Standard Eurobarometer 97
Summer 2022

Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

Report   Fieldwork: June-July2022

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INTRODUCTION

Standard Eurobarometer 97
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The Standard Eurobarometer 97 (EB97) survey of summer 2022 was conducted between 17 June and 17 July 2022 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo[1], Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 97 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the EU and the War in Ukraine, the European Union's priorities, and European citizenship.

This volume of the summer 2022 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the six priorities set by the European Commission:

- "A stronger Europe in the world": do Europeans think that the EU is strong enough in the world, in terms of the economy and diplomacy? Should there be further integration of EU policies at an international level?

- "A new impetus for democracy": are Europeans satisfied with how democracy works in their country and in the European Union? Are the interests of their country properly taken into account in the European Union? Are EU citizens' voices sufficiently taken into account in decisions relating to the future of Europe?

- "An economy that works for its citizens": do Europeans support economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of various measures aimed at reducing inequalities within the EU (creation of a public-private fund for SMEs; improvement of gender equality)? Do they view globalisation as an opportunity?

- "Promoting the European way of life": how do Europeans feel about the EU's values, such as fundamental rights and democracy? How do they view immigration and asylum policy at a European level? How do they feel about the free movement of citizens in the EU?

- "A European Green Deal": what do Europeans feel should be the priority objectives in a European Green Deal? Do Europeans want a common energy policy among EU Member States?

- "A digital single market within the EU": are Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU?

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[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Methodology used for this survey

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, in some countries **alternative interview modes** to face-to-face were necessary as a result of the situation.

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)[23].

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation[4] (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

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

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

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[2] https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer
[3] The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

[4] 2016/679

I. A STRONGER EUROPE IN THE WORLD

Seven in ten Europeans think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

A large majority of respondents (70%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022), think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy[5], with 23% (+2 pp) saying they "totally agree" and 47% (-1 pp) that they "tend to agree". Almost one quarter (24%, =) disagree including 19% (=) who "tend to disagree" and 5% (=) who "totally disagree". Just over one in twenty (6%, -1 pp) say they don't know.
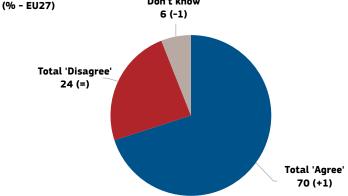
Almost seven in ten respondents (68%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) in **euro area** countries agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. Although agreement has increased slightly, it remains lower than in **non-euro area** countries, where agreement has increased four points to 76%.

In all 27 Member States (no change since winter 2021-2022) a majority agrees the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy, although proportions range from 86% in Malta and Poland, 85% in Portugal, 81% in Greece and 80% in Spain to 51% in France, 57% in Czechia and 59% in Estonia.
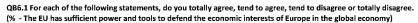
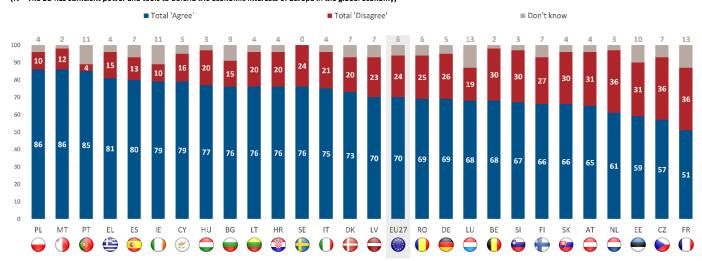QB6.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy
(% - EU27)

Don't know
6 (-1)

Total 'Disagree'
24 (=)

Total 'Agree'
70 (+1)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB6.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know

	PL	MT	PT	EL	ES	IE	CY	HU	BG	LT	HR	SE	IT	DK	LV	EU27	RO	DE	LU	BE	SI	FI	SK	AT	NL	EE	CZ	FR
Don't know	4	2	11	4	7	11	5	3	9	4	4	0	4	7	7	6	6	5	13	2	3	7	4	4	3	10	7	13
Total 'Disagree'	10	12	4	15	13	10	16	20	15	20	20	24	21	20	23	24	25	26	19	30	30	27	30	31	36	31	36	36
Total 'Agree'	86	86	85	81	80	79	79	77	76	76	76	76	75	73	70	70	69	69	68	68	67	66	66	65	61	59	57	51

[5] QB6.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

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The proportion of Europeans who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased in 12 Member States since winter 2021-2022 (compared with eight in the previous survey), particularly in Sweden (76%, +8 percentage points) and Poland (86%, +7 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 13 countries with the largest seen in Ireland (79%, -8 pp), Estonia (59%, -7 pp) and Croatia (76%, -6 pp). There has been no change in Portugal (85%) and France (51%).

QB6.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)

		EU27	SE	PL	DE	ES	HU	RO	FI	BE	LV	MT	DK	LT	FR	PT	BG	CZ	NL	SI	CY	LU	EL	IT	SK	AT	HR	EE	IE
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	70	76	86	69	80	77	69	66	68	70	86	73	76	51	85	76	57	61	67	79	68	81	75	66	65	76	59	79
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	24	24	10	26	13	20	25	27	30	23	12	20	20	36	4	15	36	36	30	16	19	15	21	30	31	20	31	10
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼4	▲3	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼4	▲2	▼6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▼8	▲2	▲4	▲12	▲6	▲4	▼3	▲5
Don't know	June/July 2022	6	0	4	5	7	3	6	7	2	7	2	7	4	13	11	9	7	3	3	5	13	4	4	4	4	4	10	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼6	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲7	▼4	▼2	=	▲10	▲1	▼1	▼8	▼1	▲2	▲10	▲3

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the majority of respondents in almost all categories agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy, with strongest support amongst students, white-collar workers and the self-employed (76% each), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (77%) and those with a positive image of the EU (83%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU form the only group that is more likely to disagree (50% vs 43% agree).

QB6.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
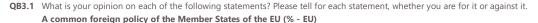**The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**
(% - EU)

|	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	24	6
Gender			
Man	71	25	4
Woman	70	22	8
Age			
15-24	73	20	7
25-39	73	22	5
40-54	72	24	4
55 +	67	25	8
Education (End of)			
15-	66	21	13
16-19	72	23	5
20+	69	27	4
Still studying	76	17	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	76	21	3
Managers	70	27	3
Other white collars	76	21	3
Manual workers	71	24	5
House persons	65	23	12
Unemployed	66	25	9
Retired	66	25	9
Students	76	17	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	34	8
From time to time	69	25	6
Almost never/ Never	72	22	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	22	9
The lower middle class	65	27	8
The middle class	73	23	4
The upper middle class	71	25	4
The upper class	77	20	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	83	14	3
Neutral	67	24	9
Total 'Negative'	43	50	7
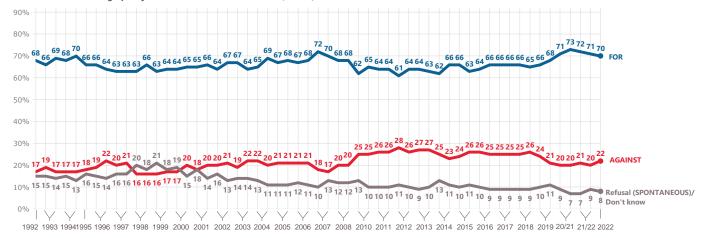
Seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

Seven in ten (70%, –1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.[6] This is the third consecutive decrease since winter 2020-2021 (–3 pp), although the positive view remains higher than the period between autumn 2007 and autumn 2019.
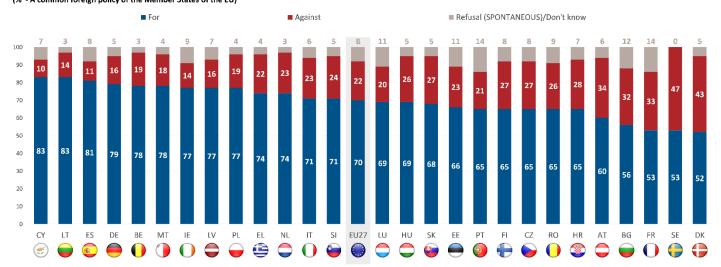
The proportion who is against a common foreign policy has increased slightly to 22% (+2 pp), while 8% (–1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer.

In all 27 Member States (up from 25 in winter 2021-2022) the majority is for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU, with the strongest support in Cyprus, Lithuania (both 83%) and Spain (81%). Denmark (52%), Sweden, France (both 53%) and Bulgaria (56%) are the only countries where fewer than six in ten are for this policy.

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (% - EU)

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU)

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[6] QB3.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

Support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased in seven Member States (down from eight in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Malta (78%, +13 percentage points), Sweden (53%, +10 pp) and Finland (65%, +7 pp).

In 17 countries, however, support has declined, and this is particularly the case in Estonia (66%, -13 pp), Croatia (65%, -11 pp) and Portugal (65%, -9 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Lithuania (83%), Spain (81%) or Belgium (78%).

As a result of these changes, the majority of respondents in Sweden are now "for" a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%)

		EU27	MT	SE	FI	LV	PL	DK	SK	BE	ES	LT	FR	HU	RO	DE	EL	AT	IT	IE	NL	CZ	SI	BG	CY	LU	PT	HR	EE
For	June/July 2022	70	78	53	65	77	77	52	68	78	81	83	53	69	65	79	74	60	71	77	74	65	71	56	83	69	65	65	66
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲13	▲10	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲3	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼11	▼13
Against	June/July 2022	22	18	47	27	16	19	43	27	19	11	14	33	26	26	16	22	34	23	14	23	27	24	32	10	20	21	28	23
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼4	▼3	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲7	▲11	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲8	▲2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	0	2	3	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲3	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	6	4	0	7	7	2	4	3	2	7	3	13	3	7	3	2	3	5	8	2	5	3	9	3	11	12	4	10
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼7	▼4	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲5	▼2	▼4	▲1	▲8	▲2	▲2	▲10

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the highest levels of support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU are seen amongst managers (76%), the self-employed and other white collar workers (both 75%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (75%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle (77%) or upper class (87%) and those with a positive image of the EU (84%).

Support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU is the minority view only among respondents with a negative image of the EU (41% "for" vs 51% "against"), but support is also lower amongst house persons (64%), those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (53%) and those who consider they are part of the working class (65%) or the lower middle class (67%).

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	22	2	6
Gender				
Man	73	22	1	4
Woman	68	23	1	8
Age				
15-24	71	20	2	7
25-39	70	24	2	4
40-54	71	24	1	4
55 +	69	22	2	7
Education (End of)				
15-	66	21	2	11
16-19	70	23	2	5
20+	73	22	1	4
Still studying	74	18	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	75	20	1	4
Managers	76	21	1	2
Other white collars	75	21	1	3
Manual workers	65	27	2	6
House persons	64	26	2	8
Unemployed	65	24	2	9
Retired	69	21	2	8
Students	74	18	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	53	35	3	9
From time to time	65	27	2	6
Almost never/ Never	75	19	1	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	24	2	9
The lower middle class	67	24	2	7
The middle class	73	22	1	4
The upper middle class	77	21	0	2
The upper class	87	11	2	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	84	12	1	3
Neutral	66	24	2	8
Total 'Negative'	41	51	2	6

More than three quarters of Europeans are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable since winter 2021–2022 (77%, no change) and over the longer term has remained relatively stable since spring 2020.[7]

Fewer than one in five (17%, =) are against this policy, while 6% did not answer or say they don't know.

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

More than six in ten respondents in each Member State are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with levels of support ranging from 89% in Lithuania, 88% in

Luxembourg and 87% in Belgium to 61% in Austria, 64% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A common defence and security policy among EU Member States)

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[7] QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for or against it. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

Evolutions since winter 2021-2022 are mixed. In 13 countries (compared with 11 in the previous survey) support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased, most notably in Sweden (75%, +17 percentage points), Finland (78%, +8 pp), Poland (84%, +7 pp) and Malta (83%, +7 pp).

On the other hand, support has declined in 11 countries, most notably in Cyprus (86%, -9 pp), Croatia (71%, -8 pp), Estonia (80%, -7 pp) and Portugal (70%, -7 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Lithuania (89%), the Netherlands (83%) and Austria (61%).

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)

		EU27	SE	FI	MT	PL	SK	LV	LU	ES	HU	BE	DK	DE	FR	LT	NL	AT	EL	IE	SI	BG	RO	IT	CZ	EE	PT	HR	CY
For	June/July 2022	77	75	78	83	84	79	85	88	83	75	87	69	84	69	89	83	61	78	73	79	64	67	73	80	80	70	71	86
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲17	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9
Against	June/July 2022	17	25	16	14	13	18	10	8	9	21	11	27	12	21	9	15	33	19	19	17	25	23	21	15	12	19	22	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼13	▼7	▼2	▼6	=	▼4	▼5	=	=	=	▼3	=	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	4
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲3
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	0	5	3	2	2	5	3	7	2	1	3	3	10	2	2	3	2	7	3	9	7	4	3	7	10	5	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼3	▼2	▼4	=	▼4	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲3	▲7	▲1	▲3	=

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that a majority of respondents in each group support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. The strongest support can be observed amongst managers (82%), the self-employed (81%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (82%), those who consider they are part of the upper middle (85%) or upper class (84%) and those with a positive image of the EU (89%).

The lowest support is seen amongst those who experience the most financial difficulties (63%) and those with a negative image of the EU (54%).

QB3.2   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
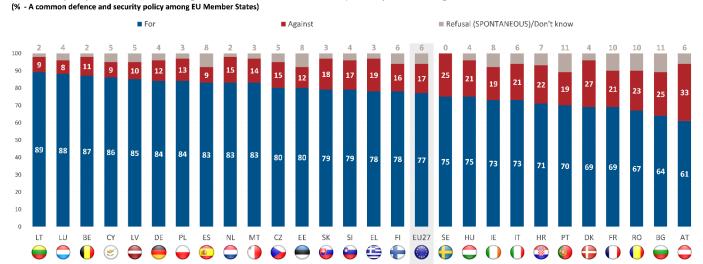**A common defence and security policy among EU Member States**
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	17	1	5
Gender				
Man	79	17	1	3
Woman	76	17	1	6
Age				
15-24	79	15	1	5
25-39	78	17	1	4
40-54	76	19	1	4
55 +	77	16	1	6
Education (End of)				
15-	72	17	2	9
16-19	77	18	1	4
20+	80	16	1	3
Still studying	79	14	1	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	81	16	1	2
Managers	82	15	1	2
Other white collars	79	17	1	3
Manual workers	73	21	1	5
House persons	71	20	1	8
Unemployed	75	17	1	7
Retired	78	15	1	6
Students	79	14	1	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	63	28	1	8
From time to time	70	23	1	6
Almost never/ Never	82	13	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	72	19	1	8
The lower middle class	74	19	2	5
The middle class	80	16	1	3
The upper middle class	85	13	0	2
The upper class	84	13	3	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	89	8	1	2
Neutral	73	18	2	7
Total 'Negative'	54	40	1	5
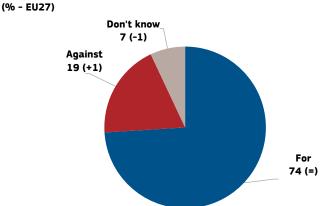
Almost three quarters of Europeans are in favour of the EU's common trade policy

74% of respondents (no change since winter 2021–2022) are for the EU's common trade policy, while 19% are against it (+1 percentage point). Fewer than one in ten (7%) say they don't know or are unable to answer.

In all 27 Member States at least six in ten are in favour of the EU's common trade policy (no change since winter 2021–2022). The highest levels of support are seen in Lithuania (89%), Cyprus (86%) and Ireland and Malta (both 85%), while at least six in ten in France (60%), Czechia (62%), Bulgaria, Romania (both 63%) and Austria (64%) are also in favour.
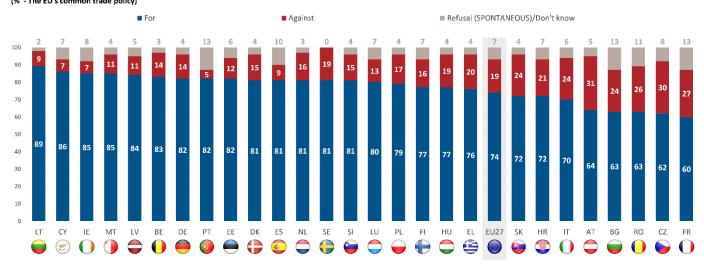
QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy
(% – EU27)

Don't know
7 (-1)

Against
19 (+1)

For
74 (=)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - The EU's common trade policy)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)/Don't know

	LT	CY	IE	MT	LV	BE	DE	PT	EE	DK	ES	NL	SE	SI	LU	PL	FI	HU	EL	EU27	SK	HR	IT	AT	BG	RO	CZ	FR
Refusal/Don't know	2	7	8	4	5	3	4	13	6	4	10	3	0	4	7	4	7	4	4	7	4	7	6	5	13	11	8	13
Against	9	7	7	11	11	14	14	5	12	15	9	16	19	15	13	17	16	19	20	19	24	21	24	31	24	26	30	27
For	89	86	85	85	84	83	82	82	82	81	81	81	81	81	80	79	77	77	76	74	72	72	70	64	63	63	62	60

Since winter 2021-2022 support for the EU's common trade policy has increased in 12 countries (up from nine in the previous survey), although Sweden (81%, +14 percentage points) is the only country where the increase is more than five percentage points.

In contrast support has declined in ten countries including Estonia (82%, -8 pp), Croatia (72%, -7 pp) and Czechia (62%, -5 pp). There has been no change in opinion in the remaining five countries.

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (%)

		EU27	SE	DK	MT	PL	EL	ES	LT	HU	LV	FI	BE	SI	FR	LU	AT	RO	SK	IE	NL	DE	IT	BG	CY	PT	CZ	HR	EE
For	June/July 2022	74	81	81	85	79	76	81	89	77	84	77	83	81	60	80	64	63	72	85	81	82	70	63	86	82	62	72	82
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲14	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼8
Against	June/July 2022	19	19	15	11	17	20	9	9	19	11	16	14	15	27	13	31	26	24	7	16	14	24	24	7	5	30	21	12
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼8	▼6	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	=	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	▲2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	3	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	0	3	4	2	2	8	2	2	5	7	2	2	12	7	3	7	2	7	2	3	4	10	2	11	5	4	5
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼5	=	▼5	▼2	=	▼3	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼2	=	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▼5	▲2	▲5

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority of respondents in each group support the EU's common trade policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst managers (80%), those who consider they belong to the upper (87%) or upper middle class (82%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (87%).

The lowest support is found amongst those with a negative image of the EU: nonetheless, support for the EU's common trade policy still represents the majority view (47% "for" vs 44% "against").

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	74	19	2	5
Gender				
Man	77	18	1	4
Woman	72	19	2	7
Age				
15-24	77	15	2	6
25-39	77	17	1	5
40-54	74	21	2	3
55 +	73	19	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	68	20	2	10
16-19	73	21	2	4
20+	79	17	1	3
Still studying	79	13	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	78	17	2	3
Managers	80	17	2	1
Other white collars	79	17	1	3
Manual workers	71	22	2	5
House persons	67	23	2	8
Unemployed	69	20	3	8
Retired	72	19	2	7
Students	79	13	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	62	26	2	10
From time to time	67	25	2	6
Almost never/ Never	79	15	1	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	70	20	1	9
The lower middle class	72	21	1	6
The middle class	76	18	2	4
The upper middle class	82	15	1	2
The upper class	87	10	3	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	87	9	1	3
Neutral	71	20	2	7
Total 'Negative'	47	44	3	6

There has been a considerable increase in support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

Almost six in ten (57%) are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years, an increase of ten percentage points since winter 2021-2022.[8] One third (33%, -9 percentage points) are against, while 10% (-1 pp) don't know or do not give an answer.

Support for further enlargement remains much stronger in countries in the **non-euro area**, where it has increased six percentage points to 66%. Although support in the **euro area** has also increased considerably, the overall level remains lower (54%, +9 pp). However, the increase means a majority in the euro area now supports further enlargement.

