



Standard Eurobarometer 97  
Summer 2022

# Public opinion in the European Union

First results

Fieldwork: June-July 2022

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

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# INTRODUCTION



This *First Results Report* details the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of Summer 2022 (EB97) in the 27 EU Member States<sup>1</sup>. It is published with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are detailed in an annex. The survey was carried out between 17 June and 17 July 2022.

## War in Ukraine

On 24 February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine, and its aggression has continued since, with tens of thousands killed. The war has had a significant impact on Europe and the rest of the world. It has aggravated the energy crisis in Europe and further jeopardised global food security. It has also prompted Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia to apply to join the European Union, and Finland and Sweden to apply to join NATO. The war has also sparked a range of actions from the EU, including:

- In February 2022 several packages of wide-ranging and massive sanctions against Russia were agreed by the EU, with further packages adopted in March, April, May and July.
- To date, the EU, Member States and financial institutions have mobilised more than €10 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency, budget support and military assistance to Ukraine, with up to €8 billion additional macro-financial assistance in the pipeline. This includes €2.5 billion made available under the European Peace Facility to deliver military equipment to the Ukrainian Armed Forces. Over 66,200 tonnes of in-kind assistance worth €425 million has been delivered to Ukraine from EU Member States and third partners via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism<sup>2</sup>.
- On 23 June 2022 Ukraine and Moldova were granted EU candidate status.<sup>3</sup>

## Energy security

Energy prices, which had already been rising steeply since the second half of 2021, have risen further as a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine. This has led to concerns about the security of energy supply in the EU, which have been exacerbated by Russia suspending gas deliveries to several Member States. Measures have been put in place to ensure diversification of supply, filling the EU Member States' gas storage before the winter season and increased solidarity with those Member States not owning storage facilities. In addition, in June 2022, the EU imposed a ban on all Russian seaborne crude oil and petroleum products, covering 90% of our current oil imports from Russia. In July, the EU adopted further measures for gas demand reduction.

## The economy

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

GDP growth in the EU is now expected at 2.7% in 2022 and 1.5% in 2023 (in the euro area 2.6% and 1.4% respectively), as seen in the European economic forecast of summer 2022 (published in July 2022). This is down from 4.0% and 2.8% respectively, as seen in the winter 2021–2022 interim forecast published in February 2022, before the start of the war in Ukraine.<sup>4</sup>

In contrast, the projections for inflation have been revised up significantly. The current prediction is that HICP inflation in the EU will increase to an all-time high average of 8.3% in 2022, declining to 4.6% in 2023 (compared to 3.9% and 1.9% in the winter interim forecast. In the euro area the projections are 7.6% and 4.3% respectively (compared to 2.6% and 3.5% previously).

The unemployment rate in the EU has continued its downward trend in 2022 and was sitting at 6.1% in May 2022, stable compared to April 2022 and down from 7.3% in May 2021. In the euro area, unemployment stood at 6.6% in May 2022, down from 6.7% in April 2022 and down from 8.1% in May 2021.<sup>5</sup>

## Coronavirus pandemic

In the period between the previous Standard Eurobarometer (EB96, winter 2021–2022, January–February 2022) and the fieldwork of the current Standard Eurobarometer of Summer 2022 the Omicron variant has remained the dominant variant of the coronavirus in Europe and has spawned several subvariants (BA.1 – BA.5). In the week ending 19 July 2022 there were over 5.1 million confirmed new cases of COVID-19, with Omicron variants BA.4 and BA.5 driving a new wave of infections.<sup>6</sup>

On 18 July 2022 the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), reported that more than 157.5 million cases of coronavirus had been documented in the EU/EEA, with the largest numbers in France (33.2 million cases), Germany (30 million), Italy (20.3 million), Spain (13.2 million) and the Netherlands (8.3 million). On the same date there had been more than 1.1 million deaths reported in the EU/EEA.<sup>7</sup>

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

On 9 May 2022 the **Conference on the Future of Europe** ended with a report submitted to the Presidents of the European Commission, the Council and the European Parliament. It outlined 49 proposals and more than 320 measures based on recommendations from citizens during the European Citizens'

<sup>1</sup> Some questions were asked also in 12 other countries or territories between 17 June and 17 July 2021: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Iceland, Kosovo (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), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS\\_22\\_3862](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_22_3862)

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

<sup>4</sup> [https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/summer-2022-economic-forecast-russias-war-worsens-outlook\\_en](https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/summer-2022-economic-forecast-russias-war-worsens-outlook_en)

<sup>5</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment\\_statistics#Unemployment\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_and\\_the\\_euro\\_area](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics#Unemployment_in_the_EU_and_the_euro_area)

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/covid-19/country-overviews>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/cases-2019-ncov-eueea>

Panels and the National Citizens' Panels.<sup>8</sup> On 17 June the European Commission adopted a Communication detailing how it can follow up on the outcome of the Conference. A conference feedback event is planned in autumn 2022 to ensure citizens are kept informed on the follow-up from EU institutions.<sup>9</sup>

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

**Elections in the EU** since the winter 2021–2022 survey:

- Parliamentary elections were held in Malta on 26 March 2022 with Malta's Labour party claiming victory and Robert Abela remaining as Prime Minister.
- Parliamentary elections were held in Hungary on 3 April 2022 with Orbán's Fidesz-KDNP coalition securing a majority of votes, returning him as Prime Minister.
- Presidential and early Parliamentary elections were held in Serbia on 3 April. Aleksandar Vučić was elected for a second term, although his party, Serbian Progressive Party (SNS), lost its majority and will be forced to form a coalition with smaller parties.
- Two rounds of Presidential elections were held in France (10 and 24 April 2022) with Emmanuel Macron defeating far-right candidate Marine Le Pen and re-elected for a second five-year term.

- Two rounds of Parliamentary elections were held in France on 12 and 19 June 2022, with Emmanuel Macron's centre-right alliance Ensemble gaining the most seats but losing their absolute majority in the National Assembly.

- Parliamentary elections were held in Slovenia on 24 April 2022, and the Movement for Freedom (GS) led by Robert Golob came first with 34.54% of the vote and 41 of the 90 seats in the Državni zbor (national assembly).

**Other noteworthy events** since the winter 2021–2022 survey:

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

<sup>8</sup> [https://prod-cofe-platform.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/2po250fn174z62m8q8c9ya9e62m7?response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Book\\_CoFE\\_Final\\_Report\\_EN\\_full.pdf](https://prod-cofe-platform.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/2po250fn174z62m8q8c9ya9e62m7?response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Book_CoFE_Final_Report_EN_full.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://futureeu.europa.eu/pages/follow-up>

**Methodology used for this survey**

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

When possible, the methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>1011</sup>.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation<sup>12</sup> (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

**Note:** In this report, 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   | The Netherlands | NL |
| Estonia            | EE   | Austria         | AT |
| Ireland            | IE   | Poland          | PL |
| Greece             | EL   | Portugal        | PT |
| Spain              | ES   | Romania         | RO |
| France             | FR   | Slovenia        | SI |
| Croatia            | HR   | Slovakia        | SK |
| Italy              | IT   | Finland         | FI |
| Republic of Cyprus | CY * | Sweden          | SE |
| Latvia             | LV   |                 |    |

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States                 | EU27          |
| BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT | euro area     |
| BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE   | Non euro area |

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

**We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union who have given their time to take part in this survey.  
Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.**

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

<sup>11</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>12</sup> 2016/679

# I. EUROPEANS AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

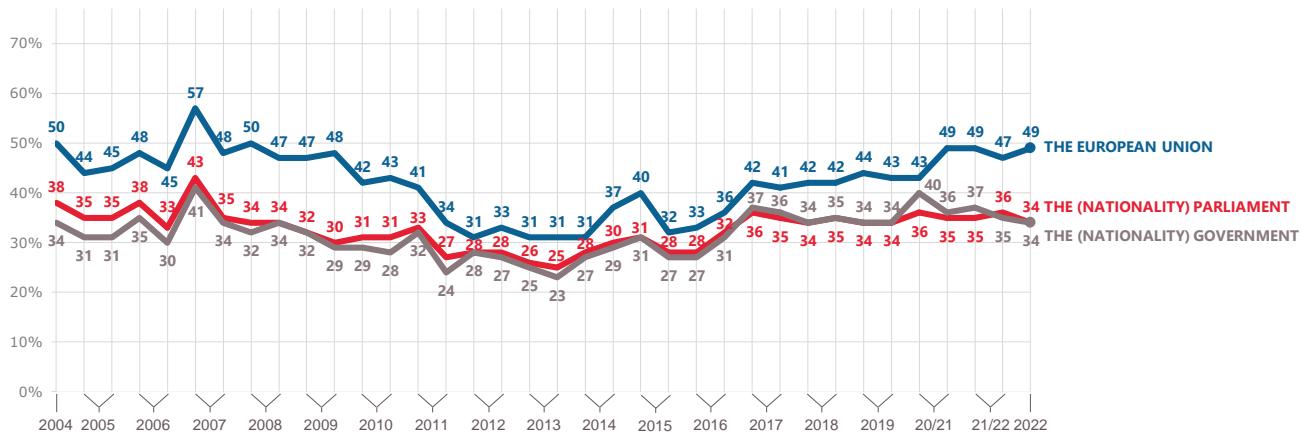


## 1. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union: trend

Trust in the European Union has increased slightly since the Standard Eurobarometer EB96 of winter 2021-2022 with almost half of all Europeans saying they trust it (49%, +2 percentage points). Trust is now at its highest level since Spring 2008 (equal to Spring 2021 and winter 2020-2021). In contrast, trust in national governments (34%, -1 pp) and national parliaments has declined slightly (34%, -2 pp). As a result, the gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments has increased to 15 points – the largest since Autumn 2010.

Distrust of the European Union has decreased slightly (43% “tend not to trust”, -1 pp). However, distrust in national parliaments (60%, +2 pp) and national governments (61%, +1 pp) has increased slightly.

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



## 2. Trust in the European Union: national results

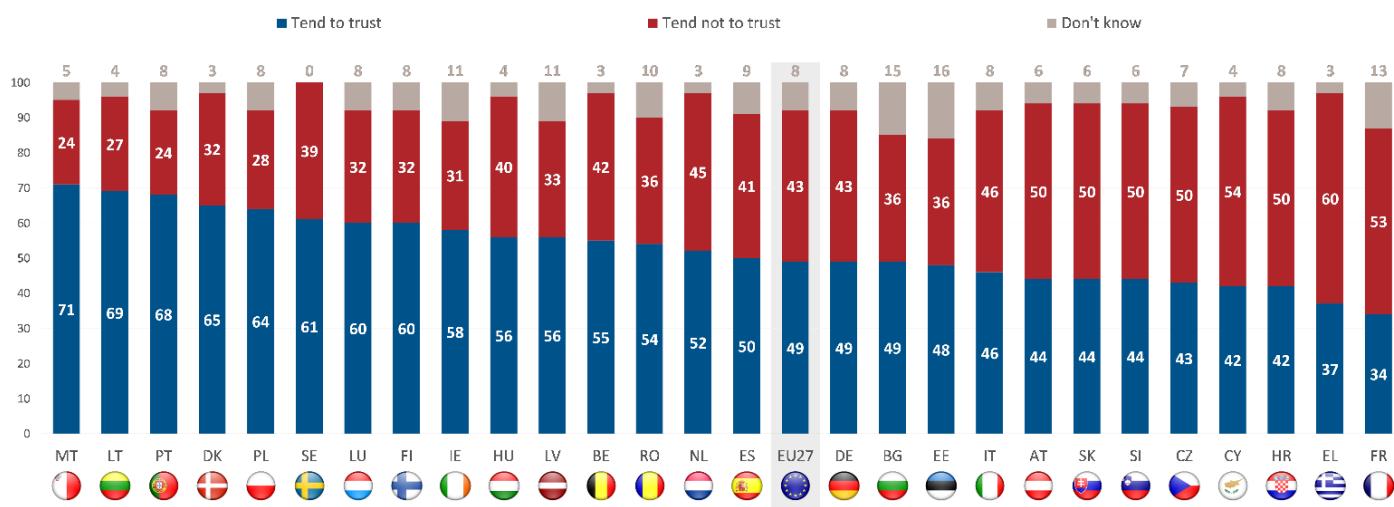
**In 18 EU Member States a majority of respondents say they trust the EU** (no change since winter 2021-2022), with the highest levels seen in Malta (71%), Lithuania (69%), Portugal (68%), Denmark (65%) and Poland (64%). The EU is also trusted by at least half in Romania (54%), the Netherlands (52%) and Spain (50%), and by a relative majority in Bulgaria (49% vs 36% "tend not to trust"), Germany (49% vs 43%) and Estonia (48% vs 36%). Opinion is evenly divided in Italy (46% "tend to trust" vs 46% "tend not to trust").

In the remaining eight countries distrust is the majority view: Greece (60% vs 37% "tend to trust"), Cyprus (54% vs 42%), France (53% vs 34%), Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia (all 50% vs 44%), Czechia (50% vs 43%) and Croatia (50% vs 42%).

Trust in the EU has increased in 17 EU Member States since winter 2021-2022, with the largest increases in Luxembourg (60%, +17 pp), Poland (64%, +11 pp), Lithuania (69%, +10 pp) and Malta (71%, +10 pp). Conversely, trust has declined in ten Member States including Estonia (48%, -15 pp) and Czechia (43%, -7 pp).

As a result of these changes trust is now the majority opinion in Belgium and Luxembourg, and distrust is now the majority view in Slovenia, Croatia and Czechia.

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

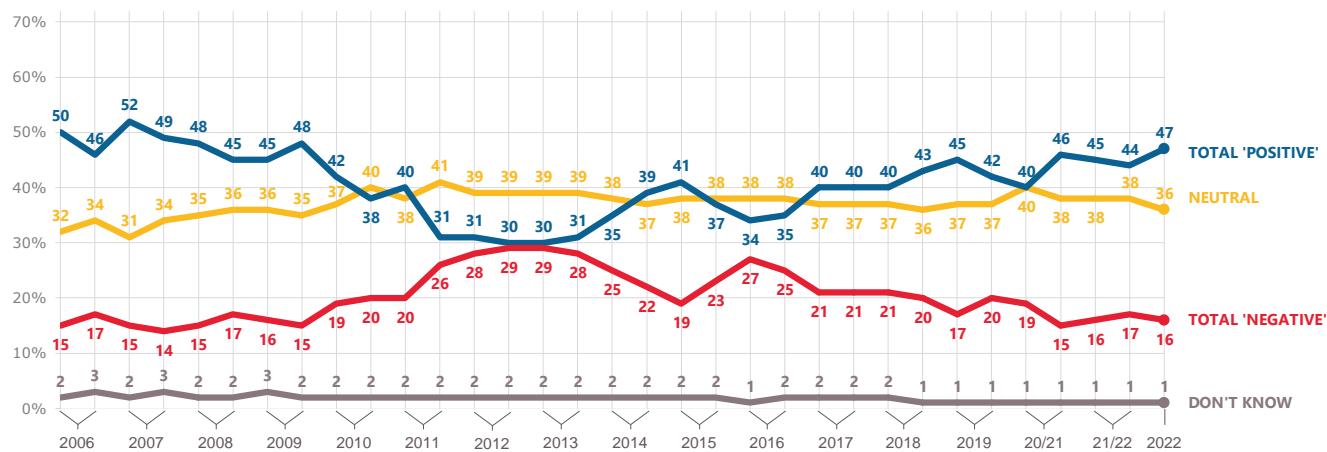


### 3. The image of the European Union: trend

**The positive image of the EU has increased by three percentage points since winter 2021-2022 (47%) and is now at its highest level since autumn 2009.** In contrast the neutral image has declined slightly (36%, -2 percentage points).

The negative image of the EU has also declined slightly (16%, -1 pp), reversing the trend of slight increases seen since winter 2020-2021.

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



## 4. The image of the European Union: evolutions and national results

**In 22 EU Member States a majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU** (up from 19 in the Standard Eurobarometer EB96 of winter 2021-2022), with the largest proportions seen in Ireland (70%), Poland, Portugal (both 63%) and Luxembourg (60%).

In four Member States the predominant view of the EU is **neutral**: Croatia (47%), Estonia (43%), Greece (38%) and Austria (37%). In France opinion is equally divided between the positive and the neutral view (both 36%).

There are eight Member States (down from nine in winter 2021-2022) where more than one in five respondents have a **negative image** of the EU: Greece (31%), Czechia (29%), Austria (28%), Cyprus, France (both 27%), Slovakia (25%), as well as Belgium and the Netherlands (both 20%).

In 19 Member States the proportion with a positive image of the EU has increased, with the largest seen in Luxembourg (60%, +16 percentage points), Malta (59%, +14 pp), Poland (63%, +10 pp), Lithuania (59%, +10 pp) and Belgium (47%, +10 pp). In contrast the positive image has declined in seven countries, particularly in Cyprus (37%, -7 pp). There has been no change in France.

