



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 100

Europeans' Opinions about the European Union's Priorities

EUROBAROMETER Report

Fieldwork: October–November 2023



This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication.

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

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

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Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 100 (EB100) survey of Autumn 2023 was conducted between 23 October 2023 and 17 November 2023 in 37 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 and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the use of Media in the European Union, the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

This volume of the Autumn 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the following priorities set by the European Commission:

A stronger Europe in the world: do Europeans think that the EU is strong enough in the world, in terms of the economy and diplomacy? Should the EU have common defence, security, trade and foreign policies? Should the EU be enlarged in the future?

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

An economy that works for its citizens: do Europeans support the economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection? Should public money be used to stimulate private sector investment? Should the EU build partnerships with other countries? Are citizens in favour of fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU? To what extent is the EU seen as a place of stability in a troubled world?

Promoting the European way of life: how do Europeans feel about the EU's values, such as fundamental rights and democracy? are Europeans in favour of a common European Asylum system, and are they in favour of a reinforcement of EU external borders? Are they positive or negative towards immigration of people from other EU Member States, and immigration of people from outside the EU? Do they agree that immigrants contribute positively to their country, and do they agree that their country should help refugees? How do they feel about the free movement of citizens in the EU? Is there support for a common EU health policy?

The European Green Deal: are Europeans in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States?

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

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

Methodology used for this survey

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)²³. 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 Regulation⁴ (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		
Kosovo ⁵	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member			EU27

States of the European Union	
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.

²<https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

³The 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.

⁴2016/679

⁵This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



I. A stronger Europe in the world

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

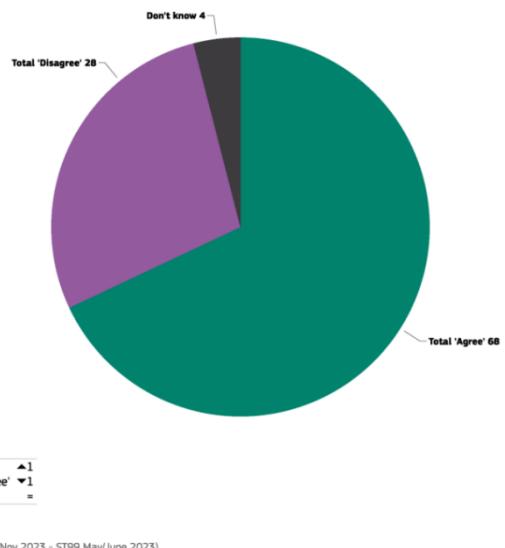
Europeans continue to agree that the EU's voice counts in the world.

Almost seven in ten respondents (68%) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, a marginal increase of one percentage point since May-June 2023.⁶

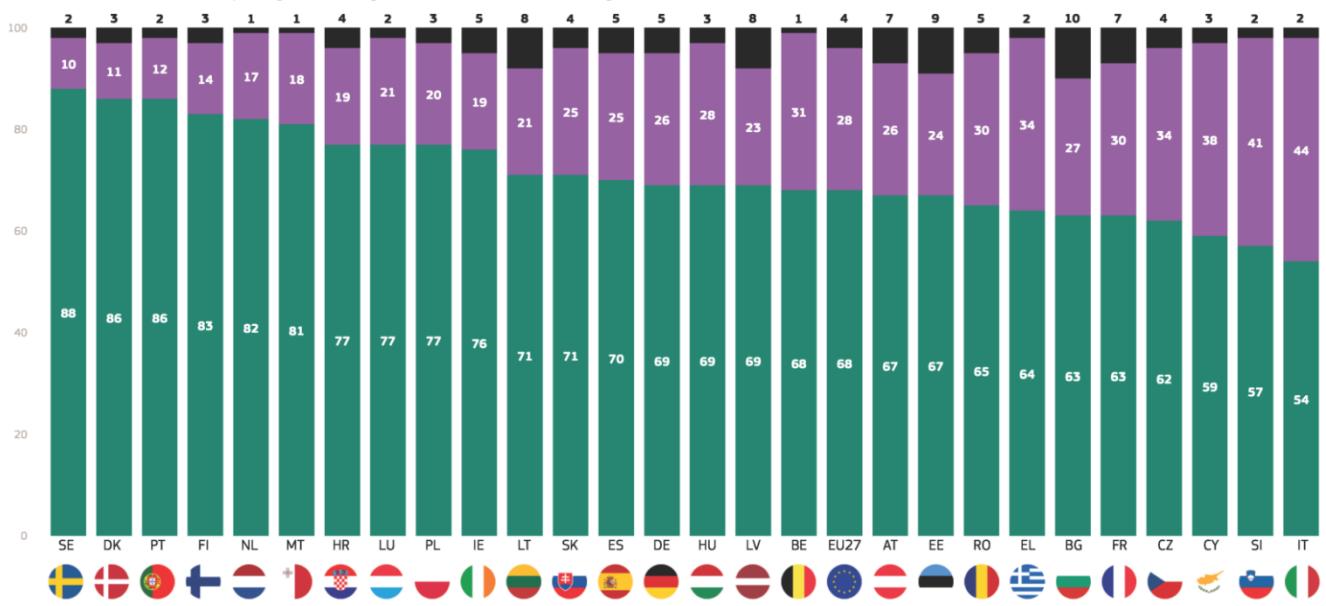
Around one in five (21%, no change) "totally agree", while 47% (+1 pp) "tend to agree". Just under three in ten (28%, -1 pp) disagree, with 20% (no change) saying they "tend to disagree" and 8% (-1 pp) that they "totally disagree". 4% (no change) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents in every Member State (no change since May-June 2023) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, although proportions range from 88% in Sweden and 86% in both Denmark and Portugal, to 54% in Italy, 57% in Slovenia and 59% in Cyprus.

SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU's voice counts in the world (EU27) (%)



SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU's voice counts in the world (%)



⁶ SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world.

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In 15 Member States, the proportion of respondents that agree that **the EU's voice counts in the world** has increased since May-June 2023 (compared with eight in the previous survey). The largest increases can be observed in Slovakia (71%, +7 percentage points) and Luxembourg (77%, +5 pp).

The proportion that agree that the EU's voice counts in the world has declined in nine Member States since May-June 2023. There have been no decreases of more than four percentage points.

There has been no change in opinion in Belgium (68%), Bulgaria (63%) and Cyprus (59%).

SD19a.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The EU's voice counts in the world (%)

		EU27	SK	LU	DE	EL	HR	MT	AT	HU	PL	RO	SE	FR	PT	SI	FI	BE	BG	CY	ES	IT	EE	LV	LT	NL	CZ	DK	IE
Total 'Agree'	Oct Nov 2023	68	71	77	69	64	77	81	67	69	77	65	88	63	86	57	83	68	63	59	70	54	67	69	71	82	62	86	76
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4
Total 'Disagree'	Oct Nov 2023	28	25	21	26	34	19	18	26	28	20	30	10	30	12	41	14	31	27	38	25	44	24	23	21	17	34	11	19
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	
Don't know	Oct Nov 2023	4	4	2	5	2	4	1	7	3	3	5	2	7	2	2	3	1	10	3	5	2	9	8	8	1	4	3	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲3	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▲2			

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The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority in all but one socio-demographic group agree the EU's voice counts in the world. The exception is respondents who have a negative image of the EU, where 39% agree and 56% disagree.

The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 15-24 (77%), those who left education at the age of 20 or above (74%), managers (77%), students (78%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (72%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (80%) or upper middle class (78%) of society, and respondents with a positive image of the EU (84%).

SD19a.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	68	28	4
Gender			
Man	67	30	3
Woman	69	26	5
Age			
15-24	77	18	5
25-39	71	26	3
40-54	69	28	3
55 +	63	31	6
Education (End of)			
15-	57	35	8
16-19	65	31	4
20+	74	24	2
Still studying	78	18	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	70	28	2
Managers	77	21	2
Other white collars	70	28	2
Manual workers	68	29	3
House persons	57	34	9
Unemployed	57	36	7
Retired	62	31	7
Students	78	18	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	56	37	7
From time to time	62	34	4
Almost never/ Never	72	24	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	30	8
The lower middle class	65	31	4
The middle class	71	27	2
The upper middle class	78	20	2
The upper class	80	18	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	14	2
Neutral	63	31	6
Negative	39	56	5

Standard Eurobarometer 100

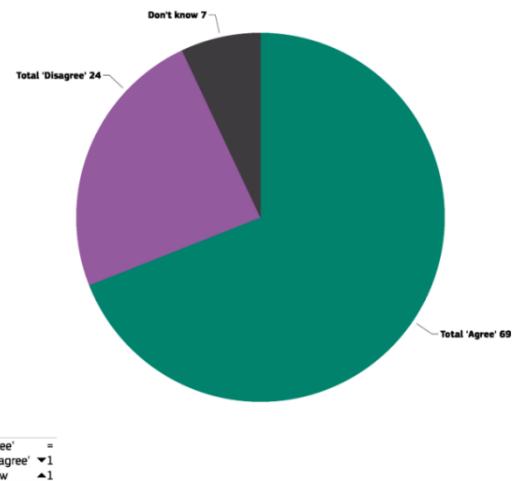
Autumn 2023

A stable majority of Europeans think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy.

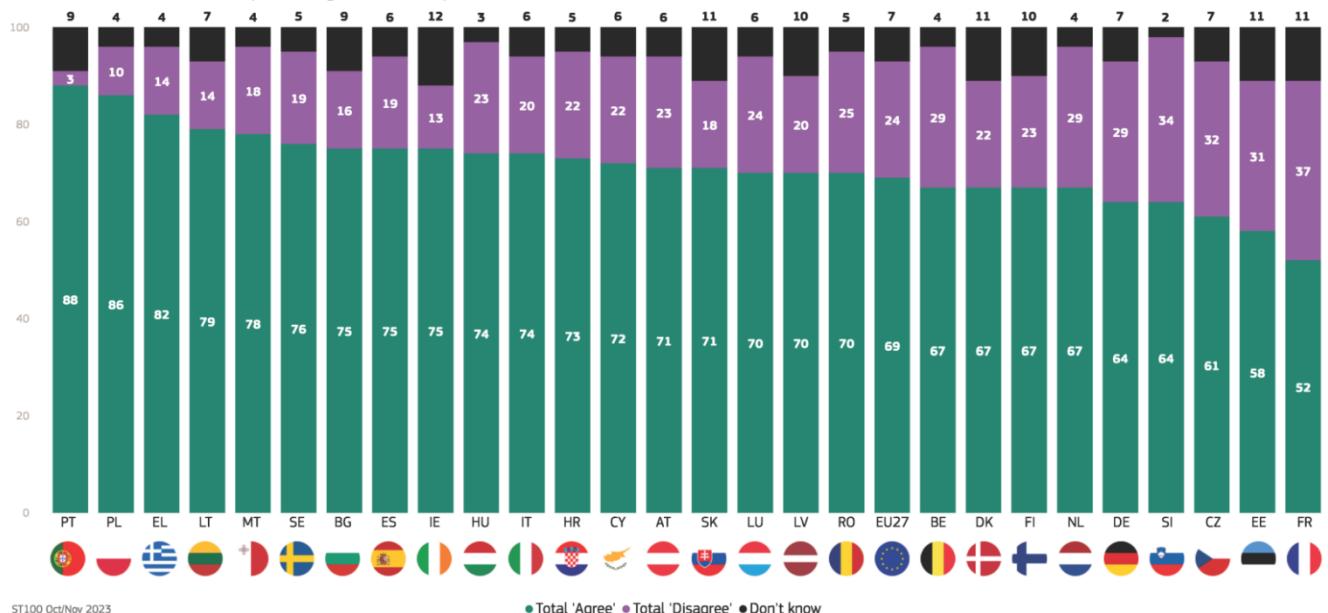
Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change since May-June 2023) think that **the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy⁷**, with 22% (no change) totally agreeing and 47% (no change) saying they “tend to agree”. Around one in four (24%, -1 percentage point) disagree, including 19% (-1 pp) who “tend to disagree” and 5% (no change) who “totally disagree”. The remaining respondents (7%, +1 pp) say they don’t know.

In all 27 Member States (no change since May-June 2023) a majority agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal (88%), Poland (86%) and Greece (82%), while agreement is lowest in France (52%), Estonia (58%) and Czechia (61%).

QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (EU27) (%)



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 (%)



⁷ 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

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In nine Member States, the proportion of respondents who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased since May-June 2023 (compared with 11 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Sweden (76%, +7 percentage points) and Austria (71%, +5 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 16 countries (compared with 15 in the previous survey), particularly in Ireland (75%, -8 pp) and Croatia (73%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Romania (70%) and Finland (67%).

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

	EU27	SE	AT	DE	EL	FR	CY	LT	SK	PL	RO	FI	ES	IT	LU	NL	BG	EE	PT	SI	BE	CZ	HU	DK	LV	MT	HR	IE	
Total Agree ^a	Oct Nov 2023	69	76	71	64	82	52	72	79	71	86	70	67	75	74	70	67	75	58	88	64	67	61	74	67	70	78	73	75
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8		
Total Disagree ^a	Oct Nov 2023	24	19	23	29	14	37	22	14	18	10	25	23	19	20	24	29	16	31	3	34	29	32	23	22	20	18	22	13
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲5
Don't know	Oct Nov 2023	7	5	6	7	4	11	6	7	11	4	5	10	6	6	6	4	9	11	9	2	4	7	3	11	10	4	5	12
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	

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The **socio-demographic data** show that the highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst 15-24 year-olds (74%), self-employed workers (75%), other white-collar workers (74%), students (78%), respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (82%) or upper middle class (74%) of society, those living in large towns (75%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (84%).

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

QB4.1 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	24	7
Gender			
Man	70	25	5
Woman	69	22	9
Age			
15-24	74	18	8
25-39	73	21	6
40-54	71	24	5
55 +	64	27	9
Education (End of)			
15-	62	25	13
16-19	69	24	7
20+	70	25	5
Still studying	78	16	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	75	21	4
Managers	73	25	2
Other white collars	74	21	5
Manual workers	71	23	6
House persons	54	30	16
Unemployed	61	27	12
Retired	63	27	10
Students	78	16	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	32	11
From time to time	68	25	7
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	25	13
The lower middle class	67	26	7
The middle class	72	23	5
The upper middle class	74	24	2
The upper class	82	16	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	12	4
Neutral	65	25	10
Negative	43	50	7

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Autumn 2023

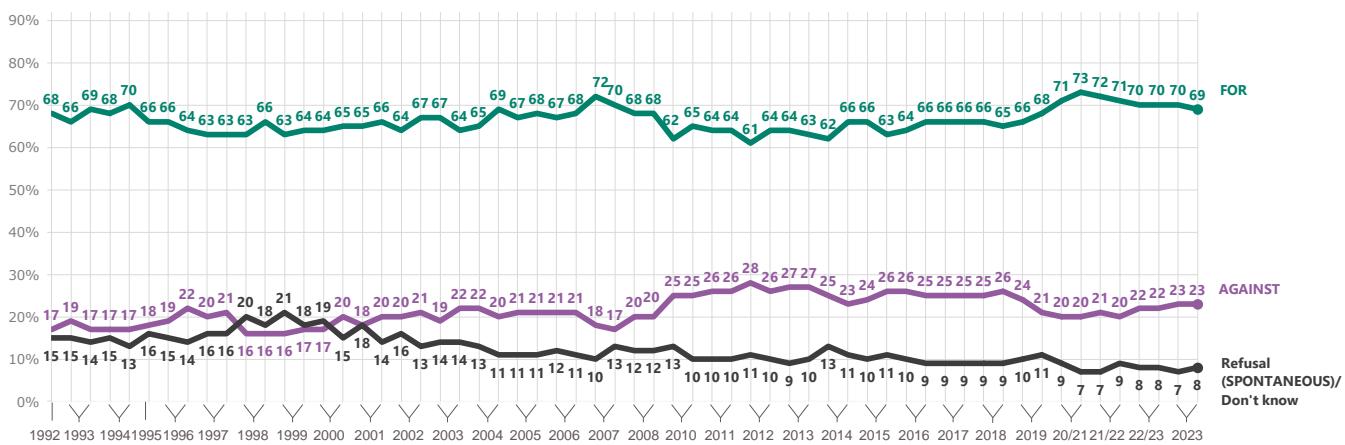
Around seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

Around seven in ten Europeans (69%) are in favour of **a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU** (-1 percentage point since May-June 2023).⁸ This result has remained broadly stable over the last year or so, after a trend of gradual decline in support that started in winter 2020-2021. Support remains higher than during the period between 2007 and winter 2020-2021.

The proportion who is against a common foreign policy has also remained stable at 23% (no change) while 8% (+1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer

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

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



⁸ QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

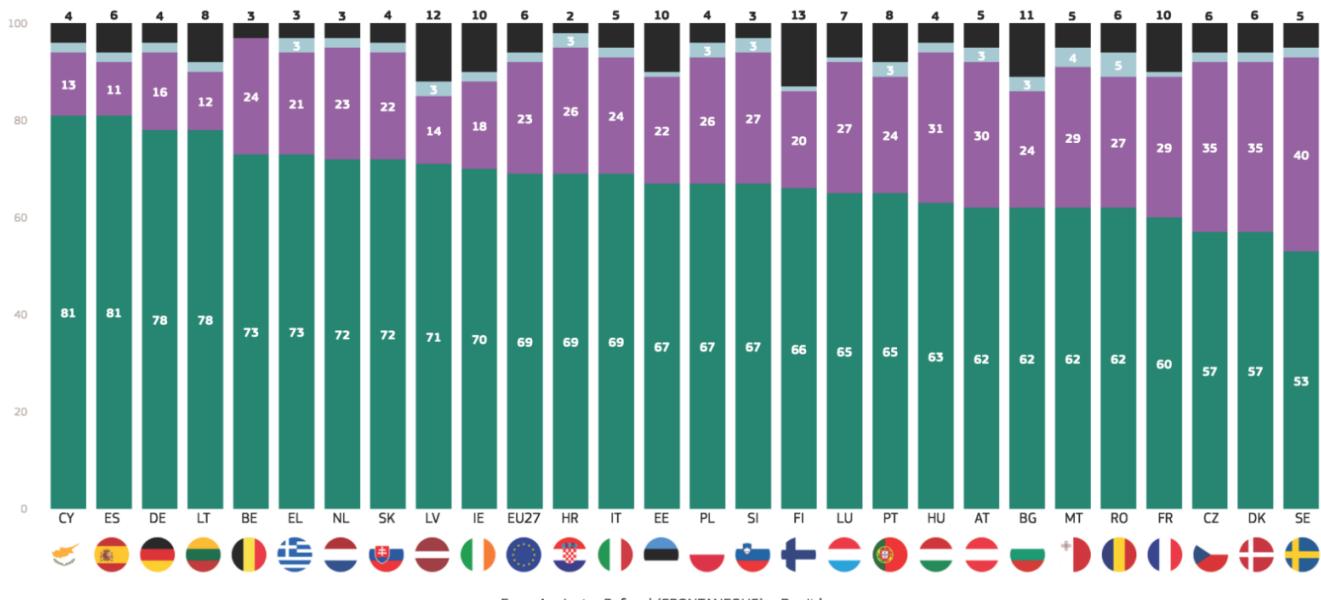
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In all 27 Member States (no change since May-June 2023) the majority are in favour of a common foreign policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst respondents in Cyprus and Spain (both 81%) and in Germany and Lithuania (both 78%). Sweden (53%) and

Czechia and Denmark (both 57%) are the only countries where fewer than six in ten respondents support this policy.

QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%)



In five Member States, support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased since May-June 2023 (compared to 17 in the previous survey). The largest increase can be seen in Slovakia (72%, +7 percentage points).

In 18 countries, respondents are now less likely to agree. The largest decreases can be observed in Luxembourg (65%, -15 pp) and Ireland (70%, -8 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in four countries: Estonia (67%), Finland (66%), Portugal (65%) and Romania (62%).

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%)

	EU27	SK	ES	AT	BG	DE	EE	PT	RO	FI	DK	FR	CY	PL	BE	EL	MT	IT	HU	NL	SI	SE	CZ	LV	HR	LT	IE	LU	
For	Oct/Nov 2023	69	72	81	62	62	78	67	65	62	66	57	60	81	67	73	73	62	69	63	72	67	53	57	71	69	78	70	65
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▲7	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	-	-	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼15	
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	23	22	11	30	24	16	22	24	27	20	35	29	13	26	24	21	29	24	31	23	27	40	35	14	26	12	18	27
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▼6	▼2	▼4	-	▼2	▲1	▲4	▼2	-	▲3	-	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	-	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲4	▼1	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲12
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	5	1	2	1	2	3	0	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▲1	-	▲1	▲1	-	▼1	-	▲1	▼1	▲1	-	▼1	-	▲3	▲1	-	-	▲2	-	-	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	4	6	5	11	4	10	8	6	13	6	10	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	3	5	6	12	2	8	10	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼2	▼1	-	▼3	▲1	-	▼4	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	-	-	-	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲1	-	▲4	-	▲1	▲3	▲2

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Autumn 2023

Socio-demographic data show that support is highest amongst respondents who left full-time education at the age of 20 or above (74%), managers (75%), self-employed people (74%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class (75%) or upper class (77%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (83%).

Support is lower amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (64%), unemployed respondents (61%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (64%). Respondents who have a negative image of the EU are the only group that is predominantly “against” rather than “for” this policy (47% vs 45%).

QB2.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU
 (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	69	23	2	6
Gender				
Man	70	24	2	4
Woman	69	21	2	8
Age				
15-24	71	20	2	7
25-39	70	23	2	5
40-54	69	24	2	5
55 +	69	23	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	64	23	3	10
16-19	67	25	2	6
20+	74	21	2	3
Still studying	73	18	2	7
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	74	21	1	4
Managers	75	20	2	3
Other white collars	70	22	2	6
Manual workers	67	26	2	5
House persons	66	21	2	11
Unemployed	61	27	2	10
Retired	68	23	2	7
Students	73	18	2	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57	32	2	9
From time to time	66	26	2	6
Almost never/ Never	73	20	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	64	24	2	10
The lower middle class	68	25	2	5
The middle class	71	22	2	5
The upper middle class	75	19	2	4
The upper class	77	20	1	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	83	12	2	3
Neutral	65	24	3	8
Negative	45	47	2	6

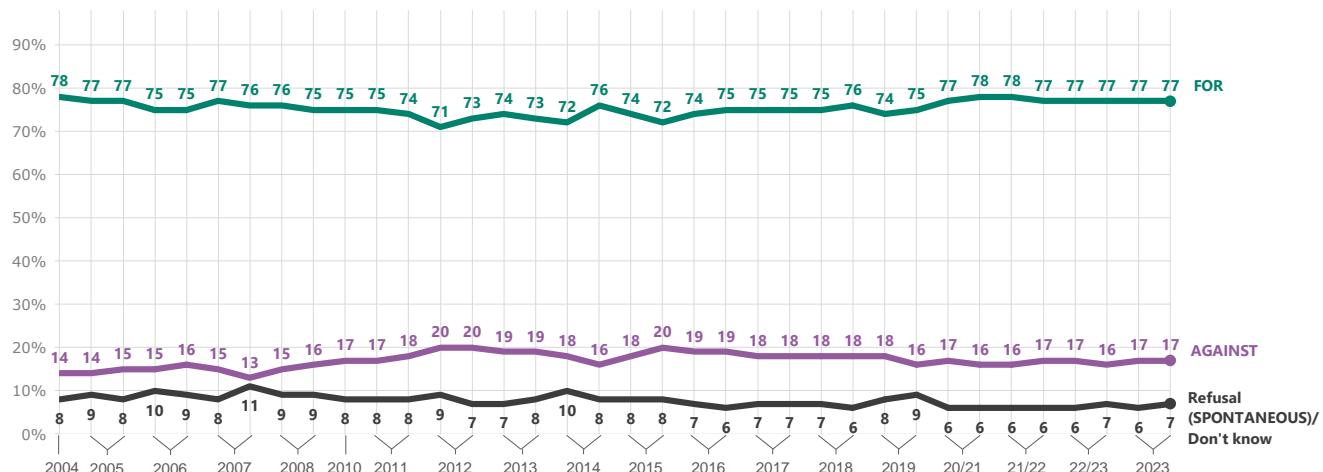
Almost eight in ten are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% for the past five surveys (since winter 2021-2022).⁹ Over the longer term, support has been relatively stable since summer 2021 and remains six points higher than the low point of spring 2012.

One in six respondents (17%) is against a common defence and security policy (no change since May-June 2023).

