore become a shorthand for trust in public institutions. For 67% of this demographic, the issue affects how they vote, with Germans the most likely to say so. Ultimately, retirement policy has become a measure of whether the welfare state will still keep its promises when their turn comes.

### The influence of attitudes toward pensions on political support



# Housing: the condition of adulthood

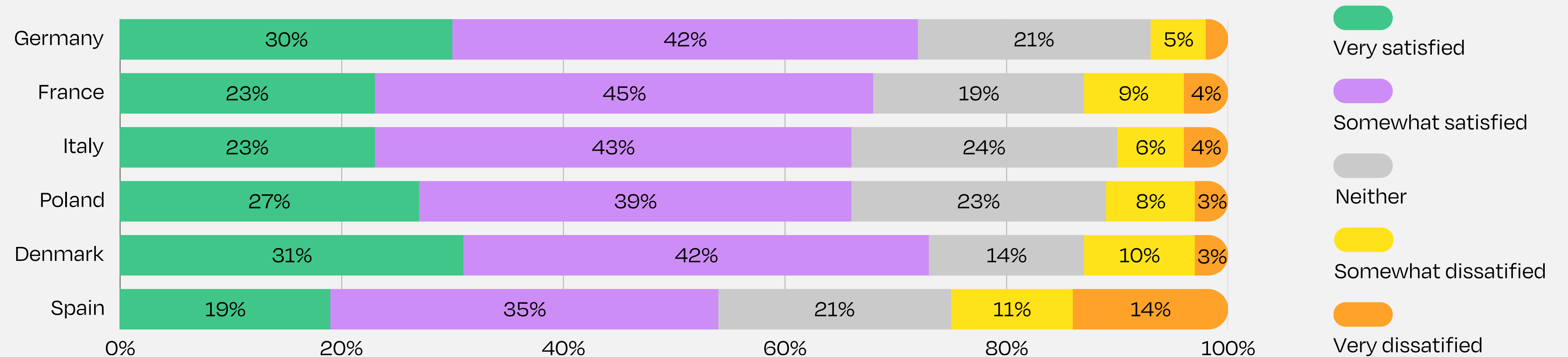


## When housing shapes life paths

Participants in the study treat housing as the basic condition shaping everyday life. While 66% say they are satisfied with their current living situation, they are also acutely aware that rising costs are narrowing their independence and long-term choices. That makes housing both a personal struggle and a political force. Satisfaction varies sharply, from 73% in Denmark to 54% in Spain, and even "acceptable" conditions often come with trade-offs or continued financial dependence.

A German respondent, Saskia (F, 18-25) described having little real choice about where she could afford to live, while a Spanish respondent, Mike (M, 31-35) spoke of having to "settle" for the suburbs because living in the city is out of reach. Housing is no longer only about shelter; it is where economic pressure starts to close off life options.

### Satisfaction with current housing situation

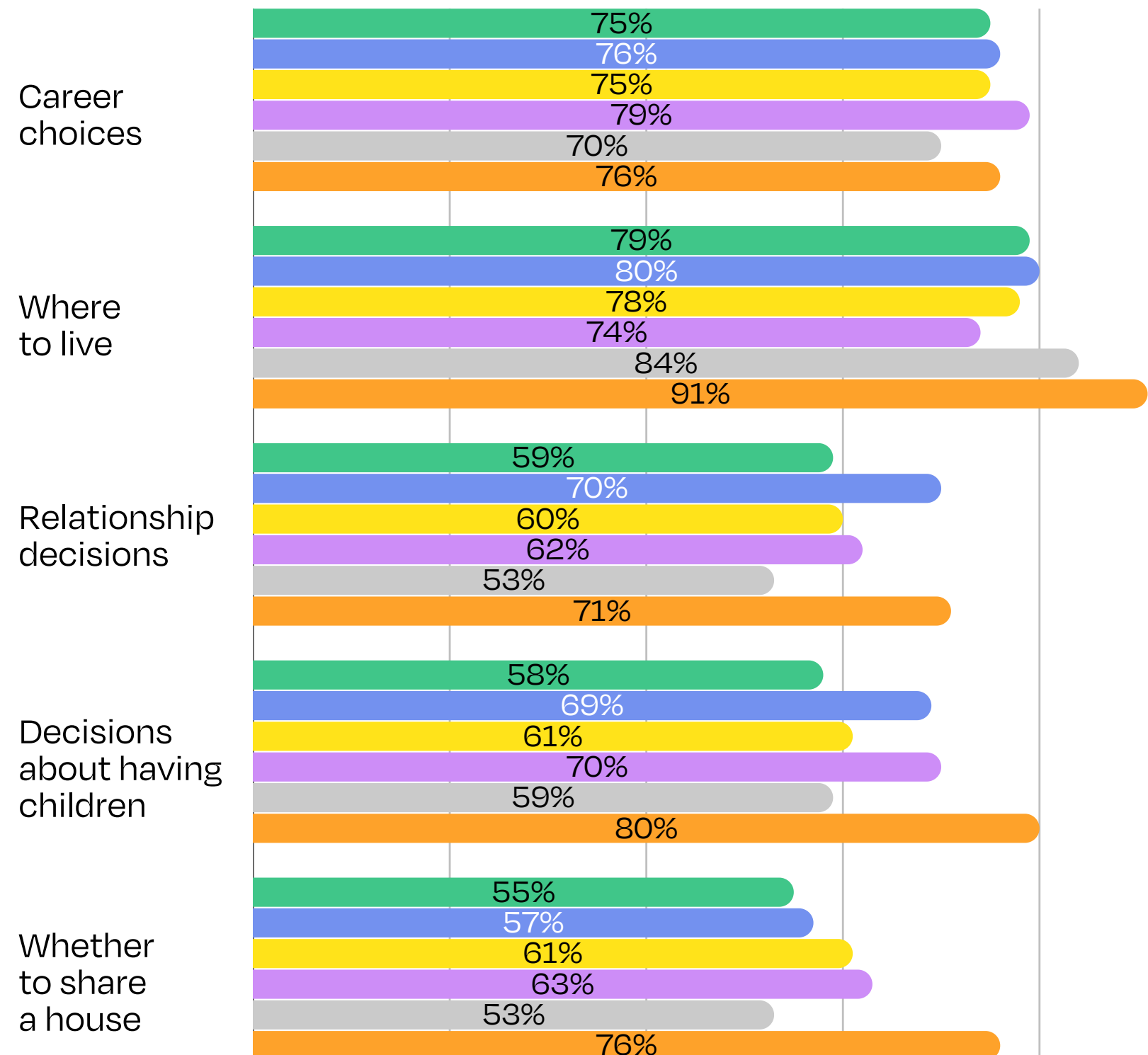


The data shows the scale of that pressure. Housing costs determine where 81% of young people live and shape the long-term financial planning of 77%. They also influence career decisions (75%), transport choices (75%), and job selection (70%).

Major life milestones are being pushed back as well: 66% say housing costs affect decisions about having children, 62% connect them to relationships, and 61% say they influence whether they share a home. These effects are strongest in Spain and weakest in Italy and Poland.

### The influence of housing costs on life decisions (A lot/Somewhat answers)

How do housing costs influence your decisions in the following areas?



Qualitative responses confirm how far these pressures spill into other parts of life. Several respondents highlighted that the lack of affordable housing makes it harder to plan for starting a family, while others pointed to the broader lack of accessibility for people in their 20s and 30s. Housing has become a structural obstacle to adulthood.

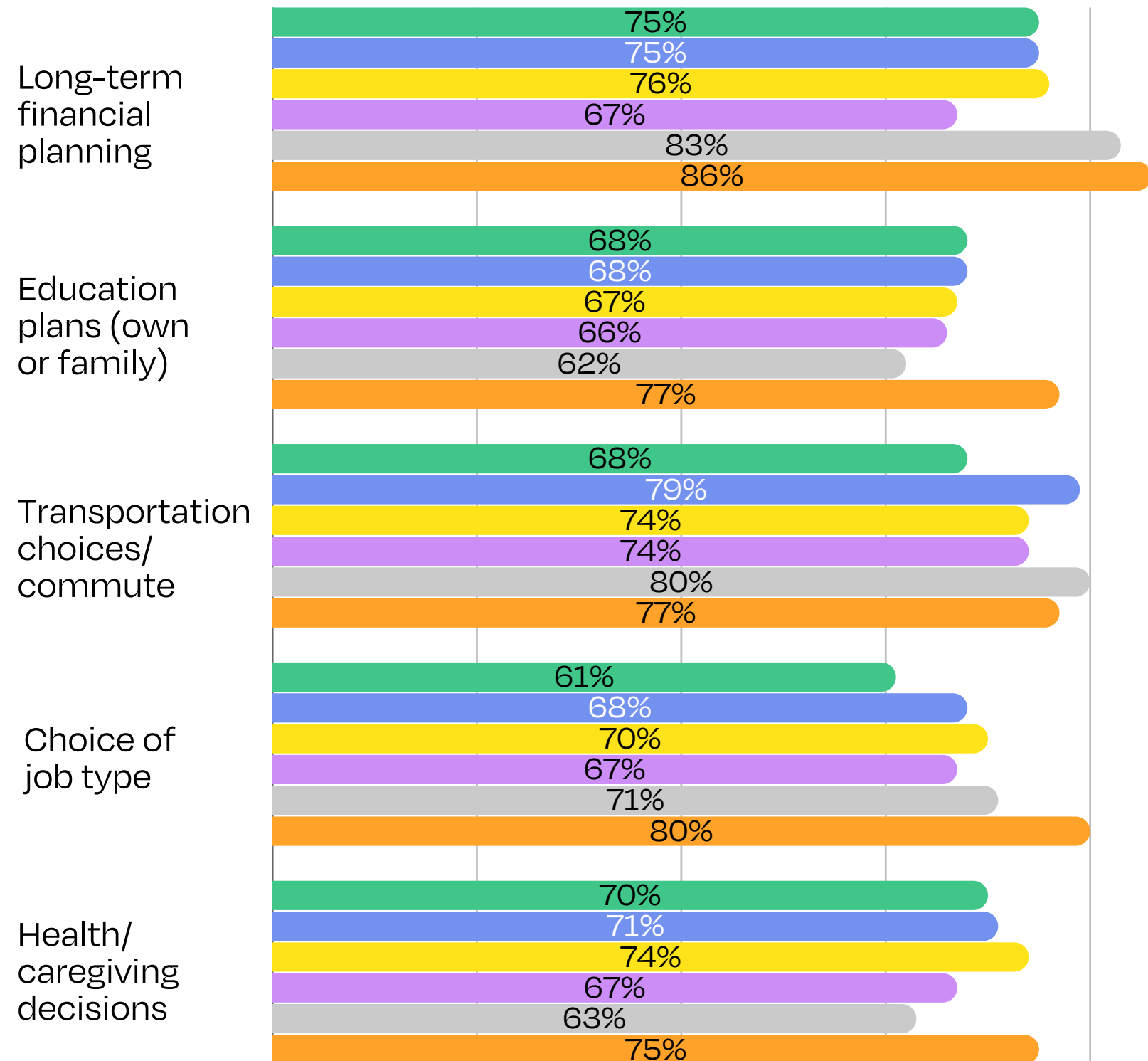
***The government could help young people access affordable housing by bringing prices down. It's sick how much they want for apartments now, and then they're surprised women don't want to have children when they can't find housing at a decent price.***

Maja, F, 18-25, from Poland



### How housing costs influence life decisions (A lot/Somewhat answers)

How do housing costs influence your decisions in the following areas?



## The burden of housing costs

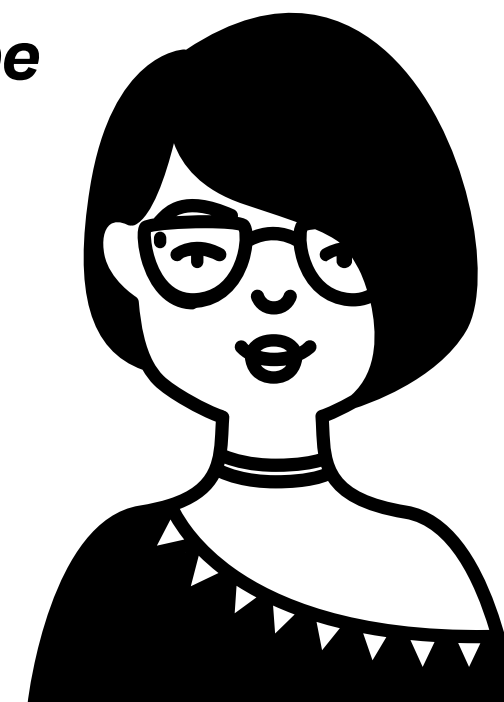


***My main concerns are the cost of bills, rent and service charges – all the money from my salary goes towards these, so I can't take care of myself, make choices for my health, live my life, retire, enjoy my hobbies or live peacefully with my partner.***

Nico, M, 26-30, from Italy

***No matter how hard you work, house prices and rents continue to rise, and half your salary continues to go towards rent. Ultimately, this means that someone who plans to buy their own home in the long term will not be able to do so because their savings are not enough, and I am concerned about not being able to buy my own home in a few years' time."***

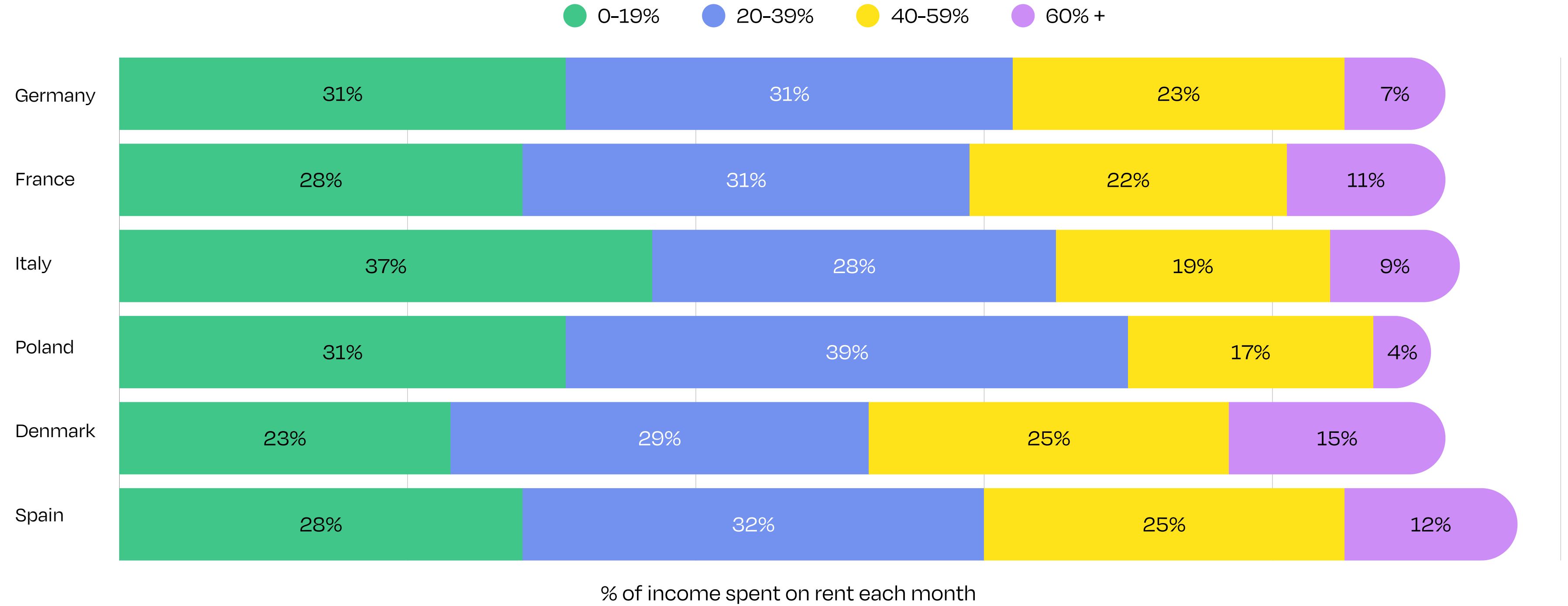
Ana, F, 26-30, from Spain



Affordability is the central issue. Nearly one-third, 31%, spend more than 40% of their income on housing, crossing into "unaffordability". Across all countries, women are more likely than men to spend over 40% of their income on housing. While 52% remain below that threshold, Denmark shows the highest financial pressure by this measure, and Poland the lowest. But the burden is felt in more than percentages, because it shapes what people have to give up.

