



Standard Eurobarometer 95  
Spring 2021

# Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

Report

Fieldwork: June-July 2021

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

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

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# INTRODUCTION



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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The Standard Eurobarometer 95 (EB95) survey was conducted from 14 June to 15 July 2021 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup>, the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo<sup>2</sup>, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 95 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: European citizenship; the coronavirus pandemic; the European Union's priorities.

This volume of the spring 2021 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the six priorities set by the European Commission:

- "A European Green Deal": what do Europeans feel should be the priority objectives in a European Green Deal? Do Europeans want a common energy policy among EU Member States?
- "An economy that works for people": do Europeans support economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of various measures aimed at reducing inequalities within the EU (creation of a public-private fund for SMEs; improvement of gender equality)? Do they view globalisation as an opportunity?
- "A Europe fit for the digital age": are Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU?
- "Promoting our European way of life": how do Europeans feel about the EU's values, such as fundamental rights and democracy? How do they view immigration and asylum policy at a European level? How do they feel about the free movement of citizens in the EU?
- "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 there be further integration of EU policies at an international level?
- "A new push for European 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 the future of Europe?

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<sup>1</sup> The survey was conducted in Member States of the European Union at the time of the survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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**Methodology used for this survey**

Owing to the coronavirus pandemic, in some countries **alternative interview modes** rather than face-to-face interviews were necessary.

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>34</sup>.

In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation<sup>5</sup> (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

Note: In this report, 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	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Norway	NO
Iceland	IS	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo <sup>6</sup>	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE			Outside euro area

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

**We would like to thank all respondents in Europe**

**who took the time to take part in this survey.**

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

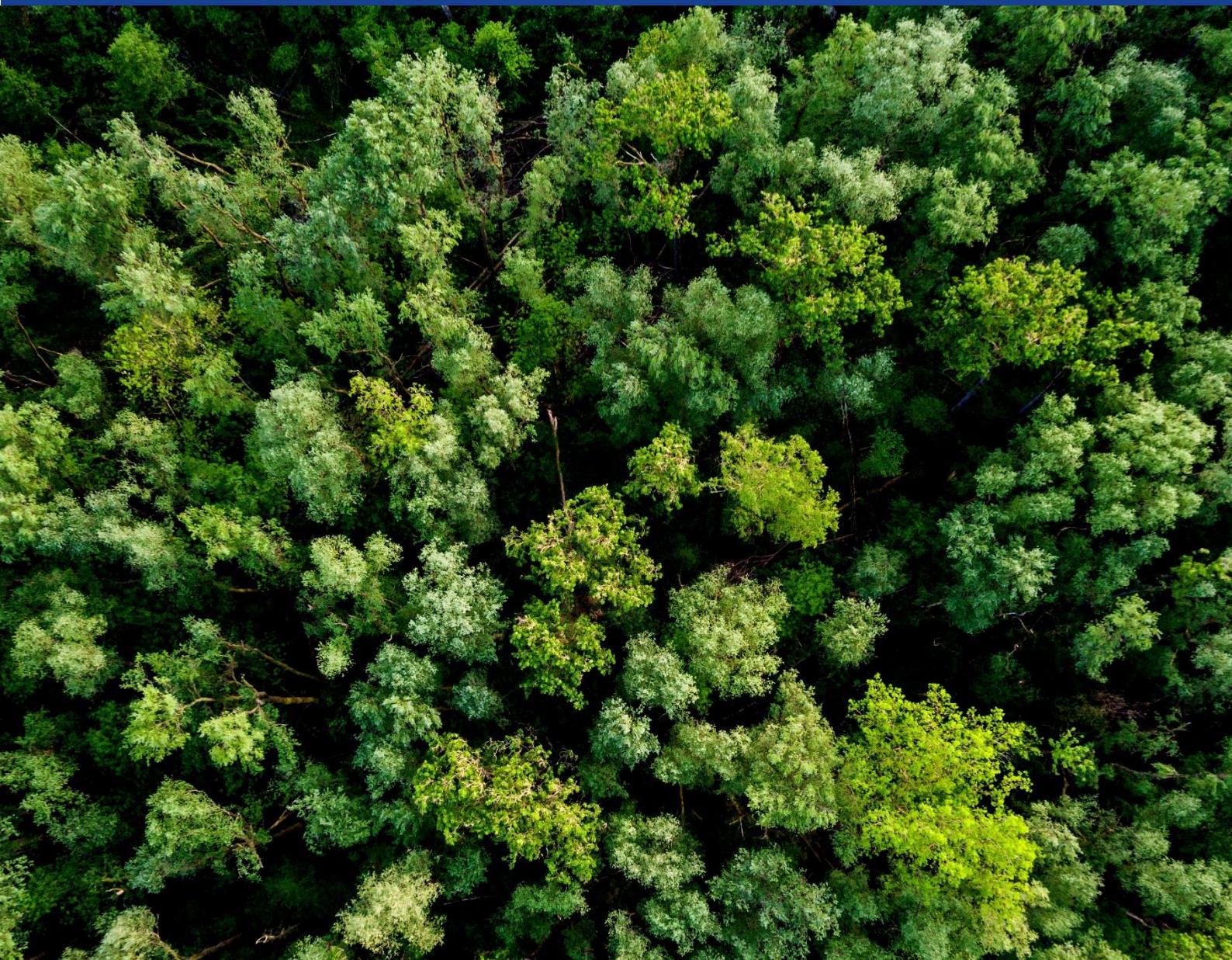
<sup>3</sup><https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>2016/679

<sup>6</sup>This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICIJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

# I. A EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



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**Support for the main priorities of a European Green deal remains high: developing renewable energy and fighting against plastic waste and single use plastic continue to top the list**

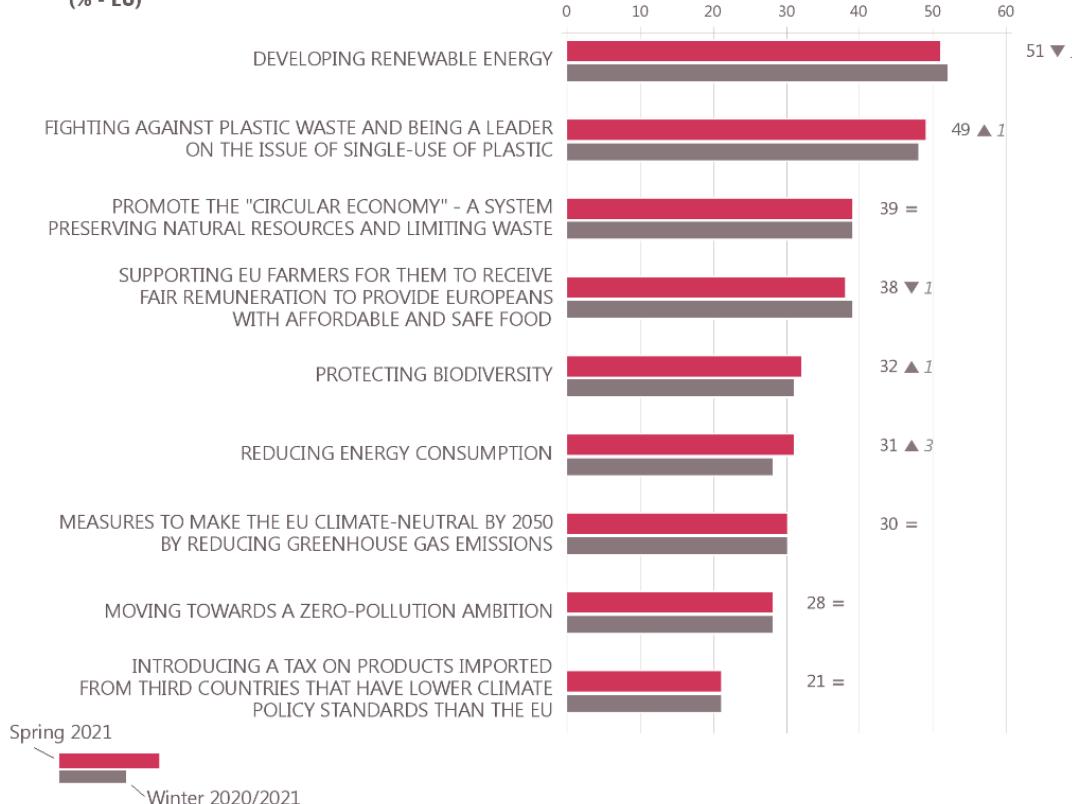
Respondents were asked to choose from a list of objectives which should be prioritised in a European Green Deal, with the possibility of naming up to four objectives from a list of nine statements<sup>7</sup>:

- The item “**developing renewable energy**” tops the ranking of the main priorities in a European Green Deal with 51% of respondents mentioning this topic. Despite a slight decrease (-1 percentage point) since winter 2020-2021 this topic remains in first position;
- “**Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single use plastic**” comes second. After a slight increase of one percentage point since winter 2020-2021, this topic is now mentioned by almost half of respondents (49%);
- Nearly four in ten respondents mention “**promoting the 'Circular Economy' – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste**” (39%, unchanged) which is in third place, narrowly followed by “**supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food**” (38%, -1);

- Almost a third of Europeans mention “**protecting biodiversity**” (32%, +1) and “**reducing energy consumption**” (31%), which, after an increase of three percentage points, has moved from penultimate position into sixth place;
- The goal of taking “**measures to make the EU carbon neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions' effects to zero**” is mentioned by three in ten respondents (30%), i.e. unchanged since winter 2020-2021, but six percentage points higher than in summer 2020.
- With a score of 28% (unchanged) “**moving towards a zero-pollution ambition**” remains in eighth position;
- Finally, “**introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU**” is ranked in last place, but is still mentioned by more than one in five Europeans (21%, unchanged since winter 2020-2021).

In sum, it is noticeable that support has increased for three environmental priorities, has remained stable for four and has decreased for only two of them, namely “developing renewable energy” and “supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food”.

**QB5** In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)  
 (% - EU)



<sup>7</sup> QB5. In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

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In 15 Member States of the European Union (compared with 18 in winter 2020-2021), “**developing renewable energy**” is the most frequently mentioned item when it comes to the leading objectives in a European Green Deal. Support for this goal is most marked in Portugal (68%) and Ireland (67%), where more than two-thirds of respondents mention this topic. In four countries, namely Czechia, France, the Netherlands and Slovakia, this item is not ranked in the top-three.

“**Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single use plastic**” is the most frequently mentioned objective in eight Member States (compared with seven in winter 2020-2021). It strikes a chord in particular in Slovakia (58%), where almost six in ten respondents mention it. In Lithuania, this issue is ranked in joint first place with “developing renewable energy” (51%).

“**Promoting the ‘Circular Economy’ – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste**” is seen as the primary objective in three Member States: Finland (64%), Estonia (59%) and Austria (50%). High proportions of respondents also mention this objective in Germany (50%), where it is ranked third, and in Belgium (50%) and Czechia (49%), where it is ranked in second place.

“**Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food**” is ranked first in two Member States (compared with one Member State in winter 2020-2021), namely France (50%) and Romania (37%).

The other topics tested do not top the list in any Member State of the European Union:

- “**Reducing energy consumption**” is in second place in Italy (41%) and comes third in Spain (34%) and Poland (29%);
- “**Protecting biodiversity**” is ranked third in seven EU Member States, most notably in Finland (49%) and France (47%). This objective is ranked second in one country, namely Sweden (51%);
- “**Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition**” is mentioned by 52% of respondents in Malta, by 39% in Italy and by 29% in Poland. In all three countries the zero-pollution ambition is ranked third;
- Finally, “**measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions**” is ranked third in three Member States, namely Sweden (42%), Lithuania (39%) and Poland (29%);

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**QB5** In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

	EU27	Developing renewable energy									
		Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic	Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste	Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food	Protecting biodiversity	Reducing energy consumption	Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions	Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition	Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU		
	EU27	51	49	39	38	32	31	30	28	21	
	BE	54	41	50	42	38	22	36	24	30	
	BG	38	48	32	40	35	24	22	28	21	
	CZ	42	50	49	45	26	30	23	17	22	
	DK	66	54	42	24	43	22	39	25	22	
	DE	54	55	50	37	26	30	38	21	19	
	EE	53	46	59	52	40	17	22	30	24	
	IE	67	56	41	48	39	23	35	28	22	
	EL	55	48	36	48	43	34	27	34	27	
	ES	63	56	27	33	34	34	21	32	13	
	FR	44	49	35	50	47	33	25	30	22	
	HR	56	49	36	36	35	32	22	30	15	
	IT	48	41	39	28	20	41	31	39	21	
	CY	66	46	44	39	33	35	19	26	19	
	LV	42	49	38	46	33	20	22	26	17	
	LT	51	51	44	27	30	26	39	23	19	
	LU	49	48	36	42	43	31	29	23	20	
	HU	51	50	39	31	24	38	30	28	24	
	MT	54	56	35	31	27	37	40	52	11	
	NL	41	56	45	51	34	22	37	27	22	
	AT	46	48	50	42	31	30	36	20	28	
	PL	48	45	26	29	21	29	29	29	19	
	PT	68	54	39	39	40	31	22	21	22	
	RO	35	31	29	37	27	28	25	28	23	
	SI	58	51	42	39	27	30	27	23	24	
	SK	36	58	41	45	29	26	23	26	24	
	FI	55	41	64	46	49	17	19	15	37	
	SE	58	31	42	42	51	23	42	21	26	
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									

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The following changes **since winter 2020-2021** are noteworthy for the four most frequently mentioned priorities of a European Green Deal:

- “**Developing renewable energy**” has gained ground in six Member States (compared with 11 in winter 2020-2021), with the most significant increases being recorded in Spain (63%, +9 percentage points) and Cyprus (66%, +8). Support for this item is unchanged in three countries, namely Ireland (67%), Slovenia (58%) and Latvia (42%). On the other hand, the proportion of respondents mentioning “developing renewable energy” has decreased in 18 countries, most significantly in the Netherlands (41%, -8) and Sweden (58%, -7);
- “**Fighting against plastic waste and leading on the issue of single use plastic**” is more frequently mentioned in eight Member States (compared with 12 in winter 2020-2021), most notably in Spain (56%, +13) and Portugal (54%, +12). On the other hand, the proportion of respondents mentioning this item has decreased in 16 countries, particularly in Belgium (41%, -8), and are unchanged in three countries, namely Denmark (54%), Italy (41%) and Poland (45%);
- “**Promoting the “Circular Economy” – a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste**” has gained ground in 12 countries (compared with 19 in winter 2020-2021), most particularly in Slovakia (41%, +6 – after having decreased by 10 percentage points between summer 2020 and winter 2020-2021) and Germany (50%, +5). In 14 other Member States the proportion of respondents mentioning this objective of a European Green Deal has decreased, most strikingly in Luxembourg (36%, -12), Czechia (49%, -7) and Slovenia (42%, -7). In one country this proportion is unchanged, namely Croatia (36%).
- “**Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food**” has gained ground in nine Member States (compared with 14 in winter 2020-2021), with particularly strong increases in Sweden (42%, +7), the Netherlands (51%, +6) and Ireland (48%, +5). However, the proportions of respondents mentioning this item have decreased in 16 countries, most significantly in Latvia (46%, -9), Slovenia (39%, -8) and Malta (31%, -8), but are unchanged in Finland (46%) and Denmark (24%).
- Support for some other priorities has decreased by more than 10 percentage points:
- “**Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions**” has decreased by 21 percentage points in Portugal (22%) after having previously increased by the same proportion of 21 percentage points between summer 2020 and winter 2020-2021;
- “**Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition**” has decreased by 20 percentage points in Portugal (21%) and 11 percentage points in Cyprus (26%);
- “**Protecting biodiversity**” has decreased by 10 percentage points in Cyprus (33%);
- Finally, “**reducing energy consumption**” has gained ground or is unchanged in almost all Member States, with four exceptions: the Netherlands (22%, -3), Austria (30%, -2), Hungary (38%, -1) and Slovakia (26%, -1). Support for this item has gained the most ground in Portugal (31%, +21 percentage points), Luxembourg (31%, +11) and Slovenia (30%, +10).

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**QB5** In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change?  
(MAX. 4 ANSWERS)  
(%)

	EU27		Developing renewable energy		Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic		Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste		Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food		Protecting biodiversity	
			Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	
	EU27		51	▼ 1	49	▲ 1	39	=	38	▼ 1	32	▲ 1
	BE		54	▼ 3	41	▼ 8	50	▲ 3	42	▼ 5	38	▼ 2
	BG		38	▼ 2	48	▼ 3	32	▲ 4	40	▼ 1	35	▼ 1
	CZ		42	▼ 1	50	▼ 3	49	▼ 7	45	▼ 2	26	▼ 1
	DK		66	▼ 1	54	=	42	▼ 3	24	=	43	▲ 7
	DE		54	▼ 1	55	▲ 1	50	▲ 5	37	▲ 3	26	=
	EE		53	▼ 4	46	▼ 5	59	▼ 1	52	▲ 3	40	▲ 6
	IE		67	=	56	▼ 3	41	▲ 1	48	▲ 5	39	▲ 3
	EL		55	▼ 5	48	▲ 2	36	▼ 5	48	▲ 3	43	▲ 6
	ES		63	▲ 9	56	▲ 13	27	▼ 3	33	▼ 4	34	=
	FR		44	▼ 6	49	▼ 4	35	▼ 1	50	▼ 1	47	▲ 3
	HR		56	▲ 5	49	▲ 5	36	=	36	▼ 4	35	=
	IT		48	▼ 4	41	=	39	▲ 4	28	▼ 2	20	▼ 3
	CY		66	▲ 8	46	▼ 2	44	▼ 4	39	▲ 3	33	▼ 10
	LV		42	=	49	▼ 1	38	▲ 1	46	▼ 9	33	=
	LT		51	▼ 2	51	▼ 1	44	▲ 3	27	▼ 5	30	▲ 2
	LU		49	▼ 5	48	▼ 1	36	▼ 12	42	▼ 5	43	▲ 8
	HU		51	▼ 2	50	▼ 2	39	▲ 3	31	▲ 2	24	▲ 2
	MT		54	▼ 2	56	▼ 2	35	▲ 4	31	▼ 8	27	▲ 2
	NL		41	▼ 8	56	▲ 1	45	▼ 4	51	▲ 6	34	▼ 2
	AT		46	▼ 1	48	▲ 1	50	▲ 4	42	▼ 2	31	▲ 4
	PL		48	▲ 1	45	=	26	▼ 5	29	▼ 3	21	▲ 4
	PT		68	▲ 4	54	▲ 12	39	▼ 6	39	▼ 3	40	▼ 4
	RO		35	▼ 1	31	▼ 5	29	▼ 2	37	▲ 4	27	▲ 3
	SI		58	=	51	▼ 5	42	▼ 7	39	▼ 8	27	▲ 3
	SK		36	▼ 4	58	▼ 3	41	▲ 6	45	▼ 1	29	▲ 1
	FI		55	▲ 1	41	▼ 3	64	▲ 4	46	=	49	▲ 4
	SE		58	▼ 7	31	▲ 1	42	▼ 4	42	▲ 7	51	▲ 5

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**QB5** In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)  
 (%)

	EU27		Reducing energy consumption		Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions		Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition		Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU	
			Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021
	EU27		31	▲ 3	30	=	28	=	21	=
	BE		22	▲ 5	36	▼ 1	24	▼ 1	30	▲ 5
	BG		24	=	22	▲ 2	28	▼ 1	21	▲ 1
	CZ		30	▲ 3	23	▼ 5	17	▼ 1	22	▼ 1
	DK		22	▲ 3	39	▲ 2	25	▲ 5	22	▼ 3
	DE		30	▲ 2	38	▼ 1	21	=	19	=
	EE		17	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	30	▲ 1	24	=
	IE		23	▲ 3	35	▼ 5	28	▼ 2	22	=
	EL		34	▲ 5	27	▼ 5	34	▼ 3	27	▲ 3
	ES		34	▲ 4	21	▼ 1	32	▼ 4	13	=
	FR		33	▲ 6	25	▲ 4	30	▲ 5	22	▼ 1
	HR		32	▲ 4	22	▼ 2	30	▲ 1	15	▼ 4
	IT		41	▲ 2	31	▲ 4	39	▲ 6	21	=
	CY		35	▲ 5	19	▼ 3	26	▼ 11	19	▲ 4
	LV		20	▲ 5	22	▼ 2	26	=	17	▼ 7
	LT		26	▲ 2	39	▲ 3	23	▲ 1	19	▲ 1
	LU		31	▲ 11	29	▼ 1	23	▼ 5	20	▼ 9
	HU		38	▼ 1	30	▲ 3	28	▼ 6	24	▲ 5
	MT		37	▲ 6	40	▲ 5	52	▲ 9	11	▼ 1
	NL		22	▼ 3	37	▼ 2	27	=	22	▲ 2
	AT		30	▼ 2	36	▲ 4	20	▼ 2	28	▼ 2
	PL		29	▲ 3	29	▼ 1	29	=	19	▲ 1
	PT		31	▲ 21	22	▼ 21	21	▼ 20	22	▼ 3
	RO		28	▲ 5	25	=	28	▼ 2	23	▲ 1
	SI		30	▲ 10	27	▼ 4	23	▼ 5	24	▼ 3
	SK		26	▼ 1	23	▼ 5	26	▼ 6	24	▲ 4
	FI		17	=	19	▲ 1	15	=	37	=
	SE		23	=	42	▼ 1	21	▼ 4	26	▲ 2

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**Socio-demographic data** reveal that the four most frequently mentioned priorities are quite evenly supported across all categories.

However, students (56%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (55%) are slightly more likely to mention "developing renewable energy", whereas promoting the 'Circular economy' enjoys support in particular among managers (46%) and those who see themselves as upper middle class (48%).

**QB5** In your opinion, which of the following objectives should be given top priority in a European Green Deal, a set of measures to protect the environment and fight climate change? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)

		Priority Objectives in European Green Deal (%)																																					
		Developing renewable energy			Fighting against plastic waste and being a leader on the issue of single-use of plastic			Promote the "Circular Economy" - a system preserving natural resources and limiting waste			Supporting EU farmers for them to receive fair remuneration to provide Europeans with affordable and safe food			Protecting biodiversity			Reducing energy consumption			Measures to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing greenhouse gas emissions			Moving towards a zero-pollution ambition			Introducing a tax on products imported from third countries that have lower climate policy standards than the EU			Other (SPONTANEOUS)			None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know					
		EU27	51	49	39	38	32	31	30	28	21	0	0	1																									
		Gender																																					
Man		53	46	39	36	32	32	31	28	22	0	0	1																										
Woman		49	51	39	40	32	30	29	28	20	0	0	1																										
		Age																																					
15-24		53	49	36	32	37	32	37	34	17	0	0	1																										
25-39		51	44	39	37	34	30	31	28	20	0	0	0																										
40-54		52	49	43	38	33	29	28	28	23	0	0	0																										
55 +		49	51	37	39	28	33	28	26	21	0	0	2																										
		Education (End of)																																					
15-		46	51	29	39	25	36	22	28	19	0	0	3																										
16-19		50	50	37	38	28	32	28	28	21	0	0	1																										
20+		52	46	45	38	37	29	33	27	22	0	0	0																										
Still studying		56	47	39	32	39	31	41	34	18	0	0	1																										
		Socio-professional category																																					
Self-employed		52	47	43	38	32	32	29	31	25	0	0	0																										
Managers		54	47	46	36	36	28	32	29	21	0	0	0																										
Other white collars		53	46	44	37	34	28	31	28	23	0	0	0																										
Manual workers		49	48	37	38	29	31	27	27	21	0	0	0																										
House persons		44	53	31	37	23	33	23	30	17	1	0	3																										
Unemployed		52	48	35	38	35	34	29	27	17	0	0	2																										
Retired		49	51	35	40	28	33	28	26	20	0	0	2																										
Students		56	47	39	32	39	31	41	34	18	0	0	1																										
		Difficulties paying bills																																					
Most of the time		49	45	38	39	33	27	24	28	18	0	0	3																										
From time to time		44	46	36	38	29	32	27	28	22	0	0	1																										
Almost never/ Never		54	50	40	37	32	31	31	28	20	0	0	1																										
		Consider belonging to																																					
The working class		50	52	33	39	29	32	23	26	18	0	0	3																										
The lower middle class		51	47	39	40	32	31	27	27	22	0	0	1																										
The middle class		51	48	40	38	33	31	31	29	21	0	0	0																										
The upper middle class		52	43	48	34	33	28	43	30	25	0	0	0																										
The upper class		50	49	43	30	27	28	43	24	27	0	0	0																										

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

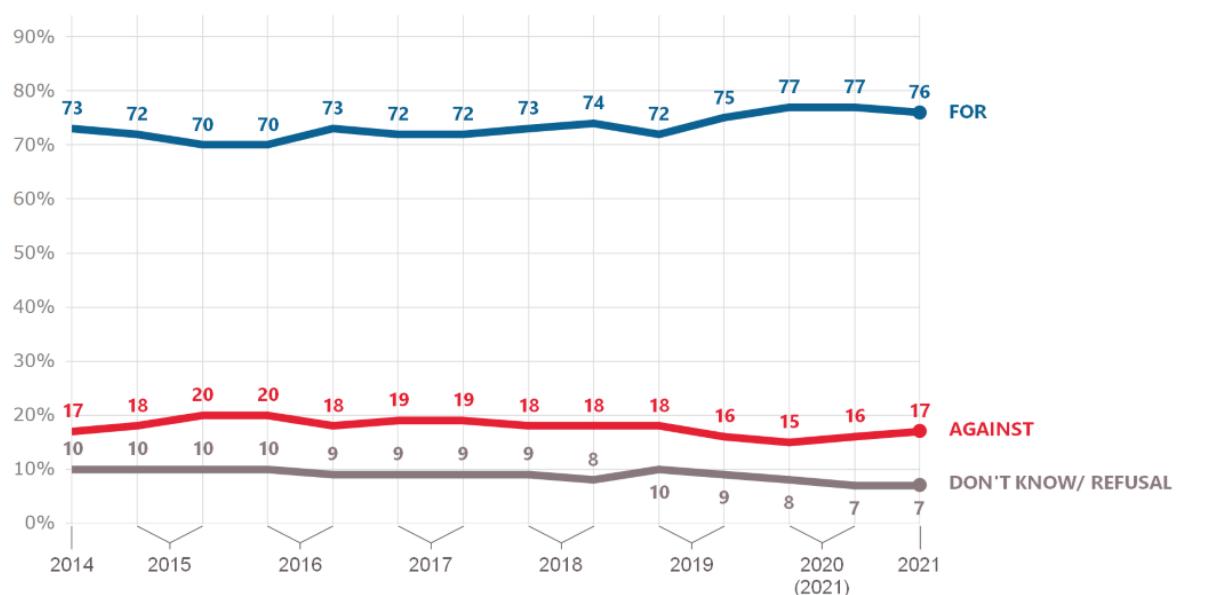
**More than three-quarters of Europeans support a common energy policy among EU Member States**

76% of Europeans are in favour of a common energy policy among EU Member States. The proportion of respondents supporting this policy has decreased slightly since winter 2020-2021 (-1 percentage point). On the other hand, 17% (+1 since winter 2020-2021 and +2 since summer 2020) of respondents are against this policy and 7% (stable) answered "Don't know" or did not provide an answer. Despite this slight decrease and a level lower of support than in summer 2020 and winter 2020-2021, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States remains higher than between autumn 2014, when this indicator was introduced, and autumn 2019.

Support for a common energy policy among EU Member States is stronger in the **euro area** countries (79%, -1 compared with winter 2020/21) than in the **non-euro area** countries (68%, -3).

**QB6.5** 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)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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At least six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) support a common energy policy among EU Member States. However, levels of support range from 89% in Belgium, 87% in Cyprus and Ireland, where almost nine in ten respondents are in favour of this policy, to 60% in Romania and Austria, where support is lowest.

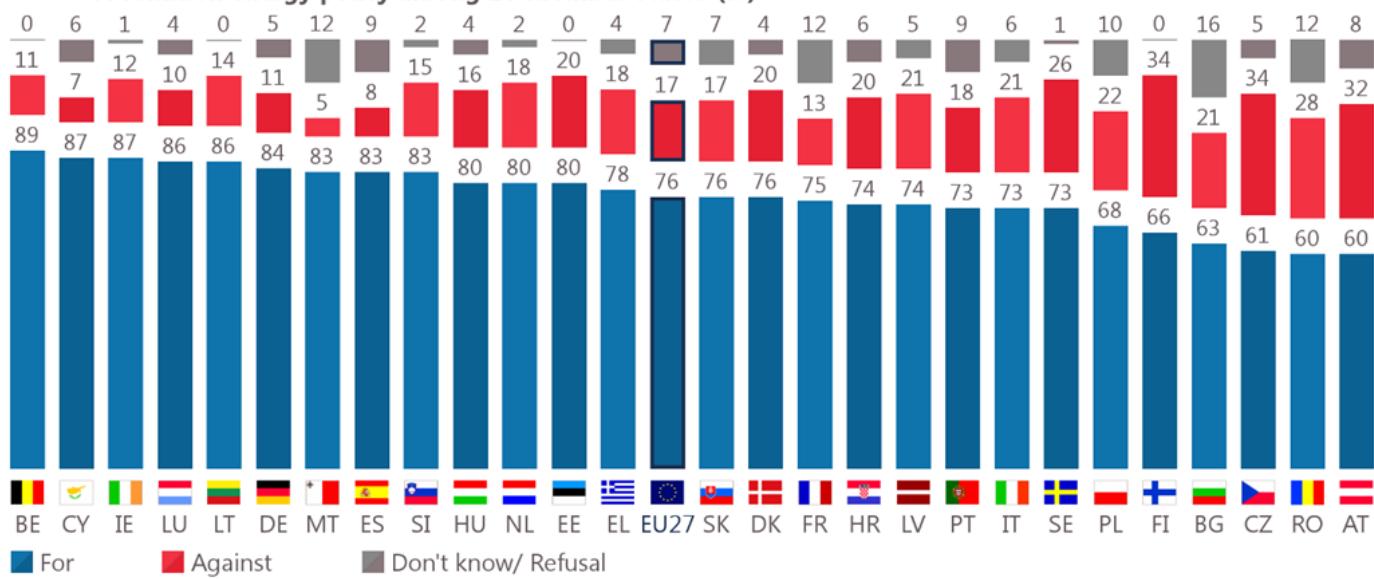
In three Member States more than three in ten respondents are against a common energy policy, namely Finland, Czechia (both 34%) and Austria (32%).

The proportions of respondents who did not provide an answer are particularly high in Bulgaria (16%), Malta, France and Romania (all 12%).

Since winter 2020-2021, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has gained ground in nine Member States (compared with 18 in the previous survey), most markedly in Malta (83%, +8 percentage points), the only country where this increase is higher than five percentage points. On the other hand, support has decreased in 17 countries, most strikingly in Portugal (73%, -24%), and also, albeit to a lesser extent, in Greece (78%, -10) and Latvia (74%, -7). Support is unchanged in Lithuania (86%).

**QB6.5** 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 95

## Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

### Spring 2021

**QB6.5** 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 (%)

		For	Sp.2021- Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		76	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	7
MT		83	▲ 8	5	▼ 4	12
FR		75	▲ 4	13	▼ 4	12
SK		76	▲ 2	17	▼ 6	7
CY		87	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	6
DE		84	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	5
NL		80	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	2
DK		76	▲ 1	20	▼ 5	4
FI		66	▲ 1	34	▼ 1	0
BG		63	▲ 1	21	=	16
LT		86	=	14	=	0
EE		80	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	0
SE		73	▼ 1	26	▲ 2	1
BE		89	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	0
IE		87	▼ 2	12	▲ 1	1
ES		83	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	9
HR		74	▼ 2	20	=	6
IT		73	▼ 2	21	▲ 4	6
PL		68	▼ 3	22	▲ 1	10
CZ		61	▼ 3	34	▼ 2	5
AT		60	▼ 3	32	▲ 3	8
LU		86	▼ 4	10	=	4
HU		80	▼ 4	16	▲ 3	4
SI		83	▼ 5	15	▲ 3	2
RO		60	▼ 5	28	▲ 2	12
LV		74	▼ 7	21	▲ 2	5
EL		78	▼ 10	18	▲ 6	4
PT		73	▼ 24	18	▲ 15	9

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data reveal that more than half of respondents in all categories support a common energy policy among EU Member States. However, support is particularly high among people who continued their studies up to the age of 20 or beyond (80%), students (79%), managers (81%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (80%) and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (82%) or upper class (80%) of society.

Support is highest among people for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image (87%). In contrast, it is lower among Europeans who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (69%), people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (67%), house persons (69%), and those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (72%).

**QB6.5** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	76	17	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	77	17	6
Woman	75	16	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	77	14	9
25-39	77	18	5
40-54	78	17	5
55 +	74	17	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	69	17	14
16-19	75	18	7
20+	80	16	4
Still studying	79	13	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	77	18	5
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	80	16	4
Manual workers	73	19	8
House persons	69	18	13
Unemployed	75	16	9
Retired	74	17	9
Students	79	13	8
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	67	24	9
From time to time	70	22	8
Almost never/ Never	80	14	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	72	17	11
The lower middle class	73	20	7
The middle class	77	17	6
The upper middle class	82	14	4
The upper class	80	18	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	87	9	4
Neutral	73	17	10
Total 'Negative'	56	37	7

## **II. AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR CITIZENS**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, remains at its highest ever level**

70% of Europeans are in favour of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro<sup>8</sup>. This proportion is unchanged since winter 2020-2021 and therefore remains at its highest ever level since this indicator was introduced in 2004 (at 63%). On the other hand, less than a quarter of Europeans are “against” a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (24%), with a small increase of one percentage point, while 6% of respondents did not provide an answer or answered “Don’t know” (-1).

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, also remains at its highest ever level **in the euro area** with 79% (stable) of citizens supporting the euro, i.e. 17 percentage points higher than in spring 2013, when it was at its lowest, and nine percentage points above the level measured for the first time in 2004. At the same time, the proportion of respondents who are opposed to the euro remains historically low (15%, stable).