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

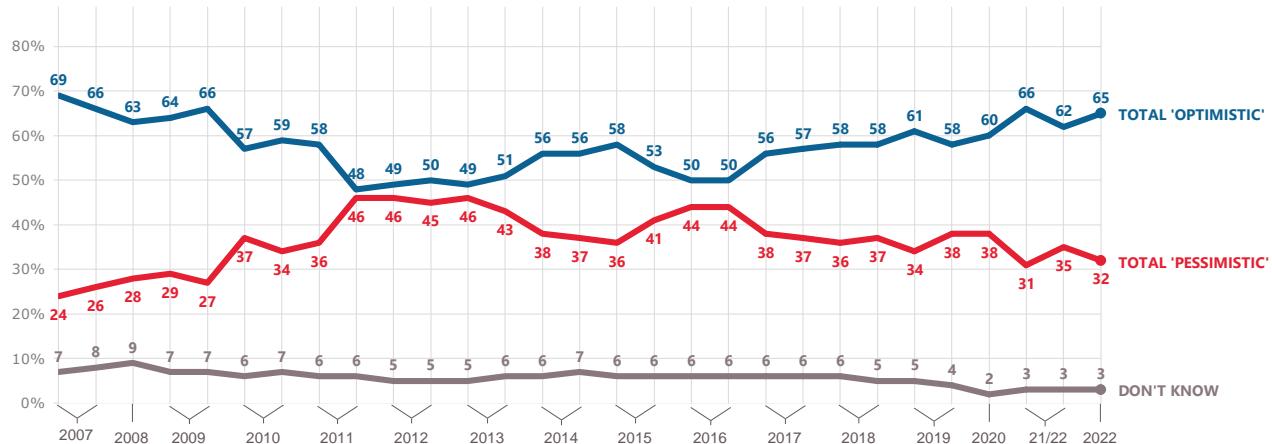
|                  |                | EU27 | LU  | MT  | BE  | LT  | PL  | LV | FI | RO | BG | ES | IT | HU | SK | SE | DK | DE | NL | AT | PT | FR | IE | EL | SI | HR | CZ | EE | CY |   |
|------------------|----------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-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

## 5. The future of the European Union: trend

**Optimism in the future of the EU has increased since winter 2021-2022 (65%, +3 percentage points), reversing almost all of the decline seen between spring 2021 and winter 2021-2022.**

Optimism remains at its second highest level since spring 2021 and autumn 2009. Still, almost one third of respondents are pessimistic about the future of the EU (32%, -1 pp).

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



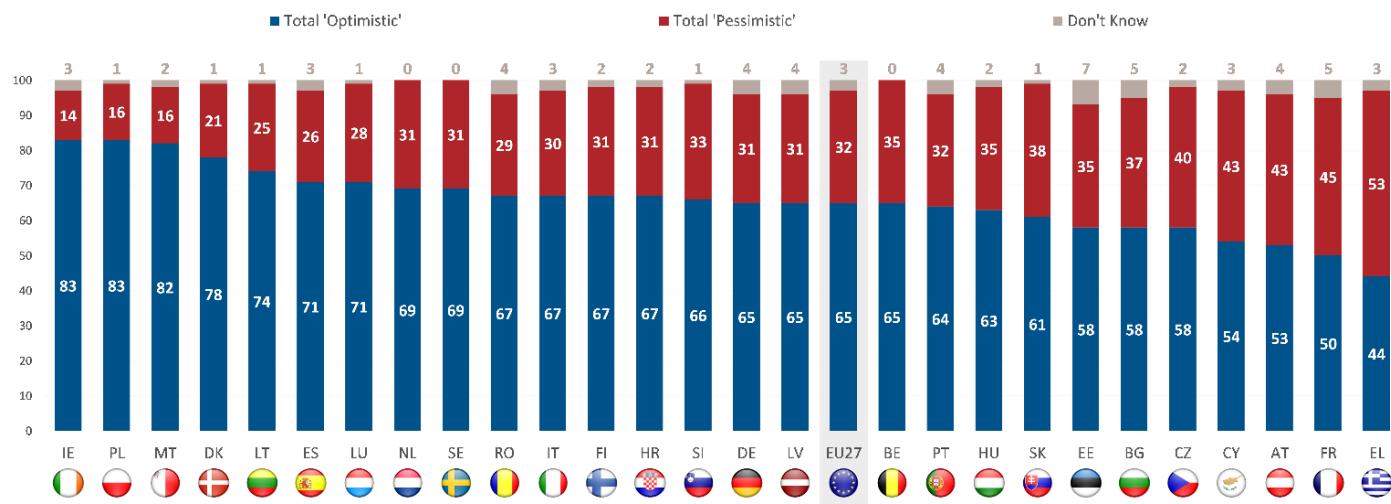
## 6. The future of the European Union: national results

**Optimism about the future of the EU remains the majority view in 26 Member States**, with the highest levels seen in Ireland, Poland (both 83%) and Malta (82%). At least seven in ten in Denmark (78%), Lithuania (74%), as well as Spain and Luxembourg (both 71%) are also optimistic.

Similarly to the last two waves, Greece is the only country where the majority are pessimistic about the future of the EU (53% vs 44% 'optimistic').

Optimism about the future of the EU has increased in 16 countries since winter 2021-2022, with the largest increases observed in Luxembourg (71%, +12 percentage points), Poland (83%, +11 pp) and Latvia (65%, +9 pp). In contrast optimism has declined in 11 countries, most notably in Portugal (64%, -13 pp) and Croatia (67%, -7 pp).

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



## **II. RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES**



## 1. Satisfaction with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

**More than half of EU citizens are satisfied with the response of the EU and national governments to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.**

The majority of respondents are satisfied with the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine (57%, including 11% of "very satisfied"). Almost four in ten (37%) are dissatisfied, while 6% say they don't know.

Satisfaction with the response of national governments is slightly lower, at 55% (including 12% of "very satisfied"), but still represents the majority. Four in ten (40%) are dissatisfied and 5% say they don't know.

**QE1. In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?**  
(% - EU27)

The European Union



The (NATIONALITY) government



■ Totally agree   ■ Tend to agree   ■ Tend to disagree   ■ Totally disagree   ■ Don't know

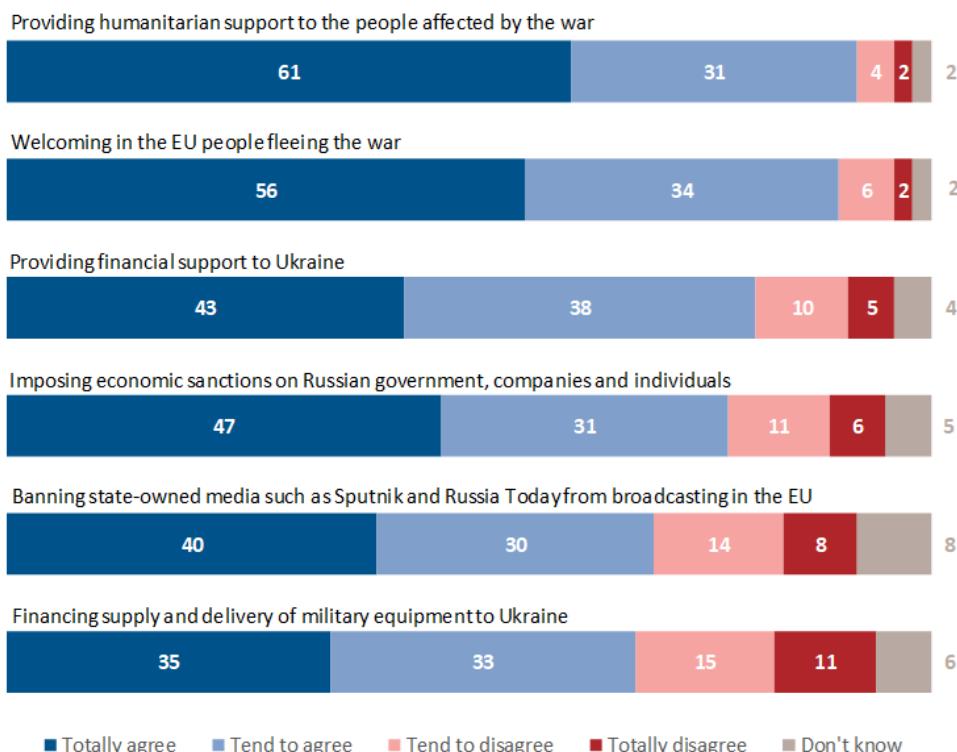
## 2. Approval of actions taken to respond to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Respondents were asked to express the extent to which they agree or disagree with the actions taken by the EU as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. All six actions tested are supported by more than two thirds of Europeans. The action with the highest support is 'providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war', with 92% agreeing (including 61% who "totally agree") and only 6% disagreeing. This is followed by 'welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war' (90% agree, including 56% who "totally agree").

More than eight respondents in ten agree with the EU 'providing financial support to Ukraine' (81%). A similar proportion of Europeans (78%) support economic sanctions imposed by the EU on Russian government, companies and individuals.

Seven in ten agree with the EU 'banning state-owned media such as Sputnik or Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU' (70%). Finally, 68% of respondents support the EU 'financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine'.

**QE2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.**  
 (% - EU27)



**National results:**

**Of the actions taken by the EU as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, 'providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war' has the strongest support in nearly every Member State.**

**'Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war' has the highest level of support** at the EU level (92%). It ranks highest (or joint highest) in every Member State except Sweden, where it is ranked second. The highest level of agreement is seen in Portugal (98%), while agreement is lowest in Romania (75%).

**'Welcoming in the EU people fleeing the war'** ranks second at the EU level. It is the most supported action in Sweden, and ranks joint highest in Denmark, Croatia, Romania and Finland. It has the second highest level of support in all other Member States. Agreement ranges from 98% in Sweden to 75% in Czechia and Romania.

Ranking third at the EU level, '**providing financial support to Ukraine**' is one of the top three supported actions in 24 EU Member States and ranks second (or joint second) in Denmark, Croatia, Ireland, Romania and Finland. Respondents in Sweden and Finland (both 95%) are the most likely to agree with this action, while agreement is lowest in Bulgaria (58%).

In Denmark and Poland, '**imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**' ranks second (or joint second) in support, while it is ranked third (or joint third) in seven Member States. The highest level of agreement for this action is among respondents in Portugal (94%), while it is lowest in Bulgaria (46%).

**'Financing supply and delivery of military equipment to Ukraine'** ranks third of the six actions in Denmark (91%) and Finland (89%), and this action also has strong support in Sweden (92%) and Poland (91%). By contrast, less than half of respondents agree with this action in Bulgaria (35%), Greece (41%) and Cyprus (44%).

**'Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik or Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU'** does not feature among the three most supported actions in any country. Agreement with this action ranges from 91% in Poland to 36% in Cyprus.

QE2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion in Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.  
Total 'Agree' (%)



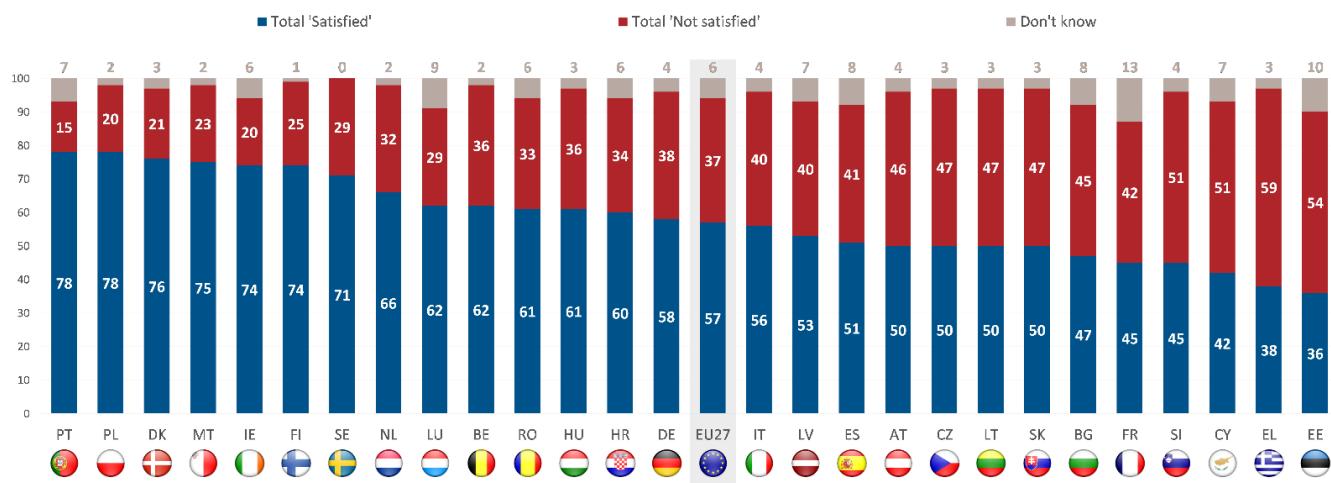
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|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1st MOST AGREED ITEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd MOST AGREED ITEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd MOST AGREED ITEM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 3. Satisfaction with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine: national results

In 23 countries a majority are satisfied with the EU's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, although levels range from 78% of respondents in Poland and Portugal and 76% in Denmark to 45% in France (vs 42% 'not satisfied').

In 13 countries more than six in ten respondents are satisfied. The majority are not satisfied with the EU's response in four countries: Greece (59%), Estonia (54%), as well as Cyprus and Slovenia (both 51%).

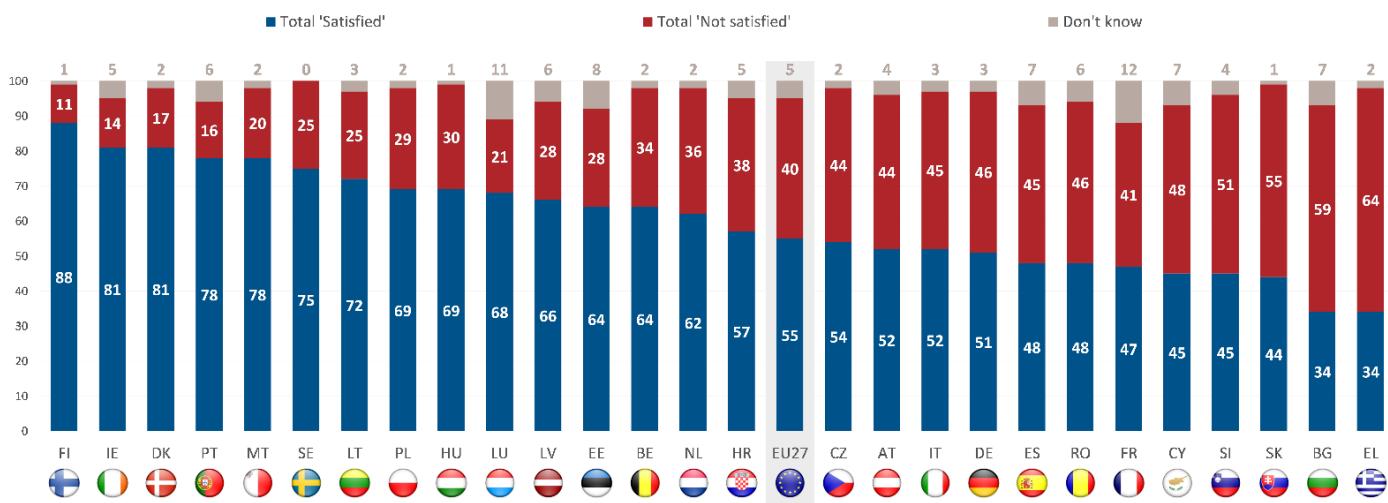
**QE1.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?**  
(% - The European Union)



There are 22 countries where a majority are satisfied with the response of their national government to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, with the highest levels seen in Finland (88%), as well as Denmark and Ireland (both 81%).

In five countries a majority are dissatisfied: Greece (64%), Bulgaria (59%), Slovakia (55%), Slovenia (51%) and Cyprus (48% vs 45% 'satisfied').

**QE1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion in Ukraine by ...?**  
(% - The (NATIONALITY) government)



## 4. Energy policy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

### Large majorities of EU citizens agree with actions taken by the EU regarding energy policies.

EU citizens were asked to express their levels of agreement or disagreement with actions taken by the EU regarding energy policies. More than three-quarters agree with each statement, with at least a third saying they 'totally agree'.

Almost nine in ten respondents (87%) agree that '**the EU should invest massively in renewable energies**', including more than half (55%) who 'totally agree'. Similar proportions agree that '**the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy**' (86%, including 54% 'totally agree'), and that '**gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter**' (86%, including 50% 'totally agree').

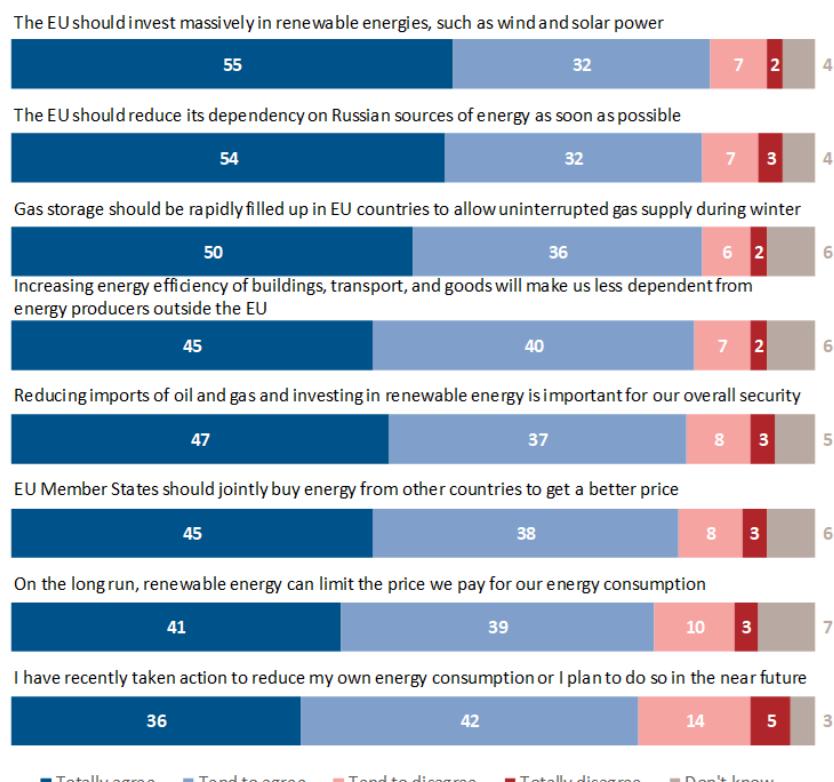
More than eight in ten EU citizens (85%) agree that '**increasing energy efficiency in buildings, transports and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers**', with 45% 'totally' agreeing. A similar proportion (84%) agree that '**reducing imports of oil and gas and invest in renewable energies is important for our overall security**', with more than four in ten (47%) saying they 'totally agree'.

