European Commission

Standard Eurobarometer 93
Summer 2020

Report

Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

Fieldwork
July-August 2020

Survey requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

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.

Standard Eurobarometer 93 – Wave EB93.1 – Kantar

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Survey conducted by Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium
at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

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

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INTRODUCTION

The Standard Eurobarometer 93 (EB93) survey was conducted from 9 July to 26 August 2020 in the 27 EU Member States and in the former Member State the United Kingdom. The survey was also conducted in five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The full report of the summer 2020 Standard Eurobarometer 93 survey consists of several volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions on the following topics: the European Union and the coronavirus outbreak; the European Union's priorities; European citizenship; and the EU budget.

The present volume of the summer 2020 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the six priorities set by the European Commission:

- "A European Green Deal": what do Europeans feel should be the priority objectives in a European Green Deal? Do Europeans want a common energy policy among EU Member States?
- "An economy that works for people": do Europeans support economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of various measures aimed at reducing inequalities within the EU (creation of a public-private fund for SMEs; a European Child Guarantee; improvement of gender equality; a minimum wage in each Member State; reduction of youth unemployment)? Do they view globalisation as an opportunity? Do they want a high level of social protection?
- "A Europe fit for the digital age": are Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU?
- "Promoting our European way of life": how do Europeans feel about the EU's values, such as fundamental rights and democracy? How do they view immigration and asylum policy on a European level? How do they feel about free movement of citizens in the EU?
- "A stronger Europe in the world": do Europeans think that the EU is strong enough in the world, in terms of economy and diplomacy? Should there be further integration of EU policies at an international level?
- "A new push for European democracy": are Europeans satisfied with how democracy works in their country and in the European Union? Are their interests taken into account on a national level and in the EU? Do they consider that the interests of their country are taken into account in the EU?

Methodology used for this survey

Exceptionally, this Standard Eurobarometer survey 93 was conducted during summer (July-August) instead of spring because of the difficulties of interviewing face-to-face linked to the coronavirus pandemic. In some countries, **alternative interview modes** were put in place as a result of the situation.

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)[1]. However, because of the coronavirus pandemic, it was difficult, and sometimes impossible to conduct face to face interviews in a number of countries of the European Union. In these countries, we have interviewed respondents online, mostly after recruiting them in a probabilistic way by telephone. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Kantar network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals[2].

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation[3] (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, 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	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
The United Kingdom			UK
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
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			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE			Outside euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 Member States of the European Union. However, the 'Community acquis' is suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category 'CY' and in the average of the EU27. Interviews carried out in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category 'CY (tcc)' [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*]]

We wish to thank the people

across Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey.

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

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm
[2] 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.
[3] 2016/679

I. A EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

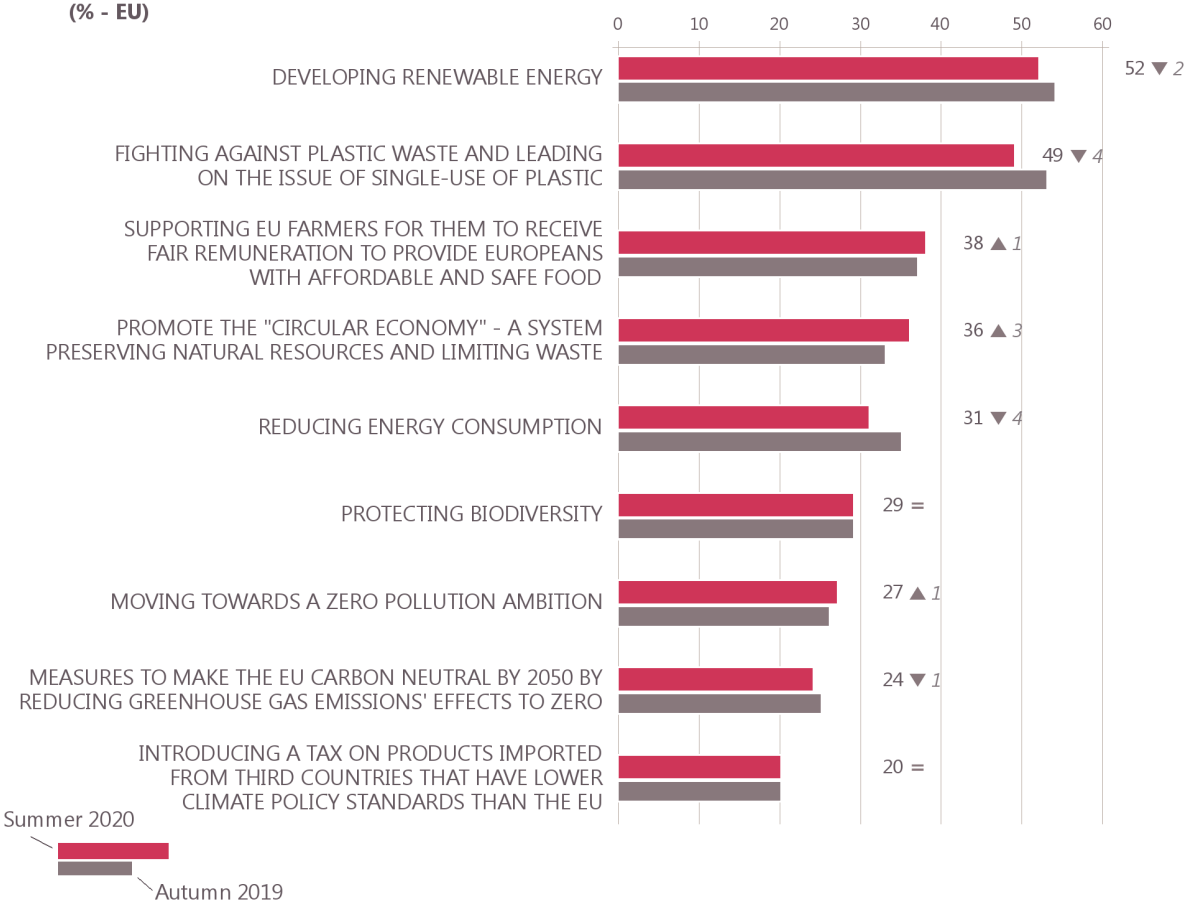
Developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste and single use plastic remain to be considered as the main priorities in a European Green Deal

Respondents were asked to choose from a list of objectives which should be given priority in a European Green Deal. They could name up to four objectives from a list of nine statements[4]:

- The item "developing renewable energy" tops the ranking of the main priorities in a European Green Deal. 52% of Europeans mention this topic (-2 percentage points since autumn 2019, -1 compared with EU27, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019);
- "Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single use plastic" comes second. Despite a decrease of four percentage points since autumn 2019 (identical decrease compared with EU27), this topic is still mentioned by just under one in two respondents (49%);
- At least more than three in ten respondents mention "supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food" (38%, +1, unchanged compared with EU27), promoting "the 'Circular Economy' – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste" (36%, +3, +1 EU27) and "reducing energy consumption" (31%, -4, -3 EU27);
- More than a quarter of Europeans mention "protecting biodiversity" (29%, =, -1 EU27) and the goal of "moving towards a zero-pollution ambition" (27%, +1, +2 EU27);
- Just under a quarter of respondents cite "measures to make the EU carbon neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions' effects to zero" (24%, -1, identical evolution compared with EU27);
- Finally, "introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU" takes the final place in the ranking, although still mentioned by one in five Europeans (20%, stable compared with autumn 2019, -1 compared with EU27).

[4] QB4. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

QB4 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



A country analysis shows that in 16 Member States of the European Union (compared with 12 in autumn 2019), **"developing renewable energy"** is the most cited item when it comes to leading objectives in a European Green Deal, most markedly in Denmark and Portugal (69%) and in Cyprus (68%) and Ireland (67%), where more than two thirds of respondents mention this topic. Latvia is the only EU Member State, where this item does not rank in the top-three (33%).

"Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use plastic" is the most frequently mentioned objective in 11 EU Member States (compared with 17 in autumn 2019). It is particularly cited in Lithuania (59%), in the Netherlands (58%) and in Latvia (58%), where around six in ten respondents mention it. In Slovenia, this issue is ranked in joint first place with "**developing renewable energy**" (53%). In Luxembourg, it is ranked in joint first place with "**supporting EU farmers**" (56%); and in the Netherlands, with **promoting the "Circular Economy"** (58%).

"Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food" ranks first in one EU Member State, namely in Luxembourg (56%), equally with fighting against plastic waste, and comes second in seven countries.

"Promoting the 'Circular Economy' – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste" is seen as the primary objective in two EU Member States: Finland and the Netherlands (58% in both countries).

The other topics tested do not top the list in any Member State of the European Union:

- "Reducing energy consumption" is quoted in second place in Italy (42%) but is also frequently cited in Hungary (41%), Malta (37%), Slovakia (33%) and Poland (30%);
- "Protecting biodiversity" is mentioned in third position in five EU Member States, namely in Luxembourg (47%), in Sweden (45%), in France (43%), in Denmark (38%) and in Lithuania (37%);
- Finally, "moving towards a zero pollution ambition" is frequently mentioned in Malta (37%) and in Spain (33%).

QB4 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Developing renewable energy	Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use of plastic	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Reducing energy consumption	Protecting biodiversity	Moving towards a zero pollution ambition	Measures to make the EU carbon neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions' effects to zero	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU
EU27	52	49	38	36	31	29	27	24	20
BE	61	46	41	35	31	37	22	20	21
BG	41	53	44	32	27	40	28	22	20
CZ	39	51	36	38	34	19	25	12	17
DK	69	59	25	37	31	38	23	31	21
DE	54	57	36	40	32	22	19	31	20
EE	60	46	53	51	18	34	31	24	26
IE	67	63	50	38	22	35	28	34	23
EL	55	47	46	40	38	37	33	30	22
ES	63	55	31	23	31	29	33	14	13
FR	52	50	50	36	27	43	25	20	24
HR	51	50	37	30	30	31	31	20	20
IT	50	38	27	32	42	24	37	25	17
CY	68	56	35	41	31	29	28	17	14
LV	33	58	52	38	20	31	25	16	22
LT	41	59	29	33	32	37	20	17	17
LU	50	56	56	46	26	47	27	25	28
HU	56	49	30	34	41	20	28	21	18
MT	50	52	36	28	37	31	37	28	14
NL	50	58	51	58	25	38	25	26	24
AT	49	43	37	47	29	27	20	31	31
PL	48	47	28	27	30	17	26	26	15
PT	69	48	45	42	33	36	28	22	17
RO	35	37	35	31	24	24	27	28	25
SI	53	53	36	38	31	22	20	20	25
SK	33	55	45	45	33	27	24	21	20
FI	55	41	47	58	19	40	15	20	41
SE	65	29	41	49	25	45	28	38	29

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Since autumn 2019 the following evolutions can be observed for the four most frequently mentioned items:

- **"Developing renewable energy"** gained ground in 13 EU Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (67%, +14 percentage points) and Estonia (60%, +10). It remained unchanged in Spain (63%) and France (52%). It lost ground in 12 countries, particularly in Finland (55%, -9) and in Greece (55%, -7);
- The proportion of respondents citing **"fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use plastic"** increased in 4 Member States of the European Union, especially in Ireland (63%, +9). It stayed unchanged in Germany (57%), Croatia (50%) and Cyprus (56%). On the contrary, it declined in 20 EU Member States, most notably in Malta (52%, -19);
- The objective **"supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food"** progressed in 12 Member States of the European Union, including Ireland (50%, +20) and remained unchanged in Latvia (52%). However, proportions of respondents quoting this objective decreased in 14 Member States of the EU, most strikingly in Lithuania (29%, -6) and Poland (28%, -6);
- **Promoting "the 'Circular Economy' – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste"** progressed in 20 EU Member States, most particularly in Slovakia (45%, +12). The proportion of respondents who mentioned this item remained unchanged in the Netherlands (58%) and it declined slightly in six countries, especially in Germany (40%, -4), Latvia (38%, -3) and in Cyprus (41%, -3).

QB4 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Developing renewable energy	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use of plastic	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Reducing energy consumption	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019
EU27	52	▼2	49	▼4	38	▲1	36	▲3	31	▼4
EU28-UK	52	▼1	49	▼4	38	=	36	▲1	31	▼3
BE	61	▲3	46	▼6	41	▼1	35	▲1	31	▼4
BG	41	▲3	53	▲1	44	▼2	32	▲2	27	=
CZ	39	▼2	51	▼8	36	▼5	38	▼2	34	▲1
DK	69	▼1	59	▼4	25	▼1	37	▼2	31	▼3
DE	54	▼5	57	=	36	▼3	40	▼4	32	▼6
EE	60	▲10	46	▼11	53	▲15	51	▲7	18	▼4
IE	67	▲14	63	▲9	50	▲20	38	▲9	22	▼17
EL	55	▼7	47	▼3	46	▲2	40	▲2	38	▲1
ES	63	=	55	▼6	31	▼2	23	▲1	31	▼1
FR	52	=	50	▼3	50	▼2	36	▲4	27	▼8
HR	51	▲3	50	=	37	▼2	30	▼1	30	▲1
IT	50	▲1	38	▼4	27	▼1	32	▲1	42	▲3
CY	68	▲4	56	=	35	▼4	41	▼3	31	▼3
LV	33	▲1	58	▼6	52	=	38	▼3	20	▼2
LT	41	▼5	59	▼8	29	▼6	33	▲3	32	=
LU	50	▼6	56	▼4	56	▲7	46	▲8	26	=
HU	56	▲3	49	▼7	30	▲1	34	▲1	41	▼1
MT	50	▼5	52	▼19	36	▲3	28	▲5	37	▲1
NL	50	▼1	58	▼10	51	▲4	58	=	25	▼4
AT	49	▲3	43	▼3	37	▲1	47	▲6	29	▼10
PL	48	▲1	47	▼2	28	▼6	27	▲1	30	▲2
PT	69	▲1	48	▼1	45	▲13	42	▲9	33	▲3
RO	35	▲1	37	▲1	35	▼1	31	▲3	24	▼2
SI	53	▼1	53	▼2	36	▼3	38	▲1	31	▼5
SK	33	▼2	55	▲5	45	▲4	45	▲12	33	=
FI	55	▼9	41	▼13	47	▲5	58	▲4	19	▼9
SE	65	▼4	29	▼17	41	▲6	49	▲6	25	▼9

QB4 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	Protecting biodiversity	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Moving towards a zero pollution ambition	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Measures to make the EU carbon neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions' effects to zero	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019
EU27	29	=	27	▲ 1	24	▼ 1	20	=
EU28-UK	29	▼ 1	27	▲ 2	24	▼ 1	20	▼ 1
BE	37	▲ 1	22	▼ 2	20	=	21	▼ 4
BG	40	▲ 4	28	▲ 3	22	▲ 3	20	▼ 2
CZ	19	=	25	▼ 1	12	▼ 6	17	▼ 3
DK	38	▲ 1	23	▼ 6	31	▼ 1	21	▼ 3
DE	22	▼ 2	19	▲ 4	31	▼ 1	20	▲ 1
EE	34	▼ 3	31	▲ 2	24	▲ 7	26	▲ 8
IE	35	▲ 9	28	▼ 2	34	▲ 5	23	=
EL	37	▼ 4	33	=	30	▲ 5	22	▼ 2
ES	29	▼ 5	33	▲ 2	14	▼ 3	13	▲ 1
FR	43	▲ 1	25	▼ 2	20	=	24	▼ 2
HR	31	=	31	▲ 2	20	▼ 2	20	▼ 2
IT	24	▲ 3	37	▲ 5	25	▲ 1	17	▼ 6
CY	29	▼ 8	28	▼ 1	17	▼ 7	14	▼ 7
LV	31	▼ 9	25	▼ 5	16	=	22	▲ 1
LT	37	▲ 1	20	▼ 1	17	▼ 6	17	▲ 3
LU	47	▲ 2	27	▲ 6	25	▲ 8	28	▲ 3
HU	20	▼ 3	28	▲ 2	21	▼ 7	18	▼ 2
MT	31	▼ 3	37	▼ 12	28	▲ 7	14	▼ 1
NL	38	▲ 4	25	▲ 3	26	▼ 6	24	=
AT	27	=	20	▼ 1	31	▲ 1	31	▲ 3
PL	17	▲ 2	26	▲ 2	26	=	15	▼ 3
PT	36	=	28	▼ 1	22	▲ 4	17	▼ 2
RO	24	▼ 2	27	▲ 3	28	▲ 2	25	▼ 1
SI	22	▼ 6	20	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	25	▲ 4
SK	27	=	24	▼ 1	21	▼ 2	20	▼ 5
FI	40	▼ 11	15	▼ 1	20	▼ 3	41	▲ 12
SE	45	▼ 7	28	▲ 4	38	▲ 2	29	▲ 3

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use of plastic are the only objectives that come in first position in all socio-demographic categories:

- "Developing renewable energy" receives particularly high rates of mentions among respondents aged 15-24 (56%), managers and students (both 57%), and people who consider themselves upper or upper middle class (both 56%). This objective is less frequently mentioned by Europeans who have difficulty paying their bills from time to time (49%) or most of the time (43%);
- "Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use of plastic" is mentioned more by people who consider themselves upper class (54%) but also in similar proportions by those who consider themselves belonging to the working class of the society (53%).

QB4 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change?
(% - EU)

	Developing renewable energy	Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use of plastic	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Reducing energy consumption	Protecting biodiversity	Moving towards a zero pollution ambition	Measures to make the EU carbon neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions' effects to zero	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU
EU27	52	49	38	36	31	29	27	24	20
Gender									
Man	54	48	36	37	31	30	28	26	22
Woman	50	51	39	35	32	28	25	23	19
Age									
15-24	56	51	33	34	31	32	33	27	16
25-39	55	47	38	35	31	30	28	24	20
40-54	51	48	38	39	31	30	26	24	22
55+	51	51	39	35	32	27	24	23	20
Education (End of)									
15-	50	50	36	27	35	23	27	19	16
16-19	51	51	39	36	31	26	25	23	21
20+	54	47	38	41	31	33	27	27	22
Still studying	57	49	32	35	30	38	34	26	16
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	53	47	38	37	31	30	28	25	23
Managers	57	48	36	42	28	33	25	31	26
Other white collars	54	45	36	42	32	30	28	26	21
Manual workers	50	50	40	34	32	27	27	22	20
House persons	50	52	37	31	32	23	24	19	15
Unemployed	50	48	37	34	32	30	30	20	22
Retired	51	52	40	34	32	27	23	23	19
Students	57	50	31	35	31	35	34	28	16
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	43	46	39	33	31	31	25	24	19
From time to time	49	45	35	34	33	29	28	23	20
Almost never/ Never	55	51	38	37	31	29	26	25	20
Consider belonging to									
The working class	52	53	43	31	31	27	25	18	18
The lower middle class	50	49	36	38	34	27	27	23	19
The middle class	53	48	37	37	31	30	27	26	21
The upper middle class	56	45	36	46	31	34	26	33	24
The upper class	56	54	28	39	28	32	37	44	12

More than three quarters of Europeans are in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States

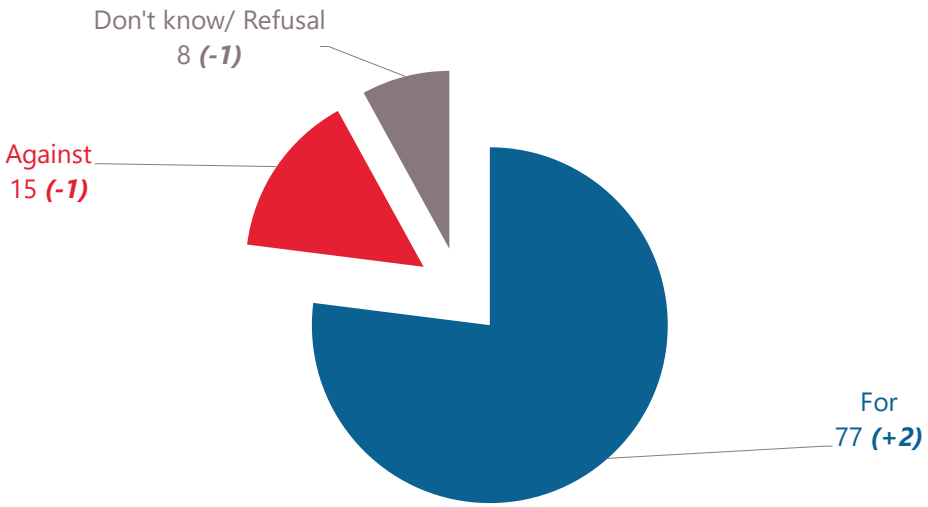
77% of Europeans are in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States[5]. The proportion of respondents supporting this policy has slightly increased since autumn 2019 (+2 percentage points, stable compared with EU27). On the opposite, 15% (-1, stable for EU27) of respondents are against this policy and 8% (-1, stable for EU27) say that they do not know or do not provide an answer.

Support for a common energy policy among EU member States has increased for the second time in a row (+5 compared with spring 2015) and reached its highest level since this indicator was first introduced in autumn 2014.

The proportion of respondents in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States is higher in the euro area (80%, +1 compared with autumn 2019) than in the countries outside the euro area (70%, +3) albeit the proportion increased slightly more in the latter.

QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

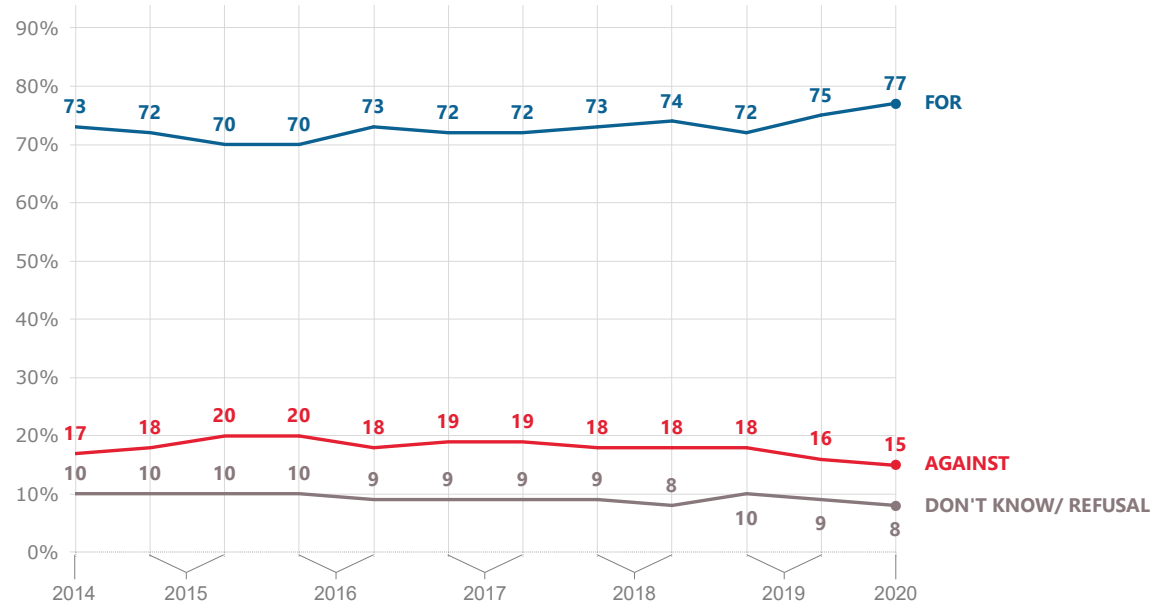


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[5] QB5.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States

QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

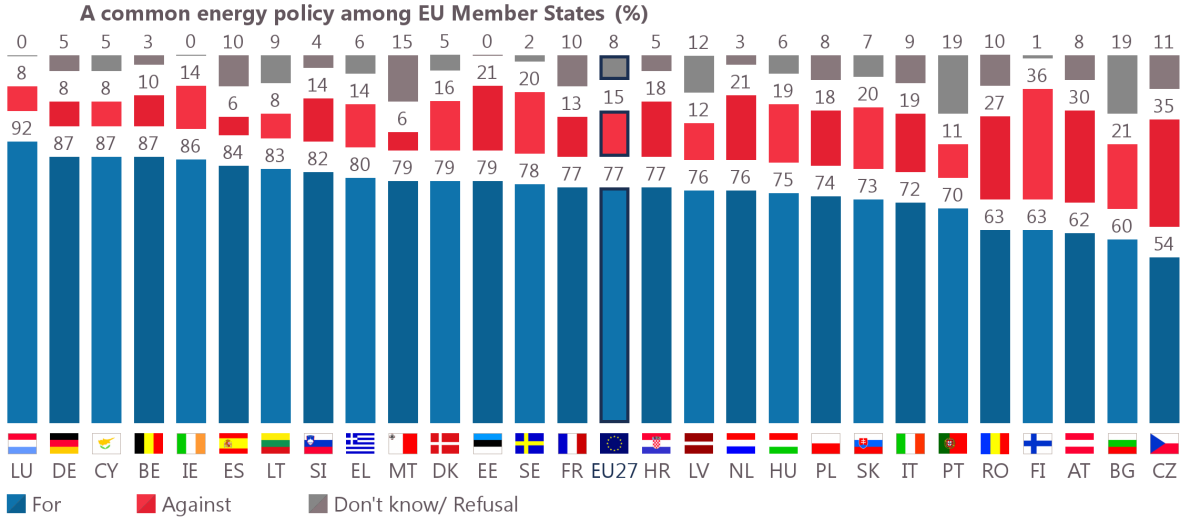
A common energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



A country analysis shows that a majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since autumn 2019) are in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States. Levels of support range from 92% in Luxembourg, where they are the highest, to 54% in Czechia, where they are the lowest.

QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common energy policy among EU Member States (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for a common energy policy increased in 14 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Luxembourg (92%, +9) and Estonia (79%, +7). On the contrary, proportions decreased in 13 countries, notably in Czechia (54%, -10) and Bulgaria (60%, -8).

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a vast majority of respondents across all socio-demographic categories support a common energy policy among EU Member States. However, support is particularly high among people who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (80%), students (82%), managers (82%), self-employed (81%), respondents who have difficulty paying their bills never or almost never (81%) and those who consider themselves upper middle class (85%) or upper class (85%). In contrast, it is lower among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (70%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (68%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the working class (74%) or lower middle class of the society (73%).

QB5.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common energy policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	77	15	8
Gender			
Man	79	15	6
Woman	76	15	9
Age			
15-24	80	11	9
25-39	79	15	6
40-54	78	16	6
55+	75	16	9
Education (End of)			
15-	70	16	14
16-19	77	17	6
20+	80	14	6
Still studying	82	9	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	13	6
Managers	82	13	5
Other white collars	79	17	4
Manual workers	74	18	8
House persons	74	15	11
Unemployed	74	15	11
Retired	76	15	9
Students	82	10	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	68	21	11
From time to time	71	20	9
Almost never/ Never	81	13	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	15	11
The lower middle class	73	19	8
The middle class	79	15	6
The upper middle class	85	11	4
The upper class	85	14	1
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	85	11	4
Disagree	73	19	8

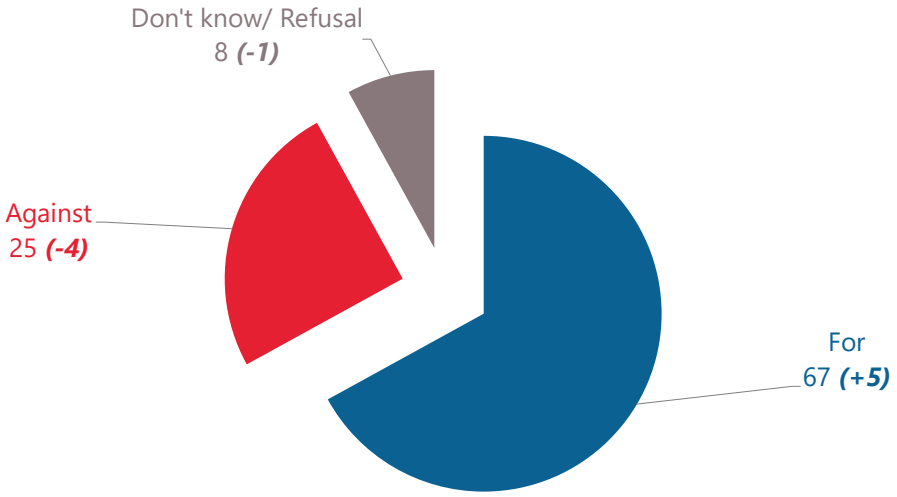
II. AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR CITIZENS

More than two thirds of Europeans are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

67% of respondents say that they are in favour of "a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro"[6]. Since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents in favour of the economic and monetary union increased by five percentage points but remained unchanged compared with the EU27 average, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019. On the opposite, a quarter of the respondents (25%, -4 percentage points, stable compared with EU27) are against the euro and the economic and monetary union and 8% (-1) answer 'don't know' or provide no answer.

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

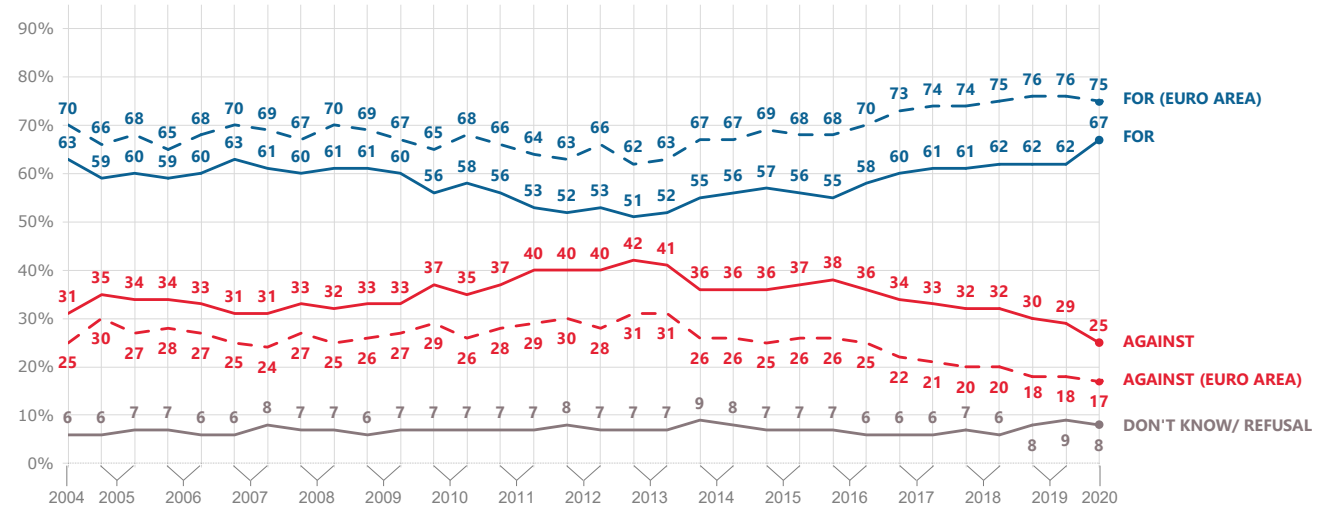
[6] QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

A country analysis reveals that a majority of respondents in 22 Member States of the European Union are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Within this group of countries, support reaches from 91% in Ireland and 90% in Luxembourg, where it is highest, to 47% in Croatia, where only a slight majority holds this opinion (vs. 46% "against"). In five EU Member States, only a minority favours a common European economic and monetary policy, most strikingly in Czechia with a proportion of 21% (vs. 71% "against").

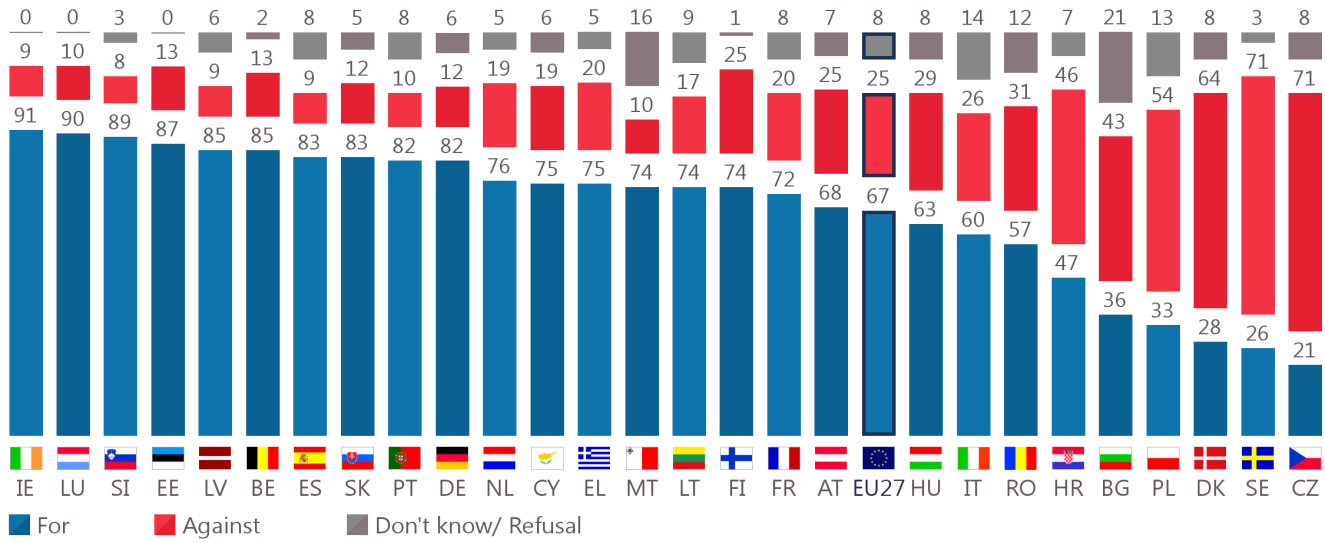
In **euro area** countries, 75% of respondents (-1 percentage point since autumn 2019) support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, while 17% (-1) say that they are against this policy. Albeit a slight decrease, levels of support remain higher than they were between autumn 2004 and spring 2018.

In contrast, only a minority (39% vs. 50%) supports this policy in the countries **outside the euro area.**

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



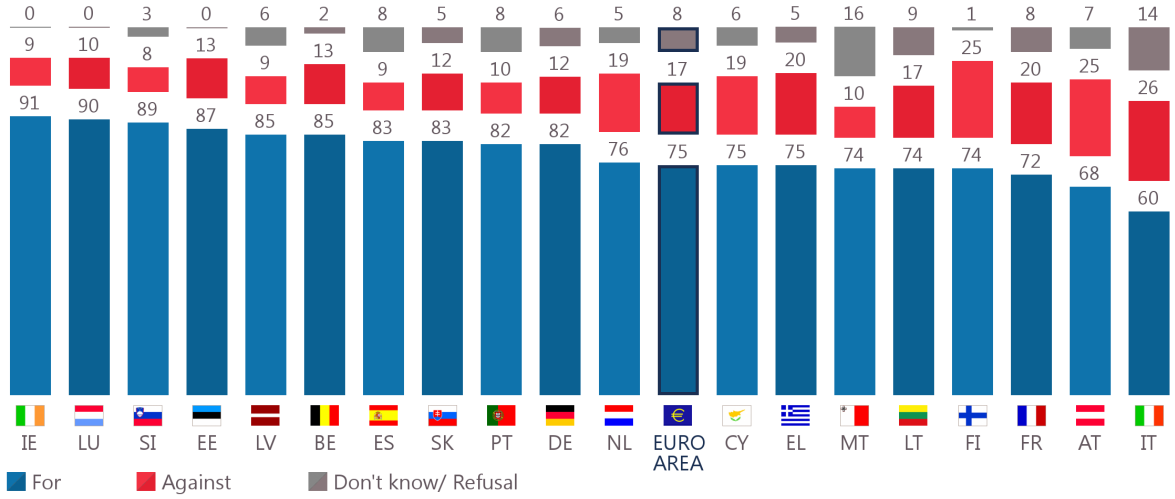
QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)



Within the countries of the euro area at least six in ten respondents are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Among countries outside the euro area, support is highest in Hungary (63%), Romania (57%) and Croatia (47% "for", vs. 46% "against") where a majority of respondents is in favour of a European economic and monetary union, and lowest in Czechia, where less than a quarter of respondents support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

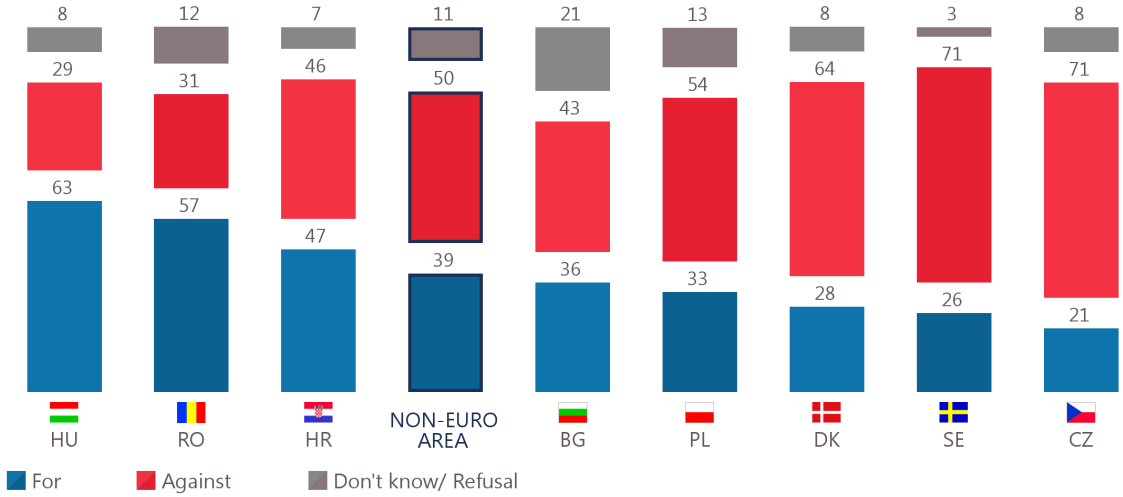
QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)



QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for a "European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro" increased in 12 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Luxembourg (90%, +5 percentage points) and in Greece (75%, +5). In Germany (82%), in France (72%) and in Poland (33%) support remained unchanged and in 12 countries proportions of respondents in favour of this policy lost ground, notably in Cyprus (75%, -7) and in Finland (74%, -7).

