



Special Eurobarometer 531 Autumn 2022

# Key Challenges of our Times – Autumn 2022

Full Report

Fieldwork: October-November 2022

**KANTAR** 

Survey conducted by Kantar at the request of the European Commission,
Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication

(DG COMM "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer Unit")

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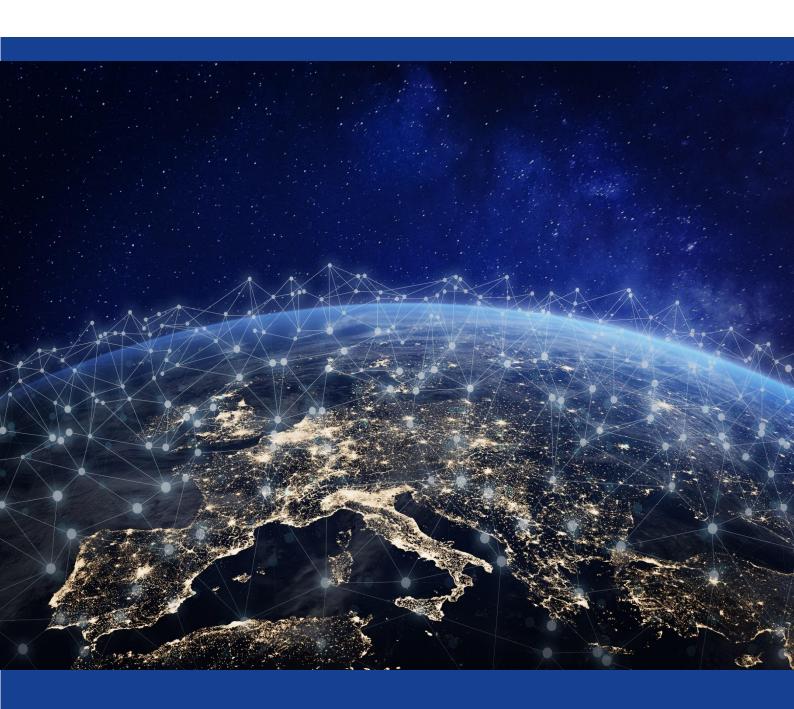
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# **INTRODUCTION**



This report presents the results of the Special Eurobarometer survey n° 531 (EB98.1) carried out between 12 October and 7 November 2022 in the 27 EU Member States. It focuses on the key challenges of our times, particularly on issues relating to energy security in the EU and the EU's response to Russia's war on Ukraine.

#### The war in Ukraine and the energy crisis

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has had a profound impact on Europe and across the world. It has triggered concerns about security in Europe, with the war at the EU's doorstep. It has also raised serious concerns about energy issues, in particular about rising energy costs, and energy security. Increasing energy prices are a significant factor in rising inflation, causing challenging economic conditions. Europeans are increasingly pessimistic about their life in general over the next 12 months, with the optimism index falling sharply in 2022 into negative territory for the first time since measurement began in 1996. Furthermore, rising prices, the cost of living and inflation are considered to be the main issue facing the EU<sup>2</sup>, Member States and individual citizens<sup>3</sup> at the moment.

Russia has weaponised energy by suspending gas deliveries to several Member States and subsequently cutting off most natural gas flows to Europe. The NordStream 1 pipeline has been shut down since late August 2022, and on 22 November, Gazprom threatened to further reduce gas coming to Europe via Ukraine.<sup>4,5</sup>

The European Commission has been working hard to address the energy crisis and alleviate the energy cost pressures on citizens and companies. Despite the significant drop in Russian energy supplies - from 45% of gas imports in 2021 to just 14% in September 2022 - Europe has managed to find alternative supplies and reduced its demand to compensate for the shortfall.<sup>6</sup> The Commission has also enacted several measures, including the RePowerEU Plan to end dependency on Russian fossil fuels as soon as possible by focusing on saving energy, diversifying energy supplies and accelerating the move to clean energy. 7,

#### The economy

Economic indicators are naturally impacted by the international context and the energy crisis: although GDP growth in 2022 is predicted to be 3.3% in the EU (3.2% in the euro area), inflationary pressures mean it is expected to contract to a predicted 0.3% in 2023.8

Inflation continues to be higher than expected. The prediction for 2022 annual inflation has been revised upwards in the Autumn Economic Forecast to 9.3% and 8.5% in the euro area, with the expectation that it will not moderate significantly until 2024. Inflation is eroding households' spending power and eating into any pandemic-related savings. This, combined with the impact of the energy crisis, means the EU, the euro area and most Member States are expected to be in recession in the last guarter of 2022. The economic contraction is expected to continue in the first guarter of 2023.9

However, in spite of the challenging economic environment, the labour market is buoyant, with unemployment the lowest it has been in decades, remaining at a record low of 6% in September 2022. 10

#### About the survey

This survey was designed to measure the opinions of Europeans in the 27 Member States about their views on the main concerns for Europe and issues relating to the energy crisis. It covers the following areas:

- Citizens' opinions about the most important issues currently facing the EU;
- The personal financial impact of the war in Ukraine and satisfaction with the EU's response to Russia's invasion;
- Opinions about transitioning to renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, and taking personal action to reduce energy consumption.

Where possible, results from this survey will be compared to previous waves.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2693

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See section I "The main concerns of Europeans" of this report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2693

<sup>4</sup> https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-11-22/gazprom-threatens-toreduce-gas-flows-to-europe-via-ukraine?leadSource=uverify%20wall

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60131520

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/euaction-address-energy-crisis\_en

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-greendeal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe\_en

<sup>8</sup> https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\_22\_6782

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-

forecasts/autumn-2022-economic-forecast-eu-economy-turning-point\_en

https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-

forecasts/autumn-2022-economic-forecast-eu-economy-turning-point\_en

#### Methodology

This survey was carried out by the Kantar Public network between 12 October and 7 November 2022 in the 27 EU Member States. Some 26,431 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit). Eurobarometer surveys are conducted face-to-face<sup>11</sup> in people's homes or on their doorstep, in the national language. In all countries, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation<sup>12</sup> (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, Member States 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	The 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		

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non 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 people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.

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

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 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$  In Denmark and Czechia, some interviews were conducted via computer assisted video interview (CAVI) technique. The interviewer administrates the questionnaire to the respondent via video, where both parts can see each other: the conditions of interviews are very similar to that of face-to-face.

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



# Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the predominant and increasing concern of Europeans

- More than four in ten (42%) respondents say rising prices / inflation / the cost of living is the most important issue facing the EU at the moment, an increase of eight percentage points since April-May 2022. It is the most mentioned issue in 18 EU Member States;
- Energy supply (29%) is the second most mentioned concern, followed by the international situation (20%), the economic situation (19%) and the environment and climate change (17%).

The war has had serious financial consequences for the majority of respondents. With slight decrease in numbers, most Europeans remain satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

- The majority (59%) of respondents agree that the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, and this is the view of the majority in 19 Member States;
- Despite a decrease of five percentage points since April-May 2022, the majority (54%) also say they are satisfied with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The majority in 19 countries say they are satisfied with the EU's response, although there is considerable variation: from 83% in Denmark to 48% in France.

There is strong support for investing in renewables and increasing energy efficiency, and a large majority is also taking or planning to take personal action to reduce energy consumption

- More than eight in ten (84%) respondents agree the EU should invest massively in renewable energy, such as wind and solar power. More than seven in ten in each Member State agrees;
- 81% agree increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make the EU less dependent on energy producers outside the EU. More than seven in ten in each Member State agrees;
- Across the EU, 79% agree EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, and at least six in ten in each Member State agrees;
- 78% of respondents agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future, and the majority in each country also agrees;
- 77% agree that, in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price paid for energy consumption, and more than six in ten in each Member State agrees.

# I.THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS



# Rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the main concern of Europeans – by a considerable margin

More than four in ten (42%) respondents say rising prices / inflation / the cost of living is the most important issue facing the EU at the moment.  $^{13}$  This is the only issue of the 14 items included in the question that is mentioned by at least three in ten respondents. Furthermore, mentions of this issue have increased by eight percentage points since June–July 2022 $^{14}$ , maintaining its rank in the first position.

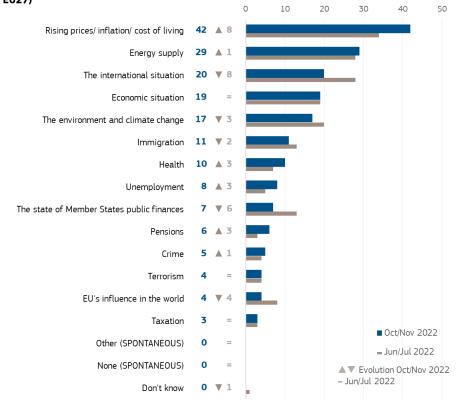
As was the case in June-July 2022, energy supply is the second most mentioned issue (29%, +1 percentage point). Although it has declined in mentions by eight points, the international situation maintains its third place, with one in five (20%) saying this is the main issue for the EU at the moment.

