



Standard Eurobarometer 99
Spring 2023

Public opinion in the European Union

Report

Fieldwork: May-June 2023

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 99 (EB99) survey of Spring 2023 was conducted between 31 May and 22 June 2023, in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, seven candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo¹, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 99 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, and its war of aggression is ongoing. The impact of the war continues to reverberate in Europe and the rest of the world in many areas including energy security, global food security and geopolitical alliances. Since the start of the war, the EU, its Member States, and the European financial institutions have provided over €70 billion to support Ukraine, including around €53 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency budget, and military support to Ukraine. The EU is now home to 4 million Ukrainians who fled the invasion and are benefiting from the temporary protection mechanism enacted in March 2022.²

In the period between the completion of the fieldwork of the Standard Eurobarometer Winter 2022-2023 and the current survey, EU actions relating to the war included:³

- Implementation of the tenth (February 2023) and eleventh (June 2023) package of sanctions against Russia.
- On 2 February the European Commission travelled to Kyiv for the first ever meeting between the College of Commissioners and the Ukrainian Government. On 9 February Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy addressed EU leaders in Brussels, with Heads of State and Government discussing a range of items, including restrictions against Russia and Ukraine's EU accession process.
- On 4 March, an International Centre for the Prosecution of the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine was established in The Hague, hosted by Eurojust.
- On 13 March the EU prolonged restrictive measures against individuals responsible for undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine until 15 September 2023.
- On 20 March the Council of the EU agreed on a proposal to speed up the provision of artillery ammunition to Ukraine,

either from existing stocks or jointly procured. In April and May, the Council adopted two additional assistance measures worth €1 billion each under the European Peace Facility (EPF).

- On 25 May the Council of the EU renewed the suspension of all customs duties, quotas and trade defence measures on Ukrainian exports to the EU for another year, until June 2024.
- In response to the destruction of the Nova Kakhovka dam in Ukraine in June 2023, the EU made an additional €500 000 available to the region to address immediate humanitarian needs, as well as clean water, using the strategic reserves from the resEU shelter capacities⁴. In addition, 18 countries to date have provided assistance via the EU civil protection mechanism and other in-kind lifesaving assistance including shelter, bedding, food and sanitation items.⁵
- On 20 June the Commission proposed establishing a dedicated financing instrument that will provide up to €50 billion coherent, predictable as well as flexible support to Ukraine for the period 2024-2027.⁶
- On 22 June the Commission paid €1.5 billion under the Macro-financial Assistance (MFA)+ package for Ukraine, disbursing so far €9 billion out of the planned up to €18 billion for 2023.

Energy security

To date, the EU has weathered the energy crisis well as a result of both a considerable fall in consumption and rapid diversification of supply. Gas storage remains at comfortable levels heading into the refilling season, and as a result the threat of shortages during next winter has subsided considerably⁷. As of 29 June 2023, gas stores are 77% full, compared to 58% on the same day last year⁸. The work to ensure Europe's energy security continues. With the help of REPowerEU, the EU has seen a 20% reduction in energy consumption, the replacement of 80% of Russian pipeline gas within eight months, and 39% of 2022 electricity from renewables.⁹

The economy

The Spring 2023 Economic Forecast¹⁰ published in May showed better than expected performance in winter 2022-2023, with positive growth in Q1 2023 and a smaller than predicted contraction in Q4 2022. This better-than-expected position has lifted the growth outlook for the EU economy for 2023 and marginally for 2024. In line with the projections of the Winter Economic Forecast, the EU and euro area economies grew by 3.5% in 2022.

The Forecast, published in May 2023, revises EU GDP growth up to 1.0% in 2023 and 1.7% in 2024, and growth in the euro area up to 1.1% in 2023 and 1.6% in 2024. Predictions for inflation have

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

² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/ukraine-refugees-eu/>

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

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_2071

⁵ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/eu-response-ukraine-dam-breach/>

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_3355

⁷ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2023-economic-forecast-improved-outlook-amid-persistent-challenges_en

⁸ <https://agsi.gie.eu/>

⁹ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_en

¹⁰ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/spring-2023-economic-forecast-improved-outlook-amid-persistent-challenges_en

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also improved and it is now expected to be 6.7% in 2023 and 3.1% in 2024 for the EU and 5.8% in 2023 and 2.8% in 2024 for the euro area.

After peaking in October 2022 (11.5% in the EU and 10.6% in the euro area), the inflation rate has continued to decrease. In May 2023 it had fallen to 7.1% in the EU and 6.1% in the euro area¹¹. In July 2022, in response to rising inflation, the European Central Bank had raised the three key interest rates for the first time in 11 years. Further rate rises occurred in September, November, and December 2022 and in February, March, May, and June 2023¹².

The labour market continues to perform strongly. The unemployment rate in the EU was 5.9% in May 2023, down from 6.1% in May 2022. The unemployment rate in the euro area was 6.5% in May 2023, down from 6.7% in May 2022¹³.

Coronavirus pandemic

As of 28 June 2023, more than 183.65 million cases of coronavirus had been documented in the EU. By the same date 1.24 million deaths had been reported in the EU¹⁴. As of 16 June 2023, the uptake of the primary vaccination course against COVID-19 in the adult population of the EU/EEA had reached 82.4%¹⁵. On 5 May, the World Health Organisation declared the end to COVID-19 as a global health emergency.

EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer Winter 2022-2023 survey:

- On 20 March President Ursula von der Leyen announced that the European Commission will provide Türkiye with €1 billion to help with post-earthquake reconstruction including €108 million for humanitarian assistance to Syria.
- On 31 March the Commission announced that it had disbursed over €150 billion to Member States under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the key instrument of the NextGenerationEU recovery plan for Europe¹⁶.
- On 6 April 2023 President Xi Jinping of China held a trilateral meeting with Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen and the French President, Emmanuel Macron.
- On 22 May the 10th EU-Republic of Korea summit took place in Seoul celebrating the 60th anniversary of EU-South Korea relations. Issues discussed included peace and stability, economy and trade, and sustainable development¹⁷.
- On 15 June Pedro Sánchez, the President of the Spanish Government presented the four priorities of the Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU, which the country will assume from 1 July: promoting the reindustrialisation of Europe, moving towards ecological transition, consolidating the social pillar, and strengthening European unity¹⁸.

Elections in the EU since the Winter 2022-2023 survey¹⁹

- Parliamentary elections were held in Estonia on 5 March 2023 with the liberal Reform Party (ER), led by outgoing Prime Minister Kaja Kallas as the winner with 31.24% of the vote.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Bulgaria on 2 April 2023 – the 5th general election in two years. The Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (GERB), led by former Prime Minister Boyko Borisov, gathered the largest share of the vote at 26.54%, ahead of We Continue the Change with 24.61% of the vote. We Continue the Change is a liberal coalition founded by Kiril Petkov and Asen Vassilev, in alliance with Democratic Bulgaria, led by Hristo Ivanov. Such a close result made the prospects of any party forming a stable government unlikely. In May GERB and the We Continue the Change/Democratic Bulgaria alliance announced they will form a coalition government with two rotating prime ministers.²⁰
- On 2 April Finland held parliamentary elections. The National Coalition Party (KOK), led by Petteri Orpo won the largest share of the vote (20.82%), slightly ahead of the Finns Party (Perus S) led by Rikka Purra (20.05%) and outgoing Prime Minister Sanna Marin's Social Democratic Party (SDP) (19.93%). As the lead party it is up to KOK and Petteri Orpo to form a coalition, and in June a right-wing coalition with the Finns Party, the Swedish People's Party and the Christian Democrats was announced with Petteri Orpo as the new Prime Minister.²¹
- Parliamentary elections were held in Greece on 21 May 2023 with New Democracy (ND), the party led by outgoing Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis winning 40.79% of the vote. No government was able to be formed, so voters in Greece went back to the polls on 25 June for new elections using a new semi-proportional voting system. In these new elections, New Democracy, won a comfortable majority enabling it to form a government.
- Presidential elections were held in Latvia on 31 May 2023 with the 100 MPs of the Saeima electing Edgars Rinkevics as President of the Republic of Latvia after 3 rounds of voting.
- Following regional and local elections in Spain on 28 May 2023, Prime Minister Sánchez announced on 29 May that general elections would be held on 23 July

¹¹<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/16965667/2-16062023-AP-EN.pdf/53bd53c6-7983-f5c9-84c1-73babbb9f075>

¹⁶https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_2068

¹²https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/key_ecb_interest_rate_s/html/index.en.html

¹⁷<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2023/05/22/>

¹³<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/17075197/3-30062023-BP-EN.pdf/ee3b1511-c710-4033-fc9a-aaf1c3d60241>

¹⁸<https://spanish-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/en/news/priorities-of-the-spanish-presidency-of-the-council-of-the-eu/>

¹⁴<https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases>

¹⁹<https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2023/>

¹⁵<https://vaccinetracker.ecdc.europa.eu/public/extensions/COVID-19/vaccine-tracker.html#uptake-tab>

²⁰<https://www.politico.eu/article/bulgaria-finds-government-agreement-with-rotating-pm/>

²¹<https://www.politico.eu/article/finland-petteri-oppo-prime-minister-national-coalition-party-parliament-election/>

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Other noteworthy events since the Winter 2022-2023 survey:

- On 6 February a powerful earthquake hit the southeast region of Türkiye and the northwest region of war-torn Syria. The death toll surpassed 55,000 with nearly 130,000 injured and 1.25 million people rendered homeless²².
- On 4 April, Finland became the 31st member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- From 19-21 May the G7 summit was held in Hiroshima (Japan) where the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine was once again strongly condemned, and further measures were announced to increase the cost to Russia and those supporting its war effort²³.
- Presidential elections were held in Türkiye in May 2023, alongside parliamentary elections. President Erdoğan was re-elected in the second round with 52.18% of the vote.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Montenegro on 11 June 2023. Europe Now! emerged as the largest party, winning 24 of the 81 seats. The Together! alliance led by the Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) finished second with 21 seats.
- On 29 May tensions in the north of Kosovo flared in violent clashes. The European Union condemned in the strongest terms the violent acts against citizens, NATO peacekeepers, law enforcement and media, and urged both Kosovo and Serbia to de-escalate²⁴.
- Canada is experiencing its worst-ever spring wildfire season with millions of acres of forest burned, more than 100,000 forced to leave their homes, and smoke causing hazardous air quality across the country and into eastern and northeastern states of the USA.
- On 15 June, a migrant boat sank off the Greek coast. Although 104 people were rescued and 78 people were confirmed dead, it is likely that more than 500 people died in the wreck²⁵.

²²<https://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/2023-turkey-and-syria-earthquake-faqs>

²⁴https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kosovo/statement-high-representative-behalf-eu-latest-developments_en?s=321

²³<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

²⁵<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65925558>

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Methodology used for this survey

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)^{26,27}. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Kantar network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation²⁸ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	North Macedonia	MK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME		
Norway	NO	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo ²⁹	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, HR		Euro area	
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE		Outside euro area	

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

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

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

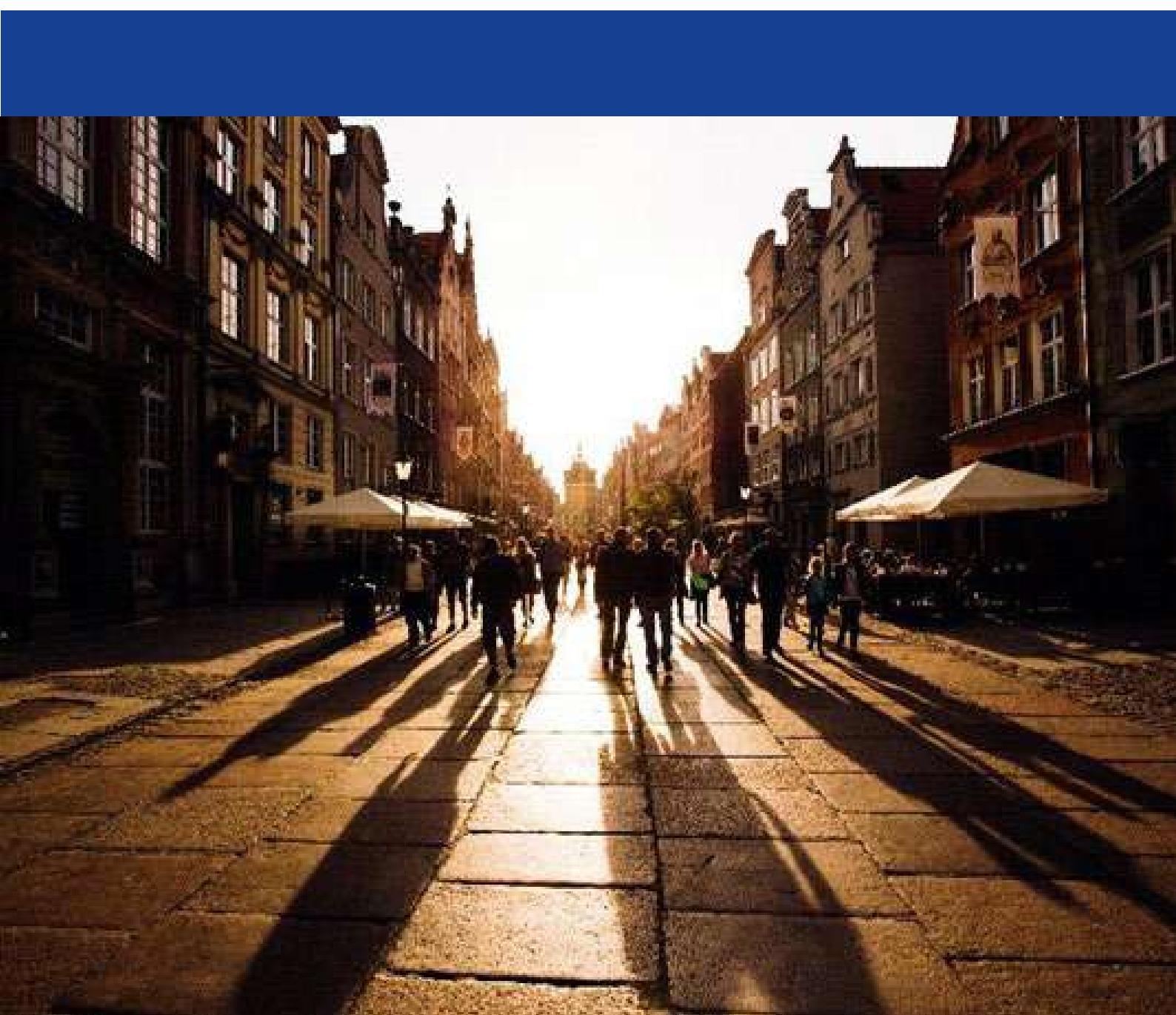
²⁶ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

²⁷ The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

²⁸ 2016/679

²⁹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



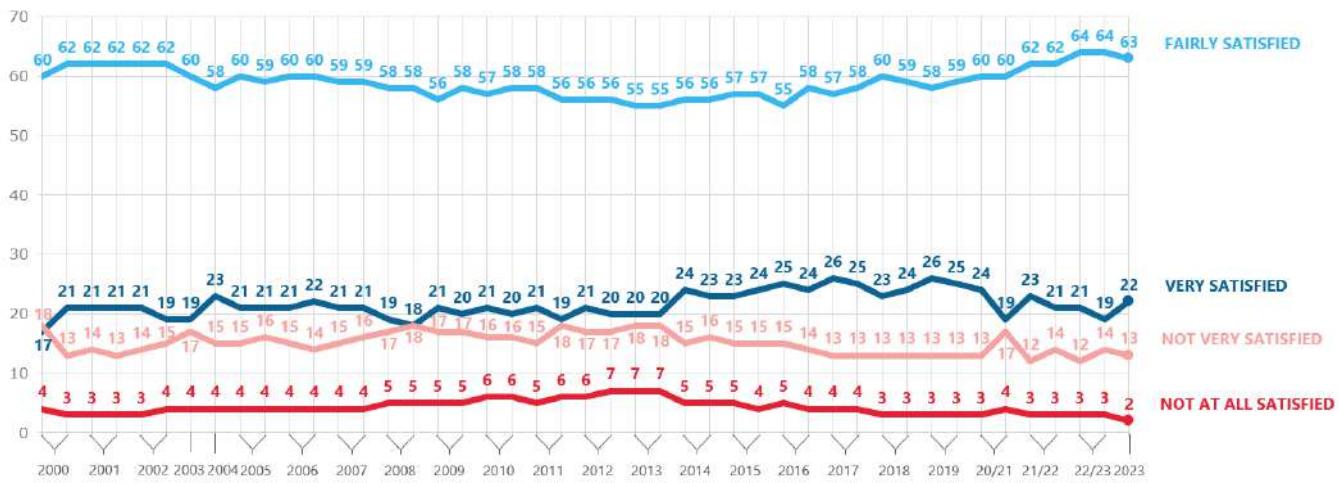
1. The personal situation of Europeans

Europeans are increasingly satisfied with their personal situation: more than eight in ten Europeans are content with the life they lead

85% of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead³⁰, including 63% who are “fairly satisfied” and 22% who say that they are “very satisfied”. Since winter 2022-2023 the overall satisfaction level has increased by two percentage points, thus offsetting the slight decrease of two percentage points in the previous survey. Despite a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents who are “fairly satisfied” (63%, -1 percentage point), overall satisfaction increased after a sharp increase of respondents who say that they are “very satisfied” (22%, +3 pp).

Fewer than one fifth of respondents (15%, -2 percentage points) say that they are dissatisfied with their lives. More specifically, the proportion of Europeans who are “not at all satisfied” with the life they lead has slightly decreased (at 2%, -1 pp), while the share who are “not very satisfied” now stands at 13% (-1 pp)

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



³⁰ D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

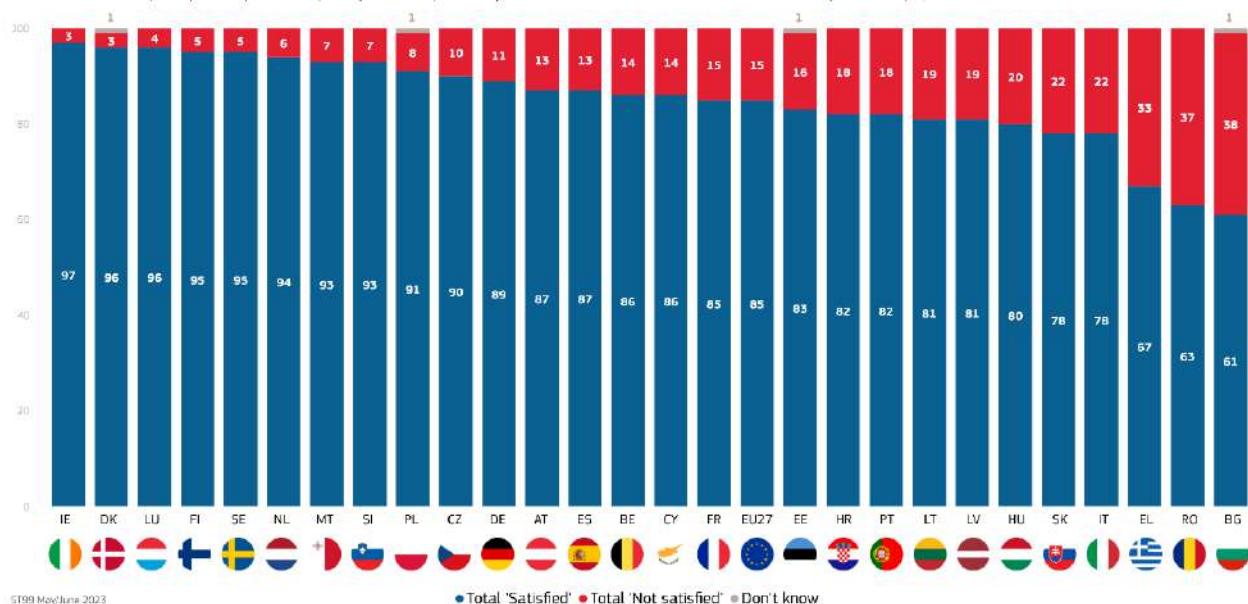
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In all 27 Member States of the European Union, more than half of respondents are satisfied with the life they lead (unchanged since winter 2022–2023). However, levels of satisfaction vary widely between Member States. Overall, more than nine in ten respondents are satisfied with their lives in eight countries, most strikingly in Ireland (97%), Denmark, Luxembourg (both 96%), Finland and Sweden (both 95%), while levels of satisfaction are lowest among respondents in Greece (67%), Romania (63%) and Bulgaria (61%), where fewer than seven in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead. In three countries more than half of respondents say that they are “very satisfied” with the life they lead, namely Denmark (68%), Ireland (52%) and the Netherlands (51%). Conversely, at least a third of respondents in Bulgaria (38%), Romania (37%) and Greece (33%) are dissatisfied with their lives.

Since winter 2022–2023, satisfaction has increased in 19 Member States (compared with ten in the previous survey), most markedly in Greece (67%, +6 pp), Cyprus (86%, +6 pp), Hungary (80%, +6 pp) and Slovakia (78%, +6 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Bulgaria (61%), Spain (87%) and Italy (78%). Conversely, levels of satisfaction with the life they lead have decreased in five countries, including Sweden (95%, -2 pp) and Denmark (96%, -2 pp)

Respondents’ satisfaction with the life they lead is the same in the **euro area** countries (85%, +1 pp since winter 2022–2023) and the countries **outside the euro area** (85%, +1 pp).

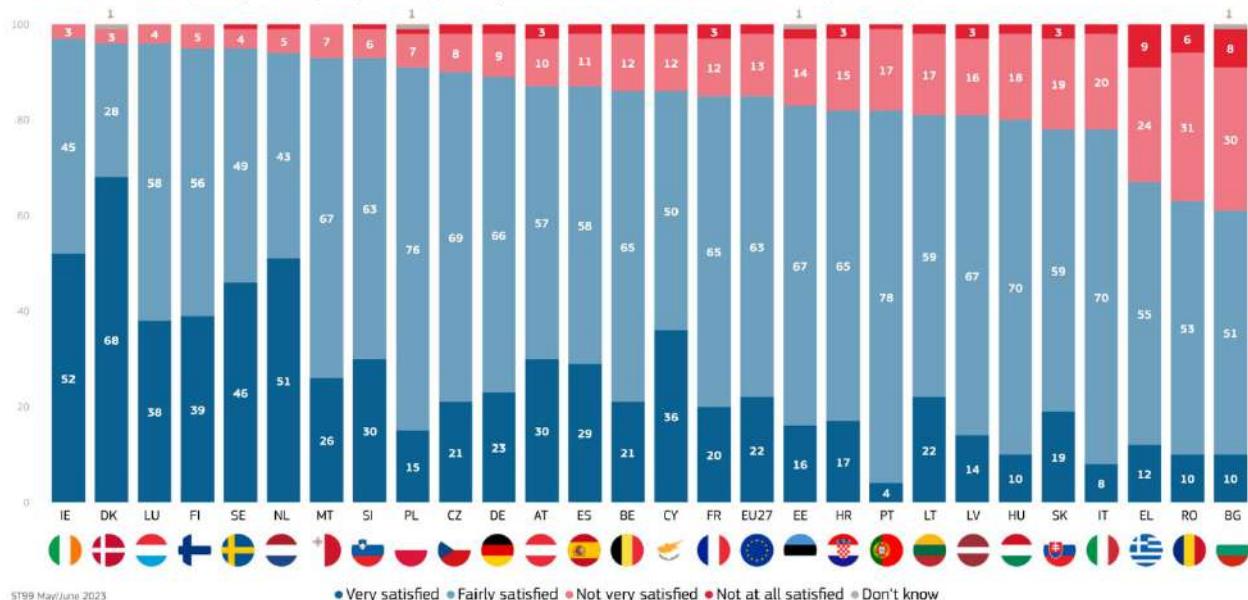
D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

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



ST99 May/June 2023

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

Sorted on total 'Satisfied'

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The socio-demographic data show that in almost all categories, more than seven in ten Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead. However, there are some differences, depending on the socioeconomic status of the respondents. Satisfaction is more widespread among managers (93%) than unemployed people (68%), and among respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (92%) than among people who have such difficulties most of the time (57%). The latter is the only category in which less than six in ten respondents are satisfied.

Satisfaction is also higher among people who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (96%) or upper middle class (93%) than among people who consider themselves as part of the working class (75%).

A similar pattern can be observed for respondents who hold a positive image of the EU (92% 'satisfied') versus those who hold a negative perception of it (68%). Respondents who think that things are going into the right direction in their country (94%) are also more likely to be satisfied with the life they lead than respondents who consider that things are going into the wrong direction in their country (79%).

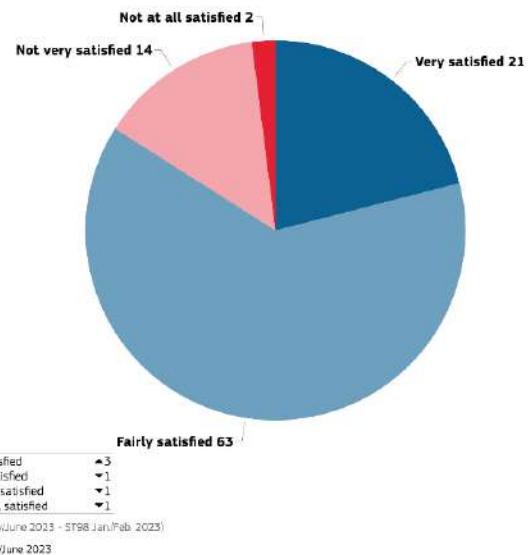
D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	85	15	0
Gender			
Man	86	14	0
Woman	84	16	0
Age			
15-24	92	8	0
25-39	88	12	0
40-54	83	17	0
55 +	81	19	0
Education (End of)			
15-	74	26	0
16-19	82	18	0
20+	90	10	0
Still studying	95	5	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	11	1
Managers	93	7	0
Other white collars	88	12	0
Manual workers	84	16	0
House persons	79	21	0
Unemployed	68	32	0
Retired	80	20	0
Students	95	5	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	43	0
From time to time	78	22	0
Almost never/ Never	92	8	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	75	25	0
The lower middle class	78	22	0
The middle class	90	10	0
The upper middle class	93	7	0
The upper class	96	4	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	8	0
Neutral	84	16	0
Negative	68	32	0

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When asked in particular about **satisfaction with their daily lives**, more than eight in ten Europeans (84%, +2 percentage points since –winter 2022-2023) say that they are satisfied³¹, including 21% (+3) who are “very satisfied” and 63% (-1) who are “fairly satisfied”. Less than a fifth of respondents are dissatisfied with their daily lives: 14% (-1) say that they are “not very satisfied” and 2% (-1) that they are “not at all satisfied”.

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



³¹ D70a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with your daily life?

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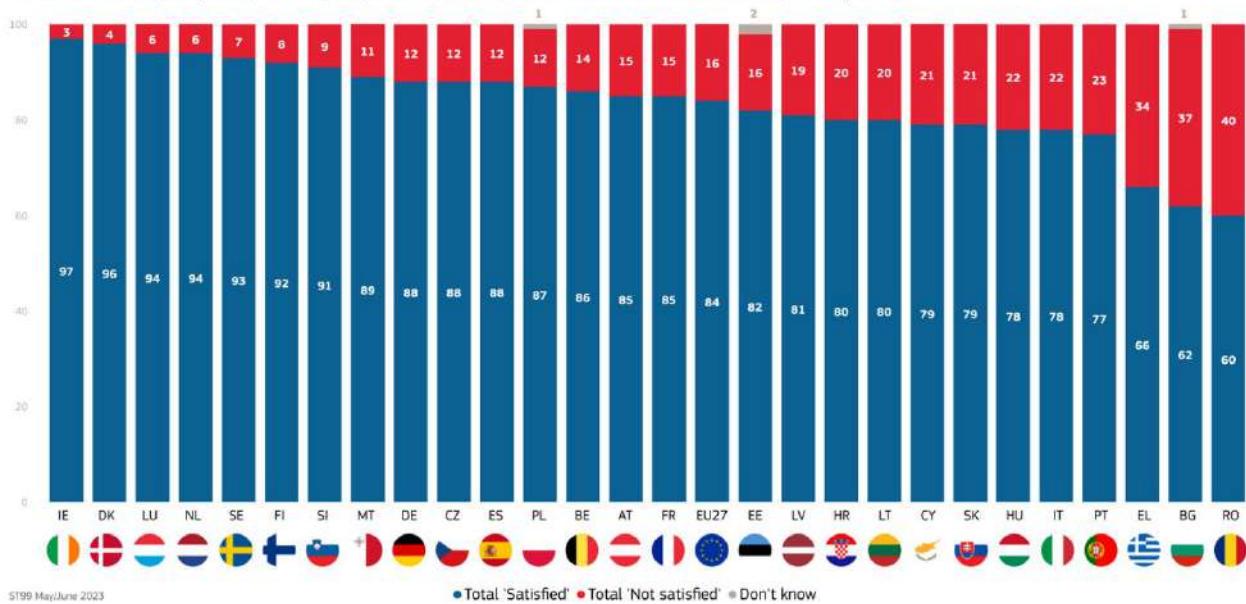
At least six in ten respondents in all EU Member States are satisfied with their daily lives. However, levels of satisfaction vary across Member States, ranging from 97% in Ireland, 96% in Denmark and 94% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 60% in Romania, 62% in Bulgaria and 66% in Greece, where proportions are the lowest.

In four countries (unchanged since the previous survey) more than four in ten respondents say that they are “very satisfied” with their daily lives: Denmark (65% “very satisfied”), Ireland (49%), the Netherlands (46%) and Sweden (40%). In contrast, dissatisfaction levels are particularly high in Romania (40% ‘not satisfied’, including 7% “not at all satisfied”), Bulgaria (37%, including 7% “not at all satisfied”) and Greece (34% ‘not satisfied’, including 9% “not at all satisfied”), where more than a third of respondents are dissatisfied with their daily lives.

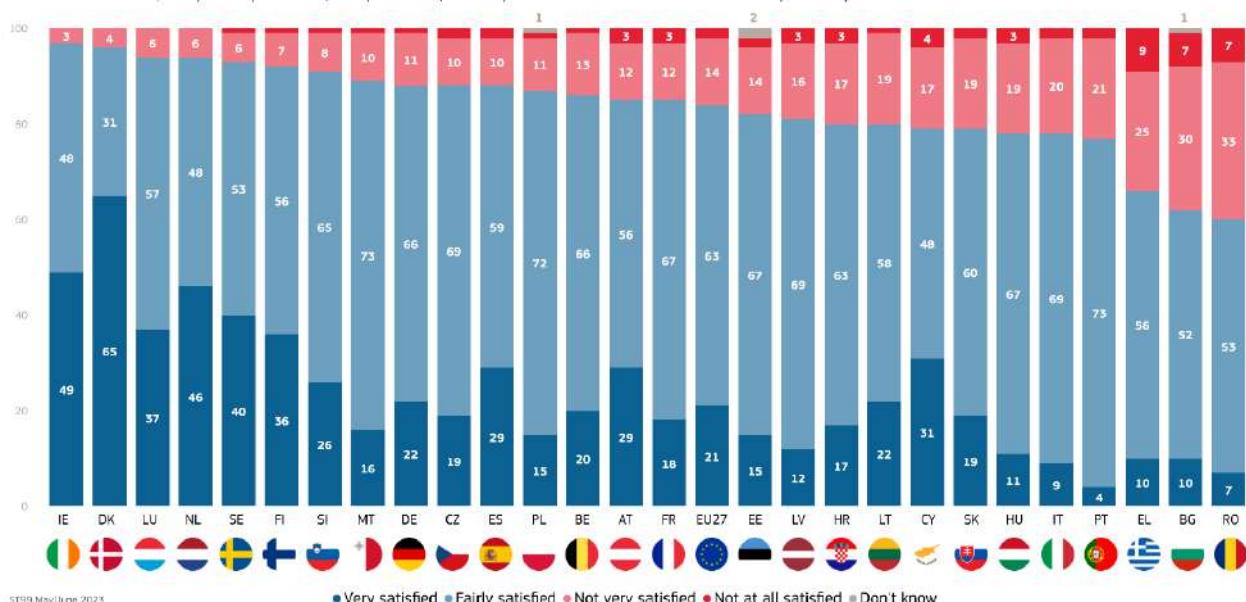
Since winter 2022-2023, levels of satisfaction have increased in 13 Member States (compared with nine in the previous survey), most particularly in Slovakia (79%, +10 pp), Hungary (78%, +8 pp) and Greece (66%, +8 pp), while levels of satisfaction have remained unchanged in seven countries. In contrast, satisfaction with daily life has decreased in seven countries, most particularly in Malta (89%, -5 pp), followed by Finland (92%, -2 pp).

Respondents in euro area countries tend to be slightly more satisfied with their daily lives (85%, +1 pp since winter 2022-2023) than those in countries **outside the euro area** (83%, +2 pp). As a matter of fact, levels of satisfaction with daily life have increased in almost identical proportions in both areas since the previous survey in winter 2022-2023.

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



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



Sorted on total 'Satisfied'

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The socio-demographic data show that in almost all categories more than two thirds of Europeans are satisfied with their daily lives. This is particularly true for younger respondents (91% of those aged 15-24 years), managers (91%), students (95%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (92%), and those who see themselves as upper class (96%) or upper middle class (92%) of society. The pattern is similar amongst those who hold a positive image of the EU (92%).

In the case of unemployed people, the majorities of respondents who are satisfied with their daily lives are narrower (67% 'satisfied' vs. 33% 'not satisfied'). Respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are predominantly satisfied (53% 'satisfied' vs. 47% 'not satisfied') in this survey from spring 2023, while a majority was dissatisfied in the previous survey from winter 2022-2023.

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	84	16	0
Gender			
Man	85	15	0
Woman	83	17	0
Age			
15-24	91	9	0
25-39	86	14	0
40-54	82	18	0
55 +	81	19	0
Education (End of)			
15-	74	26	0
16-19	81	19	0
20+	88	12	0
Still studying	95	5	0
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	86	13	1
Managers	91	9	0
Other white collars	87	13	0
Manual workers	82	18	0
House persons	78	22	0
Unemployed	67	33	0
Retired	79	21	0
Students	95	5	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	53	47	0
From time to time	77	23	0
Almost never/ Never	92	8	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	26	0
The lower middle class	77	23	0
The middle class	89	11	0
The upper middle class	92	8	0
The upper class	96	4	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	8	0
Neutral	82	18	0
Negative	67	33	0

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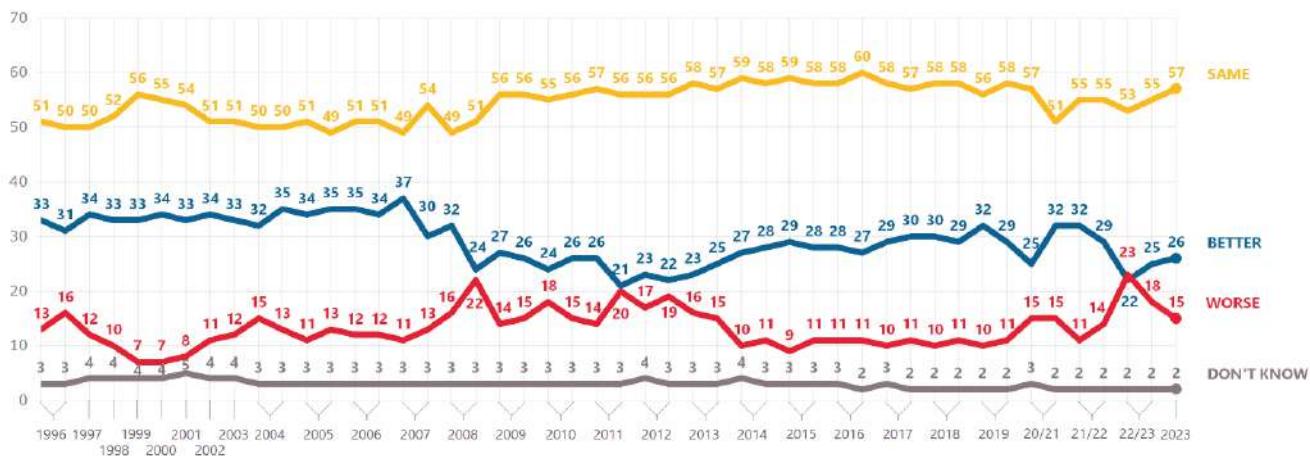
When looking ahead to the next twelve months, almost six in ten Europeans expect their personal situation to “stay the same” (57%, +2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023)³². 26% of respondents (+1 pp) expect their lives in general to get better. Negative opinions have dropped for the second time in a row. 15% hold a predominantly negative perception (-3 pp compared with winter 2022-2023 and -8 pp compared with summer 2022). Positive opinions outnumber negative opinions for the second consecutive time.

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

Optimism has increased within the **euro area** countries by two percentage points (27% “better”), as it has in countries **outside the euro area** (24%, +2 pp). On the other hand, pessimistic views have declined significantly in both areas: -3 pp within the euro area (down to 13% “worse”) and -4 pp outside the euro area (down to 20% “worse”).

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

Your life in general (% - EU)



³² QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general.

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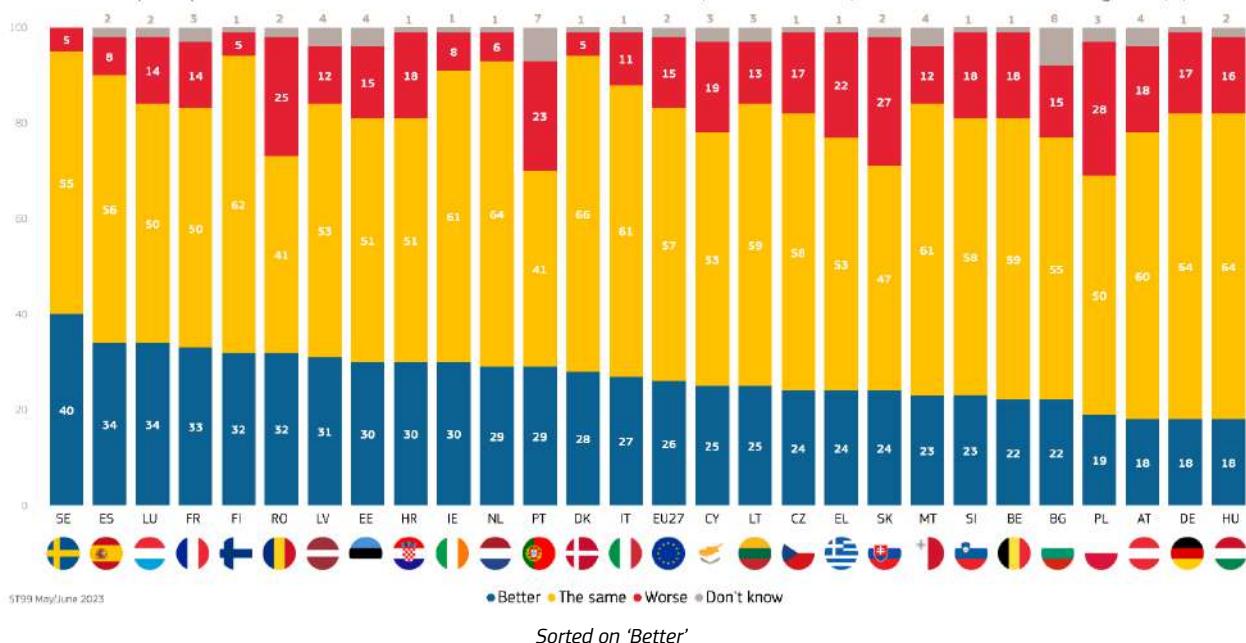
In 27 Member States of the European Union (compared with 26 in winter 2022-2023), respondents are most likely to expect their lives in general to be “**the same**” over the next twelve months. Within this group of countries, levels vary widely. Respondents are most likely to give this response in Denmark (66%), Germany, Hungary and the Netherlands (all 64%), and least so in Romania (41% “the same” vs. 32% “better” and 25% “worse”) and Portugal (41% “the same” vs. 29% “better” and 23% “worse”).

It is noteworthy that in five countries more than two in ten respondents expect their lives in general to be “**worse**” over the next twelve months, namely in Poland (28%), Slovakia (27%), Romania (25%), Portugal (23%) and Greece (22%).

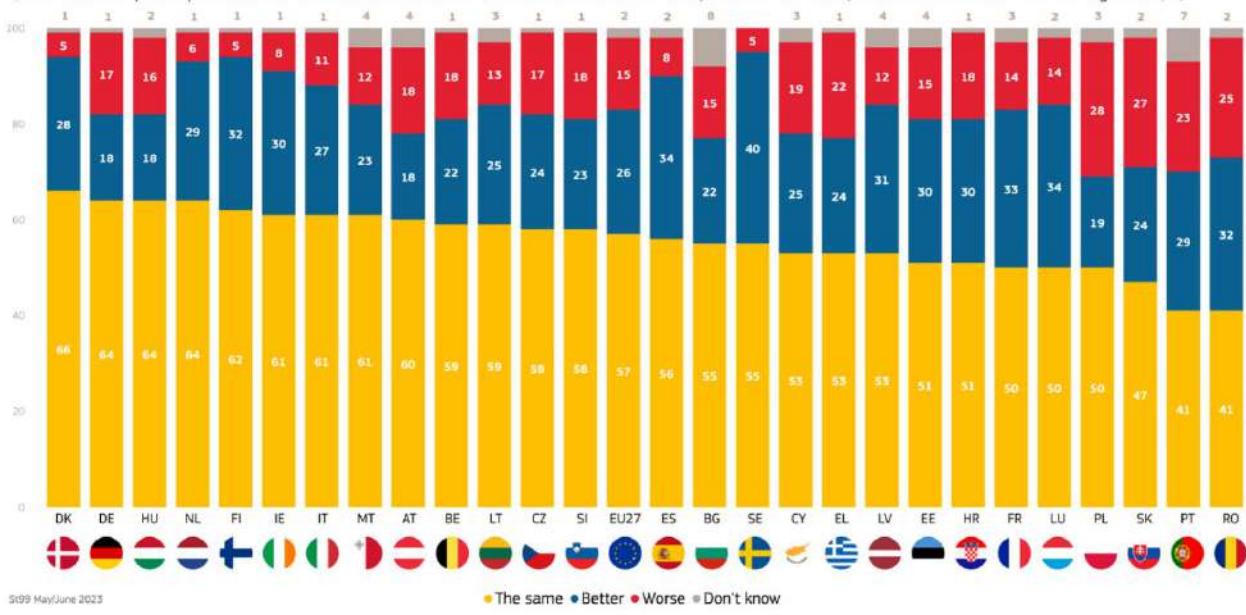
In no Member State (compared to the one in winter 2022-2023) are respondents more likely to expect life to be “**better**” than either “worse” or “the same”. However, positive expectations are the highest in Sweden (40%, +1 pp) and Spain (34%, +3 pp), where more than a third of respondents believe that their lives will get better over the next 12 months.

In 15 countries positive views have gained ground (compared with 18 in the previous survey, most significantly in Portugal (29%, +11 pp) and Luxembourg (34%, +10 pp). while proportions have remained unchanged in Latvia (31%), Estonia (30%) and Slovenia (23%). Conversely, positive views have lost ground in nine countries, most notably in Malta (23%, -23 pp).

QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-Your life in general (%)



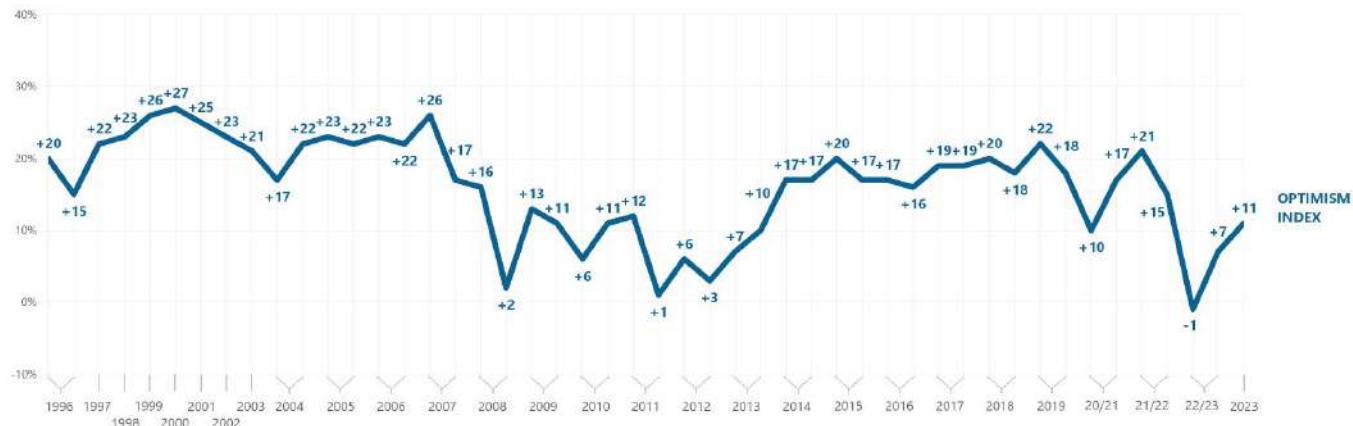
QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-Your life in general (%)



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The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding their lives in general³³ over the coming year has increased by four index points, after an eight-point increase in the previous survey. It currently stands at +11. The indicator stands higher than it did in winter 2020-2021.

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



The index is positive in 24 Member States (compared with 19 in the previous survey of winter 2022-2023). It is the highest in Sweden (+35 index points), Finland (+26) and Spain (+26), while it is the lowest in Germany (+1 index points), Greece and Hungary (each +2 index points). The index stands at 0 in Austria, while it is negative in two countries (compared with six in the previous survey), namely in Poland (-9 index points) and Slovakia (-3 index points).

Since winter 2022-2023, the index has improved in 20 Member States, most significantly in Luxembourg (+11 index points up to +20) and Portugal (+11 index points up to +6) and Hungary (+10 index points up to +2), where the index has become positive compared to winter 2022-2023. So was the evolution in Romania (+9 index points up to +7). The index has remained unchanged in Estonia (at +15) and Lithuania (+12). Conversely, it has decreased in five countries, most significantly in Malta (-26 index points down to +11).

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (%-Optimism index)



Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	11	20	6	2	-9	7	19	7	26	-3	12	6	23	0	22	16	19	5	35	1	27	15	12	4	23	7	2	11
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	7	9	-5	-8	-18	-2	11	0	19	-10	7	2	19	-4	20	14	17	3	33	0	26	15	12	6	25	13	9	37
↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲4	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼7	▼26	

³³ Difference between the positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

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The socio-demographic data show some significant differences between categories, reflecting the age and social status of respondents. Optimism for the next twelve months is more widespread among 15-24 years-old (45%) than among those aged 55 and over (15%), among students (44%) than among retirees (13%) or house persons (20%), and among people who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (28%) than among those who left school aged 15 or earlier (18%). To a lesser extend this same pattern applies to those who hold a positive image of the EU (30%) compared with those who have a negative image of it (18%).

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general

(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	26	15	57	2
Gender				
Man	27	14	57	2
Woman	26	16	56	2
Age				
15-24	45	9	43	3
25-39	37	13	49	1
40-54	25	18	55	2
55 +	15	16	66	3
Education (End of)				
15-	18	19	60	3
16-19	23	17	57	3
20+	28	12	58	2
Still studying	44	8	46	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	32	12	53	3
Managers	28	10	61	1
Other white collars	28	14	57	1
Manual workers	28	19	51	2
House persons	20	18	60	2
Unemployed	39	20	37	4
Retired	13	17	67	3
Students	44	8	46	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	26	28	42	4
From time to time	26	22	50	2
Almost never/ Never	26	10	62	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	22	20	54	4
The lower middle class	23	18	57	2
The middle class	28	13	57	2
The upper middle class	29	9	61	1
The upper class	29	12	59	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	30	10	58	2
Neutral	25	16	57	2
Negative	18	27	52	3

2. The main concerns of Europeans

2.1 Personal concerns

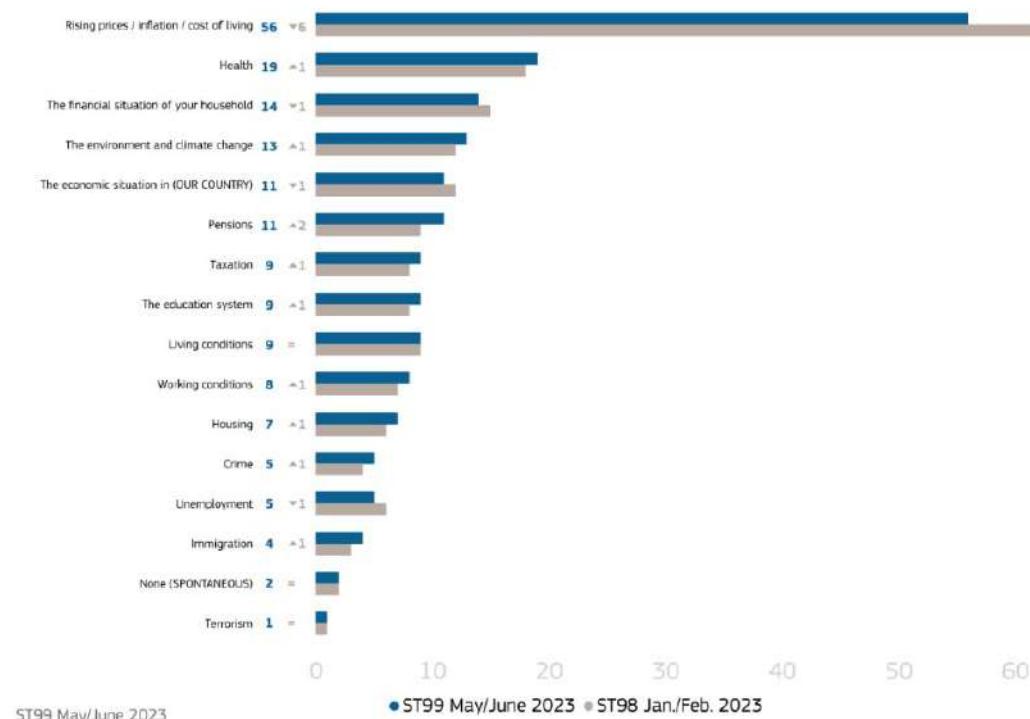
Still more than half of Europeans consider 'rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living' as the main personal concern

Despite a sharp decrease in this spring 2023 EB99 survey, **rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** continues to represent the most important concern that Europeans say that they face personally³⁴. This concern was mentioned in first place in 25 Member States (compared to 26 in the previous survey), and by 56% of respondents EU-wide. Thus, the proportion of respondents for whom this issue is the main or among the main concerns remains at a very high level. However, it is six percentage points lower than in winter 2022–2023, approaching slowly the level from winter 2021–2022, when it stood at 54%.

Around one fifth of the respondents (19%, +1 pp) are worried about **health** issues. The **financial situation of the household** ranks in third position (14%). Since the previous survey this item dropped slightly by one percentage point and is now closely followed by environment and climate change (13%), which has gained one percentage point since winter 2022–2023. 11% (-1 pp) are concerned about the **economic situation** of their countries and a similar proportion (11%, +2 pp) mention **pensions** as a matter of personal concern.

Living conditions (9%, unchanged), **taxation** (9%, +1 pp) and the **education system** (9%, +1 pp), now equally rank in seventh position, followed by **working conditions** (8%, +1 pp), **housing** (7%, +1), **unemployment** (5%, -1), **crime** (5%, +1) and **immigration** (4%, +1) with **terrorism** (1%, unchanged).

QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU 27) (%)



³⁴ QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

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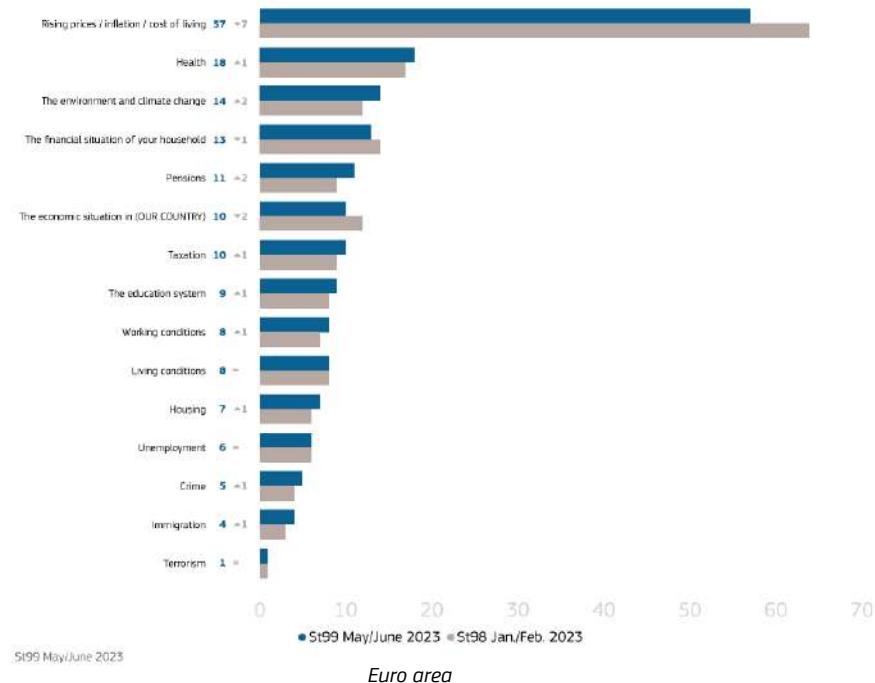
The Prioritisation of the issues faced by respondents is almost the same within euro area countries and in countries outside the euro area.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list in both the **euro area** countries (57%, -7 percentage points since the previous survey) and in those **outside the euro area** (51%, -6 pp), where this concern has lost ground in similar proportions. Within both groups of countries **health** (18%, +1 pp, in the euro area and 21%, +2 pp, outside the euro area) is ranked in second place. It is followed by **the environment and climate change** (14%, +4 pp),

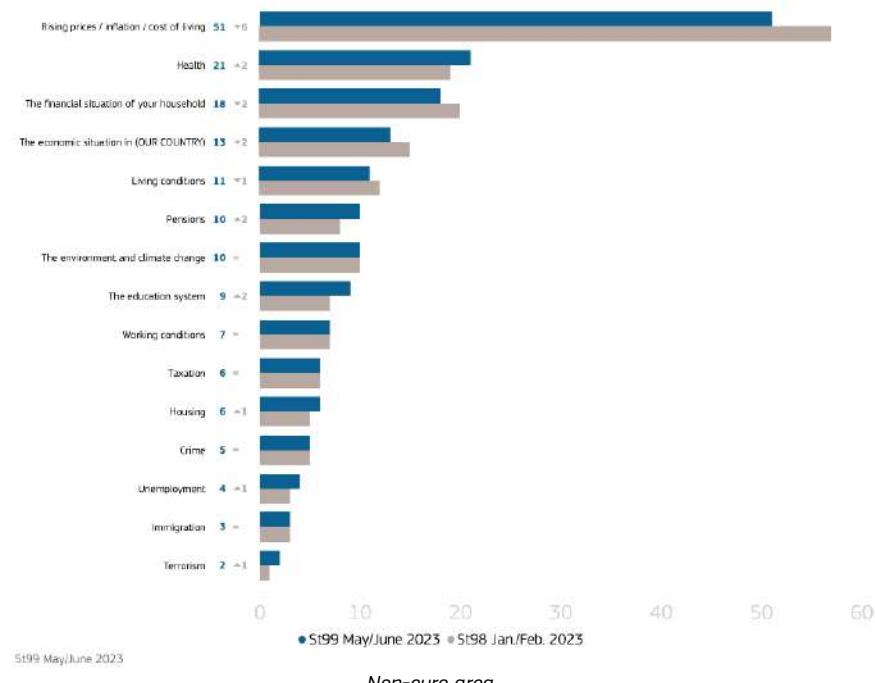
in the countries of the euro area, while the **financial situation of the household** (18% -2 pp) ranks third in the countries outside the euro-area.