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	67	▲ 5	25	▼ 4	8
EU28-UK	67	=	25	=	8
LU	90	▲ 5	10	▲ 3	0
EL	75	▲ 5	20	▼ 6	5
IE	91	▲ 4	9	▲ 2	0
HU	63	▲ 3	29	▼ 1	8
SI	89	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	3
EE	87	▲ 2	13	▲ 8	0
BE	85	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	2
LV	85	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	6
SK	83	▲ 2	12	▲ 2	5
ES	83	▲ 1	9	▼ 4	8
LT	74	▲ 1	17	▼ 3	9
RO	57	▲ 1	31	▲ 2	12
DE	82	=	12	▼ 1	6
FR	72	=	20	▼ 1	8
PL	33	=	54	▲ 3	13
IT	60	▼ 1	26	▼ 2	14
DK	28	▼ 1	64	▲ 2	8
SE	26	▼ 1	71	▲ 5	3
PT	82	▼ 2	10	▼ 3	8
AT	68	▼ 3	25	▲ 3	7
HR	47	▼ 3	46	▲ 2	7
BG	36	▼ 3	43	▲ 2	21
MT	74	▼ 4	10	▲ 1	16
NL	76	▼ 5	19	▲ 4	5
CZ	21	▼ 6	71	▲ 3	8
CY	75	▼ 7	19	▲ 4	6
FI	74	▼ 7	25	▲ 12	1

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority of respondents across all socio-demographic categories support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Support is particularly high among respondents who consider themselves belonging to the "upper middle class" of the society (74%), students (75%), managers (75%), and those who think their voice counts in the EU (76%). In contrast, people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (54%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the "working class" of the society (61%) support less frequently the idea of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Respondents who hold a negative image of the EU are equally split between those who support it and those who oppose it (45% vs. 45%).

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)

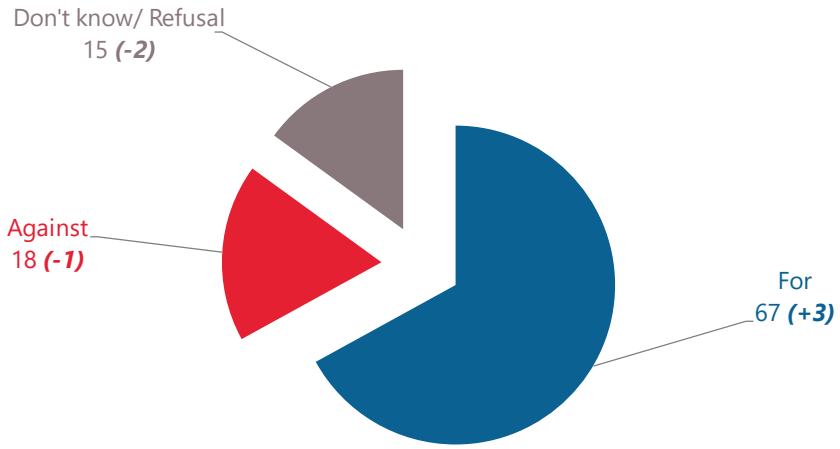
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	67	25	8
Gender			
Man	68	25	7
Woman	66	25	9
Age			
15-24	71	19	10
25-39	65	27	8
40-54	68	25	7
55+	65	25	10
Education (End of)			
15-	64	23	13
16-19	65	27	8
20+	68	25	7
Still studying	75	16	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	23	8
Managers	75	20	5
Other white collars	66	27	7
Manual workers	63	29	8
House persons	65	23	12
Unemployed	64	25	11
Retired	64	26	10
Students	75	16	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	33	13
From time to time	63	27	10
Almost never/ Never	70	23	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	61	28	11
The lower middle class	63	28	9
The middle class	70	23	7
The upper middle class	74	21	5
The upper class	66	29	5
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	76	18	6
Disagree	61	30	9
Image of EU			
Positive	80	15	5
Neutral	65	24	11
Negative	45	45	10

Two-thirds of Europeans are in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund to support SMEs

67% (+3 percentage points since autumn 2019, +1 compared with the EU27-level) of respondents are in favour of creating "a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs"[7].

Less than one in five respondents (18%, -1 percentage point) say that they are against this policy and 15% (-2 and stable compared with EU27) declare that they do not know or decline the answer.

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (% - EU)

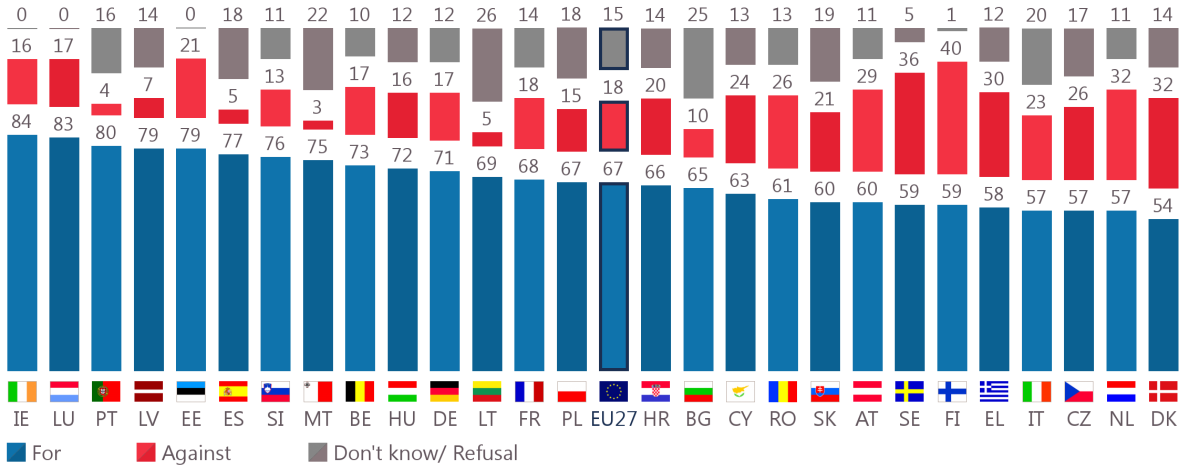


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[7] QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since autumn 2019) are in favour of creating a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs, with the highest levels of support observed in Ireland (84%), Luxembourg (83%) and Portugal (80%), where at least eight in ten respondents are in favour of this policy. But even in Denmark, where support is lowest, more than one in two respondents support the creation of a European public-private fund in favour of SMEs (54%).

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)



Since autumn 2019, proportions of respondents in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs gained ground in 13 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Luxembourg (83%, +18 percentage points), in Estonia (79%, +13) and in Sweden (59%, +12). It remained unchanged in Italy and in the Netherlands (57% in both countries). On the contrary, support is less frequent in 12 EU Member States, particularly in Czechia (57%, -9) and in Cyprus (63%, -8).

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	67	▲ 3	18	▼ 1	15
EU28-UK	67	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	15
LU	83	▲18	17	▲ 5	0
EE	79	▲13	21	▲12	0
SE	59	▲12	36	▼ 1	5
IE	84	▲ 9	16	▲ 7	0
LT	69	▲ 5	5	▼ 2	26
FI	59	▲ 5	40	▲19	1
DK	54	▲ 5	32	▲ 1	14
HU	72	▲ 4	16	▼ 3	12
LV	79	▲ 3	7	▼ 1	14
PL	67	▲ 3	15	▼ 2	18
DE	71	▲ 1	17	▲ 2	12
HR	66	▲ 1	20	▼ 1	14
RO	61	▲ 1	26	▲ 1	13
IT	57	=	23	▼ 1	20
NL	57	=	32	▲ 2	11
PT	80	▼ 1	4	▼ 2	16
ES	77	▼ 1	5	▼ 7	18
MT	75	▼ 1	3	▼ 1	22
BE	73	▼ 1	17	▼ 2	10
BG	65	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	25
SK	60	▼ 1	21	▲ 4	19
FR	68	▼ 2	18	▲ 1	14
AT	60	▼ 2	29	▲ 2	11
SI	76	▼ 3	13	▲ 2	11
EL	58	▼ 6	30	▲ 5	12
CY	63	▼ 8	24	▲ 2	13
CZ	57	▼ 9	26	▲ 4	17

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than half of respondents are in favour of creating a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs. The creation of such a fund is particularly well supported by respondents who are still studying (70%), those who think their voice counts in the EU (76%) and respondents who hold a positive image of the EU (78%). It is less popular among people who finished education at the age of 15 or earlier (60%) and those who have most of the time difficulties in paying their bills (58%). Besides, only a small majority of those who view the EU negatively support the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs (51% vs. 32% against and 17% who don't know of refuse to answer).

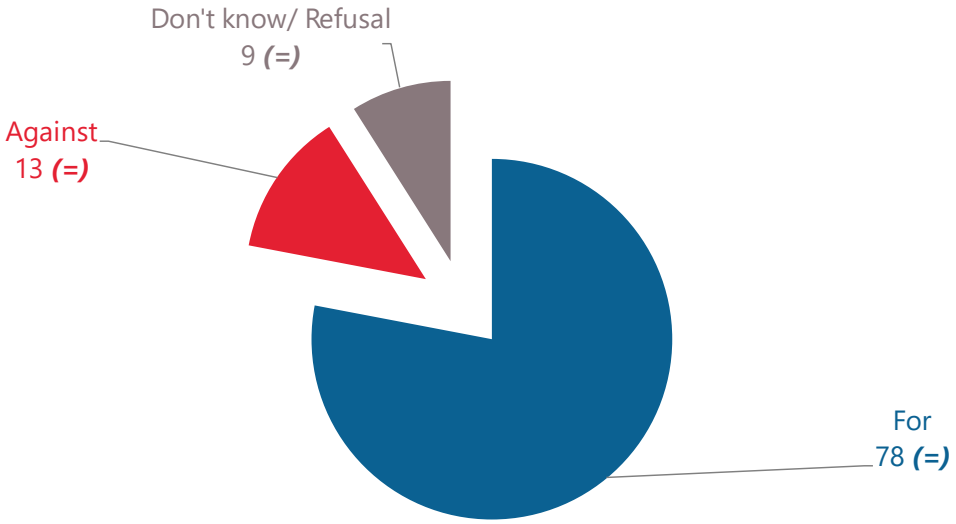
QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	67	18	15
Gender			
Man	68	20	12
Woman	65	18	17
Age			
15-24	68	15	17
25-39	71	18	11
40-54	69	19	12
55+	62	19	19
Education (End of)			
15-	60	16	24
16-19	68	19	13
20+	68	20	12
Still studying	70	14	16
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	18	9
Managers	69	22	9
Other white collars	68	21	11
Manual workers	69	18	13
House persons	61	16	23
Unemployed	66	18	16
Retired	62	18	20
Students	69	15	16
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	24	18
From time to time	64	21	15
Almost never/ Never	69	17	14
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	76	15	9
Disagree	61	23	16
Image of EU			
Positive	78	12	10
Neutral	63	19	18
Negative	51	32	17

More than three-quarter of Europeans are in favour of the implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace

78% (stable compared with autumn 2019, -1 percentage point compared with EU27) of Europeans support the implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace[8]. On the contrary 13 (=) are against such measures and less than one in ten (9%, = and +1) say that they do not know or refuse to answer.

QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (% - EU)

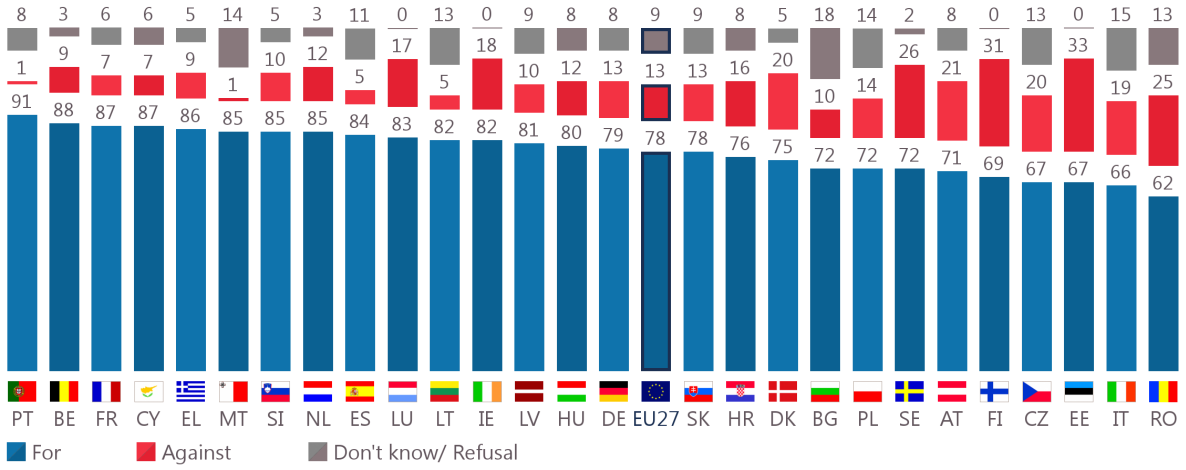


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[8] QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace

A large majority in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since autumn 2019) is in favour of measures at the EU level in order to improve gender equality in the workplace. Support is highest in Portugal (91%) and lowest in Romania (62%), the only Member State where less than two-thirds of respondents are in favour of such measures. On the contrary, Estonia is the only country where at least one-third (33%) are against introducing measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace.

QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (%)



Support for measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace increased in nine EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (75%, +7 percentage points compared with autumn 2019), and remained unchanged in France (87%), Lithuania (82%), Germany (79%) and Poland (72%). On the contrary, it decreased in 14 EU Member States, particularly in Finland (69%, -9) and in Cyprus (87%, -8).

QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	78	=	13	=	9
EU28-UK	78	▼ 1	13	=	9
DK	75	▲ 7	20	▼ 4	5
HU	80	▲ 4	12	▼ 4	8
MT	85	▲ 3	1	▼ 3	14
BE	88	▲ 2	9	=	3
SI	85	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	5
LV	81	▲ 2	10	▲ 1	9
AT	71	▲ 2	21	▼ 2	8
SK	78	▲ 1	13	▲ 3	9
EE	67	▲ 1	33	▲ 20	0
FR	87	=	7	=	6
LT	82	=	5	▼ 1	13
DE	79	=	13	=	8
PL	72	=	14	▼ 1	14
NL	85	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	3
SE	72	▼ 1	26	▲ 4	2
IT	66	▼ 1	19	▼ 1	15
BG	72	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	18
EL	86	▼ 3	9	▲ 1	5
IE	82	▼ 3	18	▲ 12	0
HR	76	▼ 3	16	=	8
PT	91	▼ 4	1	▼ 2	8
CZ	67	▼ 4	20	=	13
RO	62	▼ 4	25	▲ 3	13
LU	83	▼ 5	17	▲ 12	0
ES	84	▼ 6	5	=	11
CY	87	▼ 8	7	▲ 3	6
FI	69	▼ 9	31	▲ 17	0

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than seven in ten respondents are in favour of the implementation of measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace. The implementation of such measures is particularly well supported by students (84%), respondents who are still studying (83%), left-wing respondents (83%) and respondents who think their voice counts in the EU (84%) and in their country (82%). However, there are no significant differences in answers between men and women: 76% vs. 79%.

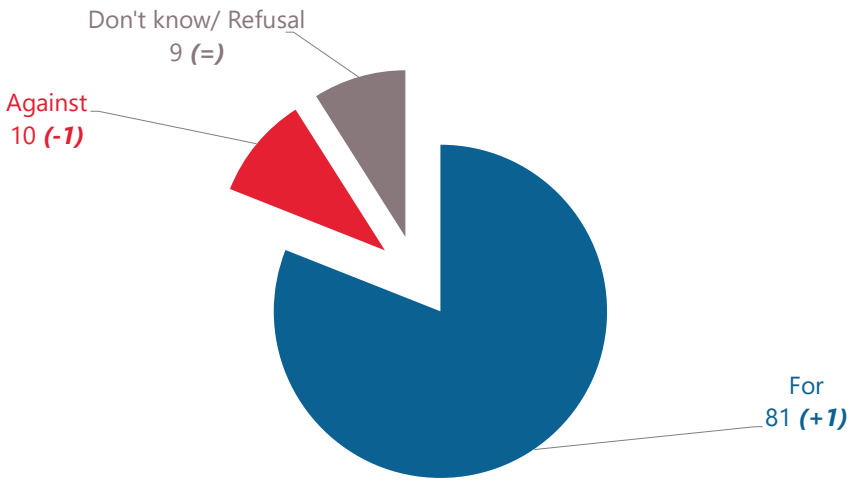
QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	78	13	9
Gender			
Man	76	15	9
Woman	79	11	10
Age			
15-24	81	11	8
25-39	80	13	7
40-54	78	15	7
55+	75	13	12
Education (End of)			
15-	71	11	18
16-19	78	13	9
20+	78	15	7
Still studying	83	9	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	77	14	9
Managers	80	16	4
Other white collars	78	16	6
Manual workers	78	13	9
House persons	73	14	13
Unemployed	77	14	9
Retired	75	12	13
Students	84	8	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	72	15	13
From time to time	73	17	10
Almost never/ Never	80	12	8
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	84	11	5
Disagree	74	16	10
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			
Agree	82	12	6
Disagree	72	16	12

More than eight in ten Europeans consider that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

81% of respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2019, stable compared with EU27) agree with the statement that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection[9]. On the contrary, 10% (-1) oppose this policy and 9% (= and +1 compared with EU27) of respondents say that they do not know or refuse to answer.

QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (% - EU)



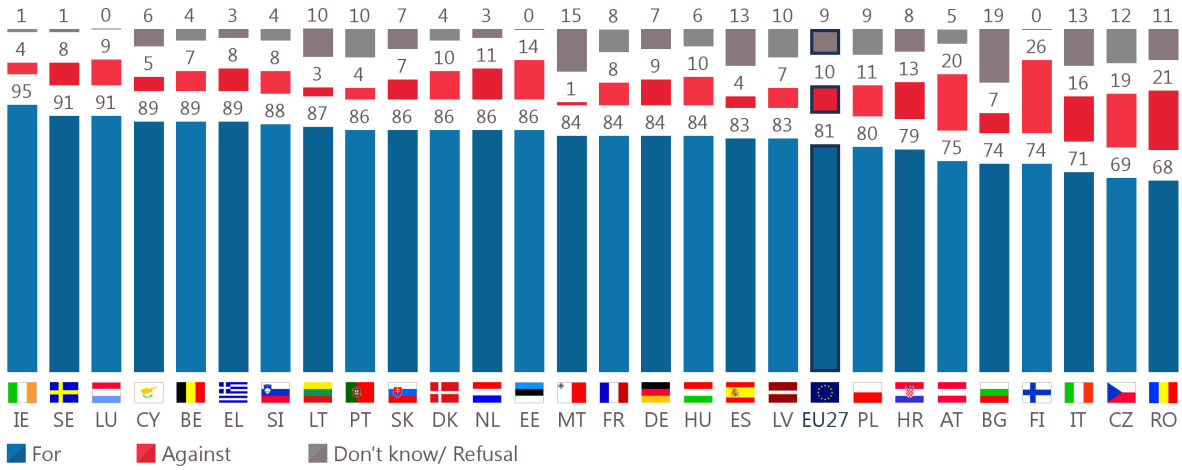
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[9] QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

More than two-thirds of the respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union are in favour of the insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection. Support is highest in Ireland (95%), Sweden and Luxembourg (91% in both countries), and lowest in Romania (68%).

QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for the insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection increased in 13 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Ireland (95%, +10 percentage points) and in Estonia (86%, +8). Proportions remained unchanged in four countries and lost ground in ten EU Member States, most strikingly in Czechia (69%, -10).

QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	81	▲1	10	▼1	9
EU28-UK	81	=	10	▼1	9
IE	95	▲10	4	▼2	1
EE	86	▲8	14	▲7	0
PL	80	▲7	11	▼2	9
DK	86	▲5	10	▼4	4
HU	84	▲5	10	▼5	6
SK	86	▲4	7	=	7
LU	91	▲3	9	▲6	0
SE	91	▲3	8	=	1
AT	75	▲2	20	▼2	5
BE	89	▲1	7	▼1	4
NL	86	▲1	11	=	3
MT	84	▲1	1	▼2	15
IT	71	▲1	16	▼3	13
LT	87	=	3	=	10
FR	84	=	8	=	8
LV	83	=	7	▼1	10
RO	68	=	21	=	11
EL	89	▼1	8	▲1	3
SI	88	▼1	8	▲2	4
DE	84	▼1	9	▲1	7
BG	74	▼2	7	▲2	19
HR	79	▼3	13	=	8
PT	86	▼4	4	▲1	10
CY	89	▼5	5	▲2	6
FI	74	▼6	26	▲14	0
ES	83	▼7	4	▼1	13
CZ	69	▼10	19	▲7	12

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories but one, more than seven in ten respondents consider that every trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection. This opinion is shared by a slightly smaller majority of respondents who hold a negative image of the EU (68%).

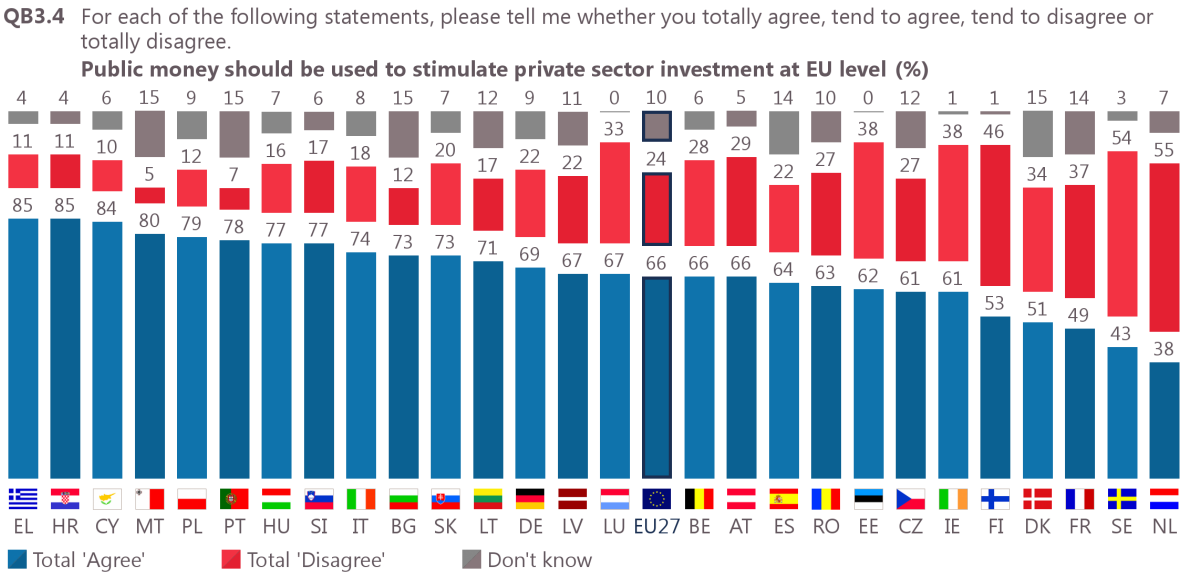
QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	81	10	9
Gender			
Man	81	11	8
Woman	80	10	10
Age			
15-24	85	7	8
25-39	82	11	7
40-54	84	10	6
55+	77	11	12
Education (End of)			
15-	72	10	18
16-19	81	11	8
20+	83	11	6
Still studying	87	6	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	83	11	6
Managers	85	10	5
Other white collars	83	12	5
Manual workers	81	11	8
House persons	76	11	13
Unemployed	80	9	11
Retired	78	10	12
Students	87	7	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	73	15	12
From time to time	75	15	10
Almost never/ Never	84	8	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	78	9	13
The lower middle class	77	13	10
The middle class	83	10	7
The upper middle class	86	10	4
The upper class	87	10	3
Image of EU			
Positive	89	7	4
Neutral	80	10	10
Negative	68	20	12

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

66% (+7 percentage points since autumn 2019, +4 compared with EU27) of respondents consider that "public money should be used to stimulate the private sector investment at EU level"[10], while 24% (-5, -3 for EU27) oppose this policy and 10% (-2, -1 compared with EU27) say that they do not know or refuse to answer.

Support for the policy that public money should be used to stimulate the private sector investment at EU level holds a majority in 25 Member States of the European Union. Only in Sweden (43% "for" vs. 54% "against") and in the Netherlands (38% vs. 55%),is this the minority view.



Since autumn 2019, support levels gained ground in 20 Member States of the European Union, most particularly in Estonia (62%, +11 percentage points) and in Spain (64%, +11). They remained unchanged in Czechia (61%), in the Netherlands (38%) and in Austria (66%). On the contrary, support for this policy lost ground in Ireland (61%, -5), Romania (63%, -4), Germany (69%, -3) and Hungary (77%, -1).

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in almost all socio-demographic categories, more than six in ten respondents think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. This policy is particularly well supported by self-employed respondents (74%, vs. 66% in EU27 average). Support for this policy is still a majority but is less spread among respondents who view the EU negatively (56%) and among those who say that things in their country and in the EU are going neither in the right nor in the wrong direction (both 58%).

[10] QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

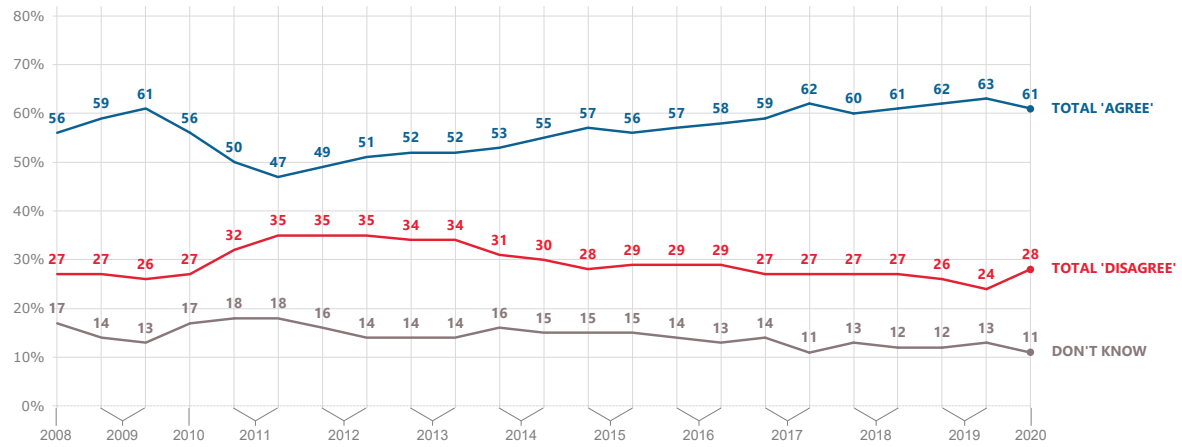
QB3.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	24	10
Gender			
Man	68	25	7
Woman	63	24	13
Age			
15-24	64	25	11
25-39	66	26	8
40-54	67	26	7
55+	65	23	12
Education (End of)			
15-	65	18	17
16-19	67	25	8
20+	64	29	7
Still studying	65	23	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	21	5
Managers	67	28	5
Other white collars	70	24	6
Manual workers	65	26	9
House persons	60	23	17
Unemployed	61	28	11
Retired	63	23	14
Students	64	24	12
Image of EU			
Positive	73	20	7
Neutral	63	25	12
Negative	56	35	9
Things in country are going in...			
Right direction	70	23	7
Wrong direction	63	27	10
Neither	58	25	17
Things in the EU are going in...			
Right direction	75	20	5
Wrong direction	63	28	9
Neither	58	26	16

More than six in ten Europeans believe that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

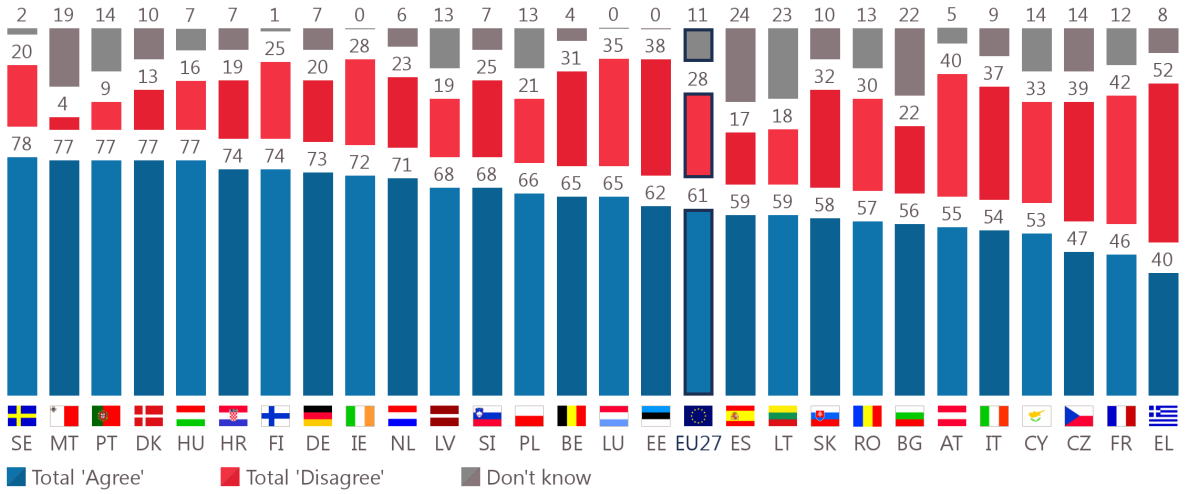
After a slight decrease since autumn 2019, still more than six in ten respondents (61%, -2 percentage points) consider that "globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth"[11], while 28% (+4, +3 compared with EU27) disagree with this statement and 11% (-2, and -1 for EU27) say that they do not know. Levels of support remain higher than those observed between autumn 2009 and autumn 2017.

QB3.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)



A majority of respondents in 26 Member States of the European Union agree with the statement that "globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth". Within this group of countries, support varies between 78% in Sweden and 46% in France (vs. 42% who disagree). In Greece only a minority holds this opinion: 40% "agree" vs. 52% who "disagree".

QB3.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (%)



[11] QB3.5 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, around half of respondents think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth. This view is particularly frequent among respondents aged 15-24 years (71%), people who are still studying (72%), students (73%) and people who consider themselves belonging to the "upper middle class" (71%) or "upper class" of the society (79%). On the contrary, respondents who finished full-time education aged 15 or younger (47%), house persons (49%) and those who have most of the time difficulties in paying their bills (48%) consider less frequently that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth. Besides, respondents who think their voice counts in the EU (75%) and in their country (70%) are much more likely to agree with this statement than those who don't think so (52% and 49% of those who think their voice does not count respectively in the EU and in their country). Only 40% of Europeans who see the EU negatively think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.

QB3.5 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)

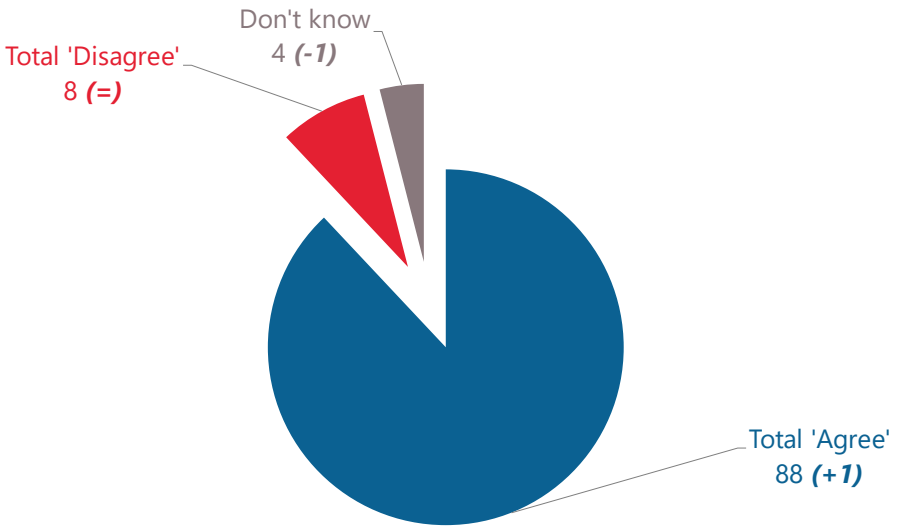
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	61	28	11
Gender			
Man	63	28	9
Woman	59	28	13
Age			
15-24	71	17	12
25-39	68	24	8
40-54	61	31	8
55+	54	31	15
Education (End of)			
15-	47	28	25
16-19	61	29	10
20+	64	30	6
Still studying	72	17	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	66	29	5
Managers	68	29	3
Other white collars	67	28	5
Manual workers	63	27	10
House persons	49	31	20
Unemployed	56	30	14
Retired	53	31	16
Students	73	16	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	48	38	14
From time to time	57	31	12
Almost never/ Never	64	26	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	26	21
The lower middle class	55	34	11
The middle class	65	28	7
The upper middle class	71	25	4
The upper class	79	19	2
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	75	19	6
Disagree	52	37	11
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			
Agree	70	22	8
Disagree	49	38	13
Image of EU			
Positive	75	18	7
Neutral	58	28	14
Negative	40	49	11

Nearly nine in ten Europeans consider that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers

88% of respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2019, stable compared with EU27) consider that "each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers"[12]. 8% (unchanged) disagree with this statement and 4% (-1 and =) say that they do not know.

QB3.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (% - EU)

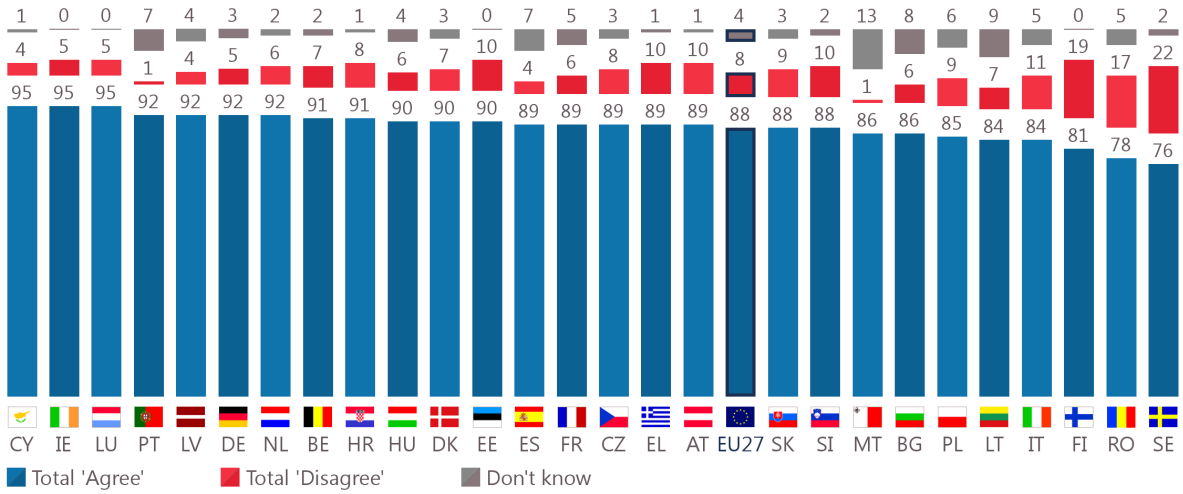


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

More than three quarters of respondents in all 27 Member States in the European Union agree on the statement that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers. Proportions are highest in Cyprus, Ireland and Luxembourg (95% in each country), and lowest in Sweden (76%).

QB3.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)



[12] QB3.8 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers

Since autumn 2019, proportions of respondents who agree with this statement increased in 11 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Estonia (90%, +8) and in Slovakia (88%, +6). On the contrary, proportions decreased in 12 others, most particularly in Spain (89%, -5), Finland (81%, -4) and in Malta (86%, -4). Support for this policy remained unchanged in four countries.