At least one in ten say the main issue facing the EU at the moment is the economic situation (19%, no change), moving it from fifth to fourth position, while the environment and climate change (17%, -3 pp) drops from the fourth to the fifth position. Immigration has risen from seventh to sixth position (11%, -2 pp), while health (10%, +3 pp) has moved from ninth to the seventh position.

Ranking eighth (up from tenth in June-July 2022), unemployment is mentioned by 8% (+3 pp), while 7% (-6 pp) mention the state of Member States' public finances, which has dropped from sixth to the ninth position. Pensions (6%, +3 pp), rank tenth, up from the fourteenth position in the last survey, while crime (5%, +1 pp), ranks eleventh.

Less than one in twenty say terrorism (4%, =), the EU's influence in the world (4%, -4 pp) or taxation (3%, =) are the most important issues facing the EU at the moment.

QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU27)



 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 13}$  QC2. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

 $<sup>^{14}</sup>$  Trend comparisons for this question relate to EB97.5 in June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

The national results show rising prices /inflation / cost of living ranks as the main concern in 18 Member States and is mentioned by at least half in Ireland (60%), Lithuania, Czechia and Portugal (53% each). This is the second most mentioned issue in eight countries. In all but two countries, mentions of rising prices / inflation / cost of living have increased. In 11 Member States, the increase is at least ten percentage points, with the largest seen in Portugal (53%, +31pp), Lithuania (53%, +17 pp) and Greece (39%, +16 pp). The exceptions are Latvia (40%, -2 pp) and Slovakia (36%, -6 pp).

**Energy supply** is the most mentioned issue in five countries: Slovenia (48%), Estonia (46%), Hungary and Greece (42%) and Finland (39%). It is the second most mentioned issue in 12 countries and the third most mentioned in eight countries. In 23 countries, energy supply is mentioned more often than it was in June-July 2022, and this is particularly the case in Hungary (42%, +17 pp), Finland (39%, +12 pp), and Lithuania (34%, +10 pp). Mentions have declined slightly (less than 5 pp) in four countries and remain unchanged in Slovakia (40%).

The environment and climate change ranks first amongst all issues for respondents in Sweden (49%) as well as in the Netherlands and Denmark (both 40%). It ranks second in Luxembourg (28%) and France (25%) and third in Malta (19%) and Belgium (18%). Compared to June-July 2022, mentions have declined in 19 countries, including Ireland (14%, -7 pp) and Slovakia (6%, -7 pp), but increased in four countries, including Denmark (40%, +8 pp).

**Immigration** is the only other issue that ranks first in any country, being the most mentioned issue in Cyprus (39%). It ranks third amongst respondents in Austria (23%). Mentions of immigration have declined in 22 countries since June-July 2022, with the largest drops seen in Cyprus (39%, -11 pp) and Estonia (8%, -11 pp). In contrast, mentions of immigration have increased in Austria (23%, +11 pp).

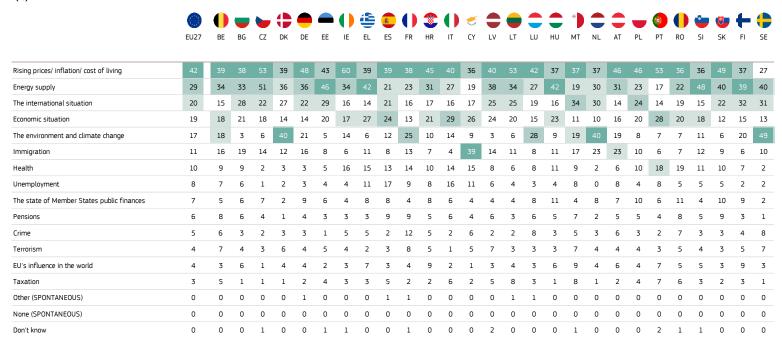
No other issues rank in the first position at the national level. However, the international situation ranks second in Malta (34%) and Poland (24%) and third in a further 11 countries. Mentions have declined in all but one country since June-July 2022, and in 11 countries, the decrease is at least ten percentage points. The largest declines in mentions of the international situation are seen in Greece (14%, -20 pp) and Portugal (14%, -20 pp). In contrast, mentions of the international situation have increased in Malta (34%, +6 pp).

**Health** is the only other issue that appears in the top three in any country, ranking third amongst respondents in Portugal (18%, +9 pp). Mentions of health also increased in Ireland (16%, +9 pp).

Although not ranking in the top three issues, mentions of the economic situation have increased considerably in Greece since June-July 2022 (27%, +11 pp).

QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(%)



2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the seven most mentioned issues. Although rising prices / inflation / cost of living is the most mentioned issue across all groups, there are some interesting differences:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say **rising prices / inflation / cost of living** or the **environment and climate change** are the most important issues facing the EU at the moment. For example, 46% of those aged 15-24 mention rising prices / inflation / cost of living, compared to 39% of those aged 55 and older;
- The higher the education of the respondents, the more likely they are to mention energy supply, the international situation or the environment and climate change, and the less likely they are to mention health. Almost one quarter (24%) who completed their education aged 20 or older mentioned the environment and climate change, compared to 10% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger;
- Students (26%) and managers (24%) are more likely than other occupation groups to mention the environment and climate change;

- The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to mention the energy supply, the international situation or the environment and climate change;
- Those who consider they are part of the working class (48%) or the lower middle class (46%) are more likely than those who consider they belong to higher classes on the social ladder, to mention **rising prices / inflation / cost of living**. Those considering themselves belonging to the upper middle (27%) or upper class (23%) are the most likely to mention **the environment and climate change**;
- Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the EU are more likely to mention the **energy supply**, **the international situation** or **the environment and climate change** than respondents with a negative image. For example, 34% of the respondents with a positive image of the EU mention energy supply as the main issue facing the EU at the moment, compared to 25% of those having a negative or neutral image. In contrast, respondents with a negative image of the EU are more likely to mention **immigration** (17% vs 10% with a positive image of the EU).

QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Energy supply	The international situation	Economic situation	The environment and climate change	Immigration	Health
EU27	42	29	20	19	17	11	10
Gender  Man  Woman	41	31	21	19	17	12	9
	43	28	19	19	18	11	11
Age 15-24 25-39 40-54 55 +	46	25	17	18	25	9	9
	44	29	20	22	19	10	10
	43	30	20	20	16	12	9
	39	31	21	18	15	13	11
Education (End of)  15-  16-19  20+  Still studying	43	24	15	19	10	10	15
	44	29	18	20	13	12	10
	38	33	25	19	24	12	8
	44	26	20	18	26	9	8
Socio-professional category Self- employed Managers Other white collars Manual workers House persons Unemployed Retired Students	42 41 42 44 49 46 38 44	30 34 31 27 25 25 31 26	23 25 21 17 14 17 21	20 20 20 20 22 22 22 16 18	18 24 18 14 11 16 15	10 11 12 12 8 11 14 9	9 8 9 10 14 12 11 8
Difficulties paying bills  Most of the time  From time to time  Almost never/ Never	46	25	15	21	9	10	11
	43	27	16	21	15	10	13
	41	31	23	18	20	12	8
Consider belonging to The working class The lower middle class The middle class The upper middle class The upper class	48	26	18	19	12	11	11
	46	31	18	18	16	11	11
	39	31	20	20	18	12	10
	36	31	29	19	27	13	6
	38	30	26	14	23	14	6
Image of the EU Total 'Positive' Neutral Total 'Negative'	41	34	24	18	22	10	8
	43	25	17	19	16	12	12
	44	25	15	22	8	17	10

The seven top items mentioned by Europeans

# II. ENERGY SECURITY IN THE EU



# Large majority of Europeans agree with a range of EU measures to improve energy security

More than eight in ten (84%, -1 percentage point since April-May 2022) agree **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, while 12% disagree and 4% say they don't know.<sup>15</sup>

Almost as many (81%) agree that **increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, although this represents a six-point decrease since April-May 2022. More than one in ten disagree (14%), while 5% say they don't know.

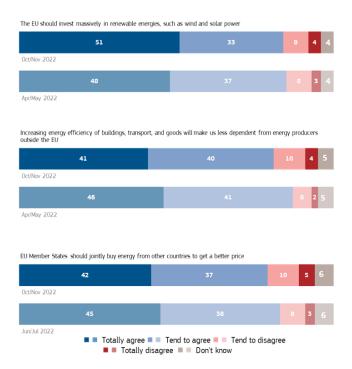
Almost eight in ten (79%) agree **EU Member States should** jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.

This is a four-point decrease compared to June-July 2022. <sup>16</sup> More than one in ten (15%) disagree, while 6% say they don't know.