The latter stands in fourth position in the countries of the euro area (13%, -1 pp), while **the economic situation of the country** (13%, -2 pp) holds this position in the countries outside the euro area.

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



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



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The country analysis reveals some significant differences between Member States.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is the leading issue currently faced by Europeans in 25 Member States (compared with 26 in winter 2022-2023). Within this group of countries, scores range from 77% in Malta and 68% in Germany, where they are the highest, to 39% in Denmark, where they are the lowest. Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living rank second in Finland (29%) and Sweden (27%).

Since winter 2022-2023, the proportions of respondents mentioning this item have evolved. This issue is of increasing personal concern in four Member States, with the highest increases observed in Malta (77%, +11 pp) and Cyprus (63%, +3 pp). However, this item is now less of a concern in 21 countries, most notably in Italy (47%, -14 pp) and Greece (62%, -10 pp).

Health is the most frequently mentioned personal concern in Finland (53%) and Sweden (34%), where this concern shares this position with the environment and climate change (34%). It ranks second in 14 Member States, including Denmark (29%), and third in six countries. Mentions are the lowest in Luxembourg (12%), where just over one in ten respondents are concerned about health at a personal level.

Since winter 2022-2023, this issue has gained ground in 15 countries, most markedly in Denmark (29%, +7 pp), while concerns have remained unchanged in seven countries. Conversely, personal concerns about health have diminished in five Member States, led by France (18%, -3 pp).

The financial situation of the household ranks second in eight countries, and third in six countries. Respondents are the most concerned about this issue in Hungary (25%) and least in Denmark (7%), Spain and Luxembourg (each 8%), where less than one in ten respondents are concerned about this issue.

Since winter 2022-2023, personal concerns about the financial situation of the household have increased in six countries, most strikingly in Slovenia (12%, +3 pp), while they have remained unchanged in seven and decreased in 14 others, most notably in Greece (22%, -6 pp) and Belgium (14%, -6 pp).

The environment and climate change ranks first in Sweden (34%), where it shares this position with health. It stands second in three countries, most particularly in the Netherlands (32%), and third in four Member States, most notably in Denmark (28%). On the other end of the scale, proportions are the lowest in Estonia, Bulgaria and Latvia (each 4%).

Since winter 2022-2023, this issue has gained ground in 17 countries, most markedly in Denmark (28%, +7 pp) and Malta (27%, +7 pp), while the extent of concern is unchanged in four countries and has decreased in six others, most markedly in Luxembourg (18%, -5 pp).

The economic situation of the country is a matter of concern at a personal level in Cyprus (16%), where it stands in second place. It ranks third in four countries. Conversely, proportions of respondents concerned about the economic situation of the country are lowest in Denmark and Malta (each 5%).

Since winter 2022-2023, personal concerns about the economic situation of the country have increased in six countries, especially in Slovakia (15%, +3 pp), while they have remained unchanged in three and decreased in the 18 remaining Member States, notably in Austria (7%, -5 pp).

Housing occupies second place in Luxembourg (25%), while taxation is second in Italy (19%) and third in Lithuania (22%) and Estonia (18%). **Pensions** stand in third position in four countries, namely in Romania, Portugal (each 15%), Slovenia (14%) and Spain (13%). Proportions are also high in Bulgaria (15%). On the other end of the scale, ranks Luxembourg (4%), where concerns about this issue are the lowest. **Living conditions** rank in the top three in Austria (16%), Malta (15%) and Poland (13%). In all three countries it holds third position. In Sweden 21% of respondents mention **crime** as a matter of personal concern, where it ranks third.

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

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices / inflation / cost of living	56	54	56	55	61	61	68	39	59	62	54	29	56	66	63	62	47	62	54	63	77	51	54	56	47	27	45	64
Health	19	21	17	14	14	20	13	29	19	17	19	53	18	17	19	22	18	23	12	26	14	27	19	18	18	34	28	18
The financial situation of your household	14	21	14	22	15	17	13	7	16	22	8	23	14	23	25	16	11	10	8	13	11	11	19	13	18	13	12	19
The environment and climate change	13	11	14	4	3	6	17	28	4	5	7	17	16	6	7	11	12	5	18	4	27	32	6	6	6	34	8	6
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	11	7	9	18	16	14	11	5	13	13	10	10	7	19	16	11	9	9	7	15	5	6	13	9	14	13	6	15
Pensions	11	7	10	15	9	11	10	8	7	13	13	9	13	11	10	6	10	9	4	12	7	11	9	15	15	6	14	11
Taxation	9	3	11	3	3	4	8	4	18	13	9	5	5	3	4	9	19	22	9	13	4	4	8	12	8	2	8	3
The education system	9	14	9	7	11	6	8	12	9	10	10	11	7	5	9	6	9	6	8	7	7	11	6	8	12	17	8	8
Living conditions	9	16	8	16	7	5	7	7	9	10	8	12	7	12	12	6	9	5	6	7	15	9	13	9	14	7	13	7
Working conditions	8	7	6	11	5	5	4	8	7	9	11	8	9	12	9	4	10	5	5	5	5	4	6	14	9	4	8	10
Housing	7	6	5	2	9	9	8	6	5	2	12	8	6	6	4	15	3	4	25	5	9	14	7	8	6	7	5	5
Crime	5	5	10	3	3	1	3	2	1	5	3	3	10	3	2	4	4	1	9	2	3	4	4	1	7	21	1	2
Unemployment	5	6	6	7	5	2	2	3	5	8	12	3	5	4	3	2	9	5	3	6	0	1	3	7	6	3	4	3
Immigration	4	4	6	2	13	3	5	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	7	1	3	1	5	4	3	1	6	5	1	2
None (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	2	2	4	5	2	10	3	1	2	0	3	0	1	5	2	6	5	4	2	1	0	4	0	0	6	2
Terrorism	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	2	0	1	

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

ST99 May/June 2023

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



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

- While more than half of respondents in almost all categories consider rising prices / inflation / cost of living as one of the two most important issues they are facing personally at the moment, proportions are less preponderant amongst younger respondents (47% of those aged 15-24 years), students (47%), the unemployed (49%), those who see themselves as upper middle class (47%) or upper class (49%) of society.
- At least two in ten respondents amongst the unemployed (22%), those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (30%) and those who see themselves as working class of society (20%) are concerned about the financial situation of their household, while concerns about this issue are the lowest amongst managers (8%), those who almost never or never have difficulties in paying their bills (9%) and those considering themselves as upper class (7%) or upper middle class (7%) of society.

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

	Rising prices / inflation / cost of living	Health	The financial situation of your household	The environment and climate change	Pensions	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	56	19	14	13	11	11
 Gender						
Man	55	17	13	13	11	11
Woman	56	21	15	12	11	10
 Age						
15-24	47	8	12	17	3	10
25-39	59	10	15	14	3	12
40-54	59	16	16	12	5	12
55 +	54	29	12	12	21	9
 Education (End of)						
15-	57	28	16	7	22	8
16-19	59	18	16	9	12	12
20+	54	19	12	18	7	10
Still studying	47	7	11	21	2	10
 Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	54	14	12	13	5	13
Managers	55	13	8	22	6	12
Other white collars	60	15	16	13	6	12
Manual workers	58	14	18	10	7	12
House persons	61	25	15	8	15	10
Unemployed	49	14	22	4	5	8
Retired	55	33	12	11	25	8
Students	47	7	11	21	2	10
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	57	16	30	5	13	8
From time to time	55	17	20	8	11	11
Almost never/ Never	56	20	9	17	11	11
 Consider belonging to						
The working class	59	22	20	6	15	9
The lower middle class	60	16	18	9	12	10
The middle class	54	19	11	15	9	11
The upper middle class	47	16	7	28	8	10
The upper class	49	19	7	21	4	20

Items mentioned by 10% or more

2.2 The main concerns at national level

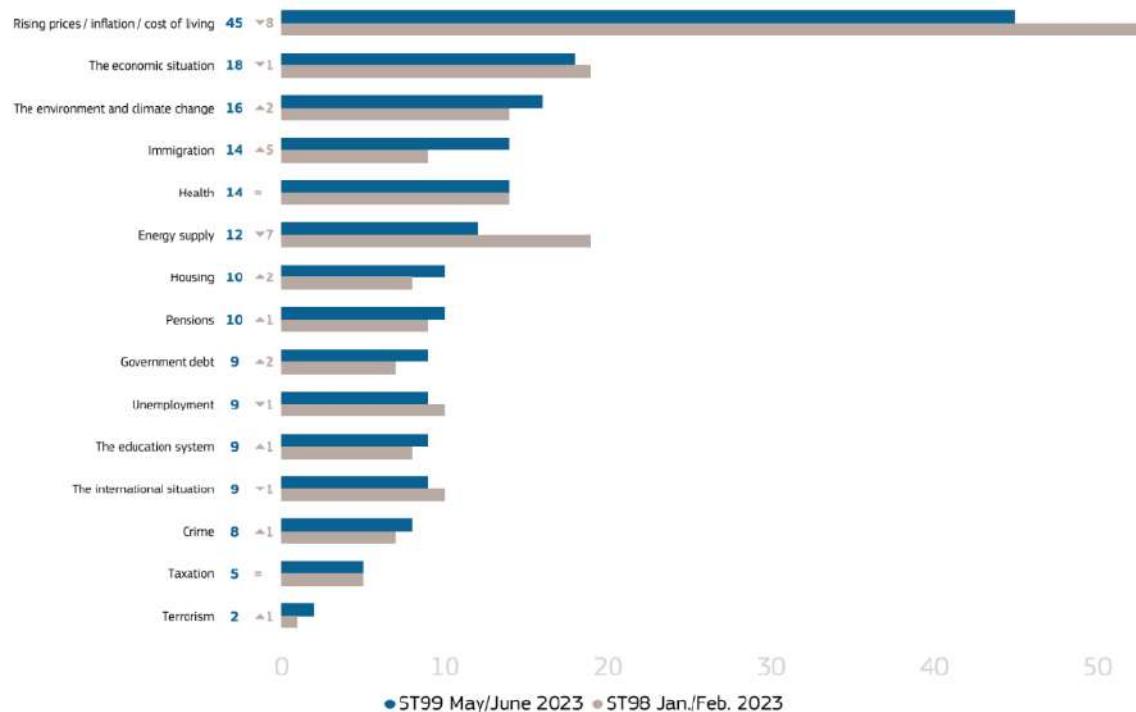
Despite a sharp drop, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important national issue – the economic situation now ranks second

In this EB99 survey from spring 2023, **rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living**³⁵ has remained the most important national issue for Europeans despite a sharp decrease of eight percentage points since winter 2022-2023. 45% of Europeans are concerned by this issue on a national level. **The economic situation** (18%, -1 pp) has remained in second position, followed by **the environment and climate change** which climbs from fourth to third position (16%, +2 pp).

Health (14%, unchanged) and **immigration** (14%, +5 pp) jointly rank in fourth position, followed by the **energy supply** (12%), which has decreased significantly by seven percentage points compared with the previous survey. One in ten Europeans are concerned on a national level by **pensions** (10%, +1 pp) and **housing** (10%, +2 pp).

Fewer than one in ten respondents mention the other issues: **the international situation** (9%, -1 pp), **education system** (9%, +1 pp), **unemployment** (9%, -1 pp), **government debt** (9%, +2), **crime** (8%, +1 pp), **taxation** (5%, unchanged) and **terrorism** (2%, +1 pp).

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU 27) (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

³⁵ QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

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

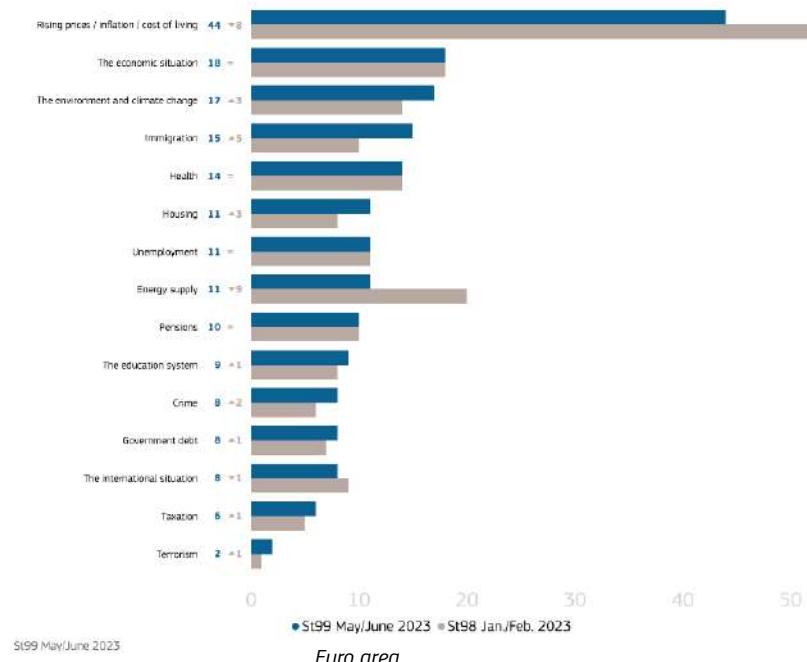
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list of concerns in the **euro area** countries (44%, -8 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), followed by the economic situation of the country (18%, unchanged) and the environment and climate change (17%, +3).

In the countries **outside the euro area**, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the main national concern (48%, -8 pp), ahead of the economic situation of the country (21%, -1 pp) and health (16%, +2 pp).

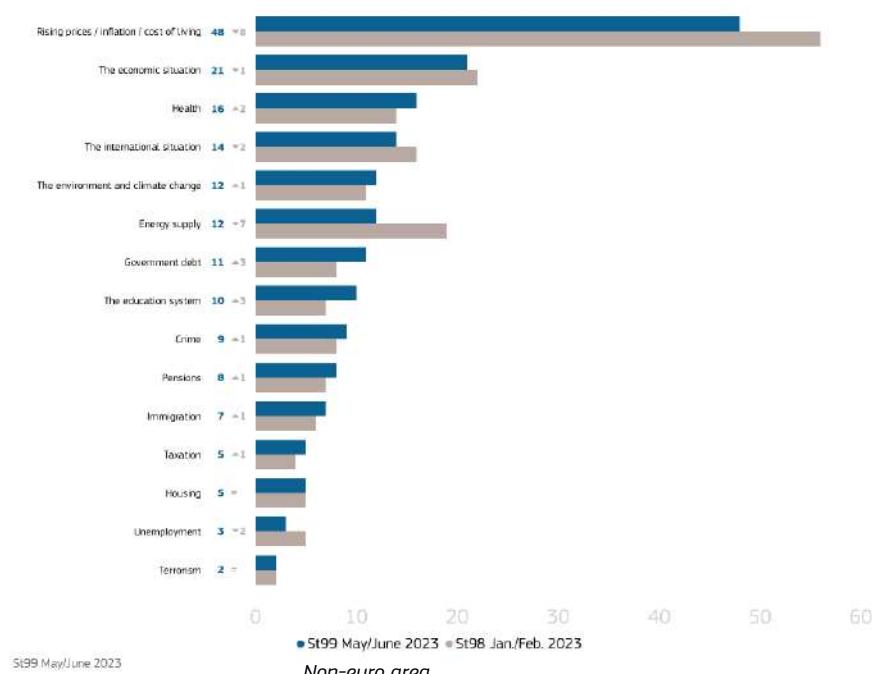
Despite a decrease in both areas, the **international situation** is almost twice as often mentioned in countries outside the euro area as in the euro area: 14% (-2pp) vs. 8% (-1 pp).

The **significant drop of energy supply** is also noteworthy: -9 percentage points in the countries of the euro area (down to 11%) and -7 points in the countries outside the euro area (down to 12%).

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



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



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Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is viewed as the most important issue facing their country by citizens in 21 EU Member States (compared with 22 in winter 2022–2023), with the highest scores recorded in Croatia (69%), Austria (61%) and Bulgaria (60%), where more than six in ten respondents say so, while scores are the lowest in Sweden (22%). This concern ranks second in three countries, namely in Luxembourg (51%), Ireland (44%) and the Netherlands (42%), and third in Denmark (30%).

Since winter 2022–2023, concerns about rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living have increased in three countries, namely Austria (61%, +6 pp), Luxembourg (51%, +2 pp) and Slovenia (39%, +1 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Cyprus (46%). However, concerns have diminished in 23 countries, most notably in Denmark (30%, -14 pp).

The economic situation ranks second in 11 countries (compared to nine in the previous survey), with the highest scores in Greece (35%), whereas the lowest proportions can be observed in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (each 6%). The issue ranks in third position in four countries, most notably in Czechia (25%), where a quarter of respondents are concerned by the economic situation on a national level.

Since winter 2022–2023, concerns about the national economic situation increased in 12 countries, including Malta (21%, +11 pp), while they have remained unchanged in Latvia (22%) et in France (11%). Conversely, concerns eased in 13 Member States, particularly in Portugal (22%, -8 pp).

While **energy supply** came second in six countries in the previous survey, it ranks solely third in two countries in this EB99 survey from spring 2023: namely in Poland and Bulgaria (each 15%). Proportions are also high in Denmark (24%), where almost a quarter of respondents mention this issue, while they are lowest in Italy (3%).

Since winter 2022–2023, concerns about energy supply have gained ground in only one Member State, namely in Ireland (13%, +2 pp), while they have remained unchanged in Portugal (3%) and Croatia (2%). Conversely, concerns about energy supply have decreased in 24 countries, most notably in Czechia (15%, -17 pp). In sum, concerns have decreased by at least 10 percentage points in eight countries.

Health ranks second in four countries, namely in Denmark (41%), Portugal (39%), Slovenia (37%) and Latvia (31%). The issue ranks third in eight other countries, including Ireland (27%), where more than a quarter of respondents say so.

Since winter 2022–2023, concerns about health have increased in 15 countries, most notably in Greece (24%, +9 pp), while concerns have remained unchanged in Czechia (3%). Conversely, concerns have decreased in 11 Member States, including Slovenia (37%, -13 pp), where decreases exceed 10 percentage points.

Although **the environment and climate change** comes second in the Netherlands (42%) and Sweden (32%) and third in five other

countries, including Denmark (32%), concerns for this issue vary widely amongst Member States. They are the lowest in Greece and Latvia (each 3%), but also in Estonia, Portugal and Bulgaria (each 4%). In total, less than one in ten respondents in 16 Member States consider environment and climate change as a preponderant concern on a national level.

Since winter 2022–2023, concerns about the environment and climate change have gained ground in 21 countries, most markedly in Malta (28%, +13 pp) and Denmark (42%, +10 pp), with increases of at least 10 percentage points, while proportions have remained unchanged in five countries. Luxembourg (15%, -3 pp) is the only country where concerns have decreased.

Housing ranks first in Ireland (61%) where concerns about this issue have increased significantly since the previous survey (+9 pp) and Luxembourg (56%, +4) and third in the Netherlands (30%, -1).

Crime ranks first in Sweden (42%) and third in France (19%), where it shares this position with health (19%), and Croatia (14%). Evolutions since winter 2022–2023 are noteworthy in Malta (6%), where concerns about crime have dropped sharply, by 20 percentage points since the previous survey.

Government debt holds second place in Czechia (29%, +10 pp) and in Finland (26%, -1 pp), whereas it is not mentioned by any respondent in Sweden.

Immigration stands in second position in four countries, most significantly in Cyprus (45%), and third in the Netherlands (30%) and Belgium (15%), where it shares this position with the education system.

Since winter 2022–2023, concerns about immigration have increased in 21 countries, most notably in Malta (35%, +20 pp) and the Netherlands (30%, +13 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Latvia (4%) and Slovakia (8%) and decreased in four countries, including Cyprus (45%, -7 pp).

The **international situation** ranks third in Poland and Bulgaria (each 15%). Proportions are also high in Denmark (24%), Finland (17%) and Lithuania (15%). Compared with winter 2022–2023, concerns have decreased most notably in Estonia (13%, -10 pp).

Pensions are mentioned in second position in France (20%) and in third in Slovenia (18%). On the contrary, proportions are the lowest in Ireland (1%) and Sweden (2%).

The **education system** ranks third in Sweden (24%), Romania (20%) and Belgium (15%).

Unemployment ranks third in Spain (22%) and in Italy (20%), with at least two in ten respondents saying so, while taxation stands in third place in Estonia (23%), where more than two in ten respondents mention this concern.

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



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

ST99 May/June 2023.

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



Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

ST99 May/June 2023.

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

	Rising prices / inflation / cost of living	The economic situation	The environment and climate change	Immigration	Health	Energy supply	Housing	Pensions
EU27	45	18	16	14	14	12	10	10
 Gender								
Man	44	19	16	15	12	13	10	9
Woman	46	18	16	12	16	10	10	10
 Age								
15-24	45	18	20	9	9	11	12	9
25-39	48	19	17	12	14	13	12	7
40-54	44	21	16	13	15	12	10	7
55 +	44	17	14	16	16	11	8	13
 Education (End of)								
15-	45	19	8	15	19	10	9	16
16-19	48	20	12	15	13	12	9	10
20+	41	16	23	12	16	12	11	8
Still studying	43	18	24	9	8	12	11	8
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	43	20	14	16	15	13	9	5
Managers	42	18	24	15	13	13	12	7
Other white collars	46	21	17	13	14	13	10	8
Manual workers	47	20	12	13	15	11	11	8
House persons	53	21	11	12	16	10	10	9
Unemployed	43	21	12	12	13	10	11	9
Retired	44	15	14	16	17	11	8	15
Students	43	18	24	9	8	12	11	8
 Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	49	21	6	13	14	8	13	14
From time to time	47	22	11	13	15	12	10	10
Almost never/ Never	43	17	20	14	14	12	10	9
Consider belonging to								
The working class	51	22	9	11	17	10	11	12
The lower middle class	48	17	13	13	14	11	10	11
The middle class	43	18	17	14	14	12	10	9
The upper middle class	37	15	33	16	12	13	11	5
The upper class	37	15	20	19	13	17	13	6
Image of the EU								
Positive	45	18	22	11	14	13	11	8
Neutral	44	18	13	14	15	11	10	11
Negative	46	20	8	21	14	9	8	12

2.3 Main concerns at European level

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is seen as the most important issue faced by the EU, closely followed by the international situation and immigration

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living has remained the most important issue currently facing the EU (27%), despite a significant decrease of five percentage points since winter 2022-2023.

The second most mentioned issue is the **international situation** (25%, -3 pp), while **immigration** has climbed from sixth to third position (24%, +7 pp).

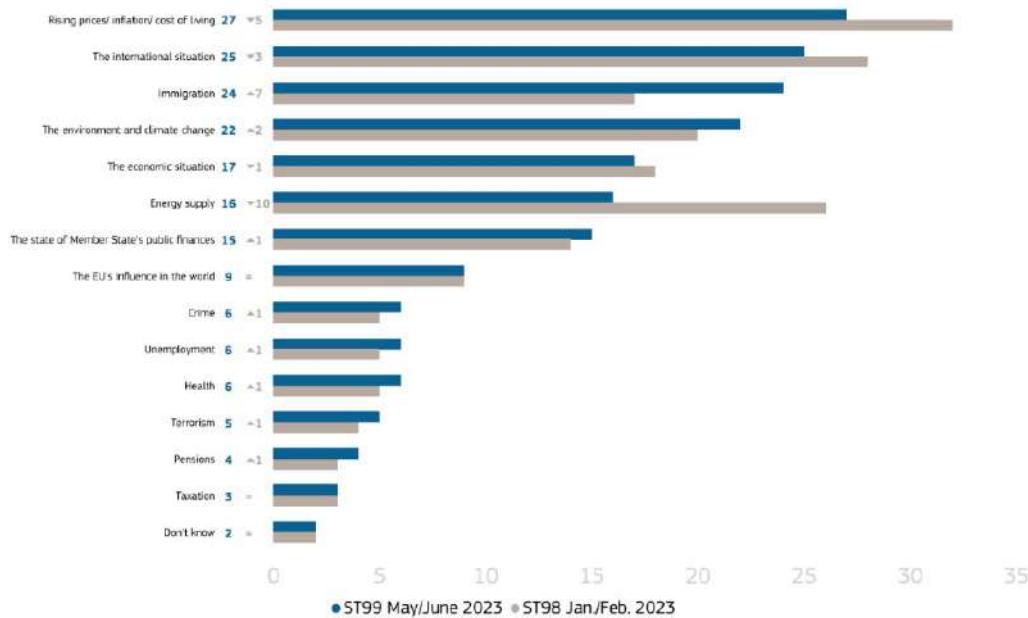
The environment and climate change has remained in fourth position (22%), despite a slight increase of two percentage points since the previous survey.

The **economic situation** still stands fifth in the ranking (17%, -1 pp), while **energy supply** has dropped from third to sixth position (16%, -10 pp).

The **state of Member States' public finances** has remained in seventh position (15%, +1 pp), while the **EU's influence in the world** holds eighth position (9%, unchanged).

The remaining issues are mentioned less often: **crime** (6%, +1 pp), **unemployment** (6%, +1 pp), **health** (6%, +1 pp), **terrorism** (5%, +1 pp), **pensions** (4%, +1 pp), **taxation** (3%, unchanged).

QA5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU 27) (%)



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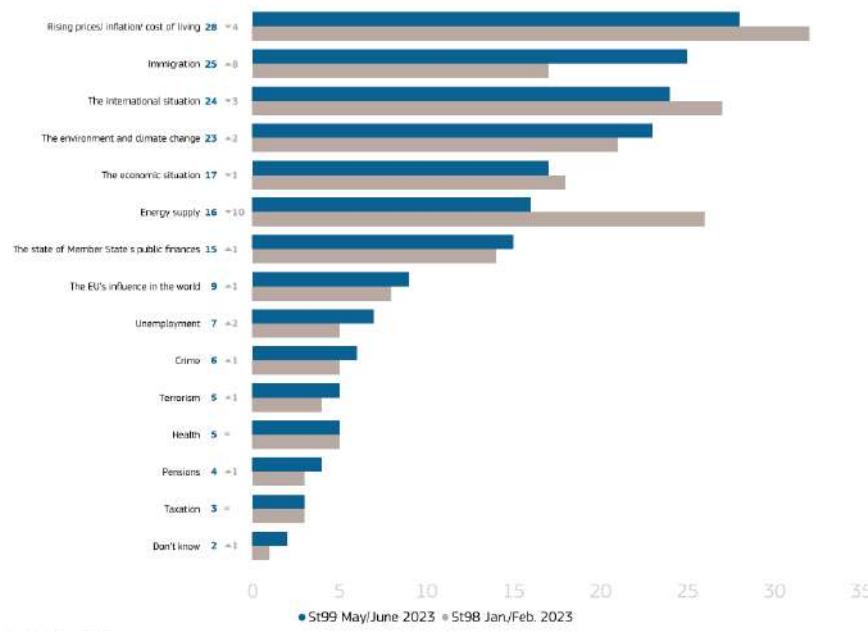
The ranking order of the three most important issues differs slightly between **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list with 28% (-4 pp) in the countries of the euro area, while it ranks second (27%, -3 pp) in the countries outside of the euro area.

The international situation comes first in the countries outside the euro area (29%, -2 pp), while it stands in third position in the euro zone (24%, -3 pp).

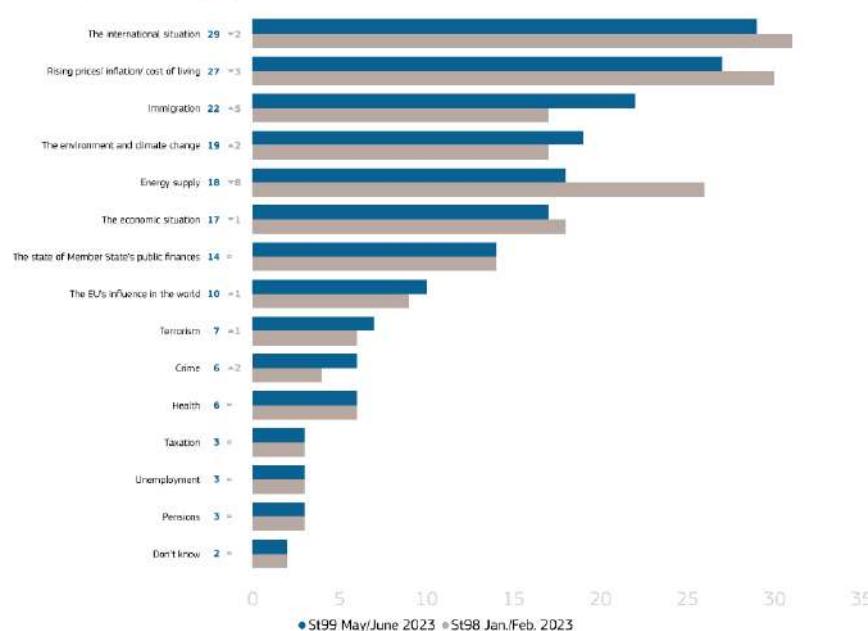
Immigration ranks second in the euro area (25%, +8 pp), while it holds third position in the countries outside the euro area (22%, +5 pp). Increases for this issue are significant in both areas.

Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EURO ZONE) (%)



Euro area

Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (NON EURO) (%)



Non-euro area

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is the most important issue in eight countries, ranks second in five countries and third in six others. In total, this concern holds a top-three position in 20 Member States.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is the most important issue in eight Member States (down from 12 in winter 2022-2023), most particularly in Luxembourg (39%) and Croatia (35%). It is the second most mentioned issue in nine Member States, including Ireland (31%), where more than three in ten respondents mention this issue. This concern ranks third in six countries, including Germany (27%), where more than a quarter of respondents say so.

Since winter 2022-2023, concerns about rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living have increased in Bulgaria (25%, +3) and Luxembourg (39%, +2 pp), while they have remained unchanged in Spain (33%), Belgium (31%) and Slovenia (27%). Conversely, concerns have declined in 22 countries, most markedly in Malta (17%, -15 pp) and Czechia (24%, -10 pp).

The **international situation** stands in second place at the EU level but ranks first in eleven countries (up from eight in winter 2022-2023), including most markedly Malta (49%) and Estonia (46%). Concerns about the international situation rank second in seven countries, including Denmark (39%) and Sweden (35%). It ranks third in five countries including the Netherlands, where three in ten respondents mention this concern (30%).

Since winter 2022-2023, concerns about the international situation have gained ground in eight countries, most particularly in Malta (49%, +9 pp) and Slovakia (36%, +5 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Luxembourg (22%). On the other hand, concerns about the international situation have declined in 18 countries, most markedly in the Netherlands (30%, -10 pp).

Energy supply doesn't rank in the first three places at EU-level any longer (it dropped from third to sixth position), but is the most mentioned concern in Greece (25%), where it shares this position with immigration (25%). It ranks second in Estonia (24%) and Slovenia (23%) and third in Sweden (30%), Czechia (25%), Hungary (24%) and Slovakia (22%).

Since winter 2022-2023, concerns about energy supply have not increased in any Member State of the EU. They have remained unchanged in Ireland (23%) and decreased in 26 countries, most notably in Slovakia (22%, -20 pp) and Greece (25%, -18 pp). In sum, concerns about the energy supply have decreased in 15 Member States by more than 10 percentage points.

Fourth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks first in Sweden (50%), Denmark (43%) and Austria (32%), second in five countries, with the highest scores in the Netherlands (46%), and third in Belgium (25%).

Since winter 2022-2023, concerns about the environment and climate change have increased in 23 countries, most notably in the Netherlands (46%, +8 pp) and Austria (32%, +7 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Italy (18%) and Poland (12%). Conversely, concerns about the environment and climate change decreased in Malta (16, -3 pp) and Belgium (25%, -1 pp).

The economic situation ranks fifth on the EU-level but comes second in Lithuania (27%) and Cyprus (25%) and third in four countries, including Malta (26%).

Ranked third at EU level, **immigration** is topping the list of concerns in five countries, including the Netherlands (49%), while it ranks second in Malta (41%), Bulgaria (31%), Belgium (29%) and Czechia (27%) and third in five countries.

Since winter 2022-2023, concerns about immigration have increased in 23 countries, most notably in Malta (41%, +19 pp) and the Netherlands (49%, +17 pp), while they have remained unchanged in Estonia (21%). Conversely, concerns about immigration have decreased in Cyprus (47%, -1 pp), Bulgaria (31%, -1 pp) and Croatia (11%, -3 pp).

The **state of Member States' public finances** is the only other issue that appears in the top three in any country, ranking second in Portugal (24%) and third in Croatia (23%).

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Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	27	27	31	25	22	24	27	21	22	18	33	23	29	35	26	31	29	20	39	29	17	16	32	17	25	16	27	25
The international situation	25	24	20	34	16	35	26	39	46	23	22	41	22	27	29	24	21	40	22	34	49	30	23	28	26	35	19	36
Immigration	24	23	29	31	47	26	36	24	21	25	14	15	19	11	23	33	18	17	18	22	41	49	22	17	14	15	22	16
The environment and climate change	22	32	25	9	9	14	28	43	9	14	16	28	26	18	14	22	18	12	26	11	16	46	12	12	14	50	16	11
The economic situation	17	18	14	18	25	19	16	11	21	22	21	14	14	18	20	13	20	27	18	18	26	9	16	16	20	14	17	19
Energy supply	16	22	15	16	11	25	17	15	24	25	12	17	15	20	24	23	17	18	15	15	7	12	13	7	18	30	23	22
The state of Member State's public finances	15	12	13	9	11	18	14	6	10	21	18	20	10	23	22	5	17	6	12	7	5	11	14	24	14	5	11	21
The EU's influence in the world	9	11	9	12	3	9	10	12	8	12	7	13	9	13	11	8	5	11	10	5	5	13	9	13	10	10	10	11
Crime	6	7	8	6	13	4	6	4	2	7	2	7	11	6	4	3	6	4	8	5	3	5	6	5	12	9	7	7
Unemployment	6	5	6	4	8	1	3	2	3	7	9	3	5	4	4	4	15	3	4	6	9	1	4	5	6	1	2	3
Health	6	4	5	5	5	1	2	6	3	8	7	3	8	4	5	11	7	3	7	6	2	1	8	5	11	2	7	4
Terrorism	5	3	8	8	10	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	7	9	5	9	3	8	5	6	6	3	8	11	9	6	6	5
Pensions	4	3	5	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	5	1	6	4	3	1	6	1	3	6	1	1	4	2	5	1	5	4
Taxation	3	3	4	2	2	1	2	1	5	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	9	4	2	6	1	1	4	3	7	1	4	1

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

ST99 May/June 2023

Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU 27) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	27	31	25	24	21	27	22	31	18	33	30	35	29	22	29	20	39	26	17	16	27	32	17	25	27	25	23	16
The international situation	25	20	34	35	15	26	46	24	23	22	22	27	21	16	34	40	22	29	49	30	24	23	28	26	20	36	40	35
Immigration	24	29	31	27	24	36	21	33	25	14	19	11	18	47	22	17	18	23	41	49	23	22	18	14	22	16	15	15
The environment and climate change	22	25	9	14	43	28	9	22	14	16	26	18	18	9	11	12	26	14	16	46	32	12	12	14	16	11	29	50
The economic situation	17	14	18	19	11	16	21	13	22	21	14	18	20	25	18	27	18	20	26	9	18	16	16	20	17	19	15	14
Energy supply	16	15	16	25	15	17	24	23	25	12	13	20	17	11	15	18	15	24	7	12	22	13	7	18	23	22	17	30
The state of Member State's public finances	15	13	9	17	6	14	10	5	21	18	10	23	17	11	7	6	12	22	5	11	12	14	24	14	12	21	20	5
The EU's influence in the world	9	9	12	9	12	10	8	8	12	7	9	13	5	3	5	11	10	11	5	13	11	9	13	10	9	11	13	10
Crime	6	8	6	4	4	6	2	3	7	2	11	6	6	13	5	4	8	4	3	5	7	6	5	12	7	7	7	9
Unemployment	6	6	4	1	2	3	3	4	7	9	5	4	15	8	6	3	4	4	9	1	5	4	5	6	2	3	3	1
Health	6	5	5	1	15	2	3	11	8	7	8	4	7	5	6	3	7	5	2	1	4	8	5	11	7	4	3	2
Terrorism	5	8	8	4	5	4	5	9	5	4	7	9	3	10	6	8	5	5	6	3	3	8	11	9	6	5	6	6
Pensions	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	6	4	6	3	6	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	5	5	4	1	1	
Taxation	0	4	2	0	1	2	5	2	3	5	1	3	9	2	6	4	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	7	4	1	1	

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	The international situation	Immigration	The environment and climate change	The economic situation	Energy supply	The state of Member State's public finances
EU27	27	25	24	22	17	16	15
 Gender							
Man	27	26	25	21	17	17	15
Woman	28	24	22	23	17	15	14
 Age							
15-24	29	24	17	27	20	17	12
25-39	31	25	21	25	17	16	16
40-54	28	28	23	21	18	17	16
55 +	24	25	28	20	16	16	14
 Education (End of)							
15-	27	21	24	15	16	13	15
16-19	29	24	25	18	18	16	15
20+	25	30	24	28	16	17	14
Still studying	28	26	17	32	20	17	12
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	24	27	26	21	17	19	17
Managers	26	31	23	31	17	18	15
Other white collars	29	26	23	22	18	18	16
Manual workers	32	23	21	19	18	15	16
House persons	31	21	19	18	15	15	14
Unemployed	30	24	23	17	20	12	12
Retired	23	25	30	20	15	15	13
Students	28	26	17	32	20	17	12
 Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	31	19	20	12	18	14	18
From time to time	31	22	21	18	18	16	15
Almost never/ Never	25	28	26	26	17	17	14
Consider belonging to							
The working class	30	24	22	16	18	15	15
The lower middle class	28	23	26	19	18	16	14
The middle class	27	25	23	23	17	17	15
The upper middle class	20	31	29	38	15	17	13
The upper class	24	28	32	28	10	14	16
Image of the EU							
Positive	25	29	22	27	16	18	15
Neutral	29	23	23	20	18	15	14
Negative	30	20	30	14	18	16	16

Items mentioned by 10% or more

3. Political aspects

3.1 Interest in politics

After a slight decrease in the previous survey, **the index measuring how interested Europeans are in politics³⁶** has remained stable since the previous survey: 18% (unchanged) of respondents have a 'strong' interest in politics, while 48% (unchanged) have a 'moderate' interest and 16% (-1 pp) have a 'low' level of interest; 18% (+1 pp) are not interested in politics at all.

Europeans are primarily interested in **national political matters³⁷**: 55% discuss them occasionally with friends or relatives (unchanged since winter 2022-2023) and 24% do so frequently (-1 percentage point). Overall, 79% (-1 pp) of respondents discuss these issues, whether occasionally or frequently. Conversely, over one fifth of respondents never discuss national political matters (21%, +1 pp).

In second place come **local political matters**: just a fifth of respondents discuss them frequently (20%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023), while 54% discuss them occasionally (unchanged) and 26% (+1 pp) say that they never do so.

European political matters seem to be slightly less widely discussed, although nearly seven in ten Europeans do discuss European political matters (68%, -1 pp) either occasionally or frequently: 15% (-1 pp) of respondents discuss them frequently and 53% (unchanged) occasionally, while 32% (+1 pp) answered "never".

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

National political matters



Local political matters



European political matters



● Frequently ■ Occasionally ■ Never

ST99 May/June 2023

³⁶ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters. A score is then attributed to each answer: 'Never' = 0; 'Occasionally' = 1; 'Frequently' = 2. A political interest index is then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: 'not at all interested in politics' = 0; 'slightly' = 1 to 2; 'moderately' = 3 to 4; 'strongly' = 5 to 6

³⁷ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters.

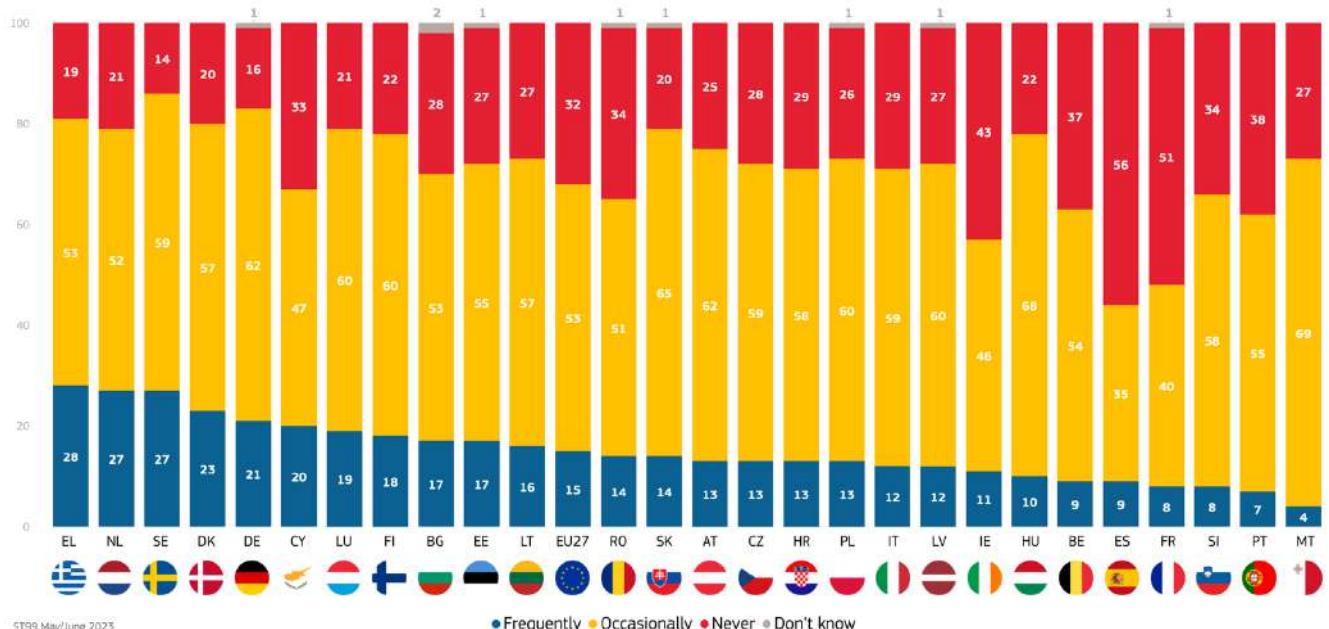
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In 25 Member States (unchanged since the previous survey) a majority of respondents **“occasionally” discuss European political matters** with their friends or relatives, with the highest proportions observed in Malta (69%) and Hungary (68%), where more than two thirds of respondents say so. Respondents in France and Spain are an exception. In Spain 35% of respondents “occasionally” discuss European political matters, but 56% say that they “never” do so. In France a similar pattern can be observed: 40% “occasionally” discuss such matters with their friends and relatives, but 51% “never” do so.

European political matters are most likely to be “frequently” discussed by respondents in Greece (28%), Sweden and the Netherlands (each 27%), where more than a quarter of respondents give this answer. In contrast, at least four in ten respondents “never” discuss European political matters with their relatives and friends in Spain (56%), France (51%) and Ireland (43%).

In comparison with winter 2022-2023, European political matters are more “frequently” discussed in eight Member States, led by Estonia (17%, +5 percentage points), while proportions have remained unchanged in Germany (21%), Romania (14%), Spain and Belgium (both 9%). Conversely, the levels have decreased in 15 countries, most particularly in Malta (4%, -27 pp) and Latvia (12%, -6 pp).

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



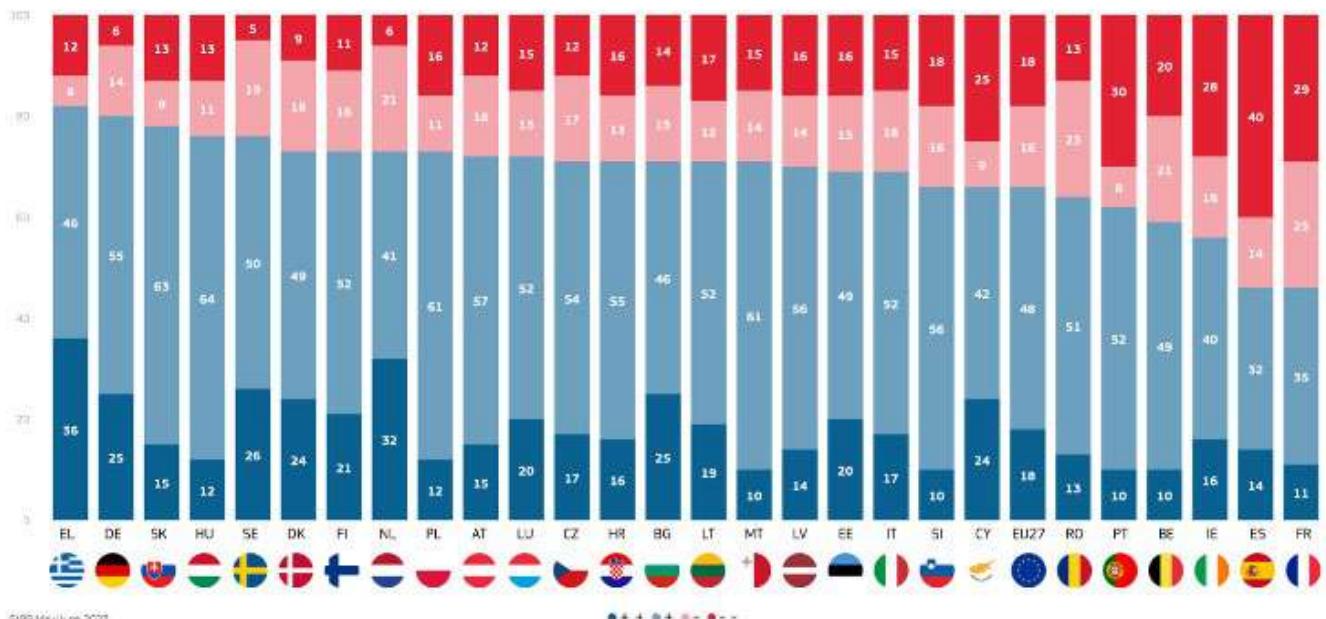
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In ten Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2022–2023) at least one in five respondents have a ‘strong’ interest in politics. Within this group of countries, interest is the most widespread in Greece (36%), the Netherlands (32%) and Sweden (26%). Conversely, in five Member States at least a quarter of respondents are ‘not at all’ interested in political matters, namely Spain (40%), Portugal (30%), France (29%), Ireland (28%) and Cyprus (25%).

Since winter 2022–2023, the proportion of Europeans who are strongly interested in political matters has increased in ten Member States (unchanged since the previous survey), most notably in Estonia (20%, +6 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in six countries and decreased in 11 Member States, most notably in Malta (10%, -27 pp) and to a smaller extend in Latvia (14%, -7 pp).

C2. Political interest index (%)



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● + + ○ + ○ - - ■ - -

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The socio-demographic data show that interest in European political matters is significantly correlated with the education and social position of respondents. In fact, most socially and economically advantaged categories tend to discuss European political matters with friends and relatives more often. Thus, 20% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 and beyond, 21% of managers, 21% of the self-employed, 24% of those who see themselves as part of the upper middle class and 27% of those who consider they are part of the upper class "frequently" discuss European political matters, while those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (8%), the unemployed (11%), house persons (9%), and those who see themselves as part of the working class (10%) or lower middle class (12%) do so less often.

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

	Frequently	Occasionally	Never	Don't know
EU27	15	53	32	0
Gender				
Man	16	56	27	1
Woman	13	51	36	0
Age				
15-24	11	46	42	1
25-39	15	55	30	0
40-54	15	57	28	0
55 +	15	53	32	0
Education (End of)				
15-	8	45	47	0
16-19	12	56	31	1
20+	20	56	24	0
Still studying	15	46	38	1
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	21	58	21	0
Managers	21	61	18	0
Other white collars	13	59	27	1
Manual workers	12	54	33	1
House persons	9	46	45	0
Unemployed	11	40	49	0
Retired	14	52	34	0
Students	15	46	38	1
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	14	41	45	0
From time to time	14	53	32	1
Almost never/ Never	15	56	29	0
Consider belonging to				
The working class	10	45	44	1
The lower middle class	12	52	35	1
The middle class	16	57	27	0
The upper middle class	24	59	17	0
The upper class	27	55	18	0

3.2 Trust in institutions

Trust in national political institutions and the European Union has decreased slightly

Since winter 2022-2023, trust in national political institutions has decreased for the regional or local authorities and political parties but has remained stable for the national government and the national parliament³⁸:

- 32% of respondents (unchanged since winter 2022-2023) trust their **national government**, compared with 63% (unchanged) who do not;
- A slightly larger proportion of respondents (33%, unchanged) trust their **national parliament**, compared with 62% (+1 pp) who “tend not to trust” it;
- Trust in **national political parties** has slightly decreased (20%, -1 pp), whereas more than three quarters of respondents (77%, +2) say that they distrust them;
- Trust in **regional or local public authorities** has also dropped slightly since winter 2022-2023: 55% (-1 pp) of respondents say that they trust these institutions, while 40% (+1) distrust them.

Since winter 2022-2023, trust in **other national institutions** has remained stable or increased slightly:

- The highest level of trust at national level is still commanded by **health and medical staff**, who are trusted by 75% (-1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) of Europeans.
- Just over seven in ten respondents (72%, +1 pp) “tend to trust” **the army**, while 23% “tend not to trust” it (-1 pp);
- Trust in **the police** has decreased slightly: 69% trust this institution (-1 pp), while 28% (+1 pp) do not.
- Trust in **justice, the national legal system** has also decreased slightly, offsetting the increased measured in the previous survey: 52% (-2 pp) of respondents trust it, while 44% (+2 pp) ‘tend not to trust’ this institution.

Trust in **supranational bodies** has decreased for all institutions since the previous survey:

- A majority of Europeans continue to say that they trust the European Union (47%, unchanged), whereas 45% (unchanged) “tend not to trust” it;
- Nearly half of respondents (49%, +1 pp) trust the United Nations and 40% (unchanged) do not;
- One in two respondents (50%, unchanged) trust NATO, while 39% (unchanged) do not.

³⁸ QA6a. How much trust you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. Political parties; Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system; The police; The army; Regional or local public

authorities; Health medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY); The (NATIONALITY) government; The (NATIONALITY) Parliament; The European Union; The United Nations; NATO.

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

Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY)



The army



The police



Regional or local public authorities



Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system



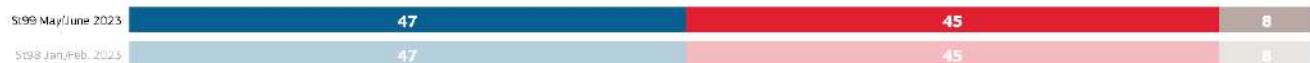
NATO



The United Nations



The European Union



The media



The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT



The (NATIONALITY) government

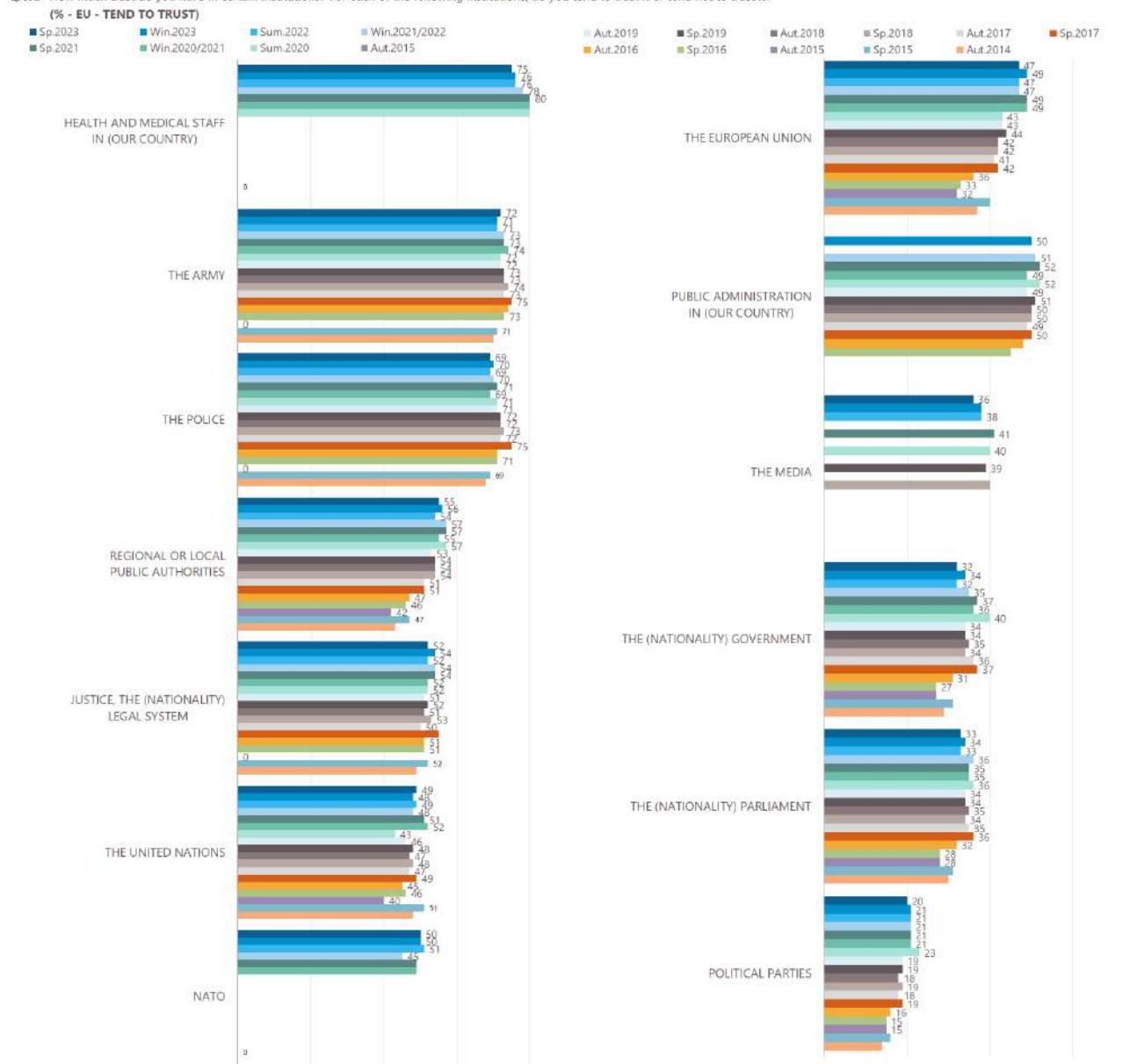


Political parties



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Q46a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?



