



Standard Eurobarometer 97
Summer 2022

Public opinion in the European Union

Report

Fieldwork: June-July 2022

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

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

Project title	Standard Eurobarometer 97
	"Public Opinion in the European Union"
Language version	EN
Catalogue number	NA-AO-22-010-EN-N
ISBN	978-92-76-56740-0
ISSN	1977-3927
	doi: 10.2775/22634

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

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INTRODUCTION



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The Standard Eurobarometer 97 (EB97) survey of summer 2022 was conducted between 17 June and 17 July 2022 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo¹, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 97 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the EU and the war in Ukraine, the European Union's priorities, and European citizenship.

War in Ukraine

On 24 February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine, and the countries have been at war since that date, with tens of thousands killed. The war has had a significant impact on Europe and the rest of the world. It has triggered massive sanctions against Russia, precipitated an energy crisis in Europe and aggravated global food insecurity. It has also prompted Ukraine to begin the process of applying to join the European Union, while Finland and Sweden have also applied to join NATO. The war has also sparked a range of actions from the EU, including:

- In February 2022 several packages of wide-ranging sanctions against Russia were agreed by the EU, with further packages announced in March, April, May and July.
- To date €2 billion worth of support packages have been provided to finance equipment and supplies to the Ukrainian armed forces².
- The EU has allocated €348 million in humanitarian assistance to help civilians affected by the war in Ukraine³, and a further €20 billion in funds to help refugees from Ukraine.
- On 23 June 2022 Ukraine was granted EU candidate status.⁴

Energy security

Energy prices, which had already been rising steeply since the second half of 2021, have risen further as a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine. This has led to concerns about the security of energy supply in the EU, which have been exacerbated by Russia suspending gas deliveries to several Member States. Measures have been put in place to try and ensure EU Member States' gas storage facilities are filled before the winter season and can be shared with those Member States not owning storage facilities. In addition, on 30-31 May 2022, the European Council agreed on a **ban on almost 90% of all Russian oil imports** by the end of 2022.

The economy

Although the resurging pandemic meant the EU economy started in 2022 weaker than projected, the economic outlook was promising. However, the war in Ukraine has provided new economic challenges including disruption to supply chains, the heavy reliance on fossil fuels from Russia and an influx of Ukrainian citizens fleeing the war. As a result, the economic outlook is now for lower growth and higher inflation, particularly in 2022.

GDP growth in both the EU and the euro area is now expected to be 2.7% in 2022 and 2.3% in 2023, as per the European economic forecast of spring 2022 (published in May 2022). This is down from 4% and 2.8% respectively, as per the winter 2021-2022 interim forecast published in February 2022, before the start of the war in Ukraine.⁵

In contrast, the projections for inflation have been revised significantly upwards. The current prediction is that HICP inflation in the EU will increase to an all-time high average of 6.3% in 2022, declining to 3.2% in 2023 (compared with 3.9% and 1.9% in the winter interim forecast (WiF)). In the euro area the projections are 6.1% and 2.7% respectively (compared with 2.6% and 3.5% in the WiF).

The unemployment rate in the EU has continued its downward trend in 2022 and was 6.1% in May 2022, stable compared with April 2022 and down from 7.3% in May 2021. In the euro area, unemployment stood at 6.6% in May 2022, down from 6.7% in April 2022 and down from 8.1% in May 2021.⁶

Coronavirus pandemic

In the period between the previous Standard Eurobarometer (EB96, winter 2021-2022, January-February 2022) and the fieldwork of the current Standard Eurobarometer of summer 2022 the Omicron variant has remained the dominant coronavirus variant in Europe and has spawned several subvariants (BA.1 – BA.5). In the week ending 19 July 2022 there were over 5.1 million confirmed new cases of COVID-19, with Omicron variants BA.4 and BA.5 driving a new wave of infections.⁷

On 18 July 2022 the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), reported that more than 157.5 million cases of coronavirus had been documented in the EU/EEA, with the largest numbers in France (33.2 million cases), Germany (30 million), Italy (20.3 million), Spain (13.2 million) and the Netherlands (8.3 million). On the same date there had been more than 1.1 million deaths reported in the EU/EEA.⁸

EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer winter 2021-2022 survey:

On 9 May 2022 the **Conference on the Future of Europe** ended with a report submitted to the Presidents of the European Commission, the Council and the European Parliament.

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

² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/05/24/eu-support-to-ukraine-council-agrees-on-further-increase-of-support-under-the-european-peace-facility/>

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

⁴ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-performance-and-forecasts/economic-forecasts/spring-2022-economic-forecast_en

⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics#Unemployment_in_the_EU_and_the_euro_area

⁷ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/country-overviews>

⁸ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/cases-2019-ncov-eueea>

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It outlined 49 proposals and more than 320 measures based on recommendations from citizens during the European Citizens' Panels and the National Citizens' Panels.⁹ On 17 June 2022 the European Commission adopted a Communication detailing its follow-up to the outcome of the Conference. A conference feedback event is planned in autumn 2022 to ensure that citizens are kept informed on the follow-up from EU institutions.¹⁰

- In July extreme heatwaves with record high temperatures killed thousands in Europe, and major wildfires in a number of EU countries including France, Spain, Portugal and Greece caused mass evacuations.
- On 23 July 2022 the European Central Bank raised its key interest rate for the first time in more than 11 years, from minus 0.5 per cent to zero, and signalled plans for further increases later in the year.
- On 23 July 2022 Italian Prime Minister Mario Draghi resigned and the Parliament was subsequently dissolved by President Sergio Mattarella who ordered new elections to be held within 70 days.

Elections in the EU since the winter 2021-2022 survey:

- Parliamentary elections were held in Malta on 26 March 2022 with Malta's Labour party claiming victory and Robert Abela remaining as Prime Minister.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Hungary on 3 April 2022 with Orbán's Fidesz KDNP coalition securing a majority of votes, returning him as Prime Minister.
- Presidential and early Parliamentary elections were held in Serbia on 3 April 2022. Aleksandar Vučić was elected for a second term, although his party, Serbian Progressive Party (SNS), lost its majority, requiring it to form a coalition with smaller parties.

- Two rounds of Presidential elections were held in France (10 and 24 April 2022) with Emmanuel Macron defeating far-right candidate Marine Le Pen and re-elected for a second five-year term.
- Two rounds of Parliamentary elections were held in France on 12 and 19 June 2022, with Emmanuel Macron's centre-right alliance Together ('Ensemble') gaining the most seats but losing their absolute majority in the National Assembly.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Slovenia on 24 April 2022, and the Movement for Freedom (GS) led by Robert Golob came first with 34.54% of the vote and 41 of the 90 seats in the *Državni zbor* (national assembly).

Other noteworthy events since the winter 2021-2022 survey:

- On April 4 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the third and final part of its Sixth Assessment Report on climate change, warning that greenhouse gas emissions must peak by 2025 at the latest and decline 43% by 2030, in order to limit global warming to 1.5 °C.
- On June 22 an earthquake measuring moment magnitude 6.2 struck the Durand Line between Afghanistan and Pakistan, killing at least 1,000 people.
- On July 7 Boris Johnson announced his intention to resign as both UK Prime Minister and Conservative Party Leader once a replacement is found.
- On July 8 former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe was shot dead by an assassin while giving a public speech in the city of Nara, Japan.

⁹ https://prod-cofe-platform.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/2po250fn174z62m8g8c9ya9e62m7?response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Book_CoFE_Final_Report_EN_full.pdf

¹⁰ <https://futureu.europa.eu/pages/follow-up>

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Methodology used for this survey

In some countries **alternative interview modes** to face-to-face were necessary as a result of the coronavirus pandemic situation.

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)¹¹¹².

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation¹³ (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	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Norway	NO
Iceland	IS	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo ¹⁴	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE			Outside euro area

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

We would like to thank all respondents in Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.

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

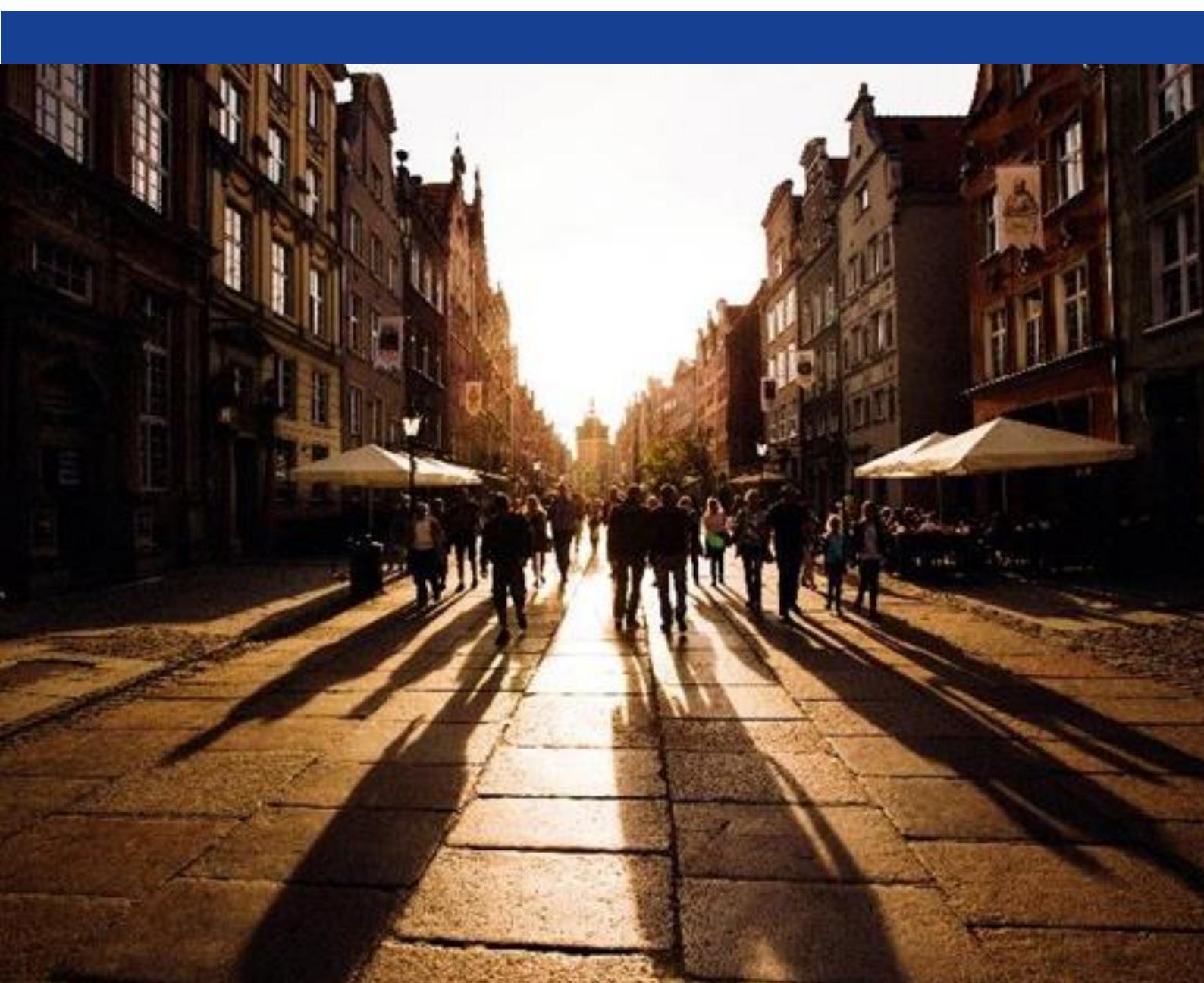
¹¹ <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

¹² The results tables are annexed. It should be noted that the total of the percentages indicated in the tables in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to choose several answers to the same question.

¹³ 2016/679

¹⁴ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

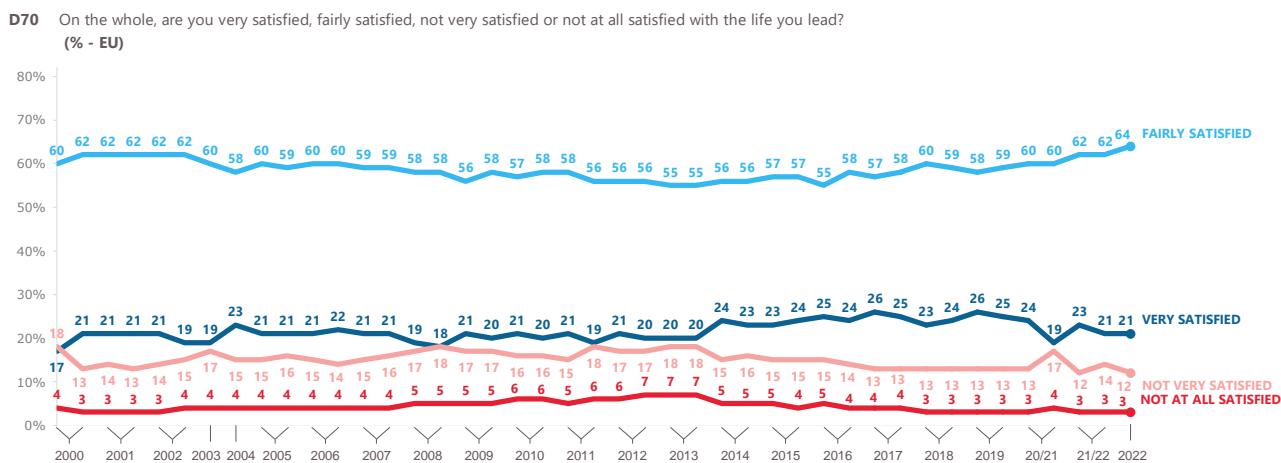


1. The personal situation of Europeans

More than eight in ten Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead

85% of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead¹⁵, including 64% who are 'fairly satisfied' and 21% who say that they are 'very satisfied'. Since winter 2021-2022 the overall satisfaction level has increased slightly, by two percentage points, thus offsetting the slight decrease of two percentage points in the previous survey. It is also noteworthy that the proportion of respondents who are 'very satisfied' (21%, unchanged) is higher than the overall proportion of respondents who are dissatisfied with the life they lead.

Moreover, fewer than one fifth of respondents (15%, -2 percentage points) say that they are dissatisfied with their life. More specifically, the proportion of Europeans who are 'not at all satisfied' with the life they lead is unchanged at 3%, while the share who are 'not very satisfied' is now 12% (-2 pp).



¹⁵ D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

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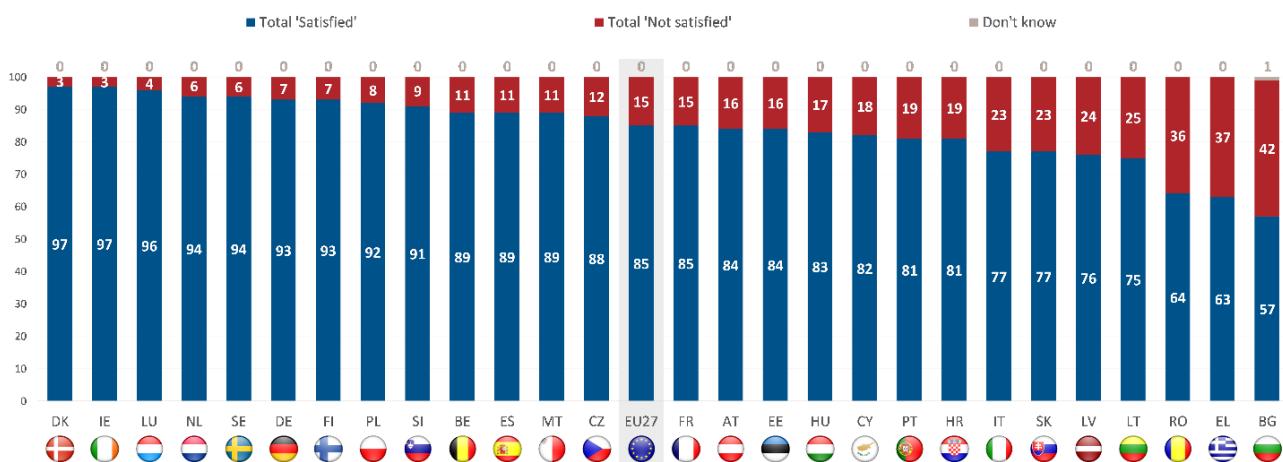
In all 27 Member States of the European Union more than half of respondents are satisfied with the life they lead (unchanged since winter 2021-2022). However, levels of general satisfaction vary widely between Member States, ranging from 97% in Denmark and Ireland, where almost all respondents are satisfied with their lives, to 57% in Bulgaria, 63% in Greece and 64% in Romania, the only three Member States where fewer than seven in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead. In four countries more than four in ten respondents say that they are 'very satisfied' with the life they lead, namely Denmark (61%), Malta (48%), as well as the Netherlands and Ireland (both 45%).

In contrast, in one Member State more than four in ten respondents are dissatisfied with their lives: Bulgaria (42%, including 9% 'not at all satisfied'). Levels of dissatisfaction are also high in Greece (37%, including 10% 'not at all satisfied'), and Romania (36%, including 9% 'not at all satisfied'), where more than a quarter of respondents hold this opinion.

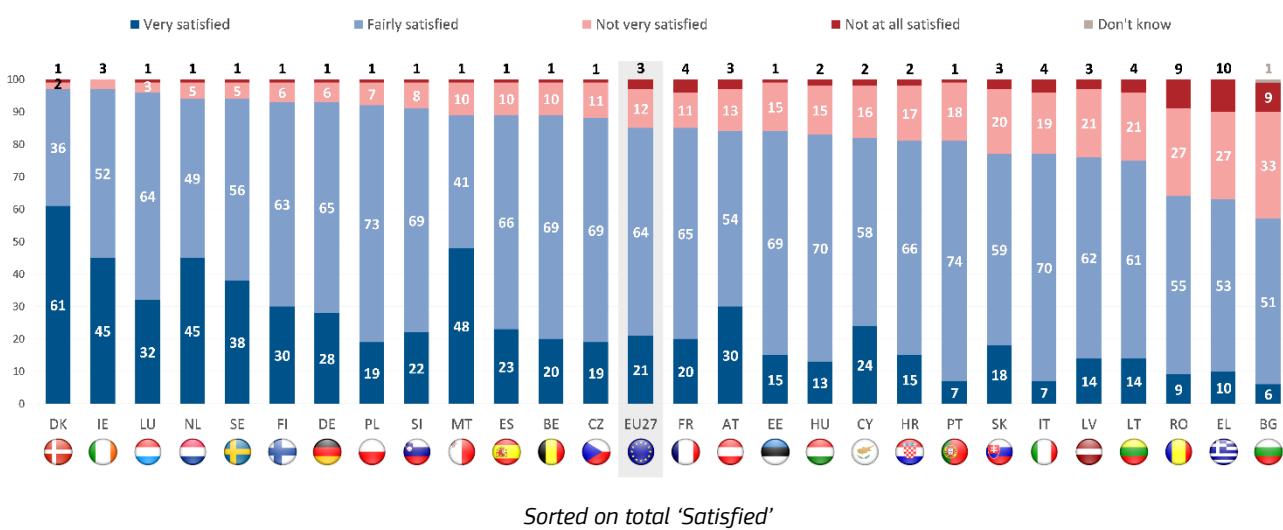
Since winter 2021-2022, satisfaction has increased in 19 Member States (compared with nine in the previous survey), most markedly in Greece (63%, +7 pp) and Slovakia, while levels of satisfaction are unchanged in Portugal (81%) and Finland (93%). In contrast, satisfaction has declined in six countries, particularly in Lithuania (75%, -5 pp) and Cyprus (82%, -4 pp).

Satisfaction with the life they lead is slightly higher among respondents in the euro area countries (85%, +2 pp since winter 2021-2022) than among those outside the euro area (83%, +2 pp). Satisfaction has increased in identical proportions in both areas since the previous survey in winter 2021-2022.

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



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



Sorted on total 'Satisfied'

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The socio-demographic data show that in all categories, more than half of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead. However, there are some differences, depending on the socioeconomic status of the respondents. Satisfaction is more widespread among managers (94%) than unemployed people (65%), and among respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (93%) than among people who have such difficulties most of the time (52%).

Satisfaction is also higher among people who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (97%) or upper middle class (94%) than among people who identify as working class (76%).

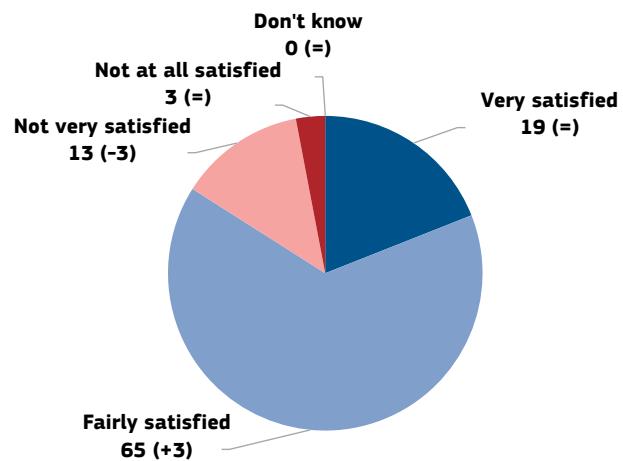
D70 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	85	15	0
 Gender			
Man	86	14	0
Woman	85	15	0
 Age			
15-24	91	9	0
25-39	88	12	0
40-54	84	16	0
55 +	83	17	0
 Education (End of)			
15-	76	24	0
16-19	83	17	0
20+	91	9	0
Still studying	93	7	0
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	88	12	0
Managers	94	6	0
Other white collars	89	11	0
Manual workers	84	16	0
House persons	78	22	0
Unemployed	65	35	0
Retired	82	18	0
Students	93	7	0
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	48	0
From time to time	76	24	0
Almost never/ Never	93	7	0
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	76	24	0
The lower middle class	79	21	0
The middle class	89	11	0
The upper middle class	94	6	0
The upper class	97	3	0

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When asked specifically about satisfaction with their daily lives¹⁶, more than eight in ten Europeans (84%, +3 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) say that they **are satisfied**, including 19% (unchanged) who are 'very satisfied' and 65% (+3 pp) who are 'fairly satisfied'. Fewer than a fifth of respondents are dissatisfied with their daily life: 13% (-3 pp) say that they are 'not very satisfied' and 3% (unchanged) are 'not at all satisfied'.

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



(Jun./Jul. 2022 - Jan./Feb. 2022)

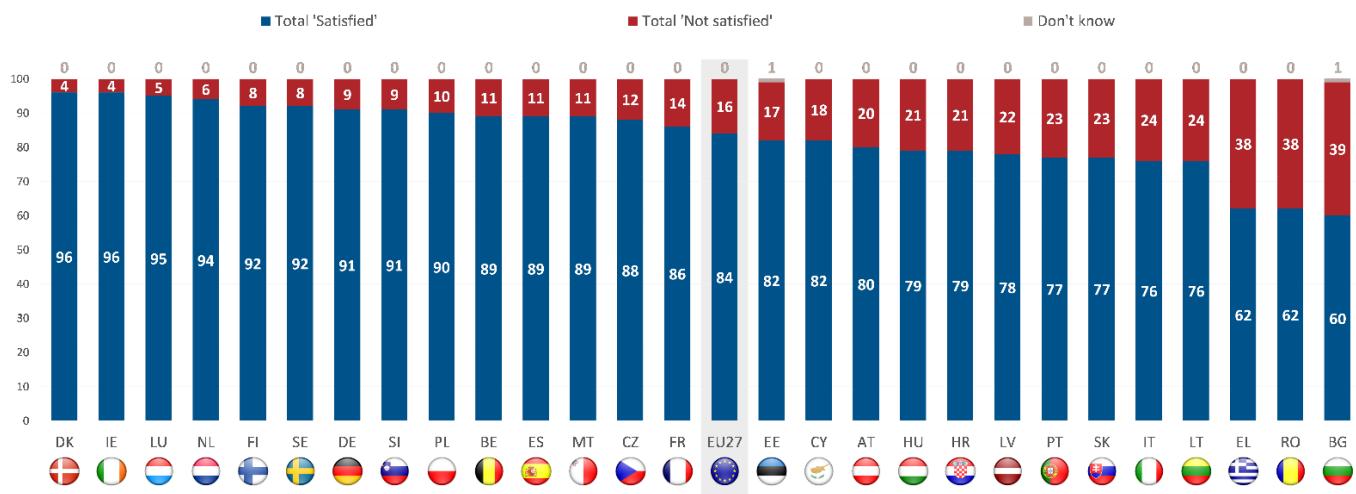
At least six in ten respondents in all EU Member States are satisfied with their daily life. However, levels of satisfaction vary across Member States, ranging from highs of 96% in Denmark and Ireland, 95% in Luxembourg and 94% in the Netherlands, to a low of 60% in Bulgaria. In four countries more than four in ten respondents say that they are 'very satisfied' with their daily life: Denmark (59% 'very satisfied'), Ireland and Malta (both 43%) and the Netherlands (42%).

In contrast, levels of dissatisfaction are particularly high in Bulgaria (39% of 'not satisfied', including 9% 'not at all satisfied'), Greece (38% of 'not satisfied', including 10% 'not at all satisfied') and Romania (38%, including 9% 'not at all satisfied'), where more than three in ten respondents are dissatisfied with their daily life.

Since winter 2021-2022, levels of satisfaction have increased in 19 Member States (compared with seven in the previous survey), most particularly in Greece (62%, +7 percentage points) and Slovakia (77%, +7 pp), while they are unchanged in three countries, namely Austria (80%), as well as Denmark and Ireland (both 96%). On the other hand, satisfaction with daily life has decreased in five countries, namely Lithuania (76%, -3 pp), Czechia (88%, -2 pp), Cyprus (82%, -2 pp), the Netherlands (94%, -1 pp) and Sweden (92, -1 pp).

Respondents in euro area countries tend to be slightly more satisfied with their daily life (86%, +3 pp since winter 2021-2022) than those in countries outside the euro area (82%, +3 pp). Levels of satisfaction with daily life have increased in identical proportions in both areas since the previous survey in winter 2021-2022.

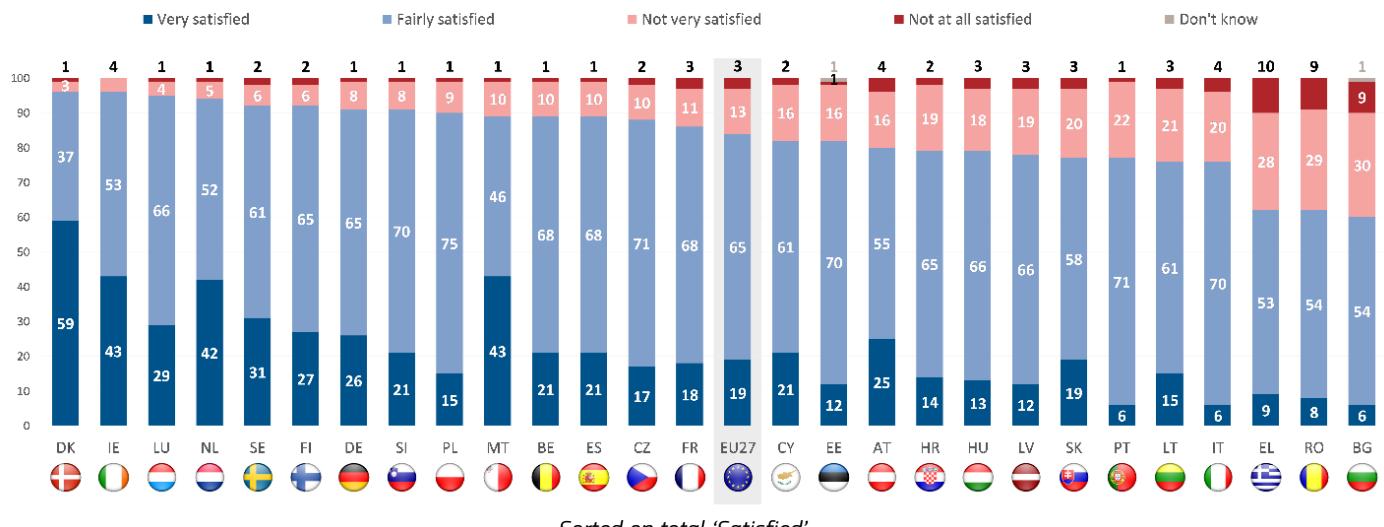
D70a On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with your daily life?
 (%)



¹⁶ D70a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with your daily life?

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



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The socio-demographic data show that in almost all categories more than two-thirds of Europeans are satisfied with their daily life. This is particularly true of managers (92%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (92%), students (94%), and those who consider belonging to the upper class (95%) or upper middle class (94%).

In the case of people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time and unemployed people the majorities of respondents who are satisfied with their daily life are narrower: unemployed (65% 'satisfied' vs. 35% 'not satisfied') and people who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (50% 'satisfied' vs. 49% 'not satisfied').

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

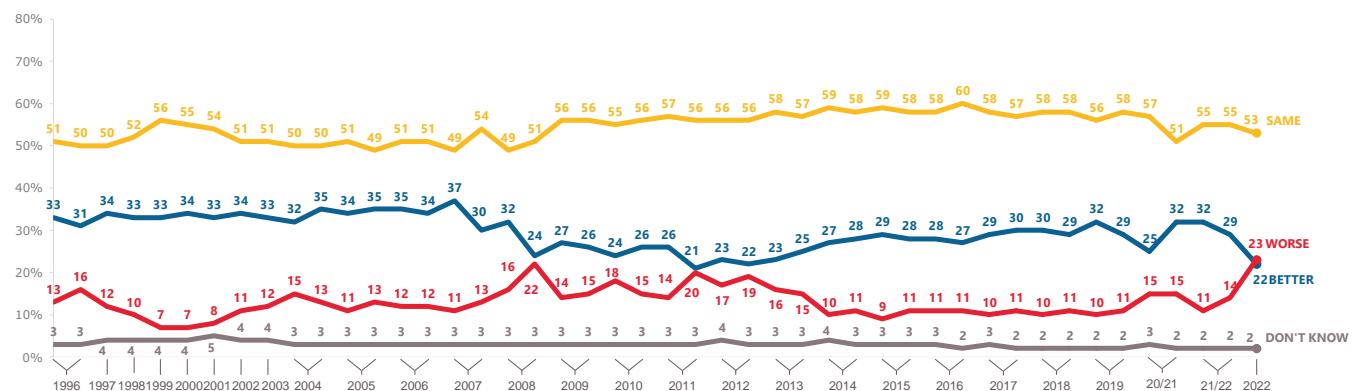
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	84	16	0
 Gender			
Man	85	15	0
Woman	83	17	0
 Age			
15-24	91	9	0
25-39	87	13	0
40-54	83	17	0
55 +	82	18	0
 Education (End of)			
15-	77	23	0
16-19	82	18	0
20+	89	11	0
Still studying	94	6	0
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	87	13	0
Managers	92	8	0
Other white collars	88	12	0
Manual workers	82	18	0
House persons	77	23	0
Unemployed	65	35	0
Retired	83	17	0
Students	94	6	0
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	49	1
From time to time	76	24	0
Almost never/ Never	92	8	0
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	76	24	0
The lower middle class	79	21	0
The middle class	88	12	0
The upper middle class	94	6	0
The upper class	95	5	0

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When looking ahead over the next twelve months, a majority of Europeans expect their personal situation to 'stay the same' (53%, -2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022)¹⁷. Just over two in ten respondents (22%, -7 pp) expect their life in general to get better. After a significant decrease of seven percentage points, **positive opinions are now outweighed by negative opinions**.

Moreover, 23% of respondents are predominantly pessimistic (+9 pp). Finally, a stable proportion of 2% gave no answer or answered 'don't know'.

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



¹⁷ QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general.

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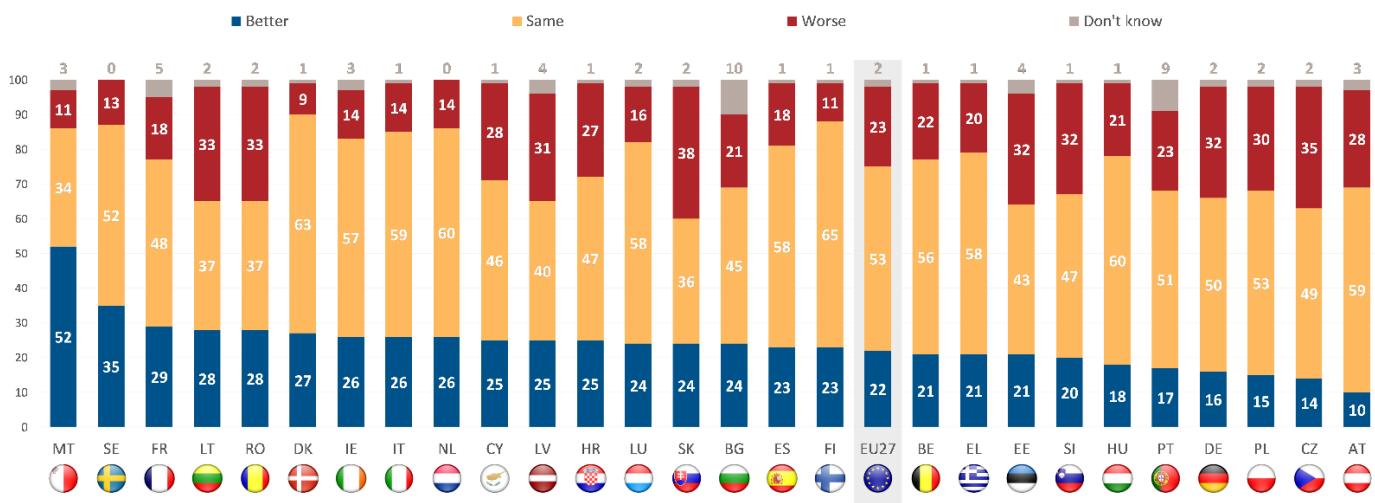
In 25 Member States of the European Union (compared with 26 in winter 2021–2022), respondents are most likely to expect their life in general to be '**the same**' over the next twelve months. Within this group of countries, levels vary widely. Respondents are most likely to share this opinion in Finland (65%) and Denmark (63%), and least so in Lithuania and Romania (both 37% vs. 28% 'better' and 33% 'worse').

Optimism has declined within euro area countries by a significant seven percentage points (23% 'better'), as it has in countries outside the euro area (21%, -7 pp).

Respondents in only one Member State (unchanged since the previous survey) are more likely to expect life to be 'better' than either 'worse' or 'the same', namely Malta (54%, +20 percentage points 'better', vs. 34%, -22 pp, 'same' and 11, +2 pp 'worse'). Respondents in Slovakia (38%, +10 pp 'worse', 24%, +1 pp, 'better, 36%, -10 pp, same') are **predominantly pessimistic**.

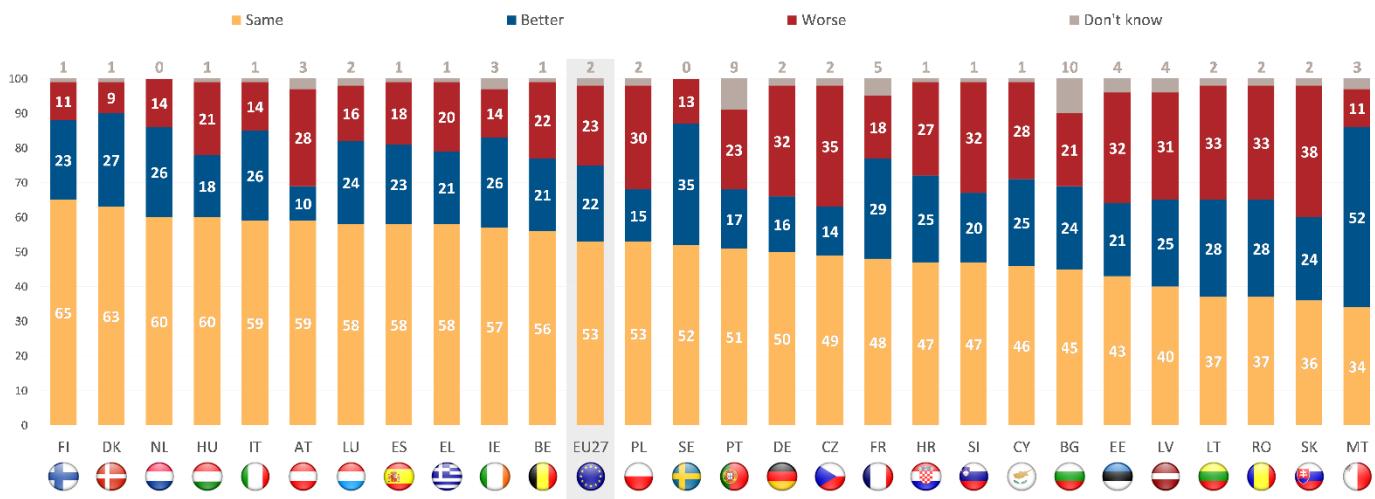
Furthermore, at least a third of respondents in four countries believe that their life will get worse over the next twelve months, namely Slovakia (38%, +10 pp), Czechia (35%, +12 pp), Lithuania (33%, +17 pp) and Romania (33%, +4 pp). In 26 countries pessimism has gained ground, most notably in Germany 32%, +21 pp) and Cyprus (28%, +19 pp). Italy is the only Member State where negative perceptions have decreased (14%, -1 pp).

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



Sorted on 'Better'

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



Sorted on 'Same'

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The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding their life in general¹⁸ over the coming year **has deteriorated sharply by 16 index points, after a six-point decrease in the previous survey.** It currently stands at -1. This is the first time this indicator has been negative with negative opinions outnumbering positive ones.

Moreover, the indicator is at its lowest level since spring 1996 when it was first introduced in this survey. Even during the years of the global financial crises (2008-2011) the indicator was not that low.

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



The index is positive in 12 Member States (compared with 24 in the previous survey in winter 2021-2022 and 27 in spring 2021). It is highest in Malta (+41 ip) and Sweden (+22 ip), and lowest in Greece (+1 ip) and Bulgaria (+3 ip). On the other hand, the index is negative in 15 countries, most notably in Czechia (-21 ip).

Since winter 2021-2022, the index has improved in only one Member State, Malta (+18 ip), while it is unchanged in Italy and Bulgaria. On the other hand, it has deteriorated in 24 countries, most significantly in Austria (-32 ip) and Czechia (-31 ip), with decreases in excess of 30 index points.

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

	EU27	MT	IT	BG	RO	EL	SK	PL	HR	HU	FR	NL	LU	BE	LT	DK	ES	FI	PT	LV	SI	CY	SE	EE	IE	DE	CZ	AT
Better - Worse June/July 2022	-1	41	12	3	-5	1	-14	-15	-2	-3	11	12	8	-1	-5	18	5	12	-6	-6	-12	-3	22	-11	12	-16	-21	-18
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2022	15	23	12	3	-1	9	-5	-5	10	11	26	28	24	15	11	35	23	32	15	17	15	25	51	18	42	14	10	14
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▼16	▲18	=	=	▼4	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼12	▼14	▼15	▼16	▼16	▼16	▼16	▼17	▼18	▼20	▼21	▼23	▼27	▼28	▼29	▼30	▼30	▼31	▼32	

¹⁸ Difference between the positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

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The socio-demographic data show some significant differences between categories, reflecting the age and social status of respondents. Optimism for the next twelve months is more widespread among 15-24-year-olds (43%) than among those

aged 55 and over (12%), among students (43%) than among retirees (11%) or house persons (20%), and among people who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (24%) than among those who left school aged 15 or earlier (12%).

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

Your life in general

(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU27	22	23	53	2
 Gender				
Man	24	22	52	2
Woman	22	23	53	2
 Age				
15-24	43	12	43	2
25-39	31	21	46	2
40-54	22	26	50	2
55 +	12	25	60	3
 Education (End of)				
15-	12	23	61	4
16-19	20	26	52	2
20+	24	22	52	2
Still studying	43	10	45	2
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	25	21	52	2
Managers	25	19	54	2
Other white collars	24	21	54	1
Manual workers	23	29	46	2
House persons	20	24	53	3
Unemployed	35	23	37	5
Retired	11	24	62	3
Students	43	10	45	2
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22	33	41	4
From time to time	25	28	45	2
Almost never/ Never	21	20	57	2
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	19	26	52	3
The lower middle class	20	29	48	3
The middle class	24	21	53	2
The upper middle class	26	16	57	1
The upper class	19	15	64	2

2. The main concerns of Europeans

2.1 Personal concerns

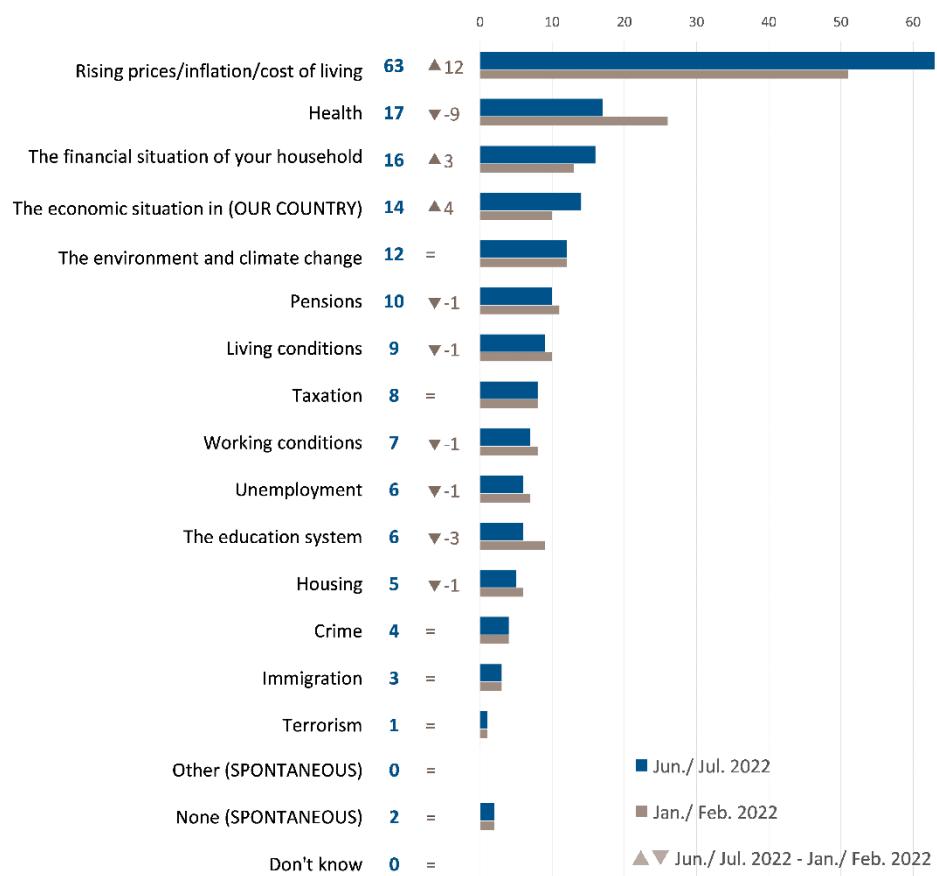
For more than six in ten Europeans 'rising prices/inflation/cost of living' is the main personal concern

In this summer 2022 EB97 survey, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living represents the most important concern that Europeans say that they face personally**¹⁹. 63% mentioned this concern in first or second place. The proportion of respondents for whom this issue is the main or one of the main concerns has increased significantly, by 12 percentage points since winter 2021-2022, but by 28 percentage points since spring 2021, and by 36 percentage points since winter 2020-2021, when it was the second most frequently mentioned item.

Fewer than one in five respondents (17%) are worried about **health** issues. Since winter 2021-2022, this item has lost nine percentage points, but remains in second place, just ahead of **the financial situation of the household** (16%, +3 pp).

The **economic situation of the country** has gained two places, and is now ranked fourth with 14% (+4 pp). **The environment and climate change** has lost one place and is now ranked fifth (12%, unchanged) among the most important concerns that Europeans face personally. **Pensions** (10%, -1 pp) has fallen to sixth place, ahead of **living conditions** (9%, -1 pp), **taxation** (8%, unchanged), **working conditions** (7%, -1 pp), **unemployment** (6%, -1 pp), **education** (6%, -3 pp), **housing** (5%, -1 pp), **crime** (4%, =) and **immigration** (3%, =), with **terrorism** (1%, =) bringing up the rear.

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



¹⁹ QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

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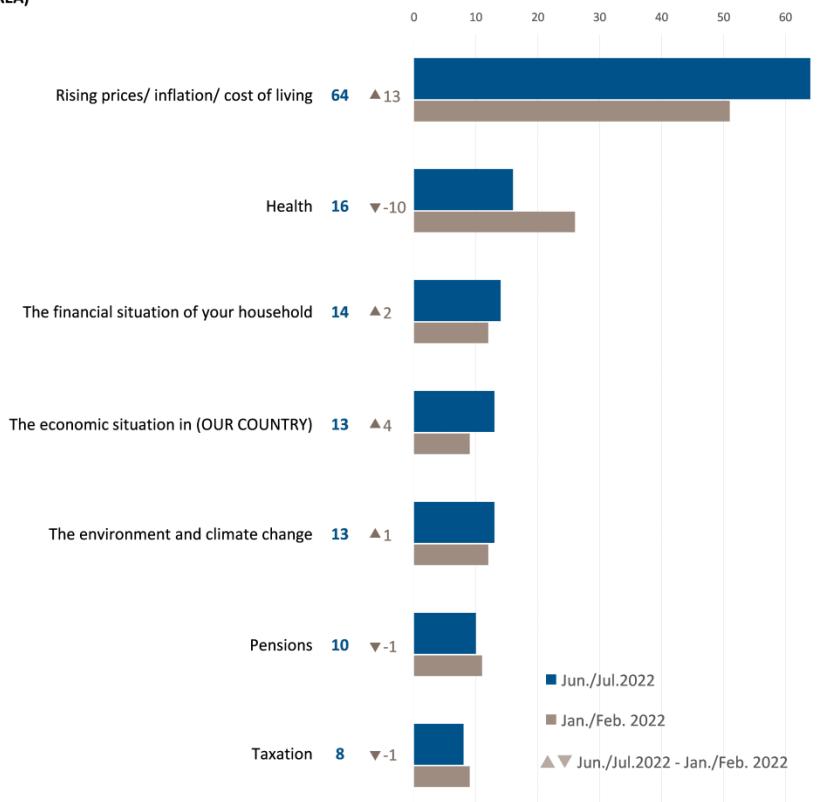
The prioritisation of the issues faced by respondents differs slightly between **euro area countries** and **countries outside the euro area**:

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living tops the list in almost similar proportions in both the euro area countries (64%, +13 pp) and in those outside the euro area (58%, +5 pp).

Health (16%, -10 pp) is ranked in joint second place with **the economic situation of the country** (13%, + 4 pp) in the **euro area** countries compared with third place in the **non-euro area** countries (16%, + 4 pp).

The financial situation of the household occupies second place in the countries outside the euro area (20%, +3 pp), whereas it is ranked fourth in the euro area countries (14%, +2 pp).

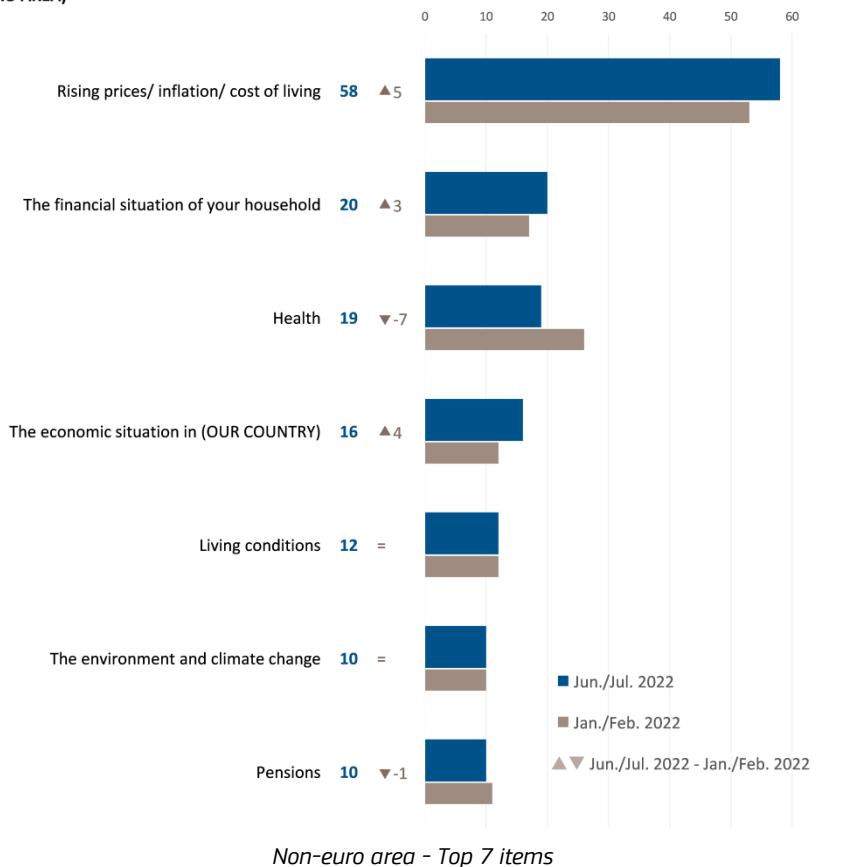
QA4 And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EURO AREA)



Euro area - Top 7 items

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



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The country analysis reveals some significant differences between Member States:

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living is the leading issue that Europeans say they currently face in all 27 Member States (compared with 25 in winter 2021-2022 and 20 in spring 2021), with scores ranging, however, from a high of 74% in Lithuania and Germany, to a low of 40% in Sweden. It is noteworthy that no other item ranks first in any Member State of the European Union. **Since winter 2021-2022**, the proportions of respondents mentioning this item have evolved significantly. This issue is of increasing personal concern in 22 Member States, with the highest increases observed in the Netherlands (62%, +24 pp) and Greece (70%, +20 pp). On the other hand, this item is now less of a concern in five countries, most notably in Malta (55%, -8 pp) and Romania (44%, -4 pp) and Estonia (71%, -4 pp).

Health is the second most frequently mentioned personal concern in ten EU Member States, most markedly in Finland (38%), where almost four in ten respondents mentioned this item. It is ranked in third place in another eight countries. **Since winter 2021-2022**, this issue has gained ground in only one Member State, namely Lithuania (20%, +2 pp). On the other hand, concerns about health have decreased in 26 countries, most notably in Sweden (25%, -17 pp).

The financial situation of **the household ranks second** in eleven countries, and third in four countries. Respondents are the most concerned about this issue in Hungary (28%) Finland (27%) and Greece (26%), where more than a quarter of respondents mentioned it. In terms of changes **since winter 2021-2022**, concerns about this issue have increased in 20 Member States, most notably in Austria (22%, +9 pp), while they are unchanged in Latvia (15%) and Finland (27%) and have decreased in the five remaining countries, particularly in Romania (16%, -4 pp).

The economic situation of the country is a matter of concern on a personal level in Germany and Spain (both 17%), where it ranks second. It is ranked in third place in seven countries, notably in Bulgaria (21%) with more than one in five respondents mentioning this item.

The environment and climate change is ranked in second place in Luxembourg and Malta (both 22%), the Netherlands (25%) and Sweden (28%), and in third place in Germany (16%), Belgium (19%) and Denmark (21%). Since winter 2021-2022, this issue has gained ground in 12 countries, most markedly in Italy (13%, +5 pp) and Luxembourg (22%, + 5 pp), while concerns about it are unchanged in four Member States and have decreased in 11, most markedly in Denmark (21%, -6 pp).

Taxation is ranked second in Lithuania (24%) and third in Italy (16%), whereas **pensions** rank third in five countries, most notably in Portugal (15%). A high proportion of respondents also mentioned this concern in Bulgaria (18%). **Housing** occupies third place in Luxembourg (21%) and in Ireland (15%), while **unemployment** is ranked third in Spain (13%).

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



Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	63	60	59	72	62	74	71	70	70	64	60	62	56	55	70	74	58	64	55	62	60	63	63	44	54	71	43	40
Health	17	15	13	19	22	12	14	22	18	12	17	16	18	13	22	20	17	19	9	23	21	19	16	18	23	17	38	25
The financial situation of your household	16	20	24	19	14	15	19	11	26	10	14	23	11	22	15	13	7	28	12	14	22	12	16	13	23	27	16	
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	14	8	21	18	12	17	18	13	13	17	8	19	14	19	18	13	4	19	9	10	11	15	13	15	6	15	18	12
The environment and climate change	12	19	2	7	21	16	5	11	4	6	13	6	13	4	3	5	22	6	22	25	11	8	3	10	9	8	17	28
Pensions	10	11	18	9	6	8	12	4	15	13	14	12	8	7	13	9	4	13	12	9	7	8	15	12	14	13	10	13
Living conditions	9	10	16	7	7	7	8	5	11	9	8	14	8	10	6	6	5	12	11	8	12	13	9	15	10	8	12	7
Taxation	8	10	3	1	3	5	8	10	11	10	4	4	16	3	10	24	4	3	6	4	3	6	14	8	6	4	6	5
Working conditions	7	5	9	6	7	4	7	4	9	11	7	10	10	7	3	6	6	8	10	5	8	6	11	10	7	8	4	3
Unemployment	6	3	6	1	3	3	4	3	7	13	6	6	9	8	4	3	2	3	6	1	6	3	6	4	3	2	3	2
The education system	6	7	6	3	5	5	6	7	6	7	7	3	6	5	8	5	9	8	8	10	13	4	4	12	6	7	4	10
Housing	5	4	2	8	5	6	4	15	1	5	4	6	3	4	5	3	21	4	10	10	4	5	4	5	9	6	6	6
Crime	4	7	2	0	2	1	1	4	4	2	8	2	3	5	0	1	6	2	6	3	5	4	1	7	1	1	1	18
Immigration	3	6	1	5	3	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	4	13	1	1	4	3	8	3	4	4	1	5	2	1	2	11
Terrorism	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	0	5	0	0	1	1	1
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

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

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	63	60	59	72	62	74	71	70	70	64	60	62	56	55	70	74	58	64	55	62	60	63	63	44	54	71	43	40
Health	17	15	13	19	22	12	14	22	18	12	17	16	18	13	22	20	17	19	9	23	21	19	16	18	23	17	38	25
The financial situation of your household	16	20	24	19	14	15	19	11	26	10	14	23	11	22	15	13	7	28	12	14	22	12	16	13	23	27	16	
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	14	8	21	18	12	17	18	13	13	17	8	19	14	19	18	13	4	19	9	10	11	15	13	15	6	15	18	12
The environment and climate change	12	19	2	7	21	16	5	11	4	6	13	6	13	4	3	5	22	6	22	25	11	8	3	10	9	8	17	28
Pensions	10	11	18	9	6	8	12	4	15	13	14	12	8	7	13	9	4	13	12	9	7	8	15	12	14	13	10	13
Living conditions	9	10	16	7	7	7	8	5	11	9	8	14	8	10	6	6	5	12	11	8	12	13	9	15	10	8	12	7
Taxation	8	10	3	1	3	5	8	10	11	10	4	4	16	3	10	24	4	3	6	4	3	6	14	8	6	4	6	5
Working conditions	7	5	9	6	7	4	7	4	9	11	7	10	10	7	3	6	6	8	10	5	8	6	11	10	7	8	4	3
Unemployment	6	3	6	1	3	3	4	3	7	13	6	6	9	8	4	3	2	3	6	1	6	3	6	4	3	2	3	2
The education system	6	7	6	3	5	5	6	7	6	7	7	3	6	5	8	5	9	8	8	10	13	4	4	12	6	7	4	10
Housing	5	4	2	8	5	6	4	15	1	5	4	6	3	4	5	3	21	4	10	10	4	5	4	5	9	6	6	6
Crime	4	7	2	0	2	1	1	4	4	2	8	2	3	5	0	1	6	2	6	3	5	4	1	7	1	1	1	18
Immigration	3	6	1	5	3	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	4	13	1	1	4	3	8	3	4	4	1	5	2	1	2	11
Terrorism	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	0	5	0	0	1	1	1

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health	The financial situation of your household	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	The environment and climate change	Pensions
EU27	63	17	16	14	12	10
Gender						
Man	62	15	15	15	12	9
Woman	63	19	16	13	12	11
Age						
15-24	52	9	13	11	16	2
25-39	65	10	16	14	13	2
40-54	66	12	19	18	11	3
55 +	63	25	14	12	11	21
Education (End of)						
15-	65	23	16	11	6	23
16-19	65	16	18	15	10	10
20+	63	16	13	15	17	7
Still studying	50	10	12	10	18	2
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	64	13	15	18	16	5
Managers	64	12	10	18	18	5
Other white collars	67	11	17	16	14	4
Manual workers	65	13	21	17	9	5
House persons	70	18	18	11	8	15
Unemployed	52	11	24	10	6	3
Retired	63	29	13	10	10	26
Students	50	10	12	10	18	2
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	61	13	35	8	4	11
From time to time	60	15	22	13	8	11
Almost never/ Never	64	18	10	15	15	10
Consider belonging to						
The working class	66	17	22	14	5	15
The lower middle class	66	18	20	13	9	11
The middle class	62	16	12	15	15	9
The upper middle class	56	17	8	13	24	6
The upper class	49	17	8	13	21	10

Items mentioned by 10% or more

2.2 The main concerns at national level

More than one in two Europeans consider that rising prices/inflation/cost of living is the most important concern their country is currently facing

In this summer 2022 EB97 survey, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living²⁰** is the most important national issue for Europeans, and the proportion of respondents mentioning this item has increased dramatically not only since winter 2021-2022, but also over a longer period since spring 2021 (54%, +13 percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and +21 pp since spring 2021).

Energy supply is the second most important national concern (up from sixth place in winter 2021-2022). The proportion of respondents mentioning this item has doubled since the previous survey: from 11% to 22%.

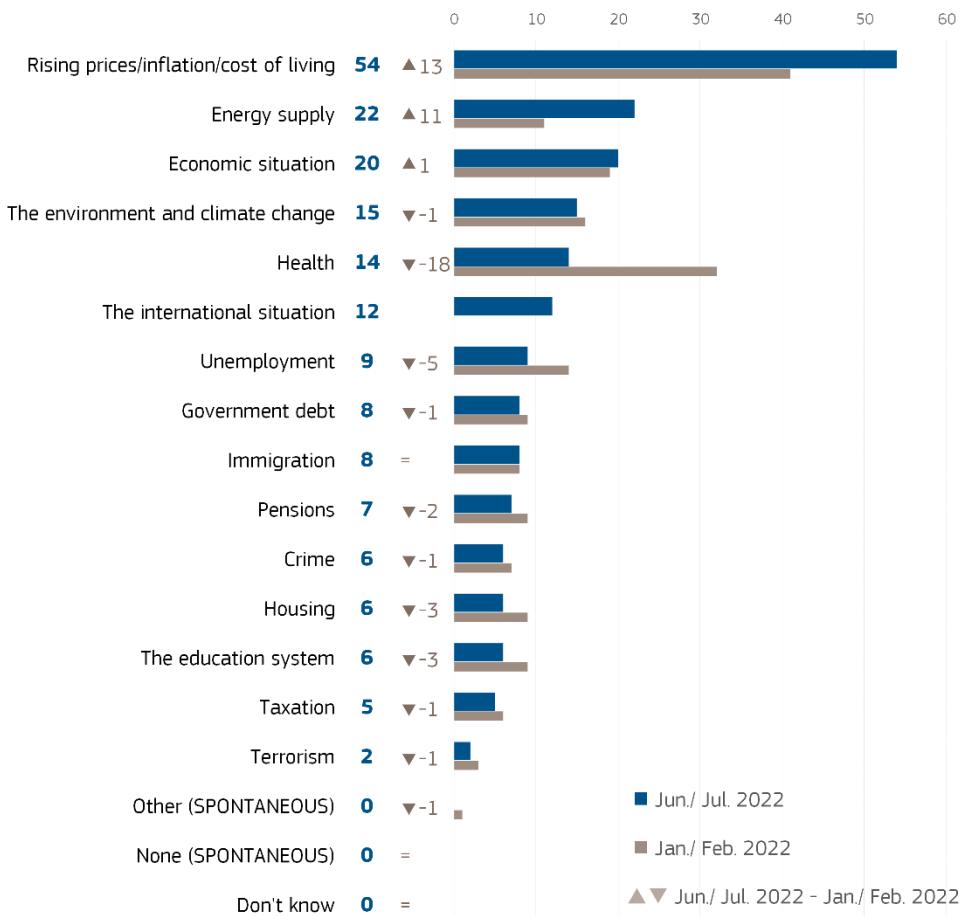
The economic situation is ranked third (20%, +1 pp), followed by the **environment and climate change** (15%, -1 pp) and **health** (14%, -18 pp), which has fallen from second to fifth place.

The international situation is a matter of national concern for 12% of respondents and is ranked in sixth place²¹.

Fewer than one in ten respondents mentioned the other issues: **unemployment** (9%, -5 pp), **immigration** (8%, =), **government debt** (8%, -1 pp), **pensions** (7%, -2 pp), **crime** (6%, -1 pp), **housing** (6%, -3 pp), **the education system** (6%, -3 pp), **taxation** (5%, -1 pp) and **terrorism** (2%, -1 pp).

