



Standard Eurobarometer 98
Winter 2022-2023

Public opinion in the European Union

First results

Fieldwork: January–February 2023

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

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INTRODUCTION



This First Results Report details the first results of the Standard Eurobarometer survey of Winter 2022–2023 (EB98) in the 27 EU Member States¹. It is published with the results of the Standard Eurobarometer questions, which are detailed in an annex. The survey was carried out between 12 January 2023 and 6 February 2023².

Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, and its war of aggression is ongoing. The impact of the war continues to be felt in 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, its Member States, and European financial institutions have provided around €50 billion in economic, humanitarian and military support to Ukraine. In addition, the Commission is working on a €1 billion contribution to fast recovery – repairs of energy infrastructure, roads, or housing. The EU is now home to about 4 million Ukrainians who fled the invasion and found shelter in the Member States. Including resources made available for hosting them, the EU's support to Ukraine and Ukrainians amounts to around €67 billion. In the period since the Standard Eurobarometer of Summer 2022 (June–July 2022) and the current survey, EU actions relating to the war have included:

- Implementation of the eighth (October 2022) and ninth (December 2022) packages of sanctions on Russia.
- On 9 November 2022, the European Commission proposed a support package for Ukraine of up to €18 billion for 2023. This Macro-Financial Assistance+ instrument (MFA+) offers concessional loans and high levels of flexibility. It will be accompanied by reforms to help Ukraine progress along the path to full EU membership³. The MFA+ was adopted in December 2022 and the first €3 billion was disbursed to Ukraine on 17 January 2023⁴.
- On 15 November 2022, the Council of the EU launched the EU Military assistance Mission (EUMAM Ukraine), to enhance the military capability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces to allow them to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty within its internationally recognised borders, as well as to protect the civilian population.
- The EU, together with the international G7+ price cap coalition, adopted price caps for Russian seaborne crude oil (December 2022) and petroleum products (February 2023) to complement the EU's full ban on imports into the EU.

- On 2 February 2023, the Council of the EU adopted additional military assistance to Ukraine.⁵ The total military assistance provided by the EU and the Member States is around €12 billion.
- On 2 February, President von der Leyen together with the College of Commissioners visited Kyiv to meet for the first time with the Ukrainian government, to reaffirm this commitment and deepen cooperation in a number of sectors⁶. On 3 February 2023, Charles Michel, President of the European Council, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, met with Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Ukrainian President, in Kyiv for the 24th summit between the European Union and Ukraine.⁷

Energy security

Despite the challenges, the EU has secured enough energy to be safe this winter. Thanks to concerted efforts and the REPowerEU plan, the EU entered the season with gas storages at historically high levels and diversified energy imports, contributing to reduce dependency on Russian fossil fuels. In December 2022, EU leaders stressed the importance of greater EU coordination to address energy supply needs for future winter seasons. As part of this increased coordination, on 19 December 2022 the Council agreed on setting a market correction mechanism to limit periods of excessively high gas prices.⁸ Future measures will include improved energy solidarity amongst EU Member States and faster rollout of renewable energy options.

The economy

Thanks to enhanced resilience, the latest economic forecast showed an ameliorated outlook for 2022.

The Winter 2023 Economic Forecast⁹, published in February 2023, estimates GDP growth in both the EU and the euro area to be 3.5% in 2022, well above the 2.7% projected in the Summer Interim Forecast¹⁰. The EU's economy only stagnated in the fourth quarter, instead of contracting as previously foreseen.

Inflation appears to have peaked at an all-time high in October 2022 (11.5% in the EU and 10.6% in the euro area) and to have started to ease since then, the decline being driven mainly by falling energy prices. In December 2022, the annual inflation rate was 10.4% in the EU and 9.2% in the euro area. In July 2022, in response to rising inflation, the European Central Bank raised the three key interest rates for the first time in 11 years. Further rate rises occurred in September, November and December 2022 and in February 2023.¹¹

¹ Some questions were asked also in 12 other countries or territories between 12 January 2023 and 6 February 2023: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, Moldova, Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence), Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

² The devastating earthquakes in Türkiye-Syria started on 6 February

³ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/international-economic-relations/candidate-and-neighbouring-countries/neighbouring-countries-eu/neighbourhood-countries/ukraine_en

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_228

⁵ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/02/02/ukraine-council-agrees-on-further-military-support-under-the-european-peace-facility/>

⁶ https://eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/eu-ukraine-standing-together_en

⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

⁸ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/#sanctions>

⁹ https://economy-finance.ec.europa.eu/economic-forecast-and-surveys/economic-forecasts/winter-2023-economic-forecast-eu-economy-set-avoid-recession-headwinds-persist_en

¹⁰ <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2023/html/ecb.mp230202-08a972ac76.en.html>

The labour market is performing strongly, with unemployment at a record low and participation and employment rates at an all-time high. The unemployment rate in the EU was 6.1% in December 2022, stable compared to November 2022 and down from 6.4% in December 2021¹². In the euro area, the unemployment rate stood at 6.6% in December 2022, stable compared to November 2022 and down from 7.0% in December 2021.¹³

Coronavirus pandemic

As of 22 January 2023, more than 183 million cases of coronavirus had been documented in the EU. On the same date there had been more than 1.2 million deaths reported in the EU.¹⁴ At the end of the Eurobarometer fieldwork, the COVID-19 situation remained stable, with notification rates, hospitalisation, ICU admission and COVID-19-related deaths at their lowest levels in one year. The uptake of the primary vaccination course against COVID-19 in the adult population of the EU/EEA had reached 82%¹⁵.

On the global stage, after widespread public protests in early December, China dismantled its zero COVID policy and many of the most stringent anti-COVID-19 restrictions. In early January 2023, many travel restrictions were also eased for inbound travellers, including the scrapping of quarantine requirements. In light of COVID-19 developments in China, in January 2023, Member States agreed on a coordinated precautionary approach.

EU-related events since the Standard Eurobarometer Summer 2022 survey:

- On 12 October 2022, the Commission recommended that Bosnia and Herzegovina be granted candidate status by the Council of the European Union, on the understanding that a number of steps are to be taken.
- On 1 January 2023, Sweden took over the rotating presidency of the Council of the European Union and identified four priorities for its term: security and unity, competitiveness, green and energy transition, and European democratic values and the rule of law.¹⁶
- On 1 January 2023, Croatia became the 20th country to join the euro area¹⁷ and the 27th country to join the Schengen Area.¹⁸
- On 1 February 2023¹⁹, the Commission presented the Green Deal Industrial Plan to enhance the competitiveness of Europe's net-zero industry and support the fast transition to climate neutrality.

Elections in the EU since the Summer 2022 survey:²⁰

- Parliamentary elections were held in Sweden on 11 September 2022. The right-wing forces comprising the populist Sweden Democrats (SD) led by Jimmie Åkesson, the

Moderate Party (M) led by Ulf Kristersson, the Christian Democrats (KD) led by Ebba Busch and the Liberals (L) led by Johan Pehrson, won 49.5% of the vote, with Ulf Kristersson becoming the new Prime Minister.

- On 25 September 2022, parliamentary elections were held in Italy with the right-wing coalition of Brothers of Italy, the League, and Forza Italia taking 43.8% of the vote and winning an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The coalition is led by Giorgia Meloni, who became Italy's first female prime minister on 22 October 2022.
- On 1 October 2022, parliamentary elections were held in Latvia, with outgoing Prime Minister Krišjānis Kariņš' New Unity (JV) party securing the highest share of votes (19.0%), returning him as Prime Minister. Voter turnout was the highest since 2011.
- Early parliamentary elections were held in Bulgaria on 2 October 2022. The political parties gathering the highest support - the centre-right coalition GERB-SDS (EPP) and the party PP led by the former Prime Minister Kiril Petkov (non-affiliated) - have not managed to form a government.
- On 9 October 2022, presidential elections were held in Austria. The incumbent president, Alexander Van der Bellen, was re-elected with 56.7% of the vote.
- Presidential elections were also held in Slovenia on 23 October and 13 November 2022. Independent candidate Nataša Pirc Musar became the country's first female president.
- On 1 November 2022, Denmark held a general election. The centre-left coalition won a narrow majority and Mette Frederiksen was appointed Prime Minister for a second time.
- Presidential elections took place in Cyprus on 5 February 2023 with a run-off on 12 February. A few days after the end of the fieldwork, Former Cypriot foreign minister Nikos Christodoulides was elected with 51.97% compared with Andreas Mavroyiannis who took 48.03% of the vote.

Other noteworthy events since the Summer 2022 survey:

- In the UK, Liz Truss became Prime Minister on 6 September 2022 after winning the Conservative Party leadership contest in the wake of the resignation of Prime Minister Boris Johnson. Her tenure ended six weeks later when she announced her resignation on 20 October 2022. She was replaced as conservative party leader and therefore Prime Minister by Rishi Sunak.
- On 8 September 2022, Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's longest-reigning monarch, died aged 96. She was succeeded by her eldest son Charles, who will be known as King Charles III.