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



Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY)	May/Jun 2023	75	87	45	84	87	79	75	84	50	85	85	66	67	69	61	62	80	82	84	94	74	60	89	53	56	63	86	91	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲1	▼8	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲2	-	▼6	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	-	▼7	-	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲2	
The army	May/Jun 2023	72	78	48	77	86	59	76	83	81	76	78	69	66	71	72	76	80	56	71	83	71	60	78	62	70	52	95	90	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲5	▼2	▲3	▼4	▲2	▲4	▼3	▲4	▲2	▲2	▼7	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲1	▲2	
The police	May/Jun 2023	69	73	45	76	93	77	78	74	64	75	66	61	62	59	59	79	85	63	52	86	75	46	70	47	67	49	96	89	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼6	=	▼4	▲1	▼8	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼18	▼3	▲1	▲5	▲2	▼2	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2
Regional or local public authorities	May/Jun 2023	55	63	43	63	74	66	53	68	57	45	80	34	38	50	58	57	73	60	49	68	66	51	59	42	49	51	67	75	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▼4	▲4	▼1	+	▼2	▲2	=	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼17	▼1	▲2	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	
Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system	May/Jun 2023	52	48	21	59	89	63	63	65	54	47	43	36	44	47	44	46	78	52	29	80	60	40	45	45	34	35	84	79	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▼5	▼5	▲2	▲1	▼3	▲2	▼4	▼2	▲1	-	▲5	▼8	▼1	▲1	▼4	▲5	▼1	▼20	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▼5	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼1	
NATO	May/Jun 2023	50	64	33	62	85	54	50	59	24	41	39	48	38	16	60	75	67	54	46	77	39	64	54	43	37	34	70	69	
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲6	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲6	▼5	▼2	=	▲5	▲12	▲1	▼10	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲5	▼3	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3
The United Nations	May/Jun 2023	49	57	42	57	81	47	41	65	33	47	43	53	38	26	42	56	57	57	53	65	46	60	65	46	36	40	57	73	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲4	▼1	▼3	▲7	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲2	▲5	▲2	▼14	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▼2	▲7	▲5	▲1	▼1	
The European Union	May/Jun 2023	47	49	48	43	75	43	48	64	40	48	34	52	41	39	55	65	65	54	58	57	43	57	67	52	43	44	57	67	
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▲3	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	+	▼3	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲0	▲4	▼6	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	+	▲3	▲7	+	▲4	
The media	May/Jun 2023	36	40	39	44	62	36	30	41	23	27	24	35	31	29	44	39	40	29	24	57	47	40	63	38	25	31	75	59	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▲1	=	▲3	=	▼7	▼3	▼5	▲4	=	▲5	▲2	▼14	▼3	▼5	▲2	▼2	▼15	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲0	▲2	=	▼	▼2	=		
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	May/Jun 2023	33	41	13	27	65	42	20	49	30	22	22	26	29	28	25	16	66	30	40	43	46	29	42	23	25	17	63	60	
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲2	=	▲4	▲6	▼1	▲3	▼6	▲1	▼6	=	▲10	=	▼16	▼5	=	▲1	▲4	=	▼3	▲3	=	=	
The (NATIONALITY) Government	May/Jun 2023	32	40	14	29	56	36	38	50	20	27	20	24	32	36	30	29	77	41	43	36	38	31	48	23	25	19	55	45	
	Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲2	▼5	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▼5	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼2	▼7	▲5	▲2	▲2	▼20	▼8	▼1	▲4	▲7	▲2	▼4	▲5	▲6	
Political parties	May/Jun 2023	20	25	12	15	40	27	16	32	12	11	7	19	10	12	12	11	40	21	14	36	27	23	17	22	11	15	30	33	
	Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▼5	=	▲4	▼1	▲5	▼4	▼3	▼5	▲6	=	▼24	▼7	▼3	▼4	▲5	=	▼1	▲4	▲5	▲2		

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



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

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The European Union and national institutions

Trust in the European Union, the national parliament and the national government has remained unchanged

Almost half of Europeans trust the European Union (47%, unchanged since winter 2022-2023). Thus, trust levels are identical to those measured in winter 2021-2022.

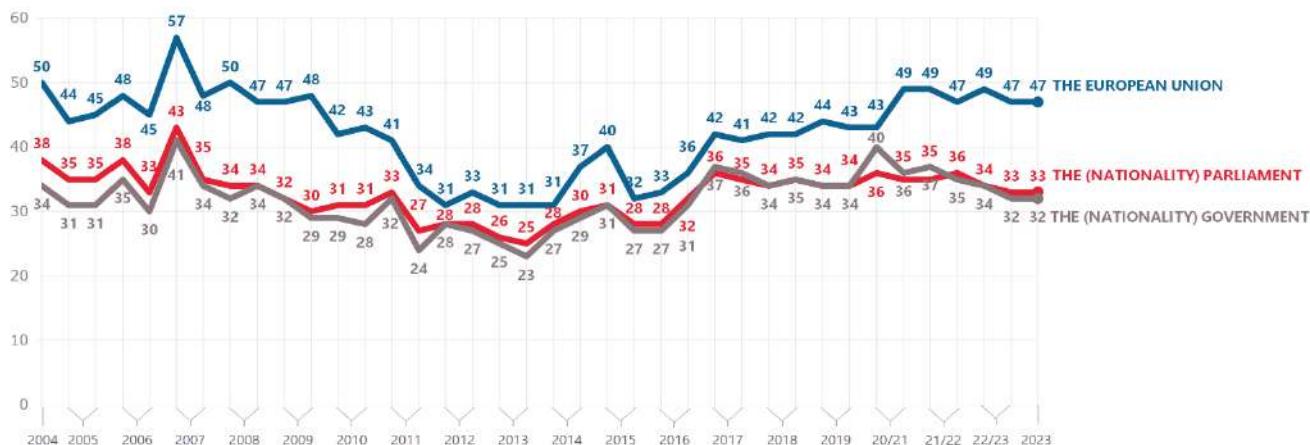
Despite a slight increase in trust levels, trust in the European Union has remained higher in the **non-euro area** countries (56%, +1 pp) than in the **euro area** countries (45%, +1 pp). However, it is noteworthy that in the countries of the euro area only a minority of respondents trusts the EU: 45% 'tend to trust' vs. 47% 'tend not to trust'.

Levels of trust have also remained unchanged for both **national governments** (32%, unchanged since the previous survey) and **national parliaments** (33%, unchanged). As a matter of fact, trust in national parliaments continues to outweigh trust in national governments.

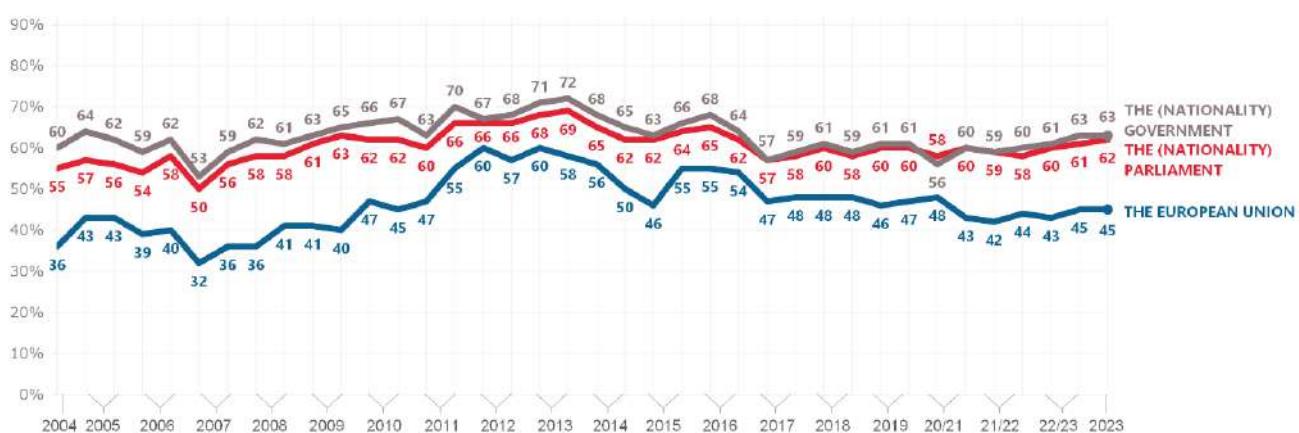
Since unchanged trust-levels have been recorded for trust in both the EU and national governments, the gap between the two institutions has remained at its highest level since autumn 2010, when it was also 15 percentage points.

The trust index³⁹ measuring the difference between trust and distrust has remained unchanged. It currently stands at +2 for the European Union and at -31 index points for the national government. The trust index for national parliaments has decreased slightly by one index point and now stands at -29.

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



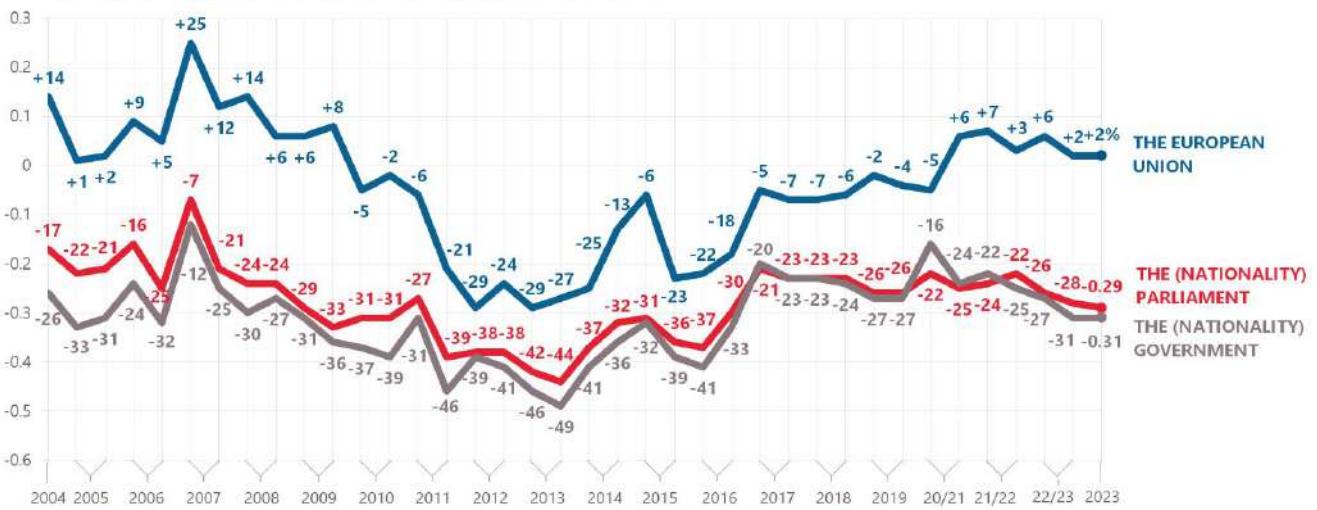
QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - EU - TEND NOT TO TRUST)



³⁹ Difference between the positive ("tend to trust") and negative ("tend not to trust") answers

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

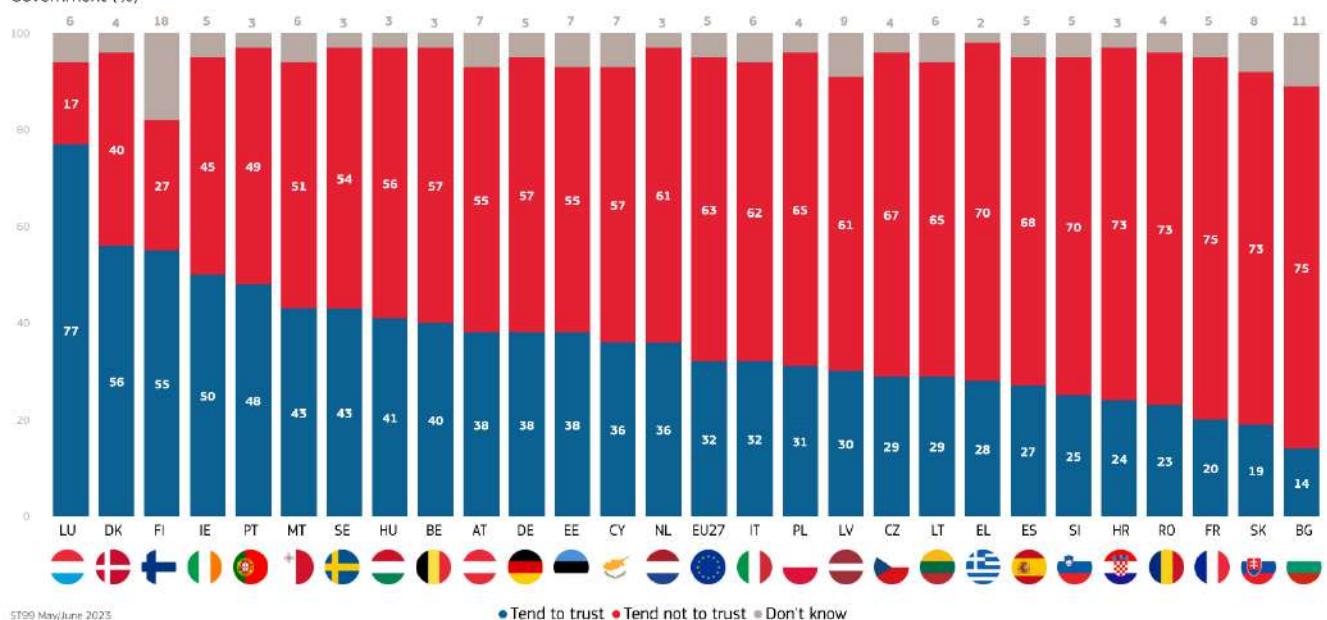


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A majority of respondents in four Member States of the European Union (compared with five in winter 2022–2023 and six in spring 2022) trust their **national government**: namely in Luxembourg (77%), Denmark (56%), Finland (55%) and Ireland (50% vs. 45% ‘tend not to trust’). On the other end of the scale, respondents in France (20%), Slovakia (19%) and Bulgaria (14%) are least likely to trust their national government. Moreover, the proportion of respondents who tend not to trust their government exceeds 70% in five countries, most strikingly in France and Bulgaria (each 75%) and Croatia and Romania (each 73%). It should be noted that a particularly high proportion of respondents expressed no opinion in Finland (18%).

Since winter 2022–2023, trust in the **national government** has increased in 15 Member States, most significantly in Portugal (48%, +7 pp), Luxembourg (77%, +6 pp) and Sweden (43%, +6 pp). Conversely, trust in this institution has decreased in 12 countries, most notably in Malta (43%, -20 pp), followed with some distance by the Netherlands (36%, -8 pp).

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



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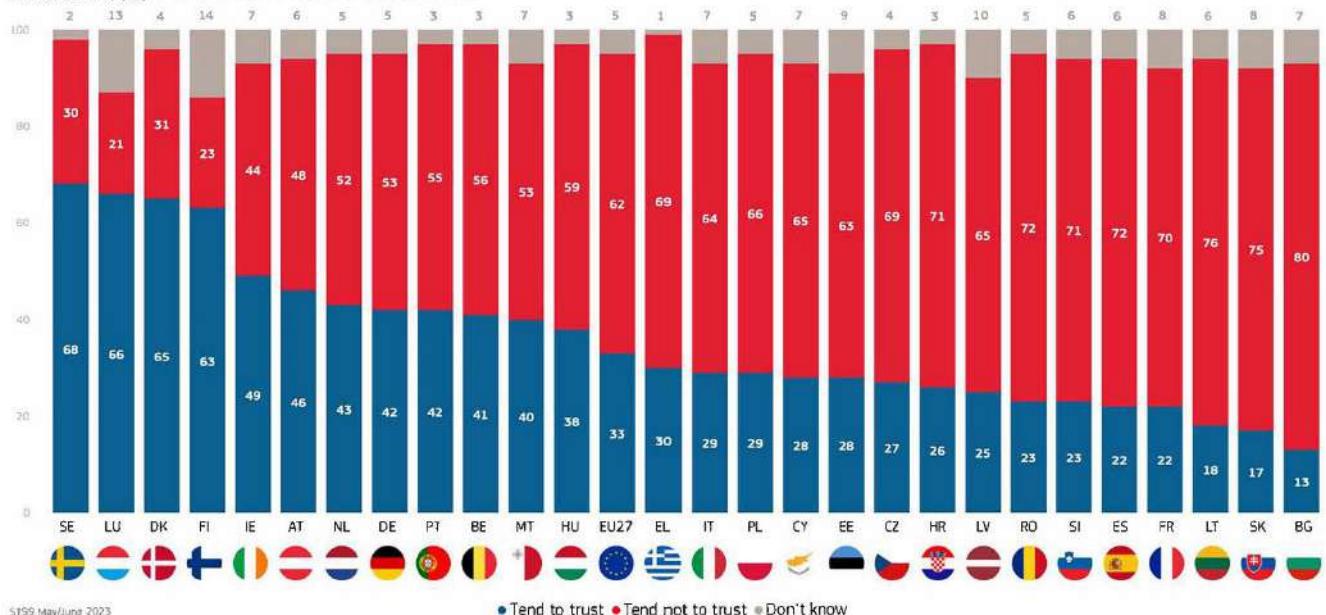
A majority of respondents trust their **national parliament** in five Member States (compared to six in winter 2022–2023). Trust levels reach from 68% in Sweden, 66% in Luxembourg, 65% in Denmark and 63% in Finland to 49% in Ireland (vs. 44% ‘tend not to trust’), where they are the lowest.

In 22 countries distrust prevails, most particularly in Bulgaria (80%), Lithuania (76%) and Slovakia (75%), where at least three quarters of respondents distrust this institution.

It is noteworthy that high proportions of “don’t know” answers are recorded in Luxembourg (20%), followed by Estonia (16%).

Since winter 2022–2023, trust in the national parliament has increased in 11 Member States, most particularly in Luxembourg (66%, +10 pp) and Spain (22%, +6 pp), while trust levels have remained unchanged in eight country. However, trust has decreased in eight countries, most significantly in Malta (40%, -18 pp) and to a smaller extend in Italy (29%, -6 pp) and Latvia (25%, -6 pp).

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



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

The (NATIONALITY) Government

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	32	63	5
Gender			
Man	32	63	5
Woman	31	64	5
Age			
15-24	35	58	7
25-39	29	67	4
40-54	29	66	5
55 +	34	61	5
Education (End of)			
15-	33	61	6
16-19	28	68	4
20+	35	61	4
Still studying	39	54	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	32	63	5
Managers	38	57	5
Other white collars	31	66	3
Manual workers	26	69	5
House persons	28	67	5
Unemployed	21	75	4
Retired	35	60	5
Students	39	54	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	77	4
From time to time	28	68	4
Almost never/ Never	36	59	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	27	68	5
The lower middle class	26	70	4
The middle class	34	61	5
The upper middle class	40	56	4
The upper class	43	57	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	46	49	5
Neutral	25	69	6
Negative	11	87	2

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

The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT

(% - EU)

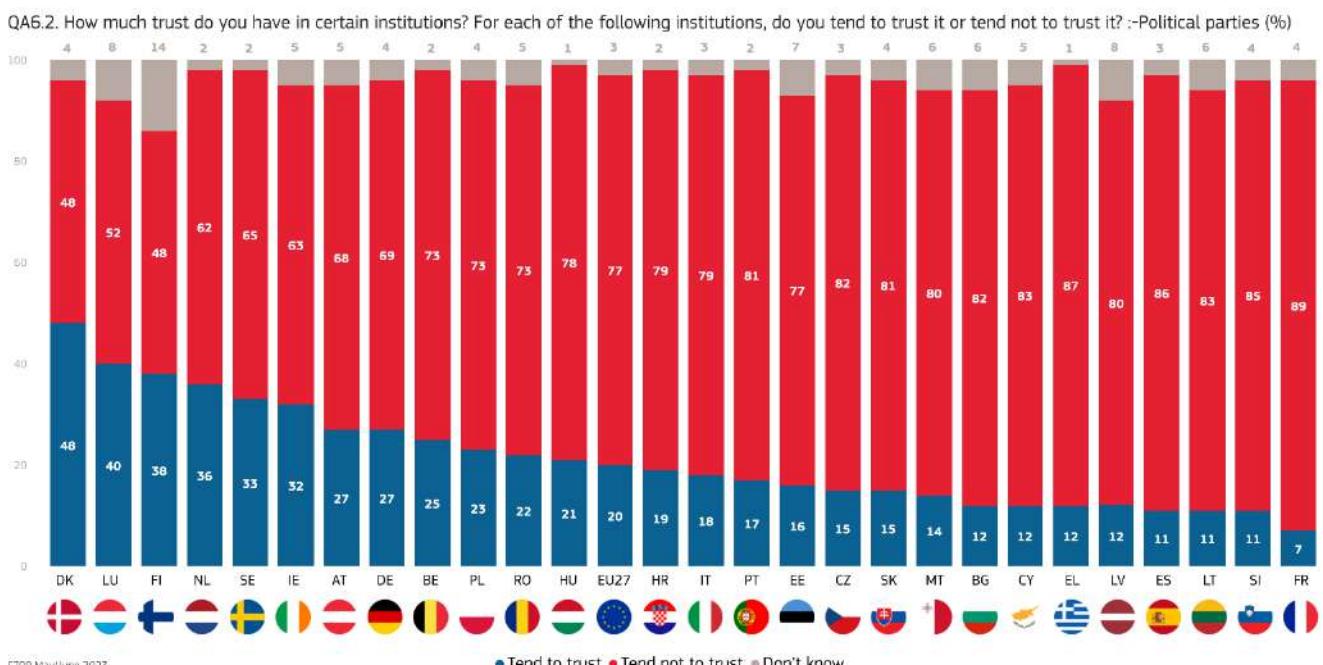
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	33	62	5
Gender			
Man	33	62	5
Woman	32	61	7
Age			
15-24	38	53	9
25-39	31	64	5
40-54	28	67	5
55 +	34	60	6
Education (End of)			
15-	30	62	8
16-19	28	67	5
20+	36	59	5
Still studying	44	48	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	31	65	4
Managers	43	53	4
Other white collars	33	63	4
Manual workers	25	69	6
House persons	28	63	9
Unemployed	20	74	6
Retired	34	60	6
Students	44	48	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	17	78	5
From time to time	28	67	5
Almost never/ Never	37	57	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	24	70	6
The lower middle class	27	69	4
The middle class	36	58	6
The upper middle class	47	49	4
The upper class	45	55	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	48	47	5
Neutral	25	68	7
Negative	11	86	3

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Political parties

A majority of respondents in 26 Member States of the European Union (compared with 27 in winter 2022–2023) distrust **political parties**, most strikingly in France (89%) as well as Greece (87%) and Spain (86%) and by the narrowest margin Finland (48% vs. 38% ‘trust’). In Denmark opinions are evenly split (48% vs. 48%). However, at least four in ten respondents trust their political parties in Denmark (48%) and Luxembourg (40%).

Since winter 2022–2023, trust has increased in ten Member States, most significantly in Luxembourg (40%, +6 pp) and Finland (38%, +5 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in five countries. In contrast, trust has decreased in 12 countries, most particularly in Malta (14%, -24 pp) and in the Netherlands (36%, -7 pp).



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

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	20	77	3
Gender			
Man	20	76	4
Woman	20	77	3
Age			
15-24	23	71	6
25-39	20	77	3
40-54	17	80	3
55 +	20	77	3
Education (End of)			
15-	17	80	3
16-19	18	79	3
20+	21	76	3
Still studying	26	68	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	20	77	3
Managers	25	71	4
Other white collars	18	79	3
Manual workers	17	80	3
House persons	18	80	2
Unemployed	12	85	3
Retired	20	76	4
Students	26	68	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	9	88	3
From time to time	18	79	3
Almost never/ Never	22	74	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	15	82	3
The lower middle class	15	82	3
The middle class	21	75	4
The upper middle class	32	64	4
The upper class	34	64	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	29	67	4
Neutral	15	82	3
Negative	6	92	2

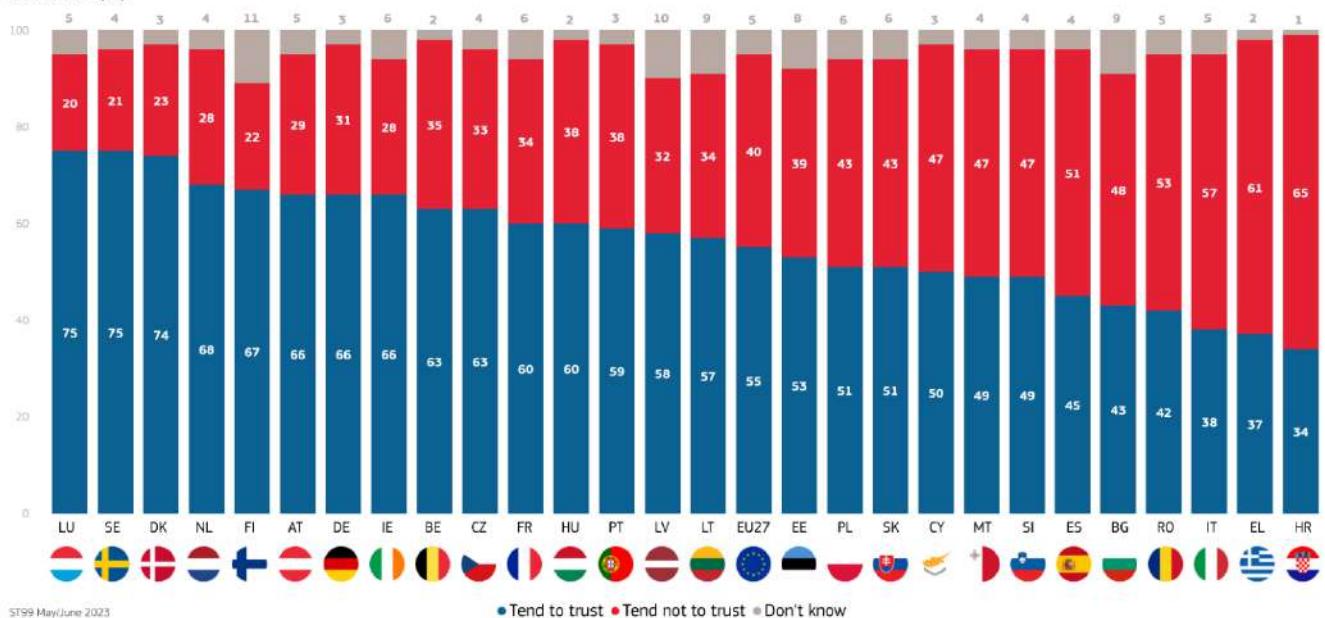
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Regional or local public authorities

In contrast with political parties, **regional or local authorities** enjoy the trust of a majority of respondents in 21 Member States (compared with 20 in winter 2022-2023). Within this group of countries, trust is the highest in Luxembourg and Sweden (both 75%), and Denmark (74%), where at least seven in ten respondents trust regional or local authorities. However, respondents in six countries are predominantly distrustful of these authorities, in particular in Croatia (65%) and Greece (61%), where at least six in ten respondents distrust regional or local public authorities.

Since winter 2022-2023, trust has increased in nine Member States, most significantly in Estonia (53%, +4 pp), while trust levels have remained unchanged in six countries. Conversely, they have fallen in 12 countries, most notably in Malta (49%, -17 pp) and Italy (38%, -4 pp).

QA6.7. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? --Regional or local public authorities (%)



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QA6.7 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Regional or local public authorities

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	55	40	5
Gender			
Man	55	41	4
Woman	55	40	5
Age			
15-24	60	34	6
25-39	55	40	5
40-54	51	45	4
55 +	56	40	4
Education (End of)			
15-	51	44	5
16-19	52	44	4
20+	59	37	4
Still studying	63	31	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	53	43	4
Managers	61	34	5
Other white collars	52	43	5
Manual workers	51	45	4
House persons	53	42	5
Unemployed	45	49	6
Retired	56	39	5
Students	63	31	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	58	6
From time to time	48	48	4
Almost never/ Never	61	34	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	45	6
The lower middle class	52	45	3
The middle class	57	38	5
The upper middle class	64	32	4
The upper class	63	32	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	66	30	4
Neutral	51	43	6
Negative	34	62	4

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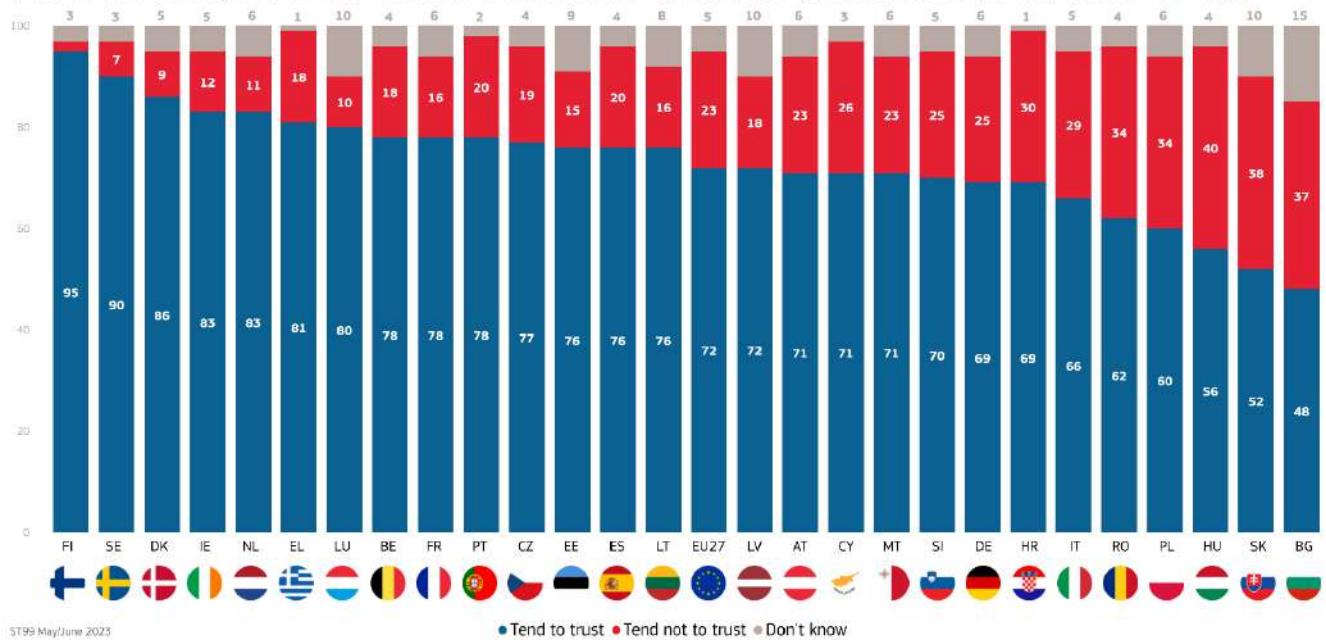
The army, the police and justice

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union trust **the army** (unchanged since winter 2022-2023). Nevertheless, levels of trust vary from a high of 95% in Finland, 90% in Sweden and 86% in Denmark to a low of 48% in Bulgaria (vs. 37% 'distrust' and 15% "don't know"). More than a third of respondents distrust the army in five countries, most particularly in Hungary (40%), where at least four in ten respondents do so.

When comparing the army to the other institutions, it is mentioned as the most trustful institution in eight countries, it ranks second in 10 Member States and third in five.

Since winter 2022-2023, trust has increased in 18 Member States, most notably in Slovenia (70%, +7 pp) and in Spain (76%, +6 pp). On the contrary, trust has declined in nine countries, most significantly in Malta (71%, -7 pp), but also in Belgium (78%, -4pp) and in Italy (66%, -4 pp).

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



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

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	72	23	5
 Gender			
Man	72	23	5
Woman	71	23	6
 Age			
15-24	72	22	6
25-39	71	24	5
40-54	69	25	6
55 +	73	21	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	73	21	6
16-19	70	25	5
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	73	21	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	68	27	5
Managers	75	20	5
Other white collars	71	25	4
Manual workers	70	24	6
House persons	74	21	5
Unemployed	63	30	7
Retired	73	21	6
Students	73	21	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	34	6
From time to time	68	27	5
Almost never/ Never	75	19	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	25	7
The lower middle class	69	26	5
The middle class	74	21	5
The upper middle class	74	21	5
The upper class	76	18	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	79	17	4
Neutral	69	24	7
Negative	59	36	5

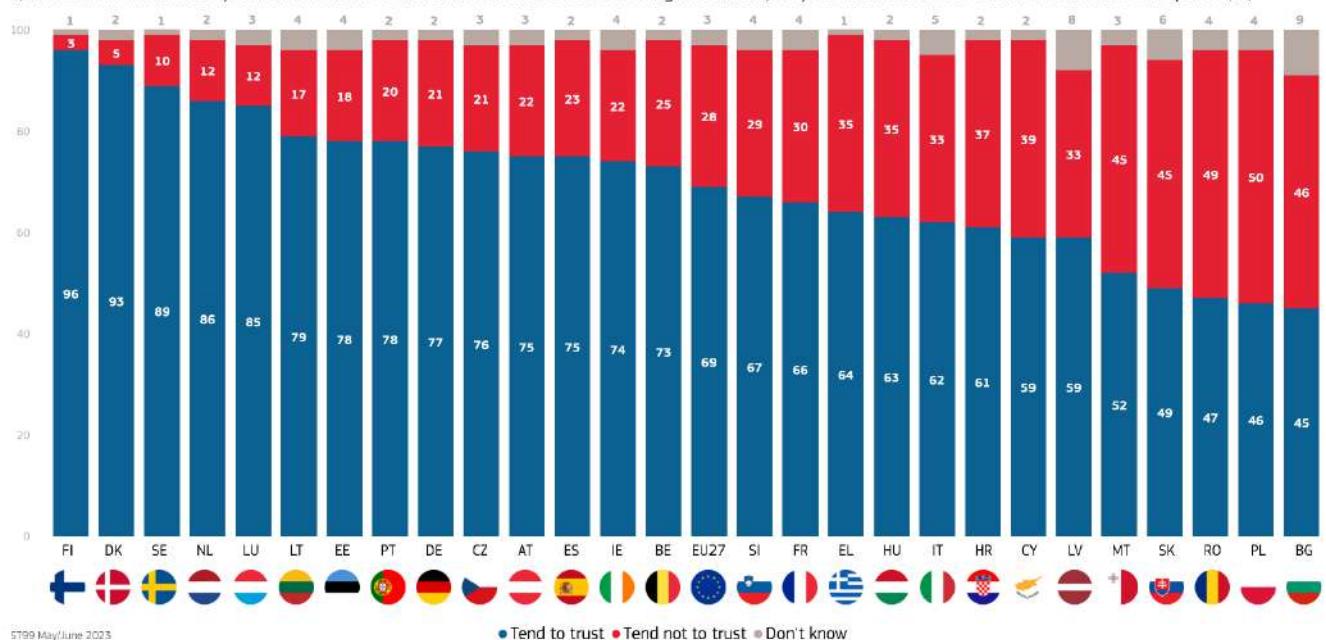
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Trust outweighs distrust in **the police** in 24 Member States (compared with 25 in winter 2022-2023). Levels of trust range from 96% in Finland and 93% in Denmark, to 49% in Slovakia (vs. 45% ‘distrust’ and 6% “don’t know”). However, respondents are predominantly distrustful of the police in Poland (50% ‘distrust’ vs. 46% ‘trust’), Romania (49% vs. 47%) and Bulgaria (46% vs. 45% and 9% of ‘don’t know’).

When comparing the police to the other institutions, it is mentioned as the most trustful institution in four countries, it ranks second in 11 Member States and third in eight.

Since winter 2022-2023, trust in the police has increased in 12 Member States, most markedly in Slovenia (67%, +6 pp), while levels have remained unchanged in Denmark (93%) and in Spain (75%). In contrast, trust has decreased in 13 countries, particularly in Malta (52%, -18 pp) followed with some distance by Italy (62%, -9 pp).

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



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

The police

(% - EU)

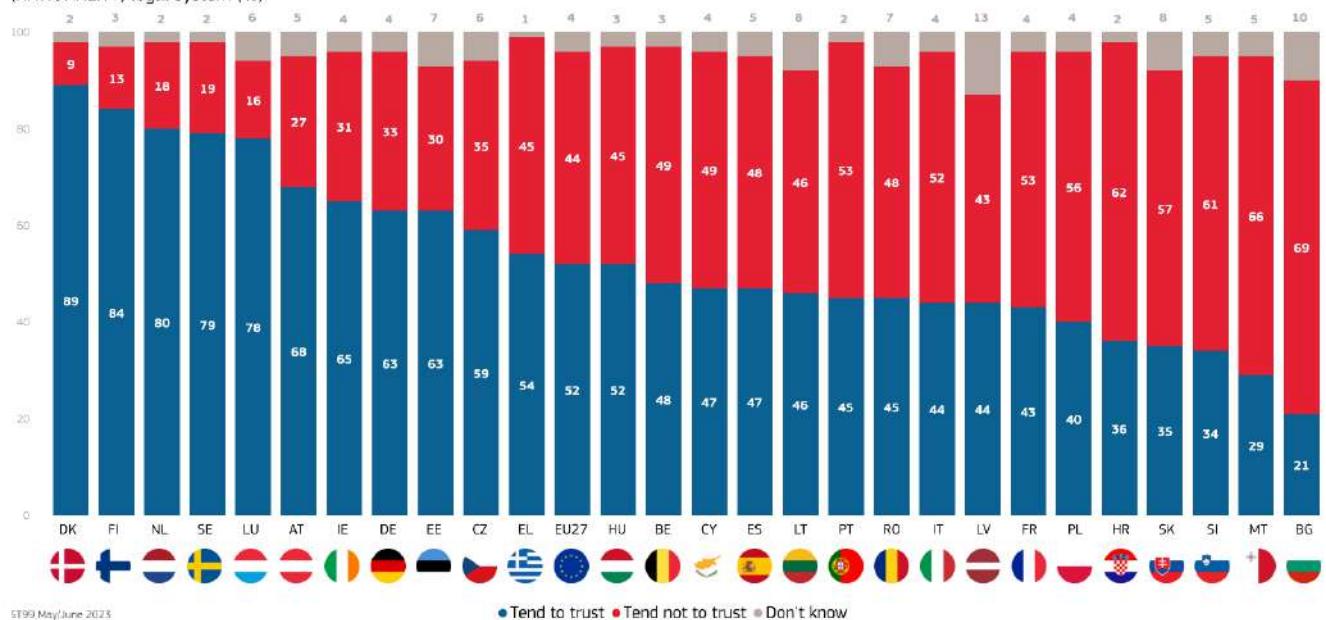
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	69	28	3
Gender			
Man	68	29	3
Woman	69	28	3
Age			
15-24	67	30	3
25-39	64	33	3
40-54	67	30	3
55 +	73	24	3
Education (End of)			
15-	71	25	4
16-19	66	31	3
20+	72	26	2
Still studying	69	28	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	65	31	4
Managers	74	24	2
Other white collars	66	31	3
Manual workers	65	32	3
House persons	71	25	4
Unemployed	56	39	5
Retired	74	23	3
Students	69	28	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	45	3
From time to time	62	35	3
Almost never/ Never	74	23	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	33	4
The lower middle class	65	32	3
The middle class	71	26	3
The upper middle class	77	22	1
The upper class	74	25	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	77	21	2
Neutral	66	30	4
Negative	52	45	3

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A majority of respondents trust **justice and the national legal system** in 13 Member States (compared with 17 in winter 2022-2023). Within this group of countries, levels of trust range from 89% in Denmark, 84% in Finland and 80% in the Netherlands to 44% in Latvia (vs. 43% 'distrust' and 13% 'don't know'). Opinions are evenly split in Lithuania (46% 'trust' vs. 46% 'distrust' and 8% 'don't know'), while distrust prevails in 13 countries, most markedly in Bulgaria (69%) and Malta (66%).

Since winter 2022-2023, trust has increased in 11 Member States, particularly in Croatia (36%, +5 pp) and in Luxembourg (78%, +5 pp), while the levels of trust have remained unchanged in France (43%). Conversely, trust has decreased in 15 countries, most markedly in Malta (29%, -20 pp) and Italy (44%, -8 pp).

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



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

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	52	44	4
Gender			
Man	51	45	4
Woman	52	43	5
Age			
15-24	57	38	5
25-39	52	45	3
40-54	50	46	4
55 +	51	44	5
Education (End of)			
15-	47	47	6
16-19	47	49	4
20+	56	40	4
Still studying	63	32	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	49	47	4
Managers	62	35	3
Other white collars	51	46	3
Manual workers	47	49	4
House persons	54	42	4
Unemployed	41	54	5
Retired	50	45	5
Students	63	32	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	64	4
From time to time	47	49	4
Almost never/ Never	57	39	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	44	51	5
The lower middle class	47	50	3
The middle class	55	41	4
The upper middle class	65	32	3
The upper class	64	34	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	66	31	3
Neutral	46	48	6
Negative	28	68	4

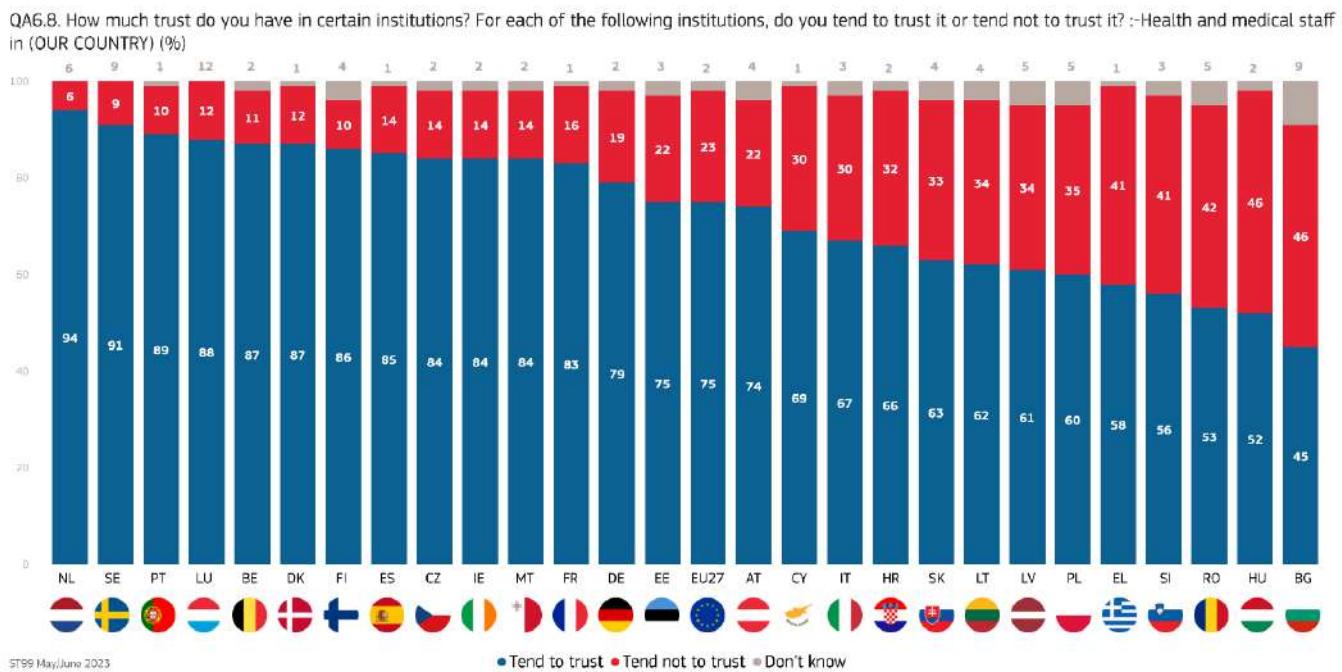
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Health and medical staff

A majority of respondents in 26 Member States (compared with 27 in winter 2022–2023) trust the **health and medical staff** in their country. Within this group of countries, levels of trust range from 94% in the Netherlands and 91% in Sweden, where they are highest, to 52% in Hungary, where they are lowest. In Bulgaria only a minority of respondents trust the health and medical staff in their country (45% ‘trust’ vs. 46% ‘distrust’ and 9% ‘don’t know’).

When comparing levels of trust in health and medical staff to those in other institutions, it is mentioned as the most trustful institution in 14 countries, it ranks second in 5 Member States, including Romania (52%), where it shares this position with the EU, while it is mentioned as the third most trustful institution in six countries.

Since winter 2022–2023, trust has gained ground in 10 Member States, most markedly in Portugal (89%, +4 pp), while trust levels have remained unchanged in the Netherlands (94%), Ireland (84%) and Hungary (52%). However, trust has declined in 14 countries, particularly in Greece (58%, -8 pp) and Bulgaria (45%, -8 pp).



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

Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	75	23	2
Gender			
Man	76	22	2
Woman	74	23	3
Age			
15-24	81	17	2
25-39	73	24	3
40-54	72	26	2
55 +	76	22	2
Education (End of)			
15-	75	22	3
16-19	72	26	2
20+	78	20	2
Still studying	84	14	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	25	3
Managers	81	17	2
Other white collars	73	25	2
Manual workers	70	28	2
House persons	74	24	2
Unemployed	70	27	3
Retired	77	21	2
Students	84	14	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	34	2
From time to time	68	30	2
Almost never/ Never	80	18	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	72	26	2
The lower middle class	72	26	2
The middle class	76	21	3
The upper middle class	83	16	1
The upper class	81	18	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	83	15	2
Neutral	72	25	3
Negative	61	36	3

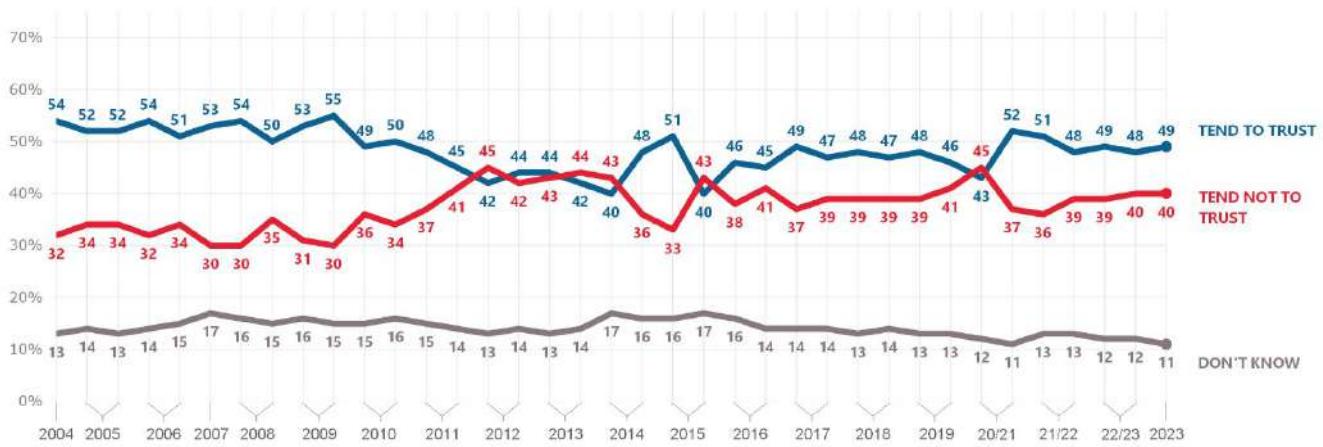
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The United Nations

The proportion of respondents who “tend to trust” the **United Nations**⁴⁰, outweighs the proportion who distrusts this institution:

Almost half of Europeans trust the UN: 49% (+1 percentage point since winter 2022–2023) –“tend to trust” vs. 40% (unchanged) who “tend not to trust”. This slight increase restores trust to the levels measured in spring 2022.

QA6a.12 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The United Nations (%) - EU



⁴⁰ QA6a.12. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The United Nations

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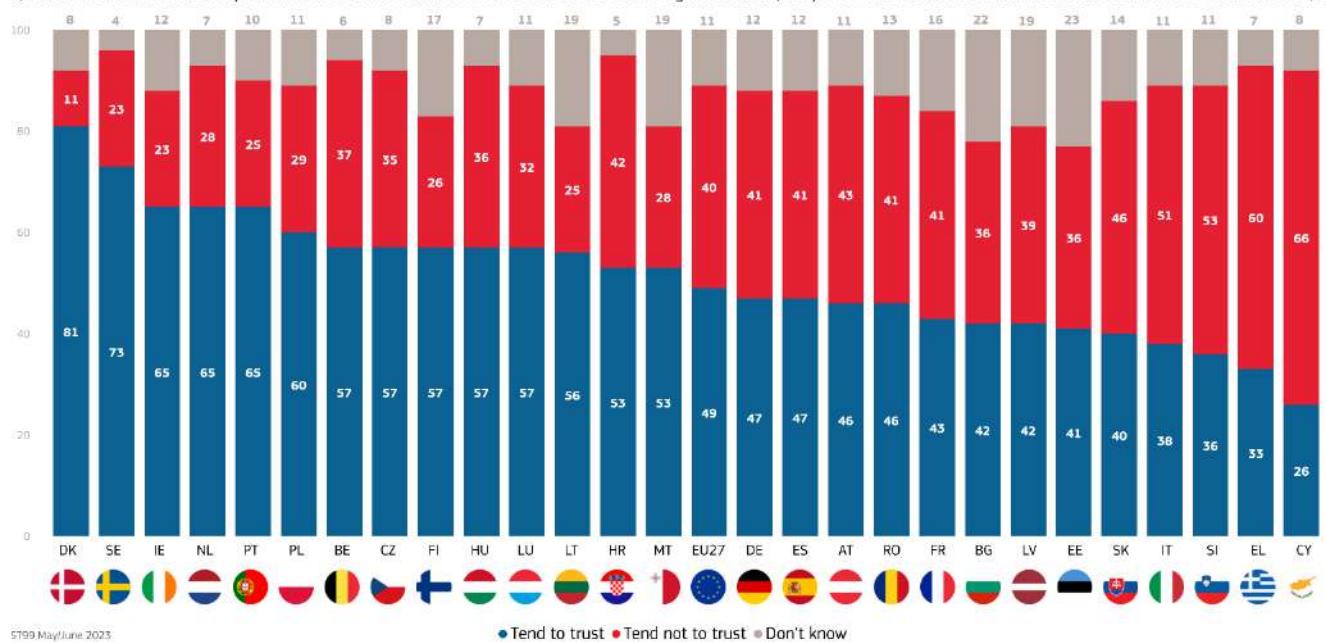
Trust in the **United Nations** is predominant in 22 Member States of the European Union (up from 18 in winter 2022-2023). Within this group of countries, the levels of trust range from 81% in Denmark, 73% in Sweden and 65% in Ireland and the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 41% in Estonia (vs. 36% 'distrust'), 42% Latvia (vs. 39%) and Bulgaria (vs. 36%).

However, distrust outnumbers trust in five countries, most markedly in Cyprus (66% 'distrust'), Greece (60%) and Slovenia (53%). It is noteworthy that in four countries around one fifth of the respondents report that they don't know: Estonia and Bulgaria (each 22%) and Latvia and Malta (each 19%).

When comparing the UN to the other institutions, the UN is mentioned as the third most trustful institution in Poland (58%), where it shares this position with the EU, and Hungary (55%).

Since winter 2022-2023, trust in the United Nations has increased in 19 Member States (compared with 11 in the previous survey), particularly in Slovenia (36%, +7 pp) and Estonia (41%, +7), while trust levels have dropped in 19 countries, most significantly in Malta (53%, -14 pp).

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



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

	EU27	EE	SI	BE	FR	LU	PT	SK	BG	CZ	IE	EL	ES	HR	LT	HU	PL	AT	FI	DK	NL	CY	RO	SE	DE	IT	LV	MT	
Tend to trust	May/Jun 2023	49	41	36	57	43	57	65	40	42	57	65	33	47	53	56	57	60	46	57	81	65	26	46	73	47	30	42	53
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼14		
Tend not to trust	May/Jun 2023	40	36	53	37	41	32	25	46	36	35	25	60	41	42	25	36	29	43	26	11	28	66	41	23	41	51	39	28
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼5	▼4	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼4	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	▲4	=	▲3	▲3	=	▲9	▲10
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	11	23	11	6	16	11	10	14	22	8	12	7	12	5	19	7	11	11	17	8	7	8	13	4	12	11	19	19
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼7	▼6	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▼1	=	▲3	▼6	▲4	

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

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	40	11
Gender			
Man	50	40	10
Woman	47	39	14
Age			
15-24	58	30	12
25-39	49	41	10
40-54	48	42	10
55 +	46	40	14
Education (End of)			
15-	39	42	19
16-19	46	43	11
20+	53	38	9
Still studying	62	28	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	44	9
Managers	58	34	8
Other white collars	51	40	9
Manual workers	45	44	11
House persons	44	41	15
Unemployed	36	49	15
Retired	46	40	14
Students	62	28	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	54	14
From time to time	44	45	11
Almost never/ Never	54	35	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	41	43	16
The lower middle class	44	45	11
The middle class	51	38	11
The upper middle class	62	31	7
The upper class	66	24	10
Image of the EU			
Positive	70	21	9
Neutral	38	46	16
Negative	19	73	8

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NATO

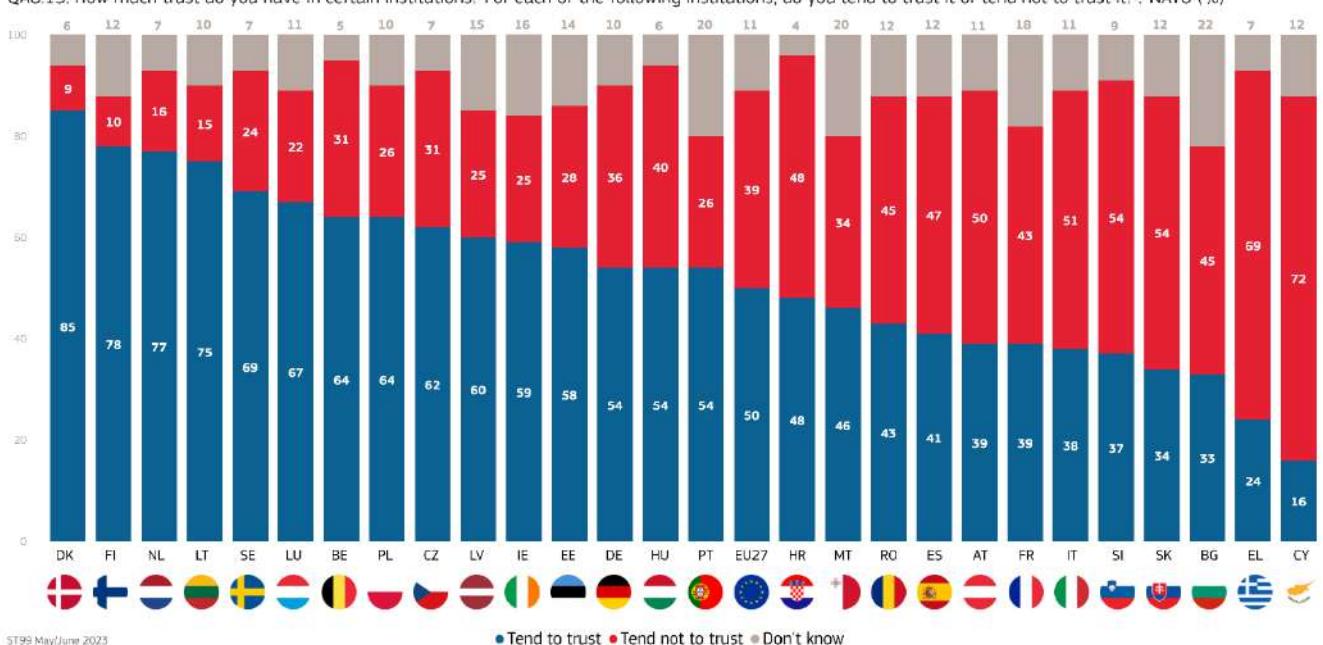
NATO⁴¹ enjoys the trust of a majority of respondents in 16 Member States of the European Union (compared with 18 in the previous survey). Within this group of countries, levels of trust range from 85% in Denmark, 78% in Finland and 77% in the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 46% in Malta (vs. 34% ‘tend not to trust’ and 20% ‘don’t know’), where a majority holds this opinion by a smaller margin. Conversely, a majority of respondents distrust NATO in 10 countries, most significantly in Cyprus (72%) and Greece (69%). In Croatia ‘trust’ and ‘distrust’ are balanced: 48% vs. 48%.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of respondents who gave no answer exceeds 10% in 18 countries (compared with 17 in winter 2022-2023 and ten in spring 2022), most notably in Bulgaria (22%), Portugal and Malta (each 20%).

When comparing the NATO to the other institutions, it is mentioned as the most trustful institution in Poland, where 64% trust the NATO, it ranks third in Latvia (60%) and Lithuania (75%).

Since winter 2022-2023, trust in NATO has increased in 18 Member States (compared with nine in the previous survey), most markedly in Luxembourg (67%, +12 pp), Belgium (64%, +6 pp) and Croatia (48%, +6 pp), while levels of trust have remained unchanged in Latvia (60%) and Germany (56%). However, trust has decreased in seven countries, most significantly in Malta (46%, -10 pp).

