



European
Commission



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 101

Public opinion in the European Union

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**

APRIL - MAY 2024



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

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Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 101.3 (EB101) survey of Spring 2024 was conducted from 3 April and 9 May 2024 in 38 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU), eight candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo¹, and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 101 survey consists of multiple volumes. This 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 European Union's priorities, opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and European citizenship.

WAR IN UKRAINE

Russia's ongoing war of aggression in Ukraine continues to have wide-ranging impact on both Europe and the rest of the world. The war has also resulted in a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. The EU remains steadfast in its support of Ukraine: since the start of the war, the EU and its Member States have provided more than €98.5 billion in economic, humanitarian and military support to Ukraine². In the period since the Standard Eurobarometer of Autumn 2023 (October–November 2023) and the current survey EU actions relating to the war have included³:

- The 12th (18 December 2023) and 13th (23 February 2024) packages of economic and individual sanctions against Russia were adopted.
- On 28 February 2024, the Council gave the final approval for the establishment of the Ukraine Facility providing €50 billion of financial support for Ukraine for the period 2024–2027, of which 6 billion have already been paid in bridge financing.
- On 18 March 2024, the Council allocated additional €5 billion under the European Peace Facility to support Ukraine, under the newly established Ukraine Assistance Fund.
- On 17 April 2024, at the special European Council, EU leaders emphasised the need to intensify delivery of military assistance to Ukraine, in

addition to humanitarian and civil protection assistance.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

On 7 October 2023, Hamas launched a terrorist attack on Israel with reports of around 1,200 killed and around 240 people taken hostage⁴. On 8 October, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu formally declared war on Hamas in response. The subsequent continuous military operations have led to a drastic deterioration in the humanitarian situation of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. To date more than 34,000 Palestinians have been killed and more than 77,000 injured, according to the United Nations estimates. 1.7 million Palestinians are displaced in Gaza with over 70,000 housing units destroyed⁵.

On 21 March 2024, EU leaders called for an immediate humanitarian pause in hostilities that would lead to a sustainable cease-fire. Leaders also called for the unconditional release of all hostages and the provision of humanitarian aid, and reiterated their support for a two-state solution⁶.

The EU has committed so far in 2024 €275 million of aid, including €192 million of humanitarian funding. As of April 2024, thanks to the Humanitarian Air Bridge, 50 flights have delivered over 2,100 tonnes of aid.

ENERGY SECURITY

As a result of the energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU has taken a wide range of measures to improve energy security. The success of these measures, and in particular the REPowerEU plan, has seen the share of the EU gas imports from Russia fall from 45% in 2021 to 15% in 2023⁷.

On 4 March 2024, EU Member States agreed on a recommendation to continue demand reduction measures for gas.⁸

To avoid blackouts and energy shortages, the EU now has a system in place to fill up gas storage ahead of every winter. The yearly target has been increased, with Member States now expected to reach 90% of capacity by 1 November.

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.

² https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

³ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

⁴ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/what-do-we-know-about-israeli-hostages-gaza-2023-11-22/>

⁵ <https://www.ochaopt.org/>

⁶ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/70880/euco-conclusions-2122032024.pdf>

⁷ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/news/focus-eu-energy-security-and-gas-supplies-2024-02-15_en

⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

THE ECONOMY

The Spring 2024 Economic Forecast⁹, published in May 2024, estimates GDP growth in the EU to be 0.4% in both the EU and the euro area in 2023. GDP growth projections for 2024 are now 1.0% for the EU and 0.8% for the euro area.

Inflation in the EU decreased from a peak of 9.2% in 2022 to 6.4% in 2023 and is expected to decline to 2.7% in 2024. Within the euro area, figures are respectively 8.4%, 5.4% and 2.5%.

The European Central Bank has kept interest rates steady since September 2023¹⁰.

The labour market continues to perform strongly, the unemployment rate being stabilised at a relatively low level: in March 2024, 6.0% in the EU as a whole and 6.5% in the euro area.¹¹

EU-RELATED EVENTS SINCE THE STANDARD EUROBAROMETER AUTUMN 2023 SURVEY:

Following years of negotiations, on 10 April 2024 the European Parliament adopted the new EU Migration and Asylum Pact to reform European migration and asylum policy and manage migration over the longer term^{12,13}.

On 13 March 2024, the European Parliament adopted the Artificial Intelligence Act, the first of its kind, to address the risks of AI and put Europe in the position to play a leading role globally in its development and use¹⁴.

Bulgaria and Romania became Schengen members on 31 March 2024, lifting controls at the internal air and sea borders.

ELECTIONS IN THE EU SINCE THE AUTUMN 2023 SURVEY¹⁵:

On 22 November 2023 general elections were held in the Netherlands. The radical right-wing Freedom Party (PVV) led by Geert Wilders secured the largest share of the vote (23.7%) winning 37 seats. The Labour-Green alliance won 25 seats, the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy won 24 seats and the New Social Contract party entered parliament for the first time with 20 seats. Negotiations to form a coalition government are ongoing, with outgoing

Prime Minister Mark Rutte remaining the head of government until a new government can be formed.

Finland held presidential elections on 28 January 2024. Alexander Stubb won the second round of voting with 51.6% of the vote.

On 10 March 2024, Portugal held general elections with the Democratic Alliance, coming out ahead with 29.5% of the vote. Its leader, Luis Montenegro, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on 2 April 2024.

Presidential elections were held in Slovakia on 23 March 2024 with Peter Pellegrini (Hlas-Social Democracy) emerging as the winner after the second round of voting on 6 April, with 53.1%.

On 17 April 2024 general elections were held in Croatia. The coalition led by the Democratic Union (HDZ), led by outgoing Prime Minister Andrej Plenković polled the strongest with 34.3% of the vote. Voter turnout, at 62.3%, was the highest in 20 years.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY EVENTS SINCE THE AUTUMN 2023 SURVEY:

Various natural disasters have happened around the world. On 25 October, Hurricane Otis struck the Pacific coast of Mexico as a category 5 storm, the strongest ever to make landfall on the Pacific coast. Nearly 80% of hotels and 96% of businesses in Acapulco were damaged¹⁶. In the first week of February 2024 Chile experienced its deadliest ever wildfires, killing at least 112¹⁷. On 3 April 2024, a 7.4 magnitude earthquake struck Hualien County, Taiwan, resulting in at least 16 deaths and more than 1,100 injured¹⁸.

Along with 2020, 2023 was the joint warmest year on record in Europe, 1.0°C above average, and 2.6°C above the pre-industrial level. A number of climate records were also broken in 2023, including the highest number of days with 'extreme heat stress'. Globally, 2023 was the warmest year on record and the first year in which every day exceeded 1°C the pre-industrial level. The global ocean heat content was the highest on record and sea levels continue to rise¹⁹.

⁹ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2024-economic-forecast-gradual-expansion-amid-high-geopolitical-risks_en

¹⁰ https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/key_ecb_interest_rates/html/index.en.html

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics#Unemployment_in_the_EU_and_the_euro_area

¹² https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-of-life/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en

¹³ This occurred during the fieldwork of the current survey.

¹⁴ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai>

¹⁵ <https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2023/>

¹⁶ <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/hurricane-otis/>

¹⁷ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-68196048>

¹⁸ <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/2024-taiwan-earthquake/>

¹⁹ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/03/environment-climate-nature-news-global-warming-03252024/>

On 17 March, Vladimir Putin was re-elected President of the Russian Federation, amid accusations that elections were neither free nor fair.

On 13 April, Iran launched a drone and missile strike on Israel following an Israeli attack on its Damascus embassy.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)²⁰²¹. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation²² (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	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		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Kosovo ²³	XK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	North Macedonia	MK
Georgia	GE	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR

Montenegro	ME	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union		EU27	
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR		Euro area	
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE		Outside 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.

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

²⁰ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

²¹ 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.

²² 2016/679

²³ 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.



I. Life in the European Union

1 The personal situation of Europeans

More than eight in ten Europeans are satisfied with their personal situation and the life they lead

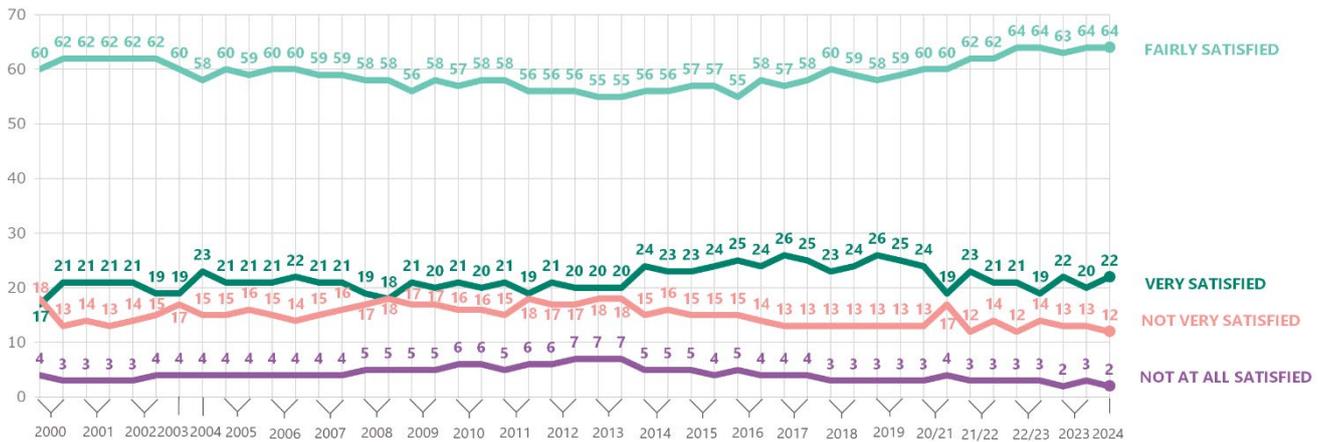
86% of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead²⁴, including 64% who are “fairly satisfied” and 22% who say that they are “very satisfied”. Since autumn 2023 the overall satisfaction level has slightly increased by two percentage points. Despite a stable proportion of respondents who are “fairly satisfied” (64%, unchanged), overall satisfaction increased after a two-point increase of respondents who say that they are “very satisfied” (22%, +2).

Under one fifth of respondents (14%, -2 percentage points) say that they are dissatisfied with their lives. More specifically, the proportion of Europeans who are “not at all satisfied” with the life they lead has slightly decreased (at 2%, -1), as did the share of respondents who are “not very satisfied” (12%, -1).

In all 27 Member States of the European Union, at least six in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead (unchanged since autumn 2023). However, levels of satisfaction vary widely between Member States. Overall, at least nine in ten respondents are satisfied with their lives in 11 countries, most strikingly in Denmark, Sweden (each 97%), Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (each 96%), while levels of satisfaction are lowest among respondents in Romania (62%), Bulgaria (65%), and Greece (69%), where fewer than seven in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead.

In Denmark (66%) more than half of respondents say that they are “very satisfied” with the life they lead. Conversely, at least a third of respondents in Romania (38%, including 7% ‘not at all satisfied’) and Bulgaria (34%, including 8% ‘not satisfied at all’) are dissatisfied with their lives.

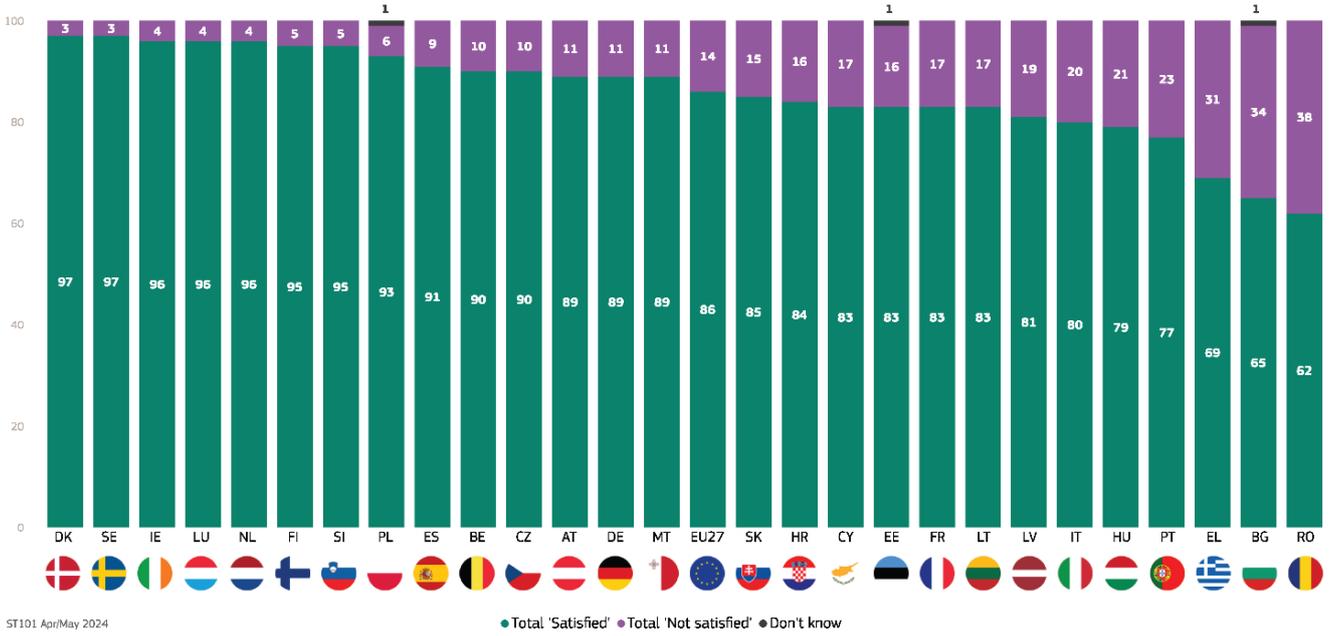
D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (% - EU)



²⁴ 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.

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D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (%)

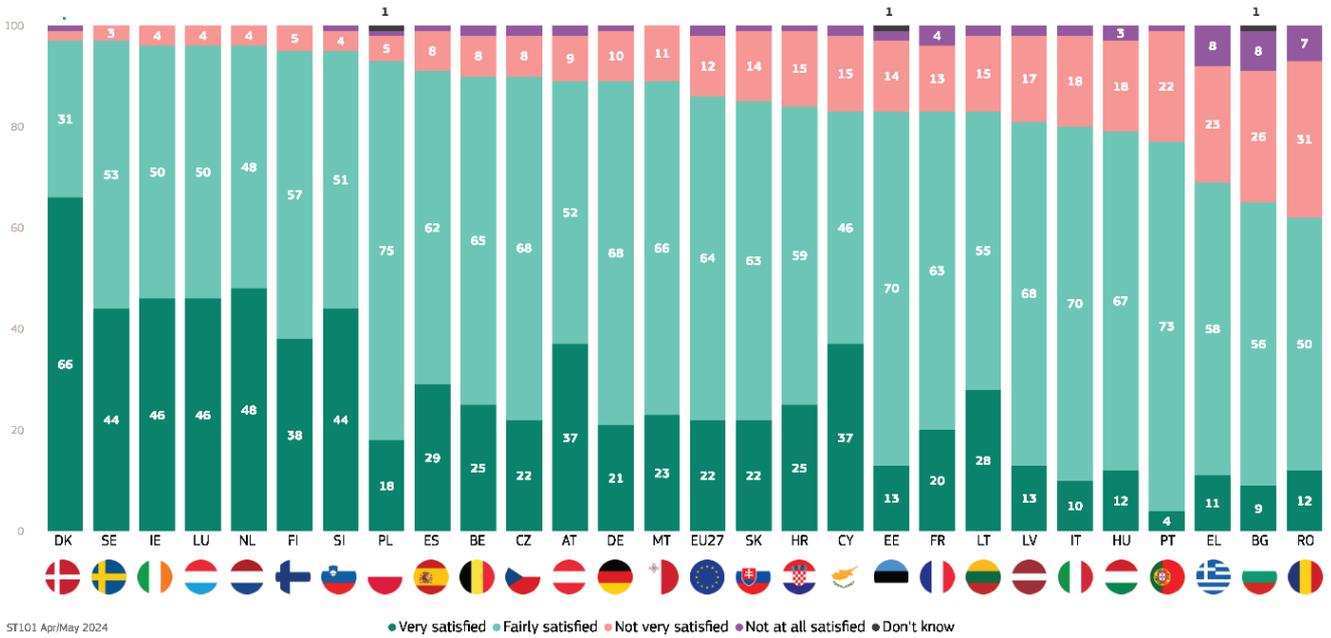


ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Total 'Satisfied' ● Total 'Not satisfied' ● Don't know

Sorted by "Total 'Satisfied'"

D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Very satisfied ● Fairly satisfied ● Not very satisfied ● Not at all satisfied ● Don't know

Sorted by "Total 'Satisfied'"

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Spring 2024

The socio-demographic data show that in almost all categories, more than seven in ten Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead. However, there are some differences, depending on the socioeconomic status of the respondents. Satisfaction is more widespread among managers (93%) than unemployed people (64%), and among respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (93%) than among people who have such difficulties most of the time (56%). Satisfaction is also higher among people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (95%) or upper middle class (93%) than among people who consider themselves as part of the working class (78%).

A similar pattern can be observed for respondents who hold a positive image of the EU (93% 'satisfied') versus those who hold a negative perception of it (71%).

D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (% - EU)

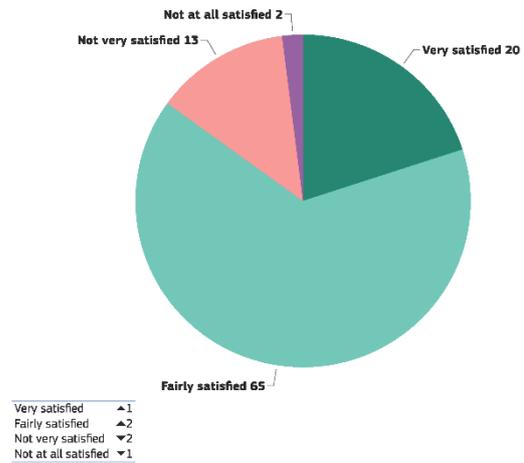
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	86	14	0
Gender			
Man	86	14	0
Woman	85	15	0
Age			
15-24	94	6	0
25-39	89	11	0
40-54	85	15	0
55 +	82	18	0
Education (End of)			
15-	75	25	0
16-19	82	18	0
20+	91	9	0
Still studying	96	4	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	91	8	1
Managers	93	7	0
Other white collars	91	9	0
Manual workers	85	15	0
House persons	79	21	0
Unemployed	64	36	0
Retired	81	19	0
Students	97	3	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	56	44	0
From time to time	78	22	0
Almost never/ Never	93	7	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	78	22	0
The lower middle class	80	20	0
The middle class	90	10	0
The upper middle class	93	7	0
The upper class	95	5	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	93	7	0
Neutral	84	16	0
Negative	71	28	1

When asked more specifically about **satisfaction with their daily lives**, more than eight in ten Europeans (85%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2023) say that they are satisfied²⁵, including 20% (+1 pp) who are “very satisfied” and 65% (+2) who are “fairly satisfied”. 15% of respondents are dissatisfied with their daily lives: 13% (-2) say that they are “not very satisfied” and 2% (-1) that they are “not at all satisfied”.

At least six in ten respondents in all EU Member States are satisfied with their daily lives (unchanged since autumn 2023). However, levels of satisfaction vary widely amongst Member States, ranging from 96% in Denmark and 95% in Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, where they are highest, to 63% in Romania, 64% in Bulgaria and 67% in Greece, where proportions are lowest and less than seven in ten respondents say so.

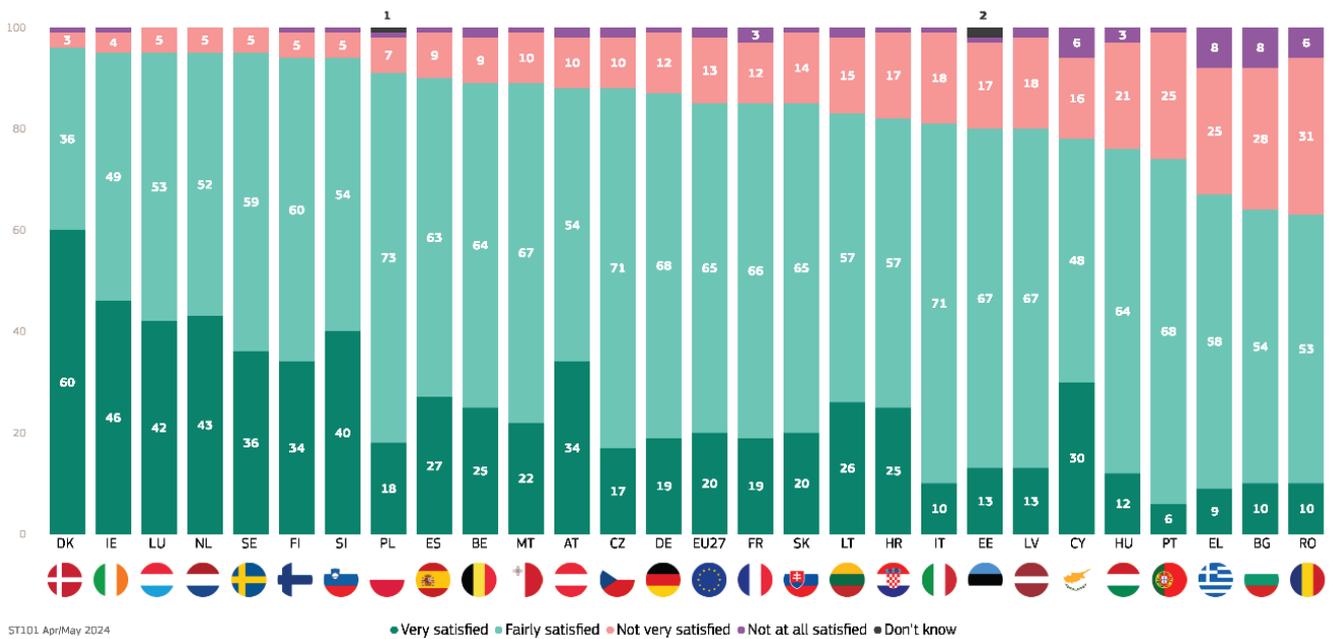
In four countries (compared to three in autumn 2023) more than four in ten respondents say that they are ‘very satisfied’ with their daily lives: Denmark (60% ‘very satisfied’), Ireland (46%), the Netherlands (43%) and Luxembourg (42%). In contrast, dissatisfaction levels are particularly high in Romania (37% ‘not satisfied’), Bulgaria (36%) and Greece (33%), where at least a third of respondents are dissatisfied with their daily lives.

D70a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with your daily life? (EU27) (%)



▲ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

D70a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with your daily life? (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Very satisfied ● Fairly satisfied ● Not very satisfied ● Not at all satisfied ● Don't know

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

The socio-demographic data show that in all categories but one a majority of Europeans are satisfied with their daily lives. This is particularly true for younger respondents (93% of those aged 15-24 years), managers (92%), students (96%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (93%), and those who consider themselves as upper class (95%) or upper middle class (93%) of society. The pattern is similar amongst those who hold a positive image of the EU (92%).

In the case of unemployed people, the majorities of respondents who are satisfied with their daily lives are narrower (65% 'satisfied' vs 35% 'not satisfied').

Respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are predominantly satisfied (54% 'satisfied' vs 46% 'not satisfied').

D70a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with your daily life?
(% - EU)

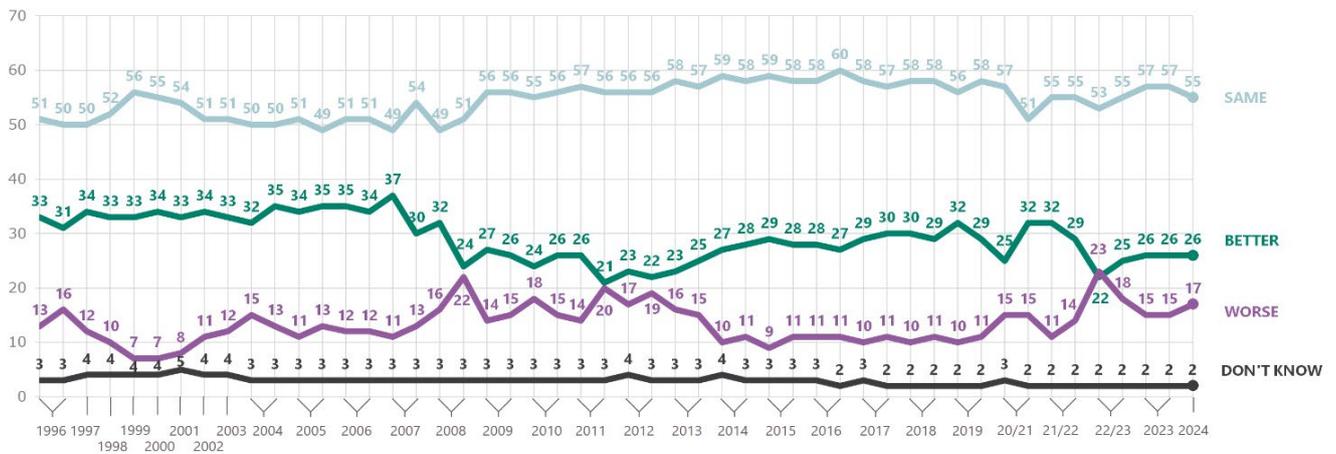
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	85	15	0
Gender			
Man	85	15	0
Woman	85	15	0
Age			
15-24	93	7	0
25-39	89	11	0
40-54	83	16	1
55 +	82	18	0
Education (End of)			
15-	76	24	0
16-19	81	19	0
20+	91	9	0
Still studying	95	5	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	90	10	0
Managers	92	8	0
Other white collars	89	11	0
Manual workers	84	16	0
House persons	79	21	0
Unemployed	65	35	0
Retired	81	19	0
Students	96	4	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	46	0
From time to time	78	22	0
Almost never/ Never	93	7	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	77	23	0
The lower middle class	80	20	0
The middle class	90	10	0
The upper middle class	93	7	0
The upper class	95	5	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	8	0
Neutral	83	17	0
Negative	72	28	0

When looking ahead to the next twelve months, almost six in ten Europeans expect their personal situation to “stay the same” (55%, -2 percentage points since autumn 2023)²⁶. An unchanged proportion of 26% of respondents expect their lives in general to get better. Conversely, negative opinions increased slightly: 17% (+2 pp) hold a predominantly negative perception. Despite this slight increase in negative perceptions since autumn 2023, positive opinions outnumber negative opinions for the fourth consecutive time.

Finally, a stable proportion of 2% give no answer or say that they do not know.

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general (% - EU)



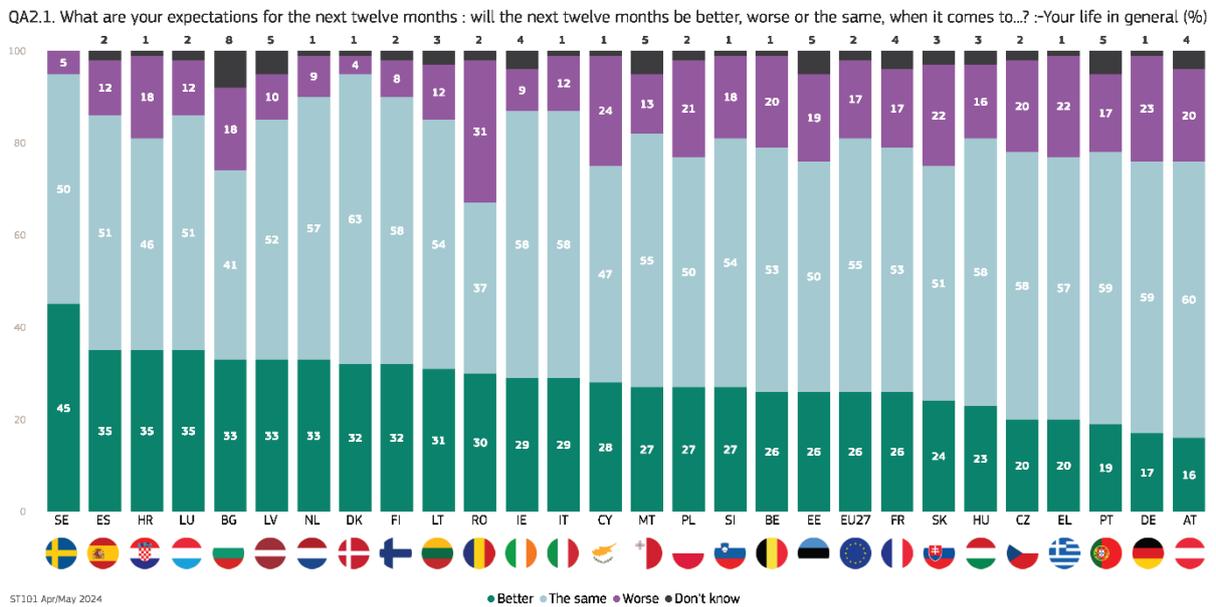
²⁶ QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general.

In all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since spring 2023), respondents are most likely to expect their lives in general to be **“the same”** over the next twelve months. Within this group of countries, levels vary widely. Respondents are most likely to give this response in Denmark (63%), Austria (60%), Germany and Portugal (both 59%), and least so in Romania (37% “the same” vs 30% “better” and 31% “worse”) and Bulgaria (41% “the same” vs 33% “better” and 18% “worse”).

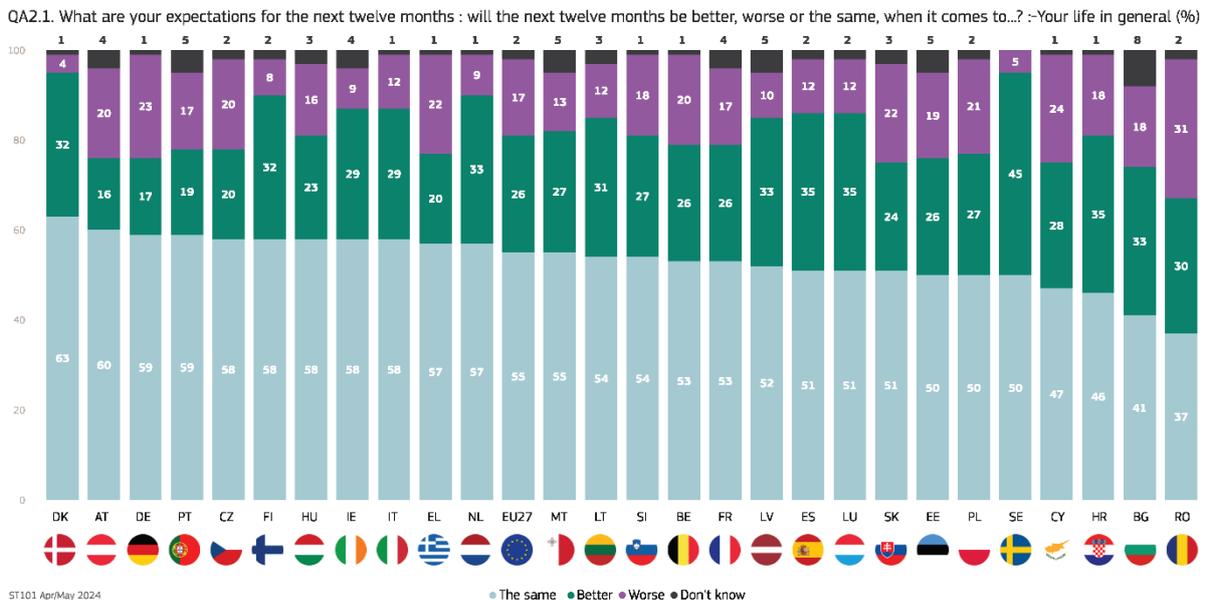
It is noteworthy that in nine countries at least two in ten respondents expect their lives in general to be **“worse”** over the next twelve months, most strikingly in Romania (31%), Cyprus (24%) and Germany (23%).

In seven Member States at least a third of respondents expect life to be **“better”**. Within this group of countries, positive expectations are the highest in Sweden (45%), followed by Croatia, Spain and Luxembourg (each 35%), and Bulgaria, Latvia and the Netherlands (each 33%).

In 15 countries positive views have gained ground (compared with 13 in the previous survey), most significantly in Spain (35%, +6 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Austria (16%) and Germany (17%). Conversely, positive views have lost ground in 10 countries, most notably in Romania (30%, -5 pp) and France (26%, -3 pp).



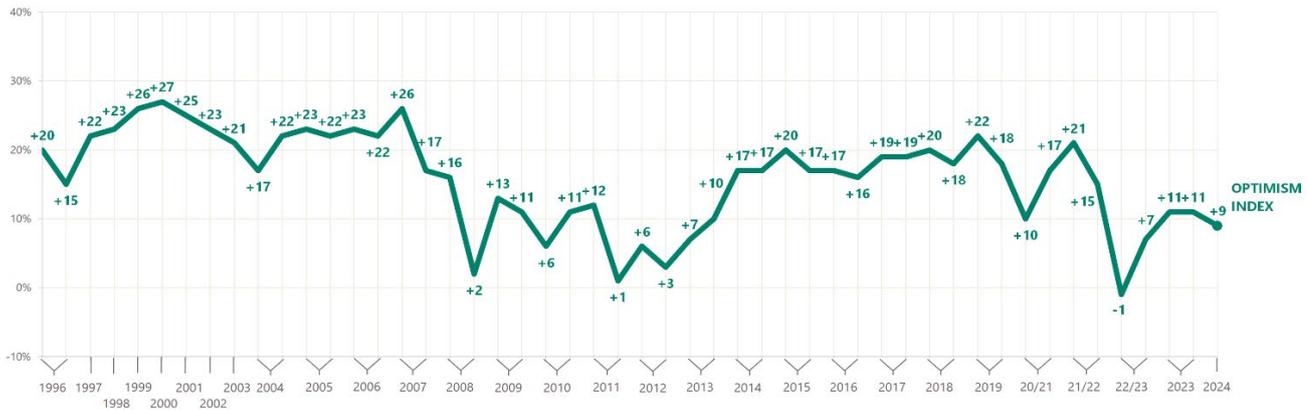
Sorted by “Better”



Sorted by “The same”

The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding their lives in general²⁷ over the coming year has slightly decreased but remains positive for the fourth consecutive time. It actually stands at +9 index points. Thus, the indicator remains higher than it did in winter 2022-2023 (ST98).

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



The index is positive in 22 EU Member States (unchanged since autumn 2023). Within this group of countries, it is the highest in Sweden (+40), Denmark (+28), the Netherlands and Finland (both +24), while it is the lowest in Portugal and Slovakia (both +2). The index stands at 0 in Czechia, where positive and negative views are evenly balanced, while it is negative in four countries, namely in Germany (-6), Austria (-4), Greece (-2) and Romania (-1).

Since autumn 2023, the index has improved in 13 Member States, most significantly in Portugal (+19 index points up to +2) and in Cyprus (+8 up to +4), while the index remained unchanged in Latvia (23%), Slovakia (+2) and Austria (-4). Conversely, it has decreased in 11 countries, most significantly in Romania (-12 index points, down to -1), the index became negative in the latter country.

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (%)



	EU27	PT	CY	DK	HU	ES	LT	SI	SE	LU	EL	MT	EE	IE	LV	AT	SK	BG	CZ	HR	NL	BE	IT	DE	FI	FR	PL	RO
Better - Worse Apr/May 2024	9	2	4	28	7	23	19	9	40	23	-2	14	7	20	23	-4	2	15	0	17	24	6	17	-6	24	9	6	-1
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	11	-17	-4	22	1	18	14	5	36	20	-4	12	6	19	23	-4	2	16	2	19	26	9	20	-1	29	15	12	11
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲19	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼12

²⁷ Difference between the positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

The **socio-demographic data** show some significant differences between categories, reflecting the age and social status of respondents. Optimism for the next twelve months is more widespread among 15–24 years-old (48%) than among those aged 55 and over (14%), among students (50%) than among retirees (10%) or house persons (20%),

and among people who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (29%) than among those who left school aged 15 or earlier (15%). To a lesser extent this same pattern applies to those who hold a positive image of the EU (32%) compared with those who have a negative image of it (15%).

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general

(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	26	17	55	2
Gender				
Man	27	17	54	2
Woman	26	17	55	2
Age				
15-24	48	9	41	2
25-39	37	16	45	2
40-54	27	18	52	3
55 +	14	19	65	2
Education (End of)				
15-	15	21	61	3
16-19	23	20	55	2
20+	29	15	54	2
Still studying	49	7	42	2
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	32	13	53	2
Managers	28	14	56	2
Other white collars	30	16	52	2
Manual workers	28	20	50	2
House persons	20	21	57	2
Unemployed	36	23	37	4
Retired	10	20	67	3
Students	50	7	42	1
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	24	33	39	4
From time to time	26	24	48	2
Almost never/ Never	27	12	59	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	22	21	54	3
The lower middle class	24	20	54	2
The middle class	28	15	55	2
The upper middle class	32	12	55	1
The upper class	35	11	52	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	32	10	56	2
Neutral	24	18	55	3
Negative	15	32	50	3

2 The main concerns of Europeans

a. Personal concerns

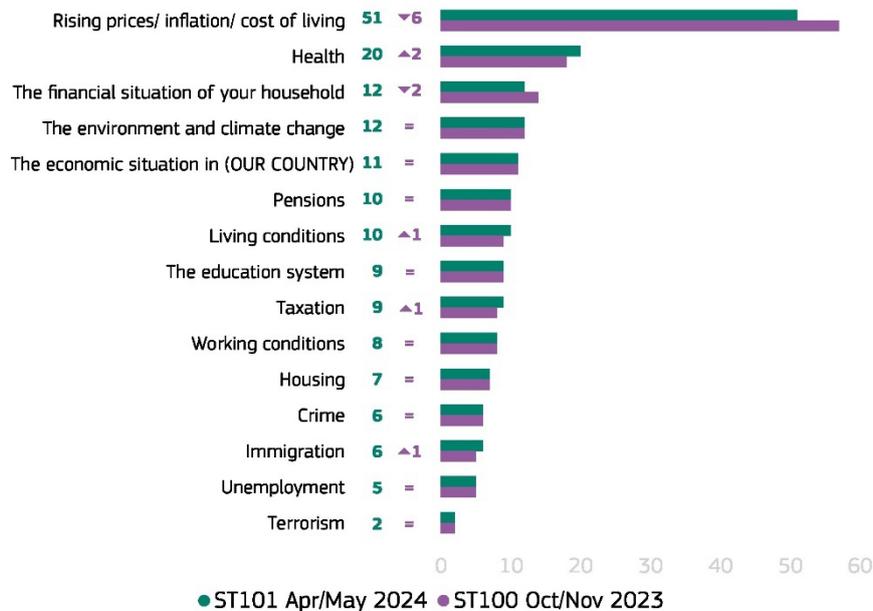
Just over half of Europeans consider 'rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living' as their main personal concern

After a sharp decrease by six percentage points since autumn 2023, **rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** continues to represent the most important concern that Europeans say that they face personally²⁸. The concern is mentioned EU-wide by 51% of respondents and tops the list in 25 Member States (unchanged since autumn 2023 and summer 2023).

One fifth of the respondents (20%, +2 pp) are worried about **health** issues. After a slight decrease of two percentage points the **financial situation of the household** shares third position (12%) with **environment and climate change** (12%, unchanged). The **economic situation** of the country (11%, unchanged) remains in fourth position, closely followed by **pensions** (10%, unchanged) and **living conditions** (10, +1 pp).

The education system (9%, unchanged) jointly ranks in eighth position with **taxation** (9%, +1 pp). **Working conditions** (8%, unchanged) come just before **housing** (7%, unchanged), **crime** (6%, unchanged), **immigration** (6%, +1 pp) **unemployment** (5%, unchanged), and **terrorism** (2%, unchanged).

QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues that you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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The prioritisation of the issues faced by respondents is almost the same

²⁸ QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

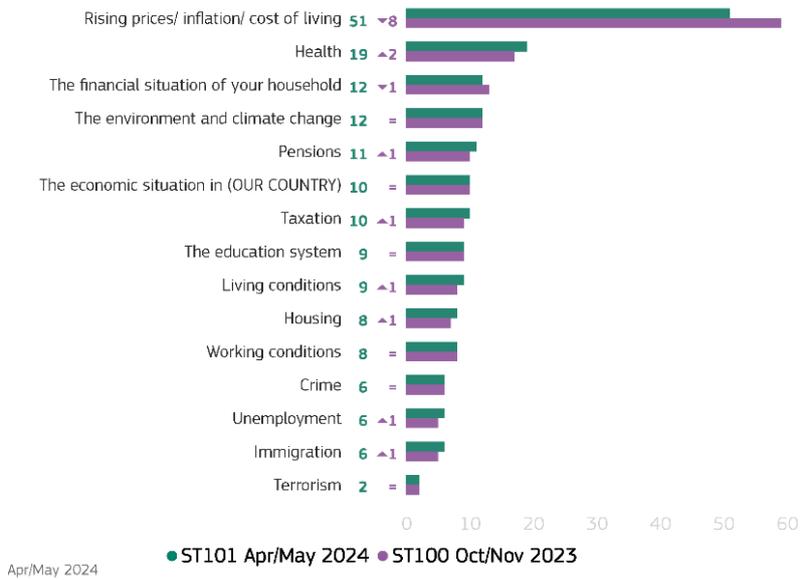
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within **euro area countries** and in countries outside the euro area regarding the three top concerns.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list in both the **euro area** countries (51%, -8 percentage points since the previous survey) and in those **outside the euro area** (48%, -2 pp), albeit significant decreases of this concern in both areas. Within both groups of countries **health** (19%, +2 pp, in the euro area and 22%, unchanged,

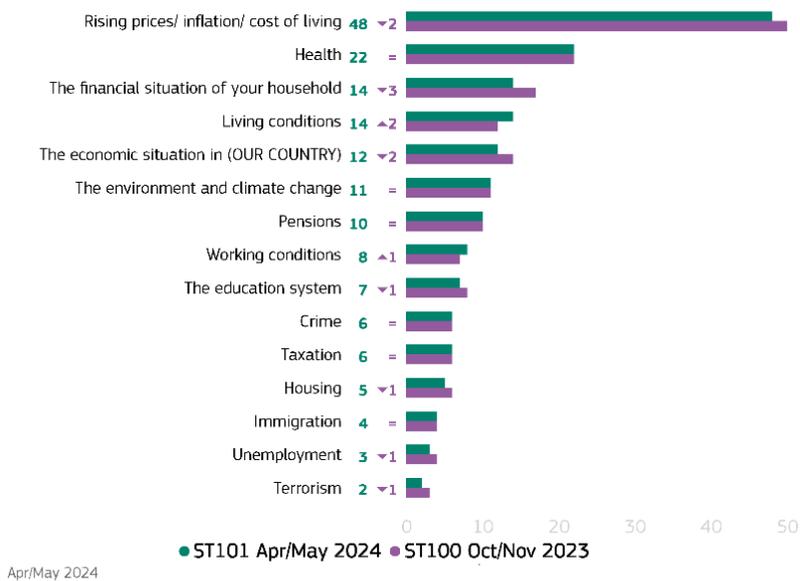
outside the euro area) is ranked in second place. It is followed by the **financial situation of the household** (12%, -1 pp) in the countries of the euro area, where it shares this position with environment and climate change (12% unchanged) and 14% (-3 pp) in the countries outside the euro area), where it shares this position with living conditions (14%, +2 pp).

QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues that you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EURO ZONE) (%)



Euro area

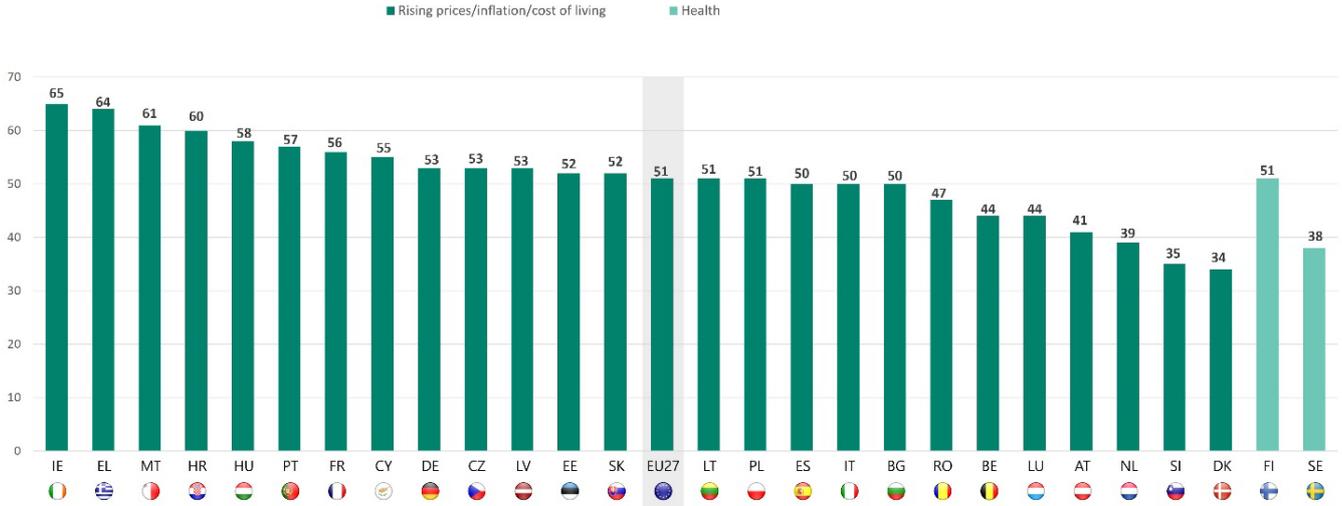
QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues that you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (NON EURO) (%)



Non-euro area

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QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues that you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues that you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	51	41	44	50	55	53	53	34	52	64	50	25	56	60	58	65	50	51	44	53	61	39	51	57	47	28	35	52
Health	20	21	17	14	10	21	17	28	20	14	20	51	19	20	25	23	15	26	15	25	14	26	20	21	16	38	33	22
The financial situation of your household	12	19	13	16	17	13	13	8	14	22	6	25	14	19	20	13	9	6	6	9	7	8	12	9	18	15	9	15
The environment and climate change	12	12	14	5	4	8	14	24	3	5	6	16	11	7	7	11	14	4	11	3	28	29	7	4	8	32	9	8
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	11	12	7	18	13	11	11	6	14	13	13	13	7	17	15	9	12	9	4	15	4	7	11	8	13	8	6	14
Pensions	10	9	9	18	7	14	12	8	7	14	11	11	9	15	13	4	9	9	3	13	9	9	8	16	10	7	14	15
Living conditions	10	16	8	18	7	7	7	7	12	8	9	12	9	14	9	3	9	4	7	3	9	11	16	9	16	12	18	9
Taxation	9	4	16	4	3	5	8	3	19	14	12	5	6	3	5	7	17	24	14	15	2	7	8	14	10	3	10	5
The education system	9	13	10	7	6	8	10	10	9	10	8	11	8	5	9	6	9	11	8	12	10	11	4	5	8	14	11	8
Working conditions	8	10	6	12	8	5	5	8	11	10	11	6	6	13	11	3	10	5	6	5	9	3	9	13	9	4	9	11
Housing	7	9	6	2	8	8	9	7	6	2	13	10	5	7	4	19	2	6	23	6	6	16	5	12	5	6	6	6
Crime	6	6	12	4	5	3	4	3	1	8	3	3	14	2	3	4	6	1	12	0	6	4	4	1	8	17	1	1
Immigration	6	5	6	4	25	4	8	2	3	2	6	2	4	1	4	5	8	1	5	0	13	8	4	2	3	4	3	2
Unemployment	5	5	5	5	7	2	3	5	6	7	10	4	6	4	4	3	10	5	6	8	3	2	2	6	4	3	2	5
Terrorism	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	0
Cyprus issue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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The **socio-demographic data** show some noteworthy differences amongst categories:

- While more than half of respondents in almost all categories consider **rising prices / inflation / cost of living** as one of the two most important issues they are facing personally at the moment, proportions are less preponderant amongst younger respondents (44% of those aged 15-24 years), students (42%), the unemployed (40%), those who consider themselves as upper middle class (41%) or upper class (47%) of society.
- At least two in ten respondents amongst the unemployed (21%) and those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (31%) are concerned about **the financial situation of their household**, while concerns about this issue are the lowest amongst managers (9%), students (9%) and those who almost never or never have difficulties in paying their bills (8%).

QA4 And personally, what are the two most important issues that you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health	The financial situation of your household	The environment and climate change	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Pensions	Living conditions
EU27	51	20	12	12	11	10	10
Gender							
Man	49	18	11	11	12	10	9
Woman	52	21	14	12	10	11	10
Age							
15-24	44	9	10	13	8	1	11
25-39	54	11	13	13	12	3	11
40-54	53	15	14	11	13	4	11
55 +	50	30	11	11	10	21	9
Education (End of)							
15-	55	27	14	5	10	21	8
16-19	54	19	14	9	12	11	11
20+	48	20	10	16	11	7	9
Still studying	43	9	9	16	6	1	10
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	52	12	10	11	14	5	7
Managers	49	15	9	20	11	5	8
Other white collars	54	15	12	14	14	4	12
Manual workers	56	14	15	9	12	6	12
House persons	54	20	17	8	10	11	13
Unemployed	40	14	21	5	12	5	12
Retired	49	35	11	10	8	26	8
Students	42	10	9	15	6	1	9
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	54	16	31	3	9	12	12
From time to time	51	16	17	8	12	11	13
Almost never/ Never	50	22	8	14	10	10	8
Consider belonging to							
The working class	55	21	17	5	10	14	10
The lower middle class	52	18	17	9	11	11	10
The middle class	50	19	9	14	11	9	10
The upper middle class	41	20	6	23	11	6	9
The upper class	47	21	11	20	8	9	9
Image of the EU							
Positive	49	18	10	16	10	8	9
Neutral	51	21	13	9	10	12	10
Negative	53	20	16	5	12	14	11

b. The main concerns at national level

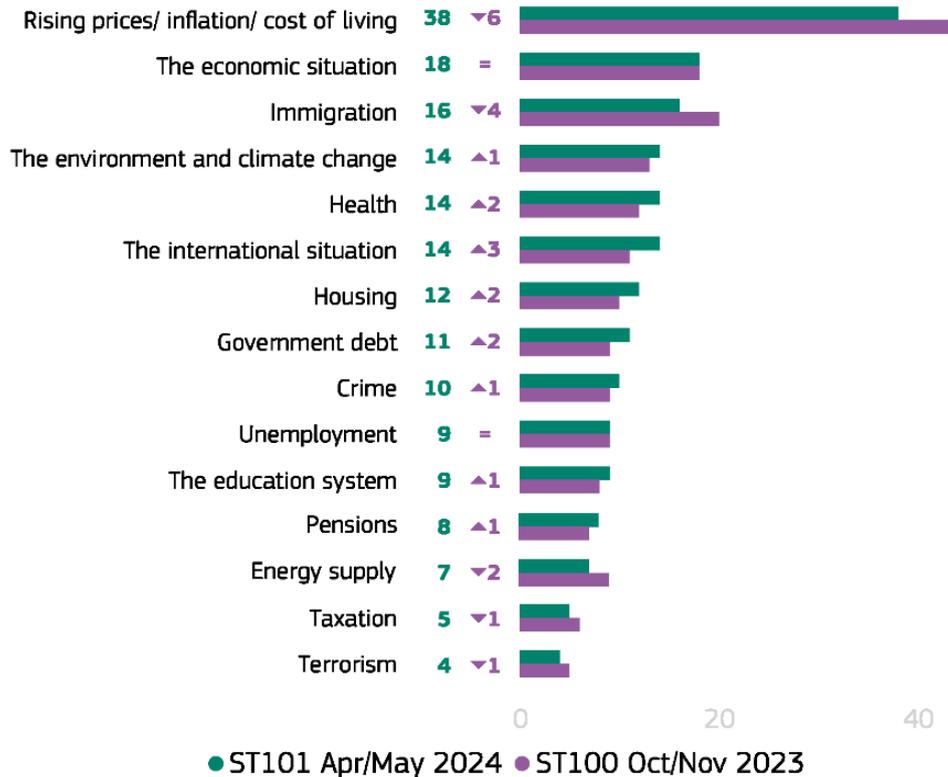
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important national issue – followed by immigration and the economic situation

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living²⁹ has remained the most important national issue for Europeans despite a slight decrease of one percentage point since autumn 2023 and in a longer perspective since spring 2023. 38% (-6 percentage points) of Europeans are concerned by this issue on a national level. **Immigration** lost ground and dropped back to third position (16%, -4 pp). **The economic situation** (18%, unchanged) is now in second place. In joined fourth position rank **the environment and climate change** (14%, +1 pp), **health** (14%, +2 pp) and **the international situation** (14%, +3 pp).

Housing comes in seventh position (12%, +2), followed by **government debt** (11%, +2) and **crime** (10%, +1 pp).

Fewer than one in ten respondents mention the other issues: **unemployment** (9%, =), **the education system** (9%, +1 pp), followed by **pensions** (8%, +1 pp), **energy supply** (7%, -2), **taxation** (5%, -1 pp) and **terrorism** (4%, -1 pp).

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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²⁹ QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

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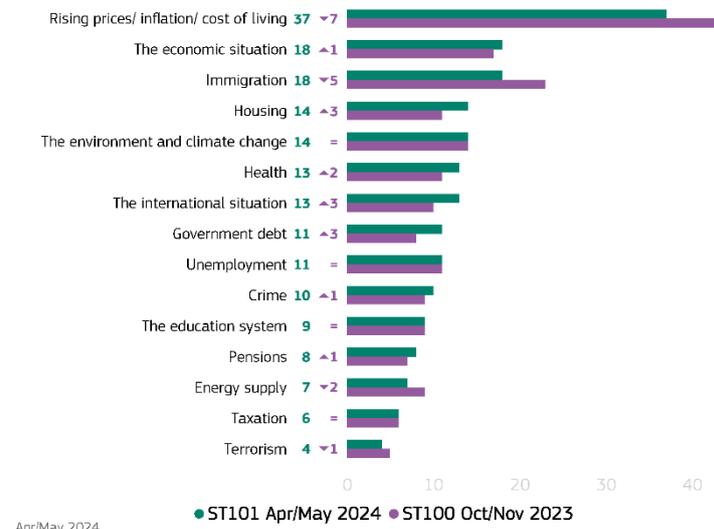
In both the euro area countries and those outside the euro area rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is the most important concern.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list of concerns in the **euro area** countries (37%, -7 percentage points since autumn 2023), followed by immigration (18%, -5 pp) which shares this position with the economic situation (18%, +1 pp), while environment and climate remains in fourth position (14%, unchanged).

In the countries **outside the euro area**, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the main national concern (42%, -5 pp), ahead of the economic situation of the country (18%, -3 pp), together with health (18%, +3 pp) and the international situation (18%, +3 pp). The environment and climate change follows in fifth position (13%, +1 pp).

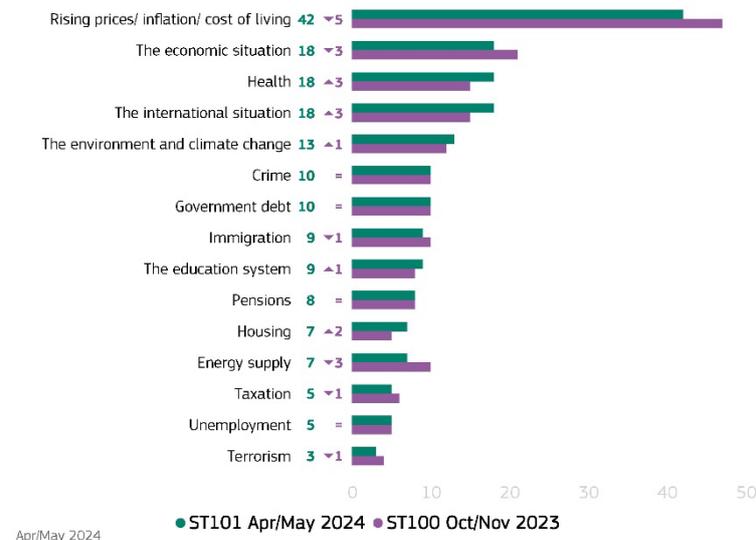
Despite a decrease in both areas, **immigration** is still twice as often mentioned in countries of the euro area than outside the euro area: 18% (-5 pp) vs 9% (-1 pp).

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EURO ZONE) (%)



Euro area

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (NON EURO) (%)



Non Euro area

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is viewed as the most important issue that their country is facing in by citizens in 19 Member States, most notably in Croatia (59%) and Malta (58%). It ranks second or third in five countries, while it does not stand in the top-3 in the Netherlands (26%), Denmark (20%) and Sweden (18%).

Immigration is viewed as the most important issue facing their country by citizens in Cyprus (59%), while it ranks second in Germany (30%), Malta (29%) and Slovenia (27%). It ranks third in three further countries. Concerns about immigration on a national level are lowest in Latvia (4%).

The economic situation does not rank first in any country, but stands second or third 12 countries. Proportions are highest in Greece (35%), while they are lowest in the Netherlands (4%).

Although **the environment and climate change** comes first in Denmark (47%) and second in the Netherlands (36%), Sweden (35%) and Austria (23%), while it ranks third in Malta (25%) and Germany (18%). On the other end of the scale, proportions are lowest in Cyprus, Estonia and Latvia (3%).

Health ranks first in Slovenia (42%) and second in Portugal (41%) and Hungary (32%), while it stands third in eight

countries. On the other end of the scale, only 4% of respondents mention this concern on a national level in Czechia and Luxembourg.

The **international situation** ranks second or third in seven countries, including Denmark (37%) and Lithuania (25%), where proportions are highest. Scores are also high in Finland (25%), although this concern does not rank in the top-3 in this country.

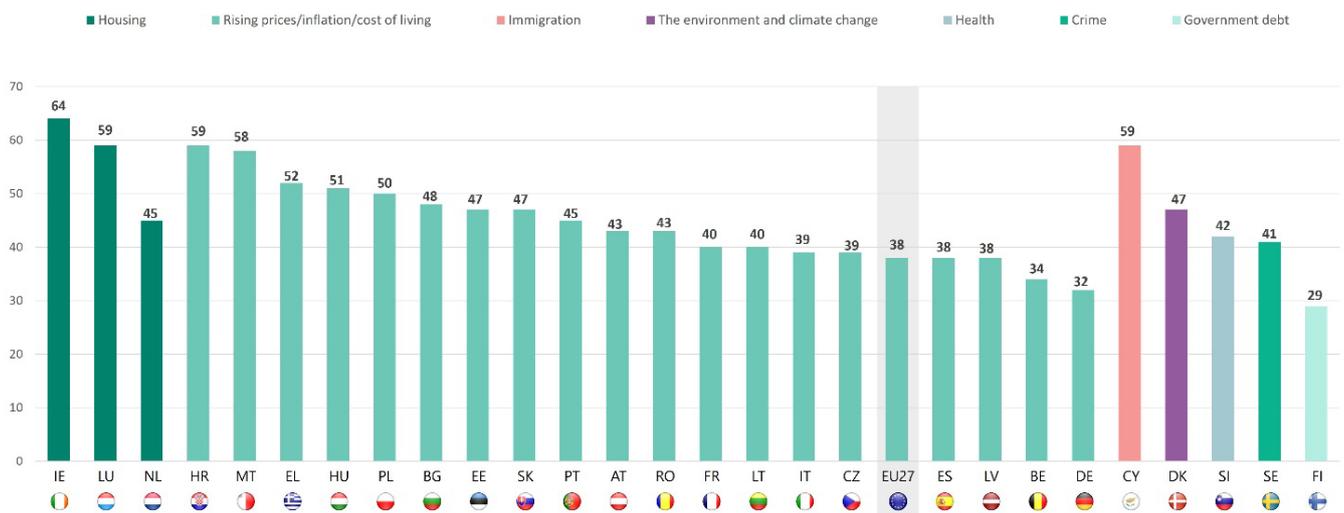
Housing ranks first in three countries, namely in Ireland (64%), Luxembourg (59%) and the Netherlands (45%), while it holds third place in Portugal (31%) and Germany (18%). Scores for this concern is lowest in Finland (1%).

Crime ranks first in Sweden (41%) and second in France (21%) and third in Croatia (20%) and Luxembourg (13%).

Government debt ranks first in Finland (29%), where scores are highest, while it stands second in Czechia (24%) and Belgium (19%), then it comes third in Slovakia (19%).

Unemployment comes second in Spain (21%) and third in Italy (20%) while the **education system** ranks third in Sweden (24%) and Lithuania (20%). **Pensions** rank third in Czechia (19%), while **taxation** is third in Estonia (23%).