More than eight in ten (83%) also agree that '**EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**', with more than four in ten (45%) saying they 'totally agree' with this statement.

Eight in ten respondents (80%) agree that '**on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**', including four in ten (41%) who 'totally agree'.

Finally, more than three quarters (78%) agree they '**have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future**', with more than a third (36%) in total agreement. By contrast, around one in five (19%) disagree with this statement.

QE4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
(% - EU27)



### National results:

Of the various actions taken by the EU regarding energy policies, agreement is highest at the EU level that '**the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**' (87%). This action ranks highest in agreement in 12 countries and is one of the three highest ranked actions in all but two Member States. Levels of agreement are highest in Malta (97%), Cyprus (96%) and Denmark (95%) and lowest in Romania (71%) and Bulgaria (77%).

In eight EU Member States, '**the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**' ranks highest in agreement, while it ranks second or third in another nine countries. Respondents are most likely to agree in Sweden (97%) and Denmark (96%), while agreement is lowest in Slovakia (62%) and Bulgaria (63%).

There are 12 countries where agreement is highest that '**gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter**'. In nine other countries, this statement ranks second or third in agreement. Agreement with this statement ranges from 96% in Poland to 70% in Romania.

In Croatia and Romania, the joint highest level of agreement is that '**increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent from energy producers outside the EU**'. This ranks second or third in another 15 Member States. Respondents are most likely to agree in Denmark and Sweden (both 94%), but are least likely to agree in Romania (71%), Austria and Czechia (both 74%).

**'Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security'** ranks joint highest in Croatia and ranks in the top three in another 15 Member States. Levels of agreement are highest in Cyprus (94%), Ireland, Malta, Poland, Sweden and Portugal (all 93%), and lowest in Bulgaria and Romania (both 68%).

In Belgium and Ireland, the joint highest levels of agreement are for the statement '**EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**'. In 12 countries, it ranks second or third. Levels of agreement range from 94% in Ireland to 68% in both Bulgaria and Romania.

In three countries, '**on the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption**' ranks second in agreement, while it ranks third in three Member States. Respondents are most likely to agree with the statement in Cyprus (95%) and Malta (93%), while levels of agreement are lowest in Bulgaria (68%), Estonia and Czechia (both 69%).

QE4. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
Total 'Agree' (%)



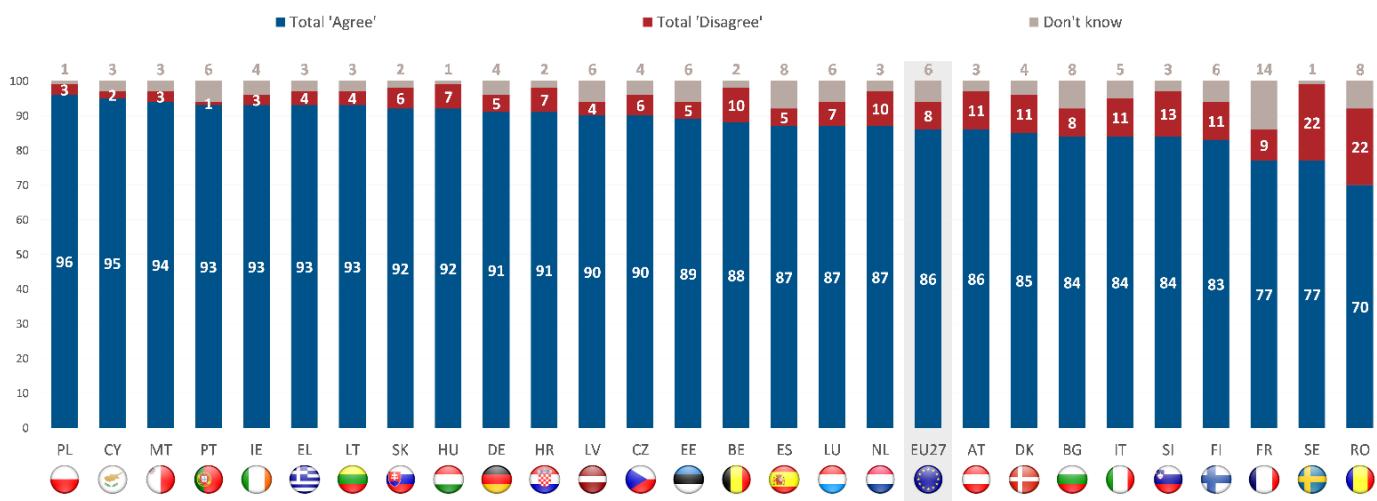
## 5. Energy policy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine: national results

In this section, we focus on the results of three proposals.

Large majorities in every Member State agree gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter. In fact, there are 13 countries where at least nine in ten agree, with the highest levels in Poland (96%), Cyprus (95%) and Malta (94%).

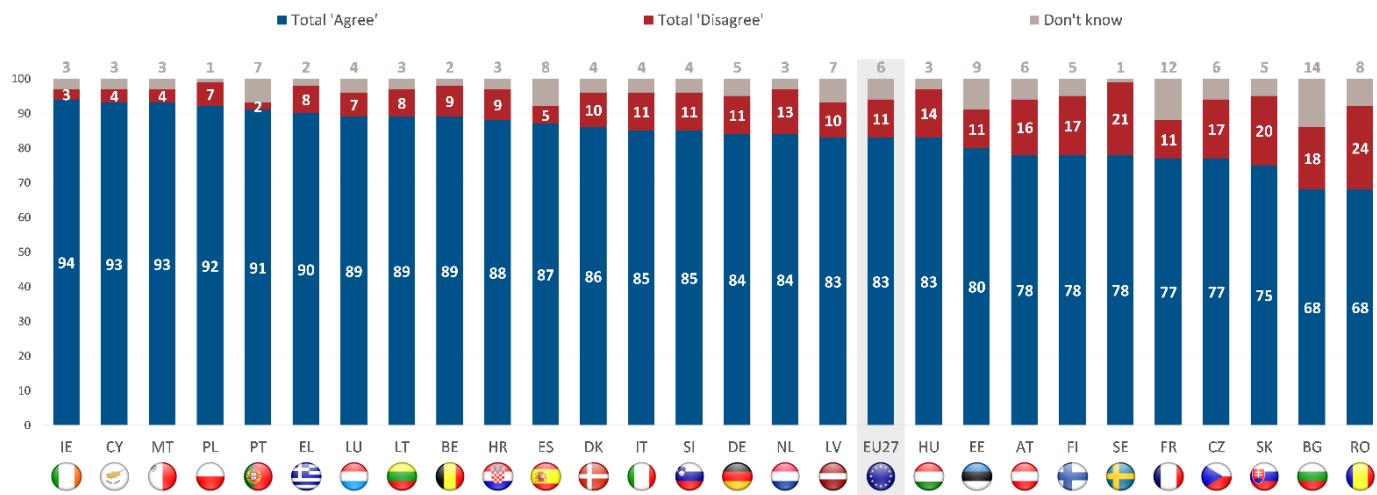
In eleven countries at least eight in ten agree, including Estonia (89%), Belgium (88%), as well as Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (87% each), while in Romania (70%), France and Sweden (77% each) at least seven in ten agrees.

**QE4.14 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
(% - Gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter)**



In each Member State more than two thirds agree EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, with the highest levels seen in Ireland (94%), Cyprus and Malta (both 93%), Poland (92%), Portugal (91%) and Greece (90%). At the other end of the scale, 68% of respondents in Romania and Bulgaria agree.

**QE4.13 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.  
(% - EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price)**



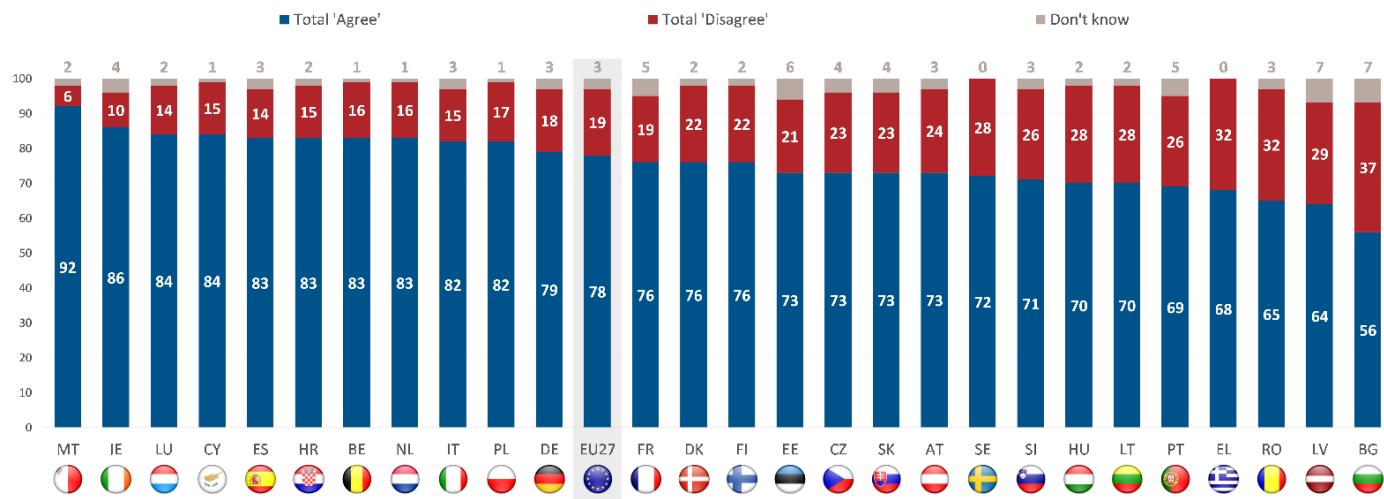
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The majority in each Member State agree they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or plan to do so in the near future, and in ten Member States more than eight in ten agree.

Proportions range from 92% in Malta, 86% in Ireland and 84% in Cyprus and Luxembourg to 56% in Bulgaria, 64% in Latvia and 65% in Romania.

**QE4.15 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**  
 (% - I have recently taken action to reduce my own energy consumption or I plan to do so in the near future)



## 6. Economic consequences of the war in Ukraine

A large majority thinks the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country, while a smaller majority say it has had serious personal financial consequences.

Almost nine in ten respondents agree the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country (88%), with just over four in ten (41%) totally agreeing. One in ten (10%) disagree and 2% say they don't know.

In comparison, a smaller majority (62%) agree the war has had serious financial consequences for them personally, although one in five (20%) "totally agree". More than one third (36%) disagree and 2% say they don't know.

**Q5. Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?**  
(% - EU27)

The war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)



The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally



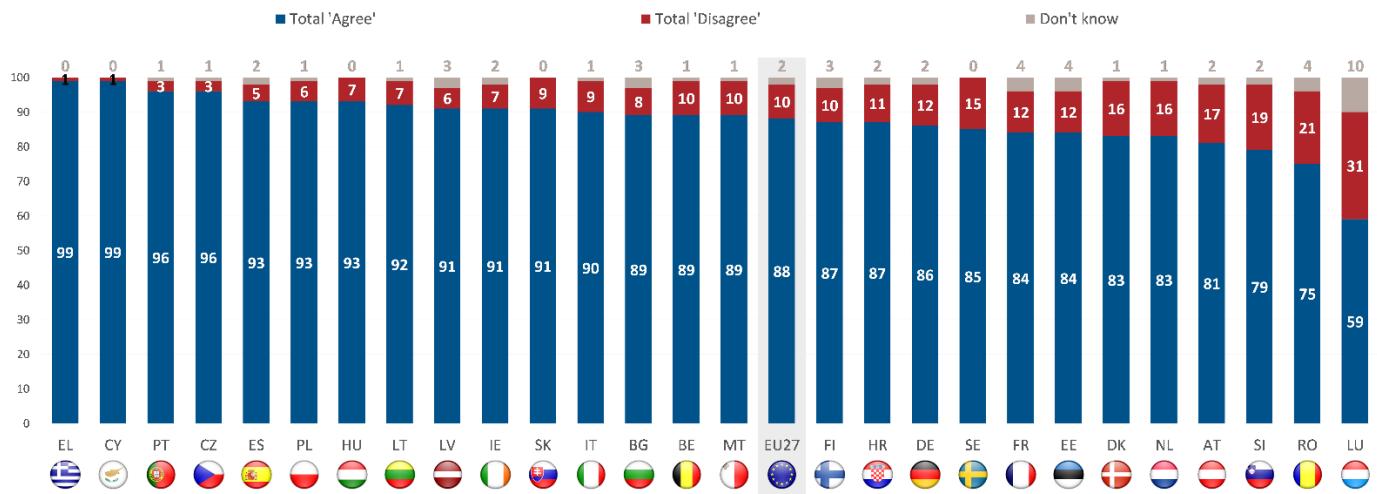
■ Totally agree   ■ Tend to agree   ■ Tend to disagree   ■ Totally disagree   ■ Don't know

## 7. Economic consequences of the war in Ukraine: national results

A majority of respondents in every Member State think the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country. In 12 countries at least nine in ten think this way and in Greece and Cyprus (both 99%) this view is almost unanimous.

In a further 12 countries at least eight in ten agree, including Belgium, Bulgaria and Malta (89% each). At least seven in ten in Slovenia (79%) and Romania (75%) agree, as do 59% in Luxembourg.

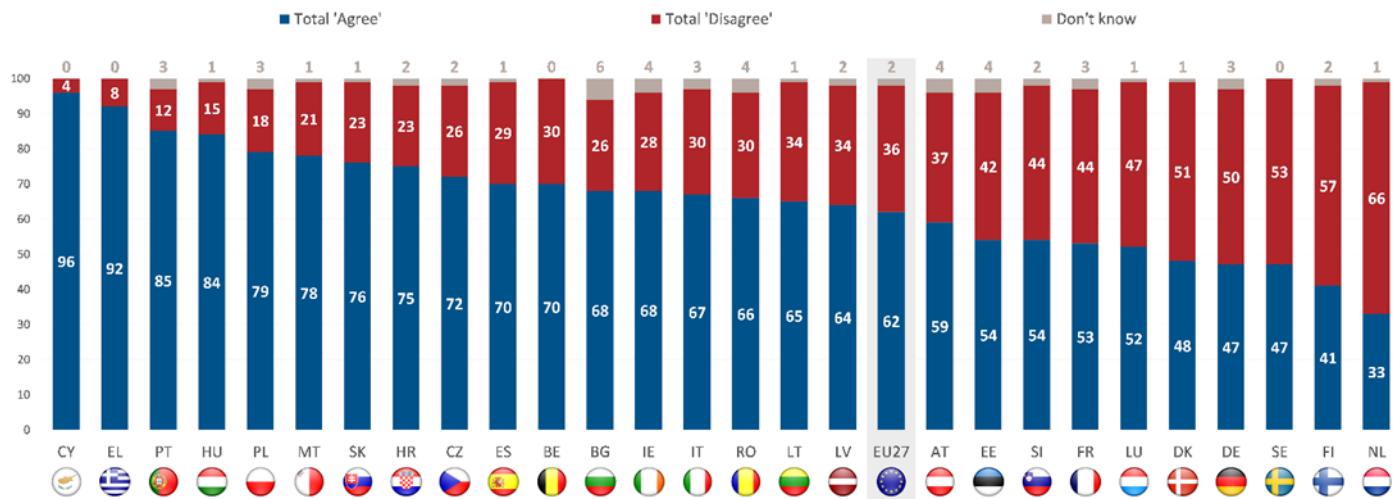
**QES.2 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?**  
(% - The war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for (OUR COUNTRY))



In 22 Member States the majority agree the war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for them personally, with this view most widespread in Cyprus (96%), Greece (92%), Portugal (85%) and Hungary (84%).

In five countries the majority disagree: the Netherlands (66%), Finland (57%), Sweden (53%), Denmark (51%) and Germany (50%).