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

(% - EU)



²⁰ QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

²¹ This item was newly introduced in this EB97 survey from summer 2022. There is no comparative data available.

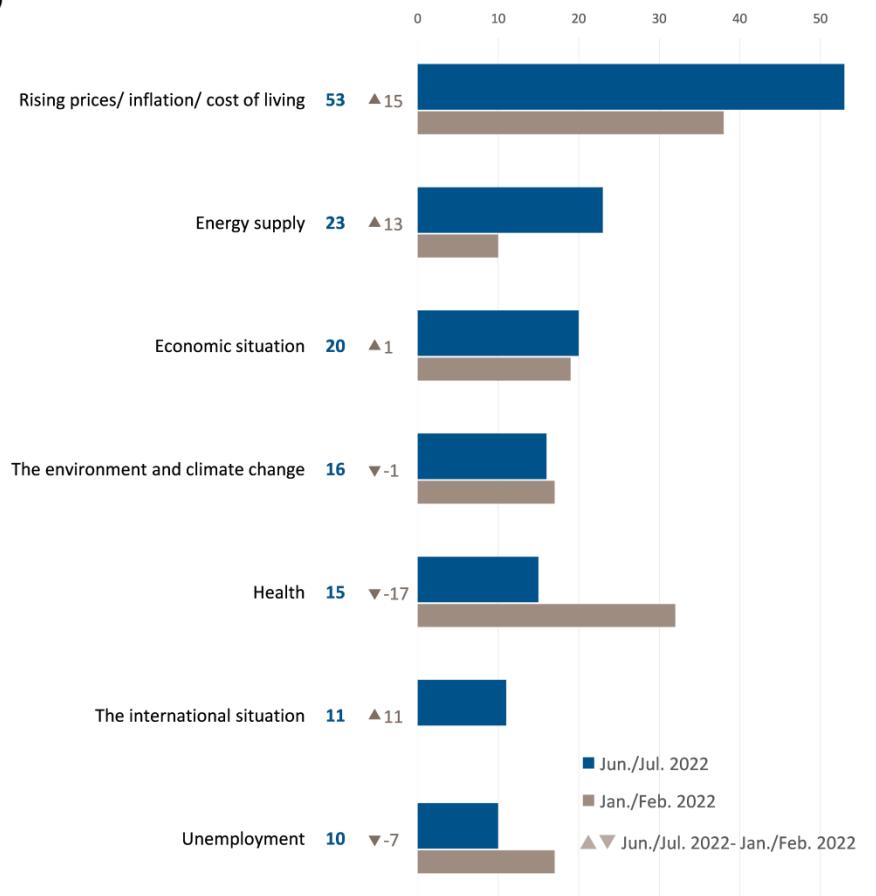
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In both **the euro area countries** and those **outside the euro area** **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is the most important concern:

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living tops the list of concerns in the **euro area countries** (53%, +15 percentage points since winter 2021-2022), followed by energy supply (23%, +13 pp), up from seventh place, and the economic situation of the country (20%, +1 pp).

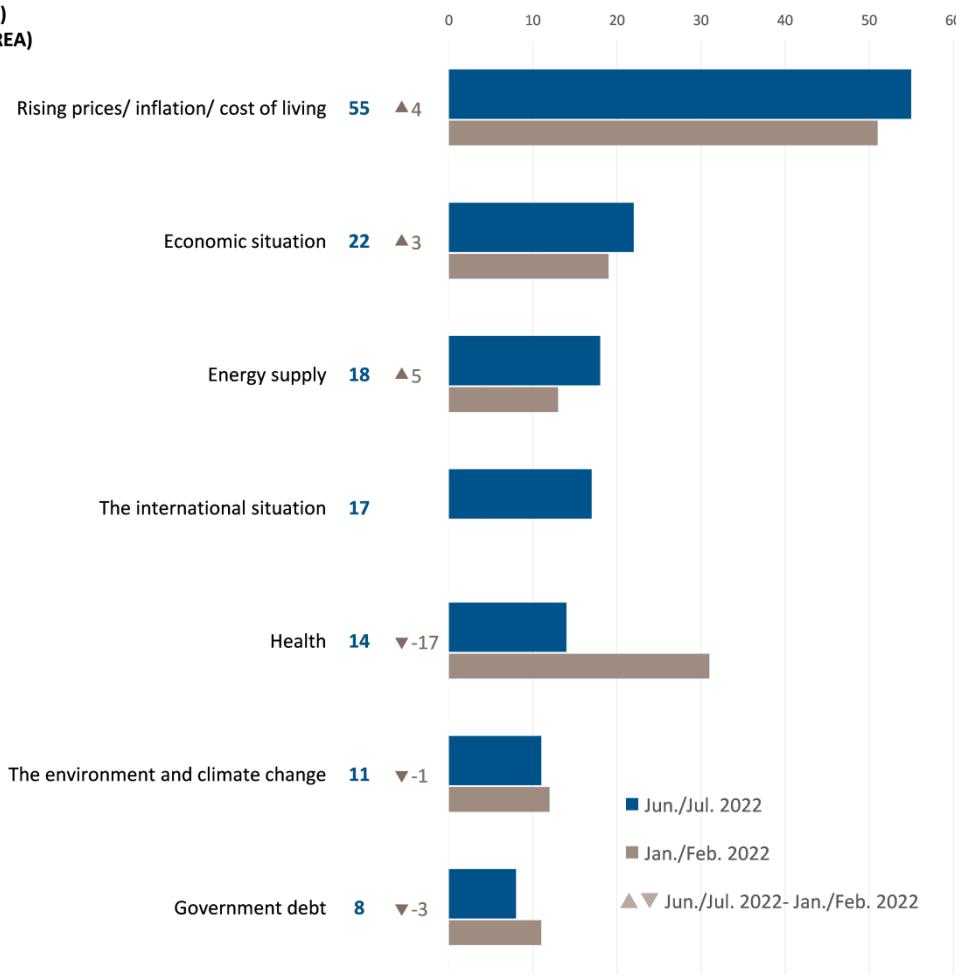
In the countries **outside the euro area**, **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** remains the main national concern (55%, +4 pp), ahead of the economic situation of the country (22%, +3 pp) and energy supply which has risen from fourth to third place (18%, +5 pp).

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



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



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Rising prices/inflation/cost of living is viewed as the most important issue facing their country by citizens in **26 EU Member States**, with the highest scores being recorded in Lithuania and Slovakia (both 69%). Sweden is the only exception with rising prices/inflation/cost of living ranked in third place (28%). **Crime** is the most frequently mentioned national concern in this country (34%), followed by **the environment and climate change** (32%).

Since winter 2021-2022, the proportion of Europeans who regard rising prices/inflation/cost of living as a national concern have increased in 21 countries, and by at least 20 percentage points in seven Member States, namely Austria (62%, +27 pp), Spain (54%, +27 pp), Greece (55%, +23 pp), Ireland (65%, +21 pp), Slovenia (59%, +20 pp), Finland (55%, +20 pp) and the Netherlands (54%, +20 pp).

Energy supply is ranked in second place in seven countries, most notably in Czechia (45%) and Estonia (40%), where at least four in ten respondents mentioned this item as a cause of national concern. Energy supply ranks third in five countries. Since winter 2021-2022, energy supply concerns have increased in 23 Member States, most particularly in Germany (38%, +22 pp) and Slovakia (31%, +21 pp) with increases exceeding twenty percentage points. The proportions of respondents mentioning this item are unchanged in Belgium (28%) and Lithuania (10%), while concerns have decreased in Estonia (40%, -10 pp) and to a lesser extent in Sweden (22%, -1 pp).

The **economic situation** ranks second in eight countries and third in six Member States, with a particularly high score in Cyprus (39%), but also in Greece and Spain, where one third of respondents mentioned this item (both 33%).

The environment and climate change ranks second as a matter of national concern in four countries, most notably in the Netherlands (43%) and Sweden (32%). This item is ranked in third place in four other countries, with the highest score in France (20%).

Health ranks second in Portugal (40%) and France (23%) and third in five countries. Since winter 2021-2022, concerns about health issues have decreased in 26 Member States, with decreases of at least ten percentage points in 25 of them, most particularly in Bulgaria (14%, -30 pp), Slovenia (23%, -29 pp) and Estonia (6%, -27 pp). Portugal is the only country where concerns have increased: +1 percentage point up to 40%.

Respondents in Finland (36%), Lithuania (33%) and Poland (22%) regard **the international situation** as the second most important national concern. This item ranks third in Bulgaria (20%), Estonia (23%) and Malta (14%).

Immigration ranks second in Cyprus (40%), while **housing** is ranked in second place in Ireland (48%) and Luxembourg (51%) and in third place in the Netherlands (30%).

Unemployment is ranked third in Spain (18%), while **the government debt** occupies third place in Finland (22%). **Crime** is ranked third in Croatia (16%), but it is particularly noteworthy that it is ranked in first place in Sweden (34%).

Finally, respondents in Lithuania (18%) consider that **taxation** is the third most important national concern.

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



Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	54	53	63	67	56	58	64	65	55	54	48	65	46	47	61	69	55	59	52	54	62	62	55	40	59	69	55	28
Energy supply	22	28	18	45	27	38	40	15	18	18	8	14	26	4	23	10	18	15	8	23	27	12	3	11	32	31	15	22
Economic situation	20	15	31	18	14	13	19	8	33	33	13	32	30	39	24	17	3	28	10	6	15	21	27	28	13	21	15	8
The environment and climate change	15	18	3	5	31	19	2	8	3	5	20	5	14	4	1	2	18	6	24	43	14	9	6	8	9	7	16	32
Health	14	6	14	2	18	6	6	23	21	17	23	6	13	11	14	8	5	23	9	8	12	13	40	18	23	13	11	13
The international situation	12	8	20	13	23	13	23	4	16	7	6	11	12	5	15	33	9	14	14	9	8	22	8	13	5	10	36	13
Unemployment	9	6	7	1	2	2	4	2	20	18	11	13	20	10	6	5	1	5	4	2	8	4	14	6	4	3	3	3
Government debt	8	12	5	12	3	9	1	4	7	8	8	10	6	3	6	4	2	10	9	1	9	10	6	9	9	9	22	0
Immigration	8	12	4	14	7	8	10	3	9	5	9	3	5	40	4	6	4	9	12	11	14	8	4	4	5	3	5	18
Pensions	7	9	9	5	2	7	5	2	3	6	14	10	5	6	12	7	3	8	9	2	5	6	9	12	6	8	3	5
Crime	6	6	4	2	3	3	1	4	5	3	14	16	4	8	1	2	6	3	12	3	4	3	1	9	3	3	2	34
Housing	6	4	1	8	1	8	1	48	1	3	5	4	2	5	4	2	51	2	10	30	5	5	5	7	11	4	1	3
The education system	6	9	4	2	4	6	6	4	3	4	10	3	3	4	9	8	10	8	9	4	8	4	4	12	2	10	4	15
Taxation	5	8	2	1	1	3	6	4	5	8	2	3	8	3	11	18	4	3	8	1	5	7	7	7	3	5	4	
Terrorism	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

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

(%)



Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Energy supply	Economic situation	The environment and climate change	Health	The international situation
EU27	54	22	20	15	14	12
Gender						
Man	53	24	20	14	12	13
Woman	55	20	21	15	16	12
Age						
15-24	48	17	19	21	13	10
25-39	57	19	21	15	14	12
40-54	55	24	22	14	13	13
55 +	53	23	19	13	16	12
Education (End of)						
15-	55	19	23	8	19	8
16-19	55	23	21	11	13	12
20+	53	24	19	19	14	15
Still studying	48	17	19	24	14	11
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	54	24	22	16	14	12
Managers	54	27	18	20	11	14
Other white collars	56	24	22	16	12	15
Manual workers	56	20	22	10	14	11
House persons	58	19	26	9	19	10
Unemployed	54	16	22	12	15	9
Retired	52	23	18	13	17	12
Students	48	17	19	24	14	11
Marital status						
Married	55	24	21	13	14	13
Single living with a partner	53	17	17	20	14	11
Single	50	20	19	19	13	11
Divorced or separated	56	23	19	12	14	12
Widow	54	19	21	11	18	11
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	58	15	24	8	15	9
From time to time	52	18	23	12	16	12
Almost never/ Never	54	24	19	17	14	12
Consider belonging to						
The working class	58	17	24	9	16	10
The lower middle class	59	22	19	13	16	10
The middle class	51	24	20	16	14	13
The upper middle class	49	24	16	24	12	15
The upper class	52	21	14	28	9	19

Items mentioned by 10% or more

2.3 Main concerns at European level

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living tops the list of concerns at European level, followed by energy supply and the international situation

The proportion of respondents mentioning **rising prices/inflation/cost of living**²² has increased considerably, moving this item from sixth place in spring 2021 and from second place in winter 2021-2022 to first place in this summer 2022 EB97 survey (34%, +10 percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and +22 since spring 2021).

Energy supply (up from seventh place) and the **international situation** (new item) are ranked jointly in second place (both 28%, +12 pp for energy supply)

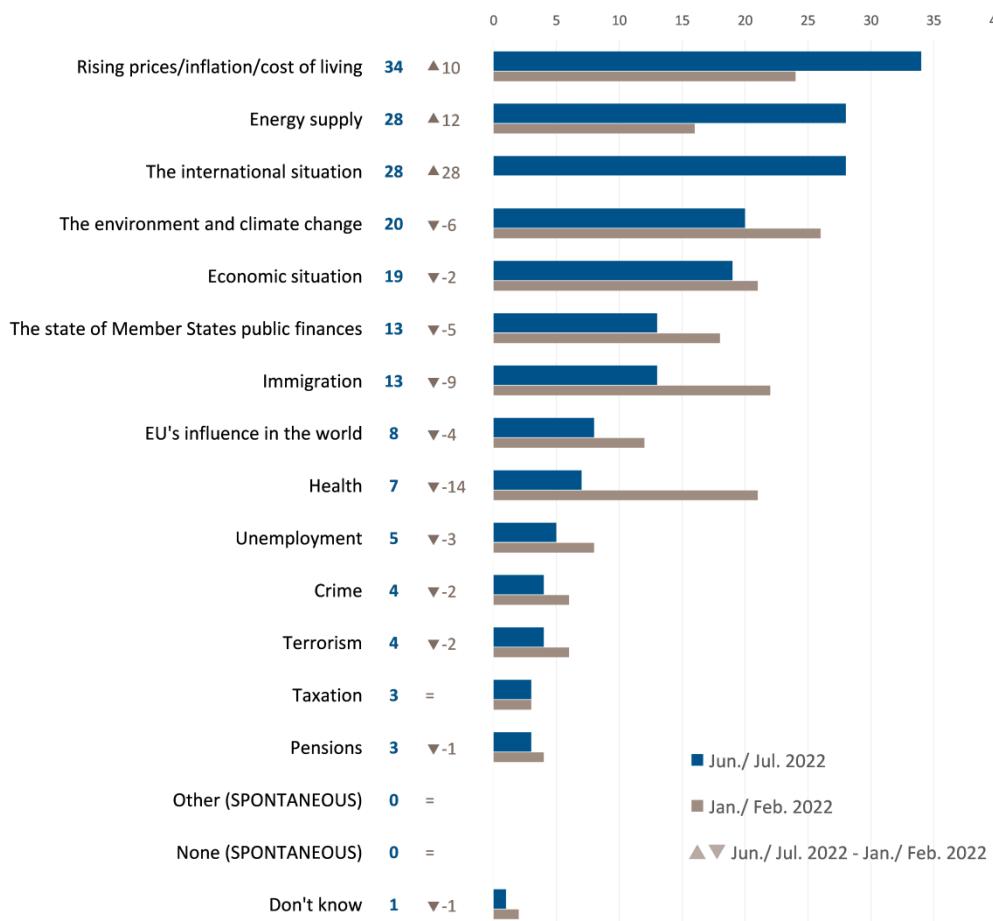
Formerly the most important concern at European level, **the environment and climate change** has dropped to fourth place (20%, -6 pp).

The **economic situation** which fell from first place in spring 2021 to fourth place in winter 2021-2022, now occupies fifth place (19%, -2 pp),

The state of Member State's public finances remains in sixth place (13%, -5 pp) jointly with immigration (13%, -9 pp).

Fewer than one in ten respondents mentioned the seven other issues: **EU's influence in the world** (8%, -4 pp), **health** (7%, -14 pp), **unemployment** (5%, -3 pp), **crime** (4%, -2 pp), **terrorism** (4%, -2 pp), **pensions** (3%, -1 pp) and **taxation** (3%, =).

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



²² Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

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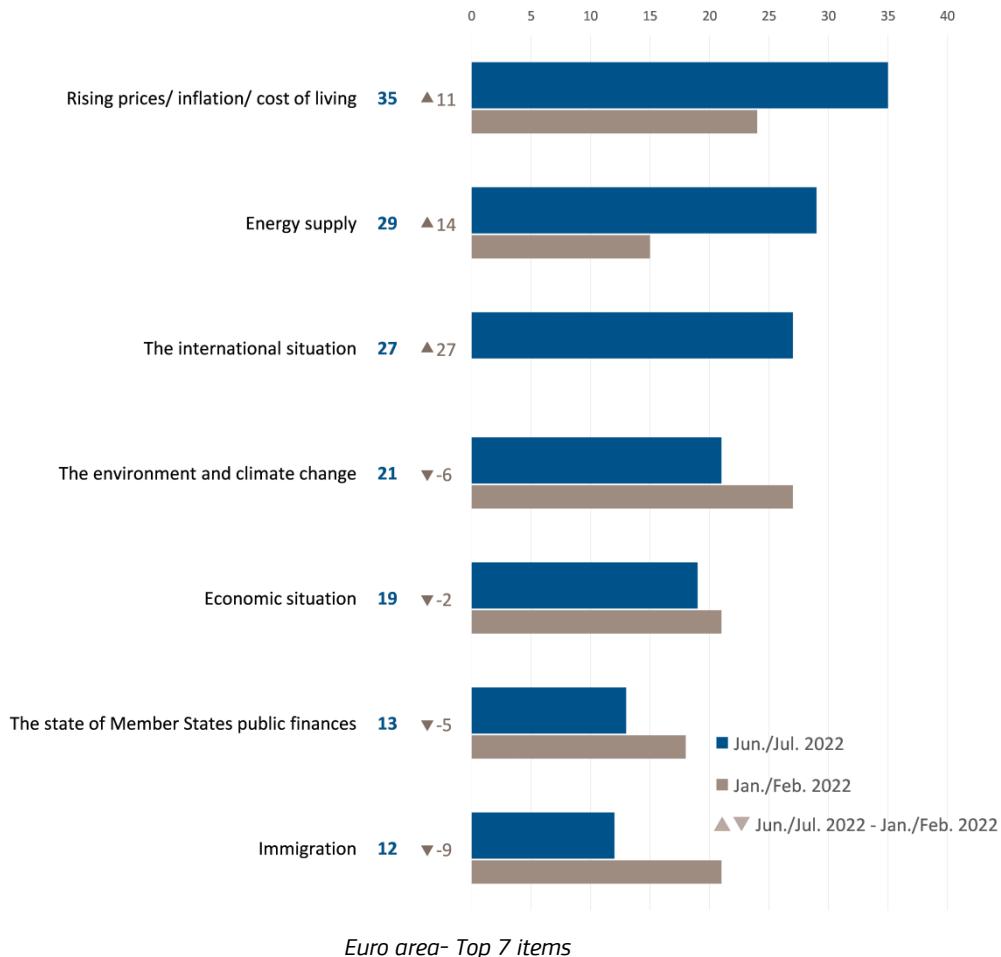
The ranking order of the three most important issues differs slightly between **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries.

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living tops the list in both areas, with almost similar proportions: 35% in the euro area (+11 pp) and 32% in the countries outside the euro area (+7 pp).

The economic situation ranks second within the euro area (29%, +8 pp), and is in third place outside the euro area (24%, +5 pp).

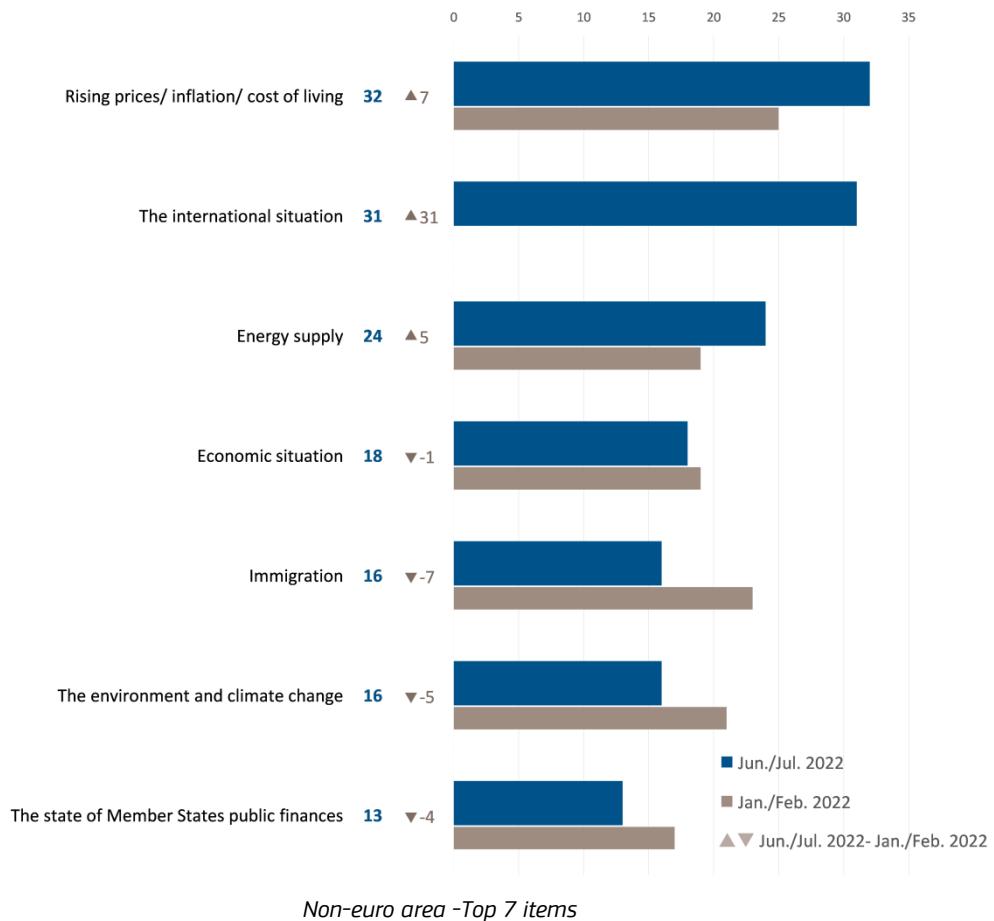
The international situation is the second most frequently mentioned concern at European level **outside the euro area** (31%), but ranks third within the euro area (27%).

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



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**QA5 What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - NON EURO AREA)**



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National results show that **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** is the most frequently mentioned European concern in 15 Member States, with at least four in ten respondents mentioning this item in Ireland (47%), Slovakia (46%), Latvia, Slovenia, Czechia (all 42%), and Germany and Croatia (both 40%). This concern ranks second in six countries and occupies third place in four others. **Since winter 2021-2022**, concerns about **rising prices/inflation/cost of living** have increased in 26 countries, most notably in Slovenia (42%, +21 pp) and Spain (35%, +17 pp). On the contrary, Estonia is the only Member State where concerns have declined (29%, -1 pp).

Energy supply ranks first in four countries, namely Czechia (46%), Estonia (45%), Slovenia (42%) and Greece (40%). This item occupies second place in six countries and ranks third in ten others. **Since winter 2021-2022**, energy supply concerns have increased in 26 countries, in particular in Greece (40%, +30 pp), Slovakia (40%, +28 pp), Slovenia (42%, +22 pp), Austria (35%, +21 pp) and Germany (37%, +21 pp), with increases exceeding 20 percentage points. Again, Estonia is the only exception: 45%, -2 pp.

The **international situation** is the preponderant matter of concern in seven countries, namely Lithuania (49%), Finland (43%), Denmark (41%), the Netherlands (40%), Bulgaria and Portugal (both 34%), and, with albeit a slightly lower score, Romania (25%). This concern ranks second in nine countries and third in six others.

Respondents in Sweden consider that **the environment and climate change** is the main concern at European level (44%). This item ranks second in the Netherlands (39%), Luxembourg (28%) and France (25%) and occupies third place in six other countries, in particular in Denmark with a high score of 32%. **Since winter 2021-2022**, concerns about this item have decreased in 24 Member States, most significantly in Denmark (32%, -21 pp) and Estonia (6%, -20 pp), while they are unchanged in Slovakia (13%) and Luxembourg (28%). Italy is the only country where concerns about **the environment and climate change** have increased (19%, +2 pp).

Immigration ranks first in Cyprus, where 50% of respondents regard this as a major concern at European level. Immigration is the third most frequently mentioned item in Poland (19%).

The economic situation occupies second place in Cyprus (35%), Spain (30%) and Portugal (23%), and third place in Romania (21%).

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



Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	34	34	31	42	33	40	29	47	23	35	34	40	33	22	42	36	37	33	32	26	36	36	22	24	42	46	33	23
Energy supply	28	33	26	46	32	37	45	33	40	25	18	27	30	13	35	24	26	25	14	28	35	16	10	18	42	40	27	34
The international situation	28	23	34	36	41	29	43	20	34	26	23	28	25	20	40	49	22	29	28	40	21	30	34	25	24	30	43	38
The environment and climate change	20	24	6	10	32	24	6	21	9	12	25	12	19	4	5	10	28	13	25	39	23	12	12	11	17	13	20	44
Economic situation	19	18	24	19	14	15	18	18	16	30	17	22	24	35	23	18	7	22	17	10	18	16	23	21	12	16	14	12
The state of Member States public finances	13	12	8	9	7	15	8	9	17	11	9	16	14	8	6	4	12	19	11	13	13	17	16	11	8	15	22	6
Immigration	13	19	24	20	13	11	19	11	19	12	15	8	5	50	14	15	13	15	14	23	12	19	10	9	14	12	9	16
EU's influence in the world	8	8	10	5	11	9	5	8	12	6	9	14	5	3	6	13	10	10	8	12	8	9	10	9	9	10	8	
Health	7	5	5	1	2	2	2	7	13	7	10	7	10	9	2	1	5	6	11	1	7	7	9	15	6	2	3	1
Unemployment	5	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	10	4	2	9	1	4	4	8	1	6	4	4	6	2	2	1	1
Crime	4	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	10	4	2	9	1	4	10	3	6	2	5	4	2	9	3	3	3	8
Terrorism	4	3	3	1	4	3	3	8	2	5	7	5	3	7	3	7	4	6	8	3	3	3	6	7	3	5	4	7
Taxation	3	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	7	2	3	5	2	3	6	1	3	5	2	7	3	1	1	1
Pensions	3	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	4	4	3	5	1	2	0	5	4	6	0	3	3	2	7	2	2	1	1

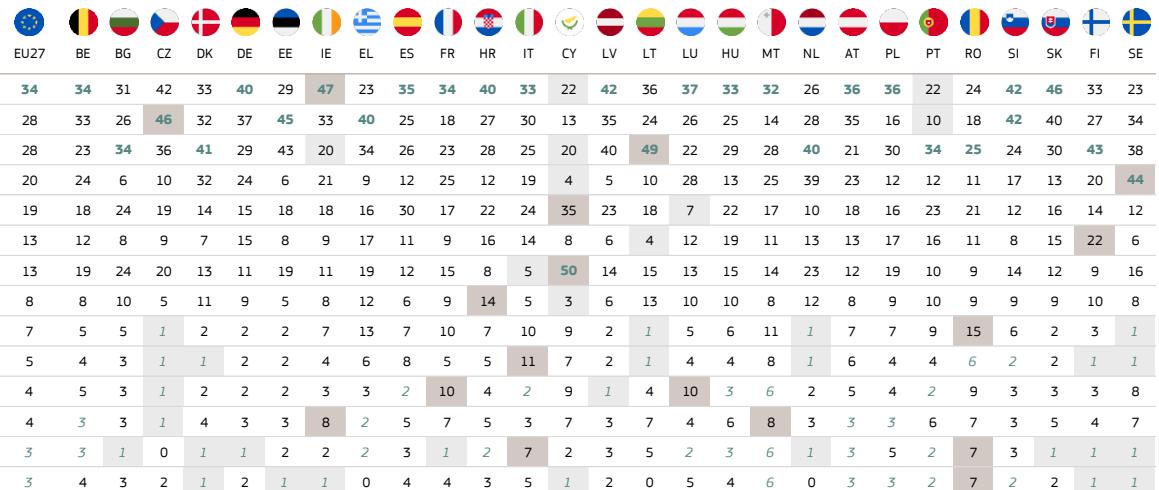
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

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

(%)



Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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QA5 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	The environment and climate change	Economic situation	The state of Member States public finances	Immigration
EU27	34	28	28	20	19	13	13
Gender							
Man	33	29	29	19	19	14	13
Woman	35	26	28	20	19	12	12
Age							
15-24	36	22	26	25	20	9	13
25-39	38	26	28	21	19	13	13
40-54	35	29	29	18	20	15	13
55 +	32	29	29	18	18	13	13
Education (End of)							
15-	36	23	23	13	22	12	13
16-19	36	28	27	17	19	14	13
20+	32	31	33	25	17	13	13
Still studying	34	24	27	27	20	8	11
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	34	30	30	19	18	14	13
Managers	35	31	32	25	18	14	12
Other white collars	32	29	31	21	18	14	13
Manual workers	38	26	25	16	20	15	14
House persons	37	21	24	14	22	12	10
Unemployed	40	19	27	17	21	11	11
Retired	31	30	28	18	17	12	14
Students	34	24	27	27	20	8	11
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	37	20	23	14	22	14	12
From time to time	35	24	26	17	20	12	12
Almost never/ Never	34	30	30	21	18	13	14
Consider belonging to							
The working class	37	24	25	14	21	13	15
The lower middle class	37	28	27	18	18	13	12
The middle class	33	29	29	21	19	13	12
The upper middle class	29	29	35	29	17	13	16
The upper class	30	23	32	23	10	17	24

Items mentioned by 10% or more

3. Political aspects

3.1 Interest in politics

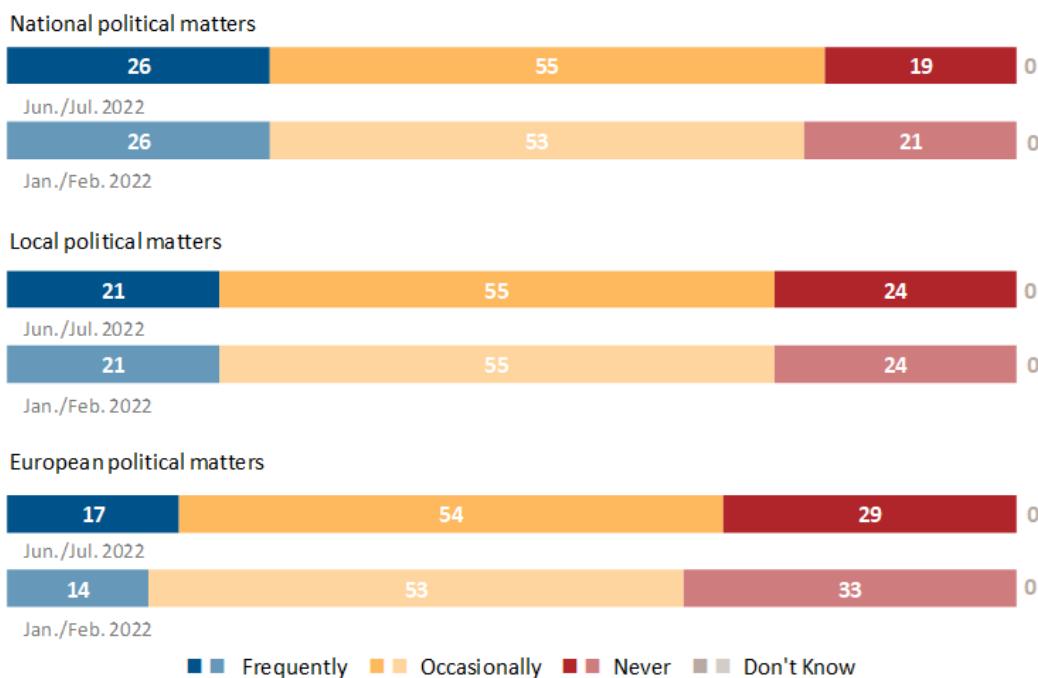
After a slight decrease in the previous survey, the index measuring how interested Europeans are in politics²³ has gained ground in this summer 2022 EB97 survey: 20% (+2 index points since winter 2021-2022 and +3 index points since spring 2021) of respondents have a 'strong' interest in politics, while 49% (+1) have a 'moderate' interest and 15% (-2) have a 'low' interest. 16% (-1) are not interested in politics at all.

Europeans are primarily interested in **national political matters**²⁴: 55% discuss them occasionally with friends or relatives (+2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) and 26% do so frequently (=). Overall, 81% (+2 pp) of respondents discuss them occasionally or frequently. On the other hand, just under two in ten Europeans never discuss national political matters (19%, -2 pp).

Next come **local political matters**: just over a fifth of respondents discuss them frequently (21%, unchanged compared with winter 2021-2022), while 55% discuss them occasionally (unchanged) and 24% (unchanged) say that they never do so.

Lastly, **European political matters** seem to be slightly less widely discussed, although more than seven in ten Europeans nevertheless discuss European political matters (71%, +4 pp) either occasionally or frequently: 17% (+3 pp) of respondents discuss them frequently and 54% (+1 pp) occasionally, while 29% (-4 pp) answered 'never'.

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



²³ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters. A score is then attributed to each answer: 'Never' = 0; 'Occasionally' = 1; 'Frequently' = 2. A political interest index is then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: 'not at all interested in politics' = 0; 'slightly' = 1 to 2; 'moderately' = 3 to 4; 'strongly' = 5 to 6.

²⁴ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters.

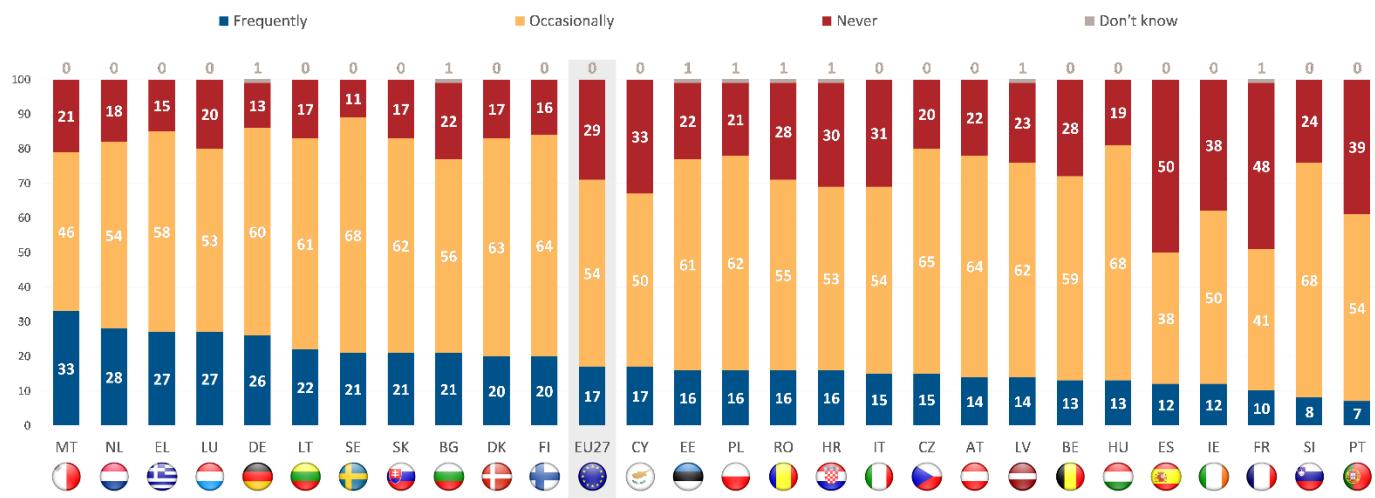
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In 25 Member States (unchanged since winter 2021-2022) a majority of respondents 'occasionally' discuss European political matters with their friends or relatives. Respondents in France and Spain are an exception. In Spain 38% of respondents occasionally discuss European political matters, but 50% say that they 'never' do so. In France a similar pattern can be observed: 41% 'occasionally' discuss such matters with their friends and relatives, but 48% 'never' do so.

European political matters are most 'frequently' discussed in Malta (33%), the Netherlands (28%), followed by Greece (27%) and Luxembourg (27%) where around a quarter of respondents gave this answer. In contrast, more than four in ten respondents 'never' discuss European political matters with their relatives and friends in Spain (50%) and France (48%); that is also the case of just under four in ten respondents in Portugal (39%).

Compared with winter 2021-2022, European political matters are more 'frequently' discussed in 24 Member States, led by Malta (33%, +26 pp), followed by Slovakia (21%, +9 pp), while proportions are unchanged in Portugal (7%). On the other hand, the levels have decreased in two countries, namely Romania (16%, -1 pp) and Ireland (12%, -4 pp).

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



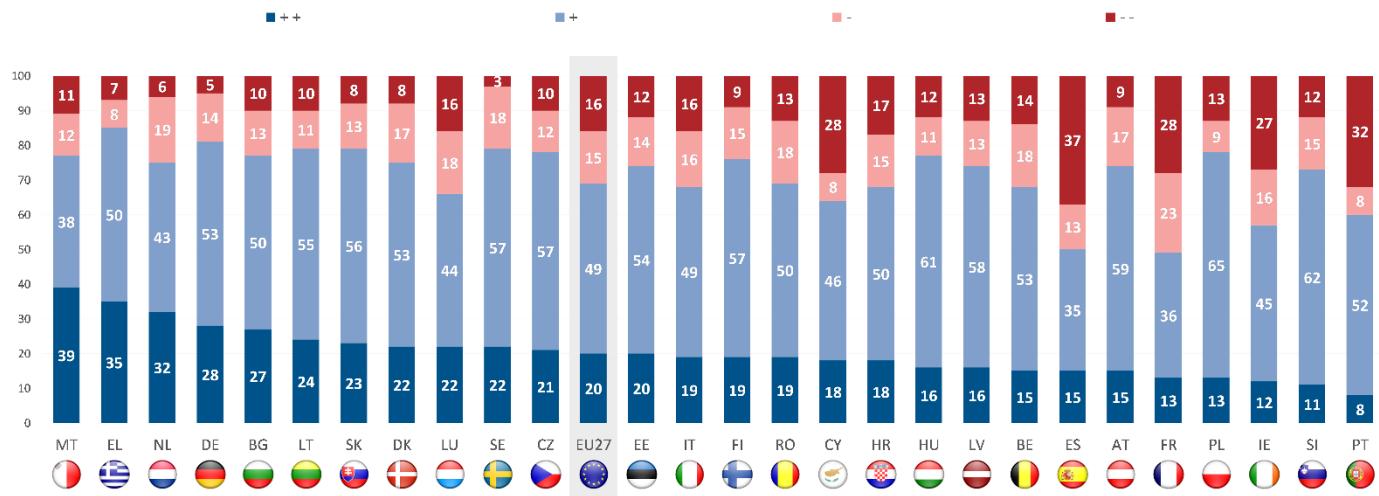
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In 12 Member States of the European Union (compared with ten in winter 2021-2022 and seven in spring 2021) at least one in five respondents have a 'strong' interest in politics. Within this group of countries, interest is the most widespread in Malta (39%), Greece (35%), the Netherlands (32%) and Germany (28%).

On the other hand, in five Member States at least a quarter of respondents are 'not at all' interested in political matters, led by Spain (37%), followed by Portugal (32%), Cyprus (28%), France (28%) and Ireland (27%).

Since winter 2021-2022, the proportion of Europeans who are strongly interested in political matters has increased in 16 Member States (compared with 15 in the previous survey), most notably in Malta (39%, +24 percentage points) and Slovakia (23%, +10 pp), while the proportion is unchanged in Germany (28%). On the other hand, fewer respondents are strongly interested in politics in ten Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (12%, -7 pp) and Estonia (20%, -5 pp)

C2 Political interest index
 (%)



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The socio-demographic data show that interest in European political matters is significantly correlated with the education and social position of respondents. Men and the most socially and economically advantaged categories tend to discuss European political matters with friends and relatives more often. While 20% of men, 24% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 and beyond, 25% of managers, 23% of the self-employed,

29% of those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class and 35% of those who identify as upper class 'frequently' discuss European political matters, those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (8%), women (14%), the unemployed (12%), house persons (8%), and those who see themselves as part of the working class (12%) do so less often.

D71.2 When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...?

European political matters

(% - EU)

	Frequently	Occasionally	Never	Don't know
EU27	17	54	29	0
Gender				
Man	20	56	23	1
Woman	14	52	34	0
Age				
15-24	12	48	39	1
25-39	17	57	26	0
40-54	19	56	25	0
55 +	18	53	29	0
Education (End of)				
15-	8	45	47	0
16-19	16	56	27	1
20+	24	57	19	0
Still studying	15	49	36	0
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	23	58	19	0
Managers	25	59	16	0
Other white collars	17	61	22	0
Manual workers	16	54	29	1
House persons	8	45	47	0
Unemployed	12	49	39	0
Retired	17	51	32	0
Students	15	49	36	0
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	17	45	37	1
From time to time	14	55	31	0
Almost never/ Never	19	55	26	0
Consider belonging to				
The working class	12	49	38	1
The lower middle class	14	54	32	0
The middle class	19	56	25	0
The upper middle class	29	56	15	0
The upper class	35	50	15	0

3.2 Trust in institutions

Trust in most national institutions has decreased slightly whereas trust in the European Union and other supranational bodies has increased

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in **national political institutions** has decreased for the national government and the national parliament, and is stable for national political parties²⁵:

- 34% of respondents (-1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) trust their **national government**, compared with 61% (+1 pp) who do not;
- An identical proportion of respondents (34%, -2 pp) trust their **national parliament**, compared with 60% (+2 pp) who 'tend not to trust' it;
- Trust in **national political parties** is stable (21%), whereas three-quarters of respondents (75%, =) say that they distrust them;
- Despite slight decreases in trust levels, a majority of respondents still trust their **regional or local public authorities** (54%, -3 pp), and the **public administration** (50%, -1 pp, versus 46% (+2 pp) 'tend not to trust'.

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in **other national institutions** has also decreased:

- The highest level of trust at national level is still commanded by **health and medical staff**, who are trusted by 76% (-2 pp) of Europeans.
- Just over seven in ten respondents (71%, -2 pp) tend to trust **the army**, while 24% 'tend not to trust' it (+2 pp);
- Trust in **the police** has decreased slightly: 69% trust this institution (-1 pp), while 28% (+1 pp) do not.
- Trust in **justice/the national legal system** has also declined slightly: 52% (-2 pp) of respondents trust it, while 44% (+1 pp) 'tend not to trust' this institution.

Trust in supranational bodies has increased for all institutions since the previous survey, most significantly for NATO:

- A majority of Europeans say that they trust the European Union (49%, +2 pp), whereas 43% (-1 pp) 'tend not to trust' it;
- Nearly half of respondents (49%, +1 pp) trust the United Nations and 39% (=) do not;
- Just over half of respondents (51%, +6 pp) trust NATO, while 38% (-2 pp) do not.

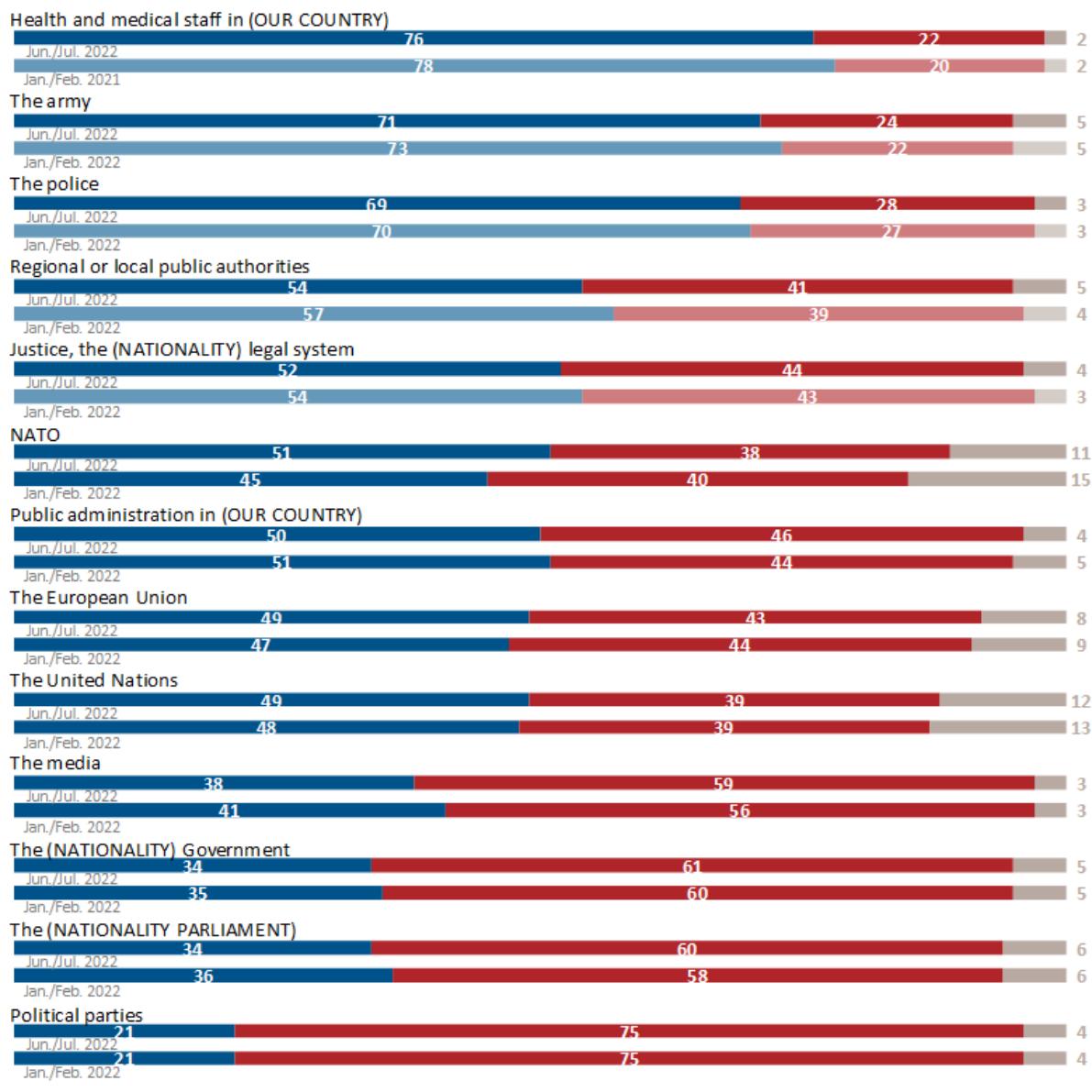
²⁵ QA6a. How much trust you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. Political parties; Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system; The police; The army; Public administration in (OUR

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

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

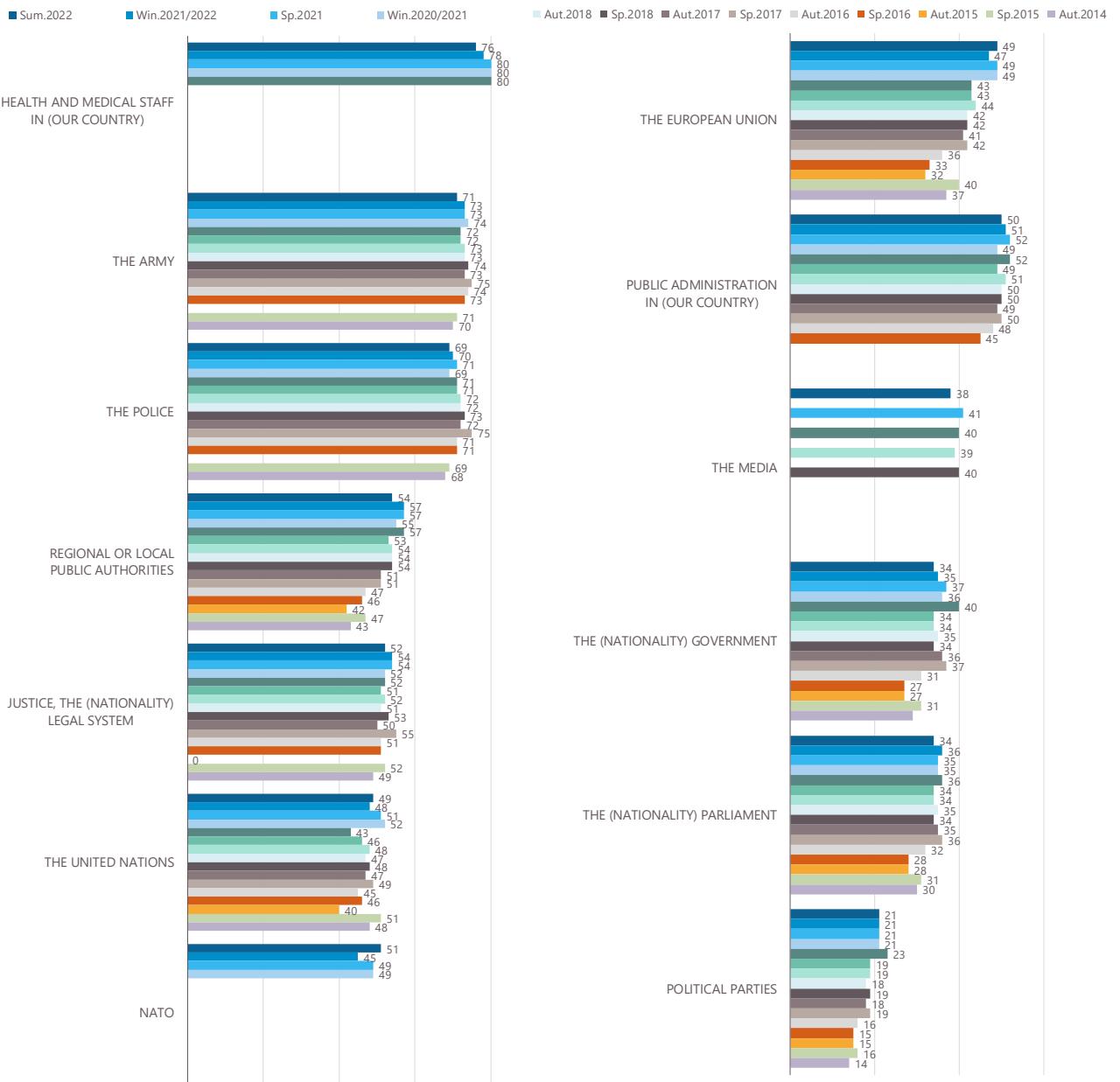
(% - EU27)



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

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QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



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QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - Tend to trust)

	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	
Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY)	June/July 2022	76	86	54	83	91	81	80	83	74	85	84	63	64	71	70	64	92	55	90	92	77	64	87	55	58	68	88	82
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼3	=	▲3	▲5	▲1	▼2	▼4	▲4	=	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼9
The army	June/July 2022	71	78	46	80	88	67	78	84	83	75	80	61	64	67	72	82	78	61	80	80	71	63	69	57	60	61	95	86
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼7	▼4	▲2	▼3	=	▲2	▼1	▼5	=	▲9	▲5	▼3	=	▲8	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼9	▼6	▼3	▲7	▲2	▲3
The police	June/July 2022	69	74	49	77	90	79	80	77	70	75	69	54	64	51	65	78	87	66	69	83	77	45	74	48	57	51	92	83
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼3	▼6	▲5	=	▲8	▲2	▲15	▼9	▲3	▲1	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲5	=	▼6
Regional or local public authorities	June/July 2022	54	60	47	57	74	69	50	65	31	43	60	30	37	52	50	48	82	63	66	59	69	52	53	38	44	51	64	62
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▲1	▲3	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼9	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲3	▲2	▼4	▲11	▲1	▲11	▼8	▲2	▲1	▼11	▼4	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼4
Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system	June/July 2022	52	55	23	55	84	66	63	63	58	51	42	26	43	45	46	47	72	55	49	75	68	37	40	46	37	33	82	73
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▲3	=	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼16	▲2	▼3	▲4	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲7	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲15	▼5	▲3	▼1	▼6	▼6	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼3	
NATO	June/July 2022	51	62	34	61	87	58	61	54	18	47	36	38	42	19	58	75	50	61	64	73	37	71	47	55	33	43	77	73
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲6	▲4	▲4	▼7	▲5	▲9	▼18	▼1	▼4	▼11	▼6	▼1	▼1	▲6	▼10	▼13	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲2	▼2	▲16	▼6	▲10	▼5	▲14	▲26	▲14
Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY)	June/July 2022	50	55	35	55	75	62	53	66	26	45	57	34	31	42	34	46	86	61	67	50	66	45	44	37	40	47	71	64
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲2	=	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼11	▼6	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼3	▲9	=	▲12	▼14	▲2	▲1	▼8	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼4	
The European Union	June/July 2022	49	55	49	43	65	49	48	58	37	50	34	42	46	42	56	69	60	56	71	52	44	64	68	54	44	44	60	61
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▲9	▲1	▼7	▲4	▲1	▼15	▼5	▼2	▲5	▲2	▼6	▲1	▼4	▲6	▲10	▲17	▼2	▲10	▼2	▲2	▲11	▼1	▲5	▼6	▲1	▲8	▲9
The United Nations	June/July 2022	49	59	41	48	80	48	39	58	27	50	38	44	43	26	41	59	47	60	71	61	46	65	67	53	34	45	60	70
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲5	▲3	▼9	▲1	=	▼29	▼4	▼6	▲8	▲3	▼1	▼3	▲1	▼7	▲8	▲3	▲4	▲6	▼4	▲3	▲12	▼3	▲6	▲2	▼2	▲2	
The media	June/July 2022	38	46	36	43	57	42	42	41	18	28	23	26	38	32	43	41	41	31	44	56	43	40	56	40	30	36	77	60
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼6	=	▼4	▼10	▼12	=	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲19	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼6	▼4	▼7	=	▲2	▲7
The (NATIONALITY) Government	June/July 2022	34	40	19	30	52	49	39	46	22	23	23	20	33	33	30	36	70	48	63	38	39	26	45	27	37	18	68	53
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▲3	▼15	▼15	▼7	▲1	▼7	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▲3	▲7	▲9	▲7	▲4	▲16	▼7	▲1	▼2	▼5	▲1	▲16	▼4	▲12	▼8
The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT	June/July 2022	34	45	12	26	60	49	31	44	24	20	26	21	30	29	22	22	54	44	59	42	47	28	41	29	34	17	70	57
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▲5	▼11	▼9	▼2	▼4	▼9	▼5	▼6	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲8	▼5	▲2	▲19	▼9	▲2	▲2	▼5	▲1	▲18	▼6	▲8	▼7
Political parties	June/July 2022	21	24	13	13	42	30	16	30	9	8	11	11	18	15	9	13	37	27	41	35	32	24	16	30	14	11	42	34
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲2	▼3	▼4	▲4	▼6	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼2	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲7	▼4	▲17	▼6	▲5	▲2	▼2	▲9	▲3	▼5	▲12	▲11

QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - Tend to trust)

	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
Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY)	76	86	54	83	91	81	80	83	74	85	84	63	64	71	70	64	92	55	90	92	77	64	87	55	58	68	88	82
The army	71	78	46	80	88	67	78	84	83	75	80	61	64	67	72	82	78	61	80	80	71	63	69	57	60	61	95	86
The police	69	74	49	77	90	79	80	77	70	75	69	54	64	51	65	78	87	66	69	83	77	45	74	48	57	51	92	83
Regional or local public authorities	54	60	47	57	74	69	50	65	31	43	60	30	37	52	50	48	82	63	66	59	69	52	53	38	44	51	64	62
Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system	52	55	23	55	84	66	63	63	58	51	42	26	43	45	46	47	72	55	49	75	68	37	40	46	37	33	82	73
NATO	51	62	34	61	87	58	61	54	18	47	36	38	42	19	58	75	50	61	64	73	37	71	47	55	33	43	77	73
Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY)	50	55	35	55	75	62	53	66	26	45	57	34	31	32	34	46	86	61	67	50	66	45	44	37	40	47	71	64
The United Nations	49	59	41	48	80	48	39	58	27	50	38	44	43	26	41	59	47	60	71	61	46	65	67	53	34	45	60	70
The European Union	49	55	49	43	65	49	48	58	37	50	34	42	46	42	56	69	60	56	71	52	44	64	68	54	44	44	60	61
The media	38	46	36	43	57	42	42	41	18	28	23	26	38	32	43	41	41	31	44	56	43	40	56	40	30	36	77	60
The (NATIONALITY) Government	34	40	19	30	52	49	39	46	22	23	23	20	33	33	30	36	70	48	63	38	39	26	45	27	37	18	68	53
The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT	34	45	12	26	60	49	31	44	24	20	26	21	30	29	22	22	54	44	59	42	47	28	41	29	34	17	70	57
Political parties	21	24	13	13	42	30	16	30	9	8	11	11	18	15	9	13	37	27	41	35	32	24	16	30	14	11	42	34

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

National institutions

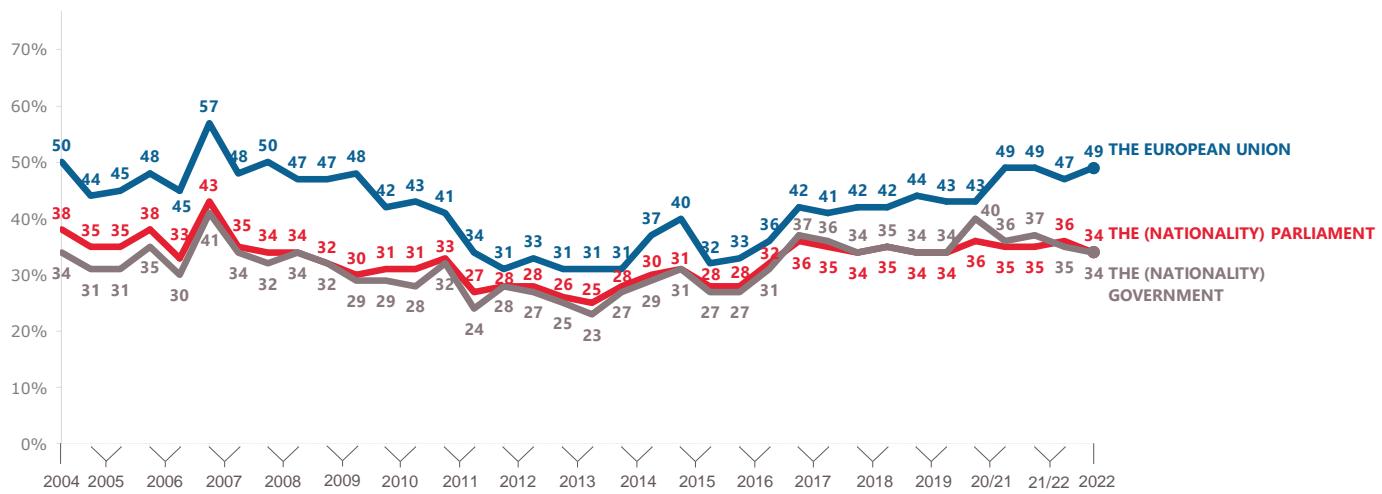
Trust in the European Union has increased and remains high, while trust in national parliaments and national governments has decreased

Around half of all Europeans trust the European Union (49%, +2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022). This is the highest level of trust in the EU recorded since spring 2008, except for spring 2021 and winter 2021-2021 when trust was at the same level as in this summer 2022 EB97 survey.

Trust in the European Union remains slightly higher in the non-euro area countries (57%, +5 pp) than in the euro area countries (46%, +1 pp). However, in the latter group of countries, after a slight increase of one percentage point since winter 2021-2022, trust now outweighs distrust (45%, unchanged).

Whereas trust in the EU has increased, levels of trust have fallen slightly for both national governments (34%, -1 pp since winter 2021-2022) and national parliaments (34%, -2 pp). As a result, levels of trust in national parliaments and national governments are currently similar.

QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



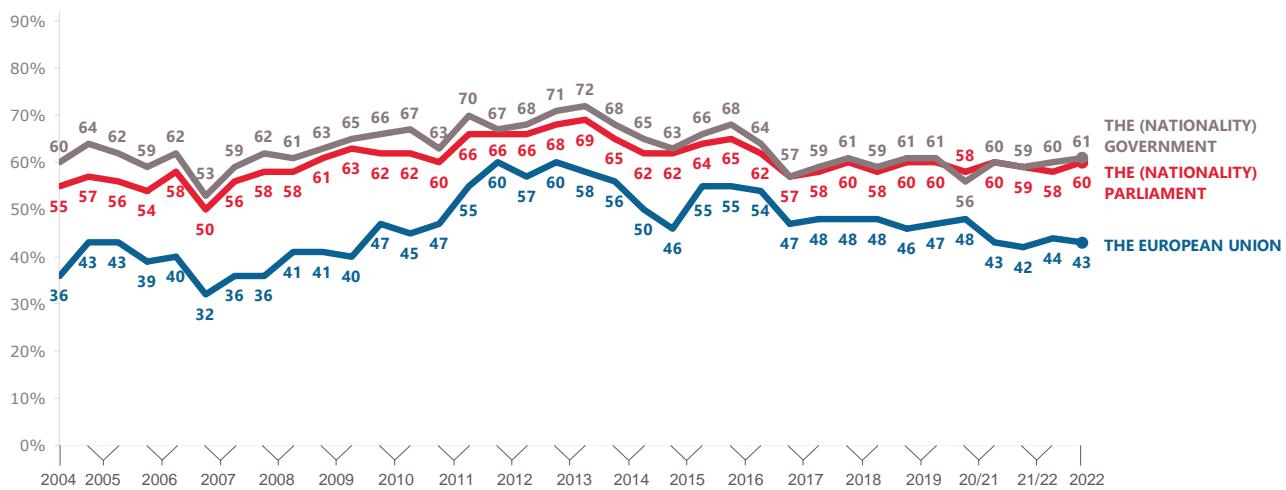
The gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments has increased and currently stands at its highest level since autumn 2010, when it was also +15. On the other hand, distrust in the European Union has decreased slightly (43% 'tend not to trust', -1 pp since winter 2021-2022), while distrust in national governments (61%, +1 pp) and in national parliaments has increased slightly (60%, +2 pp).

The trust index²⁶ measuring the difference between trust and distrust has increased by three index points and currently stands at +6 for the European Union. On the other hand, the trust index for national parliaments has deteriorated by four index points and now stands at -26, and the index for national governments has also deteriorated: down from -25 to -27.

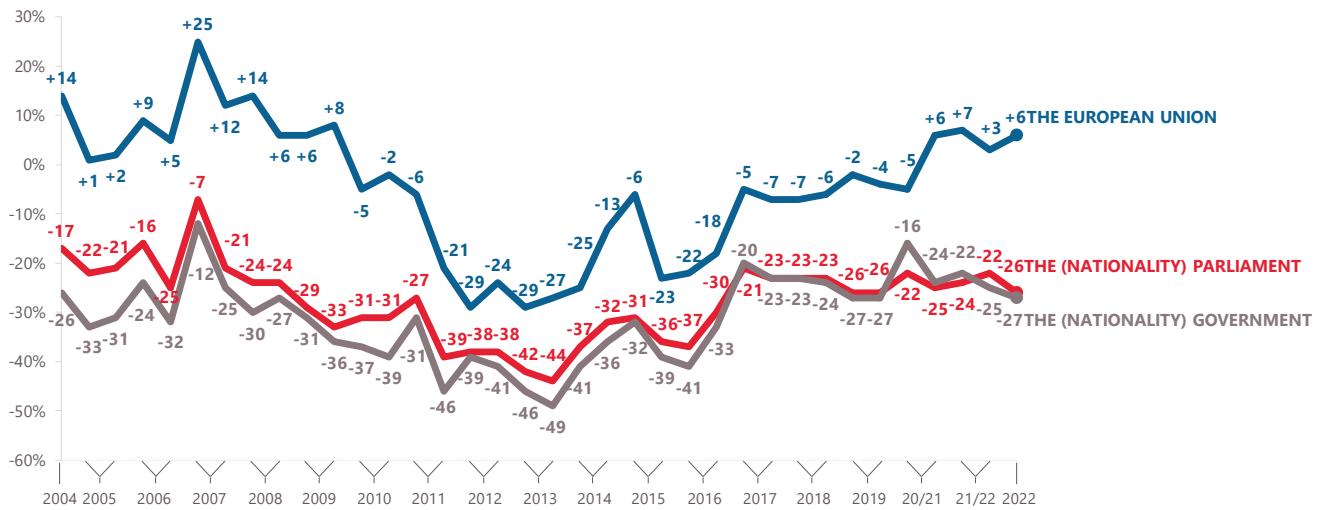
²⁶ Difference between the positive ("tend to trust") and negative ("tend not to trust") answers.

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QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - EU - TEND NOT TO TRUST)



QA6a How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))

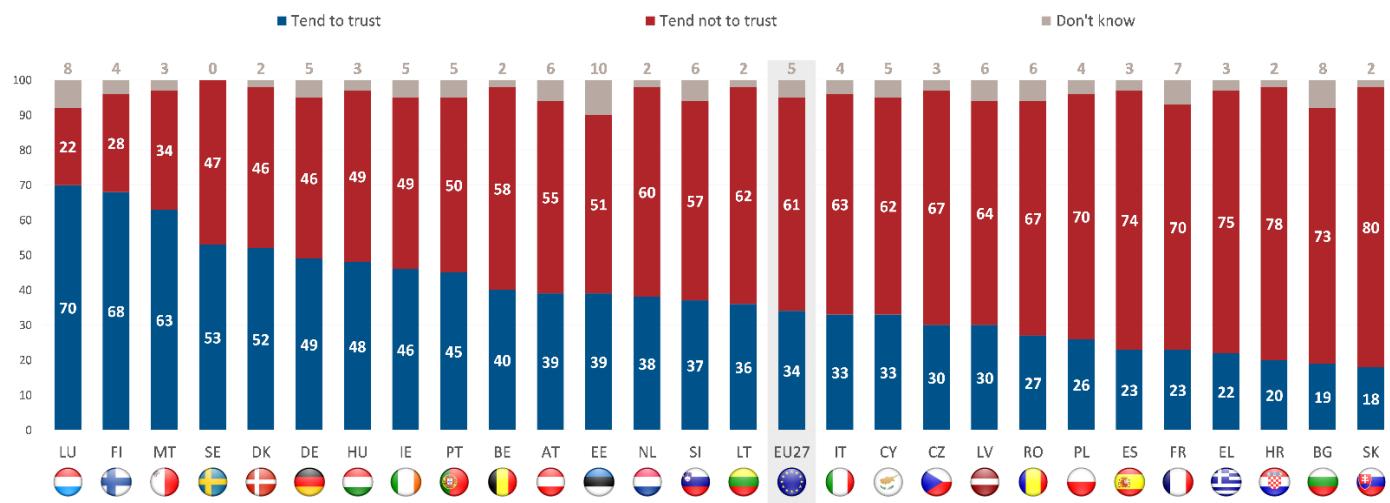


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A majority of respondents in six Member States of the European Union (unchanged since spring 2021) trust their **national government**. Respondents in Luxembourg (70%) and Finland (68%) are the most positive about their national government, while respondents in Slovakia (18%) , Bulgaria (19%) and Croatia (20%) are the least likely to trust them. On the other hand, the proportion of respondents who tend not to trust their government exceeds 70% in seven countries, most strikingly in Slovakia (80%) and in Croatia (78%). It should be noted that a particularly high proportion of respondents expressed no opinion in Estonia (10%).

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in the national government has increased in 12 Member States, most significantly in Malta (63%, +16 pp), Slovenia (37%, +16 pp) and Finland (68%, +12 pp), where increases exceed ten percent, while levels of trust are unchanged in Italy (33%). On the other hand, trust has decreased in 14 countries, particularly in Czechia (30%, -15 pp) and Bulgaria (19%, -15 pp).

QA6a.9 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - The (NATIONALITY) Government)

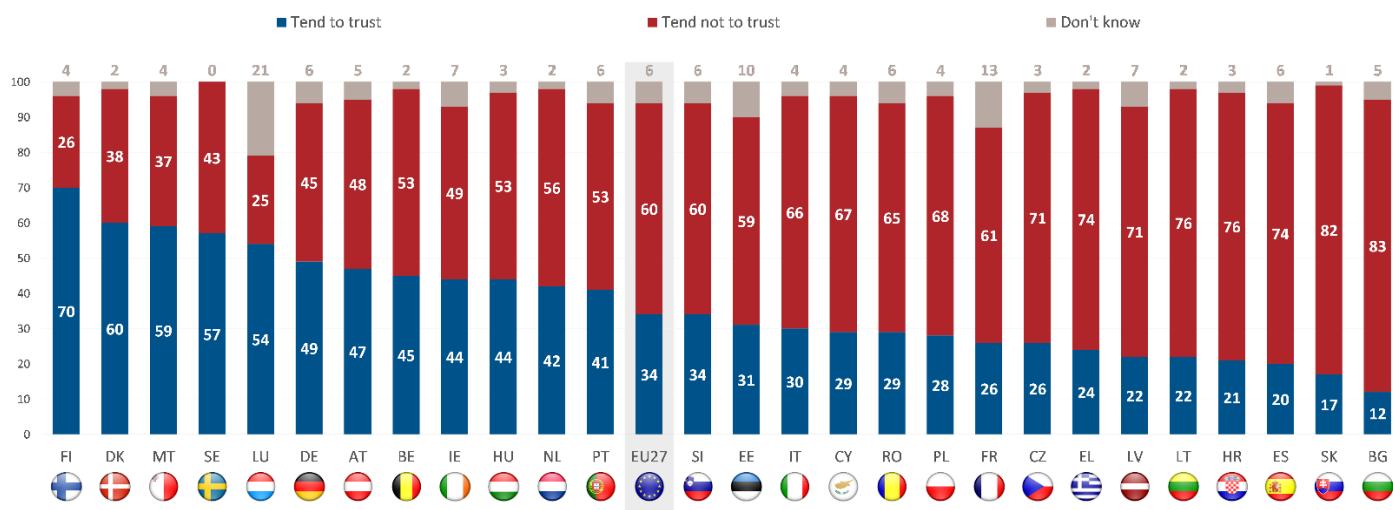


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A majority of respondents trust their **national parliament** in six Member States (unchanged since winter 2021-2022). Within this group of countries, the highest scores were recorded in Finland (70%), Denmark (60%) and Malta (59%), and the lowest in Germany (49%, versus 45% 'tend not to trust' and 6% 'don't know'). In contrast, a majority of respondents tend not to trust their national parliament in twenty-one EU Member States, most particularly in Bulgaria (83%), Slovakia (82%) and Lithuania and Croatia (both 76%), where more than three quarters of respondents distrust their national parliament. The highest proportions of 'don't know' answers were recorded in Luxembourg (21%), followed distantly by France (13%).

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in the national parliament has increased in 13 Member States, most particularly in Malta (59%, +19 percentage points) and Slovenia (34%, +18 pp). On the other hand, trust has decreased in 14 countries, most significantly in Bulgaria (12%, -11 pp).

QA6a.10 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT))



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QA6a.9 How much trust do you have in certain institutions?
For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The (NATIONALITY) Government
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	34	61	5
Gender			
Man	34	62	4
Woman	34	61	5
Age			
15-24	37	57	6
25-39	31	65	4
40-54	32	65	3
55 +	36	59	5
Education (End of)			
15-	32	63	5
16-19	30	66	4
20+	38	58	4
Still studying	43	51	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	32	64	4
Managers	41	55	4
Other white collars	32	65	3
Manual workers	28	69	3
House persons	30	66	4
Unemployed	24	72	4
Retired	38	56	6
Students	43	51	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	18	77	5
From time to time	29	67	4
Almost never/ Never	39	57	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	26	69	5
The lower middle class	27	68	5
The middle class	38	58	4
The upper middle class	46	50	4
The upper class	46	51	3

QA6a.10 How much trust do you have in certain institutions?
For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT)
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	34	60	6
Gender			
Man	35	60	5
Woman	34	59	7
Age			
15-24	39	53	8
25-39	34	61	5
40-54	32	64	4
55 +	35	59	6
Education (End of)			
15-	28	64	8
16-19	30	65	5
20+	40	55	5
Still studying	45	46	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	32	64	4
Managers	43	52	5
Other white collars	35	61	4
Manual workers	28	67	5
House persons	28	65	7
Unemployed	21	72	7
Retired	36	57	7
Students	45	46	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	74	7
From time to time	28	66	6
Almost never/ Never	39	55	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	24	69	7
The lower middle class	28	66	6
The middle class	39	56	5
The upper middle class	49	46	5
The upper class	55	42	3

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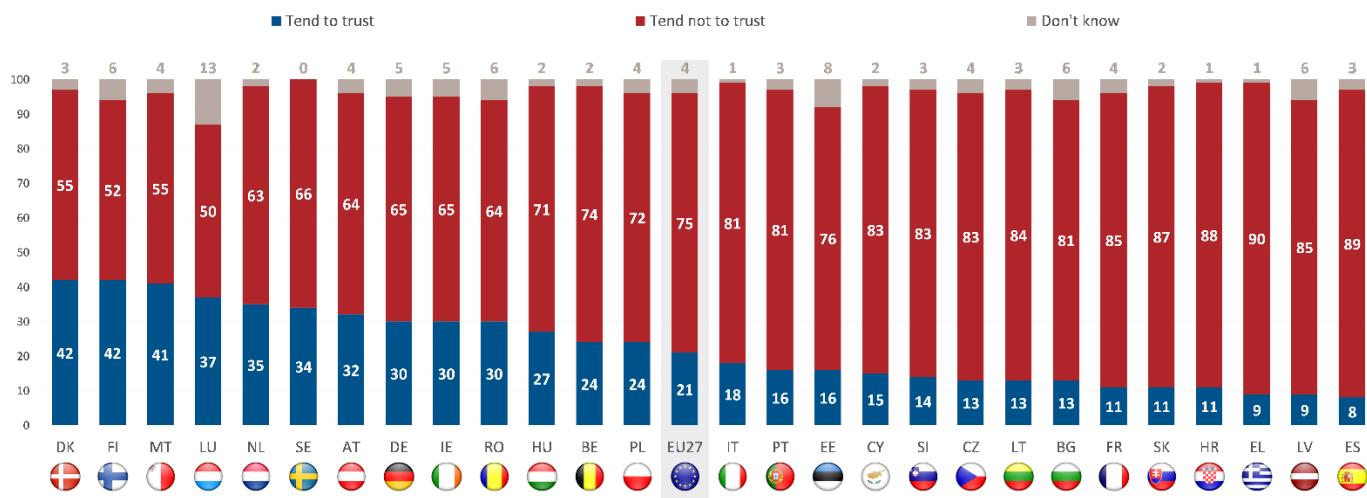
Political parties

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union distrust **political parties** (unchanged since the previous survey), with the highest levels of distrust being recorded in Greece (90%), Spain (89%) and Croatia (88%), and the lowest in Luxembourg (50%), Finland (55%) and Malta (55%).

On the other hand, more than a four in ten respondents trust their political parties in Malta (41%), as well as Finland and Denmark (both 42%).

Since winter 2021-2022, trust has increased in sixteen Member States, most significantly in Malta (41%, +17 percentage points), Finland (42%, +12 pp) and Romania (30%, +9 pp). On the other hand, trust has decreased in eleven countries, most particularly in Ireland (30%, -7 pp), and in the Netherlands and Germany (both -6 pp).

QA6a.2 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - Political parties)



QA6a.2 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Political parties

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	21	75	4
Gender			
Man	23	74	3
Woman	19	77	4
Age			
15-24	25	68	7
25-39	21	76	3
40-54	18	79	3
55 +	22	75	3
Education (End of)			
15-	16	80	4
16-19	18	79	3
20+	24	73	3
Still studying	28	64	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	21	76	3
Managers	26	70	4
Other white collars	21	77	2
Manual workers	17	80	3
House persons	15	83	2
Unemployed	14	84	2
Retired	21	75	4
Students	28	64	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	11	86	3
From time to time	18	79	3
Almost never/ Never	23	73	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	13	83	4
The lower middle class	18	79	3
The middle class	24	73	3
The upper middle class	32	64	4
The upper class	38	58	4

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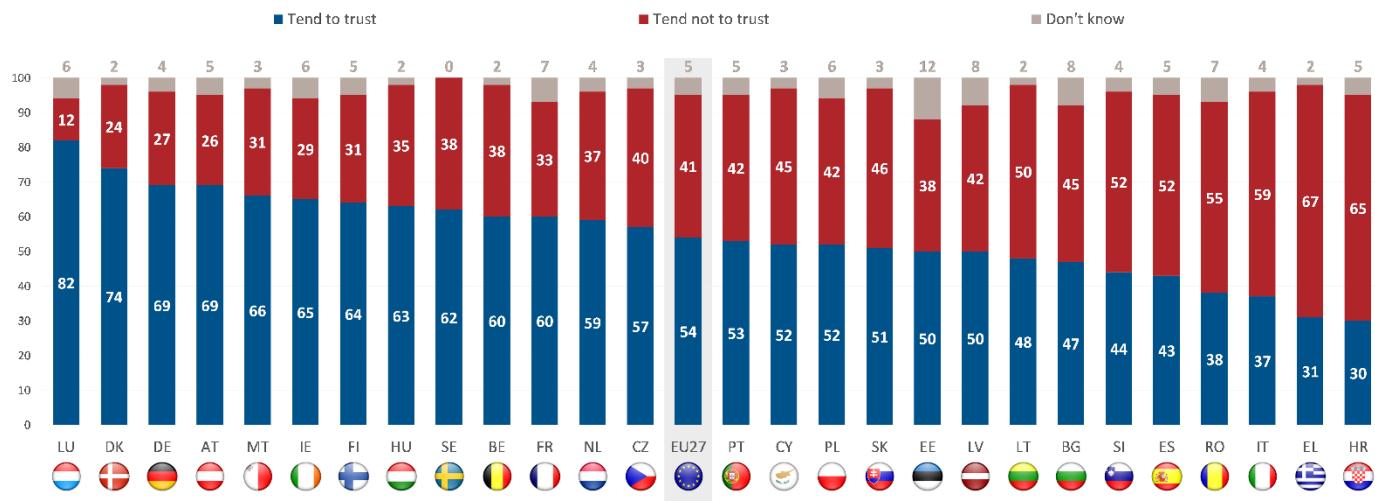
Regional or local public authorities

In contrast with political parties, **regional or local authorities** enjoy the trust of a majority of respondents in 20 Member States (unchanged since winter 2021-2022). Within this group of countries, trust is highest in Luxembourg (82%) and Denmark (74%), where levels of trust exceed 70%, and lowest in Bulgaria (47% 'tend to trust', 45% 'tend not to trust' and 8% 'don't know').

On the other hand, respondents in seven countries are predominantly distrustful of these authorities, in particular in Greece (67%) and Croatia (65%), where at least six in ten respondents distrust regional or local public authorities.

Since winter 2021-2022, trust has increased in 11 Member States, most significantly in Malta (66%, +11 percentage points) and Luxembourg (82%, +11 pp), while it is unchanged in Italy (37%). On the other hand, trust has decreased in 15 countries, most markedly in the Netherlands (59%, -8 pp), Estonia (50%, -9 pp) and Portugal (53%, -11 pp).

QA6a.7 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (%) - Regional or local public authorities)



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QA6a.7 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Regional or local public authorities

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	54	41	5
 Gender			
Man	54	42	4
Woman	55	40	5
 Age			
15-24	59	35	6
25-39	53	43	4
40-54	51	45	4
55 +	55	40	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	50	45	5
16-19	52	44	4
20+	57	39	4
Still studying	62	31	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	48	5
Managers	60	37	3
Other white collars	55	42	3
Manual workers	50	46	4
House persons	48	48	4
Unemployed	42	54	4
Retired	58	37	5
Students	62	31	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	59	6
From time to time	46	49	5
Almost never/ Never	60	36	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	46	5
The lower middle class	52	44	4
The middle class	56	40	4
The upper middle class	63	33	4
The upper class	61	37	2

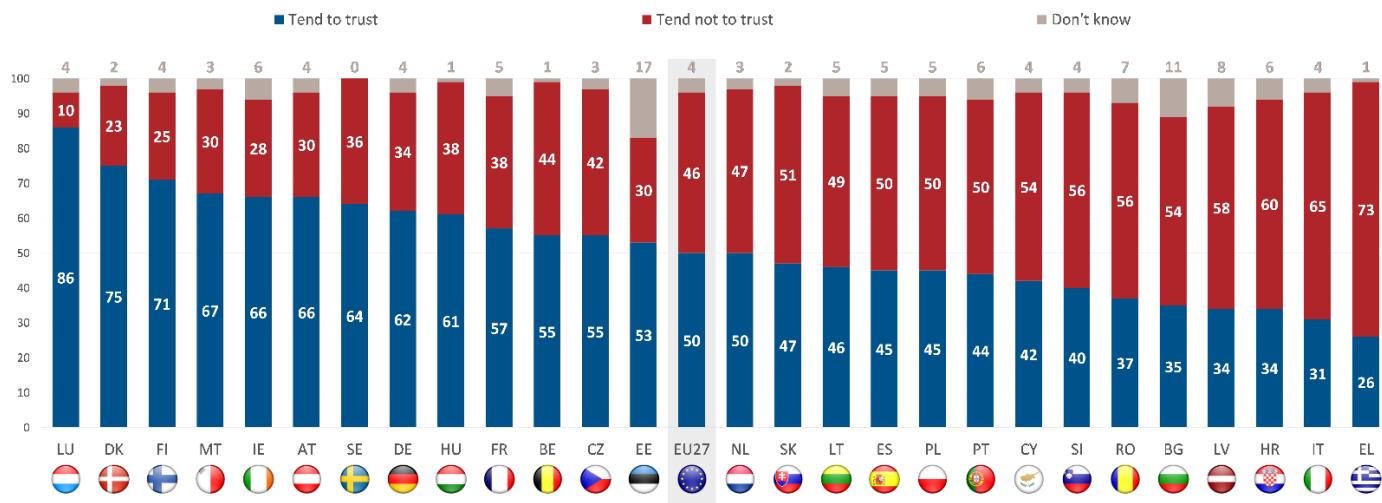
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Public administration

A majority of respondents in fourteen Member States (compared with seventeen in the previous survey) trust the **national public administration**. Levels of trust vary widely between Member States, ranging from 86% in Luxembourg, 75% in Denmark and 71% in Finland, to 26% in Greece. On the other hand, distrust outweighs trust in 13 countries, most particularly in Greece (73%), Italy (65%) and Croatia (60%), where levels of distrust exceed 60%.

Since winter 2021–2022, trust has increased in eleven Member States, most significantly in Malta (67%, +12 percentage points) and Luxembourg (86%, +9 pp), while it is unchanged in Bulgaria (35%) and Hungary (61%). On the other hand, trust has decreased in fourteen countries, most markedly in Estonia (53%, -11 pp) and the Netherlands (50%, -14 pp), with falls in excess of ten percentage points.

QA6a.6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY))



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QA6a.6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	50	46	4
Gender			
Man	51	46	3
Woman	49	46	5
Age			
15-24	53	40	7
25-39	49	48	3
40-54	47	50	3
55 +	51	44	5
Education (End of)			
15-	44	50	6
16-19	47	49	4
20+	54	43	3
Still studying	58	35	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	51	4
Managers	57	40	3
Other white collars	51	47	2
Manual workers	46	50	4
House persons	41	55	4
Unemployed	41	55	4
Retired	51	43	6
Students	58	35	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	62	5
From time to time	41	55	4
Almost never/ Never	56	40	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	44	50	6
The lower middle class	47	49	4
The middle class	52	44	4
The upper middle class	59	37	4
The upper class	67	30	3

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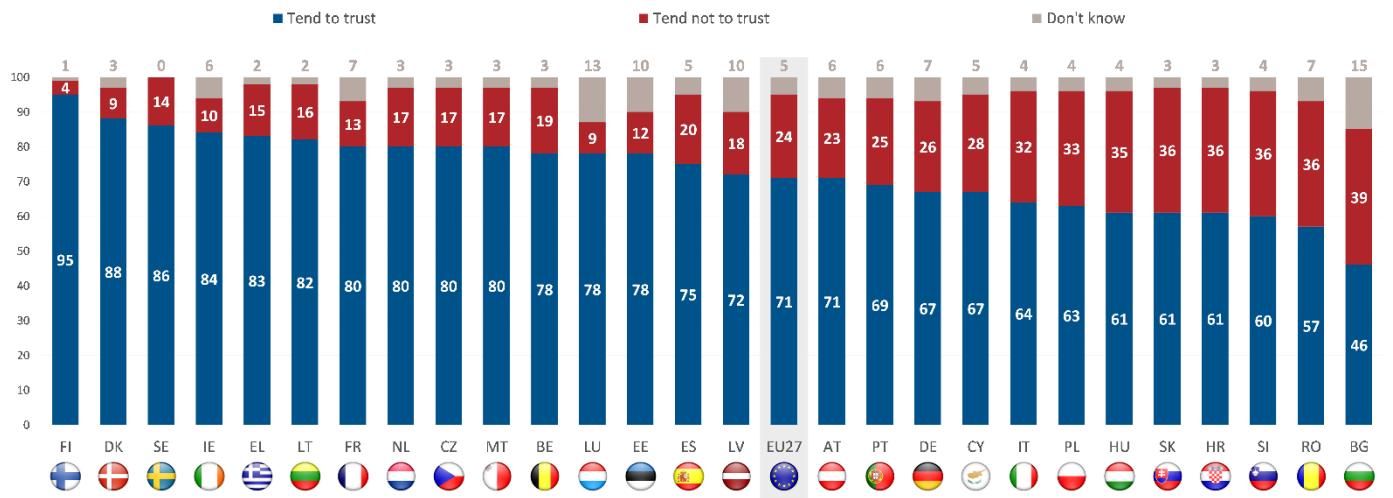
The army, the police and justice

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union trust **the army** (unchanged since winter 2021–2022). Still, levels of trust vary from a high of 95% in Finland to a low of 46% in Bulgaria (vs. 39% ‘distrust’ and 15% ‘don’t know’).

Still, more than a third of respondents distrust the army in eight countries, namely Bulgaria (39%), Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Romania (all 36%), Hungary (35%), Poland (33%) and Italy (32%).

Since winter 2021–2022, trust has increased in ten Member States, notably in Latvia (72%, +9 percentage points), while levels of trust are unchanged in Hungary (61%), Cyprus (67%) and Spain (75%). On the other hand, trust has declined in 14 countries, most significantly in Portugal (69%, -9 pp), and Germany (67%, -7 pp).

QA6a.5 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - The army)



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QA6a.5 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The army

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	71	24	5
 Gender			
Man	71	25	4
Woman	71	23	6
 Age			
15-24	71	23	6
25-39	68	27	5
40-54	71	25	4
55 +	72	22	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	70	24	6
16-19	70	25	5
20+	73	22	5
Still studying	73	21	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	24	5
Managers	74	22	4
Other white collars	73	24	3
Manual workers	68	27	5
House persons	68	27	5
Unemployed	63	31	6
Retired	72	21	7
Students	73	21	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	62	31	7
From time to time	65	30	5
Almost never/ Never	75	20	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	25	7
The lower middle class	66	28	6
The middle class	73	23	4
The upper middle class	79	18	3
The upper class	83	13	4

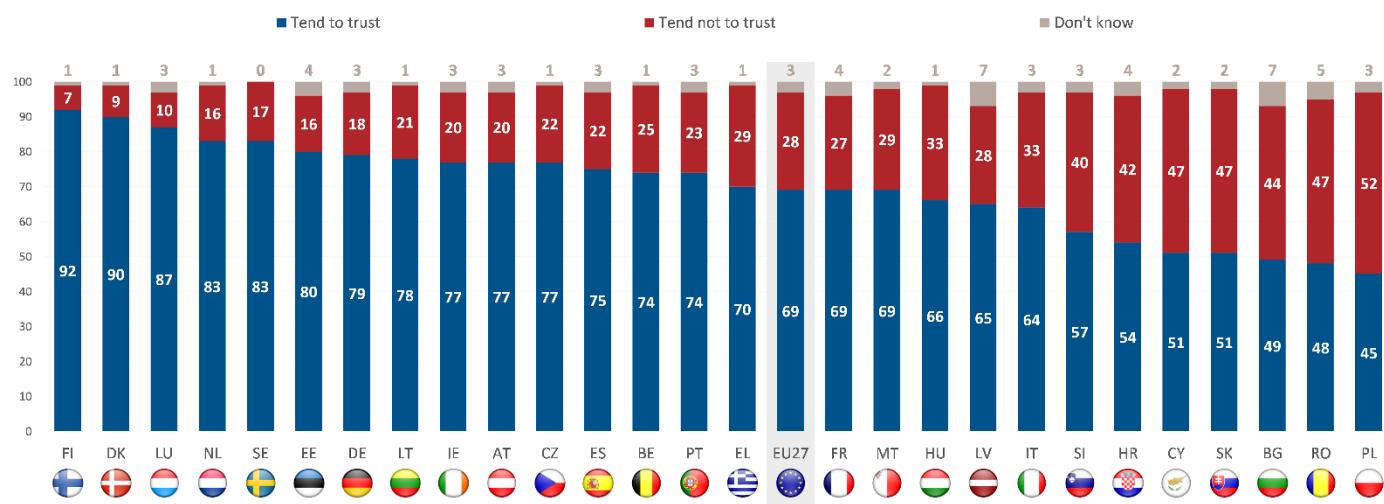
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Trust in **the police** outweighs distrust in 26 Member States (compared with 25 in winter 2021-2022). Levels of trust range from 92% in Finland and 90% in Denmark, to 49% in Bulgaria (vs. 44% of 'distrust' and 7% of 'don't know') and Romania (48% vs. 47% and 5%), where only a relative majority of respondents trust the police.

On the other hand, respondents are predominantly distrustful of the police in Poland (52%).

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in the police has increased in eleven Member States, most markedly in Malta (69%, +15 percentage points), while levels are unchanged in three countries: Finland (92%), Lithuania (78%) and Czechia (77%). In contrast, trust has decreased in thirteen countries, particularly in the Netherlands (83%, -9 pp).

QA6a.4 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - The police)



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QA6a.4 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The police

(% - EU)

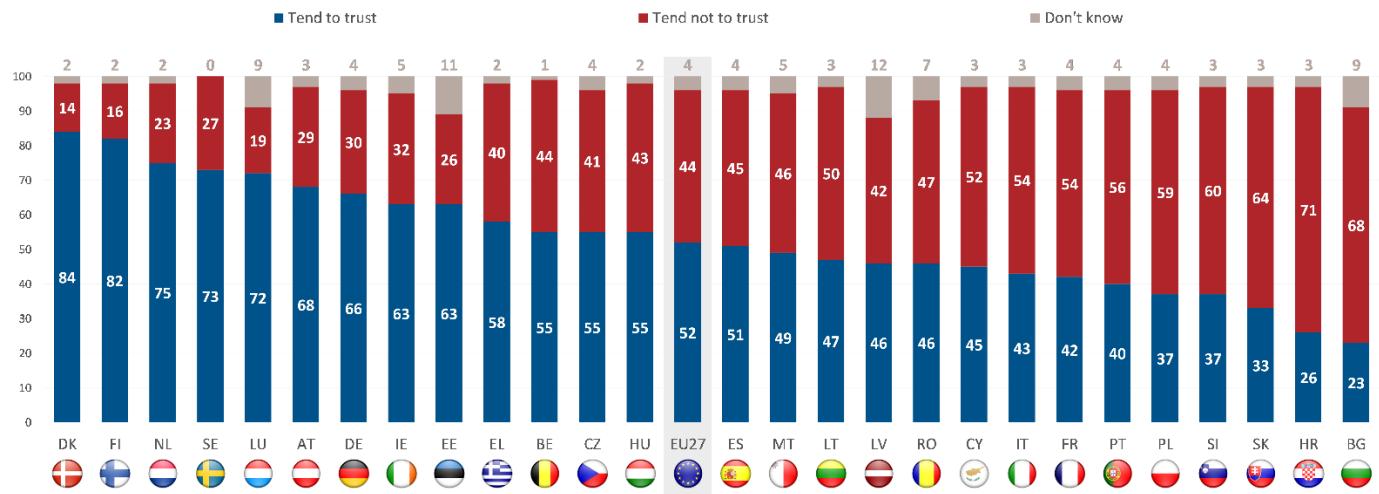
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	69	28	3
Gender			
Man	68	29	3
Woman	70	27	3
Age			
15-24	67	30	3
25-39	64	33	3
40-54	69	29	2
55 +	73	24	3
Education (End of)			
15-	68	28	4
16-19	68	29	3
20+	72	25	3
Still studying	70	27	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	28	3
Managers	76	22	2
Other white collars	70	28	2
Manual workers	64	33	3
House persons	68	31	1
Unemployed	59	37	4
Retired	74	23	3
Students	70	27	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	56	40	4
From time to time	61	36	3
Almost never/ Never	75	23	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	64	32	4
The lower middle class	66	31	3
The middle class	72	26	2
The upper middle class	78	20	2
The upper class	76	22	2

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A majority of respondents trust **justice and the national legal system** in fifteen Member States (same as in winter 2021-2022). Levels of trust range from 84% in Denmark, 82% in Finland and 75% in the Netherlands, to 23% in Bulgaria and 26% in Croatia. However, distrust outweighs trust in eleven countries, most notably in Croatia (71% 'tend not to trust' vs. 26% 'tend to trust') and Bulgaria (68% vs. 23%), where more than two-thirds of respondents distrust their justice/national legal system.

Since winter 2021-2022, trust has increased in thirteen Member States, particularly in Malta (49%, +15 percentage points) and Latvia (46%, +7 pp) while the level of trust is unchanged in one country, namely Bulgaria (23%). On the other hand, trust has decreased in thirteen countries, most markedly in Estonia (79%, -16 pp).

QA6a.3 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system)



QA6a.3 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Justice, the (NATIONALITY) legal system

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	52	44	4
Gender			
Man	53	44	3
Woman	51	45	4
Age			
15-24	56	39	5
25-39	52	45	3
40-54	50	47	3
55 +	52	44	4
Education (End of)			
15-	44	50	6
16-19	48	48	4
20+	58	39	3
Still studying	60	34	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	43	4
Managers	63	34	3
Other white collars	54	44	2
Manual workers	46	51	3
House persons	48	50	2
Unemployed	40	56	4
Retired	51	44	5
Students	60	34	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	63	4
From time to time	43	53	4
Almost never/ Never	58	39	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	43	52	5
The lower middle class	45	51	4
The middle class	56	41	3
The upper middle class	69	29	2
The upper class	66	30	4

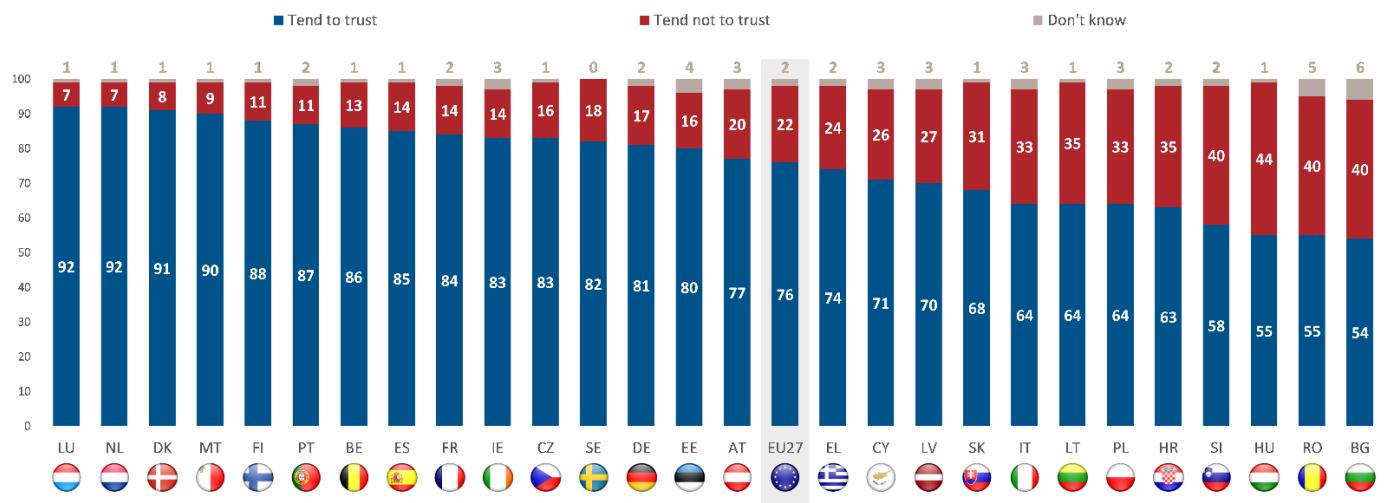
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Health and medical staff

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2021–2022) trust the **health and medical staff** in their country. However, levels of trust range from 92% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands, where they are highest, to fewer than six in ten respondents in Slovenia (58%), Romania (55%), Hungary (55%) and Bulgaria (54%), where they are lowest. However, in Hungary (44%), in Slovenia (40%), Romania (40%) and Bulgaria (40%) at least four in ten respondents distrust their health and medical staff.

Since winter 2021–2022, trust has gained ground in seven Member States, most markedly in Luxembourg (92%, +5 pp), while levels of trust are unchanged in two countries: Poland (64%) and Latvia (70%). On the other hand, trust has declined in 18 countries, particularly in Estonia (80%, -6 pp) and Sweden (82%, -9 pp).

QA6a.8 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
 (% - Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY))



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QA6a.8 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

Health and medical staff in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	76	22	2
Gender			
Man	76	22	2
Woman	76	22	2
Age			
15-24	79	19	2
25-39	74	24	2
40-54	75	23	2
55 +	77	20	3
Education (End of)			
15-	73	23	4
16-19	74	24	2
20+	79	19	2
Still studying	81	17	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	76	22	2
Managers	79	19	2
Other white collars	76	22	2
Manual workers	72	25	3
House persons	74	25	1
Unemployed	71	27	2
Retired	78	19	3
Students	81	17	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	31	4
From time to time	67	30	3
Almost never/ Never	81	17	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	23	3
The lower middle class	74	24	2
The middle class	77	21	2
The upper middle class	83	15	2
The upper class	90	8	2

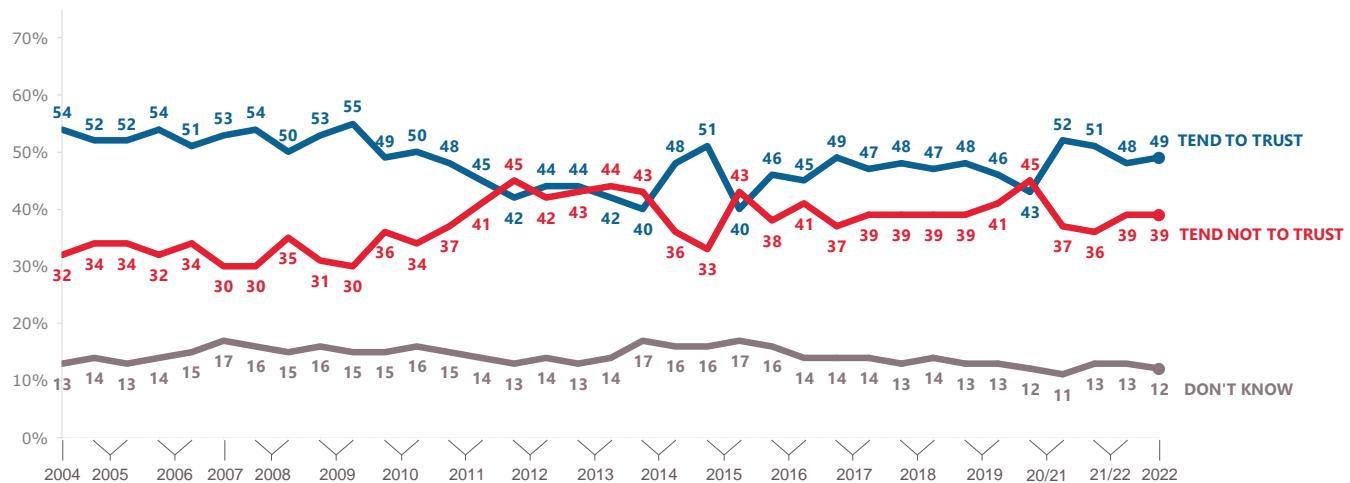
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The United Nations

The proportion of respondents who 'tend to trust' the **United Nations**²⁷, outweighs the proportion of respondents who distrust this institution: 49% (+1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) 'tend to trust' vs. 39% (=) 'tend not to trust'.

However, despite this slight increase, trust remains under the levels measured in autumn 2020 and spring 2021 (52% and 51% respectively).

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



²⁷ QA6b.12. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The United Nations

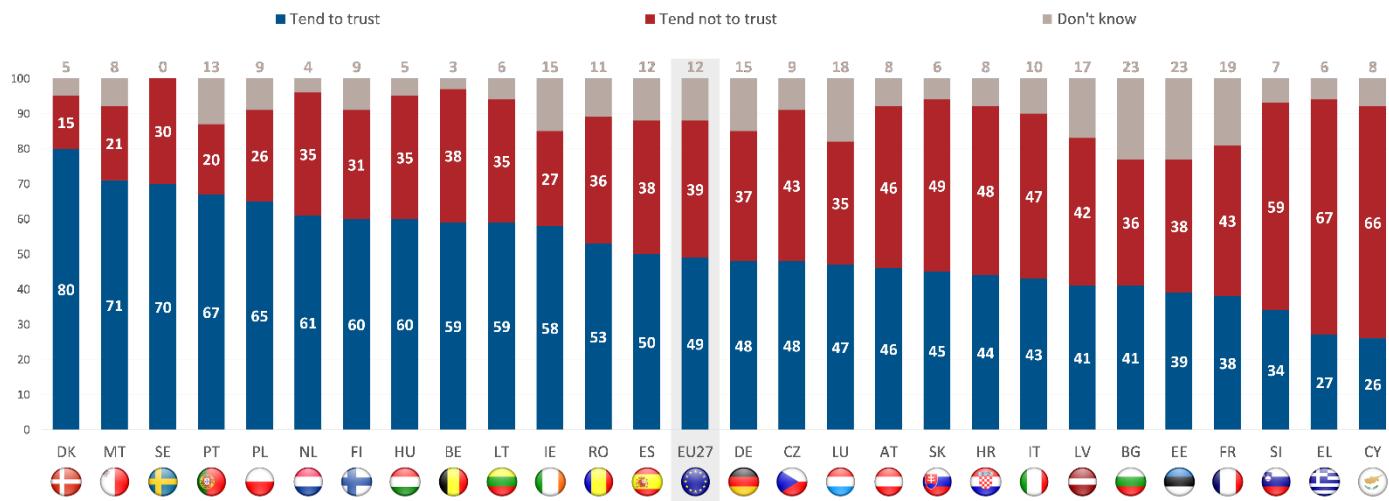
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Trust in the United Nations is predominant in 18 Member States of the European Union (compared with 17 in winter 2021-2022). Within this group of countries the levels of trust range from 80% in Denmark and 71% in Malta, where they are highest, to 41% in Bulgaria (vs. 36% 'tend not to trust' and 23% 'don't know') and 39% in Estonia (vs. 38% and 23% 'don't know'). In Austria trust and distrust are evenly balanced (46% vs. 46%, with 8% of 'don't know' answers).

On the other hand, distrust is predominant in eight countries, most markedly in Greece (67%) and Cyprus (66%), where at least two-thirds of respondents distrust the United Nations.

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in the United Nations has increased in 15 Member States, particularly in Poland (65%, +12 pp), Spain (50%, +8 pp) and Lithuania (59%, +8 pp), while levels of trust are unchanged in Germany (48%). On the other hand, trust has decreased in 11 countries, most significantly in Estonia (39%, -29 pp) and Czechia (48%, -9 pp).

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



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



	June/July 2022	PL	ES	LT	MT	RO	BE	HU	BG	FR	LU	AT	SK	SE	DK	CY	DE	HR	FI	IT	PT	IE	NL	EL	SI	LV	CZ	EE
Tend to trust	49	65	50	59	71	53	59	60	41	38	47	46	45	70	80	26	48	44	60	43	67	58	61	27	34	41	48	39
Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲12	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼29	
Tend not to trust	39	26	38	35	21	36	38	35	36	43	35	46	49	30	15	66	37	48	31	47	20	27	35	67	59	42	43	38
Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼7	▼4	▲9	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼12	▲3	▲6	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲9	▲5	▲9	▲8	=	▲6
Don't know	12	9	12	6	8	11	3	5	23	19	18	8	6	0	5	8	15	8	9	10	13	15	4	6	7	17	9	23
Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼17	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▲9	▼6	▼8	▼6	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▼5	▲1	▼3	▲9	▲23	

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

The United Nations

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	39	12
Gender			
Man	52	39	9
Woman	48	38	14
Age			
15-24	56	31	13
25-39	51	39	10
40-54	51	40	9
55 +	46	40	14
Education (End of)			
15-	38	44	18
16-19	47	41	12
20+	55	36	9
Still studying	60	28	12
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	52	41	7
Managers	59	34	7
Other white collars	54	37	9
Manual workers	47	42	11
House persons	38	44	18
Unemployed	41	48	11
Retired	44	40	16
Students	60	28	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	50	15
From time to time	43	45	12
Almost never/ Never	54	35	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	42	16
The lower middle class	44	43	13
The middle class	52	38	10
The upper middle class	68	27	5
The upper class	75	19	6

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NATO

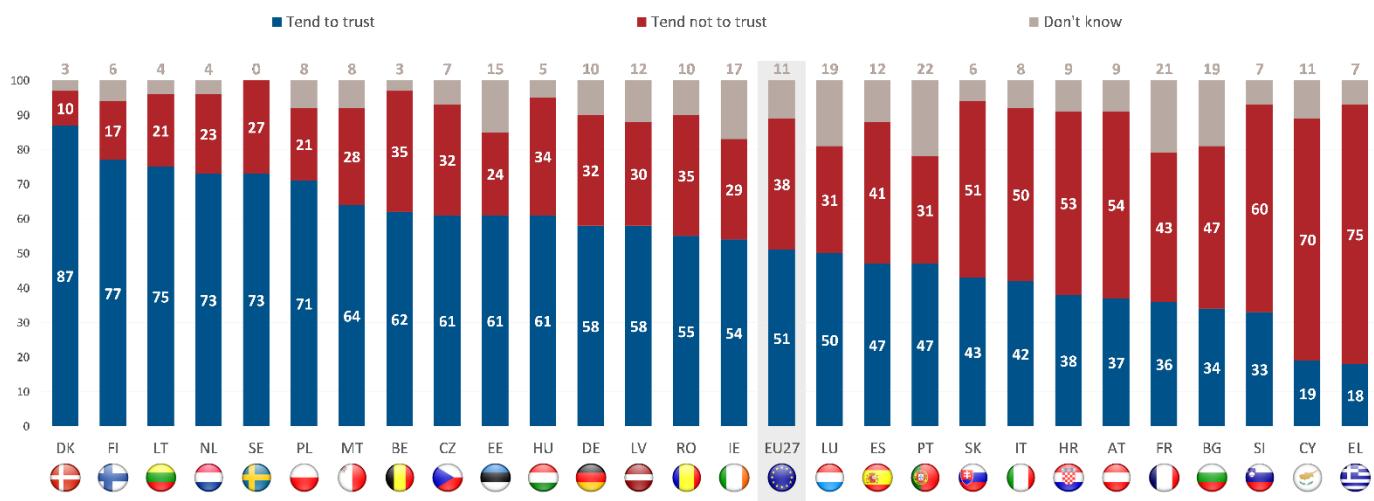
NATO²⁸ enjoys the trust of a majority of respondents in 18 Member States of the European Union (compared with 17 in winter 2021-2022). Within this group of countries, levels of trust range from 87% in Denmark and 77% in Finland, where they are highest, to 47% in Spain (vs. 41% 'tend not to trust') and Portugal (vs. 31%). On the other hand, a majority of respondents distrust NATO in nine countries, most significantly in Greece (75%) and Cyprus (70%).

It is noteworthy that the proportion of respondents who did not provide an answer exceeds 10% in 11 countries (compared with 20 in the previous survey), most notably in France (21%) and Portugal (22%) and in Bulgaria (19%) and Luxembourg (19%).

Since winter 2021-2022, trust in NATO has increased in 18 Member States (compared with five in the previous survey), most markedly in Finland (77%, +26 pp), Poland (71%, +16 pp), Sweden (73%, +14 pp) and Slovakia (43%, +14 pp). In this country, however, distrust still outweighs trust (51% 'tend not to trust').

On the other hand, trust has decreased in nine other countries, most significantly in Estonia (61%, -18 pp) and Czechia (61%, -7 pp).

QA6a.13 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - NATO)



²⁸ North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

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QA6a.13 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

NATO

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	51	38	11
Gender			
Man	54	37	9
Woman	49	38	13
Age			
15-24	55	33	12
25-39	51	40	9
40-54	52	39	9
55 +	51	36	13
Education (End of)			
15-	39	44	17
16-19	50	39	11
20+	58	34	8
Still studying	56	32	12
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	40	7
Managers	61	33	6
Other white collars	56	37	7
Manual workers	49	40	11
House persons	38	44	18
Unemployed	42	47	11
Retired	49	37	14
Students	56	32	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	53	13
From time to time	42	46	12
Almost never/ Never	58	32	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	43	42	15
The lower middle class	45	43	12
The middle class	55	36	9
The upper middle class	70	25	5
The upper class	78	19	3

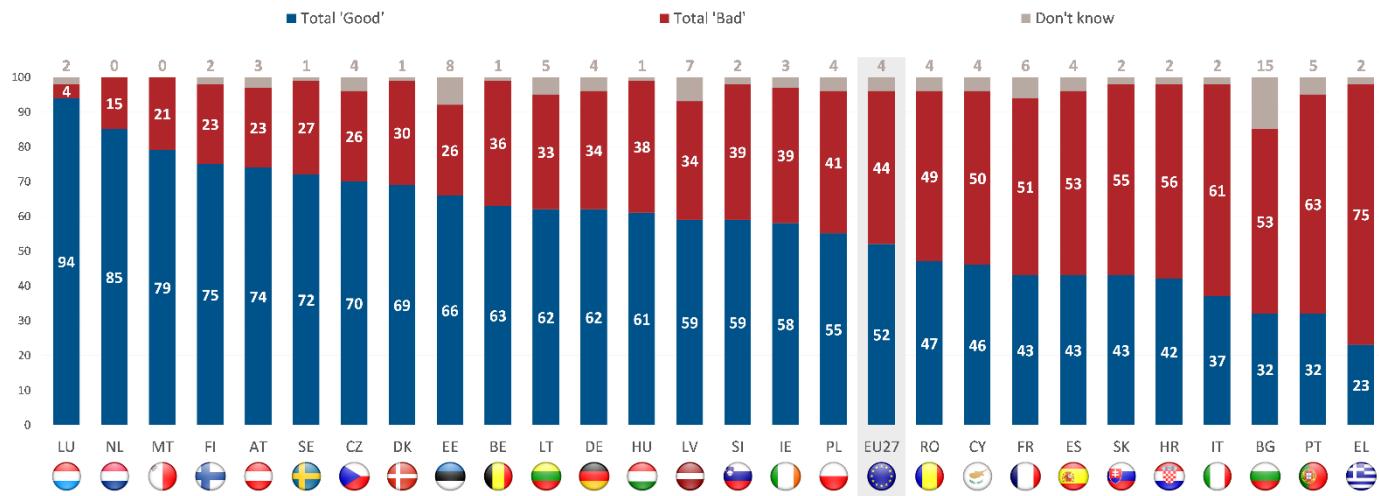
4. Provision of public services in the European Union

Just over half of Europeans consider that the provision of public services in their country is good

A stable proportion of 52% of Europeans consider that the provision of public services in their country is 'good'²⁹, including 7% (unchanged since winter 2021-2022) who think that it is 'very good' and 45% (unchanged) who say that it is 'rather good'. On the other hand, 44% (unchanged) say that the provision of public services in their country is 'bad', including 34% (+1 pp) who think that it is 'rather bad' and 10% (-1 pp) say that it is 'very bad'.

A majority of respondents in 17 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2021-2022) approve of the provision of public services at national level, with scores ranging from 94% in Luxembourg and 85% in the Netherlands, to 55% in Poland. On the other hand, respondents are predominantly negative in ten Member States. The feeling that the provision of public services nationally is bad is most marked in Greece, where more than seven in ten respondents (75%) answered negatively, but also in Italy (61%) and Portugal (63%). Bulgaria stands out with a high level of 'don't know' answers (15%).

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



Since winter 2021-2022, satisfaction with the provision of public services nationally has gained ground in 12 Member States of the EU (compared with ten in the previous survey), most markedly in Romania (47%, +13 pp) and Malta (79%, +9 pp), while it is unchanged in Spain (43%). In contrast, satisfaction has declined in 14 countries, most notably in Estonia (66%, -8 pp), France (43%, -7 pp) and Portugal (32%, -7 pp).

²⁹ QA1.7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)

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The socio-demographic data show that in most categories a majority of respondents consider that the provision of public services in their country is good, with the highest levels of satisfaction being recorded among managers (59%), those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 and beyond (57%), students (60%), those who never have difficulties paying their bills (59%), and those who consider they belong to the upper class (74%) or upper middle class (66%).

On the other hand, this opinion is shared by only a minority of those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (41% 'good' vs. 54% 'bad'), manual workers (48% vs. 49%), house persons (42% vs. 54%), the unemployed (38% vs. 58%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (26% vs. 69%), and those who see themselves as part of the working class (42% vs. 52%) or lower middle class (38% vs. 58%).

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

The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	52	44	4
Gender			
Man	53	44	3
Woman	51	45	4
Age			
15-24	55	37	8
25-39	53	44	3
40-54	49	48	3
55 +	51	45	4
Education (End of)			
15-	41	54	5
16-19	50	46	4
20+	57	41	2
Still studying	60	33	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	50	47	3
Managers	59	39	2
Other white collars	54	43	3
Manual workers	48	49	3
House persons	42	54	4
Unemployed	38	58	4
Retired	53	43	4
Students	60	33	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	26	69	5
From time to time	41	55	4
Almost never/ Never	59	37	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	42	52	6
The lower middle class	43	52	5
The middle class	56	41	3
The upper middle class	66	32	2
The upper class	74	26	0

5. The direction in which things are going

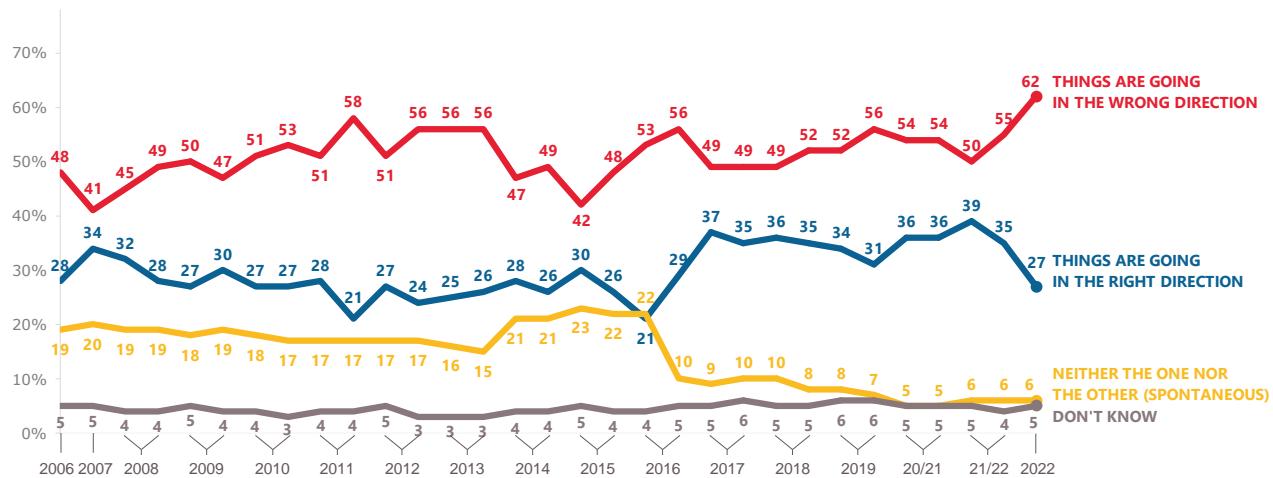
5.1 The direction in which things are going at national level

Over six in ten respondents (62%) consider that things are going 'in the wrong direction' in their country³⁰. The proportion of respondents dissatisfied with the direction in which things are going in their country has increased by seven percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and by 12 percentage points since spring 2021.

In parallel, positive perceptions have decreased by eight percentage points, down to 27% of respondents who now think that things are going 'in the right direction'. 6% (unchanged) spontaneously answered 'neither the one nor the other' and 5% (+1 pp) of respondents answered 'don't know'.

As a result of this change, positive views are now at their lowest level since autumn 2016, when they stood at 29%.

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



³⁰ D73.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY)

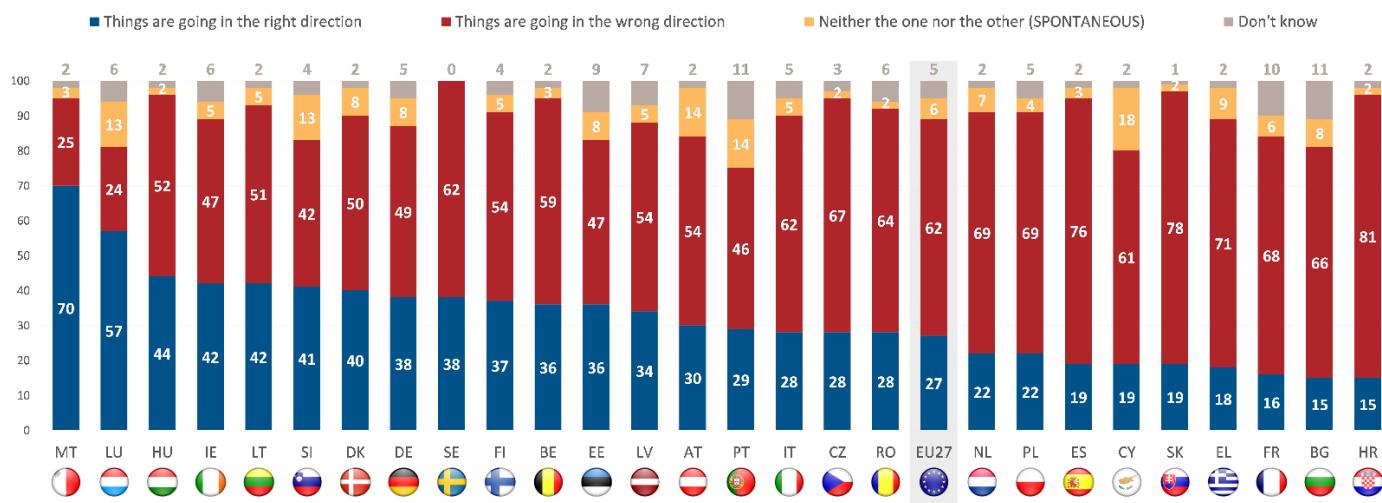
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A majority of respondents in only two Member States of the European Union (compared with nine in winter 2021-2022 and 12 in spring 2021) believe that things are going in the right direction in their country: Malta (70%) and Luxembourg (57%).

Respondents in the other 25 EU Member States (up from 17 in winter 2021-2022 and from 15 in spring 2021) predominantly believe that things are going in the wrong direction. Respondents in Croatia (81%), Slovakia (78%), Spain (76%) and Greece (71%) are particularly pessimistic.

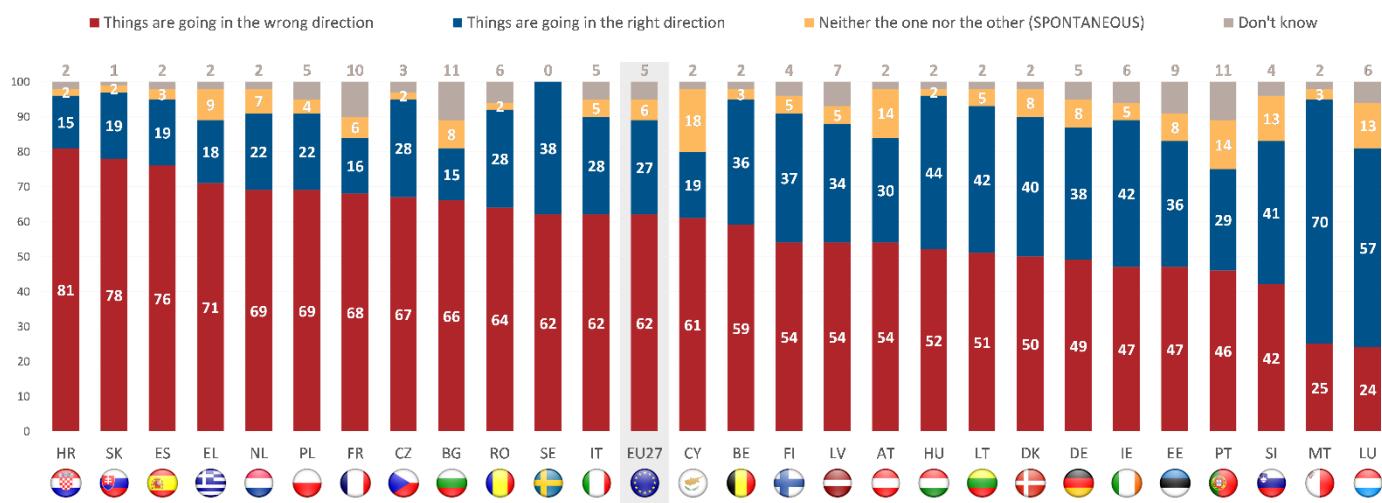
Since winter 2021-2022, positive perceptions of the direction taken at national level have gained ground in six Member States, namely Malta (70%, +26 percentage points), Lithuania (42%, +23 pp), Slovenia (41%, +11 pp), Latvia (34%, +10 pp), Romania (28%, +2 pp) and Belgium (36%, +1 pp). On the other hand, optimism has declined in 21 countries, most markedly in Denmark (40%, -30 pp), Ireland (42%, -29 pp) and Czechia (28%, -26 pp), with decreases in excess of twenty percentage points.