QB3.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years
(% - For)
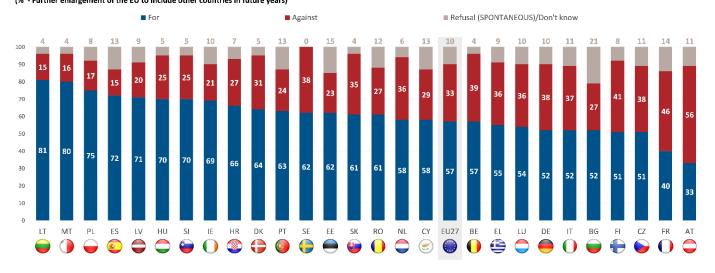
NL	58	▲24
SE	62	▲21
DK	64	▲20
DE	52	▲20
FI	51	▲19
LU	54	▲17
MT	80	▲16
LT	81	▲13
SK	61	▲13
FR	40	▲12
BE	57	▲12
LV	71	▲11
EU27	57	▲10
IE	69	▲9
PL	75	▲8
AT	33	▲5
SI	70	▲5
PT	63	▲4
EL	55	▲4
ES	72	▲4
CY	58	▲2
HU	70	▲1
RO	61	▲1
IT	52	▲1
EE	62	=
BG	52	▼-1
HR	66	▼-6
CZ	51	▼-6

Map Legend
Positive
Stable
Negative

In 25 EU Member States (up from 18 in the previous survey) the majority of respondents support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years, although support ranges from 81% in Lithuania, 80% in Malta and 75% in Poland to 51% in Finland and Czechia. Support is the minority view in Austria (33% vs 56% "against") and France (40% vs 46%).

It is worth noting the proportion who is unwilling/unable to respond is particularly high in Bulgaria (21%).

QB3.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years)

Support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in 23 EU Member States (compared with 18 in the previous survey). In 12 countries the increase is at least ten percentage points, with the largest seen in the Netherlands (58%, +24 percentage points), Sweden (62%, +21 pp), Denmark (64%, +20 pp) and Germany (52% +20 pp). Support has declined in three countries including Croatia (66%, –6 pp) and Czechia (51%, –6 pp) and remains unchanged in Estonia (62%).

As a result of these changes support has become the majority opinion in Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and Finland.

QB3.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)

		EU27	NL	SE	DK	DE	FI	LU	MT	LT	SK	BE	FR	LV	IE	PL	AT	SI	EL	ES	PT	CY	IT	HU	RO	EE	BG	CZ	HR
For	June/July 2022	57	58	62	64	52	51	54	80	81	61	57	40	71	69	75	33	70	55	72	63	58	52	70	61	62	52	51	66
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲10	▲24	▲21	▲20	▲20	▲19	▲17	▲16	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼6	▼6
Against	June/July 2022	33	36	38	31	38	41	36	16	15	35	39	46	20	21	17	56	25	36	15	24	29	37	25	27	23	27	38	27
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼9	▼22	▼15	▼21	▼20	▼21	▼24	▼9	▼4	▼4	▼12	▼14	▼12	▼6	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼4	=	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼15	▲3	▼4	▲4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	3	2	0	1	4	0	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	3	2	7	4	2	4	2	3	2	2
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲2	=
Don't know	June/July 2022	7	4	0	4	6	8	8	3	3	3	2	11	8	8	5	8	3	5	10	11	6	7	3	8	13	18	9	5
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼2	▼5	=	▼1	▲2	▲7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▲13	▼2	▲8	▲2

In almost all **socio-demographic groups** a majority of respondents are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years, with the strongest support amongst 18-24 year olds (68%), students (71%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (69%) and those with a positive image of the EU (71%).

In contrast a majority is against such an enlargement in two groups: those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (46% vs 40% "for") and those with a negative image of the EU (65% vs 27%).

QB3.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	57	33	3	7
Gender				
Man	57	34	3	6
Woman	56	32	3	9
Age				
15-24	68	21	3	8
25-39	60	32	3	5
40-54	57	35	3	5
55 +	51	37	3	9
Education (End of)				
15-	50	34	4	12
16-19	55	36	3	6
20+	58	34	3	5
Still studying	71	17	3	9
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	60	32	3	5
Managers	60	33	3	4
Other white collars	62	31	2	5
Manual workers	54	37	3	6
House persons	48	38	3	11
Unemployed	55	33	4	8
Retired	51	36	3	10
Students	71	17	3	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	40	46	4	10
From time to time	54	35	3	8
Almost never/ Never	59	31	3	7
Consider belonging to				
The working class	55	32	3	10
The lower middle class	52	37	3	8
The middle class	58	33	3	6
The upper middle class	62	34	1	3
The upper class	69	23	2	6
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	71	20	3	6
Neutral	52	36	3	9
Total 'Negative'	27	65	2	6

II. A NEW IMPETUS FOR DEMOCRACY

1.   The way democracy works
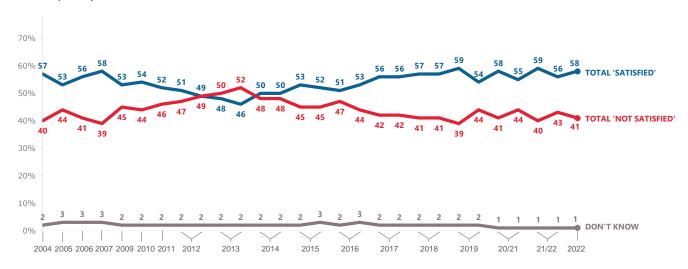
Almost six in ten Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country

More than half of all Europeans (58%, +2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with 8% (-1 pp) "very satisfied" and 50% (+3 pp) "fairly satisfied.[9]

This increase recoups almost all the losses between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022. Dissatisfaction has declined two points to 41% with 30% (=) "not very satisfied" and 11% (-2 pp) "not at all satisfied".
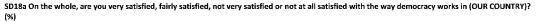
SD18a   On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)
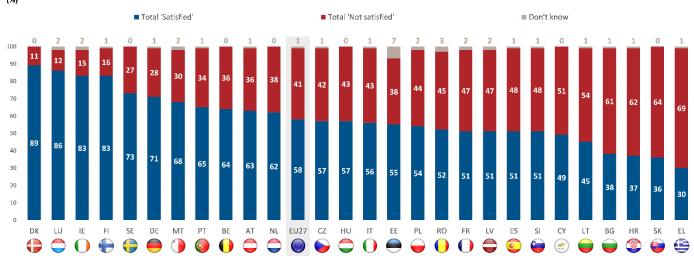
A majority of respondents in 21 countries (up from 17 in winter 2021-2022) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with the highest levels seen in Denmark (89%), Luxembourg (86%), as well as Ireland and Finland (both 83%), compared to 51% in Spain, France, Latvia and Slovenia.

In contrast there are six countries where only a minority is satisfied: Greece (30%), Slovakia (36%), Croatia (37%), Bulgaria (38%), Lithuania (45%) and Cyprus (49%).

SD18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)

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[9] SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Satisfaction with the way democracy works has increased in 16 countries (up from 11 in the previous survey) since winter 2021-2022, and this is particularly the case in Malta (68%, +19 percentage points), Slovenia (51%, +17 pp), Romania (52%, +14 pp) and Latvia (51%, +10 pp).

Satisfaction has declined in eight countries including the Netherlands (62%, -10 pp), Sweden (73%, -9 pp) and Czechia (57%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Ireland (83%), Portugal (65%) and Bulgaria (38%).

As a result of these changes satisfaction has become the majority view in Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Latvia and France.

SD18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

		EU27	MT	SI	RO	LV	BE	LU	FI	CY	PL	LT	FR	HR	IT	HU	DK	AT	BG	IE	PT	DE	EL	SK	ES	EE	CZ	SE	NL
Total 'Satisfied'	June/July 2022	58	68	51	52	51	64	86	83	49	54	45	51	37	56	57	89	63	38	83	65	71	30	36	51	55	57	73	62
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▲19	▲17	▲14	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼7	▼9	▼10
Total 'Not satisfied'	June/July 2022	41	30	48	45	47	36	12	16	51	44	54	47	62	43	43	11	36	61	15	34	28	69	64	48	38	42	27	38
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼20	▼17	▼16	▼10	▼7	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼4	▲6	▲9	▲10
Don't know	June/July 2022	1	2	1	3	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	7	1	0	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲7	▲1	=	=

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in most groups a majority is satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with the highest satisfaction amongst those who completed education aged 20 or older (63%), managers (68%), students (66%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (65%), who consider they belong to the upper middle class (72%) and those with a positive image of the EU (75%).

However, there are several groups where only a minority is satisfied: the unemployed (44% vs 54% 'not satisfied'), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (33% vs 65%), those who consider they are part of the working class (48% vs 50%), and those with a negative image of the EU (23% vs 26%).

SD18a   On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)
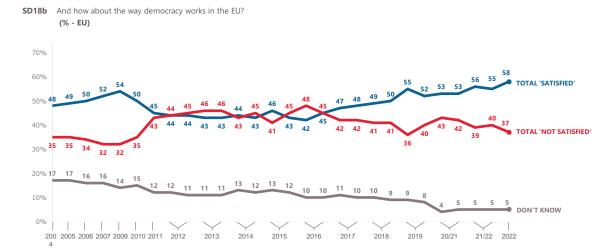
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	58	41	1
Gender			
Man	59	40	1
Woman	57	42	1
Age			
15-24	61	37	2
25-39	59	41	0
40-54	55	44	1
55 +	59	40	1
Education (End of)			
15-	54	44	2
16-19	55	44	1
20+	63	36	1
Still studying	66	32	2
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	39	1
Managers	68	32	0
Other white collars	61	38	1
Manual workers	51	48	1
House persons	50	49	1
Unemployed	44	54	2
Retired	58	40	2
Students	66	32	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	65	2
From time to time	50	49	1
Almost never/ Never	65	34	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	50	2
The lower middle class	50	49	1
The middle class	63	36	1
The upper middle class	72	28	0
The upper class	58	40	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	75	24	1
Neutral	51	48	1
Total 'Negative'	23	76	1

Almost six in ten Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU

The proportion of Europeans satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU has increased three percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and is now 58%. This includes 6% (no change since winter 2021-2022) who are "very satisfied" and 52% (+3 percentage points) who are "fairly satisfied". This increase puts satisfaction at its highest ever level since this indicator was introduced in autumn 2004, and two points above the previous high of spring 2021

.
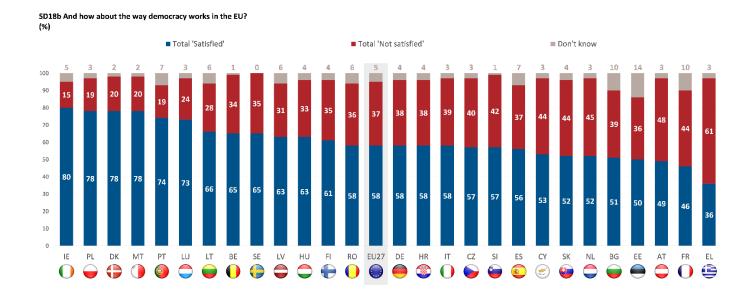
Almost four in ten (37%, -3 pp) are dissatisfied with 29% (-1 pp) "not very satisfied and 8% (-2 pp) "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, =) say they don't know. Dissatisfaction is at its lowest level since spring 2019.

Although satisfaction has increased in both the euro area and non-euro area since winter 2021-2022, satisfaction remains higher in non-euro area countries and the gap between the two areas has increased. More than half of all respondents in the euro area are satisfied (56%, +3 pp), compared to just over two thirds in non-euro area (67%, +6 pp).

SD18b   And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - EU)

A majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States (compared with 25 in winter 2021-2022) are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU, although proportions range from 80% in Ireland and 78% in Denmark, Malta and Poland to 46% in France (vs 44% "not satisfied"), 49% in Austria (vs 48% "not satisfied") and 50% in Estonia.

Greece is the only country where a minority is satisfied (36% vs 61% "not satisfied").

SD18b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(%)

Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in 20 EU Member States since winter 2021-2022 (compared to ten in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Luxembourg (73%, +13 percentage points), Malta (78%, +10 pp), Belgium (65%, +10 pp) and Finland (61%, +10 pp).

In contrast it has declined in five countries including Estonia (50%, -11 pp), and remains unchanged in Portugal (74%) and Cyprus (53%).

As a result of these changes satisfaction is now the majority opinion in France.

SD18b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(%)

		EU27	LU	BE	MT	FI	LT	PL	RO	LV	SI	DK	DE	SK	HR	SE	BG	HU	FR	IT	EL	ES	CY	PT	IE	AT	NL	CZ	EE
Total 'Satisfied'	June/July 2022	58	73	65	78	61	66	78	58	63	57	78	58	52	58	65	51	63	46	58	36	56	53	74	80	49	52	57	50
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▲13	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼11
Total 'Not satisfied'	June/July 2022	37	24	34	20	35	28	19	36	31	42	20	38	44	38	35	39	33	44	39	61	37	44	19	15	48	45	40	36
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▼15	▼10	▼6	▼9	▼4	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼5	=	▲1	▼5	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲3	▼4	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼3
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	3	1	2	4	6	3	6	6	1	2	4	4	4	0	10	4	10	3	3	7	3	7	5	3	3	3	14
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲2	=	▼4	▼1	▼5	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼4	▼4	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲4	▲3	▼2	=	▲2	▲14

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that satisfaction is the majority view in almost all groups, with the highest levels seen amongst 15-24 year olds (64%), students (68%), managers (66%), those who see themselves in the upper (72%) or upper middle class (69%), and those with a positive image of the EU (83%).

In contrast only a minority is satisfied amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (35% vs 57% 'not satisfied') and those with a negative image of the EU (14% vs 83%).

SD18b And how about the way democracy works in the EU?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	58	37	5
Gender			
Man	59	37	4
Woman	57	37	6
Age			
15-24	64	29	7
25-39	61	36	3
40-54	56	41	3
55 +	56	38	6
Education (End of)			
15-	52	40	8
16-19	55	41	4
20+	63	34	3
Still studying	68	26	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	37	3
Managers	66	31	3
Other white collars	65	33	2
Manual workers	52	44	4
House persons	48	43	9
Unemployed	48	47	5
Retired	56	38	6
Students	68	26	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	57	8
From time to time	53	43	4
Almost never/ Never	63	32	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	41	7
The lower middle class	50	44	6
The middle class	63	34	3
The upper middle class	69	28	3
The upper class	72	26	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	83	14	3
Neutral	47	46	7
Total 'Negative'	14	83	3

2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?
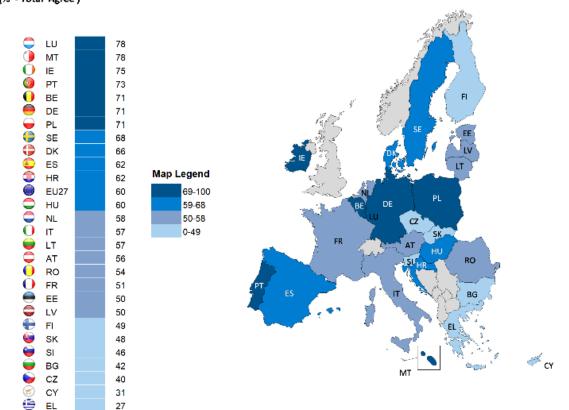
Six in ten Europeans think that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU

Since winter 2021-2022 there has been an increase of three percentage points in the proportion of respondents who think that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.[10]

Overall, 60% agree (+3 percentage points), with 15% (+1 pp) saying they "totally agree" and 45% (+2 pp) that they "tend to agree". In contrast just over one third (34%, -1 pp) disagree, with 25% (=) tending to disagree and 9% (-1 pp) "totally disagreeing". Just over one in twenty (6%, -2 pp) are unable to answer.

Although agreement has increased in **euro area** countries (60%, +2 pp), there has been a larger increase in **non-euro area** countries, meaning agreement in countries outside the euro area is now higher (61%, +7 pp).

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU
(% - Total 'Agree')

Country	%
LU	78
MT	78
IE	75
PT	73
BE	71
DE	71
PL	71
SE	68
DK	66
ES	62
HR	62
EU27	60
HU	60
NL	58
IT	57
LT	57
AT	56
RO	54
FR	51
EE	50
LV	50
FI	49
SK	48
SI	46
BG	42
CZ	40
CY	31
EL	27

Map Legend
- 69-100
- 59-68
- 50-58
- 0-49

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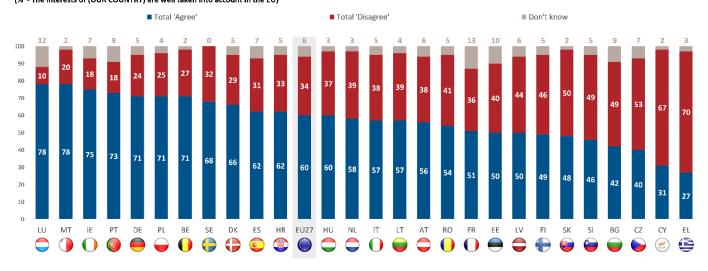
[10] QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU.
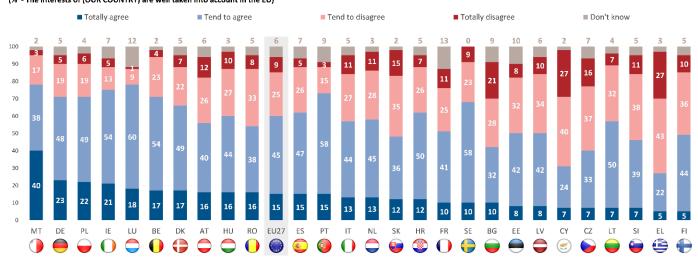
In 21 EU Member States a majority of respondents agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU (up from 20 in winter 2021–2022), although proportions range from 78% in Luxembourg and Malta and 75% in Ireland to 49% in Finland (vs 46% 'disagree').

In contrast agreement is the minority view in six countries: Greece (27%), Cyprus (31%), Czechia (40%), Bulgaria (42%), Slovenia (46%) and Slovakia (48%).

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU)

Legend: ■ Total 'Agree'   ■ Total 'Disagree'   ■ Don't know

	LU	MT	IE	PT	DE	PL	BE	SE	DK	ES	HR	EU27	HU	NL	IT	LT	AT	RO	FR	EE	LV	FI	SK	SI	BG	CZ	CY	EL
Don't know	12	2	7	9	5	4	2	0	5	7	5	6	3	3	5	4	6	5	13	10	6	5	2	5	9	7	2	3
Total 'Disagree'	10	20	18	18	24	25	27	32	29	31	33	34	37	39	38	39	38	41	36	40	44	46	50	49	49	53	67	70
Total 'Agree'	78	78	75	73	71	71	71	68	66	62	62	60	60	58	57	57	56	54	51	50	50	49	48	46	42	40	31	27

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU)

Legend: ■ Totally agree   ■ Tend to agree   ■ Tend to disagree   ■ Totally disagree   ■ Don't know

	MT	DE	PL	IE	LU	BE	DK	AT	HU	RO	EU27	ES	PT	IT	NL	SK	HR	FR	SE	BG	EE	LV	CY	CZ	LT	SI	EL	FI
Don't know	2	5	4	7	12	2	5	6	3	5	6	7	9	5	3	2	5	13	0	9	10	6	2	7	4	5	3	5
Totally disagree	3	5	6	5	1	4	7	12	10	8	9	5	3	11	11	15	7	11	9	21	8	10	27	16	7	11	27	10
Tend to disagree	17	19	19	13	9	23	22	26	27	33	25	26	15	27	28	35	26	25	23	28	32	34	40	37	32	38	43	36
Tend to agree	38	48	49	54	60	54	49	40	44	38	45	47	58	44	45	36	50	41	58	32	42	42	24	33	50	39	22	44
Totally agree	40	23	22	21	18	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	13	13	12	12	10	10	10	8	8	7	7	7	7	5	5

Sorted on "Totally agree"

National evolutions show that since winter 2021-2022 the proportion of respondents who agree has increased in 20 countries (compared to nine in the previous survey), with the largest observed in Poland (71%, +13 pp) and Malta (78%, +12 pp).

In the remaining seven countries agreement has declined, most notably in the Netherlands (58%, -6 pp).

As a result of these changes, agreement is now the majority opinion in Latvia and Finland, but the minority view in Slovakia.

