



Standard Eurobarometer 94
Winter 2020 - 2021

Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

Report

Fieldwork: February-March 2021

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



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The Standard Eurobarometer 94 (EB94) survey was conducted from 12 February to 18 March 2021 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU)¹, the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo², Norway, Switzerland and in the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 94 survey consists of multiple 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 about the following topics: the European Union's priorities; European citizenship; media use in the European Union and the European Union and the coronavirus pandemic.

The present volume of the winter 2020 - 2021 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; improvement of gender equality)? Do they view globalisation as an opportunity?
- “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 at 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 the 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 the interests of their country well taken into account in the European Union? Are EU citizens' voices sufficiently taken into account in decisions relating to the future of Europe?

¹ The survey was conducted in Member States of the European Union at the time of the survey.

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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Methodology used for this survey

Exceptionally, this Standard Eurobarometer survey 94 was conducted during winter 2020-2021 (February-March 2021) instead of autumn because of the coronavirus pandemic and in some countries, alternative interview modes to face-to-face were necessary as a result of the situation.

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

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

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Norway	NO
Iceland	IS	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo ³	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27

BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK	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].

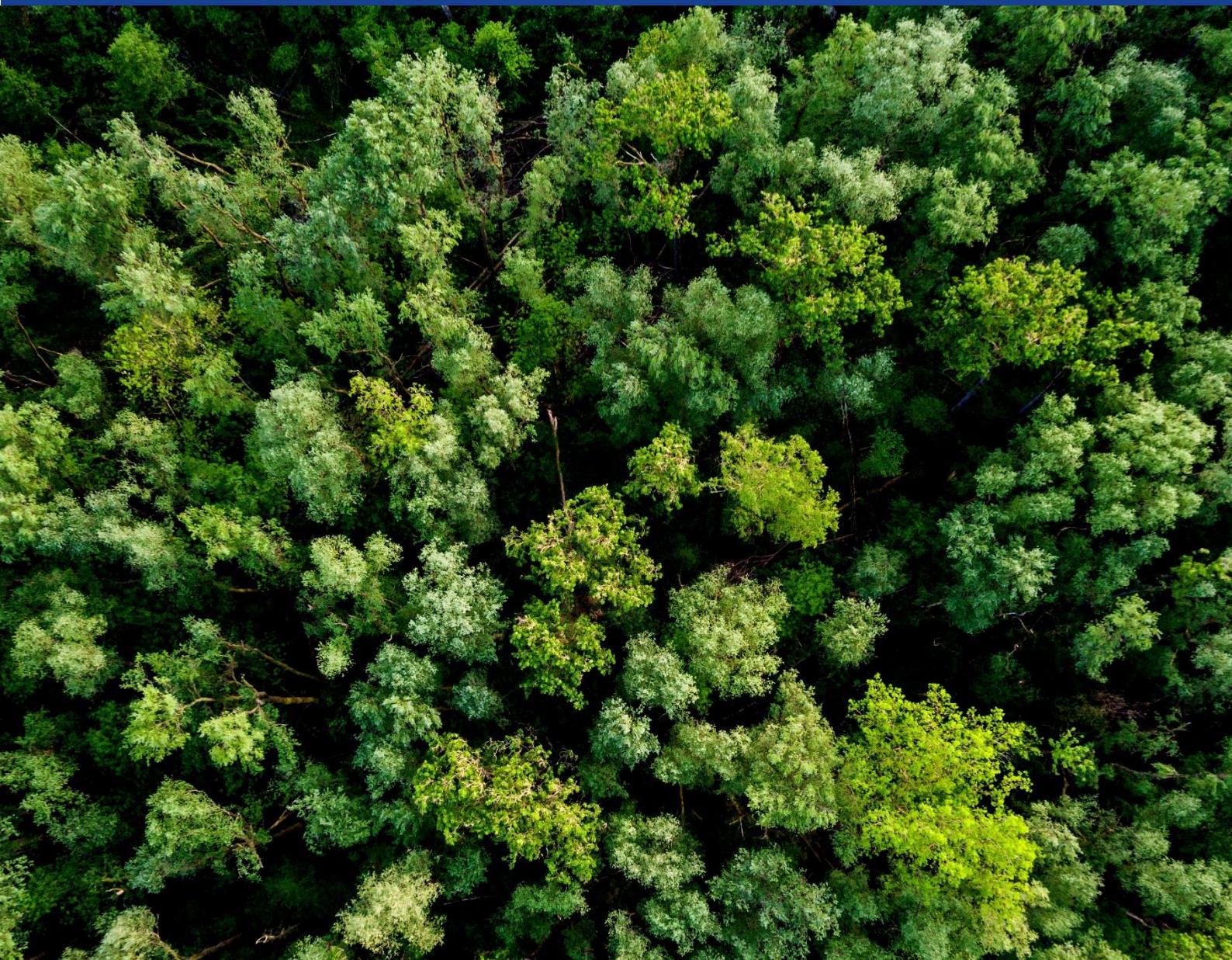
We would like to thank all respondents in Europe

who took the time to take part in this survey.

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

³This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

I. A EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



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The main priorities in a European Green Deal remain unchanged: developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste and single use plastic top the list

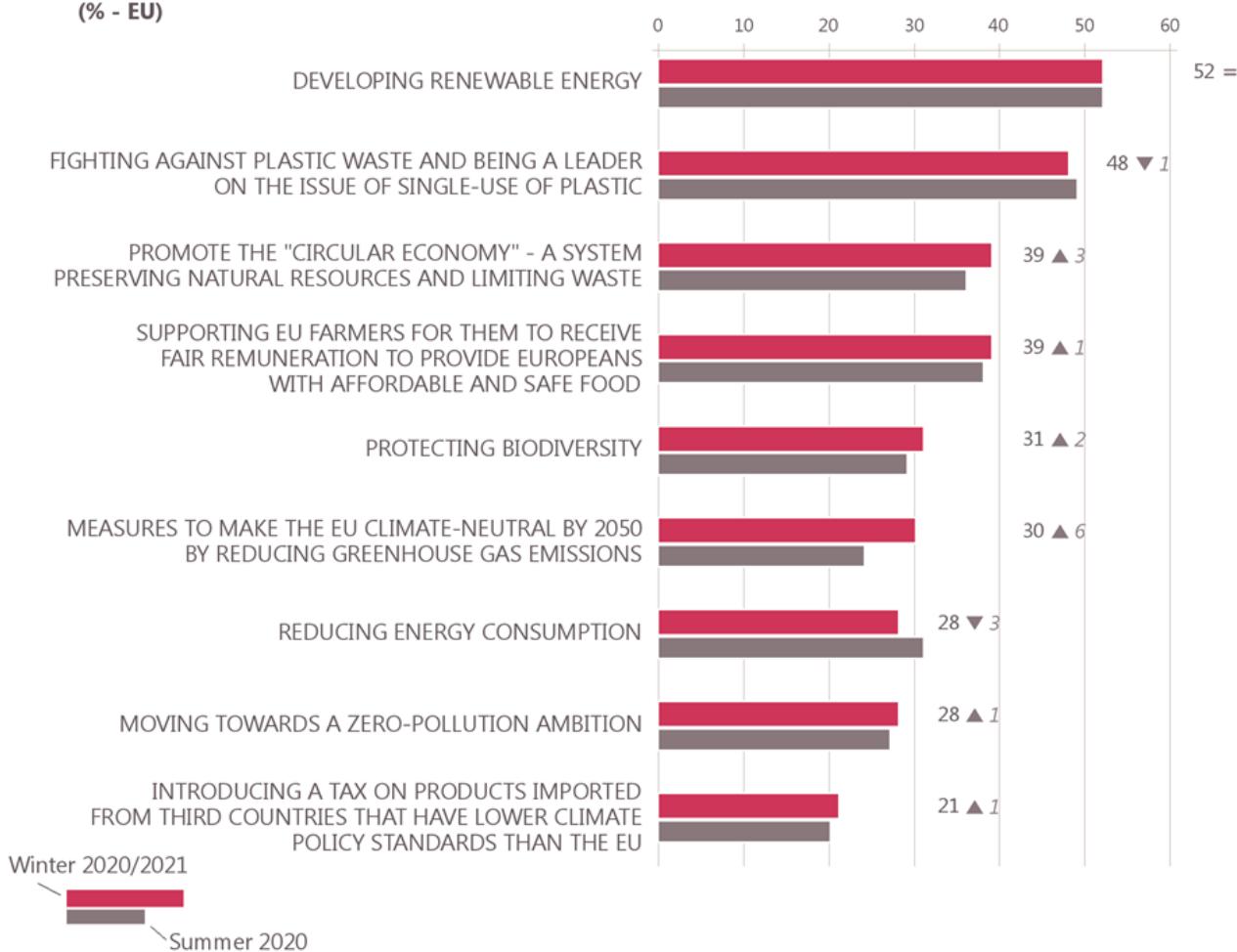
In order to identify support for the priorities in a European Green Deal, respondents could name up to four objectives from a list of nine items⁴:

- More than one in two respondents consider that "developing renewable energy" should be the main priority of the European Green Deal (unchanged, since summer 2020);
- 48% mention "fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic". The proportion of respondents citing this item has dropped slightly since summer 2020 (-1 percentage point);
- Almost four in ten respondents mention "promoting the "Circular Economy" – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste" (39%, +3) which shares third position with "supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable safe food" (39%, +1);

- In fifth position comes "protecting biodiversity" (31%, +2), just ahead of "measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions" (30%), which has increased sharply by 6 points since summer 2020;
- Jointly in seventh position come "reducing energy consumption" (28%, -3) and "moving towards a zero-pollution ambition" (28%, +1).
- Finally, "introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU" takes ninth and final place, although still mentioned by slightly more than one in five respondents (21%, +1).

As a whole, it is noticeable that support has gained ground for six environmental priorities, has remained stable for one and has decreased only for two of them, namely "fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single use of plastic" and "reducing energy consumption".

QB5 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)



⁴ QB5 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)

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A national analysis shows that “**developing renewable energy**” is the leading priority for a European Green Deal in 18 EU Member States (compared with 16 in summer 2020 and 12 in autumn 2019). More than six in ten respondents mention this item in Denmark (67%), Ireland (67%), Sweden (65%) and Portugal (64%). It shares first position in Austria (47%) and in Romania (36%) jointly with “fighting plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic”. Developing renewable energy ranks second in four countries and third in four others. Czechia is the only country where it is not in the top three, although mentioned by more than four in ten respondents (43%).

“**Fighting plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic**” is the most mentioned item in seven Member States (compared with 11 in summer 2020), including Austria and Romania where it shares this position with “developing renewable energy”. Mentions exceed 50% in Slovakia (61%), Malta (58%), France (53%), and Bulgaria (51%). The item comes in second place in 16 Member States and ranks third in Estonia, where it is nevertheless cited by 51% of respondents.

“**Promoting the “Circular Economy” – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste**” is the leading issue in three Member States: Finland and Estonia (both 60%) and Czechia (56%). It comes second in five countries and third in seven others.

“**Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food**” tops the list in Latvia, where it is mentioned by more than one in two respondents (55%).

The other objectives tested do not come top in any EU Member State:

- Protecting biodiversity comes second in Sweden (46%) and third in Portugal (44%) and Cyprus (43%);
- Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions are quoted by 43% of respondents in Sweden, where it ranks third, and Portugal;
- Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition is cited by more than four in ten respondents in Malta (43%) and Portugal (41%);
- Finally, almost four in ten respondents mention “reducing energy consumption” in Italy and Hungary (both 39%).

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- QB5** In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
 (%)

	EU27	Flag	Developing renewable energy				Protecting biodiversity	Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Reducing energy consumption	Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU
			Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food						
	EU27	Flag	52	48	39	39	31	30	28	28	21
	BE	Flag	57	49	47	47	40	37	17	25	25
	BG	Flag	40	51	28	41	36	20	24	29	20
	CZ	Flag	43	53	56	47	27	28	27	18	23
	DK	Flag	67	54	45	24	36	37	19	20	25
	DE	Flag	55	54	45	34	26	39	28	21	19
	EE	Flag	57	51	60	49	34	23	15	29	24
	IE	Flag	67	59	40	43	36	40	20	30	22
	EL	Flag	60	46	41	45	37	32	29	37	24
	ES	Flag	54	43	30	37	34	22	30	36	13
	FR	Flag	50	53	36	51	44	21	27	25	23
	HR	Flag	51	44	36	40	35	24	28	29	19
	IT	Flag	52	41	35	30	23	27	39	33	21
	CY	Flag	58	48	48	36	43	22	30	37	15
	LV	Flag	42	50	37	55	33	24	15	26	24
	LT	Flag	53	52	41	32	28	36	24	22	18
	LU	Flag	54	49	48	47	35	30	20	28	29
	HU	Flag	53	52	36	29	22	27	39	34	19
	MT	Flag	56	58	31	39	25	35	31	43	12
	NL	Flag	49	55	49	45	36	39	25	27	20
	AT	Flag	47	47	46	44	27	32	32	22	30
	PL	Flag	47	45	31	32	17	30	26	29	18
	PT	Flag	64	42	45	42	44	43	10	41	25
	RO	Flag	36	36	31	33	24	25	23	30	22
	SI	Flag	58	56	49	47	24	31	20	28	27
	SK	Flag	40	61	35	46	28	28	27	32	20
	FI	Flag	54	44	60	46	45	18	17	15	37
	SE	Flag	65	30	46	35	46	43	23	25	24
			1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
			2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
			3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

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Regarding **evolutions since summer 2020** the following changes can be observed for the four most frequently mentioned priorities of a European Green Deal:

- “Developing renewable energy” gained ground in 11 Member States (compared with 13 in summer 2020). Increases are most significant in Lithuania (53%, +12 percentage points) and Latvia (42%, +9). Support for this item remained unchanged in three countries, namely Ireland (67%), Sweden (65%) and Croatia (51%). Conversely, the proportion of respondents citing “developing renewable energy” decreased in 13 countries, most significantly in Cyprus (58%, -10) and Spain (54%, -9);
- “Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single-use plastic” is more frequently cited in 12 Member States (compared with four in summer 2020), most strikingly in Slovakia (61%, +6), Malta (58%, +6) and Estonia (51%, +5). On the contrary, the proportion of respondents mentioning this item lost ground in 15 countries, particularly in Spain (43%, -12), Cyprus (48%, -8) and Latvia (50%, -8);
- “Promoting the “Circular Economy” – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste” progressed in 19 Member States (compared with 20 in summer 2020), notably in Czechia (56%, +18), Belgium (47%, +12) and Slovenia (49%, +11), while it remained unchanged in France (36%) and Romania (31%). However, the proportions of respondents quoting this objective decreased in six countries, most strikingly in Slovakia (35%, -10);
- “Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food” increased in 14 Member States (compared with 12 in summer 2020), particularly in Czechia (47%, +11) and Slovenia (47%, +11). Conversely, it decreased in 13 countries, most significantly in Luxembourg (47%, -9) and in Ireland (43%, -7).

Some increases of more than 10 percentage points can be observed for some other priorities:

- “Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions” has increased by 21 points in Portugal (43%), by 19 points in Lithuania (36%), by 17 points in Belgium (37%), by 16 points in Czechia (26%), by 13 points in the Netherlands (39%) and by 11 points in Slovenia (31%);
- “Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition” moved up by 13 points in Portugal (41%);
- “Protecting biodiversity” gained 14 points in Cyprus (43%).

Finally, “reducing energy consumption” has lost ground in almost all Member States. Thus, it has dropped in 24 countries, most significantly in Portugal (10%, -23 points), has remained stable in France (27%) and in Austria (25%), while it has increased in Austria (32%, +3).

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QB5 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change?
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS)
(%)

	EU27		52	=	Developing renewable energy		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Protecting biodiversity		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	
					Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020		
EU27		52	=	48	▼ 1	39	▲ 3	39	▲ 1	31	▲ 2													
BE		57	▼ 4	49	▲ 3	47	▲ 12	47	▲ 6	40	▲ 3													
BG		40	▼ 1	51	▼ 2	28	▼ 4	41	▼ 3	36	▼ 4													
CZ		43	▲ 4	53	▲ 2	56	▲ 18	47	▲ 11	27	▲ 8													
DK		67	▼ 2	54	▼ 5	45	▲ 8	24	▼ 1	36	▼ 2													
DE		55	▲ 1	54	▼ 3	45	▲ 5	34	▼ 2	26	▲ 4													
EE		57	▼ 3	51	▲ 5	60	▲ 9	49	▼ 4	34	=													
IE		67	=	59	▼ 4	40	▲ 2	43	▼ 7	36	▲ 1													
EL		60	▲ 5	46	▼ 1	41	▲ 1	45	▼ 1	37	=													
ES		54	▼ 9	43	▼ 12	30	▲ 7	37	▲ 6	34	▲ 5													
FR		50	▼ 2	53	▲ 3	36	=	51	▲ 1	44	▲ 1													
HR		51	=	44	▼ 6	36	▲ 6	40	▲ 3	35	▲ 4													
IT		52	▲ 2	41	▲ 3	35	▲ 3	30	▲ 3	23	▼ 1													
CY		58	▼ 10	48	▼ 8	48	▲ 7	36	▲ 1	43	▲ 14													
LV		42	▲ 9	50	▼ 8	37	▼ 1	55	▲ 3	33	▲ 2													
LT		53	▲ 12	52	▼ 7	41	▲ 8	32	▲ 3	28	▼ 9													
LU		54	▲ 4	49	▼ 7	48	▲ 2	47	▼ 9	35	▼ 12													
HU		53	▼ 3	52	▲ 3	36	▲ 2	29	▼ 1	22	▲ 2													
MT	*	56	▲ 6	58	▲ 6	31	▲ 3	39	▲ 3	25	▼ 6													
NL		49	▼ 1	55	▼ 3	49	▼ 9	45	▼ 6	36	▼ 2													
AT		47	▼ 2	47	▲ 4	46	▼ 1	44	▲ 7	27	=													
PL		47	▼ 1	45	▼ 2	31	▲ 4	32	▲ 4	17	=													
PT		64	▼ 5	42	▼ 6	45	▲ 3	42	▼ 3	44	▲ 8													
RO		36	▲ 1	36	▼ 1	31	=	33	▼ 2	24	=													
SI		58	▲ 5	56	▲ 3	49	▲ 11	47	▲ 11	24	▲ 2													
SK		40	▲ 7	61	▲ 6	35	▼ 10	46	▲ 1	28	▲ 1													
FI		54	▼ 1	44	▲ 3	60	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	45	▲ 5													
SE		65	=	30	▲ 1	46	▼ 3	35	▼ 6	46	▲ 1													

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QB5 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27		Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions		Reducing energy consumption		Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition		Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	
			Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020
EU27	EU27		30	▲6	28	▼3	28	▲1	21	▲1	21	▲1
BE	BE		37	▲17	17	▼14	25	▲3	25	▲4	25	▲4
BG	BG		20	▼2	24	▼3	29	▲1	20	=	20	=
CZ	CZ		28	▲16	27	▼7	18	▼7	23	▲6	23	▲6
DK	DK		37	▲6	19	▼12	20	▼3	25	▲4	25	▲4
DE	DE		39	▲8	28	▼4	21	▲2	19	▼1	19	▼1
EE	EE		23	▼1	15	▼3	29	▼2	24	▼2	24	▼2
IE	IE		40	▲6	20	▼2	30	▲2	22	▼1	22	▼1
EL	EL		32	▲2	29	▼9	37	▲4	24	▲2	24	▲2
ES	ES		22	▲8	30	▼1	36	▲3	13	=	13	=
FR	FR		21	▲1	27	=	25	=	23	▼1	23	▼1
HR	HR		24	▲4	28	▼2	29	▼2	19	▼1	19	▼1
IT	IT		27	▲2	39	▼3	33	▼4	21	▲4	21	▲4
CY	CY		22	▲5	30	▼1	37	▲9	15	▲1	15	▲1
LV	LV		24	▲8	15	▼5	26	▲1	24	▲2	24	▲2
LT	LT		36	▲19	24	▼8	22	▲2	18	▲1	18	▲1
LU	LU		30	▲5	20	▼6	28	▲1	29	▲1	29	▲1
HU	HU		27	▲6	39	▼2	34	▲6	19	▲1	19	▲1
MT	MT		35	▲7	31	▼6	43	▲6	12	▼2	12	▼2
NL	NL		39	▲13	25	=	27	▲2	20	▼4	20	▼4
AT	AT		32	▲1	32	▲3	22	▲2	30	▼1	30	▼1
PL	PL		30	▲4	26	▼4	29	▲3	18	▲3	18	▲3
PT	PT		43	▲21	10	▼23	41	▲13	25	▲8	25	▲8
RO	RO		25	▼3	23	▼1	30	▲3	22	▼3	22	▼3
SI	SI		31	▲11	20	▼11	28	▲8	27	▲2	27	▲2
SK	SK		28	▲7	27	▼6	32	▲8	20	=	20	=
FI	FI		18	▼2	17	▼2	15	=	37	▼4	37	▼4
SE	SE		43	▲5	23	▼2	25	▼3	24	▼5	24	▼5

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals that the four most frequently mentioned priorities are quite evenly supported throughout all categories.

However, "developing renewable energy" receives slightly higher rates of mentions among students (58%), respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (57%) and self-employed people (56%).

QB5 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX 4 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Developing renewable energy	Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	Protecting biodiversity	Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Reducing energy consumption	Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU
EU27	52	48	39	39	31	30	28	28	21
Gender									
Man	54	46	39	36	31	30	29	29	22
Woman	49	50	39	41	30	29	28	27	19
Age									
15-24	55	49	38	35	35	33	27	36	16
25-39	53	47	40	36	33	30	27	29	21
40-54	53	46	42	38	31	29	30	27	22
55+	49	50	38	41	28	29	28	25	21
Education (End of)									
15-	43	48	25	41	22	22	31	26	17
16-19	49	49	38	39	27	28	30	28	20
20+	55	48	45	38	36	33	27	27	23
Still studying	58	47	40	35	37	37	25	35	16
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	56	47	42	38	31	28	28	28	23
Managers	55	45	46	35	35	36	29	28	24
Other white collars	53	47	42	37	33	31	28	29	22
Manual workers	48	48	36	38	28	27	29	26	21
House persons	45	49	30	40	25	23	32	29	16
Unemployed	54	49	40	41	35	24	27	31	18
Retired	48	51	37	43	26	28	28	25	21
Students	58	47	40	35	37	37	25	35	16
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	47	45	34	47	32	22	24	29	18
From time to time	46	42	36	37	31	29	30	30	22
Almost never/ Never	54	51	41	39	31	31	28	27	21
Consider belonging to									
The working class	46	48	36	44	30	23	27	29	17
The lower middle class	49	50	38	39	31	27	28	28	22
The middle class	54	48	40	38	31	31	28	28	21
The upper middle class	57	48	47	32	33	40	29	25	26
The upper class	52	44	49	34	31	40	24	27	22

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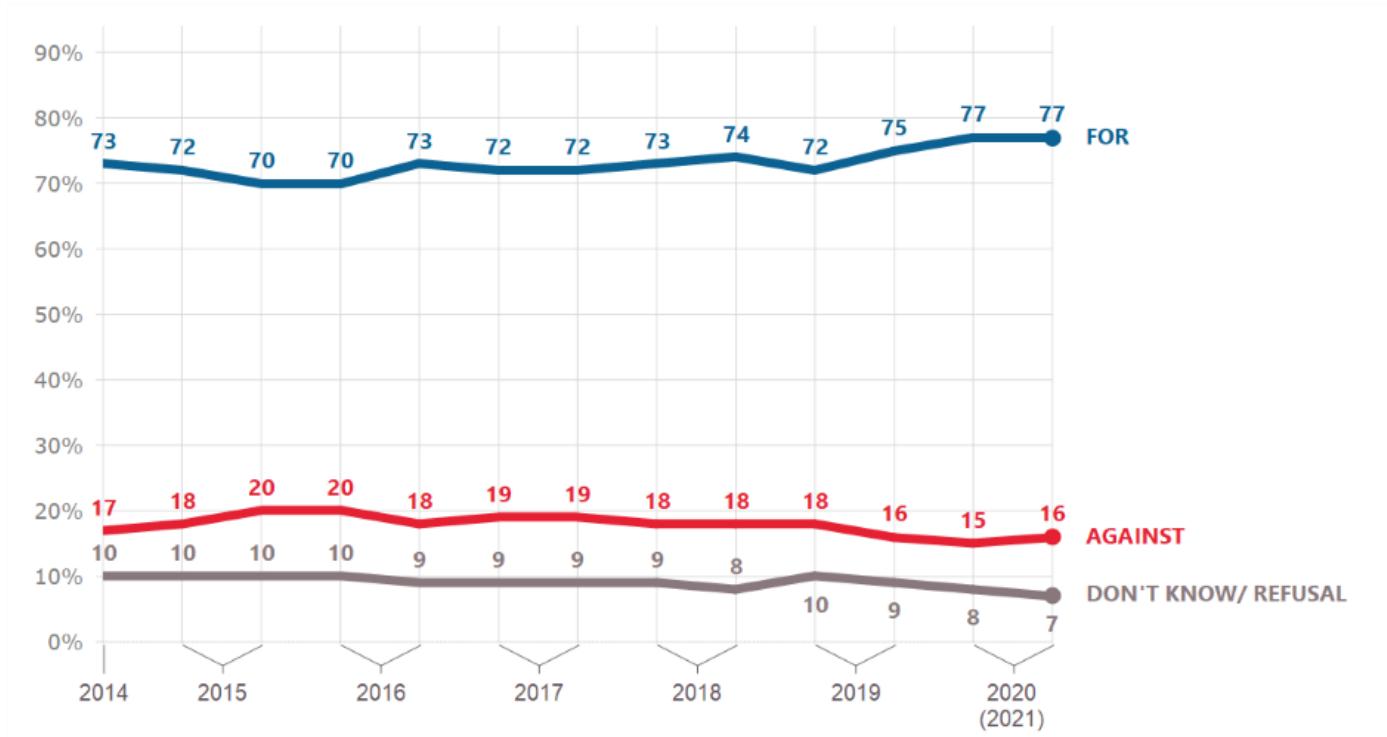
A stable proportion of more than three-quarters of Europeans are in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States

77% of Europeans support the idea of a common energy policy among EU Member States⁵. After an increase between spring 2019 and summer 2020 by five percentage points, the proportion of respondents in favour of a common energy policy has remained stable since. Thus, it remains at its highest level since this question was first introduced in autumn 2014. However, the proportion of Europeans opposing this idea has slightly increased by one percentage point, up to 16%. 7% (-1) do not provide an answer, which is the lowest level since autumn 2014, when one respondent in ten answered with "don't know".

The proportion of respondents in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States is higher in the **euro area** (80%, unchanged compared with summer 2020) than in the countries **outside the euro area** (70%, +1) albeit the proportion increased slightly in the latter.

QB6.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



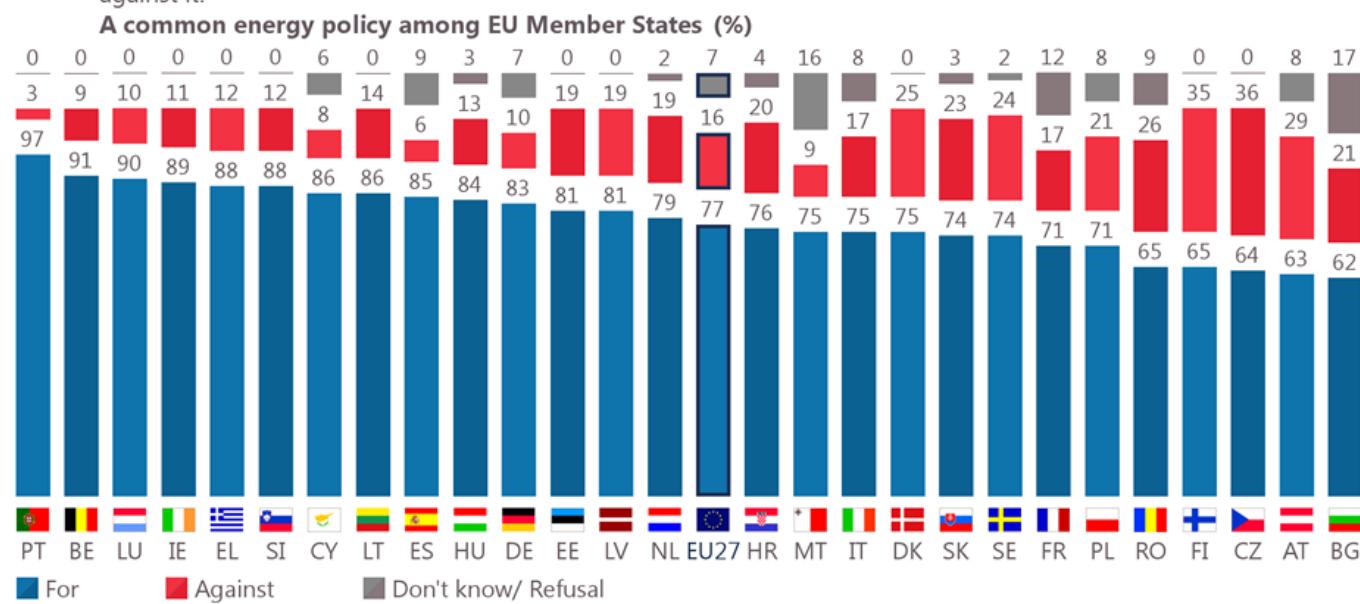
⁵ QB6.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States

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At national level, more than six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU (unchanged compared with summer 2020) support a common energy policy among EU Member States. However, levels of support range from a high of 97% in Portugal, 91% in Belgium and 90% in Luxembourg, to a low of 62% in Bulgaria and 63% in Austria. Opposition to a common energy policy is strongest in Czechia (36%) and Finland (35%), where more than one third of respondents say that they are against such a policy. The proportions of respondents who don't provide an answer are particularly marked in Bulgaria (17%), Malta (16%) but also in France (12%).

Since summer 2020, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has gained ground in 18 Member States (compared with 14 in the previous survey), most markedly in Portugal (97%, +27 percentage points) and, to a smaller extent, in Czechia (64%, +10). Conversely, support has decreased in nine countries, particularly in France (71%, -6).

QB6.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals 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 (81%), students (81%), managers (83%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills (80%) and those who consider themselves upper middle class (82%) or upper class (80%). In contrast, it is lower among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (72%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (67%), housepersons (69%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the working class (72%) of society.