Some respondents described how housing costs absorb the majority of their income, leaving little room for other essentials or for building a life with a partner. Others emphasised that high rents make it difficult to put money aside or plan for the future without ongoing financial pressure. Housing costs are increasingly seen as eating away at personal dignity and security.

**Proportion of monthly income allocated to housing costs**

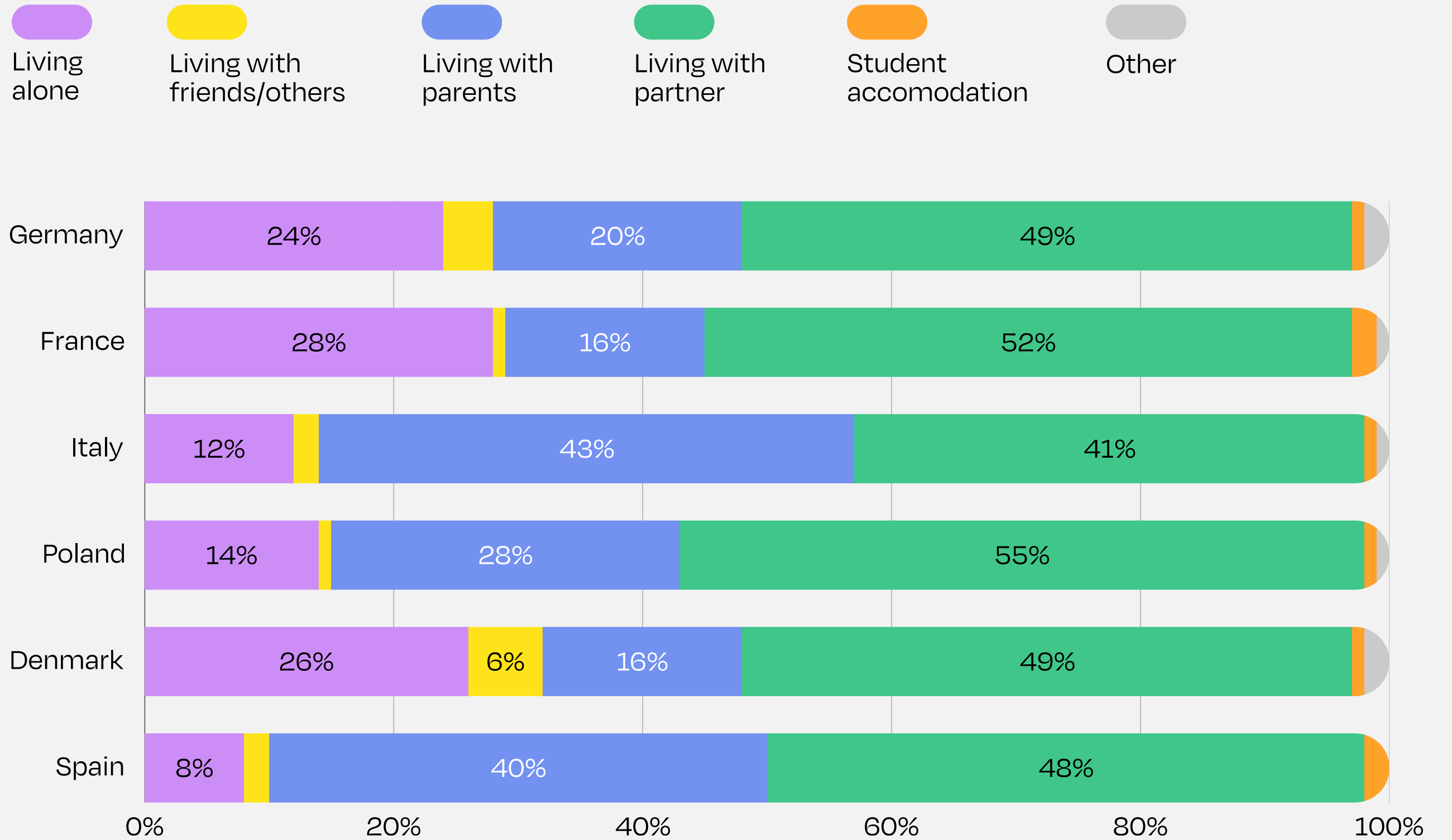


NB: This chart focuses on the main responses for clarity, with "not sure" (Germany 8%, France 8%, Italy 7%, Poland 9%, Denmark 8%, Spain 3%) included here for completeness.

## Unequal paths to independence

Participants in the study are not entering the housing market on equal terms. There is a clear North-South divide in family dependence. In Italy (43%) and Spain (40%), a much larger share of young people live with their families than in Denmark (16%), France (16%), or Germany (20%). Poland sits in the middle, with 28% living with parents. Living alone is also less common in Southern Europe, suggesting that independence arrives later there.

### Current accomodation status

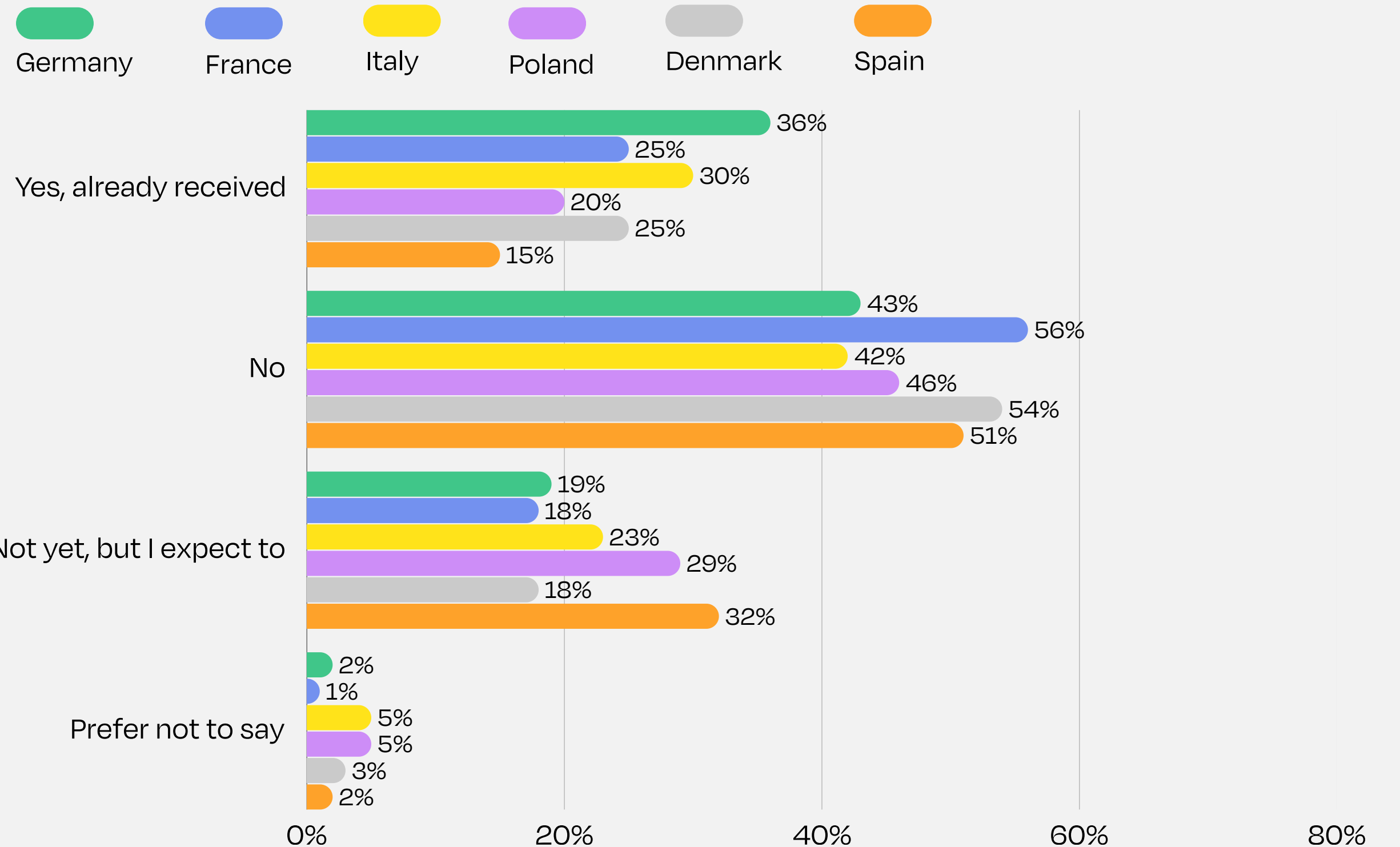


Patterns of family support are similarly uneven: 25% receive regular financial help with housing, while 48% say they have received no support at all.

Italians and Spaniards are more likely to receive general help, but Germans are actually the most likely to get specific support with housing costs (36%).

The picture suggests that access to independence depends heavily on family resources and national context.

### Financial help received - or to be received - from family



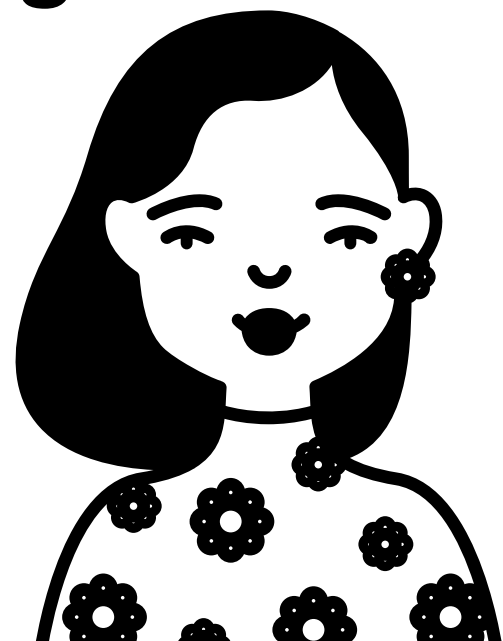
## Housing as a political test

Respondents frequently pointed to a growing mismatch between incomes and housing costs, with many feeling that access to decent housing is increasingly out of reach for all but the most financially secure. Others expressed concerns about housing insecurity and the risk of losing stable accommodation. Some also voiced frustration that policy responses tend to favour property investors over those struggling to access basic housing.

These views help explain why housing has become a key test of whether markets are being run in the public interest. Overall, 68% of young people say housing influences their vote, especially in Spain. It remains the clearest point where the cost-of-living crisis collides with personal ambition.

***My biggest concern regarding housing is that prices keep rising while wage increases are not consistent.***

Marguerite, F, 31-35, from France



***Only the rich can afford decent housing.***

Simmy, M, 31-35, from Italy



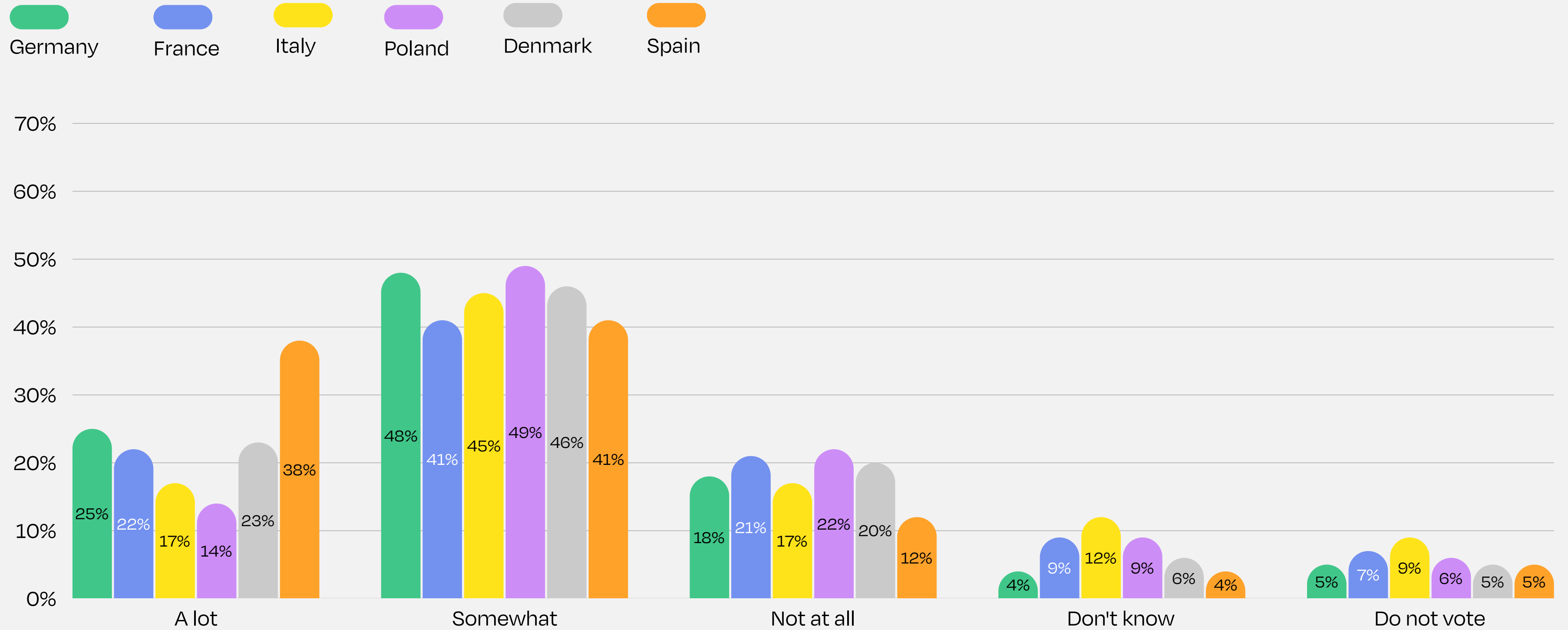
***Housing is becoming less and less accessible and political parties defend those who make profit out of housing rather than those who cannot access housing.***