QB3.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	88	▲ 1	8	=	4
EU28-UK	88	=	8	=	4
EURO AREA	89	▼ 1	7	=	4
NON-EURO AREA	84	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	5
EE	90	▲ 8	10	▲ 1	0
SK	88	▲ 6	9	=	3
IE	95	▲ 4	5	=	0
AT	89	▲ 4	10	▼ 2	1
LU	95	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	0
HR	91	▲ 3	8	▼ 1	1
DK	90	▲ 3	7	▼ 3	3
LV	92	▲ 1	4	=	4
HU	90	▲ 1	6	▼ 2	4
PL	85	▲ 1	9	=	6
IT	84	▲ 1	11	▼ 2	5
CY	95	=	4	=	1
CZ	89	=	8	=	3
EL	89	=	10	=	1
FR	89	=	6	▲ 1	5
DE	92	▼ 1	5	=	3
NL	92	▼ 1	6	=	2
SI	88	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	2
LT	84	▼ 1	7	=	9
SE	76	▼ 1	22	▲ 3	2
PT	92	▼ 2	1	▼ 3	7
BE	91	▼ 2	7	▲ 3	2
BG	86	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	8
RO	78	▼ 2	17	▲ 1	5
MT	86	▼ 4	1	▼ 2	13
FI	81	▼ 4	19	▲ 9	0
ES	89	▼ 5	4	=	7

QB3.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (% - EU)

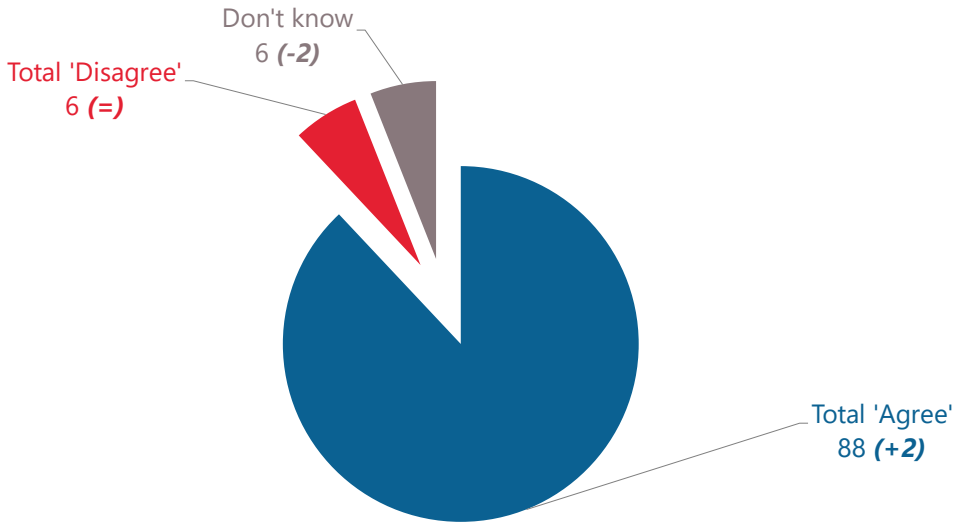
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	88	8	4
Gender			
Man	88	8	4
Woman	89	6	5
Age			
15-24	85	10	5
25-39	89	7	4
40-54	89	8	3
55+	88	7	5
Education (End of)			
15-	85	6	9
16-19	90	7	3
20+	88	9	3
Still studying	86	9	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	9	3
Managers	90	8	2
Other white collars	87	10	3
Manual workers	89	7	4
House persons	85	8	7
Unemployed	89	6	5
Retired	87	7	6
Students	86	9	5

Almost nine in ten Europeans think that the free market economy should go with high level of social protection

88% of respondents (+2 percentage points since autumn 2019, stable compared with EU27) believe that "free market economy should go with high level of social protection"[13], while only 6% (stable) disagree with this statement and 6% (-2 and =) say that they don't know.

QB3.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Free market economy should go with high level of social protection (% - EU)

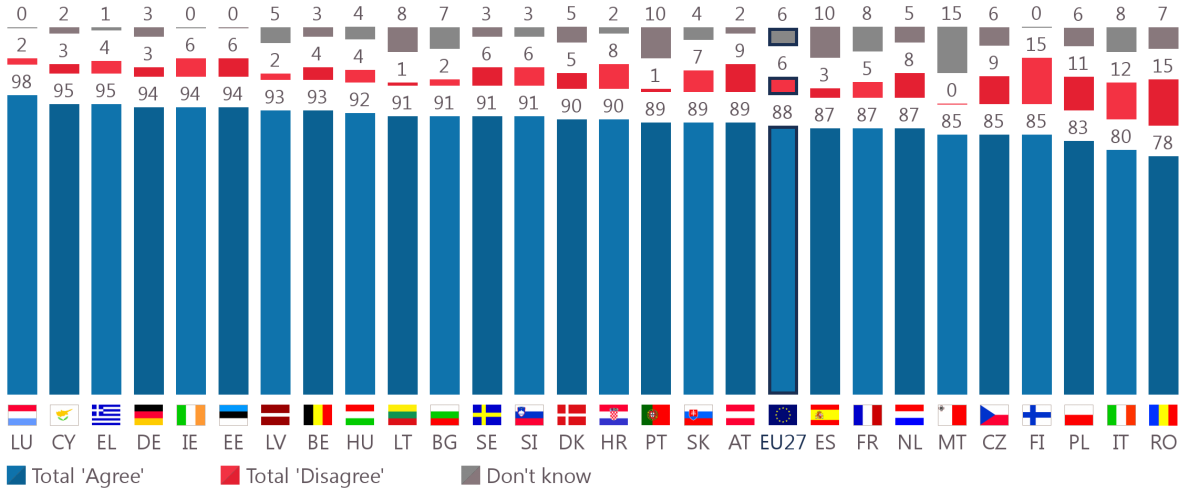


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

In all 27 Member States of the European Union more than three-quarters of respondents consider that free market economy should go with high level of social protection. Support levels vary from 98% in Luxembourg, where they are highest, to 78% in Romania, where they are lowest.

QB3.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Free market economy should go with high level of social protection (%)



[13] QB3.9. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. Free market economy should go with high level of social protection

Since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents who believe that free market economy should go with high level of social protection increased in ten Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Estonia (94%, +9 percentage points) and in Luxembourg (98%,+8). Proportions remained stable in seven countries and decreased in ten others, most notably in Portugal (89%, -4).

QB3.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Free market economy should go with high level of social protection (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	88	▲ 2	6	=	6
EU28-UK	88	=	6	=	6
EURO AREA	88	=	6	=	6
NON-EURO AREA	85	▲ 4	10	▲ 2	5
EE	94	▲ 9	6	▲ 2	0
LU	98	▲ 8	2	▼ 1	0
SK	89	▲ 7	7	▼ 2	4
IE	94	▲ 6	6	▲ 2	0
DK	90	▲ 5	5	▼ 1	5
AT	89	▲ 4	9	▼ 4	2
FI	85	▲ 4	15	▲ 5	0
HU	92	▲ 3	4	▼ 4	4
LT	91	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	8
BG	91	▲ 2	2	=	7
DE	94	=	3	=	3
BE	93	=	4	=	3
LV	93	=	2	▲ 1	5
SI	91	=	6	▲ 1	3
ES	87	=	3	▼ 1	10
FR	87	=	5	▲ 2	8
IT	80	=	12	=	8
EL	95	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	1
CY	95	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	2
SE	91	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	3
NL	87	▼ 1	8	▲ 2	5
CZ	85	▼ 1	9	=	6
PL	83	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	6
RO	78	▼ 1	15	=	7
HR	90	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	2
MT	85	▼ 2	0	▼ 1	15
PT	89	▼ 4	1	=	10

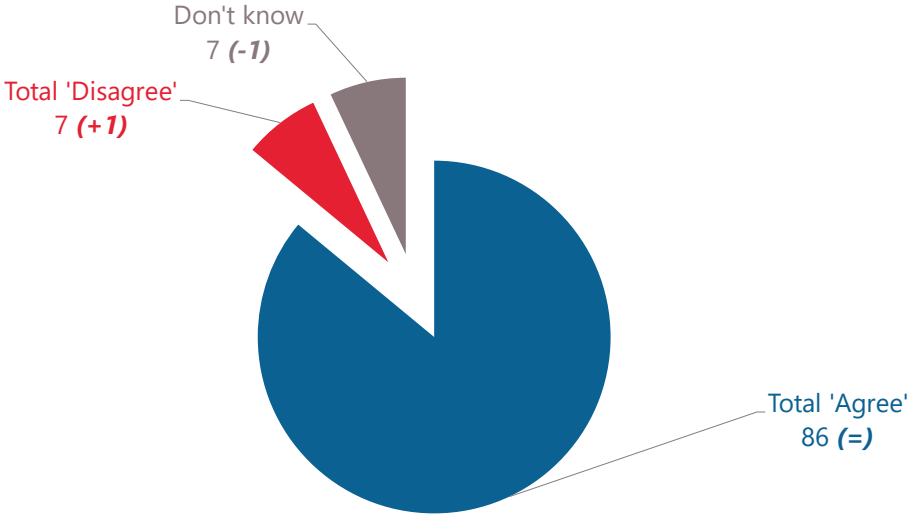
QB3.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Free market economy should go with high level of social protection (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	88	6	6
Gender			
Man	89	7	4
Woman	86	6	8
Age			
15-24	85	6	9
25-39	89	7	4
40-54	89	7	4
55+	87	5	8
Education (End of)			
15-	81	6	13
16-19	88	7	5
20+	90	7	3
Still studying	86	6	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	89	8	3
Managers	91	7	2
Other white collars	89	8	3
Manual workers	87	8	5
House persons	79	8	13
Unemployed	87	6	7
Retired	87	5	8
Students	85	6	9

Almost nine in ten Europeans agree with the statement "there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU"

86% of respondents (stable since autumn 2019, -1 percentage point compared with EU27, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019) consider that "there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU"[14], including 55% (=) who "totally agree" with this statement. On the contrary, 7% (+1 percentage point) disagree, and an identical proportion (7%, -1, and = for EU27) say that they don't know.

QB3.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (% - EU)



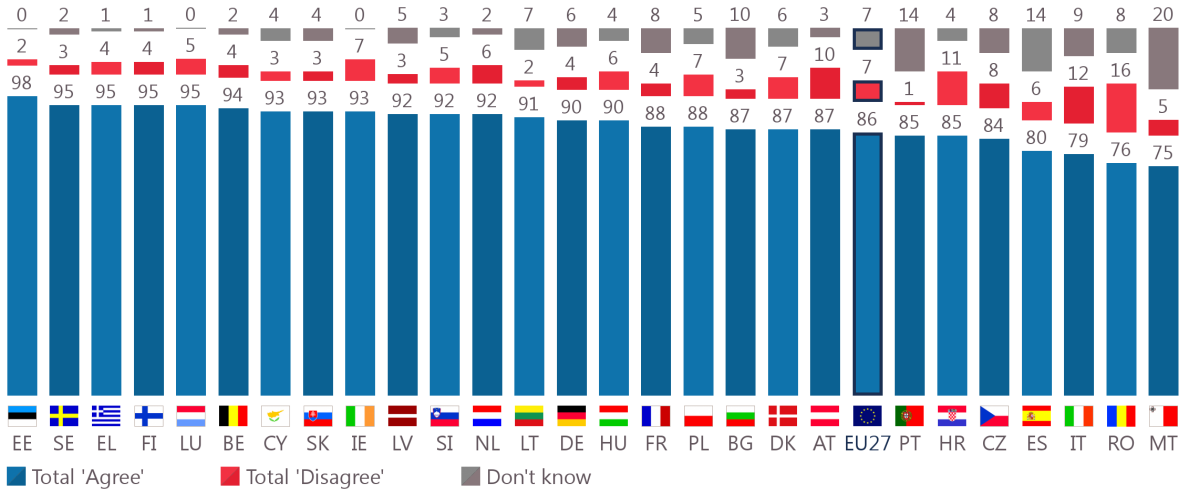
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[14] QB3.10. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

In all 27 Member States of the European Union at least three-quarters of respondents think that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU. Proportions of respondents supporting this statement reach from 98% in Estonia, where they are highest, to 75% in Malta and 76% in Romania, where they are lowest. It should be noted, that one fifth of respondents in Malta (20%) answer 'don't know', while only 5% are opposed to this idea.

QB3.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (%)



Since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents who agree with the idea that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU gained ground in 15 Member States of the European Union, most particularly in Estonia (98%, +14 percentage points) and in Luxembourg (95%, +10). It remained unchanged in Greece (95%), Austria (87%) and Malta (75%). In contrast, proportion of respondents who agree with this statement lost ground in nine EU Member States, including most particularly Spain (80%, -10) and Portugal (85%, -6).

QB3.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	86	=	7	▲ 1	7
EU28-UK	86	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	7
EURO AREA	86	▼ 1	6	=	8
NON-EURO AREA	86	▲ 3	8	=	6
EE	98	▲14	2	▼ 1	0
LU	95	▲10	5	▼ 1	0
SK	93	▲ 7	3	▼ 2	4
FI	95	▲ 5	4	▲ 1	1
SE	95	▲ 5	3	▼ 1	2
IE	93	▲ 5	7	▲ 2	0
DK	87	▲ 4	7	▼ 2	6
HU	90	▲ 3	6	▼ 4	4
PL	88	▲ 3	7	▼ 1	5
LV	92	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	5
FR	88	▲ 2	4	=	8
BG	87	▲ 2	3	▲ 1	10
IT	79	▲ 2	12	▼ 1	9
BE	94	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	2
LT	91	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	7
EL	95	=	4	▲ 1	1
AT	87	=	10	=	3
MT	75	=	5	▲ 1	20
SI	92	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	3
DE	90	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	6
RO	76	▼ 1	16	▼ 2	8
CY	93	▼ 2	3	▲ 2	4
CZ	84	▼ 2	8	▼ 1	8
NL	92	▼ 3	6	▲ 3	2
HR	85	▼ 3	11	▲ 4	4
PT	85	▼ 6	1	=	14
ES	80	▼10	6	▲ 4	14

QB3.10 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	86	7	7
Gender			
Man	89	6	5
Woman	84	7	9
Age			
15-24	82	9	9
25-39	88	7	5
40-54	88	8	4
55+	85	6	9
Education (End of)			
15-	78	6	16
16-19	87	7	6
20+	90	6	4
Still studying	84	6	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	90	8	2
Managers	93	5	2
Other white collars	88	8	4
Manual workers	86	7	7
House persons	78	8	14
Unemployed	86	7	7
Retired	85	5	10
Students	84	7	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	79	11	10
From time to time	83	8	9
Almost never/ Never	89	5	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	82	6	12
The lower middle class	87	6	7
The middle class	88	7	5
The upper middle class	91	7	2
The upper class	91	9	0

Measures to reduce youth unemployment

Europeans consider that measures to reduce youth unemployment cannot be delayed, neither in their country nor at EU level

In order to assess Europeans' opinions about the need to take measures quickly to reduce youth unemployment[15], two equal-sized sub-samples were created within the total sample of respondents:

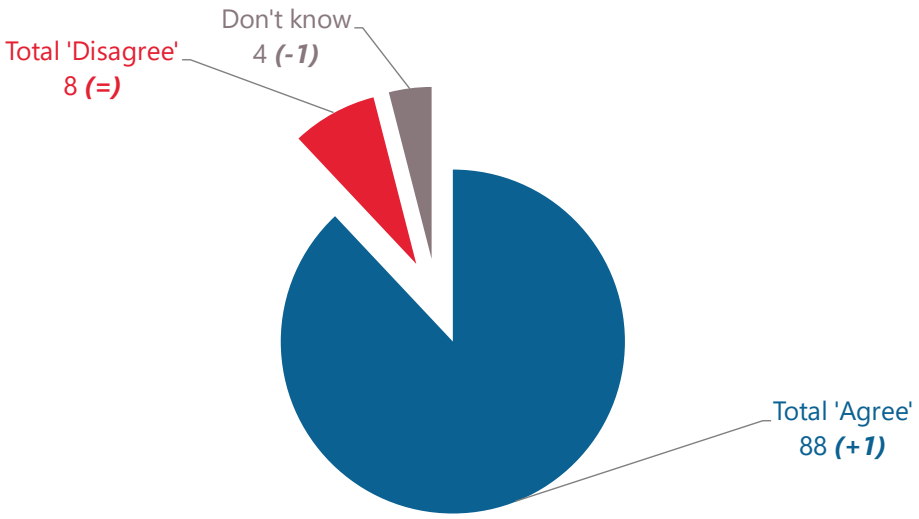
- **In split A**, the wording suggests the urgency of reducing youth unemployment at a national level: "Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed";
- **In split B**, the wording places this challenge at EU level: "Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed".

Both wordings received the agreement of a nearly identical proportion of respondents.

Wording A: the urgency of reducing youth unemployment at a national level

88% of respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2019) agree with the statement that "measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed". Conversely, 8% disagree (unchanged, and -1 at EU27, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019) and 4% (-1, and = at the EU27 level) say they do not know.

QB3.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (% - EU)



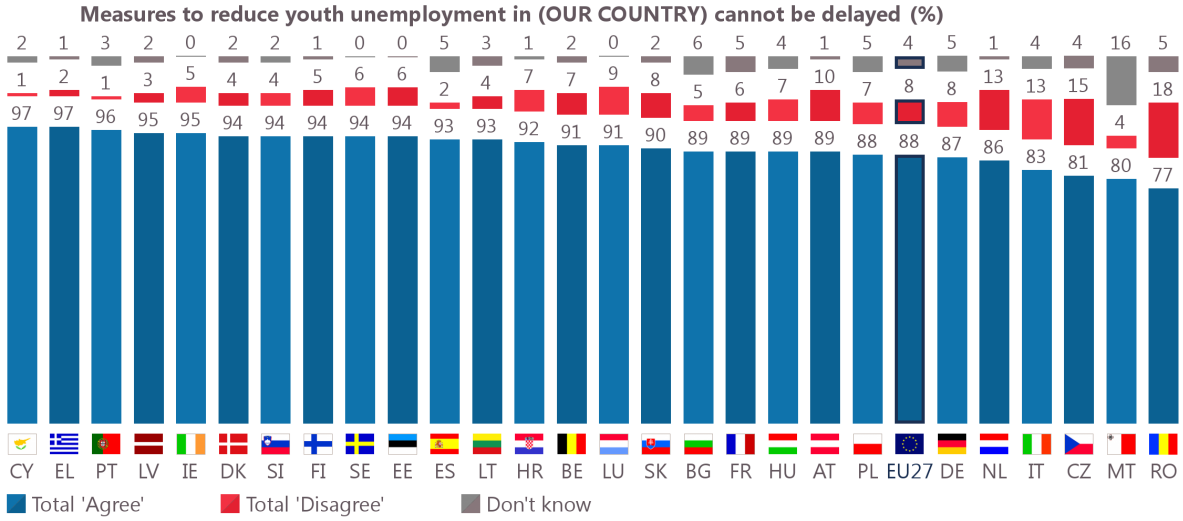
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[15] QB3. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. 6. Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (SPLIT A); 7. Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed (SPLIT B)

More than three quarters of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union agree with the statement that there is an urgent need to reduce youth unemployment in their country. However, levels of support range from 97% in Cyprus and Greece, where they are highest, to 77% in Romania, where they are lowest.

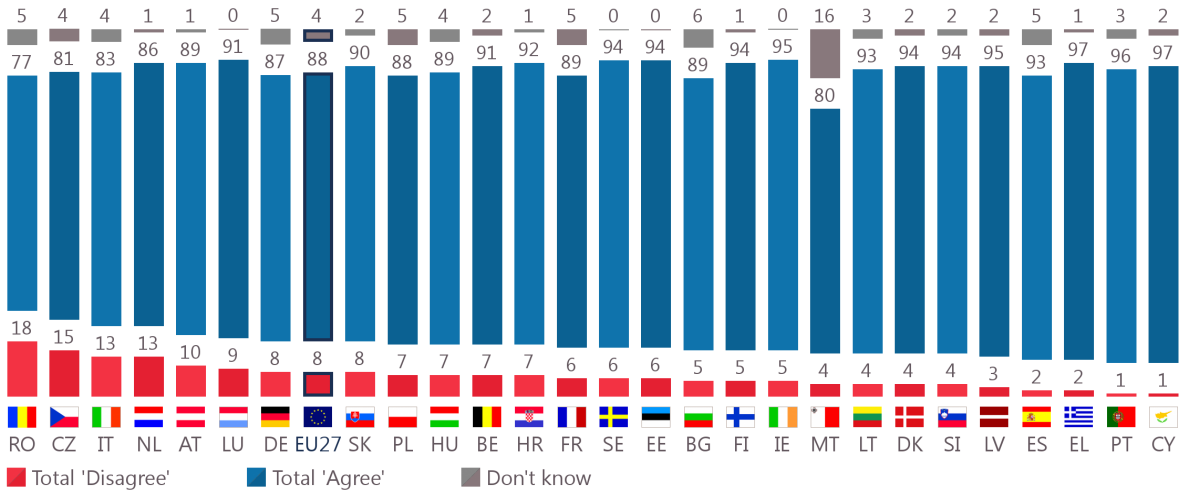
Support for urgent measures to reduce youth unemployment at a national level is practically of equal proportions in the **euro area** (89%, +1 percentage point) and in countries **outside the euro area** (87%, +3).

QB3.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Agree'"

QB3.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Disagree'"

Since autumn 2019, support for urgent measures to reduce youth unemployment at a national level increased in 19 Member States of the European Union, with most important gains in Estonia (94%, +8 percentage points) and in Luxembourg (91%, +8). In Spain (93%) and in Austria (89%) support remained unchanged, while fewer respondents agree with this statement in six EU Member States, most notably in Malta (80%, -3) and in Belgium (91%, -3).

QB3.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (%)

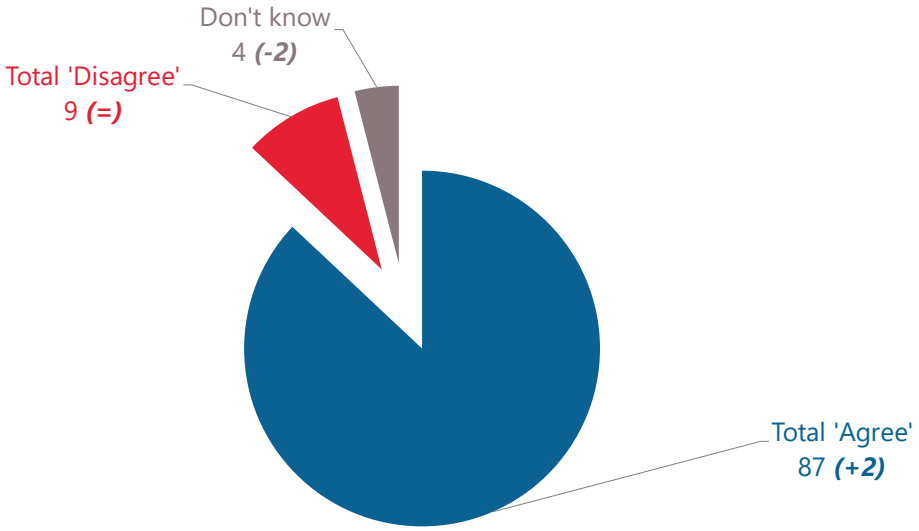
	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	88	▲ 1	8	=	4
EU28-UK	88	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	4
EURO AREA	89	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	4
NON-EURO AREA	87	▲ 3	9	=	4
EE	94	▲ 8	6	▲ 1	0
LU	91	▲ 8	9	▼ 3	0
DK	94	▲ 7	4	▼ 5	2
IE	95	▲ 5	5	=	0
HU	89	▲ 4	7	▼ 4	4
CZ	81	▲ 4	15	▼ 3	4
LV	95	▲ 3	3	▼ 2	2
FR	89	▲ 3	6	=	5
PL	88	▲ 3	7	▼ 1	5
CY	97	▲ 2	1	▼ 2	2
SI	94	▲ 2	4	=	2
SE	94	▲ 2	6	=	0
SK	90	▲ 2	8	▲ 4	2
NL	86	▲ 2	13	▼ 1	1
EL	97	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	1
FI	94	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	1
BG	89	▲ 1	5	=	6
DE	87	▲ 1	8	▼ 3	5
RO	77	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	5
ES	93	=	2	▼ 3	5
AT	89	=	10	▲ 1	1
PT	96	▼ 1	1	=	3
HR	92	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	1
IT	83	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	4
LT	93	▼ 2	4	▲ 2	3
BE	91	▼ 3	7	▲ 2	2
MT	80	▼ 3	4	▼ 3	16

Wording B: the urgency of reducing youth unemployment at EU level

Almost nine in ten Europeans also agree that "measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed": 87% (+2 percentage points since autumn 2019, +1 compared with EU27) say they agree with this statement, while 9% (stable) disagree and 4% (-2 and -1) say that they don't know.

QB3.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed (% - EU)



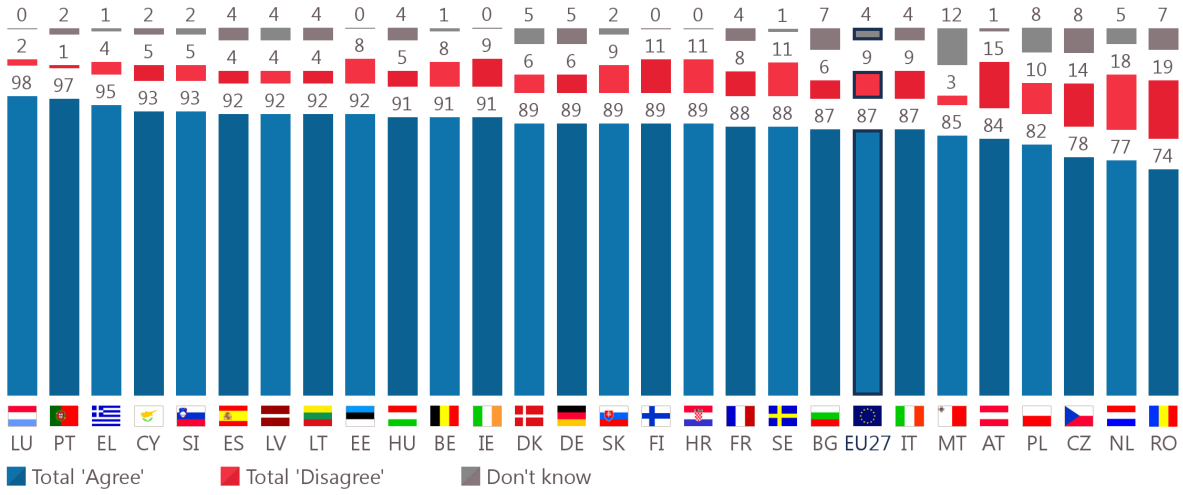
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Support for urgent measures in order to reduce youth unemployment at EU level is slightly stronger in countries of the **euro area**: 89% (+2 percentage points since autumn 2019) of respondents agree with this statement compared with 82% (+3) of respondents in countries **outside the euro area**.

The country analysis shows that a vast majority in all 27 Member States agree with the statement that measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed. Proportions reach from 98% in Luxembourg and 97% in Portugal, to 74% in Romania, 77% in the Netherlands and 78% in Czechia, where less than eight in ten respondents say that they agree.

QB3.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

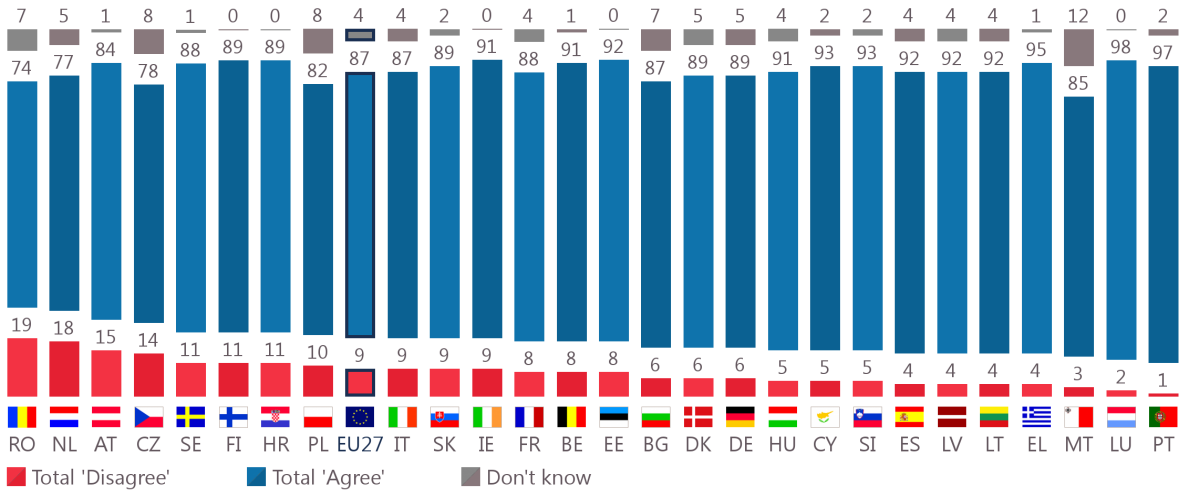
Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Agree'"

QB3.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Disagree'"

Compared with autumn 2019, proportions of respondents who agree that urgent measures should be taken to reduce youth unemployment at EU level gained ground in 13 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Estonia (92%, +10 percentage points), but also in Luxembourg (98%, +7) and in Italy (87%, +6). In contrast, support remained unchanged in six countries and declined in eight others, particularly in Romania (74%, -5) and in Finland (89%, -5).

QB3.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	87	▲ 2	9	=	4
EU28-UK	87	▲ 1	9	=	4
EURO AREA	89	▲ 2	8	=	3
NON-EURO AREA	82	▲ 3	12	▲ 1	6
EE	92	▲10	8	▲ 2	0
LU	98	▲ 7	2	▼ 2	0
IT	87	▲ 6	9	▼ 7	4
SE	88	▲ 5	11	▲ 1	1
PL	82	▲ 4	10	▼ 4	8
ES	92	▲ 3	4	▼ 1	4
BE	91	▲ 2	8	=	1
SK	89	▲ 2	9	▲ 4	2
FR	88	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	4
BG	87	▲ 2	6	▲ 2	7
SI	93	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	2
HU	91	▲ 1	5	▼ 3	4
DK	89	▲ 1	6	=	5
PT	97	=	1	=	2
EL	95	=	4	=	1
LV	92	=	4	=	4
IE	91	=	9	▲ 4	0
CZ	78	=	14	▼ 2	8
NL	77	=	18	=	5
LT	92	▼ 1	4	=	4
HR	89	▼ 1	11	▲ 3	0
CY	93	▼ 3	5	▲ 2	2
DE	89	▼ 3	6	▲ 2	5
AT	84	▼ 3	15	▲ 5	1
MT	85	▼ 4	3	▲ 1	12
FI	89	▼ 5	11	▲ 8	0
RO	74	▼ 5	19	▲ 2	7

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than eight in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories believe that measures to reduce youth unemployment cannot be delayed, either at national or EU level.

QB3.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - EU)

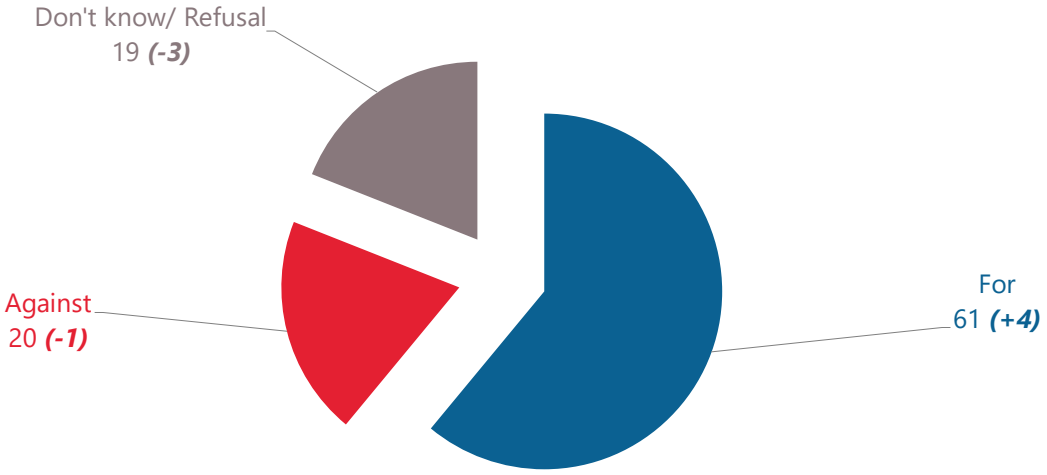
	Measures to reduce youth unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed			Measures to reduce youth unemployment at EU level cannot be delayed		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	88	8	4	87	9	4
Gender						
Man	89	8	3	87	9	4
Woman	88	7	5	87	8	5
Age						
15-24	86	8	6	85	10	5
25-39	88	8	4	88	9	3
40-54	88	10	2	87	9	4
55+	89	6	5	88	7	5
Education (End of)						
15-	88	6	6	85	8	7
16-19	88	8	4	88	8	4
20+	88	9	3	88	9	3
Still studying	89	7	4	87	8	5
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	89	8	3	89	9	2
Managers	89	9	2	89	8	3
Other white collars	88	10	2	88	9	3
Manual workers	88	9	3	87	10	3
House persons	85	9	6	89	5	6
Unemployed	91	6	3	85	11	4
Retired	89	5	6	86	8	6
Students	86	8	6	88	7	5
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	89	8	3	86	10	4
From time to time	87	9	4	84	12	4
Almost never/ Never	88	8	4	89	7	4
Consider belonging to						
The working class	89	5	6	87	7	6
The lower middle class	91	6	3	88	8	4
The middle class	88	9	3	88	9	3
The upper middle class	86	11	3	87	11	2
The upper class	85	14	1	84	16	0

III. A DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET WITHIN THE EU

More than six in ten Europeans are in favour of a digital single market

61% of the respondents are in favour of "a digital single market within the European Union"[16]. The proportion of Europeans in favour increased by four percentage points compared with autumn 2019 and by one percentage point compared to the EU27 average, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019. In contrast, one fifth of the respondents oppose the idea of a digital single market within the EU (20%, -1 percentage point, stable for EU27) and a nearly similar proportion says that they do not know or refuse to answer (19%, -3 percentage points after a strong increase of +5 percentage points between spring and autumn 2019, and -1 compared to EU27).

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)

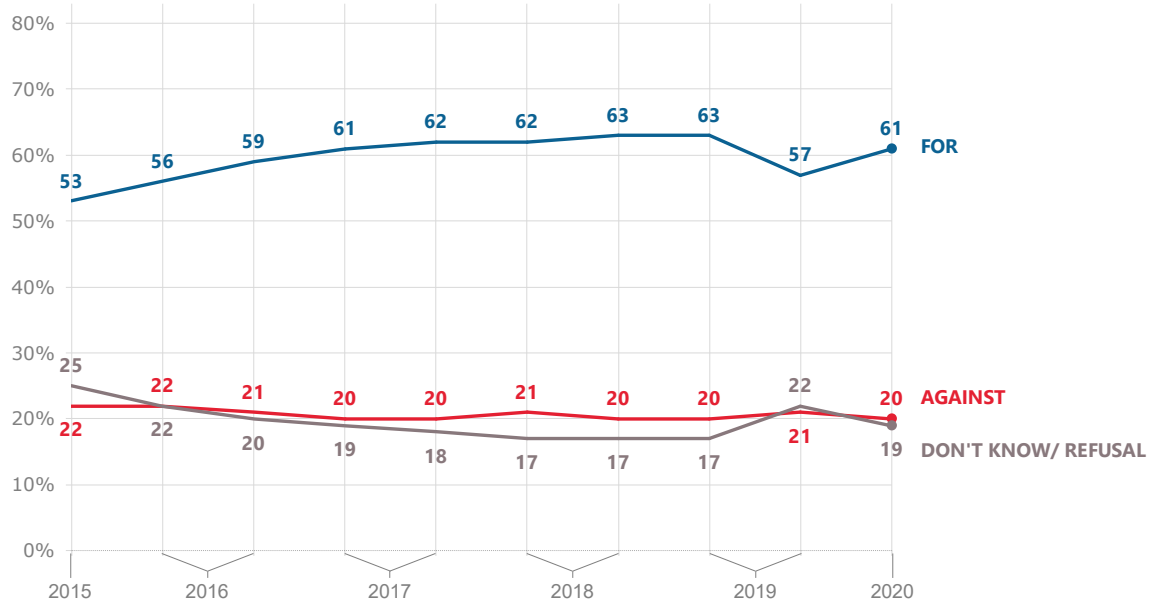


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[16] QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

Support for a digital single market within the EU has increased again (+4) after declining in autumn 2019 for the first time since the question was introduced in the Eurobarometer survey in autumn 2015. The indicator is now higher than it was when it was introduced: 61% vs. 53%. The proportion of respondents opposing the idea of a digital single market within the EU is relatively stable over the long term with figures varying between 22%, at its highest, and 20% at its lowest.