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)

		EU27	PL	MT	ES	LV	LU	SI	BE	RO	SE	BG	FI	DE	IT	PT	SK	FR	HR	CY	LT	HU	DK	AT	EE	CZ	IE	EL	NL
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	60	71	78	62	50	78	46	71	54	68	42	49	71	57	73	48	51	62	31	57	60	66	56	50	40	75	27	58
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▲13	▲12	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	34	25	20	31	44	10	49	27	41	32	49	46	24	38	18	50	36	33	67	39	37	29	38	40	53	18	70	39
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼10	▼9	▼4	▼8	▼15	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼5	▲5	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼8	▼4	▲3	▲5	▲9
Don't know	June/July 2022	6	4	2	7	6	12	5	2	5	0	9	5	5	5	9	2	13	5	2	4	3	5	6	10	7	7	3	3
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▲1	▲9	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲3	▼7	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▲10	▲7	=	=	▼3

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that in most groups a majority agrees the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.

Agreement is most widespread amongst men (63%), those aged 15-24 (65%), those who completed education aged 20 or older (65%), managers (70%), students (58%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (65%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle (71%) or upper class (74%) and those with a positive image of the EU (80%).

The exceptions are those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (39% vs 53% 'disagree') and those with a negative image of the EU (24% vs 71%) – in those groups only a minority agree.

QB1.1   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU
(% - EU)
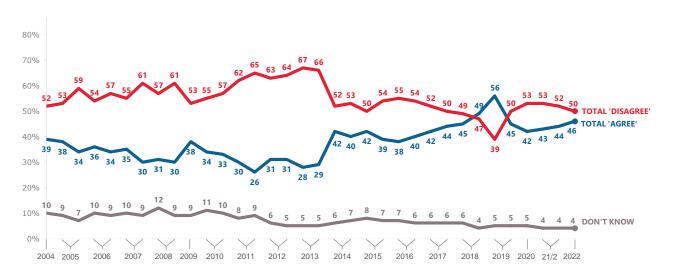
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	34	6
Gender			
Man	63	33	4
Woman	58	34	8
Age			
15-24	65	26	9
25-39	62	33	5
40-54	61	35	4
55 +	58	35	7
Education (End of)			
15-	54	35	11
16-19	58	37	5
20+	65	30	5
Still studying	68	23	9
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	64	34	2
Managers	70	27	3
Other white collars	64	33	3
Manual workers	58	37	5
House persons	48	40	12
Unemployed	54	38	8
Retired	56	36	8
Students	68	23	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	53	8
From time to time	56	38	6
Almost never/ Never	65	29	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	39	9
The lower middle class	55	39	6
The middle class	64	31	5
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	74	22	4
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	80	16	4
Neutral	51	40	9
Total 'Negative'	24	71	5

More than four in ten Europeans believe their voice counts in the EU
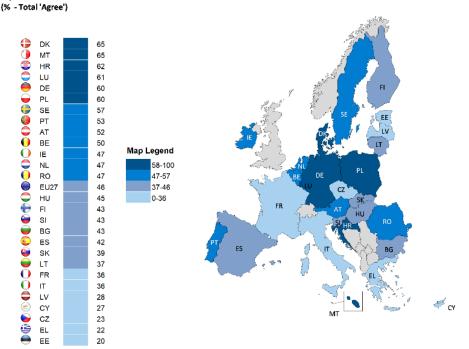
There has been a small increase since winter 2021-2022 in the proportion who believe their voice counts in the EU (46%, +2 percentage points).[11] Although this still represents a minority, it is the highest level of agreement since spring 2019, and the third consecutive increase in agreement. The majority (50%, -2 pp) thinks their voice does not count, although this view has declined by two percentage points and is at its lowest level since autumn 2019.

The view that their voice counts in the EU remains the minority opinion in **euro area** countries (44%, =), but has increased five points in **non-euro area** countries to become the majority view (52%).

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU
(% - Total 'Agree')

DK	65	
MT	65	
HR	62	
LU	61	
DE	60	
PL	60	
SE	57	
PT	53	
AT	52	
BE	50	
IE	47	**Map Legend**
NL	47	58-100
RO	47	47-57
EU27	46	37-46
HU	45	0-36
FI	43	
SI	43	
BG	43	
ES	42	
SK	39	
LT	37	
FR	36	
IT	36	
LV	28	
CY	27	
CZ	23	
EL	22	
EE	20	

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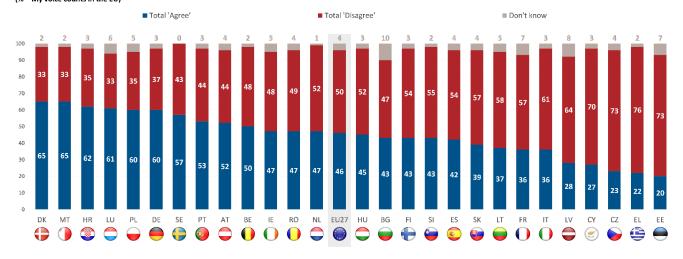
[11] D72.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU

In ten EU Member States a majority of respondents consider that their voice counts in the EU (up from nine in winter 2021-2022 and seven in spring 2021), with the largest proportions seen in Denmark, Malta (both 65%) and Croatia (62%).

In contrast, there are 17 countries where only a minority agrees their voice counts, with the lowest levels in Estonia (20%), Greece (22%) and Czechia (23%).

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - My voice counts in the EU)

■ Total 'Agree'   ■ Total 'Disagree'   ■ Don't know

	DK	MT	HR	LU	PL	DE	SE	PT	AT	BE	IE	RO	NL	EU27	HU	BG	FI	SI	ES	SK	LT	FR	IT	LV	CY	CZ	EL	EE
Don't know	2	2	3	6	5	3	0	3	4	2	5	4	1	4	3	10	3	2	4	4	5	7	3	8	3	4	2	7
Total 'Disagree'	33	33	35	33	35	37	43	44	44	48	48	49	52	50	52	47	54	55	54	57	58	57	61	64	70	73	76	73
Total 'Agree'	65	65	62	61	60	60	57	53	52	50	47	47	47	46	45	43	43	43	42	39	37	36	36	28	27	23	22	20

Since winter 2021-2022 the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased in 15 Member States (compared with 12 in the previous survey), with the largest increases in Malta (65%, +21 percentage points), Lithuania (37%, +12 pp) and Luxembourg (61%, +10 pp).

The positive view has declined in ten countries including the Netherlands (47%, -7 pp) and Slovakia (39%, -6 pp), but has remained unchanged in Sweden (57%) and Slovenia (43%).

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU (%)

		EU27	MT	LT	LU	PL	BE	LV	PT	IT	HU	RO	DE	BG	DK	ES	HR	SI	SE	FR	CY	FI	EE	CZ	AT	IE	EL	SK	NL
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	46	65	37	61	60	50	28	53	36	45	47	60	43	65	42	62	43	57	36	27	43	20	23	52	47	22	39	47
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▲21	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	50	33	58	33	35	48	64	44	61	52	49	37	47	33	54	35	55	43	57	70	54	73	73	44	48	76	57	52
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼18	▼9	▼14	▼9	▼7	▼12	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼2	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲4	=	▼5	▼1	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲10	▲9
Don't know	June/July 2022	4	2	5	6	5	2	8	3	3	3	4	3	10	2	4	3	2	0	7	3	3	7	4	4	5	2	4	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼3	▼3	▲4	=	▼1	▲4	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲7	▲4	▼1	▼1	=	▼4	▼2

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows only some groups where a majority agrees their voice counts in the EU.

A majority of respondents in the following groups agree their voice counts in the EU: those aged 15-24 (47% vs 46% 'disagree'), those who completed education aged 20 or older (50%), managers (56%), students (48% vs 45% 'disagree'), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (51%), those who consider they are part of the middle class or higher and those with a positive image of the EU (64%).

Only a minority of respondents in all other groups agree, with the lowest levels see amongst those who completed education aged 15 or younger (38%), house persons (33%), those who experience the most difficulties paying bills (25%), those who consider they belong to the working class (38%) and those with a negative image of the EU (16%).

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU
(% - EU)
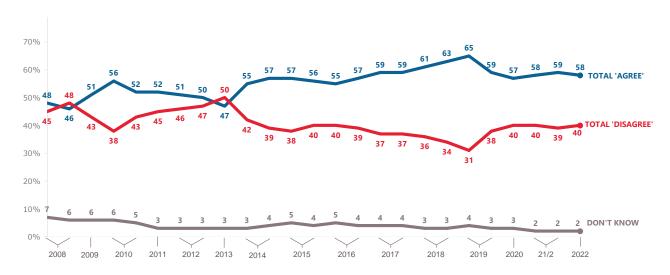
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	46	50	4
Gender			
Man	48	49	3
Woman	44	51	5
Age			
15-24	47	46	7
25-39	48	49	3
40-54	46	51	3
55 +	44	51	5
Education (End of)			
15-	38	56	6
16-19	46	51	3
20+	50	47	3
Still studying	48	45	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	47	50	3
Managers	56	41	3
Other white collars	48	50	2
Manual workers	45	52	3
House persons	33	61	6
Unemployed	38	58	4
Retired	44	51	5
Students	48	45	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	25	70	5
From time to time	41	56	3
Almost never/ Never	51	45	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	38	57	5
The lower middle class	40	56	4
The middle class	50	47	3
The upper middle class	57	41	2
The upper class	63	32	5
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	64	32	4
Neutral	36	59	5
Total 'Negative'	16	82	2

Almost six in ten Europeans (58%, –1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) agree their voice counts in their country, while 40% (+1 pp) disagree.[12]
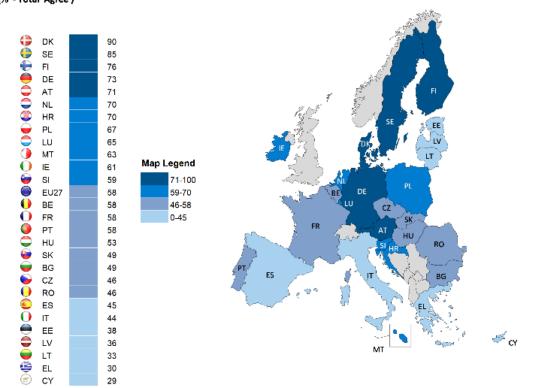
Agreement has returned to the level seen in spring 2021, after two consecutive small increases.

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - Total 'Agree')

DK	90
SE	85
FI	76
DE	73
AT	71
NL	70
HR	70
PL	67
LU	65
MT	63
IE	61
SI	59
EU27	58
BE	58
FR	58
PT	58
HU	53
SK	49
BG	49
CZ	46
RO	46
ES	45
IT	44
EE	38
LV	36
LT	33
EL	30
CY	29

Map Legend
71-100
59-70
46-58
0-45

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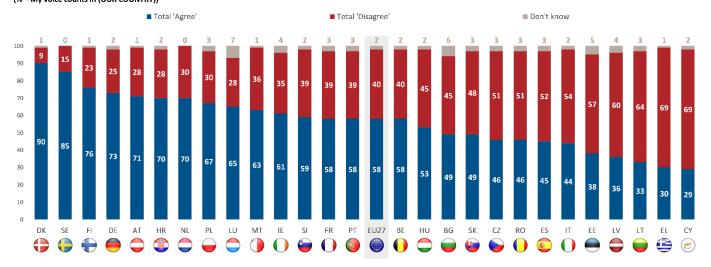
[12] D72.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

In 18 countries a majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in their country (down from 19 in winter 2021-2022), although proportions range from 90% in Denmark, 85% in Sweden and 76% in Finland to 49% in Slovakia (vs 48% 'disagree') and 49% in Bulgaria (vs 45% 'disagree').

In the remaining nine countries only a minority agrees, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus (29%), Greece (30%) and Lithuania (33%).

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY))

Since winter 2021-2022 agreement that their voice counts in their country has become more widespread amongst respondents in 12 Member States (down from 13 in the previous survey), and particularly in Malta (63%, +15 pp), Latvia (36%, +9 pp) and Lithuania (33%, +9 pp).

In contrast levels of agreement have declined in 13 countries including the Netherlands (70%, -13 pp), Slovakia (49%, -11 pp) and Czechia (46%, -7 pp). There has been no change in France (58%) and Cyprus (29%).

As a result of these changes, agreement is now the majority view in Malta, but the minority view in Czechia and Spain.

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	MT	LV	LT	BE	PL	RO	IT	LU	HU	EE	SI	PT	FR	CY	DK	DE	FI	BG	SE	IE	EL	HR	AT	ES	CZ	SK	NL
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	58	63	36	33	58	67	46	44	65	53	38	59	58	58	29	90	73	76	49	85	61	30	70	71	45	46	49	70
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲15	▲9	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼11	▼13
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	40	36	60	64	40	30	51	54	28	45	57	39	39	39	69	9	25	23	45	15	35	69	28	28	52	51	48	30
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼13	▼11	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼6	▼3	▼7	▼3	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲13	▲13
Don't know	June/July 2022	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	2	7	2	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	6	0	4	1	2	1	3	3	3	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼2	▲2	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▲5	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲3	▼2	=

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that a majority of respondents in almost all categories agree their voice counts in their country, with the highest levels seen amongst those who completed education aged 20 or older (64%), managers (70%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (65%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle or upper class (both 74%), and those with a positive image of the EU (73%).

In contrast, only a minority of house persons (44% vs 52% 'disagree'), the unemployed (46% vs 52%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (35% vs 62%) and those with a negative image of the EU (32% vs 67%) agree their voice counts in their country.

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	58	40	2
Gender			
Man	60	38	2
Woman	57	40	3
Age			
15-24	59	37	4
25-39	59	39	2
40-54	57	41	2
55 +	59	39	2
Education (End of)			
15-	49	48	3
16-19	58	40	2
20+	64	35	1
Still studying	60	35	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	58	40	2
Managers	70	29	1
Other white collars	60	38	2
Manual workers	55	44	1
House persons	44	52	4
Unemployed	46	52	2
Retired	59	38	3
Students	60	35	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	62	3
From time to time	50	48	2
Almost never/ Never	65	33	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	46	3
The lower middle class	51	47	2
The middle class	62	36	2
The upper middle class	74	25	1
The upper class	74	23	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	73	25	2
Neutral	52	46	2
Total 'Negative'	32	67	1

III. AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR ITS CITIZENS
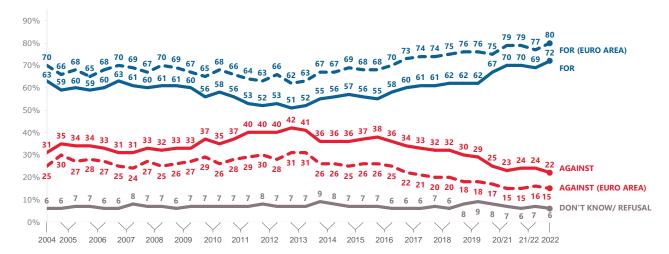
More than seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has increased three percentage points and is now at its highest ever level (72%). In addition, opposition to the euro has declined to its lowest ever level (22%, -2 percentage points). Just over one in twenty (6%, -1pp) are unable or unwilling to provide an answer.

Within the **euro area** support has increased to its highest ever level (80%, +3 pp), while opposition has declined slightly (15%, -1 pp). Support has also increased notably in countries in the non-euro area (46%, +4 pp).

QB5.1   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)
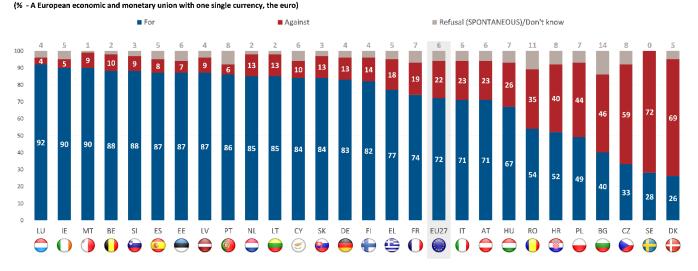
In 23 Member States the majority of respondents are for "a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro" (up from 22 in winter 2021-2022). The highest levels of support are seen in Luxembourg (92%), as well as Ireland and Malta (both 90%), but at least eight in ten in Belgium, Slovenia (both 88%), Estonia, Spain, Latvia (87% each), Portugal (86%), Lithuania, the Netherlands (both 85%), Cyprus and Slovakia (both 84%), Germany (83%) and Finland (82%) are for the single currency and economic union.

Although their countries are outside the euro area, the majority of respondents in Hungary (67%), Romania (54%), Croatia (52%) and Poland (49% vs 44% "against") are also for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

There are four countries – all outside the euro area – where a majority is against the euro: Sweden (72%), Denmark (69%), Czechia (59%) and Bulgaria (46% vs 40% "for").

QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro)

Support for the euro has become more widespread in 18 Member States since winter 2021-2022 (compared with 11 in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Lithuania (85%, +14 percentage points), Poland (49%, +11 pp) and Malta (90%, +8 pp).

Conversely support has declined in four countries including Czechia (33%, -10 pp). It remains unchanged in Ireland (90%), Slovenia (88%), Germany (83%), Austria (71%) and Croatia (52%).

As a result of these changes the majority in Poland is now for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)

		EU27	LT	PL	MT	ES	EL	LV	HU	SK	FR	LU	FI	BE	BG	RO	SE	NL	PT	CY	DE	IE	HR	AT	SI	IT	DK	EE	CZ
For	June/July 2022	72	85	49	90	87	77	87	67	84	74	92	82	88	40	54	28	85	86	84	83	90	52	71	88	71	26	87	33
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▲14	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼10
Against	June/July 2022	22	13	44	9	8	18	9	26	13	19	4	14	10	46	35	72	13	6	10	13	5	40	23	9	23	69	7	59
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼7	▼9	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼1	▼3	▼7	▼4	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼4	▼3	▲1	=	▼4	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	2
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2
Don't know	June/July 2022	4	2	5	1	4	3	4	4	1	6	3	4	1	11	8	0	1	6	2	3	4	5	3	1	4	4	5	6
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼5	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼2	▲2	=	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲3	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▲5	▲6

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates more than six in ten respondents in each group are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, with the strongest support amongst those aged 15-24 (77%), those who completed education aged 20+ (75%), managers and students (79% each), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (75%) and those with a positive image of the EU (83%).

The exception is those who have a negative image of the EU. In this group opinion is divided between those for (47%) and against (47%) the economic and monetary union and the euro.

QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
**A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro**
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	72	22	2	4
Gender				
Man	73	22	2	3
Woman	71	22	2	5
Age				
15-24	77	17	2	4
25-39	73	22	1	4
40-54	73	22	2	3
55 +	70	24	1	5
Education (End of)				
15-	68	22	2	8
16-19	70	24	2	4
20+	75	21	1	3
Still studying	79	15	2	4
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	76	20	1	3
Managers	79	18	1	2
Other white collars	75	20	2	3
Manual workers	67	27	2	4
House persons	68	23	2	7
Unemployed	70	23	2	5
Retired	69	24	2	5
Students	79	15	2	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	63	28	2	7
From time to time	67	26	2	5
Almost never/ Never	75	20	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	26	2	7
The lower middle class	70	24	1	5
The middle class	75	20	2	3
The upper middle class	76	20	1	3
The upper class	73	25	2	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	83	13	1	3
Neutral	70	23	2	5
Total 'Negative'	47	47	2	4

More than two thirds of Europeans are in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs
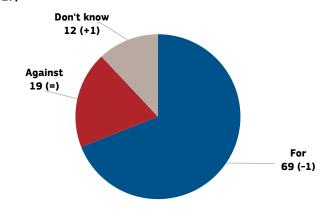
Almost seven in ten (69%, -1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) are in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs.[13] Almost one in five (19%, =) are against this idea, while 12% say they don't know.

In all 27 EU Member States (no change from winter 2021-2022) a majority of respondents are in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs. Levels of support range from at least eight in ten in Malta (87%), Lithuania (86%), Latvia (81%) and Spain (80%) to 52% in Finland, 54% in Denmark and 55% in the Netherlands.