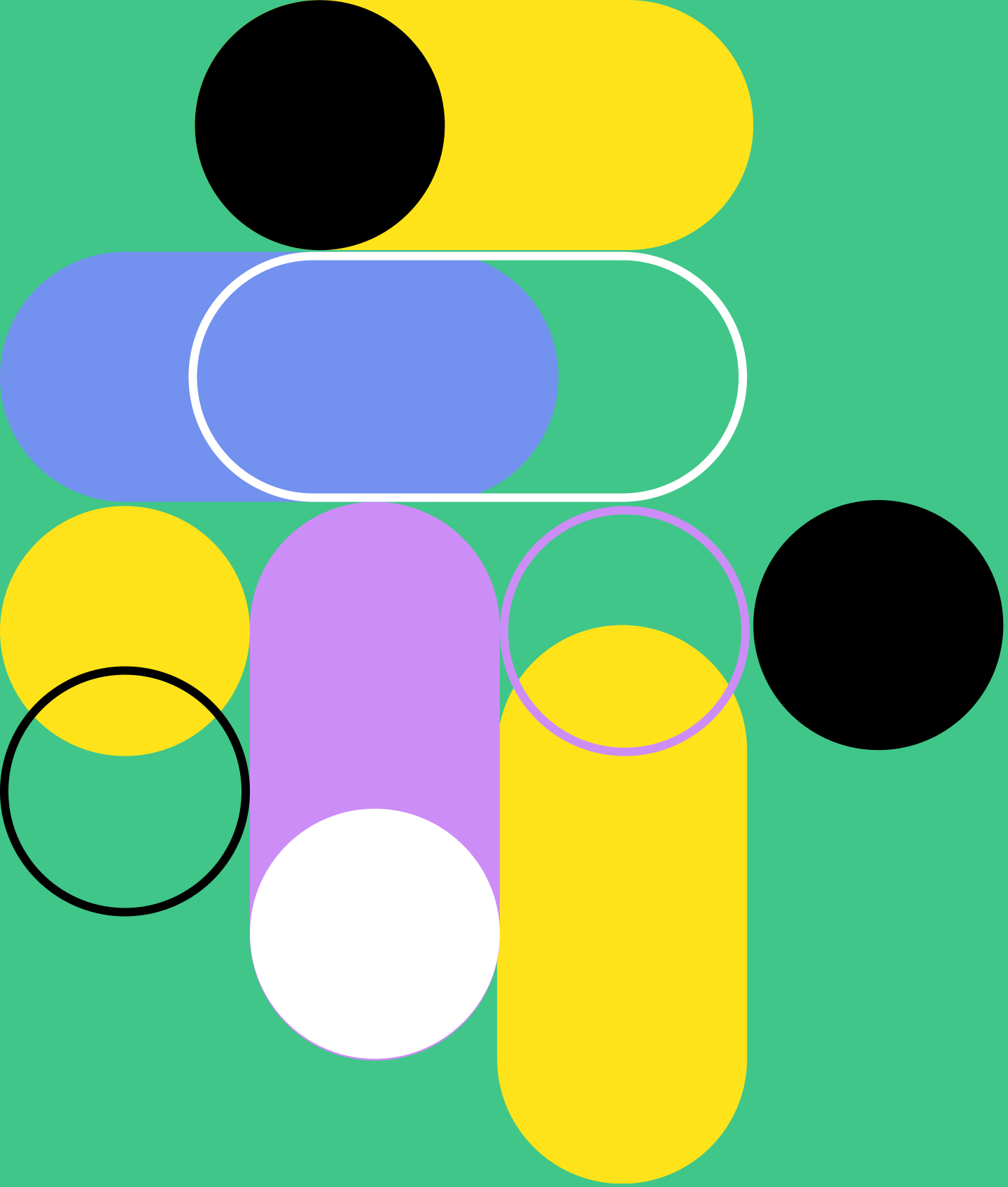
Diego, M, 31-35, from Spain



### How housing influences political support

*Is housing a topic that influences the political party you support/vote for?*



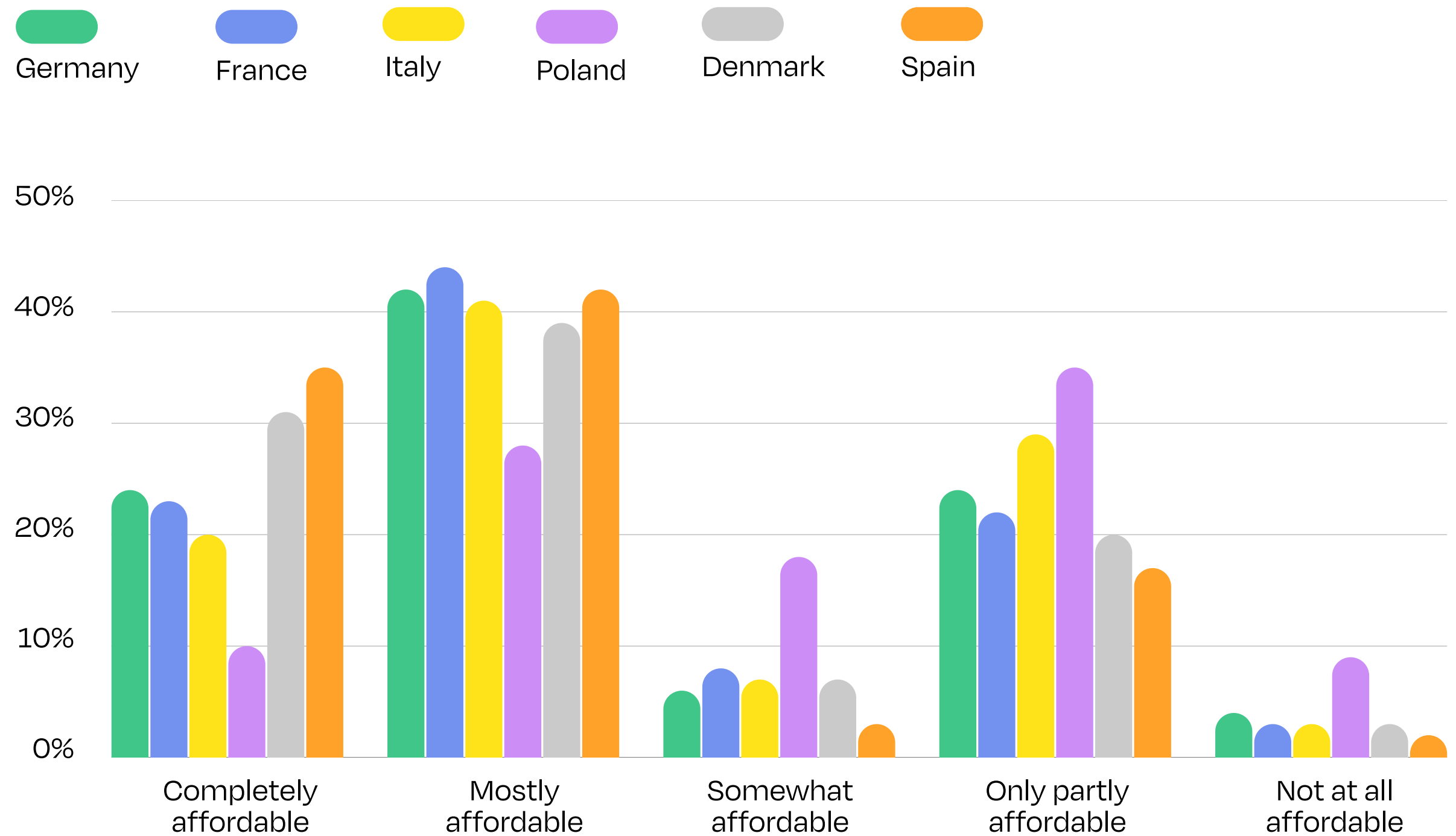


# Healthcare: trust and sustainability

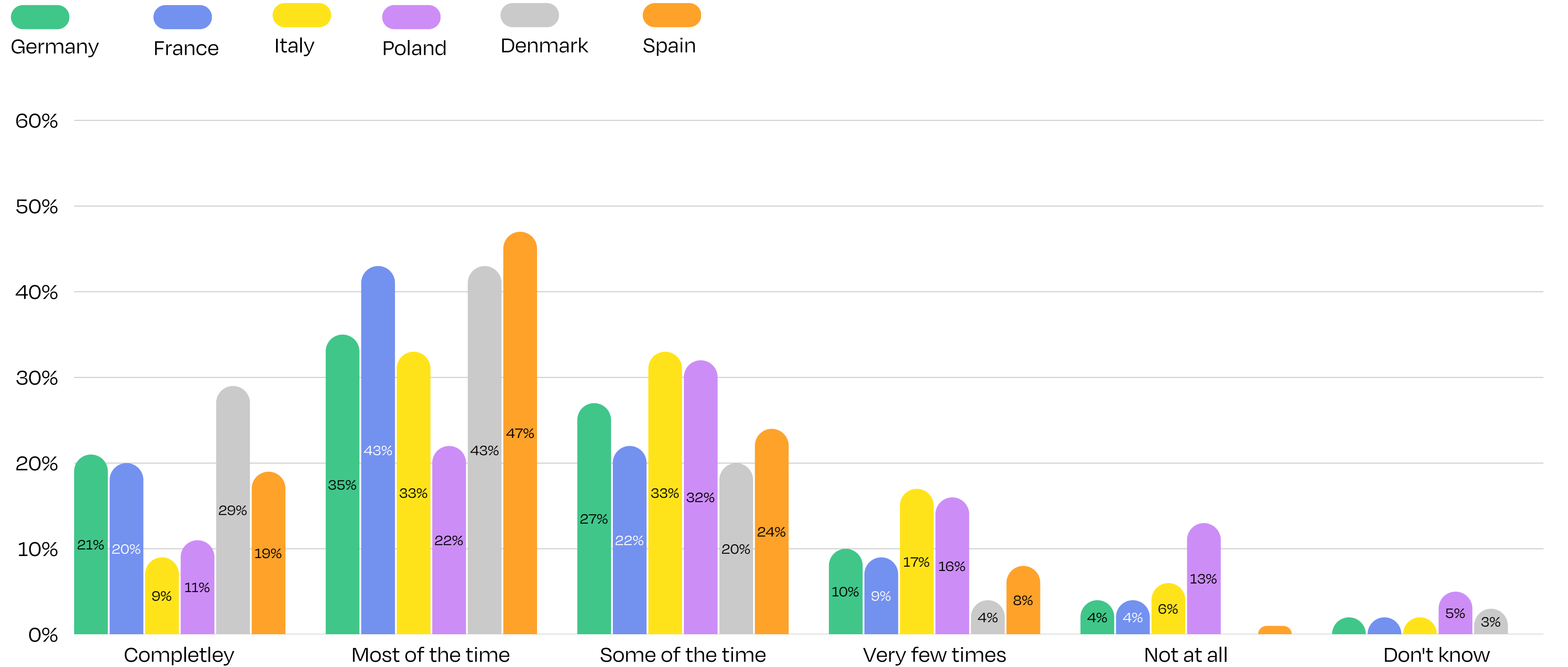
## Present satisfaction, future anxiety

The survey data shows a generation that still values public healthcare, but is increasingly anxious about whether it can be sustained over time. Healthcare is the top concern for this demographic overall, with 30% identifying it as their main worry. A majority, 63%, say healthcare is currently affordable, though views vary sharply by country. Affordability is highest in Spain, at 77%, and Denmark, at 70%, but much lower in Poland, where only 38% say the same. Perceptions of performance are also mixed: 55% feel the healthcare system meets their needs, but this falls to just 33% in Poland. Italy sits somewhere in the middle. While 61% say healthcare is affordable, only 42% believe the system is meeting their needs.

Affordability of healthcare per country



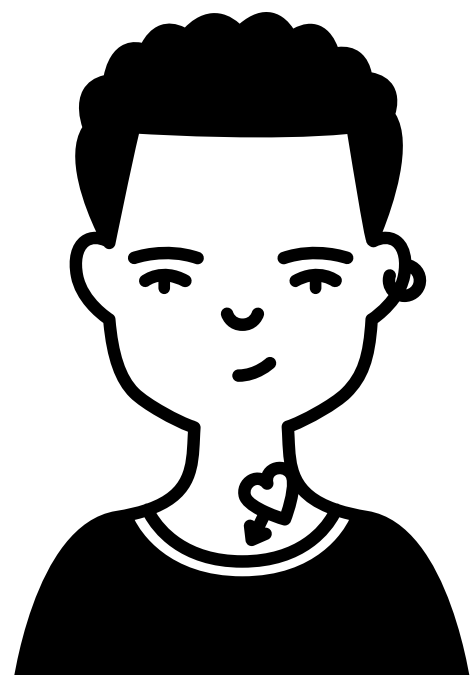
**Public perception of whether the healthcare system meets individual needs**



## Signs of strain in current systems

Concerns about system performance reflect a deeper anxiety that health systems may not be able to meet people's needs as they age. Respondents repeatedly cited staff shortages, long waiting times, rising costs, and declining service quality as evidence that systems are already under strain. These present-day pressures were often interpreted not simply as current access problems, but as warning signs of future inadequacy: many respondents feared that services would be even less able to deliver timely, affordable, and high-quality care when they themselves are older and more likely to depend on them.

Mental health care emerged as a particular pressure point, with participants describing limited access to psychiatric services, long delays, and high out-of-pocket costs for diagnosis and treatment. These concerns are reinforced by everyday experiences. Respondents frequently pointed to delays in accessing treatment as a major issue, while others attributed the deterioration of services to shortcomings in political decision-making.