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



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

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



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

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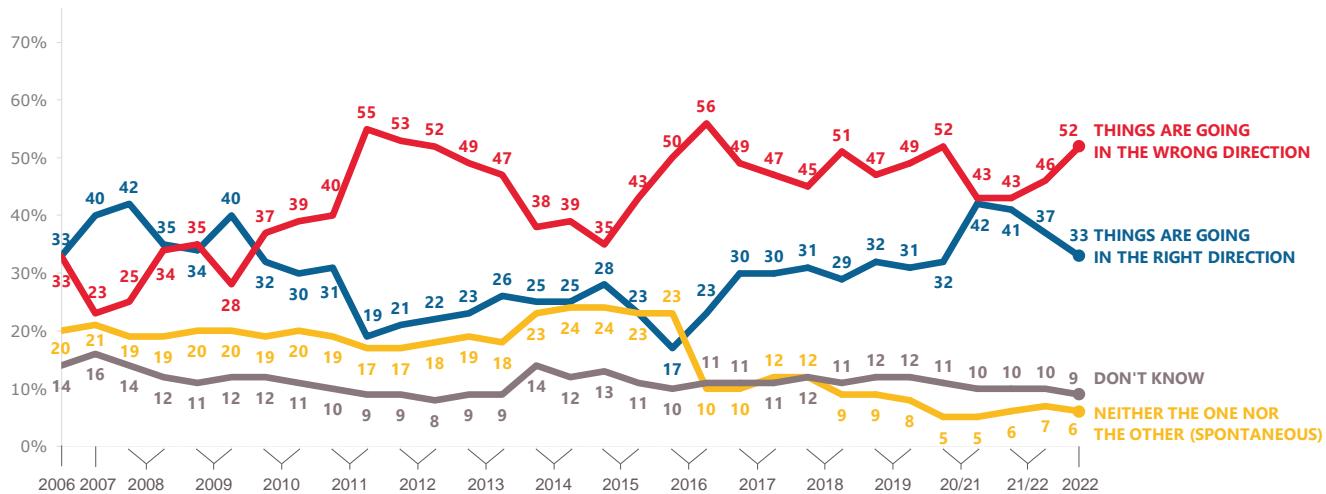
5.2 The direction in which things are going in the European Union

In this summer 2022 EB97 survey, the proportion of Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union outnumbers the proportion of those having an optimistic view: 52% (+6 percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and +9 pp since spring 2021) say that things are going in 'the wrong direction' in the European Union, while 33% (-4 pp and -8 pp since spring 2021) believe that things are going in 'the right direction'.

6% (-1 pp) of respondents spontaneously answered 'neither the one nor the other', and 9% expressed no opinion (-1 pp)³¹.

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

The European Union (% - EU)



³¹ D73.2. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union

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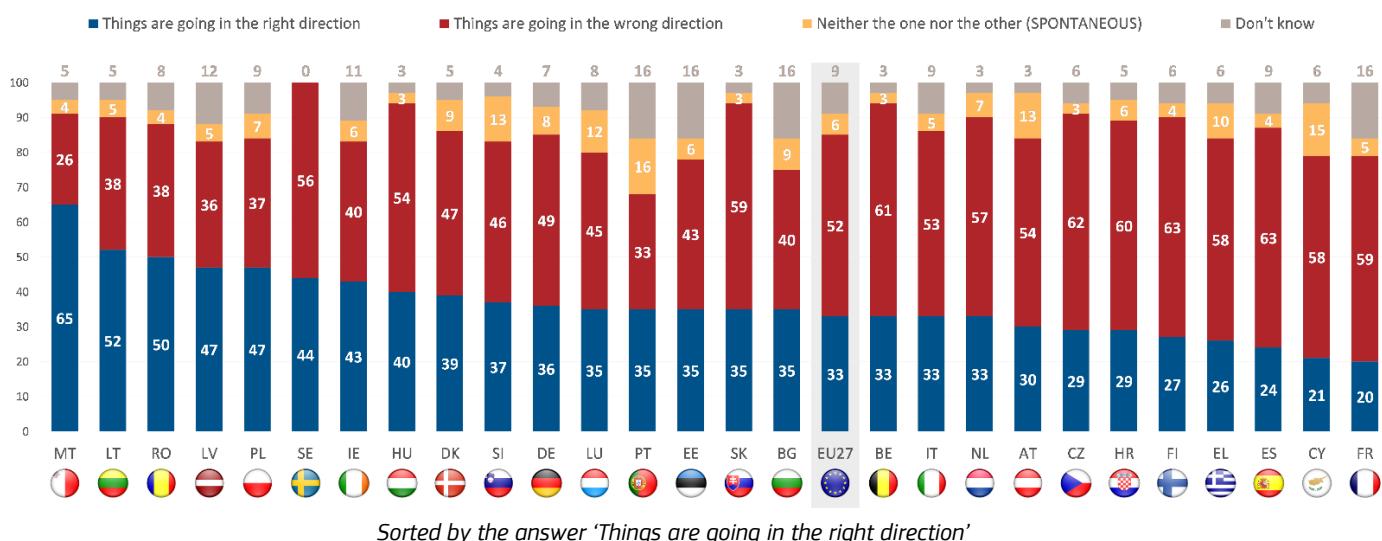
A majority of respondents in seven Member States of the European Union (compared with ten in winter 2021-2022 and 16 in spring 2021) think that **things are going in the right direction** in the European Union. Respondents are most optimistic in Malta (65%), Lithuania (52%), and least so in Cyprus (21% vs. 58% ‘wrong direction’) and France (20% vs. 59%), where just around a fifth of respondents are positive.

On the other hand, the feeling that things are going in the wrong direction is predominant in twenty countries, most significantly in Belgium (61%), Greece (57%) and France (57%). In total, more than one in two respondents in nine countries are negative about the direction taken.

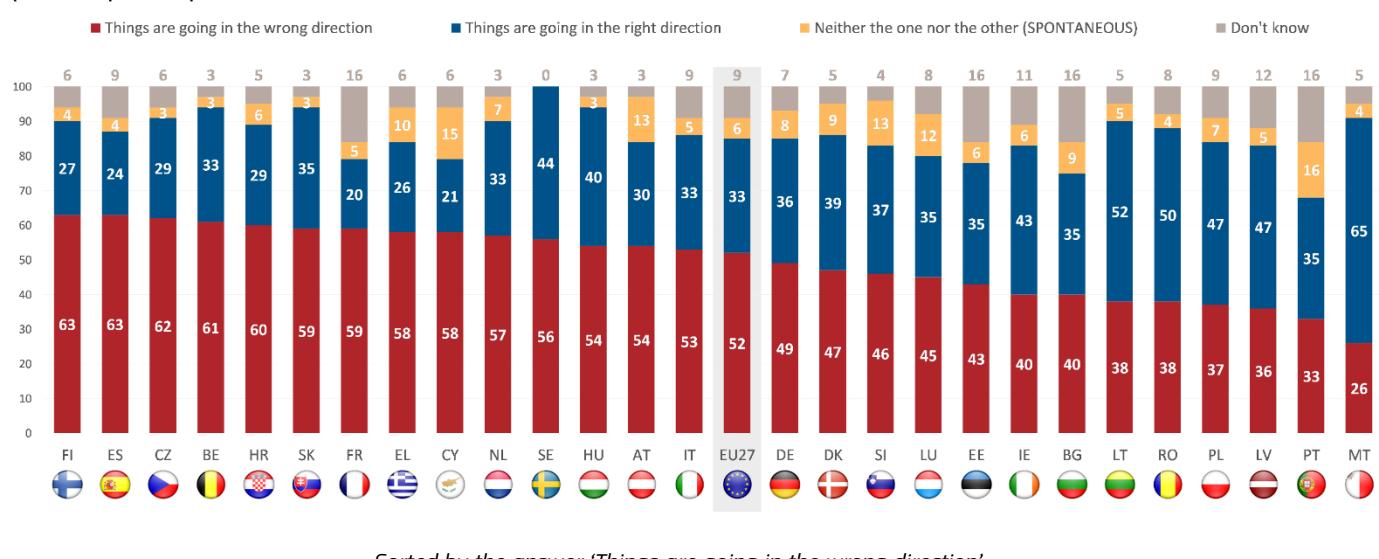
‘Don’t know’ answers exceed ten percent in six countries, namely Bulgaria, Estonia, Portugal, France (all 16%), Latvia (12%) and Ireland (11%).

Since winter 2021-2022, optimism about the direction in which things are going in the European Union has gained ground in nine Member States, most notably in Malta (65%, +13 percentage points) and Lithuania (52%, +12 pp), while levels of optimism are unchanged in Germany (36%). On the other hand, optimism has declined in 17 countries, most significantly in Portugal (35%, -19 pp), Ireland (43%, -19 pp) and Estonia (35%, -18 pp).

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



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



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

		EU27	MT	LT	SI	LV	RO	BE	HR	HU	SK	EL	LU	PL	DE	CY	BG	ES	IT	FR	EE	AT	SE	NL	PT	FI	CZ	IE	DK
Things are going in the right direction	June/July 2022	27	70	42	41	34	28	36	15	44	19	18	57	22	38	19	15	19	28	16	36	30	38	22	29	37	28	42	40
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼8	▲26	▲23	▲11	▲10	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼10	▼14	▼16	▼16	▼26	▼29	▼30		
Things are going in the wrong direction	June/July 2022	62	25	51	42	54	64	59	81	52	78	71	24	69	49	61	66	76	62	68	47	54	62	69	46	54	67	47	50
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲7	▼19	▼12	▼15	▼13	▼5	=	▲1	▲7	▲8	▲3	▼7	▲3	▲8	▲5	▲9	▲13	▲6	▲3	▼6	▲8	▲18	▲19	▲8	▲11	▲21	▲25	▲26
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	6	3	5	13	5	2	3	2	2	2	9	13	4	8	18	8	3	5	6	8	14	0	7	14	5	2	5	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼6	▼10	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	▼3	▲1	▲8	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▲7	▲3	▼7	▼5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲4
Don't know	June/July 2022	5	2	2	4	7	6	2	2	2	1	2	6	5	5	2	11	2	5	10	9	2	0	2	11	4	3	6	2
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲5	▲9	▼1	▼1	=	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲3	=

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

		EU27	MT	LT	SE	LV	SK	RO	PL	NL	BE	DE	EL	LU	BG	FR	AT	SI	HU	ES	HR	IT	DK	CY	FI	CZ	EE	IE	PT	
Things are going in the right direction	June/July 2022	33	65	52	44	47	35	50	47	33	33	36	26	35	35	20	30	37	40	24	29	33	39	21	27	29	35	43	35	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼4	▲13	▲12	▲9	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼7	▼10	▼10	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼12	▼15	▼18	▼19	▼19	
Things are going in the wrong direction	June/July 2022	52	26	38	56	36	59	38	37	57	61	49	58	45	40	59	54	46	54	63	60	53	47	58	63	62	43	40	33	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲6	▼1	▲7	▲5	▼5	▲4	▲1	▼3	▲6	=	▲3	▲1	▼11	▲8	▲2	▲8	▲2	▲14	▲17	▲11	▲10	▲7	▲18	▲9	▲6	▼4	▲19	▲8	
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	June/July 2022	6	4	5	0	5	3	4	7	7	3	8	10	12	9	5	13	13	3	4	6	5	9	15	4	3	6	6	16	16
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼7	▼13	▼7	=	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼3	=	▲7	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼2	▲1	=	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲1	▲6	
Don't know	June/July 2022	9	5	5	0	12	3	8	9	3	3	7	6	8	16	16	3	4	3	9	5	9	5	6	6	6	16	11	16	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼1	▼6	▼4	=	▼5	=	=	=	▲5	▼6	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼2	=	=	▼6	▲1	▲6	▲16	▼1	▲5	

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

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	27	62	6	5
Gender				
Man	29	61	6	4
Woman	26	63	6	5
Age				
15-24	32	56	6	6
25-39	27	65	4	4
40-54	25	65	5	5
55 +	28	60	7	5
Education (End of)				
15-	23	66	5	6
16-19	26	65	5	4
20+	29	59	7	5
Still studying	37	50	6	7
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	30	60	5	5
Managers	32	56	7	5
Other white collars	27	63	6	4
Manual workers	23	68	5	4
House persons	20	72	3	5
Unemployed	17	75	3	5
Retired	28	59	7	6
Students	37	50	6	7
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	12	80	4	4
From time to time	23	68	4	5
Almost never/ Never	31	58	6	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	72	5	5
The lower middle class	22	69	5	4
The middle class	32	57	6	5
The upper middle class	37	53	6	4
The upper class	33	55	4	8

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

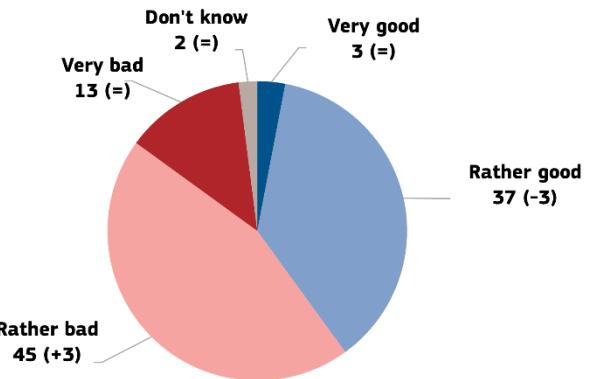
	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	33	52	6	9
Gender				
Man	35	52	6	7
Woman	31	52	7	10
Age				
15-24	39	43	7	11
25-39	35	53	5	7
40-54	32	55	6	7
55 +	31	53	7	9
Education (End of)				
15-	25	57	6	12
16-19	33	54	6	7
20+	35	51	7	7
Still studying	41	40	7	12
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	36	52	6	6
Managers	37	51	6	6
Other white collars	38	49	8	5
Manual workers	30	56	6	8
House persons	23	59	4	14
Unemployed	23	64	5	8
Retired	32	51	7	10
Students	41	40	7	12
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	68	6	10
From time to time	29	56	6	9
Almost never/ Never	36	49	7	8
Consider belonging to				
The working class	23	59	7	11
The lower middle class	27	58	6	9
The middle class	38	49	6	7
The upper middle class	47	43	5	5
The upper class	53	30	7	10

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5.3 The situation in the country in general

Almost six in ten Europeans see the current situation in their country in a negative light³²: 58% consider that it is bad (+3 percentage points since winter 2021-2022), including 13% (unchanged) for whom it is 'very bad' and 45% (+3 pp) who answered 'rather bad'. On the other hand, 40% (-3 pp) say that it is good, including 3% (=) for whom it is 'very good' and 37% (-3 pp) who feel that it is 'rather good'.

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



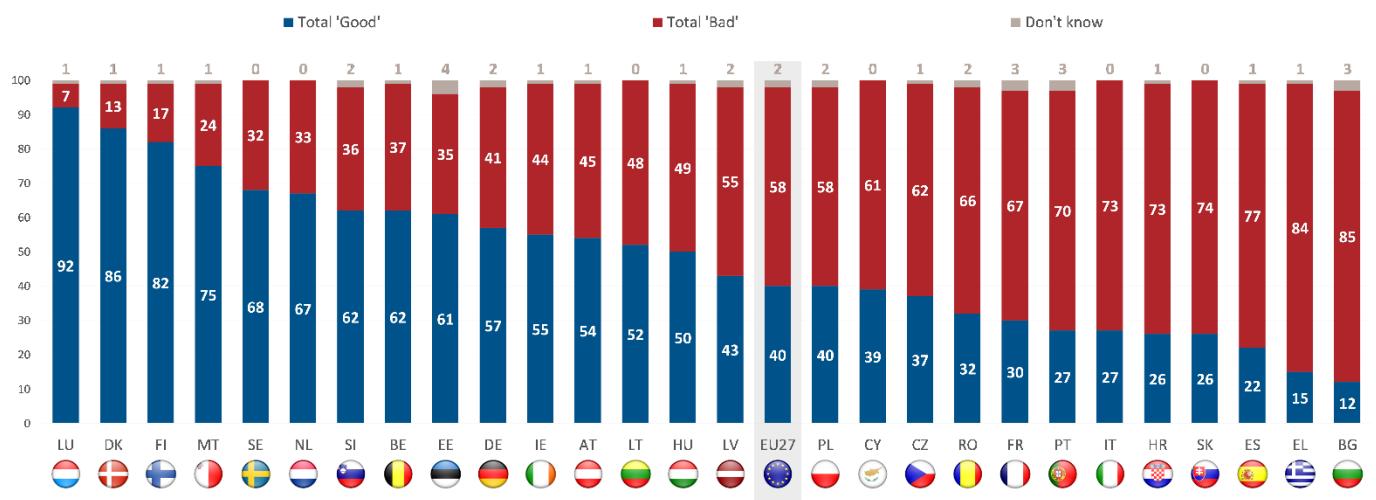
(Jun/Jul 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022)

There are significant differences in perceptions between EU Member States with regard to the general national situation. Thus, there are 80 percentage points (compared with 75 percentage points in winter 2021-2022 and 74 percentage points in spring 2021) between the highest positive score, in Luxembourg (92%), and the lowest, in Bulgaria (12%).

Positive opinions of the general national situation outweigh negative opinions in 14 Member States (compared with 13 in winter 2021-2022), with scores in excess of 80% in three countries, namely Luxembourg (92%), Denmark (86%) and Finland (82%). In contrast, opinions are predominantly negative in 13 Member States (compared with 14 in the previous survey). At least 80% of respondents in Bulgaria (85%) and Greece (84%) say that the situation is bad.

Since winter 2021-2022, positive opinions regarding the national situation in general have gained ground in 11 Member States (up from eight in the previous survey), most significantly in Malta (75%, +17 pp), Latvia (43%, +15 pp), Slovenia (62%, +14 pp) and Lithuania (52%, +12 pp). The levels of positive perceptions are unchanged in Spain (22%) and Poland (40%). On the other hand, they have lost ground in 14 countries, most notably in Czechia (37%, -21 pp), Ireland (55%, -12 pp) and the Netherlands (67%, -11 pp).

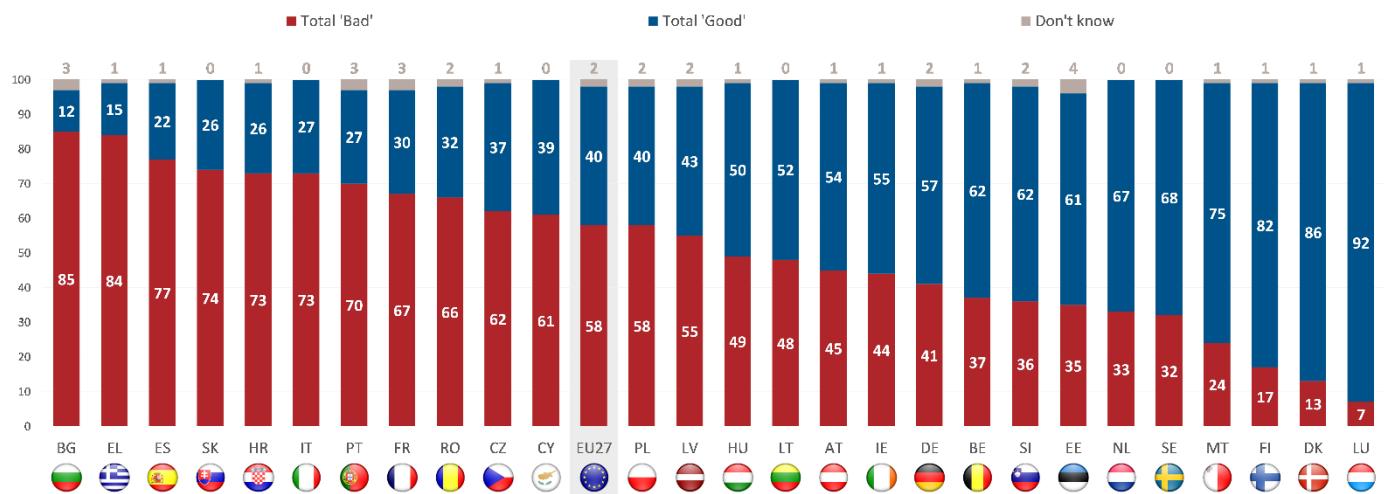
QA1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general)



³² QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

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



Sorted by Total 'Bad'

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



	EU27	MT	LV	SI	LT	HR	LU	RO	EE	BE	FI	SK	ES	PL	CY	BG	EL	FR	AT	DK	IT	HU	DE	PT	SE	NL	IE	CZ	
Total 'Good'	June/July 2022	40	75	43	62	52	26	92	32	61	62	82	26	22	40	39	12	15	30	54	86	27	50	57	27	68	67	55	37
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▲17	▲15	▲14	▲12	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼11	▼12	▼21		
Total 'Bad'	June/July 2022	58	24	55	36	48	73	7	66	35	37	17	74	77	58	61	85	84	67	45	13	73	49	41	70	32	33	44	62
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▼16	▼16	▼15	▼11	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼7	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲6	▲8	▲11	▲13	▲20
Don't know	June/July 2022	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	3	1	3	1	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	1
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲4	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1		

QA1.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

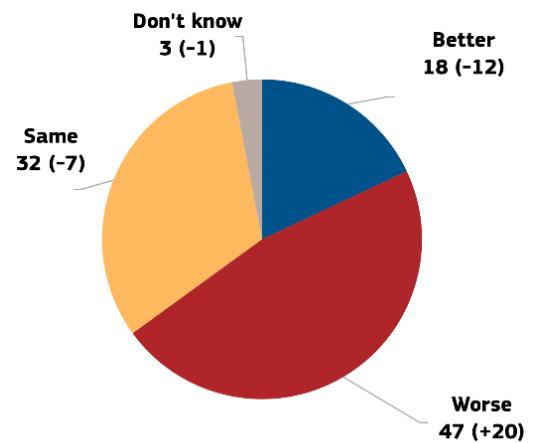
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	40	58	2
 Gender			
Man	43	56	1
Woman	38	60	2
 Age			
15-24	47	50	3
25-39	42	57	1
40-54	38	61	1
55 +	39	60	1
 Education (End of)			
15-	29	69	2
16-19	37	62	1
20+	47	52	1
Still studying	52	45	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	41	58	1
Managers	51	48	1
Other white collars	42	57	1
Manual workers	35	64	1
House persons	25	74	1
Unemployed	28	70	2
Retired	39	59	2
Students	52	45	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	80	1
From time to time	32	67	1
Almost never/ Never	46	52	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	28	70	2
The lower middle class	35	64	1
The middle class	44	54	2
The upper middle class	60	39	1
The upper class	67	33	0

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When looking ahead over the next twelve months, almost one in two Europeans expect the situation in their country in general to get worse (47%, +20 percentage points since winter 2021-2022)³³, while just over three in ten respondents expect it to stay the same (32%, -7 pp), and only a small minority of respondents expect the situation to get better (18%, -12 pp). Finally, 3% (-1 pp) of respondents gave no answer or answered 'don't know'.

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



(Jun/Jul 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022)

Malta is the only Member State where a majority of respondents expect the situation in their country in general to be 'better' than either 'worse' or 'the same' (46% 'better' vs. 25% 'same' and 25% 'worse').

The idea that **the situation in the country in general will stay the same over the next twelve month prevails in five countries**. Within this group of countries, levels vary widely. Respondents are most likely to give this answer in Denmark (50%) and least so in Italy (36% vs. 29% 'better' and 33% 'worse').

In Austria opinions are evenly split between those who expect the situation of their country to get worse and those who consider that the situation will stay the same (11% 'better', 43% 'worse', 43% 'same').

Pessimism is most widespread in Czechia (71% 'worse'), Slovakia (64%), Germany (63%) and the Netherlands (61%), where more than six in ten respondents expect the situation in their country to deteriorate within the next twelve months. It is also noteworthy that one in ten respondents (10%) answered 'don't know' in Bulgaria and Portugal.

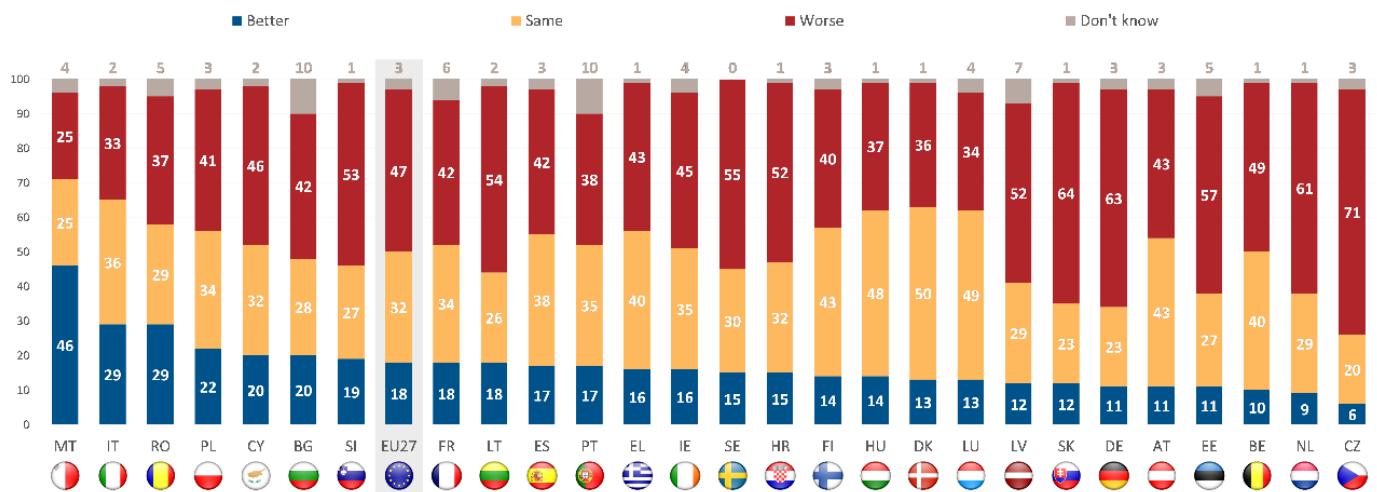
Optimism has decreased within both the **euro area** countries (17% 'better', -14 percentage points since winter 2021-2022), and the countries **outside the euro area** (19%, -6 pp). As a result, non-euro area respondents are now more optimistic than those within the euro area.

Since winter 2021-2022, optimism has increased in only three Member States, namely Malta (46%, +18 pp), Romania (29%, +2 pp) and Poland (22%, +1 pp), while it is unchanged in Lithuania (18%). On the other hand, it has decreased in 23 countries, very significantly in Czechia (6%, -21 pp), Sweden (15%, -24 pp), Austria (11%, -25 pp), Denmark (13%, -26 pp), and the Netherlands (9%, -27 pp), but above all in Ireland with a 36 percentage point drop, down to 16%.

³³ QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general.

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



The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding the situation in their country in general³⁴ over the coming year has deteriorated significantly by 32 index points and is now negative. It currently stands at -29 index points (down from +3 in winter 2021-2022 and from +10 in spring 2021).

The index is positive in only one Member State (compared with 13 in winter 2021-2022 and 18 in spring 2021), namely Malta, where it stands at +21 index points, after having increased by 23 index points since the previous survey.

In contrast, in 26 Member States the index is negative, with scores ranging from -4 index points in Italy, to -52 index points in the Netherlands, Slovakia and Germany, and -65 index points in Czechia.

Since winter 2021-2022, the index has improved in Malta (+23 index points, from -2 up to +21) and Romania (+1, from -9 up to -8). On the other hand, the index has deteriorated in 25 countries, most markedly in Denmark (-51, down from +28 to -23), Sweden (-56, down from +16 to -40), Germany (-57, down from +5 to -52), the Netherlands (-60, down from +8 to -52) and Ireland (-67, down from +38 to -29).

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

	EU27	MT	RO	PL	BG	IT	LU	HR	LT	EL	HU	BE	SI	LV	FR	PT	SK	FI	EE	ES	CY	CZ	AT	DK	SE	DE	NL	IE
Better - Worse June/July 2022	-29	21	-8	-19	-22	-4	-21	-37	-36	-27	-23	-39	-34	-40	-24	-21	-52	-26	-46	-25	-26	-65	-32	-23	-40	-52	-29	
Better - Worse Jan/Feb 2022	3	-2	-9	-18	-12	8	-1	-17	-15	-5	2	-12	-5	-11	6	10	-21	6	-14	10	14	-21	17	28	16	5	38	
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▼32	▲23	▲1	▼1	▼10	▼12	▼20	▼20	▼21	▼22	▼25	▼27	▼29	▼29	▼30	▼31	▼32	▼32	▼35	▼40	▼44	▼49	▼51	▼56	▼57	▼60	▼67	

³⁴ Difference between the positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

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

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU27	18	47	32	3
Gender				
Man	18	47	32	3
Woman	17	46	33	4
Age				
15-24	27	36	33	4
25-39	20	46	32	2
40-54	16	52	30	2
55 +	14	47	35	4
Education (End of)				
15-	15	42	37	6
16-19	18	48	31	3
20+	15	51	31	3
Still studying	28	34	34	4
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	19	47	32	2
Managers	16	53	29	2
Other white collars	17	49	32	2
Manual workers	19	49	30	2
House persons	16	44	36	4
Unemployed	20	45	31	4
Retired	13	46	36	5
Students	28	34	34	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	15	55	26	4
From time to time	19	47	31	3
Almost never/ Never	17	46	34	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class	14	47	35	4
The lower middle class	14	54	30	2
The middle class	20	44	33	3
The upper middle class	19	47	31	3
The upper class	20	46	34	0

6. The EU and the coronavirus pandemic

Satisfaction with the actions taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic is at its highest level since spring 2021

Since the spring 2021 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB95), when this question was first asked, satisfaction with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic is at its highest level. This applies to measures taken by the national governments, the EU and regional or local authorities³⁵.

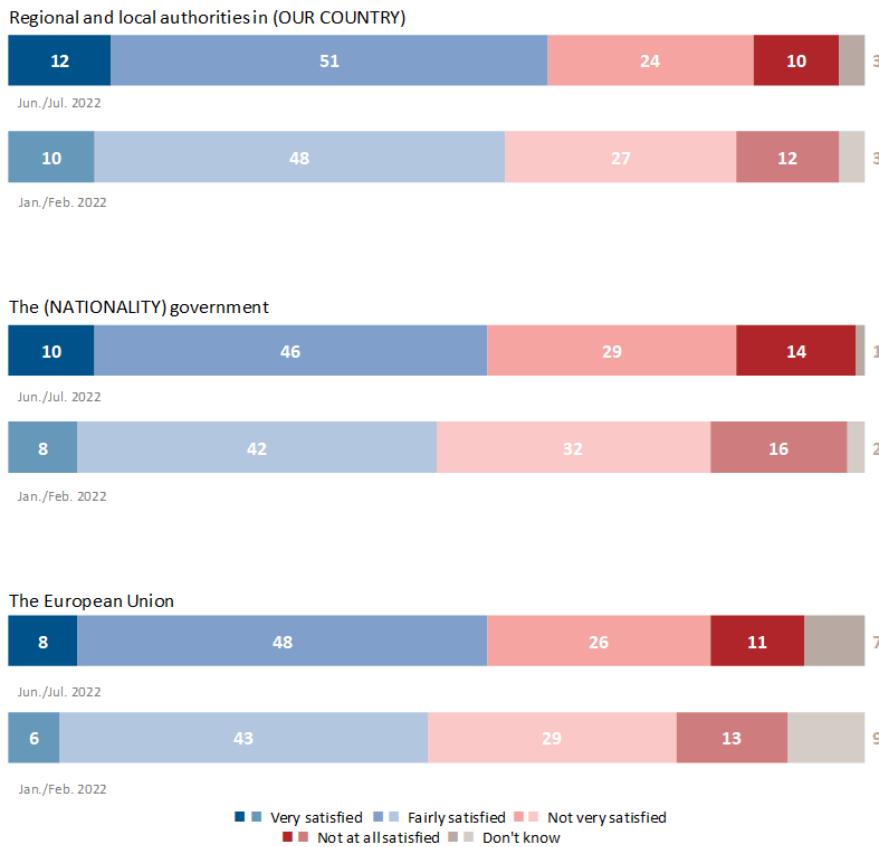
Satisfaction with the response by the national governments remains at a similar level to satisfaction with the EU response, while respondents are preponderantly satisfied with actions taken by regional and local authorities.

More than six in ten respondents (63%) are satisfied with the measures taken by **regional and local authorities** in their country (+5 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) to fight the coronavirus pandemic. There has been a corresponding decrease in dissatisfaction, with 34% of respondents now being dissatisfied (-5 pp).

Almost six in ten Europeans (56%) are satisfied with the measures taken by their **national government** (+6 pp) to fight the coronavirus pandemic, while just over four in ten (43% pp) are dissatisfied (-5 pp).

A similar proportion of Europeans (56%) are satisfied with the measures taken by the **EU** to fight the coronavirus pandemic (+7 pp), while around four in ten (37%) are dissatisfied (-5 pp).

QC2. In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by....?
 (% - EU27)



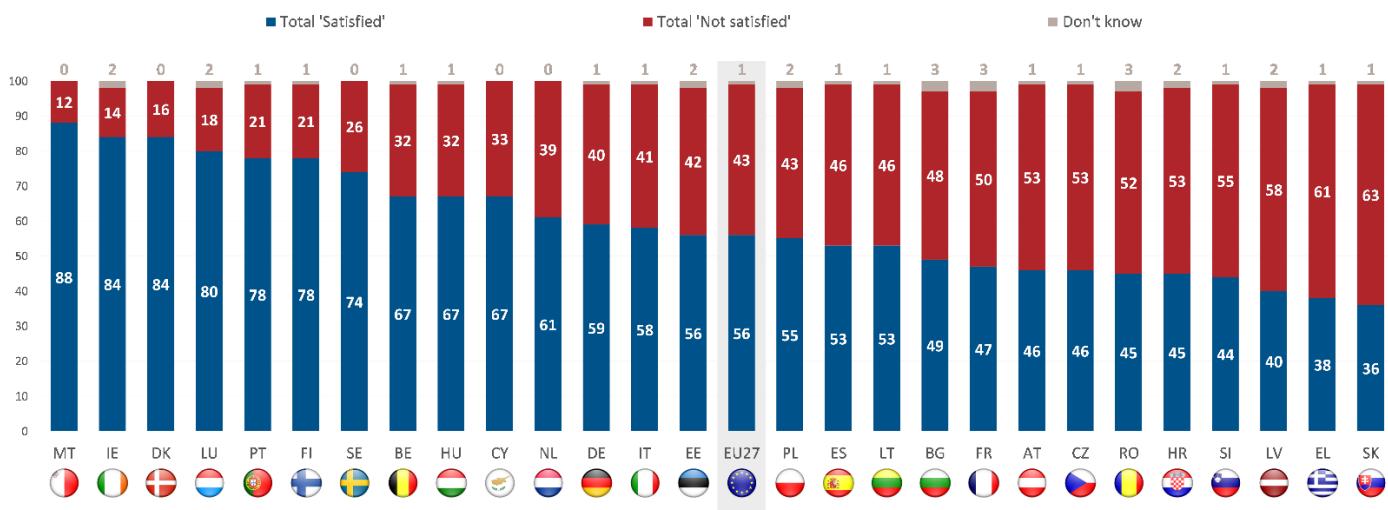
³⁵ QC2. In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by: 1) the (NATIONALITY) government. 2) Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY). 3) The European Union.

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A majority of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by their **national government** in 18 Member States (compared with 14 in winter 2021-2022), most notably in Malta (88%), Denmark (84%), and Ireland (74%). On the other hand, respondents are predominantly dissatisfied rather than satisfied in the remaining nine Member States, most notably in Slovakia (63%) and Greece (61%).

Since winter 2021-2022, levels of satisfaction have increased in 23 Member States, most significantly in Malta (88%, +22 percentage points) and Finland 78%, +16 pp), while they are unchanged in Sweden (74%) and Denmark (84%). In the remaining two countries, levels of satisfaction with the measures taken by the national government to fight the coronavirus pandemic have decreased: Austria (46%, -3 pp) and Bulgaria (49%, -1 pp). However, in Bulgaria, satisfaction still outweighs dissatisfaction.

QC2.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by....?
 (% - The (NATIONALITY) government)

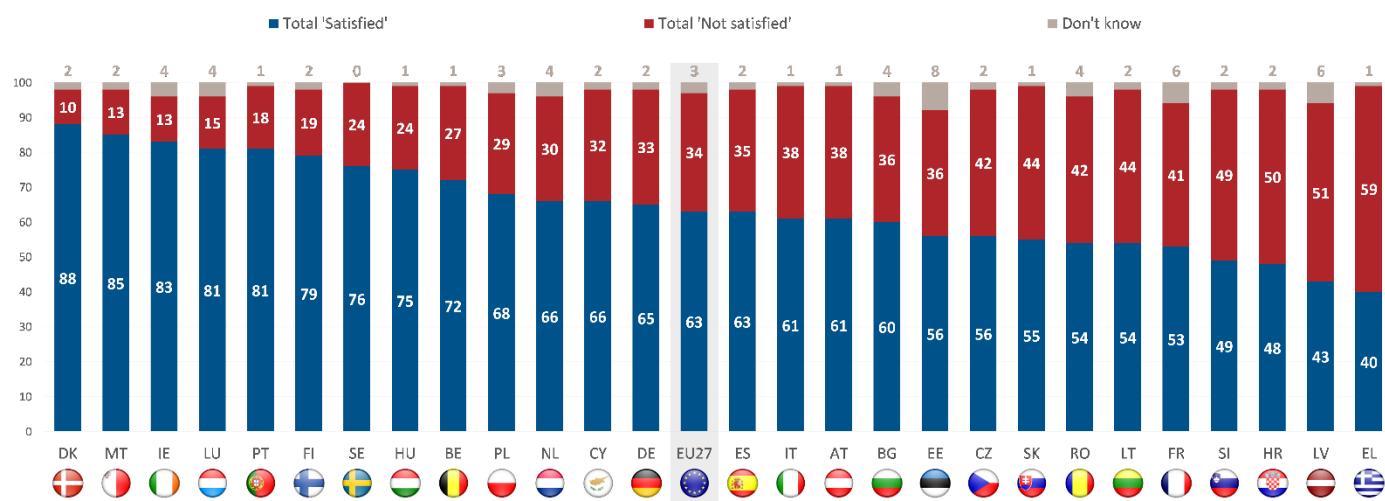


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In 23 EU Member States (compared with 21 in winter 2021-2022), a majority of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by **regional and local authorities** in their country, most notably in Denmark (88%), Malta (85%) and Ireland (83%), while satisfaction and dissatisfaction are evenly balanced in Slovenia (49% 'satisfied' vs. 49% 'dissatisfied'). On the contrary, a majority of respondents are dissatisfied in the three remaining Member States, namely Greece (59% 'dissatisfied'), Latvia (51%) and Croatia (50% vs. 48% 'satisfied').

Since winter 2021-2022, satisfaction has increased in 23 Member States, most significantly in Malta (85%, +22 pp) and Poland (68%, +12 pp), while it remains unchanged in Austria (61%). In the remaining three countries, levels of satisfaction have decreased: Denmark (88%, -1 pp), France (53%, -1 pp) and Estonia (56%, -4 pp).

QC2.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by....?
 (% - Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY))

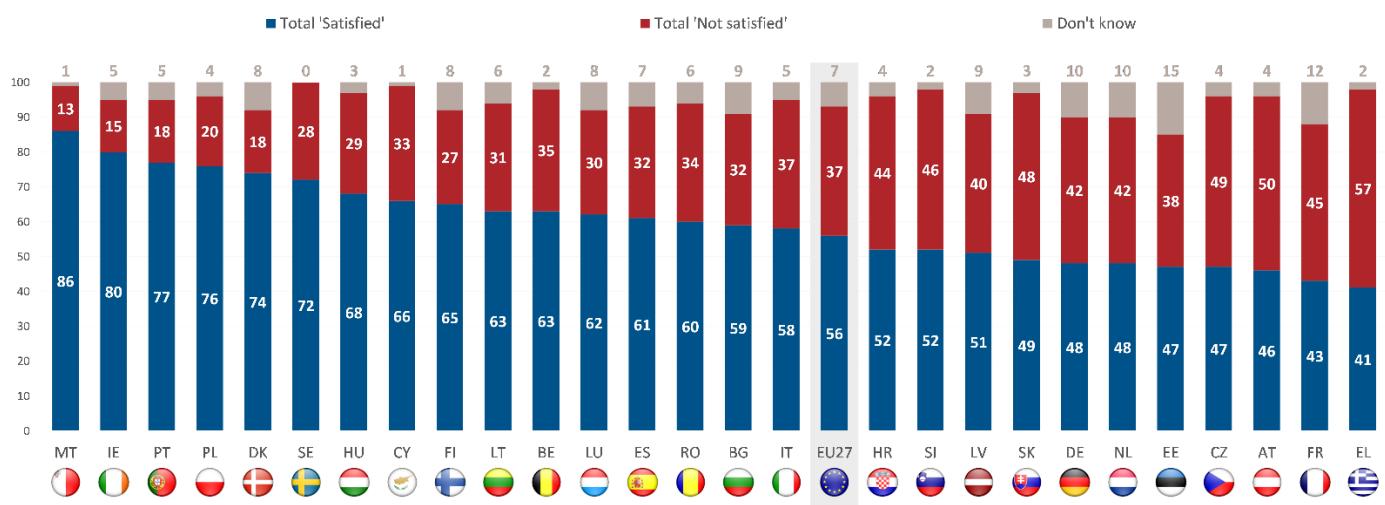


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In 23 EU Member States (compared with 17 in winter 2021-2022), a majority of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by the **European Union** to fight the coronavirus pandemic, most notably in Malta (86%) and Ireland (80%), where levels of satisfaction are highest, and Estonia (47% 'satisfied' vs. 38% 'dissatisfied'), where they are lowest. On the contrary, a majority of respondents are not satisfied in the four remaining countries, namely Greece (57% 'dissatisfied'), Austria (50% vs. 46% 'satisfied'), Czechia (49% vs. 47% 'satisfied') and France (45% vs. 43% 'satisfied').

Since winter 2021-2022, satisfaction with the measures taken by the European Union has increased in 23 Member States, most significantly in Sweden (72%, +18 pp), Luxembourg (62%, +16 pp) and Malta (86%, +15 pp), while levels of satisfaction are unchanged in Croatia (52%). In the remaining three countries, levels of satisfaction have decreased: Estonia (47%, -6 pp), Portugal (77%, -2 pp) and Czechia (47%, -1 pp).

QC2.3 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by....?
 (% - The European Union)



QC2 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by....?
 Total Satisfied (%)

	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	
Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)	June/July 2022	63	72	60	56	88	65	56	83	40	63	53	48	61	66	43	54	81	75	85	66	61	68	81	54	49	55	79	76
	△ Jan/Feb 2022	▲5	▲11	▲6	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼4	▲5	▲2	▲6	▼1	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲7	▲10	▲7	▲10	▲22	▲3	=	▲12	▲1	▲5	▲8	▲11	▲3	
The (NATIONALITY) government	June/July 2022	56	67	49	46	84	59	56	84	38	53	47	45	58	67	40	53	80	67	88	61	46	55	78	45	44	36	78	74
	△ Jan/Feb 2022	▲6	▲12	▼1	▲2	=	▲6	▲7	▲6	▲2	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲5	▲7	▲11	▲13	▲4	▲6	▲22	▲2	▼3	▲12	▲1	▲6	▲12	▲4	▲16	=
The European Union	June/July 2022	56	63	59	47	74	48	47	80	41	61	43	52	58	66	51	63	62	68	86	48	46	76	77	60	52	49	65	72
	△ Jan/Feb 2022	▲7	▲14	▲6	▼1	▲3	▲8	▼6	▲5	▲3	▲10	▲7	=	▲2	▲7	▲5	▲9	▲16	▲8	▲15	▲9	▲3	▲14	▼2	▲9	▲6	▲11	▲12	▲18

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QC2 In general, how satisfied are you with the measures taken to fight the coronavirus pandemic by....?
 (% - Total Satisfied)

	Regional and local authorities in (OUR COUNTRY)	The (NATIONALITY) government	The European Union
EU27	63	56	56
Gender			
Man	62	56	56
Woman	63	55	56
Age			
15-24	60	54	56
25-39	59	51	57
40-54	61	53	55
55 +	66	60	56
Education (End of)			
15-	63	56	53
16-19	62	54	55
20+	64	58	58
Still studying	63	57	58
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	55	58
Managers	65	60	60
Other white collars	63	56	61
Manual workers	59	51	55
House persons	59	53	50
Unemployed	50	42	46
Retired	67	61	56
Students	63	57	58
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43	36	38
From time to time	57	50	52
Almost never/ Never	67	61	60
Consider belonging to			
The working class	58	51	53
The lower middle class	57	49	48
The middle class	66	60	59
The upper middle class	65	63	63
The upper class	75	68	70

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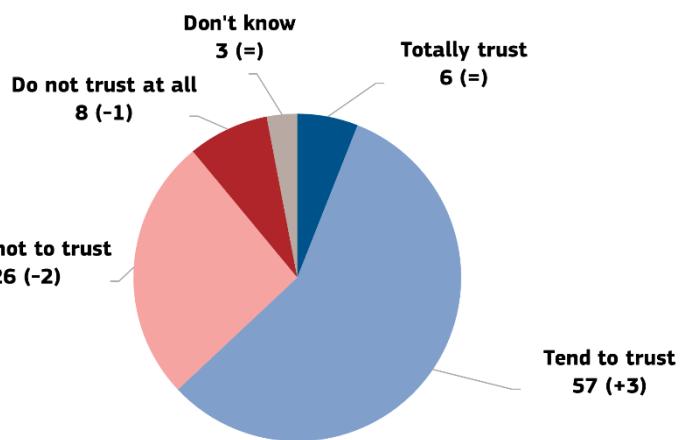
Considering the response of the EU to the coronavirus pandemic, more than six in ten Europeans trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future

Almost two-thirds of Europeans say that they trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future, in light of its response to the coronavirus pandemic. More than six in ten respondents (63%, +3 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) say that they trust the EU, including 6% who 'totally trust' the EU (=) and 57% who 'tend to trust' (+3 pp). However, just over one-third (34%, -3 pp) do not trust the EU, including 8% who 'do not trust it at all' (-1 pp)³⁶.

In 26 EU Member States (compared with 25 in winter 2021-2022), a majority of respondents say that they trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future. Trust is highest in Malta (87%), Ireland (85%), Portugal (84%) and Denmark (81%), where more than eight in ten respondents trust the EU to make the right decisions. Respondents in Malta (37%), Ireland (19%) and Denmark (17%) are most likely to say that they 'totally trust' the EU to make the right decisions in the future.

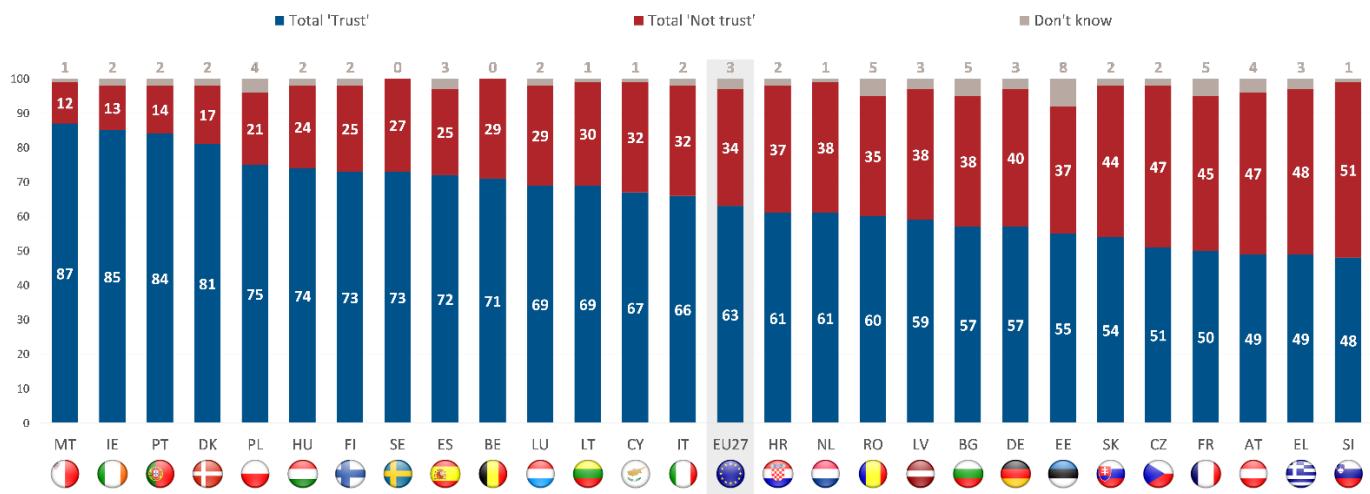
The only exception is Slovenia where respondents are marginally more likely to say that they do not trust the EU (48% 'trust' and 51% 'do not trust'). Respondents in France (17%), Austria (16%) and Czechia (15%) are the most likely to say that they do not trust the EU 'at all'.

QC3 Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?
 (% - EU27)



(Jun./Jul. 2022 - Jan./Feb. 2022)

QC3 Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?
 (%)



³⁶ QC3 Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?

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Since winter 2021-2022, trust in the EU has increased in 19 Member States, most markedly, with increases in excess of ten percent, in Luxembourg (69%, +14 pp), Malta (87%, +13 pp) and Belgium (71%, +12 pp).

The proportion of respondents who trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future is unchanged in Lithuania (69%), while trust in the EU has deteriorated in seven countries, most markedly in Estonia (55%, -9 pp) and Cyprus (67%, -5 pp).

QC3 Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?
 (%)



	June/July 2022	EU27	LU	MT	BE	PL	RO	ES	FI	LV	DK	DE	FR	NL	SK	IE	IT	HU	BG	EL	SE	LT	AT	CZ	HR	PT	SI	CY	EE
Total 'Trust'	June/July 2022	63	69	87	71	75	60	72	73	59	81	57	50	61	54	85	66	74	57	49	73	69	49	51	61	84	48	67	55
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▲14	▲13	▲12	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼9	
Total 'Not trust'	June/July 2022	34	29	12	29	21	35	25	25	38	17	40	45	38	44	13	32	24	38	48	27	30	47	47	37	14	51	32	37
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼3	▼16	▼11	▼11	▼8	▼9	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲1
Don't know	June/July 2022	3	2	1	0	4	5	3	2	3	2	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	0	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	8
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲8

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The **socio-demographic data** show that, in most categories, a majority of respondents trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future. This trust is highest among respondents aged 15-24 (66%), those who remained in education until the age of 20 and beyond (65%), the self-employed (67%), students (70%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (67%) and respondents who consider they belong to the upper class (74%) or upper middle class (69%).

The respondents the most likely to say that they do not trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future are unemployed people (53%), house persons (56%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (44%) and those who see themselves as part of the working class (59%) or lower middle class (56%).

QC3 Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?

	Total 'Trust'	Total 'Not trust'	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
 Gender			
Man	63	35	2
Woman	63	33	4
 Age			
15-24	66	31	3
25-39	62	36	2
40-54	61	37	2
55 +	64	33	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	61	35	4
16-19	60	38	2
20+	65	32	3
Still studying	70	27	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	67	30	3
Managers	65	33	2
Other white collars	65	34	1
Manual workers	58	39	3
House persons	56	38	6
Unemployed	53	44	3
Retired	64	32	4
Students	70	27	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	51	5
From time to time	59	39	2
Almost never/ Never	67	30	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	59	36	5
The lower middle class	56	41	3
The middle class	66	32	2
The upper middle class	69	29	2
The upper class	74	25	1

Over a third of Europeans consider that the main priority for the EU in response to the pandemic is to establish a European strategy to deal with a similar crisis in the future

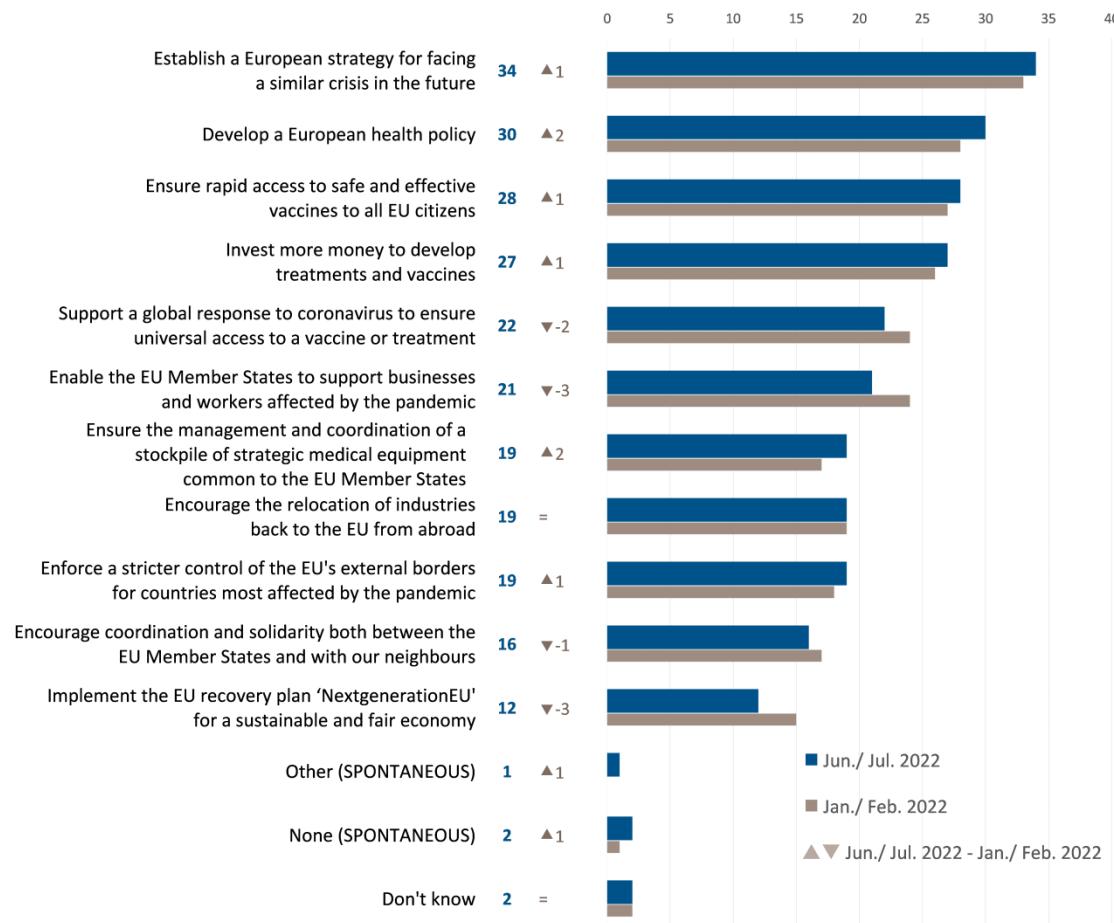
Respondents were asked what the EU should prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic, by choosing up to three items from a list of 11³⁷.

In first place, just over a third of Europeans (34%) think that the EU should prioritise **establishing a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future** (+1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022).

The next most frequently mentioned priorities, chosen by around one in four, are to develop a **European health policy** (30%, +2 pp), **ensure rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens** (28%, +1 pp), **invest more money to develop treatments and vaccines** (27%, +1 pp), **enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic** (21%, -3 pp) and **support the global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment** (22%, -2 pp).

Just under one in five respondents would prioritise **encouraging the relocation of industries back to the EU from abroad** (19%, =), **enforcing stricter control of the EU's external borders for countries most affected by the pandemic** (19%, =), **ensuring the management and coordination of a stockpile of strategic medical equipment common to the EU Member States** (19%, +2 pp) and **encouraging coordination and solidarity both among the EU Member States and with our neighbours** (16%, -1 pp). Around one in seven would **prioritise implementing the EU recovery plan** (12%, -3 pp).

QC1 What should the European Union prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



³⁷ QC1 What should the European Union prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic?

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In 18 EU Member States (compared with 11 in the previous survey), establishing a **European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future** is seen as the highest (or joint highest) priority for the EU in its response to the coronavirus pandemic. This item was most frequently mentioned by respondents in the Netherlands (50%), Denmark (46%) and Sweden (45%).

Developing a European health policy is the top priority in five Member States, most notably in Cyprus (44%), followed by Germany (37%) and Greece (36%). In the latter two countries, developing a European health policy ranks second.

Ensuring rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens is the top priority in Finland (40%) and Luxembourg (33%). This is also chosen by 44% of respondents in Sweden and 43% in Denmark, where this item ranks second.

In Spain the top priority is to **invest more money to develop treatments and vaccines** (40%). This priority also scored highly in Portugal (36%), where it ranks third, and Italy (31%), where it occupies second place.

In two countries, the top priority is to **enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic**: Greece (44%) and Bulgaria (34%).

Encouraging the relocation of industries back to the EU from abroad is the top priority for respondents in Czechia (30%).

The remaining items did not rank first in any Member State. However, **supporting a global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment** ranks third in Sweden (36%) and Denmark (41%). Respondents in the Netherlands (29%) and Lithuania (23%) rank '**ensure the management and coordination of a stockpile of strategic medical equipment common to the EU Member States**' in third place, while respondents in Austria mention '**enforce a stricter control of the EU's external borders for countries most affected by the pandemic**' in third place (26%).

QC1 What should the European Union prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (%)

	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	
Establish a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future	34	37	30	29	46	40	38	34	32	31	29	28	34	32	29	29	33	31	35	50	34	26	39	23	32	35	38	45	
Develop a European health policy	30	36	28	22	11	37	22	33	36	34	28	33	30	44	28	29	29	28	22	28	24	27	27	24	31	23	13	12	
Ensure rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens	28	33	17	29	43	32	29	31	22	26	26	20	28	19	28	28	33	27	28	33	26	24	32	20	25	28	40	44	
Invest more money to develop treatments and vaccines	27	21	24	24	26	26	27	30	30	40	26	27	31	29	20	28	22	28	22	19	20	20	36	22	17	26	30	19	
Support a global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment	22	17	15	17	41	22	19	29	19	22	18	17	22	19	15	16	23	24	23	27	23	23	26	21	15	18	21	36	
Enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic	21	20	34	20	13	13	24	20	44	20	17	26	26	35	27	22	25	25	30	20	25	22	38	19	25	25	18	15	
Ensure the management and coordination of a stockpile of strategic medical equipment common to the EU Member States	19	20	15	17	24	18	21	16	19	16	16	14	20	19	21	23	18	20	25	29	23	21	10	16	17	20	29	26	
Encourage the relocation of industries back to the EU from abroad	19	22	17	30	11	24	12	12	12	13	26	11	15	10	11	12	25	17	19	14	28	16	7	17	18	18	12	22	
Enforce a stricter control of the EU's external borders for countries most affected by the pandemic	19	20	24	23	15	18	20	17	25	15	23	15	20	19	21	22	14	25	22	12	26	18	14	17	15	25	19	14	
Encourage coordination and solidarity both between the EU Member States and with our neighbours	16	19	18	16	17	13	9	17	22	17	13	19	18	21	13	18	20	16	19	20	16	18	10	17	19	17	11	22	
Implement the EU recovery plan 'Next generation EU' for a sustainable and fair economy	12	14	12	10	9	11	5	18	17	8	7	22	19	15	8	7	9	14	22	13	18	15	10	19	19	14	9	7	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
None (SPONTANEOUS)	2	0	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	5	3	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	1		
Don't know	2	0	5	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	4	4	2	1	2	1
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																													
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																													
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																													

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The **socio-demographic data** show that establishing a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future is seen as the main priority for the EU among most groups. It is most likely to be chosen by respondents who stayed in education until the age of 20 and beyond (39%), managers (41%) and those who see themselves as upper middle class (39%).

Among respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time, one of the top priorities (along with establishing a European strategy for the future (33%)) is to **enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic** (30%).