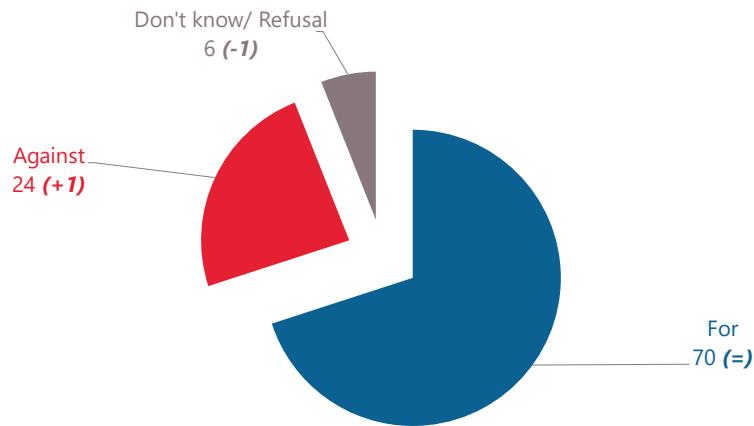
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<sup>8</sup> QB3.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

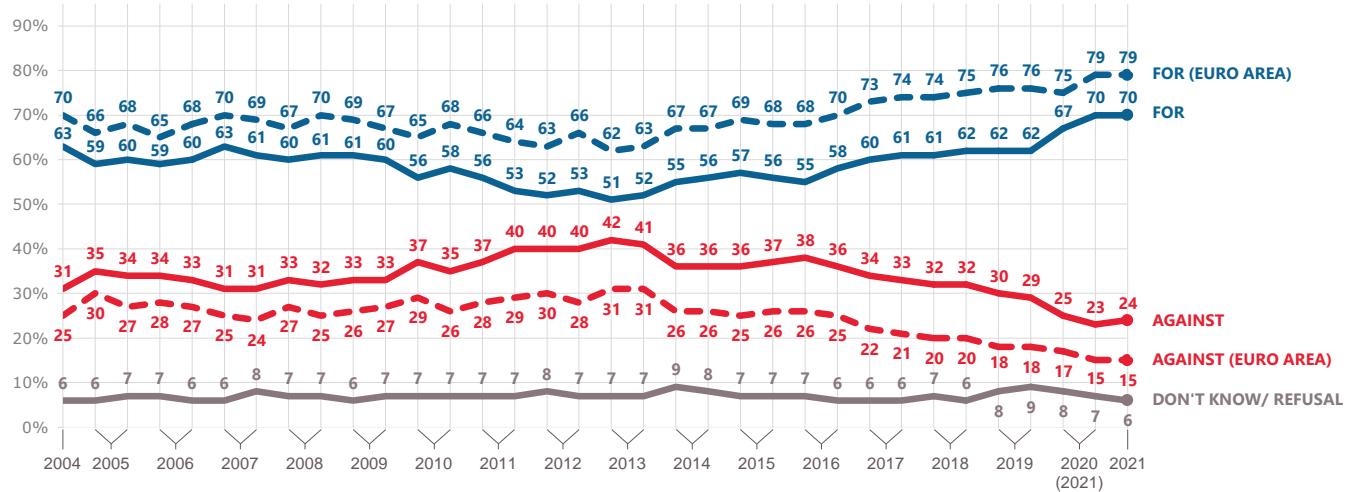
**QB3.1** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



**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)**



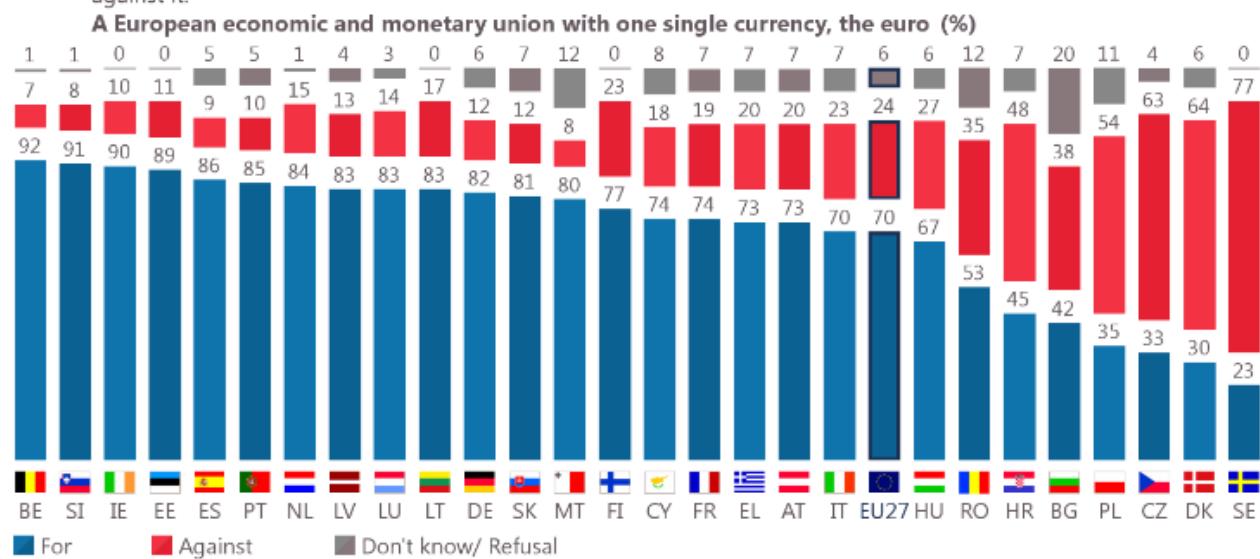
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents are in favour of “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” in 22 EU Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021). Support is highest in Belgium (92%), Slovenia (91%) and Ireland (90%) where at least nine in ten respondents are in favour of the euro. The majorities are narrower in Romania (53% vs 35% “against” and 12% “Don’t know/Refusal”) and Bulgaria (42% vs 38% and 20%). In contrast, more than six in ten respondents in Czechia (63%),

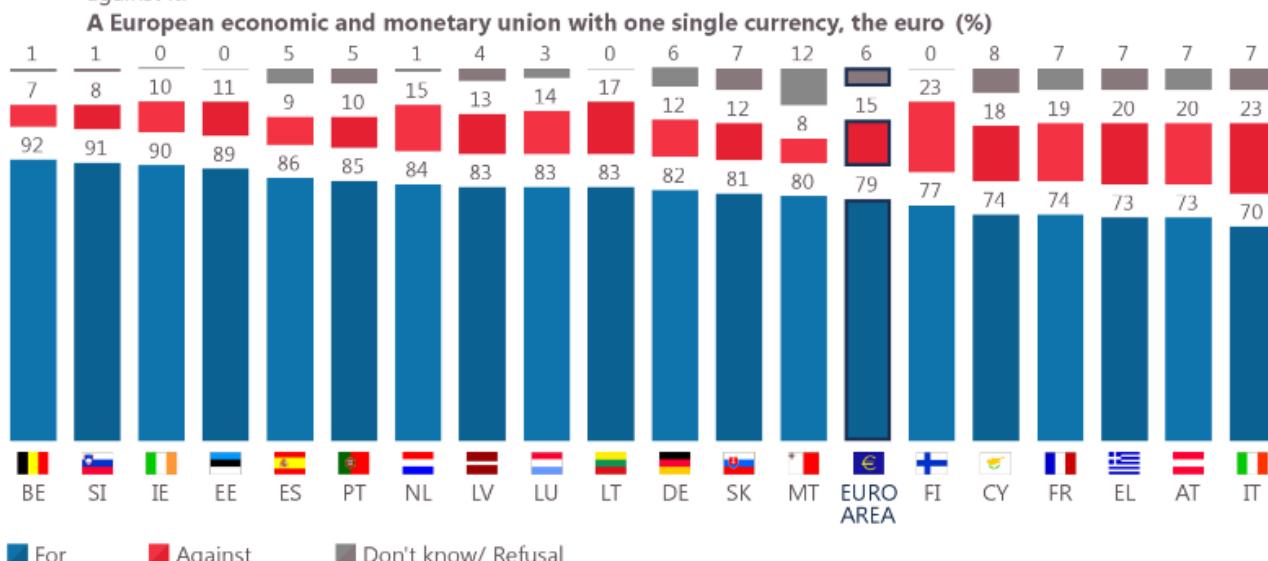
Denmark (64%) and Sweden (77%) are against a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

Within the **euro area**, 79% of respondents are in favour of the euro. Respondents are predominantly in favour of the single currency in three **non-euro area countries**: Hungary (67%, +4 compared with winter 2020-2021), Romania (53%, -2) and Bulgaria (42% vs 38% “against”). In Croatia only a minority of respondents now support the euro and the European economic and monetary union (45% vs 48% “against”, compared with 48% vs 45% “against” in winter 2020-2021).

**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.



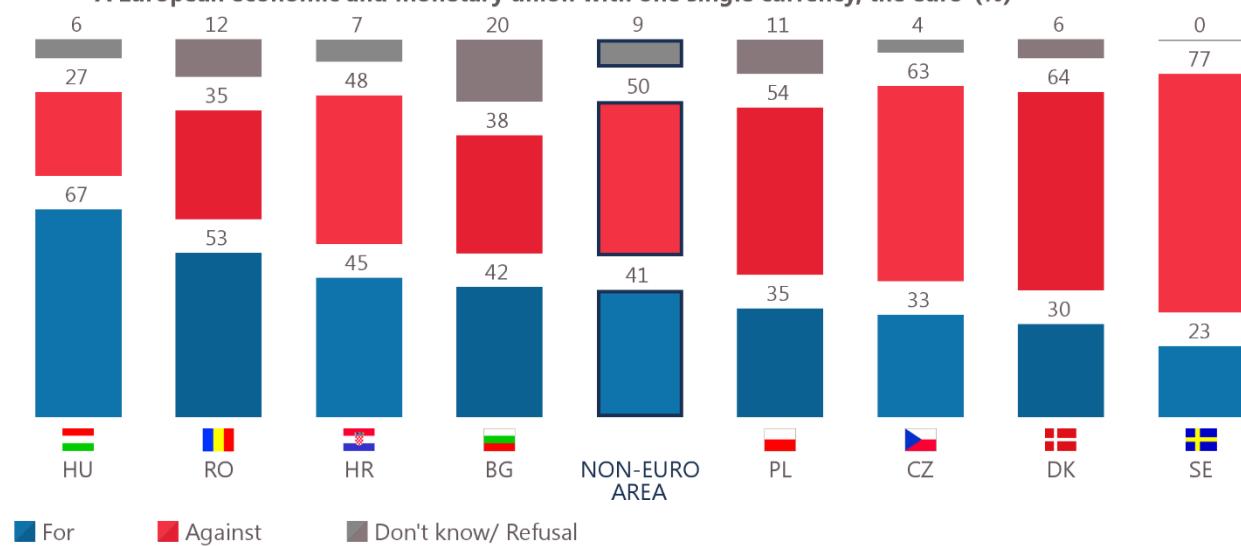
**QB3.1** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**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 (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for a “European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” has increased in eight Member States of the European Union (compared with 12 in winter 2020-2021), in particular in Malta (80%, +4 percentage points), France (74%, +4) and Hungary (67%, +4).

In three Member States, namely Germany (82%), Spain (86%) and Estonia (89%), support is unchanged and in 16 countries the proportion of respondents in favour of this policy has decreased, most strikingly in Portugal (85%, -10 percentage points) and Greece (73%, -8).

**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 (%)**

	For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/Refusal
EU27	For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/Refusal
EU27	70	=	24	▲ 1	6
MT	80	▲ 4	8	=	12
FR	74	▲ 4	19	▼ 1	7
HU	67	▲ 4	27	▼ 4	6
AT	73	▲ 3	20	▼ 2	7
BE	92	▲ 2	7	▼ 3	1
BG	42	▲ 2	38	▼ 3	20
FI	77	▲ 1	23	▼ 1	0
PL	35	▲ 1	54	▼ 2	11
EE	89	=	11	=	0
ES	86	=	9	▲ 1	5
DE	82	=	12	=	6
IE	90	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	0
NL	84	▼ 1	15	▲ 2	1
LT	83	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	0
IT	70	▼ 2	23	▲ 4	7
RO	53	▼ 2	35	▲ 4	12
DK	30	▼ 2	64	▼ 4	6
SE	23	▼ 2	77	▲ 4	0
SI	91	▼ 3	8	▲ 2	1
HR	45	▼ 3	48	▲ 3	7
SK	81	▼ 5	12	▲ 1	7
CY	74	▼ 5	18	▲ 4	8
LV	83	▼ 6	13	▲ 2	4
LU	83	▼ 7	14	▲ 5	3
CZ	33	▼ 7	63	▲ 3	4
EL	73	▼ 8	20	▲ 2	7
PT	85	▼ 10	10	▲ 5	5

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all categories support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Support is particularly high among respondents who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (78%) of society, students (78%), managers (76%), and those for whom the EU's image is positive (82%).

In contrast, people who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (61%) and those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (64%) are slightly less likely to support the idea of a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro. Respondents for whom the EU's image is negative are the only exception, since only a minority of them support the euro: 46% "for it" vs 48% "against it".

**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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	70	24	6
 Gender			
Man	71	24	5
Woman	69	24	7
 Age			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	69	25	6
40-54	70	24	6
55 +	69	24	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	69	22	9
16-19	66	28	6
20+	73	22	5
Still studying	78	15	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	22	7
Managers	76	20	4
Other white collars	72	22	6
Manual workers	65	28	7
House persons	65	26	9
Unemployed	68	26	6
Retired	68	26	6
Students	78	15	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	30	9
From time to time	64	28	8
Almost never/ Never	73	21	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	64	28	8
The lower middle class	65	28	7
The middle class	73	22	5
The upper middle class	78	17	5
The upper class	72	24	4
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	82	13	5
Neutral	66	26	8
Total 'Negative'	46	48	6

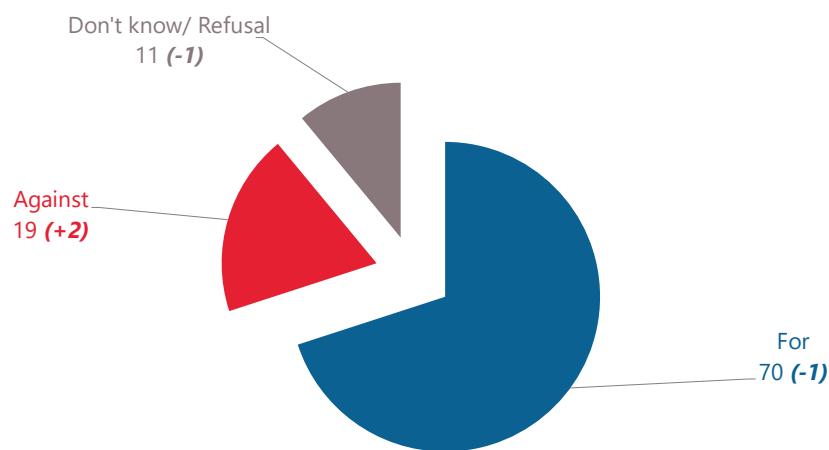
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Seven in ten Europeans are in favour of the creation of a European public-private fund to support SMEs**

70% (-1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021) of respondents are in favour of creating “a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs”<sup>9</sup>. Despite a slight increase of two percentage points since winter 2020-2021, less than one in five respondents (19%) are against this policy and 11% (-1) answered “don't know” or refused to answer

**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 creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (% - EU)**



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

<sup>9</sup> QB3.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs

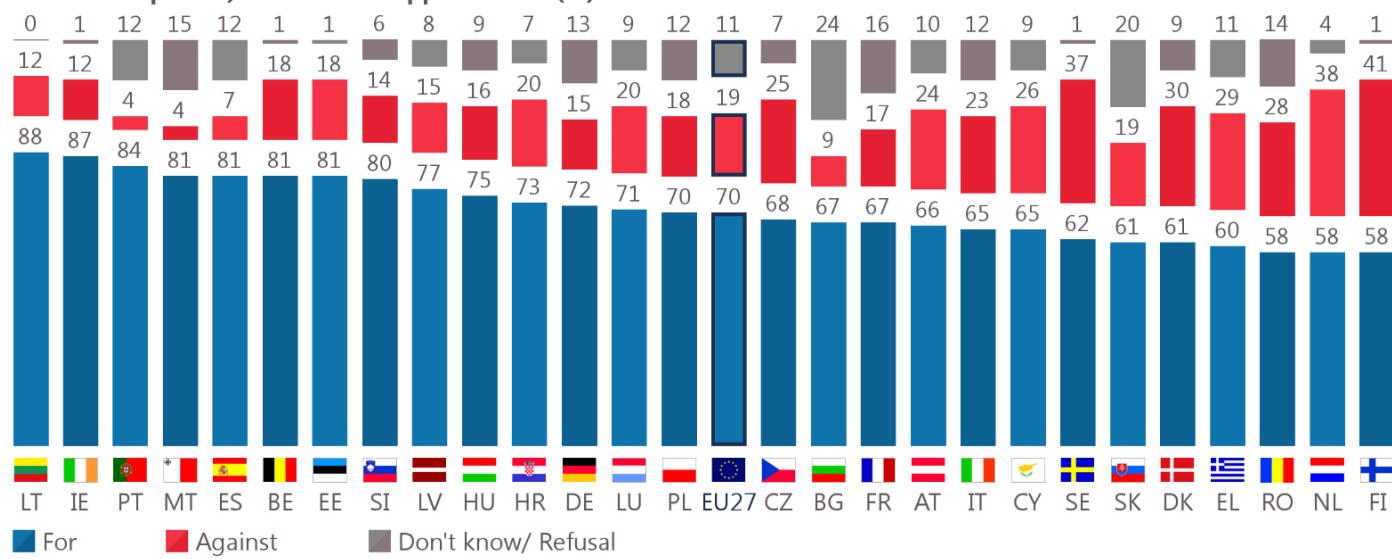
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

In all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) a majority of respondents support the creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs. However, levels of support range from 88% in Lithuania and 87% in Ireland, where almost nine in ten respondents are in favour of such a policy, to 58% in Romania, the Netherlands and Finland, where support is lowest.

Notwithstanding a slight decrease, support for this idea remains more widespread in the euro area countries (71%, -1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021), than in the non-euro area countries (67%, stable).

**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 creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for the creation of a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs has gained ground in eight Member States of the European Union (compared with 13 countries in winter 2020-2021), with the largest increases being recorded in Malta (81%, +6 percentage points), Poland (70%, +5), Cyprus (65%, +5) and Finland (58%, +5).

The level of support is unchanged in four countries, namely Ireland (87%), Belgium (81%), Germany (72%) and Sweden (62%). On the other hand, support has decreased in 15 EU Member States, particularly in Czechia (68%, -9), Slovakia (61%, -8), Luxembourg (71%, -8) and Slovenia (80%, -8).

**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 creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (%)**

	For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	EU	70	▼ 1	19	▲ 2
MT	MT	81	▲ 6	4	▼ 2
PL	PL	70	▲ 5	18	▼ 1
CY	CY	65	▲ 5	26	▼ 1
FI	FI	58	▲ 5	41	▼ 5
HR	HR	73	▲ 2	20	▲ 1
BG	BG	67	▲ 1	9	▼ 1
IT	IT	65	▲ 1	23	▲ 4
EL	EL	60	▲ 1	29	▼ 9
IE	IE	87	=	12	=
BE	BE	81	=	18	=
DE	DE	72	=	15	=
SE	SE	62	=	37	▲ 3
LT	LT	88	▼ 1	12	▲ 1
LV	LV	77	▼ 1	15	▼ 7
HU	HU	75	▼ 1	16	=
FR	FR	67	▼ 1	17	▲ 1
EE	EE	81	▼ 3	18	▲ 2
ES	ES	81	▼ 3	7	▲ 2
AT	AT	66	▼ 3	24	▲ 3
DK	DK	61	▼ 3	30	▼ 5
NL	NL	58	▼ 5	38	▲ 10
RO	RO	58	▼ 5	28	▲ 5
PT	PT	84	▼ 7	4	▼ 4
SI	SI	80	▼ 8	14	▲ 2
LU	LU	71	▼ 8	20	=
SK	SK	61	▼ 8	19	▼ 1
CZ	CZ	68	▼ 9	25	▲ 3

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that more than half of respondents in all categories are in favour of creating a European public-private fund in order to support SMEs. The creation of such a fund enjoys particularly strong support among students (73%), those who see themselves as upper class (74%) and respondents for whom the EU's image is positive (80%).

The idea is slightly less popular among people who completed their education at the age of 15 or earlier (66%) and those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (60%). Support for this policy is lowest among people who view the EU negatively (52%).

**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 creation of a European public-private fund (with funding from both public authorities and private companies) in order to support SMEs (% - EU)**

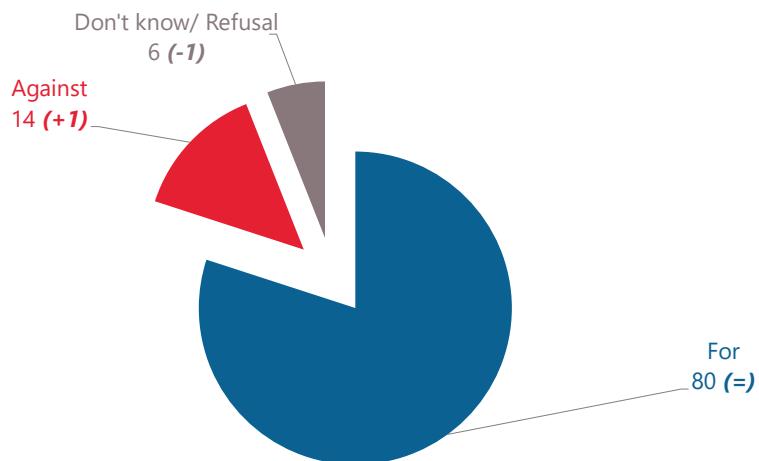
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	70	19	11
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	71	20	9
Woman	69	17	14
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	70	14	16
25-39	73	19	8
40-54	71	20	9
55 +	67	19	14
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	66	16	18
16-19	70	19	11
20+	72	20	8
Still studying	73	13	14
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	73	20	7
Managers	71	21	8
Other white collars	74	19	7
Manual workers	69	20	11
House persons	61	20	19
Unemployed	70	19	11
Retired	66	18	16
Students	73	13	14
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	60	25	15
From time to time	65	22	13
Almost never/ Never	73	16	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	68	16	16
The lower middle class	67	21	12
The middle class	72	19	9
The upper middle class	71	21	8
The upper class	74	21	5
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	80	11	9
Neutral	66	20	14
Total 'Negative'	52	37	11

**Support for the implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace remains high**

Eight in ten respondents (80%, stable) are in favour of the implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions)<sup>10</sup>. On the other hand, 14% (+1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021) of respondents oppose this idea, while 6% (-1) did not provide an answer.

**QB3.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (%) - EU**



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

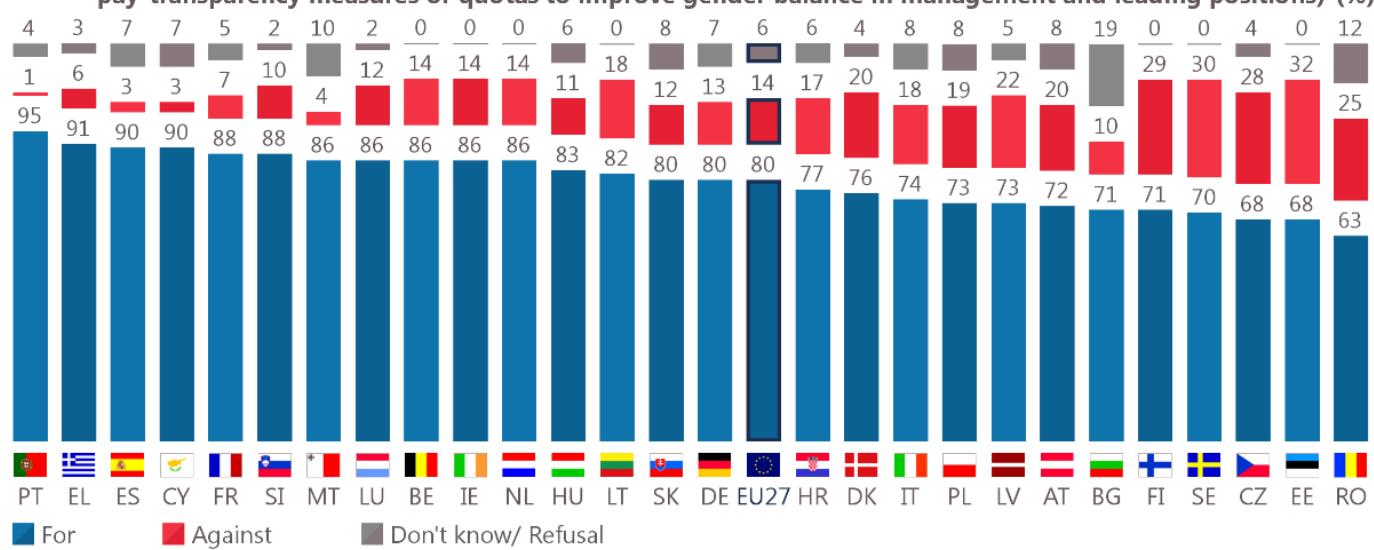
<sup>10</sup> QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

More than six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) support new measures at the EU level in order to improve gender equality in the workplace. Levels of support are highest in Portugal (95%) and Greece (91%), and lowest in Estonia (68%), Czechia (68%) and Romania (63%). Estonia is also the only Member State where almost a third of respondents oppose this idea (32%). Opposition is also strong in Sweden with 30% of respondents saying that they are against such measures.

**QB3.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Since winter 2020-2021,** support for measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace has gained ground in eight Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2020-2021), with the strongest increases being recorded in Denmark (76%, +5 percentage points), Spain (90%, +4), France (88%, +4) and Malta (86%, +4).

On the other hand, support has decreased in 12 countries, especially in Romania (63%, -4), while the proportion of respondents supporting this idea is unchanged in seven Member States.

**QB3.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (%)**

	For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal																						
	EU27	DK	ES	FR	MT	CZ	LU	NL	HU	CY	BE	IE	DE	SK	IT	EE	PT	HR	LV	PL	FI	SE	EL	SI	LT	AT	BG
EU27	80	=	14	▲ 1	6																						
DK	76	▲ 5	20	▼ 8	4																						
ES	90	▲ 4	3	▼ 2	7																						
FR	88	▲ 4	7	▼ 1	5																						
MT	86	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	10																						
CZ	68	▲ 3	28	▼ 7	4																						
LU	86	▲ 1	12	▼ 3	2																						
NL	86	▲ 1	14	▲ 1	0																						
HU	83	▲ 1	11	▼ 2	6																						
CY	90	=	3	▼ 2	7																						
BE	86	=	14	=	0																						
IE	86	=	14	▲ 1	0																						
DE	80	=	13	=	7																						
SK	80	=	12	▼ 3	8																						
IT	74	=	18	▲ 3	8																						
EE	68	=	32	=	0																						
PT	95	▼ 1	1	▼ 3	4																						
HR	77	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	6																						
LV	73	▼ 1	22	▼ 4	5																						
PL	73	▼ 1	19	▲ 2	8																						
FI	71	▼ 1	29	▲ 1	0																						
SE	70	▼ 1	30	▲ 2	0																						
EL	91	▼ 2	6	=	3																						
SI	88	▼ 2	10	=	2																						
LT	82	▼ 2	18	▲ 2	0																						
AT	72	▼ 2	20	▲ 3	8																						
BG	71	▼ 3	10	▲ 1	19																						
RO	63	▼ 4	25	▲ 4	12																						

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The socio-demographic data show that at least two-thirds of respondents in all categories are in favour of the implementation of measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace.

Support is particularly high among students (85%) and those for whom the EU's image is positive EU (88%). Support is lowest among respondents who perceive the EU negatively (66%).

**QB3.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**Implementation of new measures at the EU level to improve gender equality in the workplace (e.g. pay-transparency measures or quotas to improve gender balance in management and leading positions) (% - EU)**

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	80	14	6
 Gender			
Man	78	16	6
Woman	82	11	7
 Age			
15-24	84	10	6
25-39	81	14	5
40-54	81	14	5
55 +	78	14	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	77	12	11
16-19	80	14	6
20+	81	15	4
Still studying	85	9	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	79	16	5
Managers	80	16	4
Other white collars	82	14	4
Manual workers	80	14	6
House persons	76	13	11
Unemployed	83	11	6
Retired	78	13	9
Students	85	9	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	79	12	9
From time to time	75	18	7
Almost never/ Never	83	12	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	80	10	10
The lower middle class	79	15	6
The middle class	81	14	5
The upper middle class	82	15	3
The upper class	79	19	2
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	88	8	4
Neutral	78	14	8
Total 'Negative'	66	27	7

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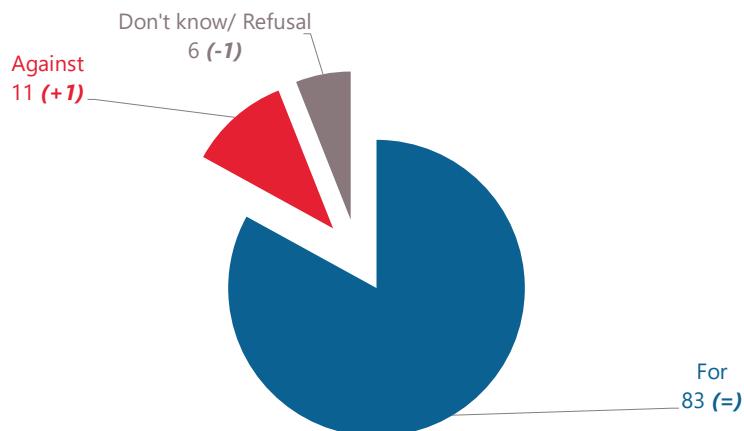
**More than eight in ten Europeans support the idea that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection**

83% of Europeans support the idea that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection<sup>11</sup>. This proportion is stable compared with winter 2020-2021. On the other hand, 11% (+1 percentage point) of Europeans oppose this idea and 6% (-1) answered "Don't know" or refused to give an answer.

More than two-thirds of respondents in all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2021/2021) are in favour of ensuring that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU has the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection. Levels of support vary between Member States, ranging from 93% in Belgium and Ireland, to 67% in Romania. In two countries the proportion of respondents opposing this idea exceeds 20%, namely Finland (24%) and Romania (22%).

**QB3.5** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

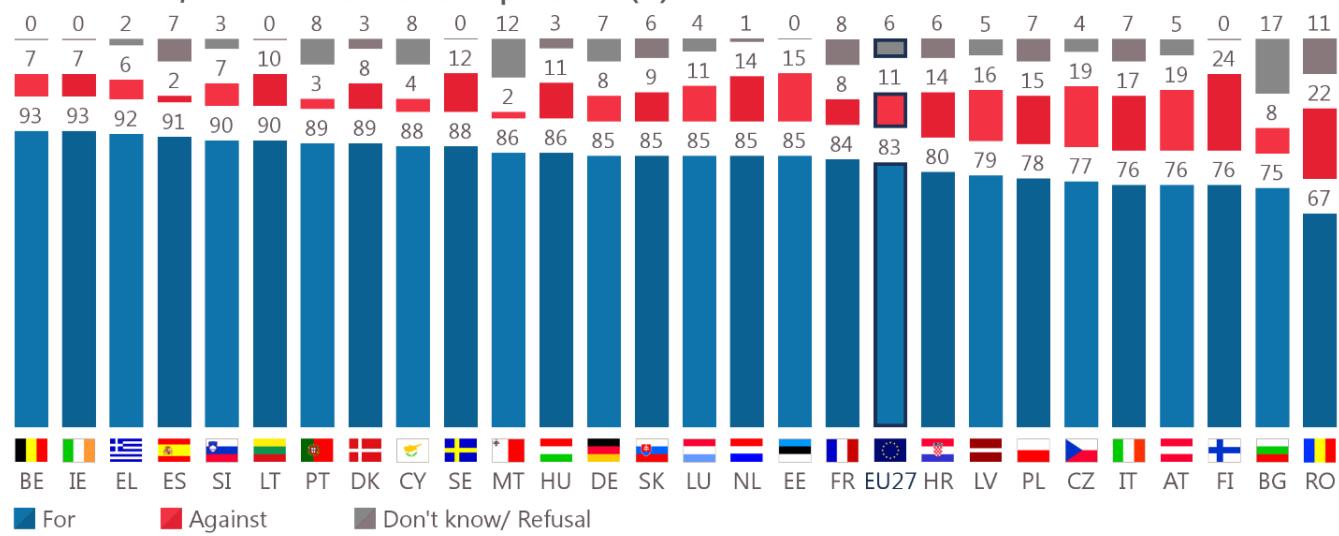
**The insurance that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU will have the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (%) - EU**



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

**QB3.5** 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 (%)**



<sup>11</sup> QB3.5 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me 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

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**Since winter 2020-2021**, support for ensuring that every new trade agreement concluded by the EU has the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has increased in six Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2020-2021), most markedly in Spain (91%, +3 percentage points).

On the other hand, levels of support have dropped in 16 countries, particularly in Portugal (89%, -9), Czechia (77%, -6) and Luxembourg (85%, -6), while they are unchanged in five others.

**QB3.5** 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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		83	=	11	▲ 1	6
ES		91	▲ 3	2	▼ 3	7
FR		84	▲ 2	8	=	8
PL		78	▲ 2	15	=	7
HU		86	▲ 1	11	=	3
MT		86	▲ 1	2	=	12
AT		76	▲ 1	19	=	5
BE		93	=	7	=	0
DK		89	=	8	▼ 2	3
EE		85	=	15	=	0
IT		76	=	17	▲ 3	7
FI		76	=	24	=	0
DE		85	▼ 1	8	=	7
BG		75	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	17
IE		93	▼ 2	7	▲ 2	0
LT		90	▼ 2	10	▲ 2	0
SK		85	▼ 2	9	=	6
HR		80	▼ 2	14	▲ 1	6
EL		92	▼ 3	6	▲ 2	2
SE		88	▼ 3	12	▲ 4	0
NL		85	▼ 3	14	▲ 4	1
LV		79	▼ 3	16	▼ 2	5
RO		67	▼ 3	22	▲ 2	11
SI		90	▼ 4	7	▲ 1	3
CY		88	▼ 5	4	▲ 1	8
LU		85	▼ 6	11	▲ 3	4
CZ		77	▼ 6	19	▲ 2	4
PT		89	▼ 9	3	▲ 1	8

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The socio-demographic data reveal that more than two-thirds of respondents in all categories consider that every trade agreement concluded by the EU should ensure the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.

This opinion is shared by 88% of students and 90% of those for whom the EU conjures up a positive image, but by a smaller proportion of respondents who perceive the EU negatively (68%).

**QB3.5** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	83	11	6
 Gender			
Man	82	12	6
Woman	83	9	8
 Age			
15-24	85	9	6
25-39	84	11	5
40-54	84	11	5
55 +	81	11	8
 Education (End of)			
15-	77	10	13
16-19	82	12	6
20+	86	10	4
Still studying	88	7	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	81	13	6
Managers	86	11	3
Other white collars	85	10	5
Manual workers	81	13	6
House persons	74	13	13
Unemployed	82	10	8
Retired	81	10	9
Students	88	7	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	77	13	10
From time to time	76	16	8
Almost never/ Never	86	9	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	81	8	11
The lower middle class	80	14	6
The middle class	84	11	5
The upper middle class	87	10	3
The upper class	82	16	2
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	90	6	4
Neutral	80	11	9
Total 'Negative'	68	24	8

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**Two-thirds of Europeans consider that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level**

A stable proportion of two-thirds of Europeans (66%, unchanged since winter 2020-2021) consider that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level<sup>12</sup>, whereas 26% (stable) oppose this idea and 8% (stable) answered "Don't know".

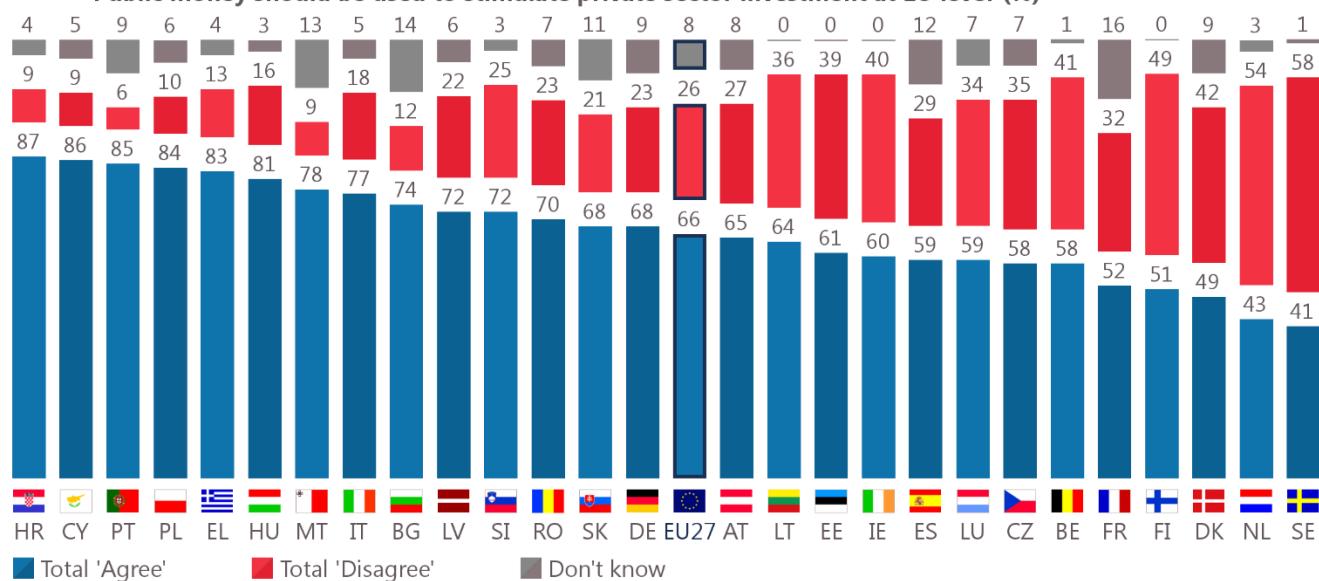
Levels of support differ slightly between the **euro area** countries and the **non-euro area** countries: 64% (stable) in the euro area countries compared with 72% in the non-euro area countries, despite a small decrease of one percentage point.

Support for this policy is strongest in Croatia (87%), Cyprus (86%) and Portugal (85%). On the other hand, it is lowest in the Netherlands (43% "for" vs 54% "against") and Sweden (41% vs 58%), where only a minority of respondents consider that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.

**Since winter 2020-2021**, the proportion of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased in nine Member States (compared with 12 in the previous survey), most particularly in Portugal (85%, +15), and to a lesser extent in Czechia (58%, +6), while levels of support for this idea are unchanged in Latvia (72%), Hungary (81%) and the Netherlands (43%). On the contrary, support for this idea has decreased in 15 Member States, particularly in Luxembourg (59%, -7) and Romania (70%, -6).

**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 (%)**



<sup>12</sup> QB4.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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The socio-demographic data show that, in all socio-demographic categories, but one, more than six in ten respondents think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.

