



A large, blurred photograph of a diverse crowd of people from behind, walking outdoors in sunlight. The crowd is composed of various individuals, mostly adults, wearing different types of clothing. The lighting creates strong highlights and shadows, giving the image a warm, golden-hour feel.

STANDARD EUROBAROMETER **100**

Public opinion in the European Union

Report

Fieldwork: October – November 2023



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

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

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

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Table of Contents

Introduction	4
I. Life in the European Union	9
1. The personal situation of Europeans	10
2. The main concerns of Europeans	20
3. Political aspects	35
4. The direction in which things are going	50
II. The European Union and its citizens	62
1. Attachment to the European Union	63
2. The European institutions	71
3. Knowledge of the European Union	92
4. The European Union today and tomorrow	103
III. Economic issues in the European Union	109
1. How Europeans perceive their personal economic situation	110
2. Assessment of the current economic situation	121
3. Expectations for the next twelve months	131
4. The European Union and economic reforms	142



Introduction

The Standard Eurobarometer 100 (EB100.2) survey of Autumn 2023 was conducted between 23 October and 17 November 2023 in 37 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 Kosovo¹ and the United Kingdom.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 100 survey consists of multiple volumes. This 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, opinions regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine and media use.

War in Ukraine

Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine is ongoing, more than 18 months after it invaded the country on 24 February 2022. The protracted war continues to have an impact on both Europe and the rest of the world in a wide range of areas including energy security, global food security and geopolitical alliances. Since the start of the war the EU and its Member States have provided close to €85 billion in economic, humanitarian, and military support to Ukraine.² In the period since the Standard Eurobarometer of Spring 2023 (May-June 2023) and the current survey, EU actions relating to the war have included:

- On 28 September, on a proposal by the Commission, the Council extended the system of temporary protection for Ukrainian refugees until 4 March 2025.
- On 27 October EU leaders reiterated their condemnation of Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine and their commitment to the recovery and future reconstruction of Ukraine.
- In November 2023 the European Commission allocated additional €110 million in humanitarian aid, bringing the total humanitarian aid provided by the EU since the start of the war to €843 million.³
- On 4 November 2023 President von der Leyen made her sixth visit to Kyiv since the Russian full-scale invasion.

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

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/FS_22_3862

³ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/news/eu-providing-additional-eu110-million-humanitarian-aid-support-ukrainians-affected-war-2023-11-14_en

⁴ https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

- On 8 November 2023 the European Commission recommended the European Council open EU access negotiations with Ukraine as part of the 2023 Enlargement Package.⁴
- On 15 November 2023 the Commission and the High Representative submitted proposals for 12th package of sanctions against Russia⁵.

The Middle East crisis

On 7 October 2023, Hamas launched a terrorist attack on Israel with reports of approximately 1,200 killed and around 240 people taken hostage⁶. On 8 October Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu formally declared war on Hamas in response. According to Gaza's Ministry of Health retaliatory airstrikes have killed more than 15,000 (figures deemed reliable by the United Nations)⁷. The conflict is ongoing with Israeli armed forces now operating in Gaza, which faces a growing humanitarian crisis.

The Hamas attack has been condemned in the strongest possible terms by the European Council, which also affirmed Israel's right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law and called for the immediate release of all hostages⁸. It also expressed its gravest concern for the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza and called for continued, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and aid to reach those in need. The European Commission has quadrupled its humanitarian assistance to Gaza in 2023.

The EU is committed to a sustainable peace based on a two-state solution. On 13 October 2023 President of European the Commission von der Leyen and President of the EU Parliament Metsola visited Israel.

Energy security

As a result of the energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and weaponisation of energy supplies, the EU has taken a wide range of measures to improve energy security. The success of the gas demand reduction regulation of August 2022 in reducing consumption has led to its extension for a further year. The impact of these measures is further highlighted by the announcement on 18 August 2023 that the target of filling gas storage facilities to 90%

⁵ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/ukraine-high-representative-together-european-commission-submits-proposals-12th-package-sanctions_en

⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/what-do-we-know-about-israeli-hostages-gaza-2023-11-22/>

⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/more-people-risk-death-disease-than-bombings-gaza-who-2023-11-28/>

⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/67627/20241027-european-council-conclusions.pdf>

of capacity had been reached more than two months earlier⁹.

The economy

The latest economic outlook shows economic growth has lost momentum in the first half of 2023, although inflation is expected to continue to decline, and the labour market remains strong.

The Autumn 2023 Economic Forecast¹⁰, published in November 2023, predicts GDP growth in the EU to be 0.6% in both the EU and the euro area in 2023. GDP growth predictions for 2024 are now 1.3% for the EU and 1.2% for the euro area.

Inflation is projected to decrease, both in the EU (9.2% in 2022, 6.5% in 2023 and 3.5% in 2024) and in the euro area (8.4%, 5.6% and 3.2% respectively).

Following a string of interest rate rises in 2022, the European Central Bank adopted further interest rate increases in February, March, May, June, August, and September of 2023¹¹.

The labour market continues to perform strongly, with unemployment remaining at a record low. The unemployment rate in the EU is projected to stabilise at 6.0% in 2023 and 2024, slightly down from 6.2% in 2022. In the euro area, unemployment is expected to remain at 6.6% in 2023 and 2024, down from 6.8% in 2022.

EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer Spring 2023 survey:

- On 13 September 2023 President von der Leyen delivered her last State of the Union address before European elections in June 2024.
- Summer of 2023 was the hottest on record, with turbulent weather conditions felt right across Europe. Devastating wildfires in Greece and Spain in July were followed by devastating floods only a few weeks later. There were large floods in June in Romania and Serbia, in August in Slovenia, and in Norway and Sweden, which were affected by Storm Hans.¹² In October a number of European countries including Denmark, Germany and Portugal were impacted by Storm Babet. In late October and early

November storm Ciarán brought strong winds and torrential rain to large parts of western Europe.

- After 18 months in power, the Dutch four-party coalition government collapsed on 8 July 2023 as a result of disputes over migration policy. Prime Minister Mark Rutte led a caretaker government until new elections could be held on 22 November 2023, and announced that he would quit politics at that election.

Elections in the EU since the Spring 2023 survey:¹³

- On 23 July 2023 Spain held parliamentary elections with the People's Party achieving the largest share of the vote (33.1%), followed by the Socialist Workers' Party (31.7%) and Vox (12.4%) and Sumar (12.3%). Sanchez was appointed President of the Government on 29 November 2023, in a coalition government with Sumar.
- On 30 September 2023 Slovakia held general elections. Direction-Social Democracy (SMER-SD), led by former prime minister Robert Fico, came out ahead in with 22.9% of the vote with Progressive Slovakia (PS), led by Michal Šimečka, coming second with 18.0% of the vote. Robert Fico was appointed Prime Minister for the fourth time.
- Luxembourg held general elections on 8 October 2023. Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV), led by Luc Frieden, won 29.2% of the vote followed by the Socialist Workers' Party (POSL/LSAP) led by Deputy Prime Minister Paulette Lenert (18.9%) and outgoing Prime Minister Xavier Bettel's Democratic Party (PD/DP, 18.7%). Luc Frieden was appointed Prime Minister on 17 November in a coalition government between the Christian Social Party and the Democratic Party.
- On 15 October 2023 parliamentary elections were held in Poland with the three opposition party coalitions – Donald Tusk's Citizens' Coalition (KO), Third Way (Trzecia Droga) and the New Left – securing the largest share of the vote (53.7% combined). Voter turnout was at its highest (74.4%) since the return of democracy to the country 34 years ago, and up 12.6 points compared with the previous parliamentary elections in October 2019.

Other noteworthy events since the Spring 2023 survey:

- On 26 July 2023 Niger President Mohamed Bazoum was removed from office by a military coup.

¹¹

https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/key_ecb_interest_rates/html/index.en.html

¹² <https://climate.copernicus.eu/european-summer-2023-season-contrasting-extremes>

¹³ <https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2023/>

- Between 19 and 20 September 2023 Azerbaijan conducted a lightning offensive and occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh, resulting in its surrender. Tens of thousands of ethnic Armenians have fled the region since the surrender. On 17 September judges at the International Court of Justice ordered Azerbaijan to allow ethnic Armenians to return to Nagorno-Karabakh and to keep them safe.¹⁴
- On 24 September 2023 French President Emmanuel Macron announced France would withdraw its ambassador and 1,500 troops from Niger following the coup in the country.

¹⁴ <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/world-court-says-azerbaijan-must-let-ethnic-armenians-return-nagorno-karabakh-2023-11-17/>

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)^{15,16}. 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 Regulation¹⁷ (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:

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

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		
Kosovo ¹⁸	XK	The United Kingdom	UK

* 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.

¹⁵<https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

¹⁶The 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.

¹⁷2016/679

¹⁸This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



I. Life in the European Union

1 The personal situation of Europeans

More than eight in ten Europeans are satisfied with their personal situation and the life they lead

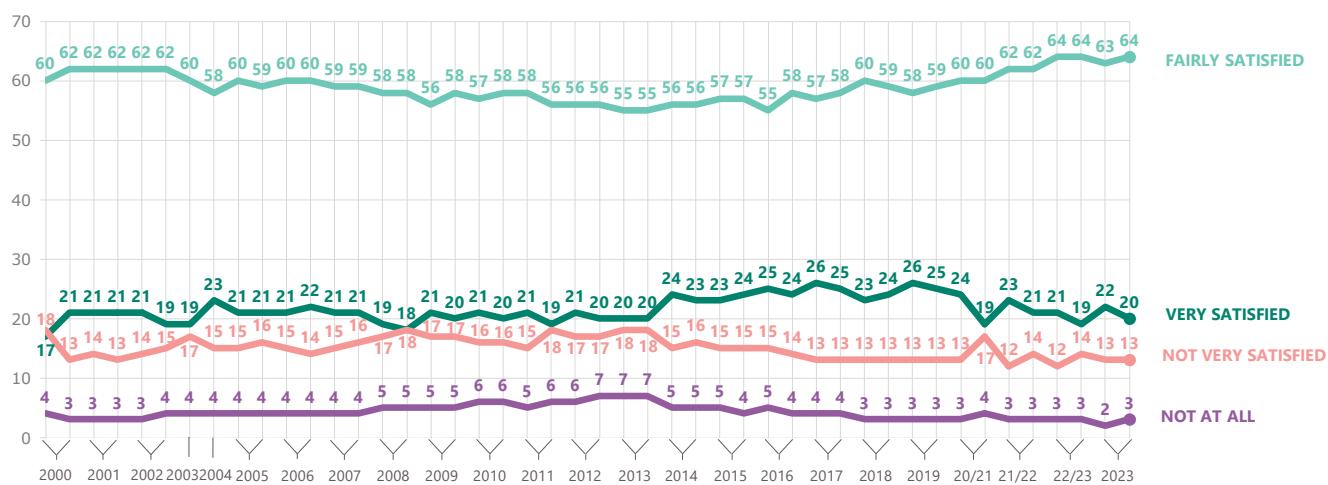
84% of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead¹⁹, including 64% who are “fairly satisfied” and 20% who say that they are “very satisfied”. Since spring 2023 the overall satisfaction level has slightly decreased by one percentage point. Despite an increase in the proportion of respondents who are “fairly satisfied” (64%, +1 pp), overall satisfaction decreased after a two-point decrease of respondents who say that they are “very satisfied” (20%, -2 pp).

Just over one fifth of respondents (16%, +1 percentage point) say that they are dissatisfied with their lives. More specifically, the proportion of Europeans who are “not at all satisfied” with the life they lead has slightly increased (at 3%, +1 pp), while the share who are “not very satisfied” remains at 13% (unchanged).

In all 27 Member States of the European Union, at least six in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead (unchanged since spring 2023). However, levels of satisfaction vary widely between Member States. Overall, at least nine in ten respondents are satisfied with their lives in nine countries, most strikingly in Denmark (97%), Ireland and Sweden (both 96%), Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland (all 95%), while levels of satisfaction are lowest among respondents in Greece (64%), Romania (61%) and Bulgaria (60%), where fewer than seven in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead.

In two countries more than half of respondents say that they are “very satisfied” with the life they lead, namely Denmark (69%) and the Netherlands (51%). Conversely, at least a third of respondents in Bulgaria, Romania (both 39%) and Greece (36%, including 10% ‘not satisfied at all’) are dissatisfied with their lives.

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



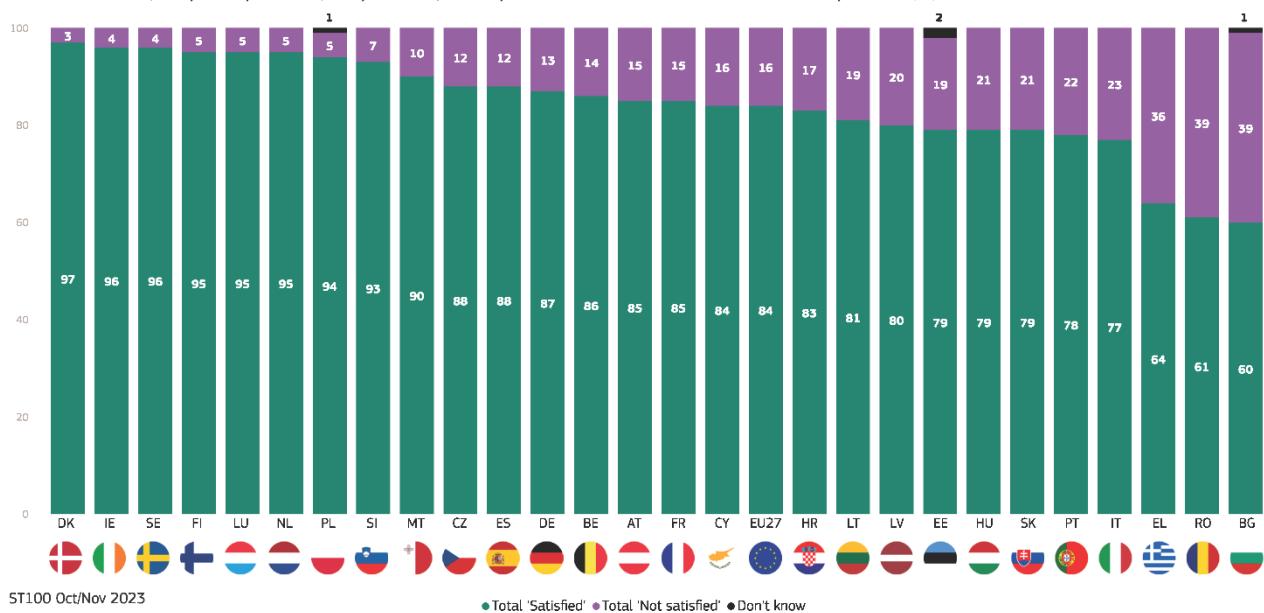
¹⁹This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Since spring 2023, satisfaction has increased slightly in seven Member States (compared with 19 in the previous survey), most markedly in Poland (94%, +3 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in five countries. Conversely, levels of satisfaction with the life they lead have decreased in 15 countries, including most markedly Estonia (79%, -4 pp) and Portugal (78%, -4 pp).

Respondents' satisfaction with the life they lead is slightly lower in the countries of the **euro area** (84%, -1 pp since spring 2023) than in the countries **outside the euro area** (86%, +2 pp).

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

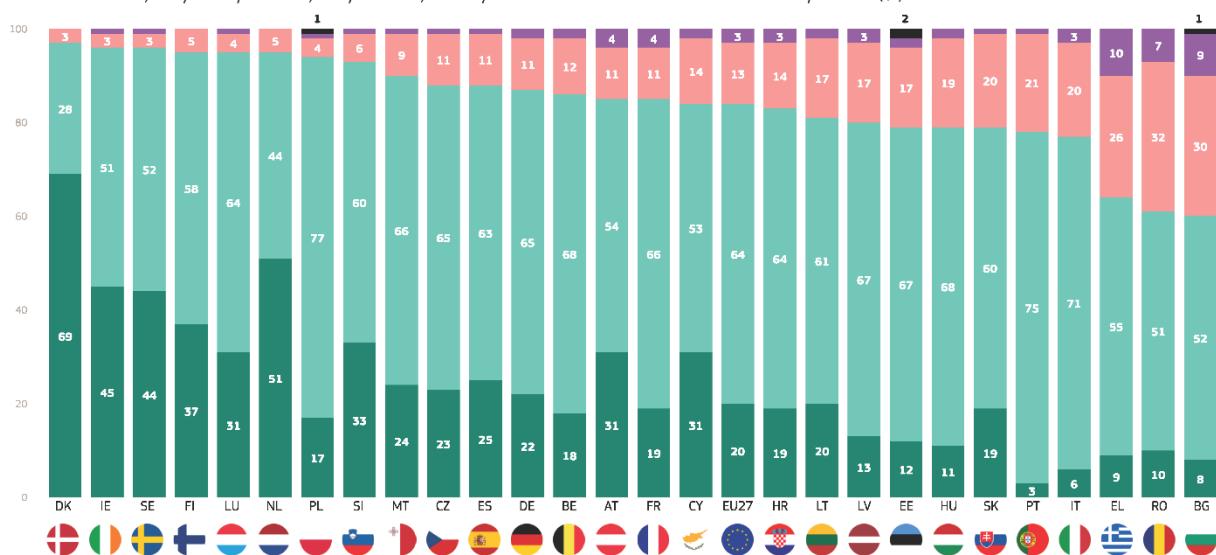


ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Sorted by "Total 'Satisfied'"

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

Sorted by "Total 'Satisfied'"

The **socio-demographic data** show that in almost all categories, more than seven in ten Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead. However, there are some differences, depending on the socioeconomic status of the respondents. Satisfaction is more widespread among managers (93%) than unemployed people (61%), and among respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (92%) than among people who have such difficulties most of the time (51%). The latter is the only category in which just over one in two respondents say that they are satisfied with the life they lead.

Satisfaction is also higher among people who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (92%) or upper middle class (94%) than among people who consider themselves as part of the working class (74%).

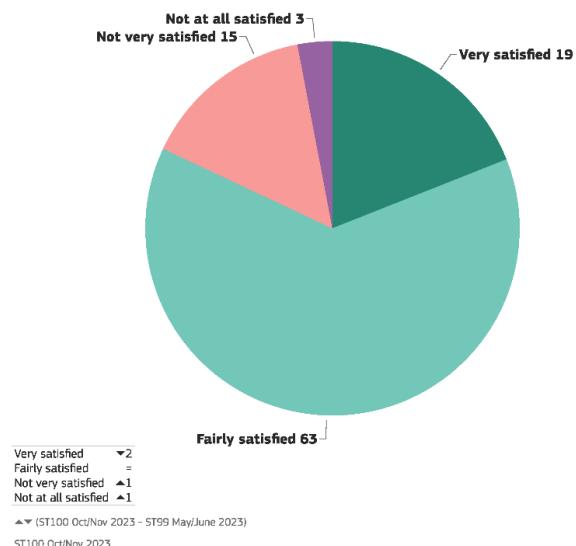
A similar pattern can be observed for respondents who hold a positive image of the EU (92% 'satisfied') versus those who hold a negative perception of it (66%). Respondents who think that things are going into the right direction in their country (93%) are also more likely to be satisfied with the life they lead than respondents who consider that things are going into the wrong direction in their country (79%).

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	84	16	0
Gender			
Man	84	16	0
Woman	83	17	0
Age			
15-24	91	9	0
25-39	88	12	0
40-54	84	16	0
55 +	80	20	0
Education (End of)			
15-	70	30	0
16-19	82	18	0
20+	90	10	0
Still studying	93	7	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	89	11	0
Managers	93	7	0
Other white collars	87	13	0
Manual workers	84	16	0
House persons	76	24	0
Unemployed	61	39	0
Retired	79	21	0
Students	93	7	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	49	0
From time to time	76	24	0
Almost never/ Never	92	8	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	74	26	0
The lower middle class	78	22	0
The middle class	89	11	0
The upper middle class	94	6	0
The upper class	92	8	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	92	8	0
Neutral	84	16	0
Negative	66	34	0

Then asked in particular about **satisfaction with their daily lives**, more than eight in ten Europeans (82%, -2 percentage points since spring 2023) say that they are satisfied²⁰, including 19% (-2) who are “very satisfied” and 63% (=) who are “fairly satisfied”. Less than a fifth of respondents are dissatisfied with their daily lives: 15% (+1) say that they are “not very satisfied” and 3% (+1) that they are “not at all satisfied”.

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



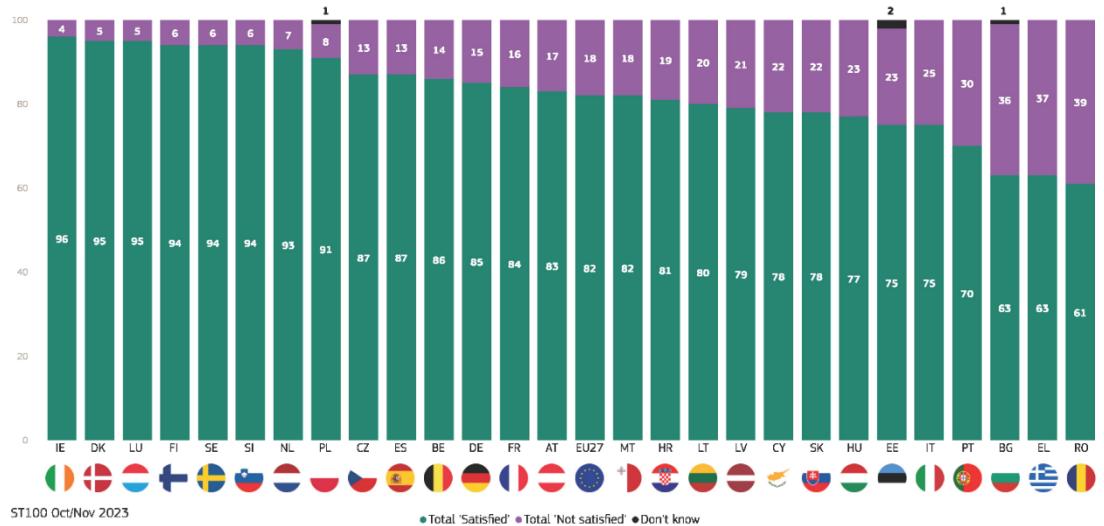
At least six in ten respondents in all EU Member States are satisfied with their daily lives (unchanged since spring 2023). However, levels of satisfaction vary across Member States, ranging from 96% in Ireland, 95% in Denmark and Luxembourg and 94% in Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, where they are highest, to 61% in Romania, 63% in Bulgaria and Greece, where proportions are lowest and less than seven in ten respondents say so.

In three countries (down from four since spring 2023) more than four in ten respondents say that they are “very satisfied” with their daily lives: Denmark (62% “very satisfied”), the Netherlands (45%) and Ireland (41%). In contrast, dissatisfaction levels are particularly high in Romania (39% ‘not satisfied’), Greece (37%) Bulgaria (36%) and Portugal (30%), where at least three in ten respondents are dissatisfied with their daily lives.

Since spring 2023, levels of satisfaction have increased in eight Member States (compared with 13 in the previous survey), most particularly in Poland (91%, +4 pp) and Slovenia (94%, +3), while levels of satisfaction have remained unchanged in Belgium (86%) and Lithuania (80%). Conversely, satisfaction with daily life has decreased in 17 countries, most particularly in Estonia (75%), Malta (82%) and Poland (91%). For all three countries the drop was of -7 percentage points.

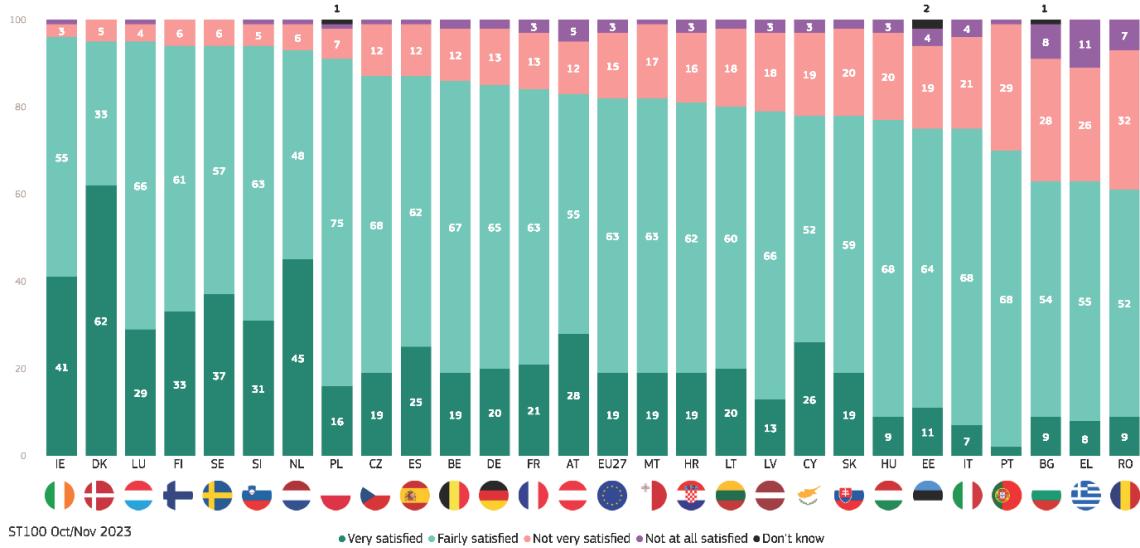
Respondents in **euro area** countries tend to be slightly less satisfied with their daily lives (83%, -2 pp since spring 2023) than those in countries **outside the euro area** (85%, +2 pp). As a matter of fact, levels of satisfaction with daily life have decreased in the countries of the euro area while they increased by an identical proportion in the countries outside the euro area.

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



Sorted on total 'Satisfied'

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



Sorted by "Total 'Satisfied'"

The socio-demographic data show that in all categories but one a majority of Europeans are satisfied with their daily lives. This is particularly true for younger respondents (90% of those aged 15-24 years), managers (92%), students (93%), respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (91%), and those who consider themselves as upper class (90%) or upper middle class (93%) of society. The pattern is similar amongst those who hold a positive image of the EU (91%).

In the case of unemployed people, the majorities of respondents who are satisfied with their daily lives are narrower (61% 'satisfied' vs. 39% 'not satisfied').

However, respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time are predominantly dissatisfied (48% 'satisfied' vs. 52% 'not satisfied'), while a majority was satisfied in the previous survey from spring 2023.

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU27	82	18	0
Gender			
Man	83	17	0
Woman	82	18	0
Age			
15-24	90	10	0
25-39	86	14	0
40-54	82	18	0
55 +	79	21	0
Education (End of)			
15-	69	31	0
16-19	80	20	0
20+	89	11	0
Still studying	93	7	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	89	11	0
Managers	92	8	0
Other white collars	84	16	0
Manual workers	82	18	0
House persons	76	24	0
Unemployed	61	39	0
Retired	78	22	0
Students	93	7	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	48	52	0
From time to time	74	26	0
Almost never/ Never	91	9	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	73	27	0
The lower middle class	77	23	0
The middle class	88	12	0
The upper middle class	93	7	0
The upper class	90	10	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	91	9	0
Neutral	82	18	0
Negative	65	35	0

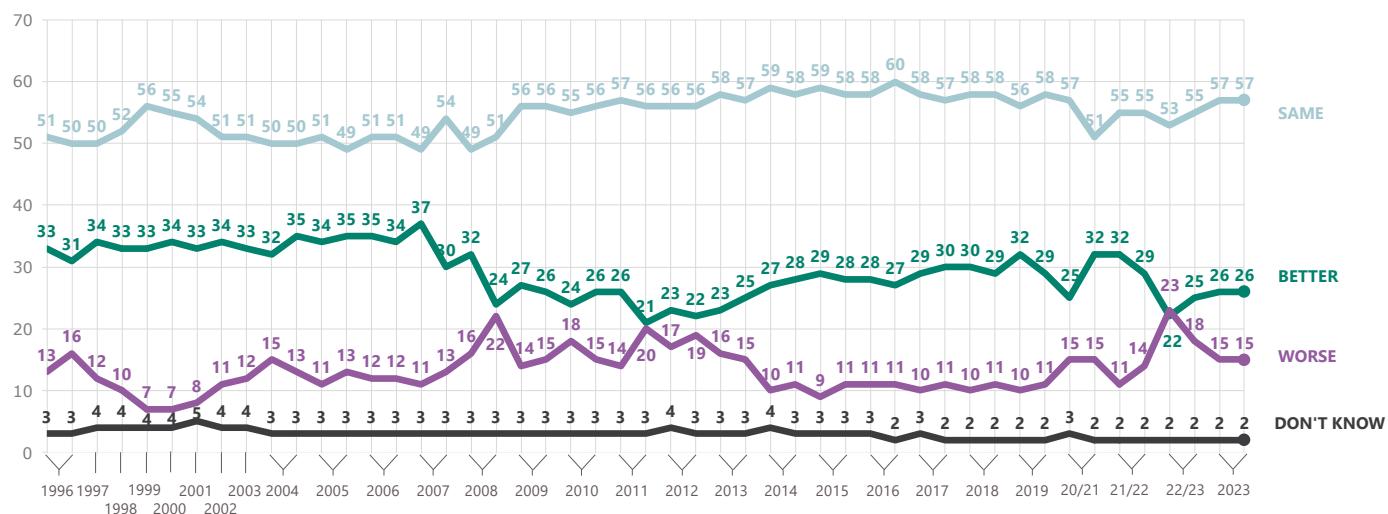
When looking ahead to the next twelve months, almost six in ten Europeans expect their personal situation to "stay the same" (57%, unchanged since spring 2023)²¹. 26% of respondents (unchanged) expect their lives in general to get better. Negative opinions also remained stable. 15% (=) hold a predominantly negative perception as a result of the stability in answer patterns since spring 2023, positive opinions outnumber negative opinions for the third consecutive time.

Finally, a stable proportion of 2% give no answer or say that they do not know.

Optimism has decreased within the **euro area** countries by two percentage points (25% "better"), while it has increased in the countries **outside the euro area** (28%, +4 pp). On the other hand, pessimistic views have increased by two percentage points within the euro area (up to 15% "worse") while they decreased by five percentage points in the countries outside the euro area (down to 15% "worse").

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

Your life in general (% - EU)



²¹ QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general.

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

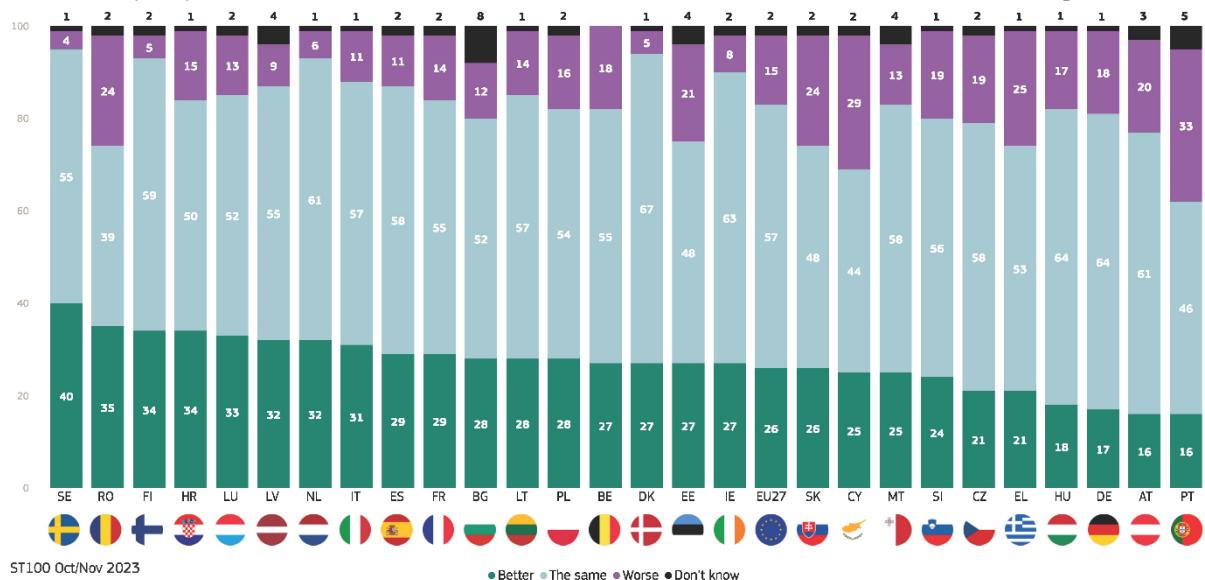
In all 27 Member States of the European Union (unchanged since spring 2023), respondents are most likely to expect their lives in general to be “**the same**” over the next twelve months. Within this group of countries, levels vary widely. Respondents are most likely to give this response in Denmark (67%), Germany, Hungary and the Netherlands (all 64%), and least so in Romania (39% “the same” vs. 35% “better” and 24% “worse”) and Cyprus (44% “the same” vs. 25% “better” and 29% “worse”).

It is noteworthy that in six countries more than two in ten respondents expect their lives in general to be “**worse**” over the next twelve months, namely in Portugal (33%), where even a third of respondents say so, Cyprus (29%), Greece (25%), Romania (24%), Slovakia (24%) and Estonia (21%).

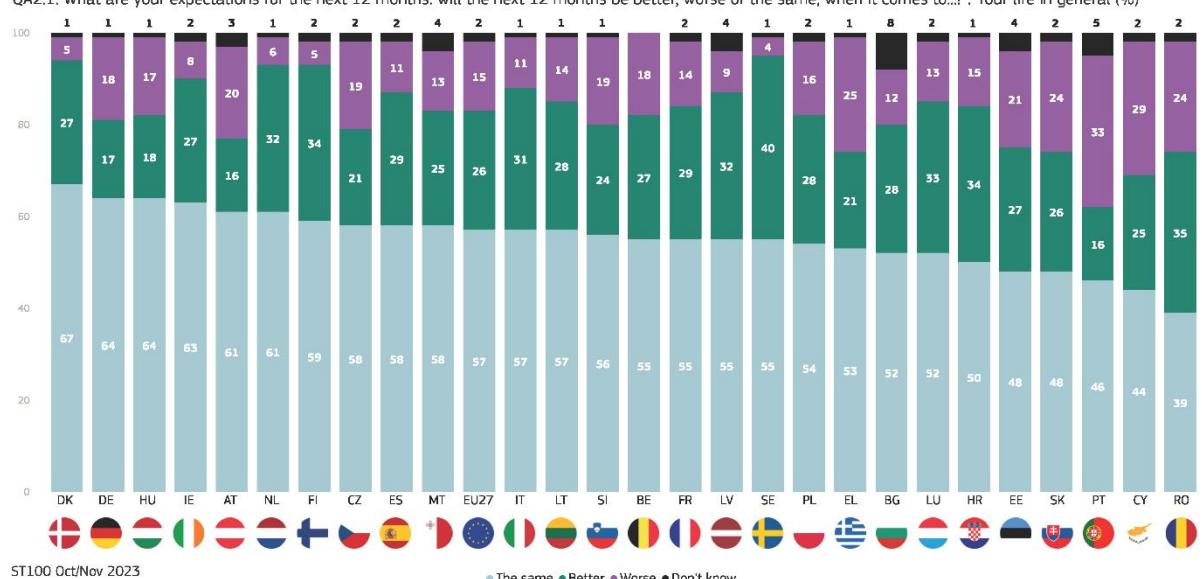
In no Member State (unchanged since spring 2023) respondents are more likely to expect life to be “**better**” than either “worse” or “the same”. However, positive expectations are the highest in Sweden (40%), Romania (35%), Finland and Croatia (both 34%), where more than a third of respondents believe that their lives will get better over the next 12 months.

In 13 countries positive views have gained ground (compared with 15 in the previous survey, most significantly in Poland (28%, +9 pp) and Bulgaria (28%, +6), while proportions have remained unchanged in Cyprus (25%), Hungary (18%) and Sweden (40%), where positive expectations are highest. Conversely, positive views have lost ground in 11 countries, most notably in Portugal (16%, -23 pp). As a result of this evolution, the proportion of respondents who expect the next twelve month to be better when it comes to their life in general, is now lowest in Portugal (jointly with Austria).

QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-Your life in general (%)

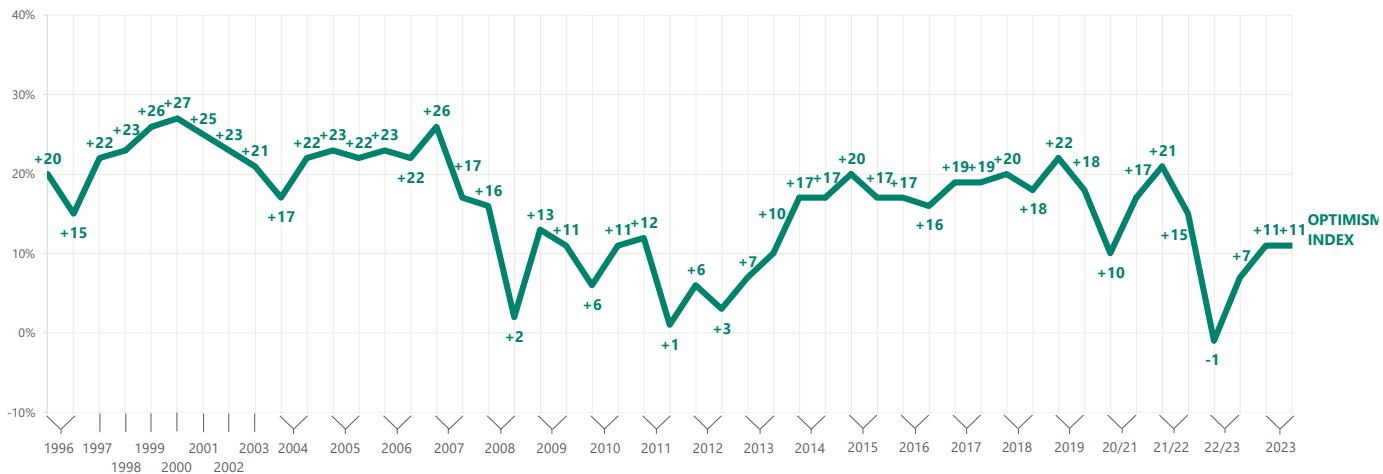


QA2.1. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-Your life in general (%)



The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding their lives in general²² over the coming year has remained stable at +11 index points, as it did in spring 2023. Thus, the indicator remains positive and stands higher than it did in winter 2022-2023 (ST98).

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



The index is positive in 22 EU Member States (compared with 24 in the previous survey from spring 2023). Within this group of countries it is the highest in Sweden (+36), Finland (+29), the Netherlands (+26) and Latvia (+23), while it is the lowest in Hungary (+1), Czechia and Slovakia (+2). The index is negative in five countries, namely in Germany (-1), Greece, Cyprus Austria (each -4) and Portugal (-17).

Since spring 2023, the index has improved in 13 Member States, most significantly in Poland (+21 index points up to +12) and Bulgaria (+9 ip up to +16), while the index remained unchanged in Luxembourg (at +20) and Slovenia (at +5). Conversely, it has decreased in 12 countries, most significantly in Portugal (-23 index points down to -17) and in to a lesser extent in Cyprus (-10 ip down to -4). As a result of this evolutions the index became negative in the latter two countries.

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (%-Optimism Index)

	EU27	PL	BG	HR	BE	SK	IT	LV	RO	NL	LT	FI	MT	SE	LU	SI	DK	HU	DE	IE	FR	AT	CZ	EL	ES	EE	CY	PT
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	11	12	16	19	9	2	20	23	11	26	14	29	12	36	20	5	22	1	-1	19	15	-4	2	-4	18	6	-4	-17
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	11	-9	7	12	4	-3	16	19	7	23	12	27	11	35	20	5	23	2	1	22	19	0	7	2	26	15	6	6
Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲21	▲9	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼23

²² Difference between the positive ('better') and negative ('worse') answers.

The socio-demographic data show some significant differences between categories, reflecting the age and social status of respondents. Optimism for the next twelve months is more widespread among 15–24 years-old (49%) than among those aged 55 and over (13%), among students (48%) than among retirees (11%) or house persons (22%), and among people who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (28%) than among those who left school aged 15 or earlier (16%). To a lesser extent this same pattern applies to those who hold a positive image of the EU (30%) compared with those who have a negative image of it (19%) and to those who think that things are going in the right direction in their country (36%) compared with those who think that things are going in the wrong direction on a national level (27%).

QA2.1 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	26	15	57	2
Gender				
Man	27	15	57	1
Woman	25	15	58	2
Age				
15-24	49	8	41	2
25-39	39	13	47	1
40-54	24	16	58	2
55 +	13	18	67	2
Education (End of)				
15-	16	20	61	3
16-19	22	17	59	2
20+	28	12	58	2
Still studying	48	7	44	1
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	29	15	55	1
Managers	26	12	61	1
Other white collars	29	13	57	1
Manual workers	29	16	53	2
House persons	22	17	58	3
Unemployed	41	18	38	3
Retired	11	19	68	2
Students	48	7	44	1
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	26	30	41	3
From time to time	27	20	51	2
Almost never/ Never	26	11	62	1
Consider belonging to				
The working class	22	19	57	2
The lower middle class	24	18	56	2
The middle class	28	13	58	1
The upper middle class	32	9	58	1
The upper class	25	9	66	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	30	10	59	1
Neutral	24	15	59	2
Negative	19	29	50	2

2 The main concerns of Europeans

2.1 Personal concerns

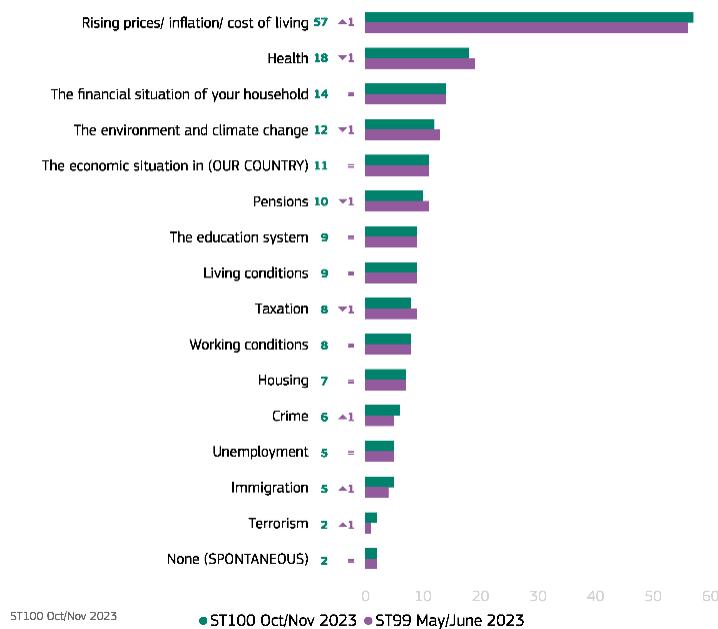
Almost six in ten Europeans consider ‘rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living’ as their main personal concern

After slight increase by one percentage point since spring 2023, **rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** continues to represent the most important concern that Europeans say that they face personally²³. This concern was mentioned in first place in 25 Member States (unchanged since the previous survey), and by 57% of respondents EU-wide. Thus, the proportion of respondents for whom this issue is the main or among the main concerns remains at a very high level.

Less than one fifth of the respondents (18%, -1 pp) are worried about **health** issues. The **financial situation of the household** ranks in third position (14%, unchanged). **Environment and climate change** (12%, -1 pp), remain in fourth position, closely followed by the **economic situation** of their countries (11%, unchanged). Pensions rank in sixth position amongst most important concerns Europeans face at a personal level (10%, -1 pp).

Living conditions and the **education system** jointly rank in seventh position (both 9% and unchanged since spring 2023). **Taxation** (8%, -1 pp) and the **working conditions** (8%, unchanged) come just before **housing** (7%, unchanged), **crime** (6%, +1 p), **unemployment** (5%, unchanged), **immigration** (5%, +1) and **terrorism** (2%, +1).

QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (EU27) (%)



²³ QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

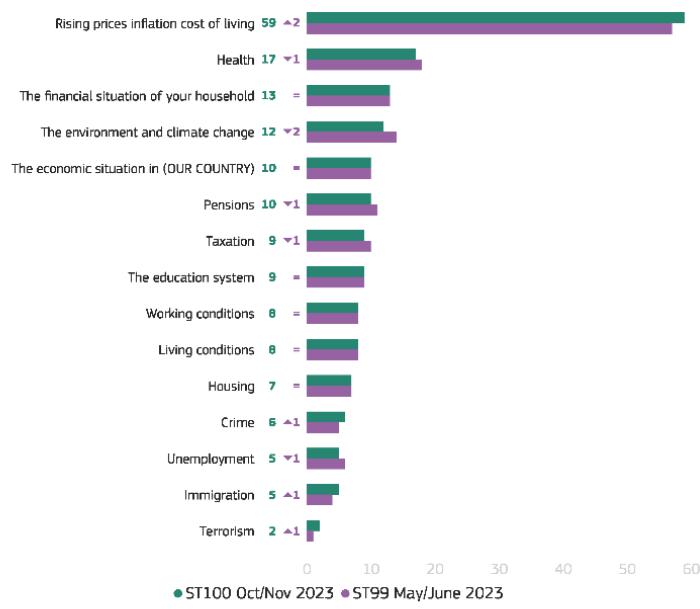
The prioritisation of the issues faced by respondents is almost the same within euro area countries and in countries outside the euro area with regard to the three top concerns.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list in both the **euro area** countries (59%, +2 percentage points since the previous survey) and in those **outside the euro area** (50%, -1 pp), where this concern has slightly lost ground. Within both groups of countries **health** (17%, -1 pp, in the euro area and 22%, +1 pp, outside the euro area) is ranked in second place. It is followed by the **financial situation of the**

household (13%, unchanged in the countries of the euro area and 17%, -1 pp in the countries outside the euro area).

Fourth place is different. While the **environment and climate change** ranks fourth in the countries of the euro area (12%, -2pp), it only comes in sixth position in the countries outside the euro area (11%, +1 pp). In the countries outside the euro area it is the **economic situation of the country** (14%, +1 pp) that holds fourth position.

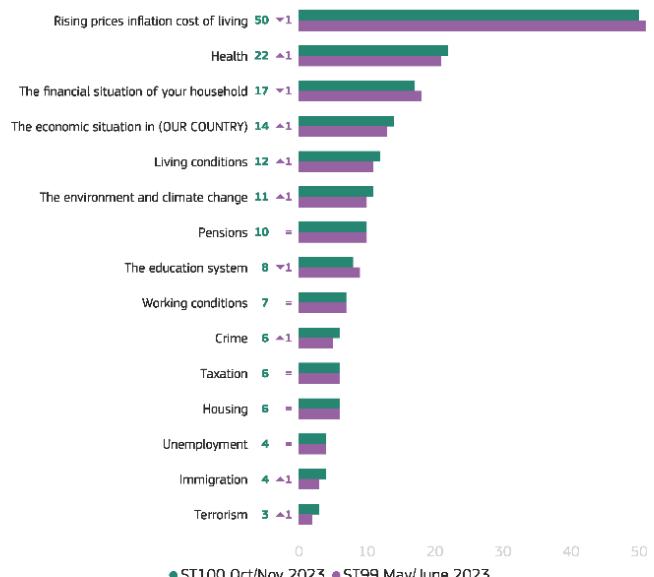
QA4. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EURO ZONE) (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Euro area

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Non-euro area

The country analysis reveals some significant differences between Member States.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is the leading issue currently faced by Europeans in 25 Member States (unchanged since spring 2023). Within this group of countries, scores range from 70% in Greece and 65% in Malta, where they are the highest, to 34% in Denmark, where they are the lowest. Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living rank second in Finland (29%) and third in Sweden (29%).

Since spring 2023, the proportions of respondents mentioning this item have evolved. This issue is of increasing personal concern in nine Member States, with the highest increases observed in Greece (70%, +8 pp) and in Portugal (64%, +8 pp), while concerns remained unchanged in six countries. However, this item is now less of a concern in 12 countries, most notably in Malta (65%, -12 pp).

Health is the most frequently mentioned personal concern in Finland (51%) and Sweden (34%). It ranks second in 13 Member States, including Latvia (31%) and Denmark (30%), and third in eight countries. Mentions are the lowest in Cyprus (11%), where just over one in ten respondents are concerned about health at a personal level.

