



STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 101

Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

EUROBAROMETER REPORT

APRIL - MAY 2024



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

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4
I. A stronger Europe in the World	7
II. A new Impetus for democracy	26
1. The way democracy works	27
2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?	33
III. An economy that works for its citizens	42
IV. Promoting the european way of life	61
1. Core values of the European Union	62
2. Immigration and asylum policy	65
3. Free movement of citizens in The EU	82
4. A common EU health policy	85
V. A European Green Deal	88
VI. A digital single market within the EU	97



Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 101 (EB101) survey of Spring 2024 was conducted between 3 April 2024 and 9 May 2024 in 38 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, seven candidate countries (Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo¹ and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 101 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Three other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

This volume of the Spring 2024 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the following priorities set by the European Commission:

The European Union's priorities: in which areas should the EU take measures in the medium term (i.e. in the next five years)? Which actions at the EU level do Europeans think would have the highest positive impact on their life in the short term, i.e. in the next year?

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

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

An economy that works for its citizens: do Europeans support the economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection? Should public money be used to stimulate private sector investment? Should the EU build partnerships with other countries? Are citizens in favour of fair taxation

of large technology companies in the EU? To what extent is the EU seen as a place of stability in a troubled world?

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

The European Green Deal: are Europeans in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States? Which objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change?

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

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

METHODOLOGY USED FOR THIS SURVEY

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)^{2 3}. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Verian network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation⁴ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		

Turkish Cypriot Community	CY (tcc)
Albania	AL
Kosovo ⁵	XK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
North Macedonia	MK
Georgia	GE
Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD
Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME
The United Kingdom	UK
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR	Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE	Outside euro area

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

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

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

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

³ 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.

⁴ 2016/679

⁵ 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. A stronger Europe in the world

Europeans think that the priority measures for the EU in the medium term are security and defence, and climate and the environment.

Respondents were asked in which areas the EU should take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years, choosing up to three answers in total from a list of 14 options.⁶

Respondents are most likely to choose security and defence (34%) as an area where the EU should take measures in the medium term, followed by climate and the environment (30%).

Around one in four respondents choose health (26%), economy (25%) and migration (25%) as important areas, while around one in five choose employment (21%), social equality (19%) and agriculture (19%).

Less than one in five choose education and training (17%), research and innovation (16%) and democracy (14%).

Industry (10%), digital technologies and digital transformation (10%) and trade with countries outside the EU (7%) are least likely to be seen as areas needing measures in the medium term.

In ten Member States, **security and defence** ranks highest (or joint highest) as an area where the EU should take measures in the medium term. It is chosen by at least half of respondents in Lithuania (53%), Denmark (51%) and Finland (50%). Respondents are least likely to see this as a priority in Spain (14%), Ireland (20%) and Portugal (24%).

In seven countries, **climate and the environment** is the area that ranks highest (or joint highest). More than half of respondents choose this in Sweden (62%), Denmark (60%) and the Netherlands (54%). This is least likely to be seen as a priority in Latvia (10%) and Estonia (11%).

The **economy** is the top priority among respondents in five countries, with respondents most likely to choose this option in Greece (44%), Hungary (39%), Finland (37%) and Estonia (36%).

In four countries, **health** ranks highest as an area needing attention in the medium term. Around half in Portugal (51%) choose this as an area for medium term action, followed by France, Ireland and Greece (all 38%).

Migration ranks highest in importance in Cyprus (61%) and Slovenia (33%), and is also chosen by a third or more in the Netherlands (41%), Malta (38%) and Ireland (34%).

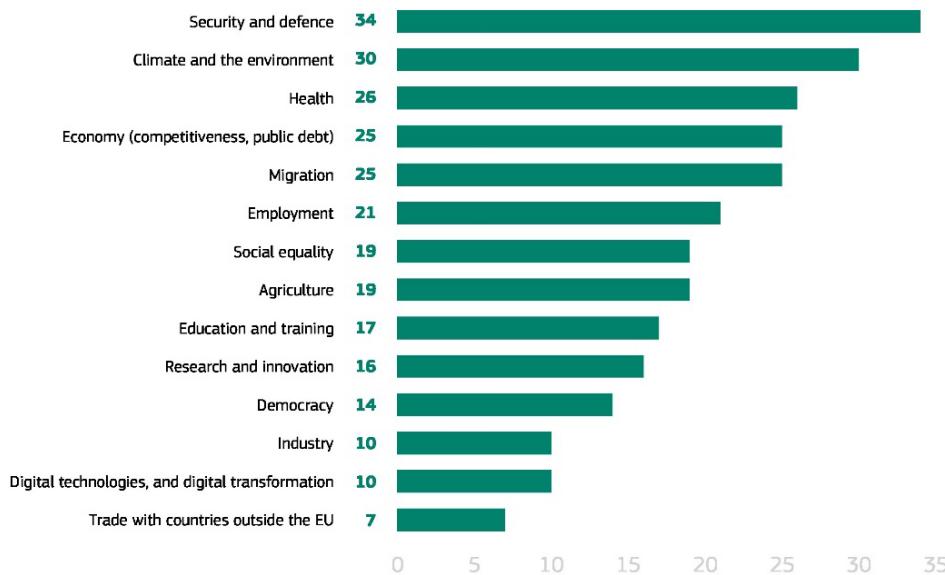
Respondents in Spain are most likely to see **employment** (36%) as an area needing action to be taken in the medium term, and this is also chosen by four in ten respondents in Portugal and Greece (both 41%).

Social equality ranks joint highest in Luxembourg (32%) and is also chosen by four in ten respondents (41%) in Portugal.

Respondents in Slovakia are most likely to choose **agriculture** (36%) as an area needing measures to be taken. Around three in ten see this as an important area in Croatia and Slovenia (both 31%).

⁶ QB10ab. In your opinion, in which of the following areas should the EU take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years? Firstly? And then?

QB10ab. In your opinion, in which of the following areas should the EU take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years? Firstly? (EU27) (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

QB10ab. In your opinion, in which of the following areas should the EU take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years? Firstly? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Security and defence	34	26	32	31	31	41	43	51	45	27	14	50	30	31	38	20	33	53	32	45	27	42	49	24	32	30	26	36	
Climate and the environment	30	39	39	16	18	20	33	60	11	19	21	41	35	27	25	37	30	14	32	10	41	54	16	21	13	62	26	16	
Health	26	21	22	24	34	21	15	24	20	38	33	16	38	15	25	38	22	35	24	32	34	20	24	51	28	11	33	32	
Economy (competitiveness, public debt)	25	27	22	34	22	23	21	15	36	44	25	37	20	33	39	21	34	31	15	35	21	18	22	23	24	25	26	32	
Migration	25	28	29	21	61	29	32	19	11	23	23	12	24	19	27	34	24	11	23	11	38	41	21	11	11	20	33	16	
Employment	21	18	24	20	18	8	8	17	41	36	16	21	20	16	20	32	18	26	18	17	6	14	41	31	12	14	19		
Social equality	19	19	19	32	14	12	20	23	14	19	20	21	21	19	17	16	11	11	23	32	17	15	20	18	41	20	24	23	20
Agriculture	19	21	22	23	18	20	14	14	19	21	26	17	26	31	18	15	11	18	19	28	16	12	20	13	23	15	31	36	
Education and training	17	13	18	14	21	16	15	11	22	20	19	21	27	22	14	22	15	23	21	22	21	13	9	17	18	13	19	16	
Research and innovation	16	16	11	11	10	21	20	21	18	12	17	19	10	11	13	15	10	7	11	14	10	11	14	22	13	12			
Democracy	14	14	14	10	12	10	22	15	7	12	9	12	9	10	16	7	14	7	18	6	10	18	17	5	14	33	6	9	
Industry	10	11	9	18	10	19	9	5	17	8	11	5	7	18	10	11	9	10	5	21	6	3	14	5	20	5	8	15	
Digital technologies, and digital transformation	10	17	8	10	5	10	16	13	15	7	7	5	3	14	8	11	14	10	6	8	10	9	12	9	11	8	8	11	
Trade with countries outside the EU	7	12	5	6	3	6	9	7	13	4	9	8	3	11	12	10	7	7	4	8	6	5	11	7	9	6	4	7	

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

ST101 Apr/May 2024

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, women are more likely than men to say that **health** is an area needing EU measures in the medium term (29% vs 23%), while men are more likely than women to choose digital technologies and digital transformation (13% vs 8%).

Older respondents are more likely to say that action is needed in the areas of **migration** (28% of those aged 55 or over vs 20% of 15-24 year olds), **security and defence** (37% vs 27%), **agriculture** (22% vs 13%) and **health** (29% vs 20%). Younger respondents are more likely to want measures taken in education and training (24% of 15-24 year olds vs 15% of those aged 55 or over) and digital technologies and digital transformation (15% vs 8%).

Respondents who stayed longer in education are more likely to say measure are needed in climate and the environment (35% of those who left education at the age of 20 or over vs 23% of those who left by the age of 15) and education and training (20% vs 11%). Those who left education by the age of 15 are more likely to choose health (37% vs 24% of those who left education aged 20 or above), employment (29% vs 17%) and agriculture (25% vs 18%).

QB10ab In your opinion, in which of the following areas should the EU take measures in the medium term, i.e. in the next five years? Firstly?
(% - EU)

	Security and defence	Climate and the environment	Health	Economy (competitiveness, public debt)	Migration	Employment
EU27	34	30	26	25	25	21
Gender						
Man	36	28	23	26	25	20
Woman	32	31	29	24	25	21
Age						
15-24	27	34	20	26	20	22
25-39	33	32	25	27	24	20
40-54	34	28	25	26	24	22
55 +	37	28	29	23	28	20
Education (End of)						
15-	30	23	37	22	25	29
16-19	38	26	26	25	26	21
20+	34	35	24	27	24	17
Still studying	24	39	19	24	21	21
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	32	31	21	31	23	19
Managers	36	39	19	29	25	14
Other white collars	36	30	25	28	25	19
Manual workers	34	24	27	25	24	24
House persons	33	22	32	25	24	29
Unemployed	28	24	29	20	26	34
Retired	38	28	31	21	28	19
Students	25	38	19	24	20	21
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	30	17	31	23	27	30
From time to time	32	24	27	25	24	26
Almost never/ Never	36	34	25	25	25	17
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	34	26	29	21	26	20
Small/ mid size town	36	29	26	26	24	23
Large town	31	35	23	28	25	19
Image of the EU						
Positive	35	36	22	26	22	18
Neutral	33	27	28	24	25	23
Negative	34	20	31	24	31	23

Ensuring peace and stability is seen as the action at EU level that would have the highest positive impact on citizens' lives in the short term.

Respondents were asked which actions at the EU level they think would have the highest positive impact on their life in the short term, i.e. in the next year. They were asked to choose up to three answers in total from a list of 12 options.⁷

Respondents are most likely to choose ensuring peace and stability (46%) as an action that would have the highest positive impact on their life in the short term. This is followed by a number of actions that are chosen by around one in four respondents: securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU (27%), creating more job opportunities (26%), managing migration (26%) and combatting criminality (25%).

Around one in five respondents choose developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure (22%), improving quality and access to education (20%) and strengthening European defence (19%).

Less than one in five say that a short-term positive impact would be achieved by improving access to housing in the EU (16%) and reducing regional inequalities in the EU (15%).

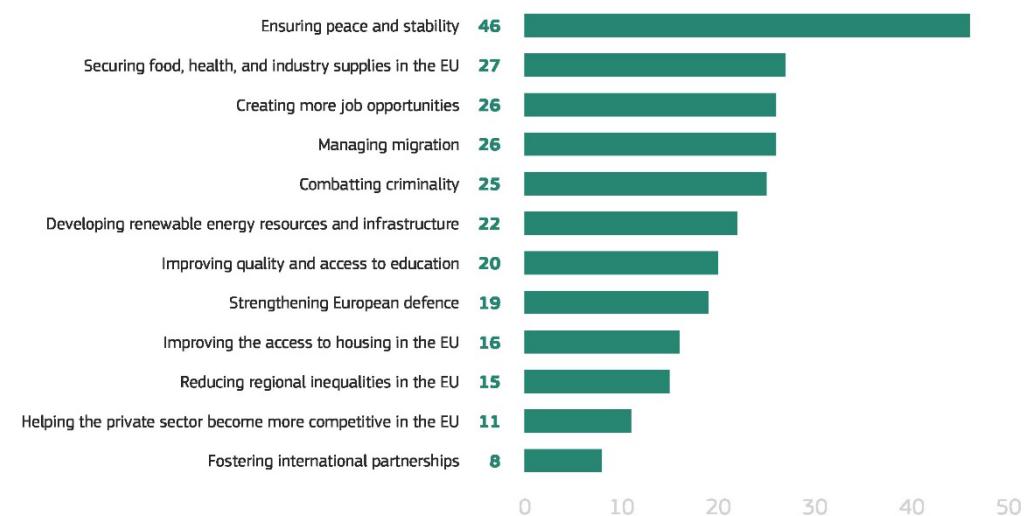
Helping the private sector become more competitive in the EU (11%) and fostering international partnerships (8%) are least likely to be seen as actions that would make an impact.

Ensuring peace and stability is chosen by more than six in ten respondents in Finland and Denmark (both 70%) and Sweden (62%). Respondents are least likely to see this as a priority in Romania (34%) and in Ireland, Spain and Cyprus (all 37%).

Creating more job opportunities ranks highest in Portugal and Greece (both 43%), Italy (41%) and Spain (40%). This is least likely to be seen as an important action in the Netherlands (7%) and in Czechia and Denmark (both 13%).

Managing migration is the top priority among respondents in Cyprus (50%), and this is also chosen by 38% of respondents in Germany and 34% in the Netherlands. This is chosen least frequently in Latvia (9%) and in Portugal and Romania (both 12%).

QB11ab. Which of the following actions at the EU level do you think would have the highest positive impact on your life in the short term, i.e. in the next year? Firstly? And then? (EU27) (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

⁷ QB11ab. Which of the following actions at the EU level do you think would have the highest positive impact on your life in the short term, i.e. in the next year? Firstly? And then?

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

QB11ab. Which of the following actions at the EU level do you think would have the highest positive impact on your life in the short term, i.e. in the next year? Firstly? And then? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Ensuring peace and stability	46	45	39	41	37	41	52	70	53	46	37	70	52	42	40	37	38	50	54	50	42	59	40	39	34	62	50	49
Securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU	27	38	24	28	15	26	34	30	23	26	27	36	22	36	38	34	17	29	15	21	41	28	27	27	30	39	40	33
Creating more job opportunities	26	20	21	35	38	13	14	13	32	43	40	21	25	28	25	30	41	29	20	32	28	7	22	43	33	14	18	24
Managing migration	26	30	27	18	50	25	38	17	16	25	22	16	24	14	23	33	33	16	24	9	24	34	16	12	12	21	30	13
Combatting criminality	25	23	38	24	22	19	23	25	11	31	21	24	33	26	14	18	28	12	33	8	25	20	17	23	20	48	18	20
Developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure	22	25	24	18	29	17	22	42	12	26	18	25	15	26	27	24	27	16	15	10	27	27	19	18	21	38	18	23
Improving quality and access to education	20	20	22	15	19	16	17	12	20	23	24	17	28	19	19	19	16	21	19	21	25	19	13	19	22	13	14	18
Strengthening European defence	19	16	22	15	17	24	18	28	28	13	9	24	17	16	23	13	21	35	19	26	19	26	32	14	23	14	15	17
Improving the access to housing in the EU	16	16	14	9	23	18	18	5	16	11	28	5	16	18	16	32	7	15	31	14	10	25	13	28	15	9	18	18
Reducing regional inequalities in the EU	15	15	14	29	8	18	11	19	20	14	14	15	14	18	16	11	14	23	12	24	8	10	14	29	21	10	12	29
Helping the private sector become more competitive in the EU	11	13	11	16	9	13	8	8	15	20	10	9	7	20	16	9	17	8	9	19	13	4	17	10	19	7	11	13
Fostering international partnerships	8	9	8	11	9	7	6	8	9	7	5	7	5	9	10	7	11	6	6	10	5	6	12	5	9	7	7	8

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

ST101 Apr/May 2024

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, older respondents are more likely to say that managing migration would have a positive impact on their life in the short term (30% of those aged 55 or over vs 20% of 15-24 year olds). They are also more likely to mention ensuring peace and stability (50% vs 40%), securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU (30% vs 22%) and combatting criminality (29% vs 21%). Younger respondents are more likely to want to see action on creating more job opportunities (34% of 15-24 year olds vs 21% of those aged 55 or over), improving quality and access to education (31% vs 14%) and improving the access to housing in the EU (24% vs 11%).

Respondents who stayed longer in education are more likely to say that developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure would have a positive impact on their life in the short term (27% of those who left education at the age of 20 or over vs 15% of those who left by the age of 15). They are also more likely to mention improving quality and access to education (22% vs 13%). Those who left education by the age of 15 are more likely to choose creating more job opportunities (29% vs 22% of those who left education aged 20 or above) and combatting criminality (31% vs 22%).

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to want to see actions in the area of job creation (38% vs 22% of those who never or almost never have difficulties). Those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to choose ensuring peace and stability (49% vs 41% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure (24% vs 17%).

Respondents who hold a positive image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative image to want to see action on developing renewable energy resources and infrastructure (27% vs 15%). Those whose image of the EU is negative are more likely than those with a positive image to mention managing migration (36% vs 21%) and combatting criminality (31% vs 21%).

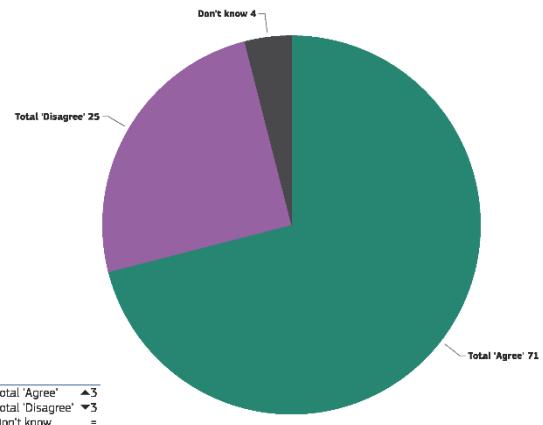
	QB11ab Which of the following actions at the EU level do you think would have the highest positive impact on your life in the short term, i.e. in the next year? Firstly? And then?							
	Ensuring peace and stability		Securing food, health, and industry supplies in the EU		Creating more job opportunities		Managing migration	
EU27	46	27	26	26	25	22	20	
Gender								
Man	44	27	26	28	24	24	19	
Woman	48	28	27	25	26	20	20	
Age								
15-24	40	22	34	20	21	20	31	
25-39	44	27	28	23	21	24	22	
40-54	43	27	29	27	22	24	20	
55 +	50	30	21	30	29	20	14	
Education (End of)								
15-	46	27	29	30	31	15	13	
16-19	44	29	28	27	25	20	17	
20+	50	28	22	26	22	27	22	
Still studying	40	21	31	21	21	22	34	
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	44	24	24	25	20	26	21	
Managers	49	30	20	25	20	32	24	
Other white collars	42	28	27	26	25	24	18	
Manual workers	42	26	30	26	24	20	19	
House persons	45	24	32	28	32	18	16	
Unemployed	40	28	47	24	22	16	23	
Retired	53	31	19	29	30	18	13	
Students	40	20	32	21	21	22	33	
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	41	25	38	29	26	17	16	
From time to time	40	27	31	26	25	20	19	
Almost never/ Never	49	28	22	26	25	24	20	
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	48	28	25	26	24	19	19	
Small/ mid size town	46	27	27	27	26	22	20	
Large town	44	28	27	26	24	25	20	
Image of the EU								
Positive	48	29	25	21	21	27	21	
Neutral	44	27	27	28	27	20	19	
Negative	44	27	28	36	31	15	18	

Seven in ten Europeans now agree that the EU's voice counts in the world.

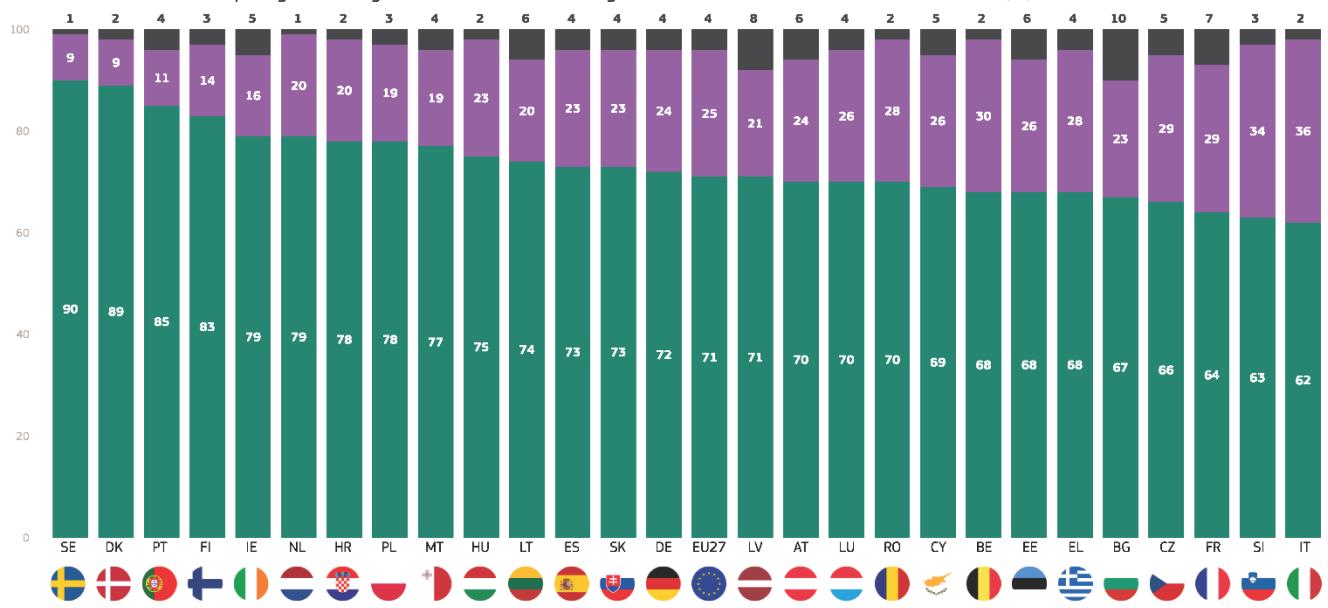
Around seven in ten respondents (71%) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, an increase of three percentage points since October 2023.⁸ Around one in five (21%, no change) "totally agree", while 50% (+3 pp) "tend to agree". One in four (25%, -3 pp) disagree, with 19% (-1 pp) saying they "tend to disagree" and 6% (-2 pp) that they "totally disagree". The remaining 4% (no change) say they don't know.

A majority of respondents in every Member State (no change since October 2023) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, although proportions range from 90% in Sweden, 89% in Denmark and 85% in Portugal, to 62% in Italy, 63% in Slovenia and 64% in France.

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



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



⁸ SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world.

In 21 Member States, the proportion of respondents that agree that the EU's voice counts in the world has increased since October 2023 (compared with 15 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be observed in Cyprus (69%, +10 percentage points) and Italy (62%, +8 pp).

The proportion that agree that the EU's voice counts in the world has declined in four Member States since October 2023. The largest decrease can be seen in Luxembourg (70%, -7 pp).

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



	EU27	CY	IT	HU	SI	RO	BG	CZ	EL	DK	DE	IE	ES	LT	AT	LV	SK	SE	EE	FR	HR	PL	BE	FI	PT	NL	MT	LU	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	71	69	62	75	63	70	67	66	68	89	72	79	73	74	70	71	73	90	68	64	78	68	83	85	79	77	70	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲10	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	25	26	36	23	34	28	23	29	28	9	24	16	23	20	24	21	23	9	26	29	20	19	30	14	11	20	19	26
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼12	▼8	▼5	▼7	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	5	2	2	3	2	10	5	4	2	4	5	4	6	6	8	4	1	6	7	2	3	2	3	4	1	4	4
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼3	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲3	▲2

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority in all but one socio-demographic group agree the EU's voice counts in the world. The exception is respondents who have a negative image of the EU, where 40% agree and 54% disagree. Agreement also falls below six in ten among unemployed respondents (59%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (59%).

The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 15-24 (76%), those who left education at the age of 20 or above (76%), managers (78%), students (79%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (75%), those who live in large towns (76%) and respondents with a positive image of the EU (88%).

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

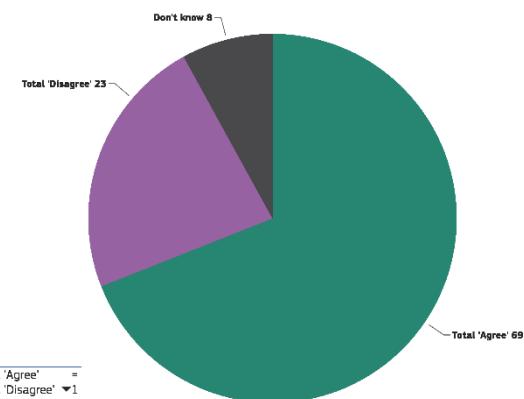
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	71	25	4
Gender			
Man	70	27	3
Woman	72	23	5
Age			
15-24	76	20	4
25-39	73	25	2
40-54	72	25	3
55 +	68	26	6
Education (End of)			
15-	62	30	8
16-19	69	27	4
20+	76	22	2
Still studying	80	16	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	27	2
Managers	78	20	2
Other white collars	75	22	3
Manual workers	69	28	3
House persons	65	28	7
Unemployed	59	34	7
Retired	67	26	7
Students	79	17	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	36	5
From time to time	67	29	4
Almost never/ Never	75	21	4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	67	28	5
Small/ mid size town	70	26	4
Large town	76	21	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	88	10	2
Neutral	66	29	5
Negative	40	54	6

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

Almost seven in ten respondents (69%, no change since October 2023) think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy⁹, with 22% (no change) totally agreeing and 47% (no change) saying they “tend to agree”. Just under one in four (23%, -1 percentage point) disagree, including 19% (no change) who “tend to disagree” and 4% (-1 pp) who “totally disagree”. The remaining respondents (8%, +1 pp) say they don’t know.

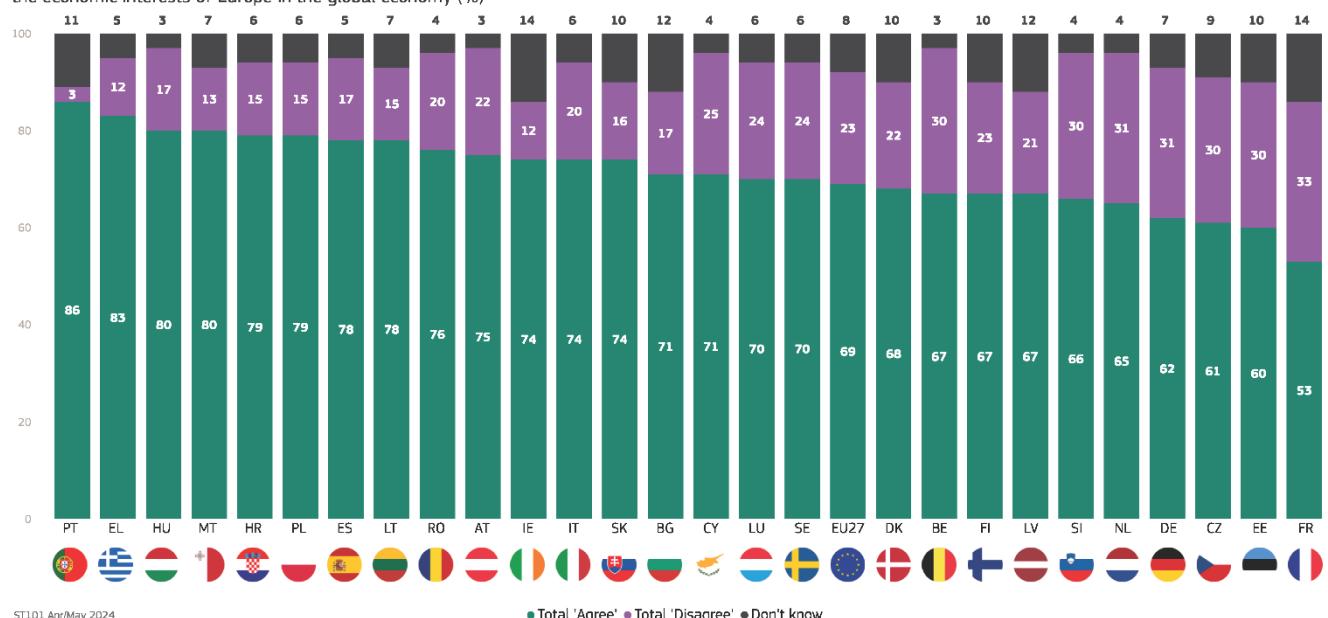
In all 27 Member States (no change since October 2023) a majority agree that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Portugal (86%), Greece (83%) and Hungary and Malta (both 80%), while agreement is lowest in France (53%), Estonia (60%) and Czechia (61%).