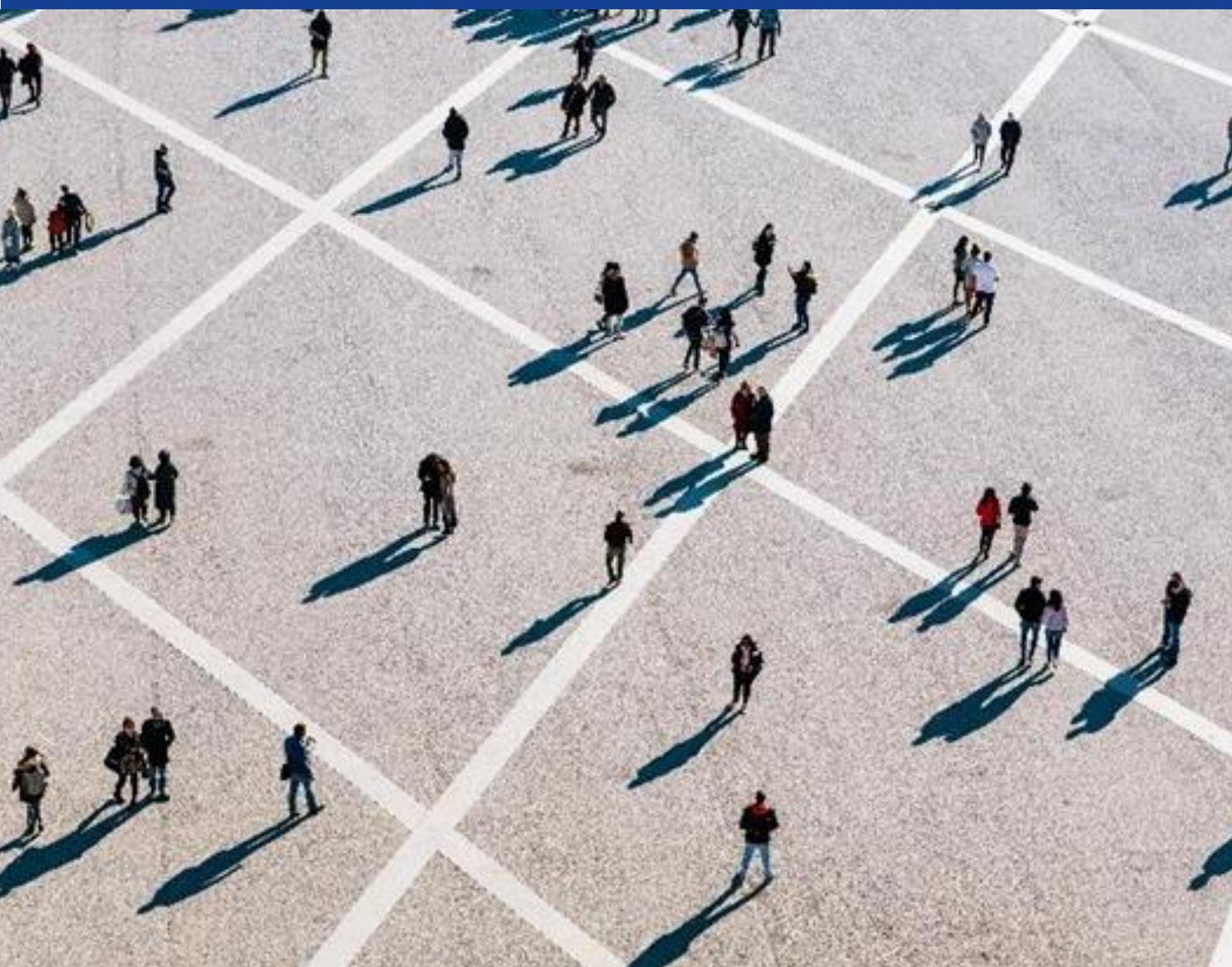
The top priority among those who completed their education at the age of 15 or earlier is **investing more money to develop treatments and vaccines** (33%). This is also the joint top priority among house persons, along with developing a European strategy for facing a similar crisis (30% and 31% respectively).

QC1 What should the European Union prioritise in its response to the coronavirus pandemic? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Establish a European strategy for facing a similar crisis in the future	Develop a European health policy	Ensure rapid access to safe and effective vaccines to all EU citizens	Invest more money to develop treatments and vaccines	Support a global response to coronavirus to ensure universal access to a vaccine or treatment	Enable the EU Member States to support businesses and workers affected by the pandemic
EU27	34	30	28	27	22	21
Gender						
Man	35	31	28	26	22	20
Woman	33	29	28	28	22	21
Age						
15-24	35	30	27	30	23	23
25-39	36	28	25	23	20	24
40-54	34	29	27	26	22	20
55 +	32	31	31	30	22	19
Education (End of)						
15-	30	28	29	33	20	20
16-19	32	30	28	27	21	21
20+	39	29	28	24	23	20
Still studying	37	33	27	29	25	22
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	35	31	26	22	22	25
Managers	41	30	28	24	22	19
Other white collars	35	30	25	28	23	22
Manual workers	31	27	27	25	20	23
House persons	31	27	27	30	19	21
Unemployed	31	26	26	31	20	21
Retired	32	31	32	30	22	17
Students	37	33	27	29	25	22
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	33	24	23	23	17	30
From time to time	31	27	26	26	22	23
Almost never/ Never	35	32	30	28	22	19
Consider belonging to						
The working class	28	28	27	30	20	22
The lower middle class	34	30	28	26	21	21
The middle class	36	31	29	27	22	21
The upper middle class	39	30	30	23	26	18
The upper class	35	22	29	26	28	14

Items mentioned by 20% or more

II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS



1. Attachment to the European Union

1.1 What does the European Union symbolise?

The “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU” is the most highly ranked association with the EU

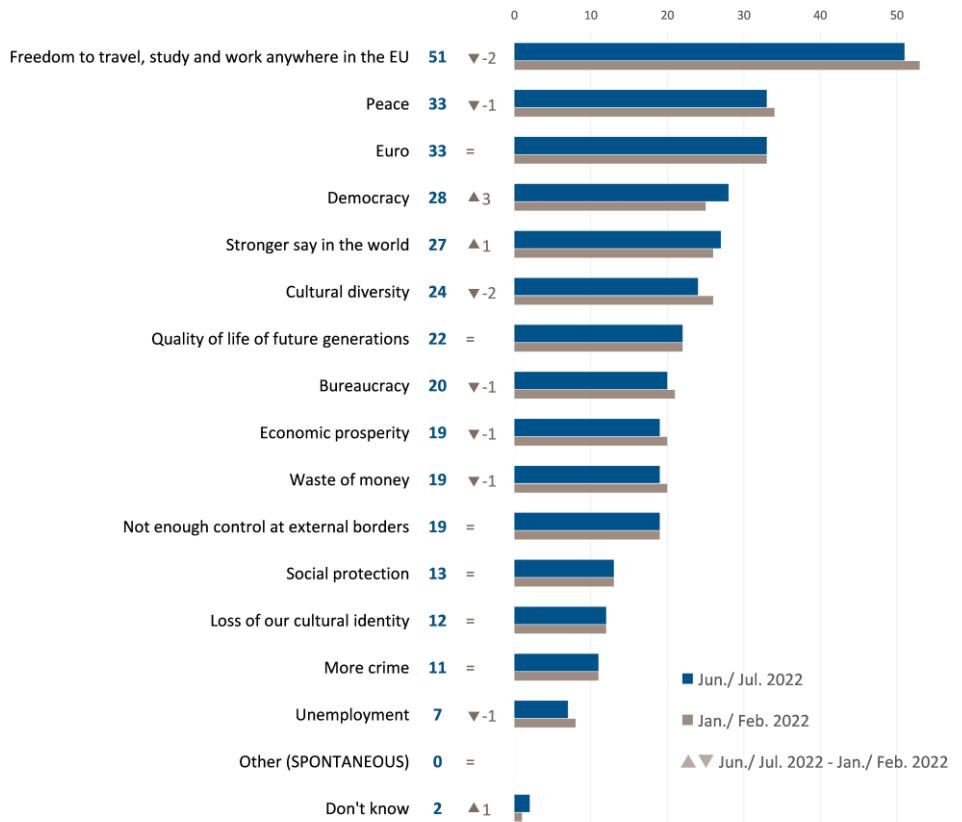
The “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” (51%, -2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) is the most frequently mentioned association with the EU. This result is in line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys. A third of respondents associate the EU with “**peace**” (33%, -1 percentage point) or with the “**euro**” (33%, no change), while more than a quarter mention “**democracy**” (28%, +3pp) or a “**stronger say in the world**” (27%, +1pp). Other positive associations mentioned by more than one in five are “**cultural diversity**” (24%, -2pp) and “**quality of life of future generations**” (22%, no change), closely followed by “**economic prosperity**” (19%, -1pp).

The most highly ranked negative associations are “**bureaucracy**” (20%, -1 percentage point), “**waste of money**” (19%, -1pp) and “**not enough control at external borders**” (19%, no change).

All the other items are mentioned by smaller proportions: “**social protection**” (13%, no change), “**loss of our cultural identity**” (12%, no change), “**more crime**” (11%, no change) and “**unemployment**” (7%, -1 percentage point).

The share of respondents associating the European Union with “**democracy**” has increased by three percentage points since the last Eurobarometer survey in winter 2021-2022 (EB96), while all other associations have remained broadly stable³⁸.

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



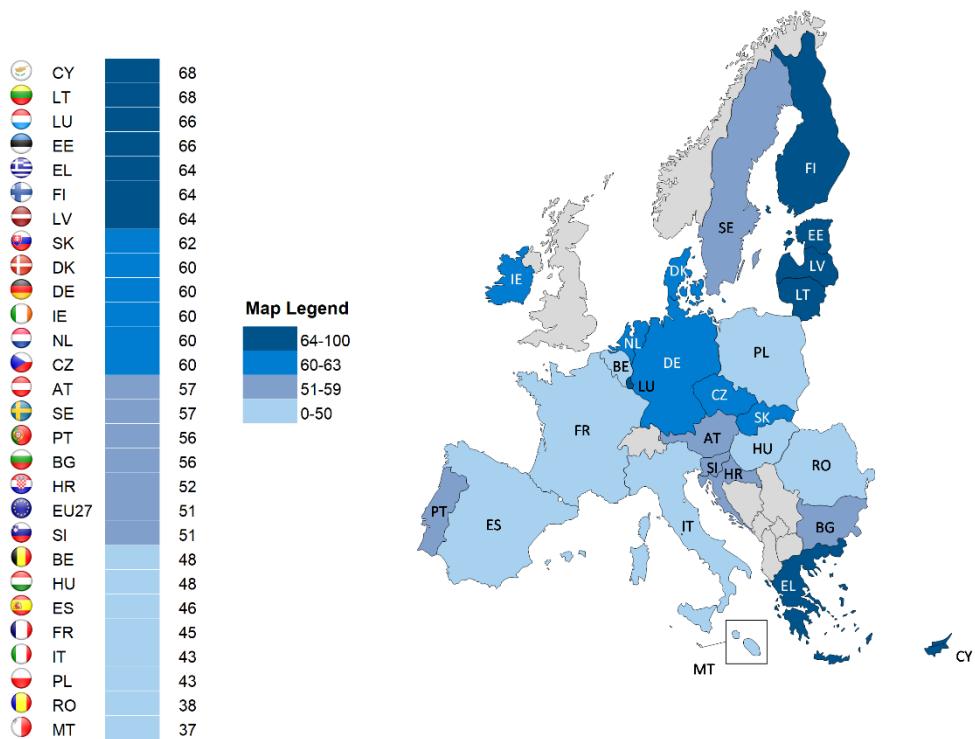
³⁸ QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally?

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In all 27 EU Member States, the “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the most frequently mentioned association with the European Union. At least two-thirds of respondents in Cyprus and Lithuania (both 68%) and Estonia and Luxembourg (both 66%) give this answer.

This compares with 37% in Malta, 38% in Romania and 43% in Italy and Poland who mention this association.

QA7 What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU)

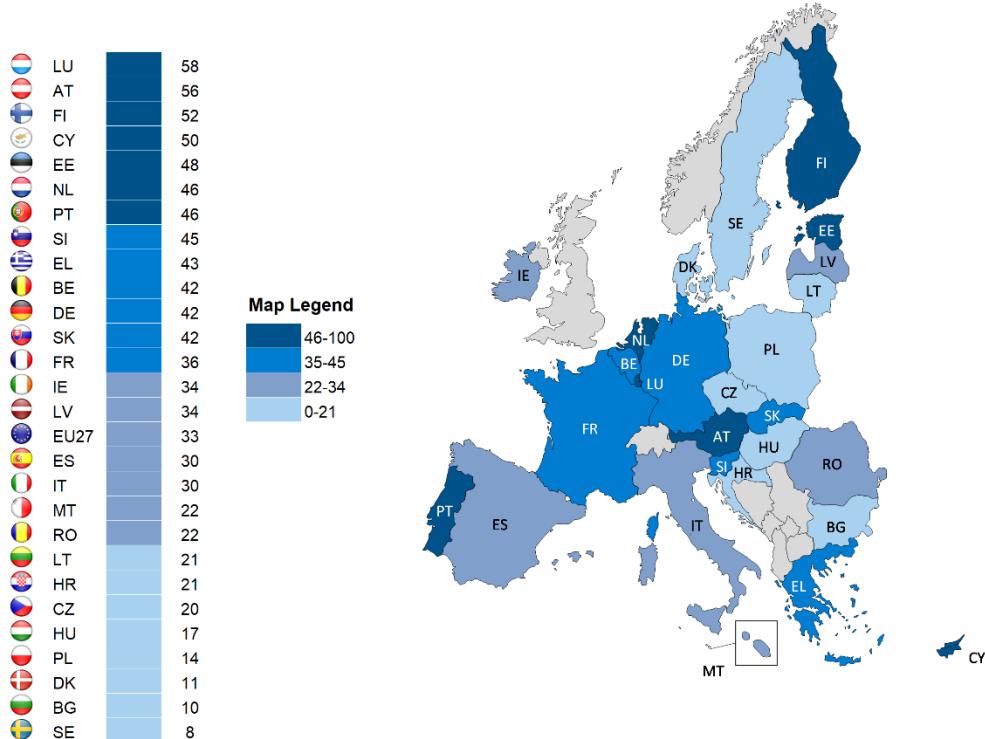


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Membership of the euro area constitutes a clear distinguishing factor when it comes to associations of the EU with the “**euro**”. Overall, respondents in countries belonging to the **euro area** (38%, -1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) are significantly more likely than those living **outside the euro area** (16%, +1pp) to give this answer.

At country level, at least three in ten respondents in all but two euro area countries mention this item, ranging from more than half in Luxembourg (58%), Austria (56%) and Finland (52%) to three in ten in Italy and Spain (30% in both countries). The only exceptions are Malta (22%) and Lithuania (21%), where slightly more than a fifth associate the EU with the “euro”. Less than a quarter do so in all countries outside the euro area, with the highest proportions observed in Romania (22%) and Croatia (21%) and the lowest in Sweden (8%).

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



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The **socio-demographic data** show that the “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the most highly ranked association with the EU among almost all categories. Nonetheless, some differences can still be observed. In line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, this association is most frequently mentioned among the following categories of respondents: the youngest (58% of 15-24 year olds, compared with 46% of those aged 55 or more), those who remained longer in full-time education (58% of those who finished aged 20 or more, compared with 40% of those who left school aged 15 or less), managers (61%, compared with 42% of house persons), those with the least financial difficulties (54% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills, compared with 40% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (60-64%, compared with 44% of those who see themselves as working class).

Respondents staying longer in full-time education, those in better financial circumstances and those who see themselves as part of the upper middle or upper class are also among the most likely to select the other **positive** associations. For instance, associations of the EU with “**peace**” are most widespread among those who ended full-time education aged 20 or older (37%, compared with 29% of those who finished aged 15 or younger), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (37%, compared with 22% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class (47-55%, compared with 27% of those who see themselves as working class).

Conversely, age is a key factor when it comes to **negative** associations, the youngest respondents being the least likely to mention most of the negative items. For instance, 10% of those aged 15-24 associate the EU with “**bureaucracy**”, compared with 18-23% of older respondents.

QA7		What does the EU mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)							
		(% - EU)							
		Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Peace	Euro	Democracy	Stronger say in the world	Cultural diversity	Quality of life of future generations	Bureaucracy
EU27		51	33	33	28	27	24	22	20
Man		52	33	34	29	27	25	23	22
Woman		50	32	32	27	27	24	22	17
15-24		58	35	33	30	26	29	24	10
25-39		55	33	33	30	26	28	24	18
40-54		51	31	32	26	30	25	23	23
55 +		46	34	33	27	26	21	20	21
15-		40	29	34	21	22	17	16	19
16-19		48	31	30	26	25	21	21	20
20+		58	37	36	33	33	32	27	22
Still studying		62	38	33	33	28	32	26	10
Self-employed		56	34	33	28	32	26	26	19
Managers		61	38	36	35	32	31	28	23
Other white collars		54	33	34	31	29	27	24	21
Manual workers		47	29	31	25	25	23	21	20
House persons		42	26	31	23	24	19	18	16
Unemployed		44	25	33	22	21	22	18	19
Retired		46	35	32	26	26	20	19	22
Students		62	38	33	33	28	32	26	10
Most of the time		40	22	32	16	20	19	17	19
From time to time		45	27	31	22	25	22	20	19
Almost never/ Never		54	37	33	32	29	26	24	20
The working class		44	27	31	21	22	18	17	20
The lower middle class		49	30	33	23	23	23	20	22
The middle class		53	34	32	31	29	27	23	19
The upper middle class		60	47	38	38	37	30	30	18
The upper class		64	55	38	41	40	23	33	15
Total 'Positive'		60	46	36	42	39	31	32	12
Neutral		47	25	32	19	21	21	16	22
Total 'Negative'		32	13	24	8	8	14	9	36

Items mentioned by 20% of respondents or more

1.2 Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership (candidate countries)

Support for EU membership has declined in most candidate countries

Around nine in ten respondents in Albania consider that their country's membership of the EU would be a good thing (91%), the only country where this proportion has increased since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey in winter 2021-2022 (+6 percentage points). Despite large decreases since winter 2021-2022, majorities still support EU membership in Montenegro (55%, -12pp) and North Macedonia (50%, -13pp). After a 16-percentage point rise between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022, this proportion has now decreased by 17 percentage points in Turkey (43%), where a majority is nonetheless still in favour of EU membership. Conversely, in Serbia, the majority view is that their country's membership of the EU would be "neither good nor bad" (38%, +5 percentage points), while equal proportions consider this as either "a good thing" (31%, -11pp) or "a bad thing" (31%, +7pp)³⁹.

An absolute majority in the Turkish Cypriot Community (54%) agrees that the full application of EU legislation would be a good thing, an increase of 13 percentage points since winter 2021-2022⁴⁰.

More than nine in ten respondents in Albania (93%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) think their country would benefit from being a member of the EU, as do more than seven in ten in North Macedonia (72%, -8pp). Despite declines of more than ten percentage points since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey in winter 2021-2022, majorities still think EU membership would benefit their country in Montenegro (65%, -13 percentage points), Turkey (55%, -15pp) and Serbia (50%, -12pp)⁴¹.

In the Turkish Cypriot Community, more than six in ten (63%) think that their community would benefit from EU membership. This proportion has risen by 15 percentage points in the current survey after a 22-percentage point drop between winter 2020-2021 and winter 2021-2022⁴².

QA6bd Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

		TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	Cy(Tcc)*
A good thing	June/July 2022	43	50	55	31	91	54
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼17	▼13	▼12	▼11	▲6	▲13
A bad thing	June/July 2022	33	17	29	31	3	15
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲11	▲7	▲10	▲7	▼4	▲3
Neither good nor bad	June/July 2022	23	33	15	38	5	20
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲6	▲7	▲1	▲5	▼3	▼4
Don't know / Refusal	June/July 2022	1	0	1	0	1	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼12

QA6ce Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

		TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	Cy(Tcc)*
Would benefit	June/July 2022	55	72	65	50	93	63
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼15	▼8	▼13	▼12	▲1	▲15
Would not benefit	June/July 2022	44	26	32	45	6	21
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲17	▲7	▲10	▲12	▼2	▼4
Don't know / Refusal	June/July 2022	1	2	3	5	1	16
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▼11

³⁹ QA6b. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

⁴⁰ QA6d. Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

⁴¹ QA6c. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

⁴² QA6e. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

1.3 Easier to face the future outside the EU?

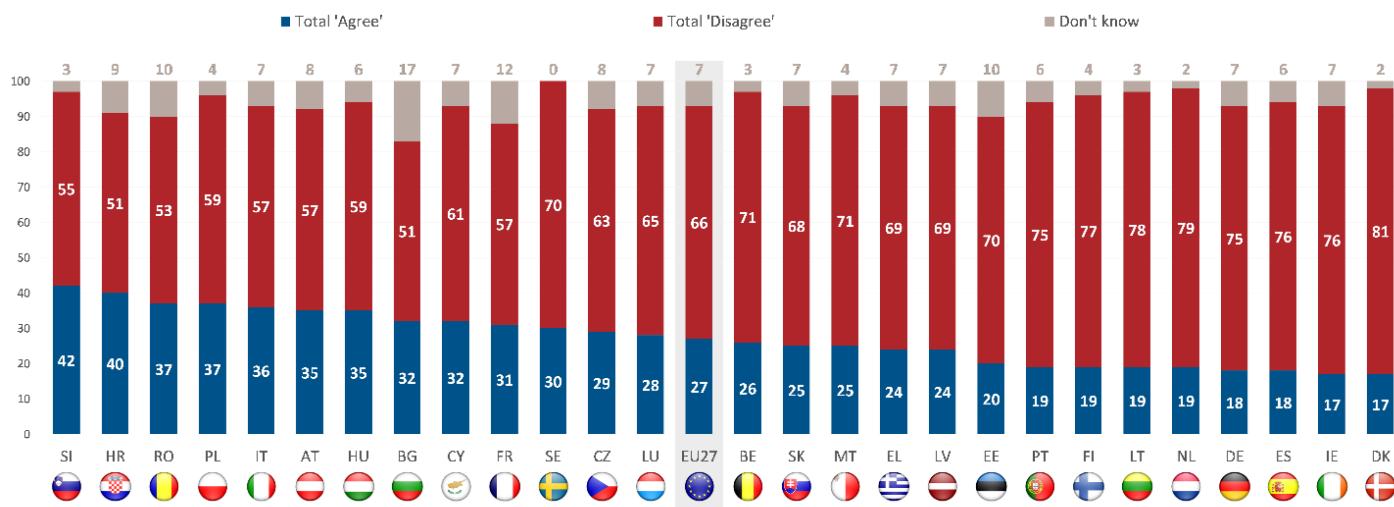
A clear majority thinks their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside

Two-thirds of the respondents disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU (66%, +2 percentage points since winter 2021–2022), with 37% (+2pp) who “totally disagree”. More than a quarter (27%, -1pp) agree with this statement, slightly less than one in ten of whom (9%, no change) “totally agree”. Less than one in ten (7%, -1pp) say they “don’t know”. These proportions have remained broadly stable since winter 2021–2022⁴³.

Large majorities of respondents in both the **euro area** and the **non-euro area** think their country could better face the future outside the EU. However, respondents in the euro area (68% vs 25% “agree”) are more likely than those outside the euro area (59% vs 35%) to disagree with this statement. This finding is in line with previous Eurobarometer Standard surveys.

An absolute majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States think their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside. More than three-quarters hold this view in Denmark (81%, +2 percentage points), the Netherlands (79%, -4pp), Lithuania (78%, +8pp), Finland (77%, +4pp), Ireland (76%, +2pp) and Spain (76%, +5pp). Respondents are least likely to give this answer in Bulgaria (51%, +4pp), Croatia (51%, -5pp) and Romania (53%, +5pp).

QA11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 (% - (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU)



⁴³ QA11.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU.

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In 17 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents who disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU has risen since winter 2021-2022. The largest increases are recorded in Lithuania and Slovakia (both +8 percentage points) and Latvia (+7pp).

Conversely, this share of respondents has decreased in six countries, most notably in Czechia (-14 percentage points) and Estonia (-11pp). It has remained unchanged in four countries: France, Germany, Italy and Hungary.

**QA11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)**

	EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	CZ	HR	MT	NL	SI	BG	EE	IT	HU	FR	PL	PT	DE	AT	DK	ES	LT	IE	CY	SK	SE	RO	FI	EL	BE	LU	LV	
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	27	25	35	29	40	25	19	42	32	20	36	35	31	37	19	18	35	17	18	19	17	32	25	30	37	19	24	26	28	24
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	-6	-7	
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	66	68	59	63	51	71	79	55	51	70	57	59	57	59	75	75	57	81	76	78	76	61	68	70	53	77	69	71	65	69
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▲2	=	▼14	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼1	▲4	▼11	=	=	▲3	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲8	▲2	▲3	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲6	1	7		
Don't know	June/July 2022	7	7	6	8	9	4	2	3	17	10	7	6	12	4	6	7	8	2	6	3	7	7	7	0	10	4	7	3	7	7
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲8	=	▲1	▼2	▼5	▲10	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	▼6	▲1	=	▼5	▼2	▼1	=	=	5	0		

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The **socio-demographic data** reveal that majorities across all categories think their country would do better within the European Union than outside. Nonetheless, there are still differences in the extent to which respondents disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU. Levels of disagreement are especially high among the following categories: those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (72%, compared with 59% of those who left education aged 15 or younger), managers (75%, compared with 57% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (71%, compared with 54% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (78-83%, compared with 59% of those who see themselves as working class).

QA11.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU

(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	27	66	7
 Gender			
Man	28	67	5
Woman	27	64	9
 Age			
15-24	23	69	8
25-39	28	67	5
40-54	29	65	6
55 +	27	65	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	28	59	13
16-19	31	62	7
20+	23	72	5
Still studying	20	73	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	25	70	5
Managers	22	75	3
Other white collars	28	67	5
Manual workers	34	59	7
House persons	30	57	13
Unemployed	27	62	11
Retired	26	65	9
Students	20	73	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	54	13
From time to time	35	57	8
Almost never/ Never	24	71	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	30	59	11
The lower middle class	28	64	8
The middle class	27	68	5
The upper middle class	20	78	2
The upper class	15	83	2

2. The European institutions

2.1 Awareness of the European Institutions and the trust they inspire

Awareness of the European institutions remains high

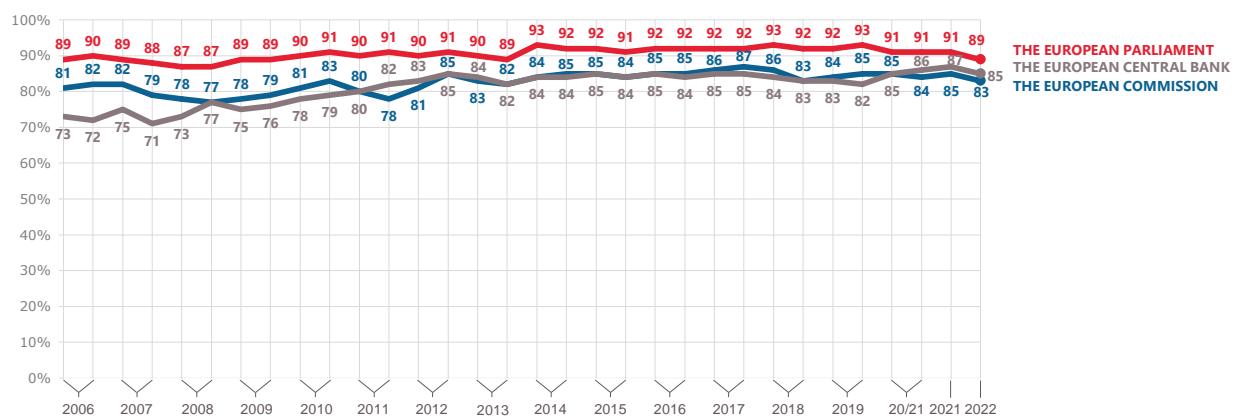
Awareness of the European institutions remains at a very high level. This is particularly the case for the **European Parliament** (89%, -2 percentage points since spring 2021), followed by the **European Central Bank** (85%, -2pp) and the **European Commission** (83%, -2pp). Nearly eight in ten say they have heard of the **European Council** (78%, -1pp).

Awareness of the European Parliament and of the European Commission has remained relatively stable over the last decade, despite the slight decline since this question was last asked in spring 2021 (both -2 percentage points). After reaching a record level in spring 2021, the proportion who have heard of the European Central Bank has also declined slightly (-2pp). Similarly, awareness of the European Council remains overall stable (-1pp) after reaching its highest level in spring 2021⁴⁴.

QA9. Have you heard of...?



QA9 Have you heard of...?
 (% - EU - YES)



⁴⁴ QA9. Have you heard of...? 1. The European Parliament; 2. The European Commission; 3. The European Central Bank; 4. The European Council.

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In all but one EU Member State, more than eight in ten respondents are aware of the **European Parliament**. The only exception is Romania, where awareness is still high, representing close to three-quarters of respondents (74%, -10 percentage points). Awareness is particularly widespread in Sweden (99%, no change), Denmark (97%, -1pp), Finland (97%, +2pp), Luxembourg (97%, -1pp), Malta (97%, no change) and Slovenia (97%, no change). At the opposite end of the spectrum, 84% (-2pp) are aware of the European Parliament in Austria, 85% (+1pp) in Italy and 87% (+2pp) in Poland. Romania (-10pp) also stands out for the largest change in this proportion since spring 2021, while declines of five percentage points are recorded in Germany (90%), Estonia (93%) and Belgium (94%).

In 26 of the 27 EU Member States, more than three-quarters of respondents say they have heard of the **European Central Bank**. Once again, the only exception is Romania, where, following a seven-percentage point decline, around two-thirds (67%) are aware of the European Central Bank. The highest awareness levels are found in Finland (96%, no change), Greece (95%, -1 percentage point), Ireland (94%, -3 pp) and Luxembourg (94%, no change). At the other end of the scale, 77% (-2pp) in Hungary, 78% (+4pp) in Poland and 81% (-3pp) in France are aware of this institution. In addition to Romania, significant decreases in this proportion can be found in Estonia (86%, -7pp), Belgium (89%, -6pp) and Portugal (90%, -6pp).

In 24 countries, more than eight in ten respondents are aware of the **European Commission**. Levels of awareness are especially high in Luxembourg (97%, +1 percentage point), Finland (94%, no change), Greece (94%, -1pp) and Slovenia (94%, -1pp). Conversely, respondents in Romania (70%, -8pp), Austria (77%, -4pp) and Italy (77%, +4pp) are the least likely to say they have heard of this institution. In six EU Member States, the level of awareness has decreased by more than five percentage points since spring 2021: Estonia (83%, -12pp), Ireland (85%, -9pp), Romania (70%, -8pp), Portugal (88%, -7pp), Belgium (90%, -7pp) and Germany (83%, -6pp).

More than three-quarters of respondents say they have heard of the **European Council** in 21 countries, led by Malta (93%, +3 percentage points), Slovenia (91%, -2pp) and Luxembourg (89%, +6pp). The lowest levels of awareness are recorded in Austria (65%, -4pp), Romania (67%, -9pp) and the Netherlands (70%, +3pp), where large majorities nevertheless give this answer. Awareness levels have declined the most in Romania (67%, -9pp), Ireland (79%, -8pp), Portugal (85%, -8pp), Estonia (73%, -7pp) and Belgium (81%, -5pp), while the largest increases are recorded in Luxembourg (89%, +6pp) and Italy (74%, +5pp).

QA9 Have you heard of...?
 (%)

	EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
The European Parliament	June/July 2022	89	90	88	94	89	93	97	90	93	93	95	91	89	89	85	91	91	96	97	91	97	96	84	87	93	74	97	95	97	99
	Δ June/July 2021	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼5	=	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼10	=	▼1	2	0
The European Central Bank	June/July 2022	85	87	79	89	85	87	87	91	86	94	95	90	81	85	82	92	84	89	94	77	91	92	83	78	90	67	93	92	96	93
	Δ June/July 2021	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼6	▲1	▲3	▼1	▼3	▼7	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼4	▲4	▼6	▼7	▼2	▲1	0	1	
The European Commission	June/July 2022	83	83	82	90	81	87	89	83	83	85	94	83	84	84	77	85	84	90	97	86	93	88	77	84	88	70	94	89	94	87
	Δ June/July 2021	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼7	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼6	▼12	▼9	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲2	▼4	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼4	▲4	▼7	▼8	▼1	▲2	0	-2
The European Council	June/July 2022	78	77	79	81	77	84	77	78	73	79	82	79	77	86	74	85	79	72	89	81	93	70	65	82	85	67	91	84	87	84
	Δ June/July 2021	▼1	▼2	=	▼5	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼8	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▲5	▲1	=	▼4	▲6	▲1	▲3	▲3	▼4	▲4	▼8	▼9	▼2	▼1	1	-1

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QA9 Have you heard of...?
 (% - Yes)

	The European Parliament	The European Central Bank	The European Commission	The European Council
EU27	89	85	83	78
Gender				
Man	92	88	86	81
Woman	88	83	80	74
Age				
15-24	86	78	75	70
25-39	90	86	84	81
40-54	92	89	87	82
55 +	89	85	82	76
Education (End of)				
15-	83	79	72	65
16-19	88	85	81	77
20+	96	93	93	88
Still studying	88	80	79	72
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	94	92	91	87
Managers	94	93	92	85
Other white collars	94	91	90	85
Manual workers	88	84	80	77
House persons	80	74	69	65
Unemployed	87	81	74	70
Retired	89	84	81	75
Students	88	80	79	72
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	85	79	75	72
From time to time	84	80	77	72
Almost never/ Never	92	89	87	81
Consider belonging to				
The working class	86	81	75	70
The lower middle class	88	84	80	75
The middle class	91	88	86	81
The upper middle class	94	92	93	86
The upper class	95	92	94	89
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	93	90	89	84
Neutral	87	82	78	72
Total 'Negative'	87	82	79	74

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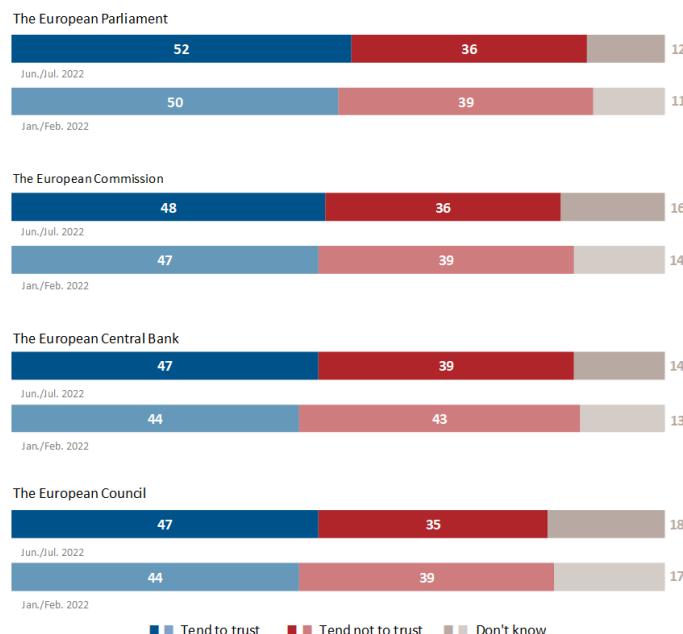
Majorities trust the European institutions

Respondents were asked whether they tended to trust or not to trust the European Parliament, the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the European Council⁴⁵. A majority trusts each of the institutions tested in the survey. In line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the **European Parliament** (52%, +2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) is the institution that is most trusted by European citizens, followed by the **European Commission** (48%, +1pp), the **European Central Bank** (47%, +3pp) and the **European Council** (47%, +3pp). Less than four in ten say they tend not to trust each of these institutions: 36% (-3pp) for the European Parliament, 36% (-3pp) for the European Commission, 39% (-4pp) for the European Central Bank and 35% (-4pp) for the European Council. Between 12% and 18% of respondents do not know whether they trust these institutions or not.

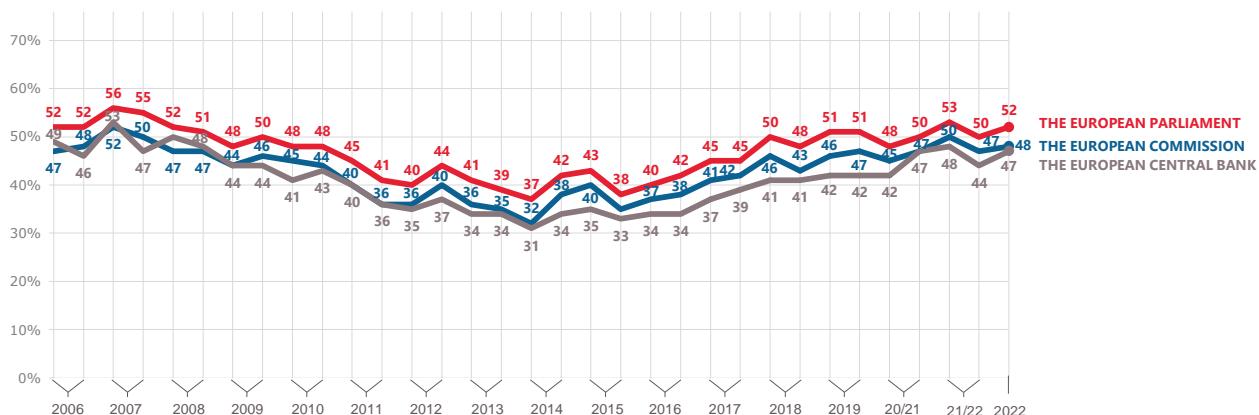
Respondents in countries **outside the euro area** are more likely than those in countries within the **euro area** to trust each of these institutions. For instance, 57% of those in the non-euro area trust the European Council, compared with 45% of those in the euro area.

Levels of trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank rose continuously between summer 2020 and spring 2021, before decreasing in the last Standard Eurobarometer survey, in winter 2021-2022. In the current survey, the shares of respondents who tend to trust each of these institutions have increased slightly, with the largest positive evolution observed for the European Central Bank (+3pp).

QA10. Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
 (% - EU27)



QA10 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
 (% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



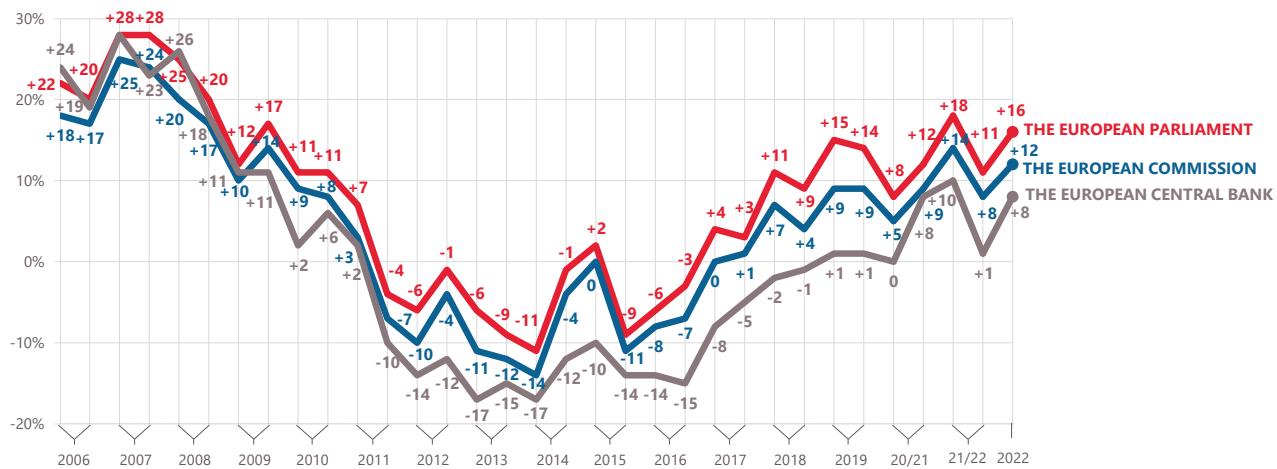
⁴⁵ QA10. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. 1. The European Parliament; 2. The European Commission; 3. The European Central Bank; 4. The European Council.

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As a result of these slight increases in trust levels, the trust index for all three institutions has improved since winter 2021-2022⁴⁶. This is especially the case for the European Central Bank, for which the trust-distrust ratio has recovered seven points (from +1 index point to +8) after losing nine points between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022.

The gap between those who tend to trust and those who tend not to trust these institutions has also widened in the case of the European Parliament (from +11 index points to +16) and the European Commission (from +8 index points to +12), although these increases have not offset the large declines observed between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022.

QA10 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



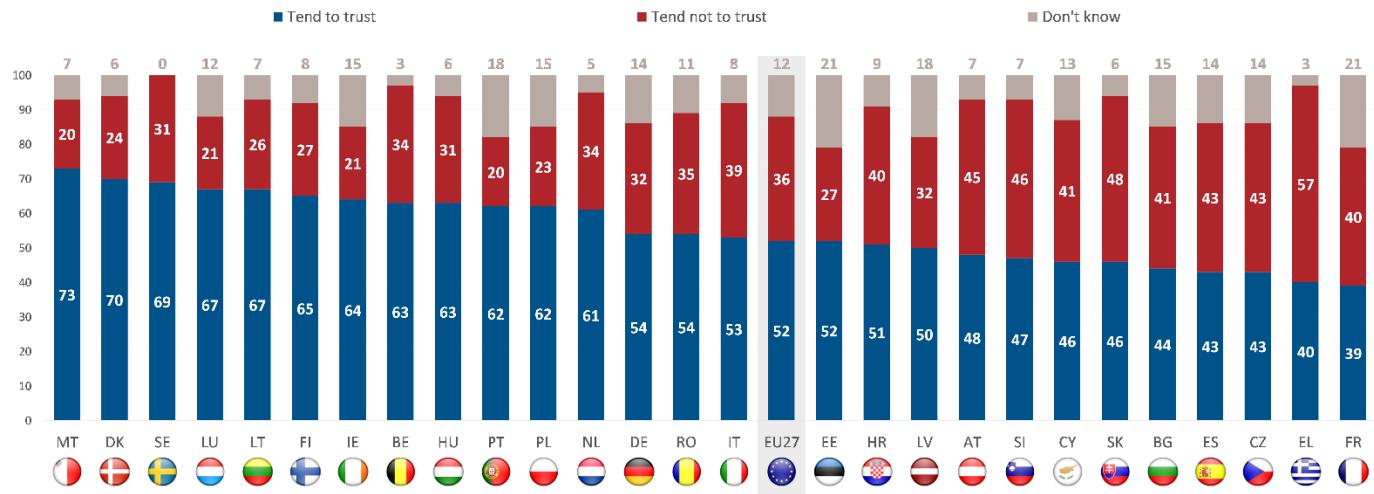
⁴⁶ The trust index is the difference between proportion who "tend to trust" and the proportion who "tend not to trust".

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In 22 EU Member States (compared with 21 in winter 2021-2022), a majority of respondents trust the **European Parliament**. The countries where trust levels are the highest are Malta (73%), Denmark (70%) and Sweden (69%).

The only three countries where those who trust the European Parliament are in the minority are Greece (57% "tend not to trust" vs 40% "tend to trust"), Slovakia (48% vs 46%) and France (40% vs 39%). Opinions are evenly divided in Czechia and Spain (43% vs 43% in both countries).

QA10.1 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(% - The European Parliament)



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QA10.1 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Parliament

(% - EU)

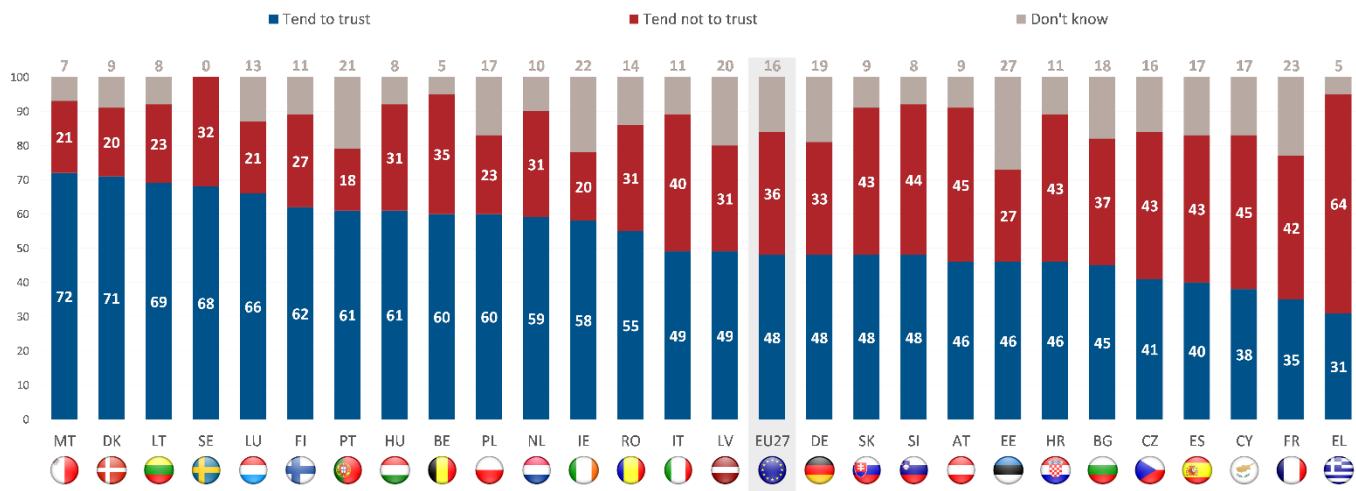
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	52	36	12
 Gender			
Man	54	37	9
Woman	50	35	15
 Age			
15-24	56	27	17
25-39	54	36	10
40-54	53	38	9
55 +	49	37	14
 Education (End of)			
15-	38	42	20
16-19	49	39	12
20+	60	32	8
Still studying	61	22	17
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	57	36	7
Managers	63	30	7
Other white collars	58	33	9
Manual workers	48	41	11
House persons	41	38	21
Unemployed	38	50	12
Retired	47	37	16
Students	61	22	17
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	52	14
From time to time	45	43	12
Almost never/ Never	57	31	12
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	39	43	18
The lower middle class	45	40	15
The middle class	57	33	10
The upper middle class	69	25	6
The upper class	76	18	6
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	77	13	10
Neutral	38	45	17
Total 'Negative'	12	81	7

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A majority of respondents in 22 countries (compared with 21 in winter 2021-2022) trust the **European Commission**. Respondents in Malta (72%), Denmark (71%) and Lithuania (69%) are the most likely to give this answer.

A minority trusts the European Commission in the remaining five EU Member States: Greece (64% “tend not to trust” vs 31% “tend to trust”), Cyprus (45% vs 38%), Spain (43% vs 40%), Czechia (43% vs 41%) and France (42% vs 35%).

QA10.2 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(% - The European Commission)



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QA10.2 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Commission

(% - EU)

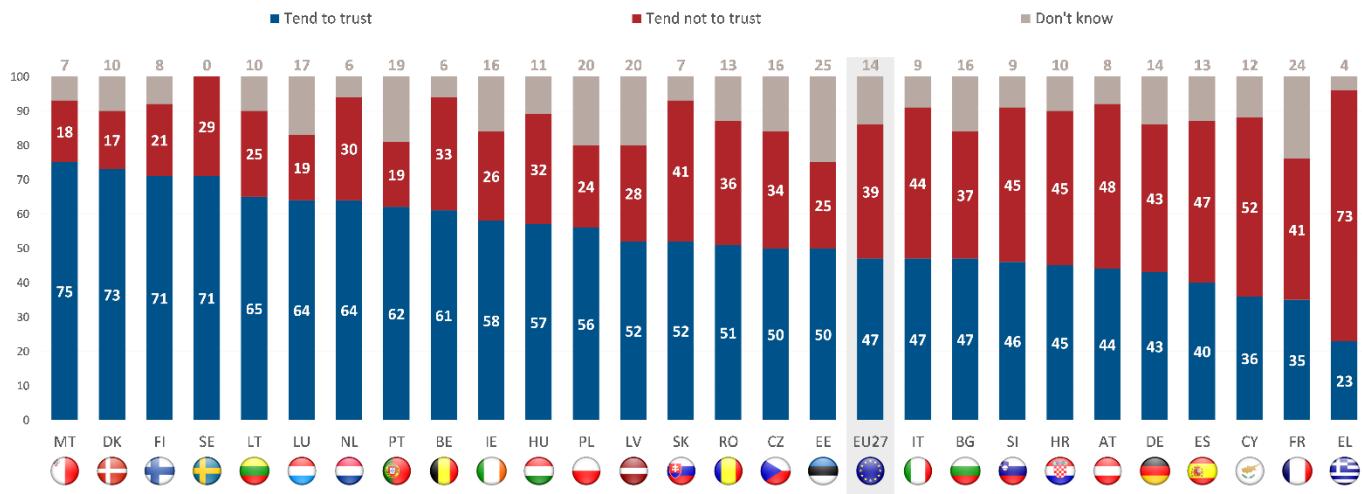
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	48	36	16
 Gender			
Man	51	37	12
Woman	47	35	18
 Age			
15-24	50	27	23
25-39	52	36	12
40-54	50	38	12
55 +	46	37	17
 Education (End of)			
15-	35	42	23
16-19	45	39	16
20+	58	32	10
Still studying	56	22	22
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	54	37	9
Managers	61	30	9
Other white collars	54	33	13
Manual workers	44	41	15
House persons	37	39	24
Unemployed	33	51	16
Retired	45	37	18
Students	56	22	22
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	30	53	17
From time to time	42	44	14
Almost never/ Never	54	31	15
Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	44	22
The lower middle class	43	39	18
The middle class	54	33	13
The upper middle class	68	25	7
The upper class	77	18	5
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	73	14	13
Neutral	36	44	20
Total 'Negative'	10	81	9

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In 20 EU Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2021-2022), a majority says they tend to trust the **European Central Bank**. As was the case for the European Parliament and the European Commission, respondents in Malta (75%) and Denmark (73%) are the most likely to trust this institution, followed by those in Finland and Sweden (both 71%).

In five countries, respondents who trust the European Central Bank are the minority: Greece (73% “tend not to trust” vs 23% “tend to trust”), Cyprus (52% vs 36%), Austria (48% vs 44%), Spain (47% vs 40%) and France (41% vs 35%). Opinions are evenly divided in Croatia (45% vs 45%) and Germany (43% vs 43%).

QA10.3 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(% - The European Central Bank)



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QA10.3 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Central Bank
 (%) - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	47	39	14
Gender			
Man	49	40	11
Woman	45	38	17
Age			
15-24	49	31	20
25-39	48	41	11
40-54	49	41	10
55 +	45	39	16
Education (End of)			
15-	34	45	21
16-19	44	42	14
20+	55	36	9
Still studying	52	27	21
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	41	8
Managers	58	35	7
Other white collars	54	35	11
Manual workers	43	44	13
House persons	35	43	22
Unemployed	37	50	13
Retired	43	40	17
Students	52	27	21
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	57	14
From time to time	41	46	13
Almost never/ Never	52	34	14
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	46	19
The lower middle class	42	42	16
The middle class	52	36	12
The upper middle class	64	31	5
The upper class	68	26	6
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	69	19	12
Neutral	35	48	17
Total 'Negative'	14	78	8

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The trend analysis at country level shows that the trust index for these three institutions has improved in most countries since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey in winter 2021-2022. This is particularly the case for Luxembourg, which records the largest increase in the index for all three institutions.

In 21 EU Member States, the trust index for the **European Parliament** has risen since winter 2021-2022. The most significant increases are recorded in Luxembourg (+29 index points), Belgium (+23ip) and Finland (+21ip). Decreases of more than five points are observed in Cyprus (-8ip), Greece (-7ip) and Croatia (-6ip).

In 17 countries, there has been an improvement in the trust index for the **European Commission** since winter 2021-2022. This is particularly the case for Luxembourg (+33 index points), Belgium (+20ip) and Lithuania (+18ip). Conversely, Cyprus (-13ip) and Croatia (-12ip) stand out for particularly large declines, followed by Estonia and Portugal (both -6ip). The trust-distrust ratio remains unchanged in Austria.

In 19 EU Member States, the gap between those who trust and those who do not trust the **European Central Bank** has widened since winter 2021-2022. Once again, Luxembourg stands out for a particularly large increase in the trust index (+38 index points), followed by Poland (+18ip) and Lithuania (+17ip). This index has deteriorated the most in Estonia (-16ip), Czechia (-9ip) and Austria (-8ip), while it has remained stable in Cyprus.

QA10.1 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Parliament (%)

	EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	LU	BE	FI	LT	MT	PL	DK	FR	RO	LV	SE	SI	DE	HU	EE	ES	CZ	IE	SK	NL	AT	IT	BG	PT	HR	EL	CY
Tend to trust - Tend not to trust - June/July 2022	16	13	27	46	29	38	41	53	39	46	-1	19	18	38	1	22	32	25	0	0	43	-2	27	3	14	3	42	11	-17	5
Tend to trust - Tend not to trust - Jan/Feb 2022	11	8	18	17	6	17	23	36	23	32	-15	8	8	30	-7	17	28	21	-4	-3	41	-4	26	2	15	4	47	17	-10	13
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▲5	▲5	▲9	▲29	▲23	▲21	▲18	▲17	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	

QA10.2 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Commission (%)

	EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	LU	BE	LT	MT	FI	DK	PL	LV	SE	FR	SK	DE	RO	HU	SI	BG	ES	AT	CZ	IT	IE	EL	NL	PT	EE	HR	CY
Tend to trust - Tend not to trust - June/July 2022	12	8	27	45	25	46	51	35	51	37	18	36	-7	5	15	24	30	4	8	-3	1	-2	9	38	-33	28	43	19	3	-7
Tend to trust - Tend not to trust - Jan/Feb 2022	8	4	19	12	5	28	34	18	37	24	7	26	-17	-4	8	18	26	0	6	-4	1	-1	12	42	-29	33	49	25	15	6
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▲4	▲4	▲8	▲33	▲20	▲18	▲17	▲17	▲14	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼12	▼13		

QA10.3 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Central Bank (%)

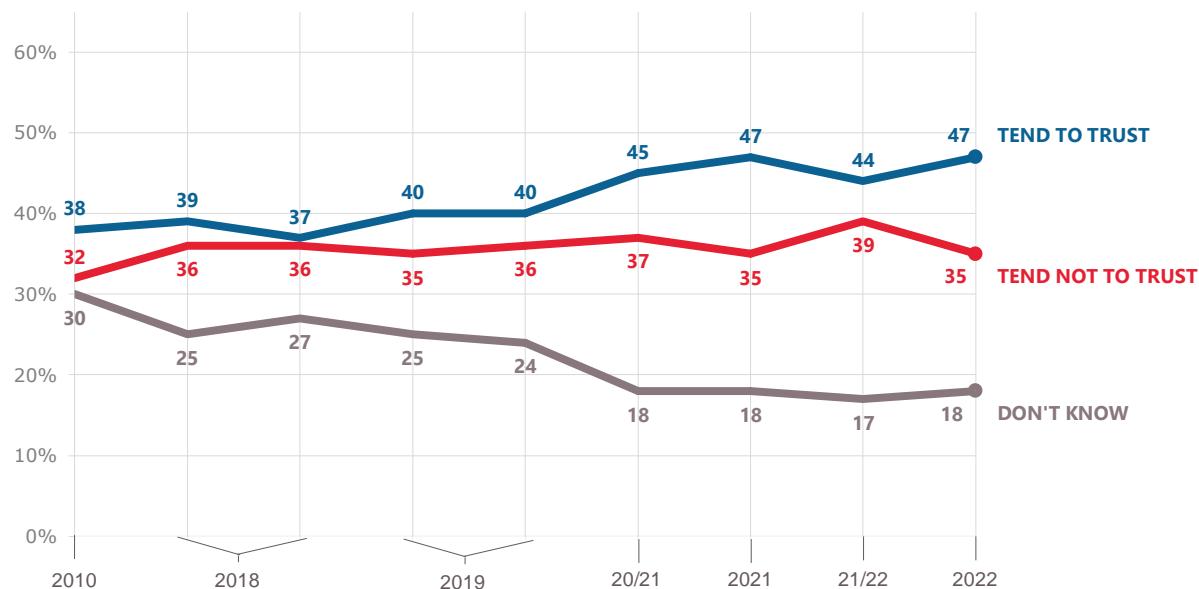
	EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	LU	PL	LT	MT	SK	BE	RO	FR	LV	DK	FI	SI	ES	SE	NL	HU	DE	IT	BG	CY	PT	IE	HR	EL	AT	CZ	EE
Tend to trust - Tend not to trust - June/July 2022	8	2	26	45	32	40	57	11	28	15	-6	24	56	50	1	-7	42	34	25	0	3	10	-16	43	32	0	-50	-4	16	25
Tend to trust - Tend not to trust - Jan/Feb 2022	1	-4	15	7	14	23	41	-5	14	1	-20	13	46	40	-9	-17	34	27	18	-4	0	9	-16	44	34	4	-45	4	25	41
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▲7	▲6	▲11	▲38	▲18	▲17	▲16	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼16

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Trust in the **European Council** has increased by three percentage points since winter 2021-2022, equaling the record level reached in spring 2021 (47%). The proportion who distrusts this institution has declined by four percentage points and now stands at 35%.

QA10.4 Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

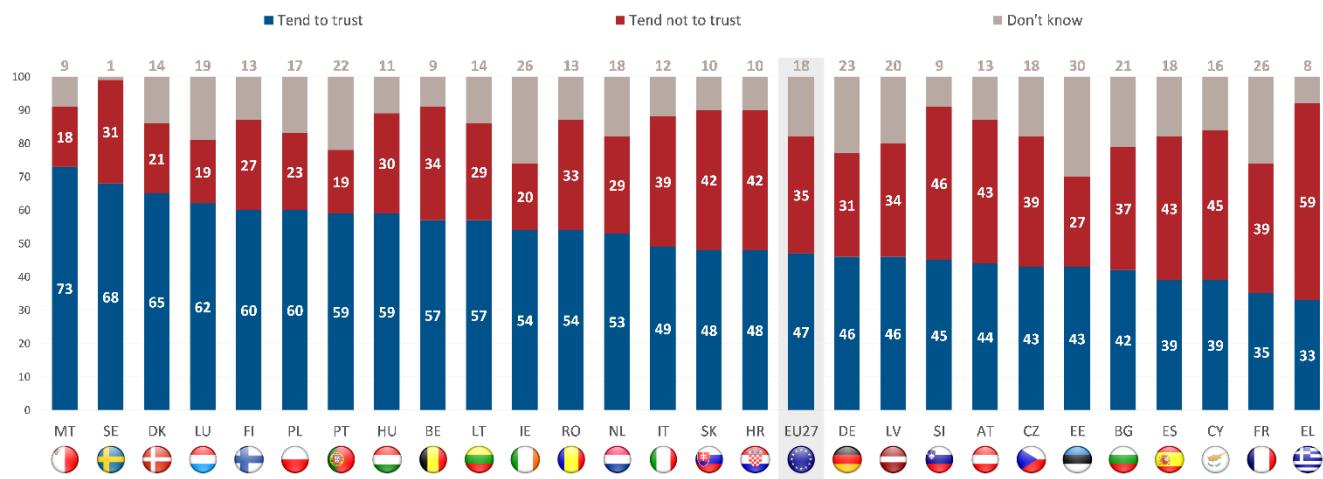
The European Council (%) - EU



In 22 EU Member States (compared with 20 in winter 2021-2022), a majority of respondents tend to trust the European Council. Respondents in Malta (73%), Sweden (68%) and Denmark (65%) are the most likely to give this answer.

Conversely, a minority of respondents trust the European Council in five countries: Greece (59% "tend not to trust" vs 33% "tend to trust"), Slovenia (46% vs 45%), Cyprus (45% vs 39%), Spain (43% vs 39%) and France (39% vs 35%).

QA10.4 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?
(% - The European Council)



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QA10.4 Please tell if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

The European Council

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	47	35	18
Gender			
Man	50	36	14
Woman	45	34	21
Age			
15-24	50	27	23
25-39	50	35	15
40-54	48	38	14
55 +	45	35	20
Education (End of)			
15-	35	40	25
16-19	44	39	17
20+	57	30	13
Still studying	55	21	24
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	35	12
Managers	58	30	12
Other white collars	53	32	15
Manual workers	45	39	16
House persons	34	39	27
Unemployed	35	48	17
Retired	43	36	21
Students	55	21	24
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	30	52	18
From time to time	42	43	15
Almost never/ Never	52	30	18
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	71	13	16
Neutral	34	43	23
Total 'Negative'	12	78	10

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2.2 Trust in the European Union

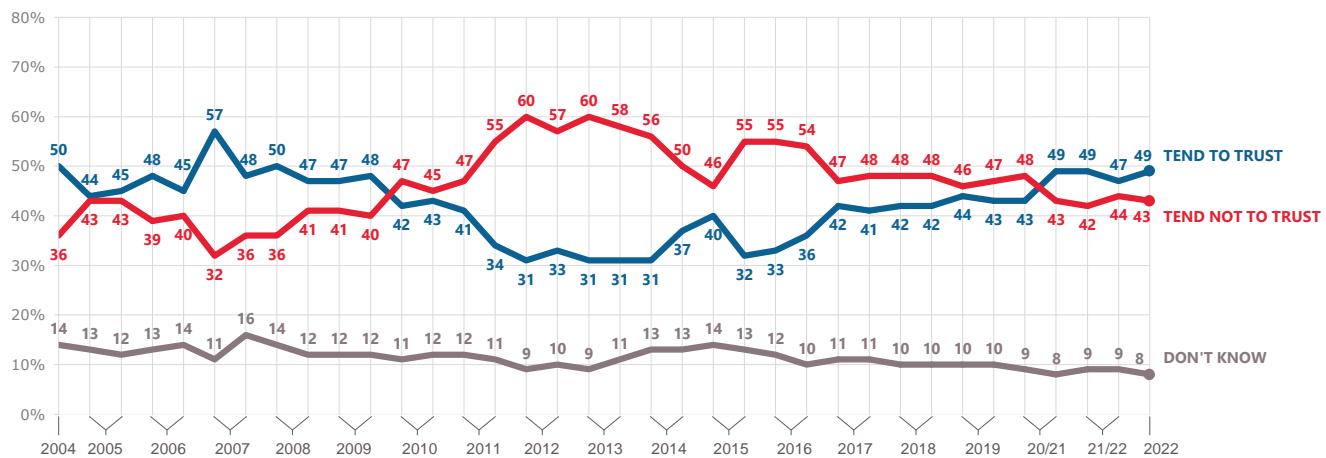
A majority trusts the European Union

A majority of respondents (49%) tend to trust the European Union, with an increase of two percentage points since winter 2021–2022. Conversely, 43% (-1pp) say they tend not to trust the EU and less than one in ten (8%, -1pp) express no opinion. Since winter 2020–2021, the proportion who trust the EU has consistently outweighed the proportion who do not trust it⁴⁷.