¹² <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/15725179/2-18012023-AP-EN.pdf/e301db8f-984c-27e2-1245-199a89f37bca>

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Unemployment_statistics#Unemployment_in_the_EU_and_the_euro_area

¹⁴ <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases>

¹⁵ <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/covid-19-vaccine-tracker>
¹⁶ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/presidency-council-eu/>

¹⁷ <https://www.srb.europa.eu/en/content/croatia-joins-eurozone>

¹⁸ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/croatia-europe-schengen-area/>

¹⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_510

²⁰ <https://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/the-european-elections-monitor/2022/>

- On 30 October 2022, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva defeated incumbent Jair Bolsonaro in the run-off presidential elections in Brazil.
- In November 2022, the world population reached 8 billion.
- On 9 December 2022, Belgian Federal Police arrested a number of people on charges relating to money laundering and corruption including one of the vice-presidents of the European Parliament. The scandal has been dubbed 'Qatargate' in reference to allegations that cash was received from third countries to influence EU policymakers.
- From 6-18 November 2022, the United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP27) was held in Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt. Among the key outcomes was the agreement to establish a loss and damage fund, particularly directed at the nations most vulnerable to climate change. The United Nations Biodiversity Conference (Cop 15), was held between 7 December and 19 December 2022 in Montreal, and ended with a landmark agreement to guide global action on nature through to 2030.
- On September 13 2022, Mahsa Amini was detained by Iran's morality police for allegedly breaking the country's strict dress code. She died in hospital three days later apparently because of injuries sustained while in police custody. Her death sparked mass protests across the nation, which have been violently suppressed resulting in hundreds of deaths and arrests. At the time of writing, several protesters have been executed and a total of 17 are facing the death penalty.²¹ Protests in support of Iranians have taken place worldwide.

²¹ <https://www.france24.com/en/asia-pacific/20230109-iran-hands-out-three-more-death-sentences-over-amini-protests>

I. EUROPEANS AND THE EUROPEAN UNION



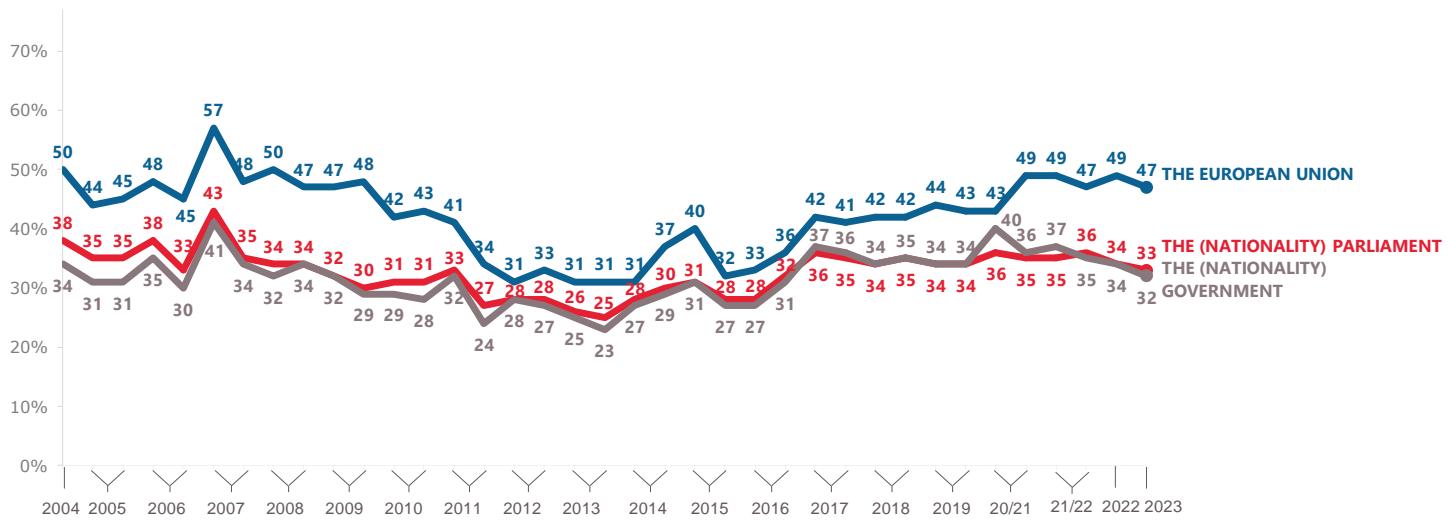
1. Trust in national governments and parliaments and in the European Union

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

Trust in the European Union is at 47%, recording a two percentage points (pp) decline since the Standard Eurobarometer EB97 of Summer 2022. Despite this slight decline, trust remains higher than in the period between autumn 2009 and winter 2020-2021. Trust in national governments (32%, -2 pp) and national parliaments (33%, -1 pp) has continued to decline. The gap between trust in the EU and trust in national governments has remained stable at 15 points. Along with summer 2022, this is the largest gap since autumn 2010.

Distrust has increased slightly since summer 2022. The share of those who tend not to trust the European Union has increased by two points to 45%, while distrust in national parliaments (61%, +1 pp) and national governments (63%, +2 pp) has also increased slightly.

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)



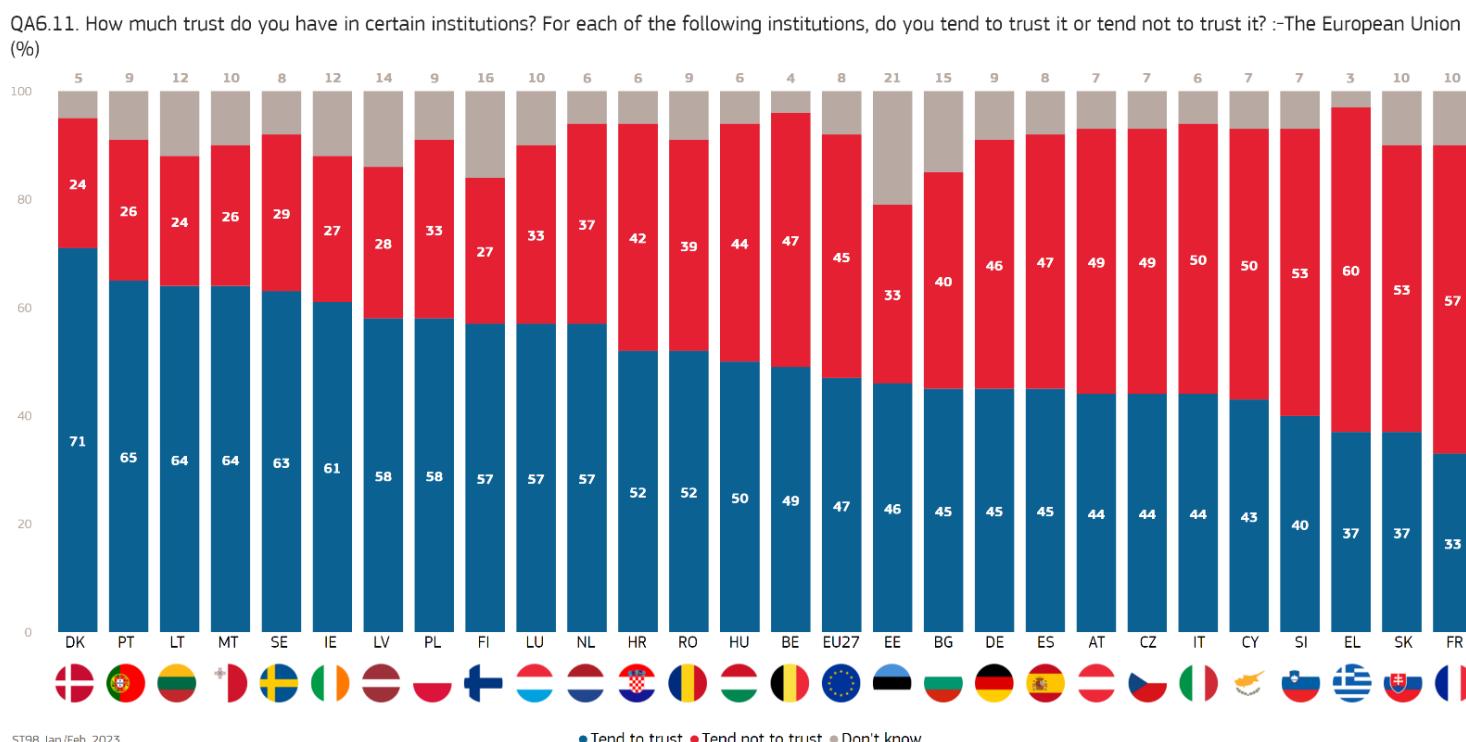
b. Trust in the European Union: national results

In 17 EU Member States, a majority of respondents say they trust the EU (-1 percentage point since summer 2022), with the highest levels seen amongst respondents in Denmark (71%), Portugal (65%), as well as in Lithuania and Malta (64% each). The EU is also trusted by at least six in ten in Sweden (63%) and Ireland (61%), and by a relative majority in Belgium (49% “tend to trust” vs 47% “tend not to trust”), Estonia (46% vs 33%) and Bulgaria (45% vs 40%).

In the remaining ten countries the majority distrusts the EU: Greece (60% “tend not to trust” vs 37% “tend to trust”), France (57% vs 33%), Slovakia (53% vs 37%), Slovenia (53% vs 40%), Cyprus (50% vs 43%), Italy (50% vs 44%), Austria (49% vs 44%), Czechia (49% vs 44%), Spain (47% vs 45%), and Germany (46% vs 45%).

Trust in the EU has declined in 17 EU Member States since summer 2022, with the largest decrease seen in Malta (64%, -7 percentage points), Slovakia (37%, -7 pp), Poland (58%, -6 pp), Hungary (50%, -6 pp) and Belgium (49%, -6 pp). In contrast, trust has increased in eight EU Member States, with the largest increases in Croatia (52%, +10 pp), Denmark (71%, +6 pp) and the Netherlands (57%, +5 pp). There has been no change in opinion in Austria or Greece.