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)

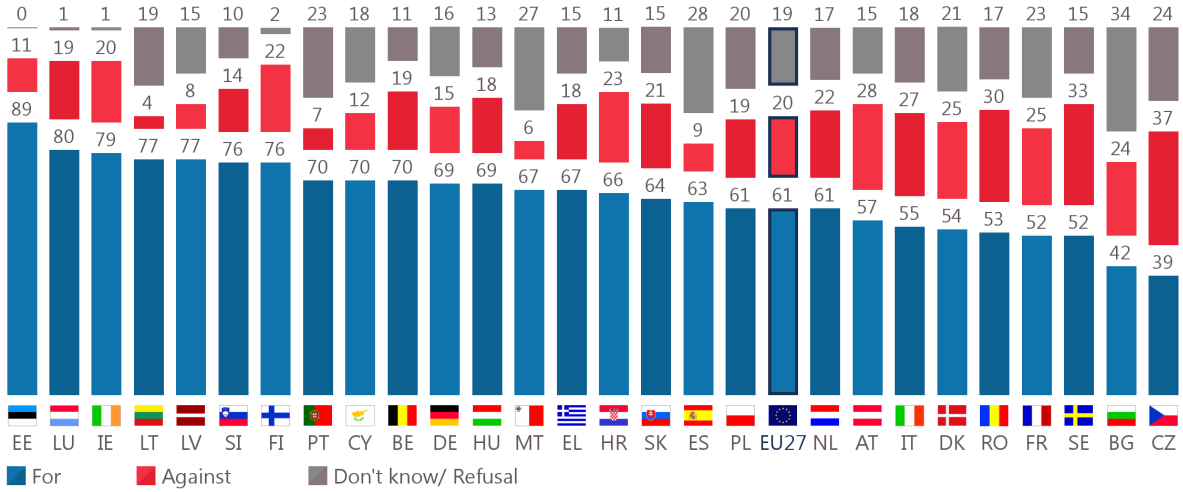


A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since autumn 2019) support a digital single market within the EU, with figures ranging from 89% in Estonia, where support is highest, and 39% in Czechia, where it is lowest. Opposition to a digital single market is particularly high in Czechia (37% "against" vs. 24% "don't know") but also in Sweden (33%) and in Romania (30%). Bulgaria is the only country where more than one third of respondents don't know if a digital single market within the EU would be a good or a bad idea (34%).

Support for a digital single market within the EU slightly differs between countries of the **euro area** (62% "for", +1 percentage point since autumn 2019) and the countries **outside the euro area** (56%, +6) where support is slightly less predominant.

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A digital single market within the EU (%)



Since autumn 2019, the proportion of Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU gained ground in 12 Member States of the European Union, most notably in Luxembourg (80%, +23 percentage points) and in Finland (76%, +21). Support remained unchanged in Germany (69%, stable) and decreased in 14 countries, particularly in Czechia (39%, -15) and in Bulgaria (42%, -6).

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	61	▲ 4	20	▼ 1	19
EU28-UK	61	▲ 1	20	=	19
LU	80	▲23	19	▲ 8	1
FI	76	▲21	22	▲ 8	2
EE	89	▲15	11	▲ 5	0
SE	52	▲15	33	▲ 6	15
IE	79	▲10	20	▲ 9	1
PT	70	▲10	7	▼ 5	23
MT	67	▲ 9	6	▼ 5	27
LV	77	▲ 6	8	▼ 1	15
NL	61	▲ 5	22	▼ 1	17
LT	77	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	19
BE	70	▲ 2	19	▼ 3	11
FR	52	▲ 2	25	▲ 1	23
DE	69	=	15	=	16
HU	69	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	13
PL	61	▼ 1	19	▲ 2	20
AT	57	▼ 1	28	=	15
IT	55	▼ 1	27	▼ 1	18
DK	54	▼ 1	25	▲ 4	21
SI	76	▼ 2	14	▲ 2	10
SK	64	▼ 2	21	▲ 3	15
ES	63	▼ 2	9	▼ 3	28
HR	66	▼ 3	23	▲ 1	11
RO	53	▼ 3	30	▲ 5	17
CY	70	▼ 4	12	▼ 1	18
EL	67	▼ 5	18	=	15
BG	42	▼ 6	24	▲ 6	34
CZ	39	▼15	37	▲ 8	24

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories are in favour of a digital single market within the EU. However, proportions of support are higher among younger respondents (67% of the 15-24 years old vs. 55% of respondents aged 55+), respondents who stayed longest in education (65% of those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond), those who use the internet everyday (65%), the self-employed and managers (68% both) and students (68%).

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	61	20	19
Gender			
Man	63	21	16
Woman	59	20	21
Age			
15-24	67	18	15
25-39	66	21	13
40-54	62	22	16
55+	55	20	25
Education (End of)			
15-	49	19	32
16-19	60	22	18
20+	65	19	16
Still studying	68	17	15
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	68	19	13
Managers	68	19	13
Other white collars	67	20	13
Manual workers	59	24	17
House persons	51	19	30
Unemployed	58	21	21
Retired	54	19	27
Students	68	17	15
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	28	22
From time to time	56	25	19
Almost never/ Never	64	18	18
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	19	28
The lower middle class	57	25	18
The middle class	65	20	15
The upper middle class	68	19	13
The upper class	75	15	10
Use of the Internet			
Everyday	65	20	15
Often/ Sometimes	53	26	21
Never	42	20	38

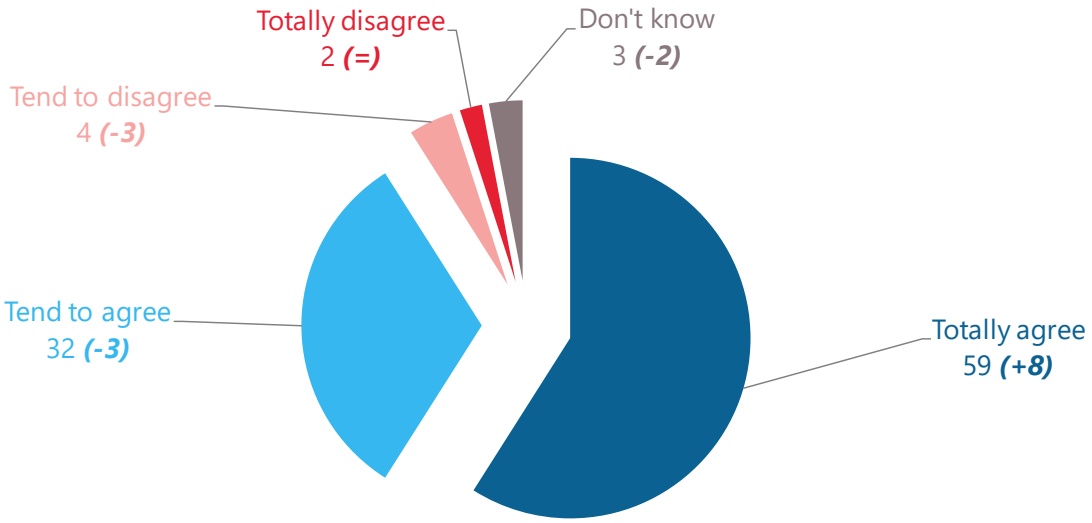
IV. PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN WAY OF LIFE

1 Core values of the European Union

Over nine in ten Europeans agree that all Member States of the European Union should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy

91% of the respondents consider that "all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy"[17]. The proportion of respondents supporting this statement increased by five percentage points since autumn 2019 (+3 percentage points compared with EU27, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019). Within this group, 59% (+8 percentage points, +6 for EU27) "totally agree" with this statement and 32% (-3) "tend to agree". In contrast, 6% of respondents disagree (4% "tend to disagree", -3 and -2 for EU27; 2% "totally disagree", =). Finally, 3% of respondents answer "don't know" (-2, and -1 for EU27).

QB1.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (% - EU)

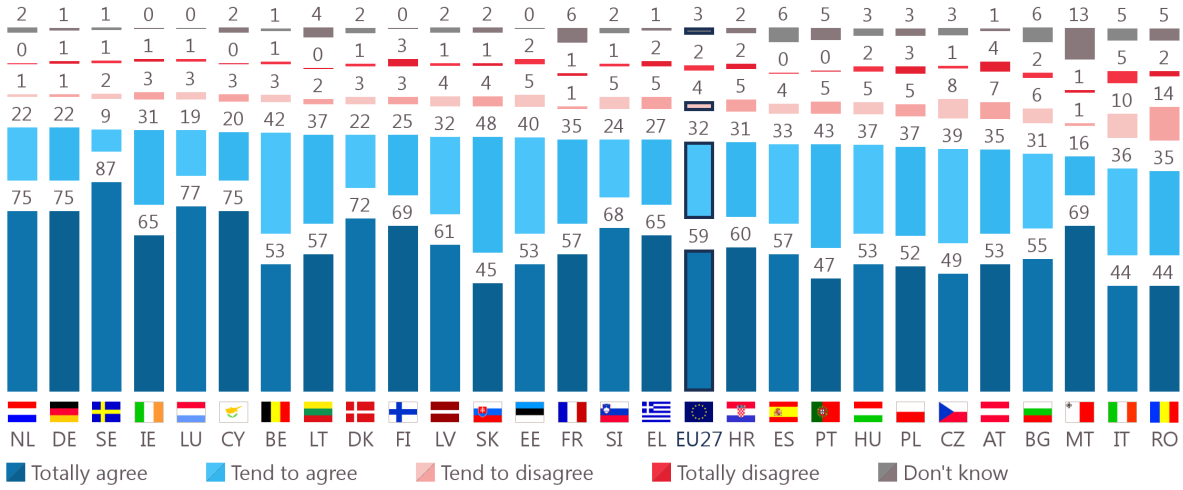


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[17] QB1.3. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy

More than three quarters of the respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union consider that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU (unchanged since autumn 2019), particularly in the Netherlands and Germany (both 97%), where support is highest, and Romania (79%) and Italy (80%), where it is lowest.

QB1.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for the idea that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU increased in 18 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Slovakia (93%, +12 percentage points). In four countries, namely in Czechia (88%), Spain (90%), Latvia (93%) and Sweden (96%), support remained unchanged and in five others support slightly decreased, most particularly in Malta (85%, -4).

QB1.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	91	▲ 5	6	▼ 3	3
EU28-UK	91	▲ 3	6	▼ 2	3
SK	93	▲ 12	5	▼ 8	2
IE	96	▲ 7	4	▼ 1	0
HU	90	▲ 7	7	▼ 8	3
FR	92	▲ 4	2	▼ 3	6
BG	86	▲ 4	8	▼ 1	6
RO	79	▲ 4	16	▼ 4	5
DE	97	▲ 3	2	▼ 1	1
DK	94	▲ 3	4	▼ 3	2
IT	80	▲ 3	15	▼ 2	5
BE	95	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	1
CY	95	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	2
LT	94	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	4
EL	92	▲ 2	7	▼ 2	1
PL	89	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	3
NL	97	▲ 1	1	▼ 2	2
LU	96	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	0
EE	93	▲ 1	7	▲ 3	0
AT	88	▲ 1	11	=	1
SE	96	=	3	▲ 1	1
LV	93	=	5	▲ 1	2
ES	90	=	4	▼ 2	6
CZ	88	=	9	▼ 1	3
FI	94	▼ 1	6	▲ 4	0
SI	92	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	2
HR	91	▼ 1	7	=	2
PT	90	▼ 3	5	▲ 3	5
MT	85	▼ 4	2	=	13

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than eight in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories believe that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy.

QB1.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (% - EU)

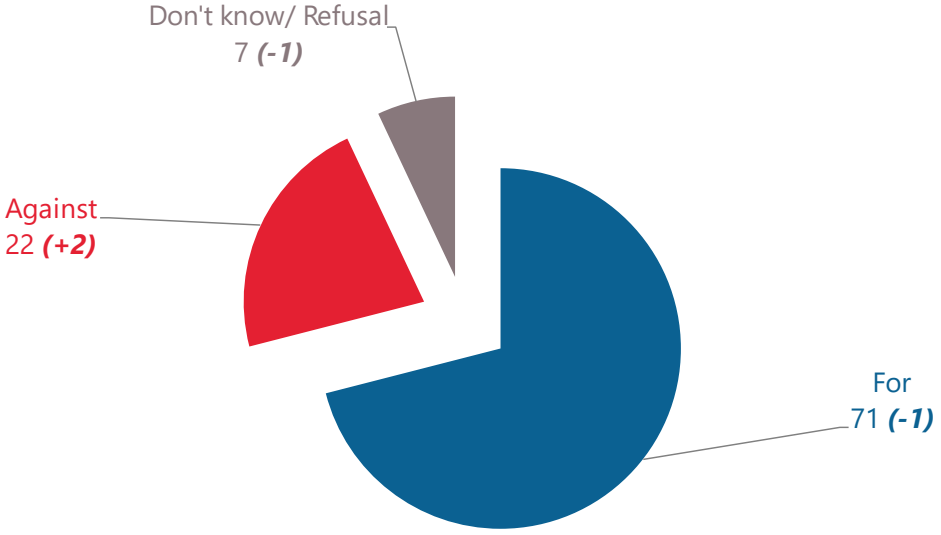
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	91	6	3
Gender			
Man	90	7	3
Woman	90	6	4
Age			
15-24	91	5	4
25-39	91	7	2
40-54	91	7	2
55+	89	6	5
Education (End of)			
15-	84	8	8
16-19	91	7	2
20+	92	6	2
Still studying	92	4	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	91	7	2
Managers	95	4	1
Other white collars	90	8	2
Manual workers	89	8	3
House persons	86	8	6
Unemployed	89	7	4
Retired	90	5	5
Students	93	4	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	82	13	5
From time to time	85	11	4
Almost never/ Never	93	4	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	89	6	5
The lower middle class	87	9	4
The middle class	92	6	2
The upper middle class	94	5	1
The upper class	94	6	0

2 Immigration and asylum policy

Just over seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common European policy on migration

71% of the respondents support "a common European policy on migration"[18]. The proportion of respondents in favour of this idea has slightly decreased by -1 percentage point since autumn 2019 (after an increase of +5 percentage points between spring and autumn 2019). Compared with the EU27-level, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019, it decreased by -2 percentage points compared with autumn 2019. Conversely, 22% (+2 percentage points) now say that they are against such a policy and 7% (-1, and unchanged) answered "don't know" or refused to answer.

QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration (% - EU)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[18] QB5.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European policy on migration

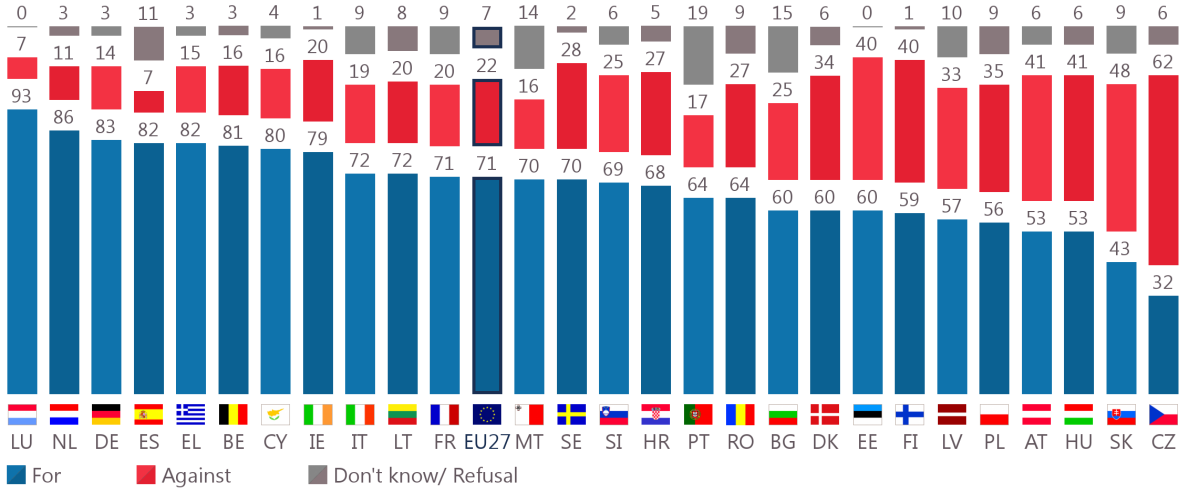
A majority of respondents in 25 Member States of the European Union (stable since autumn 2019) support the idea of a common European policy on migration, with scores ranging from 93% in Luxembourg, where it is highest, to 53% in both Austria and Hungary, where it is lowest. In two EU Member States, only a minority of respondents support a common European policy on migration, namely in Slovakia (43% vs. 48% "against") and in Czechia (32% vs. 62%).

61 percentage points (compared to 51 percentage points in autumn 2019) are separating the country where support is highest and the one where it is lowest.

Differences are also marked between the **euro area**, where 75% (-3 percentage points) of respondents support the idea of a common European policy on migration, and the countries **outside the euro area**, where 57% (-1) are in favour of such a policy.

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

A common European policy on migration (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for a common European policy on migration gained ground in nine Member States of the European Union, notably in Luxembourg (93%, +16 percentage points) and Estonia (60%, +14). Support remained unchanged in four countries and decreased in 14 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Portugal (64%, -11).

QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	▼ 1	22	▲ 2	7
EU28-UK	71	▼ 2	22	▲ 2	7
LU	93	▲16	7	▼ 6	0
EE	60	▲14	40	▲ 3	0
LV	57	▲ 8	33	▼ 6	10
EL	82	▲ 4	15	▼ 5	3
BE	81	▲ 2	16	▼ 1	3
RO	64	▲ 2	27	=	9
SK	43	▲ 2	48	▲ 2	9
LT	72	▲ 1	20	▼ 1	8
PL	56	▲ 1	35	▲ 2	9
IE	79	=	20	▲ 7	1
IT	72	=	19	▼ 3	9
FR	71	=	20	▲ 3	9
HR	68	=	27	=	5
NL	86	▼ 1	11	▲ 1	3
HU	53	▼ 2	41	▲ 1	6
FI	59	▼ 3	40	▲17	1
AT	53	▼ 3	41	▲ 4	6
SI	69	▼ 4	25	▲ 4	6
DE	83	▼ 5	14	▲ 4	3
ES	82	▼ 5	7	=	11
BG	60	▼ 5	25	▲ 6	15
CZ	32	▼ 5	62	▲ 5	6
CY	80	▼ 6	16	▲ 5	4
SE	70	▼ 6	28	▲ 7	2
MT	70	▼ 7	16	▲ 2	14
DK	60	▼ 7	34	▲ 8	6
PT	64	▼11	17	▼ 1	19

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over half of respondents in all socio-demographic categories support a common European policy on migration. This proportion is highest among managers (78%), students (76%), people who consider themselves “upper middle class” (82%) or “upper class” (79%), left-wing respondents (78%), those who think their voice counts in the EU (80%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (81%). The majority is lower among respondents who finished education aged 15 or earlier (67%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (59%), those who consider themselves belonging to the “working class” of the society (65%), those who think their voice does not count in the EU (66%) or those who have a negative image of the EU (56%).

QB5.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration (% - EU)

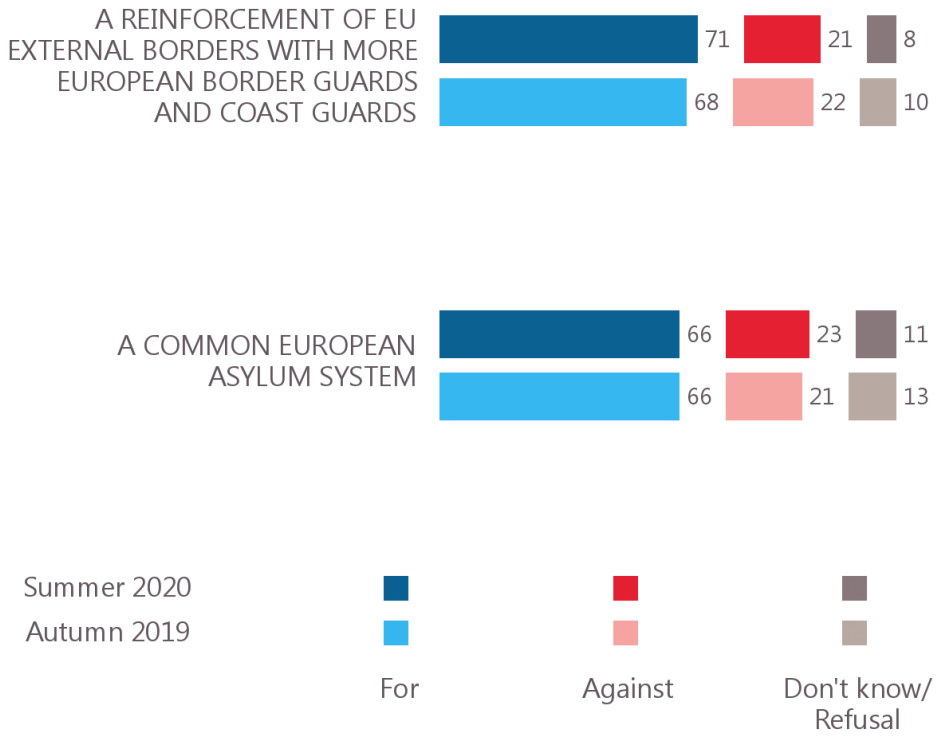
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	22	7
Gender			
Man	72	22	6
Woman	70	21	9
Age			
15-24	73	18	9
25-39	71	23	6
40-54	71	23	6
55+	71	21	8
Education (End of)			
15-	67	20	13
16-19	69	26	5
20+	75	19	6
Still studying	75	15	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	20	6
Managers	78	18	4
Other white collars	72	23	5
Manual workers	67	27	6
House persons	66	22	12
Unemployed	66	24	10
Retired	70	21	9
Students	76	15	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	30	11
From time to time	66	25	9
Almost never/ Never	74	20	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	65	24	11
The lower middle class	66	26	8
The middle class	74	21	5
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	79	21	0
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	80	16	4
Disagree	66	27	7
Image of EU			
Positive	81	14	5
Neutral	68	22	10
Negative	56	37	7

At least two thirds of the repsondents say that they are in favour of "**a common European asylum system**"[19] (66%, vs. 23% "against" and 11% "don't know/refusal") and "**a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards**"[20] (71%, vs. 21% and 8%). Since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents in favour of a common European asylum system remained unchanged (-2 percentage points compared with EU27), whereas the idea of reinforcing EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards gained ground (+3 percentage points, +1 at EU27-level).

Respondents within the **euro area** are much **more likely to support the idea of a common European asylum system** (69%, -3 percentage points) than respondents in countries **outside the euro area** (55%, -1).

On the contrary, respondents in countries **outside the euro area** plead more often in favour of a **reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards** (73%, +6 percentage points) than respondents within the **euro area** (70%, +1).

QB6 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
(% - EU)



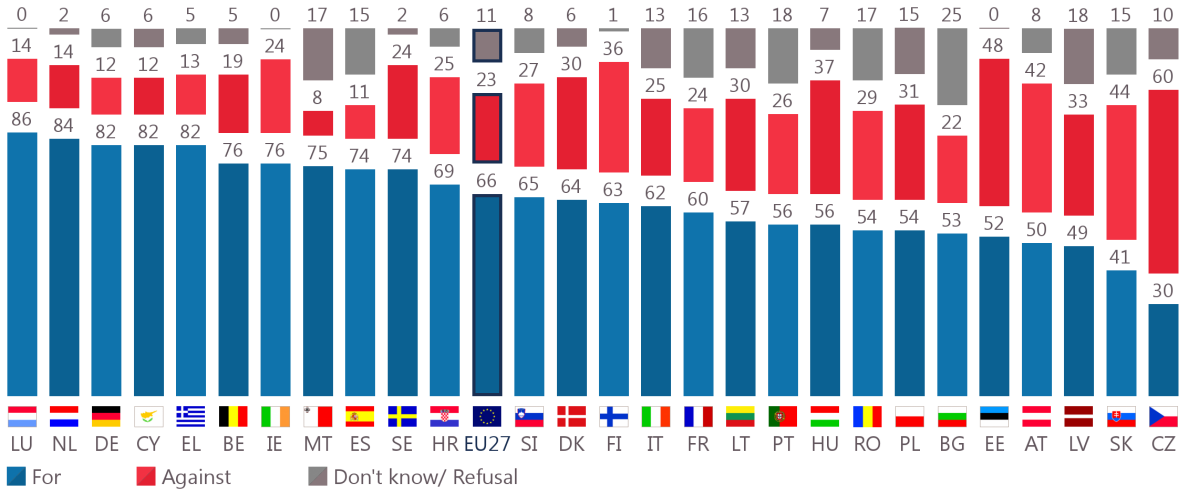
[19] QB6.1. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European asylum system
[20] QB6.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States of the European Union support **a common European asylum system** (compared with 26 EU Member States in autumn 2019). However, levels of support range from 86% in Luxembourg, where it is highest, to 30% in Czechia, where it is lowest. This is a 56-percentage points variance (vs. 53 percentage points in autumn 2019).

Only a minority of respondents support a common European asylum system in Slovakia (41%, vs. 44% "against") and Czechia (30%, vs. 60% "against"), while a quarter of them answer "don't know" or refuse to answer in Bulgaria (25%), where this proportion outweighs the proportion of respondents who are against a common European asylum system.

QB6.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European Asylum system (%)



The proportion of respondents in favour of a common European Asylum system gained ground in 11 Member States of the European Union, most notably in Luxembourg (86%, +13 percentage points since autumn 2019) and in Malta (75%, +13). It remained unchanged in two countries, namely the Netherlands (84%) and Romania (54%) and decreased in 14 EU Member States, particularly in Finland (63%, -11).

QB6.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European Asylum system (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	66	=	23	▲ 2	11
EU28-UK	66	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	11
LU	86	▲13	14	=	0
MT	75	▲13	8	▼ 1	17
EE	52	▲12	48	▲12	0
IE	76	▲ 7	24	▲ 5	0
HR	69	▲ 7	25	▼ 6	6
EL	82	▲ 6	13	▼ 5	5
LV	49	▲ 5	33	▼ 5	18
SK	41	▲ 5	44	▼ 5	15
DK	64	▲ 1	30	▲ 2	6
LT	57	▲ 1	30	▲ 2	13
PL	54	▲ 1	31	▲ 2	15
NL	84	=	14	▲ 1	2
RO	54	=	29	▲ 1	17
IT	62	▼ 1	25	=	13
BG	53	▼ 1	22	▲ 5	25
BE	76	▼ 2	19	=	5
ES	74	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	15
SE	74	▼ 2	24	▲ 5	2
SI	65	▼ 2	27	▲ 2	8
FR	60	▼ 2	24	▲ 2	16
AT	50	▼ 3	42	▲ 4	8
DE	82	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	6
HU	56	▼ 4	37	▲ 3	7
CY	82	▼ 7	12	▲ 4	6
PT	56	▼ 8	26	▲ 4	18
CZ	30	▼ 8	60	▲ 8	10
FI	63	▼11	36	▲19	1

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over half of respondents in all socio-demographic categories support a common European asylum system. This proportion is highest among those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (72%), managers (76%), self-employed (71%), students (71%), Europeans who think their voice counts in the EU (76%) and in their country (72%), and those who hold a positive image of the EU (77%). The majority is lower among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (59%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (55%), those who think their voice does not count in the EU (60%) and in their country (58%), and those with a negative image of the EU (51%).

QB6.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

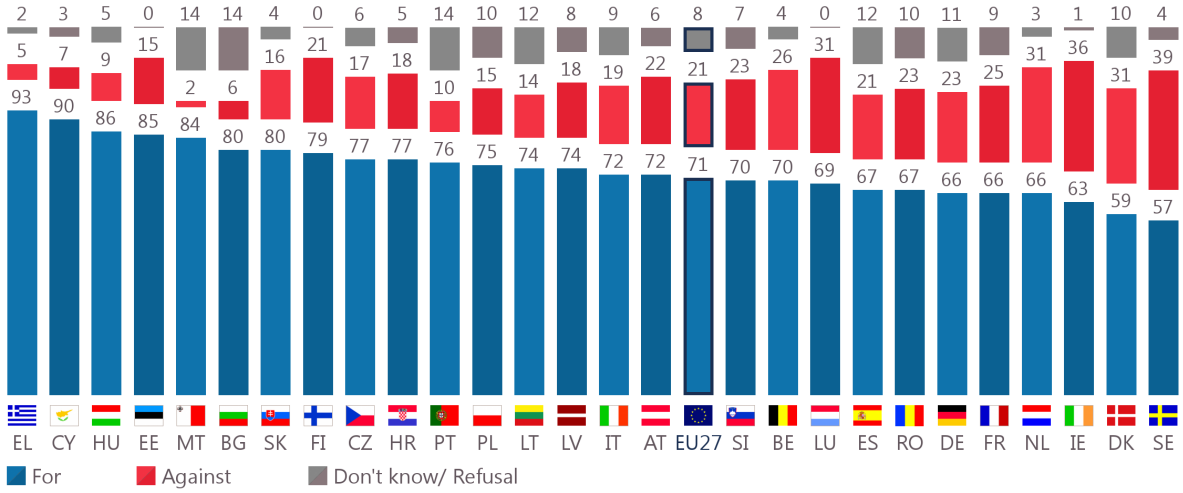
A common European Asylum system (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	66	23	11
Gender			
Man	68	23	9
Woman	65	23	12
Age			
15-24	67	20	13
25-39	67	24	9
40-54	67	24	9
55+	65	22	13
Education (End of)			
15-	59	22	19
16-19	63	26	11
20+	72	20	8
Still studying	69	17	14
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	22	7
Managers	76	18	6
Other white collars	67	25	8
Manual workers	62	27	11
House persons	57	24	19
Unemployed	62	25	13
Retired	64	22	14
Students	71	16	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	55	30	15
From time to time	60	27	13
Almost never/ Never	70	20	10
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	76	17	7
Disagree	60	29	11
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			
Agree	72	19	9
Disagree	58	29	13
Image of EU			
Positive	77	15	8
Neutral	63	23	14
Negative	51	39	10

In all 27 Member States of the European Union a majority of respondents support **a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards** (unchanged since autumn 2019). Support levels range from 93% in Greece, where they are highest, to 57% in Sweden, where they are lowest.

QB6.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards has gained ground in ten Member States of the European Union, notably in Estonia (85%, +8 percentage points) and in Italy (72%, +8). Figures remained unchanged in two countries: in Latvia (74%) and in Sweden (57%).

On the contrary, the proportion of respondents in favour of this policy decreased in 15 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Belgium (70%, -8 percentage points since autumn 2019) and in Slovenia (70%, -7).

QB6.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	▲ 3	21	▼ 1	8
EU28-UK	71	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	8
EE	85	▲ 8	15	▲ 6	0
IT	72	▲ 8	19	▼ 8	9
LU	69	▲ 7	31	▲ 4	0
ES	67	▲ 7	21	▼ 8	12
FI	79	▲ 5	21	▲ 6	0
EL	93	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	2
HU	86	▲ 2	9	▼ 3	5
MT	84	▲ 2	2	=	14
RO	67	▲ 2	23	▼ 1	10
AT	72	▲ 1	22	=	6
LV	74	=	18	▲ 1	8
SE	57	=	39	▲ 4	4
CY	90	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	3
SK	80	▼ 1	16	▲ 5	4
HR	77	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	5
LT	74	▼ 1	14	=	12
PL	75	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	10
FR	66	▼ 2	25	▲ 1	9
NL	66	▼ 2	31	▲ 5	3
DK	59	▼ 3	31	▲ 4	10
PT	76	▼ 4	10	▼ 2	14
DE	66	▼ 4	23	▲ 1	11
IE	63	▼ 4	36	▲ 14	1
BG	80	▼ 5	6	▲ 2	14
CZ	77	▼ 5	17	▲ 3	6
SI	70	▼ 7	23	▲ 6	7
BE	70	▼ 8	26	▲ 7	4

QB6.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (% - EU)

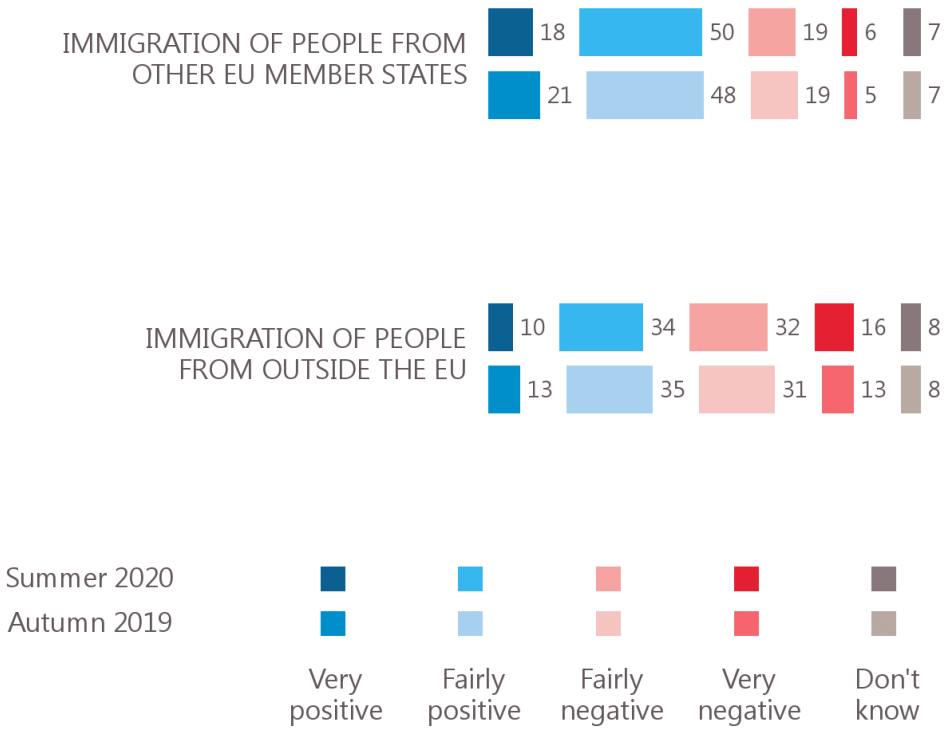
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	21	8
Gender			
Man	72	21	7
Woman	69	21	10
Age			
15-24	61	27	12
25-39	70	22	8
40-54	73	21	6
55+	73	18	9
Education (End of)			
15-	73	15	12
16-19	75	17	8
20+	67	26	7
Still studying	58	29	13
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	20	5
Managers	66	28	6
Other white collars	72	22	6
Manual workers	73	19	8
House persons	70	17	13
Unemployed	71	20	9
Retired	74	17	9
Students	58	29	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	72	19	9
From time to time	71	20	9
Almost never/ Never	70	21	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	73	15	12
The lower middle class	71	22	7
The middle class	70	22	8
The upper middle class	66	29	5
The upper class	71	23	6

A majority of Europeans see immigration of people from other EU Member States in a positive way while immigration of people from outside the EU is perceived negatively

Despite slight evolutions, European public opinion largely continues to have a positive view of the **immigration of people from other EU Member States** and a **negative view of the immigration of people from outside the European Union**[21]:

- Just under seven Europeans in ten (68%, -1 percentage points since autumn 2019) view the "immigration of people from other EU Member States" positively, with 25% (+1) viewing it negatively and 7% expressing no opinion (unchanged);
- On the contrary, a small majority of Europeans (48%, +4 percentage points, +1 compared with EU27) view the immigration of people from countries outside the EU negatively, with 44% (-4, and -1 for EU27) seeing it in a positive way and 8% expressing no opinion (=).

QB7 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
(% - EU)

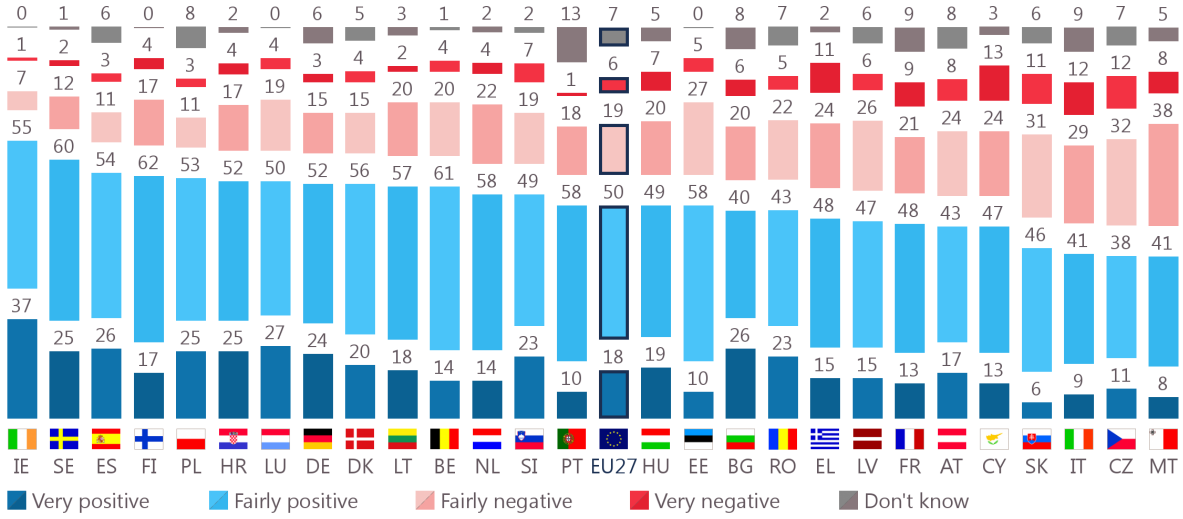


[21] QB7. Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you. 1. Immigration of people from other EU Member States; 2. Immigration of people from outside the EU

In all 27 Member States of the European Union a majority of respondents have a positive perception of **the immigration of people from other EU Member States.** However, proportions vary from 92% in Ireland, where positive opinions are most widespread, to 49% in Czechia (vs. 44% negative) and in Malta (vs. 46%), where positive views are less common. More than a quarter of the respondents view intra-community immigration as very positive in four EU Member States: in Ireland (37%), in Luxembourg (27%), in Bulgaria (26%) and in Spain (26%).

Compared with autumn 2019, positive perceptions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States have lost ground in 11 countries, particularly in Malta (49%, -11 percentage points). However, they have gained ground in 12 others, most markedly in Belgium (75%, +7). Finally, in four Member States of the European Union, proportions remained unchanged: Sweden (85%), Spain (80%), Germany (76%) and France (61%).