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



⁹ QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

In 12 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased since October 2023 (compared with nine in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Romania (76%, +6 percentage points), Hungary (80%, +6 pp) and Croatia (79%, +6 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in ten countries (compared with 16 in the previous survey), particularly in Poland (79%, -7 pp) and Sweden (70%, -6 pp).

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

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

	EU27	HR	HU	RO	AT	ES	SK	EE	MT	SI	DK	EL	FR	BE	CZ	IT	LU	FI	IE	CY	LT	DE	NL	PT	LV	BG	SE	PL	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	69	79	80	76	75	78	74	60	80	66	68	83	53	67	61	74	70	67	74	71	78	62	65	86	67	71	70	79
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼7		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	23	15	17	20	22	17	16	30	13	30	22	12	33	30	30	20	24	23	12	25	15	31	31	3	21	17	24	15
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼4	=	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲5	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	8	6	3	4	3	5	10	10	7	4	10	5	14	3	9	6	6	10	14	4	7	7	4	11	12	12	6	6
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▼2	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	

The **socio-demographic data** show that the highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst 15-24 year-olds (77%), students (77%), those living in large towns (75%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (84%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU are the only group that is more likely to disagree than agree (50% vs 43%). In addition, levels of agreement are low among unemployed respondents (58%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (58%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	23	8
Gender			
Man	69	25	6
Woman	69	22	9
Age			
15-24	77	16	7
25-39	70	23	7
40-54	70	24	6
55 +	65	26	9
Education (End of)			
15-	66	20	14
16-19	67	26	7
20+	70	24	6
Still studying	78	15	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	69	24	7
Managers	72	24	4
Other white collars	73	21	6
Manual workers	71	23	6
House persons	69	20	11
Unemployed	58	33	9
Retired	64	25	11
Students	77	16	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	33	9
From time to time	70	23	7
Almost never/ Never	71	22	7
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	67	24	9
Small/ mid size town	67	26	7
Large town	75	19	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	12	4
Neutral	64	25	11
Negative	43	50	7

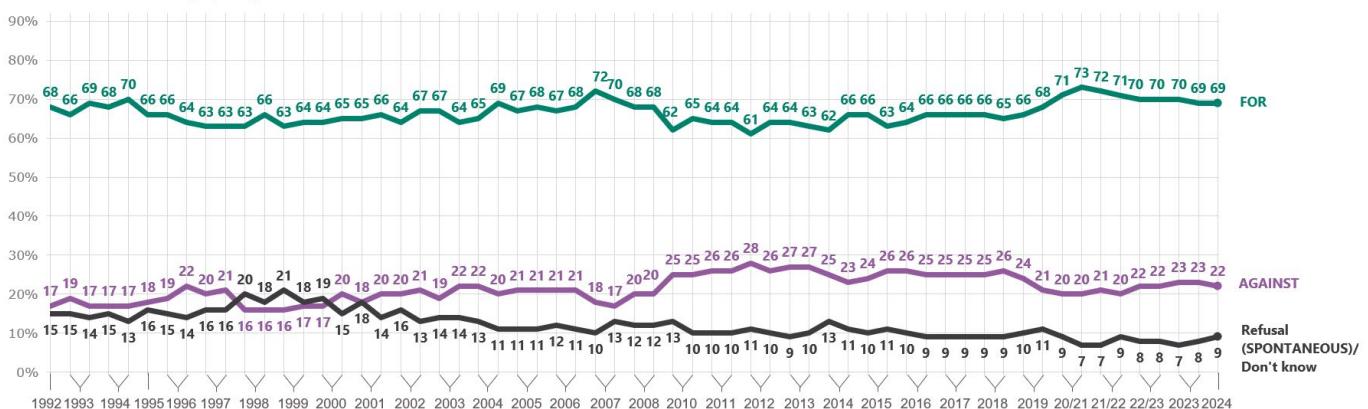
Around seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

Around seven in ten Europeans (69%) are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (no change since October 2023).¹⁰ This result has remained broadly stable over the last two years, after a trend of gradual decline in support that started in winter 2020-2021. Support remains higher than during the period between 2007 and winter 2020-2021.

The proportion that is against a common foreign policy has also remained stable at 22% (-1 percentage point) while 9% (+1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer.

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

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



¹⁰ QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

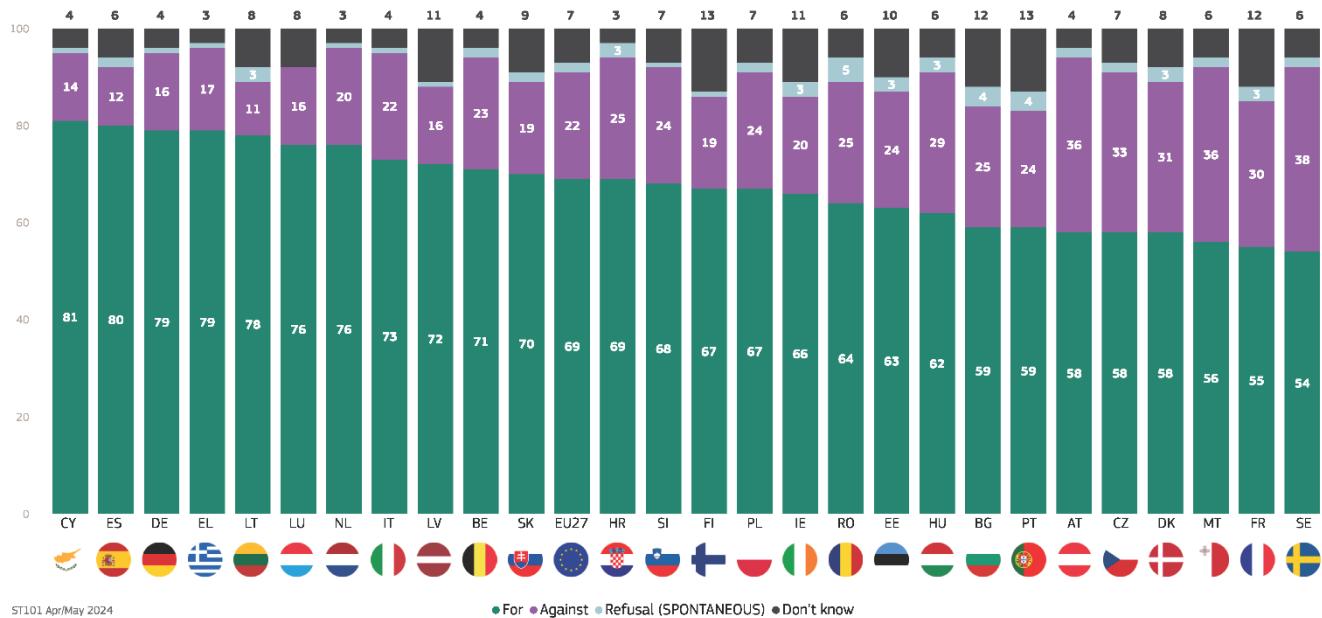
Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

In all 27 Member States (no change since October 2023) the majority are in favour of a common foreign policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst respondents in Cyprus (81%), Spain (80%) and in Germany and Greece (both 79%). Respondents are least likely to be

in favour of a common foreign policy in Sweden (54%), France (55%) and Malta (56%).

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

In 12 Member States, support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased since October 2023 (compared to five in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Luxembourg (76%, +11 percentage points) and Greece (79%, +6 pp).

In 11 countries, respondents are now less likely to agree. The largest decreases can be observed in Portugal (59%, -6 pp) and Malta (56%, -6 pp).

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

	EU27	LU	EL	IT	NL	RO	CZ	DK	DE	LV	SI	SE	HR	CY	LT	PL	ES	HU	BE	SK	BG	EE	IE	AT	FR	MT	PT		
For	Apr/May 2024	69	76	79	73	76	64	58	58	79	72	68	67	54	69	81	78	67	80	62	71	70	59	63	66	58	55	56	59
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲11	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼6	▼6
Against	Apr/May 2024	22	16	17	22	20	25	33	31	16	16	24	19	38	25	14	11	24	12	29	23	19	25	24	20	36	30	36	24
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼11	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	▲2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲1	▲7	=
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	2	0	1	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	4
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	8	3	4	3	6	7	8	4	11	7	13	6	3	4	8	7	6	6	4	9	12	10	11	4	12	6	13
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▲4	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲5

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

Socio-demographic data show that support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU is highest amongst respondents who left full-time education at the age of 20 or above (74%), managers (75%), other white collar workers (74%), students (72%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (72%), those living in large towns (73%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (83%).

Support is lower amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (65%), house persons (62%), unemployed respondents (63%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (59%) and those living in rural villages (65%). Respondents who have a negative image of the EU are the only group that is predominantly “against” rather than “for” this policy (48% vs 43%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	69	22	2	7
Gender				
Man	71	22	2	5
Woman	68	22	2	8
Age				
15-24	71	18	3	8
25-39	70	22	2	6
40-54	70	23	2	5
55 +	68	23	2	7
Education (End of)				
15-	65	21	2	12
16-19	67	25	2	6
20+	74	20	1	5
Still studying	73	16	2	9
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	72	22	1	5
Managers	75	19	2	4
Other white collars	74	21	2	3
Manual workers	67	25	2	6
House persons	62	26	1	11
Unemployed	63	25	4	8
Retired	67	22	2	9
Students	72	16	3	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	59	30	3	8
From time to time	67	25	2	6
Almost never/ Never	72	20	2	6
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	65	25	2	8
Small/ mid size town	70	22	2	6
Large town	73	19	1	7
Image of the EU				
Positive	83	12	1	4
Neutral	66	23	2	9
Negative	43	48	3	6

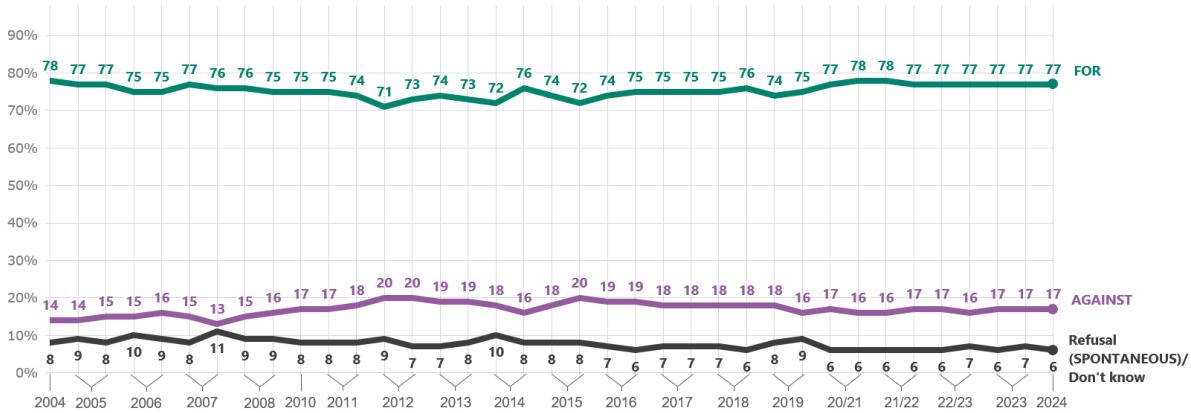
Almost eight in ten are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States.

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% for the past six surveys (since winter 2021-2022).¹¹ Over the longer term, support has been very stable. The current level remains six points higher than the low point of spring 2012.

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

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

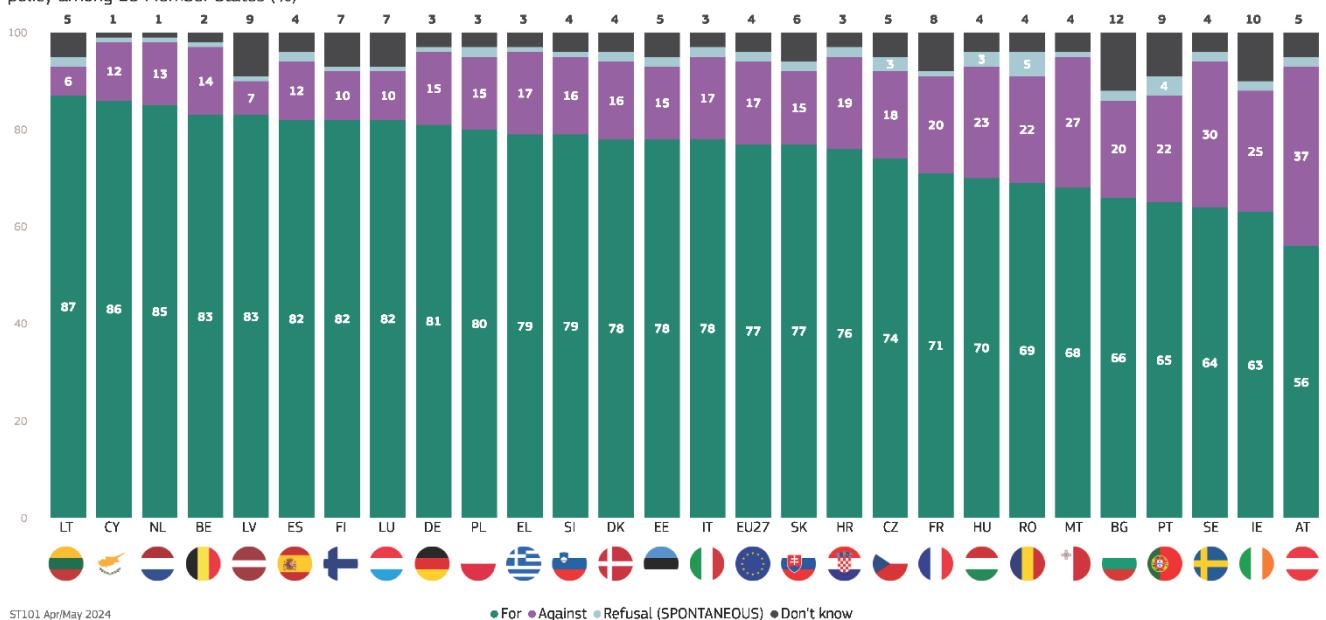
A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)



¹¹ QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

A majority of respondents in each Member State are "for" a common defence and security policy among EU Member States (no change since October 2023). Levels of support range from 87% of respondents in Lithuania, 86% in Cyprus and 85% in the Netherlands, to 56% in Austria, 63% in Ireland and 64% in Sweden.

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Compared to October 2023, **support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased in 13 countries** (up from nine in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Poland (80%, +4 percentage points) and Greece (79%, +4 pp). Support has declined in ten countries, with the largest decreases seen in Austria (56%, -7 pp), France (71%, -6 pp) and Portugal (65%, -6 pp).

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



	Apr/May 2024	EU27	EL	PL	CZ	IT	HU	DK	HR	FI	BE	EE	LU	RO	SI	BG	DE	LV	NL	IE	LT	MT	ES	CY	SK	SE	FR	PT	AT
For																													
Against																													
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)																													
Don't know																													
Apr/May 2024	77	79	80	74	78	70	78	76	82	83	78	82	69	79	66	81	83	85	63	87	68	82	77	64	71	65	56		
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7
Apr/May 2024	17	17	15	18	17	23	16	19	10	14	15	10	22	16	20	15	7	13	25	6	27	12	12	15	30	20	22	37	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼3	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲8		
Apr/May 2024	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	2		
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1		
Apr/May 2024	4	3	3	5	3	4	4	3	7	2	5	7	4	4	12	3	9	1	10	5	4	4	1	6	4	8	9	5	
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼1		

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in each group are in favour of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with the highest levels of support seen amongst those who finished their education aged 20 or above (80%), students (80%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (80%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (89%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, but this still represents a majority (54%). Support is also relatively low amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (72%), unemployed respondents (71%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (65%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	17	2	4
Gender				
Man	78	17	2	3
Woman	76	17	2	5
Age				
15-24	78	15	2	5
25-39	76	18	2	4
40-54	77	19	1	3
55 +	77	16	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	72	17	3	8
16-19	75	19	2	4
20+	80	16	1	3
Still studying	81	13	1	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	78	18	1	3
Managers	79	16	2	3
Other white collars	78	18	2	2
Manual workers	75	20	1	4
House persons	73	19	2	6
Unemployed	71	20	3	6
Retired	77	15	2	6
Students	80	13	2	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	65	27	3	5
From time to time	73	21	2	4
Almost never/ Never	80	14	2	4
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	73	20	2	5
Small/ mid size town	78	17	2	3
Large town	79	14	2	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	89	8	1	2
Neutral	74	18	2	6
Negative	54	38	3	5

Standard Eurobarometer 101

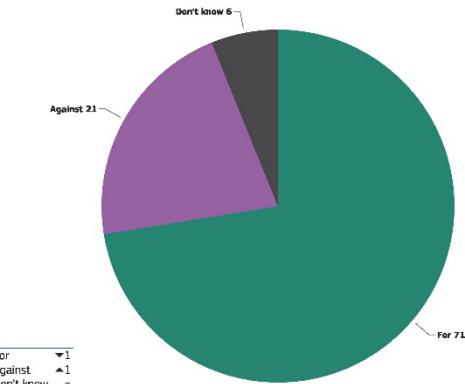
Spring 2024

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

A large majority of respondents (71%, -1 percentage point since October 2023) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy, while around one in five (21%) are opposed (+1 pp) and 8% (no change) say they don't know or do not give an answer¹².

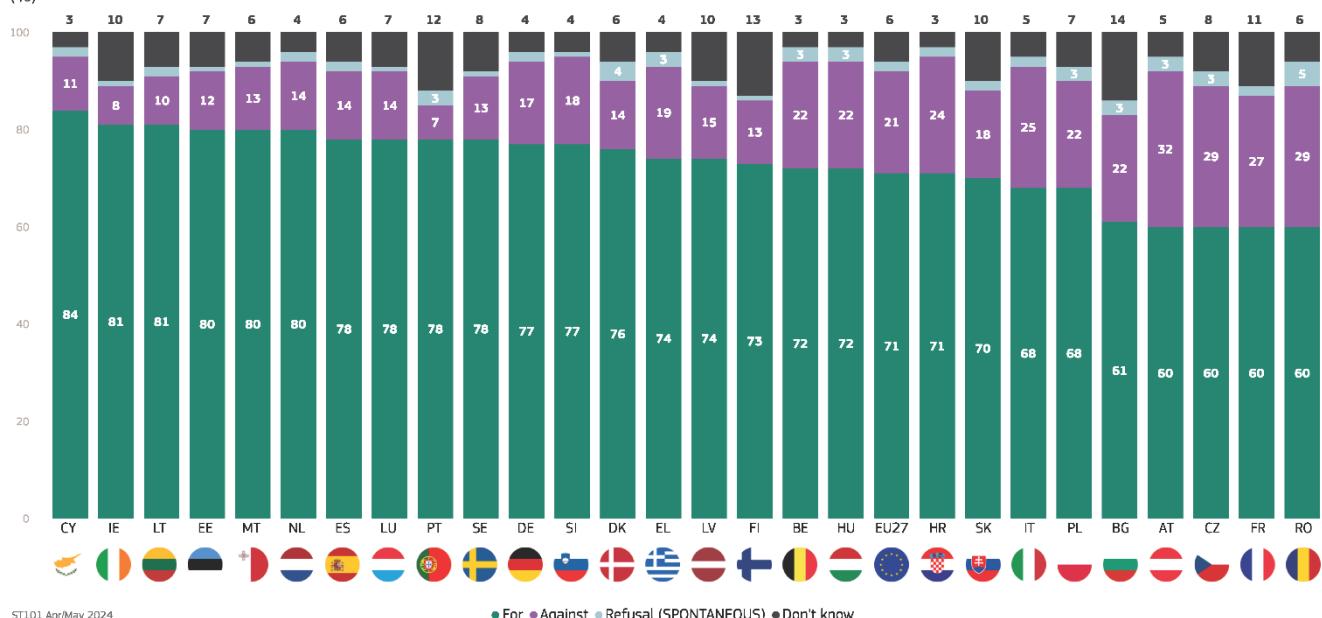
A majority in all 27 Member States are in favour of the EU's common trade policy (no change since October 2023), although levels of support range from 84% of respondents in Cyprus and 81% in both Ireland and Lithuania, to 60% in each of Austria, Czechia, France, and Romania.

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

¹² QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The EU's common trade policy

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

Since October 2023, support for the EU's common trade policy has increased in ten countries (up from six in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in

Luxembourg (78%, +5 percentage points) and Czechia (60%, +5 pp).

In 12 countries support has declined, most notably in Austria (60%, -8 pp) and Portugal (78%, -6 pp).

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



		Apr/May 2024	71	60	78	84	80	80	71	68	60	78	77	61	81	74	72	73	76	78	60	74	81	70	77	80	68	72	78	60	
For		△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼8		
Against		Apr/May 2024	21	29	14	11	13	12	24	25	29	13	18	22	8	19	22	13	14	14	27	15	10	18	17	14	22	22	7	32	
Against		△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼7	▼7	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼2	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	▼3	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲7	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Apr/May 2024	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3		
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	
Don't know		Apr/May 2024	6	8	7	3	6	7	3	5	6	8	4	14	10	4	3	13	6	6	11	10	7	10	4	4	7	3	12	5	
Don't know		△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲5	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲5	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲4	=

The **socio-demographic data** show that the highest levels of support for the EU's common trade policy can be observed amongst respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above (76%), managers (77%), students (77%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (85%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, although a relative majority of this group are "for" the policy (46% vs 44% "against"). Support is also relatively low amongst those who left education at the age of 15 or below (67%), house persons (63%), unemployed people (64%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (63%).

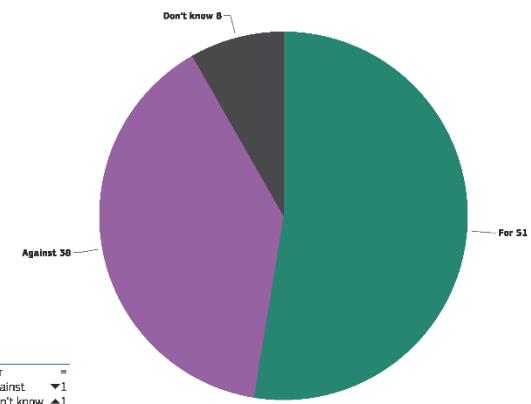
QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements?
Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The EU's common trade policy
(% - EU)

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	71	21	2	6
Gender				
Man	73	20	2	5
Woman	69	21	2	8
Age				
15-24	74	16	2	8
25-39	71	21	2	6
40-54	71	21	3	5
55 +	69	21	2	8
Education (End of)				
15-	67	19	3	11
16-19	67	25	2	6
20+	76	17	2	5
Still studying	77	13	1	9
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	71	22	3	4
Managers	77	17	2	4
Other white collars	74	20	2	4
Manual workers	69	23	2	6
House persons	63	25	3	9
Unemployed	64	26	3	7
Retired	68	21	2	9
Students	77	13	2	8
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	63	26	3	8
From time to time	65	26	3	6
Almost never/ Never	74	18	2	6
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	68	22	2	8
Small/ mid size town	70	22	2	6
Large town	75	17	2	6
Image of the EU				
Positive	85	10	1	4
Neutral	66	22	3	9
Negative	46	44	3	7

A majority continue to support further enlargement of the EU.

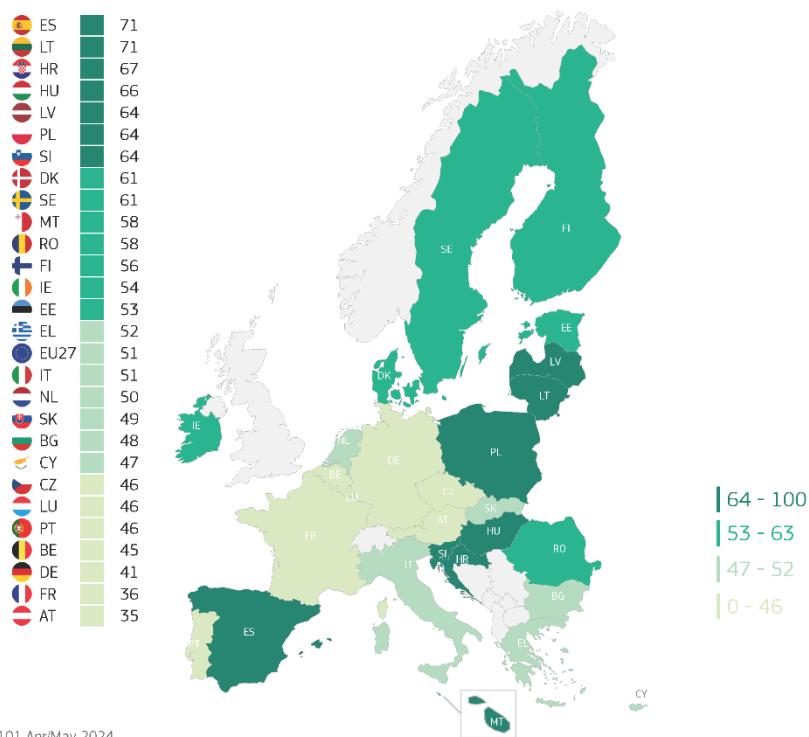
Around half of respondents (51%, no change since October 2023) are “for” further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.¹³ Just under four in ten (38%, -1 percentage point) are against this idea, while 11% (+1 pp) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

¹³ QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

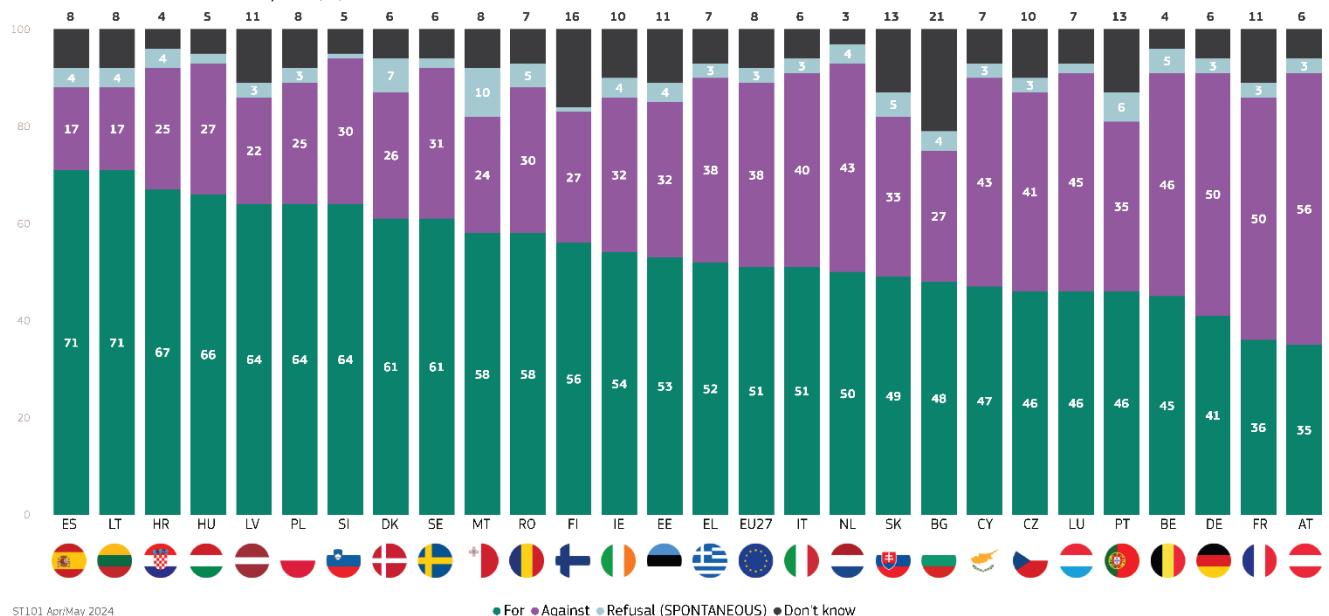
In 23 Member States (no change since October 2023) the majority of respondents support further enlargement of the EU, although with varying levels of agreement.