Since spring 2023, this issue has gained ground in 13 countries, most markedly in Latvia (31%, +5 pp), while concerns have remained unchanged in four countries. Conversely, personal concerns about health have diminished in 10 Member States, led by Spain (15%, -4 pp).

The financial situation of the household ranks second in seven countries, and third in seven countries. Respondents are the most concerned about this issue in Hungary (25%) and least in Luxembourg (8%).

Since spring 2023, personal concerns about the financial situation of the household have increased in ten countries, most strikingly in Cyprus (20%, +5 pp), while they have remained unchanged in five and decreased in 12 others, most notably in Poland (16%, -3 pp).

The environment and climate change stands second in four countries, most particularly in the Netherlands (32%) and Sweden (30%). It ranks third in three Member States, namely in Denmark (26%), Luxembourg (17%) and Belgium (15%). On the other end of the scale, proportions are the lowest in Portugal (2%), Estonia and Latvia (each 3%).

Since spring 2023, this issue has gained ground in seven countries, most markedly in Poland (9%, +3 pp), while the extent of concern is unchanged in five countries and has decreased in 15 others, most markedly in Sweden (30%, -4 pp), France (12%, -4 pp) and Portugal (2%, -4 pp).

The economic situation of the country is a matter of concern at a personal level in Croatia (18%), Latvia (15%), Slovakia and Spain (each 12%), where it ranks third. Conversely, proportions of respondents concerned about the economic situation of the country are lowest in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (each 4%).

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



	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices inflation cost of living	57	49	57	56	60	61	66	34	55	70	60	29	61	61	63	63	52	62	54	63	65	47	51	64	44	29	41	59
Health	18	23	14	16	11	18	13	30	18	14	15	51	18	18	19	23	15	24	14	31	13	28	22	20	21	34	25	20
The financial situation of your household	14	20	16	22	20	17	12	9	16	24	10	24	15	21	25	17	9	9	8	11	10	9	16	12	19	11	10	20
The environment and climate change	12	9	15	4	4	4	14	26	3	6	7	14	12	5	7	12	13	4	17	3	26	32	9	2	7	30	8	5
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	11	11	7	15	13	14	11	7	12	11	12	12	5	18	15	10	12	11	4	15	4	7	14	7	11	14	7	12
Pensions	10	8	8	14	9	12	8	6	7	11	12	8	11	13	11	4	10	8	6	14	7	7	8	11	15	8	13	12
The education system	9	14	8	6	4	6	8	8	10	8	9	8	8	4	8	6	9	7	7	8	7	7	13	8	17	7	15	11
Living conditions	9	14	9	17	8	5	6	7	9	8	8	16	9	12	10	4	11	3	7	8	7	7	13	8	17	7	15	11
Working conditions	8	10	6	11	9	5	5	7	10	8	11	9	7	11	8	4	11	6	6	4	8	5	6	11	11	6	11	12
Taxation	8	4	8	3	4	6	5	4	21	12	9	6	5	4	6	8	17	23	10	13	5	6	7	16	9	2	6	4
Housing	7	7	6	2	8	9	8	5	3	2	10	10	4	8	4	16	3	6	23	5	4	14	6	9	6	6	8	7
Crime	6	3	12	3	3	2	4	4	1	7	2	2	14	4	3	3	5	1	14	1	8	4	5	1	7	20	2	1
Unemployment	5	5	4	7	7	2	2	4	6	8	9	4	5	5	3	3	9	5	3	6	3	1	3	7	5	3	3	3
Immigration	5	4	7	2	19	5	9	2	3	2	4	1	3	4	5	4	6	1	4	1	13	5	5	2	4	3	3	1
Terrorism	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	4	0	2	1	1	1	4	1	5	4	1	1
Don't know	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Since spring 2023, personal concerns about the economic situation of the country have increased in 10 countries, especially in Austria (11%, +4 pp), while they have remained unchanged in three and decreased in the 14 remaining Member States, with decreases reaching from -1 to -3 percentage points.

Housing occupies second place in Luxembourg (23%), while **taxation** is second in Estonia (21%) and Italy (17%) and third in Luxembourg (23%) and Portugal (16%). **Pensions** stand in third position in Spain and Slovakia (12%). Proportions are also high in Romania (15%). On the other end of the scale, ranks Ireland (4%), where concerns about this issue are the lowest. **Living conditions** rank in the top three in Bulgaria (17%) and Slovenia (15%), while **working conditions** rank third in Slovakia (12%), jointly with pensions and the economic situation of the country. **Immigration** ranks third in Cyprus (19%) and Malta (13%).

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

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices inflation cost of living	57	49	57	56	60	61	66	34	55	70	60	29	61	61	63	63	52	62	54	63	65	47	51	64	44	29	41	59
Health	18	23	14	16	11	18	13	30	18	14	15	51	18	18	19	23	15	24	14	31	13	28	22	20	21	34	25	20
The financial situation of your household	14	20	16	22	20	17	12	9	16	24	10	24	15	21	25	17	9	9	8	11	10	9	16	12	19	11	10	20
The environment and climate change	12	9	15	4	4	4	14	26	3	6	7	14	12	5	7	12	13	4	17	3	26	32	9	2	7	30	8	5
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	11	11	7	15	13	14	11	7	12	11	12	12	5	18	15	10	12	11	4	15	4	7	14	7	11	14	7	12
Pensions	10	8	8	14	9	12	8	6	7	11	12	8	11	13	11	4	10	8	6	14	7	7	8	11	15	8	13	12
The education system	9	14	8	6	4	6	8	8	10	8	9	8	8	4	8	6	9	7	7	8	10	12	5	6	11	18	8	9
Living conditions	9	14	9	17	8	5	6	7	9	8	8	16	9	12	10	4	11	3	7	8	7	7	13	8	17	7	15	11
Taxation	8	4	8	3	4	6	5	4	21	12	9	6	5	4	6	8	17	23	10	13	5	6	7	16	9	2	6	4
Working conditions	8	10	6	11	9	5	5	7	10	8	11	9	7	11	8	4	11	6	6	4	8	5	6	11	11	6	11	12
Housing	7	7	6	2	8	9	8	5	3	2	10	10	4	8	4	16	3	6	23	5	4	14	6	9	6	6	8	7
Crime	6	3	12	3	3	2	4	4	1	7	2	2	14	4	3	3	5	1	14	1	8	4	5	1	7	20	2	1
Unemployment	5	5	4	7	7	2	2	4	6	8	9	4	5	5	3	3	9	5	3	6	3	1	3	7	5	3	3	3
Immigration	5	4	7	2	19	5	9	2	3	2	4	1	3	4	5	4	6	1	4	1	13	5	5	2	4	3	3	1
Terrorism	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	4	0	2	1	1	1	4	1	5	4	1	1
Cyprus issue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The socio-demographic data show some noteworthy differences amongst categories:

- While more than half of respondents in almost all categories consider **rising prices / inflation / cost of living** as one of the two most important issues they are facing personally at the moment, proportions are less preponderant amongst younger respondents (50% of those aged 15-24 years), students (49%), the unemployed (51%), those who consider themselves as upper middle class (44%) or upper class (39%) of society.

- At least two in ten respondents amongst the unemployed (26%), those who have difficulties in paying their bills most of the time (33%) and those who consider themselves as working class of society (20%) are concerned about **the financial situation of their household**, while concerns about this issue are the lowest amongst managers (9%), those who almost never or never have difficulties in paying their bills (9%) and those considering themselves as upper class (14%) or upper middle class (6%) of society.

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

	Rising prices inflation cost of living	Health	The financial situation of your household	The environment and climate change	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Pensions
EU27	57	18	14	12	11	10
Gender						
Man	56	16	13	12	12	9
Woman	58	20	14	12	10	11
Age						
15-24	50	10	12	15	9	2
25-39	59	11	15	14	11	2
40-54	59	14	15	11	14	3
55 +	57	27	13	11	9	20
Education (End of)						
15-	60	24	15	7	7	21
16-19	61	18	16	9	13	11
20+	54	19	11	16	11	6
Still studying	49	8	11	19	8	2
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	56	16	13	11	15	5
Managers	54	15	9	19	13	4
Other white collars	61	13	15	13	14	4
Manual workers	62	14	16	8	13	5
House persons	59	18	16	10	9	11
Unemployed	51	13	26	3	8	5
Retired	56	32	12	10	7	25
Students	49	8	11	19	8	2
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	61	13	33	3	6	12
From time to time	57	16	20	7	11	11
Almost never/ Never	57	20	9	15	11	9
Consider belonging to						
The working class	63	20	20	6	9	15
The lower middle class	61	17	18	9	10	12
The middle class	56	18	11	14	12	8
The upper middle class	44	18	6	22	12	6
The upper class	37	14	14	18	15	4
Image of the EU						
Positive	56	17	11	16	10	8
Neutral	57	19	14	10	11	10
Negative	59	19	18	5	11	14

2.2 The main concerns at national level

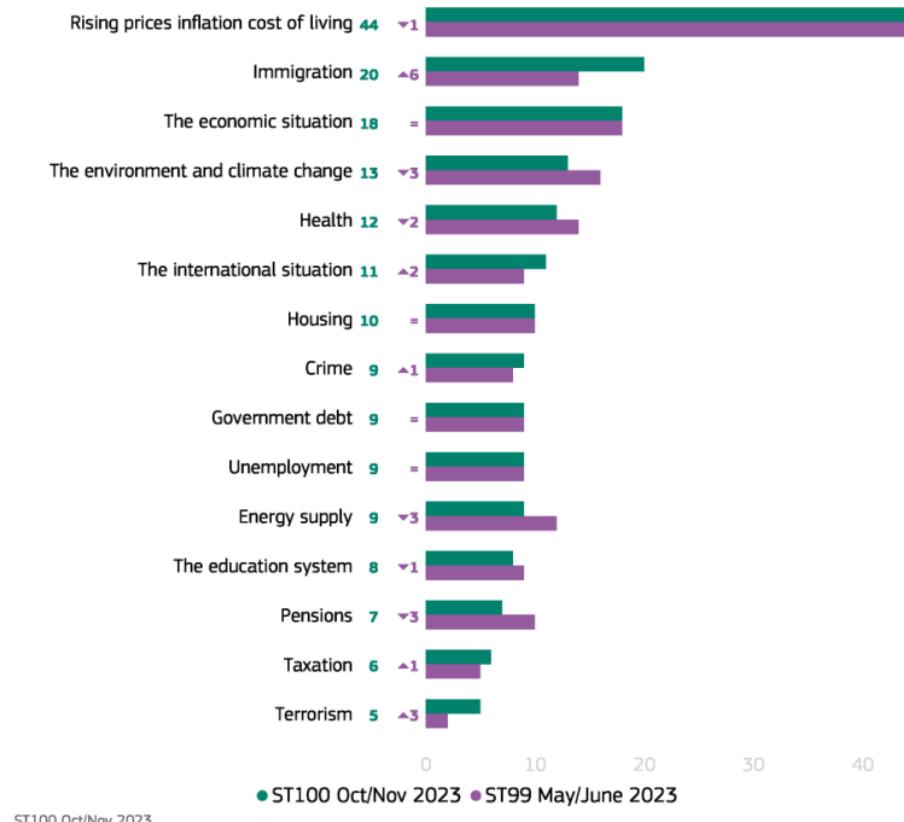
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important national issue – followed by immigration and the economic situation

In this EB100 survey from autumn 2023, **rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living**²⁴ has remained the most important national issue for Europeans despite a slight decrease of one percentage point since spring 2023. 44% (-1 pp) of Europeans are concerned by this issue on a national level. Immigration gained ground and now ranks second (20%, +6 pp). **The economic situation** (18%, unchanged) has dropped in third position, followed by **the environment and climate change** which remains in fourth position (13%, -3 pp).

Health (12%, -2 pp) and **the international situation** (11%, +2 pp) rank in fifth and sixth position, followed by **housing** (10%, unchanged).

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

QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



²⁴ QA3. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

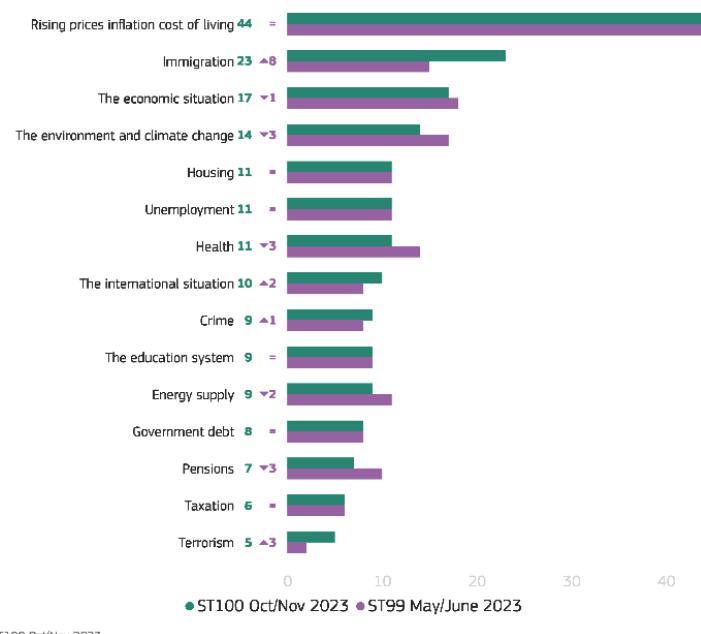
In both the euro area countries and those outside the euro area rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is the most important concern.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living tops the list of concerns in the **euro area** countries (44%, unchanged since spring 2023), followed by immigration (23%, +8 pp) which significantly gained ground by eight percentage points (up from fourth place to second). The economic situation remains in third place (17%, -1 pp), while environment and climate change has dropped to fourth position (14%, -3 pp).

In the countries **outside the euro area**, rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the main national concern (47%, -1 pp), ahead of the economic situation of the country (21%, unchanged) and health (15%, -1 pp) which shares third position with the international situation (15%, +1 pp).

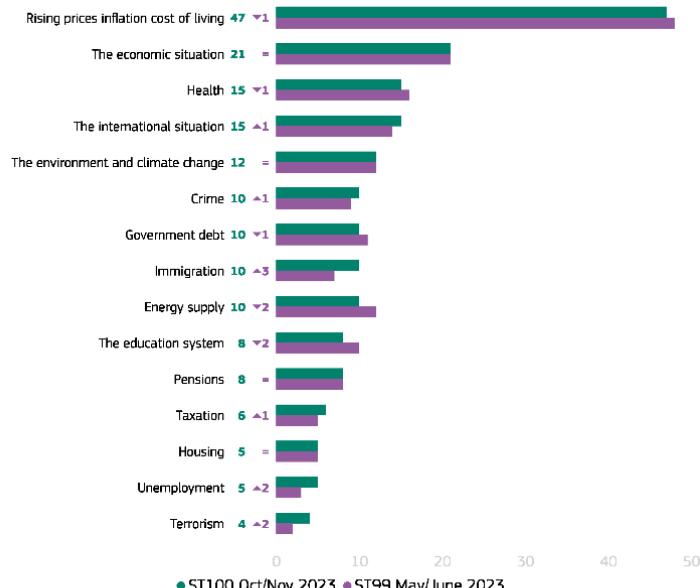
Despite a decrease in both areas, **immigration** is more than twice as often mentioned in countries of the euro area than outside the euro area: 23% (+8 pp) vs. 10% (+3 pp).

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Non-euro area

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living is viewed as the most important issue that their country is facing in by citizens in 20 Member States, most notably in Croatia (68%), Bulgaria and Poland (54%). It ranks second in four countries and third in two. Denmark (20%) is the only Member State where this issue does not stand in the top three.

Since spring 2023, concerns about rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living have increased in 10 countries, most notably in Ireland (55%, +11 pp), Greece (57%, +8 pp) and Spain (49%, +8 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Cyprus (46%) and Italy (38%). However, concerns have declined in 15 countries, most notably in Austria (49%, -12 pp).

Immigration is viewed as the most important issue facing their country by citizens in Cyprus (50%) and Germany (44%). It ranks second in four countries and third in four others. Concerns about immigration on a national level are lowest in Portugal (3%) and Romania (4%).

Since spring 2023, concerns about immigration have increased in 20 countries, most notably in Germany (44%, +20 pp), Slovenia (26%, +20 pp) and Slovakia (16%, +8 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Ireland (14%), Estonia and Sweden (each 9%). On the other hand, proportions decreased in four countries, including the Netherlands (24%, -6 pp).

The economic situation ranks second in 11 countries (unchanged since the previous survey), with the highest scores in Greece (33%) and Bulgaria (30%), whereas the lowest proportions can be observed in the Netherlands (4%). The issue ranks in third position in three countries, namely in Cyprus (32%), Czechia (24%) and Latvia (23%).

Since spring 2023, concerns about the national economic situation increased in nine countries, including Cyprus (32%, +5 pp) and Slovenia (17%, +5 pp), while they have remained unchanged in five countries. Conversely, concerns eased in 13 Member States, particularly in Malta (10%, -11 pp).

Although **the environment and climate change** comes first in Denmark (47%), while it ranks second in the Netherlands (39%) and Sweden (30%) and third in five other countries. Concerns about this item vary widely amongst Member States. In total, less than one in ten respondents in 14 Member States consider environment and climate change as a preponderant concern on a national level.

Since spring 2023, concerns about the environment and climate change have gained ground in eight countries, most markedly in Slovenia (17%, +10 pp) with an increase of at

least 10 percentage points, while proportions have remained unchanged in four countries. Concerns decreased in 15 countries, most notably in Germany (17%, -7 pp) although this issue still comes in third place in this country.

Health ranks second in four countries, namely in Portugal (44%), Denmark (40%), Latvia (27%) and Hungary (24%), while it holds third place in six countries, including Slovenia (25%), where a quarter of respondents say so.

Since spring 2023, concerns about health have increased in eight countries, most notably in Portugal (44%, +5 pp), while concerns have remained unchanged in four countries. Conversely, concerns have decreased in 15 Member States, including Greece (12%, -12 pp) and Slovenia (25%, -12 pp), where decreases exceed 10 percentage points.

The **international situation** ranks second in Finland (25%) and third in Denmark (27%), Bulgaria (18%) and Poland (15%). Compared with spring 2023, concerns have increased in 23 Member States, most notably in Finland (25%, +8 pp).

Housing ranks first in three countries, namely in Ireland (56%), Luxembourg (53%) and the Netherlands (45%), while it holds third place in Portugal (21%). **Since spring 2023**, concerns about housing increased in seven Member States, most notably in the Netherlands (45%, +15 pp).

Crime ranks first in Sweden (46%, +4 pp) and second in France (21%, +2 pp) and third in Croatia and Belgium (each 16%). Evolutions since spring 2023 are noteworthy in Malta (17%), where concerns about crime have increased sharply, by 11 percentage points since the previous survey.

Energy supply ranks solely third in Croatia (13%), while **government debt** holds second place Czechia (26%, -3 pp), whereas it is mentioned by just 1% of respondents in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The **education system** ranks third in Sweden (23%), where it shares this position with rising prices / inflation / cost of living, **unemployment** ranks third in Spain (23%), Greece (20%) and in Ireland (17%).

Taxation ranks second in Italy (21%) and third in Estonia (26%), where more than a fifth of respondents say so.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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



Rising prices inflation cost of living	44	49	44	54	46	51	41	20	55	57	49	32	44	68	53	55	38	52	48	49	52	38	54	51	44	23	35	46
Immigration	20	24	20	9	50	13	44	11	9	12	14	7	17	9	13	14	17	6	13	6	37	24	10	3	4	9	26	16
The economic situation	18	16	9	30	32	24	13	7	27	33	24	22	9	29	24	8	28	21	7	23	10	4	19	19	25	16	17	26
The environment and climate change	13	20	16	3	3	4	17	47	4	8	7	15	15	6	8	10	10	4	17	2	24	39	9	4	5	30	17	8
Health	12	9	6	17	6	3	4	40	6	12	14	24	13	6	24	23	9	18	5	27	8	11	13	44	18	8	25	16
The international situation	11	13	9	18	10	15	13	27	15	10	6	25	8	11	10	5	12	17	7	11	5	11	16	3	12	14	7	11
Housing	10	6	10	2	8	9	13	3	2	2	12	2	5	5	3	56	3	3	53	2	8	45	6	21	4	4	11	3
Government debt	9	7	13	6	2	26	6	1	7	7	6	22	8	9	10	2	14	7	2	8	10	1	11	2	12	1	7	11
Energy supply	9	12	12	12	3	17	14	8	10	10	4	6	4	4	13	9	10	5	6	10	3	9	9	1	6	8	9	13
Unemployment	9	7	7	9	7	3	2	1	10	20	23	9	10	8	6	3	17	7	4	10	2	1	4	8	8	3	7	
Crime	9	6	16	7	10	2	5	8	1	9	4	8	21	16	3	4	6	2	14	2	17	5	5	2	11	46	6	7
The education system	8	11	9	4	6	5	10	10	11	6	6	12	15	3	10	3	4	16	5	12	10	5	4	8	12	23	3	9
Pensions	7	6	8	9	5	13	5	6	5	4	7	4	10	12	8	1	9	8	4	12	2	2	6	7	12	2	10	12
Taxation	6	3	7	3	3	4	2	3	26	5	6	6	3	4	3	3	12	21	6	16	1	3	9	16	10	2	7	3
Terrorism	5	5	9	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	2	13	2	3	1	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	5	8	3	1	
Cyprus issue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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

EU27 AT BE BG CY CZ DE DK EE EL ES FI FR HR HU IE IT LT LU LV MT NL PL PT RO SE SI SK



Rising prices inflation cost of living	44	49	44	54	46	51	41	20	55	57	49	32	44	68	53	55	38	52	48	49	52	38	54	51	44	23	35	46
Immigration	20	24	20	9	50	13	44	11	9	12	14	7	17	9	13	14	17	6	13	6	37	24	10	3	4	9	26	16
The economic situation	18	16	9	30	32	24	13	7	27	33	24	22	9	29	24	8	28	21	7	23	10	4	19	19	25	16	17	26
The environment and climate change	13	20	16	3	3	4	17	47	4	8	7	15	15	6	8	10	10	4	17	2	24	39	9	4	5	30	17	8
Health	12	9	6	17	6	3	4	40	6	12	14	24	13	6	24	23	9	18	5	27	8	11	13	44	18	8	25	16
The international situation	11	13	9	18	10	15	13	27	15	10	6	25	8	11	10	5	12	17	7	11	5	11	16	3	12	14	7	11
Housing	10	6	10	2	8	9	13	3	2	2	12	2	5	5	3	56	3	3	53	2	8	45	6	21	4	4	11	3
Crime	9	6	16	7	10	2	5	8	1	9	4	8	21	16	3	4	6	2	14	2	17	5	5	2	11	46	6	7
Government debt	9	7	13	6	2	26	6	1	7	7	6	22	8	9	10	2	14	7	2	8	10	1	11	2	12	1	7	11
Unemployment	9	7	9	7	3	2	1	10	20	23	9	10	8	6	3	17	7	4	10	2	1	4	8	8	3	7		
Energy supply	9	12	12	12	3	17	14	8	10	10	4	6	4	4	13	9	10	5	6	10	3	9	9	1	6	8	9	13
The education system	8	11	9	4	6	5	10	10	11	6	6	12	15	3	10	3	4	16	5	12	10	5	4	8	12	23	3	9
Pensions	7	6	8	9	5	13	5	6	5	4	7	4	10	12	8	1	9	8	4	12	2	2	6	7	12	2	10	12
Taxation	6	3	7	3	3	4	2	3	26	5	6	6	3	4	3	3	12	21	6	16	1	3	9	16	10	2	7	3
Terrorism	5	5	9	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	2	13	2	3	1	5	1	1	2	1	5	1	5	8	3	1	
Cyprus issue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item

2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

	Rising prices inflation cost of living	Immigration	The economic situation	The environment and climate change	Health	Housing	Energy supply	Pensions
EU27	44	20	18	13	12	10	9	7
Gender								
Man	43	20	19	14	10	10	10	7
Woman	46	19	18	13	14	9	8	8
Age								
15-24	46	15	16	20	8	10	6	5
25-39	48	16	19	15	11	11	9	4
40-54	44	19	19	12	12	10	10	5
55 +	42	23	17	11	14	8	9	11
Education (End of)								
15-	47	22	19	6	16	8	8	13
16-19	48	22	20	10	12	8	10	8
20+	39	18	17	18	12	12	9	5
Still studying	44	15	16	24	8	11	7	5
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	41	19	23	11	12	11	10	5
Managers	39	22	16	21	11	13	10	4
Other white collars	46	18	21	13	12	10	12	5
Manual workers	48	18	20	9	12	10	9	6
House persons	52	16	15	8	16	8	6	8
Unemployed	51	17	22	8	12	10	4	5
Retired	41	24	16	11	14	8	9	13
Students	44	15	16	24	8	11	7	5
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	50	19	19	8	14	10	7	10
From time to time	47	15	20	10	13	8	8	10
Almost never/ Never	42	22	18	16	12	10	10	6
Consider belonging to								
The working class	53	18	19	7	15	9	8	10
The lower middle class	48	20	16	13	11	9	8	8
The middle class	41	20	19	14	12	9	10	7
The upper middle class	32	20	16	25	10	16	10	5
The upper class	42	20	18	20	8	16	7	3
Image of the EU								
Positive	43	16	18	19	12	11	10	6
Neutral	45	21	18	10	13	9	9	9
Negative	46	26	19	7	11	8	6	9

2.3 Main concerns at European level

Immigration and the war in Ukraine are considered the most important issues facing the EU at the moment

Immigration (28%) and the newly asked item “**the war in Ukraine**” (28%) are considered to be the most important issues on EU-level. Immigration gained four percentage points since spring 2023, while “the war in Ukraine” climbed to first place from scratch.

The **international situation** (24%) actually ranks third despite a slight decrease of one percentage points.

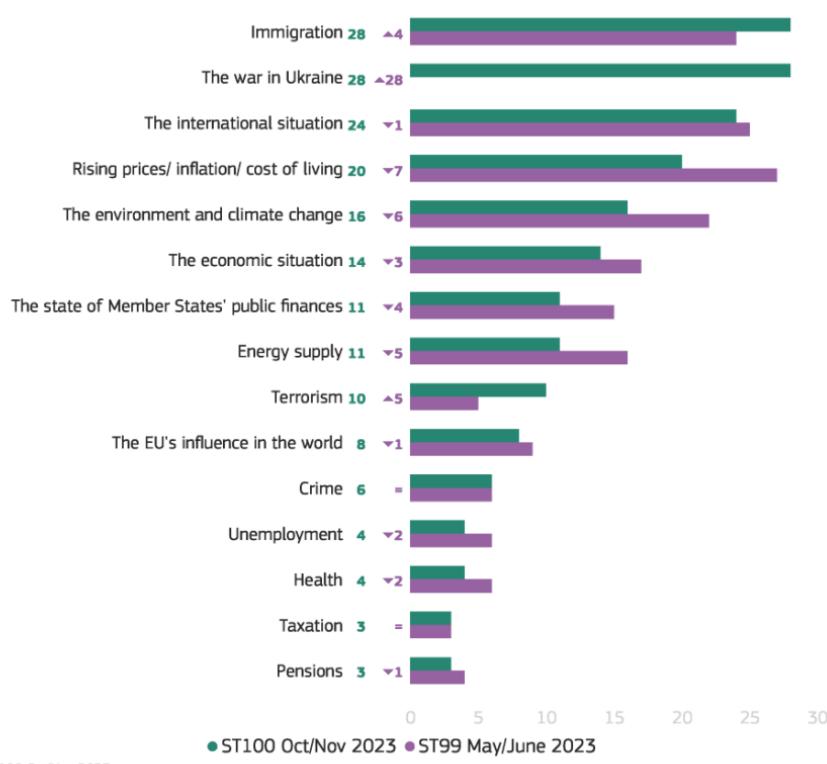
Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living (20%) dropped to fourth position after a sharp decrease of seven percentage points since spring 2023. **The environment and climate change** lost one position and ranks fifth after a significant decrease of six percentage points (16%, -6 pp).

The **economic situation** comes in sixth position (14%, -3 pp), followed by **the state of Member States' public finances** (11%, -4 pp) and **energy supply** (11%, -5 pp). Terrorism is mentioned by 10% (+5 pp) as the most important issue the EU is facing at the moment.

The remaining issues are mentioned less often: **the EU's influence in the world (8%, -1 pp)**, **crime (6%, unchanged)**, **unemployment (4%, -2 pp)**, **health (4%, -2 pp)**, **pensions (3%, -1 pp)**, **taxation (3%, unchanged)**.

It is noteworthy that all items but three lose ground in this EB survey from autumn 2023. The two exceptions are immigration and terrorism (the war in Ukraine was asked for the first time in this survey).

Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

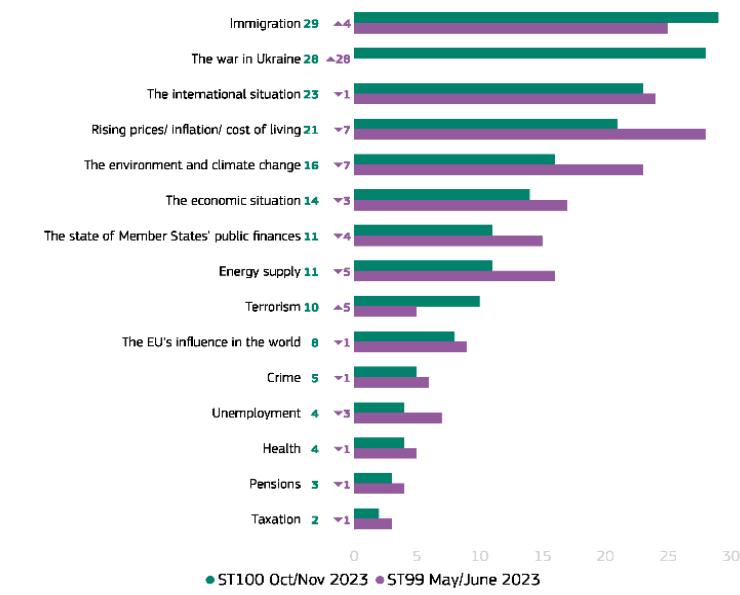
Immigration tops the list with 29% (+4 pp) in the countries of the euro area, while it ranks second (25%, +3 pp) in the countries outside of the euro area.

The war in Ukraine ranks second in the euro area (28%), while it ranks in first position in the countries outside the euro area (30%).

The international situation ranks third in the countries outside the euro area (24%, -5 pp) as it does in the countries of the euro area (23%, -1 pp).

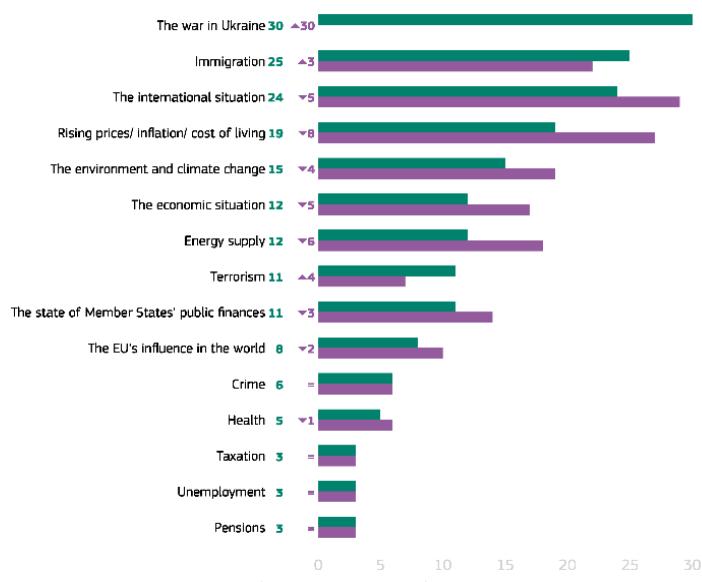
Decreases are significant in both areas for rising prices/inflation/cost of living (-7 pp in the euro area and -8 pp outside the euro area) and for the environment (-7 pp and -4 pp respectively).

Q45. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (EURO ZONE) (%)



Euro area

Q45. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (NON EURO) (%)



Non-euro area

Ranked third at EU level in the previous survey, **immigration** is topping the list of concerns on the EU-level and in seven countries, including the Cyprus (46%), while it ranks second in eight countries and third in seven others.

Since spring 2023, concerns about immigration have increased in 17 countries, most notably in Slovenia (33%, +11 pp), Slovakia (27%, +11 pp) and France (29%, +10 pp), while they have remained unchanged in Sweden (15%). Conversely, concerns about immigration have decreased in nine countries, most notably in Malta (31%, -10 pp), where still more than three in ten respondents consider this issue as a matter of concern on EU-level.

The **war in Ukraine** tops the list on EU-level and comes first in 17 Member States, with the highest scores in Estonia (49%) and Lithuania (48%), where almost half of respondents say so. The concerns about the war in Ukraine rank second in Germany (34%), Bulgaria (29%) and Italy (22%), while they rank third in six countries. France (19%) is the only Member State where this concern does not rank in the top-three and where proportions are lowest.

The **international situation** ranks first in four countries, namely in Bulgaria (34%), Greece (32%), Austria (25%) and Italy (24%), while it comes second in eight countries and third in eight others. On the other hand, scores are lowest in Cyprus (18%) and France (19%) with less than one fifth of respondents saying so.

Since spring 2023, concerns about the international situation have gained ground in six countries, most particularly in Greece (32%, +9 pp) and Italy (24%, +3 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Bulgaria (34%), Slovenia and Belgium (each 20%). On the other hand, concerns about the international situation have declined in 18 countries, most markedly in Malta (34%, -15 pp). In total, scores decreased in seven countries for at least ten percentage points.

While **Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living** was the most important issue in eight countries in the previous survey, it actually ranks first in Luxembourg (31%) and Italy (24%), where it shares this position with the international situation. This concern comes second in six countries and third in six others.

Since spring 2023, concerns about rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living have increased in Cyprus (27%, +5 pp), Portugal (19%, +2 pp) and Greece (19%, +1 pp), while they decreased in 24 countries, most notably in Denmark (9%, -12 pp) and Slovenia (16%, -11 pp).

Energy supply ranks third in Greece (19%), where it shares this position with the economic situation, rising prices / inflation / cost of living and the war in Ukraine.

Fifth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks second in Sweden (40%), Denmark (36%), the Netherlands (36%) and Austria (22%), while it scores third in France (20%) and Finland (19%).

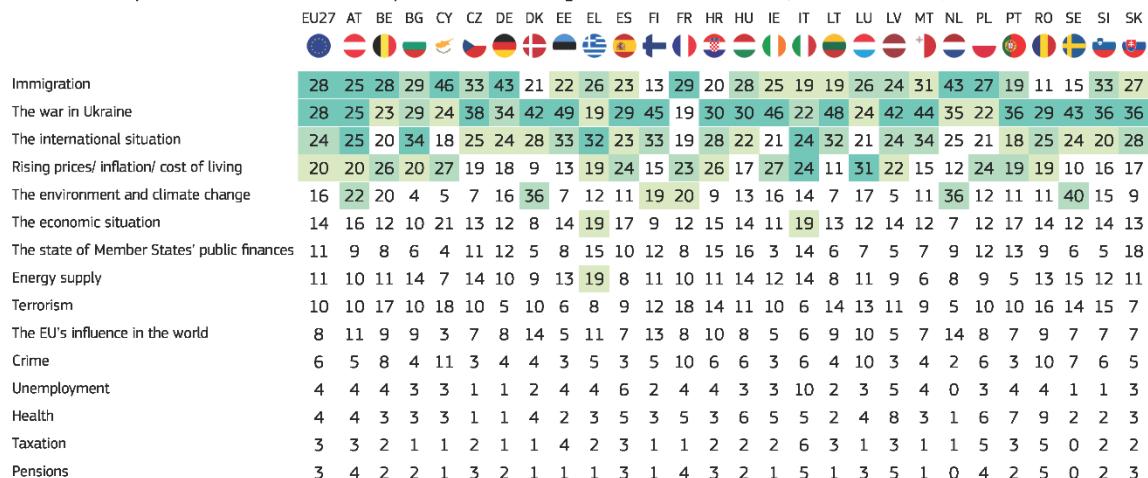
Since spring 2023, concerns about the environment and climate change have increased no Member State and remained unchanged in one, namely Poland (12%). On the contrary, concerns about environment and climate change diminished in 26 countries, most notably in Germany (16%, -12 pp). In total, concerns about this issue declined by at least 10 percentage points in five countries.

The economic situation ranks sixth on the EU-level but comes third in Italy and Greece (each 19%).

The state of Member States' public finances is not in the top three in any Member State but is highest in Slovakia (18%) where almost five in ten respondents say so.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

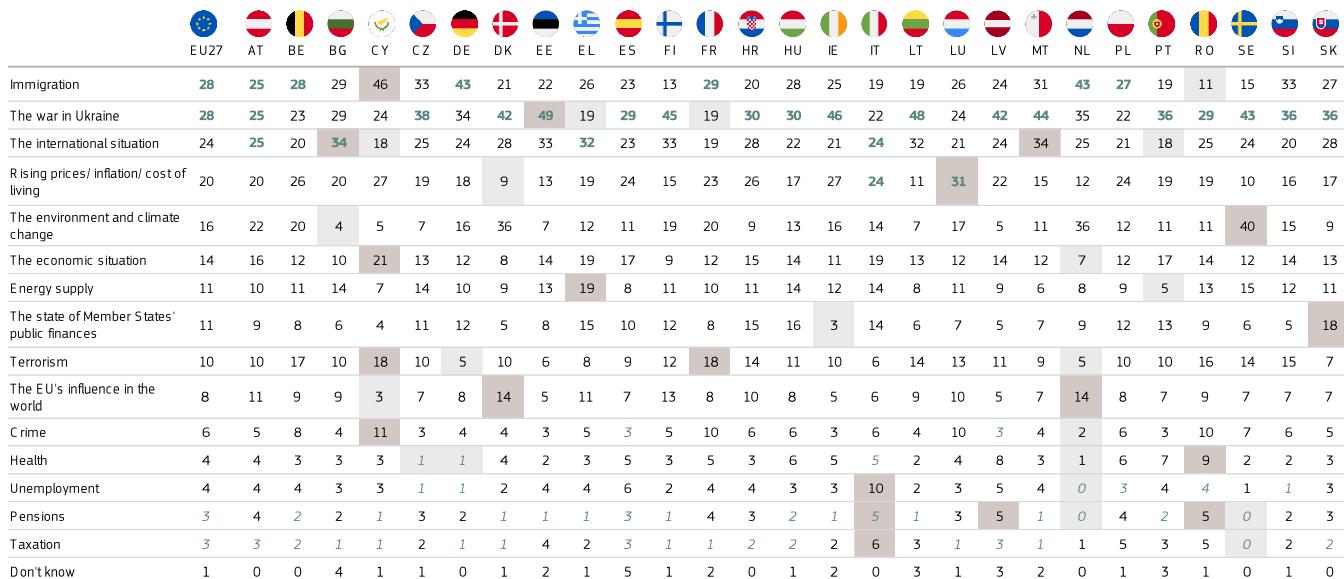
Q5. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)



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

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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



Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

	Immigration	The war in Ukraine	The international situation	Rising prices/inflation/ cost of living	The environment and climate change	The economic situation	The state of Member States' public finances
EU27	28	28	24	20	16	14	11
Gender							
Man	29	28	23	21	16	14	11
Woman	27	28	24	20	16	13	11
Age							
15-24	22	28	21	24	21	14	10
25-39	25	29	23	23	17	14	10
40-54	29	28	24	21	15	14	12
55 +	31	29	24	17	14	13	11
Education (End of)							
15-	28	31	20	22	10	15	8
16-19	30	27	23	22	13	14	12
20+	28	29	27	18	21	12	11
Still studying	21	31	22	21	23	14	10
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	<i>Items mentioned by 10% or more</i>		17	16	13	15	
Managers	29	30	28	16	23	12	12
Other white collars	27	27	24	23	15	16	13
Manual workers	27	26	21	24	13	16	10
House persons	26	25	23	22	12	15	9
Unemployed	26	27	18	28	14	14	7
Retired	33	30	23	17	14	12	10
Students	21	31	22	21	23	14	10
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	27	28	20	24	11	14	11
From time to time	26	25	21	24	13	15	10
Almost never/ Never	29	30	25	19	18	13	11
Consider belonging to							
The working class	28	29	20	23	11	14	10
The lower middle class	30	29	21	21	14	14	11
The middle class	28	27	25	19	17	14	11
The upper middle class	29	30	26	18	24	12	12
The upper class	34	33	27	16	24	7	11
Image of the EU							
Positive	26	32	26	19	20	12	11
Neutral	27	27	21	21	14	14	11
Negative	34	22	21	23	9	18	10

3 Political aspects

3.1 Interest in politics

For the second consecutive time, **the index measuring how interested Europeans are in politics²⁵** has remained globally stable since the previous survey: 18% (unchanged) of respondents have a 'strong' interest in politics, while 48% (unchanged) have a 'moderate' interest. A slight shift in answer patterns can be observed for people who are not interested in politics: 17% (+1 pp) say they have a 'low' level of interest while 17% (-1 pp) are not interested in politics at all.

Europeans are primarily interested in **national political matters²⁶**: 54% discuss them occasionally with friends or relatives (-1 percentage point since spring 2023) and 25% do so frequently (+1 pp). Overall, 79% (unchanged) of respondents discuss these issues, whether occasionally or frequently. Conversely, over one fifth of respondents never discuss national political matters (21%, unchanged).

In second place come **local political matters**: just over a fifth of respondents discuss them frequently (21%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023), while 54% (unchanged) discuss them occasionally and 25% (-1 pp) say that they never do so.

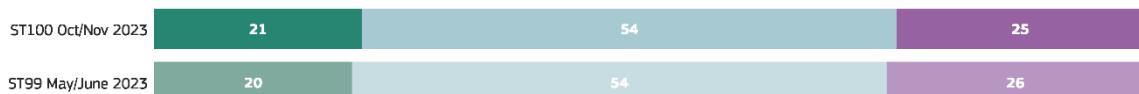
European political matters seem to be slightly less widely discussed, although nearly seven in ten Europeans discuss European political matters (68%, unchanged) either occasionally or frequently: 15% (unchanged) of respondents discuss them frequently and 53% (unchanged) occasionally, while 32% (unchanged) answered "never".

D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? (EU27) (%)

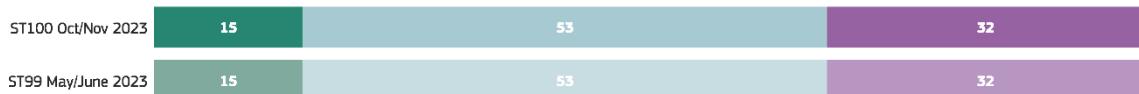
National political matters



Local political matters



European political matters



● Frequently ● Occasionally ● Never

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

²⁵ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters. A score is then attributed to each answer: 'Never' = 0; 'Occasionally' = 1; 'Frequently' = 2. A political interest index is then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: 'not at

all interested in politics' = 0; 'slightly' = 1 to 2; 'moderately' = 3 to 4; 'strongly' = 5 to 6

²⁶ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters.

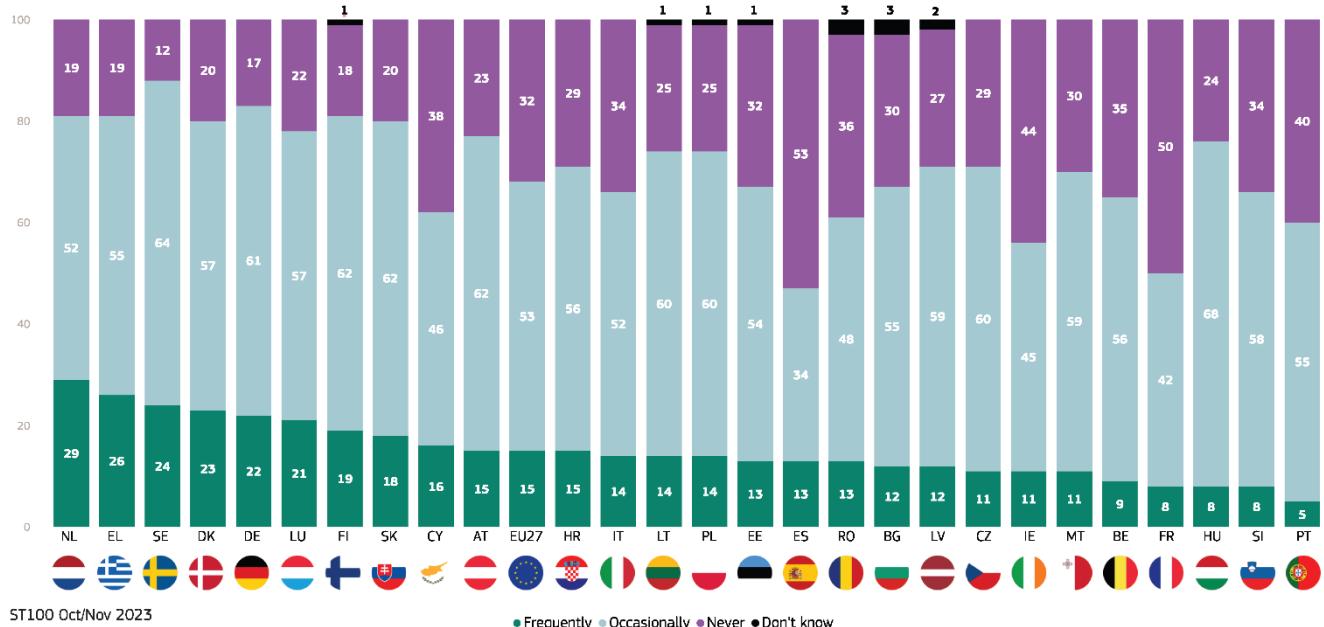
In 25 Member States (unchanged since the previous survey) a majority of respondents “**occasionally**” discuss

European political matters with their friends or relatives, with the highest proportions observed in Hungary (68%) and Sweden (64%), while the majority is shortest in Ireland (45% vs. 44% who never discuss European political matters). Respondents in France and Spain are an exception in this regard. In Spain 34% of respondents “occasionally” discuss European political matters, but 53% say that they “never” do so. In France a similar pattern can be observed: 42% “occasionally” discuss such matters with their friends and relatives, but 50% “never” do so.

European political matters are most likely to be “frequently” discussed by respondents in the Netherlands (29%) and in Greece (26%), where more than a quarter of respondents give this answer. On the opposite, at least four in ten respondents “**never**” discuss European political matters with their relatives and friends in Spain (53%), France (50%), Ireland (44%) and Portugal (40%).

Since spring 2023, European political matters are more “frequently” discussed in ten Member States, led by Malta (11%, +7 percentage points), while proportions have remained unchanged in six countries. Conversely, the levels have decreased in 11 countries, most particularly in Bulgaria (12%, -5 pp), Estonia (13%, -4 pp) and Cyprus (16%, -4 pp).