QB7.1 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
Immigration of people from other EU Member States (%)



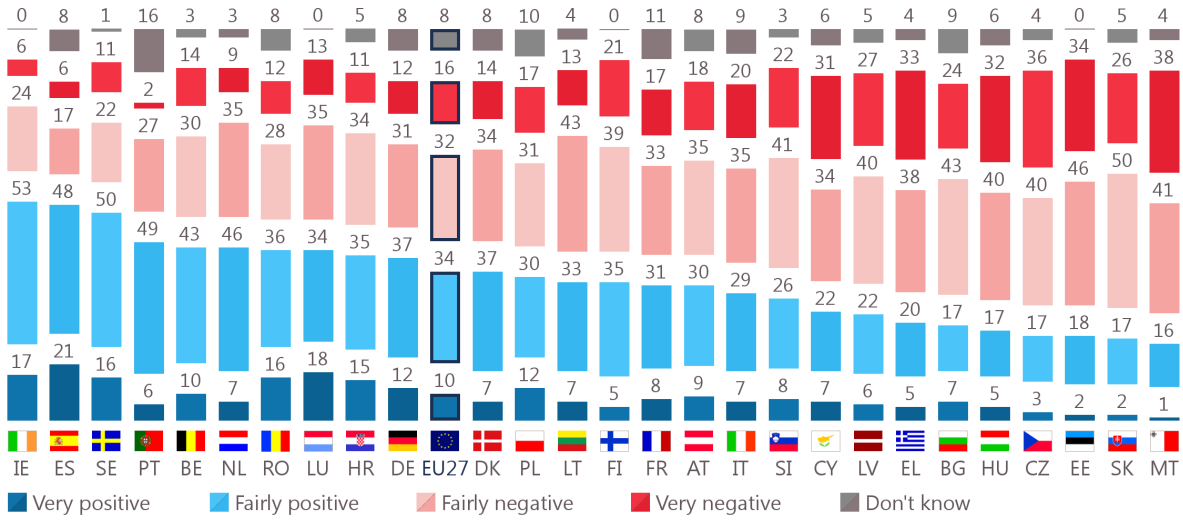
A country analysis shows wide disparities between Member States of the European Union in the perception of **immigration of people from outside the EU.**

Positive impressions of extra-community immigration predominate in ten Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Ireland (70%) and Spain (69%). However, there is a 53-percentage points gap between Ireland, where positive views are the most dominant, and Malta, where this perception is least frequent (17%).

On the contrary, negative perceptions are preponderant in 17 countries, with more than three quarters of respondents holding a negative view of extra-community immigration in Estonia (80%), in Malta (79%), in Slovakia (76%) and in Czechia (76%).

Since autumn 2019, positive impressions of immigration of people from countries outside the EU have gained ground in 13 EU Member States, most markedly in Latvia (28%, +6 percentage points) and in the Netherlands (53%, +6). They remain stable in three countries - Greece (25%), Cyprus (29%) and Romania (52%) – and have lost ground in 11 others, particularly in Hungary (22%, -11) and in Luxembourg (52%, -8).

QB7.2 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
Immigration of people from outside the EU (%)



QB7 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you.
(%)

	Immigration of people from other EU Member States					Immigration of people from outside the EU				
	Total 'Positive'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	68	▼1	25	▲1	7	44	▼4	48	▲4	8
EU28-UK	68	▼1	25	▲1	7	44	▼1	48	▲1	8
BE	75	▲7	24	▼6	1	53	▲5	44	▼6	3
BG	66	▼2	26	▲3	8	24	▲2	67	▼1	9
CZ	49	▲3	44	▼4	7	20	▼1	76	▲2	4
DK	76	▲1	19	▲1	5	44	▲5	48	▼4	8
DE	76	=	18	=	6	49	▲1	43	=	8
EE	68	▼2	32	▲8	0	20	▲1	80	▲6	0
IE	92	▲6	8	▼3	0	70	▼3	30	▲8	0
EL	63	▲5	35	▼5	2	25	=	71	▼1	4
ES	80	=	14	▲2	6	69	▲3	23	▼2	8
FR	61	=	30	▼1	9	39	▼3	50	▲2	11
HR	77	▲6	21	▼4	2	50	▲3	45	▼3	5
IT	50	▼6	41	▲5	9	36	▼5	55	▲4	9
CY	60	▼2	37	▲2	3	29	=	65	▼2	6
LV	62	▲3	32	▼6	6	28	▲6	67	▼7	5
LT	75	▼5	22	▲4	3	40	▼3	56	▲2	4
LU	77	▼7	23	▲12	0	52	▼8	48	▲16	0
HU	68	▼4	27	▲2	5	22	▼11	72	▲9	6
MT	49	▼11	46	▲14	5	17	▼4	79	▲8	4
NL	72	▲1	26	=	2	53	▲6	44	▼4	3
AT	60	▼3	32	▲2	8	39	▼7	53	▲6	8
PL	78	▲5	14	▼5	8	42	▲1	48	▼4	10
PT	68	▼7	19	=	13	55	▼3	29	▼5	16
RO	66	▲2	27	▼3	7	52	=	40	=	8
SI	72	▲2	26	▼2	2	34	▲2	63	▼2	3
SK	52	▲4	42	▼1	6	19	▲3	76	=	5
FI	79	▼4	21	▲7	0	40	▼5	60	▲10	0
SE	85	=	14	▲2	1	66	▲1	33	▲2	1

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that **immigration of people from other EU Member States** is perceived in a very positive way in all socio-demographic categories. This positive feeling is most widespread among Europeans aged 15-24 years (78%), those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (75%), students (81%), managers (78%) and people who consider themselves "upper class" (86%) or "upper middle class" (82%). It is also shared by a large majority of respondents who think their voice counts in the EU (81%) and by those holding a positive view of the EU (83%). The same positive feeling is not quite so widespread, although still the majority response, among Europeans aged 55 and over (63%), those who finished education aged 15 or earlier (57%), the retired (62%), house persons (59%), the unemployed (62%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (52%), those who consider themselves "working class" (61%), those who think their voice does not count in the EU (59%) and in their country (56%), and right-wing respondents (62%). Respondents holding a negative view of the EU are the only category where only a minority has positive feelings towards immigration of people from other EU Member States (46% vs. 48% with negative feelings).

However, **immigration of people from outside the EU** leads to much more contrasting feelings among the different socio-demographic categories:

- Extra-community immigration evokes a positive feeling for a strong majority of Europeans aged 15-24 years (54%), those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (51%), students (59%), managers (56%), people who consider themselves "upper middle class" (58%), those who think their voice counts in the EU (58%), and those holding a positive view of the EU (58%);
- In contrast, it mainly brings out a negative feeling among Europeans aged 55 and over (54% total "negative" vs. 38% total "positive"), those who finished education at 15 years old or earlier (53% vs. 36%) or between 16 and 19 (55% vs. 38%), the retired (54% vs. 37%), people who have difficulty paying their bills from time to time (51% vs. 40%) or most of the time (59% vs. 34%), and those who consider themselves "working class" (53% vs. 37%) or "lower-middle class" (55% vs. 37%), those who think their voice does not count in the EU (58% vs. 35%) and in their country (58% vs. 34%), and respondents with a negative view of the EU (70% vs. 25%).

QB7 Please tell me whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you. **(% - EU)**

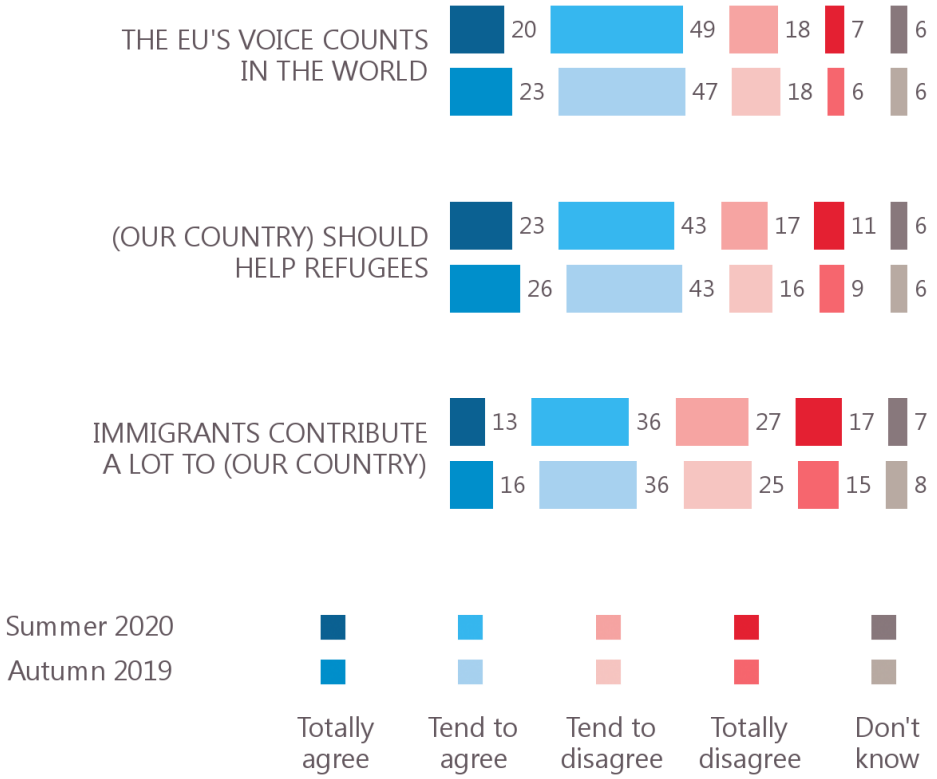
	Immigration of people from other EU Member States			Immigration of people from outside the EU		
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	68	25	7	44	48	8
Gender						
Man	70	24	6	45	48	7
Woman	66	26	8	44	47	9
Age						
15-24	78	15	7	54	36	10
25-39	71	23	6	50	43	7
40-54	67	27	6	44	49	7
55+	63	30	7	38	54	8
Education (End of)						
15-	57	33	10	36	53	11
16-19	64	30	6	38	55	7
20+	75	19	6	51	42	7
Still studying	80	13	7	61	29	10
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	73	22	5	47	46	7
Managers	78	17	5	56	37	7
Other white collars	69	25	6	44	48	8
Manual workers	66	28	6	43	50	7
House persons	59	32	9	42	49	9
Unemployed	62	32	6	41	53	6
Retired	62	30	8	37	54	9
Students	81	13	6	59	31	10
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	52	41	7	34	59	7
From time to time	59	33	8	40	51	9
Almost never/ Never	74	20	6	47	46	7
Consider belonging to						
The working class	61	30	9	37	53	10
The lower middle class	63	30	7	37	55	8
The middle class	71	23	6	48	45	7
The upper middle class	82	15	3	58	38	4
The upper class	86	12	2	46	49	5
My voice counts in the EU						
Agree	81	14	5	58	35	7
Disagree	59	34	7	35	58	7
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)						
Agree	77	18	5	52	41	7
Disagree	56	37	7	34	58	8
Image of EU						
Positive	83	13	4	58	35	7
Neutral	64	27	9	41	50	9
Negative	46	48	6	25	70	5

Two thirds of Europeans consider that their country should help refugees

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they agree or disagree with two statements about helping refugees and the contribution of immigrants to the country[22].

- 66% of Europeans consider that **their country should help refugees**. This proportion is slightly smaller compared with autumn 2019, when 69% of the respondents agreed with this statement (-2 percentage points compared with EU27-level). In contrast, 28% of respondents disagree (+3 percentage points, +2 for EU27) and 6% (unchanged) say that they don't know;
- 49% of respondents agree that **immigrants contribute a lot to the country** (-3 percentage points since autumn 2019 but unchanged compared with EU27). However, 44% disagree with this statement (+4 percentage points, = for EU27) and 7% (-1 and =) do not give an answer.

QB8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(% - EU)



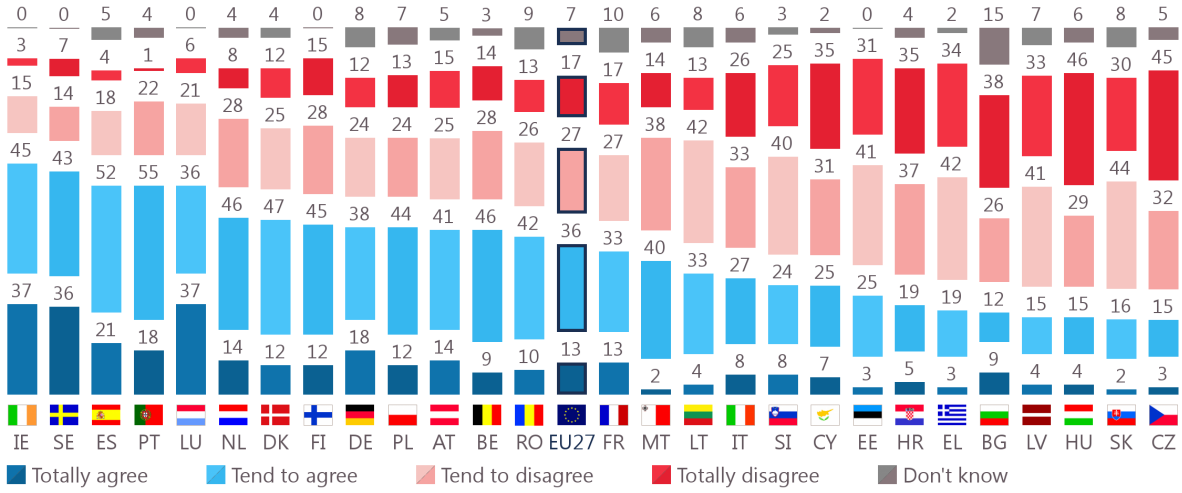
[22] QB8. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements.
1. Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY); 2. (OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees

The impression that immigrants contribute a lot to the country is shared by a majority of respondents in 14 Member States of the European Union (compared with 13 in autumn 2019). Within this group of countries, the proportion is highest in Ireland, where 82% of the respondents agree with the statement, and lowest in France (46%, vs. 44% "disagree"). In three countries more than a third of the respondents "totally agree" with the statement that immigrants contribute a lot to the country: Ireland (37% "totally agree"), Luxembourg (37%) and Sweden (36%).

In contrast, in 13 EU Member States only a minority agree that immigrants contribute a lot to the country. Within this group of countries, support for this idea is lowest in Slovakia and in Czechia where only 18% of the respondents think that immigration has a positive impact on their country.

QB8.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since autumn 2019, positive views gained ground in 15 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Estonia (28%, +11 percentage points) and in Belgium (55%, +11). The proportion of respondents having the impression that immigrants contribute a lot to the country remains unchanged in Czechia (18%), in Slovakia (18%), in France (46%) and in Germany (56%).

On the contrary, positive perceptions lost ground in eight countries, most significantly in Hungary (19%, -9 percentage points).

A slightly consolidated majority of respondents within the **euro area** (51%, +1 percentage point) say immigrants contribute a lot to the country. As a result of evolutions, the majority of respondents holding this view across the countries **outside the euro area** became very short. As a matter of fact, positive views have lost ten percentage points since autumn 2019, down to 47% (vs. 46% of negative perceptions).

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that support for the statement that "immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)" varies, depending on socio-demographic categories:

- The statement is supported by a substantial majority of Europeans aged 15-24 years (59%), those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (58%), students (62%), managers (62%), people who consider themselves "upper class" (60%) or "upper middle class" (66%), those who think their voice counts in their country (59%) and especially in the EU (64%), and respondents holding a positive image of the EU (64%);
- On the other hand, only a minority of respondents agree among those who are aged 55+ (45% total "agree" vs. 48% total "disagree"), those who finished education at 15 years old or earlier (44% vs. 49%), house persons (44% vs. 48%), unemployed people (45% vs. 49%), the retired (45% vs. 48%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (37% vs. 59%) or from time to time (44% vs. 50%), those who say they are "working class" (43% vs. 49%), respondents who think their voice does not count in their country (38% vs. 56%) and in the EU (39% vs. 55%), and especially those with a negative image of the EU (28% vs. 67%).

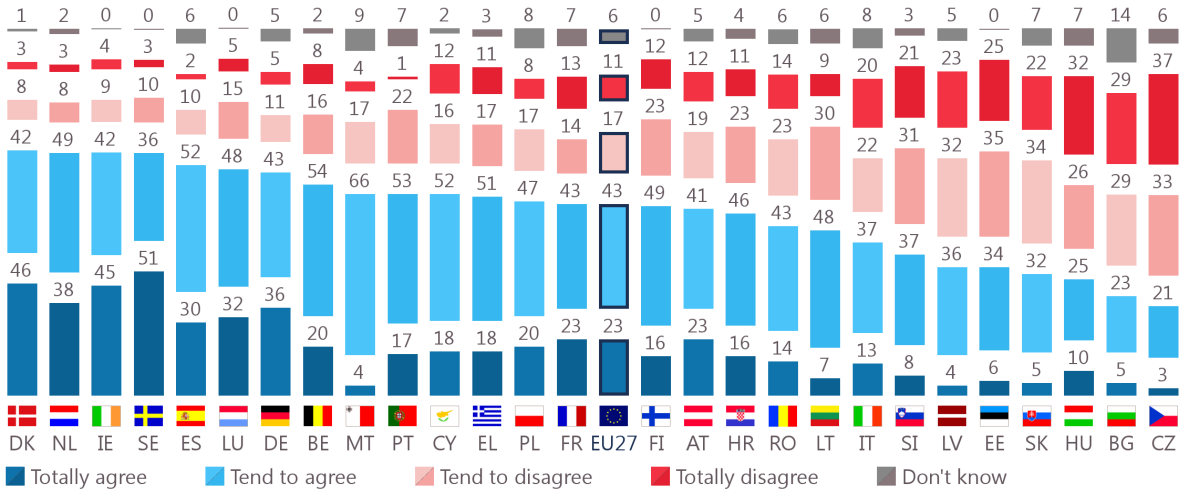
QB8.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	49	44	7
Gender			
Man	51	43	6
Woman	49	44	7
Age			
15-24	59	33	8
25-39	53	41	6
40-54	49	45	6
55+	45	48	7
Education (End of)			
15-	44	49	7
16-19	42	52	6
20+	58	36	6
Still studying	64	27	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	44	4
Managers	62	32	6
Other white collars	49	45	6
Manual workers	47	47	6
House persons	44	48	8
Unemployed	45	49	6
Retired	45	48	7
Students	62	29	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	59	4
From time to time	44	50	6
Almost never/ Never	53	40	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	43	49	8
The lower middle class	43	51	6
The middle class	53	41	6
The upper middle class	66	31	3
The upper class	60	34	6
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	64	30	6
Disagree	39	55	6
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			
Agree	59	35	6
Disagree	38	56	6
Image of EU			
Positive	64	30	6
Neutral	46	47	7
Negative	28	67	5

The proportion of respondents thinking that their country should help refugees is preponderant in 20 Member States of the European Union (compared with 22 in autumn 2019). Proportions are the highest in Denmark (88%, including 46% "totally agree") and the lowest in Czechia (24%, including 3% "totally agree"). Czechia is one of the seven EU Member States where only a minority agrees with the statement that "(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees".

Differences between countries of the euro area and countries outside the euro area are notably: While 69% (-2 percentage points since autumn 2019) of the respondents in the **euro area** consider that their countries should help refugees, they are 58% in the countries **outside the euro area** (-9).

QB8.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (%)



Compared with 2019, support for the idea that their country should help refugees increased in eight Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Ireland (87%, +6 percentage points) and remained unchanged in two: Spain (82%) and Lithuania (55%).

In contrast, it has decreased in 17 EU Member States, most significantly in Finland (65%, -14 percentage points) and in Hungary (35%, -13).

QB8 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(%)

	(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees					Immigrants contribute a lot to (OUR COUNTRY)				
	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	66	▼3	28	▲3	6	49	▼3	44	▲4	7
EU28-UK	66	▼2	28	▲2	6	49	=	44	=	7
BE	74	▲4	24	▼4	2	55	▲11	42	▼10	3
BG	28	▼6	58	▲7	14	21	▲5	64	▼6	15
CZ	24	▼6	70	▲5	6	18	=	77	=	5
DK	88	▼1	11	▲2	1	59	▲4	37	▼2	4
DE	79	▼3	16	▲3	5	56	=	36	=	8
EE	40	▼6	60	▲14	0	28	▲11	72	=	0
IE	87	▲6	13	=	0	82	▲2	18	▲3	0
EL	69	▼2	28	▲2	3	22	▲1	76	=	2
ES	82	=	12	=	6	73	▲8	22	▼5	5
FR	66	▲3	27	▼3	7	46	=	44	=	10
HR	62	▼3	34	▲2	4	24	▼1	72	▲1	4
IT	50	▼5	42	▲2	8	35	▼4	59	▲5	6
CY	70	▼2	28	▲3	2	32	▲4	66	▼3	2
LV	40	▲1	55	▼1	5	19	▲8	74	▼10	7
LT	55	=	39	=	6	37	▲2	55	▲1	8
LU	80	▼3	20	▲6	0	73	▼3	27	▲8	0
HU	35	▼13	58	▲10	7	19	▼9	75	▲7	6
MT	70	▼5	21	▲5	9	42	▲9	52	▼6	6
NL	87	▲1	11	▼1	2	60	▲7	36	▼7	4
AT	64	▼2	31	▲3	5	55	▼2	40	▲3	5
PL	67	▲5	25	▼4	8	56	▲8	37	▼4	7
PT	70	▼7	23	▲5	7	73	▼1	23	=	4
RO	57	▲2	37	▼1	6	52	▲8	39	▼8	9
SI	45	▼5	52	▲5	3	32	▲4	65	▼2	3
SK	37	▲1	56	▲3	7	18	=	74	▲1	8
FI	65	▼14	35	▲18	0	57	▼2	43	▲9	0
SE	87	▼4	13	▲5	0	79	▼3	21	▲4	0

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that at least half of the respondents across all socio-demographic categories believe that their country should help refugees, except for respondents holding a negative image of the EU, where only 46% believe so (vs. 48% who don't). Support is higher among Europeans aged 15-24 years (73%), those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (74%), students (77%), managers (80%), people who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (71%), those who consider themselves to be "upper middle class" (77%) or "upper class" (76%), those who think their voice counts in their country (76%) and especially in the EU (80%), and those with a positive image of the EU (79%). In contrast it is lower among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (59%), the unemployed (61%), house persons (61%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (51%), those who see themselves as "working class" (60%) or "lower middle class" (60%), and those who think their voice does not count in their country (54%) and in the EU (56%).

QB8.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (% - EU)

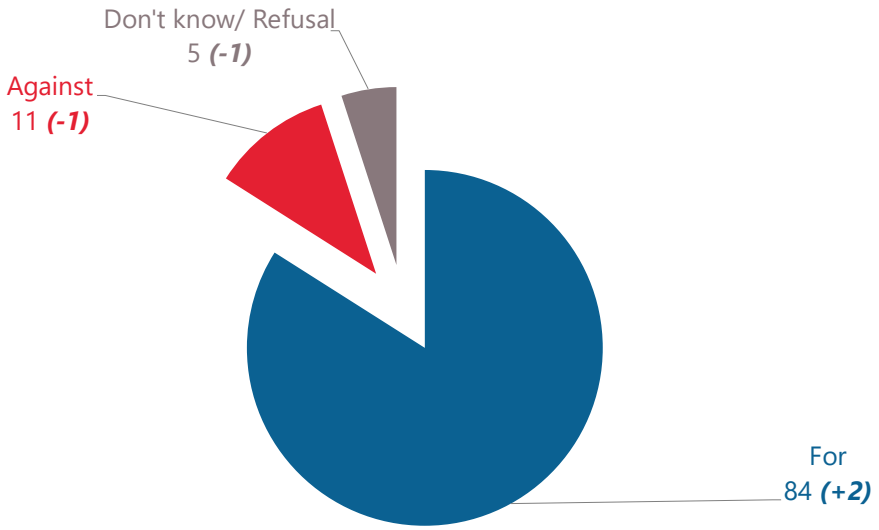
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	28	6
Gender			
Man	68	27	5
Woman	65	28	7
Age			
15-24	73	21	6
25-39	68	27	5
40-54	66	28	6
55+	64	30	6
Education (End of)			
15-	59	34	7
16-19	60	33	7
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	77	17	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	25	5
Managers	80	17	3
Other white collars	64	30	6
Manual workers	62	32	6
House persons	61	32	7
Unemployed	61	33	6
Retired	64	29	7
Students	77	17	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	43	6
From time to time	58	36	6
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	60	33	7
The lower middle class	60	34	6
The middle class	70	24	6
The upper middle class	77	20	3
The upper class	76	20	4
My voice counts in the EU			
Agree	80	16	4
Disagree	56	38	6
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)			
Agree	76	19	5
Disagree	54	40	6
Image of EU			
Positive	79	17	4
Neutral	64	29	7
Negative	46	48	6

3 Free movement of citizens in the EU

The principle of free movement of citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU continues to attract the strong support of Europeans

84% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since autumn 2019 and stable compared with the EU27 average, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019) are in favour of the principle of "free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU"[23]. 11% (-1, = for EU27) oppose this principle and 5% (-1, = for EU27) don't provide an answer to this question or answer that they do not know.

QB5.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)

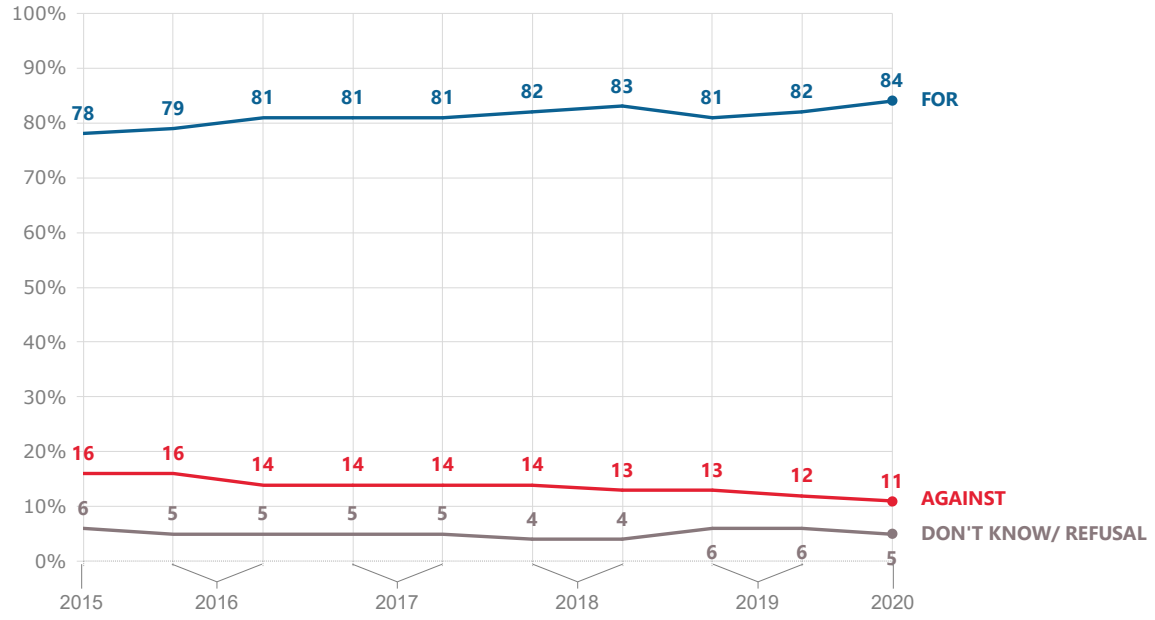


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

[23] QB.5.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

Compared with previous years, the proportion of respondents in favour of the free movement of citizens slightly increased. It was at 78% in autumn 2015, when this indicator was first introduced, and has now reached its highest level (84%).

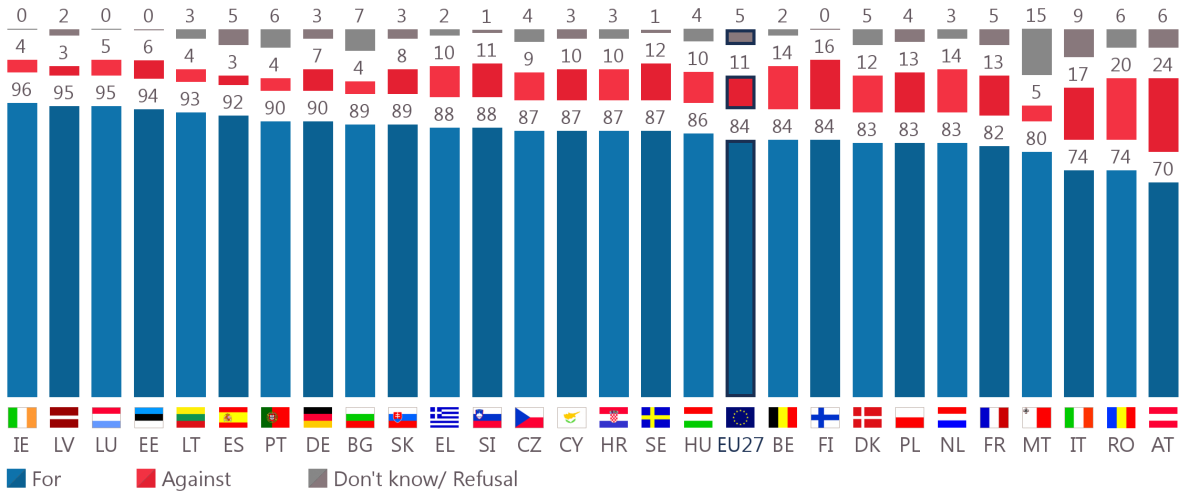
QB5.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)



At least seven respondents in ten in all 27 Member States of the European Union (no change since autumn 2019) support the free movement of citizens within the European Union. Proportions range from 96% in Ireland, where the scores are highest, to 70% in Austria, where they are lowest.

In contrast, at least one respondent out of five is against this principle in two countries: in Austria (24%) and in Romania (20%).

QB5.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)



In terms of evolutions since autumn 2019, proportions supporting the free movement increased in 11 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Ireland (96%, +6 percentage points). The proportion of respondents in favour of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU decreased in other ten EU Member States, particularly in Cyprus (87%, -8) and remained unchanged in the other six.

QB5.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	84	▲ 2	11	▼ 1	5
EU28-UK	84	=	11	=	5
IE	96	▲ 6	4	▼ 2	0
HU	86	▲ 4	10	▼ 4	4
SK	89	▲ 3	8	▲ 1	3
DK	83	▲ 3	12	▼ 2	5
LU	95	▲ 2	5	▲ 2	0
EE	94	▲ 1	6	▲ 5	0
EL	88	▲ 1	10	▼ 2	2
CZ	87	▲ 1	9	▼ 2	4
SE	87	▲ 1	12	▲ 1	1
IT	74	▲ 1	17	▼ 2	9
RO	74	▲ 1	20	▲ 1	6
ES	92	=	3	▼ 2	5
DE	90	=	7	=	3
SI	88	=	11	▲ 2	1
HR	87	=	10	=	3
PL	83	=	13	▲ 2	4
FR	82	=	13	▲ 1	5
LV	95	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	2
BE	84	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	2
NL	83	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	3
LT	93	▼ 2	4	▲ 2	3
BG	89	▼ 2	4	▲ 1	7
PT	90	▼ 3	4	=	6
MT	80	▼ 3	5	=	15
AT	70	▼ 4	24	▲ 3	6
FI	84	▼ 5	16	▲ 8	0
CY	87	▼ 8	10	▲ 6	3

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that at least three quarter of respondents in all socio-demographic categories support the free movement of EU citizens, although this is particularly high among Europeans aged 15 to 24 years (89%), those who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (87%), students (90%) and people who consider themselves "upper middle class" (89%).

QB5.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)

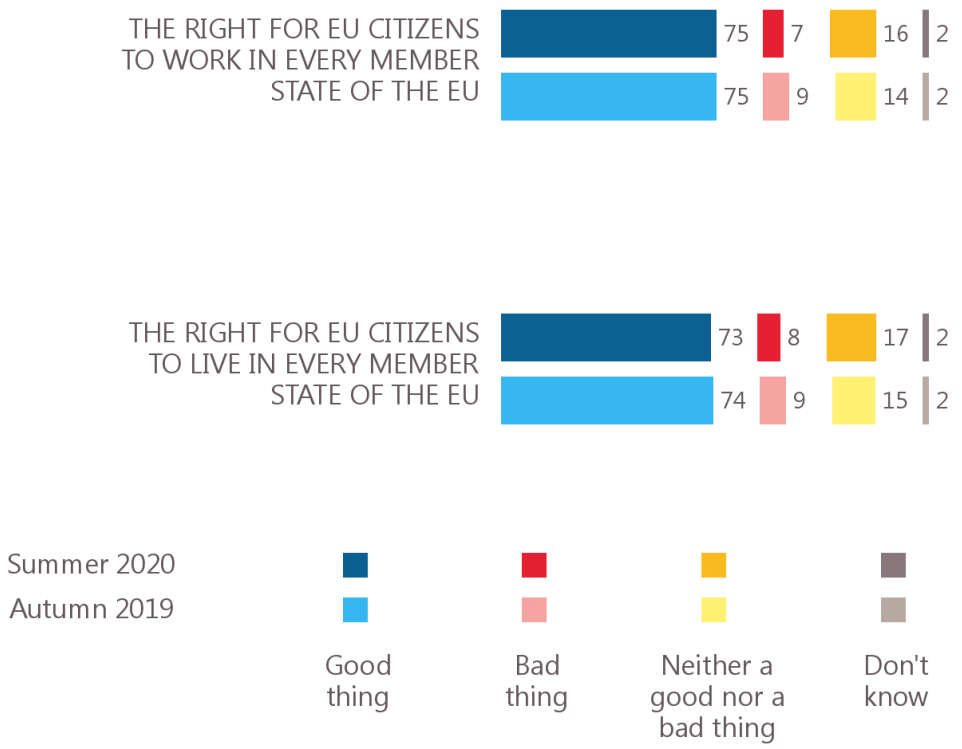
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	84	11	5
Gender			
Man	85	11	4
Woman	83	11	6
Age			
15-24	89	7	4
25-39	86	11	3
40-54	84	12	4
55+	82	12	6
Education (End of)			
15-	78	13	9
16-19	82	13	5
20+	87	10	3
Still studying	90	7	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	86	11	3
Managers	88	9	3
Other white collars	85	12	3
Manual workers	83	13	4
House persons	77	15	8
Unemployed	81	13	6
Retired	82	12	6
Students	90	6	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	75	18	7
From time to time	78	15	7
Almost never/ Never	87	9	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	81	12	7
The lower middle class	81	14	5
The middle class	86	11	3
The upper middle class	89	9	2
The upper class	87	13	0

A stable proportion of around three quarters of Europeans consider that the right of EU citizens to live or work in any Member State of the EU is a good thing

More than seven of ten Europeans think that the right of EU citizens to live or work in any EU Member State is a "good thing"[24]:

- 75% (unchanged since autumn 2019, -1 percentage point compared with EU27) of the respondents believe that "the right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU" is a "good thing". A very small proportion of 7% (-2, -1 for EU27) consider this to be a "bad thing", while 16% (+2) see it as "neither a good nor a bad thing" and 2% (=) say they do not know;
- A nearly identical proportion of 73% (-1 percentage point, and -2 compared with EU27) say that "the right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU" is a "good thing". In contrast, 8% (-1) believe this to be a "bad thing" and 17% (+2, +3 for EU27) consider it as "neither a good nor a bad thing". A proportion of 2% (unchanged) do not provide an answer or say that they do not know.

QB9 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.
(% - EU)



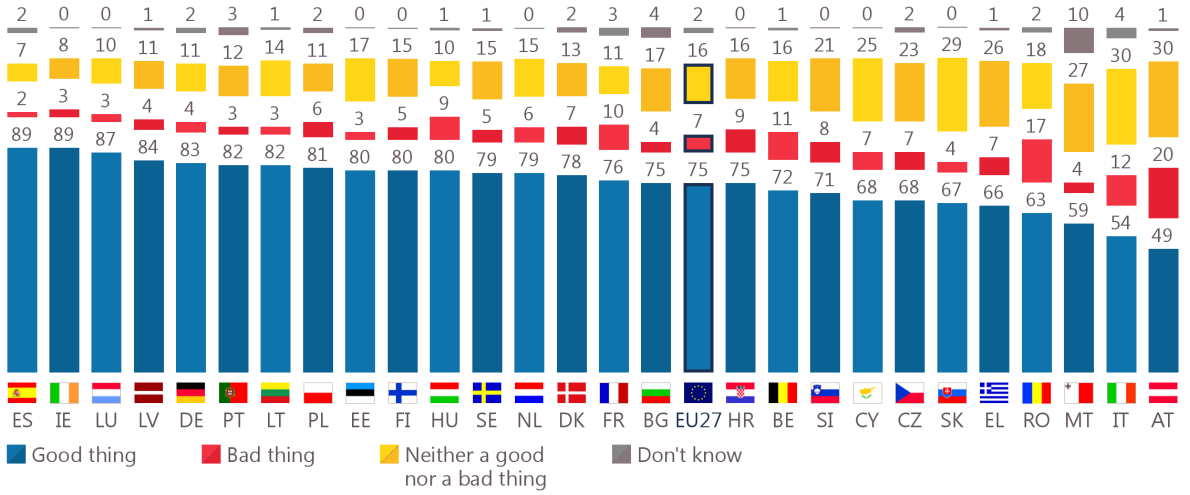
[24] QB9. For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.
1. The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU; 2. The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU

A majority in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since autumn 2019) consider **"the right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU"** to be a "good thing". Perceptions are most positive in both Spain and Ireland (89% in both countries) and less preponderant in Austria (49%), in Italy (54%) and in Malta (59%), where fewer than six in ten respondents share this view.