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

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



⁹ QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

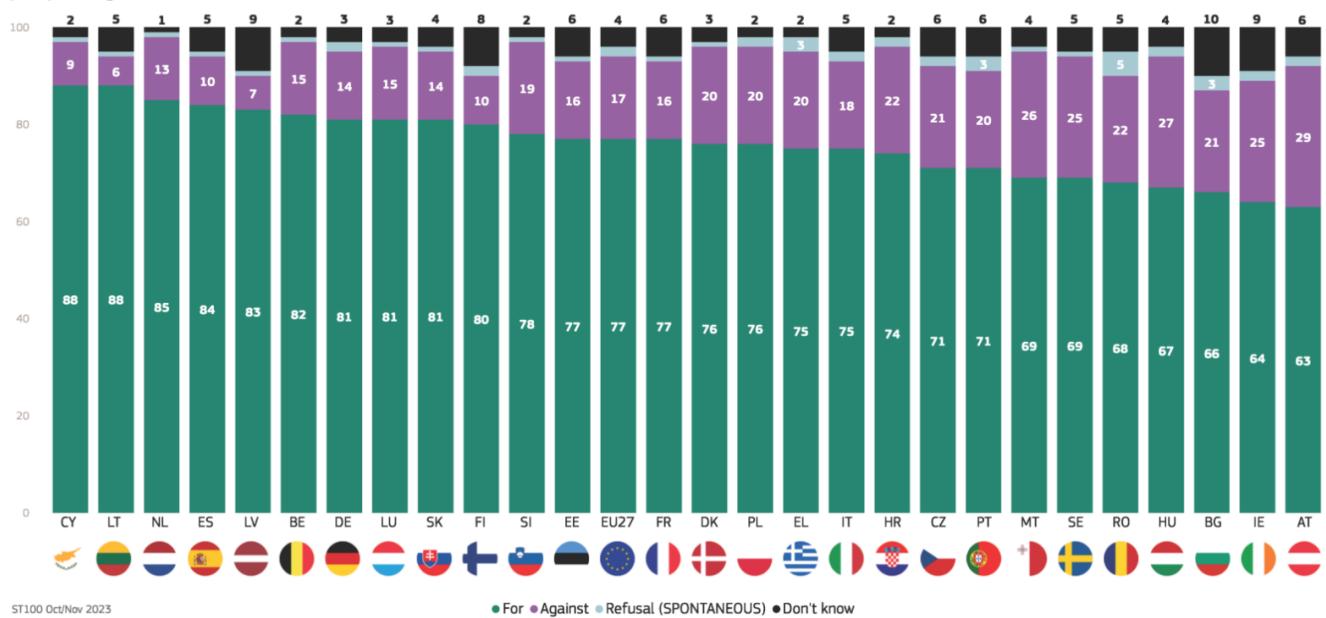
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents in each Member State are “for” a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Levels of support range from 88% of respondents in

both Cyprus and Lithuania, 85% in the Netherlands and 84% in Spain, to 63% in Austria, 64% in Ireland and 66% in Bulgaria.

QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Compared to May-June 2023, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased in nine countries (down from 16 in the previous survey), most notably in Slovakia (81%, +11 percentage points) and Austria (63%, +7 pp). Support has declined in 12

countries, with the largest decreases seen in Luxembourg (81%, -11 pp), Ireland (64%, -8 pp) and Portugal (71%, -7 pp).

There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in six Member States.

**QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)**

	EU27	SK	AT	MT	CY	SI	FR	DK	ES	IT	BG	DE	EE	NL	PL	RO	LV	LT	FI	EL	BE	HR	SE	CZ	HU	PT	IE	LU	
For	Oct/Nov 2023	77	81	63	60	88	78	77	76	84	75	66	81	77	85	76	68	83	88	80	75	82	74	69	71	67	71	64	81
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▲11	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼8	▼11			
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	17	14	29	26	9	19	16	20	10	18	21	14	16	13	20	22	7	6	10	20	15	22	25	21	27	20	25	15
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▼9	▼8	▼3	-	-	▼1	▲1	-	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼5	▼3	-	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	-	▲3	▲5	▲9	▲5	▲9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	-	▼1	-	▼2	▼1	-	-	▲1	▲1	-	▼1	-	▼1	▲1	-	-	▲1	-	-	-	-	-	-	▲1	-	▲1	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	4	6	4	2	2	6	3	5	5	10	3	6	1	2	5	9	5	8	2	2	2	5	6	4	6	9	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲2	-	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲3	▲1	▼3	▲1	

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The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in each group are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with the highest levels of support seen amongst those who finished their education aged 20 or above (81%), managers (82%), students (82%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (81%), respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (86%) or upper middle class (85%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (88%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, but this still represents a majority (58%). Support is also relatively low amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (72%), unemployed respondents (69%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (66%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (71%).

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	17	2	4
Gender				
Man	78	17	2	3
Woman	76	16	2	6
Age				
15-24	80	14	2	4
25-39	76	18	2	4
40-54	76	18	2	4
55 +	77	16	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	72	17	3	8
16-19	75	19	1	5
20+	81	15	2	2
Still studying	82	13	1	4
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	80	16	1	3
Managers	82	15	2	1
Other white collars	78	17	1	4
Manual workers	74	20	2	4
House persons	73	17	2	8
Unemployed	69	21	2	8
Retired	77	16	2	5
Students	82	13	1	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	66	25	2	7
From time to time	72	21	2	5
Almost never/ Never	81	14	1	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	71	20	1	8
The lower middle class	76	18	2	4
The middle class	79	16	2	3
The upper middle class	85	12	1	2
The upper class	86	8	2	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	88	9	1	2
Neutral	74	18	2	6
Negative	58	34	2	6

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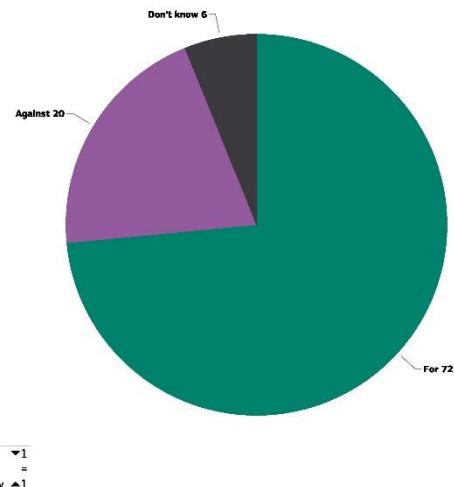
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More than seven in ten support the EU's common trade policy.

A large majority of respondents (72%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy, while one in five (20%) are opposed (no change) and 8% (+1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer¹⁰.

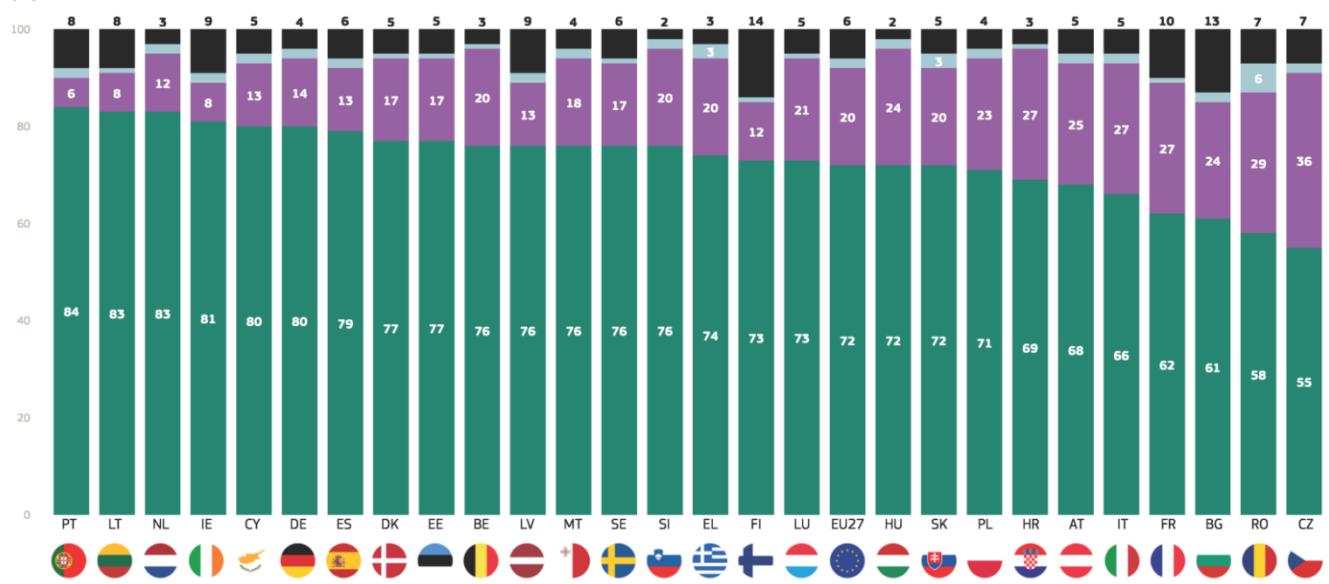
A majority in all 27 Member States are in favour of the EU's common trade policy (no change since May-June 2023), although levels of support range from 84% of respondents in Portugal and 83% in both Lithuania and the Netherlands, to 55% in Czechia, 58% in Romania and 61% in Bulgaria.

QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The EU's common trade policy (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The EU's common trade policy (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

¹⁰ QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The EU's common trade policy

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Since May-June 2023, **support for the EU's common trade policy has increased** in six countries (down from 14 in the previous survey). The largest increase can be seen in Slovakia (72%, +7 percentage points).

In 17 countries support has declined, most notably in Malta (76%, -9 pp), Luxembourg (73%, -8 pp), Croatia (69%, -7 pp) and Belgium (76%, -7 pp). There has been no change in four countries.

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy (%)

		EU 27	SK	AT	DE	ES	PT	SI	DK	FR	NL	FI	EL	HU	SE	BG	LV	PL	EE	IE	CY	LT	RO	CZ	IT	BE	HR	LU	MT	
For	Oct/Nov 2023	72	72	68	80	79	84	76	77	62	83	73	74	72	76	61	76	71	77	81	80	83	58	55	66	76	69	73	76	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-▼1	+▲7	+▲4	+▲1	+▲1	+▲1	+▲1	-	-	-	-	-▼1	-▼1	-▼2	-▼2	-▼2	-▼3	-▼3	-▼3	-▼3	-▼4	-▼4	-▼7	-▼7	-▼8	-▼9			
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	20	20	25	14	13	6	20	17	27	12	12	20	24	17	24	13	23	17	8	13	8	29	36	27	20	27	21	18	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	-▼8	-▼2	-▼3	+▲1	+▲3	+▲1	+▲1	-▼1	-	-▼2	-	+▲1	+▼1	+▲2	+▼1	+▲4	+▲5	+▼1	+▲2	+▲1	+▼1	+▲4	+▲2	+▲5	+▲6	+▲6	+▲9	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	+▲2	-▼2	+▲1	-	-▼1	+▲1	-	-▼1	-	-▼1	-	+▲1	-	-	-	-▼2	-▼1	+▲1	+▼1	+▲2	+▼1	+▲1	+▲1	-	-	-	-	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	5	5	4	6	8	2	5	10	3	14	3	2	6	13	9	4	5	9	5	8	7	7	5	3	3	5	4	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	+▲1	-▼1	-	+▲1	-▼2	-▼3	-▼3	-▼1	+▲2	-	+▲3	+▲1	+▼1	+▲2	-	+▲3	-	-▼1	+▲3	+▲2	+▲3	+▲2	+▲1	+▲1	+▲1	+▲2	-		

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The **socio-demographic data** show that the highest levels of support can be observed amongst respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above (77%), managers (79%), students (79%), those who consider themselves to be part of the upper middle (81%) or upper class (80%) of society, and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, although a relative majority of this group are “for” the policy (48% vs 43% “against”). Support is also relatively low amongst those who left education at the age of 15 or below (67%), housepersons (65%), unemployed people (64%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (59%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (67%).

QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The EU's common trade policy
 (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	72	20	2	6
Gender				
Man	73	21	2	4
Woman	70	20	2	8
Age				
15-24	75	16	2	7
25-39	72	21	2	5
40-54	73	21	2	4
55 +	70	21	2	7
Education (End of)				
15-	67	20	3	10
16-19	68	24	2	6
20+	77	17	2	4
Still studying	79	13	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	75	19	2	4
Managers	79	17	1	3
Other white collars	74	20	1	5
Manual workers	69	24	2	5
House persons	65	23	2	10
Unemployed	64	24	2	10
Retired	69	21	2	8
Students	79	13	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	59	29	2	10
From time to time	66	26	2	6
Almost never/ Never	76	17	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	67	21	2	10
The lower middle class	68	24	2	6
The middle class	74	20	2	4
The upper middle class	81	15	2	2
The upper class	80	17	1	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	86	10	1	3
Neutral	67	22	2	9
Negative	48	43	3	6

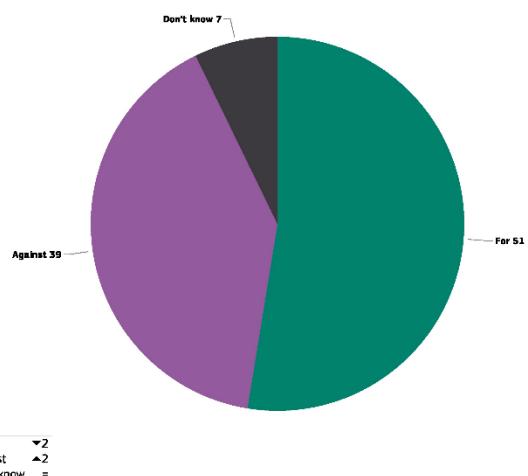
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Autumn 2023

A majority continue to support further enlargement of the EU.

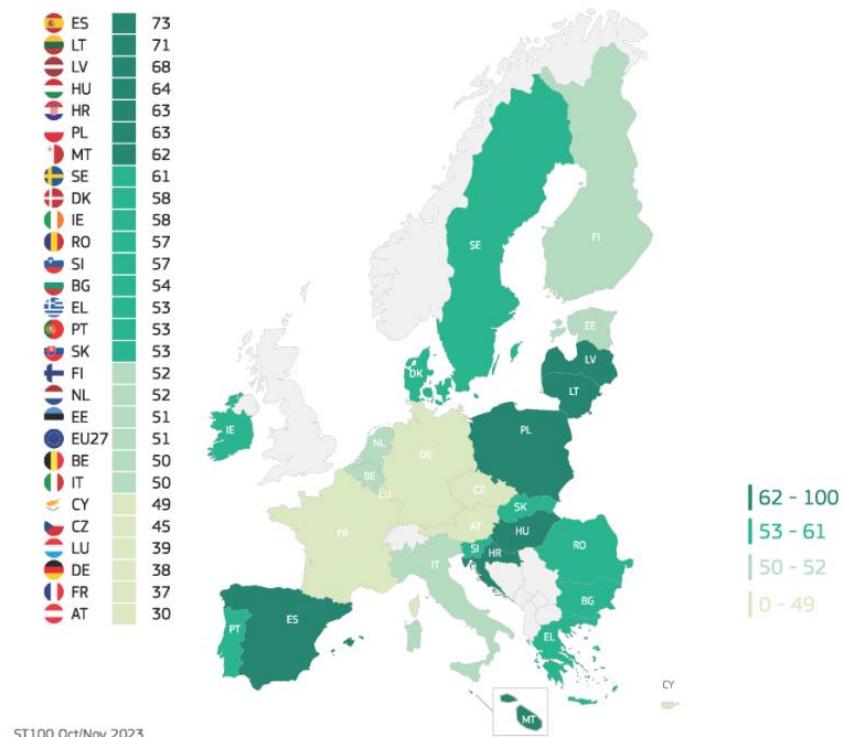
Around half of respondents (51%, -2 percentage points since May-June 2023) are “for” further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.¹¹ Around four in ten (39%, +2 pp) are against this idea, while 10% (no change) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

QB2.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (EU27) (%)



▲ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB2.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: -Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years - For (%)



¹¹ QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

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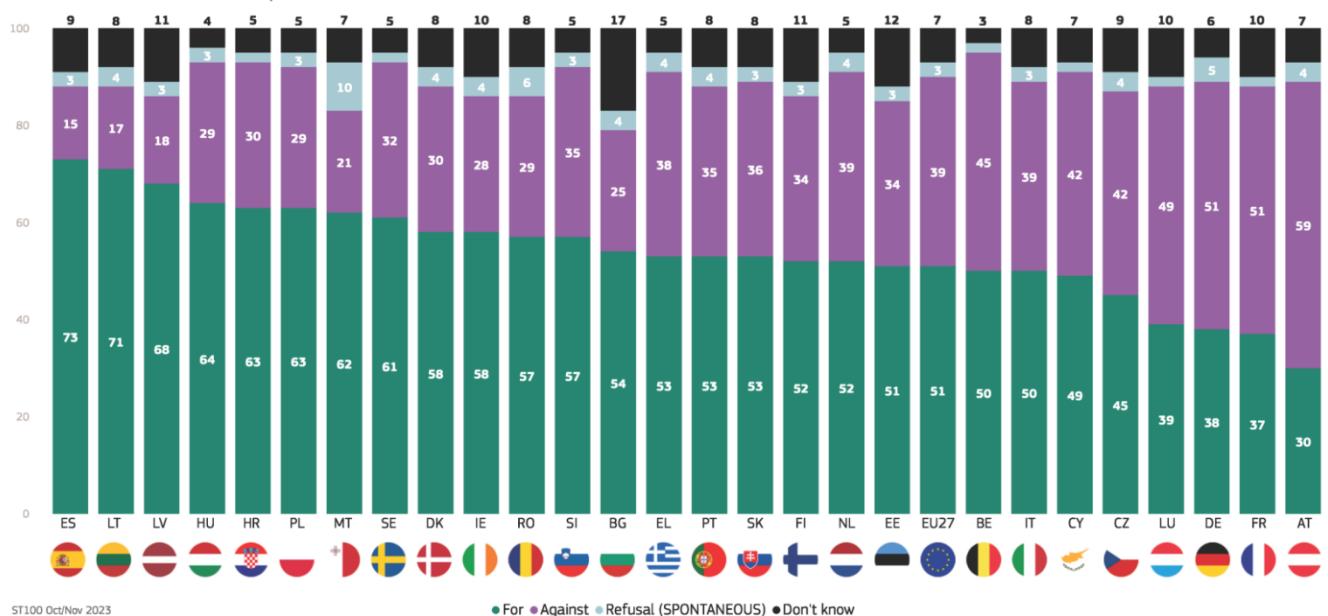
In 23 Member States (compared with 24 in the previous survey) the majority of respondents support further enlargement of the EU, although with varying levels of agreement.

More than two-thirds in Spain (73%), Lithuania (71%) and Latvia (68%) support this idea. However, support is the

minority view in four countries: Austria (30% "for" vs 59% "against"), France (37% vs 51%), Germany (38% vs 51%) and Luxembourg (39% vs 49%).

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

QB2.6. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)



Support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in eight Member States since May-June 2023 (compared with 17 in the previous survey), with the largest rise seen in Slovakia (53%, +5 percentage points). Support has declined in 18 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (39%, -19 pp), Slovenia (57%, -9 pp), Croatia (63%, -9 pp) and Portugal (53%, -9 pp).

The level of support remains unchanged in Finland (52%).

QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (%)

		EU27	SK	BG	FR	DK	HU	AT	RO	SE	FI	ES	CY	EL	LV	NL	DE	IE	IT	PL	CZ	EE	BE	LT	MT	HR	PT	SI	LU
For	Oct/Nov 2023	51	53	54	37	58	64	30	57	61	52	73	49	55	68	52	38	58	50	63	45	51	50	71	62	63	53	57	39
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9	▼19	
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	39	36	25	51	30	29	59	29	32	34	15	42	38	18	39	51	28	39	29	42	34	45	17	21	30	35	35	49
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼5	=	▼4	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲7	▲9	▲14
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	6	2	3	3	2	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	10	2	4	3	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲1	▲1	=
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	8	17	10	8	4	7	8	5	11	9	7	5	11	5	6	10	8	5	9	12	3	8	7	5	8	5	10
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲5

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A review of the **socio-demographic** results shows that a majority in most groups support further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (64%), students (66%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (63%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (67%).

Support is the minority view amongst those with a negative image of the EU (25% "for" vs 65% "against"), retired people (43% vs 44%), and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (38% vs 49%). There is an even split of views among those aged 55 or over (44% "for" vs 44% "against").

QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years
 (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) (% - EU)	Don't know
EU27	51	39	3	7
Gender				
Man	51	40	3	6
Woman	51	37	3	9
Age				
15-24	64	26	3	7
25-39	55	35	3	7
40-54	51	39	3	7
55 +	44	44	4	8
Education (End of)				
15-	43	42	4	11
16-19	48	42	3	7
20+	53	37	4	6
Still studying	66	24	3	7
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	55	34	4	7
Managers	53	39	3	5
Other white collars	53	38	3	6
Manual workers	51	39	3	7
House persons	48	37	3	12
Unemployed	46	42	3	9
Retired	43	44	4	9
Students	66	24	3	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	38	49	3	10
From time to time	48	41	3	8
Almost never/ Never	54	36	3	7
Consider belonging to				
The working class	48	38	3	11
The lower middle class	46	43	3	8
The middle class	52	38	4	6
The upper middle class	54	38	3	5
The upper class	63	29	3	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	67	24	3	6
Neutral	44	43	4	9
Negative	25	65	3	7

A photograph showing a person's arm and hand from the side, wearing a blue bracelet and a ring, holding a white envelope and dropping it into a dark ballot box. The background is a solid blue.

II. A new impetus for democracy

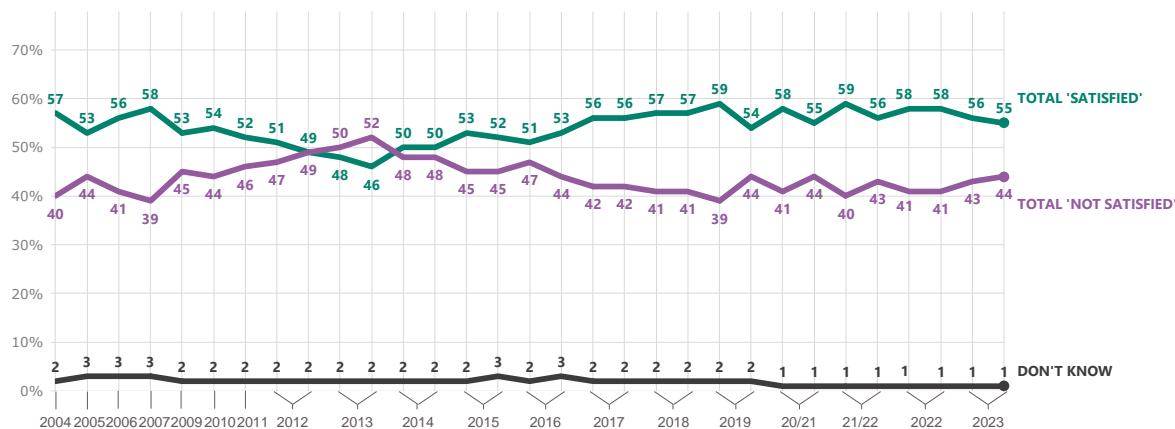
1. The way democracy works

The majority of citizens continue to be satisfied with the way democracy works in their country.

More than half of all Europeans (55%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with 7% (-1 percentage point) “very satisfied” and 48% (no change) “fairly satisfied”.¹² More than four in ten (44%, +1 pp) are

not satisfied, with 32% (+1 pp) “not very satisfied” and 12% (no change) “not at all satisfied”. Results have remained broadly stable in recent years, although the current proportion that are not satisfied is one of the highest seen since 2016

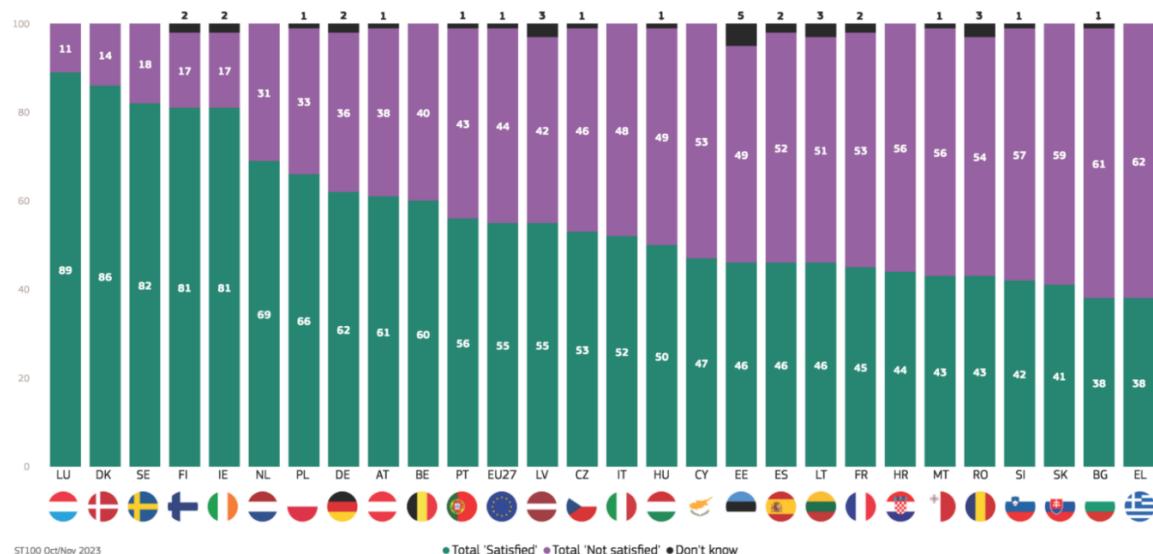
SD18a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)? (% - EU)



A majority of respondents in 15 countries (compared with 18 in the previous survey) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Respondents are most likely to be satisfied in Luxembourg (89%), Denmark (86%) and Sweden (82%).