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs
(% – EU27)

Don't know 12 (+1)
Against 19 (=)
For 69 (-1)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs)

■ For　　■ Against　　■ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)/Don't know

	MT	LT	LV	ES	PT	IE	SI	PL	HU	BE	DE	LU	CY	EE	EU27	IT	HR	BG	CZ	FR	AT	EL	RO	SK	SE	NL	DK	FI
DK/Refusal	5	6	9	13	17	11	7	10	8	4	12	16	7	17	12	11	10	21	11	18	11	10	12	13	1	9	8	14
Against	8	8	10	7	4	11	16	15	18	23	15	12	22	12	19	22	24	14	25	20	27	29	27	28	43	36	38	34
For	87	86	81	80	79	78	77	75	74	73	73	72	71	71	69	67	66	65	64	62	62	61	61	59	56	55	54	52

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[13] QB5.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The creation of a European

public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs.

Since winter 2021-2022 support for the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs has increased in nine countries (no change since the previous survey) including Lithuania (86%, +6 percentage points), Poland (75%, +6 pp) and Cyprus (71%, +6 pp).

However, it has declined in 16 countries, most notably in Estonia (71%, -11 pp), the Netherlands (55%, -9 pp) and Czechia (64%, -8 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Spain (80%) and Finland (52%).

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)

|		EU27	CY	LT	PL	MT	RO	LV	HU	SK	SE	ES	FI	BG	FR	IT	LU	EL	DE	AT	SI	IE	HR	PT	BE	DK	CZ	NL	EE
For	June/July 2022	69	71	86	75	87	61	81	74	59	56	80	52	65	62	67	72	61	73	62	77	78	66	79	73	54	64	55	71
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼11
Against	June/July 2022	19	22	8	15	8	27	10	18	28	43	7	34	14	20	22	12	29	15	27	16	11	24	4	23	38	25	36	12
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼6	▲3	▼5	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲7	▲6	▼1	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▼8	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲4	▼2	▲7	▲3	▼2	▲9	▼6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	3	1	3	1	4	0	3	2	0	3	1	3	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	10	4	5	7	4	8	9	5	11	1	10	13	18	16	9	14	6	9	8	5	10	7	15	3	7	9	7	16
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼1	▼8	▼1	▼7	▼2	=	=	▼5	▼6	=	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲9	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲8	=	▲16

The majority of respondents in each **socio-demographic group** are in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs, with the strongest support amongst other white-collar workers (74%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (72%), those who consider they belong to the middle class (71%) and those with a positive image of the EU (79%).

Support is lowest amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%) and respondents with a negative image of the EU (48% "for" vs 39% "against").

QB5.3   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
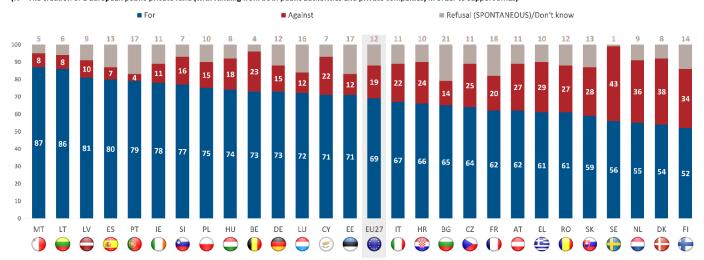**The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs**
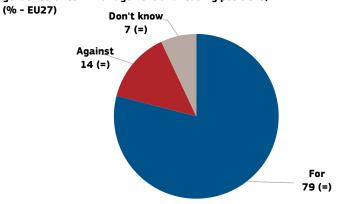
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	69	19	2	10
Gender				
Man	70	20	3	7
Woman	68	18	2	12
Age				
15-24	71	15	3	11
25-39	72	19	2	7
40-54	70	21	2	7
55 +	66	19	3	12
Education (End of)				
15-	63	17	3	17
16-19	69	19	3	9
20+	70	21	2	7
Still studying	71	15	3	11
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	73	20	2	5
Managers	72	21	2	5
Other white collars	74	18	2	6
Manual workers	68	22	2	8
House persons	62	19	5	14
Unemployed	65	20	4	11
Retired	65	18	3	14
Students	71	15	3	11
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	56	27	3	14
From time to time	66	22	3	9
Almost never/ Never	72	17	2	9
Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	19	2	14
The lower middle class	66	19	3	12
The middle class	71	19	2	8
The upper middle class	70	24	2	4
The upper class	67	28	3	2
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	79	12	2	7
Neutral	65	20	3	12
Total 'Negative'	48	39	3	10

Almost eight in ten Europeans are in favour of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace

A large majority (79%, no change since winter 2021-2022) is in favour of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace. [14] Just over one in ten (14%, =) are against this, while 7% are unwilling or unable to answer.

At a national level, more than six in ten respondents in every Member State (no change since winter 2021-2022) are in favour of new measures at the EU level in order to improve gender equality in the workplace. Levels of support range from 94% in Cyprus, 93% in Luxembourg and 92% in Malta to 62% in Romania, 64% in Czechia and 66% in Sweden. Sweden is the only Member State where at least three in ten are against this idea (34%).
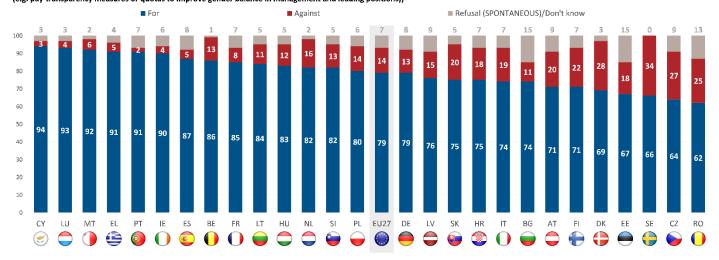
QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions)
(% – EU27)

Don't know 7 (=)
Against 14 (=)
For 79 (=)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% – Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace
(e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions))

■ For   ■ Against   ■ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)/Don't know

	CY	LU	MT	EL	PT	IE	ES	BE	FR	LT	HU	NL	SI	PL	EU27	DE	LV	SK	HR	IT	BG	AT	FI	DK	EE	SE	CZ	RO
Refusal/DK	3	3	2	4	7	6	8	1	7	5	5	2	5	6	7	8	9	5	7	7	15	9	7	3	15	0	9	13
Against	3	4	6	5	2	4	5	13	8	11	12	16	13	14	14	13	15	20	18	19	11	20	22	28	18	34	27	25
For	94	93	92	91	91	90	87	86	85	84	83	82	82	80	79	79	76	75	75	74	74	71	71	69	67	66	64	62

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[14] QB5.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-

transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions)

Since winter 2021-2022, support for new measures at the EU level in order to improve gender equality in the workplace has increased in 12 countries (compared with 11 in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Poland (80%, +6 pp), Luxembourg (93%, +5 pp) and Lithuania (84%, +5 pp).

In contrast support has declined in eight countries including Sweden (66%, -5 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in the remaining seven countries.

QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (%)

		EU27	PL	LT	LU	CZ	HU	BG	PT	LV	MT	IE	ES	CY	BE	DE	EL	FR	IT	AT	SK	FI	DK	RO	SI	EE	NL	HR	SE
For	June/July 2022	79	80	84	93	64	83	74	91	76	92	90	87	94	86	79	91	85	74	71	75	71	69	62	82	67	82	75	66
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5
Against	June/July 2022	14	14	11	4	27	12	11	2	15	6	4	5	3	13	13	5	8	19	20	20	22	28	25	13	18	16	18	34
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼3	▲3	▼7	▼13	▼3	=	▼3	▼3	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲7	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼12	▲4	▲3	▲9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	2	1	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	3	0	2	3	2	1	0	5	2	1	1	3	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲3	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	4	4	3	6	2	13	6	9	2	5	7	1	1	6	1	7	5	6	3	6	3	8	3	14	1	4	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼2	▼6	▲2	▲6	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼4	▲1	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼6	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲14	=	=	▼3

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that more than six in ten in each group are in favour of new measures at the EU level in order to improve gender equality in the workplace.

The strongest support is seen amongst respondents aged 15-24 (82%), students (83%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (82%) and respondents with a positive image of the EU (87%), while the lowest level of support can be observed amongst those with a negative image of the EU (64%).

QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions)

|	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	79	14	2	5
Gender				
Man	77	17	2	4
Woman	81	11	2	6
Age				
15-24	82	11	2	5
25-39	80	15	1	4
40-54	80	15	1	4
55 +	78	13	2	7
Education (End of)				
15-	75	12	2	11
16-19	79	14	2	5
20+	81	15	1	3
Still studying	83	11	1	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	79	17	1	3
Managers	79	16	2	3
Other white collars	81	13	2	4
Manual workers	78	16	1	5
House persons	76	11	2	11
Unemployed	81	11	2	6
Retired	78	12	2	8
Students	83	11	1	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	75	14	3	8
From time to time	74	17	2	7
Almost never/ Never	82	13	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	78	11	2	9
The lower middle class	78	13	2	7
The middle class	81	14	1	4
The upper middle class	78	18	1	3
The upper class	79	18	3	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	87	8	1	4
Neutral	77	14	2	7
Total 'Negative'	64	28	2	6
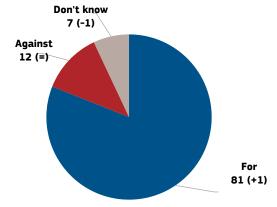
Around eight in ten Europeans are in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

Just over eight in ten (81%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) support the insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU has the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.[15] More than one in ten (12%, =) are against this idea while 7% do not provide an answer or say they don't know.

More than six in ten respondents in every EU Member State support every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection, and at least nine in ten are in favour in Malta (93%), Cyprus (92%), Greece (91%) and Luxembourg (90%). Romania (65%) and Czechia (67%) are the only countries where fewer than seven in ten support this idea.
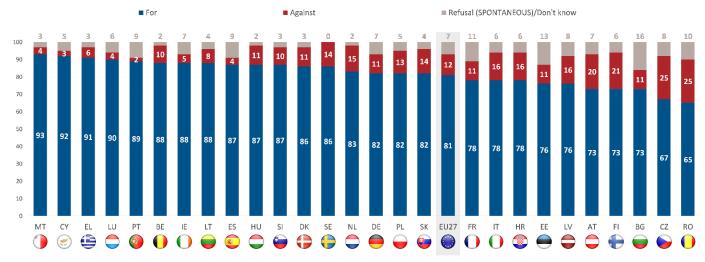
QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (% – EU27)

Don't know
7 (–1)

Against
12 (=)

For
81 (+1)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection)

	MT	CY	EL	LU	PT	BE	IE	LT	ES	HU	SI	DK	SE	NL	DE	PL	SK	EU27	FR	IT	HR	EE	LV	AT	FI	BG	CZ	RO
Refusal/Don't know	3	5	3	6	9	2	7	4	9	2	3	3	0	2	7	5	4	7	11	6	6	13	8	7	6	16	8	10
Against	4	3	6	4	2	10	5	8	4	11	10	11	14	15	11	13	14	12	11	16	16	11	16	20	21	11	25	25
For	93	92	91	90	89	88	88	88	87	87	87	86	86	83	82	82	82	81	78	78	78	76	76	73	73	73	67	65

Since winter 2021-2022 support has increased in 12 countries including Poland (82%, +8 percentage points) and Hungary (87%, +5 pp).

Support has declined in eight countries with the largest decreases seen in Estonia (76%, -7 pp) and Croatia (78%, -5 pp).

There has been no change in the remaining seven countries.

QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)

		EU27	PL	HU	LV	LT	LU	MT	ES	SK	BG	DK	IT	SE	BE	DE	EL	FR	PT	RO	FI	IE	CY	SI	AT	CZ	NL	HR	EE
For	June/July 2022	81	82	87	76	88	90	93	87	82	73	86	78	86	88	82	91	78	89	65	73	88	92	87	73	67	83	78	76
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7
Against	June/July 2022	12	13	11	16	8	4	4	4	14	11	11	16	14	10	11	6	11	2	25	21	5	3	10	20	25	15	16	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼5	▼3	▼2	▲3	▼7	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲2	▼3	=	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲2	▼4	▲4	▲3	▼6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	2	1	8	4	5	3	7	3	14	3	4	0	1	5	1	10	8	7	5	6	2	2	4	6	1	4	12
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼5	▲3	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲6	▼1	▲1	▲12

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than six in ten in each group support the insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection. Support is strongest amongst students (86%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle or upper class (both 86%) and those with a positive image of the EU (90%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU is the only group where less than seven out of ten support this idea (65%).

QB5.5   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	81	12	2	5
Gender				
Man	80	14	2	4
Woman	82	10	1	7
Age				
15-24	84	9	2	5
25-39	82	12	2	4
40-54	81	14	2	3
55 +	79	12	2	7
Education (End of)				
15-	74	12	2	12
16-19	80	13	2	5
20+	85	11	1	3
Still studying	86	7	2	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	83	13	1	3
Managers	82	14	1	3
Other white collars	85	11	1	3
Manual workers	78	16	1	5
House persons	78	10	3	9
Unemployed	81	12	1	6
Retired	79	11	2	8
Students	86	7	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	74	15	3	8
From time to time	74	18	2	6
Almost never/ Never	84	10	1	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	77	11	2	10
The lower middle class	79	14	2	5
The middle class	83	12	2	3
The upper middle class	86	12	1	1
The upper class	86	11	2	1
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	90	6	1	3
Neutral	77	14	2	7
Total 'Negative'	65	27	2	6

Two thirds of Europeans agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

At 66%, the proportion who agrees public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has remained stable for the last four waves of the survey.[16] One quarter of respondents (25%, =) disagree, while 9% (=) say they don't know.
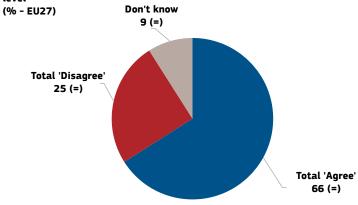
Support for this idea has declined slightly in the **euro area** since winter 2021-2022 (64%, -1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022). It is also considerably lower than support in **non-euro area** countries, where it has increased four percentage points since winter 2021-2022 to 74%.

A majority of respondents in 22 Member States (no change since the previous survey) agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, although proportions range from 89% in Malta and Poland and 84% in Cyprus to 44% in France (vs 38% 'disagree') and 45% in Finland (vs 44% 'disagree').

Only a minority of respondents in the Netherlands (42% vs 53% "disagree"), Denmark (46% vs 47%) and Sweden (48% vs 51%) agree with this idea.
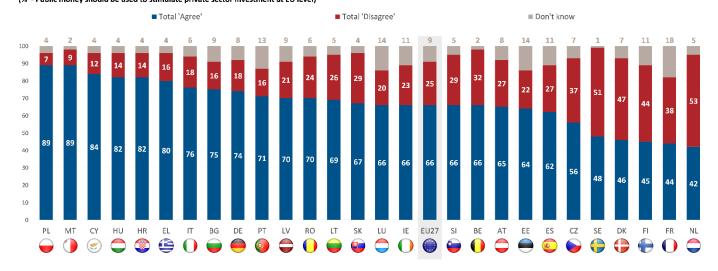
QB6.2 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level
(% - EU27)

Don't know
9 (=)

Total 'Disagree'
25 (=)

Total 'Agree'
66 (=)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB6.2 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level)

■ Total 'Agree'   ■ Total 'Disagree'   ■ Don't know

	PL	MT	CY	HU	HR	EL	IT	BG	DE	PT	LV	RO	LT	SK	LU	IE	EU27	SI	BE	AT	EE	ES	CZ	SE	DK	FI	FR	NL
Don't know	4	2	4	4	4	4	6	9	8	13	9	6	5	4	14	11	9	5	2	8	14	11	7	1	7	11	18	5
Total 'Disagree'	7	9	12	14	14	16	18	16	18	16	21	24	26	29	20	23	25	29	32	27	22	27	37	51	47	44	38	53
Total 'Agree'	89	89	84	82	82	80	76	75	74	71	70	70	69	67	66	66	66	66	66	65	64	62	56	48	46	45	44	42

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[16] QB6.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

There are 13 countries where the proportion of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased since winter 2021–2022 (compared to eight in the previous survey), with the increase in Malta (89%, +17 percentage points) considerably larger than that in other countries including Czechia (56%, +7 pp) and Sweden (48%, +7 pp).

In contrast, the level of agreement has declined in 12 countries including Ireland (66%, -6 pp), while there has been no change in Luxembourg (66%) or the Netherlands (42%).

QB6.2 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (%)

		EU27	MT	CZ	SE	PL	SK	EE	LV	RO	BE	BG	ES	HU	DE	LU	NL	AT	DK	EL	LT	FR	HR	IT	CY	PT	SI	FI	IE
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	66	89	56	48	89	67	64	70	70	66	75	62	82	74	66	42	65	46	80	69	44	82	76	84	71	66	45	66
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲17	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼6
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	25	9	37	51	7	29	22	21	24	32	16	27	14	18	20	53	27	47	16	26	38	14	18	12	16	29	44	23
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼7	▼14	▼3	▼4	▲3	▼18	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼10	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲8	▲2	=	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲4	=	▲2
Don't know	June/July 2022	9	2	7	1	4	4	14	9	6	2	9	11	4	8	14	5	8	7	4	5	18	4	6	4	13	5	11	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼10	▲7	▼4	▼1	▼8	▲14	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	=	▲10	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼6	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲4

In almost all **socio-demographic groups** more than six in ten agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, with the strongest support amongst those who completed education aged 16-19 (70%), other white collar workers (73%), the self –employed (71%), and those with a positive image of the EU (74%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (59%), and those with a negative image of the EU (50%), although in both cases this still represents a majority.

QB6.2   For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	25	9
Gender			
Man	70	24	6
Woman	64	26	10
Age			
15-24	66	24	10
25-39	67	26	7
40-54	69	25	6
55 +	65	25	10
Education (End of)			
15-	65	21	14
16-19	70	22	8
20+	63	31	6
Still studying	67	23	10
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	71	25	4
Managers	66	28	6
Other white collars	73	22	5
Manual workers	67	25	8
House persons	61	25	14
Unemployed	65	25	10
Retired	63	26	11
Students	67	23	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	31	10
From time to time	68	24	8
Almost never/ Never	66	25	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	65	23	12
The lower middle class	65	25	10
The middle class	68	25	7
The upper middle class	62	31	7
The upper class	67	31	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	74	19	7
Neutral	64	26	10
Total 'Negative'	50	42	8

There has been a considerable decline in support for the EU building partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world
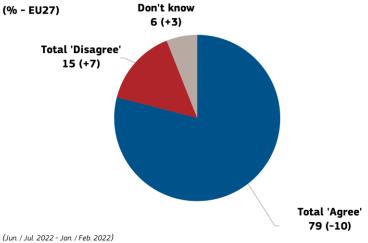
Agreement the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world has declined ten percentage points since winter 2021-2022. [17] However, support is still the view of a large majority (79%) with 33% (-23 percentage points) saying they "totally agree" and 46% (+13 pp) that they "tend to agree".

The proportion of respondents who disagree has also increased to 15% (+7 pp), while 6% say they don't know (+3 pp).
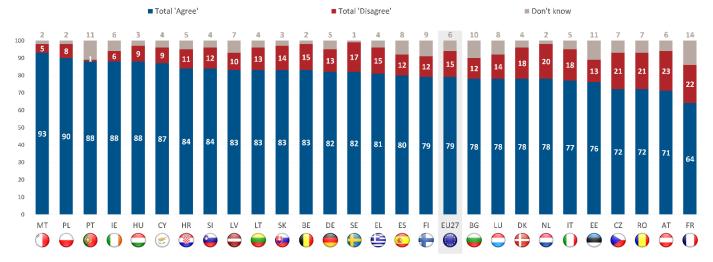
More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State support the idea that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world, although proportions range from 93% in Malta, 90% in Poland and 88% in Ireland, Hungary and Portugal to 64% in France, 71% in Austria and 72% in Romania and Czechia.

QB6.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world
(% - EU27)

Don't know
6 (+3)

Total 'Disagree'
15 (+7)

Total 'Agree'
79 (-10)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB6.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world)

	MT	PL	PT	IE	HU	CY	HR	SI	LV	LT	SK	BE	DE	SE	EL	ES	FI	EU27	BG	LU	DK	NL	IT	EE	CZ	RO	AT	FR
Don't know	2	2	11	6	3	4	5	4	7	4	3	2	5	1	4	8	9	6	10	8	4	2	5	11	7	7	6	14
Total 'Disagree'	5	8	1	6	9	9	11	12	10	13	14	15	13	17	15	12	12	15	12	14	18	20	18	13	21	21	23	22
Total 'Agree'	93	90	88	88	88	87	84	84	83	83	83	83	82	82	81	80	79	79	78	78	78	78	77	76	72	72	71	64

Sweden (82%, +6 percentage points), Poland (90%, +3 pp) and Portugal (88%, +1 pp) are the only countries where agreement has increased since winter 2021-2022.

