



Standard Eurobarometer 98  
Winter 2022 – 2023

# Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities

Report

Fieldwork: January – February 2023

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

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

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# INTRODUCTION



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The Standard Eurobarometer 98 (EB98) survey of Winter 2022-2023 was conducted between 12 January 2023 and 6 February 2023 in 39 countries or territories: the 27 Member States of the European Union, seven candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Türkiye and Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo<sup>1</sup>, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 98 survey consists of multiple volumes. The first volume presents the results of general questions about the state of public opinion in the European Union. Four other volumes present Europeans' opinions about the following topics: the European Union's priorities, European citizenship, media uses, and opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

This volume of the winter 2022-2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey analyses European citizens' opinions about the European Union's priorities, and more specifically the six priorities set by the European Commission:

- 'A stronger Europe in the world': do Europeans think that the EU is strong enough in the world, in terms of the economy and diplomacy? Should the EU have a common defence, security, trade and foreign policies? Should the EU be enlarged in the future?
- 'A new impetus for democracy': are Europeans satisfied with how democracy works in their country and in the European Union? Are the interests of their country properly taken into account in the European Union? Are EU citizens' voices sufficiently taken into account in decisions relating to the future of Europe?
- 'An economy that works for its citizens': do Europeans support the economic and monetary union? Are they in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection? Should public money be used to stimulate private sector investment? Should the EU build partnerships with other countries? Are citizens in favour of various measures aimed at reducing inequalities within the EU (a minimum wage, fair taxation of technology companies)?
- 'Promoting the European way of life': how do Europeans feel about the EU's values, such as fundamental rights and democracy? How do they view immigration and asylum policy at a European level? How do they feel about the free movement of citizens in the EU? Is there support for a common EU health policy or a wider European political community?
- 'A European Green Deal': do Europeans support a common energy policy for EU Member States?
- 'A digital single market within the EU': are Europeans in favour of a digital single market within the EU?

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

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**Methodology used for this survey**

The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>23</sup>. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Kantar network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation<sup>4</sup> (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	North Macedonia	MK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	Serbia	RS
Moldova	MD	Türkiye	TR
Montenegro	ME		
Norway	NO	Switzerland	CH
Kosovo <sup>5</sup>	XK	The United Kingdom	UK
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union		EU27	
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR		Euro area	
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE		Outside euro area	

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</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>4</sup> 2016/679

<sup>5</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.

## I. A STRONGER EUROPE IN THE WORLD



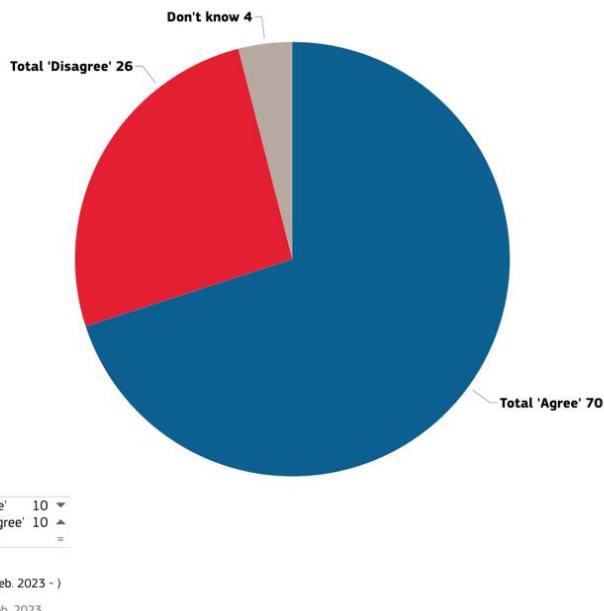
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**Europeans are less likely to agree the EU's voice counts in the world than they were in summer 2022**

**Although the majority of respondents (70%) agree the EU's voice counts in the world, this represents a decline of ten percentage points since summer 2022.<sup>6</sup>** Just over one in five (21%, -12 pp) "totally agree", while 49% (+2 pp) "tend to agree". More than one quarter (26%, +10 pp) disagree, with 18% (+6 pp) saying they "tend to disagree" and 8% (+4 pp) that they "totally disagree". Almost one in twenty (4%, no change) say they don't know.

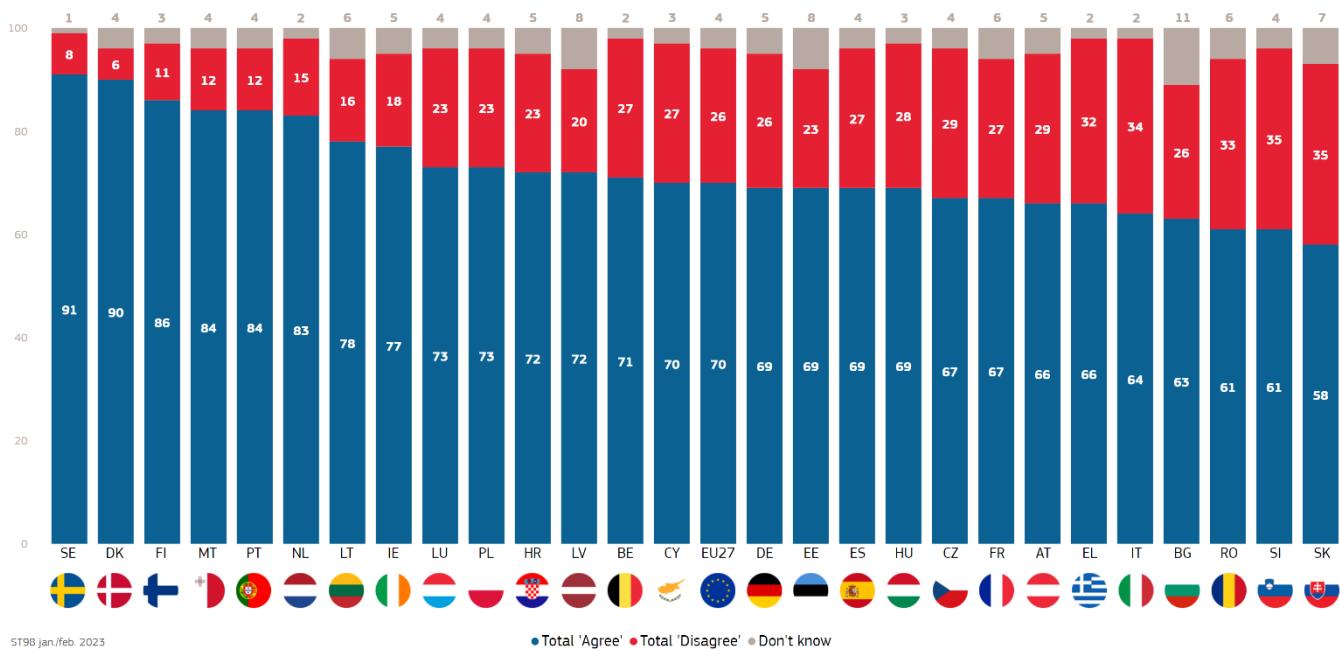
Respondents living in **euro area** countries (69%, -10 pp) are less likely to agree the EU's voice counts in the world than those living in countries **outside the euro area** (73%, -11 pp), but agreement has declined considerably in both areas since summer 2022.

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



A majority of respondents in every Member State (no change since summer 2022) agree that the EU's voice counts in the world, although proportions range from 91% in Sweden, 90% in Denmark and 86% in Finland to 58% in Slovakia and 61% in Romania and Slovenia.

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



<sup>6</sup> SD19a.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The EU's voice counts in the world

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The proportion of respondents in each Member State that agree the EU's voice counts in the world has declined in 26 Member States compared to summer 2022. In 12 countries the decline is at least ten percentage points, with the largest observed in Hungary (69%, -17 percentage points), Spain (69%, -16 pp) and Ireland (77%, -15 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Denmark (90%).

**SD19a.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.**

**The EU's voice counts in the world (%)**



	EU27	DK	LU	SE	NL	FI	EL	AT	CY	LV	BG	EE	LT	SI	FR	IT	CZ	MT	BE	HR	PT	DE	SK	PL	RO	IE	ES	HU	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	70	90	73	91	83	86	66	66	70	72	63	69	78	61	67	64	67	84	71	72	84	69	58	73	61	77	69	69
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼10	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼10	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼11	▼12	▼12	▼14	▼14	▼15	▼16	▼17
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	26	6	23	8	15	11	32	29	27	20	26	23	16	35	27	34	29	12	27	23	12	26	35	23	33	18	27	28
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲10	▼1	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲5	▲9	▲9	▲12	▲9	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲10	▲10	▲12	▲13	▲14	▲16	▲15
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	4	4	1	2	3	2	5	3	8	11	8	6	4	6	2	4	4	2	5	4	5	7	4	6	5	4	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority in all but one socio-demographic group agree the EU's voice counts in the world.

The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 15-24 (75%), managers (79%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (75%), those who perceive themselves as belonging to the upper class (86%), those living in large towns (74%) and respondents with a positive image of the EU (87%).

The exception is respondents with a negative image of the EU, where 39% agree and 56% disagree.

**SD19a.3** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

**The EU's voice counts in the world (%) - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	26	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	69	28	3
Woman	69	25	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	19	6
25-39	71	26	3
40-54	70	27	3
55 +	68	27	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	60	32	8
16-19	67	29	4
20+	77	21	2
Still studying	77	17	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	74	23	3
Managers	79	19	2
Other white collars	71	27	2
Manual workers	67	30	3
House persons	57	33	10
Unemployed	61	32	7
Retired	67	27	6
Students	77	17	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	53	40	7
From time to time	64	32	4
Almost never/ Never	75	21	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	61	32	7
The lower middle class	66	30	4
The middle class	73	24	3
The upper middle class	81	17	2
The upper class	86	10	4
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	67	28	5
Small/ mid size town	69	27	4
Large town	74	23	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	87	11	2
Neutral	65	29	6
Negative	39	56	5

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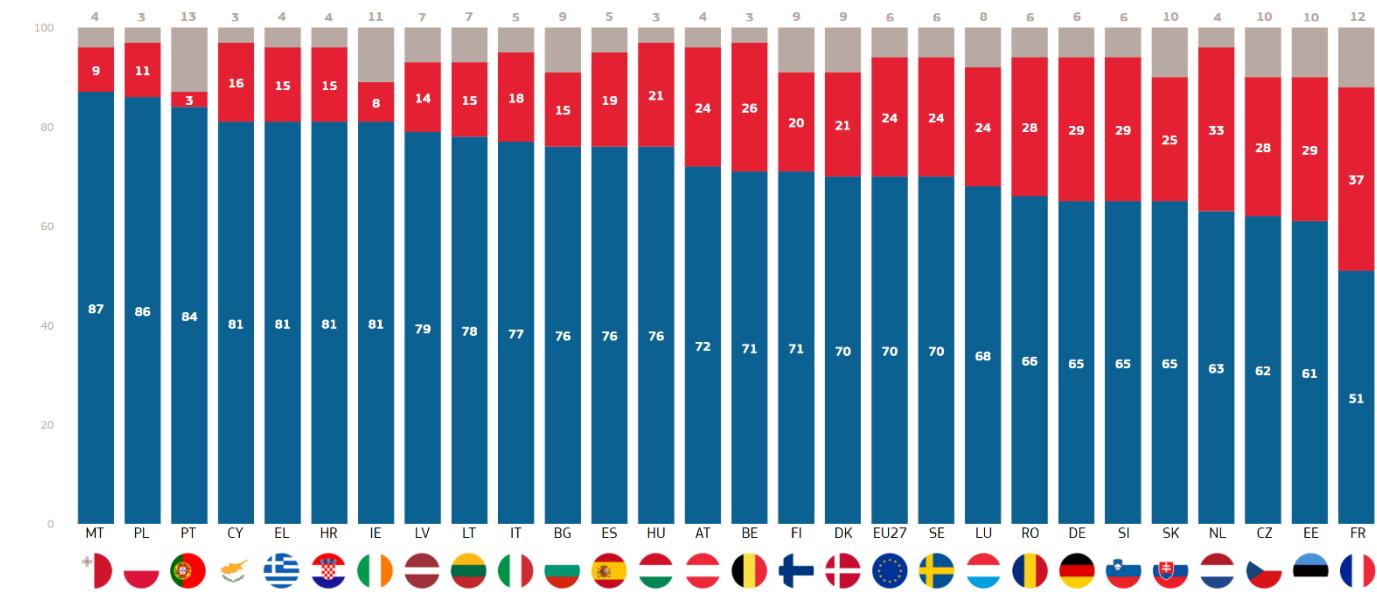
**A large majority of Europeans think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy**

**Seven in ten respondents (no change since summer 2022) think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy<sup>7</sup>**, with 23% (no change) totally agreeing and 47% (no change) saying they "tend to agree". Almost one quarter (24%, no change) disagree, including 19% (no change) who "tend to disagree" and 5% (no change) who "totally disagree". Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

Slightly less than seven in ten respondents (68%, no change since summer 2022) in **euro area** countries agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. Agreement is higher in **non-euro area** countries (77%), representing an increase of one percentage point since summer 2022.

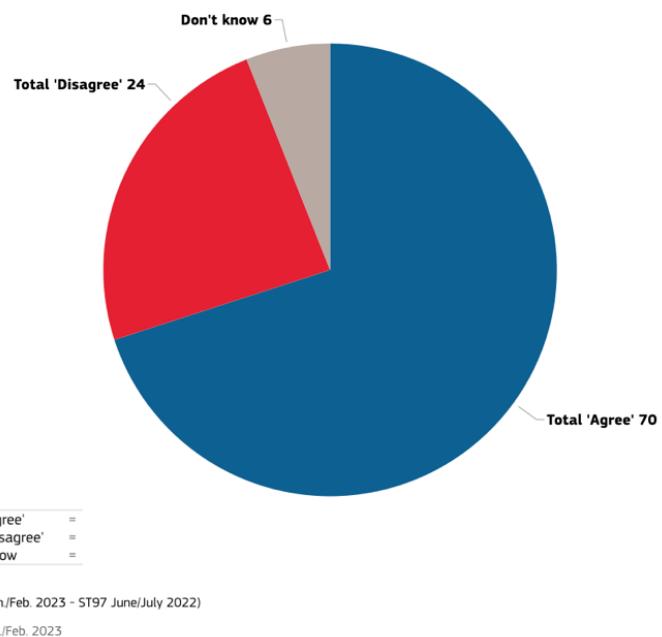
In all 27 Member States (no change since summer 2022) a majority agrees the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Malta (87%), Poland (86%) and Portugal (84%), compared to 51% in France, 61% in Estonia and 62% in Czechia.

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



<sup>7</sup> QB4.1. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

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



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In 13 Member States the proportion of respondents who think that the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy has increased since summer 2022 (compared with 12 in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen amongst those in Latvia (79%, +9 percentage points) and Austria (72%, +7 pp).

In contrast agreement has declined in nine countries, particularly in Sweden (70%, -6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Poland (86%), Greece (81%), Bulgaria (76%), Luxembourg (68%) and France (51%).

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

		EU27	LV	AT	CZ	HR	FI	BE	EE	IE	IT	CY	LT	NL	MT	BG	EL	FR	LU	PL	HU	PT	SK	SI	DK	RO	DE	ES	SE
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	70	79	72	62	81	71	71	61	81	77	81	78	63	87	76	81	51	68	86	76	84	65	65	70	66	65	76	70
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼6	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	24	14	24	28	15	20	26	29	8	18	16	15	33	9	15	15	37	24	11	21	3	25	29	21	28	29	19	24
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼9	▼7	▼8	▼5	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼3	=	▼5	▼3	▼3	=	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲6	=	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	7	4	10	4	9	3	10	11	5	3	7	4	4	9	4	12	8	3	3	13	10	6	9	6	6	5	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼2	▲3	▲1	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼5	▼1	=	▲2	▲6	▲3	▲2	=	▲1	▼2	▲6

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority of respondents in all but one category agree the EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy.

The highest levels of agreement can be seen amongst students and other white collar workers (both 74%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (71%), respondents who see themselves as belonging to the middle class or higher, those living in large towns (75%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (83%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU are the only group that is more likely to disagree (51% disagree vs 42% agree), but support is also lower amongst those aged 55 and older (67%), the unemployed (64%), housepersons (65%) and those who consider they belong to the lower middle (66%) or working class (67%).

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	24	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	70	25	5
Woman	70	22	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	72	20	8
25-39	72	24	4
40-54	70	25	5
55 +	67	25	8
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	66	23	11
16-19	70	24	6
20+	70	25	5
Still studying	74	19	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	72	23	5
Managers	71	25	4
Other white collars	74	22	4
Manual workers	70	25	5
House persons	65	26	9
Unemployed	64	27	9
Retired	67	24	9
Students	74	19	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	61	30	9
From time to time	68	26	6
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	67	23	10
The lower middle class	66	27	7
The middle class	72	23	5
The upper middle class	71	26	3
The upper class	73	23	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	83	14	3
Neutral	67	24	9
Negative	42	51	7

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

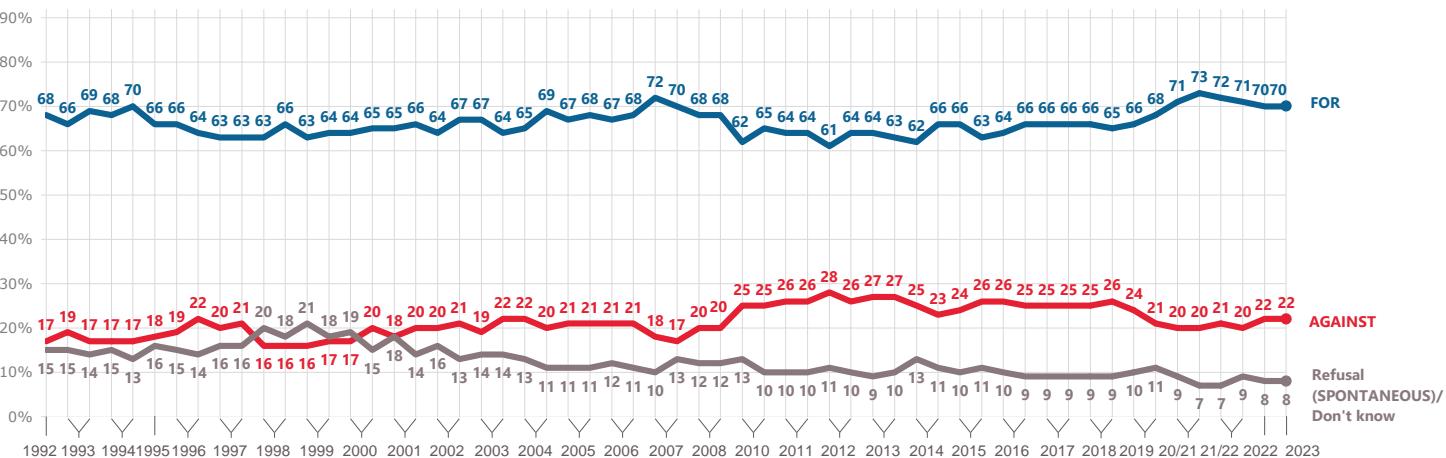
**Seven in ten Europeans are in favour of a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.**<sup>8</sup> This is a stable result compared to summer 2022, arresting a trend in declining support that started in winter 2020-2021. The positive view remains higher than during the period between 2007 and winter 2020-2021.

The proportion who are against a common foreign policy has also remained stable at 22% (no change) while 8% (no change) say they don't know or do not give an answer.

Support in **euro area** countries has remained stable since summer 2022 (72%, +1pp), but is higher than in **non-euro area** countries, where support has declined (65%, -2 pp).

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

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

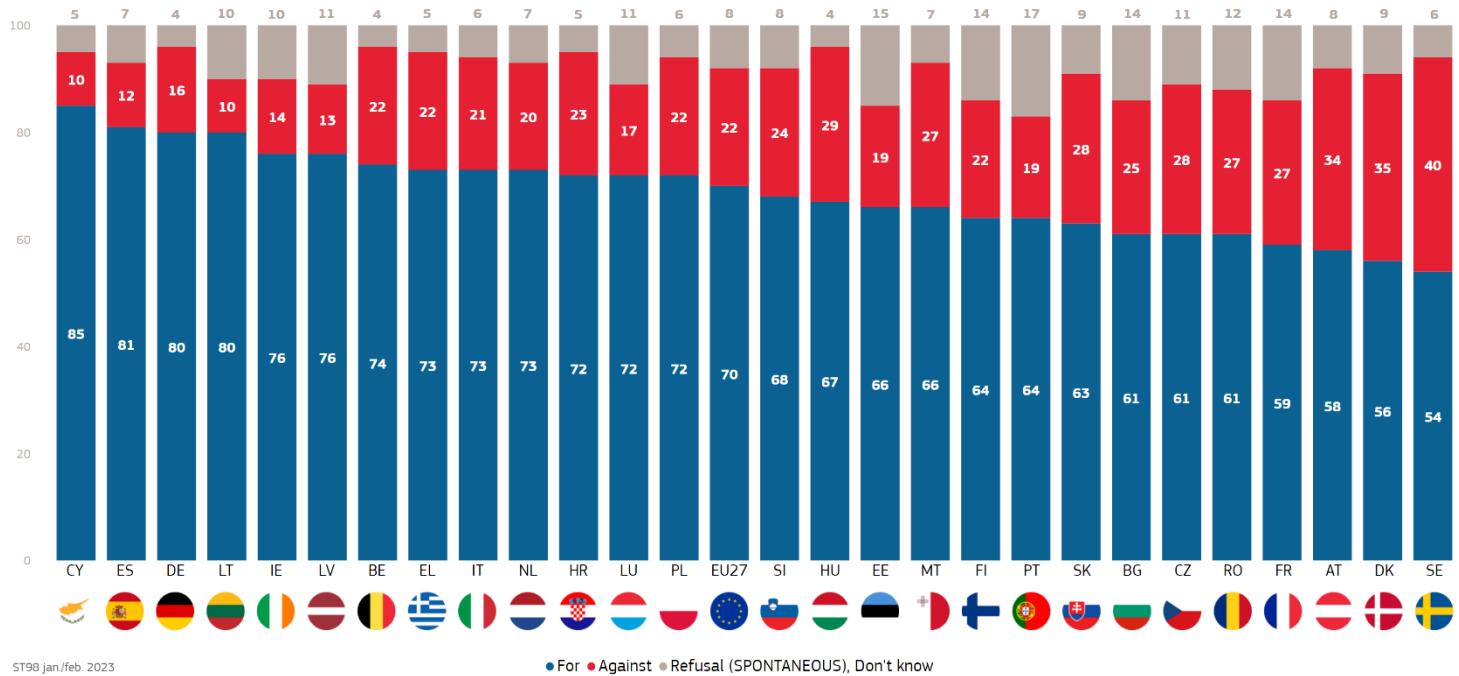


<sup>8</sup> QB2.1. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU

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In all 27 Member States (no change since summer 2022) the majority are for a common foreign policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst respondents in Cyprus (85%), Spain (81%) and in Germany and Lithuania (both 80%). Sweden (54%), Denmark (56%), Austria (58%) and France (59%) are the only countries where fewer than six in ten respondents are 'for' this policy.

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



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In nine Member States support for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU has increased (compared to seven in the previous survey) with the largest increases seen amongst those in Croatia (72%, +7 percentage points), France (59%, +6 pp) and Bulgaria (61%, +5 pp).

However, in 16 countries respondents are now less likely to agree, with the largest declines seen in Malta (66%, -12 pp), Poland (72%, -5 pp) and Slovakia (63%, -5 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Spain (81%) or Estonia (66%).

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



	Jan/Feb 2023	70	72	59	61	56	72	73	85	80	54	66	81	76	73	76	73	64	64	67	58	80	68	74	61	61	72	63	66
For	Jan/Feb 2022	=	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼12		
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	22	23	27	25	35	17	21	10	16	40	19	12	14	22	13	20	19	22	29	34	10	24	22	28	27	22	28	27
Against	Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼3	▼2	=	=	▼7	▼4	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼5	▲3	=	▼4	=	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲9	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	5	3	1	2	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼4	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲3	=	=	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲2		
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	3	12	12	7	9	4	5	3	6	13	4	8	2	9	5	14	13	2	5	7	6	3	8	7	3	8	5
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲3	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲6	▲3	▼3	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲6	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▲5	▲1

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With one exception, a majority in each **socio-demographic group** are for a common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU.

Support is highest amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (75%), managers (78%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (74%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class (77%) or upper class (79%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (85%).

Opinion is divided amongst those with a negative image of the EU, with 45% "for" this policy and 45% "against". Support is also lower amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (67%), housepersons (63%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (59%) and respondents who say they belong to the working class (64%).