Satisfaction is the minority view in 12 countries, with the lowest levels seen amongst those in Bulgaria (38% ‘satisfied’ vs 61% ‘not satisfied’), Greece (38% vs 62%) and Slovakia (41% vs 59%).

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



¹² SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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Satisfaction with the way democracy works at a national level has increased in eight countries since May-June 2023 (down from ten in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Poland (66%, +8 percentage points) and Romania (43%, +7 pp).

Satisfaction has declined in 17 countries, including Portugal (56%, -10 pp), Spain (46%, -8 pp) and Slovenia (42%, -8

pp). There has been no change in opinion in Ireland (81%) and Lithuania (46%).

Satisfaction has become the majority view in Hungary, while dissatisfaction has become the majority view in Cyprus, Estonia, Spain and Slovenia.

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

		EU27	PL	RO	MT	NL	SK	HU	FR	BG	IE	LT	HR	SE	LV	LU	AT	DE	EE	CZ	DK	IT	CY	FI	BE	EL	ES	SI	PT
Total 'Satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	55	66	43	43	69	41	50	45	38	81	46	44	82	55	89	61	62	46	53	86	52	47	81	60	38	46	42	56
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼10	
Total 'Not satisfied'	Oct/Nov 2023	44	33	54	56	31	59	49	53	61	17	51	56	18	42	11	38	36	49	46	14	48	53	17	40	62	52	57	43
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼8	▼9	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲8	▲10
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	=		

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The **socio-demographic data** show that, in most groups, the majority are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. The highest satisfaction levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (59%), those who left full-time education at the age of 20 or above (61%), managers (65%), students (63%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (62%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (66%) or upper middle class (67%) of society and those who have a positive image of the EU (72%).

Satisfaction is the minority view amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (45% 'satisfied' vs 53% 'not satisfied'), housepersons (44% vs 54%), unemployed respondents (37% vs 61%), those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (32% vs 66%) or from time to time (47% vs 52%), those who say they belong to the working class (42% vs 56%) or the lower middle class (49% vs 50%) of society and those with a negative image of the EU (22% vs 78%).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	55	44	1
Gender			
Man	56	43	1
Woman	54	44	2
Age			
15-24	59	39	2
25-39	55	44	1
40-54	55	44	1
55 +	53	45	2
Education (End of)			
15-	45	53	2
16-19	51	48	1
20+	61	38	1
Still studying	63	35	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	42	0
Managers	65	35	0
Other white collars	58	41	1
Manual workers	50	49	1
House persons	44	54	2
Unemployed	37	61	2
Retired	54	44	2
Students	63	35	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	66	2
From time to time	47	52	1
Almost never/ Never	62	37	1
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	56	2
The lower middle class	49	50	1
The middle class	61	38	1
The upper middle class	67	33	0
The upper class	66	33	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	27	1
Neutral	51	47	2
Negative	22	78	0

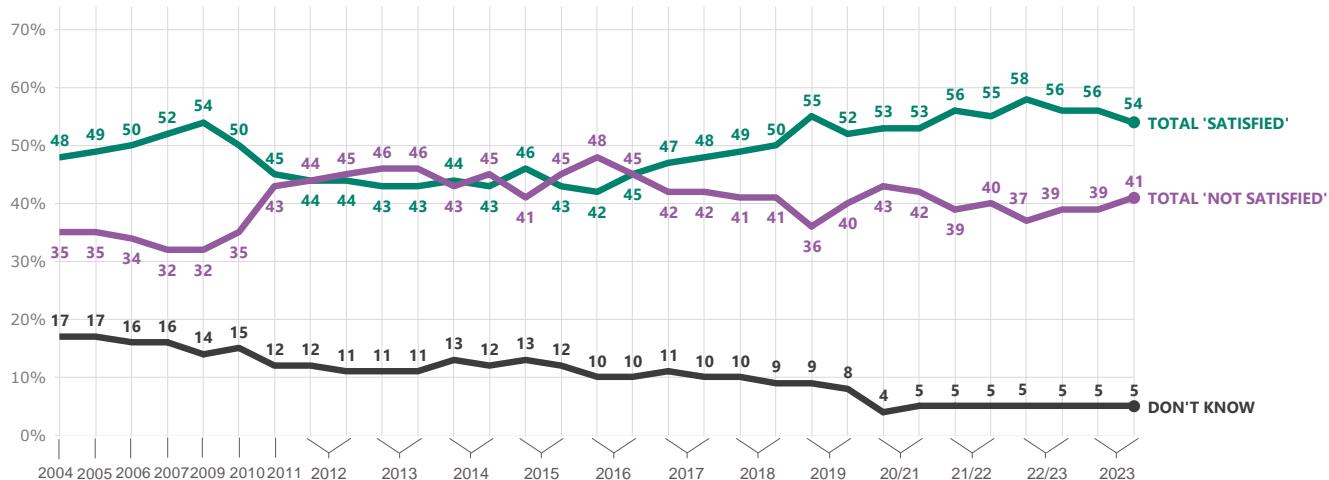
The majority are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU.

More than half of all Europeans (54%, -2 percentage points since May-June 2023) are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, with 5% (-1 percentage point) "very satisfied" and 49% (-1 pp) "fairly satisfied".¹³ Ratings have remained broadly consistent in recent years, although there has been a gradual decrease in satisfaction since autumn 2022. However, the current figures remain relatively positive when looking at patterns over the last 20 years or so.

A bit more than four in ten (41%, +2 pp) are dissatisfied, including 32% (+2 pp) who are "not very satisfied" and 9% (no change) "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don't know.

Satisfaction has declined slightly in **euro area** countries since May-June 2023 (51%, -3 pp), as well as in **non-euro area** countries (65%, -2 pp). This means that satisfaction remains higher in non-euro area countries, and the gap between euro-area and non-euro area countries remains at a similar level.

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

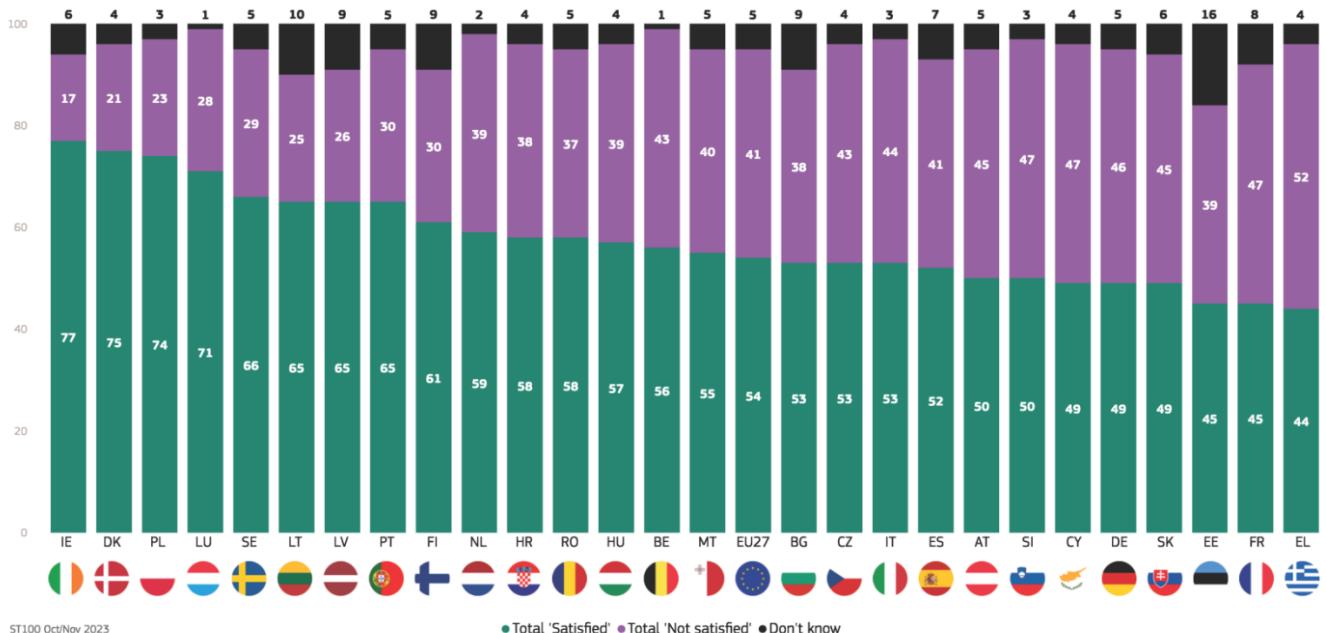


¹³ SD18b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

A majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States (compared with 24 in May-June 2023) are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU. The highest levels of satisfaction can be seen among respondents in Ireland (77%), Denmark (75%), Poland (74%) and Luxembourg (71%).

There are two countries where only a minority are satisfied: Greece (44% 'satisfied' vs 52% 'not satisfied') and France (45% vs 47%). In addition, less than half of respondents are satisfied in Estonia (45%) and in Germany, Cyprus and Slovakia (all 49%).

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



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

Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in four EU Member States since May-June 2023 (compared with 16 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Romania (58%, +9 percentage points) and Slovakia (49%, +7 pp).

In contrast, satisfaction has declined in 21 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (71%, -7 pp) and Spain (52%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in France (45%) and Austria (50%).

Satisfaction is now the majority opinion in Slovakia.

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

	EU27	RO	SK	MT	LT	FR	AT	BG	DE	IE	HU	NL	PL	EL	LV	IT	FI	SE	DK	CY	HR	BE	CZ	EE	PT	SI	ES	LU
Total 'Satisfied'	54	58	49	55	65	45	50	53	49	77	57	59	74	44	65	53	61	66	75	49	58	56	53	45	65	50	52	71
Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲3	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	
Total 'Not satisfied'	41	37	45	40	25	47	45	38	46	17	39	39	23	52	26	44	30	29	21	47	38	43	43	39	30	47	41	28
Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼1	=	=	▲3	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲1	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲7
Don't know	5	5	6	5	10	8	5	9	5	6	4	2	3	4	9	3	9	5	4	4	4	1	4	16	5	3	7	1
Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲3	=	=	=	=	=	▲5	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	

The **socio-demographic data** illustrate that satisfaction is the majority view in most groups, with the highest levels seen amongst those aged 15-24 (63%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (61%), managers (64%), other white collar workers (61%), students (66%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (69%) or upper middle class (65%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (79%).

In contrast, only a minority are satisfied in the following groups: respondents who left education at the age of 15 or below (42% 'satisfied' vs 48% 'not satisfied'), housepersons (40% vs 49%), unemployed respondents (37% vs 56%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (36% vs 56%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (42% vs 48%) and those whose image of the EU is either neutral (45% vs 48%) or negative (12% vs 84%).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	54	41	5
Gender			
Man	55	41	4
Woman	53	41	6
Age			
15-24	63	32	5
25-39	57	39	4
40-54	56	41	3
55 +	49	45	6
Education (End of)			
15-	42	48	10
16-19	50	45	5
20+	61	36	3
Still studying	66	30	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	39	3
Managers	64	35	1
Other white collars	61	36	3
Manual workers	52	43	5
House persons	40	49	11
Unemployed	37	56	7
Retired	48	45	7
Students	66	30	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	56	8
From time to time	48	47	5
Almost never/ Never	59	37	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	48	10
The lower middle class	49	46	5
The middle class	60	37	3
The upper middle class	65	33	2
The upper class	69	30	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	79	18	3
Neutral	45	48	7
Negative	12	84	4

2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?

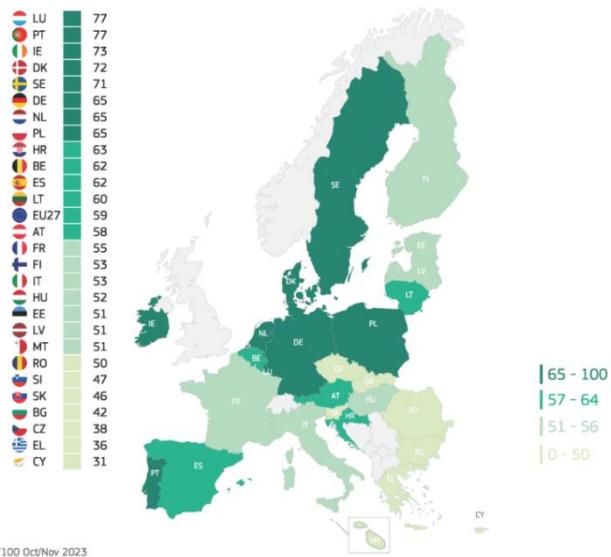
Around six in ten agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.

Around six in ten Europeans (59%, +1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU, with 14% (no change) saying they “totally agree” and 45% (+1 pp) that they “tend to agree”. Just over one third (35%, -1 pp) disagrees, with 26% (no change) tending to disagree and 9% (-1 pp) totally disagreeing. Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don’t know.

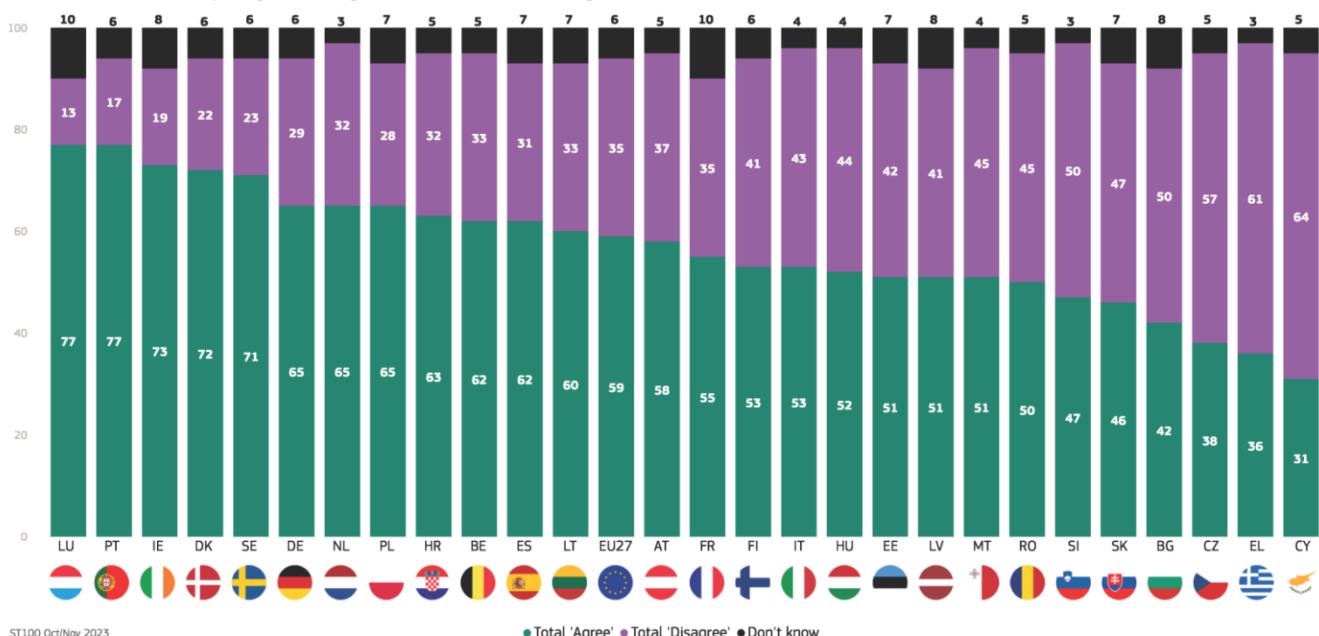
In 21 Member States a majority of respondents agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU (the same number as in May-June 2023). The proportions that agree are highest in Luxembourg and Portugal (both 77%), Ireland (73%), Denmark (72%) and Sweden (71%).

In the remaining six countries only a minority agree, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus (31% ‘agree’ vs 64% ‘disagree’), Greece (36% vs 61%), Czechia (38% vs 57%) and Bulgaria (42% vs 50%).

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



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



¹⁴ QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

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Since May-June 2023, **agreement that the interests of respondents' country are well taken into account in the EU has increased in nine Member States** (the same as in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Romania (50%, +7 percentage points) and France (55%, +6 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 16 countries, including Denmark (72%, -6 pp), Czechia (38%, -6 pp) and Croatia (63%, -6 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Hungary (52%) and Sweden (71%).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Romania, whereas disagreement is now the majority view in Slovenia.

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

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

	EU27	RO	FR	AT	SK	FI	CY	NL	PL	LU	HU	SE	BE	BG	DE	ES	IT	EE	PT	SI	EL	IE	LV	LT	MT	CZ	DK	HR	
Total 'Agree'	Oct Nov 2023	59	50	55	58	46	53	31	65	65	77	52	71	62	42	65	62	53	51	77	47	36	73	51	60	51	38	72	63
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct Nov 2023	35	45	35	37	47	41	64	32	28	13	44	23	33	50	29	31	43	42	17	50	61	19	41	33	45	57	22	32
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼7	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲5	▲3	
Don't know	Oct Nov 2023	6	5	10	5	7	6	5	3	7	10	4	6	5	8	6	7	4	7	6	3	3	8	8	7	4	5	6	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼3	▲1	=	=	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲3	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	

The **socio-demographic data** show that, in most groups, a majority of respondents agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.

The highest levels of agreement are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (68%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (65%), managers (69%), students (71%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (71%) or upper class (69%) of society and those who have a positive image of the EU (80%).

In contrast, agreement is the minority opinion amongst housepersons (42% 'agree' vs 43% 'disagree'), unemployed people (43% vs 49%), those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (43% vs 47%) and those with a negative image of the EU (21% vs 74%).

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	59	35	6
Gender			
Man	58	37	5
Woman	59	33	8
Age			
15-24	68	24	8
25-39	62	32	6
40-54	59	37	4
55 +	54	39	7
Education (End of)			
15-	46	43	11
16-19	55	39	6
20+	65	31	4
Still studying	71	22	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	37	4
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	61	35	4
Manual workers	58	37	5
House persons	42	43	15
Unemployed	43	49	8
Retired	54	38	8
Students	71	22	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43	47	10
From time to time	54	41	5
Almost never/ Never	63	31	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	40	11
The lower middle class	56	38	6
The middle class	62	34	4
The upper middle class	71	27	2
The upper class	69	29	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	80	16	4
Neutral	51	40	9
Negative	21	74	5

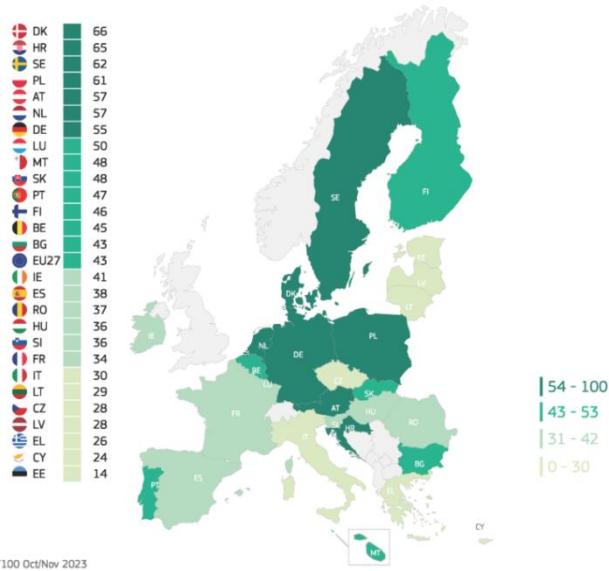
Just over four in ten agree their voice counts in the EU.

The proportion of respondents who agree that their voice counts in the EU has remained broadly stable since May-June 2023 (43%, +1 percentage point). The majority (53%, -1 pp) think their voice does not count.¹⁵

Results have remained stable over the last year or so, but in the longer term the current findings remain more negative than those seen in previous years, particularly when looking at the period from 2004 to 2017.

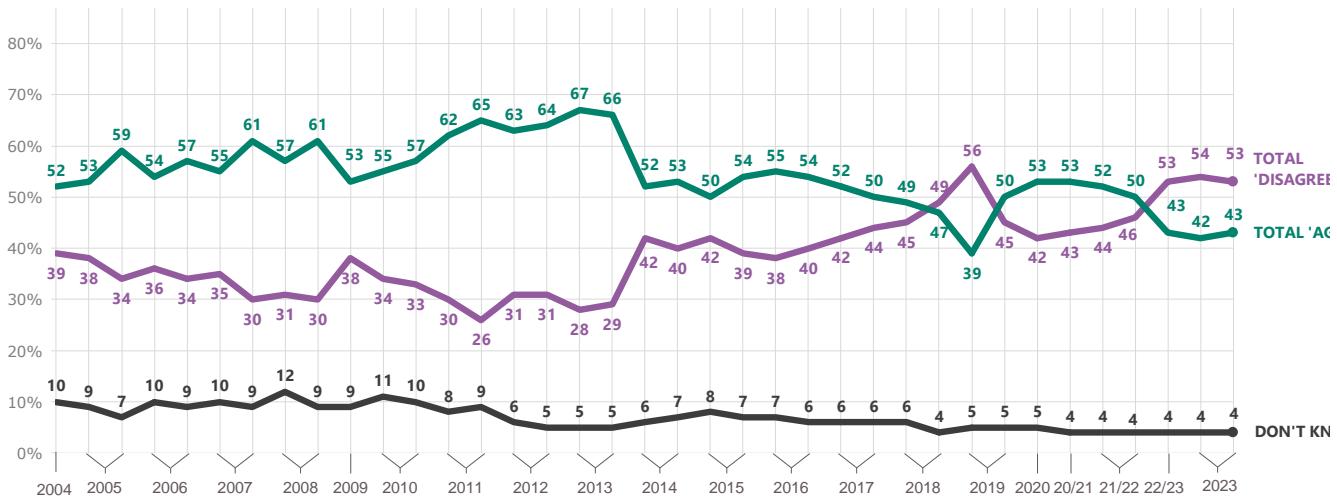
In **euro area** countries, respondents are more likely to disagree (54%, -1 pp) rather than agree (42%, +1 pp) that their voice counts in the EU. In contrast, respondents in **non-euro area** countries are more likely to agree (51%, +2 pp) than disagree (45%, -1 pp).

SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-My voice counts in the EU - Total 'Agree' (%)



SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)

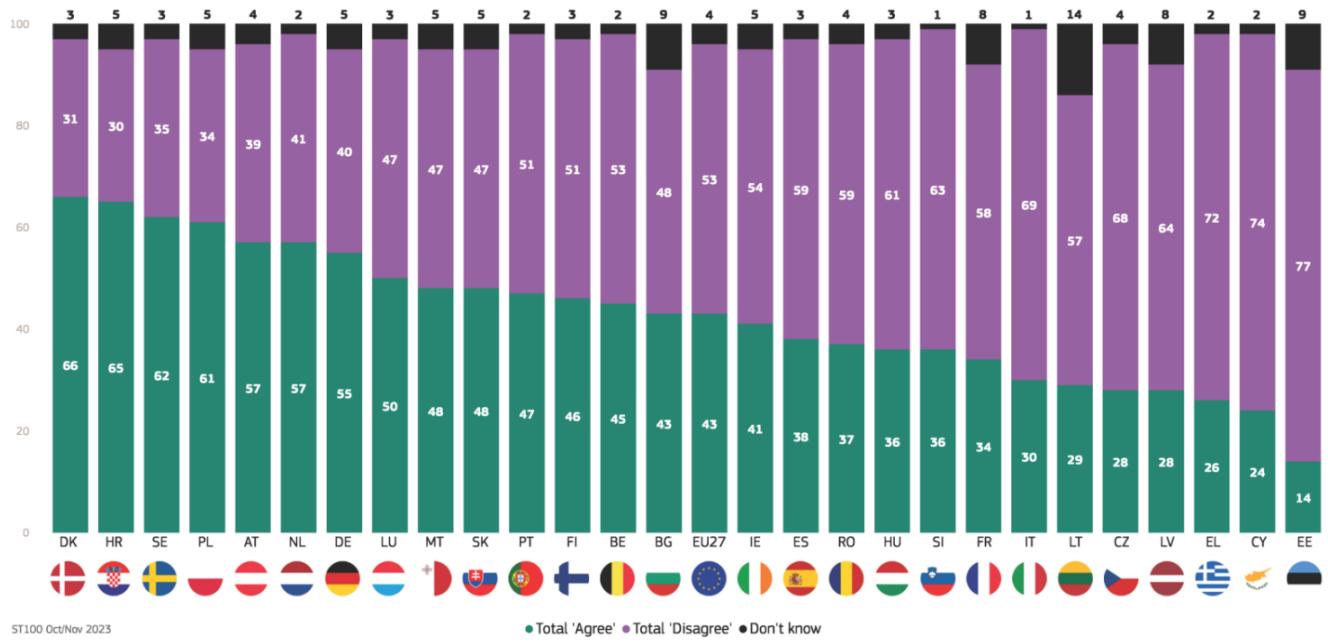


¹⁵ SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU

In 10 Member States a majority of respondents think that their voice counts in the EU (compared with 11 in May-June 2023). The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Denmark (66%), Croatia (65%), Sweden (62%) and Poland (61%).