This policy enjoys particularly strong support among self-employed respondents (73%). Although a majority of respondents who view the EU negatively support this policy (52%), the level of support is lower.

**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	66	26	8
 Gender			
Man	69	25	6
Woman	64	26	10
 Age			
15-24	65	25	10
25-39	66	28	6
40-54	67	27	6
55 +	66	24	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	66	20	14
16-19	72	21	7
20+	62	32	6
Still studying	63	26	11
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	73	22	5
Managers	62	32	6
Other white collars	68	27	5
Manual workers	69	25	6
House persons	62	23	15
Unemployed	65	26	9
Retired	64	25	11
Students	63	26	11
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	60	30	10
From time to time	71	22	7
Almost never/ Never	65	27	8
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	65	23	12
The lower middle class	68	25	7
The middle class	67	26	7
The upper middle class	60	34	6
The upper class	70	26	4
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	73	21	6
Neutral	65	26	9
Total 'Negative'	52	40	8

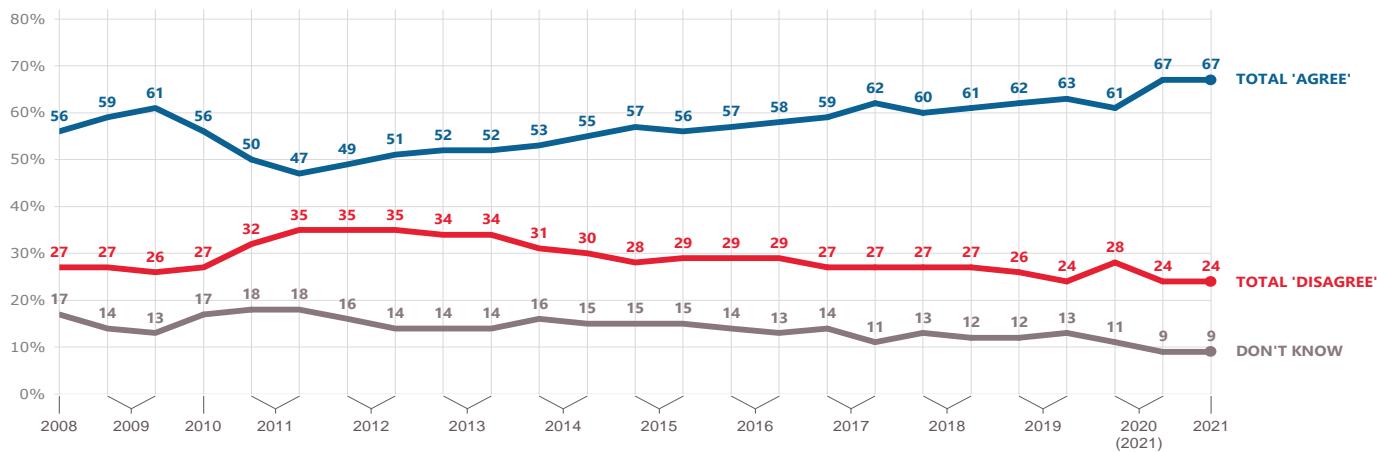
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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**A stable proportion of more than two-thirds of Europeans consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth**

67% (stable compared with winter 2020-2021, but +6 percentage points since summer 2020) of respondents consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth. Support therefore remains at its highest level since this indicator was introduced in autumn 2008. On the other hand, 24% (stable) of respondents disagree with this statement and 9% (stable) answered "don't know".

Since winter 2020-2021, support for the idea that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth has gained ground in eight Member States. Levels of support have increased particularly in Austria (64%, +6 percentage points) and Italy (66%, +5), while they are unchanged in Sweden (83%), Ireland (81%), Hungary (77%) and Cyprus (55%). On the other hand, support for this view of globalisation statement has decreased in 15 countries, particularly in Greece (39%, -11) and Czechia (60%, -9).

**QB4.3** For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.  
**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)**



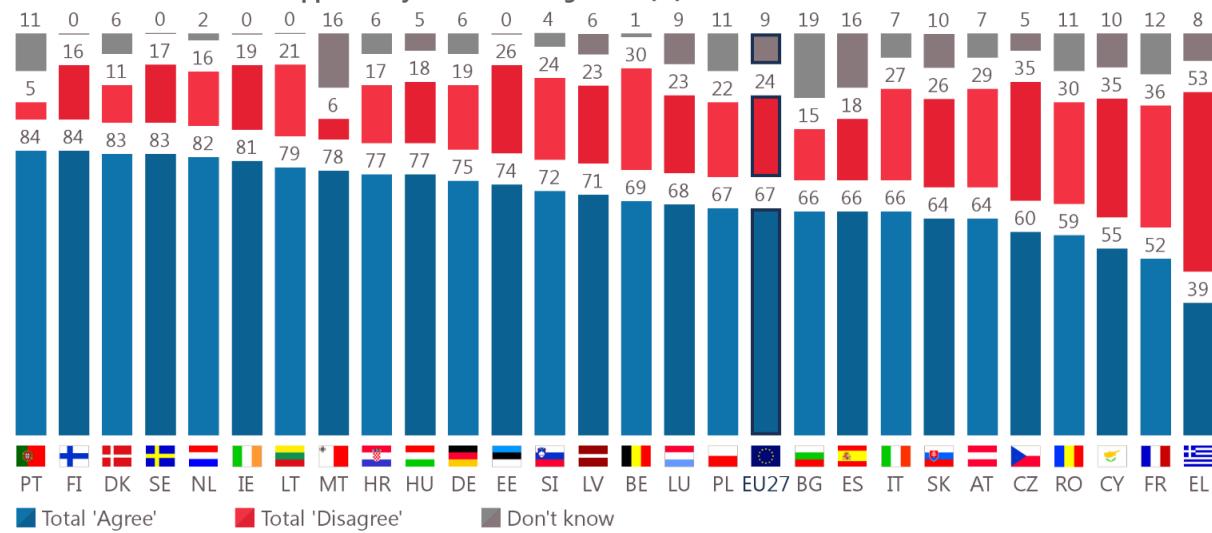
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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There are strong differences in levels of support between countries, with particularly high scores in Portugal and Finland (both 84%), as well as in Denmark and Sweden (both 83%). At the other end of the scale, only 39% of respondents in Greece consider that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth. It is noteworthy that Greece is the only Member State where less than half respondents agree with this statement.

Besides Greece (53% "disagree"), opposition is strongest in France (36% "disagree"), Cyprus (35%) and Czechia (35%).

The high "don't know" rate in Bulgaria (19%), Spain (16%) and Malta (16%) is particularly noteworthy.

**QB4.3** For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.  
**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (%)**



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The socio-demographic data reveal that support for the idea that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth varies between categories. This statement is strongly supported by younger respondents (78% of 15-24-year-olds), students (80%), managers (72%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper class of society (90%), and those who perceive the EU positively (79%).

On the other hand, this idea enjoys less support among respondents aged 55+ (61%), those who finished their full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (55%), house persons (56%), unemployed and retired people (both 60%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (54%), those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (57%) and those for whom the EU's image is negative, the only category among whom less than half of respondents agree with this statement (47% vs 46% "disagree" and 7% "Don't know").

**QB4.3** For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.  
**Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	67	24	9
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	70	24	6
Woman	65	24	11
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	78	14	8
25-39	73	22	5
40-54	68	26	6
55 +	61	27	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	55	24	21
16-19	66	26	8
20+	70	26	4
Still studying	80	13	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	71	24	5
Managers	72	25	3
Other white collars	72	24	4
Manual workers	68	25	7
House persons	56	26	18
Unemployed	60	29	11
Retired	60	27	13
Students	80	13	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	54	33	13
From time to time	63	28	9
Almost never/ Never	70	22	8
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	57	26	17
The lower middle class	63	29	8
The middle class	72	23	5
The upper middle class	78	18	4
The upper class	90	9	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	79	15	6
Neutral	63	26	11
Total 'Negative'	47	46	7

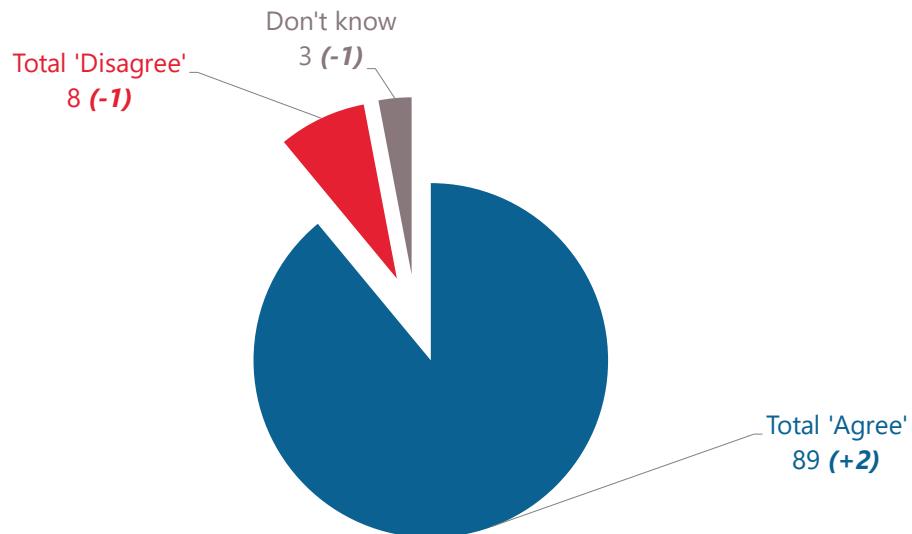
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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**Almost nine in ten respondents consider that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers**

89% of respondents (+2 percentage points since winter 2020-2021) say that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers<sup>13</sup>, while 8% (-1) disagree and 3% (-1) answered "Don't know".

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

**Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (% - EU)**



*(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)*

<sup>13</sup> QB4.4 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers

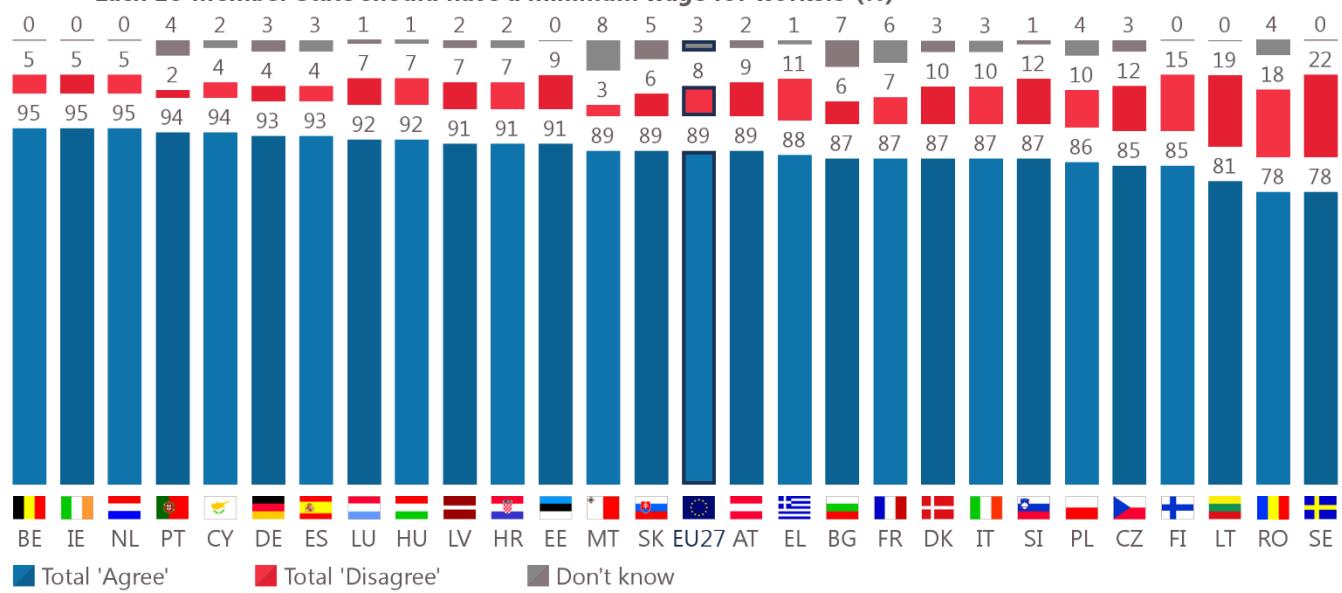
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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Over three-quarters of Europeans in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) agree with the statement that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers, with the highest scores being recorded in Belgium,

Ireland and the Netherlands (all 95%), and the lowest in Sweden and Romania (both 78%). Sweden is the only Member State where more than two in ten respondents disagree with this statement (22% "disagree").

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

**Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)**



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Since winter 2020-2021, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement has increased in 21 Member States (compared with nine in winter 2020-2021), most strikingly in Portugal (94%, +11 percentage points).

On the other hand, support has declined in five countries, particularly in Slovenia (87%, -4) and Romania (78%, -3), while it is unchanged in Bulgaria (87%).

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

**Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know
EU27	89	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	3
EURO AREA	90	▲ 2	7	▼ 1	3
NON-EURO AREA	85	=	12	=	3
PT	94	▲ 11	2	▼ 15	4
NL	95	▲ 4	5	▼ 3	0
LV	91	▲ 4	7	▼ 6	2
MT	89	▲ 4	3	▼ 1	8
AT	89	▲ 4	9	▼ 3	2
EL	88	▲ 4	11	▼ 5	1
ES	93	▲ 3	4	=	3
BE	95	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	0
DE	93	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	3
LU	92	▲ 2	7	▼ 3	1
HU	92	▲ 2	7	▼ 1	1
HR	91	▲ 2	7	▼ 3	2
DK	87	▲ 2	10	▼ 5	3
FI	85	▲ 2	15	▼ 2	0
IE	95	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	0
EE	91	▲ 1	9	▼ 1	0
SK	89	▲ 1	6	▼ 3	5
FR	87	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	6
IT	87	▲ 1	10	=	3
PL	86	▲ 1	10	▼ 1	4
LT	81	▲ 1	19	▼ 1	0
BG	87	=	6	=	7
CZ	85	▼ 1	12	▼ 2	3
CY	94	▼ 2	4	=	2
SE	78	▼ 2	22	▲ 3	0
RO	78	▼ 3	18	▲ 4	4
SI	87	▼ 4	12	▲ 3	1

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The socio-demographic data show that in all categories more than eight in ten respondents agree with the idea that each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers. Support is particularly high among respondents for whom the EU conjures up a positive image (93%), whereas it is slightly lower (82%) among those who perceive the European Union negatively.

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

**Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	8	3
 Gender			
Man	88	10	2
Woman	89	7	4
 Age			
15-24	88	8	4
25-39	88	10	2
40-54	89	9	2
55 +	89	7	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	87	7	6
16-19	90	8	2
20+	90	8	2
Still studying	89	7	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	87	10	3
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	90	8	2
Manual workers	88	9	3
House persons	86	9	5
Unemployed	89	7	4
Retired	89	7	4
Students	89	7	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	86	10	4
From time to time	85	12	3
Almost never/ Never	90	7	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	89	6	5
The lower middle class	89	8	3
The middle class	89	9	2
The upper middle class	89	8	3
The upper class	87	12	1
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	93	5	2
Neutral	87	9	4
Total 'Negative'	82	14	4

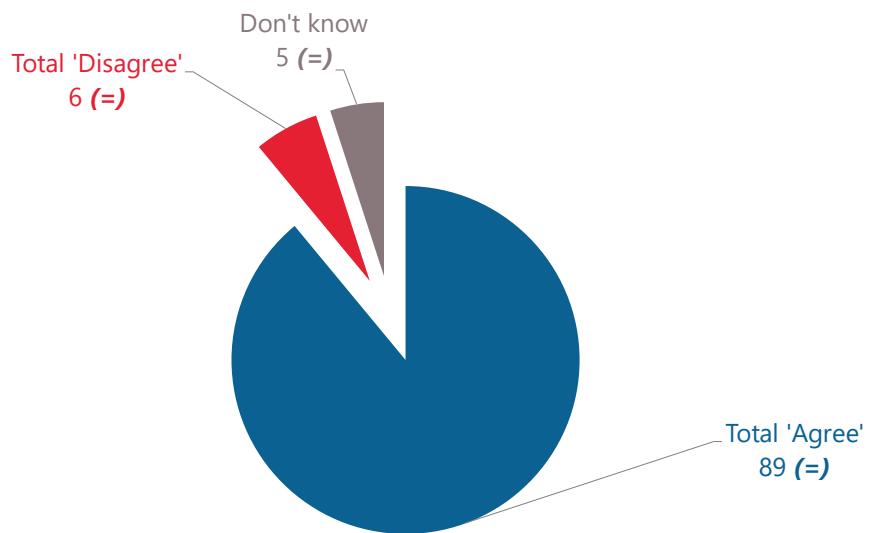
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Nearly nine in ten Europeans are in favour of a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU**

89% of respondents (stable since winter 2020-2021) consider that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU<sup>14</sup>. On the other hand, 6% (stable) disagree with this statement and 5% (stable) did not express an opinion.

**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)**



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

<sup>14</sup> 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

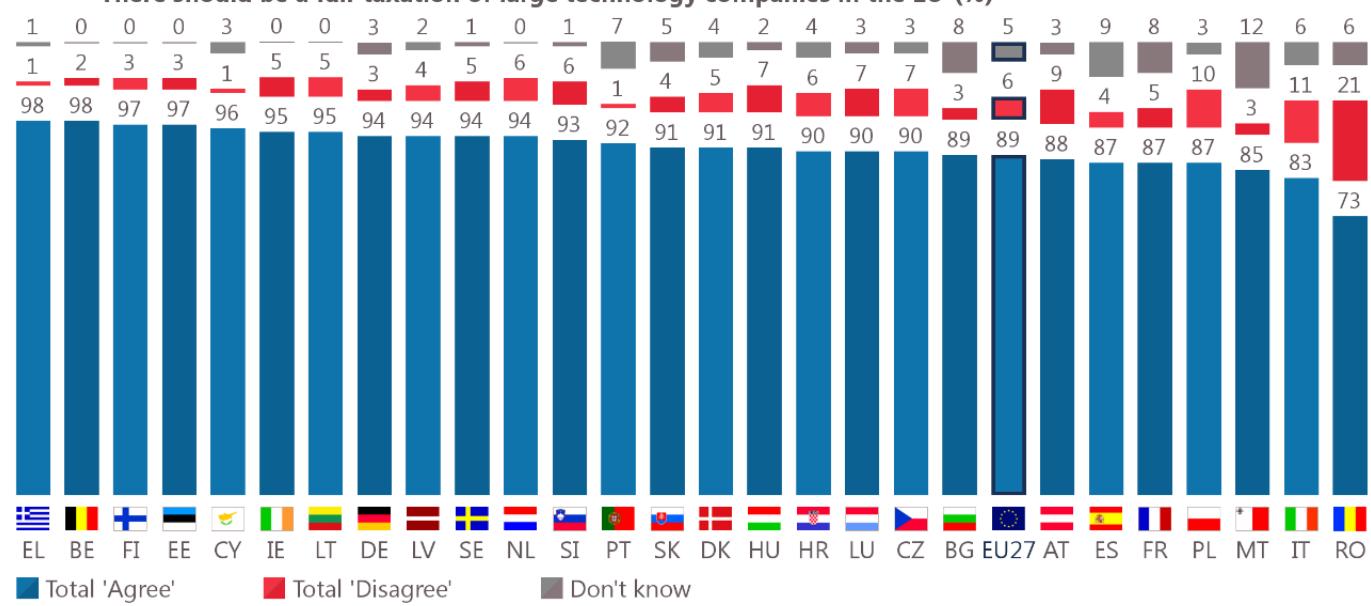
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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In all 27 Member States of the European Union more than seven in ten respondents consider that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.

Support varies between 98% in Greece and in Belgium, and 73% in Romania. The latter is the only Member State, where less than eight in ten respondents support the idea of a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.

**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 (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Since winter 2020-2021**, support for a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU has increased in 12 Member States (compared with 18 in winter 2020-2021), especially in Malta (85%, +8), and to a lesser extend in France (87%, +3).

On the other hand, support has decreased in eleven countries, most notably in Portugal (92%, -5), while it is unchanged in four Member States, namely Greece (98%), the Netherlands (94%), Croatia (90%) and Italy (83%).

**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	EU	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
				Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	
EU27	EU27	EU	89	=	6	=
EURO AREA			89	=	6	=
NON-EURO AREA			86	▼ 1	10	=
MT		85	▲ 8	3	▼ 4	12
FR		87	▲ 3	5	▼ 2	8
BE		98	▲ 2	2	▼ 2	0
CY		96	▲ 2	1	▼ 2	3
IE		95	▲ 2	5	▼ 2	0
EE		97	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	0
LT		95	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	0
DE		94	▲ 1	3	=	3
HU		91	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	2
BG		89	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	8
AT		88	▲ 1	9	=	3
RO		73	▲ 1	21	▲ 1	6
EL		98	=	1	=	1
NL		94	=	6	▲ 2	0
HR		90	=	6	▼ 2	4
IT		83	=	11	▲ 1	6
FI		97	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	0
LV		94	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	2
SE		94	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	1
LU		90	▼ 1	7	▼ 2	3
ES		87	▼ 1	4	=	9
PL		87	▼ 1	10	▲ 1	3
CZ		90	▼ 2	7	▼ 1	3
SI		93	▼ 3	6	▲ 2	1
DK		91	▼ 4	5	=	4
SK		91	▼ 4	4	▲ 1	5
PT		92	▼ 5	1	▼ 2	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that around eight in ten respondents in all categories agree with the idea that there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU. Support is particularly high among managers (94%) and those for whom the EU's image is positive (93%), whereas only 79% of house persons agree with this statement.

**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	89	6	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	90	7	3
Woman	88	6	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	85	9	6
25-39	89	8	3
40-54	91	6	3
55 +	89	5	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	81	8	11
16-19	89	7	4
20+	93	5	2
Still studying	88	6	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	90	8	2
Managers	94	5	1
Other white collars	92	6	2
Manual workers	87	9	4
House persons	79	10	11
Unemployed	86	6	8
Retired	89	4	7
Students	88	6	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	82	11	7
From time to time	84	10	6
Almost never/ Never	92	4	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	86	5	9
The lower middle class	89	7	4
The middle class	89	8	3
The upper middle class	93	5	2
The upper class	93	7	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	93	4	3
Neutral	86	7	7
Total 'Negative'	85	10	5

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Free trade, the digital transformation of the economy and society, globalisation and protectionism<sup>15</sup>**

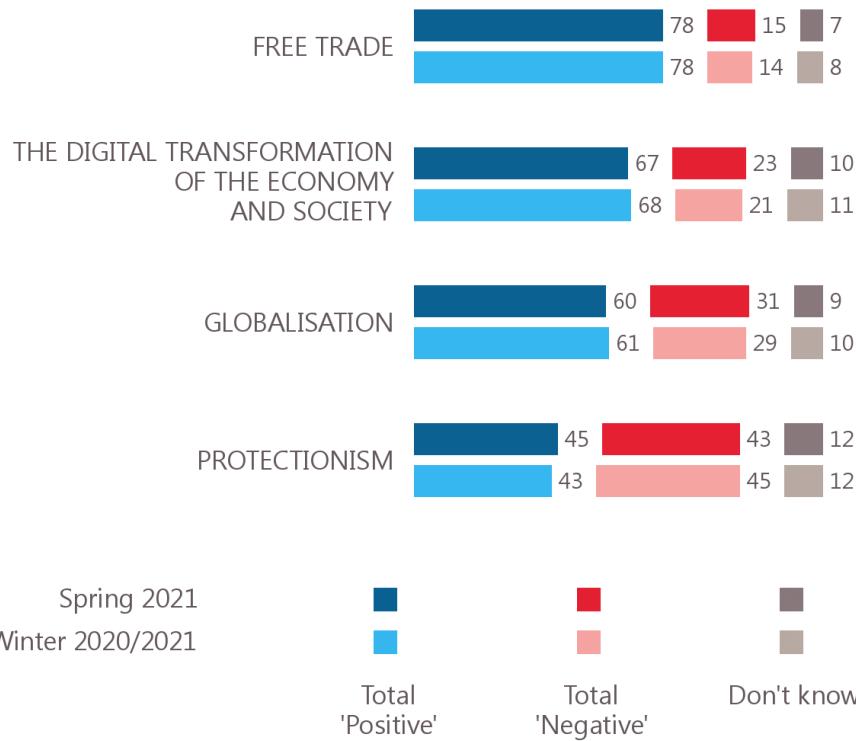
For more than three-quarters of Europeans (78%, unchanged since winter 2020-2021) the term “**free trade**” brings to mind something positive, while 15% (+1) see it negatively and 7% (-1) answered “don’t know” or did not provide an answer. In this spring 2021 survey this indicator remains at its highest level since the question was first asked in 2005. Moreover, positive opinions have increased steadily between autumn 2016 and winter 2020-2021, with an overall increase of 10 percentage points, and are now stabilising at this record high level.

Just over two-thirds of Europeans (67%, -1) view the digital transformation of the economy and society positively, while 23% (+2) perceive this term negatively and 10% (-1) did not provide an answer.

Six in ten Europeans (60%) view globalisation positively, down slightly by one percentage point. On the other hand, negative views have increased slightly by two percentage points, from 29% in winter 2020-2021 to 31% in spring 2021. Less than one in ten respondents did not provide an answer (9, -1). Despite this slight decrease in positive views of globalisation, such views stand at their highest level since this indicator was introduced in 2005, except for winter 2020-2021, when they were one percentage point higher. Overall, this item gained 24 percentage points between 2005, when it was at 37%, and winter 2020-2021.

While protectionism was judged negatively in winter 2020-2021 (43% “positive” vs 45% “negative”), in this spring 2021 survey positive perceptions outweigh negative perceptions, following a slight increase in the former: 45% (+2) “positive” vs 43% (-2) “negative”. It should be noted that positive views of this term have reached their highest level since 2005, when they stood at 33%. Finally, just over one in ten respondents (12%, unchanged) did not express an opinion.

**QB2** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?  
 (% - EU)

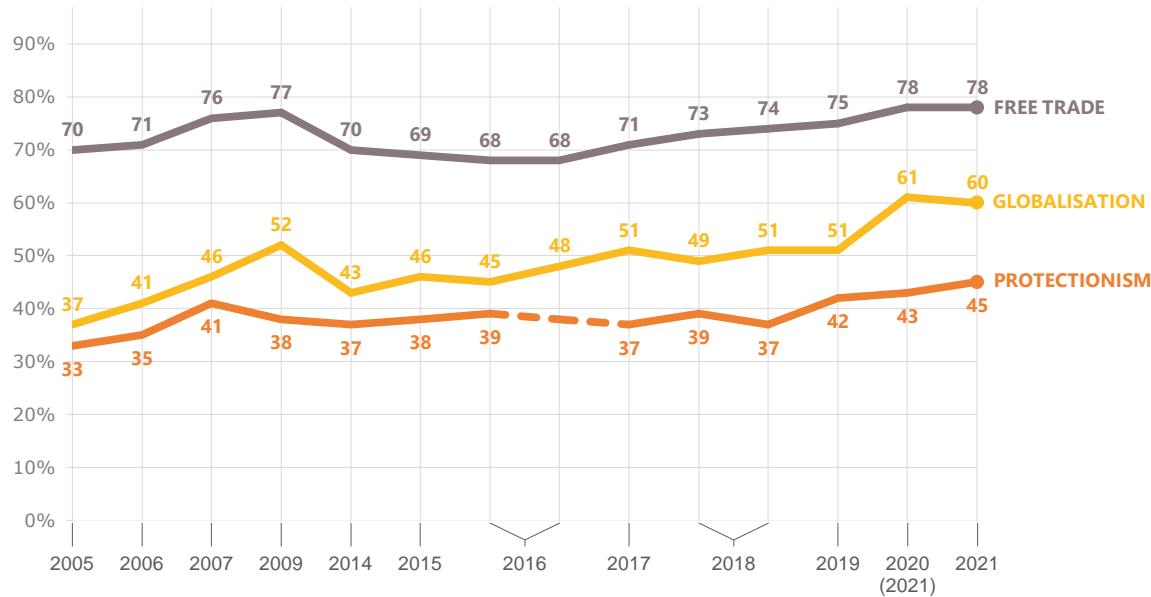


<sup>15</sup> QB2 Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative? 1. Free

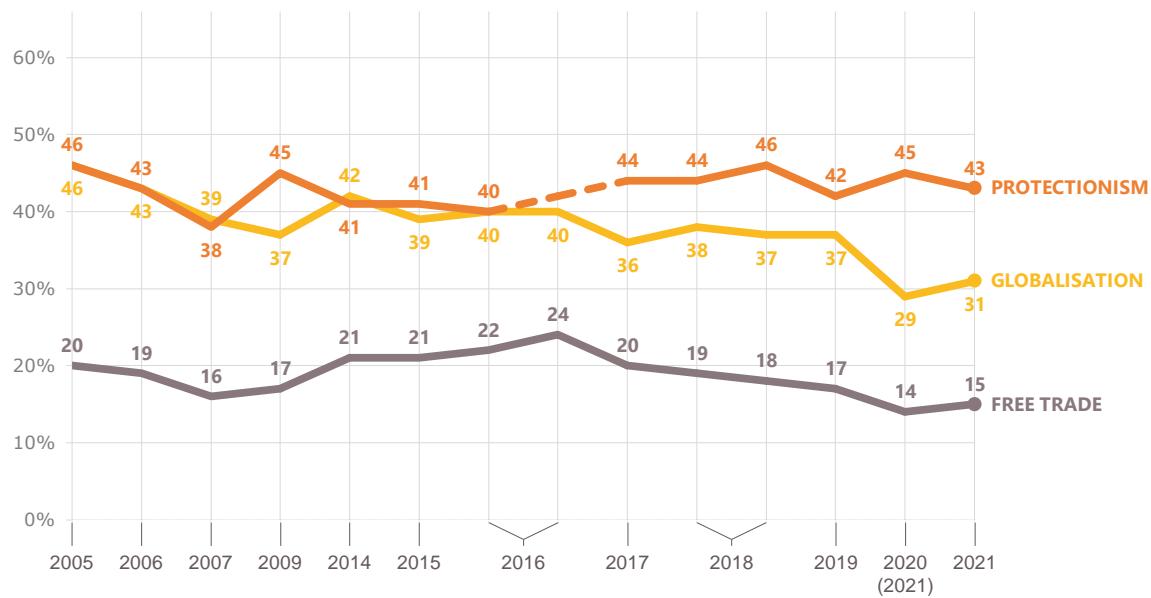
trade; 2. Globalisation; 3. Protectionism; 4. The digital transformation of the economy and society

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**QB2** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?  
 (% - EU - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



**QB2** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?  
 (% - EU - TOTAL 'NEGATIVE')



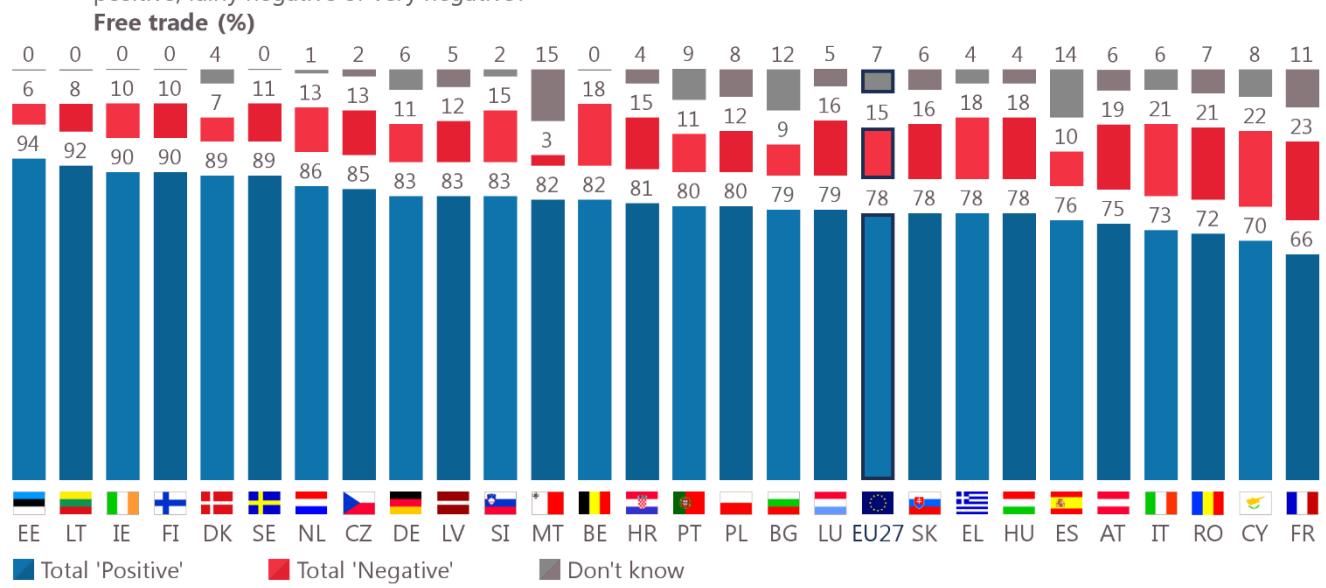
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

"Free trade" is viewed positively by at least two-thirds of respondents in all 27 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (94%), Lithuania (92%), Ireland and Finland (both 90%). Despite a significant increase in positive views (+6 percentage points) since winter 2020-2021, France still stands out in that its rate of positive perceptions of the term (66%) is below both the European average and the levels recorded in all other countries. In four countries more than a fifth of respondents perceive free trade negatively: Italy, Romania (both 21% "negative"), Cyprus (22%) and France (23%)

Despite increases of one percentage point since winter 2020-2021 and four percentage points since spring 2019, the proportion of respondents who view free trade positively remains lower in the **euro area** countries (77%) than in the **non-euro area** countries (80%, -2 percentage points).

**Since winter 2020-2021**, positive perceptions of free trade have increased in eight Member States, most particularly in France (66%, +6), while they have decreased in 16 countries, notably in Portugal (80%, -12) and Luxembourg (79%, -8). The levels of positive views are unchanged in three Member States: Estonia (94%), Germany (83%) and Slovakia (78%).

**QB2.1** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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The socio-demographic data show that in all categories but one, more than seven in ten respondents view "free trade" positively. The respondents for whom the EU has a negative image are the only exception: 61% "positive", 32% "negative" and 7% "don't know".

**QB2.1** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

**Free trade (% - EU)**

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	78	15	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	80	15	5
Woman	76	15	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	83	10	7
25-39	81	15	4
40-54	78	16	6
55 +	74	16	10
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	66	18	16
16-19	77	16	7
20+	82	14	4
Still studying	84	9	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	81	15	4
Managers	82	14	4
Other white collars	83	14	3
Manual workers	78	16	6
House persons	67	17	16
Unemployed	73	18	9
Retired	72	17	11
Students	84	9	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	69	20	11
From time to time	71	21	8
Almost never/ Never	82	12	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	72	15	13
The lower middle class	74	20	6
The middle class	80	15	5
The upper middle class	88	10	2
The upper class	86	12	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	87	8	5
Neutral	74	17	9
Total 'Negative'	61	32	7

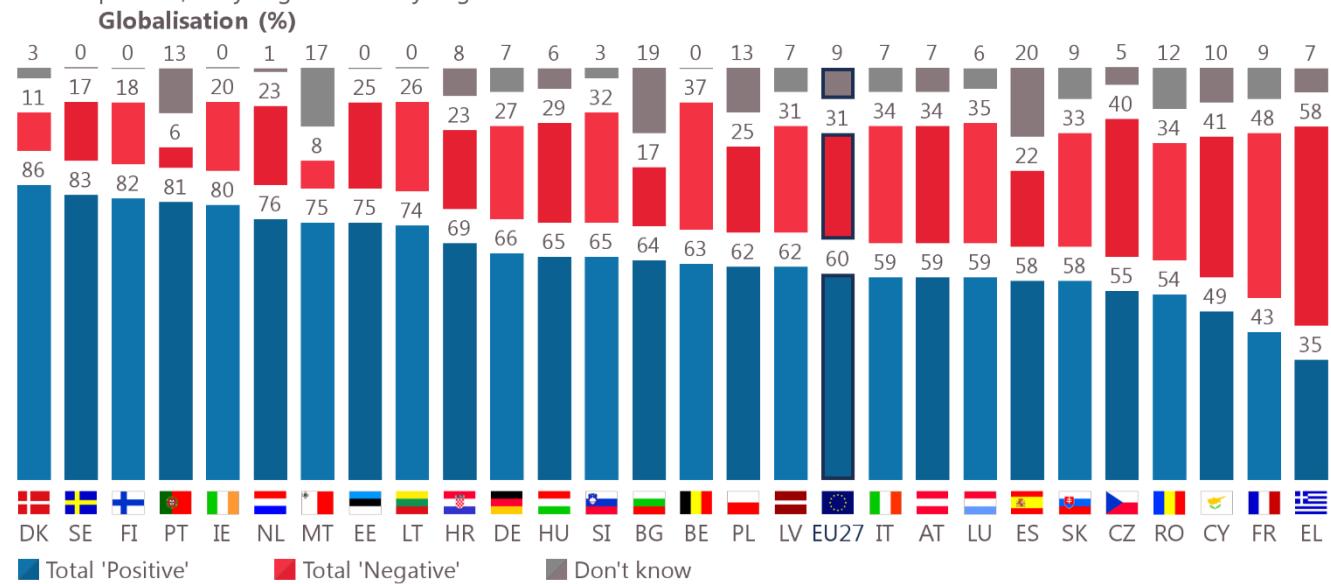
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The term “globalisation” is less consensual than “free trade” at country level and there are greater variations between Member States. It brings to mind something positive for a majority of people in 25 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2020-2021), most notably in Denmark (86%) and Sweden (83%), with a narrower balance of opinion in Romania (54%) and Cyprus (49% “positive” vs 41% “negative”). Negative perceptions are predominant in two countries: Greece (58% vs 35% ‘positive’), and France (48% vs 43%).