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

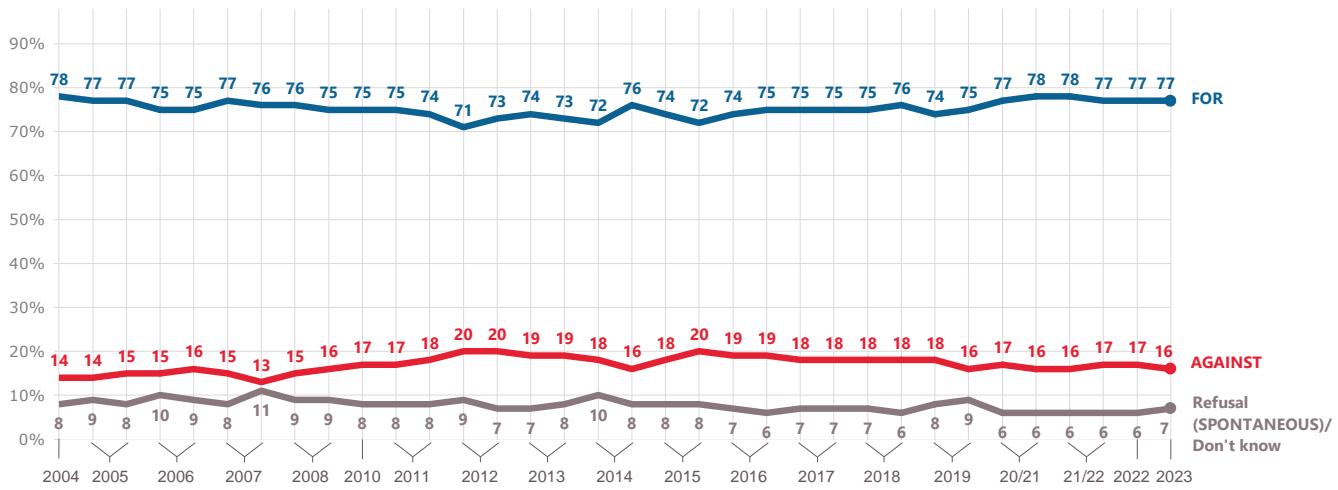
**A common foreign policy of the Member States of the EU (%) - EU)**

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	22	2	6
 Gender				
Man	72	22	1	5
Woman	69	21	3	7
 Age				
15-24	69	19	2	10
25-39	71	22	2	5
40-54	71	22	2	5
55 +	70	22	2	6
 Education (End of)				
15-	67	20	3	10
16-19	69	24	2	5
20+	75	19	2	4
Still studying	72	17	2	9
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	72	22	2	4
Managers	78	18	1	3
Other white collars	72	22	1	5
Manual workers	68	24	3	5
House persons	63	24	3	10
Unemployed	66	24	2	8
Retired	70	21	2	7
Students	72	17	2	9
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	59	30	2	9
From time to time	66	26	2	6
Almost never/ Never	74	19	2	5
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	64	24	3	9
The lower middle class	67	25	2	6
The middle class	74	20	2	4
The upper middle class	77	18	1	4
The upper class	79	16	3	2
 Image of the EU				
Positive	85	11	1	3
Neutral	66	24	3	7
Negative	45	45	3	7

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

**Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% for the past three surveys (since winter 2021-2022).<sup>9</sup>** Over the longer term support has been relatively stable since summer 2021 and remains six points higher than the low point of spring 2012.

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

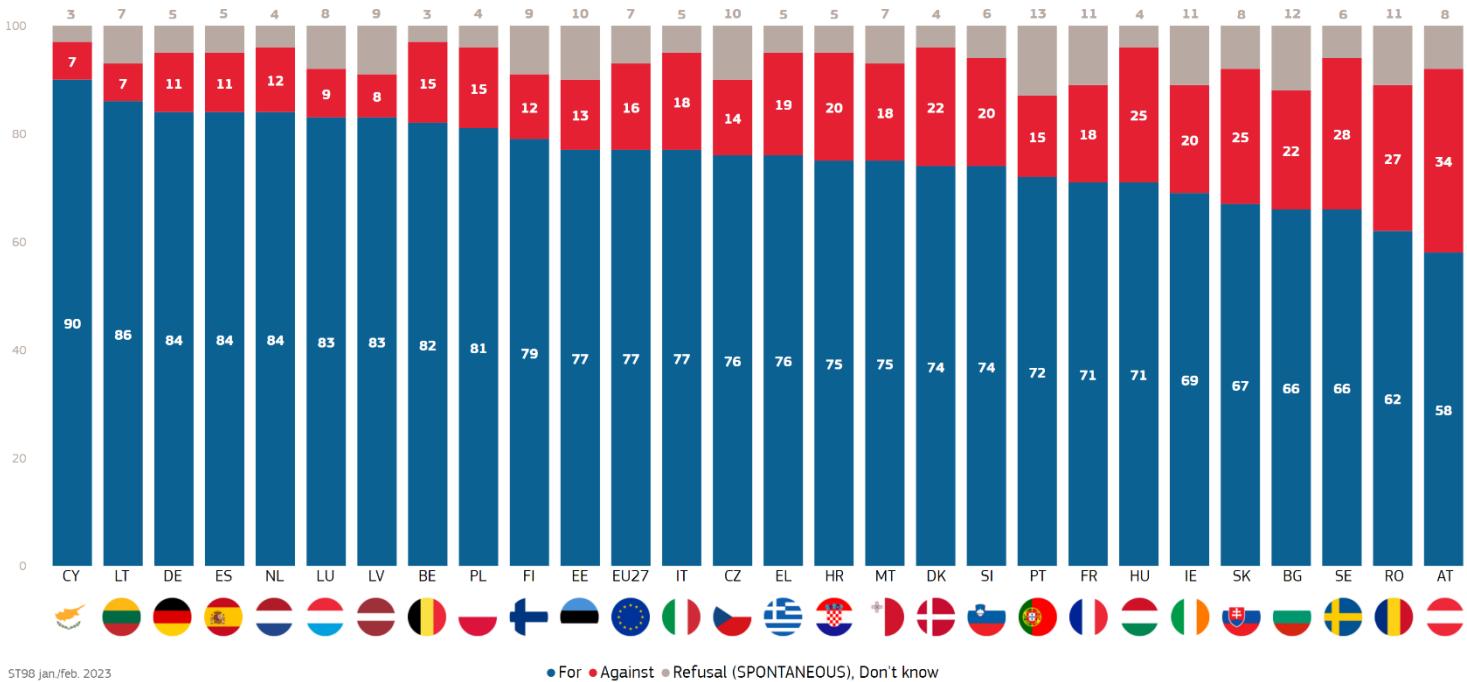


<sup>9</sup> QB2.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A common defence and security policy among EU Member States

**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
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A majority of respondents in each Member State are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States. Levels of support range from 90% of respondents in Cyprus, 86% in Lithuania and 84% in Germany, Spain and the Netherlands to 58% in Austria, 62% in Romania and 66% in Sweden and Bulgaria.

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



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

Compared to summer 2022, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has increased in ten countries (down from 13 in the previous survey) including Denmark (74%, +5 percentage points). However, support has declined in 16 countries, most notably amongst respondents in Slovakia (67%, -12 percentage points), Sweden (66%, -9 pp) and Malta (75%, -8 pp).

There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in Germany (84%).

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



For	Jan/Feb 2023	77	74	75	77	90	66	71	72	84	84	79	84	76	83	77	86	58	81	76	69	71	82	83	62	74	75	66	67
For	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼9	▼12			
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	16	22	20	18	7	22	18	15	11	12	12	11	19	8	13	7	34	15	14	20	25	15	9	27	20	18	28	25
Against	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	2	1	3	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	1
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	=
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	3	2	4	3	10	9	10	3	2	8	3	1	7	8	5	4	2	7	9	3	2	6	6	4	5	4	7
Don't know	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	=	▲3	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲5

**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows a majority of respondents in each group are for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, with the highest levels of support seen amongst those who finished their education aged 20 and older (81%), managers (84%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (81%), respondents who say they are part of the upper class (88%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (89%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, but this still represents a majority (56%).

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

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	77	16	2	5
Gender				
Man	79	17	1	3
Woman	76	16	2	6
Age				
15-24	76	16	2	6
25-39	76	18	2	4
40-54	78	16	2	4
55 +	77	16	2	5
Education (End of)				
15-	75	15	3	7
16-19	76	18	2	4
20+	81	14	2	3
Still studying	77	15	2	6
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	78	17	2	3
Managers	84	12	2	2
Other white collars	78	17	1	4
Manual workers	74	20	2	4
House persons	69	19	3	9
Unemployed	74	17	2	7
Retired	78	15	2	5
Students	77	15	2	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	68	23	2	7
From time to time	71	22	2	5
Almost never/ Never	81	13	2	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	72	18	3	7
The lower middle class	77	17	2	4
The middle class	78	16	2	4
The upper middle class	85	12	2	1
The upper class	88	9	1	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	89	8	1	2
Neutral	74	17	3	6
Negative	56	36	3	5

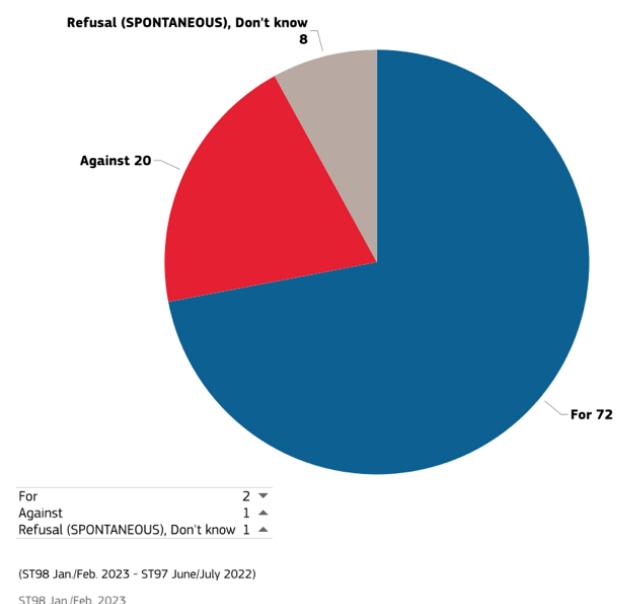
**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
**Winter 2022-2023**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**

**More than seven in ten support the EU's common trade policy**

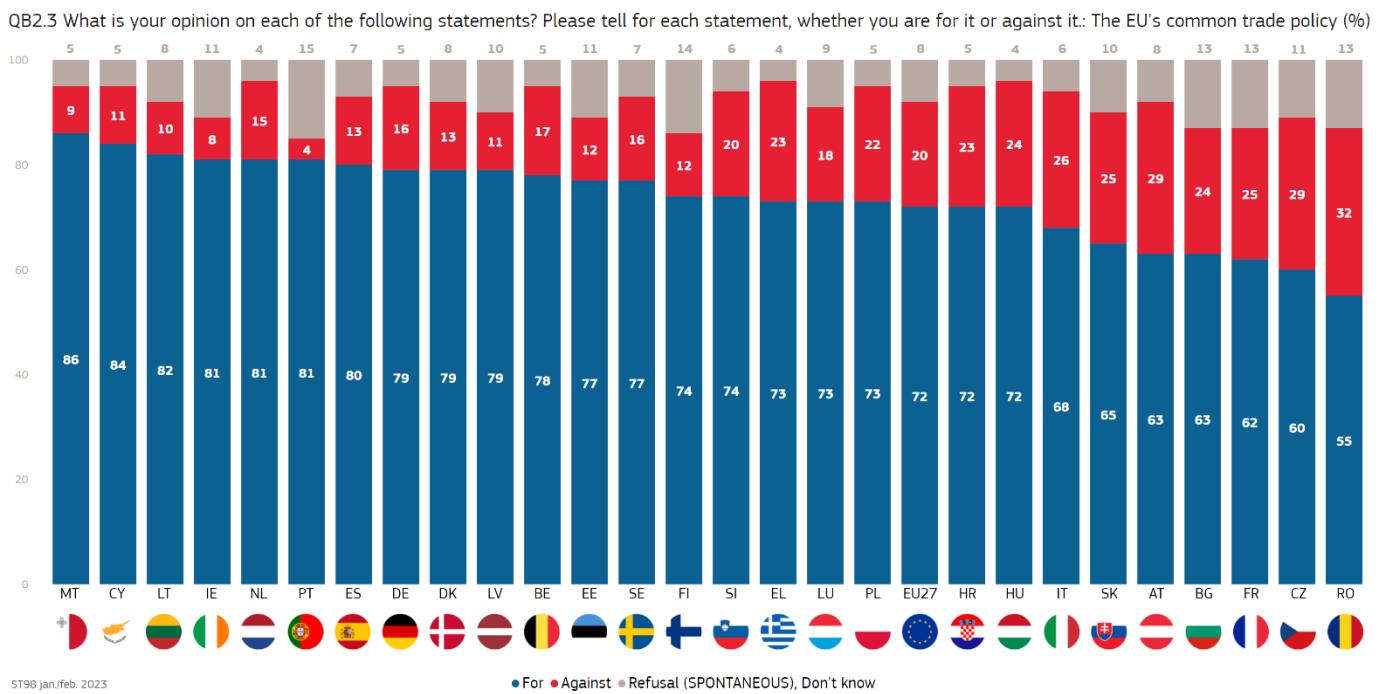
**A large majority of respondents (72%, -2 percentage points since summer 2022) are in favour of the EU's common trade policy** while one in five are opposed (+1 pp) and 8% (+1 pp) say they don't know or do not give an answer<sup>10</sup>.

Nearly three quarters of respondents living in **euro area** countries support the EU's common trade policy, a stable result compared to summer 2022. However, support within **non-euro area** countries has declined four points to 69%.

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



A majority in all 27 Member States are in favour of the EU's common trade policy (no change since summer 2022), although levels of support range from 86% of respondents in Malta, 84% in Cyprus and 82% in Lithuania to 55% in Romania, 60% in Czechia and 62% in France.



<sup>10</sup> QB2.3. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: The EU's common trade policy

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Since summer 2022 support for the EU's common trade policy has increased in two countries (down from 12 in the previous survey): France (62%, +2 percentage points) and Malta (86%, +1 pp).

However, in 22 countries support has declined, with the largest decreases seen amongst those in Romania (55%, -8 pp), and in Slovakia (65%, -7 pp), Slovenia (74%, -7 pp), Luxembourg (73%, -7 pp) and Lithuania (82%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in the Netherlands (81%), Croatia (72%) and Bulgaria (63%).

**QB2.3 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.**

The EU's common trade policy (%)

		EU27	FR	MT	BG	HR	NL	ES	AT	PT	CZ	DK	IT	CY	DE	EL	FI	IE	SE	BE	EE	LV	HU	PL	LT	LU	SI	SK	RO
For	Jan/Feb 2023	72	62	86	63	72	81	80	63	81	60	79	68	84	79	73	74	81	77	78	77	79	72	73	82	73	74	65	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	20	25	9	24	23	15	13	29	4	29	13	26	11	16	23	12	8	16	17	12	11	24	22	10	18	20	25	32
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▼1	▲4	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲3	▼4	▲1	▼3	▲3	=	=	▲5	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲5	▲1	▲6
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	6
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲3	▲2	=	=	▲2
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	11	4	11	3	2	5	4	12	8	6	5	4	3	1	13	9	6	3	9	9	2	3	5	7	4	8	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▲6	▲2	▲6	▲1	▲4	▲4	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲2	▲6	=

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority in each group is for the EU's common trade policy, with the highest levels of support seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (78%), managers (82%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (76%), those who consider themselves to be part of the upper middle (82%) or upper class (80%), those living in large towns (76%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (86%).

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU, although a relative majority of this group are for the policy (47% vs 44% 'against'). Support is also relatively low amongst housepersons and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (both 61%).

**QB2.3** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**The EU's common trade policy (% - EU)**

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	72	20	2	6
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	73	21	2	4
Woman	71	19	3	7
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	74	16	2	8
25-39	74	20	2	4
40-54	72	22	2	4
55 +	71	21	2	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	68	20	3	9
16-19	69	24	2	5
20+	78	16	2	4
Still studying	77	15	1	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self- employed	71	22	3	4
Managers	82	14	2	2
Other white collars	76	18	2	4
Manual workers	69	24	2	5
House persons	61	26	4	9
Unemployed	66	22	3	9
Retired	70	21	2	7
Students	77	15	1	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	61	27	3	9
From time to time	66	26	2	6
Almost never/ Never	76	17	2	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	66	22	3	9
The lower middle class	71	23	1	5
The middle class	74	19	2	5
The upper middle class	82	15	1	2
The upper class	80	15	1	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	86	10	1	3
Neutral	68	22	3	7
Negative	47	44	3	6

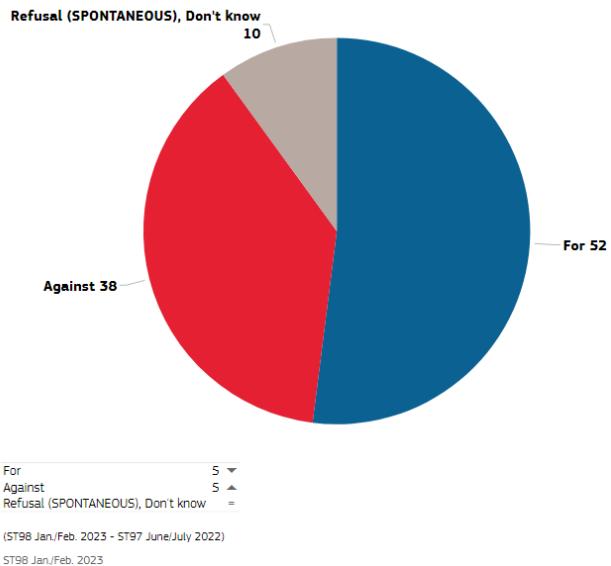
**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
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**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**

## Support for further enlargement of the EU has declined

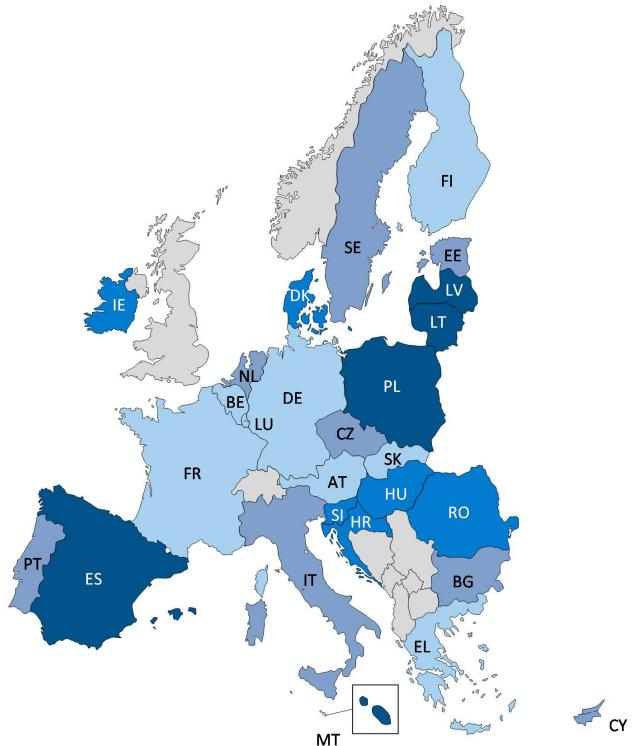
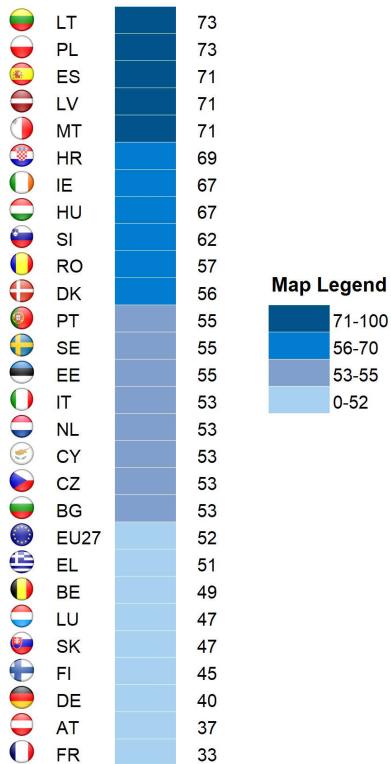
**Just over half (52%) are “for” further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years, a decline of five percentage points since summer 2022.<sup>11</sup>** Almost four in ten (38%, +5 pp) are against this idea, while 10% (no change) say they don't know or do not give an answer.

Support for further enlargement has decreased in **euro area** countries (49%, -5pp). Although support is higher in **non-euro area** countries, the current result also represents a slight decline since summer 2022 (63%, -3 pp).

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



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



<sup>11</sup> QB2.6 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years

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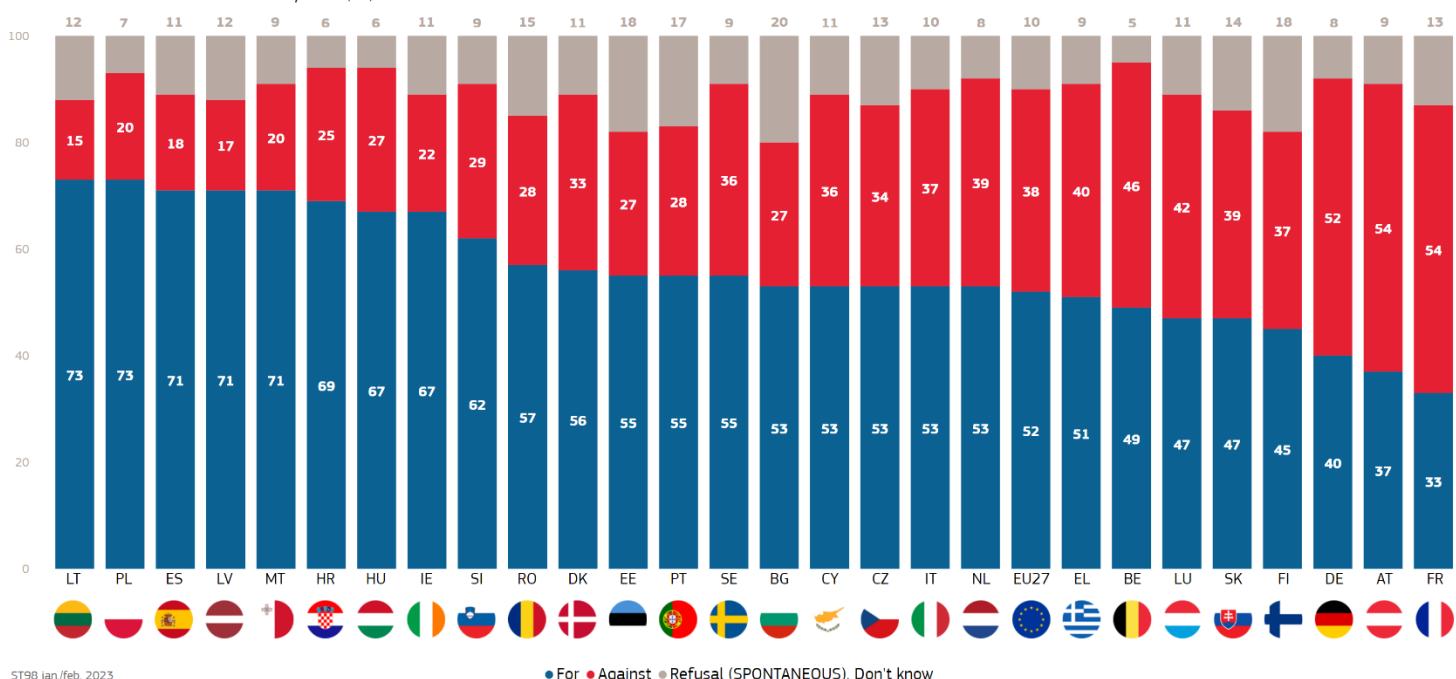
In 24 Member States (down from 25 in the previous survey) the majority of respondents support a further enlargement of the EU, but levels vary.

At least seven in ten in Lithuania and Poland (both 73%) and in Spain, Latvia and Malta (all 71%) support this idea, as do 45% in Finland (vs 37% "against"), 47% in Slovakia (vs 39%), 47% in Luxembourg (vs 42%) and 49% in Belgium (vs 46%).

In three countries support is the minority view: France (33% "for" vs 54% "against"), Austria (37% vs 54%) and Germany (40% vs 52%).

It is worth noting the proportion who are unwilling/unable to respond is particularly high in Bulgaria (20%).

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



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The level of support remains unchanged in Latvia (71%).

Support has become the minority opinion in Germany.

Support for a further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years has increased in five Member States since summer 2022 (compared with 23 in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Austria (37%, +4 percentage points). However, support has declined in 21 countries, most notably in Slovakia (47%, -14 pp), Germany (40%, -12 pp) and Malta (71%, -9 pp).

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



	Jan/Feb 2023	EU27	AT	ATR	HR	CZ	BG	IT	LV	ES	IE	PL	HU	EL	RO	CY	NL	FI	EE	FR	LU	SE	BE	DK	LT	PT	SI	MT	DE	SK
For	52	37	69	53	53	53	71	71	67	73	67	51	57	53	53	45	55	33	47	55	49	56	73	55	62	71	40	47		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼12	▼14			
Against	38	54	25	34	27	37	17	18	22	20	27	40	28	36	39	37	27	54	42	36	46	33	15	28	29	20	52	39		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲5	▼2	▼2	▼4	=	=	▼3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲7	▲3	▼4	▲4	▲4	▲8	▲6	▼2	▲7	▲2	=	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲14	▲4	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	3	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	2	4	6	3	3	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	3	4	3	1	4	3		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲2			
Don't know	7	5	4	10	17	7	10	7	9	4	4	5	9	8	5	16	14	12	8	8	3	9	9	13	6	8	4	11		
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼3	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲8	▲1	▲1	=	▲8	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲2	▲3	▲5	▼2	▲8		

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

Support is the minority view amongst those with a negative image of the EU (26% "for" vs 65% "against"), and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (38% vs 48%).