However, in 17 countries agreement is the minority opinion, with the lowest levels seen in Estonia (14%), followed by Cyprus (24%), and Greece (26%).

SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-My voice counts in the EU (%)



Compared to May-June 2023, the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased in 11 Member States (the same as in the previous survey), with the largest increase seen in Malta (48%, +14 percentage points).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 14 countries, most notably in Ireland (41%, -10 pp) and Luxembourg (50%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Cyprus (24%) and Slovakia (48%).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Malta, but the minority opinion in Ireland and Portugal.

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU (%)

	EU27	MT	AT	DE	FR	NL	SE	ES	HU	PL	RO	BE	CY	SK	BG	CZ	EL	FI	HR	LT	SI	IT	LV	PT	EE	DK	LU	IE
Total 'Agree'	43	48	57	55	34	57	62	38	36	61	37	45	24	48	43	28	26	46	65	29	36	30	28	47	14	66	50	41
Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲14	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	53	47	39	40	58	41	35	59	61	34	59	53	74	47	48	68	72	51	30	57	63	69	64	51	77	31	47	54
Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼18	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲9
Don't know	4	5	4	5	8	2	3	3	5	4	2	2	5	9	4	2	3	5	14	1	1	8	2	9	3	3	5	
Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲4	=	▲2	▲3	=	=	▼3	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲1			

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The **socio-demographic data** show only a few groups where a majority agree that their voice counts in the EU: those who left education at the age of 20 or above (51%), managers (56%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (57%) or upper class (62%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (63%). Views are equally divided among those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (48% 'agree', 48% 'disagree').

In the other groups, a minority of respondents agree, with the lowest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (32%), housepersons (28%), unemployed respondents (30%), those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (27%), those who consider themselves as part of the working class of society (34%) and those with a negative image of the EU (15%).

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

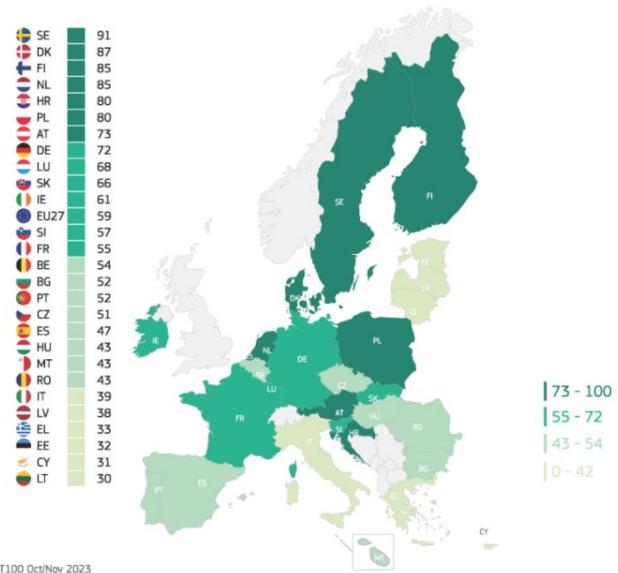
My voice counts in the EU
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	43	53	4
Gender			
Man	45	52	3
Woman	43	52	5
Age			
15-24	44	49	7
25-39	45	51	4
40-54	45	52	3
55 +	42	54	4
Education (End of)			
15-	32	63	5
16-19	42	54	4
20+	51	46	3
Still studying	46	49	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	45	52	3
Managers	56	41	3
Other white collars	47	50	3
Manual workers	42	54	4
House persons	28	65	7
Unemployed	30	65	5
Retired	41	54	5
Students	46	49	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	27	67	6
From time to time	39	57	4
Almost never/ Never	48	48	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	60	6
The lower middle class	39	57	4
The middle class	48	49	3
The upper middle class	57	41	2
The upper class	62	34	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	63	33	4
Neutral	36	59	5
Negative	15	83	2

Around six in ten Europeans (59%, +2 percentage points since May-June 2023) agree their voice counts in their country, while 39% (-2 pp) disagree.¹⁶ These results have remained broadly stable in recent years, and the current level of agreement matches the highest seen since autumn 2019.

Agreement that their voice counts in their country is higher amongst respondents in **non-euro area** countries (67%, +4 pp) than in the **euro area** (58%, +2 pp), and this gap has increased slightly since May-June 2023.

SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. --My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) - Total 'Agree' (%)



SD19a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - EU



¹⁶ SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

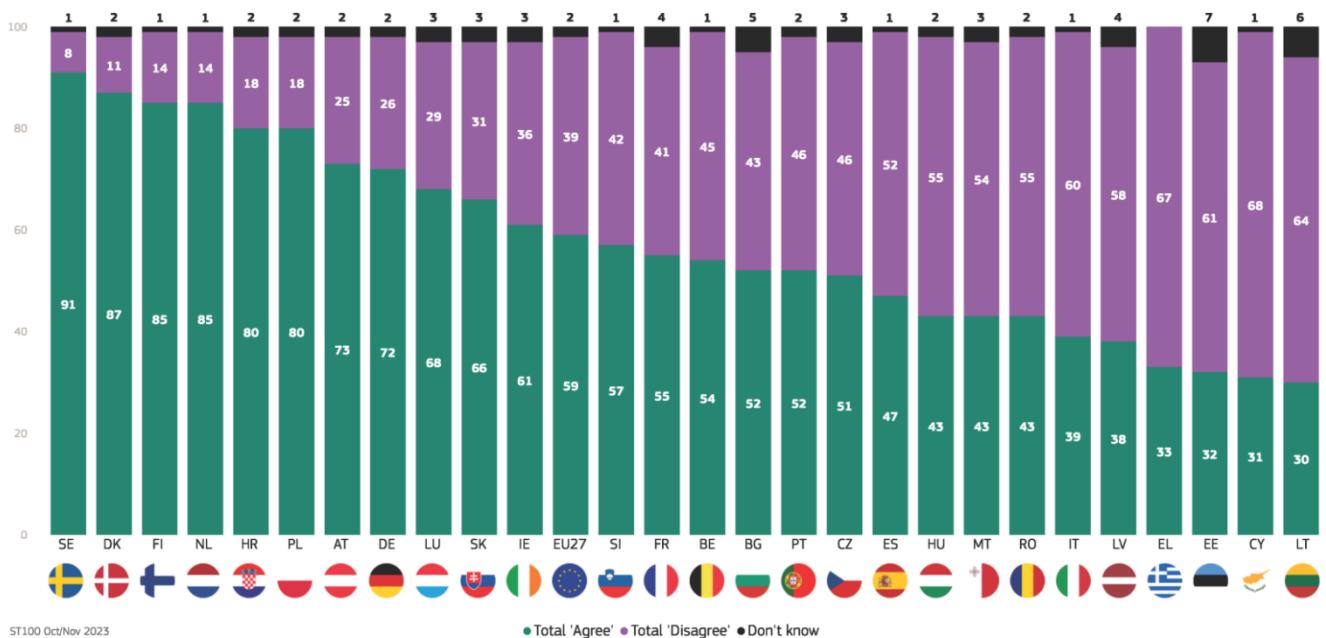
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In 17 countries a majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in their country (compared with 18 in May-June 2023). Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden (91%), Denmark (87%) and in Finland and the Netherlands (both 85%).

In the remaining ten countries agreement is the minority view, with the lowest levels seen in Lithuania (30%), Cyprus (31%), Estonia (32%) and Greece (33%).

SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. -My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



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

When considering whether their voice counts in their country, agreement has become more widespread amongst respondents in 11 Member States (compared with ten in the previous survey). The largest increases can be observed in Poland (80%, +12 percentage points) and the Netherlands (85%, +7 pp).

In contrast, agreement levels have declined in 12 countries, most notably in Estonia (32%, -7 pp) and Portugal (52%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in four countries.

Agreement is now the minority view in Spain.

SD19a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	EU27	PL	NL	FR	DE	MT	SK	RO	AT	SE	HR	CY	EL	LT	HU	FI	BE	BG	CZ	SI	ES	IE	DK	LV	IT	LU	EE	PT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	59	80	85	55	72	43	66	43	73	91	80	31	33	30	43	85	54	52	51	57	47	61	87	38	39	68	32	52
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▲12	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	39	18	14	41	26	54	31	55	25	8	18	68	67	64	55	14	45	43	46	42	52	36	11	58	60	29	61	46
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▼11	▼7	▼7	▼5	▼7	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲7
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	2	2	1	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	0	6	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	3	2	4	1	3	7	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	=

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The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in most groups agree their voice counts in their country, with the highest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (68%), managers (71%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (66%), respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (76%) or upper middle class (75%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (74%).

Agreement is the minority view in the following groups: those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (45% 'agree' vs 53% 'disagree'), housepersons (46% vs 51%), unemployed respondents (40% vs 58%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (39% vs 58%) and those with a negative image of the EU (35% vs 63%).

SD19a.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	59	39	2
Gender			
Man	60	38	2
Woman	58	40	2
Age			
15-24	61	36	3
25-39	59	39	2
40-54	59	39	2
55 +	59	39	2
Education (End of)			
15-	45	53	2
16-19	56	42	2
20+	68	31	1
Still studying	63	34	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	38	1
Managers	71	28	1
Other white collars	61	38	1
Manual workers	57	41	2
House persons	46	51	3
Unemployed	40	58	2
Retired	58	40	2
Students	63	34	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	58	3
From time to time	50	48	2
Almost never/ Never	66	32	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	47	4
The lower middle class	54	44	2
The middle class	63	36	1
The upper middle class	75	25	0
The upper class	76	22	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	74	24	2
Neutral	53	45	2
Negative	35	63	2



III. An economy that works for its citizens

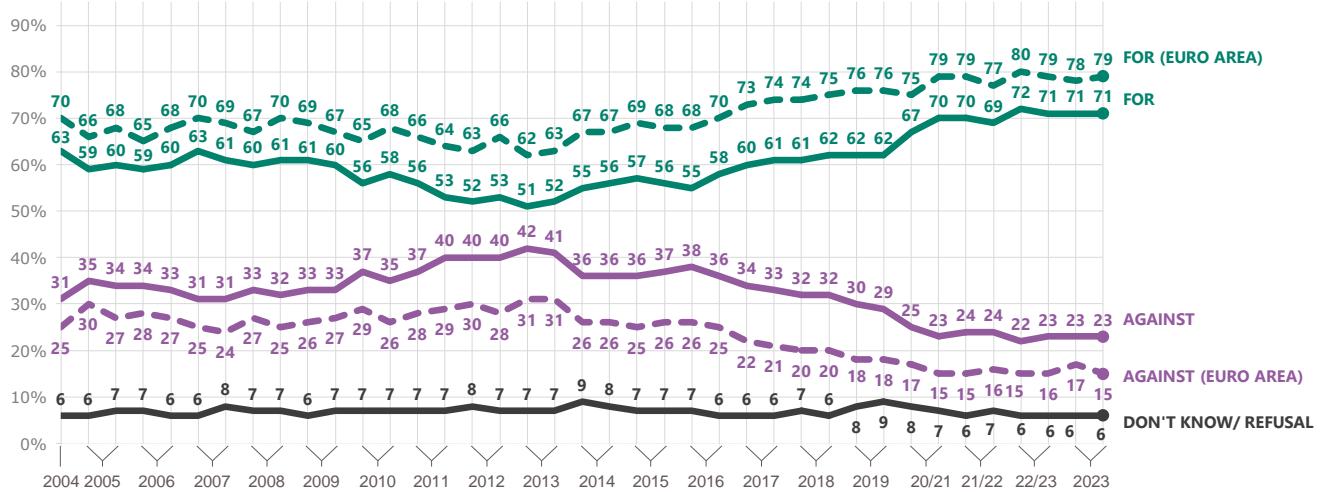
Around seven in ten support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, has remained stable in the EU since May-June 2023 (71%, no change).¹⁷ Opposition to the euro is also unchanged (23%, no change).

Within the **euro area**, support has also remained stable (79%, +1 percentage point), while opposition has fallen slightly (15%, -2 pp). The longer-term picture shows a gradual rise in support over the last ten years or so, both in the euro area and in the EU as a whole.

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

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



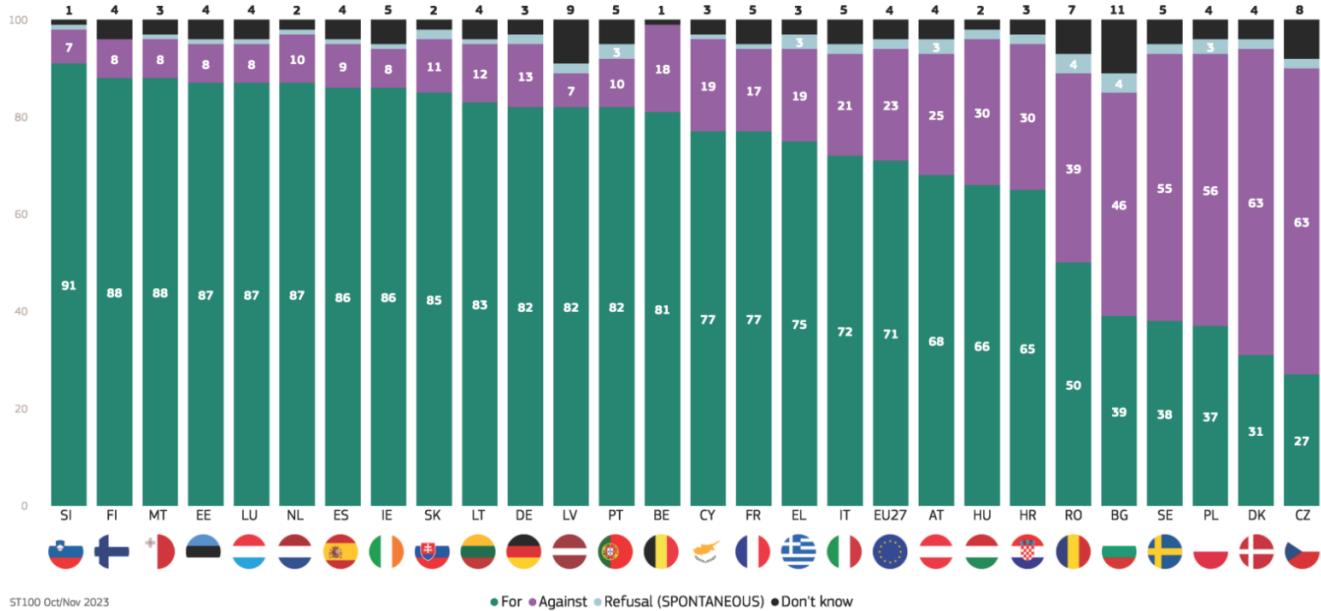
¹⁷ QB3.1: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

In 22 Member States the majority of respondents are “for” a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (the same as in May-June 2023). Respondents in Slovenia (91%), Finland and Malta (both 87%) and in Estonia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (all 87%) are the most likely to think this way, and there are a further eight countries where at least eight in ten support the single currency and economic union.

Although outside the euro area, the majority of respondents in Hungary (66%) and Romania (50%) are also “for” a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

In five countries (all outside the euro area), a majority are against the euro: Czechia and Denmark (both 63%), Poland (56%), Sweden (55%) and Bulgaria (46% “against” vs 39% “for”).

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



Support for the single currency and economic union has increased in 11 Member States since May-June 2023 (down from 14 in the previous survey). The largest

increase can be seen in France (77%, +6 percentage points). In 12 countries support has decreased, most notably in Poland (37%, -7 pp) and Czechia (27%, -6 pp). There has been no change in four countries.

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

		EU27	FR	NL	SI	SK	EE	LT	FI	ES	DE	HU	AT	LV	LU	PT	SE	BE	BG	EL	DK	IT	CY	IE	HR	MT	RO	CZ	PL
For	Oct/Nov 2023	71	77	87	91	85	87	83	88	86	82	66	68	82	87	82	38	81	39	75	31	72	77	86	65	88	50	27	37
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	23	17	10	7	11	8	12	8	9	13	30	25	7	8	10	55	18	46	19	63	21	19	8	30	8	39	63	56
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	=	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲10
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	0	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	5	2	1	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	9	4	5	5	1	11	3	4	5	3	3	3	7	8	4	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▼2			

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in each group are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (78%), students (80%), managers (78%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (79%), and respondents with a positive image of the EU (84%).

Respondents in the following groups are the least likely to be in favour of a European economic and monetary union: unemployed people (64%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (64%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (63%) and those with a negative view of the EU (47%).

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

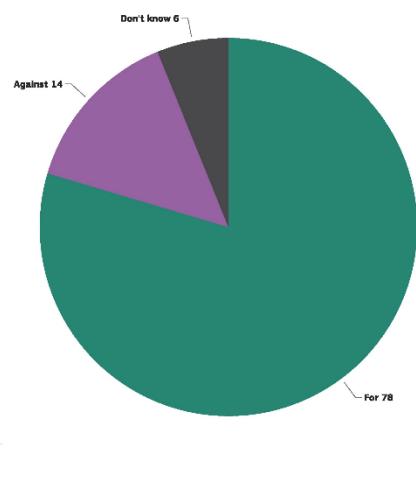
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	71	23	2	4
Gender				
Man	72	23	2	3
Woman	70	23	2	5
Age				
15-24	78	17	1	4
25-39	71	23	2	4
40-54	71	24	2	3
55 +	69	24	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	68	21	3	8
16-19	67	27	2	4
20+	75	20	2	3
Still studying	80	15	2	3
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	19	2	3
Managers	78	18	2	2
Other white collars	70	24	1	5
Manual workers	67	27	2	4
House persons	67	24	1	8
Unemployed	64	27	2	7
Retired	68	24	3	5
Students	80	15	2	3
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	64	29	2	5
From time to time	66	27	2	5
Almost never/ Never	74	20	2	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	63	28	2	7
The lower middle class	71	24	2	3
The middle class	74	21	2	3
The upper middle class	79	18	1	2
The upper class	69	27	2	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	84	13	1	2
Neutral	68	24	2	6
Negative	47	44	3	6

More than three in four Europeans are in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.

The proportion of respondents who support every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has remained stable since May-June 2023 at 78% (+1 percentage point).¹⁸ In total, 14% (-1 pp) are “against” this idea, while almost one in ten (8%, no change) say they don’t know or don’t provide an answer.

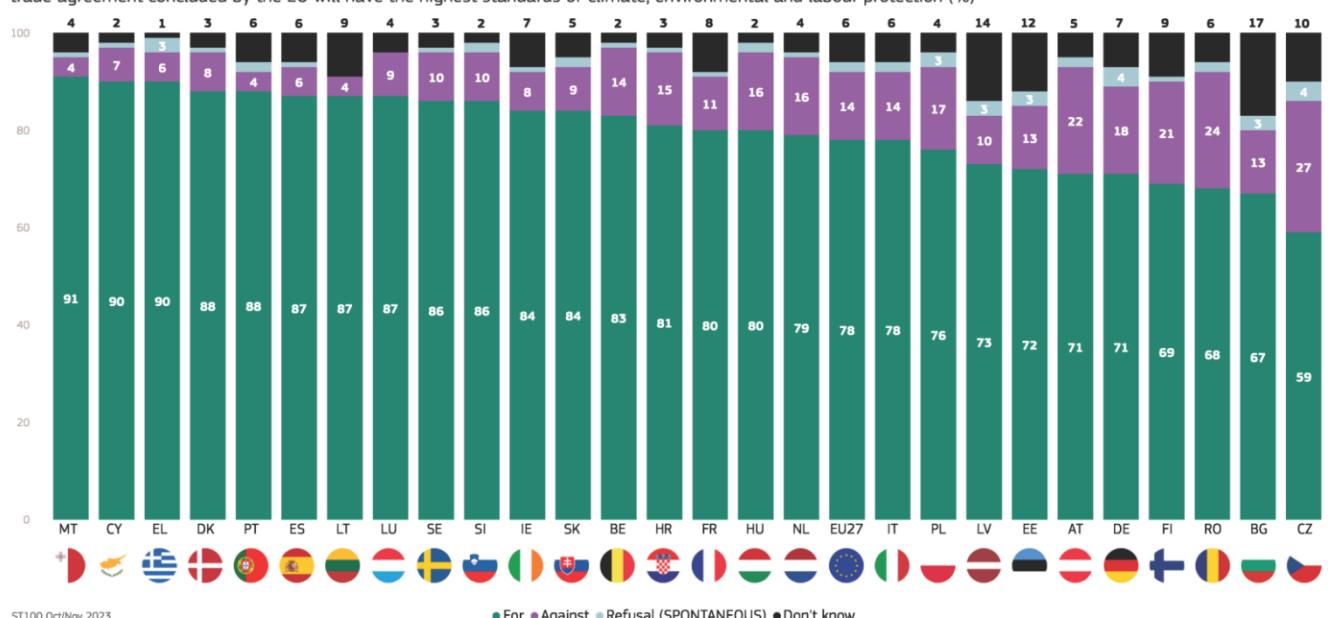
At a national level, more than half of respondents in each Member State support new trade agreements concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection, with proportions ranging from 91% in Malta and 90% in both Greece and Cyprus, to 59% in Czechia, 67% in Bulgaria, 68% in Romania and 69% in Finland.

QB3.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB3.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: -The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

¹⁸ QB3.3: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

Support for every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has increased in 13 countries since May-June 2023 (compared with eight in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Denmark (88%, +5 percentage points) and Romania (68%, +5 pp).

Support has declined in 11 countries, although there have been no decreases of more than four percentage points.

There has been no change in opinion in Belgium (83%), Italy (78%) and Sweden (86%).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%)

		EU27	DK	RO	CY	SI	SK	PL	EL	FR	PT	BG	ES	HR	LT	BE	IT	SE	LV	LU	AT	DE	IE	NL	MT	FI	CZ	EE	HU
For	Oct/Nov 2023	78	88	68	90	86	84	76	90	80	88	67	87	81	87	83	78	86	73	87	71	71	84	79	91	69	59	72	80
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	14	8	24	7	10	9	17	6	11	4	13	6	15	4	14	14	10	10	9	22	18	8	16	4	21	27	13	16
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	3	6	2	2	5	4	1	8	6	17	6	3	9	2	6	3	14	4	5	7	7	4	4	9	10	12	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲4	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	=

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** show that, in nearly every group, at least seven in ten support every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.

The highest level of support can be found amongst those aged 15-24 (82%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (82%), managers (83%), students (83%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (89%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (59%).

QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection
 (%) - EU

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	78	14	2	6
Gender				
Man	77	16	2	5
Woman	78	13	2	7
Age				
15-24	82	11	1	6
25-39	79	15	2	4
40-54	77	16	2	5
55 +	76	14	2	8
Education (End of)				
15-	72	13	3	12
16-19	76	16	2	6
20+	82	12	2	4
Still studying	83	11	1	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	79	14	2	5
Managers	83	13	2	2
Other white collars	80	13	2	5
Manual workers	75	17	2	6
House persons	73	15	1	11
Unemployed	72	15	3	10
Retired	75	13	3	9
Students	83	11	1	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	72	16	3	9
From time to time	73	19	2	6
Almost never/ Never	80	12	2	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class	73	13	3	11
The lower middle class	77	16	2	5
The middle class	80	14	2	4
The upper middle class	81	14	2	3
The upper class	80	13	4	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	89	7	1	3
Neutral	74	15	2	9
Negative	59	30	3	8

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

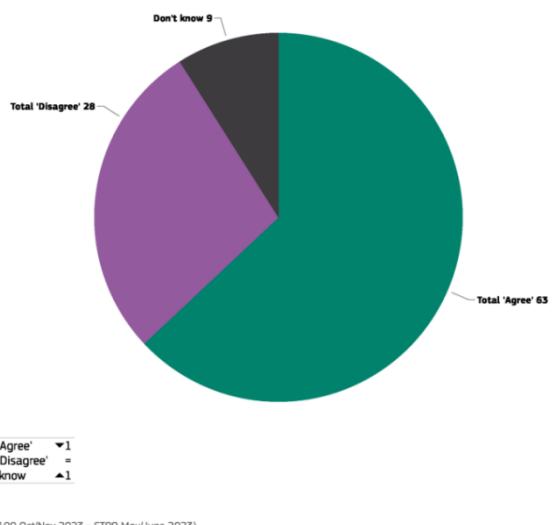
A stable majority of Europeans agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

More than six in ten Europeans (63%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, while 28% (no change) disagree and 9% (+1 pp) say they don't know.¹⁹

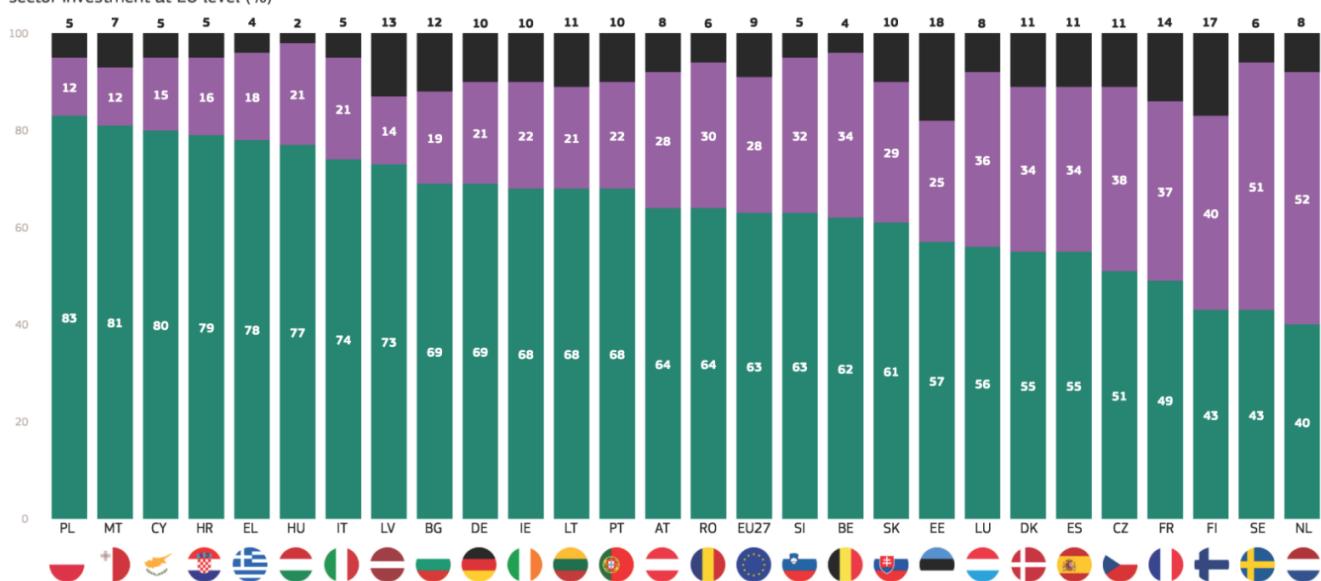
A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (the same as in May-June 2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The most widespread agreement can be seen amongst respondents in Poland (83%), Malta (81%) and Cyprus (80%).