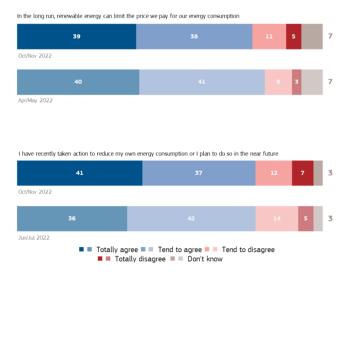
More than three quarters (77%, -4 pp since April-May 2022) agree in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption.<sup>17</sup> More than one in ten (16%) disagree, while 7% say they don't know.

More than three quarters (78%, no change since June-July 2022)<sup>18</sup> also agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption, or they plan to do so in the near **future**. Almost one in five (19%) disagree, while 3% say they don't know

#### QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)



#### QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 3.1 The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power; 3.2 Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU; 3.3 EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

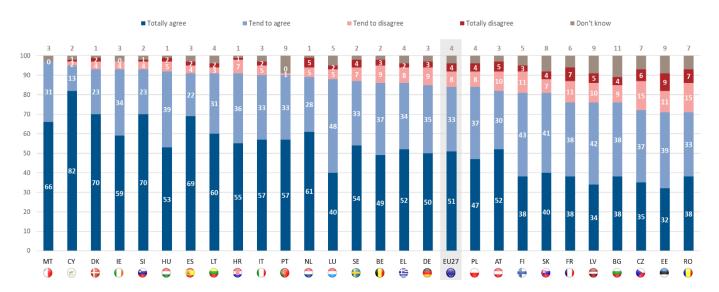
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 3.4 In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (M); 3.5 I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

More than seven in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with proportions ranging from 97% in Malta, 95% in Cyprus and 93% in Denmark, Ireland and Slovenia to 71% in Romania and Estonia and 72% in Czechia. The proportion of respondents who 'totally agree' is exceptionally high in Cyprus (82%), as well as Denmark and Slovenia (both 70%).

QC3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power)

At a national level, there have generally only been slight changes in opinion since April-May 2022 (lower than 5 percentage points), with the most notable decline in the agreement of eight percentage points in Poland (84%) and a decline of six points in Estonia (71%).

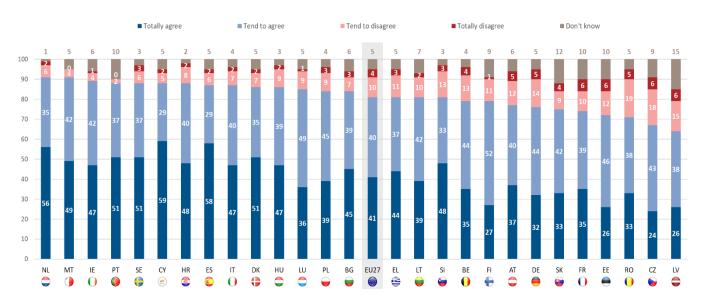


The majority of respondents in each Member State agree that increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU. Agreement is most widespread in Malta, the Netherlands (both 91%) and Ireland (89%) but is also the majority opinion in Latvia (64%), Czechia (67%) and Romania (71%).

More than one in five respondents in each country 'totally agree' with this statement.

Compared to April-May 2022, agreement has declined in 24 countries, including Latvia (64%, -13 percentage points), Belgium (79%, -11 pp) and France (74%, -11 pp). There are no notable increases and no change in opinion in Austria (77%).

QC3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU)

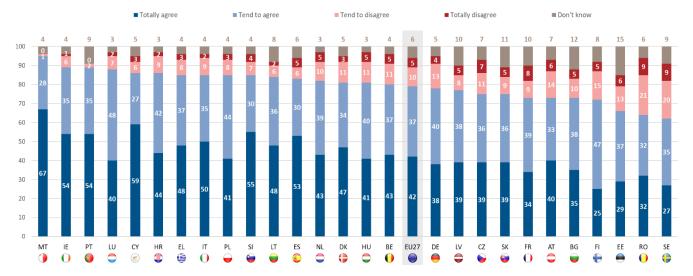


More than six in ten respondents in each EU Member State agree EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price. More than nine in ten respondents in Malta (95%) and almost nine in ten in Ireland and Portugal (both 89%) agree, as do 62% in Sweden, 64% in Romania and 66% in Estonia.

There are seven countries where at least half 'totally agree' with this idea: Malta (67%), Cyprus (59%), Slovenia (55%), Ireland, Portugal (both 54%), Spain (53%) and Italy (50%).

QC3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price)

In 22 countries, respondents are now less likely to agree than they were in June-July 2022, with the most significant declines observed in Sweden (62%, -16 percentage points), Estonia (66%, -14 pp) and Belgium (80%, -9 pp). <sup>19</sup> In contrast, agreement has increased in two countries, including Bulgaria (73%, +5 pp) and Malta (95%, +2 pp), and remains unchanged in Italy (85%), Slovenia (85%) and Slovakia (75%).



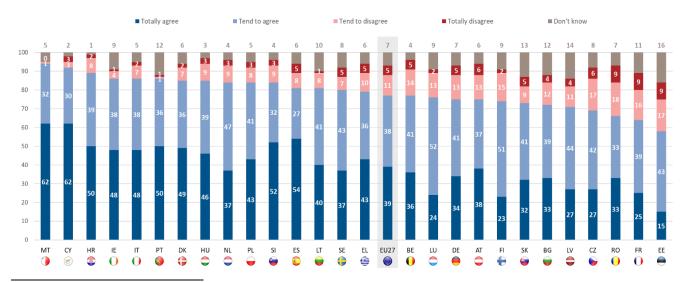
The majority of respondents in each EU Member State agree that in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption, although proportions range from 94% in Malta, 92% in Cyprus and 89% in Croatia to 58% in Estonia, 64% in France and 66% in Romania.

There are six countries where at least half 'totally agree': Malta, Cyprus (both 62%), Spain (54%), Slovenia (52%), as well as Portugal and Croatia (both 50%).

QC3.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(% - In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption)

Agreement has declined in 18 countries since April-May 2022, with the largest seen in France (64%, -14 percentage points), Belgium (77%, -8 pp) and Spain (81%, -6 pp). Agreement has risen in six countries, including Malta (94%, +6 pp) and Czechia (69%, +5 pp), and remains unchanged in Hungary (85%), Ireland (86%) and Germany (75%).



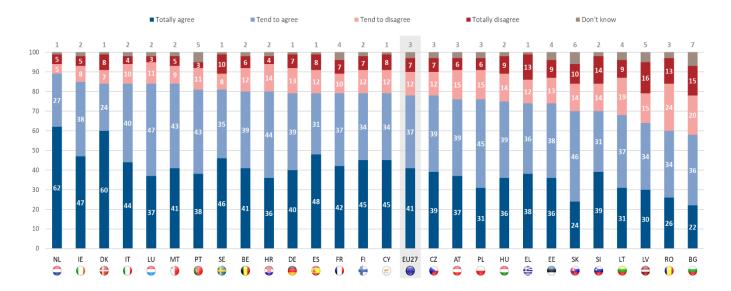
 $<sup>^{19}</sup>$  Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

In every Member State, the vast majority of respondents agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future. Agreement is most widespread in the Netherlands (89%), Ireland (85%) and Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and Malta (84% each), particularly compared to Bulgaria (58%), Romania (60%) and Latvia (64%).

The Netherlands (62%) and Denmark (60%) are the only countries where at least half say they 'totally agree".

The trends since June-July 2022 are mixed.<sup>20</sup> In 13 countries, respondents are now more likely to agree, with the largest increases seen in Portugal (81%, +12 percentage points), Sweden (81%, +9 pp) and Denmark (84%, +8 pp). In contrast, agreement has declined in 11 countries, including Malta (84%, -8 pp) and Poland (76%, -6 pp). There has been no change in agreement in Germany (79%), Latvia (64%) or Luxembourg (84%).

QC3.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future)



Given the high levels of agreement with each statement, it is perhaps not surprising that there are relatively few notable differences when comparing **socio-demographic groups**.

Respondents aged 15-24 are less likely than older respondents to agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future (72%) or that the EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (75%).

The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree with each statement. For example, 85% who completed their education aged 20 or older agree that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, compared to 76% who completed their education aged 15 or younger.

Across occupation groups, managers are consistently amongst the most likely to agree with each statement, while house persons are consistently amongst the least likely to agree. The analysis also highlights that respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are the least likely to agree with each statement when compared to those who experience fewer difficulties.

Finally, respondents with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to agree with each statement than those with a negative view. For example, 92% of those with a positive image agree **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, compared to 67% of those who have a negative image.

 $<sup>^{20}</sup>$  Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June–July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April–May 2022.