As a result of these changes trust is now the majority opinion in Croatia, and distrust is now the majority view in Italy, Spain and Germany.



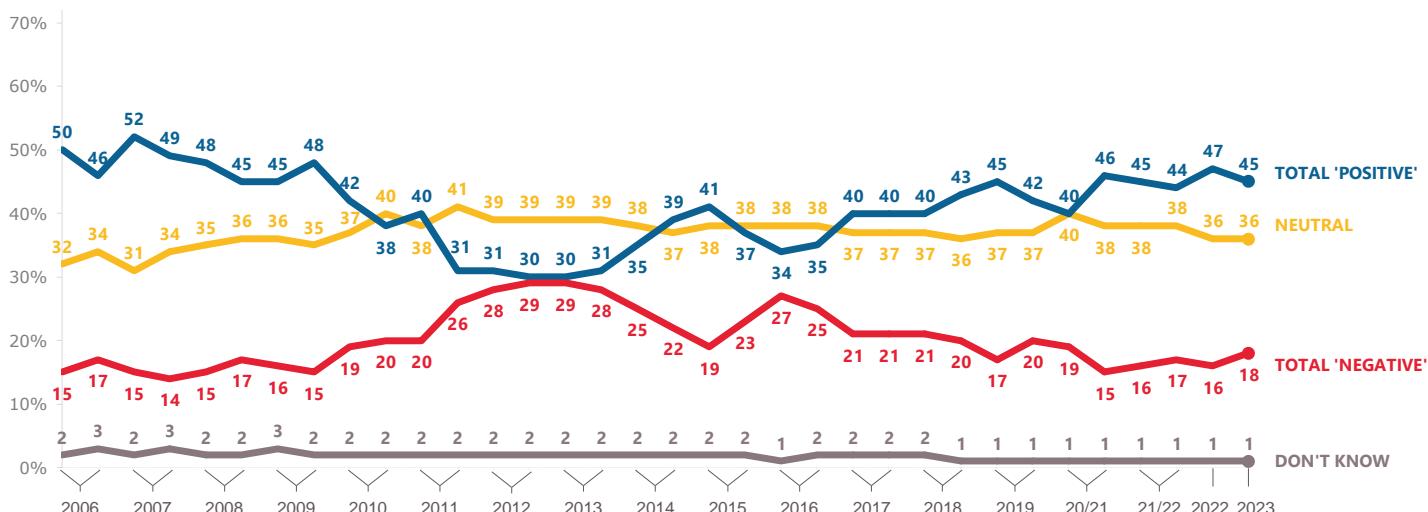
2. The image of the European Union

a. The image of the European Union: trend

The positive image of the EU stood at 45%, two percentage points lower compared to summer 2022, but slightly higher than in winter 2021-2022, prior to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The neutral image has remained stable at 36%.

The negative image of the EU has increased by two percentage points to 18%, which is the highest level seen since summer 2020.

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



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

In 20 EU Member States a majority of respondents have a positive image of the EU (down from 22 in the Standard Eurobarometer EB97 of Summer 2022), with the largest share of respondents found in Ireland (74%), Portugal (61%), as well as in Denmark, Sweden and Luxembourg (57% each).

In six Member States, the dominant view of the EU is **neutral**: Estonia (45%), Hungary (42%), Slovenia and Czechia (both 41%), as well as Austria and Greece (both 37%).

Slovakia (35%) is the only country where a majority of respondents has a **negative** image of the EU. However, there are a further six Member States where at least one in five respondents has a negative image: Greece (28%), France (27%), Austria and Czechia (both 26%), Belgium (23%) and Cyprus (21%).

In 18 EU Member States the proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EU has declined since summer 2022, with the largest share seen in Hungary (39%, -12 percentage points), Poland (55%, -8 pp) and Slovakia (32%, -7 pp). In contrast the positive image has increased in eight countries including Denmark (57%, +6 pp) and Sweden (57%, +6 pp). There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in France.

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

	EU27	DK	SE	CY	NL	EL	HR	IE	AT	FR	ES	LV	BG	EE	IT	PT	RO	FI	LT	LU	DE	MT	SI	BE	CZ	SK	PL	HU
Total 'Positive'	45	57	57	42	52	35	45	74	36	36	43	48	49	40	44	61	45	47	56	57	46	54	40	41	33	32	55	39
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼2	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲1	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼12		
Neutral	36	31	30	37	31	37	42	19	37	35	40	42	31	45	39	32	35	40	38	28	37	35	41	36	41	33	37	42
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼5	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲1	▼1	▼1	▲6	▲7	▲3	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲9	▼3	▲4	▲8
Total 'Negative'	18	12	12	21	17	28	13	6	26	27	16	9	18	14	16	6	17	12	6	15	17	10	18	23	26	35	8	19
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲2	▼3	▼5	▼6	▼3	▼3	▲1	=	▼2	=	▲3	▼7	▼1	=	=	▲2	▲3	▼3	▼4	=	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼3	▲10	▲4	▲4
Don't know	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▼1	▲1	=	=	=	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	

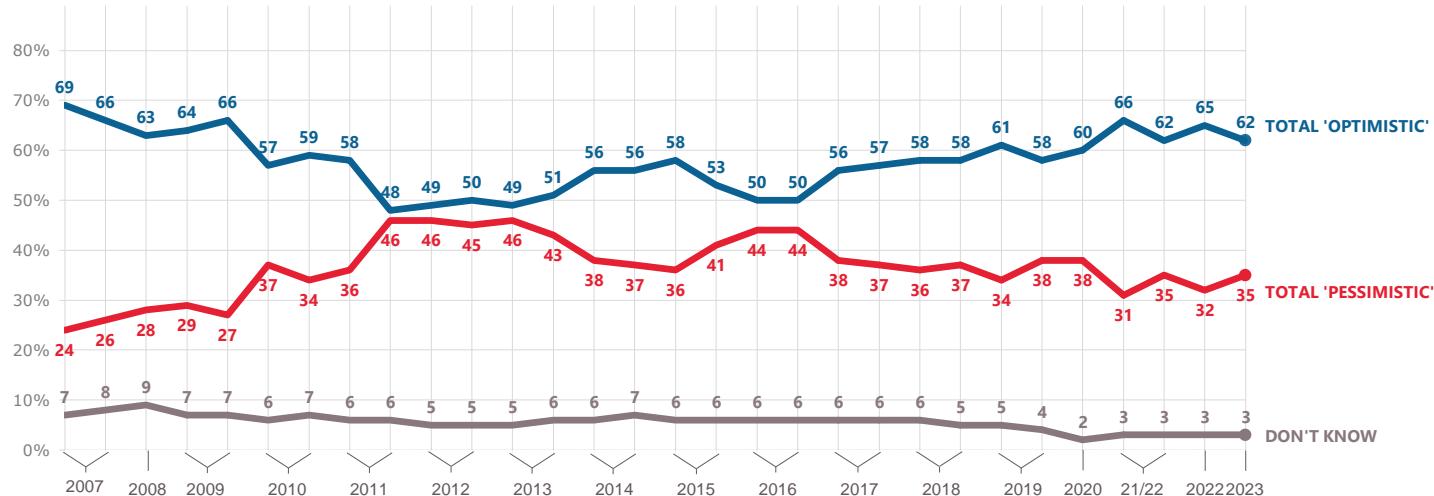
3. The future of the European Union

a. The future of the European Union: trend

Optimism in the future of the EU has fallen back to the level seen in winter 2021-2022 (62%, -3 percentage points since summer 2022). However, this level of optimism remains higher than during the period between autumn 2009 and spring 2021.

More than one third of respondents are pessimistic about the future of the EU (35%, +3 pp), reverting to the level observed in winter 2021-2022.

QA13 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (% - EU)