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



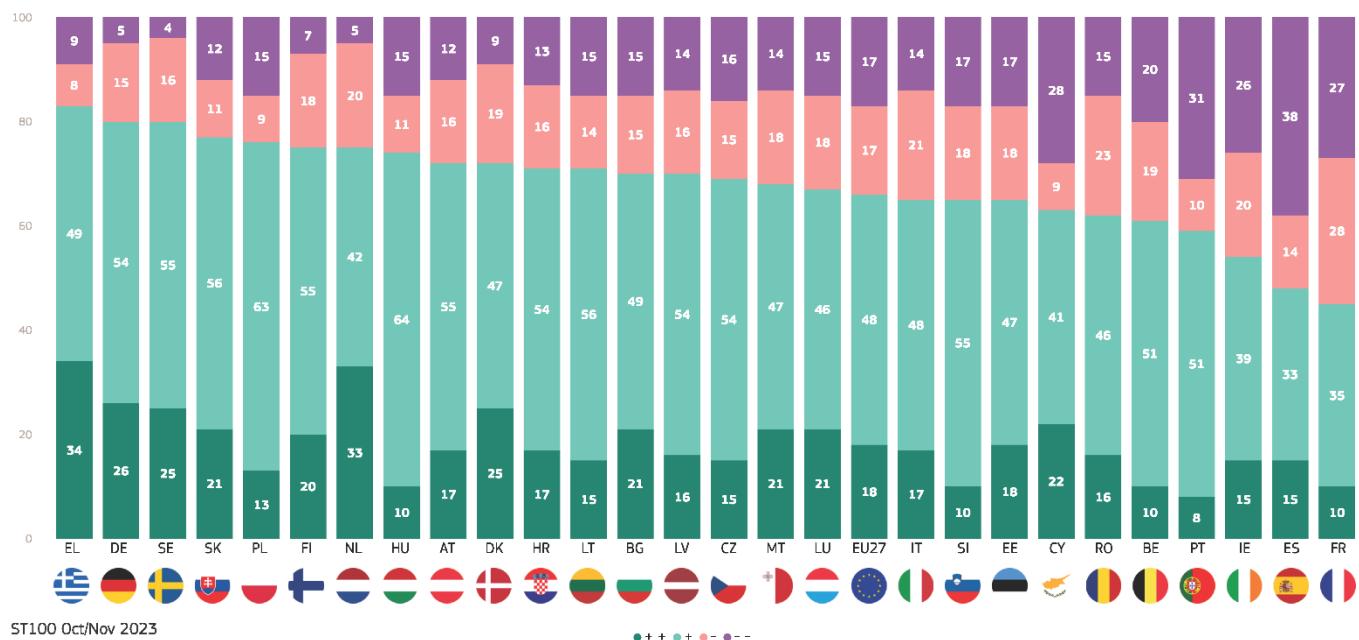
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In eleven Member States of the European Union (compared with ten in spring 2023) at least one in five respondents have a ‘strong’ interest in politics. Within this group of countries, interest is the most widespread in Greece (34%), the Netherlands (33%) and Germany (26%). Conversely, in five Member States at least a quarter of respondents are ‘not at all’ interested in political matters, namely Spain (38%), Portugal (31%), Cyprus (28%), France (28%) and Ireland (26%).

Since spring 2023, the proportion of Europeans who are strongly interested in political matters has increased in 12 Member States (up from ten since the previous survey), most notably in Malta (21%, +11 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Belgium, Slovenia (both 10%) and Italy (17%). Conversely, strong interest decreased in 12 countries, most notably in Bulgaria (21%, -4 pp) and Lithuania (15%, -4 pp).

C2. Political interest index (%)



The socio-demographic data show that interest in European political matters is significantly correlated with the education and social position of respondents. In fact, most socially and economically advantaged categories tend to discuss European political matters with friends and relatives more often. Thus, 21% of those who continued their education up to the age of 20 and beyond, 23% of managers, 22% of the self-employed, 26% of those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class and 31% of those who consider they are part of the upper class "frequently" discuss European political matters, while those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (8%), the unemployed (11%), house persons (10%), and those who consider themselves as part of the working class (10%) or lower middle class (12%) do so less often.

		Frequently	Occasionally	Never	Don't know
EU27		15	53	32	0
Gender					
Man		17	55	27	1
Woman		13	51	36	0
Age					
15-24		11	46	42	1
25-39		15	56	29	0
40-54		16	54	29	1
55 +		16	52	32	0
Education (End of)					
15-		8	43	49	0
16-19		13	54	33	0
20+		21	57	22	0
Still studying		14	47	38	1
Socio-professional category					
Self-employed		22	58	20	0
Managers		23	58	19	0
Other white collars		14	59	27	0
Manual workers		12	53	34	1
House persons		10	46	44	0
Unemployed		11	41	48	0
Retired		15	51	34	0
Students		14	47	38	1
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time		14	42	44	0
From time to time		13	50	36	1
Almost never/ Never		16	55	29	0
Consider belonging to					
The working class		10	46	44	0
The lower middle class		12	50	38	0
The middle class		16	57	27	0
The upper middle class		26	57	17	0
The upper class		31	55	13	1
Image of the EU					
Positive		17	57	26	0
Neutral		12	51	36	1
Negative		16	48	36	0

3.2 Trust in institutions

Trust in national political institutions has increased significantly while trust in the European Union remained unchanged

Since spring 2023, trust in national political institutions has increased significantly for both, the national government and the national parliament²⁷:

- 36% of respondents (+4 points since spring 2023) trust their **national government**, compared with 60% (-3 points) who do not, 4% say they don't know;
- A slightly larger proportion of respondents (39%, +6 points) trust their **national parliament**, compared with 56% (-6) who "tend not to trust" it;

Trust in **supranational bodies** has decreased for the United Nations and the NATO since the previous survey, while it remained unchanged for the European Union:

- A majority of Europeans continue to say that they trust the European Union (47%, unchanged), whereas 45% (unchanged) "tend not to trust" it;
- An identical proportion of respondents (47%, -2 pp) trust the United Nations and 42% (+2) do not. It is noteworthy that 11% (unchanged) of respondents say they 'don't know' or do not provide an answer to this question;
- One in two respondents (49%, -1 pp) trust NATO, while 40% (+1) do not. As for the United Nations, 11% (unchanged) of respondents say they don't whether they trust the NATO or not.

QA6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? (EU27) (%)

The media



The (NATIONALITY) Government



The (NATIONALITY) Parliament



The European Union



NATO



The United Nations



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

²⁷ QA6a. How much trust you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The (NATIONALITY)

government; The (NATIONALITY) Parliament; The European Union; The United Nations; NATO.

The European Union and national institutions

Trust in the European Union remained unchanged while trust in the national governments and parliaments have risen. Nevertheless, people tend to have more trust in the EU than in national institutions

Almost half of Europeans trust the European Union (47%, unchanged since the last two surveys). Thus, trust levels for the EU are identical to those measured in winter 2021-2022 and in spring in 2023.

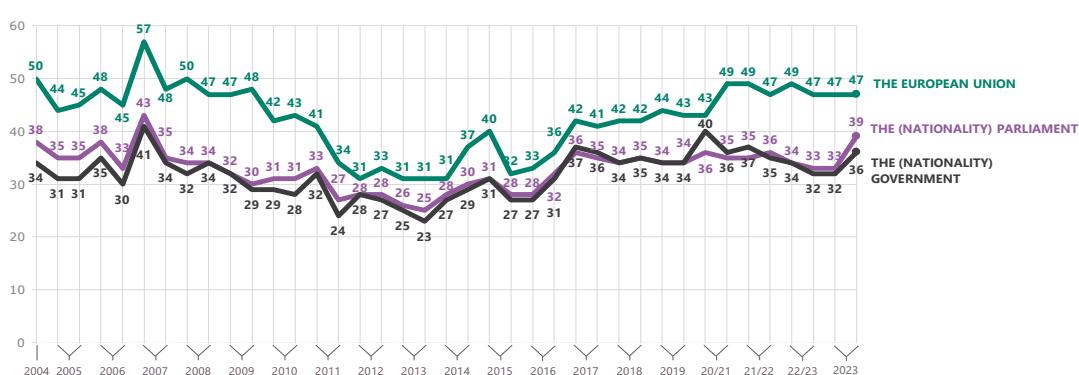
Despite a slight increase in trust levels, trust in the European Union has remained higher in the **non-euro area** countries (53%, -3 pp) than in the **euro area** countries (45%, unchanged). However, it is noteworthy that in the countries of the euro area only a minority of respondents trusts the EU: 45% 'tend to trust' vs. 47% 'tend not to trust'.

On a national level, trust gained ground for both **national governments** (36%, +4 percentage points since spring 2023) and even more significantly for **national parliaments** (39%, +6 pp). As a result of this evolution, trust in national parliaments continues to outweigh trust in national governments.

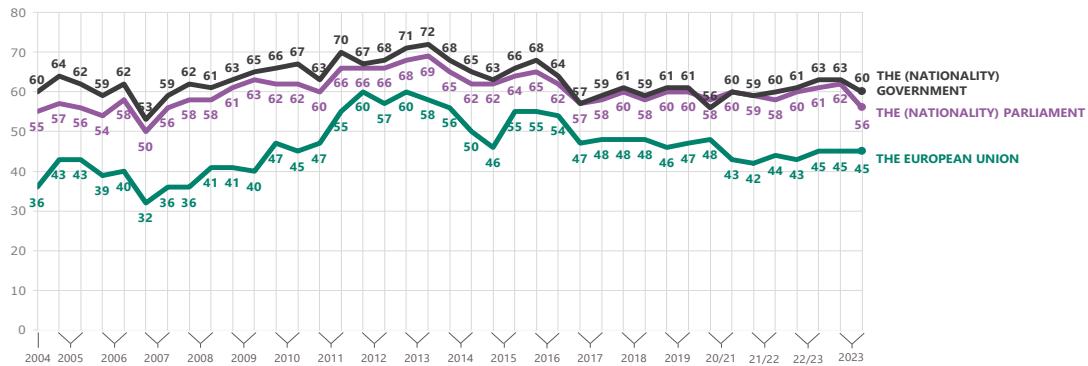
Although trust levels in the European Union remained unchanged while those for national institutions gained ground, people continue to have more trust in the EU than they have in their national institutions. Nevertheless, the gap separating the EU and national governments is closing from 15 percentage points in spring 2023 down to 11 percentage points in this EB 100 survey from autumn 2023.

The trust index²⁸ measuring the difference between trust and distrust has remained unchanged for the EU. It currently stands at +2 for the European Union. For the national institutions the index improved but remains negative for both of them: up to -24 for the national government (from -31 index points in the previous survey) and up to -17 index points for the national parliaments (up from -29 since spring 2023).

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
(% - EU - TEND NOT TO TRUST)

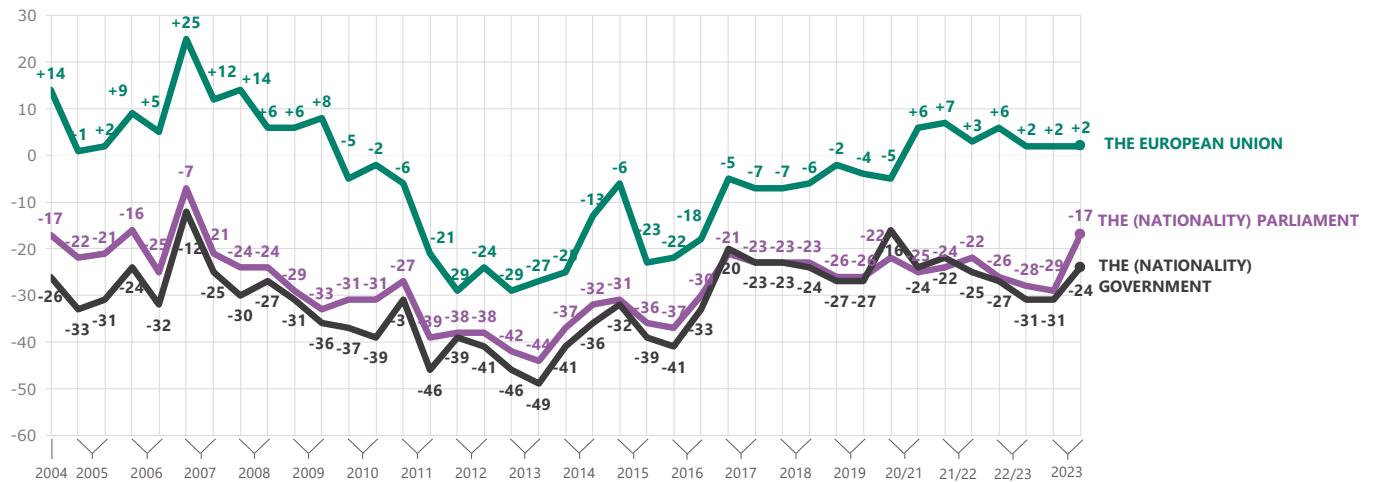


²⁸ Difference between the positive ("tend to trust") and negative ("tend not to trust") answers

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

QA6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



National government and parliament

A majority of respondents in six Member States of the European Union (compared with four in spring 2023 and five

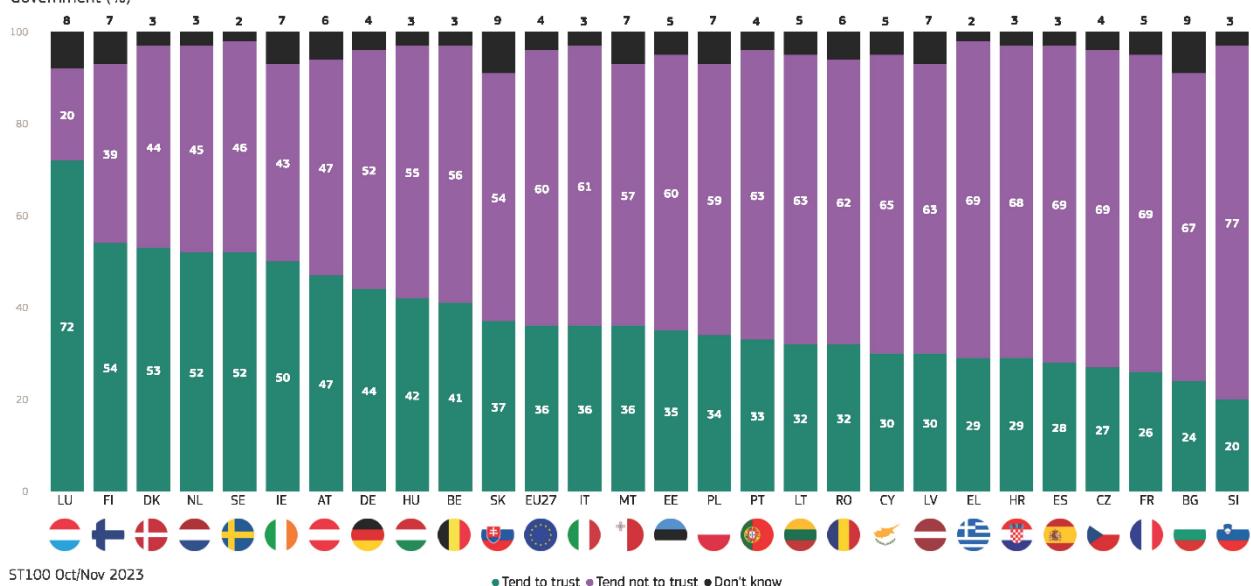
in winter 2022–2023 and six in spring 2022) trust their **national government**: namely in Luxembourg (72%), Finland (54%), Denmark (53%), Sweden, the Netherlands (both 52%) and Ireland (50% vs. 43% ‘tend not to trust’). Opinions are evenly split in Austria (47% vs. 47% ‘tend not to trust’).

On the other end of the scale, respondents in Slovenia (20%), Bulgaria (24%) and France (26%) are least likely to trust their national government. However, the proportion of respondents who tend not to trust their government exceeds 70% in only one country (compared with five countries in

the previous survey), namely in Slovenia, where more than three-quarters distrust their national government (77%).

Since spring 2023, trust in the **national government** has increased in 16 Member States, most significantly in Slovakia (37%, +18 pp), the Netherlands (52%, +16 pp) and Bulgaria (24%, +10 pp), while proportions remained unchanged in Ireland (50%) and Latvia (30%). Conversely, trust in this institution has decreased in nine countries, most notably in Portugal (33%, -15 pp) followed by Malta (36%, -7 pp).

QA6.2. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? –The (NATIONALITY) Government (%)



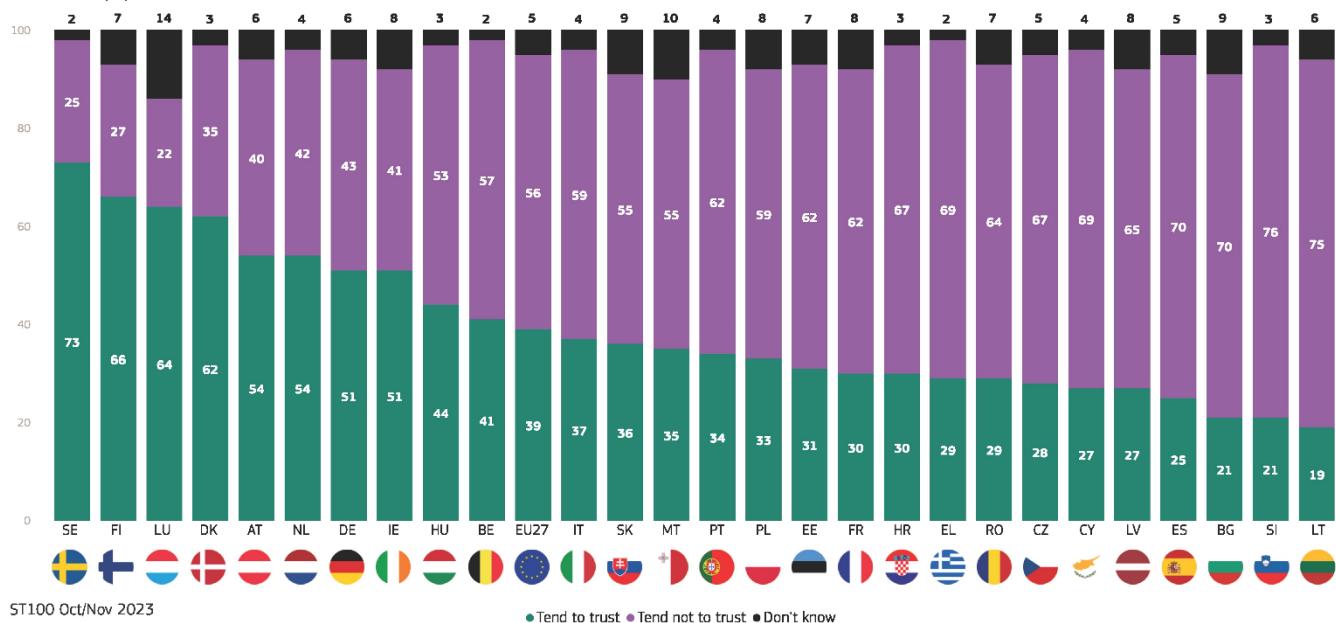
Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents trust their **national parliament** in eight Member States (compared to five in spring 2023 and six in winter 2022-2023). Within this group of countries trust levels reach from 73% in Sweden, 66% in Finland and 64% in Luxembourg, where they are highest to 51% in Germany and Ireland, where they are the lowest.

In 19 countries distrust prevails, most particularly in Slovenia (76%), Lithuania (75%), Bulgaria and Spain (both 70%). It is noteworthy that high proportions of “don’t know” answers are recorded in Luxembourg (14%), followed by Malta (10%).

Since spring 2023, trust in the national parliament has increased in 19 Member States, most particularly in Slovakia (36%, +19 pp) and the Netherlands (54%, +11 pp), while trust levels have remained unchanged in Belgium (41%). However, trust has decreased in seven countries, most significantly in Portugal (34%, -8 pp) followed by Malta (35%, -5 pp).

QA6.3. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The (NATIONALITY)
Parliament (%)



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

QA6.2 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The (NATIONALITY) Government
 (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	36	60	4
Gender			
Man	37	59	4
Woman	35	60	5
Age			
15-24	41	53	6
25-39	35	61	4
40-54	35	62	3
55 +	36	60	4
Education (End of)			
15-	33	63	4
16-19	31	65	4
20+	40	56	4
Still studying	46	47	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	38	59	3
Managers	44	52	4
Other white collars	36	61	3
Manual workers	31	65	4
House persons	32	63	5
Unemployed	18	79	3
Retired	37	59	4
Students	46	47	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	75	4
From time to time	30	66	4
Almost never/ Never	41	55	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	28	67	5
The lower middle class	33	64	3
The middle class	39	57	4
The upper middle class	51	46	3
The upper class	52	44	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	52	44	4
Neutral	30	65	5
Negative	13	85	2

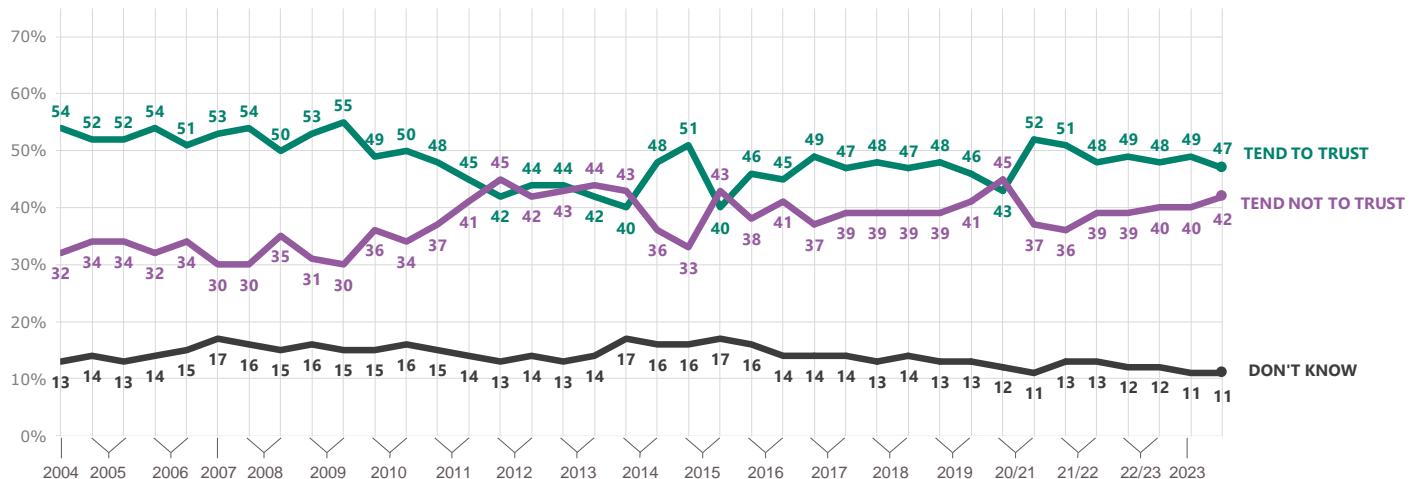
QA6.3 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The (NATIONALITY) Parliament
 (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	39	56	5
Gender			
Man	39	56	5
Woman	39	55	6
Age			
15-24	43	49	8
25-39	38	57	5
40-54	37	59	4
55 +	38	56	6
Education (End of)			
15-	34	59	7
16-19	34	61	5
20+	44	52	4
Still studying	49	42	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	41	56	3
Managers	47	49	4
Other white collars	38	58	4
Manual workers	33	62	5
House persons	33	61	6
Unemployed	18	74	8
Retired	40	54	6
Students	49	42	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	22	72	6
From time to time	32	63	5
Almost never/ Never	43	51	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	27	66	7
The lower middle class	35	61	4
The middle class	43	52	5
The upper middle class	53	43	4
The upper class	53	43	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	55	40	5
Neutral	32	61	7
Negative	13	83	4

The United Nations

Despite a slight decrease of trust levels, the proportion of respondents who “tend to trust” the **United Nations**²⁹, outweighs the proportion who distrusts this institution: Just under half of Europeans trust the UN: 47% (-2 percentage points since spring 2023) “tend to trust” vs. 42% (+2 pp) who “tend not to trust”. A stable proportion of 11% say that they don’t know or don’t provide an answer.

QA6.5 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The United Nations (%) - EU



²⁹ QA6.5. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The United Nations

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

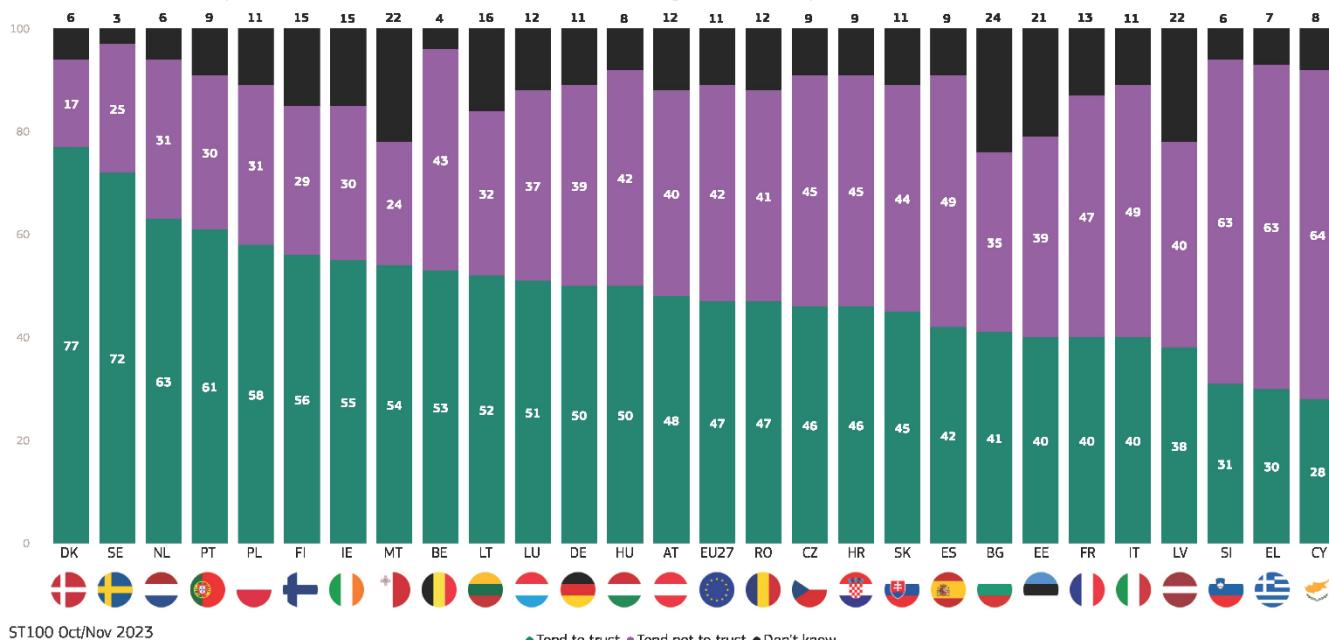
Trust in the **United Nations** is predominant in 20 Member States of the European Union (down from 22 in spring 2023). Within this group of countries, the levels of trust range from 77% in Denmark, 72% in Sweden and 63% in the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 41% in Bulgaria (vs. 35% 'distrust') and 40% in Estonia (vs. 39%), where they are lowest.

However, distrust outnumbers trust in seven countries, most markedly in Cyprus (64% 'distrust'), Greece and Slovenia (both 63%). It is noteworthy that in four countries around one fifth of the respondents report that they don't know: Bulgaria (24%), Latvia and Malta (each 22%) and Estonia (21%).

When comparing the UN to the other institutions, the UN is mentioned as the most trustful institution in Portugal (61%), Hungary (50%), France (40%) and Spain (42%), where it shares this position with the European Union. Scores are also high in the Netherlands (63%), where it ranks in second position, behind the NATO (74%).

Since spring 2023, trust in the United Nations has increased in seven Member States (compared with 19 in the previous survey), particularly in Slovakia (45%, +5 pp) and Germany (50%, +3 pp), while trust levels have dropped in 20 countries, most significantly in Czechia (46%, -11 pp) and Ireland (55%, -10 pp).

QA6.5. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? :-The United Nations (%)



QA6.5 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The United Nations (%)



	Oct/Nov 2023	SK	DE	IT	CY	AT	MT	RO	BG	EE	FI	SE	NL	PL	EL	FR	BE	DK	LV	LT	PT	ES	SI	LU	HR	HU	IE	CZ	
Tend to trust	Oct/Nov 2023	47	45	50	40	28	48	54	47	41	40	56	72	63	58	30	40	53	77	38	52	61	42	31	51	46	50	46	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼10	▼11			
Tend not to trust	Oct/Nov 2023	42	44	39	49	64	40	24	41	35	39	29	25	31	31	63	47	43	17	40	32	30	49	63	37	45	42	30	45
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	=	▼1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲3	▲6	▲6	▲6	▲1	▲7	▲5	▲8	▲10	▲5	▲3	▲6	▲7	▲10
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	11	11	11	11	8	12	22	12	24	21	15	3	6	11	7	13	4	6	22	16	9	9	6	12	9	8	15	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼3	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼5	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲1		

QA6.5 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

The United Nations

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	47	42	11
Gender			
Man	47	44	9
Woman	48	39	13
Age			
15-24	55	34	11
25-39	51	40	9
40-54	47	44	9
55 +	44	44	12
Education (End of)			
15-	35	48	17
16-19	43	45	12
20+	55	38	7
Still studying	58	31	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	42	10
Managers	59	34	7
Other white collars	52	40	8
Manual workers	44	47	9
House persons	37	46	17
Unemployed	32	58	10
Retired	44	42	14
Students	58	31	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	53	14
From time to time	42	48	10
Almost never/ Never	52	38	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	37	49	14
The lower middle class	44	44	12
The middle class	51	40	9
The upper middle class	63	31	6
The upper class	66	26	8
Image of the EU			
Positive	69	23	8
Neutral	37	48	15
Negative	17	75	8

NATO

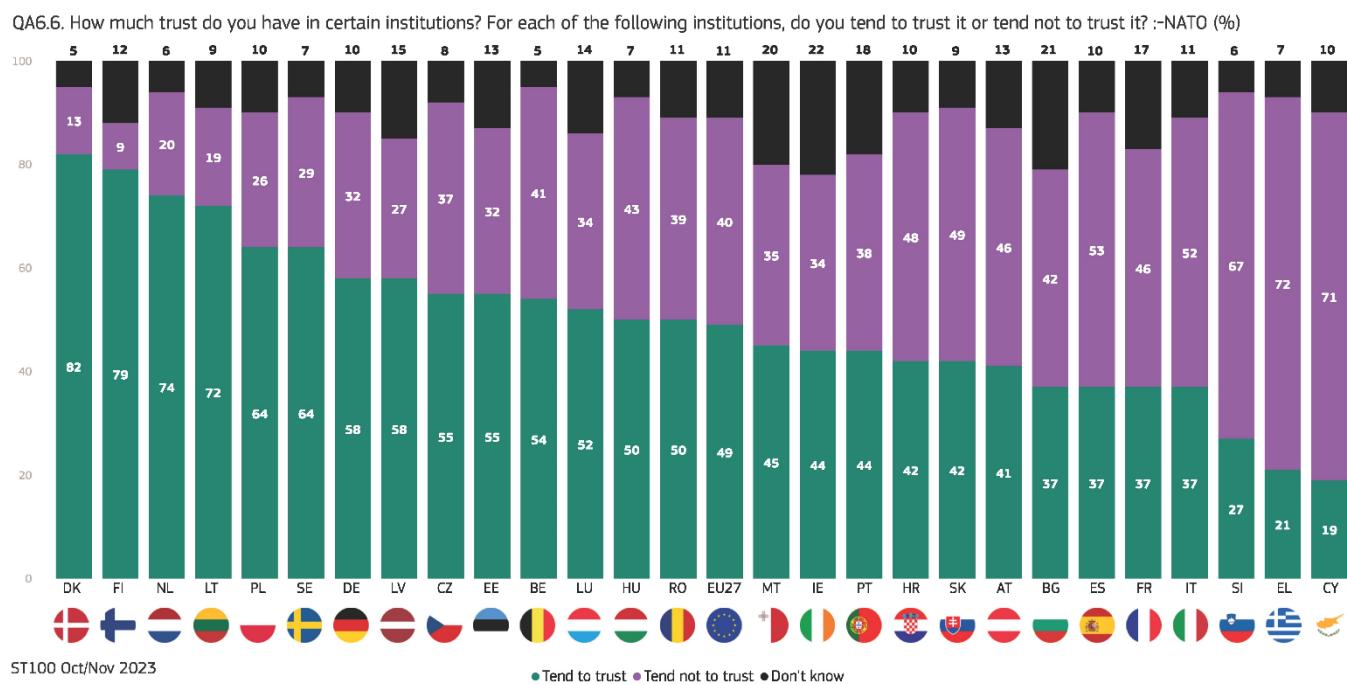
Despite a slight decrease of trust levels, the proportion of respondents who “tend to trust” **NATO**³⁰, outweighs the proportion who distrusts this institution: Just under half of Europeans trust NATO: 49% (-1 percentage point since spring 2023) “tend to trust” vs. 40% (+1 pp) who “tend not to trust”. A stable proportion of 11% say that they don’t know or don’t provide an answer.

NATO³¹ enjoys the trust of a majority of respondents in 17 Member States of the European Union (compared with 16 in the previous survey). Within this group of countries, levels of trust range from 82% in Denmark, 79% in Finland and 74% in the Netherlands, where they are highest, to 44% in Portugal (vs. 38% ‘tend not to trust’ and 18% ‘don’t know’) and 44% in Ireland (vs. 34% ‘tend not to trust’ and 22% ‘don’t know’), where a majority holds this opinion by a smaller margin. Conversely, a majority of respondents distrust NATO in 10 countries, most significantly in Greece (72%) and in Cyprus (71%), where distrust levels exceed 70%.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of respondents who gave no answer exceeds 10% in 13 countries (compared with 18 in spring 2023), most notably in Ireland (22%), Bulgaria (21%) and Spain (20%) where at least five in ten respondents don’t provide an answer.

When comparing NATO to the other institutions, it is mentioned as the most truthful institution in eleven countries, most markedly in Denmark (82%), Finland (79%) and the Netherlands (74%), while this institution does not rank in the top three in eight countries.

Since spring 2023, trust in NATO has increased in seven Member States (compared with 18 in the previous survey), most markedly Slovakia (42%, +8 percentage points) and Romania (50%, +7 pp), while levels of trust have remained unchanged in Poland (64%). However, trust has decreased in 19 countries, most significantly in Ireland (44%, -15 pp) and Luxembourg (52%, -15 pp).



³⁰ QA6.6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? NATO

³¹ North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

QA6.6 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? **NATO**
 (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	40	11
Gender			
Man	51	40	9
Woman	46	40	14
Age			
15-24	54	33	13
25-39	49	41	10
40-54	48	43	9
55 +	47	40	13
Education (End of)			
15-	34	49	17
16-19	44	44	12
20+	57	35	8
Still studying	58	30	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	49	40	11
Managers	60	33	7
Other white collars	51	40	9
Manual workers	44	46	10
House persons	34	47	19
Unemployed	30	57	13
Retired	48	38	14
Students	58	30	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	57	12
From time to time	40	49	11
Almost never/ Never	55	34	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	36	48	16
The lower middle class	44	44	12
The middle class	53	37	10
The upper middle class	67	26	7
The upper class	69	24	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	69	22	9
Neutral	39	45	16
Negative	19	73	8

4 The direction in which things are going

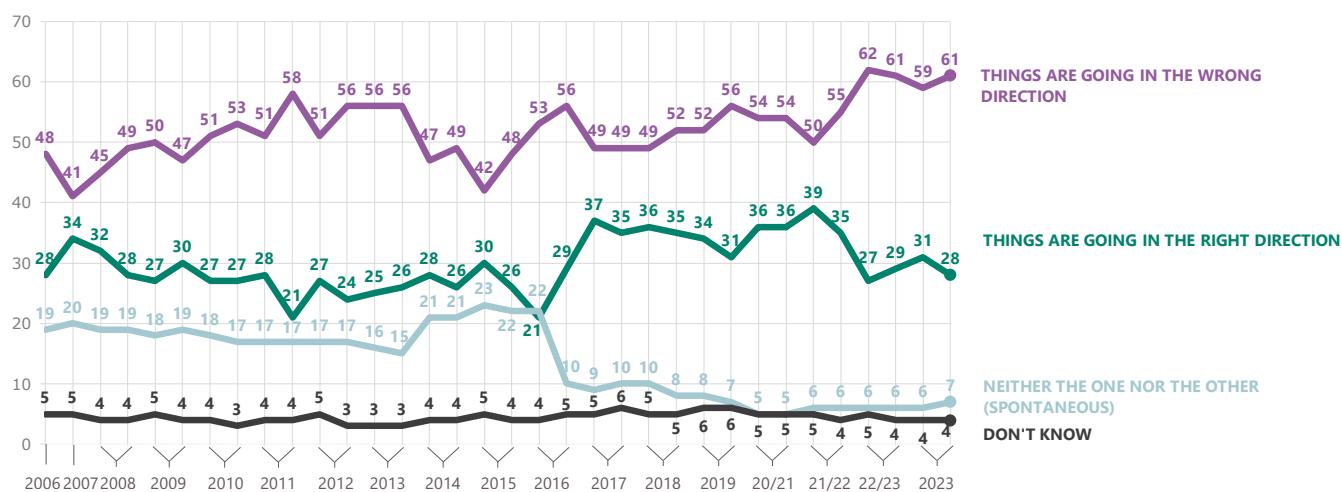
4.1 The direction in which things are going at national level

Over six in ten respondents consider that things are going in the wrong direction on a national level. A majority of 61% of respondents say that things are going ‘in the wrong direction’ in their country³². The proportion of respondents dissatisfied with the direction in which things are going in their country has increased slightly by two percentage points since spring 2023 and reaches its second highest level since this indicator was introduced in spring 2006.

In parallel, positive perceptions have lost ground by three percentage points: 28% of respondents actually think that things are going ‘in the right direction’. 7% (+1) spontaneously answered ‘neither the one nor the other’ and 4% (unchanged) of respondents answered that they “don’t know”.

In the **euro area** and in the **countries outside the euro area**, perceptions are predominantly pessimistic. 62% (+3 percentage points since the previous survey) of respondents in the countries of the euro area consider that things are going in the wrong direction in their country, compared to 57% (-3 pp) of respondents in the countries outside the euro area. As a result of this evolution opinions are actually more pessimistic within the euro area than outside the euro area. Also, after a slight increase of one percentage points the proportion of respondents holding optimistic views in the countries outside the euro area (33%, +1 pp) actually outnumbers the proportion of respondents with optimistic views in the euro area countries (27%, -3 pp), where proportions decreased.

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



³² D73.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY)

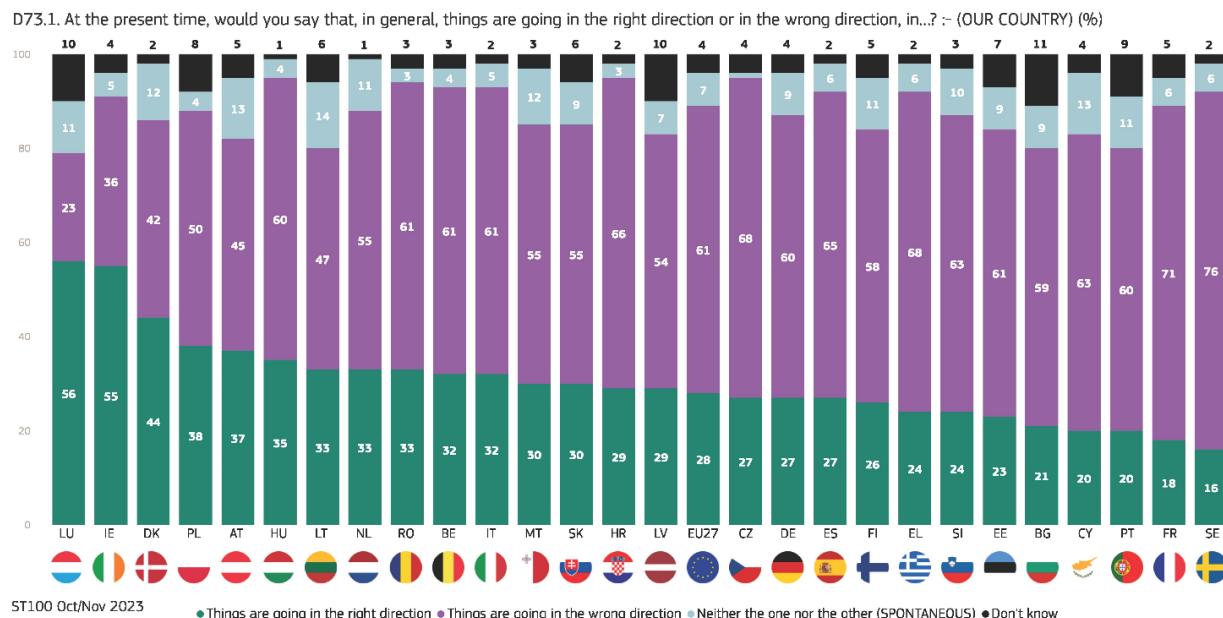
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

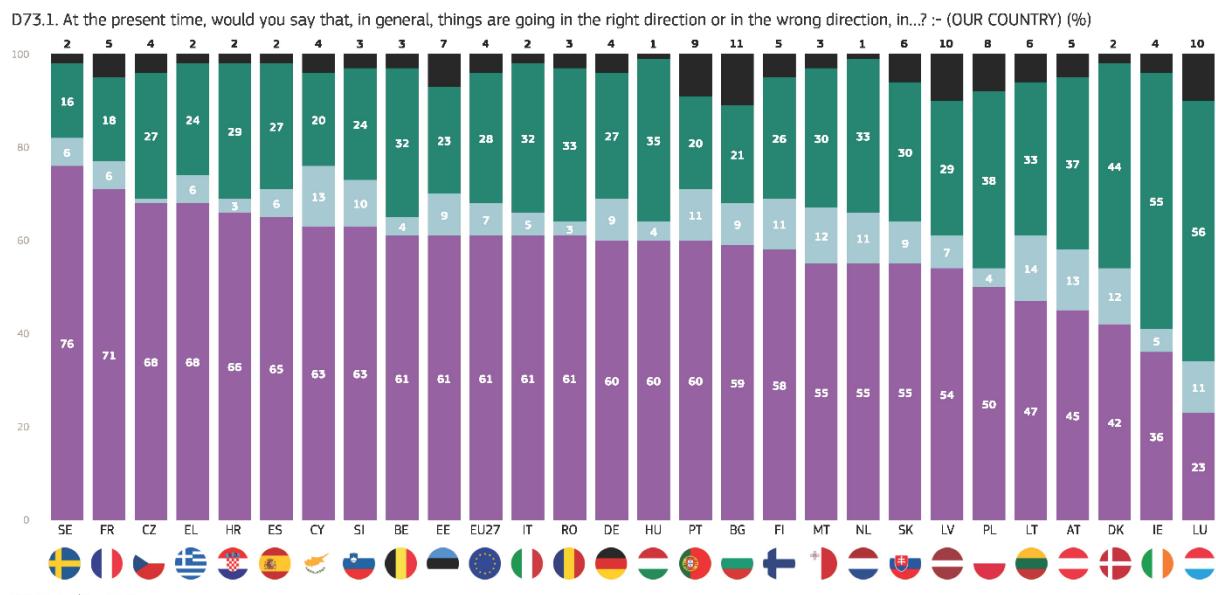
A majority of respondents in three Member States of the European Union (compared with four in spring 2023) believe that **things are going in the right direction in their country**: Luxembourg (56%), Ireland (55%) and Denmark (44% vs. 42% 'wrong direction' and 12% 'neither the one nor the other').

Respondents in the other 24 EU Member States (compared to 23 in the previous survey from spring 2023) predominantly believe that things are going in the wrong direction. Respondents in Sweden (76%), France (71%), Czechia, Greece (both 68%) and Croatia (66%) are particularly pessimistic with at least two thirds of respondents saying so.

Since spring 2023, optimism about the direction taken at national level has increased in 10 Member States (compared with 19 in the previous survey), most significantly in Slovakia (30%, +10 pp) and the Netherlands (33%, +6 pp), while proportions have remained unchanged in Croatia (29%). In contrast, optimism has dropped in 16 countries, most significantly in Finland (26%, -18 pp) and to slightly lesser extent in Portugal (20%, -14 pp).



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

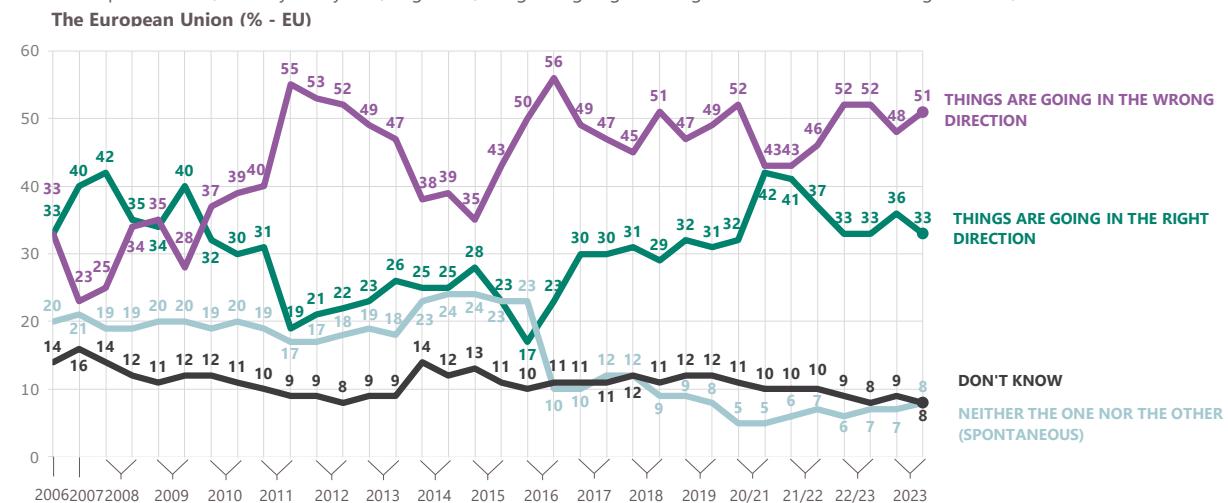


Sorted by the answer "Things are going in the wrong direction"

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

In this EB100 survey from autumn 2023, the proportion of Europeans who believe that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union outnumbers the proportion with an optimistic view³³: 51% (+3 percentage points since spring 2023) say that things are going in ‘the wrong direction’ in the European Union, while 33% (-3 pp) believe that things are going in ‘the right direction’. 8% (+1) of respondents spontaneously answer “neither the one nor the other”, and 8% expressed no opinion (-1).

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



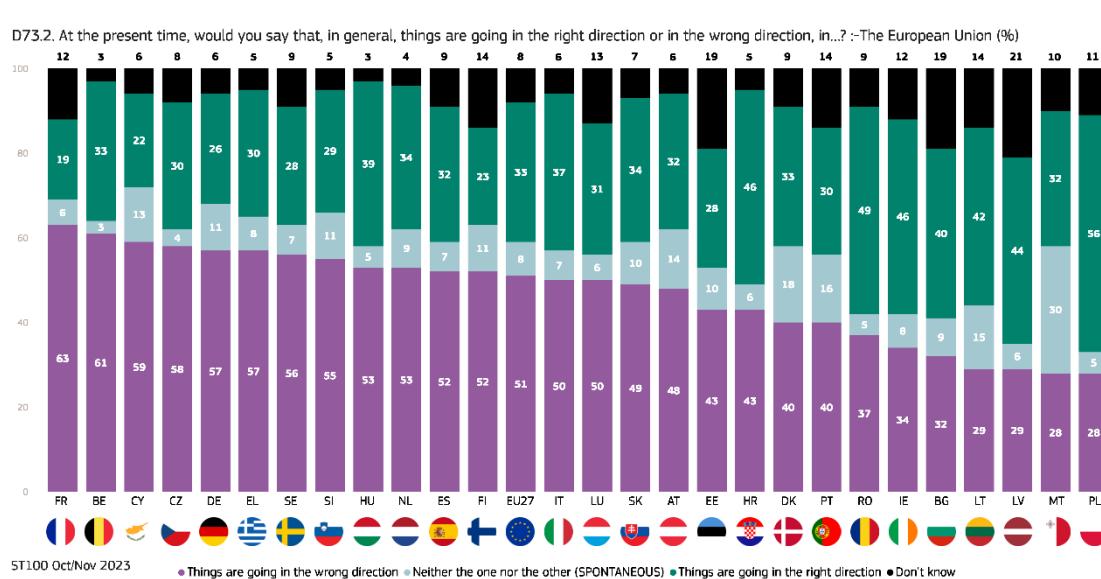
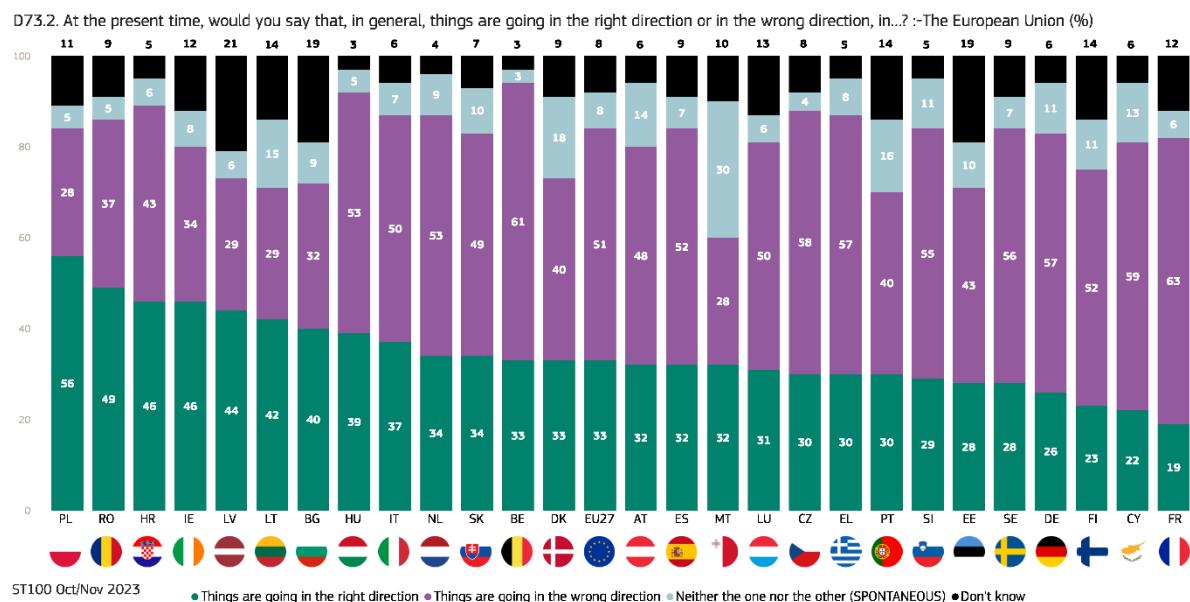
³³ D73.2. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union

A majority of respondents in seven Member States of the European Union (down from seven since spring 2023) think that **things are going in the right direction in the European Union**. Within this group of countries, respondents are most optimistic in Poland (56%) and Romania (49% 'right direction' vs. 37% 'wrong direction' and 5% 'neither the one nor the other'), while majorities are shorter in Bulgaria (40% 'right direction' vs. 32% 'wrong direction', 9% "neither the one nor the other" and 21% "don't know").