QC3.1-5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU, Total 'Agree')

	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU	EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price	In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption	I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future
EU27	84	81	79	77	78
R Gender					
Man	85	82	80	79	78
Woman	85	80	79	76	79
<b>⊞</b> Age					
15-24	86	80	75	77	72
25-39	85	83	78	80	78
40-54	85	81	78	79	81
55 +	84	80	81	75	78
Education (End of)					
15-	82	76	78	73	76
16-19	83	79	79	77	77
20+	87	85	80	79	81
Still studying	89	85	78	82	75
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	86	84	79	79	83
Managers	88	87	81	82	84
Other white collars  Manual workers	87 82	83 78	82 76	82 75	81 76
House persons	79	78 74	76 75	75 70	76 76
Unemployed	82	77	77	73	74
Retired	83	79	80	75	77
Students	89	85	78	82	75
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	75	69	70	65	73
From time to time	84	81	80	78	78
Almost never/ Never	86	82	79	79	79
Consider belonging to					
The working class	81	77	75	71	73
The lower middle class	84	79	78	76	76
The middle class	86	83	81	81	81
The upper middle class	86	87	81	81	84
The upper class	86	75	77	75	80
Image of the EU					
Total 'Positive'	92	89	86	87	84
Neutral	82	77	77	74	75
Total 'Negative'	67	65	63	59	70

# III. RUSSIA'S WAR ON UKRAINE AND THE EU'S RESPONSE

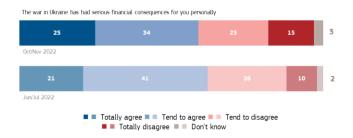


# 1. Consequences of Russia's war on Ukraine

Almost six in ten agree the personal financial consequences of the war in Ukraine have been serious

The majority (59%) of respondents agree the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally – in fact, one quarter (25%) 'totally agree' and 34% 'tend to agree'. A minority (38%) disagree, while 3% say they don't know. There has been a slight decline in agreement since June-July 2022 (-3 percentage points). <sup>22</sup>

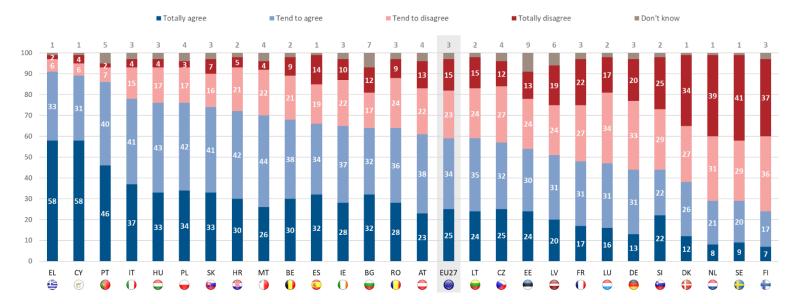
QC3.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - EU)



In 19 countries, the majority of respondents agree the war in Ukraine has had serious personal financial consequences for them, with the highest levels of agreement seen in Greece (91%), Cyprus (89%) and Portugal (86%). In fact, in these three countries, a majority of the respondents totally agree. At the other end of the scale, fewer than three in ten respondents in Finland (24%), and Sweden and the Netherlands (both 29%) agree.

Agreement has declined in 23 countries since June-July 2022, with the most significant seen in Sweden (29%, -18 percentage points), Finland (24%, -17 pp), Czechia (57%, -15 pp), Latvia (51%, -13 pp), Slovenia (44%, -10 pp) and Denmark (38%, -10 pp). In contrast, it has increased by 11 percentage points in Italy (78%).

QC3.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (% - The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> QC3.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally

 $<sup>^{22}</sup>$  Comparison for this question is against EB97.5 from June-July 2022, as the question was not asked in EB97.3 in April-May 2022.

An analysis of the **socio-demographic variables** shows the majority in almost all groups agree the war in Ukraine has had serious personal financial consequences for them. However, there are some exceptions: managers are more likely to disagree than agree (51% vs 49% 'agree'), as are those who consider themselves belonging to the upper middle (35% vs 65%) or upper class (49% vs 50%). In addition, opinion is divided amongst those who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills (48% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree).

The analysis also highlights respondents aged 25-39 are the most likely to agree they have had serious personal financial consequences as a result of the war, particularly compared to those aged 15-24 (55%). In addition, the earlier a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to agree: 70% who completed their education aged 15 or younger do so, compared to 51% who completed theirs aged 20 or older.

Across occupation groups, managers (48%), students (53%) and retired persons (56%) are less likely to agree than other groups, particularly the unemployed (68%) and house persons (67%).

The more difficulties a respondent has paying bills, the more likely they are to agree the war in Ukraine has had serious personal financial consequences for them: 80% who have difficulties most of the time agree, compared to 49% who never or almost never have difficulties. The analysis also shows the lower a respondent places themselves on the social ladder, the more likely they are to agree.

Finally, respondents with a negative image of the EU (63%) are more likely to agree than those with a positive image (57%).

QC3.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally (% - EU)

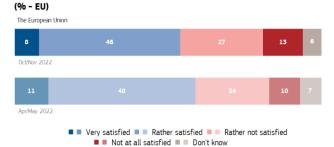
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	25	34	23	15	3	59	38
🖳 Gender							
Man	25	33	24	16	2	58	40
Woman	26	35	22	14	3	61	36
⊞ Age							
15-24	22	33	25	16	4	55	41
25-39	27	36	23	13	1	63	36
40-54	26	35	24	13	2	61	37
55 +	25	33	22	16	4	58	38
Education (End of)							
15-	33	37	16	10	4	70	26
16-19	28	36	22	12	2	64	34
20+	20	31	27	20	2	51	47
Still studying	21	32	25	18	4	53	43
Socio-professional category	2.0	2.0	0.0				2.7
Self- employed	28	32	23	14	3	60	37
Managers Other white college	18	30	30	21 12	1	48 64	51
Other white collars  Manual workers	27 28	37 37	22 22	11	2 2	65	34 33
House persons	31	36	18	12	3	67	30
Unemployed	33	35	18	11	3	68	29
Retired	24	32	22	18	4	56	40
Students	21	32	25	18	4	53	43
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	48	32	10	6	4	80	16
From time to time	32	42	18	6	2	74	24
Almost never/ Never	19	30	28	21	2	49	49
Consider belonging to							
The working class	33	37	17	10	3	70	27
The lower middle class	27	38	22	10	3	65	32
The middle class	24	34	25	15	2	58	40
The upper middle class	13	22	30	33	2	35	63
The upper class	22	27	24	26	1	49	50
Image of the EU							
Total 'Positive'	24	33	24	17	2	57	41
Neutral	_	_	_			_	_
Total 'Negative'	25 30	36 33	23 20	13 14	3	61 63	36 34

# 2. The EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

# The majority are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine

The majority (54%) say they are satisfied with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, despite a decline of five percentage points since April-May 2022.<sup>23</sup> Fewer than one in ten (8%) say they are 'very satisfied'. Four in ten respondents (40%, +6 percentage points) are dissatisfied with the EU's response, while 6% (-1 pp) say they don't know.

QC2. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...?

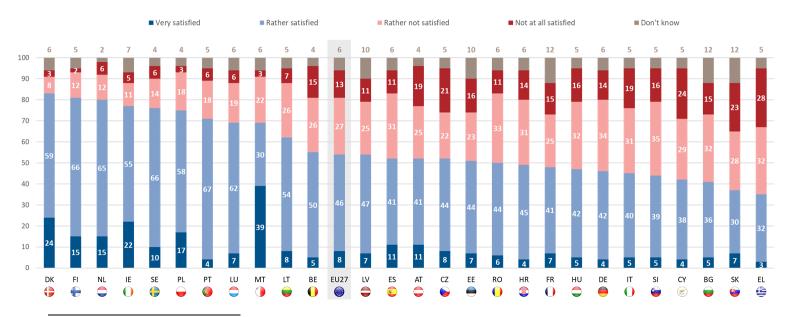


There are 19 countries where a majority is satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, although proportions range from 83% in Denmark, 81% in Finland and 80% in the Netherlands to 48% in France (vs 40% 'disagree') and 49% in Croatia (vs 45% 'disagree'). In three countries, more than one in five say they are 'very satisfied': Malta (39%), Denmark (24%) and Ireland (22%).

In the remaining eight countries, the majority are dissatisfied, with the highest levels seen in Greece (60% vs 35% 'satisfied'), Cyprus (53% vs 42%), Slovenia (51% vs 44%) and Slovakia (51% vs 37%).

Agreement has declined in 19 countries compared to April-May 2022, with the largest decreases seen in Hungary (47%, -17 percentage points), Belgium (55%, -14 pp), Romania (50%, -13 pp) and Germany (46%, -11 pp). In contrast, it has increased in seven countries, including Estonia (51%, +9 pp) and the Netherlands (80%, +8 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Poland.