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (61%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (55%), students (64%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (55%), those who see themselves belonging to the middle class or higher, those living in large towns (57%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (67%).

**QB2.6** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	52	38	3	7
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	53	38	3	6
Woman	50	38	3	9
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	61	27	3	9
25-39	56	35	3	6
40-54	53	38	3	6
55 +	45	43	3	9
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	46	39	4	11
16-19	48	42	3	7
20+	55	36	3	6
Still studying	64	25	3	8
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self- employed	56	35	4	5
Managers	55	37	3	5
Other white collars	57	35	2	6
Manual workers	50	40	3	7
House persons	45	40	4	11
Unemployed	49	38	3	10
Retired	44	43	4	9
Students	64	25	3	8
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	38	48	4	10
From time to time	49	41	3	7
Almost never/ Never	55	36	3	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	48	38	3	11
The lower middle class	48	42	3	7
The middle class	54	37	3	6
The upper middle class	56	34	4	6
The upper class	58	35	4	3
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	50	40	3	7
Small/ mid size town	49	40	3	8
Large town	57	33	3	7
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	67	25	3	5
Neutral	47	41	4	8
Negative	26	65	2	7

## **II. A NEW IMPETUS FOR DEMOCRACY**



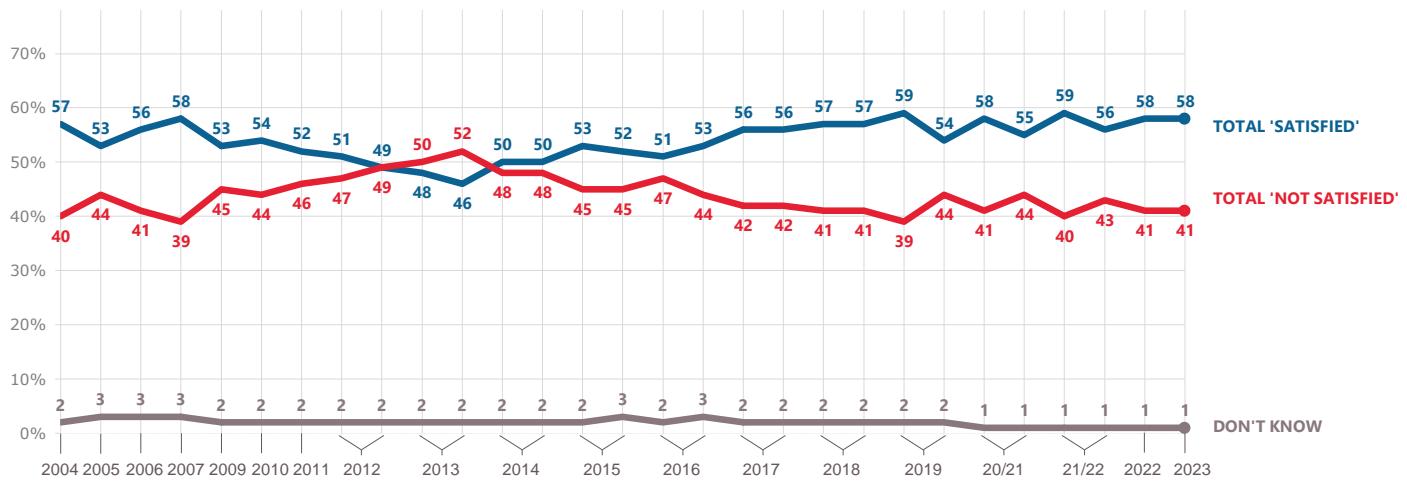
## 1. The way democracy works

Citizens' satisfaction with the way democracy works in their country has stabilised since summer 2022

**More than half of all Europeans (58%, no change since summer 2022) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country**, with 8% (no change) "very satisfied" and 50% (no change) "fairly satisfied".<sup>12</sup> Dissatisfaction has also remained stable at 41% (no change) with 30% (no change) "not very satisfied" and 11% (no change) "not at all satisfied".

Satisfaction levels have increased in **non-euro area countries** since summer 2022 (58%, +2 percentage points since summer 2022), while the satisfaction levels of **euro area** countries remained unchanged at 59%.

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



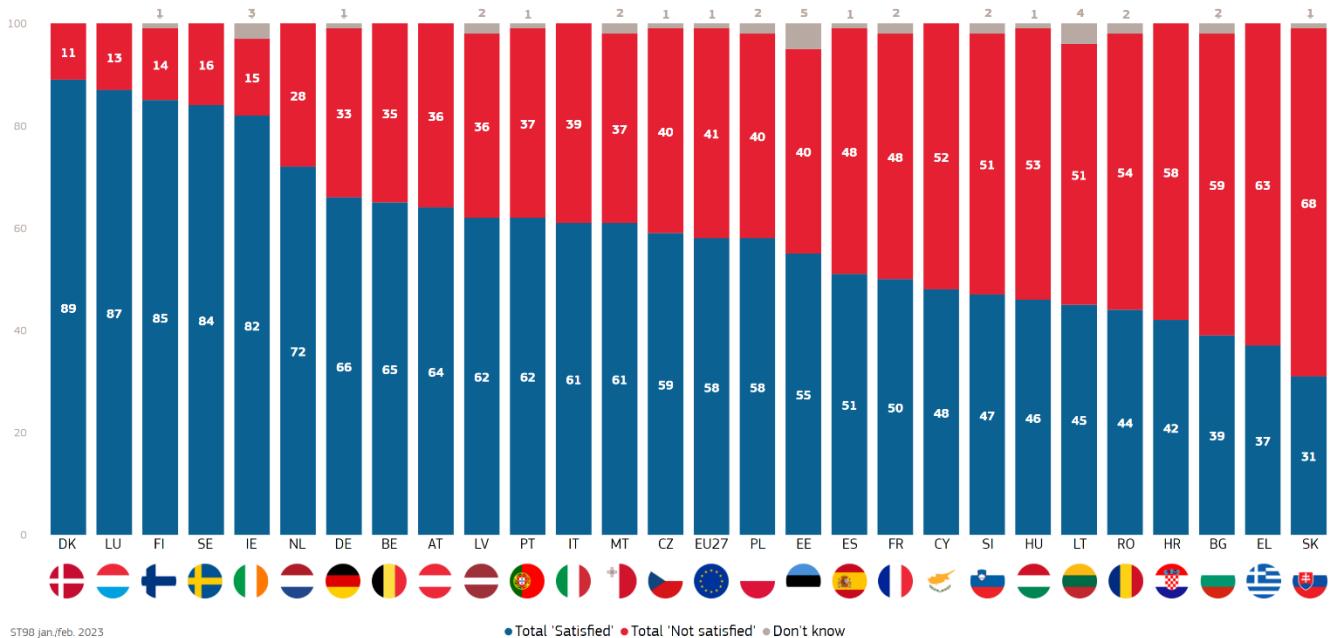
<sup>12</sup> SD18a. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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A majority of respondents in 18 countries (down from 21 in the previous survey) are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, although levels range from 89% of respondents in Denmark, 87% in Luxembourg and 85% in Finland to 50% in France.

Satisfaction is the minority view in nine countries, with the lowest levels seen amongst those in Slovakia (31% 'satisfied' vs 68% 'not satisfied'), Greece (37% vs 63%) and Bulgaria (39% vs 59%).

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



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

Satisfaction with the way democracy works at a national level has increased in 13 countries since summer 2022 (down from 16 in the previous survey), and in three countries the increase is at least ten percentage points: Latvia (+11 percentage points), Sweden (+11 pp) and the Netherlands (+10 pp).

Satisfaction has declined in ten countries including Hungary (-11%, -11 pp), Romania (-8%, -8 pp) and Malta (-7%, -7 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Denmark (89%), Estonia (55%), Spain (51%) and Lithuania (45%).

Dissatisfaction has become the majority view in Hungary, Romania and Slovenia.

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

	EU27	LV	SE	NL	EL	HR	IT	PL	CZ	FI	BE	BG	LU	AT	DK	EE	ES	LT	IE	FR	CY	PT	SI	DE	SK	MT	RO	HU
Total 'Satisfied'	58	62	84	72	37	42	61	58	59	85	65	39	87	64	89	55	51	45	82	50	48	62	47	66	31	61	44	46
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼11		
Total 'Not satisfied'	41	36	16	28	63	58	39	40	40	14	35	59	13	36	11	40	48	51	15	48	52	37	51	33	68	37	54	53
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼11	▼11	▼10	▼6	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	▼3	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲9	▲10	
Don't know	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	4	3	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲3	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority in almost all groups are satisfied with the way democracy works in their country, with the highest satisfaction levels seen amongst those aged 15-24 (64%), those who completed their education aged 20+ (66%), managers (71%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (65%), those who consider belonging to the upper class (75%) and those with a positive image of the EU (76%).

Satisfaction is the minority view amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (33% 'satisfied' vs 65% 'not satisfied'), those who say they belong to the working class (46% vs 51%) and those with a negative image of the EU (26% vs 73%).

Opinion is divided amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (49% 'satisfied' vs 49% 'not satisfied').

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	58	41	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	58	41	1
Woman	58	40	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	64	34	2
25-39	57	42	1
40-54	56	43	1
55 +	59	40	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	49	49	2
16-19	54	45	1
20+	66	34	0
Still studying	68	30	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	59	41	0
Managers	71	28	1
Other white collars	60	39	1
Manual workers	51	48	1
House persons	51	47	2
Unemployed	41	58	1
Retired	58	40	2
Students	68	30	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	33	65	2
From time to time	50	49	1
Almost never/ Never	65	34	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	46	51	3
The lower middle class	51	48	1
The middle class	63	36	1
The upper middle class	70	29	1
The upper class	75	24	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	57	42	1
Small/ mid size town	57	42	1
Large town	62	37	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	76	23	1
Neutral	53	46	1
Negative	26	73	1

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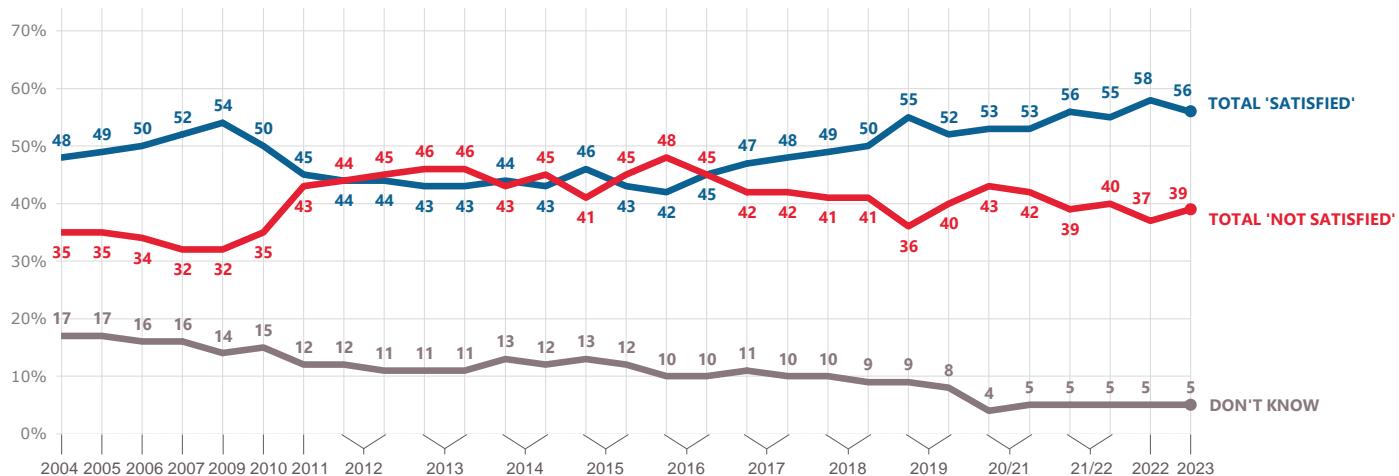
**The majority are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU**

**More than half of all Europeans (56%, -2 percentage points since summer) are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU**, with 5% (-1 pp) "very satisfied" and 51% (-1 pp) "fairly satisfied".<sup>13</sup> The slight decline in satisfaction means levels are back to those seen in summer 2021, although they remain higher than during the period between 2004 and summer 2021.

Almost four in ten (39%, +2 pp) are dissatisfied with 30% (+1 pp) "not very satisfied" and 9% (+1 pp) "not at all satisfied". One in twenty (5%, no change) say they don't know.

Satisfaction has slightly decreased in **euro area** countries since summer 2022 (54%, -2pp), as well as in **non-euro area** countries (64%, -3 pp). Although satisfaction remains higher in non-euro area countries, the gap between them and euro area countries has decreased.

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



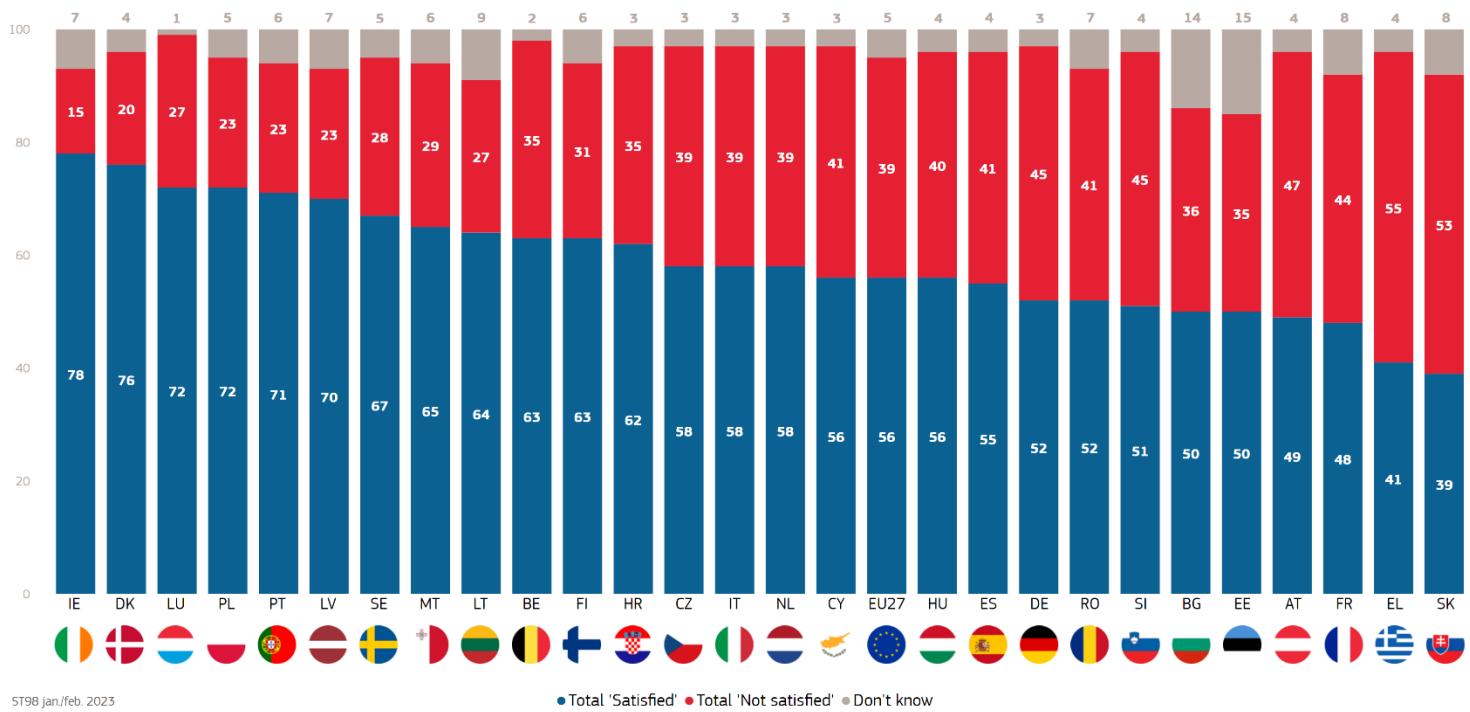
<sup>13</sup> SD18b. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU?

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A majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States (compared with 26 in summer 2022) are satisfied with the way that democracy works in the EU, although proportions vary from 78% in Ireland, 76% in Denmark and 72% in Luxembourg and Poland to 48% in France (vs 44% 'not satisfied') and 49% in Austria (vs 47%).

There are two countries where only a minority are satisfied: Slovakia (39% 'satisfied' vs 53% not satisfied) and Greece (41% vs 55%).

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



ST98 Jan./Feb. 2023

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

Satisfaction with the way democracy works in the EU has increased in nine EU Member States since summer 2022 (compared to 20 in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Latvia (70%, +7 percentage points), the Netherlands (58%, +6 pp) and Greece (41%, +5 pp).

In contrast satisfaction has declined in 15 countries, most notably in Slovakia (39%, -13 pp) and Malta (65%, -13 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Italy (58%), Estonia (50%) and Austria (49%).

Satisfaction is now the minority opinion in Slovakia.

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

(%)



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

(%)

	Jan/Feb 2023	56	70	58	41	62	56	48	63	67	58	50	58	49	50	55	72	63	76	78	64	71	52	72	52	51	56	65	39
Total 'Satisfied'	Jan/Feb 2023	56	70	58	41	62	56	48	63	67	58	50	58	49	50	55	72	63	76	78	64	71	52	72	52	51	56	65	39
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲7	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼13	▼13		
Total 'Not satisfied'	Jan/Feb 2023	39	23	39	55	35	41	44	31	28	39	35	39	47	36	41	27	35	20	15	27	23	45	23	41	45	40	29	53
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼8	▼6	▼6	▼3	▼3	=	▼4	▼7	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▲4	▲3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲4	▲7	▲4	▲5	▲3	▲7	▲9	▲9
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	7	3	4	3	3	8	6	5	3	15	3	4	14	4	1	2	4	7	9	6	3	5	7	4	6	8	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	▲5	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▼3	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲3	=	▲4	▲4		

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The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that satisfaction is the majority view in most groups, with the highest levels seen amongst those aged 15-24 (64%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (63%), managers (68%), students (67%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (62%), those who consider they belong to the upper class (73%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (82%).

In contrast, only a minority are satisfied in the following groups: the unemployed (41% 'satisfied' vs 54% 'not satisfied'), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (34% vs 59%), those who consider they are part of the working class (45% vs 47%), and those with a neutral (45% vs 48%) or negative (16% vs 80%) image of the EU.

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	56	39	5
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	56	40	4
Woman	56	38	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	64	30	6
25-39	58	39	3
40-54	56	41	3
55 +	53	41	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	46	45	9
16-19	52	43	5
20+	63	34	3
Still studying	67	27	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	60	38	2
Managers	68	30	2
Other white collars	59	38	3
Manual workers	51	45	4
House persons	50	42	8
Unemployed	41	54	5
Retired	53	40	7
Students	67	27	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	34	59	7
From time to time	49	46	5
Almost never/ Never	62	34	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	45	47	8
The lower middle class	51	45	4
The middle class	61	35	4
The upper middle class	69	29	2
The upper class	73	27	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	82	15	3
Neutral	45	48	7
Negative	16	80	4

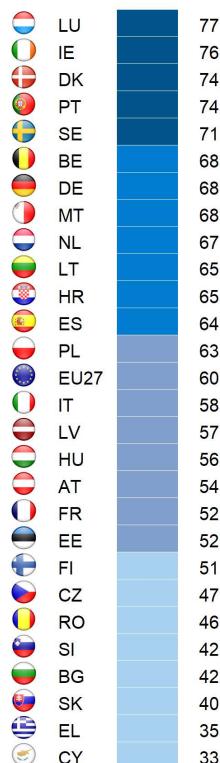
## 2. Are personal and national interests taken into account?

Six in ten agree the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU

**Six in ten Europeans (no change since summer 2022) agree the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU**, with 15% (no change) saying they "totally agree" and 45% (no change) that they "tend to agree".<sup>14</sup> Just over one third (34%, no change) disagrees, with 24% (-1 percentage point) tending to disagree and 10% (+1 pp) totally disagreeing. Just over one in twenty (6%, no change) say they don't know.

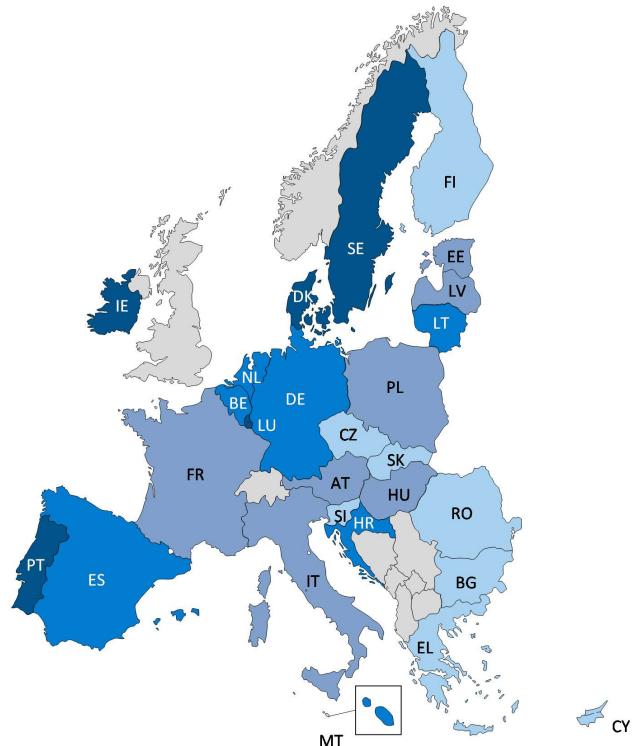
Agreement has increased in the **euro area** (61%, +1 percentage points) and decreased in **non-euro area** countries (59%, -2 pp) since summer 2022, and as a result agreement is now slightly higher in euro area countries.

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



**Map Legend**

71-100
64-70
52-63
0-51



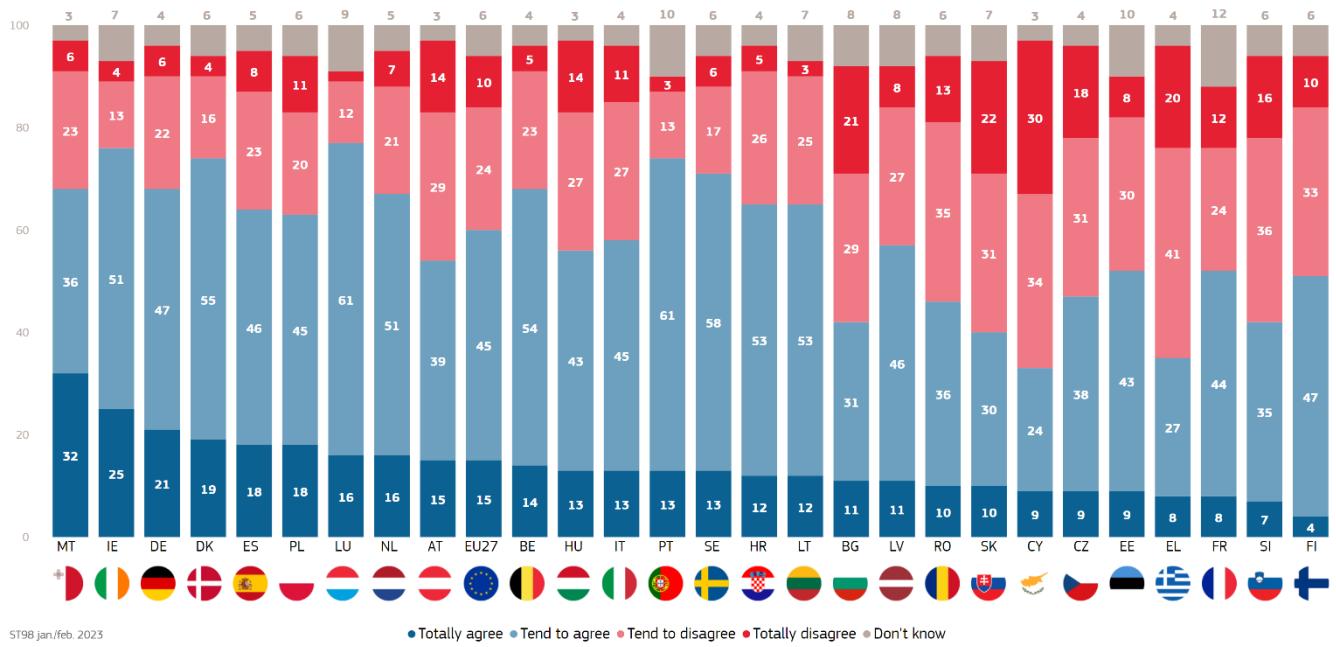
<sup>14</sup> QB1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

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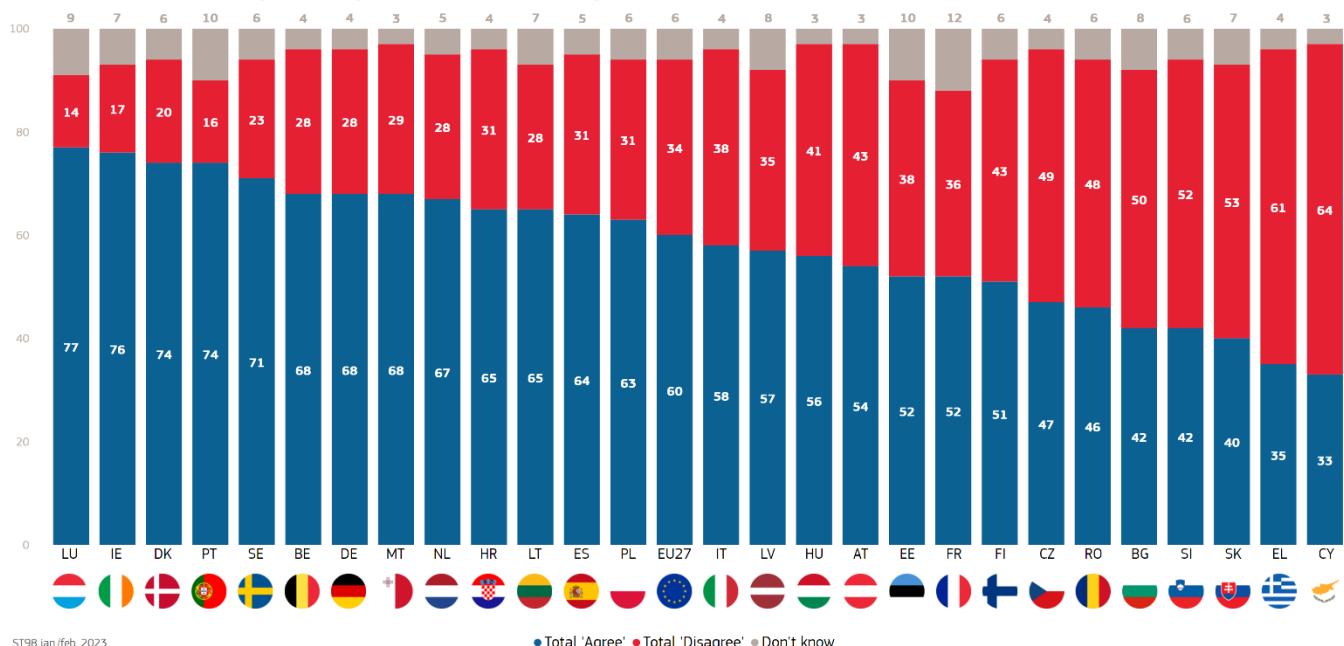
In 20 Member States a majority of respondents agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU (down from 21 in summer 2022), with proportions ranging from 77% of respondents in Luxembourg, 76% in Ireland and 74% in Denmark and Portugal to 51% in Finland.