***My biggest concern regarding healthcare is that the quality of services is getting worse and worse due to poor management by politicians and the government.***

David, M, 31-25, from Spain

***Long wait times for treatment are the biggest concern we face right now.***

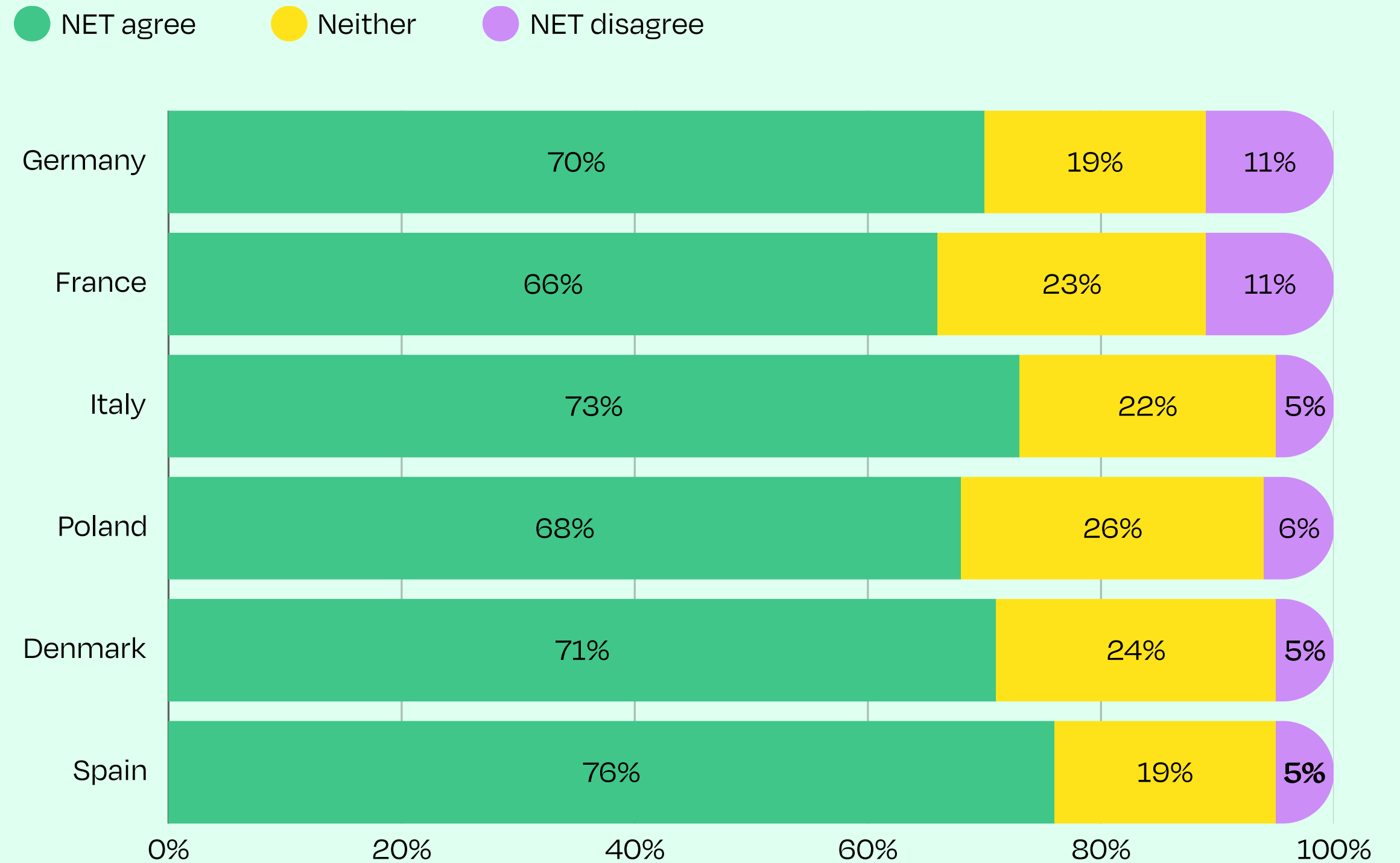
Ella, F, 26-30, from Denmark



## Demand for prevention and long-term thinking

These views suggest that present performance is being judged against expectations of growing strain in the years ahead. That anxiety feeds a strong preference for a more proactive model of healthcare. Support is overwhelming (71%) for governments to shift investment toward prevention rather than treatment alone. This is one of the strongest points of agreement in the study, pointing to a desire for systems that prevent crises rather than simply react to them. An Italian respondent, Vittoria (F, 18-25) expressed frustration at the lack of information about prevention and what seemed like little interest in long-term improvement. Healthcare is therefore political because it reflects a demand for governments to act earlier and take long-term wellbeing seriously.

### Do you agree with increased government spending on preventive healthcare?

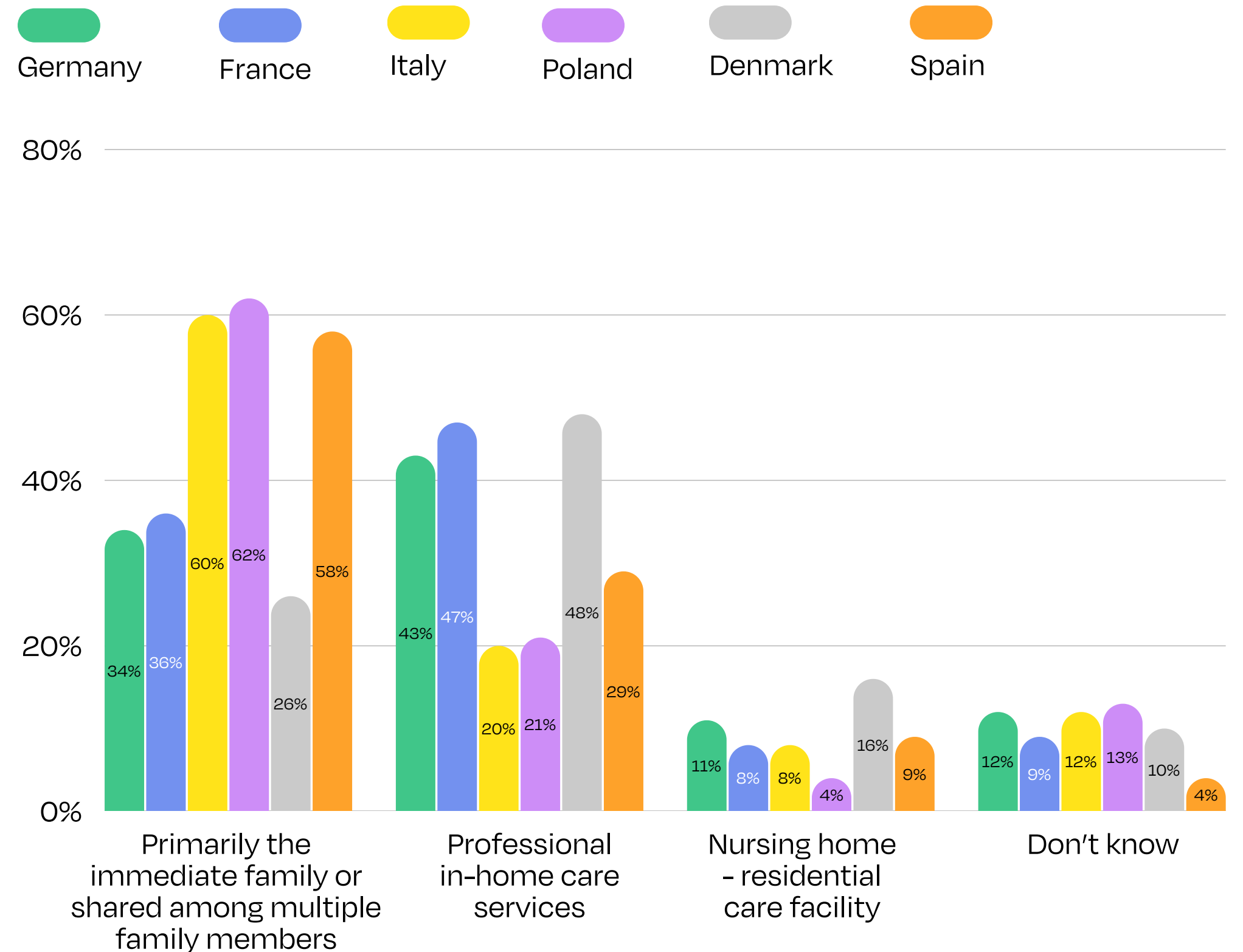


## Ageing and the question of responsibility

Behind these views is a growing awareness that ageing populations will place heavier strain on healthcare systems. For many young people, that raises immediate questions about who will provide care, how it will be funded, and whether quality can be maintained over time. In this context, ageing is not treated as a distant demographic trend, but as a direct test of whether healthcare will remain dependable in the future.

The findings show that this pressure is already shaping attitudes about responsibility for care. Participants are divided on who should look after older relatives, reflecting different expectations about how societies will manage rising demand. Roughly 46% expect family members to be the main providers, a view that is far stronger in Poland (62%), Italy (60%), and Spain (58%). By contrast, respondents in Denmark and France are more likely to favour professional in-home care, supported by 48% and 47% respectively. These differences point not only to cultural norms, but also to different assumptions about how far the state can meet rising care needs. Healthcare politics becomes a question of how responsibility is shared when demographic pressure grows.

### Expectation of care for the elderly



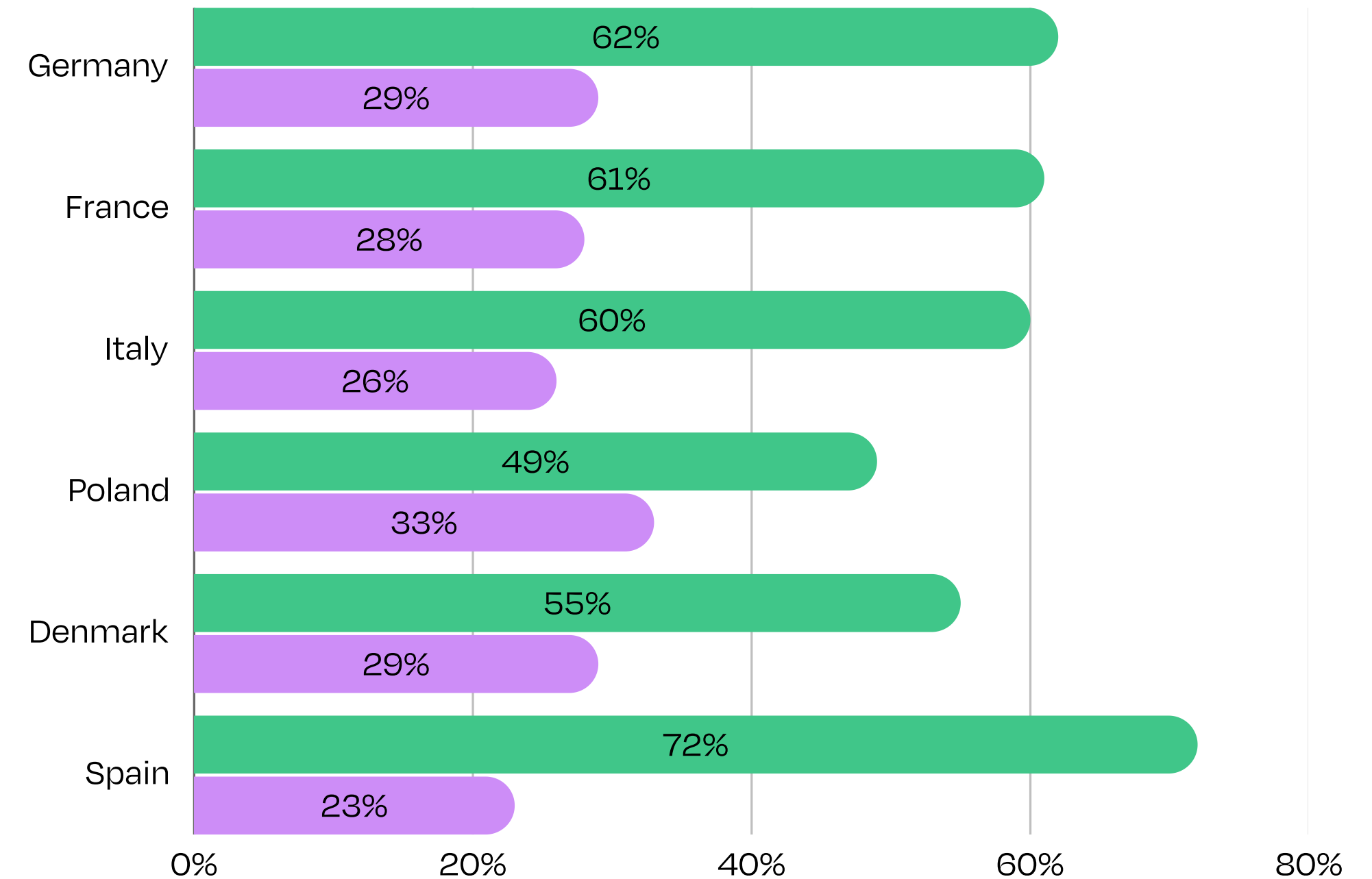
## Care, costs, and the limits of independence

A similar pattern appears in attitudes toward childcare. Many young people see collective provision as necessary to sustain working lives in ageing societies, particularly as wages fail to keep pace with the cost of living and many feel unable to start families without additional support.

State-funded childcare is backed by 60% of young people, even if it means higher taxes, with support highest in Spain at 72%. This reinforces the view that care, for both the young and the old, is increasingly seen as an area where public systems must expand in response to structural demographic change. As a result, debates about healthcare and care provision now extend beyond service delivery, raising wider questions about taxation, social solidarity, and the future role of the welfare state.