QB6.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	77	16	7
Gender			
Man	78	17	5
Woman	77	15	8
Age			
15-24	78	14	8
25-39	77	17	6
40-54	79	16	5
55+	77	15	8
Education (End of)			
15-	72	13	15
16-19	75	18	7
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	81	13	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	79	17	4
Managers	83	14	3
Other white collars	80	15	5
Manual workers	75	18	7
House persons	69	16	15
Unemployed	75	17	8
Retired	75	16	9
Students	81	13	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	67	22	11
From time to time	74	19	7
Almost never/ Never	80	14	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	72	16	12
The lower middle class	76	18	6
The middle class	80	15	5
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	80	17	3

II. AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR CITIZENS



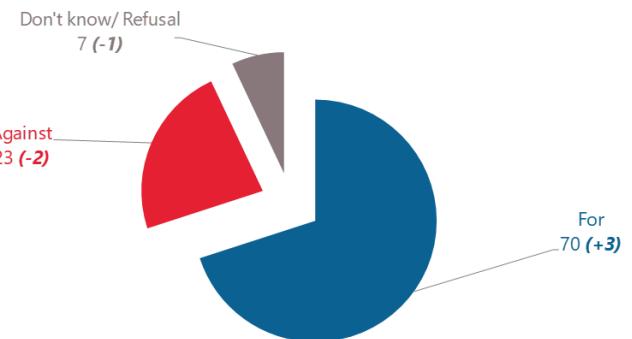
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Seven in ten Europeans support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

Overall, in the European Union, seven in ten Europeans are for the euro⁶ (70%, +3 percentage points since summer 2020, but +15 since spring 2016), with the highest level ever recorded. Conversely, less than a quarter of Europeans are “against” a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (23%, -2), the lowest level of opposition since 2004.

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

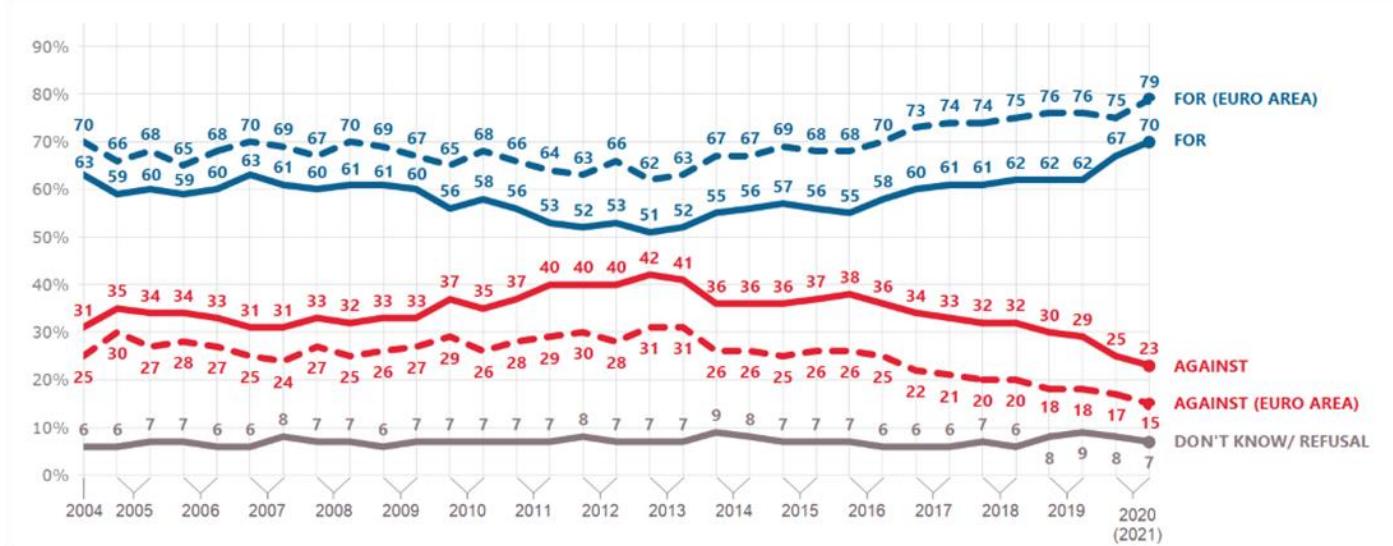


(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has reached new highs, especially in the euro area where 79% of citizens are for the euro, the highest level since 2004. While support increased fairly steadily between spring 2016 and autumn 2019 (from 68% up to 76%), it had lost 1 percentage point between autumn 2019 and summer 2020.

It is now on the rise again, after a 4-point increase. In parallel, the proportion of respondents who are opposed to the euro continues to decrease (15%, -2).

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (% - EU)



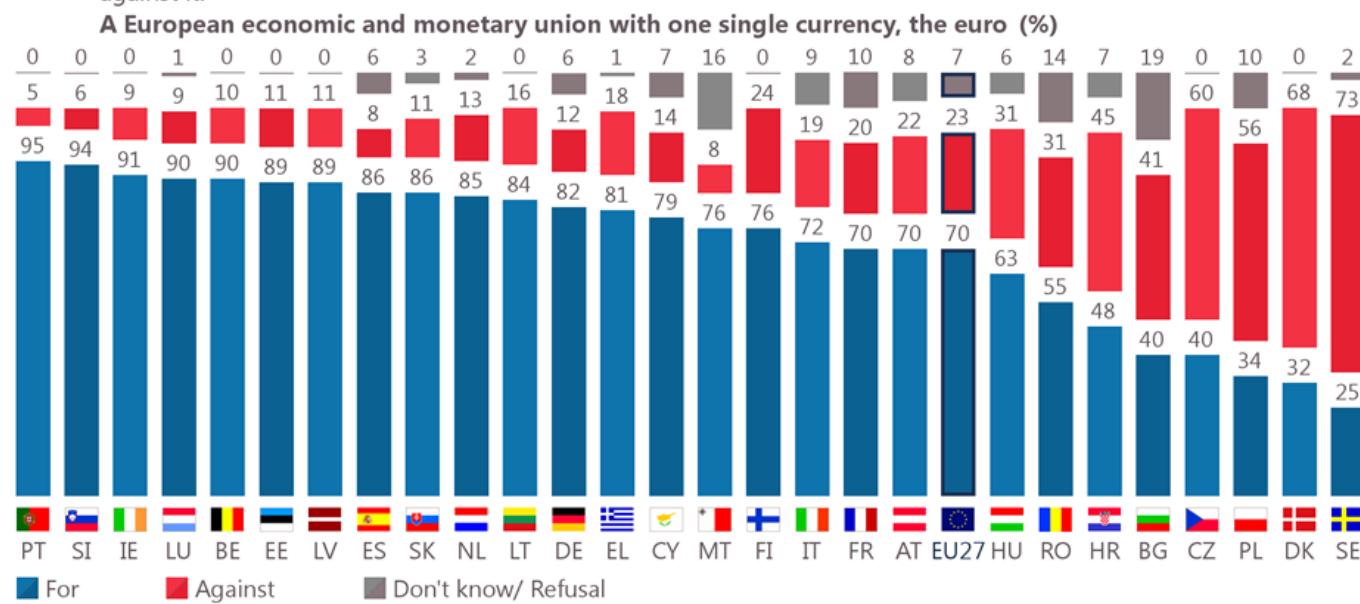
⁶ QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

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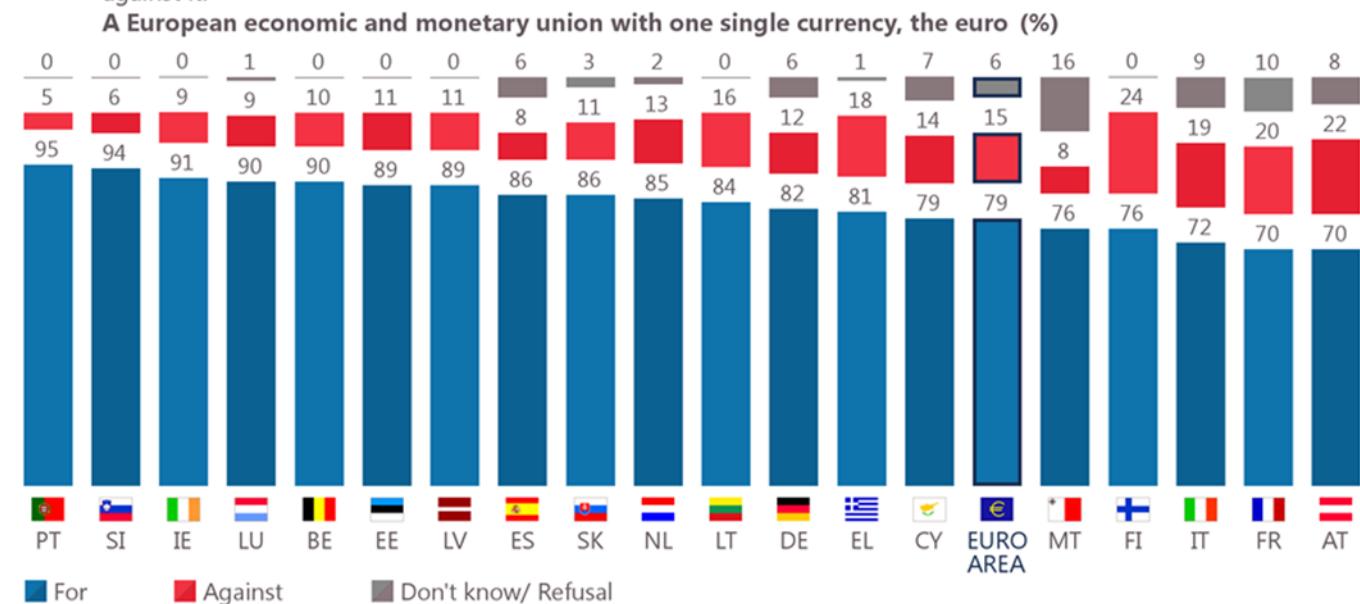
A majority of respondents are in favour of “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” in 22 EU Member States (unchanged since summer 2020). The highest proportions of support are seen in Portugal (95%), Slovenia (94%), Ireland (91%), and Luxembourg and Belgium (both 90%). Between eight and nine respondents in ten also support the euro in Estonia and Latvia (both 89%), Spain and Slovakia (both 86%), the Netherlands (85%), Lithuania (84%), Germany (82%) and Greece (81%). At least seven in ten do so in Cyprus (79%), Malta and Finland (both 76%), Italy (72%), and France and Austria (both 70%).

Support is also predominant in three countries **outside the euro area**: Hungary (63%), Romania (55%) and Croatia (48% vs 45% “against”). In five countries, all located outside the euro area, a majority of respondents say they are against the euro: Sweden (73%), Denmark (68%), Czechia (60%), Poland (56%), and Bulgaria, where opinion is almost evenly divided (41% vs 40% “for”).

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



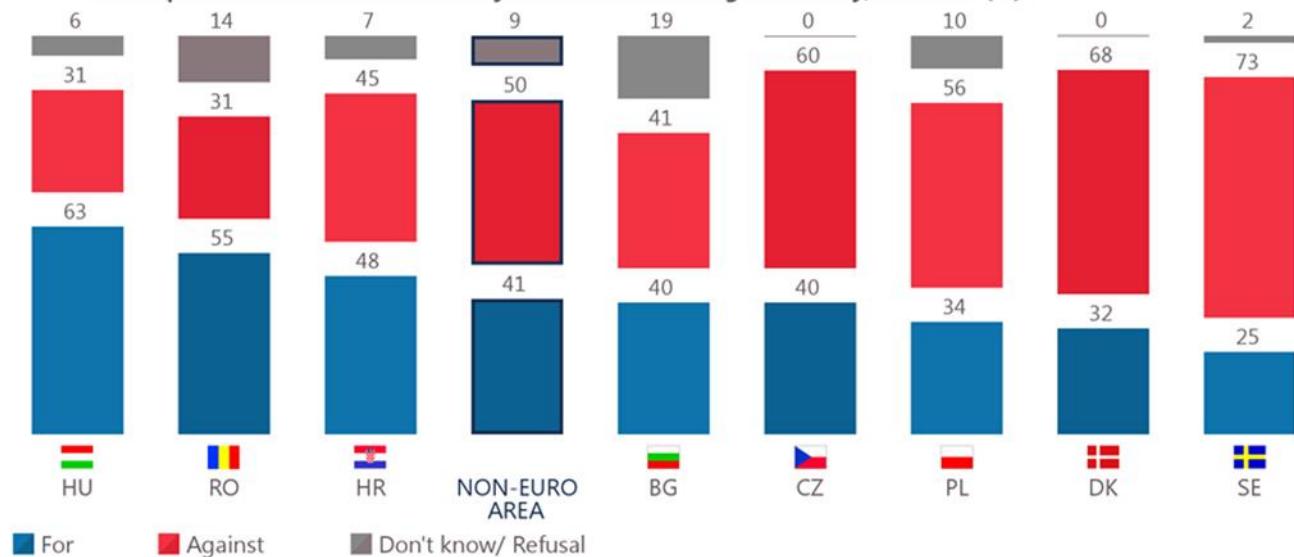
QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



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QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



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Since summer 2020, support for the euro has increased in 20

Member States, most strikingly in Czechia (40%, +19 percentage points), Portugal (95%, +13), Italy (72%, +12) and Lithuania (84%, +10). It has decreased in three countries, by no more than 2-percentage points, and has remained unchanged in four, namely Ireland (91%), Luxembourg (90%), Germany (82%) and Hungary (63%).

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
		For	Against			
EU27		70	▲ 3	23	▼ 2	7
CZ		40	▲ 19	60	▼ 11	0
PT		95	▲ 13	5	▼ 5	0
IT		72	▲ 12	19	▼ 7	9
LT		84	▲ 10	16	▼ 1	0
NL		85	▲ 9	13	▼ 6	2
EL		81	▲ 6	18	▼ 2	1
SI		94	▲ 5	6	▼ 2	0
BE		90	▲ 5	10	▼ 3	0
LV		89	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	0
CY		79	▲ 4	14	▼ 5	7
BG		40	▲ 4	41	▼ 2	19
DK		32	▲ 4	68	▲ 4	0
ES		86	▲ 3	8	▼ 1	6
SK		86	▲ 3	11	▼ 1	3
EE		89	▲ 2	11	▼ 2	0
MT		76	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	16
FI		76	▲ 2	24	▼ 1	0
AT		70	▲ 2	22	▼ 3	8
HR		48	▲ 1	45	▼ 1	7
PL		34	▲ 1	56	▲ 2	10
IE		91	=	9	=	0
LU		90	=	9	▼ 1	1
DE		82	=	12	=	6
HU		63	=	31	▲ 2	6
SE		25	▼ 1	73	▲ 2	2
FR		70	▼ 2	20	=	10
RO		55	▼ 2	31	=	14

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority of respondents across almost all sociodemographic categories support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Support is particularly high among respondents who consider themselves to belong to the “upper middle class” of society (77%), students (75%), managers (78%), those who stayed in fulltime education until the age of 20 or beyond (75%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (81%). In contrast, people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (58%) and those who consider themselves to belong to the “working class” of society (63%) less frequently support 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 the only category where a majority of respondents oppose the idea of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (43% “for” vs. 49% “against”).

QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	70	23	7
Gender			
Man	71	23	6
Woman	69	23	8
Age			
15-24	72	20	8
25-39	70	25	5
40-54	69	25	6
55+	70	22	8
Education (End of)			
15-	66	20	14
16-19	67	27	6
20+	75	21	4
Still studying	75	17	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	25	3
Managers	78	17	5
Other white collars	71	24	5
Manual workers	65	28	7
House persons	67	22	11
Unemployed	66	27	7
Retired	68	23	9
Students	75	17	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	31	11
From time to time	69	24	7
Almost never/ Never	72	22	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	27	10
The lower middle class	68	25	7
The middle class	73	21	6
The upper middle class	77	20	3
The upper class	71	24	5
Image of EU			
Positive	81	15	4
Neutral	68	24	8
Negative	43	49	8

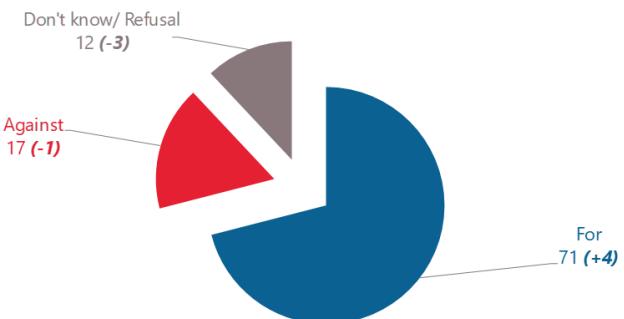
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More than seven in ten Europeans support the creation of a European public-private fund to support SMEs

71% of Europeans (+4 percentage points since summer 2020) support the creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs⁷. Conversely, 17% (-1) oppose this idea and 12% (-3) say that they do not know or refuse to answer.

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%) - EU



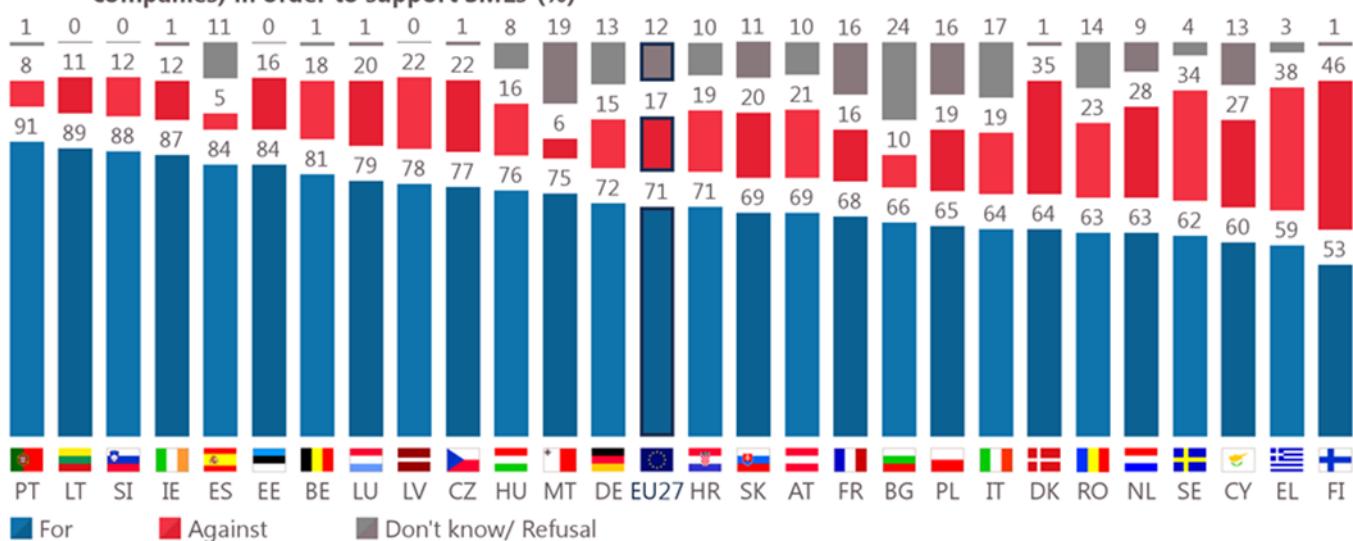
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

In all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since summer 2020) a majority of respondents support the creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs. However, levels of support range from 91% in Portugal and 89% in Lithuania, where they are highest, to 53% in Finland, where they are lowest.

Support for this idea is more widespread in countries of the euro area (72%, +4 percentage points since summer 2020), than in countries outside the euro area (67%, +3).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)



⁷ QB3.3 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

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Since summer 2020, support for the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs has gained ground in 20 Member States (compared with 13 in summer 2020), most markedly in Lithuania (89%, +20 percentage points), Czechia (77%, +20), Slovenia (88%, +12) and Portugal (91%, +11). Conversely, support has decreased in five countries, particularly in Finland (53%, -6), while the proportion of respondents in favour of this idea has remained unchanged in two Member States: France (68%) and Malta (75%).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Against		Don't know/ Refusal
			Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Against	
EU27	71	▲ 4	17	▼ 1	12
LT	89	▲ 20	11	▲ 6	0
CZ	77	▲ 20	22	▼ 4	1
SI	88	▲ 12	12	▼ 1	0
PT	91	▲ 11	8	▲ 4	1
DK	64	▲ 10	35	▲ 3	1
AT	69	▲ 9	21	▼ 8	10
SK	69	▲ 9	20	▼ 1	11
BE	81	▲ 8	18	▲ 1	1
ES	84	▲ 7	5	=	11
IT	64	▲ 7	19	▼ 4	17
NL	63	▲ 6	28	▼ 4	9
EE	84	▲ 5	16	▼ 5	0
HR	71	▲ 5	19	▼ 1	10
HU	76	▲ 4	16	=	8
IE	87	▲ 3	12	▼ 4	1
SE	62	▲ 3	34	▼ 2	4
RO	63	▲ 2	23	▼ 3	14
DE	72	▲ 1	15	▼ 2	13
BG	66	▲ 1	10	=	24
EL	59	▲ 1	38	▲ 8	3
MT	75	=	6	▲ 3	19
FR	68	=	16	▼ 2	16
LV	78	▼ 1	22	▲ 15	0
PL	65	▼ 2	19	▲ 4	16
CY	60	▼ 3	27	▲ 3	13
LU	79	▼ 4	20	▲ 3	1
FI	53	▼ 6	46	▲ 6	1

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals 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 younger respondents (75% among 15–24-year-old Europeans), respondents who are still studying (75%), self-employed people (77%) and those who hold a positive image of the EU (80%).

It is less popular among people who finished education at the age of 15 or earlier (62%) and those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (63%). Further, 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. 36% against and 13% who don't know or refuse to answer).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The 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	71	17	12
Gender			
Man	71	19	10
Woman	70	16	14
Age			
15-24	75	13	12
25-39	72	19	9
40-54	72	18	10
55+	68	18	14
Education (End of)			
15-	62	14	24
16-19	69	19	12
20+	74	18	8
Still studying	75	15	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	77	15	8
Managers	74	19	7
Other white collars	71	20	9
Manual workers	70	18	12
House persons	64	17	19
Unemployed	72	15	13
Retired	66	18	16
Students	75	15	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	23	14
From time to time	69	20	11
Almost never/ Never	72	16	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	16	17
The lower middle class	70	19	11
The middle class	72	18	10
The upper middle class	74	19	7
The upper class	73	23	4
Image of EU			
Positive	80	12	8
Neutral	67	18	15
Negative	51	36	13

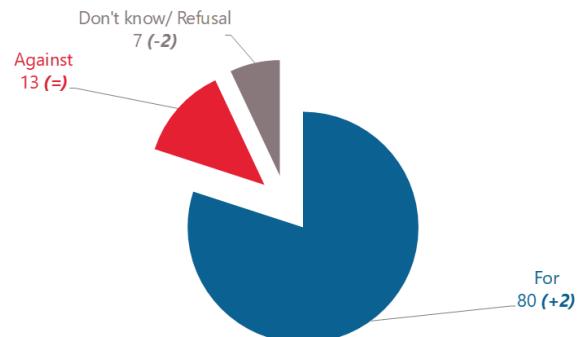
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Eight in ten Europeans support the implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace

80% (+2 percentage points since summer 2020) of respondents are in favour of the 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)⁸. Conversely, a stable proportion of 13% of respondents oppose this idea, while 7% (-2) do not provide an answer.

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.

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



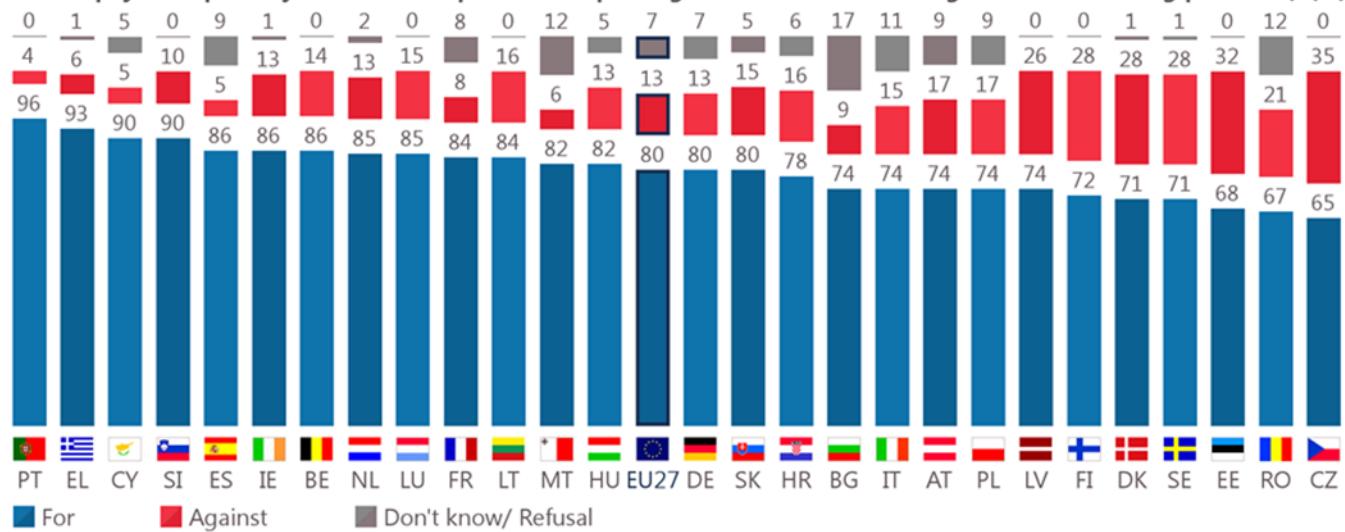
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

More than six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged compared with summer 2020) support new measures at the EU level in order to improve gender equality in the workplace.

However, levels of support vary between 96% in Portugal and 93% in Greece, where they are the highest, and 65% in Czechia, where they are the lowest. Estonia (32%) and Czechia (35%) are the only two Member States where the proportion of respondents opposing this idea exceeds 30%.

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.

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) (%)



⁸ 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.

Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace

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Since summer 2020, support for measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace has gained ground in 19 Member States (compared with nine in summer 2020), most markedly in Italy (74%, +8 percentage points) and Greece (93%, +7). Conversely, support has decreased in seven countries, especially in Latvia (74%, -7). The proportion of respondents supporting this idea has remained unchanged in the Netherlands (85%).

QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	EU27		For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
				For	Against			
	EU27		80	▲ 2	13	=	7	
	IT		74	▲ 8	15	▼ 4	11	
	EL		93	▲ 7	6	▼ 3	1	
	PT		96	▲ 5	4	▲ 3	0	
	SI		90	▲ 5	10	=	0	
	RO		67	▲ 5	21	▼ 4	12	
	IE		86	▲ 4	13	▼ 5	1	
	CY		90	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	5	
	AT		74	▲ 3	17	▼ 4	9	
	FI		72	▲ 3	28	▼ 3	0	
	ES		86	▲ 2	5	=	9	
	LU		85	▲ 2	15	▼ 2	0	
	LT		84	▲ 2	16	▲ 11	0	
	HU		82	▲ 2	13	▲ 1	5	
	SK		80	▲ 2	15	▲ 2	5	
	HR		78	▲ 2	16	=	6	
	BG		74	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	17	
	PL		74	▲ 2	17	▲ 3	9	
	DE		80	▲ 1	13	=	7	
	EE		68	▲ 1	32	▼ 1	0	
	NL		85	=	13	▲ 1	2	
	SE		71	▼ 1	28	▲ 2	1	
	BE		86	▼ 2	14	▲ 5	0	
	CZ		65	▼ 2	35	▲ 15	0	
	FR		84	▼ 3	8	▲ 1	8	
	MT		82	▼ 3	6	▲ 5	12	
	DK		71	▼ 4	28	▲ 8	1	
	LV		74	▼ 7	26	▲ 16	0	

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that, in all socio-demographic categories, more than one in two 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%) and those who hold a positive image of the EU (88%). However, the level of support is lowest among respondents who have a negative image of the EU (59%).

QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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	80	13	7
Gender			
Man	77	17	6
Woman	82	10	8
Age			
15-24	83	11	6
25-39	80	15	5
40-54	80	15	5
55+	78	12	10
Education (End of)			
15-	73	9	18
16-19	78	14	8
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	84	10	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	80	14	6
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	80	16	4
Manual workers	79	15	6
House persons	76	12	12
Unemployed	79	12	9
Retired	77	12	11
Students	84	10	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	73	16	11
From time to time	77	16	7
Almost never/ Never	81	12	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	78	11	11
The lower middle class	79	15	6
The middle class	81	13	6
The upper middle class	81	16	3
The upper class	78	20	2
Image of EU			
Positive	88	8	4
Neutral	78	13	9
Negative	59	32	9

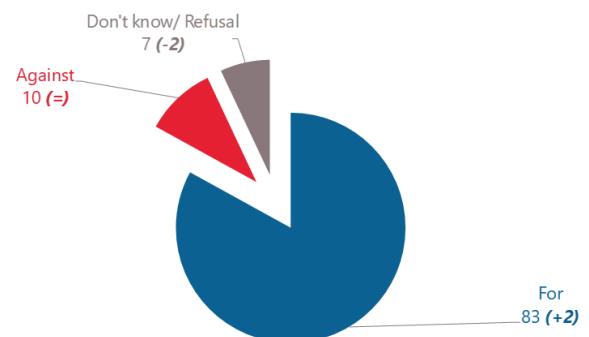
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Support for the idea that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection continues to increase

Though already very strong, support for the idea that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection⁹ continues to increase. In this EB94 survey from winter 2020/2021, 83% (+2 percentage points since summer 2020 and +3 since autumn 2019) of Europeans support this idea. Conversely, 10% (unchanged since 2020) of Europeans oppose this statement and 7% (-2) answer that they don't know or refuse to give an answer.

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

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



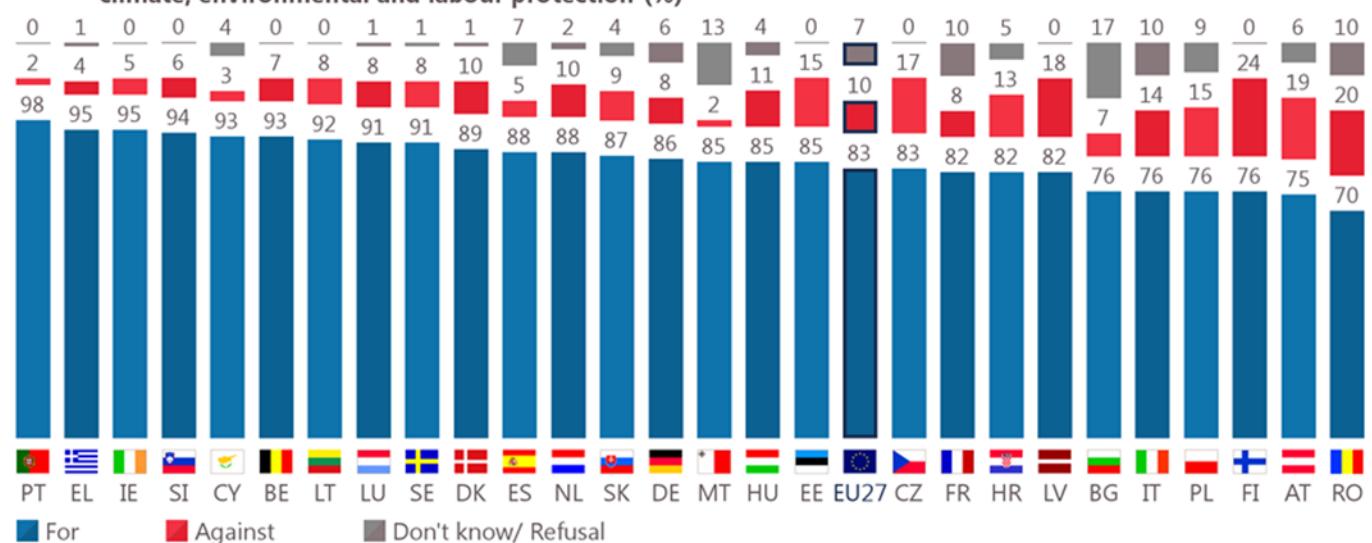
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

At least seven in ten respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union are in favour of ensuring that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.