There are only two Member States where a majority disagrees: the Netherlands (52% 'disagree' vs 40% 'agree') and Sweden (51% vs 43%).

QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (EU27) (%)



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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

¹⁹ QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

The proportion of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased in nine countries since May-June 2023 (compared to 16 in the previous survey). The largest increase can be observed in Slovakia (61%, +6 percentage points).

In contrast, the level of agreement has declined in 15 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (56%, -11 pp). There has been no change in Czechia (51%), Spain (55%) and Austria (64%).

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

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

	EU27	SK	FR	LT	LV	DK	CY	MT	SI	SE	CZ	ES	AT	BE	EL	NL	BG	DE	IT	HU	PL	PT	EE	HR	FI	RO	IE	LU	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	63	61	49	68	73	55	80	81	63	43	51	55	64	62	78	40	69	69	74	77	83	68	57	79	43	64	68	56
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼11		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	28	29	37	21	14	34	15	12	32	51	38	34	28	34	18	52	19	21	21	12	22	25	16	40	30	22	36	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼7	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼3	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲9
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	10	14	11	13	11	5	7	5	6	11	11	8	4	4	8	12	10	5	2	5	10	18	5	17	6	10	8
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	=	=	▲2	▲2	

In all **socio-demographic groups**, the majority of respondents agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst self-employed people (70%), other white collar workers (68%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (73%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (74%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (58%), housepersons (57%) unemployed respondents (55%), respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%) and those with a negative view of the EU (47%).

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	63	28	9
Gender			
Man	66	28	6
Woman	61	28	11
Age			
15-24	64	26	10
25-39	66	27	7
40-54	66	27	7
55 +	61	28	11
Education (End of)			
15-	58	26	16
16-19	66	26	8
20+	62	32	6
Still studying	64	26	10
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	70	25	5
Managers	64	31	5
Other white collars	68	25	7
Manual workers	66	27	7
House persons	57	27	16
Unemployed	55	32	13
Retired	60	28	12
Students	64	26	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	56	32	12
From time to time	65	26	9
Almost never/ Never	64	27	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	60	26	14
The lower middle class	63	29	8
The middle class	66	27	7
The upper middle class	59	35	6
The upper class	73	22	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	74	20	6
Neutral	61	28	11
Negative	47	44	9

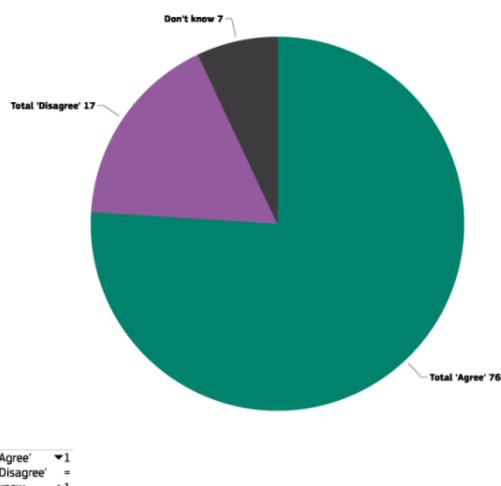
Around three-quarters of Europeans agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.

Around three in four respondents (76%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.²⁰

Around one in six (17%, no change) disagree and 7% (+1 pp) say they don't know.

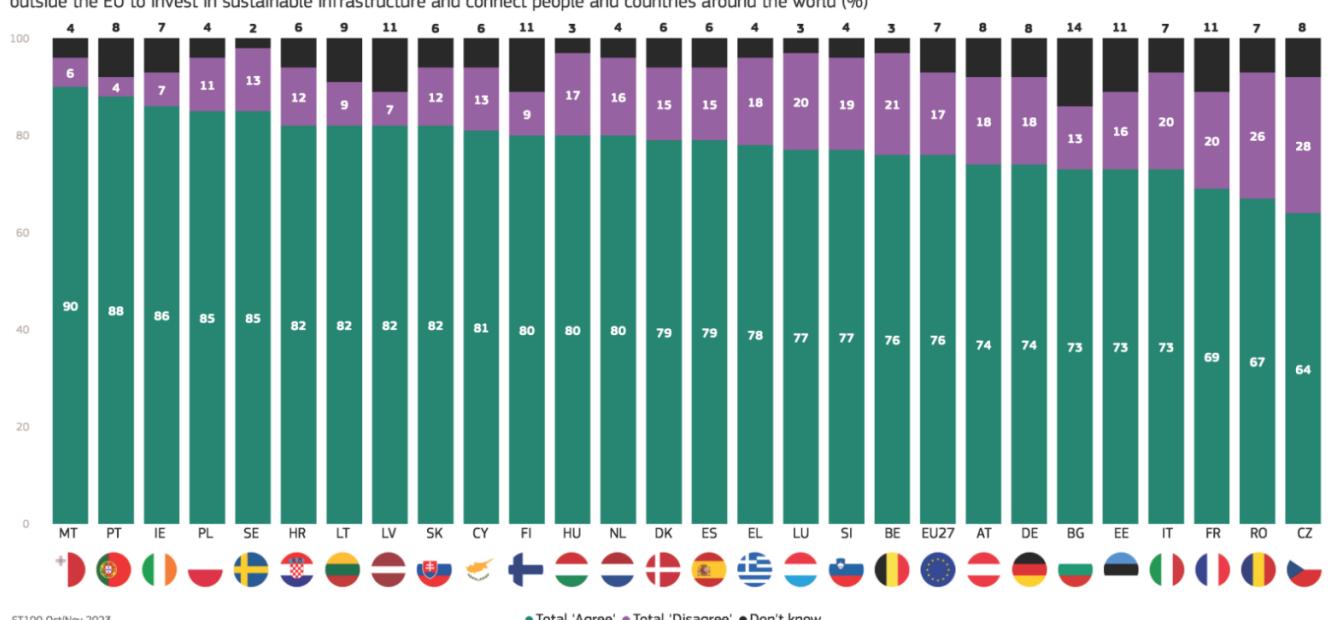
More than six in ten respondents in each Member State agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (no change since the previous survey). Proportions range from 90% in Malta, 88% in Portugal and 86% in Ireland, to 64% in Czechia, 67% in Romania and 69% in France.

QB4.3. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (EU27) (%)



▲ ▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB4.3. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

²⁰ QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The EU should build partnerships with countries

outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

When considering whether the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world, agreement has increased in eight countries since May-June 2023 (compared with ten in the previous survey). The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Slovakia (82%, +13 percentage points) and Austria (74%, +7 pp).

In contrast, agreement levels have declined in 18 countries, with the largest in Luxembourg (77%, -9 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Spain (79%).

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (%)

	EU27	SK	AT	FR	LV	DK	EE	NL	SI	ES	BG	IE	CY	PL	BE	CZ	HU	RO	SE	MT	PT	EL	HR	IT	DE	LT	FI	LU	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	76	82	74	69	82	79	73	80	77	79	73	86	81	85	76	64	80	67	85	90	88	78	82	73	74	82	80	77
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲13	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼9		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	17	12	18	20	7	15	16	16	19	15	13	7	13	11	21	28	17	26	13	6	4	18	12	20	18	9	9	20
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼12	▼9	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲10
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	6	8	11	11	6	11	4	4	6	14	7	6	4	3	8	3	7	2	4	8	4	6	7	8	9	11	3
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲2	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲4	▼1

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority in every group agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (82%), managers (83%), students (84%), those who consider themselves part of the upper class (88%) or upper middle class (82%) of society, and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (87%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (64%), housepersons (61%), unemployed respondents (67%), those with a negative image of the EU (56%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (61%).

QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	76	17	7
Gender			
Man	77	18	5
Woman	75	17	8
Age			
15-24	82	12	6
25-39	78	16	6
40-54	77	18	5
55 +	72	18	10
Education (End of)			
15-	64	23	13
16-19	74	19	7
20+	81	15	4
Still studying	84	11	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	14	5
Managers	83	14	3
Other white collars	79	16	5
Manual workers	74	21	5
House persons	61	23	16
Unemployed	67	22	11
Retired	70	19	11
Students	84	11	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	28	11
From time to time	73	20	7
Almost never/ Never	79	15	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	19	12
The lower middle class	73	19	8
The middle class	78	17	5
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	88	7	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	87	9	4
Neutral	72	19	9
Negative	56	35	9

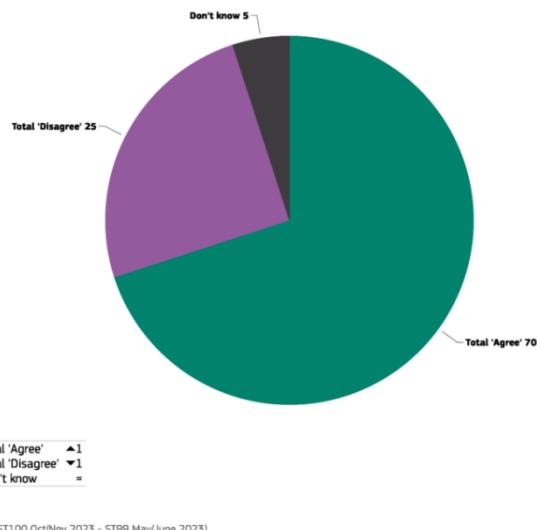
Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Seven in ten Europeans agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world.

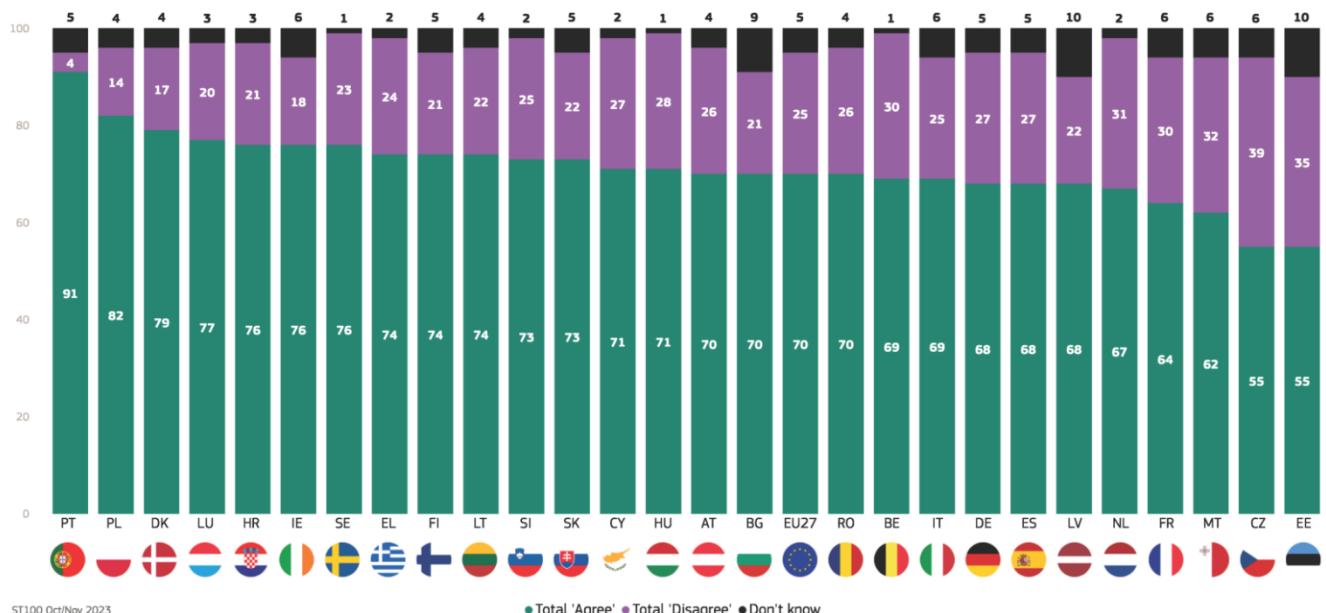
Seven in ten respondents (70%, +1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world, with 24% (no change) saying they ‘totally agree’ and 46% (+1 pp) that they ‘tend to agree’.²¹ One in four (25%, -1 pp) disagrees, including 19% (no change) who ‘tend to disagree’ and 6% (-1 pp) who ‘totally disagree’, while 5% (no change) say they don’t know.

In all Member States, more than half of respondents agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world. Respondents are most likely to agree in Portugal (91%), Poland (82%), Denmark (79%), and Luxembourg (77%). Agreement is lowest among respondents in Czechia and Estonia (both 55%).

QB4.4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (EU27) (%)



QB4.4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)



²¹ QB4.4: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world

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Compared to May-June 2023, the proportion of respondents who agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world has increased in eight Member States (compared with 15 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Austria (70%, +9 percentage points) and Slovakia (73%, +8 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 16 countries, most notably in Ireland (76%, -7 pp). There has been no change in Cyprus and Hungary (both 71%) and in the Netherlands (67%).

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world (%)

	EU27	AT	SK	ES	FR	DE	SI	RO	PL	CY	HU	NL	EE	PT	BG	EL	LU	FI	BE	IT	LV	CZ	DK	LT	HR	SE	MT	IE		
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	70	70	73	68	64	68	73	70	82	71	71	67	55	91	70	74	77	74	69	69	68	55	79	74	76	76	62	76	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7				
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	25	26	22	27	30	27	25	26	14	27	28	31	35	4	21	24	20	21	30	25	22	39	17	22	21	23	32	18	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼8	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲6		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	4	5	5	6	5	2	4	4	2	1	2	10	5	9	2	3	5	1	6	10	6	4	4	3	1	6	6	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲1					

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** show that, in most groups, a majority agrees that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world.

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst 15-24 year olds (75%), managers (78%), students (78%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (84%) or upper middle class (77%) of society, and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those who finished education at the age of 15 or below (63%), unemployed respondents (56%), housepersons (60%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (54%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (63%) and those with a negative image of the EU (39%).

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

The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world
(% - EU)

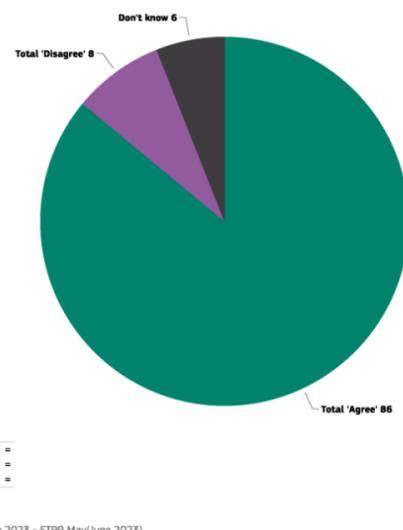
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	25	5
Gender			
Man	72	24	4
Woman	69	26	5
Age			
15-24	75	21	4
25-39	70	25	5
40-54	72	24	4
55 +	67	27	6
Education (End of)			
15-	63	28	9
16-19	68	27	5
20+	74	23	3
Still studying	78	19	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	73	23	4
Managers	78	20	2
Other white collars	72	24	4
Manual workers	69	27	4
House persons	60	30	10
Unemployed	56	36	8
Retired	67	27	6
Students	78	19	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	39	7
From time to time	67	27	6
Almost never/ Never	74	22	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	28	9
The lower middle class	68	28	4
The middle class	73	24	3
The upper middle class	77	22	1
The upper class	84	12	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	86	12	2
Neutral	66	27	7
Negative	39	56	5

More than eight in ten Europeans agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.

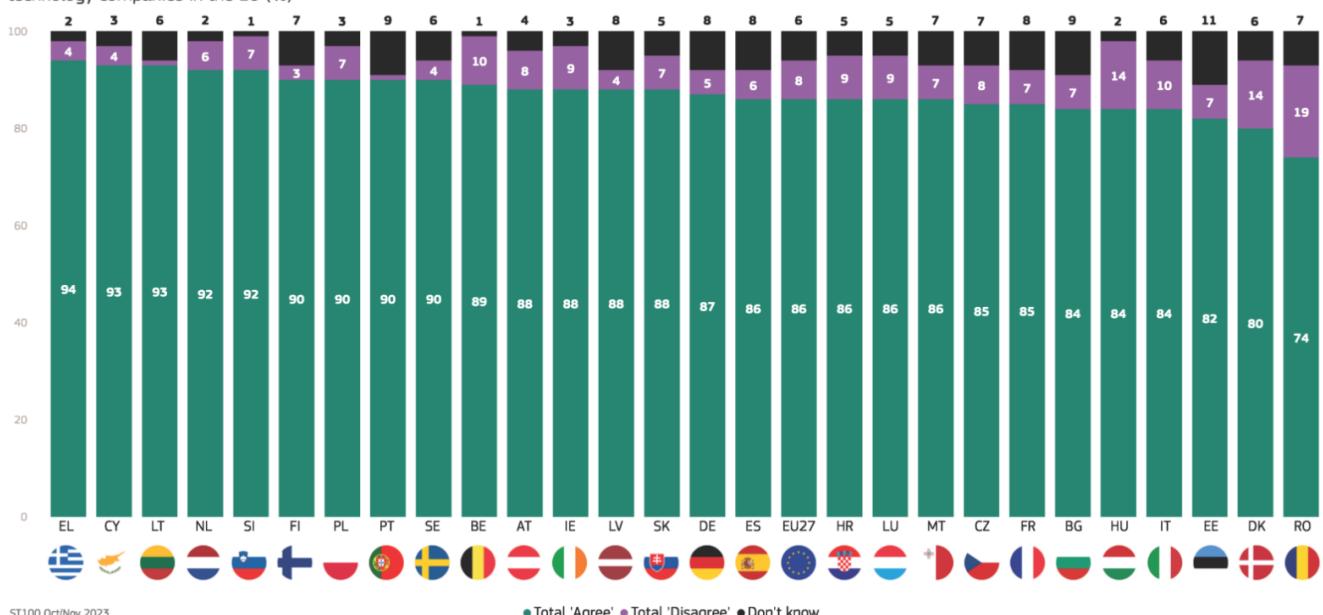
A large majority (86%, no change since May-June 2023) agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.²² Specifically, almost half of respondents “totally agree” (48%, -1 percentage point), while 38% (+1 pp) “tend to agree”. Just under one in ten (8%, no change) disagree, while 6% (no change) say they don’t know.

In every EU Member State, more than seven in ten respondents agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (no change since May-June 2023). The highest levels of agreement are seen in Greece (94%), Cyprus and Lithuania (both 93%) and in the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 92%). Romania (74%) is the only country where fewer than eight in ten agree.

QB4.5. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (EU27) (%)



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



²² QB4.5: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

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Compared to May-June 2023, respondents in 14 countries are now more likely to agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (compared to two in the previous survey). All of these increases are less than five percentage points. Agreement has remained unchanged

in four countries. In the other nine Member States agreement has declined, with the largest decrease seen in Hungary (84%, -5 pp).

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

	EU27	FR	SI	AT	SK	BG	EL	LV	PT	RO	CZ	LT	NL	PL	SE	BE	DE	CY	FI	DK	ES	IT	LU	HR	EE	IE	MT	HU	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	86	85	92	88	88	84	94	88	90	74	85	93	92	90	90	89	87	93	90	80	86	84	86	82	88	86	84	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	8	7	7	8	7	7	4	4	1	19	8	1	6	7	4	10	5	4	3	14	6	10	9	9	7	9	7	14
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲5	▲1	▲4	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	8	1	4	5	9	2	8	9	7	7	6	2	3	6	1	8	3	7	6	8	6	5	5	11	3	7	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▲1	

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** reflect the high level of agreement overall, with more than three quarters of respondents in each group agreeing that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU. The highest levels are found amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (90%), self-employed people (90%), managers (91%) and those having a positive image of the EU (92%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	86	8	6
Gender			
Man	87	8	5
Woman	85	7	8
Age			
15-24	84	9	7
25-39	87	8	5
40-54	87	8	5
55 +	85	7	8
Education (End of)			
15-	79	7	14
16-19	87	8	5
20+	90	6	4
Still studying	86	8	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	90	6	4
Managers	91	6	3
Other white collars	89	7	4
Manual workers	86	8	6
House persons	80	9	11
Unemployed	79	10	11
Retired	85	7	8
Students	86	8	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	80	10	10
From time to time	83	11	6
Almost never/ Never	89	5	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	81	7	12
The lower middle class	87	8	5
The middle class	89	7	4
The upper middle class	89	8	3
The upper class	89	8	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	4	4
Neutral	83	9	8
Negative	80	12	8



IV. Promoting the European way of life

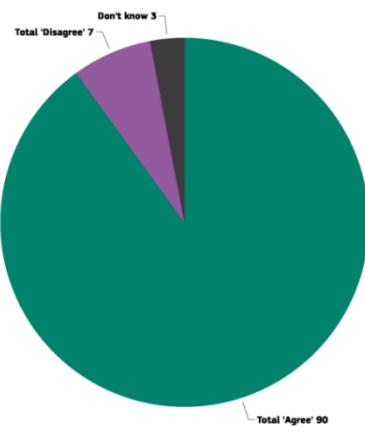
1. Core values of the European Union

A large majority of Europeans agree all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy.

Nine in ten respondents (90%, +1 percentage point since May-June 2023) agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy, with 57% (+2 pp) saying they “totally agree” and 33% (-1 pp) that they “tend to agree”.²³ Less than one in ten (7%, -1 pp) disagree, while 3% (no change) say they don’t know.

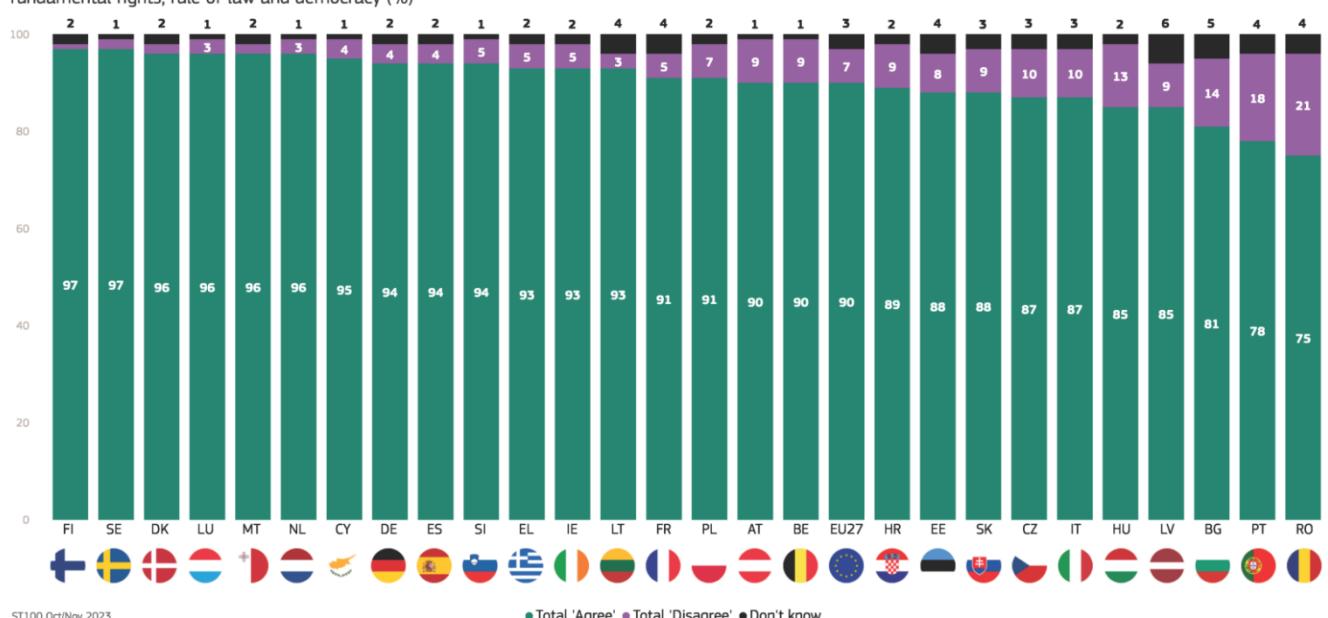
In every Member State, at least three quarters of respondents think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. This view is almost universal in Finland and Sweden (both 97%) and in Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands (all 96%), while agreement is lowest in Romania (75%), Portugal (78%) and Bulgaria (81%).

QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

²³ QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy

EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

In 14 countries (up from 12 in the previous survey) respondents are now more likely to agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. On the other hand, agreement has declined in five countries.

There have been no changes of five percentage points or more.

There has been no change in opinion in eight Member States.

QB1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

		EU27	BG	ES	SK	BE	EL	FR	IT	CY	LU	NL	AT	PL	RO	SI	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	LT	FI	SE	HR	MT	HU	LV	PT
Total 'Agree'	Oct Nov 2023	90	81	94	88	90	93	91	87	95	96	96	90	91	75	94	87	96	94	88	93	93	97	97	89	96	85	85	78
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct Nov 2023	7	14	4	9	9	5	5	10	4	3	3	9	7	21	5	10	2	4	8	5	3	1	2	9	2	13	9	18
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	
Don't know	Oct Nov 2023	3	5	2	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	4	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼2	▼2	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1				

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** show that at least eight in ten respondents in every group agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU.

The strongest support is seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (94%), self-employed people (94%), managers (93%), students (93%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying for bills (94%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (94%) or upper middle class (93%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (96%).

The lowest levels of agreement can be seen among housepersons (85%), unemployed respondents (84%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (81%) and those with a negative image of the EU (82%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	90	7	3
Gender			
Man	90	8	2
Woman	91	6	3
Age			
15-24	91	6	3
25-39	91	6	3
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	90	7	3
Education (End of)			
15-	86	8	6
16-19	89	8	3
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	93	5	2
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	94	5	1
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	91	7	2
Manual workers	89	9	2
House persons	85	8	7
Unemployed	84	11	5
Retired	91	6	3
Students	93	5	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	81	13	6
From time to time	86	11	3
Almost never/ Never	94	4	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	88	7	5
The lower middle class	91	7	2
The middle class	91	7	2
The upper middle class	93	6	1
The upper class	94	4	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	96	3	1
Neutral	89	8	3
Negative	82	14	4

2. Immigration and asylum policy

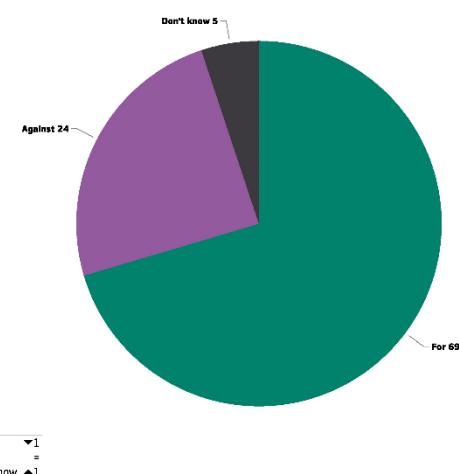
Seven in ten Europeans support a common European policy on migration.

Support for a common migration policy has remained stable at 69% (-1 percentage point since May-June 2023), with the proportion who are against it unchanged (24%, no change).²⁴ The remaining 7% (+1 pp) do not give an answer or say they don't know.

In 24 Member States, a majority of respondents support a common European policy on migration (down from 26 in the previous survey). The highest levels of support can be seen among respondents in Spain (84%), the Netherlands (82%) and Germany (78%).

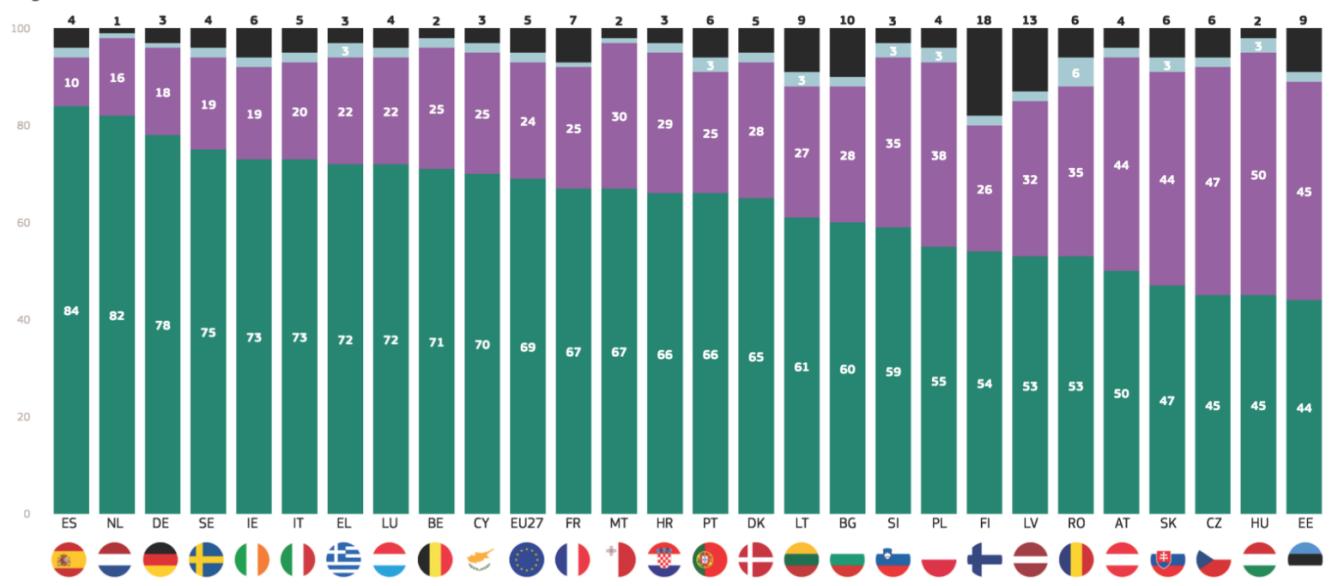
In three Member States, a minority support a common European policy on migration: Estonia (44% "for" vs 45% "against"), Czechia (45% vs 47%) and Hungary (45% vs 50%).

QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common European policy on migration (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common European policy on migration (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

²⁴ QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European policy on migration

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Autumn 2023

Compared to May-June 2023, respondents in five Member States (down from 14 in the previous survey) are now more likely to be “for” a common European policy on migration. The largest increase can be seen in Slovakia (47%, +5 percentage points).

In contrast, support has declined in 21 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (72%, -14 pp), Lithuania (61%, -11 pp) and Hungary (45%, -8 pp). There has been no change in Sweden (75%).

QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration (%)

		EU27	SK	ES	FR	DE	AT	SE	BG	SI	DK	EL	NL	PT	RO	CZ	EE	IT	MT	PL	CY	FI	HR	BE	IE	LV	HU	LT	LU
For	Oct/Nov 2023	69	47	84	67	78	50	75	60	59	65	72	82	66	53	45	44	73	67	55	70	54	66	71	73	53	45	61	72
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼11	▼14
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	24	44	10	25	18	44	19	28	35	28	22	16	25	35	47	45	20	30	38	25	26	29	25	19	32	50	27	22
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼5	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲6	▲12
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	6	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	6	4	7	3	4	4	10	3	5	3	1	6	6	6	9	5	2	4	3	18	3	2	6	13	2	9	4
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼3	=	▲2	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	=	▲3	▲1

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic** data show that, in nearly every group, a majority of respondents support a common European policy on migration.

The highest levels of support are seen amongst respondents who finished education at the age of 20 or above (74%), managers (77%), self-employed people (74%), students (75%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (79%) or upper class (75%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (82%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU are evenly divided between support and opposition (both 46%). Levels of support are also relatively low among housepersons (61%), unemployed people (62%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (62%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (56%).

QB2.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European policy on migration
 (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	69	24	2	5
Gender				
Man	70	25	2	3
Woman	68	24	2	6
Age				
15-24	71	21	2	6
25-39	69	25	2	4
40-54	69	25	2	4
55 +	69	24	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	64	25	3	8
16-19	65	28	2	5
20+	74	21	2	3
Still studying	75	18	2	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	74	21	1	4
Managers	77	19	2	2
Other white collars	71	24	1	4
Manual workers	64	29	3	4
House persons	61	28	2	9
Unemployed	62	29	2	7
Retired	68	24	2	6
Students	75	18	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	56	33	3	8
From time to time	66	28	2	4
Almost never/ Never	72	21	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	62	27	2	9
The lower middle class	66	28	2	4
The middle class	72	23	2	3
The upper middle class	79	16	2	3
The upper class	75	21	1	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	82	13	2	3
Neutral	65	27	2	6
Negative	46	46	3	5

An increasing proportion of Europeans support a reinforcement of EU external borders, while nearly seven in ten support “a common European asylum system”.

More than seven in ten respondents (75%, +3 percentage points since May-June 2023) support “a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards”, while 18% (-3 pp) are against such a policy and 7% (no change) answered “don’t know” or refused to answer²⁵.

More than half of respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU are in favour of **a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards**. However, levels of support range from 93% in Malta, 88% in Cyprus and 87% in each of Greece, Lithuania and Portugal, to 59% in Sweden and 61% in Denmark.

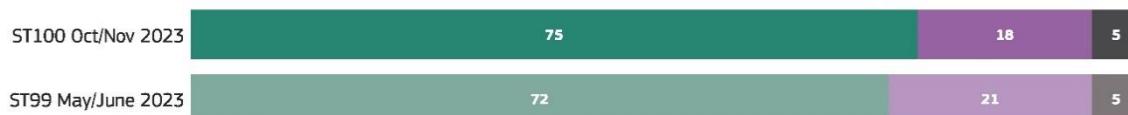
Since May-June 2023, **support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards** has gained ground in 20 Member States (compared with 15 in the previous survey), most notably in Slovenia (80%, +14 percentage points) and Slovakia (86%, +8 pp).

Support for this policy has decreased in five Member States, with the largest decrease seen in Hungary (81%, -5 pp). There has been no change in Poland (80%) and Portugal (87%).

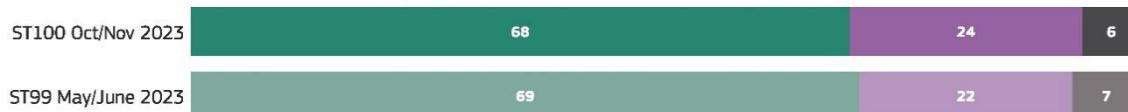
Just under seven in ten respondents (68%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) support “a common European asylum system”, while 24% (+2 pp) are against such a policy and 8% (-1 pp) do not provide an answer.²⁶

QB6. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. (EU27) (%)

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



A common European Asylum system



● For ● Against ● Don't know

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²⁵ QB6.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards.

²⁶ QB6.1. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common European Asylum system.

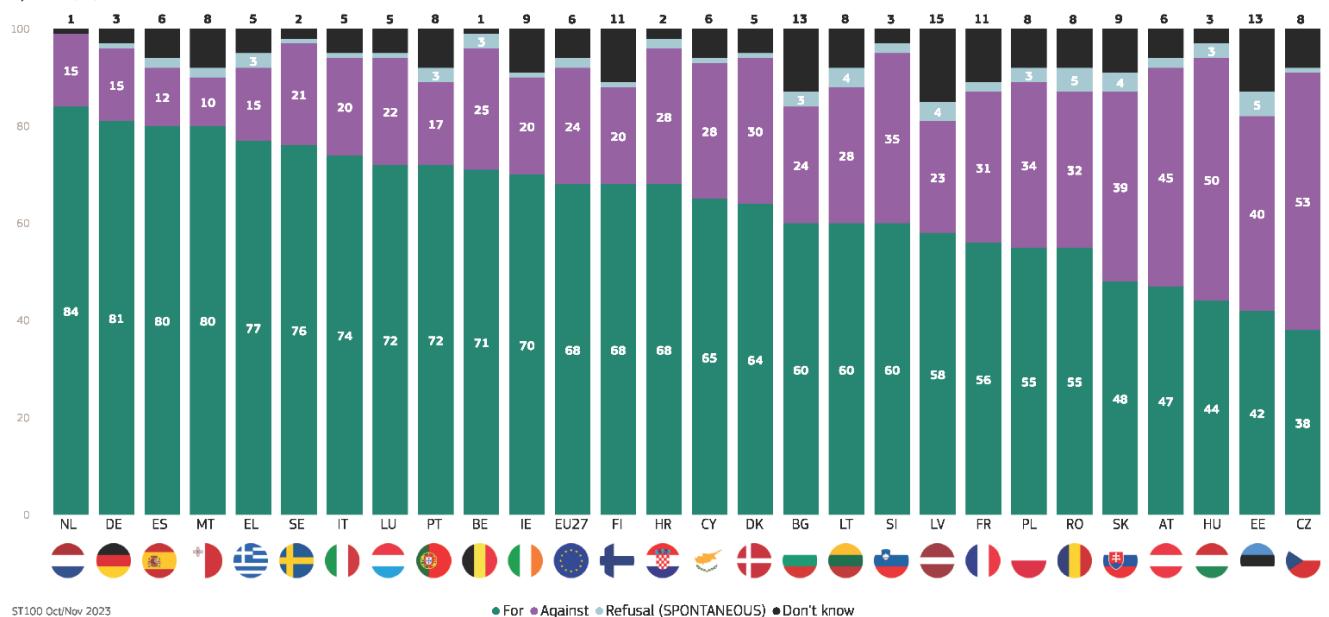
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A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (compared with 24 in the previous survey) say that they are in favour of **a common European asylum system**. Support is highest among respondents in the Netherlands (84%), Germany (81%) and in Malta and Spain (both 80%). Only a minority supports this policy in Czechia (38% “for” vs 53% “against”) and Hungary (44% vs 50%).

Since May-June 2023, support for a common European asylum system has increased in seven Member States (compared with 15 in the previous survey). The largest increase can be seen in Slovakia (48%, +7 percentage points). In contrast, support has lost ground in 15 countries, most strikingly in Poland (55%, -9 pp) and Hungary (44%, -7 pp). Support has remained unchanged in five countries.

QB6.1. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common European Asylum system (%)



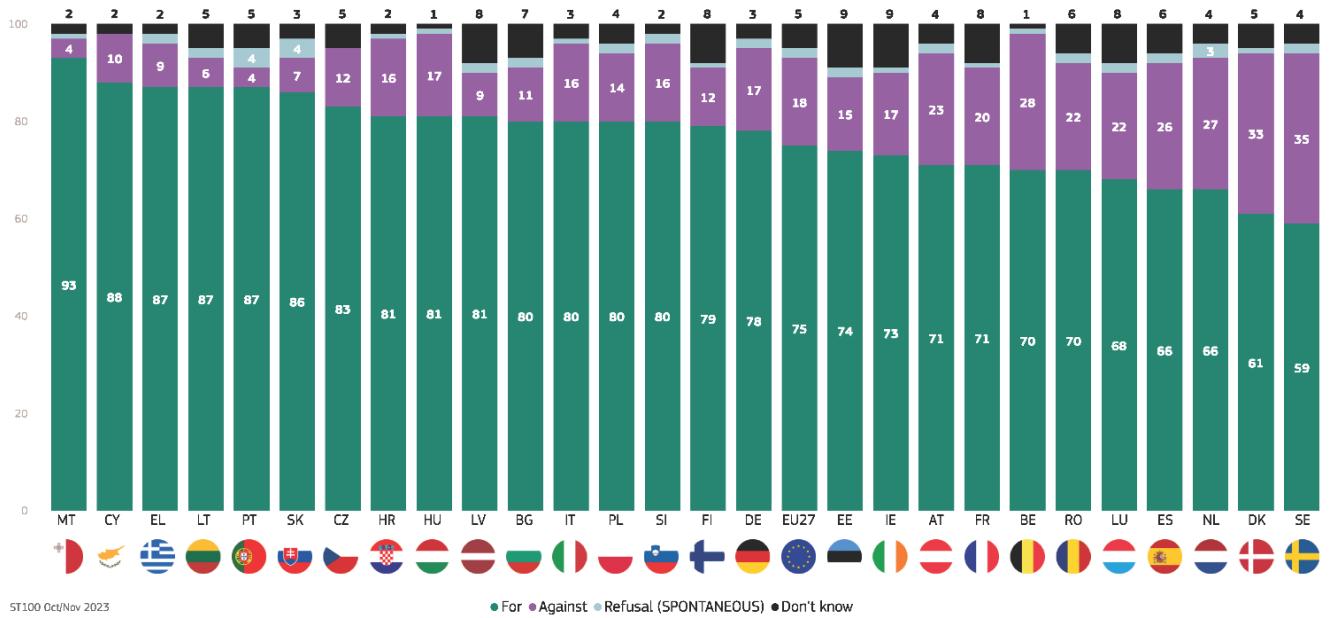
Since May-June 2023, support has become the majority view in Austria and Slovakia, while the majority now oppose a common European asylum system in Hungary.

QB6.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European Asylum system (%)

	EU27	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	
For	Oct/Nov 2023	68	71	60	38	64	81	42	70	77	80	56	68	74	65	58	60	72	44	80	84	47	55	72	55	60	48	68	76
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	-	▼4	▼6	▼6	▲1	▼3	▼6	▲1	▼2	-	▼3	▼2	▼5	-	▼6	▼4	▼7	▼3	▼2	▲2	-	▲4	▲7	▲3	-		
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	24	25	24	53	30	15	40	20	15	12	31	28	20	28	23	28	22	50	10	15	45	34	17	32	35	39	20	21
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼1	▲6	▲7	▲5	▼1	▲5	▲4	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲5	▼2	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲8	▼3	-	▲1	▼5	▼2	-
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	3	3	1	1	1	5	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	2	0	2	3	3	5	2	4	1	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▲2	▲1	▼2	-	-	-	-	-	-	▲1	-	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	-	-	▲1	-	-	-	▼1	▲1	-	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	1	13	8	5	3	13	9	5	6	11	2	5	6	15	8	5	3	8	1	6	8	8	8	3	9	11	2
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲1	-	▼2	▲2	-	▼3	▼1	▼3	-	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼1	-	▲1	▼1	▲1	-	-	▼5	▼2	-	▼1	

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QB6.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)



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● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

QB6.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)

		EU27	SI	SK	LV	FI	IT	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	HR	LU	RO	NL	SE	CY	LT	AT	PL	PT	BG	EL	MT	IE	HU
For	Oct/Nov 2023	75	80	86	81	79	80	70	83	61	78	74	66	71	81	68	70	66	59	88	87	71	80	87	80	87	93	73	81
	Δ May/Jul 2023	▲3	▲14	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼5
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	18	16	7	9	12	16	28	12	33	17	15	25	20	16	22	22	27	35	10	6	23	14	4	11	9	4	17	17
	Δ May/Jul 2023	▼3	▼11	▼9	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	-	▲3	-	▼1	▲1	▲6	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	0	2	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1
	Δ May/Jul 2023	-	-	▲2	▲1	-	▼1	-	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼2	-	▲1	▼1	▲1	-	-	▲2	▲1	-	▲1	-	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	2	3	8	8	3	1	5	5	3	9	6	8	2	8	6	4	4	2	5	4	4	5	7	2	2	9	1
	Δ May/Jul 2023	-	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	-	▼1	-	-	▼3	-	▼1	▲1	▲1	-	▼1	-	▼3	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼1

The **socio-demographic data** show that a consistent proportion of over six in ten respondents in all categories **support a reinforcement of EU external borders** with more European border guards and coast guards.

However, younger respondents (66% of 15-24 year-olds) and students (62%) are less supportive of this idea than older respondents (79% among respondents aged 55+) and retired people (80%).

It is noteworthy that the levels of support for this proposal are very similar between respondents who have a positive image of the EU and those whose image is negative (77% vs 75%).

The **socio-demographic data** show that the majority of respondents in all groups are **in favour of a common European asylum system**. This proportion is highest among those who continued their education until the age of 20 or above (72%), managers (75%), self-employed people (72%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (76%) and those whose image of the EU is positive (80%).

The proportion of respondents who support such a system is lower among unemployed respondents (62%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (62%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class of society (62%) and those whose image of the EU is negative (49%).

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

For (% - EU)

	A common European Asylum system	A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards
EU27	68	75
Gender		
Man	69	77
Woman	68	74
Age		
15-24	68	66
25-39	68	72
40-54	71	77
55 +	67	79
Education (End of)		
15-	65	78
16-19	65	81
20+	72	73
Still studying	71	62
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	72	78
Managers	75	72
Other white collars	71	77
Manual workers	64	77
House persons	66	75
Unemployed	62	72
Retired	66	80
Students	71	62
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	62	76
From time to time	64	74
Almost never/ Never	70	76
Consider belonging to		
The working class	62	75
The lower middle class	66	75
The middle class	71	76
The upper middle class	76	71
The upper class	71	77
Image of the EU		
Positive	80	77
Neutral	64	74
Negative	49	75

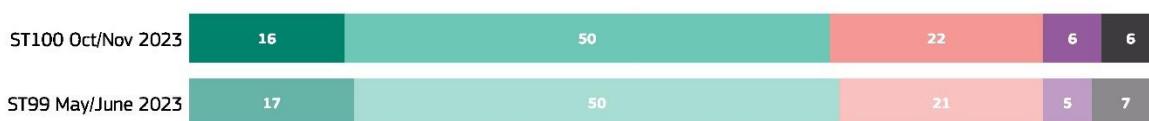
A majority of Europeans see immigration of people from other EU Member States in a positive way, while a minority is now positive about immigration from outside the EU.

Europeans continue to have a positive view of the immigration of people from other EU Member States. **Two-thirds (66%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) view the “immigration of people from other EU Member States” positively**, with 28% (+2 pp) viewing it negatively and 6% expressing no opinion (-1 pp).

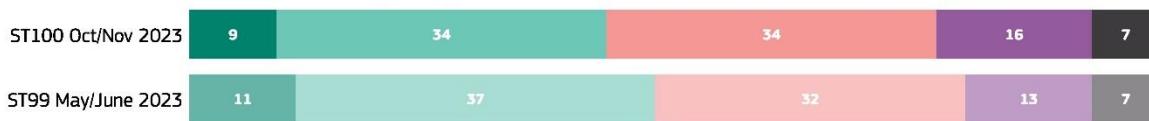
In contrast, **less than half of respondents (43%, -5 pp) view the immigration of people from countries outside the EU positively**, with 50% (+5 pp) seeing it in a negative way and 7% expressing no opinion (no change).²⁷ In the light of the changes since May-June 2023, the majority of respondents are now negative about the immigration of people from countries outside the EU.

QB7. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? (EU27) (%)

Immigration of people from other EU Member States



Immigration of people from outside the EU



● Very positive ● Fairly positive ● Fairly negative ● Very negative ● Don't know

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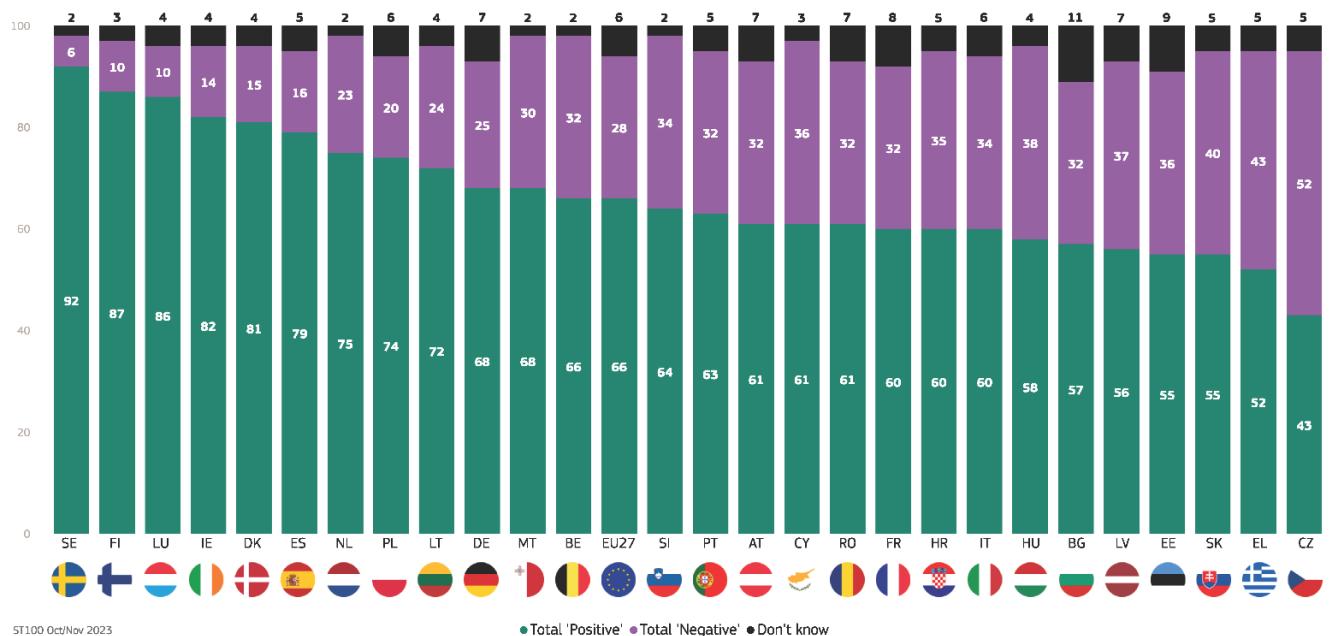
²⁷ QB7. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? 1) Immigration of people from other EU Member States. 2) Immigration of people from outside the EU.