However, since autumn 2019, positive views decreased in 16 Member States of the European Union, most significantly in Finland (80%, -9 percentage points) and in Sweden (79, -7). They remained unchanged in Italy (54%) and in Latvia (84%) and increased in nine countries, particularly in Ireland (89%, +6).

QB9.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU (%)

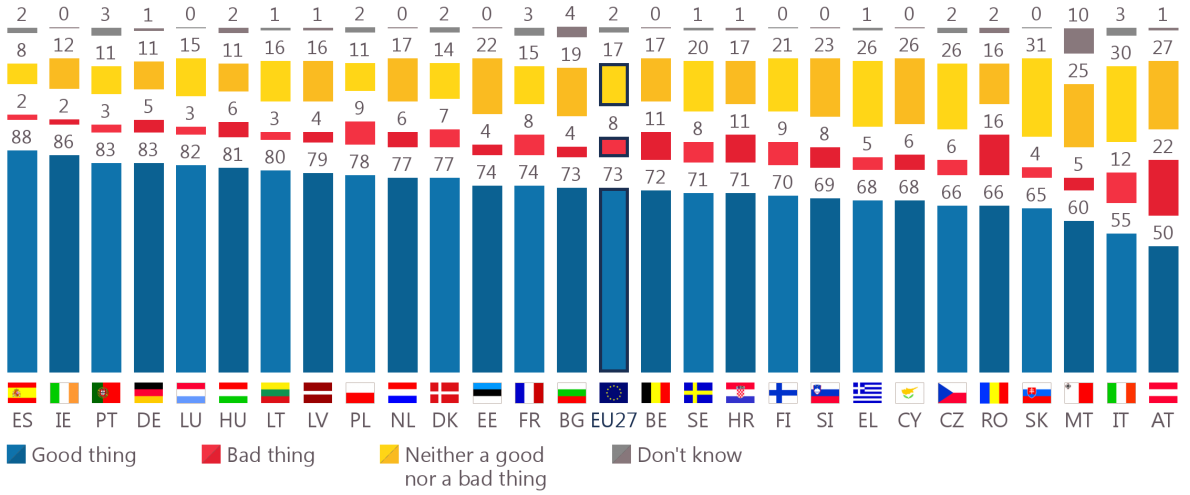


A majority of respondents across all 27 Member States of the European Union (as in autumn 2019) believe that **"the right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU"** is "a good thing". However, scores range from 88% in Spain and 86% in Ireland, where they are highest, to 50% in Austria (vs. 22 "bad thing" and 27% "neither a good nor a bad thing"), where support for this principle is the lowest.

In terms of evolutions since autumn 2019, support for the right for EU citizens to live anywhere in the EU has decreased in 15 Member States of the European Union, most significantly in Finland (70%, -14 percentage points) and stayed the same in four countries. In contrast, it increased in eight countries, particularly in Ireland (86%, +5).

QB9.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU (%)



QB9 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.
(%)

	The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU							The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU						
	Good thing	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Bad thing	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Neither a good nor a bad thing	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know	Good thing	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Bad thing	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Neither a good nor a bad thing	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	75	=	7	▼2	16	▲2	2	73	▼1	8	▼1	17	▲2	2
EU28-UK	75	▼1	7	▼1	16	▲2	2	73	▼2	8	▼1	17	▲3	2
BE	72	▼4	11	▼2	16	▲6	1	72	▼3	11	▼2	17	▲6	0
BG	75	▼6	4	▲2	17	▲3	4	73	▼7	4	▲2	19	▲5	4
CZ	68	▼1	7	▼1	23	=	2	66	▼1	6	▼2	26	▲2	2
DK	78	▼1	7	▲3	13	▼2	2	77	▲2	7	▲1	14	▼3	2
DE	83	▼2	4	=	11	▲1	2	83	▼1	5	=	11	▲2	1
EE	80	▼3	3	▲2	17	▲3	0	74	▼7	4	▲2	22	▲7	0
IE	89	▲6	3	▼2	8	▼2	0	86	▲5	2	▼5	12	▲2	0
EL	66	▲2	7	▼1	26	▼2	1	68	▲4	5	▼2	26	▼3	1
ES	89	▲1	2	▼3	7	▲2	2	88	▼1	2	▼2	8	▲3	2
FR	76	▼1	10	▲2	11	▼1	3	74	=	8	▲1	15	=	3
HR	75	▲3	9	=	16	▼3	0	71	▲3	11	=	17	▼4	1
IT	54	=	12	▼6	30	▲5	4	55	=	12	▼5	30	▲5	3
CY	68	▼4	7	▲3	25	▲1	0	68	▼2	6	▲1	26	▲1	0
LV	84	=	4	▲1	11	▼1	1	79	▲1	4	=	16	=	1
LT	82	▼6	3	=	14	▲5	1	80	▼8	3	▲1	16	▲7	1
LU	87	▼4	3	=	10	▲5	0	82	▼7	3	▲1	15	▲8	0
HU	80	▲2	9	▼4	10	▲2	1	81	▼2	6	▼2	11	▲3	2
MT	59	▲5	4	▼1	27	▼8	10	60	▲4	5	▲1	25	▼9	10
NL	79	▲3	6	=	15	▼2	0	77	▲3	6	▼1	17	▼1	0
AT	49	▼4	20	▲2	30	▲2	1	50	▼2	22	=	27	▲2	1
PL	81	▲3	6	▼3	11	▲1	2	78	▲1	9	▼1	11	▲1	2
PT	82	▼4	3	▼2	12	▲4	3	83	▼3	3	▼1	11	▲2	3
RO	63	▼1	17	=	18	▲1	2	66	=	16	▼3	16	▲3	2
SI	71	▼5	8	▲2	21	▲4	0	69	▼4	8	▲2	23	▲3	0
SK	67	▲1	4	=	29	▲2	0	65	=	4	=	31	▲3	0
FI	80	▼9	5	▲2	15	▲8	0	70	▼14	9	▲5	21	▲11	0
SE	79	▼7	5	=	15	▲6	1	71	▼7	8	▲1	20	▲6	1

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that at least six in ten respondents in all socio-demographic categories believe that the right for EU citizens to live and work in every Member State of the EU is "a good thing":

- To **work** in every EU Member State: support for this idea is strongest among respondents aged between 15-24 years (84%), managers (82%), students (85%) and people who see themselves "upper middle class" (83%) or "upper class" (90%);
- To **live** in every EU Member State: proportions are particularly high among respondents aged between 15-24 years (81%), managers (81%), students (83%) and people who see themselves "upper middle class" (81%) or "upper class" (86%).

QB9.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

The right for EU citizens to work in every Member State of the EU (% - EU)

	Good thing	Bad thing	Neither a good nor a bad thing	Don't know
EU27	75	7	16	2
Gender				
Man	76	8	15	1
Woman	73	8	17	2
Age				
15-24	84	4	10	2
25-39	78	7	14	1
40-54	74	9	16	1
55+	70	8	19	3
Education (End of)				
15-	65	10	21	4
16-19	72	9	18	1
20+	80	6	13	1
Still studying	85	4	9	2
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	7	16	1
Managers	82	7	10	1
Other white collars	76	6	16	2
Manual workers	73	8	17	2
House persons	70	9	19	2
Unemployed	72	9	17	2
Retired	70	8	19	3
Students	85	4	9	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	61	14	22	3
From time to time	64	11	22	3
Almost never/ Never	80	6	13	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	72	8	17	3
The lower middle class	71	10	17	2
The middle class	76	7	16	1
The upper middle class	83	5	11	1
The upper class	90	4	6	0

QB9.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think that it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good or a bad thing.

The right for EU citizens to live in every Member State of the EU (% - EU)

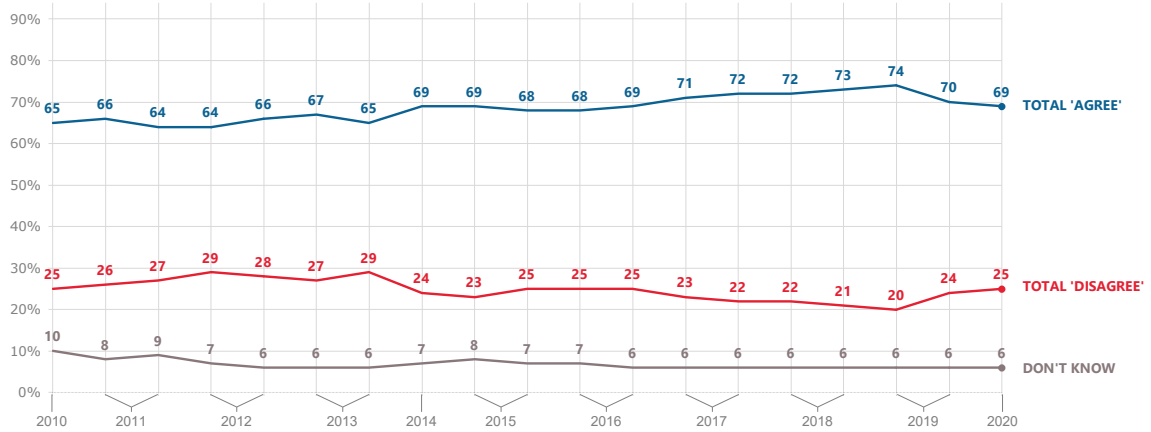
	Good thing	Bad thing	Neither a good nor a bad thing	Don't know
EU27	73	8	17	2
Gender				
Man	75	7	16	2
Woman	72	8	18	2
Age				
15-24	81	6	11	2
25-39	77	8	14	1
40-54	73	9	17	1
55+	69	8	20	3
Education (End of)				
15-	64	10	22	4
16-19	71	9	19	1
20+	79	6	14	1
Still studying	83	5	11	1
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	5	18	1
Managers	81	7	11	1
Other white collars	75	7	17	1
Manual workers	71	9	18	2
House persons	69	8	21	2
Unemployed	71	10	17	2
Retired	70	8	19	3
Students	83	5	10	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	60	14	23	3
From time to time	64	10	23	3
Almost never/ Never	79	6	14	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	71	8	19	2
The lower middle class	70	9	19	2
The middle class	75	8	16	1
The upper middle class	81	5	13	1
The upper class	86	6	8	0

V. A STRONGER EUROPE IN THE WORLD

More than two thirds of Europeans believe that the EU's voice counts in the world

69% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since autumn 2019, -2 compared with EU27, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019) agree that "the EU's voice counts in the world"[25]. However, the proportion of this positive perception is the lowest since autumn 2016. In contrast, 25% (+1, +2 compared with EU27) of respondents disagree with this statement and a stable proportion of 6% (unchanged) say that they don't know.

QB8.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU's voice counts in the world (% - EU)



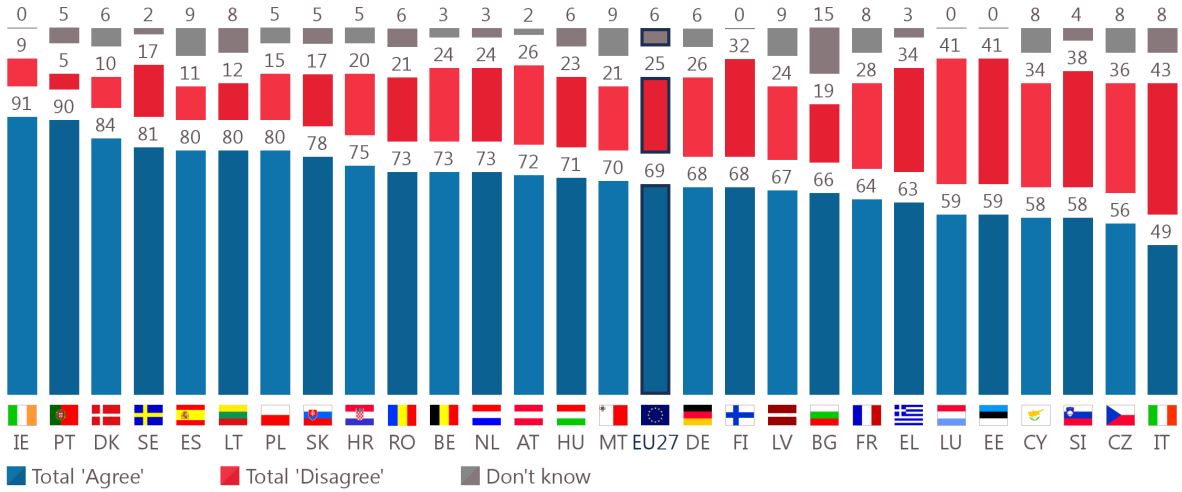
A majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States (unchanged compared with autumn 2019) agree with the statement that "the EU's voice counts in the world". However, scores vary sharply across EU Member States, reaching from 91% in Ireland, where they are highest, to 49% in Italy, where they are lowest. In two EU Member States, more than a third of respondents say that they "totally agree" with this statement, namely in Ireland (42%) and in Denmark (36%).

Since autumn 2019, the proportion of Europeans who agree with the statement that "the EU's voice counts in the world" lost ground in 20 Member States of the European Union, most significantly in Luxembourg (59%, -14), Finland (68%, -12) and remained unchanged in Poland (80, =). On the contrary, it gained ground in six countries, particularly in Slovakia (78%, +5).

[25] QB8.3. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world

QB8.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU's voice counts in the world (%)



Analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals no significant differences between socio-demographic categories. However, views of EU's influence in the world are more positive among respondents aged between 15-24 years (77%), students (77%) and people who see themselves as "upper class" (83%).

QB8.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU's voice counts in the world (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	25	6
Gender			
Man	70	26	4
Woman	68	24	8
Age			
15-24	77	16	7
25-39	70	25	5
40-54	69	26	5
55+	65	27	8
Education (End of)			
15-	61	27	12
16-19	66	28	6
20+	72	24	4
Still studying	79	14	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	24	4
Managers	72	24	4
Other white collars	70	25	5
Manual workers	69	26	5
House persons	62	26	12
Unemployed	62	31	7
Retired	65	27	8
Students	77	16	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	38	8
From time to time	64	29	7
Almost never/ Never	72	22	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	23	10
The lower middle class	62	30	8
The middle class	71	25	4
The upper middle class	75	23	2
The upper class	83	15	2

Nearly seven in ten Europeans agree that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

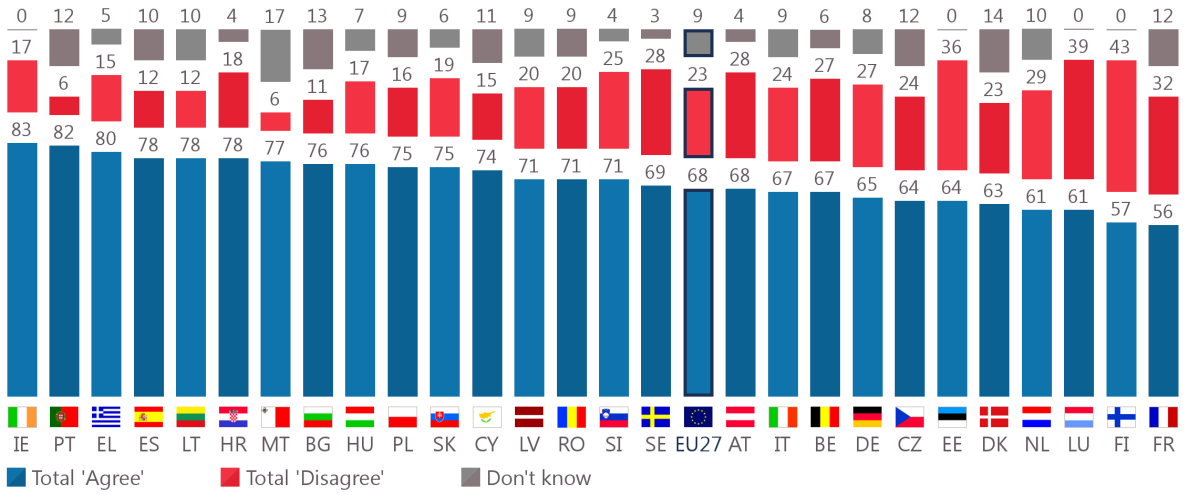
68% of the respondents (+1 percentage point since autumn 2019 but -1 compared to EU27) agree with the statement that "the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy"[26], including 25% (+1, stable for EU27) who "totally agree" and 43% (=, -1 for EU27) who "tend to agree". 23% (+1) of Europeans "disagree" with this statement and 9% (-2, = for EU27) say that they don't know.

Approval of this statement is slightly different in countries of the **euro area**, where 67% (unchanged) agree, and the respondents in countries **outside the euro area**, where approval levels are slightly higher: 73% "agree" (+5 percentage points since autumn 2019).

In all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged compared with autumn 2019), more than half of the respondents think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. Scores range from Ireland (83%), Portugal (82%) and Greece (80%), where at least eight in ten respondents agree with this statement, to 56% in France and 57% in Finland, where less than six in ten agree with it.

QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether 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 (%)



[26] QB3.3. Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

In terms of evolution, the proportion of respondents who consider that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has gained ground in 11 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Sweden (69%, +9 percentage points since autumn 2019) and remained unchanged in three countries. On the contrary, it decreased in 13 countries, most markedly in Romania (71%, -7).

QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	68	▲ 1	23	▲ 1	9
EU28-UK	68	▼ 1	23	▲ 1	9
EURO AREA	67	=	24	=	9
NON-EURO AREA	73	▲ 5	18	▼ 1	9
SE	69	▲ 9	28	=	3
SK	75	▲ 6	19	▲ 2	6
EE	64	▲ 5	36	▲ 11	0
ES	78	▲ 4	12	▼ 3	10
IE	83	▲ 3	17	▲ 8	0
HR	78	▲ 2	18	=	4
FR	56	▲ 2	32	▼ 1	12
EL	80	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	5
MT	77	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	17
AT	68	▲ 1	28	▲ 1	4
IT	67	▲ 1	24	▲ 1	9
BE	67	=	27	=	6
CZ	64	=	24	▼ 2	12
DK	63	=	23	▲ 2	14
LV	71	▼ 1	20	▲ 2	9
SI	71	▼ 1	25	▲ 1	4
HU	76	▼ 2	17	=	7
PL	75	▼ 2	16	▲ 2	9
BG	76	▼ 3	11	▲ 4	13
CY	74	▼ 3	15	▼ 3	11
LT	78	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	10
NL	61	▼ 4	29	=	10
DE	65	▼ 5	27	▲ 3	8
LU	61	▼ 5	39	▲ 16	0
PT	82	▼ 6	6	▲ 4	12
FI	57	▼ 6	43	▲ 18	0
RO	71	▼ 7	20	▲ 3	9

Analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals no significant differences between socio-demographic categories.

QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether 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	68	23	9
Gender			
Man	70	24	6
Woman	68	21	11
Age			
15-24	72	19	9
25-39	70	23	7
40-54	70	24	6
55+	65	24	11
Education (End of)			
15-	65	20	15
16-19	71	21	8
20+	66	27	7
Still studying	71	20	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	23	4
Managers	68	27	5
Other white collars	73	21	6
Manual workers	71	21	8
House persons	63	21	16
Unemployed	66	24	10
Retired	63	24	13
Students	71	20	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	23	13
From time to time	70	21	9
Almost never/ Never	68	24	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	18	14
The lower middle class	66	26	8
The middle class	70	23	7
The upper middle class	69	27	4
The upper class	75	24	1

A majority of respondents in all EU Member States support the common policies of the European Union but opinions are split concerning the enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

Respondents were asked about their support of three common policies for the 27 Member States of the European Union and requested to indicate whether they are in favour or against a potential enlargement of the European Union to include further countries in the future years[27]:

- Slightly more than three quarters of the respondents (77%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2019 but -1 compared with EU27) support a "common defence and security policy among EU Member States"; 17% (+1, +2 for EU27) are against this policy and 6% answer "don't know" or refuse to answer (-3, -1 for EU27);
- Just under three quarters of the respondents (74%, +3 percentage points compared with autumn 2019, stable for EU27) say that they are in favour of "the EU's common trade policy", while 18% oppose this policy (+1, +2 for EU27) and 8% don't know or provide no answer (-4, -2 for EU27);
- More than seven in ten respondents (71%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2019 but stable compared with the EU27-level) are in favour of a "common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU", whereas 20% (-1, = for EU27) of Europeans are opposed to it and 9% (-2, = for EU27) say that they don't know or provide no answer;
- Concerning a "further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years" proportions are split: 44% (stable since autumn 2019 but -1 percentage point compared with EU27 average) declare that they are in favour of a potential enlargement of the European Union, whereas a similar proportion (45%, +3, identical evolution when compared with the EU27 average) oppose this policy. However, more than one in ten respondents (11%, - 3, and -2 for EU27) say that they "don't know" or refuse to answer.

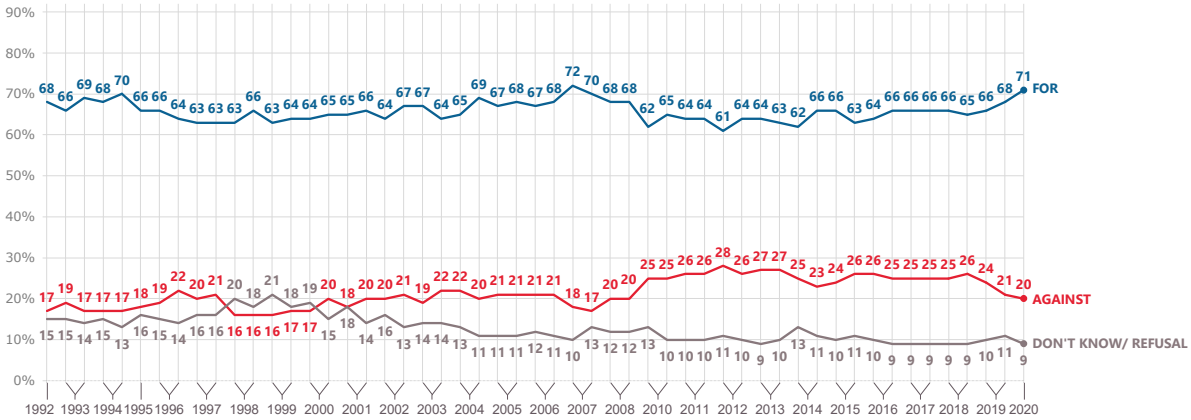
[27] QB5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. 1. A common foreign policy of the EU Member States; 2. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States; 3. The EU's common trade policy; 6. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

71% of the respondents (+3 percentage points since autumn 2019) are in favour of "a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU". This proportion is gaining ground for the third time in a row: +6 percentage points compared with autumn 2018. Support for this policy is now at its second highest level (after spring 2007 when it was at 72%) since the question was introduced in autumn 1992.

On the contrary, the proportion of Europeans who are against "a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU" (20%) decreased since autumn 2019 by one percentage point and more significantly by six percentage points compared with autumn 2018.

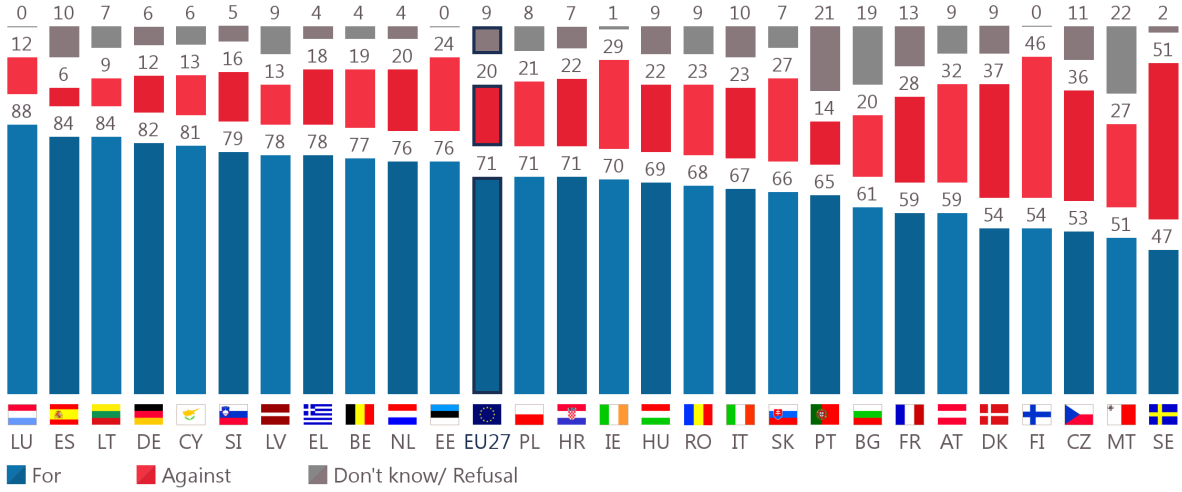
QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (% - EU)



An analysis at the national level shows that a majority of respondents in 26 Member States of the European Union support a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU. However, proportions range from 88% in Luxembourg, 84% in Spain and in Lithuania, where support is highest, to 51% in Malta and 53% in Czechia, where it is lowest among these 26 countries.

As in autumn 2019, Sweden is the sole EU Member State where only a minority of respondents favour a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (47% vs. 51% "against").

QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU gained ground in 14 EU Member States, most markedly in Luxembourg (88%, +17 percentage points) and in Estonia (76%, +10), and remained unchanged in five countries. Support declined in eight countries, particularly in Czechia (53%, -10) and in Bulgaria (61%, -9).

QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	▲ 3	20	▼ 1	9
EU28-UK	71	=	20	=	9
LU	88	▲17	12	▼ 3	0
EE	76	▲10	24	▲ 7	0
DK	54	▲ 7	37	▲ 2	9
SE	47	▲ 5	51	▲ 3	2
HR	71	▲ 4	22	▼ 4	7
ES	84	▲ 3	6	▼ 3	10
LT	84	▲ 3	9	▼ 1	7
EL	78	▲ 2	18	▼ 2	4
LV	78	▲ 2	13	=	9
AT	59	▲ 2	32	▼ 5	9
SI	79	▲ 1	16	=	5
BE	77	▲ 1	19	▼ 1	4
NL	76	▲ 1	20	▲ 2	4
IT	67	▲ 1	23	▼ 3	10
DE	82	=	12	=	6
PL	71	=	21	▲ 3	8
HU	69	=	22	▲ 1	9
PT	65	=	14	▼10	21
FI	54	=	46	▲16	0
RO	68	▼ 1	23	▲ 1	9
IE	70	▼ 2	29	▲16	1
FR	59	▼ 2	28	▲ 4	13
CY	81	▼ 5	13	▲ 5	6
SK	66	▼ 5	27	▲ 8	7
MT	51	▼ 5	27	▲ 8	22
BG	61	▼ 9	20	▲ 6	19
CZ	53	▼10	36	▲ 6	11

Analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals no significant differences between socio-demographic categories on the question of supporting a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

QB5.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (% - EU)

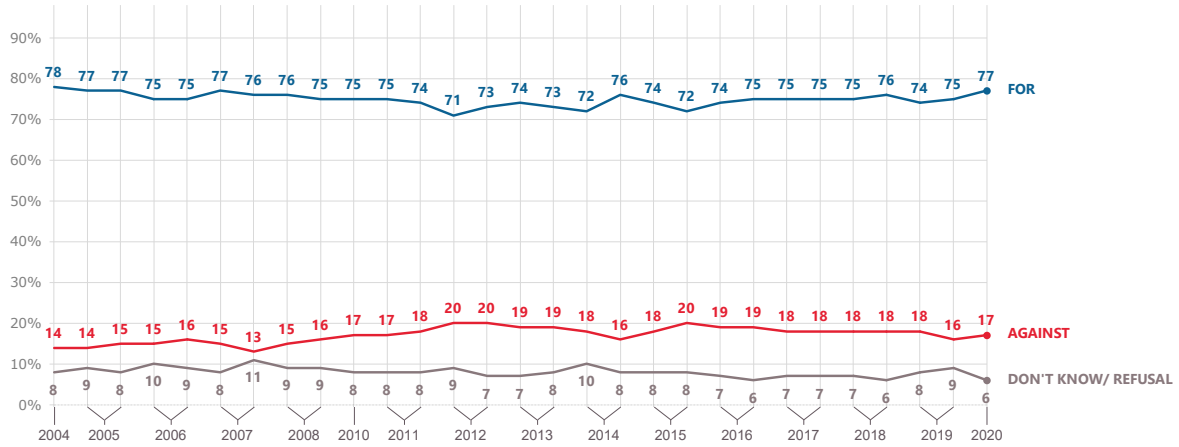
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	20	9
Gender			
Man	72	21	7
Woman	69	20	11
Age			
15-24	71	17	12
25-39	71	22	7
40-54	72	21	7
55+	70	20	10
Education (End of)			
15-	66	20	14
16-19	71	21	8
20+	72	21	7
Still studying	74	15	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	21	6
Managers	76	19	5
Other white collars	73	21	6
Manual workers	69	23	8
House persons	67	18	15
Unemployed	64	23	13
Retired	69	20	11
Students	75	14	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	27	14
From time to time	66	24	10
Almost never/ Never	74	19	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	21	12
The lower middle class	66	24	10
The middle class	73	19	8
The upper middle class	77	18	5
The upper class	79	20	1

A common defence and security policy

Slightly more than three-quarters of the respondents (77%, +2 percentage points since autumn 2019) are in favour of "a common defence and security policy among EU Member States". Since 2004, when this indicator was introduced, proportions are relatively stable with variations fluctuating between 71% and 78%.

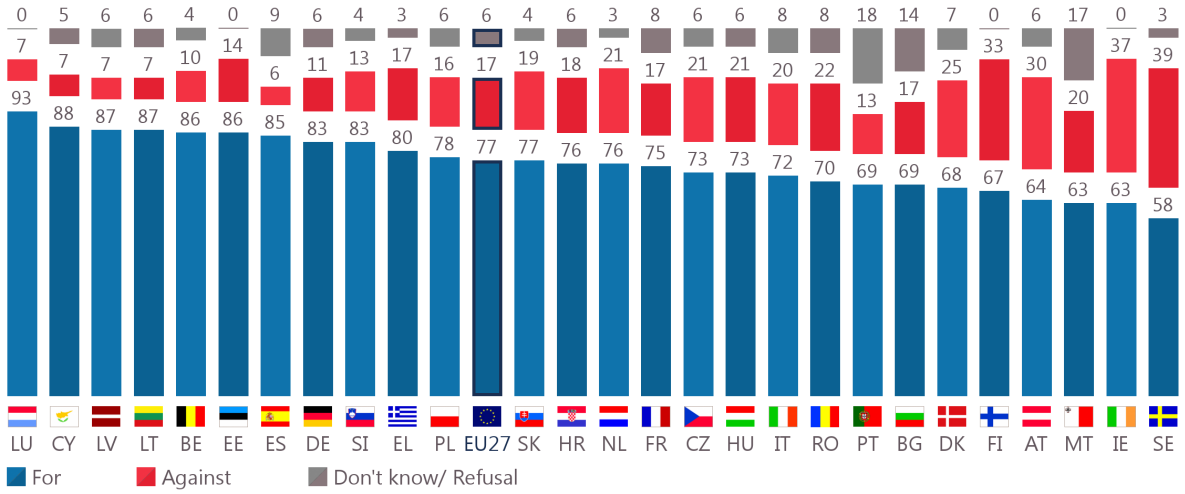
17% are opposed to a common defence and security policy among the EU Member States. Although this proportion increased slightly since autumn 2019 (+1 percentage point), it remains below the levels measured between spring 2015 and spring 2019.

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



The national analysis shows that a majority in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged compared with autumn 2019) supports a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Support is highest in Luxembourg (93%) and in Cyprus (88%) and lowest in Sweden (58%) and in Ireland and Malta (both 63%).

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)



Since autumn 2019, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased in seven Member States of the European Union, most particularly in Luxembourg (93%, +13 percentage points). It remained unchanged in four countries and decreased in 16 EU Member States, most strikingly in Bulgaria (69%, -9) and in Malta (63%, -8).

QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	77	▲ 2	17	▲ 1	6
EU28-UK	77	▼ 1	17	▲ 2	6
LU	93	▲13	7	▼ 5	0
EE	86	▲ 6	14	▲ 5	0
LV	87	▲ 2	7	▼ 1	6
DK	68	▲ 2	25	▲ 2	7
AT	64	▲ 2	30	▼ 3	6
HR	76	▲ 1	18	▼ 2	6
FI	67	▲ 1	33	▲10	0
BE	86	=	10	▼ 1	4
ES	85	=	6	▼ 1	9
IT	72	=	20	=	8
SE	58	=	39	▲ 3	3
LT	87	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	6
SI	83	▼ 1	13	▲ 2	4
EL	80	▼ 1	17	=	3
FR	75	▼ 1	17	▲ 4	8
RO	70	▼ 1	22	▲ 1	8
IE	63	▼ 1	37	▲16	0
DE	83	▼ 2	11	=	6
PL	78	▼ 2	16	▲ 3	6
HU	73	▼ 2	21	▲ 2	6
NL	76	▼ 4	21	▲ 4	3
PT	69	▼ 4	13	▼ 6	18
CY	88	▼ 5	7	▲ 2	5
SK	77	▼ 5	19	▲ 9	4
CZ	73	▼ 5	21	▲ 3	6
MT	63	▼ 8	20	▲ 6	17
BG	69	▼ 9	17	▲ 7	14

Analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals no significant differences between socio-demographic categories.

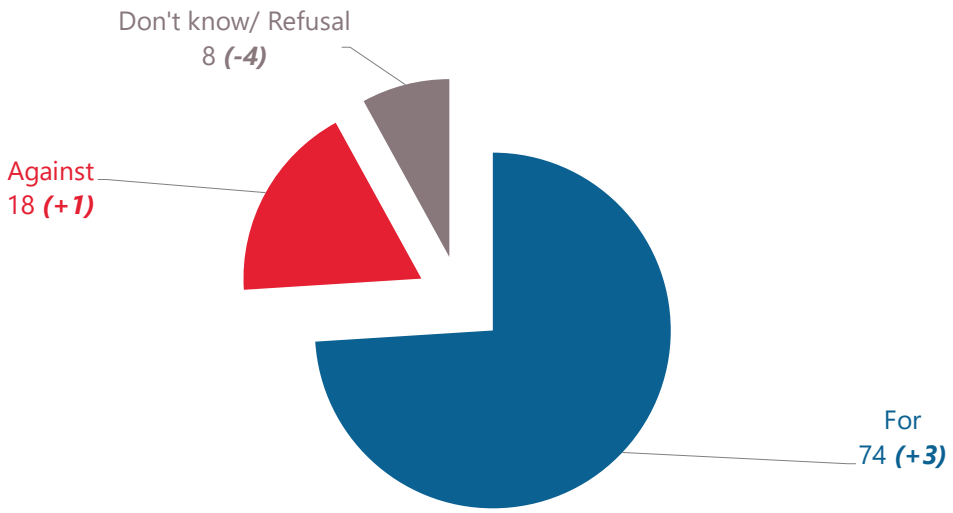
QB5.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	77	17	6
Gender			
Man	78	17	5
Woman	75	16	9
Age			
15-24	78	14	8
25-39	75	19	6
40-54	77	18	5
55+	76	16	8
Education (End of)			
15-	73	15	12
16-19	77	17	6
20+	77	17	6
Still studying	77	14	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	77	18	5
Managers	79	17	4
Other white collars	79	17	4
Manual workers	76	18	6
House persons	70	18	12
Unemployed	73	18	9
Retired	77	15	8
Students	78	14	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	24	11
From time to time	72	20	8
Almost never/ Never	80	14	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	16	10
The lower middle class	72	21	7
The middle class	79	16	5
The upper middle class	80	17	3
The upper class	81	16	3

The EU's common trade policy

Nearly three-quarters of Europeans (74%, +3 percentage points since autumn 2019) support "**the EU's common trade policy**", while 18% (+1) are opposed to this policy and 8% (-4) say they don't know.

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (% - EU)

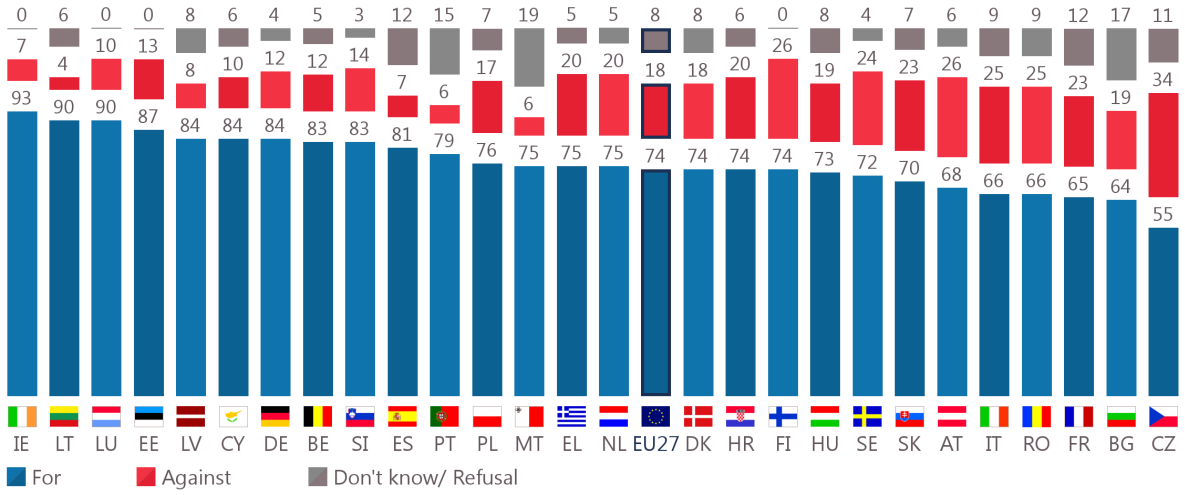


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

A majority in all 27 EU Member States is in favour of the EU's common trade policy (unchanged since autumn 2019) with the highest proportions in Ireland (93%), Lithuania (90%) and Luxembourg (90%) where at least nine in ten respondents support this policy. On the contrary, the level of support is the lowest in Czechia with 55%.