Levels of support range from 98% in Portugal and 95% in Greece and Ireland, where they are highest, to 70% in Romania, where they are lowest. At least one in five respondents oppose this idea in Finland (24%) and Romania (20%).

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

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



⁹ QB3.5 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

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Since summer 2020, support for ensuring that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection gained ground in 19 Member States (compared with 13 in summer 2020), most particularly in Czechia (83%, +14 percentage points) and Portugal (98%, +12). Conversely, levels of support have dropped in four countries, particularly in Poland (76%, -4), while they have remained unchanged in four others.

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

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

		For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		83	▲ 2	10	=	7
CZ		83	▲ 14	17	▼ 2	0
PT		98	▲ 12	2	▼ 2	0
EL		95	▲ 6	4	▼ 4	1
SI		94	▲ 6	6	▼ 2	0
LT		92	▲ 5	8	▲ 5	0
ES		88	▲ 5	5	▲ 1	7
IT		76	▲ 5	14	▼ 2	10
BE		93	▲ 4	7	=	0
CY		93	▲ 4	3	▼ 2	4
DK		89	▲ 3	10	=	1
HR		82	▲ 3	13	=	5
NL		88	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	2
DE		86	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	6
BG		76	▲ 2	7	=	17
FI		76	▲ 2	24	▼ 2	0
RO		70	▲ 2	20	▼ 1	10
SK		87	▲ 1	9	▲ 2	4
HU		85	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	4
MT		85	▲ 1	2	▲ 1	13
IE		95	=	5	▲ 1	0
LU		91	=	8	▼ 1	1
SE		91	=	8	=	1
AT		75	=	19	▼ 1	6
EE		85	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	0
LV		82	▼ 1	18	▲ 11	0
FR		82	▼ 2	8	=	10
PL		76	▼ 4	15	▲ 4	9

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals 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 (65%).

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

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	83	10	7
Gender			
Man	83	12	5
Woman	84	8	8
Age			
15-24	86	8	6
25-39	83	12	5
40-54	85	10	5
55+	81	10	9
Education (End of)			
15-	73	10	17
16-19	81	12	7
20+	87	9	4
Still studying	88	7	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	9	3
Managers	87	10	3
Other white collars	86	10	4
Manual workers	81	12	7
House persons	77	10	13
Unemployed	80	11	9
Retired	80	10	10
Students	88	7	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	75	15	10
From time to time	80	14	6
Almost never/ Never	86	8	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	80	10	10
The lower middle class	82	12	6
The middle class	85	10	5
The upper middle class	88	9	3
The upper class	81	17	2
Image of EU			
Positive	91	5	4
Neutral	81	10	9
Negative	65	25	10

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A stable proportion of two-thirds of Europeans consider that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

66% of respondents (unchanged since summer 2020) think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level¹⁰, whereas 26% (+2 percentage points) oppose this idea and 8% (-2) say that they don't know.

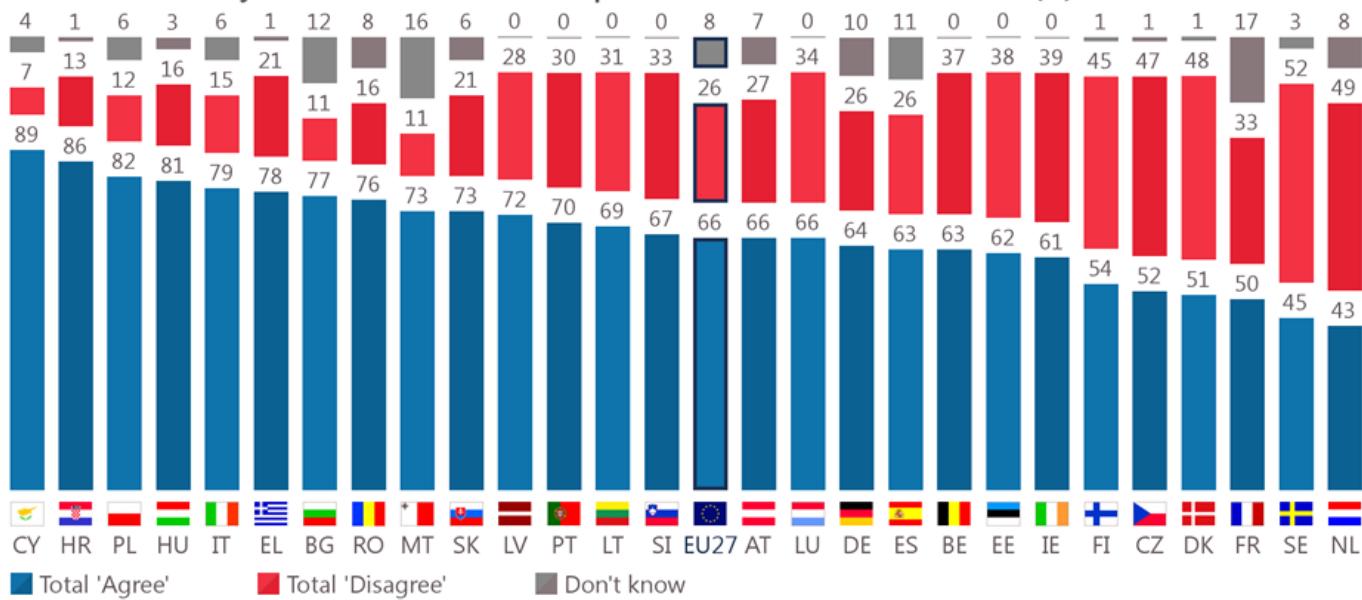
Levels of support differ slightly. While 64% (-1) support this idea in the countries in the **euro area**, 73% (+5) do so in countries **outside the euro area**.

The country analysis shows that support is highest in Cyprus (89%), Croatia (86%), Poland (82%) and Hungary (81%), where more than 80% of respondents are in favour of this idea. Conversely, it is lowest in the Netherlands (43% "for" vs. 49% "against") and Sweden (45% vs. 52%), where only a minority of respondents consider that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.

Since summer 2020, the proportions of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased in 12 Member States (compared with 20 in the previous survey), most particularly in Romania (76%, +13 percentage points), while they lost ground in 10 countries, particularly in Slovenia (67%, -10) and Czechia (52%, -9). Support for this idea has remained unchanged in five Member States.

QB4.2 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (%)



¹⁰ QB4.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

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The 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. an EU27 average of 66%). Support for this policy is still a majority but is less widespread among respondents who view the EU negatively (52%).

QB4.2 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	26	8
Gender			
Man	69	25	6
Woman	64	26	10
Age			
15-24	64	27	9
25-39	67	27	6
40-54	67	26	7
55+	65	26	9
Education (End of)			
15-	64	21	15
16-19	70	22	8
20+	64	30	6
Still studying	66	26	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	21	5
Managers	65	29	6
Other white collars	68	27	5
Manual workers	68	24	8
House persons	62	25	13
Unemployed	62	28	10
Retired	64	26	10
Students	66	26	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	30	9
From time to time	69	24	7
Almost never/ Never	66	26	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	60	27	13
The lower middle class	67	27	6
The middle class	69	24	7
The upper middle class	64	32	4
The upper class	67	31	2
Image of EU			
Positive	73	21	6
Neutral	65	26	9
Negative	52	40	8

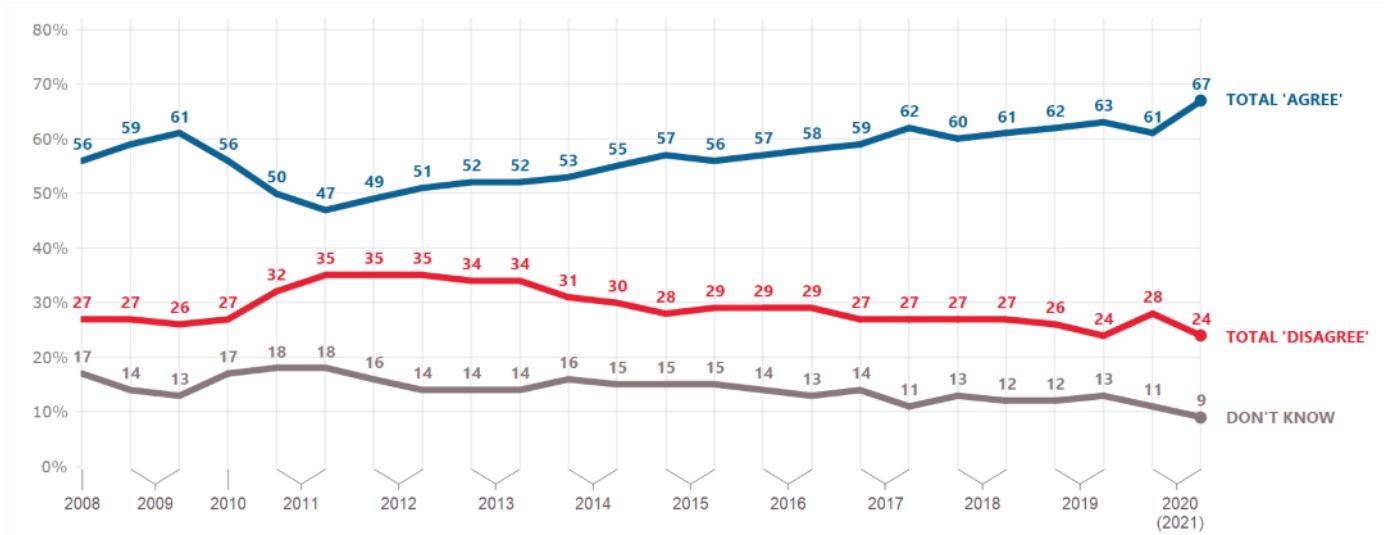
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More than two-thirds of Europeans think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth

After a sharp increase since summer 2020, 67% (+6 percentage points) of respondents consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth. This is the highest figure measured for this indicator since it was introduced in autumn 2008. In winter 2020/2021 the level of support for this idea is 20 percentage points higher than it was in autumn 2011 (47%), when it was lowest.

Conversely, slightly less than a quarter of respondents (24%, -4 percentage points) disagree that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, and 15% (-5) say that they don't know or refuse to answer this question.

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)

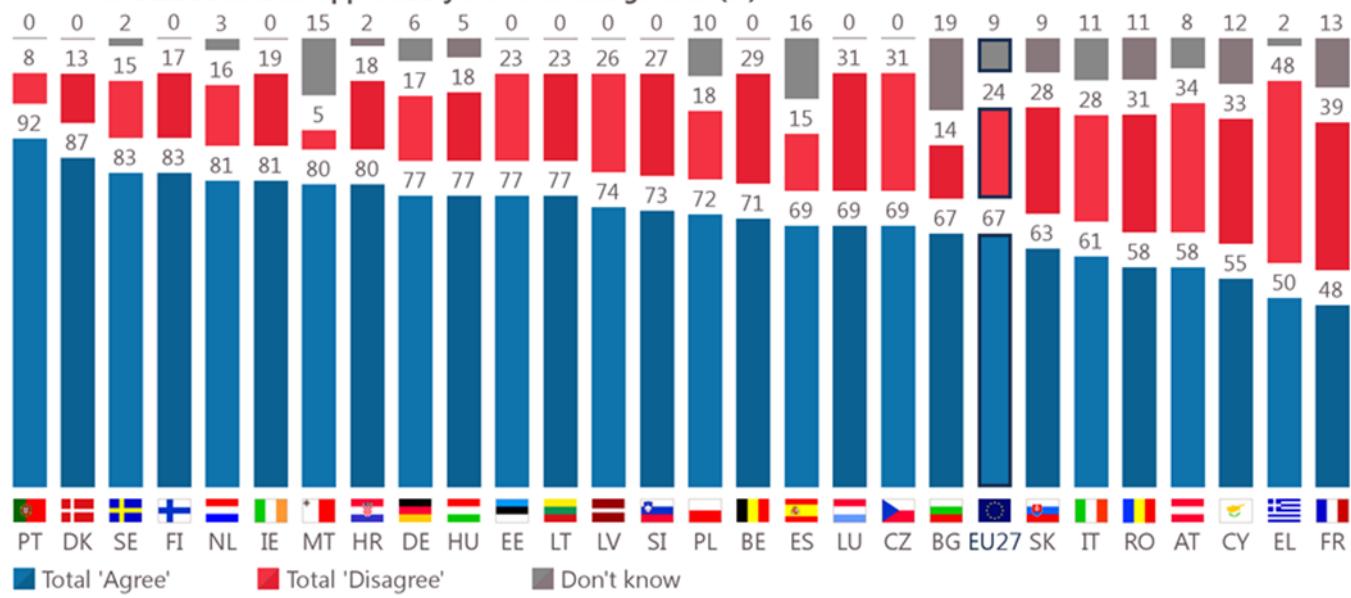


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However, a country analysis reveals that support varies between Member States. Although a majority of respondents in all 27 Member States think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth, levels of support exceed 90% in Portugal (92%), where they are highest, but represent only a relative majority in France, where 48% agree with this statement.

Opposition is strongest in Greece (48%), France (39%) and Austria (34%), where more than a third of respondents disagree with the statement that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth.

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (%)



It should be noted that the proportions of respondents who don't provide an answer are particularly high in Bulgaria (19%), Spain (16%) and Malta (15%).

Since summer 2020, support for the idea that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth has gained ground in all 27 Member States but one. Levels of support increased particularly in Czechia (69%, +22 percentage points), Lithuania (77%, +18), Portugal (92%, +15) and Estonia (77%, +15). Support remained unchanged in Hungary (77%).

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals that support for the idea that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth varies among socio-demographic categories. This statement is particularly supported by younger respondents (79% amongst the 15-24-year-old), respondents who finished full-time education aged 20 or later (74%), students (80%), managers (78%), those who consider themselves to belong to the upper middle class (80%) or the upper class of society (82%) and those who hold a positive image of the EU (80%). Conversely,

the statement is less often supported by respondents aged 55+ (60%), those who finished full-time education 15 or younger (48%), house persons (54%), unemployed and retired people (both 58%), those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (51%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (58%) and those who hold a negative image of the EU. The latter is the only socio-demographic category where only a minority agree with this statement: 42% "agree"; 49% "disagree"; 9% don't know.

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do 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	67	24	9
Gender			
Man	69	25	6
Woman	66	23	11
Age			
15-24	79	15	6
25-39	73	21	6
40-54	69	25	6
55+	60	27	13
Education (End of)			
15-	48	27	25
16-19	65	26	9
20+	74	22	4
Still studying	80	15	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	27	3
Managers	78	19	3
Other white collars	71	24	5
Manual workers	69	23	8
House persons	54	27	19
Unemployed	58	31	11
Retired	58	28	14
Students	80	15	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	36	13
From time to time	65	27	8
Almost never/ Never	70	22	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	58	25	17
The lower middle class	64	28	8
The middle class	71	23	6
The upper middle class	80	17	3
The upper class	82	17	1
Image of EU			
Positive	80	15	5
Neutral	63	26	11
Negative	42	49	9

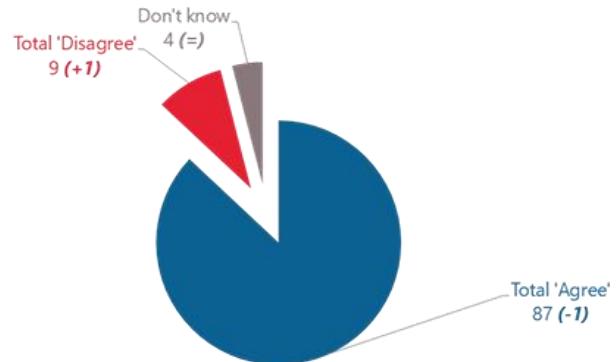
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Nearly nine in ten Europeans support the idea that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers

87% of respondents (-1 percentage point since summer 2020) say that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers¹¹. Slightly less than one in ten (9%, +1) disagree with this statement and a stable proportion of 4% say that they don't know.

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

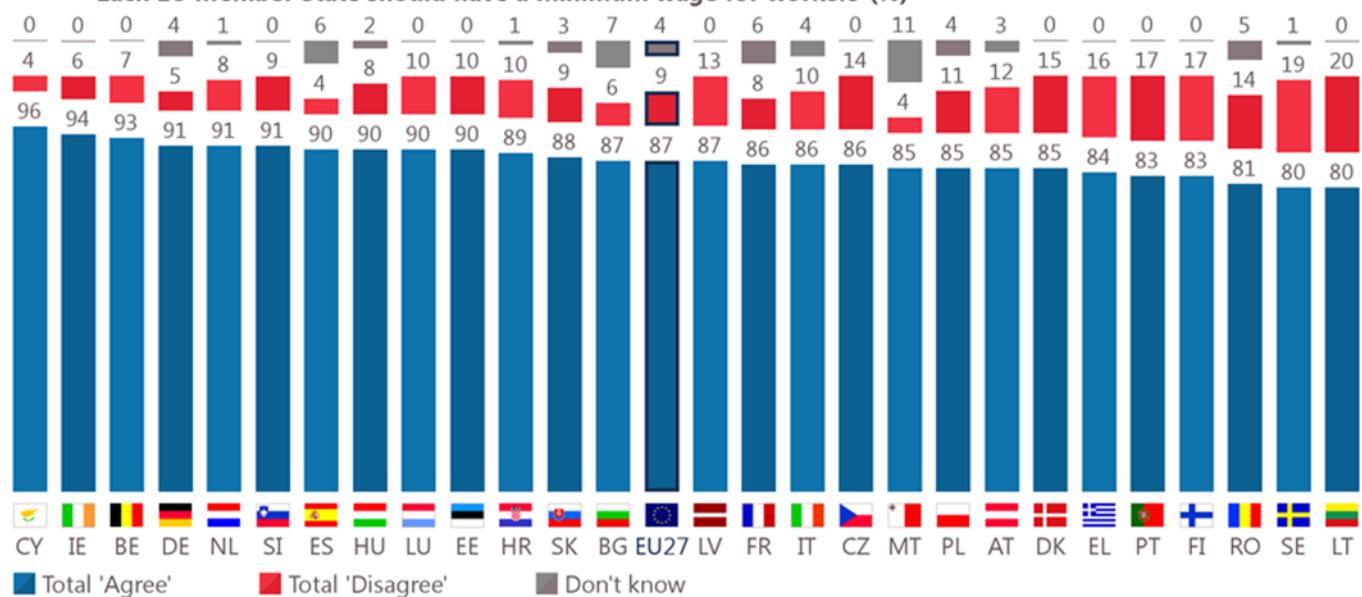


(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

At least eight in ten Europeans in all 27 Member States agree with the statement that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers.

Support is highest in Cyprus (96%), Ireland (94%) and Belgium (93%), and lowest in Sweden and Lithuania (both 80%).

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)



¹¹ QB4.4 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

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Since summer 2020, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement increased in nine Member States (compared with 11 in the previous survey), most strikingly in Sweden (80%, +4 percentage points). On the contrary, support declined in 14 countries, particularly in Portugal (83%, -9), and remained unchanged in four, namely Estonia (90%), Hungary (90%), Slovakia (88%) and Poland (85%).

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27	87	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	4
EURO AREA	88	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	4
NON-EURO AREA	85	▲ 1	12	▲ 1	3
SE	80	▲ 4	19	▼ 3	1
SI	91	▲ 3	9	▼ 1	0
RO	81	▲ 3	14	▼ 3	5
BE	93	▲ 2	7	=	0
IT	86	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	4
FI	83	▲ 2	17	▼ 2	0
CY	96	▲ 1	4	=	0
ES	90	▲ 1	4	=	6
BG	87	▲ 1	6	=	7
EE	90	=	10	=	0
HU	90	=	8	▲ 2	2
SK	88	=	9	=	3
PL	85	=	11	▲ 2	4
IE	94	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	0
DE	91	▼ 1	5	=	4
NL	91	▼ 1	8	▲ 2	1
MT	85	▼ 1	4	▲ 3	11
HR	89	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	1
CZ	86	▼ 3	14	▲ 6	0
FR	86	▼ 3	8	▲ 2	6
AT	85	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	3
LT	80	▼ 4	20	▲ 13	0
LU	90	▼ 5	10	▲ 5	0
LV	87	▼ 5	13	▲ 9	0
DK	85	▼ 5	15	▲ 8	0
EL	84	▼ 5	16	▲ 6	0
PT	83	▼ 9	17	▲ 16	0

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The analysis of socio-demographic data shows that in all categories more than three-quarters of respondents agree with the idea that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers. However, support exceeds 90% among managers (90%) and those who hold a positive image of the EU (92%), whereas it slips to 77% among those with a negative image of the European Union.

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	87	9	4
Gender			
Man	88	10	2
Woman	87	8	5
Age			
15-24	88	9	3
25-39	89	9	2
40-54	87	10	3
55+	86	9	5
Education (End of)			
15-	84	8	8
16-19	87	9	4
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	89	7	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	89	9	2
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	87	10	3
Manual workers	87	10	3
House persons	84	10	6
Unemployed	87	8	5
Retired	86	9	5
Students	89	7	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	11	4
From time to time	84	12	4
Almost never/ Never	89	8	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	87	8	5
The lower middle class	88	8	4
The middle class	88	9	3
The upper middle class	89	10	1
The upper class	82	18	0
Image of EU			
Positive	92	6	2
Neutral	86	10	4
Negative	77	18	5

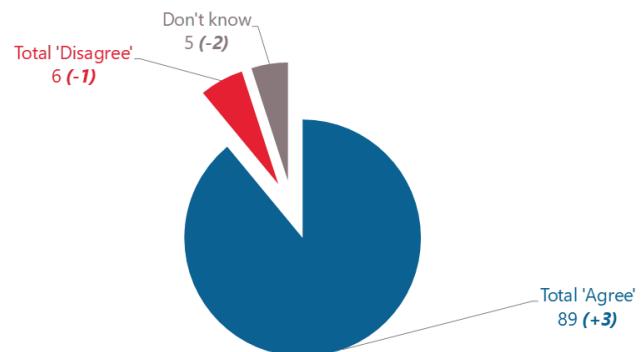
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Almost nine in ten Europeans consider that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

89% of respondents (+3 percentage points since summer 2020) think that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU¹². Conversely, 6% (-1) disagree with this statement and 5% (-2) do not express any opinion on this topic.

QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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



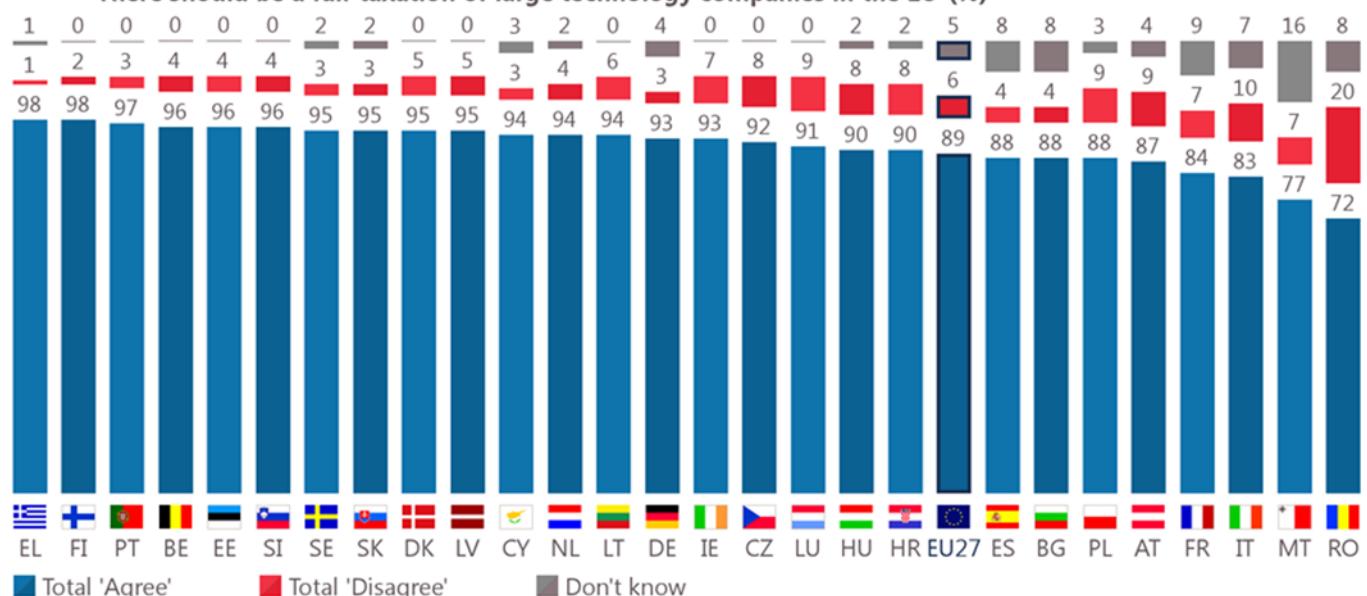
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

In all 27 Member States of the European Union more than seven in ten respondents consider that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.

Support varies between 98% in Greece and Finland, where it is highest, and 72% in Romania and Malta, where it is lowest.

QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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



■ Total 'Agree'

■ Total 'Disagree'

■ Don't know

¹² QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

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Since summer 2020, the proportion of respondents that agree with the statement that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU increased in 18 Member States, especially in Portugal (97%, +12 percentage points), Denmark (95%, +8), Czechia (92%, +8) and Spain (88%, +8). Conversely, support decreased in four countries, namely in Luxembourg (91%, -4), France (84%, -4), Romania (72%, -4) and Estonia (96%, -2), while it remained unchanged in five Member States.

QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

	EU27 	Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Don't know
			Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020		Win.2020/2021	Sum.2020	
EU27		89	▲ 3		6	▼ 1		5
EURO AREA		89	▲ 3		6	=		5
NON-EURO AREA		87	▲ 1		10	▲ 2		3
PT 		97	▲ 12		3	▲ 2		0
DK 		95	▲ 8		5	▼ 2		0
CZ 		92	▲ 8		8	=		0
ES 		88	▲ 8		4	▼ 2		8
HR 		90	▲ 5		8	▼ 3		2
SI 		96	▲ 4		4	▼ 1		0
IT 		83	▲ 4		10	▼ 2		7
EL 		98	▲ 3		1	▼ 3		1
FI 		98	▲ 3		2	▼ 2		0
LV 		95	▲ 3		5	▲ 2		0
LT 		94	▲ 3		6	▲ 4		0
DE 		93	▲ 3		3	▼ 1		4
BE 		96	▲ 2		4	=		0
SK 		95	▲ 2		3	=		2
NL 		94	▲ 2		4	▼ 2		2
MT 		77	▲ 2		7	▲ 2		16
CY 		94	▲ 1		3	=		3
BG 		88	▲ 1		4	▲ 1		8
SE 		95	=		3	=		2
IE 		93	=		7	=		0
HU 		90	=		8	▲ 2		2
PL 		88	=		9	▲ 2		3
AT 		87	=		9	▼ 1		4
EE 		96	▼ 2		4	▲ 2		0
LU 		91	▼ 4		9	▲ 4		0
FR 		84	▼ 4		7	▲ 3		9
RO 		72	▼ 4		20	▲ 4		8

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QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	6	5
 Gender			
Man	90	7	3
Woman	88	6	6
 Age			
15-24	86	9	5
25-39	89	8	3
40-54	92	6	2
55+	88	5	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	79	6	15
16-19	88	8	4
20+	93	5	2
Still studying	87	8	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	93	5	2
Managers	94	5	1
Other white collars	92	6	2
Manual workers	87	9	4
House persons	81	9	10
Unemployed	86	8	6
Retired	87	5	8
Students	87	8	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	8	7
From time to time	85	11	4
Almost never/ Never	91	5	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	86	5	9
The lower middle class	88	8	4
The middle class	90	6	4
The upper middle class	93	6	1
The upper class	90	10	0
 Image of EU			
Positive	93	5	2
Neutral	87	7	6
Negative	82	12	6

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Free trade, globalisation, protectionism and the digital transformation of the economy and society¹³

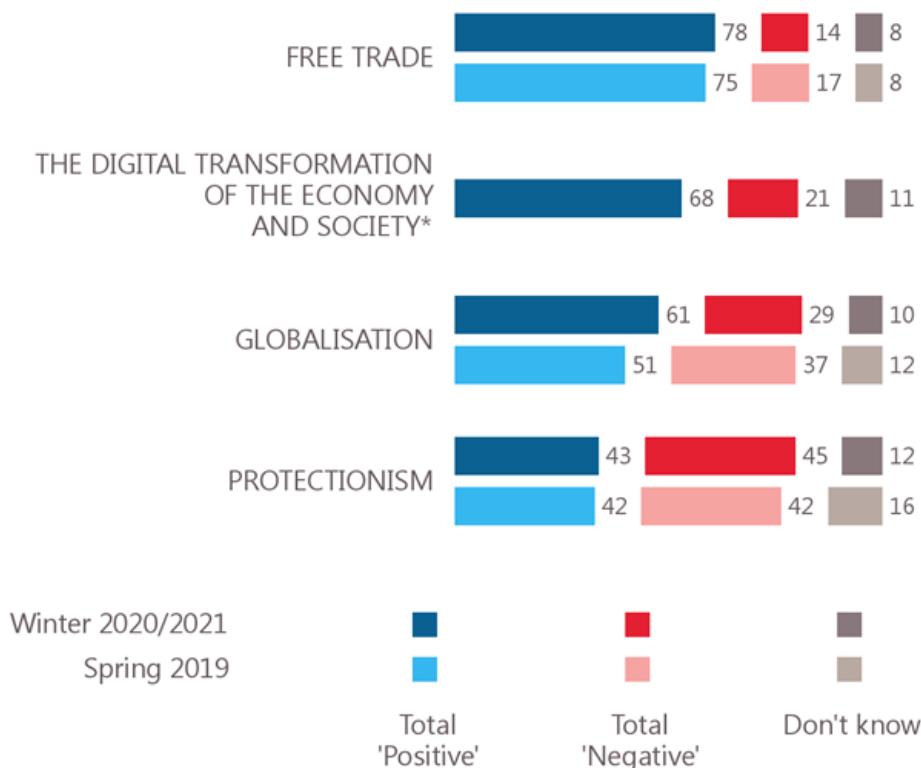
More than three-quarters of Europeans (78%, +3 percentage points since spring 2019) associate the term “**free trade**” with something positive, while 14% (-3) see it negatively and 8% (unchanged) express no opinion. This is the highest figure observed for positive associations since this question was first asked in 2005. Moreover, positive opinions have increased steadily since autumn 2016 with an overall gain of 10 percentage points.