b. The future of the European Union: national results

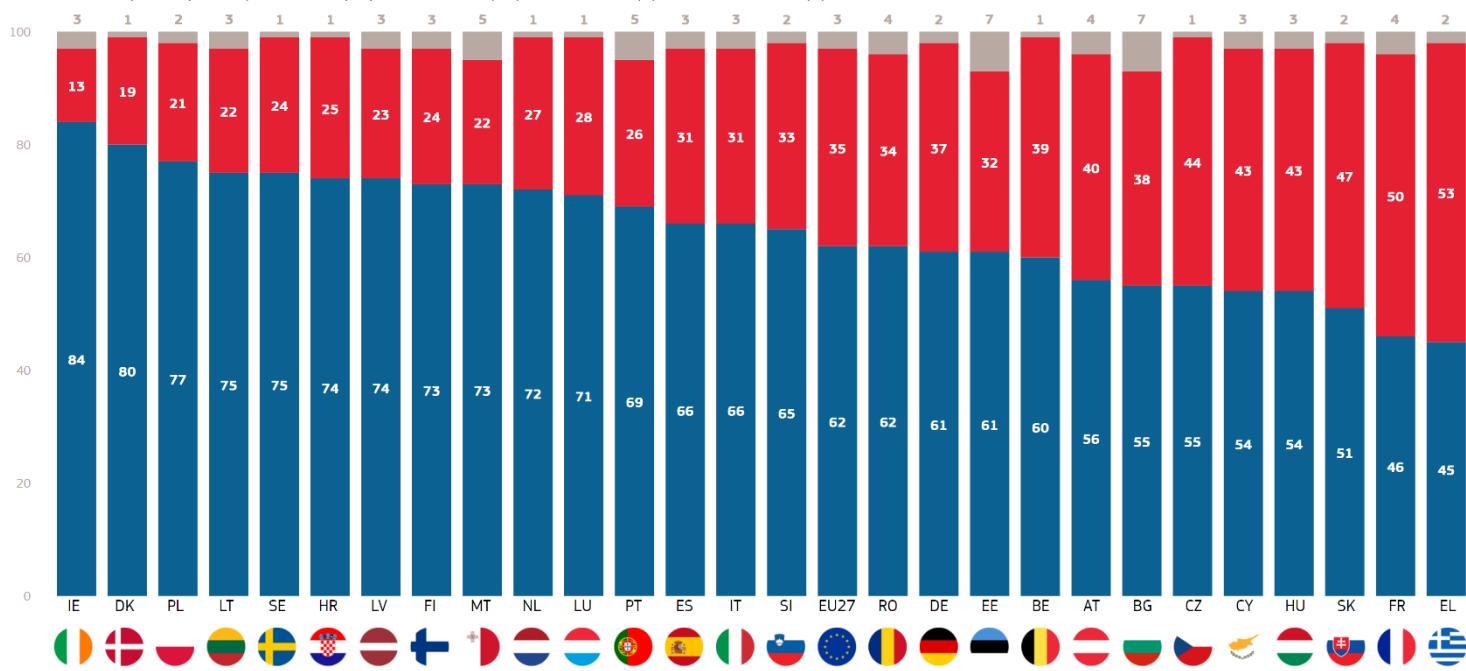
Optimism about the future of the EU remains the majority view in 25 EU Member States (down from 26 in summer 2022), with respondents in Ireland (84%), Denmark (80%) and Poland (77%) the most likely to be optimistic. At least seven in ten respondents in a further eight countries are also optimistic: Lithuania and Sweden (both 75%), Croatia and Latvia (both 74%), Malta and Finland (both 73%), the Netherlands (72%) and Luxembourg (71%).

In Greece (53% “pessimistic” vs 45% “optimistic”) and France (50% vs 46%) the majority of respondents are pessimistic about the future of the EU.

At national level, trends since summer 2022 are mixed. Optimism about the future of the EU has declined amongst respondents in 13 countries, including Slovakia (51%, -10 percentage points), Malta (73%, -9 pp), Hungary (54%, -9 pp). In contrast, optimism amongst respondents has risen in 12 countries with the largest increases seen in Latvia (74%, +9 pp), Croatia (74%, +7 pp), Sweden (75%, +6 pp) and Finland (73%, +6 pp). Results have remained stable in Cyprus and Luxembourg.

As a result of these changes pessimism is now the majority view of respondents in France.

QA13. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)



II. RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE



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

a. Satisfaction with the response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine: trend and national results

The absolute majority of EU citizens are satisfied with the response of the EU and national governments to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

More than half of all respondents are satisfied with the EU's response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine (56%, -1 percentage point since summer 2022), with 11% "very satisfied". 38% (+1 pp) are dissatisfied, while 6% say they don't know.

Satisfaction with the response of the national government is almost as high, with 55% saying they are satisfied (no change) and 12% that they are "very satisfied". Four in ten are dissatisfied (40%, no change), while 5% say they don't know.

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

The (NATIONALITY) Government



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The European Union



ST98 Jan/Feb. 2023



ST97 June/July 2022

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

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QE1.1 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...?

The (NATIONALITY) government (%)

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

Very satisfied	12	44	41	27	25	32	3	21	23	33	13	26	8	12	23	10	19	10	12	7	6	9	8	11	5	5	9	6
Fairly satisfied	43	44	41	53	53	45	73	54	49	37	56	38	55	51	39	45	34	42	39	43	41	38	38	35	39	29	25	27
Not very satisfied	27	8	10	15	13	15	13	19	17	12	13	22	24	22	18	31	23	31	28	21	34	29	32	38	33	35	27	33
Not at all satisfied	13	2	5	4	5	5	4	5	8	10	6	7	9	11	12	10	22	13	17	17	15	19	17	9	18	23	34	29
Don't know	5	2	3	1	4	3	7	1	3	8	12	7	4	4	8	4	2	4	4	12	4	5	5	7	5	8	5	5
Total 'Satisfied'	55	88	82	80	78	77	76	75	72	70	69	64	63	63	62	55	53	52	51	50	47	47	46	46	44	34	34	33
Total 'Not satisfied'	40	10	15	19	18	20	17	24	25	22	19	29	33	33	30	41	45	44	45	38	49	48	49	47	51	58	61	62

QE1.2 In general, how satisfied are you with the response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine by ...?

The European Union (%)

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

Very satisfied	11	6	23	19	28	20	23	23	36	13	10	15	9	16	11	10	13	7	10	7	10	10	6	10	7	7	11	6
Fairly satisfied	45	73	53	57	47	55	50	49	32	51	53	47	53	43	47	47	40	45	41	44	38	38	40	35	38	35	28	31
Not very satisfied	25	11	15	16	14	17	18	19	19	21	24	29	19	26	28	27	21	32	28	31	27	30	25	29	33	34	25	31
Not at all satisfied	13	3	4	5	6	4	7	6	8	11	9	5	11	7	7	12	21	12	18	13	15	16	15	19	17	14	30	26
Don't know	6	7	5	3	5	4	2	3	5	4	4	4	8	8	7	4	5	4	3	5	10	6	14	7	5	10	6	6
Total 'Satisfied'	56	79	76	76	75	75	73	72	68	64	63	62	62	59	58	57	53	52	51	51	48	48	46	45	45	42	39	37
Total 'Not satisfied'	38	14	19	21	20	21	25	25	27	32	33	34	30	33	35	39	42	44	46	44	42	46	40	48	50	48	55	57

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

Approval for a range of actions taken in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine remains very high, despite falling slightly since summer 2022.

More than nine in ten (91%, -1 percentage point since summer 2022) agree with **providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war**, and the majority (61%) totally agree. Almost as many (88%, -2 pp) agree with **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war**, with more than half (55%) saying they "totally agree".

More than three quarters of respondents agree with **providing financial support to Ukraine** (77%, -4 pp), with 40% totally agreeing. Almost three quarters of Europeans (74%, -4 pp) agree with **imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals**, with 42% totally agreeing.

Over two thirds (67%, -3 pp) agree with **banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU**, with 37% saying they "totally agree". Almost two thirds (65%, -3 pp) agree with **financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine**, with 32% totally agreeing.

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

Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war

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Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war

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Providing financial support to Ukraine

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Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals

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Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU

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Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine

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- Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

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Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, is the EU's action with the highest level of agreement in 24 Member States. In fact, agreement is almost universal in the Netherlands (99%), Luxembourg and Lithuania (both 98%), as well as in Finland (97%, where it shares first position with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war) and Greece (97%). This action ranks second in Sweden (96%), Denmark (94%) and Romania (71%).

In nine countries **welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war** is the most agreed upon action, with the highest levels seen amongst those in Denmark, Finland (shared with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war) and Sweden (all 97%). In the remaining 18 countries this action ranks second, with the highest levels seen in the Netherlands (98%), Luxembourg (96%) and Greece (95%).

Ireland (90%) is the only country where **providing financial support to Ukraine** ranks first (together with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war). This action ranks second in Finland (94%), Croatia (83%), Spain (82%) and Cyprus (81%) and ranks third in 17 countries including the Netherlands (93%), as well as Lithuania and Denmark (both 92%).

Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals ranks second in Poland (90%) and Portugal (89%) and third in eight countries including Sweden (95%), Ireland (86%) and Croatia (82%).

Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine ranks third in Poland (89%, along with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU), Finland (88%) and Estonia (72%).