QC2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...? (% - The European Union)



 $<sup>^{23}</sup>$  QC2. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...? The European Union

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates those who completed their education aged 20 or older (62%) are much more likely to be satisfied than those who completed theirs at a younger age, particularly those who finished at age 15 or younger (43%). In fact, a majority of those who completed education aged 15 or younger are dissatisfied (49%).

Across occupation groups, satisfaction levels vary from 65% of managers to 40% of house persons. Dissatisfaction is the majority view amongst house persons (50% vs 40% 'agree') and the unemployed (47% vs 44%).

The fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be satisfied: 60% with the least difficulties are satisfied compared to 46% who have difficulties paying bills from time to time (vs 48% 'not satisfied') and 36% who have difficulties most of the time (vs 56% 'not satisfied').

The analysis also shows the higher up the social ladder respondents place themselves, the more likely they are to be satisfied: 71% who consider belonging to the upper class are satisfied compared to 45% who consider themselves part of the working class (where 47% are dissatisfied).

Finally, respondents who have a positive image of the EU (76%) are much more likely to be satisfied with the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine than those with a negative image (16%).

QC2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...? The European Union

,							
	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
EU27	8	46	27	13	6	54	40
👨 Gender							
Man	9	46	26	14	5	55	40
Woman	7	45	27	13	8	52	40
苗 Age							
15-24	7	48	26	10	9	55	36
25-39	7	48	27	12	6	55	39
40-54	8	44	29	14	5	52	43
55 +	9	44	26	14	7	53	40
Education (End of)							
15-	6	37	31	18	8	43	49
16-19	7	42	30	15	6	49	45
20+	10	52	23	10	5	62	33
Still studying	8	50	25	9	8	58	34
Socio-professional category			,				
Self- employed	9	45	26	15	5	54	41
Managers	10	54	23	10	3	64	33
Other white collars	8	49	27	11	5	57	38
Manual workers House persons	7 5	41 35	31 32	15 18	6 10	48 40	46 50
Unemployed	6	38	30	17	9	40	47
Retired	9	45	25	14	7	54	39
Students	8	50	25	9	8	58	34
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	5	31	29	27	8	36	56
From time to time	5	41	33	15	6	46	48
Almost never/ Never	10	50	24	10	6	60	34
Consider belonging to							
The working class	6	39	31	16	8	45	47
The lower middle class	5	41	31	16	7	46	47
The middle class	9	48	26	12	5	57	38
The upper middle class	13	56	20	8	3	69	28
The upper class	18	53	15	9	5	71	24
Image of the EU	18		,				
Image of the EU Total 'Positive'	18	63	16	4	4	76	20
Image of the EU	18		,				

### CONCLUSION

The results of this survey show that Europeans are increasingly worried about the cost of living. More than four in ten think this is the most important issue facing the EU at the moment, and it is mentioned significantly more than any other issue. Mentions of this issue have also increased considerably in the six months since the question was last asked. Cost of living concerns are compounded by the fact that almost six in ten citizens say the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally.

The fact that energy supply is the second most mentioned concern highlights the impact that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has had on European energy prices and energy security. To address energy security issues, more than eight in ten Europeans agree the EU should massively invest in renewable energy, and this idea is supported by a large majority in every Member State. More than three quarters in the EU agree that, in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price of energy consumption, and a large majority in each Member State agrees.

There is widespread support for united action, with almost eight in ten agreeing that EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, while more than eight in ten agree that increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will reduce dependence on energy producers outside the EU. On both of these issues, a large majority in each Member State agrees.

Europeans are also taking personal action to address the energy crisis, with almost eight in ten saying they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future. A majority in each Member State agree they are taking or planning action to reduce their energy use.

More than half of all respondents are satisfied with the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, despite a decline in satisfaction since April-May 2022. There is also considerable variation in satisfaction between Member States, ranging from 83% in Denmark to 48% in France.

# Technical specifications

Between the 12 October and 7 November 2022, Kantar Public carried out wave 98.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 98.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum.

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random, and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size.

By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the 2 other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the 2 other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members randomly asking for the youngest, second youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule. If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in Finland and Sweden. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,073	12/10/2022	01/11/2022	9,619,330	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,033	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	5,917,534	1.56%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,003	12/10/2022	07/11/2022	8,982,036	2.36%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Kantar Public)	1,003	12/10/2022	01/11/2022	4,891,261	1.29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,500	12/10/2022	31/10/2022	71,677,231	18.87%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,006	13/10/2022	31/10/2022	1,111,597	0.29%
ΙE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,006	13/10/2022	26/10/2022	4,005,909	1.05%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,009	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	9,167,896	2.41%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,018	13/10/2022	25/10/2022	40,639,381	10.70%
FR	France	ESP - Leaderfield	1,002	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	55,700,114	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,007	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	3,461,468	0.91%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,027	12/10/2022	21/10/2022	51,599,668	13.58%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	752,304	0.20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,031	12/10/2022	26/10/2022	1,590,245	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,002	12/10/2022	31/10/2022	2,373,312	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	507	12/10/2022	26/10/2022	533,335	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,043	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	8,313,539	2.19%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	507	12/10/2022	03/11/2022	446,788	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Kantar Netherlands	1,010	12/10/2022	27/10/2022	14,763,684	3.89%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,008	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	7,647,176	2.01%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,014	13/10/2022	25/10/2022	31,982,941	8.42%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,028	12/10/2022	27/10/2022	8,915,624	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1,058	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	16,174,719	4.26%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,002	12/10/2022	02/11/2022	1,791,246	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,004	12/10/2022	25/10/2022	4,591,487	1.21%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,006	12/10/2022	31/10/2022	4,672,932	1.23%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Kantar Public)	1,019	12/10/2022	01/11/2022	8,541,497	2.25%
		TOTAL EU27	26,431	12/10/2022	07/11/2022	379,864,254	100%

<sup>\*</sup> It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI	N° OF CAVI	TOTAL N°
	COUNTRIES	INTERVIEWS	INTERVIEWS	INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,073		1,073
BG	Bulgaria	1,033		1,033
CZ	Czechia	706	297	1,003
DK	Denmark	911	92	1,003
DE	Germany	1,500		1,500
EE	Estonia	1,006		1,006
IE	Ireland	1,006		1,006
EL	Greece	1,009		1,009
ES	Spain	1,018		1,018
FR	France	1,002		1,002
HR	Croatia	1,007		1,007
IT	Italy	1,027		1,027
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia	1,031		1,031
LT	Lithuania	1,002		1,002
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,043		1,043
MT	Malta	507		507
NL	Netherlands	1,010		1,010
AT	Austria	1,008		1,008
PL	Poland	1,014		1,014
PT	Portugal	1,028		1,028
RO	Romania	1,058		1,058
SI	Slovenia	1,002		1,002
SK	Slovakia	1,004		1,004
FI	Finland	1,006		1,006
SE	Sweden	1,019		1,019
	TOTAL EU27	26,042	389	26,431

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

	COUNTRIES	Response rates
BE	Belgium	45.3%
BG	Bulgaria	46.3%
CZ	Czechia	52.2%
DK	Denmark	45.4%
DE	Germany	25.8%
EE	Estonia	42.4%
IE	Ireland	43.4%
EL		29.3%
	Greece	
ES	Spain	31.5%
FR	France	35.9%
HR	Croatia	43.3%
IT	Italy	23.4%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	47.0%
LV	Latvia	33.8%
LT	Lithuania	42.6%
LU	Luxembourg	26.9%
HU	Hungary	61.7%
MT	Malta	80.4%
NL	Netherlands	61.6%
AT	Austria	41.2%
PL	Poland	51.0%
PT	Portugal	41.8%
RO	Romania	61.3%
SI	Slovenia	48.6%
SK	Slovakia	67.8%
FI	Finland	13.3%
SE	Sweden	63.3%

#### Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia and Denmark.)