Two-thirds or more in Spain and Lithuania (both 71%), Croatia (67%) and Hungary (66%) support this idea.

However, support is the minority view in four countries: Austria (35% "for" vs 56% "against"), France (36% vs 50%), Germany (41% vs 50%) and Belgium (45% vs 46%).

It is worth noting that the proportion who are unwilling or unable to respond is particularly high in Bulgaria (25%).

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in 13 Member States since October 2023 (compared with eight in the previous survey), with the largest rises seen in Slovenia (64%, +7 percentage points) and Luxembourg (46%, +7 pp). Support has declined in 12 countries, most notably in Portugal (46%, -7 pp) and Bulgaria (48%, -6 pp).

Support has become the majority view in Luxembourg, while in Belgium it has become the minority view.

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



	For	April/May 2024	51	46	64	35	67	56	61	41	53	66	46	51	64	58	71	61	52	36	71	47	50	54	64	58	49	45	48	46
For	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	
Against	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	
Don't know	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▲5	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲5	

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

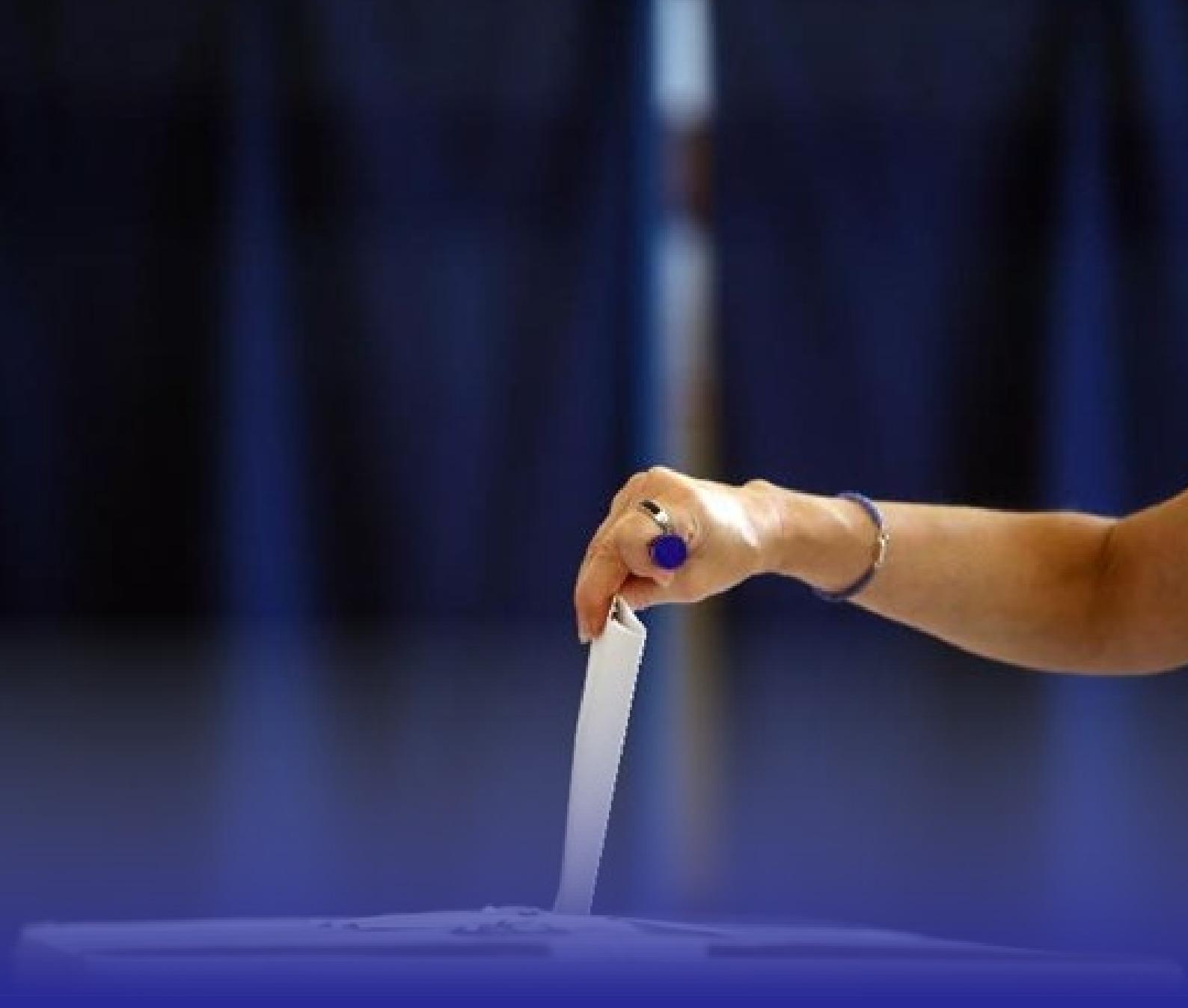
A review of the **socio-demographic** results shows that a majority in most groups support further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years.

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (60%), students (63%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (68%).

Support is the minority view amongst those with a negative image of the EU (23% "for" vs 67% "against") and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (39% vs 51%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	51	38	3	8
Gender				
Man	51	40	3	6
Woman	50	37	4	9
Age				
15-24	60	29	3	8
25-39	55	35	3	7
40-54	52	39	3	6
55 +	45	42	4	9
Education (End of)				
15-	44	39	4	13
16-19	47	42	4	7
20+	55	36	3	6
Still studying	64	26	2	8
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	52	37	4	7
Managers	55	37	3	5
Other white collars	56	35	3	6
Manual workers	49	41	3	7
House persons	47	37	3	13
Unemployed	46	39	4	11
Retired	43	42	5	10
Students	63	26	3	8
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	39	51	3	7
From time to time	49	40	3	8
Almost never/ Never	53	35	4	8
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	48	39	4	9
Small/ mid size town	50	41	3	6
Large town	56	33	3	8
Image of the EU				
Positive	68	24	3	5
Neutral	44	42	4	10
Negative	23	67	3	7



II. A new impetus for democracy

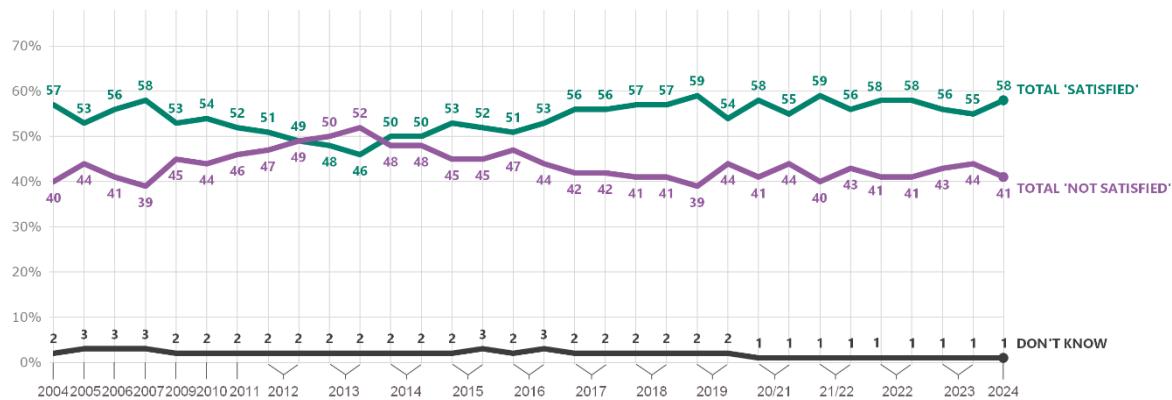
1. The way democracy works

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

Almost six in ten Europeans (58%, +3 percentage points since October 2023) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with 8% (+1 pp) “very satisfied” and 50% (+2 pp) “fairly satisfied”.¹⁴ Around four in ten (41%, -3 pp) are not satisfied, with 31% (-1 pp) “not

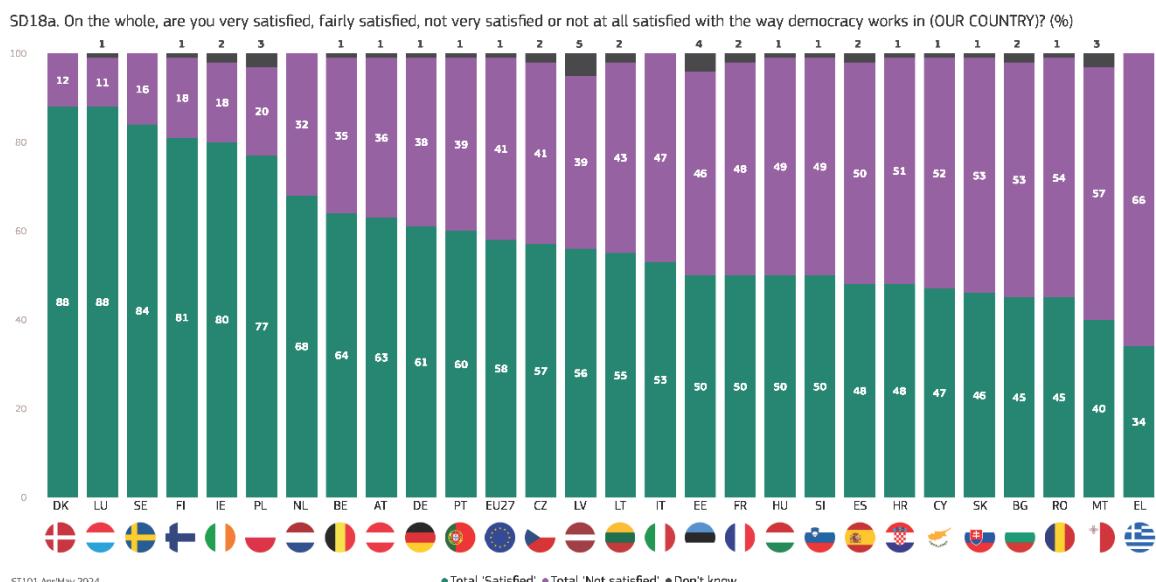
very satisfied” and 10% (-2 pp) “not at all satisfied”. Results have remained broadly stable in recent years, and the current figures have reversed the slight negative trend seen in the previous two surveys (from autumn 2022 to autumn 2023).

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



A majority of respondents in 19 countries (compared with 15 in the previous survey) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Respondents are most likely to be satisfied in Denmark and Luxembourg (both 88%) and Sweden (84%).

Satisfaction is the minority view in eight countries, with the lowest levels seen amongst those in Greece (34% ‘satisfied’ vs 66% ‘not satisfied’), Malta (40% vs. 57%). Bulgaria (45% vs 53%) and Romania (45% vs 54%).



¹⁴ SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

Satisfaction with the way democracy works at a national level has increased in 18 countries since

October 2023 (up from eight in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Poland (77%, +11 percentage points), Lithuania (55%, +9 pp), Slovenia (50%, +8 pp) and Bulgaria (45%, +7 pp).

Satisfaction has declined in six countries, with the largest decrease seen in Greece (34%, -4 pp).

Satisfaction has become the majority view in Estonia, France, Lithuania and Slovenia.

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



	Apr/May 2024	58	77	55	50	45	50	46	64	57	50	48	60	88	48	63	45	84	53	56	47	50	81	61	80	88	68	40	34
Total 'Satisfied'	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4		
Total 'Not satisfied'	Apr/May 2024	41	20	43	49	53	48	53	35	41	46	51	39	12	50	36	54	16	47	39	52	49	18	38	18	11	32	57	66
Don't know	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼13	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼5	▼6	▼5	▼5	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲4

The **socio-demographic data** show that, in most groups, the majority are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. The highest satisfaction levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (64%), those who left full-time education at the age of 20 or above (64%), managers (68%), students (68%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (64%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (77%).

Satisfaction is the minority view amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (48% 'satisfied' vs 50% 'not satisfied'), unemployed respondents (36% vs 63%), those who experience difficulties paying bills, either most of the time (33% vs 66%) or from time to time (49% vs 50%), and those with a negative image of the EU (23% vs 76%).

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

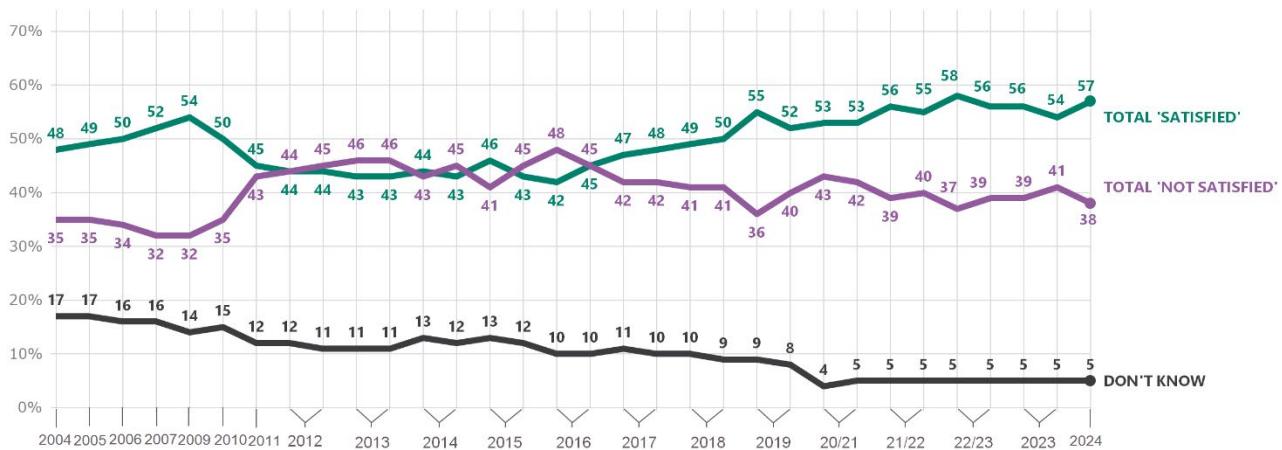
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	58	41	1
Gender			
Man	59	40	1
Woman	57	41	2
Age			
15-24	64	34	2
25-39	59	40	1
40-54	57	42	1
55 +	55	44	1
Education (End of)			
15-	48	50	2
16-19	53	46	1
20+	64	35	1
Still studying	68	29	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	61	38	1
Managers	68	31	1
Other white collars	63	36	1
Manual workers	53	46	1
House persons	50	48	2
Unemployed	36	63	1
Retired	54	44	2
Students	68	29	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	66	1
From time to time	49	50	1
Almost never/ Never	64	34	2
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	55	43	2
Small/ mid size town	57	42	1
Large town	61	38	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	77	22	1
Neutral	52	46	2
Negative	23	76	1

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

More than half of all Europeans (57%, +3 percentage points since October 2023) are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, with 6% (+1 pp) “very satisfied” and 51% (+2 pp) “fairly satisfied”.¹⁵ Ratings have remained broadly consistent in recent years, and the findings from this survey have reversed the gradual decrease in satisfaction recorded between autumn 2022 and autumn 2023. In fact, the current level of satisfaction is one of the highest when looking at patterns over the last 20 years or so.

Just under four in ten (38%, -3 pp) are dissatisfied, including 30% (-2 pp) who are “not very satisfied” and 8% (-1 pp) “not at all satisfied”. One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don’t know.

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



¹⁵ SD18b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

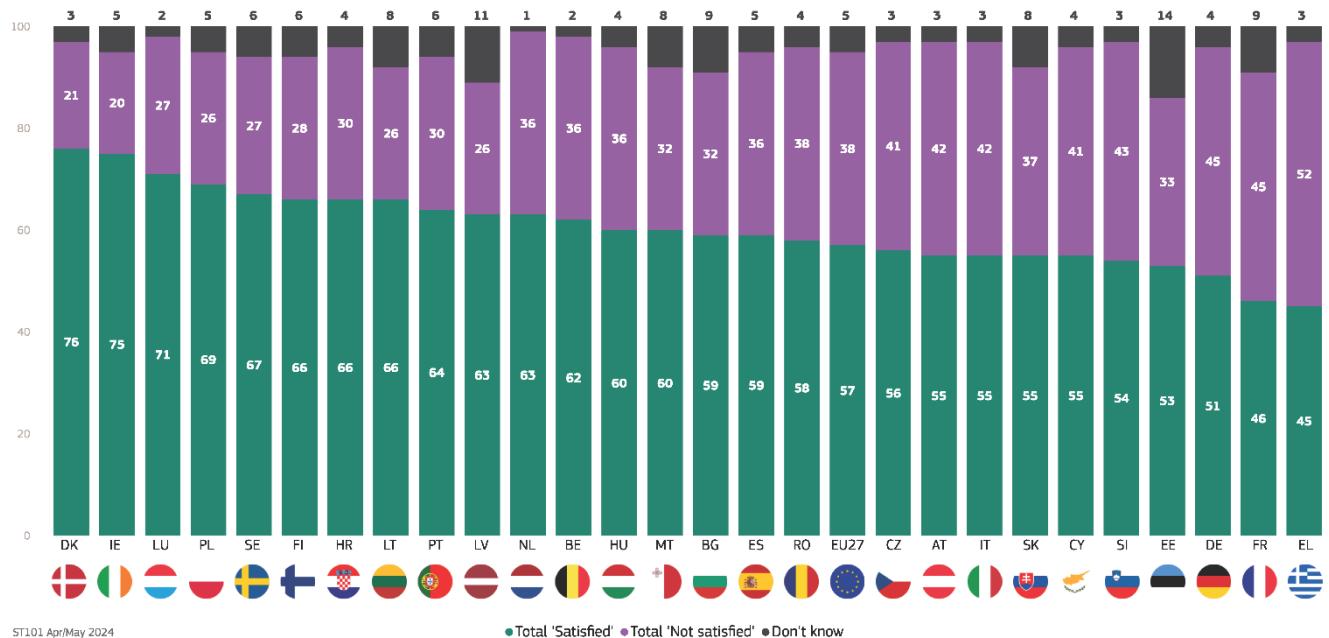
Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

A majority of respondents in 26 EU Member States (compared with 25 in October 2023) are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU. The highest levels of satisfaction can be seen among respondents in Denmark (76%), Ireland (75%), Luxembourg (71%) and Poland (69%).

Greece is the only country where a minority are satisfied (45% 'satisfied' vs 52% 'not satisfied'). In addition, no more than half of respondents are satisfied in France (46%).

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in 21 EU Member States since October 2023 (compared with four in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Croatia (66%, +8 percentage points), Estonia (53%, +8 pp) and Spain (59%, +7 pp).

In contrast, satisfaction has declined in four countries, the largest being in Poland (69%, -5 pp).

Satisfaction is now the majority opinion in France.

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

	EU27	EE	HR	ES	BE	BG	CY	SK	MT	AT	FI	NL	SI	CZ	HU	DE	IT	DK	EL	FR	LT	SE	LU	RO	PT	IE	LV	PL
Total 'Satisfied'	57	53	66	59	62	59	55	55	60	55	66	63	54	56	60	51	55	76	45	46	66	67	71	58	64	75	63	69
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼5	
Total 'Not satisfied'	38	33	30	36	36	32	41	37	32	42	28	36	43	41	36	45	42	21	52	45	26	27	27	38	30	20	26	26
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼6	▼8	▼5	▼7	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	=	▲3
Don't know	5	14	4	5	2	9	4	8	8	3	6	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	9	8	6	2	4	6	5	11	5
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	=	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲3	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲2	

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

The **socio-demographic data** illustrate that satisfaction is the majority view in most groups, with the highest levels seen amongst those aged 15-24 (69%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (62%), managers (65%), other white collar workers (65%), students (70%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (62%), those living in large towns (62%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (82%).

In contrast, only a minority are satisfied in the following groups: unemployed respondents (38% 'satisfied' vs 56% 'not satisfied'), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (37% vs 57%) and those whose image of the EU is negative (12% vs 84%).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	57	38	5
Gender			
Man	57	40	3
Woman	57	37	6
Age			
15-24	69	26	5
25-39	59	38	3
40-54	57	40	3
55 +	51	43	6
Education (End of)			
15-	46	45	9
16-19	53	43	4
20+	62	35	3
Still studying	70	24	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	38	2
Managers	65	33	2
Other white collars	65	33	2
Manual workers	52	44	4
House persons	50	42	8
Unemployed	38	56	6
Retired	51	42	7
Students	70	24	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	57	6
From time to time	50	46	4
Almost never/ Never	62	34	4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	53	41	6
Small/ mid size town	56	40	4
Large town	62	35	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	82	15	3
Neutral	48	45	7
Negative	12	84	4

2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?

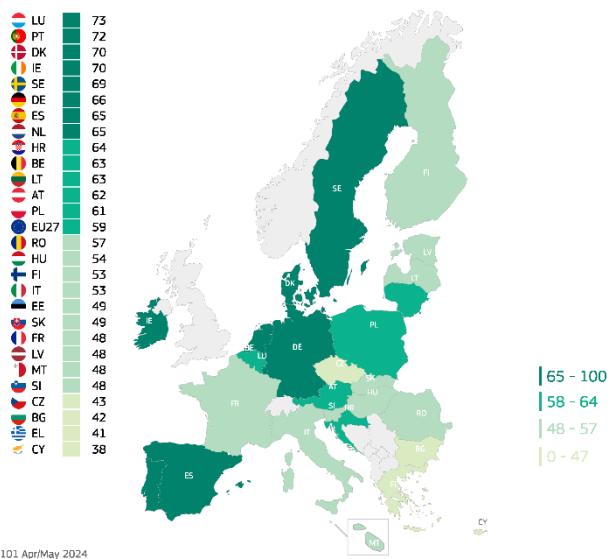
Around six in ten agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.

Around six in ten Europeans (59%, no change since October 2023) agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU, with 12% (-2 percentage points) saying they “totally agree” and 47% (+2 pp) that they “tend to agree”.¹⁶ Just over one third (35%, no change) disagrees, with 27% (+1 pp) tending to disagree and 8% (-1 pp) totally disagreeing. Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don’t know.

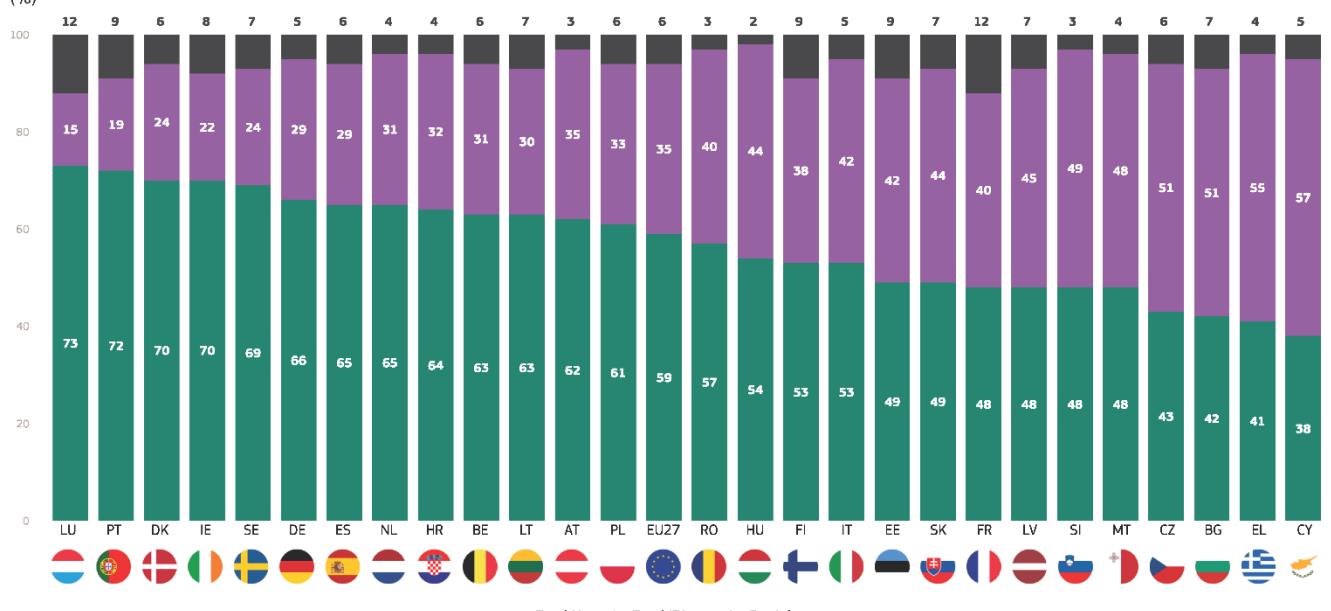
In 21 Member States a majority of respondents agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU (the same number as in October 2023). The proportions that agree are highest in Luxembourg (73%), Portugal (72%) and in Denmark and Ireland (both 70%).

In five countries a minority agree, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus (38% ‘agree’ vs 57% ‘disagree’), Greece (41% vs 55%), Bulgaria (42% vs 51%) and Czechia (43% vs 51%). In Malta, equal proportions agree and disagree (both 48%).

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



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



¹⁶ QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

Since October 2023, **agreement that the interests of respondents' country are well taken into account in the EU has increased in 13 Member States** (compared with nine in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Romania (57%, +7 percentage points) and Cyprus (38%, +7 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 10 countries, including France (48%, -7 pp) and Portugal (72%, -5 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Slovakia.

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

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

		EU27	CY	RO	CZ	EL	AT	ES	LT	SK	HU	BE	DE	SI	HR	FI	NL	BG	IT	DK	EE	SE	MT	LV	IE	LU	PL	PT	FR
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	59	38	57	43	41	62	65	63	49	54	63	66	48	64	53	65	42	53	70	49	69	48	48	70	73	61	72	48
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7
Total Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	35	57	40	51	55	35	29	30	44	44	31	29	49	32	38	31	51	42	24	42	24	48	45	22	15	33	19	40
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼7	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	=	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲5
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	5	3	6	4	3	6	7	7	2	6	5	3	4	9	4	7	5	6	9	7	4	7	8	12	6	9	12
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲2

Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

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

The highest levels of agreement are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (67%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (64%), managers (69%), other white collar workers (64%), students (70%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (64%), those living in large towns (64%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (81%).