### Support for more state-funded childcare if it meant increased taxation

● NET agree ● NET disagree

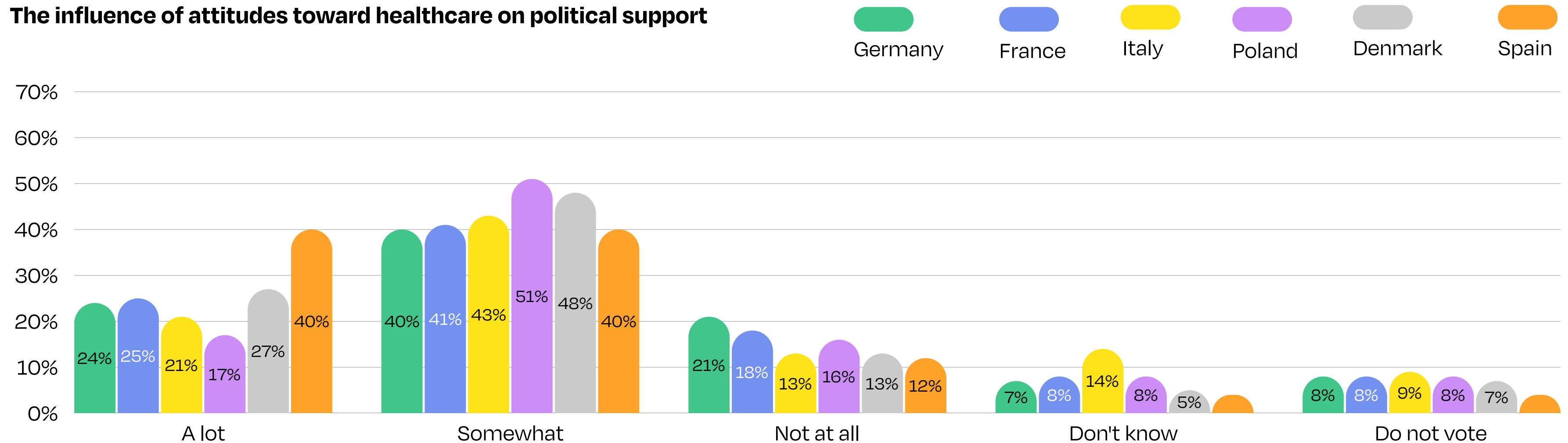


## Healthcare as a test of trust

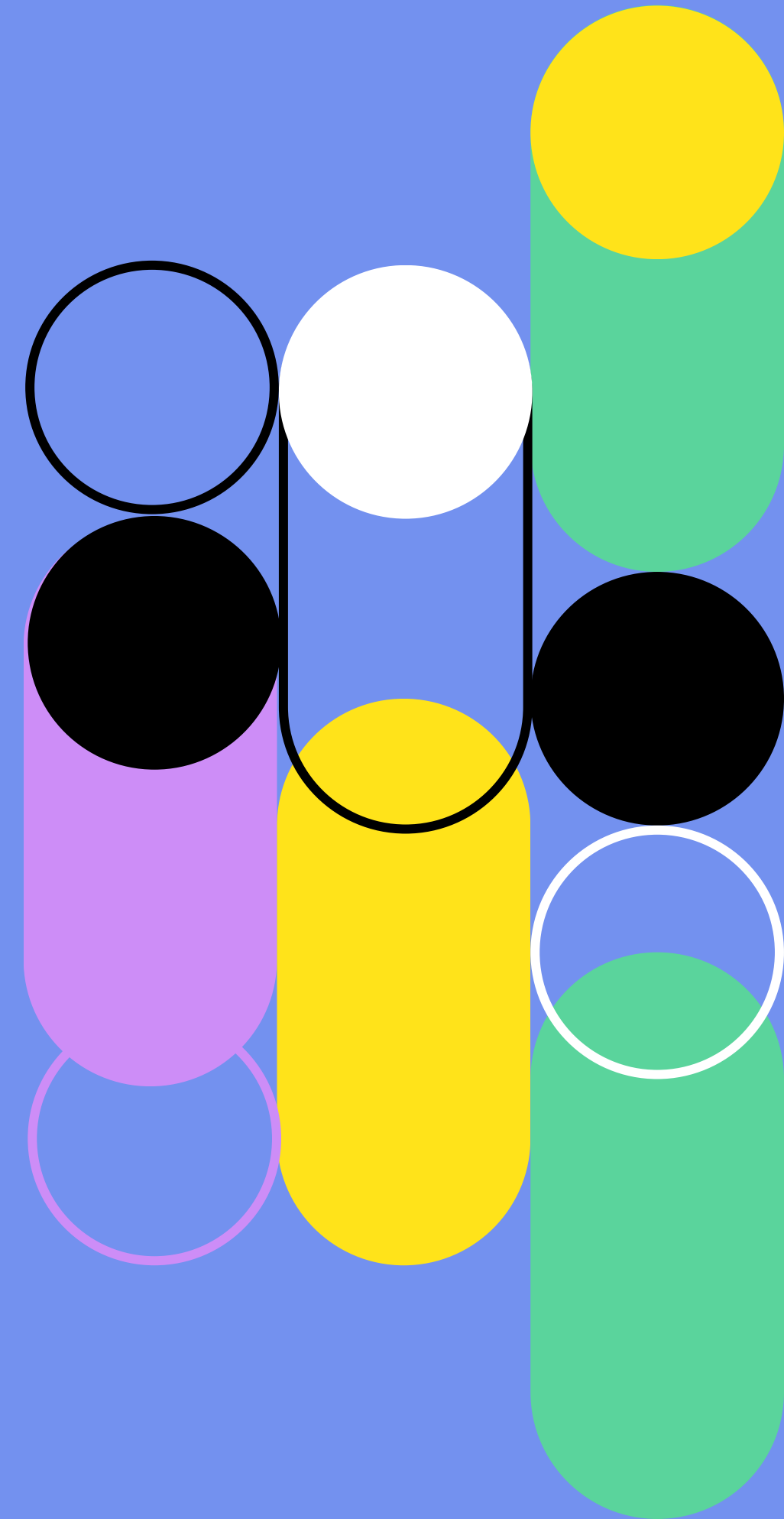
These anxieties feed directly into political behaviour. Seven in ten participants (70%) say healthcare affects how they vote, with Spaniards the most likely to be influenced by the issue, and Germans and Italians the least. This generation is not uniformly distrustful, but there is a persistent fear that access and quality will erode over time.

Healthcare therefore acts as a major barometer of institutional credibility: it sits at the meeting point of trust, vulnerability, and the perceived ability of the state to manage long-term demographic change. In the end, it forces a forward-looking question for young people - whether public healthcare will still be there when they need it most.

The influence of attitudes toward healthcare on political support

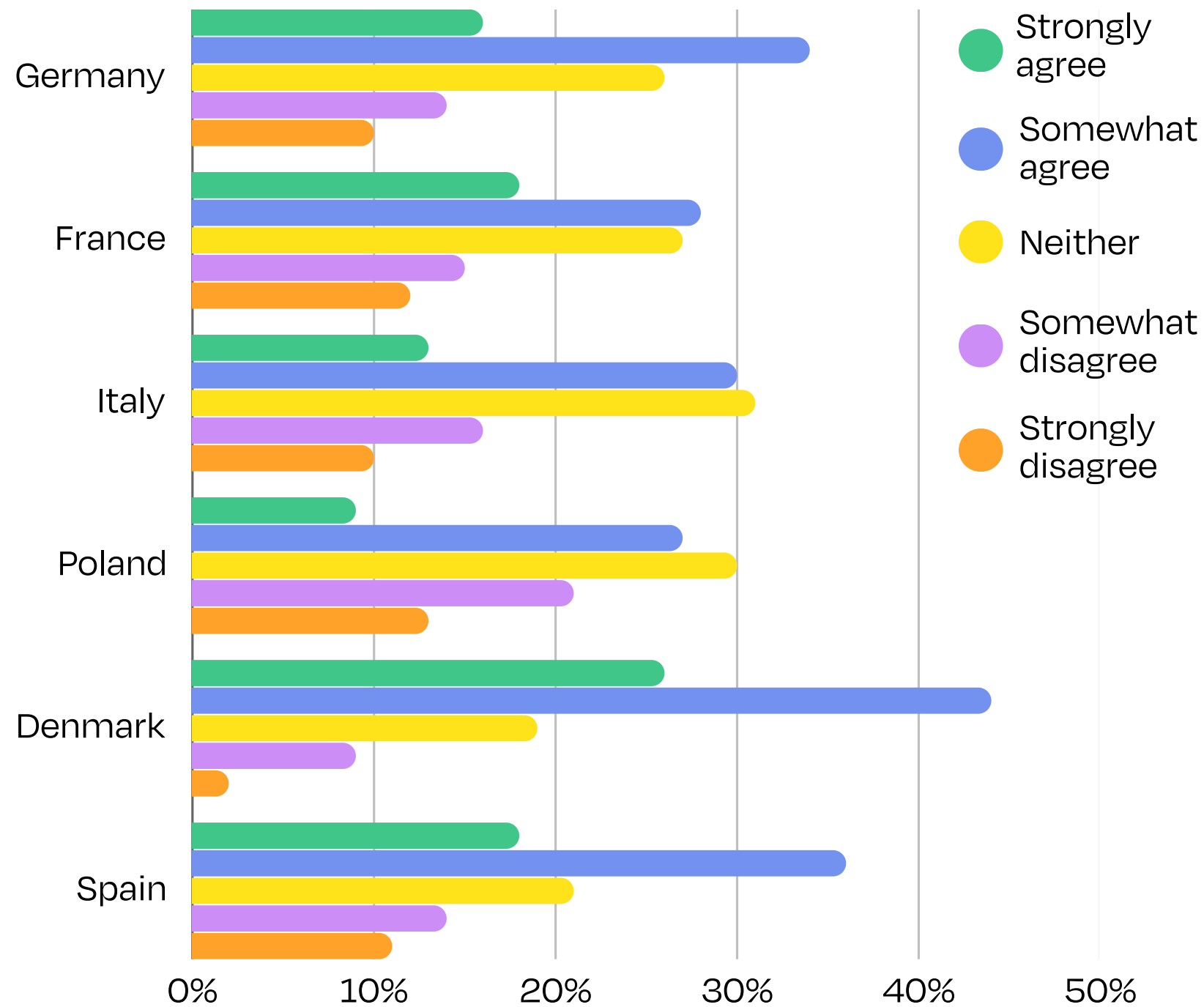


# Learning for a *shifting* demographic



**Specific attitudes towards the quality of education, lifelong learning, and government support for workforce transitions**

*Education in my country prepares people well for today's job market*

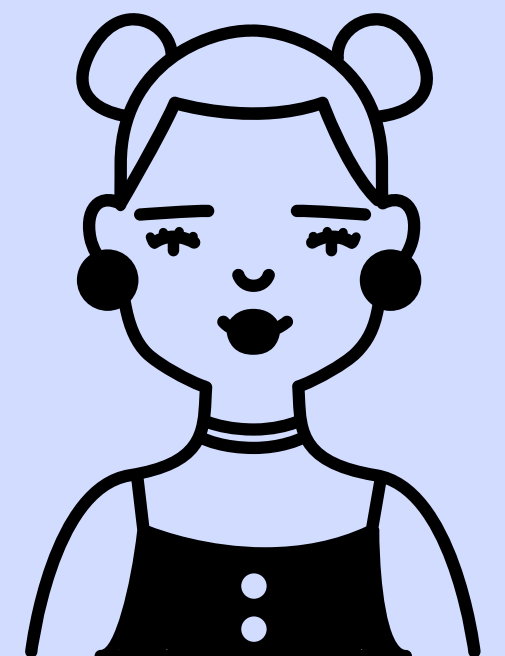


**Confidence in education, doubts about preparation**

The survey shows that young Europeans do not fit neatly into a story of either full confidence or outright disillusionment when it comes to education and training. The findings point instead to a generation that still sees education as essential to opportunity, but is increasingly doubtful that current systems are preparing people for the realities of work in a changing economy. That tension matters politically because education is one of the clearest ways they judge whether institutions are equipping them for the future. Only half, 50%, say their national education system prepares people well for today's job market. But there is a sharp divide: confidence is much higher in Denmark (70%) than in Italy (43%) or Poland (36%). Qualitative responses bring this scepticism to life, with some respondents questioning whether education systems adequately prepare students for the realities of the labour market.

***Education should be reformed, unfortunately it does not prepare students well for the world of work.***

Anita, F, 26-30 from Italy



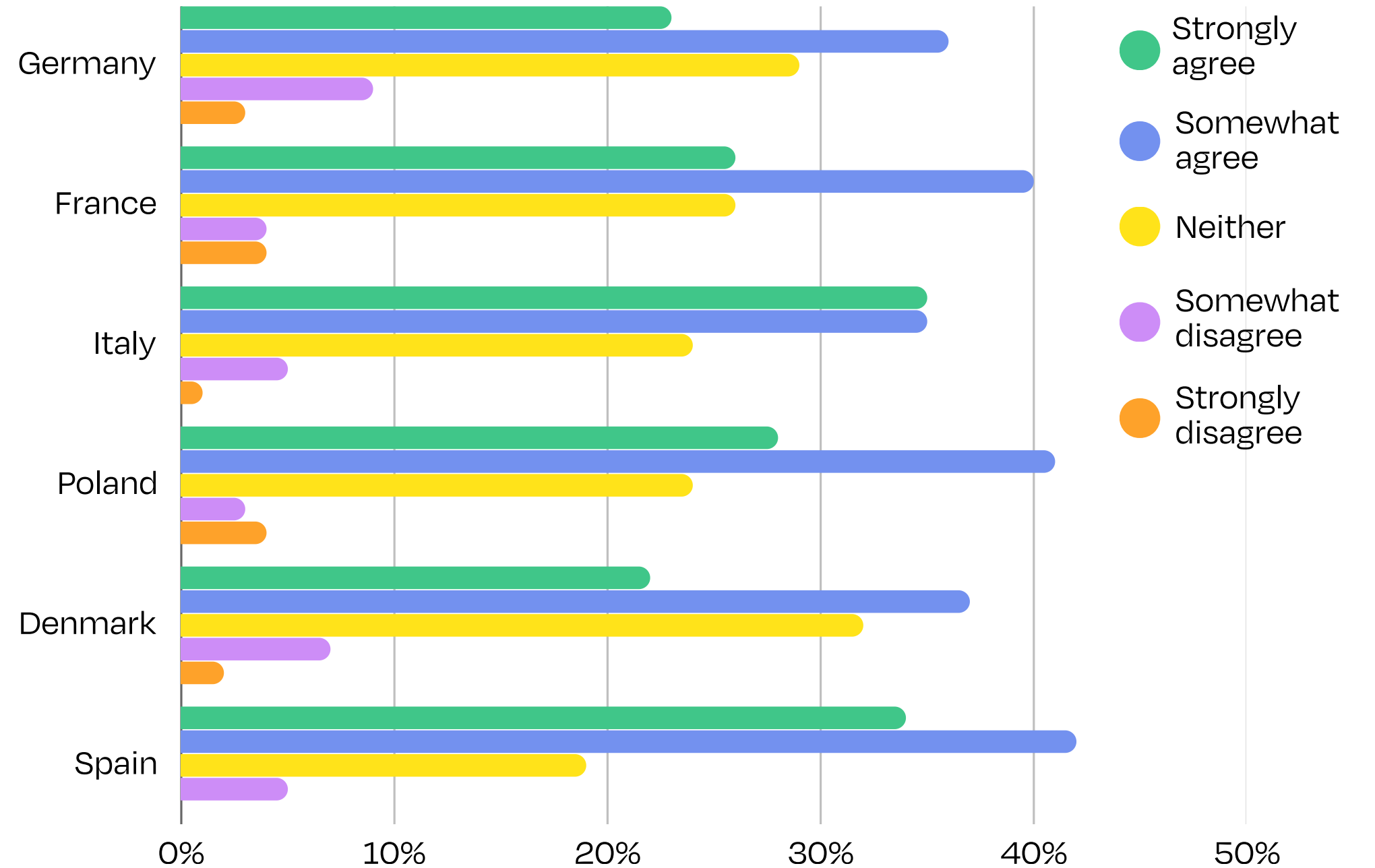
## From education to lifelong learning

This gap between what schooling promises and what it seems to deliver helps explain why the issue matters so much to today's youth. Many appear to accept that, in an ageing society with longer working lives, job insecurity, and the uncertain effects of AI, education can no longer be treated as a one-off phase. Instead, they want institutions that support continued adaptation; 66% say their government should invest more in opportunities to learn new skills across their working lives. Support is highest in Spain (76%) and lowest in Denmark and Germany (59%).

There is similarly broad agreement that governments should step in when jobs are threatened by technological change: 64% support financial assistance and retraining programmes for workers displaced by AI. Education therefore becomes a demand for security and resilience during economic transition.