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

#### Response rates

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 98.1 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar Public, are:

#### Margins of error

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

#### Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

# **Questionnaire**

#### QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAXIMUM TWO ANSWERS)

Crime	1
	2
Economic situation	2
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	3
Taxation	4
Unemployment	5
Terrorism	6
EU's influence in the world	7
The state of Member States public finances	8
Immigration	9
Pensions	10
The environment and climate change	11
Energy supply	12
Health	13
The international situation	14
Other *Fixed *Exclusive	996
None *Fixed *Exclusive	998
Don't know *Fixed *Exclusive	999

#### QC2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by ...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	Very satisfied	Rather satisfied	Rather not satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
The European Union	1	2	3	4	5

#### QC3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – RANDOMISE RESPONSE LIST ITEMS 1-4, WITH KEEPING ITEMS 5, 6 ALWAYS IN ITS POSITION – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know
1	The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	1	2	3	4	5
2	Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU	1	2	3	4	5
3	EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price	1	2	3	4	5
4	In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption	1	2	3	4	5
5	I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future *Fixed	1	2	3	4	5
6	The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally *Fixed	1	2	3	4	5

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

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1	Very positive
2	Fairly positive
3	Neutral
4	Fairly negative
5	Very negative
999	Don't know

# **Annexes**

QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

(70)							_							_					
		-		Economic	situation	Rising prices/	Inflation/ cost of living	ŀ	laxation		onemployment	F		EU's influence in	the world	The state of	public finances	-	Immigration
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022
EU27	0	5	1	19	0	42	8	3	0	8	3	4	0	4	-4	7	-6	11	-2
BG CZ		6 3 2 3 3	1 0 1 1 1 -1	18 21 18 14 14 20	0 -3 -1 0 -1 2	39 38 53 39 48 43	5 7 11 6 8 14	5 1 1 1 2 4	2 0 1 0 1 2	7 6 1 2 3 4	3 3 0 1 1 2	7 4 3 6 4 5	4 1 2 2 1 2	3 6 1 4 4 2	-5 -4 -4 -7 -5	5 6 7 2 9	-7 -2 -2 -5 -6	16 19 14 12 16 8	-3 -5 -6 -1 5
IE EL ES FR		5 5 2 12	2 2 0 2	17 27 24 13	-1 11 -6 -4	60 39 39 38	13 16 4 4	3 3 5 2	1 1 2 1	4 11 17 9	0 5 9 4	4 2 3 8	-4 0 -2 1	3 7 3 4	-5 -5 -3 -5	4 8 8 4	-5 -9 -3 -5	6 11 8 13	-5 -8 -4 -2
IT CY LV LT		5 2 6 2 2	1 0 -3 1 -2	21 29 26 24 20	-1 5 -9 1 2	45 40 36 40 53	5 7 14 -2 17	2 6 2 5 8	0 -1 0 2 3	8 16 11 6 4	3 5 4 4 3	5 1 5 7 3	0 -2 -2 4 -4	9 2 1 3 4	-5 -3 -2 -3 -9	8 6 4 4	-8 -8 -4 -2 0	7 4 39 14 11	-1 -1 -11 0 -4
LU HU MT NL		8 3 5 3	-2 0 -1 1	15 23 11 10	8 1 -6 0	42 37 37 37	5 4 5 11	3 1 8 1	1 -2 2 0	3 4 8 0	-1 0 0 -1	3 3 7 4	-1 -3 -1 1	3 6 9 4	-7 -4 1 -8	8 11 4 8	-4 -8 -7 -5	8 11 17 23	-5 -4 3 0
PT RO		6 3 2 7 3	1 -1 0 -2 0	16 20 28 20 18	-2 4 5 -1 6	46 46 53 36 36	10 10 31 12 -6	2 4 7 6 3	-1 -1 5 -1	8 4 8 5 5	2 0 4 -1 3	4 4 3 5 4	1 1 -3 -2 1	6 4 7 5 5	-2 -5 -3 -4 -4	7 10 6 11 4	-6 -7 -10 0 -4	23 10 6 7 12	11 -9 -4 -2 -2
SK FI	<u>.</u>	3 4 8	0 1 0	12 15 13	-4 1 1	49 37 27	3 4 4	2 3	1 2 0	5 2 2	3 1 1	3 5 7	-2 1 0	3 9 3	-6 -1 -5	10 9 2	-5 -13 -4	9 6 10	-3 -3 -6

QC1 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		Pensions		The environment and	climate change	L	Energy supply	=	неакп	The international	situation	Other	(SPONTANEOUS)	None	(SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022
EU27		6	3	17	-3	29	1	10	3	20	-8	0	0	0	0	1
BE		8	4	18	-6	34	1	9	4	15	-8	0	0	0	0	0
BG		6	3	3	-3	33	7	9	4	28	-6	0	0	0	0	3
CZ		4	2	6	-4	51	5	2	1	22	-14	0	0	0	0	1
DK		1	0	40	8	36	4	3	1	27	-14	0	0	0	0	1
DE		4	2	21	-3	36	-1	3	1	22	-7	1	1	0	0	0
EE		3	2	5	-1	46	1	5	3	29	-14	0	0	0	0	2
IE		3	2	14	-7	34	1	16	9	16	-4	0	-1	0	0	1
EL	4	3	3	6	-3	42	2	15	2	14	-20	0	0	0	0	1
ES		9	5	12	0	21	-4	13	6	21	-5 -7	1	1	0	0	2
FR HR	<u> </u>	9	5 2	25 10	0 -2	23 31	5	14 10	3	16 17	-11	0	0	0	0	2
IT	<u>**</u>	6	1	14	-5	27	-3	14	4	16	-9	0	0	0	0	1
CY		4	3	9	5	19	6	15	6	17	-3	0	0	0	-1	1
LV		6	4	3	-2	38	3	8	6	25	-15	0	0	0	0	3
LT		3	3	6	-4	34	10	6	5	25	-24	1	1	0	0	1
LU		6	1	28	0	27	1	8	3	19	-3	1	1	0	0	1
HU	*	5	1	9	-4	42	17	11	5	16	-13	0	0	0	0	0
MT		7	1	19	-6	19	5	9	-2	34	6	0	0	0	0	2
NL		2	2	40	1	30	2	2	1	30	-10	0	0	0	0	0
AT		5	2	19	-4	31	-4	6	-1	14	-7	0	0	0	0	1
PL	(8)	5	2	8	-4	23	7	10	3	24	-6	0	0	0	-1	1
PT		4	2	7	-5	17	7	18	9	14	-20	0	-4	0	0	7
RO SI	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	8 5	3	7	-4 -6	22 48	6	19 11	5	19 15	-6 -9	0	-1 -1	0	0	3
SK	=	9	7	6	-6 -7	40	0	10	8	22	-8	0	0	0	0	0
FI		3	2	20	0	39	12	7	4	32	-11	0	0	0	0	2
SE		1	0	49	5	40	6	2	1	31	-7	0	0	0	0	0

QC2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine by...?

The European Union (%)

The Eu	ropeai	n Union (	%)											
		Very satisfied		Ľ.		Rather not satisfied			Not at all satisfied	Don't know		lotal Satisfied	Total 'Not	satisfied'
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022
EU27	$\bigcirc$	8	-3	46	-2	27	3	13	3	7	54	-5	40	6
BE		5	-5	50	-9	26	3	15	10	3	55	-14	41	13
BG		5	-5	36	1	32	0	15	2	10	41	-4	47	2
CZ		8	0	44	-3	22	-3	21	8	7	52	-3	43	5
DK		24	-3	59	6	8	-3	3	-1	5	83	3	11	-4
DE		4	-5	42	-6	34	5	14	5	5	46	-11	48	10
EE		7	0	44	9	23	-8	16	1	12	51	9	39	-7
IE		22	-3	55	4	11	-3	5	2	7	77	1	16	-1
EL		3	-3	32	-6	32	2	28	6	4	35	-9	60	8
ES	<del>/</del> Bi	11	1	41	-8	31	4	11	3	6	52	-7	42	7
FR	500	7	2	41	-4	25	2	15	2	14	48	-2	40	4
HR		4	-8 -3	45 40	-6	31	5	14	1	7	49	-5	45 50	6
IT CY	<b>*</b>	5 4	-8	38	2	31 29	2	19 24	7	<u>6</u> 8	45 42	-9 -6	53	10 9
LV		7	-4	47	0	25	0	11	2	8	54	-4	36	2
LT		8	-6	54	5	26	0	7	3	7	62	-1	33	3
LU		7	-7	62	9	19	-1	6	1	8	69	2	25	0
HU		5	-7	42	-10	32	8	16	9	5	47	-17	48	17
MT	*	39	-1	30	-3	22	8	3	-3	7	69	-4	25	5
NL		15	1	65	7	12	-7	6	0	3	80	8	18	-7
AT		11	-3	41	5	25	-1	19	-1	4	52	2	44	-2
PL		17	-6	58	6	18	0	3	-1	3	75	0	21	-1
PT	*	4	-13	67	4	18	5	6	4	5	71	-9	24	9
RO		6	-7	44	-6	33	9	11	4	6	50	-13	44	13
SI	2	5	-4	39	-2	35	3	16	3	5	44	-6	51	6
SK	<b>(3)</b>	7	-3	30	-4	28	5	23	0	10	37	-7	51	5
FI	+	15	-5	66	6	12	-2	2	-2	2	81	1	14	-4
SE		10	-11	66	7	14	-2	6	3	1	76	-4	20	1

QC3.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)