In contrast, agreement is the minority opinion amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (44% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree') and those with a negative image of the EU (22% vs 73%). In addition, less than half of respondents agree in the following groups: those who left education at the age of 15 or below (49%), housepersons (49%), unemployed people (44%) and those who have a neutral image of the EU (49%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	59	35	6
Gender			
Man	59	36	5
Woman	57	35	8
Age			
15-24	67	25	8
25-39	60	34	6
40-54	58	38	4
55 +	56	37	7
Education (End of)			
15-	49	40	11
16-19	55	39	6
20+	64	31	5
Still studying	69	23	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	56	39	5
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	64	32	4
Manual workers	56	39	5
House persons	49	41	10
Unemployed	44	43	13
Retired	54	38	8
Students	70	22	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	49	7
From time to time	52	42	6
Almost never/ Never	64	30	6
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	55	38	7
Small/ mid size town	57	37	6
Large town	64	30	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	81	15	4
Neutral	49	42	9
Negative	22	73	5

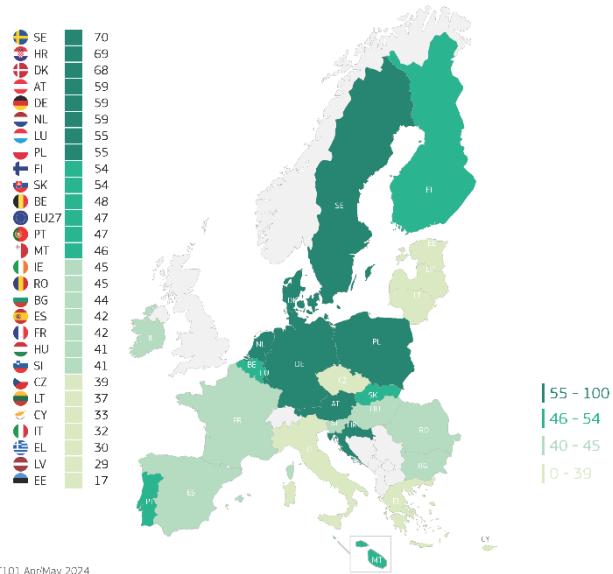
Almost half of Europeans agree their voice counts in the EU.

The proportion of respondents who agree that their voice counts in the EU has increased since October 2023 (47%, +4 percentage points). Around half (49%, -4 pp) think their voice does not count.¹⁷

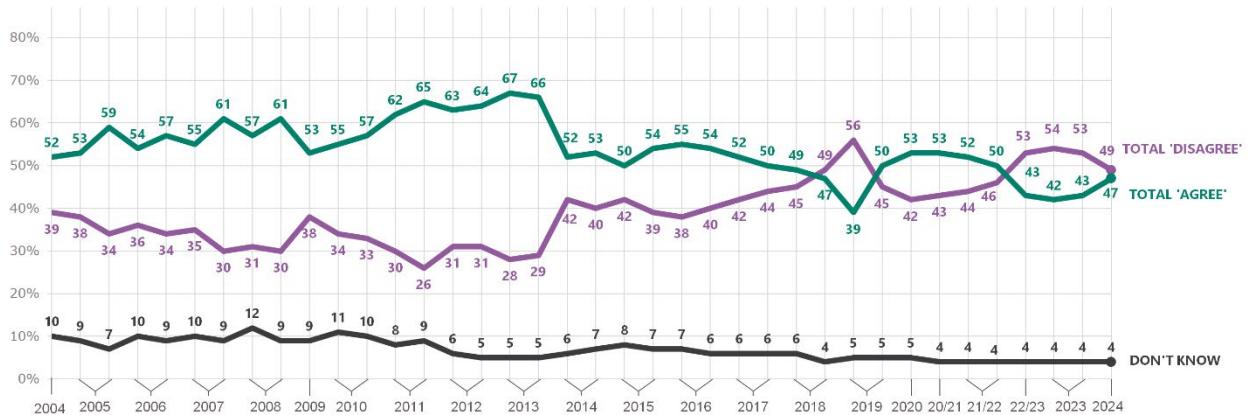
Despite the increase in agreement in the current survey, over the longer term the current findings remain more negative than those seen in previous years, particularly when looking at the period from 2004 to 2017.

Respondents in **non-euro area** countries are more likely to agree (51%, no change) than disagree (45%, no change) that their voice counts in the EU. In contrast, in **euro area** countries, respondents are more likely to disagree (50%, -4 pp) rather than agree (47%, +5 pp), although agreement has increased since October 2023.

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



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



¹⁷ SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU

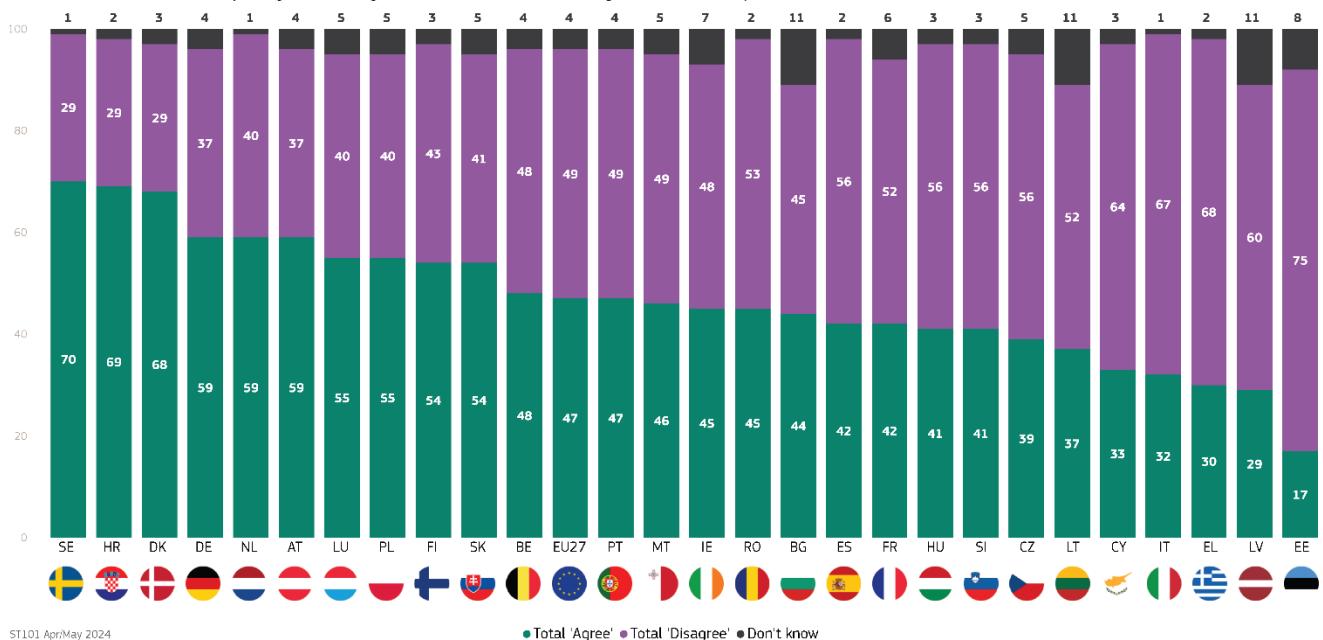
Standard Eurobarometer 101

Spring 2024

In 10 Member States a majority of respondents think that their voice counts in the EU (the same number as in October 2023). The highest levels of agreement can be seen in Sweden (70%), Croatia (69%) and Denmark (68%).

However, in 16 countries agreement is the minority opinion, with the lowest levels seen in Estonia (17%), followed by Latvia (29%) and Greece (30%). In Belgium, equal proportions agree and disagree (both 48%).

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Compared to October 2023, **the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased in 24 Member States** (compared with 11 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Czechia (39%, +11 percentage points) and Cyprus (33%, +9 pp).

Agreement has declined in two countries: Poland (55%, -6 pp) and Malta (46%, -2 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Finland, but the minority opinion in Malta.

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

	EU27	CZ	CY	FR	LT	RO	FI	SE	SK	LU	HU	SI	DE	IE	EL	ES	HR	BE	EE	DK	IT	NL	AT	BG	LV	PT	MT	PL
Total 'Agree'	47	39	33	42	37	45	54	70	54	55	41	41	59	45	30	42	69	48	17	68	32	59	59	44	29	47	46	55
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲4	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼2	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	49	56	64	52	52	53	43	29	41	40	56	56	37	48	68	56	29	48	75	29	67	40	37	45	60	49	49	40
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼4	▼12	▼10	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼7	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼2	▲2	▲6	
Don't know	4	5	3	6	11	2	3	1	5	5	3	3	4	7	2	2	2	4	8	3	1	1	4	11	11	4	5	5
△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲2	=	▲2	▼1	▲2	=	▼1	▼3	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	=	=	

The **socio-demographic data** show that, in most groups, the proportion that agrees that their voice counts in the EU is similar to the proportion that disagrees. However, in some groups a clear majority of respondents agree that their voice counts: those who left education at the age of 20 or above (54%), managers (58%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (66%).

In other groups, respondents are more likely to disagree than to agree, and this applies in particular to: those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (35% 'agree' vs 59% 'disagree'), manual workers (44% vs 53%), house persons (37% vs 58%), unemployed respondents (37% vs 59%), those who experience difficulties paying bills, either most of the time (33% vs 64%) or from time to time (42% vs 55%), and those whose image of the EU is either neutral (38% vs 58%) or negative (19% vs 78%).

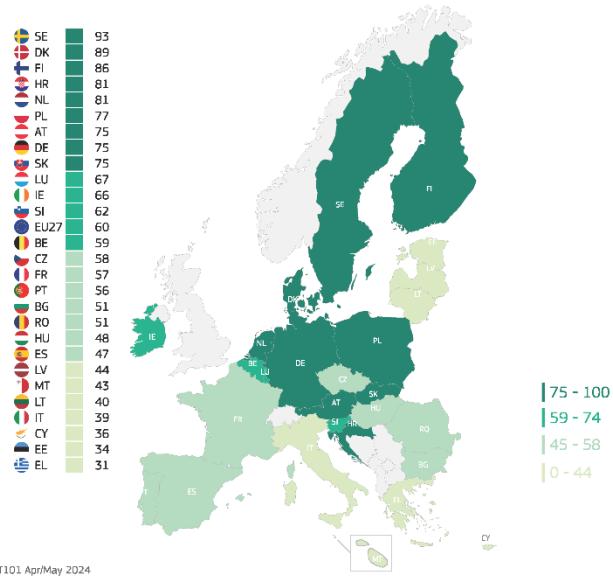
SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in the EU
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	47	49	4
Gender			
Man	48	49	3
Woman	47	49	4
Age			
15-24	49	47	4
25-39	48	49	3
40-54	49	48	3
55 +	46	50	4
Education (End of)			
15-	35	59	6
16-19	45	52	3
20+	54	43	3
Still studying	49	46	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	48	50	2
Managers	58	40	2
Other white collars	52	46	2
Manual workers	44	53	3
House persons	37	58	5
Unemployed	37	59	4
Retired	46	49	5
Students	50	46	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	64	3
From time to time	42	55	3
Almost never/ Never	52	44	4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	45	51	4
Small/ mid size town	46	51	3
Large town	52	44	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	66	31	3
Neutral	38	58	4
Negative	19	78	3

Six in ten Europeans agree that their voice counts in their country

Six in ten Europeans (60%, +1 percentage point since October 2023) agree that their voice counts in their country, while 38% (-1 pp) disagree.¹⁸ These results have remained broadly stable in recent years, and the current level of agreement matches the highest seen since spring 2019.

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



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

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

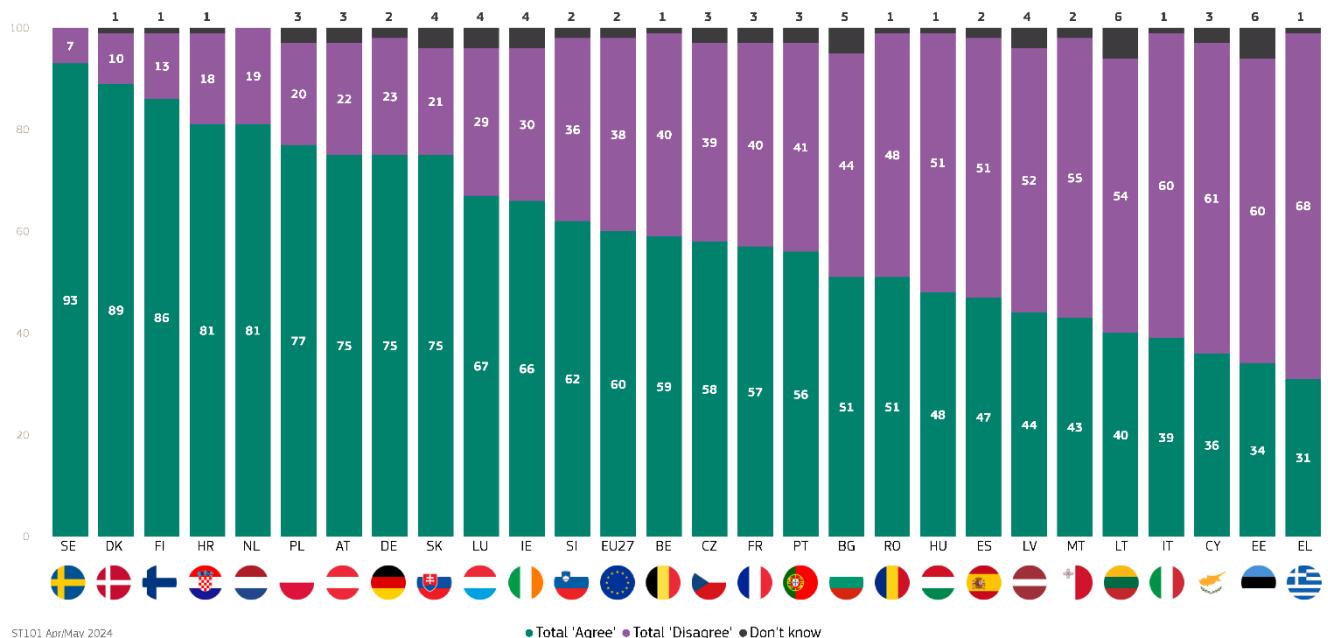


¹⁸ SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

In 18 countries a majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in their country (compared with 17 in October 2023). Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden (93%), Denmark (89%) and Finland (86%).

In the remaining nine countries agreement is the minority view, with the lowest levels seen in Greece (31%), Estonia (34%) and Cyprus (36%).

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

When considering whether their voice counts in their country, **agreement has become more widespread amongst respondents in 19 Member States** (compared with 11 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be observed in Lithuania (40%, +10 percentage points), Slovakia (75%, +9 pp) and Romania (51%, +8 pp).

In contrast, agreement levels have declined in five countries, with the largest decrease in the Netherlands (81%, -4 pp).

Agreement is now the majority view in Romania.

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

	EU27	LT	SK	RO	CZ	LV	BE	IE	CY	HU	SI	PT	DE	DK	EE	FR	AT	SE	HR	FI	ES	IT	MT	BG	LU	EL	PL	NL	
Total 'Agree'	April/May 2024	60	40	75	51	58	44	59	66	36	48	62	56	75	89	34	57	75	93	81	86	47	39	43	51	67	31	77	81
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4		
Total 'Disagree'	April/May 2024	38	54	21	48	39	52	40	30	61	51	36	41	23	10	60	40	22	7	18	13	51	60	55	44	29	68	20	19
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼10	▼10	▼7	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼6	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲5
Don't know	April/May 2024	2	6	4	1	3	4	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	1	6	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	5	4	1	3	0
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in most groups agree that their voice counts in their country, with the highest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (68%), managers (72%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (68%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (76%).

Agreement is the minority view in the following groups: those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (48% 'agree' vs 50% 'disagree'), unemployed respondents (41% vs 57%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (38% vs 60%) and those with a negative image of the EU (36% vs 62%).

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	38	2
Gender			
Man	61	37	2
Woman	61	37	2
Age			
15-24	60	36	4
25-39	61	37	2
40-54	61	38	1
55 +	60	38	2
Education (End of)			
15-	48	50	2
16-19	58	40	2
20+	68	31	1
Still studying	62	33	5
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	60	39	1
Managers	72	26	2
Other white collars	64	35	1
Manual workers	58	40	2
House persons	50	49	1
Unemployed	41	57	2
Retired	61	37	2
Students	63	33	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	60	2
From time to time	53	45	2
Almost never/ Never	68	30	2
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	60	38	2
Small/ mid size town	59	39	2
Large town	63	35	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	76	22	2
Neutral	55	43	2
Negative	36	62	2



III. An economy that works for its citizens

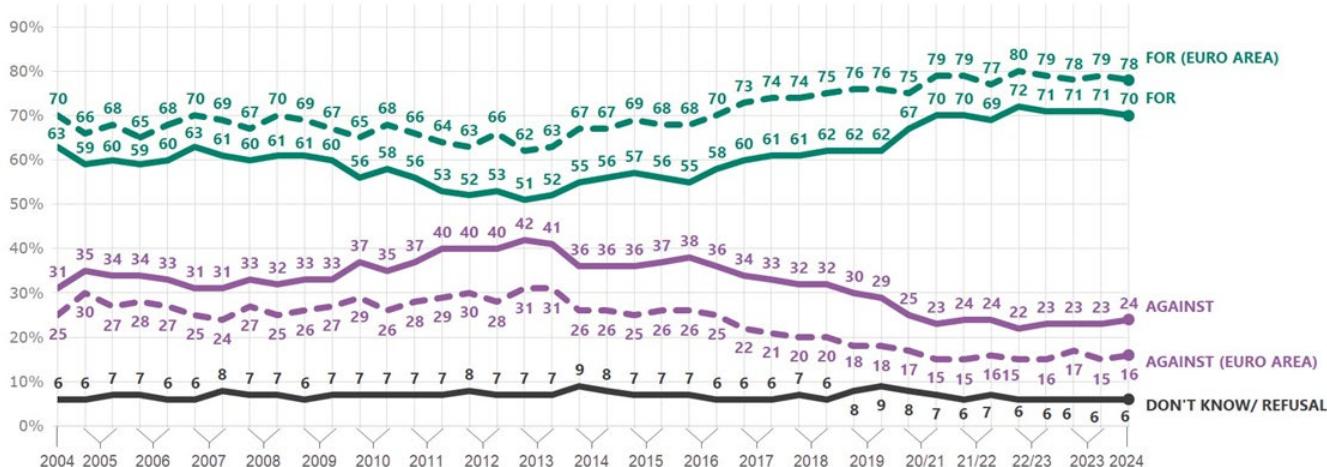
Seven in ten support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

Seven in ten respondents support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (70%, -1 percentage point since October 2023).¹⁹ Around one in four respondents are opposed (24%, +1 pp).

Findings have been very consistent since spring 2021, and recent results show a relatively high level of support in the context of the last 20 years.

Within the **euro area**, support has also remained stable (78%, -1 percentage point), as has opposition (16%, +1 pp). Levels of support have been broadly stable in recent years, although the longer-term picture shows a gradual rise in support over the last ten years or so, both in the euro area and in the EU as a whole.

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



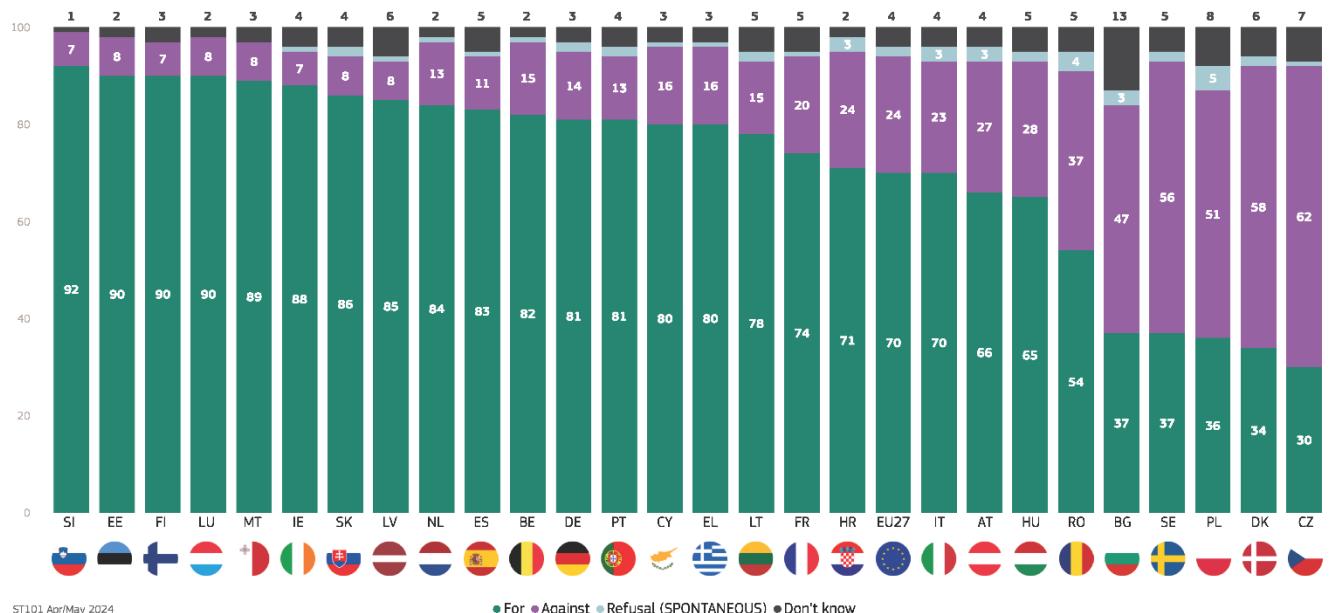
¹⁹ QB3.1: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

In 22 Member States the majority of respondents are "for" a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (the same as in October 2023). Respondents in Slovenia (92%), and in Estonia, Finland and Luxembourg (all 90%) are the most likely to think this way, and there are a further 11 countries where at least eight in ten support the single currency and economic union.

Despite being outside the euro area, the majority of respondents in Hungary (65%) and Romania (54%) are also "for" a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

In five countries (all outside the euro area), a majority are against the euro: Czechia (62%), Denmark (58%), Sweden (56%), Poland (51%), and Bulgaria (47% "against" vs 37% "for").

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Support for the single currency and economic union has increased in 15 Member States since October 2023 (up from 11 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Croatia (71%, +6 percentage

points) and Greece (80%, +5 pp). In 12 countries support has decreased, with the largest decrease seen in Lithuania (78%, -5 pp).

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

	EU27	HR	EL	RO	CZ	DK	EE	CY	LV	LU	IE	FI	BE	MT	SI	SK	DE	HU	PL	PT	SE	BG	IT	AT	ES	FR	NL	LT	
For	Apr/May 2024	70	71	80	54	30	34	90	80	85	90	88	90	82	89	92	86	81	65	36	81	37	37	70	66	83	74	84	78
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	
Against	Apr/May 2024	24	24	16	37	62	58	8	16	8	8	7	7	15	8	7	8	14	28	51	13	56	47	23	27	11	20	13	15
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼5	=	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼5	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	2	3	1	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	2	3	5	7	6	2	3	6	2	4	3	2	3	1	4	3	5	8	4	5	13	4	4	5	5	2	5
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▲2	▼2	=	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	▲3	▲4	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	▲1

The **socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in almost every group are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. The exception is respondents who have a negative image of the EU, where 45% agree and 47% disagree.

Otherwise, levels of support are generally consistent across the various groups. The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (76%), students (79%), managers (76%) and respondents with a positive image of the EU (83%).

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

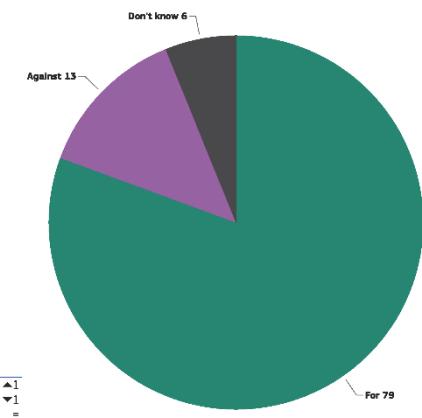
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	24	2	4
Gender				
Man	71	23	2	4
Woman	69	24	2	5
Age				
15-24	76	18	2	4
25-39	70	23	2	5
40-54	70	24	2	4
55 +	68	25	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	68	24	2	6
16-19	67	27	2	4
20+	73	21	2	4
Still studying	80	15	2	3
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	70	24	2	4
Managers	76	19	2	3
Other white collars	71	23	2	4
Manual workers	67	26	2	5
House persons	66	27	2	5
Unemployed	68	25	2	5
Retired	68	25	2	5
Students	79	16	2	3
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	66	28	2	4
From time to time	67	27	2	4
Almost never/ Never	73	21	2	4
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	67	25	2	6
Small/ mid size town	71	23	2	4
Large town	73	21	2	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	83	13	1	3
Neutral	68	24	2	6
Negative	45	47	3	5

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

The proportion of respondents who support every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has remained stable since October 2023 at 79% (+1 percentage point).²⁰ In total, 13% (-1 pp) are “against” this idea, while almost one in ten (8%, no change) say they don’t know or don’t provide an answer.

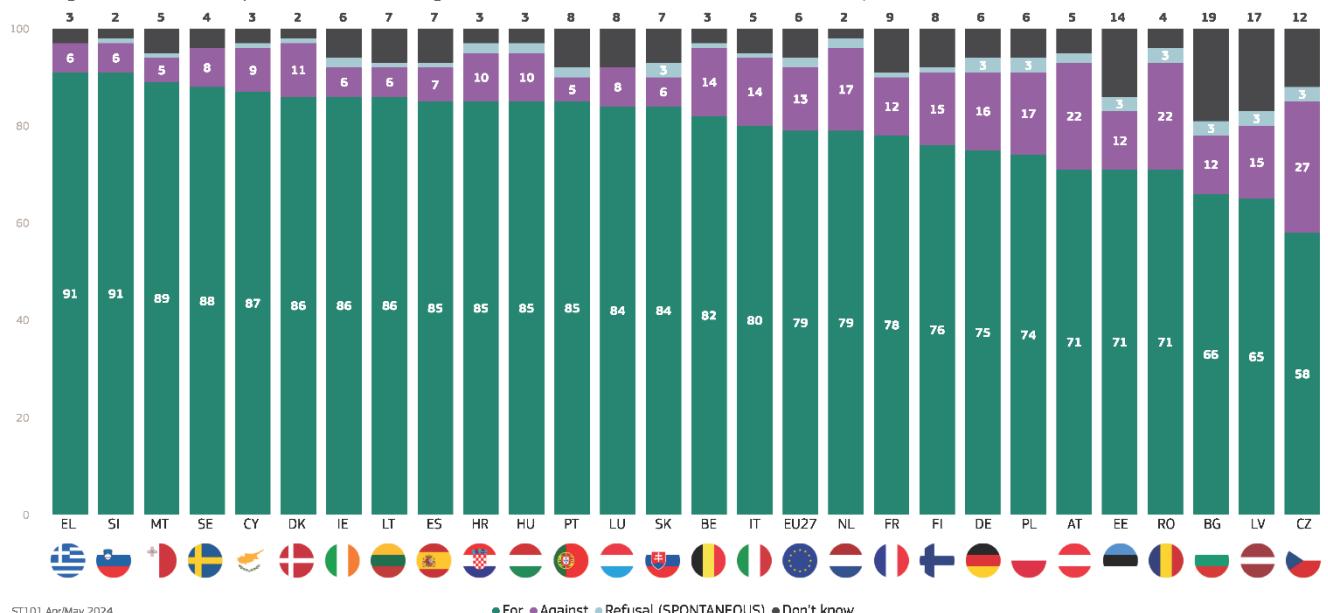
At a national level, **more than half of respondents in each Member State support new trade agreements concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection** (the same as in October 2023). Proportions in favour range from 91% in both Greece and Slovenia and 89% in Malta, to 58% in Czechia, 65% in Latvia and 66% in Bulgaria.