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



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QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	38	43	34	48	46	39	32	20	47	52	38	27	40	59	51	40	39	40	37	38	58	26	50	45	43	18	26	47
The economic situation	18	18	9	28	22	16	16	9	28	35	21	28	13	24	25	6	26	15	8	28	7	4	14	15	27	10	14	25
Immigration	16	20	18	12	59	14	30	7	8	8	14	6	13	10	10	20	12	6	11	4	29	34	9	6	5	8	27	6
Health	14	9	5	15	7	4	5	28	8	17	19	23	18	5	32	29	11	20	4	22	12	8	18	41	16	16	42	11
The environment and climate change	14	23	17	5	3	8	18	47	3	6	8	17	12	10	8	9	11	5	10	3	25	36	9	4	5	35	8	6
The international situation	14	12	7	19	4	18	18	37	21	6	9	25	9	9	12	4	14	25	6	23	6	14	20	3	11	15	7	19
Housing	12	9	8	2	8	13	18	4	2	3	17	1	7	10	5	64	3	3	59	3	13	45	9	31	4	5	16	7
Government debt	11	7	19	7	1	24	9	2	12	7	10	29	14	11	10	2	12	8	4	8	10	2	10	3	12	1	7	19
Crime	10	8	15	11	12	4	8	7	2	16	6	7	21	20	4	8	6	3	13	2	8	5	6	4	10	41	7	5
Unemployment	9	7	12	9	7	2	3	1	9	16	21	8	9	10	6	3	20	10	9	11	1	2	4	8	7	5	3	7
The education system	9	11	12	6	6	7	11	11	12	8	4	12	15	4	9	2	5	20	8	17	5	8	6	8	11	24	4	6
Pensions	8	9	11	11	6	19	8	5	4	4	9	5	7	12	7	1	10	8	4	11	5	2	6	10	11	2	11	10
Energy supply	7	11	8	7	4	11	8	7	10	11	4	2	4	3	8	5	9	7	5	4	6	8	6	1	5	11	10	12
Taxation	5	4	12	2	2	4	3	2	23	6	7	5	3	3	3	2	9	18	5	11	1	2	7	12	7	1	6	4
Terrorism	4	4	7	1	2	2	3	7	1	1	2	0	8	1	2	1	3	0	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	6	1	1
Cyprus issue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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QA3 What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Rising prices inflation cost of living	Immigration	The economic situation	The environment and climate change	Health	Housing	Energy supply	Pensions
EU27	44	20	18	13	12	10	9	7
Gender								
Man	43	20	19	14	10	10	10	7
Woman	46	19	18	13	14	9	8	8
Age								
15-24	46	15	16	20	8	10	6	5
25-39	48	16	19	15	11	11	9	4
40-54	44	19	19	12	12	10	10	5
55 +	42	23	17	11	14	8	9	11
Education (End of)								
15-	47	22	19	6	16	8	8	13
16-19	48	22	20	10	12	8	10	8
20+	39	18	17	18	12	12	9	5
Still studying	44	15	16	24	8	11	7	5
Socio-professional category								
Self- employed	41	19	23	11	12	11	10	5
Managers	39	22	16	21	11	13	10	4
Other white collars	46	18	21	13	12	10	12	5
Manual workers	48	18	20	9	12	10	9	6
House persons	52	16	15	8	16	8	6	8
Unemployed	51	17	22	8	12	10	4	5
Retired	41	24	16	11	14	8	9	13
Students	44	15	16	24	8	11	7	5
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	50	19	19	8	14	10	7	10
From time to time	47	15	20	10	13	8	8	10
Almost never/ Never	42	22	18	16	12	10	10	6
Consider belonging to								
The working class	53	18	19	7	15	9	8	10
The lower middle class	48	20	16	13	11	9	8	8
The middle class	41	20	19	14	12	9	10	7
The upper middle class	32	20	16	25	10	16	10	5
The upper class	42	20	18	20	8	16	7	3
Image of the EU								
Positive	43	16	18	19	12	11	10	6
Neutral	45	21	18	10	13	9	9	9
Negative	46	26	19	7	11	8	6	9

c. Main concerns at European level

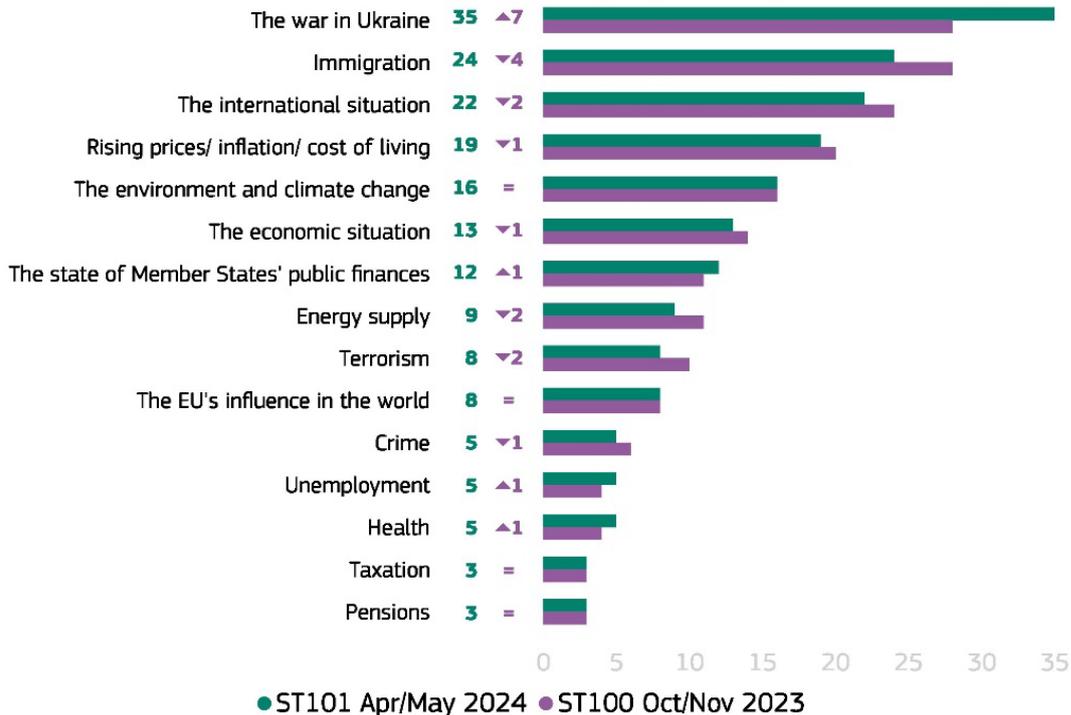
The war in Ukraine is considered the most important issue the EU is facing at the moment

The war in Ukraine (35%) is considered to be the most important issues on EU-level. This issue gained ground by seven percentage points since autumn 2023. **Immigration** (24%) lost four percentage points since autumn 2023. The **international situation** (22%) actually ranks third after a slight decrease of two percentage points.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living (19%) dropped by one percentage point but remains in fourth position. **The environment and climate change** comes fifth like in the previous survey (16%, unchanged).

The **economic situation** comes in sixth position (13%, -1 pp), followed by **the state of Member States' public finances** (12%, +1 pp) and **energy supply** (9%, -2 pp). Terrorism is mentioned by 8% (-2 pp) as the most important issue the EU is facing at the moment. So does **the EU's influence in the world** (8%, unchanged), followed by **crime** (5%, -1 pp), **unemployment** (5%, +1 pp), **health** (5%, +1 pp), **pensions** (3%, unchanged) and **taxation** (3%, unchanged)

Q45. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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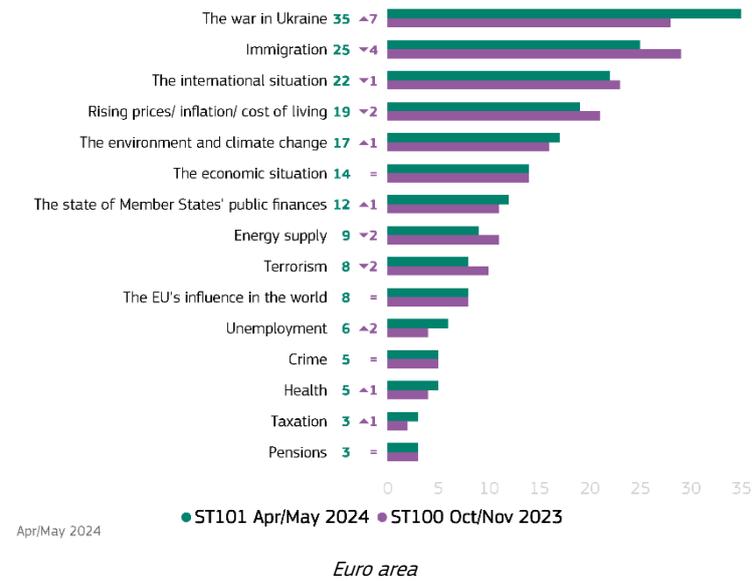
The ranking order of the three most important issues is almost the same in the countries of the **euro area** and in the countries of the **non-euro area**.

The war in Ukraine tops the list in the countries of the euro area (35%, +7 pp), as it does in the countries outside the euro area (37%, +7 pp).

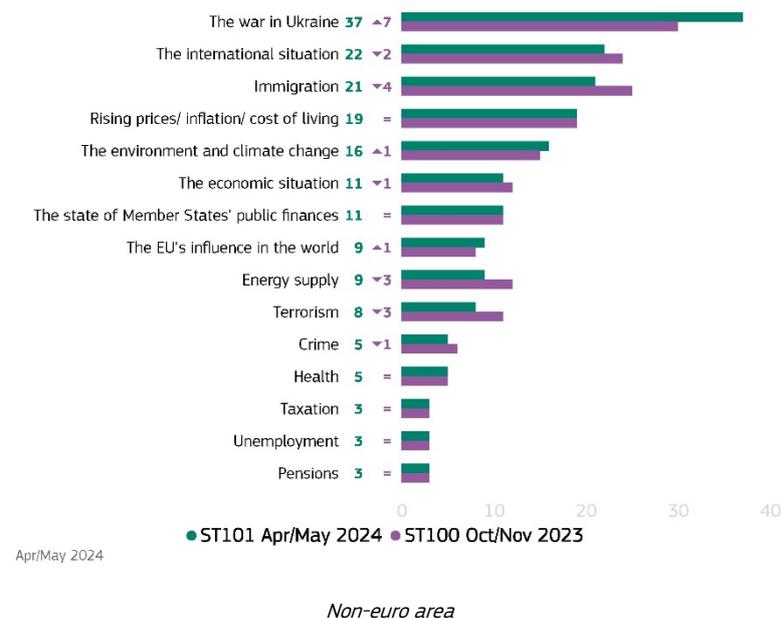
Immigration ranks second in the euro area (25%, -4 pp) in the, while it ranks third (21%, -4 pp) in the countries outside of the euro area.

The international situation ranks second in the countries outside the euro area (22%, -2 pp) while it is third in the countries of the euro area (22%, -1 pp).

QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EURO ZONE) (%)



QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (NON EURO) (%)



The **war in Ukraine** tops the list on EU-level and comes first in 24 Member States, with the highest scores in Denmark and Finland (both 57%), where almost six in ten respondents say so. The concerns about the war in Ukraine rank second in Cyprus and Bulgaria (each 29%). The issue ranks third in Greece (21%), where proportions are lowest.

Since autumn 2023, concerns about the war in Ukraine increased in 24 Member States with increases of at least ten percentage points in nine countries, including most significantly Denmark (57%, +15 pp) and Luxembourg (38%, +14 pp). Proportions remained unchanged in Bulgaria (29%) and Croatia (30%).

Ranked second at EU level, **immigration** is topping the list of concerns on the EU-level in Cyprus (52%) and Bulgaria (32%), while it comes second in 10 countries, including the Netherlands (40%), where proportions are highest. In eight countries immigration does not rank in the top 3.

Since autumn 2023, concerns about immigration increased in Ireland (35%, +10 pp), Cyprus (52%, +6 pp), Bulgaria (32%, +3 pp) and Croatia (23%, +3 pp), while they remained unchanged in five countries. Conversely concerns decreased in 18 Member States, most significantly in Slovakia (13%, -14 pp) and France (19%, -10 pp).

The **international situation** ranks first in Greece (26%), while it comes second in 10 countries and third in 10 others. On the other hand, scores are lowest in Cyprus (11%), where just over one in ten respondents mention this concern.

Since autumn 2023, concerns about the international situation increased in five countries, namely in Denmark (30%, +2 pp), Latvia (26, +2 pp), Slovakia (29%, +1 pp), Slovenia (21%, +1 pp) and Portugal (19%, +1 pp), while they remained unchanged in Romania (25%) and Germany

(24%). Conversely, concerns dropped in 20 Member States, including Malta (24%, -10 pp).

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living rank first in Italy (26%) and second in Poland (26%), Spain and France (each 23%). The concern comes third in Cyprus (22%), Portugal and Romania (each 17%), while scores are lowest in Sweden (7%) and Denmark (9%), where less than one in ten respondents mention this concern.

Since autumn 2023, concerns about rising prices / inflation / cost of living increased in four countries, namely in Malta (18%, +3 pp), Poland and Italy (each 26%, +2 pp respectively) and Hungary (18%, +1 pp), while proportions remained unchanged in six countries. Conversely, concerns for this issue dropped in the remaining 17 countries, most strikingly in Luxembourg (16%, -15 pp).

Fifth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** tops the list in Austria (26%), where it shares this position with the war in Ukraine. The issue ranks second in Sweden (49%), where proportions are highest, and Denmark (33%). The concern comes third in four countries, including the Netherlands (35%).

Since autumn 2023, concerns about climate change increased in 14 Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (49%, +9 pp). Proportions remained unchanged in Italy (14%), Spain (11%), Slovakia (9%) and Latvia (5%), while they decreased in nine countries, most significantly in Luxembourg (13%, -4 pp).

The economic situation ranks sixth on the EU-level but comes third in Italy (17%) and Estonia (16%), while the **state of Member States' public finances** is third in Slovakia (18%) and Portugal (17%) where just under five in ten respondents say so.

QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - The most mentioned answer by country)



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QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
The war in Ukraine	35	26	31	29	29	46	43	57	55	21	30	57	30	30	35	46	26	55	38	52	54	46	33	40	31	53	44	42
Immigration	24	22	26	32	52	33	36	19	15	22	21	13	19	23	24	35	16	17	24	22	31	40	23	17	11	11	33	13
The international situation	22	23	17	27	11	21	24	30	30	26	22	31	16	27	21	19	23	31	17	26	24	24	19	19	25	20	21	29
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	19	20	21	14	22	17	14	9	13	15	23	10	23	22	18	22	26	11	16	15	18	12	26	17	17	7	13	16
The environment and climate change	16	26	22	8	7	9	17	33	6	13	11	20	19	11	15	18	14	8	13	5	13	35	10	9	10	49	12	9
The economic situation	13	18	13	13	16	10	10	7	16	18	18	8	15	12	17	8	17	12	12	14	6	5	10	13	13	8	12	13
The state of Member States' public finances	12	9	11	9	7	10	13	6	12	17	10	14	11	18	16	3	13	6	7	6	6	6	12	17	13	7	7	18
Energy supply	9	9	9	11	7	9	7	7	13	18	7	7	9	7	11	11	12	6	8	8	7	4	6	3	9	14	9	13
Terrorism	8	5	11	10	8	10	6	6	6	12	9	8	13	10	7	6	6	8	10	6	7	7	7	12	10	10	7	6
The EU's influence in the world	8	11	10	9	5	7	8	11	9	11	5	13	8	12	10	5	5	11	11	7	8	13	8	6	9	10	9	10
Crime	5	7	8	4	4	4	4	3	2	8	3	5	8	7	5	4	5	5	8	3	4	2	4	4	9	6	6	5
Unemployment	5	7	4	4	7	1	2	1	3	5	8	2	4	4	3	2	13	2	8	3	3	1	3	6	4	2	2	2
Health	5	3	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	9	3	6	4	5	6	5	1	4	3	3	2	5	8	9	1	3	1
Taxation	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	4	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	6	3	4	3	2	1	5	3	5	0	4	2
Pensions	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	4	0	3	2	3	1	5	3	4	2	1	0	3	3	3	0	2	3

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

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QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Immigration	The war in Ukraine	The international situation	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	The environment and climate change	The economic situation	The state of Member States' public finances
EU27	28	28	24	20	16	14	11
Gender							
Man	29	28	23	21	16	14	11
Woman	27	28	24	20	16	13	11
Age							
15-24	22	28	21	24	21	14	10
25-39	25	29	23	23	17	14	10
40-54	29	28	24	21	15	14	12
55 +	31	29	24	17	14	13	11
Education (End of)							
15-	28	31	20	22	10	15	8
16-19	30	27	23	22	13	14	12
20+	28	29	27	18	21	12	11
Still studying	21	31	22	21	23	14	10
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	30	29	28	17	16	13	15
Managers	29	30	28	16	23	12	12
Other white collars	27	27	24	23	15	16	13
Manual workers	27	26	21	24	13	16	10
House persons	26	25	23	22	12	15	9
Unemployed	26	27	18	28	14	14	7
Retired	33	30	23	17	14	12	10
Students	21	31	22	21	23	14	10
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	27	28	20	24	11	14	11
From time to time	26	25	21	24	13	15	10
Almost never/ Never	29	30	25	19	18	13	11
Consider belonging to							
The working class	28	29	20	23	11	14	10
The lower middle class	30	29	21	21	14	14	11
The middle class	28	27	25	19	17	14	11
The upper middle class	29	30	26	18	24	12	12
The upper class	34	33	27	16	24	7	11
Image of the EU							
Positive	26	32	26	19	20	12	11
Neutral	27	27	21	21	14	14	11
Negative	34	22	21	23	9	18	10

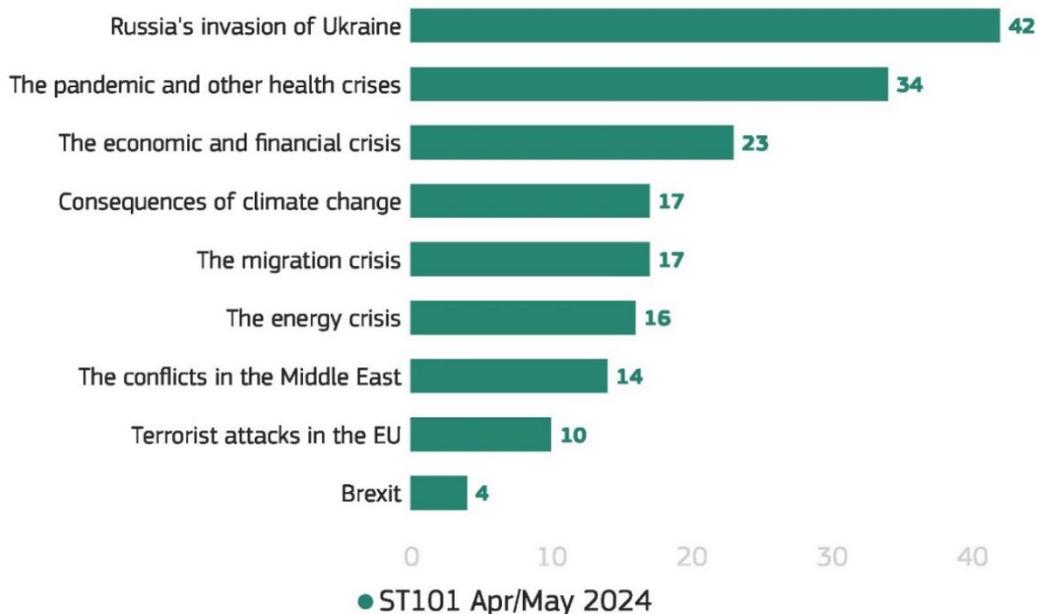
d. The impact of crises on the perception of the future

Respondents were asked which have been the two crises that have had the greatest influence on the way they look at the future³⁰.

42% of Europeans mention **Russia's invasion of Ukraine** as the crisis that had had the greatest influence on the way they look at the future. Still over a third (34%) mention **the pandemic and other health crises**, while just under a quarter (23%) mention **the economic and financial**

crisis. In joint fourth place come **'consequences of climate change'** and **'the migration crisis'** (each 17%), closely followed by 'the energy crisis' (16%). 14% say it was **the conflicts in the Middle East** and 10% mention **'terrorist attacks in the EU'**. **'The Brexit'** (4%) stands in last position with less than one in twenty respondents saying so.

QB12. In recent years, the world has had to deal with a number of crises. Which of the following have had the greatest influence on the way you look at the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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³⁰ QB12. In recent years, the world has had to deal with a number of crises. Which of the following have had the greatest influence on the way you look at the future? 1. Consequences of climate change; 2. The migration crisis; 3. The pandemic and other

health crises; 4. The economic and financial crisis; 5. Russia's invasion of Ukraine; 6. The conflicts in the Middle East; 7. The energy crisis; 8. Terrorist attacks in the EU; 9. Brexit

‘Russia’s invasion of Ukraine’ is the most frequently mentioned item in 17 countries, with the highest levels in Finland (80%), Denmark (75%) and Sweden (71%), while this crisis ranks second or third in nine countries. Greece is the only Member State where this item does not rank in the top 3. Moreover, proportions are lowest in Greece (21%).

‘The pandemic and other health crises’ ranks second at EU-level, but stands in first position in eight countries, most notably in Spain (50%), where half of respondents say so. Conversely, proportions are lowest in Cyprus (21%) and Denmark (22%) where this item does not rank in the top 3.

‘The economic and financial crisis’ ranks first in Greece (51%) and is the second or third most frequently mentioned crisis in 15 other countries with particularly high proportions

in Hungary (33%), Bulgaria and Romania (32% each). In Denmark only 8% of respondents mention this item.

‘The consequences of climate change’ ranks second in Sweden (40%), where mentions are highest, the Netherlands (31%) and Denmark (30%), while it stands in third place in Austria (25%) and Finland (22%).

‘The migration crisis’ ranks in first position in Cyprus (42%), second in Germany (27%) and third in Slovenia (22%), the Netherlands (17%) and Poland (15%), where it shares this position with ‘the economic and financial crisis’.

The energy crisis ranks third in Belgium, Czechia and Greece (each 23%), while **the conflict in the Middle East** comes in third position in Denmark (25%), Malta (22%) and Ireland (21%).

QB12. In recent years, the world has had to deal with a number of crises. Which of the following have had the greatest influence on the way you look at the future? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Russia's invasion of Ukraine	42	31	37	30	39	44	54	75	54	21	26	80	36	34	31	38	30	60	53	58	53	56	57	52	37	71	38	44
The pandemic and other health crises	34	37	26	37	21	28	25	22	34	38	50	30	27	41	42	43	41	34	23	40	35	31	30	47	36	23	44	43
The economic and financial crisis	23	19	21	32	29	20	13	8	31	51	31	18	30	29	33	18	25	17	21	24	10	10	15	27	32	11	18	25
Consequences of climate change	17	25	18	9	9	8	17	30	4	17	11	22	23	18	16	15	14	7	17	5	12	31	9	11	12	40	14	7
The migration crisis	17	21	14	15	42	22	27	6	11	18	13	7	14	13	15	18	15	9	11	8	16	17	15	8	9	10	22	11
The energy crisis	16	17	23	12	8	23	19	11	19	23	14	8	17	10	20	10	20	10	16	18	7	13	11	5	11	9	12	17
The conflicts in the Middle East	14	18	18	17	25	9	17	25	8	12	9	11	12	16	8	21	17	10	15	9	22	16	14	11	12	16	14	14
Terrorist attacks in the EU	10	11	19	8	7	9	7	9	3	6	9	9	18	11	7	8	9	7	14	4	8	6	9	9	9	10	5	8
Brexit	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	2	1	3	1	3	5	3	8	4	9	4	4	20	4	5	4	5	3	2	4

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3 Political aspects

a. Interest in politics

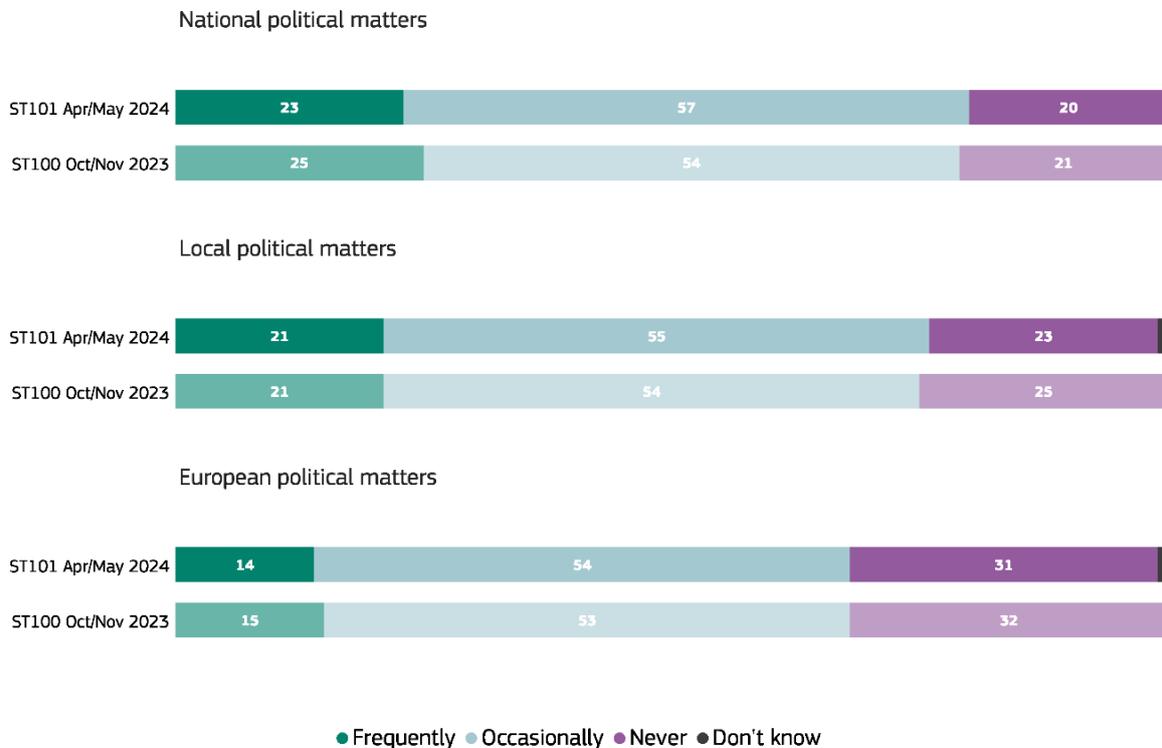
The index measuring how interested Europeans are in politics³¹ has slightly declined since the previous survey: 17% (-1 percentage point) of respondents have a ‘strong’ interest in politics, while 48% (unchanged) have a ‘moderate’ interest. A slightly stronger shift in answer patterns can be observed for people who are not interested in politics: 20% (+3 pp) say they have a ‘low’ level of interest while 15% (-2 pp) are not interested in politics at all.

Europeans are primarily interested in **national political matters**³²: 57% discuss them occasionally with friends or relatives (+3 percentage points since autumn 2023) and 23% do so frequently (-2 pp). Overall, 80% (+1 pp) of respondents discuss these issues, whether occasionally or frequently. Conversely, one fifth of respondents never discuss national political matters (20%, -1 pp).

In second place comes **local political matters**: just over a fifth of respondents discuss them frequently (21%, unchanged since autumn 2023), while 55% (+1 pp) discuss them occasionally and 23% (-2 pp) say that they never do so.

European political matters seem to be slightly less widely discussed, although nearly seven in ten Europeans discuss European political matters (68%, unchanged) either occasionally or frequently: 14% (-1 pp) of respondents discuss them frequently and 54% (+1 pp) occasionally, while 31% (-1 pp) answered “never”

D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? (EU27) (%)



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³¹ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters. A score is then attributed to each answer: ‘Never’ = 0; ‘Occasionally’ = 1; ‘Frequently’ = 2. A political interest index is then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group

corresponds to a different index level: ‘not at all interested in politics’ = 0; ‘slightly’ = 1 to 2; ‘moderately’ = 3 to 4; ‘strongly’ = 5 to 6

³² D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters.

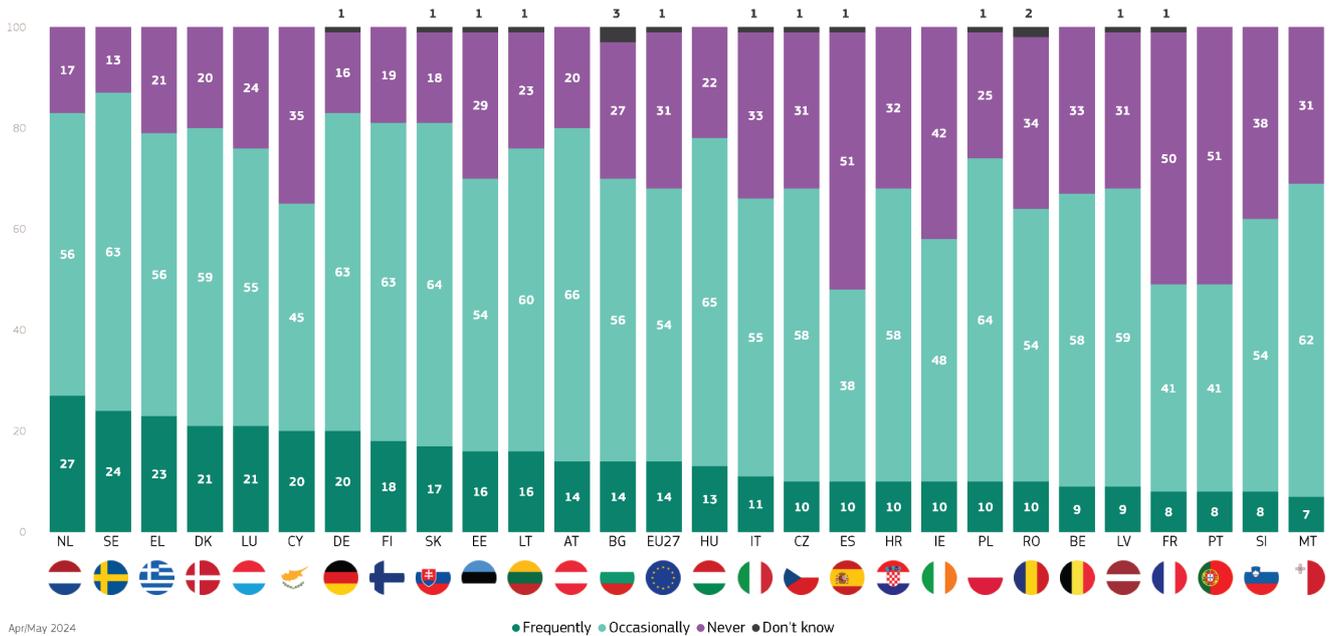
In 24 Member States (down from 25 in the previous survey) a majority of respondents **'occasionally' discuss European political matters** with their friends or relatives, with the highest proportions observed in Austria (66%) and Hungary (65%), while the majority is shortest in Cyprus (45% vs 35% who never discuss European political matters). Respondents in France, Portugal and Spain are an exception in this regard. In Spain 38% of respondents 'occasionally' discuss European political matters, but 51% say that they 'never' do so. In France a similar pattern can be observed: 41% 'occasionally' discuss such matters with their friends and relatives, but 50% 'never' do so, while in Portugal 41% 'occasionally' discuss those matters and 51% 'never' do so.

European political matters are most likely to be 'frequently' discussed by respondents in the Netherlands

(27%), Sweden (24%), Greece (23%), Denmark, and Luxembourg (each 21%), where more than a fifth of respondents give this answer. On the opposite, at least four in ten respondents **'never'** discuss European political matters with their relatives and friends in Spain, Portugal (each 51%), France (50%) and Ireland (42%).

Since autumn 2023, European political matters are more 'frequently' discussed in six Member States (compared with ten in the previous survey), led by Hungary (13%, +5 percentage points) and Cyprus (20%, +4 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in five countries. Conversely, the levels have decreased in 16 countries, most particularly in Croatia (10%, -5 pp), Poland (10%, -4 pp) and Malta (7%, - 4 pp).

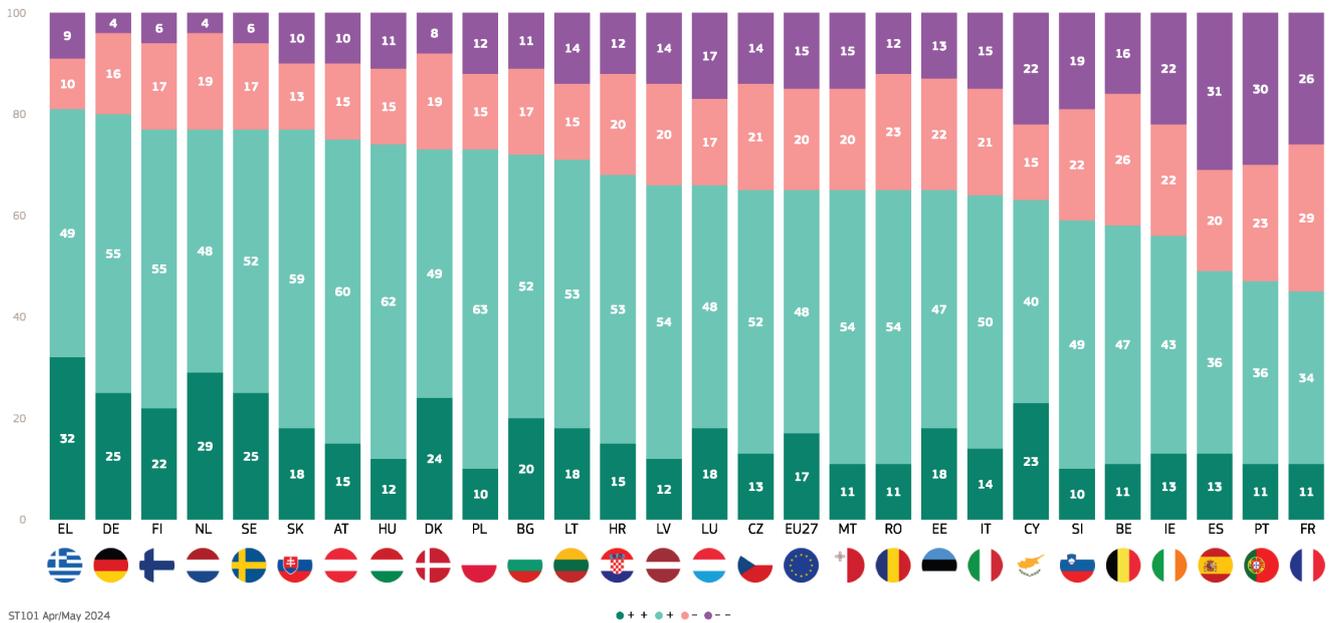
D71.2. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? :-European political matters (%)



In eight Member States of the European Union (compared with eleven in autumn 2023 and ten in spring 2023) at least one in five respondents have a ‘strong’ **interest in politics**. Within this group of countries, interest is the most widespread in Greece (32%), the Netherlands (29%), Sweden and Germany (both 25%). Conversely, in three Member States at least a quarter of respondents are ‘not at all’ interested in political matters, namely Spain (31%), Portugal (30%) and France (26%).

Since autumn 2023, the proportion of Europeans who are strongly interested in political matters has increased in seven Member States (up from 12 since the previous survey), most notably in Lithuania (18%, +3 pp) and Portugal (11%, +3 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Sweden (25%), Estonia (18%) and Slovenia (10%). Conversely, strong interest decreased in 17 countries, most notably in Malta (11%, -10 pp) and Romania (11%, -5 pp).

C2. Political interest index (%)



The **socio-demographic data** show that interest in European political matters is significantly correlated with the education and social position of respondents. In fact, most socially and economically advantaged categories tend to discuss European political matters with friends and relatives more often. Thus, 18% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 and beyond, 18% of managers, 19% of the self-employed, 23% of those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class and

20% of those who consider they are part of the upper class 'frequently' discuss European political matters, while those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (7%), the manual and other white collar workers (11%), house persons (8%), and those who consider themselves as part of the working class (10%) or lower middle class (12%) do so less often.

D71.2 When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...?
European political matters
(% - EU)

	Frequently	Occasionally	Never	Don't know
EU27	14	54	31	1
Gender				
Man	16	56	28	0
Woman	12	52	35	1
Age				
15-24	10	47	43	0
25-39	13	56	30	1
40-54	14	57	28	1
55 +	15	53	31	1
Education (End of)				
15-	7	43	49	1
16-19	12	56	31	1
20+	18	58	23	1
Still studying	13	46	41	0
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	19	57	23	1
Managers	18	63	18	1
Other white collars	11	62	27	0
Manual workers	11	55	33	1
House persons	8	43	48	1
Unemployed	18	40	40	2
Retired	14	52	33	1
Students	12	47	41	0
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	12	45	41	2
From time to time	13	53	33	1
Almost never/ Never	14	56	29	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	10	49	40	1
The lower middle class	12	51	36	1
The middle class	15	57	27	1
The upper middle class	23	57	20	0
The upper class	20	62	16	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	15	60	25	0
Neutral	10	52	37	1
Negative	18	47	34	1

b. Trust in institutions

Trust in national political institutions has increased significantly, while trust in the European Union has remained unchanged

Since autumn 2023, trust in national political institutions has decreased for both, the national government and the national parliament, while it increased for national political parties and local authorities:³³

- 33% of respondents (-3 points since autumn 2023) trust their **national government**, compared with 61% (+1 pp) who do not, 6% (+2 pp) say they don't know;
- A slightly higher proportion of respondents (36%, -3) trust their **national parliament**, compared with 57% (+1 pp) who 'tend not to trust' it and 7% (+2 pp) who answer don't know or do not provide an answer;
- Six in ten Europeans trust their **regional or local public authorities** (60%, +5 pp), compared with 35% (-5 pp) who 'tend not to trust' them and 5% (unchanged), who say that they don't know;
- Just over one fifth (22%, +2 pp) of respondents trust their **political parties**, while 73% (-4 pp) tend not to trust and 5% say they don't know (+2 pp).

Trust in **supranational institutions** has increased for the United Nations, the NATO and the European Union since the previous survey:

- A majority of Europeans continue to say that they trust the **European Union** (49%, +2 pp), whereas 42% (-3 pp) 'tend not to trust' it;
- A slightly larger proportion of respondents (50%, +3 pp) trust the **United Nations** and 37% (-5 pp) do not. It is noteworthy that 13% (+2 pp) of respondents say they 'don't know' or do not provide an answer to this question;
- More than half of respondents (52%, +3 pp) trust the **NATO**, while 35% (-5 pp) do not. As for the United Nations, 13% (+2 pp) of respondents say they don't whether they trust the NATO or not.

Since autumn 2023, trust in **other national institutions** has also increased:

- The highest level of trust at national level is still commanded by **health and medical staff**, who are trusted by 80% (+5 pp) of Europeans.
- Almost three quarters of respondents (74%, +2 pp) tend to trust the **army**, while 20% 'tend not to trust' it (-3 pp);
- Trust in the **police** has also increased slightly: 72% trust this institution (+3 pp), while 24% (-4 pp) do not.

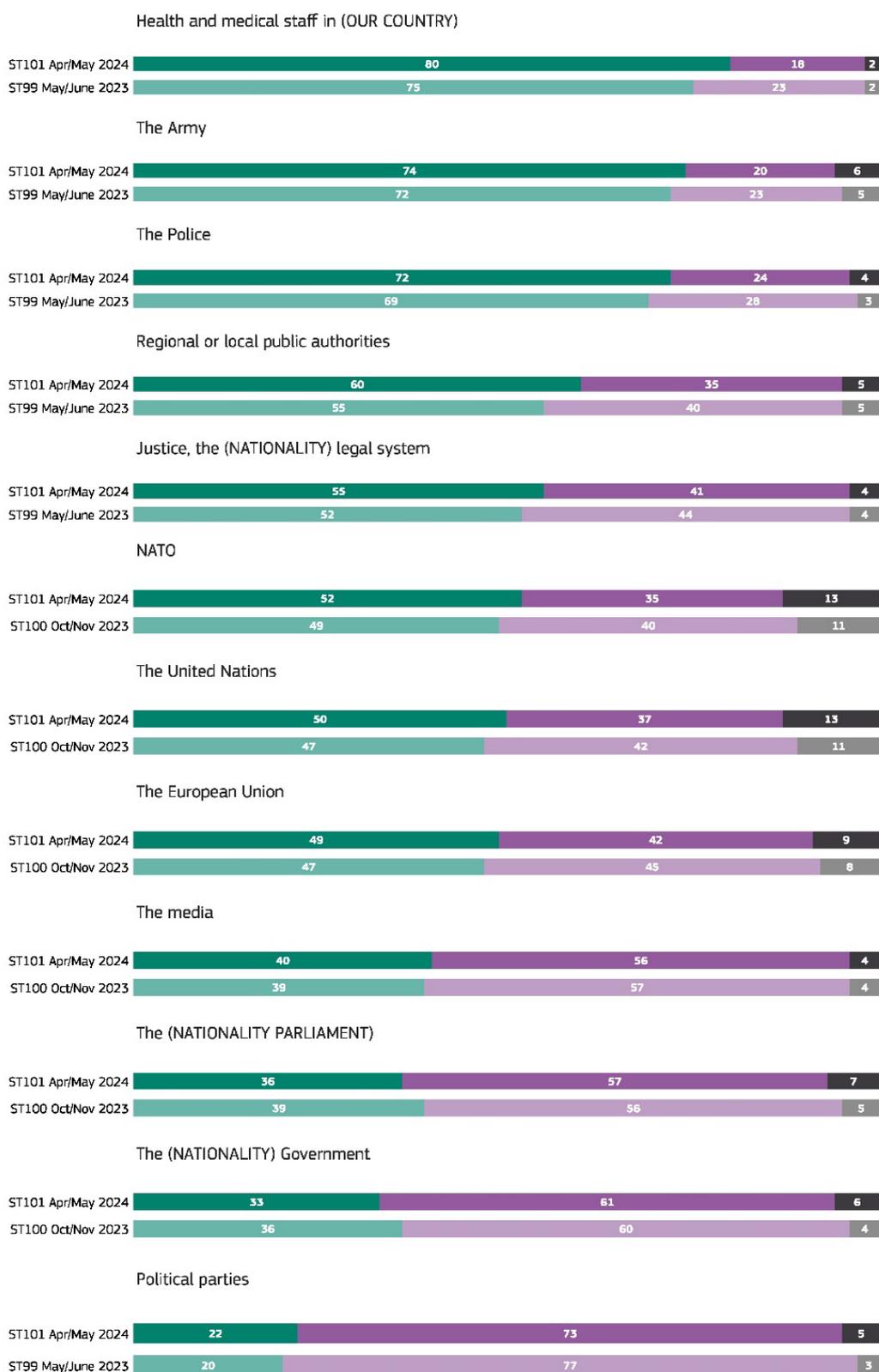
Trust in **justice/the national legal system** has also increased slightly: 55% (+3 pp) of respondents trust it, while 41% (-3 pp) 'tend not to trust' this institution

³³ QA6. How much trust you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The (NATIONALITY) government; The (NATIONALITY) Parliament; The European

Union; The United Nations; NATO; Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY), The army, The police, regional and local public authorities, the media, political parties.

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QA6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (EU27) (%)



● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Trust in the European Union has increased, while trust in the national governments and parliaments has declined. As a matter of fact, people tend to have more trust in the EU than in national institutions

Almost half of Europeans trust the European Union (49%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2023). Thus, trust levels for the EU are identical to those measured in summer 2022.

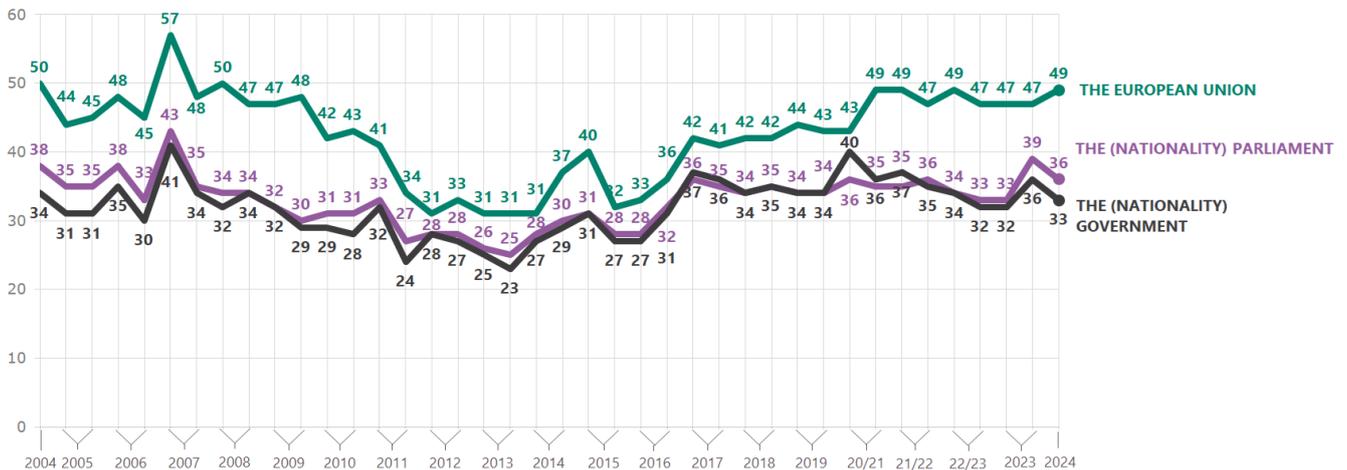
Despite a slight increase in trust levels, trust in the European Union has remained higher in the **non-euro area** countries (54%, +1 pp) than in the **euro area** countries (48%, +3 pp). In the countries of the euro area actually a majority of respondents trusts the EU whereas it was in the previous survey only a minority.

On a national level, trust lost ground for both **national governments** (33%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2023) and even more significantly for **national**

parliaments (36%, -3 pp). Trust in national parliaments continues to outweigh trust in national governments. As trust levels in the European Union increased while those for national institutions lost ground, people continue to have more trust in the EU than they have in their national institutions. Consequently, the gap separating the EU and national governments is opening from 11 percentage points in the survey from autumn 2023 to 16 percentage points in this EB101 survey from spring 2024.

The trust index³⁴ measuring the difference between trust and distrust has remained unchanged for the EU. It currently stands at +7 for the European Union, which is its highest level since spring 2021. For the national institutions the index declined and thus remains negative for both of them: down to -28 for the national government (from -24 index points in the previous survey) and down to -21 index points for the national parliaments (up from -17 since autumn 2023).

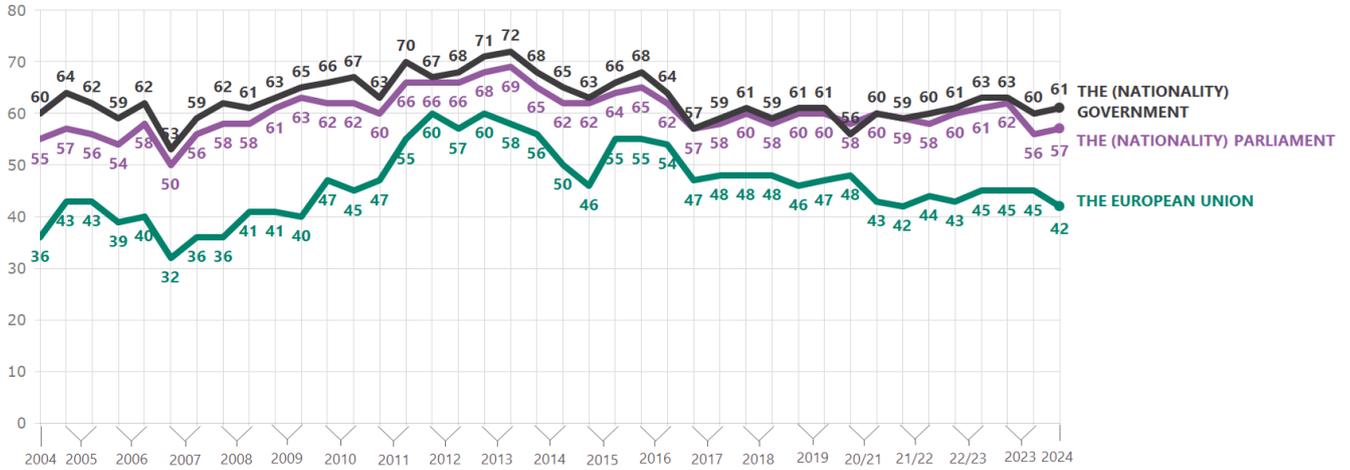
QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



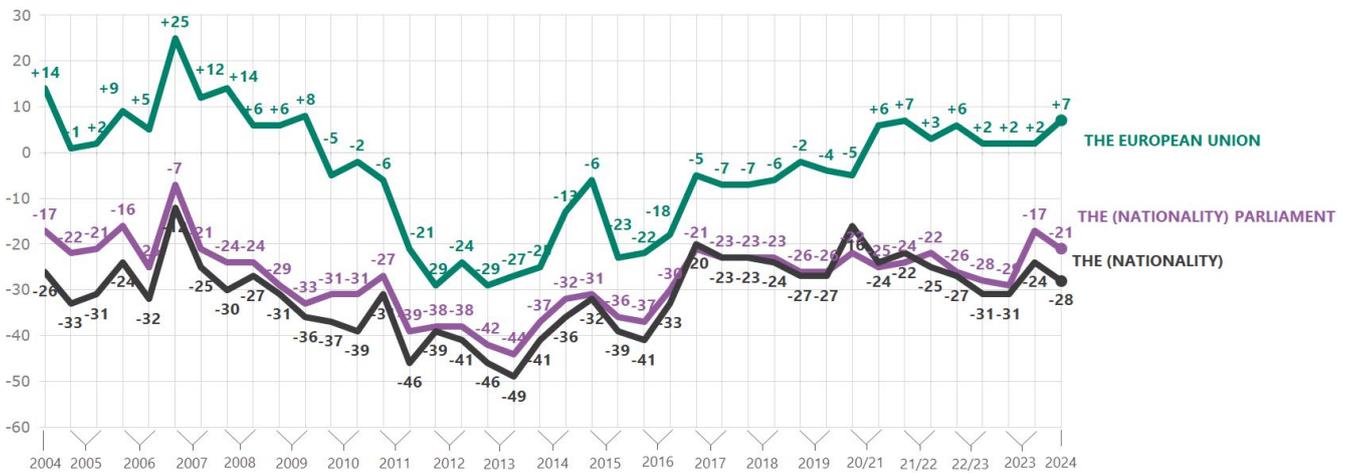
³⁴ Difference between the positive ("tend to trust") and negative ("tend not to trust") answers

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QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - EU - TEND NOT TO TRUST)



QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



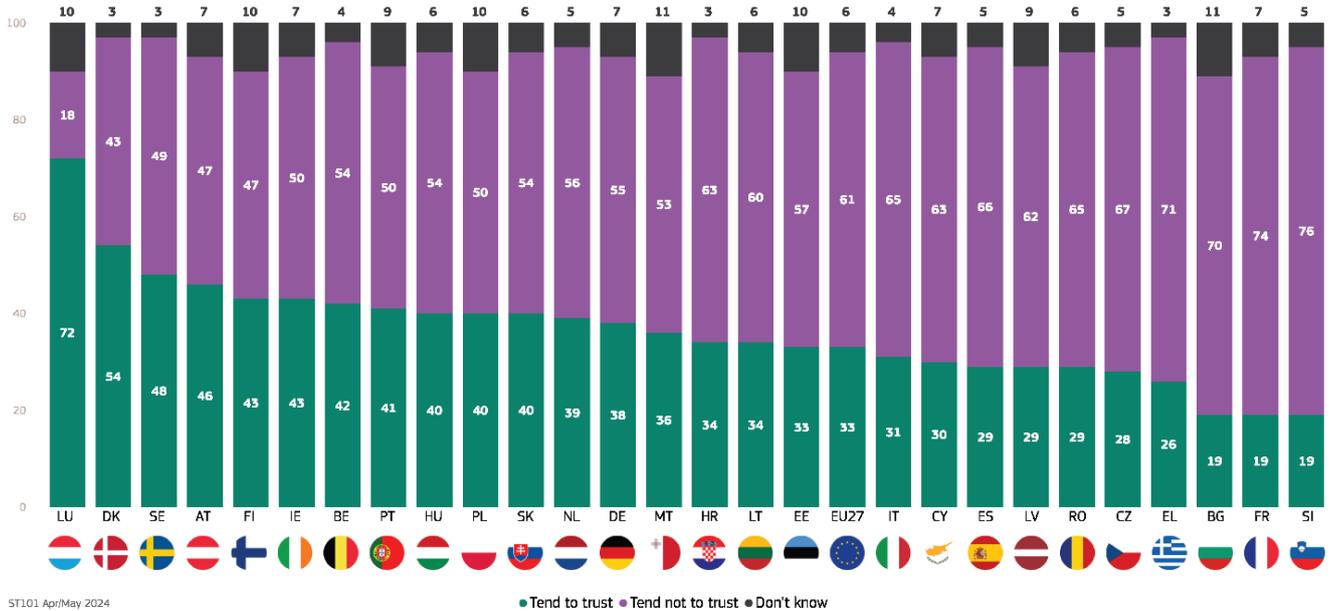
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

A majority of respondents in two Member States of the European Union (compared with six in autumn 2023) trust their **national government**: namely in Luxembourg (72%) and Denmark (54%).

On the other end of the scale, respondents in Bulgaria, France and Slovenia (all 19%) are least likely to trust their national government. The proportion of respondents who tend not to trust their government exceeds 70% in three countries (compared with only one in the previous survey), namely in Slovenia (76%), France (74%) and Greece (71%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the **national government** has increased in nine Member States, most significantly in Portugal (41%, +8 percentage points) and in Poland (40%, +6 pp), while proportions remained unchanged in Luxembourg (72%), Malta (36%) and Cyprus (30%). Conversely, trust in this institution has decreased in 15 countries, most notably in the Netherlands (39%, -13 pp) and in Finland (43%, -11 pp).

QA6.8. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)



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● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Tend to trust (%)

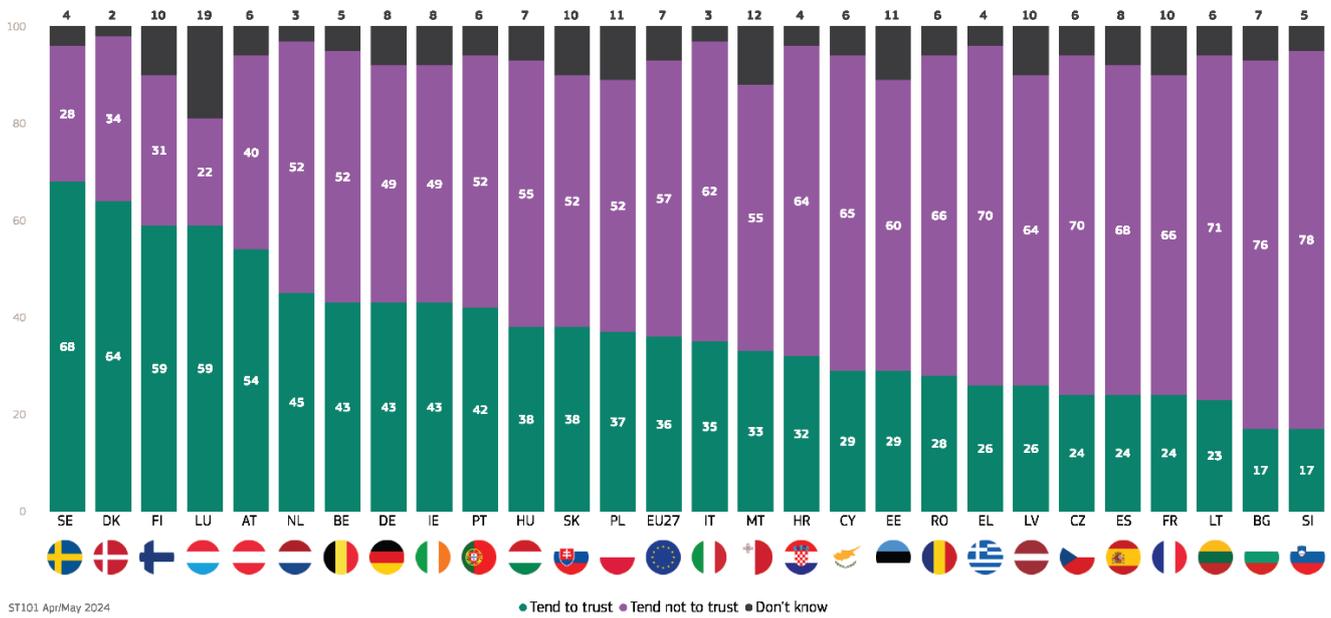
Institution	Apr/May 2024 (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023 (%)
EU27	33	▼3
BE	42	▲1
BG	19	▼5
CZ	28	▲1
DK	54	▲1
DE	38	▼6
EE	33	▼2
IE	43	▼7
EL	26	▼3
ES	29	▲1
FR	19	▼7
HR	34	▲5
IT	31	▼5
CY	30	=
LV	29	▼1
LT	34	▲2
LU	72	=
HU	40	▼2
MT	36	=
NL	39	▼13
AT	46	▼1
PL	40	▲6
PT	41	▲8
RO	29	▼3
SI	19	▼1
SK	40	▲3
FI	43	▼11
SE	48	▼4

A majority of respondents trust their **national parliament** in five Member States (compared to eight in autumn 2023). Trust levels reach from 68% in Sweden and 64% in Denmark, where they are highest, to 17% in Bulgaria and Slovenia.

In 22 countries distrust prevails, most particularly in Slovenia (78%), Bulgaria (76%) and Lithuania (71%). It is noteworthy that high proportions of “don’t know” answers are recorded in Luxembourg (19%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the national parliament has increased in eight Member States, most particularly in Portugal (42%, +8 pp), Lithuania (23%, +4 pp) and Poland (37%, +4 pp), while trust levels have remained unchanged in Austria (54%). However, trust has decreased in 18 countries, most significantly in the Netherlands (45%, -9 pp), followed by Ireland and Germany (both 43%, and -8 pp).

QA6.9. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Tend to trust (%)

Institution	Apr/May 2024 (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023 (%)
EU27	36	▼3
BE	43	▲2
BG	17	▼4
CZ	24	▼4
DK	64	▲2
DE	43	▼8
EE	29	▼2
IE	43	▼8
EL	26	▼3
ES	24	▼1
FR	24	▼6
HR	32	▲2
IT	35	▼2
CY	29	▲2
LV	26	▼1
LT	23	▲4
LU	59	▼5
HU	38	▼6
MT	33	▼2
NL	45	▼9
AT	54	=
PL	37	▲4
PT	42	▲8
RO	28	▼1
SI	17	▼4
SK	38	▲2
FI	59	▼7
SE	68	▼5

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QA6.8 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The (NATIONALITY) Government
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	33	61	6
Gender			
Man	33	61	6
Woman	33	61	6
Age			
15-24	36	57	7
25-39	32	63	5
40-54	33	61	6
55 +	33	60	7
Education (End of)			
15-	28	64	8
16-19	30	64	6
20+	37	57	6
Still studying	40	51	9
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	34	61	5
Managers	40	54	6
Other white collars	35	59	6
Manual workers	29	66	5
House persons	27	66	7
Unemployed	21	74	5
Retired	33	59	8
Students	40	52	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	18	78	4
From time to time	28	67	5
Almost never/ Never	38	55	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	25	68	7
The lower middle class	31	64	5
The middle class	36	58	6
The upper middle class	45	50	5
The upper class	60	36	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	49	44	7
Neutral	25	68	7
Negative	11	86	3

QA6.9 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)
(% - EU)

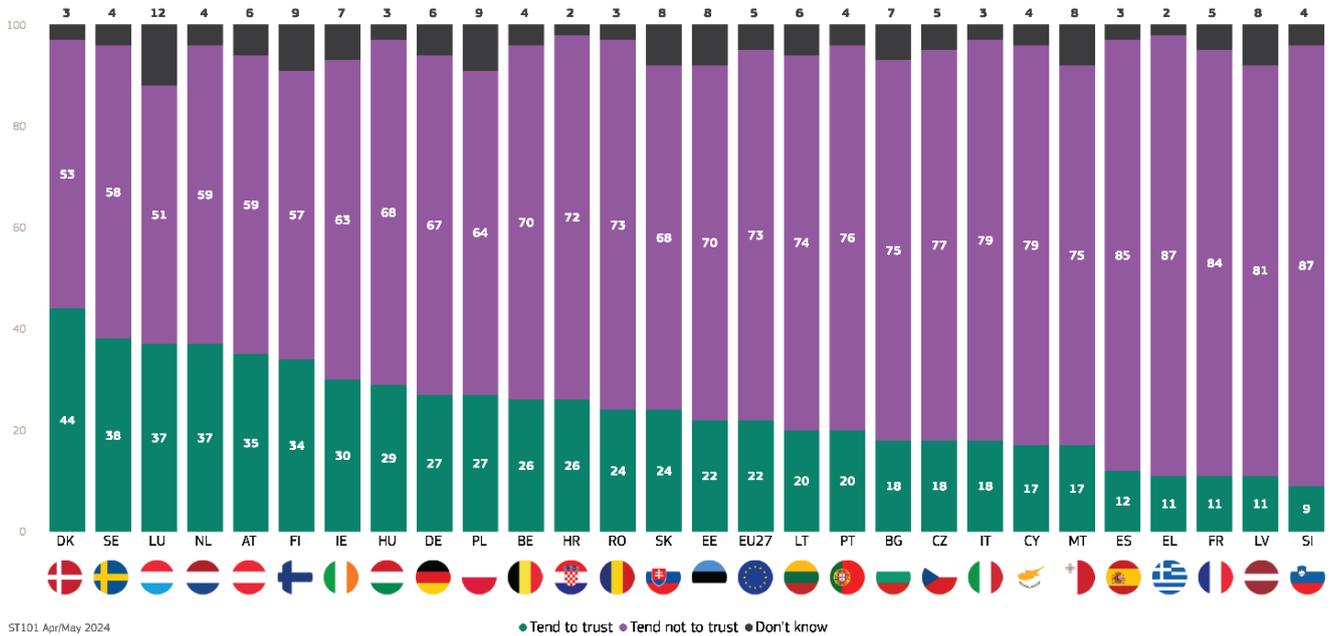
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	36	57	7
Gender			
Man	36	57	7
Woman	35	58	7
Age			
15-24	39	53	8
25-39	34	59	7
40-54	34	59	7
55 +	36	57	7
Education (End of)			
15-	27	65	8
16-19	32	61	7
20+	41	52	7
Still studying	43	48	9
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	35	59	6
Managers	46	48	6
Other white collars	37	56	7
Manual workers	30	64	6
House persons	28	62	10
Unemployed	23	70	7
Retired	36	56	8
Students	43	48	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	18	76	6
From time to time	30	64	6
Almost never/ Never	40	52	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	25	66	9
The lower middle class	32	63	5
The middle class	39	54	7
The upper middle class	52	44	4
The upper class	62	33	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	53	41	6
Neutral	26	65	9
Negative	13	83	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

In seven Member States at least three in ten respondents say that they have confidence in their political parties. Proportions are most preponderant in Denmark (44%), Sweden (38%), Luxembourg and the Netherlands (each 37%). On the other end of the scale trust-levels are lowest in Slovenia (9%), Greece, France and Latvia (all 11%) where around one in ten respondents say so. Conversely, distrust is predominant in all 27 Member States, most markedly in Slovenia and Greece (both 87%).

Since autumn 2023, trust has increased in 18 countries, most markedly in Slovakia (24%, +9 pp) and Lithuania (20%, +9 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Germany (27%) and Italy (18%). Conversely, trust has decreased in seven countries in Denmark (44%, -4) and Finland (34%, -4 pp).

QA6.2. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? --Political parties (%)



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● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
Tend to trust (%)

Institution	Apr/May 2024 (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023
EU27	22	▲2
BE	26	▲1
BG	18	▲6
CZ	18	▲3
DK	44	▼4
DE	27	=
EE	22	▲6
IE	30	▼2
EL	11	▼1
ES	12	▲1
FR	11	▲4
HR	26	▲7
IT	18	=
CY	17	▲5
LV	11	▼1
LT	20	▲9
LU	37	▼3
HU	29	▲8
MT	17	▲3
NL	37	▲1
AT	35	▲8
PL	27	▲4
PT	20	▲3
RO	24	▲2
SI	9	▼2
SK	24	▲9
FI	34	▼4
SE	38	▲5

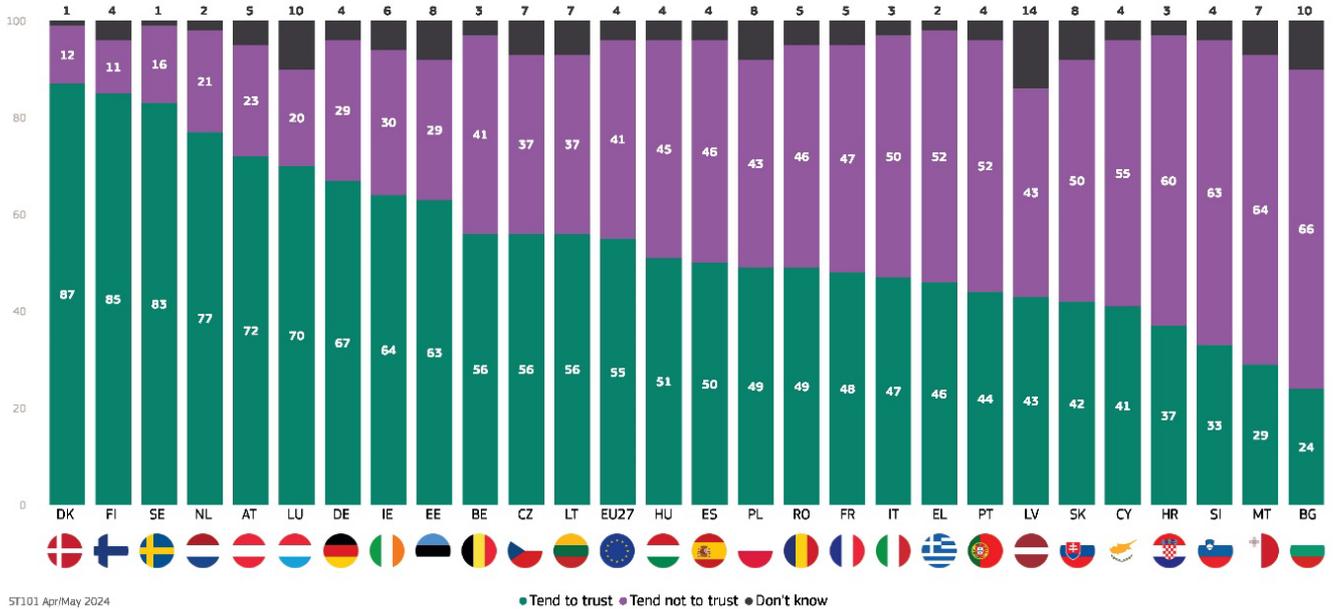
JUSTICE, THE NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEM

In 17 Member States a majority of respondents trust the justice and the national legal system. Trust-levels are most preponderant in Denmark (87%), Finland (85%) and Sweden (83%), where more than eight in ten respondents say so. Within this group of countries the majority is smaller in France (48% vs 47% 'distrust').