υ						-		-	c. (70)			_		
		Totally agree		'		:	Tend to disagree		Totally disagree	Don't know	- - - - -	lotal Agree	- - - -	l otal 'Disagree'
	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	
EU27	51	3	33	-4	8	0	4	1	4	84	-1	12	1	
BE	49	3	37	-7	9	3	3	1	2	86	-4	12	4	
BG		1	38	-1	9	0	4	1	12	76	0	13	1	
CZ		4	37	0	15	-1	6	-1	9	72	4	21	-2	
DK		5	23	-3	4	-1	2	0	2	93	2	6	-1	
DE	50	0	35	-1	9	1	3	0	3	85	-1	12	1	
EE	32	-5	39	-1	11	4	9	3	10	71	-6	20	7	
IE 📗	59	5	34	-3	4	0	0	-1	4	93	2	4	-1	
EL ES	52	-1	34	0	8	0	2	0	3	86	-1	10	0	
ES 🧆	69	3	22	-5	4	1	2	1	3	91	-2	6	2	
FR		3	38	-2	11	0	7	2	9	76	1	18	2	
HR 🎏		2	36	-1	7	-1	1	0	1	91	1	8	-1	
IT		5	33	-5	5	-1	2	1	3	90	0	7	0	
CY 🤝		10	13	-12	2	0	1	1	1	95	-2	3	1	
LV	34	5	42	-3	10	-1	5	0	10	76	2	15	-1	
LT		10	31	-8	3	-1	2	1	6	91	2	5	0	
LU HU MT	40	-2	48	6	5	-1	2	-2	6	88	4	7	-3	
HU	53	0	39	1	5	-1	2	1	2	92	1	7	0	
MT *	66	3	31	1	0	-1	0	-1	5	97	4		-2	
NL AT	61	7	28	-3	5	-4	5	0	1	89	4	10	-4	
AI _	52	5	30	-2	10	-4	5	1	3	82	3	15	-3	
PL	47		37	-6	8	4	4	3	3	84	-8	12	7	
PT 🔋			33	-5	1	0	0	0	5	90	-4	1	0	
RO <mark>II</mark> SI <b>⁵</b> =			33	-7	15	-1	7	3	9	71	0	22 5	2	
_			23	-3	4	-2	1	0	2	93	2		-2	
SK 😃	_		41	-9	7	0	4	1	<u>6</u> 4	81	-3	11 14	1	
FI 🛨			43 33	-2 -1	11 7	-1 -2	3	-1 0	1	81 87	1	11	-2 -2	
SE	54		33	- 1	/	-2	4	U	I	07	1	1.1	-2	

QC3.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the

		Totally agree				Tend to disagree		: :	l otally disagree	Don't know	- - -	l otal "Agree"		l otal ' Disagree'
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022
EU27	$\bigcirc$	41	-5	40	-1	10	4	4	2	5	81	-6	14	6
BE		35	-7	44	-4	13	6	4	3	2	79	-11	17	9
BG		45	3	39	-1	7	1	3	1	10	84	2	10	2
CZ		24	-4	43	-3	18	6	6	2	10	67	-7	24	8
DK		51	-7	35	1	7	4	2	1	4	86	-6	9	5
DE		32	-11	44	4	14	5	5	2	5	76	-7	19	7
EE		26	-11	46	5	12	6	6	2	12	72	-6	18	8
ΙE		47	-6	42	4	4	1	1	0	5	89	-2	5	1
EL	<u> </u>	44	-3	37	-5	11	6	3	2	5	81	-8	14	8
ES		58	-1	29	-2	6	3	2	1	6	87	-3	8	4
FR		35	-6	39	-5	10	5	6	4	8	74	-11	16	9
HR	-	48	1	40	-3	8	1	2	1	2	88	-2	10	2
IT		47	-3	40	1	7	1	2	1	4	87	-2	9	2
CY	<b>.</b>	59	6	29	-8	5	3	2	0	6	88	-2	7	3
LV		26	-8	38	-5	15	7	6	3	12	64	-13	21	10
LT		39	1	42	-4	10	5	2	1	10	81	-3	12	6
LU		36	-8	49	3	9	6	1	0	6	85	-5	10	6
HU	9	47	3	39	-6	9	2	2	0	2	86	-3	11	2
MT		49	-7	42	11	4	3	0	0	12	91	4	4	3
NL AT		56	-2 -4	35	1	6	0	2 5	1	1	91 77	-1	8	-1
		37 39	-4	40 45	-1	12	-1	3	2	5	84	0	17 12	
PL PT	***	51	-7	37	2	9	1	0	0	6	88	-8 -5	2	6
RO		33	4	38	-7	19	3	5	1	6	71	-3	24	4
SI		48	-8	33	2	13	5	3	2	4	81	-5 -6	16	7
SK		33	6	42	-11	9	1	4	1	9	75	-5	13	2
FI		27	-9	52	0	11	5	1	-1	4	79	-9	12	4
SE		51	0	37	-4	6	2	3	1	2	88	-4	9	3
-		-	1	_	I .	1	l .	-	I .			I	· -	-

QC3.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

#### EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price (%)

		Totally agree				Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know Total 'Agree'		- - - - -	l otal ' Disagree'	
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022
EU27	$  \bigcirc  $	42	-3	37	-1	10	2	5	2	6	79	-4	15	4
BE		43	-2	37	-7	11	4	5	3	2	80	-9	16	7
BG		35	0	38	5	10	-1	5	-2	14	73	5	15	-3
CZ		39	1	36	-3	11	0	7	1	6	75	-2	18	1
DK		47	-5	34	0	11	3	3	1	4	81	-5	14	4
DE		38	-11	40	5	13	5	4	1	5	78	-6	17	6
EE		29	-13	37	-1	13	6	6	2	9	66	-14	19	8
ΙE		54	-1	35	-4	6	3	1	1	3	89	-5	7	4
EL		48	2	37	-7	8	2	3	1	2	85	-5	11	3
ES	: <b>18</b> 3	53	3	30	-7	6	2	5	4	8	83	-4	11	6
FR		34	-5	39	1	9	1	8	5	12	73	-4	17	6
HR	- 10	44	-8	42	6	9	1	2	1	3	86	-2	11	2
IT		50	9	35	-9	9	1	2	-1	4	85	0	11	0
CY	<b>**</b>	59	-2	27	-5	6	3	3	2	3	86	-7	9	5
LV		39	-10	38	4	8	1	5	2	7	77	-6	13	3
LT		48	-1	36	-4	6	-1	2	1	3	84	-5	8	0
LU		40	0	48	-1	7	1	2	1	4	88	-1	9	2
HU		41	-1	40	-1	11	1	5	1	3	81	-2	16	2
MT	9	67	13	28	-11	1	-3	0	0	3	95	2	1	-3
NL	=	43	0	39	-2	10	1	5	1	3	82	-2	15	2
AT		40	-2	33	-3	14	2	6	2	6	73	-5	20	4
PL		41	-12	44	5	8	2	3	2	1	85	-7	11	4
PT	*	54	3	35	-5	2	0	0	0	7	89	-2	2	0
RO		32	-2	32	-2	21	2	9	4	8	64	-4	30	6
SI		55	2	30	-2	7	-1	4	1	4	85	0	11	0
SK		39	4	36	-4	9	-3	5	-3	5	75	0	14	-6
FI		25	-12	47	6	15	1	5	2	5	72	-6	20	3
SE		27	-5	35	-11	20	3	9	5	1	62	-16	29	8

QC3.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption (%)

	ong re	,	rabic circ	l gy can i		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	pay ioi o		y comsum	p (1011 (10)				
			l otally agree	-	l end to agree		lend to disagree	: :	l otaliy disagree	Don't know	- - - - -	lotal Agree	- - - - - -	Total Disagree
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022
EU27	()	39	-1	38	-3	11	2	5	2	7	77	-4	16	4
BE		36	2	41	-10	14	3	5	3	2	77	-8	19	6
BG		33	-1	39	2	12	3	4	0	16	72	1	16	3
CZ		27	3	42	2	17	-1	6	-2	10	69	5	23	3 -3
DK		49	-1	36	-1	7	1	2	0	5	85	-2	9	1
DE		34	-1	41	1	13	1	5	0	8	75	0	18	1
EE		15	-7	43	2	17	7	9	2	20	58	-5	26	9
ΙE		48	0	38	0	4	-2	1	0	7	86	0	5	-2
EL	<u> </u>	43	-1	36	-2	10	1	5	2	6	79	-3	15	3 7
ES	*	54	1	27	-7	8	3	5	4	7	81	-6	13	
FR		25	-10	39	-4	16	7	9	5	9	64	-14	25	12
HR		50	1	39	-4	8	2	2	2	2	89	-3	10	4
IT CY		48	2	38	-4	7	0	2	1	4	86	-2	9	1
CY	<u> </u>	62 27	0	30 44	-4 -3	3 11	1 2	3	3	13	92 71	-4	6 15	4
LV LT		40	0	41	-6	8	3	1	0	15	81	-3 2	9	3
LU		24	-14	52	8	13	5	2	0	8	76	-6	15	5
HU	9	46	4	39	-4	9	0	3	0	3	85	0	12	0
MT		62	5	32	1	1	-1	0	0	10	94	6	1	-1
NL		37	-1	47	3	9	-1	3	-1	4	84	2	12	-2
AT		38	3	37	1	13	-1	6	-2	7	75	4	19	-3
PL		43	-5	41	-2	8	3	3	2	3	84	-7	11	5
PT	(1)	50	10	36	-14	1	-1	1	1	8	86	-4	2	0
RO		33	5	33	-10	18	2	9	4	8	66	-5	27	6
SI	C	52	-1	32	0	9	0	3	1	4	84	-1	12	1
SK		32	6	41	-10	9	1	5	0	10	73	-4	14	1
FI		23	-4	51	0	15	3	2	-1	7	74	-4	17	2
SE		37	-4	43	0	7	-2	5	1	3	80	-4	12	-1