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

²⁰ QB3.3: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection

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

Support for every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has increased in ten countries since October 2023 (compared with 13 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Finland (76%, +7 percentage points), Slovenia (91%, +5 pp) and Hungary (85%, +5 pp).

Support has declined in 14 countries, the largest decrease being in Latvia (65%, -8 pp).

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

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

	EU27	FI	HU	SI	DE	HR	RO	IE	IT	SE	EL	NL	AT	SK	BE	BG	CZ	EE	LT	DK	ES	FR	MT	PL	CY	LU	PT	LV	
For	Apr/May 2024	79	76	85	91	75	85	71	86	80	88	91	79	71	84	82	66	58	71	86	85	78	89	74	87	84	85	65	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼8		
Against	Apr/May 2024	13	15	10	6	16	10	22	6	14	8	6	17	22	6	14	12	27	12	6	11	7	12	5	17	9	8	5	15
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼6	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼5	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼3	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲5	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	3
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	6	8	3	2	6	3	4	6	5	4	3	2	5	7	3	19	12	14	7	2	7	9	5	6	3	8	8	17
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲3	

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

The highest level of support can be found amongst those aged 15-24 (84%), students (86%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (89%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (71%), those living in rural villages (74%) and those with a negative image of the EU (62%).

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

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	79	13	2	6
Gender				
Man	79	14	2	5
Woman	78	13	2	7
Age				
15-24	84	10	1	5
25-39	80	14	1	5
40-54	79	14	2	5
55 +	76	14	2	8
Education (End of)				
15-	75	12	2	11
16-19	76	16	2	6
20+	82	13	1	4
Still studying	87	7	1	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	79	15	2	4
Managers	81	14	2	3
Other white collars	81	13	2	4
Manual workers	78	15	2	5
House persons	75	13	1	11
Unemployed	75	15	1	9
Retired	76	13	2	9
Students	86	8	0	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	71	19	2	8
From time to time	75	17	2	6
Almost never/ Never	81	11	2	6
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	74	15	2	9
Small/ mid size town	79	14	2	5
Large town	83	11	1	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	89	7	1	3
Neutral	75	15	2	8
Negative	62	28	3	7

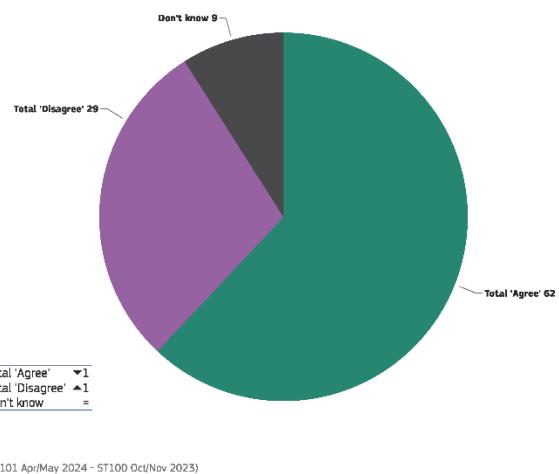
A stable majority of Europeans agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.

Just over six in ten Europeans (62%, -1 percentage point since October 2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, while 29% (+1 pp) disagree and 9% (no change) say they don't know.²¹

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (the same as in October 2023) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The most widespread agreement can be seen amongst respondents in Malta (83%), Croatia (82%) and in Hungary and Poland (both 77%).

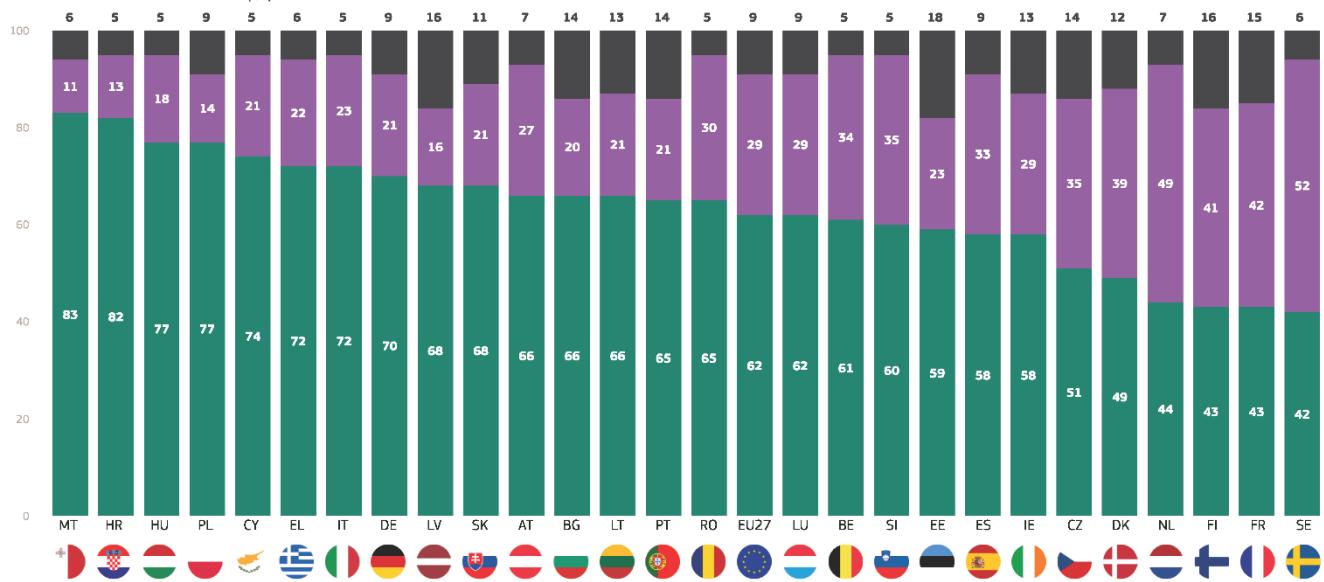
There are only two Member States where a majority disagrees: Sweden (52% 'disagree' vs 42% 'agree') and the Netherlands (49% vs 44%).

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

²¹ QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

The proportion of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased in ten countries since October 2023 (compared to nine in the previous

survey). The largest increases can be observed in Slovakia (68%, +7 percentage points) and Luxembourg (62%, +6 pp).

In contrast, the level of agreement has declined in 14 countries, most notably in Ireland (58%, -10 pp).

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

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



	EU27	SK	LU	NL	ES	HR	EE	MT	AT	DE	RO	CZ	HU	FI	BE	SE	IT	LT	BG	PT	SI	LV	DK	EL	FR	CY	PL	IE		
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	62	68	62	44	58	82	59	83	66	70	65	51	77	43	61	42	72	66	66	65	60	68	49	72	43	74	77	58	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲7	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼10		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	29	21	29	49	33	13	23	11	27	21	30	35	18	41	34	52	23	21	20	21	35	16	39	22	42	21	14	29	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼8	▼7	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼3	▼3	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲6	▲2	▲7	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	9	11	9	7	9	5	18	6	7	9	5	14	5	16	5	6	5	13	14	14	14	5	16	12	6	15	5	9	13
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲4	=	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	▲3	

In all **socio-demographic groups**, the majority of respondents agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level. The highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst self-employed people (67%), other white collar workers (68%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (72%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst unemployed respondents (52%), respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%) and those with a negative view of the EU (45%).

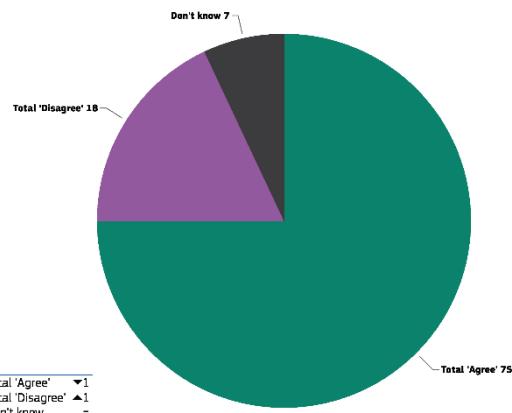
QB4.2	For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.		
	Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (% - EU)		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	62	29	9
Gender			
Man	65	28	7
Woman	60	29	11
Age			
15-24	62	27	11
25-39	64	28	8
40-54	64	29	7
55 +	60	29	11
Education (End of)			
15-	57	28	15
16-19	66	26	8
20+	60	33	7
Still studying	61	26	13
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	67	27	6
Managers	61	32	7
Other white collars	68	26	6
Manual workers	64	28	8
House persons	61	27	12
Unemployed	52	38	10
Retired	60	28	12
Students	60	27	13
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	33	10
From time to time	63	29	8
Almost never/ Never	63	28	9
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	60	29	11
Small/ mid size town	60	31	9
Large town	66	25	9
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	21	7
Neutral	59	30	11
Negative	45	46	9

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

Three in four respondents (75%, -1 percentage point since October 2023) agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.²² Around one in six (18%, +1 pp) disagree and 7% (no change) say they don't know.

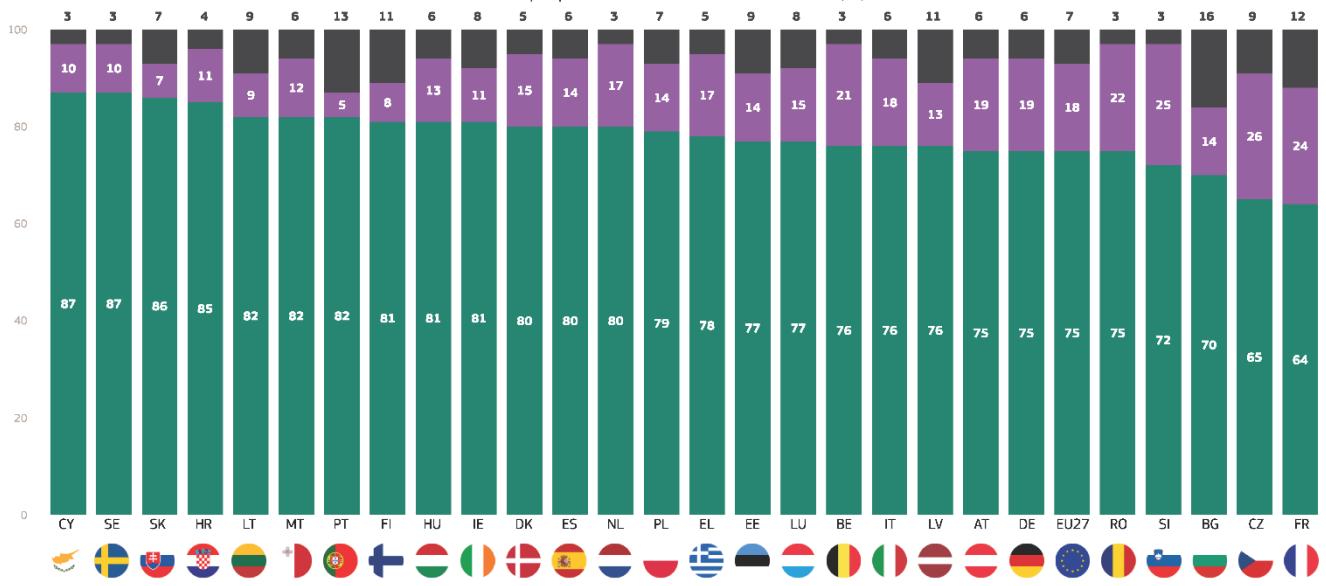
More than six in ten respondents in each Member State (no change since the previous survey) agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world. Proportions range from 87% in both Cyprus and Sweden, 86% in Slovakia and 85% in Croatia, to 64% in France, 65% in Czechia and 70% in Bulgaria.

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 – ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

²² QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. The EU should build partnerships with countries

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

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

When considering whether the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world, **agreement has increased in 14 countries since October 2023** (compared with eight in the previous survey). The largest increases in agreement can be seen in Romania (75%, +8 percentage points) and Cyprus (87%, +6 pp).

In contrast, agreement levels have declined in eight countries, with the largest in Malta (82%, -8 pp).

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

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

	EU27	RO	CY	EE	SK	HR	IT	SE	CZ	DK	DE	ES	HU	AT	FI	BE	EL	LT	LU	NL	BG	IE	FR	SI	LV	PL	PT	MT	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	75	75	87	77	86	85	76	87	65	80	75	80	81	75	81	76	78	82	77	80	70	81	64	72	76	79	82	82
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲8	▲6	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼8		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	18	22	10	14	7	11	18	10	26	15	19	14	13	19	8	21	17	9	15	17	14	11	24	25	13	14	5	12
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲6
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	7	3	3	9	7	4	6	3	9	5	6	6	6	6	11	3	5	9	8	3	16	8	12	3	11	7	13	6
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	=	▲3	▼2	=	=	▲1	=	▲5	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲3	▲5	▲2

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

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (81%), managers (82%), students (83%), those living in large towns (81%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (88%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (66%), retired people (69%) and those with a negative image of the EU (55%).

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

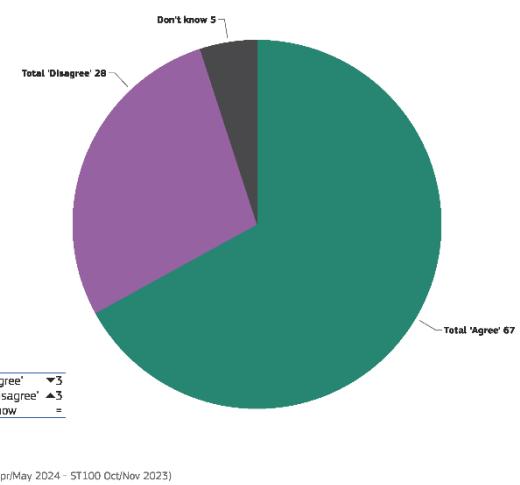
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	18	7
Gender			
Man	78	16	6
Woman	73	18	9
Age			
15-24	81	12	7
25-39	78	16	6
40-54	77	18	5
55 +	71	19	10
Education (End of)			
15-	66	21	13
16-19	73	20	7
20+	80	15	5
Still studying	82	10	8
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	78	17	5
Managers	82	14	4
Other white collars	80	16	4
Manual workers	74	20	6
House persons	71	20	9
Unemployed	72	20	8
Retired	69	20	11
Students	83	9	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	70	22	8
From time to time	73	20	7
Almost never/ Never	77	16	7
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	72	19	9
Small/ mid size town	74	20	6
Large town	81	13	6
Image of the EU			
Positive	88	8	4
Neutral	71	19	10
Negative	55	37	8

Two-thirds of Europeans agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world.

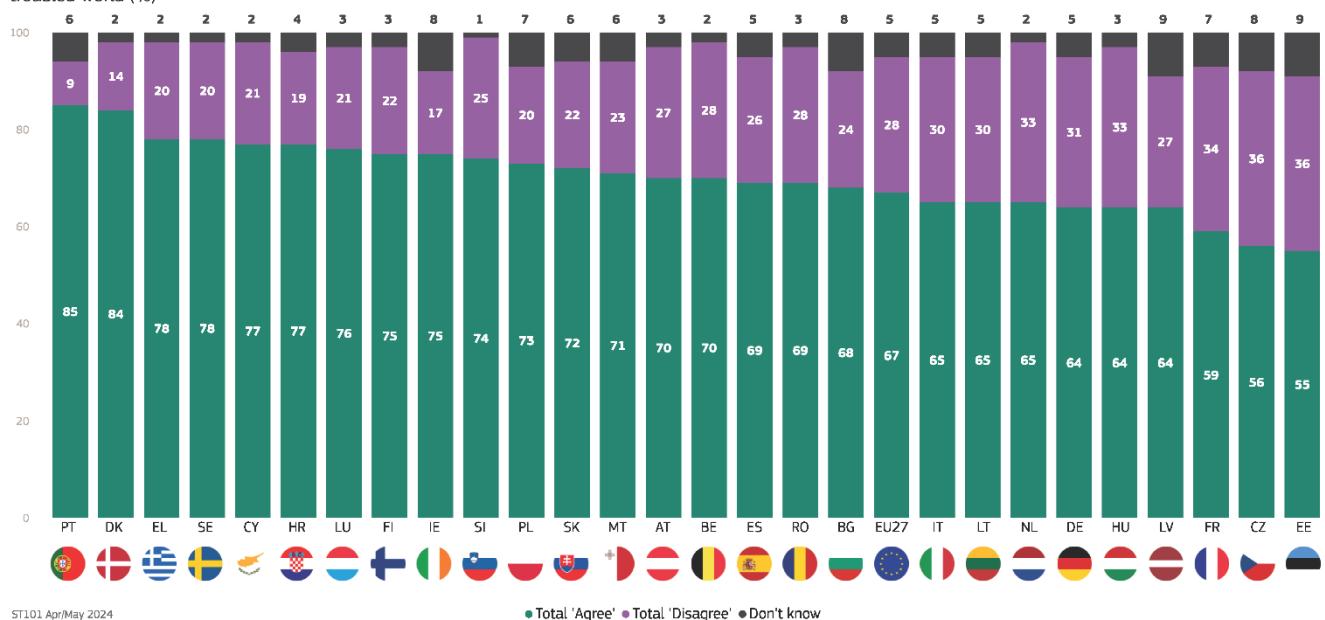
Two in three respondents (67%, -3 percentage points since October 2023) agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world, with 19% (-5 pp) saying they ‘totally agree’ and 48% (+2 pp) that they ‘tend to agree’.²³ Just over one in four (28%, +3 pp) disagrees, including 22% (+3 pp) who ‘tend to disagree’ and 6% (no change) who ‘totally disagree’, while 5% (no change) say they don’t know.

In all Member States, more than half of respondents agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world (no change from October 2023). Respondents are most likely to agree in Portugal (85%), Denmark (84%) and in Greece and Sweden (both 78%). Agreement is lowest among respondents in Estonia (55%), Czechia (56%) and France (59%).

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



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



²³ QB4.4: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The European Union is a place of stability in a troubled world

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

Compared to October 2023, **the proportion of respondents who agree that the EU is a place of stability in a troubled world has increased in 11 Member States** (compared with eight in the previous

survey). The largest increases can be seen in Malta (71%, +9 percentage points) and Cyprus (77%, +6 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 14 countries, most notably in Lithuania (65%, -9 pp), Poland (73%, -9 pp) and Hungary (64%, -7 pp).

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

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



	Apr/May 2024	67	71	77	84	78	78	70	56	69	77	74	75	55	70	75	76	69	72	68	65	64	65	64	59	85	64	65	73
Total 'Agree'	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼9	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	28	23	21	14	20	20	28	36	26	19	25	22	36	27	17	21	28	22	24	33	31	30	27	34	9	33	30	20
Don't know	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▼9	▼6	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	=	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲6	

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

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

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst managers (72%), other white collar workers (72%), students (73%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (85%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst unemployed respondents (50%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (54%) and those with a negative image of the EU (37%).

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

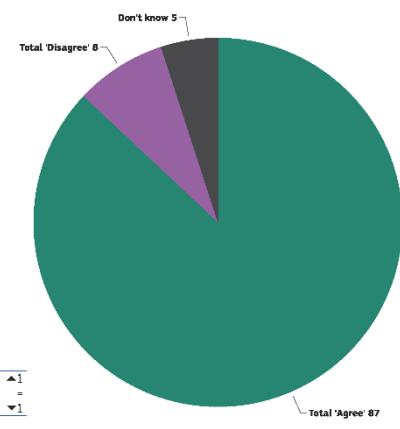
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	67	28	5
Gender			
Man	68	28	4
Woman	67	27	6
Age			
15-24	71	23	6
25-39	67	28	5
40-54	68	28	4
55 +	65	29	6
Education (End of)			
15-	63	28	9
16-19	64	31	5
20+	71	26	3
Still studying	73	21	6
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	67	28	5
Managers	72	25	3
Other white collars	72	24	4
Manual workers	65	30	5
House persons	66	28	6
Unemployed	50	43	7
Retired	65	28	7
Students	73	21	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	39	7
From time to time	63	31	6
Almost never/ Never	70	25	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	65	28	7
Small/ mid size town	66	29	5
Large town	71	25	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	85	13	2
Neutral	61	31	8
Negative	37	58	5

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

A large majority (87%, +1 percentage point since October 2023) agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.²⁴ Specifically, around half of respondents “totally agree” (49%, +1 pp), while 38% (no change) “tend to agree”. Just under one in ten (8%, no change) disagree, while 5% (-1 pp) say they don’t know.

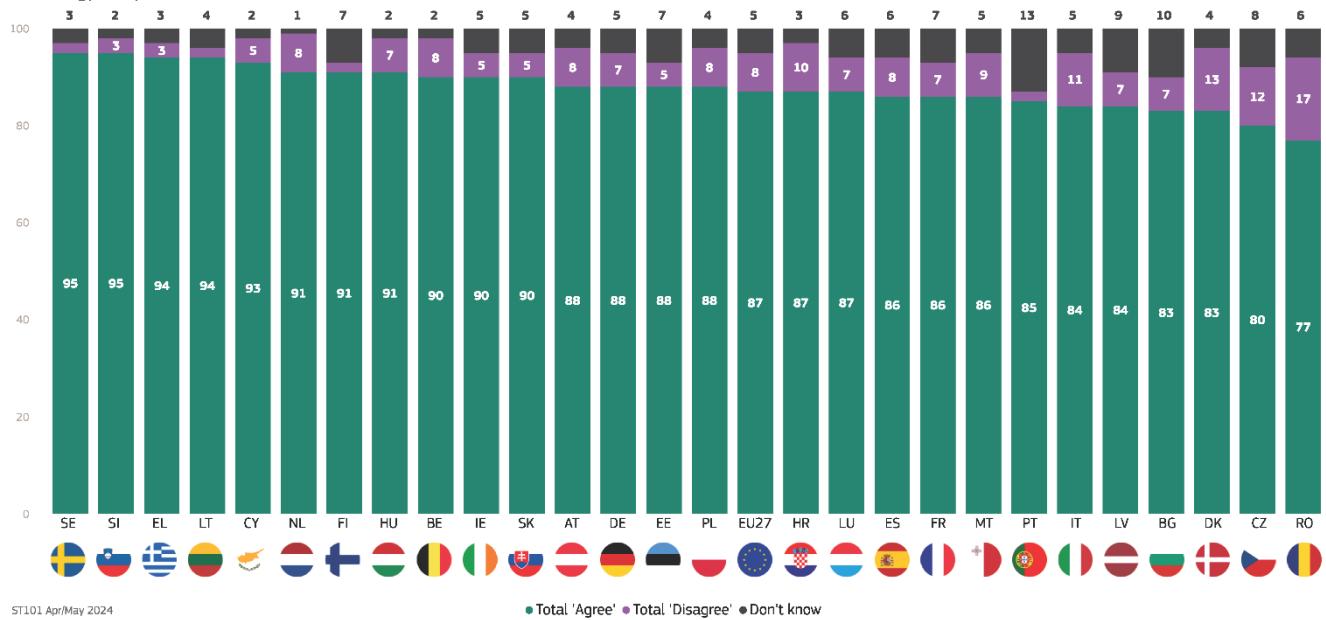
In every EU Member State, more than seven in ten respondents agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (no change since October 2023). The highest levels of agreement are seen in Sweden and Slovenia (both 95%) and in Greece and Lithuania (both 94%). Romania (77%) is the only country where fewer than eight in ten agree.

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



²⁴ QB4.5: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

Compared to October 2023, **respondents in 15 countries are now more likely to agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU** (compared with 14 in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Hungary (91%, +7 percentage

points) and Estonia (88%, +6 pp). Agreement has remained unchanged in six countries. In the other six Member States agreement has declined, with the largest decreases seen in Portugal (85%, -5 pp) and Czechia (80%, -5 pp).

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



	Apr/May 2024	87	91	88	95	83	77	95	90	90	90	88	86	87	94	87	91	94	86	84	93	86	88	83	91	88	84	80	85	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	87	91	88	95	83	77	95	90	90	90	88	86	87	94	87	91	94	86	84	93	86	88	83	91	88	84	80	85	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	8	7	5	2	13	17	3	5	5	5	8	7	7	10	2	7	2	3	8	11	5	9	8	7	8	8	7	12	2
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	2	7	3	4	6	2	5	5	2	5	7	3	4	6	7	3	6	5	2	5	4	10	1	4	9	8	13	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲4		

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

The **socio-demographic data** reflect the high level of agreement overall, with more than three quarters of respondents in each group agreeing that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU. The highest levels are found amongst managers (90%), other white collar workers (90%) and those having a positive image of the EU (93%).

The lowest levels of agreement can be seen among those who completed their education aged 15 or below (79%), house persons (81%) and those who hold a negative image of the EU (81%).

	QB4.5 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (% - EU)	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	87	8	5	
Gender				
Man	88	8	4	
Woman	85	9	6	
Age				
15-24	85	8	7	
25-39	87	9	4	
40-54	88	8	4	
55 +	85	8	7	
Education (End of)				
15-	79	9	12	
16-19	86	9	5	
20+	89	8	3	
Still studying	87	7	6	
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	88	8	4	
Managers	90	7	3	
Other white collars	90	8	2	
Manual workers	86	10	4	
House persons	81	12	7	
Unemployed	84	9	7	
Retired	85	7	8	
Students	86	8	6	
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	83	10	7	
From time to time	85	10	5	
Almost never/ Never	88	7	5	
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	86	8	6	
Small/ mid size town	86	9	5	
Large town	88	7	5	
Image of the EU				
Positive	93	4	3	
Neutral	83	9	8	
Negative	81	14	5	



IV. Promoting the European way of life

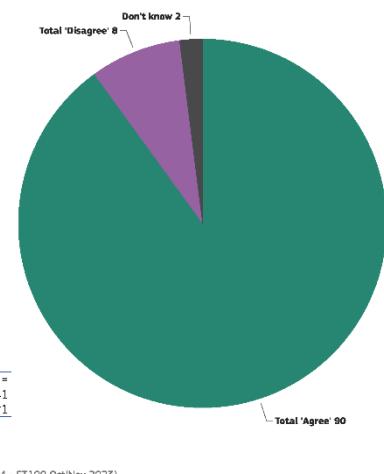
1. Core values of the European Union

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

Nine in ten respondents (90%, no change since October 2023) agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy, with 56% (-1 percentage point) saying they “totally agree” and 34% (+1 pp) that they “tend to agree”.²⁵ Less than one in ten (8%, +1 pp) disagree, while 2% (-1 pp) say they don’t know.