In nine countries distrust prevails, particularly in Bulgaria (66%), Malta (64%) and Slovenia (63%). Trust and distrust are evenly balanced in Latvia (43% vs 43%). It is noteworthy that in Latvia 14% of respondents say that they don't know.

Since autumn 2023, trust in this institution has increased in 14 countries, most markedly in Lithuania (56%, +10 percentage points), Poland (49%, +9 pp) and Belgium (56%, +8 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Estonia (63%) and Malta (29%). Conversely, trust has declined in 11 countries, including Luxembourg (70%, -8 pp) and Greece (46%, -8 pp).

QA6.3. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system (%)



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● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Tend to trust (%)

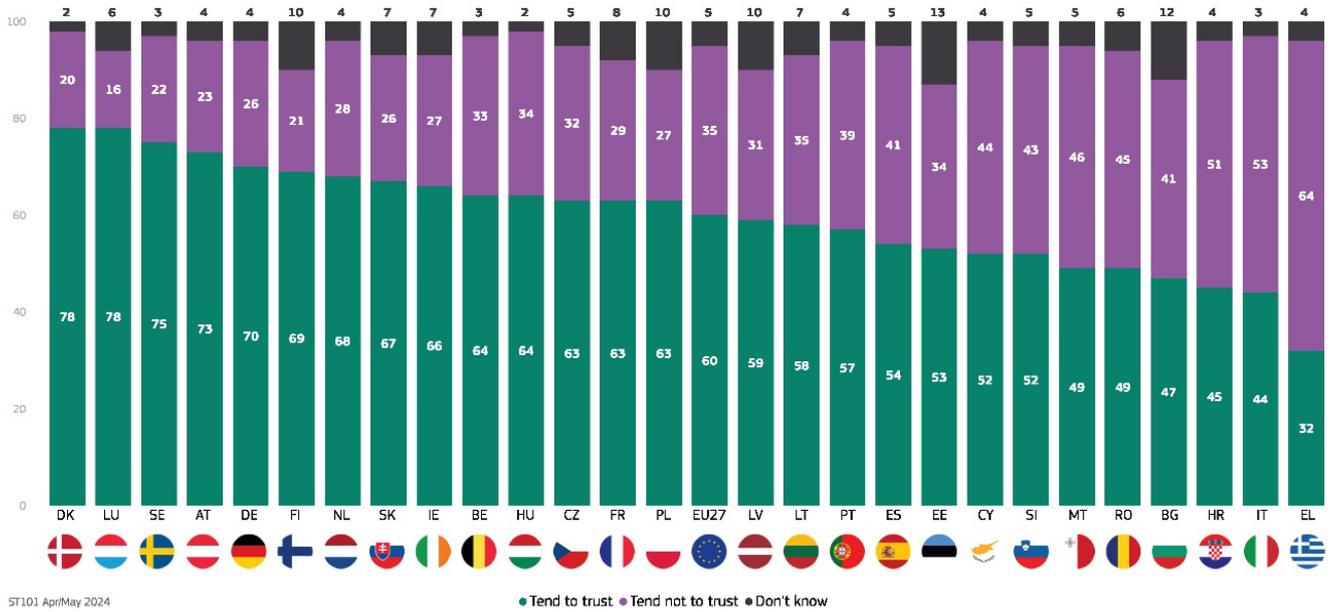
Institution	Apr/May 2024 (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023 (%)
EU27	55	▲3
BE	56	▲8
BG	24	▲3
CZ	56	▼3
DK	87	▼2
DE	67	▲4
EE	63	=
IE	64	▼1
EL	46	▼8
ES	50	▲3
FR	48	▲5
HR	37	▲1
IT	47	▲3
CY	41	▼6
LV	43	▼1
LT	56	▲10
LU	70	▼8
HU	51	▼1
MT	29	=
NL	77	▼3
AT	72	▲4
PL	49	▲9
PT	44	▼1
RO	49	▲4
SI	33	▼1
SK	42	▲7
FI	85	▲1
SE	83	▲4

REGIONAL OR LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Trust in regional or local public authorities prevails in 24 Member States, most markedly in Denmark et Luxembourg (78%). Within this group of countries, majority is shortest in Bulgaria (47% vs 41% 'distrust' and 12% 'don't know'). Conversely, distrust prevails in three countries, namely in Greece (64%), Italy (53%) and Croatia (51%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in regional or local public authorities has increased in 19 countries, most strikingly in Slovakia (67%, +16 percentage points), Poland (63%, +12 pp) and Croatia (45%, +11 pp), while it has remained unchanged in six countries. Conversely, trust has declined in Greece (32%, -5 pp) and Portugal (57%, -2 pp)

QA6.6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? -Regional or local public authorities (%)



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● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Tend to trust (%)



	Apr/May 2024	60	64	47	63	78	70	53	66	32	54	63	45	44	52	59	58	78	64	49	68	73	63	57	49	52	67	69	75
Regional or local public authorities (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲5	▲1	▲4	-	▲4	▲4	-	-	▼5	▲9	▲3	▲11	▲6	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲4	-	-	▲7	▲12	▼2	▲7	▲3	▲16	▲2	-

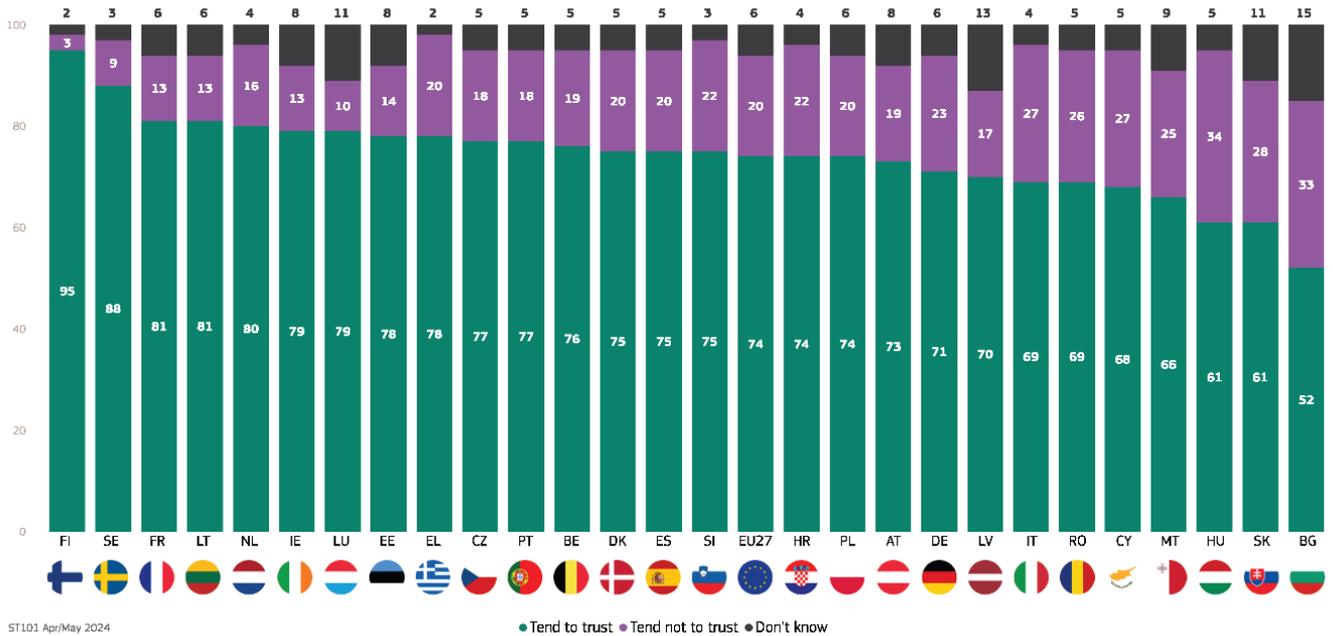
THE ARMY

Trust in the army is predominant in 27 Member States, most markedly in Finland (95%), where almost all respondents say so, Sweden (88%), France and Lithuania (81%). On the other end of the scale, trust is lowest in Bulgaria (52%), Hungary and Slovakia (each 61%).

It is noteworthy that in four countries at least one in ten respondents don't provide an answer, including Bulgaria (15%) and Latvia (13%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the army increased in 13 Member States, most markedly in Poland (74%, +14 percentage points), Slovakia (61%, +9 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Finland (95%) and Czechia (77%). Conversely, trust has declined in 12 countries, including most notably Denmark (75%, -11 pp).

QA6.5. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? -The Army (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Tend to trust (%)



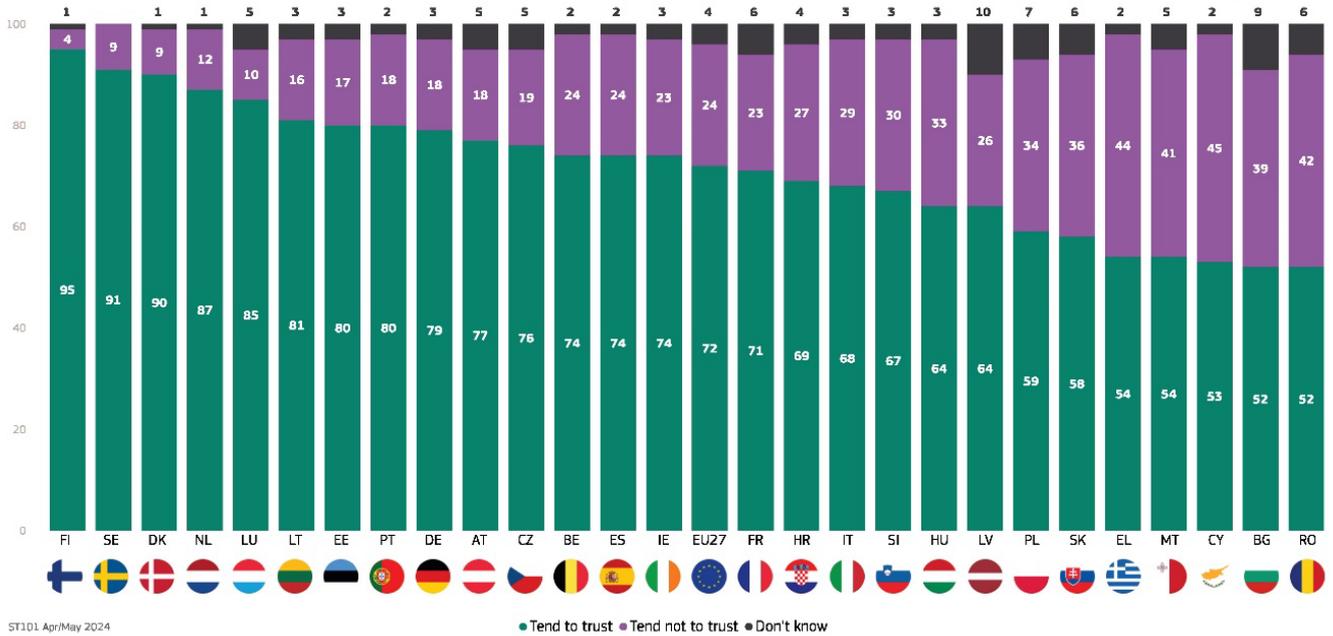
	Apr/May 2024	74	76	52	77	75	71	78	79	78	75	81	74	69	68	70	81	79	61	66	80	73	74	77	69	75	61	95	88
The Army (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼2	▲4	=	▼11	▲2	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲3	▼3	▼2	▲5	▼1	▲5	▼5	▼3	▲2	▲14	▼1	▲7	▲5	▲9	=	▼2

THE POLICE

Trust in the police prevails in all 27 Member States of the EU. Trust-levels are highest in Finland (95%), Sweden (91%) and Denmark (90%), where at least nine in ten respondents say so. On the other end of the scale stand Bulgaria, Romania (each 52%) and Cyprus (53%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the police increased in 18 countries, most significantly in Poland (59%, +13 pp), followed by Slovakia (58%, +9 pp). Trust-levels remained unchanged in Luxembourg (85%), Czechia (76%), Ireland (74%) and Slovenia (67%). Conversely, trust has declined in five countries, including Greece (54%, -10 pp), followed by Cyprus (53%, -6 pp)

QA6.4. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The Police (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
Tend to trust (%)



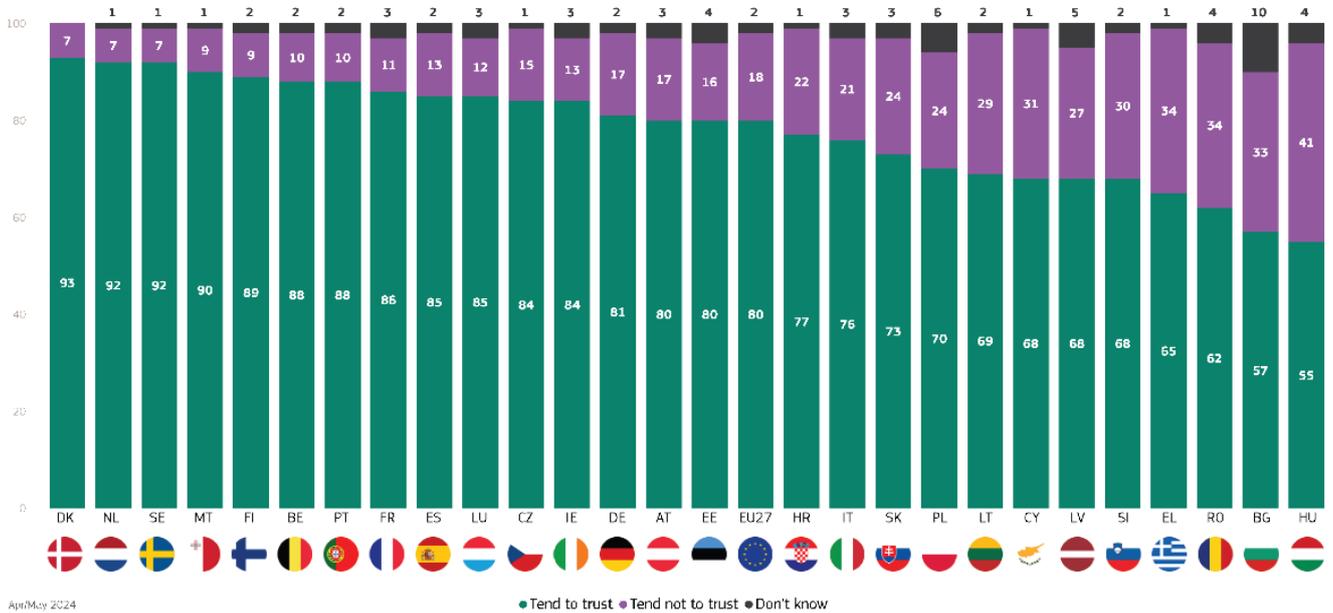
The Police (%)	Apr/May 2024	72	74	52	76	90	79	80	74	54	74	71	69	68	53	64	81	85	64	54	87	77	59	80	52	67	58	95	91
Δ Oct/Nov 2023		▲3	▲1	▲7	=	▼3	▲2	▲2	=	▼10	▼1	▲5	▲8	▲6	▼6	▲5	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲13	▲2	▲5	=	▲9	▼1	▲2

HEALTH AND MEDICAL STAFF

Trust in this institution prevails in all 27 Member States of the EU. Trust-levels are highest in Denmark (93%), the Netherlands, Sweden (each 92%) and Malta (90%), where at least nine in ten respondents say so, while they are lowest in Hungary (55%) and Bulgaria (57%), where less than six in ten respondents trust the health and medical staff in their country.

Since autumn 2023, trust in health and medical staff has increased in 20 countries, most strikingly in Bulgaria (57%, +12 pp), Slovenia (68%, +12 pp) and Croatia (77%, +11 pp), while trust-levels remained unchanged in Spain (85%); Ireland and Czechia (each 84%). Conversely, trust-levels have dropped in Luxembourg (85%, -3 pp), the Netherlands (92%, -2 pp), Portugal (88%, -1 pp) and Cyprus (68%, -1 pp).

QA6.7. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? --Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



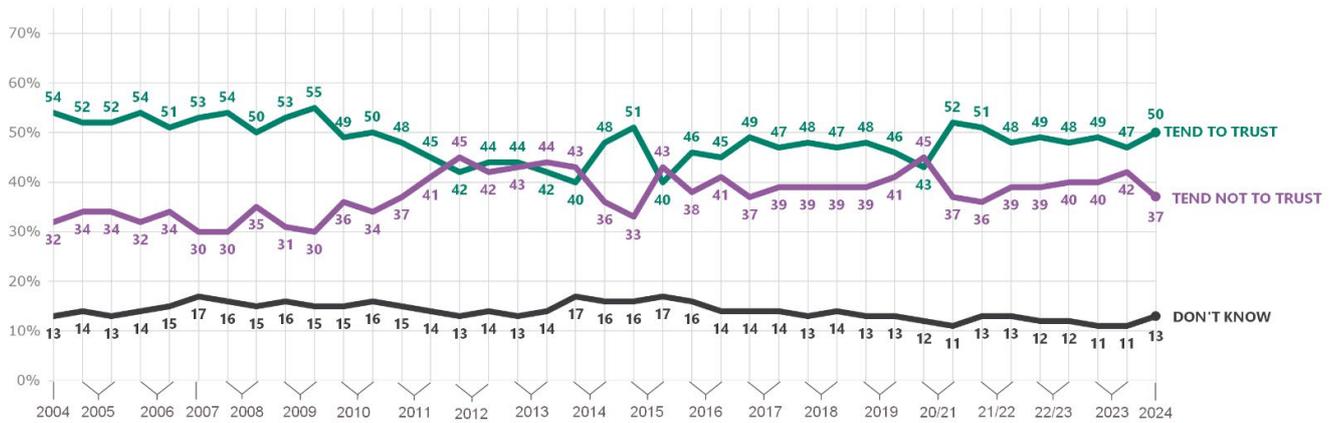
QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Tend to trust (%)

Country	Apr/May 2024 (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023
EU27	80	▲5
BE	88	▲1
BG	57	▲12
CZ	84	=
DK	93	▲6
DE	81	▲2
EE	80	▲5
IE	84	=
EL	65	▲7
ES	85	=
FR	86	▲3
HR	77	▲11
IT	76	▲9
CY	68	▼1
LV	68	▲7
LT	69	▲7
LU	85	▼3
HU	55	▲3
MT	90	▲6
NL	92	▼2
AT	80	▲6
PL	70	▲10
PT	88	▼1
RO	62	▲9
SI	68	▲12
SK	73	▲10
FI	89	▲3
SE	92	▲1

THE UNITED NATIONS

The proportion of respondents who “tend to trust” the **United Nations**³⁵, outweighs the proportion who distrusts this institution: half of Europeans trust the UN: 50% (+3 percentage points since autumn 2023) “tend to trust” vs 37% (-5 pp) who “tend not to trust”. A stable proportion of 13% (+2 pp) say that they don’t know. Trust levels are at their highest level since winter 2020/2021.

QA6.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The United Nations (% - EU)



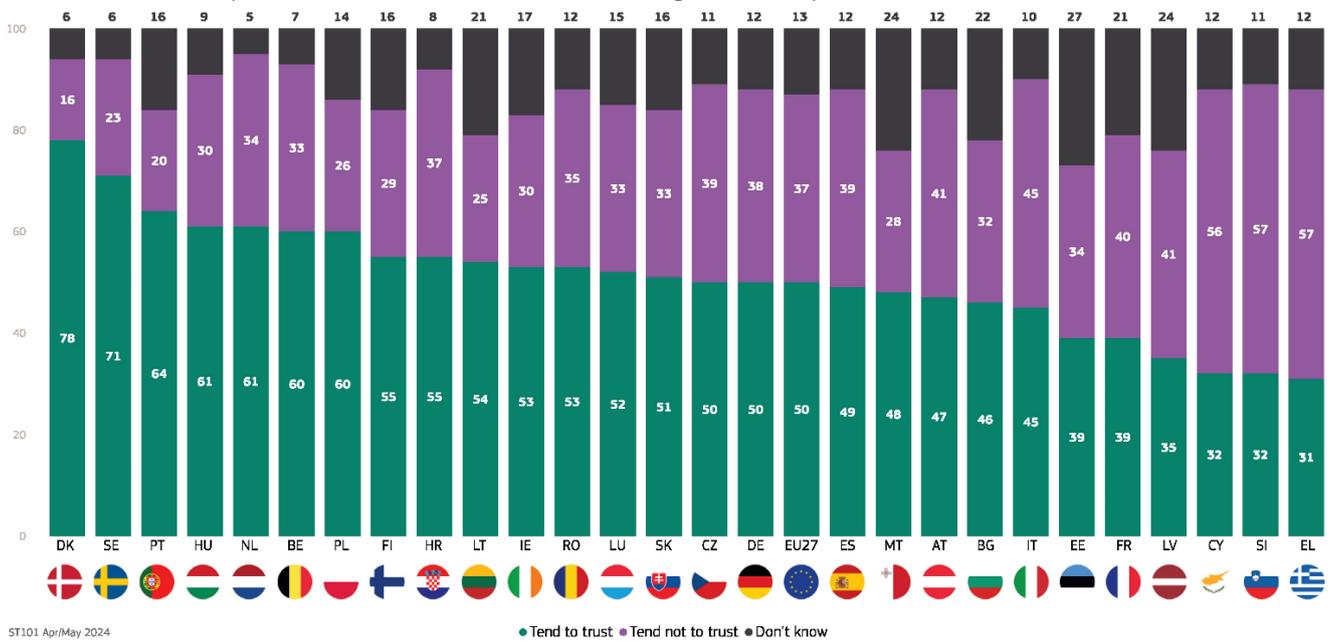
³⁵ QA6.11. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The United Nations

Trust in the **United Nations** is predominant in 21 Member States of the European Union (20 in autumn 2023). Within this group of countries, the levels of trust range from 78% in Denmark, 71% in Sweden and 64% in Portugal, where they are highest, to 39% in Estonia (vs 34% 'distrust' and 27% 'don't know'), where they are lowest.

However, distrust outnumbers trust in five countries, most markedly in Greece and Slovenia (both 57% 'distrust'), followed closely by Cyprus (56%). In Italy 'trust' and 'distrust' are evenly split: 45% vs 45%. It is noteworthy that in six countries at least one fifth of respondents report that they don't know, most markedly in Estonia (27%), Malta and Latvia (both 24%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the United Nations has increased in 17 Member States (compared with seven in the previous survey), particularly in Hungary (61%, +11 pp) and Croatia (55%, +9 pp), while trust levels have remained unchanged in Germany (50%). Conversely, levels have dropped in nine countries, most significantly in Malta (48%, -6 pp).

QA6.11. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? -The United Nations (%)



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● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Tend to trust (%)



The United Nations (%)

	Apr/May 2024	50	60	46	50	78	50	39	53	31	49	39	55	45	32	35	54	52	61	48	61	47	60	64	53	32	51	55	71
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲7	▼1	▲9	▲5	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲11	▼6	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲6	▼1	▼1	

QA6.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The United Nations

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	50	37	13
Gender			
Man	51	38	11
Woman	49	36	15
Age			
15-24	58	28	14
25-39	51	37	12
40-54	52	37	11
55 +	46	39	15
Education (End of)			
15-	35	46	19
16-19	48	39	13
20+	56	34	10
Still studying	61	25	14
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	37	12
Managers	57	34	9
Other white collars	58	32	10
Manual workers	47	41	12
House persons	40	45	15
Unemployed	38	47	15
Retired	46	38	16
Students	61	26	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	47	13
From time to time	44	44	12
Almost never/ Never	54	33	13
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	41	17
The lower middle class	47	41	12
The middle class	53	35	12
The upper middle class	62	30	8
The upper class	71	20	9
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	19	9
Neutral	40	43	17
Negative	19	69	12

NATO

The proportion of respondents who ‘tend to trust’ **NATO**³⁶, outweighs the proportion who distrust this institution. Over half of Europeans trust NATO: 52% (+3 percentage points since autumn 2023) ‘tend to trust’ vs 35% (-5 pp) who ‘tend not to trust’. A slightly higher proportion of respondents say that they don’t know or don’t provide an answer (13%, +2 pp).

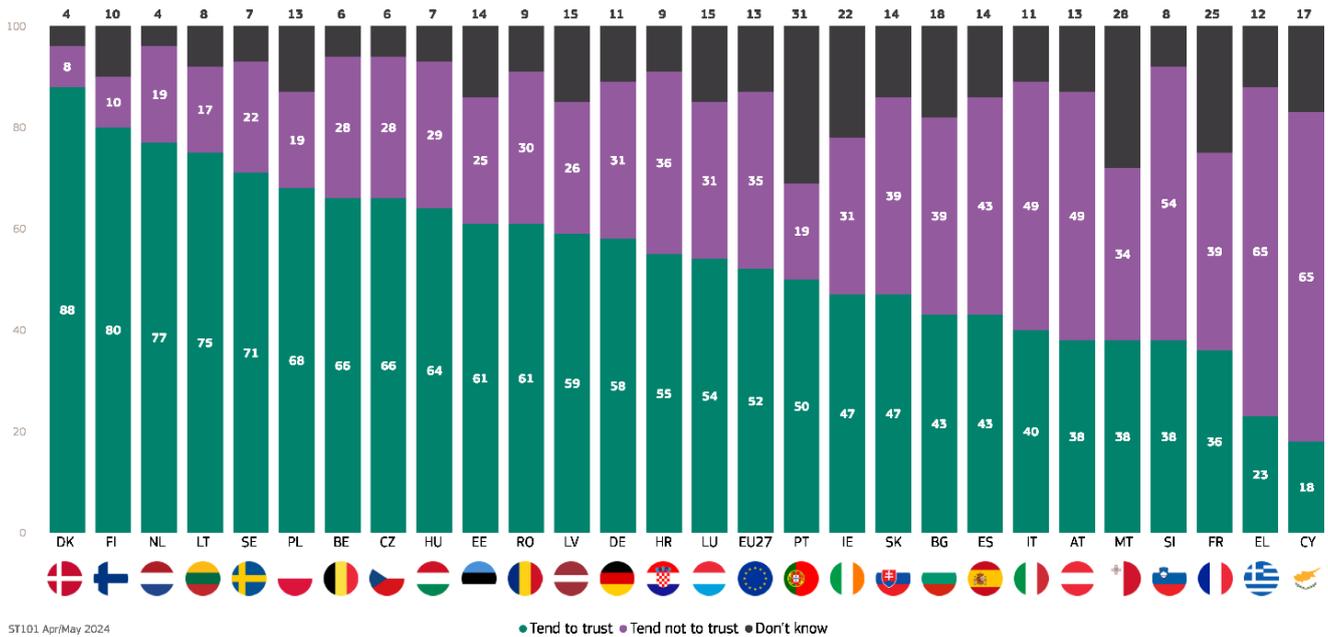
NATO³⁷ enjoys the trust of a majority of respondents in 20 Member States of the European Union (compared with 17 in the previous survey). Within this group of countries, levels of trust range from 88% in Denmark, 80% in Finland and 77% in the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 38% in Malta (vs 34% ‘tend not to trust’ and 28% ‘don’t know’), where a majority holds this opinion by a smaller margin. Conversely, a majority of respondents distrust NATO in six countries, most significantly in Greece and Cyprus (each

65%), where distrust levels exceed 60%, but also in Slovenia (54%). In Spain proportions of trust and distrust are evenly balanced: 43% vs 43%.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of respondents who gave no answer exceeds 10% in 16 countries (compared with 13 in autumn 2023), most notably in Portugal (31%), Malta (28%), France (25%) and Ireland (22%), where more than one in five respondents don’t provide an answer.

Since autumn 2023, trust in NATO has increased in 22 Member States (compared with seven in the previous survey), most markedly Hungary (64%, +14 pp), Croatia (55%, +13 pp) and Belgium (66%, +12 pp), while it remained unchanged in Germany (58%). However, trust has decreased in four countries, namely in Malta (38%, -1 pp), Austria (38%, -3 pp), France (36%, -1 pp) and Cyprus (18%, -1 pp).

QA6.12. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? -NATO (%)



QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Tend to trust (%)



³⁶ QA6.12. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? NATO

³⁷ North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

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QA6.12 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

NATO
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	52	35	13
Gender			
Man	55	35	10
Woman	49	35	16
Age			
15-24	55	29	16
25-39	53	35	12
40-54	53	36	11
55 +	50	35	15
Education (End of)			
15-	36	42	22
16-19	50	38	12
20+	59	31	10
Still studying	57	27	16
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	37	11
Managers	63	28	9
Other white collars	57	32	11
Manual workers	48	41	11
House persons	41	41	18
Unemployed	38	45	17
Retired	50	34	16
Students	58	27	15
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	48	13
From time to time	44	43	13
Almost never/ Never	58	29	13
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	40	18
The lower middle class	47	40	13
The middle class	55	33	12
The upper middle class	69	24	7
The upper class	82	15	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	17	10
Neutral	43	39	18
Negative	19	69	12

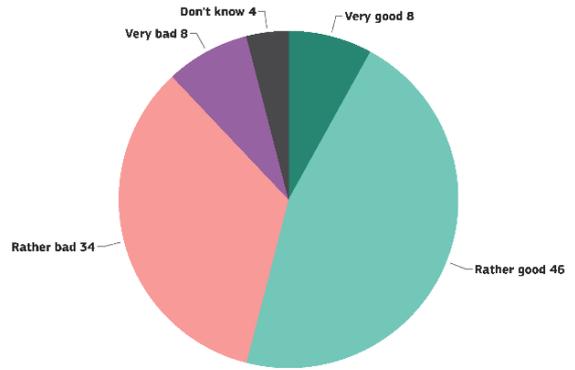
c. Provision of public services in the EU

Over half of Europeans (54%, +4 percentage points since spring 2023) consider that the provision of public services in their country is 'good', including 8% (unchanged) who think that it is "very good" and 46% (+4 pp) who say that it is 'rather good'. Conversely, just over four in ten respondents (42%, -5 pp) an almost equal proportion say that the provision of public services in their country is 'bad', including 34% (-1 pp) who think that it is 'rather bad' and 8% (-4 pp) say that it is 'very bad'.

A majority of respondents in 23 Member States of the European Union (compared with 18 in spring 2023) approve of the provision of public services at national level, with scores ranging within this group of countries from 94% in Luxembourg, 86% in the Netherlands and 78% in Austria, where they are highest, to 50% in Romania (vs 48% 'bad'). Opinions are evenly split in France (47% vs 47%). Actually, the gap between the country with the highest level of satisfaction and the country with the lowest is 67 percentage points.

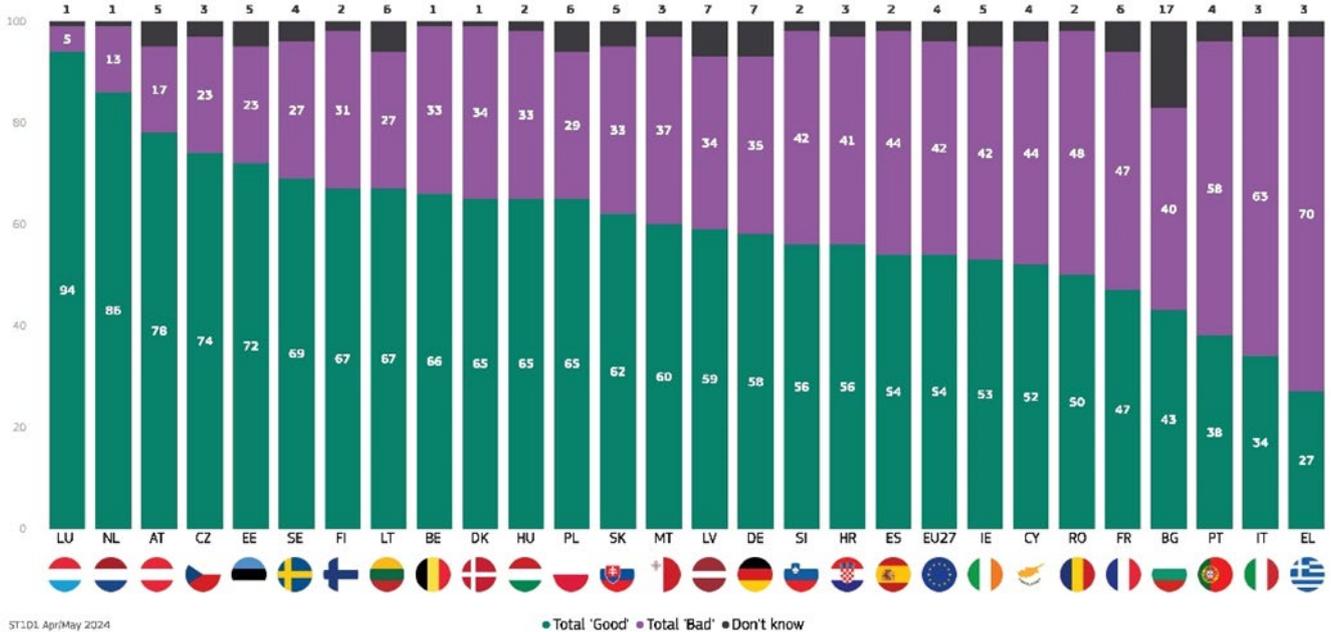
However, respondents are predominantly negative in three Member States. The feeling that the national provision of public services is bad is most markedly in Greece, where seven of ten respondents say so, followed by 63% in Italy and 58% in Portugal. Bulgaria stands out with a high level of "don't know" answers (17%).

QA1.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU27) (%)



Very good = 8
Rather good ▲4
Rather bad ▼1
Very bad ▼4
Don't know ▲1
▲ (April/May 2024) ST133 (May/June 2023)

QA1.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



ST101 April/May 2024

● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

**Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024**

Since spring 2023, satisfaction with the provision of public services nationally has gained ground in 21 Member States (compared with 15 in the previous survey), most markedly in Slovakia (62%, +18 pp), Poland (65%, +15 pp) and Cyprus (52%, +11 pp), while perceptions have remained unchanged

in Sweden (69%) and Portugal (38%). Conversely, proportions decreased in four countries, namely in Malta (60%, -8 pp), Italy (34%, -3 pp), Ireland (53%, -2 pp) and Finland (67%, -1 pp).

**QA1.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**



		EU27	SK	PL	CY	AT	BG	DE	ES	CZ	FR	HR	LT	HU	RO	NL	LV	BE	EE	EL	LU	DK	SI	PT	SE	FI	IE	IT	MT
Total 'Good'	April/May 2024	54	62	65	52	78	43	58	54	74	47	56	67	65	50	86	59	66	72	27	94	65	56	38	69	67	53	34	60
	Δ May/June 2023	▲4	▲18	▲15	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3
Total 'Bad'	April/May 2024	42	33	29	44	17	40	35	44	23	47	41	27	33	48	13	34	33	23	70	5	34	42	58	27	31	42	63	37
	Δ May/June 2023	▼5	▼20	▼18	▼12	▼11	▼9	▼9	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲7
Don't know	April/May 2024	4	5	6	4	5	17	7	2	3	6	3	6	2	2	1	7	1	5	3	1	1	2	4	4	2	5	3	3
	Δ May/June 2023	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼2	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

The **socio-demographic data** show that in most categories a majority of respondents consider that the provision of public services in their country is good. The highest levels of satisfaction are recorded among, 15–24-year-olds (60%), managers (62%), those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 and beyond (61%), students (60%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (61%), and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (78%) or upper middle class (66%).

However, this opinion is shared by only a minority of those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (41% 'good') and the unemployed (43%).

QA1.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	54	42	4
Gender			
Man	55	41	4
Woman	53	42	5
Age			
15-24	60	32	8
25-39	58	39	3
40-54	54	43	3
55 +	51	45	4
Education (End of)			
15-	41	53	6
16-19	53	43	4
20+	61	36	3
Still studying	60	32	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	56	42	2
Managers	62	35	3
Other white collars	58	39	3
Manual workers	53	43	4
House persons	48	48	4
Unemployed	43	55	2
Retired	51	44	5
Students	60	32	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	61	5
From time to time	47	49	4
Almost never/ Never	61	35	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	46	6
The lower middle class	49	47	4
The middle class	57	39	4
The upper middle class	66	31	3
The upper class	78	22	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	68	29	3
Neutral	49	45	6
Negative	32	64	4

d. Trust in media and disinformation

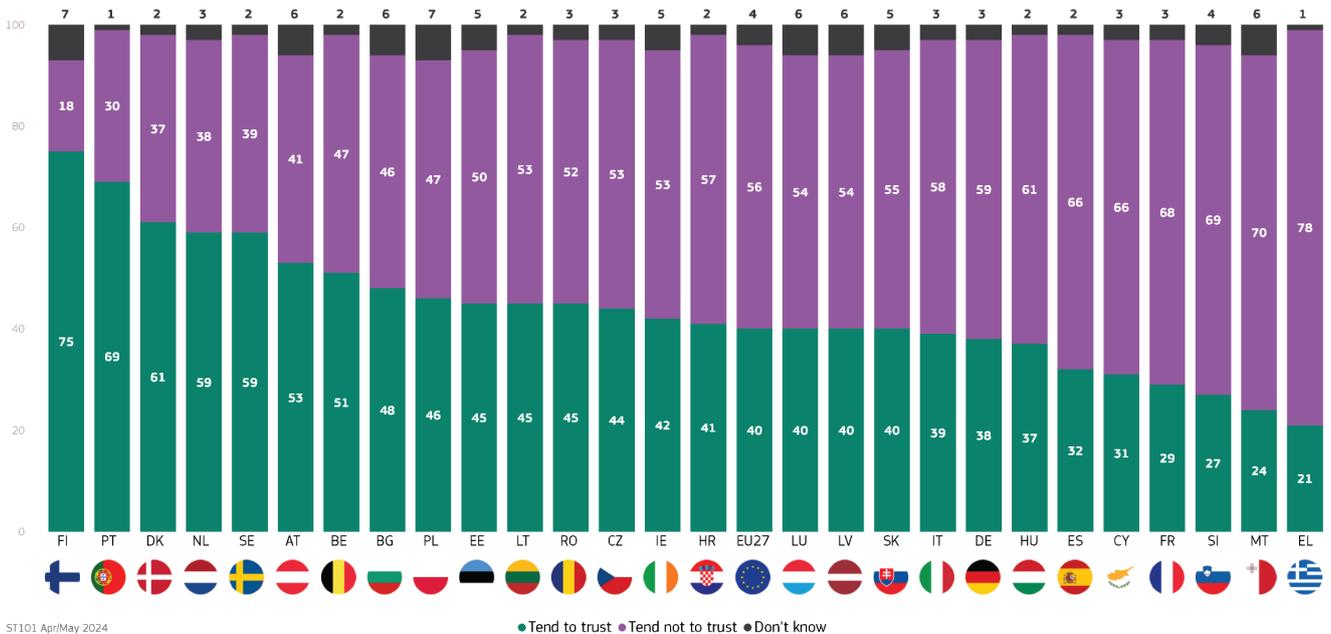
THE MEDIA

Only a minority of Europeans have trust in the media³⁸. 40% tend to trust (+1 percentage point since winter 2023), while 56% (-1) tend not to trust the media. 4% (unchanged) say that they don't know or do not provide an answer.

In eight Member States a majority of respondents trust the media, most particularly in Finland 75%, where three quarters of respondents say so, while the majority is shorter in Bulgaria (48% 'tend to trust' vs 46% 'tend not to trust'). Conversely, distrust prevails in 19 countries, most markedly in Greece (78%) and Malta (70%).

Since autumn 2023, trust in the media has increased in 22 countries, most markedly in Belgium (51%, +8 percentage points) and in Portugal (69%, +8 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Ireland (42%). On the contrary, trust has decreased in four countries, namely in Germany (38%, -6 pp), Austria (53%, -3 pp), Latvia (40%, -2 pp) and Malta (24%, -2 pp).

QA6.1. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? -The media (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Tend to trust (%)



The media (%)	Apr/May 2024	BE	PT	CZ	DK	LT	HU	PL	BG	HR	CY	NL	FR	LU	SK	FI	ES	SE	EE	EL	IT	RO	SI	IE	LV	MT	AT	DE
	40	51	69	44	61	45	37	46	48	41	31	59	29	40	40	75	32	59	45	21	39	45	27	42	40	24	53	38
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼6	

³⁸ QA6.1. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The media

The **sociodemographic data** show very little differences according to gender and age. However, trust in the media is more widespread amongst those stayed in fulltime education until the age of 20 or beyond (44%), students (49%), especially when compared to the unemployed (27%) and housepersons (36%), respondents who almost never or never have difficulties in paying their bills (45%), and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper-class (62%) of society, most particularly when compared to those who see themselves as belonging to the working class (34%) or the lower middle-class (38%).

QA6.1 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The media
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	40	56	4
Gender			
Man	41	55	4
Woman	39	57	4
Age			
15-24	45	51	4
25-39	39	57	4
40-54	38	59	3
55 +	41	56	3
Education (End of)			
15-	35	61	4
16-19	37	60	3
20+	44	53	3
Still studying	50	45	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	39	57	4
Managers	44	52	4
Other white collars	43	54	3
Manual workers	37	60	3
House persons	36	59	5
Unemployed	27	71	2
Retired	40	56	4
Students	49	47	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	26	71	3
From time to time	35	62	3
Almost never/ Never	45	51	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	63	3
The lower middle class	38	59	3
The middle class	43	54	3
The upper middle class	49	48	3
The upper class	62	34	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	56	41	3
Neutral	34	62	4
Negative	16	82	2

DISINFORMATION

Respondents have been asked about their experience with and opinion about disinformation. More specifically, they have been asked if they often come across disinformation, if it is easy for them to identify such disinformation and if they think that the spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy³⁹.

When asked about the impact of disinformation on democracy, 86% of respondents agree upon the statement that **the rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy**, including 44% who totally agree with this statement. Just over one in ten respondents disagree with the statement (11%) and 3% answer don't know or do not provide an answer.

71% of respondents agree with the statement **'you often come across disinformation'**, including 26% of respondents who totally agree with it. A quarter of respondents (25%) disagree with the statement and 4% say that they don't know.

61% consider that **'it is easy for them to identify disinformation'**, including 17% who totally agree with the statement. However, over a third of Europeans (36%) disagree with the statement that it is easy for them to identify disinformation, including 7% who totally disagree. 3% say that they don't know or don't provide an answer.

QB13. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree (EU27) (%)

The rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy



You often come across disinformation



It is easy for you to identify disinformation



● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

ST101 Apr/May 2024

³⁹ QB13.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1. You often come across

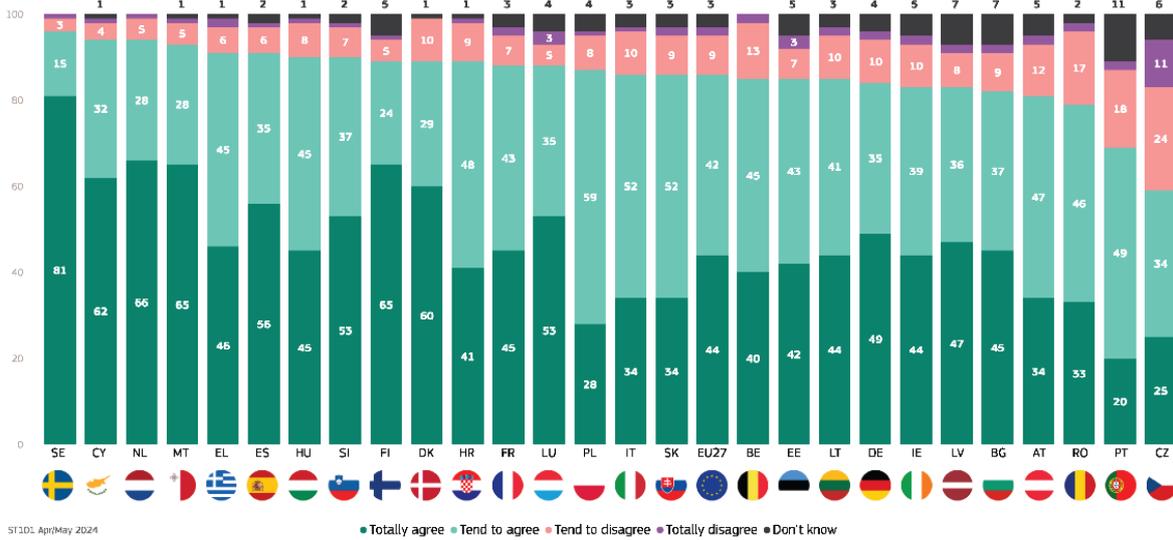
disinformation, 2. It is easy for you to identify disinformation, 3. The rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy.

In all 27 Member States a majority of respondents agree upon the statement that **'the rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy'**. However, levels of support vary widely amongst Member States. They vary from 96% in Sweden, 94% in Cyprus and the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 59% in Czechia, where they are lowest. In total 37 percentage points separate the highest and the lowest score. In nine countries

more than half of respondents 'totally agree' upon the statement, with the highest scores in Sweden (81% 'totally agree').

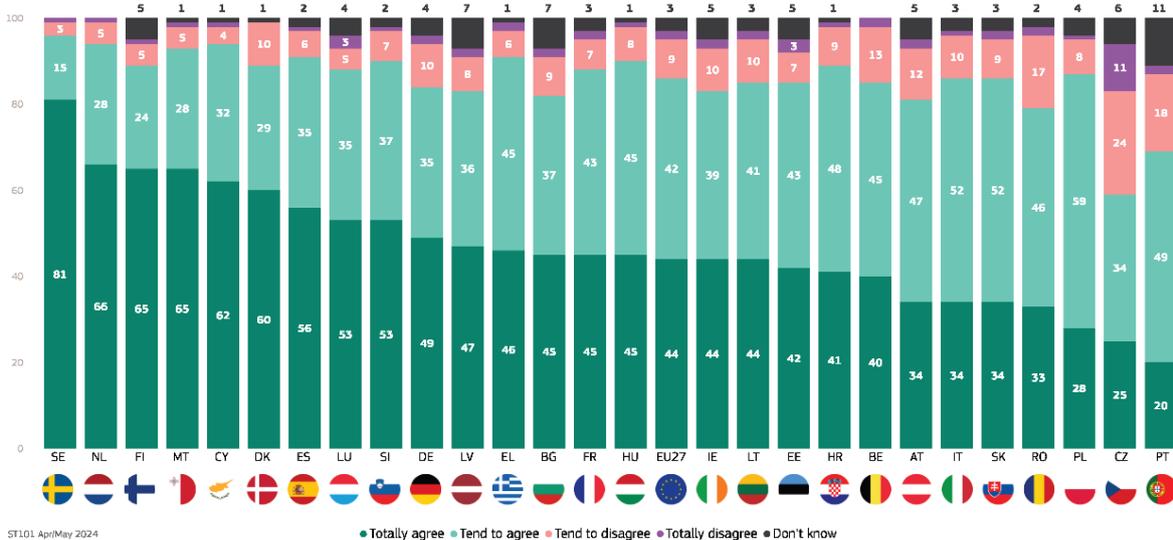
Conversely, over a third of respondents Czechia (35%) disagree with this statement. Portugal stands out with a high proportion of respondents who say that they don't know (11%).

QB13.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-The rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Agree'"

QB13.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-The rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy (%)



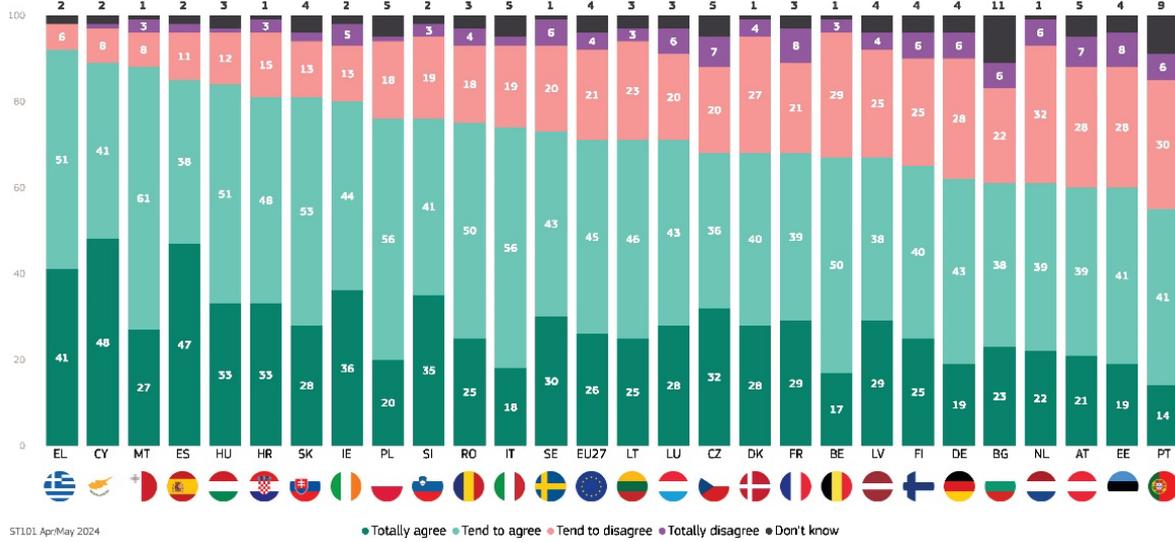
Sorted by "Totally agree"

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A majority of respondents in 27 Member States agree with the statement: **'you often come across disinformation'**. Proportions are most significant in Greece (92%) and Cyprus (89%), while the majority is smaller in Portugal, where 55% say so, while 36% of respondents disagree with this statement.

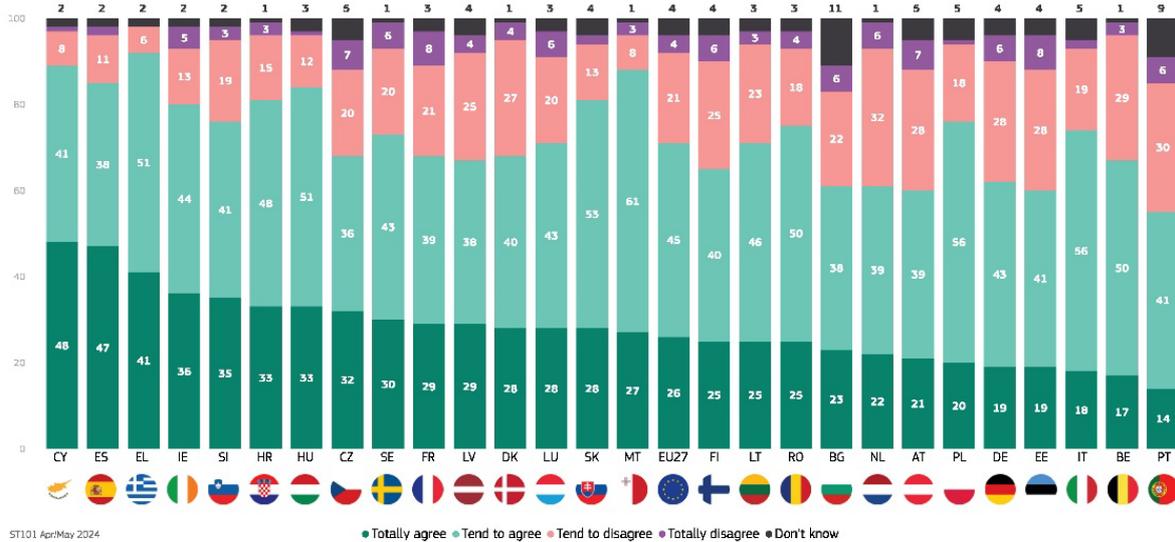
In seven countries at least a third of respondents totally agree with the statement, most markedly in Cyprus (48%) and Spain (47%). Conversely, in five countries at least a third of respondents 'disagree', most strikingly in the Netherlands (38%), Estonia and Portugal (each 36%).

QB13.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-You often come across disinformation (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Agree"

QB13.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-You often come across disinformation (%)



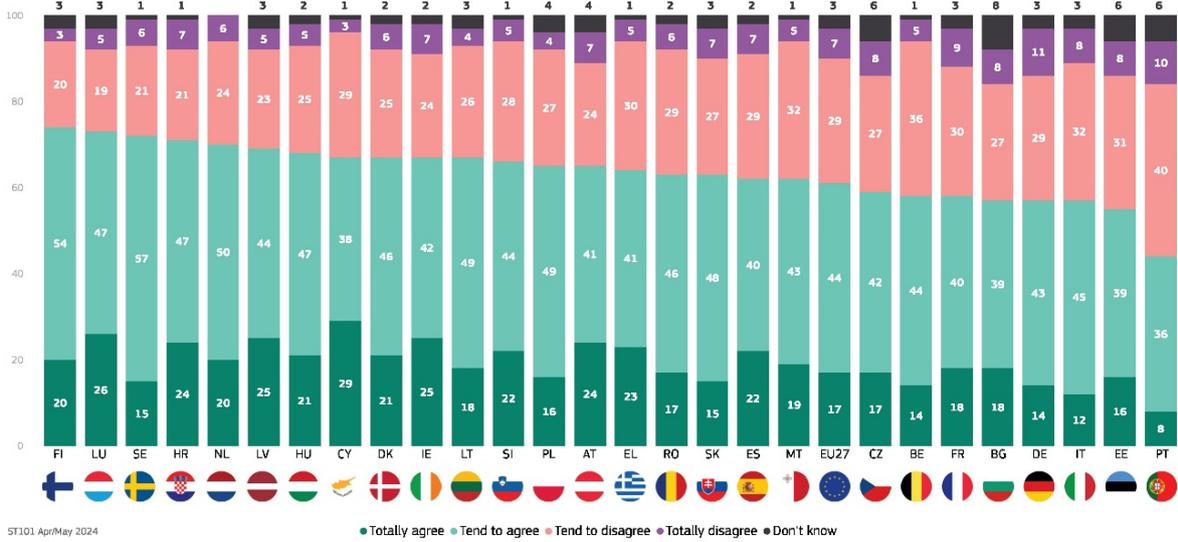
Sorted by "Totally agree"

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

In 26 Member States a majority of respondents agree with the statement that **it is easy for them to identify disinformation**. Within this group of countries, proportions reach from Finland (74%) and Luxembourg (73%), where more than seven in ten respondents say so, to 57% in Germany and Italy, where majorities are shortest.

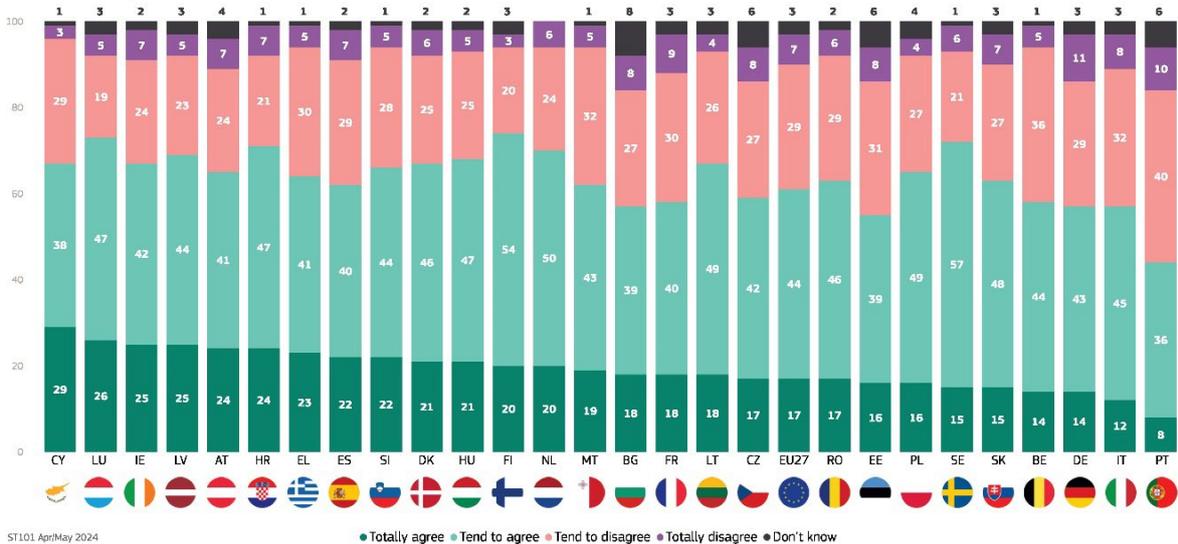
Portugal is the only exception to this pattern. As a matter of fact, in Portugal only a minority (44% vs 50% 'disagree') agree upon this statement.

QB13.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-It is easy for you to identify disinformation (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Agree"

QB13.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-It is easy for you to identify disinformation (%)



Sorted by "Totally agree"

The socio **demographic data** reveals the following:

- Respondents aged 55+ (66%), retirees (64%), housepersons (67%), those who left full-time education aged 15 or earlier (62%) are least likely to state that they **often come across disinformation** compared to at least 70% in most other socio-demographic groups.
- This same pattern applies to the statement **‘it is easy for you to identify disinformation’**. 54% of respondents aged 55+, 42% of those who left full-time education aged 15 or earlier, 51% of retirees and housepersons and 38% of those who never use the internet agree upon this statement, while agreement levels are at least 60% in most other sociodemographic groups.
- Answer patterns are very consistent for the statement **‘the rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy’**.

QB13.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree

You often come across disinformation
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	71	25	4
Gender			
Man	74	23	3
Woman	69	27	4
Age			
15-24	75	22	3
25-39	75	23	2
40-54	74	23	3
55 +	66	29	5
Education (End of)			
15-	62	29	9
16-19	73	24	3
20+	72	26	2
Still studying	74	23	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	23	3
Managers	72	27	1
Other white collars	76	23	1
Manual workers	75	22	3
House persons	67	27	6
Unemployed	72	25	3
Retired	64	30	6
Students	74	23	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	69	25	6
From time to time	73	24	3
Almost never/ Never	71	26	3
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	74	24	2
Often/ Sometimes	64	31	5
Never	55	32	13
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	26	2
Neutral	71	25	4
Negative	71	25	4

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

QB13.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree

It is easy for you to identify disinformation
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	61	36	3
Gender			
Man	65	33	2
Woman	57	40	3
Age			
15-24	65	33	2
25-39	68	30	2
40-54	63	35	2
55 +	54	42	4
Education (End of)			
15-	42	52	6
16-19	59	38	3
20+	69	30	1
Still studying	67	30	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	66	31	3
Managers	72	27	1
Other white collars	69	29	2
Manual workers	58	39	3
House persons	50	46	4
Unemployed	59	39	2
Retired	51	44	5
Students	67	30	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	44	5
From time to time	59	38	3
Almost never/ Never	62	35	3
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	64	34	2
Often/ Sometimes	51	44	5
Never	38	52	10
Image of the EU			
Positive	65	33	2
Neutral	55	41	4
Negative	61	36	3

QB13.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree

The rapid spread of disinformation is a major problem for democracy
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	86	11	3
Gender			
Man	87	11	2
Woman	85	11	4
Age			
15-24	87	10	3
25-39	87	11	2
40-54	85	13	2
55 +	84	11	5
Education (End of)			
15-	79	12	9
16-19	85	12	3
20+	89	10	1
Still studying	89	8	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	86	11	3
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars	89	10	1
Manual workers	85	13	2
House persons	80	14	6
Unemployed	84	13	3
Retired	83	11	6
Students	88	9	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	80	14	6
From time to time	83	14	3
Almost never/ Never	87	10	3
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	88	10	2
Often/ Sometimes	79	16	5
Never	71	16	13
Image of the EU			
Positive	89	9	2
Neutral	84	12	4
Negative	81	15	4

4 The direction in which things are going

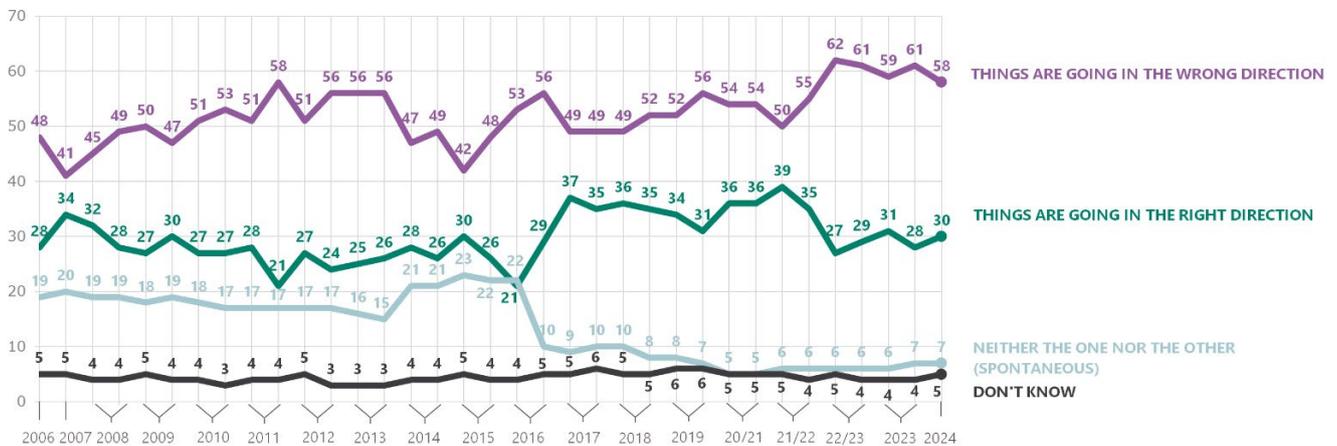
a. The direction in which things are going at national level

Just under six in ten respondents consider that things are going in the wrong direction on a national level. A majority of 58% of respondents say that things are going ‘in the wrong direction’ in their country⁴⁰. The proportion of respondents dissatisfied with the direction in which things are going in their country has decreased by three percentage points since autumn 2023 and dropped to a level below those observed between spring 2022 and autumn 2023.

In parallel, positive perceptions have gained ground by two percentage points: 30% of respondents think that things are going ‘in the right direction’. 7% (unchanged) spontaneously answered ‘neither the one nor the other’ and 5% (+1 pp) of respondents answered that they “don’t know”.

In the **euro area** and in the **countries outside the euro area**, perceptions are predominantly pessimistic. 61% (-1 percentage points since the previous survey) of respondents in the countries of the euro area consider that things are going in the wrong direction in their country, compared to 48% (-9 pp, compared with 42% who consider things going in the right direction) of respondents in the countries outside the euro area. Opinions are significantly more pessimistic within the euro area than outside the euro area, where pessimistic view decreased far more sharply.