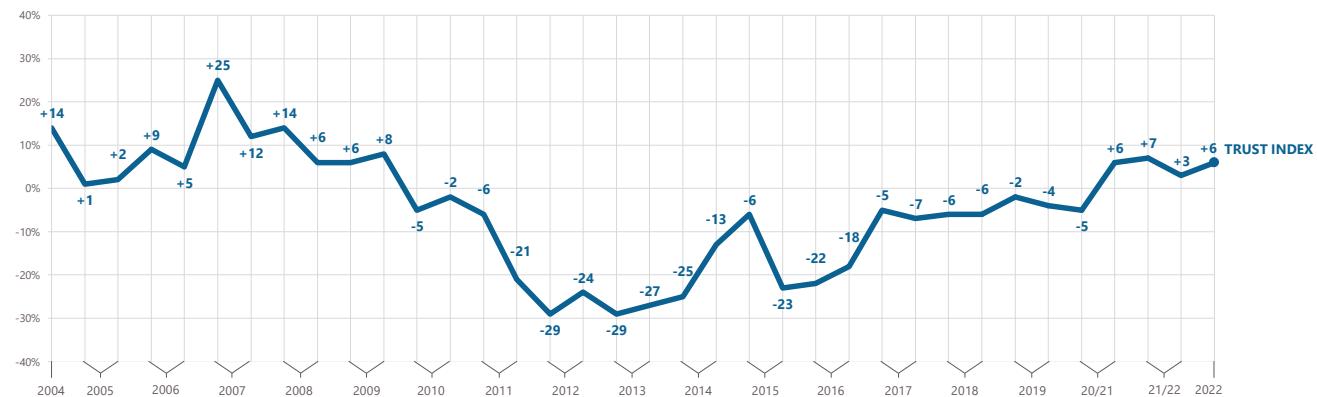
Respondents in countries **outside the euro area** are more likely than those within the **euro area** to trust the European Union (57% vs 46%).

As a result of the slight increase in trust in the European Union, the trust index has improved a little since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey in winter 2021–2022. Following a four-point decrease between spring 2021 and winter 2021–2022, the trust-distrust ratio has increased by three points in the current survey and now stands at +6 index points.

QA6a.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union (% - EU)



QA6a.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union (EU - TRUST INDEX)



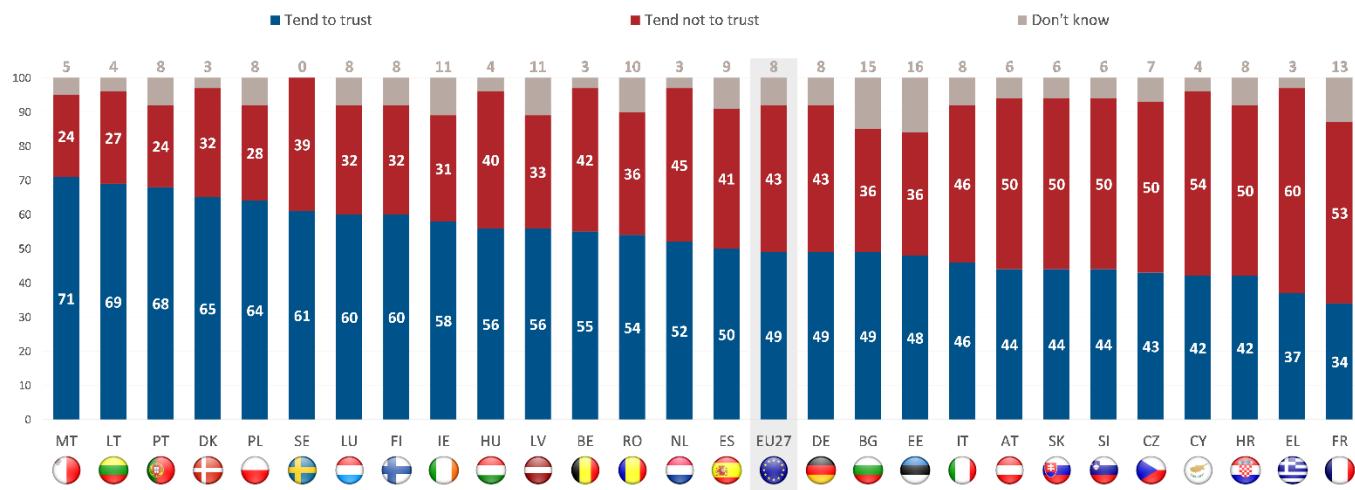
⁴⁷ QA6a.11. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The European Union.

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The country analysis reveals large differences in the proportions who trust the EU in each Member State. In 18 countries (same as in winter 2021-2022), a majority of respondents trust the EU, most strikingly in Malta (71%), Lithuania (69%) and Portugal (68%).

At the opposite end of the scale, distrust outweighs trust in eight EU Member States: Greece (60% “tend not to trust” vs 37% “tend to trust”), Cyprus (54% vs 42%), France (53% vs 34%), Croatia (50% vs 42%), Czechia (50% vs 43%), Austria (50% vs 44%), Slovakia (50% vs 44%) and Slovenia (50% vs 44%). Opinions are evenly divided in Italy (46% vs 46%).

QA6a.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - The European Union)



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In 17 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in winter 2021-2022 to say they tend to trust the European Union. The proportion doing so has increased the most in Luxembourg (60%, +17 percentage points), Poland (64%, +11pp), Lithuania (69%, +10pp) and Malta (71%, +10pp). At the other end of the scale, Estonia (48%, -15pp) stands out for a particularly large decrease in this share of respondents, followed by Czechia (43%, -7pp), Croatia (42%, -6pp) and Slovenia (44%, -6pp).

Distrust in the EU has declined in 15 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (32%, -21 percentage points), Belgium (42%, -9pp) and Poland (28%, -9pp). Conversely, this proportion has increased in eight countries, particularly in Cyprus (54%, +6pp), the Netherlands (45%, +6pp) and Ireland (31%, +6pp). The level of distrust has remained unchanged in four countries: Czechia (50%), Italy (46%), Germany (43%) and Spain (41%).

QA6a.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union (%)

		EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	LU	PL	LT	MT	BE	SE	FI	LV	ES	RO	DK	FR	AT	BG	DE	IT	SK	PT	EL	HU	NL	CY	IE	HR	SI	CZ	EE
Tend to trust	June/July 2022	49	46	57	60	64	69	71	55	61	60	56	50	54	65	34	44	49	49	46	44	68	37	56	52	42	58	42	44	43	48
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲17	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	-7	-15	
Tend not to trust	June/July 2022	43	45	36	32	28	27	24	42	39	32	33	41	36	32	53	50	36	43	46	50	24	60	40	45	54	31	50	50	50	36
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	=	▼4	▼21	▼9	▼2	▼4	▼9	▼2	▼8	▼5	=	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲5	0	-1	
Don't know	June/July 2022	8	9	7	8	8	4	5	3	0	8	11	9	10	3	13	6	15	8	8	6	8	3	4	3	4	11	8	6	7	16
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼2	▼8	▼6	=	▼7	=	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲1	7	16

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In line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the **socio-demographic data** show that especially high shares of respondents trust the European Union among the youngest categories, those who stayed longer in full-time education and those in a better socio-economic situation. In particular, those aged 15-24 (58%), those who finished education aged 20 or older (55%), managers (57%), those who have the least difficulties paying their bills (54%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (66-68%) are among the most likely to say they trust the EU.

Conversely, respondents who trust the EU are in the minority among the following categories:

- those who left full-time education aged 15 or younger (40% "tend to trust" vs 47% "tend not to trust") or aged between 16 and 19 (45% vs 47%);
- the unemployed (39% "tend to trust" vs 54% "tend not to trust"), house persons (41% vs 44%) and manual workers (44% vs 49%);
- those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (31% "tend to trust" vs 58% "tend not to trust") or from time to time (43% vs 49%);
- those who see themselves as belonging to the working class (40% "tend to trust" vs 49% "tend not to trust") or to the lower middle class (41% vs 50%).

QA6a.11 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The European Union

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	43	8
Gender			
Man	50	44	6
Woman	48	42	10
Age			
15-24	58	32	10
25-39	51	43	6
40-54	47	47	6
55 +	46	44	10
Education (End of)			
15-	40	47	13
16-19	45	47	8
20+	55	39	6
Still studying	63	27	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	43	6
Managers	57	38	5
Other white collars	53	41	6
Manual workers	44	49	7
House persons	41	44	15
Unemployed	39	54	7
Retired	46	44	10
Students	63	27	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	58	11
From time to time	43	49	8
Almost never/ Never	54	38	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	49	11
The lower middle class	41	50	9
The middle class	53	40	7
The upper middle class	66	29	5
The upper class	68	23	9
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	77	18	5
Neutral	33	54	13
Total 'Negative'	7	90	3

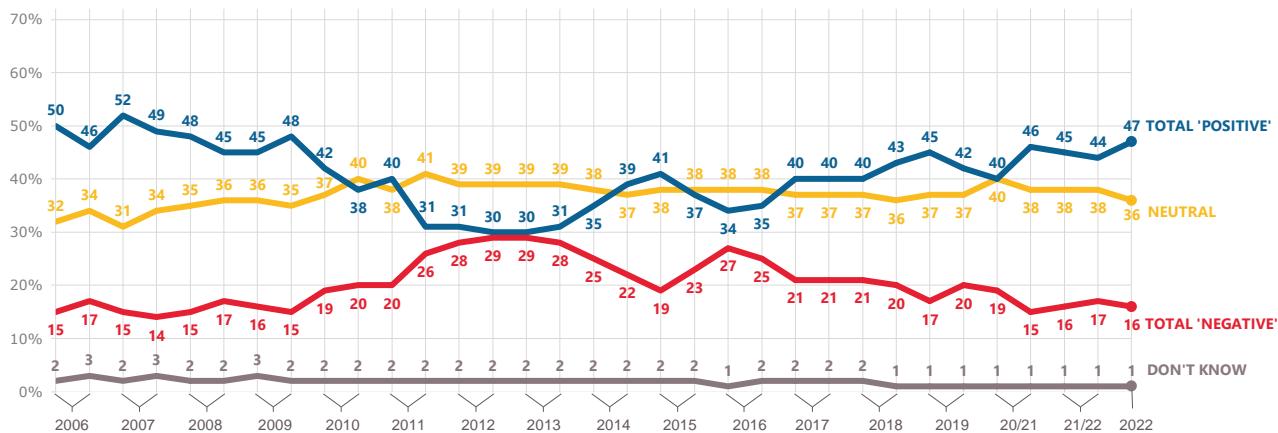
2.3 The European Union's image

The EU conjures up a positive image for the majority

A majority of respondents (47%) have a positive image of the EU. This proportion has increased by three percentage points since winter 2021-2022 and is now at its highest level since autumn 2009. Less than four in ten (36%, -2pp) have a neutral image of the EU, while 16% (-1pp) have a negative view⁴⁸.

Respondents with a positive image of the EU are in the majority in both **euro area** and **non-euro area** countries. Nonetheless, differences can still be observed. Compared with respondents in euro area countries, those in non-euro area countries are more likely to have a positive image of the EU (53% in the non-euro area vs 45% in the euro area) and less likely to have a negative image (12% vs 17%). Respondents in euro area countries are slightly more likely to have a neutral image of the EU (37% in euro area vs 34% in non-euro area). Since winter 2021-2022, the proportion who see the EU in a positive light has increased both in the euro area (+3 percentage points) and outside the euro area (+5pp).

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



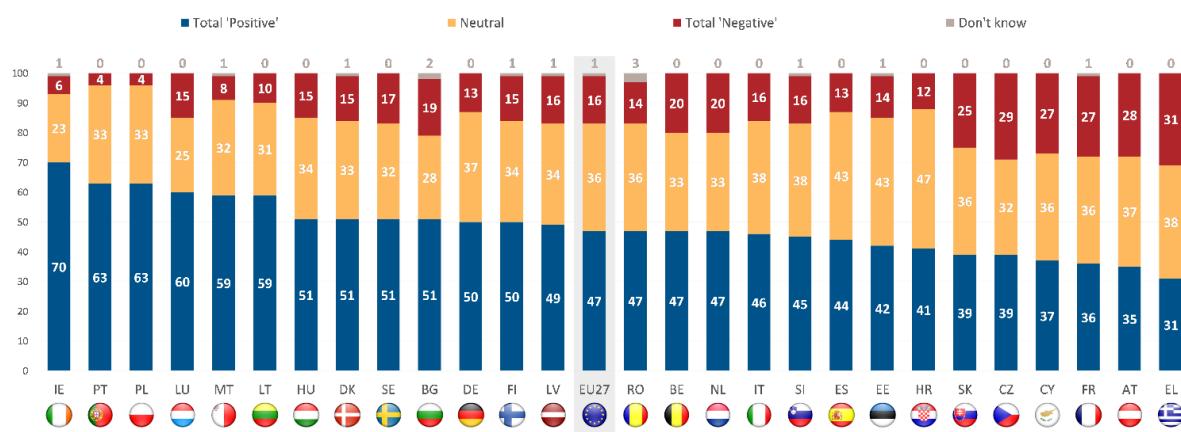
⁴⁸ D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

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In 22 EU Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2021-2022), the majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU. Moreover, in all countries (with the sole exception of Greece), they are more likely to have a positive than a negative image of the EU, albeit with substantial differences. The gap is above 50 points in Ireland (70% "positive" vs 6% "negative"), Poland and Portugal (63% vs 4% in both countries) and Malta (59% vs 8%). At the other end of the scale, this gap is narrowest in Austria (35% vs 28%) and France (36% vs 27%), while opinion is evenly divided in Greece (31% vs 31%).

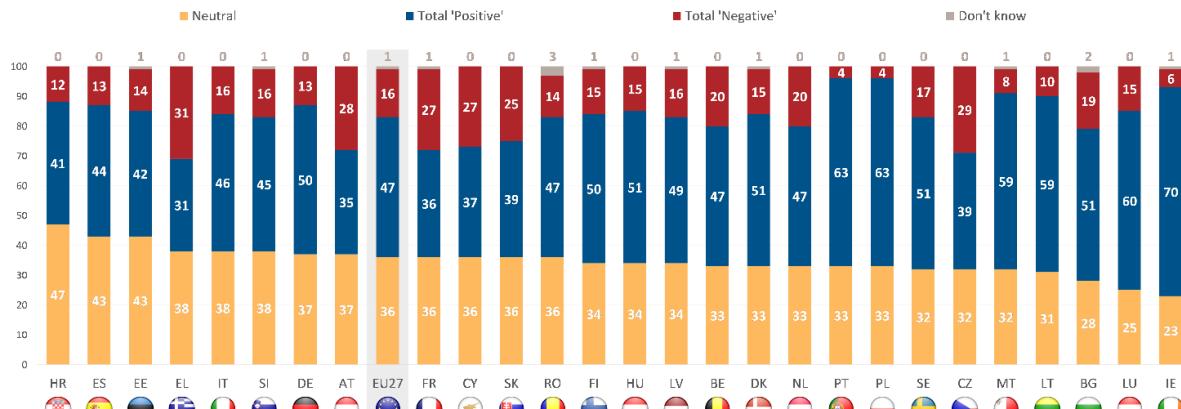
The majority has a neutral image of the EU in four countries: Croatia (47% "neutral" vs 41% 'positive'), Estonia (43% vs 42%), Greece (38% vs 31%) and Austria (37% vs 35%). In France, equal proportions have either a neutral or a positive image (36% vs 36%). In all countries, respondents are more likely to have a neutral image of the EU than a negative image.

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



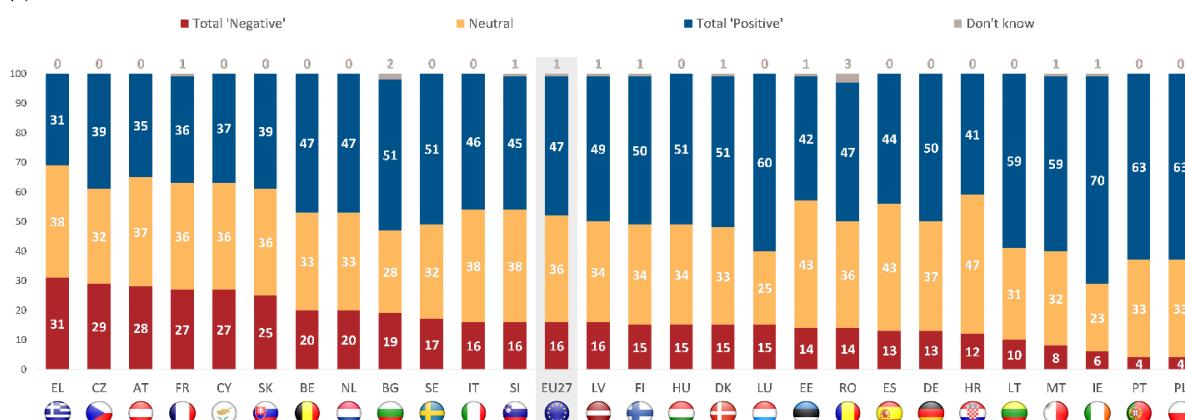
Sorted on total 'Positive'

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



Sorted on Neutral

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



Sorted on total 'Negative'

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In 19 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents saying the EU conjures up a positive image for them has risen since winter 2021-2022. Increases of at least ten percentage points are observed in Luxembourg (60%, +16pp), Malta (59%, +14pp), Poland (63%, +10pp), Lithuania (59%, +10pp) and Belgium (47%, +10pp). Conversely, this share of respondents has declined in seven countries, most notably in Cyprus (37%, -7 percentage points), Estonia (42%, -6pp) and Czechia (39%, -6pp). It has remained stable in France (36%).

In 14 countries, the share of respondents with a negative image of the EU has decreased since winter 2021-2022. The largest declines are recorded in Luxembourg (15%, -9 percentage points), Poland (4%, -6pp), Belgium (20%, -4pp), Romania (14%, -4pp) and Portugal (4%, -4pp). It has increased in nine countries, particularly in Cyprus (27%, +7 percentage points), while it has remained stable in four: Latvia (16%), Germany, Spain (both 13%) and Ireland (6%).

In 21 EU Member States, respondents are less likely than they were in winter 2021-2022 to have a neutral image of the EU. This proportion has decreased the most in Lithuania (31%, -12 percentage points), Malta (32%, -11pp) and Latvia (34%, -9pp). Increases in the share of respondents with a neutral image of the EU are found in four countries, most notably in Estonia (43%, +8pp) and Czechia (32%, +7pp). In Ireland (23%) and Cyprus (36%), it has remained unchanged.

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

		EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	LU	MT	BE	LT	PL	LV	FI	RO	BG	ES	IT	HU	SK	SE	DK	DE	NL	AT	PT	FR	IE	EL	SI	HR	CZ	EE	CY	
Total 'Positive'	June/July 2022	47	45	53	60	59	47	59	63	49	50	47	51	44	46	51	39	51	51	50	47	35	63	36	70	31	45	41	39	42	37	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲16	▲14	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼7		
Neutral	June/July 2022	36	37	34	25	32	33	31	33	34	34	36	28	43	38	34	36	32	33	37	33	37	33	36	23	38	38	47	32	43	36	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼7	▼11	▼6	▼12	▼4	▼9	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▲3	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲7	▲8	=	
Total 'Negative'	June/July 2022	16	17	12	15	8	20	10	4	16	15	14	19	13	16	15	25	17	15	13	20	28	4	27	6	31	16	12	29	14	27	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼9	▼2	▼4	▲2	▼6	=	▼2	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▼4	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲7	
Don't know	June/July 2022	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=

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The **socio-demographic data** reveal that, in line with the patterns observed regarding trust in the European Union, age, education and socio-economic status are key factors when it comes to the image respondents have of the EU.

Respondents aged 15-24 (56%, compared with 44% of those aged 55 or older), those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (53%, compared with 38% of those who left aged 15 or younger) and managers (58%, compared with 36% of the unemployed) are the most likely to have a positive image of the European Union. This also holds true for those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53%, compared with 29% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (62-71%, compared with 37% of those who see themselves as working class).

These differences are very similar to those observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

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

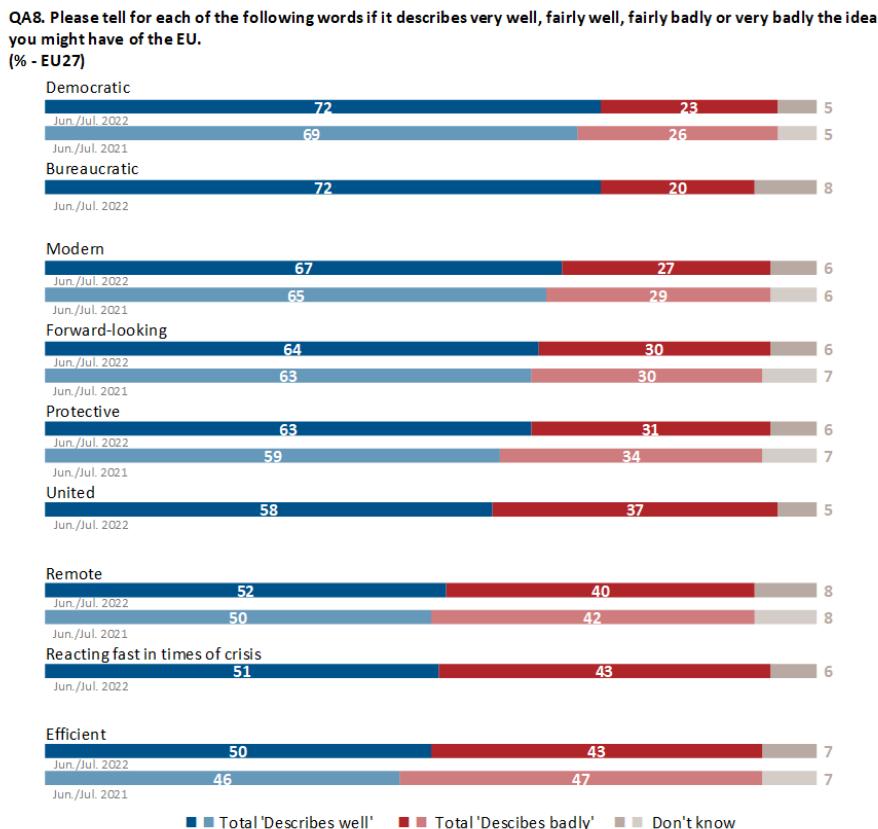
	Total 'Positive'	Neutral	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	47	36	16	1
Gender				
Man	49	34	17	0
Woman	45	38	16	1
Age				
15-24	56	34	9	1
25-39	50	35	15	0
40-54	45	36	19	0
55 +	44	37	18	1
Education (End of)				
15-	38	41	19	2
16-19	44	38	18	0
20+	53	32	15	0
Still studying	61	32	7	0
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	50	33	17	0
Managers	58	30	12	0
Other white collars	49	36	15	0
Manual workers	42	39	19	0
House persons	38	40	21	1
Unemployed	36	37	27	0
Retired	43	38	18	1
Students	61	32	7	0
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	29	37	32	2
From time to time	40	41	19	0
Almost never/ Never	53	34	13	0
Consider belonging to				
The working class	37	42	20	1
The lower middle class	41	37	21	1
The middle class	51	35	14	0
The upper middle class	62	26	12	0
The upper class	71	21	8	0

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The traits most commonly associated with the EU are “democratic” and “bureaucratic”

Respondents were asked which words describe their idea of the EU well. More than seven in ten (72%) associate the EU with the term **“democratic”**, an increase of three percentage points since this question was last asked in spring 2021 (+6pp since summer 2020), with almost one in five (19%) considering this to describe the EU “very well”. Conversely, less than a quarter (23%, -3pp) think “democratic” is a poor description of their idea of the EU. **“Bureaucratic”** (72%) is the other trait respondents most commonly associate with the EU, with over one quarter (26%) that believe this describes “very well” the EU as opposed to one fifth saying it “badly” describes their idea of the EU. This is followed by **“modern”**, a term that around two-thirds of respondents (67%, +2pp) associate with the EU, with 13% thinking it describes it “very well”. This compares with 27% (-2pp) who say this word describes their idea of the EU poorly. More than six in ten (64%, +1pp) say **“forward-looking”** aptly conveys the idea they have of the EU with 15% considering that it does so “very well”. Three in ten (30%, no change) say the opposite is true. Similarly, 63% say the term **“protective”** reflects their idea of the EU, an increase of four percentage points since spring 2021 (+8 since summer 2020). 14% think this term describes the EU “very well”, while around three in ten (31%, -3pp) think this term describes their idea of the EU badly.

“United”, asked for the first time in this survey, is a trait close to six in ten of the respondents (58%) associate with the EU, (12% think it describes the EU “very well”) compared with 37% who think this term “badly” describes the EU. Slightly more than half think **“remote”** (52%, +2pp) is a good description of the EU, (with 16% thinking it describes the EU “very well”), while four in ten (-2pp) say the opposite is true. An absolute majority (51%) also thinks **“reacting fast in times of crisis”**, another new dimension, accurately portrays their idea of the EU, for 10% portraying it “very well”, with 43% saying otherwise. Lastly, following a four-percentage point increase since spring 2021 (+8pp since summer 2020), half the respondents see the EU as **“efficient”**, with 10% thinking the term describes the EU “very well”. More than four in ten (43%, -4pp) say this is a poor description. In all cases, less than one in ten do not know whether these words describe the EU well or badly⁴⁹.



⁴⁹ QA8. Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the

EU. 1. Modern; 2. Democratic; 3. Protective; 4. Efficient; 5. Forward-looking; 6. Remote; 7. Bureaucratic; 8. Reacting fast in times of crisis; 9. United.

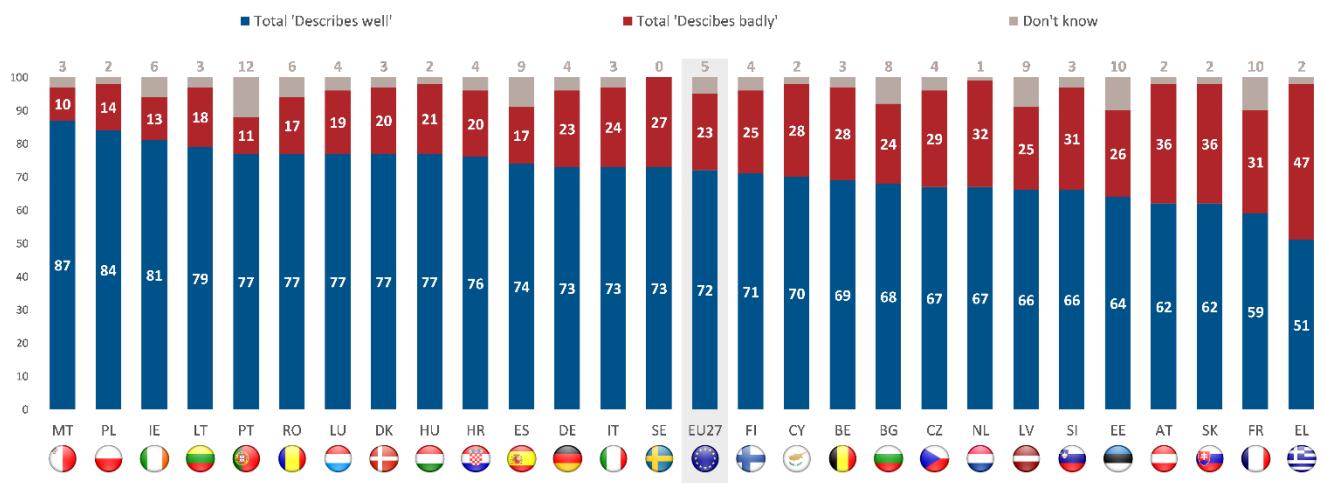
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Democratic

In all EU Member States, an absolute majority of respondents say that “democratic” aptly describes their idea of the EU. More than eight in ten give this answer in Malta (87%), Poland (84%) and Ireland (81%), while 51% do so in Greece, 59% in France and 62% in Austria and Slovakia

In 15 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in spring 2021 to describe the EU as “democratic”. The largest increases in this proportion are found in Finland (+11 percentage points) and Luxembourg, Malta and Poland (all +9pp). This share of respondents has decreased in ten countries, particularly in Austria and Estonia (both -7pp), while it has remained stable in Czechia and Spain.

QAB.2 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
 (% - Democratic)

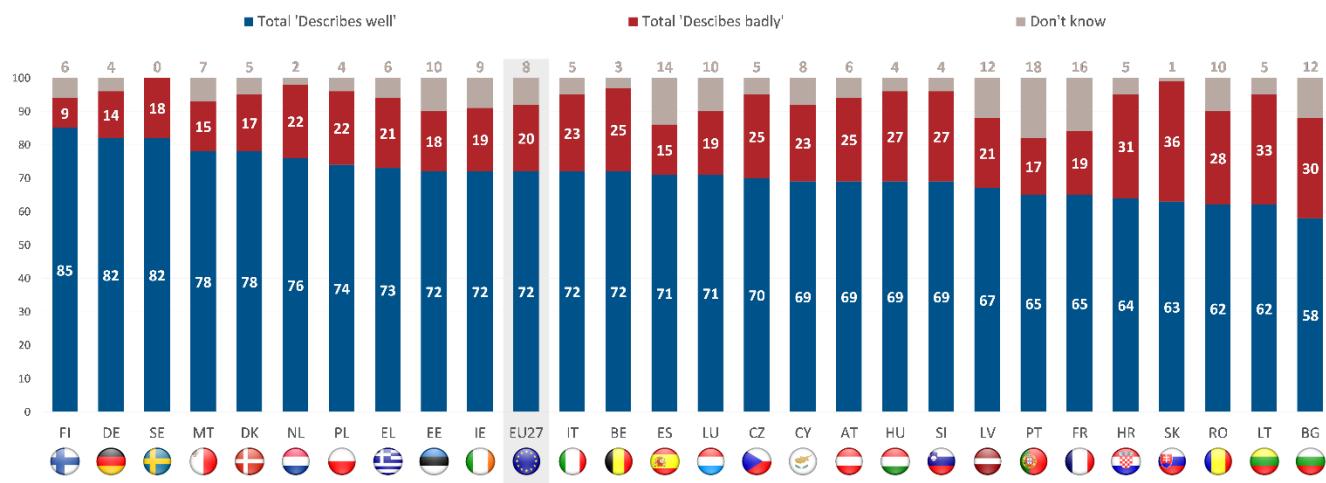


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Bureaucratic

A majority of respondents in all EU Member States say that the term “bureaucratic” corresponds to their idea of the EU. This is particularly the case in Finland (85%) and Germany and Sweden (both 82%), while respondents in Bulgaria (58%) and Lithuania and Romania (both 62%) are the least likely to say this is an apt description of the EU.

QA8.7 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
 (%) - Bureaucratic)



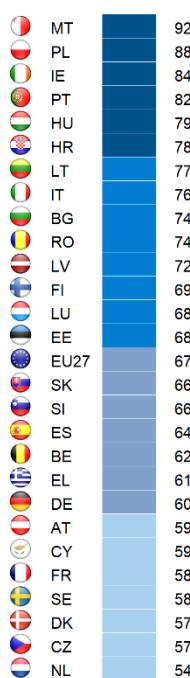
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Modern

In all 27 EU Member States, the majority says that “modern” is an accurate description of their idea of the EU. This view is most widespread in Malta (92%), Poland (88%) and Ireland (84%), while the lowest proportions giving this answer are observed in the Netherlands (54%) and Czechia and Denmark (both 57%).

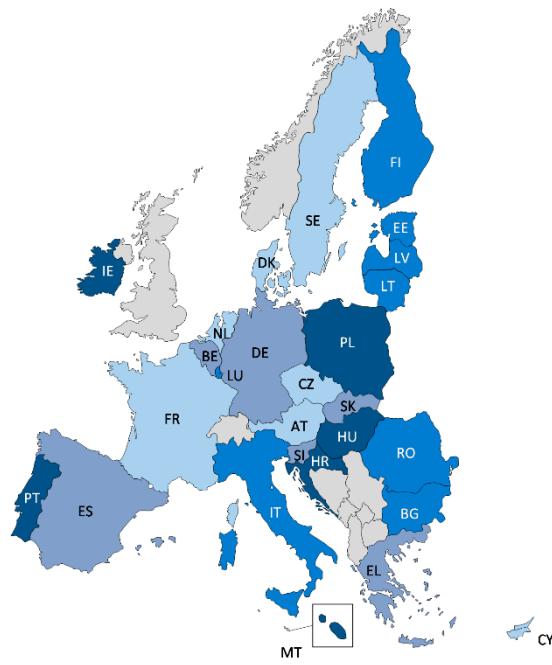
The share of respondents who think “modern” describes their idea of the EU well has increased in 13 countries since spring 2021 and by more than ten percentage points in Luxembourg (+14pp), Sweden (+13pp) and Finland (+12pp). Conversely, this proportion has declined in 11 countries, particularly in Cyprus (-7pp) and Austria and Czechia (both -5pp). This figure has remained stable in Bulgaria, Hungary and Lithuania.

QA8.1 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
Modern (% - Total 'Describes well')



Map Legend

78-100
68-77
60-67
0-59



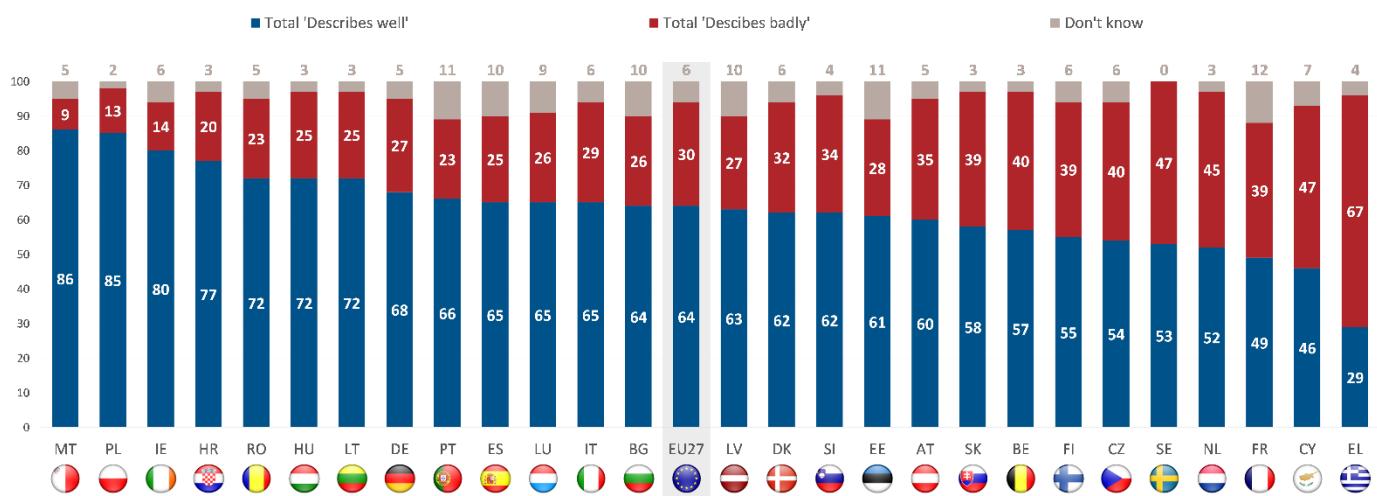
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Forward-looking

In 25 of the 27 EU Member States, the majority says that “forward-looking” is a term that describes the idea they have of the EU well. At least eight in ten give this answer in Malta (86%), Poland (85%) and Ireland (80%). At the opposite end of the scale, this view is in the minority in Greece (67% “describes badly” vs 29% “describes well”) and Cyprus (47% vs 46%), while in France less than half (49%) think “forward-looking” is a good description of the EU.

In 13 countries, the proportion who think “forward-looking” describes their idea of the EU well has risen since spring 2021. Malta (+22 percentage points) stands out for a particularly large increase in this share of respondents, followed by Luxembourg and Poland (both +12pp). Respondents in 11 countries are less likely than they were in spring 2021 to say this term accurately describes the EU, with especially large declines in Portugal (-15pp), Slovenia (-9pp) and France (-7pp). This proportion has remained stable in three countries: Hungary, Italy and Romania.

**QA8.5 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
(% - Forward-looking)**



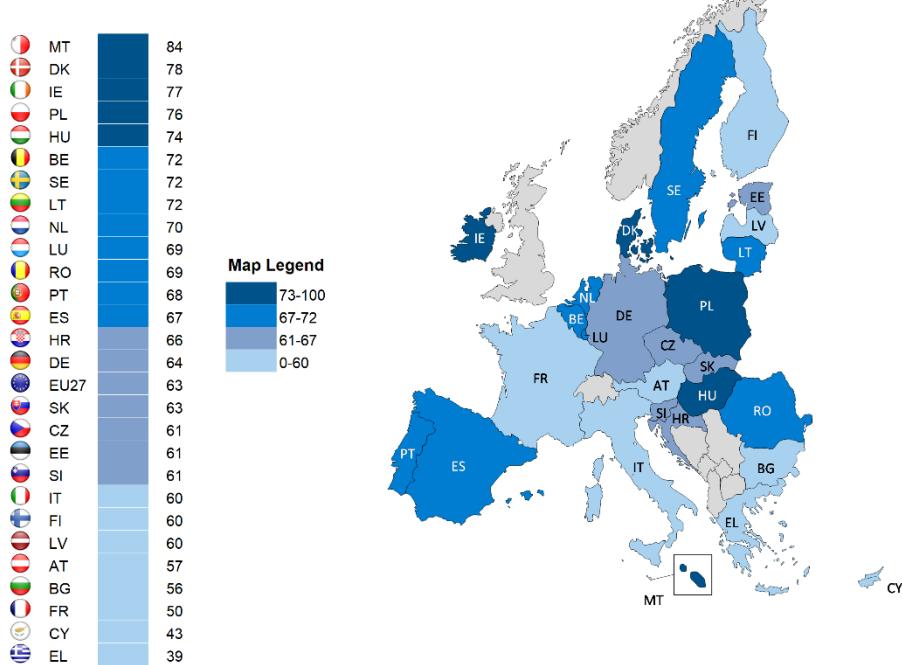
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Protective

In 25 countries, the majority of respondents see the EU as "protective". The highest proportions saying this can be observed in Malta (84%), Denmark (78%) and Ireland (77%). Once again, the only exceptions are Greece (58% "describes badly" vs 39% "describes well") and Cyprus (53% vs 43%), where a minority holds this view, while in France half of the respondents say "protective" aptly describes their idea of the EU.

The proportion who think "protective" is a good description of their idea of the EU has risen in 15 countries since spring 2021, with the largest increases observed in Malta (+18 percentage points), Poland (+12pp) and Slovakia (+8pp). This share of respondents has decreased in 11 EU Member States and by at least five percentage point in Croatia (-6pp) and Cyprus and Ireland (both -5pp). This figure is unchanged in Lithuania.

QA8.3 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
 Protective (% - Total 'Describes well')

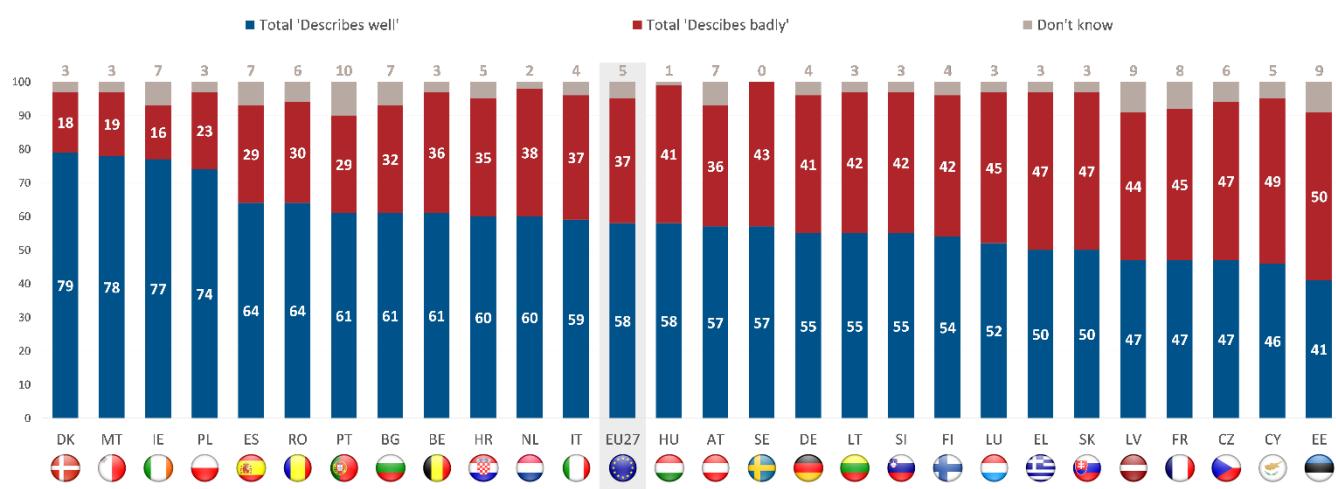


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United

“United” is a term that describes the EU well for a majority of respondents in 24 countries, with more than three-quarters giving this answer in Denmark (79%), Malta (78%) and Ireland (77%). Conversely, this is the minority view in Estonia (50% “describes badly” vs 41% “describes well”) and Cyprus (49% vs 46%), while opinions are evenly divided in Czechia (47% vs 47%). Respondents in France and Latvia (both 47%) are also among the least likely to say “united” accurately describes their idea of the EU.

**QA8.9 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
(% - United)**



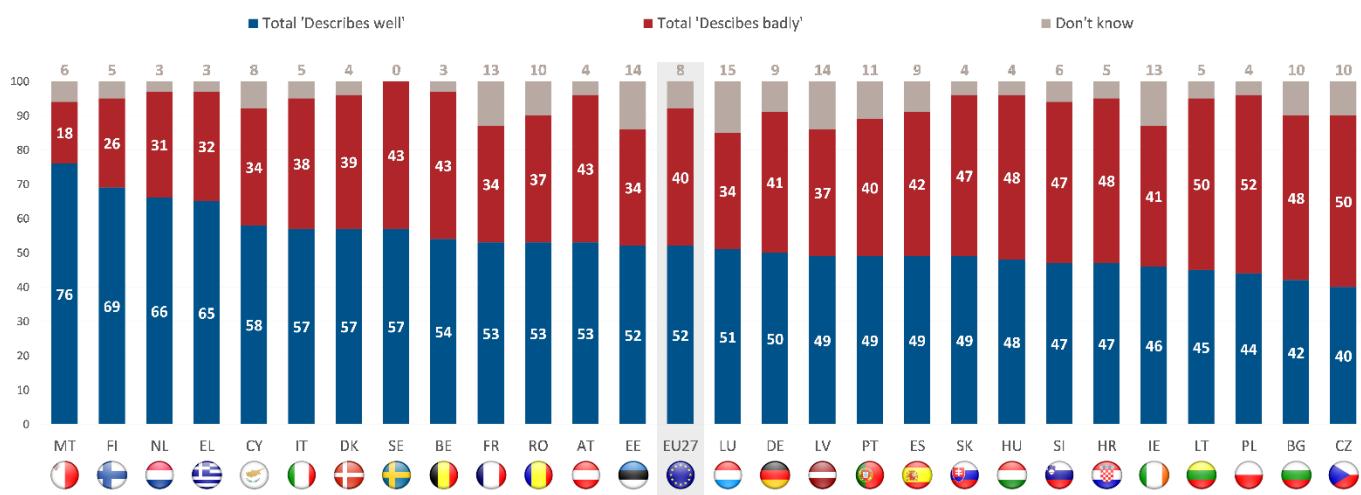
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Remote

In 20 EU Member States, the majority of respondents think “remote” is a good description of the idea they have of the EU. Those in Malta (76%), Finland (69%) and the Netherlands (66%) are the most likely to say this term describes the EU well, while this is the minority view in five countries: Poland (52% “describes badly” vs 44% “describes well”), Czechia (50% vs 40%), Lithuania (50% vs 45%), Bulgaria (48% vs 42%) and Croatia (48% vs 47%). Opinions are evenly divided in Hungary (48% vs 48%) and Slovenia (47% vs 47%).

In 14 countries, respondents are less likely than in spring 2021 to see the EU as “remote”. Finland (-11 percentage points) stands out for a large decrease in this proportion, followed by Denmark and Estonia (both -6pp). This share of respondents has increased in 11 countries, most notably in Malta (+18 percentage points), Luxembourg (+12pp), and Cyprus and Romania (both +8pp). This share of respondents has remained stable in Austria and Slovenia.

QA8.6 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
(% - Remote)



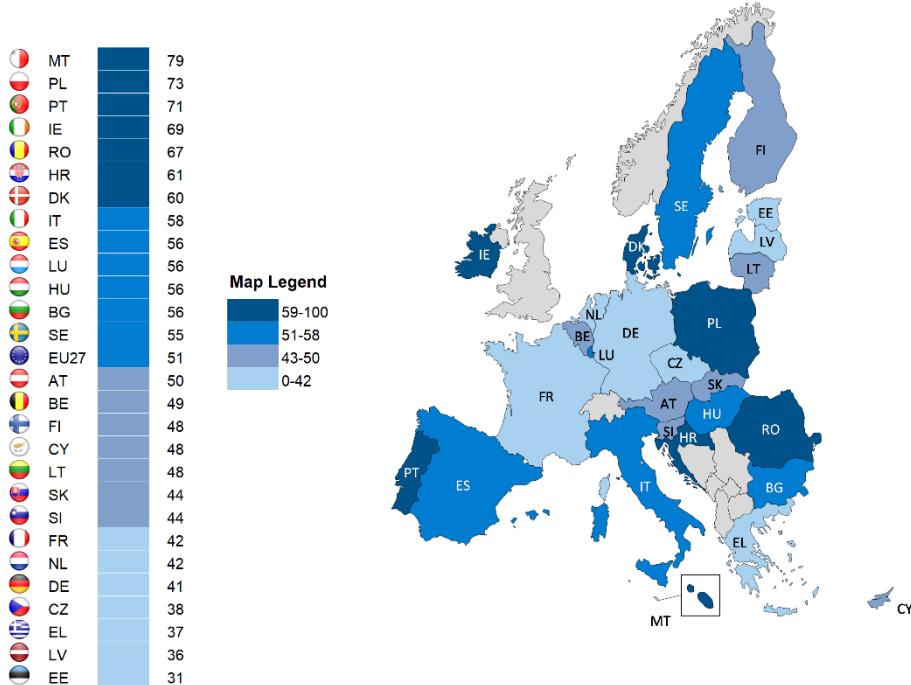
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Reacting fast in times of crisis

The majority in 16 EU Member States sees the EU as “reacting fast in times of crisis”, more than seven in ten giving this answer in Malta (79%), Poland (73%) and Portugal (71%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, respondents who think this phrase describes the EU poorly outweigh those who think it is an accurate description in ten countries. The widest gaps are observed in Estonia (61% “describes badly” vs 31% “describes well”), Greece (59% vs 37%), Czechia (57% vs 38%) and Latvia (55% vs 36%). These shares of respondents are equal in Belgium (49% vs 49%).

QA8.8 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Reacting fast in times of crisis (% - Total 'Describes well')



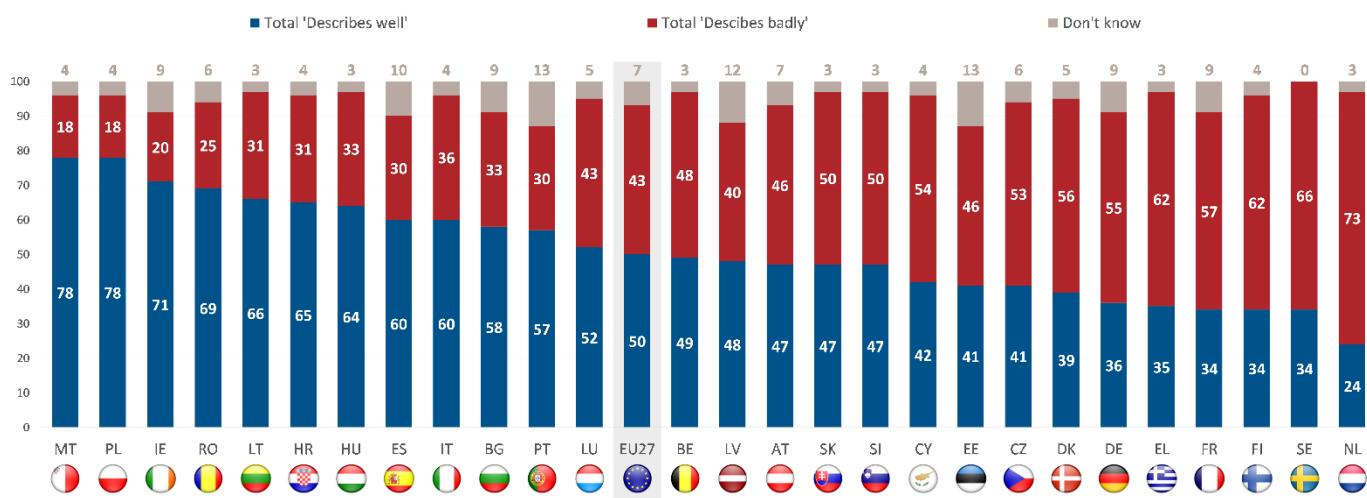
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Efficient

The majority of respondents in 15 EU Member States say “efficient” describes their idea of the EU well. More than three-quarters do so in Malta and Poland (both 78%) and around seven in ten in Ireland (71%). This is the minority view in 12 countries, and particularly in the Netherlands (73% “describes badly” vs 24% “describes well”), Sweden (66% vs 34%), Finland (62% vs 34%) and Greece (62% vs 35%).

In 16 countries, the proportion who think “efficient” accurately describes their idea of the EU has increased since spring 2021. This is especially the case in Malta (+24 percentage points), Luxembourg (+19pp) and Ireland (+16pp). In nine countries, respondents are less likely to give this answer than in spring 2021, most notably in Portugal (-11pp), Greece (-8pp) and Croatia (-7pp). This proportion has remained unchanged in France and Latvia.

QA8.4 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
(% - Efficient)



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QA8 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
 (%)



	June/July 2022	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
Democratic	72	69	68	67	77	73	64	81	51	74	59	76	73	70	66	79	77	77	87	67	62	84	77	77	66	62	71	73	
	△ June/July 2021	▲3	▲3	▼2	=	▲3	▲2	▼7	▲1	▼3	=	▼2	▼2	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲4	▲9	▲2	▲9	▲3	▼7	▲9	▼4	▼2	▼4	▲2	▲11	▲6
Bureaucratic	72	72	58	70	78	82	72	72	73	71	65	64	72	69	67	62	71	69	78	76	69	74	65	62	69	63	85	82	
Modern	67	62	74	57	57	60	68	84	61	64	58	78	76	59	72	77	68	79	92	54	59	88	82	74	66	66	69	58	
	△ June/July 2021	▲2	▲7	=	▼5	▲10	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼3	▲2	▼7	▲2	=	▲14	=	▲7	▲6	▼5	▲10	▼3	▼2	▼4	▲1	▲12	▲13	
Forward-looking	64	57	64	54	62	68	61	80	29	65	49	77	65	46	63	72	65	72	86	52	60	85	66	72	62	58	55	53	
	△ June/July 2021	▲1	▲2	▼4	▲2	▲3	▲8	▼3	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼7	▼2	=	▼1	▲2	▲11	▲12	=	▲22	▼3	▼2	▲12	▼15	=	▼9	▲6	▲10	▲6
Protective	63	72	56	61	78	64	61	77	39	67	50	66	60	43	60	72	69	74	84	70	57	76	68	69	61	63	60	72	
	△ June/July 2021	▲4	▲5	▼3	▼1	▲4	▲6	▼3	▼5	▼2	▲7	▼1	▼6	▲5	▼5	▼1	=	▲7	▲7	▲18	▲3	▲2	▲12	▼4	▲4	▼1	▲8	▲6	▲7
United	58	61	61	47	79	55	41	77	50	64	47	60	59	46	47	55	52	58	78	60	57	74	61	64	55	50	54	57	
Remote	52	54	42	40	57	50	52	46	65	49	53	47	57	58	49	45	51	48	76	66	53	44	49	53	47	49	69	57	
	△ June/July 2021	▲2	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼6	▲6	▼6	▼3	▲2	▼3	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲8	▼5	▼3	▲12	▼2	▲18	▲2	=	▲5	▲5	▲8	=	▼3	▼11	▼5
Reacting fast in times of crisis	51	49	56	38	60	41	31	69	37	56	42	61	58	48	36	48	56	56	79	42	50	73	71	67	44	44	48	55	
Efficient	50	49	58	41	39	36	41	71	35	60	34	65	60	42	48	66	52	64	78	24	47	78	57	69	47	47	34	34	
	△ June/July 2021	▲4	▲12	▼6	▼2	▲1	▲5	▼4	▲16	▼8	▲8	=	▼7	▲5	▼3	=	▲5	▲19	▲1	▲24	▲1	▼4	▲11	▼11	▲3	▼6	▲2	▲13	▲7

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The **socio-demographic data** show that younger respondents, those in a better financial situation and those who see themselves as being part of the upper middle or upper class, tend to associate the EU with positive terms. For instance, high proportions say “**protective**” accurately describes their idea of the EU among respondents aged 15-24 (71%, compared with 59% of those aged 55 or older), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (68%, compared with 41% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (76-82%, compared with 56% of those belonging to the working class or lower middle class). Conversely, those aged 40 or older (53-56%, compared with 43% of the 15-24 year-olds) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (62%, compared with 50% of those who never or almost never have difficulties) are more likely to think “**remote**” aptly describes the idea they have of the EU.

Unsurprisingly, respondents who have a positive image of the EU are also more likely than those who have a negative image to associate the EU with positive terms. For instance, 84% of those who have a positive image say “**forward-looking**” is a good description of the EU, compared with 22% of those who have a negative image. Respondents seeing the EU in a negative light are instead more likely to consider the EU as “**remote**” (70%, compared with 42% of those with a positive image), while there is no difference between these two groups when it comes to the term “**bureaucratic**” (both 73%).

QA8.2 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Democratic
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	72	23	5
Gender			
Man	71	25	4
Woman	71	23	6
Age			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	75	22	3
40-54	70	28	2
55 +	69	25	6
Education (End of)			
15-	63	27	10
16-19	71	25	4
20+	76	22	2
Still studying	78	15	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	74	23	3
Managers	80	18	2
Other white collars	76	22	2
Manual workers	67	28	5
House persons	67	24	9
Unemployed	61	33	6
Retired	67	26	7
Students	78	15	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	39	10
From time to time	66	29	5
Almost never/ Never	76	20	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	29	9
The lower middle class	63	31	6
The middle class	77	20	3
The upper middle class	82	17	1
The upper class	85	14	1
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	90	8	2
Neutral	66	26	8
Total 'Negative'	29	66	5

QA8.7 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Bureaucratic
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	72	20	8
Gender			
Man	74	20	6
Woman	70	21	9
Age			
15-24	67	20	13
25-39	74	21	5
40-54	75	19	6
55 +	71	20	9
Education (End of)			
15-	69	18	13
16-19	73	21	6
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	68	19	13
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	75	21	4
Managers	77	19	4
Other white collars	76	20	4
Manual workers	72	21	7
House persons	62	24	14
Unemployed	70	20	10
Retired	71	20	9
Students	68	19	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	72	19	9
From time to time	70	22	8
Almost never/ Never	73	20	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	71	18	11
The lower middle class	73	19	8
The middle class	73	21	6
The upper middle class	75	22	3
The upper class	77	21	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	73	21	6
Neutral	72	18	10
Total 'Negative'	73	22	5

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QA8.1 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Modern

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	67	27	6
Gender			
Man	67	28	5
Woman	67	26	7
Age			
15-24	76	19	5
25-39	68	28	4
40-54	65	31	4
55 +	64	27	9
Education (End of)			
15-	62	25	13
16-19	67	27	6
20+	67	30	3
Still studying	77	19	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	27	3
Managers	69	27	4
Other white collars	70	26	4
Manual workers	65	30	5
House persons	66	25	9
Unemployed	56	37	7
Retired	64	26	10
Students	77	19	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	34	9
From time to time	65	30	5
Almost never/ Never	69	25	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	28	10
The lower middle class	64	29	7
The middle class	70	25	5
The upper middle class	70	28	2
The upper class	77	19	4
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	85	12	3
Neutral	61	30	9
Total 'Negative'	31	62	7

QA8.5 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Forward-looking

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	64	30	6
Gender			
Man	64	31	5
Woman	62	30	8
Age			
15-24	68	26	6
25-39	66	30	4
40-54	61	34	5
55 +	62	30	8
Education (End of)			
15-	58	31	11
16-19	63	31	6
20+	64	32	4
Still studying	72	22	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	63	33	4
Managers	67	30	3
Other white collars	64	31	5
Manual workers	62	33	5
House persons	56	32	12
Unemployed	54	40	6
Retired	63	28	9
Students	72	22	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	42	48	10
From time to time	60	34	6
Almost never/ Never	67	27	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	58	32	10
The lower middle class	58	34	8
The middle class	66	29	5
The upper middle class	70	27	3
The upper class	79	18	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	84	13	3
Neutral	56	34	10
Total 'Negative'	22	72	6

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QA8.3 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Protective

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	63	31	6
Gender			
Man	64	32	4
Woman	63	30	7
Age			
15-24	71	22	7
25-39	67	30	3
40-54	63	33	4
55 +	59	33	8
Education (End of)			
15-	55	34	11
16-19	61	34	5
20+	67	29	4
Still studying	74	20	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	68	28	4
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	68	29	3
Manual workers	60	35	5
House persons	55	36	9
Unemployed	50	44	6
Retired	59	33	8
Students	74	20	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	41	51	8
From time to time	59	36	5
Almost never/ Never	68	27	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	56	36	8
The lower middle class	56	37	7
The middle class	67	29	4
The upper middle class	76	22	2
The upper class	82	16	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	85	12	3
Neutral	54	37	9
Total 'Negative'	21	74	5

QA8.9 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

United

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	58	37	5
Gender			
Man	58	38	4
Woman	58	36	6
Age			
15-24	63	31	6
25-39	62	35	3
40-54	55	41	4
55 +	57	37	6
Education (End of)			
15-	53	37	10
16-19	58	38	4
20+	60	37	3
Still studying	65	29	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	37	3
Managers	63	34	3
Other white collars	62	34	4
Manual workers	56	40	4
House persons	51	40	9
Unemployed	49	44	7
Retired	56	38	6
Students	65	29	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	40	52	8
From time to time	54	41	5
Almost never/ Never	62	34	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	53	39	8
The lower middle class	51	44	5
The middle class	61	35	4
The upper middle class	68	29	3
The upper class	73	25	2
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	78	19	3
Neutral	50	43	7
Total 'Negative'	21	75	4

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QA8.6 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Remote

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	52	40	8
Gender			
Man	53	41	6
Woman	51	40	9
Age			
15-24	43	47	10
25-39	51	43	6
40-54	56	38	6
55 +	53	38	9
Education (End of)			
15-	57	32	11
16-19	54	39	7
20+	51	43	6
Still studying	40	49	11
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	53	41	6
Managers	49	45	6
Other white collars	53	42	5
Manual workers	54	39	7
House persons	49	39	12
Unemployed	56	37	7
Retired	54	36	10
Students	40	49	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	62	29	9
From time to time	54	39	7
Almost never/ Never	50	42	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	56	35	9
The lower middle class	55	36	9
The middle class	50	44	6
The upper middle class	49	46	5
The upper class	51	43	6
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	42	52	6
Neutral	58	31	11
Total 'Negative'	70	24	6

QA8.8 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Reacting fast in times of crisis

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	51	43	6
Gender			
Man	51	45	4
Woman	52	41	7
Age			
15-24	55	38	7
25-39	54	42	4
40-54	50	46	4
55 +	50	43	7
Education (End of)			
15-	48	40	12
16-19	52	44	4
20+	52	45	3
Still studying	57	36	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	55	42	3
Managers	55	42	3
Other white collars	56	42	2
Manual workers	50	45	5
House persons	48	41	11
Unemployed	44	48	8
Retired	49	43	8
Students	57	36	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	53	9
From time to time	50	44	6
Almost never/ Never	54	41	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	43	10
The lower middle class	46	48	6
The middle class	55	41	4
The upper middle class	58	40	2
The upper class	64	32	4
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	71	26	3
Neutral	42	50	8
Total 'Negative'	19	77	4

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QA8.4 Please tell for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Efficient

(% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU27	50	43	7
 Gender			
Man	48	47	5
Woman	51	41	8
 Age			
15-24	57	35	8
25-39	52	43	5
40-54	48	47	5
55 +	47	44	9
 Education (End of)			
15-	49	39	12
16-19	51	43	6
20+	46	49	5
Still studying	57	35	8
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	44	4
Managers	47	48	5
Other white collars	52	44	4
Manual workers	50	44	6
House persons	48	42	10
Unemployed	41	51	8
Retired	48	43	9
Students	57	35	8
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	58	8
From time to time	50	44	6
Almost never/ Never	51	42	7
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	43	9
The lower middle class	42	51	7
The middle class	52	42	6
The upper middle class	51	46	3
The upper class	58	39	3
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	69	26	5
Neutral	41	49	10
Total 'Negative'	13	83	4

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3. Knowledge of the European Union

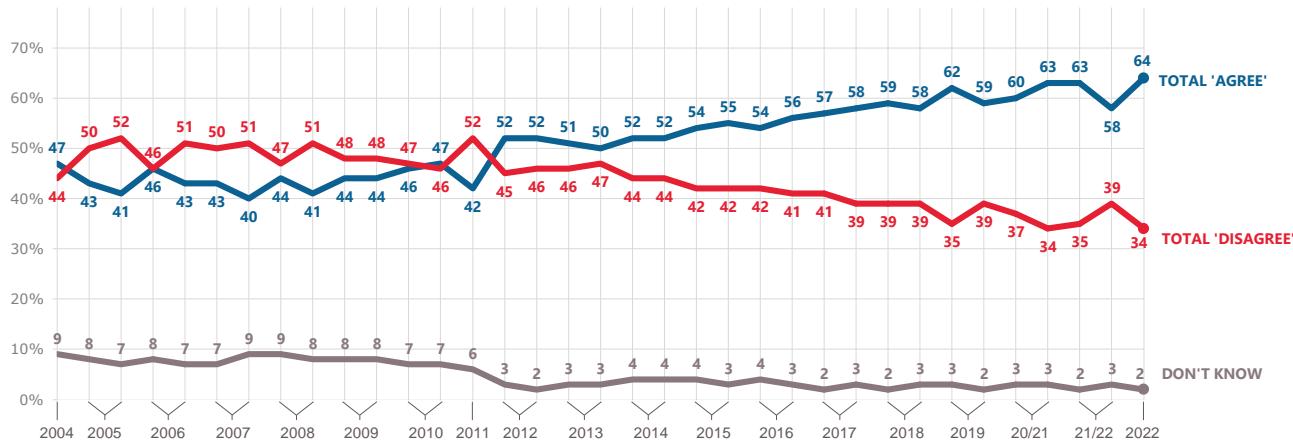
3.1 Knowledge of how the European Union works

Subjective understanding of how the EU works has reached its highest level

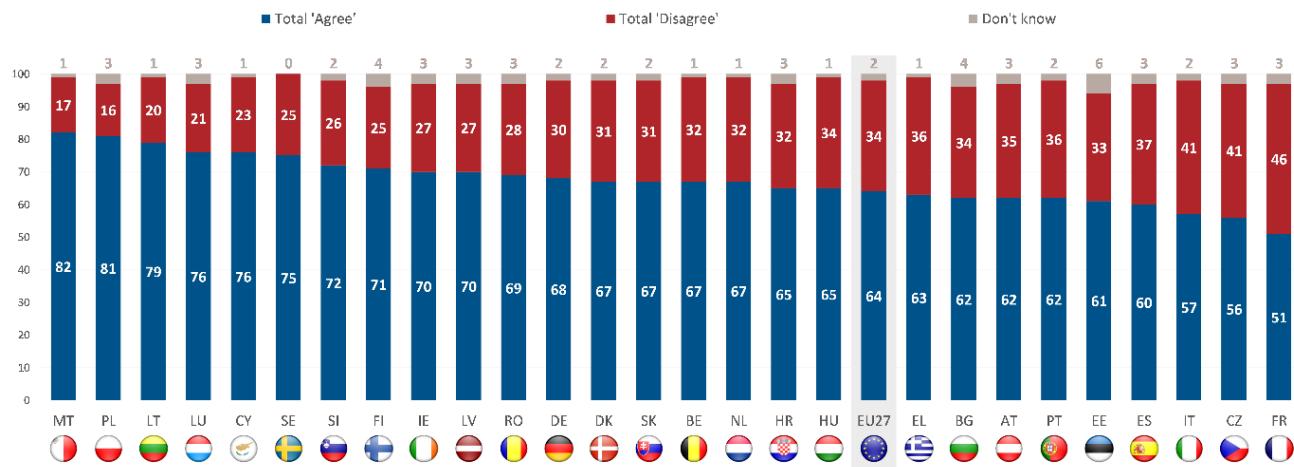
More than six in ten respondents (64%) say they understand how the EU works. Following a five-percentage point decrease between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022, this proportion has increased by six percentage points in the current survey, reaching an all-time high. Around a third (34%, -5pp) say they do not understand how the EU works, while 2% (-1pp) express no opinion⁵⁰.