QA6.13. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-NATO (%)



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

⁴¹ North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

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QA6.13 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

NATO (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	50	39	11
Gender			
Man	52	39	9
Woman	47	39	14
Age			
15-24	55	33	12
25-39	49	41	10
40-54	49	41	10
55 +	49	38	13
Education (End of)			
15-	40	41	19
16-19	47	42	11
20+	54	37	9
Still studying	60	29	11
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	50	42	8
Managers	58	34	8
Other white collars	50	41	9
Manual workers	45	43	12
House persons	42	40	18
Unemployed	36	50	14
Retired	50	37	13
Students	60	29	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	58	14
From time to time	42	46	12
Almost never/ Never	56	33	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	44	16
The lower middle class	44	44	12
The middle class	53	37	10
The upper middle class	65	28	7
The upper class	78	15	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	70	21	9
Neutral	38	45	17
Negative	22	71	7

4. Provision of public services in the European Union

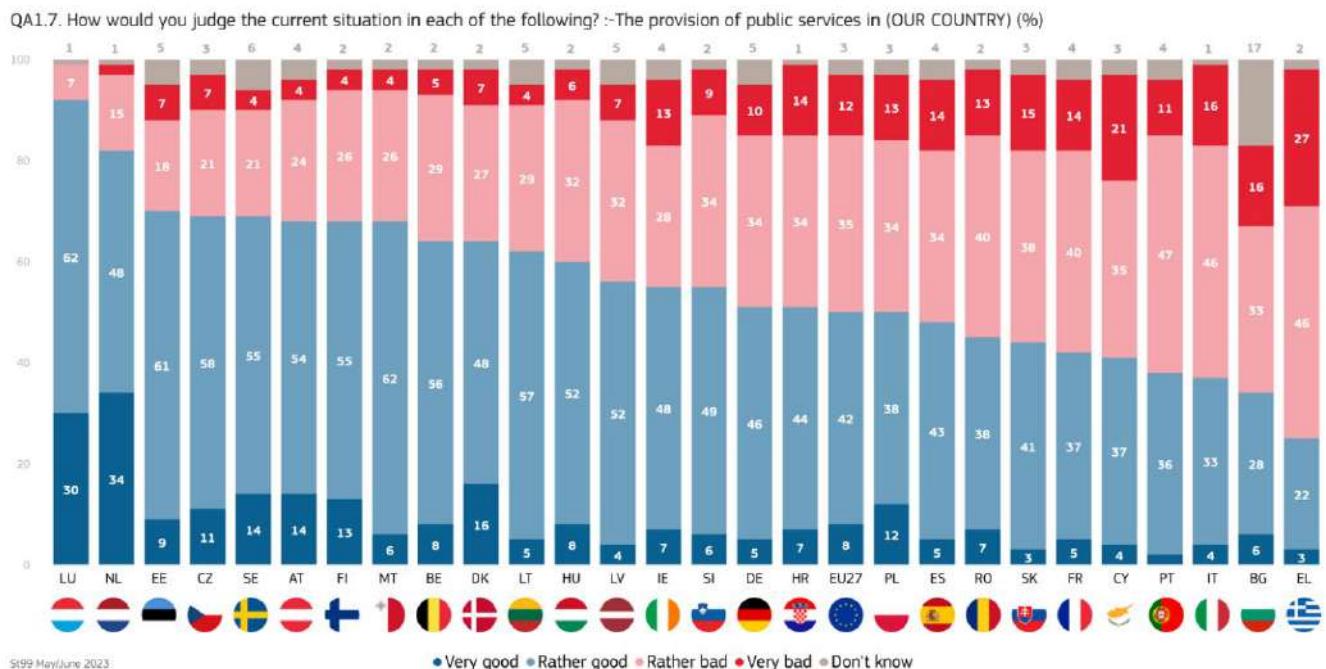
A majority of Europeans consider that provision of public services in their country is good

Half of Europeans (50%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) consider that the provision of public services in their country is 'good'⁴², including 8% (+1 pp) who think that it is "very good" and 42% (unchanged) who say that it is "rather good". However, an almost equal proportion (47%, -1 pp) say that the provision of public services in their country is 'bad', including 35% (-1 pp) who think that it is "rather bad" and 12% (unchanged) say that it is "very bad".

A majority of respondents in 18 Member States of the European Union (compared with 16 in winter 2022-2023) approve of the provision of public services at national level, with scores ranging from 92% in Luxembourg, 82% in the Netherlands, 70% in Estonia and 69% in Czechia to 50% in Poland (vs. 47% 'bad'). Opinions are evenly split in Spain (48% vs. 48%).

However, respondents are predominantly negative in eight Member States. The feeling that the national provision of public services is bad is most markedly in Greece, where almost three quarters of respondents gave this response (73%), but it is also very widespread in Italy (62%), Portugal (58%) and Cyprus (56%). Bulgaria stands out with a high level of "don't know" answers (17%).

Since winter 2022-2023, satisfaction with the provision of public services nationally has gained ground in 15 EU Member States (compared with seven in the previous survey), most markedly in Romania (45%, +12 pp) and Ireland (55%, +9 pp). Perceptions have remained unchanged in four countries, namely Austria (68%), Belgium (64%), Latvia (56%) and Italy (37%). In contrast, satisfaction has fallen in eight countries, most notably in Cyprus (41%, -9 pp) and Finland (68%, -8pp).



⁴² QA1.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)

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The socio-demographic data show that in most categories a majority of respondents consider that the provision of public services in their country is good. The highest levels of satisfaction are recorded among managers (57%), those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 and beyond (53%), students (58%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (56%), and those who see themselves as upper class (55%) or upper middle class (63%). Respondents who consider that things are going in the right direction in their country are also more likely to report that provision of public services in their country is good (71%).

However, this opinion is shared by only a minority of those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (40% 'good' vs. 54% 'bad'), manual workers (47% vs. 50%), house persons (43% vs. 54%), the unemployed (41% vs. 55%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (28% vs. 67%), and those who see themselves as working class (40% vs. 54%) or lower middle class (40% vs. 57%). Those who hold a negative image of the EU (30% vs. 67%) and those who think that things are going in the wrong direction in their country (37% vs. 60%) are also less likely to think that provision of public services in their country is good.

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

The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	50	47	3
Gender			
Man	50	47	3
Woman	48	48	4
Age			
15-24	58	36	6
25-39	52	46	2
40-54	48	50	2
55 +	46	50	4
Education (End of)			
15-	40	54	6
16-19	47	50	3
20+	53	45	2
Still studying	58	36	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	47	2
Managers	57	41	2
Other white collars	50	47	3
Manual workers	47	50	3
House persons	43	54	3
Unemployed	41	55	4
Retired	46	49	5
Students	58	36	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	67	5
From time to time	42	55	3
Almost never/ Never	56	41	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	54	6
The lower middle class	40	57	3
The middle class	54	43	3
The upper middle class	63	35	2
The upper class	55	41	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	59	38	3
Neutral	46	49	5
Negative	30	67	3
Things in country are going in...			
Right direction	71	27	2
Wrong direction	37	60	3
Neither	58	37	5

5. The direction in which things are going

5.1 The direction in which things are going at national level

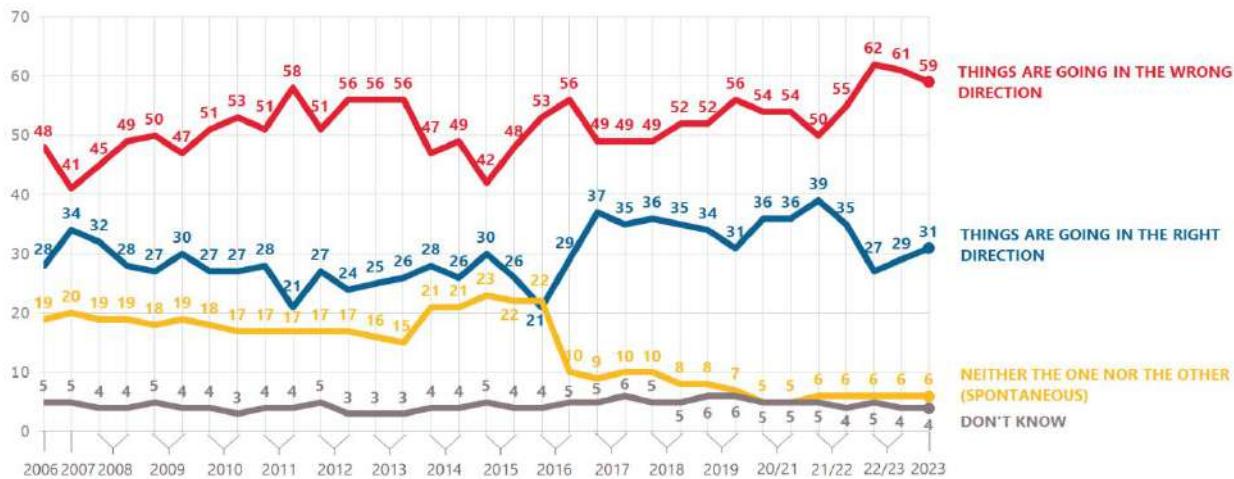
Albeit declining for the second time in a row, a majority of 59% of respondents still consider that things are going ‘in the wrong direction’ in their country⁴³. The proportion of respondents dissatisfied with the direction in which things are going in their country has decreased slightly by two percentage points since winter 2022-2023 and by three percentage points since summer 2022, but remains at its third highest level since this indicator was introduced in spring 2006.

In parallel, positive perceptions have improved by two percentage points: 31% of respondents actually think that things are going ‘in the right direction’. 6% (unchanged) spontaneously answered ‘neither the one nor the other’ and 4% (unchanged) of respondents answered that they “don’t know”. Positive views have returned to the level of autumn 2019.

In the **euro area** and in the **countries outside the euro area**, perceptions are predominantly pessimistic. 60% (-6 percentage points since the previous survey) of respondents in the countries outside the euro area consider that things are going in the wrong direction in their country, compared to 59% (-1 pp) of respondents in the euro area. However, after a sharp increase of six percentage points the proportion of respondents holding optimistic views in the countries outside the euro area (32%, +6 pp) actually outnumbers the proportion of respondents with optimistic views in the euro area countries (30%, +1 pp).

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

(OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



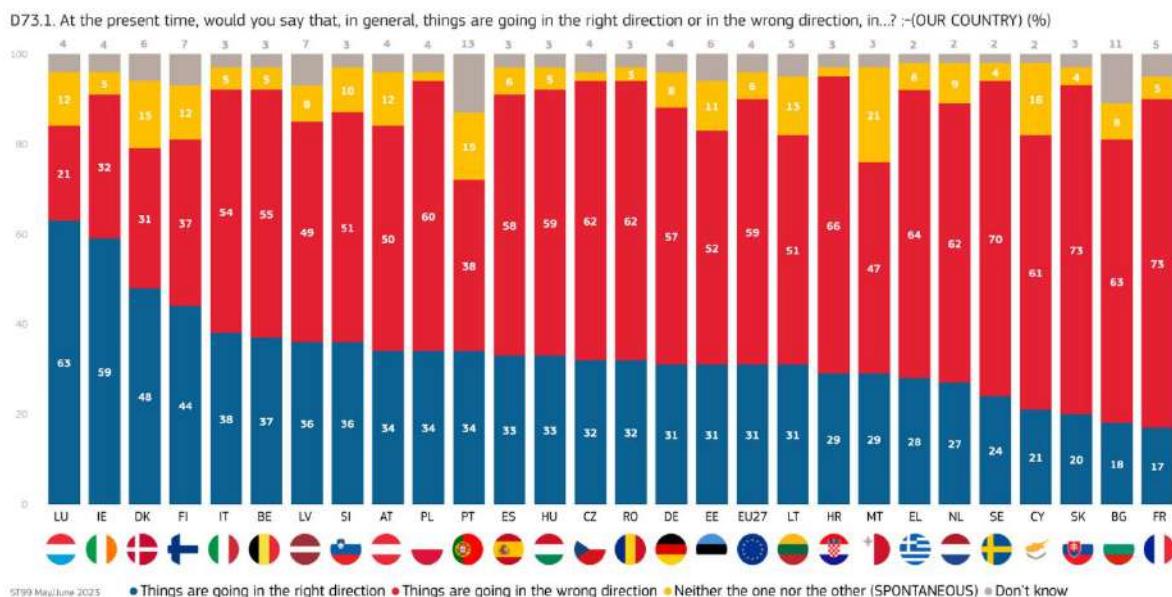
⁴³ D73.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY)

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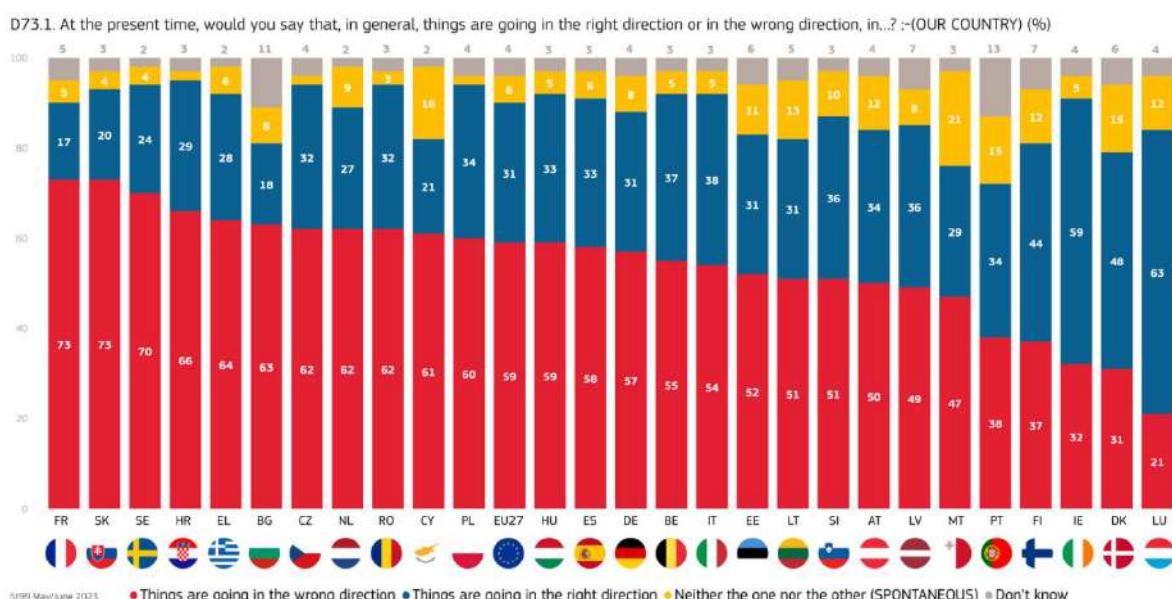
A majority of respondents in four Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2022-2023) believe that **things are going in the right direction in their country**: Luxembourg (63%), Ireland (59%), Denmark (48% vs. 31% 'wrong direction' and 15% 'neither the one nor the other') and Finland (44% vs. 37% 'wrong direction' and 12% 'neither the one nor the other').

Respondents in the other 23 EU Member States (unchanged since winter 2022-2023) predominantly believe that things are going in the wrong direction. Respondents in Slovakia, France (each 73%), Sweden (70%) and Croatia (68%) are particularly pessimistic.

Since winter 2022-2023, optimism about the direction taken at national level has increased in 19 Member States (compared with 13 in the previous survey), most significantly in Poland (34%, +11 pp), Portugal (34, +9 pp) and Ireland (59%, +8 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged Italy (38%) and the Netherlands (27%). In contrast, optimism has fallen in six countries, most significantly in Malta (29%, -30 pp), followed by Germany (31%, -5 pp).



Sorted by the answer "Things are going in the right direction"



Sorted by the answer "Things are going in the wrong direction"

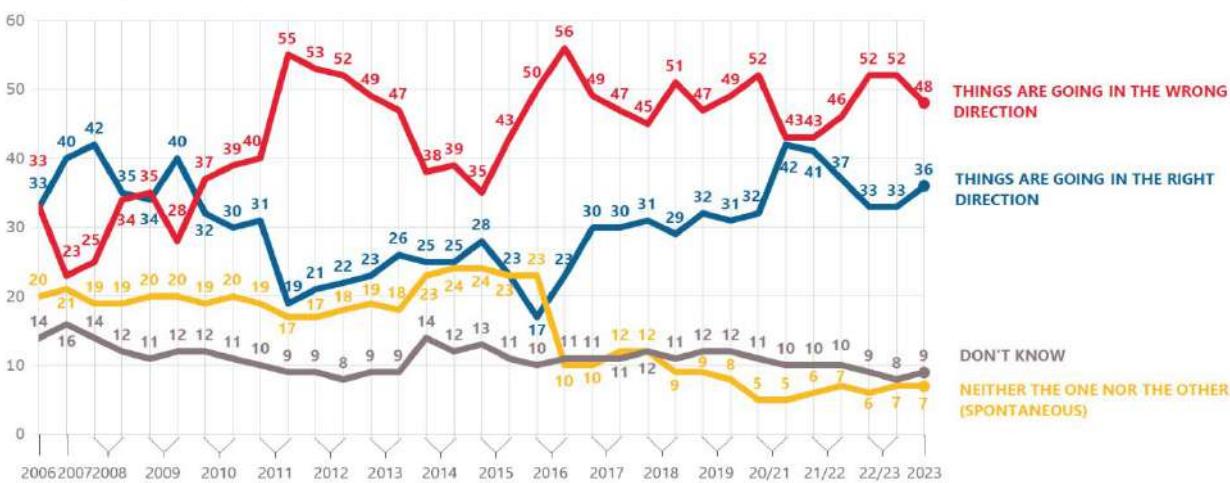
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5.2 The direction in which things are going in the European Union

In this EB99 survey from spring 2023, the proportion of Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union outnumbers the proportion with an optimistic view⁴⁴. 48% (-4 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) say that things are going in 'the wrong direction' in the European Union, while 36% (+3 pp) believe that things are going in 'the right direction'. 7% (unchanged) of respondents spontaneously answer 'neither the one nor the other', and 9% expressed no opinion (+1 pp).

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

The European Union (% - EU)



⁴⁴ D73.2. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union

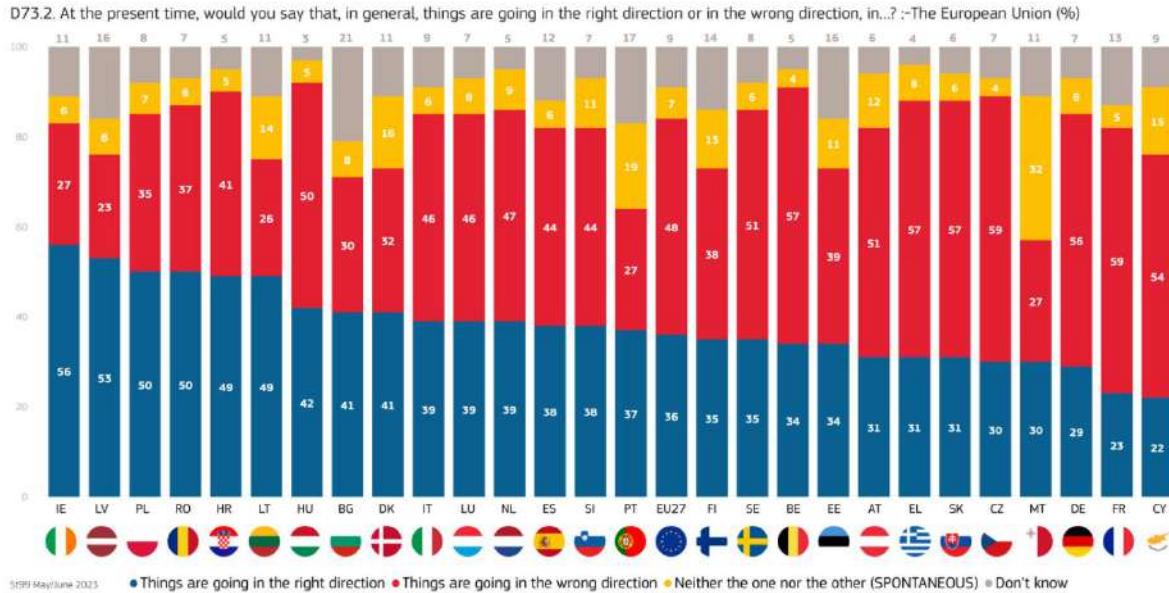
Standard Eurobarometer 99
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A majority of respondents in nine Member States of the European Union (up from seven since winter 2022–2023) think that **things are going in the right direction in the European Union**. Within this group of countries, respondents are most optimistic in Ireland (56%) and Latvia (53%), while majorities are shorter in Bulgaria (41% ‘right direction’ vs. 30% ‘wrong direction’, 8% “neither the one nor the other” and 21% “don’t know”), Denmark (41% ‘right direction’ vs. 32% ‘wrong direction’, 16% “neither the one nor the other” and 11% “don’t know”) and Portugal (37% ‘right direction’ vs. 27% ‘wrong direction’, 19% “neither the one nor the other” and 17% “don’t know”).

In Malta a majority of respondents think that things are neither going in the right nor in the wrong direction (32% ‘neither the one nor the other’, 27% ‘wrong direction’, 30% ‘right direction’ and 11% “don’t know”).

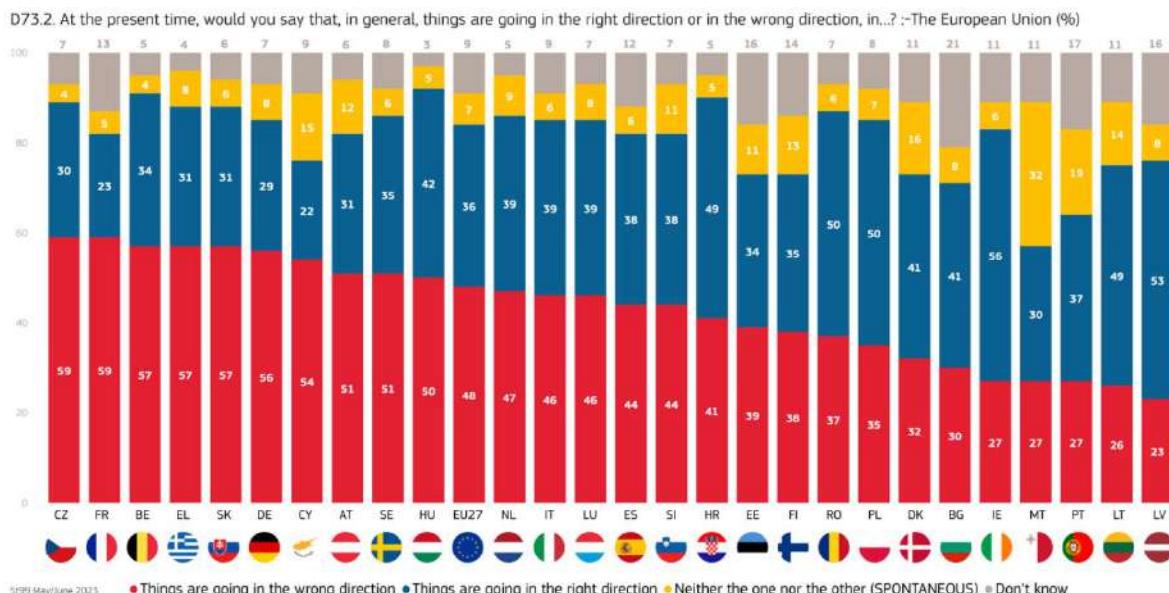
However, the feeling that things are going in the wrong direction is predominant in 17 countries, most significantly in France and Czechia (each 59%), Belgium, Greece and Slovakia (each 57%). In total, at least half of the respondents in ten countries are negative about the direction taken in the European Union. “Don’t know” answers exceed ten percent in eleven countries, most particularly in Bulgaria (21%), Portugal (17%) and Estonia (16%).

Since winter 2022–2023, optimism about the direction in which things are going in the European Union has gained ground in 21 Member States (compared with 12 in the previous survey), most notably in Spain (38%, +10 pp), Croatia (49%, +9 pp) and Poland (50%, +9 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Estonia (34%) and Cyprus (22%). However, optimism has declined in 4 countries, most significantly in Malta (30%, -20 pp), were proportions already declined between summer 2022 and winter 2022–2023 by fifteen percentage points.



Source: Eurobarometer 99 May/June 2023

Sorted by the answer “Things are going in the right direction”



Source: Eurobarometer 99 May/June 2023

Sorted by the answer “Things are going in the wrong direction”

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

	EU27	PL	PT	IE	ES	HR	FI	BE	DK	EL	SK	BG	LU	HU	SE	LV	AT	SI	RO	FR	IT	NL	CY	LT	CZ	EE	DE	MT	
Things are going in the right direction	May-Jun 2023	31	34	34	59	33	29	44	37	48	28	20	18	63	33	24	38	34	36	32	17	38	27	21	31	32	31	31	29
	J Jan-Feb 2023	-▲2	▲11	▲9	▲1	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	-	-	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼10		
Things are going in the wrong direction	May-Jun 2023	59	60	58	32	58	66	37	55	31	64	73	63	21	59	70	49	50	51	62	61	51	62	52	37	47	▲4	▲10	
	J Jan-Feb 2023	▼2	▼10	▼12	▼7	▼11	▼8	▼8	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼8	▼3	▲1	▲5	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲11	
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	May-Jun 2023	6	2	15	5	6	2	12	5	15	6	4	8	12	5	4	8	12	10	3	5	5	9	16	13	2	11	8	21
	J Jan-Feb 2023	=	▼1	▲3	=	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲11	
Don't know	May-Jun 2023	4	4	13	4	3	3	7	3	6	2	3	11	4	3	2	7	4	3	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	6	4	3
	J Jan-Feb 2023	-	-	-	▼1	▲1	-	-	▲1	▲1	-	▲1	-	▼5	▲2	▼1	▼3	-	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	-	-	-	▲1	▼5	-	▲1

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

	EU27	ES	HR	PL	BE	IE	HU	FI	DK	FR	LU	SI	BG	SK	EL	LV	PT	LT	RO	IT	SE	NL	EE	CY	AT	CZ	DE	MT	
Things are going in the right direction	May-Jun 2023	36	38	40	50	34	36	42	35	41	28	39	38	41	31	31	32	37	49	50	30	35	39	34	22	31	30	20	30
	J Jan-Feb 2023	-▲3	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	-	-	▼1	▼3	▼20
Things are going in the wrong direction	May-Jun 2023	48	44	41	35	57	27	50	38	32	39	46	44	30	37	37	23	27	26	37	46	51	47	39	34	31	39	56	27
	J Jan-Feb 2023	▼4	▼13	▼7	▼9	▼7	▼4	▼7	▼12	▼11	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲1	-	-	▲3	▲3	▼2		
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	May-Jun 2023	7	6	5	7	4	6	5	13	16	5	8	11	5	6	8	8	19	14	6	6	9	11	15	12	4	8	32	
	J Jan-Feb 2023	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	=	=	=	▲3	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲22
Don't know	May-Jun 2023	9	12	5	8	5	11	3	14	11	13	7	7	21	6	4	16	17	11	7	9	8	5	16	9	6	7	7	11
	J Jan-Feb 2023	▲1	▲6	▼1	-	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼3	▼1	-	-	-	▼2	▼2	-	▼2	-	▼2	-	▼4	▲2	▲1	-	▲1	-

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

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	31	59	6	4
Gender				
Man	33	57	6	4
Woman	29	61	6	4
Age				
15-24	34	53	8	5
25-39	30	61	5	4
40-54	29	62	6	3
55 +	32	58	6	4
Education (End of)				
15-	33	58	5	4
16-19	29	62	5	4
20+	30	59	7	4
Still studying	37	48	9	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	32	59	6	3
Managers	35	53	9	3
Other white collars	32	59	5	4
Manual workers	26	65	5	4
House persons	29	64	4	3
Unemployed	22	71	4	3
Retired	32	57	6	5
Students	37	48	9	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	77	3	4
From time to time	27	64	5	4
Almost never/ Never	35	54	7	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	25	65	5	5
The lower middle class	23	68	5	4
The middle class	35	55	6	4
The upper middle class	37	52	9	2
The upper class	35	56	8	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	45	44	7	4
Neutral	23	66	6	5
Negative	12	84	3	1

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

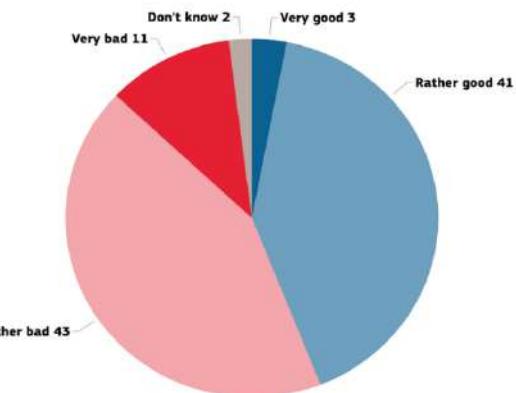
	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	36	48	7	9
Gender				
Man	37	48	7	8
Woman	34	48	8	10
Age				
15-24	45	36	8	11
25-39	36	49	7	8
40-54	34	51	7	8
55 +	33	50	7	10
Education (End of)				
15-	31	48	7	14
16-19	33	52	6	9
20+	38	47	8	7
Still studying	47	33	9	11
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	37	47	9	7
Managers	43	42	9	6
Other white collars	39	49	5	7
Manual workers	31	52	7	10
House persons	30	52	6	12
Unemployed	26	57	6	11
Retired	32	50	7	11
Students	47	33	9	11
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	64	6	12
From time to time	33	53	6	8
Almost never/ Never	40	43	8	9
Consider belonging to				
The working class	28	52	8	12
The lower middle class	28	56	6	10
The middle class	39	46	6	9
The upper middle class	47	39	10	4
The upper class	49	37	9	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	56	28	8	8
Neutral	24	55	8	13
Negative	7	85	3	5

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5.3 The situation in the country in general

Just under six in ten Europeans see the current situation in their country in a negative light⁴⁵. 54% consider that it is bad (-4 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), including 11% (-2 pp) for whom it is "very bad" and 43% (-2 pp) who answer "rather bad". Conversely, 44% (+1 pp) say that it is good, including 3% (no change) for whom it is "very good" and 41% (+3 pp) who feel that it is "rather good".

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



(ST99 May/June 2023 - ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023)
ST99 May/June 2023

Differences in perceptions across the EU Member States are significant. Thus, 75 percentage points (compared with 77 pp in winter 2022-2023 and 80 pp in summer 2022) separate the highest positive score, in Luxembourg (91%), from the lowest, in Bulgaria (16%).

Positive opinions of the general national situation outweigh negative opinions in 12 Member States (unchanged since the previous survey). They exceed 80% in three countries, namely Luxembourg (91%), Denmark (89%) and Finland (81%). In Denmark almost a quarter of respondents consider the national situation is 'very good'.

In contrast, opinions are predominantly negative in 14 Member States (compared with 15 in the previous survey). At least seven in ten respondents in four countries consider that the situation is bad, namely in Bulgaria (81%), Slovakia (74%), Greece (72%) and Romania (71%).

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

Since winter 2022-2023, positive opinions regarding the national situation in general have gained ground in 19 Member States (up from 9 in the previous survey), most significantly in Portugal (34%, +14 pp), Spain (36%, +9 pp), Croatia (37%, +9 pp) and Poland (49%, +9 pp). Approval levels have remained unchanged in Luxembourg (91%), while they declined in seven countries, most notably in Malta (48%, -25pp).

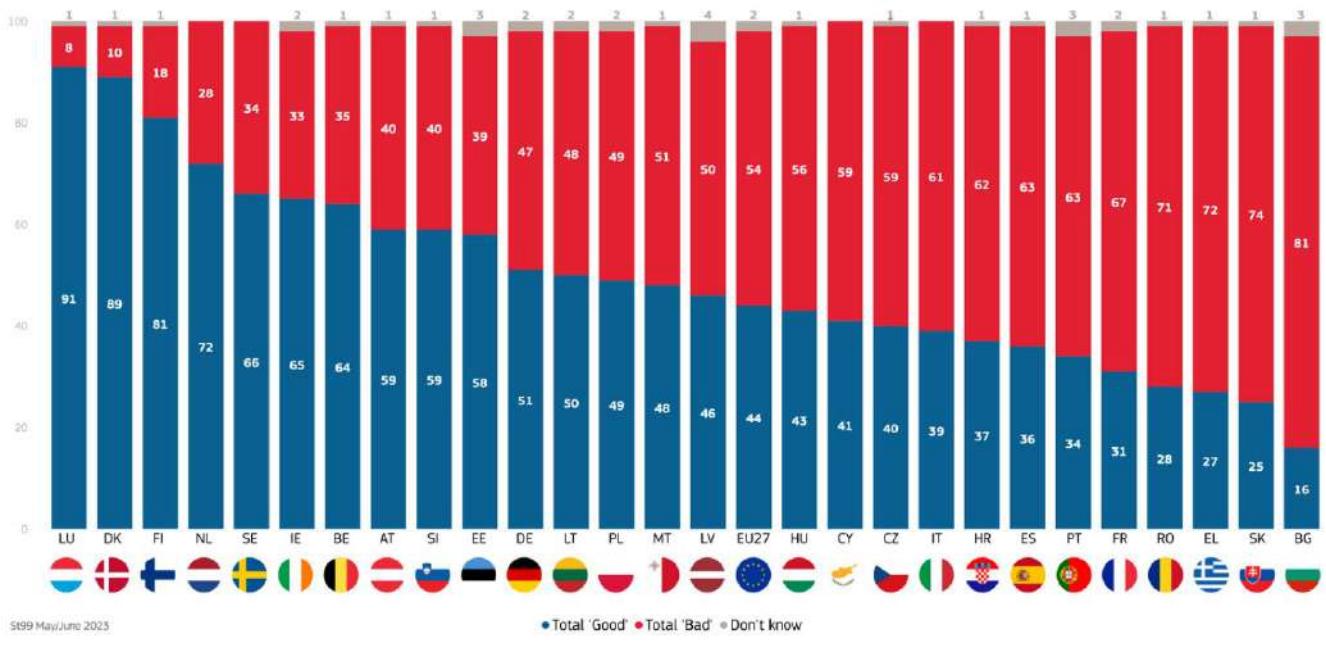
QA1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)

		EU27	PT	ES	HR	PL	IT	IE	HU	AT	EL	BE	DK	LV	SK	SI	BG	FR	LT	RO	SE	LU	FI	CY	EE	NL	CZ	DE	MT
Total 'Good'	May/June 2023	44	34	36	37	49	39	65	43	59	27	64	89	46	25	59	16	31	50	28	66	91	81	41	58	72	40	51	48
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲3	▲14	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼25			
Total 'Bad'	May/June 2023	54	63	63	62	49	61	33	56	40	72	35	10	50	74	40	81	67	48	71	34	8	18	59	39	28	59	47	51
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼4	▼13	▼9	▼8	▼8	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼24	
Don't know	May/June 2023	2	3	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	
	↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1			

⁴⁵ QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

Standard Eurobarometer 99
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QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)

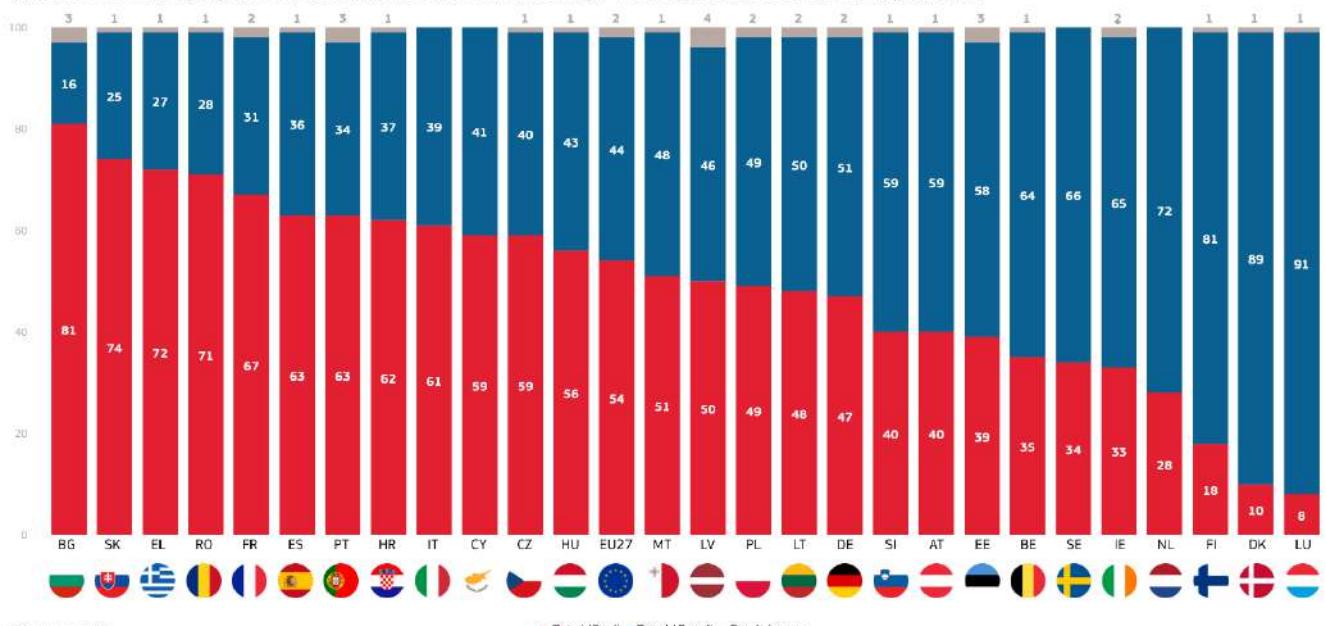


St99 May/June 2023

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

Sorted by Total 'Good'

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



St99 May/June 2023

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

Sorted by Total 'Bad'

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Public opinion in the European Union
Spring 2023

The **socio-demographic data** show that in most categories a majority of respondents see the situation in their country in general as bad. However, some categories are more likely to be positive. Hence, a majority of respondents who remained in full time education until the age of 20 or beyond describe the general situation of their country as 'good' (51%). So do managers and students (both 55%), younger respondents (51%) and respondents who see themselves as upper class (53%) or upper middle class (62%). Positive perceptions also prevail amongst those who hold a positive image of the EU (58%) and most particularly amongst those who consider that things are going into the right direction in their country (78%).

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

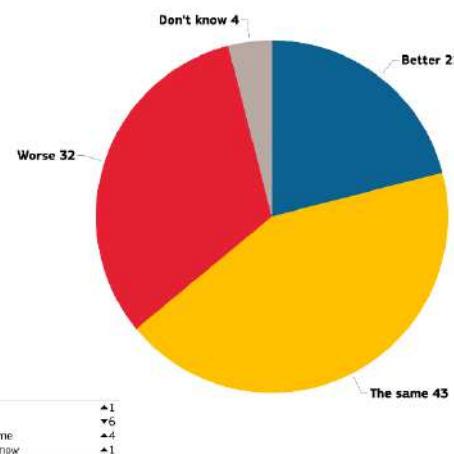
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	44	54	2
Gender			
Man	46	53	1
Woman	42	56	2
Age			
15-24	51	47	2
25-39	46	53	1
40-54	41	58	1
55 +	42	56	2
Education (End of)			
15-	36	62	2
16-19	39	60	1
20+	51	48	1
Still studying	55	43	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	53	2
Managers	55	44	1
Other white collars	46	53	1
Manual workers	40	58	2
House persons	33	65	2
Unemployed	31	68	1
Retired	41	57	2
Students	55	43	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	78	1
From time to time	37	62	1
Almost never/ Never	51	47	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	66	2
The lower middle class	35	63	2
The middle class	49	50	1
The upper middle class	62	38	0
The upper class	53	47	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	58	40	2
Neutral	38	60	2
Negative	19	80	1

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When looking ahead over the next twelve months, over four in ten Europeans expect the situation in their country in general to stay the same (43%, +4 percentage points since winter 2022-2023 and +7 percentage points since summer 2022)⁴⁶, while just under a third of respondents expect it to get worse (32%, -6 pp and -15 pp since summer 2022). However, only just over a fifth of respondents expect the situation to get better (21%, +1 pp). Finally, 4% (unchanged) of respondents do not provide an answer or say that they “don’t know”.

Albeit more than three in ten respondents in Italy and Portugal (each 32%) expect the situation in their country getting better, positive views are not predominant in any Member State of the European Union.

QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (EU27) (%)



The idea that the situation in **the country in general will stay the same over the next twelve months** is predominant in 22 countries (compared with 16 in the previous survey). Respondents are most likely to give this answer in Denmark (67%), Malta (57%), Belgium (56%) and Hungary (54%).

Pessimism is most widespread in three countries (down from nine in the previous survey), namely Czechia (48% ‘worse’, 34% ‘same’, 15% ‘better’), Estonia (38% ‘worse’, 36% ‘same’, 20% ‘better’) and Romania (37% ‘worse’, 32% ‘same’, 27% ‘better’).

In Slovakia (39% ‘worse’, 39% ‘same’, 17% ‘better’) and Greece (38% ‘worse’, 38% ‘same’, 23% ‘better’) **opinions are evenly split** between pessimistic views and those who consider that the situation in the country will stay the same over the next twelve months.

It is also noteworthy that more than one in ten respondents (11%) answered “don’t know” in Bulgaria.

Optimism has slightly increased both within the **euro area** countries (21% ‘better’, +2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023 and +4 pp since summer 2022), and in the countries **outside the euro area** (21%, +1 pp and +2 pp).

Since winter 2022-2023, optimism has increased in 14 Member States (compared with 18 in the previous survey), most particularly in Portugal (32%, +14 pp) and Luxembourg (26%, +10 pp), while optimism has remained unchanged Romania (27%) and Poland (22%). Conversely, optimism decreased in 11 countries, most notably in Malta (12, -29 pp) and to a smaller extend in Czechia (15%, -5 pp).

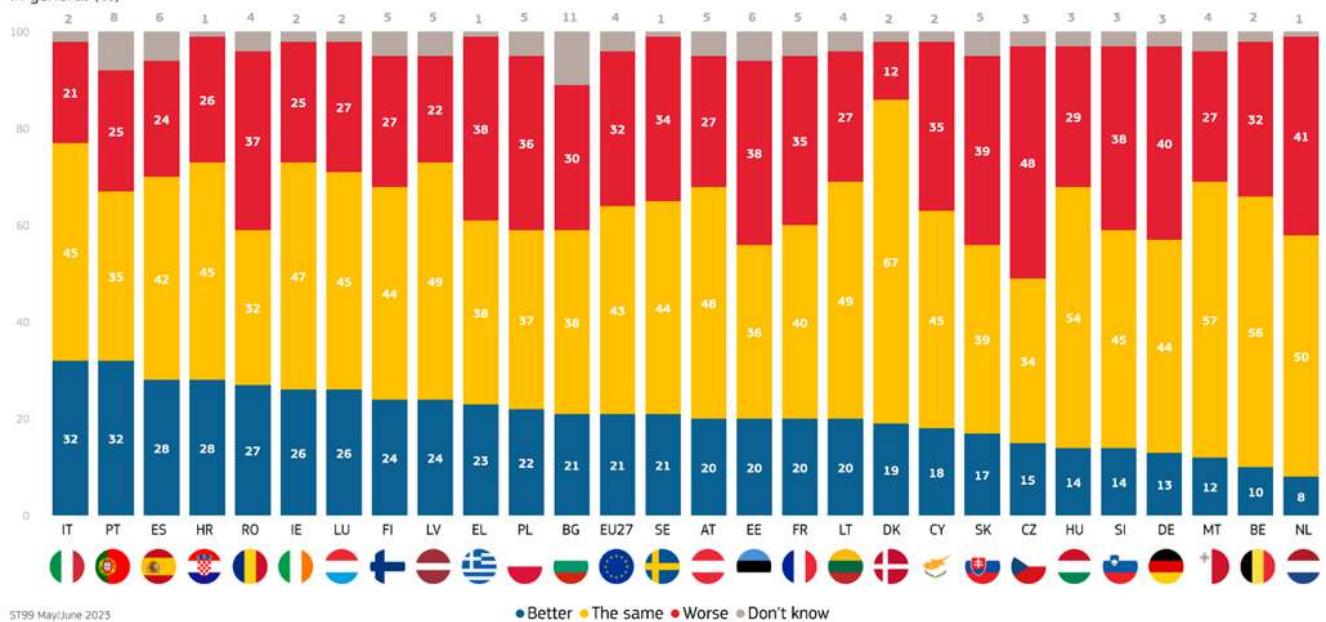
⁴⁶ QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general.

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The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding the situation in their country in general⁴⁷ over the coming year has improved significantly, by 7 index points, although it remains negative. It currently stands at -11 index points (up from -18 index points in winter 2022-2023 and up from -29 in summer 2022). As a result of recent trends, the index is now positive in seven Member States (up from one country in winter 2022-2023), most significantly in Italy (+11 index points) and Portugal and Denmark (+7 index points). In contrast, in 20 Member States the index is negative, with scores ranging from -1 index point in Luxembourg, to -33 index points in Czechia and the Netherlands.

Since winter 2022-2023, the index has improved in 19 Member States, most significantly in Sweden (+28 index points up to -13), and Portugal (+26 index points up to +7). The index has switched from negative to positive in seven countries. The index has remained unchanged in Germany where it stands at -27 and in Lithuania (-7), while it deteriorated in six countries, most markedly in Malta (-32 index points down to -15), where the index has become negative.

QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)



QA2.2 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
 The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%-Optimism index)



	EU27	SE	PT	HR	SK	LU	FR	LV	ES	IT	IE	HU	DK	PL	BE	AT	FI	BG	EE	SI	DE	LT	EL	RO	NL	CZ	CY	MT
Better - Worse May/June 2023	-11	-13	7	2	-22	-1	-15	2	4	11	1	-15	7	-14	-22	-7	-3	-9	-18	-24	-27	-7	-15	-10	-33	-33	-17	-15
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	-18	-41	-19	-18	-42	-18	-30	-12	-8	-1	-9	-25	-1	-21	-26	-11	-6	-11	-19	-25	-27	-7	-13	-8	-30	-28	-10	17
Δ Jun/Feb 2023	▲7	▲28	▲26	▲20	▲20	▲17	▲15	▲14	▲12	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼32		

⁴⁷ Difference between the positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

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QA2.2 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	21	32	43	4
Gender				
Man	22	32	43	3
Woman	21	33	42	4
Age				
15-24	26	25	44	5
25-39	24	32	41	3
40-54	21	36	40	3
55 +	19	32	45	4
Education (End of)				
15-	22	32	40	6
16-19	21	34	42	3
20+	20	33	44	3
Still studying	26	22	47	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	24	33	41	2
Managers	21	29	47	3
Other white collars	23	32	42	3
Manual workers	21	36	39	4
House persons	22	37	38	3
Unemployed	22	35	38	5
Retired	18	32	46	4
Students	26	22	47	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	19	44	33	4
From time to time	21	35	41	3
Almost never/ Never	22	29	45	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	36	40	6
The lower middle class	18	34	44	4
The middle class	24	30	43	3
The upper middle class	19	34	46	1
The upper class	25	27	47	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	26	24	47	3
Neutral	19	33	44	4
Negative	13	53	31	3

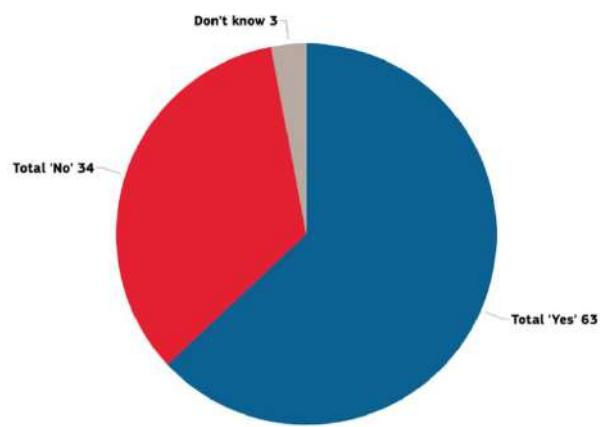
6. The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

Over six in ten Europeans consider that the EU is now better prepared to respond to a new pandemic than before Covid-19

In this EB99 survey from spring 2023 a new question was introduced. Respondents were asked whether they think that the EU is better prepared or not for responding to new pandemics after the Covid-19 experience⁴⁸.

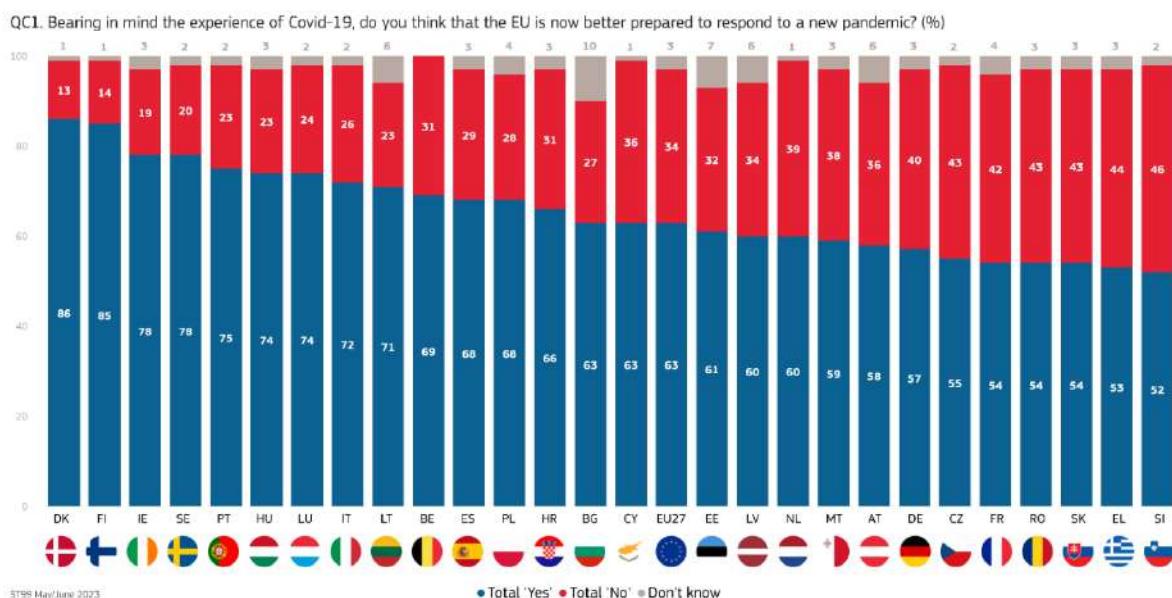
63% of Europeans consider that the EU is now better prepared to respond to new pandemics than it was before the Covid-19 crises, including 13% who answer ‘yes, certainly’ and 50% who think that the EU is ‘probably’ better prepared. Slight over one third (34%) oppose this view, including 24% who think that the EU is probably not better prepared than it was before and 10% who say that the EU is ‘certainly not’ better prepared to respond to new pandemics. 3% say that they don’t know or don’t provide an answer to this question.

QC1. Bearing in mind the experience of Covid-19, do you think that the EU is now better prepared to respond to a new pandemic? (EU27) (%)



A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU think that the EU is now better prepared to face new pandemics than it was before the Covid-19 crisis. However, levels of support for this idea vary widely amongst Member States. They range from 86% in Denmark, 85% in Finland and 78% in Ireland and Sweden, where more than three quarters of respondents hold this opinion, to just over one in two respondents in Slovenia (52%) and Greece (53%).

In Denmark (41%) and Ireland (32%) more than three in ten respondents consider that the EU ‘certainly’ is better prepared to face new pandemics. On the contrary, in seven countries at least four in ten respondents disapprove this idea, most particularly in Slovenia (46%) and Greece (44%) but also in Czechia, Romania and Slovakia (all 43%). Bulgaria stands out with a high proportion of respondents who don’t provide an answer or say that they don’t know (10%).



⁴⁸ QC1. Bearing in mind the experience of Covid-19, do you think that the EU is now better prepared to respond to a new pandemic?

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The socio-demographic data show that in almost all categories a majority of respondents think that the EU is now better prepared to face new pandemics than it was before the Covid-19 crisis. Opinions are most positive amongst younger respondents (70% 15-24 years old), managers (69%), students (73%), those who hold a positive image of the EU (80%) and those who think that things are going into the right direction in the EU (79%).

However, amongst respondents who have most of the time difficulties in paying their bills (45% vs. 51% 'no') and those who hold a negative image of the EU (33% vs. 64% 'no') only a minority holds this opinion.

QC1 Bearing in mind the experience of Covid-19, do you think that the EU is now better prepared to respond to a new pandemic? (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
 Gender			
Man	64	34	2
Woman	63	34	3
 Age			
15-24	70	28	2
25-39	62	36	2
40-54	61	37	2
55 +	63	33	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	63	32	5
16-19	61	37	2
20+	65	33	2
Still studying	73	25	2
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	62	36	2
Managers	69	29	2
Other white collars	64	34	2
Manual workers	60	38	2
House persons	59	37	4
Unemployed	53	44	3
Retired	63	33	4
Students	73	25	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	45	51	4
From time to time	61	36	3
Almost never/ Never	66	31	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	57	38	5
The lower middle class	59	38	3
The middle class	66	32	2
The upper middle class	69	30	1
The upper class	63	36	1
 Image of the EU			
Positive	80	18	2
Neutral	58	38	4
Negative	33	64	3

II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS



1. Attachment to the European Union

1.1 What does the European Union symbolise?

Europeans are most likely to associate the EU with the “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”

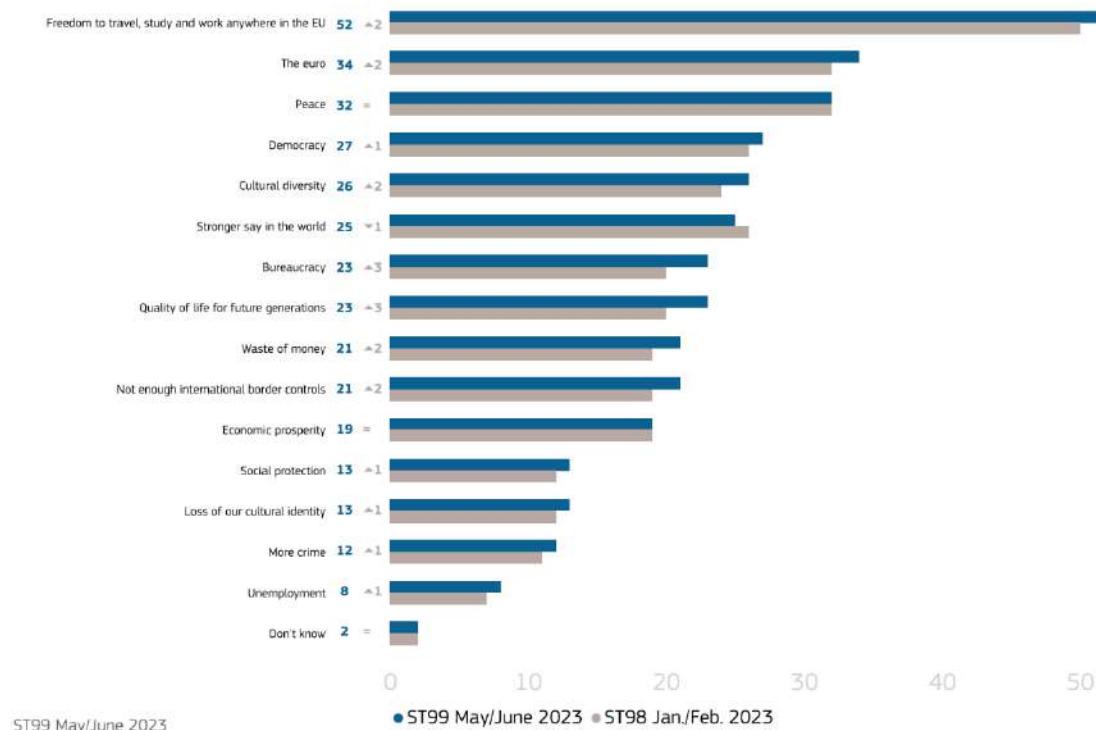
In line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the **“freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”** (52%, +2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) is the most highly ranked association with the EU, followed by **“the euro”** (34%, +2pp) and **“peace”** (32%, no change). One quarter or slightly more cite **“democracy”** (27%, +1pp), **“cultural diversity”** (26%, +2pp) and a **“stronger say in the world”** (25%, -1pp), while more than one in five mention **“quality of life of future generations”** (23%, +3pp).