### Specific attitudes towards education quality, lifelong learning, and government support for workforce transitions

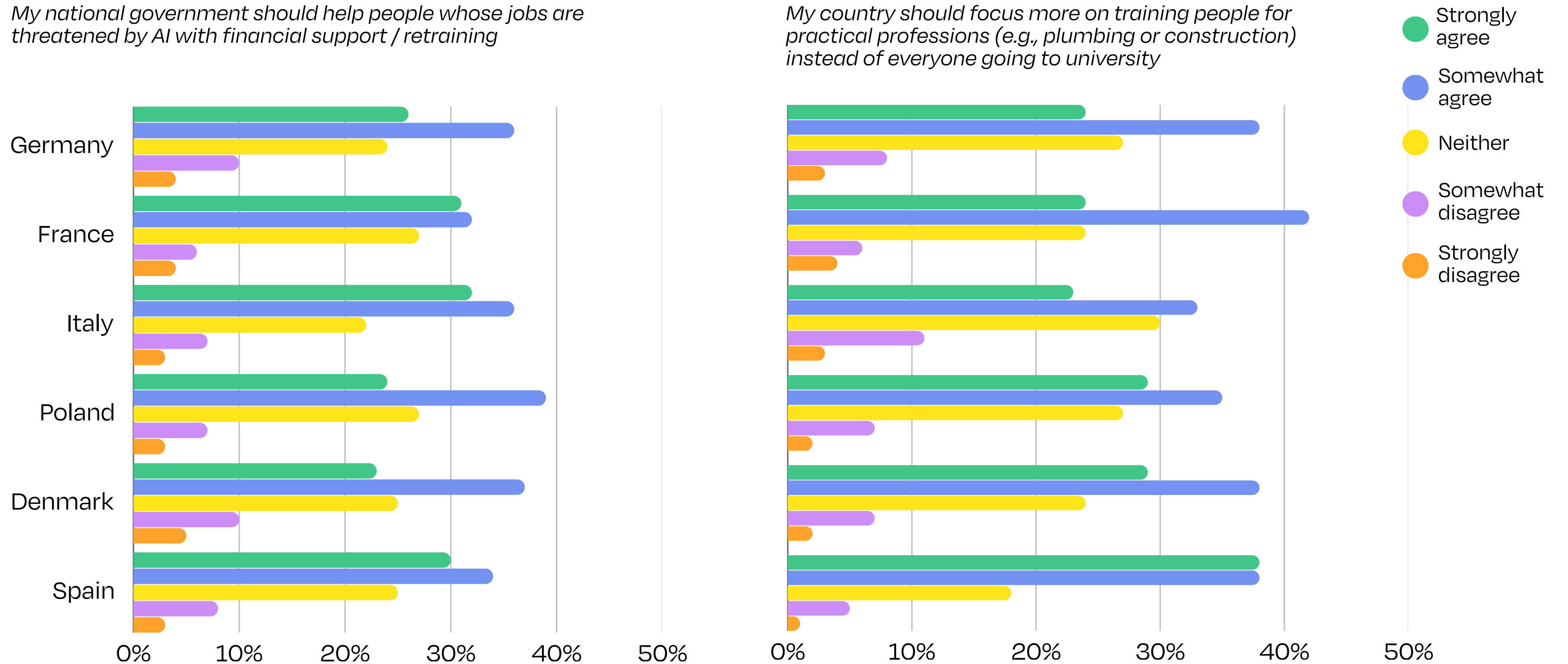
*My national government should invest more in helping me learn new skills throughout my whole professional life*



**Specific attitudes towards education quality, lifelong learning, and government support for workforce transitions**

*My national government should help people whose jobs are threatened by AI with financial support / retraining*

*My country should focus more on training people for practical professions (e.g., plumbing or construction) instead of everyone going to university*

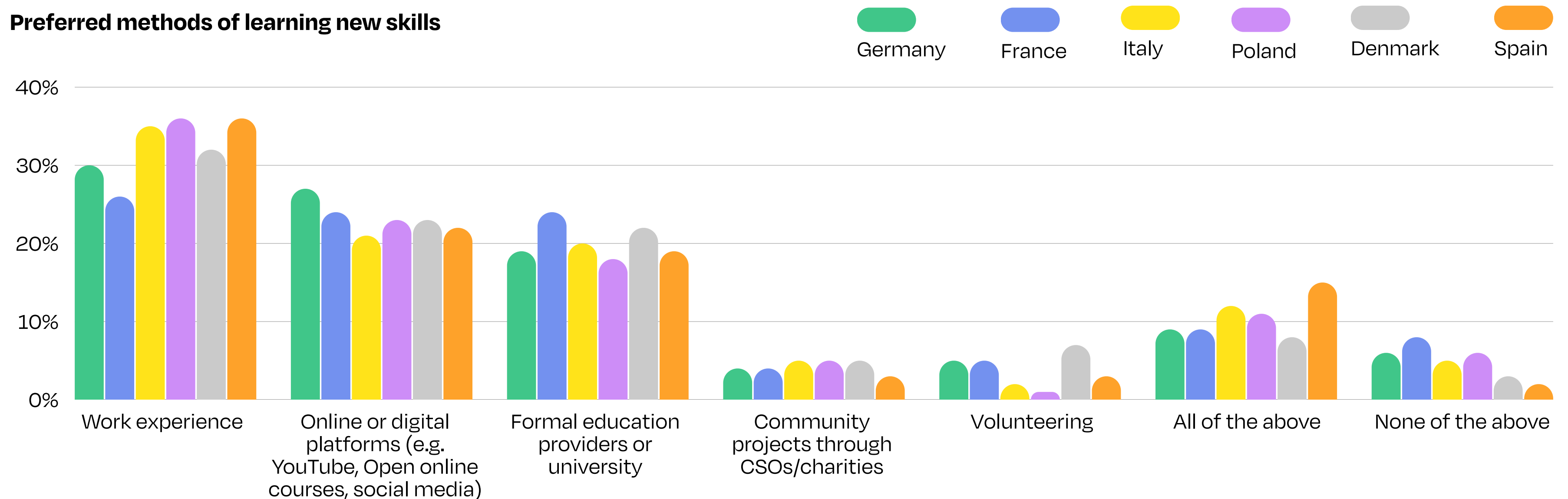


## The shift toward practical skills

Participants also seem increasingly sceptical of systems that favour theory over practical preparation. They are not rejecting university, but many feel governments have put too much emphasis on academic routes at the expense of skills tied more directly to employment. A clear majority, 65%, think governments should place more emphasis on training for professions rather than university attendance. This view is especially strong in Spain at 75%.

One Italian respondent, Roberto (M, 26-30), criticised a system that is "too theoretical and not practical or applicable enough". That preference for practicality is also reflected in where young professionals say they gain skills, with work experience ranked first (32%), ahead of online platforms (23%) and formal education providers (20%).

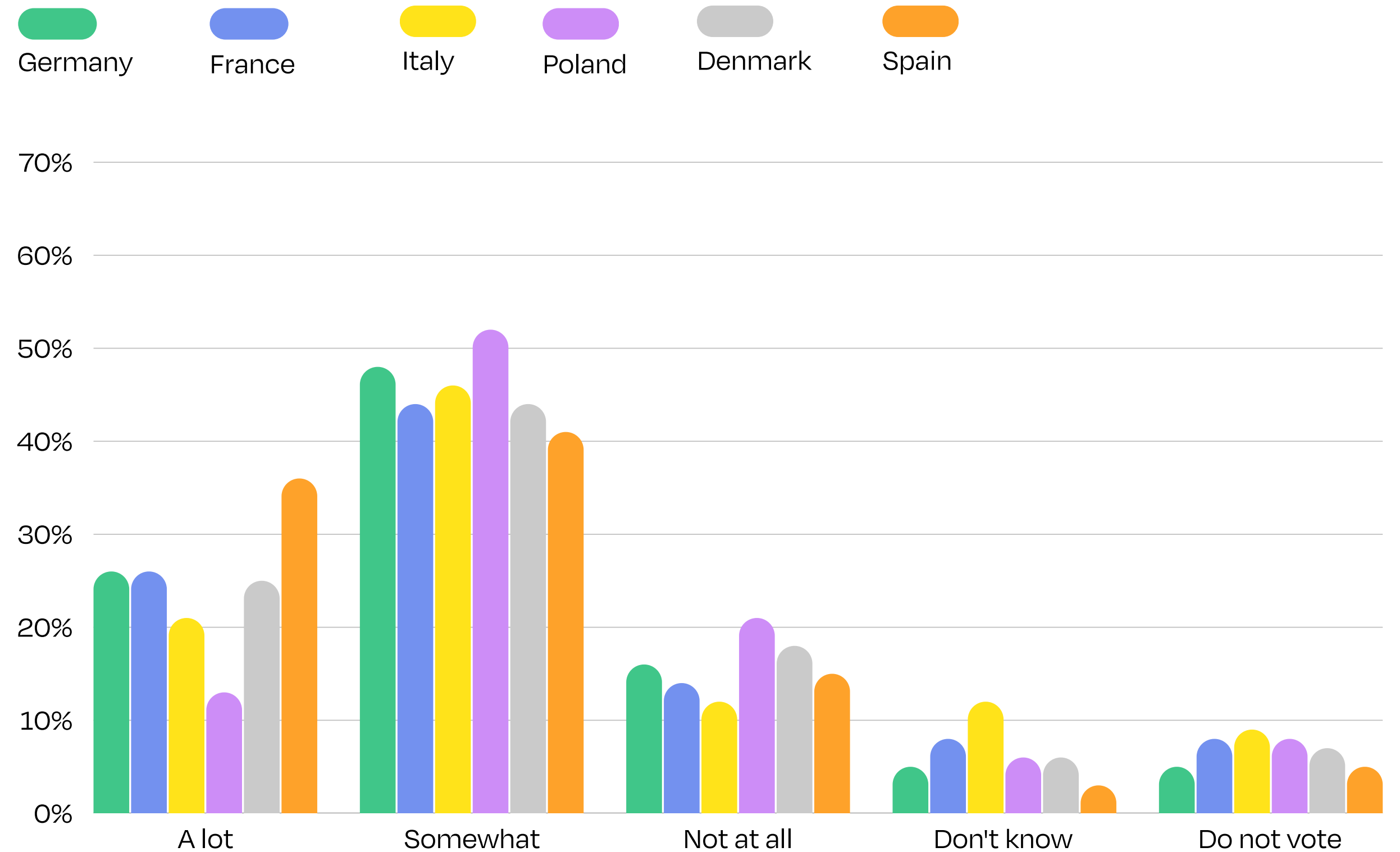
### Preferred methods of learning new skills

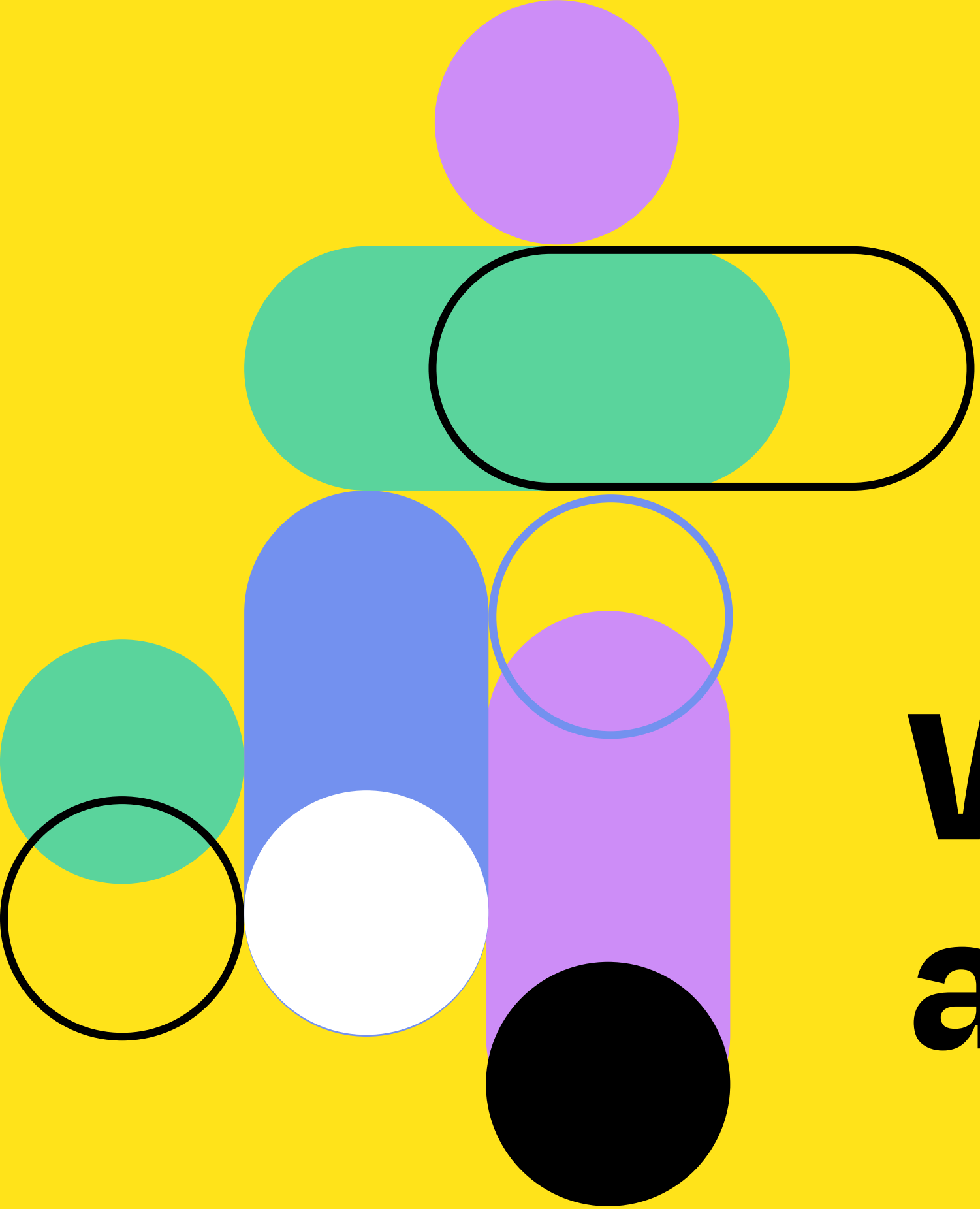


## When education shapes political choice

Ultimately, 70% of respondents in our study say education affects how they vote, with the issue most salient in Germany and Spain. Education remains a test of institutional credibility for the participants of our study, sitting at the intersection of aspiration and anxiety in a world where the future increasingly feels uncertain and to many out of reach.