In all 27 EU Member States, the majority of respondents say they understand how the EU works, most strikingly in Malta (82%), Poland (81%) and Lithuania (79%). The lowest proportions saying this can be observed in France (51%), Czechia (56%) and Italy (57%).

QA11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



QA11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - I understand how the EU works)



⁵⁰ QA11.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. I understand how the European Union works.

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The **socio-demographic data** reveal that subjective understanding of how the EU works is higher among men (69%, compared with 58% of women) and among those in the central age cohorts (68-69% of those aged 25-54, compared with 64% of younger and 58% of older respondents). Those who stayed longer in full-time education are also more likely to say that they understand how the EU works (75% of those who finished aged 20 or older, compared with 44% of those who left aged 15 or younger). Subjective understanding is also higher among those with a better socio-economic status. Managers (80%, compared with 47% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (68%, compared with 45% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle or upper class of society (80-87%, compared with 50% of those who see themselves as working class) are among the most likely to give this answer.

QA11.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

I understand how the EU works

(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	64	34	2
Gender			
Man	69	29	2
Woman	58	39	3
Age			
15-24	64	32	4
25-39	69	29	2
40-54	68	30	2
55 +	58	39	3
Education (End of)			
15-	44	52	4
16-19	62	36	2
20+	75	24	1
Still studying	68	28	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	28	2
Managers	80	19	1
Other white collars	73	26	1
Manual workers	62	36	2
House persons	47	50	3
Unemployed	51	46	3
Retired	56	41	3
Students	68	28	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	45	52	3
From time to time	59	39	2
Almost never/ Never	68	30	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	50	46	4
The lower middle class	57	41	2
The middle class	69	30	1
The upper middle class	80	19	1
The upper class	87	13	0

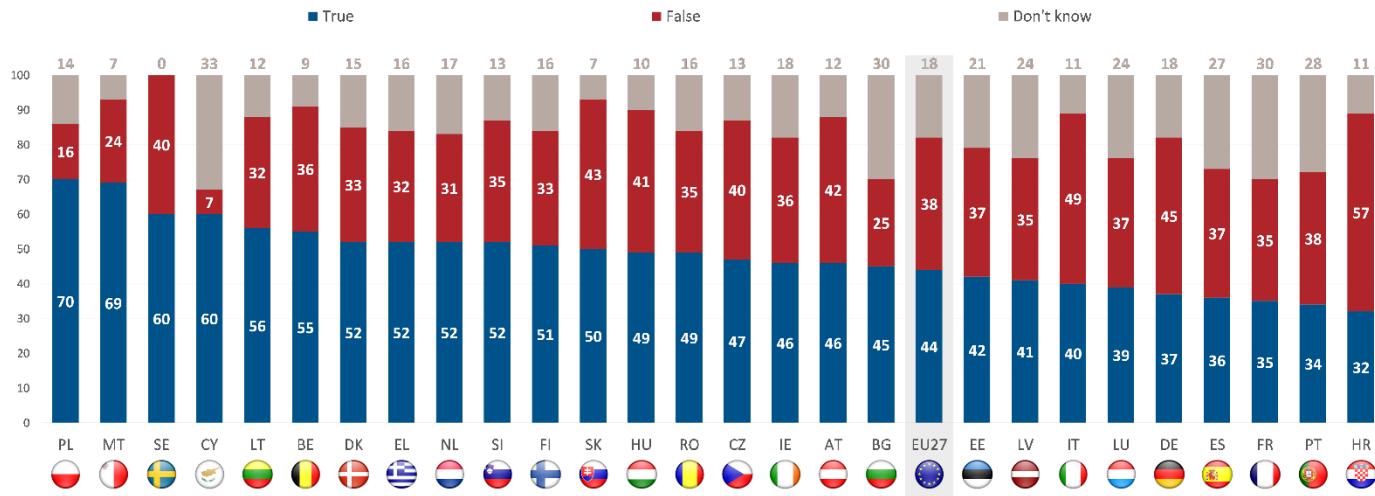
3.2 Objective knowledge of the European Union

Around a quarter correctly answer all three questions regarding the European Union

After measuring subjective understanding of how the European Union works, this Standard Eurobarometer survey then quantified objective level of knowledge of the EU, using a “true/false” quiz consisting of three statements (“the euro area currently consists of 19 Member States”; “the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State”; “Switzerland is a Member State of the EU”)⁵¹.

More than nine in ten respondents (92%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) were able to give at least one correct answer, while only around one quarter (24%, -2pp) correctly answered all three questions. The share of respondents giving three correct answers is significantly higher in the non-euro area (33%, +1pp) than in the euro area (22%, -3pp). Respondents in Poland (42%, +10pp), Slovenia (40%, +3pp) and Cyprus (39%, +7pp) are the most likely to answer the three questions correctly.

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



“The euro area currently consists of 19 Member States”

More than four in ten respondents (44%, no change) correctly answer that “the euro area currently consists of 19 Member States”, while 38% (+1 percentage point) answer incorrectly and 18% (-1pp) say they “don’t know”. These proportions have remained broadly stable since winter 2021-2022. Respondents in **euro area** countries (40%) are significantly less likely to answer this question correctly than those in **non-euro area** countries (57%).

In 14 countries, respondents are more likely than in winter 2021-2022 to say correctly that the euro area currently consists of 19 Member States. The largest increases can be observed in Malta (+20 percentage points), Lithuania (+17pp) and Cyprus (+13pp). Conversely, this share of respondents has declined in 12 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (-20pp), Estonia (-18pp) and Czechia (-14pp). This figure has remained stable in Romania.

At least half of the respondents in 12 countries know the euro area currently consists of 19 Member States, with proportions ranging from at least six in ten in Poland (70%), Malta (69%), and Cyprus and Sweden (both 60%) to 32% in Croatia, 34% in Portugal and 35% in France. Croatia is the only country where an absolute majority gives an incorrect answer (57%). At least three in ten say they “don’t know” in Cyprus (33%) and Bulgaria and France (both 30%).

⁵¹ SD20a. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? 1. The Euro area currently consists of 19 Member States; 2. The members of the European

Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State; 3. Switzerland is a Member State of the EU.

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

The Euro area currently consists of 19 Member States

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	44	38	18
Gender			
Man	45	41	14
Woman	43	35	22
Age			
15-24	42	38	20
25-39	47	38	15
40-54	45	40	15
55 +	42	36	22
Education (End of)			
15-	37	34	29
16-19	42	41	17
20+	49	36	15
Still studying	42	38	20
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	46	41	13
Managers	51	39	10
Other white collars	49	39	12
Manual workers	43	39	18
House persons	42	27	31
Unemployed	35	41	24
Retired	41	36	23
Students	42	38	20
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	36	40	24
From time to time	44	39	17
Almost never/ Never	45	37	18
Consider belonging to			
The working class	41	33	26
The lower middle class	41	39	20
The middle class	45	40	15
The upper middle class	50	38	12
The upper class	50	35	15

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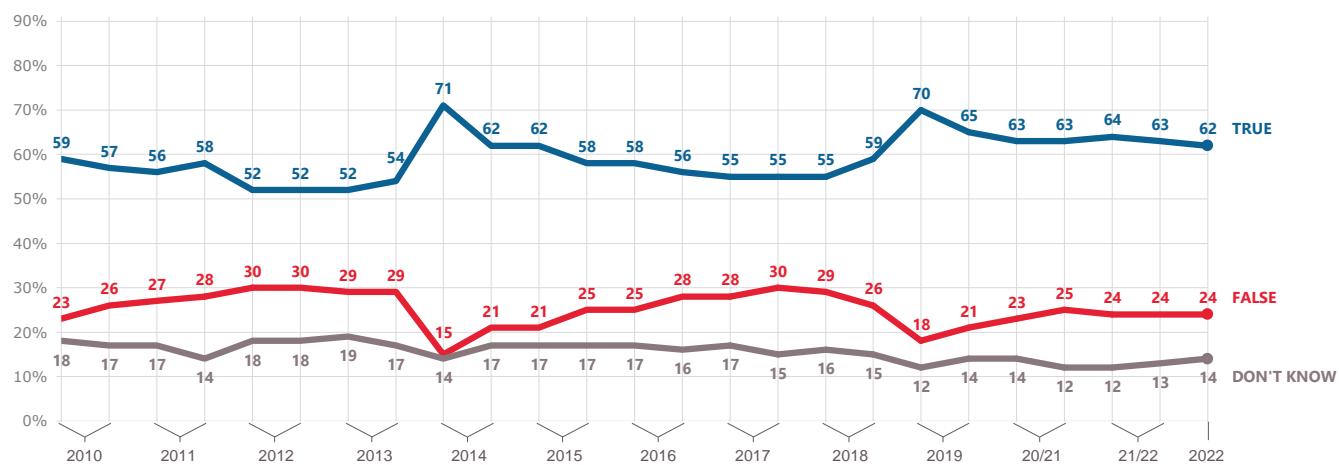
"The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State"

Knowledge of the method of electing MEPs typically increases during European Parliament election periods and decreases afterwards. The proportion answering this question correctly reached 70% in the run-up to the 2019 European Parliament elections and decreased thereafter, before stabilising at a higher level than was observed after the 2014 European Parliament elections.

In the current survey, more than six in ten (62%, -1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022) correctly say that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens, while around a quarter (24%, no change) give an incorrect answer, and a further 14% (+1pp) say they "don't know".

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

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

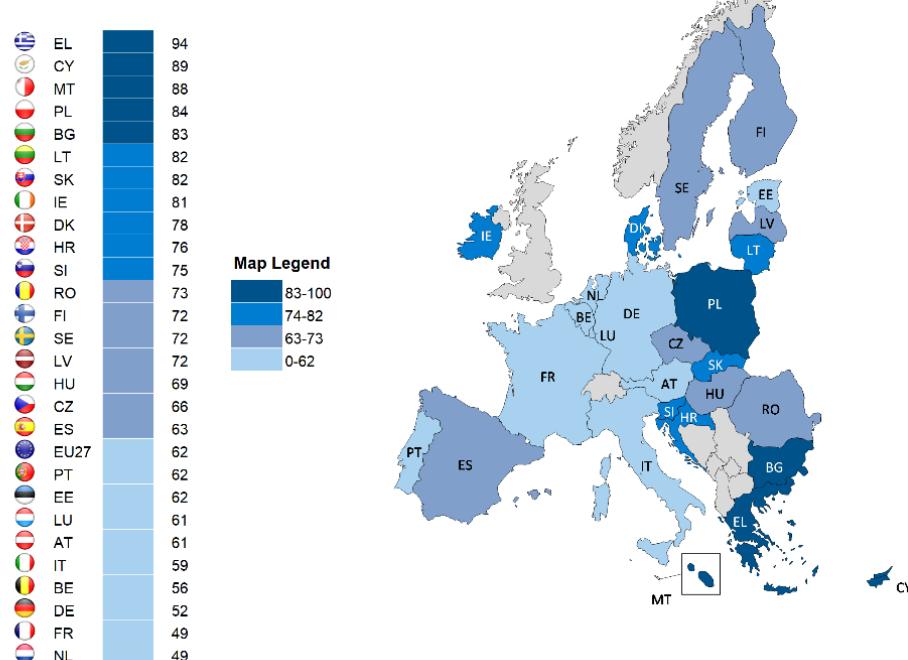


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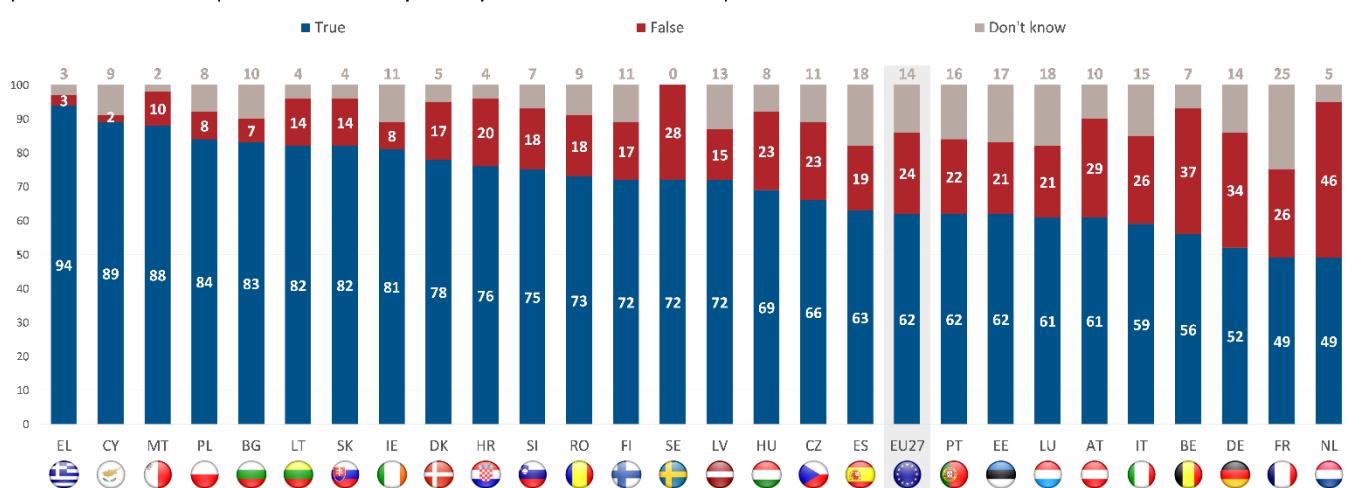
In 25 of the 27 EU Member States, more than half the respondents correctly say that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens. This proportion is especially high in Greece (94%), Cyprus (89%) and Malta (88%). France and the Netherlands (both 49%) are the only countries where less than half give a correct answer, followed by Germany (52%). The highest shares of respondents answering this question incorrectly are recorded in the Netherlands (46%), Belgium (37%) and Germany (34%), while only 2% in Cyprus, 3% in Greece and 7% in Bulgaria do so. A quarter of respondents in France (25%) say they "don't know".

In 13 countries, the proportion who correctly says that MEPs are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State has risen since winter 2021-2022, although by less than five percentage points in most cases. The only exceptions are Slovakia and Malta, where this share of respondents has increased by seven and five percentage points respectively. At the other end of the scale, respondents in 11 countries are less likely than in winter 2021-2022 to give a correct answer, with the largest declines observed in Estonia (-14pp), Czechia (-13pp), and Germany, Luxembourg and Romania (all -7pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Finland, Slovenia and Portugal.

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



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



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

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

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	62	24	14
Gender			
Man	67	24	9
Woman	58	25	17
Age			
15-24	55	27	18
25-39	62	27	11
40-54	65	26	9
55 +	63	21	16
Education (End of)			
15-	56	20	24
16-19	63	24	13
20+	68	24	8
Still studying	57	27	16
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	21	9
Managers	66	27	7
Other white collars	67	25	8
Manual workers	60	27	13
House persons	56	21	23
Unemployed	56	25	19
Retired	62	21	17
Students	57	27	16
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	28	21
From time to time	62	25	13
Almost never/ Never	64	23	13
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	19	19
The lower middle class	58	27	15
The middle class	64	25	11
The upper middle class	67	28	5
The upper class	76	18	6

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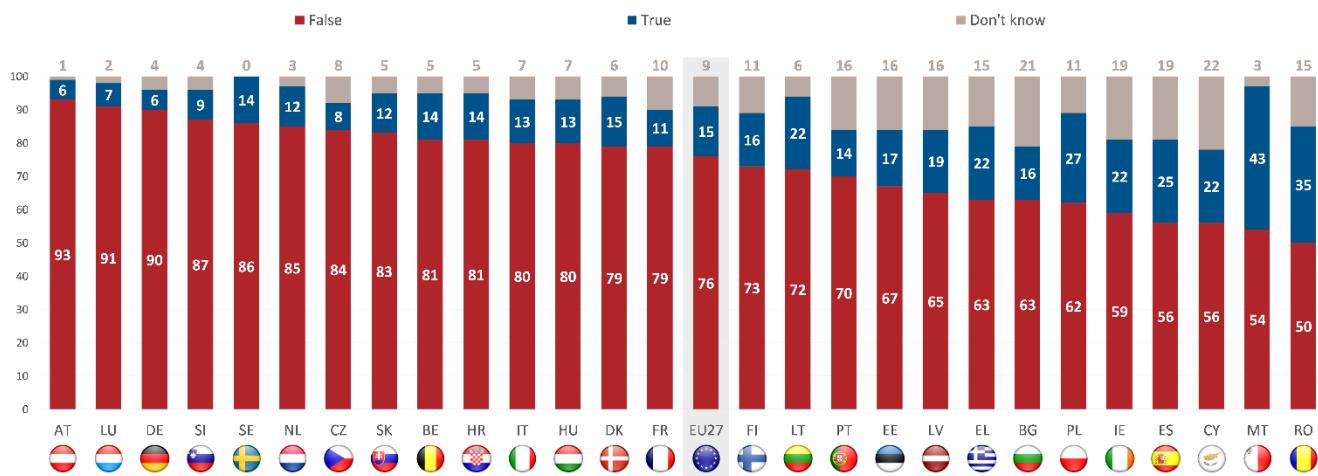
"Switzerland is a Member State of the EU"

Around three-quarters of respondents (76%) correctly say that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU, while 15% give an incorrect answer and a further 9% say they "don't know". These proportions have remained stable since winter 2021-2022.

At least half the respondents in all countries know that Switzerland is not an EU Member State, with nine in ten or more giving the correct answer in Austria (93%), Luxembourg (91%) and Germany (90%). At the opposite end of the scale, 50% in Romania, 54% in Malta and 56% in Cyprus and Spain answer this question correctly. Respondents in Malta (43%), Romania (35%) and Poland (27%) are the most likely to give an incorrect answer, in marked contrast to those in Austria and Germany (both 6%) and Luxembourg (7%).

The share of respondents correctly stating that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU has increased in 12 countries since winter 2021-2022, but only in Lithuania (+11 percentage points), Greece (+8pp) and Sweden (+7pp) has this risen by more than five percentage points. Conversely, this proportion has declined in 11 countries, most notably in Malta (-20pp) and Estonia (-17pp), followed by Czechia (-8pp). This figure has remained stable in four countries: Denmark, Finland, Germany and Hungary.

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



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

Switzerland is a Member State of the EU

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	15	76	9
Gender			
Man	14	80	6
Woman	16	72	12
Age			
15-24	20	69	11
25-39	17	76	7
40-54	15	78	7
55 +	13	76	11
Education (End of)			
15-	17	64	19
16-19	16	76	8
20+	12	83	5
Still studying	17	74	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	13	81	6
Managers	11	86	3
Other white collars	16	78	6
Manual workers	18	73	9
House persons	19	63	18
Unemployed	17	67	16
Retired	12	75	13
Students	17	74	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	17	67	16
From time to time	19	71	10
Almost never/ Never	13	79	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	16	66	18
The lower middle class	15	76	9
The middle class	15	78	7
The upper middle class	12	85	3
The upper class	17	80	3

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



True	June/July 2022	44	55	45	47	52	37	42	46	52	36	35	32	40	60	41	56	39	49	69	52	46	70	34	49	52	50	51	60
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼1	▲8	▼14	▼3	▼11	▼18	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲2	▼3	▼4	▲13	▼2	▲17	▼20	▼3	▲20	▲12	▼1	▲10	▼4	=	▲4	▲7	3	7
False	June/July 2022	38	36	25	40	33	45	37	36	32	37	35	57	49	7	35	32	37	41	24	31	42	16	38	35	35	43	33	40
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲1	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲10	▼3	=	▼1	▼4	▼2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▼9	▼1	▼7	▼7	=	=	▲6	-1	6	
Don't know	June/July 2022	18	9	30	13	15	18	21	18	16	27	30	11	11	33	24	12	24	10	7	17	12	14	28	16	13	7	16	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	=	▼4	▲13	▲5	▲1	▲21	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▼12	=	▼19	▲17	▼1	▼11	▼11	▲2	▼3	▲11	=	▼4	▼13	-2	-13

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



True	June/July 2022	62	56	83	66	78	52	62	81	94	63	49	76	59	89	72	82	61	69	88	49	61	84	62	73	75	82	72	72
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼3	▲3	▼13	▼4	▼7	▼14	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲3	▲3	▼7	▲4	▲5	▼3	▲2	▲4	=	▼7	=	▲7	0	1
False	June/July 2022	24	37	7	23	17	34	21	8	3	19	26	20	26	2	15	14	21	23	10	46	29	8	22	18	18	14	17	28
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲5	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	▲5	=	▼2	▼3	▲5	▼6	▼4	▼3	▲7	▼3	▼5	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼1	-2	3
Don't know	June/July 2022	14	7	10	11	5	14	17	11	3	18	25	4	15	9	13	4	18	8	2	5	10	8	16	9	7	4	11	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲11	▲2	▲2	▲17	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲4	▲4	=	▼8	▲13	=	▼2	▼4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼2	▼6	2	-4

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



True	June/July 2022	15	14	16	8	15	6	17	22	22	25	11	14	13	22	19	22	7	13	43	12	6	27	14	35	9	12	16	14
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼8	▲4	▼2	▲2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲26	▲3	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲7	▼1	=	-3	-3
False	June/July 2022	76	81	63	84	79	90	67	59	63	56	79	81	80	56	65	72	91	80	54	85	93	62	70	50	87	83	73	86
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▼2	▲1	▼8	=	=	▼17	▼4	▲8	▼5	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲11	▲1	=	▼20	▼1	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼7	▲1	▲5	0	7
Don't know	June/July 2022	9	5	21	8	6	4	16	19	15	19	10	5	7	22	16	6	2	7	3	3	1	11	16	15	4	5	11	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲2	▼4	▲7	▲2	=	▲16	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	=	▼14	▲1	▲1	▼6	▼2	=	▼1	▲3	=	=	▼5	3	-4

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4. The European Union today and tomorrow

4.1 Should more decisions be taken at European level?

Six Europeans in ten think more decisions should be taken at EU level

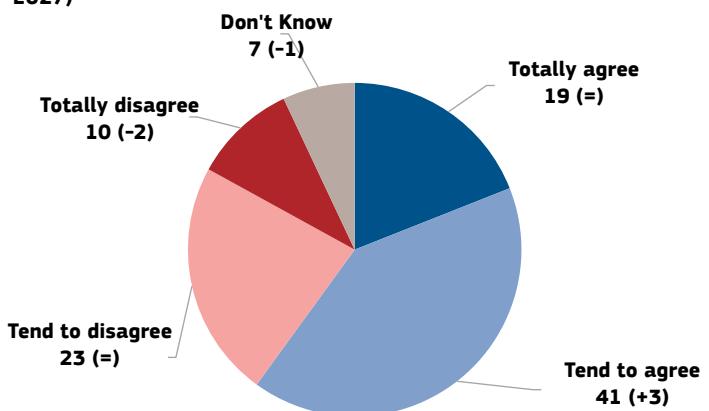
Six in ten respondents agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level, an increase of three percentage points since the last Standard Eurobarometer survey in winter 2021-2022. A third (33%, -2pp) disagree with this statement, while 7% (-1pp) say they "don't know"⁵².

Respondents in the **euro area** (61%, +3 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) are slightly more likely than those **outside the euro area** (58%, +6pp) to say that more decisions should be taken at EU level, although the gap has narrowed in the current survey.

QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More decisions should be taken at EU level

(% - EU27)

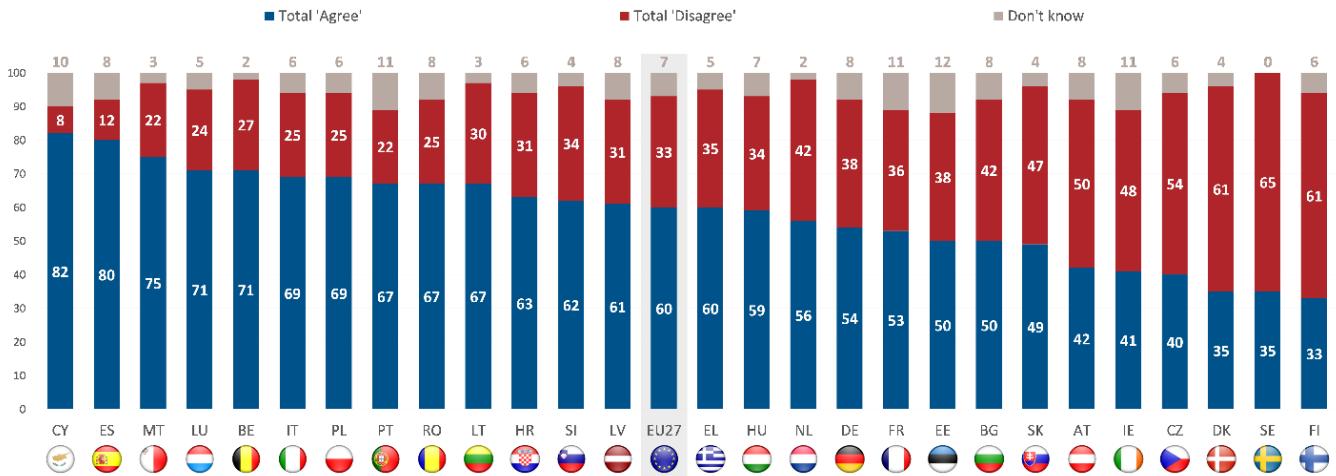


(Jun. / Jul. 2022 - Jan. / Feb. 2022)

In 21 EU Member States, the majority agrees that more decisions should be taken at EU level. Proportions range from at least three-quarters in Cyprus (82%), Spain (80%) and Malta (75%) to 33% in Finland and 35% in Denmark and Sweden. More than half disagree that more decisions should be taken at EU level in Sweden (65%), Denmark and Finland (both 61%), and Czechia (54%). A majority also disagrees with this statement in Austria (50% "disagree" vs 42% "agree") and Ireland (48% vs 41%).

The share of respondents who think that more decisions should be taken at EU level has risen in 19 countries since winter 2021-2022, with increases of more than ten percentage points observed in Slovakia (+16pp), Malta (+14pp) and Lithuania (+13pp). The largest decreases are recorded in Estonia and Portugal (both -6pp), while this proportion has remained stable in the Netherlands and in Slovenia.

QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
 (% - More decisions should be taken at EU level)



⁵² QA11.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. More decisions should be taken at EU level.

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QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)



Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	60	49	75	67	69	61	35	67	50	71	80	69	59	54	40	60	33	35	53	42	56	62	63	82	71	41	50	67
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲3	▲16	▲14	▲13	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	-6	-6
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	33	47	22	30	25	31	65	25	42	24	12	25	34	38	54	35	61	61	36	50	42	34	31	8	27	48	38	22
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼6	▼7	=	▼8	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼4	▼8	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	=	▼3	▲3	▲1	-6	4
Don't know	June/July 2022	7	4	3	3	6	8	0	8	8	5	8	6	7	8	6	5	6	4	11	8	2	4	6	10	2	11	12	11
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼9	▼6	▼6	▼2	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼6	▲3	▼3	=	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	▼2	=	▲1	▲4	▼1	▲1	12	2

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The **socio-demographic data** reveal that majorities of respondents in most categories agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. However, age, education and socio-economic status still play a role in the extent to which respondents give this answer. Levels of agreement are particularly high among the youngest respondents (68% of those aged 15-24, compared with 55% of those aged 55 or older), those finishing full-time education aged 16 or older (60-61%, compared with 54% of those who left aged 15 or younger) and those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (62%, compared with 48% of those who have difficulties most of the time). In line with this pattern, respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (56%) or the lower middle class of society (54%) are the least likely to agree with this statement, particularly when compared with those who see themselves as upper class (68%).

These results are similar to those observed in the last Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

QA11.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

More decisions should be taken at EU level
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	33	7
Gender			
Man	61	34	5
Woman	60	31	9
Age			
15-24	68	22	10
25-39	64	30	6
40-54	61	34	5
55 +	55	36	9
Education (End of)			
15-	54	31	15
16-19	60	34	6
20+	61	34	5
Still studying	68	22	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	62	34	4
Managers	62	34	4
Other white collars	66	29	5
Manual workers	60	34	6
House persons	57	31	12
Unemployed	59	32	9
Retired	53	37	10
Students	68	22	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	48	41	11
From time to time	58	34	8
Almost never/ Never	62	32	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	56	33	11
The lower middle class	54	38	8
The middle class	63	32	5
The upper middle class	65	32	3
The upper class	68	28	4

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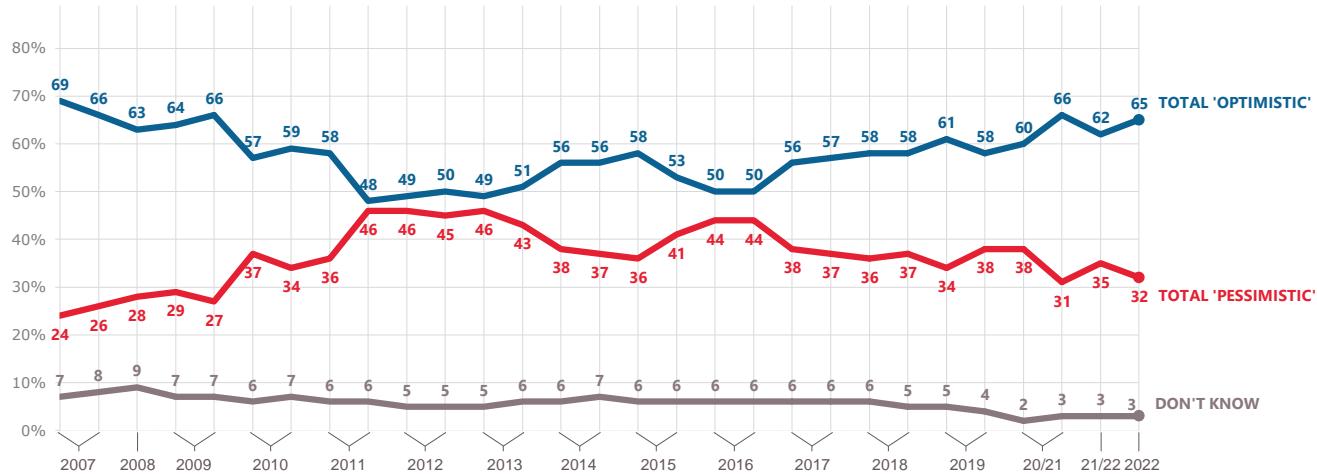
4.2 The future of the European Union

A large majority is optimistic about the future of the EU

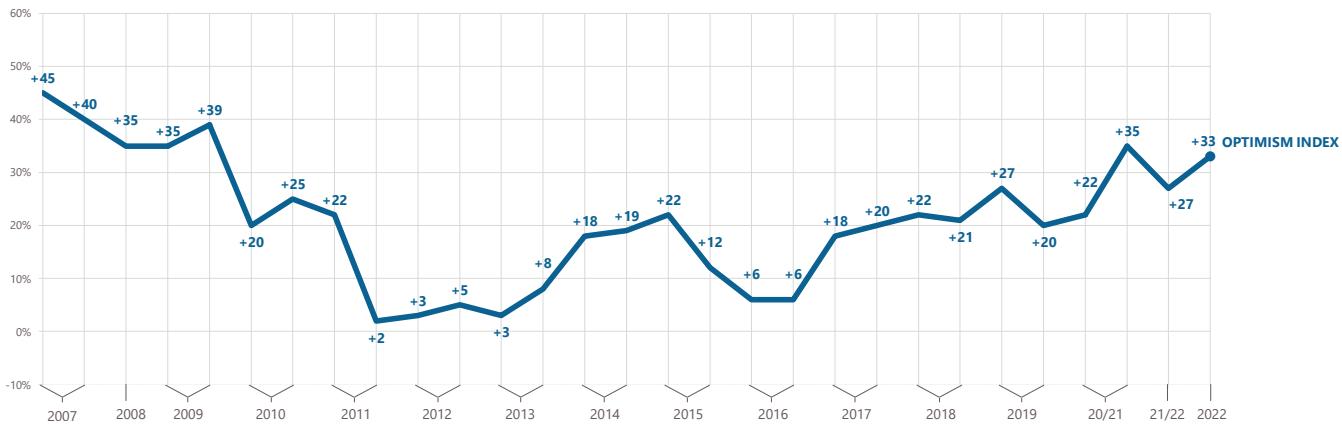
Almost two-thirds of respondents (65%) are optimistic about the future of the EU. Following a four-percentage point decline between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022, this proportion has increased by three percentage points in the current survey. Less than a third (32%, -3pp) are pessimistic about the future of the EU, while less than one in twenty (3%, no change) express no opinion⁵³.

Respondents in **non-euro area** countries are more likely than those in **euro area** countries to express optimism about the future of the EU (72% vs 63%). In both cases, the proportion of optimists has increased since winter 2021-2022, although optimism has increased more in the non-euro area (+6 percentage points) than in the euro area (+2pp), further widening the gap.

QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (% - EU)



QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC' - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC'))



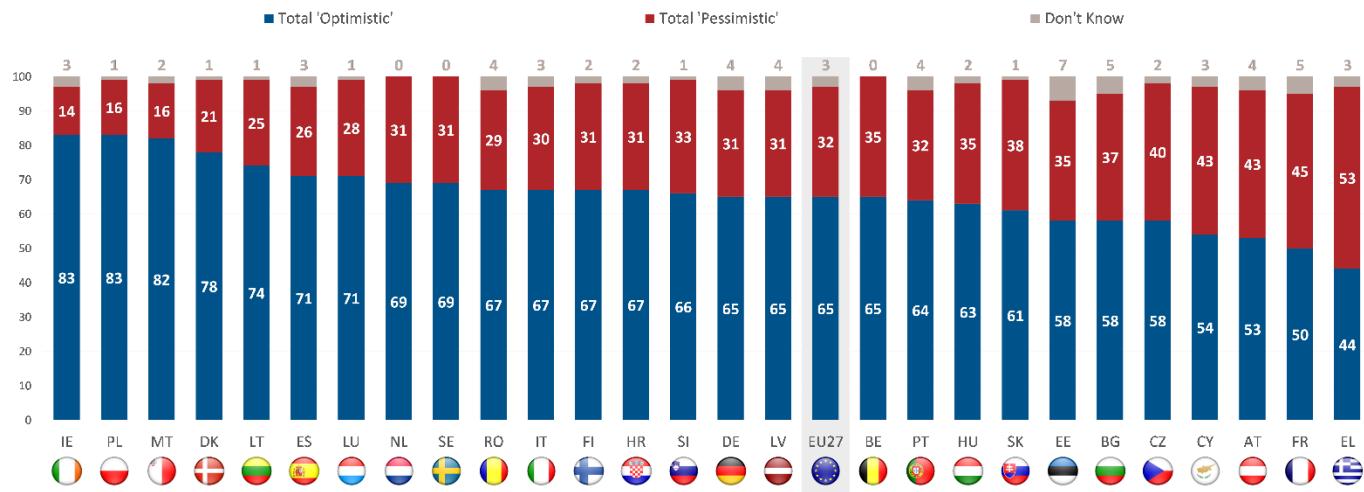
⁵³ QA12. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

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The majority in 26 of the 27 EU Member States says they are optimistic about the future of the EU, in proportions ranging from more than eight in ten in Ireland and Poland (both 83%) and Malta (82%) to 50% in France, 53% in Austria and 54% in Cyprus. The only exception is Greece, where 44% are optimistic about the future of the EU, compared with 53% who are pessimistic.

In 16 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in winter 2021-2022 to be optimistic about the future of the EU. This increase is particularly striking in Luxembourg (+12 percentage points), Poland (+11pp) and Latvia (+9pp). Conversely, the proportion of optimists has declined in the remaining 11 countries, particularly in Portugal (-13pp), Croatia (-7pp) and Estonia (-6pp).

QA12 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
^(%)



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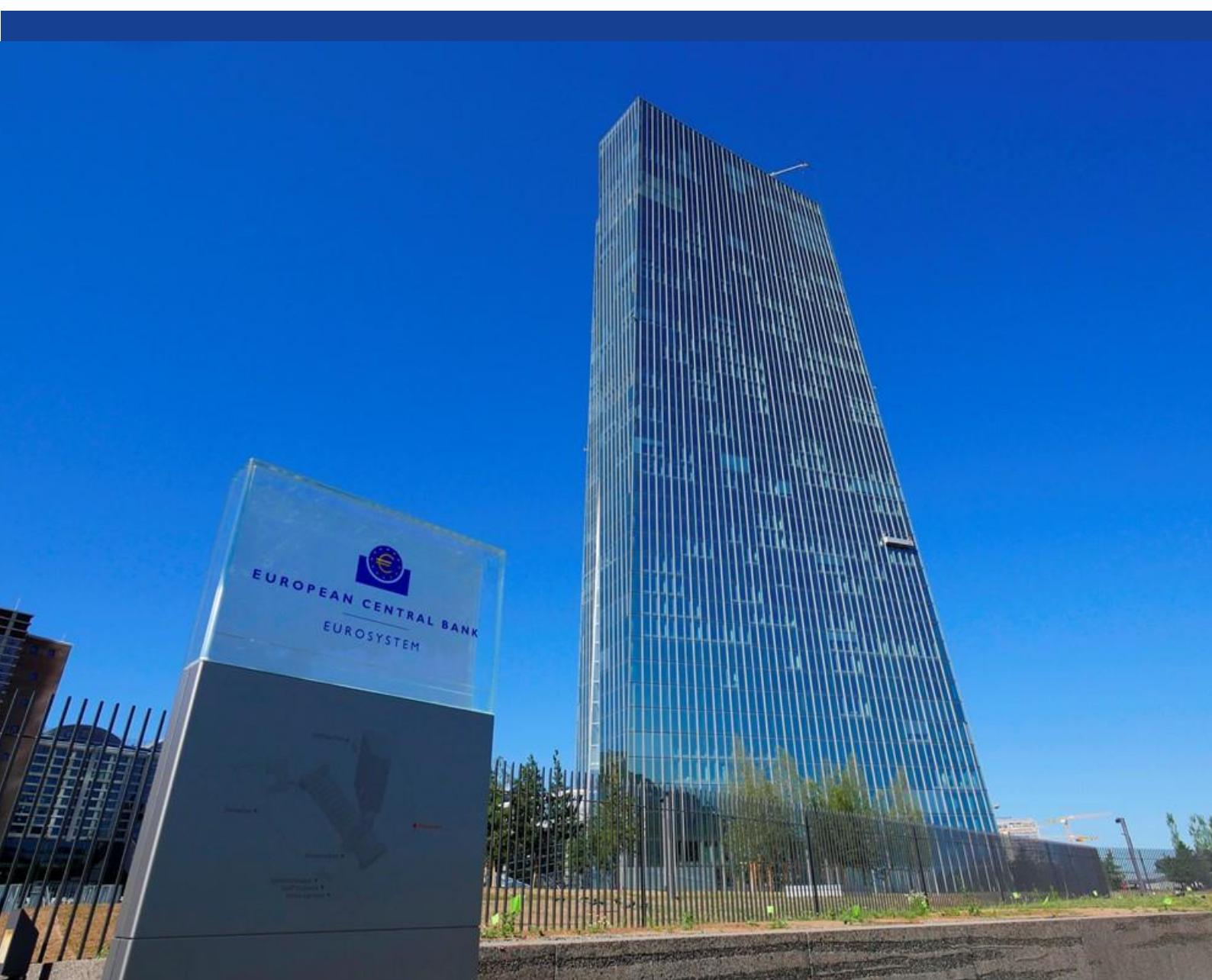
The **socio-demographic data** reveal that majorities across most categories are optimistic about the future of the EU. Optimism is especially high among those aged 15-24 (74%, compared with 62% of those aged 55 or older), those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (70%, compared with 56% of those who did so aged 15 or younger) and managers (73%) and other white-collar workers (70%) compared with 55% of house persons and the unemployed.

In addition, seven in ten of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are optimistic (70%), while this holds true only for a minority of those who have difficulties most of the time (40% "optimistic" vs 54% "pessimistic"). Similarly, at least three-quarters of those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society are optimistic (75-85%), compared with 57-58% of those who see themselves as working class or lower middle class.

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

QA12	Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (% - EU)	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't Know
EU27		65	32	3
 Gender				
Man	65	32	3	
Woman	65	32	3	
 Age				
15-24	74	23	3	
25-39	68	30	2	
40-54	64	33	3	
55 +	62	34	4	
 Education (End of)				
15-	56	38	6	
16-19	62	35	3	
20+	70	28	2	
Still studying	78	19	3	
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	68	30	2	
Managers	73	25	2	
Other white collars	70	29	1	
Manual workers	61	36	3	
House persons	55	39	6	
Unemployed	55	42	3	
Retired	61	35	4	
Students	78	19	3	
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	40	54	6	
From time to time	59	38	3	
Almost never/ Never	70	27	3	
Consider belonging to				
The working class	57	38	5	
The lower middle class	58	38	4	
The middle class	69	29	2	
The upper middle class	75	24	1	
The upper class	85	15	0	
Image of the EU				
Total 'Positive'	91	8	1	
Neutral	55	40	5	
Total 'Negative'	14	84	2	

III. ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



1. How Europeans perceive the economic situation

1.1 Personal aspects

Assessment of personal job and financial situations

Perceptions regarding the personal situation have remained stable, but there has been a fall in optimism for the future regarding household finances

A majority of Europeans remain satisfied with their personal situation (personal job situation and financial situation of their household) and expect it to stay the same over the next twelve months. The assessment of Europeans' personal situation has remained stable since the winter 2021-2022 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB96). However, there has been a fall in optimism for the future, particularly regarding the financial situation of the household.

- Seven in ten respondents are positive about the financial situation of their household (70% -2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022). By contrast, 28% consider that their household's financial situation is 'bad' (+2 pp) and 2% (=) say they "don't know"⁵⁴.
- While a majority of respondents still expect the next twelve months to stay the same, there has been a fall in optimistic expectations: 51% of Europeans (-8 percentage points) expect the financial situation of their household to stay the same over the coming year, while 17% (-5 pp) expect it to improve and 29% (+12 pp) expect it to deteriorate.

- Six in ten respondents (61%, +1 percentage point) are positive about their personal job situation, while 20% (-1 pp) describe it as 'bad', and 19% (=) express no opinion.
- Around six in ten respondents (57%, -1 pp) expect their personal job situation to stay the same over the next twelve months, while 18% (-3 pp) expect it to improve and 14% (+4 pp) expect it to deteriorate⁵⁵.

⁵⁴ QA1a4-5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The financial situation of your household-your personal job situation.

⁵⁵ QA2a4-6. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household-your personal job situation.

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

The financial situation of your household



Jun./Jul. 2022



Jan./Feb. 2022

Your personal job situation



Jun./Jul. 2022



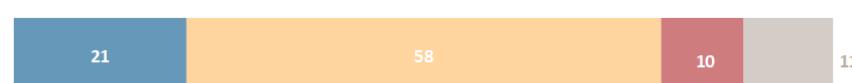
Jan./Feb. 2022

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

Your personal job situation



Jun./Jul. 2022

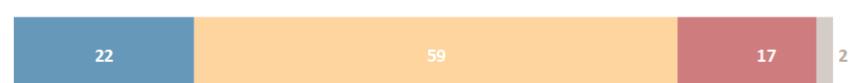


Jan./Feb. 2022

The financial situation of your household



Jun./Jul. 2022



Jan./Feb. 2022

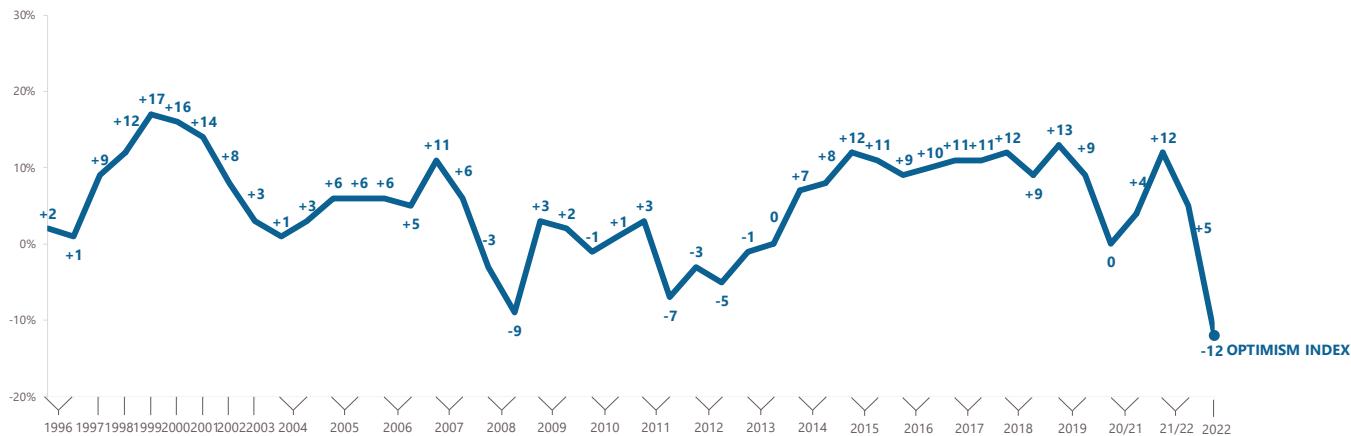
■ Better ■ Same ■ Worse ■ Don't know

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The optimism index⁵⁶ for expectations regarding the household financial situation stands at -12 (-17 index points since winter 2021-2022). This is the lowest figure ever recorded in the survey, going back to 1996, and also the largest fall ever seen from one wave of the survey to the next.

Looking at patterns over time, the figure has been somewhat volatile in recent years, following a more stable period between 2014 and 2019.

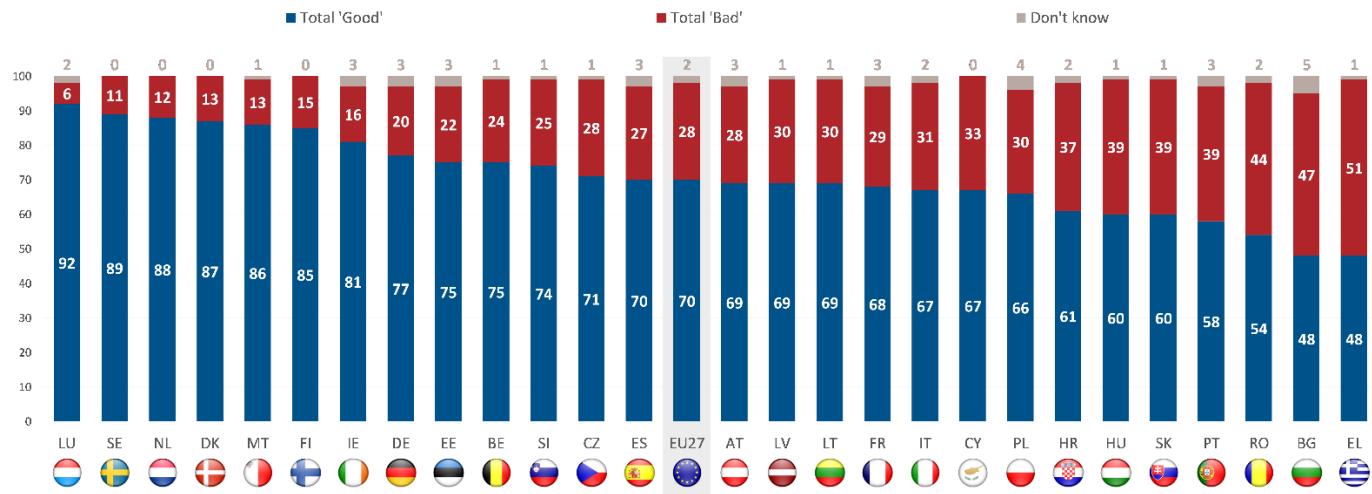
QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



A majority of respondents consider that the **financial situation of their household** is 'good' in 26 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Luxembourg (92%), Sweden (89%), the Netherlands (88%), Denmark (87%), Malta (86%) and Finland (85%).

Respondents are predominantly negative rather than positive in Greece (51% 'bad' vs 48% 'good'), while the proportion of negative ratings is also high in Bulgaria (47%) and Romania (44%).

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



⁵⁶ Difference between positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

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The **socio-demographic** data show that a majority of respondents in most groups consider that the financial situation of their household is 'good'. This view is held most strongly by respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (79%), managers (86%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (84%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (92%) or upper middle class (92%) of society.

At the same time, respondents in some groups are more likely to say that their household's financial situation is 'bad' rather than 'good': unemployed respondents (64% 'bad' vs 33% 'good') and people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (79% vs 20%).

QA1.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household

(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	70	28	2
 Gender			
Man	72	26	2
Woman	68	30	2
 Age			
15-24	69	25	6
25-39	72	27	1
40-54	71	27	2
55 +	69	29	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	58	40	2
16-19	67	31	2
20+	79	19	2
Still studying	73	20	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	75	23	2
Managers	86	13	1
Other white collars	77	21	2
Manual workers	66	32	2
House persons	58	39	3
Unemployed	33	64	3
Retired	69	29	2
Students	73	20	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	20	79	1
From time to time	51	46	3
Almost never/ Never	84	14	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	46	2
The lower middle class	56	41	3
The middle class	79	19	2
The upper middle class	92	8	0
The upper class	92	6	2

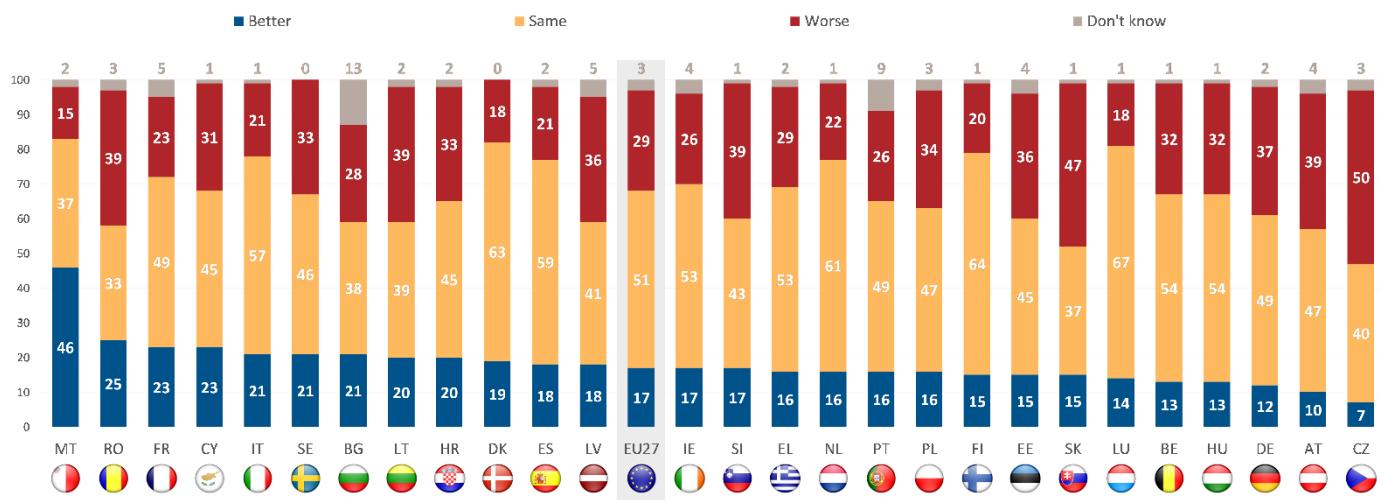
Standard Eurobarometer 97
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In 22 EU Member States, the prevailing view is that the **financial situation of the household** is expected to stay the same, with respondents particularly likely to say this in Luxembourg (67%), Finland (64%), Denmark (63%) and the Netherlands (61%).

The majority view is that the household's financial situation will get worse in Czechia (50%), Slovakia (47%) and Romania (39%), while in Lithuania equal proportions say the situation will stay the same and that it will get worse (both 39%). In Malta, the prevailing view is that the financial situation of the household is expected to improve (46%).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in 23 countries, compared with seven countries in winter 2021-2022. Respondents are most likely to be pessimistic in Czechia (50%), Slovakia (47%), as well as Austria, Lithuania, Romania and Slovenia (all 39%). By contrast, respondents are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic in Malta (46% optimistic vs 15% pessimistic) and Denmark (19% vs 18%). There is an equal split of optimistic and pessimistic views in France (both 23%) and Italy (both 21%).

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



Sorted on 'Better'

Since winter 2021-2022, the **optimism index** for the household financial situation has improved in Malta (+28 index points), while it has declined in the other 26 EU Member States. The largest decreases can be seen in Ireland (-41), Austria (-36), Czechia (-36), Sweden (-35), Cyprus (-28), Germany (-27), Slovenia (-27) and Estonia (-25).

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

	EU27	MT	BG	IT	PL	RO	LU	EL	BE	HR	ES	NL	SK	DK	FR	PT	LT	FI	LV	HU	EE	SI	DE	CY	SE	AT	CZ	IE
Better - Worse - June/July 2022	-12	31	-7	0	-18	-14	-4	-13	-19	-13	-3	-6	-32	1	0	-10	-19	-5	-18	-19	-21	-22	-25	-8	-12	-29	-43	-9
Better - Worse - Jan/Feb 2022	5	3	-4	6	-12	-7	4	-2	-5	2	13	10	-16	19	18	8	2	18	5	4	4	5	2	20	23	7	-7	32
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▼17	▲28	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼11	▼14	▼15	▼16	▼16	▼18	▼18	▼21	▼23	▼23	▼25	▼25	▼27	▼27	▼28	▼35	▼36	▼36	▼41		

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The **socio-demographic** data show that, in nearly all groups, the prevailing view is that the financial situation of the household is expected to stay the same. The only exception is the group that have difficulties paying their bills most of the time, who are more likely to say the situation will get worse rather than stay the same (45% vs 33%).

Optimism decreases with age: 15–24-year-olds are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic (30% vs 21%), but the reverse is true of respondents in older age groups, with those aged 55 or over the most pessimistic (31% pessimistic vs 10% optimistic).

In addition to 15–24-year-olds, the only groups for whom optimism outweighs pessimism are students (30% optimistic vs 20% pessimistic) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (22% vs 18%) or upper middle class (20% vs 19%) of society.

Levels of pessimism are highest among respondents who left education by the age of 15 or before (30% pessimistic vs 11% optimistic), those who are retired (30% pessimistic vs 8% optimistic), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (45% vs 18%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (33% vs 15%) or lower middle class (39% vs 16%) of society.

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

The financial situation of your household

(% - EU)

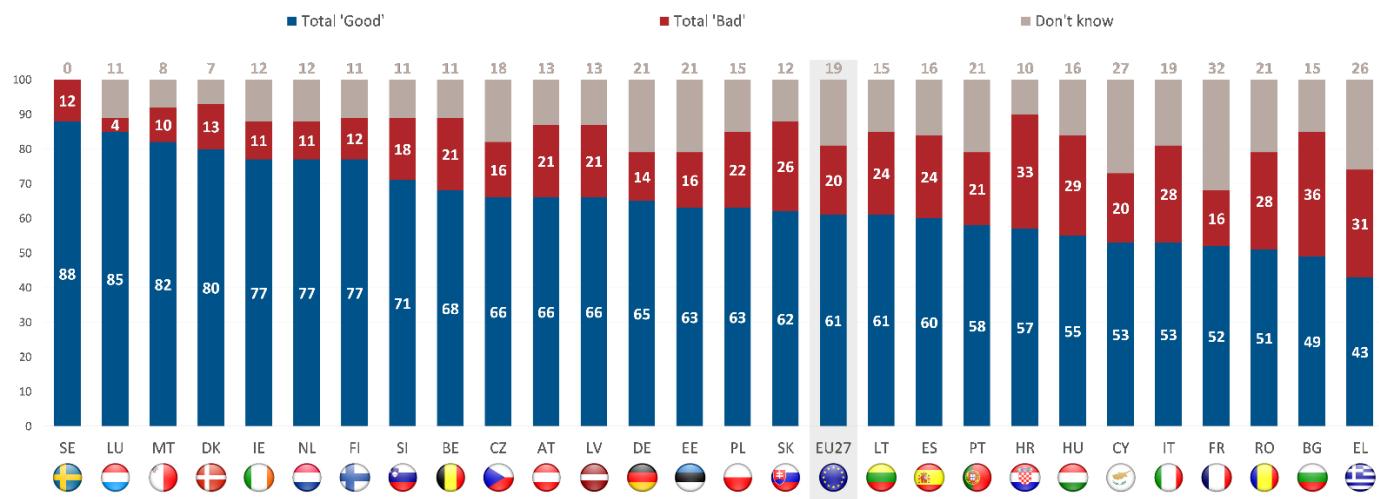
	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	17	51	29	3
 Gender				
Man	18	52	28	2
Woman	17	50	30	3
 Age				
15-24	30	45	21	4
25-39	25	45	28	2
40-54	17	49	31	3
55 +	10	57	31	2
 Education (End of)				
15-	11	56	30	3
16-19	16	49	33	2
20+	19	52	27	2
Still studying	30	47	20	3
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	21	49	27	3
Managers	19	54	25	2
Other white collars	18	51	29	2
Manual workers	19	44	34	3
House persons	16	50	31	3
Unemployed	27	39	30	4
Retired	8	59	30	3
Students	30	47	20	3
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	33	45	4
From time to time	19	41	37	3
Almost never/ Never	16	58	24	2

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Six in ten Europeans (61%) say that their **personal job situation** is 'good', while around one in five (20%) say it is 'bad' and the remainder (19%) do not know. In all 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents are positive about their personal job situation, most markedly in Sweden (88%), Luxembourg (85%), Malta (82%) and Denmark (80%).