Perceptions are practically identical between the **euro area** countries (60%, unchanged since winter 2020-2021) and non-euro area countries, where just over six in ten respondents (63%, -4) view globalisation positively.

**Since winter 2020-2021**, positive views have gained ground in seven EU Member States, most significantly in Slovakia (58%, +4). On the other hand, positive perceptions have lost ground in 16 countries, most strikingly in Portugal (81%, -11) and Czechia (55%, -10), with decreases of more than ten percentage points. Positive perceptions are unchanged in four countries, namely Sweden (83%), Ireland (80%), Lithuania (74%) and Malta (75%).

**QB2.2** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show some significant differences among different categories. While more than seven in ten respondents among 15-24 year-olds (75%), students (76%), those who see themselves as upper middle class (71%) or upper class (75%) and those for whom the EU's image is positive (72%) view globalisation as something positive, this view is shared by less than one in two of those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (46% "positive" vs 31% "negative" and 23% "Don't know"), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (48% vs 39% and 13%) and those who perceive the EU negatively (39% vs 54% and 7%).

**QB2.2** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

**Globalisation (% - EU)**

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	60	31	9
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	62	32	6
Woman	60	29	11
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	17	8
25-39	66	29	5
40-54	60	34	6
55 +	53	34	13
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	46	31	23
16-19	60	32	8
20+	63	32	5
Still studying	76	17	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	65	31	4
Managers	65	31	4
Other white collars	65	31	4
Manual workers	61	31	8
House persons	49	32	19
Unemployed	55	35	10
Retired	51	34	15
Students	76	17	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	48	39	13
From time to time	57	33	10
Almost never/ Never	63	29	8
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	51	31	18
The lower middle class	56	36	8
The middle class	65	29	6
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	75	23	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	72	21	7
Neutral	57	32	11
Total 'Negative'	39	54	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of Europeans see the term “**protectionism**” in a positive light in 13 EU Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021). Within this group of countries positive views range from 73% in Cyprus and 69% in Portugal, where they are the strongest, to 46% in Poland (vs 37% “negative” and 17% “Don’t know”).

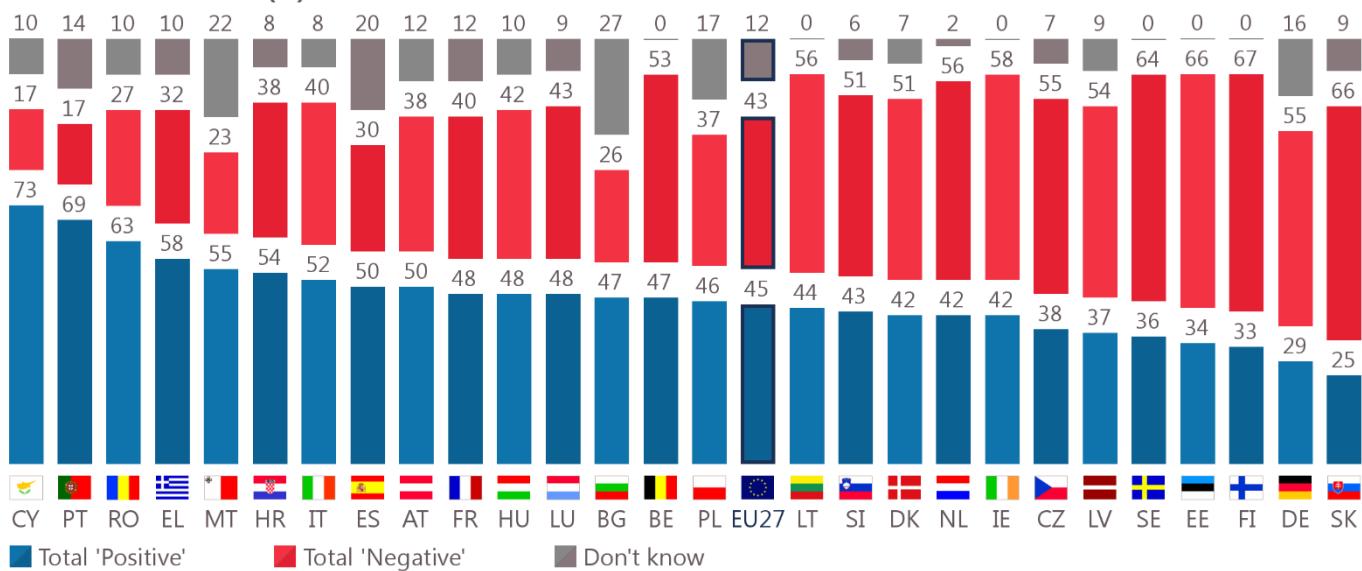
On the other hand, negative perceptions are predominant in 14 countries, most strikingly in Finland (67%), Estonia and Slovakia (66%), where at least two-thirds of respondents view “protectionism” negatively. Malta and Bulgaria stand out by their high “Don’t know” rates: 22% and 27% respectively.

Whereas within the **euro area** countries positive and negative views are evenly balanced (44% “negative”, -2 percentage points since winter 2020-2021 vs 44% “positive”, +2), positive perceptions are predominant in the **non-euro area** countries (40% “negative”, -2 vs 48% “positive”, +3).

**Since winter 2020-2021**, positive perceptions of the term “protectionism” have gained ground in 18 Member States, most notably in Portugal (69%, +10 percentage points) and Luxembourg (48%, +6), while they are unchanged in Croatia (54%), Poland (46%) and Estonia (34%). On the other hand, positive perceptions have lost ground in six countries, most markedly in Slovakia (25%, -11), and to a lesser extent in Latvia (37%, -7)

**QB2.3** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

**Protectionism (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that:

- **Positive perceptions** of the term "protectionism" are most widespread among respondents aged 15-39 (49% "positive" vs 38% and 42% "negative"), those who finished their full-time education aged 16-19 (47% vs 41%), other white collars (49% vs 43%), manual workers (49% vs 40%), those who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (52% vs 36%), and to a lesser extent those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (47% vs 33%) or middle class (47% vs 44%) and those for whom the EU has a positive image (48% vs 42%).
- On the other hand, at least half of respondents see the term in a negative light among those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (50% "negative"), managers (51%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (56%) or upper class of society (54%) and those who perceive the EU negatively (50%)

**QB2.3** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

**Protectionism (%) - EU**

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	45	43	12
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	46	45	9
Woman	45	40	15
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	49	38	13
25-39	49	42	9
40-54	45	46	9
55 +	42	43	15
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	46	31	23
16-19	47	41	12
20+	43	50	7
Still studying	47	41	12
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	49	45	6
Managers	43	51	6
Other white collars	49	43	8
Manual workers	49	40	11
House persons	41	37	22
Unemployed	47	38	15
Retired	40	43	17
Students	47	41	12
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	45	38	17
From time to time	52	36	12
Almost never/ Never	42	47	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	47	33	20
The lower middle class	42	46	12
The middle class	47	44	9
The upper middle class	38	56	6
The upper class	43	54	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	48	42	10
Neutral	45	40	15
Total 'Negative'	40	50	10

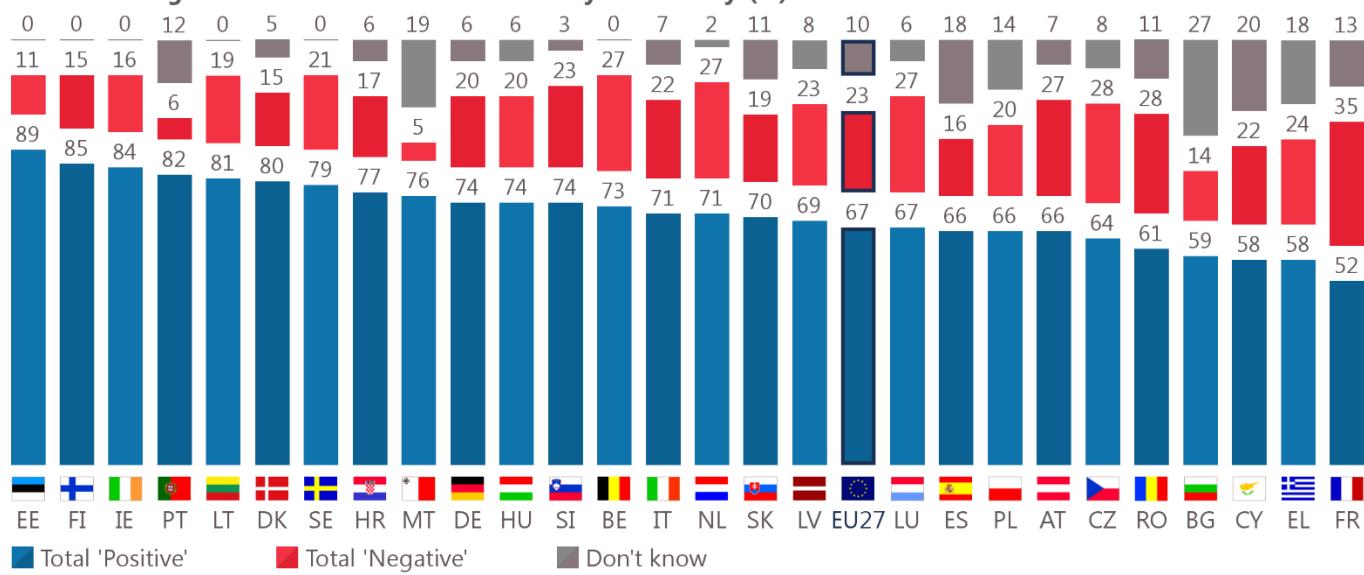
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

More than half of respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU view the digital transformation of the economy and society in a positive light, but with differing levels of intensity: ranging from 89% in Estonia and 85% in Finland, to 58% in Greece and 52% in France. France (35%) is also the only country where negative views exceed 30%.

Since winter 2020-2021 positive views have gained ground in 12 Member States, most notably in Slovakia (70%, +7 percentage points) and Malta (76%, +6), and are unchanged in five countries, namely Ireland (84%), Belgium (73%), Sweden (79%), Italy (71%) and Spain (66%). In contrast, they have lost ground in ten countries, in particular in Czechia (64%, -15) and Portugal (82%, -12).

**QB2.4** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

The digital transformation of the economy and society (%)



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that more than half of respondents in all categories view the digital transformation of the economy and society positively, except in the case of those for whom the EU conjures up a negative image (48% vs 43% and 9%).

**QB2.4** Could you please tell for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative?

**The digital transformation of the economy and society (% - EU)**

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	67	23	10
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	71	22	7
Woman	65	23	12
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	76	16	8
25-39	74	20	6
40-54	70	23	7
55 +	59	26	15
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	51	25	24
16-19	67	24	9
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	79	15	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	72	23	5
Managers	77	19	4
Other white collars	76	19	5
Manual workers	69	23	8
House persons	50	28	22
Unemployed	62	26	12
Retired	56	27	17
Students	79	15	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	54	30	16
From time to time	62	28	10
Almost never/ Never	71	20	9
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	57	25	18
The lower middle class	64	26	10
The middle class	72	22	6
The upper middle class	80	17	3
The upper class	83	14	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	80	13	7
Neutral	62	25	13
Total 'Negative'	48	43	9

### **III. A DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET WITHIN THE EU**



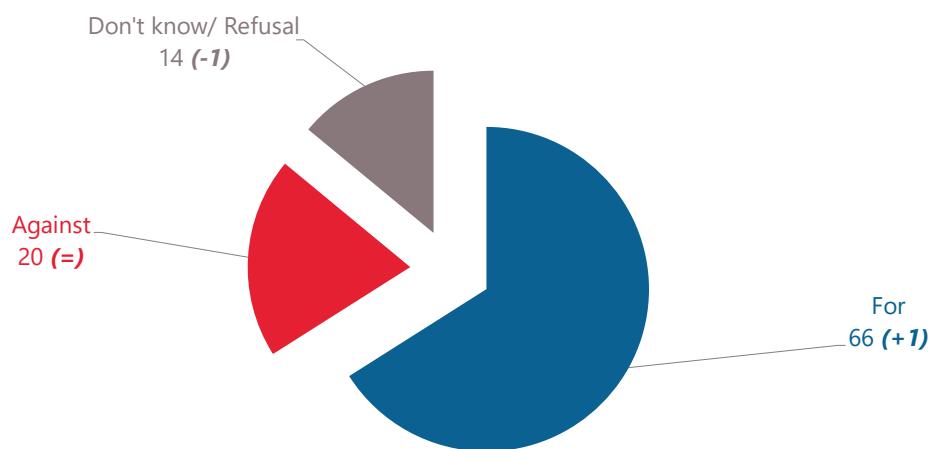
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Two-thirds of Europeans are in favour of a digital single market within the EU**

66% (+1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021) of Europeans are in favour of "a digital single market within the European Union"<sup>16</sup>, while one fifth (20%, unchanged) of respondents continue to oppose a digital single market within the EU and the Don't Know/Refusal rate has fallen by one percentage point to 14%.

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

**A digital single market within the EU (% - EU)**



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

<sup>16</sup> QB3.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

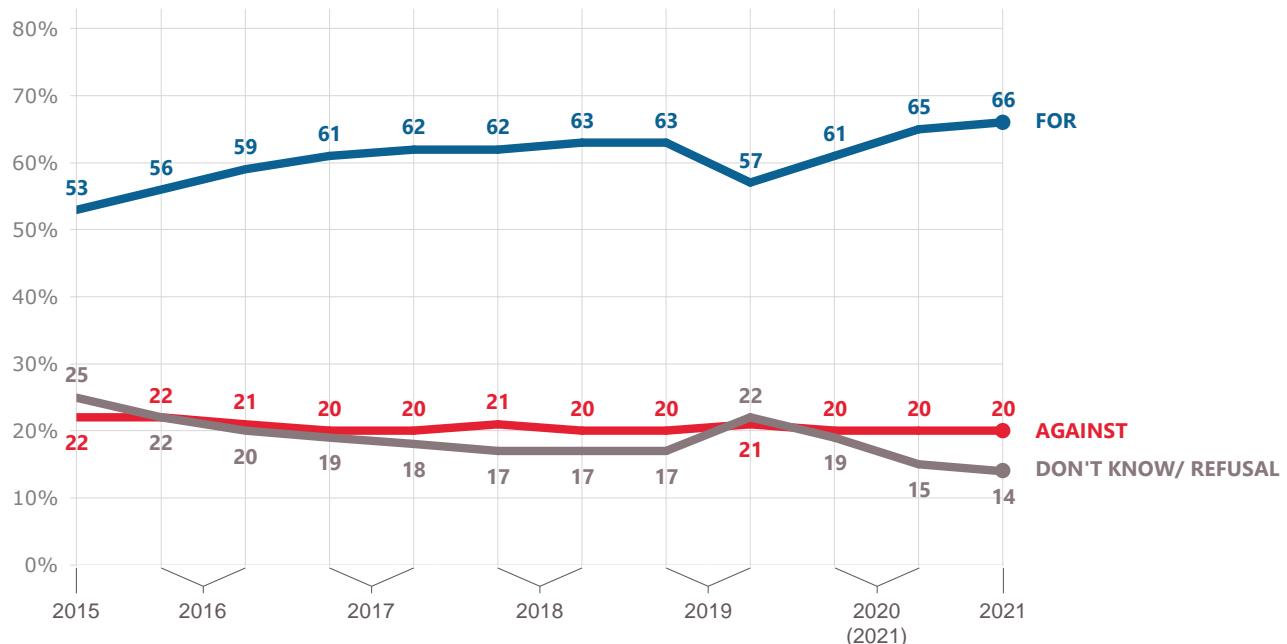
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

In this spring 2021 survey support for a digital single market within the EU has now reached its highest level since this indicator was introduced in the Eurobarometer survey in autumn 2015. In spring 2021, the approval rate is 13 percentage points higher than it was in autumn 2015 (53%), when this question was introduced.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of respondents opposing the idea of a digital single market within the EU has been particularly stable over the long term. Figures vary between a high of 22% and a low of 20%. At the same time, over the long term, the "DK/Refusal" rate has declined by 11 percentage points, from 25% in 2015, when this question was first asked, to 14% in spring 2021.

**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)**



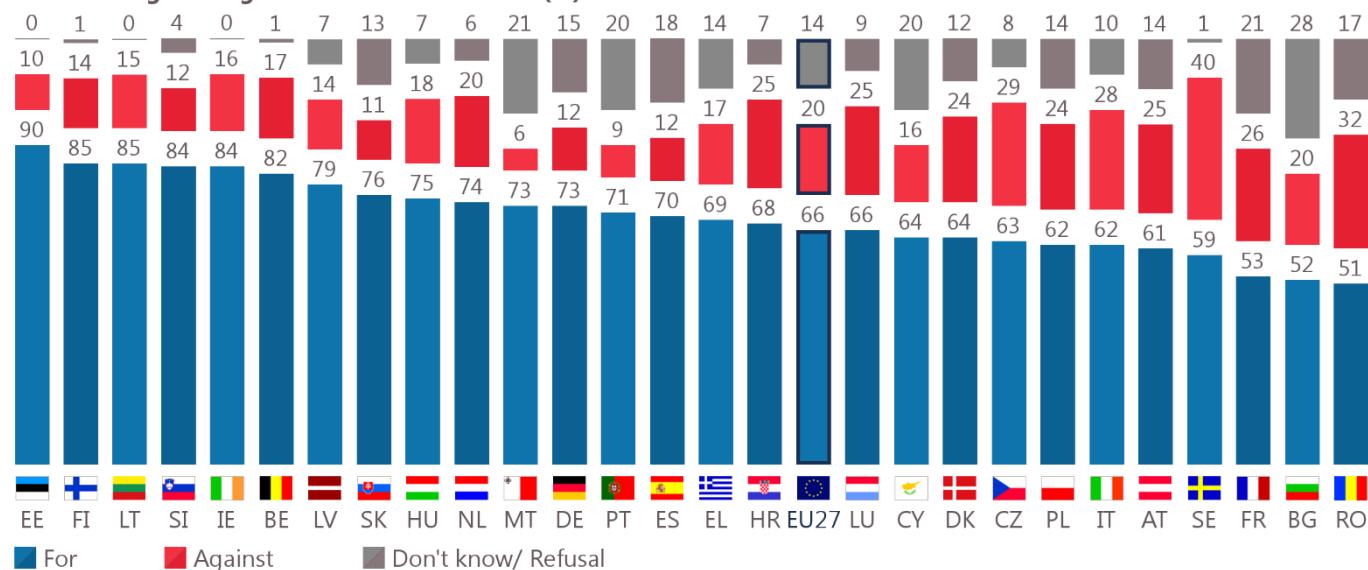
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) are in favour of a digital single market within the EU. Levels of support vary widely, from 90% in Estonia, where support is highest, to 51% in Romania and 52% in Bulgaria where just over one in two respondents support a digital single market.

On the other hand, opposition to a digital single market within the EU is strongest in Sweden (40%), Romania (32%) and Czechia (29%) and Italy (28%), where more than a quarter of respondents are against this idea. The "DK/Refusal" rate exceeds 20% in Bulgaria (28%), Malta and France (both 21%). It is noteworthy that in Bulgaria the proportion of respondents who did not provide an answer outweighs the proportion of those who oppose the idea (20% "against").

**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 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, the proportion of Europeans supporting the idea of a digital single market within the EU has increased in 14 Member States (compared with 21 in the previous survey), most significantly in the Netherlands (74%, +7

percentage points) and Malta (73%, +6). On the other hand, support has decreased in eleven Member States, most notably in Luxembourg (66%, -15) and Portugal (71%, -13), while it is unchanged in Lithuania (85%) and Hungary (75%).

**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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/Refusal
EU27		66	▲ 1	20	=	14
NL		74	▲ 7	20	▲ 1	6
MT		73	▲ 6	6	▼ 3	21
BG		52	▲ 5	20	▲ 1	28
ES		70	▲ 4	12	=	18
AT		61	▲ 4	25	▼ 2	14
SE		59	▲ 4	40	▲ 1	1
FR		53	▲ 4	26	▼ 1	21
DE		73	▲ 3	12	▼ 1	15
EE		90	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	0
FI		85	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	1
SK		76	▲ 2	11	▼ 6	13
CY		64	▲ 2	16	▼ 2	20
PL		62	▲ 2	24	▲ 1	14
BE		82	▲ 1	17	▼ 1	1
LT		85	=	15	=	0
HU		75	=	18	▲ 1	7
IE		84	▼ 2	16	▲ 2	0
HR		68	▼ 2	25	▲ 3	7
EL		69	▼ 3	17	▼ 3	14
IT		62	▼ 5	28	▲ 9	10
RO		51	▼ 5	32	▲ 4	17
CZ		63	▼ 6	29	▼ 2	8
LV		79	▼ 7	14	=	7
SI		84	▼ 8	12	▲ 4	4
DK		64	▼ 8	24	▼ 3	12
PT		71	▼ 13	9	▼ 7	20
LU		66	▼ 15	25	▲ 7	9

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all categories are in favour of a digital single market within the EU. However, the level of support is at least 70% among younger respondents (71% of 15-39 years old), those who stayed longest in education (70% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond), those who have a positive image of the EU (78%), students (74%), managers (70%) and other white collars (72%), as well as respondents who see themselves as upper middle class (74%) or upper class (80%). On the contrary, support is lowest among those who have a negative image of the EU (46% "for" vs 40% "against").

**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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	66	20	14
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	69	21	10
Woman	63	20	17
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	71	18	11
25-39	71	20	9
40-54	67	22	11
55 +	60	21	19
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	54	20	26
16-19	64	23	13
20+	70	19	11
Still studying	74	16	10
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	69	20	11
Managers	70	19	11
Other white collars	72	19	9
Manual workers	65	23	12
House persons	53	23	24
Unemployed	62	24	14
Retired	60	20	20
Students	74	16	10
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	53	29	18
From time to time	58	28	14
Almost never/ Never	70	17	13
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	60	19	21
The lower middle class	60	26	14
The middle class	68	21	11
The upper middle class	74	15	11
The upper class	80	16	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	78	11	11
Neutral	60	23	17
Total 'Negative'	46	40	14

## **IV. PROMOTING THE EUROPEAN WAY OF LIFE**

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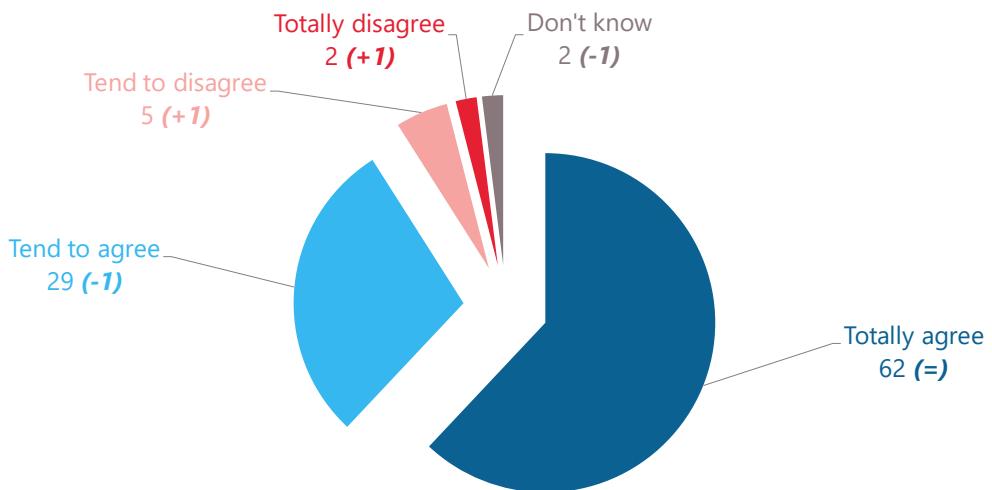
## 1. Core values of the European Union

**More than nine in ten Europeans support the idea that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy**

91% of Europeans think that “all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy”<sup>17</sup>. Since winter 2020-2021, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement has declined slightly by one percentage point. Within this group, 62% (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) “totally agree” with this statement and 29% (-1) “tend to agree”. In contrast, 5% of respondents oppose this idea (5%, +1, “tend to disagree”, 2%, +1, “totally disagree”), while 2% (-1) did not provide an answer.

**QB1.3 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 and democracy (% - EU)**



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

<sup>17</sup> QB1.3 Please tell me to what extent 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 and democracy

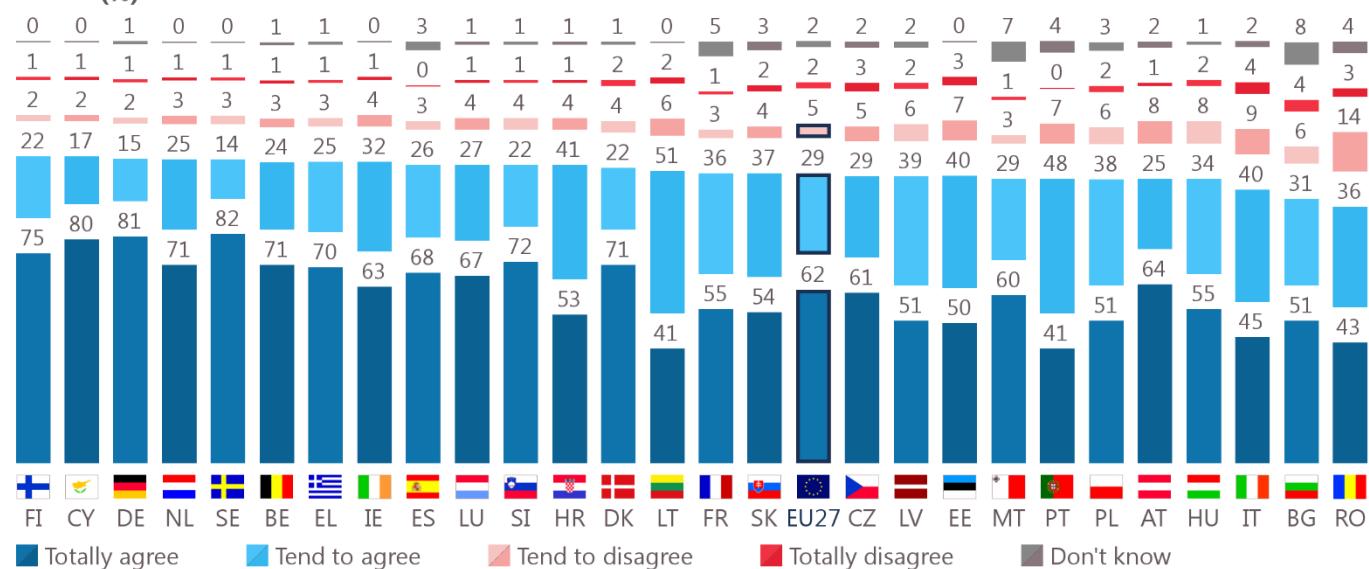
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

More than eight in ten respondents in 26 Member States (compared with 27 in winter 2020-2021) think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. Support for this idea is highest in Finland and Cyprus (both 97%), and lowest in

Romania (79%), which is the only Member State where less than eight in ten respondents agree with this statement. In three countries, Sweden (82%), Germany (81%) and Cyprus (80%), at least eight in ten respondents say that they "totally agree".

**QB1.3** 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 and democracy (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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Since winter 2020-2021, support for the idea that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU has gained ground in five Member States, notably in Croatia (94%, +3 percentage points) and France (91%, +2). On the other hand, support has decreased in 20 Member States, most particularly in Portugal (89%, -9), and to a lesser extent in Bulgaria (82%, -6), while it is unchanged in two countries, namely Cyprus (97%) and Poland (89%).

**QB1.3** 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 and democracy (%)**

	EU27	Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021		Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know
			Sp.2021 -	Win.2020/2021			
	EU27	91	▼ 1		7	▲ 2	2
	HR	94	▲ 3		5	▼ 3	1
	FR	91	▲ 2		4	▼ 2	5
	FI	97	▲ 1		3	▼ 1	0
	LT	92	▲ 1		8	▼ 1	0
	MT	89	▲ 1		4	▲ 3	7
	CY	97	=		3	▲ 1	0
	PL	89	=		8	▼ 2	3
	DE	96	▼ 1		3	▲ 1	1
	NL	96	▼ 1		4	▲ 2	0
	SE	96	▼ 1		4	▲ 1	0
	BE	95	▼ 1		4	=	1
	EL	95	▼ 1		4	=	1
	ES	94	▼ 1		3	▲ 1	3
	LU	94	▼ 1		5	=	1
	EE	90	▼ 1		10	▲ 1	0
	AT	89	▼ 1		9	▲ 1	2
	IT	85	▼ 1		13	▲ 3	2
	IE	95	▼ 2		5	▲ 2	0
	SI	94	▼ 2		5	▲ 1	1
	DK	93	▼ 2		6	▲ 1	1
	SK	91	▼ 3		6	▲ 1	3
	HU	89	▼ 3		10	▲ 3	1
	RO	79	▼ 3		17	▲ 3	4
	CZ	90	▼ 4		8	▲ 2	2
	LV	90	▼ 4		8	▲ 2	2
	BG	82	▼ 6		10	▲ 2	8
	PT	89	▼ 9		7	▲ 5	4

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that more than eight in ten respondents in all categories believe that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy.

**QB1.3** 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 and democracy (%) - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	91	7	2
 Gender			
Man	91	7	2
Woman	91	6	3
 Age			
15-24	92	5	3
25-39	91	8	1
40-54	91	7	2
55 +	91	6	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	88	7	5
16-19	91	7	2
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	92	5	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	91	7	2
Managers	94	5	1
Other white collars	94	5	1
Manual workers	90	8	2
House persons	86	9	5
Unemployed	90	7	3
Retired	91	6	3
Students	92	5	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	83	12	5
From time to time	87	11	2
Almost never/ Never	94	4	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	89	6	5
The lower middle class	90	8	2
The middle class	92	7	1
The upper middle class	96	3	1
The upper class	95	5	0
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	97	2	1
Neutral	89	8	3
Total 'Negative'	81	15	4

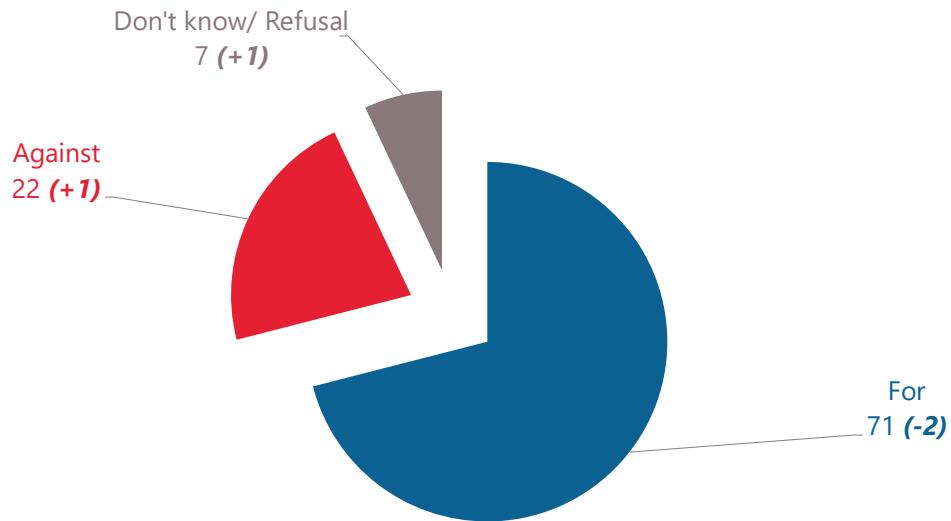
## 2. Immigration and asylum policy

### More than seven in ten Europeans support a common European policy on migration

Just over seven in ten respondents (71%) are in favour of a common European policy on migration<sup>18</sup>. Since winter 2020-2021, the proportion of respondents who support this idea has decreased slightly by two percentage points. On the other hand, just over one fifth of respondents (22%, +1 percentage point) now say that they oppose such a policy and 7% (+1) did not provide an answer.

**QB6.4** 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)



(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

<sup>18</sup> QB6.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European policy on migration

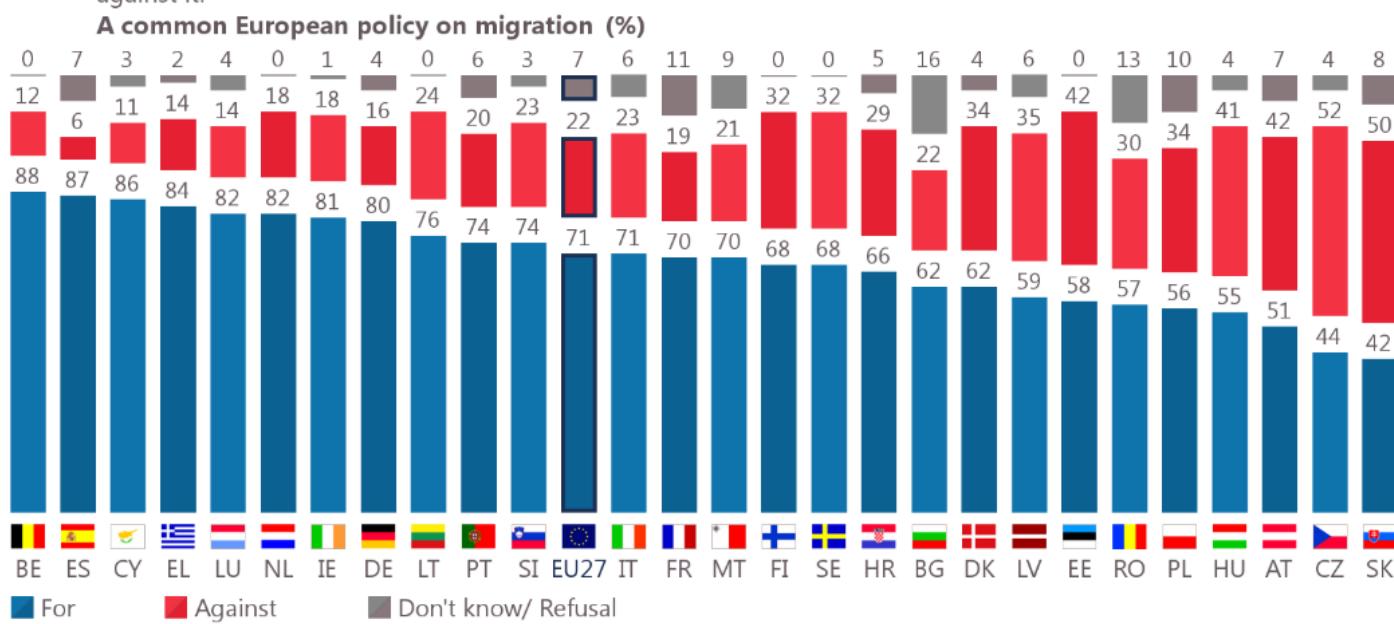
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) support a common European policy on migration. Within this group of countries, support varies from 88% in Belgium and 87% in Spain, where it is highest, to 51% in Austria. In two countries, only a minority of respondents support a common European policy on migration, namely Czechia (44% "for" vs 52% "against") and Slovakia (42% vs 50%).

46 percentage points (compared with 47 and 61 percentage points in winter 2020-2021 and summer 2020 respectively) separate the country where support is the highest and the one where it is the lowest.

It should also be noted that there are marked differences between the **euro area** countries, where 76% (-1 percentage point) of respondents support the idea of a common European policy on migration, and the **non-euro area** countries, where the proportion of respondents in favour of such a policy is significantly lower (57%, -2).