In the remaining seven countries only a minority agree, with the lowest levels seen in Cyprus (33% 'agree' vs 64% 'disagree'), Greece (35% vs 61%) and Slovakia (40% vs 53%).

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



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



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Since summer 2022, agreement has increased in 16 Member States (compared to 20 in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in the Netherlands (67%, +9 percentage points) and Denmark (74%, +8 pp), Lithuania (65%, +8 pp) and Greece (35%, +8 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in ten countries including Malta (68%, -10 pp), Slovakia (40%, -8 pp), Romania (46%, -8 pp) and Poland (63%, -8 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Bulgaria (42%).

Agreement is now the minority opinion Romania.

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

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

		EU27	NL	DK	EL	LT	CZ	LV	HR	SE	EE	ES	CY	FI	IE	FR	IT	PT	BG	LU	AT	BE	DE	HU	SI	PL	RO	SK	MT
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	60	67	74	35	65	47	57	65	71	52	64	33	51	76	52	58	74	42	77	54	68	68	56	42	63	46	40	68
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼10	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	34	28	20	61	28	49	35	31	23	38	31	64	43	17	36	38	16	50	14	43	28	28	41	52	31	48	53	29
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼11	▼9	▼9	▼11	▼4	▼9	▼2	▼9	▼2	=	▼3	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲4	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲3	▲9
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	6	5	6	4	7	4	8	4	6	10	5	3	6	7	12	4	10	8	9	3	4	4	3	6	6	7	3	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲2	▼1	▲6	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▲2	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲1

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Results from the **socio-demographic analysis** show a majority of respondents in almost all groups agree that the interests of their country are well taken into account in the EU.

The highest levels of agreement are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (64%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (66%), managers (71%), those who see themselves as part of the upper middle (75%) or upper classes (76%), those living in large towns (65%), and those with a positive image of the EU (81%).

In contrast, agreement is the minority opinion amongst those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (41% 'agree' vs 50% 'disagree') and those with a negative image of the EU (22% vs 72%). Agreement levels are also low amongst the unemployed (46% vs 45%) and those who place themselves in the working class (49% vs 43%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	60	34	6
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	60	36	4
Woman	59	33	8
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	64	26	10
25-39	62	34	4
40-54	60	36	4
55 +	58	35	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	51	39	10
16-19	56	38	6
20+	66	30	4
Still studying	68	23	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	63	34	3
Managers	71	25	4
Other white collars	61	35	4
Manual workers	57	39	4
House persons	50	39	11
Unemployed	46	45	9
Retired	56	36	8
Students	68	23	9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	41	50	9
From time to time	54	41	5
Almost never/ Never	65	29	6
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	49	43	8
The lower middle class	54	39	7
The middle class	64	31	5
The upper middle class	75	21	4
The upper class	76	22	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	57	37	6
Small/ mid size town	58	35	7
Large town	65	30	5
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	81	15	4
Neutral	52	40	8
Negative	22	72	6

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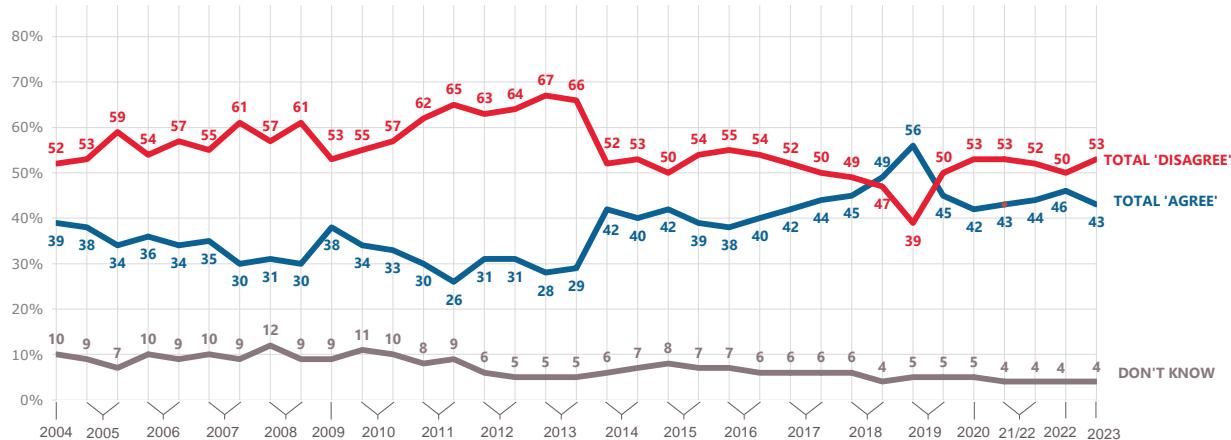
## Just over four in ten agree their voice counts in the EU

The proportion of respondents who agree their voice counts in the EU has declined slightly since summer 2022 (43%, -3 percentage points).<sup>15</sup> This is the first decline in agreement since 2020 and the lowest level since summer 2021.

The majority (53%, +3 pp) think their voice does not count, with disagreement increasing three points to a level last seen in summer 2021.

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)

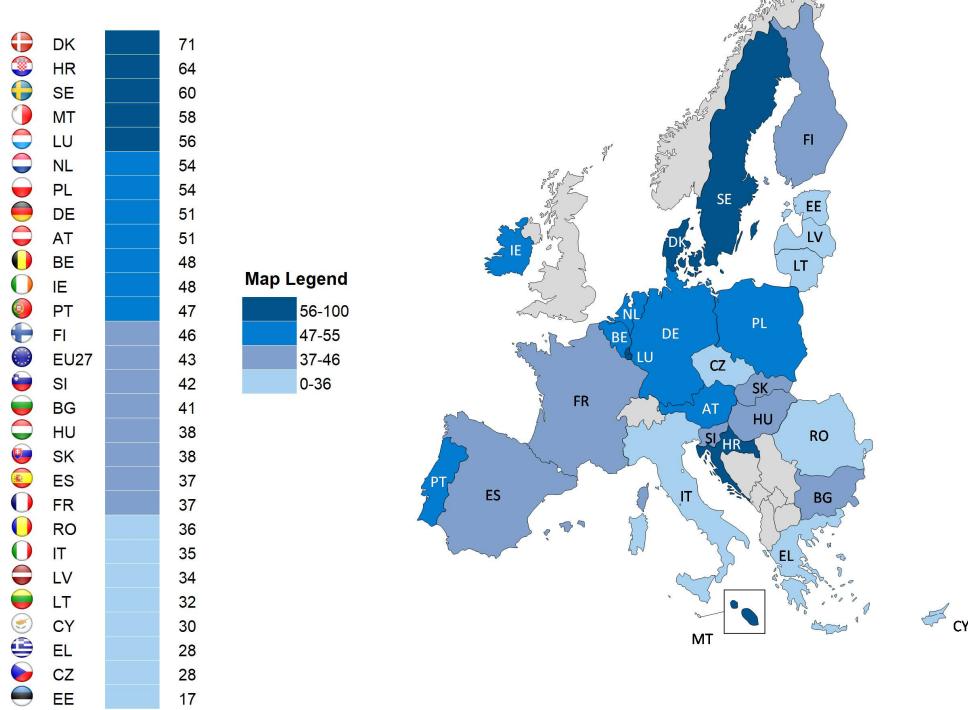


The view that their voice counts in the EU remains the minority opinion for respondents in **euro area** countries (42%, -2 percentage points). This view has also declined in **non-euro area** countries (-4 pp), but remains the majority view by a small margin (48% vs 47% 'disagree').

SD19a.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

My voice counts in the EU

(% - Total 'Agree')



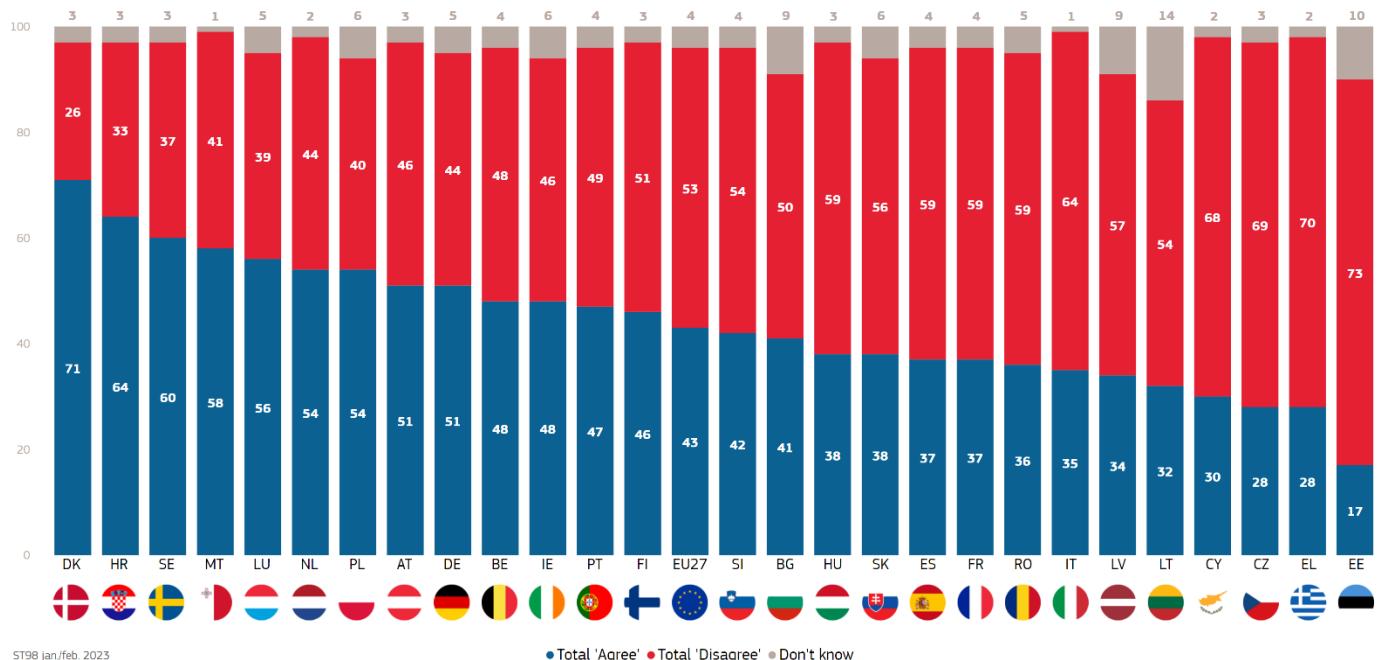
<sup>15</sup> SD19a.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in the EU

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In ten Member States a majority of respondents think that their voice counts in the EU (no change since summer 2022), with the largest proportions seen in Denmark (71%), Croatia (64%) and Sweden (60%). However, in 16 countries agreement is the minority opinion with the lowest levels seen in Estonia (17%) and Greece and Czechia (both 28%).

Opinion is divided in Belgium (48% 'agree' vs 48% 'disagree').

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



Compared to summer 2022, the proportion of respondents who think that their voice counts in the EU has increased in 11 Member States (down from 15 in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in the Netherlands (54%, +7 percentage points), and Denmark (71%, +6 pp), Latvia (34%, +6 pp) and Greece (28%, +6 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 16 countries, and particularly amongst respondents in Romania (36%, -11 pp), Germany (51%, -9 pp), and Malta (58%, -7 pp) and Hungary (38%, -7 pp).

Agreement is now the majority opinion in Ireland and the Netherlands, but the minority opinion in Portugal.

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

	EU27	NL	DK	EL	LV	CZ	CY	FI	SE	HR	IE	FR	IT	AT	SI	SK	BE	BG	EE	ES	LT	LU	PL	PT	HU	MT	DE	RO
Total 'Agree'	43	54	71	28	34	28	30	46	60	64	48	37	35	51	42	38	48	41	17	37	32	56	54	47	38	58	51	36
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼9	▼11	
Total 'Disagree'	53	44	26	70	57	69	68	51	37	33	46	59	64	46	54	56	48	50	73	59	54	39	40	49	59	41	44	59
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲3	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲5	▼4	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲7	▲8	▲7	▲10	
Don't know	4	2	3	2	9	3	2	3	3	3	6	4	1	3	4	6	4	9	10	4	14	5	6	4	3	1	5	5
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▲3	=	▲9	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows only a few groups where a majority agree their voice counts in the EU: those who completed their education ages 20 or older (50%), managers (54%), students (48% vs 46% 'disagree'), those who see themselves as from the upper middle (56%) or upper class (65%), and those who have a positive image of the EU (62%).

Opinion is divided amongst those who never or almost never have difficulty paying bills (48% 'agree' vs 48% 'disagree').

Only a minority of respondents in almost all other groups agree, with the lowest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (33%), the unemployed (30%), those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time (28%), those who consider themselves as part of the working class (32%) and those with a negative image of the EU (15%).

**SD19a.1** To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	43	53	4
 Gender			
Man	44	53	3
Woman	43	52	5
 Age			
15-24	44	50	6
25-39	44	53	3
40-54	45	52	3
55 +	42	53	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	33	61	6
16-19	40	56	4
20+	50	47	3
Still studying	48	46	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	46	51	3
Managers	54	43	3
Other white collars	45	53	2
Manual workers	41	56	3
House persons	38	54	8
Unemployed	30	65	5
Retired	41	54	5
Students	48	46	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	68	4
From time to time	39	58	3
Almost never/ Never	48	48	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	62	6
The lower middle class	39	56	5
The middle class	47	50	3
The upper middle class	56	41	3
The upper class	65	28	7
 Image of the EU			
Positive	62	34	4
Neutral	35	60	5
Negative	15	83	2

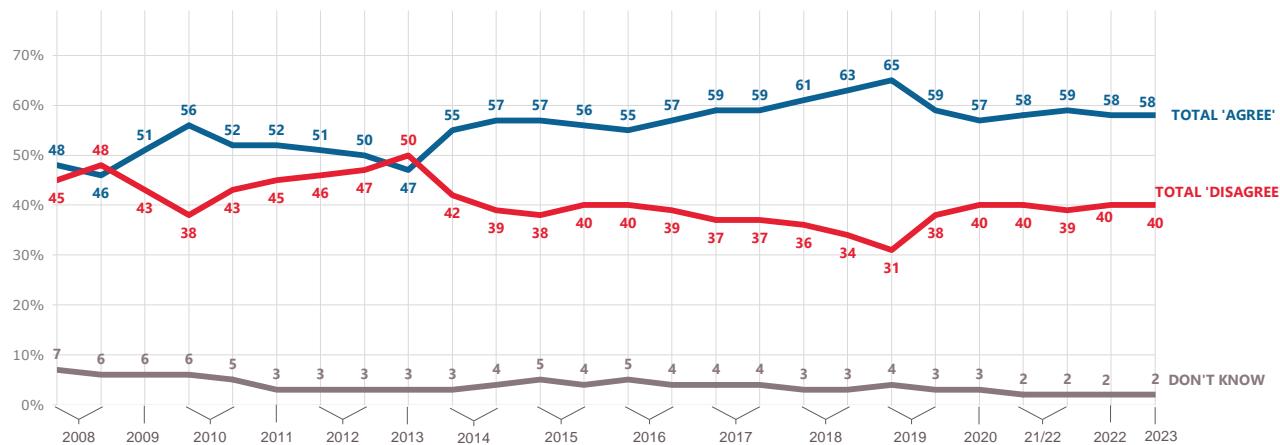
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Almost six in ten Europeans (58%, no change since summer 2022) agree their voice counts in their country, while 40% (no change) disagree.<sup>16</sup>

Agreement that their voice counts in their country is higher amongst respondents in countries outside the euro area, although agreement has remained stable in the **euro area** (57%), and decreased slightly in **non-euro area** countries (61%, -1pp) since summer 2022.

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

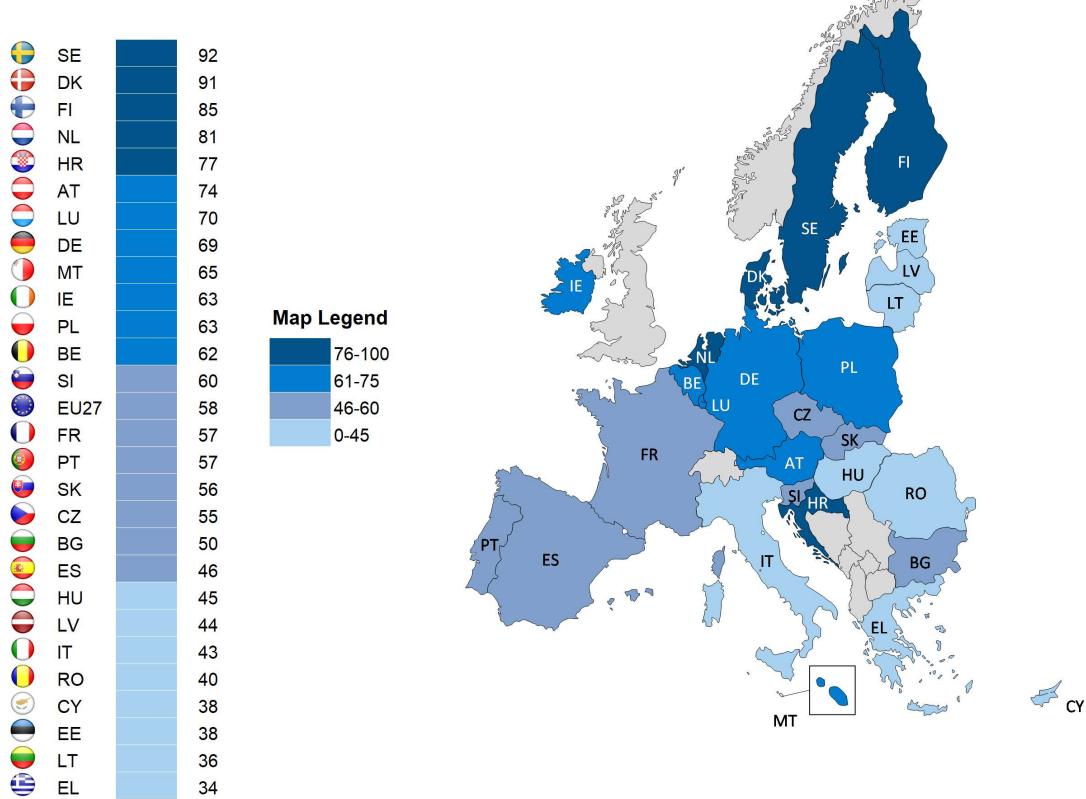
My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



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

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

(% - Total 'Agree')



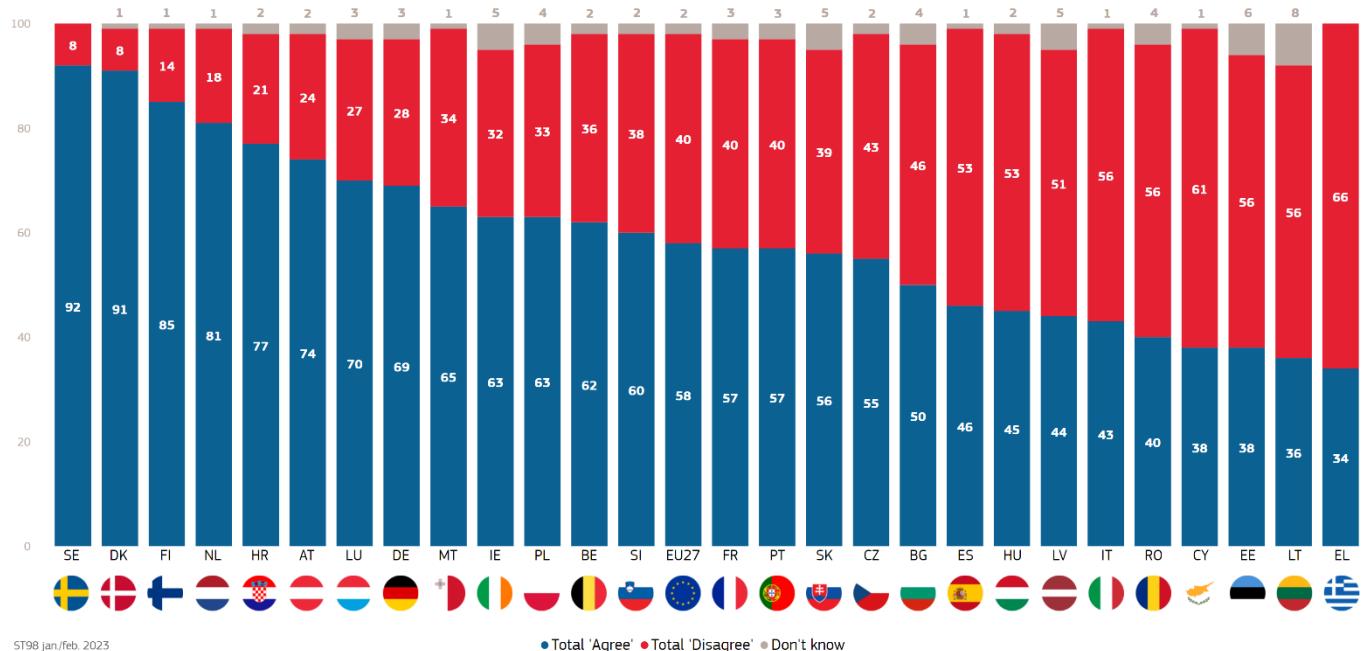
<sup>16</sup> SD19a.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY)

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In 18 countries a majority of respondents agree that their voice counts in their country (no change since summer 2022), although proportions range from 92% in Sweden, 91% in Denmark and 85% in Finland to 50% in Bulgaria, 55% in Czechia and 56% in Slovakia.

In the remaining nine countries agreement is the minority view, with the lowest levels seen in Greece (34%), Lithuania (36%) and Estonia and Cyprus (both 38%).

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



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

Agreement has become more widespread amongst respondents in 19 Member States (up from 12 in the previous survey), and this is particularly the case in the Netherlands (81%, +11 percentage points), and Finland (85%, +9 pp), Czechia (55%, +9 pp) and Cyprus (38%, +9 pp).

In contrast agreement levels have declined in seven countries including Hungary (45%, -8 pp) and Romania (40%, -6 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Estonia (38%).

Agreement is now the majority view Czechia but the minority view in Hungary.

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

My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



	Jan/Feb 2023	NL	CZ	CY	FI	LV	HR	SK	SE	LU	BE	EL	LT	AT	IE	MT	BG	DK	ES	SI	EE	FR	IT	PT	DE	PL	RO	HU
Total 'Agree'	58	81	55	38	85	44	77	56	92	70	62	34	36	74	63	65	50	91	46	60	38	57	43	57	69	63	40	45
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼8
Total 'Disagree'	40	18	43	61	14	51	21	39	8	27	36	66	56	24	32	34	46	8	53	38	56	40	56	40	28	33	56	53
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼12	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼7	▼9	▼7	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼8	▼4	▼3	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲8
Don't know	2	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	0	3	2	0	8	2	5	1	4	1	1	2	6	3	1	3	3	4	4	2
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼4	=	▼1	▲5	▲1	=	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=

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The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that a majority of respondents in most groups agree their voice counts in their country, with the highest levels seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (67%), managers (71%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (65%), respondents who consider they belong to the upper class (83%) and those with a positive image of the EU (73%).