In no member state a majority of respondents think that things are neither going in the right nor in the wrong direction. However, proportions for this answer are highest in Malta (30% 'neither the one nor the other', 28% 'wrong direction', 32% 'right direction' and 10% "don't know").

However, the feeling that things are going in the wrong direction is predominant in 20 countries (up from 17 in the previous survey), most significantly in France (63%) and Belgium (61%), where at least six in ten respondents say so. In total, at least half of the respondents in 14 countries are negative about the direction taken in the European Union. "Don't know" answers reach at least ten percent in eleven countries, most particularly in Latvia (21%) Estonia and Bulgaria (both 19%).

Since spring 2023, optimism about the direction in which things are going in the European Union has gained ground in four Member States (compared with 21 in the previous survey), namely in Poland (56%, +6 pp), Slovakia (34%, +3 pp), Malta (32%, +2 pp) and Austria (32%, +1 pp). Optimism remained unchanged in Cyprus (22%) and Chechia (30%), while it dropped in 21 countries, most markedly in Finland (23%, -12 pp) and Ireland (46%, -10 pp).



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

		EU27	SK	NL	PL	BG	AT	LT	HU	FR	MT	RO	HR	CY	DK	DE	IE	EL	BE	CZ	ES	IT	LV	LU	EE	SE	SI	PT	FI
Things are going in the right direction	Oct/Nov 2023	28	30	33	38	21	37	33	35	18	30	33	29	20	44	27	55	24	32	27	27	32	29	56	23	16	24	20	26
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲10	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼12	▼14	▼18
Things are going in the wrong direction	Oct/Nov 2023	61	55	55	50	59	45	47	60	71	55	61	66	63	42	60	36	68	61	68	65	61	54	23	61	76	63	60	58
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▼18	▼7	▼10	▼4	▼5	▼4	▲1	▼2	▲8	▼1	=	▲2	▲11	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲2	▲9	▲6	▲12	▲22	▲21
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	7	9	11	4	9	13	14	4	6	12	3	3	13	12	9	5	6	4	1	6	5	7	11	9	6	10	11	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲5	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼9	=	▲1	▼3	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	=	▼4	▼1		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	4	6	1	8	11	5	6	1	5	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	10	10	7	2	3	9	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲3	▼1	▲4	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	=	=	▼1	▲2	▼4	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲6	▲1	=	=	▼4	▼2		

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

		EU27	PL	SK	MT	AT	CZ	CY	BE	BG	EL	RO	IT	DE	HR	HU	FR	NL	EE	ES	LT	PT	SE	DK	LU	LV	SI	IE	FI
Things are going in the right direction	Oct/Nov 2023	33	56	34	32	32	30	22	33	40	30	49	37	26	46	39	19	34	28	32	42	30	28	33	31	44	29	46	23
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼3	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼12		
Things are going in the wrong direction	Oct/Nov 2023	51	28	49	28	48	58	59	61	32	57	37	50	57	43	53	63	53	43	52	29	40	56	40	50	29	55	34	52
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲3	▼7	▼8	▲1	▼3	▼1	▲5	▲4	▲2	=	=	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲8	▲3	▲13	▲5	▲8	▲4	▲6	▲11	▲7	▲14
Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Oct/Nov 2023	8	5	10	30	14	4	13	3	9	8	5	7	11	6	5	6	9	10	7	15	16	7	18	6	6	11	8	11
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼2	▲4	▼2	▲2	=	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼3	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▼2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	8	11	7	10	6	8	6	3	19	5	9	6	6	5	3	12	4	19	9	14	14	9	9	13	21	5	12	14
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▼3	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲2	▼3	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼3	▲3	▼3	▲1	▼2	▲6	▲5	▼2	▲1	=

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

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

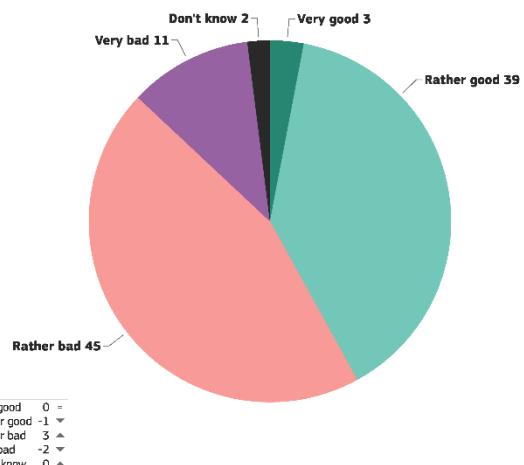
	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	28	61	7	4
Gender				
Man	30	60	7	3
Woman	27	62	6	5
Age				
15-24	32	55	9	4
25-39	30	60	6	4
40-54	29	62	6	3
55 +	26	63	7	4
Education (End of)				
15-	25	64	5	6
16-19	26	64	6	4
20+	30	59	7	4
Still studying	34	52	9	5
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	30	59	6	5
Managers	33	56	8	3
Other white collars	32	60	5	3
Manual workers	25	65	6	4
House persons	25	68	4	3
Unemployed	14	78	5	3
Retired	26	62	7	5
Students	34	52	9	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	15	76	6	3
From time to time	25	67	5	3
Almost never/ Never	32	57	7	4
Consider belonging to				
The working class	22	66	6	6
The lower middle class	23	66	6	5
The middle class	31	59	7	3
The upper middle class	39	52	7	2
The upper class	34	55	7	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	41	47	8	4
Neutral	22	66	7	5
Negative	10	85	3	2

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	33	51	8	8
Gender				
Man	33	52	8	7
Woman	32	50	8	10
Age				
15-24	42	40	9	9
25-39	36	49	7	8
40-54	34	52	8	6
55 +	28	55	8	9
Education (End of)				
15-	24	57	7	12
16-19	32	53	7	8
20+	35	50	8	7
Still studying	43	38	9	10
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	33	50	9	8
Managers	39	47	9	5
Other white collars	38	50	5	7
Manual workers	32	53	7	8
House persons	29	56	5	10
Unemployed	22	64	7	7
Retired	26	54	9	11
Students	43	38	9	10
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	20	63	8	9
From time to time	31	55	6	8
Almost never/ Never	35	48	8	9
Consider belonging to				
The working class	26	54	8	12
The lower middle class	27	57	7	9
The middle class	36	49	8	7
The upper middle class	42	45	9	4
The upper class	45	46	7	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	52	32	8	8
Neutral	23	57	9	11
Negative	6	87	3	4

4.3 The situation in the country in general

Just under six in ten Europeans see the current situation in their country in a negative light³⁴: 56% consider that it is bad (+2 percentage points since spring 2023), including 11% (unchanged) for whom it is “very bad” and 45% (+2 pp) who answer “rather bad”. Conversely, 42% (-2 pp) say that it is good, including 3% (unchanged) for whom it is “very good” and 39% (-2 pp) who feel that it is “rather good”.

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Differences in perceptions across the EU Member States are significant

Thus, 71 percentage points (compared with 75 pp in spring 2023, 77 pp in winter 2022–2023 and 80 pp in summer 2022) separate the highest positive score, in Luxembourg (90%), from the lowest, in Portugal (19%).

Positive opinions of the general national situation outweigh negative opinions in 11 Member States (down from 12 since the previous survey). They exceed 80% in three countries, namely Luxembourg (90%), Denmark and Finland (both 81%).

In contrast, **opinions are predominantly negative** in 14 Member States (unchanged since the previous survey). At least seven in ten respondents in three countries consider that the situation is bad, namely in Portugal (79%), Greece (76%) and Bulgaria (74%).

In Germany and in Malta positive and negative views are balanced: 49% vs. 49% in both countries.

Since spring 2023, positive opinions regarding the national situation in general have gained ground in 10 Member States (down from 19 in the previous survey), most significantly in Slovakia (34%, +9 pp) and Romania (36%, +8 pp), while proportions remained unchanged in Finland (81%). Conversely, approval levels have declined in 16 countries, most notably in Portugal (19%, -15 pp) and in Estonia (48%, -10 pp).

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

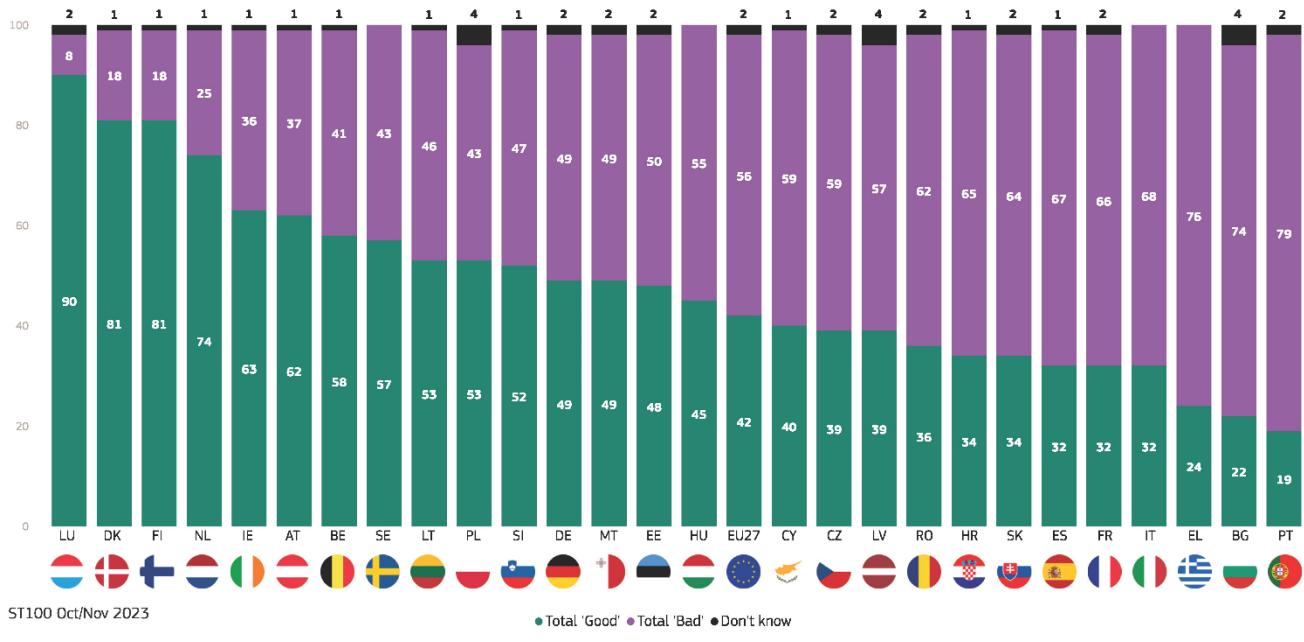


	Oct/Nov 2023	SK	RO	BG	PL	LT	AT	HU	NL	FR	MT	FI	CZ	CY	LU	DE	IE	EL	HR	ES	BE	IT	LV	SI	DK	SE	EE	PT
Total 'Good'																												
Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▼2	▲9	▲8	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼10	▼15		
Total 'Bad'																												
Δ May/Jun 2023	-	▲2	▼10	▼9	▼7	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	=	=	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲7	▲7	▲8	▲9	▲11	▲16	
Don't know																												
Δ May/Jun 2023	-	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1		

³⁴ QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

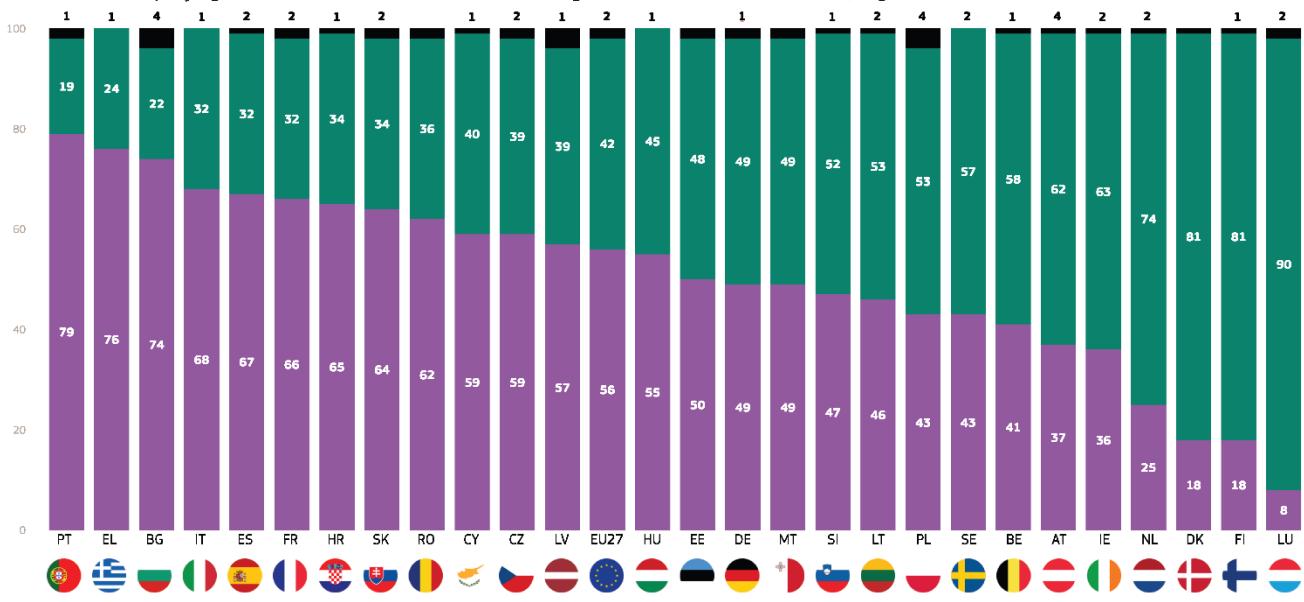
QA1.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? :-The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Sorted by "Total 'Good'"

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Sorted by "Total 'Bad'"

The **socio-demographic data** show that in most categories a majority of respondents see the situation in their country in general as bad. However, some categories are more likely to be positive. Hence, a majority of respondents who remained in full time education until the age of 20 or beyond describe the general situation of their country as 'good' (50% vs. 49% 'bad'). So do managers (52%) and students (56%), younger respondents (53%) and respondents who consider themselves as upper class (54%) or upper middle class (62%). Positive perceptions also prevail amongst those who hold a positive image of the EU (56%) and most particularly amongst those who consider that things are going into the right direction in their country (76%).

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

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	42	56	2
Gender			
Man	44	55	1
Woman	41	57	2
Age			
15-24	53	45	2
25-39	47	52	1
40-54	40	58	2
55 +	39	60	1
Education (End of)			
15-	30	69	1
16-19	38	61	1
20+	50	49	1
Still studying	56	42	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	42	57	1
Managers	52	47	1
Other white collars	44	55	1
Manual workers	39	59	2
House persons	32	66	2
Unemployed	28	70	2
Retired	38	60	2
Students	56	42	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	77	2
From time to time	35	64	1
Almost never/ Never	47	51	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	31	67	2
The lower middle class	35	63	2
The middle class	46	53	1
The upper middle class	62	37	1
The upper class	54	46	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	56	43	1
Neutral	38	60	2
Negative	19	80	1

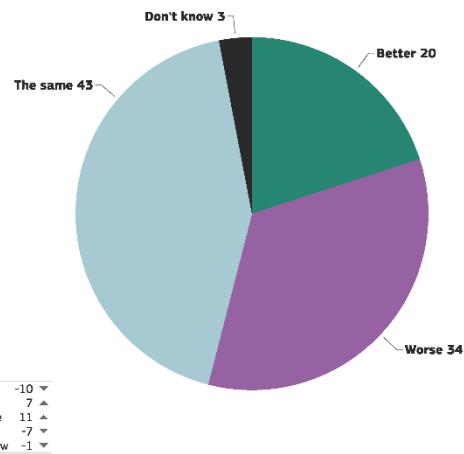
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

When looking ahead over the next twelve months, over four in ten Europeans expect the situation in their country in general to stay the same (43%, unchanged since spring 2023 but +7 percentage points since summer 2022)³⁵, while just over a third of respondents expect it to get worse (34%, +2 pp but -13 pp since summer 2022). However, just a fifth of respondents expect the situation to get better (20%, -1 pp). Finally, 3% (-1 pp) of respondents do not provide an answer or say that they “don’t know”.

Albeit at least three in ten respondents in Italy, Croatia (each 31%) and Poland (30%) expect the situation in their country getting better and where positive views outnumber negative views, positive views are not predominant in any Member State of the European Union.

QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (EU27) (%)



The idea that the situation in **the country in general will stay the same over the next twelve months** is predominant in 20 countries (compared with 22 in the previous survey). Respondents are most likely to give this answer in Denmark (68%), Ireland (56%), Hungary (53%) and Latvia (51%).

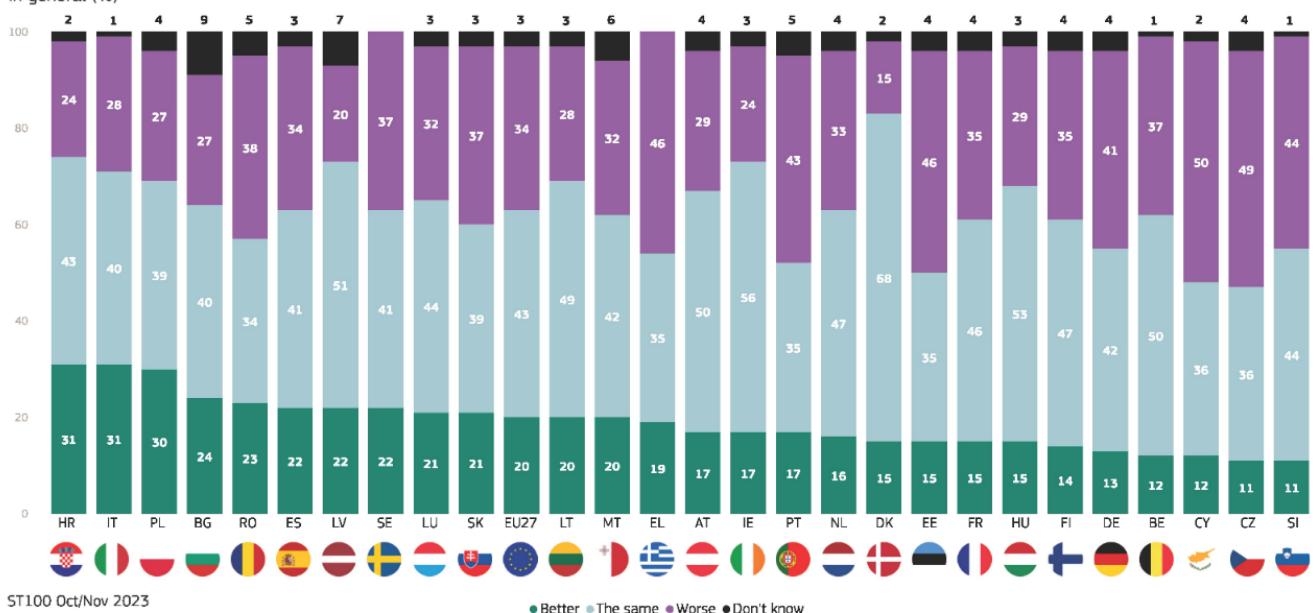
Pessimism is most widespread in six countries (up from three in the previous survey), most notably in Cyprus (50% ‘worse’, 36% ‘same’ and 12% ‘better’) and Czechia (49% ‘worse’, 36% ‘same’, 11% ‘better’).

Czechia (48% ‘worse’, 34% ‘same’, 15% ‘better’), Estonia (38% ‘worse’, 36% ‘same’, 20% ‘better’) and Romania (37% ‘worse’, 32% ‘same’, 27% ‘better’).

In Slovenia (44% ‘worse’, 44% ‘same’, 11% ‘better’) **opinions are evenly split** between pessimistic views and those who consider that the situation in the country will stay the same over the next twelve months.

It is also noteworthy that just under one in ten respondents (9%) answered “don’t know” in Bulgaria.

QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? -The situation in (Our COUNTRY) in general (%)

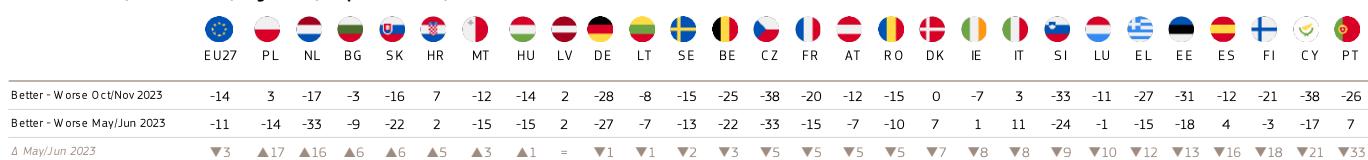


³⁵ QA2.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general.

Optimism has slightly decreased within the **euro area** countries (19% "better", -2 percentage points since spring 2023), while they increased in the countries **outside the euro area** (23%, +2 pp). As a result of this evolution, optimistic view actually outside the euro area outnumber those within the euro area.

Since spring 2023, optimism has increased in nine Member States (compared with 14 in the previous survey), most particularly in Malta (20%, +8 pp), the Netherlands (16%, +8 pp) and Poland (30%, +8 pp), while optimism has remained unchanged Germany (13%) and Lithuania (20%). Conversely, optimism decreased in 16 countries, most notably in Portugal (17%, -15 pp) and in Finland (14%, -10 pp).

QA2.2 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%-Optimum Index)



The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding the situation in their country in general³⁶ over the coming year has decreased slightly, by 3 index points. As a result of this evolution, it remains negative. It currently stands at -14 index points (down from -11 in spring 2023). However, the index is still higher than the measures observed in winter 2022-2023 (-18) and in summer 2022 (-29). As a result of recent trends, the index is now positive in only four Member States, namely Croatia (+7), Poland, Italy (both +3) and Latvia (+2). Positive and negative expectations are evenly balanced in Denmark (0). In contrast, in 22 Member States the index is negative, with scores ranging from -3 index points in Bulgaria, to -38 in Czechia and Cyprus.

Since spring 2023, the index has improved in seven Member States, most significantly in Poland (+17 index points up to +3) and the Netherlands (+16 ip up to -17). The index remained unchanged in Latvia (+2), while the index declined in 19 countries, most markedly in Portugal (-33 ip down to -26), where the index became negative.

³⁶ Difference between the positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

QA2.2 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general
 (%) - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	20	34	43	3
Gender				
Man	21	34	42	3
Woman	19	34	43	4
Age				
15-24	29	27	41	3
25-39	25	32	40	3
40-54	19	34	45	2
55 +	15	38	43	4
Education (End of)				
15-	19	38	39	4
16-19	18	36	43	3
20+	20	34	44	2
Still studying	29	26	43	2
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	23	38	37	2
Managers	21	32	44	3
Other white collars	20	34	44	2
Manual workers	20	33	43	4
House persons	20	37	39	4
Unemployed	19	36	42	3
Retired	14	39	43	4
Students	29	26	43	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	13	48	36	3
From time to time	20	37	40	3
Almost never/ Never	21	32	44	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	36	42	4
The lower middle class	17	36	44	3
The middle class	21	34	42	3
The upper middle class	22	32	43	3
The upper class	32	27	40	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	26	24	47	3
Neutral	17	35	44	4
Negative	11	58	28	3



II. The European Union and its citizens

1 Attachment to the European Union

1.1 What does the European Union symbolise?

The EU is most likely to be associated with the “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”

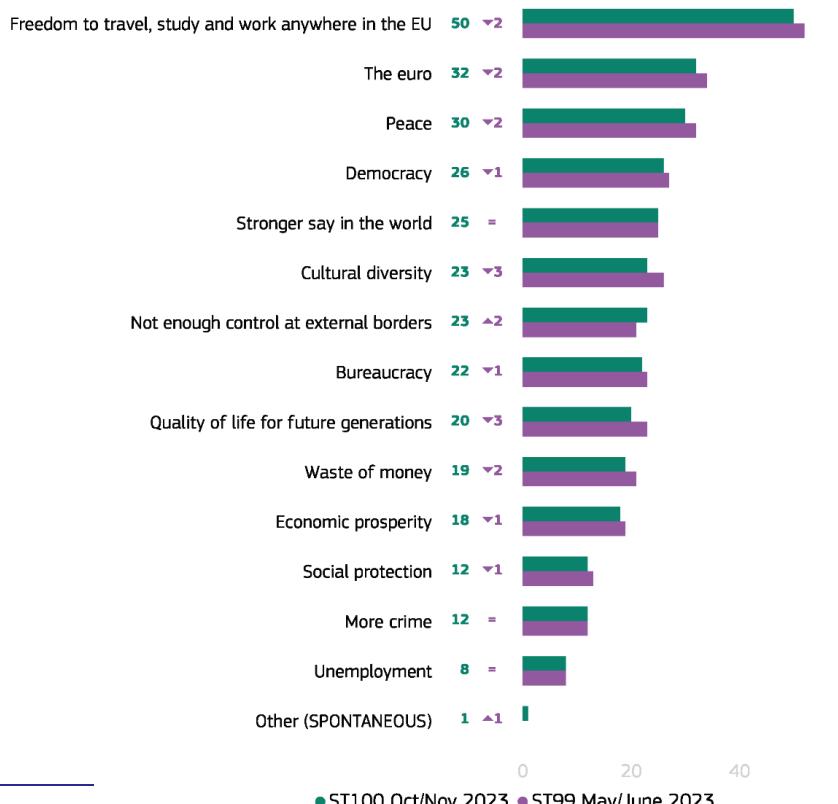
Respondents are most likely to associate the EU with the **“freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”** (50%, -2 percentage points since spring 2023)³⁷. This finding is in line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys. At least three in ten mention **“the euro”** (32%, -2 pp) or **“peace”** (30%, -2 pp), while at least one in five associate the EU with **“democracy”** (26%, -1 pp), a **“stronger say in the world”** (25%, no change), **“cultural diversity”** (23%, -3 pp) or **“quality of life of future generations”** (20%, -3 pp).

Among negative associations, respondents mention most frequently **“not enough international border controls”** (23%, +2 pp) and **“bureaucracy”** (22%, -1 pp).

All the other associations are mentioned by less than one in five: **“waste of money”** (19%, -2 percentage points) **“economic prosperity”** (18%, -1 pp) **“social protection”** (12%, -1 pp), **“loss of our cultural identity”** (12%, -1 pp), **“more crime”** (12%, no change) and **“unemployment”** (8%, no change).

Compared to spring 2023 (EB99), there have been slight declines in the shares of respondents mentioning most associations with the EU. This is particularly the case for **“cultural diversity”** and **“quality of life of future generations”** (both -3 percentage points). The only proportion on the rise is the one citing **“not enough international border controls”**, which has increased by two percentage points since spring 2023 and by four percentage points since winter 2022-2023.

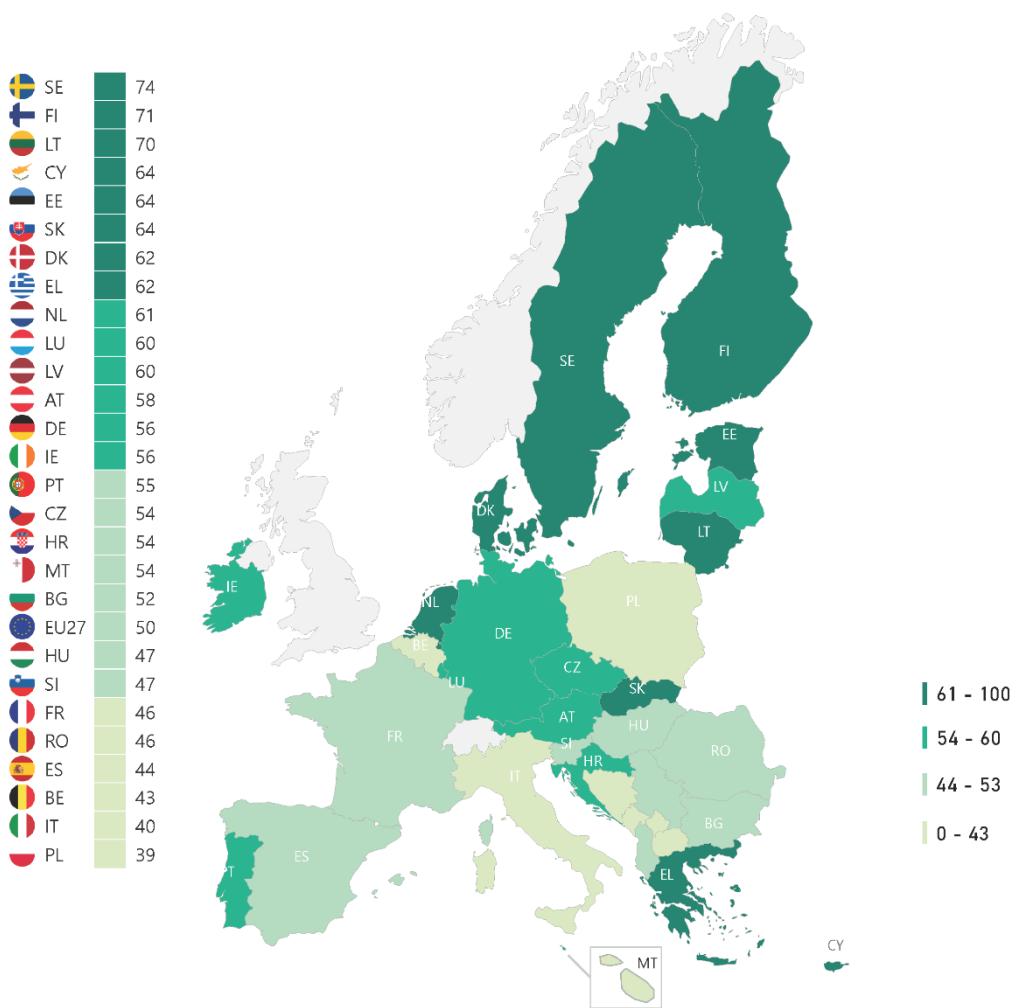
QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally? (EU27) (%)



The “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the most highly ranked association with the EU in all 27 EU Member States. At least seven in ten in Sweden (74%), Finland (71%) and Lithuania (70%) mention this association.

At the opposite end of the scale, 39% in Poland, 40% in Italy and 43% in Belgium give this answer.

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

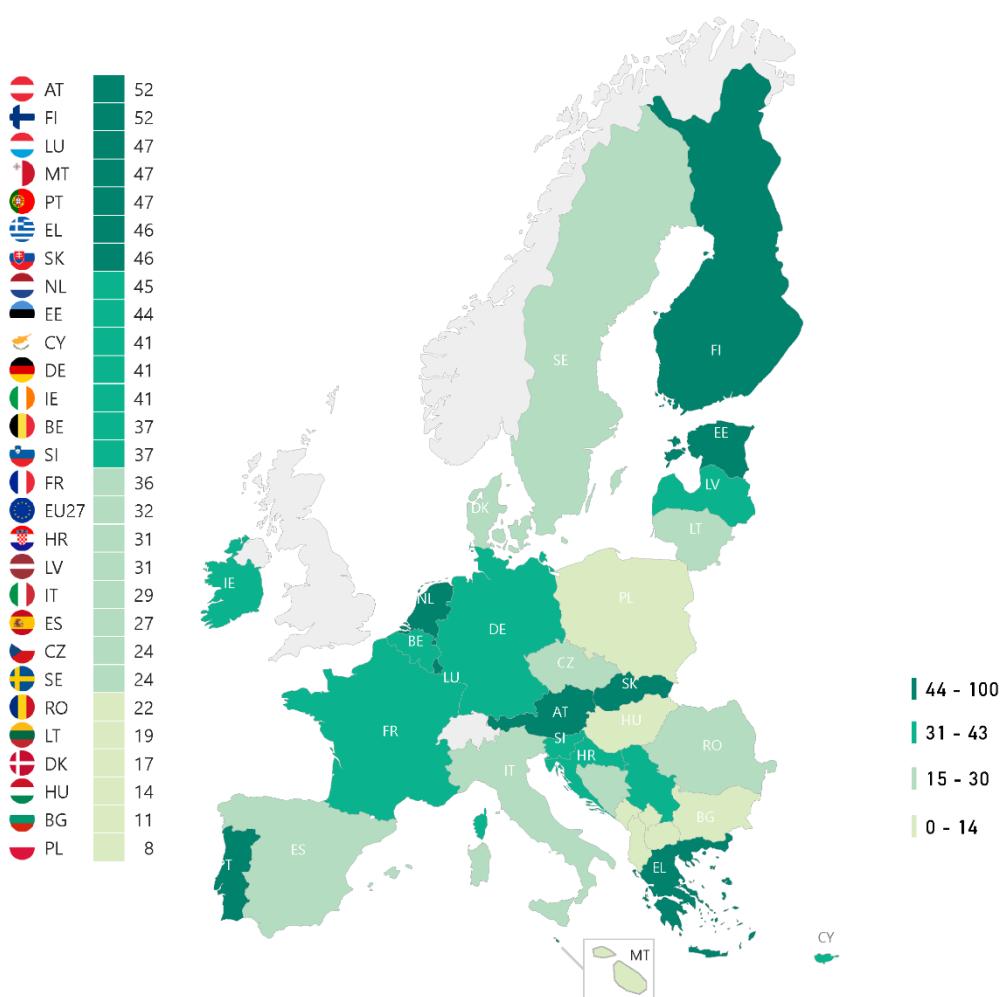


The proportions associating the EU with “**the euro**” vary according to euro area membership. In particular, respondents in countries within the **euro area** (37%, -2 percentage points since spring 2023) are significantly more likely than those living in countries **outside the euro area** (15%, -1 pp) to give this answer.

The country analysis shows that “the euro” is cited by more than one quarter of the respondents in 19 out of the 20 euro area countries. Among these, the highest proportions are found in Austria and Finland (both 52%) and in Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal (all 47%), while the lowest are observed in Spain (27%), Italy (29%) and Croatia and Latvia (both 31%). Only in Lithuania (19%) less than a quarter give this answer.

In the non-euro countries, proportions associating the EU with “the euro” range from more than one in five in Czechia and Sweden (both 24%) and in Romania (22%) to 8% in Poland, 11% in Bulgaria and 14% in Hungary.

QA7. What does the European Union mean to you personally? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - The euro (%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** show that the “**freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” is the highest ranked association with the EU across most categories of respondents. This association is most frequently mentioned among the youngest respondents aged 15-24 (57%, compared with 45% among those aged 55 or over) and those who remained longer in full-time education (58% of those who finished aged 20 or more, compared to 37% of those who left aged 15 or less). Moreover, managers (59%, compared to 39% of house persons), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (53%, compared to 39% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class or the upper class of society (57-60%, compared to 43% of those who consider themselves as working class or lower middle class) are also among the most likely to mention the “freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU”. These findings are in line with those observed in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

Education level, socio-professional category, financial situation and social class play a role also with regard to other **positive** associations with the EU. For instance, “**peace**” is most frequently mentioned among those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (35%, compared to 23% of those who left aged 15 or younger), managers (37%, compared to 21% of the unemployed), those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (33%, compared to 22% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle or upper class of society (37-41%, compared to 23% of those who consider themselves as part of the working class).

By contrast, age is a key factor in relation to **negative** associations with the EU, with older respondents being more likely than their younger counterparts to mention these items. For instance, 27% of those aged 55 or over associate the EU with “**not enough international border controls**”, compared with 13% of those aged 15-24.

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

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	The euro	Peace	Democracy	Stronger say in the world	Cultural diversity	Not enough international border controls	Bureaucracy	Quality of life for future generations
EU27	50	32	30	26	25	23	23	22	20
Gender									
Man	50	34	31	26	25	23	23	24	20
Woman	49	30	29	25	26	23	22	20	20
Age									
15-24	57	32	32	27	26	29	13	12	22
25-39	53	30	28	26	26	26	19	20	21
40-54	50	33	29	27	28	23	24	23	20
55 +	45	32	31	25	23	20	27	25	18
Education (End of)									
15-	37	36	23	18	18	14	27	22	13
16-19	45	29	28	23	22	18	26	23	19
20+	58	33	35	31	31	30	21	24	23
Still studying	62	34	33	29	27	32	11	12	25
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	55	32	31	29	28	26	22	23	22
Managers	59	37	37	32	34	30	18	25	22
Other white collars	50	31	31	28	27	21	21	22	22
Manual workers	46	28	25	22	23	21	25	22	18
House persons	39	29	22	19	19	17	19	18	17
Unemployed	44	33	21	18	22	18	24	24	15
Retired	44	32	32	25	23	20	29	25	18
Students	62	34	33	29	27	32	11	12	25
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	39	37	22	18	18	17	31	26	15
From time to time	45	30	25	22	22	20	24	21	18
Almost never/ Never	53	32	33	28	27	25	21	22	21
Consider belonging to									
The working class	43	31	23	18	20	18	24	21	16
The lower middle class	43	30	25	21	24	19	25	25	16
The middle class	53	32	33	29	26	25	23	22	21
The upper middle class	60	36	41	37	34	29	18	23	28
The upper class	57	35	37	27	46	30	14	22	35
Image of the EU									
Positive	59	34	43	38	37	30	15	15	28
Neutral	47	32	24	19	20	20	25	23	14
Negative	35	28	12	9	9	14	38	39	11

items mentioned by 20% or more

1.2 Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership

Majorities in most candidate countries support EU membership

In all but one candidate countries, the majority considers that their country's membership of the EU would be "a good thing". More than nine in ten are in favour of EU membership in Albania (95%, +3 percentage points since spring 2023), as are more than six in ten in North Macedonia (63%, +5 pp) and close to half in Türkiye (48%, -5 pp). The share of respondents who think their country's membership of the EU would be "a good thing" stands at 45% in Montenegro – still a majority, but a significant decline compared to spring 2023 (-18 pp). A majority of respondents also support EU membership in Moldavia (45%, -1 pp), while opinions are more divided in Serbia, where similar proportions consider their country's membership of the EU as "neither good nor bad" (34%, -2 pp), "a good thing" (33%, +2 pp) or "a bad thing" (32%, no change)³⁸.

A majority of the respondents in the Turkish Cypriot Community (47%) think the full application of EU legislation would be "a good thing", a 13-percentage point increase since spring 2023³⁹.

Majorities in all candidate countries think their country would benefit from EU membership. Even in this case, Albania is the candidate country where positive attitudes towards EU membership are most widespread (97%, +1 percentage points since spring 2023). After a five-percentage point increase since spring 2023, close to eight in ten (78%) give this answer in North Macedonia, while 63% (-4 pp) do so in Türkiye. In Montenegro, around six in ten (61%) say that EU membership would be beneficial for their country, a decline of ten percentage point compared to spring 2023 and of 18 percentage points compared to winter 2022-2023. More than half (56%, -2 pp) hold this view in Moldavia, as do 50% (-4 pp) in Serbia⁴⁰.

The proportion of respondents in the Turkish Cypriot Community who believe that their community would benefit from the full application of EU legislation has increased by nine percentage points since spring 2023, and now stands at 55%⁴¹.

QA8a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

	TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	MD	BA	
A good thing	Oct/Nov 2023 △ May/Jun 2023	48 ▼5	63 ▲5	45 ▼18	33 ▲2	95 ▲3	45 ▼1	58 ▼2
A bad thing	Oct/Nov 2023 △ May/Jun 2023	28 ▲4	12 ▼4	39 ▼19	32 =	1 =	18 ▼2	21 ▲2
Neither good nor bad	Oct/Nov 2023 △ May/Jun 2023	22 =	25 ▼1	14 ▼2	34 ▼2	4 ▼3	31 =	21 ▲1
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) / Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023 △ Jun/Jul 2022	2 ▲1	0 =	2 ▲1	1 =	0 =	6 ▲3	0 =

QA8b Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

	TR	MK	ME	RS	AL	MD	BA	
Would benefit	Oct/Nov 2023 △ May/Jun 2023	63 ▼4	78 ▲5	61 ▼10	50 ▼4	97 ▲1	56 ▼2	70 ▼6
Would not benefit	Oct/Nov 2023 △ May/Jun 2023	34 ▲2	19 ▼5	34 ▲9	44 ▲1	1 ▼1	35 ▲1	26 ▲4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) / Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023 △ Jun/Jul 2022	3 ▲2	3 =	5 ▲1	6 ▲3	2 =	9 ▲1	4 ▲2

³⁸ QA8a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

³⁹ QA8c. Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

⁴⁰ QA8b. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

⁴¹ QA8d. Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?

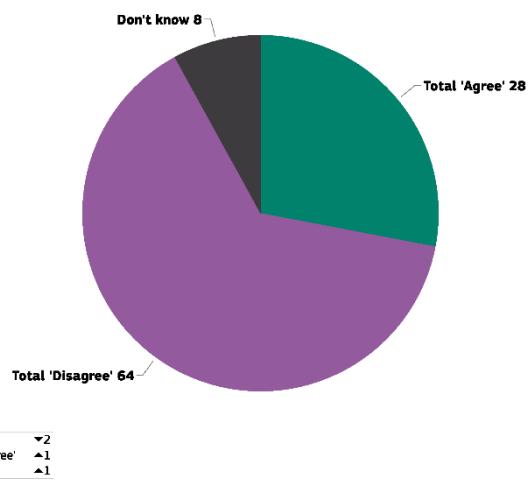
1.3 Facing the future outside of the EU: a better alternative?

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

Nearly two thirds of the respondents (64%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU, including 34% (-1 pp) who “totally disagree”. Less than three in ten (28%, -2 pp) agree with this statement, with one in ten (no change) in total agreement. Less than one in ten (8%, +1 pp) say they don't know. These proportions have remained broadly stable since spring 2023⁴².

Respondents living in the euro area are more likely to disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU than those living in the non-euro area (66% vs 57%). Nonetheless, majorities in both areas think their country could better face the future within the EU than outside.

QA11.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?: (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (EU27) (%)

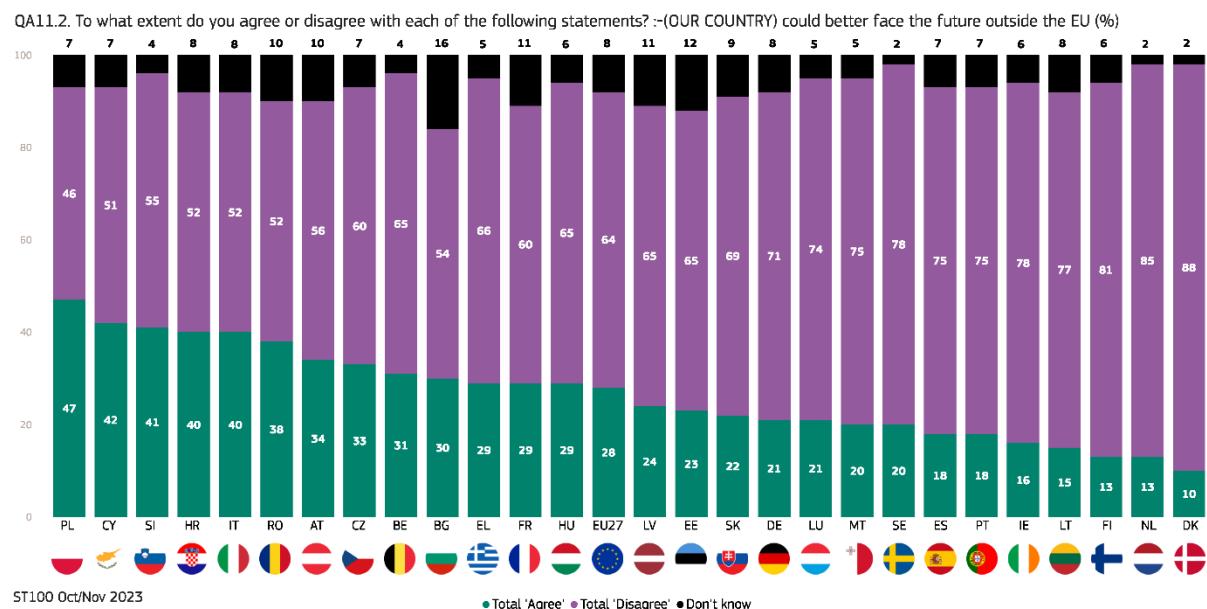


⁴² QA11. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? 2) (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents in 26 out of the 27 EU Member States think their country could better face the future within the European Union than outside. More than eight in ten share this view in Denmark (88%, +2 percentage point since spring 2023), the Netherlands (85%, +2 pp) and Finland (81%, +4 pp). Respondents in Poland are the only ones who are more likely to agree that their country could better face the future outside the EU (47%, +2 pp) than they are to disagree (46%, -4 pp).

Apart from those in Poland, respondents in Cyprus (51%, -8 pp), Romania (52%, -3 pp), Italy (52%, +2 pp) and Croatia (52%, +1 pp) are the least likely to disagree with the statement.



The share of respondents who disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU has increased in 15 EU Member States since spring 2023, most notably in Luxembourg (+11 percentage points), Slovenia (+6 pp) and France, Ireland and Spain (all +5 pp). There has been no change in this proportion in Latvia, Malta and Sweden.

By contrast, respondents in nine countries are less likely than they were in spring 2023 to disagree with this statement. The largest declines are observed in Cyprus (-8 percentage points) and in Lithuania and Poland (both -4 pp).

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

	EU27	CY	LT	CZ	PL	RO	MT	PT	DE	EE	LV	AT	SE	NL	BE	BG	DK	EL	IT	HU	SK	FI	HR	ES	SI	IE	FR	LU		
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	28	42	15	33	47	38	20	18	21	23	24	34	20	13	31	30	10	29	40	29	22	13	40	18	41	16	29	21	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼13					
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	64	51	77	60	46	52	75	75	71	65	65	56	78	85	65	54	88	66	52	65	69	81	52	75	55	78	60	74	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼8	▼4	▼1	▼4	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲5	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲11		
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	8	7	8	7	7	10	5	7	8	12	11	10	2	2	4	16	2	5	8	6	9	6	8	7	4	6	11	5	
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲3	=	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	=	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2		

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** reveal that majorities across all categories of respondents think it is better for their country to face the future within the European Union than outside. However, some differences can still be observed. The youngest respondents (70% of those aged 15-24, compared to 61% of those aged 55 or over), those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (72%, compared to 53% of those who left education aged 15 or younger) and managers (74%, compared to 53% of house persons) are among the most likely to disagree that their country could better face the future outside the EU. Levels of disagreement with this statement are also particularly high among those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (69%, compared to 50% of those who have difficulties most of the time) and those who consider themselves belonging to the upper or upper middle class of society (71-75%, compared to 56% of those who consider themselves as part of the working class). These findings are in line with those in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

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

	Total Agree ¹	Total Disagree ¹	Don't know
EU27	28	64	8
Gender			
Man	29	64	7
Woman	28	63	9
Age			
15-24	22	70	8
25-39	29	64	7
40-54	29	64	7
55 +	30	61	9
Education (End of)			
15-	32	53	15
16-19	34	58	8
20+	23	72	5
Still studying	18	75	7
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	27	68	5
Managers	22	74	4
Other white collars	31	63	6
Manual workers	34	58	8
House persons	34	53	13
Unemployed	34	55	11
Retired	28	62	10
Students	18	75	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	50	13
From time to time	35	57	8
Almost never/ Never	24	69	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	29	56	15
The lower middle class	32	60	8
The middle class	28	67	5
The upper middle class	22	75	3
The upper class	26	71	3

2 The European institutions

2.1 Awareness of the European Institutions and the level of trust they inspire

Awareness of the European institutions is still high

The level of awareness of the European institutions remains very high. This is especially the case for the European Parliament (90%, -1 percentage point since spring 2023), which ranks on top among the European institutions in terms of awareness. More than eight in ten respondents say they have heard of the European Central Bank (85%, -1 pp) and the European Commission (83%, -1 pp), while more than three quarters say this regarding the European Council (78%, -1 pp).