**QB6.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Since winter 2020-2021**, support for a common European policy on migration has increased in 10 Member States, most significantly in France (70%, +5 percentage points), Denmark (62%, +4) and Austria (51%, +4), where this is now the majority opinion. On the other hand, support has decreased in 14 countries, most notably in Portugal (74%, -18), and to a lesser extent in Romania (57%, -7). In three Member States the level of support remains unchanged, namely the Netherlands (82%), Sweden (68%) and Bulgaria (62%).

**QB6.4** 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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/Refusal
EU27		71	▼ 2	22	▲ 1	7
FR		70	▲ 5	19	▼ 3	11
DK		62	▲ 4	34	▼ 8	4
AT		51	▲ 4	42	▼ 1	7
CY		86	▲ 3	11	▼ 3	3
FI		68	▲ 3	32	▼ 2	0
MT		70	▲ 2	21	▲ 2	9
BE		88	▲ 1	12	▼ 1	0
ES		87	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	7
IE		81	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	1
HU		55	▲ 1	41	▼ 1	4
NL		82	=	18	▲ 2	0
SE		68	=	32	▲ 3	0
BG		62	=	22	▼ 1	16
DE		80	▼ 1	16	▲ 1	4
EE		58	▼ 1	42	▲ 1	0
PL		56	▼ 1	34	▲ 1	10
LT		76	▼ 2	24	▲ 2	0
LV		59	▼ 2	35	▼ 4	6
SK		42	▼ 3	50	=	8
EL		84	▼ 4	14	▲ 3	2
HR		66	▼ 4	29	▲ 4	5
CZ		44	▼ 4	52	=	4
LU		82	▼ 5	14	▲ 1	4
SI		74	▼ 5	23	▲ 2	3
IT		71	▼ 6	23	▲ 7	6
RO		57	▼ 7	30	▲ 3	13
PT		74	▼ 18	20	▲ 12	6

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that over two-thirds of respondents in almost all categories support a common European policy on migration. This proportion is highest among managers (77%), people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (77%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (81%) or upper class of society (77%), and people for whom the EU's image is positive (83%).

Support is lower among respondents who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (69%) or aged 16-19 (68%), manual workers (68%), house persons (66%), unemployed people (68%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (61%) or those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (68%) or lower middle class (66%).

**QB6.4** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	71	22	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	73	23	4
Woman	70	22	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	72	20	8
25-39	71	23	6
40-54	73	22	5
55 +	71	22	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	69	20	11
16-19	68	26	6
20+	77	19	4
Still studying	75	18	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	73	22	5
Managers	77	19	4
Other white collars	75	21	4
Manual workers	68	25	7
House persons	66	21	13
Unemployed	68	25	7
Retired	70	22	8
Students	75	18	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	61	31	8
From time to time	66	27	7
Almost never/ Never	75	19	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	68	23	9
The lower middle class	66	28	6
The middle class	73	21	6
The upper middle class	81	15	4
The upper class	77	20	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	83	13	4
Neutral	67	24	9
Total 'Negative'	52	43	5

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

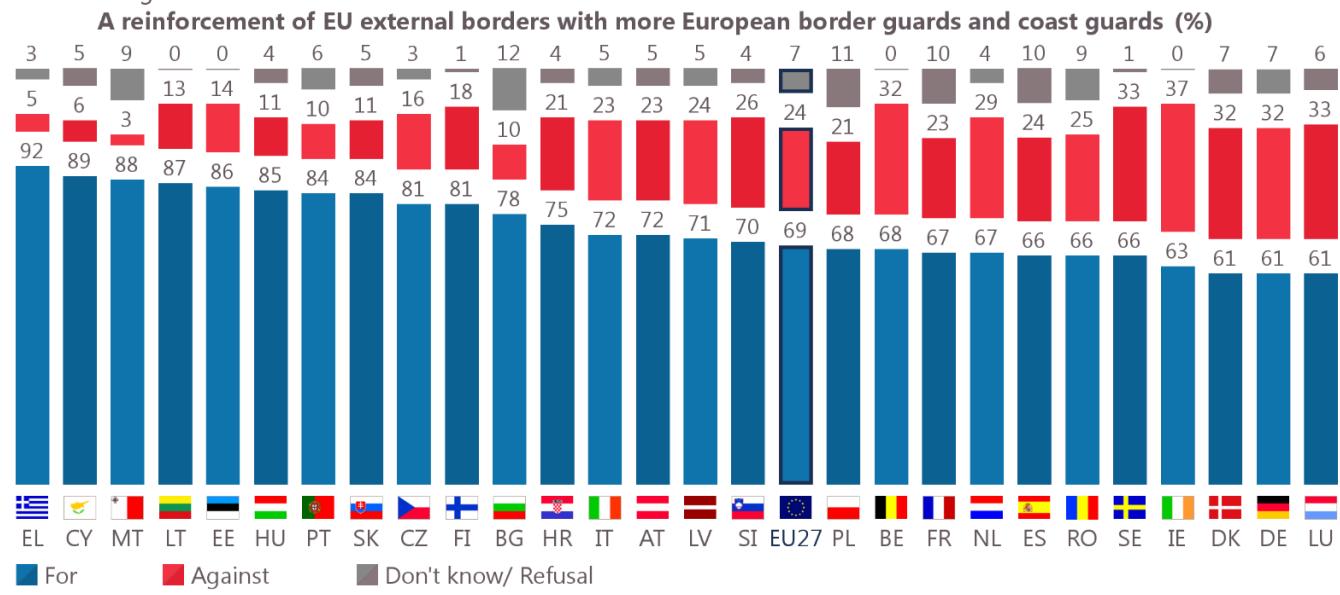
Almost seven in ten respondents (69%) support “**a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards**”<sup>19</sup>, while 24% are against such a policy and 7% answered “Don't know” or refused to answer. Since winter 2020-2021, support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards is unchanged.

Despite a slight decrease of two percentage points in support since winter 2020-2021, respondents in **non-euro area** countries are more likely to favour a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards (71%) than respondents within the **euro area** (68%, unchanged).

More than six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States of the EU are in favour of a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards. However, levels of support range from 92% in Greece and 89% in Cyprus, where they are highest, to 61% in Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg.

On the other hand, in three countries at least a third of respondents say that they are against such measures, namely Ireland (37%), Sweden, and Luxembourg (both 33%).

**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.



<sup>19</sup> QB7.2 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me 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

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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**Since winter 2020-2021**, support for a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards has gained ground in ten Member States of the European Union (compared with 13 in winter 2020-2021), notably in Portugal (84%, +8 percentage points) and the Netherlands (67%, +8), while it remains unchanged in four countries, namely Hungary (85%), Italy (72%), France (67%) and Germany (61%). In contrast, support for this policy has decreased in 13 Member States, most markedly in Denmark (61%, -11) and Slovenia (70%, -9).

**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 (%)**

	For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal	
					EU27	
PT	84	▲ 8	10	▼ 14	=	7
NL	67	▲ 8	29	▼ 6	=	6
LT	87	▲ 7	13	▼ 7	=	4
SE	66	▲ 7	33	▼ 6	=	0
MT	88	▲ 6	3	▼ 2	=	1
AT	72	▲ 6	23	▼ 4	=	9
EL	92	▲ 3	5	▼ 6	=	5
BE	68	▲ 2	32	▼ 2	=	0
ES	66	▲ 2	24	▼ 1	=	10
EE	86	▲ 1	14	▼ 1	=	0
HU	85	=	11	=	=	4
IT	72	=	23	▲ 4	=	5
FR	67	=	23	▼ 1	=	10
DE	61	=	32	=	=	7
FI	81	▼ 1	18	▲ 1	=	1
BG	78	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	=	12
IE	63	▼ 2	37	▲ 3	=	0
CY	89	▼ 3	6	=	=	5
HR	75	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	=	4
PL	68	▼ 3	21	▲ 2	=	11
CZ	81	▼ 4	16	▲ 1	=	3
RO	66	▼ 4	25	▲ 4	=	9
LU	61	▼ 5	33	▼ 1	=	6
SK	84	▼ 6	11	▲ 2	=	5
LV	71	▼ 8	24	▲ 3	=	5
SI	70	▼ 9	26	▲ 5	=	4
DK	61	▼ 11	32	▲ 5	=	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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The socio-demographic data show that over half of respondents in all categories support a reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards. However, younger respondents (60% of 15-24 year-olds) and students (58%) are less supportive of this idea than older respondents (73% among respondents aged 55+) and retired persons (73%). It is noteworthy that the levels of support for this proposal are almost identical between respondents who have a positive image of the EU and those for whom its image is negative (69% vs 71%).

**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 (% - EU)**

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	69	24	7
Gender			
Man	71	23	6
Woman	68	24	8
Age			
15-24	60	30	10
25-39	64	30	6
40-54	72	23	5
55 +	73	19	8
Education (End of)			
15-	76	16	8
16-19	73	21	6
20+	66	28	6
Still studying	58	32	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	26	5
Managers	64	30	6
Other white collars	72	22	6
Manual workers	70	24	6
House persons	72	19	9
Unemployed	70	24	6
Retired	73	19	8
Students	58	32	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	72	22	6
From time to time	68	26	6
Almost never/ Never	70	23	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	17	9
The lower middle class	70	24	6
The middle class	68	26	6
The upper middle class	65	29	6
The upper class	65	32	3
Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	69	24	7
Neutral	69	23	8
Total 'Negative'	71	25	4

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

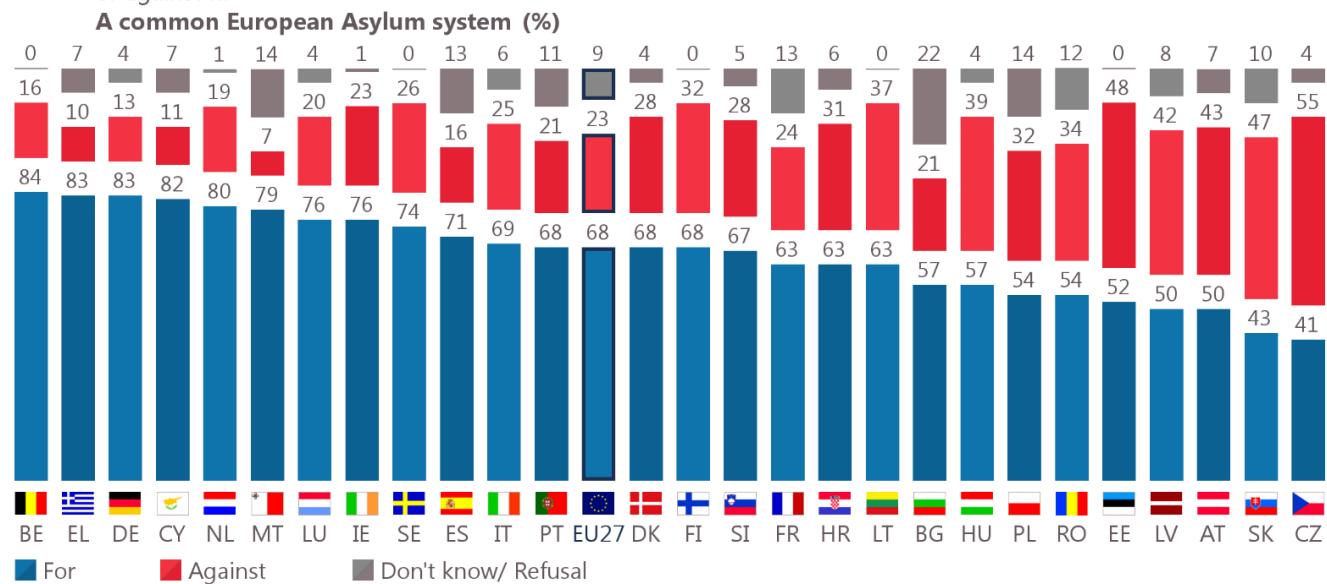
More than two-thirds (68%) of respondents support "a common European asylum system"<sup>20</sup>, while 23% are against such a policy and 9% did not provide an answer. Support for a common European asylum system is unchanged since winter 2020-2021.

Respondents within the euro area are much more likely to support the idea of a common European asylum system (72%, unchanged) than respondents in non-euro area countries (56%, -2).

A majority of respondents in 25 Member States (compared with 24 in winter 2020-2021) say that they are in favour of a common European asylum system. Within this group of countries, support ranges from 84% in Belgium and 83% in Greece and Germany, where it is highest, to 50% in Latvia and Austria, where it is lowest. In Slovakia (43% vs 47% "against") and Czechia (41% vs 55%) a majority of respondents are against such a system.

It should be noted that just over a fifth of respondents (22%) did not provide an answer in Bulgaria, where this proportion outweighs the proportion of respondents who are against a common European asylum system (21%).

**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.



<sup>20</sup> QB7.1 And what is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European asylum system

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for a common European asylum system has increased in ten Member States of the European Union (compared with 18 in the previous survey), particularly in Malta (79%, +9 percentage points), while it remains unchanged in three countries, namely Belgium (84%), Italy (69%) and Hungary (57%). On the other hand, support has lost ground in fourteen countries, most markedly in Portugal (68%, -16) and Slovenia (67%, -10), with decreases of at least ten percentage points.

**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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/Refusal
EU27		68	=	23	=	9
MT		79	▲ 9	7	▼ 4	14
DK		68	▲ 5	28	▼ 9	4
AT		50	▲ 5	43	▼ 3	7
FI		68	▲ 4	32	▼ 4	0
FR		63	▲ 4	24	▼ 2	13
LT		63	▲ 2	37	▼ 2	0
BG		57	▲ 2	21	=	22
DE		83	▲ 1	13	=	4
NL		80	▲ 1	19	▲ 1	1
SE		74	▲ 1	26	=	0
BE		84	=	16	=	0
IT		69	=	25	▲ 5	6
HU		57	=	39	▲ 2	4
ES		71	▼ 2	16	▲ 3	13
RO		54	▼ 2	34	▲ 4	12
CY		82	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	7
IE		76	▼ 3	23	▲ 2	1
PL		54	▼ 3	32	▲ 2	14
EE		52	▼ 4	48	▲ 4	0
LV		50	▼ 4	42	▼ 4	8
SK		43	▼ 4	47	=	10
CZ		41	▼ 4	55	=	4
EL		83	▼ 5	10	=	7
LU		76	▼ 6	20	▲ 2	4
HR		63	▼ 9	31	▲ 9	6
SI		67	▼ 10	28	▲ 5	5
PT		68	▼ 16	21	▲ 6	11

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that over half of respondents in all categories are in favour of a common European asylum system. This proportion is highest among those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (74%), managers (75%), students (73%), those who see themselves as upper middle class (77%) and Europeans for whom the EU's image is positive (80%).

The majority of respondents who support such a system is lower among Europeans who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (62%), the unemployed (63%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (59%), and those for whom the EU's image is negative (50%).

**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 (% - EU)**

	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	68	23	9
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	69	25	6
Woman	68	22	10
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	69	20	11
25-39	68	25	7
40-54	71	23	6
55 +	67	24	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	62	24	14
16-19	65	27	8
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	73	18	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	72	22	6
Managers	75	20	5
Other white collars	72	22	6
Manual workers	64	28	8
House persons	61	24	15
Unemployed	63	26	11
Retired	66	24	10
Students	73	18	9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	59	31	10
From time to time	63	29	8
Almost never/ Never	71	21	8
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	61	25	14
The lower middle class	65	27	8
The middle class	72	22	6
The upper middle class	77	18	5
The upper class	72	26	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	80	14	6
Neutral	62	27	11
Total 'Negative'	50	44	6

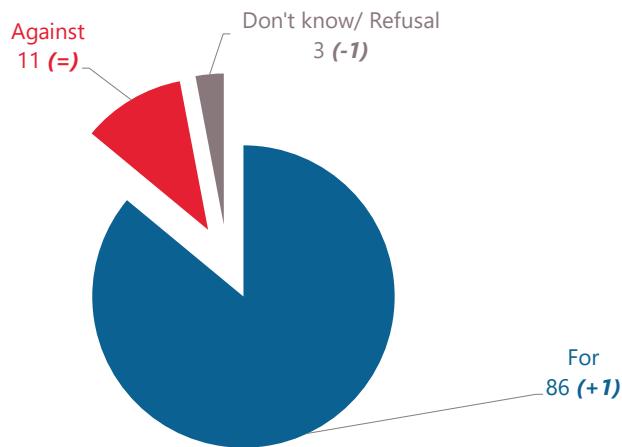
### 3. Free movement of citizens in the EU

**Almost nine 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**

86% of respondents (+1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021) support the principle of the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU<sup>21</sup>. On the other hand, while opposition to this principle is stable (11%), 3% (-1) answered "don't know" or did not express an opinion.

**QB6.7** 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)**



*(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)*

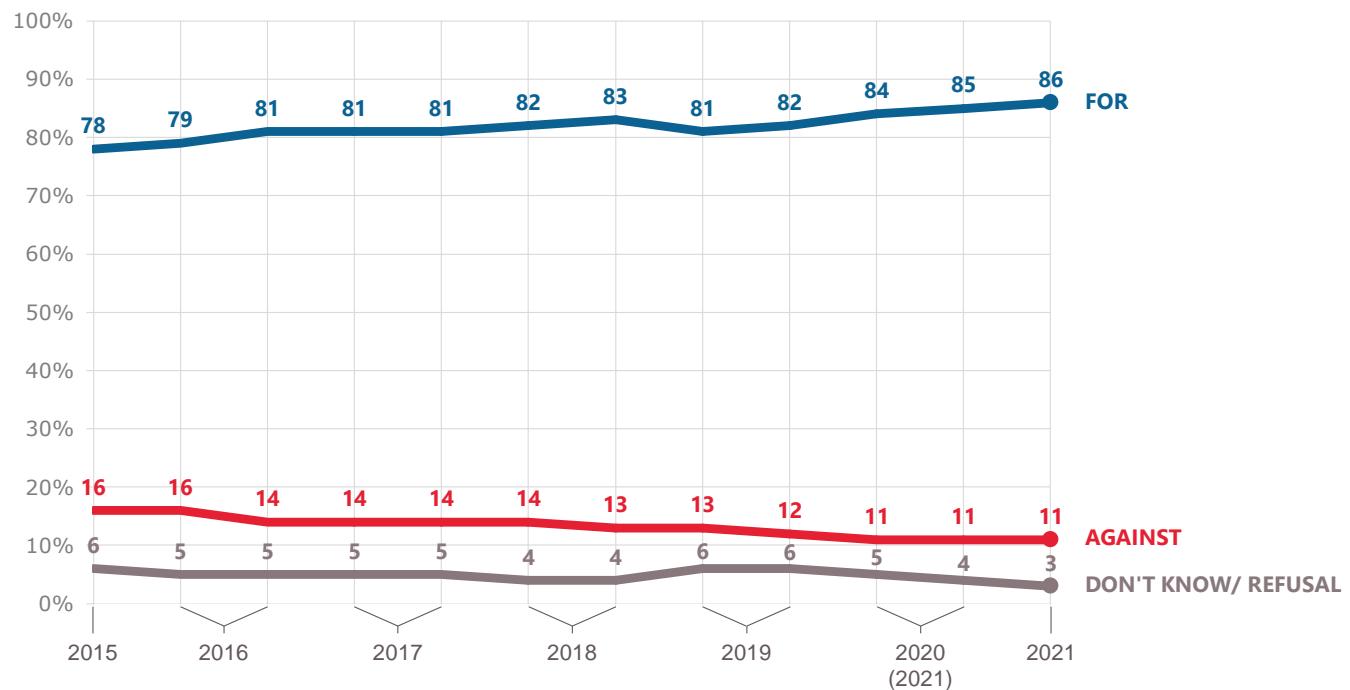
<sup>21</sup> QB6.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Over the long term, support for the principle of the free movement of EU citizens has increased for the fourth consecutive time (+5 percentage points since spring 2019) and in this EB95 survey it has now reached its highest level (86%) since this question was introduced in 2015. At that time the level of support was at 78%, i.e. eight percentage points lower than in this spring 2021 Standard Eurobarometer survey.

- QB6.7** 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)



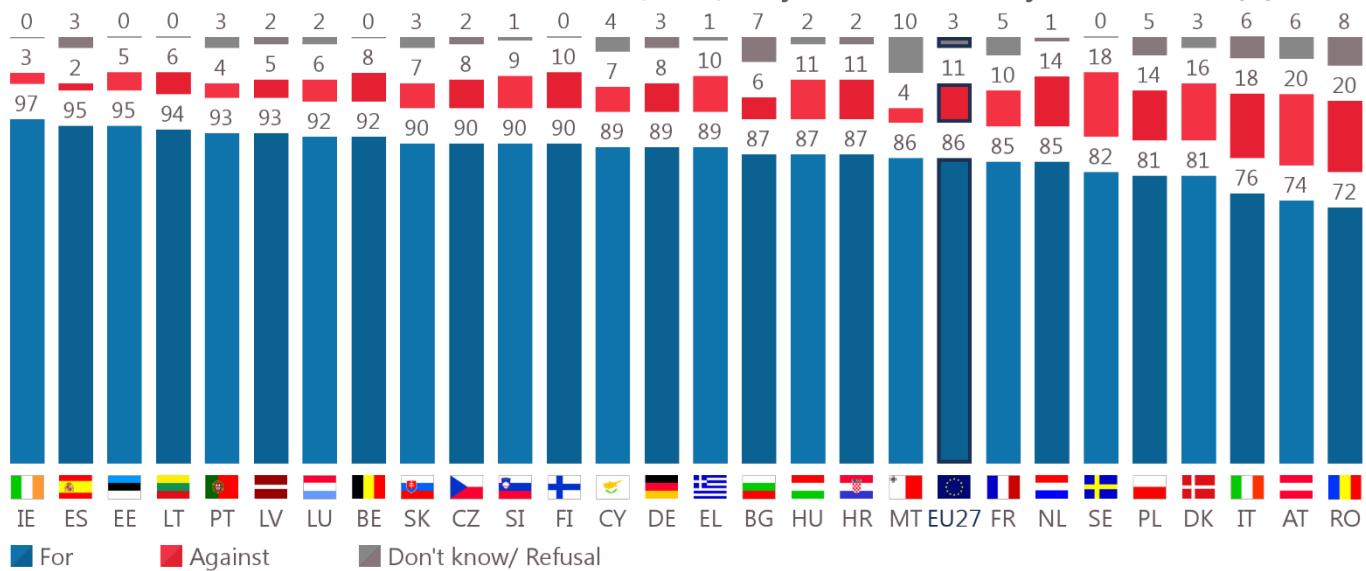
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

More than seven in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) support the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU, with levels of support ranging from highs of 97% in Ireland and 95% in Spain and Estonia, to lows of 74% in Austria and 72% in Romania.

In the latter two Member States 20% of respondents oppose this principle.

**QB6.7** 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 (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU has gained ground in seven Member States (compared with 19 in the previous survey), most particularly in Denmark (81%, +7 percentage points), while levels of support are unchanged in eight countries. In contrast, support for this principle has decreased in 12 Member States, most markedly in Czechia (90%, -6).

**QB6.7** 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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		86	▲ 1	11	=	3
DK		81	▲ 7	16	▼ 10	3
MT		86	▲ 4	4	▼ 1	10
ES		95	▲ 3	2	▼ 2	3
FI		90	▲ 3	10	▼ 3	0
IE		97	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	0
BE		92	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	0
FR		85	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	5
EE		95	=	5	=	0
LU		92	=	6	▼ 2	2
SK		90	=	7	▼ 1	3
DE		89	=	8	▲ 2	3
HR		87	=	11	▲ 1	2
SE		82	=	18	▲ 1	0
PL		81	=	14	▼ 1	5
AT		74	=	20	▼ 1	6
LT		94	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	0
HU		87	▼ 1	11	▲ 1	2
IT		76	▼ 1	18	▲ 2	6
LV		93	▼ 3	5	▲ 1	2
PT		93	▼ 3	4	=	3
SI		90	▼ 3	9	▲ 2	1
NL		85	▼ 3	14	▲ 3	1
RO		72	▼ 3	20	=	8
EL		89	▼ 4	10	▲ 3	1
CY		89	▼ 4	7	▲ 2	4
BG		87	▼ 4	6	▲ 2	7
CZ		90	▼ 6	8	▲ 4	2

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that more than two-thirds of respondents in all categories support the free movement of EU citizens, although support is particularly high among Europeans aged 15 to 24 years (89%), those who continued their education up to 20 years old or beyond (88%), managers (89%), students (91%), those who see themselves as upper middle class (90%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (93%). In contrast, support is lowest among people who have a negative image of the European Union (72%).

**QB6.7** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	86	11	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	86	11	3
Woman	85	11	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	89	8	3
25-39	87	10	3
40-54	85	12	3
55 +	84	12	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	79	14	7
16-19	84	13	3
20+	88	9	3
Still studying	91	6	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	86	11	3
Managers	89	9	2
Other white collars	88	10	2
Manual workers	82	13	5
House persons	79	15	6
Unemployed	86	11	3
Retired	83	12	5
Students	91	6	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	78	17	5
From time to time	78	17	5
Almost never/ Never	89	8	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	85	10	5
The lower middle class	83	14	3
The middle class	86	11	3
The upper middle class	90	8	2
The upper class	85	13	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	93	5	2
Neutral	83	12	5
Total 'Negative'	72	25	3

## V. A STRONGER EUROPE IN THE WORLD



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Over seven in ten Europeans think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**

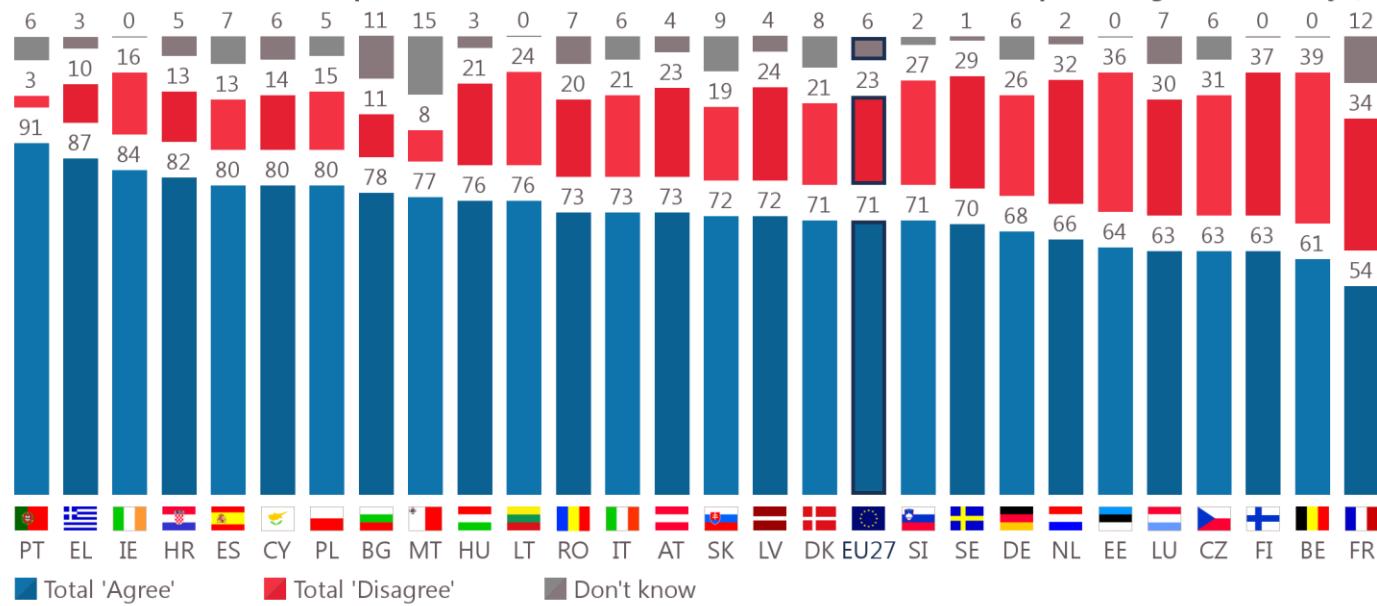
71% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since winter 2020-2021) consider that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy<sup>22</sup>, including 23% (+1) who “totally agree” and 48% (+1) who “tend to agree”. On the other hand, less than a quarter of Europeans disagree with this statement (23%, -2), including 19% (-1) who “tend to disagree” and 4% (-1) who “totally disagree”, while 6% (stable) of respondents did not provide an answer.

69% of respondents in the euro area countries agree with this statement (a slight increase of one percentage point since winter 2020-2021). However, levels of approval remain higher in the non-euro area countries (75%, unchanged).

A majority of respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) consider that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. However, levels of approval range from highs of 91% in Portugal and 87% in Greece, to a low of 54% in France, which is moreover the only country where less than six in ten respondents agree with this statement.

**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 (%)**



<sup>22</sup> QB4.1 Please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with each of the following statements. The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, the proportion of Europeans who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased in 12 Member States (compared with 20 in the previous survey), particularly in Portugal (91%, +7 percentage points) and Greece (87%, +6). In contrast, levels of support have decreased in 14 countries, most markedly in Denmark (71%, -6). Finally, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement is unchanged in Ireland (84%).

**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 (%)**

		Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know
EU27		71	▲ 2	23	▼ 2	6
EURO AREA		69	▲ 1	24	▼ 1	7
NON-EURO AREA		75	=	20	=	5
PT		91	▲ 7	3	▼ 13	6
EL		87	▲ 6	10	▼ 8	3
CY		80	▲ 4	14	▼ 6	6
DE		68	▲ 4	26	▼ 4	6
ES		80	▲ 3	13	▼ 2	7
PL		80	▲ 3	15	▼ 2	5
EE		64	▲ 2	36	▼ 2	0
CZ		63	▲ 2	31	▼ 8	6
FR		54	▲ 2	34	▼ 2	12
HU		76	▲ 1	21	=	3
AT		73	▲ 1	23	▲ 1	4
BE		61	▲ 1	39	▼ 1	0
IE		84	=	16	=	0
HR		82	▼ 1	13	▼ 2	5
MT		77	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	15
IT		73	▼ 1	21	▲ 2	6
FI		63	▼ 1	37	▲ 1	0
SI		71	▼ 2	27	=	2
NL		66	▼ 2	32	▲ 5	2
LU		63	▼ 2	30	▼ 5	7
BG		78	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	11
LT		76	▼ 3	24	▲ 3	0
LV		72	▼ 3	24	▼ 1	4
SE		70	▼ 3	29	▲ 4	1
RO		73	▼ 4	20	▲ 3	7
SK		72	▼ 4	19	=	9
DK		71	▼ 6	21	▼ 1	8

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all categories agree with the statement that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. Levels of support range from 75% among students and 82% among people who have a positive image of the EU, to 47% among those who have a negative image of the EU and among whom this majority is lowest (vs 46% "disagree").

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	71	23	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	71	25	4
Woman	71	21	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	18	7
25-39	72	23	5
40-54	71	25	4
55 +	69	23	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	70	19	11
16-19	72	22	6
20+	70	26	4
Still studying	75	18	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	74	22	4
Managers	69	28	3
Other white collars	75	22	3
Manual workers	72	22	6
House persons	67	20	13
Unemployed	66	26	8
Retired	67	24	9
Students	75	18	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	62	28	10
From time to time	71	22	7
Almost never/ Never	72	22	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	70	19	11
The lower middle class	67	27	6
The middle class	73	23	4
The upper middle class	70	26	4
The upper class	72	26	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	82	15	3
Neutral	68	23	9
Total 'Negative'	47	46	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Over seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU**

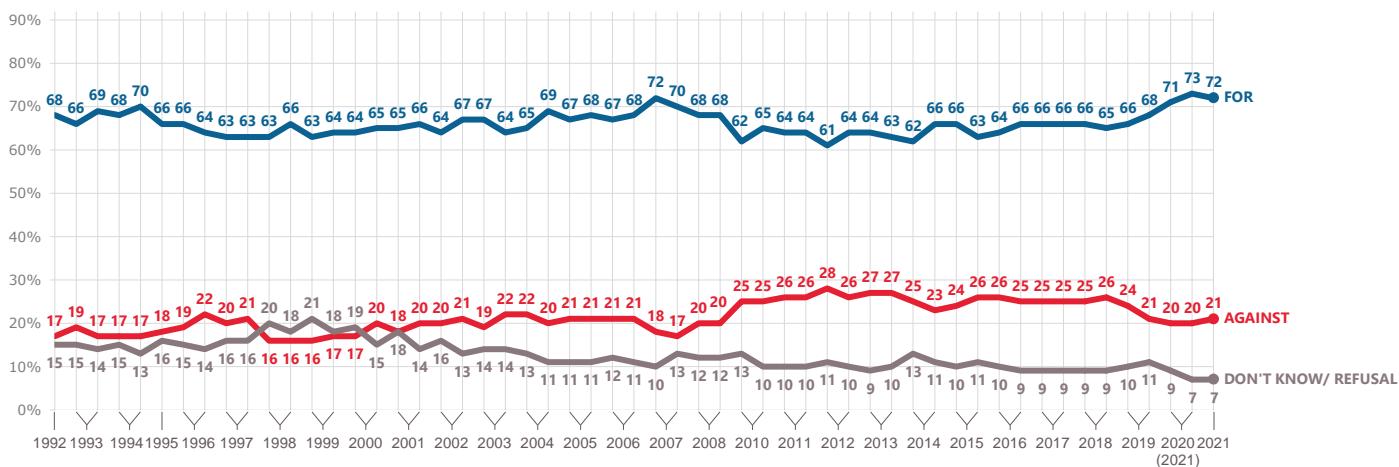
72% of Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU<sup>23</sup>. After four consecutive increases between autumn 2018 and winter 2020-2021, support for this policy has decreased slightly for the first time, by one percentage point. However, support remains at its highest level since spring 2007 except for winter 2020-2021.

In contrast, 21% (+1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021) of Europeans oppose a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU and 7% (unchanged) of respondents did not provide an answer.

Support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU is stronger in the **euro area** countries (74%, -1) than in the **non-euro area** countries (64%, -2).

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

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



<sup>23</sup> QB6.1 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

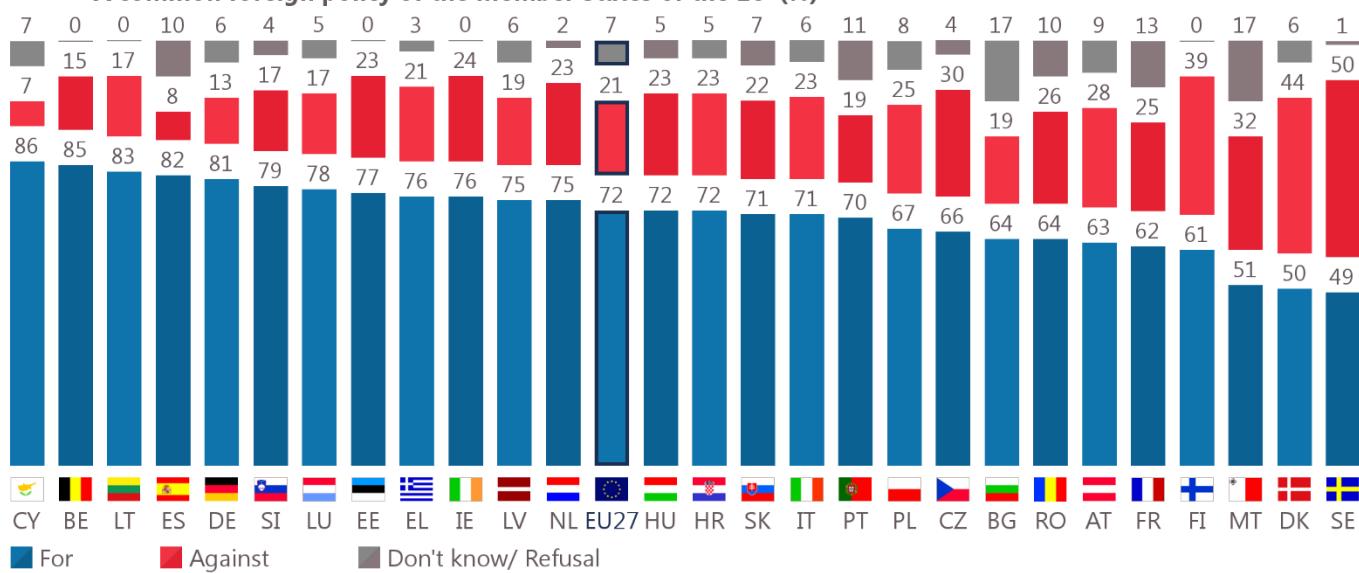
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents in 26 Member States of the European Union (compared with 25 in winter 2020-2021) support the idea of a common foreign policy of the EU.