Agreement is the minority view in the following groups: those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (46% 'agree' vs 51% 'disagree'), the unemployed (40% vs 57%), those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (35% vs 63%), those who consider belonging to the working class (46% vs 51%) and those with a negative image of the EU (33% vs 66%).

Opinion is divided amongst those who have difficulties paying bills from time to time (49% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree').

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	58	40	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	59	39	2
Woman	57	40	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	57	39	4
25-39	57	41	2
40-54	58	40	2
55 +	58	40	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	46	51	3
16-19	55	43	2
20+	67	32	1
Still studying	60	35	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	57	41	2
Managers	71	27	2
Other white collars	59	40	1
Manual workers	54	45	1
House persons	48	46	6
Unemployed	40	57	3
Retired	60	38	2
Students	60	35	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	35	63	2
From time to time	49	49	2
Almost never/ Never	65	33	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	46	51	3
The lower middle class	52	45	3
The middle class	62	36	2
The upper middle class	72	26	2
The upper class	83	14	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	73	25	2
Neutral	52	45	3
Negative	33	66	1

### **III. AN ECONOMY THAT WORKS FOR ITS CITIZENS**



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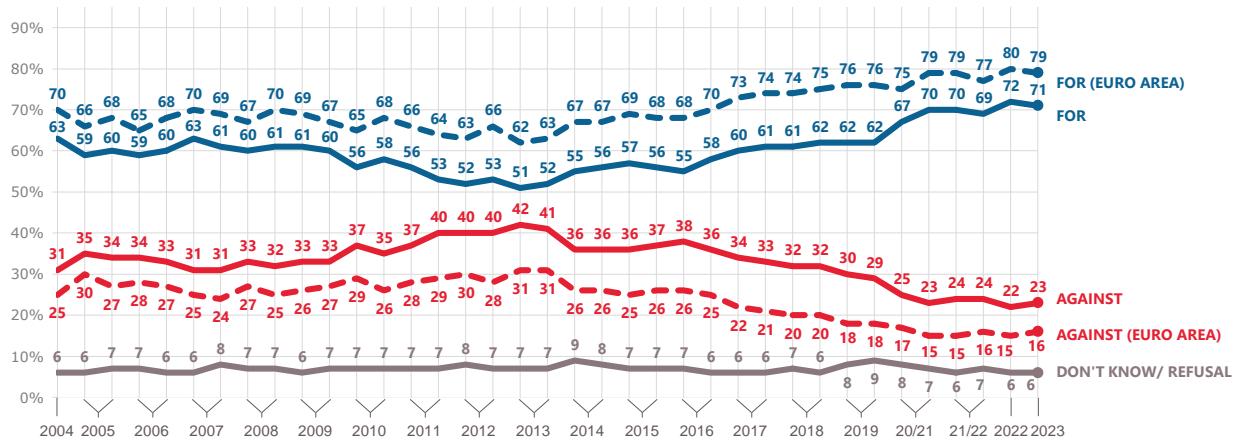
**Just over seven in ten support a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro**

**Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has declined one percentage point in the EU as a whole since summer 2022 (71%).<sup>17</sup>**

Opposition to the euro has increased slightly (23%, +1 percentage point).

Within the **euro area** support has also declined slightly (79%, -1 percentage point), while opposition has increased marginally (16%, +1pp).<sup>18</sup>

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



<sup>17</sup> QB3.1: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro

<sup>18</sup> Croatia joined the eurozone on 1 January 2023 so is included in the euro area statistics for the first time.

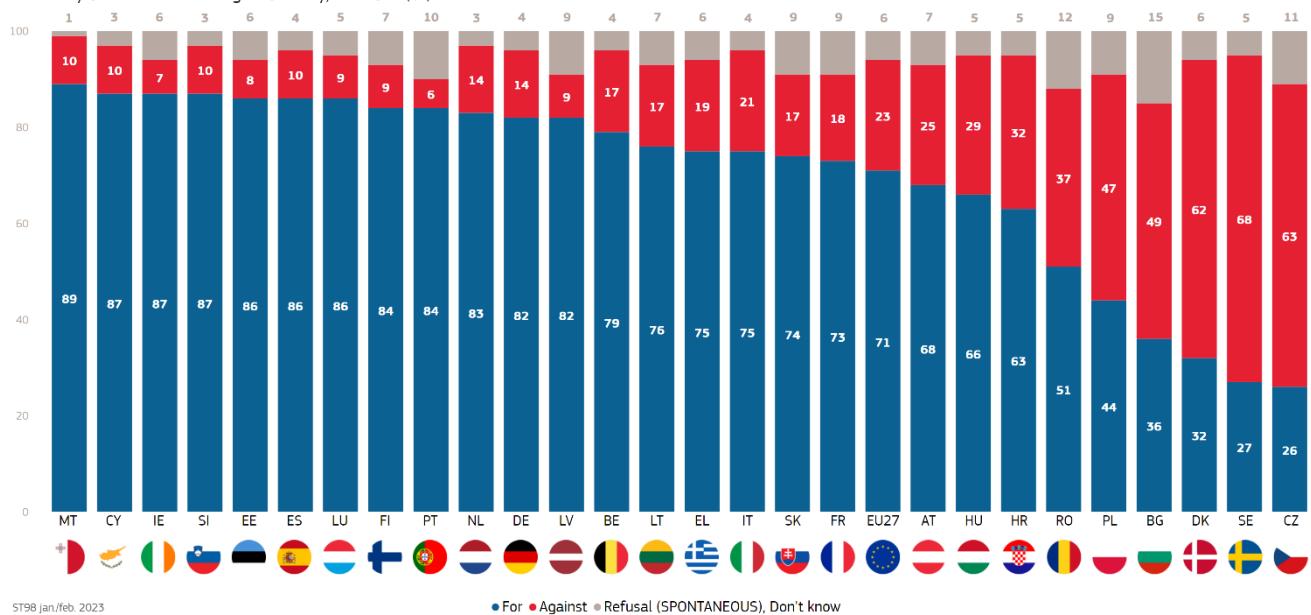
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In 22 Member States the majority of respondents are "for" a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (down from 23 in summer 2022). Respondents in Malta (89%) and in Ireland, Cyprus and Slovenia (87% each) are the most likely to think this way, but there are a further eight countries where at least eight in ten are for the single currency and economic union: Estonia, Spain and Luxembourg (86% each), Portugal and Finland (both 84%), the Netherlands (83%), and Germany and Latvia (both 82%).

Although outside the euro area, the majority of respondents in Hungary (66%) and Romania (51%) are also for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

In five countries (all outside the euro area) a majority are against the euro: Sweden (68%), Czechia (63%), Denmark (62%), Bulgaria (49% "against" vs 36% "for") and Poland (47% vs 44%).

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



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

Support for the single currency and economic union has declined in 22 Member States since summer 2022, with the largest seen in Slovakia (74%, -10 percentage points), Belgium (79%, -9 pp) and Lithuania (76%, -9 pp). In the remaining five countries support has increased, most notably in Croatia (63%, +11 pp).

The majority in Poland are now against a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

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

	EU27	HR	DK	IT	CY	FI	DE	EE	ES	FR	HU	MT	SI	SE	EL	NL	PT	IE	AT	RO	BG	LV	PL	LU	CZ	BE	LT	SK
For	71	63	32	75	87	84	82	86	86	73	66	89	87	27	75	83	87	68	51	36	82	44	86	26	79	76	74	
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲11	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10			
Against	23	32	62	21	10	9	14	8	10	18	29	10	10	68	19	14	6	7	25	37	49	9	47	9	63	17	17	17
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼8	▼7	▼2	=	▼5	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲3	=	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲7	▲4	▲4		
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	4	5	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	2
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼4	=	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	
Don't know	4	3	5	3	3	7	2	5	3	8	3	1	3	5	3	2	7	5	3	7	13	8	6	3	8	3	5	7
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▼1	=	▼1	▲2	▼1	=	▲2	▲5	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲6

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows a majority of respondents in each group are "for" a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

The highest levels of support are found amongst those aged 15-24 (76%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (75%), students (79%), managers (78%), those who consider belonging to the upper middle class (79%) and respondents with a positive view of the EU (83%).

Respondents with a negative image of the EU are the only group where fewer than six in ten support a European economic and monetary union, although a majority are still in favour (48% "for" vs 45% "against").

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

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

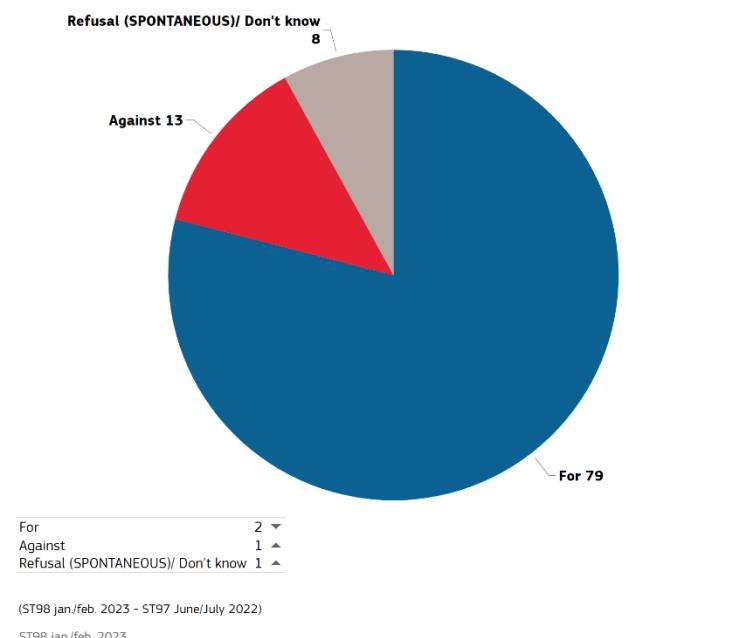
	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	71	23	2	4
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	72	22	2	4
Woman	69	24	2	5
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	76	16	2	6
25-39	70	24	2	4
40-54	72	23	2	3
55 +	69	24	2	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	69	21	2	8
16-19	67	27	2	4
20+	75	20	2	3
Still studying	79	14	2	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self- employed	71	23	2	4
Managers	78	18	2	2
Other white collars	70	25	2	3
Manual workers	66	27	2	5
House persons	65	27	2	6
Unemployed	68	22	2	8
Retired	69	23	2	6
Students	79	14	2	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	62	29	2	7
From time to time	67	27	2	4
Almost never/ Never	74	21	1	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	62	29	2	7
The lower middle class	70	23	2	5
The middle class	73	22	2	3
The upper middle class	79	17	2	2
The upper class	75	22	1	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	83	13	1	3
Neutral	68	25	2	5
Negative	48	45	2	5

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**Almost eight in ten Europeans are in favour of every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection**

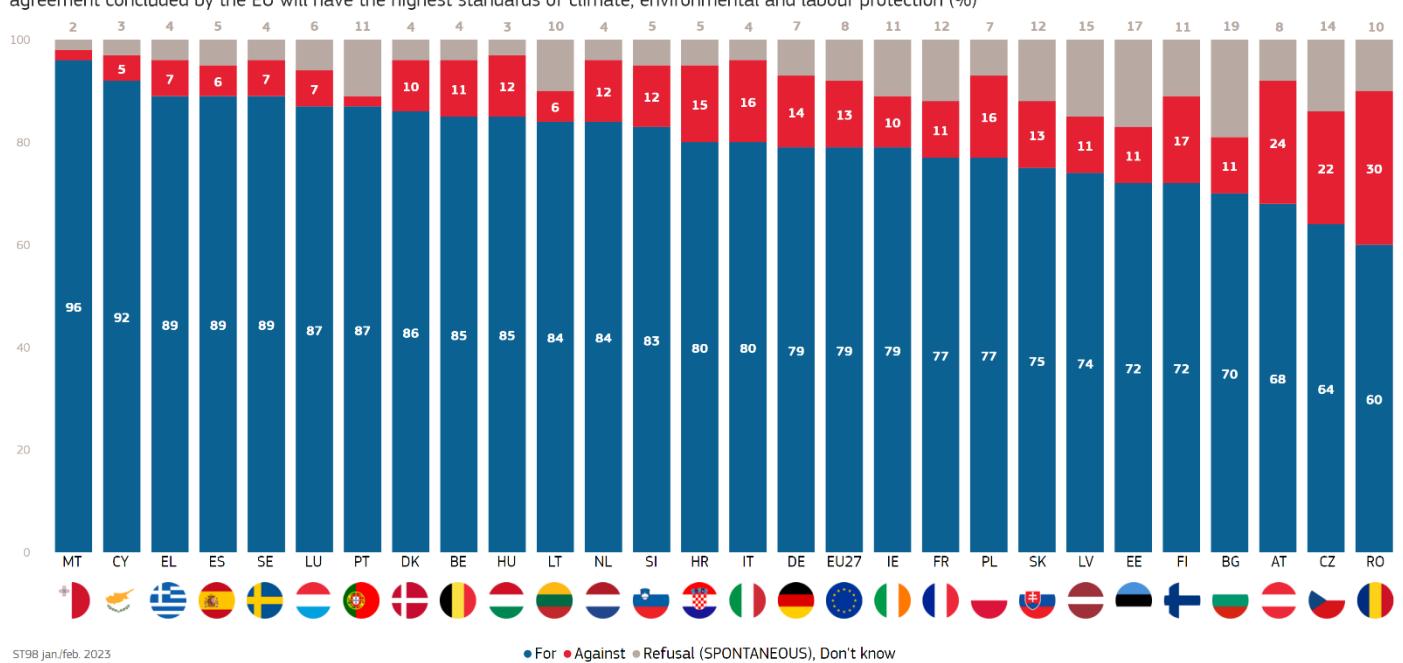
The proportion of respondents who are for every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has declined slightly since summer 2022 but remains high at 79% (-2 percentage points).<sup>19</sup> Just over one in ten are “against” this idea (13%, +1 pp), while almost one in ten (8%) say they don't know or don't provide an answer.

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



At a national level, at least six in ten respondents in each Member State support new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection (no change since summer 2022), with proportions ranging from 96% in Malta, 92% in Cyprus and 89% in Greece, Spain and Sweden to 60% in Romania, 64% in Czechia and 68% in Austria.

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



<sup>19</sup> QB3.3: What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The insurance that every new

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

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Support for every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection has increased in six countries since summer 2022 (compared to 12 in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Malta (96%, +3 percentage points) and Sweden (89%, +3 pp).

In contrast, support has declined in 19 countries including Ireland (79%, -9 pp) and Slovakia (75%, -7 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Cyprus (92%) and Denmark (86%).

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

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



	Jan/Feb 2023	79	96	89	89	80	80	84	85	92	77	72	89	74	85	87	85	70	64	79	87	72	84	83	68	77	60	75	79
For	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼9	
	Jan/Feb 2023	13	2	7	6	15	16	12	10	5	11	17	7	11	12	2	11	11	22	14	7	11	6	12	24	16	30	13	10
Against	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼2	▼7	▲2	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▲2	=	▼4	▲1	▼5	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼3	▲3	▲3	=	▼2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲5	▼1	▲5
	Jan/Feb 2023	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	2	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1		
	Jan/Feb 2023	6	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	12	10	1	13	1	9	3	16	11	5	4	15	8	4	5	4	6	10	9
Don't know	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲5	=	▲5	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲5	=	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲7	▲3

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that more than six in ten in each group are for every new trade agreement concluded by the EU having the highest standards of climate, environmental and labour protection.

The highest level of support can be found amongst those aged 15-24 (82%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (83%), managers and students (both 85%), those who never or almost never experience difficulties paying bills (83%), those who say they belong to the upper middle class (85%), those living in large towns (84%) and respondents who have a positive image of the EU (89%).

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (62%) and housepersons (65%).

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

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	79	13	2	6
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	79	14	2	5
Woman	79	12	2	7
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	82	10	2	6
25-39	80	14	1	5
40-54	80	14	2	4
55 +	78	13	2	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	74	13	3	10
16-19	76	16	2	6
20+	83	11	2	4
Still studying	85	9	1	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	79	15	2	4
Managers	85	11	1	3
Other white collars	83	12	1	4
Manual workers	75	17	3	5
House persons	65	18	3	14
Unemployed	78	11	3	8
Retired	78	12	2	8
Students	85	9	1	5
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	71	17	3	9
From time to time	74	18	2	6
Almost never/ Never	83	11	1	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	74	14	3	9
The lower middle class	78	13	2	7
The middle class	81	14	1	4
The upper middle class	85	10	2	3
The upper class	83	13	1	3
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	78	14	2	6
Small/ mid size town	77	14	2	7
Large town	84	11	1	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	89	7	1	3
Neutral	77	14	2	7
Negative	62	28	2	8

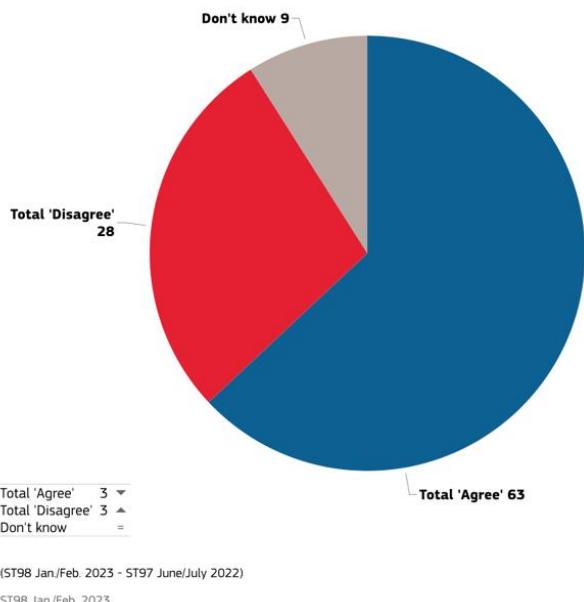
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**There has been a decline in the proportion of Europeans who agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level**

More than six in ten Europeans (63%, -3 percentage points since summer 2022) agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, while 28% (+3 pp) disagree and 9% say they don't know.<sup>20</sup>

Support for this idea has dropped since summer 2022 in both **non-euro area** countries (71%, -3 pp) and **euro area** countries (62%, -2pp).

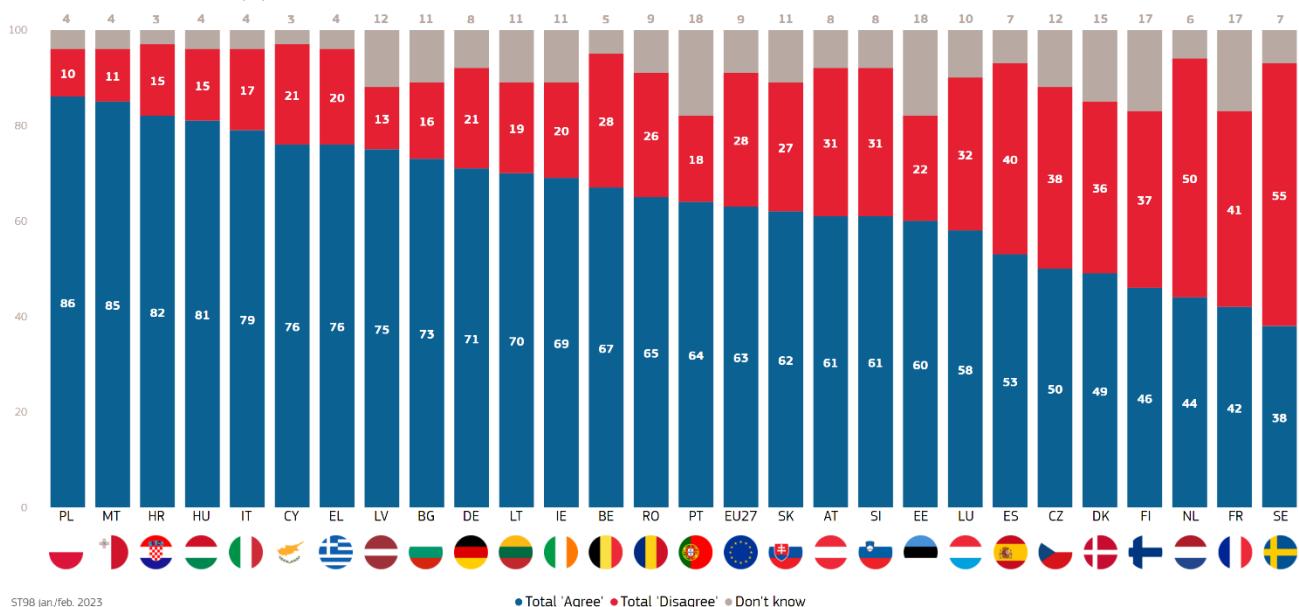
QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (EU27) (%)



A majority of respondents in 25 Member States agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, with the most widespread agreement seen amongst respondents in Poland (86%), Malta (85%), Croatia (82%) and Hungary (81%)

There are only two Member States where a majority disagrees: Sweden (55% 'disagree' vs 38% 'agree') and the Netherlands (50% vs 44%).

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



<sup>20</sup> QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level

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The proportion of respondents who think that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level has increased in eight countries since summer 2022 (compared to 13 in the previous survey), with the largest increase seen in Latvia (75%, +5 pp).

In contrast, the level of agreement has declined in 18 countries including Sweden (38%, -10 pp), Spain (53%, -9 pp) and Cyprus (76%, -8 pp) and Luxembourg (58%, -8 pp).

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

	EU27	LV	DK	IE	IT	NL	BE	LT	FI	HR	HU	BG	FR	DE	PL	EE	EL	MT	AT	RO	SI	SK	CZ	PT	CY	LU	ES	SE	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	63	75	49	69	79	44	67	70	46	82	81	73	42	71	86	60	76	85	61	65	61	62	50	64	76	58	53	38
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼10			
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	28	13	36	20	17	50	28	19	37	15	15	16	41	21	10	22	20	11	31	26	31	27	38	18	21	32	40	55
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲3	▼8	▼11	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼7	▲1	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	=	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲9	▲12	▲13	▲4	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	9	12	15	11	4	6	5	11	17	3	4	11	17	8	4	18	4	4	8	9	8	11	12	18	3	10	7	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲3	▲8	=	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲6	▲6	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲4	=	▲2	=	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲5	▼1	▼4	▼4	▲6

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In almost all **socio-demographic groups** at least six in ten agree public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, with highest levels of agreement amongst men (67%), those aged 40-54 (66%), those who completed their education aged 16-19 years of age (69%), the self-employed (69%), other white collar workers (68%) and managers (67%), those who have difficulty paying bills from time to time (66%), those who consider being part of the upper class (68%), and those with a positive image of the EU (71%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst the unemployed (55%), respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (58%), and those with a negative view of the EU (47% vs 44% 'disagree').