Awareness of the European Parliament, the European Central Bank and the European Commission has remained relatively stable in the last decade. A certain stability can also be observed by analysing evolutions in awareness of these three institutions since the last time this question was asked in spring 2023 (all -1 percentage point). The same can be said for the European Council, whose awareness has declined by one percentage point in the current survey after having reached a record level in spring 2023 (previously attained also in spring 2021)⁴³.

QA9. Have you heard of...? (EU27) (%)

The European Parliament

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	90	9
ST99 May/June 2023	91	9

The European Central Bank

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	85	14
ST99 May/June 2023	86	13

The European Commission

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	83	16
ST99 May/June 2023	84	15

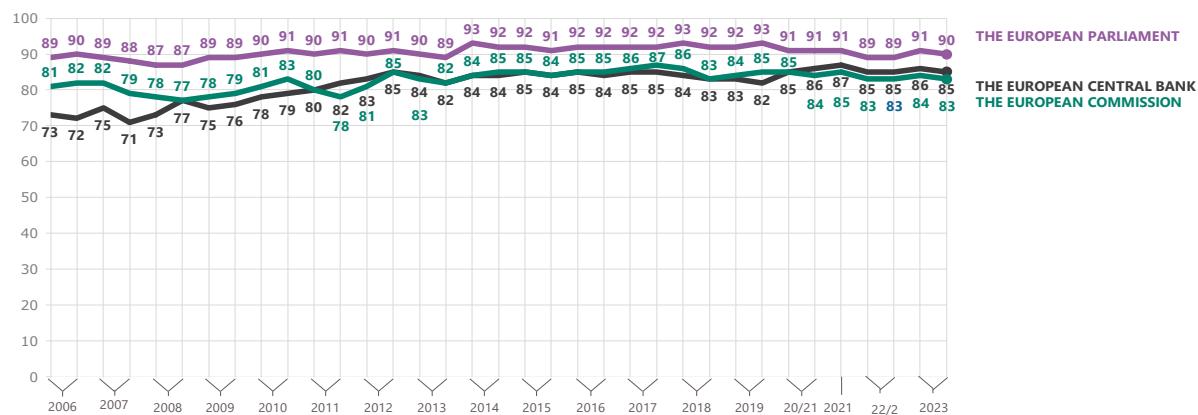
The European Council

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023	78	20	2
ST99 May/June 2023	79	20	2

● Yes ● No ● Don't know

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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



⁴³ QA9. Have you heard of...? 1) The European Parliament; 2) The European Commission; 3) The European Central Bank; 4) The European Council.

More than eight in ten in all 27 EU Member States say they have heard of the **European Parliament**. This proportion ranges from 99% (+1 percentage point since spring 2023) in Sweden and 98% in Denmark (+2 pp) and Slovenia (+3 pp) to 84% (-2 pp) in Austria, 86% (-1 pp) in Italy and 87% in Czechia (-2 pp) and Romania (+5 pp). Compared to spring 2023, increases of more than three percentage points in awareness of the European Parliament are recorded in Romania (87%, +5 pp) and Spain (94%, +4 pp). Conversely, the most notable declines are observed in Germany (89%, -4 pp) and Hungary (90%, -4 pp). In the remaining countries, this proportion has remained stable or changed by three percentage points or less.

In 24 EU Member States, at least eight in ten are aware of the **European Central Bank**. Respondents in Finland (96%, no change since spring 2023), Slovenia (95%, +3 pp) and Luxembourg (94%, -3 pp) are the most likely to have heard of this institution. At the other side of the spectrum, less than eight in ten are aware of the European Central Bank in Poland (74%, no change), Romania (77%, +2 pp) and Hungary (78%, -2 pp). The share of respondents who have heard of the European Central Bank has declined by five percentage points since spring 2023 in Malta (87%) and Belgium (81%). In all other countries, evolutions, if any, remain limited within a three-percentage point margin.

At least eight in ten in 24 countries are aware of the **European Commission**. This share of respondents is the highest in Luxembourg (95%, -1 percentage point since spring 2023), Slovenia (94%, +1 pp), Denmark (93%, +3 pp) and Finland (93%, -3 pp). Fewer than eight in ten have heard of the European Commission in Czechia (75%, -4 pp), Italy (77%, -3 pp) and Austria (78%, +1 pp). The largest declines in awareness levels for the European Commission are found in Hungary (83%, -6 percentage points), Belgium (86%, -4 pp), Germany (82%, -4 pp), Ireland (80%, -4 pp) and Czechia (75%, -4 pp). This proportion has remained stable or changed by three percentage points or less in the remaining countries.

In 14 countries, at least eight in ten respondents say they have heard of the **European Council**, with the largest proportions observed in Slovenia (92%, +2 percentage points since spring 2023), Luxembourg (89%, -4 pp) and Croatia (88%, no change). Awareness levels are the lowest in Austria (62%, +1 pp), the Netherlands (69%, -6 pp) and Estonia (71%, -6 pp). Compared to spring 2023, awareness of the European Council has declined by more than three percentage points in eight countries, most notably in Malta (86%, -7 pp), Hungary (78%, -7 pp), Ireland (75%, -6 pp), Estonia (71%, -6 pp) and the Netherlands (69%, -6 pp).

QA9.1 Have you heard of...?
(% - Yes)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
The European Parliament	Oct/Nov 2023	90	92	91	87	98	89	92	91	95	94	90	94	86	89	91	96	97	90	96	97	84	88	92	87	98	95	97	99
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼4	▼2	▼1	▲1	▲4	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▼4	▼2	=	▼2	▲2	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲1	=	▲1
The European Central Bank	Oct/Nov 2023	85	81	88	80	92	90	85	91	92	92	82	90	83	87	85	90	94	78	87	93	81	74	89	77	95	88	96	95
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼5	▲2	▼3	▲3	▼2	▼1	▼2	=	▲2	▼3	▼1	=	▼3	▲3	▲2	▼3	▼2	▼5	▲2	=	=	▲2	▲3	▼1	=	▲1	
The European Commission	Oct/Nov 2023	83	86	82	75	93	82	82	80	91	86	82	86	77	84	84	88	95	83	92	88	78	82	89	80	94	85	93	88
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼4	=	▼4	▲3	▼4	▼3	▼4	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼3	▲2
The European Council	Oct/Nov 2023	78	78	79	76	84	77	71	75	83	82	74	88	77	84	79	80	89	78	86	69	62	81	87	79	92	82	84	80
		▼1	▼3	▲1	▼3	▲3	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼2	▲2	▼2	J	J	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼4	▼7	▼7	▼6	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼4	J

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

QA9.1 Have you heard of...?
 (% - Yes)

	The European Parliament	The European Central Bank	The European Commission	The European Council
EU27	90	85	83	78
Gender				
Man	92	88	86	81
Woman	89	83	80	75
Age				
15-24	87	78	77	73
25-39	90	85	84	78
40-54	91	88	86	81
55 +	91	86	82	77
Education (End of)				
15-	84	78	70	65
16-19	89	84	82	78
20+	96	93	92	85
Still studying	89	80	78	76
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	95	93	89	84
Managers	93	92	91	85
Other white collars	92	88	86	83
Manual workers	89	84	82	77
House persons	82	77	73	66
Unemployed	86	77	75	67
Retired	91	86	82	76
Students	89	80	78	76
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	83	79	74	68
From time to time	85	79	76	72
Almost never/ Never	93	89	87	82
Consider belonging to				
The working class	86	79	76	71
The lower middle class	90	85	80	76
The middle class	91	87	85	81
The upper middle class	96	94	92	85
The upper class	98	94	89	89
Image of the EU				
Positive	94	91	89	85
Neutral	87	81	78	73
Negative	89	83	78	73

Majorities continue to trust the European institutions

The majority of respondents trust each of the European institutions listed in the survey. In line with previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys since 2006, the **European Parliament** (49%, -1 percentage point since spring 2023) is the most trusted institution by Europeans, followed by the **European Commission** (46%, -1 pp), the **European Central Bank** (45%, -1 pp) and the **European Council** (43%, -2 pp). Four in ten or less say they tend not to trust each of these institutions: 37% (no change) for the European Council, 38% (no change) for the European Commission, 39% (+1 pp) for the European Parliament and 40% (no change) for the European Central Bank. Between 12% and 20% of respondents "do not know" whether they trust these institutions or not⁴⁴.

Those living **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living in the **euro area** to trust each of these institutions. The largest gap can be observed in relation to the European Council, with half among those living outside the euro area who say they tend to trust this institution, compared to around four in ten (41%) among those who live within the euro area.

The levels of trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank have remained relatively stable compared to spring 2023.

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

The European Parliament



The European Commission



The European Central Bank



The European Council



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

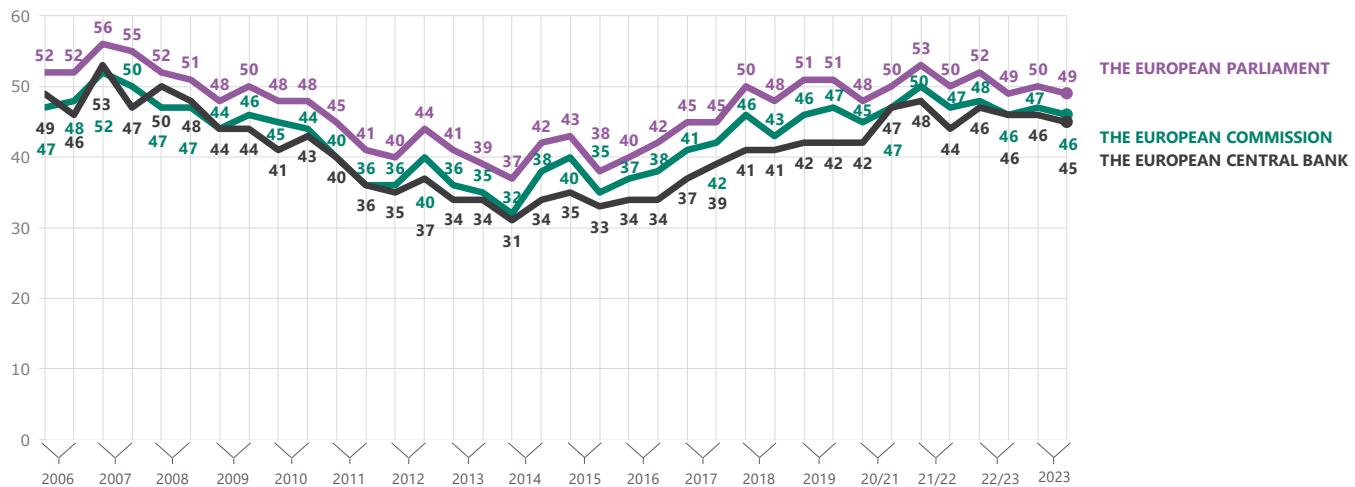
ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

⁴⁴ QA10. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. 1) The European Parliament; 2) The European Commission; 3) The European Central Bank; 4) The European Council.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

QA10 And do you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions?

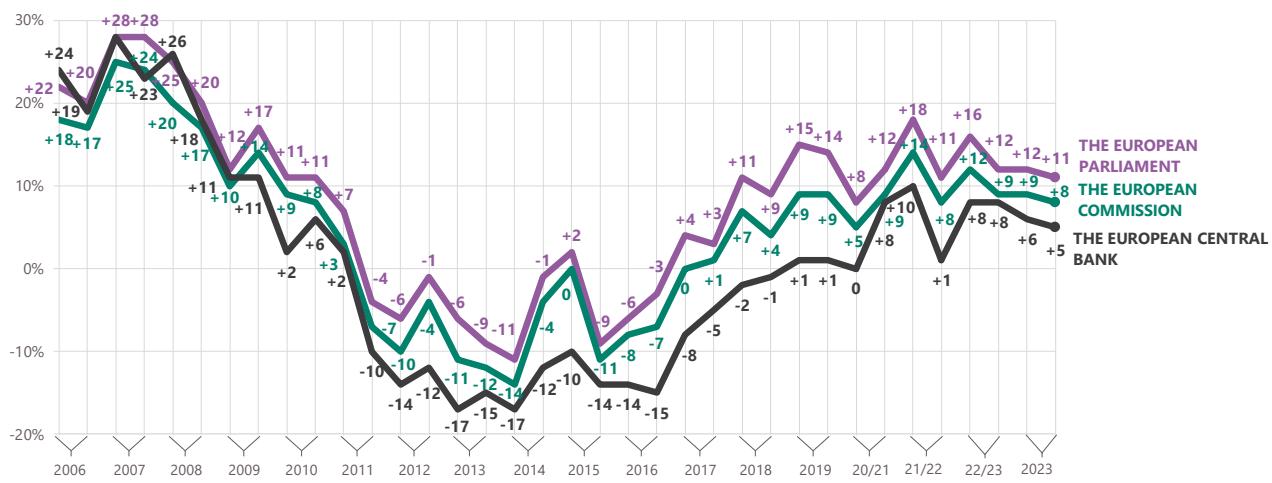
(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



Reflecting the overall stability in trust levels, the trust index for the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank has only slightly deteriorated since spring 2023⁴⁵. In particular, the trust index for the European Parliament has decreased by two index points and now stands at +11, while declines of one index point are recorded for both the European Commission (+8) and the European Central Bank (+5).

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

(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



⁴⁵ The trust index is the difference between the proportion of respondents who "tend to trust" and the proportion of those who "tend not to trust".

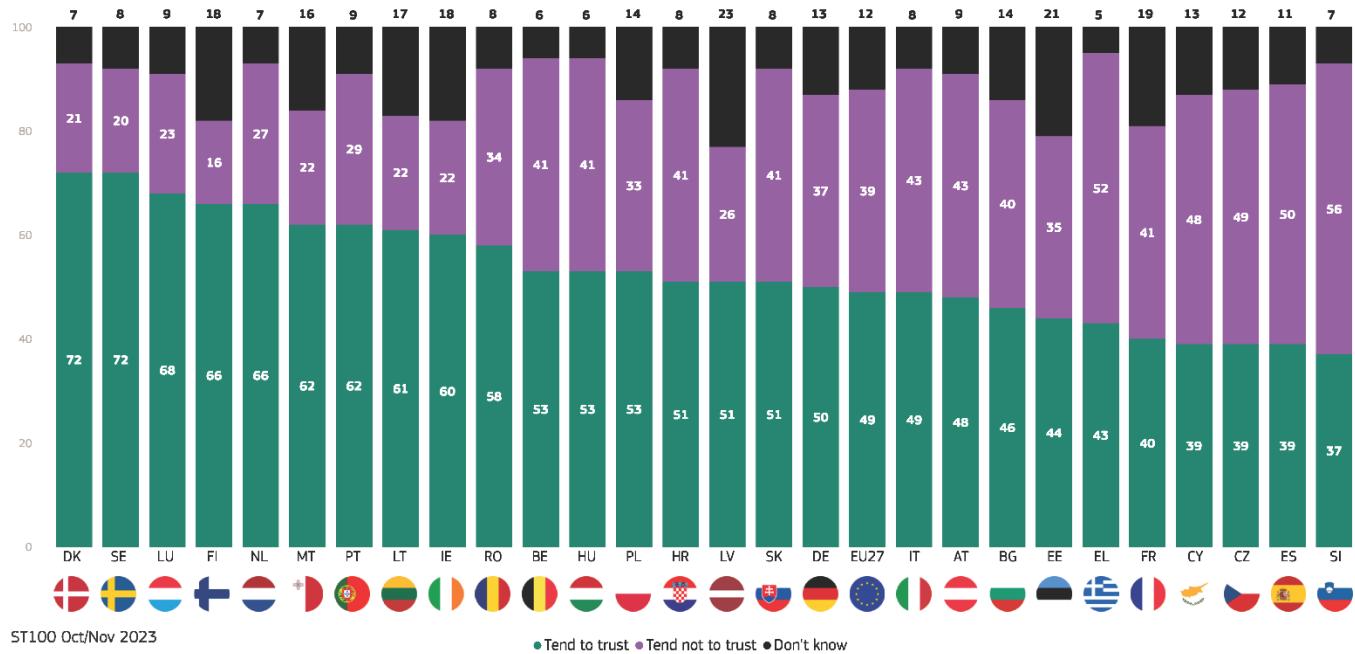
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In 21 EU Member States (same as spring 2023), the majority of respondents trust the **European Parliament**. The highest shares of respondents trusting this institution can be found in Denmark and Sweden (both 72%) and in Luxembourg (68%).

The majority distrusts the European Parliament in the remaining six countries: Slovenia (56% “tend not to trust” vs 37% “tend to trust”), Greece (52% vs 43%), Spain (50% vs 39%), Czechia (49% vs 39%), Cyprus (48% vs 39%) and France (41% vs 40%).

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



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

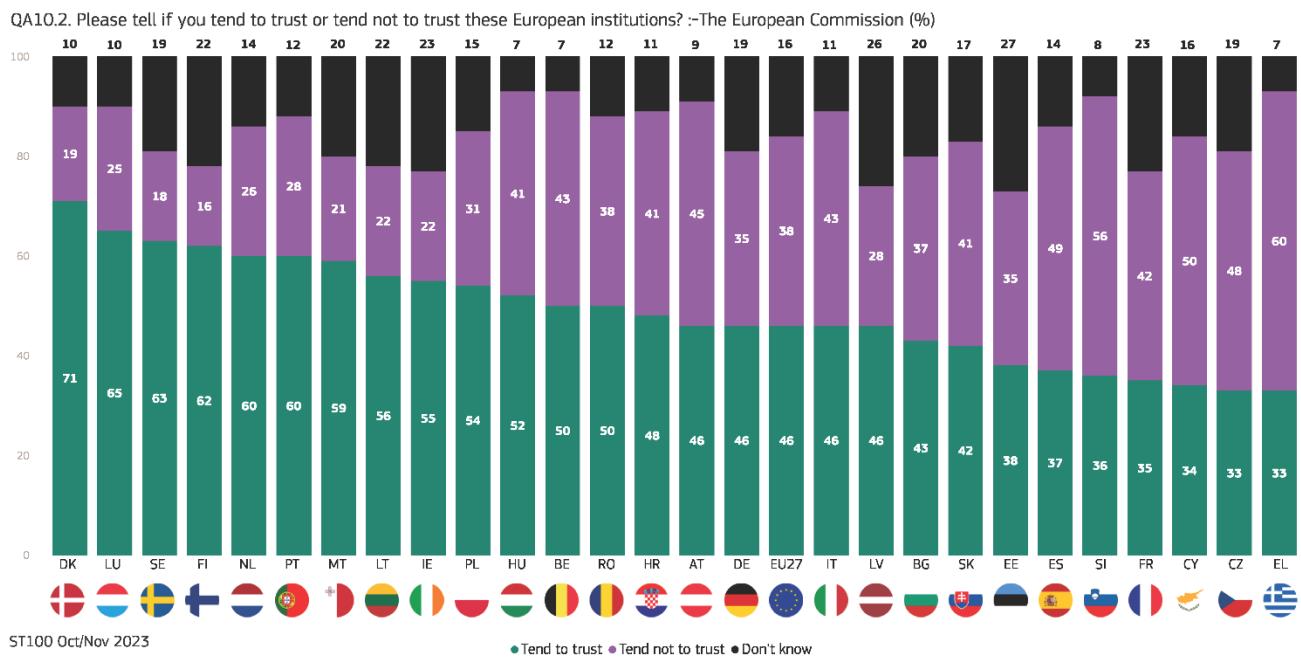
The European Parliament
 (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	49	39	12
Gender			
Man	50	40	10
Woman	49	37	14
Age			
15-24	59	26	15
25-39	52	37	11
40-54	50	41	9
55 +	45	42	13
Education (End of)			
15-	36	47	17
16-19	44	43	13
20+	58	34	8
Still studying	62	24	14
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	54	37	9
Managers	61	32	7
Other white collars	55	36	9
Manual workers	44	44	12
House persons	38	43	19
Unemployed	31	55	14
Retired	45	41	14
Students	62	24	14
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	53	12
From time to time	45	44	11
Almost never/ Never	53	35	12
Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	48	18
The lower middle class	45	43	12
The middle class	54	36	10
The upper middle class	70	25	5
The upper class	69	18	13
Image of the EU			
Positive	76	15	9
Neutral	37	45	18
Negative	11	83	6

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Majorities trust the **European Commission** in 21 countries (same as spring 2023). Trust levels are the highest in Denmark (71%), Luxembourg (65%) and Sweden (63%).

In the remaining six countries, a majority distrusts this institution: Greece (60% “tend not to trust” vs 33% “tend to trust”), Slovenia (56% vs 36%), Cyprus (50% vs 34%), Spain (49% vs 37%), Czechia (48% vs 33%) and France (42% vs 35%).



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

The European Commission
 (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	46	38	16
Gender			
Man	47	41	12
Woman	45	36	19
Age			
15-24	52	27	21
25-39	49	37	14
40-54	48	40	12
55 +	41	42	17
Education (End of)			
15-	33	44	23
16-19	40	44	16
20+	54	34	12
Still studying	56	24	20
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	52	39	9
Managers	58	31	11
Other white collars	50	37	13
Manual workers	42	43	15
House persons	32	44	24
Unemployed	27	55	18
Retired	41	41	18
Students	56	24	20
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	53	16
From time to time	41	44	15
Almost never/ Never	50	34	16
Consider belonging to			
The working class	31	47	22
The lower middle class	41	42	17
The middle class	51	36	13
The upper middle class	64	26	10
The upper class	63	26	11
Image of the EU			
Positive	71	16	13
Neutral	33	45	22
Negative	9	81	10

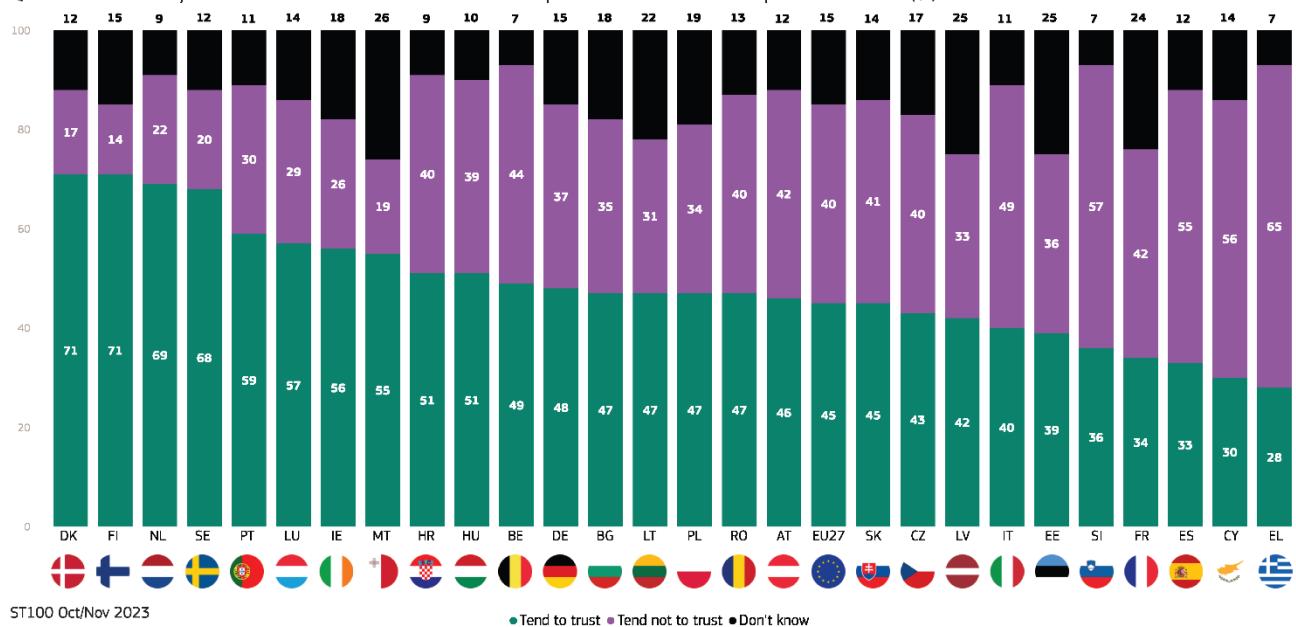
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In 21 EU Member States (compared with 18 in spring 2023), the **European Central Bank** is trusted by the majority of respondents. Those in Finland and Denmark (both 71%) and in the Netherlands (69%) are the most likely to trust this institution.

Distrust outweighs trust in six countries: Greece (65% “tend not to trust” vs 28% “tend to trust”), Slovenia (57% vs 36%), Cyprus (56% vs 30%), Spain (55% vs 33%), Italy (49% vs 40%) and France (42% vs 34%).

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



Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

The European Central Bank

(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	45	40	15
Gender			
Man	46	42	12
Woman	44	39	17
Age			
15-24	50	29	21
25-39	46	40	14
40-54	46	42	12
55 +	42	43	15
Education (End of)			
15-	33	48	19
16-19	40	45	15
20+	54	35	11
Still studying	53	27	20
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	50	41	9
Managers	56	34	10
Other white collars	50	38	12
Manual workers	39	46	15
House persons	30	47	23
Unemployed	26	57	17
Retired	42	42	16
Students	53	27	20
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	56	15
From time to time	39	47	14
Almost never/ Never	50	36	14
Consider belonging to			
The working class	29	50	21
The lower middle class	42	44	14
The middle class	50	38	12
The upper middle class	66	26	8
The upper class	65	21	14
Image of the EU			
Positive	68	20	12
Neutral	34	47	19
Negative	12	79	9

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

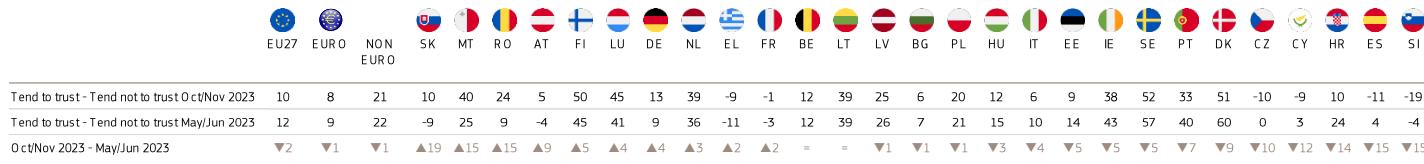
The trust index for the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank has deteriorated in most countries since spring 2023. Across the three institutions, the trust-distrust ratio has declined in Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain. This index has improved across the three institutions in Austria, Finland, Germany, Malta, Romania and Slovakia.

In 15 EU Member States, the trust index for the **European Parliament** has declined since spring 2023. The most notable decreases are observed in Slovenia and Spain (both -15 index points), Croatia (-14 ip), Cyprus (-12 ip) and Czechia (-10 ip). By contrast, the trust-distrust ratio has increased by more than five index points in Slovakia (+19 ip), Malta and Romania (both +15 ip) and Austria (+9 ip). The index has remained unchanged in Belgium and Lithuania.

The trust index for the **European Commission** has declined in 19 countries since spring 2023 and by more than ten index points in Czechia (-16 ip), Slovenia (-15 ip), Spain (-13 ip) and Croatia (-12 ip). The most significant increases in this ratio are observed in Malta (+9 ip), Germany (+8 ip) and Slovakia (+7 ip). The index has remained stable in Luxembourg.

The trust-distrust ratio for the **European Central Bank** has decreased in 18 EU Member States since spring 2023. As in the case of the European Commission, the largest decline is found in Czechia (-24 index points), followed by Lithuania (-19 ip), Cyprus (-15 ip), Spain (-12 ip), Belgium and Luxembourg (both -11 ip). Large increases can be observed in Romania (+12 ip), Germany (+10 ip) and Austria (+9 ip).

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



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



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

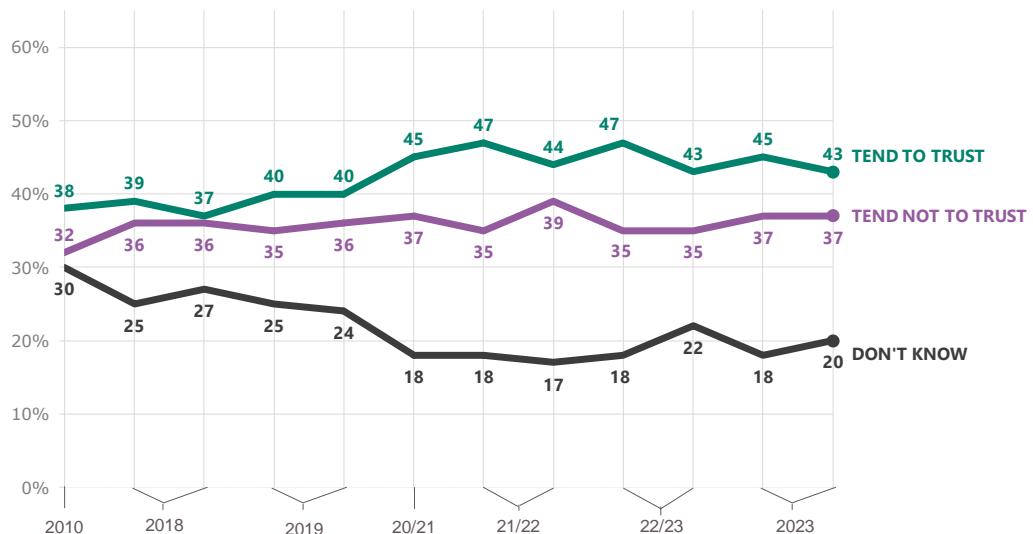


Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Following a two-percentage point decline since spring 2023, the proportion who trusts the **European Council** stands at 43% and is now back at the level reached in winter 2022-2023. Less than four in ten (37%, no change) distrust this institution.

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

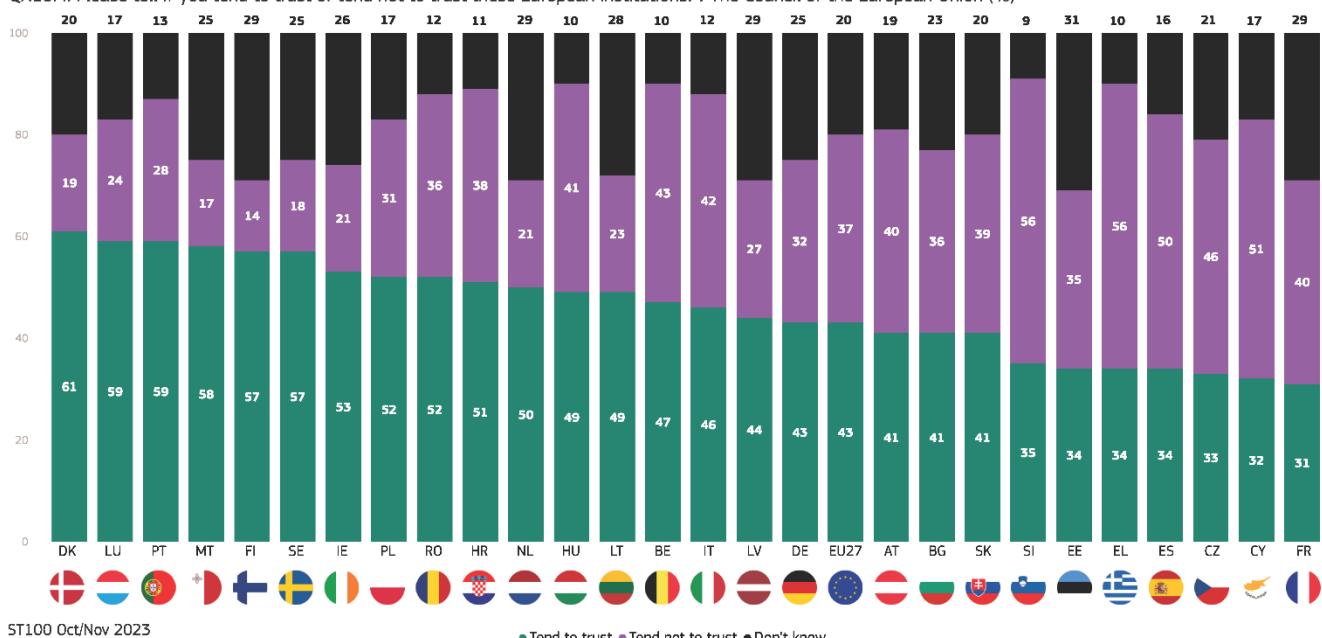
The European Council (% - EU)



In 20 EU Member States (same as in spring 2023), the majority trusts the European Council, with the highest proportions observed in Denmark (61%) and in Luxembourg and Portugal (both 59%).

Majorities say they tend not to trust the European Council in the remaining seven countries: Slovenia (56% "tend not to trust" vs 35% "tend to trust"), Greece (56% vs 34%), Cyprus (51% vs 32%), Spain (50% vs 34%), Czechia (46% vs 33%), France (40% vs 31%) and Estonia (35% vs 34%).

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



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

The Council of the European Union
 (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	43	37	20
Gender			
Man	44	39	17
Woman	42	35	23
Age			
15-24	49	27	24
25-39	45	35	20
40-54	45	40	15
55 +	39	40	21
Education (End of)			
15-	31	43	26
16-19	39	42	19
20+	50	33	17
Still studying	53	25	22
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	37	15
Managers	55	29	16
Other white collars	48	34	18
Manual workers	39	42	19
House persons	31	41	28
Unemployed	25	55	20
Retired	39	39	22
Students	53	25	22
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	29	51	20
From time to time	39	43	18
Almost never/ Never	47	33	20
Consider belonging to			
The working class	29	46	25
The lower middle class	39	40	21
The middle class	48	35	17
The upper middle class	60	24	16
The upper class	63	22	15
Image of the EU			
Positive	68	15	17
Neutral	31	44	25
Negative	9	78	13

2.2 Trust in the European Union

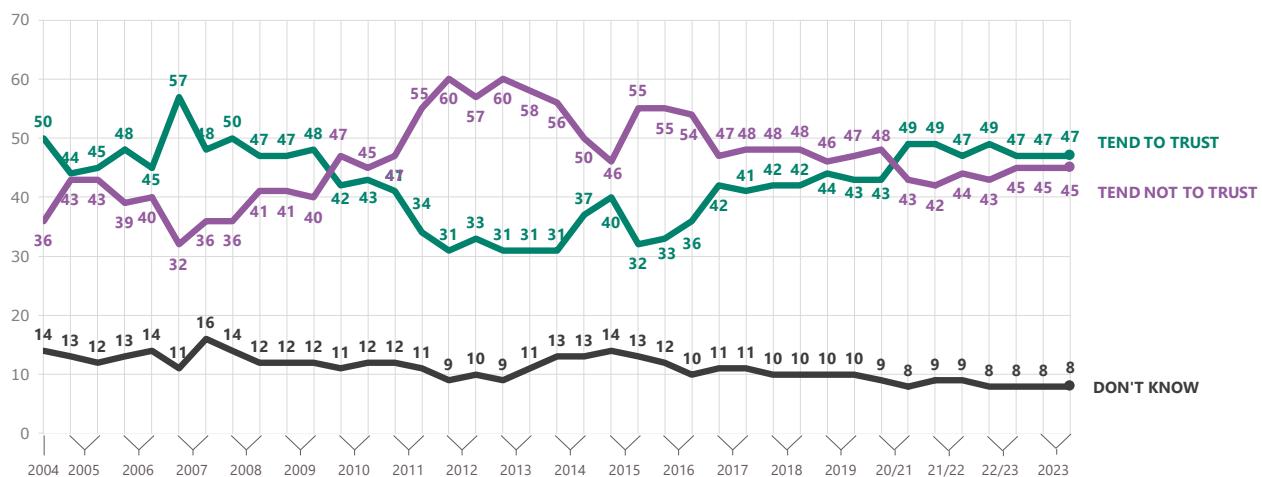
A majority continues to trust the European Union

The majority of respondents (47%) tend to trust the European Union, while 45% tend not to trust it. Less than one in ten (8%) say they don't know. These figures have remained unchanged compared to winter 2022-2023. Since winter 2021-2022, the proportion who trusts the European Union has consistently outweighed the proportion who does not trust it⁴⁶.

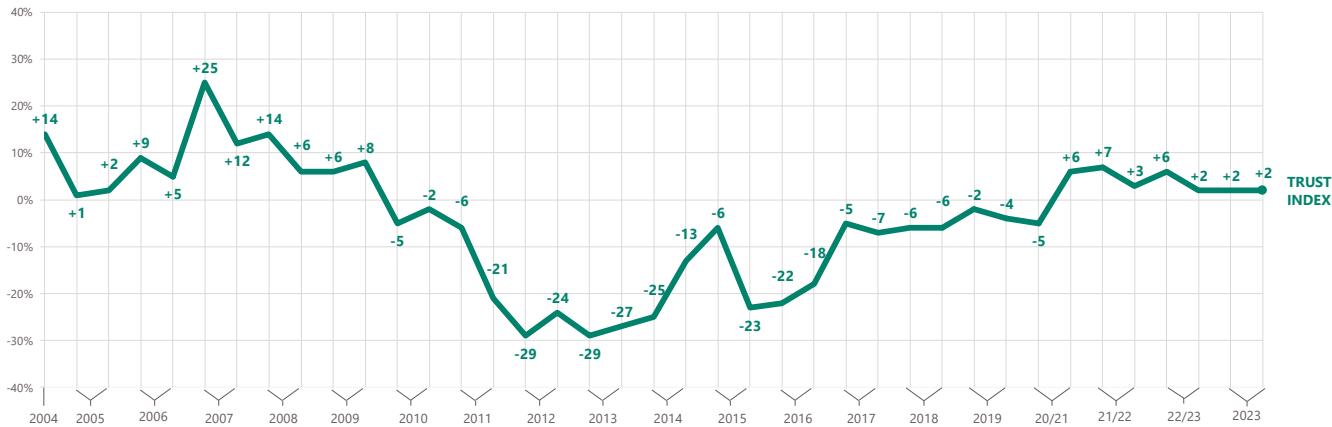
Respondents living **outside the euro area** are more likely than those living within the **euro area** to trust the European Union (53% vs 45%). Additionally, a majority in the euro area tend not to trust the European Union (47% vs 45% "tend to trust").

As a result of the stability in the trust levels, the trust index has remained unchanged since winter 2022-2023. The difference between the share of respondents who tend to trust the European Union and the one who tend not to trust it still stands at +2 index points.

QA6.4 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union (%) - EU



QA6.4 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union (EU - TRUST INDEX)



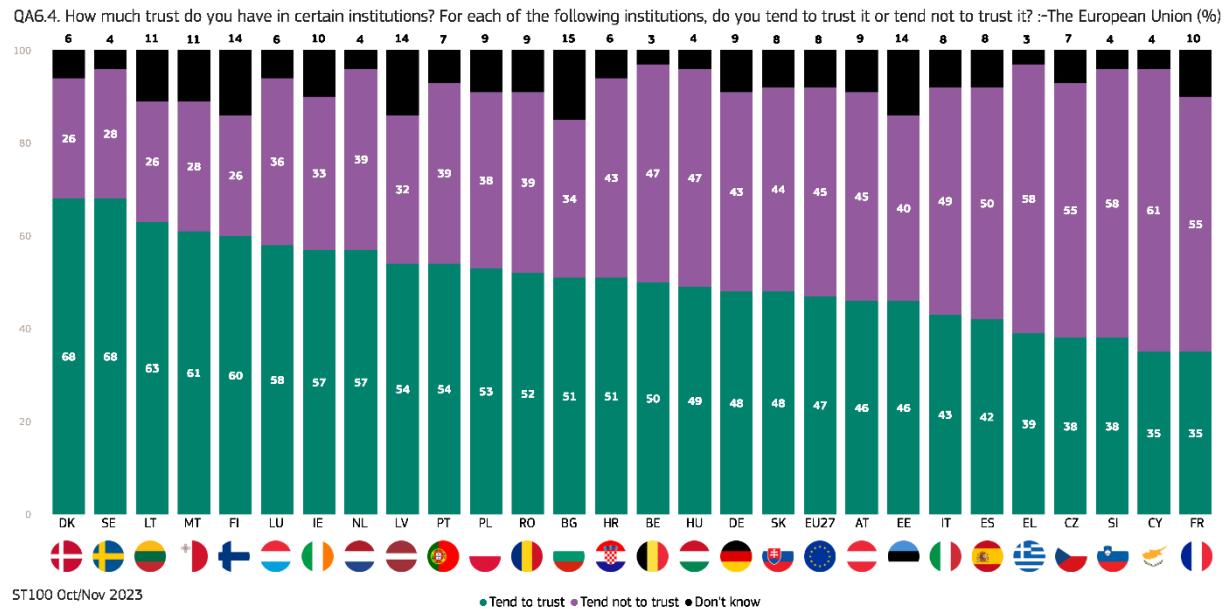
⁴⁶ QA6. How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? 4) The European Union.

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

The proportions who tend to trust the European Union vary widely across the EU Member States. A majority in 20 countries (compared with 18 in spring 2023) tends to trust the EU, with the highest shares giving this answer observed in Denmark and Sweden (both 68%) and in Lithuania (63%).

Distrust outweighs trust in the remaining seven countries: Cyprus (61% “tend not to trust” vs 35% “tend to trust”), Greece (58% vs 39%), Slovenia (58% vs 38%), Czechia (55% vs 38%), France (55% vs 35%) Spain (50% vs 42%) and Italy (49% vs 43%).



Compared to winter 2022-2023, the share of respondents who say they tend to trust the EU has declined in 15 countries. Decreases of at least five percentage points can be seen in Portugal (54%, -13 pp), Luxembourg (58%, -7 pp), Ireland (57%, -7 pp), Spain (42%, -6 pp), Denmark (68%, -5 pp), Hungary (49%, -5 pp) and Czechia and Slovenia (both 38%, -5 pp). At the other end of the spectrum, this share of respondents has increased in ten EU Member States, and by at least three percentage points in Germany (48%, +5 pp), Slovakia (48%, +4 pp), Malta (61%, +3 pp), Finland (60%, +3 pp), Bulgaria (51%, +3 pp) and Austria (46%, +3 pp). The trust level has remained stable in the Netherlands (57%) and Romania (52%).

The level of distrust in the EU has increased in 16 countries, especially in Portugal (39%, +11 percentage points), Slovenia (58%, +8 pp), Luxembourg (36%, +8 pp), Cyprus (61%, +7 pp), Spain (50%, +7 pp) and Ireland (33%, +7 pp). Declines are recorded in nine countries, with the largest decreases found in Germany (43%, -6 pp), Austria (45%, -5 pp), Slovakia (44%, -3 pp), Bulgaria (34%, -3 pp) and Malta (28%, -3 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in France (55%) and Belgium (47%).

QA6.4 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union (%)

	EU27	DE	SK	BG	MT	AT	FI	IT	BE	FR	SE	NL	RO	EL	HR	LV	EE	LT	CY	PL	CZ	DK	HU	SI	ES	IE	LU	PT	
Tend to trust	Oct/Nov 2023	47	48	48	51	61	46	60	43	50	35	68	57	52	39	51	54	46	63	35	53	38	68	49	38	42	57	58	54
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼13		
Tend not to trust	Oct/Nov 2023	45	43	44	34	28	45	26	49	47	55	28	39	39	58	43	32	40	26	61	38	55	26	47	58	50	33	36	39
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼6	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲2	▼1	▲2	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲7	▲2	▲5	▲6	▲6	▲8	▲7	▲8	▲11	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	8	9	8	15	11	9	14	8	3	10	4	4	9	3	6	14	14	11	4	9	7	6	4	4	8	10	6	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲2	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼1	=	▼1	▲2

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that trust in the European Union is particularly widespread among the youngest respondents, those who stayed longer in full-time education and those in a better socio-economic situation. More than half of those aged 15-24 (58%), of those who finished education aged 20 or more (54%), of managers (58%), of those who have the least difficulties paying their bills (52%) and of those who consider themselves as part of the middle class (51%), upper middle class (62%) or upper class (69%) say they trust the EU.

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

- respondents aged 55 or more (42% “tend to trust” vs 49% “tend not to trust”);
- those who left full-time education aged 15 or less (35% “tend to trust” vs 53% “tend not to trust”) or aged between 16 and 19 (41% vs 50%);
- the unemployed (29% “tend to trust” vs 62% “tend not to trust”), house persons (36% vs 51%) and manual workers (42% vs 50%);
- those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (28% “tend to trust” vs 60% “tend not to trust”) or from time to time (41% vs 52%);
- those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (34% “tend to trust” vs 53% “tend not to trust”) or the lower middle class (43% vs 51%) of society.

Finally, those living in large towns (53%) are more likely to trust the EU than those living in small or mid-sized towns (46%) or rural villages (42%).

These results are similar to those in previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

QA6.4 How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?
The European Union
(% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU27	47	45	8
Gender			
Man	47	47	6
Woman	47	43	10
Age			
15-24	58	33	9
25-39	49	44	7
40-54	47	46	7
55 +	42	49	9
Education (End of)			
15-	35	53	12
16-19	41	50	9
20+	54	41	5
Still studying	62	30	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	49	44	7
Managers	58	36	6
Other white collars	50	44	6
Manual workers	42	50	8
House persons	36	51	13
Unemployed	29	62	9
Retired	42	48	10
Students	62	30	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	60	12
From time to time	41	52	7
Almost never/ Never	52	40	8
Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	53	13
The lower middle class	43	51	6
The middle class	51	42	7
The upper middle class	62	33	5
The upper class	69	26	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	42	48	10
Small/ mid size town	46	47	7
Large town	53	39	8
Image of the EU			
Positive	76	19	5
Neutral	33	54	13
Negative	6	91	3

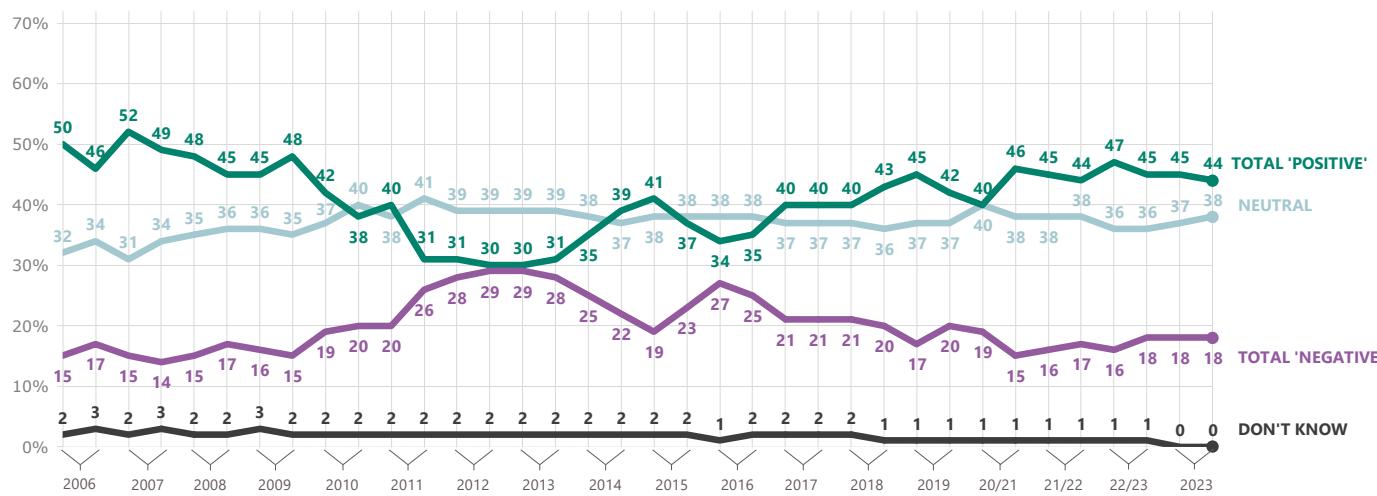
2.3 The European Union's image

The EU conjures up a positive image for the majority

The EU conjures up a positive image for most respondents (44%, -1 percentage point since spring 2023), while nearly four in ten (38%, +1 pp) have a neutral image of the EU and less than a fifth (18%, no change) have a negative image. These proportions have remained largely stable since spring 2023. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU have consistently been in the majority since winter 2020-21⁴⁷.