Czechia is, furthermore, the sole country where more than one third of respondents (34%) are against the common trade policy.

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (%)



Since autumn 2019, proportions of respondents who are in favour of a common trade policy have increased in 16 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Luxembourg (90%, +19 percentage points) and in Ireland (93%, +12). In three countries proportions remain unchanged, namely in Latvia (84%), in Greece (75%) and in France (65%). Proportions decreased in eight countries, notably in Czechia (55%, -9) and the Netherlands (75%, -7).

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	74	▲ 3	18	▲ 1	8
EU28-UK	74	=	18	▲ 2	8
LU	90	▲19	10	▼ 5	0
IE	93	▲12	7	▼ 1	0
EE	87	▲ 7	13	▲ 5	0
SI	83	▲ 4	14	▼ 1	3
MT	75	▲ 4	6	▼ 3	19
FI	74	▲ 4	26	▲ 9	0
LT	90	▲ 3	4	▼ 2	6
DE	84	▲ 2	12	▼ 1	4
BE	83	▲ 2	12	▼ 3	5
PL	76	▲ 2	17	▲ 2	7
DK	74	▲ 2	18	▲ 2	8
ES	81	▲ 1	7	=	12
HR	74	▲ 1	20	▼ 1	6
SE	72	▲ 1	24	▲ 4	4
SK	70	▲ 1	23	▲ 1	7
IT	66	▲ 1	25	=	9
LV	84	=	8	=	8
EL	75	=	20	▼ 1	5
FR	65	=	23	▲ 5	12
AT	68	▼ 1	26	▲ 1	6
RO	66	▼ 2	25	▲ 2	9
BG	64	▼ 2	19	▲ 4	17
CY	84	▼ 3	10	▲ 3	6
HU	73	▼ 3	19	▲ 2	8
PT	79	▼ 5	6	▲ 1	15
NL	75	▼ 7	20	▲ 8	5
CZ	55	▼ 9	34	▲ 4	11

Analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals no significant differences between socio-demographic categories. However, support is particularly high among managers (79%), and respondents who consider themselves "upper middle class" (80%) or "upper class" (87%).

QB5.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	74	18	8
Gender			
Man	76	18	6
Woman	72	18	10
Age			
15-24	75	13	12
25-39	75	19	6
40-54	74	19	7
55+	73	17	10
Education (End of)			
15-	68	17	15
16-19	74	20	6
20+	76	17	7
Still studying	77	11	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	77	19	4
Managers	79	16	5
Other white collars	75	19	6
Manual workers	72	21	7
House persons	69	17	14
Unemployed	68	20	12
Retired	73	17	10
Students	77	11	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	27	12
From time to time	68	22	10
Almost never/ Never	78	15	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	71	18	11
The lower middle class	69	21	10
The middle class	76	17	7
The upper middle class	80	15	5
The upper class	87	10	3

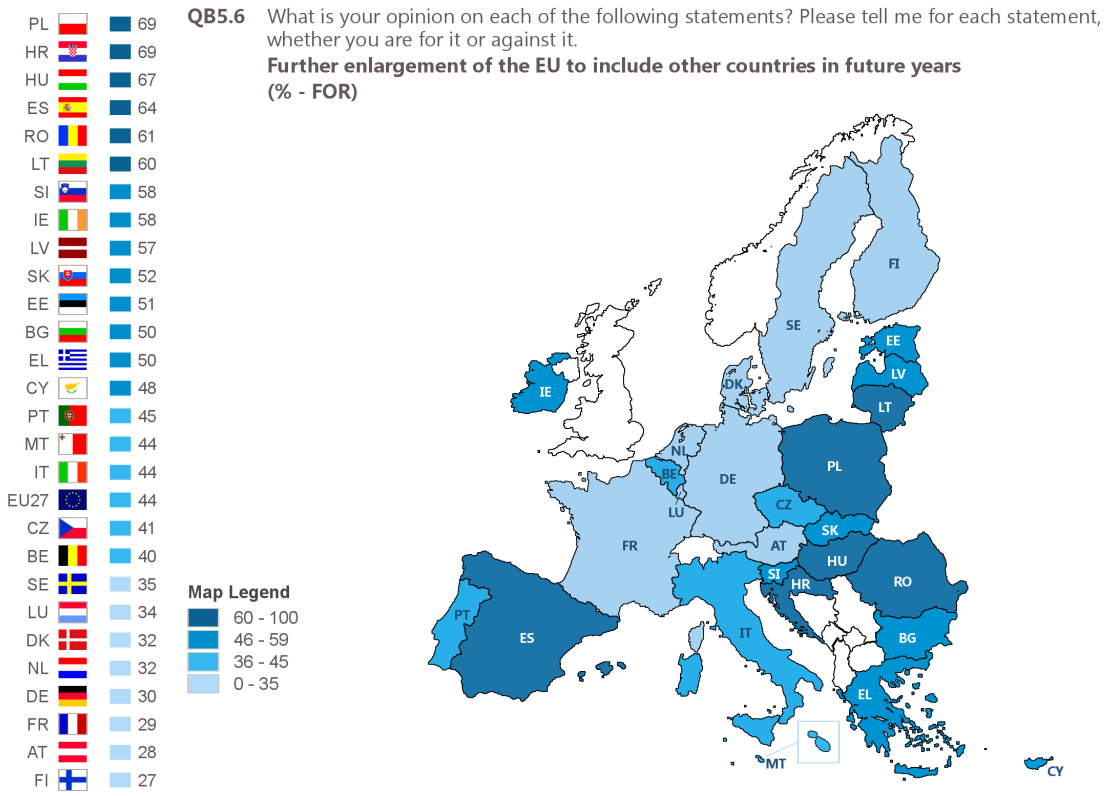
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

Amongst the four policies tested, support for "a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years" is lowest. Public opinion is split between those who favour such a policy (44%, unchanged since autumn 2019) and those who are against it (45%, +3 percentage points). 11% (-3) say that they do not know or refuse to answer.

Support for a further enlargement became for the first time majority opinion in spring 2019 and maintained this position in autumn 2019. In this Eurobarometer survey from summer 2020, it is again the minority view.

Differences are marked between the countries of the **euro area** and the countries **outside the euro area**. Indeed, a strong majority of 58% (+8 percentage points since autumn 2019) support this policy in the countries outside the euro area, whereas only a minority of respondents in euro area countries (40%, -1, vs. 49% "against", +3) are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.

A majority of respondents supports a further enlargement of the EU in all **candidate countries**, except Turkey, where, albeit an increase since autumn 2019, only a minority favours this policy: 41% "for" (+9 percentage points), vs. 48% "against" (+3). However, levels of support vary largely and reach from 93% in Albania to 52% in Serbia.

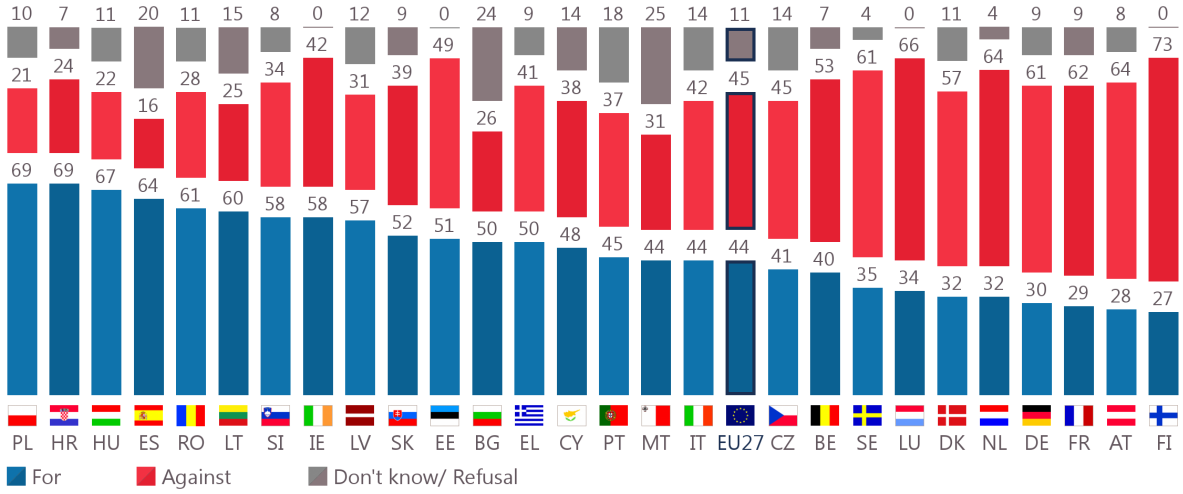


In 17 Member States of the European Union a majority of respondents support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years. Support is strongest in Poland (69%), Croatia (69%) and Hungary (67%), where more than two-thirds favour this policy.

On the contrary, only a minority supports a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years in ten EU Member States. Proportions are smallest in Finland (27%), in Austria (28%) and in France (29%), where less than three in ten respondents say that they are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU.

QB5.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)



Since autumn 2019 support for a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years gained ground in eight countries, particularly in Estonia (51%, +7 percentage points) and remained unchanged in four countries. On the contrary, support declined in 15 Member States of the European Union, most significantly in Malta (44%, -13).

QB5.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)

	For	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Against	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	44	=	45	▲ 3	11
EU28-UK	44	▼ 1	45	▲ 3	11
EE	51	▲ 7	49	▲16	0
HR	69	▲ 5	24	▼ 4	7
LU	34	▲ 4	66	▲12	0
PL	69	▲ 2	21	▲ 1	10
IT	44	▲ 2	42	▼ 2	14
FI	27	▲ 2	73	▲14	0
CZ	41	▲ 1	45	▼ 1	14
SE	35	▲ 1	61	▲10	4
HU	67	=	22	▼ 1	11
BE	40	=	53	▼ 2	7
DK	32	=	57	▲ 4	11
FR	29	=	62	▲ 3	9
IE	58	▼ 1	42	▲16	0
NL	32	▼ 1	64	▲ 4	4
ES	64	▼ 2	16	▲ 2	20
LV	57	▼ 2	31	▲ 2	12
EL	50	▼ 2	41	▲ 2	9
SI	58	▼ 3	34	▲ 4	8
DE	30	▼ 3	61	▲ 6	9
SK	52	▼ 4	39	▲ 8	9
BG	50	▼ 5	26	▲ 5	24
RO	61	▼ 6	28	▲ 5	11
CY	48	▼ 6	38	▲ 7	14
PT	45	▼ 6	37	▼ 3	18
AT	28	▼ 6	64	▲ 5	8
LT	60	▼ 8	25	▲ 4	15
MT	44	▼13	31	▲15	25

The question of a further enlargement divides public opinion. An **analysis of the socio-demographic data** reveals significant differences between socio-demographic categories:

- A majority of **respondents are in favour** of further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years among Europeans aged 15-24 (58%) and those aged 25-39 (49% vs. 40% "against"), students (61%), other white collars (46% vs. 44%), manual workers (47% vs. 42%), house persons (43% vs. 40%), people who have difficulty paying their bills from time to time (46% vs. 42%) and those who consider themselves "working class" (45% vs. 39%) and "upper class" (52% vs. 41%);
- In contrast, **opposition to future enlargement** of the EU receives majorities in several socio-demographic categories, most significantly among Europeans aged 55+ (51% vs. 37%), those who finished education at the age of 20 or later (48% vs. 42%), managers (51% vs. 41%), the retired (52% vs. 36%), and people who consider themselves "upper middle class" (52% vs. 41%).

QB5.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	44	45	11
Gender			
Man	45	45	10
Woman	43	44	13
Age			
15-24	58	30	12
25-39	49	40	11
40-54	44	46	10
55+	37	51	12
Education (End of)			
15-	40	42	18
16-19	44	46	10
20+	42	48	10
Still studying	61	27	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	45	10
Managers	41	51	8
Other white collars	46	44	10
Manual workers	47	42	11
House persons	43	40	17
Unemployed	43	43	14
Retired	36	52	12
Students	61	28	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	49	14
From time to time	46	42	12
Almost never/ Never	44	45	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	45	39	16
The lower middle class	42	48	10
The middle class	45	46	9
The upper middle class	41	52	7
The upper class	52	41	7

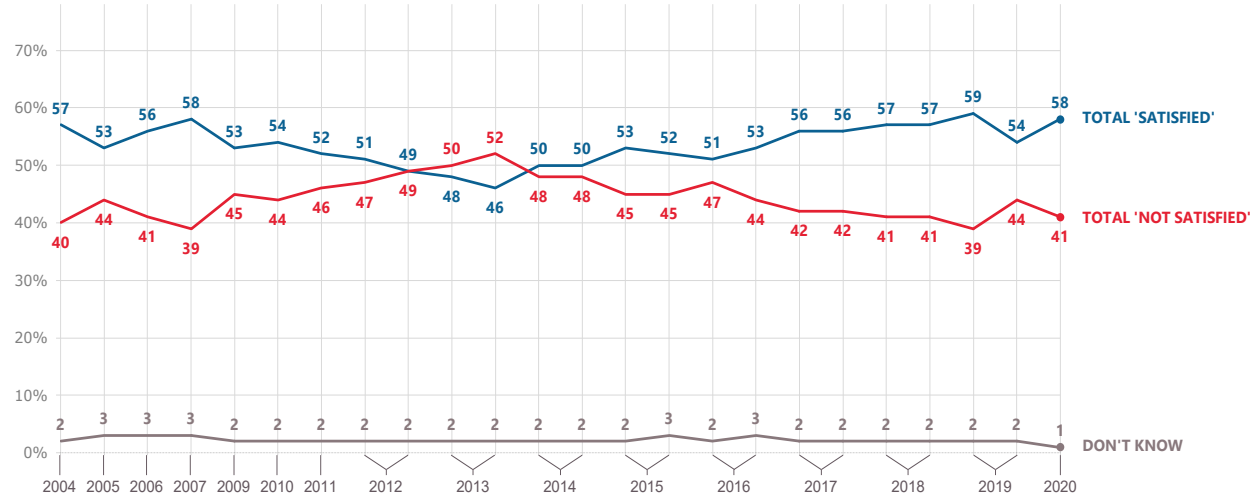
VI. A NEW IMPETUS FOR DEMOCRACY

1 How the democracy works

Around six in ten Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country

In total, 58% of Europeans (+4 percentage points since autumn 2019, +1 compared with EU27 average, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, including 9% "very satisfied" (+1 and unchanged for EU27)[28]. With 2007, this is the second highest level of satisfaction ever measured for this indicator since its introduction in 2004, slightly below the one registered in spring 2019 (59%). Conversely, 41% (-3, -1 compared with EU27 average) of the respondents are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their country.

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



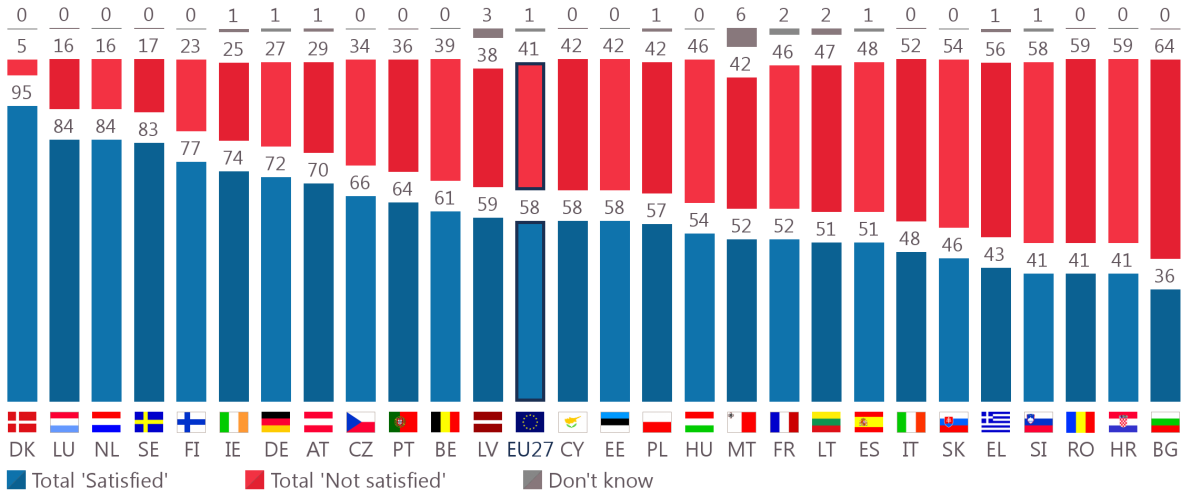
[28] SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The country analysis shows that a majority of respondents in 20 Member States of the European Union (16 in autumn 2019) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Within this group of countries, satisfaction is the highest in Denmark (95%), and the lowest in Spain and Lithuania (51% for both countries).

In seven EU Member States (compared with 12 in autumn 2019), only a minority are satisfied, with less than four in ten respondents in Bulgaria (36%).

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

(%)



Compared with autumn 2019, satisfaction with the way national democracy works gained ground in 16 Member States of the European Union, most significantly in Lithuania (51%, +13 percentage points) and in Cyprus (58%, +12). Satisfaction levels remained unchanged in Germany (72%, =) and in Czechia (66%, =), while they decreased in nine EU Member States, particularly in Slovenia (41%, -6) and in Bulgaria (36%, -6).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Not satisfied'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	58	▲ 4	41	▼ 3	1
EU28-UK	58	▲ 1	41	▼ 1	1
EURO AREA	58	▲ 2	41	▼ 2	1
NON-EURO AREA	57	▲ 4	43	▼ 1	0
LT	51	▲13	47	▼12	2
CY	58	▲12	42	▼11	0
EL	43	▲ 8	56	▼ 9	1
LV	59	▲ 7	38	▼ 7	3
ES	51	▲ 7	48	▼ 7	1
HR	41	▲ 7	59	▼ 6	0
IT	48	▲ 6	52	▼ 5	0
FR	52	▲ 5	46	▼ 5	2
SE	83	▲ 4	17	▼ 4	0
MT	52	▲ 4	42	▼ 4	6
SK	46	▲ 4	54	▼ 2	0
NL	84	▲ 3	16	▼ 3	0
PT	64	▲ 3	36	▼ 3	0
BE	61	▲ 3	39	▼ 3	0
DK	95	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	0
EE	58	▲ 1	42	▲ 5	0
DE	72	=	27	=	1
CZ	66	=	34	▲ 1	0
IE	74	▼ 1	25	▲ 3	1
FI	77	▼ 3	23	▲ 5	0
HU	54	▼ 3	46	▲ 5	0
RO	41	▼ 3	59	▲ 4	0
PL	57	▼ 4	42	▲ 8	1
LU	84	▼ 5	16	▲ 7	0
AT	70	▼ 5	29	▲ 5	1
SI	41	▼ 6	58	▲ 6	1
BG	36	▼ 6	64	▲10	0

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in the country in nearly all socio-demographic categories. Satisfaction reaches at least two-thirds among Europeans aged 15-24 years (66%), students (69%), managers (68%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the "upper middle class" of the society (74%).

Conversely, satisfaction with how national democracy works is in the minority among the unemployed (47% vs. 52%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (33% vs. 66%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the "working class" of the society (48% vs. 51%).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	58	41	1
Gender			
Man	58	41	1
Woman	59	40	1
Age			
15-24	66	32	2
25-39	58	41	1
40-54	55	45	0
55+	58	41	1
Education (End of)			
15-	52	47	1
16-19	55	44	1
20+	62	37	1
Still studying	68	30	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	56	44	0
Managers	68	32	0
Other white collars	61	39	0
Manual workers	53	46	1
House persons	51	47	2
Unemployed	47	52	1
Retired	59	40	1
Students	69	29	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	66	1
From time to time	50	49	1
Almost never/ Never	64	35	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	51	1
The lower middle class	51	48	1
The middle class	63	37	0
The upper middle class	74	26	0
The upper class	65	35	0

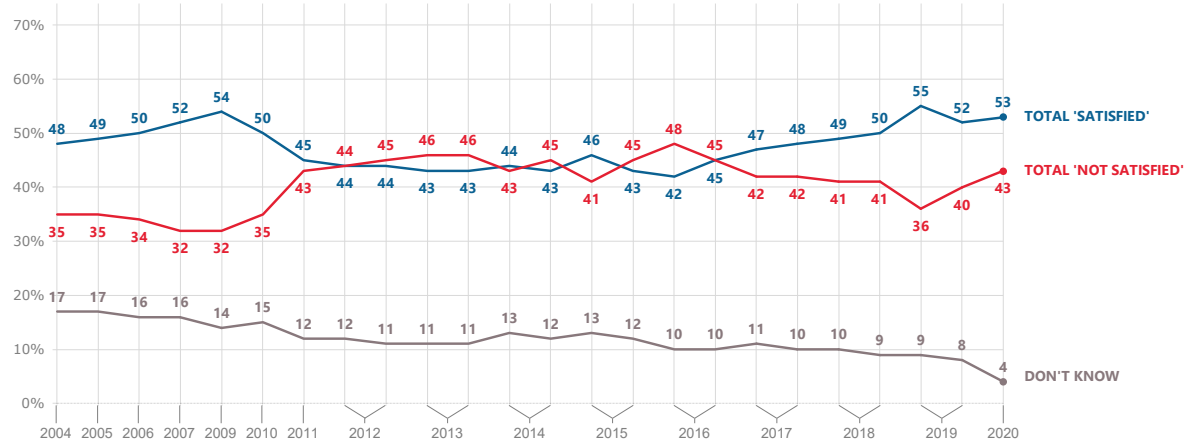
More than five in ten Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union

After a slight decrease between spring and autumn 2019, satisfaction with "the way democracy works in the EU"[29] gained ground in this EB93 survey from summer 2020. Hence, 53% (+1 but -1 percentage point when compared with EU27 average) of Europeans are satisfied with the way European democracy works.

However, dissatisfaction also increased: 43% of Europeans are not satisfied with the way European democracy works. This is the second successive increase of dissatisfaction: +4 percentage points between spring and autumn 2019, and +3 points since autumn 2019 (+4 percentage points when compared with EU27 average). In total, dissatisfaction gained +7 percentage points since spring 2019.

65% (+10 percentage points) of respondents in the countries **outside the euro area** say they are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, while satisfaction is less widespread among respondents in countries of the **euro area**: 49% "satisfied" (-1), vs. 47% "not satisfied" (+4).

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



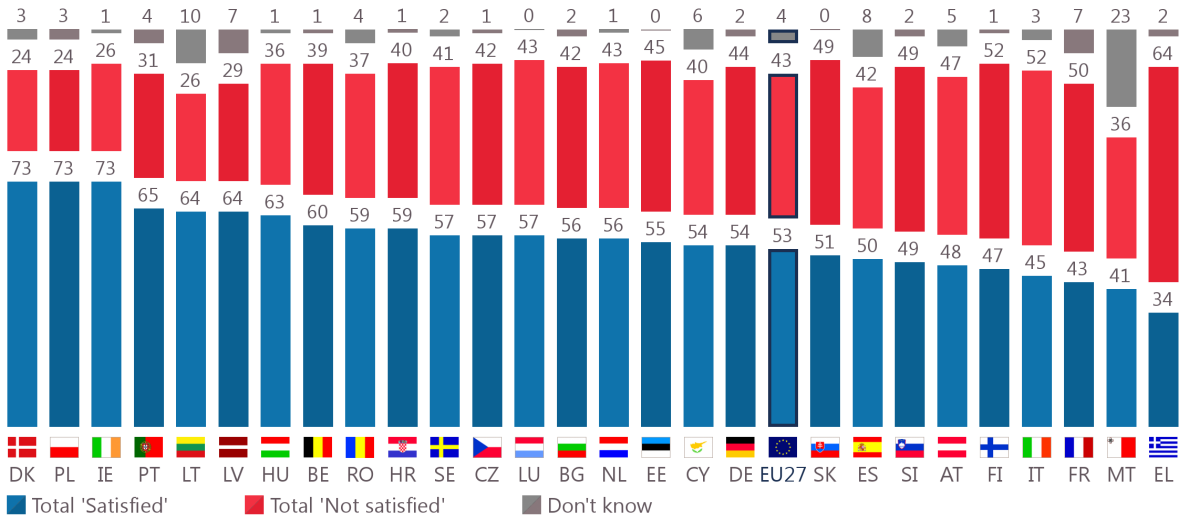
[29] SD18b. And how about the way democracy works in the EU?

The country analysis shows that a majority of respondents is satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU in 22 Member States of the European Union (compared with 24 in autumn 2019). Among these countries, satisfaction levels are the highest in Denmark, Poland and Ireland (73% in each country), and the lowest in Malta: 41% “satisfied”, 36% “dissatisfied” and 23% answer don’t know.

In Slovenia proportions of satisfaction and dissatisfaction are split: 49% vs. 49%.

In four EU Member States (unchanged since autumn 2019) only a minority of respondents are satisfied with how democracy works within the EU: Greece (34% “satisfied”, vs. 64% “dissatisfied”), France (43% vs. 50%), Italy (45% vs. 52%) and Finland (47% vs. 52%).

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



Compared with autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU gained ground in eight Member States of the European Union, particularly in Poland (73%, +6 percentage points). It remained unchanged in seven countries, and decreased in twelve others, most strikingly in Finland (47%, -12) and in Luxembourg (57%, -10).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Not satisfied'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	53	▲ 1	43	▲ 3	4
EU28-UK	53	▼ 1	43	▲ 4	4
EURO AREA	49	▼ 1	47	▲ 4	4
NON-EURO AREA	65	▲ 10	32	▼ 2	3
PL	73	▲ 6	24	▲ 2	3
LV	64	▲ 2	29	▲ 1	7
HU	63	▲ 2	36	▲ 5	1
HR	59	▲ 1	40	▲ 5	1
CZ	57	▲ 1	42	▲ 4	1
CY	54	▲ 1	40	▼ 2	6
SK	51	▲ 1	49	▲ 8	0
ES	50	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	8
DK	73	=	24	▲ 3	3
IE	73	=	26	▲ 7	1
PT	65	=	31	▲ 7	4
BG	56	=	42	▲ 19	2
IT	45	=	52	▲ 6	3
FR	43	=	50	▲ 2	7
EL	34	=	64	▲ 2	2
BE	60	▼ 1	39	=	1
EE	55	▼ 1	45	▲ 18	0
LT	64	▼ 2	26	▲ 3	10
SE	57	▼ 2	41	▲ 7	2
NL	56	▼ 2	43	▲ 4	1
DE	54	▼ 2	44	▲ 4	2
RO	59	▼ 3	37	▲ 7	4
SI	49	▼ 5	49	▲ 8	2
AT	48	▼ 5	47	▲ 4	5
MT	41	▼ 7	36	▲ 2	23
LU	57	▼ 10	43	▲ 13	0
FI	47	▼ 12	52	▲ 18	1

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority in most socio-demographic categories are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union:

- Satisfaction is highest among Europeans aged 15-24 years (66%), students (68%), managers (59%), and people who consider themselves belonging to the "upper middle class" (61%) or "upper class" of the society (72%);
- On the contrary, it is the minority view among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (43% vs. 48%), the unemployed (43% vs. 53%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (31% vs. 63%) and from time to time (48% vs. 49%), and respondents who consider themselves belonging to the "working class" (45% vs. 48%) or "lower middle class" of the society (47% vs. 49%).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	53	43	4
Gender			
Man	52	45	3
Woman	54	41	5
Age			
15-24	66	29	5
25-39	55	42	3
40-54	51	47	2
55+	48	47	5
Education (End of)			
15-	43	48	9
16-19	51	46	3
20+	56	42	2
Still studying	67	28	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	47	2
Managers	59	40	1
Other white collars	57	41	2
Manual workers	52	45	3
House persons	47	44	9
Unemployed	43	53	4
Retired	48	46	6
Students	68	28	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	63	6
From time to time	48	49	3
Almost never/ Never	57	39	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	45	48	7
The lower middle class	47	49	4
The middle class	58	40	2
The upper middle class	61	38	1
The upper class	72	28	0

2 Taking into account citizens' views

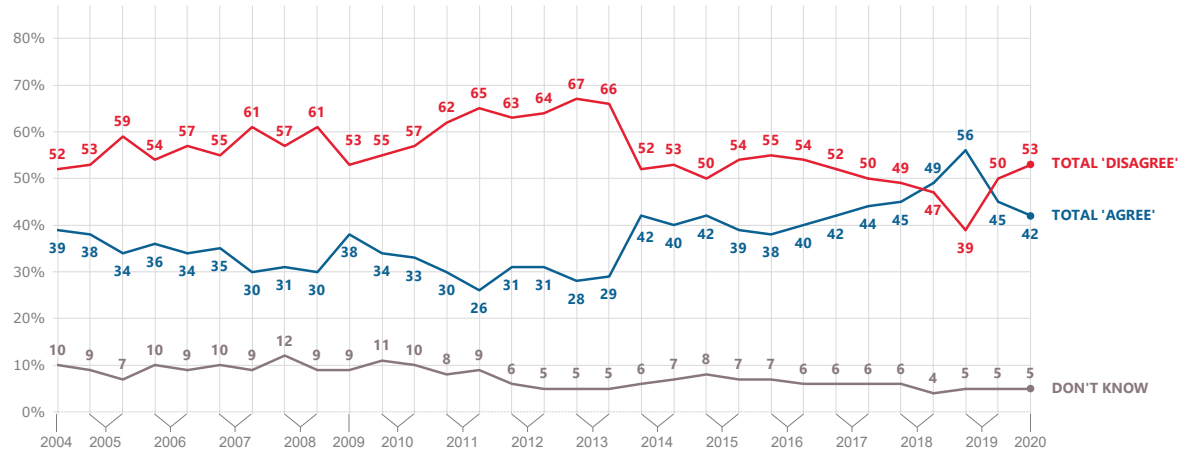
Just over four in ten Europeans consider that their voice counts in the EU

A majority of Europeans (53%) believe that their voice does not count in the European Union[30]. This negative opinion has increased by +3 percentage points since autumn 2019 (+5 when compared with EU27 average, i.e. not taking into account the data from the United Kingdom in autumn 2019) and by +14 percentage points since spring 2019.

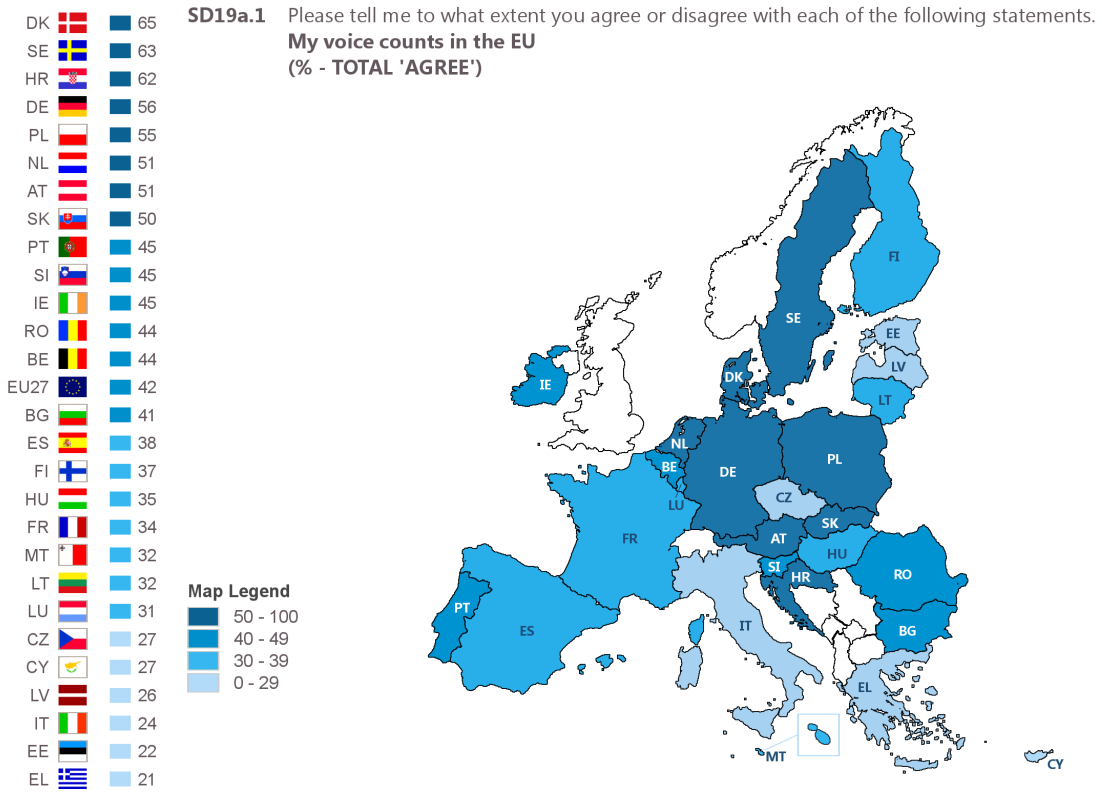
On the contrary, a minority of respondents consider that their voice counts in the EU (42%). Positive opinions decreased by three percentage points since autumn 2019 (-6 for EU27 comparison) and by 14 percentage points since spring 2019. Since 2004, when this indicator was introduced, positive opinions outweighed negative opinions only twice, namely in autumn 2018 and in spring 2019.

Opinions that personal interests are taken into account on the level of the European Union are preponderant in the countries **outside the euro area**: 49% (+5 percentage points since autumn 2019) consider that their voice is taken into account by the EU (vs. 45%, -5, who disagree with this statement). On the contrary, a minority of 40% (-6) of respondents in the **euro area** believe that their voice counts in the EU, vs. 55% (+5) who disagree.

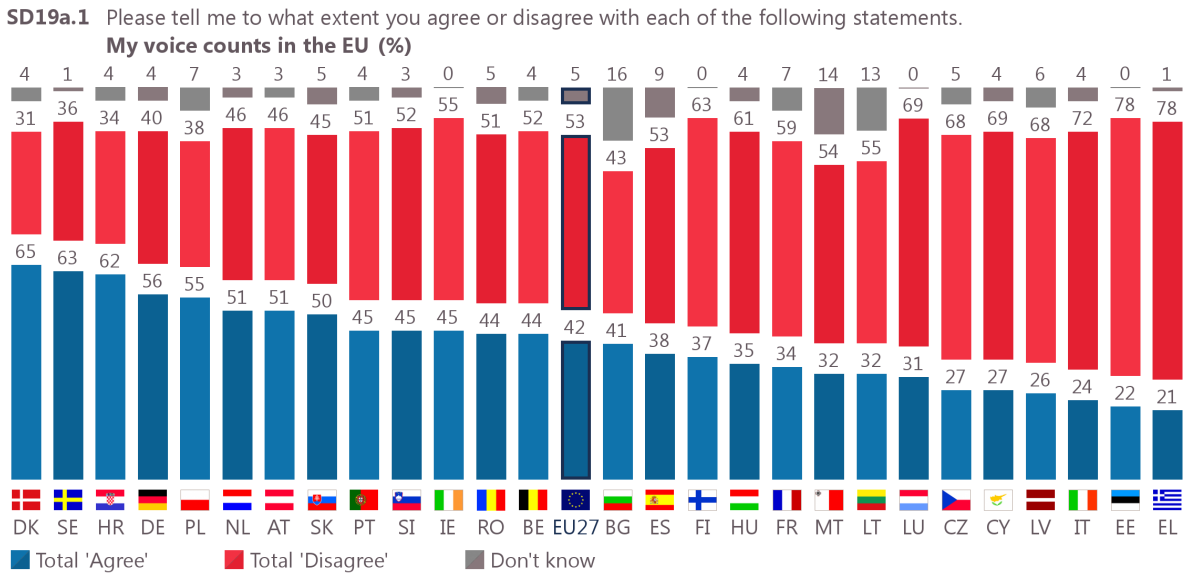
SD19a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)



[30] SD19a.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU



In eight Member States of the European Union a majority of respondents consider that their voice counts in the EU. Within this group of countries, proportions range from 65% in Denmark to 50% in Slovakia. On the contrary, only a minority supports this statement in 19 countries. There is least agreement in Greece (21%) and Estonia (22%).



In terms of evolution since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has decreased in 25 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Luxembourg (31%, -25 percentage points), in Malta (32%, -17) and in Finland (37%, -17). Proportions remained unchanged in Croatia (62%, =).

Slovakia is the sole Member State of the European Union where positive perceptions of this statement slightly progressed: 50%, +1 percentage point.