**QES.1 Thinking about the consequences of the war in Ukraine, please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?**  
(% - The war in Ukraine has had serious financial consequences for you personally)



### III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

|       |      |       |        |        |       |
|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| PIERS | 0.03 | 7.09  | 5.50   | 68.770 | 11.41 |
| PIEST | 0.39 | -4.09 | 5.50   | 68.770 | 11.41 |
| PIER  | 2.34 | -3.56 | 12.140 | 0.8100 | 0.770 |
| PIER  | 0.74 | -6.49 | 8.1700 | 7.640  | 60.28 |
| PIER  | 0.01 | -1.28 | 60.870 | 0.5830 | 0.509 |
| PIER  | 0.40 | -5.23 | 24.020 | 23.00  | 1.38  |
| PIER  | 0.93 | -1.56 | 1.4600 | 9.2100 | 9.01  |
| PIER  | 0.02 | -3.64 | 68.770 | 65.9   |       |
| PIER  | 0.48 | -2.00 |        |        |       |
| PIER  | 0.05 | -3.57 |        |        |       |
| PIEST | 0.39 | -4.09 |        |        |       |
| PIER  | 2.34 | -2.58 |        |        |       |

## 1. Current situation of the economy at European level: trend and national results

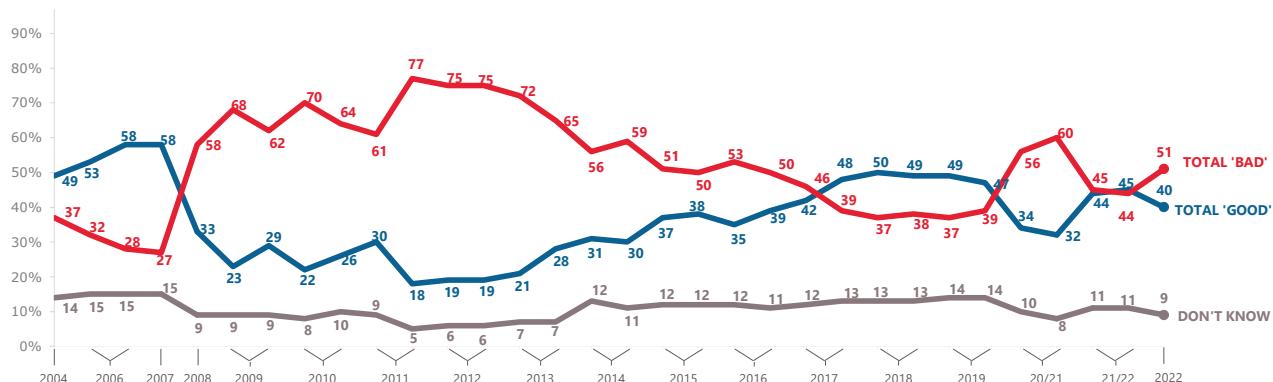
**The perception of the situation of the European economy has worsened since winter 2021-2022, with the proportion rating it as 'good' dropping five percentage points to 40%.**

The proportion of citizens who think the situation of the European economy is bad has increased more dramatically, with over half now holding this view (51%, +7 pp).

As a result of these changes the pessimistic view is once again the view of the majority, and the gap between the proportion who think the situation is "good" or "bad" has increased to 11 points.

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

The situation of the European economy (% - EU)

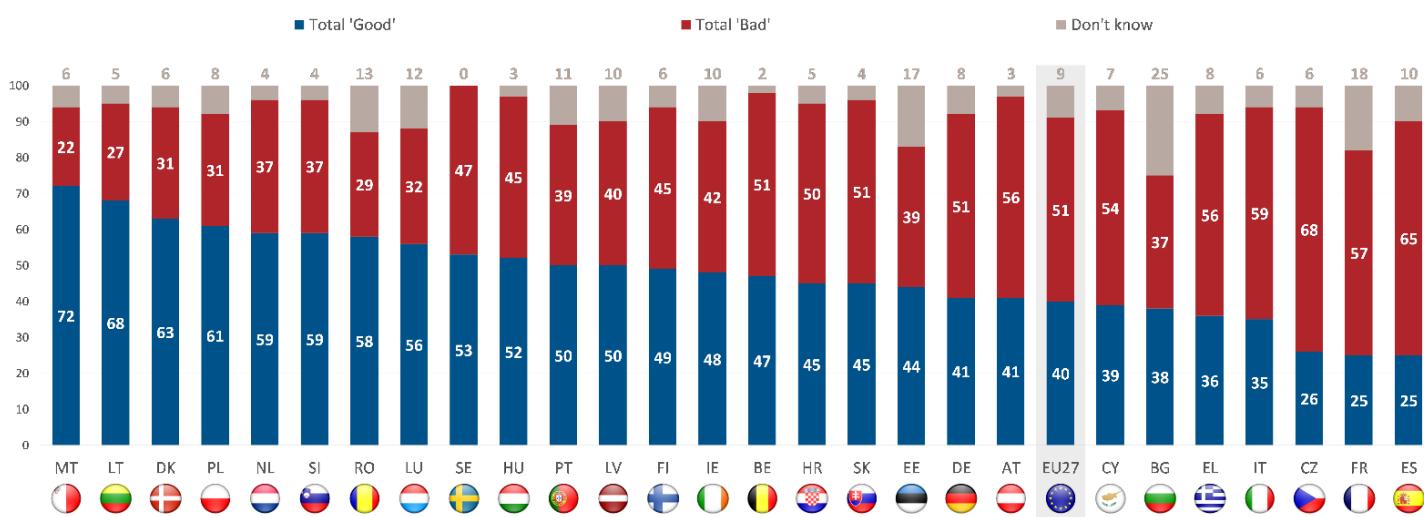


**There is considerable variation between Member States in opinion about the current situation of the European economy.** A majority of respondents in 16 Member States (down from 21 in winter 2021–2022) think the situation is good, with the most positive in Malta (72%), Lithuania (68%) and Denmark (63%), while at the other end of the scale 25% in France and Spain and 26% in Czechia think the same way.

Since winter 2021–2022 respondents in 20 Member States have become less positive about the situation of the European economy, and in seven countries the decline is at least ten percentage points: Estonia (44%, -28 percentage points), Czechia (26%, -25 pp), Ireland (48%, -13 pp), Denmark (63%, -12 pp), Greece (36%, -11 pp), Cyprus (39%, -11 pp) and Finland (49%, -10 pp). The positive view has increased in seven countries including Malta (72%, +11 pp), Poland (61%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (45%, +7 pp).

As a result of these changes the negative view is now the opinion of the majority in Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Germany and Greece, whereas the majority in these Member States had a positive view of the situation of the European economy in winter 2021–2022.

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



## 2. Current situation of the economy at national level: trend and national results

**The perception of the situation of the national economy has worsened since winter 2021-2022, with the proportion rating it as 'good' dropping five percentage points to 34%.**  
This is the lowest level since spring 2020 and remains lower than the period between spring 2015 and autumn 2019.

An increasing majority of citizens think the situation of their national economy is 'bad' (64%, +5 pp).

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



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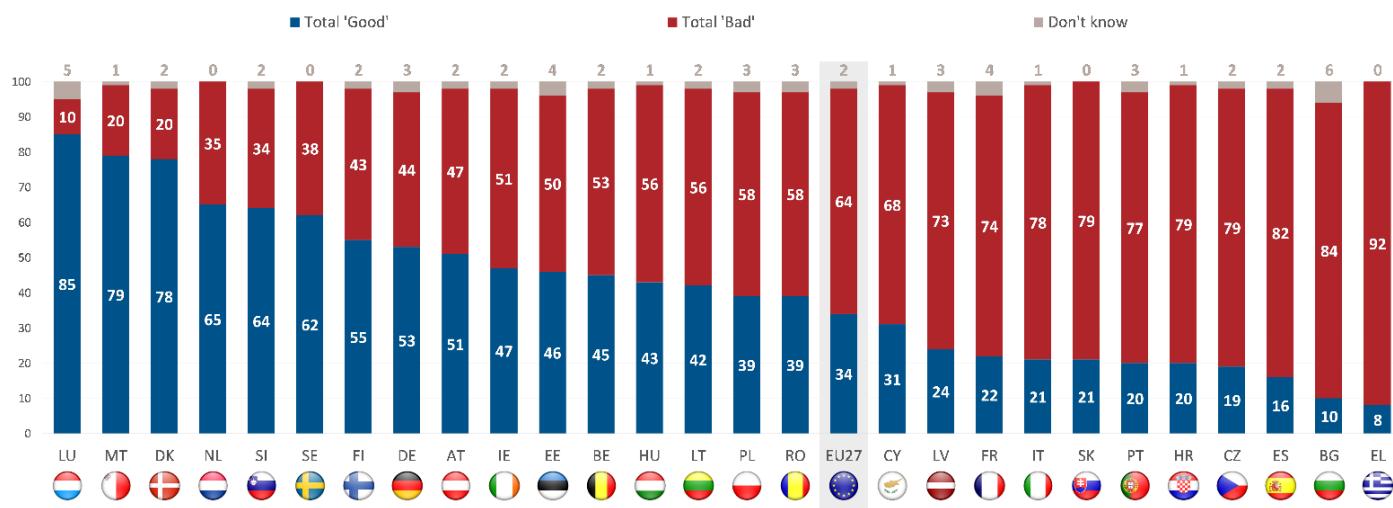
As was the case in winter 2021-2022, **views on the current situation of the national economy vary dramatically across EU Member States**: from 85% in Luxembourg who think the situation is good to 8% in Greece who think the same way.

The majority of respondents in nine Member States (down from 11 in winter 2021-2022) have a positive view, with the highest levels observed in Luxembourg (85%), Malta (79%) and Denmark (78%). At the other end of the scale 8% in Greece, 10% in Bulgaria and 16% in Spain think the same way.

Since winter 2021-2022 respondents in 16 EU Member States have become less positive about the situation of their national economy, with the largest declines seen in Sweden (62%, -18 percentage points), the Netherlands (65%, -16 pp), Ireland (47%, -16 pp), Czechia (19%, -16 pp), Estonia (46%, -13 pp), Denmark (78%, -12 pp) and Germany (53%, -11 pp). The positive view has increased in eight countries including Malta (79%, +19 pp) and Slovenia (64%, +11 pp). Opinion is unchanged in Bulgaria and Slovakia.

As a result of these changes the positive view is now the majority opinion in Austria, and the negative view is now the majority opinion in Belgium, Estonia and Ireland.

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

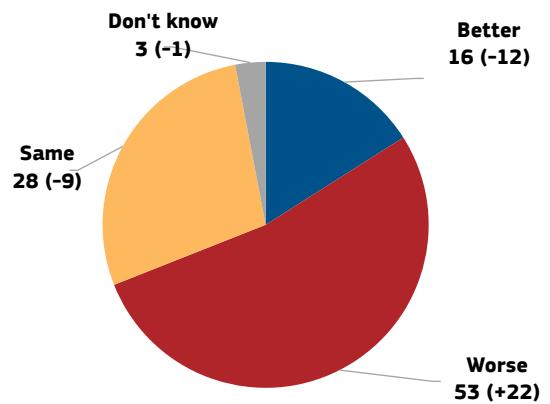


### 3. Expectations for the economy at national level: trend and national results

**A majority think the economic situation in their country will get worse in the next 12 months (53%), a dramatic increase (+22 percentage points) since winter 2021-2022.** Fewer than one in five (16%, -12 pp) think the situation will get better, while 28% (-9 pp) think the national economic situation will remain the same.

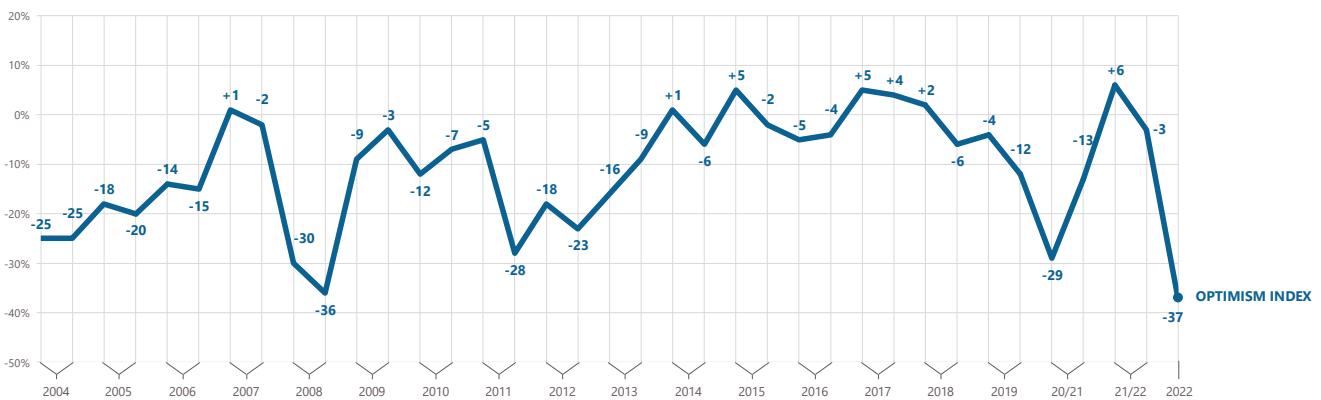
As a result of these evolutions the optimism index for the national economic situation has fallen 34 points to -37. It is now at its lowest level, one point below the previous low of -36 in autumn 2008.

**QA2.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months : will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU27)**



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

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



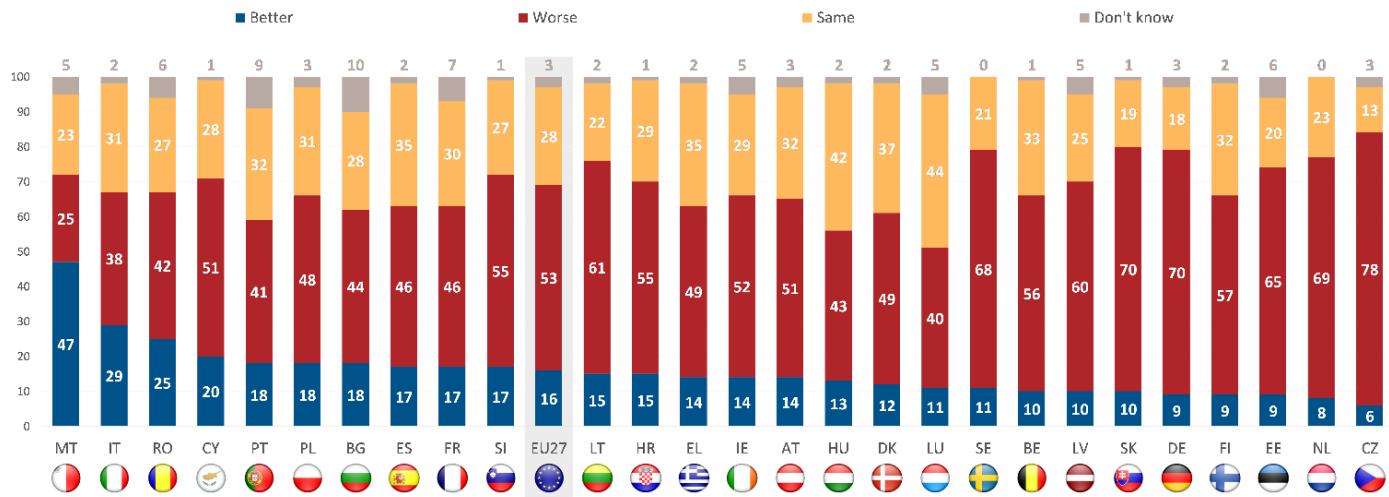
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In 25 EU Member States a majority think the economic situation in their country will get worse in the next 12 months, with the highest levels of pessimism observed in Czechia (78% "worse"), Germany, Slovakia (both 70%), the Netherlands (69%) and Sweden (68%). At least one quarter of respondents in each country think their national economic situation will get worse in the next 12 months.

Malta (47%) is the only country where optimists outnumber pessimists (47% "better" vs 25% "worse"), while in Luxembourg respondents most often think things will stay the same (44%).

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



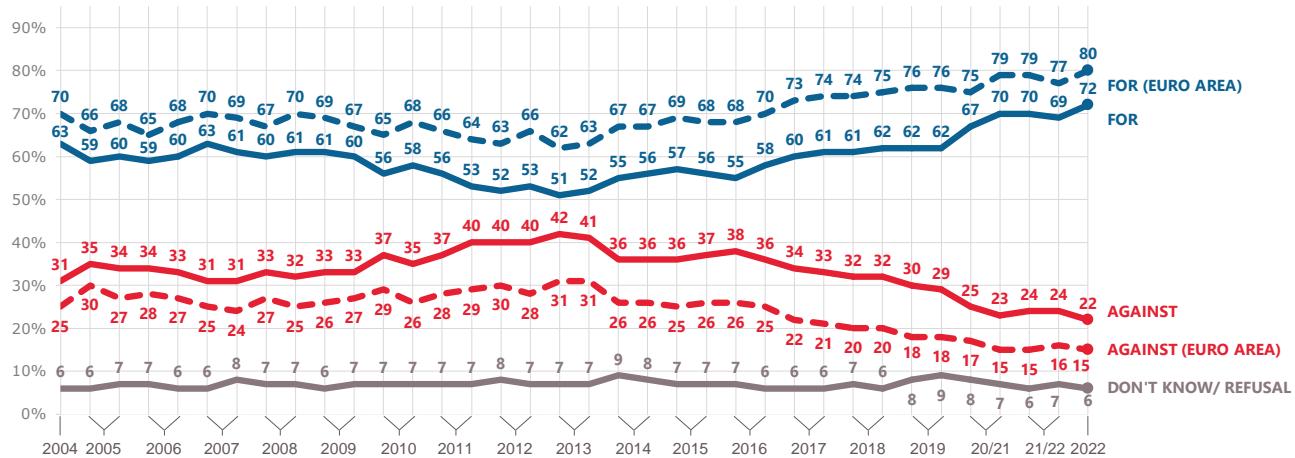
#### 4. Support for the euro: trend and national results

**Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has increased three percentage points and is now at its highest ever level (72%).** Opposition to the euro has also declined to its lowest ever level (22%, -2 percentage points).

Within the euro area support has also increased to its highest ever level (80%, +3 pp), while opposition has declined slightly (15%, -1 pp).

**QB5.1** 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)



**In 23 Member States the majority of respondents are for “a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro” (up from 22 in winter 2021-2022).** The highest levels of support are seen in Luxembourg (92%), as well as Ireland and Malta (both 90%), but at least eight in ten in Belgium, Slovenia (both 88%), Estonia, Spain, Latvia (87% each), Portugal (86%), Lithuania, the Netherlands (both 85%), Cyprus and Slovakia (both 84%), Germany (83%) and Finland (82%) are for the single currency and economic union.