In contrast, there are 23 countries where agreement has declined since the previous survey, and in nine countries the decline is at least ten percentage points, with the largest in France (64%, -25 pp), Austria (71%, -18 pp), and the Netherlands and Luxembourg (78%, -15 pp each).

There has been no change in opinion in Malta (93%).

QB6.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
**The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (%)**

		EU27	SE	PL	PT	MT	HU	RO	SI	FI	DK	EL	BG	IE	LT	SK	LV	CY	BE	HR	DE	ES	IT	CZ	EE	LU	NL	AT	FR
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	79	82	90	88	93	88	72	84	79	78	81	78	88	83	83	83	87	83	84	82	80	77	72	76	78	78	71	64
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼10	▲6	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼12	▼13	▼14	▼14	▼15	▼15	▼18	▼25
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	15	17	8	1	5	9	21	12	12	18	15	12	6	13	14	10	9	15	11	13	12	18	21	13	14	20	23	22
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲7	▼5	▼1	▼6	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲8	▲3	▲4	▲8	▲4	▲8	▲9	▲11	▲7	▲3	▲8	▲14	▲14	▲16
Don't know	June/July 2022	6	1	2	11	2	3	7	4	9	4	4	10	6	4	3	7	4	2	5	5	8	5	7	11	8	2	6	14
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲7	▲11	▲7	▲1	▲4	▲9

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in almost all groups at least seven in ten respondents agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world. Agreement is particularly widespread amongst 15-24 year olds (82%), those who completed education aged 20 or older (82%), managers, students (both 84%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (81%), those who consider they are part of the middle class or higher, and those with a positive image of the EU (88%).

Support is lowest amongst those who experience the most difficulties paying bills (64%) and those with a negative image of the EU (58%).

QB6.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	79	15	6
Gender			
Man	80	15	5
Woman	77	15	8
Age			
15-24	82	12	6
25-39	80	15	5
40-54	80	16	4
55 +	75	16	9
Education (End of)			
15-	71	17	12
16-19	78	16	6
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	84	10	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	81	15	4
Managers	84	13	3
Other white collars	83	14	3
Manual workers	76	18	6
House persons	73	17	10
Unemployed	74	17	9
Retired	74	16	10
Students	84	10	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	27	9
From time to time	75	18	7
Almost never/ Never	81	13	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	72	17	11
The lower middle class	75	17	8
The middle class	82	14	4
The upper middle class	83	13	4
The upper class	84	14	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	88	8	4
Neutral	76	16	8
Total 'Negative'	58	34	8

Almost nine in ten Europeans agree each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers
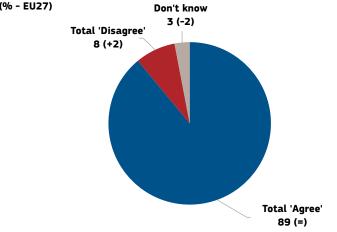
A large majority of respondents (89%, stable since winter 2021–2022) agree each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers, with 52% totally agreeing (–5 percentage points) and 37% (+5 pp) tending to agree.[18] Fewer than one in ten disagrees (8%, +2 pp) while 3% (–2 pp) are unable to answer.

In every Member State more than seven in ten agrees each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (unchanged since spring 2021), and at least four in ten in every Member State totally agrees with this idea. Agreement is almost universal in Cyprus (97%), Malta (95%), as well as Ireland and Luxembourg (both 95%), and is also widespread in Sweden (74%), Romania (77%) and Denmark (83%).

QB6.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (% – EU27)

Don't know
3 (–2)

Total 'Disagree'
8 (+2)

Total 'Agree'
89 (=)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB6.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers)

- Total 'Agree'   ■ Total 'Disagree'   ■ Don't know

	CY	MT	IE	LU	ES	DE	BE	NL	PT	LV	HU	PL	EU27	SK	FR	EE	IT	AT	SI	HR	BG	CZ	EL	FI	LT	DK	RO	SE
Don't know	0	1	3	2	4	2	1	0	8	3	2	2	3	2	6	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	1	3	2	3	4	0
Total 'Disagree'	3	3	2	3	3	6	7	8	1	6	7	8	8	9	6	7	9	10	10	10	9	11	14	13	14	14	19	26
Total 'Agree'	97	96	95	95	93	92	92	92	91	91	91	90	89	89	88	88	88	88	88	88	85	85	85	84	84	83	77	74

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[18] QB6.4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers.

Compared to winter 2021–2022 the proportion of respondents who agree each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers has increased in ten Member States (compared to 12 in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Malta (96%, +11 percentage points) and Spain (93%, +10 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 13 countries including Sweden (74%, -19 pp) and Greece (85%, -12 pp).

Opinion has remained stable in Germany (92%), Portugal (91%), Slovakia (89%) and Italy (88%).

QB6.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
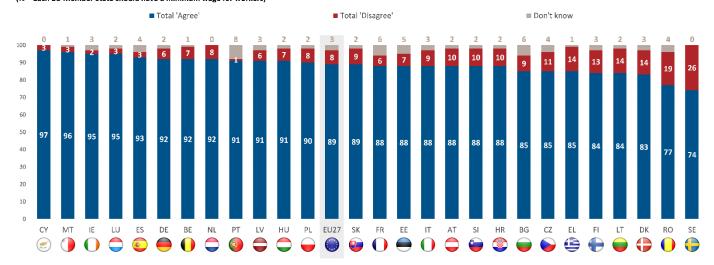**Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)**

		EU27	MT	ES	LU	FR	HU	AT	IE	LV	PL	RO	DE	IT	PT	SK	BE	BG	CY	NL	HR	DK	SI	CZ	EE	LT	FI	EL	SE
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	89	96	93	95	88	91	88	95	91	90	77	92	88	91	89	92	85	97	92	88	83	88	85	88	84	84	85	74
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲11	▲10	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼12	▼19
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	8	3	3	3	6	7	10	2	6	8	19	6	9	1	9	7	9	3	8	10	14	10	11	7	14	13	14	26
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲12	▲9	▲12	▲23
Don't know	June/July 2022	3	1	4	2	6	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	8	2	1	6	0	0	2	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼10	▼7	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼4	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲4	▲5	▼3	=	=	▼4

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows consistently high levels of agreement across all demographic groups, with the highest amongst the self-employed (91%) and those with a positive image of the EU (93%), and the lowest levels amongst house persons (84%) and those with a negative image of the EU (82%).

QB6.4   For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers
(% - EU)

|	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	8	3
Gender			
Man	89	9	2
Woman	89	7	4
Age			
15-24	88	8	4
25-39	87	10	3
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	89	7	4
Education (End of)			
15-	87	7	6
16-19	90	7	3
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	89	7	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	91	7	2
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	90	9	1
Manual workers	87	10	3
House persons	84	10	6
Unemployed	89	7	4
Retired	89	7	4
Students	89	7	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	86	9	5
From time to time	85	11	4
Almost never/ Never	90	7	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	89	6	5
The lower middle class	88	9	3
The middle class	89	9	2
The upper middle class	89	10	1
The upper class	90	7	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	93	5	2
Neutral	87	9	4
Total 'Negative'	82	14	4
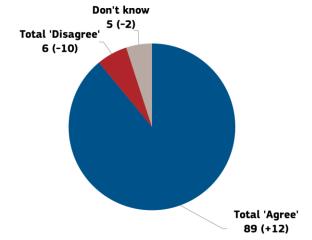
Support for a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU has rebounded since winter 2021-2022

Almost nine in ten Europeans (89%) agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.[19] This is a sharp increase of 12 percentage points since winter 2021-2022, reversing all of the decline in agreement seen between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022. Since winter 2021-2022 the proportion who "totally agree" has increased 23 points to 54%, while 35% (-11 pp) "tend to agree". Just over one in twenty (6%, -10 pp) disagree, while 5% (-2 pp) are unable to answer.

In every EU Member State more than seven in ten respondents agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU, and in 20 countries at least nine in ten agree. Agreement is almost universal in Greece (97%), as well as Cyprus and Slovenia (both 95%), while Romania (73%) is the only country where fewer than eight in ten agree.
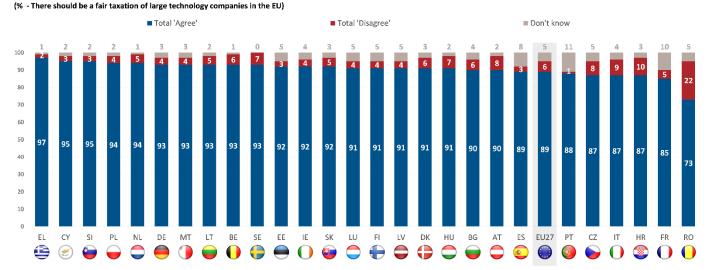
QB6.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (% - EU27)

Don't know
5 (-2)

Total 'Disagree'
6 (-10)

Total 'Agree'
89 (+12)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB6.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU)

	EL	CY	SI	PL	NL	DE	MT	LT	BE	SE	EE	IE	SK	LU	FI	LV	DK	HU	BG	AT	ES	EU27	PT	CZ	IT	HR	FR	RO
Don't know	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	0	5	4	3	5	5	5	3	2	4	2	8	5	11	5	4	3	10	5
Total 'Disagree'	2	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	6	7	3	4	5	4	4	4	6	7	6	8	3	6	1	8	9	10	5	22
Total 'Agree'	97	95	95	94	94	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	92	91	91	91	91	91	90	90	89	89	88	87	87	87	85	73

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[19] QB6.5. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, 10d to agree, 10d to disagree or totally disagree. There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

In 25 countries (compared to none in the previous survey) respondents are now more likely to agree there should be fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU than in winter 2021-2022.

In fact, in 18 countries the increase is more than ten percentage points, with the largest seen in France (85%, +22 percentage points), Austria (90%, +20 pp) and Slovenia (95%, +17 pp).

In contrast agreement has declined slightly in Portugal (88%, -1 pp) and Croatia (87%, -1 pp).

QB6.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (%)

		EU27	FR	AT	SI	BG	DE	BE	SK	EL	DK	ES	LV	NL	SE	EE	IT	LU	HU	FI	PL	MT	CZ	LT	CY	RO	IE	HR	PT
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	89	85	90	95	90	93	93	92	97	91	89	91	94	93	92	87	91	91	91	94	93	87	93	95	73	92	87	88
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲12	▲22	▲20	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲2	▼1	▼1
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	6	5	8	3	6	4	6	5	2	6	3	4	5	7	3	9	4	7	4	4	4	8	5	3	22	4	10	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼10	▼18	▼16	▼12	▼4	▼12	▼13	▼6	▼10	▼12	▼10	▼9	▼11	▼9	▼16	▼8	▼13	▼9	▼11	▼6	▼4	▼12	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼3
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	10	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	3	8	5	1	0	5	4	5	2	5	2	3	5	2	2	5	4	3	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼12	▼3	▼1	▼8	▼3	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲5	▼3	▲2	▼2	=	▼3	▼4	▲5	▼7	▼3	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲4

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows a uniformity of opinion, with more than eight in ten in each group agreeing there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.

Agreement is highest amongst the self-employed, managers, those who consider they belong to the upper middle class and those with a positive image of the EU (93% each), and lowest amongst those who completed education aged 15 or younger, house persons and respondents with a negative image of the EU (84% each).

QB6.5   For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	6	5
Gender			
Man	90	7	3
Woman	89	5	6
Age			
15-24	85	8	7
25-39	88	8	4
40-54	92	6	2
55 +	90	4	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	93	5	2
Managers	93	5	2
Other white collars	92	6	2
Manual workers	88	8	4
House persons	84	6	10
Unemployed	85	7	8
Retired	90	4	6
Students	87	7	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	84	9	7
From time to time	87	8	5
Almost never/ Never	92	4	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	87	5	8
The lower middle class	89	5	6
The middle class	91	6	3
The upper middle class	93	6	1
The upper class	92	6	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	93	4	3
Neutral	88	6	6
Total 'Negative'	84	11	5

Free trade, the digital transformation of the economy and society, globalisation and protectionism
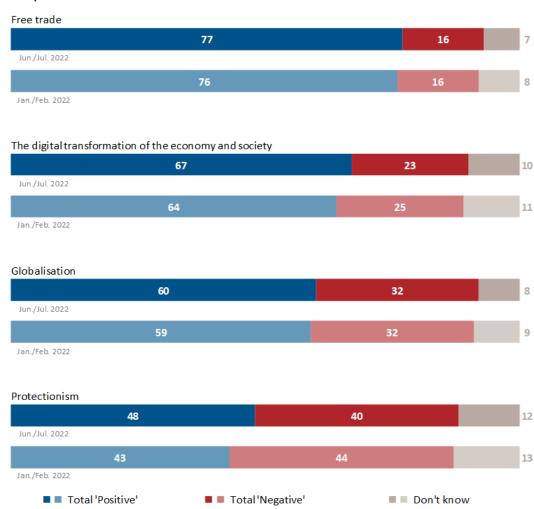
More than three quarters of Europeans (77%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) view **free trade** as positive, while 16% (=) view it as negative and 7% (-1 pp) are unable to answer. This increase puts the positive view at its second highest level (equal to 2009).

More than two thirds (67%, +3 pp) say **the digital transformation of the economy and society** brings to mind something positive. Less than one quarter (23%, -2 pp) view this as negative and 10% (-1 pp) say they don't know.

Globalisation is viewed as positive by 60% (+1 pp), while 32% (=) view it as negative and 8% (-1 pp) are unable to say. The positive view is now equal to the level seen in spring 2021 and remains higher than the period 2005 – 2019.
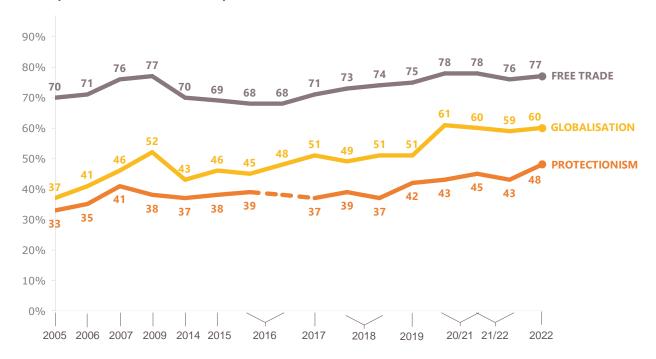
Reversing the trend seen between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022, a positive view of **protectionism** is now the majority opinion. Almost half (48%, +5 percentage points) view protectionism as positive, while 40% (-4 pp) view it as negative and 12% (-1 pp) are unable to answer. The positive view of protectionism is now at its highest level. The negative view is at its lowest level since spring 2016.

QB2. Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
(% - EU27)

Free trade

77	16	7

Jun./Jul. 2022

76	16	8

Jan./Feb. 2022

The digital transformation of the economy and society

67	23	10

Jun./Jul. 2022

64	25	11

Jan./Feb. 2022

Globalisation

60	32	8

Jun./Jul. 2022

59	32	9

Jan./Feb. 2022

Protectionism

48	40	12

Jun./Jul. 2022

43	44	13

Jan./Feb. 2022

■ ■ Total 'Positive'   ■ ■ Total 'Negative'   ■ ■ Don't know

QB2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
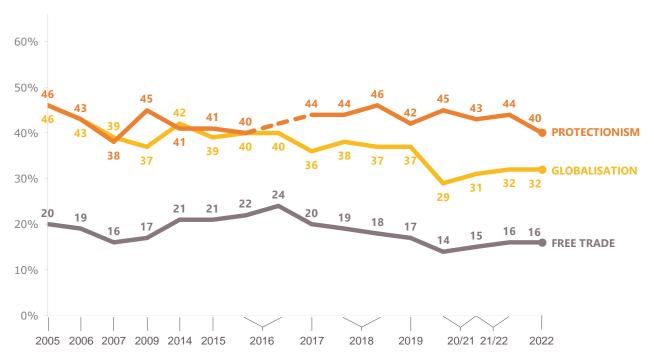**(% - EU - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')**

QB2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
(% - EU - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')

In all 27 EU Member States more than six in ten respondents view free trade positively, with the highest levels seen in Denmark (91%), as well as Ireland and Sweden (both 89%). More than six in ten in France (63%) and Austria (69%) and 74% in Romania also think this way.

There are five countries where at least one in five have a negative view of free trade: France (25%), Austria (24%), Greece (22%), Romania (21%) and Italy (20%).

QB2.1 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? (% - Free trade)
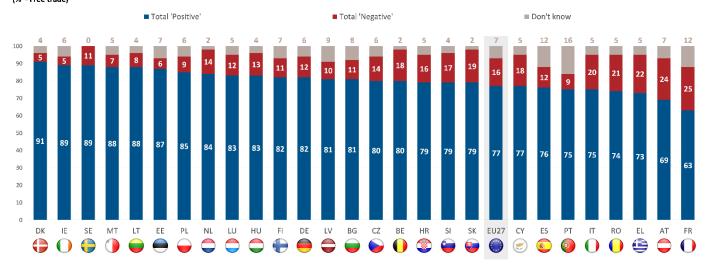

Compared to winter 2021–2022, the positive view of free trade has increased in 14 Member States (compared to seven in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Spain (76%, +8 pp), Malta (88%, +6 pp) and Poland (85%, +6 pp).

The positive view has declined in ten countries including Czechia (80%, –9 pp) and Estonia (87%, –6 pp) and has remained the same in Ireland (89%), Finland (82%) and Belgium (80%).

QB2.1 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Free trade (%)

		EU27	ES	MT	PL	SE	LT	RO	SK	LV	HU	BG	SI	DK	FR	NL	BE	IE	FI	EL	IT	HR	LU	DE	AT	CY	PT	EE	CZ
Total 'Positive'	June/July 2022	77	76	88	85	89	88	74	79	81	83	81	79	91	63	84	80	89	82	73	75	79	83	82	69	77	75	87	80
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	=	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼9
Total 'Negative'	June/July 2022	16	12	7	9	11	8	21	19	10	13	11	17	5	25	14	18	5	11	22	20	16	12	12	24	18	9	6	14
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▼1	▲3	▲4	▼2	▼1	▲3
Don't know	June/July 2022	7	12	5	6	0	4	5	2	9	4	8	4	4	12	2	2	6	7	5	5	5	5	6	7	5	16	7	6
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	=	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	▲3	=	▼1	=	▲6	▲7	▲6

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that for all but one group more than six in ten respondents view free trade positively, with the highest proportions seen amongst those who consider they belong to the upper class of society (90%) and those with a positive image of the EU (86%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU (58%) form the only group where fewer than six in ten have a positive view of free trade, although there are relatively lower levels of the positive view amongst those who completed education aged 15 or younger, house persons (67% each) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (64%).

QB2.1 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
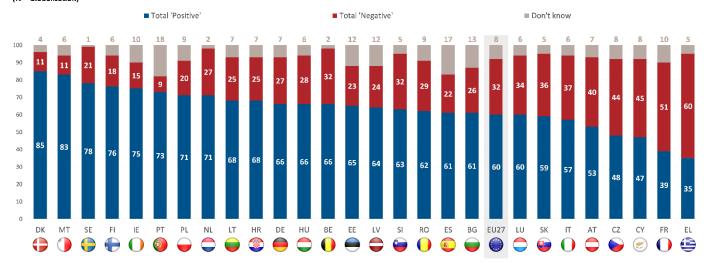**Free trade**
(% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	77	16	7
👫 Gender			
Man	79	16	5
Woman	75	16	9
📅 Age			
15-24	81	12	7
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	79	17	4
55 +	74	16	10
🎓 Education (End of)			
15-	67	18	15
16-19	77	17	6
20+	81	16	3
Still studying	82	10	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	83	14	3
Managers	82	15	3
Other white collars	83	13	4
Manual workers	78	17	5
House persons	67	20	13
Unemployed	73	18	9
Retired	72	17	11
Students	82	10	8
🧾 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	26	10
From time to time	73	20	7
Almost never/ Never	80	13	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	71	18	11
The lower middle class	75	17	8
The middle class	80	15	5
The upper middle class	85	12	3
The upper class	90	7	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	86	9	5
Neutral	74	17	9
Total 'Negative'	58	35	7

In 25 Member States (no change since spring 2021) the term globalisation brings to minds something positive for a majority of respondents, although proportions range from 85% in Denmark, 83% in Malta and 78% in Sweden to 47% in Cyprus (vs 45% 'negative') and 48% in Czechia (vs 44% 'negative').