D73.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

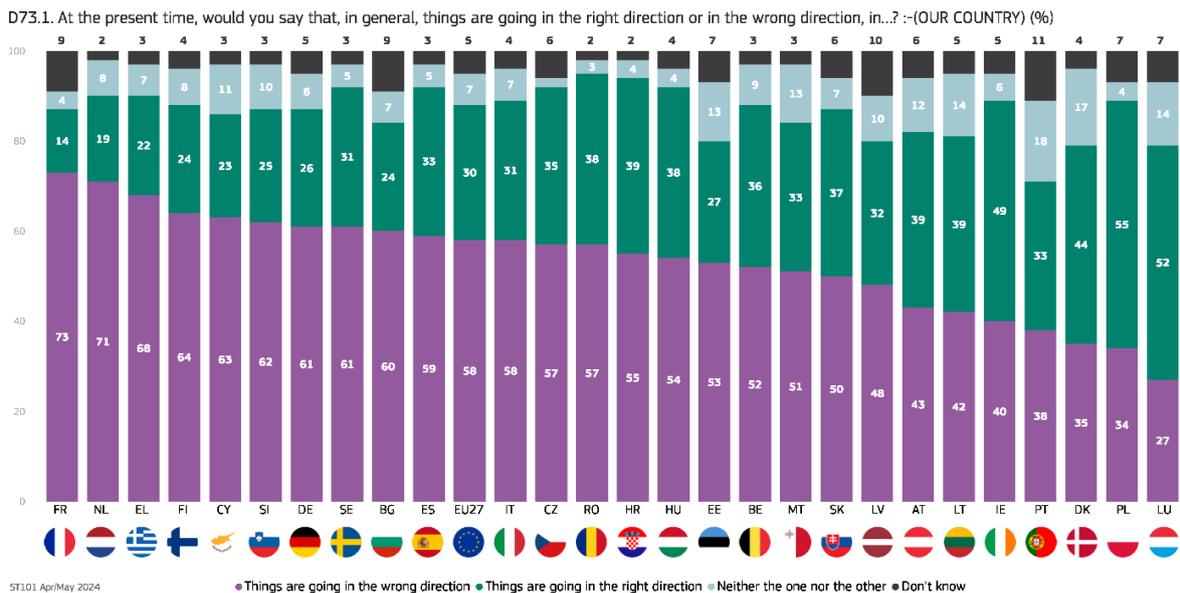
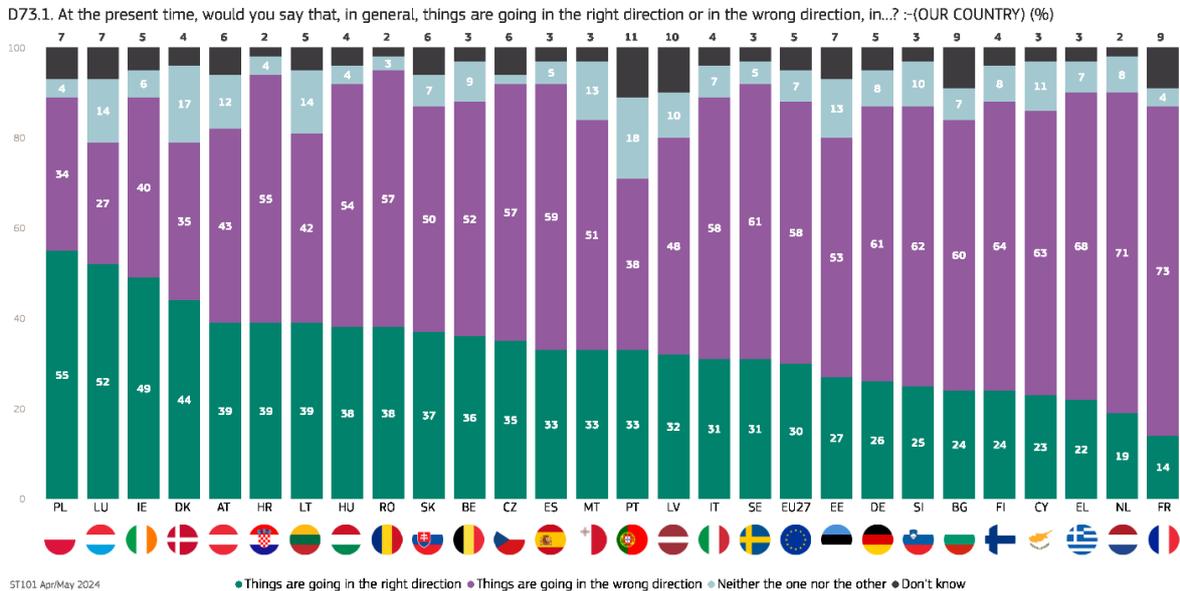


⁴⁰ D73.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY)

A majority of respondents in four Member States of the European Union (compared with three in autumn 2023) believe that **things are going in the right direction in their country**: Poland (55%), Luxembourg (52%), Ireland (49%, vs 40% 'wrong direction' and 6% 'neither the one nor the other') and Denmark (44% vs 35% 'wrong direction' and 17% 'neither the one nor the other').

Respondents in the other 23 EU Member States (compared to 24 in the previous survey from autumn 2023) predominantly believe that things are going in the wrong direction. Respondents in France (73%), the Netherlands (71%) and Greece (68%) are particularly pessimistic with over two thirds of respondents saying so.

Since autumn 2023, optimism about the direction taken at national level has increased in 18 Member States (compared with 10 in the previous survey), most significantly in Poland (55%, +17 pp), Sweden (31%, +15 pp) and Portugal (33%, +13 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Denmark (44%). In contrast, optimism has dropped in eight countries, most significantly in the Netherlands (19%, -14 pp), followed by Ireland (49%, -6 pp).



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D73.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) (%)

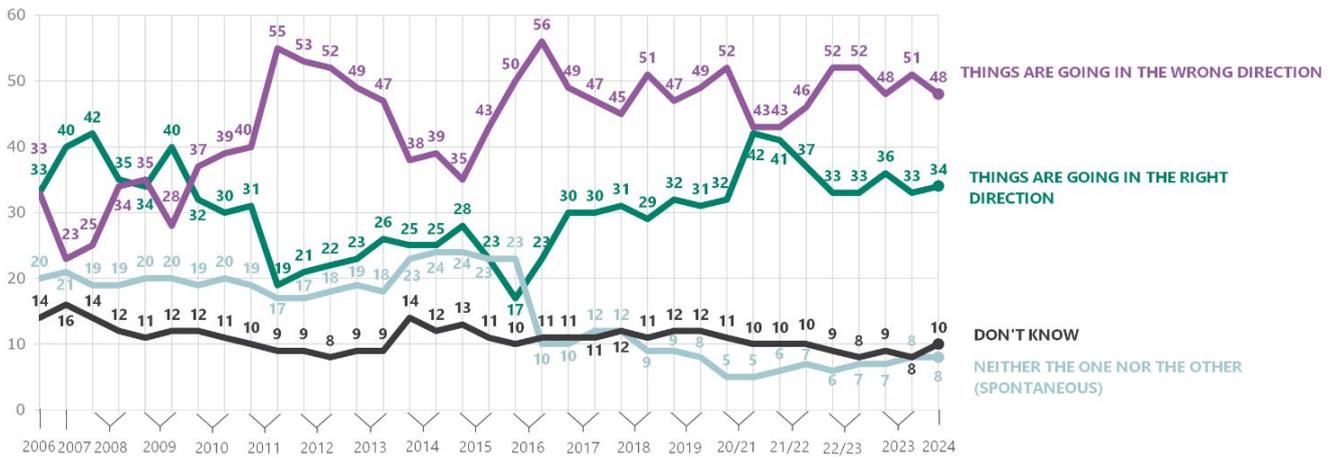


		EU27	PL	SE	PT	HR	CZ	SK	ES	LT	RO	BE	EE	BG	CY	LV	HU	MT	AT	SI	DK	DE	IT	EL	FI	FR	LU	IE	NL
Things are going in the right direction	Apr/May 2024	30	55	31	33	39	35	37	33	39	38	36	27	24	23	32	38	33	39	25	44	26	31	22	24	14	52	49	19
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲17	▲15	▲13	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼14
Things are going in the wrong direction	Apr/May 2024	58	34	61	38	55	57	50	59	42	57	52	53	60	63	48	54	51	43	62	35	61	58	68	64	73	27	40	71
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼16	▼15	▼22	▼11	▼11	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼9	▼8	▲1	=	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼7	▲1	▼3	=	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲16
Neither the one nor the other	Apr/May 2024	7	4	5	18	4	2	7	5	14	3	9	13	7	11	10	4	13	12	10	17	8	7	7	8	4	14	6	8
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	▼1	▲7	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲5	▲4	▼2	▼2	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼3
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	7	3	11	2	6	6	3	5	2	3	7	9	3	10	4	3	6	3	4	5	4	3	4	9	7	5	2
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼3	▲1	▲1

b. The direction in which things are going in the European Union

The proportion of Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union outnumbers the proportion with an optimistic view⁴¹: Just under half of respondents (48%, -3 percentage points since autumn 2024) say that things are going in ‘the wrong direction’ in the European Union, while 34% (+1 pp) believe that things are going in ‘the right direction’. 8% (unchanged) of respondents spontaneously answer “neither the one nor the other”, and 10% expressed no opinion (+2 pp).

D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union (% - EU)

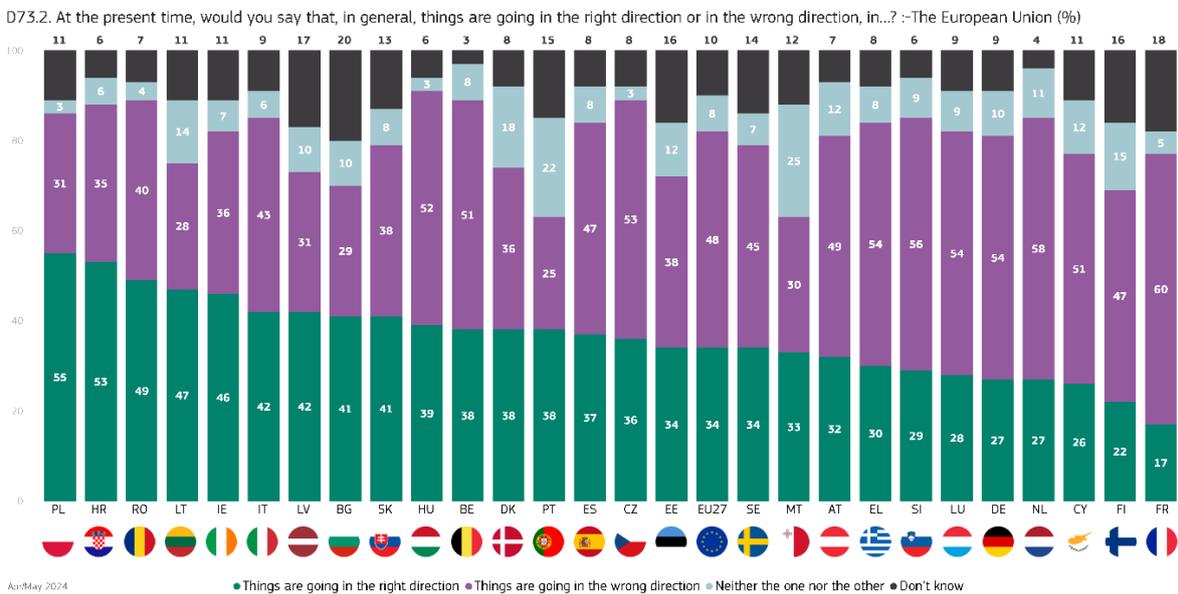


⁴¹ D73.2. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union

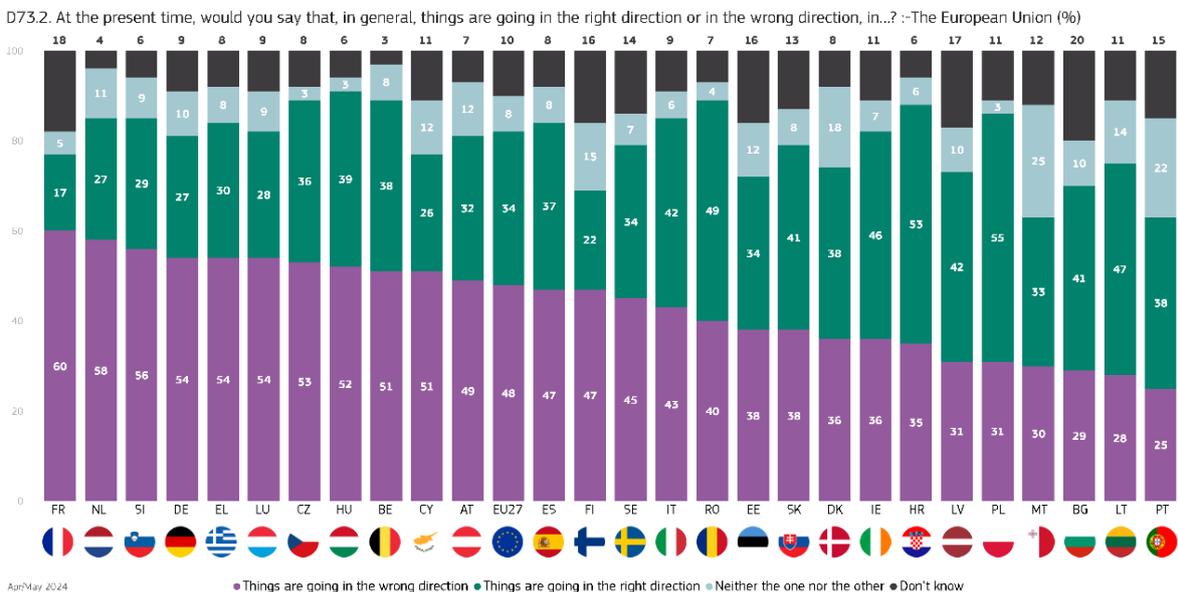
A majority of respondents in 11 Member States of the European Union (up from seven since autumn 2023) think that **things are going in the right direction in the European Union**. Within this group of countries, respondents are most optimistic in Poland (55%), Croatia (53%) and Romania (49% 'right direction' vs 40% 'wrong direction' and 4% 'neither the one nor the other'), while majorities are shortest in Malta (33% 'right direction' vs 30% 'wrong direction', 25% 'neither the one nor the other' and 12% 'don't know').

In no member state a majority of respondents think that **things are neither going in the right nor in the wrong direction in the European Union**. However, proportions for this answer are highest in Malta (25%), followed by Portugal (22%).

However, the feeling that **things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union** is predominant in 16 countries (down from 20 in the previous survey), most significantly in France (60%), the Netherlands (58%) and Slovenia (56%), where over half of respondents say so. In total, at least half of the respondents in 10 countries are negative about the direction taken in the European Union. "Don't know" answers reach at least ten percent in eleven countries, most particularly in Bulgaria (20%), France (18%) and Latvia (17%). In total don't know answers exceed 10 percent in 13 countries.



Sorted by "Things are going in the right direction"



Sorted by "Things are going in the wrong direction"

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

Since autumn 2023, optimism about the direction in which things are going in the European Union has gained ground in 15 Member States (compared with four in the previous survey), most significantly in Portugal (38%, +8 pp), Croatia (53%, +7 pp) and Slovakia (41%, +7 pp). Optimism remained unchanged in six countries, while it dropped in six countries, most markedly in the Netherlands (27%, -7 pp).

D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union (%)

Things are going in the right direction	Apr/May 2024	34	38	53	41	36	34	34	38	38	37	42	47	26	41	27	33	46	30	39	32	49	29	55	22	17	42	28	27
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3
Things are going in the wrong direction	Apr/May 2024	48	25	35	38	53	38	45	51	36	47	43	28	51	29	54	30	36	54	52	49	40	56	31	47	60	31	54	58
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼15	▼8	▼11	▼5	▼5	▼11	▼10	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼1	▼8	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▼5	▼3	▲2	▲4	▲5
Neither the one nor the other	Apr/May 2024	8	22	6	8	3	12	7	8	18	8	6	14	12	10	10	25	7	8	3	12	4	9	3	15	5	10	9	11
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	=	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲5	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲2
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	10	15	6	13	8	16	14	3	8	8	9	11	11	20	9	12	11	8	6	7	7	6	11	16	18	17	9	4
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲6	=	▼3	▲5	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲6	▼4	▼4	=

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

D73.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other	Don't know
EU27	30	58	7	5
Gender				
Man	31	58	6	5
Woman	29	58	7	6
Age				
15-24	39	48	7	6
25-39	31	58	6	5
40-54	31	59	5	5
55 +	27	60	7	6
Education (End of)				
15-	25	63	6	6
16-19	29	60	6	5
20+	33	55	7	5
Still studying	39	45	8	8
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	35	55	5	5
Managers	35	52	7	6
Other white collars	35	55	6	4
Manual workers	28	62	6	4
House persons	29	59	4	8
Unemployed	18	74	4	4
Retired	26	60	8	6
Students	40	46	7	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	14	78	5	3
From time to time	26	65	5	4
Almost never/ Never	35	52	7	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class	26	62	6	6
The lower middle class	26	62	6	6
The middle class	33	55	7	5
The upper middle class	37	54	7	2
The upper class	58	33	9	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	46	41	8	5
Neutral	22	65	7	6
Negative	10	84	4	2

D73.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union
(% - EU)

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other	Don't know
EU27	34	48	8	10
Gender				
Man	35	48	8	9
Woman	33	47	8	12
Age				
15-24	46	35	7	12
25-39	37	47	7	9
40-54	34	50	7	9
55 +	30	50	9	11
Education (End of)				
15-	27	51	7	15
16-19	32	51	7	10
20+	37	46	8	9
Still studying	45	33	9	13
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	39	46	6	9
Managers	40	44	8	8
Other white collars	40	44	8	8
Manual workers	33	51	7	9
House persons	30	48	6	16
Unemployed	24	61	5	10
Retired	28	51	9	12
Students	46	33	8	13
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	17	65	7	11
From time to time	31	53	6	10
Almost never/ Never	38	43	9	10
Consider belonging to				
The working class	28	52	8	12
The lower middle class	28	54	7	11
The middle class	38	45	8	9
The upper middle class	42	43	8	7
The upper class	63	30	3	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	56	27	9	8
Neutral	23	55	8	14
Negative	5	85	4	6

c. The situation in the country in general

Just over half of Europeans see the current situation in their country in a negative light⁴²: 52% consider that it is bad (-4 percentage points since autumn 2023), including 10% (-1) for whom it is 'very bad' and 42% (-3 pp) who answer 'rather bad'. Conversely, 46% (+4 pp) say that it is good, including 3% (unchanged) for whom it is 'very good' and 43% (+4 pp) who feel that it is 'rather good'.

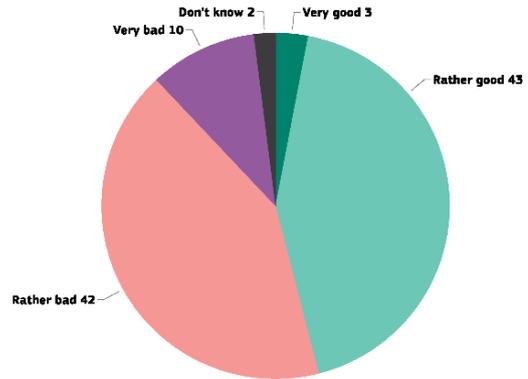
Differences in perceptions across the EU Member States remain significant albeit they have declined since summer 2022. Thus, 60 percentage points (compared with 71 pp in autumn 2023, 75 pp in spring 2023, 77 pp in winter 2022-2023 and 80 pp in summer 2022) separate the highest positive score, in Luxembourg (84%), from the lowest, in Greece (24%).

Positive opinions of the general national situation outweigh negative opinions in 15 Member States (up from 11 in the previous survey). They exceed 80% in Luxembourg (84%) and Denmark (83%).

In contrast, **opinions are predominantly negative** in 11 Member States (down from 14 in the previous survey). Negative perceptions are highest in Greece (76%), where over three quarters of respondents say so, followed by France (66%) and Bulgaria (65%).

In Hungary positive and negative views are balanced: 49% vs 49%.

QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? -The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (EU27) (%)



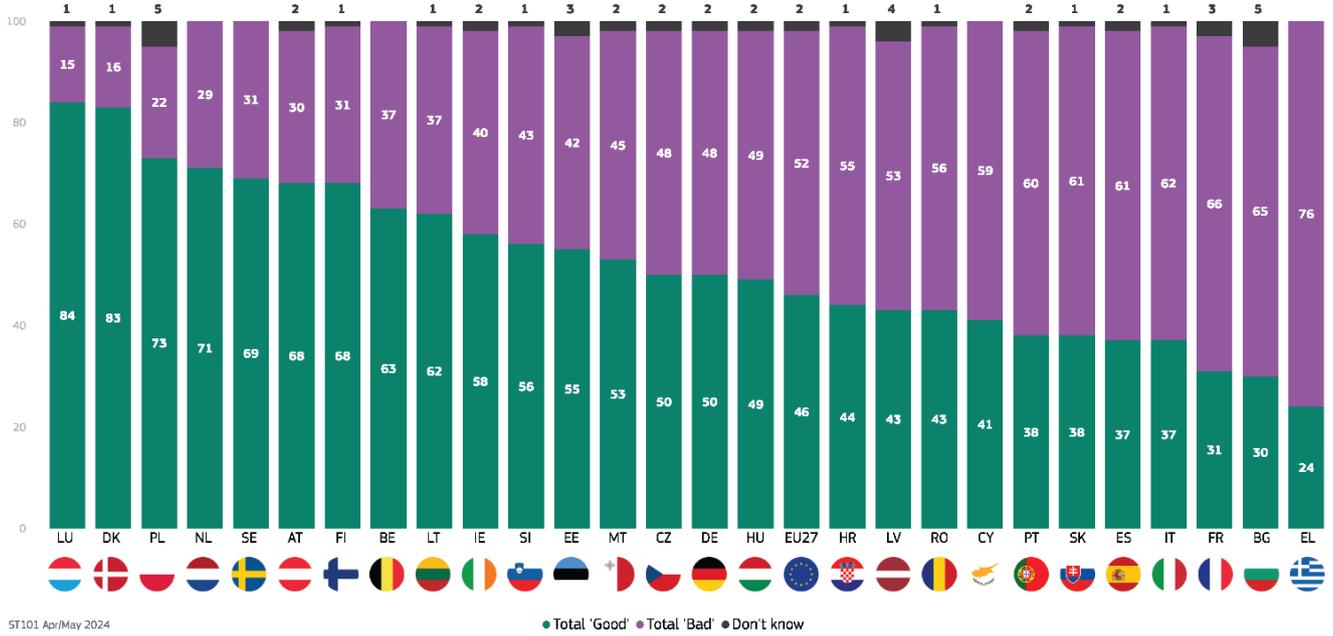
Very good	=
Rather good	▲4
Rather bad	▼3
Very bad	▼1
Don't know	=

▲ (ST1.01: Apr/May 2024 - ST1.05 Oct/Nov 2023)

⁴² QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)

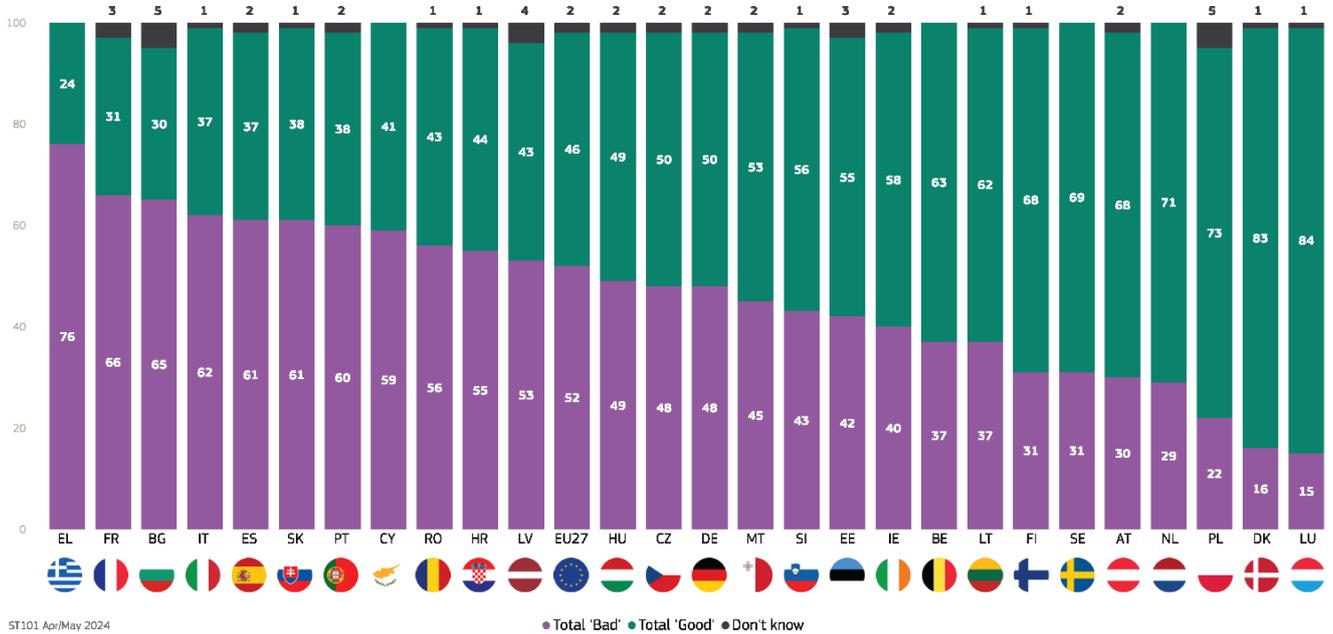


ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

Sorted by Total 'Good'

QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Total 'Bad' ● Total 'Good' ● Don't know

Sorted by Total 'Bad'

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

Since autumn 2023, positive opinions regarding the national situation in general have gained ground in 21 Member States (up from 10 in the previous survey), most significantly Poland (73%, +20 percentage points) and Portugal (68%, +19 pp), while proportions remained unchanged in Greece (24%). Conversely, approval levels

have declined in five countries, most notably in Finland (68%, -13 pp), followed by Luxembourg (84%, -6 pp). Despite this sharp decrease, Luxembourg is the country where positive opinions are most predominant.

QA1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)

		EU27	PL	PT	SE	CZ	HR	LT	BG	EE	RO	AT	BE	ES	IT	LV	HU	MT	SI	SK	DK	DE	CY	EL	FR	NL	IE	LU	FI
Total 'Good'	Apr/May 2024	46	73	38	69	50	44	62	30	55	43	68	63	37	37	43	49	53	56	38	83	50	41	24	31	71	58	84	68
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲4	▲20	▲19	▲12	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼13
Total 'Bad'	Apr/May 2024	52	22	60	31	48	55	37	65	42	56	30	37	61	62	53	49	45	43	61	16	48	59	76	66	29	40	15	31
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼4	▼21	▼19	▼12	▼11	▼10	▼9	▼9	▼8	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▲4	▲4	▲7	▲13
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	2	5	2	0	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	1
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2024

The **socio-demographic data** show that in most categories a majority of respondents see the situation in their country in general as bad. However, some categories are more likely to be positive. Hence, a majority of respondents who remained in full time education until the age of 20 or beyond describe the general situation of their country as 'good' (56%). So do managers (60%), students (59%), self-employed (50% vs 47% 'bad') and other white collars (52%) and respondents who consider themselves as upper class (76%) or upper middle class (63%). Positive perceptions also prevail amongst those who hold a positive image of the EU (64%).

QA1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	46	52	2
Gender			
Man	48	50	2
Woman	46	52	2
Age			
15-24	55	42	3
25-39	52	46	2
40-54	46	52	2
55 +	43	55	2
Education (End of)			
15-	31	67	2
16-19	43	56	1
20+	56	42	2
Still studying	59	38	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	50	47	3
Managers	60	38	2
Other white collars	52	46	2
Manual workers	44	55	1
House persons	38	61	1
Unemployed	28	69	3
Retired	41	57	2
Students	59	38	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	77	2
From time to time	41	58	1
Almost never/ Never	54	44	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	37	60	3
The lower middle class	40	59	1
The middle class	51	47	2
The upper middle class	63	36	1
The upper class	76	24	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	64	34	2
Neutral	40	58	2
Negative	19	79	2

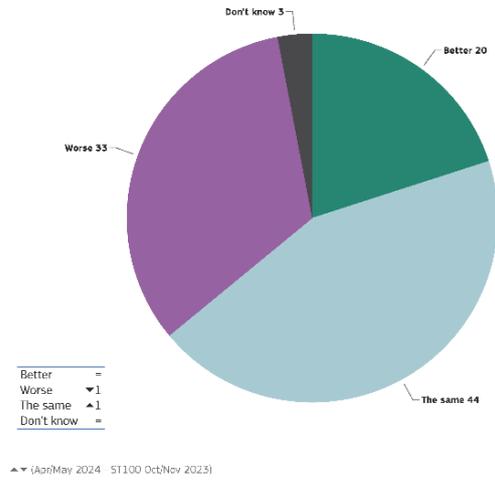
When looking ahead over the next twelve months, over four in ten Europeans expect the situation in their country in general to stay the same (44%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023)⁴³, while a third of respondents expect it to get worse (33%, -1 pp). However, just a fifth of respondents expect the situation to get better (20%, unchanged). Finally, 3% (unchanged) of respondents do not provide an answer or say that they “don’t know”.

At least three in ten respondents in Croatia, Poland; Sweden (each 32%) and Italy (31%) expect the situation in their country getting better. In total, positive views outnumber negative views in six Member States, while **positive and negative views are evenly split in Latvia** (21% vs 21%).

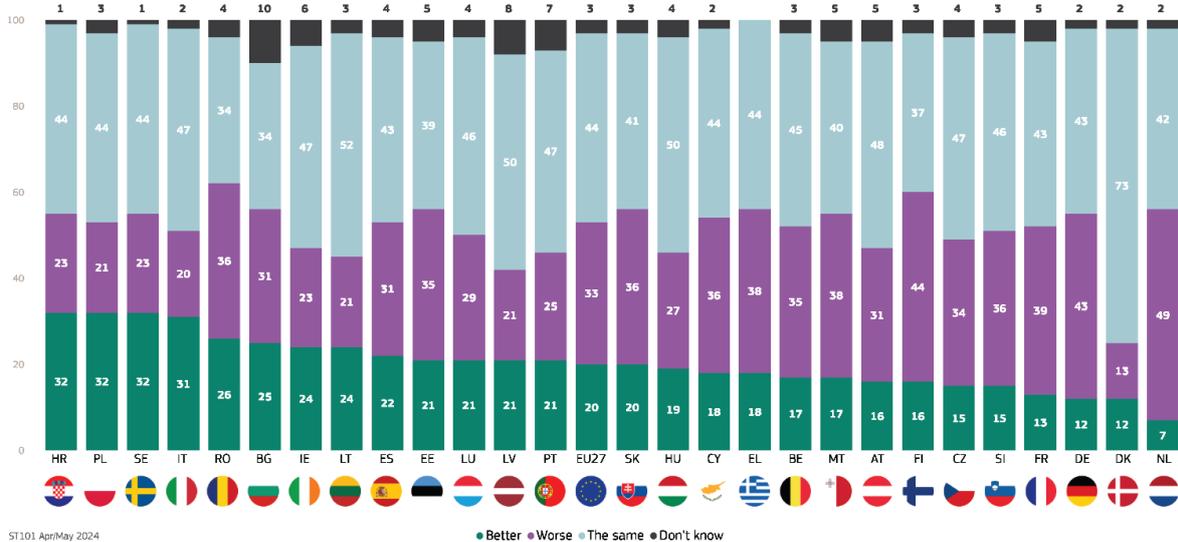
The idea that the situation in **the country in general will stay the same over the next twelve months** is predominant in 23 countries (compared with 20 in the previous survey). Respondents are most likely to give this answer in Denmark (73%), Lithuania (52%) Hungary and Latvia (each 50%).

Pessimism is most widespread in three countries (down from six in the previous survey), namely in the Netherlands (49% ‘worse’, 42% ‘same’ and 7% ‘better’), Finland (49% ‘worse’, 42% ‘same’ and 7% ‘better’), and Romania (36% ‘worse’, 34% ‘same’ and 26% ‘better’). In Germany (43% ‘worse’, 43% ‘same’, 12% ‘better’) **opinions are evenly split** between **pessimistic views and those who consider that the situation in the country will stay the same** over the next twelve months. It is also noteworthy that one in ten respondents (10%) answered ‘don’t know’ in Bulgaria.

QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (EU27) (%)



QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)



⁴³ QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general.

The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding the situation in their country in general⁴⁴ over the coming year has increased slightly, by one index point. It currently stands at -13 index points (up from -14 in autumn 2023). However, the index is still higher than the measures observed in winter 2022-2023 (-18), in summer 2022 (-29) and autumn 2023 (-14). The index is now positive in six Member States (compared with four in the previously survey), namely Poland, Italy (each +11), Croatia, Sweden (each +9), Lithuania (+3) and Ireland (+1). Positive and negative expectations are evenly balanced in Latvia (0). In contrast, in 20 Member States the index is negative, with scores ranging from -1 index point in Denmark, to -31 in Germany and -42 in the Netherlands.

Since autumn 2023, optimism has increased in 15 Member States (compared with nine in the previous survey), most particularly in Sweden (32%, +10 pp) and Ireland

(24%, +7 pp), while optimism remained unchanged in Italy (31%), Spain (22%) and Luxembourg (21%). Conversely, optimism decreased in nine countries, most notably in the Netherlands (7%, -9 pp), Denmark (12%, -3 pp) and Malta (17%, -3 pp). The Netherlands, Denmark and Germany are the countries where optimistic views are actually least widespread.

Since autumn 2023, the index has improved in 17 Member States, most significantly in Sweden (+24 index points up to +9), Portugal (+22 index points up to -4) and Cyprus (+20 index points up to -18). Albeit these sharp increases the total index value remains negative in those two countries. The index remained unchanged in Slovakia (-16), while the index declined in nine countries, most markedly in Malta (-9 index points down to -21) and the Netherlands (-25 index points down to -42).

QA2.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)

	EU27	SE	PT	CY	CZ	EE	SI	LT	IE	IT	PL	BE	EL	HU	RO	ES	LU	HR	SK	DK	LV	BG	DE	AT	FR	FI	MT	NL
Better - Worse Apr/May 2024	-13	9	-4	-18	-19	-14	-21	3	1	11	11	-18	-20	-8	-10	-9	-8	9	-16	-1	0	-6	-31	-15	-26	-28	-21	-42
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	-14	-15	-26	-38	-38	-31	-33	-8	-7	3	3	-25	-27	-14	-15	-12	-11	7	-16	0	2	-3	-28	-12	-20	-21	-12	-17
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲24	▲22	▲20	▲19	▲17	▲12	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼25	

⁴⁴ Difference between the positive (“better”) and negative (“worse”) answers.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2024

QA2.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	20	33	44	3
Gender				
Man	20	33	44	3
Woman	20	32	45	3
Age				
15-24	30	24	43	3
25-39	22	33	42	3
40-54	21	33	43	3
55 +	15	35	46	4
Education (End of)				
15-	16	34	45	5
16-19	19	34	44	3
20+	21	33	43	3
Still studying	26	22	49	3
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	24	31	42	3
Managers	21	32	44	3
Other white collars	24	31	43	2
Manual workers	20	35	42	3
House persons	16	32	48	4
Unemployed	21	38	38	3
Retired	14	35	46	5
Students	27	22	48	3
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	14	48	34	4
From time to time	19	37	41	3
Almost never/ Never	21	29	47	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class	16	35	44	5
The lower middle class	17	37	43	3
The middle class	22	30	45	3
The upper middle class	21	33	44	2
The upper class	38	20	40	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	27	22	48	3
Neutral	17	34	45	4
Negative	9	55	33	3



II. The European Union and its citizens

1 Attachment to the European Union

a. What does the European Union symbolise?

Nearly half of Europeans associate the EU with the “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”

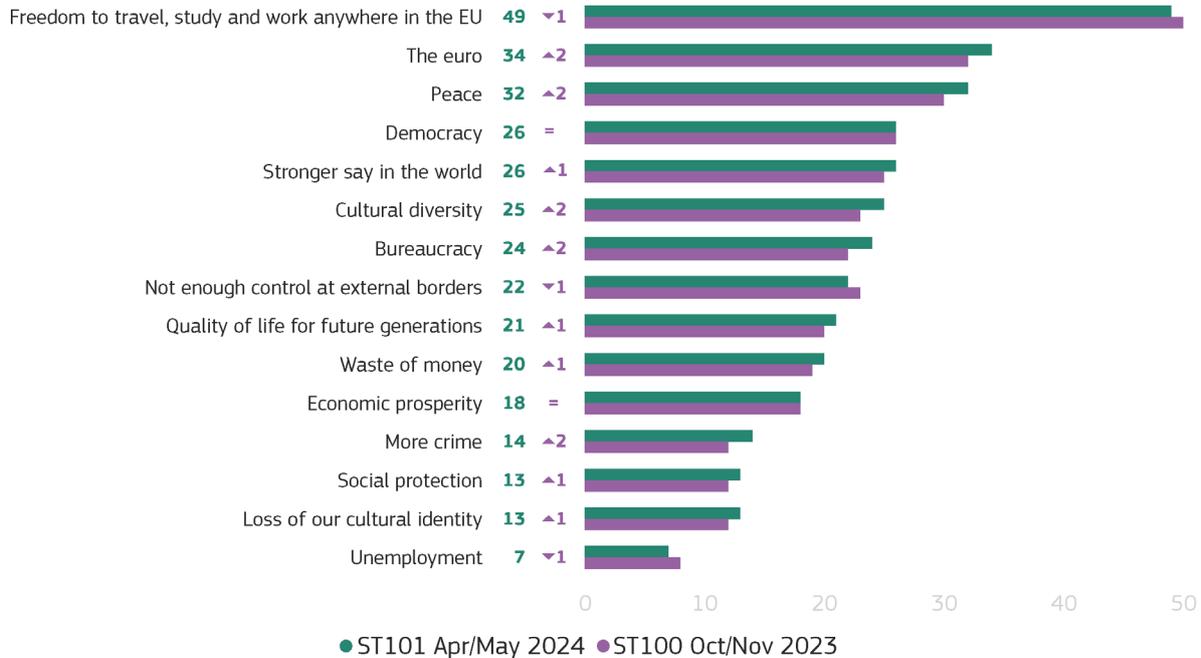
As in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” (49%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2023) is the most frequently mentioned association with the EU⁴⁵. This is followed by “**the euro**” (34%, +2 pp) and “**peace**” (32%, +2 pp), both cited by more than three in ten. More than one in five associate the EU with “**democracy**” (26%, no change), a “**stronger say in the world**” (26%, +1 pp), “**cultural diversity**” (25%, +2 pp) or “**quality of life of future generations**” (21%, +1 pp).

“**Bureaucracy**” (24%, +2 pp), “**not enough control at external borders**” (22%, -1 pp) and “**waste of money**” (20%, +1 pp) are the most frequently mentioned among the negative associations with the EU.

All the other associations are mentioned by less than one in five: “**economic prosperity**” (18%, no change), “**more crime**” (14%, +2 pp), “**social protection**” and “**loss of our cultural identity**” (both 13%, +1 pp), and “**unemployment**” (7%, -1 pp).

These proportions have remained broadly stable since autumn 2023 (EB100). Slight increases are recorded in the shares of respondents mentioning “**the euro**”, “**peace**”, “**cultural diversity**”, “**bureaucracy**” and “**more crime**” (all +2 pp).

QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



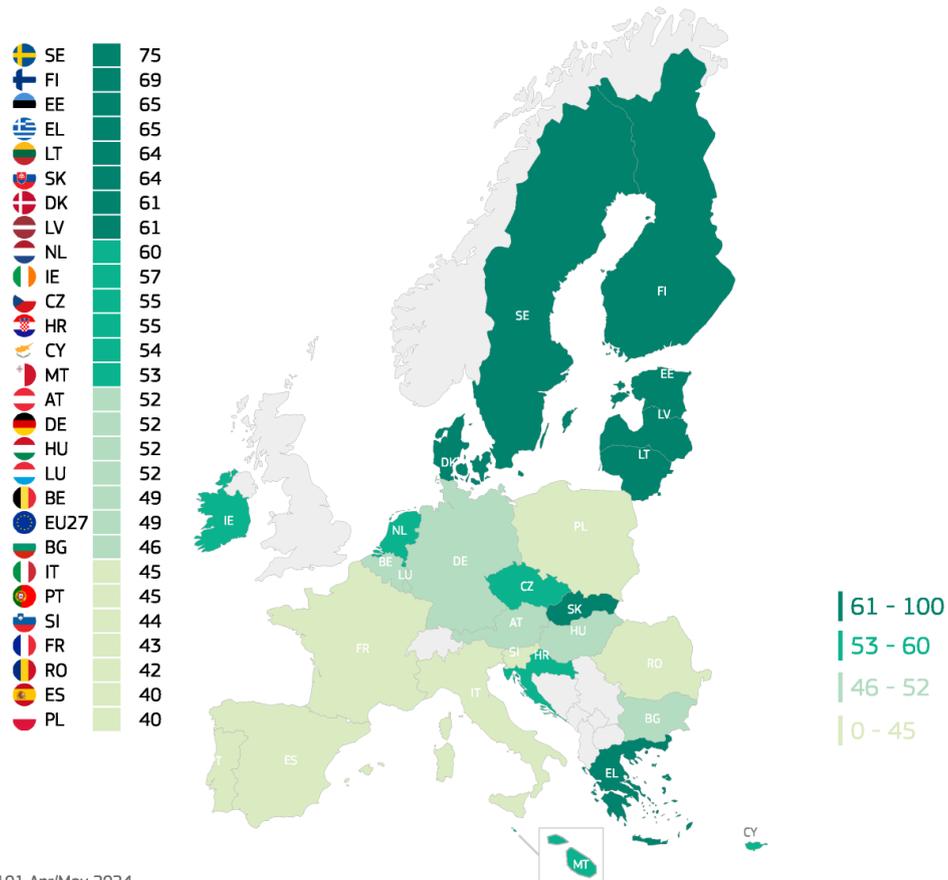
Apr/May 2024

⁴⁵ QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally?

The “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the single most highly ranked association with the EU in 25 EU Member States, and is joint first in Austria (together with “the euro”).

Respondents are most likely to mention this association in Sweden (75%), Finland (69%) and Estonia and Greece (both 65%). Conversely, four in ten cite this answer in Poland and Spain, and 42% do so in Romania.

QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU (%)

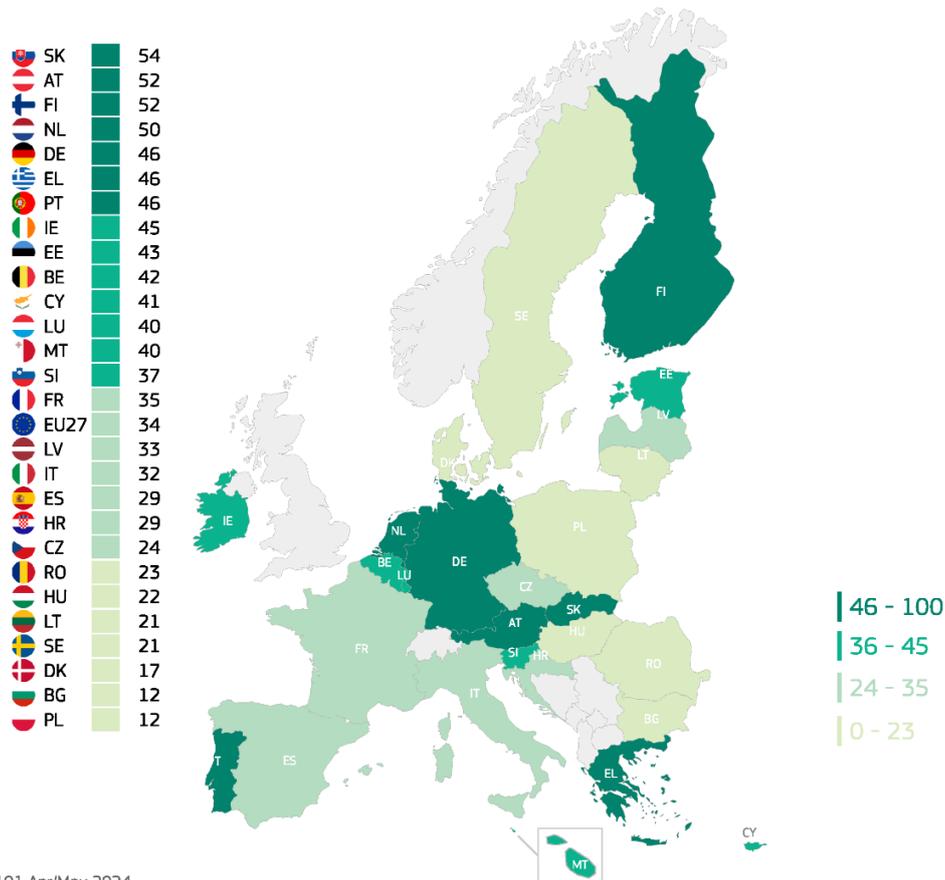


Membership of the euro area plays a role when observing the proportions of respondents associating the EU with “**the euro**”. More particularly, those living in countries within the **euro area** (39%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2023) are much more likely than those living in countries **outside the euro area** (18%, +3 pp) to mention this. “The euro” tops the list of the associations with the EU in Portugal and ranks joint first in Austria (together with “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”). The country analysis also shows that “the euro” is mentioned by nearly three in ten or more in 19 out of the 20 euro area countries. Among these,

the highest shares of respondents giving this answer are found in Slovakia (54%) and in Austria and Finland (both 52%), while the lowest are recorded in Spain and Croatia (both 29%) and in Italy (32%). Only in Lithuania (21%) less than a quarter mention “the euro”.

In the non-euro countries, associations of the EU with “the euro” are most widespread in Czechia (24%), Romania (23%) and Hungary (22%). At the opposite end of the scale, less than one fifth give this answer in Bulgaria and Poland (both 12%) and in Denmark (17%).

QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - The euro (%)



The **socio-demographic data** show that the “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the highest ranked association with the EU across almost all categories of respondents. The proportions mentioning this association are highest among 15-39 year-olds (53%, compared to 44% among those aged 55 or over) and those who remained in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (57%, compared to 34% of those who left education aged 15 or younger). In addition, managers (57%, compared to 41% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (52%, compared to 41% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class or the upper class of society (59-65%, compared to 42-43% of those who consider themselves as working class or lower middle class) are also most likely to associate the EU with the “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”. These findings are in line with those observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

Generally speaking, **positive** associations with the EU are more widespread among those with a higher education level and socio-economic status. For instance, associating the EU with “**peace**” is more common among those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (37%, compared to 25% of those who left aged 15 or younger), managers (38%, compared to 24% of the unemployed), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (36%, compared to 24% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the middle, upper middle or upper class of society (34-47%, compared to 26-28% of those who consider themselves as part of the working class or lower middle class).

Conversely, age plays a role when it comes to **negative** associations with the EU, as older respondents are more likely than their younger counterparts to mention most of these answer options. This is most evident when observing the shares of respondents citing “**bureaucracy**” (27% of those aged 55 or over, compared to 12% of those aged 15-24).

**Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024**

QA7 What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	The euro	Peace	Democracy	Stronger say in the world	Cultural diversity	Bureaucracy	Not enough control at external borders	Quality of life for future generations	Waste of money
EU27	49	34	32	26	26	25	24	22	21	20
Gender										
Man	49	36	33	26	25	24	26	23	21	21
Woman	48	33	31	26	27	25	21	22	21	18
Age										
15-24	53	33	34	28	25	29	12	13	24	11
25-39	53	34	31	27	28	27	22	19	23	17
40-54	50	33	31	25	26	25	25	23	21	20
55 +	44	35	32	26	25	23	27	26	19	23
Education (End of)										
15-	34	33	25	18	20	16	20	26	15	19
16-19	45	34	29	22	23	20	25	25	19	24
20+	57	36	37	33	31	33	26	20	25	17
Still studying	58	34	37	30	29	31	12	12	26	7
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	53	32	31	28	30	28	27	19	23	19
Managers	57	37	38	33	36	33	26	18	24	14
Other white collars	54	36	33	29	29	25	23	22	24	17
Manual workers	45	34	26	22	22	22	24	24	21	22
House persons	41	33	25	18	21	18	16	18	16	16
Unemployed	45	31	24	19	16	21	26	22	13	27
Retired	43	34	33	25	24	22	26	28	18	24
Students	57	33	37	31	28	31	12	13	26	8
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	41	40	24	16	17	18	29	29	14	30
From time to time	43	31	26	21	24	23	22	23	20	21
Almost never/ Never	52	35	36	30	28	27	24	21	22	18
Consider belonging to										
The working class	43	33	26	18	22	20	24	25	17	22
The lower middle class	42	34	28	23	22	23	25	23	16	23
The middle class	52	34	34	29	27	27	23	22	23	18
The upper middle class	59	41	47	37	38	32	28	17	31	14
The upper class	65	33	37	42	43	24	15	13	37	11
Image of the EU										
Positive	58	37	44	39	38	31	16	14	31	7
Neutral	45	34	26	20	20	22	25	25	15	20
Negative	31	28	13	8	9	14	42	36	10	49

“Bureaucratic” is the trait most commonly associated with the EU, followed by “modern” and “democratic”

Respondents were asked which words well describe their idea of the EU⁴⁶. “**Bureaucratic**” is a term that well describes the EU for around three quarters (74%, +2 percentage points since spring 2023). Nearly one in five (18%, -3 pp) think this term badly describes the idea they have of the EU.

Close to seven in ten (69%, no change since spring 2023) associate the EU with being “**democratic**”, compared with around one quarter (26%, no change) who believe this is a poor description of their idea of the EU. Around two thirds (66%, no change) think “**modern**” is an apt description of the EU, while almost three in ten (28%, no change) say that this term badly describes the idea they have of the EU.

Other positive traits are associated with the EU by at least six in ten respondents. More particularly, 62% (+1 percentage point since spring 2023) associate the EU with being “**protective**”, compared with 32% (-1 pp) who think this is a poor description. Similarly, 60% (-1 pp) say the term “**forward-looking**” well conveys the idea they have of the EU. Conversely, 32% (no change) think this word does not accurately describe the EU.

More than half of the respondents (54%, +2 percentage points since spring 2023) associate the EU with being “**remote**”, while close to four in ten (38%, -2 pp) believe this term badly describes the idea they have of the EU. An equal proportion (54%, -1 pp) indicates “**united**” as a word that well conveys their idea of the EU. By contrast, four in ten (no change) say “united” badly describes their idea of the EU. Another positive association is made by more than half of the respondents: “**reacting fast in times of crisis**” (53%, +3 pp). Conversely, four in ten (-4 pp) believe this is not an accurate description of the EU. Finally, the only trait that is associated with the EU by less than half of the respondents is “**efficient**” (49%, +2 pp). This compares with 44% (-2 pp) who think this is a poor description of their idea of the EU.

Most of these proportions have remained broadly stable since the last time this question was asked in spring 2023 (EB99). An increase can be noted in the share of respondents associating the EU with “**reacting fast in times of crisis**” (+3 percentage points). Smaller increases are also recorded for the proportions associating the EU with “**bureaucratic**”, “**remote**” and “**efficient**” (all +2 pp).

⁴⁶ QA8. Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. 1) Modern; 2)

Democratic; 3) Protective; 4) Efficient; 5) Forward-looking; 6) Remote; 7) Bureaucratic; 8) Reacting fast in times of crisis; 9) United.

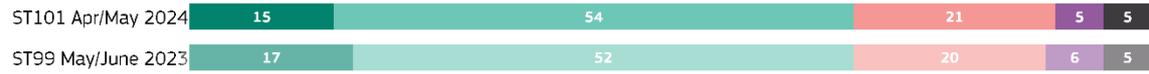
Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

QA8. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. (EU27) (%)

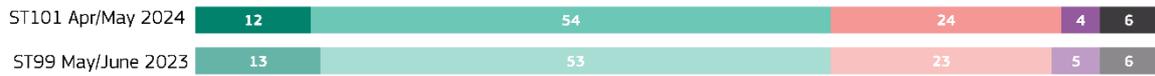
Bureaucratic



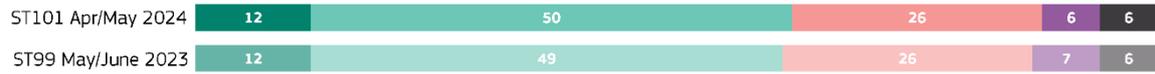
Democratic



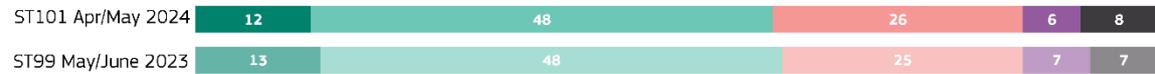
Modern



Protective



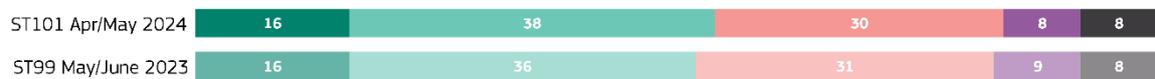
Forward-looking



United



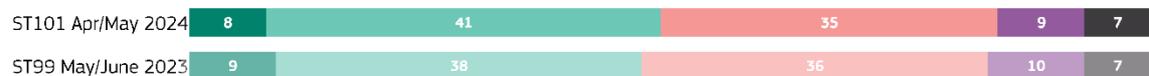
Remote



Reacting fast in times of crisis



Efficient



● Describes very well ● Describes fairly well ● Describes fairly badly ● Describes very badly ● Don't know

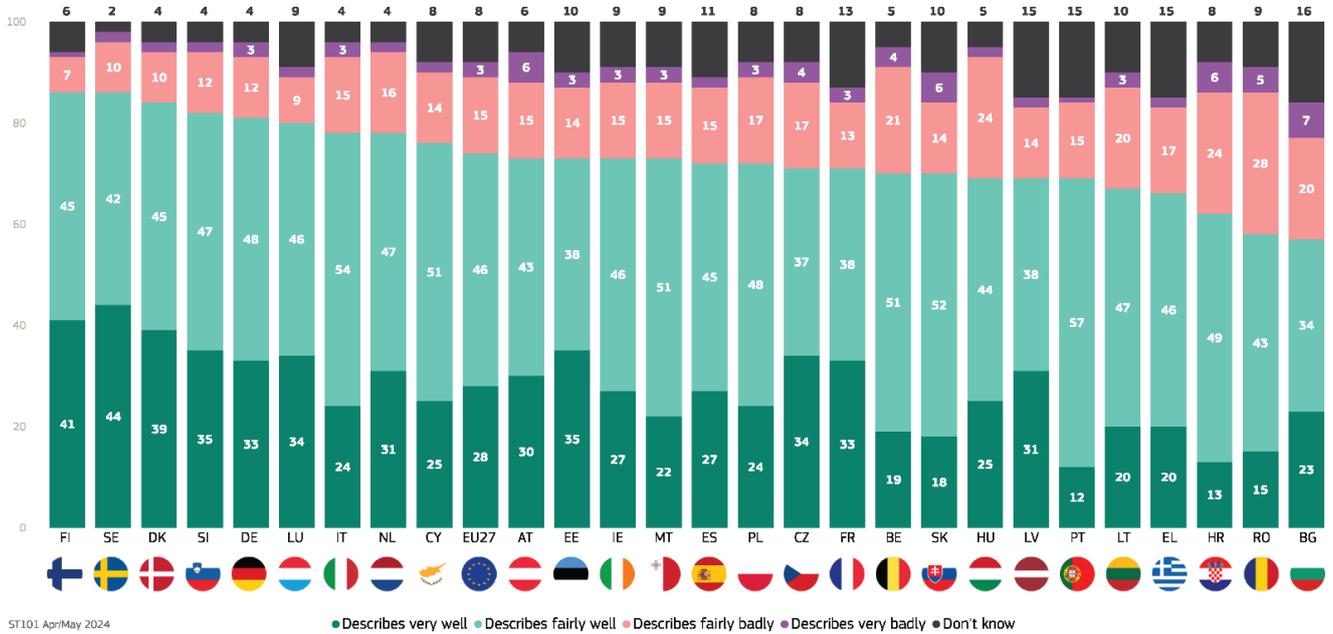
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BUREAUCRATIC

In 19 EU Member States, at least seven in ten respondents associate the EU with the term “bureaucratic”. This is particularly the case in Finland and Sweden (both 86%) as well as in Denmark (84%).

By contrast, less than two thirds give this answer in Bulgaria (57%), Romania (58%) and Croatia (62%).

QA8.7. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. :-Bureaucratic (%)



The proportion of respondents who think “bureaucratic” is an apt description of the EU has increased in 21 EU Member States since spring 2023, and most notably in Slovenia (+11 percentage points), Lithuania (+10 pp) and Denmark (+8 pp).

The largest decreases are observed in Croatia (-10 percentage points), Ireland (-7 pp) and Malta (-4 pp), while this proportion has remained stable in Portugal.

QA8.7 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Bureaucratic (%)

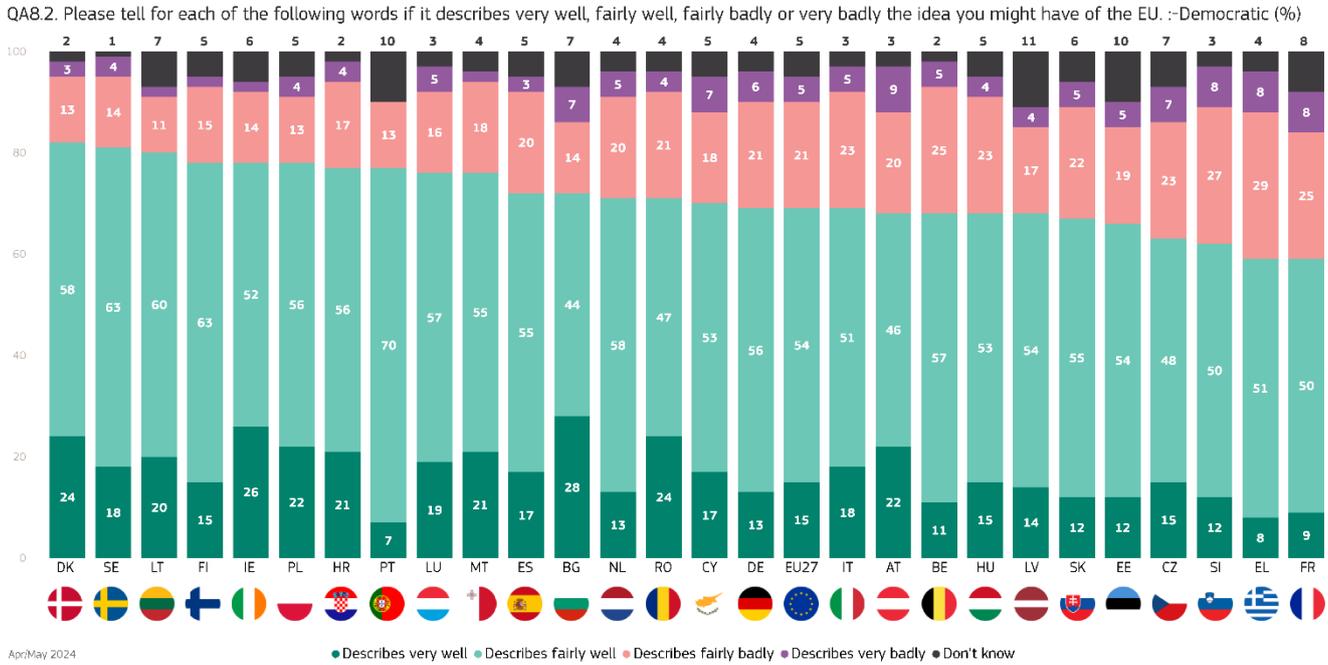


		EU27	SI	LT	DK	CY	FR	LV	LU	AT	BE	RO	FI	IT	HU	BG	EE	EL	CZ	DE	NL	SK	SE	PT	ES	PL	MT	IE	HR
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	74	82	67	84	76	71	69	80	73	70	58	86	78	69	57	73	66	71	81	78	70	86	69	72	72	73	73	62
	Δ May/June 2023	▲2	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼7	▼10
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	18	14	23	12	16	16	16	11	21	25	33	8	18	26	27	17	19	21	15	18	20	12	16	17	20	18	18	30
	Δ May/June 2023	▼3	▼7	▼8	▼4	▼9	▼6	▼4	▼9	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼8	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲3	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	8	4	10	4	8	13	15	9	6	5	9	6	4	5	16	10	15	8	4	4	10	2	15	11	8	9	9	8
	Δ May/June 2023	▲1	▼4	▼2	▼4	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲6	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲3	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲6

DEMOCRATIC

In 22 countries, more than two thirds think “democratic” well describes the idea they have of the EU. At least eight in ten give this answer in Denmark (82%), Sweden (81%) and Lithuania (80%).

Conversely, 59% think this way in France and Greece, and 62% do so in Slovenia.



In 12 countries, respondents are less likely than they were in spring 2023 to say that “democratic” well describes the idea they have of the EU. However, only in Ireland and Luxembourg (both -5 percentage points) and in Czechia and Romania (both -3 pp) have these declines been of more than two percentage points.

By contrast, this figure has increased in 11 countries, particularly in Malta (+13 percentage points), Slovakia (+11 pp) and Austria (+6 pp). This proportion has remained unchanged in four countries: Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia.

QA8.2 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Democratic (%)

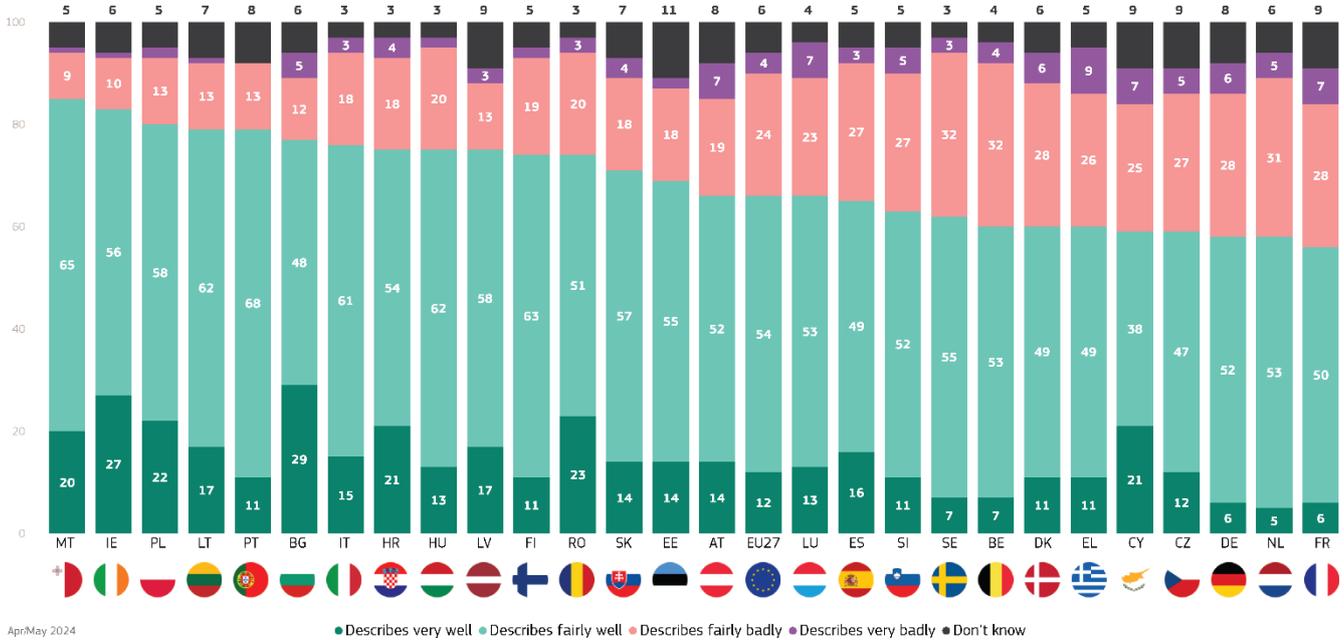
		EU27	MT	SK	AT	EL	FI	CY	BG	HR	DK	ES	FR	DE	HU	PL	SI	BE	NL	SE	EE	IT	LV	LT	PT	CZ	RO	IE	LU
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	69	76	67	68	59	78	70	72	77	82	72	59	69	68	78	62	68	71	81	66	69	68	80	77	63	71	78	76
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▲13	▲11	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	26	20	27	29	37	17	25	21	21	16	23	33	27	27	17	35	30	25	18	24	28	21	13	13	30	25	16	21
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▼13	▼12	▼6	▼6	▼5	▼8	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲3
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	4	6	3	4	5	5	7	2	2	5	8	4	5	5	3	2	4	1	10	3	11	7	10	7	4	6	3
	Δ May/June 2023	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲4	=	=	▼2	▼4	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲3	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1

MODERN

At least six in ten in 22 EU Member States say that “modern” conveys well the idea they have of the EU, with respondents in Malta (85%), Ireland (83%) and Poland (80%) being the most likely to hold this view.