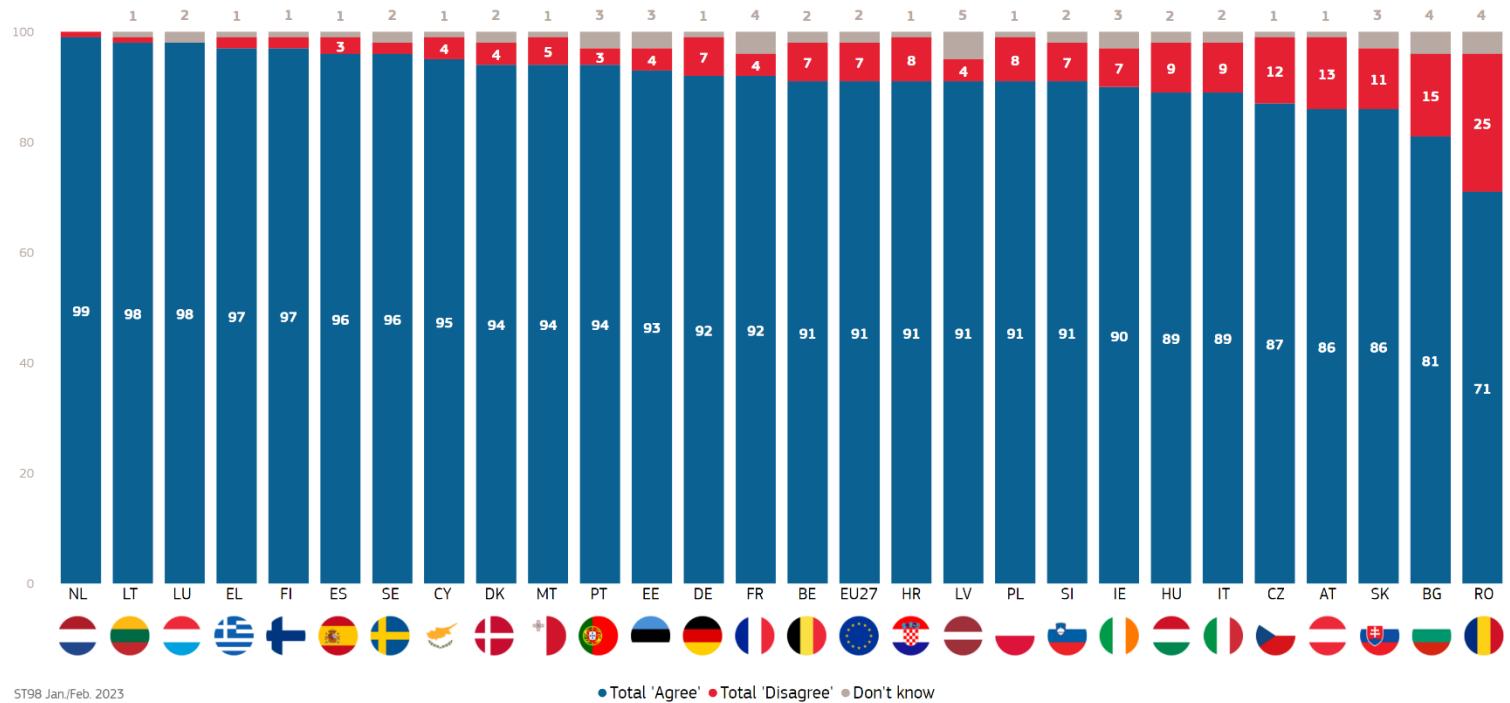
QE2 The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
Total 'Agree' (%)



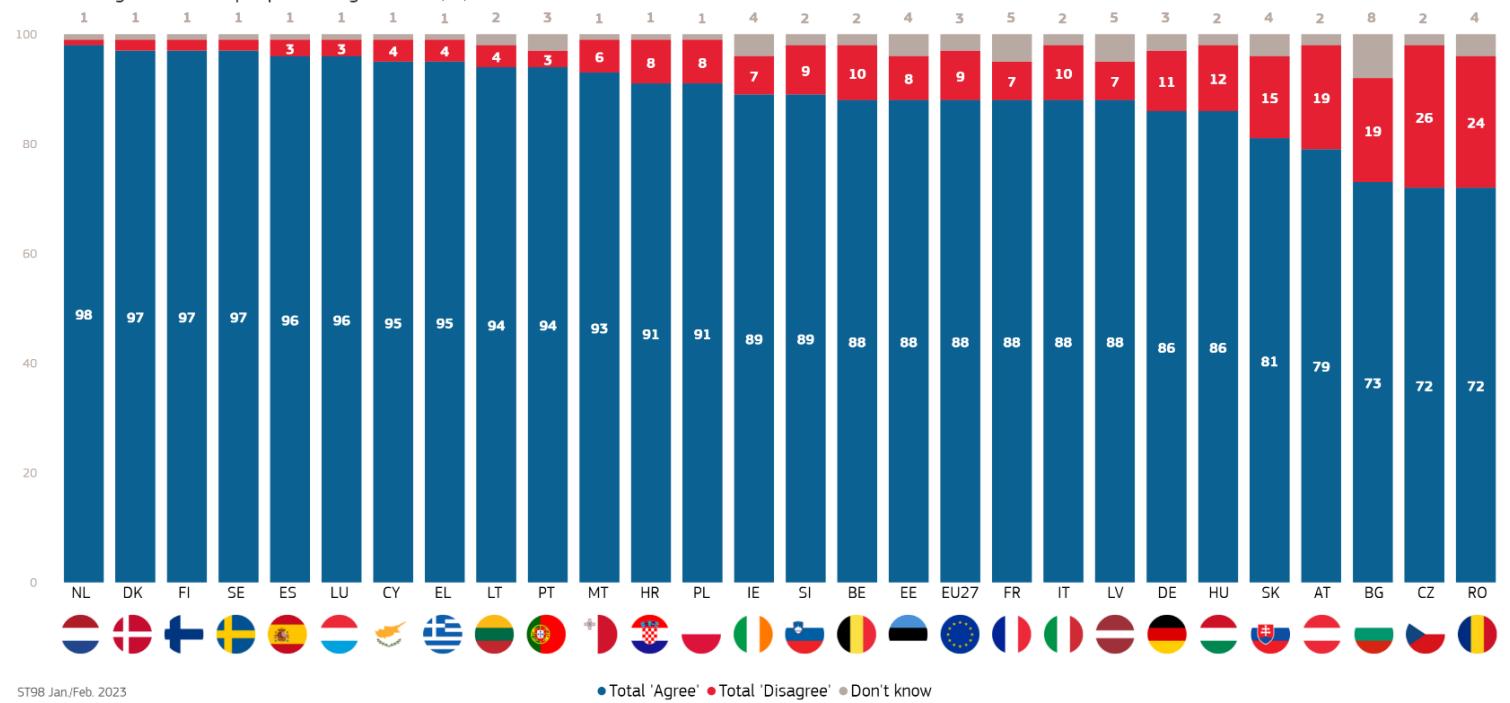
	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war	91	91	81	87	94	92	93	90	97	96	92	91	89	95	91	98	89	94	99	86	91	94	71	91	86	97	96	
Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war	88	88	73	72	97	86	88	89	95	96	88	91	88	95	88	94	96	86	93	98	79	91	94	72	89	81	97	97
Providing financial support to Ukraine	77	75	55	61	92	80	72	90	66	82	68	83	76	81	84	92	76	61	87	93	71	86	88	59	72	53	94	94
Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals	74	77	47	70	90	74	71	86	55	73	65	82	74	53	74	84	75	56	78	89	69	90	89	67	61	49	85	95
Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU	67	69	39	56	72	66	67	80	44	63	58	77	70	40	69	82	65	58	70	68	66	89	80	61	51	42	78	79
Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine	65	68	33	50	89	63	72	81	36	65	60	73	56	49	77	88	64	50	76	90	50	89	82	55	52	38	88	92
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

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QE2.4. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war (%)

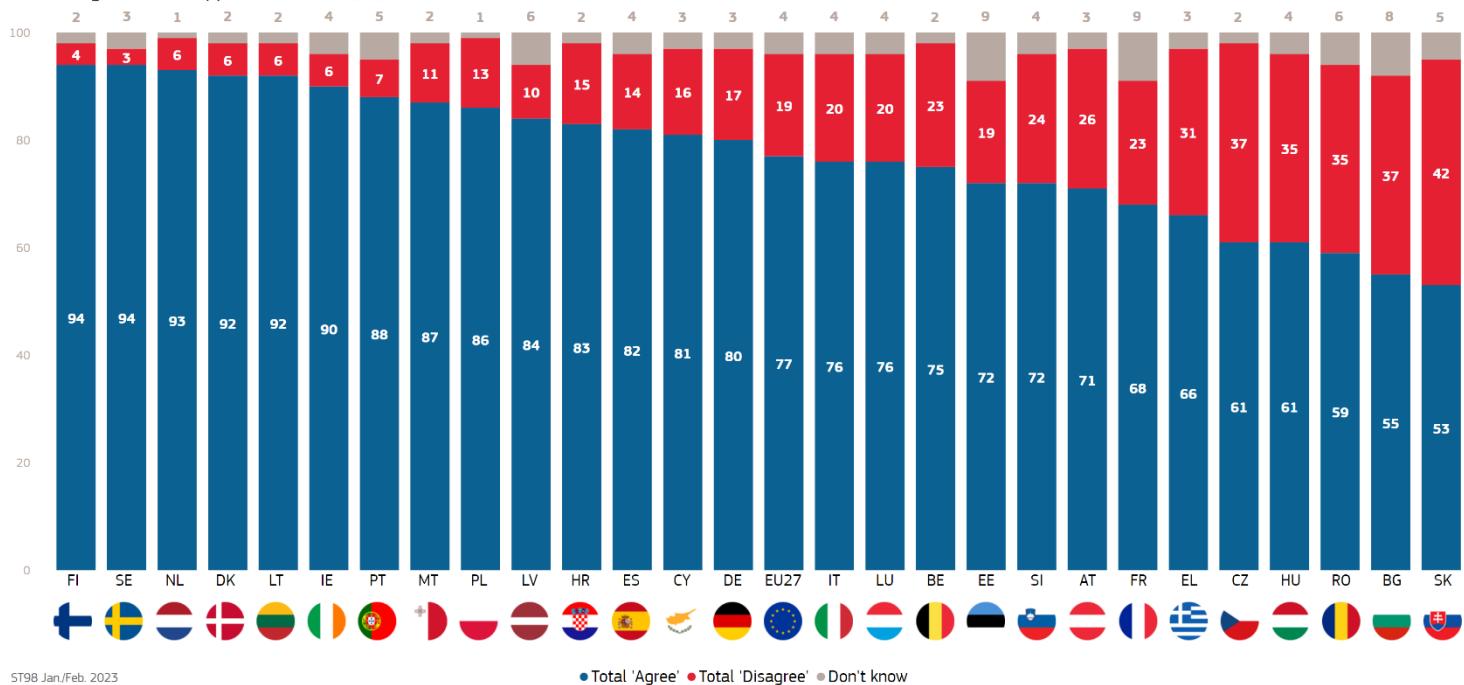


QE2.5. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war (%)