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

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

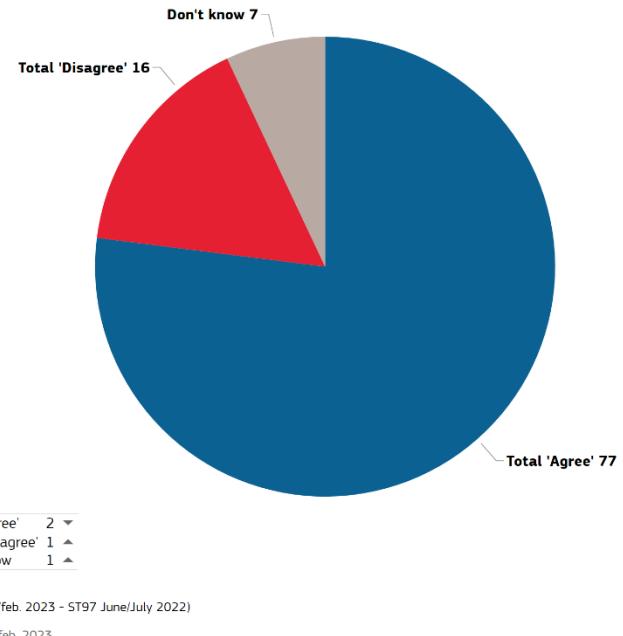
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	63	28	9
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	67	26	7
Woman	61	29	10
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	60	29	11
25-39	65	28	7
40-54	66	29	5
55 +	62	27	11
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	62	25	13
16-19	69	24	7
20+	60	32	8
Still studying	60	29	11
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	69	25	6
Managers	67	28	5
Other white collars	68	27	5
Manual workers	66	27	7
House persons	61	28	11
Unemployed	55	32	13
Retired	60	28	12
Students	60	29	11
4+	65	28	7
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	58	33	9
From time to time	66	26	8
Almost never/ Never	63	28	9
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	61	27	12
The lower middle class	63	29	8
The middle class	66	27	7
The upper middle class	59	34	7
The upper class	68	27	5
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	71	22	7
Neutral	63	27	10
Negative	47	44	9

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**More than three quarters of Europeans agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world**

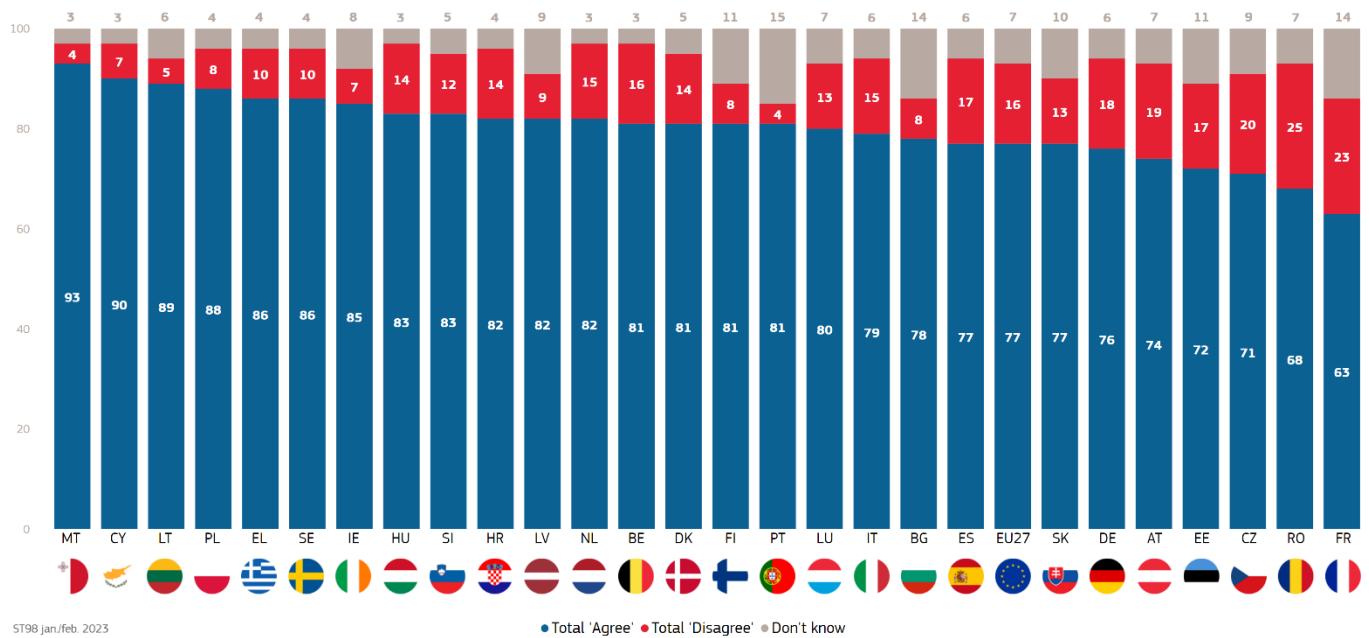
Almost eight in ten respondents (77%, -2 percentage points since summer 2022) agree the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world.<sup>21</sup> Around one in six (16%, +1 pp) disagree and 7% say they don't know.

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



More than six in ten respondents in each Member State agree that the EU should build partnerships with countries outside the EU to invest in sustainable infrastructure and connect people and countries around the world (no change since the previous survey), although proportions range from 93% in Malta, 90% in Cyprus and 89% in Lithuania to 63% in France, 68% in Romania and 71% in Czechia.

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



<sup>21</sup> QB4.3 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.: The EU should build partnerships with countries

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

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Agreement has increased in ten countries since summer 2022 (compared to three in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Lithuania (89%, +6 percentage points) and Greece (86%, +5 pp).

In contrast agreement levels have declined in 15 countries including Portugal (81%, -7 pp), Slovakia (77%, -6 pp) and Germany (76%, -6 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Malta (93%) or Bulgaria (78%).

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

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

	EU27	LT	EL	NL	SE	DK	CY	AT	IT	LU	FI	BG	MT	CZ	FR	LV	SI	BE	HR	PL	IE	ES	EE	RO	HU	DE	SK	PT	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	77	89	86	82	86	81	90	74	79	80	81	78	93	71	63	82	83	81	82	88	85	77	72	68	83	76	77	81
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	16	5	10	15	10	14	7	19	15	13	8	8	4	20	23	9	12	16	14	8	7	17	17	25	14	18	13	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼8	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲5	▼1	▲3
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	7	6	4	3	4	5	3	7	6	7	11	14	3	9	14	9	5	3	4	4	8	6	11	7	3	6	10	15
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲2	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲7	▲4		

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

The highest agreement levels are seen amongst those aged 15-24 (81%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (82%), managers and students (both 84%), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills (80%), those who consider themselves part of the upper middle class (86%), those living in large towns (82%) and respondents with a positive image of the EU (87%).

The lowest level of agreement is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (57%) and those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (65%). These are the only groups where fewer than two thirds agree.

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

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

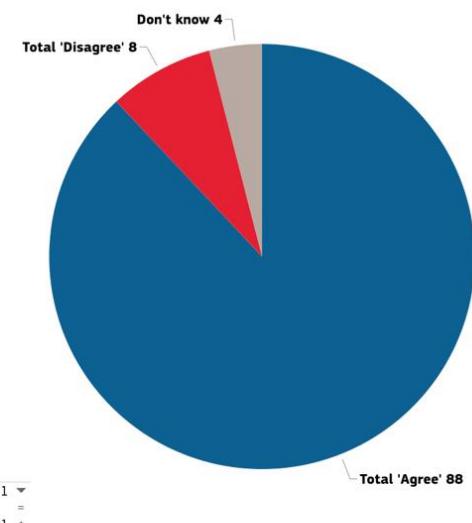
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	77	16	7
 Gender			
Man	79	16	5
Woman	75	16	9
 Age			
15-24	81	11	8
25-39	79	16	5
40-54	78	17	5
55 +	74	17	9
 Education (End of)			
15-	66	21	13
16-19	75	18	7
20+	82	13	5
Still studying	84	10	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	79	15	6
Managers	84	12	4
Other white collars	81	15	4
Manual workers	74	20	6
House persons	68	22	10
Unemployed	69	21	10
Retired	73	16	11
Students	84	10	6
4+	77	17	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	25	10
From time to time	72	21	7
Almost never/ Never	80	13	7
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	69	19	12
The lower middle class	74	19	7
The middle class	80	15	5
The upper middle class	86	11	3
The upper class	81	16	3
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	75	18	7
Small/ mid size town	75	17	8
Large town	82	12	6
 Image of the EU			
Positive	87	8	5
Neutral	74	17	9
Negative	57	35	8

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**Almost nine in ten Europeans agree each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers**

**A large majority of respondents (88%, -1 percentage point since summer 2022) agree EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers**, with 55% (+3 pp) saying they 'totally agree' and 33% (-4 pp) that they 'tend to agree'.<sup>22</sup> Fewer than one in ten disagrees (8%, no change), and 4% (+1 pp) say they don't know.

QB4.4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (EU27) (%)

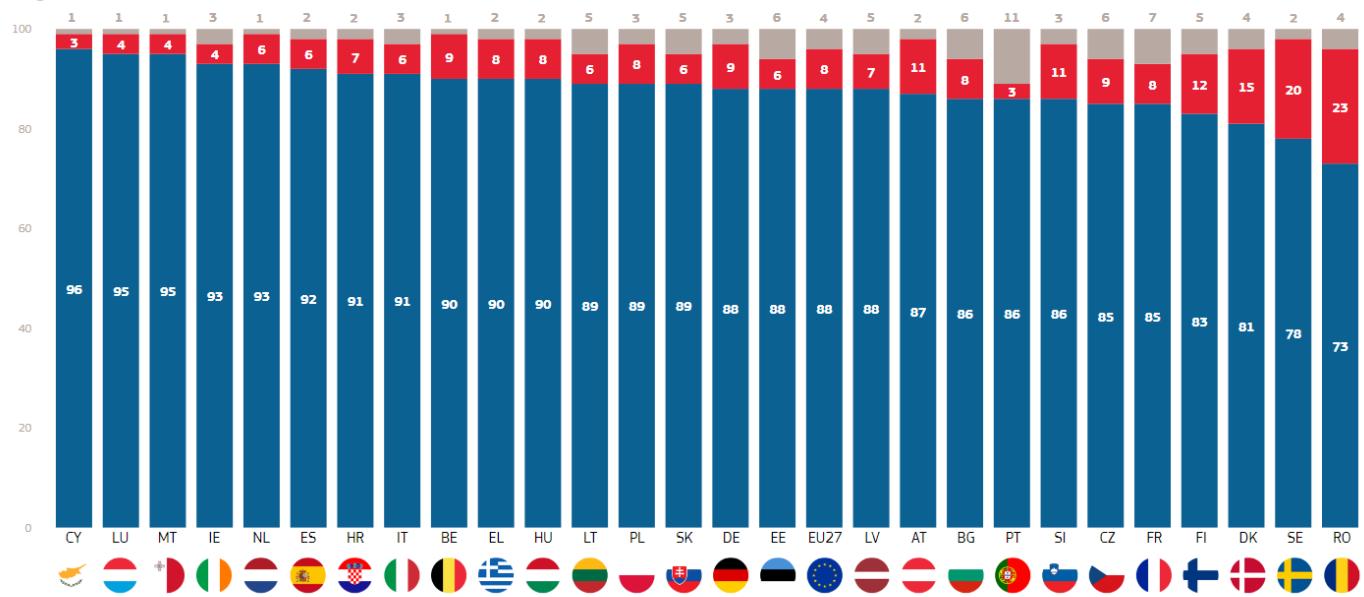


(ST98 Jan/Feb 2023 - ST97 June/July 2022)

ST98 Jan/Feb 2023

Historically there has been a high level of support in each country for each EU Member State to have a minimum wage for workers, and this trend continues in the current survey. More than seven in ten in every country agree (unchanged since spring 2021), and more than four in ten in every Member State totally agrees with this idea. Agreement is almost universal in Cyprus (96%) and in Luxembourg and Malta (both 95%), and is also high in Romania (73%), Sweden (78%) and Denmark (81%).

QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.: Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)



ST98 Jan/Feb 2023

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

<sup>22</sup> QB4.4: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers

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Compared to summer 2022 the proportion of respondents who agree each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers has increased in seven Member States (compared to ten in the previous survey), with the largest increases seen in Greece (90%, +5 percentage points) and Lithuania (89%, +5 pp).

In contrast, agreement has declined in 16 countries including Portugal (86%, -5 pp), and has remained unchanged in Luxembourg (95%), Slovakia (89%), Estonia (88%) and Czechia (85%).

**QB4.4 For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?**  
**Each EU Member State should have a minimum wage for workers (%)**



	Jan/Feb 2023	88	90	89	78	91	91	86	93	85	88	95	89	92	96	90	95	87	89	83	90	81	93	86	85	88	73	86	
Total 'Agree'	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5		
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	8	8	6	20	7	6	8	6	9	6	4	6	6	3	8	4	11	8	12	9	15	4	11	8	7	9	23	3
Total 'Disagree'	△ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼6	▼8	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼3	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲2		
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	2	5	2	2	3	6	1	6	6	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	4	3	3	7	5	3	4	11
Don't know	△ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲3	▼2	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	▲3		

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Given the high level of agreement overall, it is not surprising there are consistently high levels of agreement across all **socio-demographic groups**.

The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 40-54 years (90%), managers (90%), those living in large towns (90%) and those with a positive image of the EU (92%).

The lowest level of agreement is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (82%), but this still represents a considerable majority.

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	88	8	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	87	10	3
Woman	88	8	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	85	9	6
25-39	87	11	2
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	88	7	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	88	6	6
16-19	87	9	4
20+	89	9	2
Still studying	88	7	5
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	86	11	3
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	88	10	2
Manual workers	87	10	3
House persons	86	10	4
Unemployed	88	6	6
Retired	87	7	6
Students	88	7	5
4+	88	9	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	86	8	6
From time to time	86	11	3
Almost never/ Never	89	7	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	87	7	6
The lower middle class	89	8	3
The middle class	88	9	3
The upper middle class	88	11	1
The upper class	85	13	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	92	6	2
Neutral	86	9	5
Negative	82	14	4

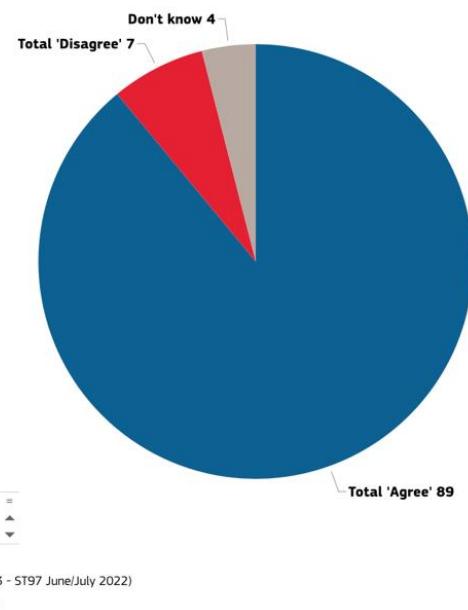
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**Almost nine in ten Europeans agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU**

A large majority of respondents (89%, stable since summer 2022) agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU.<sup>23</sup> Almost six in ten “totally agree” (57%, +3 percentage points) and 32% (-3 pp) “tend to agree”. Just over one in twenty (7%, +1 pp) disagree while 4% say they don't know.

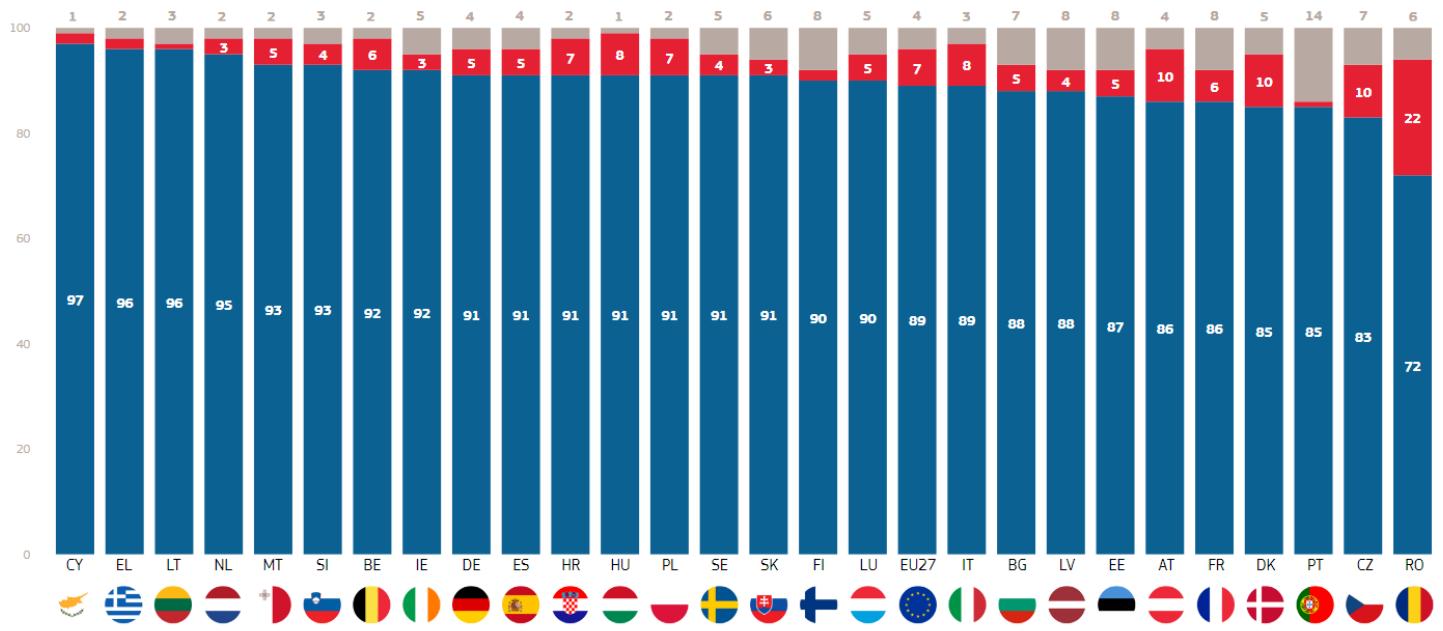
Agreement is higher amongst respondents in countries in the **euro area** (90%, no change), than amongst those in **non-euro area** countries (87%, -1 pp).

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



In every EU Member State more than seven in ten respondents agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (no change since summer 2022), and in 17 countries at least nine in ten agree. The highest levels of agreement are seen in Cyprus (97%) and Greece and Lithuania (both 96%), with Romania (72%) the only country where fewer than eight in ten agree.

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



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

<sup>23</sup> QB4.5: For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree: There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU

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Compared to summer 2022, respondents in seven countries are now more likely to agree there should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (compared to 25 in the previous survey), with the largest increase seen in Croatia (91%, +4 percentage points). In contrast, agreement has declined in 17 countries including Denmark (85%, -6 pp) and Estonia (87%, -5 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Malta (93%), Ireland (92%), and Hungary (91%).

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

	EU27	HR	LT	ES	IT	CY	FR	NL	IE	HU	MT	BE	EL	LU	RO	SK	FI	BG	DE	SI	SE	LV	PL	PT	CZ	AT	EE	DK	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	89	91	96	91	89	97	86	95	92	91	93	92	96	90	72	91	90	88	91	93	91	88	91	85	83	86	87	85
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6				
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	7	7	1	5	8	2	6	3	3	8	5	6	2	5	22	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	7	1	10	10	5	10
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	▲3	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	4	2	3	4	3	1	8	2	5	1	2	2	2	5	6	6	8	7	4	3	5	8	2	14	7	4	8	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲5	▲3	=	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	

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The results of the **socio-demographic analysis** reflect the high level of agreement overall, with more than eight in ten respondents in each group agreeing. The highest levels are found amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (92%), managers (93%), those who consider themselves part of the upper middle class (93%), and those with a positive image of the EU (93%).

The lowest levels of agreement are seen amongst housepersons (82%) and those with a negative image of the EU (85%).

**QB4.5** For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**There should be a fair taxation of large technology companies in the EU (%) - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	7	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	89	7	4
Woman	88	7	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	85	8	7
25-39	90	7	3
40-54	90	7	3
55 +	89	5	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	84	7	9
16-19	89	7	4
20+	92	5	3
Still studying	86	7	7
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	89	8	3
Managers	93	5	2
Other white collars	90	7	3
Manual workers	88	9	3
House persons	82	9	9
Unemployed	89	5	6
Retired	89	5	6
Students	86	7	7
4+	89	7	4
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	86	8	6
From time to time	86	9	5
Almost never/ Never	91	5	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	88	5	7
The lower middle class	89	5	6
The middle class	89	8	3
The upper middle class	93	5	2
The upper class	88	8	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	93	4	3
Neutral	87	7	6
Negative	85	11	4

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



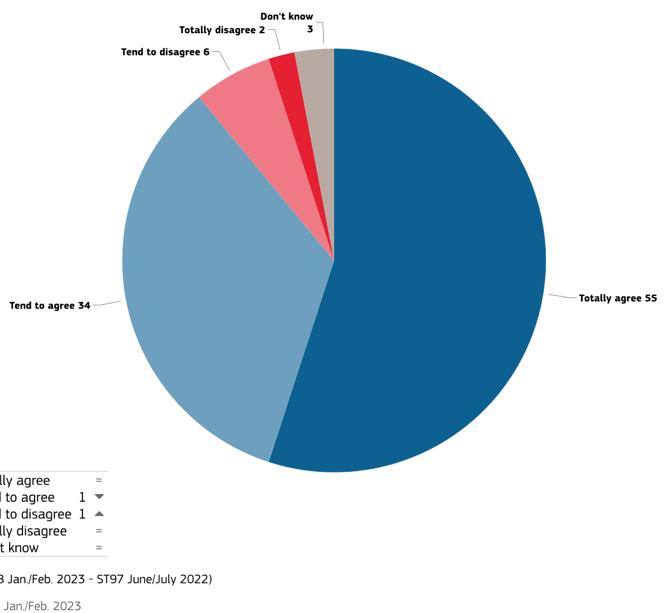
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## 1. Core values of the European Union

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

Almost nine in ten respondents (89%, -1 percentage point since summer 2022) agree all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy, with 55% (no change) saying they "totally agree" and 34% (-1 pp) that they "tend to agree".<sup>24</sup> Almost one in ten (8%, +1 pp) disagree, while 3% say they don't know.

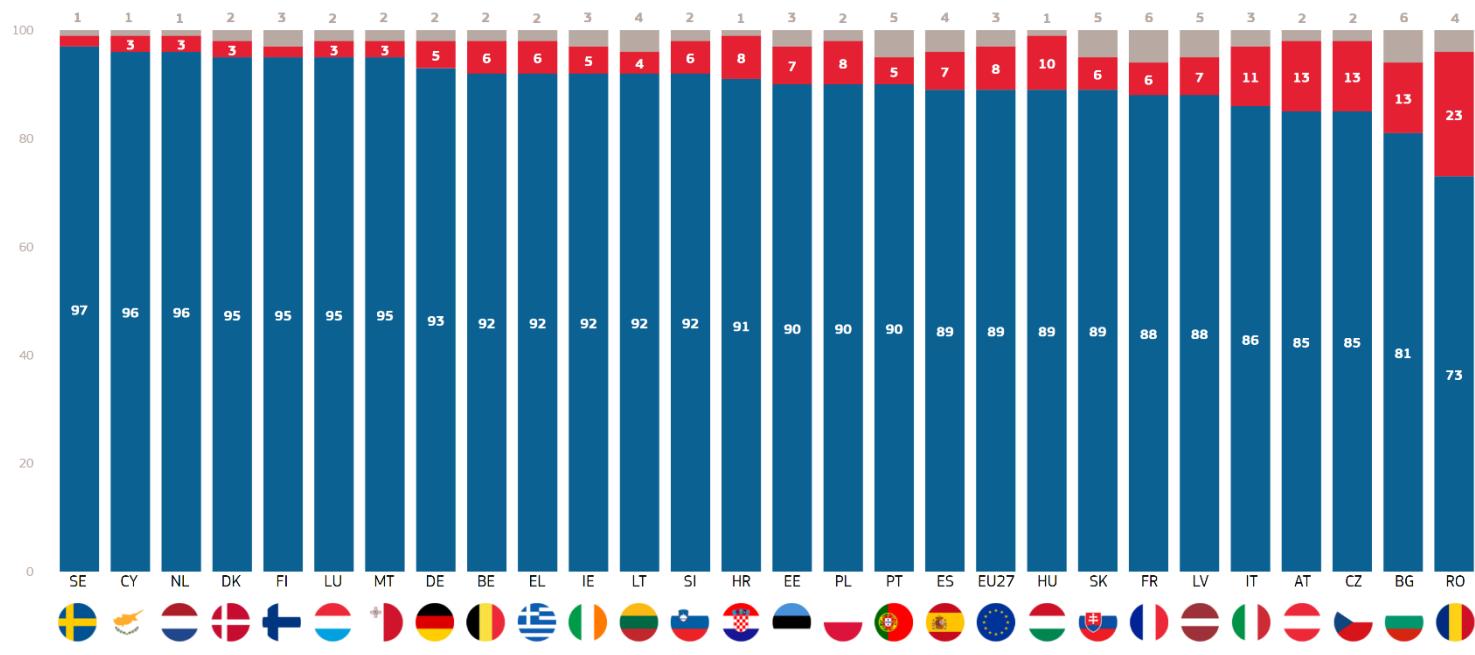
QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.: All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (EU27) (%)



In 26 Member States at least eight in ten respondents think that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU. This view is almost universal in Sweden (97%) and in Cyprus and the Netherlands (both 96%) and this is also the majority view in Romania (73%), Bulgaria (81%) as well as in Czechia and Austria (both 85%).

It is worth noting that at more than eight in ten in Sweden (89%), Cyprus (84%), Finland (82%) and the Netherlands (81%) say they "totally agree".

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



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

fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy

<sup>24</sup> QB1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as

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In 14 countries (up from seven in the previous survey) respondents are now more likely to agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, and this is particularly the case in Portugal (90%, +7 percentage points). On the other hand, agreement has declined in 11 countries including Romania (73%, -4 pp) and Czechia (85%, -4 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Lithuania (92%) and Hungary (89%).

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

	EU27	PT	HR	BG	DK	EE	IT	MT	NL	SK	SE	BE	FR	CY	FI	LT	HU	IE	ES	LU	PL	SI	EL	DE	LV	AT	CZ	RO	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2023	89	90	91	81	95	90	86	95	96	89	97	92	88	96	95	92	89	92	89	95	90	92	93	88	85	85	73	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4		
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2023	8	5	8	13	3	7	11	3	3	6	2	6	6	3	2	4	10	5	7	3	8	6	6	5	7	13	13	23
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼6	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	3	5	1	6	2	3	3	2	1	5	1	2	6	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	4	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	=

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in all but two groups more than eight in ten respondents agree that all EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU.

The exceptions are those with a negative image of the EU and housepersons (both 79%) but this still represents a large majority in each group.

The strongest support is seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (94%), managers (95%), those who say they belong to the upper class (97%), and those with a positive image of the EU (96%).