The influence of attitudes toward education-related topics on political support





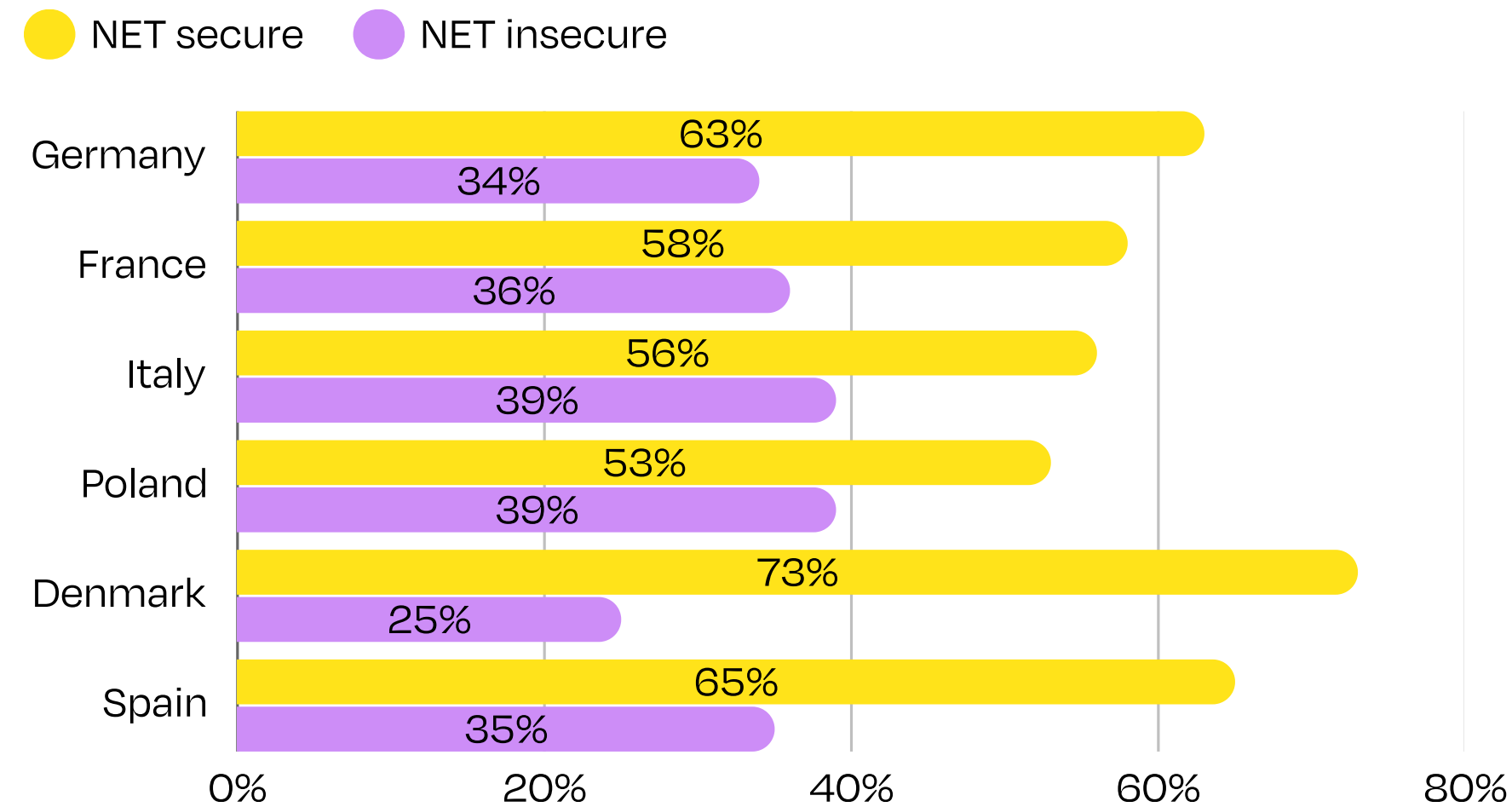
# **Work in an ageing economy**

## High expectations, uneven reality

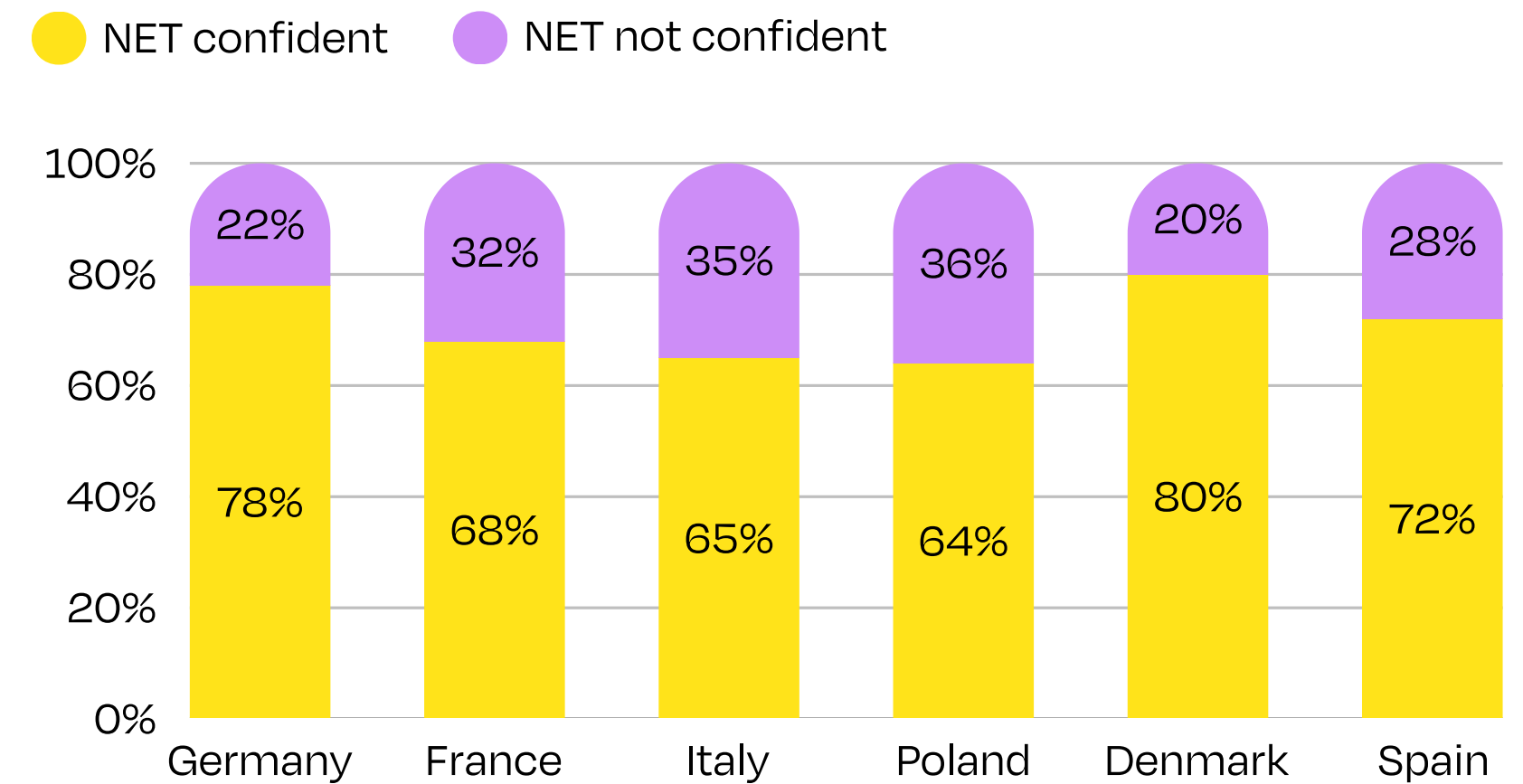
Young Europeans appear, on the surface, relatively optimistic about employment. A majority, 61%, feel secure about their future job prospects, and 71% are confident in finding stable, decent work over the next few years, rising to 73% in Denmark. However, this headline optimism masks a more uneven reality which transpires from the qualitative data in the study.

Confidence varies across countries, and many young people experience work as unstable, temporary, poorly paid, or lacking long-term security. This creates a clear gap between expectations and lived experience, making employment not only an economic concern but also a political one.

### Confidence in future employment prospects



### Confidence in securing stable and decent employment in the coming years

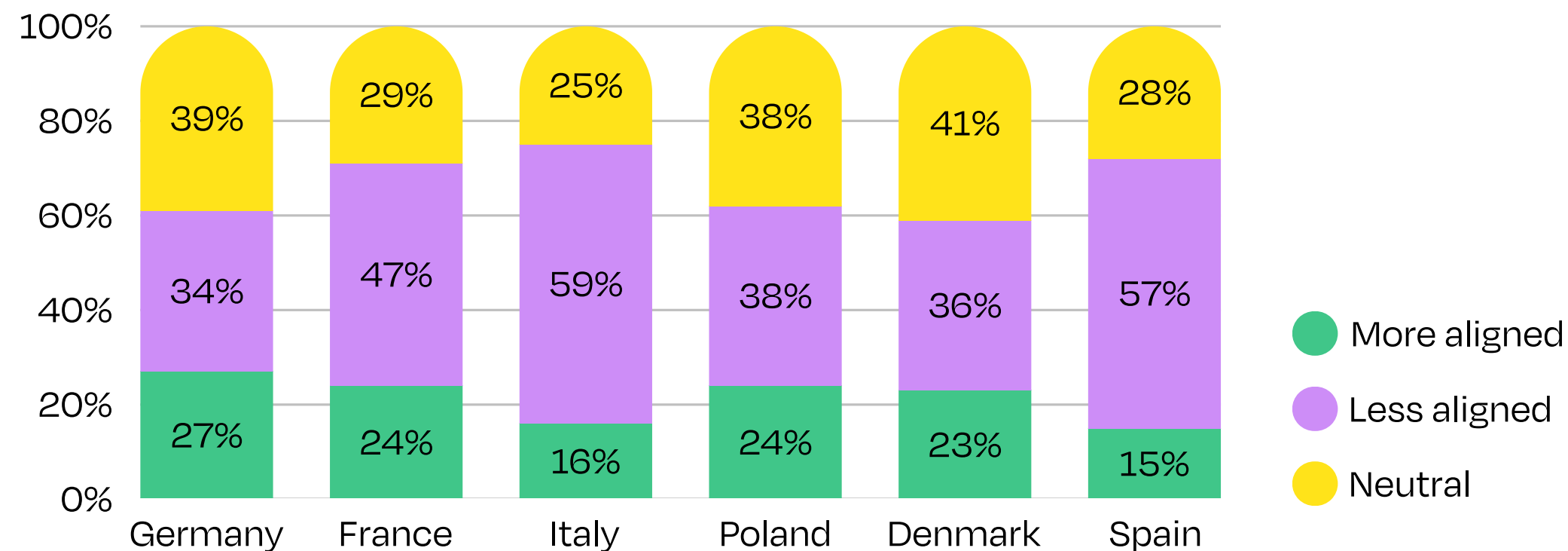


## When wages fall behind living costs

Jobs may exist, but fewer respondents believe the work available will provide the independence, security and quality of life they expect. This is especially true when it comes to pay as young people try to support themselves in a changing economy. Almost half, 45%, say wages are not keeping pace with the rising cost of living. Dissatisfaction is strongest in Spain and Italy, and less pronounced in Denmark, Germany, and Poland. A Spanish respondent, Juan (M, 31-35), said that "everything is increasing in price except salaries".

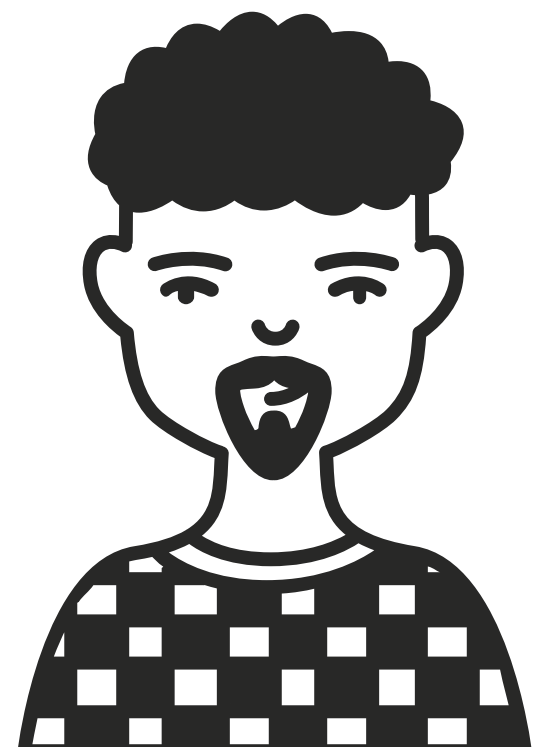
In Denmark, Charlotte (F, 31-35) voiced a similar frustration, saying "you don't earn enough compared to the increased prices in supermarkets for meat and vegetables. It has risen to a price that is unmanageable, you almost have to be a manager or director to be able to cope." These material pressures make work a political question about whether adulthood can still be sustained through labour.

### Perceived alignment between young people's wages and the rising cost of living



**Salaries are getting worse and worse, everything is increasing in price except salaries, and there are no jobs that pay decent or realistic wages.**

Juan, M, 31-35 from Spain



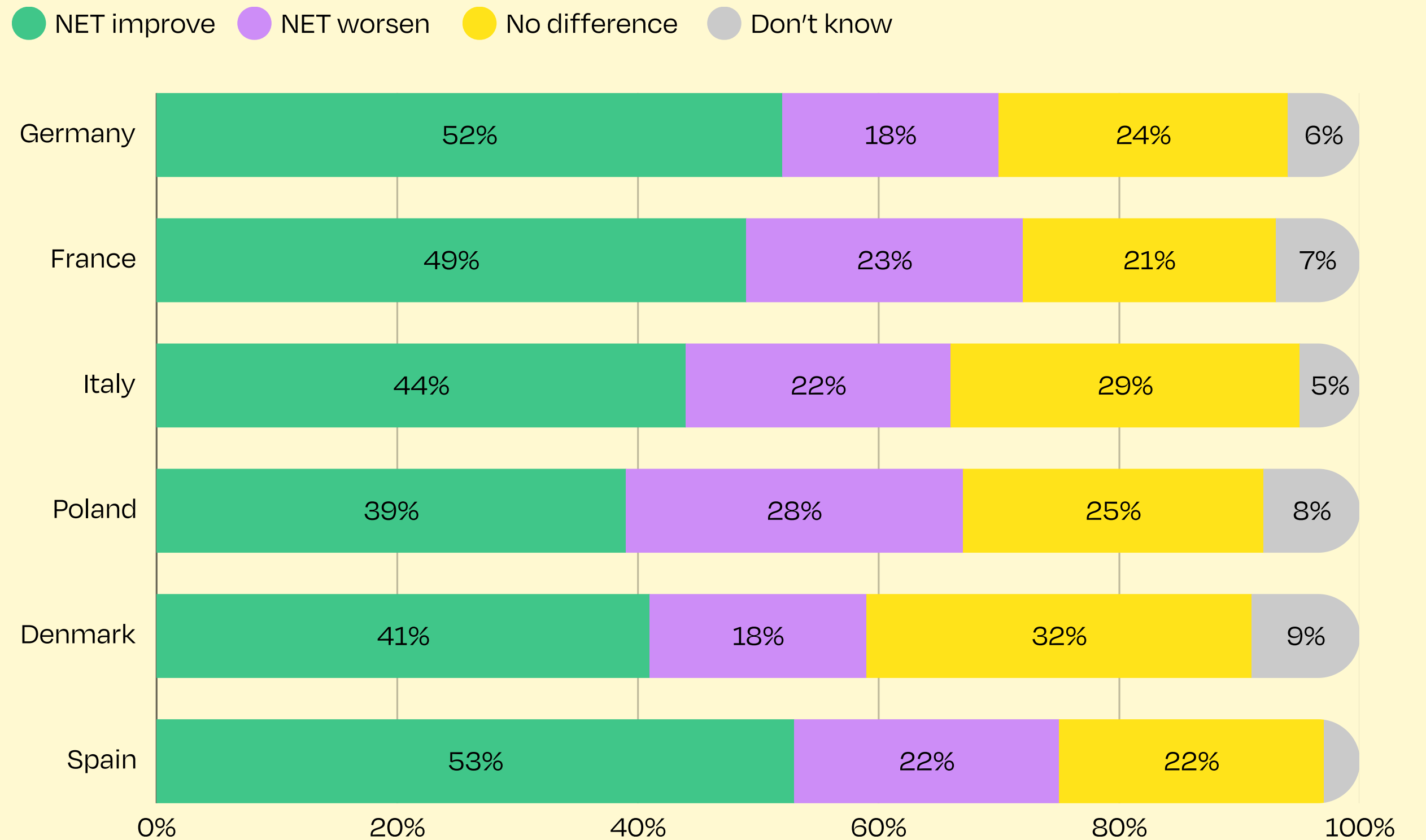
## Cautious optimism on AI

Attitudes toward artificial intelligence are cautiously optimistic. More respondents see AI as an opportunity than a threat, with optimism especially strong in Spain.

However, this optimism is not evenly distributed. Across all countries, men are significantly more likely than women to expect AI to improve their career prospects. For example, 60% of men in Spain and France anticipate positive impacts, compared to 45% and 39% of women respectively, with similar gender gaps visible in Denmark, Germany, Italy, and Poland.

This suggests that perceptions of technological change are already gendered, potentially reflecting differences in sectoral exposure, confidence, or access to opportunities.