Among negative associations, the most frequently cited are **“bureaucracy”** (23%, +3pp), **“waste of money”** (21%, +2pp) and **“not enough control at external borders”** (21%, +2pp).

All the other associations are mentioned by less than one in five: **“economic prosperity”** (19%, no change) **“social protection”** (13%, +1 percentage point), **“loss of our cultural identity”** (13%, +1pp), **“more crime”** (12%, +1pp) and **“unemployment”** (8%, +1pp).

The proportions of respondents associating the European Union with **“quality of life of future generations”** and with **“bureaucracy”** have increased by three percentage points since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey in winter 2022-2023 (EB98), while for all the other associations listed in the survey the magnitude of change (if any) has been smaller⁴⁹.

QA7. What does the European Union mean to you personally? (EU27 - %)



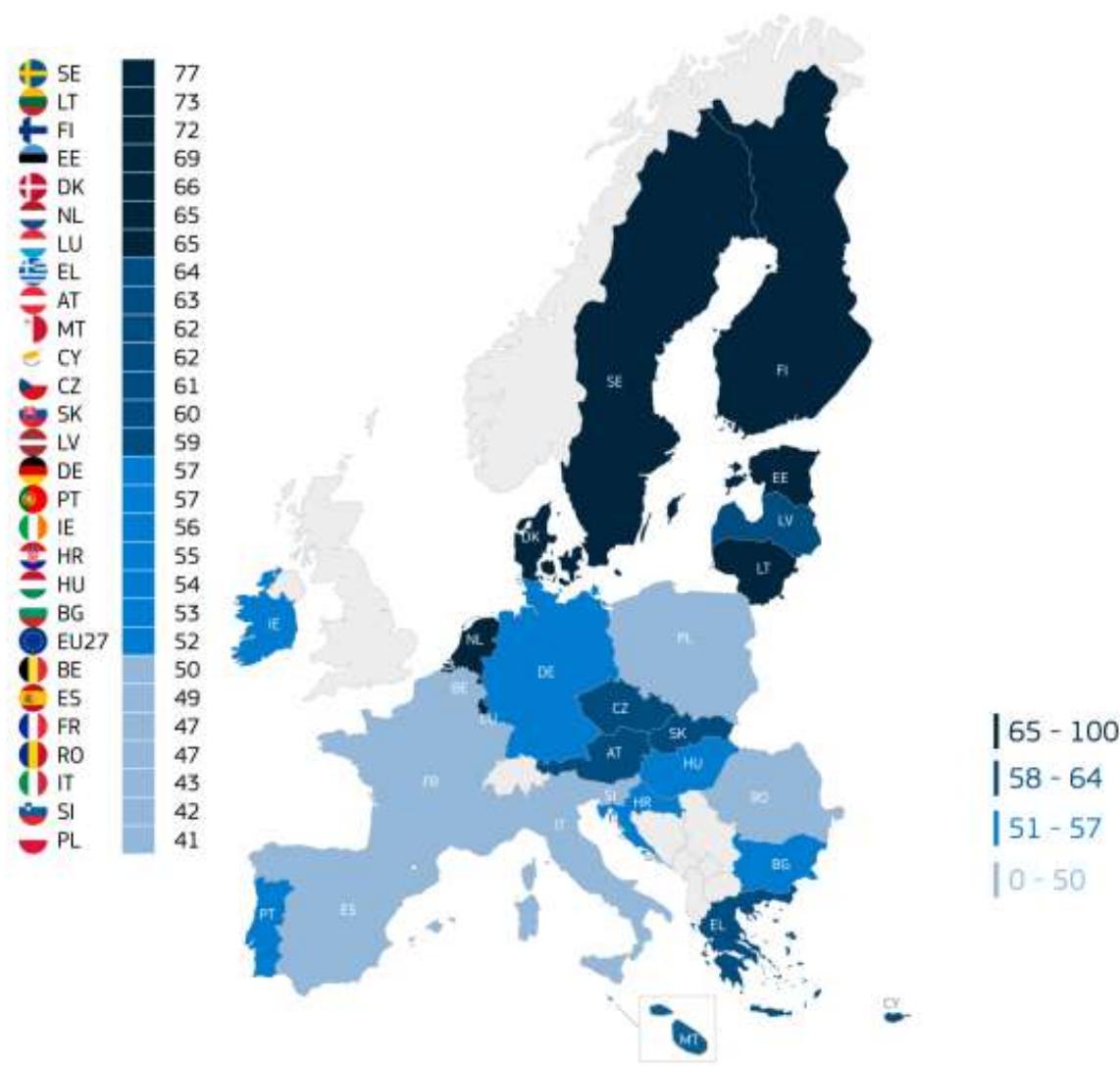
⁴⁹ QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally?

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The “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the most frequently mentioned association with the EU in all 27 EU Member States (jointly with “the euro” in Slovenia). More than seven in ten in Sweden (77%), Lithuania (73%) and Finland (72%) give this answer.

Conversely, 41% in Poland, 42% in Slovenia and 43% in Italy associate the EU with this item.

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

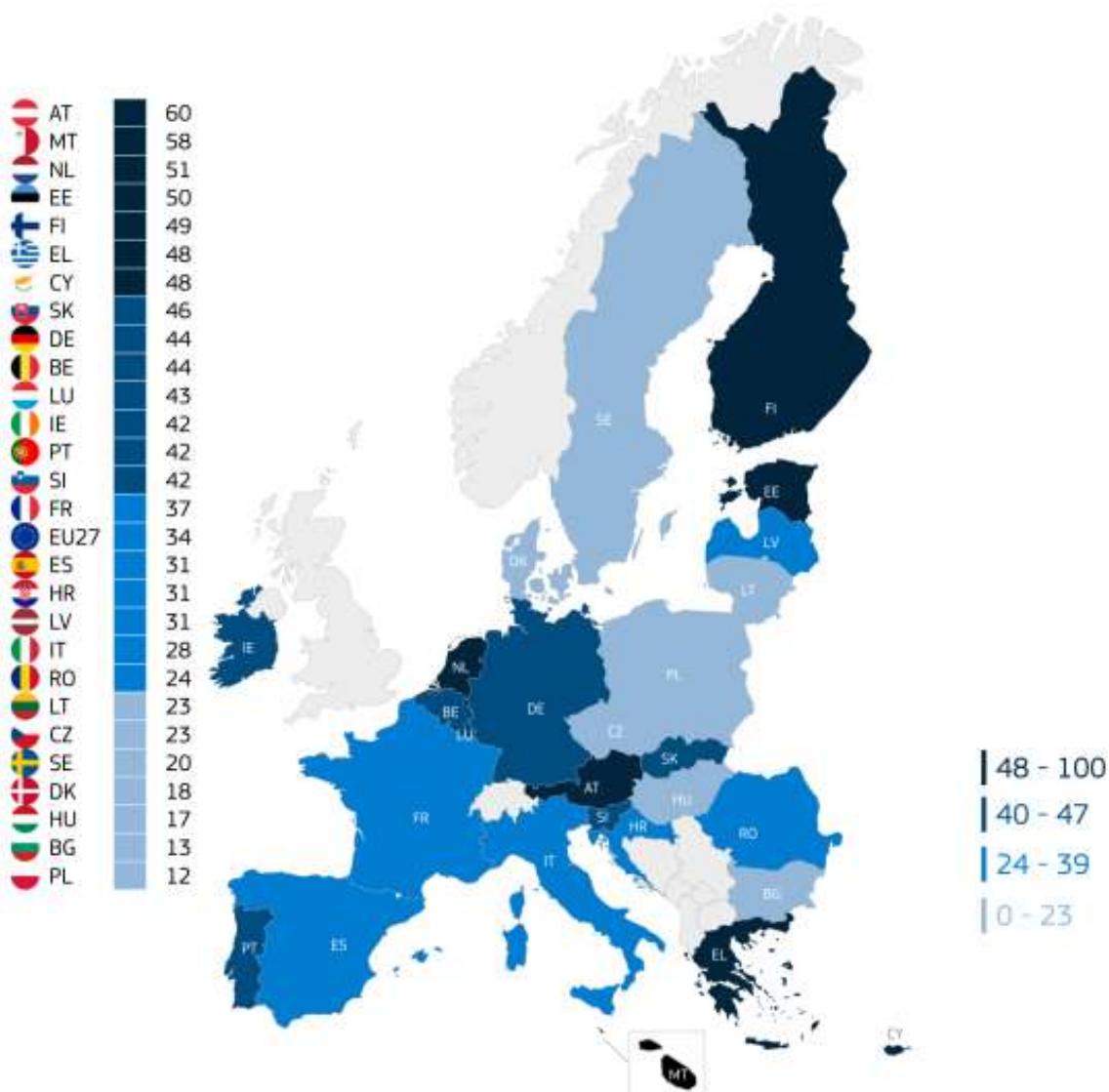


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Membership of the euro area represents a clear discerning factor when it comes to associations of the EU with “**the euro**”. Respondents in countries belonging to the **euro area** (39%, +3 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) are significantly more likely than those living in countries **outside the euro area** (16%, no change) to give this answer.

At country level, “the euro” is cited by more than one quarter of the respondents in 19 out of the 20 euro area countries, ranging from more than half in Austria (60%), Malta (58%) and the Netherlands (51%), to 28% in Italy and 31% in Croatia, Latvia and Spain. Among the euro area countries, only in Lithuania less than a quarter (23%) give this answer. Less than a quarter select “the euro” also in all the countries outside the euro area, with the highest proportions observed in Romania (24%), Czechia (23%) and Sweden (20%). The lowest share of respondents mentioning this is recorded in Poland (12%).

QA7. What does the European Union mean to you personally? - The euro (%)



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The **socio-demographic data** illustrate that the EU is primarily associated with “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” across virtually all categories of respondents. However, some differences can still be observed. In particular, this association is most frequently cited among the youngest respondents (59% among the 15–24-year-olds, compared with 47% among those aged 55 or more) and those who remained longer in full-time education (59% among those who finished aged 20 or more, compared with 42% among those who left aged 15 or less). This association is also more widespread among managers (61%, compared with 44% among the unemployed), those with the least financial difficulties (56% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills, compared with 41% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (65%, compared with 46–49% of those who consider themselves as working class or lower middle class). These findings are similar to those observed in previous Eurobarometer surveys.

Education, financial situation and social class have also an impact for most of the other **positive** associations. For instance, “**peace**” is more highly ranked among those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or older (37%, compared with 27–28% of those who left aged 19 or younger), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (35%, compared with 22% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (44%, compared with 26% of those who see themselves as part of the working class or lower middle class).

Conversely, age is an important factor when it comes to **negative** associations with the EU, with older respondents being more likely than their younger counterparts to mention these items (with the exception of “unemployment”). For instance, 26% of those aged 55 or more associate the EU with “**bureaucracy**”, compared with 13% of those aged 15–24.

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

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	The euro	Peace	Democracy	Cultural diversity	Stronger say in the world	Bureaucracy	Quality of life for future generations	Waste of money	Not enough international border controls
EU27	52	34	32	27	26	25	23	23	21	21
Gender										
Man	53	36	32	27	25	26	25	22	21	22
Woman	52	32	32	26	26	25	20	23	20	20
Age										
15-24	59	35	33	29	31	25	13	25	11	12
25-39	55	34	30	27	27	26	21	24	18	19
40-54	54	34	31	27	27	27	24	23	21	21
55 +	47	33	32	26	22	24	26	21	24	25
Education (End of)										
15-	42	35	27	21	16	21	20	16	23	24
16-19	48	31	28	24	22	23	24	21	24	25
20+	59	36	37	32	32	30	26	26	19	18
Still studying	64	38	37	34	35	29	14	29	9	9
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	57	37	32	27	27	29	22	25	21	19
Managers	61	37	38	35	33	32	25	26	14	16
Other white collars	55	33	31	29	27	26	23	23	19	21
Manual workers	47	31	27	22	23	22	24	21	25	24
House persons	46	31	29	20	21	24	17	25	19	19
Unemployed	44	33	22	19	21	20	24	17	26	22
Retired	47	34	33	26	21	24	25	20	25	25
Students	64	38	37	34	35	29	14	29	9	9
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	41	36	22	16	19	16	29	16	28	25
From time to time	47	30	27	23	23	23	21	21	22	24
Almost never/ Never	56	35	35	30	28	28	23	24	19	19
Consider belonging to										
The working class	46	31	26	21	19	20	24	17	23	24
The lower middle class	49	36	26	22	23	23	27	21	24	22
The middle class	53	33	33	29	28	27	21	24	20	20
The upper middle class	65	41	44	37	32	36	25	31	13	16
The upper class	65	39	44	26	32	35	21	30	11	15
Image of the EU										
Positive	61	37	44	40	33	38	15	32	8	13
Neutral	49	33	26	20	22	18	25	16	22	23
Negative	37	28	13	9	14	9	40	12	51	37

1.2 Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership

Majorities in most candidate countries support EU membership

In all but one candidate countries, the majority considers that their country's membership of the EU would be "a good thing". By far the highest proportion in favour of EU membership can be found in Albania (92%, -3 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), where more than nine in ten give this answer. More than six in ten support EU membership in Montenegro (63%), an increase of five percentage points since winter 2022-2023 and eight percentage points since summer 2022. More than half are in favour of EU membership in North Macedonia (58%, -2pp) and in Türkiye (53%, +1pp), and a majority shares this view also in Moldova (46%, +3pp). Respondents in Serbia are most likely to consider their country's membership of the EU as "neither good nor bad" (36%, +4pp), while opposition to EU membership slightly outweighs support (32% "a bad thing" vs 31% "a good thing")⁵⁰.

Nearly two thirds of the respondents in Kosovo (65%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) say that the full application of EU legislation would be "a good thing"⁵¹. Conversely, following a 16-percentage point decline, around one third give this answer in the Turkish Cypriot Community (34%), even though this remains the majority view⁵².

Majorities in all candidate countries say their country would benefit from EU membership. Once again, Albania is the candidate country where this proportion is the highest (96%, -2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023). Following large increases between summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023, the shares of respondents who give this answer in North Macedonia (73%, -4pp) and Montenegro (71%, -8pp) have declined since winter 2022-2023, while still remaining above 70%. More than two thirds in Türkiye (67%, +4pp) say their country would benefit from EU membership, followed by more than half in Moldova (58%, +6pp) and Serbia (54%, +2pp)⁵³.

Nearly three quarters of respondents in Kosovo (73%, no change since winter 2022-2023) think that their territory would benefit from the full application of EU legislation⁵⁴. Less than half in the Turkish Cypriot Community (46%) believe that their community would benefit from this, a decrease of 24 percentage points since winter 2022-23⁵⁵.

QA9a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?
 (%)



	May/Jun 2023	53	58	63	31	92	46
A good thing	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼2	▲5	▼3	▼3	▲3
A bad thing	May/Jun 2023	24	16	20	32	1	20
	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	=	=
Neither good nor bad	May/Jun 2023	22	28	16	36	7	31
	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	=	▼6	▲4	▲3	=
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) / Don't know	May/Jun 2023	1	0	1	1	0	3
	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	=	▲1	=	=	▼3

QA9b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?
 (%)



	May/Jun 2023	67	73	71	54	96	58
Would benefit	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▲4	▼4	▼8	▲2	▼2	▲6
Would not benefit	May/Jun 2023	32	24	25	43	2	34
	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▼3	▲4	▲5	=	▲1	▼3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) / Don't know	May/Jun 2023	1	3	4	3	2	8
	△ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	=	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼3

⁵⁰ QA9a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

⁵¹ QA9e. Generally speaking, do you think that for Kosovo the full application of EU legislation would be...?

⁵² QA9c. Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

⁵³ QA9b. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

⁵⁴ QA9f. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that Kosovo would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

⁵⁵ QA9d. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

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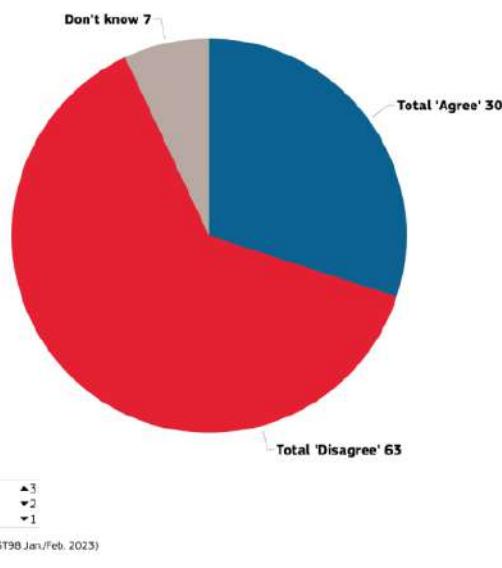
1.3 Facing the future outside of the EU: a better alternative?

A large majority think their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside

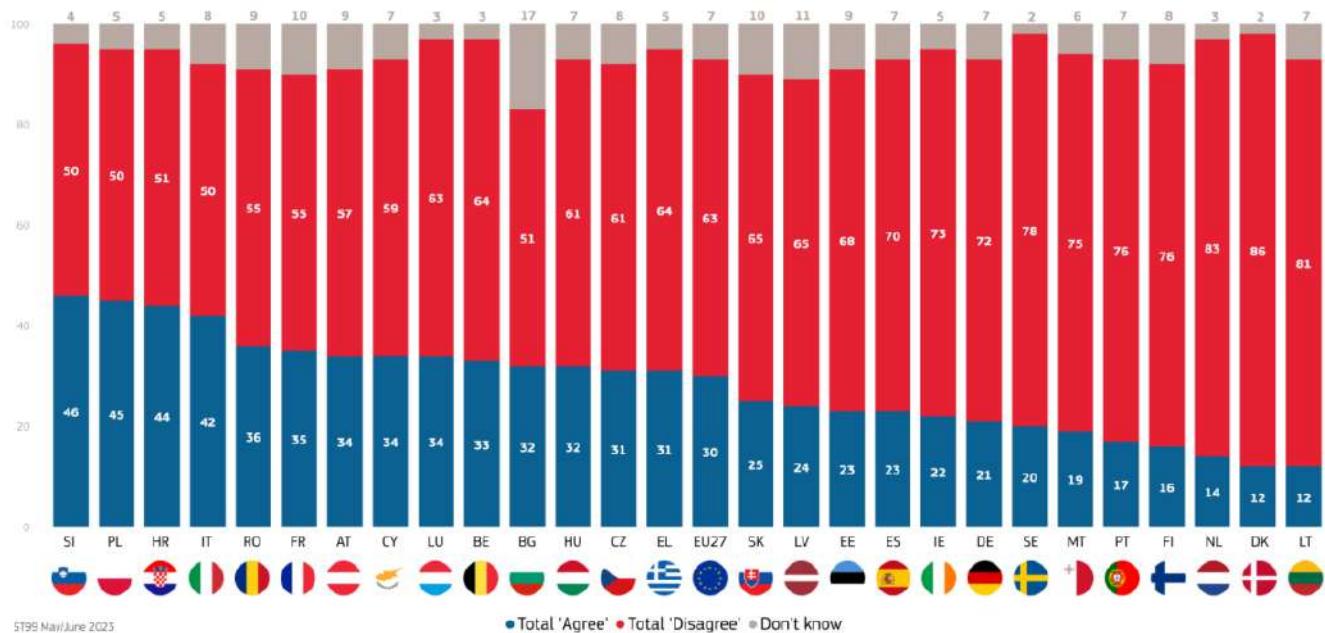
More than six in ten respondents disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU (63%, -2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), with 35% (-1pp) who “totally disagree”. Three in ten (+3pp) agree with this statement, with one in ten (no change) in total agreement. Less than one in ten (7%, -1pp) say they “don’t know”. These proportions have remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023⁵⁶.

Although clear majorities both in the **euro area** (64% vs 28% “agree”) and in the **non-euro area** (59% vs 35%) disagree their country could better face the future outside the EU, those living in the euro area are more likely to give this answer.

QA12.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? -(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (EU27) (%)



QA12.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? -(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)



⁵⁶ QA12.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU.

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At least half of the respondents in 26 out of the 27 EU Member States think their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside. More than eight in ten are of this opinion in Denmark (86%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023), the Netherlands (83%, -1pp) and Lithuania (81%, +4pp). In Slovenia, less than half (49%, -3pp) disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU, even though this is still the majority view. Apart from those in Slovenia, respondents are least likely to disagree with this statement in Italy (50%, -7pp), Poland (50%, -5pp), Bulgaria (51%, +2pp) and Croatia (51%, -1pp).

The proportion of respondents who disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU has declined in 14 countries, particularly in Italy (-7 percentage points), France (-6pp) and Poland (-5pp). This figure has remained stable in three countries: Cyprus, Germany and Romania.

Conversely, this share of respondents has risen in ten countries since winter 2022-2023. The largest increases can be observed in Slovakia (+9 percentage points), Austria and Latvia (both +5pp).

QA12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)

	EU27	EURO	NON EURO	FR	IT	EE	IE	HU	PL	CZ	EL	MT	RO	SI	HR	LU	ES	DE	PT	BE	BG	DK	NL	FI	SE	CY	AT	LV	LT	SK	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	30	28	35	35	42	23	22	32	45	31	31	19	38	40	44	34	23	21	17	33	32	12	14	16	20	34	34	24	12	25
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼8		
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	63	64	59	55	50	68	73	61	50	61	64	75	55	49	51	63	70	72	76	64	51	86	83	77	78	59	57	65	81	65
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼4	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲9
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	7	8	6	10	8	9	5	7	5	8	5	6	9	5	5	3	7	7	7	3	17	2	3	7	2	7	9	11	7	10
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼3	

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The **socio-demographic data** show that majorities across most categories of respondents disagree that their country could better face the future outside the European Union. Nonetheless, some differences can still be observed in the levels of disagreement. The highest proportions who think their country could better face the future within the EU than outside can be observed among the youngest (67% of those aged 15-24, compared with 61-63% of those aged 25 or more), those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or older (70%, compared with 56-58% of those who left education aged 19 or younger), managers (71%, compared with 54% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (68%, compared with 52-55% of those who have difficulties more often) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (73-76%, compared with 57% of those who see themselves as being part of the working class).

QA12.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	30	63	7
Gender			
Man	30	64	6
Woman	29	62	9
Age			
15-24	25	67	8
25-39	30	63	7
40-54	32	63	5
55 +	30	61	9
Education (End of)			
15-	31	56	13
16-19	35	58	7
20+	26	70	4
Still studying	20	72	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	30	64	6
Managers	26	71	3
Other white collars	31	63	6
Manual workers	36	57	7
House persons	34	54	12
Unemployed	34	57	9
Retired	29	62	9
Students	20	72	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	52	13
From time to time	37	55	8
Almost never/ Never	26	68	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	57	11
The lower middle class	30	62	8
The middle class	30	64	6
The upper middle class	22	76	2
The upper class	25	73	2

2. The European institutions

2.1 Awareness of the European Institutions and the level of trust they inspire

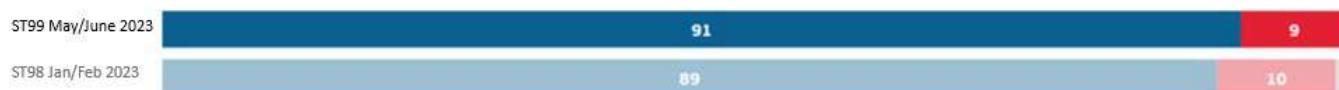
Awareness of the European institutions remains at a high level

Awareness of the European institutions remains at a very high level. As has been the case in all previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys since 2006, the **European Parliament** (91%, +2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) tops the ranking of the European institutions in terms of awareness, followed by the **European Central Bank** (86%, +1pp) and the **European Commission** (84%, +1pp). Close to eight in ten say they have heard of the **European Council** (79%, +3pp).

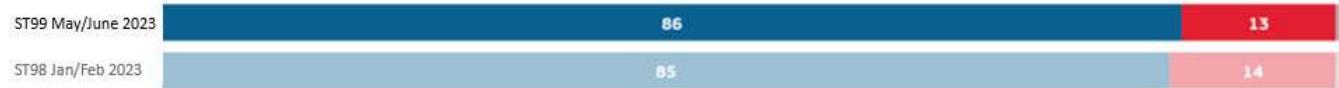
The level of awareness of the European Parliament, the European Central Bank and the European Commission has remained broadly stable over the last ten years. Compared to winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents who have heard of the European Parliament (+2 percentage points) has slightly increased, while it has remained stable for the European Central Bank and the European Commission (both +1pp). Awareness of the European Council has also increased (+3pp), equalising the record level attained in Spring 2021 (79%)⁵⁷.

QA10. Have you heard of...? (EU27) (%)

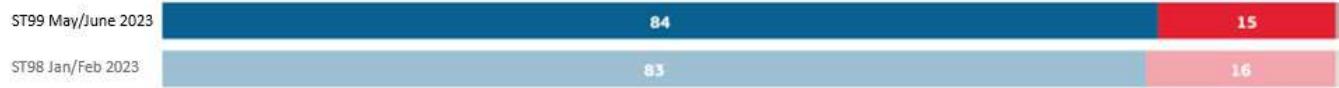
The European Parliament



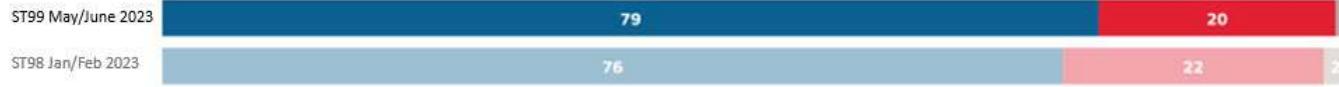
The European Central Bank



The European Commission



The European Council



● Yes ● No ● Don't know

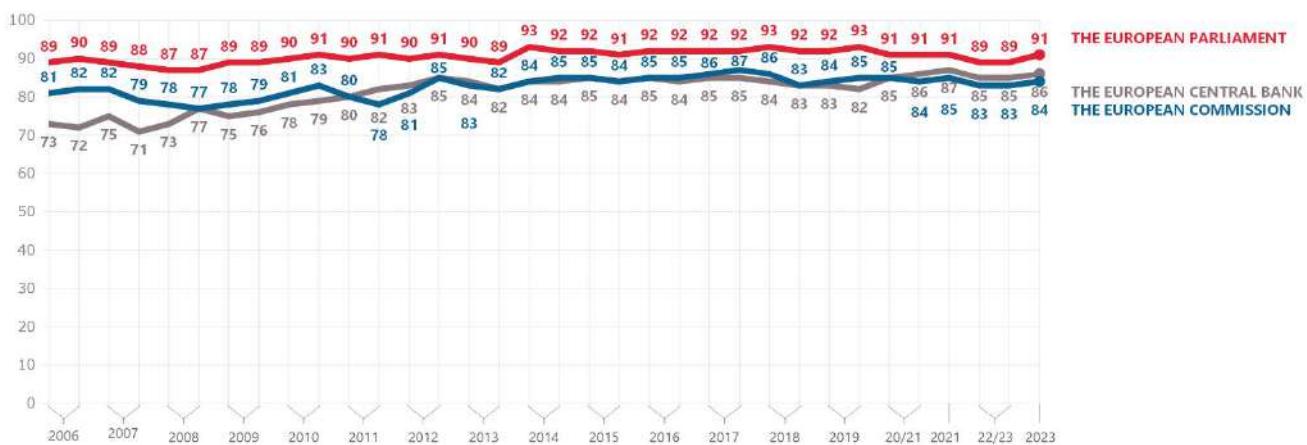
ST99 May/June 2023

⁵⁷ QA10. Have you heard of...? 1. The European Parliament; 2. The European Commission; 3. The European Central Bank; 4. The European Council.

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QA10 Have you heard of...?

(% - EU - YES)



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More than eight in ten in all EU Member States are aware of the **European Parliament**. Respondents in Malta (98%, no change since winter 2022-2023), Sweden (98%, -1 percentage point), Finland and Luxembourg (both 97%, +2pp) and the Netherlands (97%, no change) are the most likely to be aware of this institution. At the other end of the scale, those in Romania (82%, +5pp), Austria (86%, +5pp) and Poland (86%, -2pp) are the least likely to give this answer. The share of respondents who are aware of the European Parliament has increased by at least five percentage points since winter 2022-2023 in Germany (93%, +6pp), Croatia (93%, +5pp), Austria (86%, +5pp) and Romania (82%, +5pp). In all the other EU Member States, evolutions, if any, remain limited within a three-percentage point margin.

In 25 out of the 27 EU Member States, at least eight in ten are aware of the **European Central Bank**. The shares of respondents giving this answer are the highest in Luxembourg (97%, +5 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), Finland (96%, +2pp) and Ireland (93%, +1pp). Conversely, awareness levels are the lowest in Poland (74%, -5pp), Romania (75%, +7pp) and Hungary (80%, +4pp). Compared to winter 2022-2023, increases of at least five percentage points in this proportion are recorded in Romania (75%, +7pp), Luxembourg (97%, +5pp), Germany (92%, +5pp), Croatia (91%, +5pp) and Czechia (83%, +5pp). The level of awareness has decreased by five percentage points in Poland (74%) and by three percentage points in the Netherlands (91%), Portugal (89%) and Luxembourg (82%).

At least eight in ten in 24 countries are aware of the **European Commission**. This proportion is highest in Luxembourg (96%, +4 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), Finland (96%, +3pp) and Malta (94%, no change). Less than eight in ten have heard of the European Commission in Austria (77%, +4pp), Czechia (79%, +5pp) and Romania (79%, +8pp). The most notable increases in awareness levels since winter 2022-2023 are observed in Romania (79%, +8pp), Croatia (88%, +7pp), Germany (86%, +6pp), Czechia (79%, +5pp), Luxembourg (96%, +4pp) and Austria (77%, +4pp). This proportion has remained stable or changed by three percentage points or less in the remaining countries.

In 16 countries, at least eight in ten respondents say they have heard of the **European Council**. Awareness levels are the highest in Luxembourg (93%, +6 percentage points since winter 2022-2023), Malta (93%, no change) and Slovenia (90%, no change). At the opposite side of the spectrum, 61% in Austria (+2pp), 75% in the Netherlands (+8pp) and 76% in France (+3pp) say they have heard of this institution. Since winter 2022-2023, the share of respondents who are aware of the European Council has increased in 18 countries, and by at least five percentage points in nine countries. This is particularly the case in Romania (78%, +10pp), Germany (81%, +9pp) and the Netherlands (75%, +8pp).

QA10 Have you heard of...?
 Yes (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		
The European Parliament	May/Jun 2023	91	93	92	89	96	93	94	92	94	90	91	93	87	91	89	95	97	94	98	97	86	86	90	82	95	94	97	98	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▼2	=	▲3	=	▲6	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲5	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	▲5	▼2	▼3	▲5	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1		
The European Commission	May/Jun 2023	84	90	82	79	90	86	85	84	91	85	84	88	80	87	82	89	96	89	94	90	77	83	89	79	93	86	96	86	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲1	=	▲5	=	▲6	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲7	▲2	=	▼2	=	▲4	▲2	=	▲1	▲4	▼1	▼2	▲8	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼1
The European Central Bank	May/Jun 2023	96	86	86	83	89	92	86	93	92	90	85	91	83	90	82	88	97	80	92	91	81	74	89	75	92	89	96	92	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲5	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲1	▼3	▲2	▼6	▼3	▲7	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	
The European Council	May/Jun 2023	79	81	78	79	81	81	77	81	85	80	76	88	77	87	77	79	93	85	93	75	61	78	85	78	90	84	88	80	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲3	▲5	=	▲6	▲1	▲9	▲5	▲2	=	▼1	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲6	▲4	=	▲8	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲10	=	▲4	▲5	=	

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QA10 Have you heard of...?
 (% - Yes)

	The European Parliament	The European Central Bank	The European Commission	The European Council
EU27	91	86	84	79
Gender				
Man	92	88	87	82
Woman	89	84	82	76
Age				
15-24	89	82	79	75
25-39	90	87	85	80
40-54	93	89	88	83
55 +	90	85	83	77
Education (End of)				
15-	83	76	72	65
16-19	90	85	84	79
20+	96	93	92	86
Still studying	91	85	84	79
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	96	92	90	84
Managers	95	94	93	88
Other white collars	93	90	89	83
Manual workers	89	84	82	78
House persons	83	74	73	65
Unemployed	87	80	77	69
Retired	90	84	82	76
Students	91	85	84	79
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	83	77	73	67
From time to time	87	81	80	75
Almost never/ Never	94	90	88	83
Consider belonging to				
The working class	88	81	79	73
The lower middle class	90	85	82	76
The middle class	91	88	86	82
The upper middle class	95	93	92	86
The upper class	96	93	93	89
Image of the EU				
Positive	95	90	90	85
Neutral	87	82	80	74
Negative	89	85	82	75

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Majorities continue to trust the European institutions

A majority trusts each of the European institutions included in the survey. As has been the case since 2006, the **European Parliament** (50%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) is the institution Europeans trust the most, followed by the **European Central Bank** (46%, no change), the **European Commission** (47%, +1pp) and the **European Council** (45%, +2pp). Four in ten or less say they tend not to trust each of these institutions: 37% (+2pp) for the European Council, 38% (+1pp) for both the European Parliament and the European Commission and 40% (+2pp) for the European Central Bank. Between 12% and 18% of respondents "do not know" whether they trust these institutions or not⁵⁸.

Respondents living in countries **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living in countries within the **euro area** to trust each of these institutions. For instance, 53% of those in the non-euro area trust the European Commission, compared with 45% of those in the euro area.

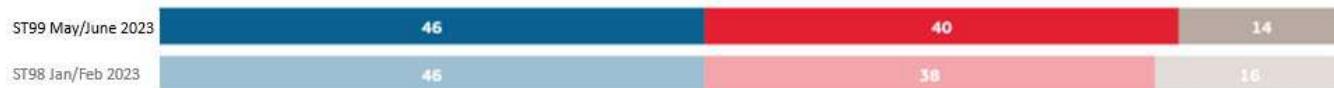
Following the declines observed between summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023, the levels of trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank have remained broadly stable since winter 2022-2023.

QA11. Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? (EU27) (%)

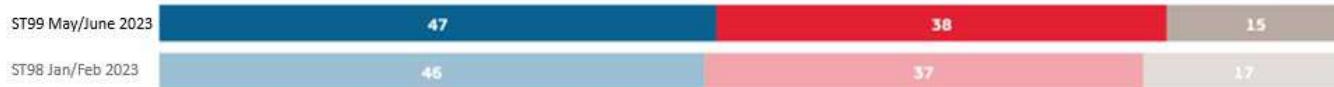
The European Parliament



The European Central Bank



The European Commission



The European Council



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

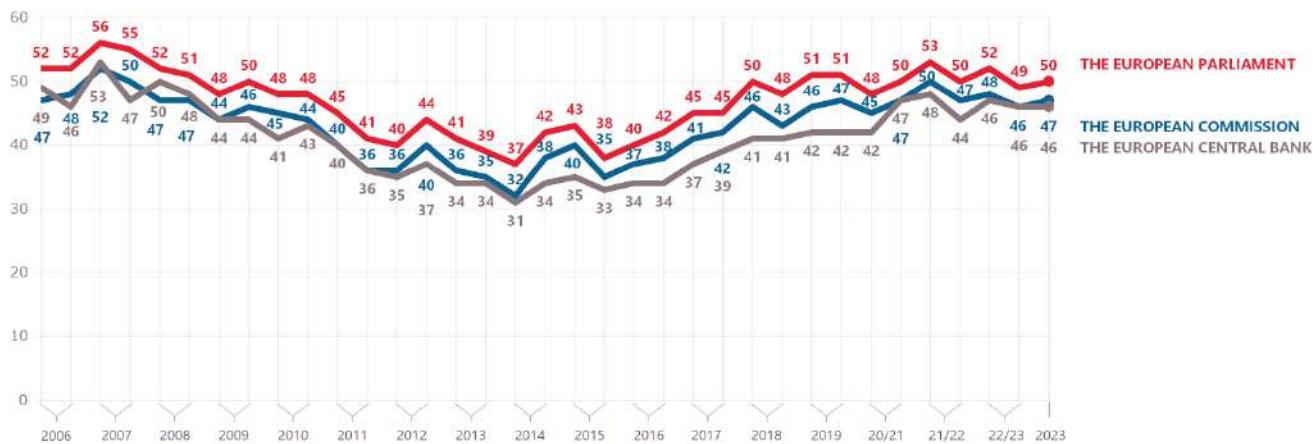
ST99 May/June 2023

⁵⁸ QA11. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. 1. The European Parliament; 2. The European Commission; 3. The European Central Bank; 4. The European Council.

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QA11 And do you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

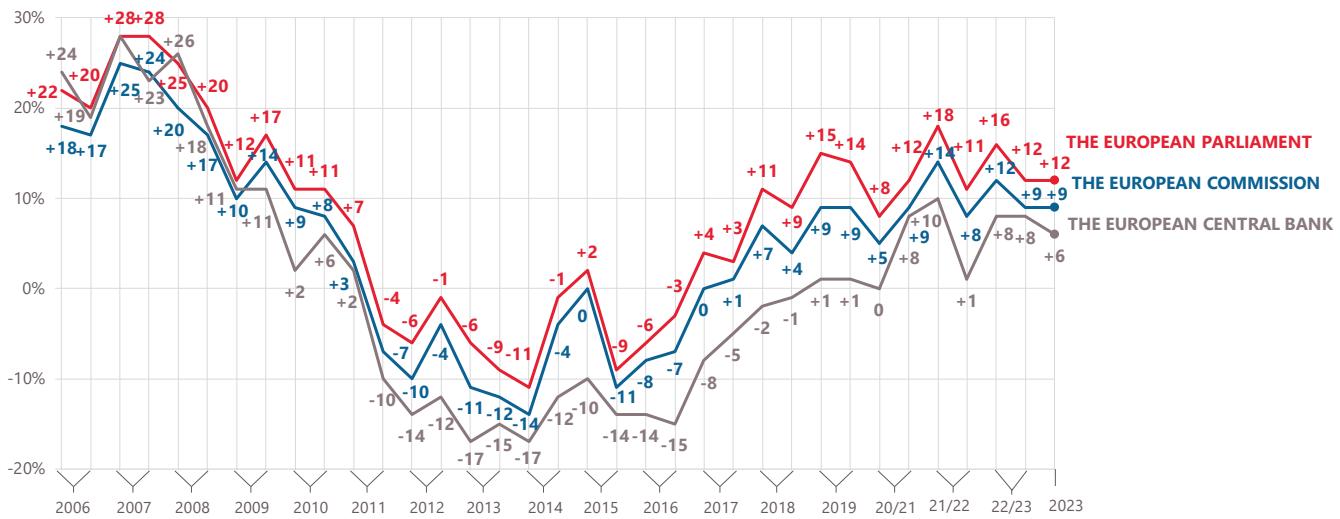
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



After the decreases recorded between summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023, the trust index for the European Parliament (+12 index points) and the European Commission (+9ip) has remained unchanged in the current survey, reflecting the stability in the levels of trust for these institutions⁵⁹. Conversely, the trust-distrust ratio has slightly deteriorated for the European Central Bank (from +8ip in summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023 to +6ip) due to a two-percentage point increase in the level of distrust.

QA11 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



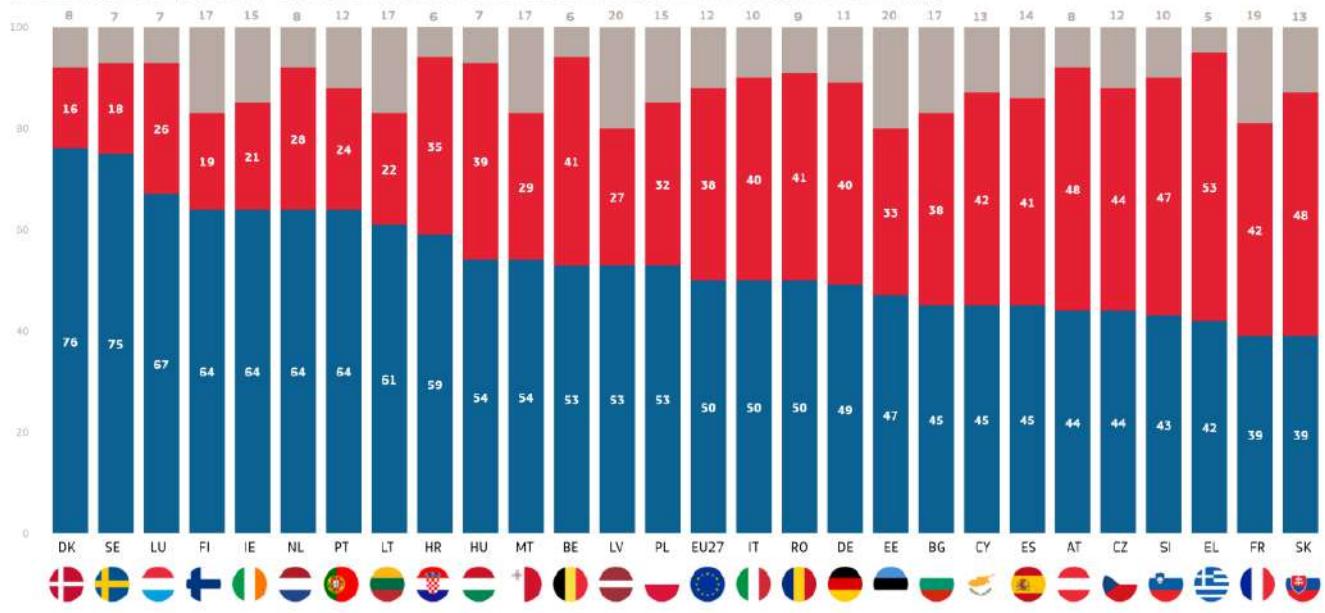
⁵⁹ The trust index is the difference between the proportion of respondents who "tend to trust" and the proportion of those who "tend not to trust".

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In 21 EU Member States (compared with 20 in winter 2022-2023), the majority of respondents trust the **European Parliament**. Trust levels are the highest in Denmark (76%), Sweden (75%) and Luxembourg (67%).

The majority distrusts the European Parliament in five countries: Greece (53% “tend not to trust” vs 42% “tend to trust”), Austria (48% vs 44%), Slovakia (48% vs 39%), Slovenia (47% vs 43%) and France (42% vs 39%). Opinions are divided in Czechia (44% vs 44%).

QA11.1. Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? -The European Parliament (%)



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

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QA11.1 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Parliament

(% - EU)

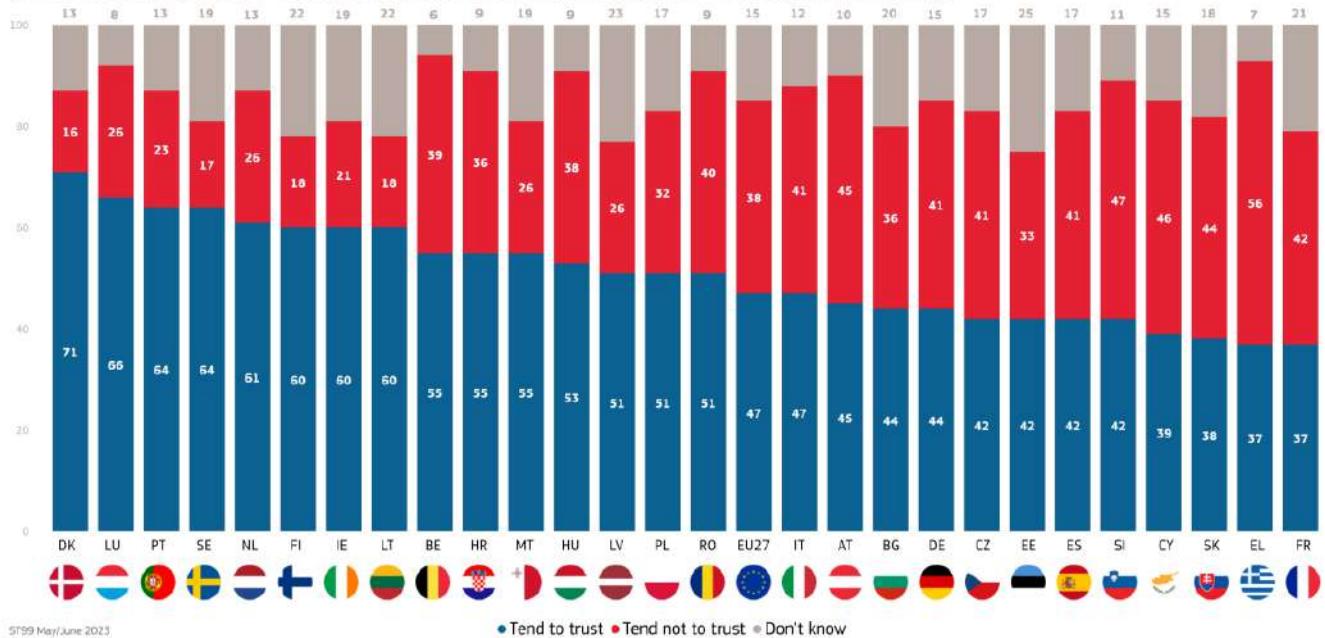
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	50	38	12
Gender			
Man	50	40	10
Woman	49	36	15
Age			
15-24	58	27	15
25-39	51	38	11
40-54	50	40	10
55 +	46	41	13
Education (End of)			
15-	38	42	20
16-19	44	44	12
20+	58	33	9
Still studying	64	22	14
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	40	8
Managers	64	27	9
Other white collars	53	37	10
Manual workers	43	45	12
House persons	43	38	19
Unemployed	36	49	15
Retired	45	41	14
Students	64	22	14
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	54	17
From time to time	44	44	12
Almost never/ Never	55	33	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	38	45	17
The lower middle class	43	45	12
The middle class	54	35	11
The upper middle class	69	25	6
The upper class	71	27	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	76	15	9
Neutral	37	45	18
Negative	11	81	8

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A majority of respondents in 21 EU Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2022-2023) trust the **European Commission**. This proportion is the highest in Denmark (71%), Luxembourg (66%) and Sweden and Portugal (both 64%).

Distrust outweighs trust in five countries: Greece (56% “tend not to trust” vs 37% “tend to trust”), Slovenia (47% vs 42%), Cyprus (46% vs 39%), Slovakia (44% vs 38%) and France (42% vs 37%). In Austria, equal proportions either trust or distrust the European Commission (45% vs 45%).

QA11.2. Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? -The European Commission (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

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QA11.2 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Commission

(% - EU)

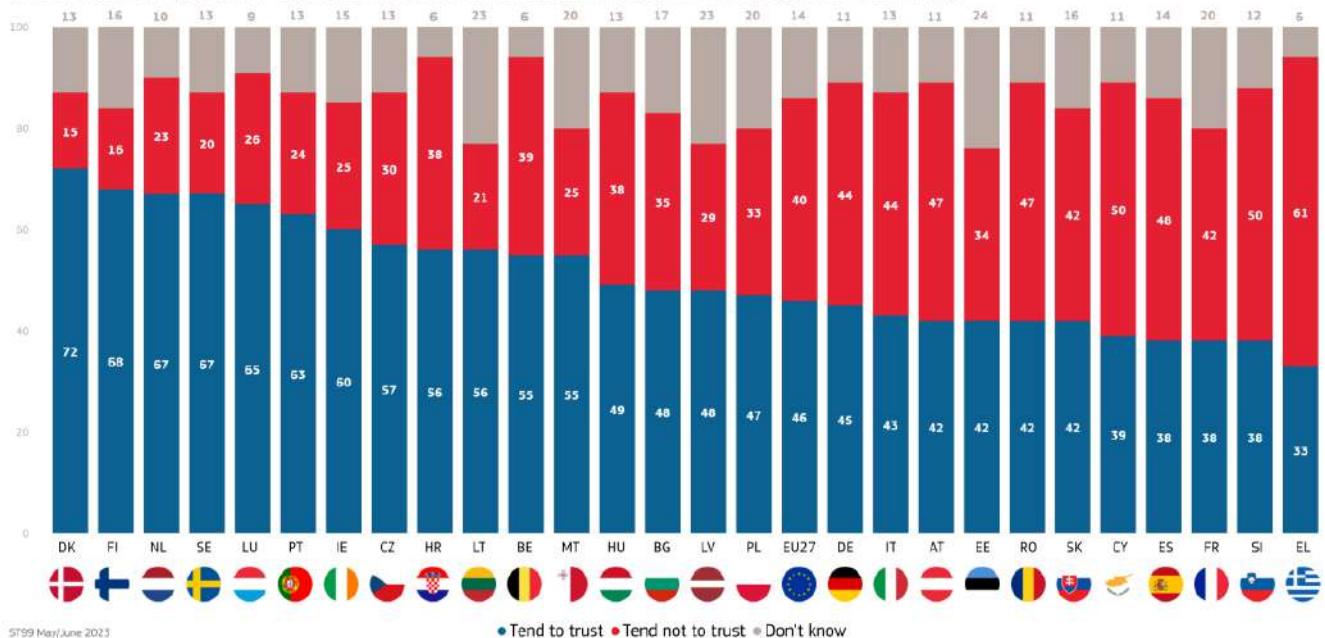
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	47	38	15
Gender			
Man	48	40	12
Woman	46	36	18
Age			
15-24	54	27	19
25-39	48	38	14
40-54	49	39	12
55 +	43	41	16
Education (End of)			
15-	35	42	23
16-19	42	43	15
20+	54	34	12
Still studying	60	23	17
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	50	40	10
Managers	59	31	10
Other white collars	52	36	12
Manual workers	41	44	15
House persons	37	40	23
Unemployed	34	48	18
Retired	42	40	18
Students	60	23	17
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	52	20
From time to time	42	44	14
Almost never/ Never	52	33	15
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	45	20
The lower middle class	41	43	16
The middle class	51	36	13
The upper middle class	64	27	9
The upper class	68	29	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	15	12
Neutral	33	46	21
Negative	10	81	9

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In 18 EU Member States (compared with 20 in winter 2022-2023), the majority trusts the **European Central Bank**. Once again, respondents in Denmark (72%) are the most likely say this, followed by those in Finland (68%), the Netherlands and Sweden (both 67%).

In eight countries, minorities trust the European Central Bank: Greece (61% “tend not to trust” vs 33% “tend to trust”), Cyprus (50% vs 39%), Slovenia (50% vs 38%), Spain (48% vs 38%), Austria and Romania (both 47% vs 42%), Italy (44% vs 43%) and France (42% vs 38%). Opinions are divided in Slovakia (42% vs 42%).

QA11.3. Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? :-The European Central Bank (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

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QA11.3 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Central Bank

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	46	40	14
Gender			
Man	48	41	11
Woman	45	38	17
Age			
15-24	51	30	19
25-39	48	40	12
40-54	47	42	11
55 +	43	41	16
Education (End of)			
15-	34	45	21
16-19	42	44	14
20+	54	35	11
Still studying	58	25	17
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	43	9
Managers	60	31	9
Other white collars	50	38	12
Manual workers	40	46	14
House persons	37	41	22
Unemployed	32	52	16
Retired	42	41	17
Students	58	25	17
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	54	18
From time to time	40	46	14
Almost never/ Never	52	35	13
Consider belonging to			
The working class	33	48	19
The lower middle class	39	47	14
The middle class	50	37	13
The upper middle class	64	29	7
The upper class	67	26	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	69	20	11
Neutral	34	46	20
Negative	14	78	8

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Public opinion in the European Union
Spring 2023

At country level, the trust index for the European Parliament has improved in most countries since winter 2022-2023, while the opposite holds true for the European Central Bank and results are mixed when it comes to the European Commission. This index has improved across the three institutions in Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. Conversely, the trust-distrust ratio for the three institutions has deteriorated in Germany, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Portugal and Romania.

In 15 EU Member States, the trust index for the **European Parliament** has increased since winter 2022-2023. This is particularly the case for Slovenia (+14 index points), Greece (+13ip), Austria, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Spain (all +8ip). At the opposite end of the scale, the index has decreased the most in Malta (-16ip), Latvia (-10ip) and Italy (-8ip). The index has remained unchanged in Belgium, Lithuania and Hungary.

The trust-distrust ratio for the **European Commission** has risen in 13 countries since winter 2022-2023. The largest increases are recorded in Greece (+14 index points), Austria and Spain (both +8ip). Conversely, decreases of more than five index points can be observed in Malta (-20ip), Latvia and Italy (both -8ip). The trust-distrust ratio has remained stable in four countries: Denmark, France, Lithuania and Poland.

Increases in the gap between the proportion who trusts and the proportion who distrusts the **European Central Bank** has increased in ten countries since winter 2022-2023. Once again, the increase is the largest in Greece (+12 index points), followed by Czechia (+8ip) and Croatia and Slovakia (both +7ip). As was the case for the European Parliament and the European Commission, Malta stands out for a particularly large decline (-22ip), with decreases of more than five index points also recorded in Latvia (-11ip) and in Italy and Romania (both -9ip). This figure has remained unchanged in France and Lithuania.

QA11.1 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Parliament (%)

	EU27	EURO	NON EURO	SI	EL	ES	CY	LU	AT	BG	DK	SE	HR	NL	EE	SK	IE	FI	BE	LT	HU	DE	FR	PL	CZ	RO	PT	IT	LV	MT
Tend to trust - Tend to not trust May/june 2023	12	9	22	-4	-11	4	3	41	-4	7	60	57	24	36	14	-9	43	45	12	39	15	9	-3	21	0	9	40	10	26	25
Tend to trust - Tend to not trust Jan/feb 2023	12	8	21	-18	-24	-4	-5	33	-12	1	54	52	21	33	12	-11	42	44	12	39	16	10	-2	22	3	12	44	18	36	41
Δ May/june 2023 - Jan/feb 2023	=	↑	1	▲14	▲13	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼8	▼10	▼16			

QA11.2 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Commission (%)

	EU27	EURO	NON EURO	EL	ES	AT	BE	HR	SI	LU	SK	CZ	CY	BG	NL	FI	DK	FR	LT	PL	DE	HU	EE	SE	IE	PT	RO	IT	LV	MT
Tend to trust - Tend to not trust May/june 2023	9	5	21	-19	1	0	16	19	-6	40	-6	1	-7	8	36	42	56	-5	42	19	3	15	9	47	39	41	11	6	25	29
Tend to trust - Tend to not trust Jan/feb 2023	9	6	21	-33	-7	-8	10	13	-11	36	-10	-2	-10	6	34	41	55	-5	42	19	4	16	11	49	42	46	18	14	33	49
Δ May/june 2023 - Jan/feb 2023	=	▼1	=	▲14	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼20		

QA11.3 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
The European Central Bank (%)

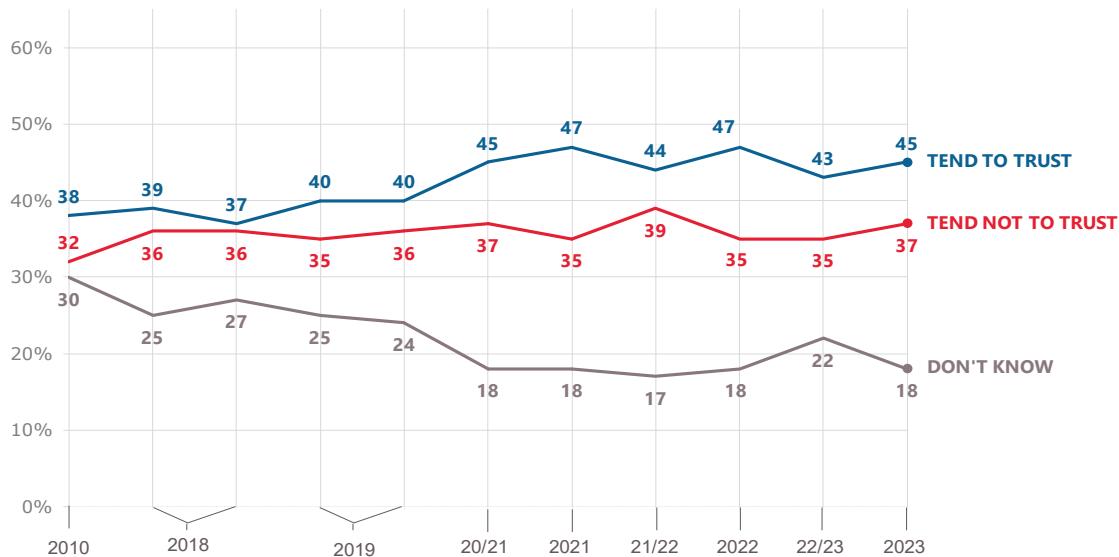
	EU27	EURO	NON EURO	EL	CZ	HR	SK	ES	BE	CY	SI	IE	LU	FR	LT	BG	HU	AT	PL	DE	EE	NL	PT	FI	DK	SE	IT	RO	LV	MT
Tend to trust - Tend to not trust May/june 2023	6	2	20	-28	27	18	0	-10	16	-11	-12	35	39	-4	36	13	11	-5	14	1	8	44	39	52	57	47	-1	-5	19	30
Tend to trust - Tend to not trust Jan/feb 2023	8	3	20	-40	19	11	-7	-16	13	-14	-15	34	38	-4	35	14	12	-4	15	3	10	46	43	58	62	52	8	4	30	52
Δ May/june 2023 - Jan/feb 2023	▼2	▼1	=	▲12	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼11	▼22		

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Following a four-percentage point decline between summer 2022 and winter 2022–2023, the level of trust in the **European Council** has slightly increased in the current Standard Eurobarometer survey (+2 percentage points) and now stands at 45%. Less than four in ten (37%, +2pp) distrust this institution.