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

**All EU Member States should respect the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy (%) - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	89	8	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	90	8	2
Woman	89	7	4
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	88	7	5
25-39	90	8	2
40-54	90	8	2
55 +	89	7	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	84	9	7
16-19	88	9	3
20+	94	5	1
Still studying	90	6	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	92	6	2
Managers	95	4	1
Other white collars	90	8	2
Manual workers	88	10	2
House persons	79	13	8
Unemployed	85	9	6
Retired	89	7	4
Students	90	6	4
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	84	11	5
From time to time	84	13	3
Almost never/ Never	92	5	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	87	8	5
The lower middle class	88	9	3
The middle class	90	8	2
The upper middle class	95	4	1
The upper class	97	2	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	96	3	1
Neutral	87	10	3
Negative	79	16	5

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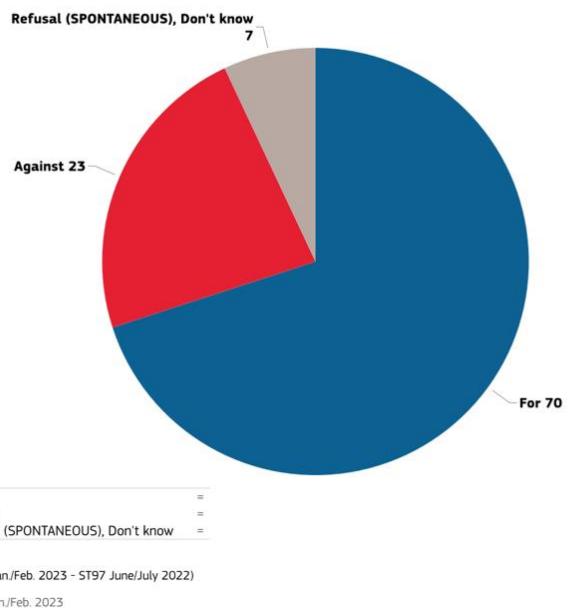
## 2. Immigration and asylum policy

### Seven in ten Europeans are “for” a common European policy on migration

Support for a common migration policy has remained stable at 70% since summer 2022, as has the proportion who are against it (23%, no change).<sup>25</sup> Just over one in twenty (7%, no change) do not give an answer or say they don't know.

Support for a common European policy on migration is much higher in euro area countries. More than two thirds of respondents in **euro area** countries support it (73%, no change), compared to 59% of those in **non-euro area** countries (-4 pp).

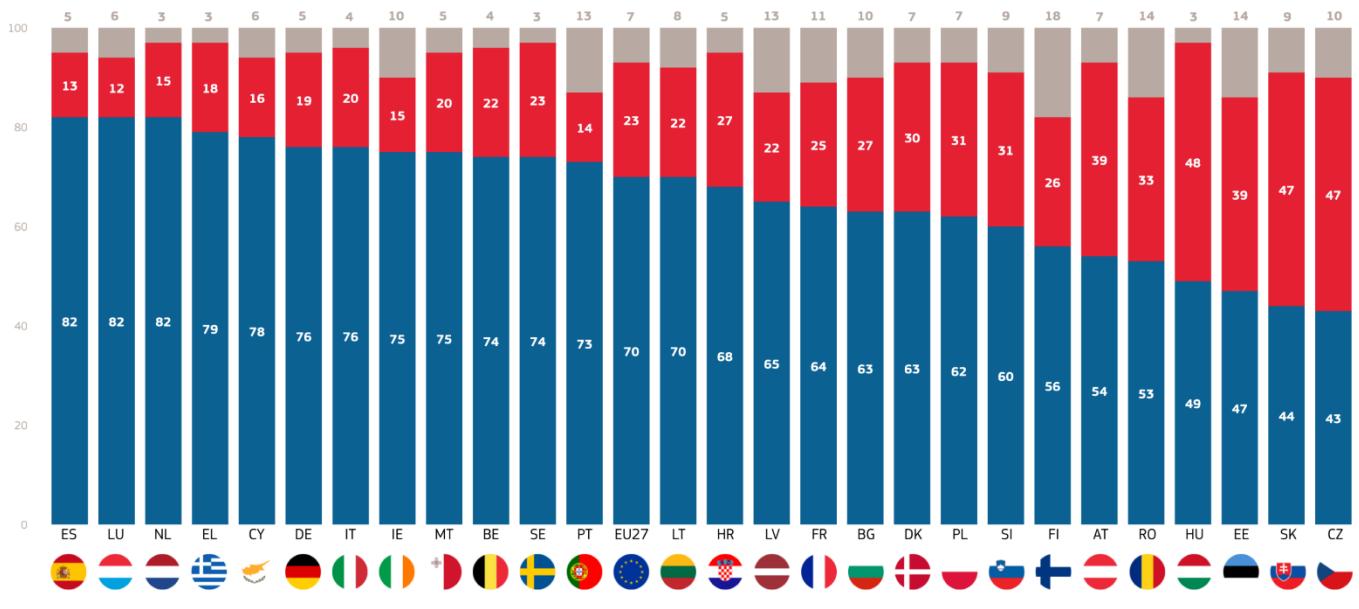
QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A common European policy on migration (EU27) (%)



In 25 Member States a majority support a common European policy on migration (no change since the previous survey) although the proportions range from 82% in Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 47% in Estonia (vs 39% “against”) and 49% in Hungary (vs 48%).

The exceptions are Czechia (43% “for” vs 47% “against”) and Slovakia (44% vs 47%) where only a minority support a common European policy on migration.

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



<sup>25</sup> QB2.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common European policy on migration

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Compared to summer 2022, respondents in ten Member States (the same as in the previous survey) are now more likely to be "for" a common European policy on migration, with the largest increases seen in Austria (54%, +8 percentage points) and the Netherlands (82%, +6 pp) and Portugal (73%, +6 pp). In contrast support has declined in 15 countries including Poland (62%, -9 pp), and Malta (75%, -7 pp), Slovenia (60%, -7 pp), Finland (56%, -7 pp), Romania (53%, -7 pp), Hungary (49%, -7 pp) and Slovakia (44%, -7 pp).

Compared to summer 2022, "for" is now the view of the majority in Austria but has become the minority view in Slovakia.

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

**A common European policy on migration (%)**

	EU27	AT	NL	PT	BG	FR	DK	HR	CZ	IT	LV	ES	LU	EL	CY	SE	LT	DE	EE	BE	IE	HU	MT	RO	SI	SK	FI	PL	
For	Jan/Feb 2023	70	54	82	73	63	64	63	68	43	76	65	82	82	79	78	74	70	76	47	74	75	49	75	53	60	44	56	62
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼9	
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	23	39	15	14	27	25	30	27	47	20	22	13	12	18	16	23	22	19	39	22	15	48	20	33	31	47	26	31
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼9	▼7	▼7	▼3	▼4	▼7	▼1	▼4	=	▼6	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲3	▼3	▲8
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	3	1	1	3	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	=	▲1
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	4	2	10	8	10	6	2	7	3	11	3	4	1	3	3	6	3	12	2	8	2	4	8	6	8	17	4
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼1	▲3	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲4	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲4	=	▲3	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲5	▲10	=

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The **socio-demographic** analysis shows a majority of respondents in all groups support a common European policy on migration.

The lowest level of support is seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (47% "for" vs 46% "against"), and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (59%).

The highest levels of support are seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (76%), managers (80%), those who consider to be part of the upper middle or upper class (both 80%), those living in large towns (75%) and those with a positive image of the EU (83%).

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

**A common European policy on migration (%) - EU)**

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	70	23	2	5
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	71	24	1	4
Woman	69	23	2	6
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	72	18	2	8
25-39	69	25	2	4
40-54	71	24	2	3
55 +	69	24	2	5
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	68	22	2	8
16-19	66	28	2	4
20+	76	19	1	4
Still studying	76	16	2	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self- employed	70	25	2	3
Managers	80	16	1	3
Other white collars	71	24	2	3
Manual workers	65	29	2	4
House persons	62	26	3	9
Unemployed	67	24	1	8
Retired	68	24	2	6
Students	76	16	2	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	59	32	2	7
From time to time	66	27	2	5
Almost never/ Never	73	21	2	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	63	28	2	7
The lower middle class	70	24	1	5
The middle class	72	22	2	4
The upper middle class	80	17	1	2
The upper class	80	15	1	4
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	67	26	2	5
Small/ mid size town	69	24	2	5
Large town	75	19	2	4
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	83	13	1	3
Neutral	66	25	3	6
Negative	47	46	2	5

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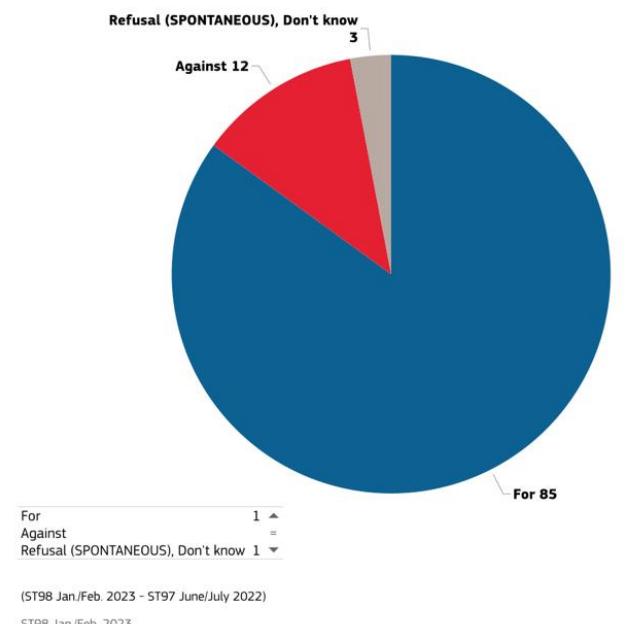
### 3. Free movement of citizens in the EU

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

Support for the free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU has increased slightly since summer 2022 and is now at 85% (+1 percentage point).<sup>26</sup> Just over one in ten (12%, no change) are “against” this idea, while 3% (-1 pp) say they don’t know.

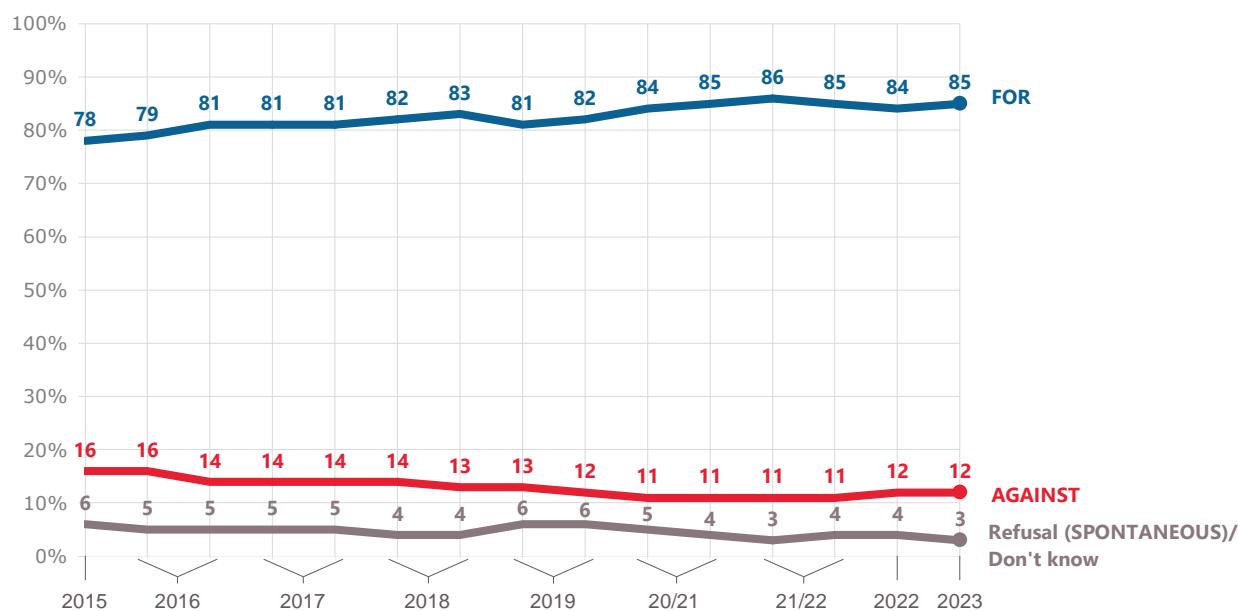
Support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has remained relatively stable since summer 2020 and is higher than the period 2015-2020.

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



**QB2.7** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**The free movement of EU citizens who can live, work, study and do business anywhere in the EU (% - EU)**



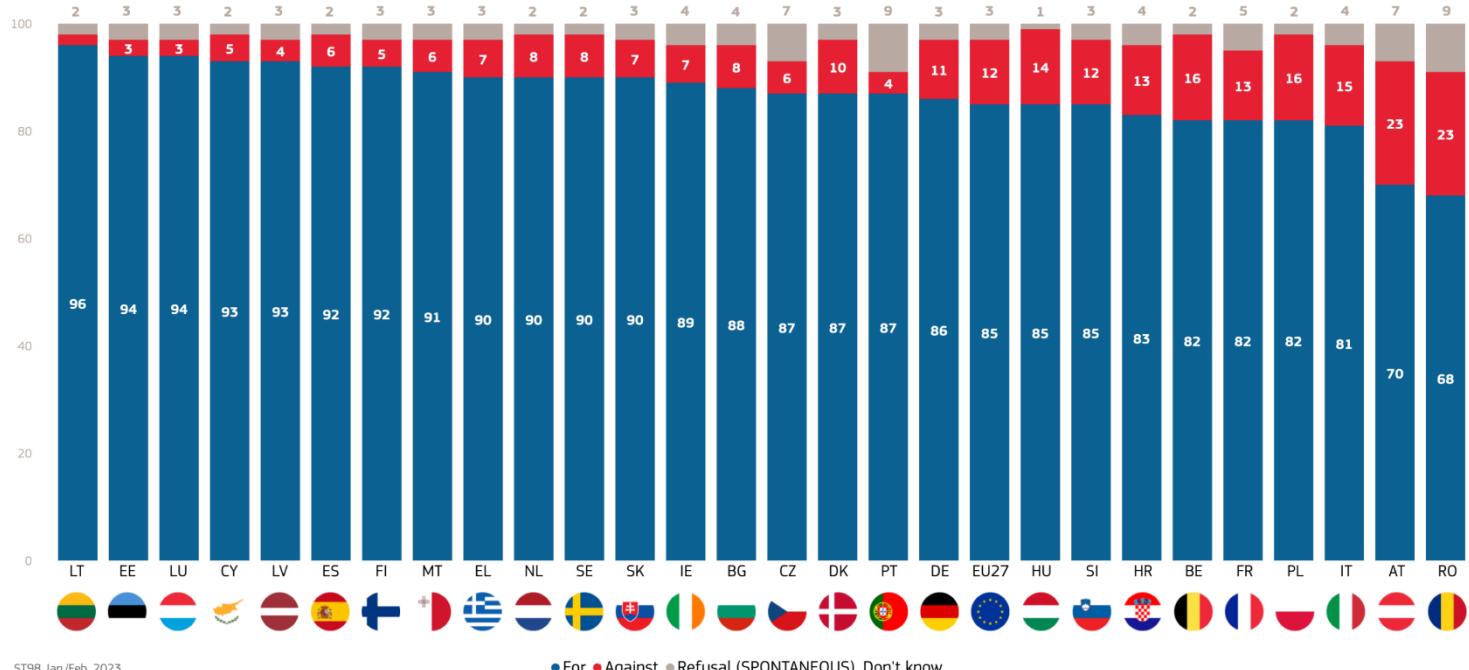
<sup>26</sup> QB2.7. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. The free movement of EU citizens

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

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More than two thirds of respondents in each Member State are "for" the free movement of EU citizens within the EU (no change since summer 2022), with levels of support ranging from 96% in Lithuania and 94% in Estonia and Luxembourg to 68% in Romania, 70% in Austria and 81% in Italy.

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



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

Since summer 2022 support for the free movement of EU citizens within the EU has increased in 12 Member States (compared to seven in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Denmark (87%, +6 percentage points) and Sweden (90%, +5 pp). In contrast, support has declined in 14 countries including Ireland (89%, -4 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Austria (70%).

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



	Jan/Feb 2023	85	87	90	83	93	91	90	88	92	82	81	92	96	70	87	94	90	85	87	90	86	68	85	82	93	94	82	89	
For	Jan/Feb 2023	85	87	90	83	93	91	90	88	92	82	81	92	96	70	87	94	90	85	87	90	86	68	85	82	93	94	82	89	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4		
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	12	10	8	13	5	6	8	8	6	13	15	5	2	23	6	3	7	14	4	7	11	23	12	16	4	3	16	7	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼7	▼7	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲3		
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	1	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	=	=	▼3	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	=	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1		
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	3	2	3	5	2	1	0	6	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	3
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows more than seven in ten in each group is "for" the free movement of EU citizens within the EU.

The lowest levels of support are seen amongst those with a negative image of the EU (71%) and housepersons (73%), but this still represents a considerable majority of each group.

The strongest support is seen amongst those who completed their education aged 20 or older (90%), students (91%), managers (90%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class (91%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (93%).

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	85	12	1	2
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	86	11	1	2
Woman	84	12	1	3
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	88	8	1	3
25-39	85	12	1	2
40-54	85	13	1	1
55 +	83	12	2	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	78	15	2	5
16-19	82	15	1	2
20+	90	8	1	1
Still studying	91	6	1	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self- employed	89	9	1	1
Managers	90	8	1	1
Other white collars	85	12	1	2
Manual workers	81	15	2	2
House persons	73	22	1	4
Unemployed	83	11	1	5
Retired	83	12	1	4
Students	91	6	1	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	76	18	2	4
From time to time	78	17	2	3
Almost never/ Never	89	8	1	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	82	13	1	4
The lower middle class	84	13	1	2
The middle class	85	12	1	2
The upper middle class	91	8	1	0
The upper class	86	11	1	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	93	5	1	1
Neutral	82	13	2	3
Negative	71	24	2	3

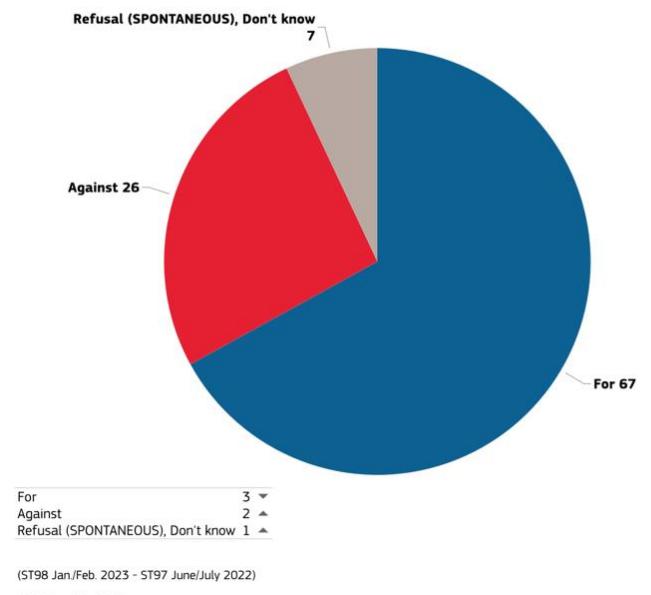
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## 4. A common EU health policy

**Support for a common EU health policy has declined since summer 2022**

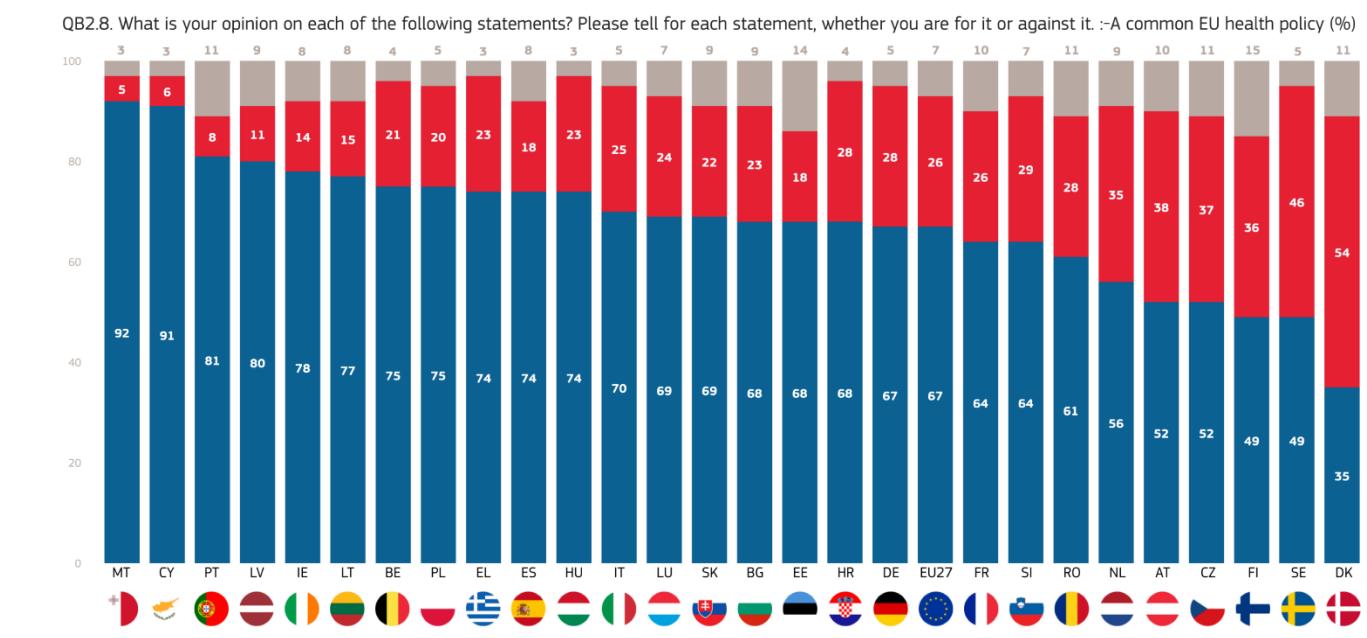
**Just over two thirds (67%) of respondents are “for” a common EU health policy – a decline of three percentage points since summer 2022.<sup>27</sup>** Just over one quarter (26%, +2 pp) are “against” this idea, while 7% (+1 pp) say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

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



In all but one Member State, a majority of respondents are “for” a common health policy, but proportions vary considerably. Levels of support range from 92% in Malta, 91% in Cyprus and 81% in Portugal to 49% in Sweden (vs 46% “against”) and Finland (49% vs 36%).

The exception is Denmark, where only a minority are in favour (35% “for” vs 54% “against”).



<sup>27</sup> QB2.8. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common EU health policy

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Support for a common EU health policy has increased in three Member States since summer 2022: Malta (92%, +4 percentage points), Bulgaria (68%, +2 pp) and Croatia (68%, +1 pp). In contrast it has declined in 23 countries, most notably in Luxembourg (69%, -10 pp), Slovakia (69%, -9 pp) and Ireland (78%, -7 pp).

There has been no change in the level of support in Italy (70%).

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



	Jan/Feb 2023	EU27	MT	BG	HR	IT	FR	CY	AT	SE	BE	HU	DE	LT	NL	RO	CZ	DK	EE	EL	ES	PT	LV	PL	SI	FI	IE	SK	LU
For		67	92	68	68	70	64	91	52	49	75	74	67	77	56	61	52	35	68	74	74	81	80	75	64	49	78	69	69
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9	▼10	
Against		26	5	23	28	25	26	6	38	46	21	23	28	15	35	28	37	54	18	23	18	8	11	20	29	36	14	22	24
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼4	▲1	▲2	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	▲3	▲4	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲4	=	▲4	▲3	▲7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	3	2	3	3	4	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	=	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲2
Don't know		5	2	8	3	4	9	2	6	4	2	1	3	5	5	6	8	9	11	0	4	9	8	3	4	14	6	7	5
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲5	▲4	▼1	▼3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲5	▲1

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the majority in almost all groups are “for” a common EU health policy, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 15-24 (71%), students (72%), those living in large towns (70%) and those with a positive image of the EU (79%).

In contrast only a minority of respondents with a negative image of the EU support this idea (44% “for” vs 48% “against”), and support is also low amongst those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (57%).

**QB2.8** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

**A common EU health policy (% - EU)**

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	67	26	2	5
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	68	26	2	4
Woman	67	25	2	6
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	71	20	2	7
25-39	67	27	2	4
40-54	66	28	2	4
55 +	67	25	2	6
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	67	23	3	7
16-19	67	26	2	5
20+	67	27	2	4
Still studying	72	20	2	6
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	65	28	3	4
Managers	68	28	2	2
Other white collars	67	26	2	5
Manual workers	66	28	2	4
House persons	63	25	3	9
Unemployed	64	26	3	7
Retired	67	24	2	7
Students	72	20	2	6
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	57	33	3	7
From time to time	66	27	2	5
Almost never/ Never	69	24	2	5
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	64	26	3	7
The lower middle class	67	26	2	5
The middle class	69	25	2	4
The upper middle class	67	28	2	3
The upper class	62	32	3	3
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	66	26	3	5
Small/ mid size town	66	27	2	5
Large town	70	23	2	5
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	79	16	2	3
Neutral	65	26	3	6
Negative	44	48	2	6

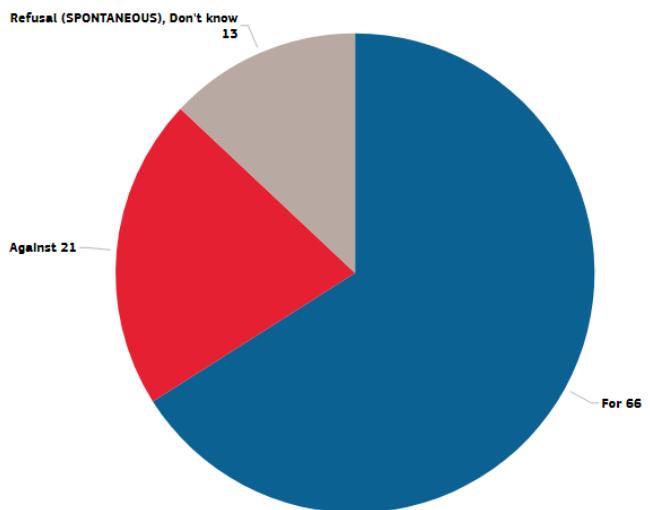
**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
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## 5. A wider European political community

**A majority of Europeans are ‘for’ a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries**

**Two thirds of Europeans are “for” a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries.<sup>28</sup>** Just over one in five (21%) are “against” this idea, while 13% say they don’t know or don’t give an answer.