At the other end of the scale, 56% in France and 58% in Germany and the Netherlands believe this is an apt description of the EU.

QA8.1. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. -Modern (%)



The proportion who think “modern” is an accurate description of their idea of the EU has lost ground in 14 EU Member States since spring 2023. This share of respondents has decreased by nine percentage points in Belgium, eight percentage points in Slovenia and six percentage points in Estonia.

Conversely, this figure has increased in 11 countries, and by more than three percentage points in Malta and Slovakia (both +6 pp) as well as in Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark and Finland (all +4 pp). This proportion has remained stable in Italy and Spain.

QA8.1 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Modern (%)

		EU27	MT	SK	BG	DK	AT	FI	DE	EL	FR	RO	SE	ES	IT	HU	LV	LT	LU	PL	CZ	CY	IE	NL	PT	HR	EE	SI	BE
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	66	85	71	77	60	66	74	58	60	56	74	62	65	76	75	75	79	66	80	59	59	83	58	79	75	69	63	60
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	28	10	22	17	34	26	21	34	35	35	23	35	30	21	22	16	14	30	15	32	32	11	36	13	22	20	32	36
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▼8	▼8	=	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲4	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲7	▲8
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	5	7	6	6	8	5	8	5	9	3	3	5	3	3	9	7	4	5	9	9	6	6	8	3	11	5	4
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▲2	▲2	▼4	▼3	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1

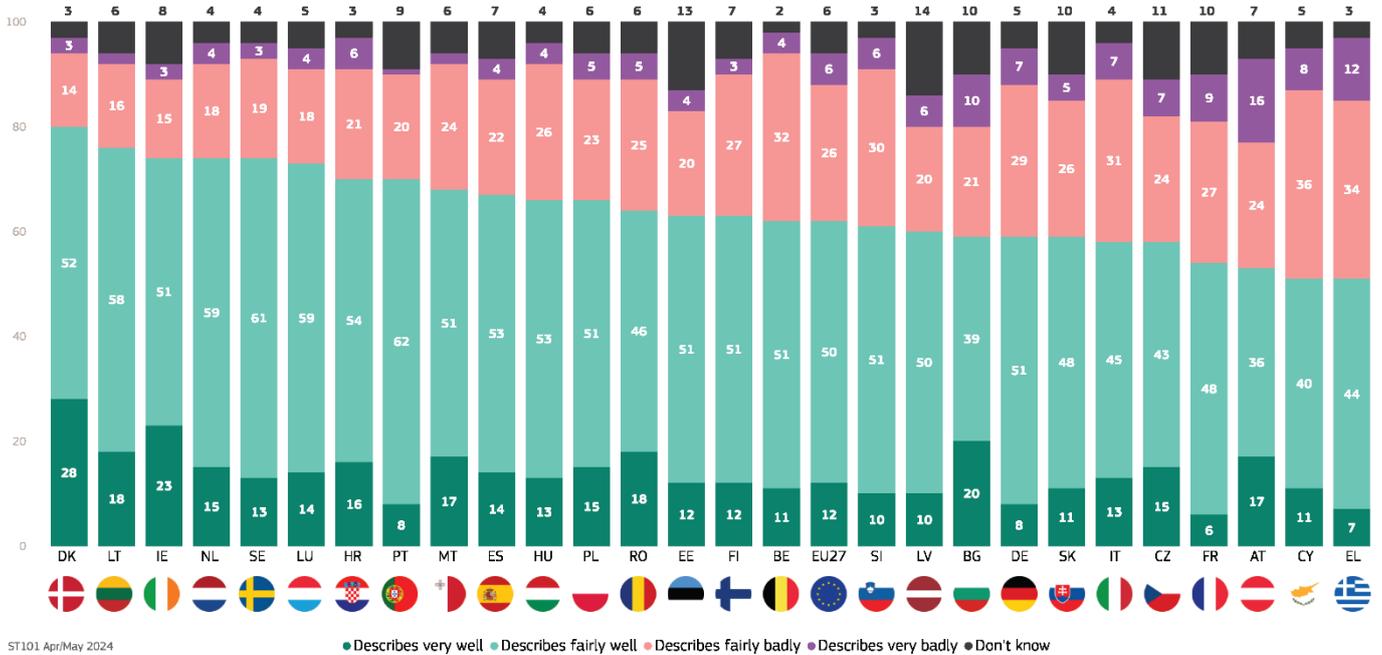
PROTECTIVE

In 18 EU Member States, at least six in ten see the European Union as “protective”. This figure is highest in Denmark (80%) and Lithuania (76%) as well as in Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden (all 74%).

At the other end of the spectrum, these proportions are lowest in Cyprus and Greece (both 51%) and in Austria (53%).

The share of respondents who believe “protective” describes

QA8.3. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. -Protective (%)



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well their idea of the EU has increased in 13 EU Member States since spring 2023. The most notable rises are observed in Cyprus (+9 percentage points), Malta (+8 pp) and Slovakia (+6 pp).

This proportion has declined in ten countries, especially in Latvia (-10 percentage points), Belgium (-8 pp) and Ireland (-6 pp), and has remained unchanged in Czechia, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

QA8.3 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Protective (%)

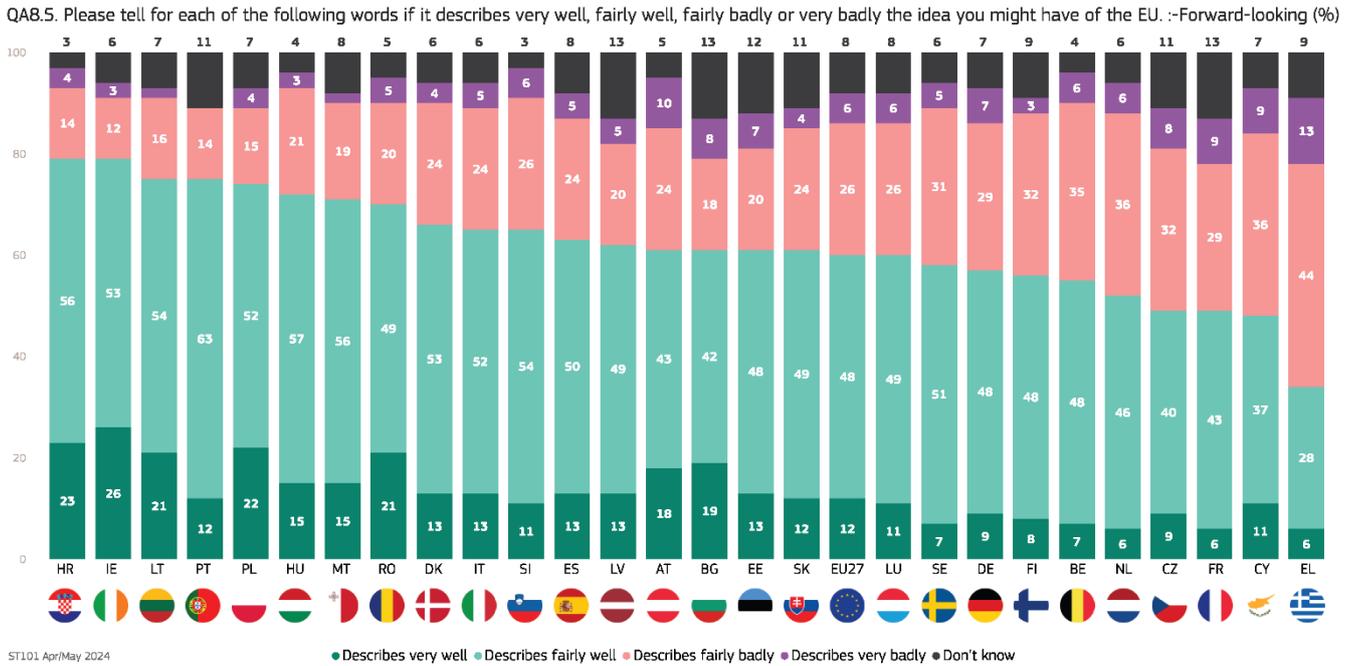


		EU27	CY	MT	SK	AT	EL	BG	ES	HU	RO	FR	IT	FI	SE	CZ	DE	LU	NL	DK	SI	PT	HR	LT	EE	PL	IE	BE	LV
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	62	51	68	59	53	51	59	67	66	64	54	58	63	74	58	59	73	74	80	61	70	70	76	63	66	74	62	60
	Δ May/June 2023	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼10
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	32	44	26	31	40	46	31	26	30	30	36	38	30	22	31	36	22	22	17	36	21	27	18	24	28	18	36	26
	Δ May/June 2023	▼1	▼13	▼9	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼5	▲2	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	=	▲5	▲2	▲8	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	5	6	10	7	3	10	7	4	6	10	4	7	4	11	5	5	4	3	3	9	3	6	13	6	8	2	14
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	▼5	▲2	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲5	=	▲4	=	▲4

FORWARD-LOOKING

The proportion of respondents who associate the EU with being “forward-looking” reaches 60% or more in 18 EU Member States. At least three quarters draw this association in Croatia and Ireland (both 79%) as well as in Lithuania and Portugal (both 75%).

This compares to a minority who gives this answer in Greece (34% “describes well” vs 57% “describes badly”) and to less than half who do so in Cyprus (48% vs 45%), France (49% vs 38%) and Czechia (49% vs 40%).



Compared to spring 2023, the share of respondents who see the European Union as “forward-looking” has declined in 16 EU Member States. Decreases of at least five percentage points are found in the Netherlands (-9 pp), Portugal (-8 pp) and Latvia (-5 pp).

At the other end of the spectrum, this view is more widespread than it was in spring 2023 in eight countries, most notably in Malta (+10 percentage points) and Slovakia (+8 pp) and in Austria and Cyprus (both +5 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Finland, Slovenia and Spain.

QA8.5 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Forward-looking (%)

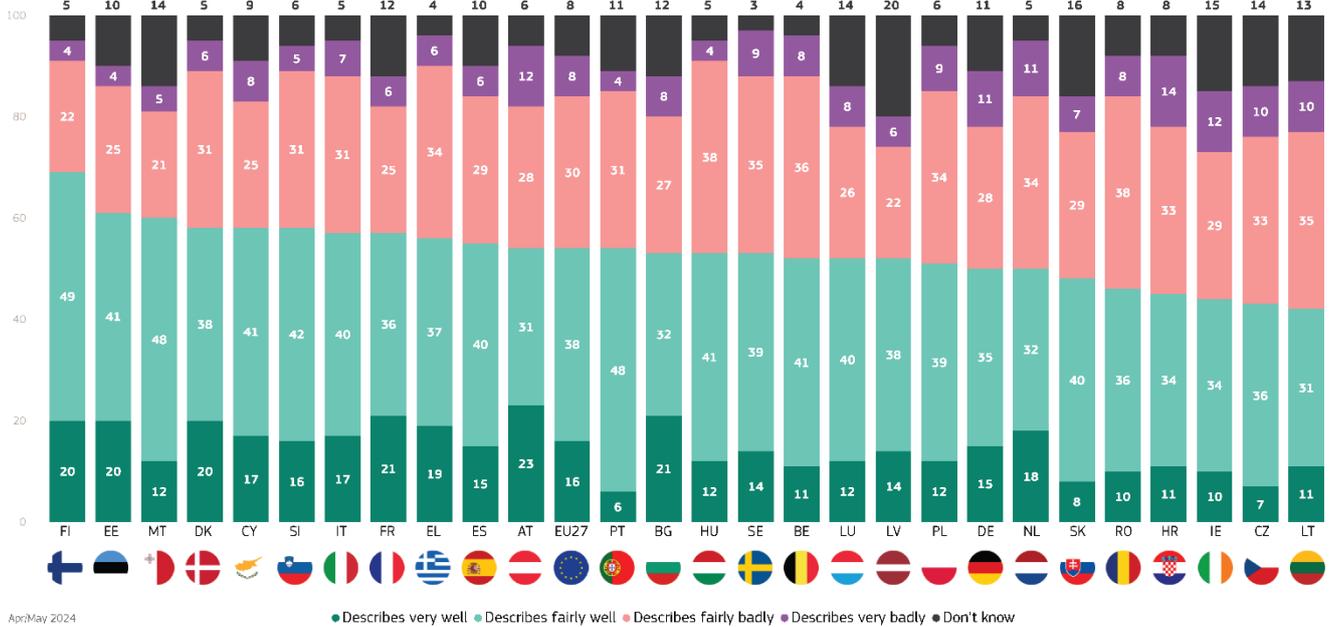
		EU27	MT	SK	CY	AT	HU	RO	DK	LT	ES	SI	FI	CZ	DE	FR	HR	SE	BG	EE	BE	IE	IT	LU	EL	PL	LV	PT	NL
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	60	71	61	48	61	72	70	66	75	63	65	56	49	57	49	79	58	61	61	55	79	65	60	34	74	62	75	52
	Δ May/June 2023		▼1	▲10	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼8	▼9
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	32	21	28	45	34	24	25	28	18	29	32	35	40	36	38	18	36	26	27	41	15	29	32	57	19	25	14	42
	Δ May/June 2023		=	▼14	▼10	▼9	▼5	▼4	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲6	▲7	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	8	8	11	7	5	4	5	6	7	8	3	9	11	7	13	3	6	13	12	4	6	6	8	9	7	13	11	6
	Δ May/June 2023		▲1	▲4	▲2	▲4	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲3

REMOTE

In 23 countries, the majority think “remote” well describes their idea of the EU. This proportion ranges from at least six in ten in Finland (69%), Estonia (61%) and Malta (60%) to less than half in Ireland (44%) and Slovakia (48%).

By contrast, a minority gives this answer in Lithuania (42% “describes well” vs 45% “describes badly”) and Croatia (45% vs 47%). Opinions are divided in Romania (46% vs 46%) and in Czechia (43% vs 43%).

QA8.6. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. :-Remote (%)



In 12 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in spring 2023 to think the term “remote” well describes the European Union. The largest increases are recorded in Slovenia (+12 percentage points), Bulgaria (+8 pp) and Finland, Latvia and Malta (all +7 pp).

This share of respondents has declined in 11 countries, particularly in the Netherlands (-14 percentage points), Ireland (-12 pp) and Croatia (-7 pp). Results are stable in Denmark, Greece, Poland and Romania.

QA8.6 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Remote (%)

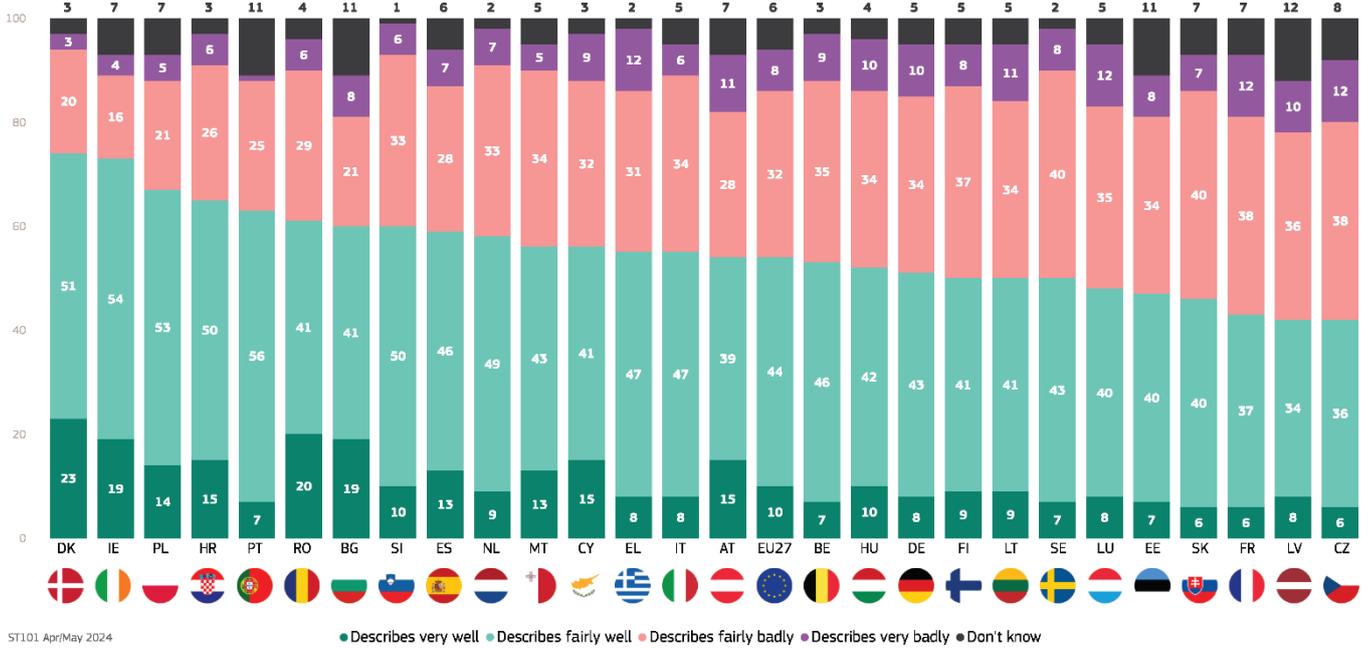
		EU27	SI	BG	LV	MT	FI	FR	CZ	EE	LT	HU	SE	ES	DK	EL	PL	RO	DE	IT	AT	PT	SK	CY	LU	BE	HR	IE	NL
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	54	58	53	52	60	69	57	43	61	42	53	53	55	58	56	51	46	50	57	54	54	48	58	52	52	45	44	50
	Δ May/June 2023	▲2	▲12	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼12	▼14
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	38	36	35	28	26	26	31	43	29	45	42	44	35	37	40	43	46	39	38	40	35	36	33	34	44	47	41	45
	Δ May/June 2023	▼2	▼10	▼10	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼5	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▲5	▲1	▲6	▲12
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	8	6	12	20	14	5	12	14	10	13	5	3	10	5	4	6	8	11	5	6	11	16	9	14	4	8	15	5
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲7	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲2

UNITED

In 23 EU Member States, the majority of respondents see the EU as “united”. More than two thirds associate the EU with this term in Denmark (74%), Ireland (73%) and Poland (67%).

However, this is the minority view in four countries: Czechia (42% “describes well” vs 50% “describes badly”), Latvia (42% “describes well” vs 50% “describes badly”), France (43% vs 50%) and Slovakia (46% vs 47%).

QA8.9. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. -United (%)



In 17 countries, the proportion of respondents who associate the EU with being “united” has decreased since spring 2023. The largest decline is found in Latvia (-19 percentage points), followed by Luxembourg (-12 pp) and Lithuania (-9 pp).

This figure has risen in the remaining ten EU Member States, with increases of at least five percentage points observed in Cyprus (+9 pp), Slovakia (+6 pp) and Romania (+5 pp).

QA8.9 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. United (%)

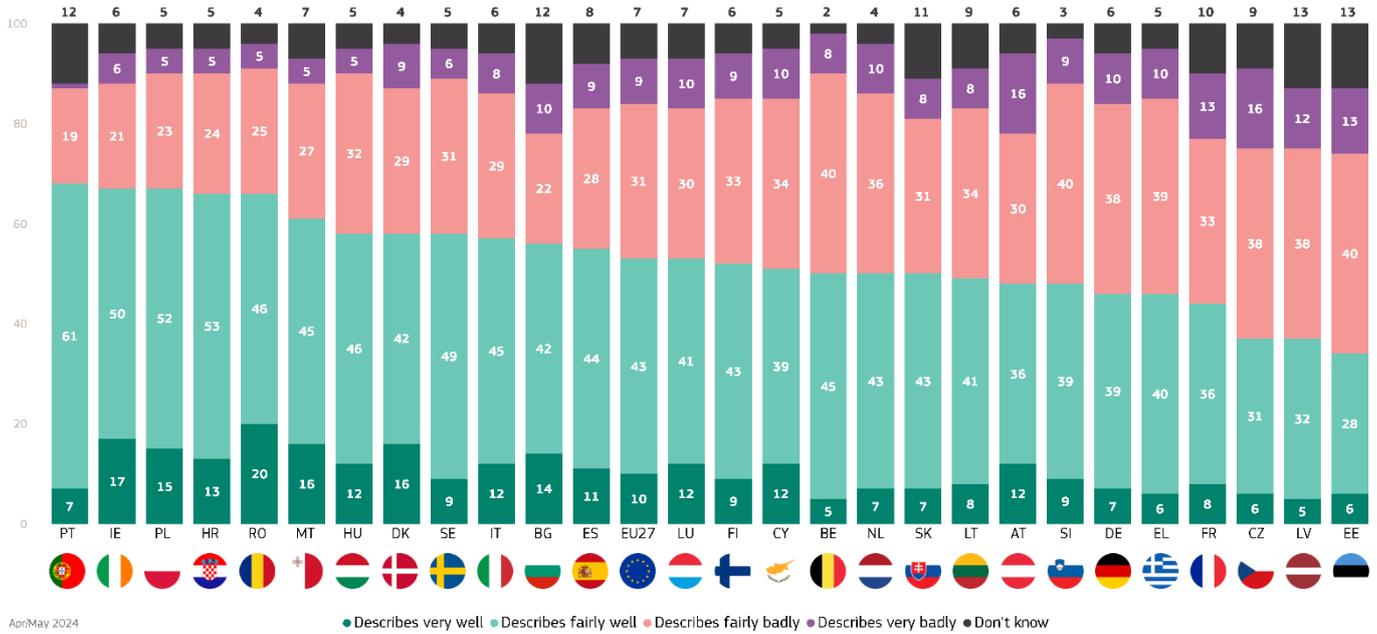
	EU27	CY	SK	RO	SI	DE	EL	ES	FR	IT	AT	BG	PT	DK	HR	EE	PL	HU	MT	SE	IE	BE	CZ	NL	FI	LT	LU	LV	
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	54	56	46	61	60	51	55	59	43	55	54	60	63	74	65	47	67	52	56	50	73	53	42	58	50	50	48	42
	Δ May/June 2023	▼1	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼19	
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	40	41	47	35	39	44	43	35	50	40	39	29	26	23	32	42	26	44	39	48	20	44	50	40	45	45	47	46
	Δ May/June 2023	=	▼9	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	=	▼2	▼3	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲7	▲8	▲11	▲9	▲18	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	3	7	4	1	5	2	6	7	5	7	11	11	3	3	11	7	4	5	2	7	3	8	2	5	5	12	
	Δ May/June 2023	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▲4	▲1	▲3	=	=	▼2	▲3	▲1

REACTING FAST IN TIMES OF CRISIS

A majority in 20 countries associate the EU with “reacting fast in times of crisis”. This is especially the case in Portugal (68%) and in Ireland and Poland (both 67%).

Conversely, a minority holds this view in seven countries: Estonia (34% “describes well” vs 53% “describes badly”), Czechia (37% vs 54%), Latvia (37% vs 50%), France (44% vs 46%), Greece (46% vs 49%), Germany (46% vs 48%) and Slovenia (48% vs 49%).

QA8.8. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. -Reacting fast in times of crisis (%)



The share of respondents who see the EU as “reacting fast in times of crisis” has increased in 14 countries compared to spring 2023. This view has gained the most ground in Malta (+20 percentage points) as well as in Cyprus and Slovakia (both +9 pp).

Conversely, in ten countries, this opinion is less widespread than it was in spring 2023, and this is particularly the case in Latvia (-13 percentage points), Estonia (-9 pp) and Denmark, Portugal and Sweden (all -7 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Croatia, Czechia and Slovenia.

QA8.8 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Reacting fast in times of crisis (%)

		EU27	MT	CY	SK	ES	HU	DE	AT	RO	BG	EL	FR	IT	NL	PL	CZ	HR	SI	BE	LT	LU	FI	IE	DK	PT	SE	EE	LV
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	53	61	51	50	55	58	46	48	66	56	46	44	57	50	67	37	66	48	50	49	53	52	67	58	68	58	34	37
	Δ May/June 2023	▲3	▲20	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼13
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	40	32	44	39	37	37	48	46	30	32	49	46	37	46	28	54	29	49	48	42	40	42	27	38	20	37	53	50
	Δ May/June 2023	▼4	▼24	▼11	▼11	▼4	▼10	▼7	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲6	=	▲5	▲3	▲10	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲13
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	7	5	11	8	5	6	6	4	12	5	10	6	4	5	9	5	3	2	9	7	6	6	4	12	5	13	13
	Δ May/June 2023	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲2	▼4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲5	=	▲3	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲5	=

EFFICIENT

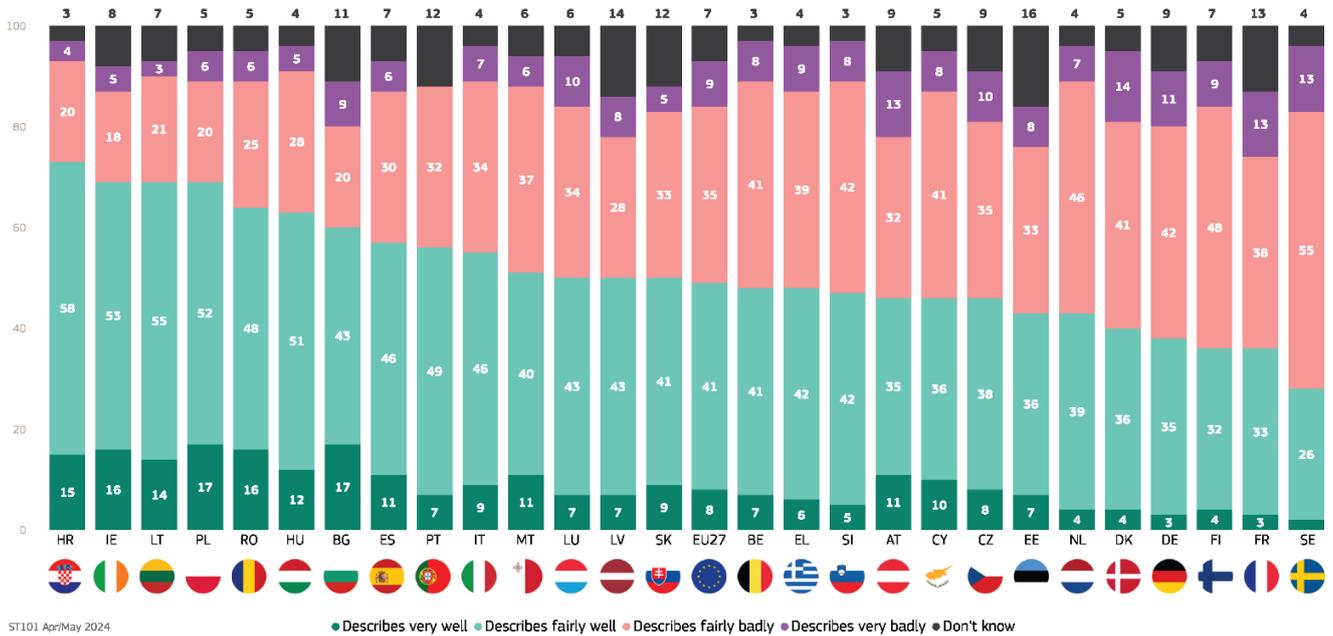
There is a much wider variation at country level in the proportions who think “efficient” well describes the idea they have of the EU. This answer is given by a majority of respondents in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Croatia (73%) and in Ireland, Lithuania and Poland (all 69%).

In nine countries, the share of respondents saying that the word “efficient” badly describes the EU outweighs the one indicating that this term well conveys their idea of the EU, with the widest gaps observed in Sweden (28% “describes well” vs 68% “describes badly”), Finland (36% vs 57%), France (36% vs 51%), Germany (38% vs 53%) and Denmark (40% vs 55%). Views are equally split in Greece (48% vs 48%).

In 14 EU Member States, the view that “efficient” well

The share of respondents who see the EU as “efficient” has

QA8.4. Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. :-Efficient (%)



describes the EU has gained ground since spring 2023, most notably in the Netherlands (+21 percentage points) as well as in Malta (+9 pp) and Cyprus (+7 pp).

fallen in ten countries, with the largest declines observed in Portugal (-12 percentage points) and in Estonia and Latvia (both -7 pp). Results are stable in Croatia, Denmark and Italy.

QA8.4 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. Efficient (%)

		EU27	NL	MT	CY	SK	CZ	DE	RO	HU	AT	EL	ES	FI	BG	FR	DK	HR	IT	LT	SE	PL	SI	IE	LU	BE	EE	LV	PT
Total 'Well'	Apr/May 2024	49	43	51	46	50	46	38	64	63	46	48	57	36	60	36	40	73	55	69	28	69	47	69	50	48	43	50	56
	Δ May/June 2023	▲2	▲21	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼12
Total 'Badly'	Apr/May 2024	44	53	43	49	38	45	53	31	33	45	48	36	57	29	51	55	24	41	24	68	26	50	23	44	49	41	36	32
	Δ May/June 2023	▼2	▼21	▼12	▼10	▼10	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼4	▲2	▼4	▼2	▼6	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲8	▲10
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	4	6	5	12	9	9	5	4	9	4	7	11	13	5	3	4	7	4	5	3	8	6	3	16	14	12	
	Δ May/June 2023	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼5	▲1	=	▲4	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲5	▼1	▲2	

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

The **socio-demographic analysis** broadly confirms the patterns already observed for the previous question on the terms associated with the EU. Younger respondents, those in a better financial situation and those who consider themselves as belonging to a higher social class are more likely to say that positive terms well convey the idea they have of the EU. For instance, the term “protective” is more commonly said to well describe the EU among respondents aged 15-24 (71%, compared to 57% of those aged 55 or over), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (66%, compared to 43% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper class or upper middle class of society (71-77%, compared to 53% of those who see themselves as working class).

QA8.3 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Protective
(% - EU)

	Total 'Well'	Total 'Badly'	Don't know
EU27	62	32	6
Gender			
Man	61	34	5
Woman	62	31	7
Age			
15-24	71	24	5
25-39	64	31	5
40-54	61	34	5
55 +	57	35	8
Education (End of)			
15-	54	36	10
16-19	58	36	6
20+	66	29	5
Still studying	72	22	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	61	33	6
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	68	28	4
Manual workers	59	35	6
House persons	57	35	8
Unemployed	45	48	7
Retired	57	34	9
Students	73	21	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43	51	6
From time to time	57	37	6
Almost never/ Never	66	28	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	38	9
The lower middle class	58	36	6
The middle class	65	29	6
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	77	22	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	85	12	3
Neutral	54	37	9
Negative	19	76	5

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

By contrast, respondents aged 25 or over are more likely than the youngest respondents to say “bureaucratic” (74-76% vs 69%) and “remote” (53-55% vs 47%) about the idea they have of the EU. In addition, “remote” is more likely to be considered as a term well describing the EU by those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (64%, compared to 50% of those who never or almost never have difficulties) and by those who see themselves as belonging to the working class or the lower middle class (56-59%, compared to 41-45% of those who see themselves as upper middle or upper class).

Finally, and unsurprisingly, respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely than those who have a negative image to indicate that positive terms accurately convey the idea they have of the EU. For instance, more than eight in ten (84%) of those who have a positive image think “forward-looking” is an apt description of the EU, compared to less than two in ten (18%) of those who have a negative image. Conversely, those who have a negative image are more inclined to see the EU as “remote” (70%, compared to 44% of those with a positive image), while this pattern is not as clear-cut when it comes to the term “bureaucratic” (78%, compared to 74% of those with a positive image).

QA8.7 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Bureaucratic
(% - EU)

	Total 'Well'	Total 'Badly'	Don't know
EU27	74	18	8
Gender			
Man	76	18	6
Woman	73	18	9
Age			
15-24	69	19	12
25-39	74	19	7
40-54	76	19	5
55 +	75	17	8
Education (End of)			
15-	69	17	14
16-19	75	18	7
20+	77	18	5
Still studying	68	18	14
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	76	19	5
Managers	78	17	5
Other white collars	76	19	5
Manual workers	72	21	7
House persons	70	19	11
Unemployed	76	16	8
Retired	74	17	9
Students	69	18	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	73	19	8
From time to time	72	21	7
Almost never/ Never	75	17	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	73	17	10
The lower middle class	76	18	6
The middle class	74	19	7
The upper middle class	75	21	4
The upper class	84	15	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	74	20	6
Neutral	73	17	10
Negative	78	18	4

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

QA8.6 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Remote
(% - EU)

	Total 'Well'	Total 'Badly'	Don't know
EU27	54	38	8
Gender			
Man	54	39	7
Woman	53	37	10
Age			
15-24	47	43	10
25-39	53	40	7
40-54	54	39	7
55 +	55	35	10
Education (End of)			
15-	55	32	13
16-19	56	36	8
20+	52	42	6
Still studying	43	44	13
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	40	7
Managers	50	44	6
Other white collars	54	40	6
Manual workers	55	37	8
House persons	57	33	10
Unemployed	61	31	8
Retired	55	34	11
Students	44	44	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	28	8
From time to time	57	36	7
Almost never/ Never	50	41	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	59	31	10
The lower middle class	56	37	7
The middle class	52	40	8
The upper middle class	45	50	5
The upper class	41	57	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	44	49	7
Neutral	57	32	11
Negative	70	24	6

QA8.5 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Forward-looking
(% - EU)

	Total 'Well'	Total 'Badly'	Don't know
EU27	60	32	8
Gender			
Man	61	33	6
Woman	61	30	9
Age			
15-24	70	24	6
25-39	63	31	6
40-54	60	33	7
55 +	57	33	10
Education (End of)			
15-	55	31	14
16-19	59	34	7
20+	62	32	6
Still studying	73	21	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	62	32	6
Managers	67	29	4
Other white collars	68	27	5
Manual workers	58	35	7
House persons	56	31	13
Unemployed	45	46	9
Retired	56	33	11
Students	72	22	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43	49	8
From time to time	57	35	8
Almost never/ Never	65	28	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	35	12
The lower middle class	58	35	7
The middle class	64	30	6
The upper middle class	67	28	5
The upper class	81	18	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	13	3
Neutral	54	34	12
Negative	18	74	8

b. Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership

Majorities in most candidate countries support EU membership

In five candidate countries, the majority thinks that **their country's membership of the EU would be "a good thing"**. Despite an eight-percentage point decline since autumn 2023, the highest proportion giving this answer can be found in Albania (87%). More than eight in ten (83%) are in favour of EU membership also in Montenegro, where, following an 18-percentage point decrease between spring and autumn 2023, this share of respondents has significantly increased in the current survey (+38 pp). Six in ten (+2 pp) support EU membership in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as do more than half in North Macedonia (57%, -6 pp) and just below half in Türkiye (48%, no change). In Moldova the proportion who regards EU membership as "a good thing" (38%) has decreased by seven percentage points since autumn 2023 and is currently slightly below the one who considers this as "neither good nor bad" (39%, +8 pp), while around one in five say this is "a bad thing" (19%, +1 pp). Finally, in Serbia, the share who believe EU membership is "a bad thing" (36%, +4 pp) outweighs the ones thinking this is "a good thing" (33%, no change) or "neither good nor bad" (31%, -3 pp)⁴⁷.

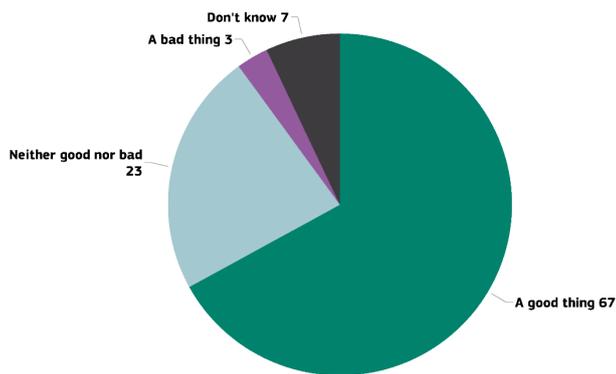
QA8a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...? (%)

		 EU27	 ME	 BA	 TR	 RS	 MK	 MD	 AL
A good thing	Apr/May 2024	83	60	46	33	57	38	87	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲38	▲2	=	=	▼6	▼7	▼8
A bad thing	Apr/May 2024	10	21	28	36	13	19	2	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼29	=	=	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1
Neither good nor bad	Apr/May 2024	7	19	24	31	30	39	11	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼7	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲5	▲8	▲7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	=

⁴⁷ QA8a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

A majority of the respondents in **Kosovo think the full application of EU legislation in their Territory would be “a good thing”** (67%, +2 percentage points since spring 2023)⁴⁸, and this is also the majority view in the **Turkish Cypriot Community** (46%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2023)⁴⁹.

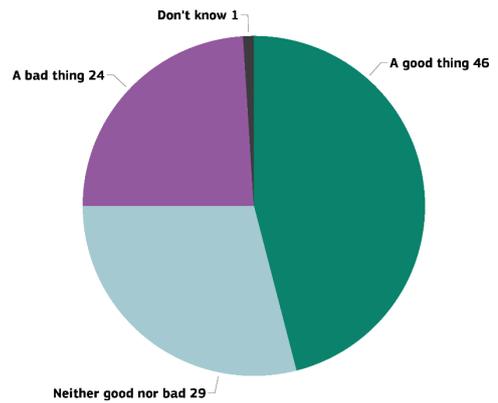
QA8e. Generally speaking, do you think that for our Territory the full application of EU legislation would be...? (XK) (%)



A good thing	▲2
Neither good nor bad	▲2
A bad thing	▼3
Don't know	▼1

▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QA8c. Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...? (Cy(Tcc)) (%)



A good thing	▼1
Neither good nor bad	=
A bad thing	▲15
Don't know	▼14

▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

⁴⁸ QA8e. Generally speaking, do you think that for our Territory the full application of EU legislation would be...?

⁴⁹ QA8c. Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

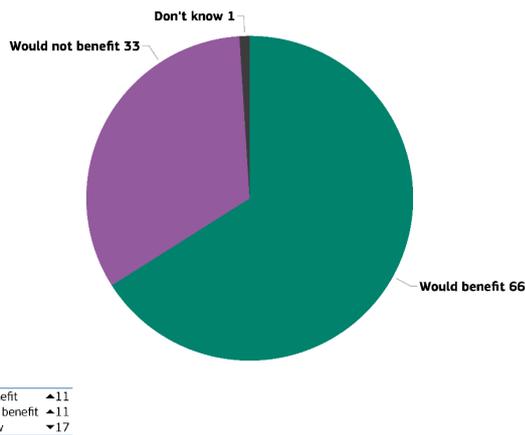
Majorities in all candidate countries think **their country would benefit from EU membership**. Once again, this proportion is the highest in Albania, where more than nine in ten give this answer (92%, -5 percentage points since autumn 2023). Even in this case, a significant rise in positive attitudes towards EU membership is recorded in Montenegro (+27 pp), with this proportion reaching close to nine in ten in the current survey (88%). Around seven in ten say their country would benefit from EU membership in Bosnia and Herzegovina (72%, +2 pp) and in North Macedonia (71%, -7 pp), as do more than six in ten in Türkiye (63%, no change) and more than half in Moldova (52%, -4 pp). Lastly, opinions are more divided in Serbia, with 49% (-1 pp) who believe their country would benefit and 48% (+4 pp) who think it would not benefit⁵⁰.

QA8b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU? (%)

		EU27	ME	BA	TR	RS	MD	AL	MK
Would benefit	Apr/May 2024	88	72	63	49	52	92	71	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	= ▲27	▲2	=	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼7	
Would not benefit	Apr/May 2024	11	26	37	48	41	8	26	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	= ▼23	=	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲7	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	1	2	0	3	7	0	3	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	= ▼4	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	

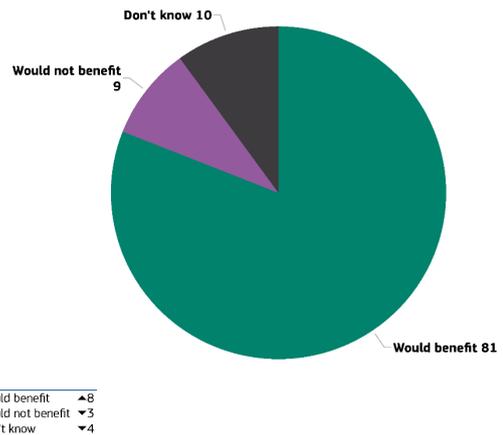
In the **Turkish Cypriot Community**, the share of respondents who **believe that the full application of EU legislation would be beneficial** has increased by 11 percentage points since autumn 2023 (+20 pp since spring 2023), and now stands at 66%⁵¹. Similarly, after an eight-percentage point increase since spring 2023, around eight in ten (81%) in **Kosovo** think the full application of EU legislation would benefit their Territory⁵².

QA8d. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation? (Cy(Tcc)) (%)



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

QA8f. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that our Territory would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation? (XK) (%)



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST99 May/June 2023)

⁵⁰ QA8b. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

⁵¹ QA8d. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

⁵² QA8f. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that our Territory would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

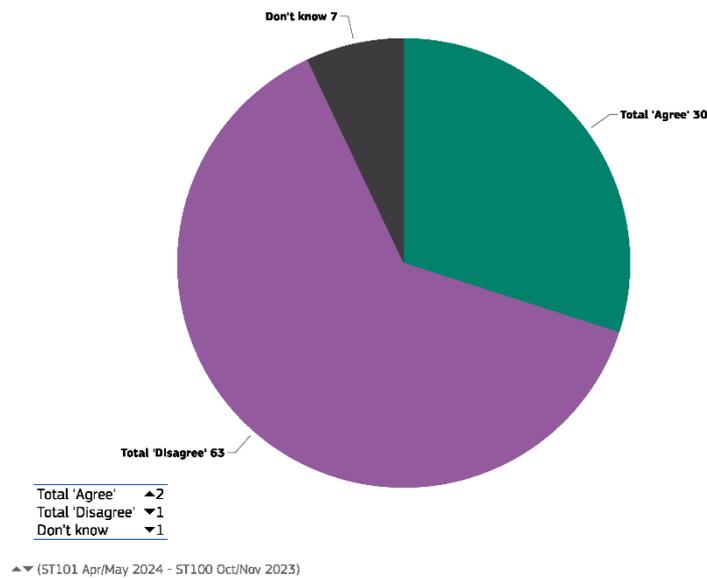
c. Facing the future outside of the EU: a better alternative?

A clear majority thinks their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside

More than six in ten respondents (63%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2023) disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU, with 33% (-1 pp) who “totally disagree”. Three in ten (+2 pp) agree with this statement, including one in ten (no change) in total agreement. Just above one in twenty (7%, -1 pp) say they don’t know. These proportions have remained broadly stable since autumn 2023⁵³.

Respondents living in the **euro area** (65%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2023) are more likely than those living in EU Member States that are **not part of the euro area** (56%, +1 pp) to disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU.

QA11.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (EU27) (%)



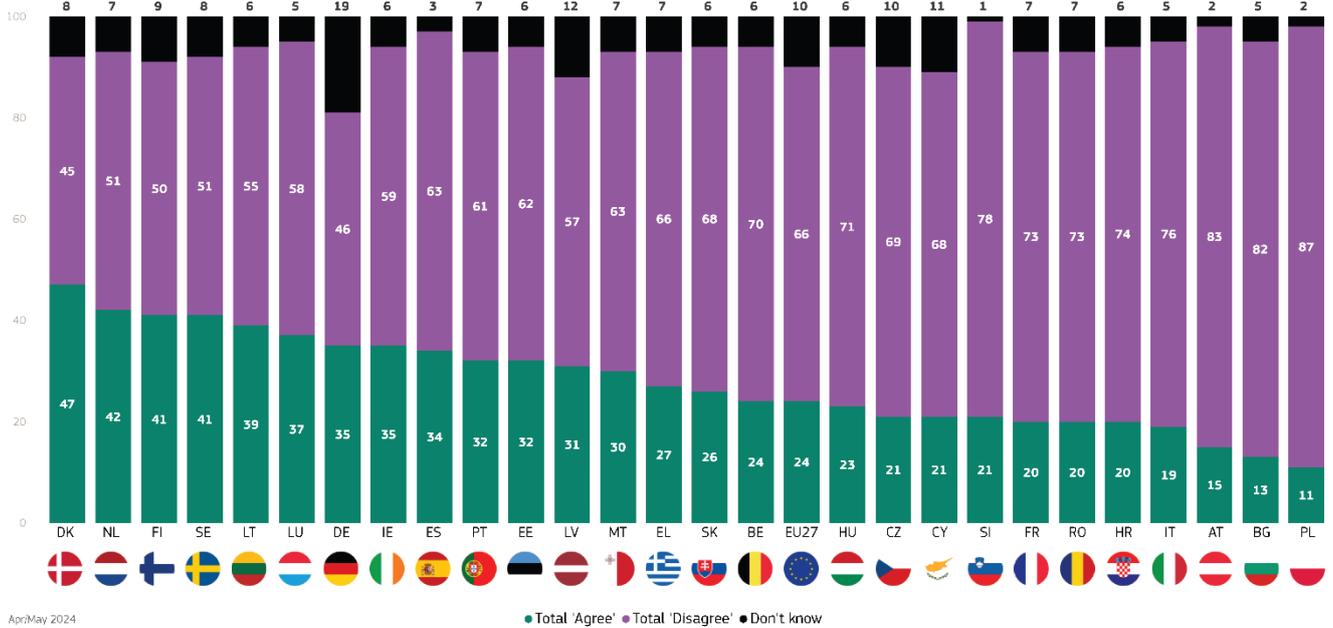
⁵³ QA11. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 2) (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU.

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In 26 out of the 27 EU Member States, majorities think their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside. More than eight in ten give this answer in Denmark (87%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2023), the Netherlands (83%, -2 pp) and Finland (82%, +1 pp). Respondents in Poland are the only ones who are more likely

to agree that their country could better face the future outside the EU (47%, no change since autumn 2023) than they are to disagree (45%, -1 percentage point). Apart from those in Poland, respondents in Bulgaria (46%, -8 pp), Austria (50%, -6 pp) and Croatia and Italy (both 51%, -1 pp) are the least likely to disagree with the statement.

QA11.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)



In 16 EU Member States, the share of respondents who disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU has declined since autumn 2023. The largest decreases are found in Bulgaria (-8 percentage points), Malta (-7 pp) and Austria (-6 pp).

Conversely, in eight countries, the proportion who disagree with this statement has increased since autumn 2023, most notably in Cyprus (+8 percentage points) and Estonia (+4 pp) and in Latvia, Romania and Slovenia (all +3 pp). This figure has remained stable in Greece, Luxembourg and Sweden.

QA11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)



		EU27	AT	MT	PT	BG	ES	IE	LT	BE	HU	FR	IT	NL	SK	DK	HR	RO	SE	PL	FI	CZ	DE	LU	EE	EL	LV	SI	CY
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	30	41	26	24	35	23	20	19	34	32	31	42	15	24	11	41	39	21	47	13	32	20	20	21	27	21	37	35
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	63	50	68	70	46	71	73	76	63	62	57	51	83	66	87	51	55	78	45	82	61	73	74	69	66	68	58	59
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼8	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲3	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲4	=	▲3	▲3	▲8
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	9	6	6	19	6	7	5	3	6	12	7	2	10	2	8	6	1	8	5	7	7	6	10	7	11	5	6
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲2	=	▲1	▼1

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

The **socio-demographic data** highlight that majorities across virtually all categories of respondents think it is better for their country to face the future within the European Union than outside. Nonetheless, some differences can still be observed. The youngest respondents aged 15-24 (66%, compared to 62-63% of those aged 25 or over) and those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (70%, compared to 58% of those who left education aged 19 or younger) are most likely to disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU. This view is also most widespread among managers (72%, compared to 54% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (68%, compared to 53% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class of society (76-77%, compared to 59-60% of those who consider themselves as part of the working class or lower middle class). These findings are in line with those in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

QA11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	30	63	7
Gender			
Man	30	64	6
Woman	29	62	9
Age			
15-24	26	66	8
25-39	30	63	7
40-54	32	62	6
55 +	29	63	8
Education (End of)			
15-	29	58	13
16-19	35	58	7
20+	25	70	5
Still studying	21	72	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	31	63	6
Managers	24	72	4
Other white collars	31	64	5
Manual workers	35	57	8
House persons	34	54	12
Unemployed	34	58	8
Retired	29	62	9
Students	23	70	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	53	12
From time to time	37	56	7
Almost never/ Never	26	68	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	30	59	11
The lower middle class	33	60	7
The middle class	30	64	6
The upper middle class	21	76	3
The upper class	22	77	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	22	75	3
Neutral	29	60	11
Negative	54	37	9

2 The European institutions

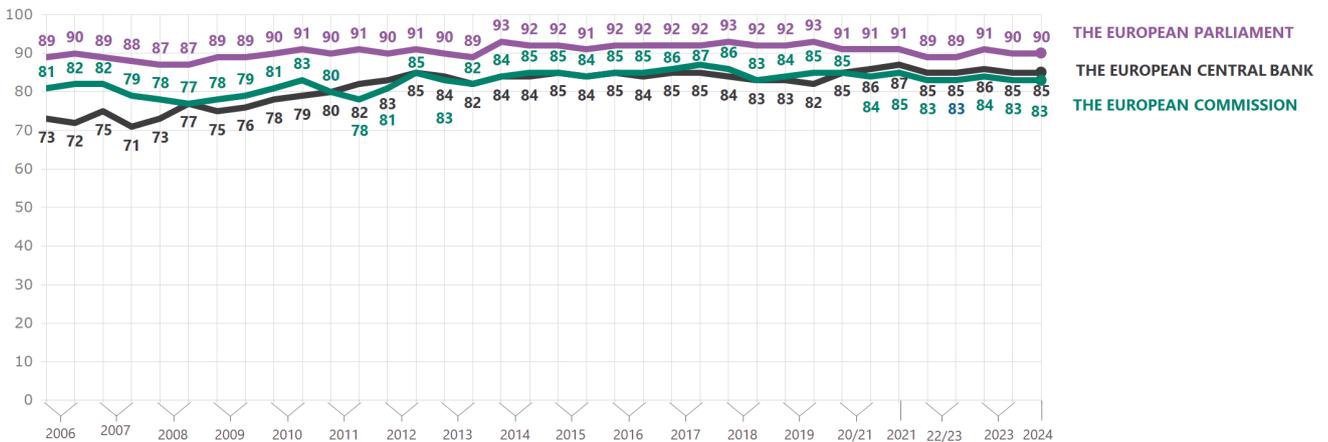
a. Awareness of the European Institutions and the level of trust they inspire

Awareness of the European institutions remains at a very high level

Awareness of the European institutions is at a very high level. In line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the European Parliament (90%, no change since autumn 2023) is the institution Europeans are most aware of. More than eight in ten say they have heard of the European Central Bank (85%, no change) and the European Commission (83%, no change), while more than three quarters are aware of the European Council (77%, -1 percentage point).

Awareness levels for the European Parliament, the European Central Bank and the European Commission have remained unchanged since autumn 2023. In addition, a relative stability can also be observed when analysing the trend over the last decade. As for the European Council, following a seven-percentage point increase between autumn 2019 and winter 2020-2021, the level of awareness of this institution has remained broadly stable, even though a slight decline can be noticed since spring 2023 (-2 pp)⁵⁴.

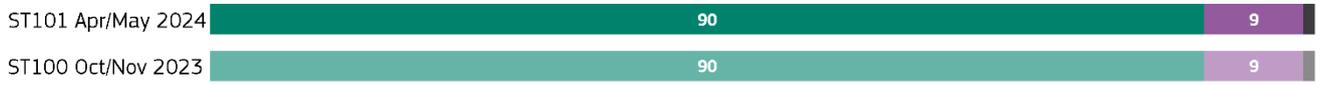
QA9 Have you heard of...?
(% - EU - YES)



⁵⁴ QA9. Have you heard of...? 1) The European Parliament; 2) The European Commission; 3) The European Central Bank; 4) The European Council.

QA9. Have you heard of...? (EU27) (%)

The European Parliament



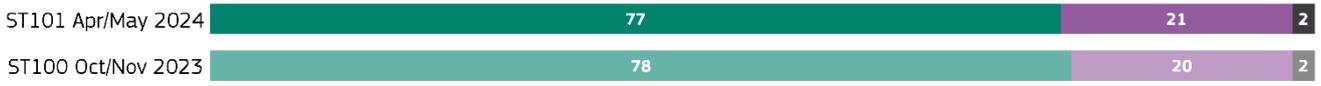
The European Central Bank



The European Commission



The European Council



● Yes ● No ● Don't know

Apr/May 2024

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More than three quarters of the respondents in all 27 EU Member States say they have heard of the **European Parliament**. This proportion ranges from 98% (-1 percentage point since autumn 2023) in Sweden and 97% in Denmark (-1 pp), Finland (no change), Malta (+1 pp), Slovakia (+2 pp) and Slovenia (-1 pp) to 78% (-9 pp) in

Romania, 81% (-3 pp) in Austria and 87% (+1 pp) in Italy. Compared to autumn 2023, awareness of the European Parliament has decreased of at least five percentage points in Romania (78%, -9 pp) and Spain (89%, -5 pp). In all other countries, evolutions, if any, remain limited within a three-percentage point margin.

QA9.1 Have you heard of...?
The European Parliament (%)

		EU27	CZ	IE	BE	DE	EE	PL	PT	SK	IT	CY	LV	HU	MT	FR	HR	FI	BG	DK	EL	LT	NL	SI	SE	LU	AT	ES	RO
Yes	Apr/May 2024	90	90	94	94	91	94	90	94	97	87	90	92	91	97	90	94	97	90	97	94	95	96	97	98	95	81	89	78
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼9
No	Apr/May 2024	9	8	5	6	8	5	9	6	3	12	9	7	8	2	9	6	2	8	3	6	4	4	3	2	5	18	10	20
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲8
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1

At least eight in ten in 25 out of the 27 EU Member States are aware of the **European Central Bank**. Awareness levels are highest in Finland (97%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023), Ireland (94%, +3 pp), Slovenia (93%, -2 pp) and Sweden (93%, no change), while they are lowest in Romania (73%, -4 pp), Poland (76%, +2 pp) and

Hungary (80%, +2 pp). Since autumn 2023, awareness of the European Central Bank has increased the most in Belgium (89%, +8 percentage points), while it has declined by four percentage points in Latvia (81%) and Romania (73%). This proportion has remained stable or changed by three percentage points or less in the remaining countries.

QA9.3 Have you heard of...?
The European Central Bank (%)

		EU27	BE	IE	HU	PL	SK	CZ	CY	MT	PT	FI	EE	FR	AT	SE	DK	NL	BG	DE	HR	IT	LU	SI	EL	ES	LT	LV	RO
Yes	Apr/May 2024	85	89	94	80	76	90	81	88	88	90	97	85	82	81	93	91	92	86	88	88	81	92	93	89	89	87	81	73
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4
No	Apr/May 2024	14	11	5	19	23	9	16	12	10	10	2	14	18	17	7	8	8	12	11	11	17	7	7	11	10	12	18	24
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼7	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	3
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1

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In 24 countries, at least eight in ten are aware of the **European Commission**. These largest proportions who have heard of this institution are recorded in Finland (96%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2023), Luxembourg (94%, -1 pp), and Belgium (92%, +6 pp). At the opposite end of the spectrum, less than eight in ten are aware of the European Commission in Austria (74%, -4 pp), Romania (75%, -5 pp) and Italy (77%, no change). Since autumn

2023, awareness levels for the European Commission have increased the most in Belgium (92%, +6 percentage points), Czechia (81%, +6 pp) and Ireland (84%, +4 pp), and have decreased the most in Spain (80%, -6 pp), Romania (75%, -5 pp) and Austria (74%, -4 pp). Evolutions, if any, remained limited to three percentage points or less in all the remaining EU Member States.

council has fallen by more than three percentage points in

QA9.2 Have you heard of...?
The European Commission (%)

		EU27	BE	CZ	IE	PL	FI	FR	HU	SK	DE	HR	IT	PT	BG	EL	CY	LV	LT	LU	MT	EE	NL	SE	DK	SI	AT	RO	ES
Yes	Apr/May 2024	83	92	81	84	85	96	84	85	86	82	86	77	89	81	90	83	83	87	94	91	80	86	86	90	91	74	75	80
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6
No	Apr/May 2024	16	8	16	14	14	3	15	14	13	16	12	21	10	16	10	16	15	12	5	7	16	13	13	9	8	23	23	19
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	1	0	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	=	=

European Council. Respondents in Slovenia (88%, -4 percentage points since autumn 2023), Croatia (86%, -2 pp) and Finland (86%, +2 pp) are the most likely to have heard of this institution. Conversely, respondents in Austria (59%, -3 pp) are by far the least likely to be aware of the European Council, followed by those in Estonia (73%, +2 pp) and the Netherlands (73%, +4 pp). Awareness of the European

council has fallen by more than three percentage points in eight countries since autumn 2023. The largest declines are found in Spain (76%, -6 pp), Lithuania (75%, -5 pp), Luxembourg (84%, -5 pp) and Romania (74%, -5 pp). By contrast, this proportion has increased by four percentage points in Belgium (82%) and the Netherlands (73%). This figure has remained unchanged or has changed by three percentage points or less in the remaining countries.

QA9.4 Have you heard of...?
The European Council (%)

		EU27	BE	NL	IE	HU	EE	FI	SE	FR	CZ	DE	IT	CY	LV	BG	MT	HR	AT	PL	SK	DK	EL	PT	SI	LT	LU	RO	ES
Yes	Apr/May 2024	77	82	73	78	81	73	86	82	75	76	77	77	84	79	78	85	86	59	78	79	80	79	83	88	75	84	74	76
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6
No	Apr/May 2024	21	18	26	20	18	23	12	17	24	20	21	21	16	19	19	14	13	35	20	20	18	21	15	11	23	15	23	23
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	2	0	1	2	1	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	0	2	3	1	1	6	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	1
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=

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QA9.1 Have you heard of...?
The European Parliament
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	90	9	1
Gender			
Man	92	7	1
Woman	88	11	1
Age			
15-24	88	11	1
25-39	91	9	0
40-54	90	9	1
55 +	90	9	1
Education (End of)			
15-	83	16	1
16-19	89	10	1
20+	95	5	0
Still studying	92	7	1
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	93	6	1
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	94	6	0
Manual workers	87	12	1
House persons	82	17	1
Unemployed	85	13	2
Retired	90	9	1
Students	91	8	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	87	12	1
From time to time	85	14	1
Almost never/ Never	93	6	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	89	10	1
The lower middle class	90	9	1
The middle class	90	9	1
The upper middle class	95	5	0
The upper class	96	4	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	94	6	0
Neutral	87	12	1
Negative	89	10	1

QA9.2 Have you heard of...?
The European Commission
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	83	16	1
Gender			
Man	87	12	1
Woman	79	19	2
Age			
15-24	76	22	2
25-39	83	16	1
40-54	86	13	1
55 +	83	16	1
Education (End of)			
15-	70	28	2
16-19	82	17	1
20+	90	9	1
Still studying	80	19	1
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	90	9	1
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars	89	10	1
Manual workers	80	19	1
House persons	69	29	2
Unemployed	76	21	3
Retired	82	16	2
Students	80	18	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	77	21	2
From time to time	77	22	1
Almost never/ Never	87	12	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	78	20	2
The lower middle class	82	17	1
The middle class	84	14	2
The upper middle class	90	9	1
The upper class	94	6	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	88	11	1
Neutral	78	20	2
Negative	81	18	1

QA9.3 Have you heard of...?
The European Central Bank
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	85	14	1
Gender			
Man	88	11	1
Woman	82	17	1
Age			
15-24	79	20	1
25-39	85	14	1
40-54	87	12	1
55 +	85	14	1
Education (End of)			
15-	74	25	1
16-19	84	15	1
20+	92	8	0
Still studying	81	17	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	90	9	1
Managers	91	8	1
Other white collars	90	9	1
Manual workers	82	17	1
House persons	74	24	2
Unemployed	77	22	1
Retired	84	15	1
Students	81	17	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	78	21	1
From time to time	79	20	1
Almost never/ Never	88	11	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	81	18	1
The lower middle class	83	16	1
The middle class	86	13	1
The upper middle class	92	8	0
The upper class	92	8	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	90	9	1
Neutral	80	19	1
Negative	82	17	1

Trust in the European institutions is on the rise

A majority of respondents trust the European Parliament, the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the European Council. As in all previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys since 2006, the **European Parliament** (53%, +4 percentage point since autumn 2023) ranks on top among the European institutions in terms of trust, followed by the **European Central Bank** (50%, +5 pp), the **European Commission** (49%, +3 pp) and the **European Council** (48%, +5 pp). Less than four in ten say they tend not to trust each of these institutions: 36% (-4 pp) for the European Central Bank, 35% (-4 pp) for the European Parliament, 35% (-3 pp) for the European Commission and 33% (-4 pp) for the European Council. Between 12% and 19% of the respondents express no opinion⁵⁵.

Respondents living in countries **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living in countries that are part of the **euro area** to trust each of these institutions. The gap is widest when it comes to trust in the European Commission: 53% of those living outside the euro area say they tend to trust this institution, compared to 48% of those who live within the euro area.

QA10. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? (EU27) (%)

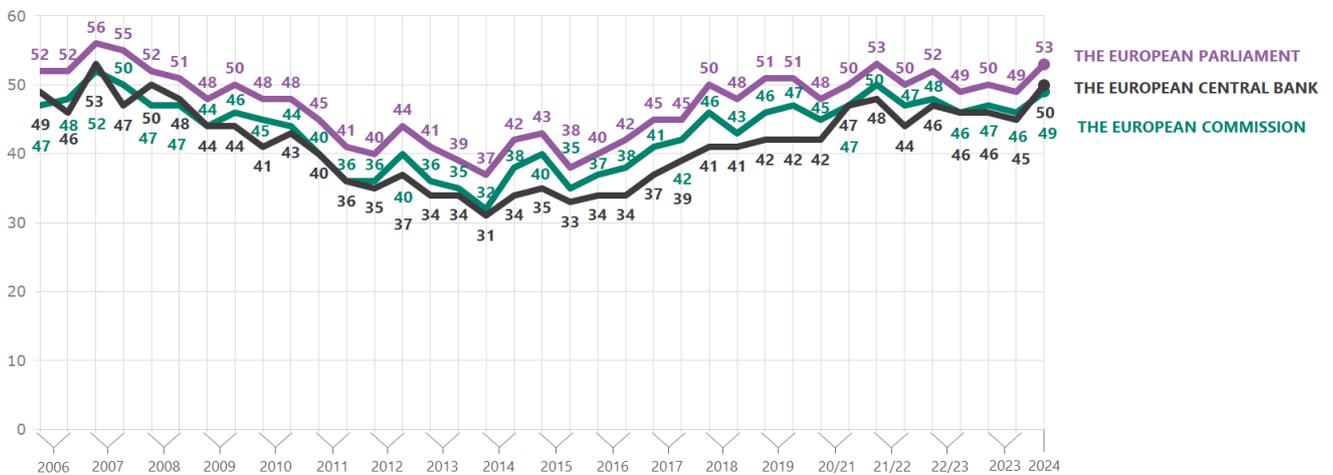


⁵⁵ QA10. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. 1) The European Parliament; 2) The European Commission; 3) The European Central Bank; 4) The European Council.