QA11.4 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

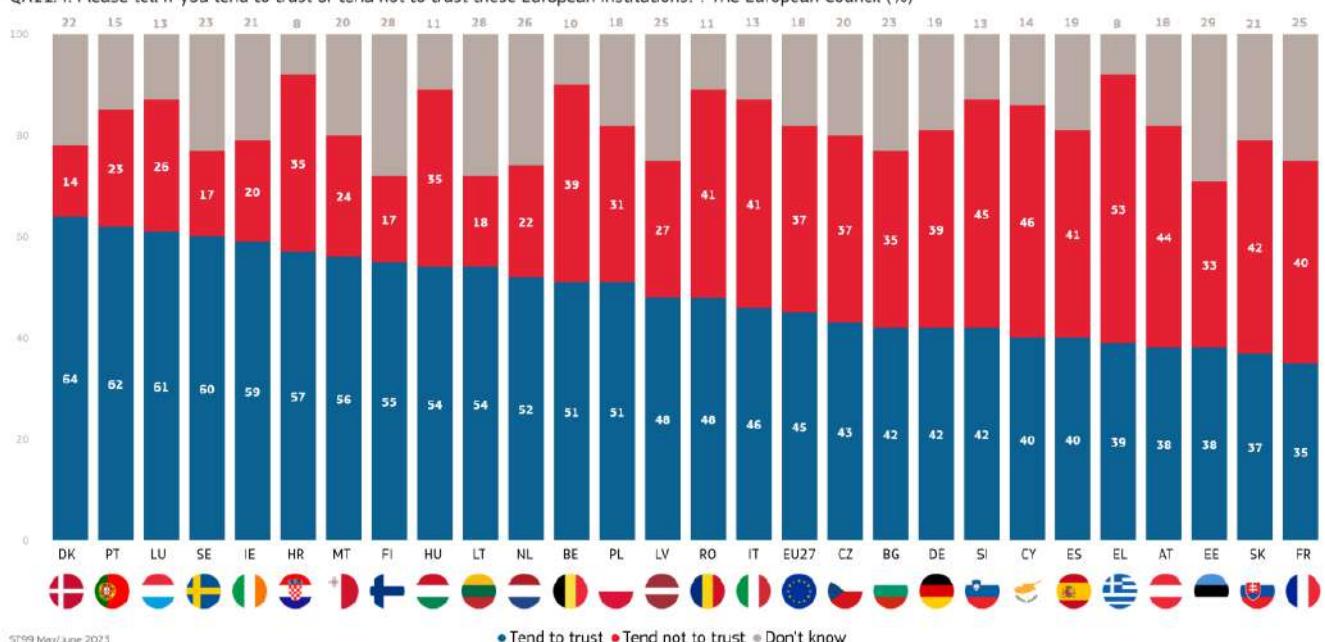
The European Council (% - EU)



In 20 EU Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2022–2023), a majority of respondents trust the European Council. The level of trust is the highest in Denmark (64%), Portugal (62%) and Luxembourg (61%).

Conversely, majorities tend not to trust the European Council in seven countries: Greece (53% “tend not to trust” vs 39% “tend to trust”), Cyprus (46% vs 40%), Slovenia (45% vs 42%), Austria (44% vs 38%), Slovakia (42% vs 37%), Spain (41% vs 40%) and France (40% vs 35%).

QA11.4. Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions? :-The European Council (%)



ST99 May/June 2023

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

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QA11.4 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Council

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	45	37	18
Gender			
Man	46	39	15
Woman	44	35	21
Age			
15-24	53	25	22
25-39	46	38	16
40-54	45	39	16
55 +	41	39	20
Education (End of)			
15-	34	41	25
16-19	41	42	17
20+	52	32	16
Still studying	58	21	21
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	39	14
Managers	57	29	14
Other white collars	48	36	16
Manual workers	39	43	18
House persons	35	39	26
Unemployed	32	47	21
Retired	40	39	21
Students	58	21	21
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	26	52	22
From time to time	41	42	17
Almost never/ Never	50	32	18
Consider belonging to			
The working class	33	44	23
The lower middle class	39	42	19
The middle class	50	34	16
The upper middle class	60	25	15
The upper class	61	23	16
Image of the EU			
Positive	69	16	15
Neutral	32	44	24
Negative	10	77	13

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2.2 Trust in the European Union

A majority continues to trust the European Union

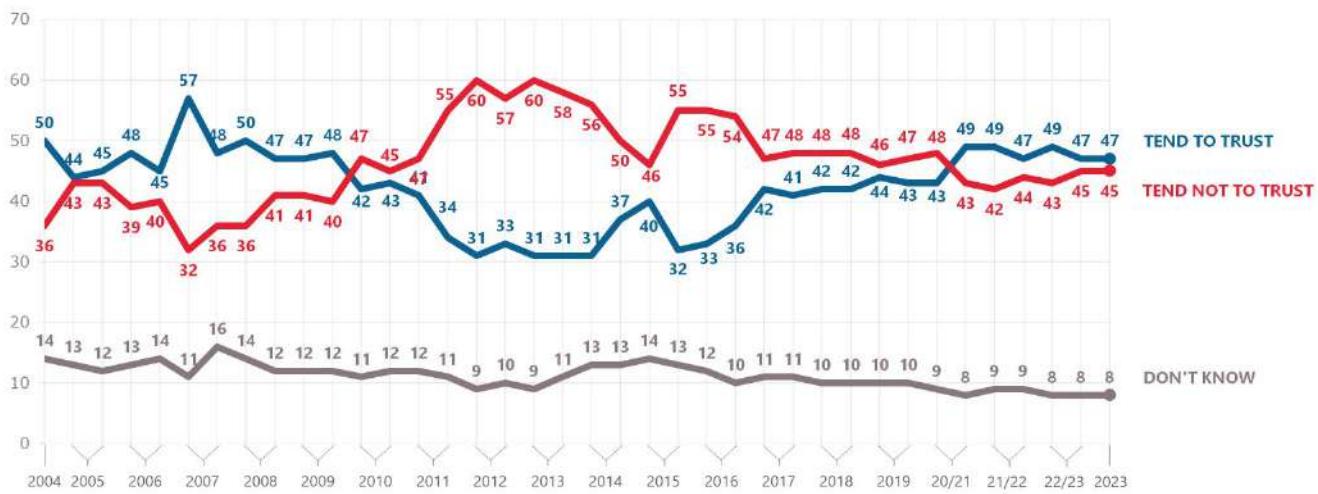
The majority of respondents (47%) tend to trust the European Union, while 45% tend not to trust it. Fewer than one in ten (8%) express no opinion. These proportions have remained unchanged since winter 2022-2023. The share of respondents who trust the European Union has consistently outweighed the share of those who distrust it since winter 2021-2022⁶⁰.

In line with the findings of previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, respondents living in countries that are **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living in **euro area** countries to trust the European Union (56% vs 45%).

Following a deterioration between summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023, the trust index has remained unchanged since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey, with the gap between the proportion who tends to trust the European Union and the proportion who tends not to trust it standing at +2 index points.

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

The European Union (% - EU)



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

The European Union (EU - TRUST INDEX)



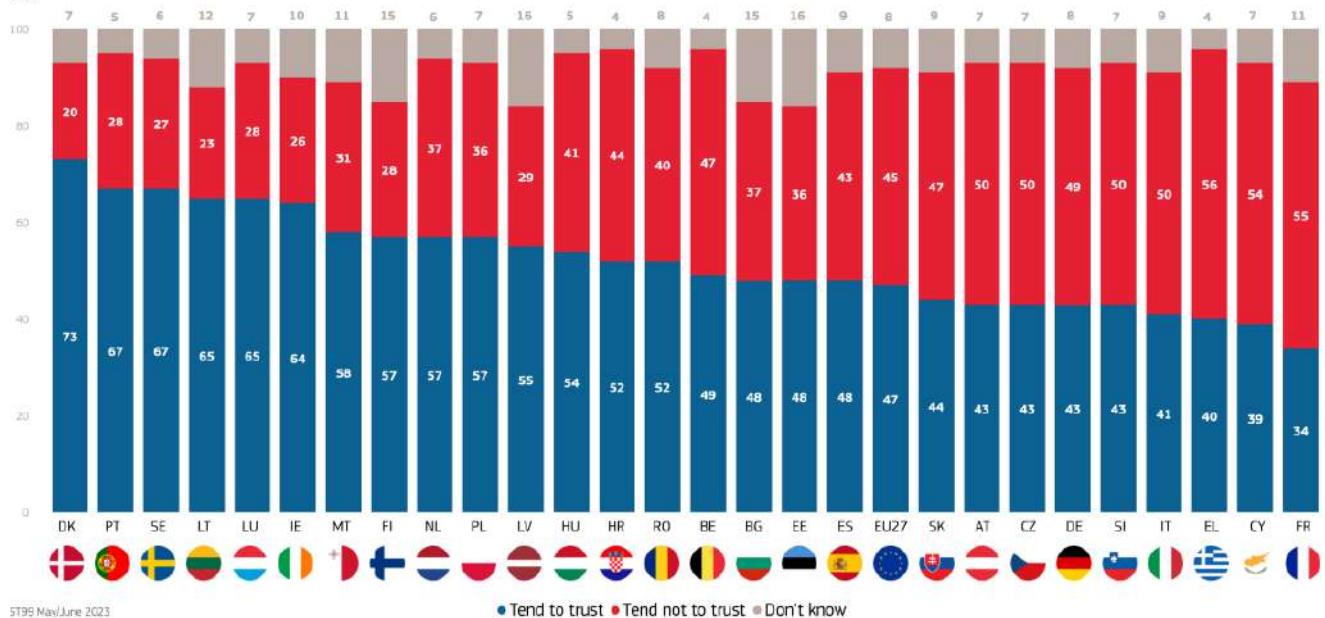
⁶⁰ QA6.11. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Union.

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There are large variations at country level in the proportions of respondents who trust the EU. A majority in 18 EU Member States (compared with 17 in winter 2022-2023) tends to trust the EU, most notably in Denmark (73%) and in Sweden and Portugal (both 67%).

At the other end of the scale, distrust outweighs trust in the remaining nine countries: Greece (56% “tend not to trust” vs 40% “tend to trust”), France (55% vs 34%), Cyprus (54% vs 39%), Austria, Czechia and Slovenia (all 50% vs 43%), Italy (50% vs 41%), Germany (49% vs 43%) and Slovakia (47% vs 44%).

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



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

Compared to winter 2022-2023, the share of respondents who say they tend to trust the EU has risen in 14 countries. Increases of more than three percentage points are recorded in Luxembourg (65%, +8 percentage points), Slovakia (44%, +7pp), Sweden (67%, +4pp) and Hungary (54%, +4pp). Conversely, this proportion has decreased the most in Malta (58%, -6pp), Cyprus (39%, -4pp), Latvia (55%, -3pp) and Italy (41%, -3pp). The level of trust in the EU has remained unchanged in Finland and the Netherlands (both 57%), Croatia and Romania (both 52%) and Belgium (49%).

The proportion who distrusts the EU has declined in 12 countries, particularly in Slovakia (47%, -6 percentage points), Luxembourg (28%, -5pp), Greece (56%, -4pp), Spain (43%, -4pp) and Denmark (20%, -4pp). This share has increased in a further 12 countries, but only in five countries has it risen by at least three percentage points: Malta (31%, +5pp), Cyprus (54%, +4pp), Germany (49%, +3pp) and Estonia and Poland (both 36%, +3pp). The level of distrust has remained stable in Italy (50%), Belgium (47%) and the Netherlands (37%).

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

	EU27	EURO	NON EURO	LU	SK	HU	SE	BG	IE	EL	ES	SI	DK	EE	PT	FR	LT	BE	HR	NL	RO	FI	CZ	AT	PL	DE	IT	LV	CY	MT	
Tend to trust	May/Jun 2023	47	45	56	65	44	54	67	48	64	40	48	43	73	48	67	34	65	49	52	57	57	43	43	57	43	41	55	39	58	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲1	▲1	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6				
Tend not to trust	May/Jun 2023	45	47	37	28	47	41	27	37	28	56	43	60	20	36	28	66	23	47	44	37	40	28	60	50	36	49	50	29	54	31
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼4	▲3	▲2	▼2	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	▲5	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	8	8	7	7	9	5	6	15	10	4	9	7	7	16	5	11	12	4	4	6	8	15	7	7	8	9	16	7	11	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼5	▼4	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲2	=	▲1		

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As observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the **socio-demographic data** illustrate that trust in the European Union is the highest among the youngest respondents (59% of those aged 15-24) and those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or more (52%). Trust is most widespread also among managers (58%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (52%) and those who see themselves as part of the upper middle or upper class of society (65%). In addition, those living in large towns (54%) are also most likely to trust the EU.

Mirroring these figures, respondents who trust the EU are in the minority among those aged 40-54 (46% "tend to trust" vs 47% "tend not to trust") or 55 or more (44% vs 47%), as well as among those who left their full-time education aged 15 or younger (38% vs 50%) or aged between 16 and 19 (43% vs 50%). Minorities trust the EU also among the unemployed (34% vs 55%) and manual workers (41% vs 50%), among those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (27% vs 63%) or from time to time (42% vs 50%), and among those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (38% vs 51%) or to the lower middle class (40% vs 53%) of society. Lastly, trust levels are the lowest among those living in rural villages (43% vs 48%) or in small/mid-sized towns (45% vs 46%).

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

The European Union

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	47	45	8
Gender			
Man	47	46	7
Woman	47	44	9
Age			
15-24	59	31	10
25-39	47	46	7
40-54	46	47	7
55 +	44	47	9
Education (End of)			
15-	38	50	12
16-19	43	50	7
20+	52	41	7
Still studying	63	28	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	47	6
Managers	58	36	6
Other white collars	49	45	6
Manual workers	41	50	9
House persons	44	44	12
Unemployed	34	55	11
Retired	42	48	10
Students	63	28	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	27	63	10
From time to time	42	50	8
Almost never/ Never	52	40	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	38	51	11
The lower middle class	40	53	7
The middle class	50	42	8
The upper middle class	65	30	5
The upper class	65	30	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	43	48	9
Small/ mid size town	45	46	9
Large town	54	39	7

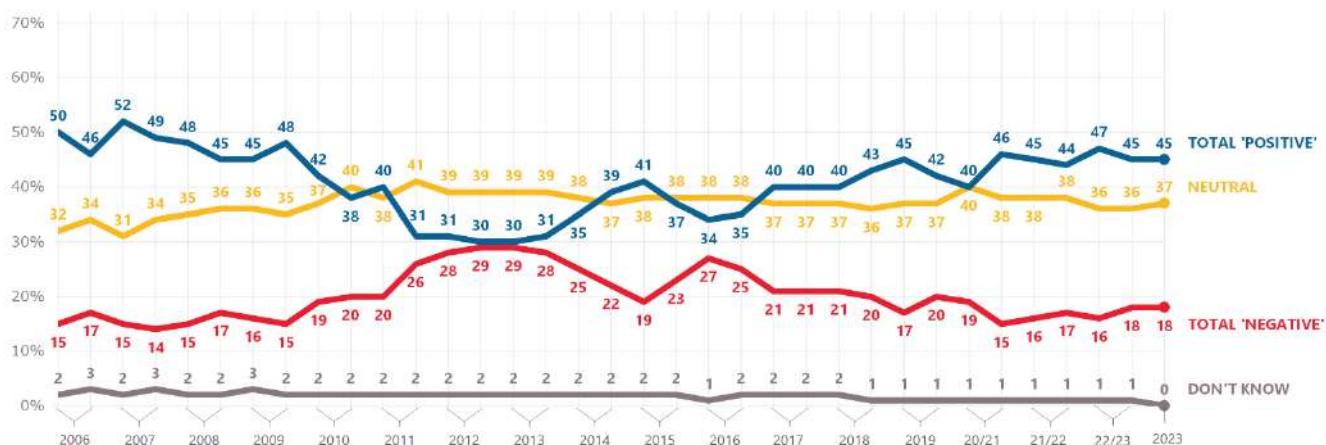
2.3 The European Union's image

Most respondents have a positive image of the EU

The majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU (45%), a proportion that has remained unchanged since winter 2022-2023. Less than four in ten (37%, +1 percentage point) have a neutral image of the EU, while for less than a fifth (18%, no change) the EU conjures up a negative image. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU have consistently been in the majority since winter 2020-21⁶¹.

Although majorities of respondents in both the **euro area** and **outside the euro area** have a positive image of the EU, few differences in attitudes can be observed between the two groups. Those who live in countries outside the euro area are more likely than those living in euro area countries to say the EU conjures up a positive image (52% vs 43%). Compared to winter 2022-2023, this proportion has increased outside the euro area (+3 percentage points) and has remained stable in the euro area. Conversely, those living within the euro area are more likely to have a negative (19% vs 14%) or a neutral (38% vs 33%) image of the EU.

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



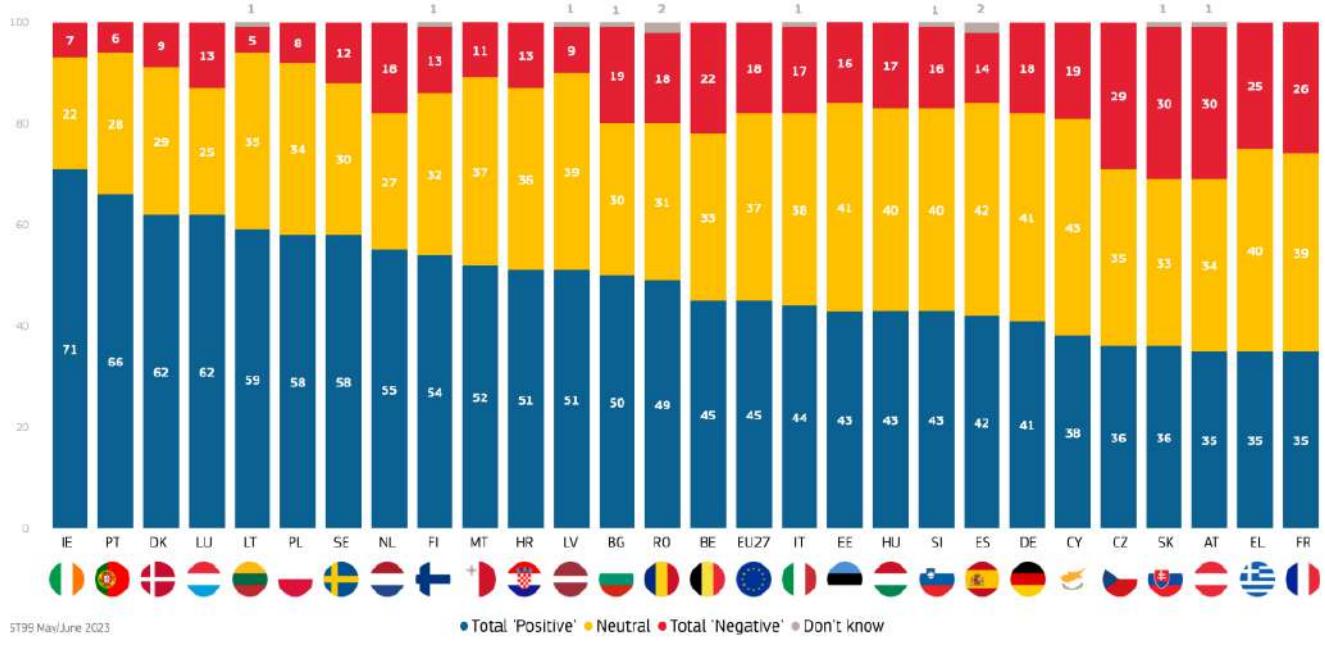
⁶¹ D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

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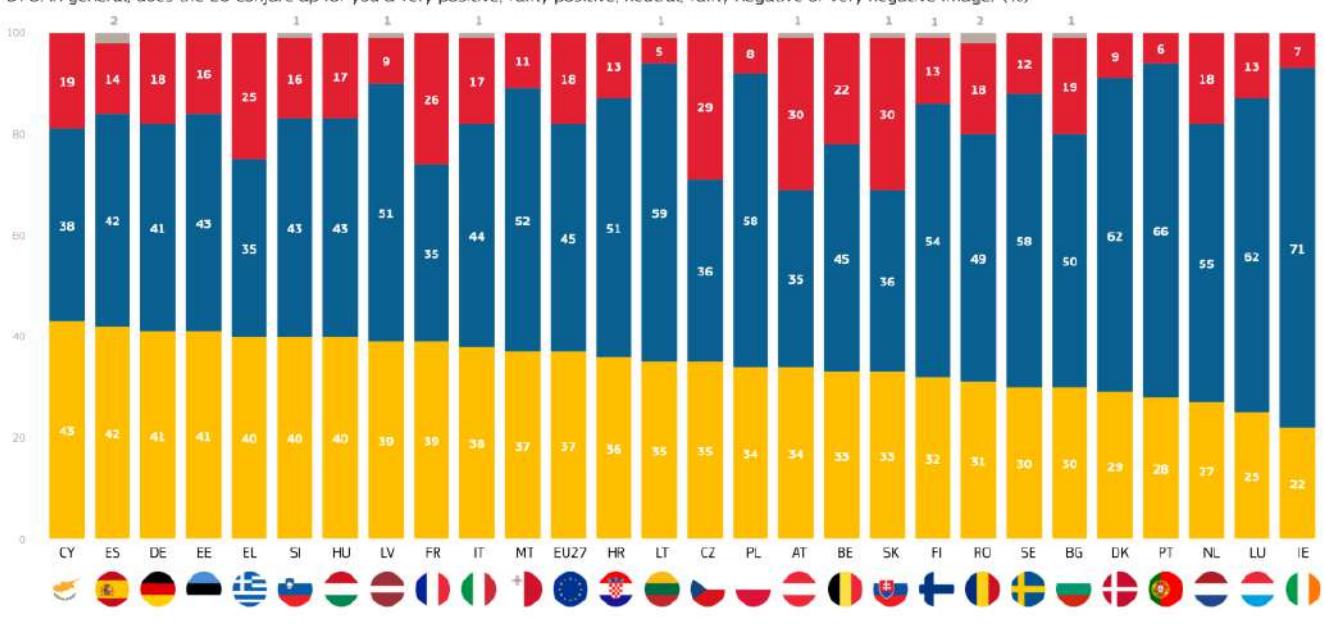
In 22 EU Member States (compared with 20 in winter 2022-2023), a majority of respondents say the EU conjures up a **positive image** for them. Moreover, in all countries, the proportion who has a positive image is larger than the one who has a negative image. The gap between these two proportions is widest in Ireland (71% “positive” vs 7% “negative”), Portugal (66% vs 6%) and Lithuania (59% vs 5%). At the other end of the spectrum, this gap is smallest in Austria (35% vs 30%), Slovakia (36% vs 30%) and Czechia (36% vs 29%).

Compared with winter 2022-2023, the share of respondents who say the EU conjures up a **positive image** for them has increased in 18 countries, most notably in Finland (54%, +7 percentage points), Croatia (51%, +6pp), Portugal (66%, +5pp) and Denmark and Luxembourg (both 62%, +5pp). Conversely, this share has decreased in seven countries, and by at least three percentage points in Germany (41%, -5pp), Cyprus (38%, -4pp) and Ireland (71%, -3pp). This proportion has remained stable in Italy (44%) and Greece (35%).

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

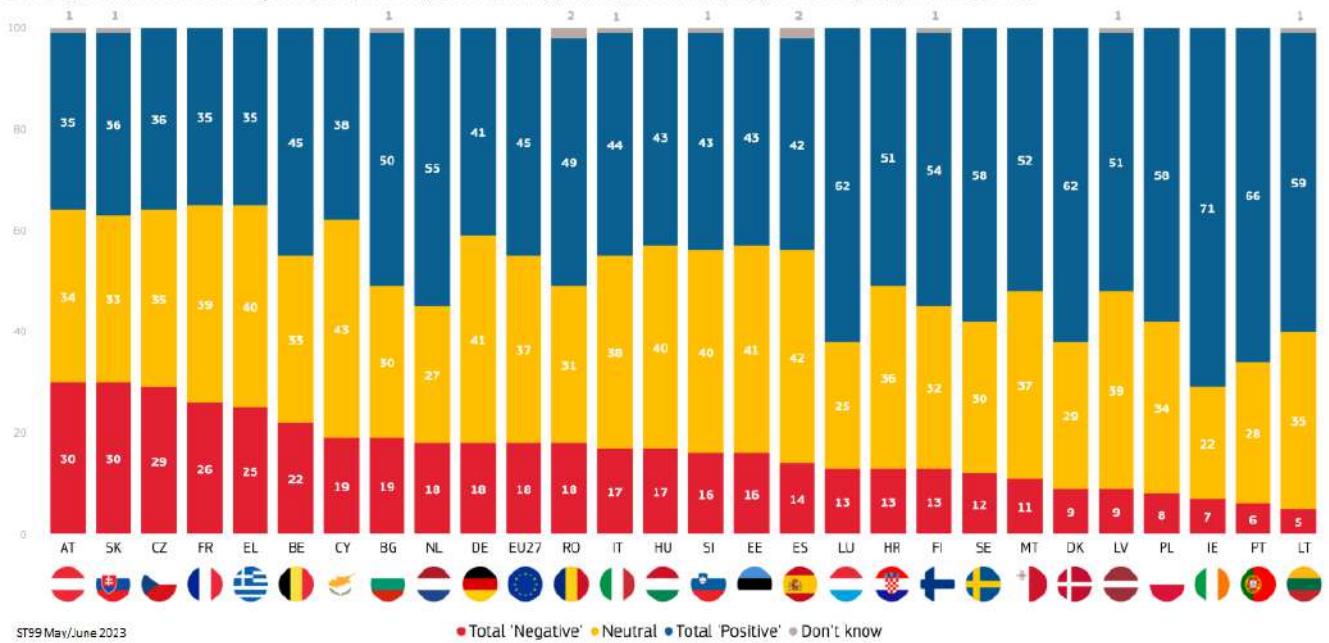


D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)



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



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● Total 'Negative' ● Neutral ● Total 'Positive' ● Don't know

Sorted on total 'Negative'"

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In 11 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who have a **negative image** of the EU has declined since winter 2022-2023. The largest decreases are observed in Slovakia (30%, -5 percentage points), Greece (25%, -3pp) and Denmark (9%, -3pp). This proportion has risen in a further 11 countries, but only in three countries have there been increases of more than one percentage point: Austria (30%, +4pp), Czechia (29%, +3pp) and Estonia (16%, +2pp). This share of respondents has remained unchanged in five countries: Croatia (13%), Sweden (12%), Latvia (9%), Poland (8%) and Portugal (6%).

In 18 countries, respondents are less likely than they were in winter 2022-2023 to say they have a **neutral image** of the EU. Declines of more than five percentage points can be found in Finland (32%, -8 percentage points), Croatia (36%, -6pp) and Czechia (35%, -6pp). At the opposite end of the scale, this proportion has increased in seven countries, particularly in Cyprus (43%, +6pp), Germany (41%, +4pp) and France (39%, +4pp), while it has remained stable in Slovakia (33%) and Sweden (30%).

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

		EU27	EURO	NON EURO	FI	HR	DK	LU	PT	BE	HU	RO	SK	CZ	EE	LV	LT	NL	PL	SI	BG	SE	EL	IT	ES	FR	AT	MT	IE	CY	DE
Total 'Positive'	May/Jun 2023	45	43	52	54	51	62	62	66	45	43	49	36	36	43	51	59	55	58	43	50	58	35	44	42	35	35	52	71	38	41
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	▲3	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5
Neutral	May/Jun 2023	37	38	33	32	36	29	25	28	33	40	31	33	35	41	39	35	27	34	40	30	30	40	38	42	39	34	37	22	43	41
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼4	=	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲2	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲3	▲8	▲4
Total 'Negative'	May/Jun 2023	18	19	14	13	13	9	13	6	22	17	18	30	29	16	9	5	18	8	16	19	12	25	17	14	26	30	11	7	19	18
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼6	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	

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The **socio-demographic data** indicate that the image of the EU is most positive among the youngest respondents (57% of those aged 15-24, compared with 41% of those aged 55 or older) and those who ended their full-time education aged 20 or older (51%, compared with 35% of those who left aged 15 or younger). Managers (58%, compared with 33% of the unemployed), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (51%, compared with 28% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (61-64%, compared with 36-37% of those who see themselves as part of the lower middle or working class) are also among the most likely to say the EU conjures up a positive image. Lastly, the image of the EU is most positive among those living in large towns (51%, compared with 42-44% of those living in rural villages or small/mid-sized towns).

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

	Total 'Positive'	Neutral	Total Negative	Don't know
EU27	45	37	18	0
Gender				
Man	46	34	20	0
Woman	44	39	16	1
Age				
15-24	57	34	9	0
25-39	46	38	16	0
40-54	45	36	19	0
55 +	41	38	20	1
Education (End of)				
15-	35	42	21	2
16-19	40	40	20	0
20+	51	33	16	0
Still studying	64	28	7	1
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	47	35	18	0
Managers	58	28	14	0
Other white collars	47	38	15	0
Manual workers	38	43	19	0
House persons	40	40	19	1
Unemployed	33	42	25	0
Retired	40	37	22	1
Students	64	28	7	1
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	28	37	34	1
From time to time	38	42	19	1
Almost never/ Never	51	34	14	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	36	39	24	1
The lower middle class	37	40	22	1
The middle class	48	37	15	0
The upper middle class	61	26	13	0
The upper class	64	25	11	0
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	42	38	19	1
Small/ mid size town	44	38	18	0
Large town	51	33	16	0

3. Knowledge of the European Union

3.1 Knowledge of how the European Union works

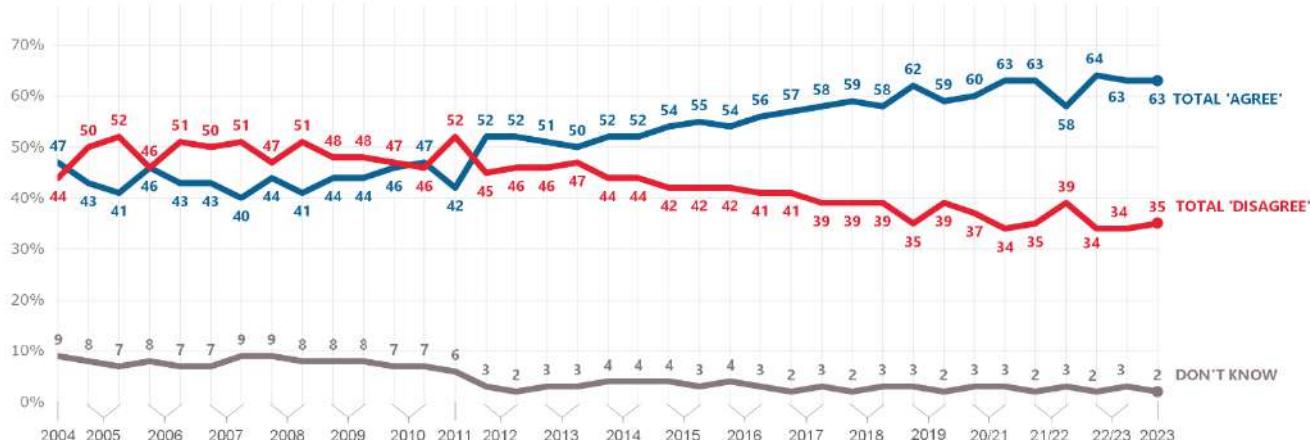
Subjective understanding of how the EU works remains stable at a high level

A large majority of respondents (63%, no change since winter 2022-2023) say they understand how the EU works, while more than a third (35%, +1 percentage point) give a negative answer. Less than one in twenty (2%, -1pp) express no opinion. These proportions have remained stable since the last Eurobarometer Standard survey in winter 2022-2023⁶².

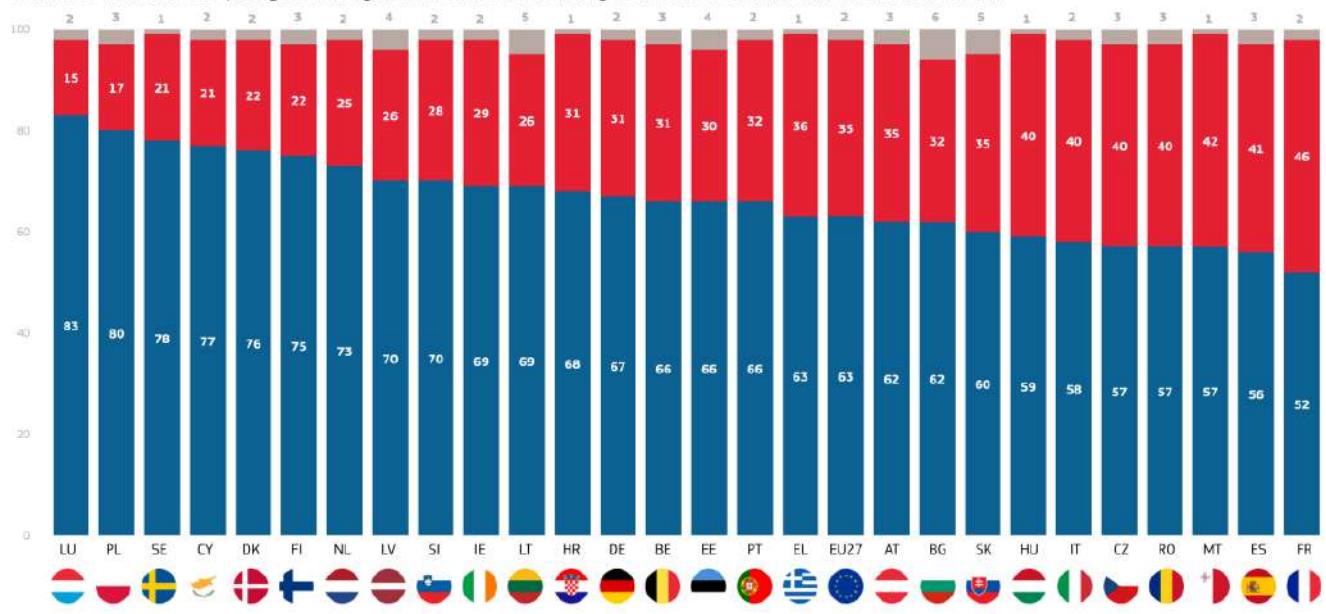
In all 27 EU Member States, the majority of respondents say they understand how the EU works. Subjective understanding is the highest in Luxembourg (83%), Poland (80%) and Sweden (78%), while it is the lowest in France (52%), Spain (56%), Czechia, Malta and Romania (all 57%).

QA12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



QA12.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-I understand how the EU works (%)



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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' □ Don't know

⁶² QA12.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. I understand how the European Union works.

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The **socio-demographic data** show that subjective understanding of how the EU works is highest among men (68%, compared with 59% of women), younger respondents (65-68% of those aged 15-54, compared with 57% of older respondents) and those who stayed longer in full-time education (74% of those who finished aged 20 or older, compared with 44% of those who left aged 15 or younger). Managers (81%, compared with 48% of the unemployed and house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (69%, compared with 44% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who see themselves as part of the upper middle or upper class of society (82-86%, compared with 50% of those who consider themselves as working class) are also among the most likely to say they understand how the EU works.

QA12.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I understand how the EU works
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	63	35	2
Gender			
Man	68	30	2
Woman	59	38	3
Age			
15-24	65	32	3
25-39	68	30	2
40-54	67	32	1
55+	57	40	3
Education (End of)			
15-	44	53	3
16-19	59	38	3
20+	74	24	2
Still studying	71	26	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	25	2
Managers	81	18	1
Other white collars	70	28	2
Manual workers	59	39	2
House persons	48	50	2
Unemployed	48	50	2
Retired	55	42	3
Students	71	26	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	54	2
From time to time	57	41	2
Almost never/ Never	69	29	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	50	47	3
The lower middle class	57	41	2
The middle class	68	30	2
The upper middle class	82	17	1
The upper class	86	14	0

3.2 Objective knowledge of the European Union

More than a fifth correctly answer all three questions regarding the European Union

After measuring subjective understanding of how the European Union works, this Standard Eurobarometer survey then quantified objective level of knowledge of the EU, using a “true/false” quiz consisting of three statements (“the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States”; “the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State”; “Switzerland is a Member State of the EU”)⁶³.

Around nine in ten respondents (91%, no change since winter 2022–2023) give at least one correct answer, while 22% (no change) correctly answer all three questions. Respondents living in countries outside the euro area are more likely than those living in euro area countries to give three correct answers (27% vs 21%). Respondents in Cyprus (36%, +6 percentage points), Denmark (32%, +3pp) and Greece (32%, +1pp) are the most likely to correctly answer all the three questions.

⁶³ SD20a. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? 1. The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member

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

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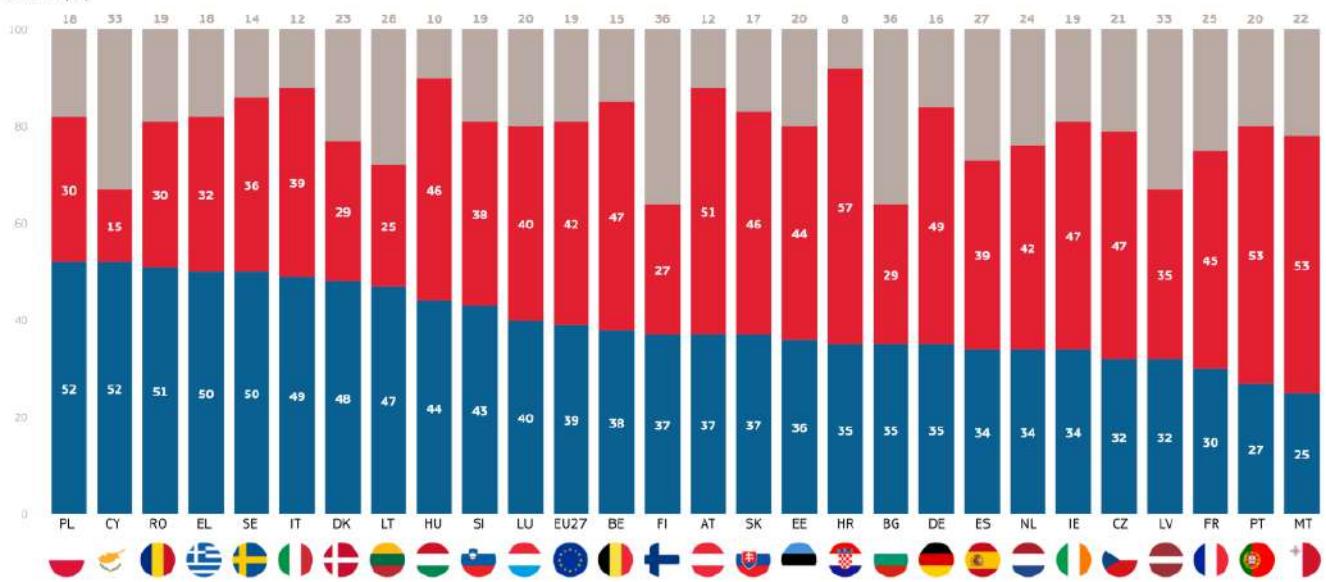
"The euro area currently consists of 20 Member States"

Around four in ten (39%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) correctly say that "the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States", while 42% (+2pp) incorrectly answer this question. Around two in ten (19%, -1pp) say they "don't know". These proportions have remained largely stable since winter 2022-2023. Respondents **outside the euro area** are much more likely to give the correct answer than those in the **euro area** (47% vs 37%).

In 11 countries, at least four in ten correctly say that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States. Respondents in Cyprus and Poland (both 52%) and those in Romania (51%) are the most likely to give a correct answer. Conversely, three in ten or less correctly answer this question in Malta (25%), Portugal (27%) and France (30%). An absolute majority gives an incorrect answer in four countries: Croatia (57%), Portugal and Malta (both 53%) and Austria (51%). More than three in ten say they "don't know" in Bulgaria and Finland (both 36%) and in Cyprus and Latvia (both 33%).

The share of respondents who correctly say that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States has declined in 14 countries since winter 2022-2023. Malta (-25 percentage points) stands out for a particularly large decrease in this proportion, followed by Slovakia (-10pp) and Portugal (-8pp). At the opposite end of the spectrum, the share of respondents giving the correct answer has increased in 12 EU Member States, most notably in Lithuania (+11pp), Cyprus, Hungary, Romania and Sweden (all +7pp). This figure has remained stable in Estonia.

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



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● True ● False ● Don't know

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SD20a.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?

The Euro area currently consists of 20 countries

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	39	42	19
Gender			
Man	40	45	15
Woman	39	38	23
Age			
15-24	39	42	19
25-39	42	41	17
40-54	39	44	17
55 +	38	40	22
Education (End of)			
15-	34	36	30
16-19	39	43	18
20+	41	42	17
Still studying	42	42	16
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	42	45	13
Managers	40	45	15
Other white collars	46	39	15
Manual workers	38	44	18
House persons	33	38	29
Unemployed	36	39	25
Retired	36	39	25
Students	42	42	16
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	30	43	27
From time to time	42	41	17
Almost never/ Never	39	42	19
Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	41	27
The lower middle class	39	42	19
The middle class	43	41	16
The upper middle class	41	45	14
The upper class	37	49	14
Image of the EU			
Positive	43	41	16
Neutral	38	41	21
Negative	34	44	22

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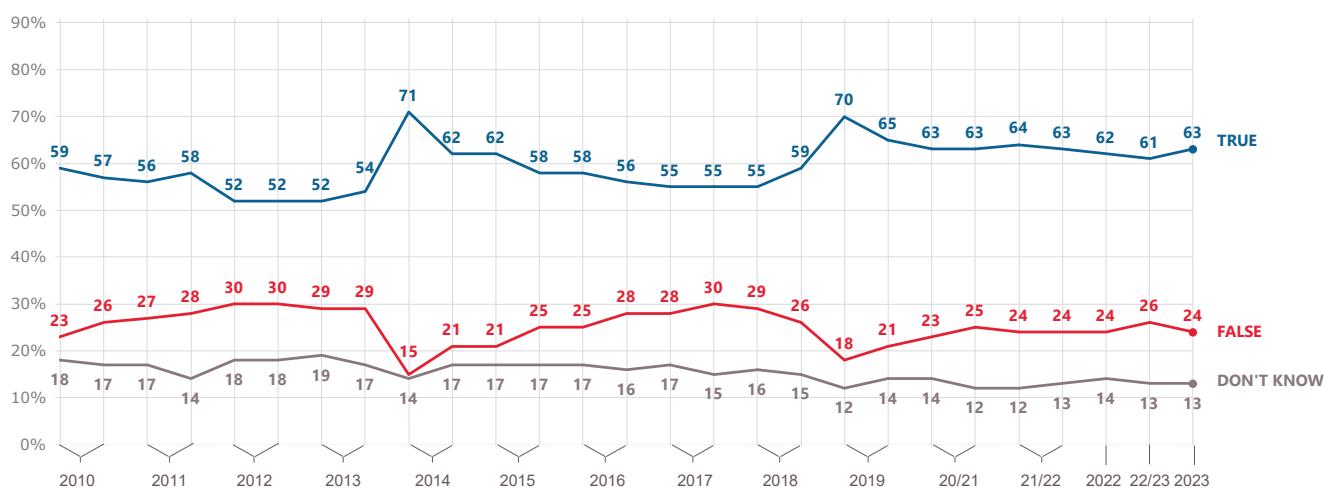
"The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State"

More than six in ten respondents (63%, +2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) correctly say that "the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State". Slightly less than a quarter (24%, -2pp) incorrectly answer this question and 13% (no change) say they "don't know".

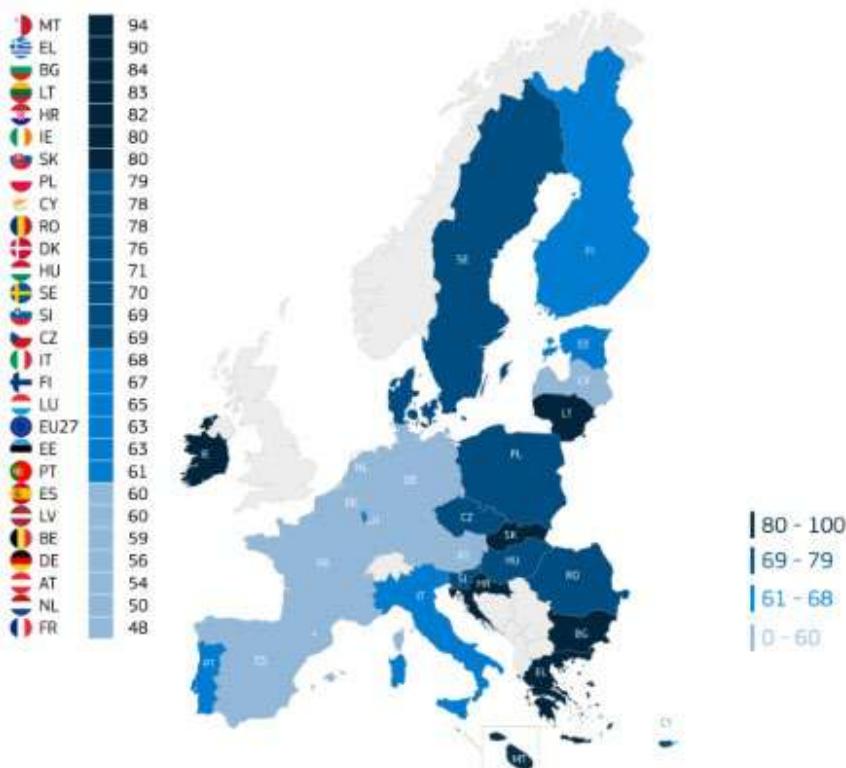
Following a slow decline after the 2019 European Parliament elections, the proportion of respondents correctly answering this question has increased by two percentage points in the current survey. With the next European Parliament elections scheduled to be held in June 2024, this figure seems to follow the same pattern observed in previous years, when knowledge of the method of electing MEPs increased in the run-up to the elections.

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

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



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

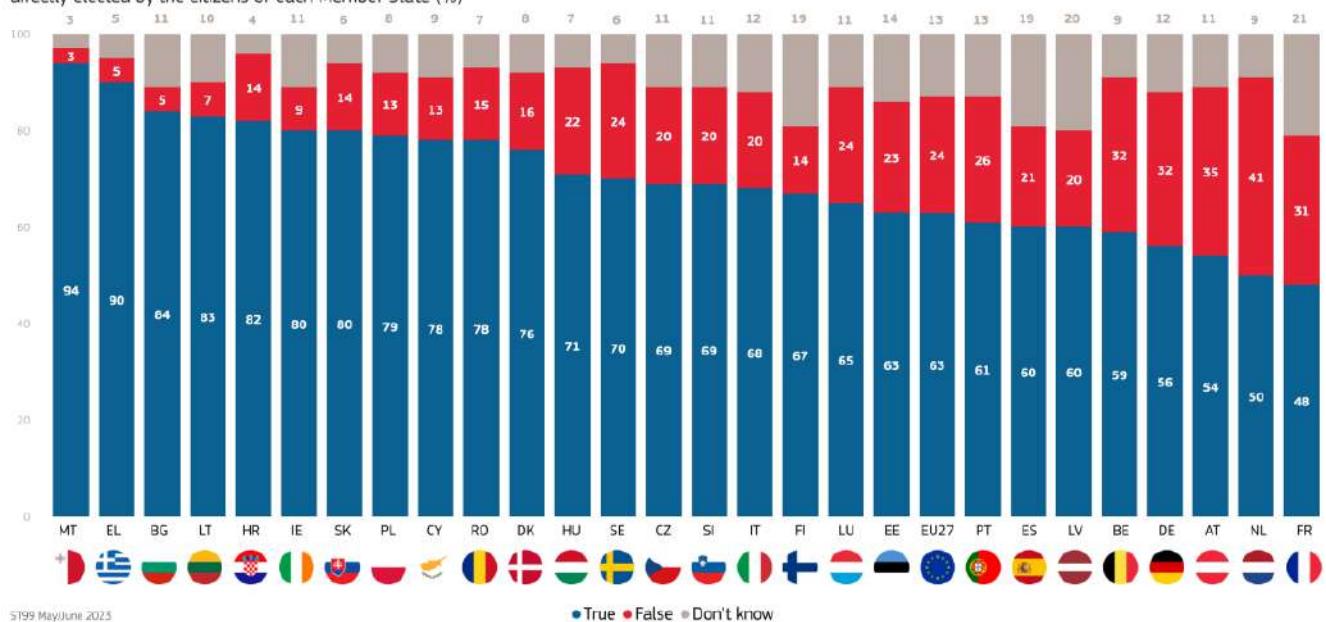


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In 26 of the 27 EU Member States, at least half of the respondents correctly say that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens. This proportion is highest in Malta (94%), Greece (90%) and Bulgaria (84%). The only exception is respondents in France (48%), less than half of whom correctly answer this question. Apart from France, the lowest proportions giving the correct answer are found in the Netherlands (50%) and Austria (54%). More than three in ten give an incorrect answer in the Netherlands (41%), Austria (35%), Belgium and Germany (both 32%) and France (31%). At least one in five say they “don’t know” in France (21%) and Latvia (20%).

In 16 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in winter 2022-2023 to correctly say that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens. Increases of more than five percentage points are recorded in Czechia (+10 percentage points), Sweden (+7pp), Ireland and the Netherlands (both +6pp). Conversely, this proportion has declined in eight countries, particularly in Cyprus (-9pp), Slovenia (-5pp) and Latvia (-4pp). This share has remained stable in Austria, France and Lithuania.

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



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

The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	63	24	13
Gender			
Man	67	23	10
Woman	60	24	16
Age			
15-24	57	27	16
25-39	64	25	11
40-54	64	26	10
55 +	64	21	15
Education (End of)			
15-	55	20	25
16-19	64	24	12
20+	68	24	8
Still studying	60	27	13
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	23	7
Managers	67	27	6
Other white collars	69	24	7
Manual workers	62	25	13
House persons	52	25	23
Unemployed	54	24	22
Retired	63	20	17
Students	60	27	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	49	30	21
From time to time	64	23	13
Almost never/ Never	65	23	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	61	20	19
The lower middle class	61	25	14
The middle class	65	24	11
The upper middle class	65	30	5
The upper class	65	29	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	70	21	9
Neutral	60	24	16
Negative	55	30	15

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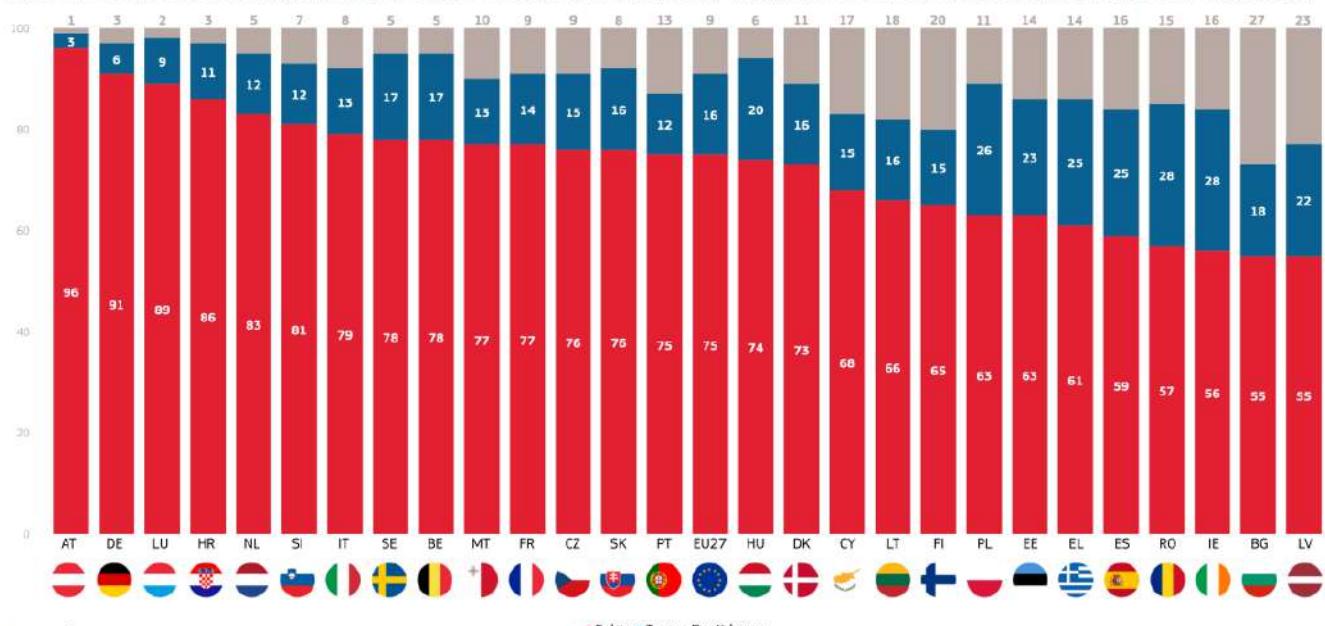
"Switzerland is a Member State of the EU"

Three quarters of the respondents (no change since winter 2022-2023) correctly answer that "Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU". Less than one in five (16%, -1 percentage point) give an incorrect answer and around one in ten (9%, -1pp) say they "don't know". These proportions have remained stable since winter 2022-2023.

In all countries, more than half correctly state that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU. The highest shares of respondents giving the correct answer can be found in Austria (96%), Germany (91%) and Luxembourg (89%). At the other end of the scale, 55% in Bulgaria and Latvia and 56% in Ireland give the correct answer. Respondents in Romania and Ireland (both 28%) and in Poland (26%) are the most likely to incorrectly answer this question. At least one fifth say they "don't know" in Bulgaria (27%), Latvia (23%) and Finland (20%).