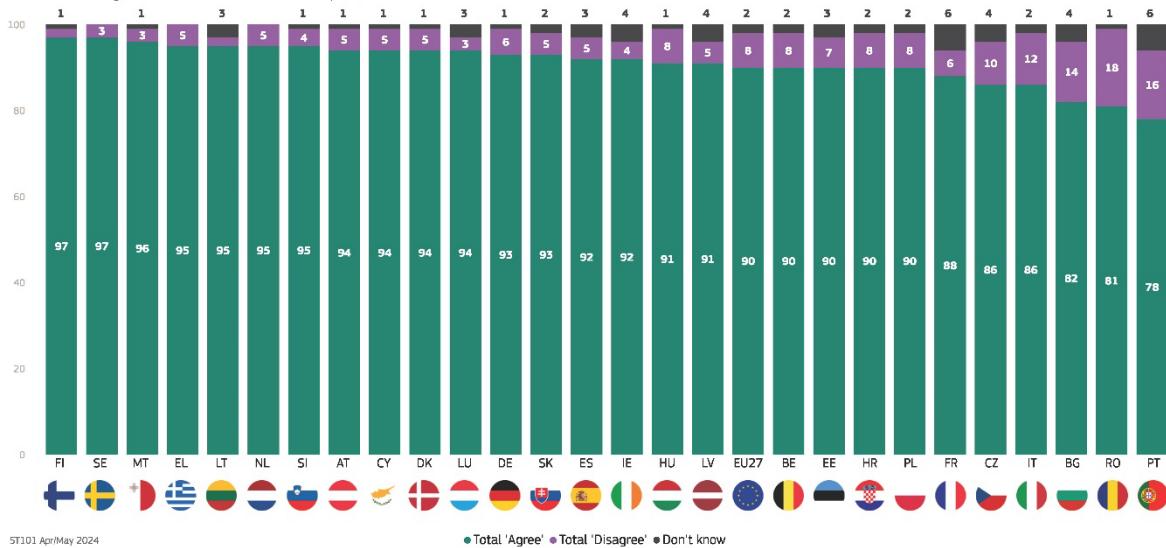
In every Member State, at least three quarters of respondents think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU (no change since October 2023). This view is almost universal in Finland and Sweden (both 97%), Malta (96%) and in Greece, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovenia (all 95%), while agreement is lowest in Portugal (78%), Romania (81%) and Bulgaria (82%).

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



²⁵ QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. All EU Member States should respect the core values of the

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

**In 11 countries (down from 14 in the previous survey)
respondents are now more likely to agree that all EU
Member States should respect the core values of the
EU.**

The largest increases can be seen in Romania (81%, +6 percentage points), Hungary (91%, +6 pp) and Latvia (91%, +6 pp). On the other hand, agreement has declined in 11 countries, although there have been no decreases of more than three percentage points.

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

		EU27	LV	HU	RO	SK	AT	EE	EL	LT	BG	HR	SI	BE	MT	PT	FI	SE	CZ	DE	IE	IT	CY	NL	PL	DK	ES	LU	FR
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	90	91	91	81	93	94	90	95	95	82	90	95	90	96	78	97	97	86	93	92	86	94	95	90	94	92	94	88
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	8	5	8	18	5	5	7	5	2	14	8	4	8	3	16	2	3	10	6	4	12	5	5	8	5	5	3	6
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	0	3	4	2	1	2	1	6	1	0	4	1	4	2	1	0	2	1	3	3	6
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2		

The **socio-demographic data** show that more than three in four respondents in every group agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU.

The strongest support is seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (94%), managers (93%), students (94%), those who rarely or never have difficulties paying for bills (93%), those living in large towns (93%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (97%).

The lowest levels of agreement can be seen among those who left education at the age of 15 or below (85%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (82%) and those with a negative image of the EU (79%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	90	8	2
Gender			
Man	90	8	2
Woman	90	7	3
Age			
15-24	92	5	3
25-39	91	7	2
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	89	8	3
Education (End of)			
15-	85	10	5
16-19	89	9	2
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	95	2	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	91	8	1
Managers	93	6	1
Other white collars	92	7	1
Manual workers	89	9	2
House persons	86	10	4
Unemployed	86	10	4
Retired	89	8	3
Students	94	3	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	82	14	4
From time to time	86	11	3
Almost never/ Never	93	5	2
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	89	8	3
Small/ mid size town	89	8	3
Large town	93	5	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	97	2	1
Neutral	89	8	3
Negative	79	18	3

2. Immigration and asylum policy

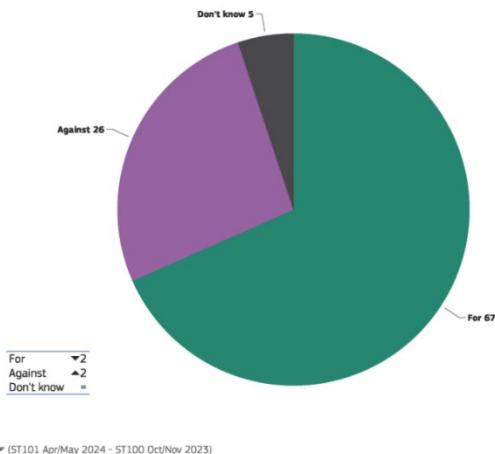
Two-thirds of Europeans support a common European policy on migration.

Two in three respondents (67%) support a common migration policy (-2 percentage points since October 2023), while around one in four are against it (26%, +2 pp).²⁶ The remaining 7% (no change) do not give an answer or say they don't know.

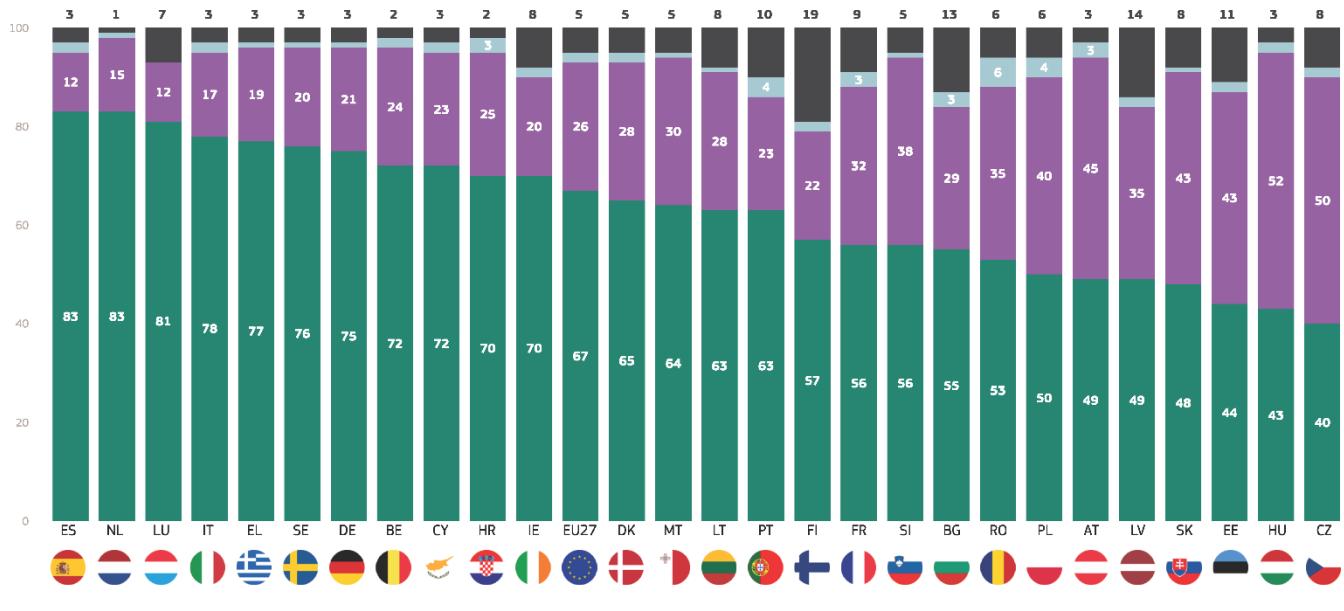
In 25 Member States, a majority of respondents support a common European policy on migration (up from 24 in the previous survey). The highest levels of support can be seen among respondents in Spain and the Netherlands (both 83%) and Luxembourg (81%).

In two Member States, a minority support a common European policy on migration: Czechia (40% "for" vs 50% "against") and Hungary (43% vs 52%).

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



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



²⁶ QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European policy on migration

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

Compared to October 2023, **respondents in 11 Member States (up from five in the previous survey) are now more likely to be “for” a common European policy on migration.** The largest increase can be seen in Luxembourg (81%, +9 percentage points).

In contrast, support has declined in 13 countries, most notably in France (56%, -11 pp).

Support has become the majority view in Estonia (44% vs 43%).

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

A common European policy on migration (%)

		EU27	LU	EL	IT	HR	FI	CY	LT	BE	NL	SK	SE	DK	EE	RO	ES	AT	HU	DE	IE	MT	PT	SI	LV	BG	CZ	PL	FR
For	Apr/May 2024	67	81	77	78	70	57	72	63	72	83	48	76	65	44	53	83	49	43	75	70	64	63	56	49	55	40	50	56
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲9	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼11	
Against	Apr/May 2024	26	12	19	17	25	22	23	28	24	15	43	20	28	43	35	12	45	52	21	20	30	23	38	35	29	50	40	32
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼10	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	2	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	3	2	4	3
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	▼2	=	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2		
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	7	3	3	2	19	3	8	2	1	8	3	5	11	6	3	3	3	3	8	5	10	5	14	13	8	6	9
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲3	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

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

The highest levels of support are seen amongst respondents who finished education at the age of 20 or above (73%), managers (74%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (81%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU are more likely to be opposed to a common European policy on migration than to support it (49% vs 43%). Levels of support are also relatively low among those who left education by the age of 15 (62%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (57%) and those living in rural villages (62%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	67	26	2	5
Gender				
Man	68	26	2	4
Woman	66	25	3	6
Age				
15-24	67	25	2	6
25-39	68	25	2	5
40-54	68	26	2	4
55 +	66	26	2	6
Education (End of)				
15-	62	26	3	9
16-19	63	29	3	5
20+	73	21	2	4
Still studying	70	22	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	70	25	1	4
Managers	74	21	2	3
Other white collars	71	23	2	4
Manual workers	63	29	3	5
House persons	64	28	2	6
Unemployed	63	26	4	7
Retired	65	26	3	6
Students	69	24	1	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	57	34	3	6
From time to time	63	29	3	5
Almost never/ Never	70	23	2	5
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	62	30	2	6
Small/ mid size town	68	25	3	4
Large town	71	22	2	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	81	14	2	3
Neutral	63	28	2	7
Negative	43	49	4	4

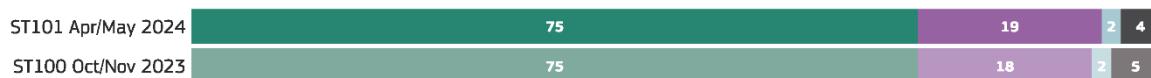
Three-quarters of Europeans support a reinforcement of EU external borders, while two-thirds support “a common European asylum system”.

Three in four respondents (75%, no change since October 2023) support “a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards”, while 19% (+1 percentage point) are against such a policy and 6% (-1 pp) answered “don’t know” or refused to answer²⁷.

Around two in three respondents (65%, -3 percentage points since October 2023) support “a common European asylum system”, while 25% (+1 pp) are against such a policy and 10% (+2 pp) do not provide an answer.²⁸

QB7. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. (EU27) (%)

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



A common European Asylum system



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

ST101 Apr/May 2024

²⁷ QB7.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards.

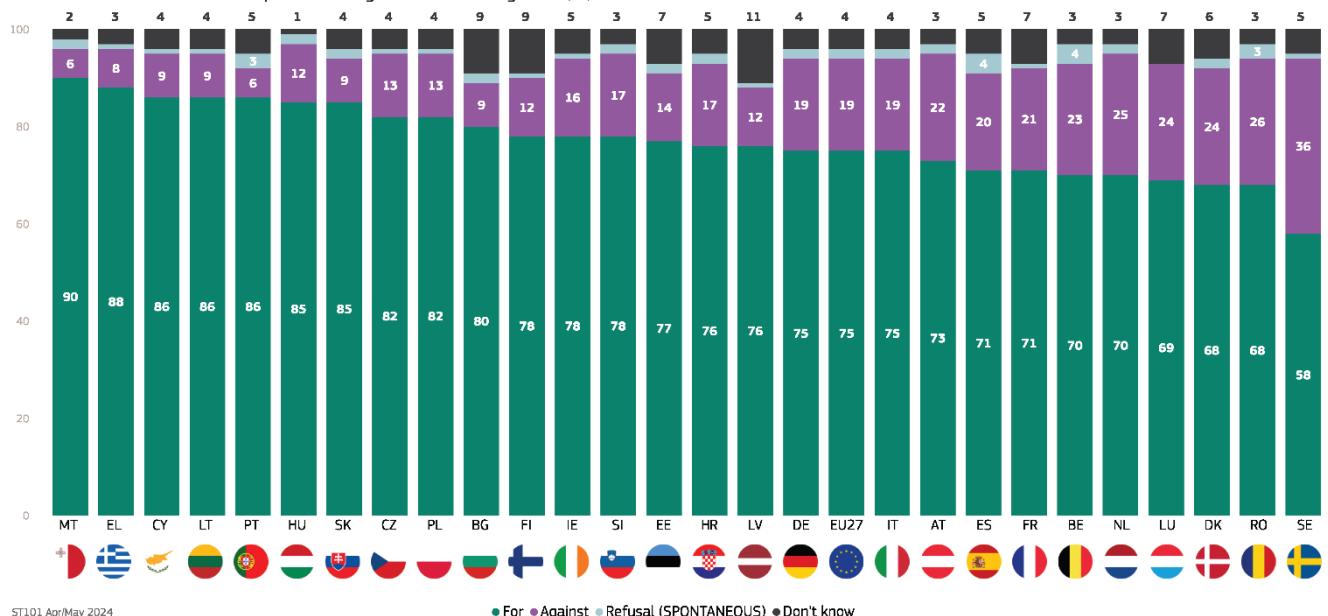
²⁸ QB7.1. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common European Asylum system.

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

More than half of respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU are in favour of **a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast**

guards (no change since October 2023). However, levels of support range from 90% in Malta, 88% in Greece and 86% in each of Cyprus, Lithuania and Portugal, to 58% in Sweden and 68% in both Denmark and Romania.

QB7.2. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Since October 2023, **support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards has gained ground in 10 Member States** (compared with 20 in the previous survey), most notably in Denmark (68%, +7 percentage points).

Support for this policy has decreased in 14 Member States, with the largest decreases seen in Croatia (76%, -5 pp), Italy (75%, -5 pp) and Latvia (76%, -5 pp).

QB7.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (%)

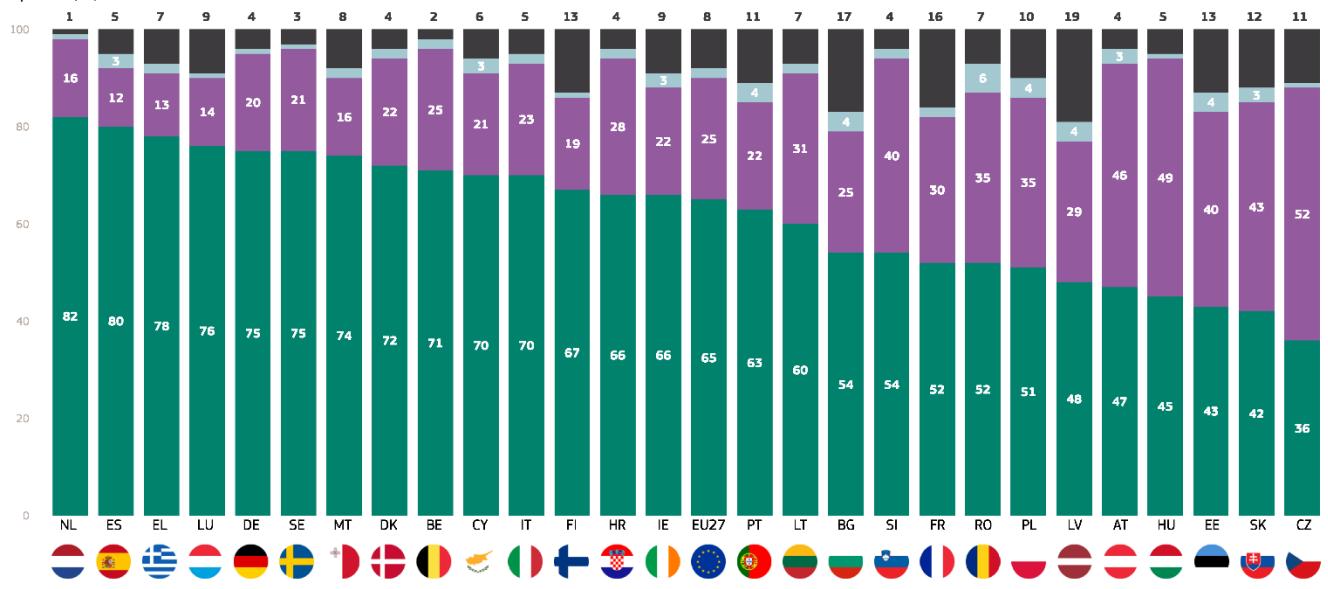
		EU27	DK	IE	ES	HU	NL	EE	AT	PL	EL	LU	BE	BG	FR	CZ	LT	PT	SK	FI	SE	CY	RO	SI	DE	MT	HR	IT	LV
For	Apr/May 2024	75	68	78	71	85	70	77	73	82	88	69	70	80	71	82	86	85	78	58	86	68	78	75	90	76	75	76	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5		
Against	Apr/May 2024	19	24	16	20	12	25	14	22	13	8	24	23	9	21	13	9	6	9	12	36	9	26	17	19	6	17	19	12
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼9	▼1	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▼5	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	2	2	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲3	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	6	5	5	1	3	7	3	4	3	7	3	9	7	4	4	5	4	9	5	4	3	3	4	2	5	4	11
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲3	

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

A majority of respondents in 24 Member States (compared with 25 in the previous survey) say that they are in favour of a **common European asylum system**. Support is highest among respondents in the Netherlands (82%), Spain

(80%), Greece (78%) and Luxembourg (76%). Only a minority supports this policy in Czechia (36% “for” vs 52% “against”), Slovakia (42% vs 43%) and Hungary (45% vs 49%).

QB7.1. And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. -A common European Asylum system (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Since October 2023, **support for a common European asylum system has increased in six Member States** (compared with seven in the previous survey). The largest increase can be seen in Denmark (72%, +8 percentage points). In contrast, support has lost ground in 17 countries,

most strikingly in Latvia (48%, -10 pp) and Portugal (63%, -9 pp). Support has remained unchanged in Spain (80%), Belgium (71%), Lithuania (60%) and Austria (47%).

Support has become the minority view in Slovakia.

QB7.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.
A common European Asylum system (%)

	EU27	DK	CY	LU	EE	EL	HU	BE	ES	LT	AT	FI	SE	CZ	HR	NL	RO	IE	FR	IT	PL	BG	DE	MT	SI	SK	PT	LV	
For	April/May 2024	65	72	70	76	43	78	45	71	80	60	47	67	75	36	66	82	52	66	52	70	51	54	75	74	54	42	63	48
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼9	▼10		
Against	April/May 2024	25	22	21	14	40	13	49	25	12	31	46	19	21	52	28	16	35	22	30	23	35	25	20	16	40	43	22	29
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼8	▼7	▼8	=	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	April/May 2024	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	3	4	4
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	
Don't know	April/May 2024	8	4	6	9	13	7	5	2	5	7	4	13	3	11	4	1	7	9	16	5	10	17	4	8	4	12	11	19
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▼1	=	▲4	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲5	=	▲2	▲4	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲4

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

However, younger respondents (70% of 15-24 year-olds), managers (70%), unemployed people (67%) and students (68%) are less supportive of this idea, while retired people (79%) are most likely to be in favour.

It is noteworthy that the levels of support for this proposal are very similar between respondents who have a positive image of the EU and those whose image is negative (76% vs 72%).

The **socio-demographic data** show that the majority of respondents in most groups are **in favour of a common European asylum system**. This proportion is highest among those who continued their education until the age of 20 or above (71%), managers (74%), students (71%) and those whose image of the EU is positive (79%).

Among respondents whose image of the EU is negative, only a minority support a common European asylum system (41% 'for', 49% 'against'). The proportion of respondents who support such a system is also relatively low among those who left education at the age of 15 or below (60%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (56%) and those who live in rural villages (60%).

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

	A common European Asylum system	A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards
EU27	65	75
Gender		
Man	66	77
Woman	64	73
Age		
15-24	68	70
25-39	65	71
40-54	65	76
55 +	64	77
Education (End of)		
15-	60	79
16-19	61	78
20+	71	71
Still studying	71	68
Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	67	73
Managers	74	70
Other white collars	66	76
Manual workers	61	77
House persons	63	78
Unemployed	63	67
Retired	63	79
Students	71	68
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	56	73
From time to time	61	73
Almost never/ Never	68	76
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	60	77
Small/ mid size town	66	74
Large town	69	74
Image of the EU		
Positive	79	76
Neutral	60	75
Negative	41	72

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

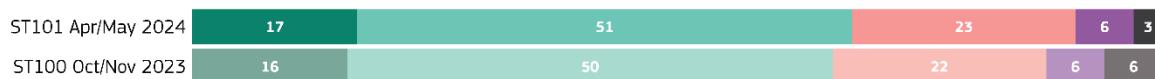
Europeans continue to have a positive view of the immigration of people from other EU Member States. **Around two-thirds (68%, +2 percentage points since October 2023) view the “immigration of people from**

other EU Member States” positively, with 29% (+1 pp) viewing it negatively and 3% expressing no opinion (-3 pp).

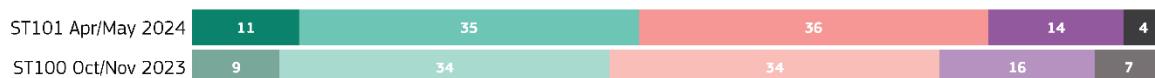
In contrast, **less than half of respondents (46%, +3 pp) view the immigration of people from countries outside the EU positively**, with 50% (no change) seeing it in a negative way and 4% expressing no opinion (-3 pp).²⁹

QB8. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? (EU27) (%)

Immigration of people from other EU Member States



Immigration of people from outside the EU



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

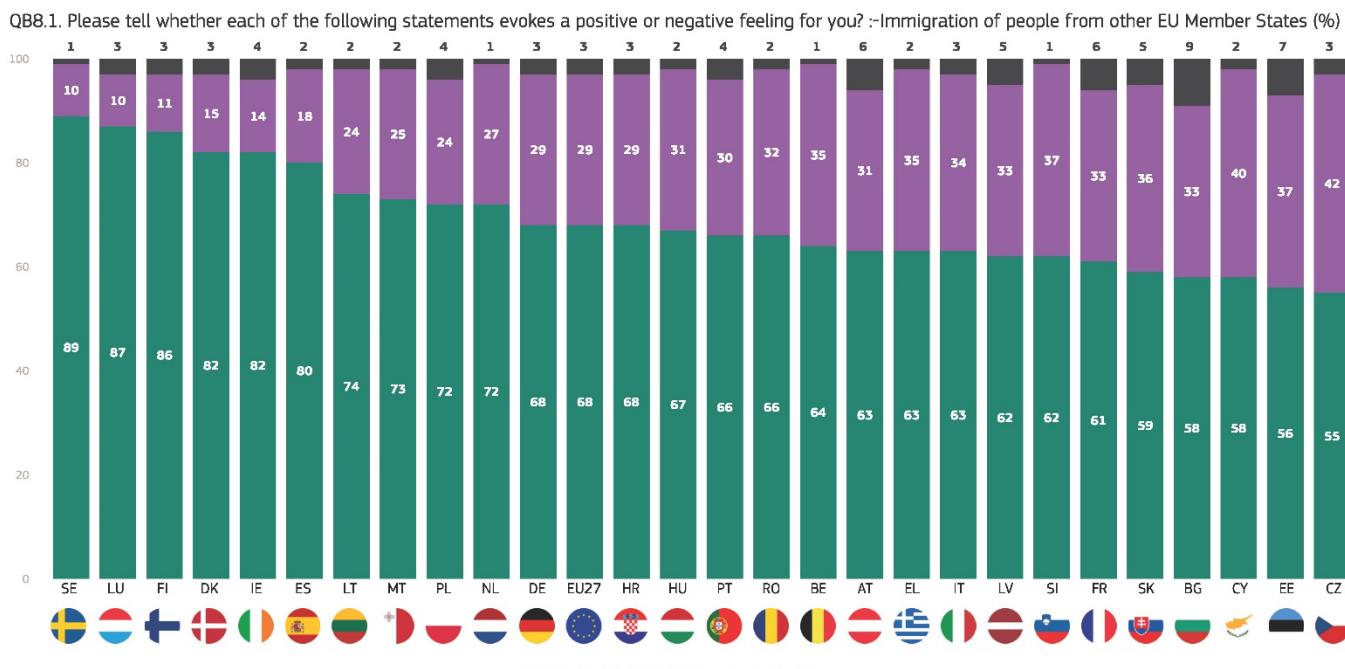
ST101 Apr/May 2024

²⁹ QB8. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? 1) Immigration of people from other EU Member States. 2) Immigration of people from outside the EU.

In all 27 Member States (up from 26 in October 2023), a majority of respondents have a positive perception of the immigration of people from other EU Member States. However, proportions vary from 89% in Sweden, 87% in Luxembourg and 86% in Finland, to 55% in Czechia, 56% in Estonia and 58% in each of Bulgaria and Cyprus.

Compared with October 2023, **positive perceptions of the immigration of people from other EU Member States have gained ground in 18 countries** (compared with eight in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Czechia (55%, +12 percentage points), Greece (63%, +11 pp) and Hungary (67%, +9 pp). Positive perceptions have lost ground in seven countries, although there have been no decreases of more than three percentage points.

Positive views are now in the majority in Czechia.



Q88.1 Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?
Immigration of people from other EU Member States (%)

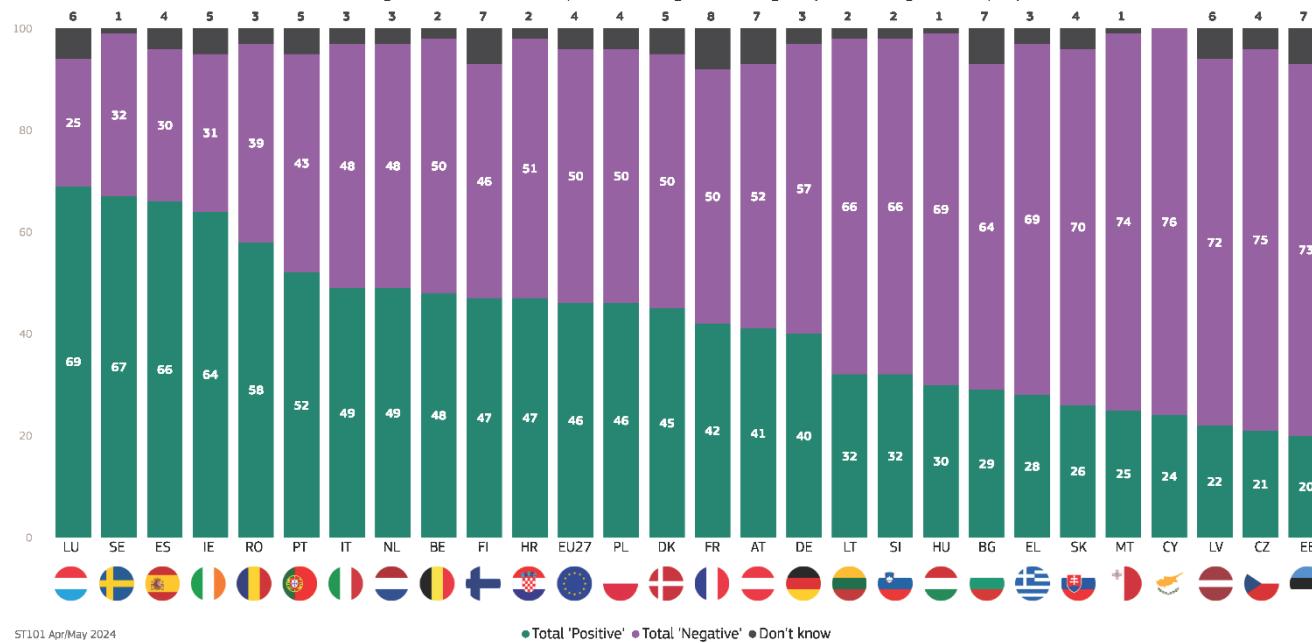
	EU27	CZ	EL	HU	HR	LV	MT	RO	SK	IT	PT	LT	AT	BG	DK	EE	ES	FR	LU	DE	IE	FI	BE	PL	SI	CY	NL	SE	
Total 'Positive'	Apr/May 2024	68	55	63	67	68	62	73	66	59	63	66	74	63	58	82	56	80	61	87	68	82	86	64	72	62	58	72	89
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲12	▲11	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3
Total 'Negative'	Apr/May 2024	29	42	35	31	29	33	25	32	36	34	30	24	31	33	15	37	18	33	10	29	14	11	35	24	37	40	27	10
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼10	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼4	▼5	=	▼4	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲4	=	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	3	3	2	2	3	5	2	2	5	3	4	2	6	9	3	7	2	6	3	3	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	1
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	▼5	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼4	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1

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

Positive impressions of extra-community immigration predominate in nine Member States (compared with eight in the previous survey). Respondents are most likely to have a positive feeling in Luxembourg (69%), Sweden (67%) and Spain (66%).