More than two-thirds of Europeans (68%) view **the digital transformation of the economy and society** positively, while 21% associate negative feelings with this term and 11% do not provide an answer to this question. This item was newly introduced in this EB94 survey of winter 2020-2021; consequently, no trend data are available.

After a sharp increase since spring 2019 (+10 percentage points), 61% of Europeans view **globalisation** positively. Conversely, negative views diminished by eight points, from 37% in spring 2019 down to 29%. One in ten respondents do not provide an answer (-2). Globalisation has reached its highest level of positive views since this indicator was introduced in 2005. Overall, this item progressed by 24 percentage points between 2005, when it was at 37%, and winter 2020-2021.

While **protectionism** was judged negatively and positively in equal proportions in spring 2019 (42% “positive” vs. 42% “negative”), negative perceptions outnumber positive views in this EB94 survey of winter 2020/2021, although positive views have increased slightly: 43% (+1) “positive” vs. 45% (+3) “negative”. However, it should be noted that positive views of this term have reached their highest level since 2005. 12% (-4) of respondents express no opinion on this topic.

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



* New item

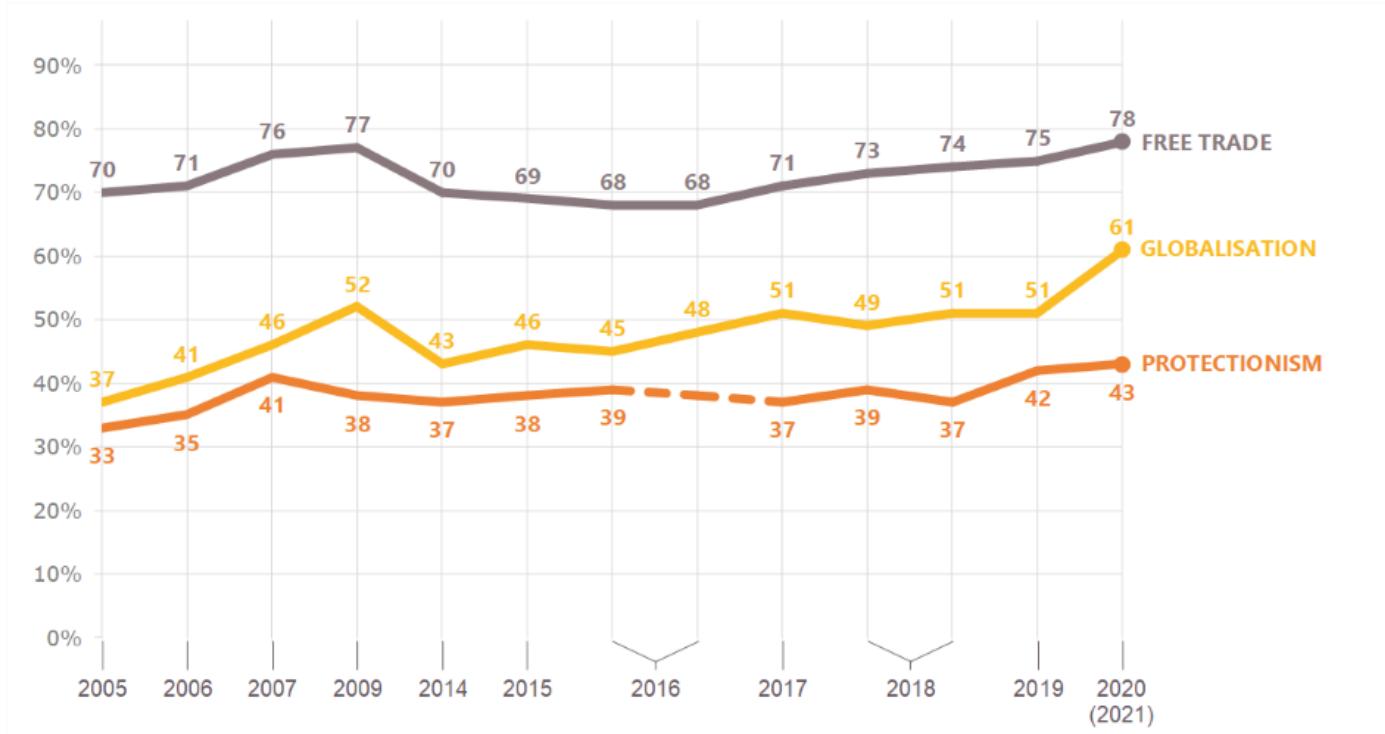
¹³ QB2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or

very negative? 1. Free trade; 2. Globalisation; 3. Protectionism; 4. The digital transformation of the economy and society

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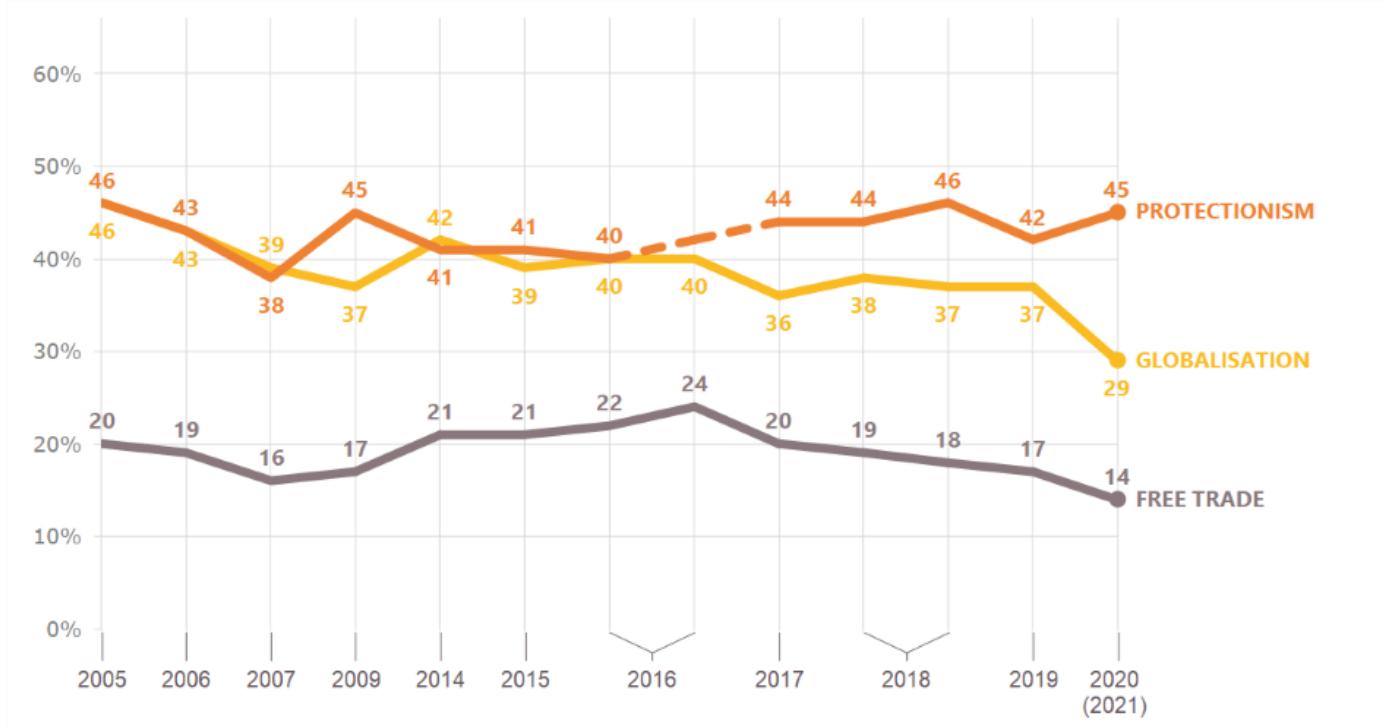
QB2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

(% - EU - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



QB2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

(% - EU - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')



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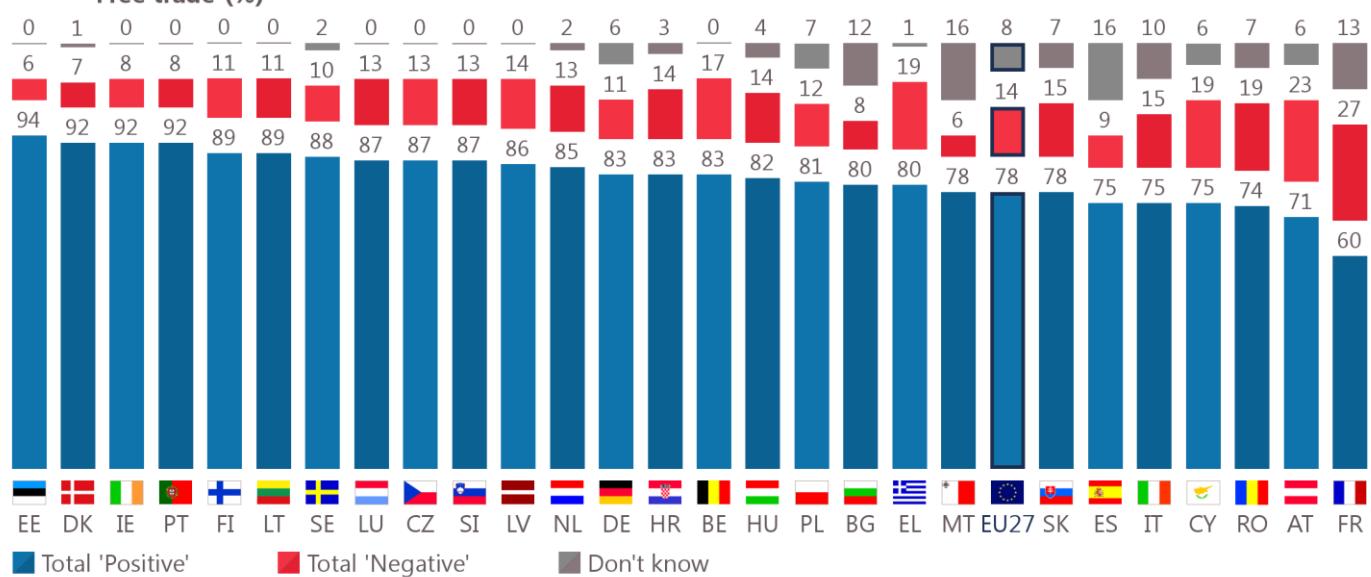
A more detailed analysis shows that “**free trade**” is viewed positively by at least 60% of respondents in all 27 EU Member States. Positive perceptions are strongest in Estonia (94%) and Denmark, Ireland, and Portugal (all 92%). France stands out for a rate of positive associations with the term (60%) that is below both the European average and the levels recorded in all other countries. In two countries more than a fifth of respondents hold negative associations with free trade: Austria (23% “negative”) and France (27%).

Despite an increase by three percentage points since spring 2019, the proportion of respondents who view free trade positively remains lower in the countries of the **euro area** (76%) than in the countries **outside the euro area** (82%, +5 percentage points).

Since spring 2019, positive associations increased in 22 Member States, most particularly in Latvia (86%, +12) and Czechia (87%, +11), while they dropped in five countries, notably in Poland (81%, -5).

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

Free trade (%)



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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that in all categories but one, more than two-thirds of respondents view "free trade" positively. Persons who hold a negative image of the EU are the only exception: 59% "positive", 33% "negative", and 8% "don't know".

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

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	78	14	8
Gender			
Man	80	15	5
Woman	75	15	10
Age			
15-24	81	13	6
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	80	14	6
55+	72	16	12
Education (End of)			
15-	60	17	23
16-19	76	17	7
20+	83	13	4
Still studying	83	12	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	85	12	3
Managers	86	12	2
Other white collars	83	13	4
Manual workers	77	15	8
House persons	68	16	16
Unemployed	73	18	9
Retired	70	17	13
Students	83	12	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	66	21	13
From time to time	75	18	7
Almost never/ Never	80	13	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	17	15
The lower middle class	75	19	6
The middle class	82	12	6
The upper middle class	85	13	2
The upper class	85	13	2
Image of EU			
Positive	86	9	5
Neutral	75	15	10
Negative	59	33	8

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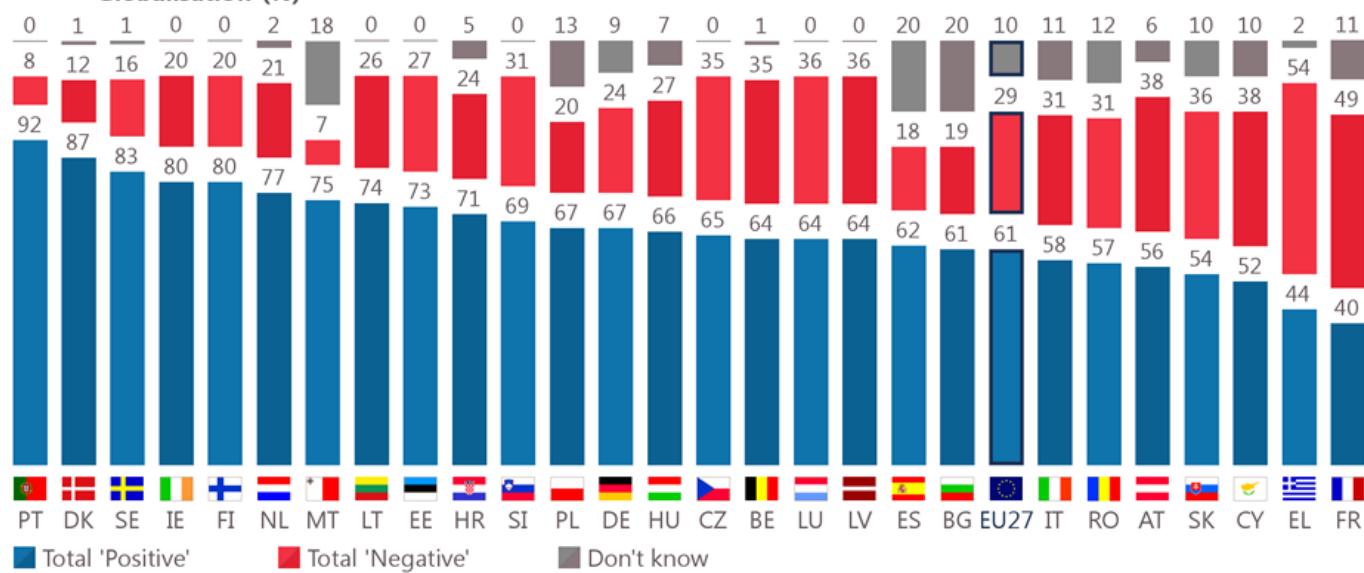
Unlike “free trade” the term “**globalisation**” is less consensual at a country level and records greater variations among Member States. It brings to mind something positive for a majority of people in 25 Member States of the European Union (compared with 23 in spring 2019), most notably in Portugal (92%), Denmark (87%) and Sweden (83%), with a narrower ratio of opinion in Austria (56%), Slovakia (54%) and Cyprus (52%). Negative perceptions are predominant in two countries: Greece (54% vs. 44% “positive”), and France (49% vs. 40%).

Since spring 2019, positive views have gained ground in all EU 27 Member States. Increases are most significant in Czechia (65%, +32 percentage points), Estonia (73%, +27), Lithuania 74%, +25), Latvia (64%, +24), Croatia (71%, +22) and the Netherlands (77%, +20), where they equal or exceed 20 percentage points. Austria (56%) and France (40%) are situated at the opposite end of the scale with the lowest increases: +4 and +5 percentage points respectively.

Perceptions vary between countries of the **euro area** (60%, +9 percentage points since spring 2019) and countries **outside the euro area**, where more than two-thirds of respondents (67%, +14) view globalisation positively.

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

Globalisation (%)



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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows some significant differences between categories. While more than seven in ten respondents among those aged 15-24 (73%), managers (71%), students (76%), those who consider themselves as "upper middle class" (73%) or "upper class" (79%) and those who hold a positive image of the EU (74%) view globalisation as something positive, less than one in two do so among those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (41% "positive" vs. 32% "negative" and 27% "don't know"), those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (46% vs. 40% and 14%) and those who hold a negative image of the EU (36% vs. 56% and 8%).

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

Globalisation (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	61	29	10
Gender			
Man	63	30	7
Woman	61	28	11
Age			
15-24	73	20	7
25-39	68	26	6
40-54	63	30	7
55+	53	33	14
Education (End of)			
15-	41	32	27
16-19	59	32	9
20+	68	27	5
Still studying	76	18	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	64	33	3
Managers	71	26	3
Other white collars	66	28	6
Manual workers	64	27	9
House persons	48	33	19
Unemployed	55	33	12
Retired	50	34	16
Students	76	18	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46	40	14
From time to time	60	31	9
Almost never/ Never	64	27	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	51	31	18
The lower middle class	57	34	9
The middle class	66	28	6
The upper middle class	73	24	3
The upper class	79	19	2
Image of EU			
Positive	74	20	6
Neutral	58	30	12
Negative	36	56	8

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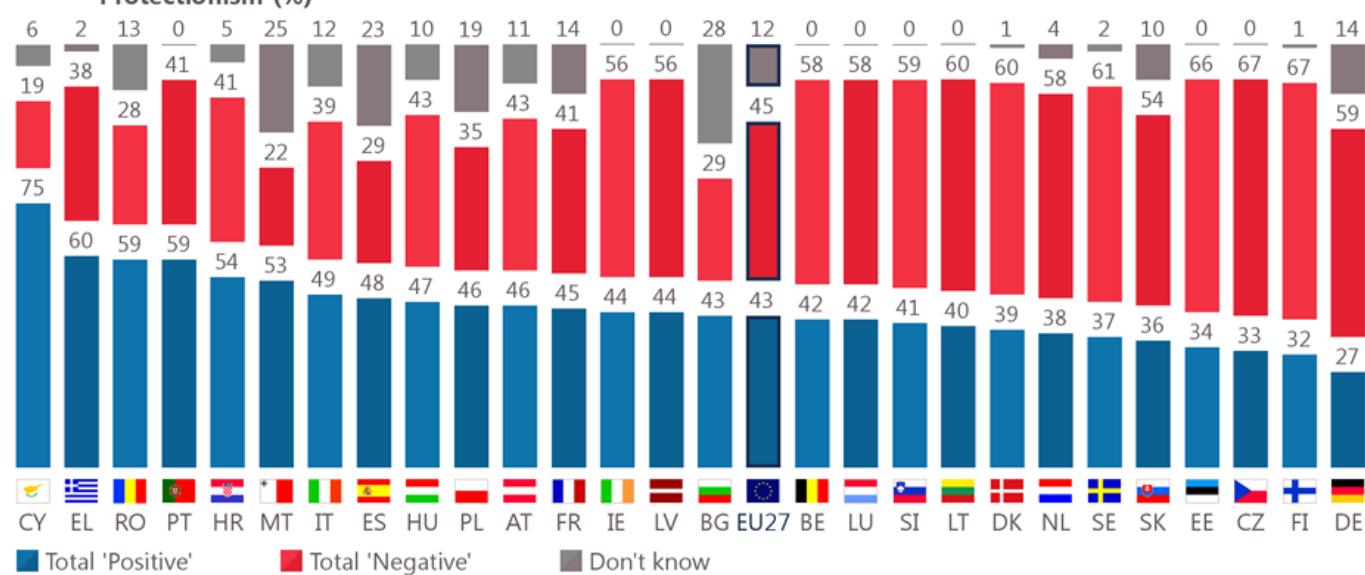
A majority of people see the term “**protectionism**” in a positive light in 13 EU Member States (compared with 14 in spring 2019), led by Cyprus (75%), Greece (60%) and Romania and Portugal (both 59%), with a narrow ratio of opinion in France (45% vs. 41% “negative” and 14% “don’t know”) and Bulgaria (43% vs. 29% and 28%). Conversely, negative perceptions are predominant in 14 countries, most strikingly in Czechia and Finland (both 67% of negative perceptions) as well as in Estonia (66%). Malta and Bulgaria stand out with high proportions of respondents who do not provide an answer: 25% and 28% respectively.

Whereas within the countries of the **euro area** a majority of respondents see “protectionism” in a negative light (46% “negative”, +3 percentage points since spring 2019 vs. 42% “positive”, unchanged), positive perceptions are predominant in the countries **outside the euro area** (42% “negative”, +2 vs. 45% “positive”, +4).

Since spring 2019, positive associations with the term “protectionism” have increased in 15 Member States, most notably in Latvia (44%, +20 percentage points) and in Slovakia (36%, +19), while they remained unchanged Romania (59%) and Finland (32%). Conversely, positive perceptions decreased in 10 countries, most markedly in Ireland (44%, -19) and Malta (53%, -13).

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

Protectionism (%)



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The analysis of socio-demographic data shows that:

- Positive perceptions of the term “protectionism” are most predominant among respondents aged 25-39 (47% “positive” vs. 44% “negative”), those who finished full-time education aged 16-19 (47% vs. 40%), other white collars (49% vs. 43%), manual workers (49% vs. 38%), those who have difficulties in paying their bills from time to time (49% vs. 39%) and to a smaller extent those who consider themselves as “upper class” (48% vs. 47%).
- Conversely, at least half of the respondents see the term in a negative light among those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (53% “negative”), the self-employed (50%), managers (54%), those who see themselves as “upper middle class” (57%) and those who hold a negative image of the EU (50%).

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

Protectionism (%) - EU

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	43	45	12
Gender			
Man	42	48	10
Woman	43	42	15
Age			
15-24	46	42	12
25-39	47	44	9
40-54	45	45	10
55+	39	45	16
Education (End of)			
15-	40	30	30
16-19	47	40	13
20+	40	53	7
Still studying	43	47	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	43	50	7
Managers	41	54	5
Other white collars	49	43	8
Manual workers	49	38	13
House persons	41	37	22
Unemployed	45	39	16
Retired	36	46	18
Students	43	47	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46	37	17
From time to time	49	39	12
Almost never/ Never	40	48	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	37	23
The lower middle class	44	44	12
The middle class	45	46	9
The upper middle class	39	57	4
The upper class	48	47	5
Image of EU			
Positive	44	47	9
Neutral	44	40	16
Negative	39	50	11

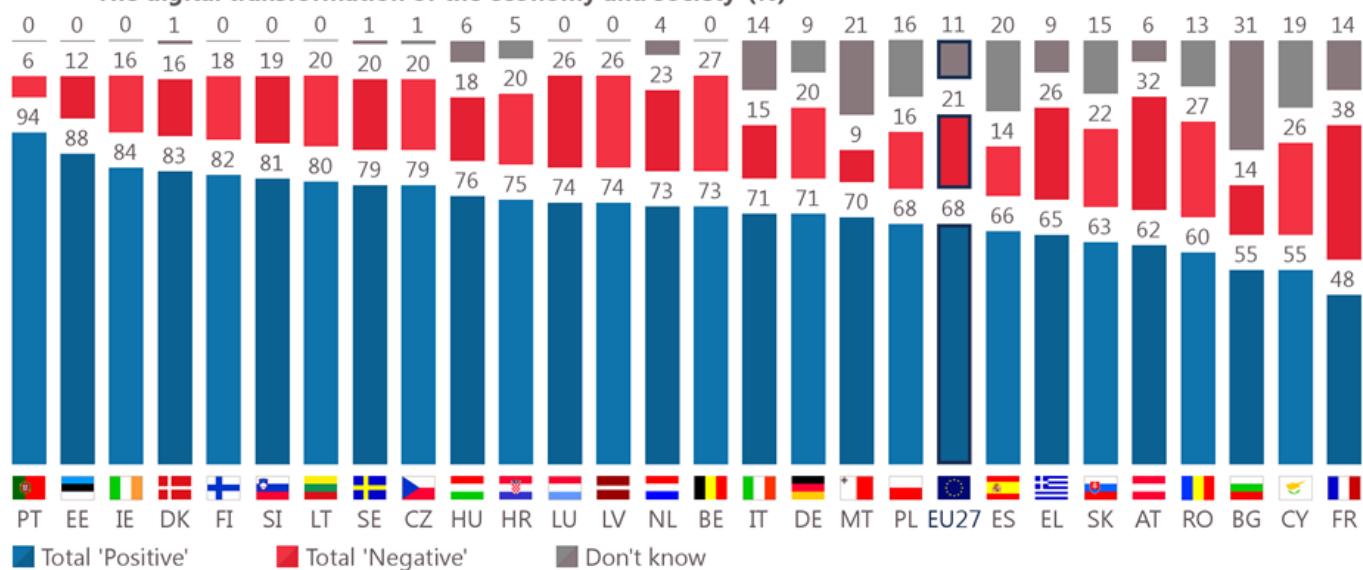
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A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU view **the digital transformation of the economy and society** in a positive light. However, proportions differ significantly across countries. While 94% in Portugal and 88% in Estonia associate something positive with the digital transformation of the economy and society, the proportion slips to 55% in Bulgaria and Cyprus and to a low of 48% in France (vs. 38% "negative" and 14% "don't know").

Negative views exceed 30% in Austria (32%) and in France (38%). In three Member States the proportion of respondents who do not provide an answer outnumbers those with negative views: Bulgaria (31% vs. 14%), Malta (21% vs. 9% "negative") and Spain (20% vs. 14%).

QB2.4 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

The digital transformation of the economy and society (%)



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The analysis of socio-demographic data shows that more than half of respondents in all categories view the digital transformation of the economy and society positively, except those who finished full-time education aged 15 or before (45% vs. 23% "negative" and 32% "don't know) and those who hold a negative image of the EU (47% vs. 42% and 11%).

QB2.4 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

The digital transformation of the economy and society (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	68	21	11
Gender			
Man	70	21	9
Woman	65	22	13
Age			
15-24	76	17	7
25-39	74	20	6
40-54	70	21	9
55+	59	24	17
Education (End of)			
15-	45	23	32
16-19	65	24	11
20+	75	19	6
Still studying	77	16	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	20	5
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	75	18	7
Manual workers	66	23	11
House persons	54	26	20
Unemployed	60	27	13
Retired	55	25	20
Students	77	16	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	31	17
From time to time	66	23	11
Almost never/ Never	69	20	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	27	21
The lower middle class	65	25	10
The middle class	73	20	7
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	81	16	3
Image of EU			
Positive	78	14	8
Neutral	62	24	14
Negative	47	42	11

III. A DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET WITHIN THE EU



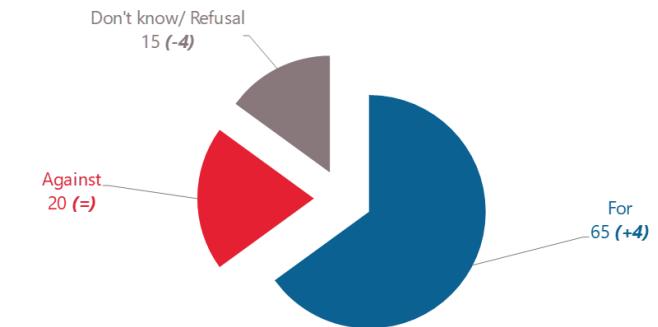
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Almost two-thirds of Europeans are in favour of a digital single market within the EU

65% of Europeans are in favour of "a digital single market within the European Union"¹⁴. Since summer 2020 the proportion of Europeans in favour has increased significantly by four percentage points. One fifth (20%, unchanged) of Europeans continue to oppose a digital single market within the EU, whereas the proportion of those who do not provide an answer dropped by 4 points to 15%.

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



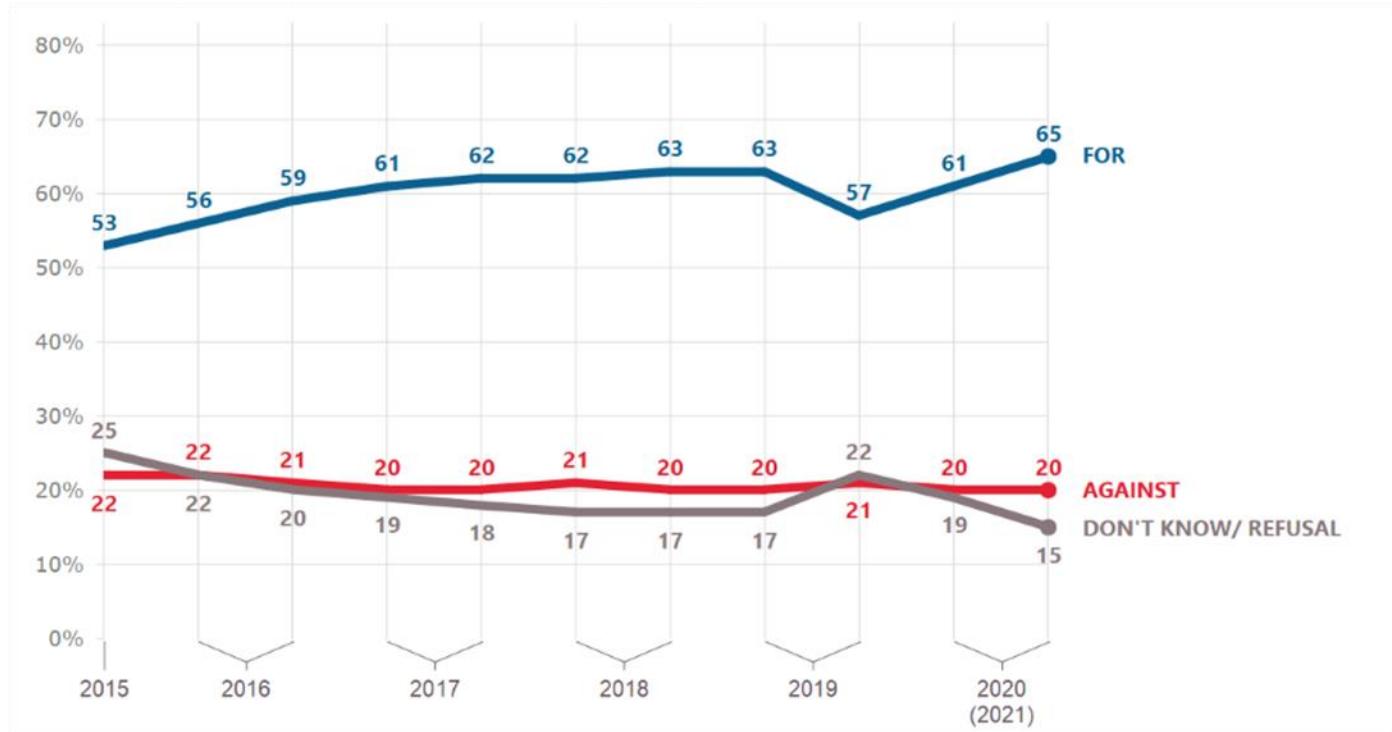
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

In winter 2020-2021 support for a digital single market within the EU has reached its highest level since this indicator was introduced in the Eurobarometer surveys in autumn 2015. After declining between summer and autumn 2019, from 63% down to 57%, it has now increased for the second consecutive time: +8 points compared with autumn 2019 and +4 compared with summer 2020.