In 14 countries, the proportion who correctly states that Switzerland is not an EU Member State has declined since winter 2022-2023. Decreases of at least three percentage points are recorded in Bulgaria (-6 percentage points), Hungary (-5pp), Denmark, Estonia and Greece (all -4pp). Conversely, respondents are more likely to give a correct answer than in winter 2022-2023 in ten countries. Malta (+24pp) stands out for a particularly large increase, followed by Portugal (+6pp), Austria, Germany and Poland (all +4pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Romania, Slovenia and Sweden.

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



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

Switzerland is a Member State of the EU

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	16	75	9
Gender			
Man	14	79	7
Woman	16	72	12
Age			
15-24	21	68	11
25-39	18	75	7
40-54	14	79	7
55 +	14	75	11
Education (End of)			
15-	17	63	20
16-19	16	75	9
20+	13	82	5
Still studying	18	73	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	13	82	5
Managers	12	85	3
Other white collars	16	79	5
Manual workers	18	72	10
House persons	18	66	16
Unemployed	19	66	15
Retired	13	74	13
Students	18	73	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	17	66	17
From time to time	20	70	10
Almost never/ Never	13	79	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	17	67	16
The lower middle class	15	76	9
The middle class	16	77	7
The upper middle class	10	86	4
The upper class	9	88	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	15	78	7
Neutral	17	72	11
Negative	13	77	10

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SD20a.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false?
The Euro area currently consists of 19 countries (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
True	May/Jun 2023	39	38	35	32	48	35	36	34	50	34	30	35	49	52	32	47	40	44	25	34	37	52	27	51	43	37	37	50
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼7	▼8	▲1	▲4	▼2	=	▼4	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲7	▼1	▲11	▼3	▲7	▼25	▼8	▼6	▼7	▼8	▲7	▲1	▼10	▲4	▲7
False	May/Jun 2023	42	47	29	47	29	49	44	47	32	39	45	57	39	15	35	25	40	46	53	42	51	30	53	30	38	46	27	36
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▲6	=	▲2	=	▲2	▲4	▲6	▼4	▼1	▲4	▲4	▼4	▼9	▼1	▼5	▲4	▼6	▲26	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲21	▼3	▲5	▲12	▼5	▼5
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	19	15	36	21	23	18	20	19	18	27	26	8	12	33	33	28	20	10	22	24	12	18	20	19	19	17	36	14
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼3	▼4	=	▼4	▼2	▲2	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▲2	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼13	▼4	▼6	▼2	▲1	▼2

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

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
True	May/Jun 2023	63	59	84	69	76	56	63	80	90	60	48	82	68	78	80	83	85	71	94	50	54	79	61	78	69	80	67	70
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲10	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲6	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲4	▼9	▼4	=	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲6	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼5	▲2	▼1	▲7
False	May/Jun 2023	24	32	5	20	16	32	23	9	5	21	31	14	20	13	20	7	24	22	3	41	35	13	26	15	20	14	14	24
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼2	▼3	=	▼6	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼5	=	▼2	▼6	▲7	▲5	=	▲6	▼2	▼1	▼7	▼2	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲1	▼7
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	13	9	11	11	8	12	14	11	5	19	21	4	12	9	20	10	11	7	3	9	11	8	13	7	11	6	19	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	▲4	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▼4	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼3	=	=

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

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
True	May/Jun 2023	16	17	18	15	16	6	23	28	25	25	14	11	13	15	22	16	9	20	13	12	3	26	12	28	12	16	15	17
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲4	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲6	▼22	=	▼3	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼5	=
False	May/Jun 2023	75	78	55	76	73	91	63	56	61	59	77	86	79	68	55	66	89	74	77	83	96	63	75	57	81	76	65	78
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▼2	▼6	▲1	▼4	▲4	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼2	▼5	▲24	▼2	▲4	▲4	▲6	=	=	▼1	▲3	=
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	9	5	27	9	11	3	14	18	14	18	9	3	8	17	23	18	2	8	10	5	1	11	13	15	7	8	20	-5
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼5	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼1	=	▼5	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	=

4. The European Union today and tomorrow

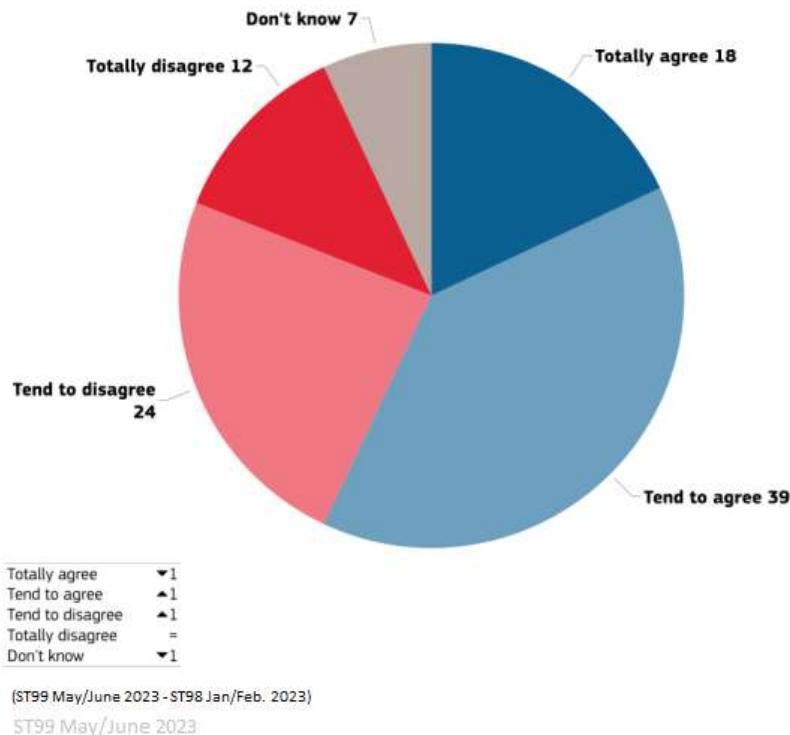
4.1 Should more decisions be taken at European level?

A large majority thinks more decisions should be taken at EU level

A clear majority (57%, no change since winter 2022–2023) agrees that more decisions should be taken at EU level, while more than a third (36%, +1 percentage point) disagree with this statement and 7% (-1pp) say they “don’t know”. These proportions have remained stable since the last time this question was asked in winter 2022–2023⁶⁴.

As observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, respondents in the **euro area** (58%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022–2023) are more likely than those **outside the euro area** (54%, +2pp) to agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level, even though the gap between the two proportions has narrowed in the current survey.

QA12.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-More decisions should be taken at EU level (EU27) (%)



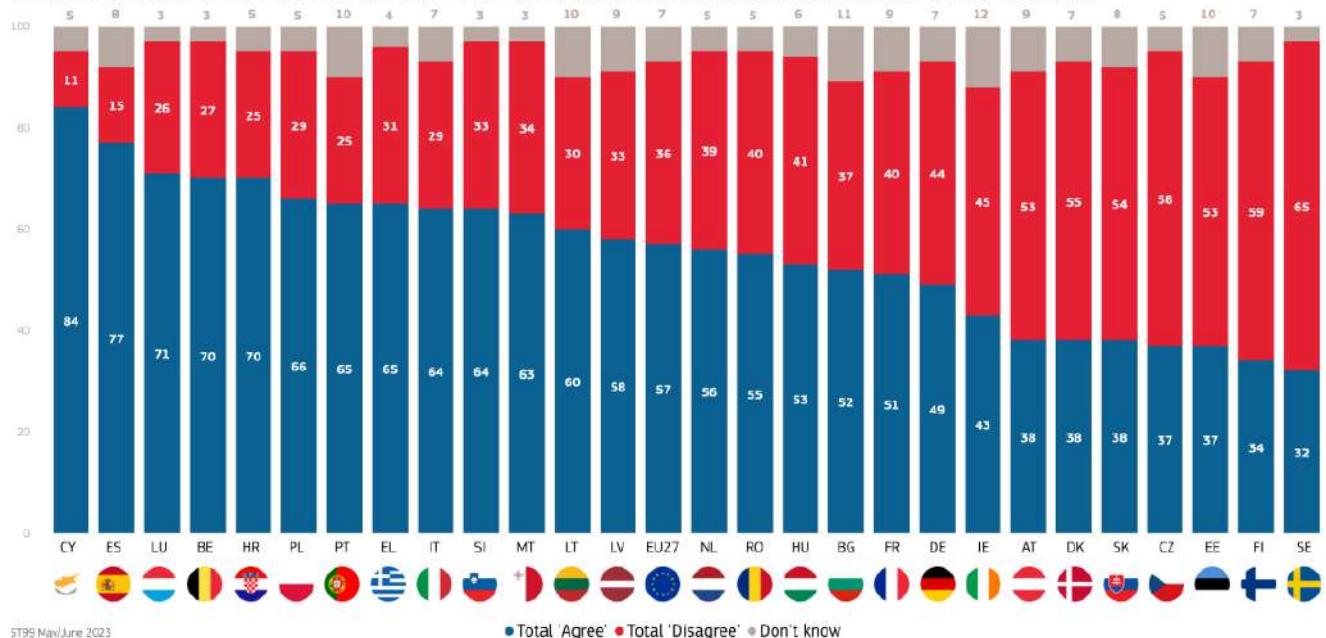
⁶⁴ QA12.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. More decisions should be taken at EU level.

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In 19 EU Member States, the majority of respondents agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. This proportion ranges from more than seven in ten in Cyprus (84%), Spain (77%) and Luxembourg (71%), to 32% in Sweden, 34% in Finland and 37% in Czechia and Estonia. Majorities disagree that more decisions should be taken at EU level in the remaining eight countries: Sweden (65%), Finland (59%), Czechia (58%), Denmark (55%), Slovakia (54%), Austria and Estonia (53%) and Ireland (45% "disagree" vs 43% "agree").

In 14 countries, the proportion who agrees that more decisions should be taken at EU level has increased since winter 2022-2023. The level of agreement has risen particularly in Denmark (+6 percentage points), Luxembourg (+5pp), Croatia, Greece and Slovenia (all +4pp). This share of respondents has decreased in ten countries, most notably in Latvia (-5pp), Austria and Slovakia (both -4pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Finland, Romania and Sweden.

QA12.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? :-More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)



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

QA12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More decisions should be taken at the EU level (%)

	EU27	DK	LU	EL	HR	SI	EE	IE	BE	BG	LT	PL	CZ	ES	PT	RO	FI	SE	FR	IT	HU	DE	CY	MT	NL	AT	SK	LV	
Total 'Agree'	May/June 2023	57	38	71	65	70	64	37	45	70	52	60	66	37	77	65	55	34	32	51	64	53	49	64	63	56	30	38	58
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	=	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5		
Total 'Disagree'	May/June 2023	36	55	26	31	25	33	53	45	27	37	30	29	58	15	25	40	59	65	40	29	41	44	11	34	39	53	54	33
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▼7	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲5	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲9	
Don't know	May/June 2023	7	7	3	4	5	3	10	12	3	11	10	5	5	8	10	5	7	3	9	7	6	7	5	3	5	9	8	9
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼1	▲1	▼6	=	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼3	=	▼4	▼5	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼3	=	▲2	▼2	▼4	

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The **socio-demographic data** illustrate that majorities of respondents in most categories agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. Nonetheless, few differences can still be found in the levels of agreement with this statement. In particular, the youngest respondents (67% of those aged 15-24, compared with 52% of those aged 55 or older), those who finished full-time education aged 20 or more (57%, compared with 51% of those who left aged 15 or less), white-collar workers (62%, compared with 52% of the unemployed) and those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (59%, compared with 44% of those who have difficulties most of the time) are most likely to give this answer. The level of agreement is also high among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the middle, upper middle or upper class of society (60-69%, compared with 51-52% of those who see themselves as part of the lower middle class or working class).

QA12.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
More decisions should be taken at EU level
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	57	36	7
Gender			
Man	56	38	6
Woman	57	35	8
Age			
15-24	67	24	9
25-39	59	35	6
40-54	57	38	5
55 +	52	40	8
Education (End of)			
15-	51	37	12
16-19	55	38	7
20+	57	38	5
Still studying	69	23	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	38	4
Managers	59	37	4
Other white collars	62	33	5
Manual workers	56	38	6
House persons	55	34	11
Unemployed	52	39	9
Retired	50	41	9
Students	69	23	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	45	11
From time to time	56	37	7
Almost never/ Never	59	35	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	38	10
The lower middle class	51	41	8
The middle class	60	34	6
The upper middle class	61	36	3
The upper class	69	31	0

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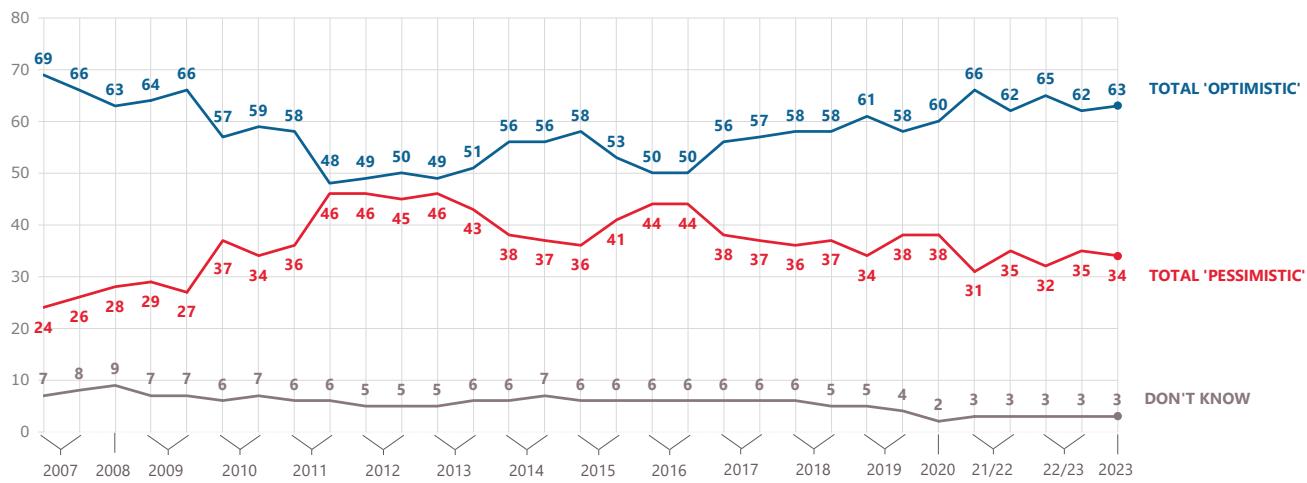
4.2 The future of the European Union

A clear majority is optimistic about the future of the EU

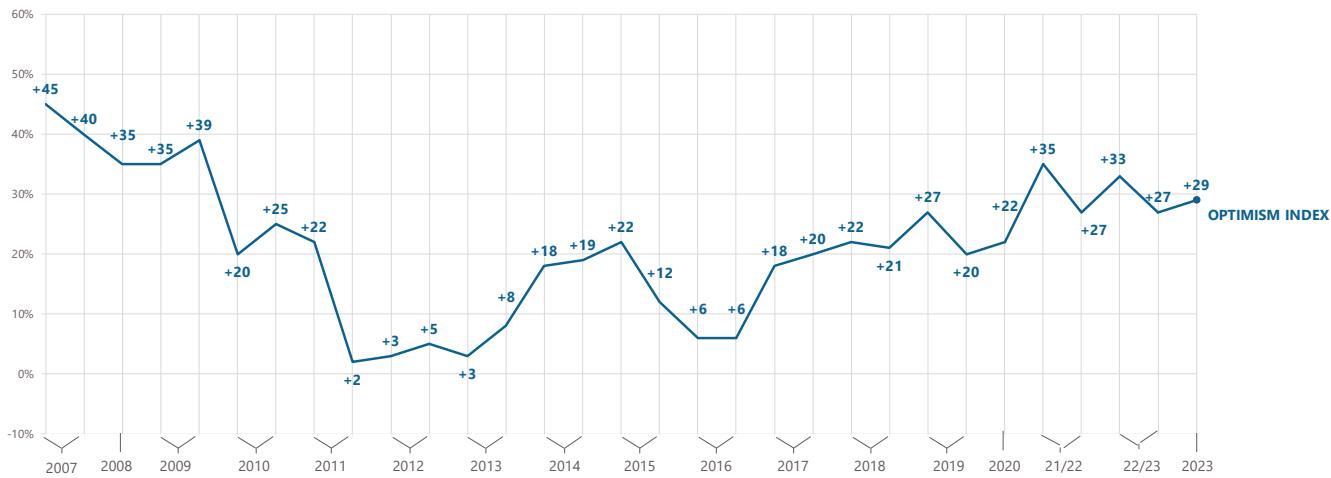
More than six in ten respondents (63%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are optimistic about the future of the EU, while around one third (34%, -1pp) say they are pessimistic and 3% (no change) give no answer. Optimism about the future of the EU has remained stable since winter 2022-2023⁶⁵.

Respondents **outside the euro area** (69%, +1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are more likely than those within the **euro area** (62%, +1pp) to say they are optimistic about the future of the EU.

QA13 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (% - EU)



QA13 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC' - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC'))



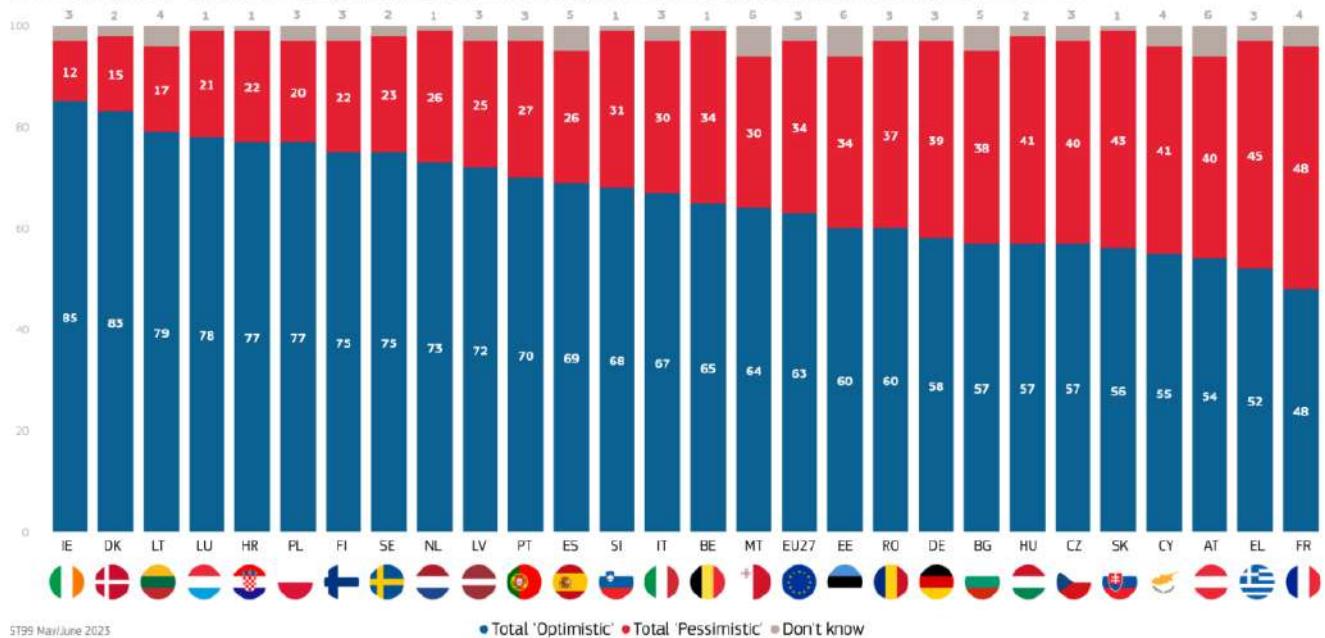
⁶⁵. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

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A majority of the respondents in 26 of the 27 EU Member States say they are optimistic about the future of the EU, with levels of optimism being especially high in Ireland (85%), Denmark (83%) and Lithuania (79%). The lowest proportion giving this answer can be found in France, where opinions are divided (48% "optimistic" vs 48% "pessimistic"). Apart from France, respondents are least likely to say they are optimistic in Greece (52%) and Austria (54%).

Levels of optimism about the future of the EU have risen in 19 EU Member States since winter 2022-2023. The largest increases are found in Greece and Luxembourg (both +7 percentage points) and in Belgium and Slovakia (both +5pp). Optimism has declined in six countries, particularly in Malta (-9pp), while it has remained stable in Poland and Sweden.

QA13. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)



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The **socio-demographic data** reveal that majorities are optimistic about the future of the EU across most categories of respondents. Optimism is particularly widespread among the youngest (76% of those aged 15-24, compared with 58% of those aged 55 or older) and those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or older (68%, compared with 53% of those who left aged 15 or younger).

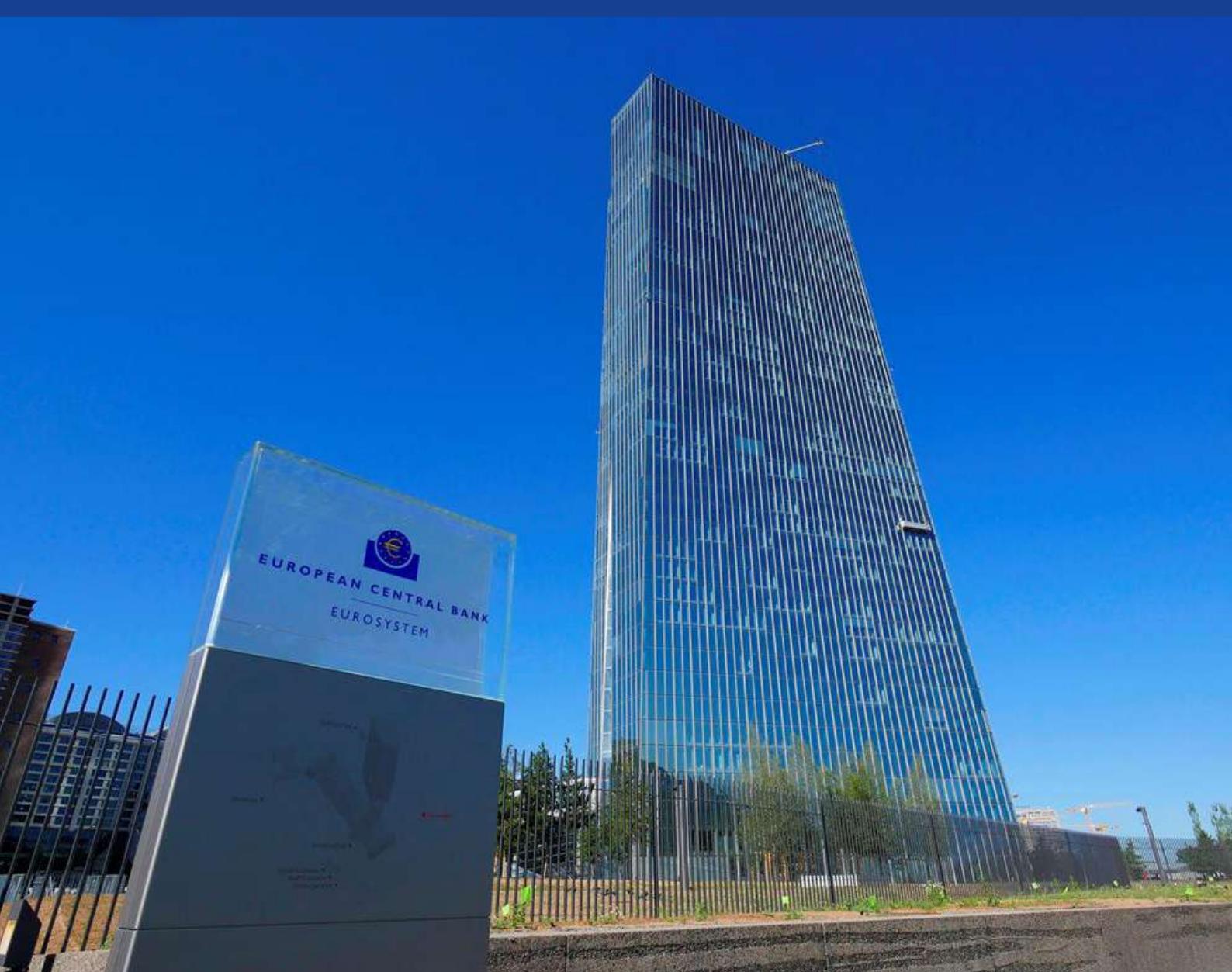
Students (80%) are the most likely to be optimistic, especially when compared with the unemployed (50%). The level of optimism about the future of the EU is also high among those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (69%, compared with 39% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as being part of the upper middle or upper class of society (73-76%, compared with 53-55% of those who see themselves as part of the lower middle class or working class).

Lastly, those who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely to be optimistic than those who have a negative image (91% vs 14%).

QA13 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
Gender			
Man	63	34	3
Woman	63	33	4
Age			
15-24	76	20	4
25-39	65	32	3
40-54	63	35	2
55 +	58	38	4
Education (End of)			
15-	53	40	7
16-19	59	38	3
20+	68	30	2
Still studying	80	17	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	68	30	2
Managers	73	26	1
Other white collars	68	30	2
Manual workers	58	38	4
House persons	56	38	6
Unemployed	50	45	5
Retired	57	39	4
Students	80	17	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	55	6
From time to time	59	37	4
Almost never/ Never	69	28	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	41	6
The lower middle class	55	41	4
The middle class	69	29	2
The upper middle class	73	26	1
The upper class	76	24	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	91	8	1
Neutral	54	40	6
Negative	14	84	2

III. ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



1. How Europeans perceive their personal economic situation

1.1. Personal aspects

Assessment of personal job and financial situations

Large majorities of Europeans remain satisfied with their personal situation (personal job situation and financial situation of their household) and expect it to stay the same over the next twelve months. Perceptions of their personal situation are stable compared to the Winter 2022-2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB98). However, as it had already been the case between summer 2022 and winter 2022-2023, there has been a fall in pessimism regarding the future financial situation of the household:

- Seven in ten respondents (+1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) are positive about the financial situation of their household, while 28% (unchanged) believe that their household's financial situation is 'bad' and 2% (-1pp) express no opinion⁶⁶;
- Nearly six in ten respondents (56%, +1pp) expect the next twelve months to stay the same regarding the financial situation of the household. However, the proportion of respondents who are pessimistic about the future has fallen, with one in five Europeans (20%, -4pp) expecting the financial situation of their household to deteriorate, while slightly more than one in five (21%, +2pp) think it will improve⁶⁷;
- Slightly more than six in ten respondents (61%, +1pp) are positive about their personal job situation, while one in five (-1pp) describe it as 'bad', and 19% (unchanged) answer "don't know";
- Nearly six in ten respondents (56%, unchanged) expect their personal job situation to stay the same over the next twelve months, while more than one in five (22%, +2pp) expect it to improve and 11% (-1pp) expect it to deteriorate.

⁶⁶ QA1a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 4. Your personal job situation; 5. The financial situation of your household.

⁶⁷ QA2a. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 4. The financial situation of your household; 6. Your personal job situation.

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

The financial situation of your household



Your personal job situation



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

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QA2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (EU27) (%)

Your personal job situation



The financial situation of your household



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

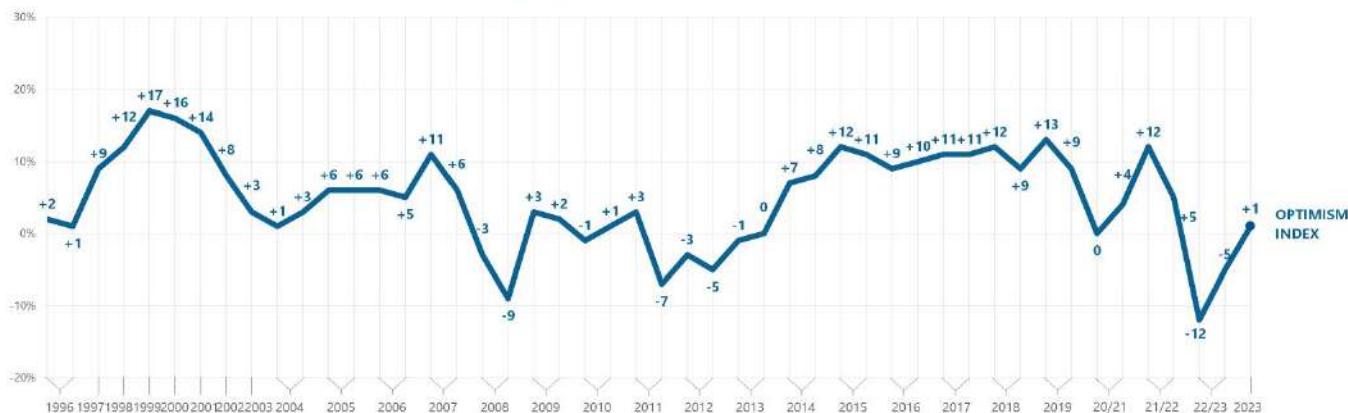
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The optimism index⁶⁸ for expectations regarding the household's financial situation stands at +1 (+6 index points since winter 2022-2023 and +13 since summer 2022). In summer 2022, the lowest optimism index since 1996 has been recorded. However, the increase over one year recorded in this survey is the largest year-on-year increase ever recorded.

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

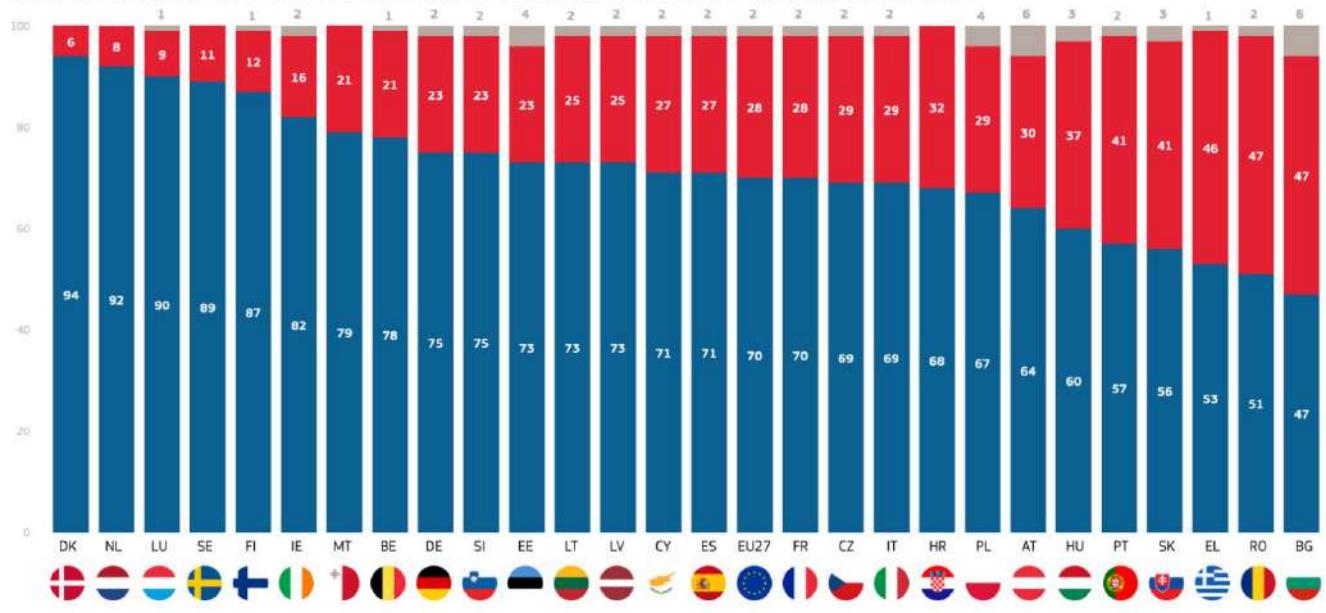
QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



In all EU Member States of the European Union but one (compared with 25 in winter 2022-2023), a majority of respondents consider that **the financial situation of their household** is 'good'. At least nine in ten respondents hold this view in Denmark (94%), the Netherlands (92%) and Luxembourg (90%).

On the other hand, fewer than six in ten respondents share this opinion in Romania (51%), Greece (53%), Slovakia (56%) and Portugal (57%). Finally, respondents in Bulgaria are divided on this matter (47% 'good' vs 47% 'bad').

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



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

⁶⁸ Difference between positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

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The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in most groups consider that the financial situation of their household is 'good'. This view is most widely held by men (73%), respondents aged 15-24 years old (73%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (80%), managers (86%), self-employed people (79%), students (77%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (84%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (92%), upper middle class (91%) or middle class (81%) of society.

In contrast, only a minority of respondents share this opinion among unemployed people (39% 'good' vs 59% 'bad') and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (22% vs 77%).

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

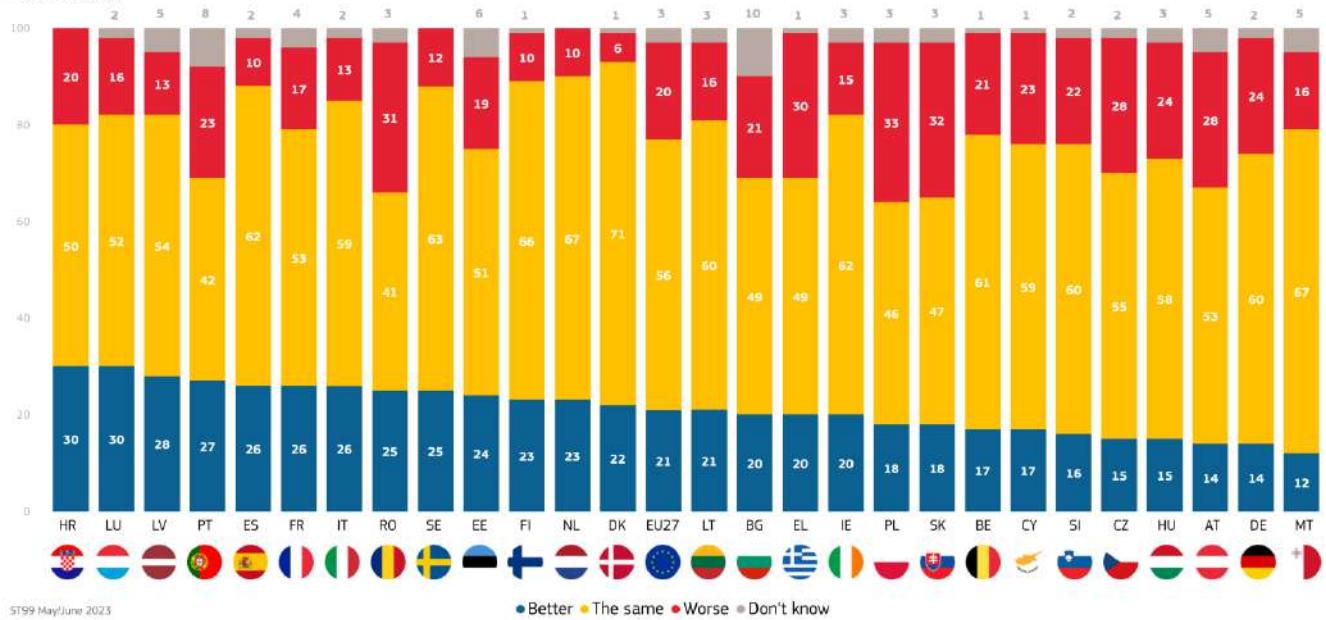
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	70	28	2
Gender			
Man	73	25	2
Woman	69	29	2
Age			
15-24	73	23	4
25-39	72	26	2
40-54	69	29	2
55 +	69	29	2
Education (End of)			
15-	57	41	2
16-19	66	32	2
20+	80	19	1
Still studying	77	18	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	79	20	1
Managers	86	13	1
Other white collars	75	23	2
Manual workers	66	32	2
House persons	60	36	4
Unemployed	39	59	2
Retired	67	31	2
Students	77	18	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	22	77	1
From time to time	56	42	2
Almost never/ Never	84	14	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	50	48	2
The lower middle class	57	40	3
The middle class	81	17	2
The upper middle class	91	9	0
The upper class	92	8	0

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In all 27 EU Member States (compared with 26 in winter 2022-2023), a majority of respondents think that the next 12 months will stay the same when it comes to **the financial situation of their household**, with the highest proportions among respondents in Denmark (71%), the Netherlands and Malta (both 67%).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in 14 EU Member States (as in winter 2022-2023). Respondents are the most likely to be pessimistic in Poland (33%), Slovakia (32%) and Romania (31%). On the other hand, respondents in Croatia and Luxembourg (both 30%), and Latvia (28%) are the most likely to be optimistic.

QA2.4. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The financial situation of your household (%)



Since winter 2022-2023, the **optimism index** for the household financial situation has improved in 20 EU Member States, by two digits in Luxembourg (+15 index points), France, Portugal, Hungary and Slovakia (+12 in all countries), and Czechia (+11). Meanwhile, it has declined in six countries most dramatically in Malta (-32), but also in Greece (-8), Bulgaria (-7), Austria and Cyprus (both -5), and Finland (-2). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Ireland.

QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
 The financial situation of your household (%-Optimism index)

	EU27	LU	FR	HU	PT	SK	CZ	IT	RO	HR	PL	ES	NL	SE	BE	EE	LV	DK	SI	DE	LT	IE	FI	CY	AT	BG	EL	MT
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	1	14	9	-9	4	-14	-15	13	-6	10	-15	16	13	13	-4	5	15	16	-6	-10	5	5	13	-6	-14	-1	-10	-4
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	-5	-1	-3	-21	-8	-26	-24	4	-15	2	-23	9	6	7	-8	1	11	14	-0	-11	4	5	15	-1	-9	6	-2	20
Δ Jun/Feb 2023	▲6	▲15	▲12	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼32

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The socio-demographic data show that the prevailing view in all socio-demographic categories is that the financial situation of the household will stay the same over the next 12 months. However, among the group of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time, respondents are divided: 37% consider that the next 12 months will be the same, but the same proportion consider that they will be worse.

Optimism decreases with age: respondents aged 15-24 years old are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic (34% vs 14%), but the reverse is true for respondents aged 55 and over (12% vs 21%).

In addition, levels of optimism are the highest among students (33% "better" vs 11% "worse"), unemployed people (33% vs 23%), self-employed people (27% vs 18%) and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (27% vs 11%) of society.

On the other hand, pessimism is particularly widespread among manual workers (25% "worse" vs 23% "better"), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (37% vs 22%) or from time to time (27% vs 22%), and those who see themselves as working class (27% vs 19%) or lower middle class (25% vs 19%).

QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household
 (% - EU)

	Better	The same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	21	56	20	3
Gender				
Man	22	57	19	2
Woman	20	56	21	3
Age				
15-24	34	48	14	4
25-39	31	48	19	2
40-54	22	54	22	2
55 +	12	65	21	2
Education (End of)				
15-	16	58	23	3
16-19	19	55	23	3
20+	23	58	17	2
Still studying	33	52	11	4
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	27	52	18	3
Managers	24	61	14	1
Other white collars	24	54	20	2
Manual workers	23	49	25	3
House persons	18	57	23	2
Unemployed	33	39	23	5
Retired	10	67	21	2
Students	33	52	11	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22	37	37	4
From time to time	22	48	27	3
Almost never/ Never	21	63	14	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	19	51	27	3
The lower middle class	19	53	25	3
The middle class	23	58	17	2
The upper middle class	21	65	13	1
The upper class	27	61	11	1

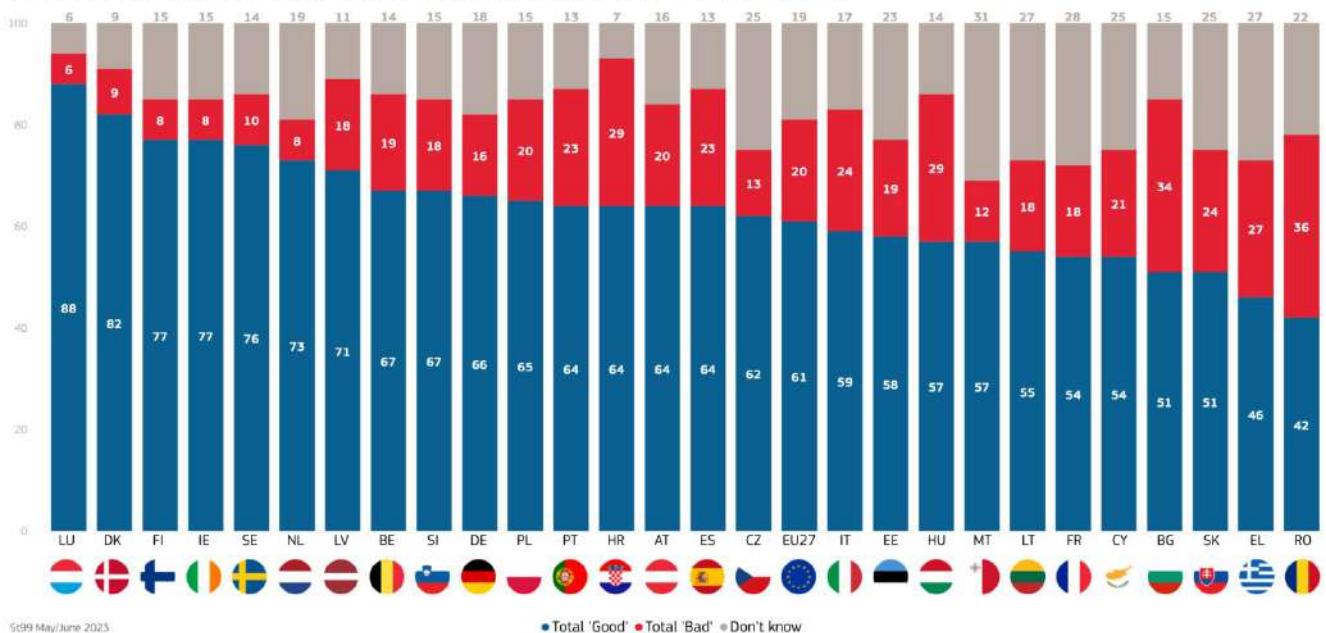
Standard Eurobarometer 99
Public opinion in the European Union
Spring 2023

Slightly more than six in ten Europeans (61%) consider that **their personal job situation** is 'good', while one in five say it is 'bad' and a similar proportion (19%) expresses no opinion.

In all 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are positive about their personal job situation. Over three-quarters of respondents are positive in Luxembourg (88%), Denmark (82%), Finland and Ireland (both 77%), and Sweden (76%).

However, less than one in two respondents share this feeling in Romania (42% 'good' vs 36% 'bad') and Greece (46% vs 27%), and this majority is also narrower in Bulgaria (51% vs 34%) and Slovakia (51% vs 24%).

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



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The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in most socio-demographic categories are positive about their personal job situation.

Men (65%) are more likely than women (58%) to be positive, while the most positive age groups are 25-39 years old (75%) and 40-54 years old (71%). This is partly because they are more likely to have an opinion (either positive or negative) than those in the youngest or oldest age groups.

The most positive respondents are those who continued their education up to the age of 20 year or beyond (75%), managers (88%), self-employed people (81%), other white-collar workers (80%), manual workers (72%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (70%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (79%), upper middle class (78%) or middle class (67%) of society.

However, only a minority of respondents believe that their personal job situation is good in two categories: unemployed people (25% 'good' vs 69% 'bad') and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (33% vs 48%).

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

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	61	20	19
Gender			
Man	65	19	16
Woman	58	21	21
Age			
15-24	57	18	25
25-39	75	22	3
40-54	71	25	4
55 +	49	17	34
Education (End of)			
15-	43	22	35
16-19	59	24	17
20+	75	15	10
Still studying	53	15	32
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	17	2
Managers	88	10	2
Other white collars	80	18	2
Manual workers	72	25	3
House persons	38	28	34
Unemployed	25	69	6
Retired	38	14	48
Students	53	15	32
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	48	19
From time to time	53	31	16
Almost never/ Never	70	11	19
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	29	24
The lower middle class	54	27	19
The middle class	67	16	17
The upper middle class	78	10	12
The upper class	79	4	17

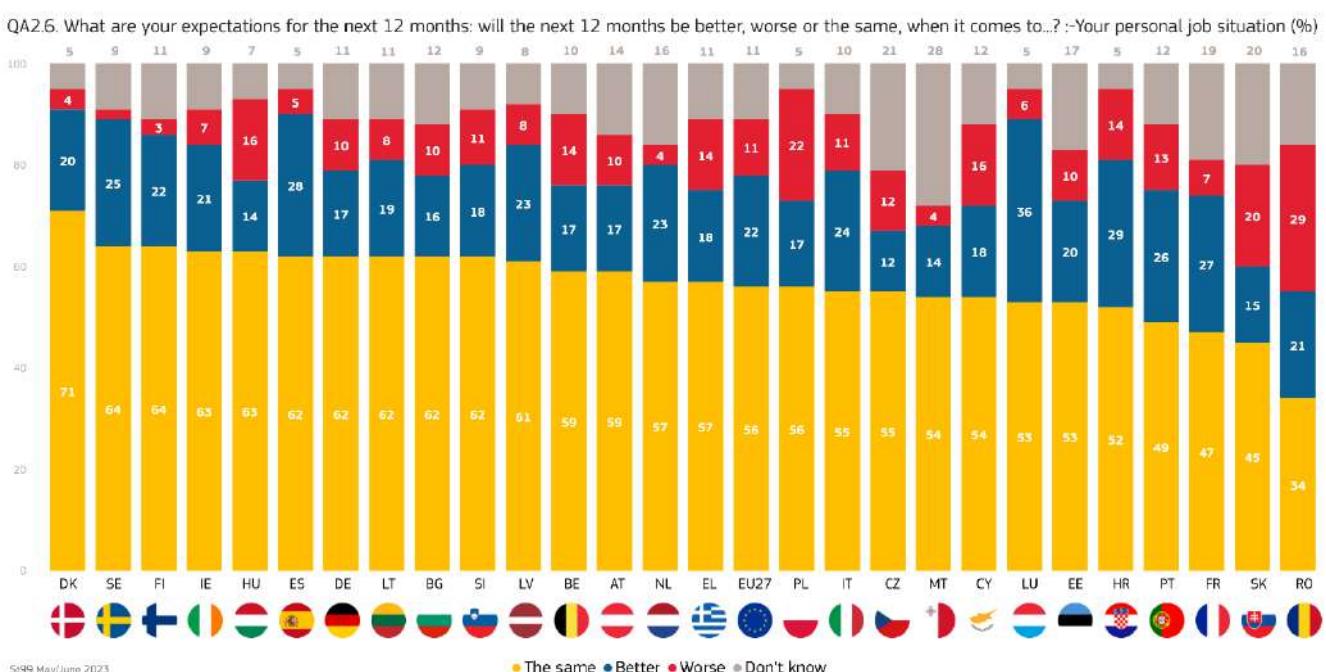
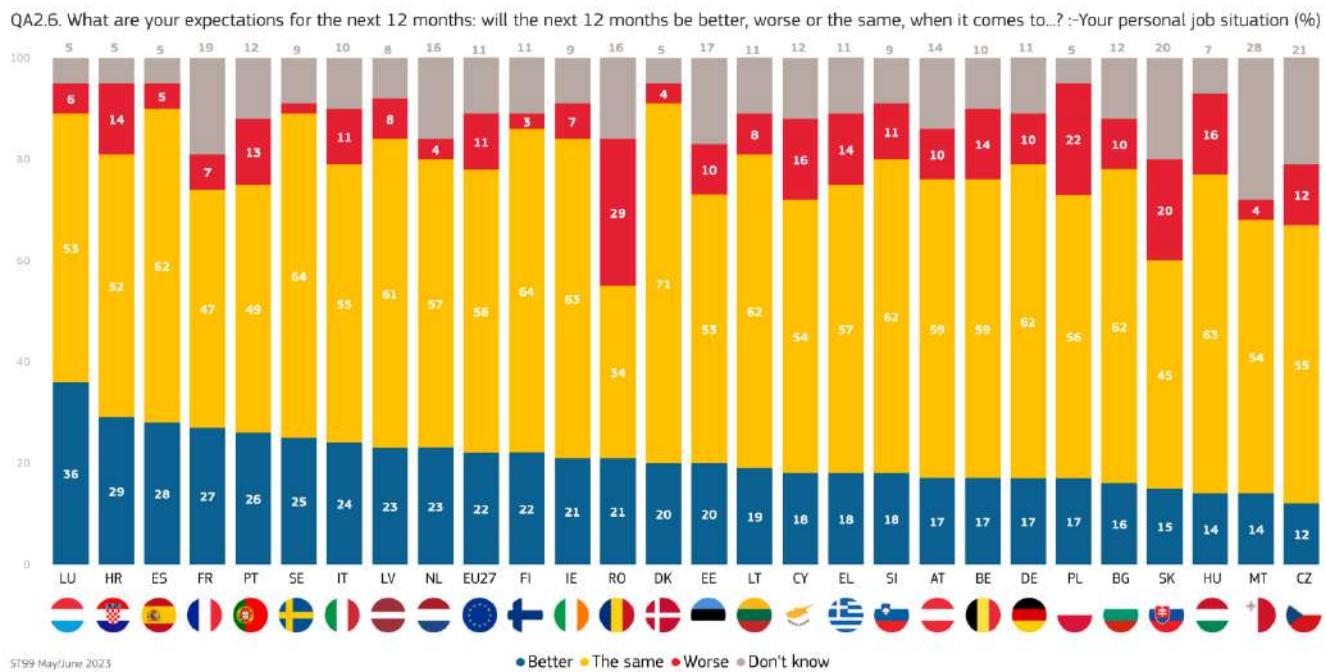
Standard Eurobarometer 99
Public opinion in the European Union
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A majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States (compared with 26 in winter 2022-2023) believe that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to **their personal job situation**. This view is the most prevalent in Denmark (71%), Finland and Sweden (both 64%).

Focusing on respondents who expect the situation to change, optimism outweighs pessimism in 22 EU Member States (compared with 21 in winter 2022-2023). Respondents in Luxembourg (36%), Croatia (29%), and Spain (28%) are the most likely to believe that their personal job situation will get better.

In four EU Member States, respondents are more likely to be pessimistic than optimistic: in Romania (29%), Poland (22%), Slovakia (20%) and Hungary (16%).

Finally, respondents in Czechia are divided between optimists and pessimists (12% "better" vs 12% "worse").



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In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, the **optimism index** for the personal job situation has improved in 16 EU Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (+17 index points), Portugal (+13) and Croatia (+12).

In contrast, the optimism index has deteriorated in eight countries, most dramatically in Malta (-27), but also in Germany, Denmark and Bulgaria (all -4), Belgium, Greece and Ireland (all -2), and Lithuania (-1). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Romania, Estonia and Cyprus.

QA2.6 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation (%-Optimism index)

	EU27	LU	PT	HR	ES	HU	FR	PL	IT	SI	FI	SE	CZ	LV	AT	SK	NL	EE	CY	RO	LT	BE	IE	EL	BG	DK	DE	MT
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	11	30	13	15	23	-2	20	-5	13	7	19	23	0	15	7	-5	19	10	2	-8	11	3	14	4	6	16	7	10
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	8	13	0	3	14	-10	14	-11	8	3	15	19	-3	12	4	-8	17	10	2	-8	12	5	16	6	10	20	11	37
Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲3	▲17	▲13	▲12	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼27		

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Public opinion in the European Union
Spring 2023

The socio-demographic data show that, in all groups but one, a majority of respondents expect their personal job situation to remain the same over the next twelve months. Unemployed people are the only exception: a wafer-thin majority of these respondents believe that the next 12 months will be “better” (39%) when it comes to their personal job situation, while a similar proportion consider that the next 12 months will be “the same” (38%).

In all socio-demographic categories but one, optimism outweighs pessimism, particularly among respondents aged 15-24 years old (38% “better” vs 9% “worse”) and 25-39 years old (32% vs 12%), students (37% vs 7%), unemployed people (39% vs 15%) and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (29% vs 4%) of society. On the contrary, pessimism outweighs optimism among retired people (7% vs 8%).

QA2.6 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	22	11	56	11
Gender				
Man	22	12	57	9
Woman	21	11	55	13
Age				
15-24	38	9	40	13
25-39	32	12	53	3
40-54	22	15	59	4
55 +	10	9	61	20
Age				
15-24	38	9	40	13
25-34	34	11	52	3
35-44	28	13	56	3
45-54	20	16	60	4
55-64	15	12	64	9
65-74	8	7	60	25
75+	5	7	56	32
Education (End of)				
15-	13	11	56	20
16-19	19	13	57	11
20+	24	9	60	7
Still studying	37	7	42	14
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	29	12	56	3
Managers	25	9	64	2
Other white collars	24	12	61	3
Manual workers	24	16	56	4
House persons	15	10	57	18
Unemployed	39	15	38	8
Retired	7	8	58	27
Students	37	7	42	14
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22	16	50	12
From time to time	23	17	51	9
Almost never/ Never	21	7	60	12
Consider belonging to				
The working class	17	13	57	13
The lower middle class	19	13	57	11
The middle class	23	11	55	11
The upper middle class	25	8	59	8
The upper class	29	4	60	7

1.2 Economic aspects

1.2.1 Assessment of the current economic situation

National and European situations

Perceptions of the national and European economic situations improve

Attitudes towards the national economy and European economy have improved since winter 2022-2023, becoming positive for the European economic situation, while it remains negatively oriented for the situation of the national economy⁶⁹.

Four in ten respondents in the European Union (+5 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) are positive about **the economic situation in their country**. On the contrary, nearly six in ten (58%, -5pp) respondents are negative and 2% (unchanged) answered 'don't know'.

A wafer-thin majority of Europeans (45%, +5 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) believe that **the situation of the European economy** is 'good', while a similar proportion (44%, -7pp) consider that it is 'bad', and slightly more than one in ten (11%, +2pp) express no opinion.

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

The situation of the European economy



The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



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

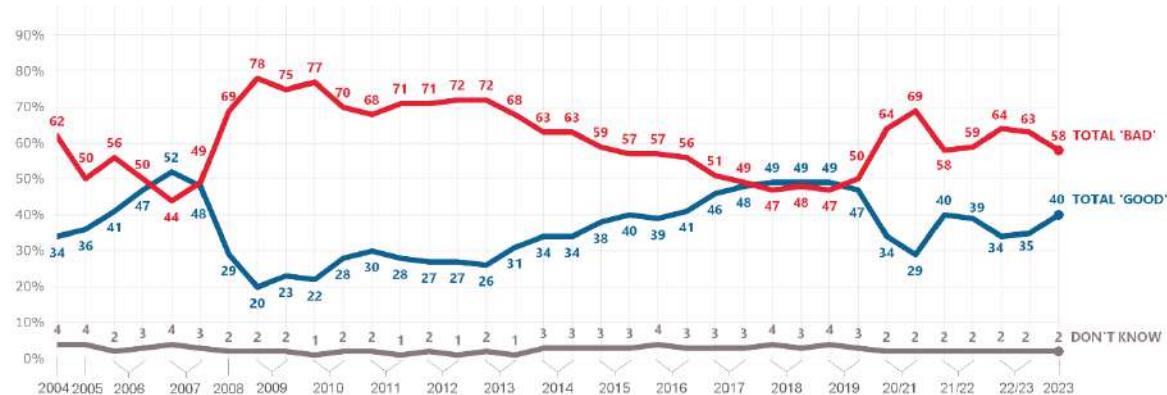
⁶⁹ QA1a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2. The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy; 3. The situation of the European economy.

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A trend analysis at EU level regarding perceptions of **the situation of the national economy** reveals that there have been major fluctuations, both positive and negative, over the last four years. However, negative views continue to outweigh positive views, and the current position is the same as the one observed in Spring 2021.