In 26 Member States, a majority of respondents have a positive perception of the immigration of people from other EU Member States. However, proportions vary from 92% in Sweden, 87% in Finland and 86% in Luxembourg, to 52% in Greece and 55% in both Estonia and Slovakia.

The exception is Czechia, where a minority of respondents have positive perceptions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States (43% positive vs 52% negative).

Compared with May–June 2023, **positive perceptions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States** have lost ground in 13 countries, particularly in Croatia (60%, -8 percentage points), Latvia (56%, -7 pp) and Portugal (63%, -7 pp). However, they have gained ground in eight countries (compared with ten in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Sweden (92%, +5 pp) and Cyprus (61%, +5 pp). There has been no change in six countries. Positive views are now in the minority in Czechia.

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



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

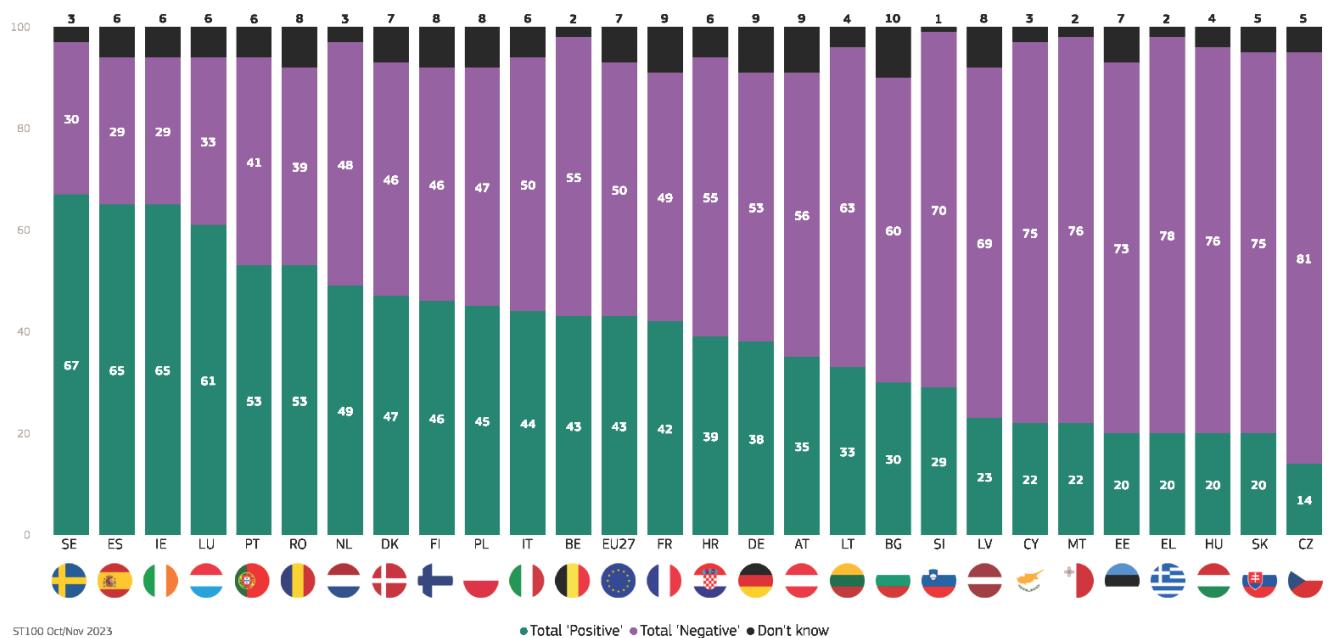
		EU27	CY	SE	EE	FI	EL	AT	SI	SK	BE	DK	FR	IT	MT	RO	DE	ES	LU	PL	BG	LT	NL	IE	CZ	HU	LV	PT	HR
Total 'Positive'	Oct/Nov 2023	66	61	92	55	87	52	61	64	55	66	81	60	60	68	61	68	79	86	74	57	72	75	82	43	58	56	63	60
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	-	-	-	-	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼8		
Total 'Negative'	Oct/Nov 2023	28	36	6	36	10	43	32	34	40	32	15	32	34	30	32	25	16	10	20	32	24	23	14	52	38	37	32	35
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼7	▼5	▼5	▼1	▼3	▼1	-	-	▼1	-	▲1	-	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲3	-	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲6	▲8	▲6
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	6	3	2	9	3	5	7	2	5	2	4	8	6	2	7	7	5	4	6	11	4	2	4	5	4	7	5	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲2	-	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	-	▼1	-	▲1	▲2	-	▼2	▲1	▼1	-	▼1	-	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2

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

Positive impressions of extra-community immigration predominate in eight Member States (compared with 11 in the previous survey). Respondents are most likely to have a positive feeling in Sweden (67%) and in Spain and Ireland (both 65%).

However, negative perceptions are the majority view in 18 countries, with more than three-quarters holding a negative view of extra-community immigration in Czechia (81%), Greece (78%) and in Hungary and Malta (both 76%). In Finland, there is an even split between positive and negative views (both 46%).

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



Since May-June 2023, **positive impressions of immigration of people from countries outside the EU** have gained ground in three EU Member States (compared with 18 in the previous survey), with the largest increase seen in Sweden (67%, +5 percentage points). Positive views remain stable in Austria (35%) but have declined in 23

Member States. The largest decreases can be observed in Croatia (39%, -16 pp), Luxembourg (61%, -14 pp), Portugal (53%, -12 pp) and Latvia (23%, -12 pp).

Positive views now dominate in the Netherlands, while the majority view is now negative in Croatia, Italy and Poland.

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

	EU27	SE	NL	RO	AT	EE	CY	FR	FI	BG	DK	ES	IT	BE	MT	E	EL	CZ	DE	SI	SK	HU	PL	LV	PT	LU	HR		
Total Positive'	Oct/Nov 2023	43	67	49	53	35	20	22	42	46	30	47	65	44	43	22	65	20	14	38	33	29	20	20	45	23	53	61	39
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼5	▲5	▲2	▲1	-	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼12	▼14	▼16
Total Negative'	Oct/Nov 2023	50	30	48	39	56	73	75	49	46	60	46	29	50	55	76	29	78	81	53	63	70	75	76	47	69	41	33	55
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲5	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲8	▲9	▲5	▲10	▲10	▲6	▲8	▲12	▲12	▲13	▲14	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	3	3	8	9	7	3	9	8	10	7	6	6	2	2	6	2	5	9	4	1	5	4	8	8	6	6	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	-	-	-	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼1	-	▼2	▲1	-	-	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲1	-	-	▲1	▲2

The **socio-demographic data** show that **immigration of people from other EU Member States** is viewed positively in nearly all socio-demographic categories. This positive feeling is most widespread among those aged 15-24 (77%), those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above (75%), students (79%), managers (79%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (80%) or upper middle class (81%) of society, and those whose image of the EU is positive (81%).

The majority view is negative among those whose image of the EU is negative (51% 'negative' vs 43% 'positive')

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

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	66	28	6
Gender			
Man	68	27	5
Woman	65	28	7
Age			
15-24	77	18	5
25-39	70	25	5
40-54	68	27	5
55 +	60	33	7
Education (End of)			
15-	52	40	8
16-19	62	32	6
20+	75	20	5
Still studying	79	16	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	68	25	7
Managers	79	17	4
Other white collars	68	27	5
Manual workers	64	30	6
House persons	58	33	9
Unemployed	58	36	6
Retired	59	34	7
Students	79	16	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	42	6
From time to time	59	35	6
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	57	33	10
The lower middle class	61	33	6
The middle class	71	25	4
The upper middle class	81	16	3
The upper class	80	18	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	81	15	4
Neutral	61	31	8
Negative	43	51	6

With regards to **the immigration of people from outside the EU**, there are some groups where more than half express a positive feeling: 15-24 year-olds (58%), students (60%), managers (51%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (55%), those living in large towns (51%) and those holding a positive view of the EU (58%).

In several groups, the majority have **a negative feeling towards the immigration of people from outside the EU**. Negative views are most prevalent among those aged 55 or over (57%), those who finished education by the age of 15 (59%), unemployed respondents (56%), retired people (59%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (62%) and respondents with a negative view of the EU (74%).

QB7.2 Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?

Immigration of people from outside the EU (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	43	50	7
Gender			
Man	43	51	6
Woman	44	48	8
Age			
15-24	58	35	7
25-39	49	45	6
40-54	45	48	7
55 +	36	57	7
Education (End of)			
15-	33	59	8
16-19	38	55	7
20+	49	45	6
Still studying	60	32	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	49	6
Managers	51	44	5
Other white collars	45	49	6
Manual workers	43	50	7
House persons	41	51	8
Unemployed	38	56	6
Retired	33	59	8
Students	60	32	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	62	6
From time to time	42	52	6
Almost never/ Never	46	47	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	36	54	10
The lower middle class	40	53	7
The middle class	47	48	5
The upper middle class	55	40	5
The upper class	48	48	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	58	35	7
Neutral	38	54	8
Negative	22	74	4

Over seven in ten Europeans consider that their country should help refugees.

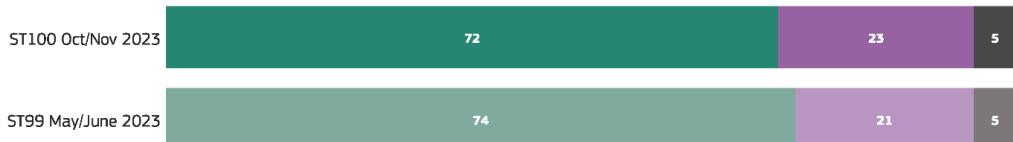
Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements about helping refugees and the contribution of immigrants to their country²⁸.

More than seven in ten Europeans (72%) agree that their country should help refugees (-2 percentage points since May-June 2023). Around one in five (23%, +2 pp) disagree and 5% (no change) say that they don't know.

More than half of respondents (52%) agree that immigrants contribute positively to their country (-3 pp since May-June 2023). Around two in five disagree with this statement (41%, +2 pp) and 7% (+1 pp) don't know.

QB8. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree (EU27) (%)

(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees



Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY)



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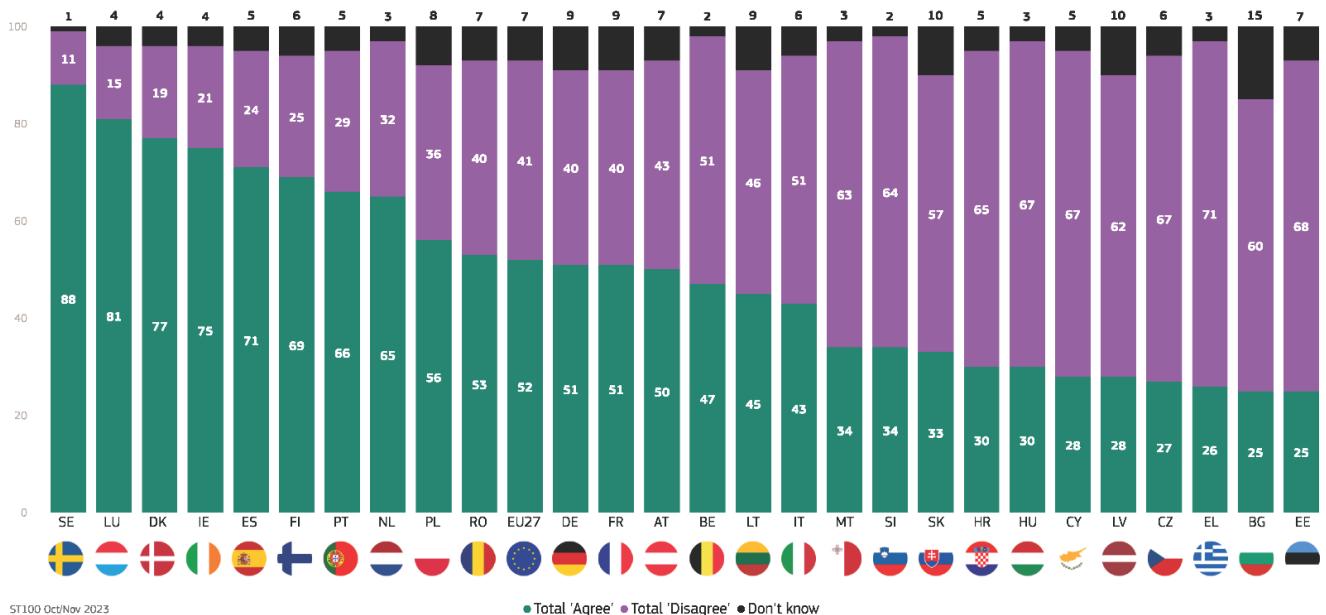
● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ● Don't know

²⁸ QB8. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1) Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY). 2) (OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees

The impression that immigrants contribute positively to the country is shared by a majority of respondents in 13 Member States (compared with 14 in May-June 2023). Agreement is highest among respondents in Sweden (88%), Luxembourg (81%), Denmark (77%) and Ireland (75%).

In contrast, in 14 EU Member States only a minority agree that immigrants contribute positively to the country. Within this group of countries, support for this idea is lowest in Bulgaria and Estonia (both 25%), Greece (26%) and Czechia (27%).

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



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

Since May-June 2023, the proportion agreeing that immigrants contribute positively to the country has increased in seven Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (88%, +7 percentage points).

Positive perceptions have lost ground in 20 countries, with the largest decreases seen in Croatia (30%, -15 pp), Portugal (66%, -15 pp) and Malta (34%, -9 pp).

In Italy and Belgium, agreement is now the minority view, while the majority now agree in Austria.

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

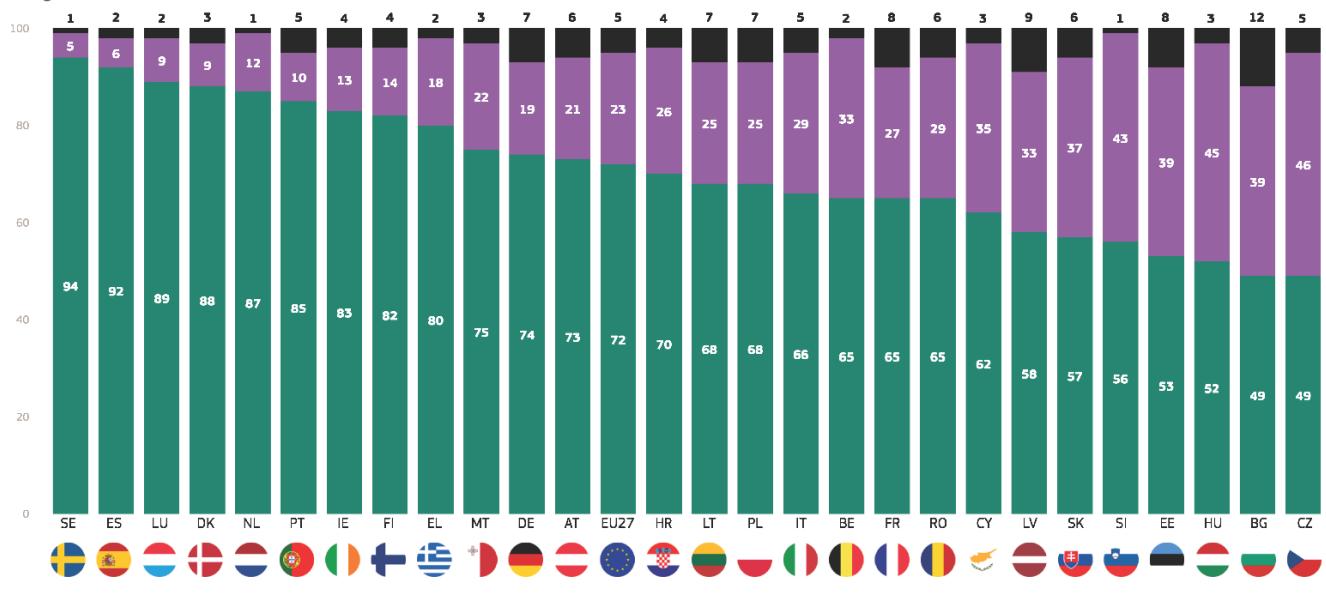
	EU27	SE	LT	AT	RO	EE	NL	BG	DK	EL	FI	ES	FR	PL	BE	CY	HU	DE	IT	SI	SK	IE	LU	CZ	LV	MT	HR	PT	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	52	88	45	50	53	25	65	25	77	26	69	71	51	56	47	28	30	51	43	34	33	75	81	27	28	34	30	66
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼15	▼15	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	41	11	46	43	40	68	32	60	19	71	25	24	40	36	51	67	67	40	51	64	57	21	15	67	62	63	65	29
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼3	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	=	▲3	▲3	▼1	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲6	▲8	▲15	▲14	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	7	1	9	7	7	7	3	15	4	3	6	5	9	8	2	5	3	9	6	2	10	4	4	6	10	3	5	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	=	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	=	▲4	▼2	▲3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	

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In all 27 Member States, a majority of respondents agree that their country should help refugees (as was the case in May-June 2023). Proportions are the highest in

Sweden (94%), Spain (92%), Luxembourg (89%) and Denmark (88%). Respondents are least likely to agree in Bulgaria and Czechia (both 49%), Hungary (52%) and Estonia (53%).

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Compared with May-June 2023, agreement that their country should help refugees has increased in eight Member States. The largest increase can be seen in Greece (80%, +9 percentage points).

In 18 countries agreement has decreased, most notably in Croatia (70%, -8 pp) and Latvia (58%, -8 pp). There has been no change in Bulgaria (49%).

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

	EU27	EL	AT	RO	CY	FI	SE	EE	ES	BG	LU	NL	SK	PT	DE	FR	IT	LT	BE	DK	IE	HU	MT	PL	CZ	SI	HR	LV	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	72	80	73	65	62	82	94	53	92	49	89	87	57	85	74	65	66	68	65	88	83	52	75	68	49	56	70	58
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8		
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	23	18	21	29	35	14	5	39	6	39	9	12	37	10	19	27	29	25	33	9	13	45	22	25	46	43	26	33
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼8	▼6	▼8	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲7	▲7	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	2	6	6	3	4	1	8	2	12	2	1	6	5	7	8	5	7	2	3	4	3	3	7	5	1	4	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲2

The **socio-demographic data** show considerable variation in levels of agreement that **immigrants contribute positively to the respondents' country**. Agreement is most common among 15-24 year-olds (64%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (61%), students (67%), managers (62%), people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (58%) or upper middle class (66%) of society, and respondents holding a positive image of the EU (68%).

On the other hand, a majority of respondents disagree with the statement in the following groups: respondents aged 55 or over (47% 'disagree' vs 45% 'agree'), those who finished education at the age of 15 or below (51% vs 41%) or aged 16-19 (48% vs 45%), housepersons (49% vs 44%), unemployed people (49% vs 46%), retired people (46% vs 45%), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56% vs 39%) or from time to time (49% vs 46%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (47% vs 43%) or lower middle class (47% vs 46%) of society, and those whose image of the EU is either negative (68% vs 27%) or neutral (47% vs 45%).

In addition, there is an even split of agreement and disagreement among those living in rural villages (46% vs 46%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	52	41	7
Gender			
Man	52	42	6
Woman	51	41	8
Age			
15-24	64	29	7
25-39	57	38	5
40-54	53	41	6
55 +	45	47	8
Education (End of)			
15-	41	51	8
16-19	45	48	7
20+	61	33	6
Still studying	67	27	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	53	40	7
Managers	62	32	6
Other white collars	53	40	7
Manual workers	50	44	6
House persons	44	49	7
Unemployed	46	49	5
Retired	45	46	9
Students	67	27	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	56	5
From time to time	46	49	5
Almost never/ Never	56	36	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	43	47	10
The lower middle class	46	47	7
The middle class	55	39	6
The upper middle class	66	29	5
The upper class	68	29	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	68	25	7
Neutral	45	47	8
Negative	27	68	5

The **socio-demographic data** show that at least half of respondents across all socio-demographic groups believe that **their country should help refugees**.

Agreement is highest among Europeans aged 15-24 (79%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (78%), students (82%), managers (81%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (82%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (85%).

In contrast, agreement is lowest among unemployed respondents (63%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (60%) and respondents who hold a negative image of the EU (50%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	72	23	5
Gender			
Man	72	23	5
Woman	72	22	6
Age			
15-24	79	17	4
25-39	74	21	5
40-54	74	22	4
55 +	68	25	7
Education (End of)			
15-	69	25	6
16-19	66	28	6
20+	78	18	4
Still studying	82	14	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	76	18	6
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	73	22	5
Manual workers	70	26	4
House persons	67	26	7
Unemployed	63	32	5
Retired	67	26	7
Students	82	14	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	35	5
From time to time	66	29	5
Almost never/ Never	76	18	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	26	7
The lower middle class	67	28	5
The middle class	74	21	5
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	77	20	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	85	11	4
Neutral	68	25	7
Negative	50	44	6

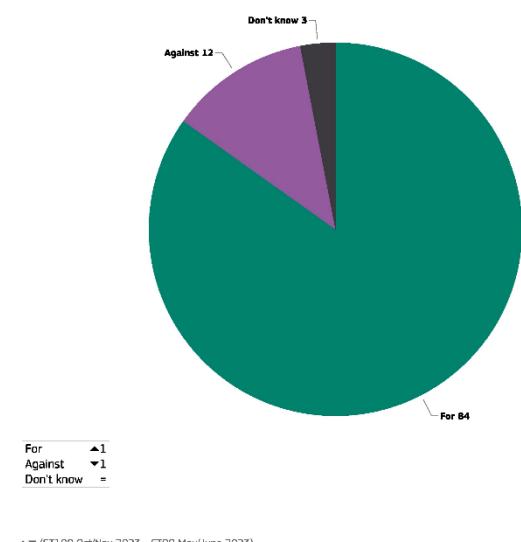
3. Free movement of citizens in The EU

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

Support for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU has remained at a high level and is now at 84% (+1 percentage point since May-June 2023).²⁹ Just over one in ten (12%, -1 pp) are “against” this idea, while 4% (no change) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

Support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has remained relatively stable in recent years.