Conversely, the proportion of respondents opposing the idea of a digital single market within the EU is particularly stable over the long term. Figures vary between 22%, at their highest, and 20% at their lowest. It is notable that, over the long term, the proportion of respondents who do not provide an answer has declined. Compared with 2015, when this question was first asked, it has dropped by 10 percentage points: from 25% down to 15% in winter 2020-2021

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



¹⁴ QB3.2 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

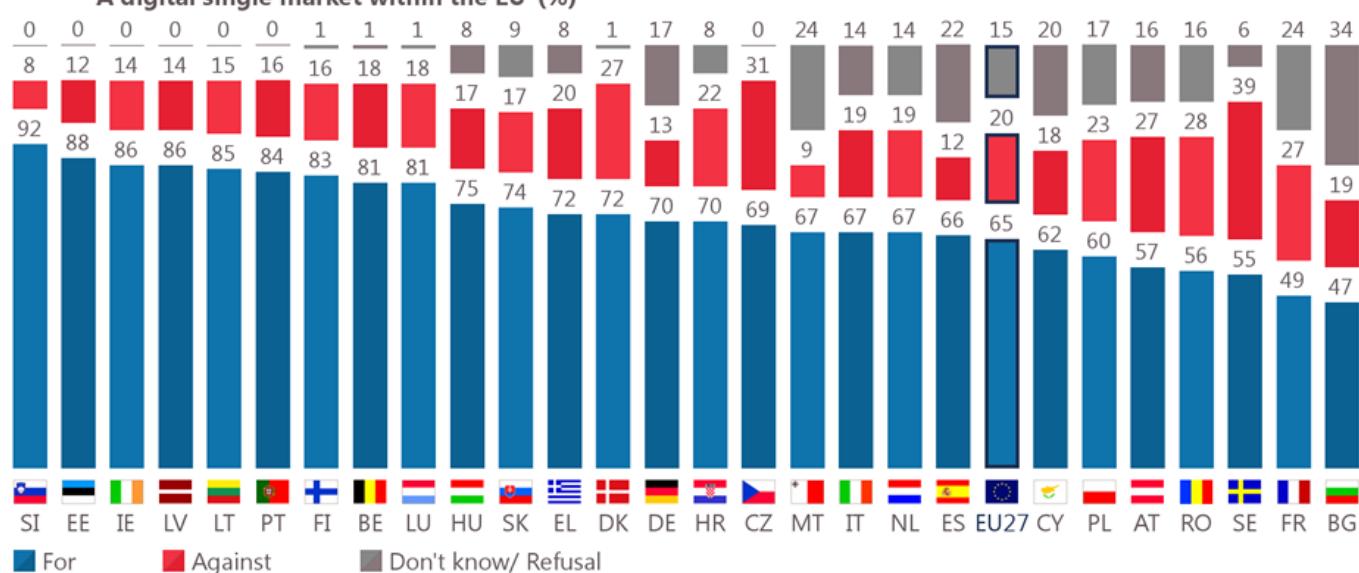
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A majority in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) **are in favour of a digital single market within the EU**, although proportions vary widely, ranging from 92% in Slovenia, where support is highest, to 49% in France and 47% in Bulgaria, the only two countries where less than one in two respondents support a digital single market.

Conversely, opposition to a digital single market within the EU is strongest in Sweden (39%), Czechia (31%), Romania (28%) and France and Denmark (both 27%), where more than a quarter of respondents are against this idea. The proportion of respondents who don't know or refused to answer whether a digital single market is a good or a bad idea reaches or exceeds 20% in Cyprus (20%), Spain (22%), Malta and France (both 24%) and Bulgaria (34%), where more people don't provide an answer than oppose the idea (19% "against").

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A digital single market within the EU (%)



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Since summer 2020, the proportion of Europeans supporting the idea of a digital single market within the EU has increased in 21 Member States (compared with 12 in the previous survey), with increases exceeding 10 percentage points in seven countries, most notably in Czechia (69%, +30), Denmark (72%, +18) and Slovenia (92%, +16). Conversely, support lost ground in four Member States, notably in Cyprus (62%, -8), while it remained unchanged in Austria (57%) and in Malta (67%).

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A digital single market within the EU (%)

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Don't know/ Refusal
		For	Against		For	Against	
EU27		65	▲ 4	20	=	15	
CZ		69	▲ 30	31	▼ 6	0	
DK		72	▲ 18	27	▲ 2	1	
SI		92	▲ 16	8	▼ 6	0	
PT		84	▲ 14	16	▲ 9	0	
IT		67	▲ 12	19	▼ 8	14	
BE		81	▲ 11	18	▼ 1	1	
SK		74	▲ 10	17	▼ 4	9	
LV		86	▲ 9	14	▲ 6	0	
LT		85	▲ 8	15	▲ 11	0	
IE		86	▲ 7	14	▼ 6	0	
FI		83	▲ 7	16	▼ 6	1	
HU		75	▲ 6	17	▼ 1	8	
NL		67	▲ 6	19	▼ 3	14	
EL		72	▲ 5	20	▲ 2	8	
BG		47	▲ 5	19	▼ 5	34	
HR		70	▲ 4	22	▼ 1	8	
ES		66	▲ 3	12	▲ 3	22	
RO		56	▲ 3	28	▼ 2	16	
SE		55	▲ 3	39	▲ 6	6	
LU		81	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	1	
DE		70	▲ 1	13	▼ 2	17	
MT		67	=	9	▲ 3	24	
AT		57	=	27	▼ 1	16	
EE		88	▼ 1	12	▲ 1	0	
PL		60	▼ 1	23	▲ 4	17	
FR		49	▼ 3	27	▲ 2	24	
CY		62	▼ 8	18	▲ 6	20	

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The 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, support stands at least 70% amongst younger respondents (70% of 25-39 years old), respondents who stayed longest in education (71% of those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond), those who have a positive image of the EU (77%), students (71%), the self-employed (73%), managers (74%) and other white-collar workers (71%) as well as respondents who consider themselves upper middle class (73%) or upper class (75%).

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	65	20	15
Gender			
Man	68	20	12
Woman	62	20	18
Age			
15-24	69	19	12
25-39	70	20	10
40-54	68	19	13
55+	59	20	21
Education (End of)			
15-	48	19	33
16-19	64	21	15
20+	71	18	11
Still studying	71	18	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	17	10
Managers	74	16	10
Other white collars	71	19	10
Manual workers	63	24	13
House persons	56	17	27
Unemployed	61	23	16
Retired	57	20	23
Students	71	18	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	27	21
From time to time	62	24	14
Almost never/ Never	68	17	15
Consider belonging to			
The working class	55	21	24
The lower middle class	64	22	14
The middle class	69	19	12
The upper middle class	73	15	12
The upper class	75	14	11
Image of EU			
Positive	77	11	12
Neutral	60	21	19
Negative	44	42	14

IV. PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN WAY OF LIFE



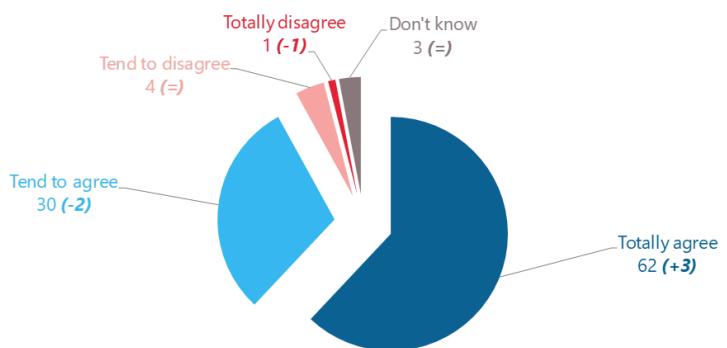
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1. Core values of the European Union

More than nine in ten Europeans support the idea that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy

92% of Europeans think that "all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy"¹⁵. Since summer 2020, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement has increased by one percentage point. Within this group, 62% (+3 percentage points since summer 2020) "totally agree" with this statement and 30% (-2) "tend to agree". In contrast, 5% of respondents oppose this idea (4%, unchanged, "tend to disagree", 1%, -1, "totally disagree"). 3% (unchanged) do not provide an answer.

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



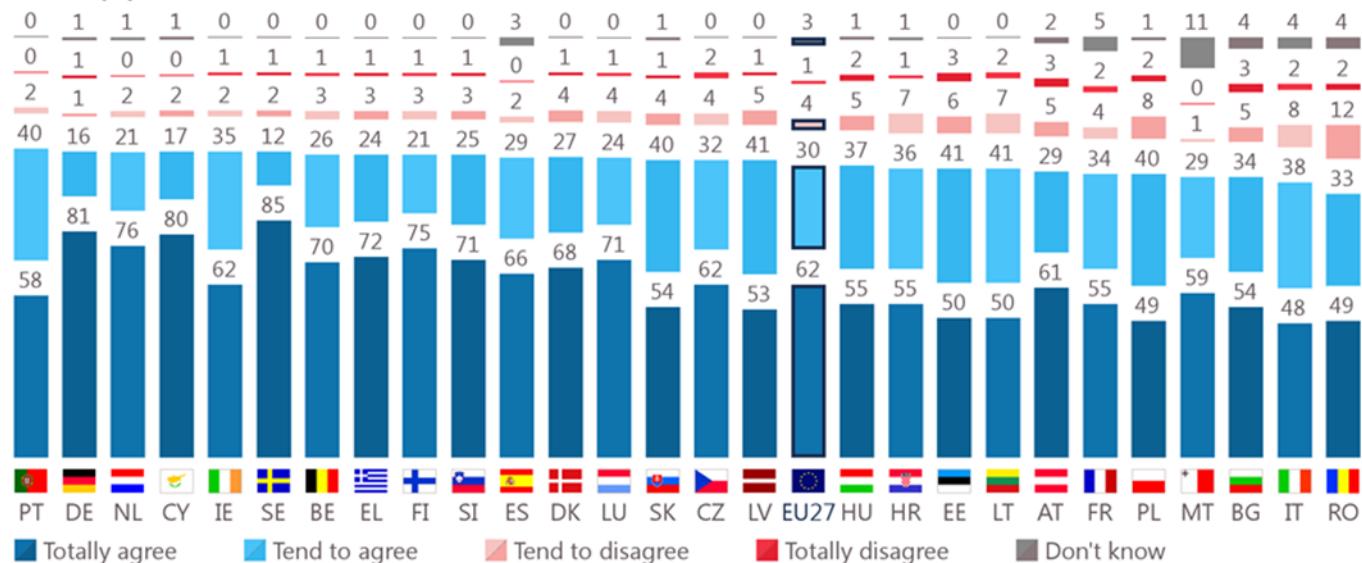
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

More than eight in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. Support for this idea is highest in Portugal (98%), and in Cyprus, Sweden, Ireland, the

Netherlands and Germany (all 97%), and lowest in Romania (82%). In three countries, Sweden (85%), Germany (81%) and Cyprus (80%), at least eight in ten respondents say that they "totally agree".

QB1.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (%)



¹⁵ 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

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Since summer 2020, proportions of respondents in favour of the idea that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU has gained ground in 19 Member States, most particularly in Portugal (98%, +8 percentage points), Czechia (94%, +6) and Italy (86%, +6). Conversely, support decreased in four countries, most notably in Lithuania (91%, -3) and France (89%, -3), while it remained unchanged in four others, namely Germany and the Netherlands (both 97%), Croatia (91%) and Poland (89%).

QB1.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (%)

	EU27	Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Don't know
			Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'		Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	
EU27	EU	92	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	3	3	
PT	PT	98	▲ 8	2	▼ 3	0	0	
CZ	CZ	94	▲ 6	6	▼ 3	0	0	
IT	IT	86	▲ 6	10	▼ 5	4	4	
ES	ES	95	▲ 5	2	▼ 2	3	3	
EL	EL	96	▲ 4	4	▼ 3	0	0	
SI	SI	96	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	0	0	
MT	*	88	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	11	11	
RO	RO	82	▲ 3	14	▼ 2	4	4	
CY	CY	97	▲ 2	2	▼ 1	1	1	
FI	FI	96	▲ 2	4	▼ 2	0	0	
HU	HU	92	▲ 2	7	=	1	1	
AT	AT	90	▲ 2	8	▼ 3	2	2	
BG	BG	88	▲ 2	8	=	4	4	
IE	IE	97	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	0	0	
SE	SE	97	▲ 1	3	=	0	0	
BE	BE	96	▲ 1	4	=	0	0	
DK	DK	95	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	0	0	
LV	LV	94	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	0	0	
SK	SK	94	▲ 1	5	=	1	1	
DE	DE	97	=	2	=	1	1	
NL	NL	97	=	2	▲ 1	1	1	
HR	HR	91	=	8	▲ 1	1	1	
PL	PL	89	=	10	▲ 2	1	1	
LU	LU	95	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	0	0	
EE	EE	91	▼ 2	9	▲ 2	0	0	
LT	LT	91	▼ 3	9	▲ 7	0	0	
FR	FR	89	▼ 3	6	▲ 4	5	5	

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The 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 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy (%) - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	92	5	3
Gender			
Man	93	5	2
Woman	92	5	3
Age			
15-24	91	6	3
25-39	92	6	2
40-54	93	5	2
55+	92	5	3
Education (End of)			
15-	85	7	8
16-19	91	7	2
20+	95	4	1
Still studying	93	4	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	94	5	1
Managers	97	3	0
Other white collars	93	6	1
Manual workers	90	7	3
House persons	85	10	5
Unemployed	90	6	4
Retired	92	5	3
Students	93	4	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	10	5
From time to time	89	9	2
Almost never/ Never	94	4	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	90	6	4
The lower middle class	91	7	2
The middle class	92	6	2
The upper middle class	96	4	0
The upper class	93	5	2
Image of EU			
Positive	97	2	1
Neutral	91	6	3
Negative	81	15	4

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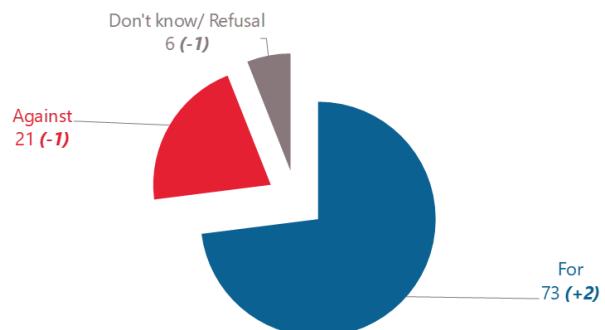
2. Immigration and asylum policy

Almost three-quarters of Europeans are in favour of a common European policy on migration

73% of Europeans say that they are in favour of a common European policy on migration¹⁶. Since summer 2020, the proportion of respondents who support this idea has increased by two percentage points. Conversely, slightly more than one fifth of respondents (21%, -1) now say that they oppose such a policy and 6% (-1) don't provide an answer.

QB6.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%) - EU



(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

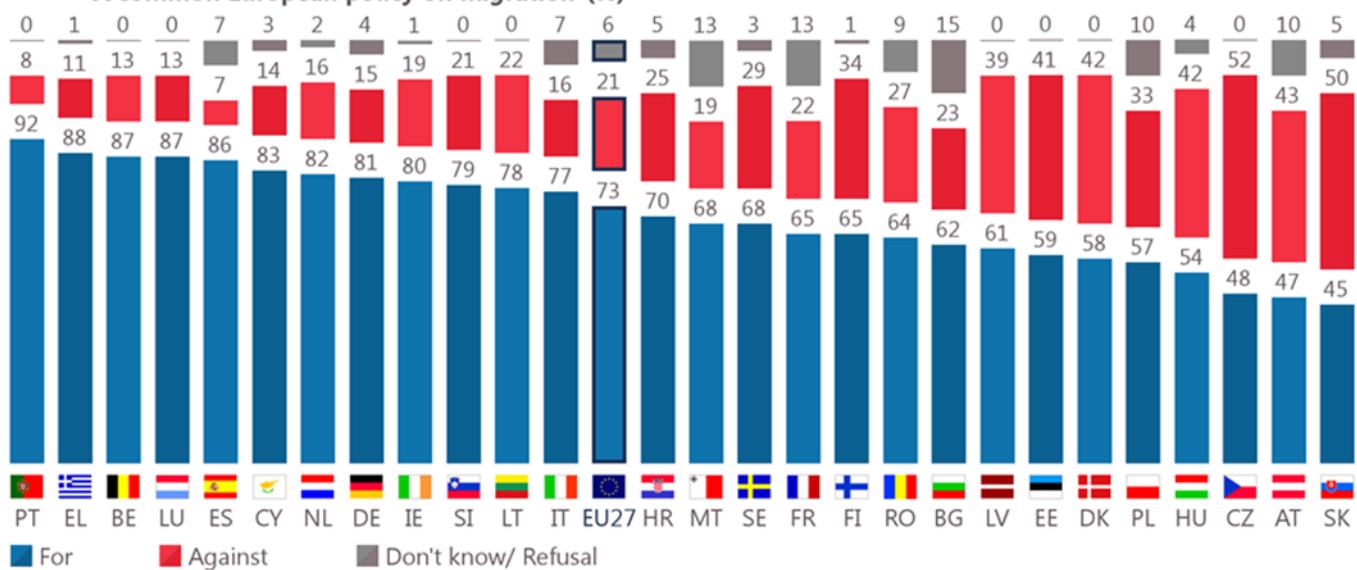
A country analysis reveals that support for a common European policy on migration varies among Member States. A majority in 25 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) agree with this idea. Within this group, support ranges from 92% in Portugal and 88% in Greece, where it is highest, to 47% in Austria (vs. 43% "against" and 10% "don't know"), where only a relative majority hold this idea. In two countries, only a minority of respondents support a common European policy on migration, namely Czechia (48% "for" vs. 52% "against") and Slovakia (45% vs. 50%).

47 percentage points (compared with 61 percentage points in summer 2020 and 51 percentage points in autumn 2019) separate the country where support is highest and the one where it is lowest.

It should also be noted that there are marked differences between the countries of the **euro area**, where 77% (+2 percentage points) of respondents support the idea of a common European policy on migration, and the countries **outside the euro area**, where a significant smaller proportion of respondents are in favour of such a policy (59%, +2).

QB6.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%)



¹⁶ QB6.4 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

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Since summer 2020, support for a common European policy on migration has increased in 17 Member States, most significantly in Portugal (92%, +28 percentage points) and Czechia (48%, +16), where, despite this increase, this remains the minority opinion. Conversely, support has dropped in nine countries, most notably in Luxembourg (87%, -6), France (65%, -6) and Austria 47%, -6), while it remains unchanged in Romania (64%).

QB6.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (%)

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal																						
EU27	PT	CZ	SI	EL	BE	LT	FI	IT	ES	LV	CY	HR	BG	SK	IE	PL	HU	RO	EE	DE	MT	SE	DK	NL	LU	FR	AT
EU27	73	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	6																						
PT	92	▲ 28	8	▼ 9	0																						
CZ	48	▲ 16	52	▼ 10	0																						
SI	79	▲ 10	21	▼ 4	0																						
EL	88	▲ 6	11	▼ 4	1																						
BE	87	▲ 6	13	▼ 3	0																						
LT	78	▲ 6	22	▲ 2	0																						
FI	65	▲ 6	34	▼ 6	1																						
IT	77	▲ 5	16	▼ 3	7																						
ES	86	▲ 4	7	=	7																						
LV	61	▲ 4	39	▲ 6	0																						
CY	83	▲ 3	14	▼ 2	3																						
HR	70	▲ 2	25	▼ 2	5																						
BG	62	▲ 2	23	▼ 2	15																						
SK	45	▲ 2	50	▲ 2	5																						
IE	80	▲ 1	19	▼ 1	1																						
PL	57	▲ 1	33	▼ 2	10																						
HU	54	▲ 1	42	▲ 1	4																						
RO	64	=	27	=	9																						
EE	59	▼ 1	41	▲ 1	0																						
DE	81	▼ 2	15	▲ 1	4																						
MT	68	▼ 2	19	▲ 3	13																						
SE	68	▼ 2	29	▲ 1	3																						
DK	58	▼ 2	42	▲ 8	0																						
NL	82	▼ 4	16	▲ 5	2																						
LU	87	▼ 6	13	▲ 6	0																						
FR	65	▼ 6	22	▲ 2	13																						
AT	47	▼ 6	43	▲ 2	10																						

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over two-thirds of respondents in all sociodemographic categories support a common European policy on migration. This proportion is highest among managers (81%), people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (78%), and people who consider themselves "upper middle class" (80%) or "upper class" (70%). Figures are lower among respondents who finished education aged 15 or earlier (69%) or aged 16-19 (69%), manual workers (68%), house persons (69%), unemployed people (67%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (66%) or those who consider themselves as belonging to the "working class" of society (67%).

QB6.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European policy on migration (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	73	21	6
 Gender			
Man	74	22	4
Woman	72	20	8
 Age			
15-24	73	19	8
25-39	72	23	5
40-54	74	21	5
55+	72	21	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	69	19	12
16-19	69	25	6
20+	78	18	4
Still studying	75	19	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	78	18	4
Managers	81	16	3
Other white collars	74	21	5
Manual workers	68	26	6
House persons	69	21	10
Unemployed	67	24	9
Retired	71	22	7
Students	75	19	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	66	26	8
From time to time	69	25	6
Almost never/ Never	75	20	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	23	10
The lower middle class	70	24	6
The middle class	75	20	5
The upper middle class	80	17	3
The upper class	80	17	3

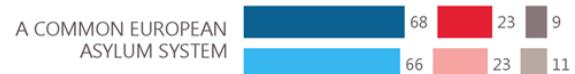
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More than two-thirds of respondents support “**a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards**”¹⁷ (69%, vs. 24% “against” and 7% “don't know” or refuse to answer) and “**a common European asylum system**”¹⁸ (68%, vs. 23% and 9%). Since summer 2020, support for a common European asylum system has increased slightly by two percentage points, while the proportion of respondents in favour of a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards dropped by two percentage points.

Respondents within the **euro area** are much more likely to support the idea of a **common European asylum system** (72%, +3 percentage points) than respondents in countries **outside the euro area** (58%, +3).

In contrast, respondents in countries **outside the euro area** are more often in favour of a **reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards** (73%, unchanged) than respondents within the **euro area** (68%, -2).

QB7 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
 (% - EU)



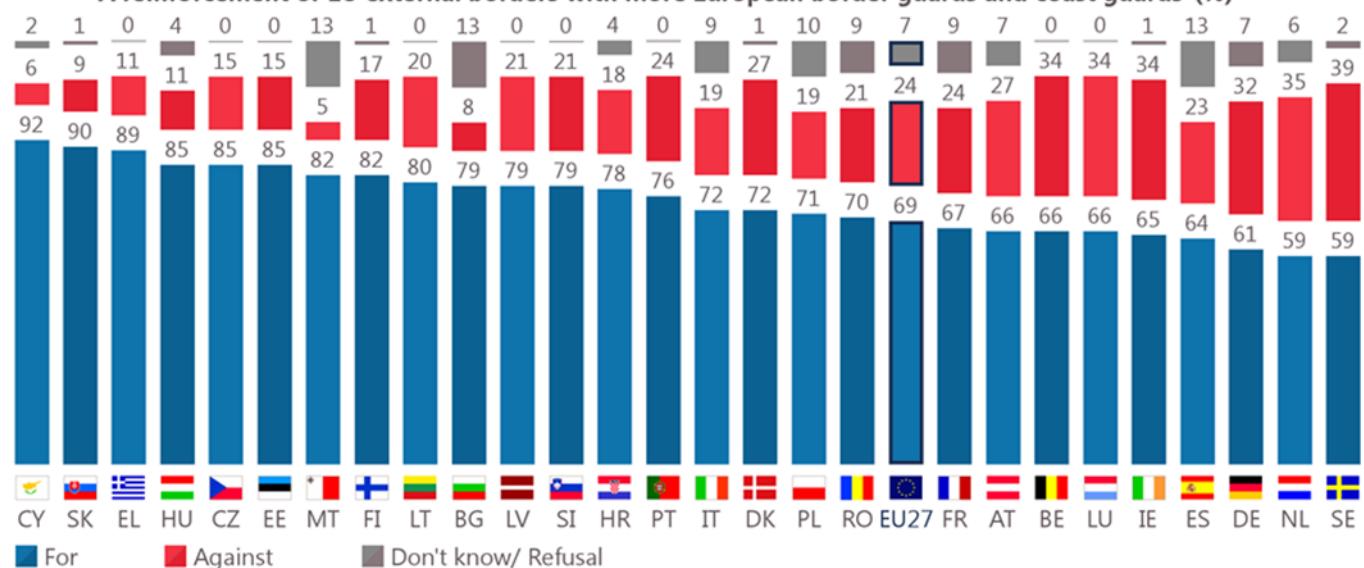
Winter 2020/2021
 Summer 2020
 For Against Don't know/
 Refusal

A more detailed analysis at a country level reveals that over half of the respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU (unchanged since summer 2020) are in favour of a **reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards**. However, levels of support range from 92% in Cyprus and 90% in Slovakia, where they are highest, to 59% in the Netherlands and Sweden.

Conversely, in five countries more than a third of respondents say that they are against such measures, namely in Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg (all 34% “against”), the Netherlands (35%) and Sweden (39%).

QB7.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



¹⁷ QB7.2 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

¹⁸ QB7.1 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

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Since summer 2020, support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards has gained ground in 13 Member States of the European Union, notably in Denmark (72%, +13 percentage points) and Slovakia (90%, +10), while it has remained unchanged in three countries, namely in Estonia (85%), Portugal (76%) and Italy (72%).

In contrast, support for such measures has decreased in 11 Member States, most markedly in the Netherlands (59%, -7) and in Austria (66%, -6).

QB7.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements?

Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	EU	69	▼ 2	24	▲ 3
DK	DNK	72	▲ 13	27	▼ 4
SK	SVK	90	▲ 10	9	▼ 7
SI	SLO	79	▲ 9	21	▼ 2
CZ	CZE	85	▲ 8	15	▼ 2
LT	LVA	80	▲ 6	20	▲ 6
LV	LVA	79	▲ 5	21	▲ 3
FI	FIN	82	▲ 3	17	▼ 4
RO	ROU	70	▲ 3	21	▼ 2
CY	CYP	92	▲ 2	6	▼ 1
IE	IRL	65	▲ 2	34	▼ 2
SE	SWE	59	▲ 2	39	=
HR	CRO	78	▲ 1	18	=
FR	FRA	67	▲ 1	24	▼ 1
EE	EST	85	=	15	=
PT	POR	76	=	24	▲ 14
IT	ITA	72	=	19	=
HU	HUN	85	▼ 1	11	▲ 2
BG	BGR	79	▼ 1	8	▲ 2
MT	MAL	82	▼ 2	5	▲ 3
LU	LUX	66	▼ 3	34	▲ 3
ES	ESP	64	▼ 3	23	▲ 2
EL	GRC	89	▼ 4	11	▲ 6
PL	POL	71	▼ 4	19	▲ 4
BE	BEL	66	▼ 4	34	▲ 8
DE	GER	61	▼ 5	32	▲ 9
AT	AUT	66	▼ 6	27	▲ 5
NL	NLD	59	▼ 7	35	▲ 4

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The analysis of socio-demographic data shows that in all categories over half of respondents support a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards. However, younger respondents (60% of those aged 15-24) and students (58%) are less supportive than older respondents (73% among respondents aged 55+) and the self-employed (73%).

QB7.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements?

Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

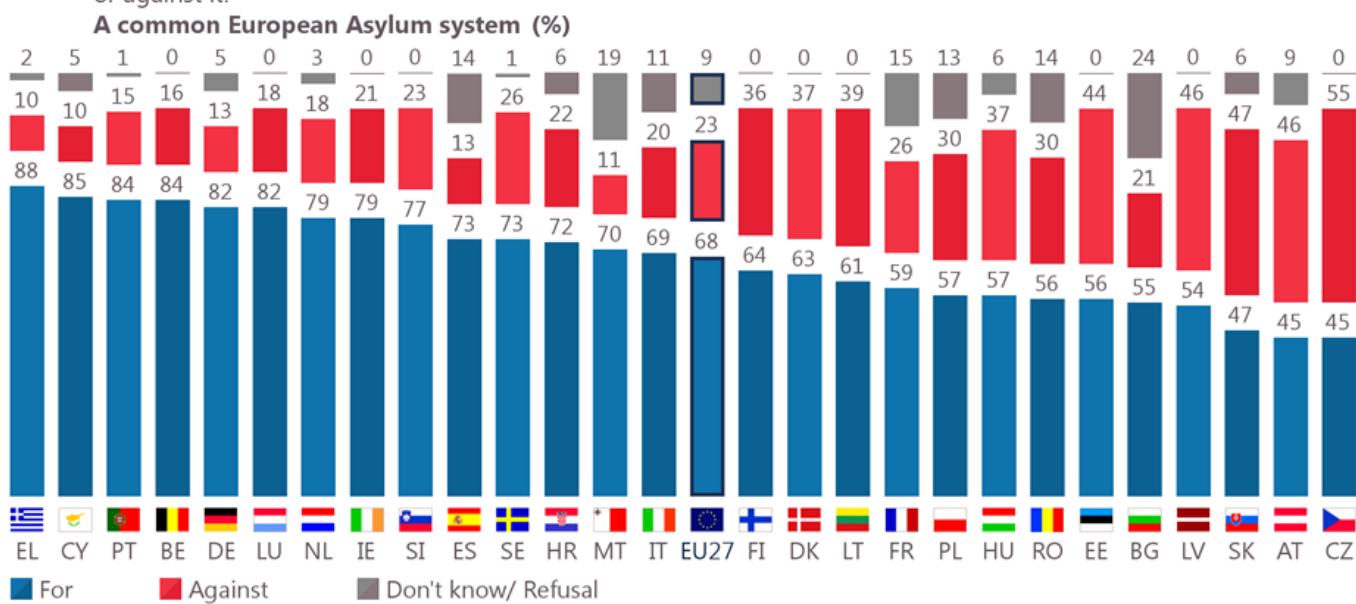
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	69	24	7
Gender			
Man	71	23	6
Woman	67	24	9
Age			
15-24	60	31	9
25-39	66	28	6
40-54	70	23	7
55+	73	18	9
Education (End of)			
15-	74	15	11
16-19	72	20	8
20+	67	27	6
Still studying	58	34	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	22	5
Managers	65	31	4
Other white collars	70	24	6
Manual workers	70	22	8
House persons	69	21	10
Unemployed	69	22	9
Retired	74	18	8
Students	58	34	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	68	23	9
From time to time	69	24	7
Almost never/ Never	69	24	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	71	18	11
The lower middle class	69	24	7
The middle class	70	24	6
The upper middle class	63	34	3
The upper class	71	26	3
Image of EU			
Positive	68	25	7
Neutral	70	21	9
Negative	71	24	5

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A majority of respondents in 24 Member States (compared with 25 in summer 2020) say that they are in favour of a common European asylum system. Within this group of countries, support ranges from 88% in Greece and 85% in Cyprus, where it is highest, to 54% in Latvia. In Slovakia proportions are evenly split between those who support a common European asylum system and those opposing it (47% vs. 47% and 6% "don't know").