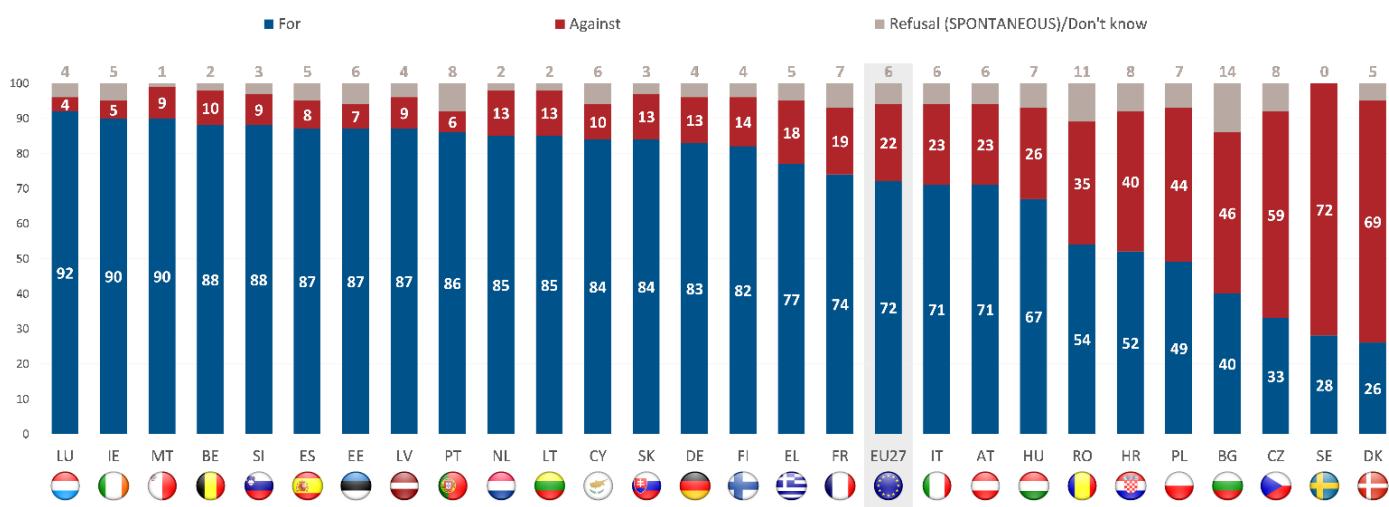
Although their countries are outside the euro area, the majority of respondents in Hungary (67%), Romania (54%), Croatia (52%) and Poland (49%) are also for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

There are four countries – all outside the euro area - where a majority are against the euro: Sweden (72%), Denmark (69%), Czechia (59%) and Bulgaria (46% vs 40% “for”).

Support for the euro has become more widespread in 18 Member States since winter 2021-2022, with the largest increases seen in Lithuania (85%, +14 percentage points), Poland (49%, +11 pp) and Malta (90%, +8 pp). Conversely support has declined in four countries including Czechia (33%, -10 pp). It remains unchanged in Ireland, Slovenia, Germany, Austria and Croatia.

As a result of these changes the majority in Poland are now for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

QB5.1 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)

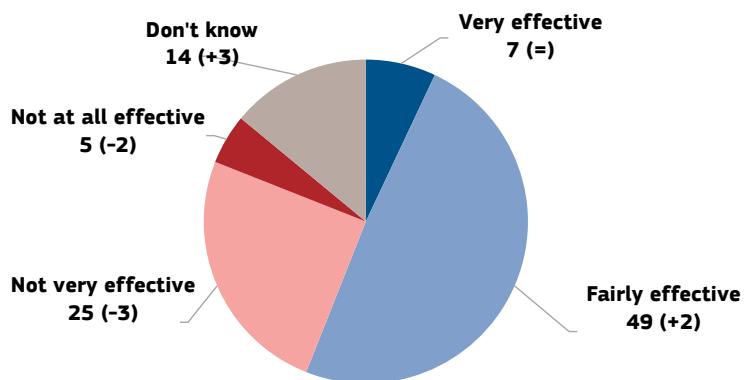


## 5. The EU recovery plan 'NextGenerationEU': trend and national results

**More than half of all Europeans think NextGenerationEU, the EU's more than 800 billion euros recovery plan, can be effective in responding to the current economic challenges (56%, +2 percentage points since winter 2021-2022). Three in ten think it cannot be effective (30%, -5 pp), while 14% (+3 pp) say that they don't know.**

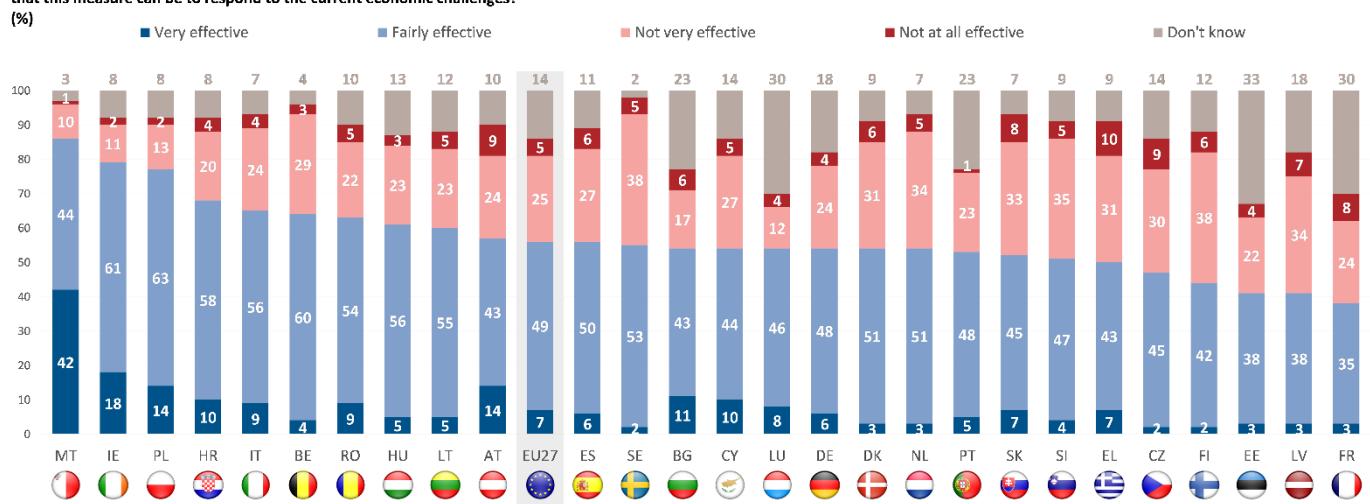
In 25 countries a majority of respondents think that NextGenerationEU can be effective (no change since winter 2021-2022), and this view is most widely held in Malta (86%), Ireland (79%) and Poland (77%). Opinion is divided in Finland (44% 'effective' vs 44% 'not effective') and Latvia (41% 'effective' vs 41% 'not effective').

**QE6. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?**  
(% - EU27)



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

**QE6 The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges?**



## IV. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS



## 1. Main concerns at European level: trend

**Rising prices/inflation/cost of living has gained the position as the most important issue facing the EU at the moment, up from second position in winter 2021-2022 (34%, +10 percentage points).**

**Energy supply** has risen from seventh position in winter 2021-2022 to second position (28%, +12 pp) and shares this second place with the **international situation** (28%) that was asked for the first time in this survey.

**The environment and climate change** has dropped from first to fourth position (20%, -6 pp), while **the economic situation** has dropped one position to fifth (19%, -2 pp).

The **state of Member States public finances** remains in sixth position (13%, -5 pp), and **immigration** shares this rank having dropped from third position in winter 2021-2022 (13%, -9 pp).

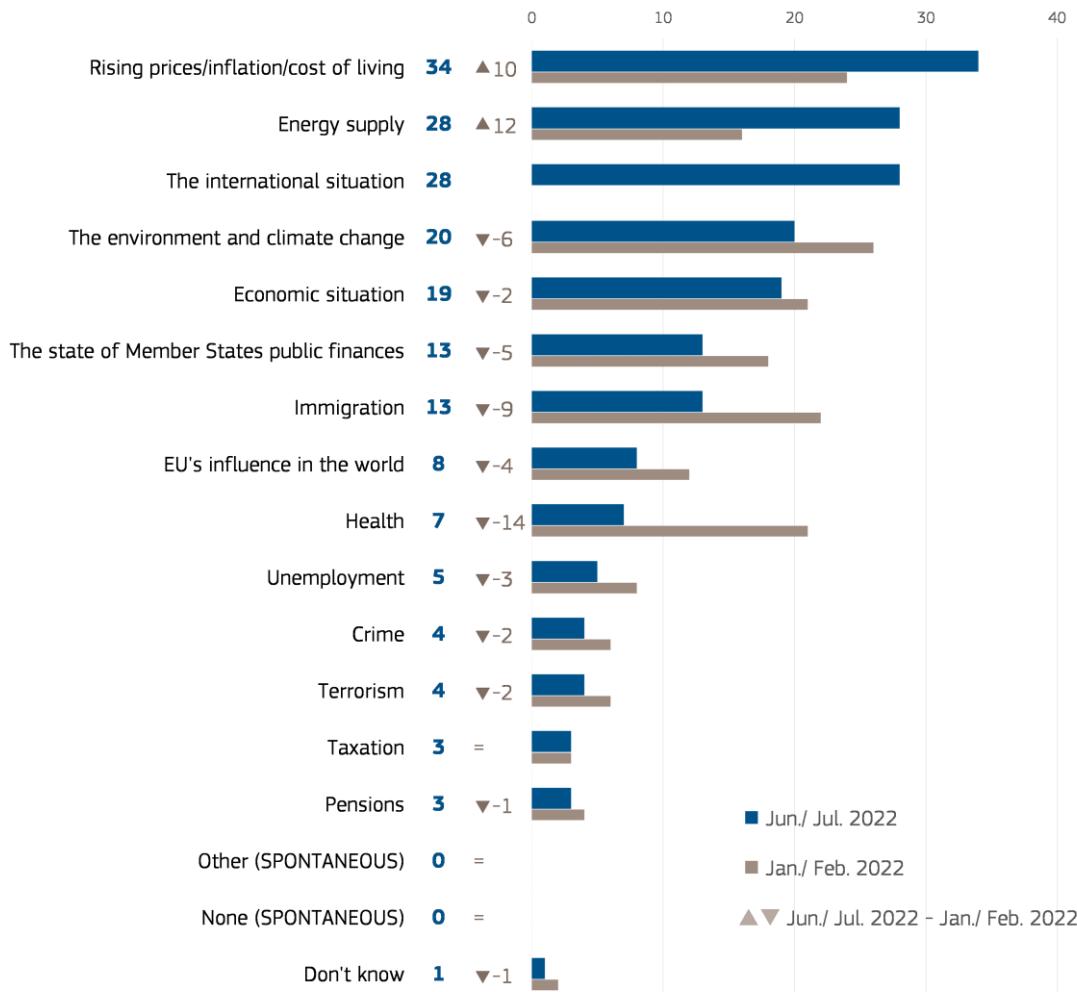
The **EU's influence in the world** remains in eighth position (8%, -4 pp), while **health** has dropped from fifth position to ninth in the current survey (7%, -14 pp). **Unemployment** has dropped one position to rank tenth (5%, -3 pp).

The remaining four other issues are mentioned by fewer than one in twenty: **crime** (4%, -2 pp), **terrorism** (4%, -2 pp), **pensions** (3%, -1 pp) and **taxation** (3%, =).

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

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)



## 2. Main concerns at European level: national results

**Rising prices/inflation/cost of living ranks as the most important issue in 15 countries and ranks in the top three issues in 25 Member States overall.**

**Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** is the most mentioned issue at the EU level (34%). It is the most mentioned issue in 15 Member States (up from 7 in winter 2021-2022), with the highest proportions seen in Ireland (47%) and Slovakia (46%). It ranks joint first in Slovenia along with energy supply (42%). It is the second most mentioned issue in six countries including Czechia (42%) and Lithuania (36%), and the third most mentioned issue in Estonia (29%), Greece (23%), as well as Cyprus and Portugal (both 22%).

**Energy supply** ranks second at the EU level, but ranks first in Czechia (46%), Estonia (45%) and Greece (40%) (up from two countries in winter 2021-2022). It also ranks joint first in Slovenia with rising prices/inflation/cost of living (both 42%). It is the second most mentioned issue in six countries including Slovakia (40%), Germany (37%) and Austria (35%) and ranks third in ten countries including Latvia (35%), Sweden (34%) and Denmark (32%).

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

|  | EU27 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | HR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE |
|--|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living   | 34   | 34 | 31 | 42 | 33 | 40 | 29 | 47 | 23 | 35 | 34 | 40 | 33 | 22 | 42 | 36 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 26 | 36 | 36 | 22 | 24 | 42 | 46 | 33 | 23 |
| Energy supply                              | 28   | 33 | 26 | 46 | 32 | 37 | 45 | 33 | 40 | 25 | 18 | 27 | 30 | 13 | 35 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 28 | 35 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 42 | 40 | 27 | 34 |
| The international situation                | 28   | 23 | 34 | 36 | 41 | 29 | 43 | 20 | 34 | 26 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 20 | 40 | 49 | 22 | 29 | 28 | 40 | 21 | 30 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 30 | 43 | 38 |
| The environment and climate change         | 20   | 24 | 6  | 10 | 32 | 24 | 6  | 21 | 9  | 12 | 25 | 12 | 19 | 4  | 5  | 10 | 28 | 13 | 25 | 39 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 20 | 44 |
| Economic situation                         | 19   | 18 | 24 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 35 | 23 | 18 | 7  | 22 | 17 | 10 | 18 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 12 |
| The state of Member States public finances | 13   | 12 | 8  | 9  | 7  | 15 | 8  | 9  | 17 | 11 | 9  | 16 | 14 | 8  | 6  | 4  | 12 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 11 | 8  | 15 | 22 | 6  |
| Immigration                                | 13   | 19 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 15 | 8  | 5  | 50 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 9  | 14 | 12 | 9  | 16 |
| EU's influence in the world                | 8    | 8  | 10 | 5  | 11 | 9  | 5  | 8  | 12 | 6  | 9  | 14 | 5  | 3  | 6  | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8  | 12 | 8  | 9  | 10 | 9  | 9  | 9  | 10 | 8  |
| Health                                     | 7    | 5  | 5  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 7  | 13 | 7  | 10 | 7  | 10 | 9  | 2  | 1  | 5  | 6  | 11 | 1  | 7  | 7  | 9  | 15 | 6  | 2  | 3  | 1  |
| Unemployment                               | 5    | 4  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 5  | 5  | 11 | 7  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 8  | 1  | 6  | 4  | 4  | 6  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 1  |
| Crime                                      | 4    | 5  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 10 | 4  | 2  | 9  | 1  | 4  | 10 | 3  | 6  | 2  | 5  | 4  | 2  | 9  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 8  |
| Terrorism                                  | 4    | 3  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 3  | 8  | 2  | 5  | 7  | 5  | 3  | 7  | 3  | 7  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 3  | 3  | 6  | 7  | 3  | 5  | 4  | 7  |    |
| Taxation                                   | 3    | 3  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 3  | 5  | 2  | 3  | 6  | 1  | 3  | 5  | 2  | 7  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  |
| Pensions                                   | 3    | 4  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 5  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 5  | 4  | 6  | 0  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 7  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 1  |
| Don't know                                 | 1    | 0  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 7  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS)                        | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| None (SPONTANEOUS)                         | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |    |
| 1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM         |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM         |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM         |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

Ranking third at the EU level, **the international situation** is in first position in seven countries, with the largest shares in Lithuania (49%), Finland (43%) and Denmark (41%). It ranks second in nine countries including Estonia (43%), Latvia (40%) and Sweden (38%), and ranks third in six countries including Czechia (36%), Slovakia (30%) and Germany (29%).

Fourth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks first in Sweden (44%), and second in the Netherlands (39%), Luxembourg (28%) and France (25%). It ranks third in six countries including Denmark (32%), Malta (25%) and Belgium (24%).

The **economic situation** ranks fifth at the overall EU level, but ranks second in Cyprus (35%), Spain (30%) and Portugal (23%) and third in Romania (21%).

**Immigration** is the only other issue that ranks in the top three in any Member State. It ranks joint sixth at the EU level with the state of Member States public finances but ranks first in Cyprus (50%) and third in Poland (19%).