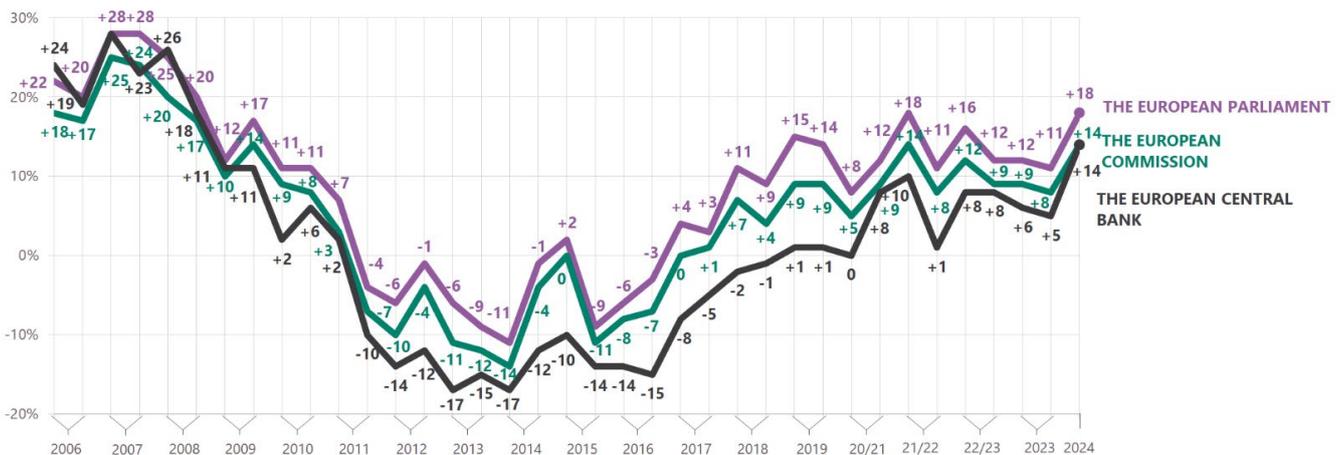
Respondents are more likely than they were in autumn 2023 to trust the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank. This is most evident in the case of trust in the European Central Bank, which has increased by five percentage points and has now reached a level last attained in spring 2008 (50%). Trust in the European Parliament and in the European Commission has also increased by four and three percentage points, respectively.

Reflecting these increases, the trust index for the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank has significantly improved since autumn 2023⁵⁶. More particularly, the trust index for the European Central Bank has risen by nine index points, reaching the same level (+14) as the trust index for the European Commission, which has, in turn, increased by six index points. The trust index for the European Parliament has also noticeably increased (+8 ip), and currently stands at +18.

QA10 And do you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



QA10 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



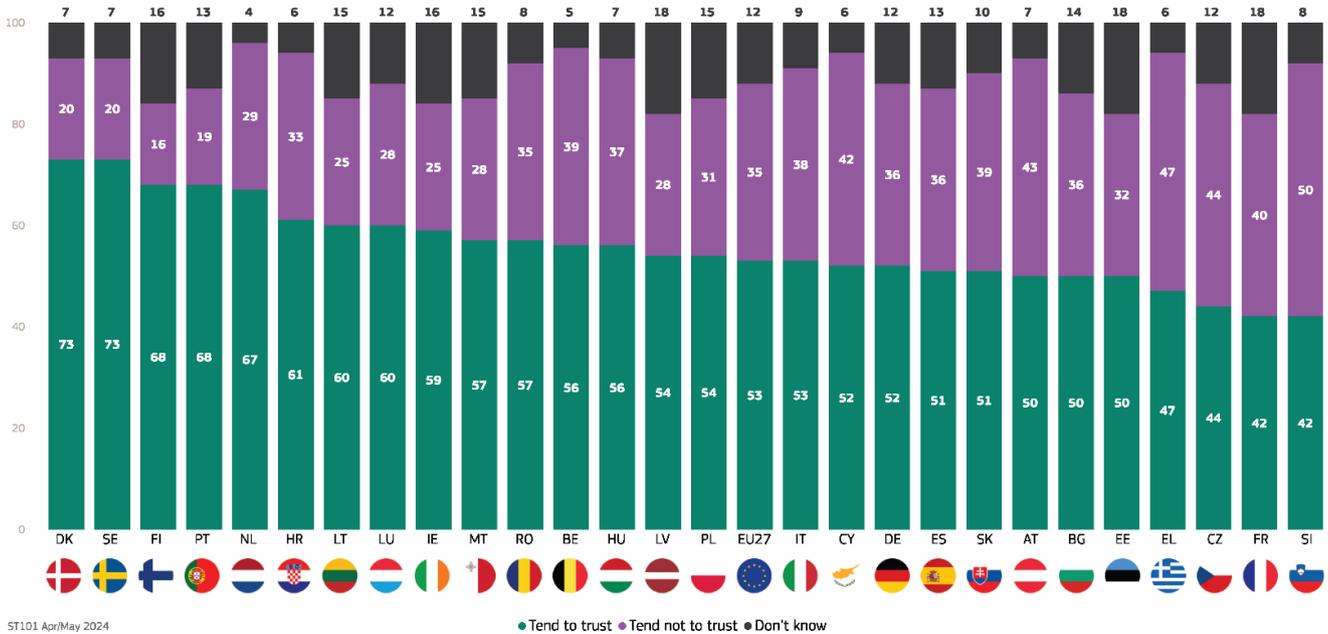
⁵⁶ The trust index is the difference between the proportion of respondents who "tend to trust" and the proportion of those who "tend not to trust".

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In 24 EU Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2023), the majority of respondents trust the **European Parliament**. The highest trust levels are recorded in Denmark and Sweden (both 73%) and in Finland and Portugal (both 68%).

Although respondents in France, alongside those in Slovenia, are the least likely to trust the European Parliament, trust still outweighs distrust in this country (42% “tend to trust” vs 40% “tend not to trust”). Conversely, a majority distrusts this institution in Slovenia (50% “tend not to trust” vs 42% “tend to trust”), while opinions are divided in Greece (47% vs 47%) and Czechia (44% vs 44%).

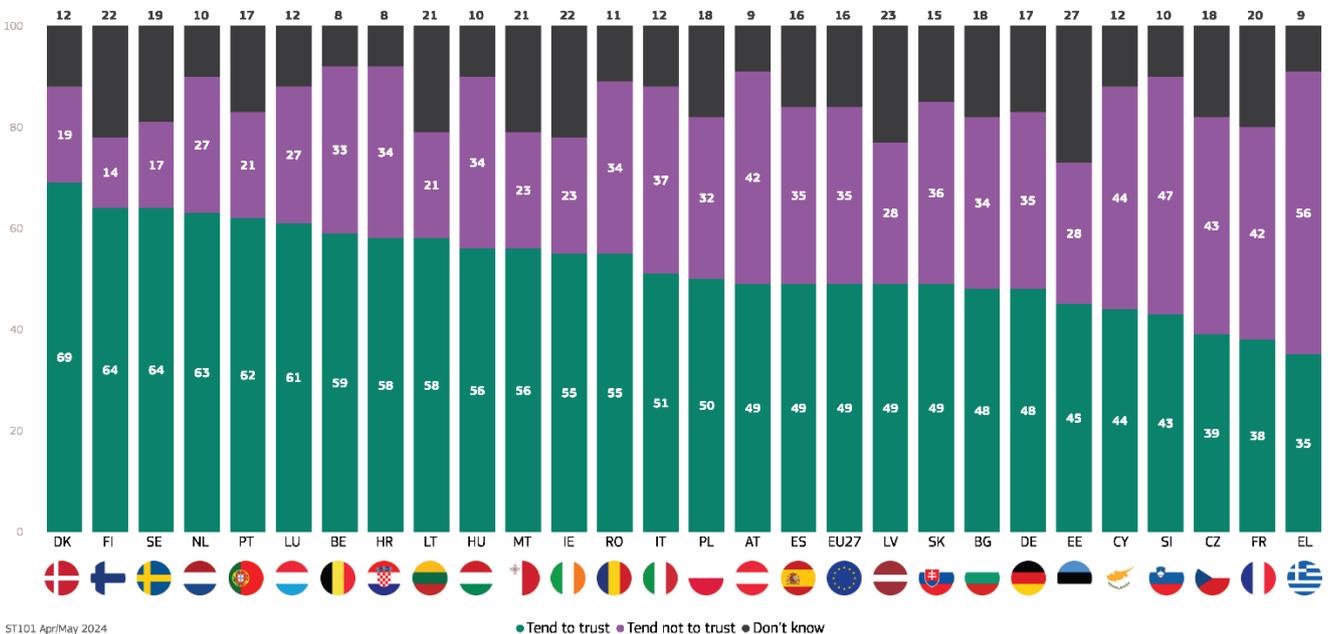
QA10.1. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? :-The European Parliament (%)



In 22 countries (compared with 21 in autumn 2023), majorities trust the **European Commission**. Respondents are most likely to trust this institution in Denmark (69%) and in Finland and Sweden (both 64%).

Distrust outweighs trust in four countries: Greece (56% “tend not to trust” vs 35% “tend to trust”), Slovenia (47% vs 43%), Czechia (43% vs 39%) and France (42% vs 38%). Views are equally split in Cyprus (44% vs 44%).

QA10.2. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? :-The European Commission (%)

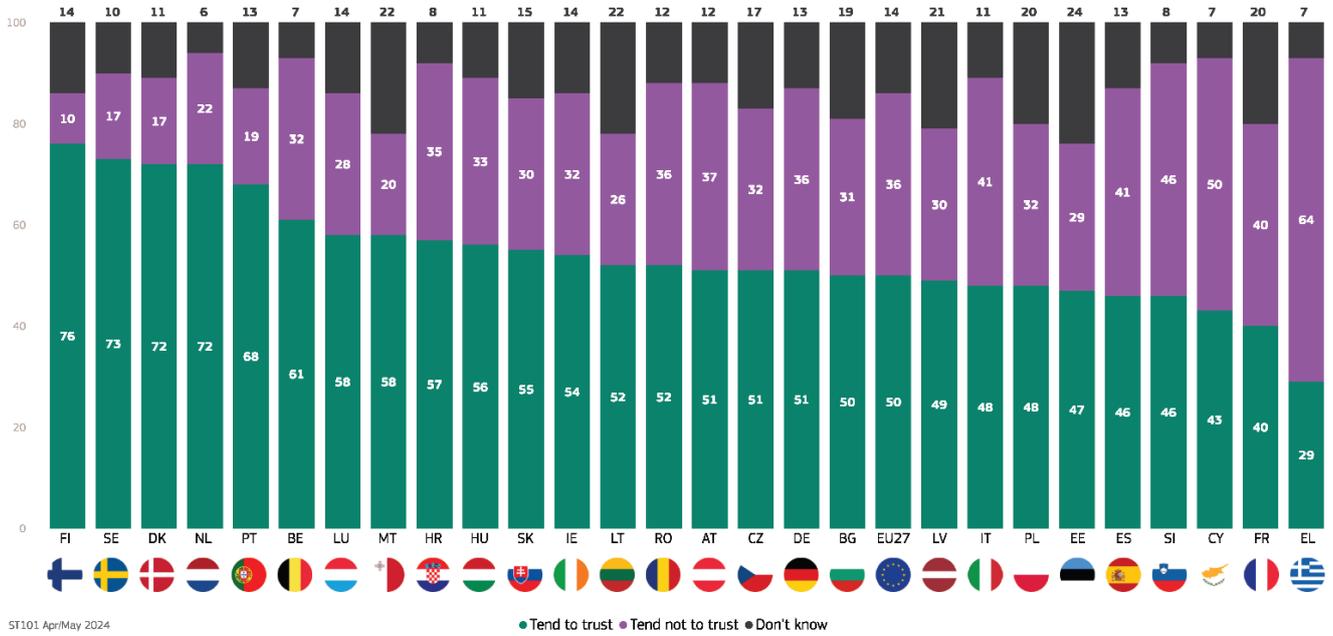


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In 23 EU Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2023), the **European Central Bank** is trusted by the majority of respondents. More than seven in ten trust this institution in Finland (76%), Sweden (73%) and Denmark (72%) and the Netherlands (both 72%).

At the opposite end of the scale, distrust is in the majority in Greece (64% “tend not to trust” vs 29% “tend to trust”), and Cyprus (50% vs 43%), while opinions are divided in Slovenia (46% vs 46%) and France (40% vs 40%).

QA10.3. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? :-The European Central Bank (%)



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The trust index for the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank has improved in most countries since autumn 2023. This index has increased for all these institutions in 19 EU Member States. Only in Ireland has the trust-distrust ratio deteriorated across the three institutions.

In 21 EU Member States, the trust index for the **European Parliament** has increased since autumn 2023. The largest increases are recorded in Spain (+26 index points), Cyprus (+19 pp) and Croatia (+18 pp). Conversely, this index has declined in the remaining six EU Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (-13 pp) and Malta (-11 pp) and in Ireland and Lithuania (both -4 pp).

The trust-distrust ratio for the **European Commission** has improved in 22 countries since autumn 2023. This index has gained most ground in Spain (+26 index points), Belgium (+19 pp) and Croatia (+17 pp). By contrast, the trust index has deteriorated in five countries and by at least five index points in Luxembourg (-6 pp) and in Malta and Poland (both -5 pp).

In 26 out of the 27 EU Member States, the trust index for the **European Central Bank** has increased since autumn 2023. As in the case of the other two institutions, the largest improvement is found in Spain (+27 index points), followed by Belgium (+24 pp) and by Slovakia and Slovenia (both +21 pp). The trust-distrust ratio has declined by eight index points in Ireland.

QA10.1 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Parliament (%)

		EU27	EURO ZONE	NON EURO	CY	ES	HR	EE	PT	CZ	SI	BG	EL	IT	BE	LV	HU	DE	FR	AT	FI	DK	NL	PL	SE	SK	IE	LT	RO	MT	LU
Tend to trust	Apr/May 2024	53	52	56	52	51	61	50	68	44	42	50	47	53	56	54	56	52	42	50	68	73	67	54	73	51	59	60	57	57	60
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼8	
Tend not to trust	Apr/May 2024	35	36	33	42	36	33	32	19	44	50	36	47	38	39	28	37	36	40	43	16	20	29	31	20	39	25	25	35	28	28
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼6	▼14	▼8	▼3	▼10	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	=	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲6	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	12	12	11	6	13	6	18	13	12	8	14	6	9	5	18	7	12	18	7	16	7	4	15	7	10	16	15	8	15	12
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	▼7	▲2	▼2	▼3	▲4	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▲3

QA10.2 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Commission (%)

		EU27	EURO ZONE	NON EURO	ES	HR	CY	BE	EE	SI	SK	CZ	BG	IT	RO	HU	FR	LV	NL	AT	DE	EL	LT	PT	FI	SE	IE	DK	MT	LU	PL
Tend to trust	Apr/May 2024	49	48	53	49	58	44	59	45	43	49	39	48	51	55	56	38	49	63	49	48	35	58	62	64	64	55	69	56	61	50
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲4	▲1	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▼3	▼4
Tend not to trust	Apr/May 2024	35	36	32	35	34	44	33	28	47	36	43	34	37	34	34	42	28	27	42	35	56	21	21	14	17	23	19	23	27	32
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼14	▼7	▼6	▼10	▼7	▼9	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼7	=	=	▲1	▼3	=	▼4	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	16	16	15	16	8	12	8	27	10	15	18	18	12	11	10	20	23	10	9	17	9	21	17	22	19	22	12	21	12	18
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	▲2	▼3	▼4	▲1	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼3	▼3	▼4	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲5	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3

QA10.3 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Central Bank (%)

		EU27	EURO ZONE	NON EURO	ES	CY	BE	SI	SK	PT	CZ	EE	IT	LV	FR	HR	LT	HU	AT	RO	FI	SE	BG	DE	MT	NL	DK	EL	LU	PL	IE
Tend to trust	Apr/May 2024	50	50	54	46	43	61	46	55	68	51	47	48	49	40	57	52	56	51	52	76	73	50	51	58	72	72	29	58	48	54
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲5	▲7	▲3	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2
Tend not to trust	Apr/May 2024	36	37	30	41	50	32	46	30	19	32	29	41	30	40	35	26	33	37	36	10	17	31	36	20	22	17	64	28	32	32
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼14	▼6	▼12	▼11	▼11	▼11	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	14	13	16	13	7	7	8	15	13	17	24	11	21	20	8	22	11	12	12	14	10	19	13	22	6	11	7	14	20	14
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼7	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	=	▼4	▼4	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼4

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QA10.1 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Parliament
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	53	35	12
Gender			
Man	54	36	10
Woman	52	34	14
Age			
15-24	60	24	16
25-39	54	35	11
40-54	52	38	10
55 +	50	38	12
Education (End of)			
15-	41	40	19
16-19	49	40	11
20+	61	30	9
Still studying	62	22	16
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	57	35	8
Managers	62	29	9
Other white collars	61	30	9
Manual workers	47	41	12
House persons	42	43	15
Unemployed	36	51	13
Retired	49	37	14
Students	63	22	15
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	53	11
From time to time	47	43	10
Almost never/ Never	58	30	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	44	14
The lower middle class	48	41	11
The middle class	57	31	12
The upper middle class	68	26	6
The upper class	74	24	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	79	13	8
Neutral	42	41	17
Negative	11	81	8

QA10.2 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Commission
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	35	16
Gender			
Man	51	36	13
Woman	48	34	18
Age			
15-24	55	25	20
25-39	51	35	14
40-54	50	37	13
55 +	47	36	17
Education (End of)			
15-	38	38	24
16-19	45	40	15
20+	58	30	12
Still studying	58	22	20
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	36	11
Managers	60	29	11
Other white collars	59	28	13
Manual workers	45	40	15
House persons	39	42	19
Unemployed	33	50	17
Retired	46	36	18
Students	58	23	19
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	52	16
From time to time	43	43	14
Almost never/ Never	55	29	16
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	42	18
The lower middle class	44	41	15
The middle class	54	31	15
The upper middle class	68	24	8
The upper class	70	22	8
Image of the EU			
Positive	74	14	12
Neutral	39	40	21
Negative	10	79	11

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QA10.3 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Central Bank
(% - EU)

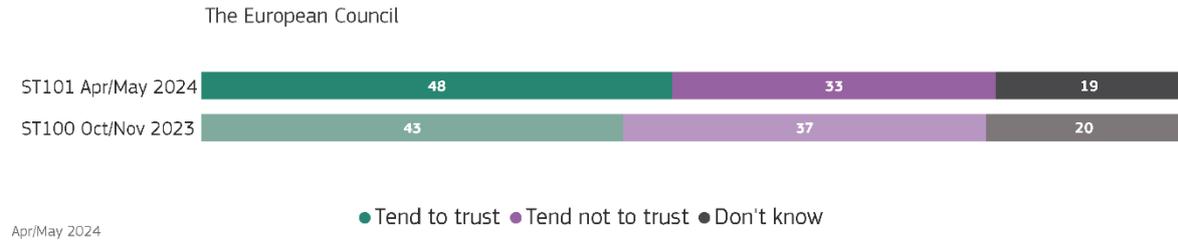
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	50	36	14
Gender			
Man	52	37	11
Woman	49	35	16
Age			
15-24	54	27	19
25-39	51	36	13
40-54	52	37	11
55 +	48	37	15
Education (End of)			
15-	39	41	20
16-19	47	40	13
20+	59	31	10
Still studying	57	23	20
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	38	11
Managers	63	29	8
Other white collars	58	32	10
Manual workers	46	40	14
House persons	40	44	16
Unemployed	34	50	16
Retired	47	37	16
Students	57	23	20
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	51	15
From time to time	44	44	12
Almost never/ Never	56	30	14
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	43	17
The lower middle class	46	41	13
The middle class	55	32	13
The upper middle class	70	24	6
The upper class	60	32	8
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	16	11
Neutral	40	41	19
Negative	17	74	9

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Following a two-percentage point decline between spring and autumn 2023, trust in the **European Council** has increased by five percentage points in the current survey,

reaching its record level since the beginning of the series in spring 2010 (48%). Around one third (33%, -4 pp) distrust this institution.

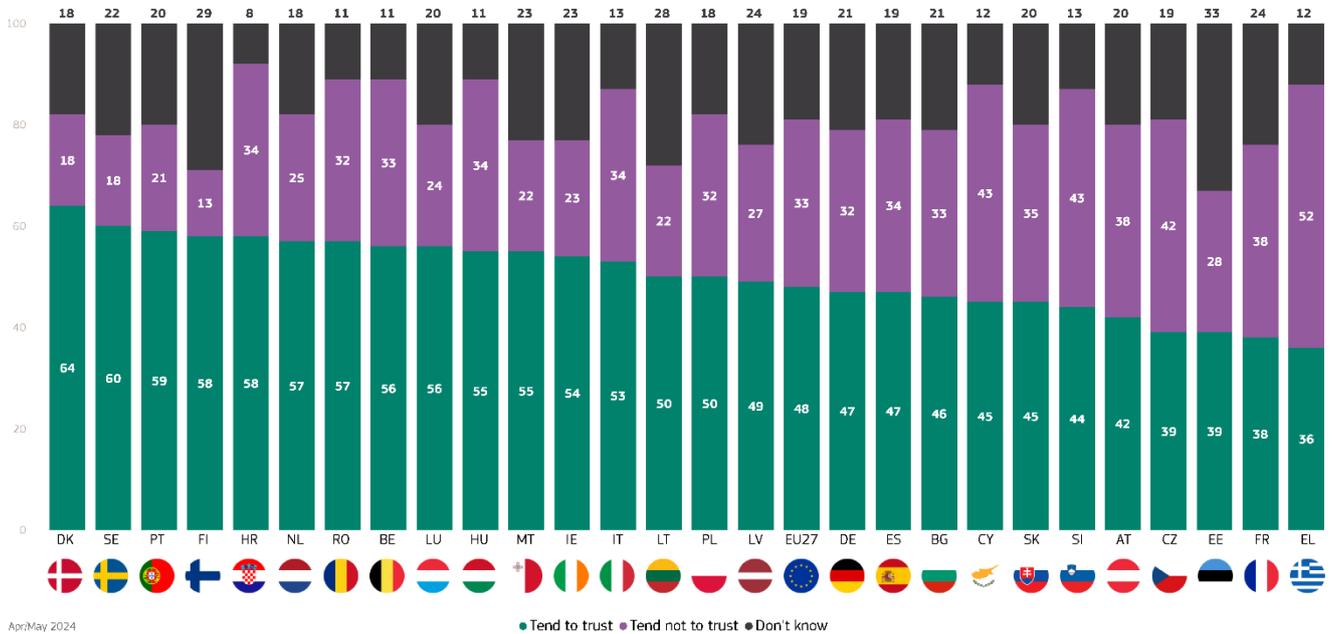
QA10. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? (EU27) (%)



In 24 countries (compared with 20 in autumn 2023), the majority trusts the European Council, most notably in Denmark (64%), Sweden (60%) and Portugal (59%).

Distrust outweighs trust in Greece (52% “tend not to trust” vs 36% “tend to trust”) and Czechia (42% vs 39%), while views are equally split in France (38% vs 38%).

QA10.4. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? :-The European Council (%)



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QA10.4 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Council
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	48	33	19
Gender			
Man	50	34	16
Woman	48	31	21
Age			
15-24	55	23	22
25-39	49	34	17
40-54	50	35	15
55 +	45	34	21
Education (End of)			
15-	37	36	27
16-19	45	37	18
20+	56	29	15
Still studying	57	21	22
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	33	15
Managers	57	28	15
Other white collars	57	28	15
Manual workers	44	38	18
House persons	37	40	23
Unemployed	34	46	20
Retired	44	34	22
Students	58	21	21
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	48	19
From time to time	44	39	17
Almost never/ Never	53	28	19
Consider belonging to			
The working class	39	40	21
The lower middle class	42	39	19
The middle class	53	29	18
The upper middle class	66	23	11
The upper class	72	21	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	12	15
Neutral	38	38	24
Negative	12	74	14

b. Trust in the European Union

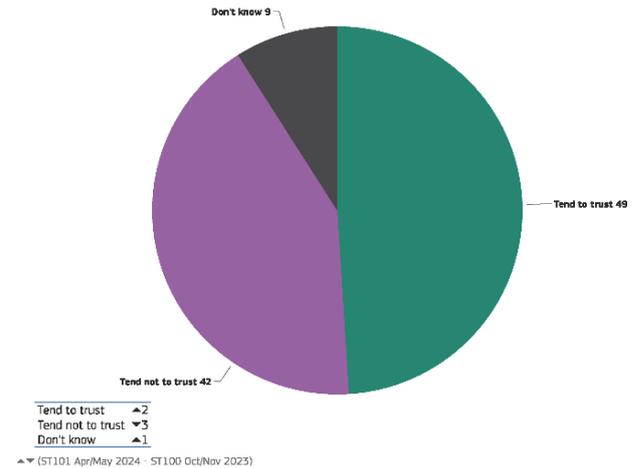
A majority continues to trust the European Union

The European Union is trusted by almost half of the respondents (49%) – a two-percentage point increase since autumn 2023. Conversely, 42% (-3 pp) say they tend not to trust the European Union and less than one in ten (9%, +1 pp) say they don't know. Since winter 2021-2022, the proportion who trusts the European Union has consistently outweighed the proportion who does not trust it⁵⁷

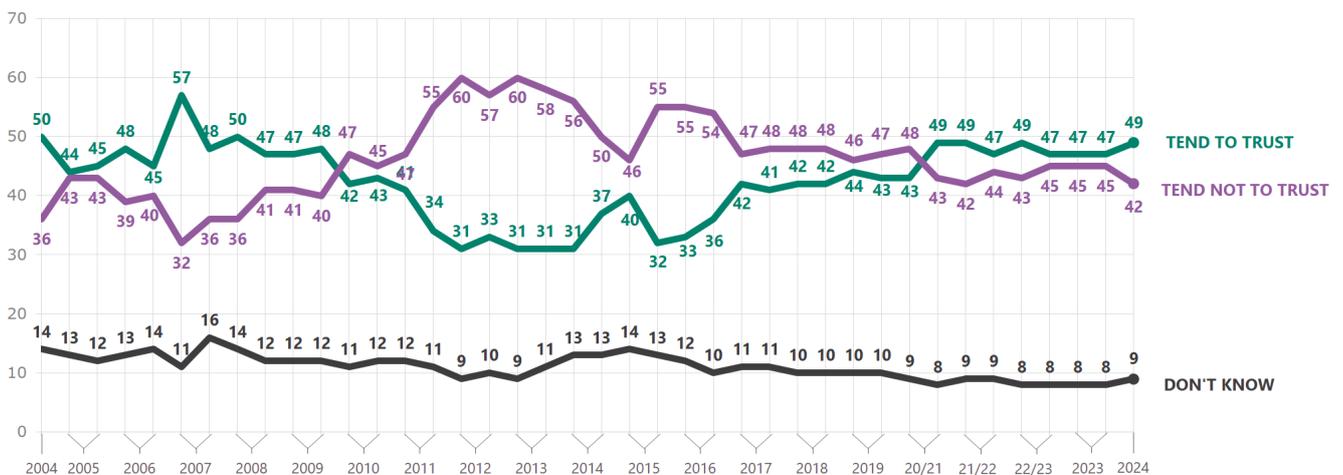
Respondents living in countries **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living within the **euro area** to trust the European Union (54% vs 48%), even though trust outweighs distrust among both these groups. The level of trust has increased by three percentage points since autumn 2023 among respondents living in the euro area, while it has remained broadly stable among those living outside the euro area (+1 pp).

Following the slight increase in the level of trust, the trust index has improved by five index points since autumn 2023. The difference between the share of respondents who tend to trust the European Union and the one who tend not to trust it thus currently stands at +7 index points.

QA6.10. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The European Union (EU27) (%)



QA6.10 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Union (% - EU)



⁵⁷ QA6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? 4) The European Union.

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The proportions who tend to trust the European Union vary widely across the EU Member States, with a 35-percentage point gap separating the highest and the lowest trust levels. In 21 countries (compared with 20 in autumn 2023), a majority say they tend to trust the EU, with respondents in Denmark (69%) as well as those in Lithuania and Portugal (both 68%) being the most likely to give this answer.

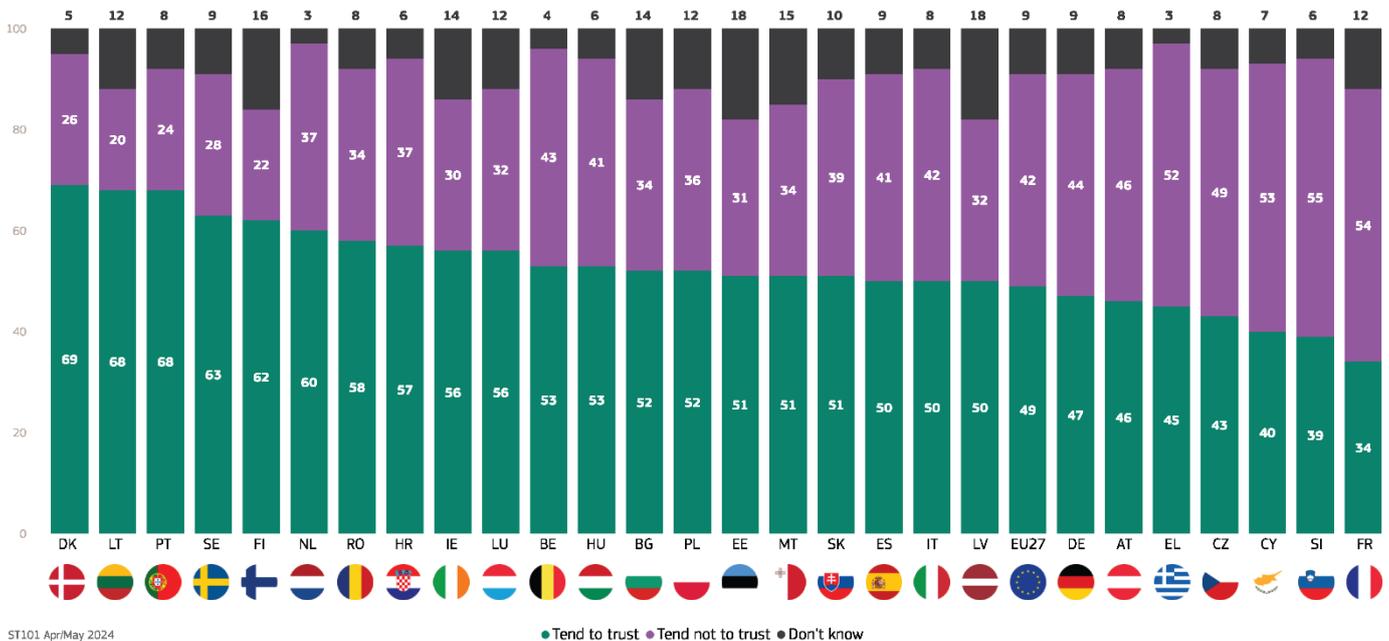
Majorities distrust the European Union in five EU Member States: Slovenia (55% “tend not to trust” vs 39% “tend to trust”), France (54% vs 34%), Cyprus (53% vs 40%), Greece (52% vs 45%) and Czechia (49% vs 43%). Opinions are divided in Austria (46% vs 46%).

In 18 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in autumn 2023 to say they tend to trust the EU.

Trust levels have increased by more than five percentage points in Portugal (68%, +14 pp), Spain (50%, +8 pp), Italy (50%, +7 pp), Croatia (57%, +6 pp), Greece (45%, +6 pp) and Romania (58%, +6 pp). At the opposite end of the scale, trust has declined in eight countries, particularly in Malta (51%, -10 pp), Sweden (63%, -5 pp) and Latvia (50%, -4 pp). This figure is stable in Austria (46%).

The share of respondents who distrust the EU has decreased in 20 countries, most notably in Portugal (24%, -15 percentage points), Estonia (31%, -9 pp), Spain (41%, -9 pp), Cyprus (53%, -8 pp) and Italy (42%, -7 pp). Distrust has increased the most in Malta (34%, +6 pp) and has remained stable in Bulgaria (34%), Latvia (32%), Sweden (28%) and Denmark (26%).

QA6.10. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? -The European Union (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● Tend to trust ● Tend not to trust ● Don't know

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Tend to trust (%)

Institution	Apr/May 2024 (%)	Δ Oct/Nov 2023 (%)
EU27	49	▲2
PT	68	▲14
ES	50	▲8
IT	50	▲7
EL	45	▲6
HR	57	▲6
RO	58	▲6
CZ	43	▲5
EE	51	▲5
CY	40	▲5
LT	68	▲5
HU	53	▲4
BE	53	▲3
NL	60	▲3
SK	51	▲3
FI	62	▲2
BG	52	▲1
DK	69	▲1
SI	39	▲1
AT	46	=
DE	47	▼1
IE	56	▼1
FR	34	▼1
PL	52	▼1
LU	56	▼2
LV	50	▼4
SE	63	▼5
MT	51	▼10

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that levels of trust in the European Union are higher among younger respondents, those who stayed longer in full-time education and those in a better socio-economic situation. This opinion is held by nearly six in ten among respondents aged 15-24 (59%) and those who finished education aged 20 or more (57%). In addition, managers (60%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (54%) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper or upper middle class (64-77%) are the most likely to say they tend to trust the EU.

By contrast, opinions are divided among those aged 55 or over (45% “tend to trust” vs 45% “tend not to trust”), while this is the minority view among respondents in the following categories:

- those who left full-time education aged 15 or less (37% “tend to trust” vs 49% “tend not to trust”) or aged between 16 and 19 (44% vs 47%);
- the unemployed (34% “tend to trust” vs 55% “tend not to trust”), house persons (40% vs 46%) and manual workers (43% vs 48%);
- those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (33% “tend to trust” vs 58% “tend not to trust”) or from time to time (44% vs 48%);
- those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (39% “tend to trust” vs 49% “tend not to trust”) or the lower middle class (44% vs 49%) of society.

Finally, those living in large towns (58%) are more likely to trust the EU than those living in small or mid-size towns (48%) or rural villages (42%).

These findings are in line with those observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

QA6.10 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The European Union
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	42	9
Gender			
Man	49	43	8
Woman	49	41	10
Age			
15-24	59	31	10
25-39	52	39	9
40-54	49	43	8
55 +	45	45	10
Education (End of)			
15-	37	49	14
16-19	44	47	9
20+	57	36	7
Still studying	62	28	10
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	51	41	8
Managers	60	33	7
Other white collars	58	34	8
Manual workers	43	48	9
House persons	40	46	14
Unemployed	34	55	11
Retired	43	46	11
Students	63	28	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	58	9
From time to time	44	48	8
Almost never/ Never	54	37	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	39	49	12
The lower middle class	44	49	7
The middle class	53	38	9
The upper middle class	64	30	6
The upper class	77	21	2
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	42	46	12
Small/ mid size town	48	43	9
Large town	58	35	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	79	15	6
Neutral	34	51	15
Negative	7	88	5

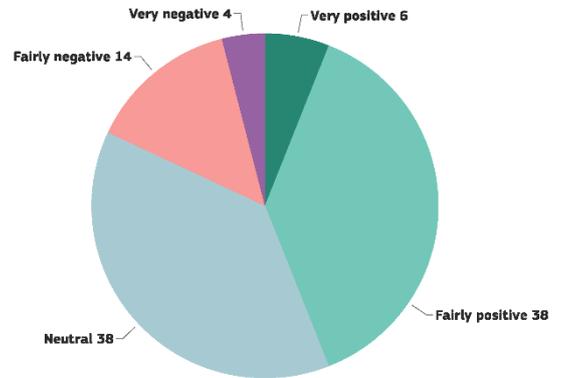
c. The European Union's image

The EU still conjures up a positive image for the majority

The EU conjures up a positive image for most respondents (44%, no change since autumn 2023). By contrast, almost four in ten (38%, no change) have a neutral image of the EU and less than a fifth (18%, no change) have a negative image. These proportions have remained unchanged since autumn 2023. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU have consistently been in the majority since winter 2020–21⁵⁸.

Majorities of respondents in both the **euro area** and **outside the euro area** have a positive image of the EU. However, those living outside the euro area are more likely than those living within the euro area to hold a positive view of the EU (49% vs 43%), and less inclined to have a negative image (16% vs 18%) or a neutral (35% vs 39%) image.

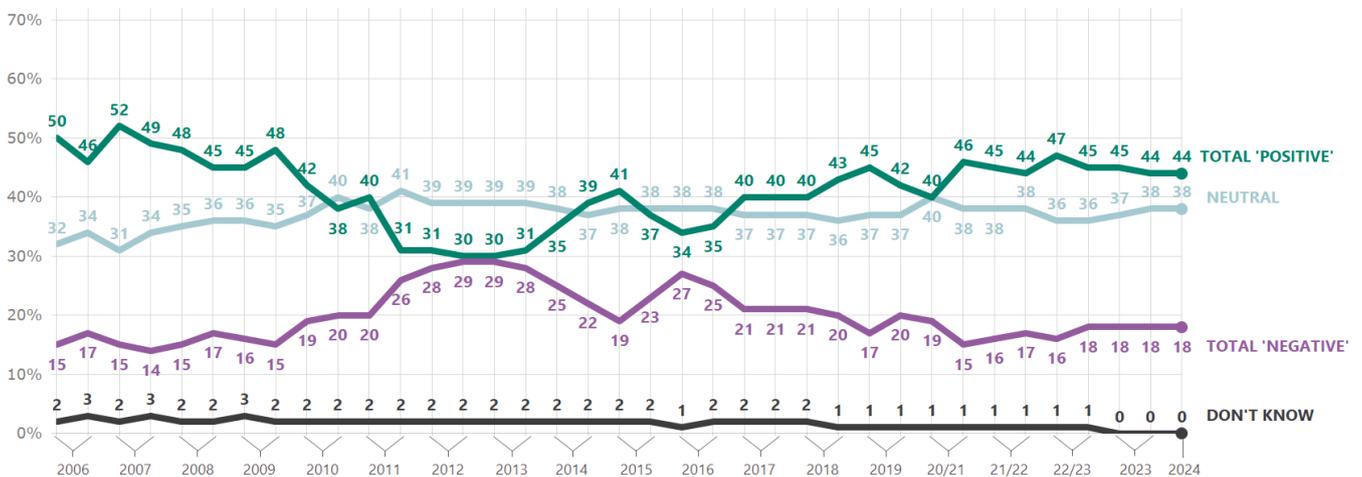
D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (EU27) (%)



Very positive =
Fairly positive =
Neutral =
Fairly negative =
Very negative =

▲ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)



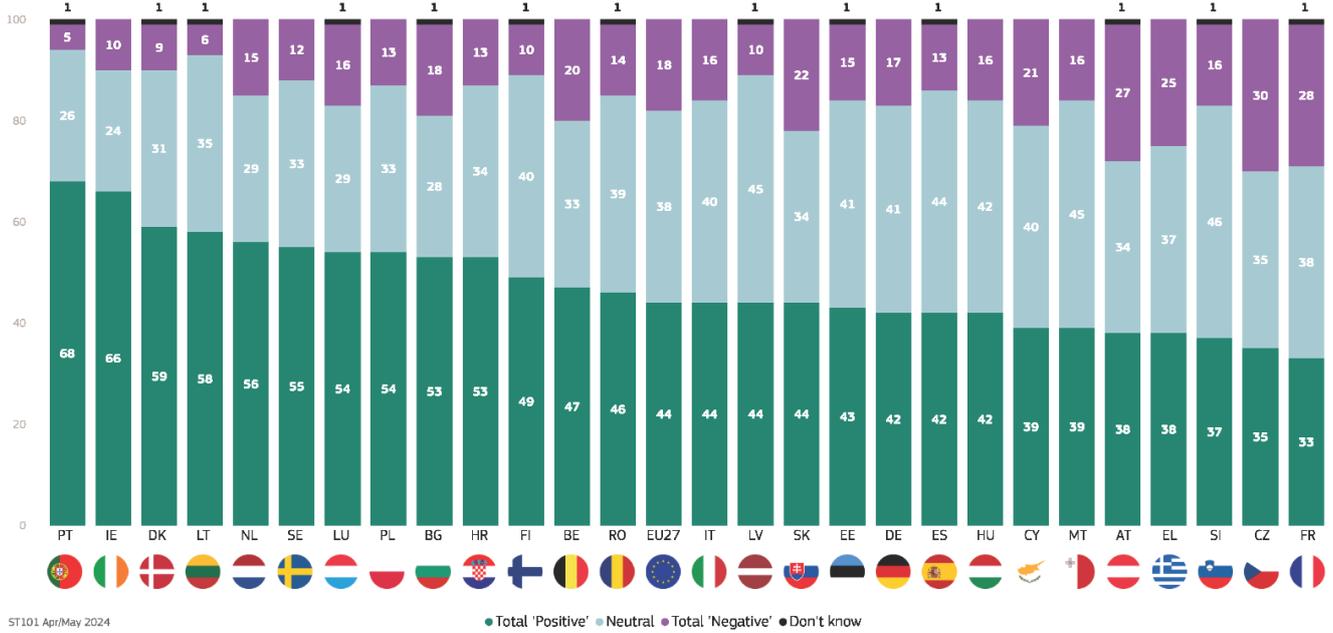
⁵⁸ D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

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In 19 EU Member States (same as in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents have a **positive image** of the EU. In addition, in all countries, this share of respondents is larger than the one who has a negative image. The gap between these two proportions is the widest in Portugal (68% “positive” vs 5% “negative”), Ireland (66% vs 10%) and in Lithuania (58% vs 6%). Conversely, this gap is

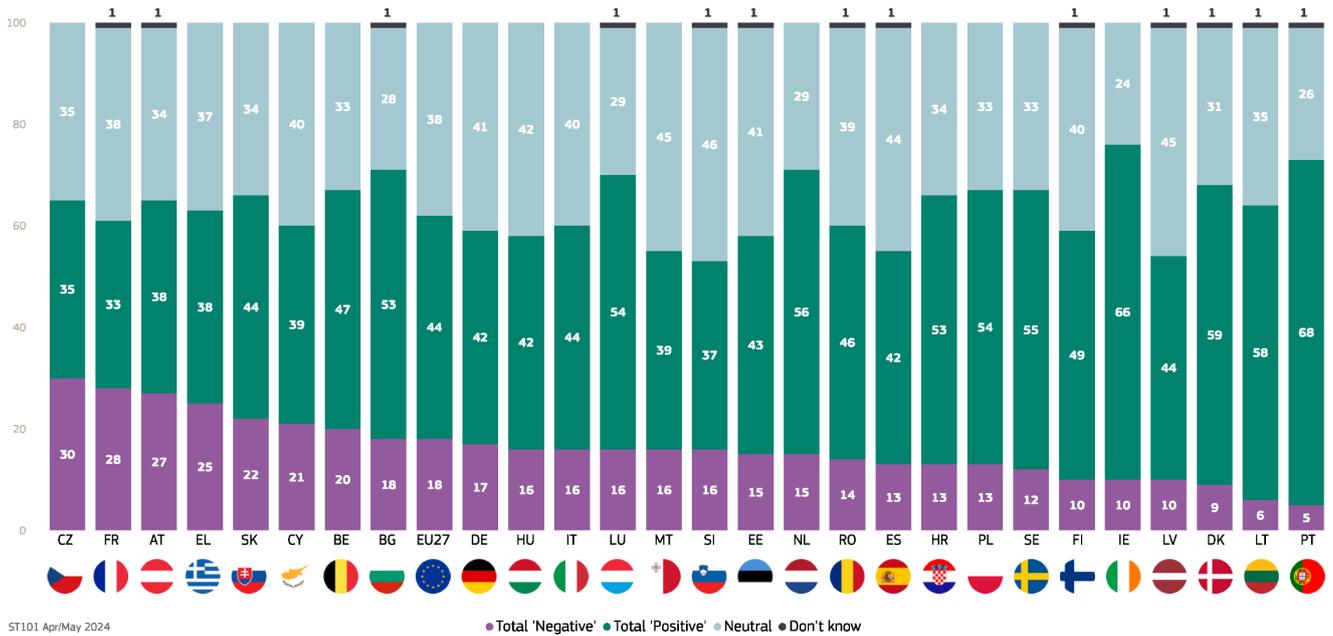
smallest in France (33% vs 28%), Czechia (35% vs 30%) and Austria (38% vs 27%). In six countries, the majority has a **neutral image** of the EU: Slovenia (46% “neutral” vs 37% “positive”), Latvia (45% vs 44%), Malta (45% vs 39%), Spain (44% vs 42%), Cyprus (40% vs 39%) and France (42% vs 42%). Views are divided between “positive” and “neutral” in Hungary (42% vs 42%) and Czechia (35% vs 35%).

D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)



Sorted by Total 'Positive'

D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)



Sorted by Total 'Negative'

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The share of respondents who say the EU conjures up for them a **positive image** has increased in 18 countries since autumn 2023, particularly in Lithuania (58%, +7 percentage points), Cyprus (39%, +7 pp) and Hungary (42%, +5 pp). By contrast, this proportion has declined in seven countries, with the largest decreases observed in Malta (39%, -14 pp), Romania (46%, -6 pp) and France (33%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Denmark (59%) and Austria (38%).

In 16 EU Member States, respondents are less likely than they were in autumn 2023 to have a **negative image** of the EU. Decreases of at least three percentage points are recorded in Cyprus (21%, -5 pp), Spain (13%, -3 pp), the Netherlands (15%, -3 pp) and Czechia (30%, -3 pp). Conversely, this figure has risen in six countries: Malta (16%,

+4 pp), Austria (27%, +3 pp), Luxembourg (16%, +3 pp), Poland (13%, +3 pp), Ireland (10%, +3 pp) and France (28%, +2 pp). Finally, this proportion has remained stable in five countries: Belgium (20%), Germany (17%), Sweden (12%), Finland (10%) and Denmark (9%).

In 16 countries, the proportion who hold a **neutral image** of the EU has decreased, most notably in Lithuania (35%, -6 percentage points), Poland (33%, -5 pp), Austria (34%, -4 pp) and Ireland (24%, -4 pp). Increases are recorded in eight countries, especially in Malta (45%, +10 pp), Romania (39%, +8 pp) and Slovenia (46%, +4 pp). This figure is unchanged in Greece (37%), Denmark (31%) and Luxembourg (29%).

D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)

		EU27	CY	LT	HU	CZ	ES	HR	IT	PT	EL	SK	BE	BG	IE	NL	PL	EE	FI	SE	AT	DK	LV	DE	SI	LU	FR	RO	MT
Total 'Positive'	ST101	44	39	58	42	35	42	53	44	68	38	44	47	53	66	56	54	43	49	55	38	59	44	42	37	54	33	46	39
	ST100	=	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼14	
Neutral	ST101	38	40	35	42	35	44	34	40	26	37	34	33	28	24	29	33	41	40	33	34	31	45	41	46	29	38	39	45
	ST100	=	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	=	▲3	▲8	▲10
Total 'Negative'	ST101	18	21	6	16	30	13	13	16	5	25	22	20	18	10	15	13	15	10	12	27	9	10	17	16	16	28	14	16
	ST100	=	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲3	▼2	=	=	▲3	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	▲2	▼2	▲4
Don't know	ST101	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
	ST100	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=

▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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The **socio-demographic data** reveal patterns similar to those observed for positive associations with the EU and trust in the EU, with younger respondents, those with a higher education level and those in a better socio-economic situation being more likely to have a positive image of the EU.

More particularly, respondents aged 15-24 (55%, compared to 39% of those aged 55 or over) and those who remained in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (53%, compared to 32% of those who left education aged 15 or younger) are the most likely to say the EU conjures up for them a positive image. This applies also to managers (58%, compared to 29% of the unemployed), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (50%, compared to 27% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper or upper middle class of society (62-77%, compared to 34% of those who see themselves as working class).

These patterns are very similar to those observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

D78 In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	44	18	0
Gender			
Man	45	19	0
Woman	44	16	1
Age			
15-24	55	10	0
25-39	49	14	0
40-54	44	18	0
55 +	39	21	1
Education (End of)			
15-	32	21	2
16-19	38	21	1
20+	53	14	0
Still studying	61	8	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	17	0
Managers	58	12	0
Other white collars	51	14	0
Manual workers	37	20	0
House persons	37	19	1
Unemployed	29	31	0
Retired	38	21	1
Students	61	8	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	27	31	1
From time to time	37	20	0
Almost never/ Never	50	15	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	24	1
The lower middle class	41	21	0
The middle class	47	15	0
The upper middle class	62	14	0
The upper class	77	9	0

3 Knowledge of the European Union

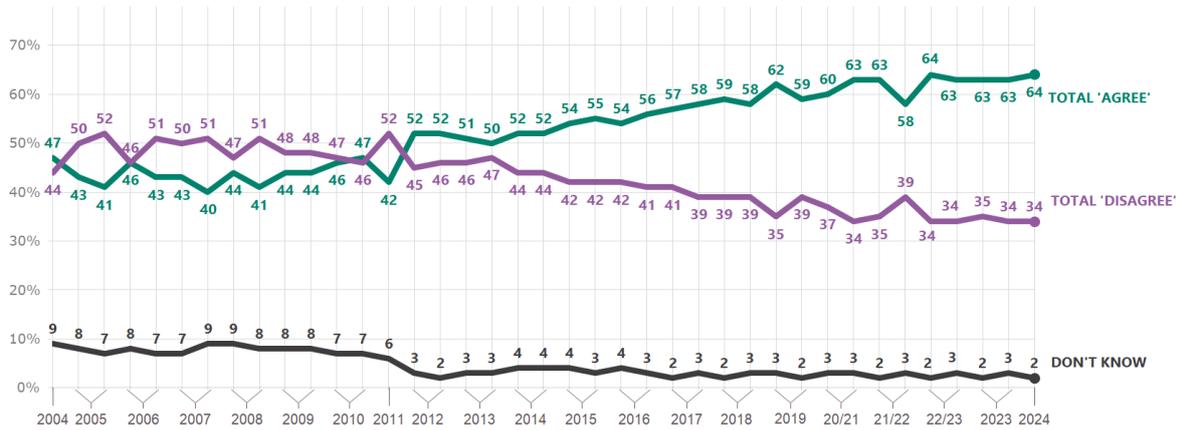
a. Knowledge of how the European Union works

Close to two thirds say they understand how the EU works

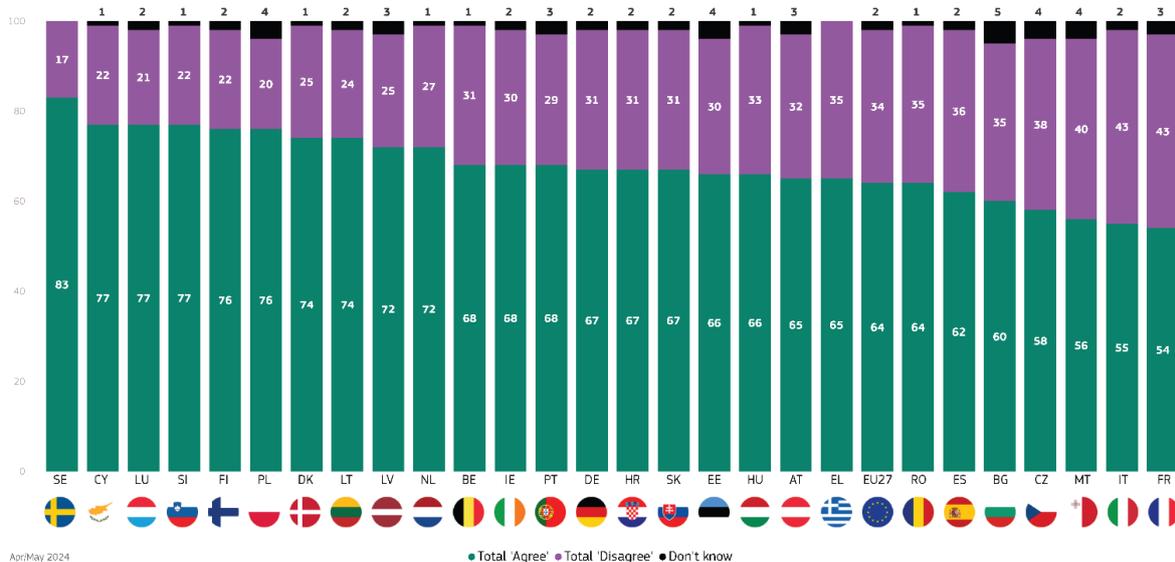
Almost two thirds of the respondents (64%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023) agree that they understand how the EU works, while around one third (34%, no change) disagree and 2% (-1 pp) express no opinion. Subjective understanding of how the EU works has remained broadly stable since the summer 2022⁵⁹.

In all EU Member States, the majority of respondents say they understand how the EU works. Subjective understanding is the highest in Sweden (83%) as well as in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Slovenia (all 77%). At the other end of the spectrum, respondents are least likely to agree with the statement in France (54%), Italy (55%) and Malta (56%).

QA11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



QA11.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-I understand how the EU works (%)



⁵⁹ QA11. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1) I understand how the European Union works.

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The **socio-demographic data** show that subjective understanding of how the EU works is higher among men (69%, compared to 59% of women), those aged 15-54 (65-69%, compared to 59% of older respondents) and those who ended full-time education aged 20 or older (75%, compared to 43% of those who finished aged 15 or younger). This is also the case among managers (79%, compared to 45% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (70%, compared to 46% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper or upper middle class of society (78-88%, compared to 51% of those who consider themselves as working class).

QA11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I understand how the EU works
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	64	34	2
Gender			
Man	69	29	2
Woman	59	39	2
Age			
15-24	65	33	2
25-39	69	29	2
40-54	67	31	2
55 +	59	39	2
Education (End of)			
15-	43	54	3
16-19	61	37	2
20+	75	23	2
Still studying	68	30	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	26	2
Managers	79	20	1
Other white collars	71	27	2
Manual workers	63	35	2
House persons	45	51	4
Unemployed	47	50	3
Retired	57	40	3
Students	68	30	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46	52	2
From time to time	58	40	2
Almost never/ Never	70	28	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	46	3
The lower middle class	61	37	2
The middle class	68	30	2
The upper middle class	78	21	1
The upper class	88	11	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	79	20	1
Neutral	53	44	3
Negative	51	47	2

b. Objective knowledge of the European Union

Nearly one quarter correctly answer all three questions regarding the European Union

After measuring subjective understanding of how the European Union works, this Standard Eurobarometer survey then quantified objective level of knowledge of the EU, using a “true/false” quiz consisting of three statements (“the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States”; “the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State”; “Switzerland is a Member State of the EU”)⁶⁰.

More than nine in ten respondents (93%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023) give at least one correct answer, while 23% (no change) correctly answer all three questions. Respondents living in countries outside the euro area are more likely than those living in euro area countries to give three correct answers (26% vs 22%). Finally, at country level, those in Cyprus (36%, +4 pp), Sweden (35%, +3 pp) and Italy (34%, +5 pp) are the most likely to give a correct answer to all three questions.

⁶⁰ SD20a. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? 1) The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member

States; 2) The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State; 3) Switzerland is a Member State of the EU.

THE EURO AREA CURRENTLY CONSISTS OF 20 MEMBER STATES

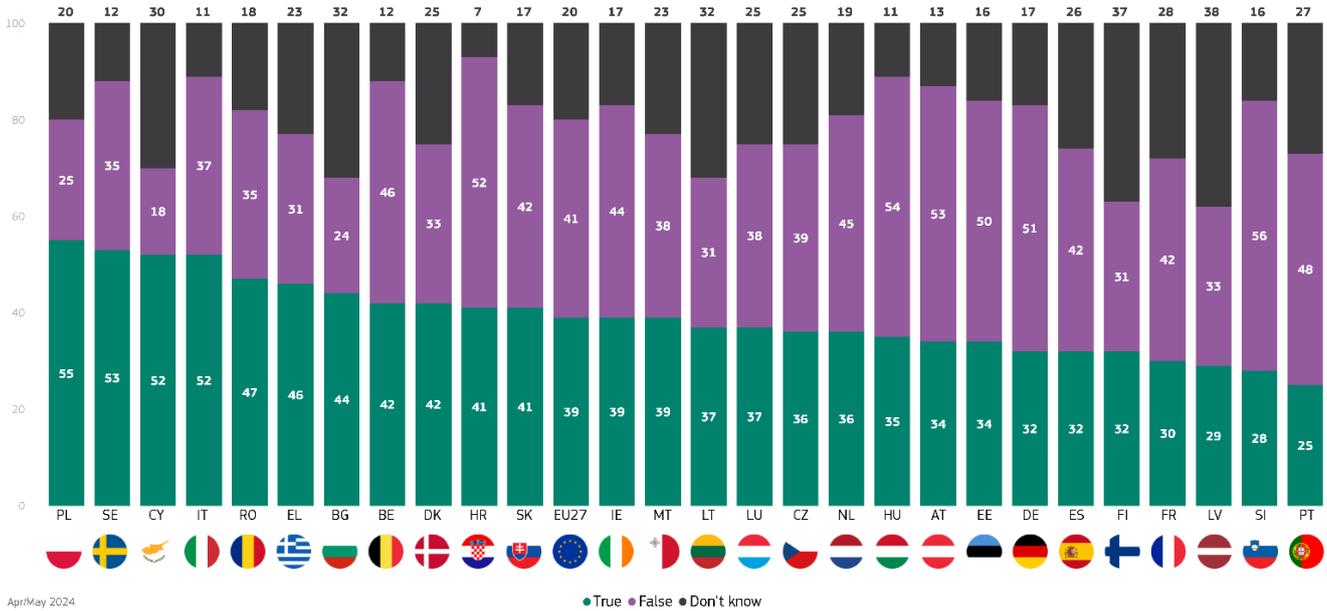
Nearly four in ten (39%, -1 percentage point since autumn 2023) correctly indicate that “the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States”. Nonetheless, a slight majority (41%, no change) incorrectly answer this question and one in five (+1 pp) say they don’t know. These proportions have remained broadly stable since autumn 2023. Respondents living **outside the euro area** are much more likely to correctly answer this question than those living in the **euro area** (48% vs 36%).

In ten countries, a majority of respondents correctly say that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States. Respondents in Poland (55%) and Sweden (53%) and in Cyprus and Italy (both 52%) are the most likely to give a correct answer. By contrast, less than three in ten correctly answer the question in Portugal (25%), Slovenia (28%) and

Latvia (29%). The highest proportions who say it is “false” that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States can be found in Slovenia (56%), Hungary (54%) and Austria (53%). More than three in ten say they don’t know in Latvia (38%) and Finland (37%) as well as in Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 32%).

In 15 countries, the proportion of respondents who correctly indicate that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States has declined since autumn 2023. The largest decreases are recorded in Portugal (-11 percentage points), Slovenia (-10 pp) and Finland (-7 pp). The share of respondents giving the correct answer has increased in nine countries, especially in Malta (+6 pp) and in Bulgaria and Estonia (both +5 pp). This figure is unchanged in Ireland, Poland and Spain.

SD20a.1. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? -The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member States (%)



April/May 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

SD20a.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member States (%)

		EU27	MT	BG	EE	CZ	SK	IT	CY	FR	NL	IE	ES	PL	BE	HR	LT	LU	EL	LV	HU	DK	SE	DE	AT	RO	FI	SI	PT
True	Apr/May 2024	39	39	44	34	36	41	52	52	30	36	39	32	55	42	41	37	37	46	29	35	42	53	32	34	47	32	28	25
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼10	▼11
False	Apr/May 2024	41	38	24	50	39	42	37	18	42	45	44	42	25	46	52	31	38	31	33	54	33	35	51	53	35	31	56	48
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼11	▼4	▲2	▼10	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▼3	=	▲2	▲2	▼7	▲1	▼9	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲13	▲7
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	20	23	32	16	25	17	11	30	28	19	17	26	20	12	7	32	25	23	38	11	25	12	17	13	18	37	16	27
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲5	▼1	▼7	▲6	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲4	▼5	▼3	▼3	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲8	▲1	▲11	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	▲6	▼3	▲4

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THE MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ARE DIRECTLY ELECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF EACH MEMBER STATE

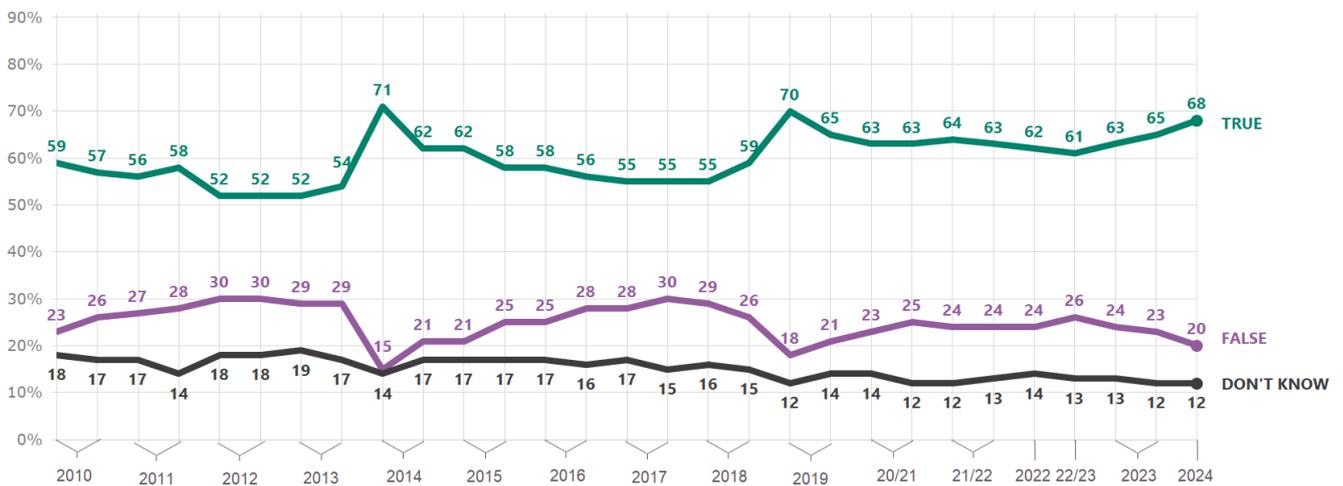
More than two thirds (68%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2023) correctly say that “the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State”. One in five (-3 pp) indicate a wrong answer and more than one in ten (12%, no change) say they don't know.

Following a decline after the 2019 European Parliament elections, the share of respondents giving a correct answer

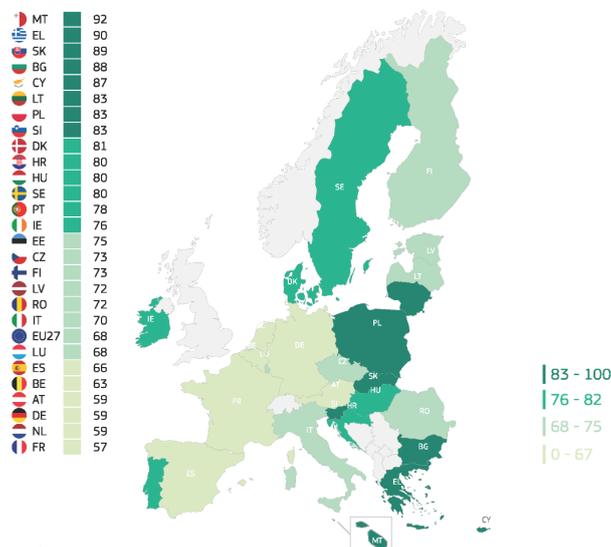
has increased by three percentage points since autumn 2023 and by seven percentage points since winter 2022-2023. As the next European Parliament elections are scheduled to be held in June 2024, this is in line with the pattern observed before and after the 2014 and the 2019 elections, with knowledge of the method of electing MEPs decreasing following the election date and increasing again as the new election period approaches.