Only a minority of respondents support a common European asylum system in Austria (45% "for" vs. 46% "against" and 9% "don't know" or refuse to answer) and in Czechia (45% vs. 55%). It should be noted that nearly a quarter of respondents (24%) do not provide an answer in Bulgaria, where this proportion outweighs the proportion of respondents who are against a common European asylum system (21%).

QB7.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



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Since summer 2020, support for a common European asylum system has increased in 18 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Portugal (84%, +28 percentage points), Czechia (45%, +15) and Slovenia (77%, +12), while it has remained unchanged in Germany (82%). Conversely, support has decreased in eight countries, most markedly by five percentage points in the Netherlands (79%), Malta (70%) and Austria (45%).

QB7.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements?

Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European Asylum system (%)

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
		For	Against			
EU27	68	▲ 2	23	=	9	
PT	84	▲ 28	15	▼ 11	1	
CZ	45	▲ 15	55	▼ 5	0	
SI	77	▲ 12	23	▼ 4	0	
BE	84	▲ 8	16	▼ 3	0	
IT	69	▲ 7	20	▼ 5	11	
EL	88	▲ 6	10	▼ 3	2	
SK	47	▲ 6	47	▲ 3	6	
LV	54	▲ 5	46	▲ 13	0	
LT	61	▲ 4	39	▲ 9	0	
EE	56	▲ 4	44	▼ 4	0	
CY	85	▲ 3	10	▼ 2	5	
IE	79	▲ 3	21	▼ 3	0	
HR	72	▲ 3	22	▼ 3	6	
PL	57	▲ 3	30	▼ 1	13	
RO	56	▲ 2	30	▲ 1	14	
BG	55	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	24	
FI	64	▲ 1	36	=	0	
HU	57	▲ 1	37	=	6	
DE	82	=	13	▲ 1	5	
ES	73	▼ 1	13	▲ 2	14	
SE	73	▼ 1	26	▲ 2	1	
DK	63	▼ 1	37	▲ 7	0	
FR	59	▼ 1	26	▲ 2	15	
LU	82	▼ 4	18	▲ 4	0	
NL	79	▼ 5	18	▲ 4	3	
MT	70	▼ 5	11	▲ 3	19	
AT	45	▼ 5	46	▲ 4	9	

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that over half of respondents in all sociodemographic categories but one support a common European asylum system. This proportion is highest among those who continued education up to the age of 20 or beyond (75%), managers (78%), the self-employed (72%), students (73%), those who see themselves as belonging to the “upper middle class” of society (78%) and Europeans who hold a positive image of the EU (80%). The majority is lower among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (60%), the unemployed (60%), those who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (58%), and those with a negative image of the EU (45%). The latter is the only category where only a minority support a common European asylum system.

QB7.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements?

Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common European Asylum system (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	68	23	9
Gender			
Man	69	24	7
Woman	67	22	11
Age			
15-24	69	20	11
25-39	68	25	7
40-54	69	23	8
55+	67	22	11
Education (End of)			
15-	60	22	18
16-19	65	26	9
20+	75	19	6
Still studying	73	19	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	22	6
Managers	78	18	4
Other white collars	71	23	6
Manual workers	64	26	10
House persons	61	24	15
Unemployed	60	28	12
Retired	66	22	12
Students	73	19	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	30	12
From time to time	65	26	9
Almost never/ Never	71	21	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	61	25	14
The lower middle class	66	25	9
The middle class	71	22	7
The upper middle class	78	18	4
The upper class	70	27	3
Image of EU			
Positive	80	14	6
Neutral	64	24	12
Negative	45	48	7

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3. Free movement of citizens in the EU

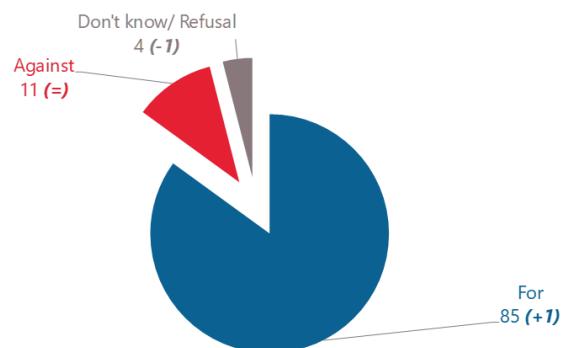
More than eight in ten Europeans support the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

85% of respondents (+1 percentage point since summer 2020) support the principle of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU¹⁹. Conversely, a stable proportion of 11% oppose this principle and 4% (-1) say that they don't know or express no opinion.

Over the long term, support for the principle of the free movement of EU citizens has increased for the third consecutive time (+4 percentage points since spring 2019) and in this EB94 survey reached its highest level (85%) since this question was first asked in 2015, when it was at 78%.

QB6.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

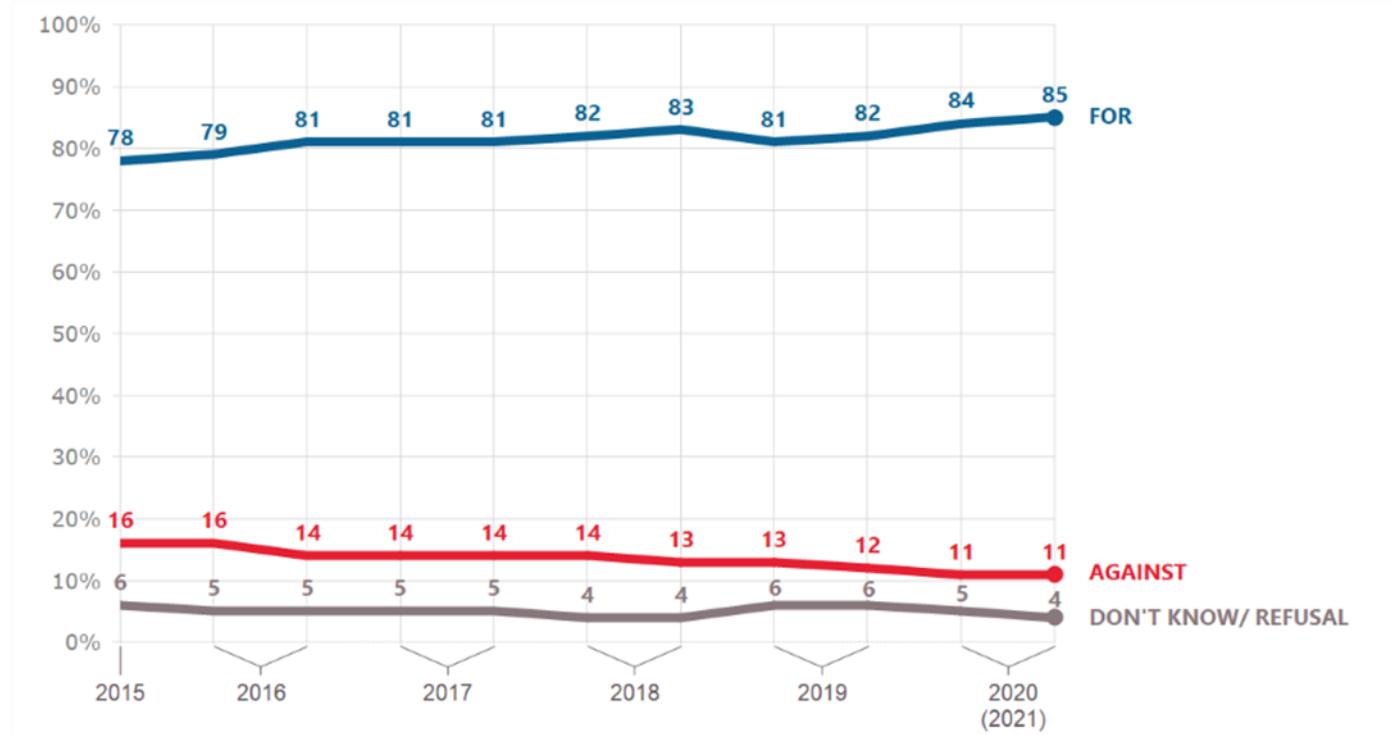
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)



(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

QB6.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)



¹⁹ QB6.7. 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

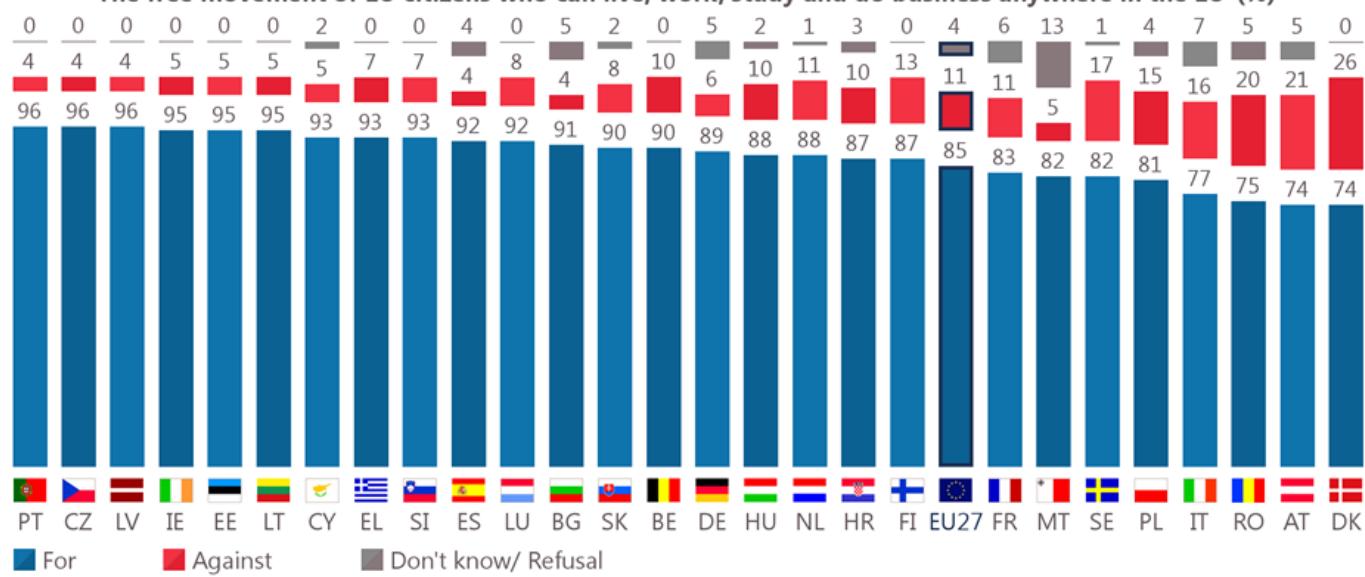
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A more detailed analysis shows that at a country level, more than seven in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) support the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU. Support ranges from 96% in Portugal, Czechia and Latvia, where it is highest, to 74% in Austria and Denmark, where proportions are lowest.

In contrast, in three Member States at least one in five respondents oppose this principle, namely Romania (20% "against"), Austria (21%) and Denmark (26%).

QB6.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)



■ For

■ Against

■ Don't know/ Refusal

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Since summer 2020, support for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU has gained ground in 19 Member States, most particularly in Czechia (96%, +9 percentage points), while levels of support remained unchanged in Spain (92%) and Croatia (87%). In contrast, proportions of respondents in favour of this principle decreased in six countries, most markedly in Denmark (74%, -9).

QB6.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

	EU27		For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Don't know/ Refusal
				For	Against		Against	For	
	EU27		85	▲ 1	11	=	5	85	4
	CZ		96	▲ 9	4	▼ 5	5	91	0
	PT		96	▲ 6	4	=	5	92	0
	CY		93	▲ 6	5	▼ 5	8	97	2
	BE		90	▲ 6	10	▼ 4	6	84	0
	EL		93	▲ 5	7	▼ 3	6	96	0
	SI		93	▲ 5	7	▼ 4	9	90	0
	NL		88	▲ 5	11	▼ 3	5	83	1
	AT		74	▲ 4	21	▼ 3	11	63	5
	FI		87	▲ 3	13	▼ 3	14	74	0
	IT		77	▲ 3	16	▼ 1	18	60	7
	LT		95	▲ 2	5	▲ 1	4	92	0
	BG		91	▲ 2	4	=	7	83	5
	HU		88	▲ 2	10	=	8	79	2
	MT		82	▲ 2	5	=	7	73	13
	LV		96	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	5	91	0
	EE		95	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	4	90	0
	SK		90	▲ 1	8	=	7	81	2
	FR		83	▲ 1	11	▼ 2	10	71	6
	RO		75	▲ 1	20	=	25	56	5
	ES		92	=	4	▲ 1	9	88	4
	HR		87	=	10	=	17	77	3
	IE		95	▼ 1	5	▲ 1	4	82	0
	DE		89	▼ 1	6	▼ 1	13	78	5
	PL		81	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	18	67	4
	LU		92	▼ 3	8	▲ 3	13	79	0
	SE		82	▼ 5	17	▲ 5	12	67	1
	DK		74	▼ 9	26	▲ 14	40	53	0

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that more than three-quarters of respondents in all socio-demographic categories support the free movement of EU citizens, although support is particularly high among Europeans aged 15 to 24 years (88%), those

who continued education up to 20 years old or beyond (89%), managers (90%), students (91%) and people who consider themselves "upper middle class" (90%).

QB6.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	85	11	4
 Gender			
Man	86	11	3
Woman	85	10	5
 Age			
15-24	88	8	4
25-39	87	10	3
40-54	87	11	2
55+	83	12	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	79	12	9
16-19	83	13	4
20+	89	8	3
Still studying	91	6	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	89	8	3
Managers	90	8	2
Other white collars	87	10	3
Manual workers	83	13	4
House persons	79	14	7
Unemployed	85	10	5
Retired	81	13	6
Students	91	6	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	78	15	7
From time to time	81	15	4
Almost never/ Never	88	9	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	83	11	6
The lower middle class	83	12	5
The middle class	87	10	3
The upper middle class	90	8	2
The upper class	86	13	1

V. A STRONGER EUROPE IN THE WORLD



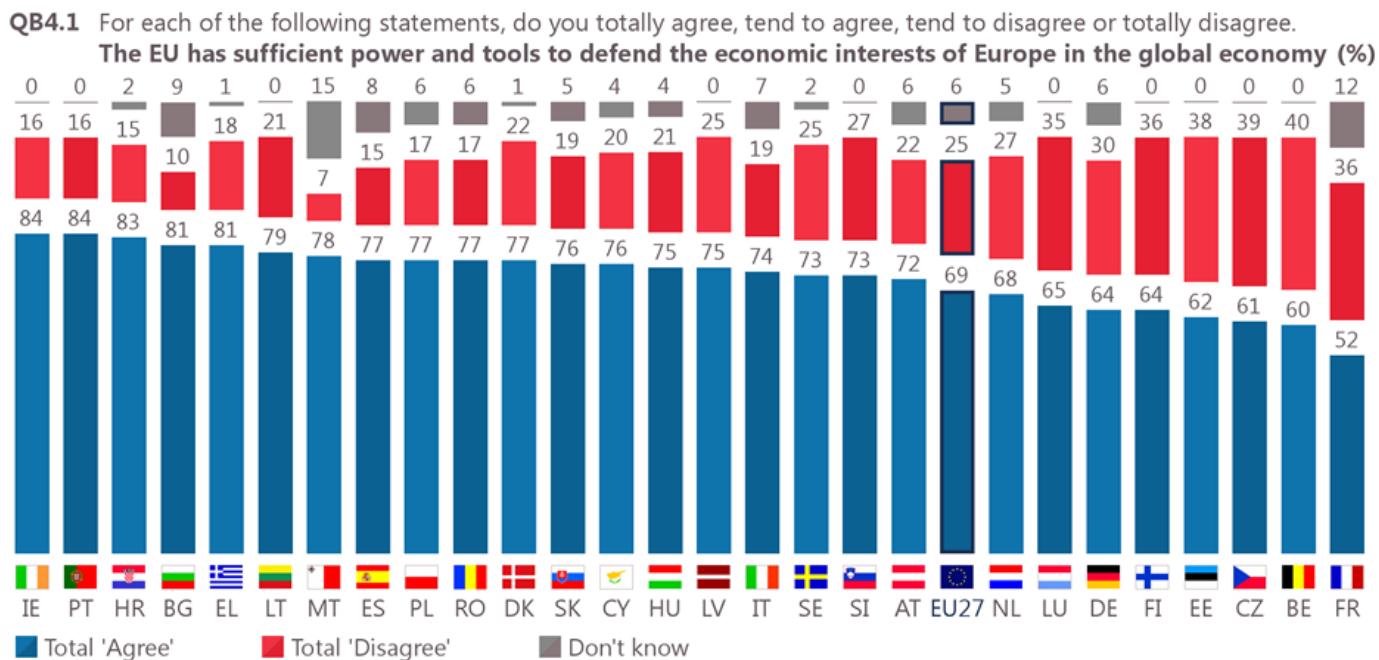
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Almost seven in ten Europeans consider that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

69% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since summer 2020) think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy²⁰, including 22% (-3) who “totally agree” and 47% (+4) who “tend to agree”. Conversely, a quarter of Europeans disagree with this statement (25%, +2), including 20% (+2) who “tend to disagree” and 5% (unchanged) who “totally disagree”. 6% (-3) of respondents do not provide an answer.

In the countries of the **euro area** 68% of respondents (+1) agree with this statement, whereas levels of approval are slightly higher in the countries **outside the euro area** (75%, +2).

The country analysis shows that a majority in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) consider that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. However, levels of approval range from 84% in Ireland and Portugal, where they are highest, to 52% in France, the only country where less than six in ten respondents agree with this statement.



²⁰ QB4.1 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

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Since summer 2020, the proportion of Europeans who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased in 20 Member States, particularly in Denmark (77%, +12 percentage points). In contrast, levels of support decreased in seven countries, most markedly in Belgium (60%, -7) and France (52%, -4).

QB4.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
		EU27	NON-EURO AREA			
EU27	69	▲ 1	25	▲ 2	6	
EURO AREA	68	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	7	
NON-EURO AREA	75	▲ 2	20	▲ 2	5	
DK	77	▲ 14	22	▼ 1	1	
IT	74	▲ 7	19	▼ 5	7	
NL	68	▲ 7	27	▼ 2	5	
FI	64	▲ 7	36	▼ 7	0	
RO	77	▲ 6	17	▼ 3	6	
HR	83	▲ 5	15	▼ 3	2	
BG	81	▲ 5	10	▼ 1	9	
LV	75	▲ 4	25	▲ 5	0	
SE	73	▲ 4	25	▼ 3	2	
AT	72	▲ 4	22	▼ 6	6	
LU	65	▲ 4	35	▼ 4	0	
PT	84	▲ 2	16	▲ 10	0	
PL	77	▲ 2	17	▲ 1	6	
CY	76	▲ 2	20	▲ 5	4	
SI	73	▲ 2	27	▲ 2	0	
IE	84	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	0	
EL	81	▲ 1	18	▲ 3	1	
LT	79	▲ 1	21	▲ 9	0	
MT	78	▲ 1	7	▲ 1	15	
SK	76	▲ 1	19	=	5	
ES	77	▼ 1	15	▲ 3	8	
HU	75	▼ 1	21	▲ 4	4	
DE	64	▼ 1	30	▲ 3	6	
EE	62	▼ 2	38	▲ 2	0	
CZ	61	▼ 3	39	▲ 15	0	
FR	52	▼ 4	36	▲ 4	12	
BE	60	▼ 7	40	▲ 13	0	

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The analysis of socio-demographic data shows that a majority of respondents in all categories but one agree with the statement that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. People who hold a negative image of the EU are the only exception, with only 43% of approval versus 51% of respondents who "disagree" with this statement.

QB4.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	25	6
Gender			
Man	70	26	4
Woman	69	23	8
Age			
15-24	73	20	7
25-39	71	25	4
40-54	70	25	5
55+	67	25	8
Education (End of)			
15-	65	20	15
16-19	70	24	6
20+	69	27	4
Still studying	75	19	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	23	4
Managers	71	26	3
Other white collars	73	24	3
Manual workers	70	24	6
House persons	65	22	13
Unemployed	62	28	10
Retired	66	26	8
Students	75	19	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	32	8
From time to time	72	22	6
Almost never/ Never	70	24	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	23	10
The lower middle class	67	27	6
The middle class	72	23	5
The upper middle class	70	27	3
The upper class	74	24	2
Image of EU			
Positive	81	16	3
Neutral	66	25	9
Negative	43	51	6

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More than seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

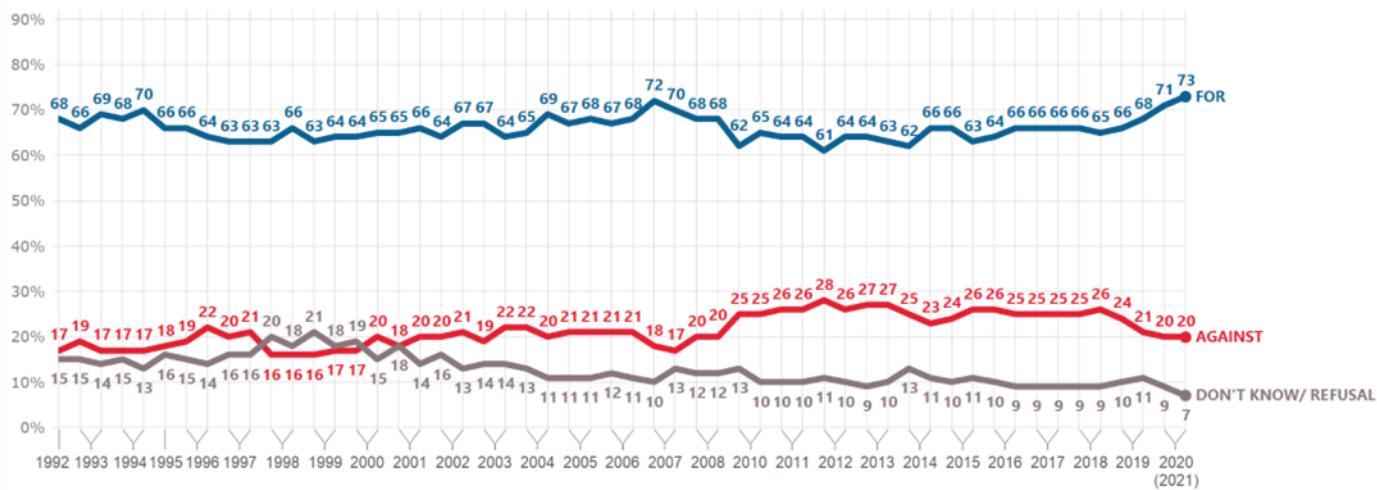
73% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since summer 2020) are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU²¹. Support for this policy increased for the fourth time in a row (+8 percentage points since autumn 2018) and has reached its highest level since this question was first asked in autumn 1992.

In contrast, 20% (unchanged since summer 2020) of Europeans oppose a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU and 7% (-2 percentage points) of respondents don't provide an answer.

Support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU is stronger within the countries of the euro area (75%, +2), than in the countries outside the euro area (66%, +2).

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

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

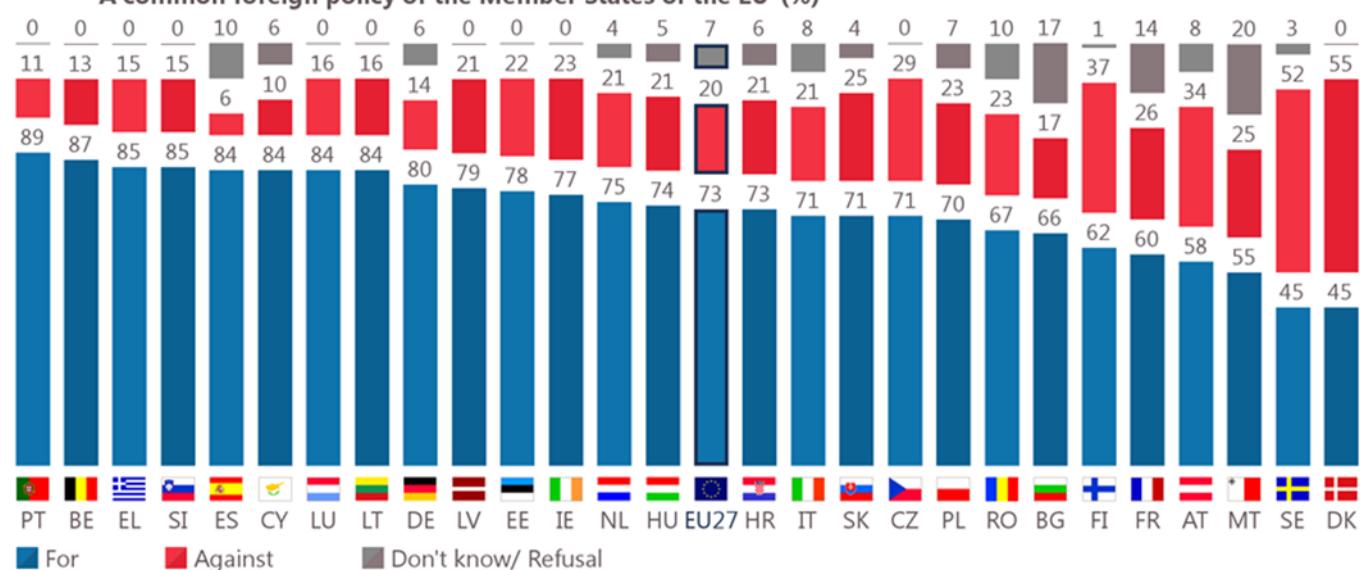


A more detailed analysis at a country level shows that a majority of respondents in 25 Member States of the European Union (compared with 26 in summer 2020) support the idea of a common foreign policy of the EU. However, within this group of countries, proportions range from 89% in Portugal and 87% in Belgium, where support is highest, to 55% in Malta, where it is lowest.

In two Member States only a minority of respondents support a common foreign policy, namely Denmark (45% "for" vs. 55% "against") and Sweden (45% vs. 52%).

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

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



²¹ QB6.1 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 EU Member States;

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Since summer 2020, support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased in 17 countries, notably in Portugal (89%, +24 percentage points) and Czechia (71%, +18), while it remained unchanged in two countries, namely Spain and Lithuania (both at 84%). In contrast, support decreased in eight Member States, most particularly in Denmark (45%, -9) and Luxembourg (84%, -4).

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

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

		For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		73	▲ 2	20	=	7
PT		89	▲ 24	11	▼ 3	0
CZ		71	▲ 18	29	▼ 7	0
BE		87	▲ 10	13	▼ 6	0
FI		62	▲ 8	37	▼ 9	1
EL		85	▲ 7	15	▼ 3	0
IE		77	▲ 7	23	▼ 6	0
SI		85	▲ 6	15	▼ 1	0
HU		74	▲ 5	21	▼ 1	5
SK		71	▲ 5	25	▼ 2	4
BG		66	▲ 5	17	▼ 3	17
IT		71	▲ 4	21	▼ 2	8
MT		55	▲ 4	25	▼ 2	20
CY		84	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	6
EE		78	▲ 2	22	▼ 2	0
HR		73	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	6
LV		79	▲ 1	21	▲ 8	0
FR		60	▲ 1	26	▼ 2	14
ES		84	=	6	=	10
LT		84	=	16	▲ 7	0
NL		75	▼ 1	21	▲ 1	4
PL		70	▼ 1	23	▲ 2	7
RO		67	▼ 1	23	=	10
AT		58	▼ 1	34	▲ 2	8
DE		80	▼ 2	14	▲ 2	6
SE		45	▼ 2	52	▲ 1	3
LU		84	▼ 4	16	▲ 4	0
DK		45	▼ 9	55	▲ 18	0

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals that in all categories more than six in ten respondents support a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

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

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

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	73	20	7
Gender			
Man	74	21	5
Woman	71	20	9
Age			
15-24	70	21	9
25-39	72	21	7
40-54	74	20	6
55+	73	19	8
Education (End of)			
15-	66	19	15
16-19	71	22	7
20+	77	18	5
Still studying	73	20	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	77	19	4
Managers	79	16	5
Other white collars	76	19	5
Manual workers	70	23	7
House persons	64	20	16
Unemployed	68	21	11
Retired	71	20	9
Students	73	20	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	27	10
From time to time	70	22	8
Almost never/ Never	75	18	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	19	12
The lower middle class	71	22	7
The middle class	75	20	5
The upper middle class	77	19	4
The upper class	79	19	2

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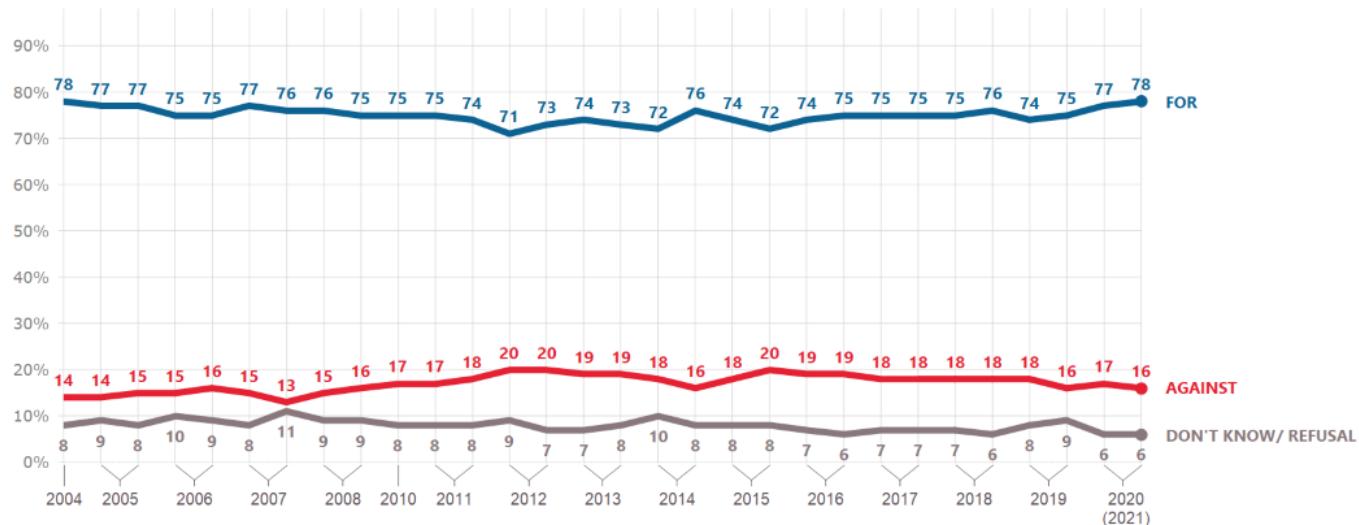
Almost eight in ten Europeans are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States

78% of the respondents (+1 percentage point since summer 2020) are in favour of "a common defence and security policy among EU Member States"²². Support for a common defence and security policy has increased for the third consecutive time (+4 percentage points since spring 2019) reaching its highest level since this question was introduced in autumn 2004.