### 3. Main concerns at national level: trend

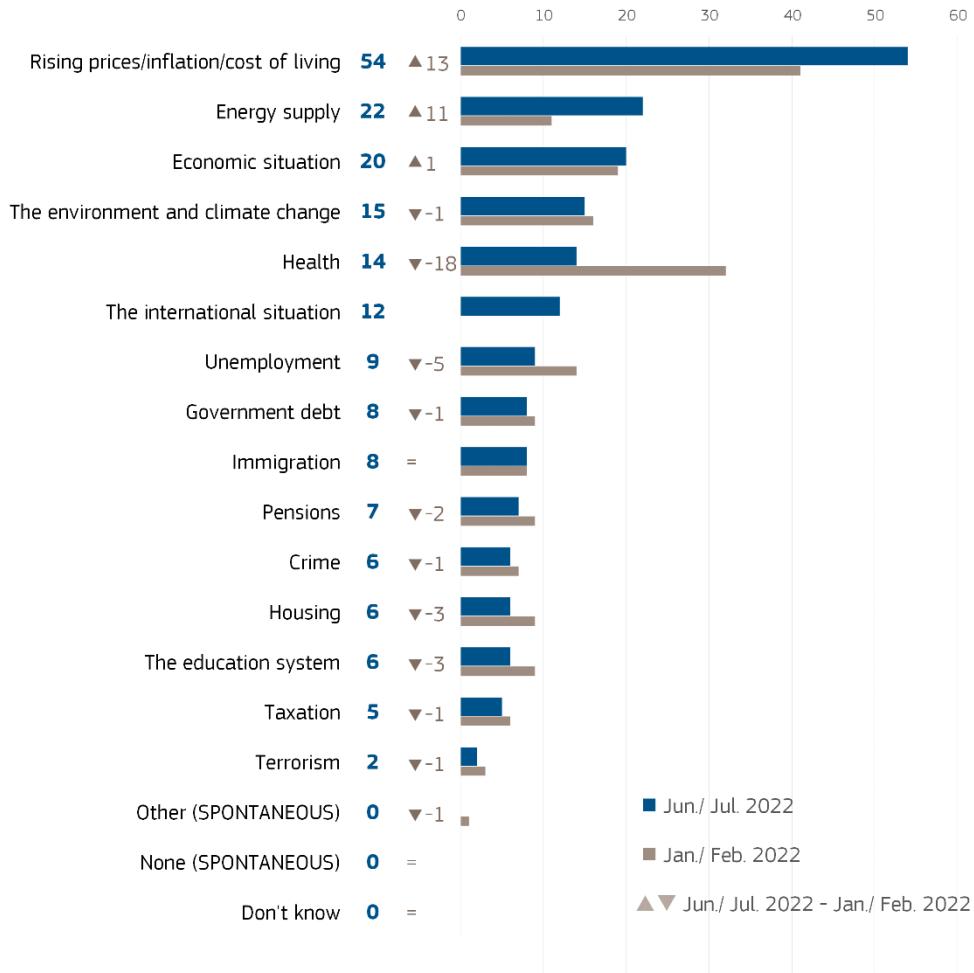
**As was the case in winter 2021-2022, rising prices/inflation/ cost of living is the most important national issue for Europeans, with a third consecutive large increase in mentions** (54%, +13 percentage points). Previously there was an eighteen-point increase between spring 2021 and winter 2022 and a seven-point increase in mentions between winter 2020-2021 and spring 2021. This is now considered the most important national issue by a majority of respondents.

**Energy supply** is the second most mentioned issue, rising from sixth position in winter 2021-2022 (22%, +11 pp). In third position, the **economic situation** (20%, +1 pp) is the only other issue mentioned by at least one in five Europeans.

**The environment and climate change** ranks fourth (15%, -1 pp), while **health** has dropped from second to fifth position with a large decrease in mentions (14%, -18 pp). Asked for the first time, **the international situation** is in sixth position with 12% of mentions.

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

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



## 4. Main concerns at national level: national results

**Rising prices/cost of living/inflation** is the most mentioned issue at an overall EU level and is also the most mentioned issue in 26 EU Member States (up from 16 in winter 2021-2022). The highest shares are seen in Lithuania, Slovakia (69% each), Czechia (67%), as well as Ireland and Croatia (65% each). This issue ranks second in Sweden (28%).

**Energy supply** ranks second at an overall EU level and ranks second in seven countries including Czechia (45%), Estonia (40%) and Germany (38%). It ranks third in five countries: Denmark (27%), Italy (26%), Latvia (23%), as well as Luxembourg and Spain (both 18%).

Ranking third at the EU level, **the economic situation** ranks second in seven countries including Greece, Spain (33% each) and Croatia (32%), and third in six countries including Cyprus (39%) and Portugal (27%).

**The environment and climate change** ranks fourth in the EU overall. It does not rank first in any country (down from two in winter 2021-2022) but is the second most mentioned item in the Netherlands (43%), Sweden (32%), Denmark (31%) and Malta (24%), and the third most mentioned in France (20%), Germany (19%), Luxembourg and Belgium (both 18%).

In fifth position at an EU level, **health** does not rank first in any country (down from six in winter 2021-2022). It is the second most mentioned issue in Portugal (40%) and France (23%), and the third most mentioned in five countries including Ireland, Slovenia and Hungary (all 23%).

**The international situation** ranks sixth at an overall EU level, but ranks second in Finland (36%), Lithuania (33%) and Poland (22%), and third in Estonia (23%), Bulgaria (20%) and Malta (14%).

**Unemployment** ranks seventh at an EU level, but third in Spain (18%). **Government debt** ranks joint eighth at an EU level but third in Finland (22%). **Immigration** also ranks eighth at EU level, but is second in Cyprus (40%).

Eleventh at an EU level, **crime** ranks first in Sweden (34%) and third in Croatia (16%). **Housing** ranks twelfth at EU level, but second in Luxembourg (51%) and Ireland (48%) and third in the Netherlands (30%).

**Taxation** is the only other issue appearing in the top three in any country, ranking third in Lithuania (18%).

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

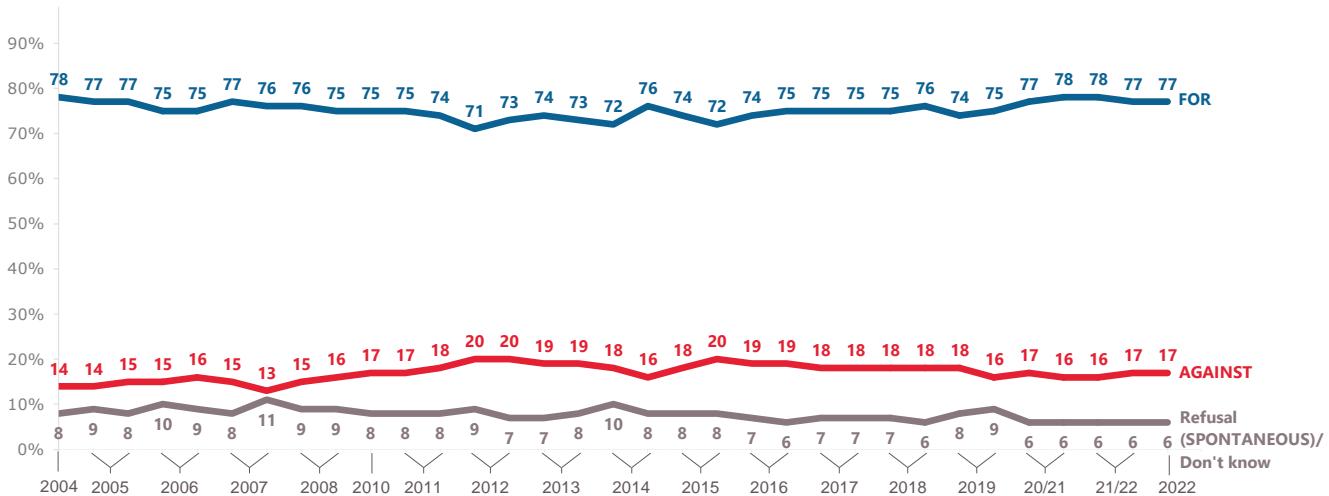
|  | EU27 | BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR | HR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE |
|--|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living | 54   | 53 | 63 | 67 | 56 | 58 | 64 | 65 | 55 | 54 | 48 | 65 | 46 | 47 | 61 | 69 | 55 | 59 | 52 | 54 | 62 | 62 | 55 | 40 | 59 | 69 | 55 | 28 |
| Energy supply                            | 22   | 28 | 18 | 45 | 27 | 38 | 40 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 8  | 14 | 26 | 4  | 23 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 8  | 23 | 27 | 12 | 3  | 11 | 32 | 31 | 15 | 22 |
| Economic situation                       | 20   | 15 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 19 | 8  | 33 | 33 | 13 | 32 | 30 | 39 | 24 | 17 | 3  | 28 | 10 | 6  | 15 | 21 | 27 | 28 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 8  |
| The environment and climate change       | 15   | 18 | 3  | 5  | 31 | 19 | 2  | 8  | 3  | 5  | 20 | 5  | 14 | 4  | 1  | 2  | 18 | 6  | 24 | 43 | 14 | 9  | 6  | 8  | 9  | 7  | 16 | 32 |
| Health                                   | 14   | 6  | 14 | 2  | 18 | 6  | 6  | 23 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 6  | 13 | 11 | 14 | 8  | 5  | 23 | 9  | 8  | 12 | 13 | 40 | 18 | 23 | 13 | 11 | 13 |
| The international situation              | 12   | 8  | 20 | 13 | 23 | 13 | 23 | 4  | 16 | 7  | 6  | 11 | 12 | 5  | 15 | 33 | 9  | 14 | 14 | 9  | 8  | 22 | 8  | 13 | 5  | 10 | 36 | 13 |
| Unemployment                             | 9    | 6  | 7  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 4  | 2  | 20 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 6  | 5  | 1  | 5  | 4  | 2  | 8  | 4  | 14 | 6  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 3  |
| Government debt                          | 8    | 12 | 5  | 12 | 3  | 9  | 1  | 4  | 7  | 8  | 8  | 10 | 6  | 3  | 6  | 4  | 2  | 10 | 9  | 1  | 9  | 10 | 6  | 9  | 9  | 9  | 22 | 0  |
| Immigration                              | 8    | 12 | 4  | 14 | 7  | 8  | 10 | 3  | 9  | 5  | 9  | 3  | 5  | 40 | 4  | 6  | 4  | 9  | 12 | 11 | 14 | 8  | 4  | 4  | 5  | 3  | 5  | 18 |
| Pensions                                 | 7    | 9  | 9  | 5  | 2  | 7  | 5  | 2  | 3  | 6  | 14 | 10 | 5  | 6  | 12 | 7  | 3  | 8  | 9  | 2  | 5  | 6  | 9  | 12 | 6  | 8  | 3  | 5  |
| Crime                                    | 6    | 6  | 4  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 5  | 3  | 14 | 16 | 4  | 8  | 1  | 2  | 6  | 3  | 12 | 3  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 9  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 34 |
| Housing                                  | 6    | 4  | 1  | 8  | 1  | 8  | 1  | 48 | 1  | 3  | 5  | 4  | 2  | 5  | 4  | 2  | 51 | 2  | 10 | 30 | 5  | 5  | 5  | 7  | 11 | 4  | 1  | 3  |
| The education system                     | 6    | 9  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 6  | 6  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 10 | 3  | 3  | 4  | 9  | 8  | 10 | 8  | 9  | 4  | 8  | 4  | 4  | 12 | 2  | 10 | 4  | 15 |
| Taxation                                 | 5    | 8  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 6  | 4  | 5  | 8  | 2  | 3  | 8  | 3  | 11 | 18 | 4  | 3  | 8  | 1  | 5  | 7  | 7  | 7  | 3  | 5  | 4  |    |
| Terrorism                                | 2    | 2  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 1  |    |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS)                      | 0    | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |    |
| None (SPONTANEOUS)                       | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |    |
| Don't know                               | 0    | 0  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |    |
| 1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM       |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM       |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM       |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

## 5. Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States: trend

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable since winter 2021-2022 (77%, =).

Over the longer term support remains higher than the period between winter 2007 and winter 2019 and is six points higher than the lowest level of spring 2012.

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



## 6. Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States: evolutions and national results

More than six in ten respondents in each Member State are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Levels of support range from 89% in Lithuania, 88% in Luxembourg and 87% in Belgium to 61% in Austria, 64% in Bulgaria and 67% in Romania.

Evolutions since winter 2021–2022 are mixed. In 13 countries support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased, with the largest seen in Sweden (75%, +17 percentage points), Finland (78%, +8 pp), Poland (84%, +7 pp) and Malta (83%, +7 pp). On the other hand, support has declined in 11 countries, most notably in Cyprus (86%, -9 pp), Croatia (71%, -8 pp), Estonia (80%, -7 pp) and Portugal (70%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in the Netherlands, Austria and Lithuania.

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



|                       |                | June/July 2022 | 77  | 75 | 78 | 83 | 84 | 79 | 85 | 88 | 83 | 75 | 87 | 69 | 84 | 69 | 89 | 83 | 61 | 78 | 73 | 79 | 64 | 67 | 73 | 80 | 80 | 70 | 71 | 86 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| For                   | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | =              | ▲17 | ▲8 | ▲7 | ▲7 | ▲6 | ▲5 | ▲3 | ▲2 | ▲2 | ▲1 | ▲1 | ▲1 | ▲1 | ▲1 | ▲1 | =  | =  | ▼1 | ▼2 | ▼2 | ▼4 | ▼4 | ▼5 | ▼6 | ▼7 | ▼8 | ▼9 |    |
| Against               | June/July 2022 | 17             | 25  | 16 | 14 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 8  | 9  | 21 | 11 | 27 | 12 | 21 | 9  | 15 | 33 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 22 | 9  |    |
| Against               | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | =              | ▼13 | ▼7 | ▼2 | ▼6 | =  | ▼4 | ▼5 | =  | =  | ▼3 | =  | =  | ▲2 | ▲1 | =  | =  | ▲4 | ▲3 | ▲6 | ▲4 | ▲5 | ▲1 | ▼1 | ▲6 | ▲5 | ▲6 | ▲6 |    |
| Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) | June/July 2022 | 1              | 0   | 1  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 4  |    |
| Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | =              | ▼1  | ▲1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼2 | ▼1 | ▲1 | ▼1 | =  | =  | ▲1 | =  | =  | ▼1 | ▼1 | =  | =  | ▼1 | ▼1 | =  | ▼1 | =  | ▲2 | ▲1 | =  | =  | ▲3 |    |
| Don't know            | June/July 2022 | 5              | 0   | 5  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 5  | 3  | 7  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 10 | 2  | 2  | 3  | 2  | 7  | 3  | 9  | 7  | 4  | 3  | 7  | 10 | 5  | 1  |    |
| Don't know            | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | =              | ▼3  | ▼2 | ▼4 | =  | ▼4 | =  | ▲1 | ▼1 | ▼2 | ▼1 | ▲1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | =  | =  | ▲1 | ▼1 | =  | ▼2 | ▲1 | =  | ▲3 | ▲7 | ▲1 | ▲3 | =  |    |

## 7. Support for further enlargement of the EU: trend, evolutions and national results

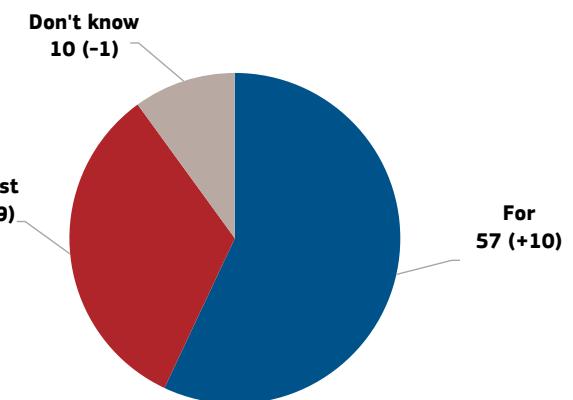
**Almost six in ten EU citizens (57%) are in favour of a further enlargement to the EU to include other countries in future years, an increase of 10 percentage points since winter 2021-2022.** One third (33%, -9 pp) are against, while 10% (-1 pp) don't know or do not give an answer.

In 25 Member States (up from 18 in the previous survey) the majority of respondents support a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years, although support ranges from 81% in Lithuania, 80% in Malta and 75% in Poland to 51% in Finland and Czechia. Support is the minority view in Austria (33% vs 56% "against") and France (40% vs 46%).

Support for a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in 23 Member States (compared with 18 in the previous survey). In 12 countries the increase is at least 10 percentage points, with the largest seen in the Netherlands (58%, +24 pp), Sweden (62%, +21 pp), Denmark (64%, +20 pp) and Germany (52%, +20 pp). Support has declined in three countries including Croatia (66%, -6 pp) and Czechia (51%, -6 pp) and remains unchanged in Estonia (62%).

**QB3.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.**

**Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years (% - EU27)**



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

As a result of these changes support has become the majority opinion in Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany and Finland.

**QB3.6 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 (%)**



|                          | June/July 2022 | 57  | 58  | 62  | 64  | 52  | 51  | 54  | 80  | 81  | 61  | 57  | 40  | 71  | 69 | 75 | 33 | 70 | 55 | 72 | 63 | 58 | 52 | 70 | 61 | 62  | 52  | 51 | 66 |    |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
| For                      | June/July 2022 | 57  | 58  | 62  | 64  | 52  | 51  | 54  | 80  | 81  | 61  | 57  | 40  | 71  | 69 | 75 | 33 | 70 | 55 | 72 | 63 | 58 | 52 | 70 | 61 | 62  | 52  | 51 | 66 |    |
|                          | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | ▲10 | ▲24 | ▲21 | ▲20 | ▲20 | ▲19 | ▲17 | ▲16 | ▲13 | ▲13 | ▲12 | ▲12 | ▲11 | ▲9 | ▲8 | ▲5 | ▲5 | ▲4 | ▲4 | ▲4 | ▲2 | ▲1 | ▲1 | ▲1 | =   | ▼1  | ▼6 | ▼6 |    |
| Against                  | June/July 2022 | 33  | 36  | 38  | 31  | 38  | 41  | 36  | 16  | 15  | 35  | 39  | 46  | 20  | 21 | 17 | 56 | 25 | 36 | 15 | 24 | 29 | 37 | 25 | 27 | 23  | 27  | 38 | 27 |    |
|                          | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | ▼9  | ▼22 | ▼15 | ▼21 | ▼20 | ▼21 | ▼24 | ▼9  | ▼4  | ▼12 | ▼14 | ▼12 | ▼6  | ▼9 | ▼6 | ▼4 | ▼4 | ▼6 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▼1  | ▼15 | ▲3 | ▼4 | ▲4 |
| Refusal<br>(SPONTANEOUS) | June/July 2022 | 3   | 2   | 0   | 1   | 4   | 0   | 2   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 1   | 2  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 7  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 2   | 3   | 2  | 2  |    |
|                          | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | =   | =   | ▼1  | ▲1  | ▲1  | =   | =   | ▼2  | ▼2  | ▲1  | ▲1  | =   | ▼1  | =  | ▼1 | =  | =  | ▲2 | ▲1 | ▼1 | ▼1 | ▲2 | =  | ▲2 | =   | ▲2  | =  |    |    |
| Don't know               | June/July 2022 | 7   | 4   | 0   | 4   | 6   | 8   | 8   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 2   | 11  | 8   | 8  | 5  | 8  | 3  | 5  | 10 | 11 | 6  | 7  | 3  | 8  | 13  | 18  | 9  | 5  |    |
|                          | Δ Jan/Feb 2022 | ▼1  | ▼2  | ▼5  | =   | ▼1  | ▲2  | ▲7  | ▼7  | ▼7  | ▼7  | ▼1  | ▲1  | ▲1  | ▼2 | ▲1 | ▲2 | ▼1 | =  | ▼4 | ▲2 | ▼3 | ▼1 | ▼1 | =  | ▲13 | ▼2  | ▲8 | ▲2 |    |

## **V. THE EU AND THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC**



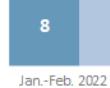
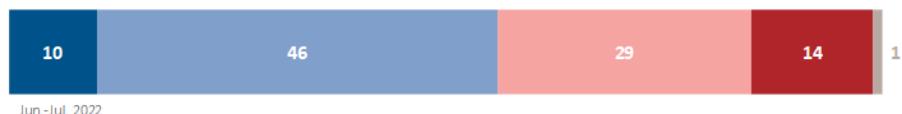
## 1. Satisfaction with the measures to fight the crisis: trend and national results

**Satisfaction with measures taken by national governments to fight the coronavirus pandemic has increased** (56%, +6 percentage points since winter 2021-2022). Dissatisfaction decreased slightly (43%, -5 pp), while 1% (-1 pp) of respondents say they don't know.