QC3.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future (%)

		- -	Totally agree Totally agree Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		: :	l otally disagree	Don't know	- - - -	l otal Agree	-	lotal Disagree	
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022
EU27	$  \bigcirc  $	41	5	37	-5	12	-2	7	2	3	78	0	19	0
BE		41	7	39	-10	12	1	6	1	1	80	-3	18	2
BG		22	2	36	0	20	-2	15	0	7	58	2	35	-2
CZ		39	10	39	-5	12	-4	7	0	4	78	5	19	-4
DK		60	18	24	-10	7	-7	8	0	2	84	8	15	-7
DE		40	-1	39	1	13	1	7	1	3	79	0	20	2
EE		36	6	38	-5	13	-1	9	2	6	74	1	22	1
ΙE		47	4	38	-5	8	0	5	3	4	85	-1	13	3
EL	篮	38	10	36	-4	12	-12	13	5	0	74	6	25	-7
ES	<b>**</b>	48	9	31	-13	12	2	8	4	3	79	-4	20	6
FR		42	9	37	-6	10	-4	7	2	5	79	3	17	-2
HR	-	36	-4	44	1	14	2	4	1	2	80	-3	18	3
IT		44	10	40	-8	10	-3	4	2	3	84	2	14	-1
CY	<b>*</b>	45	6	34	-11	12	0	8	5	1	79	-5	20	5
LV		30	3	34	-3	15	-4	16	6	7	64	0	31	2
LT		31	1	37	-3	19	-2	9	2	2	68	-2	28	0
LU	9	37	6	47	-6	11	0	3	0	2	84	0	14	0
HU	= .	36	8	39	-3	14	-3	9	-2	2	75	5	23	-5
MT		41	-3	43	-5	9	5	5	3	2	84	-8	14	8
NL		62	15	27	-9	5	-6	5	0	1	89	6	10	-6
AT	= .	37	-1	39	4	15	-2	6	-1	3	76	3	21	-3
PL		31	-10	45	4	15	2	6	2	1	76	-6	21	4
PT		38	6	43	6	11	-13	3	1	5	81	12	14	-12
RO		26	0	34	-5	24	-1	13	6	3	60	-5	37	5
SI	-	39	8	31	-9	14	-2	14	4	3	70	-1	28	2
SK		24	-3	46	0	14	-2	10	3	4	70	-3	24	1
FI		45	13	34	-10	12	-3	7	0	2	79	3	19	-3
SE		46	25	35	-16	8	-12	10	2	0	81	9	18	-10

QC3.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

The war in Ukraine	has hac	l serious 1	financial	consequences	for vou	personall	v (°	%)

The trai in statine has had serious infancial consequences for ye							.s .o. you	personally (70)								
		Totally agree			l end to agree	- -	rend to disagree	:- = -	l otally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'			
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Jun/Jul 2022		
EU27		25	4	34	-7	23	-3	15	5	2	59	-3	38	2		
BE		30	6	38	-8	21	-6	9	6	0	68	-2	30	0		
BG		32	5	32	-9	17	-2	12	5	6	64	-4	29	3		
CZ		25	-7	32	-8	27	6	12	7	2	57	-15	39	13		
DK		12	-4	26	-6	27	-5	34	15	1	38	-10	61	10		
DE		13	-1	31	-2	33	-4	20	7	3	44	-3	53	3		
EE		24	4	30	-4	24	-7	13	2	4	54	0	37	-5		
ΙE		28	3	37	-6	22	-1	10	5	4	65	-3	32	4		
EL		58	7	33	-8	6	-1	2	1	0	91	-1	8	0		
ES	<del>(S)</del>	32	10	34	-14	19	-1	14	5	1	66	-4	33	4		
FR		17	-4	31	-1	27	-3	22	8	3	48	-5	49	5		
HR		30	5	42	-8	21	3	5	0	2	72	-3	26	3		
IT		37	21	41	-10	15	-8	4	-3	3	78	11	19	-11		
CY	<b>5</b>	58	-9	31	2	6	3	4	3	0	89	-7	10	6		
LV		20	-6	31	-7	24	0	19	9	2	51	-13	43	9		
LT		24	2	35	-8	24	-2	15	7	1	59	-6	39	5		
LU		16	0	31	-5	34	1	17	3	1	47	-5	51	4		
HU	49	33	2	43	-10	17	4	4	2	1	76	-8	21	6		
MT	ý I	26	-17	44	9	22	5	4	0	1	70	-8	26	5		
NL		8	-1	21	-3	31	-8	39	12	1	29	-4	70	4		
AT	=	23	3	38	-1	22	-7	13	5	4	61	2	35	-2		
PL		34	6	42	-9	17	2	3	0	3	76	-3	20	2		
PT	*	46	17	40	-16	7	-4	2	1	3	86	1	9	-3		
RO		28	4	36	-6	24	-2	9	5	4	64	-2	33	3		
SI	<b>-</b>	22	3	22	-13	29	-1	25	11	2	44	-10	54	10		
SK		33	1	41	-3	16	-3	7	3	1	74	-2	23	0		
FI		7	-4	17	-13	36	-7	37	23	2	24	-17	73	16		
SE		9	-2	20	-16	29	-6	41	23	0	29	-18	70	17		

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

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(%)																	
		Very positive		Very positive		Neutral		Fairly negative		Very negative		Don't know		Total 'Positive'		Total 'Negative'	
		Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022	Oct/Nov 2022	Diff. Oct/Nov 2022 - Apr/May 2022
EU27	$\langle 0 \rangle$	6	-1	41	-4	38	2	10	1	4	1	1	1	47	-5	14	2
BE		5	1	38	-9	37	3	14	2	5	3	1	0	43	-8	19	5
BG		13	2	36	-2	32	2	13	0	5	-2	1	0	49	0	18	-2
CZ		7	0	33	-4	37	6	14	-3	8	1	1	0	40	-4	22	-2
DK		14	-1	49	4	28	1	6	-2	2	-2	1	0	63	3	8	-4
DE		4	-3	45	-4	37	2	10	4	4	2	0	-1	49	-7	14	6
EE		3	-2	42	-3	44	4	7	0	3	1	1	0	45	-5	10	1
ΙE		21	4	49	-10	25	5	3	-1	1	1	1	1	70	-6	4	0
EL	≝	3	-1	31	3	37	-4	21	2	8	0	0	0	34	2	29	2
ES	<u>**</u>	6	3	37	-6	46	3	8	-1	3	2	0	-1	43	-3	11	1
FR		4	0	39	-5	37	2	11	1	8	2	1	0	43	-5	19	3
HR	- 10	6	-1	40	-3	44	1	7	2	3	1	0	0	46	-4	10	3
IT		4	-1	38	-5	39	-1	15	5	4	2	0	0	42	-6	19	7
CY	<u>**</u>	9	2	33	-2	39	-3	11	0	8	3	0	0	42	0	19	3
LV		6	0	44	-1	40	1	5	-2	3	0	2	2	50	-1	8	-2
LT		7	-3	50	-2	37	1	5	3	1	1	0	0	57	-5	6	4
LU		6	-4	61	6	25	0	6	-1	2	-1	0	0	67	2	8	-2
HU		5	0	40	-1	40	-3	13	5	2	-1	0	0	45	-1	15	4
MT	*	31	7	33	-1	29	-5	5	2	1	-1	1	-2	64	6	6	1
NL		7	0	49	1	30	1	10	-2	3	-1	1	0	56	1	13	-3
AT		10	2	29	-1	38	-1 9	13	-2	9	2	1		39	-9	22	0
PL	-	14	-1 1	39	-8	41		4	-1 3	2	1	0	0	53	-8	6	0
PT RO	*	5	0	61 41	-9 -5	28 39	3	6 10	2	0 2	-2	3	2	65 46	-8 -5	12	3
SI		4	-4	39	-5 -5	45	10	8	-1	3	0	1	0	43	-9	11	-1
SK	0	3	-4	32	3	39	-10	19	6	6	1	1	1	35	2	25	7
FI	+	7	-1	45	-5	39	9	6	-2	2	-1	1	0	52	-6	8	-3
SE		9	-3	54	1	27	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	63	-2	10	0
0_		_		J .			_			_		-	•		-		