However, negative perceptions are the majority view in the other 18 countries, with respondents most likely to hold a negative view of extra-community immigration in Cyprus (76%), Czechia (75%), Malta (74%) and Estonia (73%).

QB8.2. Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you? :-Immigration of people from outside the EU (%)



Since October 2023, **positive impressions of immigration of people from countries outside the EU have gained ground in 17 EU Member States** (compared with just three in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Hungary (30%, +10 percentage points), Luxembourg (69%, +8 pp), Croatia (47%, +8 pp) and Greece (28%, +8 pp). Positive views remain stable in four

countries, but have declined in six Member States. However, there have been no decreases of more than two percentage points.

Positive views now dominate in Italy and Finland, while the majority view is now negative in Denmark.

QB8.2 Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?
Immigration of people from outside the EU (%)

		EU27	HU	EL	HR	LU	CZ	AT	SK	BE	IT	RO	MT	SI	DE	CY	ES	PL	FI	EE	FR	NL	SE	BG	IE	LV	LT	PT	DK
Total 'Positive'	Apr/May 2024	46	30	28	47	69	21	41	26	48	49	58	25	32	40	24	66	46	47	20	42	49	67	29	64	22	32	52	45
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲10	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	
Total 'Negative'	Apr/May 2024	50	69	69	51	25	75	52	70	50	48	39	74	66	57	76	30	50	46	73	50	48	32	64	31	72	66	43	50
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼7	▼9	▼4	▼8	▼6	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼2	=	▼2	▼4	▲4	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲4
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	4	1	3	2	6	4	7	4	2	3	3	1	2	3	0	4	4	7	7	8	3	1	7	5	6	2	5	5
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼3	▼3	▲1	▼4	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼3	▼5	▼1	▲1	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼2

The **socio-demographic data** show that **immigration of people from other EU Member States** is viewed positively in nearly all socio-demographic categories. This positive feeling is most widespread among those aged 15-24 (76%), those who finished their education at the age of 20 or above (76%), students (78%), managers (78%) and those whose image of the EU is positive (83%).

The majority view is negative among those whose image of the EU is negative (52% 'negative' vs 44% 'positive'). The proportion that views immigration of people from other EU Member States positively is also relatively low among respondents who left education at the age of 15 or below (58%), retired people (61%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%).

QB8.1 Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?

Immigration of people from other EU Member States (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	68	29	3
Gender			
Man	70	27	3
Woman	66	30	4
Age			
15-24	76	21	3
25-39	71	25	4
40-54	69	28	3
55 +	63	33	4
Education (End of)			
15-	58	39	3
16-19	64	33	3
20+	76	21	3
Still studying	79	18	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	71	24	5
Managers	78	19	3
Other white collars	72	25	3
Manual workers	66	31	3
House persons	62	35	3
Unemployed	63	34	3
Retired	61	35	4
Students	78	18	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	56	41	3
From time to time	63	34	3
Almost never/ Never	72	25	3
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	64	32	4
Small/ mid size town	67	30	3
Large town	74	23	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	83	15	2
Neutral	63	33	4
Negative	44	52	4

With regards to **the immigration of people from outside the EU**, there are some groups where more than half express a positive feeling: 15-24 year-olds (59%) and those aged 25-39 (51%), those who finished education at the age of 20 or above (51%), students (62%), managers (56%), people who live in large towns (52%) and those holding a positive view of the EU (60%).

In several groups, the majority have a negative feeling towards the immigration of people from outside the EU. Negative views are most prevalent among those aged 55 or over (56%), those who finished education by the age of 15 (59%), retired people (59%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (64%), those living in rural villages (55%) and respondents with a negative view of the EU (73%).

QB8.2 Please tell whether each of the following statements evokes a positive or negative feeling for you?
Immigration of people from outside the EU
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	46	50	4
Gender			
Man	46	50	4
Woman	46	50	4
Age			
15-24	59	37	4
25-39	51	45	4
40-54	46	50	4
55 +	40	56	4
Education (End of)			
15-	36	59	5
16-19	41	55	4
20+	51	44	5
Still studying	61	34	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	46	48	6
Managers	56	40	4
Other white collars	49	48	3
Manual workers	44	53	3
House persons	43	54	3
Unemployed	47	50	3
Retired	36	59	5
Students	62	33	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	64	3
From time to time	46	51	3
Almost never/ Never	47	48	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	40	55	5
Small/ mid size town	47	49	4
Large town	52	44	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	60	36	4
Neutral	39	56	5
Negative	24	73	3

Three-quarters of Europeans consider that their country should help refugees.

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements about helping refugees and the contribution of immigrants to their country³⁰.

Three in four Europeans (75%) agree that their country should help refugees (+3 percentage points since October 2023). Around one in five (22%, -1 pp) disagree and 3% (-2 pp) say that they don't know.

More than half of respondents (56%) agree that immigrants contribute positively to their country (+4 pp since October 2023). Around two in five disagree with this statement (39%, -2 pp) and 5% (-2 pp) don't know.

QB9. For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree (EU27) (%)

(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees



Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY)



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

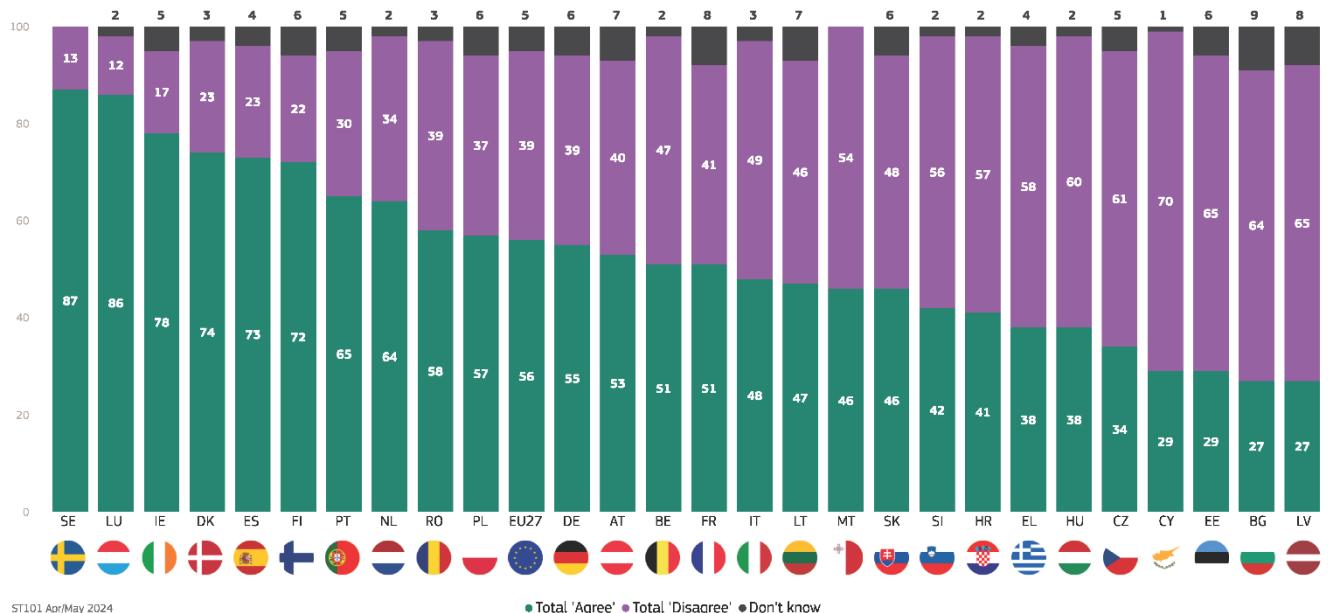
ST101 Apr/May 2024

³⁰ QB9. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1) Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY). 2) (OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees

The impression that immigrants contribute positively to the country is shared by a majority of respondents in 15 Member States (compared with 13 in October 2023). Agreement is highest among respondents in Sweden (87%), Luxembourg (86%) and Ireland (78%).

In contrast, in 12 EU Member States only a minority agree that immigrants contribute positively to the country. Within this group of countries, support for this idea is lowest in Bulgaria and Latvia (both 27%) and Cyprus and Estonia (both 29%).

QB9.1. For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Since October 2023, **the proportion agreeing that immigrants contribute positively to the country has increased in 21 Member States** (compared with seven in the previous survey). The largest increases can be observed in Slovakia (46%, +13 percentage points), Malta (46%, +12 pp), Greece (38%, +12 pp) and Croatia (41%, +11 pp).

Positive perceptions have lost ground in five countries, with no decreases larger than three percentage points.

In Belgium and Lithuania, agreement is now the majority view.

QB9.1 For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree
Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

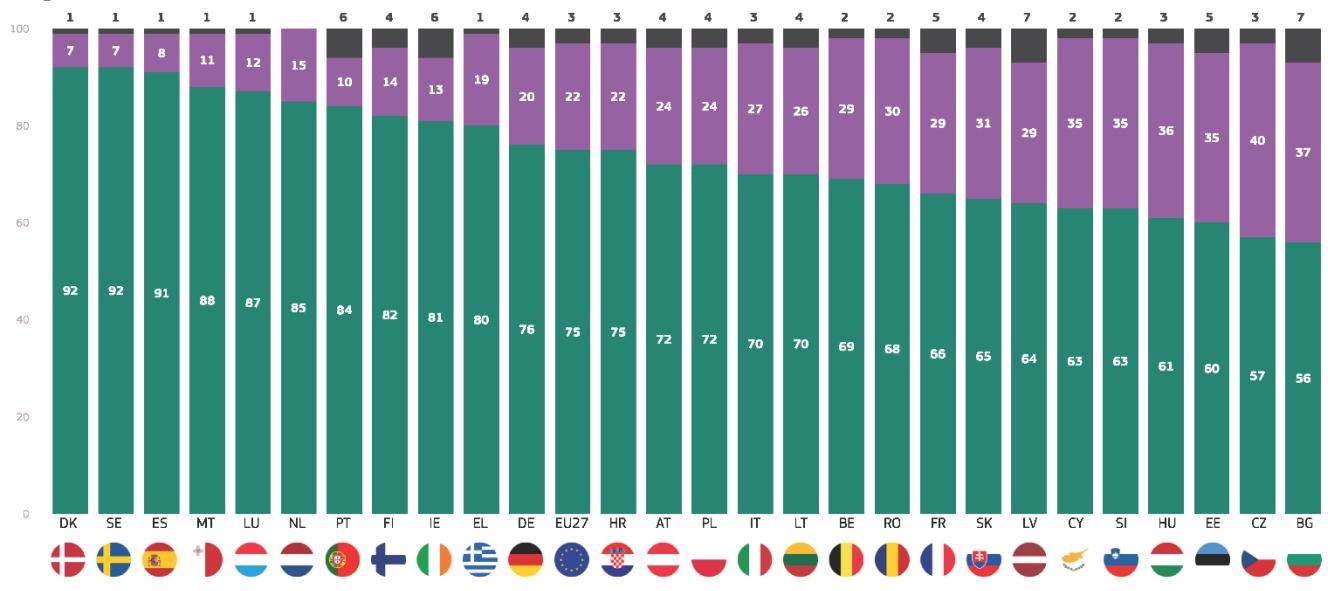
	EU27	SK	EL	MT	HR	HU	SI	CZ	IT	LU	RO	BE	DE	EE	IE	AT	FI	BG	ES	LT	CY	PL	FR	LV	NL	PT	SE	DK
Total 'Agree'	56	46	38	46	41	38	42	34	48	86	58	51	55	29	78	53	72	27	73	47	29	57	51	27	64	65	87	74
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲4	▲13	▲12	▲12	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3			
Total 'Disagree'	39	48	58	54	57	60	56	61	49	12	39	47	39	65	17	40	22	64	23	46	70	37	41	65	34	30	13	23
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼9	▼13	▼9	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼1	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲4
Don't know	5	6	4	0	2	2	2	5	3	2	3	2	6	6	5	7	6	9	4	7	1	6	8	8	2	5	0	3
△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼4	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

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

Denmark and Sweden (both 92%), Spain (91%) and Malta (88%). Respondents are least likely to agree in Bulgaria (56%), Czechia (57%) and Estonia (60%).

QB9.2. For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree :-(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

Compared with October 2023, **agreement that their country should help refugees has increased in 18 Member States** (compared with eight in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Malta (88%, +13 percentage points), Hungary (61%, +9 pp), Slovakia (65%, +8 pp) and Czechia (57%, +8 pp).

In seven countries agreement has decreased, although there have been no decreases of more than two percentage points.

QB9.2 For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree
(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees (%)



	Apr/May 2024	75	88	61	57	65	56	60	63	64	75	69	92	70	72	68	76	70	66	63	80	82	91	72	84	81	87	85	92	
Total 'Agree'	Apr/May 2024	75	88	61	57	65	56	60	63	64	75	69	92	70	72	68	76	70	66	63	80	82	91	72	84	81	87	85	92	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲13	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2		
Total 'Disagree'	Apr/May 2024	22	11	36	40	31	37	35	35	29	22	29	7	27	24	30	20	26	29	35	19	14	8	24	10	13	12	15	7	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼11	▼9	▼6	▼6	▼2	▼4	▼8	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	=	=	▲3	▲3	▲2
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	3	1	3	3	4	7	5	2	7	3	2	1	3	4	2	4	4	5	2	1	4	1	4	6	6	1	0	1	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼2	=	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼1	=		

The **socio-demographic data** show considerable variation in levels of agreement that **immigrants contribute positively to the respondents' country**. Agreement is most common among 15-24 year-olds (64%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (65%), students (67%), managers (67%) and respondents holding a positive image of the EU (73%).

On the other hand, a majority of respondents disagree with the statement in the following groups: respondents who finished education at the age of 15 or below (51% 'disagree' vs 43% 'agree'), people who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57% vs 39%) and those whose image of the EU is negative (67% vs 29%).

In addition, there is an even split of agreement and disagreement among house persons (48% vs 48%).

QB9.1 For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree
Immigrants contribute positively to (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	56	39	5
Gender			
Man	57	39	4
Woman	54	40	6
Age			
15-24	64	32	4
25-39	58	37	5
40-54	58	38	4
55 +	50	44	6
Education (End of)			
15-	43	51	6
16-19	49	46	5
20+	65	31	4
Still studying	67	28	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	57	39	4
Managers	67	29	4
Other white collars	60	37	3
Manual workers	52	43	5
House persons	48	48	4
Unemployed	52	45	3
Retired	47	46	7
Students	67	28	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	57	4
From time to time	51	45	4
Almost never/ Never	60	35	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	50	44	6
Small/ mid size town	55	40	5
Large town	62	34	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	23	4
Neutral	48	46	6
Negative	29	67	4

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

Agreement is highest among Europeans aged 15-24 (82%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (80%), students (84%), managers (83%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (87%).

In contrast, agreement is lowest among respondents who left education by the age of 15 (70%) or aged 16-19 (70%), manual workers (70%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (61%) and from time to time (70%), those living in rural villages (70%) and respondents who hold a negative image of the EU (50%).

QB9.2 For each of the following statements, please tell whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree
(OUR COUNTRY) should help refugees
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	75	22	3
Gender			
Man	74	23	3
Woman	75	22	3
Age			
15-24	82	16	2
25-39	76	20	4
40-54	74	24	2
55 +	72	24	4
Education (End of)			
15-	70	25	5
16-19	70	27	3
20+	80	17	3
Still studying	85	13	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	22	4
Managers	83	15	2
Other white collars	76	21	3
Manual workers	70	27	3
House persons	72	26	2
Unemployed	71	26	3
Retired	71	24	5
Students	84	14	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	35	4
From time to time	70	27	3
Almost never/ Never	78	19	3
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	70	26	4
Small/ mid size town	74	23	3
Large town	79	18	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	87	11	2
Neutral	71	24	5
Negative	50	46	4

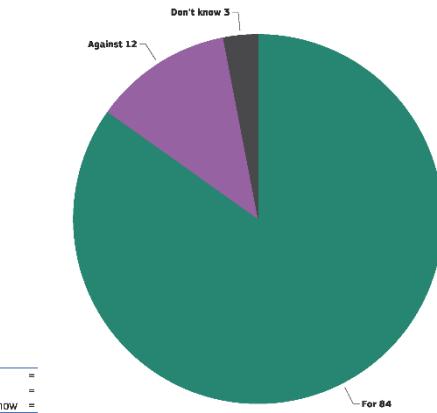
3. Free movement of citizens in the EU

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

Support for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU has remained at a high level, at 84% (no change since October 2023).³¹ Around one in eight (12%, no change since October 2023) are “against” this idea, while 4% (no change) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

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

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 – ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

³¹ QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens

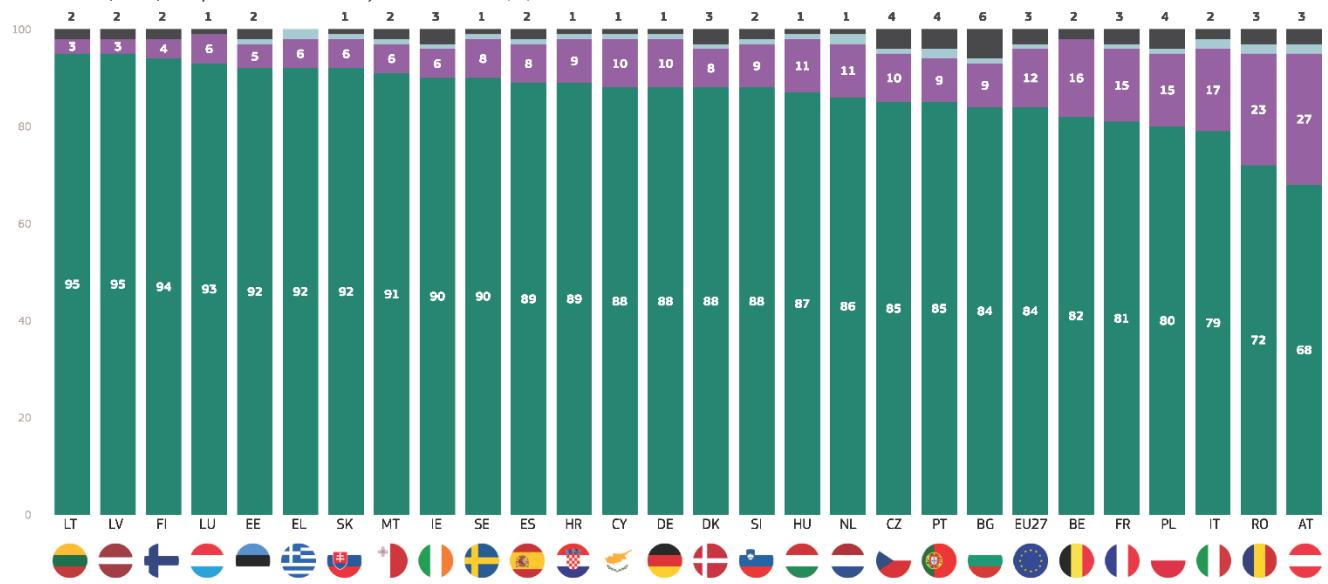
who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

In all 27 Member States, more than two-thirds of respondents are “for” the free movement of EU citizens within the EU (as was the case in October 2023).

Levels of support are highest among respondents in Latvia and Lithuania (both 95%), Finland (94%) and Luxembourg (93%), while respondents are least likely to be in favour in Austria (68%), Romania (72%) and Italy (79%).

Since October 2023, **support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has increased in 15 Member States** (compared with eight in the previous survey). The largest increases can be seen in Croatia (89%, +6 percentage points) and Hungary (87%, +6 pp). Support has declined in six countries, with Spain (89%, -4 pp) the only country where there has been a fall of more than two percentage points.

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

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

	EU27	HR	HU	EL	SI	IT	LT	LU	BE	CZ	DE	FR	MT	PL	SK	FI	BG	DK	EE	LV	PT	RO	IE	SE	CY	NL	AT	ES
For	84	89	87	92	88	79	95	93	82	85	88	81	91	80	92	94	84	88	92	95	85	72	90	90	88	86	68	89
Against	12	9	11	6	9	17	3	6	16	10	10	15	6	15	6	4	9	8	5	3	9	23	6	8	10	11	27	8
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Don't know	3	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	4	1	2	6	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	2
Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4

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

The strongest support is seen amongst 15-24 year-olds (89%), students (92%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (92%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those who left education by the age of 15 (79%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (78%) or from time to time (79%) and those with a negative image of the EU (69%), although this still represents a high proportion of each group.

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	84	12	1	3
Gender				
Man	86	11	1	2
Woman	83	13	1	3
Age				
15-24	89	8	1	2
25-39	86	11	1	2
40-54	84	14	1	1
55 +	82	14	1	3
Education (End of)				
15-	79	16	1	4
16-19	82	14	1	3
20+	88	10	1	1
Still studying	92	5	1	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	86	11	1	2
Managers	88	10	1	1
Other white collars	84	13	1	2
Manual workers	83	14	1	2
House persons	80	16	1	3
Unemployed	82	14	1	3
Retired	81	14	1	4
Students	92	5	1	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	78	17	2	3
From time to time	79	17	2	2
Almost never/ Never	87	10	1	2
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	83	13	1	3
Small/ mid size town	84	13	1	2
Large town	86	11	1	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	92	7	0	1
Neutral	82	13	1	4
Negative	69	26	2	3

4. A common EU health policy

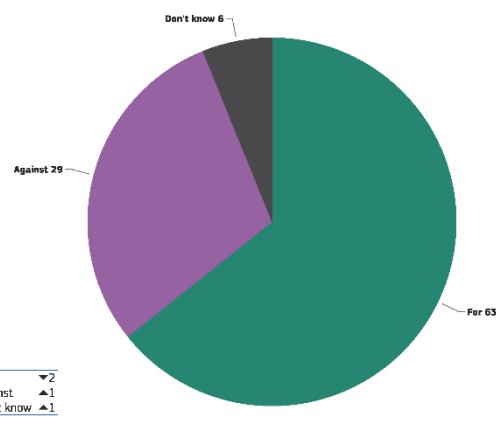
Just under two-thirds support a common EU health policy.

More than six in ten respondents (63%, -2 percentage points since October 2023) are in favour of a common EU health policy.³² Around three in ten (29%, +1 pp) are “against” this idea, while 8% (+1 pp) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

In 25 Member States, a majority of respondents are “for” a common health policy (compared with 26 in October 2023). Levels of support are highest among respondents in Cyprus and Malta (both 87%), Greece (82%) and Latvia (78%).

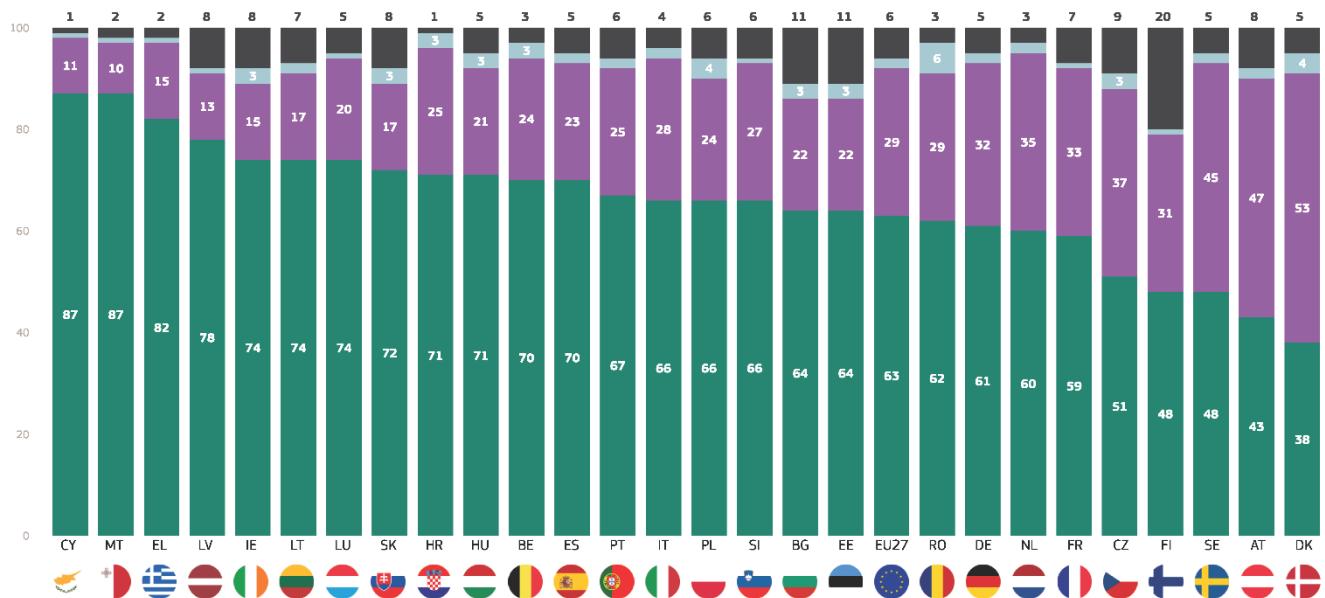
In two countries a minority is in favour: Denmark (38% “for” vs 53% “against”) and Austria (43% vs 47%).

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

³² QB2.8. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common EU health policy

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

Support for a common EU health policy has increased in seven Member States since October 2023 (compared with eight in the previous survey), most notably in Greece (82%, +7 percentage points) and Luxembourg (74%, +6 pp). In contrast, support has declined in 16 countries, with the

largest decreases seen in Austria (43%, -8 pp) and Ireland (74%, -7 pp).

Support has become the minority view in Austria.

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



		EU27	EL	LU	NL	HR	CZ	HU	IT	DE	LT	MT	RO	BG	PT	SI	SK	FI	EE	LV	BE	DK	CY	PL	SE	ES	FR	IE	AT
For	April/May 2024	63	82	74	60	71	51	71	66	61	74	87	62	64	67	66	72	48	64	78	70	38	87	66	48	70	59	74	43
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8		
Against	April/May 2024	29	15	20	35	25	37	21	28	32	17	10	29	22	25	27	17	31	22	13	24	53	11	24	45	23	33	15	47
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼7	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼3	=	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	April/May 2024	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	6	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	4	2	2	1	3	2
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲2	▼1
Don't know	April/May 2024	6	2	5	3	1	9	5	4	5	7	2	3	11	6	6	8	20	11	8	3	5	1	6	5	5	7	8	8
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼2	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

The **socio-demographic data** show that the majority in almost all groups support a common EU health policy, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 15-24 (72%), students (74%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (76%).