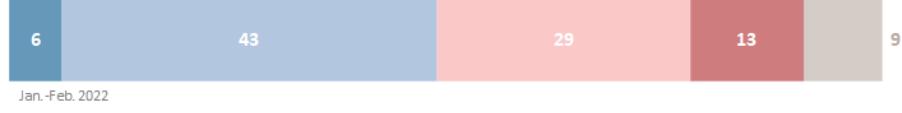
**Satisfaction with the measures taken by the European Union to fight the coronavirus pandemic has increased since winter 2021-2022 with more than half now satisfied (56%, +7 pp).** Over the same period dissatisfaction also declined (37%, -5 pp), while 7% of citizens say they don't know (-2 pp).

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

The (NATIONALITY) government



The European Union



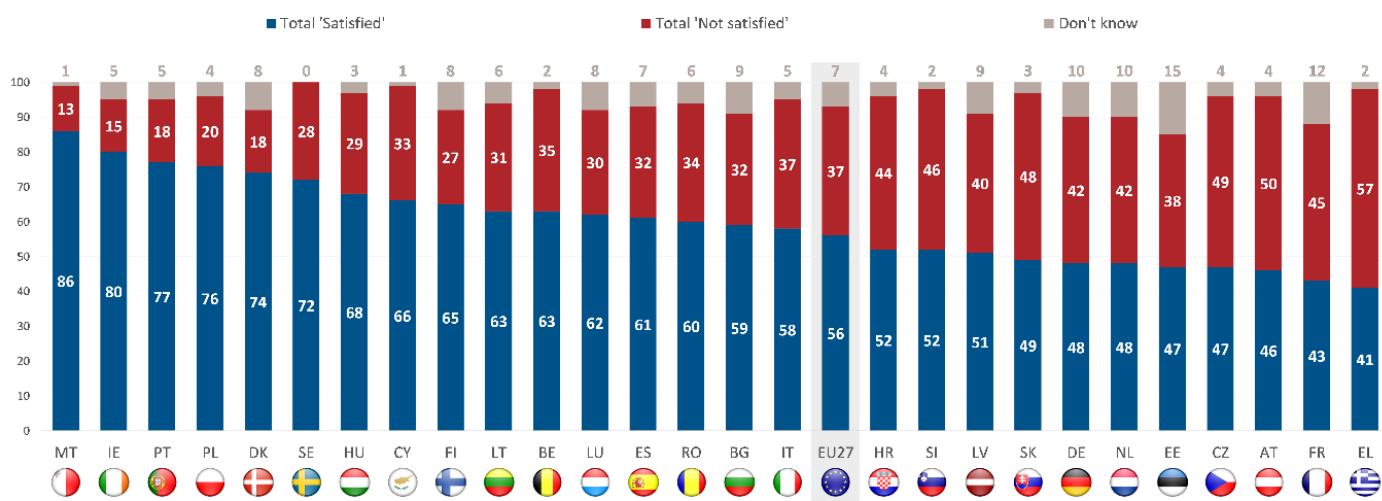
■ Very satisfied ■ Fairly satisfied ■ Not very satisfied ■ Not at all satisfied ■ Don't know

**In 23 countries a majority of respondents are satisfied with the measures taken by the EU to fight the coronavirus pandemic (up from 17 in winter 2021-2022)**, with the largest shares seen in Malta (86%), Ireland (80%) and Portugal (77%). In the remaining four countries a majority are dissatisfied in Greece (57%), France (45%), Austria (50%) and Czechia (49%).

**Satisfaction with the measures taken by the European Union to fight the coronavirus pandemic has increased in 23 countries since winter 2021-2022.** In eight countries the increases are of at least ten percentage points, with the largest observed in Sweden (72%, +18 percentage points), Luxembourg (62%, +16 pp) and Malta (86%, +15 pp). Satisfaction has declined in three countries including Estonia (47%, -6 pp), and remains unchanged in Croatia.

As a result of these changes, satisfaction has gone from being the minority to the majority opinion in the Netherlands, Germany, Slovakia, Luxembourg, and Slovenia.

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



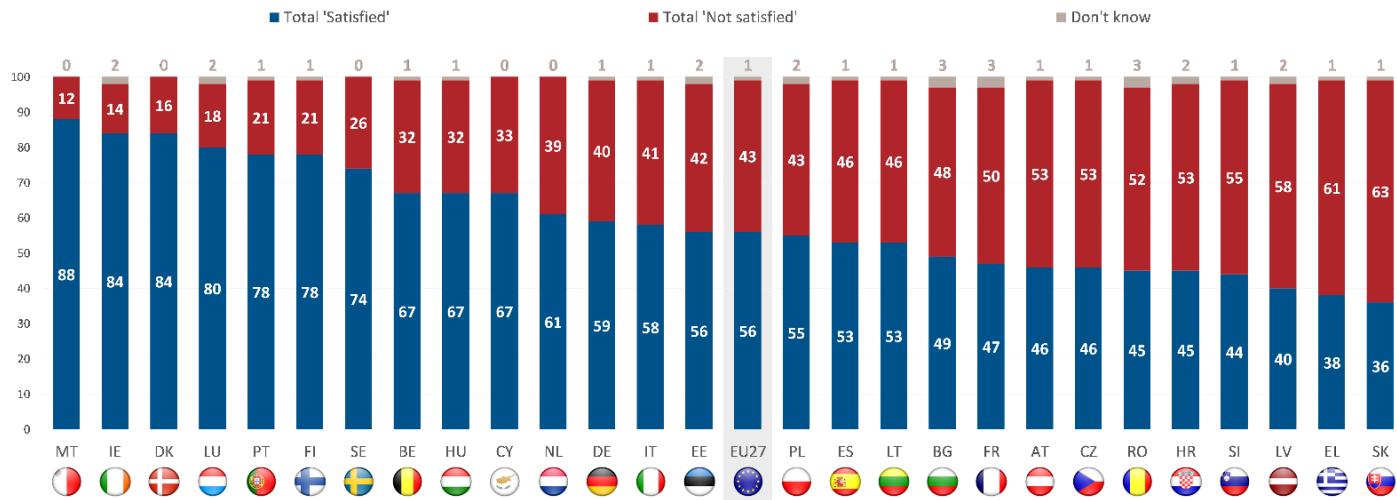
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**A majority of respondents in 18 Member States are satisfied with the measures taken by their national government to fight the coronavirus pandemic (up from 14 in winter 2020-2021).** However, as was the case in winter 2021-2022, this figure masks considerable variation at a national level: at least eight in ten are satisfied in Malta (88%), Denmark, Ireland (both 84%) and Luxembourg (80%), compared to 36% in Slovakia. In nine countries the majority are dissatisfied, with the highest levels in Slovakia (63%), Greece (61%) and Latvia (58%).

**Satisfaction with the measures taken by the national government to fight the coronavirus pandemic has increased in 23 countries since winter 2021-2022.** The largest increase is seen in Malta (88%, +22 percentage points), but there are six other countries where the increase is at least ten points: Finland (78%, +16 pp), Lithuania (53%, +13 pp), Belgium (67%, +12 pp), Poland (55%, +12 pp), Slovenia (44%, +12 pp) and Latvia (40%, +11). Satisfaction declined slightly in Austria (46%, -3 pp) and Bulgaria (49%, -1 pp) and remains unchanged in Sweden and Denmark.

As a result of these changes, satisfaction is now the majority opinion in Estonia, Poland, Lithuania and Spain.

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



## 2. Trust in the EU to make the right decisions in the future: trend and national results

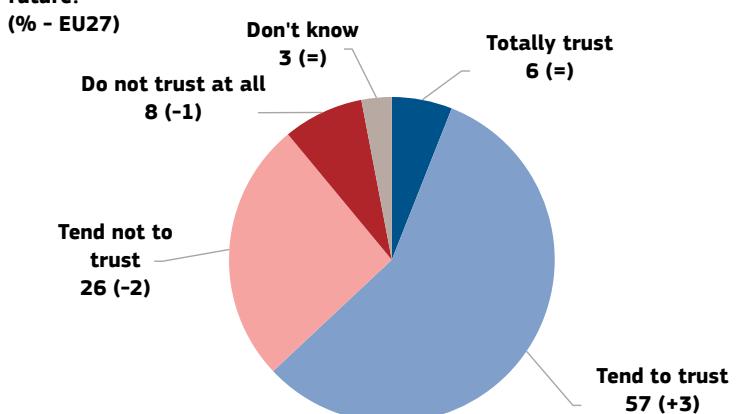
**When it comes to the EU's response to the pandemic, Europeans are now more likely to trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future** (63%, +3 percentage points since winter 2021-2022). Just over one third do not trust the EU to make the right decisions (34%, -3 pp), and 3% say they don't know (=).

In 26 Member States **the majority of citizens trust the EU to take the right decisions in the future** (up from 25 in winter 2021-2022), with at least eight in ten trusting it in Malta (87%), Ireland (85%), Portugal (84%) and Denmark (81%), compared to 49% in Austria (vs 47% 'not trust') and 49% in Greece (vs 48% 'not trust').

In Slovenia a slight majority do not trust the EU to make the right decisions in the future (51% vs 48% 'trust').

Trust in the EU to take the right decisions in the future when responding to the coronavirus pandemic has increased in 19 countries, and in three countries the increase is more than ten percentage points: Luxembourg (69%, +14 pp), Malta (87%, +13 pp) and Belgium (71%, +12 pp). Trust has declined in seven countries including Estonia (55%, -9 pp) and Cyprus (67%, -5 pp) and remains unchanged in Lithuania.

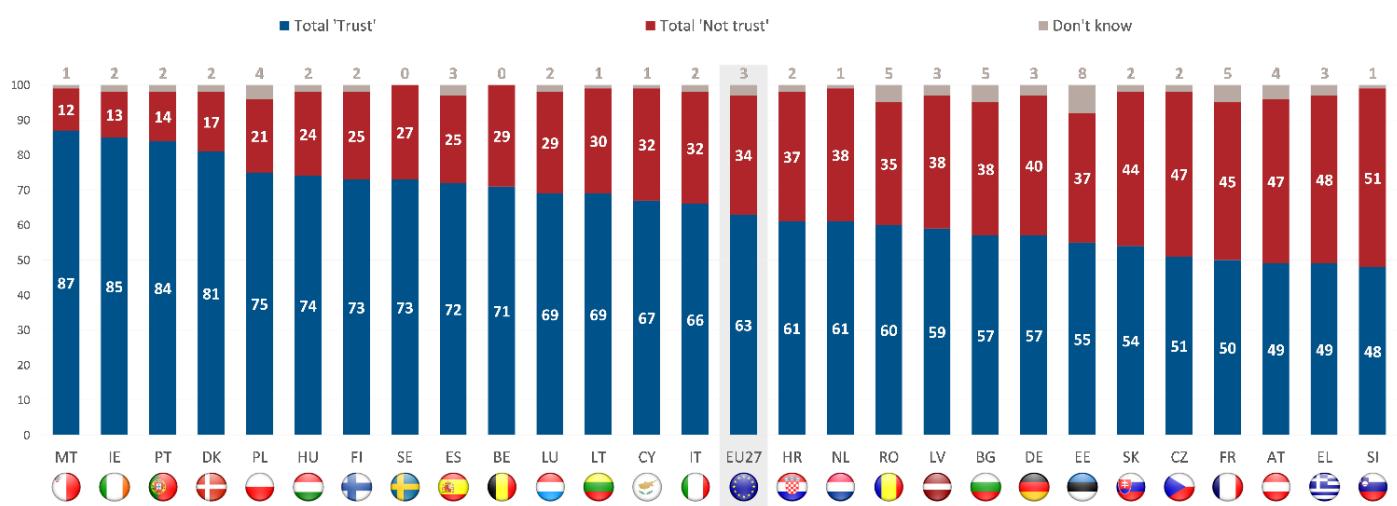
**QC3. Thinking about EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic, to what extent do you trust or not the EU to make the right decisions in the future?**



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

As a result of these changes trust has become the majority opinion in France and Greece but is now the minority view in Slovenia.

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



# CONCLUSION



Despite more negative perceptions of the economy, both at the EU and national levels, this summer 2022 edition of the Standard Eurobarometer shows increased trust and support towards the EU since the previous winter 2021–2022 Standard Eurobarometer survey.

There has been a decline in the feeling that the current situation of the national economy is ‘good’, with just over one third now holding this view. Almost two thirds now say the situation of their national economy is bad, although as was the case in winter 2021–2022 there is considerable variation at the national level. Similarly, there has been a decrease in the perception of the European economy as ‘good’, with four in ten currently holding this view.

This pessimistic economic view is more starkly on display in the expectations for the national economic situation in the next 12 months. Optimism has dropped dramatically, with more than half now thinking the situation will get worse, and this is also the majority view in 25 Member States. This is highlighted by the optimism index falling to its lowest point at -37.

At the same time, increasing support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro, is also observed. Support has increased to its highest ever level with more than seven in ten in the EU as a whole in favour. This pattern is repeated in the euro area with support increasing to the highest ever level, being now at 80%.

Despite the pessimism regarding the economy, trust in the EU has increased since winter 2021–2022, with almost half now saying they trust the EU. Trust in the EU has increased in 17 Member States. The EU remains more trusted than national governments or national parliaments, with trust in both of these national institutions declining since winter.

Along with increasing trust, the positive image of the EU is now more widely held and is at its highest level since autumn 2009. The positive image of the EU is also more widespread in 19 Member States. In another trend reversal, optimism about the future of the EU has increased slightly since winter 2021–2022 and remains the view of more than six in ten.

The main concerns of Europeans, both at the EU and national levels mirror the pessimistic perception towards the economy. The issue of rising prices/inflation/cost of living has increased considerably for the second time in a row, now considered as the most important issue at the EU level. For the third consecutive time there has been a large increase in mentions of this item as a national concern, with more than half of respondents now ranking it as the most important issue.

Mentions of energy supply have also increased notably at the EU level, and this issue has moved from seventh to equal second position (shared with the international situation, asked for the first time). In contrast mentions of health and immigration have declined considerably and they have moved to sixth and ninth positions respectively in the current survey. There has also been a large increase in mentions of energy supply at the national level, with this issue rising from sixth to rank second in the current survey. These changes mirror those at the EU level, as does a steep decline in mentions of health as the most important national issue, dropping from second to fifth position.

Just over three quarters of Europeans support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, a result that has remained relatively stable since spring 2020. More than six in ten respondents in each Member State support this idea, with support having increased in 13 countries since winter 2021–2022. Support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has also increased, with almost six in ten being in favour. In all but two Member States a majority of support this.

The majority of respondents are satisfied with the response of both the EU and their national government to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. Almost nine in ten think the war in Ukraine has had serious economic consequences for their country, while around six in ten say the war has had serious consequences for their personal finances.

Thinking about the consequences of the invasion on energy policy, more than eight in ten agree EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price, and that gas storage should be rapidly filled up in EU countries to allow uninterrupted gas supply during winter. More than three quarters have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption, or they plan to do so in the near future.

Citizens are more positive about the national and EU response to the coronavirus pandemic. Reversing the trend seen between spring 2021 and winter 2021–2022, citizens’ satisfaction with the measures taken by the European Union and their national government to fight the coronavirus has increased. Satisfaction with the response, both at the EU and national level, has also increased in 23 Member States. Trust in the EU to make the right decisions in the future in response to the coronavirus pandemic has also increased and is now the view of just over six in ten. Trust has increased in 19 Member States and is the majority view in every country except Slovenia.

# Technical Specifications

Between the 17th June and the 17th July 2022, Kantar Public on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 97.5 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 97.5 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 97 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 97 survey has also been conducted in 12 other countries or territories: five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo<sup>13</sup>, Norway, Switzerland and in the United Kingdom.

In these countries and territories, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and territories and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire.

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area.