SD20a.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?

The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (% - EU)



SD20a.2. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? :-The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State - True (%)



ST101 April/May 2024

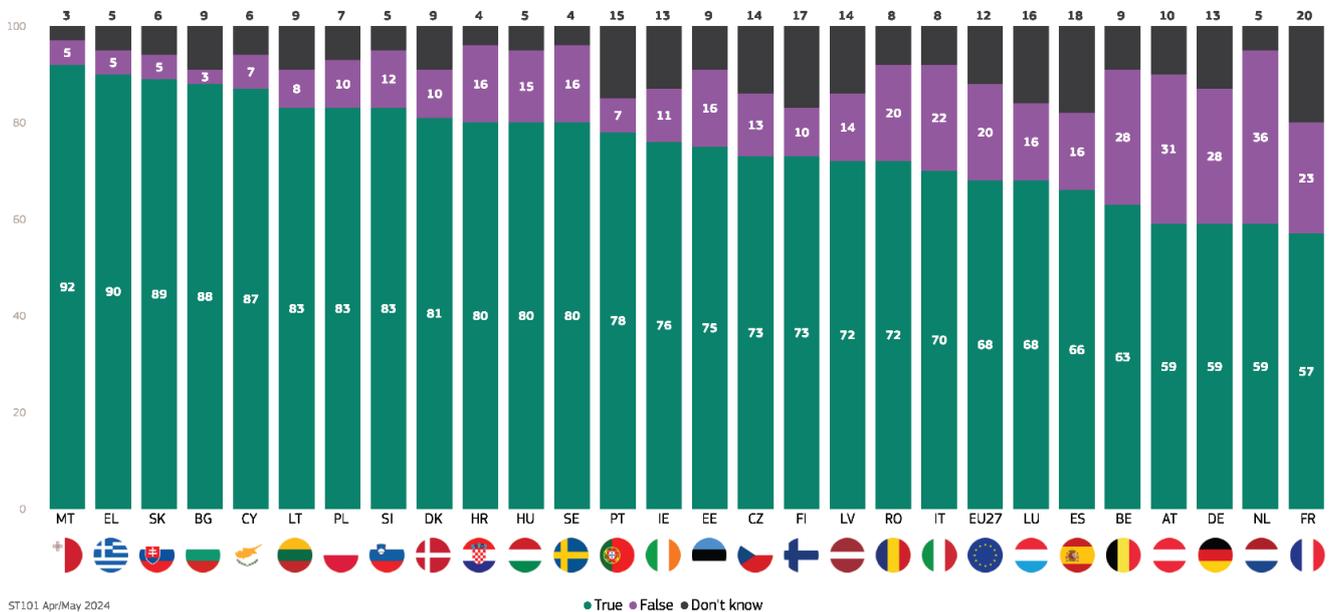
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More than half of the respondents in all 27 EU Member States correctly say that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens, most notably in Malta (92%), Greece (90%) and Slovakia (89%). At the opposite end of the scale, less than six in ten give a correct answer in France (57%) and in Austria, the Netherlands and Germany (all 59%). More than one quarter incorrectly answer this question in the Netherlands (36%) and Austria (31%) as well as in Belgium

and Germany (both 28%). One in five say they don't know in France.

In 19 countries, the share of respondents correctly stating that MEPs are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State has risen since autumn 2023. Increases of at least ten percentage points are found in Estonia (+15 pp), the Netherlands (+14 pp), Slovakia (+11 pp) and Sweden (+10 pp). This proportion has only slightly declined in Greece (-2 pp) and in Ireland and Luxembourg (both -1 pp), and has remained stable in Austria, Germany, Lithuania, Malta and Poland.

SD20a.2. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? :-The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

● True ● False ● Don't know

SD20a.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?
The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (%)

	EU27	EE	NL	SK	SE	LV	SI	HU	PT	CZ	DK	FR	BG	BE	ES	FI	HR	IT	CY	RO	DE	LT	MT	AT	PL	IE	LU	EL	
True	Apr/May 2024	68	75	59	89	80	72	83	80	78	73	81	57	88	63	66	73	80	70	87	72	59	83	92	59	83	76	68	90
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲15	▲14	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2
False	Apr/May 2024	20	16	36	5	16	14	12	15	7	13	10	23	3	28	16	10	16	22	7	20	28	8	5	31	10	11	16	5
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼6	▼12	▼10	▼10	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼10	▼8	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼6	▲2
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	12	9	5	6	4	14	5	5	15	14	9	20	9	9	18	17	4	8	6	8	13	9	3	10	7	13	16	5
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼9	▼2	▼1	=	▼5	▼3	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲7	=

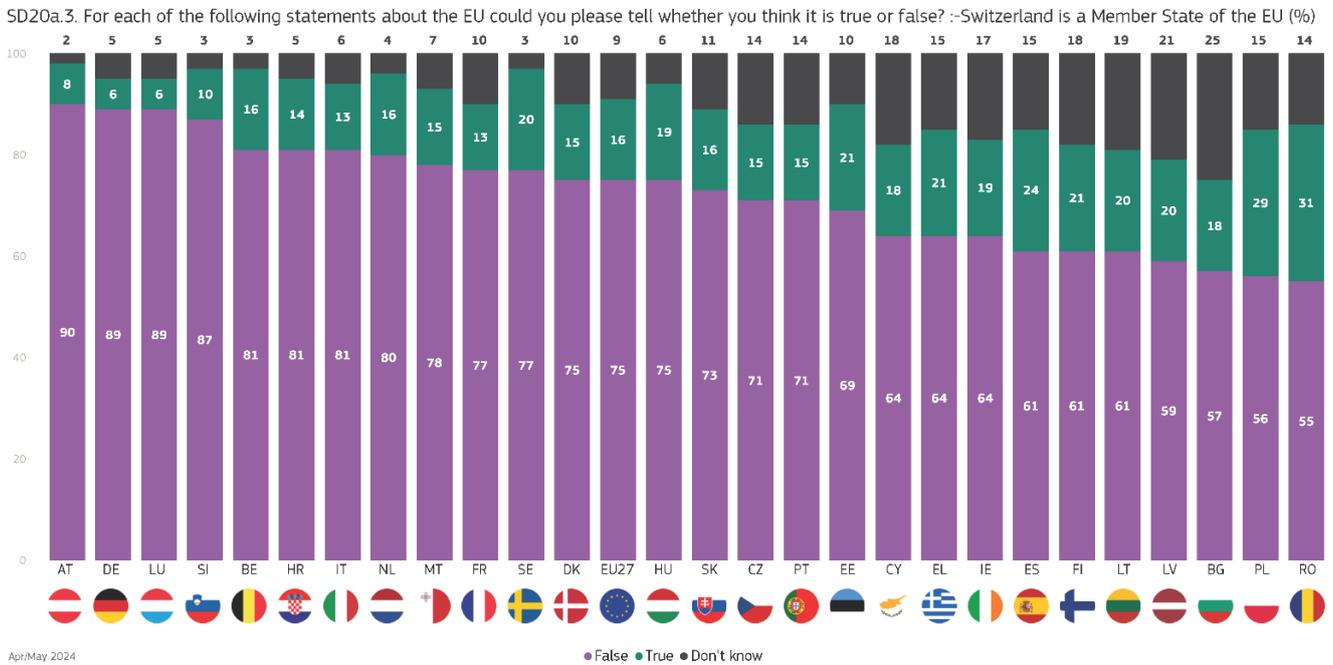
SWITZERLAND IS A MEMBER STATE OF THE EU

Three quarters of the respondents (-1 percentage point since autumn 2023) correctly indicate that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU. Less than two in ten (16%, +1 pp) give a wrong answer and around one in ten (9%, no change) say they don't know. These proportions have remained largely stable since autumn 2023.

In all countries, an absolute majority correctly say that the statement "Switzerland is a Member State of the EU" is "false". Respondents in Austria (90%) and in Germany and Luxembourg (both 89%) are the most likely to give the correct answer. By contrast, 55% in Romania, 56% in Poland and 57% in Bulgaria correctly answer this question. The

highest shares of respondents incorrectly saying that Switzerland is an EU Member State are recorded in Romania (31%), Poland (29%) and Spain (24%). More than one in five say they don't know in Bulgaria (25%) and Latvia (21%).

Compared to autumn 2023, the proportion who correctly say that Switzerland is not an EU Member State has declined in 18 countries, particularly in Czechia (-6 percentage points) and in Croatia, Finland, and Poland (all -5 pp). Conversely, this figure has risen in seven countries, and by at least three percentage points in Cyprus (+9 pp) and Malta (+5 pp) and Italy (+3 pp). Results are stable in Bulgaria and Ireland.



SD20a.3 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?
Switzerland is a Member State of the EU (%)

		EU27	HU	NL	FI	CZ	EE	EL	ES	HR	AT	PT	RO	LT	SK	BE	DE	FR	LU	BG	PL	SE	DK	IE	LV	SI	MT	IT	CY
True	Apr/May 2024	16	19	16	21	15	21	21	24	14	8	15	31	20	16	16	6	13	6	18	29	20	15	19	20	10	15	13	18
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼6
False	Apr/May 2024	75	75	80	61	71	69	64	61	81	90	71	55	61	73	81	89	77	89	57	56	77	75	64	59	87	78	81	64
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	▼5	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲9
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	9	6	4	18	14	10	15	15	5	2	14	14	19	11	3	5	10	5	25	15	3	10	17	21	3	7	6	18
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	▲1	▲3	▼4	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▲5	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼3	=	▼3

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SD20a.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?
The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member States
(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	39	41	20
Gender			
Man	40	43	17
Woman	38	39	23
Age			
15-24	40	40	20
25-39	41	42	17
40-54	41	42	17
55 +	36	41	23
Education (End of)			
15-	31	38	31
16-19	40	41	19
20+	41	42	17
Still studying	39	42	19
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	43	41	16
Managers	42	43	15
Other white collars	47	40	13
Manual workers	37	44	19
House persons	37	37	26
Unemployed	38	37	25
Retired	34	40	26
Students	39	43	18
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	45	24
From time to time	41	40	19
Almost never/ Never	39	42	19
Consider belonging to			
The working class	33	40	27
The lower middle class	37	44	19
The middle class	42	41	17
The upper middle class	42	42	16
The upper class	46	45	9
Image of the EU			
Positive	42	42	16
Neutral	37	40	23
Negative	35	43	22

SD20a.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?
The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State
(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	68	20	12
Gender			
Man	72	19	9
Woman	65	21	14
Age			
15-24	62	22	16
25-39	68	22	10
40-54	69	21	10
55 +	69	18	13
Education (End of)			
15-	62	14	24
16-19	67	22	11
20+	74	19	7
Still studying	63	23	14
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	74	17	9
Managers	69	24	7
Other white collars	73	19	8
Manual workers	67	22	11
House persons	62	21	17
Unemployed	61	21	18
Retired	69	17	14
Students	63	23	14
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	62	21	17
From time to time	65	23	12
Almost never/ Never	70	19	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	66	18	16
The lower middle class	66	23	11
The middle class	69	20	11
The upper middle class	73	21	6
The upper class	84	15	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	75	17	8
Neutral	63	22	15
Negative	61	25	14

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SD20a.3 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?

Switzerland is a Member State of the EU

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	16	75	9
Gender			
Man	15	78	7
Woman	17	71	12
Age			
15-24	23	66	11
25-39	18	74	8
40-54	16	77	7
55 +	13	76	11
Education (End of)			
15-	15	66	19
16-19	16	75	9
20+	15	80	5
Still studying	19	70	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	13	81	6
Managers	11	85	4
Other white collars	17	77	6
Manual workers	20	71	9
House persons	19	61	20
Unemployed	18	67	15
Retired	13	75	12
Students	19	70	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	17	70	13
From time to time	20	69	11
Almost never/ Never	13	78	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	17	67	16
The lower middle class	15	75	10
The middle class	16	77	7
The upper middle class	13	83	4
The upper class	17	82	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	17	76	7
Neutral	16	71	13
Negative	12	79	9

4 The European Union today and tomorrow

- a. Should more decisions be taken at European level?

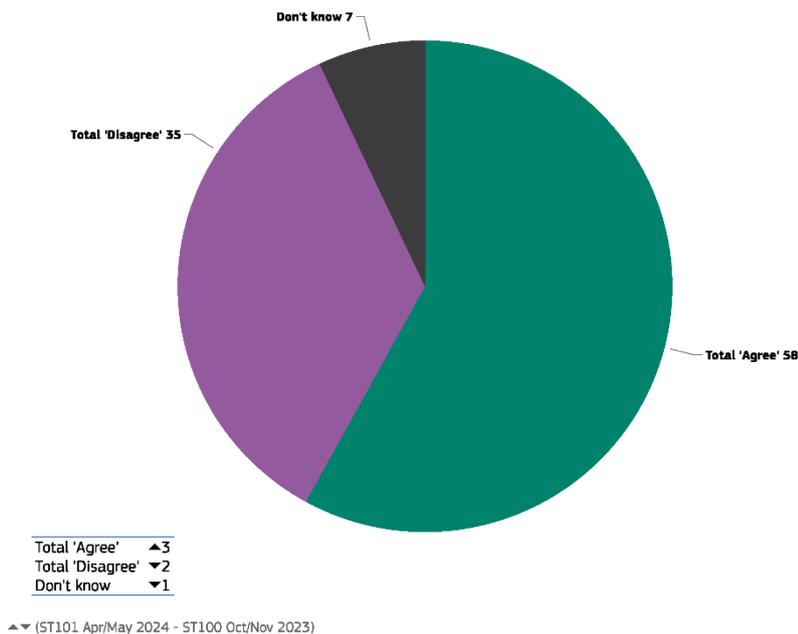
The majority agrees that more decisions should be taken at EU level

Close to six in ten respondents (58%) agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level – an increase of three percentage points compared to autumn 2023. Conversely, more than a third (35%, -2 pp) disagree with this statement and 7% (-1 pp) say they don't know⁶¹.

Respondents in **euro area** countries are more likely than those living in countries **outside the euro area** to agree

that more decisions should be taken at EU level (60% vs 51%). The agreement level has increased by four percentage points among those living within the euro area, while it has remained unchanged among those living outside.

QA11.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-More decisions should be taken at EU level (EU27) (%)



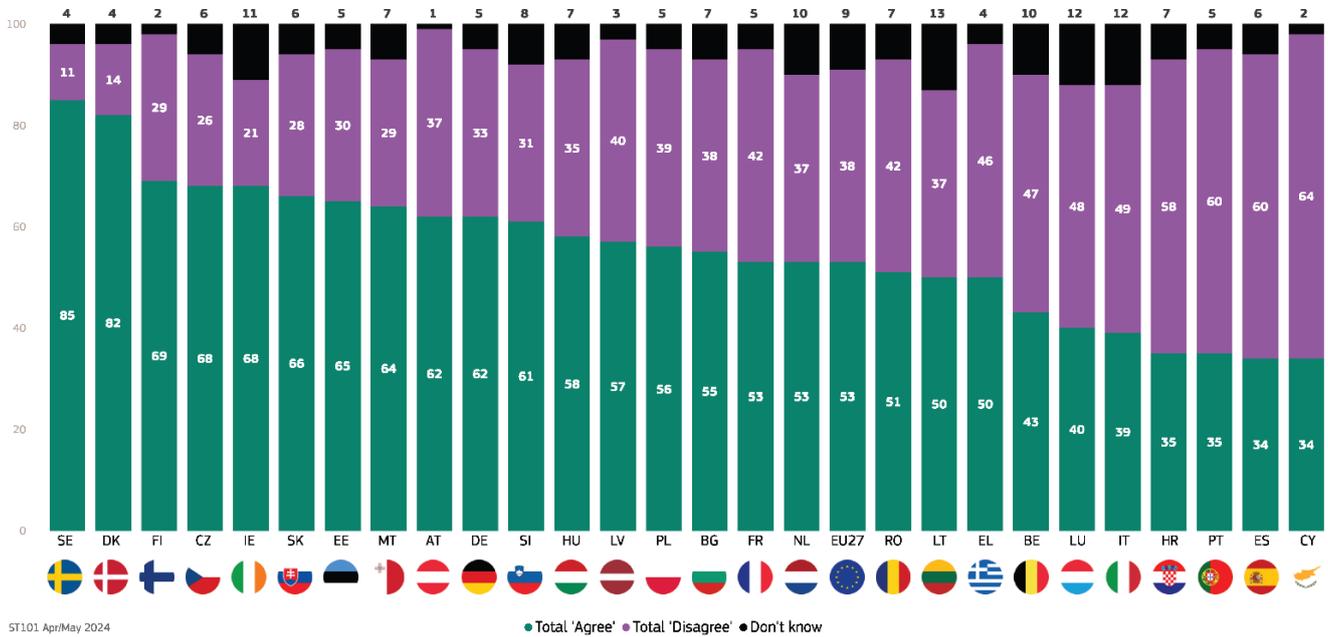
⁶¹ QA11. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3) More decisions should be taken at EU level.

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In 20 EU Member States (compared with 19 in autumn 2023), the majority of respondents agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. Respondents in Cyprus (85%) and Spain (82%) are by far the most likely to agree with this statement, followed by those in Belgium (69%). At the other end of the spectrum, agreement levels are lowest in Sweden and Finland (both 34%) as well as in Czechia and Denmark (both 35%). Disagreement outweighs agreement in seven countries: Sweden (64% “disagree” vs 34% “agree”), Finland (60% vs 34%), Denmark (60% vs 35%), Czechia (58% vs 35%), Ireland (49% vs 39%), Slovakia (48% vs 40%) and Estonia (47% vs 43%).

In 18 EU Member States, the share of respondents who agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level has increased since autumn 2023. Increases by more than five percentage points are observed in Austria (+9 pp) and Italy (+7 pp) as well as in Portugal and Lithuania (both +6 pp). The level of agreement with this statement has lost ground in seven countries, most notably in Malta (-9 pp), Poland (-7 pp) and Latvia (-5 pp). This proportion has remained stable in Finland and Greece.

QA11.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)



QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)

		EU27	AT	IT	LT	PT	EE	HU	RO	BE	ES	FR	HR	CY	DE	BG	NL	CZ	IE	LU	EL	FI	SE	DK	SI	SK	LV	PL	MT
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	58	53	66	61	68	43	56	62	69	82	53	68	85	51	50	62	35	39	64	65	34	34	35	57	40	53	55	50
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	35	42	28	31	21	47	39	33	29	14	37	26	11	42	37	37	58	49	29	30	60	64	60	40	48	38	38	46
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼8	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲3	▲3	=	▲9	▲6	▲11	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	5	6	8	11	10	5	5	2	4	10	6	4	7	13	1	7	12	7	5	6	2	5	3	12	9	7	4
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	=	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲4	▼4	▲1	▼2

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The **socio-demographic data** illustrate that majorities in almost all categories of respondents agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. However, differences can still be observed in terms of age, education and socio-economic status of the respondents.

The youngest respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree with this statement (69%, compared to 54% of those aged 55 or over). This is also the case of those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time or less often (58-59%, compared to 49% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the middle, upper middle or upper class of society (61-70%, compared to 53-54% of those who consider themselves as working class or lower middle class).

These results are in line with those observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More decisions should be taken at EU level
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	58	35	7
Gender			
Man	58	37	5
Woman	58	34	8
Age			
15-24	69	25	6
25-39	61	33	6
40-54	57	37	6
55 +	54	39	7
Education (End of)			
15-	56	32	12
16-19	56	38	6
20+	59	36	5
Still studying	69	24	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	60	35	5
Managers	59	35	6
Other white collars	63	33	4
Manual workers	59	36	5
House persons	56	33	11
Unemployed	53	38	9
Retired	51	40	9
Students	68	25	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	49	43	8
From time to time	58	36	6
Almost never/ Never	59	34	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	38	9
The lower middle class	54	39	7
The middle class	61	33	6
The upper middle class	64	33	3
The upper class	70	28	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	76	20	4
Neutral	52	39	9
Negative	28	67	5

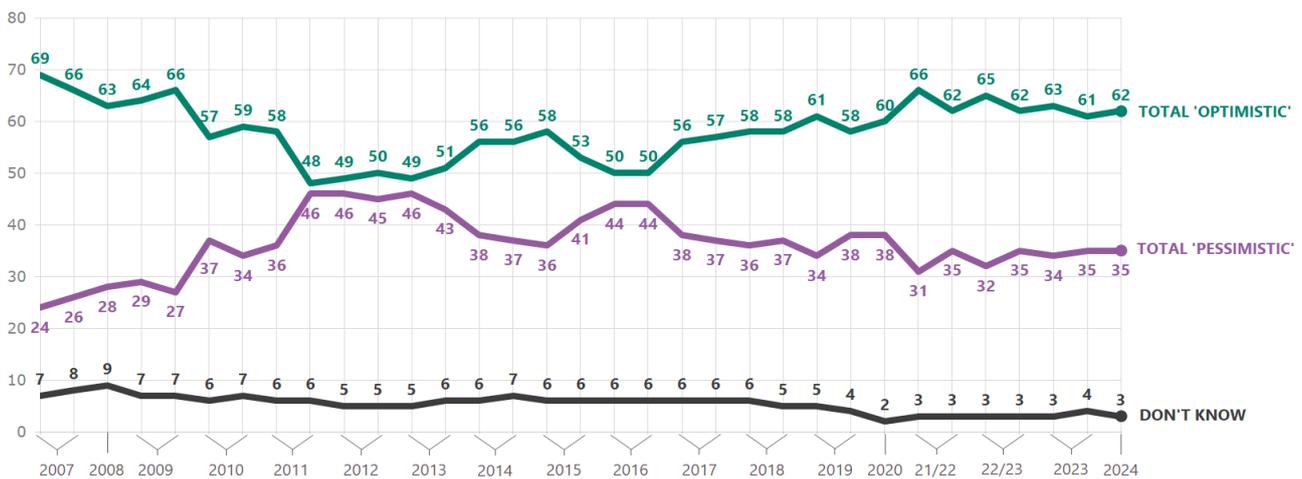
b. The future of the European Union

More than six in ten are optimistic about the future of the EU

A large majority (62%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023) is optimistic about the future of the EU, while more than one third (35%, no change) are pessimistic and 3% (-1 pp) express no opinion⁶². These figures have remained largely stable since autumn 2023.

Respondents living in countries **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living in **euro area** countries to be optimistic about the future of the EU (67% vs 61%). Compared to autumn 2023, the level of optimism has slightly increased among those living in the euro area (+2 percentage points), while it has slightly declined among those living outside (-2 pp).

QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (% - EU)



QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC' - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC'))



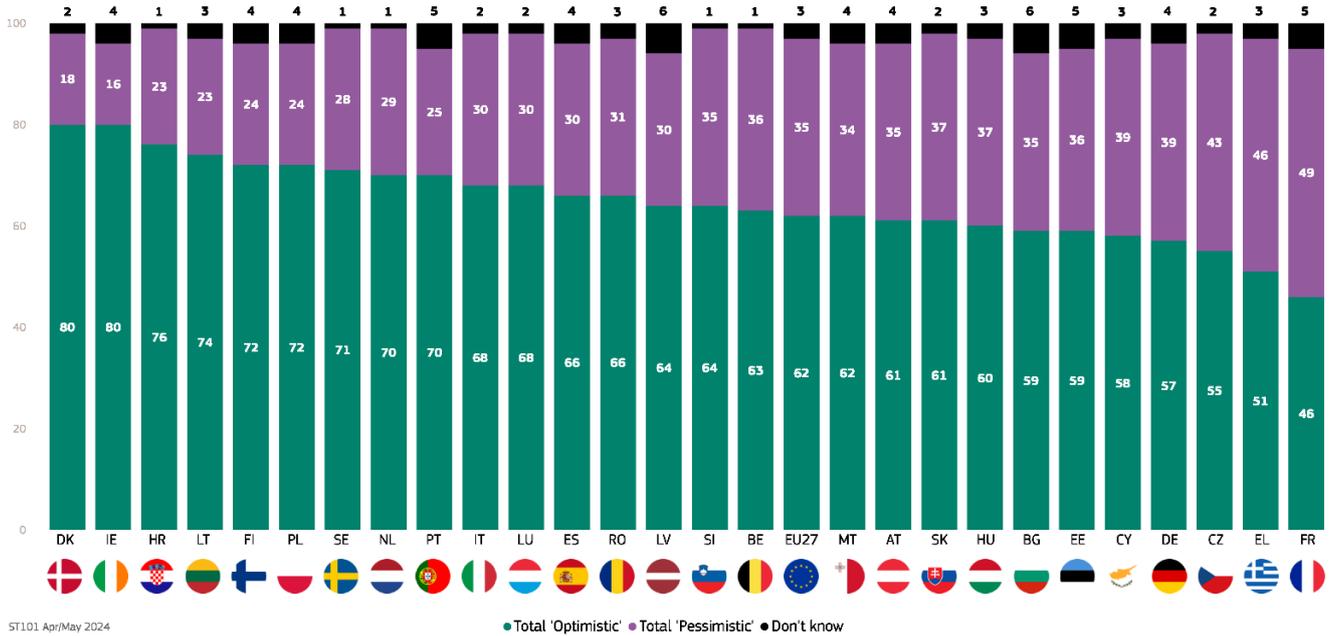
⁶²QA12. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

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A majority of the respondents in 26 out of the 27 EU Member States (compared with 25 in autumn 2023) are optimistic about the future of the EU. Optimism is most widespread in Denmark and Ireland (both 80%) and in Croatia (76%). At the opposite end of the scale, the level of optimism is lowest in France (46%), Greece (51%) and Czechia (55%). Respondents in France (49% “pessimistic”) are the only ones who are more likely to be pessimistic than to be optimistic about the future of the EU.

In 14 countries, the level of optimism about the future of the EU has increased since autumn 2023. The largest increases can be found in Portugal (+11 percentage points), Cyprus (+7 pp) and Italy (+6 pp). By contrast, respondents in 12 countries are less likely than they were in autumn 2023 to say they are optimistic. Declines of more than three percentage points are recorded in Poland (-5 pp) and in Latvia and Luxembourg (both -4 pp). This figure is unchanged in Czechia.

QA12. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)



The **socio-demographic data** reveal that majorities of respondents in most categories say they are optimistic about the future of the EU. In line with the findings in relation to positive associations with the EU, trust in the EU and image of the EU, optimism about the future of the EU is higher among younger respondents, those who stayed longer in full-time education and those with a higher socio-economic status.

In particular, respondents aged 15-24 year-olds (74%, compared to 58% of those aged 55 or more) and those who finished education aged 20 or older (68%, compared to 51% of those who left aged 15 or younger) are the most likely to be optimistic. Optimism is most widespread also among managers and other white-collar workers (71% and 70%, compared to 46% of the unemployed). More than two thirds are optimistic among those who never or almost never have difficulties (68%), while pessimism outweighs optimism among those who have difficulties most of the time (55% “pessimistic” vs 40% “optimistic”). The level of optimism is also higher among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (87%) or the upper middle class (73%) than among those who consider themselves as part of the working class (52%).

Lastly, nine in ten among those who have a positive image of the EU are optimistic about the future of the EU, compared to 53% of those who have a neutral image and 12% of those who have a negative image.

QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU27	62	35	3
Gender			
Man	62	35	3
Woman	62	34	4
Age			
15-24	74	22	4
25-39	65	32	3
40-54	61	36	3
55 +	58	38	4
Education (End of)			
15-	51	42	7
16-19	58	39	3
20+	68	30	2
Still studying	76	20	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	67	31	2
Managers	71	27	2
Other white collars	70	28	2
Manual workers	58	39	3
House persons	57	37	6
Unemployed	46	50	4
Retired	55	40	5
Students	76	20	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	55	5
From time to time	58	39	3
Almost never/ Never	68	29	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	42	6
The lower middle class	57	41	2
The middle class	67	31	2
The upper middle class	73	26	1
The upper class	87	12	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	90	9	1
Neutral	53	41	6
Negative	12	86	2



III. Economic issues in the European Union

1 How Europeans perceive their personal economic situation

a. Personal aspects

Assessment of personal job and financial situations

Large majorities of Europeans remain satisfied with their personal situation (personal job situation and financial situation of their household) and expect it to stay the same over the next twelve months.

Perceptions of their current and future personal situation are stable compared to the Autumn 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB100):

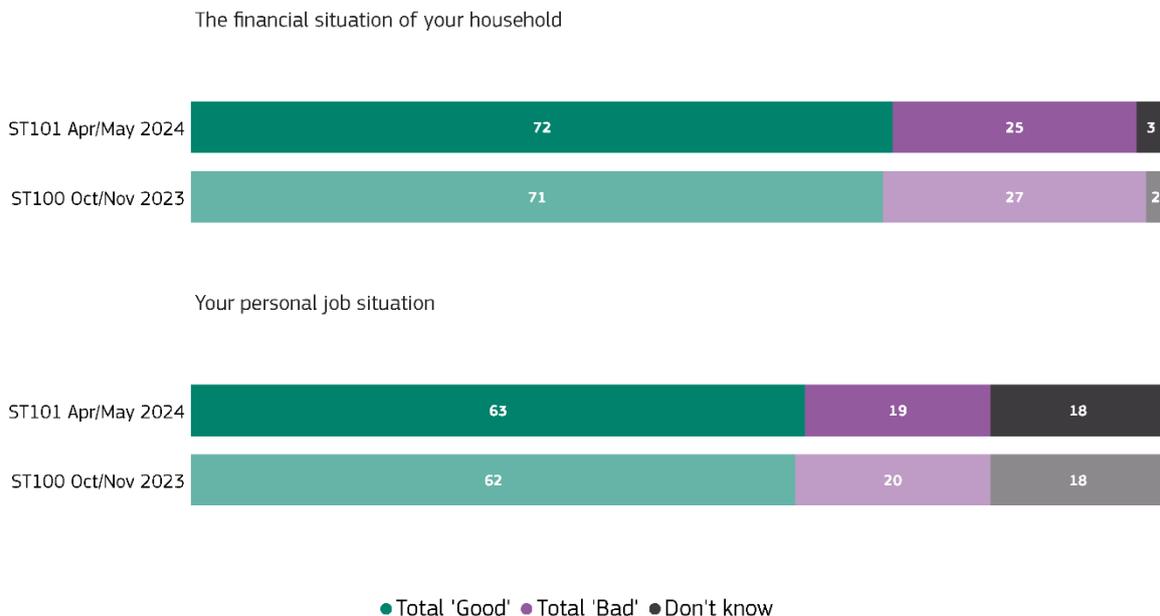
More than seven in ten respondents (72%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023) are positive about the financial situation of their household, while a quarter (-2 pp) believe that their household's financial situation is 'bad' and 3% (+1 pp) express no opinion⁶³;

Nearly six in ten respondents (57%, -1 pp) expect the next twelve months to stay the same regarding the financial situation of the household. However, more than one in five respondents (22%, +1 pp) expect the financial situation of their household to improve, while less than a fifth (18%, -1 pp) think it will deteriorate⁶⁴;

Over six in ten respondents (63%, +1 pp) are positive about their personal job situation, while close to one in five (19%, -1 pp) describe it as 'bad', and 18% (unchanged) answer "don't know";

Nearly six in ten respondents (57%, unchanged) expect their personal job situation to stay the same over the next twelve months, while one in five (-1 pp) expect it to improve and one in ten (-1 pp) expect it to deteriorate.

QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? (EU27) (%)



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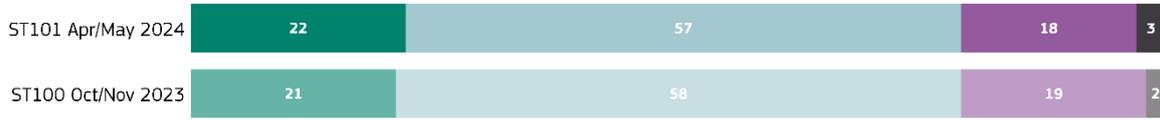
⁶³ QA1a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 4. Your personal job situation; 5. The financial situation of your household.

⁶⁴ QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 4. The financial situation of your household; 6. Your personal job situation.

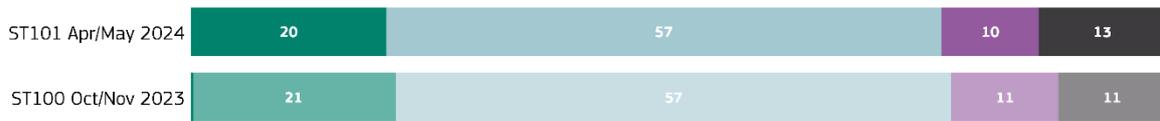
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QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (EU27) (%)

The financial situation of your household



Your personal job situation



● Better ● The same ● Worse ● Don't know

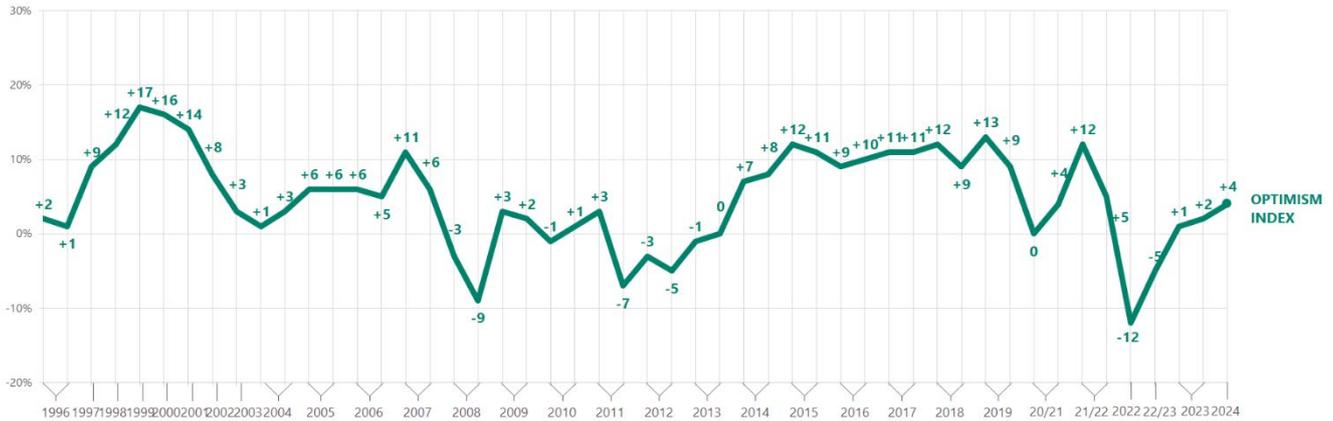
ST101 Apr/May 2024

The optimism index⁶⁵ for expectations regarding the household's financial situation stands at +4 (+2 index point since autumn 2023 and +16 since summer 2022). In summer 2022, the lowest optimism index since 1996 has been recorded. However, the optimism index has constantly increased since then.

A trend analysis reveals that this index has been somewhat volatile since the coronavirus pandemic, following a more stable period between 2014 and 2019.

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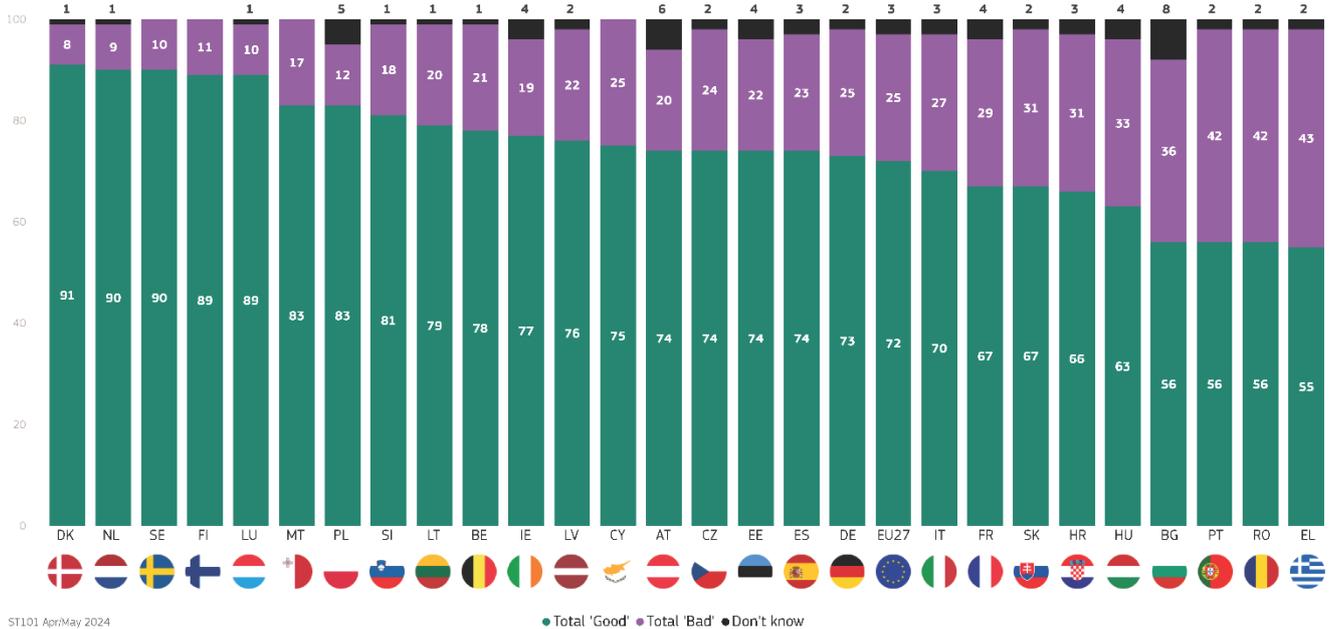
QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



In all 27 EU Member States (same as in autumn 2023), more than half of respondents consider that **the financial situation of their household** is 'good'. At least nine in ten respondents hold this view in Denmark (91%), the Netherlands and Sweden (both 90%), the Netherlands and Sweden (both 90%).

Meanwhile, fewer than six in ten respondents share this opinion in Greece (55%), and Bulgaria, Portugal and Romania (all 56%).

QA1.5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The financial situation of your household (%)



⁶⁵ Difference between positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories but two consider that the financial situation of their household is 'good'. This view is most widely held by respondents aged 15-24 (78%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or after (82%), self-employed people (79%), managers (89%), other white collars (77%), students (81%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (86%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (91%), upper middle class (90%) or middle class (81%) of society.

In contrast, only a minority of respondents share this opinion among unemployed people (39% 'good' vs 58% 'bad') and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (20% vs 78%). In addition, a narrower majority consider that the financial situation of their household is good among respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (57%), house persons (59%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (57%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (57%) or lower middle class (60%) of society.

QA1.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household
(% - EU)

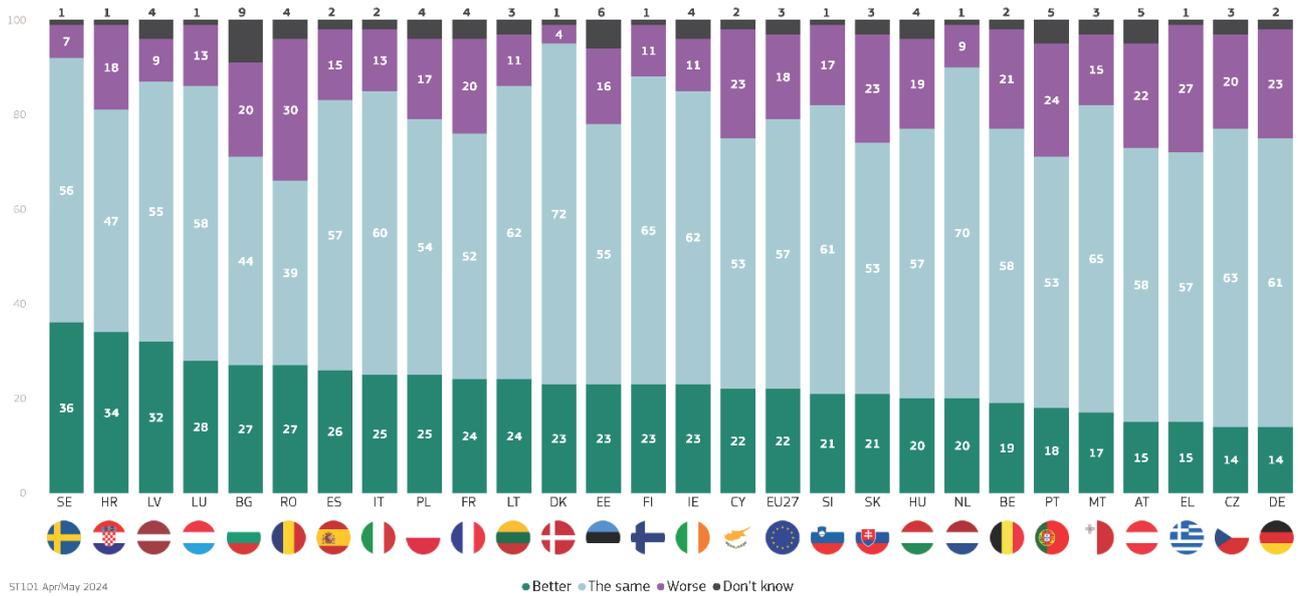
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	72	25	3
Gender			
Man	74	23	3
Woman	70	27	3
Age			
15-24	78	18	4
25-39	76	22	2
40-54	70	27	3
55 +	70	27	3
Education (End of)			
15-	57	40	3
16-19	68	29	3
20+	82	16	2
Still studying	80	15	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	79	17	4
Managers	89	10	1
Other white collars	77	20	3
Manual workers	68	29	3
House persons	59	38	3
Unemployed	39	58	3
Retired	69	27	4
Students	81	14	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	20	78	2
From time to time	57	40	3
Almost never/ Never	86	11	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	57	40	3
The lower middle class	60	37	3
The middle class	81	16	3
The upper middle class	90	8	2
The upper class	91	8	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	83	14	3
Neutral	67	29	4
Negative	54	42	4

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In all 27 EU Member States (same as in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents think that the next 12 months will stay the same when it comes to **the financial situation of their household**, with the highest proportions among respondents in Denmark (72%), the Netherlands (70%), and Finland and Malta (both 65%).

Optimism outweighs pessimism in 19 EU Member States (compared with 14 in autumn 2023). Over three in ten respondents are optimistic in Sweden (36%), Croatia (34%) and Latvia (32%). On the other hand, respondents are the most likely to be pessimistic in Romania (30%), Greece (27%), Portugal (24%) and Germany (23%).

QA2.4. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The financial situation of your household (%)



Since autumn 2023, the **optimism index** for the household financial situation has improved in 19 EU Member States, by two digits in Cyprus (+16 index points), Estonia (+15), Sweden (+13), and Portugal and Slovenia (both +12), and Hungary and Czechia (both +10). Meanwhile, it has declined in five countries most notably in Finland (-7). Finally, it is unchanged in Romania, Bulgaria and Spain.

QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household (% Optimism Index)

	EU27	CY	EE	SE	PT	SI	CZ	HU	HR	LT	SK	IE	LV	PL	IT	MT	AT	DK	EL	FR	BG	ES	RO	BE	NL	LU	DE	FI
Better - Worse Apr/May 2024	4	-1	7	29	-6	4	-6	1	16	13	-2	12	23	8	12	2	-7	19	-12	4	7	11	-3	-2	11	15	-9	12
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	2	-17	-8	16	-18	-8	-16	-9	9	6	-9	6	17	4	9	-1	-10	17	-14	2	7	11	-3	-1	12	19	-4	19
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲16	▲15	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼7

The socio-demographic data show that the prevailing view in all socio-demographic categories but one is that the financial situation of the household will stay the same over the next 12 months.

Optimism decreases with age: 15–24-year-olds are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic (37% vs 10%), but the reverse is true for respondents aged 55 and over (12% vs 20%).

In addition, levels of optimism are highest among self-employed people (27% “better” vs 16% “worse”), other white collars (28% vs 17%), unemployed people (32% vs 26%), students (37% vs 9%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (38% vs 9%) of society.

On the other hand, pessimism is the prevailing view among respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (40% “worse” vs 22% “better”). It is also particularly widespread among house persons (23% vs 16%), unemployed people (26% vs 32%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (27% vs 23%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (24% vs 18%) or lower middle class (23% vs 21%) of society.

QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	22	18	57	3
Gender				
Man	23	17	57	3
Woman	21	19	57	3
Age				
15-24	37	10	50	3
25-39	33	17	48	2
40-54	22	21	54	3
55 +	12	20	65	3
Education (End of)				
15-	13	22	62	3
16-19	19	22	56	3
20+	25	14	59	2
Still studying	36	9	53	2
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	27	16	55	2
Managers	23	16	59	2
Other white collars	28	17	53	2
Manual workers	23	22	53	2
House persons	16	23	58	3
Unemployed	32	26	37	5
Retired	9	20	68	3
Students	37	9	52	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22	40	34	4
From time to time	23	27	48	2
Almost never/ Never	21	11	65	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	24	54	4
The lower middle class	21	23	54	2
The middle class	23	16	59	2
The upper middle class	25	9	64	2
The upper class	38	9	53	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	28	10	60	2
Neutral	19	21	57	3
Negative	13	34	50	3

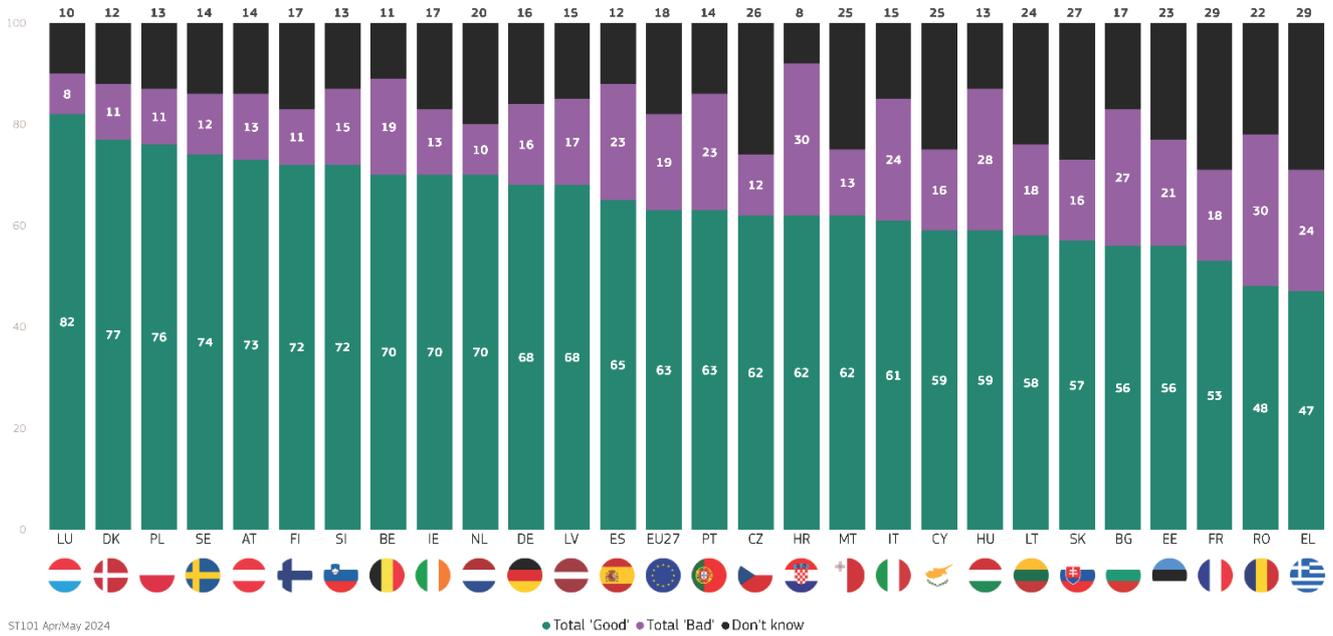
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Over six in ten Europeans (63%) consider **that their personal job situation** is 'good', while close to one in five (19%) say it is 'bad' and a similar proportion (18%) expresses no opinion.

However, the majority sharing this feeling is narrower in Greece (47% 'good' vs 24% 'bad'), Romania (48% vs 30%), and France (53% vs 18%).

In all 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are positive about their personal job situation. More than three-quarters of respondents are positive in Luxembourg (82%), Denmark (77%) and Poland (76%).

QA1.4. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-Your personal job situation (%)



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● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories but two are positive about their personal job situation.

Men (67%) are more likely than women (61%) to be positive, while the most positive age groups are 25-39-year-olds (77%) and 40-54-year-olds (74%). This is partly because they are much more likely to have an opinion (either positive or negative) than those in the youngest or oldest age groups.

The most positive respondents are those who continued their education up to the age of 20 year or after (75%), self-employed people (82%), managers (88%), other white-collar workers (84%), manual workers (76%), respondents who have never or almost never difficulties paying their bills (71%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (75%), upper middle class (77%) or middle class (69%) of society.

However, only a minority of respondents believe that their personal job situation is good in two socio-demographic categories: unemployed people (21% 'good' vs 68% 'bad') and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (34% vs 51%).

QA1.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	63	19	18
Gender			
Man	67	18	15
Woman	61	19	20
Age			
15-24	61	15	24
25-39	77	19	4
40-54	74	23	3
55 +	51	17	32
Education (End of)			
15-	43	25	32
16-19	61	22	17
20+	75	14	11
Still studying	58	10	32
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	82	16	2
Managers	88	10	2
Other white collars	84	14	2
Manual workers	76	21	3
House persons	40	28	32
Unemployed	21	68	11
Retired	41	14	45
Students	57	12	31
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	51	15
From time to time	58	27	15
Almost never/ Never	71	10	19
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	27	21
The lower middle class	58	26	16
The middle class	69	14	17
The upper middle class	77	9	14
The upper class	75	11	14
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	11	16
Neutral	60	21	19
Negative	47	32	21

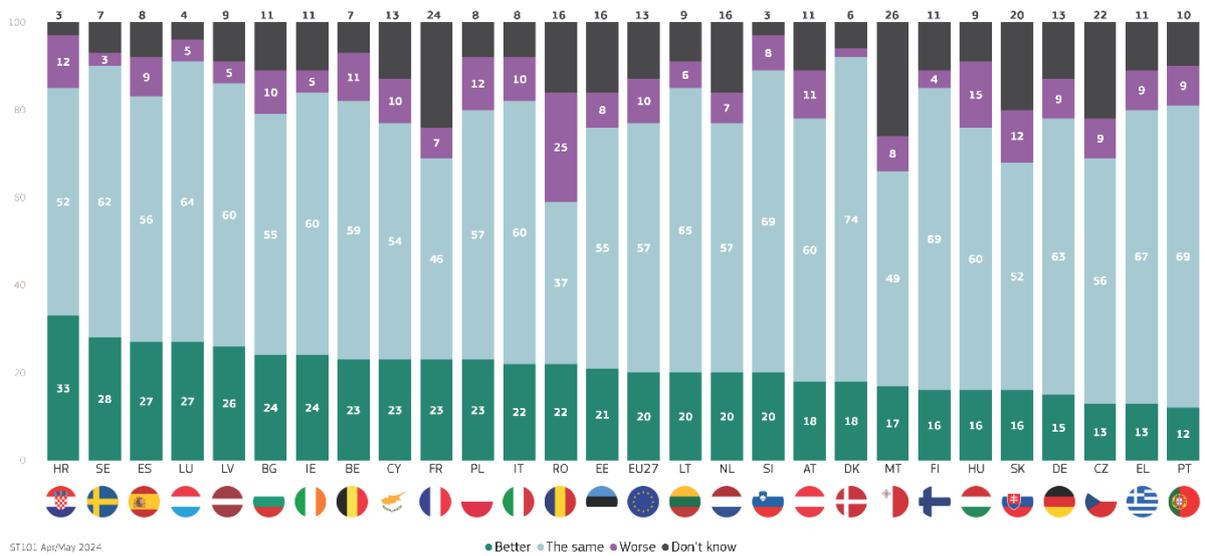
Standard Eurobarometer 101
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A majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States (same as in autumn 2023) believe that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to **their personal job situation**. This view is the most prevalent in Denmark (74%), and Portugal, Slovenia and Finland (all 69%).

Romania is the only EU Member State where respondents are more likely to be pessimistic (25%) than optimistic (22%).

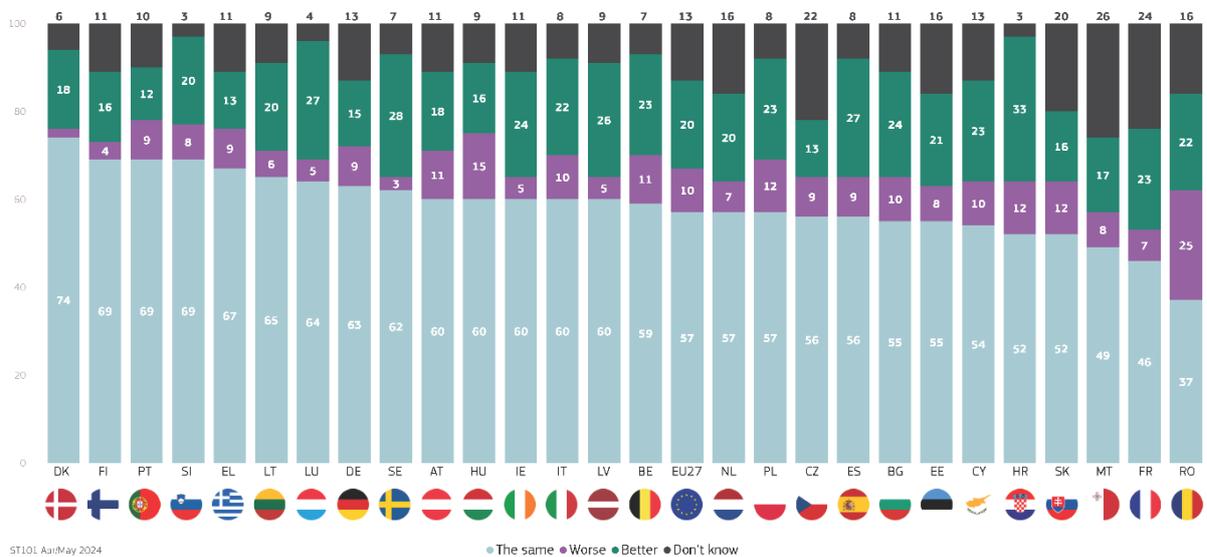
Focusing on respondents who expect the situation to change, optimism outweighs pessimism in 26 EU Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2023). Respondents in Croatia (33%), Sweden (28%), and Spain and Luxembourg (both 27%) are the most likely to believe that their personal job situation will get better.

QA2.6. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -Your personal job situation (%)



Sorted by "Better"

QA2.6. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -Your personal job situation (%)



Sorted by "The same"

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In terms of changes since autumn 2023, the **optimism index** for the personal job situation has improved in 18 EU Member States, most dramatically in Cyprus (+16 index points).

In contrast, the optimism index has deteriorated in four countries: in the Netherlands and Finland (both -7), Malta (-3) and Germany (-1).

QA2.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation (% - Optimism Index)

	EU27	CY	EE	SI	HR	HU	SK	BE	EL	PT	IE	LT	BG	ES	FR	LU	PL	SE	DK	CZ	IT	LV	AT	RO	DE	MT	NL	FI
Better - Worse Apr/May 2024	10	13	13	12	21	1	4	12	4	3	19	14	14	18	16	22	11	25	16	4	12	21	7	-3	6	9	13	12
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	10	-3	5	5	15	-5	-2	7	-1	-2	15	10	11	16	14	20	9	23	15	4	12	21	7	-3	7	12	20	19
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲16	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼7	▼7

The socio-demographic data show that, in all groups, a majority of respondents expect their personal job situation to remain the same over the next twelve months. However, unemployed people are divided on this issue: nearly four in ten respondents (36%) believe that the next 12 months will be “the same” when it comes to their personal job situation, while the same proportion consider that the next 12 months will be “better”.

In most socio-demographic categories, optimism outweighs pessimism, particularly among respondents aged 15-24

(37% “better” vs 8% “worse”) and 25-39 (34% vs 9%), self-employed people (27% vs 11%), students (37% vs 6%), unemployed people (36% vs 17%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (38% vs 9%) of society.

On the contrary, pessimism outweighs optimism among respondents who left school aged 15 or earlier (11% “worse” vs 10% “better”) and retired people (5% vs 7%).

QA2.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	20	10	57	13
Gender				
Man	21	10	59	10
Woman	20	9	56	15
Age				
15-24	37	8	43	12
25-39	34	9	53	4
40-54	21	13	62	4
55 +	9	8	61	22
Education (End of)				
15-	10	11	58	21
16-19	18	11	58	13
20+	23	8	60	9
Still studying	36	5	44	15
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	27	11	59	3
Managers	23	8	66	3
Other white collars	26	11	60	3
Manual workers	23	12	61	4
House persons	13	12	58	17
Unemployed	36	17	36	11
Retired	5	7	57	31
Students	37	6	43	14
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	20	19	47	14
From time to time	22	16	52	10
Almost never/ Never	20	6	61	13
Consider belonging to				
The working class	17	10	59	14
The lower middle class	20	13	56	11
The middle class	22	9	57	12
The upper middle class	24	7	58	11
The upper class	38	9	45	8
Image of the EU				
Positive	26	6	58	10
Neutral	19	11	57	13
Negative	13	15	55	17

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Slightly more than six in ten Europeans (61%, +4 percentage points since autumn 2023) consider that **their quality of life** has stayed the same within the last 12 months. Around a quarter (26%, -10 pp) say it has deteriorated, while more than one in ten (13%, +6 pp) say it has improved.

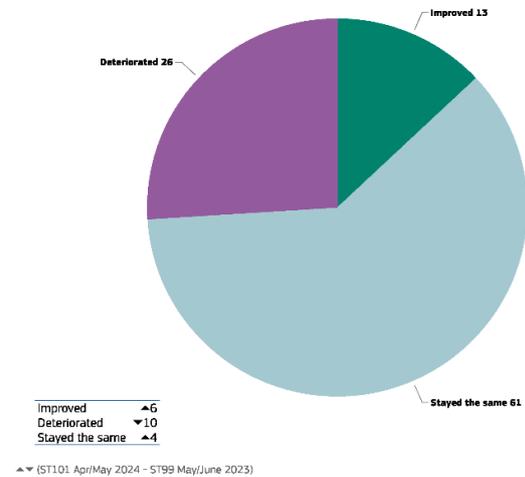
In all 27 EU Member States (compared with 23 in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents say their quality of life has stayed the same, with the largest proportions seen in Italy (77%), Hungary (72%) and Lithuania (69%), and the smallest in Cyprus (49% vs 36% “deteriorated”), France (50% vs 39%) and Greece and Sweden (both 51%).

In 21 EU Member States, at least one in five respondents believe that their quality of life has deteriorated within the last 12 months, with the highest levels among respondents in Greece (45%), Portugal (40%) and France (39%).

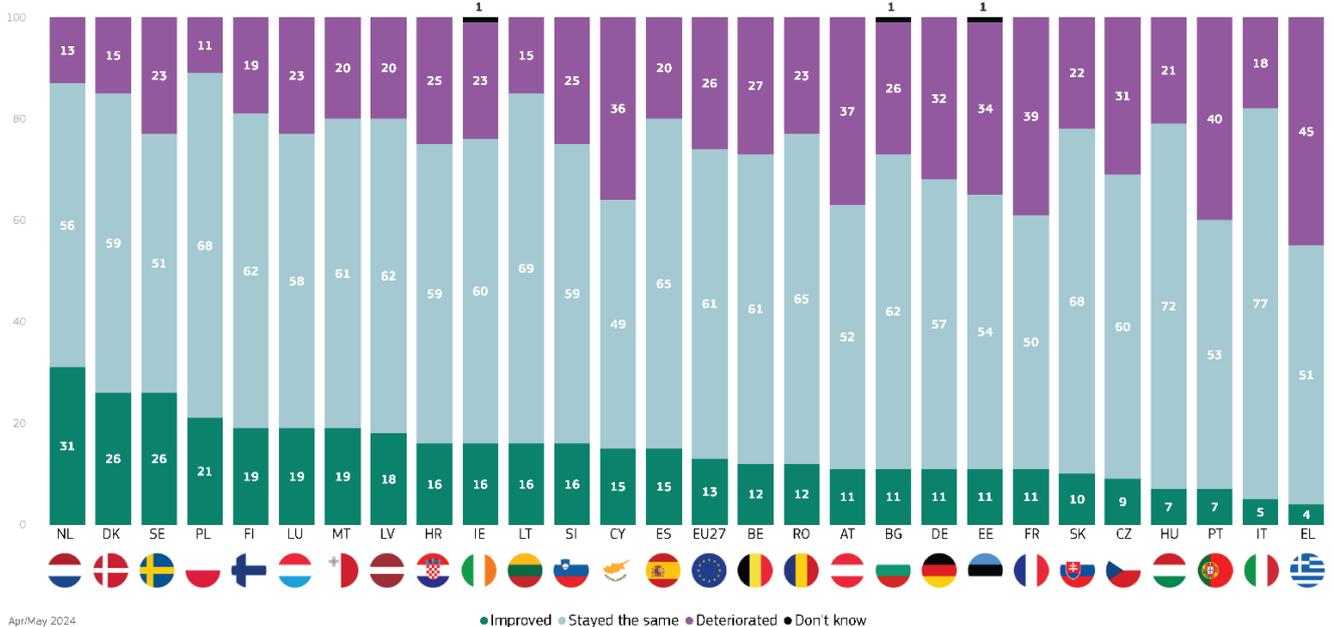
There are four countries where at least one in five respondents say their quality of life has improved: the Netherlands (31%), and Sweden and Denmark (both 26%), and Poland (21%).

Since autumn 2023, the proportion of respondents who consider that their quality of life has improved within the last 12 months has increased in 25 EU Member States, by two digits in the Netherlands (31%, +12 percentage points), Poland (21%, +12 pp), Denmark (26%, +10 pp) and Luxembourg (19%, +10 pp). Conversely, it has decreased slightly in Portugal (7%, -1 pp).

QA13. Which statement comes closest to your view? Within the last 12 months your quality of life (comfort or budget-wise) has... (EU27) (%)



QA13. Which statement comes closest to your view? Within the last 12 months your quality of life (comfort or budget-wise) has... (%)



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The **socio-demographic data** show that, in all groups but two, the majority of respondents think that their quality of life has **stayed the same** within the last 12 months, with the largest proportions seen amongst house persons (67%), students (66%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (66%), and Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the middle class (66%) of society.

In contrast, there are three groups where the majority say their quality of life has **deteriorated**: unemployed people (46% “deteriorated” vs 45% “stayed the same”), respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (63% vs 31%), and respondents who have a negative image of the EU (48% vs 45%).

QA13 Which statement comes closest to your view? Within the last 12 months your quality of life (comfort or budget-wise) has...
(% - EU)

	Improved	Stayed the same	Deteriorated
EU27	13	61	26
Gender			
Man	14	62	24
Woman	12	61	27
Age			
15-24	20	64	16
25-39	20	56	24
40-54	12	59	29
55 +	7	65	28
Education (End of)			
15-	6	60	34
16-19	10	60	30
20+	18	61	21
Still studying	20	65	15
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	17	60	23
Managers	19	63	18
Other white collars	16	61	23
Manual workers	13	57	30
House persons	7	67	26
Unemployed	9	45	46
Retired	7	65	28
Students	19	66	15
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	6	31	63
From time to time	8	59	33
Almost never/ Never	16	66	18
Consider belonging to			
The working class	9	54	37
The lower middle class	9	57	34
The middle class	13	66	21
The upper middle class	27	61	12
The upper class	38	57	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	18	66	16
Neutral	10	63	27
Negative	7	45	48

2 Assessment of the current economic situation

a. National and European situations

Perceptions of the national and European economic situations improve, remaining positive for the EU situation, but negative for the national one.