However, within this group of countries, proportions range from 86% in Cyprus and 85% in Belgium, where support is highest, to 51% in Malta and 50% in Denmark, where it is lowest. Sweden is the only Member State where supporters of a common foreign policy of the EU Member States are in the minority: 49% "for" vs 50% "against".

**QB6.1** 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 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased in six Member States, most notably in Austria (63%, +5 percentage points) and Denmark (50%, +5), while it is unchanged in three countries, namely the Netherlands (75%), Italy (71%) and Slovakia (71%). In contrast, support has decreased in 18 Member States, in particular in Portugal (70%, -19) and Greece (76%, -9).

**QB6.1** 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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		72	▼ 1	21	▲ 1	7
AT		63	▲ 5	28	▼ 6	9
DK		50	▲ 5	44	▼ 11	6
SE		49	▲ 4	50	▼ 2	1
CY		86	▲ 2	7	▼ 3	7
FR		62	▲ 2	25	▼ 1	13
DE		81	▲ 1	13	▼ 1	6
NL		75	=	23	▲ 2	2
IT		71	=	23	▲ 2	6
SK		71	=	22	▼ 3	7
LT		83	▼ 1	17	▲ 1	0
EE		77	▼ 1	23	▲ 1	0
IE		76	▼ 1	24	▲ 1	0
HR		72	▼ 1	23	▲ 2	5
FI		61	▼ 1	39	▲ 2	0
BE		85	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	0
ES		82	▼ 2	8	▲ 2	10
HU		72	▼ 2	23	▲ 2	5
BG		64	▼ 2	19	▲ 2	17
PL		67	▼ 3	25	▲ 2	8
RO		64	▼ 3	26	▲ 3	10
LV		75	▼ 4	19	▼ 2	6
MT		51	▼ 4	32	▲ 7	17
CZ		66	▼ 5	30	▲ 1	4
SI		79	▼ 6	17	▲ 2	4
LU		78	▼ 6	17	▲ 1	5
EL		76	▼ 9	21	▲ 6	3
PT		70	▼ 19	19	▲ 8	11

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data reveal that a majority of respondents in all categories support a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU. Levels of support are highest among people who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (76%), those who see themselves as upper middle class (79%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (84%). In contrast, support is lowest among house persons (64%) and those who have a negative image of the EU (49%), the only category where less than half of respondents are in favour of such a policy.

**QB6.1** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	72	21	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	73	22	5
Woman	70	20	10
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	70	21	9
25-39	72	22	6
40-54	74	20	6
55 +	71	21	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	68	20	12
16-19	72	21	7
20+	74	21	5
Still studying	72	20	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	75	20	5
Managers	77	19	4
Other white collars	76	20	4
Manual workers	69	23	8
House persons	64	21	15
Unemployed	70	23	7
Retired	70	21	9
Students	72	20	8
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	60	30	10
From time to time	66	26	8
Almost never/ Never	76	18	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	69	20	11
The lower middle class	68	25	7
The middle class	73	21	6
The upper middle class	79	17	4
The upper class	77	23	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	84	11	5
Neutral	67	23	10
Total 'Negative'	49	44	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

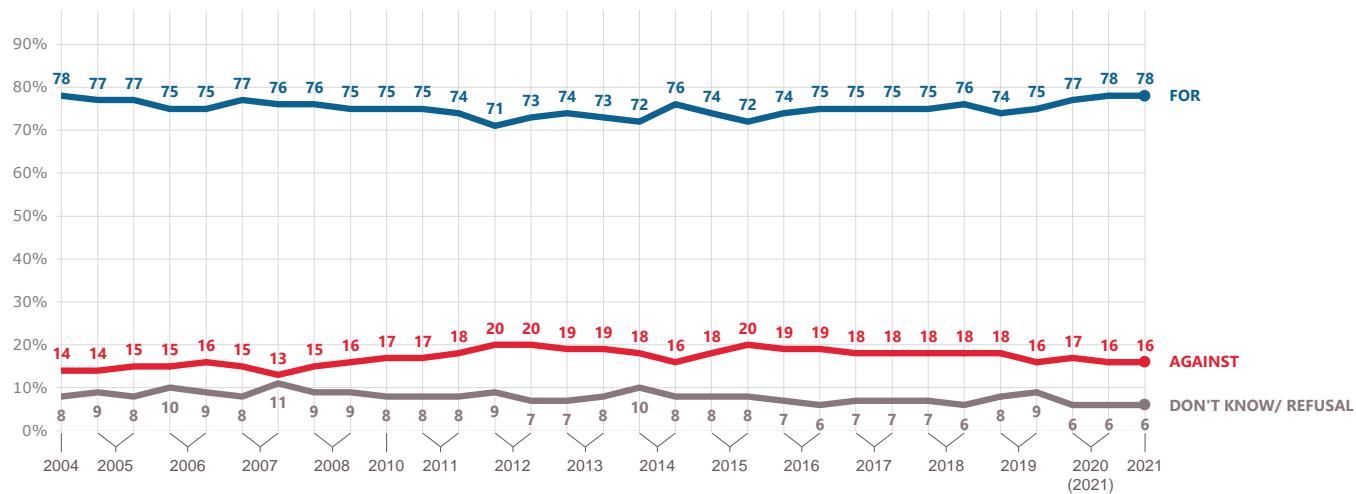
**Support of a common defence and security policy among EU Member States remains at its highest level**

78% of respondents (stable since winter 2020-2021) are in favour of "a common defence and security policy among EU Member States"<sup>24</sup>. After three consecutive increases between spring 2019 and winter 2020-2021, support for a common defence and security policy has reached its highest level since this question was introduced in autumn 2004. In this spring 2021 survey it remains at this high level.

In contrast, 16% (unchanged) of respondents are opposed to a common defence and security policy among the EU Member States and 6% (unchanged) of respondents did not provide an answer.

**QB6.2** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



<sup>24</sup> QB6.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

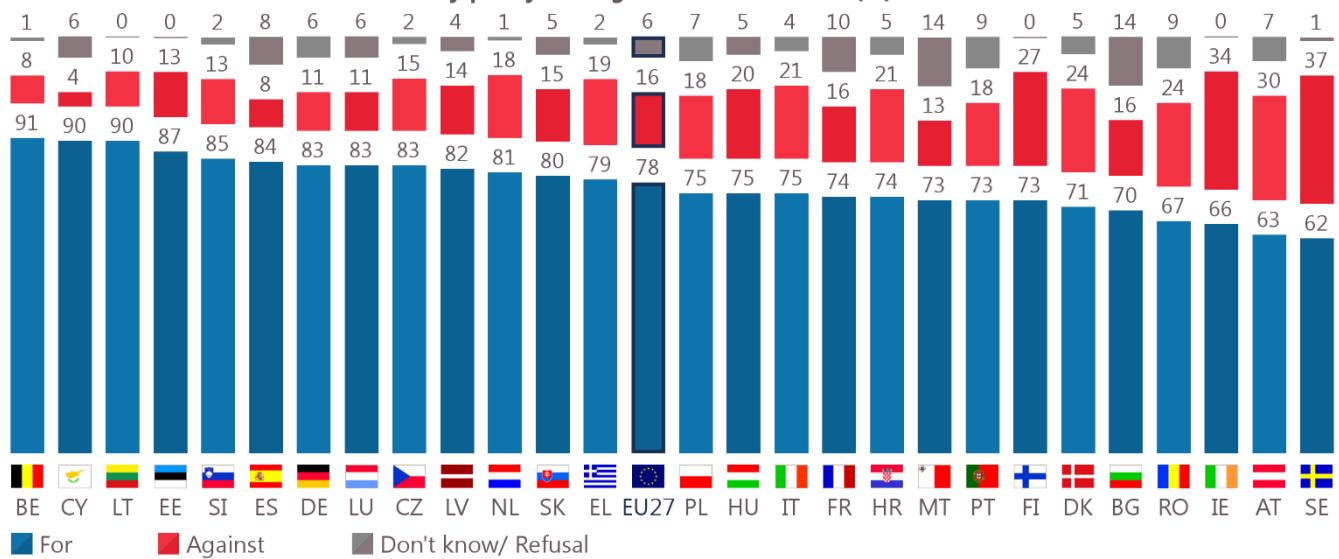
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

In all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) more than six in ten respondents support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with support being highest in Belgium (91%), Cyprus and Lithuania both 90%), and lowest in Austria (63%) and Sweden (62%).

However, more than a third of respondents oppose this policy in Ireland (34%) and Sweden (37%).

**QB6.2** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has gained ground in nine Member States, most notably in Denmark (71%, +7 percentage points), while it is unchanged in Lithuania (90%) and Germany (83%). On the other hand, support has decreased in 16 Member States, most markedly in Portugal (73%, -23), and to a lesser extent in Luxembourg (83%, -10) and Greece (79%, -9).

**QB6.2** 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 (%)**

	For	Sp.2021 -		Against	Sp.2021 -		Don't know/ Refusal
		Win.2020/2021	Win.2020/2021		Win.2020/2021	Win.2020/2021	
EU27	EU	78	=	16	=	6	
DK	DNK	71	▲ 7	24	▼ 12	5	
MT	MT	73	▲ 6	13	▼ 4	14	
AT	AT	63	▲ 6	30	▼ 6	7	
NL	NL	81	▲ 5	18	▼ 3	1	
SE	SE	62	▲ 4	37	▼ 3	1	
FR	FR	74	▲ 3	16	▼ 3	10	
EE	EE	87	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	0	
IT	IT	75	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	4	
HR	HR	74	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	5	
LT	LT	90	=	10	=	0	
DE	DE	83	=	11	=	6	
HU	HU	75	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	5	
FI	FI	73	▼ 1	27	▲ 1	0	
BG	BG	70	▼ 1	16	▲ 1	14	
BE	BE	91	▼ 2	8	▲ 1	1	
CY	CY	90	▼ 2	4	▼ 1	6	
ES	ES	84	▼ 3	8	▲ 2	8	
PL	PL	75	▼ 3	18	▲ 1	7	
SK	SK	80	▼ 4	15	▲ 2	5	
IE	IE	66	▼ 4	34	▲ 4	0	
SI	SI	85	▼ 5	13	▲ 3	2	
RO	RO	67	▼ 5	24	▲ 3	9	
CZ	CZ	83	▼ 6	15	▲ 4	2	
LV	LV	82	▼ 6	14	▲ 2	4	
EL	EL	79	▼ 9	19	▲ 7	2	
LU	LU	83	▼ 10	11	▲ 4	6	
PT	PT	73	▼ 23	18	▲ 14	9	

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data reveal that at least seven in ten respondents in almost all categories support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Support is lowest among people who have a negative image of the EU (58%).

**QB6.2** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	78	16	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	79	17	4
Woman	76	16	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	77	16	7
25-39	77	18	5
40-54	79	17	4
55 +	77	15	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	74	15	11
16-19	77	18	5
20+	80	16	4
Still studying	79	14	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	78	17	5
Managers	81	15	4
Other white collars	80	16	4
Manual workers	75	19	6
House persons	70	18	12
Unemployed	75	18	7
Retired	78	15	7
Students	79	14	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	68	24	8
From time to time	71	22	7
Almost never/ Never	82	13	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	74	17	9
The lower middle class	75	20	5
The middle class	79	16	5
The upper middle class	83	13	4
The upper class	80	20	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	88	8	4
Neutral	74	18	8
Total 'Negative'	58	36	6

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

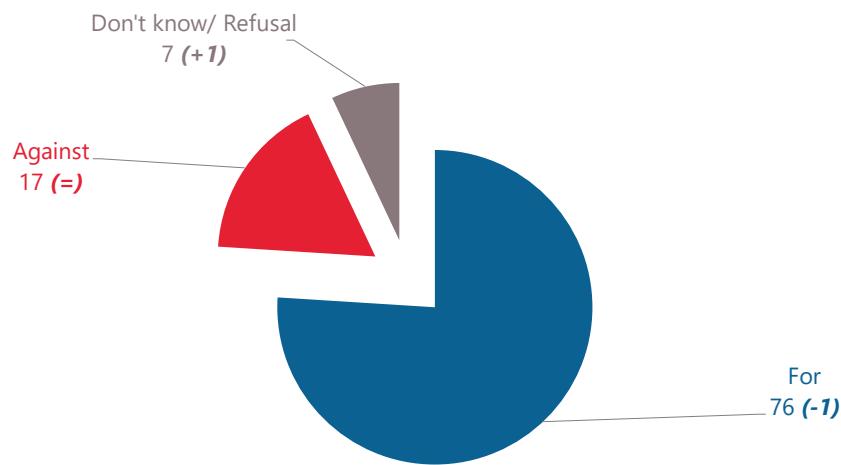
**Over three-quarters of Europeans support the EU's common trade policy**

76% of respondents (-1 percentage point since winter 2020-2021) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy, while 17% (unchanged) oppose such a policy and 7% (+1) did not express an opinion.

Levels of support are higher within the **euro area** countries (78%, stable), than in the **non-euro area** countries (69%), where support has decreased significantly by five percentage points.

**QB6.3** 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)**



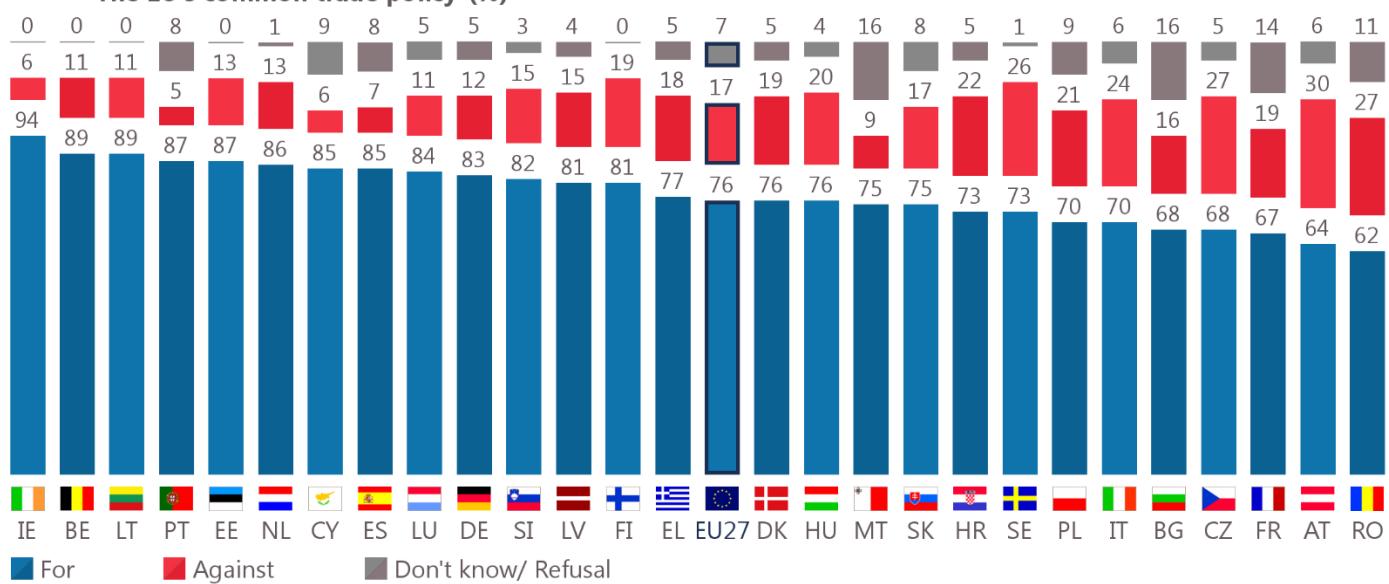
(Spring 2021 - Winter 2020/2021)

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

More than six in ten respondents in all 27 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy. Levels of support range from 94% in Ireland and 89% in Belgium and Lithuania, where they are highest, to 64% in Austria and 62% in Romania. In contrast, over a quarter of respondents oppose such a policy in Sweden (26%), Romania (27%), Czechia (27%) and Austria (30%).

**QB6.3** 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 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, support for the EU's common trade policy has gained ground in eight Member States (compared with 19 in the previous survey), particularly in Belgium (89%, +3 percentage points), while it is unchanged in Germany (83%) and Austria (64%). On the other hand, the proportion of respondents in favour of such a policy has decreased in 16 countries, most notably in Slovenia (82%, -9) and Greece (77%, -8).

**QB6.3** 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 (%)**

		For	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27		76	▼ 1	17	=	7
BE		89	▲ 3	11	▼ 3	0
NL		86	▲ 2	13	=	1
FR		67	▲ 2	19	▼ 3	14
LT		89	▲ 1	11	▼ 1	0
ES		85	▲ 1	7	=	8
FI		81	▲ 1	19	▼ 1	0
MT		75	▲ 1	9	=	16
SK		75	▲ 1	17	▼ 6	8
DE		83	=	12	▲ 1	5
SE		73	=	26	▲ 2	1
AT		64	=	30	▲ 1	6
IE		94	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	0
EE		87	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	0
CY		85	▼ 1	6	▼ 3	9
BG		68	▼ 1	16	=	16
IT		70	▼ 2	24	▲ 3	6
LU		84	▼ 3	11	▼ 2	5
CZ		68	▼ 3	27	▼ 2	5
HR		73	▼ 4	22	▲ 4	5
RO		62	▼ 4	27	▲ 2	11
PT		87	▼ 5	5	▼ 3	8
LV		81	▼ 5	15	▲ 1	4
HU		76	▼ 5	20	▲ 6	4
DK		76	▼ 6	19	▲ 1	5
PL		70	▼ 6	21	▲ 3	9
EL		77	▼ 8	18	▲ 3	5
SI		82	▼ 9	15	▲ 6	3

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data reveal that in almost all categories at least two-thirds of respondents support the EU's common trade policy, the only exception being the respondents for whom the EU's image is negative with 54%.

**QB6.3** 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)**

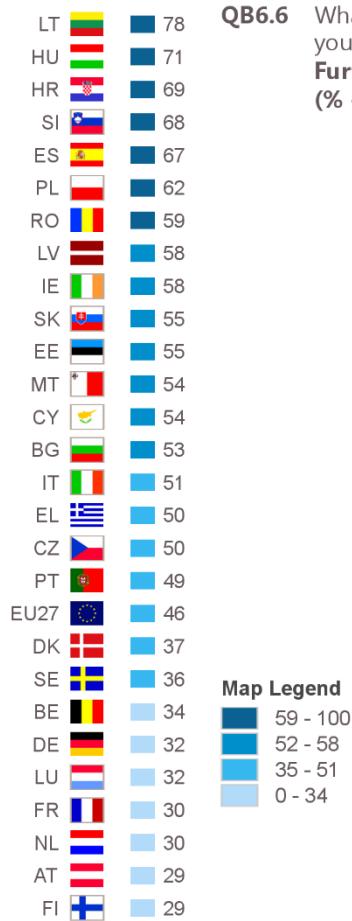
	For	Against	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	76	17	7
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	78	17	5
Woman	74	17	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	78	15	7
25-39	77	17	6
40-54	76	19	5
55 +	74	17	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	70	17	13
16-19	74	19	7
20+	79	16	5
Still studying	82	12	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	77	18	5
Managers	80	16	4
Other white collars	79	16	5
Manual workers	73	20	7
House persons	68	19	13
Unemployed	74	18	8
Retired	74	17	9
Students	82	12	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	67	24	9
From time to time	69	24	7
Almost never/ Never	80	14	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	73	17	10
The lower middle class	72	21	7
The middle class	77	17	6
The upper middle class	82	14	4
The upper class	78	19	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	88	8	4
Neutral	71	19	10
Total 'Negative'	54	39	7

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

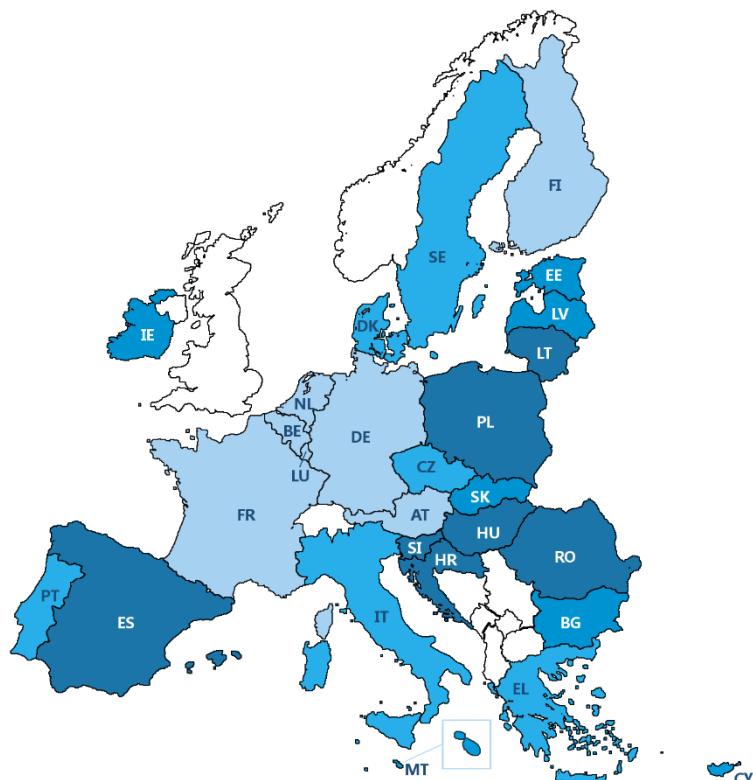
**Slightly less than half of respondents are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years**

46% of Europeans (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) are in favour of a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years<sup>25</sup>. Support for a further enlargement of the EU first became the majority opinion in spring 2019 and has maintained this position. On the other hand, a slightly smaller proportion of respondents (43%, -1 percentage point) oppose this idea and 11% (+1) answered "don't know" or refused to answer.

There are marked differences between the euro area countries and the non-euro area countries, since a strong majority of 57% of respondents (-3 percentage points since winter 2020-2021) support this policy in the **non-euro area** countries, compared with only a minority of respondents in the **euro area** countries (42%, +1, vs 47% "against", -1).



**QB6.6** 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)



<sup>25</sup> QB6.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

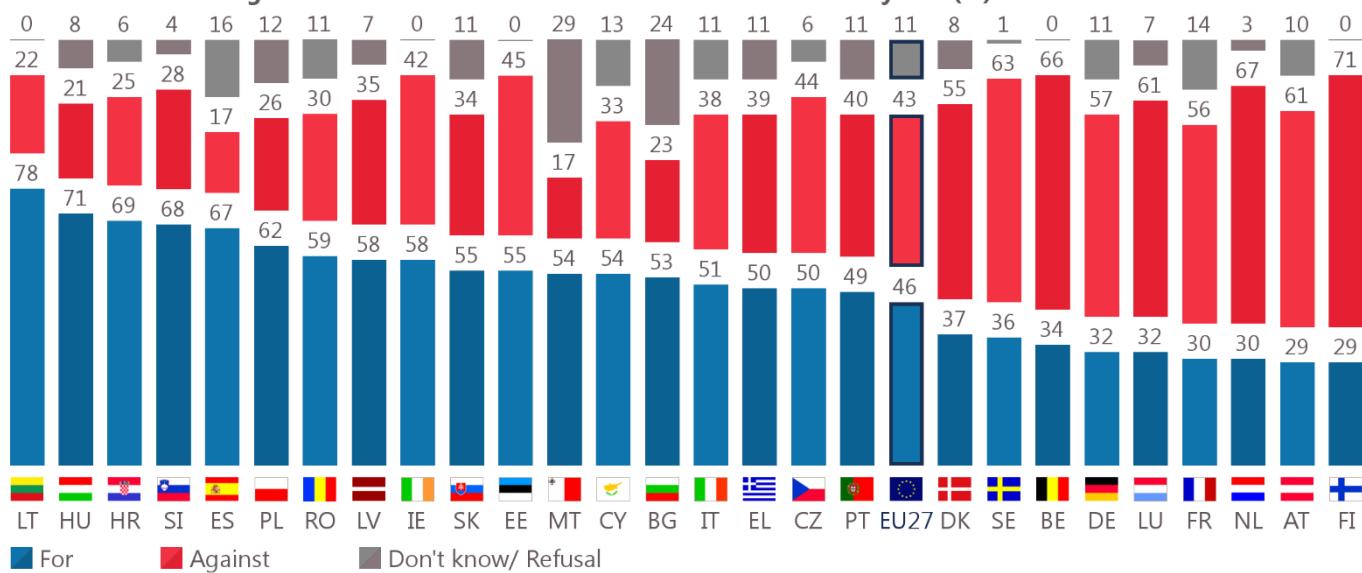
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents in 18 Member States (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years. Within this group of countries support is strongest in Lithuania (78%) and Hungary (71%) and lowest in Portugal (49% vs 40% "against", with a "don't know/Refusal" rate of 11%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years in nine Member States. In two countries less than three in ten respondents support this idea, namely Austria and Finland (both 29%).

**QB6.6** 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 94**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Winter 2020 - 2021**

**Since winter 2020-2021**, support for a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in 11 Member States, most notably in Cyprus (54%, +7 percentage points) and Germany (32%, +6), where this is still the minority opinion. The levels of support for a further enlargement are unchanged in four countries, namely Italy (51%), Greece (50%), Luxembourg (32%) and France (30%). On the other hand, they have decreased in 12 countries, most strikingly in Portugal (49%, -17), and to a lesser extent in Czechia (50%, -6) and Romania (59%, -6).

**QB6.6** 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	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Against	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know/Refusal
EU27		46	=	43	▼ 1	11
CY		54	▲ 7	33	▼ 7	13
DE		32	▲ 6	57	▼ 6	11
SI		68	▲ 5	28	▼ 9	4
ES		67	▲ 5	17	=	16
FI		29	▲ 4	71	▼ 3	0
HU		71	▲ 3	21	▼ 3	8
AT		29	▲ 3	61	▼ 3	10
LT		78	▲ 2	22	▼ 2	0
LV		58	▲ 1	35	▼ 8	7
SK		55	▲ 1	34	▼ 5	11
DK		37	▲ 1	55	▼ 9	8
IT		51	=	38	▲ 3	11
EL		50	=	39	▼ 7	11
LU		32	=	61	▼ 7	7
FR		30	=	56	▼ 3	14
HR		69	▼ 1	25	=	6
EE		55	▼ 1	45	▲ 1	0
BE		34	▼ 1	66	▲ 2	0
NL		30	▼ 1	67	▲ 4	3
MT		54	▼ 2	17	▼ 3	29
BG		53	▼ 2	23	▲ 1	24
PL		62	▼ 4	26	▲ 2	12
IE		58	▼ 4	42	▲ 5	0
SE		36	▼ 4	63	▲ 5	1
RO		59	▼ 6	30	▲ 6	11
CZ		50	▼ 6	44	=	6
PT		49	▼ 17	40	▲ 6	11

**Standard Eurobarometer 94**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Winter 2020 - 2021**

The question of a further enlargement of the EU divides public opinion and the **socio-demographic data** reveal significant differences among categories.

A majority of respondents are in favour of further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years among Europeans aged 15-24 (58%) and 25-39 year-olds (51%), but also among 40-54 year-olds (46% vs 45%), the self-employed (50% vs 42%), students (59%), other white collars (48% vs 44%), manual workers (48% vs 42%), house persons (43% vs 39%), people who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (47% vs 43%) and those who see

themselves as belonging to the working class (47% vs 38%), lower middle class (42% vs 47%), middle class (47% vs 44%) or upper class (63% vs 35%) of society, and those who have a positive image of the EU (58%). In contrast, a majority of respondents in several socio-demographic categories are against a future enlargement of the EU; this is the case in particular among Europeans aged 55+ (49% vs 39%), those who finished their education at the age of 20 or later (47% vs 44%), managers (49% vs 43%), retired people (51% vs 37%), and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class of society (51% vs 41%) or those who have a negative image of the EU (69% vs 24%).

**QB6.6** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	46	43	11
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	46	45	9
Woman	46	42	12
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	58	29	13
25-39	51	40	9
40-54	46	45	9
55 +	39	49	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	41	42	17
16-19	46	44	10
20+	44	47	9
Still studying	59	27	14
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	50	42	8
Managers	43	49	8
Other white collars	49	41	10
Manual workers	48	42	10
House persons	43	39	18
Unemployed	44	45	11
Retired	37	51	12
Students	59	27	14
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	38	49	13
From time to time	47	43	10
Almost never/ Never	46	43	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	47	38	15
The lower middle class	42	47	11
The middle class	47	44	9
The upper middle class	41	51	8
The upper class	63	35	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	58	32	10
Neutral	41	46	13
Total 'Negative'	24	69	7

## VI. A NEW IMPETUS FOR DEMOCRACY



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

## 1. The way democracy works

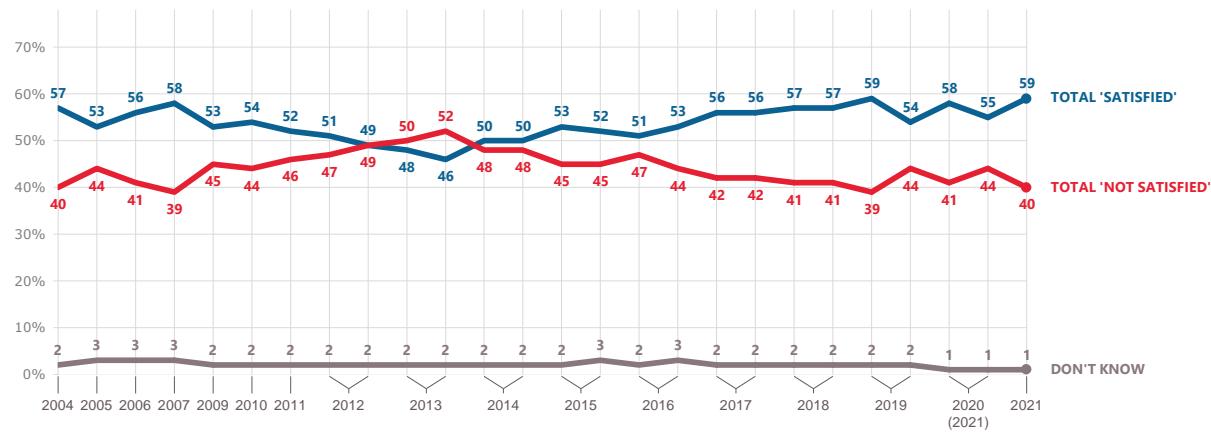
**Almost six in ten respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country**

59% of Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, including 10% "very satisfied" and 49% "fairly satisfied"<sup>26</sup>. Compared with winter 2020-2021, the total level of satisfaction has increased sharply by four percentage points and is now at the highest level since spring 2019, when it stood at its all-time high since this indicator was introduced in 2004.

At the same time, dissatisfaction has decreased by a significant four percentage points to 40% (including 29% (-1) "not very satisfied" and 11% (-3) "not at all satisfied") and is therefore now just slightly higher than in spring 2019 when it stood at 39%.

It is noteworthy, that total satisfaction levels are higher within the **euro area** countries (60%, +3) than in the **non-euro area** countries (52%, +2)

**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)



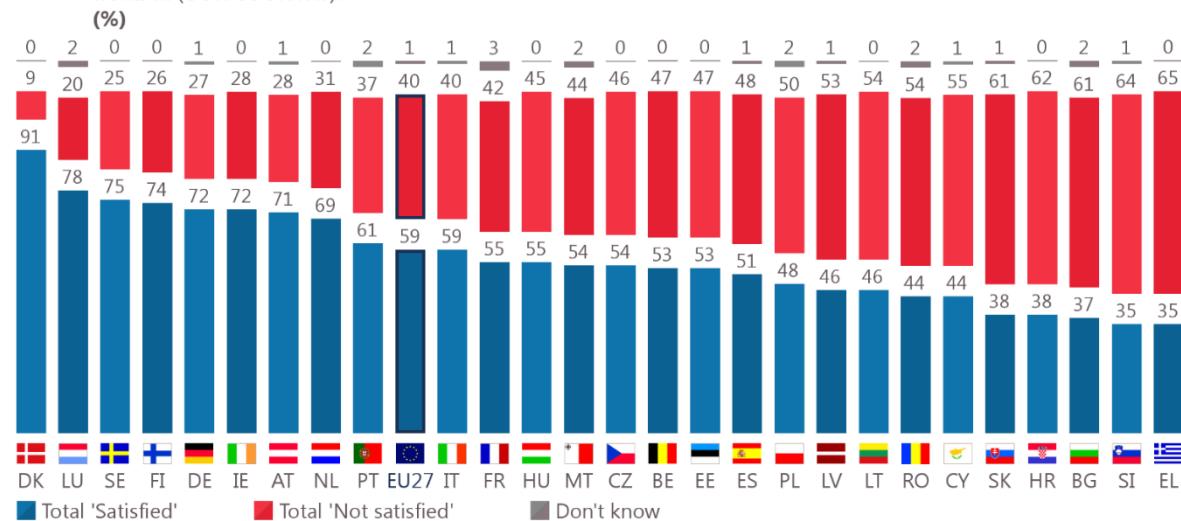
<sup>26</sup> SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents in 17 Member States (compared with 14 in winter 2020-2021) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country. Within this group of countries satisfaction is highest in Denmark (91%), Luxembourg (78%) and Sweden (75%), while it is lowest in Spain (51%).

In ten Member States only a minority of respondents are satisfied, with the lowest level of satisfaction being recorded in Greece and Slovenia, where just over one-third of respondents (both 35%) say that they are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country.

**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 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Since winter 2020-2021,** the proportion of respondents who are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country has increased in 17 Member States, most significantly in Portugal (61% +13) and Slovenia (35%, +10), where – despite this increase – those who are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country remain in the minority. On the contrary, satisfaction has decreased in ten Member States, but with a decrease of more than ten percentage points in only one country, namely the Netherlands (69%, -13).

**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)?  
 (%)

		Total 'Satisfied'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Total 'Not satisfied'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know
EU27		59	▲ 4	40	▼ 4	1
EURO AREA		60	▲ 3	39	▼ 3	1
NON-EURO AREA		52	▲ 2	46	▼ 3	2
PT		61	▲ 13	37	▼ 15	2
SI		35	▲ 10	64	▼ 11	1
CZ		54	▲ 9	46	▼ 9	0
AT		71	▲ 7	28	▼ 7	1
IT		59	▲ 6	40	▼ 6	1
CY		44	▲ 6	55	▼ 7	1
RO		44	▲ 6	54	▼ 6	2
FR		55	▲ 5	42	▼ 5	3
DK		91	▲ 4	9	▼ 4	0
HU		55	▲ 3	45	▼ 3	0
ES		51	▲ 3	48	▼ 3	1
PL		48	▲ 3	50	▼ 3	2
BE		53	▲ 2	47	▼ 2	0
HR		38	▲ 2	62	▼ 2	0
EL		35	▲ 2	65	▼ 2	0
MT		54	▲ 1	44	▼ 1	2
LV		46	▲ 1	53	▼ 2	1
DE		72	▼ 1	27	▲ 1	1
SK		38	▼ 1	61	=	1
LU		78	▼ 2	20	=	2
BG		37	▼ 2	61	▲ 3	2
IE		72	▼ 3	28	▲ 3	0
FI		74	▼ 4	26	▲ 4	0
LT		46	▼ 4	54	▲ 4	0
EE		53	▼ 7	47	▲ 7	0
SE		75	▼ 8	25	▲ 8	0
NL		69	▼ 13	31	▲ 13	0

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country in nearly all categories. More than six in ten respondents among students (64%), managers (68%), those who finished their full-time education aged 20 or later (62%), those who see themselves as upper middle class (73%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (73%) are satisfied.

On the other hand, only a minority of unemployed people (43%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (32%), those who see themselves as lower middle class (49%), and those for whom the EU's image is negative (31%) are satisfied with the way their national democracy works.