In contrast, only a minority of respondents with a negative image of the EU support this idea (41% “for” vs 51% “against”), and support is also low amongst unemployed respondents (58%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (56%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	63	29	2	6
Gender				
Man	65	28	2	5
Woman	62	30	2	6
Age				
15-24	72	20	2	6
25-39	64	29	2	5
40-54	62	31	2	5
55 +	61	30	3	6
Education (End of)				
15-	61	28	3	8
16-19	62	31	2	5
20+	63	29	3	5
Still studying	74	18	1	7
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	66	27	3	4
Managers	63	29	3	5
Other white collars	65	29	3	3
Manual workers	62	31	2	5
House persons	60	31	3	6
Unemployed	58	31	3	8
Retired	60	30	3	7
Students	74	19	1	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	56	37	2	5
From time to time	59	33	3	5
Almost never/ Never	66	26	2	6
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	61	30	3	6
Small/ mid size town	62	31	3	4
Large town	68	24	2	6
Image of the EU				
Positive	76	18	2	4
Neutral	59	31	3	7
Negative	41	51	3	5

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

V. A European Green Deal

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

More than seven in ten respondents (72%, -1 percentage point since October 2023) are “for” a common energy policy among EU Member States.³³

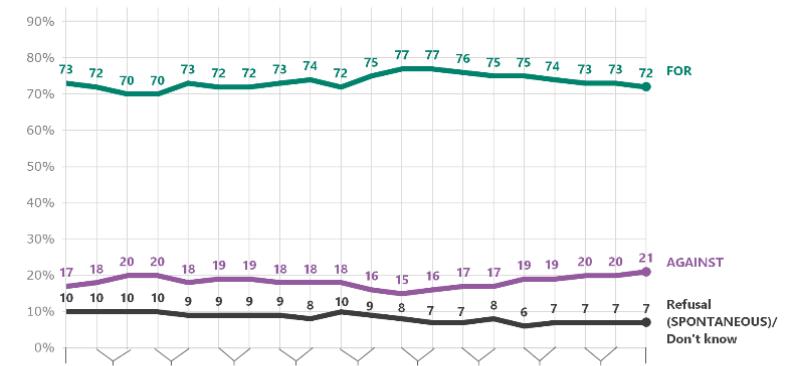
There has been a very gradual decline in recent years, since the high point of 77% in 2020-2021. However, support has generally been stable over time (between 70% and 77% since 2014).

Around one in five (21%, +1 pp) are “against” this policy, while 7% (no change) either say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

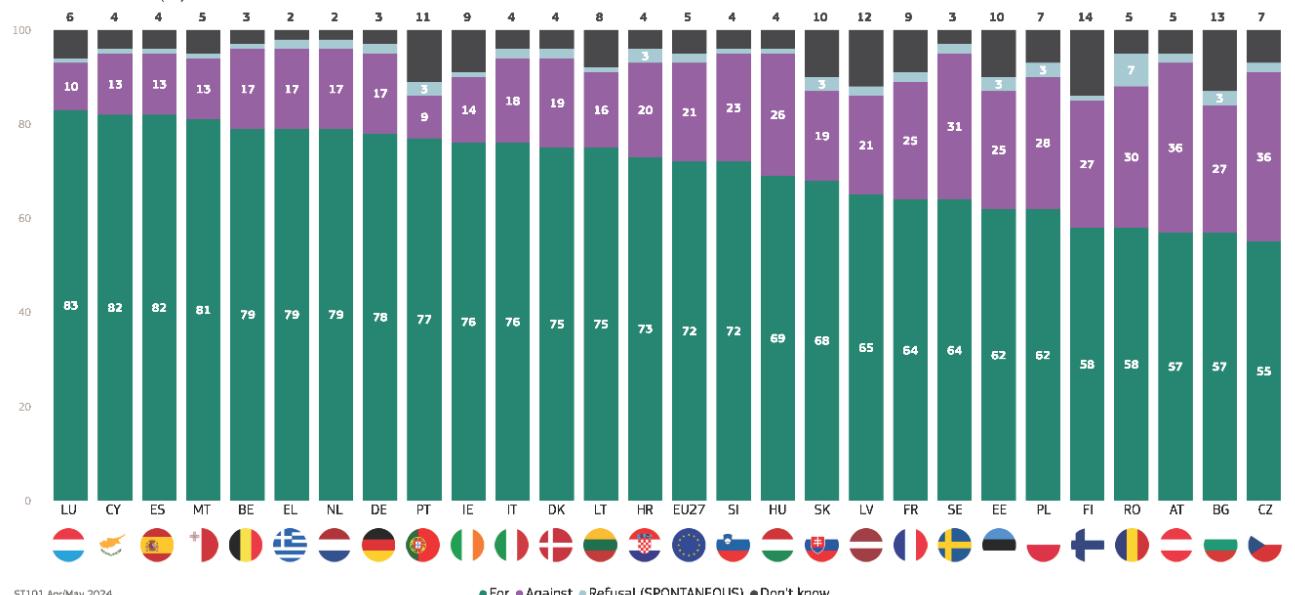
More than half of respondents in each Member State are “for” a common energy policy (unchanged since October 2023), although levels of support range from 83% in Luxembourg, 82% in both Spain and Cyprus, and 81% in Malta, to 55% in Czechia and 57% in both Bulgaria and Austria.

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

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



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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

³³ QB2.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

Since October 2023, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has increased in 13 countries (compared with six in the previous survey). The largest increase can be observed in Czechia (55%, +5 percentage points).

In contrast, support has declined in 12 countries, most notably in France (64%, -8 pp.).

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

		EU27	CZ	IT	SK	FI	BG	EL	LU	HU	SE	ES	CY	MT	RO	DE	HR	NL	SI	BE	DK	EE	IE	LV	LT	PT	AT	PL	FR
For	Apr/May 2024	72	55	76	68	58	57	79	83	69	64	82	82	81	58	78	73	79	72	79	75	62	76	65	75	77	57	62	64
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼8
Against	Apr/May 2024	21	36	18	19	27	27	17	10	26	31	13	13	13	30	17	20	17	23	17	19	25	14	21	16	9	36	28	25
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼5	▼2	▼8	▼4	▼3	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▲2	▲1	▼4	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	=	▲4	▲2	▲5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	3	2
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	5	7	4	10	14	13	2	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	2	4	3	4	10	9	12	8	11	5	7	9
	△ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	▼1	▲5	▲2	=	▼1	▲2	▲2	=	▼3	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	=	▲3	▲2

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

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

Support is highest amongst managers (77%), students (78%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (85%).

Among those with a negative image of the EU, equal proportions are “for” and “against” a common energy policy (both 46%), while support is also relatively low amongst house persons (67%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (66%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	72	21	2	5
Gender				
Man	73	21	2	4
Woman	70	21	2	7
Age				
15-24	74	17	3	6
25-39	73	21	1	5
40-54	73	22	1	4
55 +	70	21	2	7
Education (End of)				
15-	69	19	2	10
16-19	68	24	2	6
20+	76	19	1	4
Still studying	78	14	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	73	21	2	4
Managers	77	19	1	3
Other white collars	74	21	2	3
Manual workers	69	24	2	5
House persons	67	24	2	7
Unemployed	67	24	2	7
Retired	69	21	2	8
Students	78	14	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	66	25	2	7
From time to time	68	25	2	5
Almost never/ Never	75	18	2	5
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	68	23	2	7
Small/ mid size town	72	21	2	5
Large town	76	17	2	5
Image of the EU				
Positive	85	10	2	3
Neutral	68	22	2	8
Negative	46	46	2	6

Developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste are viewed as the main priorities for the European Green Deal.

Respondents were asked which of a number of objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change. Respondents were asked to choose up to four answers from the list of 12.³⁴

The objectives that are most frequently chosen are **developing renewable energy** (41%, -4 percentage points since Spring 2023) and **fighting against plastic waste** (40%, no change). Around three in ten say they give priority to **providing EU farmers with fair remuneration to ensure food supplies** (32%, +6 pp) and **creating a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste - the "Circular Economy"** (31%, no change).

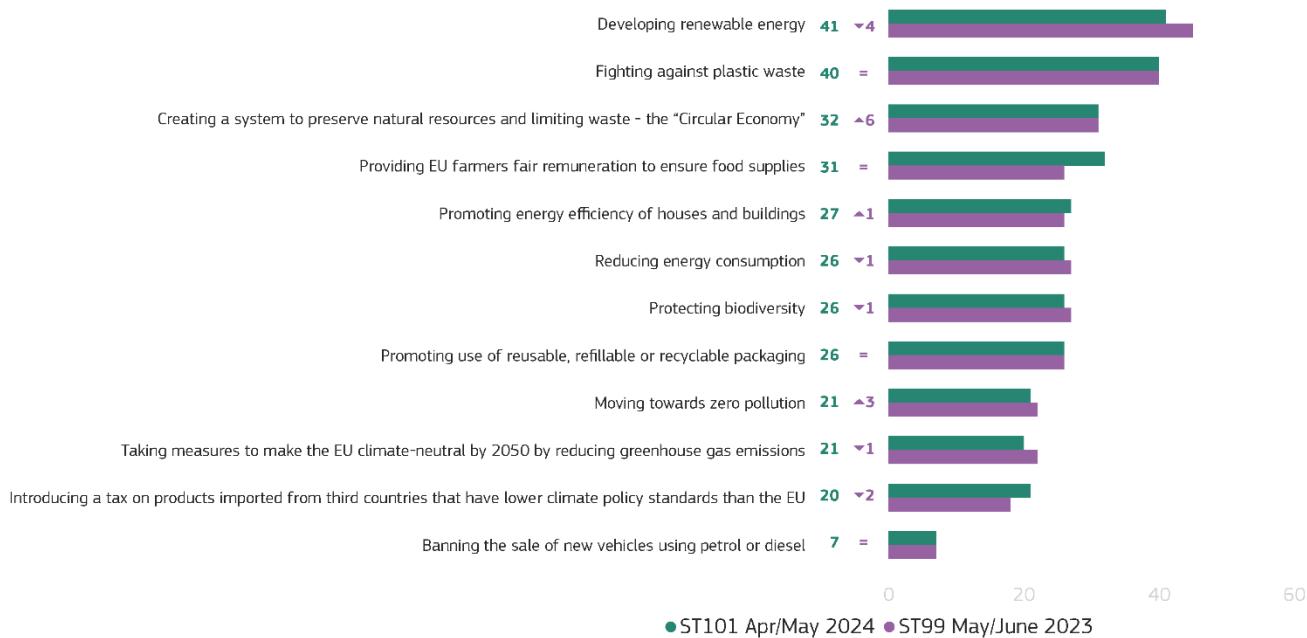
Around one in four (27%, +1 pp) say that a priority should be **promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings**, while a similar proportion would prioritise

reducing energy consumption (26%, -1 pp), **protecting biodiversity** (26%, -1 pp) and **promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging** (26%, no change).

Around one in five respondents would like priority to be given to **introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU** (21%, +3 pp), **moving towards zero pollution** (21%, -1 pp) and **taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions** (20%, -2 pp).

The least popular objective is **banning the sale of new vehicles using petrol or diesel** (chosen by 7%, no change).

QB6. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



ST101 Apr/May 2024

³⁴ QB6. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

In 15 Member States, **fighting against plastic waste** ranks highest (or joint highest) as a priority for the European Green Deal. It is chosen by more than half of respondents in Slovenia (55%) and Lithuania and Malta (both 52%). Respondents are least likely to see this as a priority in Sweden (23%), Poland (29%) and the Netherlands (32%).

In 13 countries, **developing renewable energy** is the objective that ranks highest (or joint highest). More than half of respondents see this as a priority in Denmark and Portugal (both 58%), Finland and Sweden (both 57%) and Cyprus (55%). This is least likely to be seen as a priority in Bulgaria (25%) and in Latvia and Slovakia (both 27%).

Providing EU farmers with fair remuneration to ensure food supplies is the top priority among

respondents in Latvia (49%) and Belgium (46%) and is one of the joint highest answers in Poland (29%).

Promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging is also one of the joint highest answers in Poland (29%). It is chosen by a third of respondents or more in Slovenia (35%), Estonia (34%) and Denmark and Austria (both 33%).

In Austria, **creating a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste - the “Circular Economy”** ranks joint highest as a priority (42%). This is also chosen by more than four in ten respondents in Sweden (43%), the Netherlands (42%) and Finland (41%).

QB6. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)



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

ST101 Apr/May 2024

Since Spring 2023, **fighting against plastic waste** has gained ground in 21 countries, most notably in Greece (43%, +12 percentage points) and Ireland (46%, +10 pp). This has fallen in priority in five countries, with the largest decrease seen in Germany (45%, -6 pp).

In Latvia, there has been a marginal increase (27%, +1 pp) in the proportion wanting to see **developing renewable energy** as a priority. There has been a decrease in 23 countries. The largest decreases can be seen in Malta (49%, -13 pp) and Austria (42%, -10 pp).

In 23 Member States, there has been an increase since Spring 2023 in the proportion choosing **providing EU farmers with fair remuneration to ensure food supplies**. The largest increases can be observed in Latvia (49%, +18 pp), Belgium (46%, +10 pp), Portugal (32%, +10 pp),

pp), France (41%, +10 pp) and Slovenia (38%, +10 pp). Decreases can be seen in Malta (26%, -7 pp) and Romania (24%, -6 pp).

Promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging has gained ground in 15 Member States since Spring 2023, with the largest increase in Latvia (31%, +6 pp). There has been a decrease in eight countries and no change in the other four countries.

In 17 Member States, there has been an increase since Spring 2023 in the proportion prioritising the **creation of a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste – the “Circular Economy”**. The largest increases can be seen in Estonia (40%, +10 pp) and Slovenia (33%, +8 pp). There has been a decrease in eight countries, most notably in Czechia (26%, -7 pp).

QB6 In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Developing renewable energy	Apr/May 2024	41	42	41	25	55	37	41	58	28	43	43	57	39	43	45	48	43	40	36	27	49	39	29	58	34	57	40	27
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼4	▼10	▼2	▼8	▼9	▼6	▼6	=	▼4	▼6	▼9	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼13	▼6	▼9	=	=	▼4	▼3	▼4		
Fighting against plastic waste	Apr/May 2024	40	42	40	44	40	43	45	42	46	43	43	41	46	41	41	46	35	52	43	47	52	32	29	41	35	23	55	47
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲7	▲5	▼6	=	▲6	▲12	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲10	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼2	▲5	▼1	▼3	▲4	▲5	▼1	▲9	▲8
Providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies	Apr/May 2024	32	34	46	32	27	30	28	25	37	41	34	45	41	35	20	26	24	27	32	49	26	36	29	32	24	38	38	35
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲6	=	▲10	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲9	▲4	▲8	▲9	▲7	▲10	▲2	=	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲5	▲8	▼7	▲3	▲7	▲10	▲6	▲10	▲2	
Creating a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste – the “Circular Economy”	Apr/May 2024	31	42	28	28	39	26	40	36	40	39	23	41	24	35	33	27	30	31	26	21	24	42	28	35	24	45	33	35
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲6	▼7	▲4	▼1	▲10	▲6	▼1	=	▼2	▲4	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲6	▼1	▲6	▲6	▼2	▲5	▲1	▲2	=	▲8	▲4
Promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings	Apr/May 2024	27	23	28	31	29	24	26	22	33	30	24	16	31	34	38	33	28	31	23	39	26	34	18	33	26	23	24	30
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▲3	=	▲5	▼9	=	▲3	=	▲6	▼4	▼2	▲4	▲2	▼1	▲4	▼1	▲3	▼2	▲5	▼6	▲6	▼1	▼4
Promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging	Apr/May 2024	26	33	26	31	25	28	31	33	34	27	19	24	25	27	26	31	24	29	24	31	30	28	29	26	23	21	35	32
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼4	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲4	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲3	▼4	▲1	▼3	▲6	▲1	▲2	▼4	=	=	▲3	▲5	
Reducing energy consumption	Apr/May 2024	26	26	21	23	23	28	25	24	17	28	28	21	26	24	30	24	33	23	26	19	24	23	20	23	23	25	24	32
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▼3	▼6	▲3	▼8	▼9	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼9	▼1	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲2	▼6	▲3	
Protecting biodiversity	Apr/May 2024	26	32	25	27	27	21	20	39	32	32	24	49	40	29	20	27	18	32	32	29	19	36	11	35	23	41	15	24
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲4	▼3	▲2	▲6	▲1	▼8	▲2	▲3	▼3	▼3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲5	▲5	▼8	▲2	▼1	▲5	▲4	▼5	▼2	▲7
Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	Apr/May 2024	21	24	25	18	11	18	20	22	14	23	18	32	25	21	24	15	17	12	19	17	9	24	24	15	18	25	17	19
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲4	▲5	▼2	▼2	▲2	▼2	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲3	=	=	▲6	▲2	
Moving towards zero pollution	Apr/May 2024	21	17	17	22	21	12	22	25	16	23	25	13	20	24	23	25	29	10	16	15	38	17	17	13	21	20	18	18
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼1	▲3	▼5	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▼5	▼4	▼7	▼2	=	▲1	▼7	=	▼3	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼7	▼5	▼2	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼4	▲3	▼2
Taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Apr/May 2024	20	24	21	16	18	11	16	32	9	27	17	21	17	23	24	21	23	16	20	9	20	38	16	19	18	43	14	17
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▲1	▼2	=	▲3	▲1	▼4	▲5	▼1	▼4	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼9	▼3	▼2	▲5	▼3	▼1
Banning the sale of new vehicles using petrol or diesel	Apr/May 2024	7	13	9	9	9	3	5	8	5	12	5	2	3	13	12	6	11	5	6	3	24	5	7	6	11	7	4	6
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲3	▲3	▼5	▲1	▼2	▼3	▼1	▲10	▲1	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼2	=	▼1

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, younger respondents are more likely to prioritise developing renewable energy (46% of 15-24 year olds vs 39% of those aged 55 or over) and moving towards zero pollution (29% of 15-24 year olds vs 19% of those aged 55 or over). However, older people are more likely to prioritise providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies (34% of those aged 55 or over vs 25% of 15-24 year olds).

Respondents who stayed longer in education are more likely to say the European Green Deal should prioritise protecting biodiversity (32% of those who left education at the age of 20 or over vs 18% of those who left by the age of 15), creating a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste - the “Circular Economy” (35% vs 26%), taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (24% vs 16%) and introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU (24% vs 17%). However, they are less likely to want to prioritise fighting against plastic waste (37% vs 45%).

Respondents living in large towns are more likely than those in rural villages to prioritise taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions (24% vs 16%) and developing renewable energy (44% vs 37%). Those living in rural villages are more likely than those in large towns to prioritise providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies (34% vs 29%).

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

QB6	In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)										
EU27	Developing renewable energy	Fighting against plastic waste	Providing EU farmers fair remuneration to ensure food supplies	Creating a system to preserve natural resources and limiting waste - the "Circular Economy"	Promoting energy efficiency of houses and buildings	Reducing energy consumption	Protecting biodiversity	Promoting use of reusable, refillable or recyclable packaging	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	Moving towards zero pollution	Taking measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Gender											
Man	42	39	32	31	29	27	25	25	21	22	19
Woman	40	42	32	31	26	25	26	27	21	21	20
Age											
15-24	46	39	25	30	26	28	28	28	18	29	21
25-39	41	38	30	32	29	24	28	25	22	24	22
40-54	40	39	33	34	28	28	26	27	22	20	19
55 +	39	43	34	30	26	26	23	26	21	19	19
Education (End of)											
15-	38	45	32	26	24	26	18	27	17	20	16
16-19	39	42	31	30	27	27	22	28	21	20	16
20+	42	37	34	35	28	25	32	25	24	22	24
Still studying	51	38	26	30	26	27	31	26	17	31	26
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	41	39	32	31	28	27	26	24	22	21	18
Managers	46	36	30	39	26	27	31	23	24	23	27
Other white collars	39	38	32	33	30	25	26	28	21	22	22
Manual workers	39	40	31	30	29	26	24	28	21	20	16
House persons	34	43	31	25	26	28	17	27	22	20	18
Unemployed	38	45	32	31	26	26	28	27	20	24	16
Retired	39	44	35	30	26	26	24	26	20	18	18
Students	49	37	25	29	26	26	30	26	17	32	26
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	39	41	35	34	31	23	28	28	19	18	15
From time to time	36	39	32	29	27	25	25	25	20	21	19
Almost never/ Never	43	41	32	32	27	27	26	27	22	22	21
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural village	37	42	34	29	25	24	23	27	21	19	16
Small/ mid size town	41	40	32	31	28	27	26	25	21	22	21
Large town	44	39	29	33	28	27	28	28	21	23	24
Image of the EU											
Positive	47	39	29	33	29	28	26	26	22	25	25
Neutral	38	41	33	31	26	26	25	26	20	20	17
Negative	32	43	37	28	25	23	25	28	22	15	13



VI. A digital single market within the EU

Around two-thirds are “for” a digital single market within the EU.

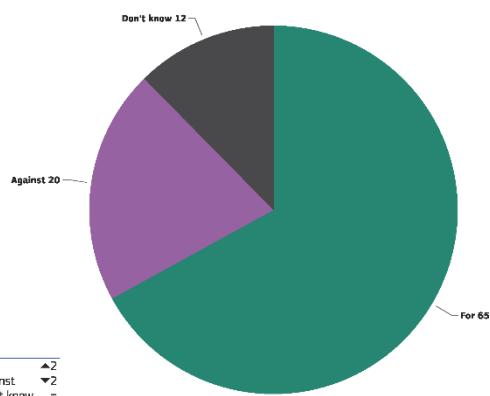
Almost two in three Europeans (65%) say they are in favour of a single digital market within the EU.³⁵ This proportion has risen slightly since October 2023, increasing by two percentage points.

The proportion “against” a digital single market has decreased by two percentage points to 20%, while 15% (no change) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

A majority of respondents in each Member State (no change since October 2023) are “for” a single digital market within the EU. Proportions range from 83% in Malta, 78% in Slovenia, 77% in Lithuania and 76% in Estonia, to 44% in Bulgaria (vs 28% “against”) and 47% in Sweden (vs 23%).

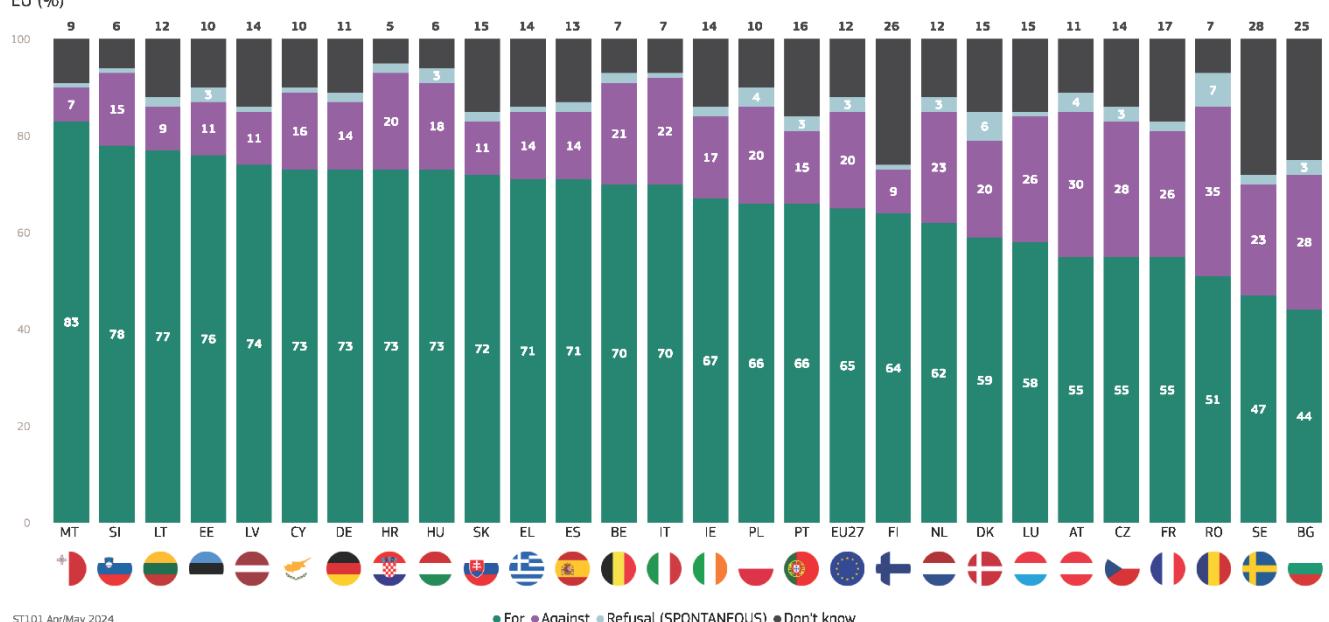
It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who say they don’t know or do not answer is particularly high in Sweden (30%), Bulgaria (28%) and Finland (27%).

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



▲▼ (ST101 Apr/May 2024 - ST100 Oct/Nov 2023)

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



ST101 Apr/May 2024

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

³⁵ QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

In 19 countries, support for a single digital market has increased since October 2023 (compared with just three in the previous survey). The largest increases can be found in Cyprus (73%, +9 percentage points), Luxembourg (58%, +7 pp), the Netherlands (62%, +7 pp), Ireland (67%, +7 pp) and Slovenia (78%, +7 pp).

Support has declined in five Member States, most strikingly in Portugal (66%, -7 pp).

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

A digital single market within the EU (%)



		EU27	CY	IE	LU	NL	SI	CZ	BE	LV	HU	SE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IT	MT	LT	PL	RO	DK	DE	FI	HR	SK	BG	AT	PT	
For	Apr/May 2024	65	73	67	58	62	78	55	70	74	73	47	76	71	71	55	70	83	77	66	51	59	73	64	73	72	44	55	66	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▲2	▲9	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼7		
Against	Apr/May 2024	20	16	17	26	23	15	28	21	11	18	23	11	14	14	14	26	22	7	9	20	35	20	14	9	20	11	28	30	15
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	▼2	▼7	▼6	▼10	▼3	▼7	▼5	▼8	▲1	▼5	▼3	=	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼5	▲1	▼4	=	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	▲3	▲5	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Apr/May 2024	3	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	4	7	6	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	
Don't know	Apr/May 2024	12	10	14	15	12	6	14	7	14	6	28	10	14	13	17	7	9	12	10	7	15	11	26	5	15	25	11	16	
	Δ Oct/Nov 2023	=	▼2	=	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲1	=	▼4	▲5	=	▲1	=	▲3	▼2	▲2	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲7	▲4	=	▲2		

Standard Eurobarometer 101
Spring 2024

A majority of respondents in nearly all **socio-demographic** groups are “for” a digital single market within the EU, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 15-24 (73%), managers (71%), students (75%), those living in large towns (71%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (79%).

Respondents who have a negative image of the EU are equally likely to support and oppose a digital single market within the EU (42% vs 42%). Levels of support are also relatively low among those who left education at the age of 15 or below (58%), house persons (58%), retired people (57%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (58%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	65	20	3	12
Gender				
Man	67	20	3	10
Woman	63	20	3	14
Age				
15-24	73	16	2	9
25-39	69	19	2	10
40-54	67	22	2	9
55 +	60	21	3	16
Education (End of)				
15-	58	19	3	20
16-19	63	23	3	11
20+	68	19	2	11
Still studying	75	12	2	11
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	70	20	3	7
Managers	71	18	2	9
Other white collars	70	20	2	8
Manual workers	65	23	3	9
House persons	58	22	2	18
Unemployed	62	23	3	12
Retired	57	20	4	19
Students	75	13	2	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	58	27	2	13
From time to time	61	24	3	12
Almost never/ Never	68	17	3	12
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	60	22	3	15
Small/ mid size town	65	21	3	11
Large town	71	16	2	11
Image of the EU				
Positive	79	10	2	9
Neutral	61	21	3	15
Negative	42	42	4	12