Attitudes towards the national economy and European economy have improved since autumn 2023, remaining positive for the European economic situation, while it is still negatively oriented for the situation of the national economy⁶⁶.

Close to four in ten respondents in the EU (39%, +4 percentage point since autumn 2023) are positive about **the**

economic situation in their country. On the contrary, nearly six in ten respondents (58%, -4 pp) are negative and 3% (unchanged) answer 'don't know'.

A majority of Europeans (47%, +2 pp) believe that **the situation of the European economy** is 'good', while slightly more than four in ten respondents (41%, -3 pp) consider that it is 'bad' and over one in ten (12%, +1 pp) express no opinion.

QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? (EU27) (%)

The situation of the European economy



The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



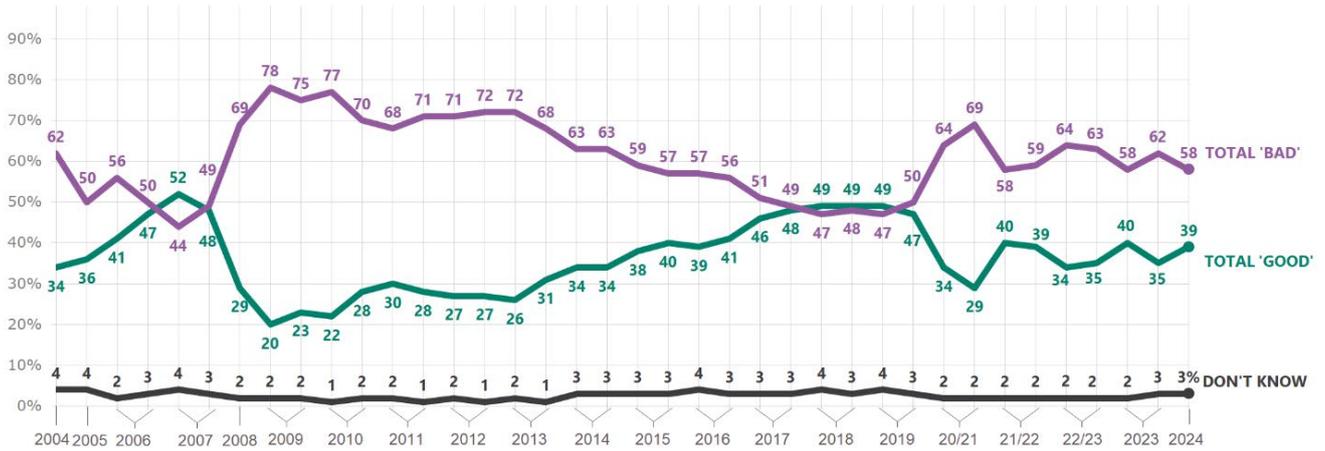
● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

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⁶⁶ QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2. The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy; 3. The situation of the European economy.

A trend analysis at EU level regarding perceptions of **the situation of the national economy** reveals that there have been major fluctuations, both positive and negative, over the last four years. However, negative views continue to outweigh positive views, and the current position is similar to the one observed in spring 2023 and spring 2021.

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



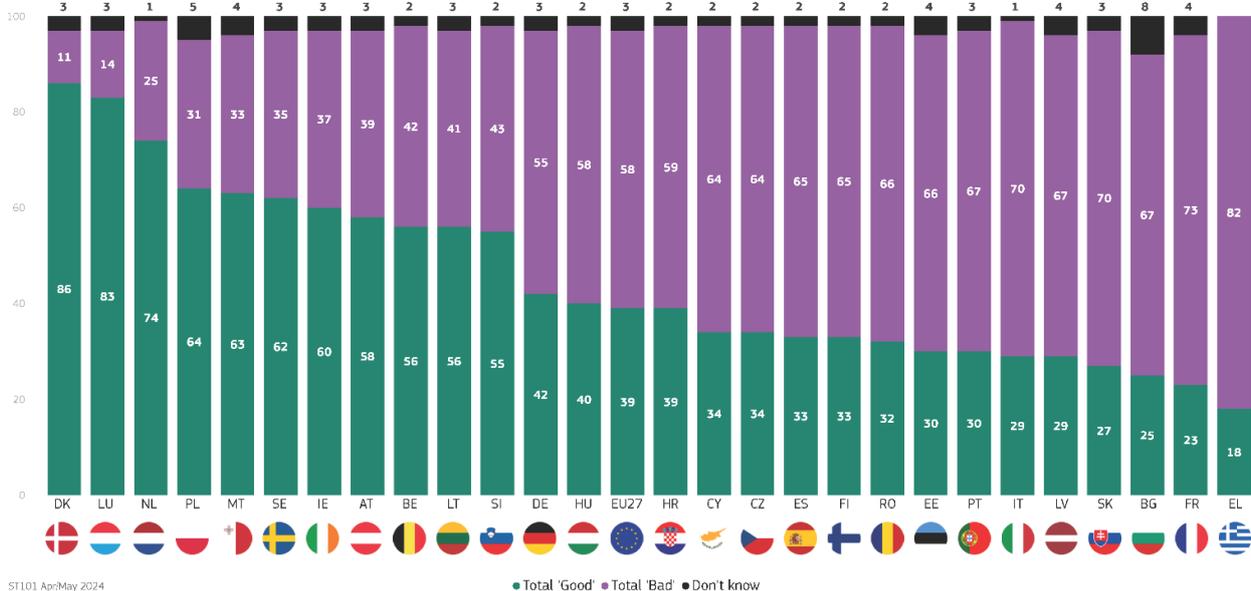
A national analysis highlights that assessments of **the national economic situation** are predominantly positive in 11 EU Member States (compared with ten in autumn 2023), with the highest levels recorded in Denmark (86%), Luxembourg (83%) and the Netherlands (74%).

On the other hand, in 16 EU Member States (compared with 17 in autumn 2023), only a minority of respondents are

positive, with the lowest levels in Greece (18%), France (23%) and Bulgaria (25%).

Perceptions of the national economic situation vary considerably within the 27 EU Member States, with a difference of 68 percentage points between the most positive and least positive countries: Denmark (86%) and Greece (18%).

QA1.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? -The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)



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Euro area respondents (37%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2023) are less likely than **non-euro area** respondents (50%, +8 pp) to be positive about the national economic situation but, in both groups, a higher proportion of respondents agree than in autumn 2023.

In terms of changes since autumn 2023, positive assessments of the national economic situation have gained ground in 19 EU Member States, by more than ten percentage points in Sweden (62%, +17 percentage points), Poland (64%, +14 pp), Lithuania (56%, +12 pp), Czechia (34%, +12 pp), Portugal (30%, +12 pp) and Croatia (39%, +11 pp). Meanwhile, they have lost ground in seven countries, most dramatically in Finland (33%, -12 pp).

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

		 EU27	 EURO ZONE	 NON EURO	 SE	 PL	 CZ	 LT	 PT	 HR	 BG	 BE	 LV	 ES	 MT	 SI	 SK	 IT	 AT	 EE	 RO	 DK	 EL	 NL	 HU	 DE	 FR	 CY	 IE	LU	FI
Total 'Good'	Apr/May 2024	39	39	42	62	64	34	56	30	39	25	56	29	33	63	55	27	29	58	30	32	86	18	74	40	42	23	34	60	83	33
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲4	▲2	▼8	▲17	▲14	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼12
Total 'Bad'	Apr/May 2024	58	58	55	35	31	64	41	67	59	67	42	67	65	33	43	70	70	39	66	66	11	82	25	58	55	73	64	37	14	65
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼4	▼3.1	▲9.1	▼18	▼14	▼12	▼12	▼13	▼12	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲12
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	3	2	8	2	4	2	4	2	3	1	3	4	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	2	3	3	2
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in most socio-demographic categories are negative about the national economic situation. The exceptions are managers (50% 'good' vs 47% 'bad'), students (51% vs 44%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (73% vs 26%) or upper middle class (56% vs 43%) of society.

In addition, relatively high proportions of respondents aged 15-24 years old (46% vs 49%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or after (48% vs 50%), other white collars (44% vs 54%), and Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (46% vs 51%) rate the national economic situation as 'good'.

The respondents the most likely to rate the national economic situation as 'bad' are those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (72% 'bad' vs 26% 'good'), manual workers (63% vs 35%), house persons (67% vs 30%), unemployed people (72% vs 25%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (80% vs 17%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (64% vs 32%) or lower middle class (65% vs 33%) of society.

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	39	58	3
Gender			
Man	41	57	2
Woman	38	59	3
Age			
15-24	46	49	5
25-39	42	55	3
40-54	38	59	3
55 +	37	61	2
Education (End of)			
15-	26	72	2
16-19	35	63	2
20+	48	50	2
Still studying	51	44	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	43	55	2
Managers	50	47	3
Other white collars	44	54	2
Manual workers	35	63	2
House persons	30	67	3
Unemployed	25	72	3
Retired	36	62	2
Students	51	44	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	17	80	3
From time to time	32	66	2
Almost never/ Never	46	51	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	64	4
The lower middle class	33	65	2
The middle class	43	55	2
The upper middle class	56	43	1
The upper class	73	26	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	56	42	2
Neutral	33	64	3
Negative	15	83	2

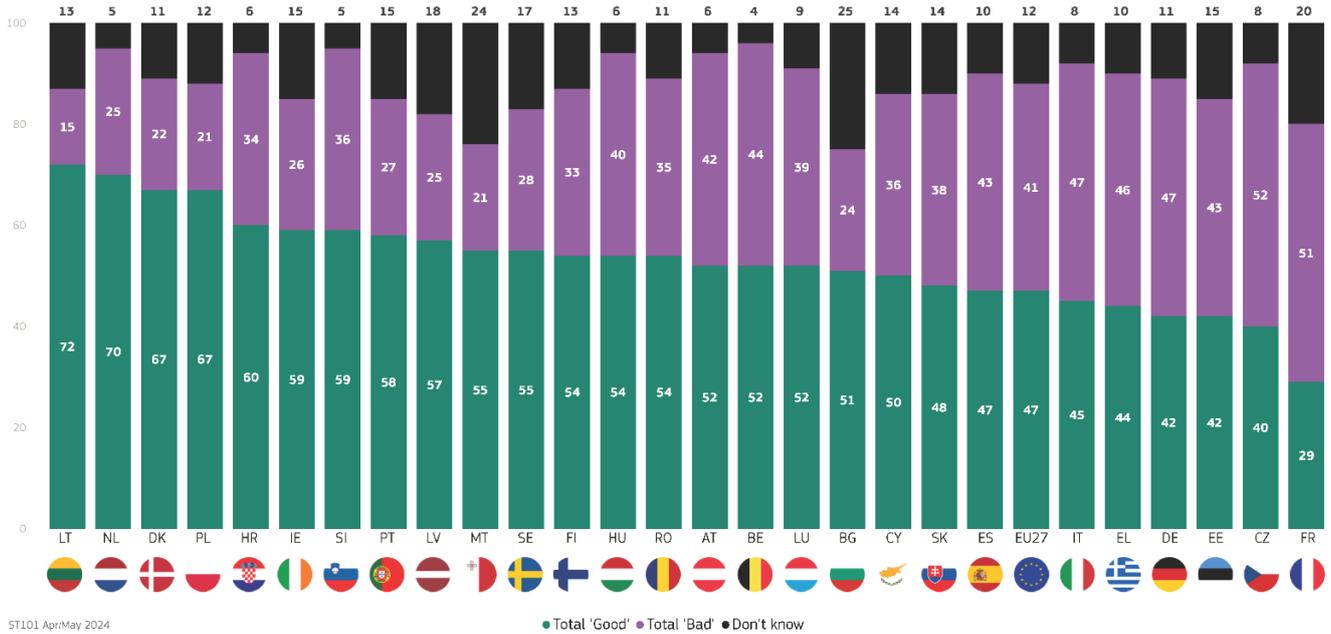
A national analysis shows that, in 21 EU Member States (compared with 17 in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents believe that **the situation of the European economy** is 'good'. At least two-thirds of respondents share this opinion in Lithuania (72%), the Netherlands (70%), and Poland and Denmark (both 67%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents think that the situation of the European economy is good in six EU

Member States (compared with ten in autumn 2023): in France (29%), Czechia (40%), and Germany and Estonia (both 42%), Greece (44%) and Italy (45%).

A majority of **euro area** respondents are negative about the economic situation in the European Union (43% "good" vs 46% "bad"), while it is the opposite among respondents from **outside the euro area** (54% vs 34%).

QA1.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation of the European economy (%)



In terms of changes since autumn 2023, positive perceptions of the situation of the European economy have gained ground in 23 EU Member States, most strikingly in Portugal (58%, +15 percentage points). On the other hand, they have lost ground in three EU Member States: Romania, Poland and France.

QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy (%)

		EU27	EURO ZONE	NON EURO	PT	CZ	SE	CY	LV	EE	ES	HR	MT	NL	LT	AT	FI	IT	SI	SK	BE	DE	LU	HU	BG	IE	EL	DK	FR	PL	RO
Total 'Good'	Apr/May 2024	47	43	54	58	40	55	50	57	42	47	60	55	70	72	52	54	45	59	48	52	42	52	54	51	59	44	67	29	67	54
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼2	▼3.9	▲15	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3
Total 'Bad'	Apr/May 2024	41	46	34	27	52	28	36	25	43	43	34	21	25	15	42	33	47	36	38	44	47	39	40	24	26	46	22	51	21	35
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▲3	▲4	▼21	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼7	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼13	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼1	=	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲2
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	12	11	12	15	8	17	14	18	15	10	6	24	5	13	6	13	8	5	14	4	11	9	6	25	15	10	11	20	12	11
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼1	=	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲3	=	▼3	▼1	=	▲7	▼4	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲1	=	▼1

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents are particularly positive about the situation of the European economy among respondents aged 15-24 (56% 'good' vs 30% 'bad') or 25-39 years old (53% vs 37%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or after (55% vs 36%), self-employed people (52% vs 39%), managers (58% vs 33%), other white collars (57% vs 36%), students (60% vs 25%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53% vs 36%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (80% vs 15%) or upper middle class (63% vs 31%) or middle class (52% vs 38%) of society.

Conversely, a majority of respondents are most notably negative about the European economic situation among respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (52% 'bad' vs 32% 'good'), manual workers (46% vs 43%), house persons (46% vs 40%), unemployed people (52% vs 36%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (55% vs 31%) or from time to time (46% vs 43%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the lower middle class (46% vs 41%) of society.

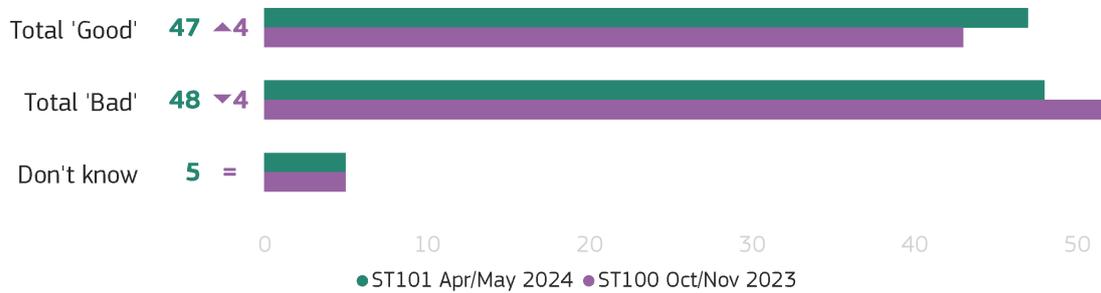
QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	47	41	12
Gender			
Man	50	41	9
Woman	46	40	14
Age			
15-24	56	30	14
25-39	53	37	10
40-54	48	43	9
55 +	42	45	13
Education (End of)			
15-	32	52	16
16-19	44	44	12
20+	55	36	9
Still studying	60	24	16
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	39	9
Managers	58	33	9
Other white collars	57	36	7
Manual workers	43	46	11
House persons	40	46	14
Unemployed	36	52	12
Retired	40	45	15
Students	60	25	15
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	55	14
From time to time	43	46	11
Almost never/ Never	53	36	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	45	15
The lower middle class	41	46	13
The middle class	52	38	10
The upper middle class	63	31	6
The upper class	80	15	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	68	24	8
Neutral	38	47	15
Negative	18	71	11

b. Employment's situation

Europeans have become more positive about **the employment situation in their country**: 47% (+4 percentage points since autumn 2023) think that the employment situation in their country is 'good', while 48% (-4 pp) say it is 'bad' and 5% (no change) answered 'don't know'⁶⁷.

QA1.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU27) (%)



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⁶⁷ QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
6. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

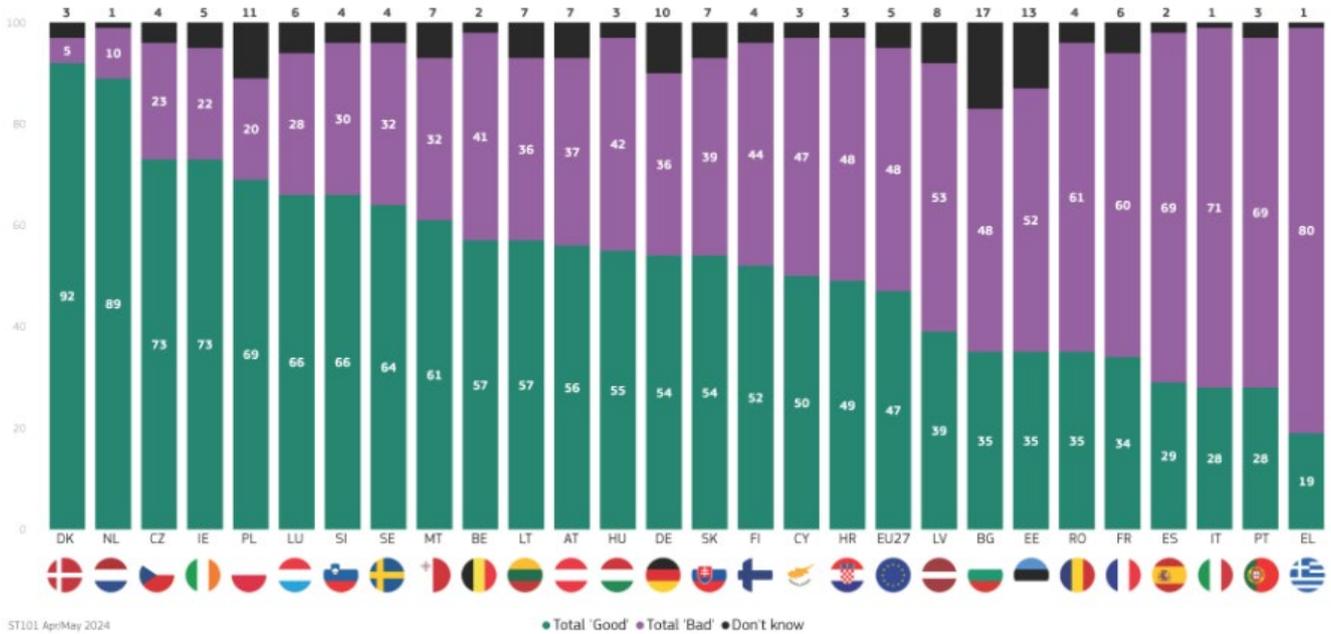
Standard Eurobarometer 101
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In 18 EU Member States (compared with 15 in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents are positive about **the employment situation in their country**. Over two thirds of respondents are positive about the employment situation in their country in Denmark (92%), the Netherlands (89%), and Ireland and Czechia (both 73%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents believe that the employment situation in their country is good in nine countries (compared with 12 in autumn 2023). Less than a third of respondents are positive about it in Greece (19%), and Italy and Portugal (both 28%), and Spain (29%).

In terms of changes since autumn 2023, the proportion of respondents who consider that **the employment situation in their country** is good has increased in 20 EU Member States, most strikingly in Slovakia (54%, +14 percentage points). Meanwhile, this proportion has decreased in four countries, most notably in Luxembourg (66%, -12 pp), but also in Finland (52%, -9 pp), Ireland (73%, -4 pp) and France (34%, -3 pp).

QA1.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



The socio-demographic data show that views about the national employment situation are divided. However, more than half of respondents consider that the employment situation is 'good' in their country among respondents aged 15-24 (53%) and 25-39 years old (51%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or after (55%), managers (59%), other white collars (53%), students (54%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (81%) or upper middle class (64%) of society.

In contrast, the respondents the least likely to rate the national employment situation as 'good' are those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (28%), house persons (33%), unemployed people (26%), retired people (40%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (24%) or from time to time (38%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (36%) or lower middle class (40%) of society.

QA1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	47	48	5
Gender			
Man	50	45	5
Woman	44	50	6
Age			
15-24	53	40	7
25-39	51	46	3
40-54	47	49	4
55 +	42	51	7
Education (End of)			
15-	28	66	6
16-19	43	51	6
20+	55	42	3
Still studying	55	36	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	49	47	4
Managers	59	38	3
Other white collars	53	44	3
Manual workers	46	50	4
House persons	33	62	5
Unemployed	26	71	3
Retired	40	52	8
Students	54	37	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	24	72	4
From time to time	38	58	4
Almost never/ Never	53	41	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	36	57	7
The lower middle class	40	54	6
The middle class	50	45	5
The upper middle class	64	34	2
The upper class	81	18	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	60	36	4
Neutral	40	53	7
Negative	28	67	5

2 Expectations for the next twelve months

a. National and European situations

Expectations regarding the economic outlook have remained relatively stable at both national and European levels

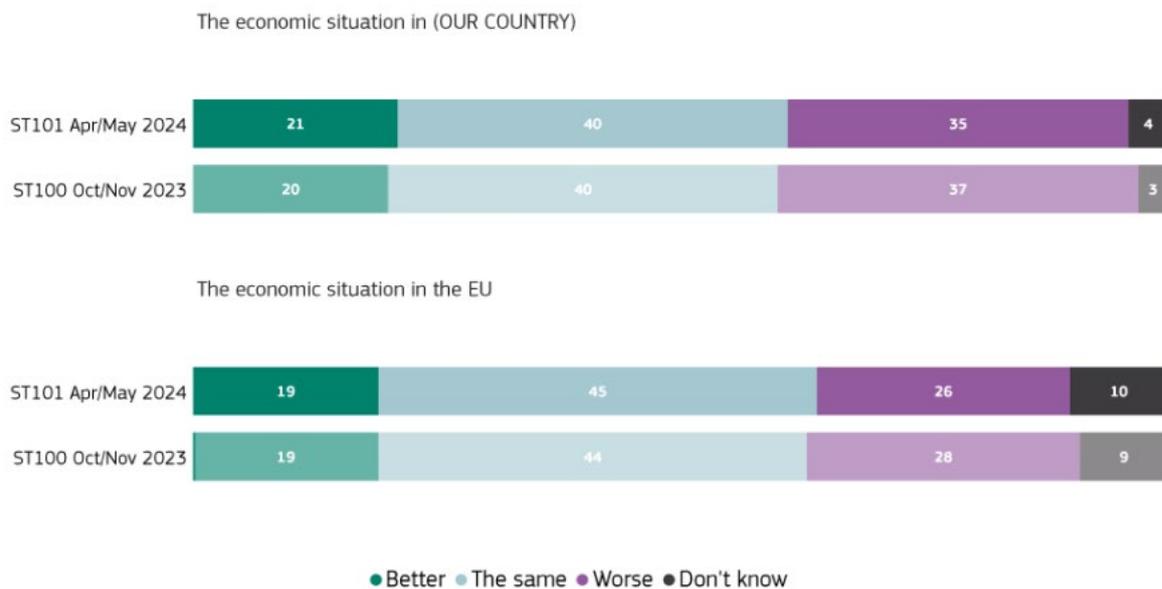
While perceptions of the current economic have improved at both European and national levels, expectations for the next twelve months have remained quite stable, although levels of pessimism about the economic outlook at both national and European levels have decreased slightly.

Slightly more than one in five respondents (21%, +1 percentage point since autumn 2023) expect **the economic situation in their country** to get better over the coming

year, while four in ten (unchanged) expect it to remain unchanged and over a third (35%, -2 pp) expect it to get worse.

Close to one in five respondents (19%, unchanged since autumn 2023) consider that the next 12 months will get better when it comes to **the economic situation in the EU**. In addition, more than a quarter of respondents (26%, -2 pp) expect it to get worse, while a majority of more than four in ten (45%, +1 pp) consider that it will be the same⁶⁸. Finally, one in ten respondents (+1 pp) say they don't know.

QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (EU27) (%)



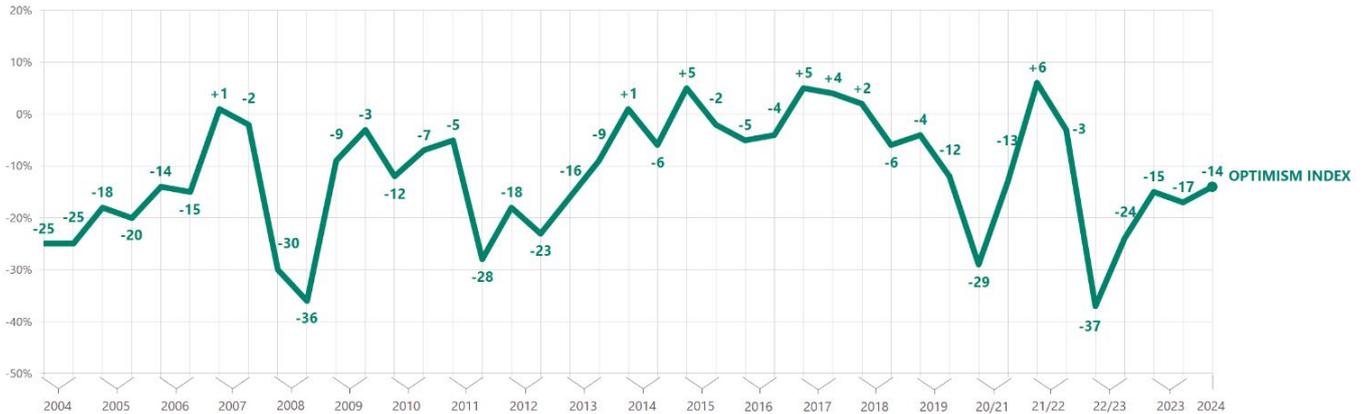
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⁶⁸ QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY); 7. The economic situation in the EU.

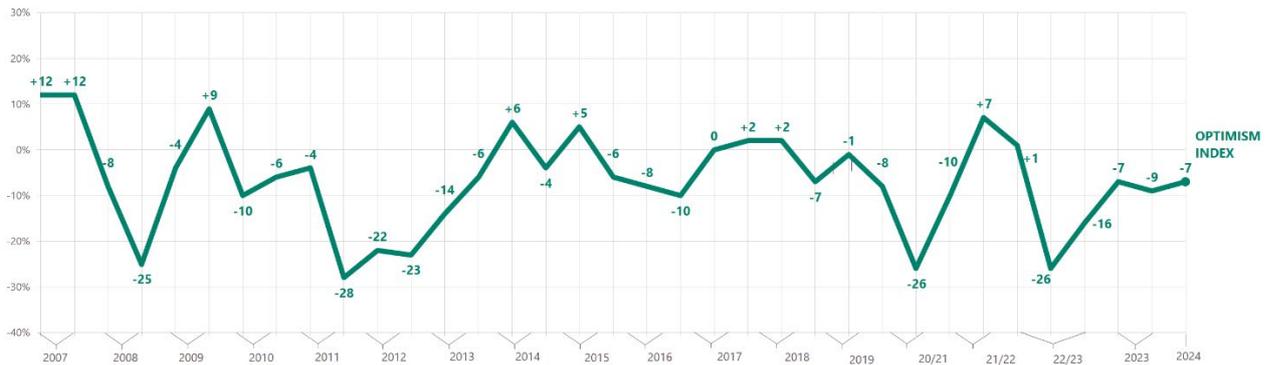
The optimism indices for the national and European economic situations have improved slightly. At -14, the optimism index for the national economic situation has gained 23 index points since summer 2022.

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



At -7, back to its level of spring 2023, the optimism index for **the economic situation in the EU** has gained 19 index points since summer 2022, continuing the sharp fluctuations seen in recent years.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the EU (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



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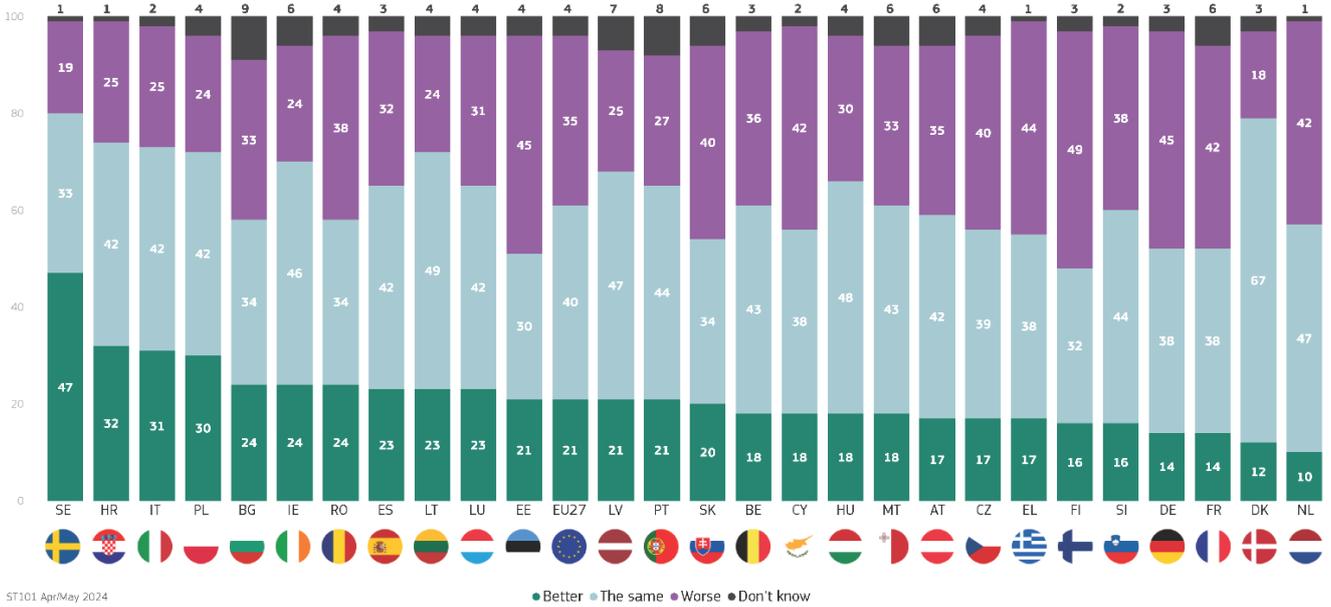
Regarding **the national economic situation**, Sweden is the only EU Member State where a majority of respondents expect the next 12 months to be “better” (47%). Meanwhile, in 17 countries, the most common response is that things will stay “the same”. In addition, a majority of respondents consider that things will get “worse” in nine countries.

In four countries, optimists outnumber pessimists: in Sweden (47%), largely ahead of Croatia (32%), Italy (31%) and Poland (30%).

Finally, in Ireland, optimism is as high as pessimism (24% “better” vs 24% “worse”).

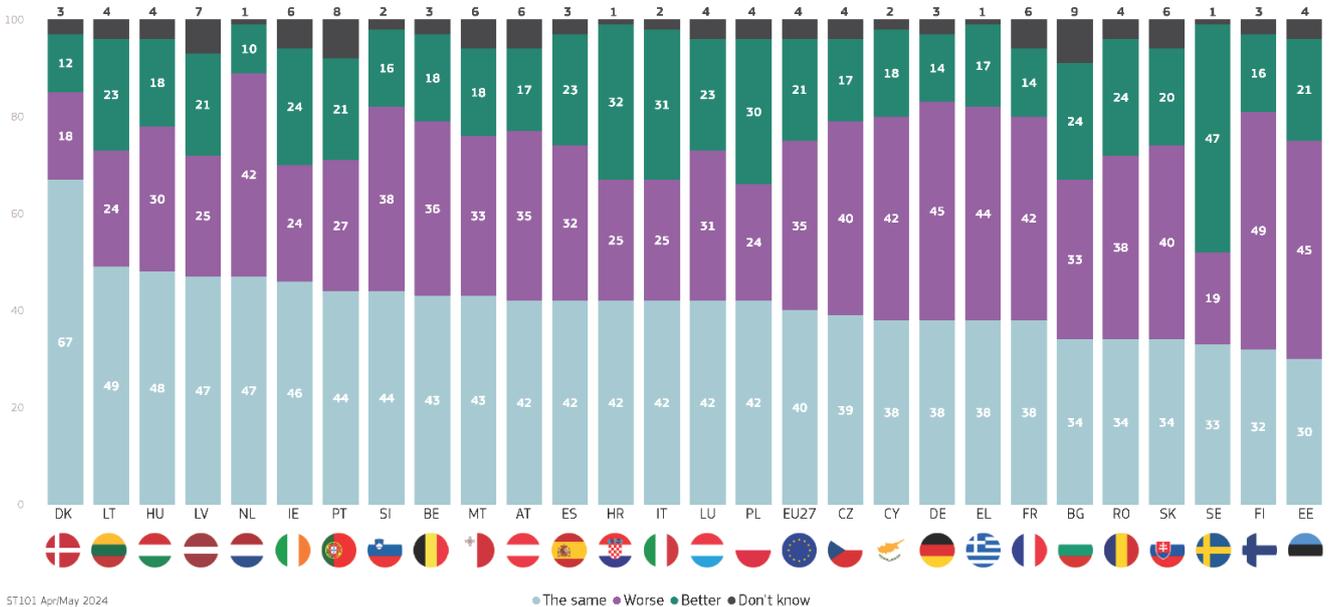
Pessimists outnumber optimists in 22 EU Member States. It is the most marked in Finland (49%), and Germany and Estonia (both 45%).

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Sorted by “Better”

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Sorted by “The same”

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Since autumn 2023, **the optimism index** for the national economic situation has improved in 17 EU Member States, by double digits in eight countries, most dramatically in Sweden (+48 index points), Czechia (+22) and Portugal (+21).

In contrast, this index has deteriorated in nine EU Member States, particularly in France (-8), Denmark (-6) and Germany (-5).

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	SE	CZ	PT	EE	CY	SI	IE	BE	RO	IT	LT	LU	HR	EL	ES	PL	HU	LV	BG	MT	NL	AT	SK	FI	DE	DK	FR
Better - Worse Apr/May 2024	-14	28	-23	-6	-24	-24	-22	0	-18	-14	6	-1	-8	7	-27	-9	6	-12	-4	-9	-15	-32	-18	-20	-33	-31	-6	-28
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	-17	-20	-45	-27	-43	-42	-38	-12	-28	-23	-2	-9	-16	0	-33	-15	0	-17	-4	-7	-13	-30	-16	-17	-29	-26	0	-20
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲48	▲22	▲21	▲19	▲18	▲16	▲12	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8

The socio-demographic data show that, in most socio-demographic categories, the prevailing view is that the national economic situation will stay the same over the next twelve months. However, a majority of unemployed people (40%), and of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (53%) or from time to time (39%) believe that this situation will be worse.

Pessimism outweighs optimism in most socio-demographic categories. However, respondents aged 15-24 years old (28% “better” vs 27% “worse”), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (39% vs 20%) are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic.

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	21	35	40	4
Gender				
Man	21	35	40	4
Woman	20	35	41	4
Age				
15-24	28	27	40	5
25-39	23	36	38	3
40-54	22	35	40	3
55 +	17	37	42	4
Education (End of)				
15-	17	37	42	4
16-19	20	37	40	3
20+	23	34	40	3
Still studying	26	25	42	7
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	25	34	38	3
Managers	24	33	40	3
Other white collars	25	33	39	3
Manual workers	19	38	40	3
House persons	20	34	41	5
Unemployed	20	40	36	4
Retired	15	37	43	5
Students	27	25	42	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	12	53	31	4
From time to time	19	39	38	4
Almost never/ Never	22	31	43	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	16	38	41	5
The lower middle class	18	39	40	3
The middle class	23	33	40	4
The upper middle class	23	32	43	2
The upper class	39	20	40	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	29	24	44	3
Neutral	16	37	42	5
Negative	9	59	29	3

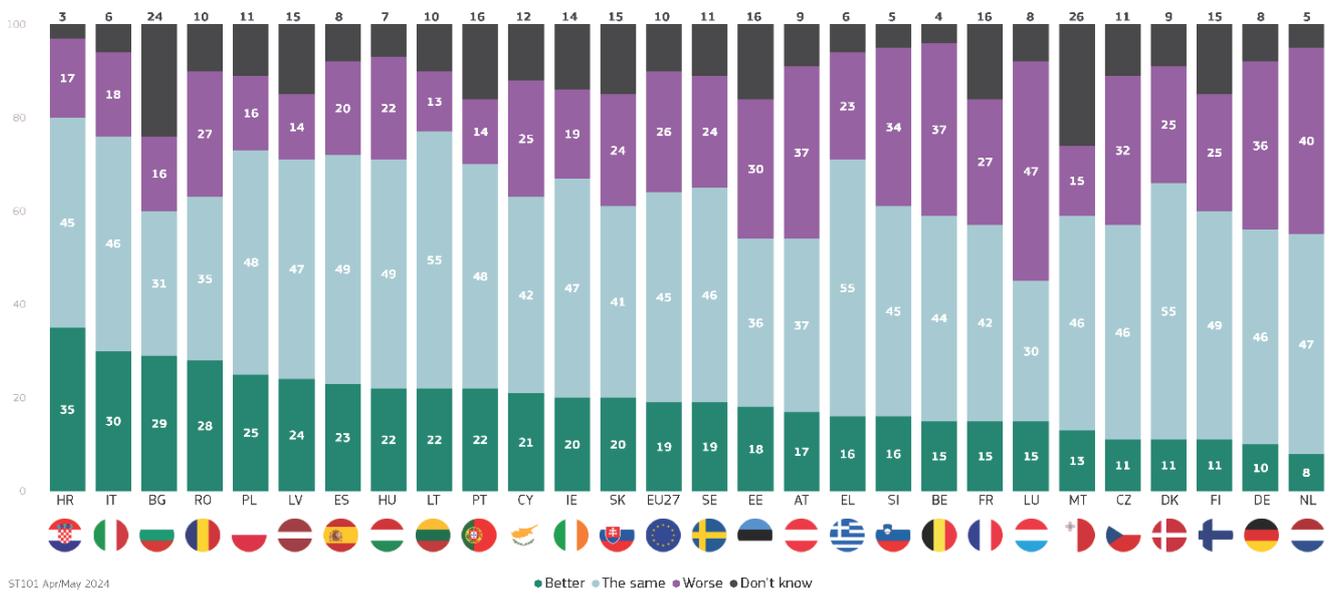
In terms of expectations for **the economic situation in the EU**, the prevailing view in 26 EU Member States is that it will stay “the same”. The most common view in Luxembourg (47% “worse”) is that it will get worse. Respondents in Austria are equally divided (37% “worse” vs 37% “the same”). Finally, the positive expectation is not the most common answer in any EU Member State.

Optimism outweighs pessimism in ten EU Member States: in Croatia (35% “better” vs 17% “worse”), Bulgaria (29% vs 16%), Italy (30% vs 18%), Latvia (24% vs 14%), Poland (25% vs 16%),

(25% vs 16%), Lithuania (22% vs 13%), Portugal (22% vs 14%), Spain (23% vs 20%), Romania (28% vs 27%) and Ireland (20% vs 19%). Higher levels of optimism are also perceptible in Hungary (22%), Cyprus (21%) and Slovakia (20%).

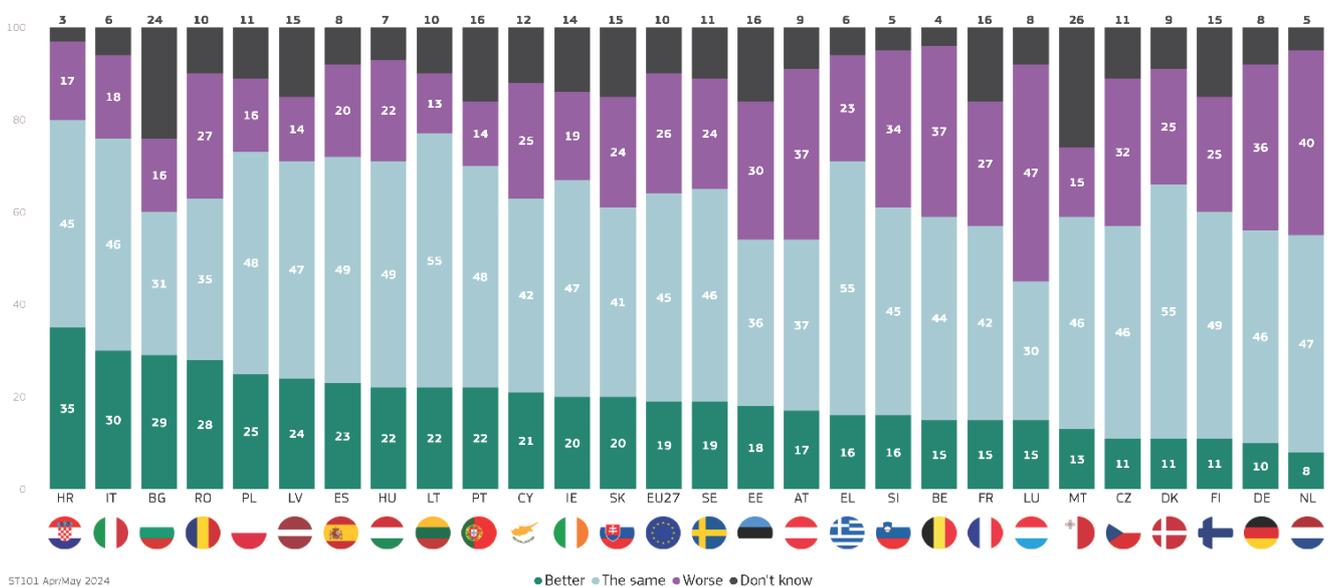
In 16 EU Member States, pessimists outnumber optimists, most notably in Luxembourg (47% “worse” vs 15% “better”), the Netherlands (40% vs 8%), Belgium (37% vs 15%) and Austria (37% vs 17%). Respondents in Hungary (22% vs 22%) are divided on this matter.

QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in the EU (%)



Sorted by “Better”

QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in the EU (%)



Sorted by “The same”

Standard Eurobarometer 101
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Since autumn 2023, **the optimism index** for the economic situation in the EU has improved in 23 EU Member States, by double digits in eight countries, most dramatically in Cyprus (+27 index points), Portugal (+20) and Sweden (+16).

In contrast, it has deteriorated in four EU Member States: in Romania (-6), Austria (-2), France (-2) and Germany (-1).

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the EU (%)

	EU27	CY	PT	SE	CZ	IE	HU	SI	FI	SK	DK	EE	EL	LT	ES	HR	IT	BG	LV	LU	MT	BE	NL	PL	DE	FR	AT	RO
Better - Worse Apr/May 2024	-7	-4	8	-5	-21	1	0	-18	-14	-4	-14	-12	-7	9	3	18	12	13	10	-32	-2	-22	-32	9	-26	-12	-20	1
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	-9	-31	-12	-21	-33	-10	-11	-29	-25	-13	-22	-20	-13	4	-1	14	8	10	7	-35	-5	-23	-33	8	-25	-10	-18	7
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲27	▲20	▲16	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼6

The socio-demographic data show that, in all socio-demographic categories but two, the prevailing view is that the economic situation in the EU will stay the same over the next 12 months. However, a majority of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (39% “worse” vs 37% “the same”) believe that the next 12 months will be worse. Conversely, a majority of Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (43% “better” vs 38% “the same”) are optimistic.

Pessimism outweighs optimism in nearly all socio-demographic categories. However, respondents aged 15-24 years old (27% “better” vs 19% “worse”) and students (25% vs 17%) are more likely to consider that things will get better.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the EU
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	19	26	45	10
Gender				
Man	20	27	45	8
Woman	18	24	46	12
Age				
15-24	27	19	44	10
25-39	21	25	45	9
40-54	20	26	46	8
55 +	15	28	46	11
Education (End of)				
15-	15	27	45	13
16-19	18	27	45	10
20+	19	26	47	8
Still studying	24	16	48	12
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	22	24	46	8
Managers	19	26	48	7
Other white collars	23	24	46	7
Manual workers	19	27	45	9
House persons	19	26	43	12
Unemployed	21	28	39	12
Retired	13	29	46	12
Students	25	17	46	12
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	13	39	37	11
From time to time	20	28	42	10
Almost never/ Never	19	23	48	10
Consider belonging to				
The working class	16	26	45	13
The lower middle class	15	29	46	10
The middle class	21	24	46	9
The upper middle class	22	28	44	6
The upper class	43	16	38	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	28	15	49	8
Neutral	14	27	47	12
Negative	8	49	34	9

3b. Employment's situation

While Europeans have become more slightly more positive about the employment situation in their country, their expectations regarding **the national employment situation** for the next twelve months are also a bit less negative: a fifth of respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2023) expect the next twelve months to be “better” when it comes to the employment situation in their country, while slightly more than a quarter (26%, -3 pp) expect it to get “worse” and nearly half of them (48%, +1 pp) consider that it will stay “the same”⁶⁹.

QA2.5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU27) (%)



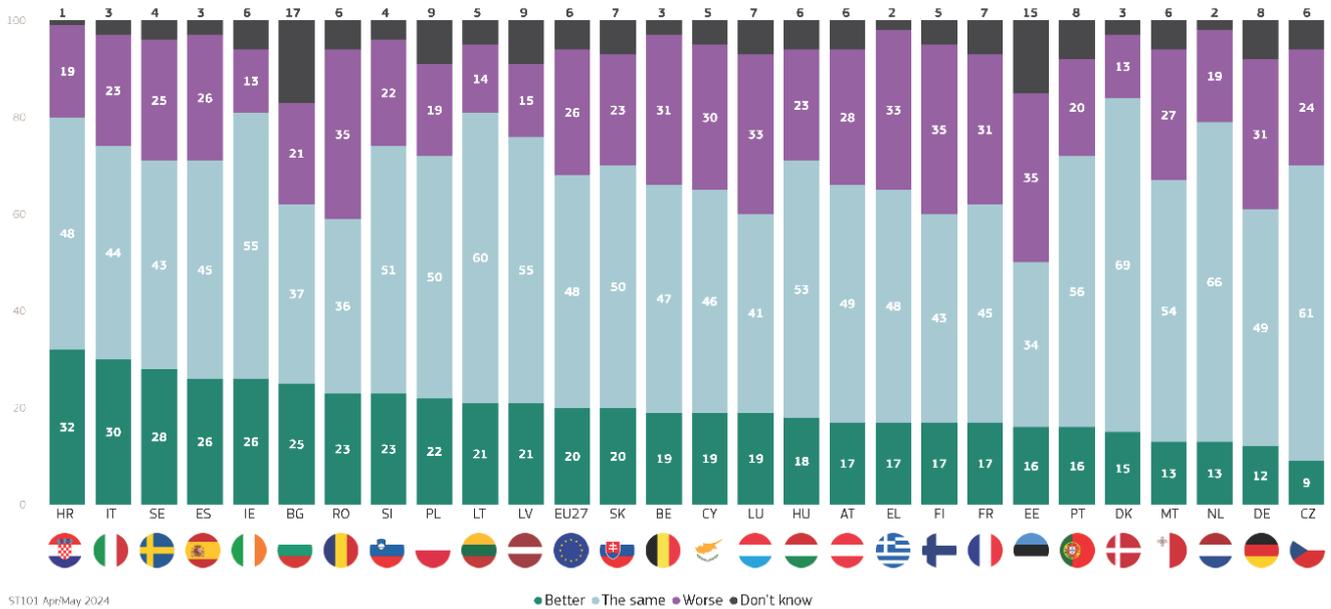
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⁶⁹ QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 5. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

A national analysis reveals that in 26 EU Member States (compared with 21 in autumn 2023) respondents are most likely to believe that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to the employment situation in their country, most notably in Denmark (69% “the same”), the Netherlands (66%) and Czechia (61%). On the other hand, the prevailing view in Estonia (35% “worse”) is that the employment situation will get worse. Finally, the positive expectation is not the most common answer in any EU Member State, but higher levels of optimism are seen in Croatia (32% “better”), Italy (30%) and Sweden (28%).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in 16 EU Member States (compared with 22 in autumn 2023), particularly in Estonia (35% “worse” vs 16% “better”), Finland (35% vs 17%) and Romania (35% vs 23%). Meanwhile, optimists outnumber pessimists in ten countries, particularly in Croatia (32% “better” vs 19% “worse”), Ireland (26% vs 13%), Italy (30% vs 23%) and Lithuania (21% vs 14%). Finally, in Spain, equal proportions believe that the situation will get “better” and “worse” (both 26%).

QA2.5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since autumn 2023, **the optimism index** for the national employment situation has improved in 22 EU Member States, and by at least ten index points in eight countries, most dramatically in Sweden (+31 index points), Portugal (+22) and Slovenia (+20).

On the other hand, this index has deteriorated in four EU Member States: Germany (-6 points), Malta and Austria (both -2), and France (-1).

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



The socio-demographic data show that the prevailing view in all socio-demographic categories is that the national employment situation will stay the same over the next 12 months. However, respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are as likely to consider that the next 12 months will be “worse” as “the same” when it comes to the national employment situation (39% “worse” vs 39% “the same”).

The most pessimistic groups are respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (31% “worse”), house persons (31%), unemployed people (33%) and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (39%) or from time to time (31%).

Respondents aged 15-24 years old (26% “better”), students (26%) and Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (34%) are slightly more optimistic about the outlook.

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	20	26	48	6
Gender				
Man	20	27	47	6
Woman	19	26	49	6
Age				
15-24	26	18	50	6
25-39	22	25	49	4
40-54	21	27	48	4
55 +	16	30	47	7
Education (End of)				
15-	18	31	44	7
16-19	18	28	48	6
20+	21	25	50	4
Still studying	26	16	52	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	23	24	48	5
Managers	22	25	50	3
Other white collars	23	25	48	4
Manual workers	19	27	49	5
House persons	19	31	44	6
Unemployed	20	33	42	5
Retired	15	30	47	8
Students	26	16	51	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	39	39	6
From time to time	20	31	44	5
Almost never/ Never	21	22	51	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class	17	29	46	8
The lower middle class	18	29	48	5
The middle class	22	25	48	5
The upper middle class	21	25	52	2
The upper class	34	11	52	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	27	17	51	5
Neutral	16	29	48	7
Negative	10	45	40	5

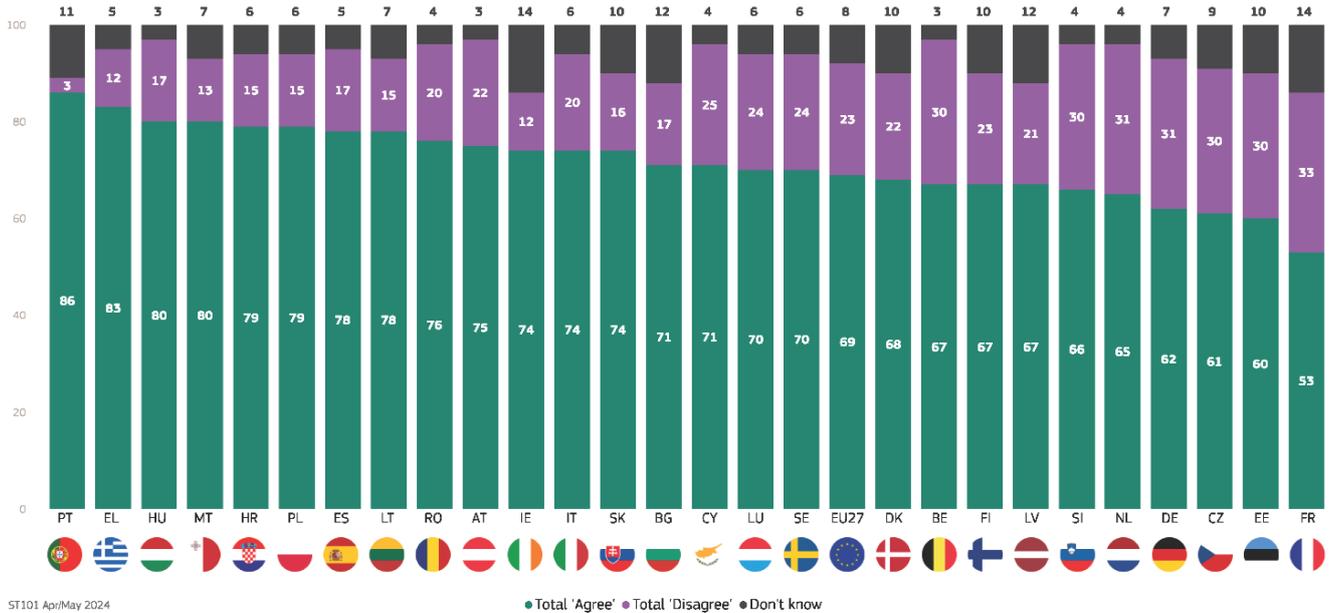
3 The European Union and economic reforms

a. The European Union continues to be seen as a key player in the global economy

Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%, unchanged since autumn 2023) agree with the statement “**the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**”, including over one in five (22%, =) who “totally agree”. However, nearly a quarter (23%, -1 percentage point) disagree with this statement, and 8% (+1 pp) express no opinion⁷⁰.

A national analysis shows a consensus among respondents that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy. Indeed, this view is supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States, in proportions ranging from 53% in France to 86% in Portugal. Levels of disagreement vary by Member State, ranging from 3% in Portugal to 33% in France.

QB4.1. 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 (%)



⁷⁰ QB4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1. The EU has sufficient power

and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy.

In terms of changes since autumn 2023, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statement **“the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”** has risen in 12 EU Member States, most notably in Hungary (80%, +6 percentage points), Croatia (79%, +6 pp) and Romania (76%, +6 pp). On the other hand, it has fallen in ten countries, most strikingly in Poland (79%, -7 pp).

QB4.1. 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	HR	HU	RO	AT	ES	SK	EE	MT	SI	DK	EL	FR	BE	CZ	FI	IT	LU	CY	IE	LT	DE	NL	PT	LV	BG	SE	PL
Total 'Agree'	ST101	69	79	80	76	75	78	74	60	80	66	68	83	53	67	61	67	74	70	71	74	78	62	65	86	67	71	70	79
	ST100	=	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	ST101	23	15	17	20	22	17	16	30	13	30	22	12	33	30	30	23	20	24	25	12	15	31	31	3	21	17	24	15
	ST100	▼1	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼4	=	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲5
Don't know	ST101	8	6	3	4	3	5	10	10	7	4	10	5	14	3	9	10	6	6	4	14	7	7	4	11	12	12	6	6
	ST100	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲2	=	=	=	▼2	▲2	=	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2

▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

The socio-demographic data show that more than half of respondents in every socio-demographic category agree with the statement “the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”. Levels of agreement are highest among respondents aged 15-24 years old (77%), students (77%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (83%). Conversely, these levels are lowest among unemployed people (58%), retired people (64%), and Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (58%).

In addition, attitudes are related to general perceptions about the European Union. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU mostly agree with the statement (84%), whereas only a minority agree among those who have a negative image of the EU (43% agree vs 50% disagree).

QB4.1 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	69	23	8
Gender			
Man	69	25	6
Woman	69	22	9
Age			
15-24	77	16	7
25-39	70	23	7
40-54	70	24	6
55 +	65	26	9
Education (End of)			
15-	66	20	14
16-19	67	26	7
20+	70	24	6
Still studying	78	15	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	24	7
Managers	72	24	4
Other white collars	73	21	6
Manual workers	71	23	6
House persons	69	20	11
Unemployed	58	33	9
Retired	64	25	11
Students	77	16	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	33	9
From time to time	70	23	7
Almost never/ Never	71	22	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	65	23	12
The lower middle class	67	26	7
The middle class	71	23	6
The upper middle class	73	23	4
The upper class	83	16	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	12	4
Neutral	64	25	11
Negative	43	50	7

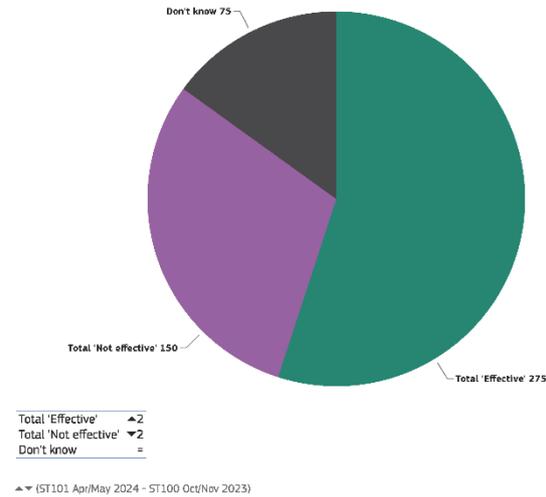
b. Effectiveness of NextGenerationEU

More than half of Europeans (55%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2023) think that **NextGenerationEU can be effective to respond to the current economic challenges**⁷¹. However, three in ten respondents (-2 pp) consider that this measure is not effective, and more than one in ten (15%, unchanged) express no opinion.

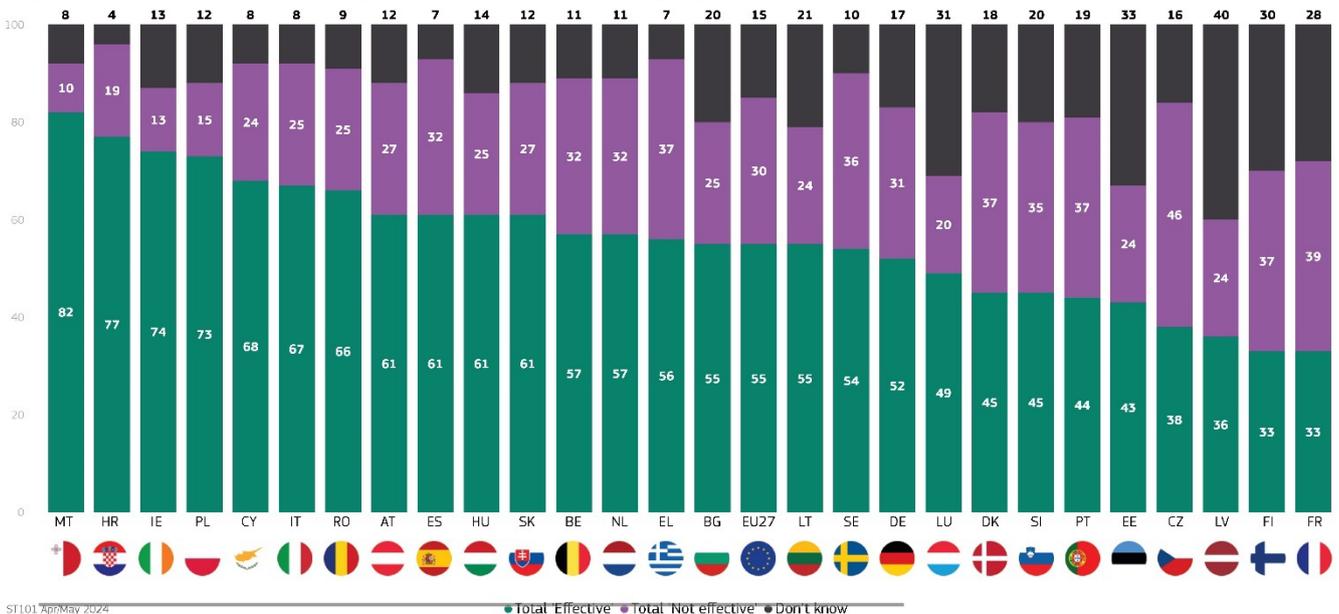
A national analysis shows that, in 24 EU Member States (same as in autumn 2023), a majority of respondents consider that NextGenerationEU can be effective to respond to the current economic challenges. More than seven in ten respondents share this opinion in Malta (82%), Croatia (77%), Ireland (74%) and Poland (73%), while this majority is narrower in Latvia (36% “effective” vs 24% “not effective”), Estonia (43% vs 24%) and Portugal (44% vs 37%).

Conversely, in three EU Member States (same as in autumn 2023), only a minority of respondents think that NextGenerationEU can be effective. This is the case in France (33% “effective” vs 39% “not effective”), Finland (33% vs 37%) and Czechia (38% vs 46%).

QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (EU27) (%)



QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (%)



⁷¹ QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and

loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?

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Since autumn 2023, the feeling that NextGenerationEU can be effective to respond to the current economic challenges has gained ground in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Spain (61%, +12 percentage points), Malta (82%, +7 pp) and Cyprus (68%, +7 pp). Meanwhile, it has lost ground in nine countries, particularly in Luxembourg (49%, -6 pp), Denmark (45%, -6 pp) and Latvia (36%, -6 pp). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Hungary (61%) and Czechia (38%).

QB5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure is to respond to the current economic challenges? (%)

		EU27	ES	CY	MT	AT	BE	EE	HR	EL	LT	PT	SE	SK	BG	DE	IT	PL	CZ	HU	RO	SI	FI	FR	IE	NL	DK	LU	LV
Total 'Effective'	ST101	55	61	68	82	61	57	43	77	56	55	44	54	61	55	52	67	73	38	61	66	45	33	33	74	57	45	49	36
	ST100	▲2	▲12	▲7	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	
Total 'Not effective'	ST101	30	32	24	10	27	32	24	19	37	24	37	36	27	25	31	25	15	46	25	25	35	37	39	13	32	37	20	24
	ST100	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲6	▼9	▼8
Don't know	ST101	15	7	8	8	12	11	33	4	7	21	19	10	12	20	17	8	12	16	14	9	20	30	28	13	11	18	31	40
	ST100	=	▼7	▼2	▼5	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	=	▼3	=	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼3	=	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲8	▲6	▲2	▲2	▲6	=	▲15	▲14

▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

The **socio-demographic data** show that, in all socio-demographic categories but two, a majority of respondents think that NextGenerationEU can be effective to respond to the current economic challenges. However, a majority of unemployed people (43% “effective” vs 44% “not effective”) and of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (41% vs 45%) believe that this measure is not effective.

Respondents aged 15-24 years old (64%), managers (60%), other white collars (62%), students (63%) and Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (72%) or upper middle class (60%) of society are the most likely to consider that NextGenerationEU can be effective.

Conversely, unemployed people (43%), retired people (50%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (41%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (49%) or lower middle class (50%) of society are the least likely to say this measure can be effective.

Finally, more than seven in ten (72%) respondents who have a positive image of the EU think that NextGenerationEU can be effective, whereas only a minority agree among those who have a negative image of the EU (25% “effective” vs 60% “not effective”).

QB5 The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (% - EU)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't Know
EU27	55	30	15
Gender			
Man	55	32	13
Woman	54	29	17
Age			
15-24	64	22	14
25-39	56	31	13
40-54	56	32	12
55 +	52	31	17
Education (End of)			
15-	51	31	18
16-19	55	32	13
20+	55	31	14
Still studying	62	19	19
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	57	31	12
Managers	60	27	13
Other white collars	62	28	10
Manual workers	53	33	14
House persons	55	31	14
Unemployed	43	44	13
Retired	50	31	19
Students	63	19	18
Marital status			
Married	59	29	12
Single living with a partner	49	36	15
Single	56	29	15
Divorced or separated	47	35	18
Widow	47	31	22
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	41	45	14
From time to time	56	32	12
Almost never/ Never	57	28	15
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	33	18
The lower middle class	50	35	15
The middle class	59	28	13
The upper middle class	60	30	10
The upper class	72	22	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	16	12
Neutral	49	34	17
Negative	25	60	15