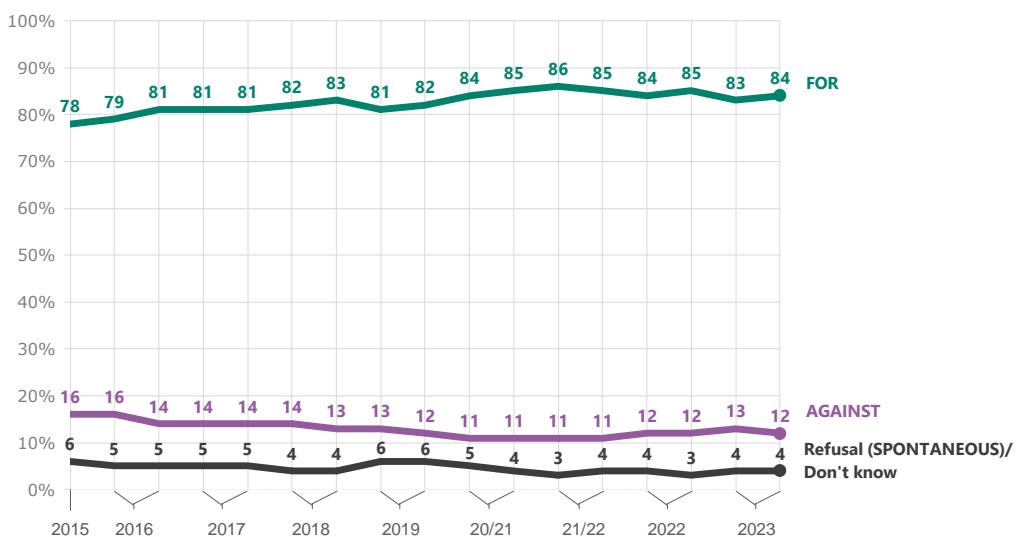
QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB2.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



²⁹ QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens

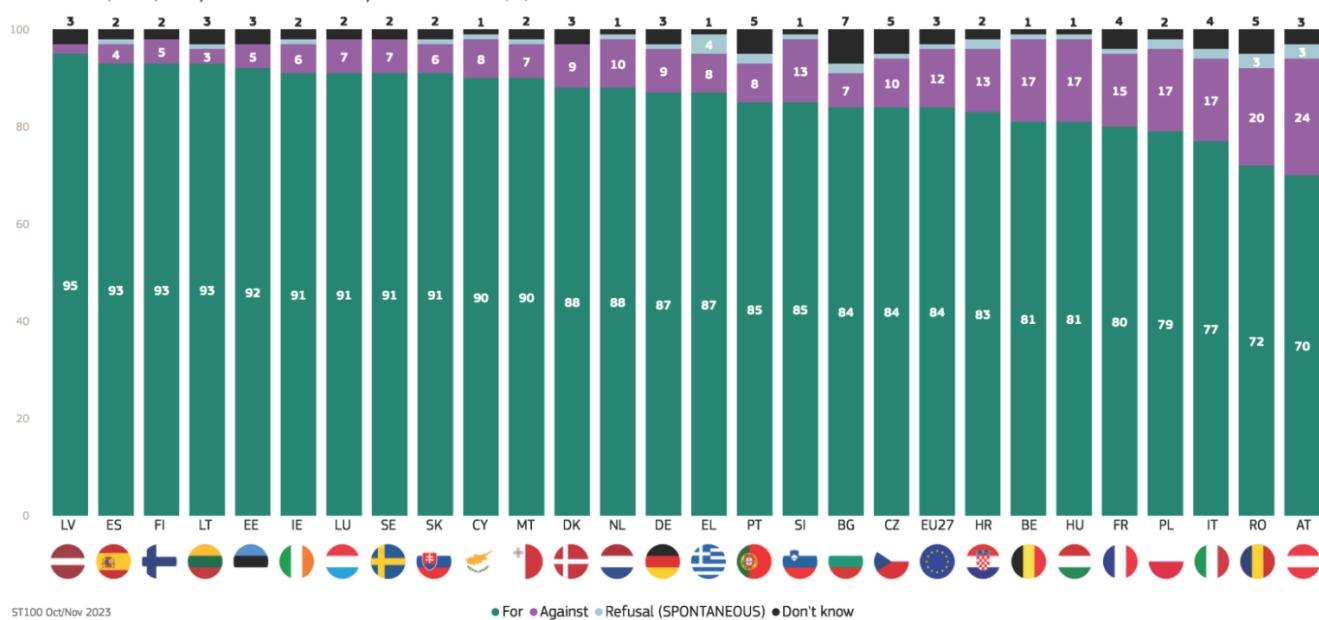
who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

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In all 27 Member States, at least seven in ten respondents are "for" the free movement of EU citizens within the EU (as was the case in May-June 2023). Levels of support are highest among respondents in Latvia (95%) and in Lithuania, Spain and Finland (all 93%), while respondents are least likely to be in favour in Austria (70%), Romania (72%), Italy (77%) and Poland (79%). Since May-June 2023,

support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has increased in eight Member States (compared with ten in the previous survey). Support has declined in 12 countries. The only change of five percentage points or more is in Malta (90%, -5 pp). There has been no change in seven Member States.

QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

QB2.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (%)

	EU27	LV	ES	CY	SI	DE	SK	SE	EE	DK	IE	FR	IT	PL	RO	FI	BG	HR	LT	NL	BE	CZ	EL	AT	LU	HU	PT	MT
For	84	95	95	90	85	87	91	91	92	88	91	80	77	79	72	93	84	83	93	88	81	84	87	70	91	81	85	90
Δ May/July 2023	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5		
Against	12	2	4	8	13	9	6	7	5	9	6	15	17	17	20	5	7	13	3	10	17	10	8	24	7	17	8	7
Δ May/July 2023	▼1	-	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	-	▼1	-	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	-	▲2	▲3	▲1	-	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	2	1
Δ May/July 2023	-	-	▼1	-	▼2	-	-	-	▼1	▼1	▲1	-	-	-	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼1	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	4	4	2	5	2	7	2	3	1	1	5	1	3	2	1	5	2
Δ May/July 2023	-	-	▲1	▼1	-	▼2	▲1	-	▲1	▲1	-	-	-	▲1	-	▲2	-	▲2	▲1	-	▼1	-	▲1	-	▲1	-	-	▲1

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The **socio-demographic data** show that more than two-thirds in each group support the free movement of EU citizens within the EU.

The strongest support is seen amongst 15-24 year-olds (89%), students (91%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (90%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (92%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (76%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (74%) and those with a negative image of the EU (68%), although this still represents a high proportion of each group.

QB2.7 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against.
The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU
 (%) - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	84	12	1	3
Gender				
Man	84	13	1	2
Woman	83	11	2	4
Age				
15-24	89	8	1	2
25-39	84	12	2	2
40-54	84	12	1	3
55 +	81	13	2	4
Education (End of)				
15-	76	16	2	6
16-19	81	14	2	3
20+	88	9	1	2
Still studying	91	6	1	2
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	87	9	2	2
Managers	88	10	1	1
Other white collars	84	12	1	3
Manual workers	81	15	1	3
House persons	79	15	2	4
Unemployed	79	13	3	5
Retired	81	13	2	4
Students	91	6	1	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	74	19	2	5
From time to time	79	16	2	3
Almost never/ Never	87	10	1	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	80	13	2	5
The lower middle class	83	12	2	3
The middle class	84	13	1	2
The upper middle class	90	8	1	1
The upper class	85	9	2	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	92	6	1	1
Neutral	81	13	2	4
Negative	68	25	3	4

4. A common EU health policy

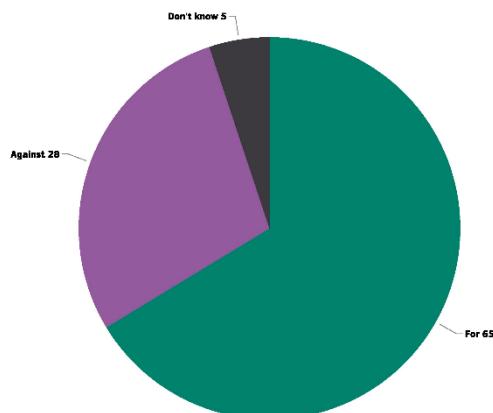
Around two-thirds support a common EU health policy.

Around two-thirds of respondents (65%, -1 percentage point since May-June 2023) are in favour of a common EU health policy.³⁰ Just over one quarter (28%, +1 pp) are “against” this idea, while 7% (no change) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

In all but one Member State, a majority of respondents are “for” a common health policy (the same as in May-June 2023). However, levels of support vary from 92% in Cyprus, 87% in Malta, 81% in Ireland and 80% in Latvia, to 49% in both Czechia and Finland.

The exception is Denmark, where only a minority are in favour (43% “for” vs 48% “against”).

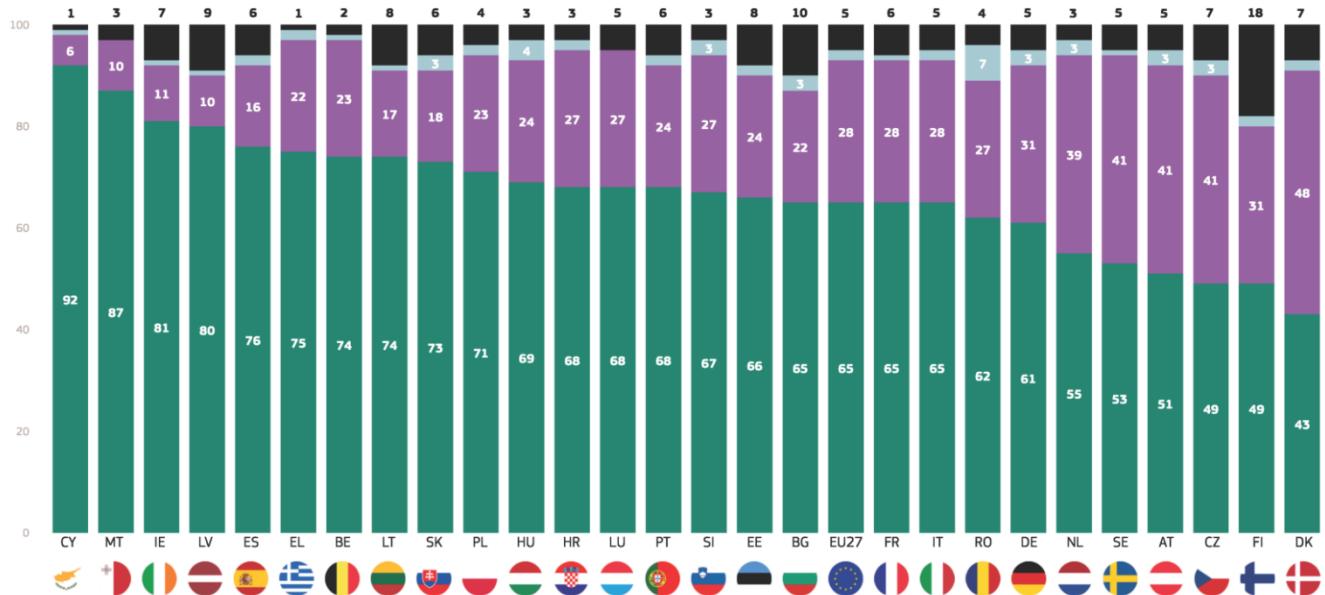
QB2.8. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common EU health policy (EU27) (%)



For ▼1
Against ▲1
Don't know =

▲▼ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB2.8. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.: -A common EU health policy (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

³⁰ QB2.8. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common EU health policy

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Support for a common EU health policy has increased in eight Member States since May-June 2023 (down from 15 in the previous survey), most notably in Slovakia (73%, +6 percentage points). In contrast, support has declined in 16 countries, with the largest decreases seen in Portugal (68%, -19 pp) and Luxembourg (68%, -10 pp).

There has been no change in the level of support in France (65%), Austria (51%) and Finland (49%).

QB2.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common EU health policy (%)

		EU27	SK	DK	CY	SE	ES	MT	LV	SI	FR	AT	FI	DE	IE	IT	NL	PL	RO	BG	EE	EL	HR	BE	CZ	LT	HU	LU	PT	
For	Oct/Nov 2023	65	73	43	92	53	76	87	80	67	65	51	49	61	81	65	55	71	62	65	66	75	68	74	49	74	69	68	68	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼10	▼19	
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	28	18	48	6	41	16	10	10	27	28	41	31	31	11	28	39	23	27	22	24	22	27	23	41	17	24	27	24	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼8	▼4	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	=	=	=	=	=	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲9	▲19
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	7	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	0	2	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	6	7	1	5	6	3	9	3	6	5	18	5	7	5	3	4	4	10	8	1	3	2	7	8	3	5	6	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲2	=			

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The **socio-demographic data** show that the majority in almost all groups support a common EU health policy, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 15-24 (72%), students (73%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (76%).

In contrast, only a minority of respondents with a negative image of the EU support this idea (43% “for” vs 49% “against”), and support is also low amongst unemployed respondents (59%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%).

QB2.8 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common EU health policy
(% - EU)**

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	65	28	2	5
Gender				
Man	64	30	2	4
Woman	66	26	2	6
Age				
15-24	72	21	2	5
25-39	66	28	2	4
40-54	64	30	2	4
55 +	63	28	3	6
Education (End of)				
15-	61	27	4	8
16-19	64	29	2	5
20+	66	28	2	4
Still studying	73	20	1	6
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	65	30	2	3
Managers	66	28	2	4
Other white collars	64	29	2	5
Manual workers	65	28	3	4
House persons	62	27	3	8
Unemployed	59	32	2	7
Retired	63	27	3	7
Students	73	20	1	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	56	35	2	7
From time to time	63	30	2	5
Almost never/ Never	67	26	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	25	2	8
The lower middle class	63	30	3	4
The middle class	66	28	2	4
The upper middle class	62	31	2	5
The upper class	66	29	2	3
Image of the EU				
Positive	76	19	2	3
Neutral	63	28	2	7
Negative	43	49	3	5

An aerial photograph showing a dense forest of green trees from above, with a dark blue gradient overlay at the bottom.

V. A European Green Deal

Standard Eurobarometer 100

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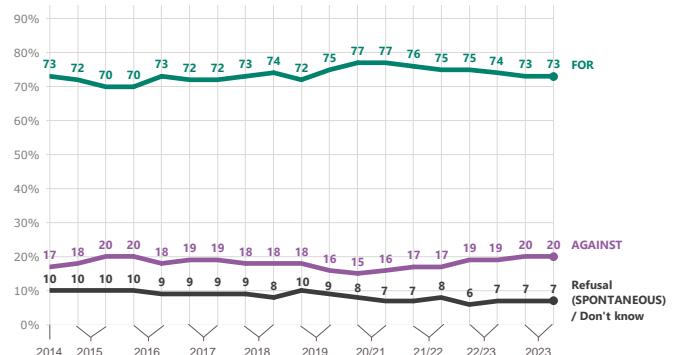
Almost three-quarters are in favour of a common energy policy amongst EU Member States.

Almost three-quarters of respondents (73%, no change since May-June 2023) are “for” a common energy policy among EU Member States.³¹ While the current figures are unchanged since May-June 2023, there has been a very gradual decline in recent years, since the high point of 77% in 2020-2021. However, support has generally been stable over time (between 70% and 77% since 2014).

One in five (20%, no change) are “against” this policy, while 7% (no change) either say they don’t know or do not give an answer. At least half of all respondents in each Member State are “for” a common energy policy (unchanged since May-June 2023), although levels of support range from 81% in each of Belgium, Spain, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Portugal, to 50% in Czechia and 55% in both Bulgaria and Finland.

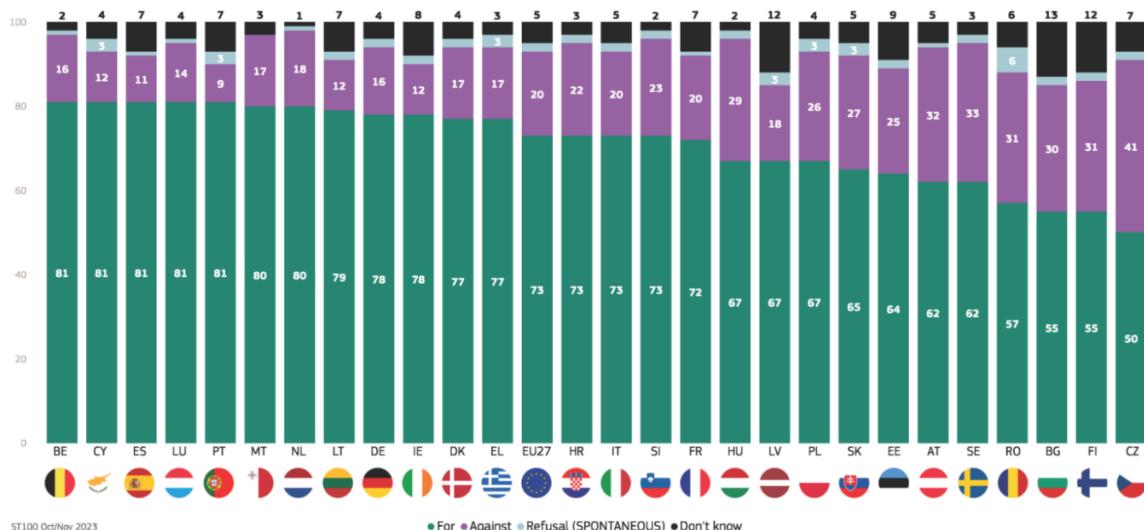
QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



The largest increase can be observed in Slovakia (65%, +6 percentage points).

QB2.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common energy policy among EU Member States (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ● Against ● Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

Since May-June 2023, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has increased in six countries (compared with 16 in the previous survey).

In contrast, support has declined in 17 countries, most notably in Malta (80%, -10 pp) and Czechia (50%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in four Member States.

QB2.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common energy policy among EU Member States (%)

	EU	SK	DK	AT	ES	FR	BE	DE	IT	PL	RO	SI	CY	LV	EL	HR	PT	LT	LU	IE	HU	FI	CZ	MT		
For	Oct/Nov 2023	73	65	77	80	62	81	72	81	78	73	67	55	61	81	67	77	73	81	62	78	67	55	90	80	
	Δ May/June 2023	-	▲6	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	-	-	-	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼10	
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	20	27	17	18	52	11	20	16	16	16	20	26	31	23	30	25	12	18	17	22	9	12	14	33	12
	Δ May/June 2023	-	▼6	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	-	▼2	▼2	-	▼3	▲3	▲1	▲3	-	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
	Δ May/June 2023	-	▲1	▲1	-	▼1	-	-	-	▲1	-	-	▲2	▲1	-	-	▲1	-	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	-	-	▼1	-
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	5	5	4	1	5	7	7	2	4	5	4	6	2	13	9	4	12	3	3	7	7	4	3	8	2
	Δ May/June 2023	-	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	-	-	-	▲1	▲2	-	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2	-	▲3	▼1	▲5	-	▲1

³¹ QB2.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States

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The **socio-demographic data** illustrate that a majority in each group are “for” a common energy policy.

Support is highest amongst managers, self-employed workers and students (all 79%), those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (both 78%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

Support is lowest amongst unemployed respondents (65%), those with a negative image of the EU (50%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (62%).

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

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	73	20	2	5
Gender				
Man	73	21	2	4
Woman	72	19	2	7
Age				
15-24	76	16	2	6
25-39	74	20	2	4
40-54	72	22	2	4
55 +	71	21	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	67	21	3	9
16-19	70	23	2	5
20+	77	18	2	3
Still studying	79	13	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	79	17	1	3
Managers	79	17	2	2
Other white collars	73	21	1	5
Manual workers	69	25	2	4
House persons	67	21	2	10
Unemployed	65	26	2	7
Retired	71	20	2	7
Students	79	13	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	62	28	2	8
From time to time	68	25	2	5
Almost never/ Never	76	17	2	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	66	23	2	9
The lower middle class	72	22	2	4
The middle class	75	19	2	4
The upper middle class	78	17	2	3
The upper class	78	16	2	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	86	10	1	3
Neutral	69	21	3	7
Negative	50	43	2	5



VI. A digital single market within The EU

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

More than six in ten are “for” a digital single market within the EU.

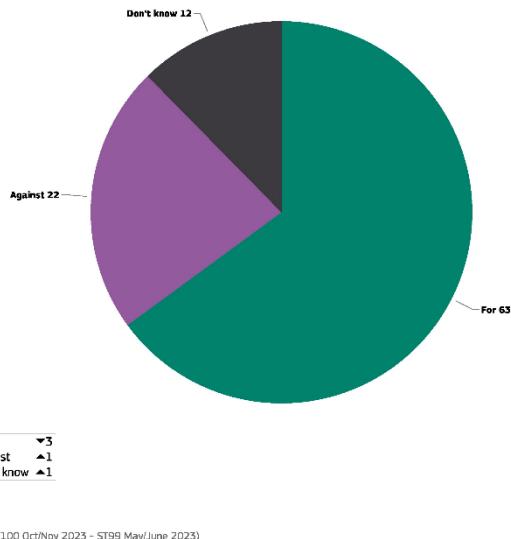
Over six in ten Europeans (63%) say they are in favour of a single digital market within the EU.³² This proportion has fallen slightly since May-June 2023, decreasing by 3 percentage points.

The proportion “against” a digital single market has increased by one percentage point to 22%, while 15% (+2 pp) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

A majority of respondents in each Member State (no change since May-June 2023) are “for” a single digital market within the EU. Proportions range from 81% in Malta, 76% in Lithuania and 74% in both Croatia and Slovakia, to 43% in Sweden (vs 26% “against”) and 47% in Bulgaria (vs 28%).

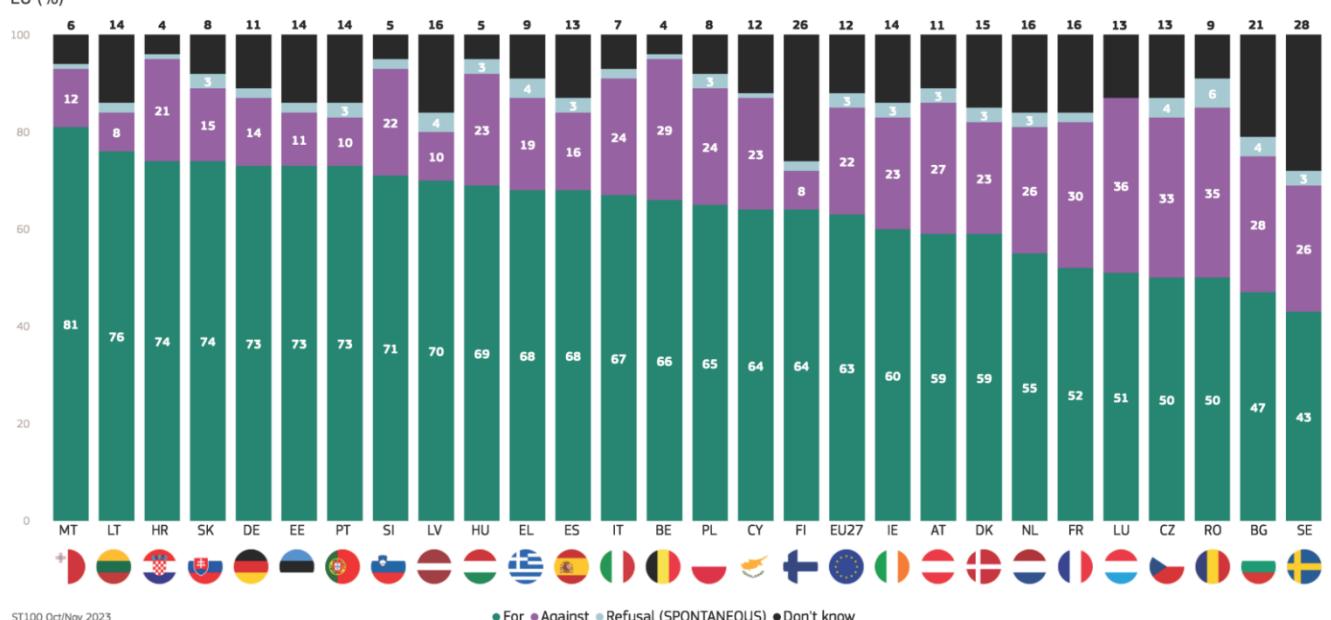
It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who say they don’t know or do not answer is particularly high in Sweden (31%), Finland (28%) and Bulgaria (25%).

QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A digital single market within the EU (EU27) (%)



▲ (ST100 Oct/Nov 2023 - ST99 May/June 2023)

QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A digital single market within the EU (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● For ■ Against □ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) • Don't know

³² QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

In three countries, support for a single digital market has increased since May-June 2023 (compared with 16 in the previous survey), with no increases of more than two percentage points.

Support has declined in 22 Member States, most strikingly in Luxembourg (51%, -17 pp), Ireland (60%, -13 pp) and Cyprus (64%, -12 pp). There has been no change in Denmark (59%) and Finland (64%).

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU (%)

	EU27	AT	SK	BG	DK	FI	ES	NL	RO	DE	HR	IT	LT	PL	PT	SE	EE	FR	LV	EL	MT	SI	BE	HU	CZ	CY	IE	LU	
For	Oct/Nov 2023	63	59	74	47	59	64	68	55	50	73	74	67	76	65	73	43	73	52	70	68	81	71	66	69	50	64	60	51
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼13	▼17	
Against	Oct/Nov 2023	22	27	15	28	23	8	16	26	35	14	21	24	8	24	10	26	11	30	10	19	12	22	29	23	33	23	23	36
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▼5	=	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲5	▲7	▲5	▲10	▲9	▲13
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	6	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	0
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▼4	▲1	▼1
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	12	11	8	21	15	26	13	16	9	11	4	7	14	8	14	28	14	16	16	9	6	5	4	5	13	12	14	13
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼3	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲5

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents in nearly all **socio-demographic** groups are “for” a digital single market within the EU, with the strongest support seen amongst managers (72%), self-employed people (71%), students (70%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper class of society (73%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (78%).

Respondents who have a negative image of the EU are more likely to oppose rather than support a digital single market within the EU (45% vs 38%). Levels of support are also relatively low among those who left education at the age of 15 or below (55%), unemployed respondents (55%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (49%).

QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A digital single market within the EU
 (% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	63	22	3	12
Gender				
Man	66	23	2	9
Woman	62	21	3	14
Age				
15-24	66	22	2	10
25-39	65	23	2	10
40-54	67	22	2	9
55 +	59	22	4	15
Education (End of)				
15-	55	21	4	20
16-19	63	24	2	11
20+	67	20	3	10
Still studying	70	19	2	9
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	71	19	2	8
Managers	72	18	2	8
Other white collars	67	22	2	9
Manual workers	62	26	2	10
House persons	57	23	2	18
Unemployed	55	26	3	16
Retired	58	22	4	16
Students	70	19	2	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	49	31	4	16
From time to time	59	27	3	11
Almost never/ Never	67	19	3	11
Consider belonging to				
The working class	56	23	3	18
The lower middle class	61	26	2	11
The middle class	67	21	3	9
The upper middle class	67	20	2	11
The upper class	73	17	2	8
Image of the EU				
Positive	78	12	2	8
Neutral	59	24	3	14
Negative	38	45	3	14