In Greece (35% vs 60% 'negative') and France (39% vs 51%) only a minority views globalisation positively.

It is worth noting almost half (46%) in Malta say globalisation brings something "very positive" to mind.

QB2.2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? (% - Globalisation)

The positive view of globalisation has become more widespread in 13 countries since winter 2021–2022 (compared to eight in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Romania (62%, +11 pp), Lithuania (68%, +10 pp) and Poland (71%, +9 pp). In contrast it has declined in 12 countries including Czechia (48%, –14 pp), Estonia (65%, –9 pp) and Portugal (73%, –8 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Finland (76%) and the Netherlands (71%).

QB2.2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? Globalisation (%)

		EU27	RO	LT	PL	LV	SK	ES	MT	SI	HU	BE	EL	IT	AT	NL	FI	DK	FR	LU	SE	DE	IE	CY	BG	HR	PT	EE	CZ
Total 'Positive'	June/July 2022	60	62	68	71	64	59	61	83	63	66	66	35	57	53	71	76	85	39	60	78	66	75	47	61	68	73	65	48
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	=	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼8	▼9	▼14
Total 'Negative'	June/July 2022	32	29	25	20	24	36	22	11	32	28	32	60	37	40	27	18	11	51	34	21	27	15	45	26	25	9	23	44
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼10	▲3	▼5	▲9	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲2	=	▼3	▲6
Don't know	June/July 2022	8	9	7	9	12	5	17	6	5	6	2	5	6	7	2	6	4	10	6	1	7	10	8	13	7	18	12	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	=	▼1	▼13	▼4	▲1	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▼2	=	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲8	▲12	▲8

As was the case in winter 2021-2022, the **socio-demographic analysis** highlights considerable variation in opinion. For example, the positive view is held by 72% of 15-24 year olds, 74% of students and those in the upper class, and 73% of respondents with a positive image of the EU, but by 52% of those aged 55 or older, 46% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger (vs 35% 'negative'), and 50% of house persons and retired persons.

Globalisation is considered as positive by a minority of respondents only amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (44% 'positive' vs 45% 'negative') and those with a negative image of the EU (31% vs 63%).

QB2.2   Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
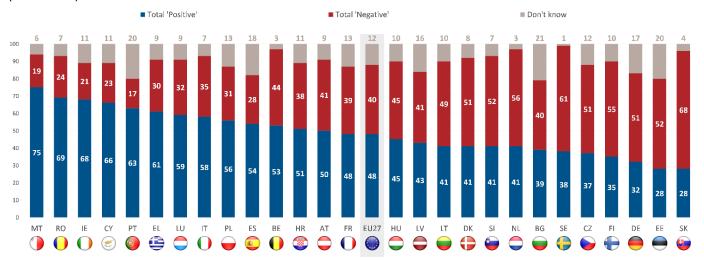**Globalisation**
(% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	60	32	8
Gender			
Man	61	33	6
Woman	58	31	11
Age			
15-24	72	20	8
25-39	67	28	5
40-54	60	34	6
55 +	52	36	12
Education (End of)			
15-	46	35	19
16-19	60	32	8
20+	63	33	4
Still studying	74	18	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	62	33	5
Managers	66	29	5
Other white collars	65	30	5
Manual workers	61	32	7
House persons	50	34	16
Unemployed	54	36	10
Retired	50	37	13
Students	74	18	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	45	11
From time to time	58	34	8
Almost never/ Never	63	29	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	35	14
The lower middle class	54	36	10
The middle class	64	31	5
The upper middle class	71	25	4
The upper class	74	22	4
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	73	20	7
Neutral	56	33	11
Total 'Negative'	31	63	6

The term protectionism is viewed in a positive light by a majority in 15 Member States (no change since winter 2021-2022). The highest levels are seen in Malta (75%), Romania (69%) and Ireland (68%), but the positive view is also the majority opinion in Latvia (43% vs 41% 'negative') and France (48% vs 39%).

In 11 countries a majority view protectionism negatively, with the largest proportions in Slovakia (68%), Sweden (61%) and the Netherlands (56%). Opinion is divided in Hungary (45% 'positive' and 45% 'negative').

It is also worth noting that at least one in five in Bulgaria (21%), Estonia and Portugal (both 20%) are unable to answer.

QB2.3 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
(% - Protectionism)

Legend: ■ Total 'Positive'   ■ Total 'Negative'   ■ Don't know

	MT	RO	IE	CY	PT	EL	LU	IT	PL	ES	BE	HR	AT	FR	EU27	HU	LV	LT	DK	SI	NL	BG	SE	CZ	FI	DE	EE	SK
Don't know	6	7	11	11	20	9	9	7	13	18	3	11	9	13	12	10	16	10	8	7	3	21	1	12	10	17	20	4
Negative	19	24	21	23	17	30	32	35	31	28	44	38	41	39	40	45	41	49	51	52	56	40	61	51	55	51	52	68
Positive	75	69	68	66	63	61	59	58	56	54	53	51	50	48	48	45	43	41	41	41	41	39	38	37	35	32	28	28

Since winter 2021-2022, positive perceptions of the term protectionism have increased in 20 Member States (up from eight in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Malta (75%, +22 pp), Poland (56%, +16 pp), Romania (69%, +14 pp), Spain (54%, +12 pp) and Lithuania (41%, +11 pp).

In contrast the positive view has declined in five countries including Bulgaria (39%, -6 pp), and there has been no change in opinion in Czechia (37%) and Germany (32%).

As a result of these changes the positive view is now the majority opinion in Poland and Latvia but the minority view in Bulgaria.

QB2.3 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Protectionism (%)

		EU27	MT	PL	RO	ES	LT	IT	IE	BE	LV	NL	FI	SE	DK	FR	AT	SI	LU	PT	EL	SK	CZ	DE	EE	CY	HU	HR	BG
Total 'Positive'	June/July 2022	48	75	56	69	54	41	58	68	53	43	41	35	38	41	48	50	41	59	63	61	28	37	32	28	66	45	51	39
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲5	▲22	▲16	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6
Total 'Negative'	June/July 2022	40	19	31	24	28	49	35	21	44	41	56	55	61	51	39	41	52	32	17	30	68	51	51	52	23	45	38	40
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼4	▼14	▼10	▼10	▼6	▲4	▼5	▲7	▼3	▼5	▲2	▼5	▲1	▼7	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼8	▼9	▲1	▲7	▼12	▼1	▼18	▲4	▲2	=	▲8
Don't know	June/July 2022	12	6	13	7	18	10	7	11	3	16	3	10	1	8	13	9	7	9	20	9	4	12	17	20	11	10	11	21
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼6	▼15	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼5	▲4	=	▼4	▼1	▲6	▲7	▼2	▼8	▲12	▲1	▲20	▼1	▲1	▲5	▼2

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a positive view of protectionism is most widespread amongst respondents aged 15-24 (53%,), aged 25-39 (54%), other white collar (53%) or manual workers (52%), students (52%), respondents who consider they belong to the middle class (51%) and those with a positive image of the EU (51%).

In contrast, a positive view of protectionism is the minority opinion amongst those who consider they are part of the upper class (39% vs 57% 'negative') and those with a negative image of the EU (38% vs 51%).

QB2.3   Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
Protectionism
(% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	48	40	12
👥 Gender			
Man	49	42	9
Woman	48	37	15
📅 Age			
15-24	53	35	12
25-39	54	38	8
40-54	50	41	9
55 +	43	42	15
🎓 Education (End of)			
15-	44	34	22
16-19	49	39	12
20+	48	46	6
Still studying	52	36	12
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	50	44	6
Managers	49	45	6
Other white collars	53	39	8
Manual workers	52	38	10
House persons	46	34	20
Unemployed	46	39	15
Retired	41	41	18
Students	52	36	12
📄 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	47	38	15
From time to time	51	38	11
Almost never/ Never	47	41	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	35	18
The lower middle class	44	40	16
The middle class	51	40	9
The upper middle class	46	50	4
The upper class	39	57	4
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	51	39	10
Neutral	49	37	14
Total 'Negative'	38	51	11

IV. PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN WAY OF LIFE

1. Core values of the European Union

Nine in ten Europeans think all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy
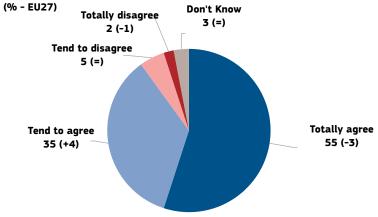
A large majority of Europeans (90%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) agree all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy, with 55% (-3 pp) saying they "totally agree" and 35% (+4 pp) that they "tend to agree".[20] Fewer than one in ten (7%, -1 pp) disagree, while 3% (=) are unable to answer.

More than three quarters of respondents in all Member States (no change since winter 2021-2022) think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. This view is almost universal in Germany and Luxembourg (both 96%) and in Cyprus and Sweden (both 95%), and is also held by 77% in Romania, 78% in Bulgaria and 83% in Portugal.
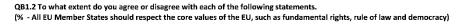
It is worth noting that at least three quarters of respondents in Sweden (82%) and Finland (75%) say they "totally agree" with this statement.
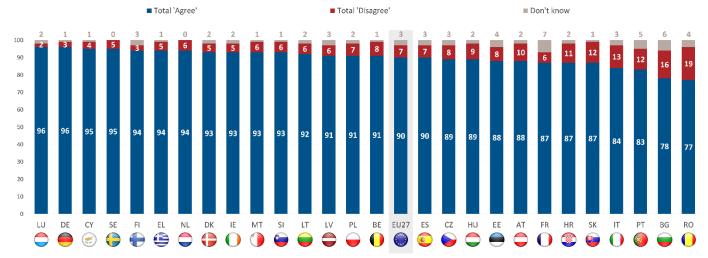
QB1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy
(% - EU27)

Totally disagree 2 (-1)
Don't Know 3 (=)
Tend to disagree 5 (=)
Tend to agree 35 (+4)
Totally agree 55 (-3)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(% - All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy)

Legend: ■ Total 'Agree' ■ Total 'Disagree' ■ Don't know

	LU	DE	CY	SE	FI	EL	NL	DK	IE	MT	SI	LT	LV	PL	BE	EU27	ES	CZ	HU	EE	AT	FR	HR	SK	IT	PT	BG	RO
Don't know	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	4	2	7	2	1	3	5	6	4
Total 'Disagree'	2	3	4	5	3	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	7	7	8	9	8	10	6	11	12	13	12	16	19
Total 'Agree'	96	96	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	91	91	91	90	90	89	89	88	88	87	87	87	84	83	78	77

Since winter 2021-2022, support for the idea that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU has increased in seven Member States (compared to five in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Lithuania (92%, +4 percentage points), Latvia (91%, +4 pp), Poland (91%, +4 pp) and Slovakia (87%, +4 pp).

In contrast the positive view has declined in ten countries including Croatia (87%, -4 pp) and Cyprus (95%, -4 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in the remaining ten countries.

QB1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (%)

		EU27	LV	LT	PL	SK	LU	HU	ES	BG	DK	DE	IE	FR	IT	MT	RO	FI	SE	BE	EL	AT	NL	CZ	EE	PT	SI	HR	CY
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	90	91	92	91	87	96	89	90	78	93	96	93	87	84	93	77	94	95	91	94	88	94	89	88	83	93	87	95
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	7	6	6	7	12	2	9	7	16	5	3	5	6	13	6	19	3	5	8	5	10	6	8	8	12	6	11	4
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼4	=	▼3	=	▼5	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲3
Don't know	June/July 2022	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	2	1	2	7	3	1	4	3	0	1	1	2	0	3	4	5	1	2	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼4	▼1	▼4	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲3	▲4	▲2	=	▲1	▲1

In all but one socio-demographic group more than eight in ten respondents agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU.

The exception is those with a negative image of the EU, but even amongst this group 79% agree.

QB1.2   To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	90	7	3
Gender			
Man	90	8	2
Woman	89	7	4
Age			
15-24	89	7	4
25-39	89	9	2
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	89	7	4
Education (End of)			
15-	85	8	7
16-19	90	8	2
20+	92	7	1
Still studying	90	6	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	91	8	1
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	91	8	1
Manual workers	87	10	3
House persons	84	10	6
Unemployed	87	8	5
Retired	90	6	4
Students	90	6	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	81	13	6
From time to time	83	14	3
Almost never/ Never	93	5	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	88	7	5
The lower middle class	87	9	4
The middle class	90	8	2
The upper middle class	94	5	1
The upper class	92	6	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	96	3	1
Neutral	87	9	4
Total 'Negative'	79	16	5

2.   Immigration and asylum policy
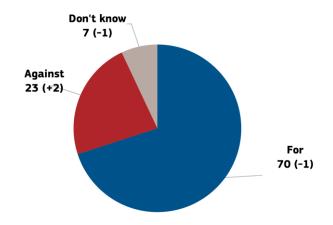
Seven in ten Europeans support a common European policy on migration

Since winter 2021-2022 support for a common migration policy has declined slightly, although it remains the view of 70% (-1 percentage point)[21]. The proportion who are against this idea increased two percentage points to 23%, while 7% (-1 pp) are unwilling or unable to answer.

Support for a common European policy on migration is the majority view in 25 Member States (down from 26 in the previous survey), although levels range from 82% in Spain, Luxembourg and Malta who support this policy, to 50% in Estonia and 51% in Slovakia. In Czechia (42% vs 51% "against") and Austria (46% vs 48%) only a minority supports a common European policy on migration.
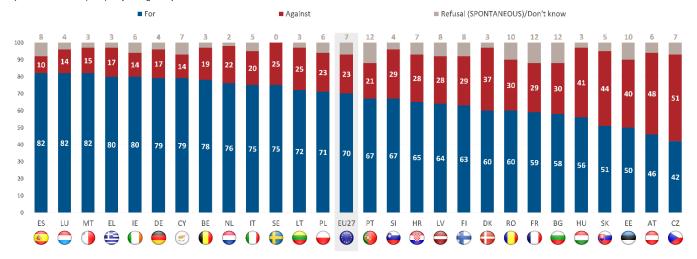
QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration
(% – EU27)

(Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A common European policy on migration)

Since winter 2021-2022, respondents in ten Member States (compared to 13 in the previous survey) are now more likely to be "for" a common European policy on migration, with the largest increases seen in Slovakia (51%, +11 pp), Poland (71%, +8 pp), Sweden (75%, +6 pp) and Finland (63%, +6 pp).

In contrast support has declined in 13 countries, and in four countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Estonia (50%, -14 pp), the Netherlands (76%, -12 pp), Czechia (42%, -12 pp), and Portugal (67%, -10 pp).

As a result of these changes, a majority of respondents in Slovakia is now "for" a common European policy on migration, while in Austria and Czechia this view is now shared by the minority.

QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
**A common European policy on migration (%)**

		EU27	SK	PL	FI	SE	LV	MT	LU	HU	DK	LT	BE	DE	IT	RO	EL	ES	BG	SI	IE	FR	HR	AT	CY	PT	CZ	NL	EE
For	June/July 2022	70	51	71	63	75	64	82	82	56	60	72	78	79	75	60	80	82	58	67	80	59	65	46	79	67	42	76	50
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲11	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼10	▼12	▼12	▼14
Against	June/July 2022	23	44	23	29	25	28	15	14	41	37	25	19	17	20	30	17	10	30	29	14	29	28	48	14	21	51	22	40
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▼6	▼7	▼6	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲8	▲4	▲7	▲6	▲12	▲4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	2	2	1	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲2	=	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	3	4	7	0	7	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	6	2	7	10	3	5	11	4	3	2	10	5	1	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	▲9

The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that a majority of respondents in all but one group support a common European policy on migration, although there is considerable variation. Support is strongest amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (74%), the self-employed (77%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (74%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (83%), and those with a positive image of the EU (84%).

Support is lower amongst those who completed their education ages 15 or younger (67%), house persons (64%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%). Respondents with a negative image of the EU form the only group where a minority supports a common migration policy (45% vs 49% "against").

QB3.4   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration
(% - EU)
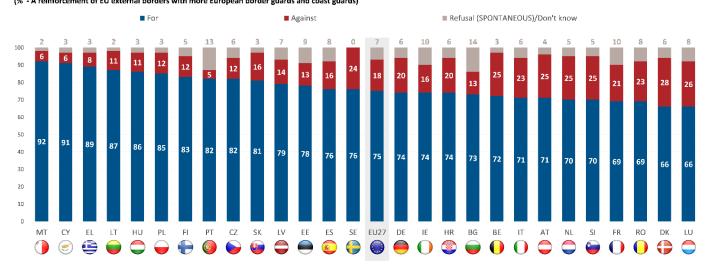
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	23	2	5
Gender				
Man	72	23	1	4
Woman	69	23	1	7
Age				
15-24	72	20	2	6
25-39	72	23	2	3
40-54	69	25	2	4
55 +	70	23	1	6
Education (End of)				
15-	67	22	1	10
16-19	69	26	1	4
20+	74	21	1	4
Still studying	75	18	2	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	77	20	1	2
Managers	74	22	1	3
Other white collars	74	22	2	2
Manual workers	66	28	1	5
House persons	64	24	2	10
Unemployed	68	24	2	6
Retired	69	22	2	7
Students	75	18	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57	33	2	8
From time to time	65	27	2	6
Almost never/ Never	74	20	1	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	66	25	1	8
The lower middle class	67	26	2	5
The middle class	73	22	1	4
The upper middle class	75	21	2	2
The upper class	83	15	2	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	84	12	1	3
Neutral	66	25	2	7
Total 'Negative'	45	49	2	4

Support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards has increased by four percentage points since winter 2021–2022, with 75% now "for" this idea. [22] Fewer than one in five (18%, -4 percentage points) are "against" this idea, while 7% (=) are either unwilling or unable to answer.

At least two thirds of respondents in each of the 27 Member States of the EU are in favour of reinforcing EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards. Proportions range from 92% in Malta, 91% in Cyprus and 89% in Greece to 66% in Luxembourg and Denmark and 69% in Romania.

QB4.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards)

Support for reinforcing EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards has increased in 18 Member States since winter 2021-2022 (compared to 11 in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Sweden (76%, +14 pp), Spain (76%, +12 pp) and the Netherlands (70%, +11 pp).

In contrast support has declined in seven countries including Estonia (78%, -9 pp), Luxembourg (66%, -6 pp) and Czechia (82%, -5 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Italy (71%) or Romania (69%).

QB4.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)

		EU27	SE	ES	NL	PT	SI	PL	LV	LT	MT	FI	BE	FR	DK	DE	IE	HU	AT	SK	IT	RO	EL	HR	CY	BG	CZ	LU	EE
For	June/July 2022	75	76	76	70	82	70	85	79	87	92	83	72	69	66	74	74	86	71	81	71	69	89	74	91	73	82	66	78
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲4	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼9
Against	June/July 2022	18	24	16	25	5	25	12	14	11	6	12	25	21	28	20	16	11	25	16	23	23	8	20	6	13	12	26	13
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼4	▼10	▼9	▼9	▼12	▼5	▼5	▼6	▲2	▼1	▼3	▲4	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲1	=
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	0	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	0	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	0	6	3	10	3	2	6	2	2	5	2	9	4	4	9	1	3	1	4	6	1	4	0	10	4	8	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼1	=	▼5	▼4	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲6	▲8

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that at least two thirds of respondents in each group are "for" a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards.

Support is strongest amongst those aged 55 and over (77%), those who completed education aged 15 or younger (78%), retired persons (79%), other white collar workers (78%), those who consider they belong to the working class (77%) and those with a positive image of the EU (78%).

Support is lowest amongst those aged 15-24 (69%), students (66%), those who consider they are part of the upper middle class (68%) and those with a negative image of the EU (70%).