Respondents are most likely to be negative about their personal job situation in Bulgaria (36%), Croatia (33%), Greece (31%) and Hungary (29%).

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



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The **socio-demographic** data show that a majority of respondents in most groups are positive about their personal job situation. Men (65%) are more likely than women (56%) to be positive, while the most positive age groups are those aged 25-39 (75%) and 40-54 (71%). This is partly because they are more likely to have an opinion (either positive or negative) than those in the youngest or oldest age groups.

Positive views are also strongly held by respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (73%), managers (86%), other white-collar workers (82%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (82%) or upper middle class (79%) of society. However, respondents are more likely to say that their personal job situation is 'bad' rather than 'good' if they are unemployed (71% bad vs 21% good) and if they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (55% vs 29%).

QA1.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation

(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	61	20	19
 Gender			
Man	65	19	16
Woman	56	22	22
 Age			
15-24	56	20	24
25-39	75	22	3
40-54	71	25	4
55 +	48	17	35
 Education (End of)			
15-	39	23	38
16-19	61	22	17
20+	73	16	11
Still studying	54	15	31
 Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	76	21	3
Managers	86	12	2
Other white collars	82	16	2
Manual workers	73	24	3
House persons	35	31	34
Unemployed	21	71	8
Retired	39	13	48
Students	54	15	31
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	55	16
From time to time	53	31	16
Almost never/ Never	68	12	20
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	46	30	24
The lower middle class	52	27	21
The middle class	67	16	17
The upper middle class	79	8	13
The upper class	82	6	12

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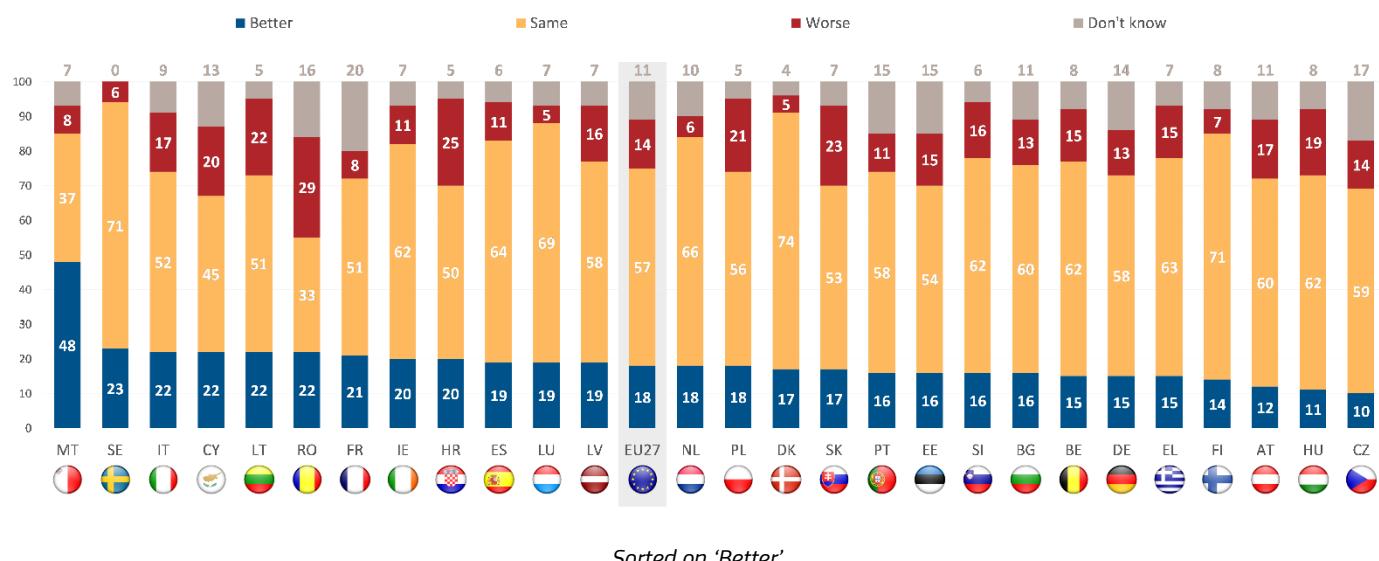
A majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States expect their **personal job situation** to remain the same over the next twelve months. This view is most strongly held in Denmark (74%), Sweden, Finland (71% in both), Luxembourg (69%) and the Netherlands (66%). The exception is Malta, where the prevailing view is that the situation will get better (48%).

Among those who expect the situation to change, optimists outnumber pessimists in 16 EU Member States, with optimism the most widespread in Malta (48%), Sweden (23%), as well as Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania and Romania (22% in all four countries).

In seven countries, respondents are more likely to be pessimistic than optimistic. The highest levels of pessimism are seen in Romania (29%), Croatia (25%), Slovakia (23%) and Lithuania (22%).

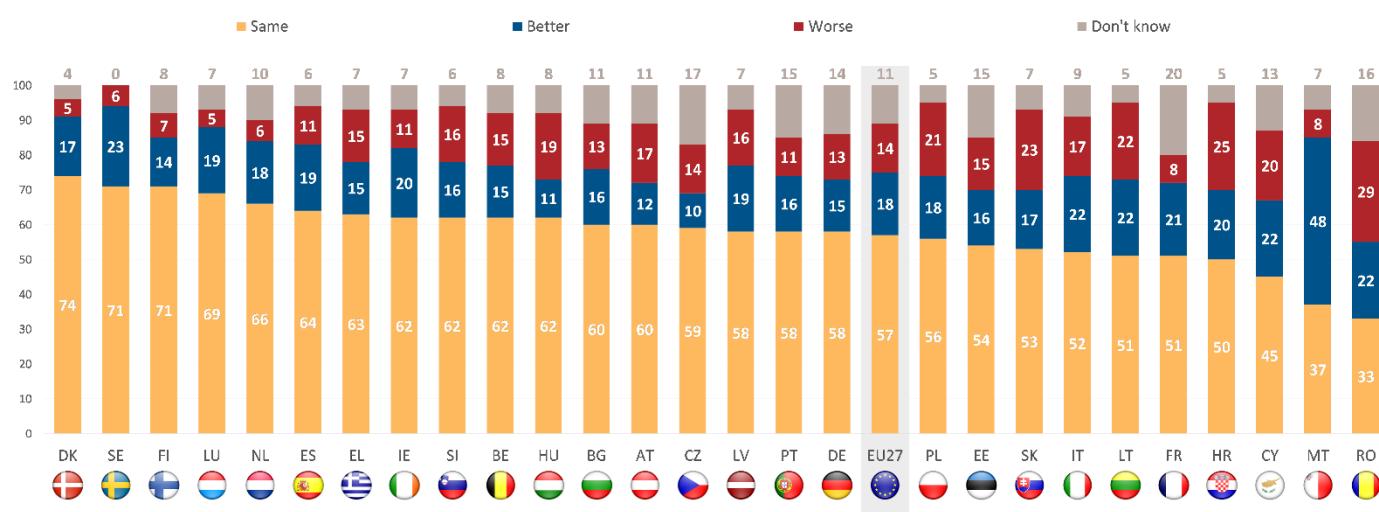
There are four countries where equal proportions are optimistic and pessimistic: Lithuania (both 22%), Slovenia (both 16%), Belgium (both 15%) and Greece (both 15%).

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



Sorted on 'Better'

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



Sorted on 'Same'

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Since winter 2021-2022, the **optimism index** for the personal job situation has improved only in Malta (+22 index points), while it has stayed the same in Bulgaria and Poland.

In the other 24 EU Member States, the optimism index has deteriorated, with the largest falls seen in Ireland (-21 index points), Cyprus (-17), Czechia (-16), Estonia (-16) and Austria (-15).

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



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The **socio-demographic** data show that, in every group, a majority expect their personal job situation to remain the same over the next twelve months.

In some categories optimism outweighs pessimism, most notably respondents aged 15-24 (35% vs 11%), students (35% vs 8%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (29% vs 9%) or upper middle class (25% vs 8%) of society.

By contrast, there are some groups where pessimism outweighs optimism: respondents aged 55 or over (12% pessimistic vs 8% optimistic), those who left education at the age of 15 or before (13% vs 9%), house persons (15% vs 11%), retired respondents (9% vs 5%), those who have difficulties paying bills, either most of the time (25% vs 18%) or from time-to-time (21% vs 20%) and those who consider that they belong to the working class of society (16% vs 15%).

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

Your personal job situation

(% - EU)

	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	18	57	14	11
 Gender				
Man	19	57	14	10
Woman	17	56	14	13
 Age				
15-24	35	43	11	11
25-39	28	54	15	3
40-54	19	60	17	4
55 +	8	60	12	20
 Education (End of)				
15-	9	57	13	21
16-19	17	57	16	10
20+	20	60	12	8
Still studying	35	44	8	13
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	23	56	18	3
Managers	22	64	11	3
Other white collars	19	63	15	3
Manual workers	21	56	19	4
House persons	11	57	15	17
Unemployed	33	38	22	7
Retired	5	59	9	27
Students	35	44	8	13
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	45	25	12
From time to time	20	50	21	9
Almost never/ Never	18	61	9	12
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	15	56	16	13
The lower middle class	16	55	16	13
The middle class	20	57	13	10
The upper middle class	25	60	8	7
The upper class	29	55	9	7

1.2 Economic aspects

1.2.1 Assessment of the current economic situation

National and European situations

Perceptions of the national and European economic situation have become more negative

Attitudes towards the national economy and European economy have declined since winter 2021-2022⁵⁷.

A third of respondents in the EU (34%, -5 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) are positive about the **economic situation in their country**. Almost two-thirds (64%, +5 pp) are negative and 2% (=) say they don't know.

Four in ten Europeans (40%, -5 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) consider that the **situation of the European economy** is 'good', while half (51%, +7 pp) think that it is 'bad' and 9% (-2 pp) say they don't know.

Negative views continue to outweigh positive views regarding the **situation of the national economy** in the 27 Member States as a whole. The current position is similar to the one observed in autumn 2020, but there have been major fluctuations, both positive and negative, over the last three years.

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

The situation of the European economy



The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



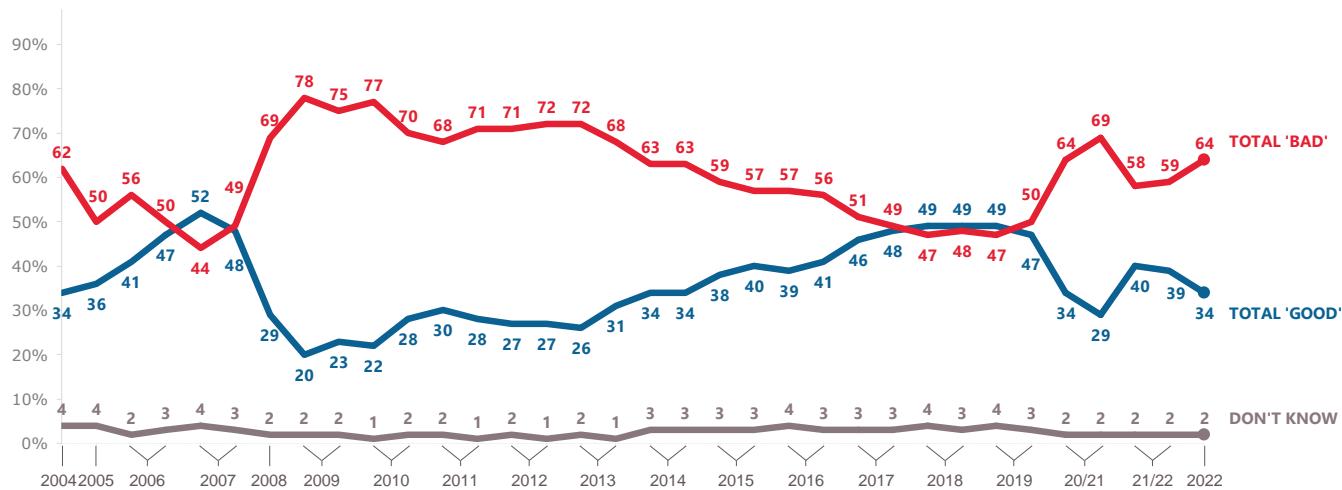
█ Total 'Good' █ Total 'Bad' █ Don't know

⁵⁷ QA1a2-3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy-The situation of the European economy.

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QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



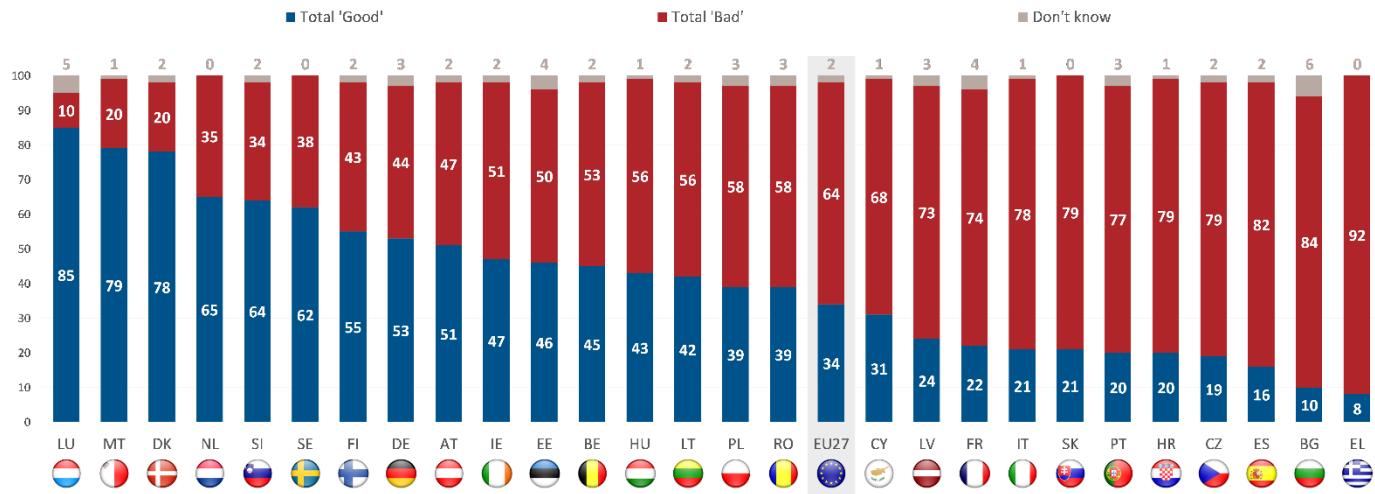
Assessments of the **national economic situation** continue to vary considerably within the 27 EU Member States, with a difference of 77 percentage points between the positive opinions recorded in Luxembourg (85%) compared with Greece (8%).

Respondents are predominantly positive in nine Member States, compared with 11 in winter 2021-2022.

Respondents in Luxembourg (85%), Malta (79%) and Denmark (78%) are the most positive.

A majority of respondents are negative in 18 Member States, most markedly in Greece (92%), Bulgaria (84%), Spain (82%), as well as Czechia, Croatia and Slovakia (79% in all three countries).

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



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Respondents from countries outside the euro area are more likely to be positive about the national economic situation than countries in the euro area (39% vs 33%) and the difference has widened since winter 2021-2022: in the **euro area** countries, positive opinions of the national economic situation have decreased by six percentage points, with negative perceptions showing a corresponding increase (+6 pp). In countries **outside the euro area**, there has been less of a change, with positive opinions decreasing by two percentage points and negative opinions increasing by three points.

Since winter 2021-2022, positive perceptions of the national economic situation have gained ground in eight Member States, most notably Malta (79%, +19 percentage points), Slovenia (64%, +11 pp), Romania (39%, +9 pp) and Latvia (24%, +6 pp).

Perceptions have become more negative in 17 countries, with large decreases seen in Sweden (62%, -18 pp), the Netherlands (65%, -16 pp), Czechia (19%, -16 pp), Ireland (47%, -16 pp), Estonia (46%, -13 pp) and Denmark (78%, -12 pp). There has been no change in Bulgaria (10%, =) and Slovakia (21%, =).

Q1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

		EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	MT	SI	RO	LV	LT	AT	HR	PL	BG	SK	ES	IT	EL	HU	PT	FR	LU	CY	FI	BE	DE	DK	EE	CZ	IE	NL	SE
Total 'Good'	June/July 2022	34	33	39	79	64	39	24	42	51	20	39	10	21	16	21	8	43	20	22	85	31	55	45	53	78	46	19	47	65	62
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼5	▼6	▼2	▲19	▲11	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼11	▼12	▼13	▼16	▼16	▼16	▼18	
Total 'Bad'	June/July 2022	64	65	59	20	34	58	73	56	47	79	58	84	79	82	78	92	56	77	74	10	68	43	53	44	20	50	79	51	35	38
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲5	▲6	▲3	▼17	▼12	▼10	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼4	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲8	▲10	▲12	▲9	▲14	▲17	▲19	
Don't know	June/July 2022	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	6	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	5	1	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	0	0
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲4	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	

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Public opinion in the European Union
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The **socio-demographic** data show that, in most groups, a majority of respondents are negative about the national economic situation. The only exceptions are those who consider themselves part of the upper class (54% 'good' vs 43% 'bad') or upper middle class (54% vs 44%) of society.

The proportions that rate the national economic situation as 'good' are also relatively high among respondents who finished education aged 20 or over (42%), managers (45%), students (40%) and those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (40%).

The proportions that rate the national economic situation as 'bad' are highest among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (75%), house persons (79%), unemployed respondents (75%), people who have difficulties paying their bills, either most of the time (82%) or from time to time (71%) and those who place themselves in the working class (75%) or lower middle class (70%) of society.

QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy

(% - EU)

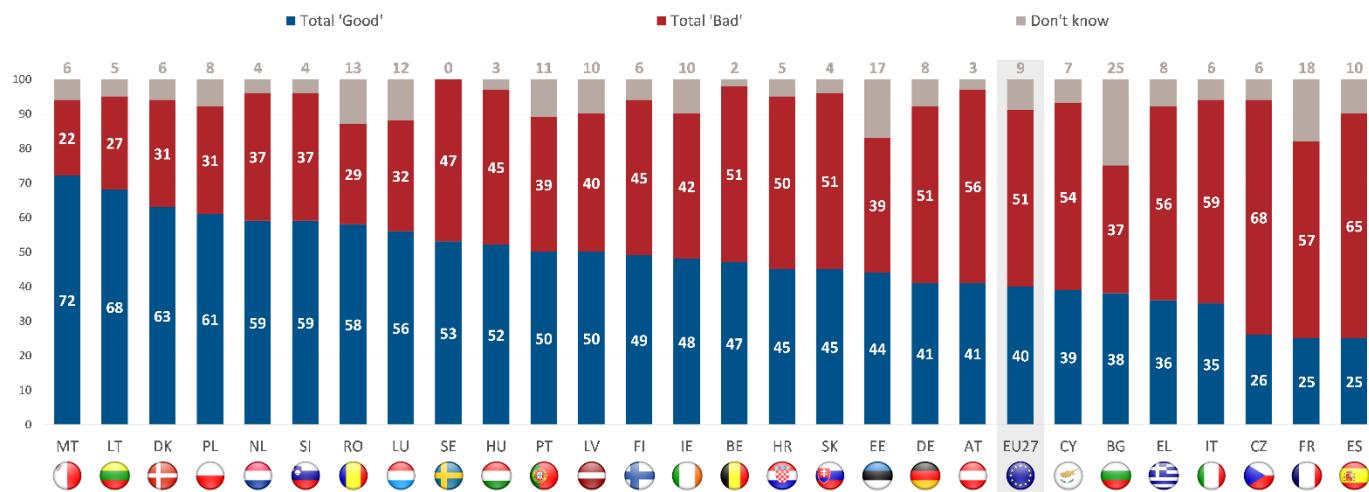
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	34	64	2
 Gender			
Man	38	60	2
Woman	32	66	2
 Age			
15-24	36	59	5
25-39	37	61	2
40-54	34	65	1
55 +	34	64	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	22	75	3
16-19	33	66	1
20+	42	56	2
Still studying	40	54	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	36	63	1
Managers	45	53	2
Other white collars	36	63	1
Manual workers	32	67	1
House persons	20	79	1
Unemployed	23	75	2
Retired	34	63	3
Students	40	54	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	15	82	3
From time to time	28	71	1
Almost never/ Never	40	58	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	22	75	3
The lower middle class	29	70	1
The middle class	39	59	2
The upper middle class	54	44	2
The upper class	54	43	3

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Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

A majority of respondents consider that the **situation of the European economy** is 'good' in 16 EU Member States, compared with 21 in winter 2021–2022. Respondents in Malta (72%), Lithuania (68%), Denmark (63%) and Poland (61%) are the most positive about the European economic situation.

A majority of respondents are negative about the situation of the European economy in 11 Member States. The highest proportions that describe the European economy as 'bad' are seen in Czechia (68%), Spain (65%), Italy (59%) and France (57%).

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



Respondents from countries outside the euro area are more likely to be positive about the economic situation in the European Union than countries in the euro area (53% vs 37%). The gap has widened slightly since winter 2021–2022. In the **euro area countries**, positive perceptions of the European economy have decreased (-5 percentage points), while there has been no change in **countries outside the euro area**.

Since winter 2021–2022, positive perceptions of the situation of the European economy have gained ground in seven Member States. The largest increases in positive perceptions can be seen in Malta (72%, +11 pp), Poland (61%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (45%, +7 pp).

There has been a decline in positive perceptions in 20 countries, most notably in Estonia (44%, -28 pp), Czechia (26%, -25 pp), Ireland (48%, -13 pp) and Denmark (63%, -12 pp).

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

	EU27	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	MT	PL	SK	RO	LT	BG	AT	SE	LV	PT	FR	BE	IT	HR	SI	DE	NL	HU	ES	LU	FI	EL	CY	DK	IE	CZ	EE	
Total 'Good'	June/July 2022	40	37	53	72	61	45	58	68	38	41	53	50	50	25	47	35	45	59	41	59	52	25	56	49	36	39	63	48	26	44
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼5	▼5	=	▲11	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼12	▼13	▼25	▼28		
Total 'Bad'	June/July 2022	51	54	39	22	31	51	29	27	37	56	47	40	39	57	51	59	50	37	51	37	45	65	32	45	56	54	31	42	68	39
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲7	▲7	▲3	▼6	▼5	▲2	▼5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲12	▲2	▼1	▲6	▲7	▲6	▲8	▲7	▲8	▲12	▲12	▲12	=	▲11	▲9	▲21	▲11	▲14	▲19	▲11
Don't know	June/July 2022	9	9	8	6	8	4	13	5	25	3	0	10	11	18	2	6	5	4	8	4	3	10	12	6	8	7	6	10	6	17
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼9	=	▼8	▼5	▼5	▼11	=	▲3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼3	▲9	▼1	▲2	▼10	▲1	▼1	▲6	▲17	

Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

The **socio-demographic** data show that, in some categories, a majority of respondents think that the situation of the European economy is 'good' rather than 'bad'. This applies to 15–24-year-olds (45% vs 43%), managers (49% vs 44%), students (46% vs 41%) and those say they belong to the upper class (67% vs 31%) or upper middle class (58% vs 37%) of society.

By contrast, groups that are particularly likely to say that the situation of the European economy is 'bad' rather than 'good' are those who finished education aged 15 or earlier (58% 'bad' vs 28% 'good'), house persons (59% vs 27%), unemployed respondents (62% vs 28%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (63% vs 27%), and those who consider themselves as part of the working class (56% vs 32%) or lower middle class (55% vs 35%) of society.

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

The situation of the European economy

(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	40	51	9
 Gender			
Man	43	50	7
Woman	38	51	11
 Age			
15-24	45	43	12
25-39	44	49	7
40-54	41	52	7
55 +	37	53	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	28	58	14
16-19	40	52	8
20+	45	48	7
Still studying	46	41	13
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	44	50	6
Managers	49	44	7
Other white collars	47	48	5
Manual workers	40	53	7
House persons	27	59	14
Unemployed	28	62	10
Retired	35	53	12
Students	46	41	13
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	27	63	10
From time to time	37	54	9
Almost never/ Never	43	48	9
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	56	12
The lower middle class	35	55	10
The middle class	43	49	8
The upper middle class	58	37	5
The upper class	67	31	2

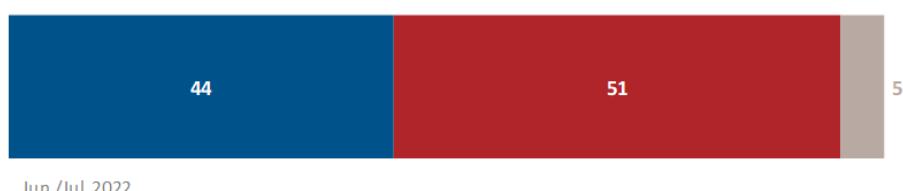
Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

The employment situation

There has been no clear change in respondents' attitudes towards the **employment situation in their country**: 44% (+1 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) consider that the employment situation in their country is 'good', while 51% (-2 pp) think that it is 'bad' and 5% (+1 pp) express no opinion⁵⁸.

QA1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU27)

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



Jun./Jul. 2022



Jan./Feb. 2022

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

⁵⁸ QA1a6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

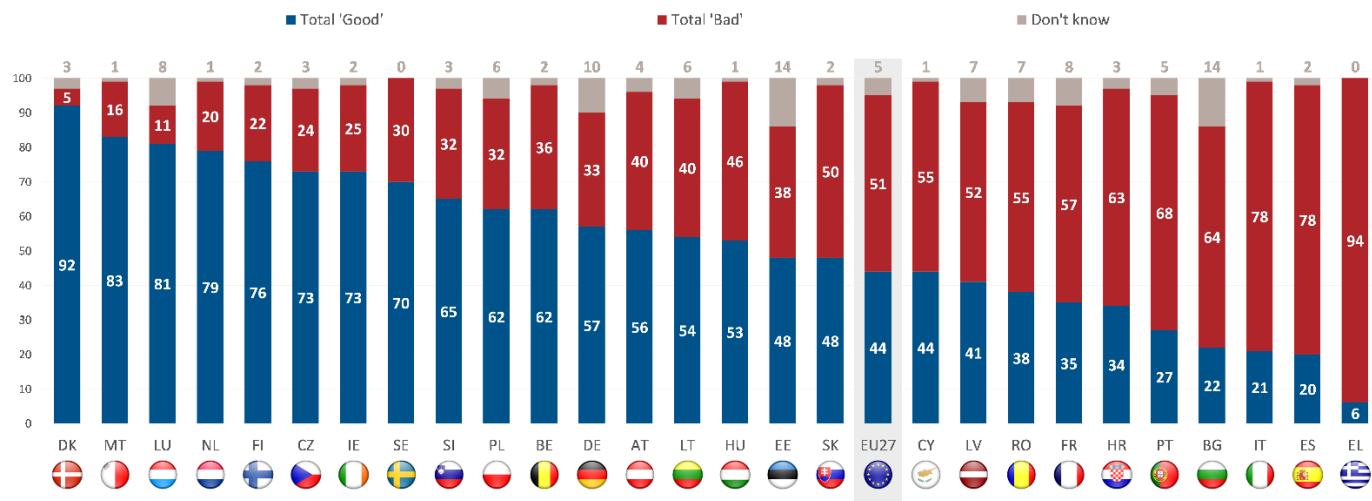
Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

A majority of respondents are positive about the **employment situation in their country** in 16 Member States of the European Union, compared with 12 in winter 2021-2022. Respondents are most likely to be positive in Denmark (92%), Malta (83%), Luxembourg (81%), the Netherlands (79%) and Finland (76%). Judgements are predominantly negative in 11 EU Member States, in particular in Greece (94%), Spain, Italy (78% in both) and Portugal (68%).

Since winter 2021-2022, positive opinions on the **national employment situation** have gained ground in 18 Member States, most strikingly in Malta (83%, +22 percentage points), Slovakia (48%, +17 pp), Slovenia (65%, +13 pp), Latvia (41%, +11 pp), Austria (56%, +11 pp) and Croatia (34%, +10 pp).

Positive opinions have lost ground in seven countries, with the largest decreases seen in Czechia (73%, -14 pp), Estonia (48, -12 pp) and the Netherlands (79%, -9 pp). There has been no change in Luxembourg (81%, =) and Greece (6%, =).

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



Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

The **socio-demographic** data show a number of variations in views about the national employment situation. Men (47%) are more likely than women (41%) to think that the employment situation is 'good'.

The proportions that think the national employment situation is 'good' are also highest among respondents who remained in education until the age of 20 or older (53%), managers (58%), other white-collar workers (50%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (52%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (72%) or upper middle class (65%) of society.

By contrast, the proportions that rate the national employment situation as 'good' are lowest among Europeans who finished education aged 15 or earlier (26%), unemployed respondents (24%), house persons (25%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (18%) and those who consider themselves part of the working class of society (32%).

QA1.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	44	51	5
 Gender			
Man	47	49	4
Woman	41	53	6
 Age			
15-24	44	48	8
25-39	49	48	3
40-54	45	53	2
55 +	41	53	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	26	67	7
16-19	43	52	5
20+	53	43	4
Still studying	47	43	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	44	53	3
Managers	58	38	4
Other white collars	50	47	3
Manual workers	43	55	2
House persons	25	70	5
Unemployed	24	72	4
Retired	41	51	8
Students	47	43	10
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	18	77	5
From time to time	35	61	4
Almost never/ Never	52	43	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	62	6
The lower middle class	39	55	6
The middle class	48	48	4
The upper middle class	65	32	3
The upper class	72	24	4

Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

1.2.2 Expectations for the next twelve months

National and European situations

Main insight

With perceptions of the current economic situation deteriorating at both national and European level, expectations for the next twelve months have also become much less positive. There have been substantial decreases in levels of optimism for the economy at both national and European levels.

One in six respondents in the EU (16%, -9 pp since winter 2021-2022) expect the **economic situation in their country** to get better over the coming year, while 53% (+22 pp) expect it to get worse and 28% (-9 pp) expect it to remain unchanged.

One in six Europeans (16%, -9 pp since winter 2021-2022) also expect the **economic situation in the EU** to get better over the coming year, while 42% (+18 pp) expect it to deteriorate and 34% (-7 pp) expect it to stay the same⁵⁹.

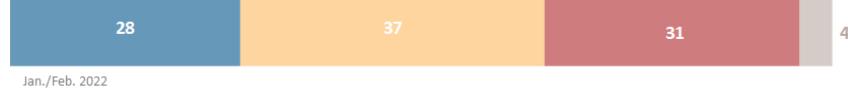
As a result of these evolutions, the optimism indices for the national and European economic situations have decreased substantially. At -37, the optimism index for the **national economic situation** has fallen 34 index points since winter 2021-2022, and the current figure is the lowest recorded since 2004.

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

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



Jun./Jul. 2022



Jan./Feb. 2022

The economic situation in the EU



Jun./Jul. 2022



Jan./Feb. 2022

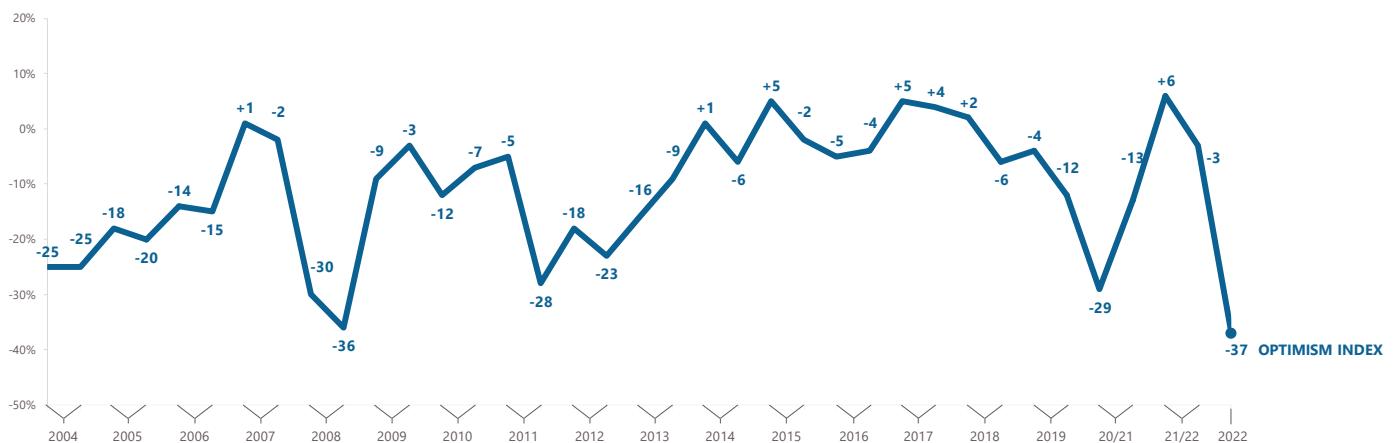
■ Better ■ Same ■ Worse ■ Don't know

⁵⁹ QA2a3-7. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)-The economic situation in the EU.

Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

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



At -26, the optimism index for the **European economic situation** has fallen 27 index points since winter 2021-2022, returning to the same level as was recorded in autumn 2020, and continuing the sharp fluctuations seen in recent years.

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



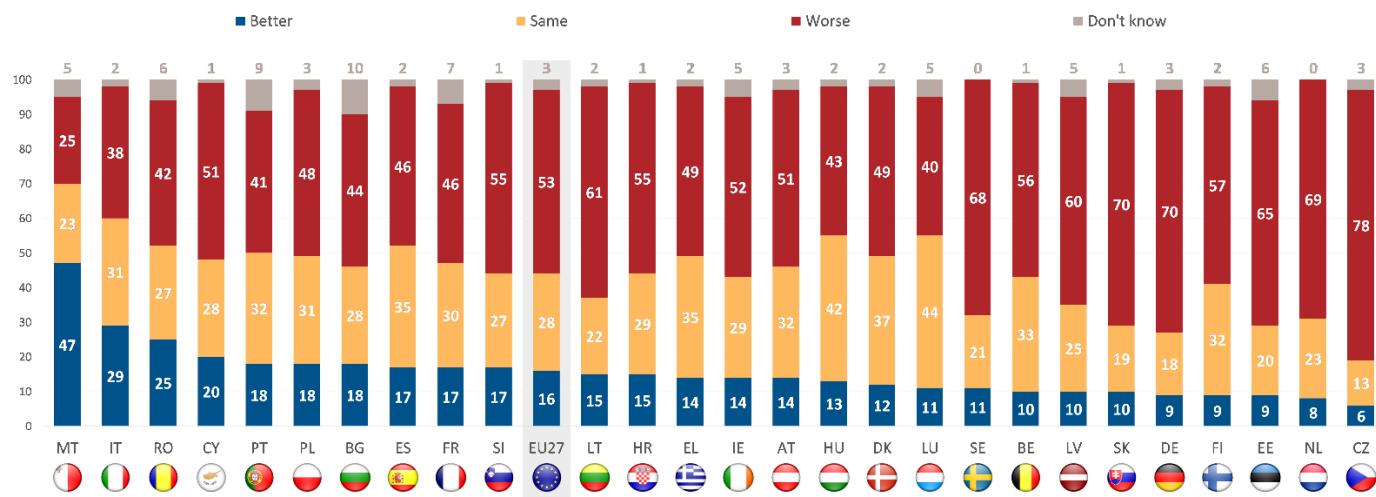
Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

In the case of the **national economic situation**, the majority view in 25 EU Member States is that things will get worse in the next 12 months. The exceptions are Malta, where respondents are most likely to expect the next 12 months to be ‘better’ (47%), and Luxembourg, where ‘the same’ is the most frequent answer (44%).

Pessimists outnumber optimists in every EU Member States except Malta (47% ‘better’ vs 25% ‘worse’). Relatively high levels of optimism are also seen in Italy (29% ‘better’ vs 38% ‘worse’) and Romania (25% vs 42%).

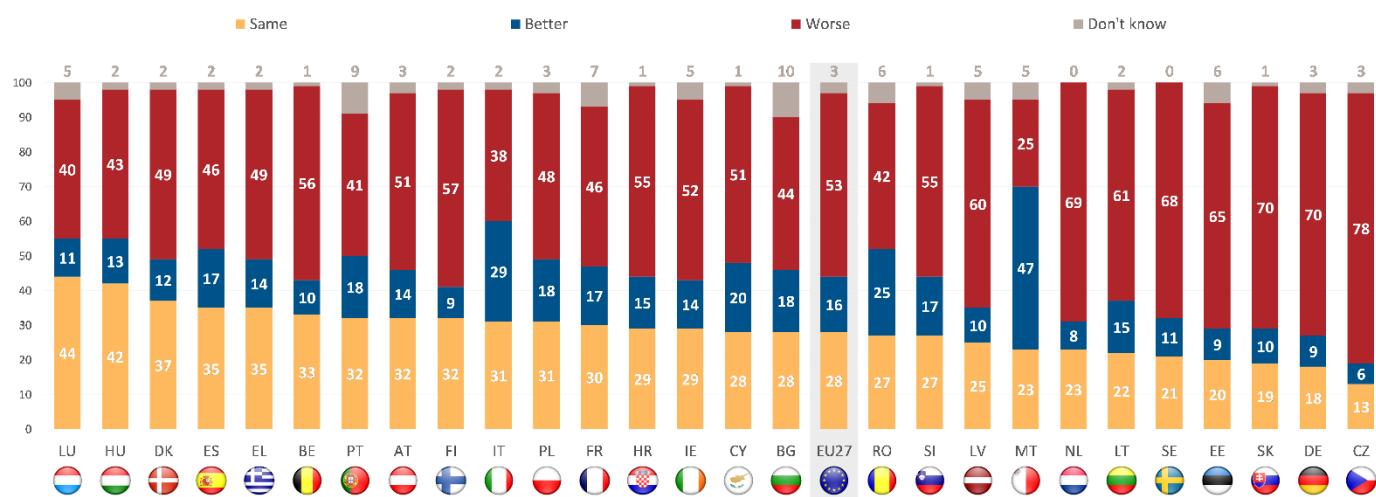
Pessimism is most prevalent in Czechia (78%), Slovakia, Germany (70% in both), the Netherlands (69%), Sweden (68%) and Estonia (65%).

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



Sorted by ‘Better’

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



Sorted by ‘Same’

Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

Since winter 2021-2022, the **optimism index** for the national economic outlook has improved in two EU Member States: Malta (+24 index points) and Romania (+3).

The index has deteriorated in 25 Member States, most notably in Ireland (-70 index points), Germany (-66), Sweden (-57), Austria (-54), Denmark (-48), the Netherlands (-47) and Cyprus (-42).

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



Better - Worse - June/July 2022	-37	22	-17	-30	-26	-9	-40	-35	-29	-46	-46	-30	-38	-23	-72	-50	-29	-56	-29	-60	-48	-31	-61	-37	-37	-57	-61	-38
Better - Worse - Jan/Feb 2022	-3	-2	-20	-26	-16	3	-25	-14	-7	-21	-18	-1	-9	7	-41	-18	4	-20	9	-22	-9	11	-14	11	17	0	5	32
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▼34	▲24	▲3	▼4	▼10	▼12	▼15	▼21	▼22	▼25	▼28	▼29	▼29	▼30	▼31	▼32	▼33	▼36	▼38	▼38	▼39	▼42	▼47	▼48	▼54	▼57	▼66	▼70

Standard Eurobarometer 97
Public opinion in the European Union
Summer 2022

The **socio-demographic** data show that, in all groups, the prevailing view is that the national economic situation will get worse over the next twelve months.

Attitudes are generally consistent across the various groups, although respondents aged 15-24 (24%) and students (25%) are slightly more likely than other groups to say that the situation will get better. The proportion that says things will stay the same is higher among respondents who left education at the age of 15 or below (34%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class in society (32%).

The proportion that thinks things will get worse in the next 12 months is highest among those aged 40-54 (57%), those who left education at the age of 20 or above (57%), managers (60%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (57%).

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

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

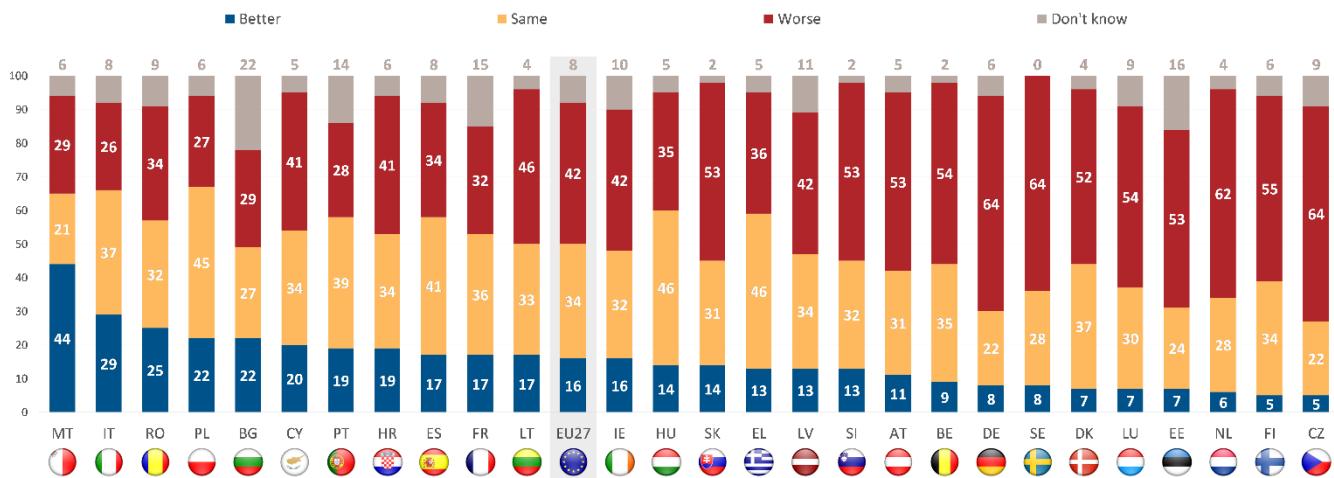
	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	16	28	53	3
Gender				
Man	18	27	52	3
Woman	15	28	53	4
Age				
15-24	24	29	43	4
25-39	18	27	52	3
40-54	15	25	57	3
55 +	14	29	53	4
Education (End of)				
15-	14	34	47	5
16-19	17	27	53	3
20+	14	26	57	3
Still studying	25	29	41	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	19	24	54	3
Managers	14	24	60	2
Other white collars	16	26	56	2
Manual workers	17	26	54	3
House persons	14	31	50	5
Unemployed	18	30	47	5
Retired	13	31	51	5
Students	25	29	41	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	14	25	57	4
From time to time	17	27	52	4
Almost never/ Never	16	29	52	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class	14	32	50	4
The lower middle class	13	25	59	3
The middle class	19	27	51	3
The upper middle class	14	27	57	2
The upper class	18	23	57	2

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In terms of expectations for the **economic situation in the EU**, the prevailing view in seven countries is that it will stay ‘the same’. In Malta, the most common response is that the economic situation in the EU will get better (44%), while the most common view in the other 19 Member States is that it will get worse.

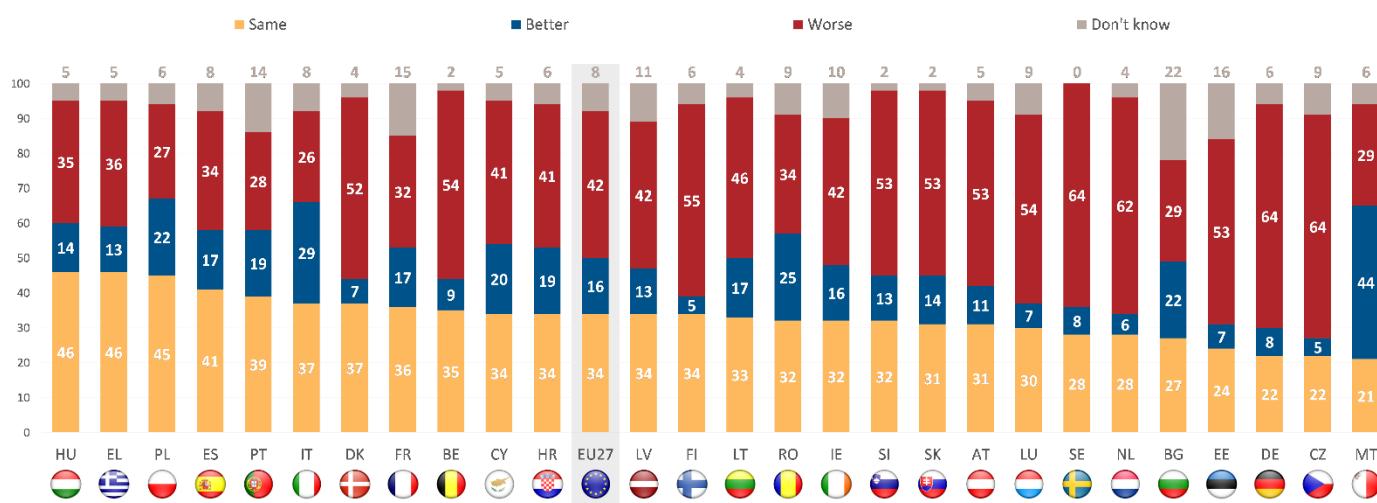
Optimism outweighs pessimism only in Malta (44% ‘better’ vs 29% ‘worse’) and Italy (29% ‘better’ vs 26% ‘worse’). In the other 25 Member States, pessimism outweighs optimism, with respondents the most pessimistic in Czechia, Germany, Sweden (64% in all three countries), and the Netherlands (62%).

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



Sorted by ‘Better’

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



Sorted by ‘Same’

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Since winter 2021-2022, the **optimism index** for the economic outlook in the EU has improved in two Member States: Malta (+13 index points) and Poland (+1).

The optimism index has declined in 25 Member States. There have been some very large decreases, most markedly in Ireland (-52 index points), Germany (-49), Austria (-46), Denmark (-40), as well as the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden (-38 in all three countries).

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



Better - Worse - June/July 2022	-26	15	-5	-9	-7	3	-22	-15	-23	-21	-47	-39	-45	-59	-9	-46	-17	-29	-29	-21	-40	-50	-56	-56	-45	-42	-56	-26
Better - Worse - Jan/Feb 2022	1	2	-6	-5	1	13	-2	6	-1	2	-22	-13	-19	-33	19	-15	16	4	5	15	-4	-12	-18	-18	-5	4	-7	26
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▼27	▲13	▲1	▼4	▼8	▼10	▼20	▼21	▼22	▼23	▼25	▼26	▼26	▼26	▼28	▼31	▼33	▼33	▼34	▼36	▼36	▼38	▼38	▼40	▼46	▼49	▼52	

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In the **socio-demographic** data, the prevailing view in nearly all categories is that the economic situation in the EU will get worse over the next twelve months. The only exceptions are those groups that are most likely to think things will stay the same: 15–24-year-olds (34% ‘the same’ vs 33% ‘worse’) and students (33% ‘the same’ vs 32% ‘worse’). These groups are also more likely than other respondents to say that things will get better (23% among both 15–24-year-olds and students), along with those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class in society (24%).

Pessimistic views are particularly prevalent among managers (48% ‘worse’ vs 15% ‘better’), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (46% vs 15%) and those who consider themselves to be part of the lower middle class of society (47% vs 12%).

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

The economic situation in the EU

(% - EU)

	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	16	34	42	8
Gender				
Man	17	33	43	7
Woman	15	34	42	9
Age				
15-24	23	34	33	10
25-39	19	34	41	6
40-54	15	34	44	7
55 +	13	34	44	9
Education (End of)				
15-	14	37	38	11
16-19	17	33	43	7
20+	15	33	45	7
Still studying	23	33	32	12
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	19	33	41	7
Managers	15	32	48	5
Other white collars	16	34	44	6
Manual workers	18	33	42	7
House persons	14	36	38	12
Unemployed	18	34	38	10
Retired	12	35	44	9
Students	23	33	32	12
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	15	29	46	10
From time to time	17	32	42	9
Almost never/ Never	16	35	42	7
Consider belonging to				
The working class	14	37	39	10
The lower middle class	12	32	47	9
The middle class	18	33	41	8
The upper middle class	17	32	47	4
The upper class	24	27	45	4

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The employment situation

While Europeans' assessment of the current employment situation in their country is stable, expectations regarding the **national employment outlook** for the next twelve months have declined: 19% of Europeans (-10 percentage points since winter 2021-2022) expect the next twelve months to be 'better' when it comes to the employment situation in their country, while 35% (+11 pp) expect them to get 'worse' and 40% (-2 pp) think they will stay 'the same'⁶⁰.

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU27)

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



Jun./Jul. 2022



Jan./Feb. 2022

■ Better ■ Same ■ Worse ■ Don't know

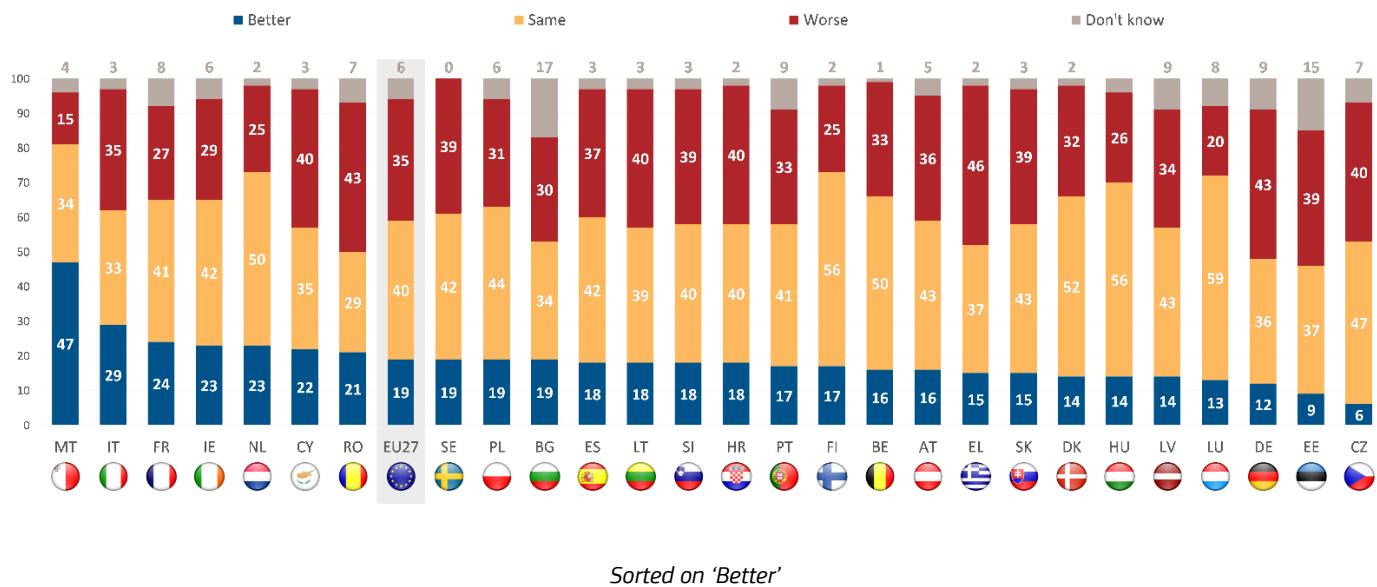
⁶⁰ QA2a5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

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In relation to the national employment outlook, respondents are most likely to say that the situation will stay 'the same' in 18 Member States. 'Better' is the most frequent answer given in Malta (47%), while the prevailing view in seven Member States is that the employment situation will get worse. In Croatia, equal proportions say the situation will stay the same and that it will get worse (both 40%).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in every Member State except in Malta (47% 'better' vs 15% 'worse'). The highest levels of pessimism are seen in Greece (46%), Germany, Romania (both 43%), as well as Czechia, Croatia, Lithuania and Cyprus (40% in all four countries).

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



Since winter 2021-2022, the **optimism index** for the employment outlook has increased in two Member States: Malta (+34 index points) and Romania (+5). There has been no change in Poland.

The optimism index has deteriorated in 24 Member States, with the largest falls seen in Ireland (-52 index points), Denmark (-40), Sweden (-39), Germany (-38) and Austria (-36).

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



Better - Worse - June/July 2022	-16	32	-22	-12	-11	-7	-22	-24	-6	-20	-21	-12	-31	-17	-22	-2	-3	-30	-16	-34	-8	-18	-19	-20	-31	-20	-18	-6	
Better - Worse - Jan/Feb 2022	5	-2	-27	-12	-10	-1	-13	-15	4	-7	-6	4	-14	1	-4	17	17	-4	11	-7	21	11	11	16	7	19	22	46	
June/July 2022 - Jan/Feb 2022	▼21	▲34	▲5	=	▼1	▼6	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼13	▼15	▼16	▼17	▼18	▼18	▼19	▼19	▼20	▼26	▼27	▼27	▼29	▼29	▼30	▼36	▼38	▼39	▼40	▼52

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The **socio-demographic** data show that, in many groups, the prevailing view is that the national employment situation will stay the same over the next twelve months. The exceptions are those groups that are most likely to think the employment situation will get worse: those who left education aged 15 or below (39% worse), self-employed respondents (38%), manual workers (39%), unemployed respondents (39%), those who have difficulties paying their bills, either most of the time (46%) or some of the time (40%) and those who consider themselves to be part of the lower middle class of society (40%).

Views are most optimistic among respondents aged 15-24 (26% 'better'), students (25%) and those who consider themselves to be part of the upper class of society (30%).

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

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - EU)

	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
EU27	19	40	35	6
 Gender				
Man	20	40	36	4
Woman	19	40	34	7
 Age				
15-24	26	44	24	6
25-39	21	41	35	3
40-54	18	40	38	4
55 +	17	39	36	8
 Education (End of)				
15-	16	38	39	7
16-19	19	39	37	5
20+	19	41	36	4
Still studying	25	45	22	8
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	21	37	38	4
Managers	20	42	34	4
Other white collars	20	41	36	3
Manual workers	19	38	39	4
House persons	15	41	39	5
Unemployed	20	35	39	6
Retired	16	40	35	9
Students	25	45	22	8
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	31	46	7
From time to time	20	35	40	5
Almost never/ Never	19	43	33	5
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	16	40	37	7
The lower middle class	15	39	40	6
The middle class	21	40	34	5
The upper middle class	22	44	31	3
The upper class	30	40	29	1

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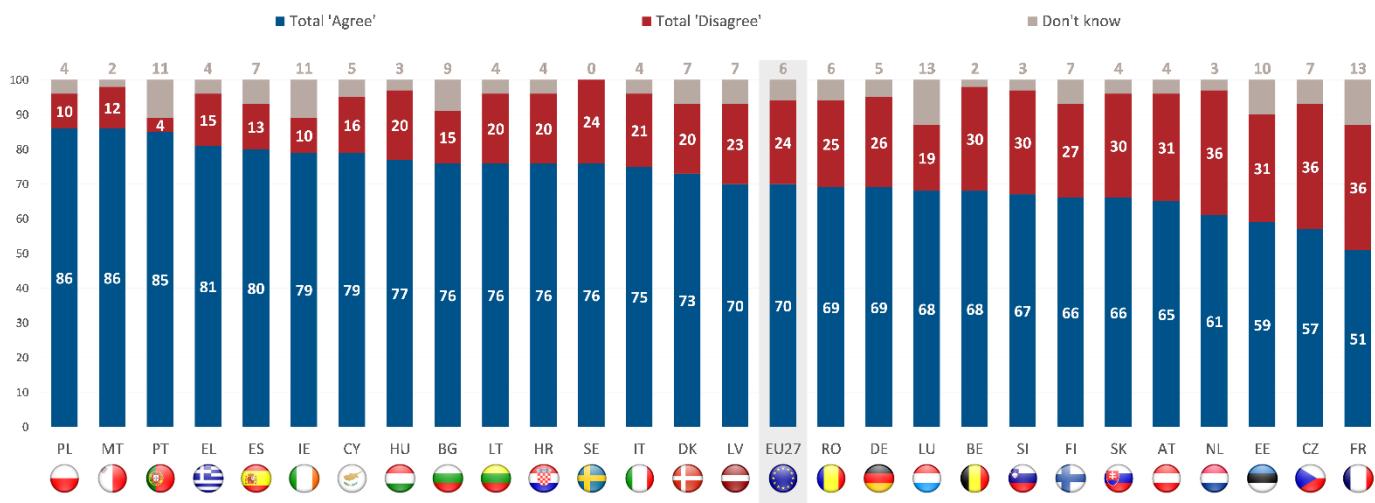
2. The European Union and economic reforms

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

Around seven in ten respondents in the EU (70%, +1 percentage point since winter 2021-2022, including 23% who “totally agree”) agree that “**the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**”, while 24% (=) disagree and 6% (-1 pp) express no opinion⁶¹.

There is a consensus among respondents that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy. This view is supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all Member States, in proportions ranging from 51% in France to 86% in Malta and Poland. Levels of disagreement vary by Member State, ranging from 4% in Portugal to 36% in Czechia, France and the Netherlands.

QB6.1 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)



Since winter 2021-2022, levels of agreement have been stable in many countries, with only 12 Member States registering a change of more than three percentage points. Agreement has increased the most in Sweden (76%, +8 percentage points) and Poland (86%, +7 pp). Agreement has fallen most strongly in Ireland (79%, -8 pp), Estonia (59%, -7 pp) and Croatia (76%, -6 pp).

Respondents from countries **outside the euro area** are slightly more likely to agree that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy, compared with countries **in the euro area** (76% vs 68%). There has been an increase in agreement since winter 2021-2022 in **countries outside the euro area** (+4 pp) but only a marginal increase (+1 pp) in the **euro area countries**.

QB6.1 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	EURO AREA	NON-EURO AREA	SE	PL	DE	ES	HU	RO	FI	BE	LV	DK	LT	FR	PT	BG	CZ	NL	SI	CY	LU	EL	IT	SK	AT	HR	EE	IE	
Total 'Agree'	June/July 2022	70	68	76	75	86	69	80	77	69	66	68	70	86	73	76	51	85	76	57	61	67	79	68	81	75	66	65	76	59	79
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲8	▲7	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8				
Total 'Disagree'	June/July 2022	24	25	19	24	10	26	13	20	25	27	30	23	12	20	20	36	4	15	36	36	30	16	19	15	21	30	31	20	31	10
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	=	=	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼4	▲3	▼2	▲3	▲1	▼4	▲2	▼6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▼8	▲2	▲4	▲12	▲6	▲4	▼3	▲5	
Don't know	June/July 2022	6	7	5	0	4	5	7	3	6	7	2	7	2	7	4	13	11	9	7	3	3	5	13	4	4	4	4	10	11	
	Δ Jan/Feb 2022	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲1	▼6	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲7	▼4	▼2	=	▲10	▲1	▼1	▼8	▼1	▲2	▲10	▲3	

⁶¹ QB6.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The EU

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

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The **socio-demographic** data show that a clear majority in every category agree that “the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”. Levels of agreement are highest among self-employed respondents (76%), students (76%), other white-collar workers (76%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (77%). Agreement is lowest among house persons (65%), unemployed respondents (66%), retired people (66%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (58%).

QB6.1 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

(% - EU)

Attitudes are related to general perceptions about the EU. Respondents who have a generally positive image of the EU mostly agree with the statement (83%), whereas views are more divided among those who have a negative image of the EU (43% agree, 50% disagree).

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	24	6
Gender			
Man	71	25	4
Woman	70	22	8
Age			
15-24	73	20	7
25-39	73	22	5
40-54	72	24	4
55 +	67	25	8
Education (End of)			
15-	66	21	13
16-19	72	23	5
20+	69	27	4
Still studying	76	17	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	76	21	3
Managers	70	27	3
Other white collars	76	21	3
Manual workers	71	24	5
House persons	65	23	12
Unemployed	66	25	9
Retired	66	25	9
Students	76	17	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	34	8
From time to time	69	25	6
Almost never/ Never	72	22	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	22	9
The lower middle class	65	27	8
The middle class	73	23	4
The upper middle class	71	25	4
The upper class	77	20	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	83	14	3
Neutral	67	24	9
Total 'Negative'	43	50	7