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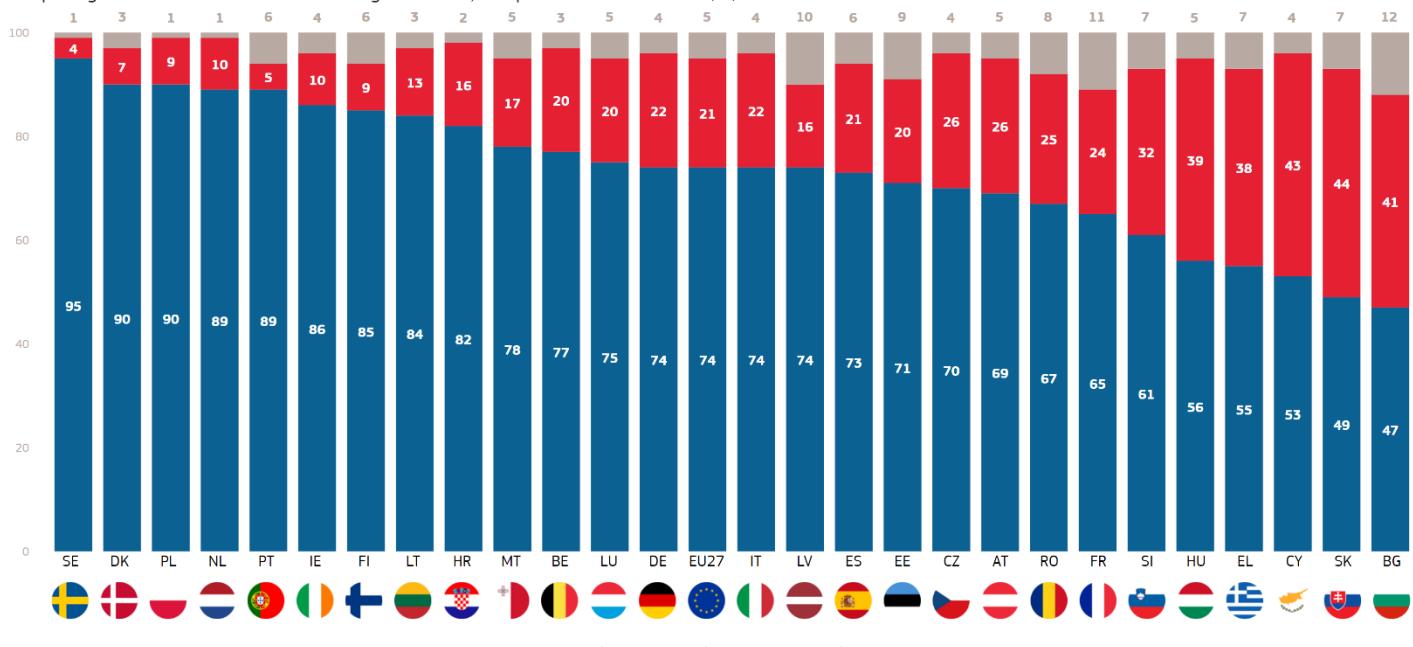
QE2.6. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Providing financial support to Ukraine (%)



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

QE2.1. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals (%)

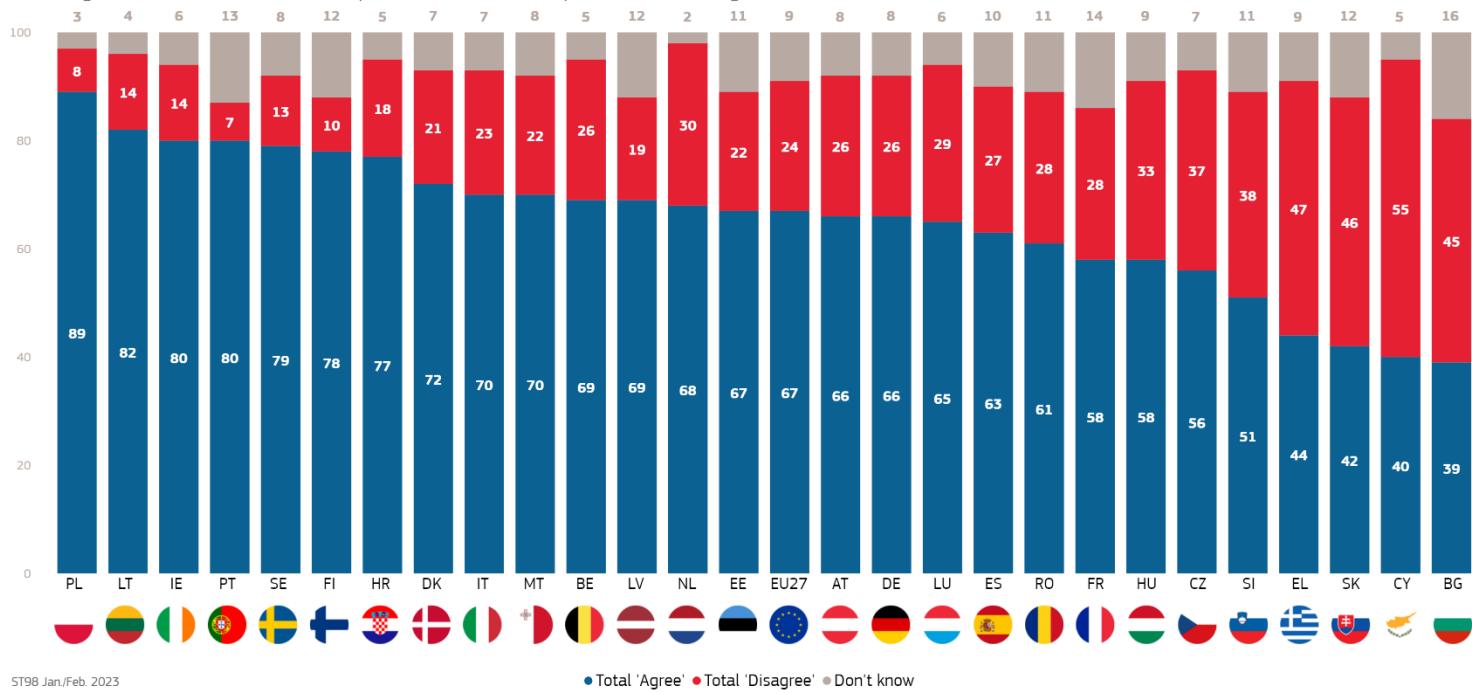


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● Total 'Agree' ● Total 'Disagree' ■ Don't know

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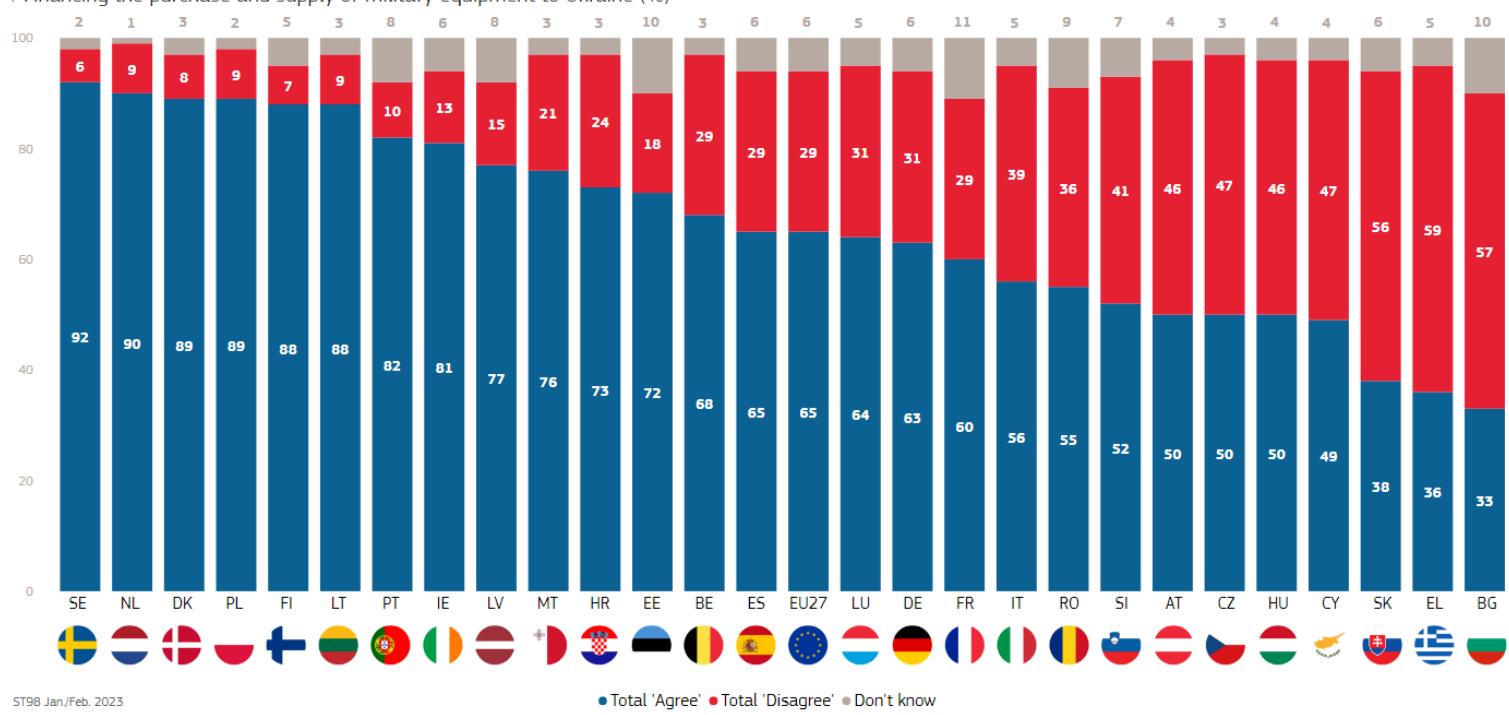
QE2.2. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU (%)



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

QE2.3. The EU has taken a series of actions as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. To what extent you agree or disagree with each of these actions taken.
:-Financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine (%)



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

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

a. Energy policy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine: trend

At least eight in ten EU citizens agree with potential directions for EU energy policies, particularly those promoting renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency.