**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	59	40	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	59	40	1
Woman	57	41	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	61	35	4
25-39	56	43	1
40-54	58	42	0
55 +	59	39	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	55	43	2
16-19	55	44	1
20+	62	38	0
Still studying	64	32	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	55	45	0
Managers	68	32	0
Other white collars	61	39	0
Manual workers	54	45	1
House persons	53	44	3
Unemployed	43	56	1
Retired	60	39	1
Students	64	32	4
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	32	66	2
From time to time	50	48	2
Almost never/ Never	65	34	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	49	48	3
The lower middle class	49	50	1
The middle class	62	37	1
The upper middle class	73	27	0
The upper class	53	47	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	73	26	1
Neutral	53	45	2
Total 'Negative'	31	68	1

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

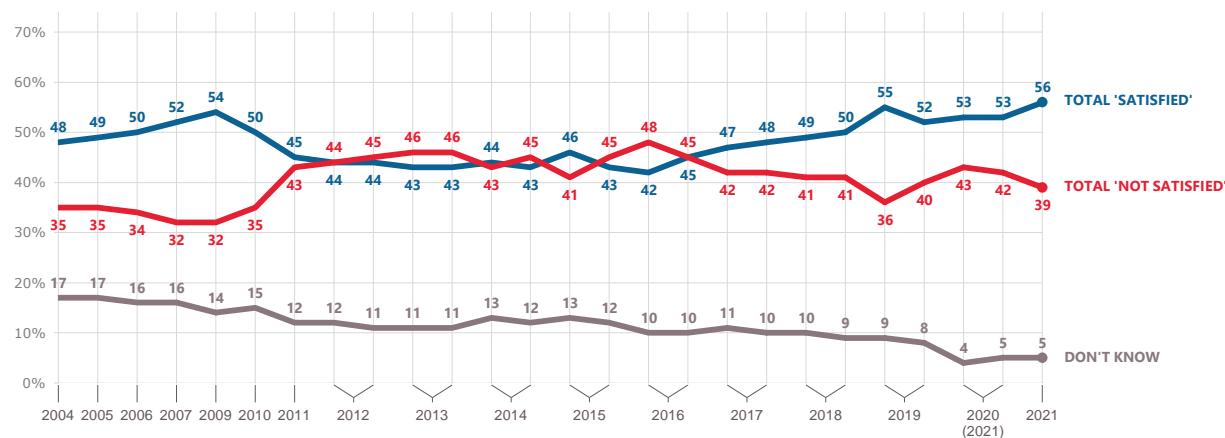
**Almost six in ten Europeans are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU**

56% of Europeans (+3 percentage points since winter 2020-2021) are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU, including 6% (+1) "very satisfied" and 50% (+2) "fairly satisfied"<sup>27</sup>. In this spring 2021 EB95 survey, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has reached its highest level since this indicator was introduced in autumn 2004. Thus, the level of satisfaction is 14 percentage points higher than the all-time low recorded in spring 2016.

On the other hand, 39% (-3 percentage points) of respondents are dissatisfied with the functioning of democracy in the EU, while 5% (stable) did not provide an answer or answered "don't know".

It is noteworthy that respondents in the **non-euro area** countries are more likely than those in the **euro area** countries to be satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU: 63% (+1) vs 54% (+4).

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



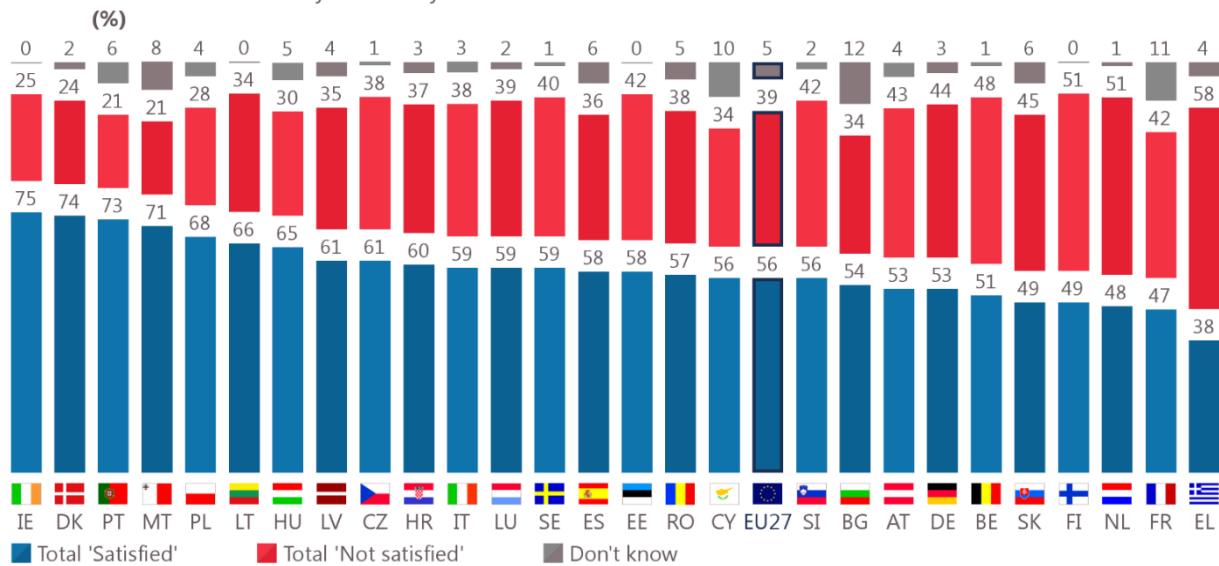
<sup>27</sup> SD18b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents in 24 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since winter 2020-2021) are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU. Within this group of countries, levels of satisfaction are highest in Ireland (75%) and Denmark (74%), and lowest in Slovakia (49% vs 45% "dissatisfied").

In contrast, only a minority of respondents are satisfied with the functioning of democracy in the EU in three countries, namely Finland (49% vs 51% "dissatisfied"), France (47% vs 42%) and Greece (38% vs 58%).

**SD18b** And how about the way democracy works in the EU?



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in 18 Member States, most markedly in Malta (71%, +11 percentage points), and to a lesser extent in Portugal (73%, +8). Levels of satisfaction are unchanged in three countries, namely Lithuania (66%), Slovakia (49%) and Finland (49%). On the other hand, they have decreased in six Member States, particularly in the Netherlands (48%, -9).

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

	EU27 	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'		Don't know
			Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	
EU27	56	▲ 3	39	▼ 3	5
EURO AREA	54	▲ 4	41	▼ 4	5
NON-EURO AREA	63	▲ 1	33	▼ 1	4
MT 	71	▲ 11	21	▼ 7	8
PT 	73	▲ 8	21	▼ 14	6
IT 	59	▲ 6	38	▼ 4	3
ES 	58	▲ 5	36	▼ 3	6
CY 	56	▲ 5	34	▼ 7	10
EL 	38	▲ 5	58	▼ 8	4
DK 	74	▲ 4	24	▼ 5	2
RO 	57	▲ 4	38	▼ 2	5
FR 	47	▲ 4	42	▼ 6	11
SI 	56	▲ 3	42	▼ 5	2
BG 	54	▲ 3	34	▼ 2	12
AT 	53	▲ 3	43	▼ 5	4
CZ 	61	▲ 2	38	▼ 3	1
DE 	53	▲ 2	44	▼ 2	3
PL 	68	▲ 1	28	▼ 2	4
HU 	65	▲ 1	30	▼ 5	5
HR 	60	▲ 1	37	▼ 1	3
EE 	58	▲ 1	42	▼ 1	0
LT 	66	=	34	=	0
SK 	49	=	45	▼ 2	6
FI 	49	=	51	▲ 1	0
LV 	61	▼ 1	35	▼ 3	4
LU 	59	▼ 1	39	▼ 1	2
SE 	59	▼ 1	40	▲ 1	1
IE 	75	▼ 3	25	▲ 3	0
BE 	51	▼ 3	48	▲ 2	1
NL 	48	▼ 9	51	▲ 9	1

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in most categories are satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union.

Satisfaction is highest among Europeans aged 15-24 years (63%), students (64%), managers (63%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (79%);

On the contrary, only a minority of unemployed people (45% vs 49%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (38% vs 54%), and those for whom the EU's image is negative (15% vs 81%) are satisfied.

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	56	39	5
 Gender			
Man	56	41	3
Woman	56	38	6
 Age			
15-24	63	31	6
25-39	57	40	3
40-54	56	40	4
55 +	53	41	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	50	40	10
16-19	55	41	4
20+	58	39	3
Still studying	64	29	7
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	55	43	2
Managers	63	36	1
Other white collars	62	36	2
Manual workers	55	41	4
House persons	54	36	10
Unemployed	45	49	6
Retired	52	41	7
Students	64	29	7
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	54	8
From time to time	51	45	4
Almost never/ Never	60	35	5
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	79	18	3
Neutral	47	46	7
Total 'Negative'	15	81	4

## 2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?

**Six in ten Europeans think that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU**

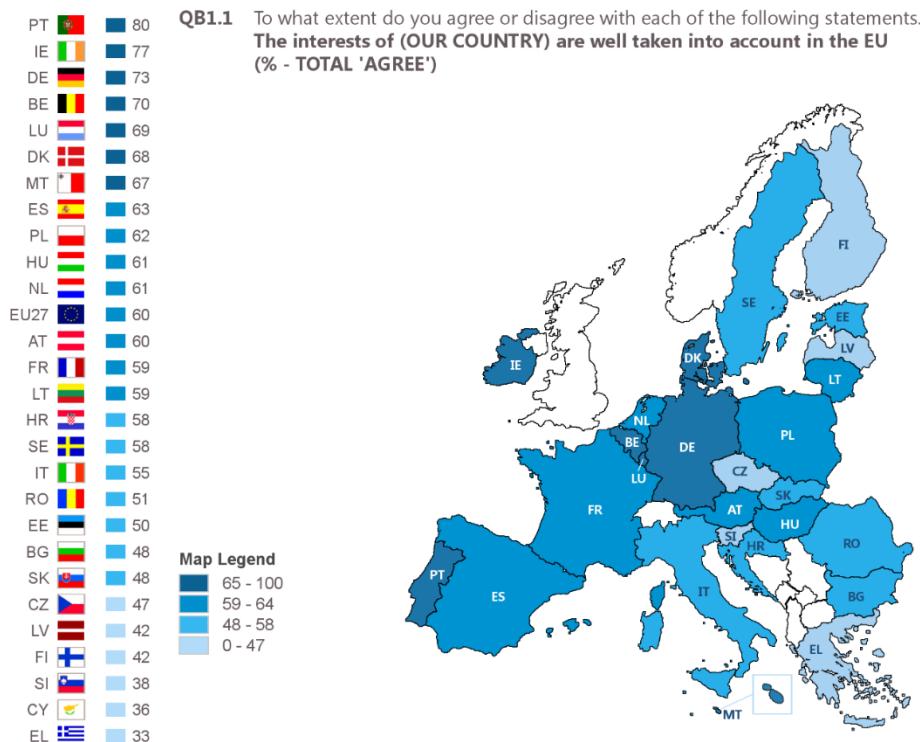
60% (+3 percentage points since winter 2020-2021) of respondents agree with the statement that "the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU"<sup>28</sup>, including 16% (+2) who "totally agree" and 44% (+1) who "tend to agree". On the other hand, 34% (-2) disagree with this statement, including 25% (-2) who "tend to disagree" and 9% (unchanged) who "totally disagree", while 6% (-1) provided no answer to this question.

A majority of respondents in 20 Member States (compared with 19 in winter 2020-2021 and 17 in summer 2020) agree with the statement that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU. Within this group of countries levels of approval are highest in Portugal (80%), Ireland (77%), Germany (73%) and Belgium (70%) where more than seven in ten respondents agree with the statement.

After a sharp increase since winter 2020-2021, respondents in the **euro area** countries are more likely to agree with the statement (62%, +5) that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU than respondents in the **non-euro area** countries (57%, stable).

In Estonia opinions are evenly divided (50% "agree" vs 50% "disagree").

On the other hand, in six Member States only a minority of respondents agree with the statement that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU. Levels of approval are lowest in Greece (33%) and Cyprus (36%), where just over a third of respondents agree with the statement.

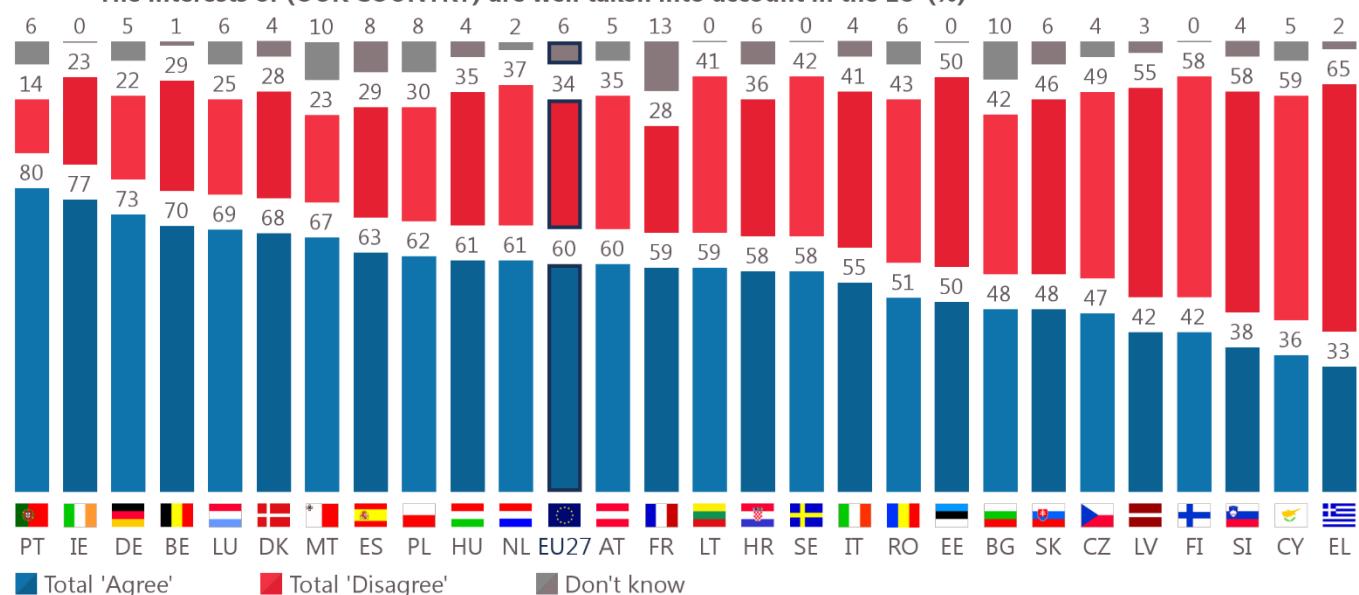


<sup>28</sup> QB1.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

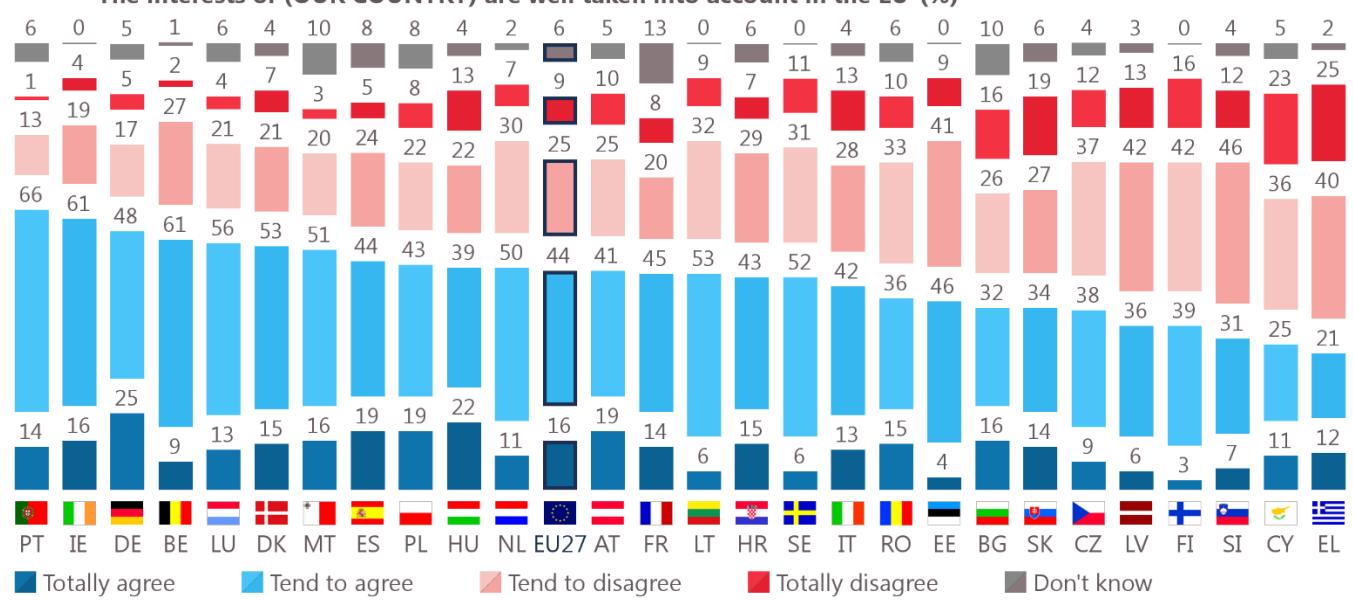
**QB1.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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



**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 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since winter 2020-2021, the proportion of respondents who believe that the interests of their country are taken into account in the EU has gained ground in 16 Member States of the European Union, particularly in Portugal (80%, +18 percentage points), Austria (60%, +10) and Cyprus (36%, +10). However, in the last country, despite this sharp increase, the balance of opinion remains negative. Levels of satisfaction have declined in nine EU Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (58%, -6), and are unchanged in Ireland (77%) and Czechia (47%).

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

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

		Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know
EU27		60	▲ 3	34	▼ 2	6
PT		80	▲ 18	14	▼ 24	6
AT		60	▲ 10	35	▼ 11	5
CY		36	▲ 10	59	▼ 11	5
MT		67	▲ 9	23	▼ 6	10
FR		59	▲ 9	28	▼ 7	13
BG		48	▲ 6	42	▼ 5	10
EL		33	▲ 6	65	▼ 8	2
DE		73	▲ 5	22	▼ 4	5
ES		63	▲ 5	29	▼ 4	8
SK		48	▲ 5	46	▼ 6	6
PL		62	▲ 2	30	▼ 1	8
LT		59	▲ 2	41	▼ 2	0
IT		55	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	4
SI		38	▲ 2	58	▼ 6	4
DK		68	▲ 1	28	▼ 5	4
LV		42	▲ 1	55	▼ 4	3
IE		77	=	23	=	0
CZ		47	=	49	▼ 4	4
FI		42	▼ 1	58	▲ 1	0
BE		70	▼ 2	29	▲ 1	1
HR		58	▼ 2	36	▼ 1	6
RO		51	▼ 2	43	▲ 3	6
LU		69	▼ 3	25	▼ 3	6
NL		61	▼ 3	37	▲ 7	2
EE		50	▼ 3	50	▲ 3	0
HU		61	▼ 5	35	▲ 4	4
SE		58	▼ 6	42	▲ 8	0

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

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

In contrast, only a minority of Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (45% vs 47%) and those who have a negative image of the EU (27% vs 68%) share this opinion.

Europeans aged 15-24 years (66%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (67%), managers (71%), students (69%), people who see themselves as upper middle class (74%) or upper class (73%), and those who perceive the EU positively (80%) are the most likely to agree with this statement;

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

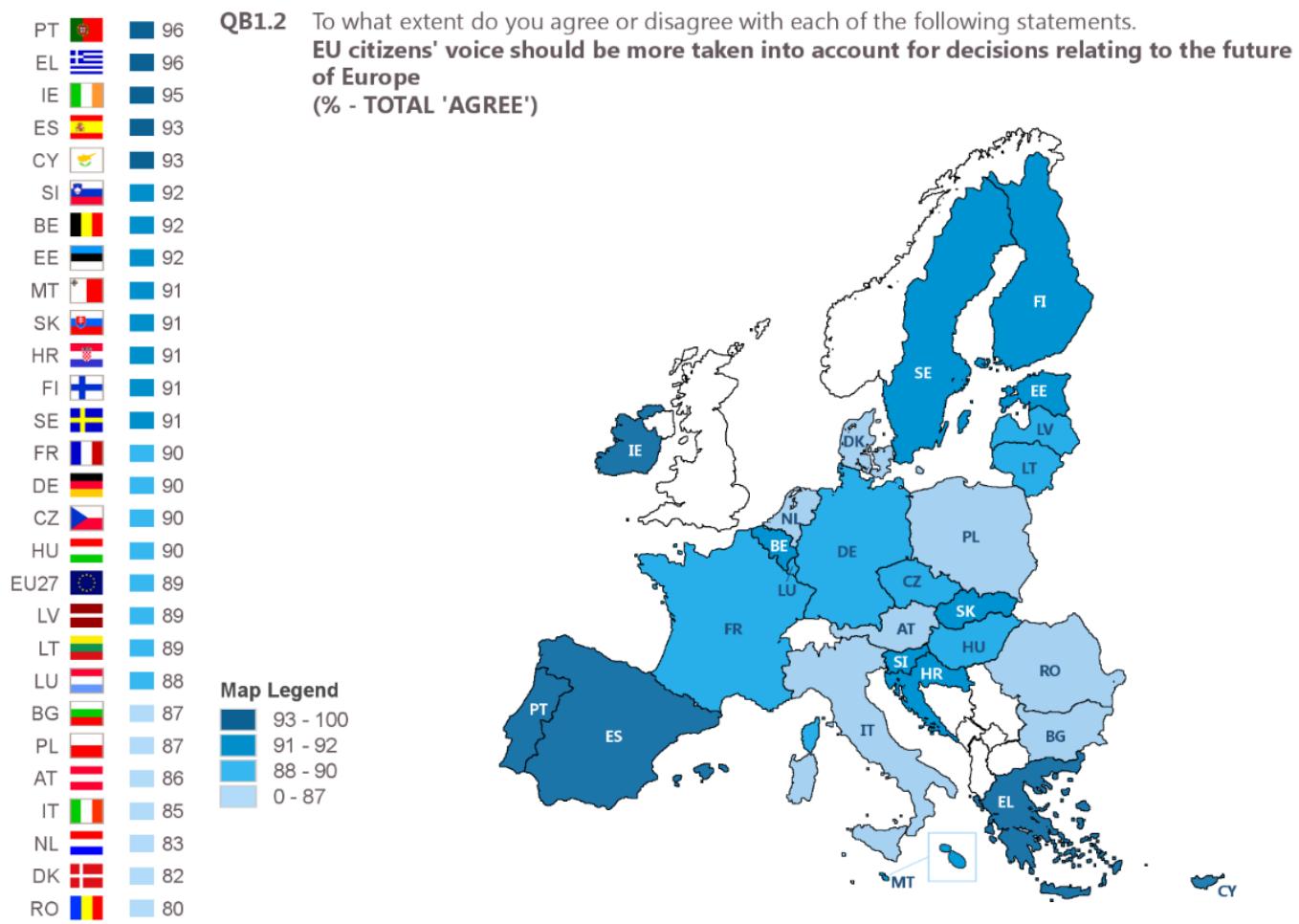
**The interests of (OUR COUNTRY)  
are well taken into account in the  
EU (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	34	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	61	34	5
Woman	60	32	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	66	25	9
25-39	61	34	5
40-54	60	35	5
55 +	59	34	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	53	37	10
16-19	57	37	6
20+	67	29	4
Still studying	69	23	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	59	37	4
Managers	71	27	2
Other white collars	64	32	4
Manual workers	58	37	5
House persons	52	35	13
Unemployed	53	39	8
Retired	57	35	8
Students	69	23	8
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	45	47	8
From time to time	54	40	6
Almost never/ Never	65	29	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	52	38	10
The lower middle class	53	40	7
The middle class	64	32	4
The upper middle class	74	23	3
The upper class	73	27	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	80	16	4
Neutral	51	40	9
Total 'Negative'	27	68	5

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Almost nine in ten Europeans think that the EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe**

89% of Europeans (+2 percentage points since winter 2020-2021) think that "EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe"<sup>29</sup>, including 46% (+2) of respondents who "totally agree". On the other hand, 8% (-1) of respondents disagree with this statement and 3% (-1) did not provide an answer or answered "don't know".



<sup>29</sup> QB1.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe

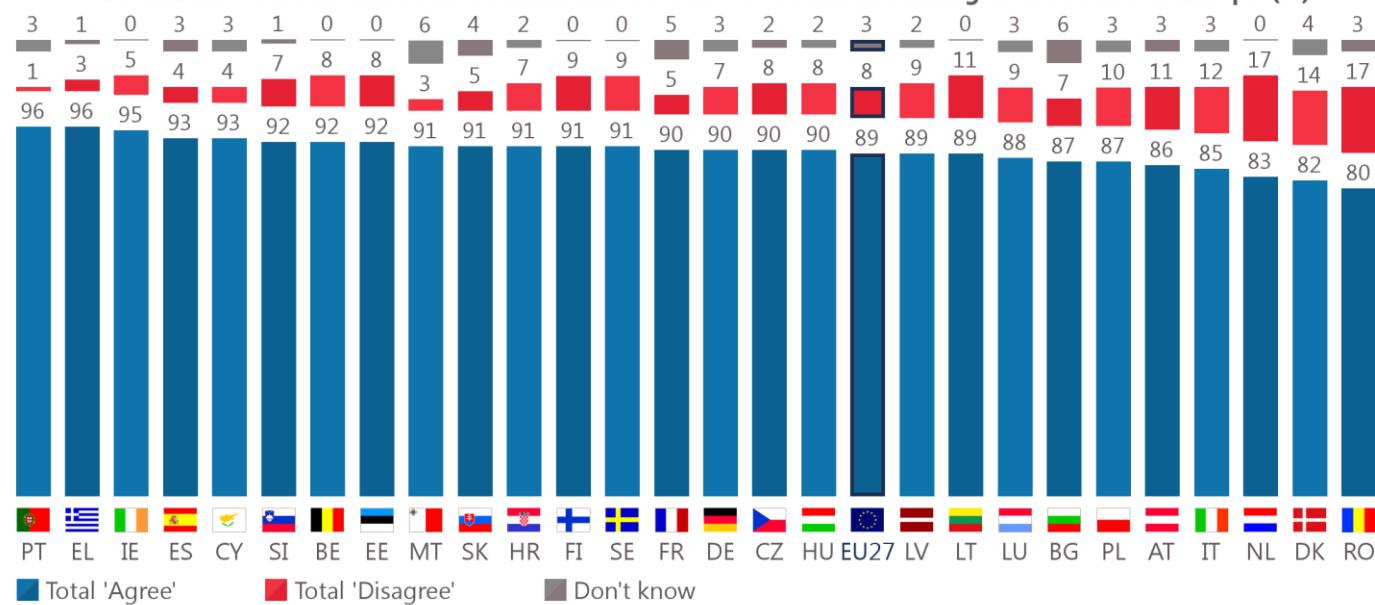
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

At least eight in ten respondents in all 27 Member States support the idea that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe.

Support for this idea is particularly high in Portugal and Greece (96%). Respondents in Romania are the least likely to agree that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe, but nonetheless with a score of 80%.

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

**EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Since winter 2020-2021**, support for the idea that EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe has gained ground in 11 Member States, most particularly in Germany (90%, +6 percentage points), Sweden (91, +5) and France (90%, +5), and is unchanged in Portugal (96%) and Hungary (90%). In contrast, support for this idea has declined in 14 Member States, particularly in Denmark (82%, -5) and Bulgaria (87%, -5).

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

**EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe (%)**

	EU27	Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Win.2020/2021	Don't know
	EU27	89	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	3
	DE	90	▲ 6	7	▼ 5	3
	SE	91	▲ 5	9	▼ 4	0
	FR	90	▲ 5	5	▼ 2	5
	CY	93	▲ 4	4	▼ 4	3
	NL	83	▲ 4	17	▼ 3	0
	MT	91	▲ 3	3	▲ 2	6
	BE	92	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	0
	EE	92	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	0
	HR	91	▲ 2	7	▼ 2	2
	IE	95	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	0
	ES	93	▲ 1	4	=	3
	PT	96	=	1	▼ 3	3
	HU	90	=	8	=	2
	EL	96	▼ 1	3	=	1
	SI	92	▼ 1	7	=	1
	FI	91	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	0
	CZ	90	▼ 1	8	▼ 1	2
	LT	89	▼ 1	11	▲ 1	0
	PL	87	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	3
	IT	85	▼ 1	12	▲ 2	3
	RO	80	▼ 1	17	▲ 3	3
	SK	91	▼ 3	5	=	4
	LU	88	▼ 3	9	=	3
	AT	86	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	3
	LV	89	▼ 4	9	▲ 2	2
	BG	87	▼ 5	7	▲ 2	6
	DK	82	▼ 5	14	▲ 1	4

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that over eight in ten respondents in all categories consider that the voice of EU citizens should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe.

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

**EU citizens' voice should be more taken into account for decisions relating to the future of Europe (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	8	3
 Gender			
Man	89	9	2
Woman	89	8	3
 Age			
15-24	89	7	4
25-39	88	10	2
40-54	89	9	2
55 +	89	7	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	87	7	6
16-19	89	9	2
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	90	6	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	91	7	2
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	90	8	2
Manual workers	89	9	2
House persons	83	12	5
Unemployed	89	8	3
Retired	89	7	4
Students	90	6	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	87	10	3
From time to time	86	11	3
Almost never/ Never	90	7	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	89	7	4
The lower middle class	88	9	3
The middle class	90	8	2
The upper middle class	87	11	2
The upper class	86	11	3
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	92	6	2
Neutral	88	9	3
Total 'Negative'	85	12	3

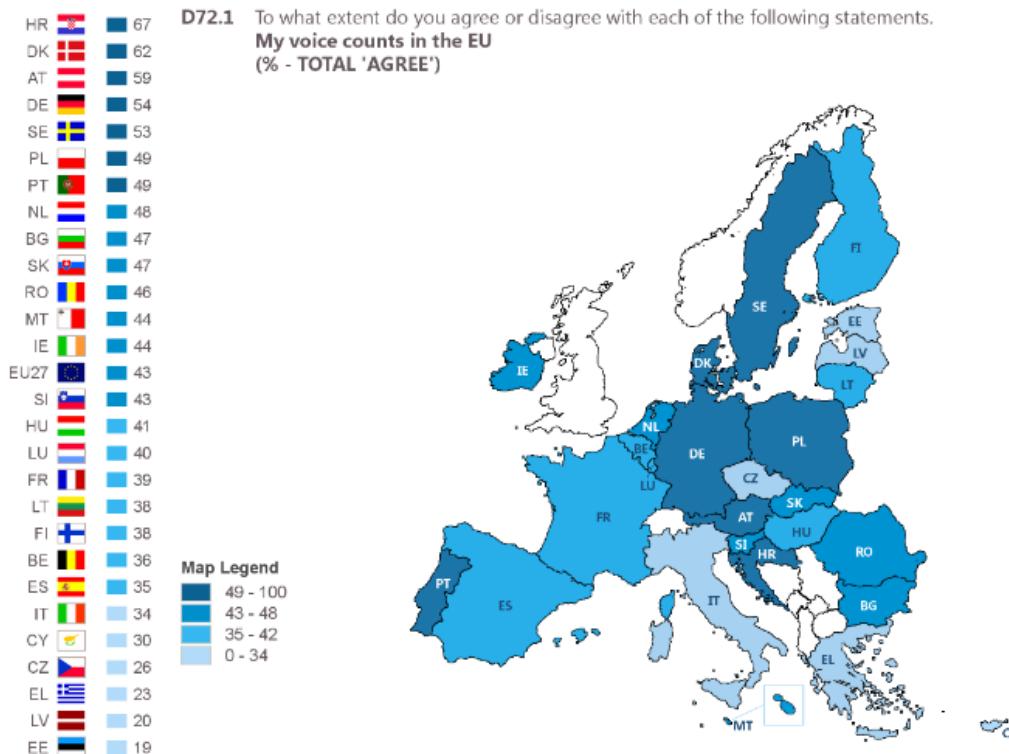
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Just over four in ten Europeans consider that their voice counts in the EU**

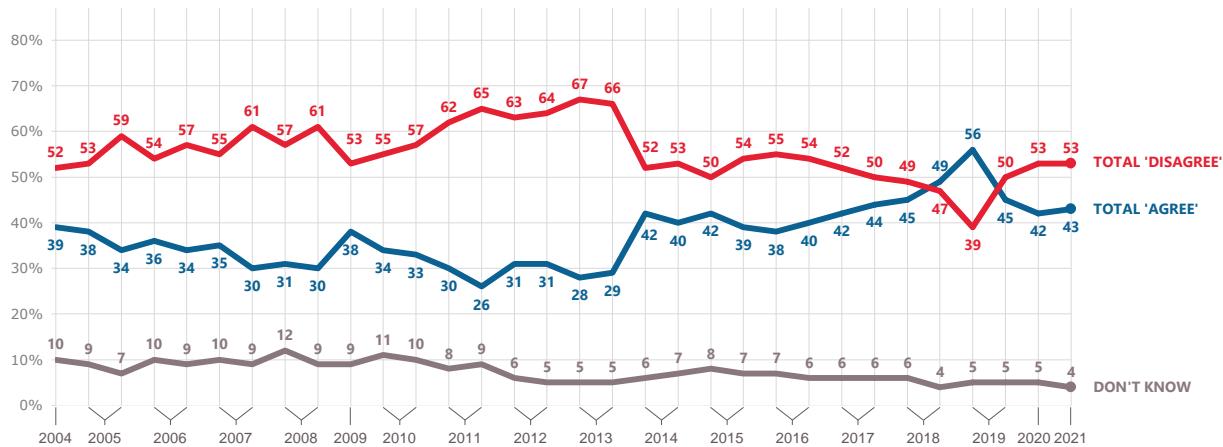
A majority of Europeans (53%) believe that their voice does not count in the European Union<sup>30</sup>. This negative opinion has remained unchanged since summer 2020, the last time that this question was asked. On the contrary, a minority of respondents consider that their voice counts in the EU (43%). Positive opinions have increased slightly by one percentage point since summer 2020. Since 2004, when this indicator was introduced, positive opinions have outweighed negative opinions only twice, namely in autumn 2018 and in spring 2019.

In summer 2020, the view that personal interests are taken into account at the level of the European Union was preponderant in the **non-euro area** countries (49% vs 45%), but the respondents who hold that opinion are now the minority in this spring 2021 survey: 47% vs 48%.

As regards the **euro area**, despite a small increase (+2), respondents who believe that their voice counts in the EU remain in the minority in this group of countries: 42% who "agree" vs 54% who "disagree".



**D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)**



<sup>30</sup> D72.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU

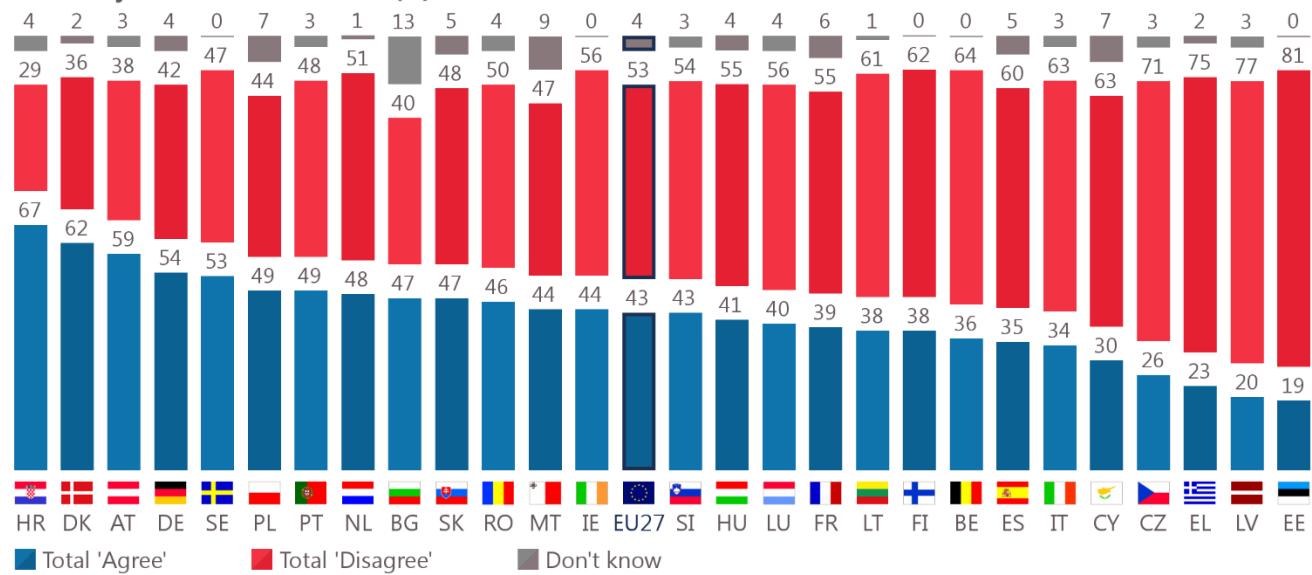
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

In seven Member States of the EU (compared with eight in summer 2020) a majority of respondents consider that their voice counts in the EU. Within this group of countries, the scores range from 67% in Croatia to 47% in Bulgaria (vs 40% who "disagree" and 13% who answered "Don't know").

On the contrary, only a minority of respondents support this statement in 20 countries, with the lowest scores being recorded in Latvia (20%) and Estonia (19%).