In contrast, 16% (-1) are opposed to a common defence and security policy among the EU Member States and 6% of the respondents don't provide an answer.

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

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%) - EU

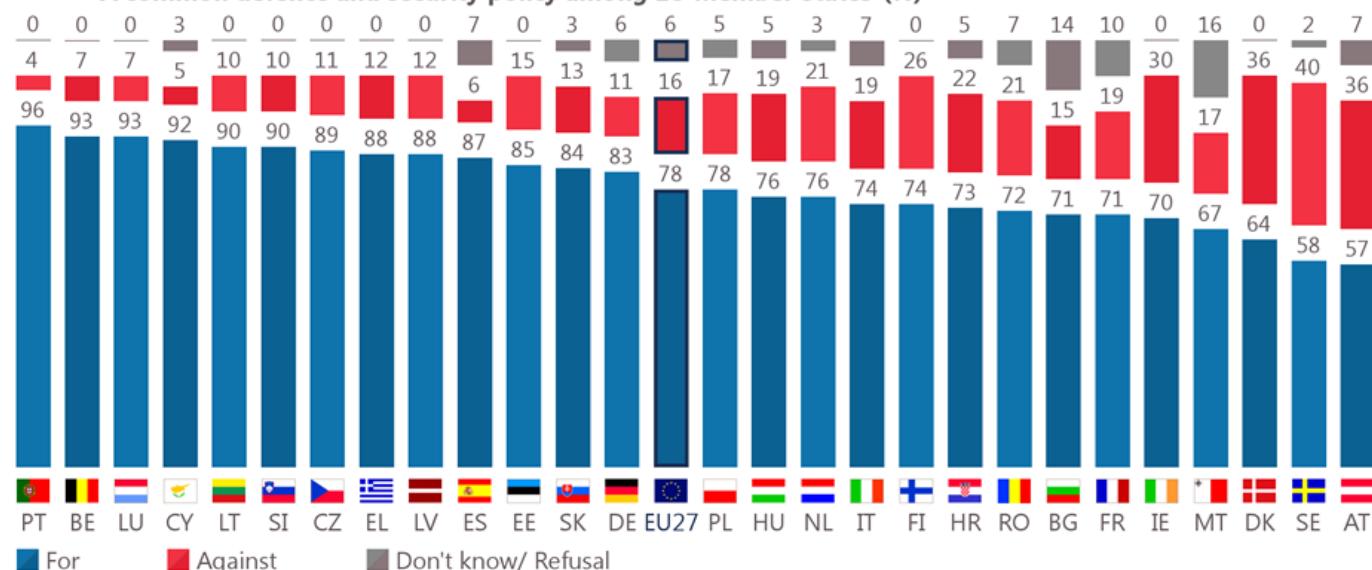


The analysis of country results shows that in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) a majority of respondents support a common defence and security policy.

The proportions of respondents in favour of such a policy are highest in Portugal (96%), Belgium (93%) and Luxembourg (93%), and lowest in Austria (57%) and Sweden (58%).

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

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)



²² QB6.2 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

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Since summer 2020, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has gained ground in 17 countries, most notably in Portugal (96%, +27 percentage points) and Czechia (89%, +16), while it remained unchanged in five countries. Conversely, support decreased in five Member States: Austria (57%, -7), Denmark (64%, -4), France (71%, -4), Croatia (73%, -3) and Estonia (85%, -1).

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

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Don't know/ Refusal
		For	Against		For	Against	
EU27	EU	78	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	6	
PT	PT	96	▲ 27	4	▼ 9	0	
CZ	CZ	89	▲ 16	11	▼ 10	0	
EL	EL	88	▲ 8	12	▼ 5	0	
BE	BE	93	▲ 7	7	▼ 3	0	
SI	SI	90	▲ 7	10	▼ 3	0	
SK	SK	84	▲ 7	13	▼ 6	3	
FI	FI	74	▲ 7	26	▼ 7	0	
IE	IE	70	▲ 7	30	▼ 7	0	
CY	CY	92	▲ 4	5	▼ 2	3	
MT	MT	67	▲ 4	17	▼ 3	16	
LT	LT	90	▲ 3	10	▲ 3	0	
HU	HU	76	▲ 3	19	▼ 2	5	
ES	ES	87	▲ 2	6	=	7	
IT	IT	74	▲ 2	19	▼ 1	7	
RO	RO	72	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	7	
BG	BG	71	▲ 2	15	▼ 2	14	
LV	LV	88	▲ 1	12	▲ 5	0	
LU	LU	93	=	7	=	0	
DE	DE	83	=	11	=	6	
PL	PL	78	=	17	▲ 1	5	
NL	NL	76	=	21	=	3	
SE	SE	58	=	40	▲ 1	2	
EE	EE	85	▼ 1	15	▲ 1	0	
HR	HR	73	▼ 3	22	▲ 4	5	
FR	FR	71	▼ 4	19	▲ 2	10	
DK	DK	64	▼ 4	36	▲ 11	0	
AT	AT	57	▼ 7	36	▲ 6	7	

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals that in almost all categories at least seven in ten respondents support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

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

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	78	16	6
 Gender			
Man	79	17	4
Woman	77	15	8
 Age			
15-24	76	17	7
25-39	77	18	5
40-54	79	16	5
55+	79	15	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	72	16	12
16-19	77	17	6
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	78	16	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	15	4
Managers	82	13	5
Other white collars	81	16	3
Manual workers	75	19	6
House persons	71	17	12
Unemployed	74	18	8
Retired	79	15	6
Students	78	16	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	69	22	9
From time to time	75	19	6
Almost never/ Never	81	14	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	16	10
The lower middle class	76	18	6
The middle class	80	16	4
The upper middle class	82	14	4
The upper class	81	18	1

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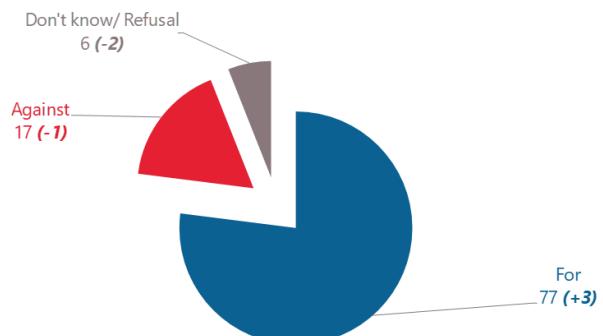
More than three-quarters of Europeans support the EU's common trade policy

77% of respondents (+3 percentage points since summer 2020) declare that they are in favour of the EU's common trade policy²³. Conversely, 17% (-1) oppose such a policy and 6% (-2) express no opinion on this topic.

Levels of support are quite similar in the countries of the **euro area** (78%, +3), albeit slightly higher, and within the countries **outside the euro area** (74%, +4).

QB6.3 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



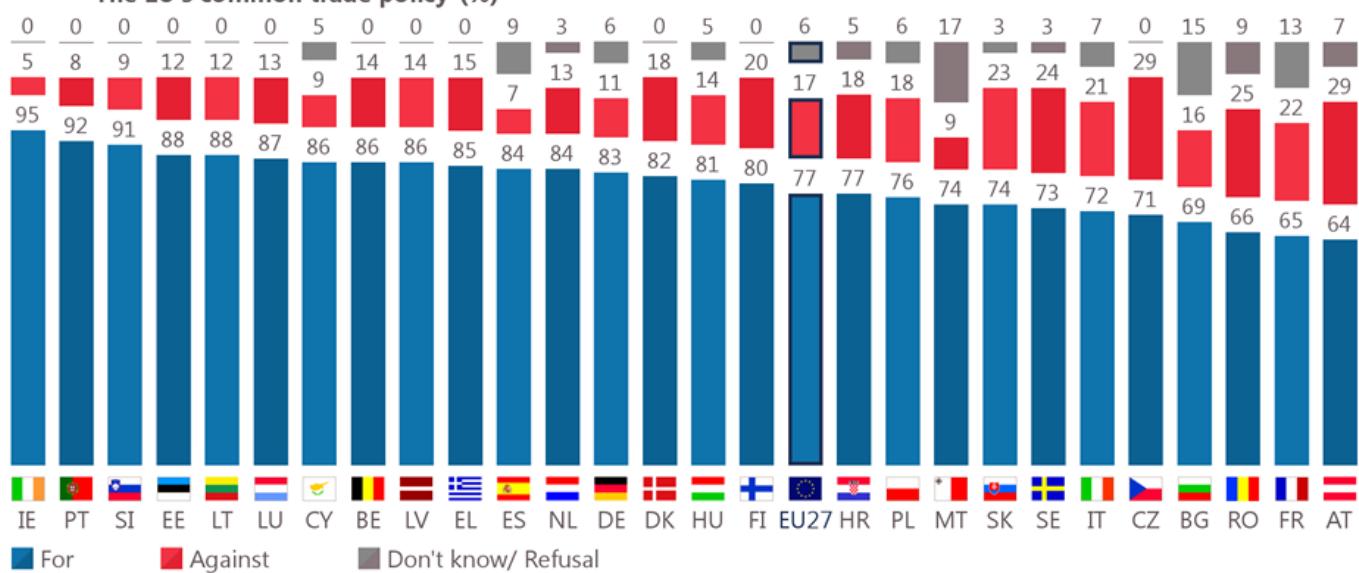
(Winter 2020/2021 - Summer 2020)

More than six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy. Levels of support range from 95% in Ireland, 92% in Portugal and 91% in Slovenia, where they are highest, to 65% in France and 64% in Austria, where support is lowest.

In contrast, at least a quarter of respondents oppose such a policy in Romania (25%), Czechia (29%) and Austria (29%).

QB6.3 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 (%)



²³ QB6.3 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

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Since summer 2020, support of the EU's common trade policy has gained ground in 19 Member States, most strikingly in Czechia (71% +16 percentage points), Portugal (92% +13) and Greece (85% +10), while it remained unchanged in Poland (76%), Romania (66%) and France (65%). Conversely, the proportion of respondents in favour of such a policy decreased in five countries, most notably in Austria (64% -4).

QB6.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The EU's common trade policy (%)

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		77	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	6
CZ		71	▲ 16	29	▼ 5	0
PT		92	▲ 13	8	▲ 2	0
EL		85	▲ 10	15	▼ 5	0
NL		84	▲ 9	13	▼ 7	3
SI		91	▲ 8	9	▼ 5	0
DK		82	▲ 8	18	=	0
HU		81	▲ 8	14	▼ 5	5
FI		80	▲ 6	20	▼ 6	0
IT		72	▲ 6	21	▼ 4	7
BG		69	▲ 5	16	▼ 3	15
SK		74	▲ 4	23	=	3
BE		86	▲ 3	14	▲ 2	0
ES		84	▲ 3	7	=	9
HR		77	▲ 3	18	▼ 2	5
IE		95	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	0
CY		86	▲ 2	9	▼ 1	5
LV		86	▲ 2	14	▲ 6	0
EE		88	▲ 1	12	▼ 1	0
SE		73	▲ 1	24	=	3
PL		76	=	18	▲ 1	6
RO		66	=	25	=	9
FR		65	=	22	▼ 1	13
DE		83	▼ 1	11	▼ 1	6
MT		74	▼ 1	9	▲ 3	17
LT		88	▼ 2	12	▲ 8	0
LU		87	▼ 3	13	▲ 3	0
AT		64	▼ 4	29	▲ 3	7

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals that in almost all categories at least two-thirds of respondents support the EU's common trade policy.

QB6.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

The EU's common trade policy (% - EU)

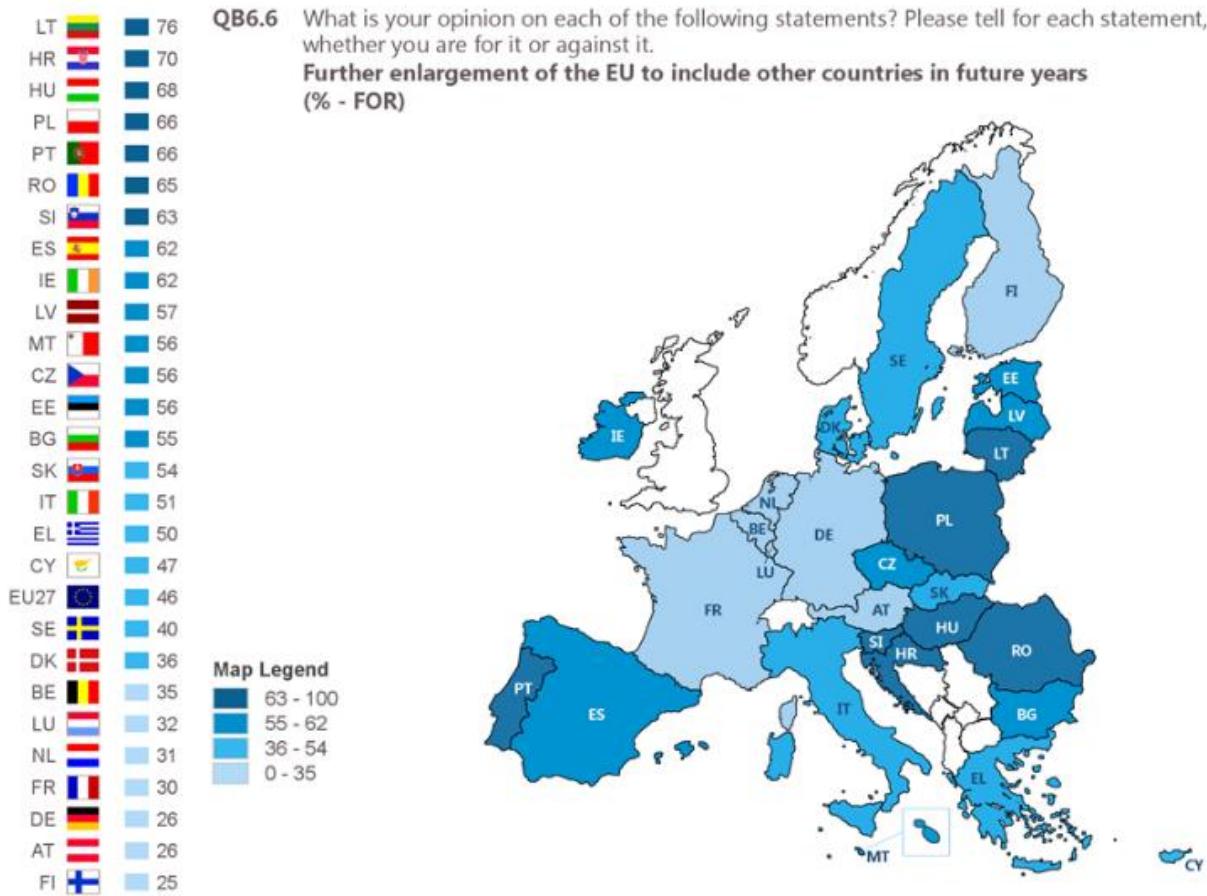
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	77	17	6
Gender			
Man	78	17	5
Woman	76	16	8
Age			
15-24	77	15	8
25-39	76	18	6
40-54	78	17	5
55+	76	16	8
Education (End of)			
15-	69	17	14
16-19	75	19	6
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	79	14	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	80	16	4
Managers	84	12	4
Other white collars	79	17	4
Manual workers	73	20	7
House persons	71	16	13
Unemployed	72	19	9
Retired	75	17	8
Students	79	14	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	27	9
From time to time	73	21	6
Almost never/ Never	80	14	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	73	16	11
The lower middle class	74	20	6
The middle class	79	16	5
The upper middle class	83	13	4
The upper class	88	10	2

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Almost half of the respondents support the idea of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

46% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since summer 2020) are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years²⁴. Support for a further enlargement of the EU first became the majority opinion in spring 2019 and has maintained this position. Conversely, a slightly smaller proportion (44%, -1) oppose this idea and 10% (-1) say that they do not know or refuse to answer.

A more detailed analysis shows marked differences between the countries of the **euro area** and the countries **outside the euro area**. Indeed, a strong majority of 60% (+2 percentage points since summer 2020) support this policy in the countries outside the euro area, whereas only a minority of respondents in euro area countries (41%, +1, vs. 48% "against", -1) hold this opinion.



²⁴ QB6.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

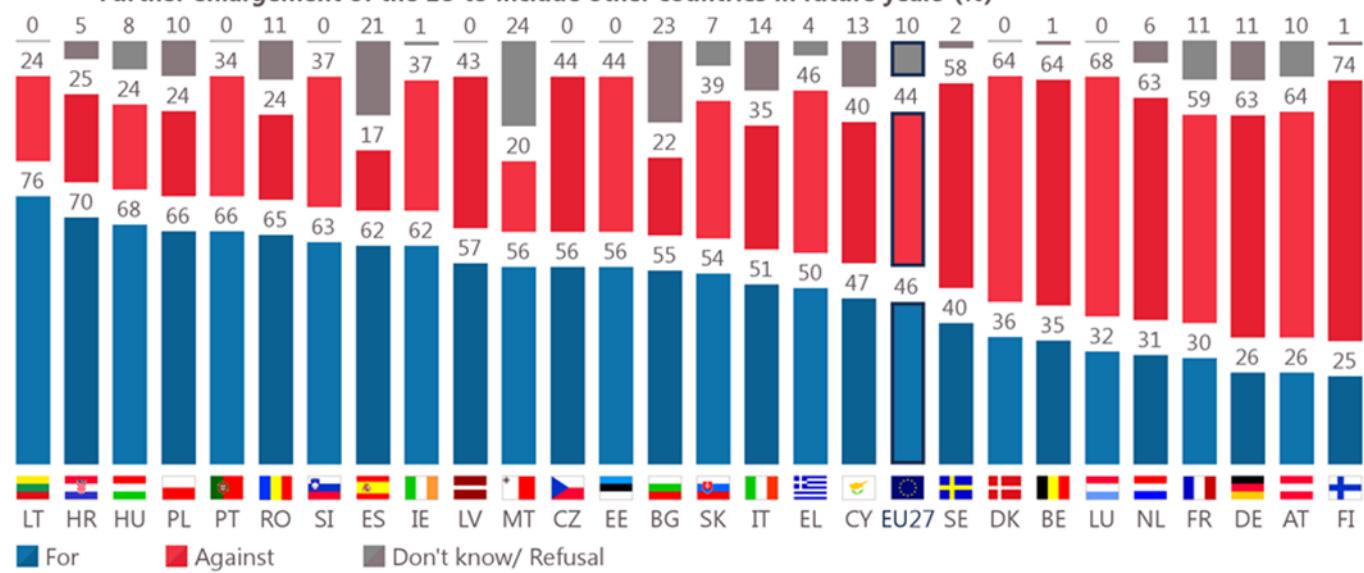
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The country analysis reveals that a majority of respondents in 18 Member States (compared with 17 in summer 2020) support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years. Within this group support is strongest in Lithuania (76%) and Croatia (70%), and lowest in Cyprus (47%, vs. 40% "against" and 13% "don't know" or refuse to answer).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years in nine Member States (compared with ten in summer 2020). In three countries less than three in ten respondents support this idea, namely Germany and Austria (both 26%) and Finland (25%).

QB6.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



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Since summer 2020, support for a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in 16 Member States, most notably in Portugal (66%, +21 percentage points), Lithuania (76%, +16) and Czechia (56%, +15), where this opinion is now held by a majority. The proportions of respondents in favour of a further enlargement have remained unchanged in Latvia (57%) and Greece (50%). Conversely, levels of support have decreased in nine countries, most strikingly in Belgium (35%, -5).

QB6.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Against	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know/ Refusal
		For	Against			
EU27	46	▲ 2	44	▼ 1	10	
PT	66	▲ 21	34	▼ 3	0	
LT	76	▲ 16	24	▼ 1	0	
CZ	56	▲ 15	44	▼ 1	0	
MT	56	▲ 12	20	▼ 11	24	
IT	51	▲ 7	35	▼ 7	14	
SI	63	▲ 5	37	▲ 3	0	
EE	56	▲ 5	44	▼ 5	0	
BG	55	▲ 5	22	▼ 4	23	
SE	40	▲ 5	58	▼ 3	2	
RO	65	▲ 4	24	▼ 4	11	
IE	62	▲ 4	37	▼ 5	1	
DK	36	▲ 4	64	▲ 7	0	
SK	54	▲ 2	39	=	7	
HR	70	▲ 1	25	▲ 1	5	
HU	68	▲ 1	24	▲ 2	8	
FR	30	▲ 1	59	▼ 3	11	
LV	57	=	43	▲ 12	0	
EL	50	=	46	▲ 5	4	
CY	47	▼ 1	40	▲ 2	13	
NL	31	▼ 1	63	▼ 1	6	
ES	62	▼ 2	17	▲ 1	21	
LU	32	▼ 2	68	▲ 2	0	
AT	26	▼ 2	64	=	10	
FI	25	▼ 2	74	▲ 1	1	
PL	66	▼ 3	24	▲ 3	10	
DE	26	▼ 4	63	▲ 2	11	
BE	35	▼ 5	64	▲ 11	1	

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The question of a further enlargement of the EU divides public opinion. The **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 (50% vs. 41% "against"), students (59%), other white collars (48% vs. 44%), manual workers (48% vs. 42%), house persons (43% vs. 39%), unemployed people (48% vs. 42%), the self-employed (51%), people who have difficulty paying their bills from time to time (49% vs. 41%) and most of the time (44% vs. 43%) and those who consider themselves "working class" (45% vs. 38%), "lower middle class" (47% vs. 44%) and "middle class" (47% vs. 45%);

- In contrast, opposition to future enlargement of the EU receives majorities in several socio-demographic categories, most significantly among Europeans aged 55+ (50% vs. 39%), those who finished education at the age of 20 or later (49% vs. 43%), managers (49% vs. 43%), the retired (52% vs. 36%), and people who consider themselves "upper middle class" (55% vs. 39%) or "upper class" (53% vs. 45%).

QB6.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Against	Don't know/Refusal
EU27	46	44	10
Gender			
Man	46	45	9
Woman	46	43	11
Age			
15-24	58	32	10
25-39	50	41	9
40-54	46	45	9
55+	39	50	11
Education (End of)			
15-	39	39	22
16-19	47	44	9
20+	43	49	8
Still studying	59	32	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	42	7
Managers	43	49	8
Other white collars	48	44	8
Manual workers	48	42	10
House persons	43	39	18
Unemployed	48	39	13
Retired	36	52	12
Students	59	32	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	43	13
From time to time	49	41	10
Almost never/ Never	45	46	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	45	38	17
The lower middle class	47	44	9
The middle class	47	45	8
The upper middle class	39	55	6
The upper class	45	53	2

VI. A NEW IMPETUS FOR DEMOCRACY



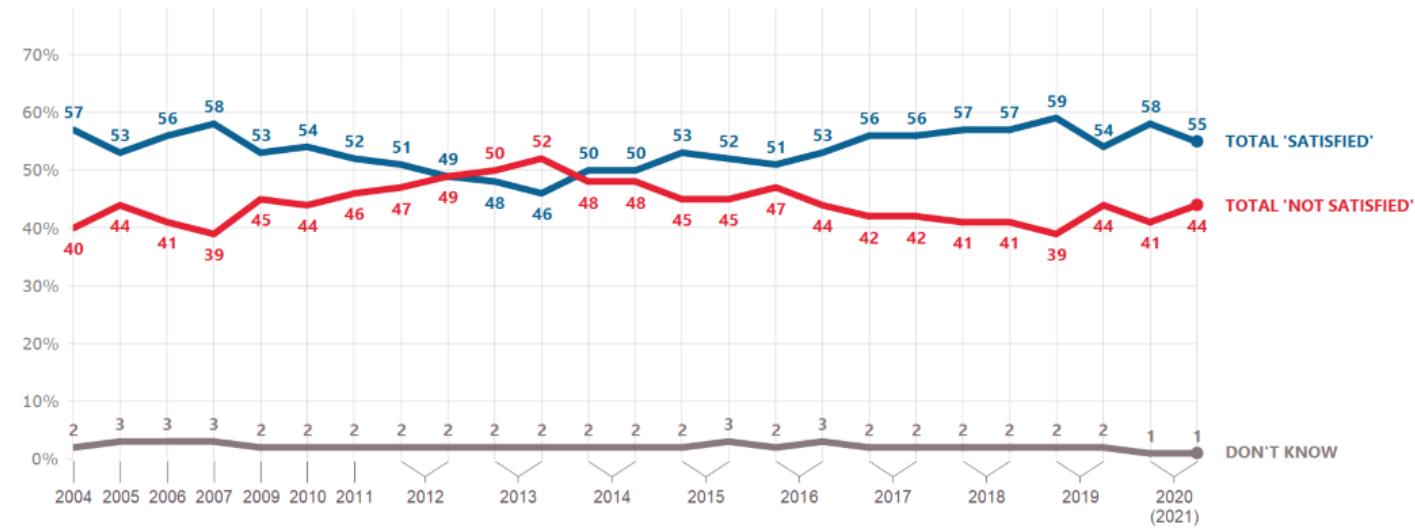
1. The way democracy works

More than half of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country

In total, 55% of Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, including 10% "very satisfied" and 45% "fairly satisfied". Although the total level of satisfaction has dropped by 3 percentage points since summer 2020, it remains above the figures measured in autumn 2019, when it stood at 54%²⁵.

Conversely, 44% (+3 percentage points) of respondents (including 30% "not very satisfied" and 14% "not at all satisfied") say that they are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their country. As a matter of consequence dissatisfaction returns to its level measured in autumn 2019.

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)



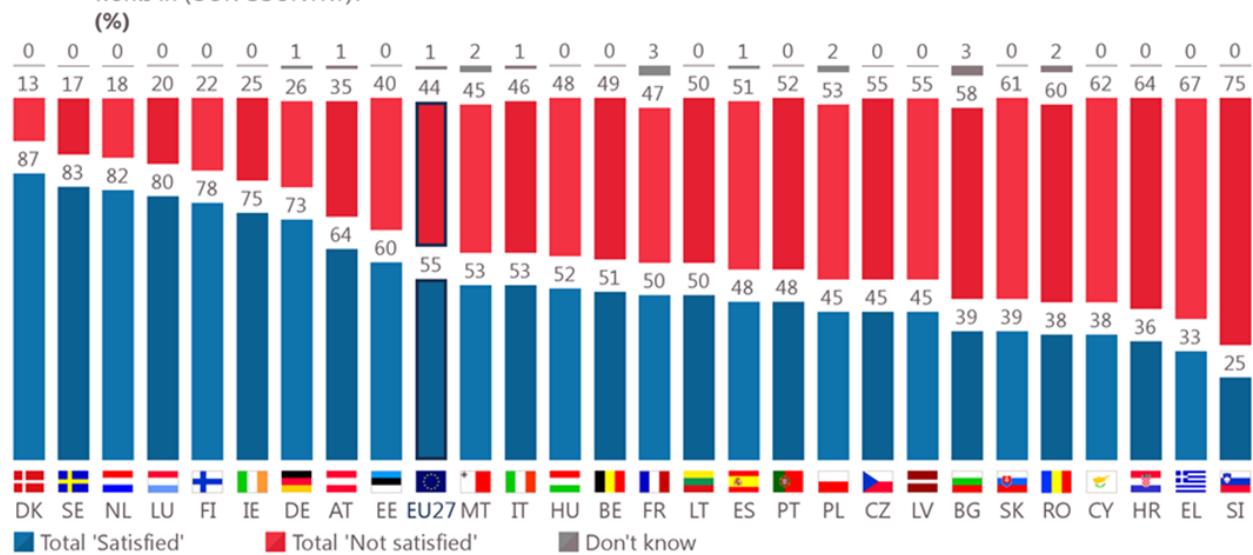
²⁵ SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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The country analysis shows that a majority in 14 Member States (compared with 20 in summer 2020) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Within this group of countries satisfaction is most significant in Denmark (87%), Sweden (83%) and the Netherlands (82%), while it is lowest in France 50%. Public opinion is evenly divided in Lithuania (50% "satisfied" vs. 50% "not satisfied"). Conversely, 44% (+3 percentage points) of respondents (including 30% "not very satisfied" and 14% "not at all satisfied") say that they are dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their country. In consequence dissatisfaction has returned to the level measured in autumn 2019.

In 12 Member States satisfaction is the minority opinion, with the lowest level of satisfaction in Slovenia where only a quarter of respondents (25%) say that they are satisfied with the way democracy is working 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)?



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Since summer 2020, the proportions of respondents who are satisfied with the way that democracy works in their country has increased in seven Member States, most significantly in Italy (53%, +5 percentage points), while satisfaction dropped in 19 countries, with decreases exceeding 15 percentage points in Portugal (48%, -16), Slovenia (25%, -16), Cyprus (38%, -20) and Czechia (45%, -21). Satisfaction remained unchanged in Sweden (83%).

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

	EU27 	Total 'Satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Not satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		55	▼ 3	44	▲ 3	1
EURO AREA		57	▼ 1	42	▲ 1	1
NON-EURO AREA		50	▼ 7	49	▲ 6	1
IT 		53	▲ 5	46	▼ 6	1
BG 		39	▲ 3	58	▼ 6	3
EE 		60	▲ 2	40	▼ 2	0
FI 		78	▲ 1	22	▼ 1	0
IE 		75	▲ 1	25	=	0
DE 		73	▲ 1	26	▼ 1	1
MT 		53	▲ 1	45	▲ 3	2
SE 		83	=	17	=	0
LT 		50	▼ 1	50	▲ 3	0
NL 		82	▼ 2	18	▲ 2	0
HU 		52	▼ 2	48	▲ 2	0
FR 		50	▼ 2	47	▲ 1	3
ES 		48	▼ 3	51	▲ 3	1
RO 		38	▼ 3	60	▲ 1	2
LU 		80	▼ 4	20	▲ 4	0
HR 		36	▼ 5	64	▲ 5	0
AT 		64	▼ 6	35	▲ 6	1
SK 		39	▼ 7	61	▲ 7	0
DK 		87	▼ 8	13	▲ 8	0
BE 		51	▼ 10	49	▲ 10	0
EL 		33	▼ 10	67	▲ 11	0
PL 		45	▼ 12	53	▲ 11	2
LV 		45	▼ 14	55	▲ 17	0
PT 		48	▼ 16	52	▲ 16	0
SI 		25	▼ 16	75	▲ 17	0
CY 		38	▼ 20	62	▲ 20	0
CZ 		45	▼ 21	55	▲ 21	0

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The analysis of the socio-demographic data shows that a majority of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country in nearly all socio-demographic categories. Satisfaction is expressed by more than six in ten respondents among students (63%), managers (67%), those who finished full-time education aged 20 or later (62%), those who consider themselves to belong to the “upper middle class” (71%) or “upper class” (65%) of society, and those who hold a positive image of the EU (69%).

Conversely, satisfaction with how national democracy works is in the minority among the unemployed (39%), housepersons (47%), those who left full-time education aged 15 or earlier (47%), people who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (33%), those who consider themselves to belong to the “working class” of society (42%), and those who hold a negative image of the EU (29%).