They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>14</sup>.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). If no one answered the interviewer in a household, or if the respondent selected was not available (not present or busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands and Finland. In these countries, a sample of addresses within each areal sampling point (1km<sup>2</sup> grid) were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). In Finland, where telephone pre-recruitment was used, selection was done at a ZIP code level and not a 1km<sup>2</sup> grid level within the selected LAU. The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

<sup>13</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.

<sup>14</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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| COUNTRIES  | INSTITUTES     | Nº<br>INTERVIEWS                                 | FIELDWORK<br>DATES |            | POPULATION<br>15+ | PROPORTION<br>EU27 |        |
|------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|            |                |  | 17/06/2022         | 17/07/2022 |                   |                    |        |
| BE         | Belgium        | Mobiel Centre Market Research                    | 1,009              | 17/06/2022 | 17/07/2022        | 9,915,439          | 2.53%  |
| BG         | Bulgaria       | Kantar TNS BBSS                                  | 1,038              | 18/06/2022 | 11/07/2022        | 6,094,974          | 1.55%  |
| CZ         | Czechia        | Kantar Czechia                                   | 1,015              | 20/06/2022 | 17/07/2022        | 9,190,342          | 2.34%  |
| DK         | Denmark        | Kantar Gallup                                    | 1,037              | 18/06/2022 | 13/07/2022        | 4,994,008          | 1.27%  |
| DE         | Germany        | Kantar Deutschland                               | 1,507              | 20/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 74,162,306         | 18.89% |
| EE         | Estonia        | Kantar Estonia and Norstat Estonia               | 1,026              | 22/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 1,145,208          | 0.29%  |
| IE         | Ireland        | B and A Research                                 | 1,017              | 17/06/2022 | 15/07/2022        | 4,039,401          | 1.03%  |
| EL         | Greece         | Kantar Greece                                    | 1,010              | 17/06/2022 | 13/07/2022        | 9,568,462          | 2.44%  |
| ES         | Spain          | TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión          | 1,009              | 17/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 42,022,835         | 10.70% |
| FR         | France         | Kantar Public France                             | 1,010              | 17/06/2022 | 12/07/2022        | 57,553,554         | 14.66% |
| HR         | Croatia        | Hendal   | 1,000              | 17/06/2022 | 13/07/2022        | 3,569,904          | 0.91%  |
| IT         | Italy          | Kantar Italia                                    | 1,023              | 17/06/2022 | 11/07/2022        | 54,102,101         | 13.78% |
| CY         | Rep. Of Cyprus | CYMAR Market Research                            | 503                | 17/06/2022 | 08/07/2022        | 759,844            | 0.19%  |
| LV         | Latvia         | Kantar TNS Latvia                                | 1,028              | 17/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 1,649,459          | 0.42%  |
| LT         | Lithuania      | TNS LT   | 1,001              | 21/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 2,445,153          | 0.62%  |
| LU         | Luxembourg     | TNS Ilres  | 506                | 21/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 538,288            | 0.14%  |
| HU         | Hungary        | Kantar Hoffmann                                  | 1,026              | 17/06/2022 | 04/07/2022        | 8,547,786          | 2.18%  |
| MT         | Malta          | MISCO International                              | 503                | 18/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 455,041            | 0.12%  |
| NL         | Netherlands    | Kantar Netherlands                               | 1,013              | 17/06/2022 | 12/07/2022        | 15,067,518         | 3.84%  |
| AT         | Austria        | Das Österreichische Gallup Institut              | 1,006              | 17/06/2022 | 05/07/2022        | 7,844,329          | 2.00%  |
| PL         | Poland         | Kantar Polska                                    | 1,016              | 17/06/2022 | 10/07/2022        | 32,904,839         | 8.38%  |
| PT         | Portugal       | Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação     | 1,009              | 25/06/2022 | 15/07/2022        | 9,221,533          | 2.35%  |
| RO         | Romania        | Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Piete (CSOP) | 1,042              | 17/06/2022 | 13/07/2022        | 16,701,193         | 4.25%  |
| SI         | Slovenia       | Mediana DOO                                      | 1,001              | 17/06/2022 | 13/07/2022        | 1,834,195          | 0.47%  |
| SK         | Slovakia       | Kantar Czechia                                   | 1,033              | 18/06/2022 | 11/07/2022        | 4,677,729          | 1.19%  |
| FI         | Finland        | Taloustutkimus Oy                                | 1,045              | 18/06/2022 | 14/07/2022        | 4,805,266          | 1.22%  |
| SE         | Sweden         | Kantar Sifo                                      | 1035               | 22/06/2022 | 01/07/2022        | 8,756,900          | 2.23%  |
| TOTAL EU27 |                | 26,468   | 17/06/2022         | 17/07/2022 | 392,567,607       | 100%               |        |

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

|         |                           |                   |            |            |             |            |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| UK      | United Kingdom            | Kantar UK Limited | 1,034      | 17/06/2022 | 14/07/2022  | 53,082,345 |
| CY(Tcc) | Turkish Cypriot Community | Lipa Consultancy  | 500        | 18/06/2022 | 30/06/2022  | 233,547    |
| TR      | Turkey                    | Kantar TNS Piar   | 1,005      | 20/06/2022 | 24/07/2022  | 62,644,678 |
| MK      | North Macedonia           | Kantar TNS BBSS   | 1,038      | 17/06/2022 | 10/07/2022  | 1,736,495  |
| ME      | Montenegro                | TMG Insights      | 503        | 19/06/2022 | 02/07/2022  | 510,415    |
| RS      | Serbia                    | TMG Insights      | 1,023      | 17/06/2022 | 04/07/2022  | 5,966,740  |
| AL      | Albania                   | Index Kosovo      | 1,012      | 18/06/2022 | 08/07/2022  | 2,344,814  |
| BA      | Bosnia and Herzegovina    | Kantar TNS BBSS   | 1,011      | 17/06/2022 | 14/07/2022  | 2,987,440  |
| IS      | Iceland                   | Gallup Iceland    | 504        | 21/06/2022 | 17/07/2022  | 289,125    |
| XK      | Territory of Kosovo       | Index Kosovo      | 1,059      | 23/06/2022 | 14/07/2022  | 1,357,100  |
| NO      | Norway                    | Kantar Norway     | 1,034      | 24/06/2022 | 01/07/2022  | 4,392,175  |
| CH      | Switzerland               | Demo SCOPE AG     | 1,048      | 22/06/2022 | 11/07/2022  | 7,259,209  |
| TOTAL   |                           | 37,239            | 17/06/2022 | 24/07/2022 | 535,371,690 |            |

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| COUNTRIES | N° OF CAPI<br>INTERVIEWS  | N° OF CAWI<br>INTERVIEWS | TOTAL N°<br>INTERVIEWS |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| BE        | Belgium                   | 713                      | 296                    |
| BG        | Bulgaria                  | 1,038                    | 1,038                  |
| CZ        | Czechia                   | 602                      | 413                    |
| DK        | Denmark                   | 503                      | 534                    |
| DE        | Germany                   | 1,507                    | 1,507                  |
| EE        | Estonia                   | 766                      | 260                    |
| IE        | Ireland                   | 1,017                    | 1,017                  |
| EL        | Greece                    | 1,010                    | 1,010                  |
| ES        | Spain                     | 1,009                    | 1,009                  |
| FR        | France                    | 1,010                    | 1,010                  |
| HR        | Croatia                   | 1,000                    | 1,000                  |
| IT        | Italy                     | 1,023                    | 1,023                  |
| CY        | Rep. Of Cyprus            | 503                      | 503                    |
| LV        | Latvia                    | 702                      | 326                    |
| LT        | Lithuania                 | 503                      | 498                    |
| LU        | Luxembourg                | 506                      | 506                    |
| HU        | Hungary                   | 1,026                    | 1,026                  |
| MT        | Malta                     | 319                      | 184                    |
| NL        | Netherlands               | 667                      | 346                    |
| AT        | Austria                   | 1,006                    | 1,006                  |
| PL        | Poland                    | 1,016                    | 1,016                  |
| PT        | Portugal                  | 1,009                    | 1,009                  |
| RO        | Romania                   | 1,042                    | 1,042                  |
| SI        | Slovenia                  | 595                      | 406                    |
| SK        | Slovakia                  | 510                      | 523                    |
| FI        | Finland                   | 525                      | 520                    |
| SE        | Sweden                    |                          | 1,035                  |
|           | TOTAL EU27                | 21,127                   | 5,341                  |
|           |                           |                          | 26,468                 |
| UK        | United Kingdom            | 1,034                    |                        |
| CY(Tcc)   | Turkish Cypriot Community | 500                      | 500                    |
| TR        | Turkey                    | 1,005                    | 1,005                  |
| MK        | North Macedonia           | 1,038                    | 1,038                  |
| ME        | Montenegro                | 503                      | 503                    |
| RS        | Serbia                    | 1,023                    | 1,023                  |
| AL        | Albania                   | 1,012                    | 1,012                  |
| BA        | Bosnia and Herzegovina    | 1,011                    |                        |
| IS        | Iceland                   |                          | 504                    |
| XK        | Territory of Kosovo       | 1,059                    | 1,059                  |
| NO        | Norway                    |                          | 1,034                  |
| CH        | Switzerland               |                          | 1,048                  |
|           | TOTAL                     | 29,312                   | 7,927                  |
|           |                           |                          | 37,239                 |

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

### Consequences of the coronavirus pandemic on fieldwork

#### ■ Face-to-face interviewing

Where feasible, interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes or on their door step and in the appropriate national language. In all countries and territories where face-to-face interviewing was feasible CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used.

For all interviews conducted face-to-face, hygiene and physical distancing measures have been respected at all times in line with government regulations, and whenever possible, interviews were conducted outside homes, on doorsteps, to remain in open air and maintain social distance.

#### ■ Face-to-face and online interviewing

In Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland face-to-face interviewing was feasible but it was not possible to reach the target number of face-to-face interviews within the fieldwork period due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions: many potential respondents are reluctant to open their homes to interviewers, even if they respect hygiene rules and physical distancing, such as

wearing masks and using hydroalcoholic gel. Therefore, to hit the target number of interviews within the fieldwork period, **additional interviews** were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique.

#### ■ Online interviewing

In Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore all interviews were conducted online with CAWI technique.

### Recruitment for online interviews

#### ■ In the EU

The online design in each country differed based on what was feasible within the fieldwork period. Where feasible, the online sample was based on a probabilistic sample design. Those recruited to the online survey were recruited through a single mobile frame or dual frame Random Digit Dialling (RDD) design. In this way the entire phone owning population in each country had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The choice of whether to use a single mobile frame or dual frame (mobile and landline) was dependent on the countries' landline infrastructure. Where the landline infrastructure is suitably advanced to support a significant minority of residential households with landline phones a dual frame design is employed. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum. Respondents were recruited using this sample design in **Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia and Slovakia**.

In **Finland, Denmark, and Sweden**, RDD samples were not used, instead the telephone sample was drawn from the country telephone directory. In these three countries the telephone directories offer comprehensive coverage of the phone owning population, storing both landline and mobile phone numbers for each individual.

In the **Netherlands**, two survey modes were used to collect responses, face to face and online. For the online mode, the respondents were initially recruited to take part through an offline mode of recruitment via a probability-based dual frame overlapping RDD sample design. In this way the entire phone owning population in the Netherlands had a non-zero chance of being sampled. The mix of mobile and landline sample is designed to maximise the representation of the responding sample. The RDD sample for both the mobile and landline sample is drawn from the country's telephone numbering plan. The landline sample frame is stratified by NUTS3 regions based on their prefix and the mobile by operator before a systematic random sample of numbers is generated proportional in size to the total generatable numbers in each stratum.

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■ Outside the EU:

In **Norway** and **Iceland**, stratified random samples were drawn from among probability based samples. Recruitments are done using offline modes of data collection (telephone and postal) based on a probability sample design.

In **Switzerland** samples were randomly drawn from the non-probabilistic sample ("Demoscope"). Demoscope is a pseudo-probabilistic sample, in that the frame for selecting households is based on a probability sample. Recruitment is done via the telephone directory – which lists landline numbers only in Switzerland, where landline coverage is very high. However the selection of individuals in the households to join the panel is not random. Demoscope was used as the primary source.

**Response rates**

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For Standard Eurobarometer 97, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

| COUNTRIES | CAPI<br>Response rates | CAWI<br>Response rates |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| BE        | Belgium                | 56.7%                  |
| BG        | Bulgaria               | 47.3%                  |
| CZ        | Czechia                | 50.7%                  |
| DK        | Denmark                | 43.3%                  |
| DE        | Germany                | 22.8%                  |
| EE        | Estonia                | 39.6%                  |
| IE        | Ireland                | 47.1%                  |
| EL        | Greece                 | 29.0%                  |
| ES        | Spain                  | 34.1%                  |
| FR        | France                 | 33.0%                  |
| HR        | Croatia                | 42.8%                  |
| IT        | Italy                  | 23.8%                  |
| CY        | Rep. Of Cyprus         | 47.4%                  |
| LV        | Latvia                 | 48.2%                  |
| LT        | Lithuania              | 43.2%                  |
| LU        | Luxembourg             | 21.7%                  |
| HU        | Hungary                | 63.6%                  |
| MT        | Malta                  | 79.6%                  |
| NL        | Netherlands            | 66.4%                  |
| AT        | Austria                | 44.2%                  |
| PL        | Poland                 | 48.6%                  |
| PT        | Portugal               | 39.6%                  |
| RO        | Romania                | 62.7%                  |
| SI        | Slovenia               | 49.7%                  |
| SK        | Slovakia               | 65.5%                  |
| FI        | Finland                | 38.4%                  |
| SE        | Sweden                 | 25.5%                  |

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing (CAWI RRs do not include the recruitment phase)

**Standard Eurobarometer 97**  
**Summer 2022**

**Margins of error**

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage.

With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

| Statistical Margins due to the sampling process<br>(at the 95% level of confidence) |            |            |            |             |   |             |             |             |             |             |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| various sample sizes are in rows  |            |            |            |             | various observed results are in columns |             |             |             |             |             |
|   | 5%         | 10%        | 15%        | 20%         | 25%                                     | 30%         | 35%         | 40%         | 45%         | 50%         |
|   | 95%        | 90%        | 85%        | 80%         | 75%                                     | 70%         | 65%         | 60%         | 55%         | 50%         |
| N=50  | <b>6.0</b> | <b>8.3</b> | <b>9.9</b> | <b>11.1</b> | <b>12.0</b>                             | <b>12.7</b> | <b>13.2</b> | <b>13.6</b> | <b>13.8</b> | <b>13.9</b> |
| N=500   | <b>1.9</b> | <b>2.6</b> | <b>3.1</b> | <b>3.5</b>  | <b>3.8</b>                              | <b>4.0</b>  | <b>4.2</b>  | <b>4.3</b>  | <b>4.4</b>  | <b>4.4</b>  |
| <b>N=1000</b>   | <b>1.4</b> | <b>1.9</b> | <b>2.2</b> | <b>2.5</b>  | <b>2.7</b>                              | <b>2.8</b>  | <b>3.0</b>  | <b>3.0</b>  | <b>3.1</b>  | <b>3.1</b>  |
| N=1500  | <b>1.1</b> | <b>1.5</b> | <b>1.8</b> | <b>2.0</b>  | <b>2.2</b>                              | <b>2.3</b>  | <b>2.4</b>  | <b>2.5</b>  | <b>2.5</b>  | <b>2.5</b>  |
| N=2000  | <b>1.0</b> | <b>1.3</b> | <b>1.6</b> | <b>1.8</b>  | <b>1.9</b>                              | <b>2.0</b>  | <b>2.1</b>  | <b>2.1</b>  | <b>2.2</b>  | <b>2.2</b>  |
| N=3000  | <b>0.8</b> | <b>1.1</b> | <b>1.3</b> | <b>1.4</b>  | <b>1.5</b>                              | <b>1.6</b>  | <b>1.7</b>  | <b>1.8</b>  | <b>1.8</b>  | <b>1.8</b>  |
| N=4000  | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.9</b> | <b>1.1</b> | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>1.3</b>                              | <b>1.4</b>  | <b>1.5</b>  | <b>1.5</b>  | <b>1.5</b>  | <b>1.5</b>  |
| N=5000  | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>1.0</b> | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.2</b>                              | <b>1.3</b>  | <b>1.3</b>  | <b>1.4</b>  | <b>1.4</b>  | <b>1.4</b>  |
| N=6000  | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>0.9</b> | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.1</b>                              | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>1.3</b>  | <b>1.3</b>  |
| N=7000  | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>1.0</b>                              | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>1.2</b>  |
| N=7500  | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>1.0</b>                              | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  |
| N=8000  | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.8</b> | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>                              | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>1.1</b>  |
| N=9000  | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.9</b>                              | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  |
| N=10000   | <b>0.4</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>                              | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>1.0</b>  |
| N=11000   | <b>0.4</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.7</b>  | <b>0.8</b>                              | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  |
| N=12000   | <b>0.4</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.7</b>  | <b>0.8</b>                              | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  |
| N=13000   | <b>0.4</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.7</b>  | <b>0.7</b>                              | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.9</b>  |
| N=14000   | <b>0.4</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.7</b>  | <b>0.7</b>                              | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  |
| N=15000   | <b>0.3</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>0.6</b> | <b>0.6</b>  | <b>0.7</b>                              | <b>0.7</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  |
|   | 5%         | 10%        | 15%        | 20%         | 25%                                     | 30%         | 35%         | 40%         | 45%         | 50%         |
|   | 95%        | 90%        | 85%        | 80%         | 75%                                     | 70%         | 65%         | 60%         | 55%         | 50%         |