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a range of potential directions for EU energy policies. Overall agreement levels are high, and in each case more than four in ten totally agree.

More than eight in ten EU citizens (86%, -1 percentage point since summer 2022) agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with the majority (55%) saying they "totally agree". Almost as many (85%, no change) agree that **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**, and almost half (46%) "totally agree" with this statement.

84% (-2 pp) agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible** – with more than half saying they "totally agree" (53%). The same proportion (84%, no change) agrees that **reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security**, with 46% in total agreement.

Just over eight in ten (82%, -1 pp) agree that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**, with 45% saying they "totally agree". Almost as many (81%, +3 pp) respond that **they have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future**, with 42% totally agreeing. The proportion of those who totally agree has increased six points since summer 2022.

Finally, eight in ten respondents (80%, no change) agree that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption**, with 43% saying they "totally agree".

QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power



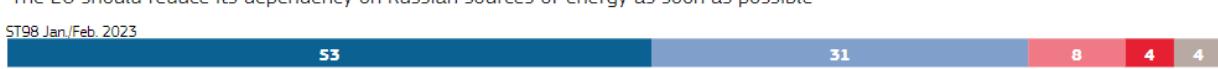
Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU



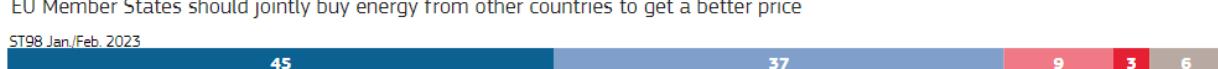
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security



The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible



EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price



You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future



In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption



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

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At national level, support for each energy policy direction is high, but there is considerable variation in the ranking.

In 12 countries, respondents are most likely to agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power**, with the highest levels seen in Cyprus and Malta (96%), and Luxembourg (94%). This statement ranks second in 11 countries including Denmark (94%), the Netherlands (93%), Poland (91%) as well as Ireland and Croatia (both 90%) (in Ireland, Croatia, Poland and Romania this rank is shared with at least one other item). It ranks third in Sweden (91%, shared with increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods).

In Spain (93%), Greece (90%), France (82%) and Bulgaria (80%), the highest levels of agreement are seen for **increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport and goods to make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU**. This is the second most mentioned item in eight countries including Poland (91%), as well as Portugal, Luxembourg and Croatia (all 90%) (a rank shared with at least one other item in all these eight countries except Slovakia). It ranks third in eight countries including the Netherlands (92%), Sweden (91%) and Ireland (89%) (in Germany, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Slovenia and Sweden this rank is shared with at least one other item).

In 11 countries the highest levels of agreement are seen for **the EU reducing its dependence on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, and this is particularly the case in Denmark and Sweden (both 96%) and the Netherlands (94%). This idea ranks second in Portugal (90%), Lithuania (89%), Belgium (88%) and Germany (82%) (in these countries, this rank is shared with at least one other item). It ranks third in Spain (91%), Hungary (84%) and Latvia (79%, shared with reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy being important for our overall security).

Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy being important for overall security ranks jointly-first in Italy (89%) and ranks second in eight countries including Sweden and Spain (both 92%) and Croatia (90%) (a rank shared with at least one other item in Romania, Hungary, Lithuania, Croatia, France and Germany). It ranks third in ten countries including Malta (94%), Denmark (93%) and Poland (90%) (rank that is shared with at least one other item in Portugal, Poland, Austria, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia and Cyprus).

In Latvia (84%) the highest ranking item is that **EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price**. This is in second position in eight countries including Malta (95%), Cyprus (92%) and Ireland (90%) (in Ireland, Italy, Lithuania and Slovenia, the rank is shared with at least one other item). It ranks third in six countries including Poland (90%), as well as Portugal and Luxembourg (both 89%) (in Austria, Poland, Portugal, Croatia and Luxembourg, the rank is shared with at least one other item).

Czechia (77%) is the only country where the top ranking item is that respondents **have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future**. This item ranks second in Luxembourg (90%) and in France (81%) (both countries share this rank with one other item). It ranks third in the Netherlands (92%), Finland (87%), Croatia (86%), Germany (80%), Estonia (77%) and Slovakia (70%)

The statement that **in the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption** ranks second in Croatia (90%), Italy and Hungary (both 88%) and Slovenia (85%) (in each country the rank is shared with at least one other item), and ranks third in Malta (94%), Cyprus (89%), Bulgaria (71%) and Belgium (86%) (in Malta and Cyprus rank is shared with at least one other item).

QE3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Total 'Agree' (%)



The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power	86	89	76	75	94	87	74	90	89	93	80	90	89	96	80	92	94	89	96	93	81	91	92	69	91	77	88	91
Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU	85	88	80	74	91	80	74	89	90	93	82	90	87	89	78	86	90	88	88	92	76	91	90	69	84	75	86	91
The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible	84	88	65	77	96	82	79	91	83	91	79	92	86	74	79	89	85	84	88	94	83	92	90	71	77	55	92	96
Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security	84	84	69	68	93	82	66	87	87	92	81	90	89	89	79	89	89	88	94	86	79	90	89	69	84	65	84	92
EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price	82	84	68	76	87	79	78	90	85	87	77	86	88	92	84	89	89	80	95	85	79	90	89	66	85	69	75	77
You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future	81	84	59	77	85	80	77	78	78	87	81	86	84	77	75	78	90	79	92	92	76	83	77	64	73	70	87	86
In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price we pay for our energy consumption	80	86	71	67	89	76	62	84	82	87	72	90	88	89	76	84	84	88	94	86	72	89	84	65	85	67	82	80

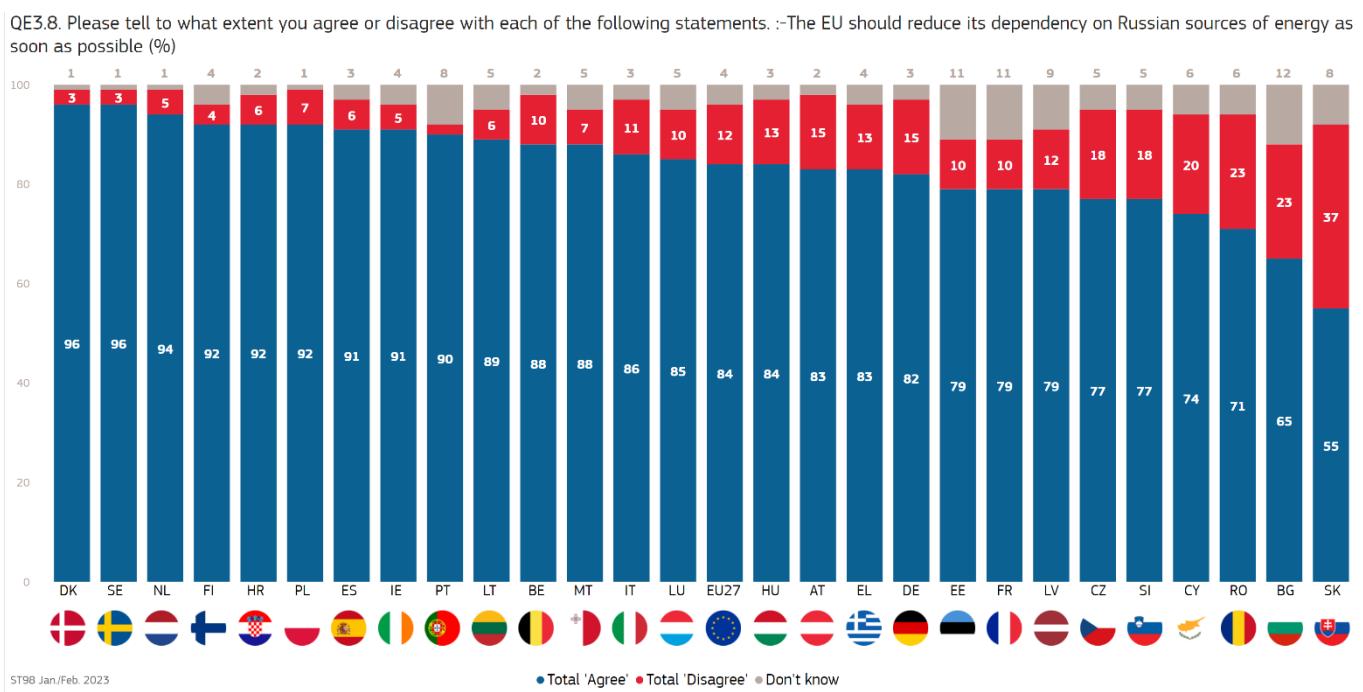
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