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)

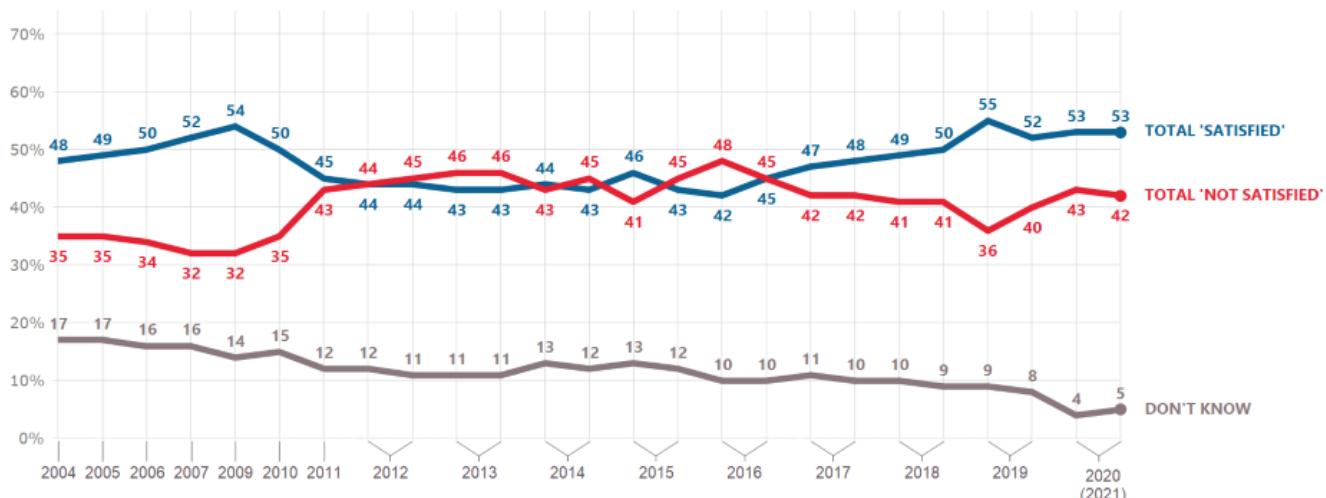
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	55	44	1
Gender			
Man	56	43	1
Woman	55	44	1
Age			
15-24	58	39	3
25-39	53	46	1
40-54	55	44	1
55+	56	43	1
Education (End of)			
15-	47	51	2
16-19	50	49	1
20+	62	37	1
Still studying	63	35	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	56	44	0
Managers	67	32	1
Other white collars	57	43	0
Manual workers	50	49	1
House persons	47	50	3
Unemployed	39	59	2
Retired	54	45	1
Students	63	35	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	66	1
From time to time	48	51	1
Almost never/ Never	60	39	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	56	2
The lower middle class	50	49	1
The middle class	60	39	1
The upper middle class	71	29	0
The upper class	65	35	0
Image of EU			
Positive	69	30	1
Neutral	49	49	2
Negative	29	71	0

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More than one in two Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU

53% of Europeans (unchanged since summer 2020) are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, including 5% "very satisfied" and 48% "fairly satisfied"²⁶. In this EB94 survey of winter 2020/2021, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU is at its third highest level since this indicator was introduced in autumn 2004. Levels of satisfaction were only higher in spring 2019 (55% of "satisfied") and autumn 2009 (54%).

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

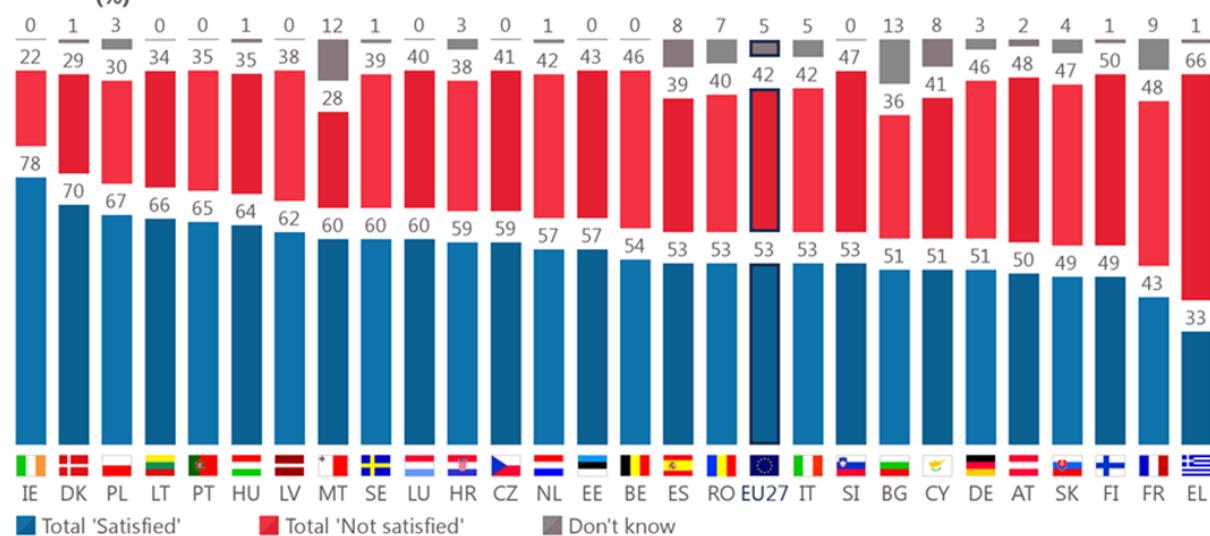


A more detailed country analysis shows that a majority of respondents in 24 Member States of the European Union (compared with 22 in summer 2020) say that they are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU. Within this group of countries, levels of satisfaction are highest in Ireland (78%) and Denmark (70%), and lowest in Slovakia (49% vs. 47% "dissatisfied").

Conversely, 42% (-1 percentage point) of respondents are dissatisfied with the functioning of democracy in the EU, while 5% (+1) do not provide an answer or say that they "don't know".

Despite a slight decrease of three percentage points since summer 2020, the proportion of respondents in the countries **outside the euro area** who are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU outnumbers those who hold the same opinion within the countries of the **euro area**: 62% vs. 50% (+1).

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



In contrast, only a minority are satisfied with the functioning of democracy in the EU in three countries, namely Finland (49% vs. 50% "dissatisfied"), France (43% vs. 48%) and Greece (33% vs. 66%).

²⁶ SD18b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

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Since summer 2020, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in 14 Member States, most markedly in Malta (60%, +19 percentage points) and to a smaller extent in Italy (53%, +8). In three countries, satisfaction remained unchanged, namely in Portugal (65%), Croatia (59%) and France (43%). Conversely, levels of satisfaction decreased in 10 countries, particularly in Poland (67%, -6), Belgium (54%, -6) and Romania (53%, -6).

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

		Total 'Satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Not satisfied'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27		53	=	42	▼ 1	5
EURO AREA		50	▲ 1	45	▼ 2	5
NON-EURO AREA		62	▼ 3	34	▲ 2	4
MT		60	▲ 19	28	▼ 8	12
IT		53	▲ 8	42	▼ 10	5
IE		78	▲ 5	22	▼ 4	0
SI		53	▲ 4	47	▼ 2	0
LU		60	▲ 3	40	▼ 3	0
SE		60	▲ 3	39	▼ 2	1
ES		53	▲ 3	39	▼ 3	8
LT		66	▲ 2	34	▲ 8	0
CZ		59	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	0
EE		57	▲ 2	43	▼ 2	0
AT		50	▲ 2	48	▲ 1	2
FI		49	▲ 2	50	▼ 2	1
HU		64	▲ 1	35	▼ 1	1
NL		57	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	1
PT		65	=	35	▲ 4	0
HR		59	=	38	▼ 2	3
FR		43	=	48	▼ 2	9
EL		33	▼ 1	66	▲ 2	1
LV		62	▼ 2	38	▲ 9	0
SK		49	▼ 2	47	▼ 2	4
DK		70	▼ 3	29	▲ 5	1
DE		51	▼ 3	46	▲ 2	3
CY		51	▼ 3	41	▲ 1	8
BG		51	▼ 5	36	▼ 6	13
PL		67	▼ 6	30	▲ 6	3
BE		54	▼ 6	46	▲ 7	0
RO		53	▼ 6	40	▲ 3	7

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The 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 (62%), students (64%), managers (62%), people who consider themselves to belong to the "upper middle class" (62%) or "upper class" of society (66%), and those who hold a positive image of the EU (74%);

- On the contrary, it is the minority view among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (42% vs. 46%), the unemployed (43% vs. 52%), people who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (35% vs. 60%), and respondents who consider themselves to belong to the "working class" (45% vs. 47%) or who hold a negative image of the EU (13% vs. 84%).

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

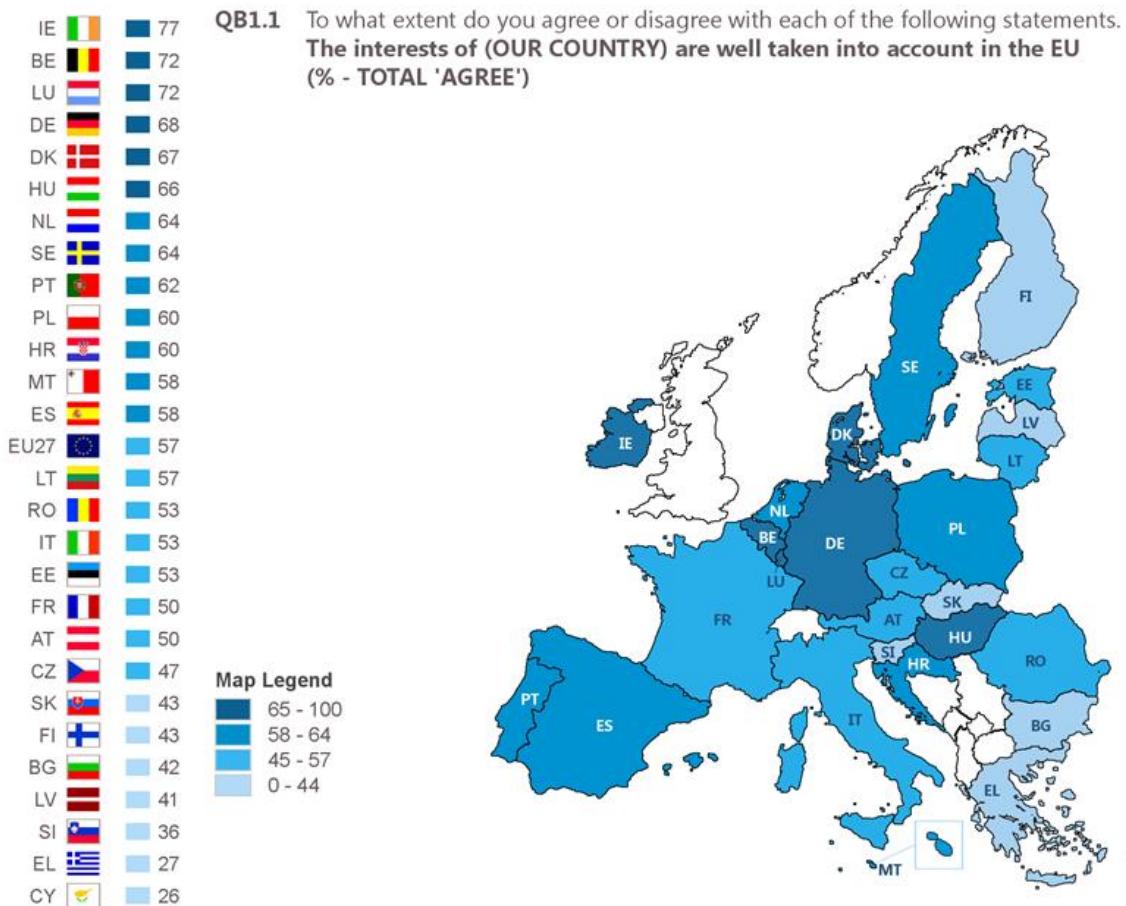
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	53	42	5
Gender			
Man	52	44	4
Woman	53	42	5
Age			
15-24	62	32	6
25-39	54	43	3
40-54	54	43	3
55+	49	45	6
Education (End of)			
15-	42	46	12
16-19	50	46	4
20+	57	40	3
Still studying	64	32	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	54	43	3
Managers	62	36	2
Other white collars	57	41	2
Manual workers	51	44	5
House persons	46	46	8
Unemployed	43	52	5
Retired	46	47	7
Students	64	32	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	60	5
From time to time	50	46	4
Almost never/ Never	56	40	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	45	47	8
The lower middle class	48	48	4
The middle class	57	40	3
The upper middle class	62	37	1
The upper class	66	34	0
Image of EU			
Positive	74	23	3
Neutral	43	50	7
Negative	13	84	3

2. Are personal interests taken into account at a national level and by the European Union? And national interests by the EU?

Almost six in ten Europeans consider that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU

57% (+2 percentage points since summer 2020) of respondents agree with the statement that "the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU"²⁷, including 14% (+1) "totally agree" and 43% (+1) "tend to agree". Conversely, 36% (-2) disagree with the statement that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU, including 27% (unchanged) "tend to disagree" and 9% (-2) "totally disagree". 7% (unchanged) give no answer to this question.

An identical proportion of respondents in the countries of the euro area and outside the euro area agree with the statement that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU: 57% (+1).



²⁷ 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

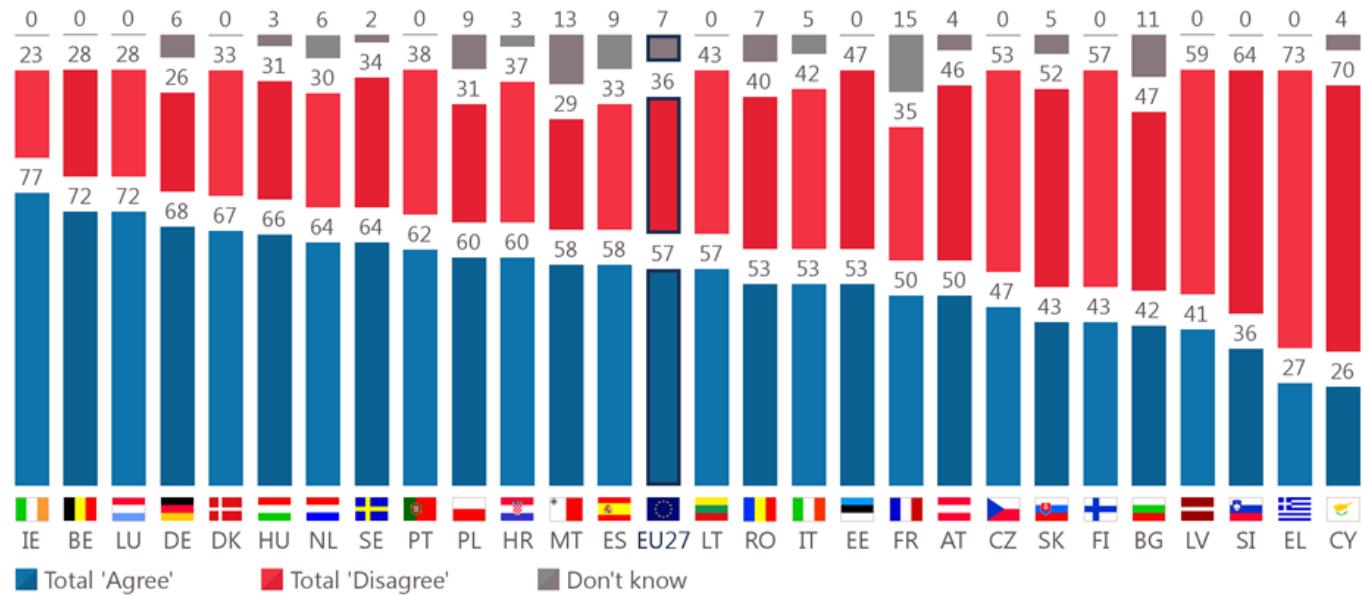
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A country analysis shows that the majority of respondents in 19 Member States (compared with 17 in summer 2020) agree with the statement that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU. Within this group of countries levels of approval are highest in Ireland (77%) and Belgium and Luxembourg (both 72%) where more than seven in ten respondents agree with the statement.

However, in eight countries only a minority agrees with the statement that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU. Levels of agreement are lowest in Greece (27%) and Cyprus (26%), where less than three in ten respondents agree.

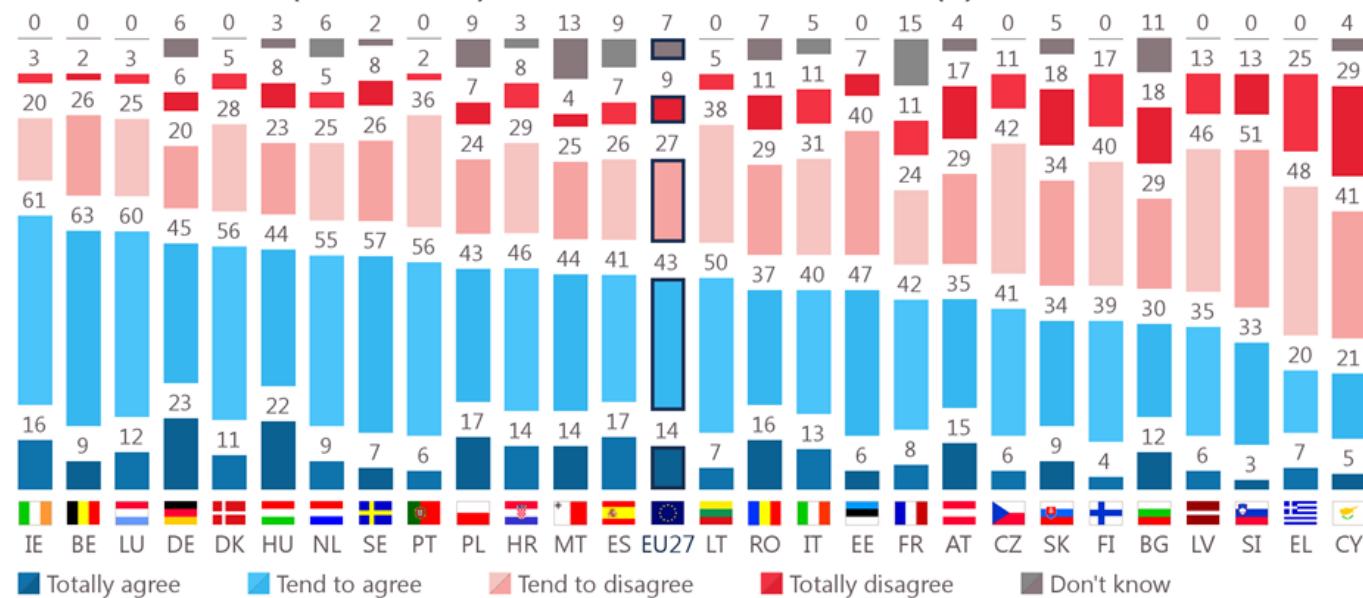
QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)



QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)



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Since autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents who believe that the interests of their country are taken into account in the EU has gained ground in 16 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Malta (58%, +26 percentage points), Italy (53%, +19) and Czechia (47%, +11). Proportions declined in 11 EU Member States, most strikingly in Slovakia (43%, -8).

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%)

	EU27	Total 'Agree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020		Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
			EU	Change			
	EU27	57	EU	▲ 2	36	▼ 2	7
	MT	58	PT	▲ 26	29	▼ 25	13
	IT	53	IT	▲ 19	42	▼ 19	5
	CZ	47	CZ	▲ 11	53	▼ 5	0
	HU	66	HU	▲ 9	31	▼ 6	3
	EE	53	EE	▲ 8	47	▼ 8	0
	BE	72	BE	▲ 7	28	▲ 1	0
	LU	72	LU	▲ 6	28	▼ 6	0
	SI	36	SI	▲ 4	64	▲ 1	0
	SE	64	SE	▲ 3	34	▼ 2	2
	ES	58	ES	▲ 3	33	▼ 2	9
	IE	77	IE	▲ 2	23	▼ 2	0
	DK	67	DK	▲ 1	33	▲ 7	0
	NL	64	NL	▲ 1	30	▼ 3	6
	HR	60	HR	▲ 1	37	▲ 1	3
	RO	53	RO	▲ 1	40	=	7
	FI	43	FI	▲ 1	57	▼ 1	0
	BG	42	BG	▼ 1	47	=	11
	PL	60	PL	▼ 2	31	▲ 1	9
	LV	41	LV	▼ 2	59	▲ 7	0
	EL	27	EL	▼ 2	73	▲ 4	0
	FR	50	FR	▼ 3	35	▲ 1	15
	DE	68	DE	▼ 5	26	▲ 5	6
	LT	57	LT	▼ 6	43	▲ 14	0
	PT	62	PT	▼ 7	38	▲ 15	0
	AT	50	AT	▼ 7	46	▲ 8	4
	CY	26	CY	▼ 7	70	▲ 9	4
	SK	43	SK	▼ 8	52	▲ 9	5

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The 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 (64%), managers (67%), students (65%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the “upper middle class” (71%) or “upper class” of society (69%), and those who hold a positive image of the EU (76%);

- In contrast, this opinion is only held by a minority of Europeans who have difficulty paying their bills most of the time (38% vs. 53%) and those who have a negative image of the EU (22% vs. 74%).

QB1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

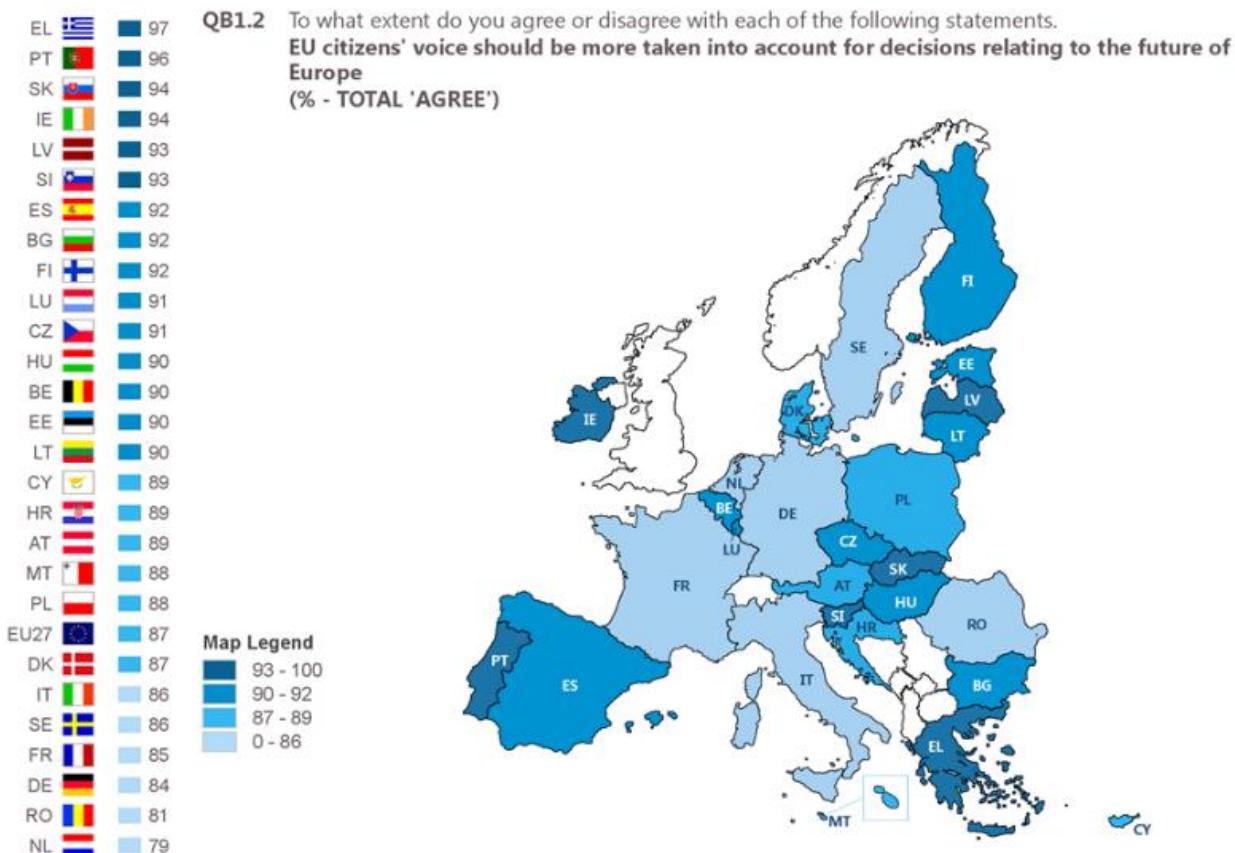
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU (%) - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	57	36	7
Gender			
Man	59	36	5
Woman	55	37	8
Age			
15-24	62	30	8
25-39	58	36	6
40-54	57	37	6
55+	55	37	8
Education (End of)			
15-	44	41	15
16-19	53	41	6
20+	64	31	5
Still studying	65	28	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	37	5
Managers	67	29	4
Other white collars	57	39	4
Manual workers	55	38	7
House persons	46	42	12
Unemployed	47	45	8
Retired	54	38	8
Students	65	28	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	53	9
From time to time	52	42	6
Almost never/ Never	61	32	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	42	11
The lower middle class	52	42	6
The middle class	61	34	5
The upper middle class	71	25	4
The upper class	69	28	3
Image of EU			
Positive	76	19	5
Neutral	48	43	9
Negative	22	74	4

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

87% of Europeans (unchanged since summer 2020) think that "EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe"²⁸, including 44% (-1 percentage point) of respondents who "totally agree". Conversely, 9% (unchanged) of respondents disagree with this statement and 4% (unchanged) do not provide an answer or say that they "don't know".



²⁸ 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

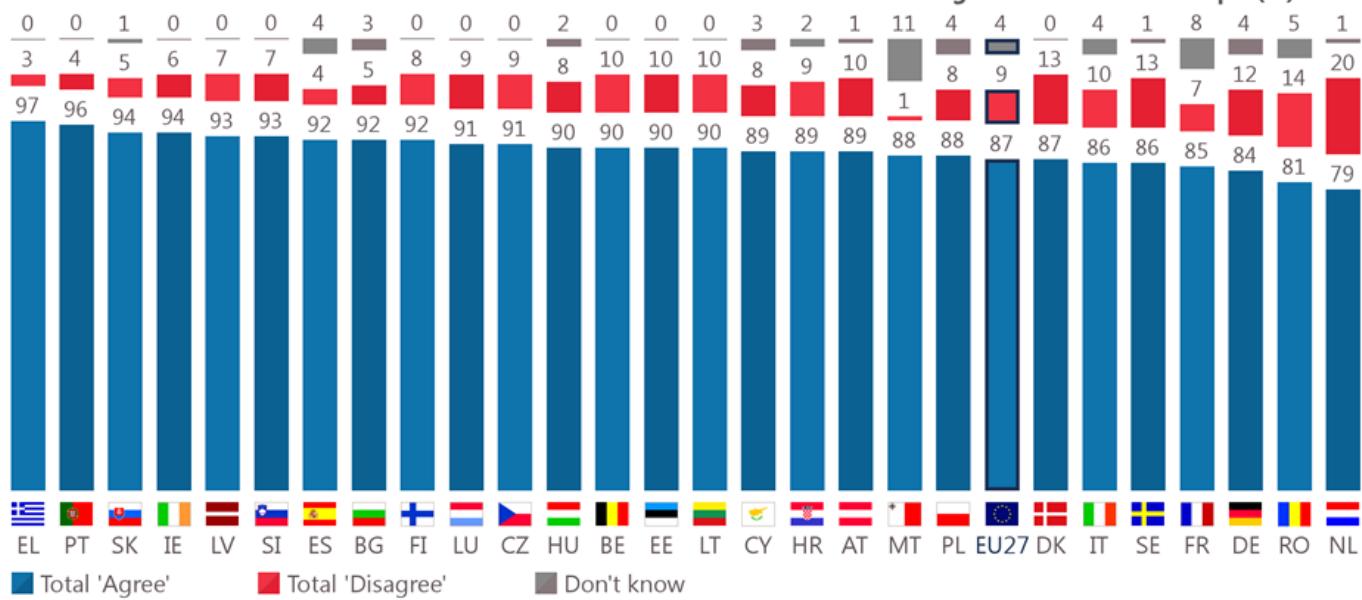
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More than three-quarters of respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since summer 2020) support the idea that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe.

Proportions are particularly high in Greece (97%) and Portugal (96%). Conversely, the Netherlands is the only Member State where one fifth of respondents oppose this idea (20% "disagree").

QB1.2 To what extent do 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 (%)



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Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities
Winter 2020 - 2021

Since summer 2020, approval of the statement that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe has gained ground in 15 Member States, most particularly in Austria (89%, +6 percentage points) and Italy (86, +6), while it remained unchanged in five countries. In contrast, support for this idea declined in seven countries, particularly in Germany (84%, -5), France (85% -4) and Cyprus (89%, -4).

QB1.2 To what extent do 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'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Win.2020/2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
EU27	87	=	9	=	4
AT	89	▲ 6	10	▼ 6	1
IT	86	▲ 6	10	▼ 5	4
CZ	91	▲ 4	9	▼ 1	0
PT	96	▲ 3	4	▲ 2	0
LV	93	▲ 3	7	=	0
SI	93	▲ 3	7	=	0
MT	88	▲ 3	1	▼ 1	11
DK	87	▲ 3	13	▲ 2	0
SE	86	▲ 3	13	▼ 1	1
EL	97	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	0
ES	92	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	4
RO	81	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	5
SK	94	▲ 1	5	=	1
FI	92	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	0
NL	79	▲ 1	20	=	1
IE	94	=	6	=	0
BG	92	=	5	▲ 1	3
LT	90	=	10	▲ 5	0
HU	90	=	8	▲ 1	2
HR	89	=	9	▲ 1	2
LU	91	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	0
BE	90	▼ 1	10	▲ 3	0
EE	90	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	0
PL	88	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	4
CY	89	▼ 4	8	▲ 4	3
FR	85	▼ 4	7	▲ 1	8
DE	84	▼ 5	12	▲ 4	4

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The 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 To what extent do 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	87	10	3
Woman	87	9	4
 Age			
15-24	86	10	4
25-39	87	10	3
40-54	88	9	3
55+	86	9	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	82	9	9
16-19	88	9	3
20+	88	10	2
Still studying	87	10	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	90	8	2
Managers	88	10	2
Other white collars	89	9	2
Manual workers	87	10	3
House persons	82	12	6
Unemployed	88	7	5
Retired	87	8	5
Students	87	10	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	9	6
From time to time	86	11	3
Almost never/ Never	88	8	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	87	7	6
The lower middle class	87	9	4
The middle class	88	9	3
The upper middle class	85	13	2
The upper class	79	16	5
 Image of EU			
Positive	90	8	2
Neutral	87	9	4
Negative	81	14	5