QB4.2   And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards
(% - EU)
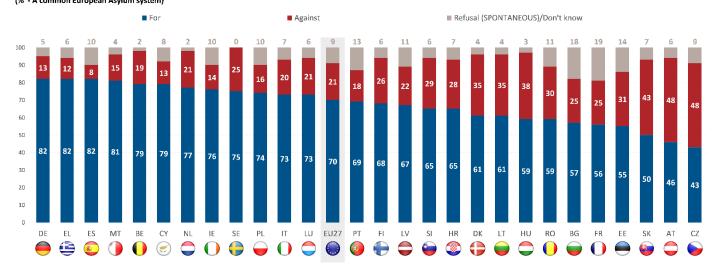
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	75	18	2	5
Gender				
Man	75	19	2	4
Woman	74	18	2	6
Age				
15-24	69	23	2	6
25-39	72	22	2	4
40-54	76	19	1	4
55 +	77	15	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	78	12	2	8
16-19	77	17	2	4
20+	73	21	2	4
Still studying	66	25	2	7
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	73	21	2	4
Managers	71	24	2	3
Other white collars	78	18	2	2
Manual workers	75	19	2	4
House persons	75	15	2	8
Unemployed	72	19	2	7
Retired	79	13	2	6
Students	66	25	2	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	72	20	2	6
From time to time	72	21	2	5
Almost never/ Never	76	17	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	77	14	2	7
The lower middle class	75	17	3	5
The middle class	75	20	1	4
The upper middle class	68	26	2	4
The upper class	73	23	2	2
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	78	16	2	4
Neutral	73	19	2	6
Total 'Negative'	70	25	1	4

Seven in ten Europeans (70%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) are in favour of a common European asylum system, while 21% (-1 pp) are against it and 9% (=) are do not answer or say they don't know.[23]

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (unchanged) are in favour of a common European asylum system, with the strongest support in Germany, Greece, Spain (82% each) and Malta (81%). At least half in Slovakia (50%) and Estonia (55%) are also in favour.

In contrast only a minority in Czechia (43% vs 48% "against") and Austria (46% vs 48% "against") support a common European asylum system.

QB4.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A common European Asylum system)

There are 12 countries (no change) where support for a common asylum system has increased since winter 2021-2022, with the largest increases in Latvia (67%, +15 pp), Slovakia (50%, +14 pp) and Poland (74%, +11 pp). Support has declined in 11 countries including the Netherlands (77%, -8 pp), Czechia (43%, -7 pp) and Cyprus (79%, -6 pp)

Support has remained stable in Luxembourg (73%), Slovenia (65%), Hungary (59%) and Bulgaria (57%). As a result of these evolutions support has become the majority opinion in Slovakia, but the minority opinion in Austria.

QB4.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European Asylum system (%)

		EU27	LV	SK	PL	FI	RO	ES	LT	BE	MT	SE	DE	EL	BG	LU	HU	SI	IT	AT	DK	EE	IE	FR	HR	PT	CY	CZ	NL
For	June/July 2022	70	67	50	74	68	59	82	61	79	81	75	82	82	57	73	59	65	73	46	61	55	76	56	65	69	79	43	77
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲15	▲14	▲11	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8
Against	June/July 2022	21	22	43	16	26	30	8	35	19	15	25	13	12	25	21	38	29	20	48	35	31	14	25	28	18	13	48	21
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼15	▼7	▼13	▼6	=	▼3	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲4	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▼12	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼2	▲9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	2	2	3	0	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1
Don't know	June/July 2022	7	10	5	7	5	8	8	3	1	4	0	3	4	14	6	2	4	5	3	4	12	9	17	5	11	3	7	2
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼6	▲2	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼4	▼3	=	=	▼5	▲3	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲12	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲7	=

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[23] QB4.1. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European Asylum system

Although the majority in each **socio-demographic group** support a common European asylum system, there are considerable variations.

The strongest support is found amongst those who completed education aged 20 or older (75%), managers (77%), the self-employed and other white collar workers (both 76%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (74%), those who consider themselves part of the upper class (87%) and those with a positive image of the EU (84%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those who completed education aged 15 or younger (65%), house persons (63%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%), those who consider they belong to the working class (65%) and those with a negative image of the EU (46% vs 45% "against").

QB4.1   And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European Asylum system
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	21	2	7
Gender				
Man	72	21	2	5
Woman	69	20	2	9
Age				
15-24	72	17	2	9
25-39	72	21	2	5
40-54	72	21	2	5
55 +	68	21	2	9
Education (End of)				
15-	65	21	2	12
16-19	69	23	2	6
20+	75	19	1	5
Still studying	75	15	1	9
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	76	19	2	3
Managers	77	18	2	3
Other white collars	76	20	1	3
Manual workers	67	24	2	7
House persons	63	20	3	14
Unemployed	66	23	3	8
Retired	67	21	2	10
Students	75	15	1	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57	31	3	9
From time to time	66	25	2	7
Almost never/ Never	74	18	2	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	22	3	10
The lower middle class	67	22	2	9
The middle class	73	20	2	5
The upper middle class	77	18	2	3
The upper class	87	10	2	1
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	84	10	1	5
Neutral	65	23	3	9
Total 'Negative'	46	45	2	7

3. Free movement of citizens in the EU

More than eight in ten are in favour of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

A large majority of Europeans (84%, –1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) are in favour of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU.[24] Just over one in ten are against this idea (12%, +1 pp), while 4% (=) are unwilling or unable to answer.

The slight decline in support for free movement of EU citizens is the second consecutive drop after support increased consistently between spring 2019 and spring 2021. However, support remains high relative to the period 2015 –2018.

QB3.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU
(% – EU27)

Don't know
4 (=)

Against
12 (+1)

For
84 (-1)
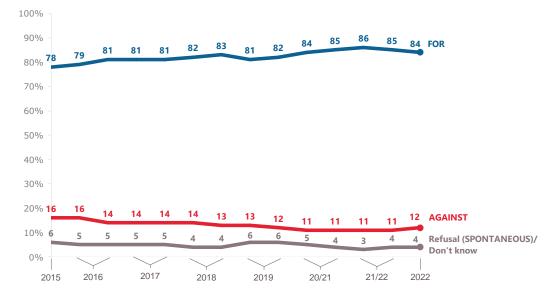
(Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB3.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU
(% - EU)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	20/21	21/22	2022
FOR	78	79	81	81	81	82	83	81	82	84	85	86	85	84
AGAINST	16	16	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	12
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)/ Don't know	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	5	4	3	4	4

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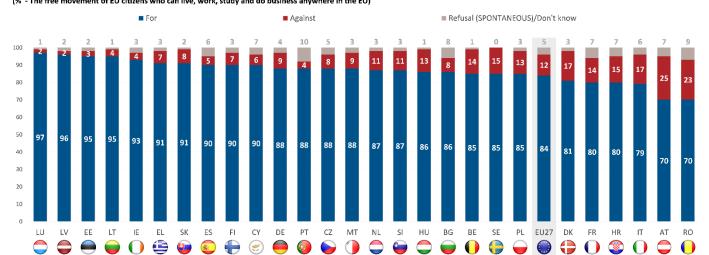
[24] QB3.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

As was the case in winter 2021-2022 a large majority of respondents in each Member State are "for" the free movement of EU citizens within the EU. Levels of support range from 97% in Luxembourg, 96% in Latvia and 95% in Lithuania and Estonia to 70% in Austria and Romania.

However, in Austria (25%) and Romania (23%) more than one in five are against this idea.

QB3.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU)

Support for free movement of citizens within the EU has increased in seven Member States since winter 2021-2022 (compared to 16 in the previous survey), with the strongest increase in Poland (85%, +6 percentage points).

In contrast support has declined in 18 Member States including Czechia (88%, -9 pp) and Croatia (80%, -8 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Spain (90%) and France (80%).

QB3.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

		EU27	PL	LU	SK	LT	HU	IE	LV	ES	FR	BE	DK	EE	EL	NL	FI	BG	IT	MT	SI	DE	PT	RO	SE	CY	AT	HR	CZ
For	June/July 2022	84	85	97	91	95	86	93	96	90	80	85	81	95	91	87	90	86	79	88	87	88	88	70	85	90	70	80	88
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼8	▼9
Against	June/July 2022	12	13	2	8	4	13	4	2	5	14	14	17	3	7	11	7	8	17	9	11	9	4	23	15	6	25	15	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼4	▼5	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	2	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	3	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	1	2	6	5	0	1	3	3	3
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲3

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than two thirds in every group are in favour of the free movement of citizens within the EU.

Support is strongest amongst those who are aged 15-24 (89%), students (91%), those who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills (88%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (91%) and those with a positive image of the EU (92%).
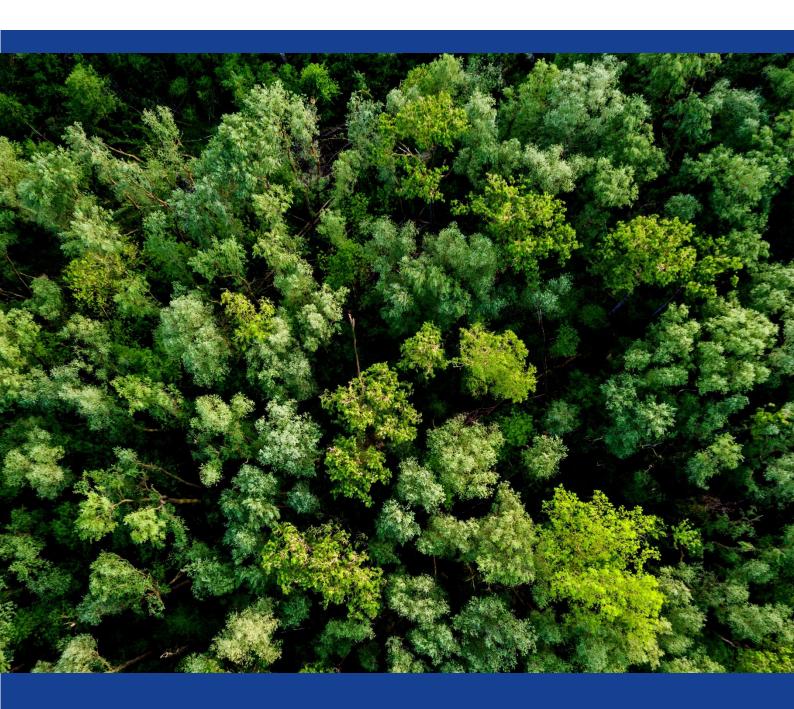
The lowest levels of support are seen amongst respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (76%) and those with a negative image of the EU (69%).

QB3.7   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	84	12	1	3
Gender				
Man	85	12	1	2
Woman	83	12	1	4
Age				
15-24	89	8	1	2
25-39	86	11	1	2
40-54	84	13	1	2
55 +	82	13	1	4
Education (End of)				
15-	79	13	1	7
16-19	83	14	1	2
20+	87	11	1	1
Still studying	91	6	1	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	87	11	1	1
Managers	89	10	1	0
Other white collars	88	11	0	1
Manual workers	80	16	1	3
House persons	82	14	0	4
Unemployed	83	12	1	4
Retired	82	13	1	4
Students	91	6	1	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	76	18	1	5
From time to time	79	16	1	4
Almost never/ Never	88	9	1	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	80	14	1	5
The lower middle class	84	12	1	3
The middle class	86	11	1	2
The upper middle class	88	10	1	1
The upper class	91	7	2	0
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	92	6	1	1
Neutral	81	14	1	4
Total 'Negative'	69	26	2	3

V. A EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

Developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste and single use plastics are the most widely supported objectives linked to a European Green Deal

Respondents were presented with a list of ten objectives and asked to give up to four which should be prioritised in a European Green Deal.[25]

- **Developing renewable energy** (53%, no change since winter 2021-2022) is the top ranking priority, and the only one mentioned by at least half of all Europeans.

- Although it remains in second position, for the second consecutive wave mentions of **fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic** have declined. This is a top priority objective for four in ten (40%, -4 percentage points).

- Mentions of **reducing energy consumption** have increased three percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and with 37% mentioning it this objective has risen from fifth to third position.

- **Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food** ranks fourth and has declined four points since the previous survey, mentioned by 35% of respondents.

- Almost as many (34%) think **promoting the "Circular Economy" – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste** is a top priority, although this represents a decline of five points since winter 2021-2022. It has dropped from third to fifth position.

- 28% of respondents think **taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters** (a new item introduced in this wave) should be given top priority in a European Green Deal. It ranks joint sixth with **protecting biodiversity** (28%, -3 pp).

- Eighth position is shared by **measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions** (24%, -4 pp) and **moving towards a zero-pollution ambition** (24%, -3 pp).

- **Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU** is the least mentioned objective (18%, -3 pp).

- Reducing energy consumption is the only objective that has increased mentions since the previous wave. Mentions have declined for all other objectives except developing renewable energy, where mentions have remained stable.

QB7 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (% – EU)

Objective	Jun./Jul. 2022	Change
Developing renewable energy	53	=
Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	40	▼-4
Reducing energy consumption	37	▲3
Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	35	▼-4
Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	34	▼-5
Protecting biodiversity	28	▼-3
Taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters	28	
Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	24	▼-3
Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	24	▼-4
Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	18	▼-3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	=
None (SPONTANEOUS)	1	=
Don't know	2	▲1

■ Jun. / Jul. 2022
■ Jan. / Feb. 2022
▲▼ Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022

[25] QB7. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) Developing renewable energy; Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic; Reducing energy consumption; Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food; Promote the "Circular Economy" – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste; Taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters; Protecting biodiversity; Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions; Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition; Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU

Developing renewable energy is one of the three most mentioned priority objectives for the European Green Deal in every Member State and ranks first in 18 countries (down from 20 in winter 2021-2022). The most widespread support for this objective is seen in Denmark (71%), Portugal (67%) and Cyprus (66%).

Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single use plastic is the most mentioned objective in three Member States (no change from the previous survey): Luxembourg (55%), Malta (47%) and Bulgaria (44%). It has the highest levels of support in Luxembourg, Lithuania (50%), and Slovenia and the Netherlands (both 49%).

There are five countries (up from two in the previous survey) where **supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food** is the top priority: Finland (55%), Slovakia (53%), France (51%), Latvia (49%) and Romania (33%).

The Netherlands and Estonia (both 50%) are the only countries where the top priority is **promoting the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste** (down from four countries in the previous survey).

None of the other objectives rank first in any country, however:

- **Reducing energy consumption** is the second most mentioned objective in Spain (46%), Italy (45%), Germany (44%) and shares second place in Hungary (41%) along with fighting against plastic waste, and is the third most mentioned in six countries.

- **Protecting biodiversity** ranks second in France (44%) and third in Sweden (42%) and Portugal (40%).

- **Taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters** ranks second in Greece (46%) and Cyprus (42%, shared with promoting the Circular Economy) and third in Bulgaria (36%).

QB7 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Developing renewable energy	53	54	37	53	71	61	47	57	59	63	44	55	54	66	40	57	48	55	41	48	52	43	67	33	56	40	54	60
Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	40	32	44	38	45	41	41	40	38	44	43	42	32	36	45	50	55	41	47	49	39	38	44	30	49	42	41	28
Reducing energy consumption	37	33	28	45	26	44	27	35	36	46	32	35	45	38	27	31	36	41	29	31	35	33	28	26	36	35	19	23
Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	35	42	33	47	24	31	41	27	43	29	51	34	25	32	49	32	46	23	39	48	40	30	27	33	37	53	55	47
Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	34	34	30	38	42	40	50	34	32	21	29	34	41	42	30	37	36	35	36	50	47	26	25	26	39	39	50	39
Protecting biodiversity	28	31	30	18	39	23	28	30	36	28	44	23	21	24	30	32	44	20	28	32	32	15	40	23	24	22	37	42
Taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters	28	27	36	29	20	29	27	27	46	28	27	26	31	42	23	23	21	31	31	19	26	27	36	24	17	32	13	23
Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	24	24	25	13	22	17	25	25	26	27	23	23	31	24	25	16	18	32	37	23	21	26	21	21	22	24	15	23
Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	24	28	18	13	37	30	13	27	18	15	20	22	25	21	16	25	21	25	30	35	31	22	19	22	22	21	18	37
Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	18	21	16	16	15	15	14	19	17	12	20	17	20	18	15	14	23	22	24	21	26	20	14	21	18	17	32	25
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
None (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Don't know	2	0	4	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	0

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Focusing on the four most mentioned objectives, the national evolutions since winter 2021-2022 illustrate the following:

Mentions of **developing renewable energy** have increased in nine countries (down from 17 in the previous survey), with the largest increases in Lithuania (57%, +10 percentage points), Portugal (67%, +9 pp) and Czechia (53%, +9 pp). Mentions have declined in 15 countries, and particularly in Malta (41%, -13 pp), Estonia (47%, -13 pp) and Poland (43%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Denmark (71%), Italy (54%) and Hungary (55%).

Luxembourg (55%, +7 pp) and Denmark (45%, +1 pp) are the only Member States where mentions of **fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single use plastic** have increased since winter 2021-2022 (down from seven in the previous survey). In 24 countries mentions have declined, with the largest in Cyprus (36%, -10 pp), Belgium (32%, -10 pp) and Czechia (38%, -10 pp). Opinion has remained unchanged in Estonia (41%).
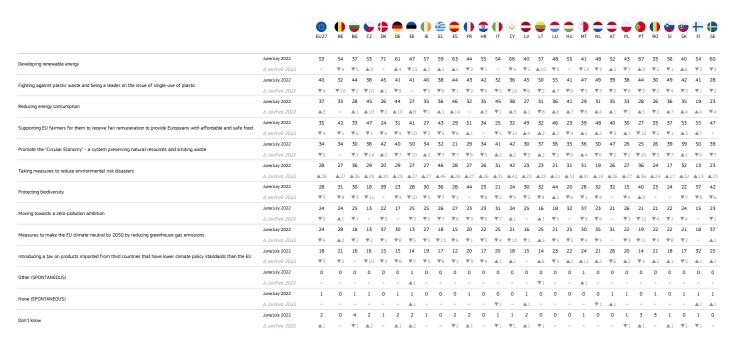
Mentions of **reducing energy consumption** have increased in 17 countries (up from 15 in the previous survey) including Spain (46%, +14 pp), Germany (44%, +10 pp) and Czechia (45%, +10 pp). In contrast they have declined in eight countries including Lithuania (31%, -8 pp) and Malta (29%, -6 pp). Mentions remain stable in Belgium (33%) and France (32%).

Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food is now more widely mentioned in nine countries (down from 14 in the previous survey), and this is particularly the case in Finland (55%, +7 pp). In contrast, mentions have declined in 16 countries including Portugal (27%, -12 pp), Cyprus (32%, -11 pp) and Estonia (41%, -10 pp).

There are several other objectives with national evolutions of more than ten percentage points:

- **Promote the "Circular Economy" – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste** is much less likely to be mentioned in Portugal (25%, -20 pp), Czechia (38%, -14 pp) and Estonia (50%, -10 pp).

- **Protecting biodiversity** is less likely to be mentioned in Czechia (18%, -11 pp) and Estonia (28%, -10 pp).

- Respondents in Portugal (21%, -12 pp) are now less likely to mention **moving towards a zero-pollution ambition**.

- Respondents in Greece (18%, -13 pp), Portugal (19%, -11 pp) and Cyprus (21%, -10 pp) are now less likely to **prioritise measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions**.