### Perceived effects of AI and automation on future career opportunities

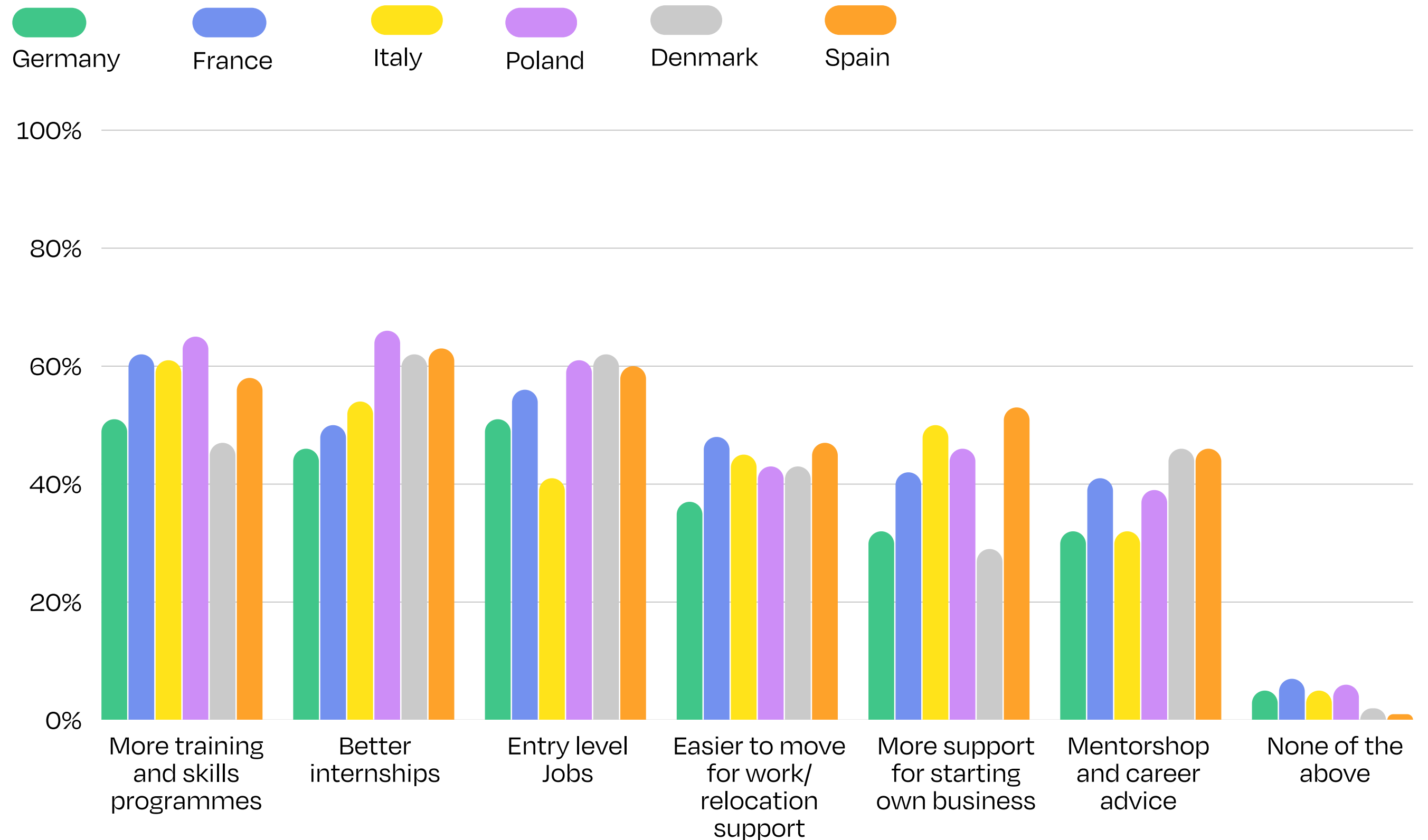


## Improving opportunities

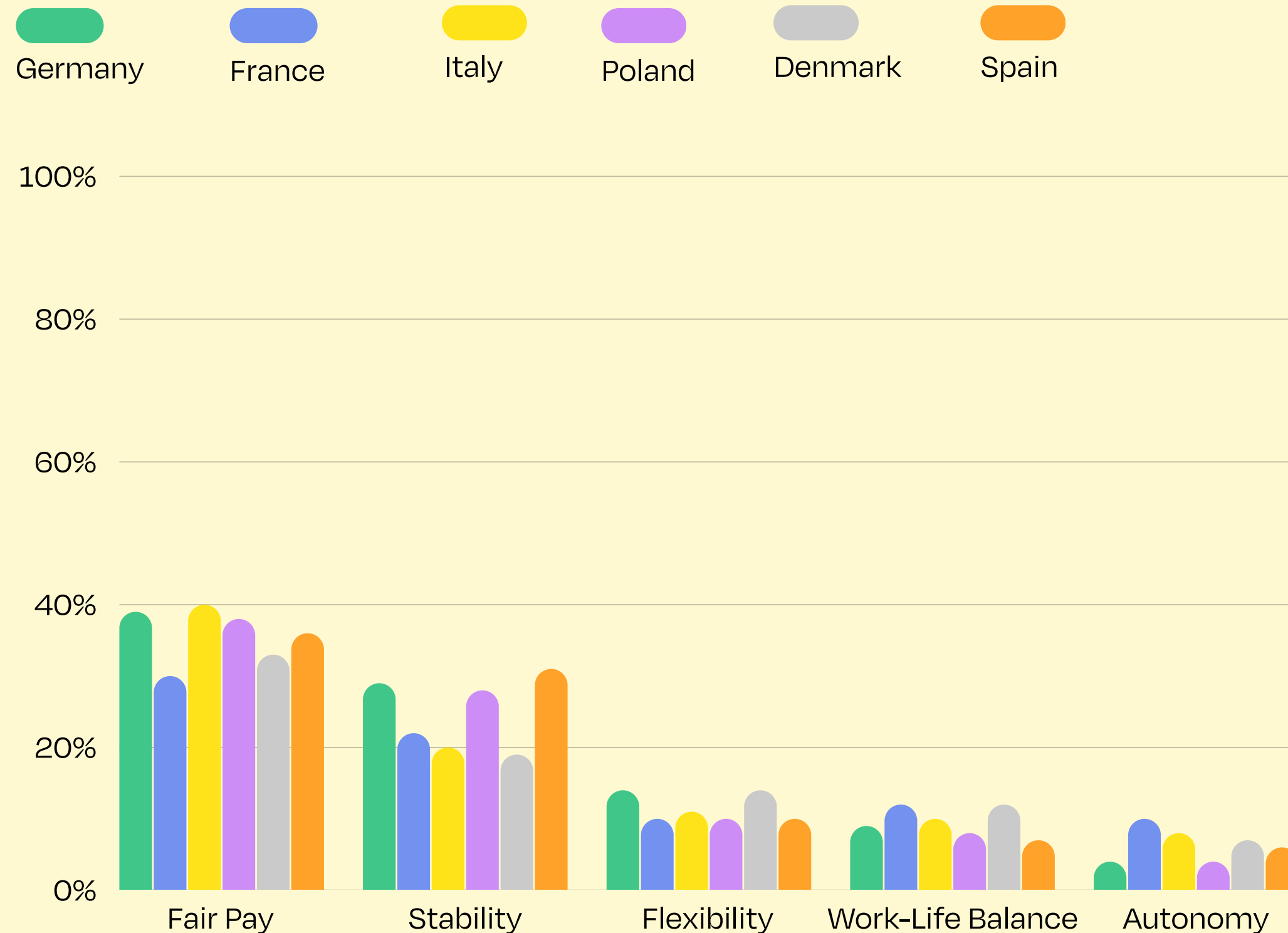
Young people, 57%, strongly support better internships and training programmes, pointing to the barriers they face when trying to gain experience and enter the labour market, especially amid heightened competition and limited entry-level opportunities.

A Danish respondent, Danny (M, 31-35) lamented the catch-22 of experience: *"no one is willing to give you the experience you need"*.

Public views on policies or actions that could enhance youth employment



### Key priorities regarding future work priorities



### Seeking pay, stability, and opportunity

Future priorities are shaped by material realities: fair pay is the main concern for 36%, followed by job stability at 23%. Flexibility (12%) and work-life balance (10%) matter too, but remain secondary. For many, the prospect of opportunity abroad feels less like a choice than a necessity; 68% agree that career opportunities are better abroad, a view especially strong in Spain and Italy.

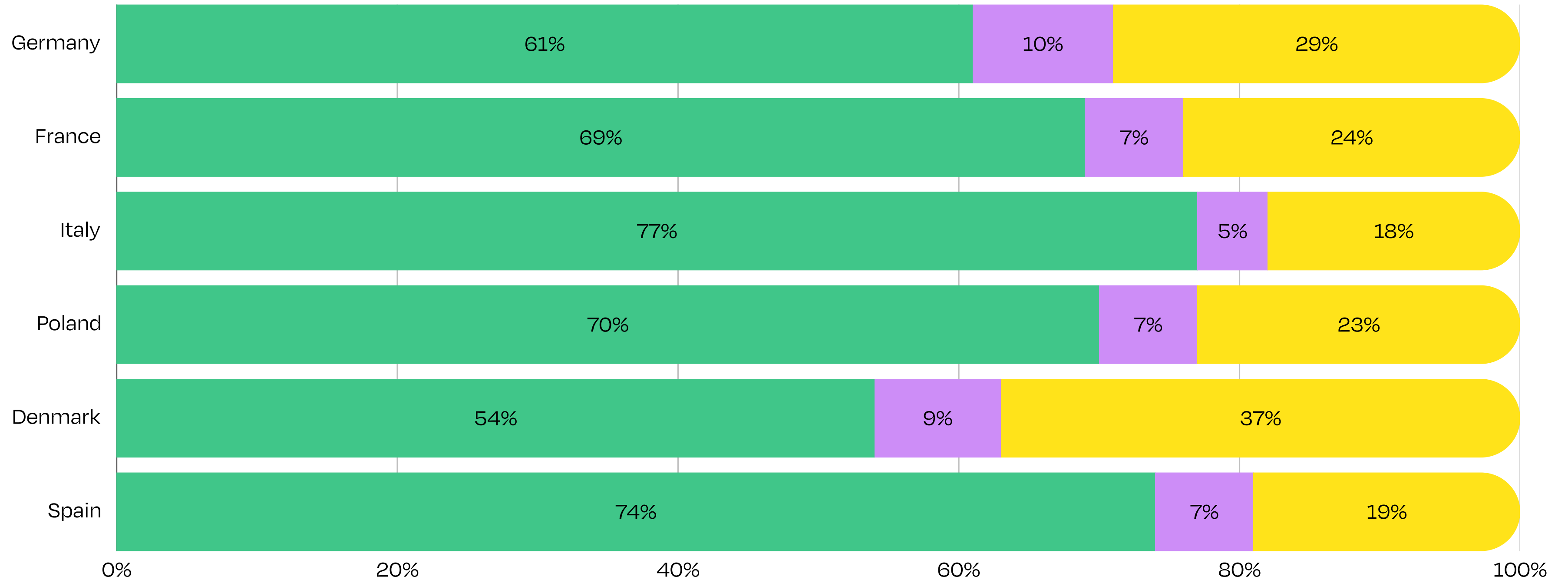
***My biggest concern regarding employment is having to leave the country to make a living despite having a good academic education.***

Javier, M, 26-30 from Spain



### Agreement that better career opportunities exist abroad

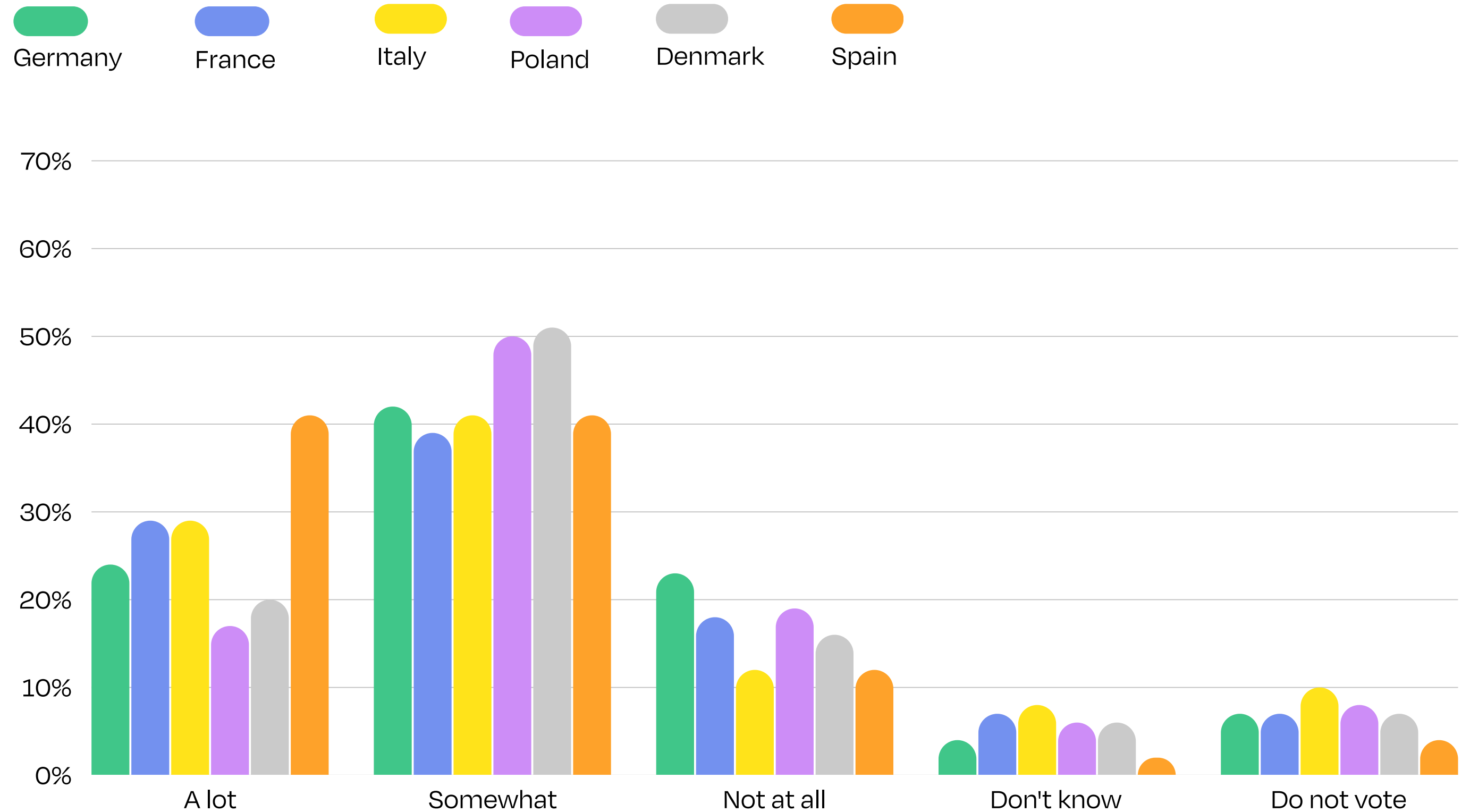
NET agree NET disagree Neither



## Employment and political trust

Employment is a major political issue. 70% of respondents say it influences how they vote. Overall, attitudes toward work remain cautiously optimistic, but this optimism depends on whether employment can provide fair pay, stability, and a realistic path to independent living.

The influence of attitudes toward work related issues on political support



# Voices for choices

Is Europe ageing fairly?

*Contact us with your questions  
and comments.*

[info@debatingeurope.eu](mailto:info@debatingeurope.eu)

[www.debatingeurope.eu](http://www.debatingeurope.eu)