Majorities of respondents in both the **euro area** and **outside the euro area** say the EU conjures up for them a positive image. Nonetheless, differences can still be observed, as those living in the euro area are less likely than those living outside to have a positive image of the EU (43% vs 49%) and more likely to hold a negative (19% vs 14%) or a neutral (38% vs 36%) view. Compared to spring 2023, the proportion of those having a positive image of the EU has declined outside the euro area (-3 percentage points), while it has remained unchanged within the euro area.

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



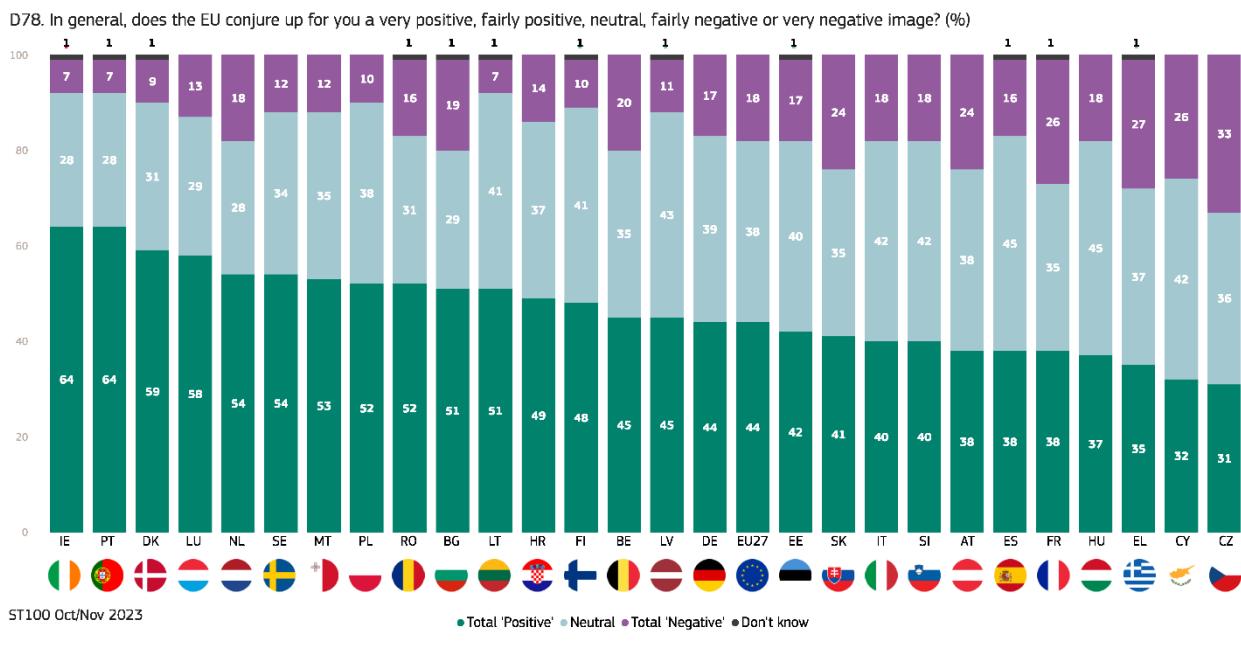
⁴⁷ D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Standard Eurobarometer 100

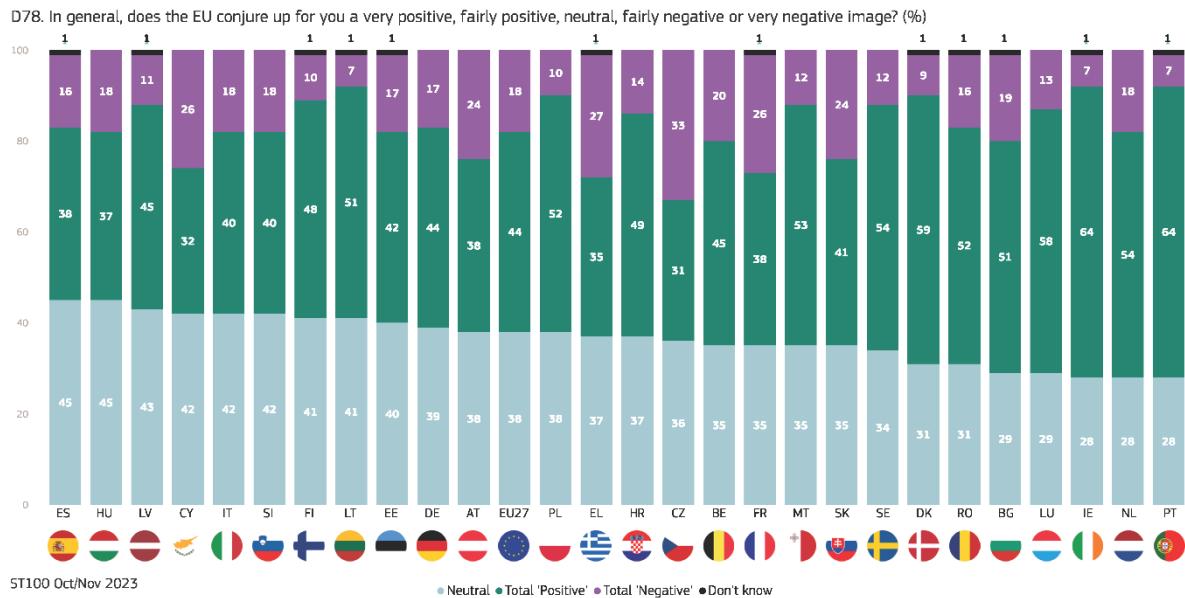
Autumn 2023

In 19 EU Member States (compared with 22 in spring 2023), a majority of respondents have a **positive image** of the EU and, in all but one country, this proportion is larger than the one who has a negative image. The gap between these two figures is the widest in Ireland and Portugal (both 64% "positive" vs 7% "negative") and in Denmark (59% vs 9%). By contrast, this gap is the narrowest in Cyprus (32% vs 26%), Greece (35% vs 27%) and France (38% vs 26%). The share who holds a negative image of the EU outweighs the one who has a positive image only in Czechia (33% "negative" vs 31% "positive").

The proportion of respondents who have a **positive image** of the EU has declined in 18 countries since spring 2023. The largest decreases are recorded in Lithuania (51%, -8 percentage points), Ireland (64%, -7 pp), Poland (52%, -6 pp), Finland (48%, -6 pp), Latvia (45%, -6 pp), Hungary (37%, -6 pp) and Cyprus (32%, -6 pp). At the opposite end of the scale, this figure has increased in seven EU Member States, most notably in Slovakia (41%, +5 pp), Romania (52%, +3 pp), Germany (44%, +3 pp) and Austria and France (both 38%, +3 pp). There has been no change in Belgium (45%) and Greece (35%).



Sorted by "Total 'Positive'"



Sorted by "Neutral"

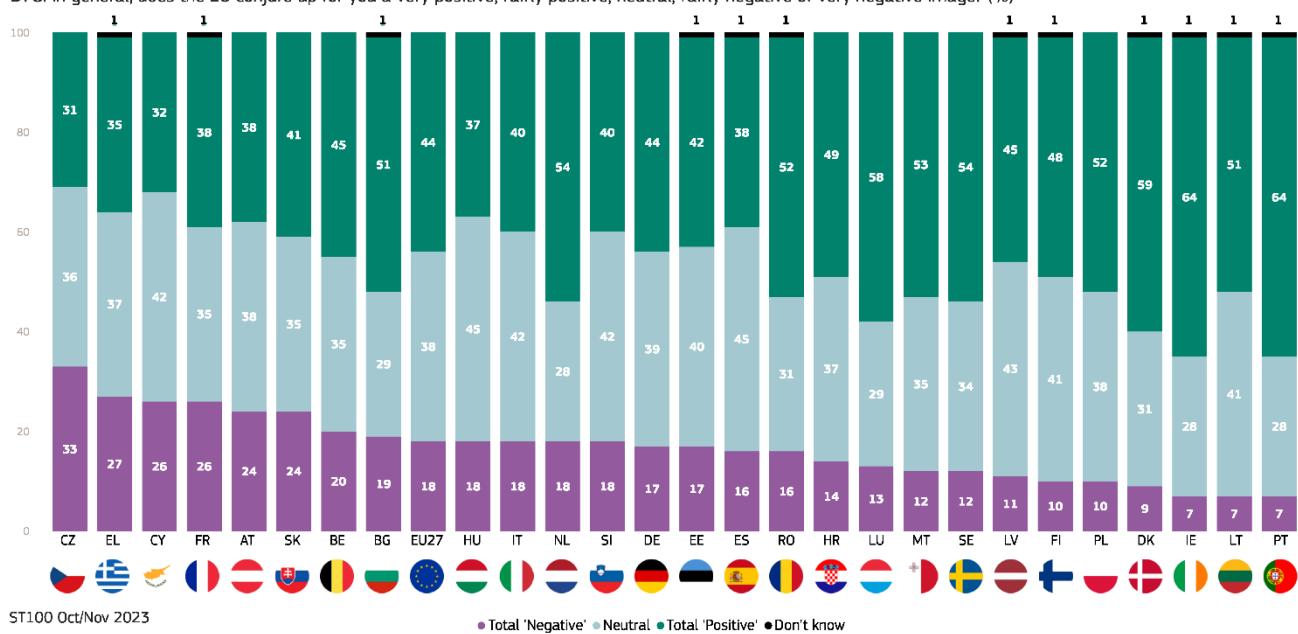
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In 14 countries, the share of respondents who hold a **negative image** of the EU has increased since spring 2023, but only in Cyprus (26%, +7 percentage points) and Czechia (33%, +4 pp) has this increase been larger than two percentage points. Conversely, this proportion has declined in six countries, particularly in Austria and Slovakia (both 24%, -6 pp) and in Finland (10%, -3 pp). This figure has remained stable in seven EU Member States: France (26%), Bulgaria (19%), the Netherlands (18%), Luxembourg (13%), Sweden (12%), Denmark (9%) and Ireland (7%).

Respondents in 18 countries are more likely than they were in spring 2023 to say they have a **neutral image** of the EU. This is especially the case in Finland (41%, +9 percentage points), Lithuania (41%, +6 pp), Ireland (28%, +6 pp) and Hungary (45%, +5 pp). Decreases are recorded in seven countries, most notably in France (35%, -4 pp) and Greece (37%, -3 pp). This proportion has remained stable in Romania (31%) and Portugal (28%).

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● Total 'Negative' ● Neutral ● Total 'Positive' ● Don't know

Sorted by "Total 'Negative'"

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

	EU27	SK	DE	FR	AT	RO	BG	MT	BE	EL	EE	NL	HR	PT	DK	SI	ES	IT	LU	SE	CZ	CY	LV	HU	PL	FI	IE	LT	
Total 'Positive'	Oct/Nov 2023	44	41	44	38	38	52	51	53	45	35	42	54	49	64	59	40	38	40	58	54	31	32	45	37	52	48	64	51
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8		
Neutral	Oct/Nov 2023	38	35	39	35	38	31	29	35	35	37	40	28	37	28	31	42	45	42	29	34	36	42	43	45	38	41	28	41
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼4	▲4	=	▼1	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲6	▲6
Total 'Negative'	Oct/Nov 2023	18	24	17	26	24	16	19	12	20	27	17	18	14	7	9	18	16	18	13	12	33	26	11	18	10	10	7	7
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼6	▼1	=	▼6	▼2	=	▲1	▼2	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲4	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲2	▼3	=	▲2
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲1	=	▲1	

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The **socio-demographic data** highlight patterns similar to those observed for trust in the European Union, with age, education and socio-economic status having an impact when it comes to the image respondents have of the EU.

Respondents aged 15-24 (52%) are much more likely than those aged 55 or over (39%) to say the EU conjures up for them a positive image, and the same holds true for those who remained in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (52%) compared to those who finished education aged 15 or younger (32%). Close to six in ten among managers (58%) have a positive view of the EU, compared to three in ten among the unemployed. Finally, respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (49%) are much more likely to have a positive image of the EU than those who have difficulties most of the time (28%).

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

D78	In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - EU)	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27		44	18	0
Gender				
Man	46	19	0	
Woman	42	17	1	
Age				
15-24	52	11	1	
25-39	48	14	0	
40-54	45	18	0	
55 +	39	22	1	
Education (End of)				
15-	32	24	2	
16-19	38	20	0	
20+	52	16	0	
Still studying	58	9	1	
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	49	17	0	
Managers	58	12	0	
Other white collars	49	14	0	
Manual workers	38	19	0	
House persons	31	23	1	
Unemployed	30	30	1	
Retired	38	22	1	
Students	58	9	1	
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	28	33	2	
From time to time	37	22	0	
Almost never/ Never	49	14	0	
Consider belonging to				
The working class	32	23	1	
The lower middle class	40	21	1	
The middle class	48	15	0	
The upper middle class	61	13	0	
The upper class	68	12	1	
Image of the EU				
Positive	100	0	0	
Neutral	0	0	0	
Negative	0	100	0	

3. Knowledge of the European Union

3.1 Knowledge of how the European Union works

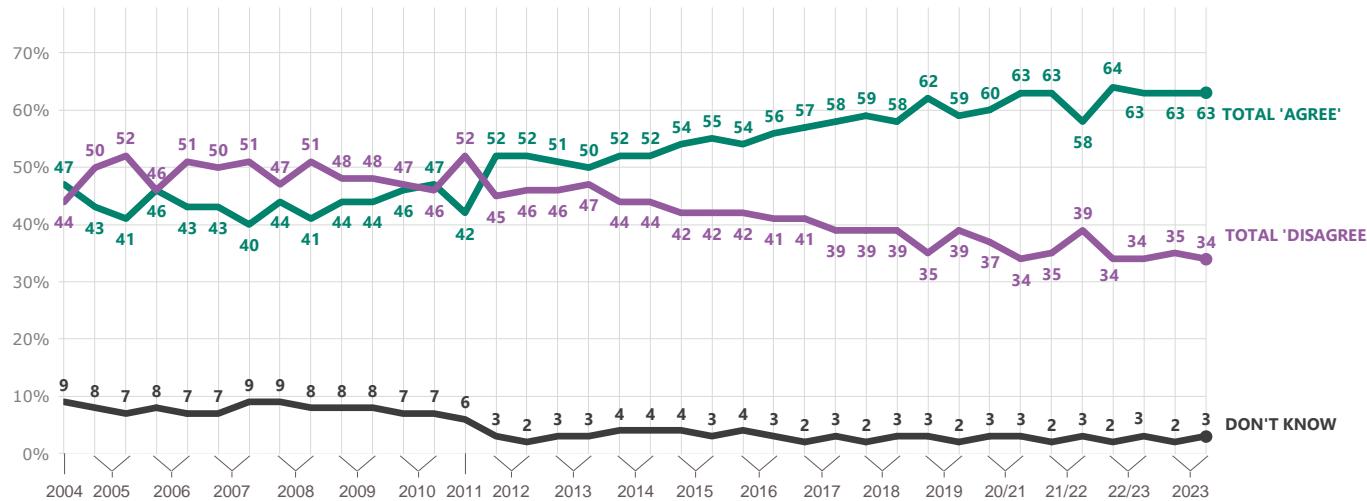
Subjective understanding of how the EU works remains at a high level

More than six in ten respondents (63%, no change since spring 2023) agree that they understand how the EU works, while more than a third (34%, -1 percentage point) disagree with the statement. Less than one in twenty (3%, +1 pp) express no opinion. Subjective understanding of how the EU works has remained broadly stable since the summer 2022⁴⁸.

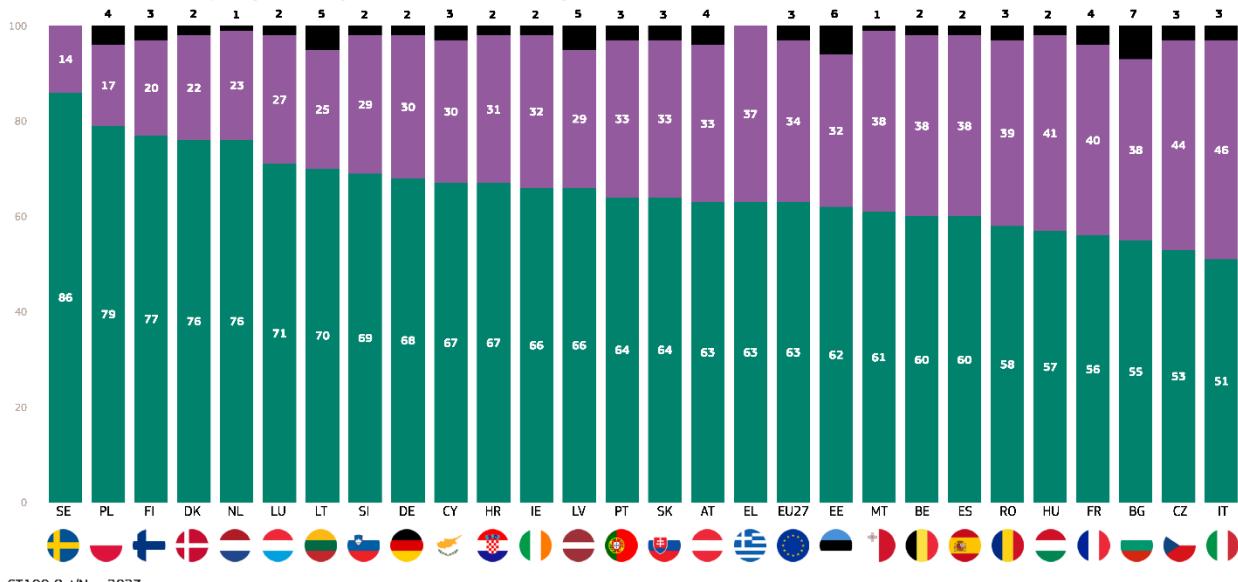
In all 27 EU Member States, the majority of respondents say they understand how the EU works. Respondents are most likely to give this answer in Sweden (86%), Poland (79%) and Finland (77%). At the opposite end of the scale, this proportion is the lowest in Italy (51%), Czechia (53%) and Bulgaria (55%).

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

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

⁴⁸ QA11. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1) I understand how the European Union works.

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrate that subjective understanding of how the EU works is higher among men (68%, compared to 59% of women) and among those aged 15-54 (66- 68%, compared to 58% of older respondents). In addition, those who ended full-time education aged 20 or older (76%) are much more likely than those who finished aged 15 or younger (38%) to say they understand how the EU works. Subjective understanding is also particularly high among managers (80%), especially when compared with house persons (39%). Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (69%) are more likely to agree with the statement than those who have difficulties most of the time (45%). Agreement levels are also higher among those who consider themselves as part of the upper or upper middle class of society (81-84%) than among those who consider themselves as working class (49%).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
Gender			
Man	68	30	2
Woman	59	38	3
Age			
15-24	66	31	3
25-39	68	29	3
40-54	67	31	2
55 +	58	39	3
Education (End of)			
15-	38	58	4
16-19	60	37	3
20+	76	23	1
Still studying	68	30	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	26	2
Managers	80	19	1
Other white collars	71	26	3
Manual workers	59	38	3
House persons	39	55	6
Unemployed	50	47	3
Retired	56	41	3
Students	68	30	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	45	52	3
From time to time	56	42	2
Almost never/ Never	69	28	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	46	5
The lower middle class	57	41	2
The middle class	69	29	2
The upper middle class	81	18	1
The upper class	84	15	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	78	20	2
Neutral	53	43	4
Negative	49	49	2

3.2 Objective knowledge of the European Union

Nearly one quarter correctly answer all three questions regarding the European Union

After measuring subjective understanding of how the European Union works, this Standard Eurobarometer survey then quantified objective level of knowledge of the EU, using a “true/false” quiz consisting of three statements (“the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States”; “the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State”; “Switzerland is a Member State of the EU”)⁴⁹.

Around nine in ten respondents (92%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) give at least one correct answer, while 23% (+1 pp) correctly answer all three questions. Respondents living in countries outside the euro area are more likely than those living in euro area countries to give three correct answers (27% vs 22%). Respondents in Cyprus (32%, -4 pp), Greece (32%, no change) and Sweden (32%, +1 pp) are the most likely to correctly answer all the three questions.

⁴⁹ SD20a. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell whether you think it is true or false? 1) The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member

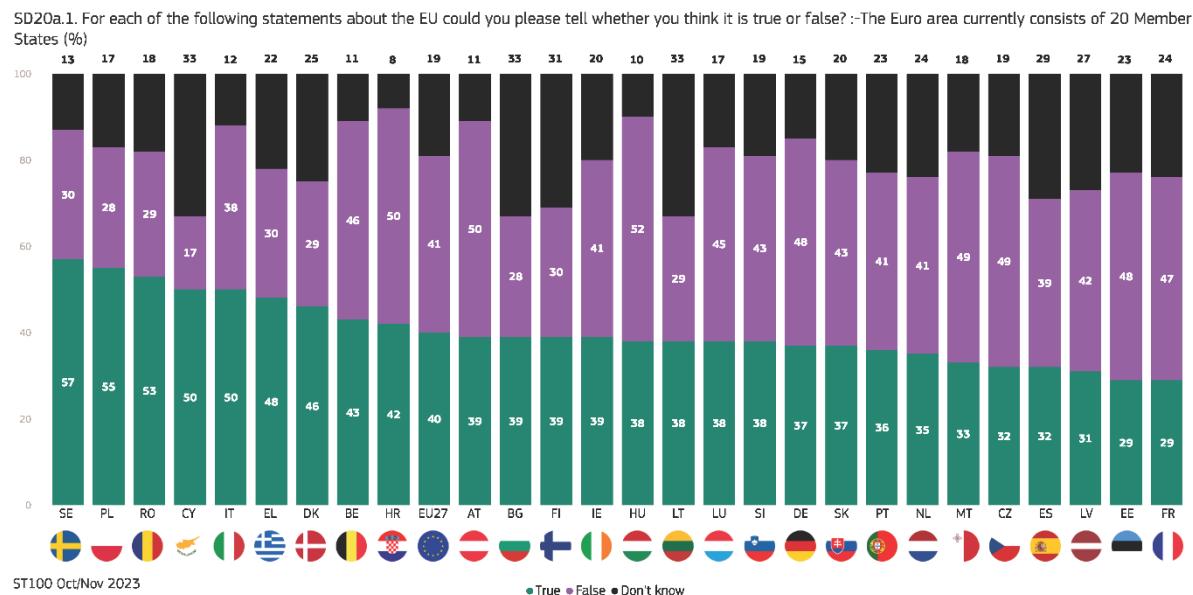
States; 2) The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State; 3) Switzerland is a Member State of the EU.

"The euro area currently consists of 20 Member States"

Four in ten (+1 percentage point since spring 2023) correctly indicate that "the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States". Nonetheless, a slight majority (41%, -1 pp) give an incorrect answer and around two in ten (19%, no change) say they don't know. These proportions have remained broadly stable since spring 2023. Respondents living **outside the euro area** are much more likely to correctly answer this question than those living in the **euro area** (48% vs 38%).

In nine countries, more than four in ten correctly say that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States. The highest shares of respondents giving the correct answer are recorded in Sweden (57%), Poland (55%) and Romania (53%). At the other end of the spectrum, 29% in France and Estonia and 31% in Latvia correctly answer this question. At least half give an incorrect answer in Hungary (52%) and in Austria and Croatia (both 50%). More than three in ten say they don't know in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Lithuania (all 33%) and in Finland (31%).

In 14 countries, respondents are more likely than they were in spring 2023 to correctly say that the euro area currently consists of 20 Member States. The largest increases are observed in Portugal (+9 percentage points), Malta (+8 pp), Croatia and Sweden (both +7 pp). Conversely, this proportion has declined in 11 countries, particularly in Lithuania (-9 pp), Estonia (-7 pp) and Hungary (-6 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Czechia and Slovakia.



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

The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member States
 (% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	40	41	19
Gender			
Man	42	43	15
Woman	39	39	22
Age			
15-24	40	41	19
25-39	41	43	16
40-54	42	43	15
55 +	39	39	22
Education (End of)			
15-	33	35	32
16-19	41	42	17
20+	42	42	16
Still studying	41	42	17
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	41	43	16
Managers	41	45	14
Other white collars	47	41	12
Manual workers	39	43	18
House persons	37	34	29
Unemployed	40	36	24
Retired	37	39	24
Students	41	42	17
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	40	25
From time to time	41	41	18
Almost never/ Never	41	41	18
Consider belonging to			
The working class	33	40	27
The lower middle class	38	42	20
The middle class	44	41	15
The upper middle class	41	46	13
The upper class	50	39	11
Image of the EU			
Positive	44	41	15
Neutral	38	40	22
Negative	36	43	21

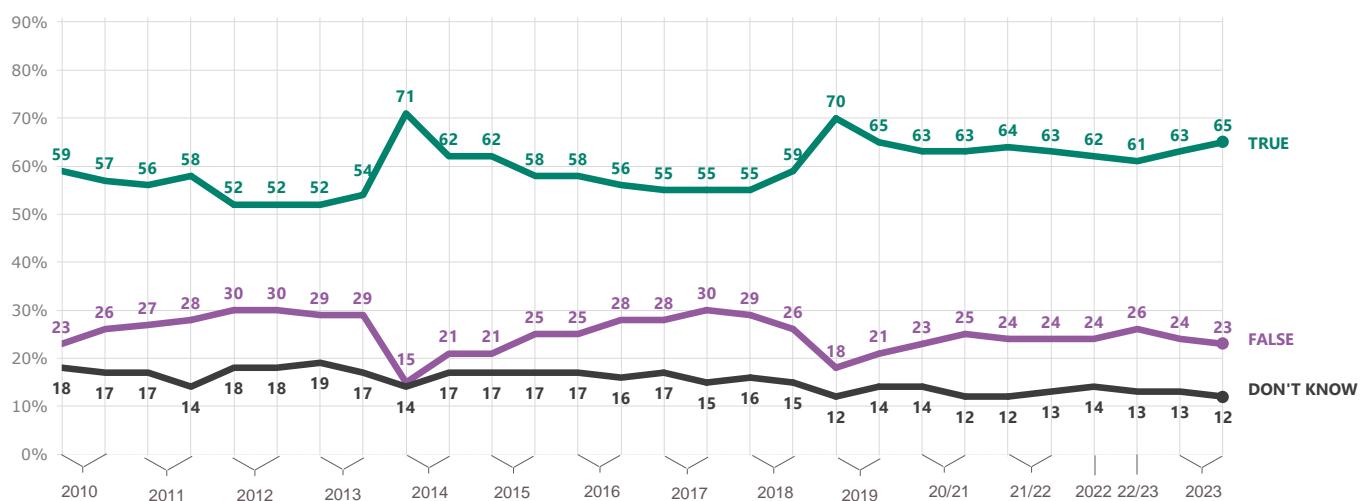
"The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State"

Close to two thirds (65%, +2 percentage points since spring 2023) correctly say that "the members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State". Nearly a quarter (23%, -1 pp) give a wrong answer and more than one in ten (12%, -1 pp) say they don't know.

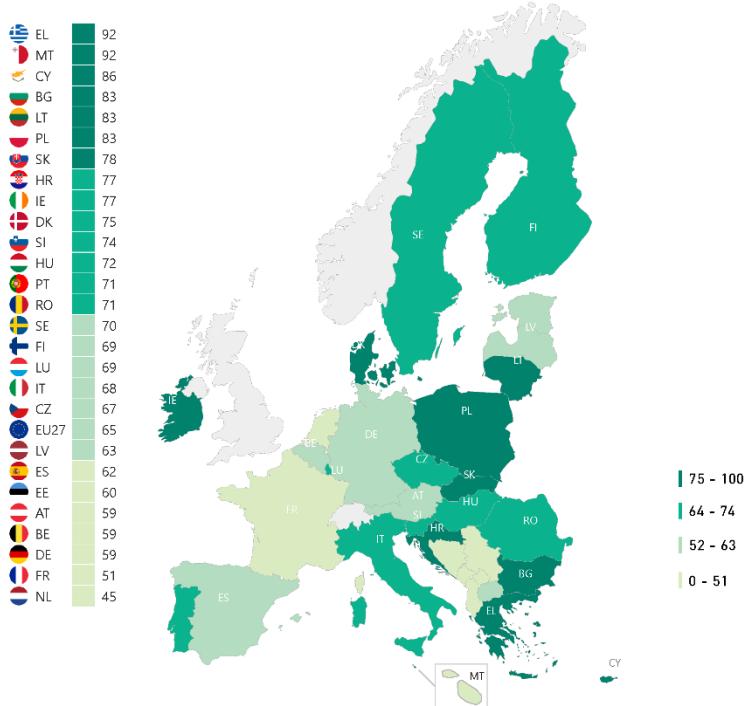
Following a decline after the 2019 European Parliament elections, the proportion of respondents correctly answering this question has increased by two percentage points since spring 2023 and by four percentage points since winter 2022-2023. With the next European Parliament elections scheduled to be held in June 2024, this pattern is similar to the one observed just before the 2014 and the 2019 elections, with knowledge of the method of electing MEPs increasing as the election date approaches.

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

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



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



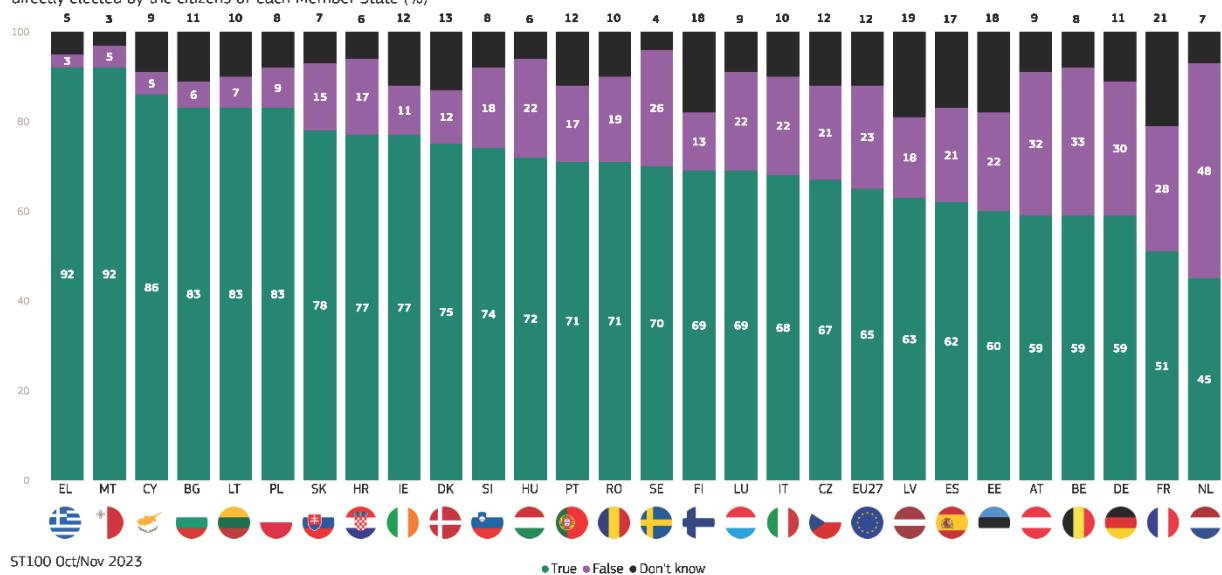
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

More than half of the respondents in 26 of the 27 EU Member States correctly indicate that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens. Respondents in Greece and Malta (both 92%) and in Cyprus (86%) are the most likely to correctly answer this question, while less than six in ten do so in France (51%) and in Austria, Belgium and Germany (all 59%). The share of respondents giving an incorrect answer outweighs the one giving a correct answer only in the Netherlands (45% 'true' vs 48% 'false'). Apart from respondents in the Netherlands, at least three in ten incorrectly answer this question in Belgium (33%), Austria (32%) and Germany (30%). Around one in five say they don't know in France (21%).

In 13 EU Member States, the share of respondents correctly saying that MEPs are directly elected by EU citizens has risen since spring 2023. Increases of at least five percentage points are found in Portugal (+10 pp), Cyprus (+8 pp) and Austria and Slovenia (both +5 pp). At the other end of the scale, this proportion has declined in ten countries. This is especially true in Romania (-7 pp) and in Croatia and the Netherlands (both -5 pp). There have been no changes in Belgium, Italy, Lithuania and Sweden.

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



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

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

(% - EU)

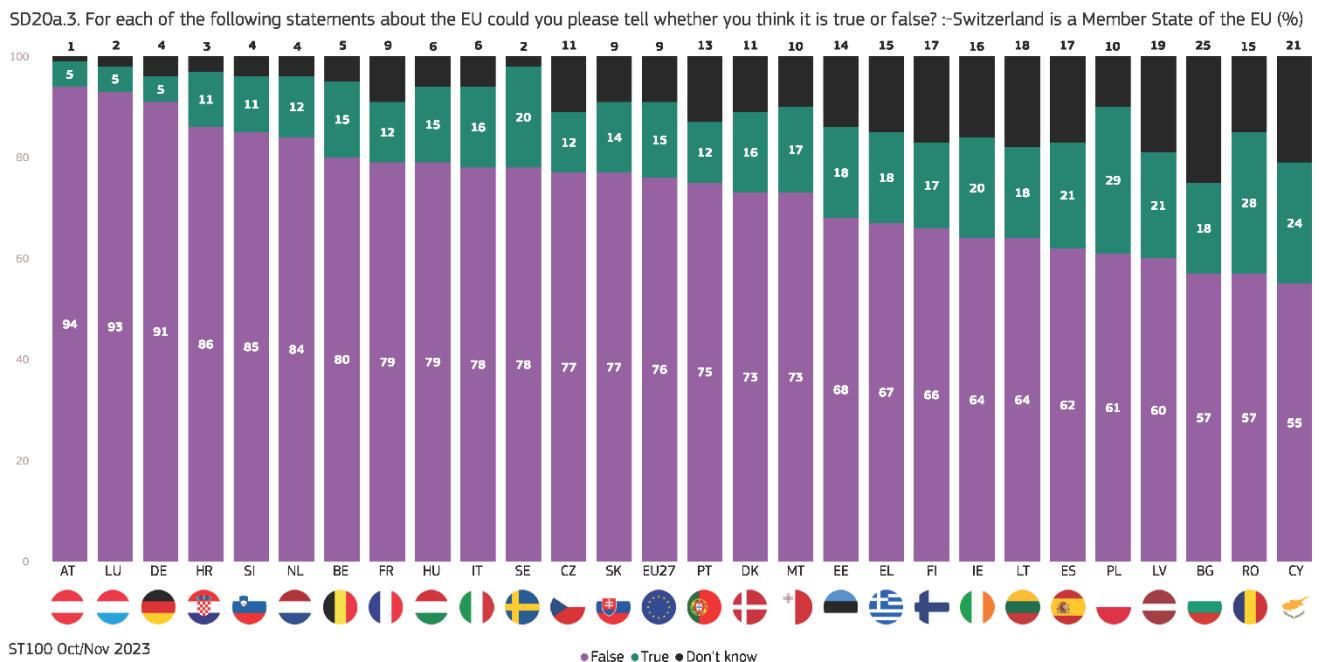
	True	False	Don't know
EU27	65	23	12
Gender			
Man	69	22	9
Woman	61	24	15
Age			
15-24	56	28	16
25-39	64	25	11
40-54	69	23	8
55 +	66	20	14
Education (End of)			
15-	57	20	23
16-19	66	23	11
20+	70	23	7
Still studying	57	29	14
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	73	18	9
Managers	72	23	5
Other white collars	68	24	8
Manual workers	64	24	12
House persons	55	24	21
Unemployed	57	24	19
Retired	65	20	15
Students	57	29	14
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	27	19
From time to time	63	24	13
Almost never/ Never	68	22	10
Consider belonging to			
The working class	59	20	21
The lower middle class	60	28	12
The middle class	68	23	9
The upper middle class	70	25	5
The upper class	67	26	7
Image of the EU			
Positive	72	20	8
Neutral	61	23	16
Negative	57	30	13

"Switzerland is a Member State of the EU"

Around three quarters of the respondents (76%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) correctly indicate that "Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU", while 15% (-1 pp) give an incorrect answer and around one in ten (9%, no change) say they don't know. These proportions have remained largely stable since spring 2023.

In all countries, an absolute majority correctly say that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU. The highest shares of respondents giving the correct answer can be found in Austria (94%), Luxembourg (93%) and Germany (91%). Conversely, less than six in ten give the correct answer in Cyprus (55%) and in Bulgaria and Romania (both 57%). Close to three in ten in Poland (29%) and Romania (28%) and around one quarter in Cyprus (24%) incorrectly answer this question. More than one fifth say they don't know in Bulgaria (25%) and Cyprus (21%).

Compared to spring 2023, the proportion who correctly indicates that Switzerland is not an EU Member State is on the rise in 15 countries. The most notable increases can be observed in Ireland (+8 percentage points), Greece (+6 pp) and Estonia, Hungary and Latvia (all +5 pp). This share of respondents has declined in six countries, but only in Cyprus (-13 pp) and Malta (-4 pp) has this decrease been of more than two percentage points. This proportion has remained stable in six countries: Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, Romania and Sweden.



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

Switzerland is a Member State of the EU

(% - EU)

	True	False	Don't know
EU27	15	76	9
Gender			
Man	15	79	6
Woman	16	73	11
Age			
15-24	22	68	10
25-39	16	77	7
40-54	16	77	7
55 +	12	77	11
Education (End of)			
15-	15	65	20
16-19	16	76	8
20+	13	83	4
Still studying	20	71	9
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	11	83	6
Managers	11	87	2
Other white collars	16	77	7
Manual workers	18	73	9
House persons	18	61	21
Unemployed	19	67	14
Retired	12	76	12
Students	20	71	9
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	65	16
From time to time	19	71	10
Almost never/ Never	13	80	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	16	67	17
The lower middle class	15	76	9
The middle class	16	79	5
The upper middle class	12	85	3
The upper class	12	84	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	15	79	6
Neutral	17	72	11
Negative	12	79	9

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

The Euro area currently consists of 20 Member States (%)



	Oct/Nov 2023	40	36	33	42	57	43	39	39	55	37	39	53	39	50	35	32	37	29	31	46	48	32	50	38	38	38	29	38
True	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼9		
False	Oct/Nov 2023	41	41	49	50	30	46	41	28	28	48	50	29	30	38	41	49	43	47	42	29	30	39	17	45	43	52	48	29
False	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼12	▼4	▼7	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▲2	▲7	=	▼2	=	▲2	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	19	23	18	8	13	11	20	33	17	15	11	18	31	12	24	19	20	24	27	25	22	29	33	17	19	10	23	33
Don't know	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲3	▼4	=	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼5	=	=	▼2	▲3	▼1	▼6	▲2	▲4	▲2	=	▼3	=	=	▲3	▲5

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

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



	Oct/Nov 2023	65	71	86	59	74	69	83	59	51	63	92	62	69	72	59	68	83	70	83	75	67	92	78	60	77	77	45	71
True	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲2	▲10	▲8	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼7		
False	Oct/Nov 2023	23	17	5	32	18	22	9	30	28	18	3	21	13	22	33	22	7	26	6	12	21	5	15	22	11	17	48	19
False	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼9	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▲2	▲1	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲4
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	12	12	9	9	8	9	8	11	21	19	5	17	18	6	8	10	10	4	11	13	12	3	7	18	12	6	7	10
Don't know	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▼2	=	▲5	▲1	=	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲3

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

Switzerland is a Member State of the EU (%)



	Oct/Nov 2023	15	24	17	16	29	20	27	18	5	17	18	16	11	12	12	28	5	21	11	15	12	14	12	21	5	18	15	18	20
True	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▲9	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼7	▼8			
False	Oct/Nov 2023	76	55	73	78	61	78	30	64	94	66	57	73	86	84	75	57	91	60	85	80	79	77	77	62	93	68	79	67	64
False	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼13	▼4	▼1	▼2	=	▼4	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲2	=	=	▲1	=	=	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲8	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	9	21	10	6	10	2	43	18	1	17	25	11	3	4	13	15	4	19	4	5	9	9	11	17	2	14	6	15	16
Don't know	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲4	=	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼3	▼2	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼4	▼3	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	=	=	▲1	=	

4. The European Union today and tomorrow

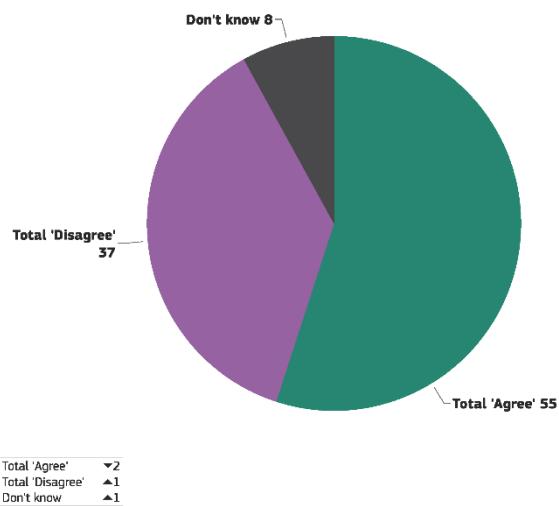
4.1 Should more decisions be taken at European level?

The majority agrees that more decisions should be taken at EU level

More than half of the respondents (55%) agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level, a slight decline compared to spring 2023 (-2 percentage points). By contrast, more than a third (37%, +1 percentage point) disagree with this statement and 8% (+1 pp) say they don't know⁵⁰.

In line with the findings of previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys, respondents in the **euro area** (56%, -2 percentage point since spring 2023) are more likely than those **outside the euro area** (51%, -3 pp) to agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level.

QA11.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?: More decisions should be taken at EU level (EU27) (%)



⁵⁰ QA11. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3) More decisions should be taken at EU level.

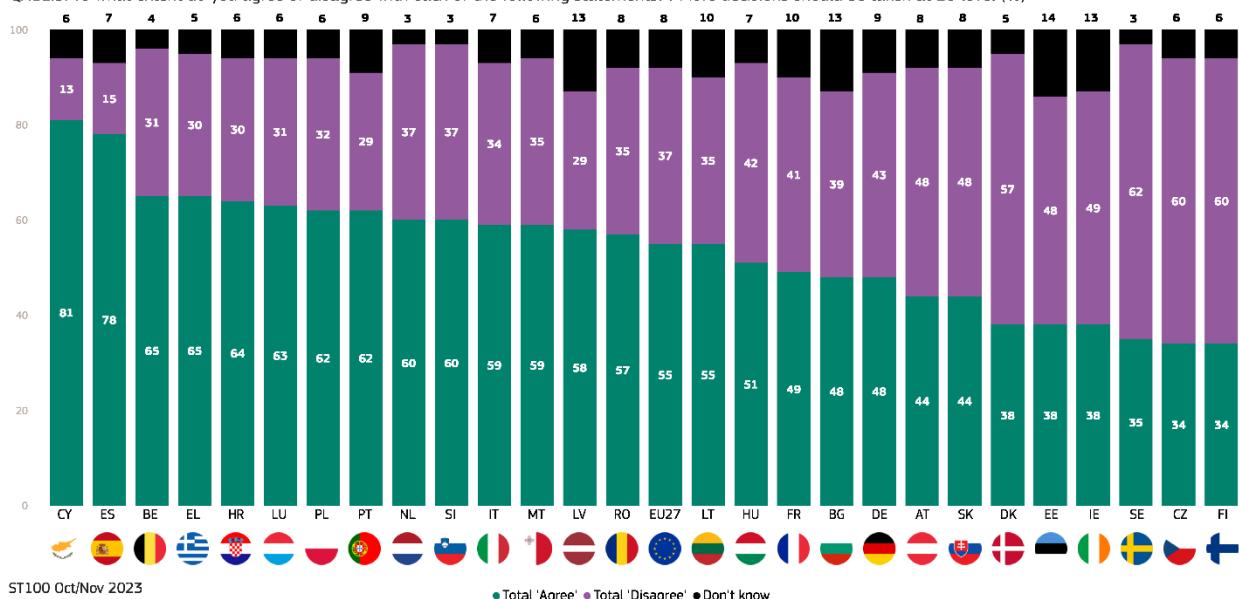
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In 19 EU Member States (same as in spring 2023), the majority of respondents agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. Those in Cyprus (81%), Spain (78%) and Belgium and Greece (both 65%) are the most likely to agree with this statement. Agreement levels are the lowest in Czechia and Finland (both 34%) and Sweden (35%). Majorities are in disagreement in eight countries: Sweden (62%), Czechia and Finland (both 60%), Denmark (57%), Ireland (49% “disagree” vs 38% “agree”), Austria and Slovakia (both 48% vs 44%) and Estonia (48% vs 38%).

In 16 countries, respondents are less likely than they were in spring 2023 to agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. This is particularly the case in Luxembourg (-8 pp), Croatia (-6 pp) and Belgium, Ireland, Italy and Lithuania (all -5 pp). Agreement levels have increased in seven countries, most notably in Austria and Slovakia (both +6 pp) and in the Netherlands (+4 pp). This proportion has remained unchanged in four EU Member States: Denmark, Finland, Greece and Latvia.

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

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

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

	EU27	AT	SK	NL	SE	RO	EE	ES	DK	EL	LV	FI	DE	FR	HU	CZ	CY	PT	BG	MT	PL	SI	BE	IE	IT	LT	HR	LU	
Total 'Agree'	Oct/Nov 2023	55	44	44	60	35	57	38	78	38	65	58	34	48	49	51	34	81	62	48	59	62	60	65	38	59	55	64	63
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲6	▲6	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼8	
Total 'Disagree'	Oct/Nov 2023	37	48	48	37	62	35	48	15	57	30	29	60	43	41	42	60	13	29	39	35	32	37	31	49	34	35	30	31
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	=	▲2	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	8	8	8	3	3	8	14	7	5	5	13	6	9	10	7	6	6	9	13	6	6	3	4	13	7	10	6	6
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	=	▼2	=	▲3	▲4	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▲3	

The **socio-demographic data** show that majorities in most categories of respondents agree that more decisions should be taken at EU level. However, differences can still be found in agreement levels according to age, education and socio-economic status of the respondents.

The view that more decisions should be taken at EU level is more widespread among the youngest respondents (65% of those aged 15-24, compared to 49% of those aged 55 or more) and those who finished full-time education aged 20 or older (58%, compared to 47% of those who left aged 15 or younger). Managers (60%), the self-employed (59%) and other white-collar workers (58%) are the most likely to agree with this statement, particularly when compared to house persons (49%). Moreover, those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (57%) are more likely to say more decisions should be taken at EU level than those who have difficulties most of the time (44%). The same applies to those who consider themselves as belonging to the middle class (60%), the upper middle class (61%) or the upper class (65%) of society, compared to those who consider themselves as working class (48%) or lower middle class (49%).