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%) - EU

A

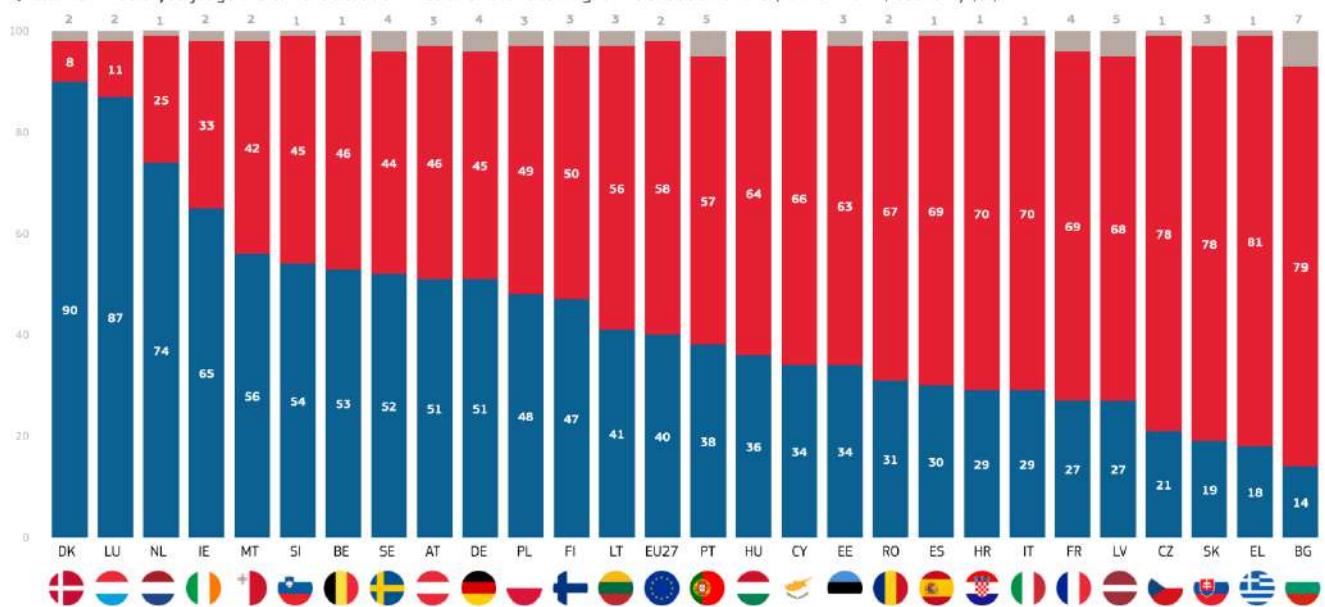


national analysis highlights that assessments of **the national economic situation** are predominantly positive in ten EU Member States (compared with nine in winter 2022–2023), with the highest levels recorded in Denmark (90%), Luxembourg (87%) and the Netherlands (74%).

Perceptions of the national economic situation vary considerably within the 27 EU Member States, with a difference of 76 percentage points between the most positive and least positive countries: Denmark (90%) and Bulgaria (14%).

On the other hand, in 17 EU Member States (compared with 18 in winter 2022–2023), only a minority of respondents are positive, with the lowest levels in Bulgaria (14%), Greece (18%) and Slovakia (19%).

QA1.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)



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

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In this survey, **euro area** respondents are slightly less likely (39%, +4 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) than **non-euro area** respondents to be positive about the national economic situation (42%, +5pp).

In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, positive assessments of the national economic situation have gained ground in 19 EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (38%, +24 percentage points) and Denmark (90%, +11pp). Meanwhile, they have lost ground in seven countries, most dramatically in Malta (56%, -19pp). Finally, they have remained unchanged in Bulgaria (14%).

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

	EU27	EURO	NON EURO	PT	DK	IE	ES	IT	PL	BE	HR	EL	HU	FR	SI	AT	NL	SK	LT	SE	CZ	LU	BG	RO	LV	DE	EE	FI	CY	MT
May/Jun 2023	40	39	42	38	90	65	30	29	48	53	29	18	36	27	54	51	74	19	41	52	21	87	14	31	27	51	34	47	34	56
Total 'Good'	35	35	37	14	79	57	22	21	40	46	22	12	30	22	49	47	71	16	39	50	20	86	14	32	29	54	38	51	39	75
↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲24	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼19
May/Jun 2023	58	58	55	57	8	33	69	70	49	46	70	81	64	69	45	46	25	78	56	44	78	11	79	67	68	45	63	50	66	42
Total 'Bad'	63	63	60	81	18	41	77	78	57	53	77	88	70	73	48	51	28	83	59	49	79	12	80	66	66	44	57	47	61	23
↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼24	▼10	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲3	▲5	▲19	
May/Jun 2023	2	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	4	1	3	1	3	3	4	1	2	7	2	5	4	3	3	0	2
Don't know	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
↓ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1

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The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories but three are negative about the national economic situation. The only exceptions are respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (58% 'good' vs 40% 'bad') or the upper class (54% vs 46%), and managers, who are divided on this issue (49% vs 49%).

However, relatively high proportions of respondents who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (45% vs 53%), students (47% vs 48%), and those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (45% vs 52%) rate the national economic situation as 'good'.

The respondents the most likely to rate the national economic situation as 'bad' are those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (64% 'bad' vs 33% 'good'), unemployed people (70% vs 27%), house persons (69% vs 29%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (77% vs 19%) or from time to time (65% vs 33%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (68% vs 29%) or to the lower middle class (66% vs 31%) of society.

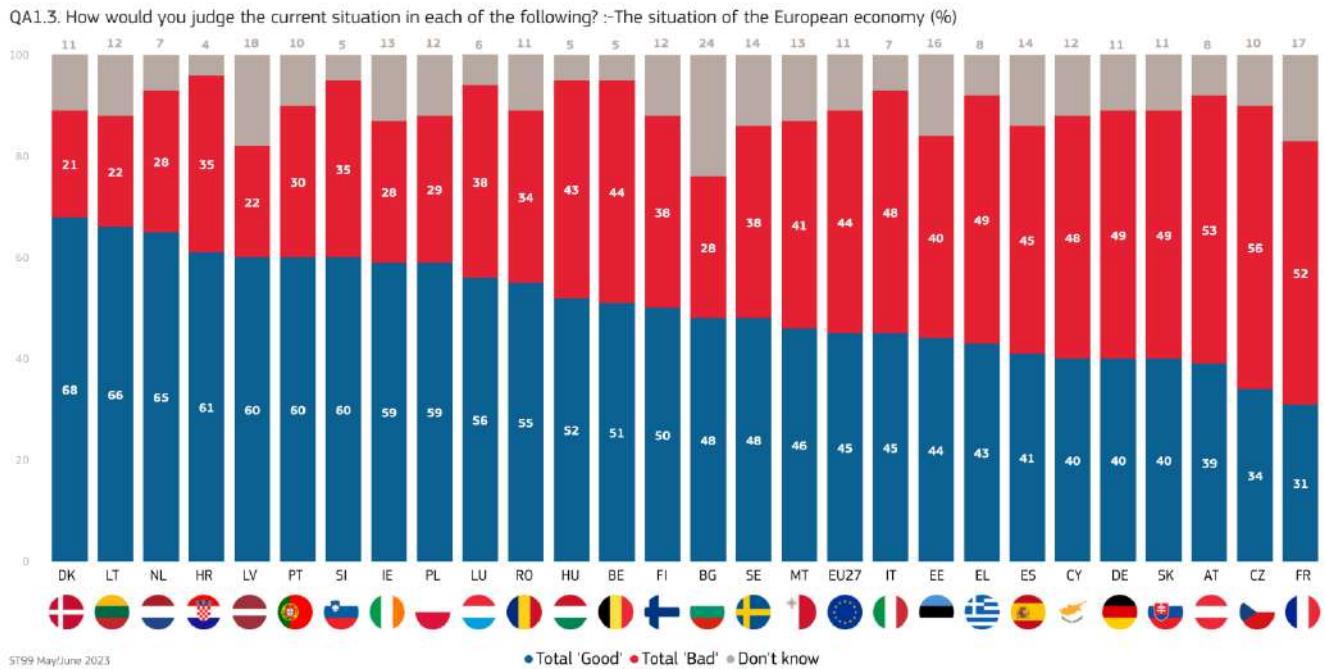
QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	40	58	2
 Gender			
Man	42	56	2
Woman	37	60	3
 Age			
15-24	43	52	5
25-39	41	57	2
40-54	38	60	2
55 +	38	59	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	33	64	3
16-19	36	62	2
20+	45	53	2
Still studying	47	48	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	40	59	1
Managers	49	49	2
Other white collars	40	58	2
Manual workers	37	61	2
House persons	29	69	2
Unemployed	27	70	3
Retired	38	59	3
Students	47	48	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	77	4
From time to time	33	65	2
Almost never/ Never	45	52	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	29	68	3
The lower middle class	31	66	3
The middle class	43	55	2
The upper middle class	58	40	2
The upper class	54	46	0

Standard Eurobarometer 99
Public opinion in the European Union
Spring 2023

A national analysis shows that in 18 EU Member States (compared with 15 in winter 2022-2023) a majority of respondents believe that **the situation of the European economy** is 'good'. More than six in ten respondents share this opinion in Denmark (68%), Lithuania (66%), the Netherlands (65%) and Croatia (61%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents think that the situation of the European economy is good in nine EU Member States (compared with 12 in winter 2022-2023), with the lowest proportions in France (31%), Czechia (34%) and Austria (39%).



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The perceptions of the situation of the European economy differ between countries in **the euro area and those outside the euro area**. Indeed, euro area respondents are less likely to be positive about the economic situation in the European Union than those from outside the euro area (43% vs 54%). However, positive perceptions of the European economy have increased significantly both in euro area countries (+5 percentage point) and in non-euro area countries (+7pp).

In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, positive perceptions of the situation of the European economy have gained ground in 23 EU Member States, most strikingly in Portugal (60%, +16 percentage points), Denmark (68%, +13pp) and Croatia (61%, +11pp). On the other hand, they have lost ground in four EU Member States, most notably in Malta (46%, -15pp), largely ahead of Cyprus (40%, -6pp), Germany (40%, -3pp) and Austria (39%, -3pp).

QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy (%)

		EU27	EURO	NON EURO	PT	DK	HR	BE	ES	IT	SE	HU	PL	BG	IE	FR	EE	EL	SI	SK	LV	CZ	NL	RO	LT	LU	FI	DE	AT	CY	MT
	May/Jun 2023	45	43	54	60	68	61	51	41	45	48	52	59	48	59	31	44	43	60	40	60	34	65	55	66	56	50	40	39	40	46
Total 'Good'	Jan/Feb 2023	40	38	47	44	55	50	42	32	37	40	45	52	42	53	25	39	38	55	35	56	31	62	52	64	54	49	43	42	46	61
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲6	▲13	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼15		
	May/Jun 2023	44	46	34	30	21	35	44	45	48	38	43	29	28	28	52	40	49	35	49	22	56	28	34	22	38	38	49	53	48	41
Total 'Bad'	Jan/Feb 2023	51	53	43	43	35	44	54	61	58	48	52	39	33	34	58	40	56	39	58	26	61	32	36	25	41	41	50	52	45	27
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼13	▼14	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼10	▼9	▼10	▼5	▼6	▼6	+	▼7	▼4	▼9	▼4	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲5	▲14		
	May/Jun 2023	11	11	12	10	11	4	5	14	7	14	5	12	24	13	17	16	8	5	11	18	10	7	11	12	6	12	11	8	12	13
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	9	9	10	13	10	6	4	7	5	12	3	9	25	13	17	21	6	6	7	18	8	6	12	11	5	10	7	6	11	12
	Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲7	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼1	+	+	▼5	▲2	▼1	▲4	+	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲1	

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The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents are particularly positive about the situation of the European economy among respondents aged 15-24 years old (54% 'good' vs 33% 'bad'), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (50% vs 41%), students (58% vs 30%), managers (54% vs 39%), other white collars (51% vs 41%), self-employed people (50% vs 42%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (64% vs 33%) or upper middle class (61% vs 34%) of society.

Conversely, a majority of respondents are most notably negative about the European economic situation among unemployed people (56% 'bad' vs 33% 'good'), house persons (52% vs 33%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (58% vs 28%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (50% vs 35%) or lower middle class (49% vs 38%) of society.

QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	45	44	11
Gender			
Man	47	44	9
Woman	43	44	13
Age			
15-24	54	33	13
25-39	48	43	9
40-54	44	47	9
55 +	41	45	14
Education (End of)			
15-	37	46	17
16-19	41	48	11
20+	50	41	9
Still studying	58	30	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	50	42	8
Managers	54	39	7
Other white collars	51	41	8
Manual workers	42	47	11
House persons	33	52	15
Unemployed	33	56	11
Retired	40	46	14
Students	58	30	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	58	14
From time to time	43	47	10
Almost never/ Never	49	40	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	50	15
The lower middle class	38	49	13
The middle class	49	41	10
The upper middle class	61	34	5
The upper class	64	33	3

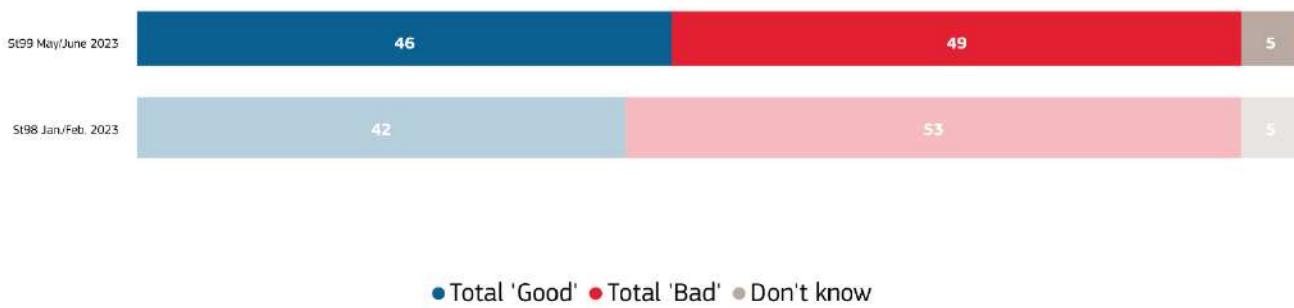
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The employment situation

Europeans have become more positive about **the employment situation in their country**: 46% (+4 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) think that the employment situation in their country is 'good', while close to half of them (49%, -4pp) say it is 'bad' and 5% (unchanged) answer 'don't know'⁷⁰.

QA1.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



St99 May/June 2023

⁷⁰ QA1a. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 6. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

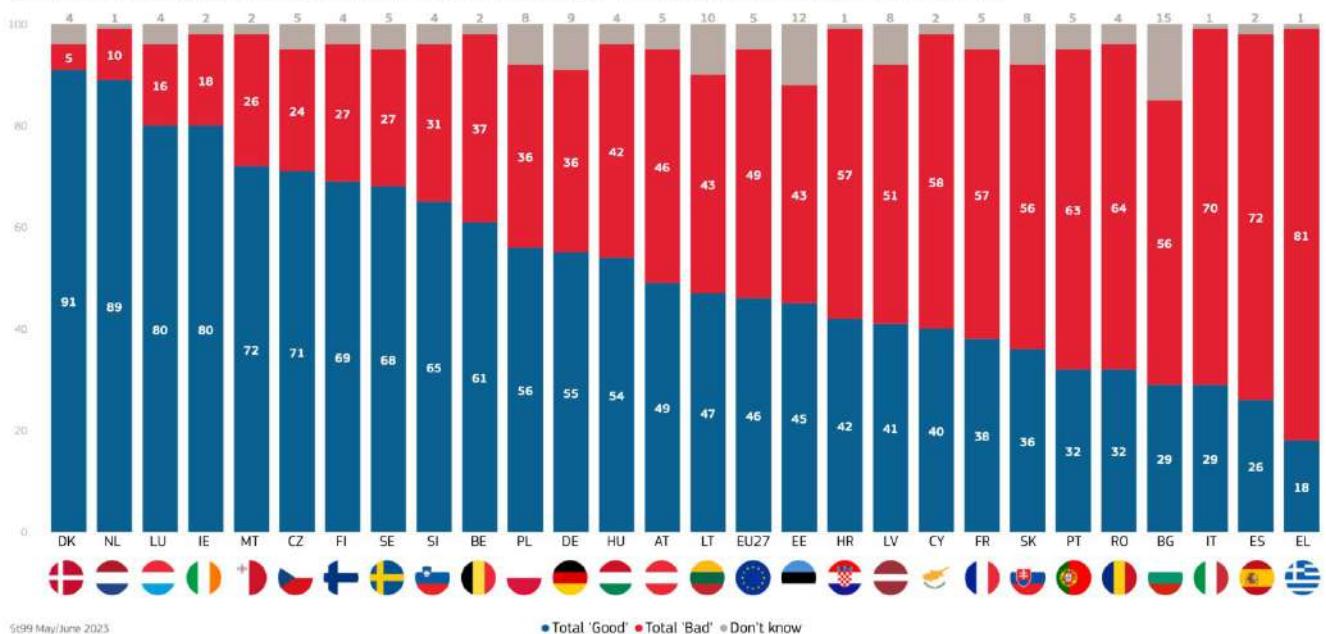
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In 16 EU Member States (compared with 15 in winter 2022-2023), a majority of respondents are positive about **the employment situation in their country**. At least eight in ten respondents are positive about the employment situation in their country in Denmark (91%), the Netherlands (89%), Ireland and Luxembourg (both 80%).

Conversely, only a minority of respondents believe that the employment situation in their country is good in 11 countries (compared with 12 in winter 2022-2023), with the lowest levels recorded in Greece (18%), Spain (26%), and Italy and Bulgaria (both 29%).

In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents who consider that **the employment situation in their country** is good has increased in 19 EU Member States, by double digits in Slovenia (65%, +11 percentage points), Hungary (54%, +1pp) and Estonia (45%, +10pp). Meanwhile, this proportion has decreased in seven countries, by double digits in Austria (49%, -11pp), Finland (69%, -10pp) and Cyprus (40%, -10pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Latvia (41%).

QA1.6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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

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The socio-demographic data show that opinions about the national employment situation are divided. However, the respondents most likely to rate the national employment situation as 'good' are respondents aged 25-39 years old (50%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (53%), managers (59%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (66%) or upper class (63%) of society.

In contrast, the respondents least likely to rate the national employment situation as 'good' are those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (33%), unemployed people (27%), house persons (36%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (24%) or from time to time (37%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (35%) or lower middle class (38%) of society.

QA1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	46	49	5
Gender			
Man	48	48	4
Woman	43	51	6
Age			
15-24	47	47	6
25-39	50	48	2
40-54	46	51	3
55 +	43	50	7
Education (End of)			
15-	33	60	7
16-19	43	52	5
20+	53	44	3
Still studying	49	44	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	49	4
Managers	59	38	3
Other white collars	49	48	3
Manual workers	43	54	3
House persons	36	57	7
Unemployed	27	71	2
Retired	43	49	8
Students	49	44	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	24	71	5
From time to time	37	59	4
Almost never/ Never	53	42	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	58	7
The lower middle class	38	56	6
The middle class	49	47	4
The upper middle class	66	32	2
The upper class	63	34	3

1.2.2 Expectations for the next twelve months

National and European situations

Expectations regarding the economic outlook have improved at both national and European levels

While perceptions of the current economic situation have improved at both national and European levels, expectations for the next twelve months have also become more positive and levels of pessimism about the economic outlook at both national and European levels have decreased significantly.

Slightly more than one in five respondents in the EU (21%, +2 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) expect **the economic situation in their country** to get better over the coming year, while close to one in four (39%, +4pp) expect it to remain unchanged and a similar proportion (36%, -7pp) expect it to get worse.

More than four in ten Europeans (43%, +3 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) consider that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to **the economic situation in the EU**. In addition, one in five respondents (20%, +2pp) expect it to get better over the coming year, while slightly more than a quarter (27%, -7pp) expect it to get worse⁷¹.

QA2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? (EU27) (%)

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



The economic situation in the EU



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

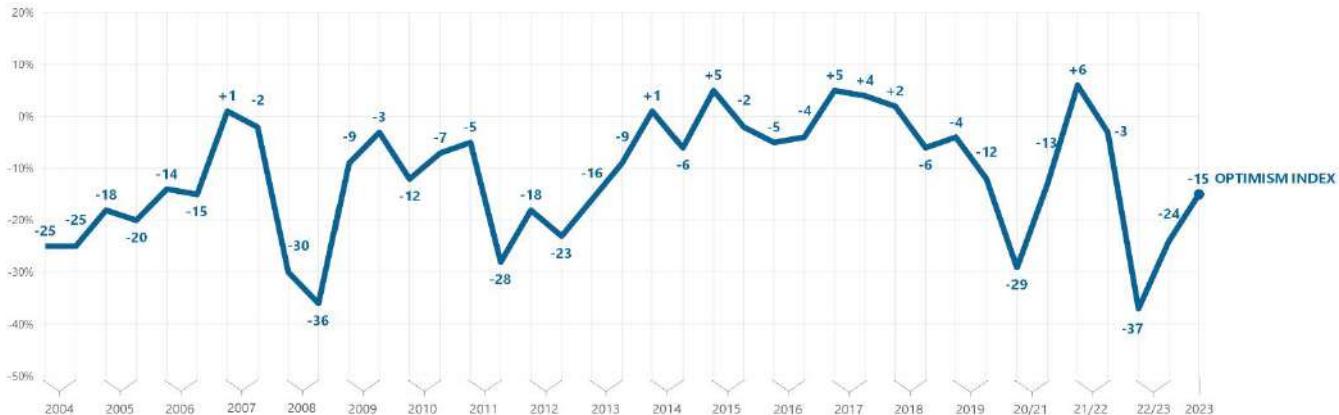
⁷¹ QA2a. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY); 7. The economic situation in the EU.

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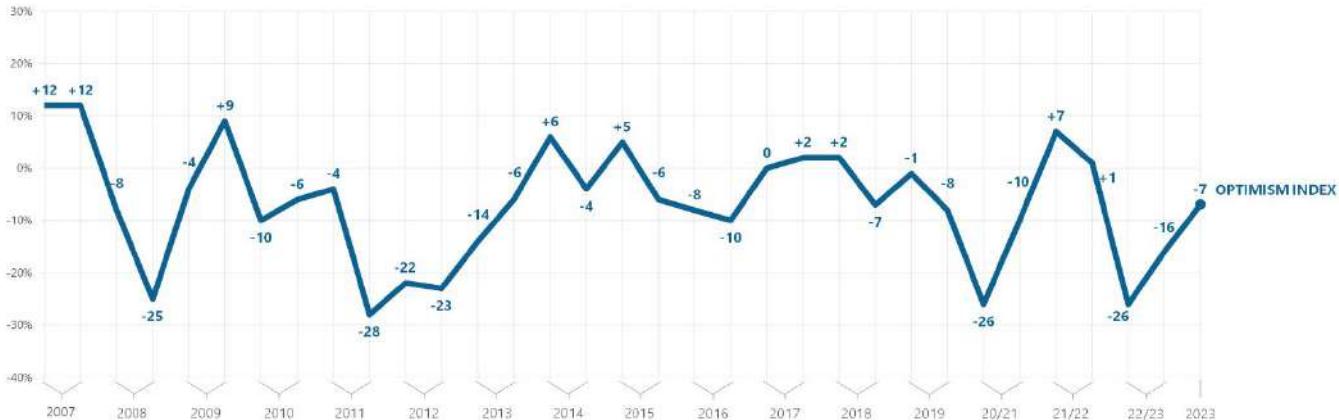
The optimism indices for the national and European economic situations have improved considerably. At -15, the optimism index for **the national economic situation** has gained nine index points since winter 2022-2023, and 22 points since summer 2022.

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



At -7, the optimism index for **the economic situation in the EU** has gained nine index points since winter 2022-2023 and 19 points since summer 2022, continuing the sharp fluctuations seen in recent years.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in the EU (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



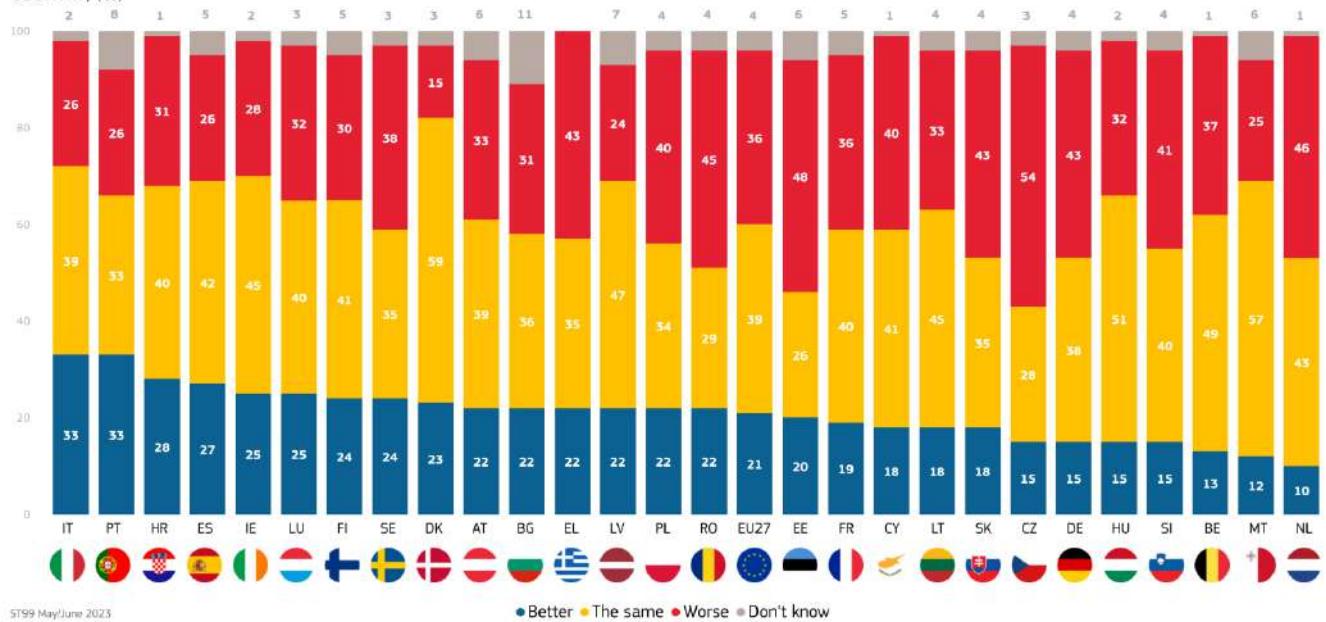
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Regarding **the national economic situation**, in 16 EU Member States, a majority of respondents expect the next 12 months to be “the same”. In ten EU Member States the most common response is that things will get “worse”. Lastly in Portugal, respondents are divided between “better” and ‘the same’ (33% for both options).

Pessimists outnumber optimists in 23 EU Member States. The four exceptions are Italy and Portugal (both 33% “better” vs 26% “worse”), Spain (27% vs 26%) and Denmark (23% vs 15%). Relatively high levels of optimism are also noticeable in Croatia (28% “better” vs 31% “worse”), Luxembourg (25% vs 32%), Ireland (25% vs 28%) and Sweden (24% vs 38%).

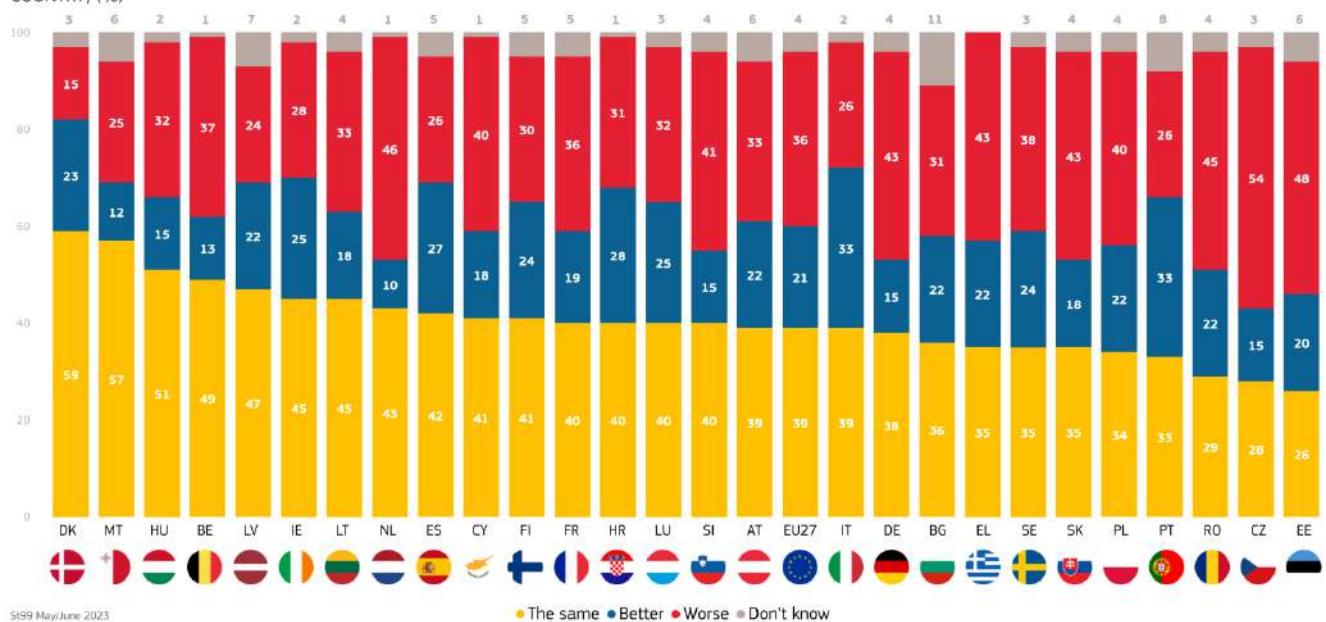
Pessimism is the most marked in Czechia (54%), Estonia (48%) and the Netherlands (46%).

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Sorted by ‘Better’

QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Sorted by ‘The same’

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Public opinion in the European Union
Spring 2023

In terms of changes since winter 2022–2023, **the optimism index** for the national economic situation has improved in 20 EU Member States, by double digits in 14 countries, most notably in Sweden (+38 index points), Portugal (+28), Slovakia (+22), and Denmark and Finland (both +20).

In contrast, this index has deteriorated in five EU Member States, most dramatically in Malta (-30 index points) and Cyprus (-10), but also in Romania (-4), Greece (-3) and Lithuania (-2). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Germany and the Netherlands.

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	SE	PT	SK	DK	FI	LU	HR	FR	LV	PL	ES	IT	HU	IE	BG	CZ	SI	BE	EE	AT	DE	NL	LT	EL	RO	CY	MT
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	-15	-14	7	-25	8	-6	-7	-3	-17	-2	-10	1	7	-17	-3	-9	-39	-26	-24	-28	-11	-28	-36	-15	-21	-23	-22	-13
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	-24	-52	-21	-47	-12	-26	-26	-21	-33	-18	-34	-12	-6	-28	-13	-16	-46	-32	-20	-30	-12	-28	-36	-13	-18	-19	-12	17
Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲9	▲38	▲28	▲22	▲20	▲20	▲19	▲18	▲16	▲16	▲15	▲15	▲11	▲10	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼10	▼30	

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The socio-demographic data show that in most socio-demographic categories the prevailing view is that the national economic situation will stay the same over the next twelve months. However, a majority of respondents aged 40-54 years old (39%), manual workers (40%), unemployed people (38%), self-employed people (37%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (46%) or from time to time (38%), and those who consider themselves belonging to the working class of society (39%) believe that this situation will be worse. In addition, respondents aged 25-39 years old (36% "worse" vs 36% "the same") and those who consider themselves belonging to the lower middle class (39% vs 39%) are divided on this matter.

Pessimism outweighs optimism in all socio-demographic categories but one. Indeed, students are slightly more likely to answer "better" than to say "worse" (27% vs 26%).

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Better	The same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	21	39	36	4
Gender				
Man	23	39	35	3
Woman	21	38	36	5
Age				
15-24	26	40	29	5
25-39	25	36	36	3
40-54	21	37	39	3
55 +	19	41	35	5
Education (End of)				
15-	22	40	33	5
16-19	21	38	37	4
20+	21	40	36	3
Still studying	27	41	26	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	26	34	37	3
Managers	22	41	34	3
Other white collars	24	37	36	3
Manual workers	21	36	40	3
House persons	21	38	37	4
Unemployed	21	35	38	6
Retired	18	42	35	5
Students	27	41	26	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	32	46	4
From time to time	21	37	38	4
Almost never/ Never	22	41	33	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	38	39	5
The lower middle class	18	39	39	4
The middle class	25	38	34	3
The upper middle class	20	42	37	1
The upper class	18	49	32	1

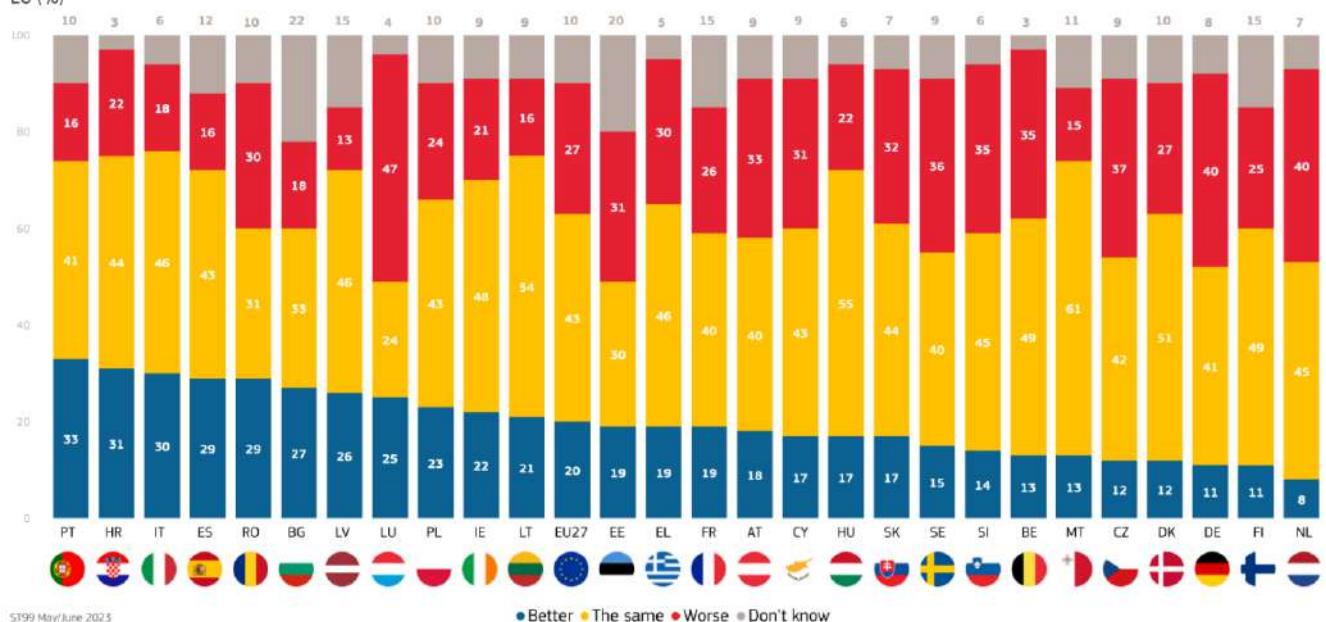
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In terms of expectations for **the economic situation in the EU**, the prevailing view in 25 EU Member States is that it will stay “the same”. In Luxembourg (47%) and Estonia (31%), the most common response is that the economic situation in the EU will get “worse”.

Optimism outweighs pessimism in eight EU Member States: in Portugal (33% “better” vs 16% “worse”), Croatia (31% vs 22%), Italy (30% vs 18%), Spain (29% vs 16%), Bulgaria (27% vs 18%), Latvia (26% vs 13%), Ireland (22% vs 21%) and Lithuania (21% vs 16%). Higher levels of optimism are also perceptible in Romania (29%), Luxembourg (25%) and Poland (23%).

In 19 EU Member States, pessimists outnumber optimists, most notably in Luxembourg (47%), Germany and the Netherlands (both 40%).

QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in the EU (%)

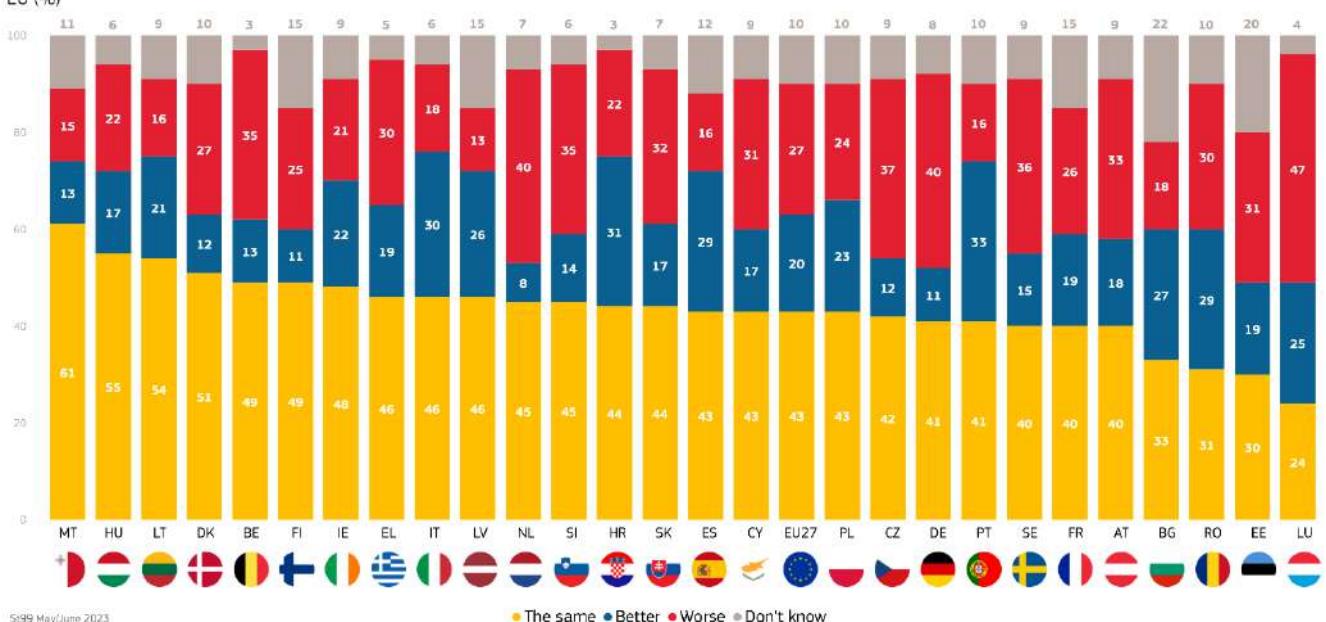


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● Better ■ The same ▲ Worse □ Don't know

Sorted by ‘Better’

QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The economic situation in the EU (%)



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■ The same ● Better ▲ Worse □ Don't know

Sorted by ‘The same’

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In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, **the optimism index**

for the economic situation in the EU has improved in 24 EU Member States, by double digits in 14 countries, most dramatically in Sweden (+26 index points), Portugal and Slovakia (both +21).

In contrast, it has deteriorated in Malta (-16 index points) and Greece (-7). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Cyprus.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the EU (%)

	EU27	SE	PT	SK	LU	DK	ES	FR	FI	CZ	IE	PL	RO	EE	HR	LV	NL	HU	BE	SI	IT	LT	BG	AT	DE	CY	EL	MT
Better - Worse May/Juni 2023	-7	-21	17	-15	-22	-15	13	-7	-14	-25	1	-1	-1	-12	9	13	-32	-5	-22	-21	12	5	9	-15	-29	-14	-11	-2
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	-16	-47	-4	-36	-39	-30	-2	-20	-27	-37	-11	-12	-12	-22	-1	4	-41	-13	-20	-27	8	1	6	-17	-30	-14	-4	14
Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲9	▲26	▲21	▲21	▲17	▲15	▲15	▲13	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	-	▼7	▼16	

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The socio-demographic data show that in all socio-demographic categories the prevailing view is that the economic situation in the EU will stay the same over the next 12 months. However, respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are divided between the feelings that this situation will be the same or worse (35% for both options).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in most socio-demographic categories. However, respondents aged 15-24 years old (25% "better" vs 21% "worse"), students (25% vs 18%) and respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class of society (23% vs 22%) are more likely to consider that things will get better.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the EU

(% - EU)

	Better	The same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	20	43	27	10
Gender				
Man	21	43	28	8
Woman	20	42	27	11
Age				
15-24	25	43	21	11
25-39	23	42	27	8
40-54	20	42	29	9
55 +	17	43	29	11
Education (End of)				
15-	21	40	26	13
16-19	20	42	28	10
20+	19	44	29	8
Still studying	25	47	18	10
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	23	43	26	8
Managers	19	46	29	6
Other white collars	22	42	28	8
Manual workers	21	40	29	10
House persons	21	36	30	13
Unemployed	23	38	28	11
Retired	16	45	28	11
Students	25	47	18	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	17	35	35	13
From time to time	21	41	30	8
Almost never/ Never	20	45	25	10
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	40	29	13
The lower middle class	17	44	29	10
The middle class	22	43	26	9
The upper middle class	19	45	32	4
The upper class	23	47	22	8

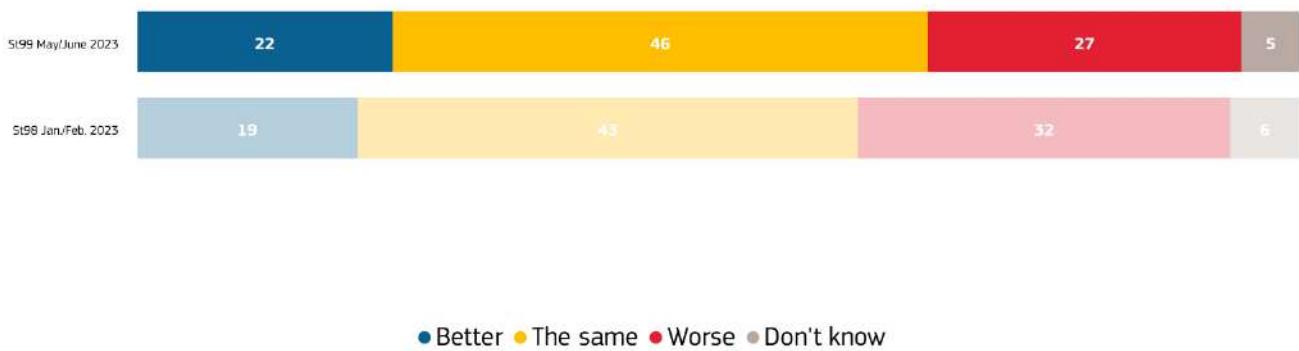
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Public opinion in the European Union
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The employment situation

While Europeans have become slightly more positive about the employment situation in their country, their expectations regarding **the national employment situation** for the next twelve months have improved: 22% of Europeans (+3 percentage points since winter 2022-2023) expect the next twelve months to be “better” when it comes to the employment situation in their country, while 27% (-5pp) expect it to get “worse” and 46% (+3pp) consider that it will stay “the same”⁷².

QA2.5. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



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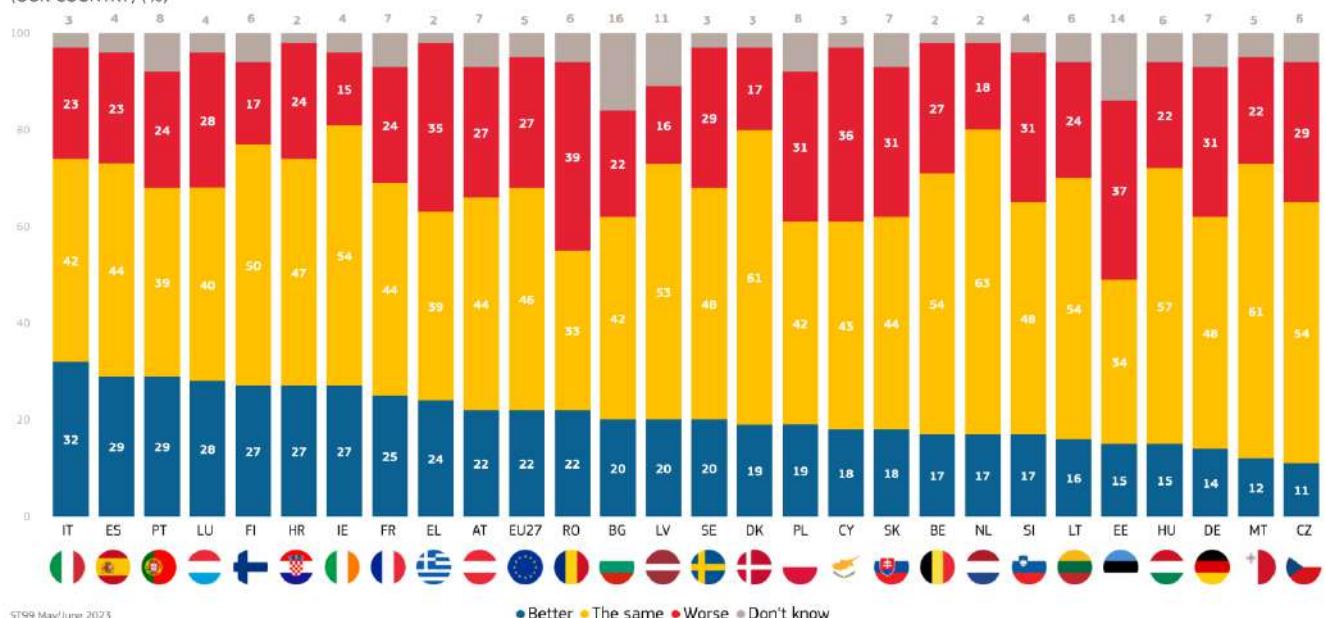
⁷² QA2a. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 5. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

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A national analysis reveals that in 25 EU Member States respondents are most likely to believe that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to the employment situation in their country, most notably in the Netherlands (63% "the same"), Denmark and Malta (both 61%). The prevailing view in the two other EU Member States is that the employment situation will get worse. That is the case in Romania (39% "worse") and Estonia (37%). Higher levels of pessimism are also seen in Cyprus (36%) and Greece (35%). Finally, respondents in Italy (32%), Spain and Portugal (both 29%) are more likely to consider that the next 12 months will be better.

Pessimism outweighs optimism in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (37% "worse" vs 15% "better"), Cyprus (36% vs 18%) and Czechia (29% vs 11%). On the other hand, optimists outnumber pessimists in nine countries, particularly in Ireland (27% "better" vs 15% "worse"), Finland (27% vs 17%) and Italy (32% vs 23%). Finally, in Luxembourg, equal proportions believe that the situation will get "better" and "worse" (both 28%).

QA2.5. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? - The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, **the optimism index** for the national employment situation has improved in 21 EU Member States, and by more than ten percentage points in 13 countries, most notably in Sweden (+33 index points), Denmark (+28), Portugal (+21) and Slovakia (+20).

On the other hand, this index has deteriorated in five EU Member States: most dramatically in Malta (-31 index points) and Cyprus (-10), but also in Lithuania (-4), Germany (-3) and Austria (-1). Finally, there has been no change in Bulgaria.

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	SE	DK	PT	SK	CZ	FR	HU	LU	HR	IE	ES	LV	PL	IT	SI	NL	FI	BE	RO	EE	EL	BG	AT	DE	LT	CY	MT	
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	-5	-9	2	5	-13	-10	1	-7	0	3	12	6	4	-12	9	-14	-1	10	-10	-17	-22	-11	-2	-5	-17	-8	-18	-10	
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2023	-13	-42	-26	-16	-33	-37	-14	-22	-14	-10	1	-5	-7	-23	0	-22	-8	3	-15	-22	-26	-12	-2	-4	-14	-4	-8	21	
Δ Jan/Feb 2023	▲8	▲33	▲28	▲21	▲20	▲19	▲15	▲15	▲14	▲13	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼10	▼31

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The socio-demographic data show that the prevailing view in all socio-demographic categories is that the national employment situation will stay the same over the next 12 months, with the highest proportions among managers (51%) and respondents who consider themselves belonging to the upper class or upper middle class (both 52%) of society.

The most pessimistic groups are manual workers (30% "worse"), unemployed people (30%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (36%) or from time to time (31%), and respondents who consider themselves belonging to the working class (30%) of society.

Respondents aged 15-24 years old (28% "better") or students (27%) are slightly more optimistic about the outlook.

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Better	The same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	22	46	27	5
Gender				
Man	23	46	27	4
Woman	22	46	26	6
Age				
15-24	28	46	20	6
25-39	23	46	27	4
40-54	21	46	29	4
55 +	21	46	26	7
Education (End of)				
15-	24	41	27	8
16-19	22	44	28	6
20+	21	49	26	4
Still studying	27	50	18	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	23	43	29	5
Managers	21	51	25	3
Other white collars	23	47	26	4
Manual workers	22	43	30	5
House persons	21	44	29	6
Unemployed	25	39	30	6
Retired	20	46	26	8
Students	27	50	18	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	19	38	36	7
From time to time	22	42	31	5
Almost never/ Never	23	49	23	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	20	42	30	8
The lower middle class	19	47	29	5
The middle class	24	46	25	5
The upper middle class	21	52	25	2
The upper class	22	52	24	2

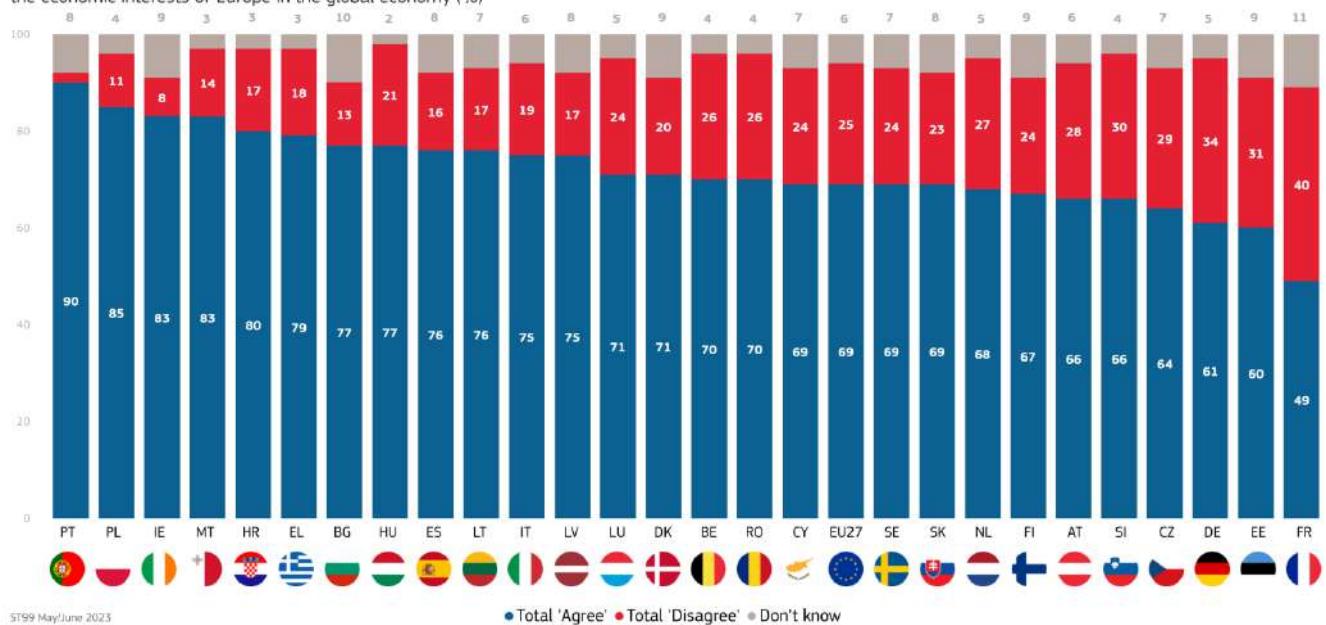
2. The European Union and economic reforms

2.1 The European Union continues to be seen as a key player in the global economy

Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%, -1 percentage point since winter 2022-2023) agree with the statement **“the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”**, including more than one in five (22%, -1pp) who “totally agree”. However, a quarter (+1pp) disagree with this statement, and 6% (unchanged) express no opinion⁷³.

A national analysis shows a consensus among respondents that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy. Indeed, this view is supported by a majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States, in proportions ranging from 49% (vs 40% ‘disagree’) in France to 90% in Portugal. Levels of disagreement vary by Member State, ranging from 2% in Portugal to 40% in France.

QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1. The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)



⁷³ QB4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1. The EU has sufficient power

and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy.

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In terms of changes since winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statement **“the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”** has fallen in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Cyprus (69%, -12 percentage points) and Austria (66%, -6pp). On the other hand, it has risen in 11 countries, particularly in Portugal (90%, +6pp) and the Netherlands (68%, +5pp). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Spain (76%).

Since winter 2022-2023, the proportion of respondents agreeing with this statement has remained stable in countries **outside the euro area** (77%, unchanged), while decreasing slightly **in the euro area** (67%, -1 percentage point). Therefore, euro area respondents are still less likely than non-euro area respondents to agree that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy.

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 27	EURO	NON EURO	PT	NL	RO	SK	LU	CZ	IE	BG	DK	HU	SI	ES	BE	EE	HR	PL	SE	EL	FR	IT	LT	DE	LV	MT	FI	AT	CY
	MayJun 2023	69	67	77	90	68	70	69	71	64	83	77	71	77	66	76	70	60	80	85	69	79	49	75	76	61	75	83	67	66	69
Total 'Agree'	JanFeb 2023	70	68	77	84	63	66	65	68	62	81	76	70	76	65	76	71	61	81	86	70	81	51	77	78	65	79	87	71	72	81
	d. JanFeb 2023	▼1	▼1	=	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼12	
	MayJun 2023	25	26	18	2	27	26	23	24	29	8	13	20	21	30	16	26	31	17	11	24	18	40	19	17	34	17	14	24	28	24
Total 'Disagree'	JanFeb 2023	24	25	18	3	33	28	25	24	28	8	15	21	21	29	19	26	29	15	11	24	15	37	18	15	29	14	9	20	24	16
	d. JanFeb 2023	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	=	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲0	
	MayJun 2024	6	7	5	8	5	4	8	5	7	9	10	9	2	4	8	4	9	3	4	7	3	11	6	7	5	8	3	9	6	7
Don't know	JanFeb 2023	6	7	5	13	4	6	10	8	10	11	9	9	3	6	5	3	10	4	5	6	4	12	5	7	6	7	4	9	4	5
	d. JanFeb 2023	=	=	=	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲4		

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The socio-demographic data show that an absolute majority of respondents in every socio-demographic category agree with the statement “the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”. Levels of agreement are highest among respondents aged 15-24 years old (75%), students (77%), and lowest among unemployed people (60%), retired people (64%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (58%) and those who consider themselves belonging to the lower middle class (64%) of society.

In addition, attitudes are related to general perceptions about the European Union. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU mostly agree with the statement (82%), whereas views are more divided among those who have a negative image of the EU (46% agree vs 47% disagree).

QB4.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy
(% - EU)

	Total Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	25	6
Gender			
Man	70	26	4
Woman	68	23	9
Age			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	71	24	5
40-54	69	27	4
55 +	65	26	9
Education (End of)			
15-	66	22	12
16-19	69	25	6
20+	67	28	5
Still studying	77	17	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	25	4
Managers	71	26	3
Other white collars	73	23	4
Manual workers	68	26	6
House persons	65	25	10
Unemployed	60	31	9
Retired	64	26	10
Students	77	17	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	32	10
From time to time	68	25	7
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	66	24	10
The lower middle class	64	29	7
The middle class	71	24	5
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	70	28	2