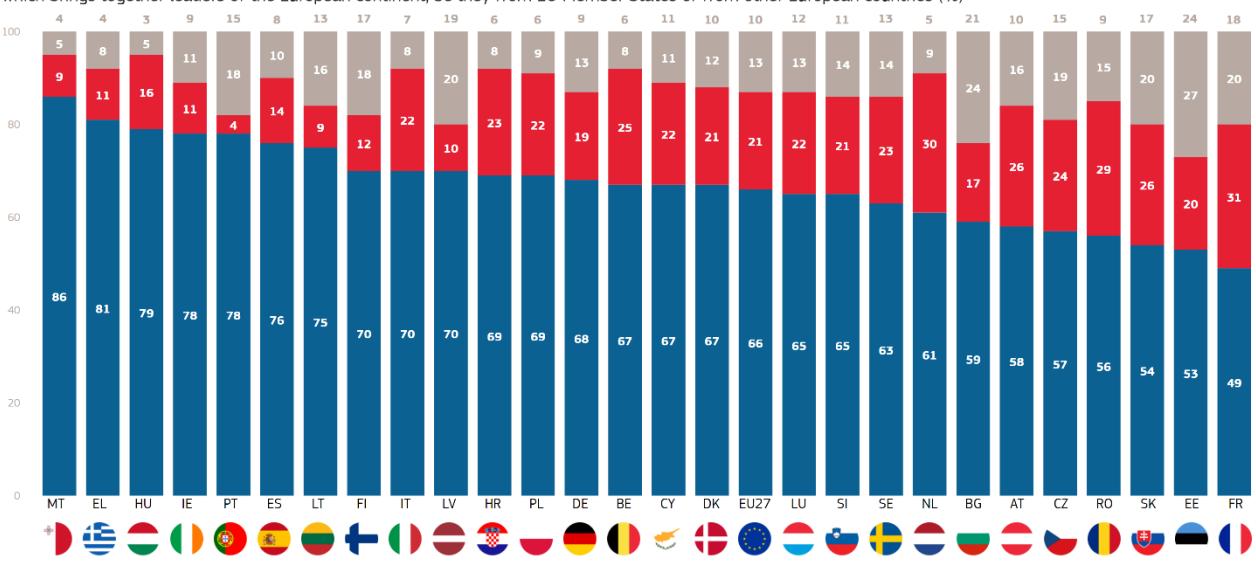
QB3.4. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (EU27) (%)



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Although a majority of respondents in each Member State support a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, there is considerable national variation. Support ranges from 86% of respondents in Malta, 81% in Greece and 79% in Hungary to 49% in France (vs 31% “against”), 53% in Estonia and 54% in Slovakia.

QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (%)



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

<sup>28</sup> QB3.4 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it: A European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries

which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries

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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in all but one group a majority are “for” a European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent.

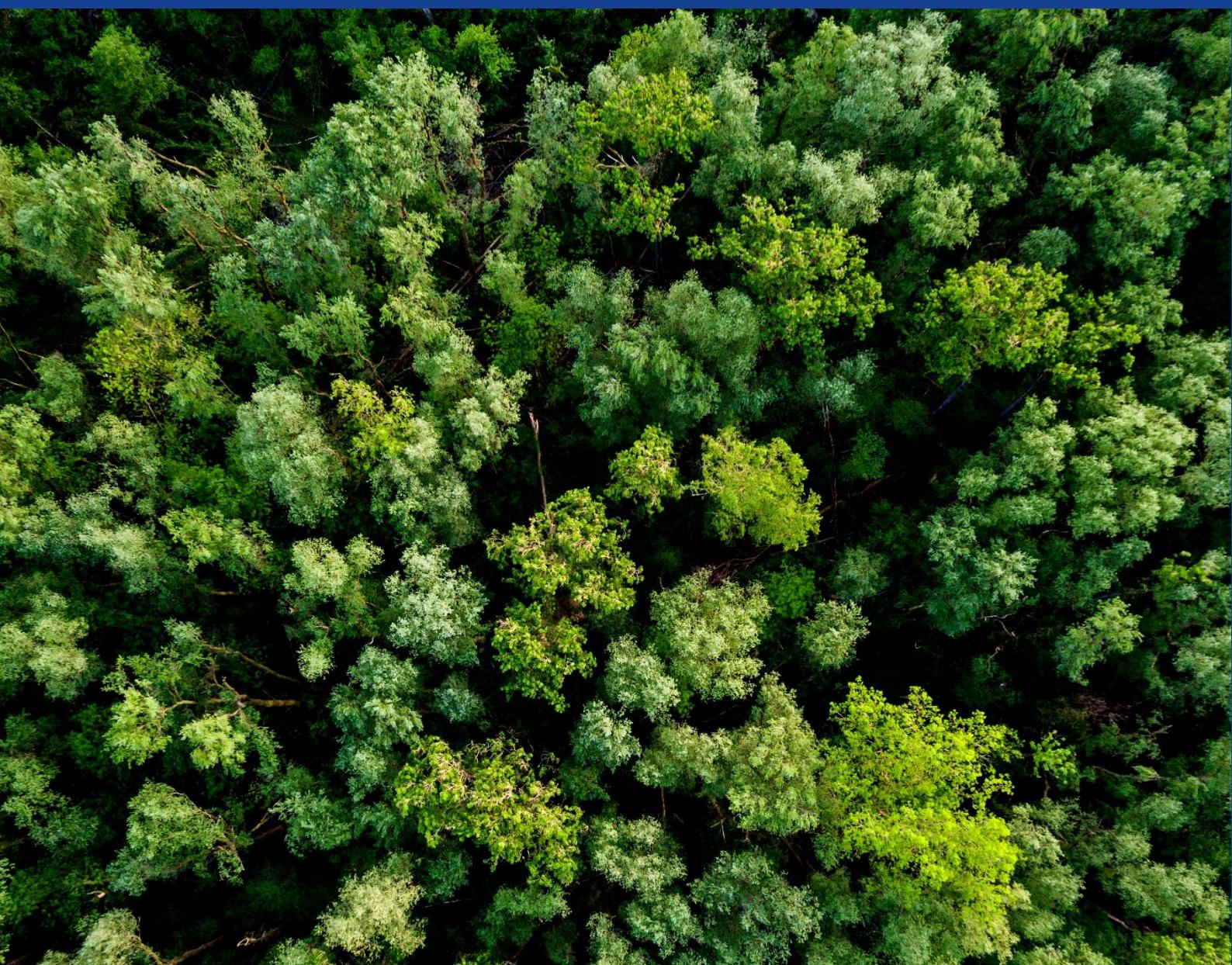
The strongest support is seen amongst those aged 15-24 (71%), those who completed their education aged 20 or older (70%), students and managers (both 73%), other white collar workers (71%), those who consider belonging to the upper middle class (73%), those living in large towns (71%) and those who have a positive image of the EU (80%).

The exception is those who have a negative image of the EU. In this group opinion is divided with 43% “for” and 43% “against”. Support is also relatively low amongst those who have difficulty paying bills most of the time (56%).

**QB3.4** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.  
**A European Political Community which brings together leaders of the European continent, be they from EU Member States or from other European countries (%) - EU)**

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	66	21	3	10
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	67	23	2	8
Woman	65	20	3	12
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	71	16	3	10
25-39	67	22	3	8
40-54	67	23	2	8
55 +	63	22	3	12
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	60	20	4	16
16-19	64	24	2	10
20+	70	19	2	9
Still studying	73	15	3	9
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	69	19	4	8
Managers	73	19	2	6
Other white collars	71	19	2	8
Manual workers	62	27	3	8
House persons	57	24	3	16
Unemployed	61	22	3	14
Retired	61	22	3	14
Students	73	15	3	9
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	56	29	3	12
From time to time	62	26	3	9
Almost never/ Never	69	19	2	10
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	60	23	4	13
The lower middle class	62	24	4	10
The middle class	68	21	2	9
The upper middle class	73	19	2	6
The upper class	67	25	3	5
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	64	23	3	10
Small/ mid size town	64	23	2	11
Large town	71	17	3	9
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	80	12	2	6
Neutral	61	23	3	13
Negative	43	43	3	11

## **V. A EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL**



**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Winter 2022-2023**

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

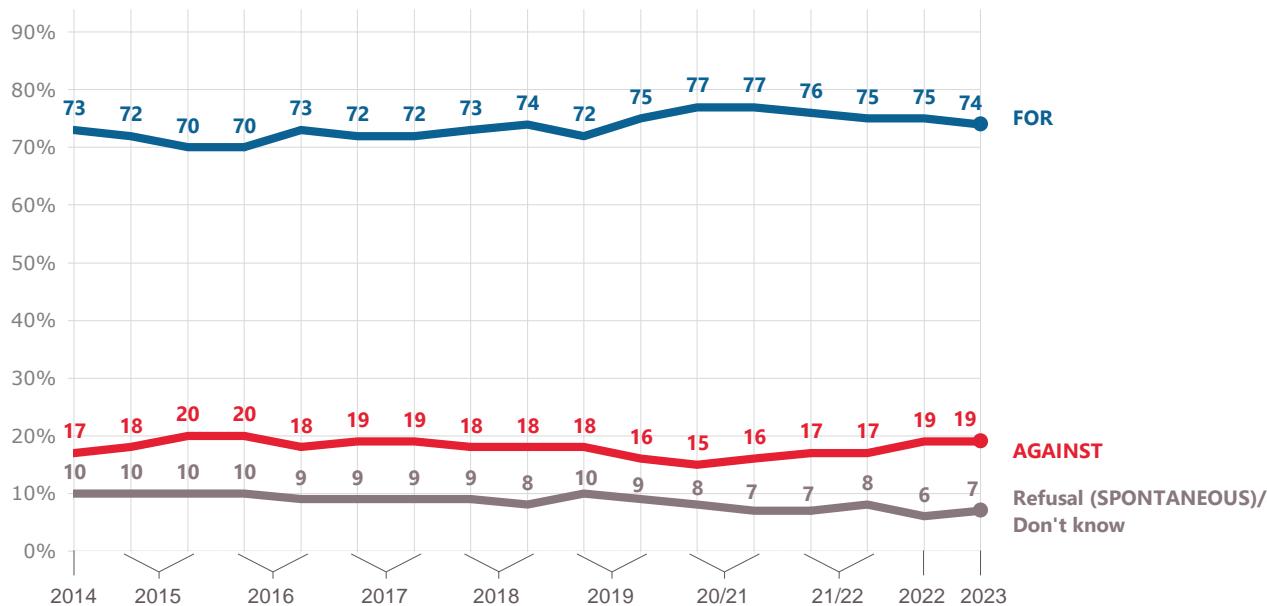
**Almost three quarters of respondents (74%, -1 percentage point since summer 2022) are “for” a common energy policy among EU Member States.<sup>29</sup>** Although only a slight decline since summer 2022, this is the lowest level of support since spring 2019. However, support remains higher than in the period between 2014 and spring 2019.

Almost one in five (19%, no change) are “against” this policy, while 7% (+1 pp) either say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

Support remains higher in **euro area** countries (77%, +1 percentage points) than in **non-euro area** countries, where the decline has been larger (65%, -4 pp).

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

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



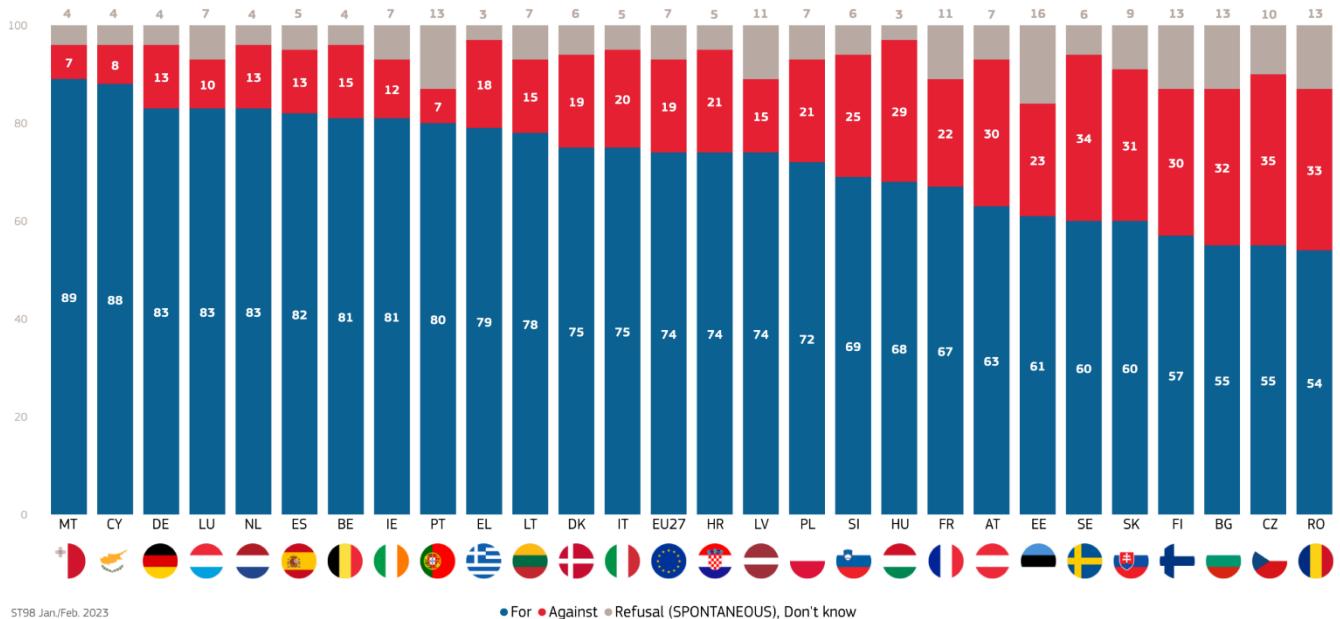
<sup>29</sup> QB2.5. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A common energy policy among EU Member States

**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
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More than half of all respondents in each of the 27 Member States of the EU are for a common energy policy (unchanged since summer 2022), although levels of support range from 89% in Malta, 88% in Cyprus and 83% in Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to 54% in Romania and 55% in Bulgaria and Czechia.

However, it is worth noting that at least one third of respondents in Czechia (35%), Sweden (34%) and Romania (33%) are against a common energy policy, and overall, there are 14 countries where at least one in five are against it.

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



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

Since summer 2022, support for a common energy policy among EU Member States has increased in eight Member States (compared to ten in the previous survey), with the largest seen in Austria (63%, +7 percentage points). In contrast, support has declined in 16 countries, and particularly in Slovakia (60%, -8 pp), Slovenia (69%, -8 pp) and Romania (54%, -8 pp).

There has been no change in opinion in Greece (79%), Latvia (74%) or Bulgaria (55%).

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

	EU27	AT	HR	MT	NL	DE	FR	IT	CY	BG	EL	LV	ES	BE	CZ	DK	HU	IE	LT	FI	EE	PL	PT	LU	SE	RO	SI	SK	
For	Jan/Feb 2023	74	63	74	89	83	83	67	75	88	55	79	74	82	55	75	68	81	78	57	61	72	80	83	60	54	69	60	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▲7	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼8	▼8	▼8		
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	19	30	21	7	13	13	22	20	8	32	18	15	13	15	35	19	29	12	15	30	23	21	7	10	34	33	25	31
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	▼4	▲4	=	▼2	=	▲3	▲2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲2	=	▲4	▲5	▲2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	6	2	1	1	
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	4	2	3	2	3	10	4	3	11	1	10	3	2	7	4	2	6	6	11	14	4	11	5	5	7	4	8
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲3	▲2	=	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲1	▲2	▲6

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The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that a majority in each group are "for" a common energy policy.

Support is lowest amongst respondents with a negative image of the EU (49% "for" vs 43% "against").

Support is highest amongst managers and students (both 80%), those who consider they are part of the upper middle (83%) or upper class (81%) and those with a positive image of the EU (88%).

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

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	74	19	2	5
 Gender				
Man	75	20	2	3
Woman	73	19	2	6
 Age				
15-24	77	14	2	7
25-39	74	20	2	4
40-54	74	21	2	3
55 +	72	20	2	6
 Education (End of)				
15-	69	19	3	9
16-19	71	23	2	4
20+	79	17	1	3
Still studying	80	13	1	6
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	74	21	2	3
Managers	80	16	2	2
Other white collars	76	19	1	4
Manual workers	71	23	2	4
House persons	65	23	4	8
Unemployed	70	20	2	8
Retired	72	19	2	7
Students	80	13	1	6
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	63	27	2	8
From time to time	69	24	2	5
Almost never/ Never	78	16	2	4
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	67	23	3	7
The lower middle class	73	20	2	5
The middle class	76	18	2	4
The upper middle class	83	14	1	2
The upper class	81	16	1	2
 Image of the EU				
Positive	88	9	1	2
Neutral	70	21	2	7
Negative	49	43	2	6

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



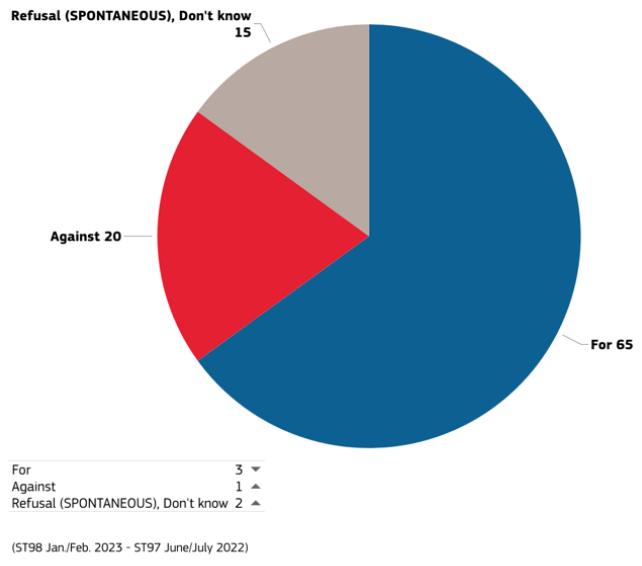
**Standard Eurobarometer 98**  
**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
**Winter 2022-2023**

**Almost two thirds are “for” a digital single market within the EU**

**The proportion of Europeans in favour of a single digital market within the EU has declined slightly since summer 2022 to just under two thirds (65%, -3 percentage points), although support remains relatively high compared to the period 2015 – summer 2020.<sup>30</sup>**

The proportion “against” a digital single market has increased one percentage point to 20%, while 15% (+2 pp) say they don’t know or do not give an answer.

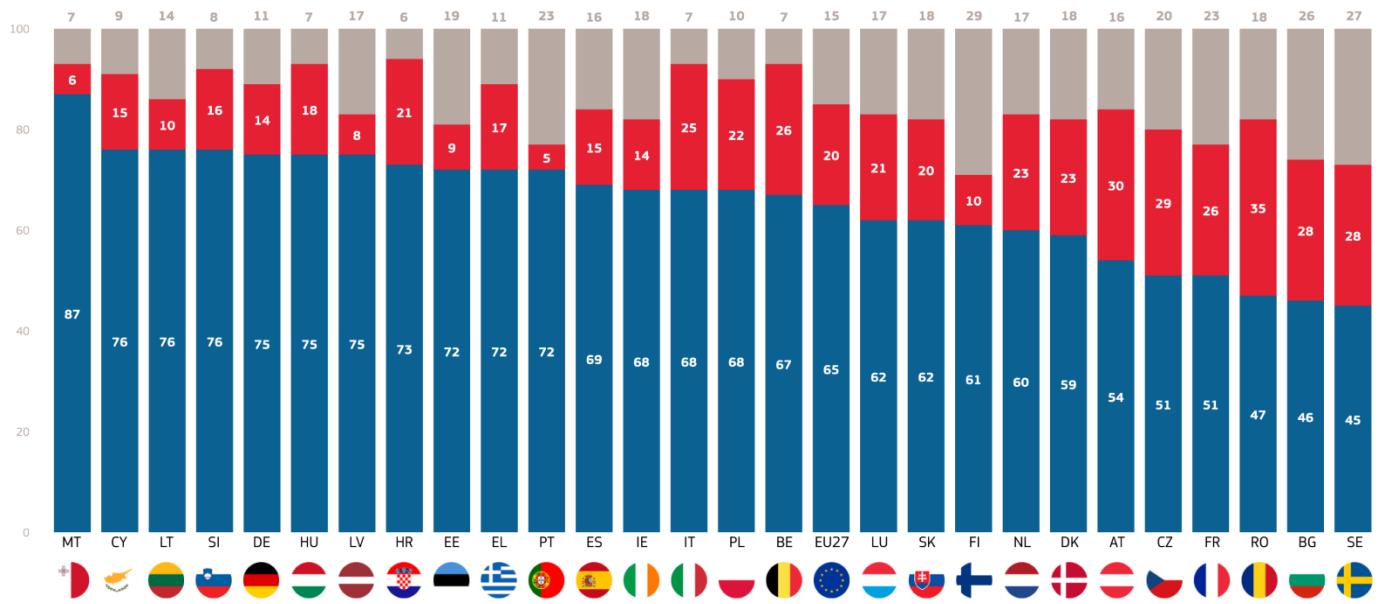
QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. :-A digital single market within the EU (EU27) (%)



A majority of respondents in each Member State (no change since summer 2022) are “for” a single digital market within the EU, although proportions range from 87% in Malta and 76% in Slovenia, Cyprus and Lithuania to 45% in Sweden (vs 28% “against”), 46% in Bulgaria (vs 28%) and 47% in Romania (vs 35%).

It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who say they don’t know or do not answer is particularly high in Finland (29%), Sweden (27%), Bulgaria (26%) as well as in Portugal and France (both 23%).

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



<sup>30</sup> QB3.2. What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it. A digital single market within the EU

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**Europeans' opinions about the European Union's priorities**  
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There are only three countries where support for a single digital market has increased since summer 2022 (compared to 20 in the previous survey): Croatia (73%, +5 percentage points), Italy (68%, +2 pp) and Malta (87%, +1 pp).

In the remaining 24 Member States support has declined, and in six countries the decline is of at least ten percentage points: Slovakia (62%, -16 pp), Belgium (67%, -13 pp), Finland (61%, -13 pp), Sweden (45%, -11 pp), the Netherlands (60%, -11 pp) and Romania (47%, -10 pp).

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



	Jan/Feb 2023	65	73	68	87	75	72	69	59	51	46	72	75	68	72	75	54	76	76	76	62	51	68	47	60	45	67	61	62
For	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼3	▲5	▲2	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼11	▼11	▼13	▼13	▼16		
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	20	21	25	6	14	9	15	23	26	28	17	18	22	5	8	30	16	15	10	21	29	14	35	23	28	26	10	20
Against	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	▼2	=	▼3	▲2	▼2	▲5	▼5	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲2	=	▲5	▲3	▲9	=	▲7	▲3	▲4	▲4	▼15	▲9	▼4	▲3	
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	5	2	4	4	2	5	1	1	2	2	5	3	6	5	2	2	2	3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼4	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	12	4	5	5	9	17	13	16	21	23	6	5	6	19	15	11	7	8	12	15	15	15	12	12	25	5	27	15
Don't know	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲7	▲4	▲2	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲5	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲7	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲24	▲2	▲16	▲12

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A majority of respondents in all but one **socio-demographic** group are “for” a digital single market within the EU, with the strongest support seen amongst those aged 25-39 (70%), managers (75%), other white collar workers (71%), those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class (72%), those living in large towns (70%) and those with a positive image of the EU (79%).

The exception is those with a negative image of the EU, where 41% are “for” and 42% “against” a digital single market.

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

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

	For	Against	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	65	20	3	12
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	68	21	2	9
Woman	62	20	3	15
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	67	19	3	11
25-39	70	20	2	8
40-54	66	23	2	9
55 +	60	20	4	16
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	56	19	4	21
16-19	64	23	3	10
20+	69	18	3	10
Still studying	70	17	2	11
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	67	22	2	9
Managers	75	16	2	7
Other white collars	71	19	2	8
Manual workers	62	27	3	8
House persons	53	26	3	18
Unemployed	58	23	3	16
Retired	59	19	4	18
Students	70	17	2	11
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	54	28	3	15
From time to time	59	27	3	11
Almost never/ Never	69	17	3	11
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	59	22	4	15
The lower middle class	62	22	3	13
The middle class	67	20	3	10
The upper middle class	72	17	3	8
The upper class	69	16	5	10
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	64	21	3	12
Small/ mid size town	62	23	3	12
Large town	70	16	3	11
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	79	11	2	8
Neutral	60	22	4	14
Negative	41	42	3	14