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

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	55	37	8
Gender			
Man	56	38	6
Woman	55	36	9
Age			
15-24	65	25	10
25-39	60	33	7
40-54	56	38	6
55 +	49	42	9
Education (End of)			
15-	47	40	13
16-19	52	40	8
20+	58	37	5
Still studying	65	25	10
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	34	7
Managers	60	35	5
Other white collars	58	36	6
Manual workers	56	37	7
House persons	49	37	14
Unemployed	53	38	9
Retired	48	43	9
Students	65	25	10
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	44	12
From time to time	55	38	7
Almost never/ Never	57	36	7
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	38	14
The lower middle class	49	43	8
The middle class	60	35	5
The upper middle class	61	36	3
The upper class	65	33	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	73	21	6
Neutral	47	42	11
Negative	28	67	5

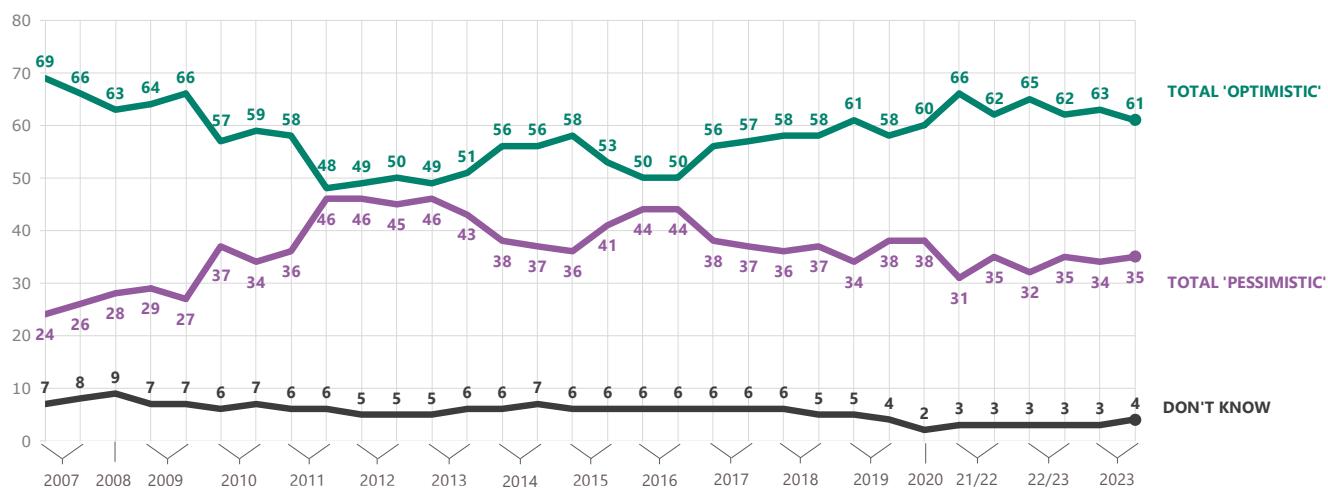
4.2 The future of the European Union

Around six in ten are optimistic about the future of the EU

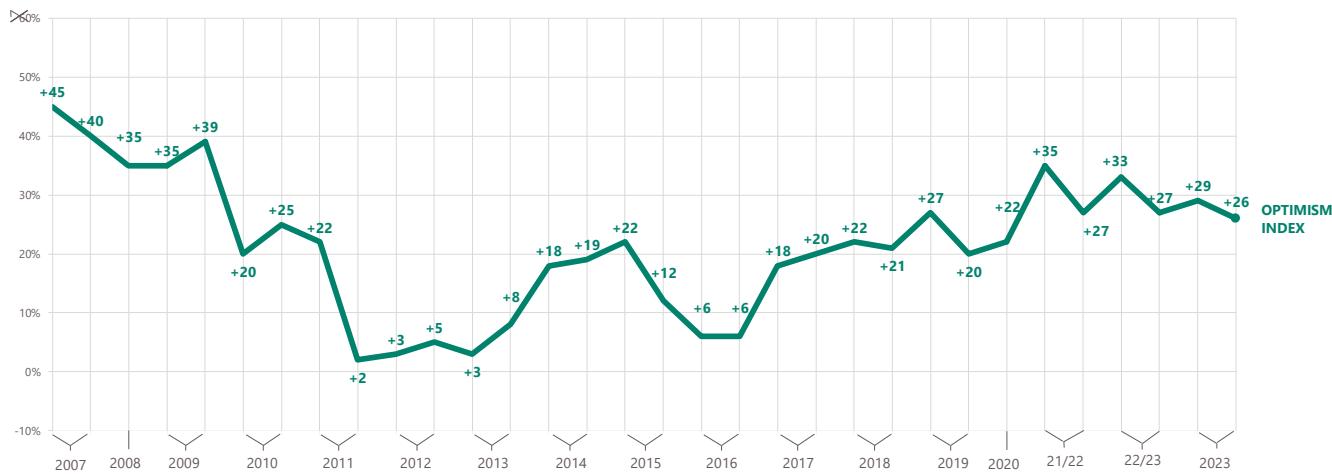
A large majority (61%) is optimistic about the future of the EU – a slight decline compared to spring 2023 (-2 percentage point). Conversely, more than one third (35%, +1 pp) are pessimistic and 4% (+1 pp) express no opinion⁵¹.

Respondents **outside the euro area** are more likely than those within the **euro area** to say they are optimistic about the future of the EU (69% vs 59%). Compared to spring 2023, the level of optimism has declined among respondents living in the euro area (-3 percentage points), while it has remained stable among those living outside the euro area.

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



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



⁵¹QA12. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

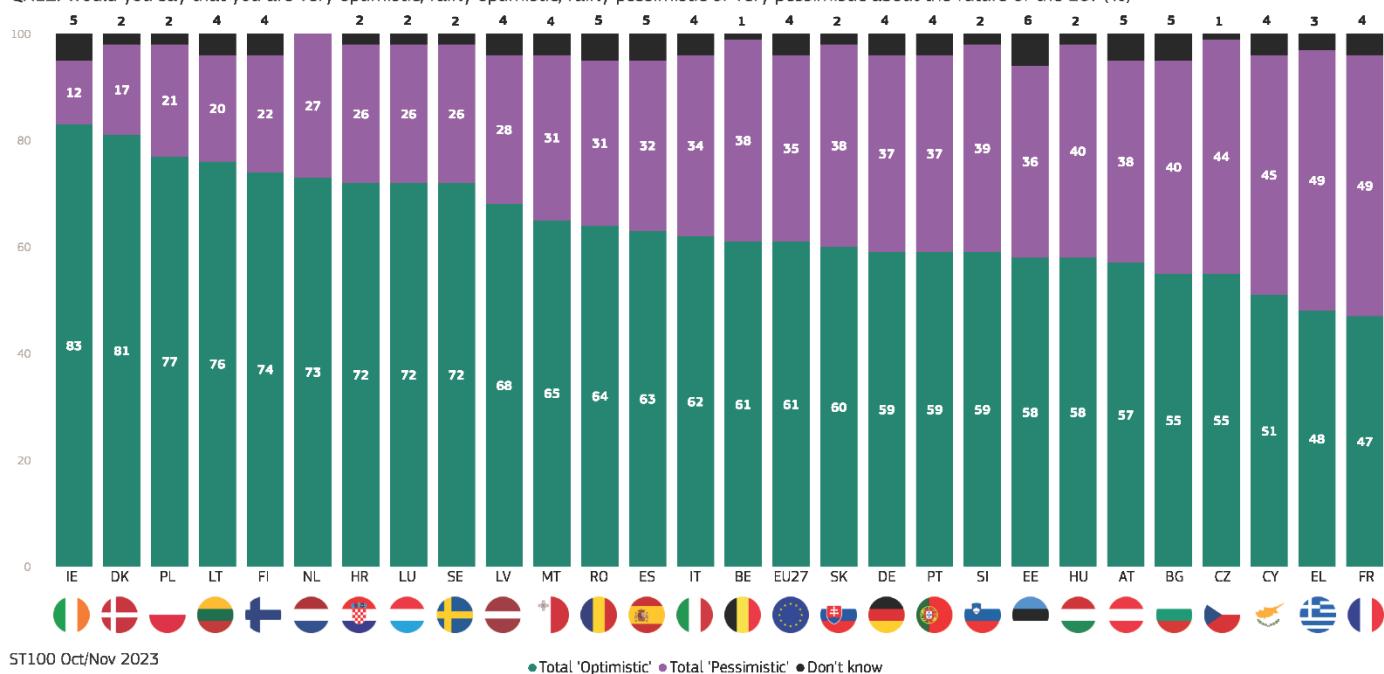
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

A majority of the respondents in 25 EU Member States (compared with 26 in spring 2023) are optimistic about the future of the EU. Levels of optimism are highest in Ireland (83%), Denmark (81%) and Poland (77%), while they are lowest in France (47%), Greece (48%) and Cyprus (51%). Respondents in France and Greece (both 49% “pessimistic”) are the only ones who are more likely to be pessimistic than optimistic.

The level of optimism about the future of the EU has declined in 19 EU Member States compared to spring 2023. Decreases of more than five percentage points can be seen in Portugal (-11 pp), Slovenia (-9 pp) and Luxembourg and Spain (both -6 pp). By contrast, optimism has increased in six countries, particularly in Romania and Slovakia (both +4 pp), while it has remained stable in the Netherlands and Poland.

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



The **socio-demographic data** highlight that majorities in most categories are optimistic about the future of the EU. Similar to what is observed with regard to trust in and image of the EU, age, education and socio-economic status are key factors also when it comes to optimism about the future of the EU.

Optimism is most widespread among 15-24 year-olds (73%, compared to 55% of those aged 55 or more) and those who finished education aged 20 or older (67%, compared to 45% of those who left aged 15 or younger). Managers (71%) and other white-collar workers (68%) are the most likely to be optimistic, especially when compared to the unemployed (43%). Around two thirds among those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (67%) are optimistic, while only a minority among those who have difficulties most of the time (39% "optimistic" vs 56% "pessimistic") share this view. The level of optimism is also higher among respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (76%) or the upper middle class (71%) than among those who consider themselves as part of the working class (48%).

Finally, those who have a positive image of the EU (89%) are much more likely to be optimistic than those who have a neutral (53%) or a negative image (13%).

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

	Total Optimistic'	Total Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU27	61	35	4
Gender			
Man	60	37	3
Woman	62	34	4
Age			
15-24	73	23	4
25-39	66	32	2
40-54	60	37	3
55 +	55	40	5
Education (End of)			
15-	45	47	8
16-19	58	38	4
20+	67	31	2
Still studying	77	20	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	64	34	2
Managers	71	28	1
Other white collars	68	29	3
Manual workers	58	38	4
House persons	49	43	8
Unemployed	43	53	4
Retired	53	42	5
Students	77	20	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	56	5
From time to time	55	41	4
Almost never/ Never	67	30	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	45	7
The lower middle class	56	41	3
The middle class	67	31	2
The upper middle class	71	28	1
The upper class	76	23	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	89	10	1
Neutral	53	41	6
Negative	13	85	2



III. Economic issues in the European Union

1. How Europeans perceive their personal economic situation

1.1 Personal aspects

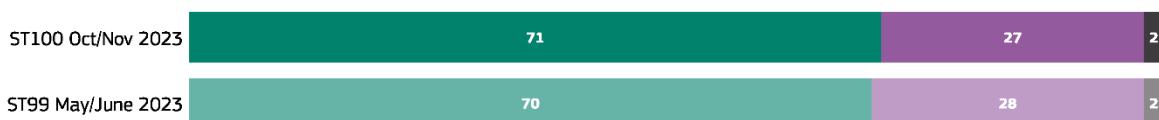
Assessment of personal job and financial situations

Large majorities of Europeans remain satisfied with their personal situation (personal job situation and financial situation of their household) and expect it to stay the same over the next twelve months. Perceptions of their current and future personal situation are stable compared to the Spring 2023 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB99):

- Slightly more than seven in ten respondents (71%, +1 percentage point since spring 2023) are positive about the financial situation of their household, while 27% (-1pp) believe that their household's financial situation is 'bad' and 2% (unchanged) expressed no opinion⁵²;
- Nearly six in ten respondents (58%, +2pp) expect the next twelve months to stay the same regarding the financial situation of the household. However, slightly more than one in five respondents (21%, =) expect the financial situation of their household to improve, while a similar proportion (19%, -1pp) think it will deteriorate⁵³;
- More than six in ten respondents (62%, +1pp) are positive about their personal job situation, while one in five (=) describe it as 'bad', and 18% (-1pp) answered "don't know";
- Nearly six in ten respondents (57%, +1pp) expect their personal job situation to stay the same over the next twelve months, while 21% (-1pp) expect it to improve and 11% (=) expect it to deteriorate.

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

The financial situation of your household



Your personal job situation



● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

⁵² QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
4. Your personal job situation; 5. The financial situation of your household.

⁵³ QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 4. The financial situation of your household; 6. Your personal job situation.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

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

The financial situation of your household



Your personal job situation



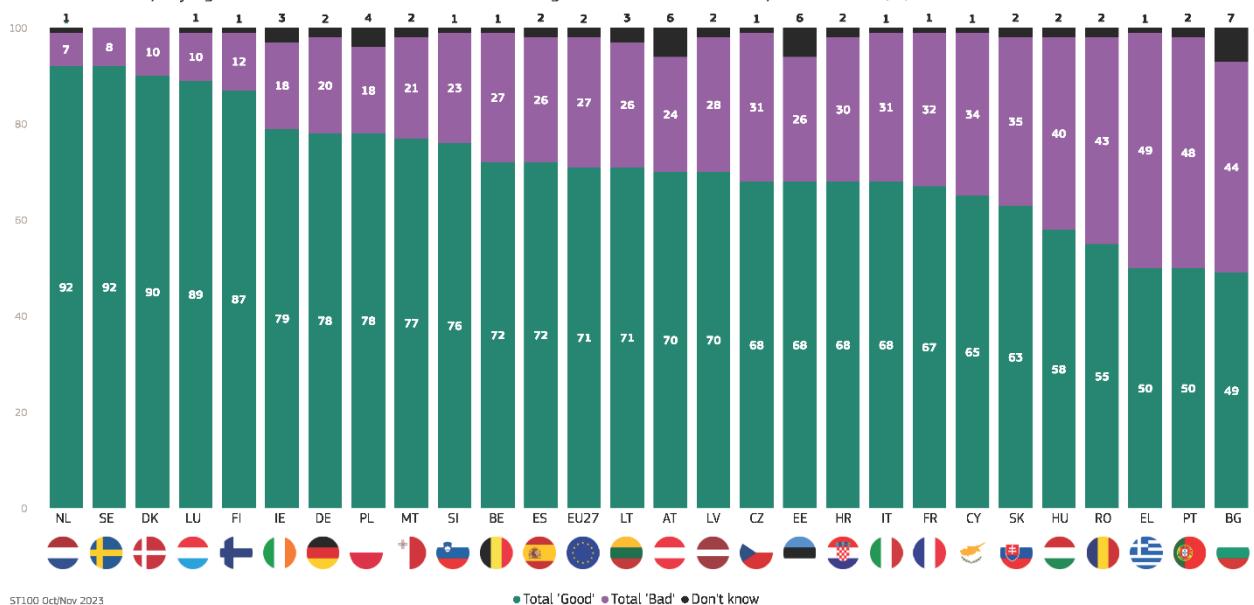
● Better ● The same ● Worse ● Don't know

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

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



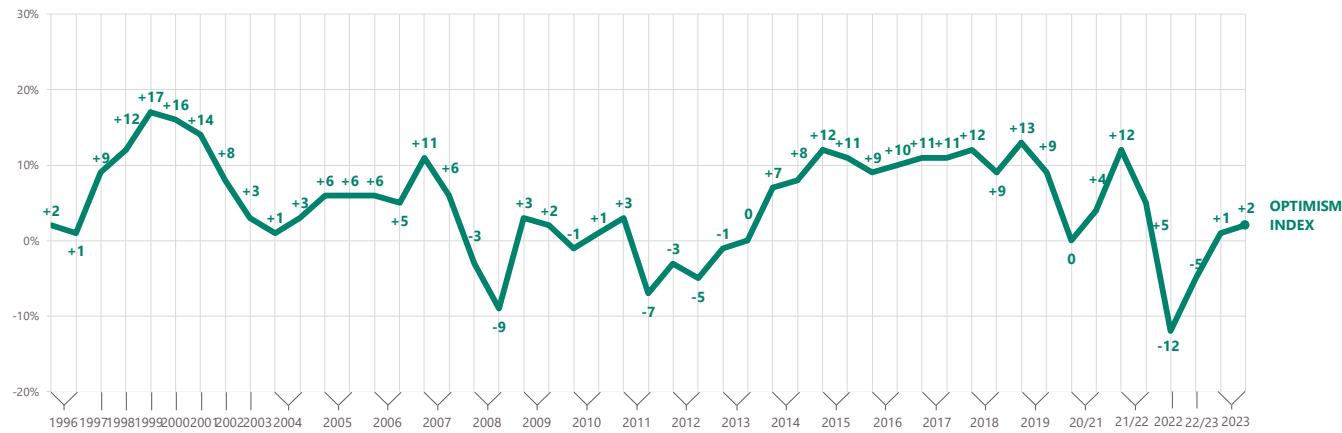
The optimism index⁵⁴ for expectations regarding the household's financial situation stands at +2 (+1 index point since spring 2023 and +14 since summer 2022). In summer 2022, the lowest optimism index since 1996 has been recorded. However, the optimism index has constantly increased since then.

A trend analysis reveals that this index has been somewhat volatile since the coronavirus pandemic, following a more stable period between 2014 and 2019.

In all 27 EU Member States of the European Union (same as in spring 2023), a majority of respondents consider that **the financial situation of their household** is 'good', most notably in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 92%), and Denmark (90%).

On the other hand, this opinion is shared by a narrower majority of respondents in Bulgaria (49% vs 44%), Greece (50% vs 49%) and Portugal (50% vs 48%).

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



⁵⁴ Difference between positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories but two consider that the financial situation of their household is 'good'. This view is most widely held by respondents who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (81%), managers (87%), self-employed people (78%), students (77%), other white collars (76%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (86%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (94%), upper middle class (92%) or middle class (81%) of society.

In contrast, only a minority of respondents share this opinion among unemployed people (33% 'good' vs 66% 'bad') and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (21% vs 78%). In addition, a narrower majority consider that the financial situation of their household is good among respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (56%), house persons (59%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (54%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (52%) of society.

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

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	71	27	2
Gender			
Man	73	25	2
Woman	70	28	2
Age			
15-24	74	22	4
25-39	72	26	2
40-54	70	29	1
55 +	71	27	2
Education (End of)			
15-	56	42	2
16-19	68	30	2
20+	81	17	2
Still studying	77	19	4
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	78	20	2
Managers	87	12	1
Other white collars	76	22	2
Manual workers	67	31	2
House persons	59	39	2
Unemployed	33	66	1
Retired	70	28	2
Students	77	19	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	78	1
From time to time	54	43	3
Almost never/ Never	86	12	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	52	45	3
The lower middle class	61	37	2
The middle class	81	17	2
The upper middle class	92	7	1
The upper class	94	6	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	82	16	2
Neutral	68	30	2
Negative	52	45	3

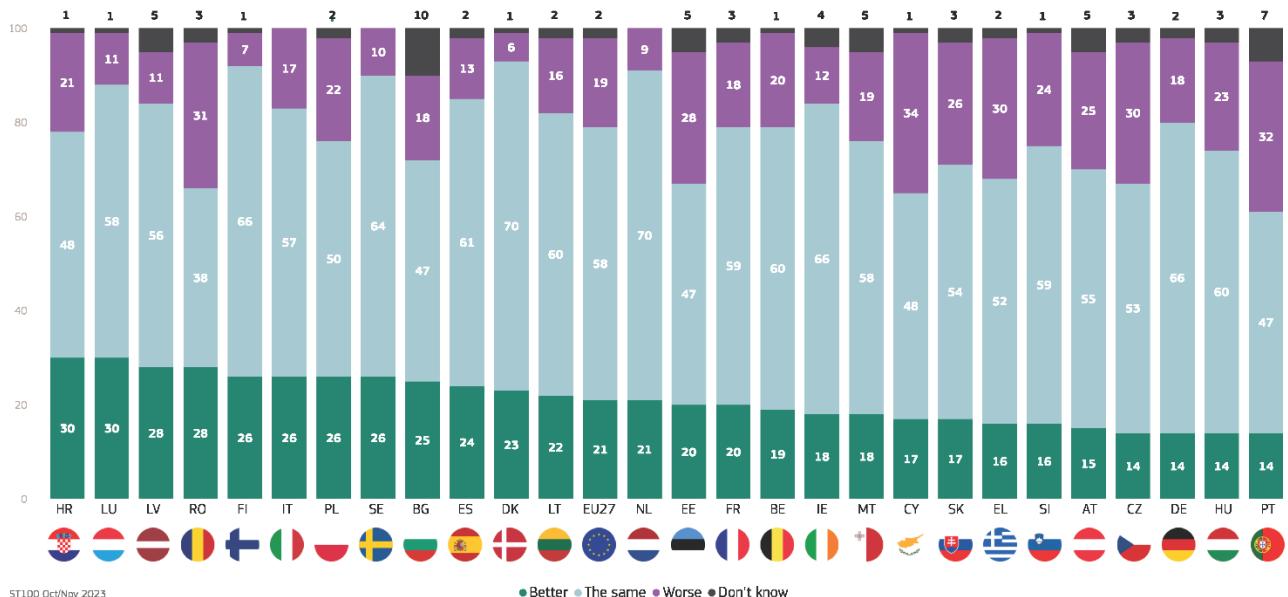
Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In all 27 EU Member States (same as in spring 2023), a majority of respondents think that the next 12 months will stay the same when it comes to **the financial situation of their household**. At least two-thirds of respondents share this view in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 70%), and Germany, Ireland and Finland (all 66%).

Optimism outweighs pessimism in 14 EU Member States (same as in spring 2023). Respondents are the most likely to be optimistic in Luxembourg and Croatia (both 30%), and Latvia and Romania (both 28%). On the other hand, more than three in ten respondents are pessimistic in Cyprus (34%), Portugal (32%) and Romania (31%).

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

● Better ● The same ● Worse ● Don't know

In terms of changes since spring 2023, the **optimism index** for the household financial situation has improved in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Poland (+19 index points), Bulgaria (+8), and Germany and Finland (both +6). Meanwhile, it has declined in 11 countries, most dramatically in Portugal (-22), Estonia (-13) and Cyprus (-11). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Hungary.

QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household (%-Optimum Index)

	EU27	PL	BG	DE	FI	LU	SK	AT	BE	MT	RO	SE	LV	DK	IE	LT	HU	HR	NL	SI	CZ	EL	IT	ES	FR	CY	EE	PT
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	2	4	7	-4	19	19	-9	-10	-1	-1	-3	16	17	17	6	6	-9	9	12	-8	-16	-14	9	11	2	-17	-8	-18
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	1	-15	-1	-10	13	14	-14	-14	-4	-4	-6	13	15	16	5	5	-9	10	13	-6	-13	-10	13	16	9	-6	5	4
Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▲19	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼11	▼13	▼22

The socio-demographic data show that the prevailing view in all socio-demographic categories is that the financial situation of the household will stay the same over the next 12 months.

Optimism decreases with age: 15–24-year-olds are more likely to be optimistic than pessimistic (35% vs 12%), but the reverse is true for respondents aged 55 and over (10% vs 21%).

In addition, levels of optimism are highest among students (34% “better” vs 11% “worse”), unemployed people (33% vs 25%), self-employed people (25% vs 19%) and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (25% vs 10%) of society.

On the other hand, pessimism is particularly widespread among respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (24% “worse” vs 14% “better”), unemployed people (25% vs 33%), and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (36% vs 20%) or from time to time (26% vs 22%).

QA2.4 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household
(% - EU)

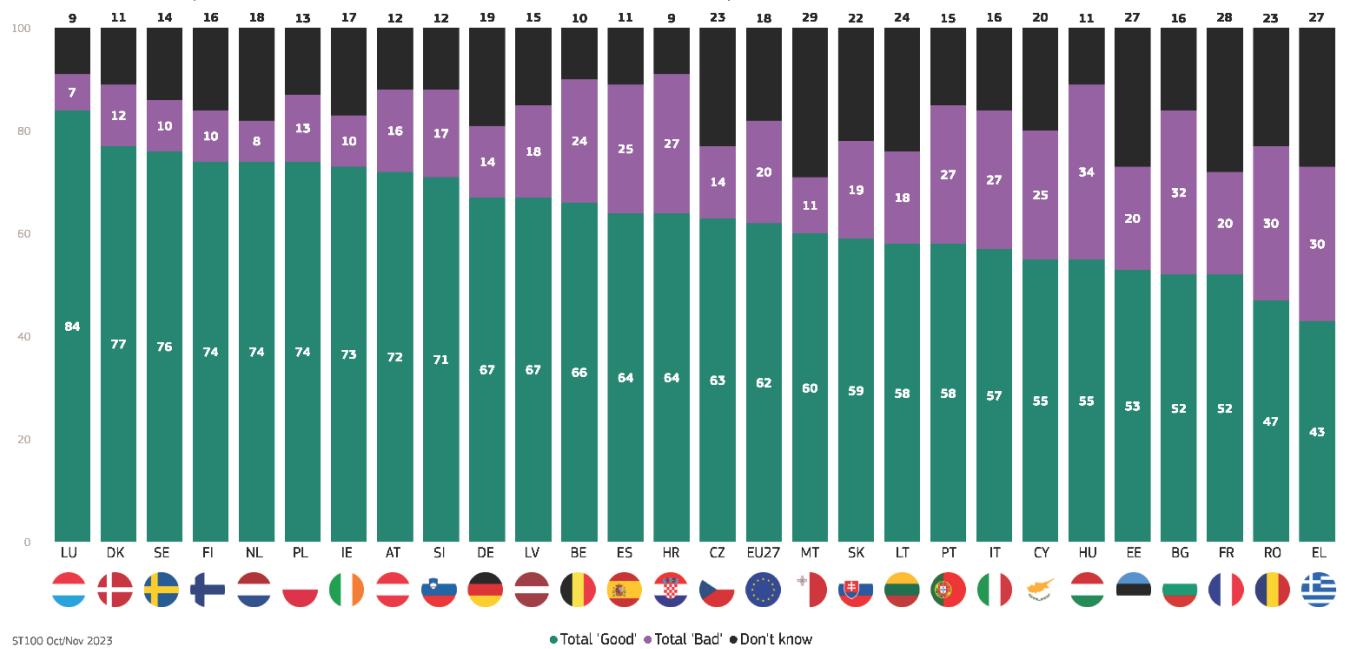
	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	21	19	58	2
Gender				
Man	22	18	58	2
Woman	20	19	59	2
Age				
15-24	35	12	50	3
25-39	33	17	48	2
40-54	20	20	58	2
55 +	10	21	67	2
Education (End of)				
15-	14	24	60	2
16-19	18	22	58	2
20+	23	15	60	2
Still studying	34	11	53	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	25	19	54	2
Managers	23	15	61	1
Other white collars	23	18	57	2
Manual workers	24	21	53	2
House persons	18	22	57	3
Unemployed	33	25	37	5
Retired	8	21	69	2
Students	34	11	53	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	20	36	41	3
From time to time	22	26	49	3
Almost never/ Never	20	13	65	2
Consider belonging to				
The working class	19	23	55	3
The lower middle class	18	23	57	2
The middle class	22	16	60	2
The upper middle class	24	12	63	1
The upper class	25	10	63	2
Image of the EU				
Positive	25	12	62	1
Neutral	20	19	59	2
Negative	14	35	48	3

More than six in ten Europeans consider that **their personal job situation** is 'good', while one in five say it is 'bad' and a similar proportion (18%) expresses no opinion.

A national analysis highlights that a majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States (same as in spring 2023) are positive about their personal job situation, with respondents being the most positive in Luxembourg (84%), Denmark (77%) and Sweden (76%).

However, the majority sharing this feeling is narrower in Greece (43% 'good' vs 30% 'bad'), Romania (47% vs 30%), and Bulgaria and France (both 52%).

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



The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories but two are positive about their personal job situation.

Men (65%) are more likely than women (59%) to be positive, while the most positive age groups are 25-39-year-olds (75%) and 40-54-year-olds (73%). This is partly because they are more likely to have an opinion (either positive or negative) than those in the youngest or oldest age groups.

The most positive respondents are those who continued their education up to the age of 20 year or beyond (73%), managers (89%), other white-collar workers (81%), self-employed people (80%), manual workers (74%), respondents who have never or almost never difficulties paying their bills (70%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (81%), upper middle class (78%) or middle class (68%) of society.

However, only a minority of respondents believe that their personal job situation is good in two socio-demographic categories: unemployed people (17% 'good' vs 75% 'bad') and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (32% vs 50%). In addition, the majority who consider that their personal job situation is good is narrower among Europeans who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (41% vs 26%), house persons (39% vs 31%) and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (49% vs 30%) of society.

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

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	62	20	18
Gender			
Man	65	20	15
Woman	59	20	21
Age			
15-24	58	20	22
25-39	75	22	3
40-54	73	24	3
55 +	50	16	34
Education (End of)			
15-	41	26	33
16-19	61	23	16
20+	73	15	12
Still studying	58	15	27
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	80	19	1
Managers	89	9	2
Other white collars	81	17	2
Manual workers	74	23	3
House persons	39	31	30
Unemployed	17	75	8
Retired	39	13	48
Students	58	15	27
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	50	18
From time to time	55	31	14
Almost never/ Never	70	11	19
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	30	21
The lower middle class	58	24	18
The middle class	68	15	17
The upper middle class	78	8	14
The upper class	81	5	14
Image of the EU			
Positive	71	13	16
Neutral	60	22	18
Negative	45	34	21

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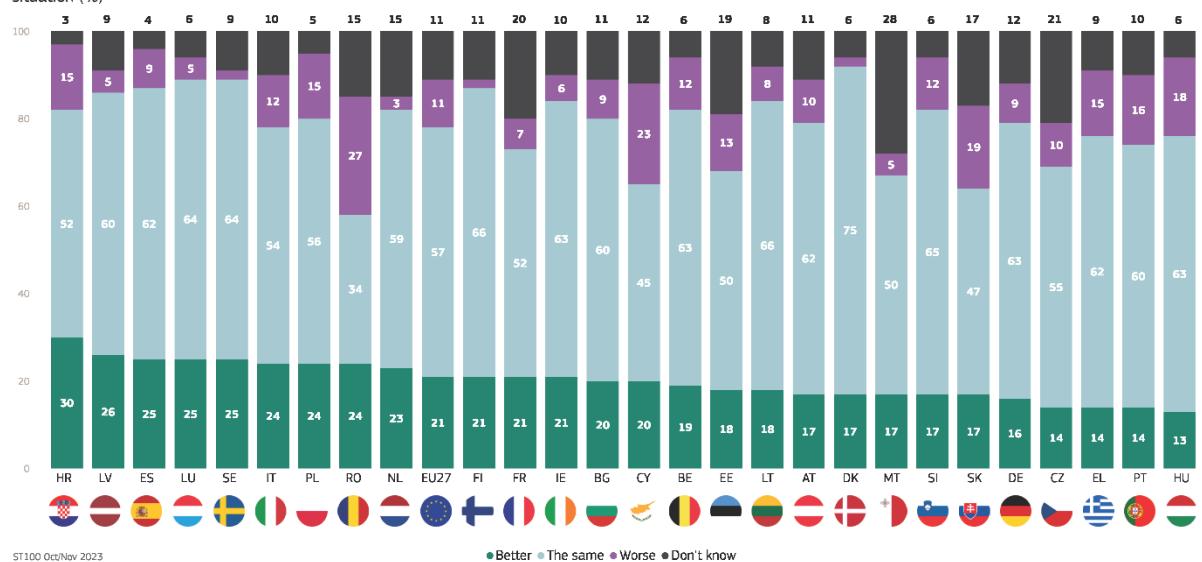
Autumn 2023

A majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States (same as in spring 2023) believe that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to **their personal job situation**. At least two-thirds of respondents hold this view in Denmark (75%), and Lithuania and Finland (both 66%).

In six EU Member States, respondents are more likely to be pessimistic than optimistic. This is the case in Romania (27%), Cyprus (23%), Slovakia (19%), Hungary (18%), Portugal (16%) and Greece (15%).

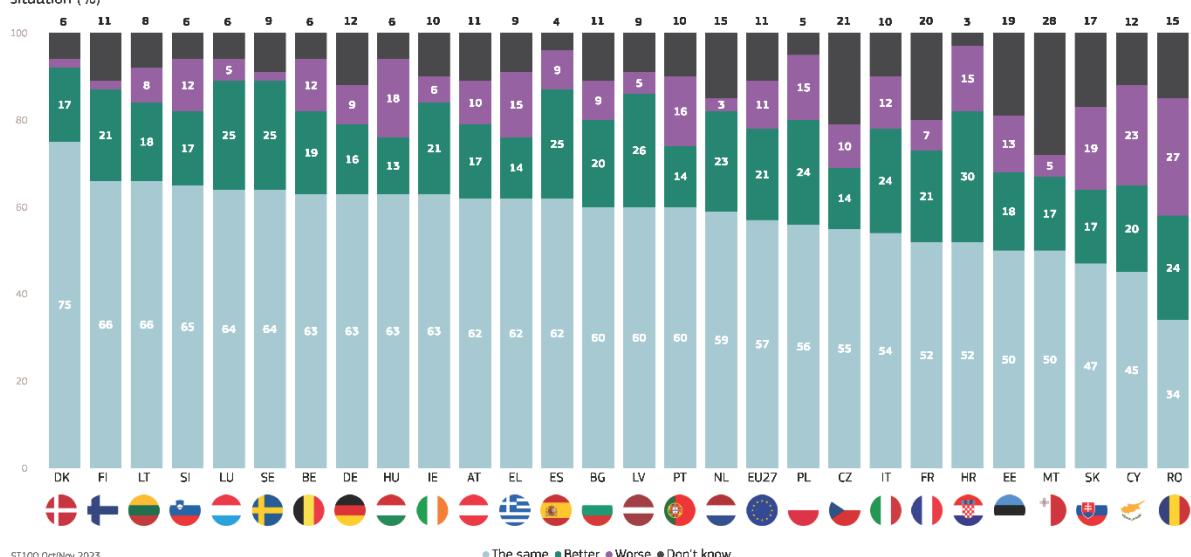
Focusing on respondents who expect the situation to change, optimism outweighs pessimism in 21 EU Member States (compared with 22 in spring 2023). At least a quarter of respondents believe that their personal job situation will get better in Croatia (30%), Latvia (26%), and Sweden, Luxembourg and Spain (all 25%).

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



Sorted by "Better"

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



Sorted by "The same"

Standard Eurobarometer 100

Autumn 2023

In terms of changes since spring 2023, the **optimism index** for the personal job situation has deteriorated in 12 EU Member States, particularly in Portugal (-15 index points), Luxembourg (-10) and Spain (-7).

In contrast, the optimism index has improved in ten countries, most notably in Poland (+14) and Latvia (+6). Finally, it has stayed the same in Sweden, Finland, Croatia, Germany and Austria.

QA2.6 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (%-Optimum Index)

	EU27	PL	LV	BG	RO	BE	CZ	SK	MT	IE	NL	DE	HR	AT	FI	SE	DK	IT	LT	SI	HU	EE	EL	CY	FR	ES	LU	PT
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	10	9	21	11	-3	7	4	-2	12	15	20	7	15	7	19	23	15	12	10	5	-5	5	-1	-3	14	16	20	-2
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	11	-5	15	6	-8	3	0	-5	10	14	19	7	15	7	19	23	16	13	11	7	-2	10	4	2	20	23	30	13
Δ May/Jun 2023		▼1	▲14	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼10	▼15	

The socio-demographic data show that, in all groups but one, a majority of respondents expect their personal job situation to remain the same over the next twelve months. Unemployed people are the only exception: a small majority of unemployed respondents believe that the next 12 months will be “better” (39%) when it comes to their personal job situation, while a similar proportion consider that the next 12 months will be “the same” (37%).

In most socio-demographic categories, optimism outweighs pessimism, particularly among respondents aged 15-24 (36% “better” vs 8% “worse”) and 25-39 (34% vs 12%), students (37% vs 6%) and unemployed people (39% vs 17%).

On the contrary, pessimism outweighs optimism among respondents aged 55 and over (9% “worse” vs 8% “better”) and retired people (5% vs 7%). Finally, Europeans who left school aged 15 or earlier (12% vs 12%) and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (19% vs 19%) are as optimistic as pessimistic on this matter.

QA2.6 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation
(%- EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	21	11	57	11
Gender				
Man	22	11	58	9
Woman	19	10	58	13
Age				
15-24	36	8	45	11
25-39	34	12	51	3
40-54	20	14	63	3
55 +	8	9	62	21
Education (End of)				
15-	12	12	56	20
16-19	17	13	59	11
20+	23	8	61	8
Still studying	37	6	46	11
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	27	13	58	2
Managers	22	9	67	2
Other white collars	23	12	62	3
Manual workers	24	14	59	3
House persons	16	14	54	16
Unemployed	39	17	37	7
Retired	5	7	58	30
Students	37	6	46	11
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	19	19	47	15
From time to time	21	17	53	9
Almost never/ Never	21	7	60	12
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	12	58	12
The lower middle class	17	12	59	12
The middle class	22	10	57	11
The upper middle class	26	7	58	9
The upper class	23	5	62	10
Image of the EU				
Positive	24	7	59	10
Neutral	19	11	58	12
Negative	15	19	51	15

2. Assessment of the current economic situation

2.1 National and European situations

Perceptions of the European economic situation remain slightly positive; those of the national economic situation are even more negative

Attitudes towards the European economy are unchanged since spring 2023, and remain slightly positively oriented. However, attitudes towards the national economy have deteriorated and are even more negatively oriented⁵⁵.

Slightly more than a third of respondents in the EU (35%, -5 percentage point since spring 2023) are positive about **the economic situation in their country**. On the contrary, over six in ten (62%, +4pp) respondents are negative and 3% (+1pp) answer 'don't know'.

A small majority of Europeans (45%, unchanged) believe that **the situation of the European economy** is 'good', while more than four in ten respondents (44%, =) consider that it is 'bad' and slightly more than one in ten (11%, =) express no opinion

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

The situation of the European economy



The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

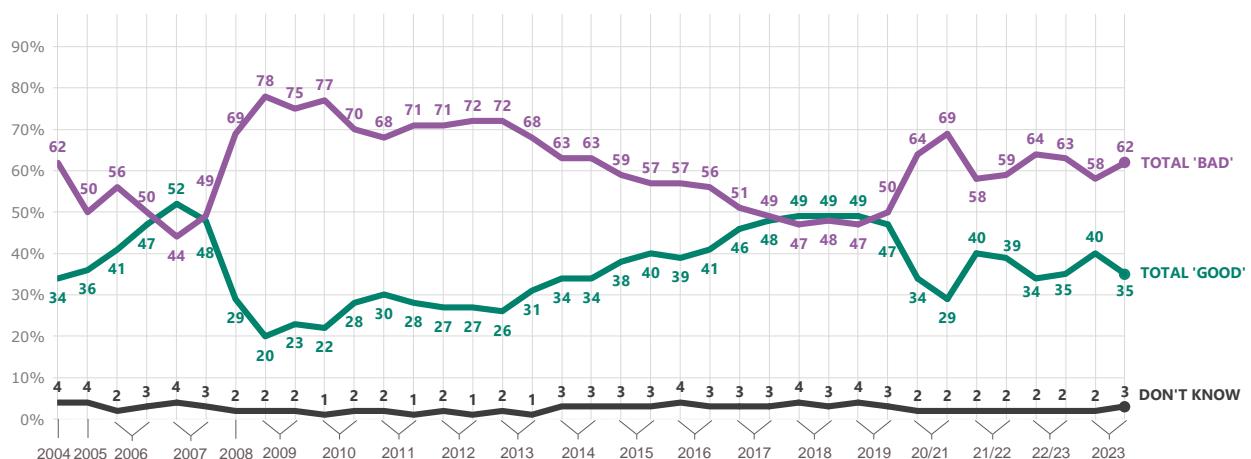
ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

⁵⁵ QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
2. The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy; 3. The situation of the European economy.

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Autumn 2023

A trend analysis at EU level regarding perceptions of **the situation of the national economy** reveals that there have been major fluctuations, both positive and negative, over the last four years. However, negative views continue to outweigh positive views, and the current position is similar to the one observed in winter 2022-2023.

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

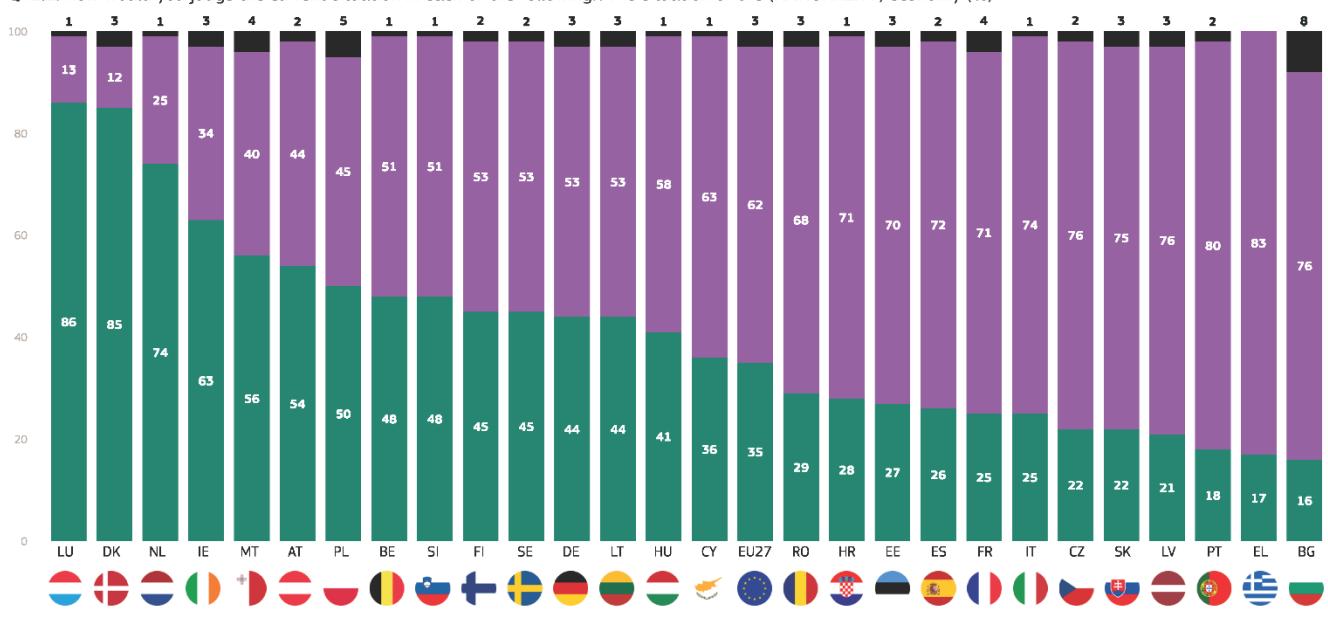


A national analysis highlights that assessments of **the national economic situation** are predominantly positive in seven EU Member States (compared with ten in spring 2023). This is the case in Luxembourg (86%), Denmark (85%), the Netherlands (74%), Ireland (63%), Malta (56%), Austria (54%) and Poland (50% vs 45%).

On the other hand, in 20 EU Member States (compared with 17 in spring 2023), only a minority of respondents are positive, with less than one in five respondents being positive in Bulgaria (16%), Greece (17%) and Portugal (18%).

Perceptions of the national economic situation vary considerably within the 27 EU Member States, with a difference of 70 percentage points between the most positive and least positive countries: Luxembourg (86%) and Bulgaria (16%).

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



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Autumn 2023

Even more so than in spring 2023, **euro area** respondents are less likely (34%, -5 percentage points since spring 2023) than **non-euro area** respondents to be positive about the national economic situation (42%, unchanged).

In terms of changes since spring 2023, positive assessments of the national economic situation have lost ground in 17 EU Member States, most dramatically in Portugal (18%, -20 percentage points), but also in Sweden (45%, -7pp), Germany (44%, -7pp) and Estonia (27%, -7pp). Meanwhile, they have gained ground in eight countries, particularly in Hungary (41%, +5pp). Finally, they are unchanged in the Netherlands (74%) and Malta (56%).

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

The situation of (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

	EU27	EUR 0	NON EUR 0	HU	LT	AT	SK	BG	CY	PL	CZ	MT	NL	EL	HR	LU	IE	FR	RO	FI	ES	IT	BE	DK	LV	SI	DE	EE	SE	PT	
Oct/Nov 2023	35	34	42	41	44	54	22	16	36	50	22	56	74	17	28	86	63	25	29	45	26	25	48	85	21	48	44	27	45	18	
Total 'Good'	May/Jun 2023	40	39	42	36	41	51	19	14	34	48	21	56	74	18	29	87	65	27	31	47	30	29	53	90	27	54	51	34	52	38
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼5	▼5	=	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼20	
Oct/Nov 2023	62	64	54	58	53	44	75	76	63	45	76	40	25	83	71	13	34	71	68	53	72	74	51	12	76	51	53	70	53	80	
Total 'Bad'	May/Jun 2023	58	58	55	64	56	46	78	79	66	49	78	42	25	81	70	11	33	69	67	50	69	70	46	8	68	45	45	63	44	57
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲4	▲6	▼1	▼6	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼2	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲8	▲6	▲8	▲7	▲9	▲23	
Oct/Nov 2023	3	2	4	1	3	2	3	8	1	5	2	4	1	0	1	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	2	3	3	0	3	3	3	7	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	1	4	3	4	5
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▼2	▼3

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents in all socio-demographic categories but two are negative about the national economic situation. The only exceptions are respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (56% 'good' vs 44% 'bad') and upper class (51% vs 48%) of society.

However, relatively high proportions of respondents aged 15-24 years old (42% vs 53%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (44% vs 54%), managers (46% vs 53%), students (46% vs 51%) and Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (42% vs 56%) rate the national economic situation as 'good'.

The respondents the most likely to rate the national economic situation as 'bad' are those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (72% 'bad' vs 25% 'good'), unemployed people (76% vs 18%), house persons (69% vs 28%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (81% vs 16%) or from time to time (68% vs 30%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (71% vs 26%) or lower middle class (68% vs 29%) of society.

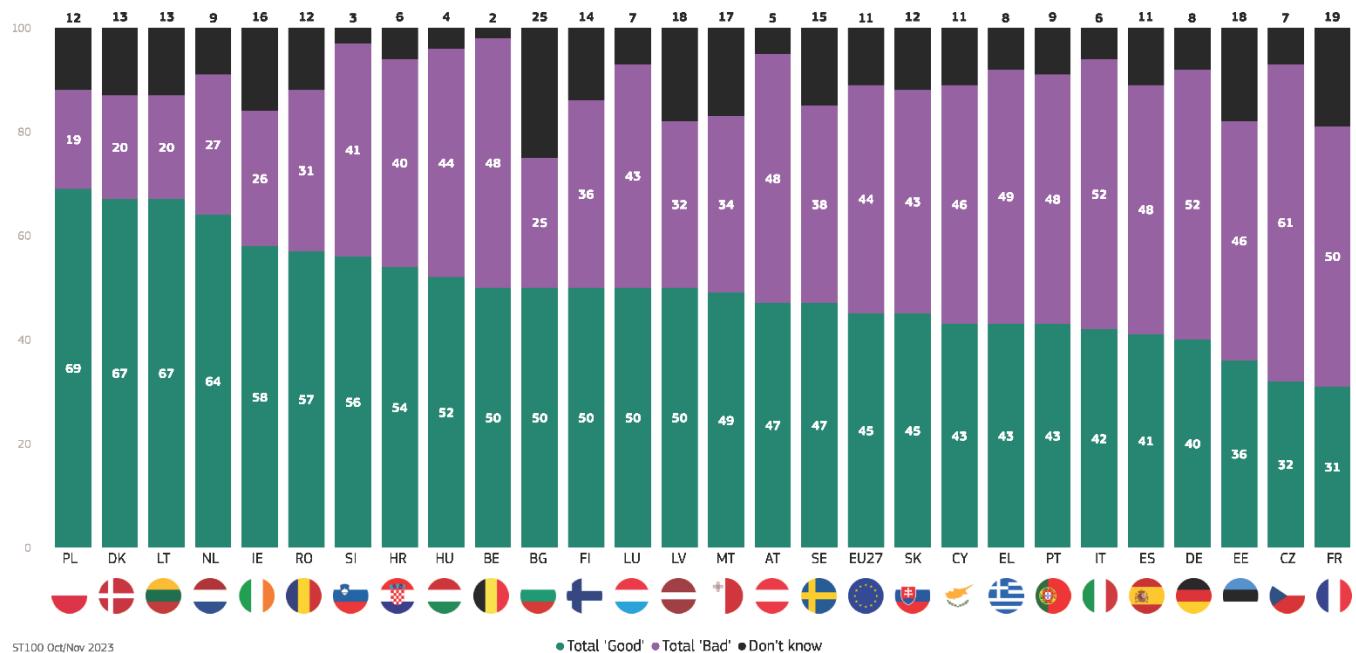
QA1.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of (NATIONALITY) economy
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	35	62	3
Gender			
Man	38	60	2
Woman	34	63	3
Age			
15-24	42	53	5
25-39	38	60	2
40-54	35	63	2
55 +	34	64	2
Education (End of)			
15-	25	72	3
16-19	32	65	3
20+	44	54	2
Still studying	46	51	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	37	62	1
Managers	46	53	1
Other white collars	38	60	2
Manual workers	32	66	2
House persons	28	69	3
Unemployed	18	76	6
Retired	34	63	3
Students	46	51	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	16	81	3
From time to time	30	68	2
Almost never/ Never	42	56	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	26	71	3
The lower middle class	29	68	3
The middle class	39	59	2
The upper middle class	56	44	0
The upper class	51	48	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	48	50	2
Neutral	32	65	3
Negative	16	82	2

A national analysis shows that, in 17 EU Member States (compared with 18 in spring 2023), a majority of respondents believe that **the situation of the European economy** is 'good'. At least two-thirds of respondents share this opinion in Poland (69%), and Denmark and Lithuania (both 67%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents think that the situation of the European economy is good in ten EU Member States (compared with nine in spring 2023). Fewer than four in ten respondents hold this view in France (31%), Czechia (32%) and Estonia (36%).