SD19a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	42	▼ 3	53	▲ 3	5
EU28-UK	42	▼ 6	53	▲ 5	5
SK	50	▲ 1	45	▼ 1	5
HR	62	=	34	▼ 2	4
PL	55	▼ 1	38	=	7
LT	32	▼ 1	55	=	13
EE	22	▼ 1	78	▲ 10	0
ES	38	▼ 2	53	▼ 1	9
SI	45	▼ 4	52	▲ 5	3
FR	34	▼ 4	59	▲ 3	7
DE	56	▼ 5	40	▲ 5	4
BE	44	▼ 5	52	▲ 3	4
CZ	27	▼ 5	68	▲ 5	5
SE	63	▼ 6	36	▲ 7	1
LV	26	▼ 6	68	▲ 6	6
IT	24	▼ 6	72	▲ 6	4
EL	21	▼ 6	78	▲ 6	1
DK	65	▼ 7	31	▲ 6	4
AT	51	▼ 7	46	▲ 6	3
BG	41	▼ 8	43	▲ 3	16
CY	27	▼ 8	69	▲ 7	4
IE	45	▼ 9	55	▲ 14	0
RO	44	▼ 9	51	▲ 7	5
PT	45	▼ 10	51	▲ 9	4
NL	51	▼ 12	46	▲ 13	3
HU	35	▼ 16	61	▲ 14	4
FI	37	▼ 17	63	▲ 21	0
MT	32	▼ 17	54	▲ 11	14
LU	31	▼ 25	69	▲ 31	0

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that socio-demographic categories are divided on the question whether their voice counts in the EU or not:

- A majority of respondents feel that their voice counts in the EU among managers (54%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the "upper class" (59%) or "upper middle class" of the society (55%);
- People who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond are divided on that matter (48% vs. 48%);
- In all other categories this view is held by only a minority. Proportions are smallest among those who finished education aged 15 or earlier (31% vs. 60%), the unemployed (31% vs. 64%), house persons (37% vs. 54%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (21% vs. 74%) or from time to time (33% vs. 61%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the "working class" (33% vs. 59%) and "lower middle class" of the society (33% vs. 62%).

SD19a.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	42	53	5
Gender			
Man	43	53	4
Woman	42	52	6
Age			
15-24	44	48	8
25-39	43	53	4
40-54	43	53	4
55+	40	54	6
Education (End of)			
15-	31	60	9
16-19	40	55	5
20+	48	48	4
Still studying	44	49	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	44	53	3
Managers	54	44	2
Other white collars	45	52	3
Manual workers	40	55	5
House persons	37	54	9
Unemployed	31	64	5
Retired	40	53	7
Students	44	49	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	74	5
From time to time	33	61	6
Almost never/ Never	47	48	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	33	59	8
The lower middle class	33	62	5
The middle class	47	49	4
The upper middle class	55	43	2
The upper class	59	38	3

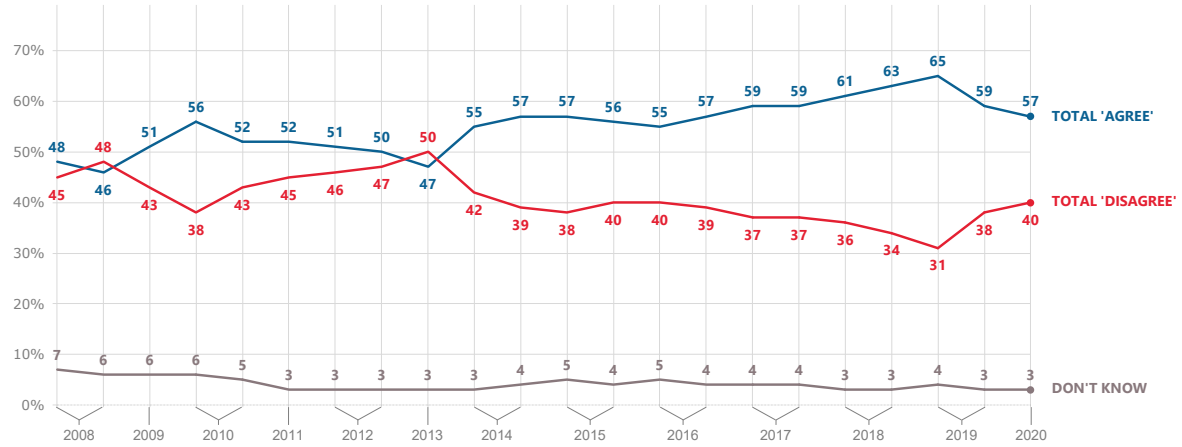
A majority of Europeans consider that their voice counts in their country

57% of the respondents (-2 percentage points since autumn 2019 and -4 compared with EU27) say that their voice counts in their country[31]. On the contrary, exactly four in ten Europeans (40%, +2, +4 compared with EU27) disagree with this statement.

The proportion of respondents who think that their voice is taken into account in their country decreased for the second time successively: -2 percentage points since autumn 2019, and -8 compared with spring 2019.

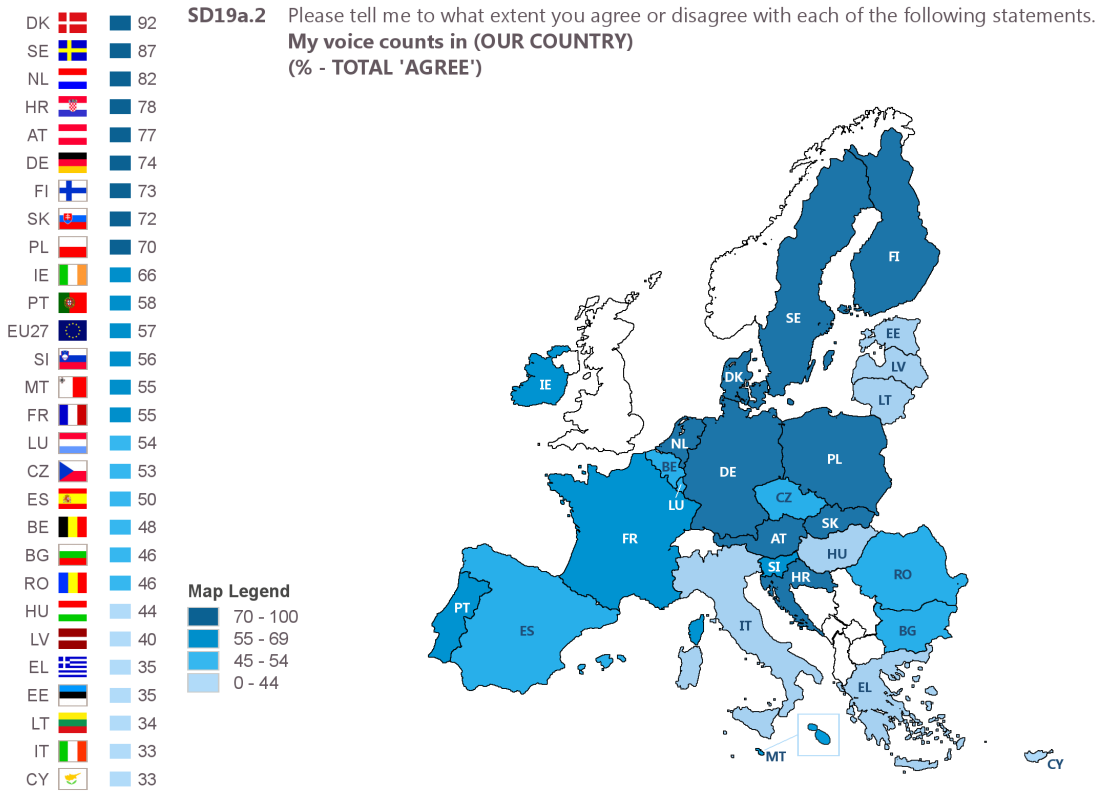
After a strong increase (+6 percentage points since autumn 2019), 63% of the respondents in the countries **outside the euro area** believe that their voice counts in their country. In the **euro area** this proportion is slightly less important: 56%, who "agree" (-3).

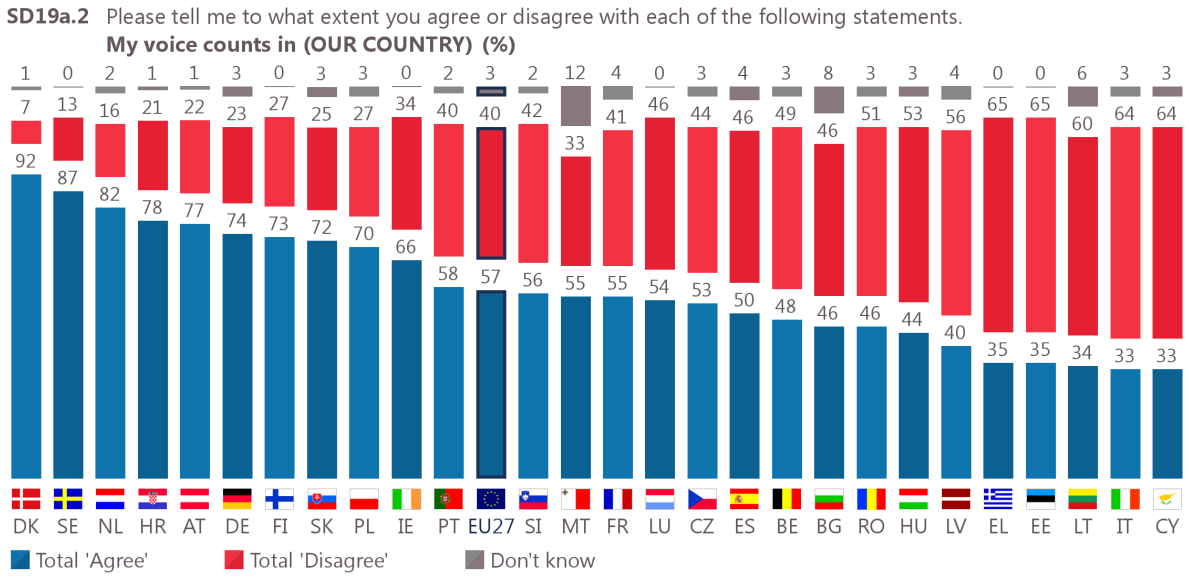
SD19a.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



[31] SD19a.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

On a national level, a majority of respondents agree with the statement “my voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)” in 17 Member States of the European Union (compared with 21 countries in autumn 2019), most strikingly in Denmark (92%) and in Sweden (87%). In Bulgaria proportions are split: 46% “agree” vs. 46% “disagree”. In the other nine EU Member States only a minority of respondents hold this opinion. In Italy and Cyprus (33% in both countries) respondents are least convinced that their voice counts in their country.





Compared with autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts on a national level gained ground in six Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Malta (55%, +7 percentage points). It remained unchanged in the Netherlands (82%), in Austria (77%), in Spain (50%) and in Greece (35%). On the contrary, it decreased in 17 countries, particularly in Finland (73%, -13).

SD19a.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	57	▼ 2	40	▲ 2	3
EU28-UK	57	▼ 4	40	▲ 4	3
MT	55	▲ 7	33	▼13	12
HR	78	▲ 5	21	▼ 5	1
LT	34	▲ 5	60	▼ 6	6
SK	72	▲ 2	25	▼ 1	3
IE	66	▲ 2	34	▲ 1	0
LV	40	▲ 2	56	▼ 3	4
NL	82	=	16	▲ 1	2
AT	77	=	22	=	1
ES	50	=	46	▼ 1	4
EL	35	=	65	▲ 1	0
DK	92	▼ 1	7	▲ 2	1
DE	74	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	3
IT	33	▼ 2	64	▲ 2	3
CY	33	▼ 2	64	=	3
PL	70	▼ 3	27	▲ 4	3
PT	58	▼ 5	40	▲ 5	2
SI	56	▼ 5	42	▲ 5	2
CZ	53	▼ 5	44	▲ 4	3
RO	46	▼ 5	51	▲ 4	3
SE	87	▼ 6	13	▲ 6	0
BG	46	▼ 6	46	▲ 4	8
HU	44	▼ 7	53	▲ 6	3
FR	55	▼ 8	41	▲ 7	4
LU	54	▼10	46	▲17	0
BE	48	▼10	49	▲ 8	3
EE	35	▼10	65	▲13	0
FI	73	▼13	27	▲14	0

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in their country represents a majority in practically all socio-demographic categories:

- However, there are some exceptions. Thus, it is only a minority among people who finished education at 15 years old or earlier (46% vs. 49%), the unemployed (46% vs. 51%), Europeans who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (34% vs. 62%) or from time to time (46% vs. 50%), as well as among respondents who consider belonging to the "lower middle class" of the society (48% vs. 49%).

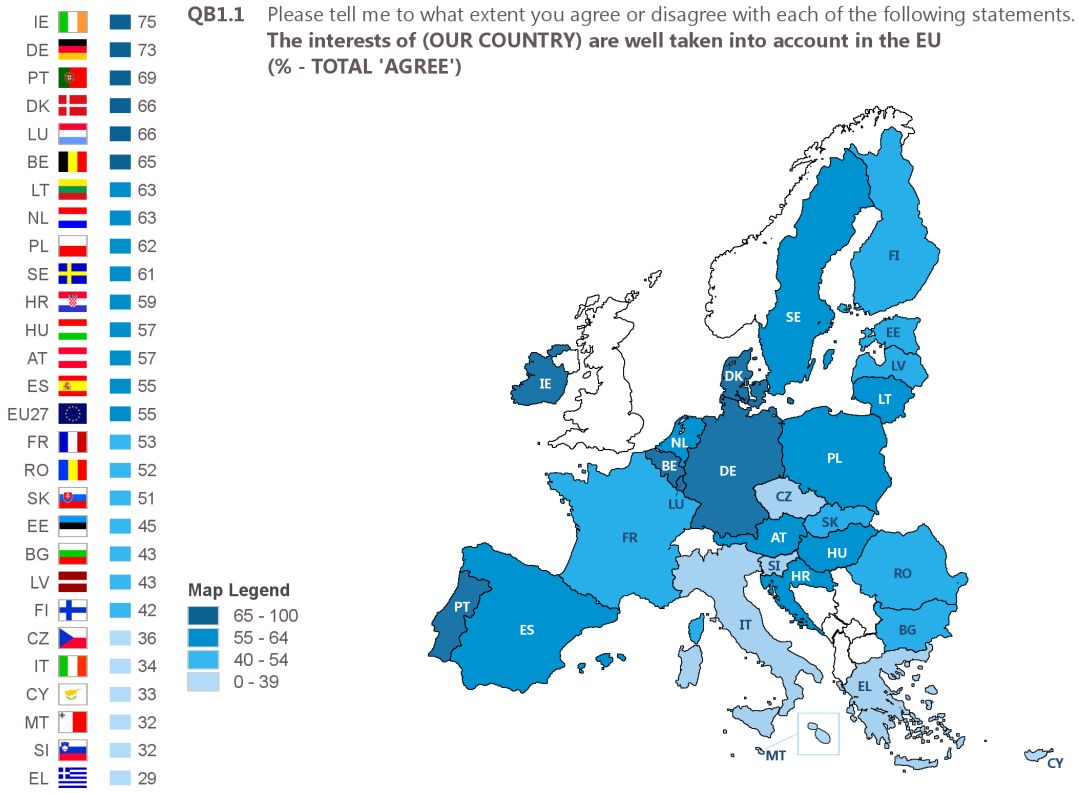
SD19a.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	57	40	3
Gender			
Man	58	40	2
Woman	57	40	3
Age			
15-24	59	36	5
25-39	57	40	3
40-54	58	40	2
55+	57	40	3
Education (End of)			
15-	46	49	5
16-19	55	43	2
20+	65	33	2
Still studying	57	37	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	40	2
Managers	69	29	2
Other white collars	61	38	1
Manual workers	55	42	3
House persons	51	45	4
Unemployed	46	51	3
Retired	58	39	3
Students	57	37	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	62	4
From time to time	46	50	4
Almost never/ Never	64	33	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	47	4
The lower middle class	48	49	3
The middle class	62	36	2
The upper middle class	73	26	1
The upper class	76	21	3

More than half of Europeans consider that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU

55% (+3 percentage points since autumn 2019, +1 compared with EU27) agree with the statement that "the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU"[32], including 13% (+3, +2 for EU27) who "totally agree". On the contrary, 38% (-2, -1 for EU27) disagree with this statement and 7% (-1, =) answer don't know.

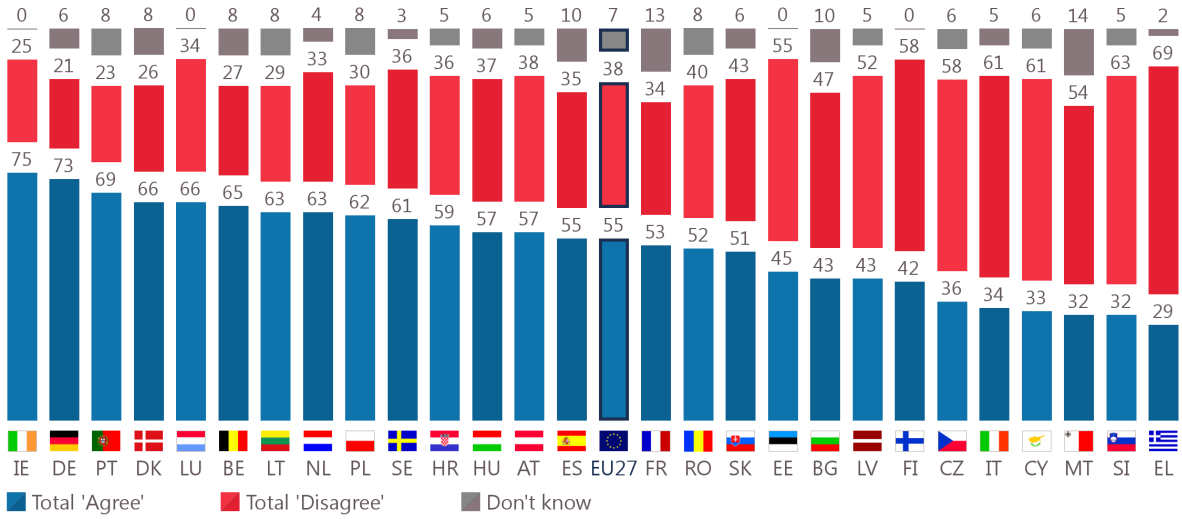
However, support for the statement varies widely across the Member States of the European Union. Support reaches from 75% in Ireland and 73% in Germany, where it is highest, to less than one-third of the respondents in Greece (29%), in Malta and in Slovenia (32% for each).



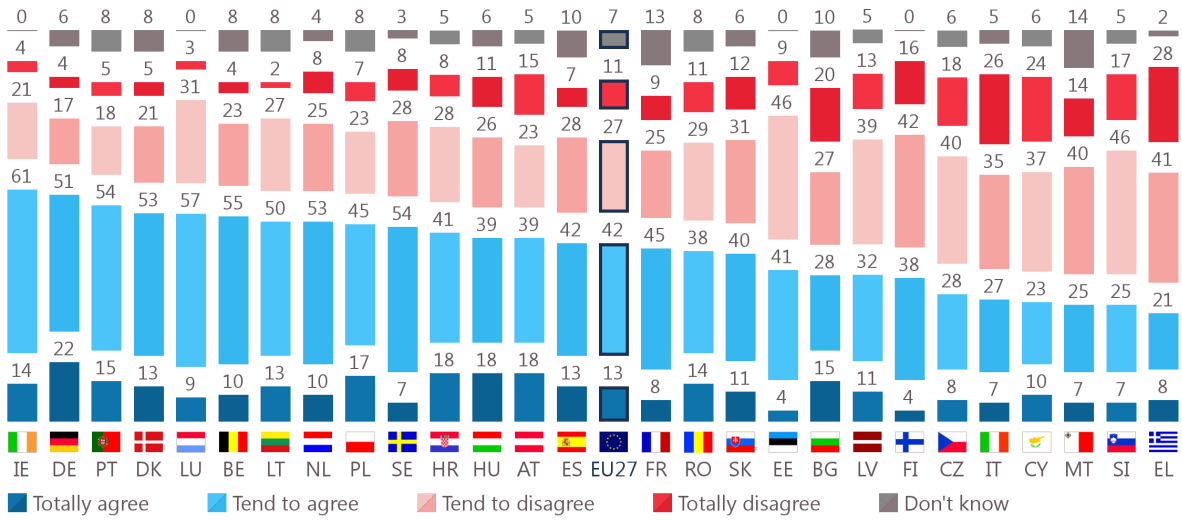
[32] QB1.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

A majority of respondents in 17 Member States of the European Union (compared with 20 in autumn 2019) consider that the interests of their country are taken into account by the European Union. In ten Member States only a minority of respondents agree with this statement.

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



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



Since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents who believe that the interests of their country are taken into account in the EU gained ground in 15 Member States of the European Union, particularly in the Netherlands (63%, +9 percentage points), in Croatia (59%, +8) and in France (53%, +8). Proportions remained unchanged in Portugal (69%), Italy (34%) and Slovenia (32%) and declined in nine EU Member States, most strikingly in Malta (32%), where the proportion lost 24 percentage points.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	55	▲ 3	38	▼ 2	7
EU28-UK	55	▲ 1	38	▼ 1	7
NL	63	▲ 9	33	▼ 7	4
HR	59	▲ 8	36	▼10	5
FR	53	▲ 8	34	▼ 8	13
LT	63	▲ 5	29	▼ 7	8
BE	65	▲ 4	27	▼ 6	8
SK	51	▲ 4	43	▼ 1	6
LV	43	▲ 4	52	▼ 4	5
DE	73	▲ 3	21	▼ 4	6
DK	66	▲ 3	26	▼ 2	8
IE	75	▲ 2	25	▲ 7	0
PL	62	▲ 2	30	▼ 2	8
AT	57	▲ 2	38	▼ 3	5
EL	29	▲ 2	69	▼ 2	2
SE	61	▲ 1	36	▲ 5	3
BG	43	▲ 1	47	▲ 1	10
PT	69	=	23	▼ 2	8
IT	34	=	61	▲ 1	5
SI	32	=	63	▼ 1	5
CY	33	▼ 1	61	▼ 3	6
ES	55	▼ 2	35	=	10
HU	57	▼ 3	37	=	6
CZ	36	▼ 3	58	=	6
EE	45	▼ 5	55	▲14	0
FI	42	▼ 6	58	▲14	0
LU	66	▼ 7	34	▲18	0
RO	52	▼ 8	40	▲ 6	8
MT	32	▼24	54	▲24	14

Analysis of the socio-demographic data shows a majority in most socio-demographic categories think that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU:

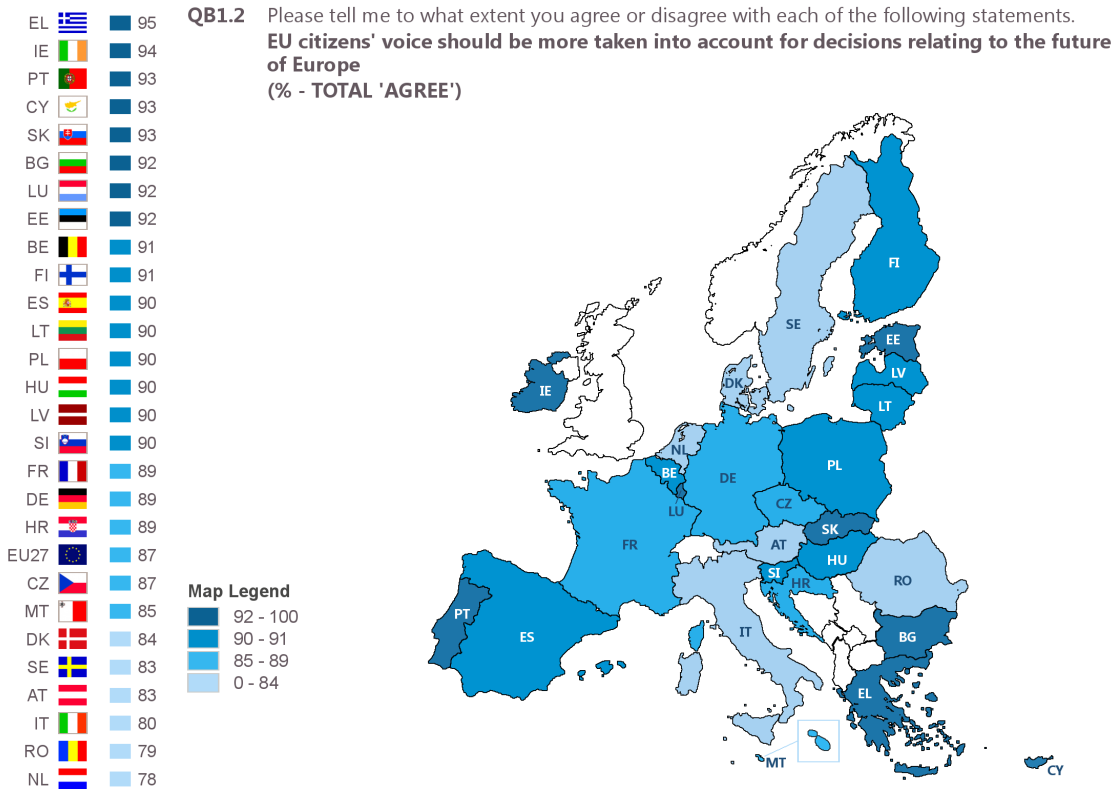
- Agreement with this statement is strongest among Europeans aged 15-24 years (62%), those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (62%), managers (67%), students (62%) and people who consider themselves belonging to the "upper middle class" (68%) or "upper class" of the society (72%);
- In contrast, this opinion is only held by a minority of the unemployed (44% vs. 48%) and Europeans who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (38% vs. 53%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	55	38	7
Gender			
Man	57	38	5
Woman	54	37	9
Age			
15-24	62	28	10
25-39	57	37	6
40-54	54	40	6
55+	52	39	9
Education (End of)			
15-	45	43	12
16-19	53	41	6
20+	62	32	6
Still studying	61	29	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	53	42	5
Managers	67	29	4
Other white collars	57	39	4
Manual workers	56	37	7
House persons	46	43	11
Unemployed	44	48	8
Retired	53	38	9
Students	62	28	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	53	9
From time to time	48	45	7
Almost never/ Never	61	32	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	42	11
The lower middle class	49	43	8
The middle class	60	34	6
The upper middle class	68	28	4
The upper class	72	27	1

Almost nine in then Europeans consider that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe

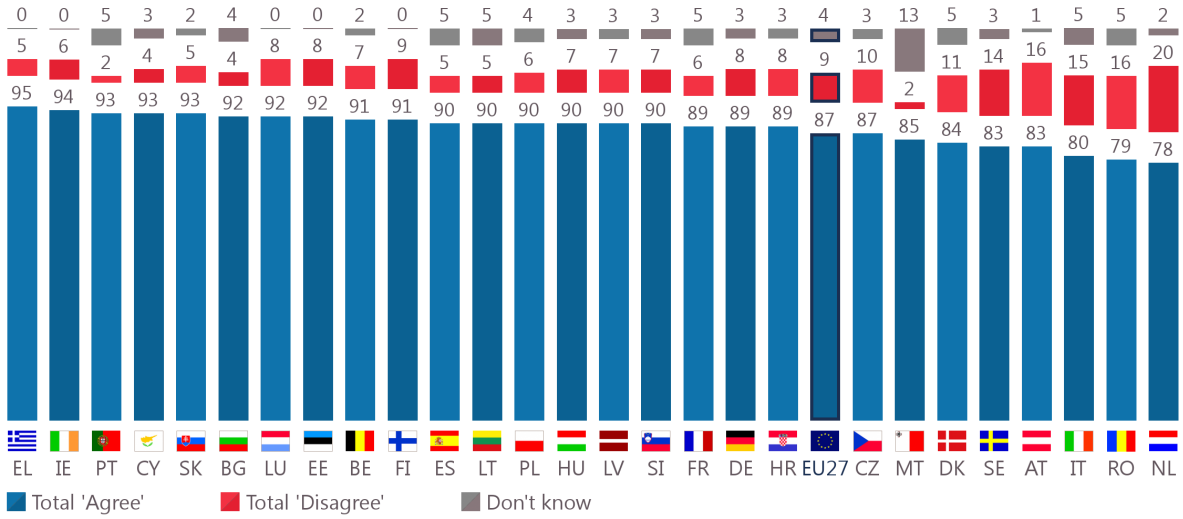
87% of Europeans (+4 percentage points, +2 compared with EU27 average) agree with the statement that "EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe"[33], including 45% (+6, +4 for EU27) of respondents who "totally agree". Fewer than one in ten Europeans (9%, -3, -2 for EU27) disagree.



[33] QB1.2. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe

More than three quarters of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since autumn 2019) consider that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe. Support ranges from 95% in Greece and 94% in Ireland, where it is highest, to 78% in the Netherlands and 79% in Romania, where it is lowest.

QB1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe (%)



Since autumn 2019, proportions of respondents who agree with the statement that "EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe" gained ground in 16 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Slovakia (93%, +10 percentage points) and in Ireland (94%, +7). Proportions remained unchanged in five countries and decreased in six others, most notably in Lithuania (90%, -4) and in Malta (85%, -4).

QB1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum.2020 - Aut.2019	Don't know
EU27	87	▲ 4	9	▼ 3	4
EU28-UK	87	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	4
SK	93	▲ 10	5	▼ 7	2
IE	94	▲ 7	6	=	0
EL	95	▲ 6	5	▼ 5	0
FI	91	▲ 6	9	▼ 1	0
HU	90	▲ 6	7	▼ 7	3
EE	92	▲ 5	8	▲ 1	0
BG	92	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	4
LU	92	▲ 4	8	=	0
IT	80	▲ 4	15	▼ 4	5
FR	89	▲ 3	6	▼ 2	5
DK	84	▲ 3	11	▼ 3	5
SE	83	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	3
PL	90	▲ 2	6	▼ 2	4
DE	89	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	3
SI	90	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	3
AT	83	▲ 1	16	=	1
BE	91	=	7	▼ 1	2
ES	90	=	5	▼ 1	5
CZ	87	=	10	=	3
RO	79	=	16	▼ 1	5
NL	78	=	20	=	2
CY	93	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	3
LV	90	▼ 1	7	▲ 1	3
HR	89	▼ 1	8	▼ 1	3
PT	93	▼ 2	2	=	5
LT	90	▼ 4	5	▲ 2	5
MT	85	▼ 4	2	=	13

Analysis of the sociodemographic data shows that over three-quarters of respondents in all socio-demographic categories consider that the voice of EU citizens should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe.

QB1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	87	9	4
Gender			
Man	88	9	3
Woman	87	9	4
Age			
15-24	89	6	5
25-39	88	9	3
40-54	87	10	3
55+	87	8	5
Education (End of)			
15-	83	10	7
16-19	89	8	3
20+	87	10	3
Still studying	88	7	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	10	2
Managers	86	12	2
Other white collars	88	10	2
Manual workers	88	8	4
House persons	83	10	7
Unemployed	88	8	4
Retired	88	7	5
Students	89	6	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	83	11	6
From time to time	85	11	4
Almost never/ Never	89	8	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	88	6	6
The lower middle class	87	9	4
The middle class	88	9	3
The upper middle class	83	15	2
The upper class	79	16	5

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 9th July and the 26th August 2020, Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 93.1 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, “Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 93.1 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 93 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 93 survey has also been conducted in the United Kingdom, in five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km2 grid) were selected from the address or population register. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,008	10/07/2020	30/07/2020	9,188,369	2.45%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,057	09/07/2020	27/07/2020	5,995,194	1.60%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,009	10/07/2020	30/07/2020	8,956,740	2.39%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	990	10/07/2020	06/08/2020	4,848,611	1.29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,514	13/07/2020	06/08/2020	71,728,398	19.10%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,006	22/07/2020	04/08/2020	1,073,224	0.29%
IE	Ireland	Kantar Belgium	1,005	15/07/2020	26/08/2020	3,896,482	1.04%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,016	10/07/2020	22/07/2020	9,187,524	2.45%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,012	13/07/2020	25/07/2020	40,006,943	10.65%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,006	10/07/2020	30/07/2020	52,732,499	14.04%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,030	11/07/2020	02/08/2020	3,488,460	0.93%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,027	11/07/2020	27/07/2020	52,397,331	13.95%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	10/07/2020	29/07/2020	734,695	0.20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	996	10/07/2020	05/08/2020	1,568,124	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,005	10/07/2020	06/08/2020	2,300,257	0.61%
LU	Luxembourg	Kantar Belgium	550	15/07/2020	19/08/2020	503,275	0.13%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,059	17/07/2020	31/07/2020	8,351,017	2.22%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	502	10/07/2020	30/07/2020	426,055	0.11%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,004	10/07/2020	29/07/2020	14,165,638	3.77%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,010	13/07/2020	26/07/2020	7,580,083	2.02%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,031	10/07/2020	29/07/2020	32,139,021	8.56%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,056	10/07/2020	29/07/2020	8,869,051	2.36%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,112	10/07/2020	06/08/2020	16,372,216	4.36%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,012	10/07/2020	30/07/2020	1,767,202	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,077	11/07/2020	04/08/2020	4,592,379	1.22%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,028	17/07/2020	04/08/2020	4,488,064	1.20%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,054	13/07/2020	06/08/2020	8,149,850	1.90%
		TOTAL EU27	26,681	09/07/2020	26/08/2020	375,506,702	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

** Recruitments in Luxembourg and Ireland are carried out by Ronin International and Kantar Belgium. Non-probabilistic sample in Luxembourg was randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel.

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,154	22/07/2020	10/08/2020	53,082,345
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	500	21/07/2020	05/08/2020	143,226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1,015	15/07/2020	06/08/2020	50,555,679
MK	North Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1,052	10/07/2020	29/07/2020	1,721,528
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	541	14/07/2020	06/08/2020	501,030
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1,073	15/07/2020	06/08/2020	6,161,584
AL	Albania	TNS BBSS	1,043	12/07/2020	24/07/2020	2,221,572
		TOTAL	33,059	09/07/2020	26/08/2020	489,893,666

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,008		1,008
BG	Bulgaria	1,057		1,057
CZ	Czechia	1,009		1,009
DK	Denmark	990		990
DE	Germany	1,514		1,514
EE	Estonia		1,006	1,006
IE	Ireland		1,005	1,005
EL	Greece	1,016		1,016
ES	Spain	1,012		1,012
FR	France	1,006		1,006
HR	Croatia	1,030		1,030
IT	Italy	1,027		1,027
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia	996		996
LT	Lithuania	1,005		1,005
LU	Luxembourg		550	550
HU	Hungary	1,059		1,059
MT	Malta	502		502
NL	Netherlands	1,004		1,004
AT	Austria	1,010		1,010
PL	Poland	1,031		1,031
PT	Portugal	1,056		1,056
RO	Romania	1,112		1,112
SI	Slovenia	1,012		1,012
SK	Slovakia	1,077		1,077
FI	Finland		1,028	1,028
SE	Sweden	355	699	1,054
	TOTAL EU27	22,393	4,288	26,681
UK	United Kingdom		1,154	1,154
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	500		500
TR	Turkey	1,015		1,015
MK	North Macedonia	1,052		1,052
ME	Montenegro	541		541
RS	Serbia	1,073		1,073
AL	Albania	1,043		1,043
	TOTAL	5,224	1,154	6,378

CAPI: Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAWI: Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their door step and in the appropriate national language. In all countries where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used. At the start of the fieldwork it was intended to have interviewers to offer respondents the possibility to answer the question online, if they were reluctant to do it face-to-face. Eventually this option was not needed (except in Sweden), as the number of required interviews could be reached through regular face-to-face interviewing. For all interviews conducted face to face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have been respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance.

In Sweden, face-to-face interviewing was feasible but it was not possible to reach the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period. Therefore to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period an online survey was offered to those who refused the face-to-face option at the telephone recruitment stage. As a result, data collection was made through interviews via CAPI and CAWI modes.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, **face-to-face interviews were not possible in Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and the UK**[34]. In these countries, interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. In all but Luxembourg the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design: in other terms, respondents were recruited in a probabilistic random manner, ensuring that all individuals in this country have an equal chance to be interviewed.

In **Ireland**, respondents were recruited by telephone via a probabilistic dual frame sample of telephone numbers, drawn from national telephone numbering plan.

In **Luxembourg**, the same approach was initiated. However, the response rates were not sufficiently large to achieve the target sample size in the fieldwork period, so this sample was supplemented with a non-probabilistic sample randomly drawn from Kantar's LifePoints panel. In total 150 interviews were conducted via the probabilistic sample and 400 via the LifePoints panel in Luxembourg.

In **Estonia, Finland and UK**, only people randomly selected through a probabilistic sample randomly drawn were interviewed online.

In Estonia and Finland the respondents are recruited through a telephone survey. In Estonia a dual frame random sample is drawn from the national telephone numbering plan whilst in Finland a random sample is drawn from the telephone register.

In UK, recruitment of respondents was made either via a face-to-face CAPI mode of data collection based on a clustered multistage random sample of addresses or via a postal invite to an online survey using a completely unclustered random sample of addresses.

[34] See also the case of Sweden detailed above.

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For Standard Eurobarometer 93, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE	51.1%	EL	27.8%	LT	43.6%	PT	37.3%
BG	44.6%	ES	31.7%	LU*	33.7%	RO	61.9%
CZ	46.8%	FR	29.3%	HU	55.8%	SI	48.3%
DK	43.6%	HR	56.1%	MT	48.5%	SK	61.4%
DE	18.1%	IT	21.8%	NL	39.5%	FI*	12.5%
EE*	28.6%	CY	44.3%	AT	43.2%	SE**	54.1%
IE*	35.6%	LV	41.1%	PL	40.4%	SE***	65.9%

*CAWI only (LU for probabilistic sample) and without taking into account recruitment phase
** CAPI *** CAWI

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	**1.4**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	