**D72.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**My voice counts in the EU (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

**Since summer 2020,** the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased in 14 Member States of the European Union, most strikingly in Malta (44%, +12) and Italy (34%, +10). On the other hand, the level of agreement has decreased in 13 countries, most particularly in Sweden (53%, -10), and to a lesser extent in Belgium (36%, -8).

- D72.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**My voice counts in the EU (%)**

	EU27	Flag	Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
	EU27	Flag	43	▲ 1	53	=	4
MT	Flag	44	▲ 12	47	▼ 7	9	
IT	Flag	34	▲ 10	63	▼ 9	3	
LU	Flag	40	▲ 9	56	▼ 13	4	
AT	Flag	59	▲ 8	38	▼ 8	3	
BG	Flag	47	▲ 6	40	▼ 3	13	
HU	Flag	41	▲ 6	55	▼ 6	4	
LT	Flag	38	▲ 6	61	▲ 6	1	
HR	Flag	67	▲ 5	29	▼ 5	4	
FR	Flag	39	▲ 5	55	▼ 4	6	
PT	Flag	49	▲ 4	48	▼ 3	3	
CY	Flag	30	▲ 3	63	▼ 6	7	
RO	Flag	46	▲ 2	50	▼ 1	4	
EL	Flag	23	▲ 2	75	▼ 3	2	
FI	Flag	38	▲ 1	62	▼ 1	0	
IE	Flag	44	▼ 1	56	▲ 1	0	
CZ	Flag	26	▼ 1	71	▲ 3	3	
DE	Flag	54	▼ 2	42	▲ 2	4	
SI	Flag	43	▼ 2	54	▲ 2	3	
DK	Flag	62	▼ 3	36	▲ 5	2	
NL	Flag	48	▼ 3	51	▲ 5	1	
SK	Flag	47	▼ 3	48	▲ 3	5	
ES	Flag	35	▼ 3	60	▲ 7	5	
EE	Flag	19	▼ 3	81	▲ 3	0	
PL	Flag	49	▼ 6	44	▲ 6	7	
LV	Flag	20	▼ 6	77	▲ 9	3	
BE	Flag	36	▼ 8	64	▲ 12	0	
SE	Flag	53	▼ 10	47	▲ 11	0	

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that the various categories are divided on the question of whether or not their voice counts in the EU:

- A majority of managers (52%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (60%) or upper middle class of society (55%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (61%) feel that their voice counts in the EU;
- Students are divided on this question (47% vs 47%);

- In all other categories only a minority of respondents share this view, namely those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (33%), the unemployed (31%), house persons (32%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (29%), those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (34%) and those who have a negative image of the EU (17%) agree with this statement.

**D72.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

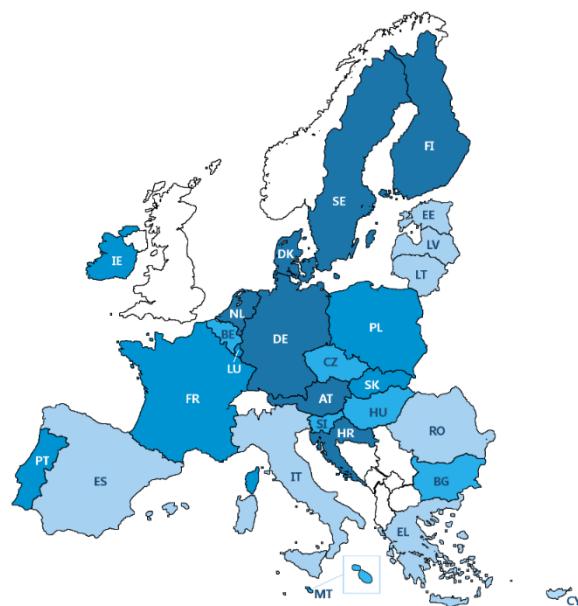
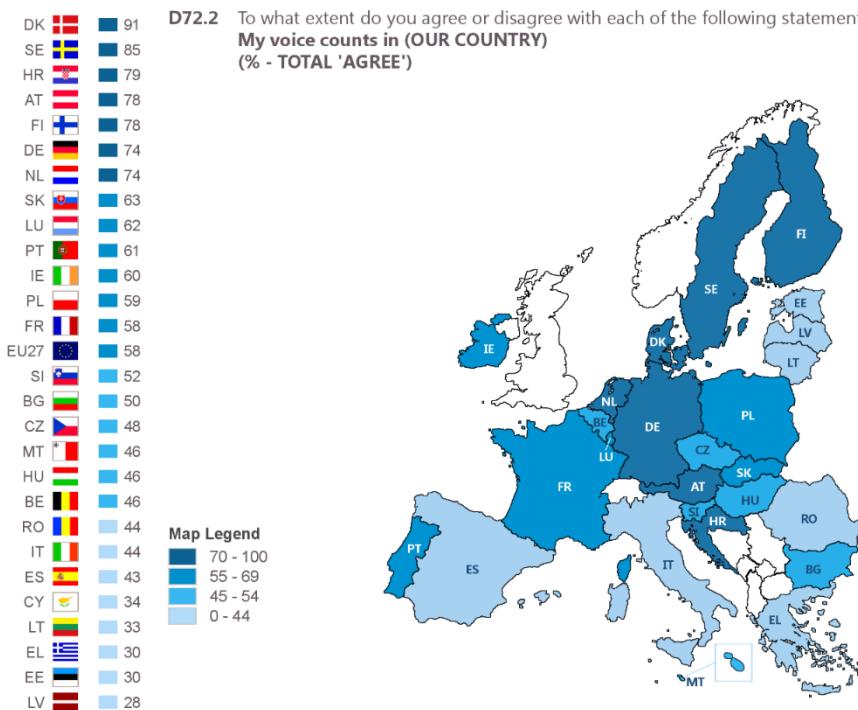
**My voice counts in the EU**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	43	53	4
 Gender			
Man	44	53	3
Woman	42	53	5
 Age			
15-24	46	48	6
25-39	43	54	3
40-54	44	53	3
55 +	42	53	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	33	61	6
16-19	42	54	4
20+	48	49	3
Still studying	47	47	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	53	2
Managers	52	46	2
Other white collars	46	51	3
Manual workers	41	55	4
House persons	32	60	8
Unemployed	31	65	4
Retired	42	53	5
Students	47	47	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	67	4
From time to time	38	59	3
Almost never/ Never	47	49	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	60	6
The lower middle class	38	58	4
The middle class	46	51	3
The upper middle class	55	42	3
The upper class	60	39	1
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	61	35	4
Neutral	33	62	5
Total 'Negative'	17	81	2

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

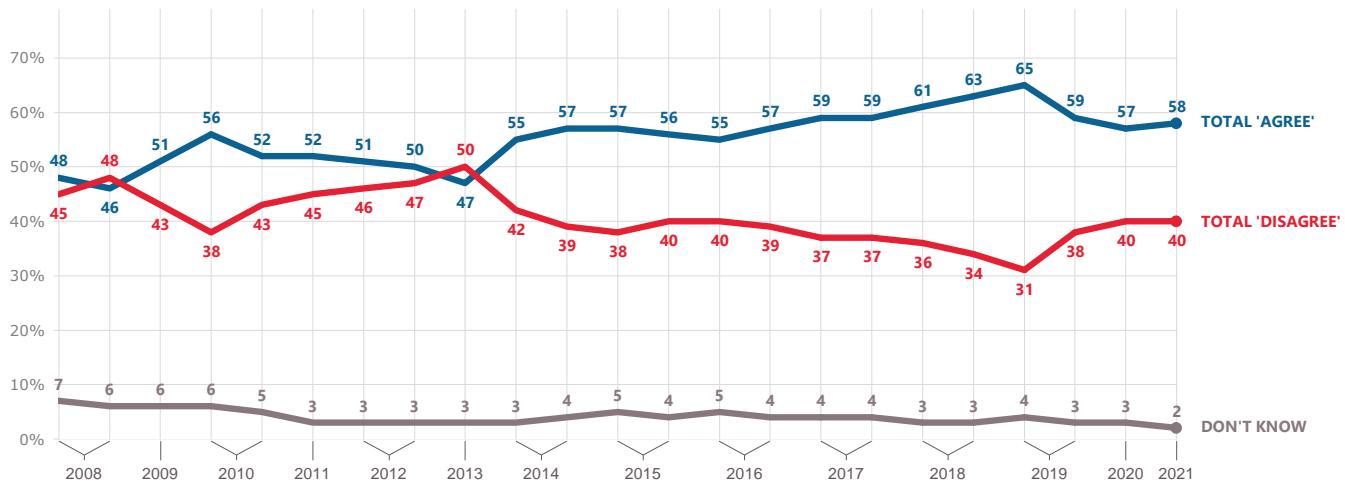
58% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since summer 2020) say that their voice counts in their country<sup>31</sup>, while exactly four in ten respondents (40%, unchanged since summer 2020) disagree with this statement. The proportion of respondents who think that their voice is taken into account in their country has increased for the first time after two consecutive decreases between autumn 2019 and summer 2020.

After a sharp decrease, the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement in the **non-euro area** countries (58%, -5 percentage points since summer 2020) is now almost identical to that of the **euro area** countries (57%, +1).



**D72.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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



<sup>31</sup> D72.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

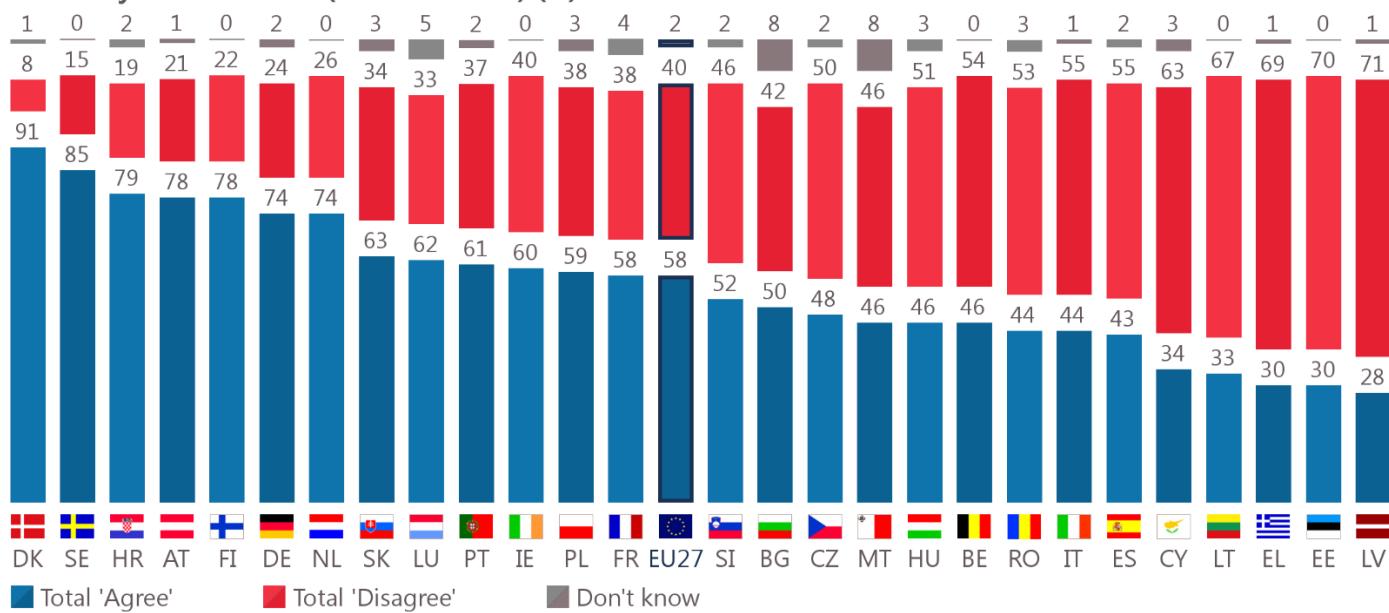
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

A majority of respondents agree with the statement "my voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)" in 15 Member States of the European Union (compared with 17 countries in summer 2020), most notably in Denmark (91%) and Sweden (85%).

In Malta opinions are split: 46% "agree" vs 46% "disagree". In the other 11 Member States only a minority of respondents agree with this statement. Respondents in Greece, Estonia (both 30%) and Latvia (28%) are the least likely to think that their voice counts in their country.

**D72.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

Since summer 2020, agreement with the view that their voice counts in their country has gained ground among respondents in ten Member States of the EU, most strikingly in Italy (44%, +11 percentage points), where however this is still the minority opinion. The proportion of respondents who agree with this statement is unchanged in Germany (74%). On the contrary, it has decreased in 16 countries, particularly in Poland (59%, -11) and Latvia (28%, -12), where the decreases exceed ten percentage points.

**D72.2** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**

	EU27	Total 'Agree'	Sp.2021 - Sum.2020	Total 'Disagree'	Sp.2021 - Sum.2020	Don't know
	EU27	58	▲ 1	40	=	2
IT	44	▲ 11	55	▼ 9	1	
LU	62	▲ 8	33	▼ 13	5	
FI	78	▲ 5	22	▼ 5	0	
BG	50	▲ 4	42	▼ 4	8	
PT	61	▲ 3	37	▼ 3	2	
FR	58	▲ 3	38	▼ 3	4	
HU	46	▲ 2	51	▼ 2	3	
HR	79	▲ 1	19	▼ 2	2	
AT	78	▲ 1	21	▼ 1	1	
CY	34	▲ 1	63	▼ 1	3	
DE	74	=	24	▲ 1	2	
DK	91	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	1	
LT	33	▼ 1	67	▲ 7	0	
SE	85	▼ 2	15	▲ 2	0	
BE	46	▼ 2	54	▲ 5	0	
RO	44	▼ 2	53	▲ 2	3	
SI	52	▼ 4	46	▲ 4	2	
CZ	48	▼ 5	50	▲ 6	2	
EE	30	▼ 5	70	▲ 5	0	
EL	30	▼ 5	69	▲ 4	1	
IE	60	▼ 6	40	▲ 6	0	
ES	43	▼ 7	55	▲ 9	2	
NL	74	▼ 8	26	▲ 10	0	
SK	63	▼ 9	34	▲ 9	3	
MT	46	▼ 9	46	▲ 13	8	
PL	59	▼ 11	38	▲ 11	3	
LV	28	▼ 12	71	▲ 15	1	

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in practically all categories think that their voice counts in their country.

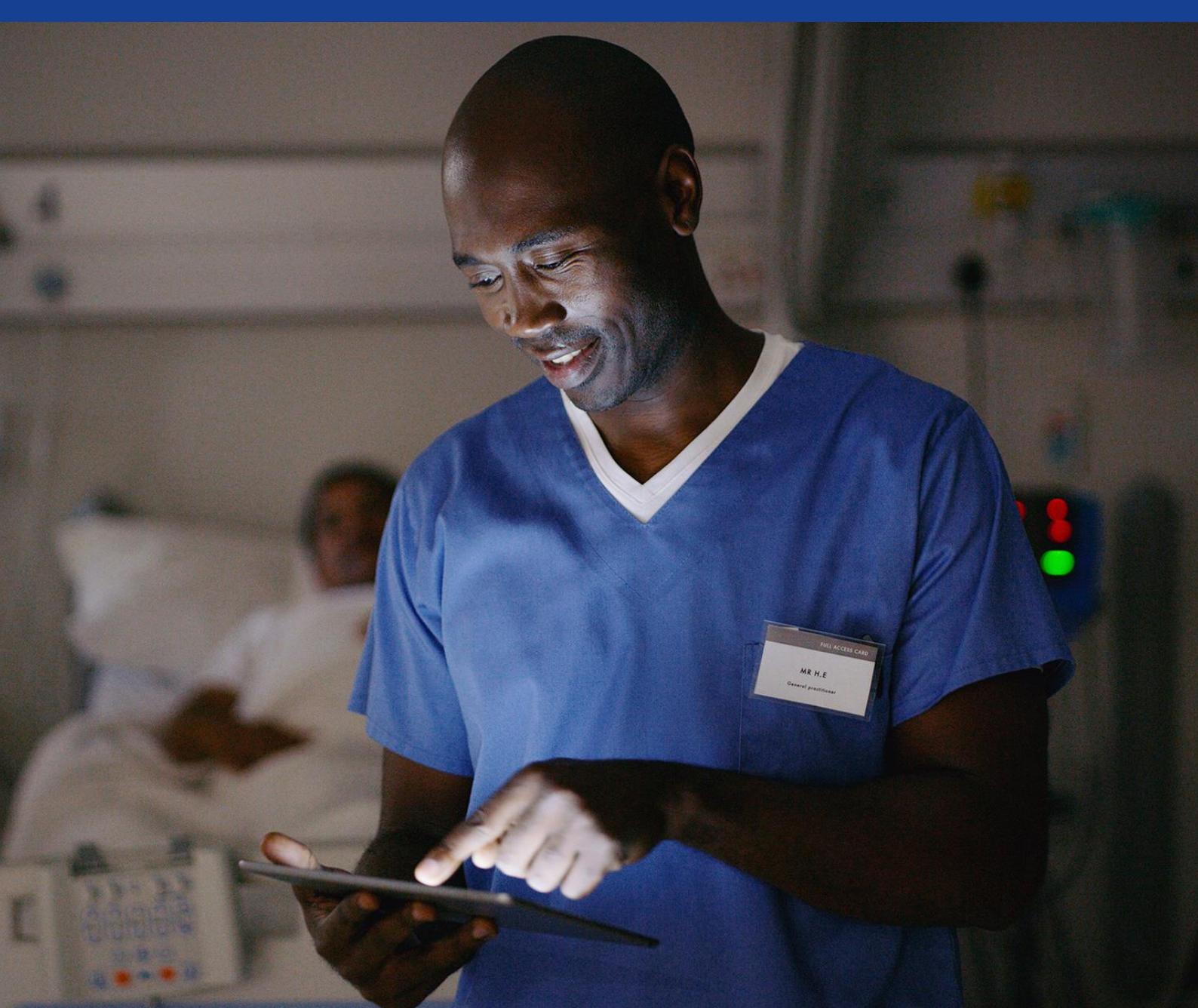
However, there are some exceptions. Thus, this view is shared by only a minority of those who finished their education at 15 years old or earlier (48% vs 50%), the unemployed (41% vs 58%), house persons (46% vs 49%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (34% vs 64%) or from time to time (48% vs 50%), those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (48% vs 49%), and those who have a negative image of the EU (36% vs 63%).

**D72.2** 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	58	40	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	59	39	2
Woman	57	41	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	58	38	4
25-39	55	43	2
40-54	57	42	1
55 +	60	38	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	48	50	2
16-19	56	43	1
20+	64	35	1
Still studying	60	35	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	56	43	1
Managers	69	30	1
Other white collars	62	37	1
Manual workers	54	44	2
House persons	46	49	5
Unemployed	41	58	1
Retired	60	38	2
Students	60	35	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	34	64	2
From time to time	48	50	2
Almost never/ Never	64	34	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	48	49	3
The lower middle class	50	48	2
The middle class	62	37	1
The upper middle class	75	24	1
The upper class	72	27	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	71	27	2
Neutral	51	47	2
Total 'Negative'	36	63	1

## VII. HEALTH POLICY



**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Spring 2021**

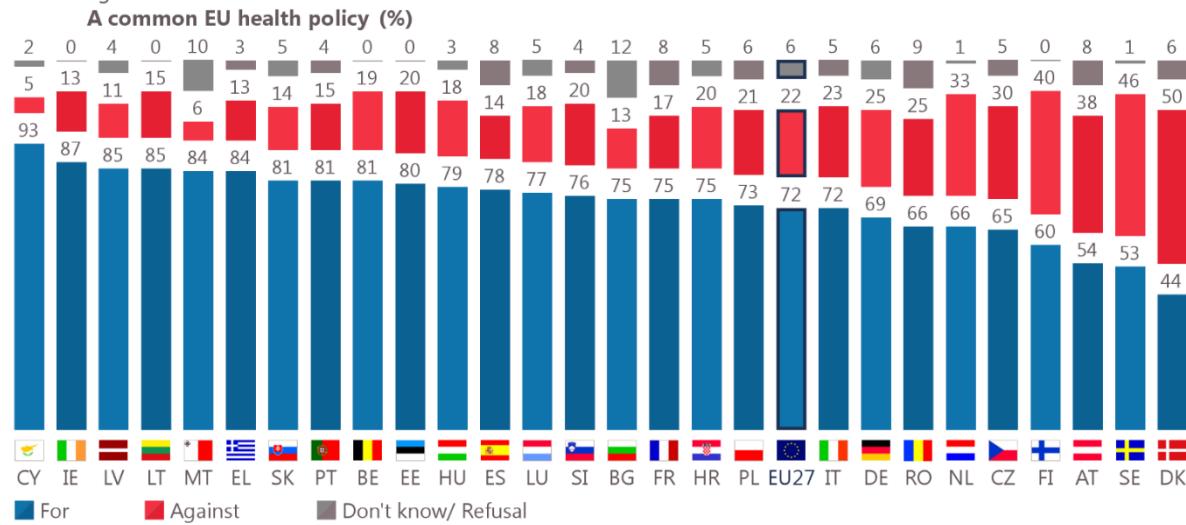
**Over seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common EU health policy**

72% of Europeans are in favour of a common EU health policy, while 22% oppose this idea and 6% did not provide an answer.

In 26 Member States of the EU a majority of respondents are in favour of a common EU health policy.

However, levels of support vary widely between Member States, ranging from 93% in Cyprus and 87% in Ireland, to 54% in Austria, 53% in Sweden and 44% in Denmark, the only country where supporters of such a policy are in the minority.

**QB6.8** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.



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**Socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in all categories are in favour of a common EU health policy. Support is highest among students (78%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (83%) and lowest among those who see themselves as upper class (64%) and those who have a negative image of the EU (52%).

**QB6.8** 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	Don't know/ Refusal
EU27	72	22	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	73	22	5
Woman	72	22	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	77	16	7
25-39	72	23	5
40-54	70	25	5
55 +	72	21	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	73	18	9
16-19	72	22	6
20+	71	25	4
Still studying	78	16	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	75	21	4
Managers	68	28	4
Other white collars	73	24	3
Manual workers	71	23	6
House persons	69	21	10
Unemployed	71	21	8
Retired	73	20	7
Students	78	16	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	65	27	8
From time to time	70	24	6
Almost never/ Never	74	21	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	73	19	8
The lower middle class	70	24	6
The middle class	73	23	4
The upper middle class	71	25	4
The upper class	64	31	5
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	83	13	4
Neutral	69	24	7
Total 'Negative'	52	43	5

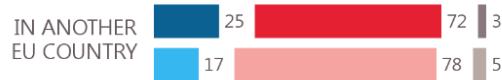
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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**Almost two-thirds of Europeans consider that they are well informed about the healthcare they have the right to get reimbursed for in their country – They are, however, far less likely to feel well informed about levels of healthcare reimbursements in another EU country**

**64% of Europeans declare that they are well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in their country**<sup>32</sup>, including 19% who say they are “very well informed” and 45% who say “fairly well informed”. On the contrary, 35% think that they are “not well informed” (including 25% “not very well informed” and 10% “not at all informed”), and 1% answered “don’t know”. Since October 2014 (EB82), when this question was last asked, the proportion of respondents who consider themselves “well informed” has increased by 15 percentage points.

Respondents are less knowledgeable about **healthcare reimbursements in another EU country**<sup>33</sup>. A quarter of Europeans (25%, +8 percentage points since October 2014) say that they are well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in another EU country, including 4% who say they are “very well informed” and 21% who say they are “fairly well informed”. On the contrary, more than seven in ten respondents (72%, -6, including 39% “not very well informed” and 33% “not at all informed”) declare that they are not well informed, and 3% (-2) answered “don’t know”.

**QB8** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?  
(% - EU)



Spring 2021  
October 2014

Total 'Well informed'  
Total 'Not well informed'  
Don't know

<sup>32</sup> QB8.1 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ... ? In (OUR COUNTRY)

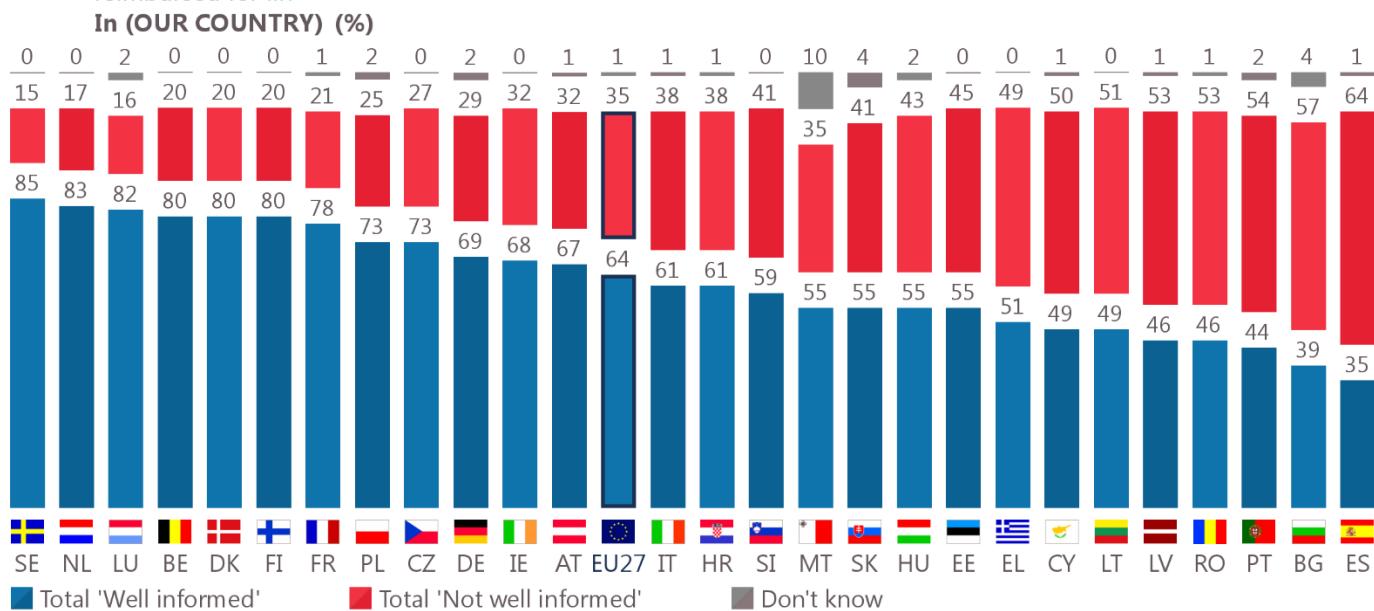
<sup>33</sup> QB8.2 Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ... ? In another EU country

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In 20 Member States of the EU a majority of respondents consider that they are **well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in their country**. However, within this group of countries levels of knowledge vary widely, from 85% in Sweden and 83% in the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 51% in Greece, where they are lowest.

In seven Member States, only a minority of respondents say they know about their healthcare reimbursement rights, with the lowest scores being recorded in Bulgaria (39%) and Spain (35%), where less than four in ten respondents are aware of their entitlements.

**QB8.1** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?



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Since October 2014 the proportion of respondents who consider that they are well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in their country has increased in all 27 Member States of the EU. However, the increases vary widely among different Member States, ranging from +29 percentage points in Poland (73%), +26 in Czechia (73%) and +21 in Croatia (61%), with increases of more than twenty percentage points, to +4 in Portugal (44%) and Malta (55%).

**QB8.1** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?

**In (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**

	EU27		Total 'Well informed'	Sp.2021 -	Total 'Not well informed'	Sp.2021 -	Don't know
				Oct. 2014			
EU27	64		▲ 15	35	▼ 14	1	
PL	73		▲ 29	25	▼ 30	2	
CZ	73		▲ 26	27	▼ 25	0	
HR	61		▲ 21	38	▼ 21	1	
IT	61		▲ 20	38	▼ 15	1	
EE	55		▲ 20	45	▼ 17	0	
RO	46		▲ 20	53	▼ 18	1	
SK	55		▲ 19	41	▼ 22	4	
BE	80		▲ 18	20	▼ 17	0	
DE	69		▲ 18	29	▼ 19	2	
HU	55		▲ 18	43	▼ 18	2	
AT	67		▲ 17	32	▼ 17	1	
IE	68		▲ 14	32	▼ 11	0	
LU	82		▲ 13	16	▼ 14	2	
DK	80		▲ 13	20	▼ 11	0	
SI	59		▲ 13	41	▼ 11	0	
EL	51		▲ 13	49	▼ 13	0	
NL	83		▲ 11	17	▼ 10	0	
ES	35		▲ 11	64	▼ 10	1	
FR	78		▲ 10	21	▼ 11	1	
LV	46		▲ 8	53	▼ 9	1	
BG	39		▲ 8	57	▼ 8	4	
CY	49		▲ 7	50	▼ 7	1	
SE	85		▲ 6	15	▼ 5	0	
LT	49		▲ 6	51	▼ 5	0	
FI	80		▲ 5	20	▼ 5	0	
MT	55		▲ 4	35	▼ 8	10	
PT	44		▲ 4	54	▼ 5	2	

**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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**Socio-demographic data** show that a majority of respondents in almost all categories consider that they are well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights. That is the case in particular of managers (76%) and those who see themselves as upper middle class (80%) or upper class (88%). On the other hand, only a minority of those who finished their full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (49% "well informed" vs 50% "not well informed") and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (47% vs 52%) are aware of the healthcare reimbursement arrangements in their country.

**QB8.1** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?

**In (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)**

	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'	Don't know
EU27	64	35	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	65	34	1
Woman	62	37	1
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	53	45	2
25-39	66	33	1
40-54	65	34	1
55 +	64	35	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	49	50	1
16-19	62	37	1
20+	73	26	1
Still studying	54	44	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	67	32	1
Managers	76	23	1
Other white collars	69	30	1
Manual workers	61	38	1
House persons	55	45	0
Unemployed	53	46	1
Retired	64	35	1
Students	54	44	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	47	52	1
From time to time	57	42	1
Almost never/ Never	68	31	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	50	49	1
The lower middle class	60	39	1
The middle class	68	31	1
The upper middle class	80	19	1
The upper class	88	12	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Total 'Positive'	69	30	1
Neutral	60	38	2
Total 'Negative'	57	42	1

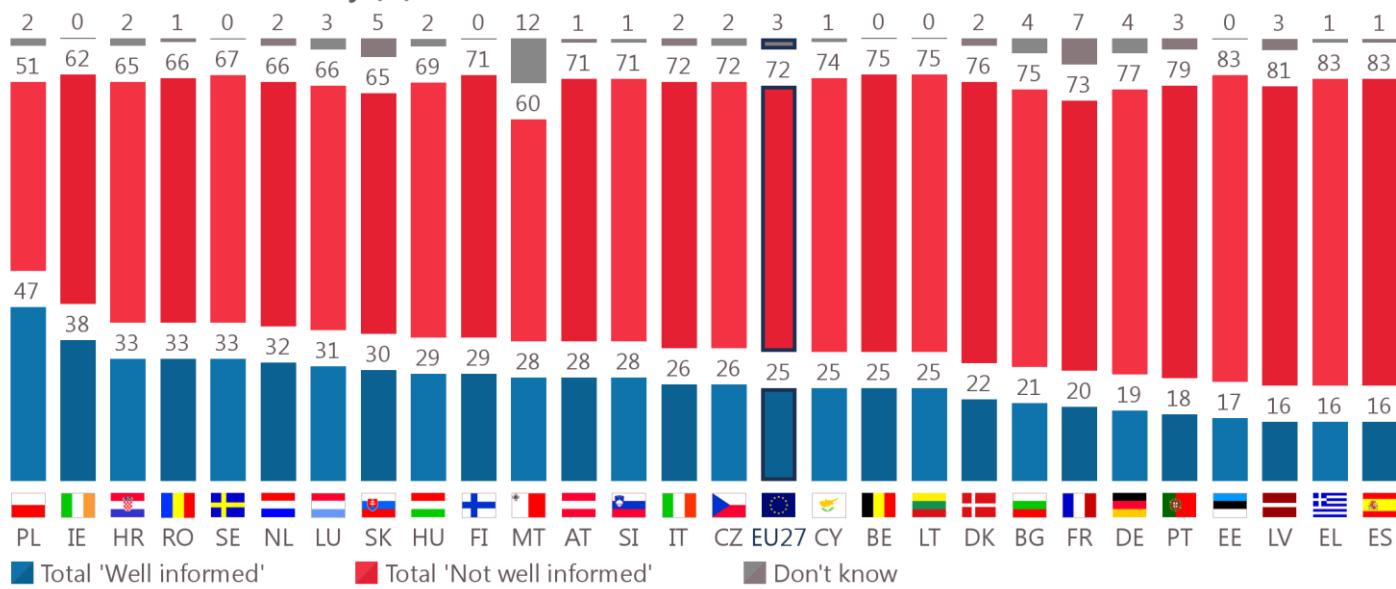
**Standard Eurobarometer 95**  
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In all 27 Member States of the EU only a minority of respondents consider that they are **well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in another EU country**.

However, the size of the minorities varies among Member States. In Poland (47%) and Ireland (38%), Croatia, Romania and Sweden (all 33%) at least one third of respondents consider that they are well informed, while only 16% of respondents in Latvia, Greece and Spain share this opinion.

**QB8.2** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?

**In another EU country (%)**



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Since October 2014 the proportion of respondents who consider that they are well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in another EU country has increased in all Member States of the EU, but one. The increases are the largest in Poland (47%, +33 percentage points), and to a lesser extent in Romania (33%, +18), Croatia (33%, +17) and Italy (26%, +17).

Malta is the only Member State where the level of knowledge has decreased since October 2014 (28%, -6 percentage points).

**QB8.2** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?

**In another EU country (%)**

	EU27		Total 'Well informed'	Sp.2021 - Oct. 2014	Total 'Not well informed'	Sp.2021 - Oct. 2014	Don't know
	EU27		25	▲ 8	72	▼ 6	3
PL		47	▲ 33	51	▼ 34	2	
RO		33	▲ 18	66	▼ 14	1	
HR		33	▲ 17	65	▼ 15	2	
IT		26	▲ 17	72	▼ 9	2	
SK		30	▲ 13	65	▼ 15	5	
BG		21	▲ 13	75	▼ 13	4	
HU		29	▲ 12	69	▼ 12	2	
CZ		26	▲ 12	72	▼ 12	2	
LT		25	▲ 10	75	▼ 7	0	
CY		25	▲ 9	74	▼ 7	1	
AT		28	▲ 8	71	▼ 6	1	
EL		16	▲ 8	83	▼ 9	1	
NL		32	▲ 5	66	▲ 1	2	
LU		31	▲ 5	66	▼ 2	3	
FR		20	▲ 5	73	▼ 2	7	
EE		17	▲ 5	83	▲ 1	0	
ES		16	▲ 5	83	▼ 3	1	
LV		16	▲ 5	81	▼ 6	3	
BE		25	▲ 4	75	=	0	
PT		18	▲ 4	79	▼ 5	3	
IE		38	▲ 3	62	▲ 2	0	
DK		22	▲ 3	76	▼ 1	2	
DE		19	▲ 3	77	▼ 5	4	
SI		28	▲ 1	71	▲ 1	1	
FI		29	▼ 1	71	▲ 4	0	
SE		33	▼ 3	67	▲ 5	0	
MT		28	▼ 6	60	▲ 2	12	

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The socio-demographic data show that respondents who consider that they are well informed about their healthcare reimbursement rights in another EU country are the minority in all categories. However, people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or beyond (30%), managers (32%), the self-employed (31%), those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (35%) or upper class of society (47%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (31%) are the most knowledgeable about such rights. On the other hand, less than a fifth of house persons (19%), unemployed people (19%), those who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (14%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (17%), those who see themselves as belonging to the working class of society (15%) and those who have a negative image of the EU (17%) are the least knowledgeable in this regard.

**QB8.2** Overall, to what extent do you think that you are well informed about what healthcare you have the right to get reimbursed for ...?

**In another EU country (% - EU)**

	Total 'Well informed'	Total 'Not well informed'	Don't know
EU27	25	72	3
 Gender			
Man	27	70	3
Woman	23	74	3
 Age			
15-24	23	74	3
25-39	28	70	2
40-54	28	69	3
55 +	22	75	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	14	83	3
16-19	25	73	2
20+	30	67	3
Still studying	22	74	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	31	67	2
Managers	32	66	2
Other white collars	28	70	2
Manual workers	27	71	2
House persons	19	78	3
Unemployed	19	78	3
Retired	20	76	4
Students	22	74	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	17	80	3
From time to time	26	72	2
Almost never/ Never	25	72	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	15	82	3
The lower middle class	22	76	2
The middle class	28	69	3
The upper middle class	35	62	3
The upper class	47	53	0
 Image of the EU			
Total 'Positive'	31	67	2
Neutral	22	75	3
Total 'Negative'	17	81	2