- Mentions of **introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU** have increased in Malta (24%, +11 pp) but declined in Czechia (16%, -10 pp).
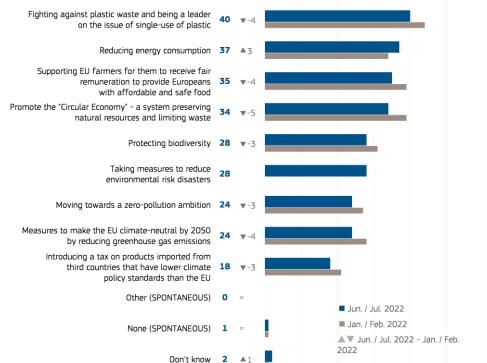
QB7 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Developing renewable energy	June/July 2022	53	54	37	53	71	61	47	57	59	63	44	55	54	66	40	57	48	55	41	48	52	43	67	33	56	40	54	60
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼4	▼5	▲9	=	▲4	▼13	▲2	▲1	▲5	▼2	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	▲10	▼3	=	▼13	▼3	▲2	▼7	▲9	▼2	▼1	▲6	▼2	▼3
Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	June/July 2022	40	32	44	38	45	41	41	40	38	44	43	42	32	36	45	50	55	41	47	49	39	38	44	30	49	42	41	28
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼4	▼10	▼2	▼10	▲1	▼9	=	▼5	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼10	▼6	▼2	▲7	▼3	▼5	▼8	▼3	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼2
Reducing energy consumption	June/July 2022	37	33	28	45	26	44	27	35	36	46	32	35	45	38	27	31	36	41	29	31	35	33	28	26	36	35	19	23
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	=	▲1	▲10	▼2	▲10	▲8	▼1	▲1	▲14	=	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼8	▲8	▲7	▼6	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲5	▼2	▲7	▲4	▲4	▼4
Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	June/July 2022	35	42	33	47	24	31	41	27	43	29	51	34	25	32	49	32	46	23	39	48	40	30	27	33	37	53	55	47
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼9	▼10	▼2	▼5	▲1	=	▼5	▼11	▲4	▼11	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼12	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼12	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲7
Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	June/July 2022	34	34	30	38	42	40	50	34	32	21	29	34	41	42	30	37	36	35	36	50	47	26	25	26	39	39	50	39
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼5	=	▼1	▼14	▲2	▼7	▼10	▲5	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼5	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼6	▲4	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼20	▼3	▼7	▲1	▼6	▼7
Taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters	June/July 2022	28	27	36	29	20	29	27	27	46	28	27	26	31	42	23	23	21	31	31	19	26	27	36	24	17	32	13	23
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲28	▲27	▲36	▲29	▲20	▲29	▲27	▲27	▲46	▲28	▲27	▲26	▲31	▲42	▲23	▲23	▲21	▲31	▲31	▲19	▲26	▲27	▲36	▲24	▲17	▲32	▲13	▲23
Protecting biodiversity	June/July 2022	28	31	30	18	39	23	28	30	36	28	44	23	21	27	45	22	32	15	40	32	19	22	22	24	24	17	32	13
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▲8	▼3	▼11	=	▼3	▼10	▼3	▼7	▼1	=	▼8	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼6	▼1	▼4	=	▼4	▲9	=	=	▼7	▼8	▼6
Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	June/July 2022	24	24	25	13	22	17	25	25	26	27	23	23	31	24	25	16	18	32	37	23	21	26	21	21	22	24	15	23
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	=	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼8	▼3	▼6	▼7	▲1	=	▲1	▼5	=	▼9	▼4	=	▼3	▼12	▼4	▼1	▼4	=	▼1
Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	June/July 2022	24	28	18	13	37	30	13	27	18	15	20	22	25	21	16	25	30	35	31	22	19	22	22	21	18	37		
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼4	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼8	▼5	▼5	▼13	▼6	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼10	▼1	▲5	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼3	=	▼3	▼11	▼3	▼8	▼2	=	▲1
Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	June/July 2022	18	21	16	16	15	15	14	19	17	12	20	17	20	18	15	14	23	22	24	21	26	20	14	21	18	17	32	25
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▼2	=	▼10	▼3	▼8	▼7	▼3	▼8	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▲6	▼5	▲1	▲11	▲2	▼6	▲2	▼4	▲2	▲1	▼5	▲1	▲1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
None (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	2	0	4	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	=	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=

The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the four most mentioned priorities. In general, there are few notable differences in levels of support across socio-demographic categories.

However, it is worth noting that the strongest support for **developing renewable energy** is seen amongst students (59%), particularly compared to the unemployed (47%) and those with a negative image of the EU (46%).

QB7 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Developing renewable energy	Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	Reducing energy consumption	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	Promote the "Circular Economy" – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Protecting biodiversity	Taking measures to reduce environmental risk disasters	Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	53	40	37	35	34	28	28	24	24	18	1	0	2
Gender													
Man	55	38	38	36	35	28	26	24	24	20	1	0	1
Woman	52	41	37	35	33	28	30	23	23	17	0	0	2
Age													
15-24	53	40	36	34	33	32	27	28	28	13	0	0	1
25-39	54	37	35	36	35	31	27	26	26	19	1	0	1
40-54	55	37	37	35	37	29	26	23	24	19	1	0	1
55 +	52	42	39	36	33	25	30	22	22	19	1	0	2
Education (End of)													
15-	52	41	41	33	24	22	32	22	17	16	1	0	4
16-19	52	40	38	35	33	25	30	24	22	18	1	0	1
20+	55	39	35	38	40	34	25	23	28	21	1	0	1
Still studying	59	38	35	32	36	34	27	29	31	13	0	0	1
Socio-professional category													
Self- employed	56	39	36	35	37	30	29	24	24	20	0	1	0
Managers	57	38	36	34	40	33	25	23	30	21	1	0	0
Other white collars	54	39	37	34	38	31	28	26	27	20	0	0	1
Manual workers	51	38	37	37	33	27	27	24	20	18	1	0	1
House persons	51	37	40	33	29	21	26	23	20	14	0	0	4
Unemployed	47	40	38	39	35	30	32	24	20	14	1	0	2
Retired	51	43	39	37	30	24	31	21	22	19	1	0	3
Students	59	38	35	32	36	34	27	29	31	13	0	0	1
Difficulties paying bills													
Most of the time	49	40	30	38	29	31	34	18	18	19	1	1	4
From time to time	47	37	35	35	33	28	30	24	22	19	1	0	2
Almost never/ Never	56	41	39	35	35	28	27	24	25	18	0	0	1
Consider belonging to													
The working class	50	44	37	37	28	27	29	22	18	15	1	0	3
The lower middle class	54	38	36	37	33	28	30	21	22	17	0	0	2
The middle class	54	39	38	34	36	28	28	25	25	19	0	0	1
The upper middle class	56	38	35	35	42	33	22	27	35	20	1	0	0
The upper class	54	36	28	38	40	27	23	17	37	29	0	0	1
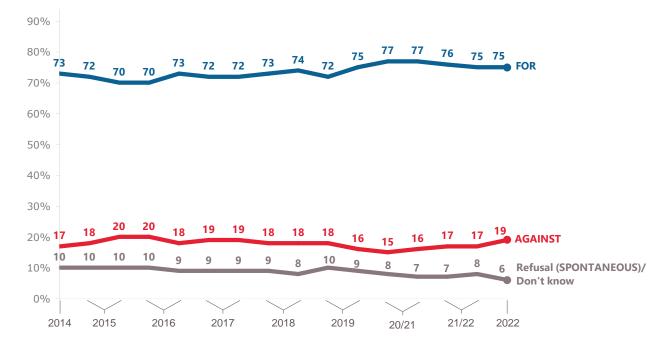
Three quarters of Europeans support a common energy policy among EU Member States

The proportion of respondents who are "for" a common energy policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 75% since winter 2021-2022.[26] Almost one in five (19%, +2 percentage points) are against, while 6% (−2 pp) either did not answer, or say they don't know.

Support for this policy remains higher than in the period between 2014 and spring 2019.

QB3.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)
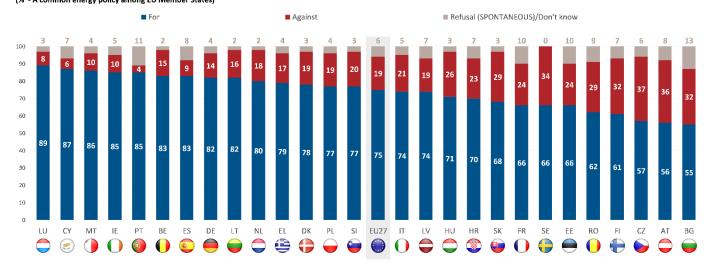
More than half of all respondents in each of the 27 Member States of the EU are for a common energy policy among EU Member States (unchanged since winter 2021-2022). The level of support ranges from 89% in Luxembourg, 87% in Cyprus and 86% in Malta to 55% in Bulgaria, 56% in Austria and 57% in Czechia.

However, it is worth noting that more than one third of respondents in Czechia (37%), Austria (36%) and Sweden (34%) are against a common energy policy.

QB3.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - A common energy policy among EU Member States)

Since winter 2021-2022 support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has increased in ten Member States (compared to nine in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Portugal (85%, +8 pp), Poland (77%, +7 pp) and Denmark (78%, +6 pp).

In contrast support has declined in 13 countries including Estonia (66%, -12 pp), Croatia (70%, -9 pp) and Austria (56%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Spain (83%), Slovakia (68%), Romania (62%) and Bulgaria (55%).

QB3.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
**A common energy policy among EU Member States (%)**

		EU27	PT	PL	DK	FI	LU	MT	EL	LV	SE	LT	BG	ES	RO	SK	BE	CZ	DE	IE	FR	IT	NL	SI	CY	HU	AT	HR	EE
For	June/July 2022	75	85	77	78	61	89	86	79	74	66	82	55	83	62	68	83	57	82	85	66	74	80	77	87	71	56	70	66
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼12
Against	June/July 2022	19	4	19	19	32	8	10	17	19	34	16	32	9	29	29	15	37	14	10	24	21	18	20	6	26	36	23	24
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▼8	▼4	▼7	▼6	▼3	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲3	▼4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲3	▼5	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲2	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	2	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	10	2	2	7	2	4	3	7	0	2	10	7	6	2	1	4	2	4	9	4	1	2	2	2	5	5	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	=	▼3	=	▲1	=	▼4	▲2	=	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲4	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▲3	▲9

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in all but one group more than six in ten are "for" a common energy policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst the self-employed (81%), students (80%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle (81%) or upper class (84%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (87%).

The exception is those with a negative image of the EU, where 47% are "for" and 46% "against" a common energy policy. Support is also relatively lower amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (64%).

QB3.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common energy policy among EU Member States
(% - EU)

|	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	75	19	1	5
Gender				
Man	76	20	1	3
Woman	74	19	1	6
Age				
15-24	77	17	1	5
25-39	75	20	2	3
40-54	75	21	1	3
55 +	74	19	1	6
Education (End of)				
15-	70	19	2	9
16-19	73	21	2	4
20+	78	18	1	3
Still studying	80	15	1	4
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	81	16	1	2
Managers	79	18	1	2
Other white collars	77	19	2	2
Manual workers	70	24	1	5
House persons	67	23	2	8
Unemployed	71	19	3	7
Retired	74	18	1	7
Students	80	15	1	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	64	25	3	8
From time to time	69	24	2	5
Almost never/ Never	78	17	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	70	20	2	8
The lower middle class	72	21	2	5
The middle class	77	19	1	3
The upper middle class	81	16	1	2
The upper class	84	13	2	1
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	87	10	1	2
Neutral	72	20	2	6
Total 'Negative'	47	46	2	5

VI. A DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET WITHIN THE EU
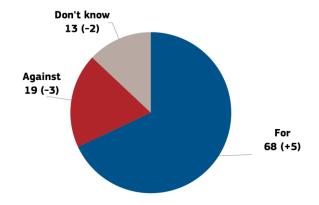
Almost six in ten Europeans are in favour of a digital single market within the EU

The proportion of Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU has increased five percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and now sits at 68%.[27] This is the highest level of support since this measure was introduced in May 2015. The proportion against this idea has dropped three points to its lowest ever level of 19%. Just over one in ten (13%, -2 pp) are unwilling to answer or say they don't know.

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU
(% – EU27)

Don't know 13 (-2)
Against 19 (-3)
For 68 (+5)
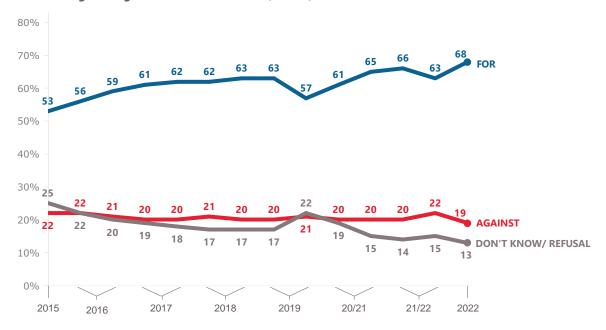
(Jun. / Jul. 2022 – Jan. / Feb. 2022)

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)

FOR: 53, 56, 59, 61, 62, 62, 63, 63, 57, 61, 65, 66, 63, 68

AGAINST: 22, 22, 21, 20, 20, 21, 20, 20, 22, 20, 20, 20, 22, 19

DON'T KNOW/ REFUSAL: 25, 22, 20, 19, 18, 17, 17, 17, 21, 19, 15, 14, 15, 13

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 20/21 21/22 2022

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[27] QB5.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

At least half of all respondents in each Member State (no change since winter 2021-2022) are in favour of a digital single market within the EU, with the strongest support in Malta (86%), and Cyprus and Lithuania (both 84%).

At the other end of the scale 50% in Bulgaria, 54% in France and 56% in Sweden also support this idea. It is worth noting the don't know/refusal rate in Bulgaria is the same as the proportion who say they are against the policy (both 25%).

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
**(% - A digital single market within the EU)**

Support for a digital single market has increased in 20 countries since winter 2021-2022 (compared with seven in the previous survey), and in five countries the increase is at least ten percentage points: Malta (86%, +13 percentage points), Sweden (56%, +12 pp), Cyprus (84%, +10 pp), the Netherlands (71%, +10 pp) and France (54%, +10 pp).

In contrast support has declined in five countries including Estonia (74%, -15 pp) and Czechia (60%, -9 pp), and has remained unchanged in Italy (66%) and Austria (61%).

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
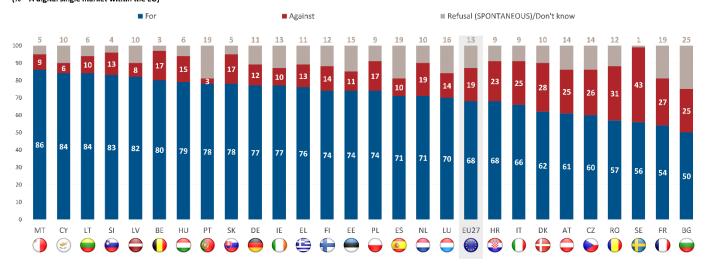**A digital single market within the EU (%)**

		EU27	MT	SE	FR	CY	NL	LT	PL	RO	BE	EL	ES	HU	SK	LV	DE	SI	FI	BG	LU	PT	IT	AT	IE	DK	HR	CZ	EE
For	June/July 2022	68	86	56	54	84	71	84	74	57	80	76	71	79	78	82	77	83	74	50	70	78	66	61	77	62	68	60	74
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲5	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼5	▼9	▼15
Against	June/July 2022	19	9	43	27	6	19	10	17	31	17	13	10	15	17	8	12	13	14	25	14	3	25	25	10	28	23	26	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▼3	▲4	▼7	▼6	▼6	▲1	▲4	▼5	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼6	▲3	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲3	▼9	▼7	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲3	▼4	=
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	3	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	4	0	4	4	2	2	0	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲3	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	10	5	1	17	5	8	5	6	8	3	7	15	4	3	10	8	2	11	21	14	18	7	10	12	9	6	11	14
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▼9	▼15	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼9	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼9	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼5	▲7	▲6	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲10	▲14

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the majority in each group support a digital single market within the EU.

At least three quarters of managers (76%), other white collar workers and students (both 75%), those who consider they belong to the upper middle (75%) or upper class (77%) and those with a positive image of the EU (81%) support this policy.

Support is lowest amongst those with a negative image of the EU (44% vs 42% "against") and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (56%).

QB5.2   What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU
(% - EU)
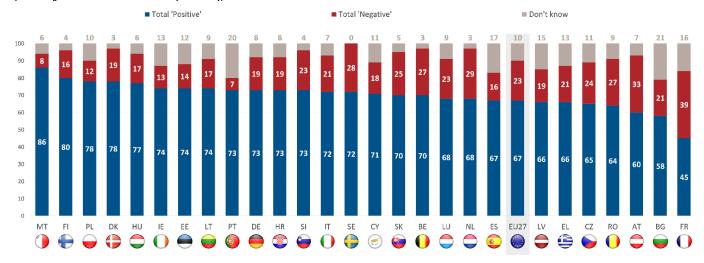
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	68	19	3	10
Gender				
Man	71	19	3	7
Woman	66	19	3	12
Age				
15-24	73	16	3	8
25-39	73	18	2	7
40-54	70	21	2	7
55 +	64	19	3	14
Education (End of)				
15-	58	20	3	19
16-19	69	20	3	8
20+	72	18	2	8
Still studying	75	15	3	7
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	72	18	3	7
Managers	76	16	2	6
Other white collars	75	18	2	5
Manual workers	67	22	3	8
House persons	60	19	4	17
Unemployed	65	21	3	11
Retired	63	19	3	15
Students	75	15	3	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	56	28	3	13
From time to time	63	25	3	9
Almost never/ Never	72	16	2	10
Consider belonging to				
The working class	62	20	3	15
The lower middle class	67	19	3	11
The middle class	72	19	2	7
The upper middle class	75	16	2	7
The upper class	77	18	2	3
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	81	10	2	7
Neutral	64	20	4	12
Total 'Negative'	44	42	3	11

In all 27 Member States a majority views the digital transformation of the economy and society as positive (up from 26 in the previous survey).[28] However, there is a degree of variation, with at least eight in ten in Malta (86%) and Finland (80%), and 78% in Denmark and Poland in favour, compared to 45% in France (vs 39% 'negative'), 58% in Bulgaria and 60% in Austria.

The trend since winter 2021–2022 shows that a positive view of the digital transformation of the economy and society has become more widespread in 20 countries (up from six in the previous survey), with the strongest growth in support in Malta (86%, +13 percentage points), Romania (64%, +10 pp), Poland (78%, +9 pp), Lithuania (74%, +9 pp) and Spain (67%, +9 pp). On the other hand, support has declined in six countries including Estonia (74%, –14 pp) and Czechia (65%, –12 pp), and has remained stable in Bulgaria (58%).

As a result of these changes the positive view is now the majority opinion in France.

QB2.4 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
(% - The digital transformation of the economy and society)

■ Total 'Positive'   ■ Total 'Negative'   ■ Don't know

	MT	FI	PL	DK	HU	IE	EE	LT	PT	DE	HR	SI	IT	SE	CY	SK	BE	LU	NL	ES	EU27	LV	EL	CZ	RO	AT	BG	FR
Don't know	6	4	10	3	6	13	12	9	20	8	8	4	7	0	11	5	3	9	3	17	10	15	13	11	9	7	21	16
Negative	8	16	12	19	17	13	14	17	7	19	19	23	21	28	18	25	27	23	29	16	23	19	21	24	27	33	21	39
Positive	86	80	78	78	77	74	74	74	73	73	73	73	72	72	71	70	70	68	68	67	67	66	66	65	64	60	58	45

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[28] QB2.4. Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? The digital transformation of the economy and society

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that in all but one group at least half think the digital transformation of the economy and society is positive. The exception is those who have a negative image of the EU with 41% of them saying the digital transformation is positive and 49% that it is negative. The highest levels of support are seen amongst 15-24 year olds (77%), students (78%), managers and other white collars (both 76%), those who consider they are part of the upper class (87%) and those with a positive image of the EU (80%).

Support is also relatively low amongst those who completed education aged 15 or younger (50%) and those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (51%).

QB2.4   Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?
The digital transformation of the economy and society
(% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	67	23	10
Gender			
Man	71	22	7
Woman	64	23	13
Age			
15-24	77	15	8
25-39	74	20	6
40-54	71	23	6
55 +	59	25	16
Education (End of)			
15-	50	27	23
16-19	67	23	10
20+	73	22	5
Still studying	78	14	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	74	21	5
Managers	76	20	4
Other white collars	76	19	5
Manual workers	68	25	7
House persons	55	26	19
Unemployed	62	25	13
Retired	55	27	18
Students	78	14	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	34	15
From time to time	62	28	10
Almost never/ Never	71	19	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	55	28	17
The lower middle class	62	26	12
The middle class	73	20	7
The upper middle class	79	18	3
The upper class	87	9	4
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	80	12	8
Neutral	63	24	13
Total 'Negative'	41	49	10