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Since spring 2023, the gap between perceptions of the situation of the European economy in countries in **the euro area and those outside the euro area** has widened. Euro area respondents are even less likely to be positive about the economic situation in the European Union than those from outside the euro area (42% vs 57%). Positive perceptions of the European economy have decreased slightly in euro area countries (-1 percentage point), while they have increased in non-euro area countries (+3pp).

In terms of changes since spring 2023, positive perceptions of the situation of the European economy have lost ground in 13 EU Member States, most strikingly in Portugal (43%, -17 percentage points), but also in Latvia (50%, -10pp) and Estonia (36%, -8pp). On the other hand, they have gained ground in eight EU Member States, most notably in Poland (69%, +10pp) and Austria (47%, +8pp). Finally, they are unchanged in six countries.

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

The situation of the European economy (%)

		EU27	EURO	NON EURO	AT	SK	CY	MT	BG	RO	LT	DE	EL	ES	FR	HU	FI	BE	DK	IE	NL	SE	CZ	IT	SI	LU	HR	EE	LV	PT
Total 'Good'	Oct/Nov 2023	45	42	57	47	45	43	49	50	57	67	40	43	41	31	52	50	50	67	58	64	47	32	42	56	50	54	36	50	43
	May/Jun 2023	45	43	54	39	40	40	46	48	55	66	40	43	41	31	52	50	51	68	59	65	48	34	45	60	56	61	44	60	60
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	▲3	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼17				
Total 'Bad'	Oct/Nov 2023	44	48	31	48	43	46	34	25	31	20	52	49	48	50	44	36	48	20	26	27	38	61	52	41	43	40	46	32	48
	May/Jun 2023	44	46	34	53	49	48	41	28	34	22	49	49	45	52	43	38	44	21	28	28	38	56	48	35	38	35	40	22	30
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼2	▼7	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲3	=	▲3	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲4	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▲5	▲4	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲6	▲10	▲18
Don't know	Oct/Nov 2023	11	10	12	5	12	11	17	25	12	13	8	8	11	19	4	14	2	13	16	9	15	7	6	3	7	6	18	18	9
	May/Jun 2023	11	11	12	8	11	12	13	24	11	12	11	8	14	17	5	12	5	11	13	7	14	10	7	5	6	4	16	18	10
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲1	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	▼3	▲2	▼1	▲2	▼3	▲2	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	

The socio-demographic data show that a majority of respondents are particularly positive about the situation of the European economy among respondents aged 15-24 years old (55% 'good' vs 32% 'bad') or 25-39 years old (50% vs 41%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (52% vs 39%), managers (57% vs 37%), students (56% vs 33%), other white collars (53% vs 40%), self-employed people (50% vs 42%), and Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (65% vs 31%) or upper middle class (61% vs 33%) of society.

Conversely, a majority of respondents are most notably negative about the European economic situation among respondents aged 55 and over (49% 'bad' vs 39% 'good'), those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (55% vs 30%), unemployed people (54% vs 31%), house persons (54% vs 33%), retired people (49% vs 37%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (56% vs 30%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (49% vs 35%) or lower middle class (49% vs 40%) of society.

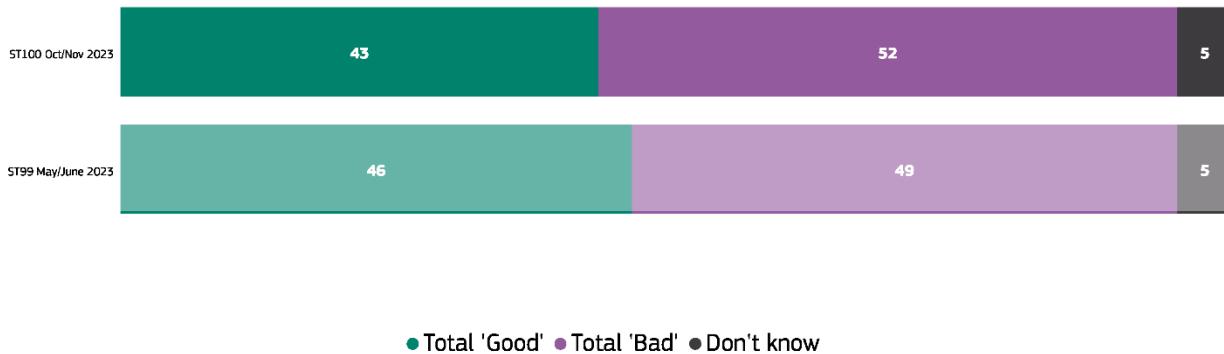
QA1.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation of the European economy
(% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	45	44	11
Gender			
Man	47	44	9
Woman	43	44	13
Age			
15-24	55	32	13
25-39	50	41	9
40-54	46	46	8
55 +	39	49	12
Education (End of)			
15-	30	55	15
16-19	42	47	11
20+	52	39	9
Still studying	56	33	11
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	44	8
Managers	57	37	6
Other white collars	53	40	7
Manual workers	43	46	11
House persons	33	54	13
Unemployed	31	54	15
Retired	37	49	14
Students	56	33	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	30	56	14
From time to time	42	48	10
Almost never/ Never	48	41	11
Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	49	16
The lower middle class	40	49	11
The middle class	49	42	9
The upper middle class	61	33	6
The upper class	65	31	4
Image of the EU			
Positive	62	30	8
Neutral	38	48	14
Negative	19	72	9

2.2 Employment's situation

Europeans have become more negative about **the employment situation in their country**: 43% (-3 percentage points since spring 2023) think that the employment situation in their country is 'good', while 52% (+3pp) say it is 'bad' and 5% (unchanged) answered 'don't know'⁵⁶.

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

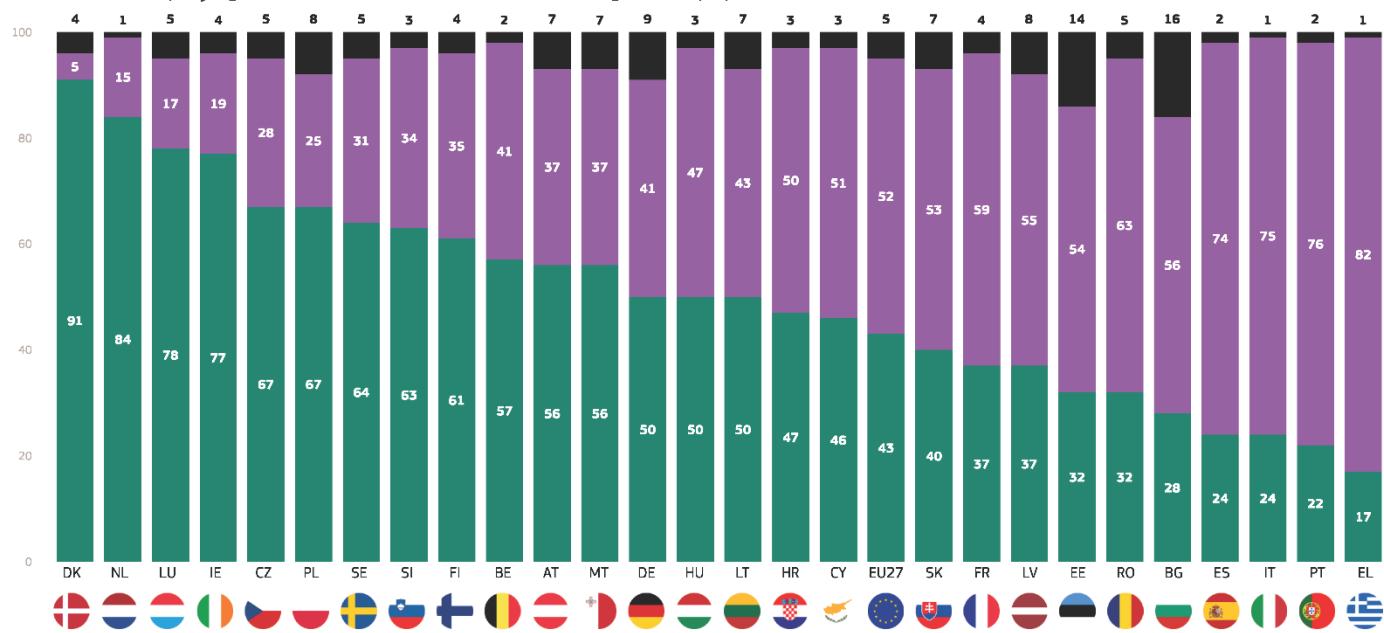
⁵⁶ QA1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
6. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

In 15 EU Member States (compared with 16 in spring 2023), a majority of respondents are positive about **the employment situation in their country**. Over three quarters of respondents are positive about the employment situation in their country in Denmark (91%), the Netherlands (84%), Luxembourg (78%) and Ireland (77%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents believe that the employment situation in their country is good in 12 countries (compared with 11 in spring 2023). Less than a quarter of respondents are positive about it in Greece (17%), Portugal (22%), and Italy and Spain (both 24%).

In terms of changes since spring 2023, the proportion of respondents who consider that **the employment situation in their country** is good has decreased in 19 EU Member States, by double digits in Malta (56%, -16 percentage points), Estonia (32%, -13pp) and Portugal (22%, -10pp). Meanwhile, this proportion has increased in six countries, most notably in Poland (67%, +11pp), Austria (56%, +7pp) and Cyprus (46%, +6pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Denmark (91%) and Romania (32%).

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

The socio-demographic data show that views about the national employment situation are divided. However, at least half of respondents consider that the employment situation is 'good' in their country among respondents aged 15-24 years old (50%), those who continued their education up to the age of 20 or beyond (52%), managers (58%), students (51%), Europeans who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills (51%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (66%) or upper class (65%) of society.

In contrast, the respondents the least likely to rate the national employment situation as 'good' are those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (27%), unemployed people (24%), house persons (29%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (21%) or from time to time (34%), and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (32%) of society.

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

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU27	43	52	5
Gender			
Man	46	50	4
Woman	42	52	6
Age			
15-24	50	43	7
25-39	48	48	4
40-54	43	54	3
55 +	40	55	5
Education (End of)			
15-	27	68	5
16-19	41	54	5
20+	52	45	3
Still studying	51	41	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	43	54	3
Managers	58	39	3
Other white collars	49	48	3
Manual workers	42	54	4
House persons	29	64	7
Unemployed	24	74	2
Retired	39	54	7
Students	51	41	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	21	74	5
From time to time	34	62	4
Almost never/ Never	51	44	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	32	61	7
The lower middle class	39	55	6
The middle class	47	49	4
The upper middle class	66	32	2
The upper class	65	34	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	56	40	4
Neutral	38	57	5
Negative	25	70	5

3. Expectations for the next twelve months

3.1 National and European situations

Expectations regarding the economic outlook have remained stable at both national and European levels

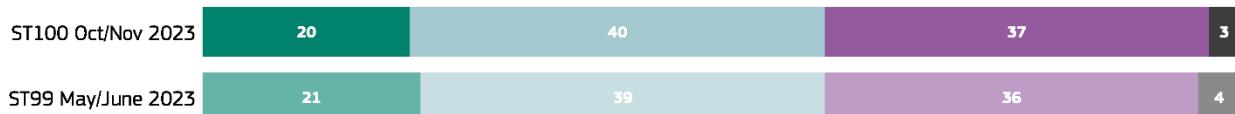
While perceptions of the current economic situation are stable at European level and have deteriorated at national level, expectations for the next twelve months have remained stable, and levels of both optimism and pessimism about the economic outlook at both national and European levels are almost unchanged.

One in five respondents (-1 percentage point since spring 2023) expect **the economic situation in their country** to get better over the coming year, while four in ten (+1pp) expect it to remain unchanged and a similar proportion (37%, +1pp) expect it to get worse.

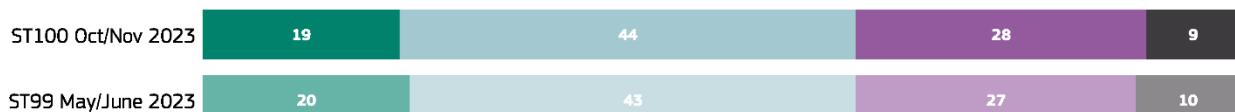
In this survey, close to one in five respondents (19%, -1pp) consider that the next 12 months will get better when it comes to **the economic situation in the EU**. In addition, nearly three in ten respondents (28%, +1pp) expect it to get worse, while a majority of more than four in ten (44%, +1pp) consider that it will be the same⁵⁷.

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

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



The economic situation in the EU



● Better ● The same ● Worse ● Don't know

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

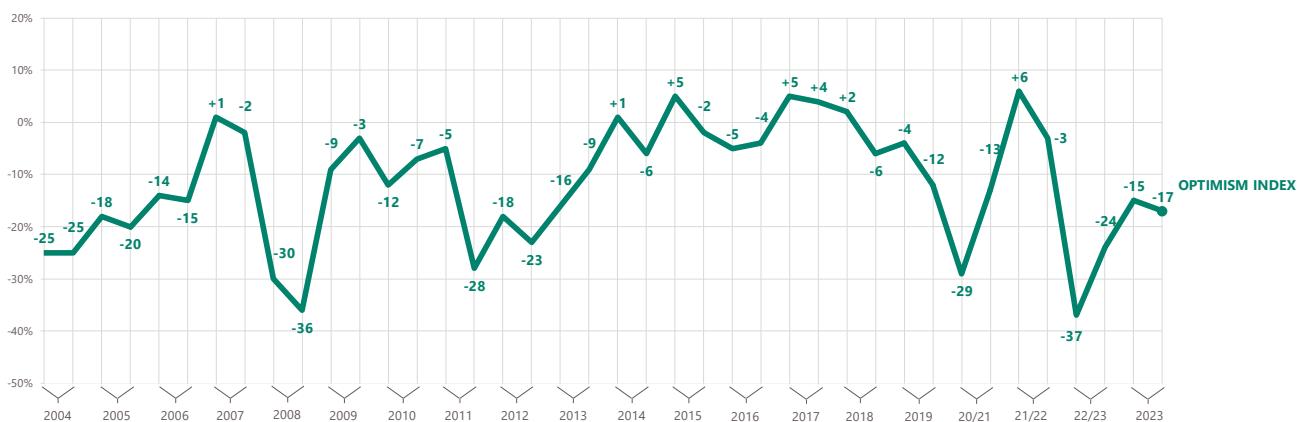
⁵⁷ QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY); 7. The economic situation in the EU.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

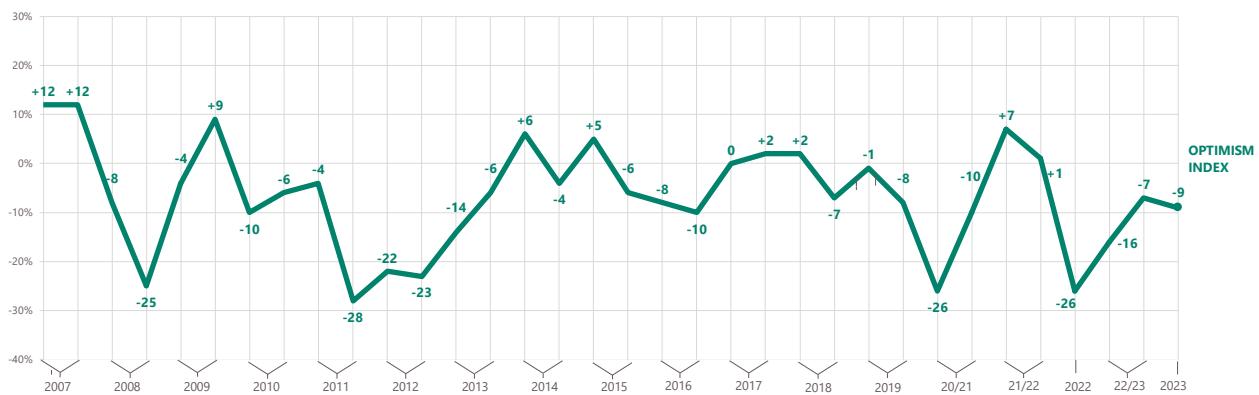
As a result of these changes, the optimism indices for the national and European economic situations have remained stable, only falling by two index points, following two successive increases in the two previous waves. At -17, the optimism index for the national economic situation has gained 20 index points since summer 2022.

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



At -9, the optimism index for **the economic situation in the EU** has gained 17 index points since summer 2022, continuing the sharp fluctuations seen in recent years.

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



Standard Eurobarometer 100

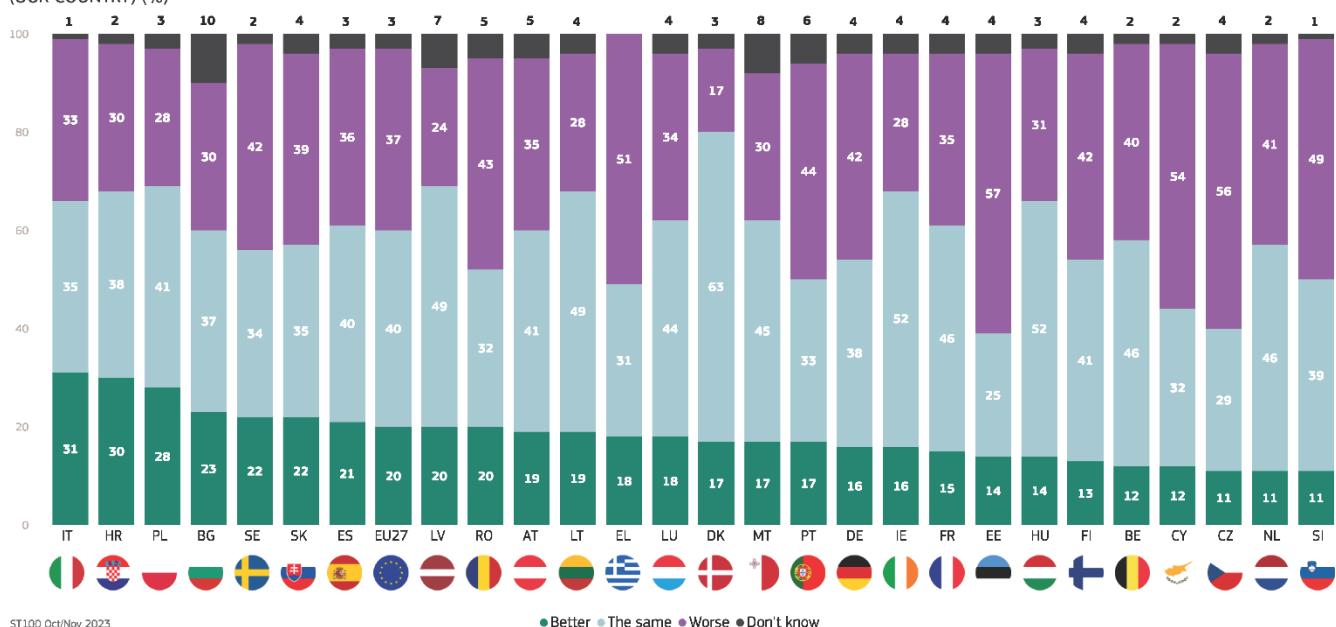
Autumn 2023

Regarding **the national economic situation**, there is no EU Member State where a majority of respondents expect the next 12 months to be “better”. In fact, in 16 countries, the most common response is that things will stay “the same”. In addition, a majority of respondents consider that things will get “worse” in 11 countries.

Pessimists outnumber optimists in 24 EU Member States. It is the most marked in Estonia (57%), Czechia (56%), Cyprus (54%) and Greece (51%).

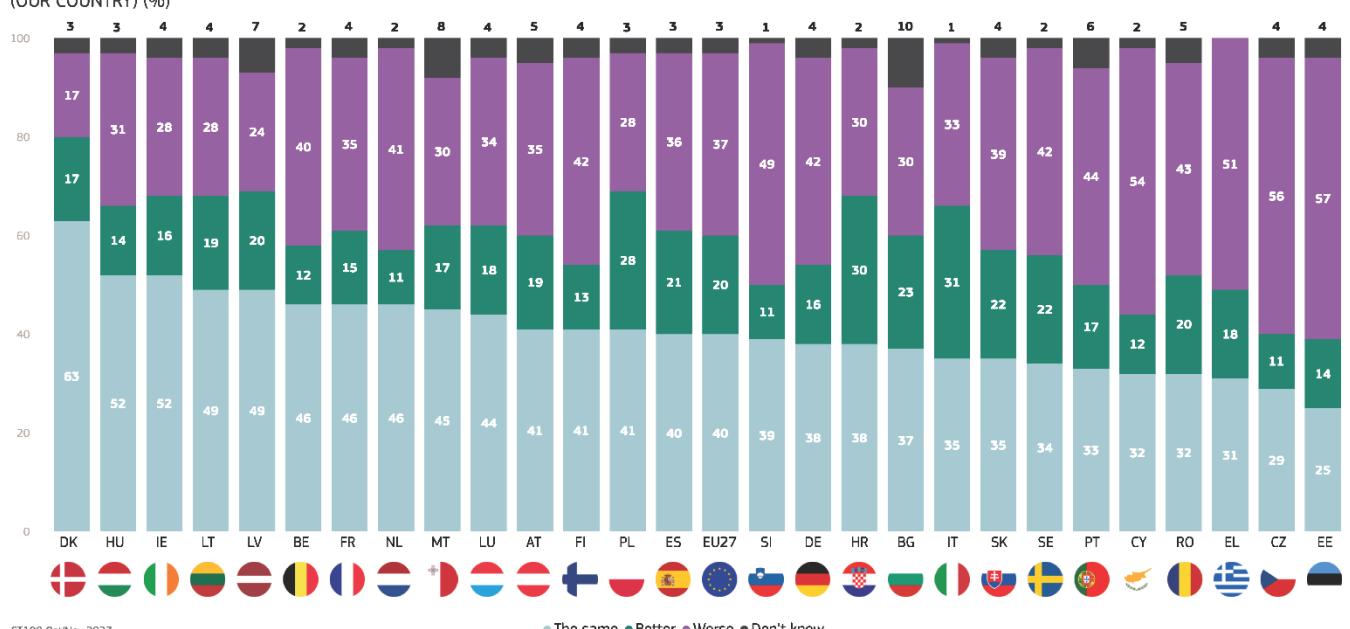
The three exceptions are countries where optimism is as high as pessimism. This is the case in Croatia (both 30%), Poland (28%) and Denmark (17%). A high level of optimism is also noticeable in Italy (31% “better” vs 33% “worse”).

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



Sorted by “Better”

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



Sorted by “The same”

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Since spring 2023, **the optimism index** for the national economic situation has deteriorated in 17 EU Member States, by double digits in seven countries, most notably in Portugal (-34 index points), Finland (-23) and Cyprus (-20).

In contrast, this index has improved in seven EU Member States, particularly in Poland (+18) and Slovakia (+8). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Romania, Hungary and Malta.

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The state of (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy (%-Optimum Index)

	EU27	PL	SK	LT	NL	HR	BG	DE	HU	MT	RO	LV	FR	BE	AT	CZ	SE	DK	IE	IT	LU	EL	SI	EE	ES	CY	FI	PT
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	-17	0	-17	-9	-30	0	-7	-26	-17	-13	-23	-4	-20	-28	-16	-45	-20	0	-12	-2	-16	-33	-38	-43	-15	-42	-29	-27
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	-15	-18	-25	-15	-36	-3	-9	-28	-17	-13	-23	-2	-17	-24	-11	-39	-14	8	-3	7	-7	-21	-26	-28	1	-22	-6	7
Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲18	▲8	▲6	▲6	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼12	▼12	▼15	▼16	▼20	▼23	▼34		

The socio-demographic data show that, in most socio-demographic categories, the prevailing view is that the national economic situation will stay the same over the next twelve months. However, a majority of respondents who left school at the age of 19 or earlier (40%), self-employed people (41%), house persons (40%), unemployed people (39%), respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (52%) or from time to time (40%) believe that this situation will be worse. In addition, respondents aged 40-54 years old (39% "worse" vs 39% "the same") are divided on this matter.

Pessimism outweighs optimism in all socio-demographic categories but two. Indeed, students and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class of society are as likely to answer "better" as "worse" (both 27% "better" vs 27% "worse").

QA2.3 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The state of (OUR COUNTRY)'s economy
(% - EU)

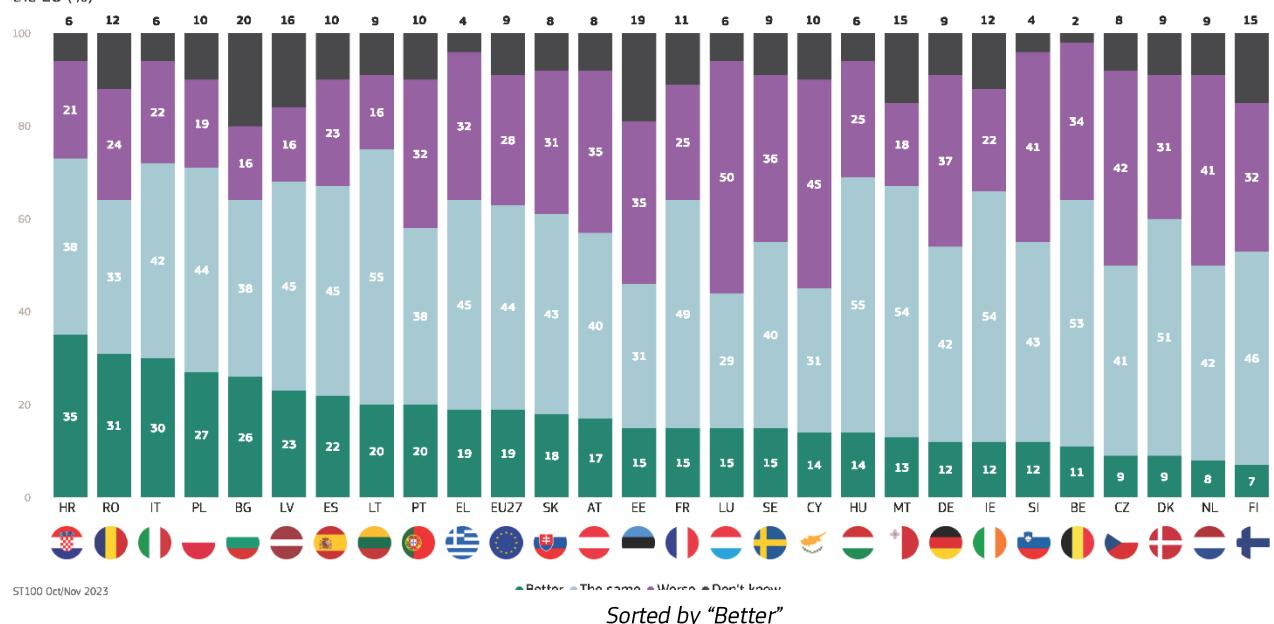
	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	20	37	40	3
Gender				
Man	21	37	40	2
Woman	19	37	40	4
Age				
15-24	26	29	41	4
25-39	25	35	37	3
40-54	20	39	39	2
55 +	15	40	41	4
Education (End of)				
15-	19	40	37	4
16-19	18	40	39	3
20+	20	37	41	2
Still studying	27	27	43	3
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	24	41	33	2
Managers	22	36	40	2
Other white collars	21	38	39	2
Manual workers	20	37	40	3
House persons	20	40	35	5
Unemployed	19	39	38	4
Retired	15	40	41	4
Students	27	27	43	3
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	11	52	34	3
From time to time	20	40	37	3
Almost never/ Never	21	34	42	3
Consider belonging to				
The working class	17	38	40	5
The lower middle class	16	40	41	3
The middle class	22	37	38	3
The upper middle class	22	35	42	1
The upper class	27	27	45	1
Image of the EU				
Positive	26	27	44	3
Neutral	17	38	41	4
Negative	10	60	27	3

In terms of expectations for **the economic situation in the EU**, the prevailing view in 23 EU Member States is that it will stay “the same”. The most common view in four EU Member States is that it will get worse: in Luxembourg (50%), Cyprus (45%), Czechia (42%), and the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 41%). Finally, the positive expectation is not the most common answer in any EU Member State.

Optimism outweighs pessimism in seven EU Member States: in Croatia (35% “better” vs 21% “worse”), Romania (31% vs 24%), Italy (30% vs 22%), Poland (27% vs 19%), Bulgaria (26% vs 16%), Latvia (23% vs 16%) and Lithuania (20% vs 16%). Higher levels of optimism are also perceptible in Spain (22%) and Portugal (20%).

In 20 EU Member States, pessimists outnumber optimists, most notably in Luxembourg (50%), Cyprus (45%), Czechia (42%), and the Netherlands and Slovenia (both 41%).

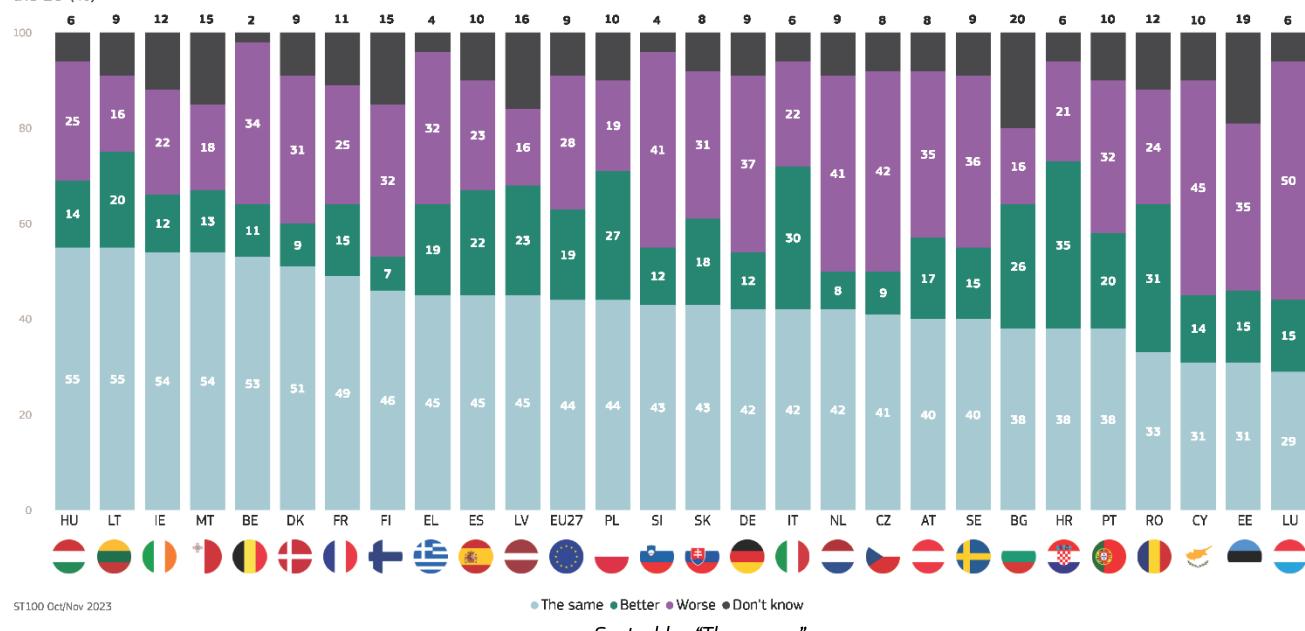
QA2.7. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?: The economic situation in the EU (%)



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Sorted by “Better”

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

Sorted by “The same”

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

Since spring 2023, **the optimism index** for the economic situation in the EU has deteriorated in 20 EU Member States, by double digits in six countries, most dramatically in Portugal (-29 index points), Cyprus (-17) and Spain (-14).

In contrast, it has improved in six EU Member States, particularly in Poland (+9) and Romania (+8). Finally, it has remained unchanged in Sweden.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the EU (%-Optimum Index)

	EU27	PL	RO	HR	DE	SK	BG	SE	BE	LT	NL	EL	FR	MT	AT	IT	LV	HU	DK	CZ	EE	SI	IE	FI	LU	ES	CY	PT
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	-9	8	7	14	-25	-13	10	-21	-23	4	-33	-13	-10	-5	-18	8	7	-11	-22	-33	-20	-29	-10	-25	-35	-1	-31	-12
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	-7	-1	-1	9	-29	-15	9	-21	-22	5	-32	-11	-7	-2	-15	12	13	-5	-15	-25	-12	-21	1	-14	-22	13	-14	17
Δ May/Jun 2023	▼2	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼11	▼11	▼13	▼14	▼17	▼29	

The socio-demographic data show that, in all socio-demographic categories but one, the prevailing view is that the economic situation in the EU will stay the same over the next 12 months. However, a majority of respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (39% “worse” vs 37% “the same”) believe that the next 12 months will be worse.

Pessimism outweighs optimism in nearly all socio-demographic categories. However, respondents aged 15-24 years old (25% “better” vs 20% “worse”), students (25% vs 20%) and Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (27% vs 26%) of society are more likely to consider that things will get better.

QA2.7 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in the EU
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	19	28	44	9
Gender				
Man	20	29	43	8
Woman	18	27	45	10
Age				
15-24	25	20	45	10
25-39	23	27	42	8
40-54	19	29	45	7
55 +	14	31	44	11
Education (End of)				
15-	18	30	40	12
16-19	18	29	43	10
20+	18	29	46	7
Still studying	25	20	46	9
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	22	31	39	8
Managers	19	28	48	5
Other white collars	22	27	44	7
Manual workers	20	27	44	9
House persons	20	29	38	13
Unemployed	20	29	41	10
Retired	13	32	44	11
Students	25	20	46	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	13	39	37	11
From time to time	20	29	43	8
Almost never/ Never	20	26	45	9
Consider belonging to				
The working class	17	27	43	13
The lower middle class	15	29	46	10
The middle class	21	28	43	8
The upper middle class	18	31	46	5
The upper class	27	26	43	4
Image of the EU				
Positive	25	19	49	7
Neutral	17	28	44	11
Negative	8	51	31	10

3.2 Employment's situation

While Europeans have become more negative about the employment situation in their country, their expectations regarding **the national employment situation** for the next twelve months have also deteriorated: 19% of respondents (-3 percentage points since spring 2023) expect the next twelve months to be “better” when it comes to the employment situation in their country, while 29% (+2pp) expect it to get “worse” and 47% (+1pp) consider that it will stay “the same”⁵⁸.

QA2.5. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? :-The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



● Better ● Worse ● The same ● Don't know

ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

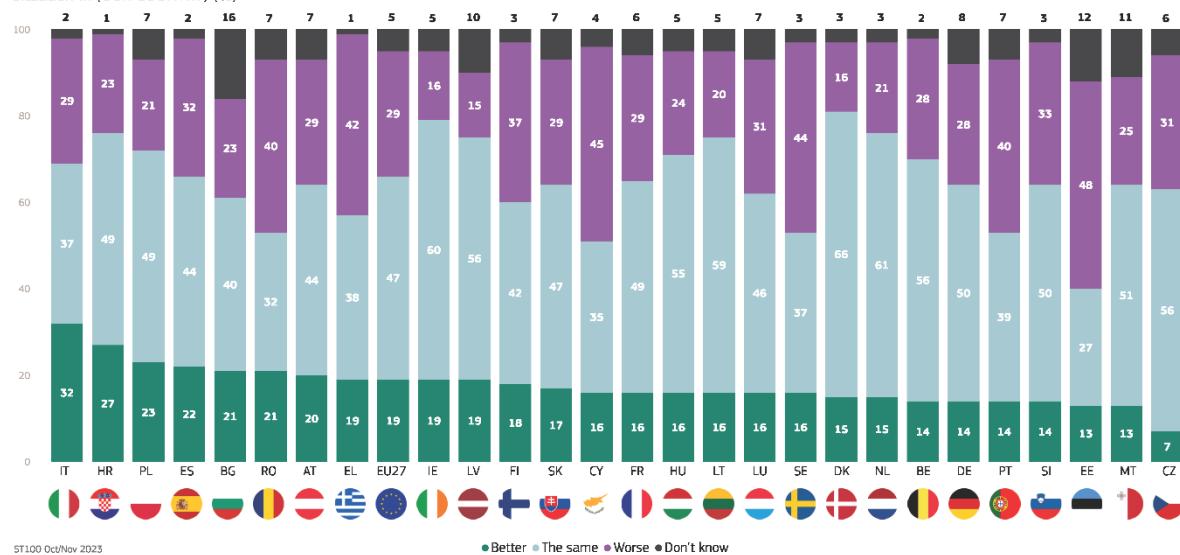
⁵⁸ QA2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 5. The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

A national analysis reveals that in 21 EU Member States (compared with 25 in spring 2023) respondents are most likely to believe that the next 12 months will be the same when it comes to the employment situation in their country, most notably in Denmark (66% "the same"), the Netherlands (61%) and Ireland (60%). The prevailing view in the six other EU Member States is that the employment situation will get worse. That is the case in Estonia (48%), Cyprus (45%), Sweden (44%), Greece (42%), and Portugal and Romania (both 40%). Finally, the positive expectation is not the most common answer in any EU Member State, but higher levels of optimism are seen in Italy (32%), Croatia (27%) and Poland (23%).

Pessimism outweighs optimism in 22 EU Member States (compared with 17 in spring 2023), particularly in Estonia (48% "worse" vs 13% "better"), Cyprus (45% vs 16%) and Sweden (44% vs 16%). On the other hand, optimists outnumber pessimists in five countries, namely Croatia (27% "better" vs 23% "worse"), Latvia (19% vs 15%), Italy (32% vs 29%), Ireland (19% vs 16%) and Poland (23% vs 21%).

QA2.5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since spring 2023, **the optimism index** for the national employment situation has deteriorated in 20 EU Member States, and by more than ten index points in nine countries, most dramatically in Portugal (-31 index points) and Finland (-29), largely ahead of Sweden (-19), Spain (-16) and Luxembourg (-15).

On the other hand, this index has improved in five EU Member States, most strikingly in Poland (+14 points), but also in Lithuania (+4), Germany (+3), and Slovakia and Croatia (both +1). Finally, there has been no change in Latvia and Bulgaria.

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%-Optimum Index)

	EU27	PL	LT	DE	HR	SK	BG	LV	HU	MT	RO	DK	BE	AT	NL	SI	CZ	IT	IE	CY	EL	EE	FR	LU	ES	SE	FI	PT
Better - Worse Oct/Nov 2023	-10	2	-4	-14	4	-12	-2	4	-8	-12	-19	-1	-14	-9	-6	-19	-24	3	3	-29	-23	-35	-13	-15	-10	-28	-19	-26
Better - Worse May/Jun 2023	-5	-12	-8	-17	3	-13	-2	4	-7	-10	-17	2	-10	-5	-1	-14	-18	9	12	-18	-11	-22	1	0	6	-9	10	5
Δ May/Jun 2023	▼5	▲14	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼9	▼11	▼12	▼13	▼14	▼15	▼16	▼19	▼29	▼31	

The socio-demographic data show that the prevailing view in all socio-demographic categories but one is that the national employment situation will stay the same over the next 12 months. The exception is respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time, who are most likely to consider that the next 12 months will be worse when it comes to the national employment situation (41% “worse” vs 38% “the same”).

Respondents aged 15-24 years old (26% “better”), students (27%) and Europeans who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (26%) are slightly more optimistic about the outlook.

The most pessimistic groups are respondents who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (33%), self-employed people (34%), house persons (33%), and respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (41%) or from time to time (33%).

QA2.5 What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Better	Worse	The same	Don't know
EU27	19	29	47	5
Gender				
Man	20	29	46	5
Woman	19	29	46	6
Age				
15-24	26	20	48	6
25-39	23	28	45	4
40-54	18	30	48	4
55 +	16	32	46	6
Education (End of)				
15-	20	33	40	7
16-19	18	30	47	5
20+	19	29	48	4
Still studying	27	19	48	6
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	20	34	43	3
Managers	19	27	50	4
Other white collars	20	29	47	4
Manual workers	19	29	47	5
House persons	19	33	41	7
Unemployed	21	30	44	5
Retired	15	32	45	8
Students	27	19	48	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	14	41	38	7
From time to time	20	33	42	5
Almost never/ Never	20	26	49	5
Consider belonging to				
The working class	18	29	46	7
The lower middle class	18	31	46	5
The middle class	21	29	46	4
The upper middle class	19	28	50	3
The upper class	26	22	52	0
Image of the EU				
Positive	24	21	51	4
Neutral	18	29	47	6
Negative	11	47	36	6

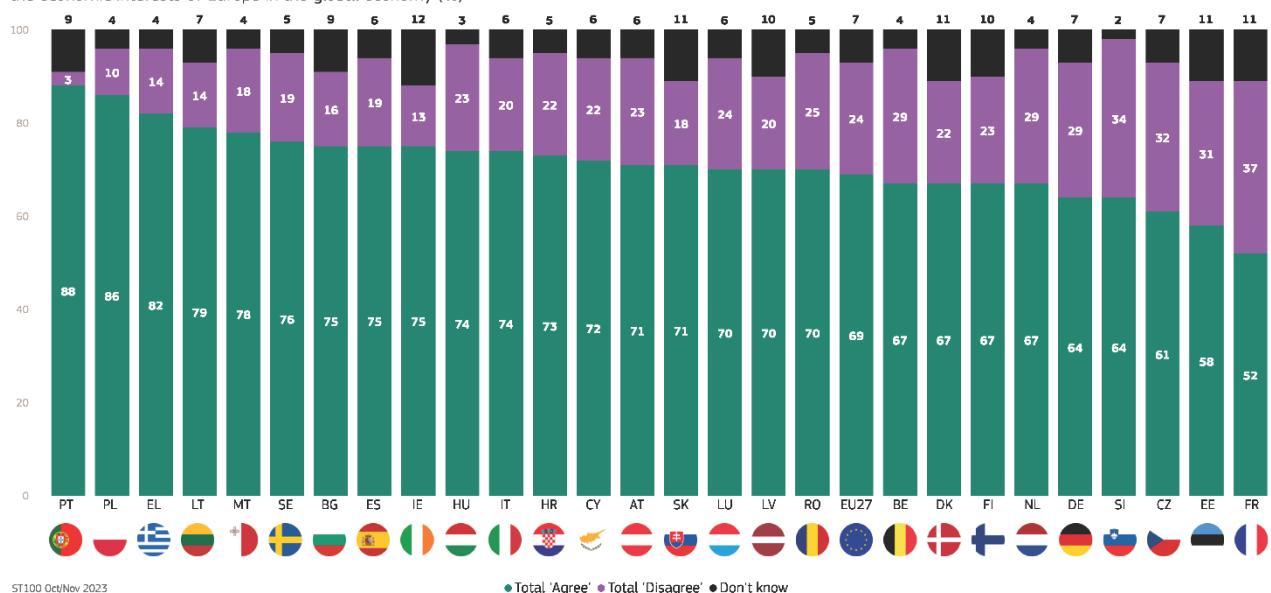
4. The European Union and economic reforms

4.1 The European Union continues to be seen as a key player in the global economy

Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%, unchanged since spring 2023) agree with the statement **“the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”**, including over one in five (22%, =) who “totally agree”. However, close to a quarter (24%, -1 percentage point) disagree with this statement, and 7% (+1pp) express no opinion⁵⁹.

A national analysis shows a consensus among respondents that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy. Indeed, this view is supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all 27 EU Member States, in proportions ranging from 52% in France to 88% in Portugal. Levels of disagreement vary by Member State, ranging from 3% in Portugal to 37% in France.

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



ST100 Oct/Nov 2023

⁵⁹ QB4. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. 1. The EU has sufficient power

and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy.

Standard Eurobarometer 100
Autumn 2023

In terms of changes since spring 2023, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statement **“the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”** has fallen in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Ireland (75%, -8 percentage points) and Croatia (73%, -7pp). On the other hand, it has risen in nine countries, particularly in Sweden (76%, +7pp). Finally, it is unchanged in Romania and Finland.

Since spring 2023, the proportion of respondents agreeing with this statement has decreased slightly in countries **outside the euro area** (76%, -1 percentage point), while increasing slightly **in the euro area** (68%, +1pp). However, euro area respondents are still less likely than non-euro area respondents to agree that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy, but the gap between euro area and non-euro area respondents has narrowed slightly.

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	SE	AT	DE	EL	FR	CY	LT	SK	PL	RO	FI	ES	IT	LU	NL	BG	EE	PT	SI	BE	CZ	HU	DK	LV	MT	HR	IE	
Oct/Nov 2023	69	76	71	64	82	52	72	79	71	86	70	67	75	74	70	67	75	58	88	64	67	61	74	67	70	78	73	75	
Total 'Agree'	May/Jun 2023	69	69	66	61	79	49	69	76	69	85	70	67	76	75	71	68	77	60	90	66	70	64	77	71	75	83	80	83
	Δ May/Jun 2023	=	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼8			
Oct/Nov 2023	24	19	23	29	14	37	22	14	18	10	25	23	19	20	24	29	16	31	3	34	29	32	23	22	20	18	22	13	
Total 'Disagree'	May/Jun 2023	25	24	28	34	18	40	24	17	23	11	26	24	16	19	24	27	13	31	2	30	26	29	21	20	17	14	17	8
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▼1	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲3	▲1	=	▲2	▲3	=	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲3	▲4	▲5	▲5
Oct/Nov 2023	7	5	6	7	4	11	6	7	11	4	5	10	6	6	6	4	9	11	9	2	4	7	3	11	10	4	5	12	
Don't know	May/Jun 2023	6	7	6	5	3	11	7	7	8	4	4	9	8	6	5	5	10	9	8	4	4	7	2	9	8	3	3	9
	Δ May/Jun 2023	▲1	▼2	=	▲2	▲1	=	▼1	=	▲3	=	▲1	▲1	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲3

The socio-demographic data show that more than half of respondents in every socio-demographic category agree with the statement “the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy”. Levels of agreement are highest among respondents aged 15-24 years old (74%), students (78%), self-employed people (75%), other white collars (74%), and respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class (82%) and upper middle class (74%) of society. Conversely, these levels are lowest among respondents aged 55 and over (64%), those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (62%), house persons (54%), unemployed people (61%), retired people (63%), Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (57%) and those who consider themselves as belonging to the working class (62%) of society.

In addition, attitudes are related to general perceptions about the European Union. Respondents who have a positive image of the EU mostly agree with the statement (84%), whereas only a minority agree among those who have a negative image of the EU (43% agree vs 50% disagree).

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	69	24	7
Gender			
Man	70	25	5
Woman	69	22	9
Age			
15-24	74	18	8
25-39	73	21	6
40-54	71	24	5
55 +	64	27	9
Education (End of)			
15-	62	25	13
16-19	69	24	7
20+	70	25	5
Still studying	78	16	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	21	4
Managers	73	25	2
Other white collars	74	21	5
Manual workers	71	23	6
House persons	54	30	16
Unemployed	61	27	12
Retired	63	27	10
Students	78	16	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	32	11
From time to time	68	25	7
Almost never/ Never	71	23	6
Consider belonging to			
The working class	62	25	13
The lower middle class	67	26	7
The middle class	72	23	5
The upper middle class	74	24	2
The upper class	82	16	2
Image of the EU			
Positive	84	12	4
Neutral	65	25	10
Negative	43	50	7