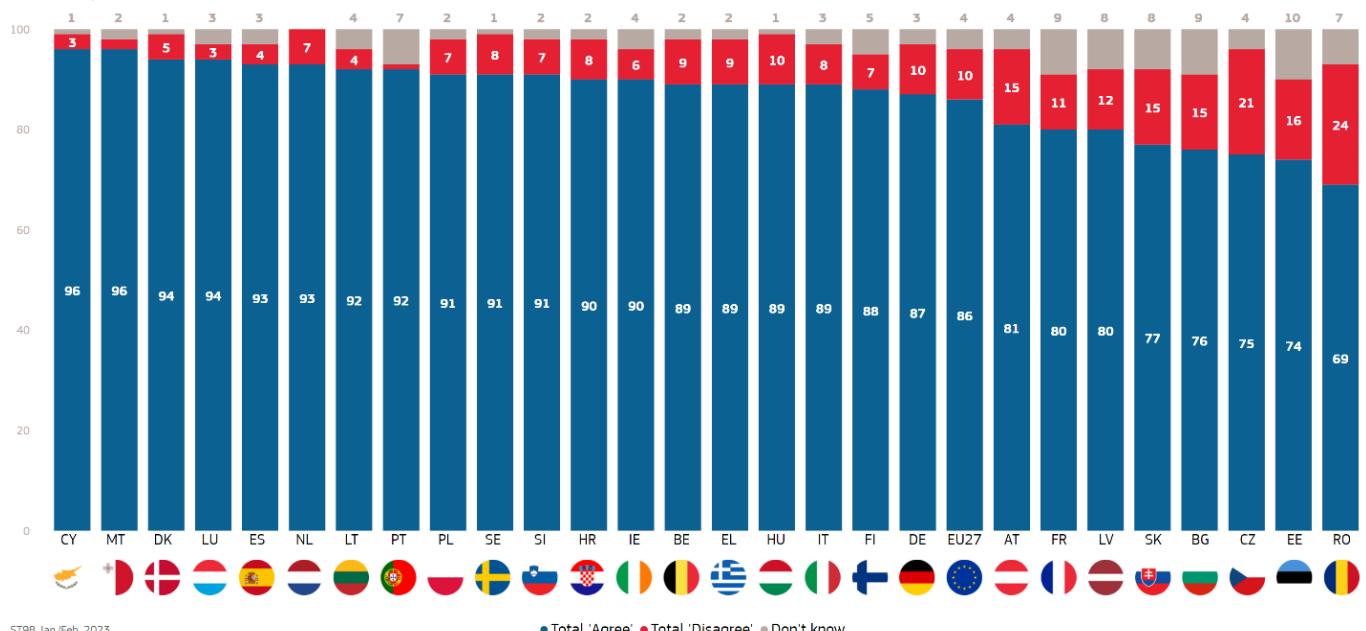
b. Energy policy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine: national results

The big majority of respondents in every Member State agree that **the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible**, with proportions ranging from 96% in Denmark and Sweden and 94% in the Netherlands to 55% in Slovakia, 65% in Bulgaria and 71% in Romania.



In every EU Member State more than two thirds of respondents agree that **the EU should invest massively in renewable energies such as wind and solar power**. Almost all respondents in Cyprus and Malta (both 96%), and 94% in Denmark and Luxembourg agree, as do 69% in Romania, 74% in Estonia, and 75% in Czechia.

QE3.9. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power (%)

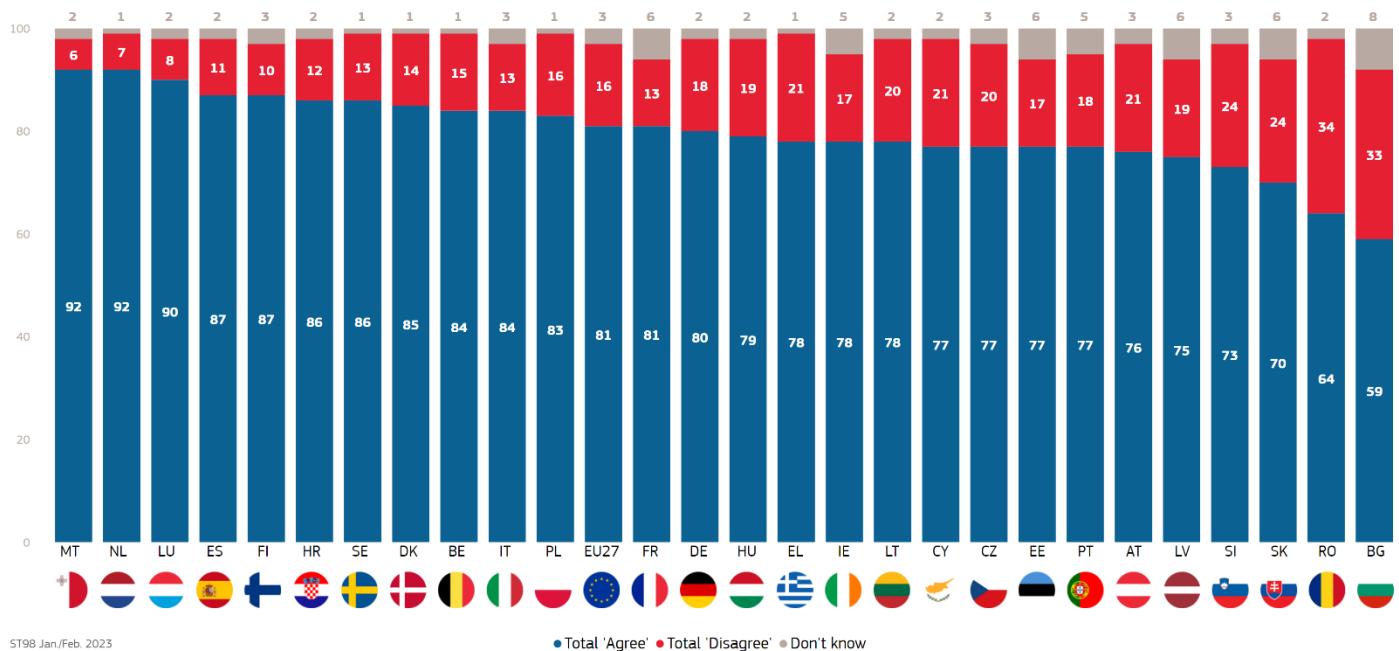


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In every Member State a majority of respondents agree that **they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future.**

Proportions range from 92% in the Netherlands and Malta and 90% in Luxembourg to 59% in Bulgaria, 64% in Romania and 70% in Slovakia.

QE3.14. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-You have recently taken action to reduce your own energy consumption or you plan to do so in the near future (%)



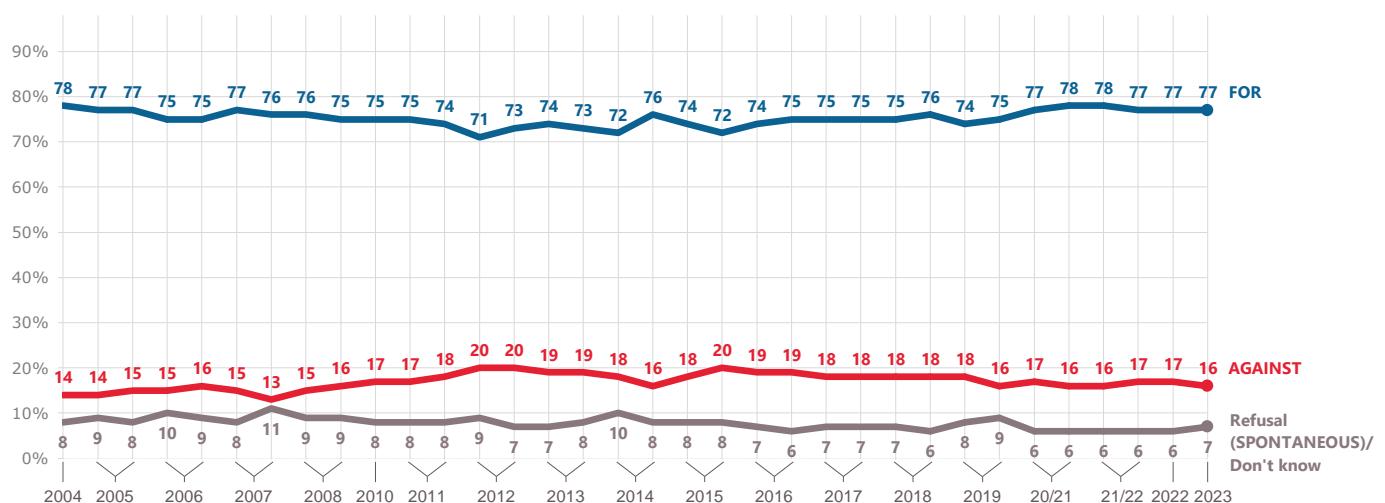
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3. Defence and security of the EU in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

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

Support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has remained stable at 77% for the second time in a row (since winter 2021-2022). Over the longer term, support has been relatively stable since autumn 2019 and remains six points higher than the low point of spring 2012 (when it was 71%).

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



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

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

Compared to summer 2022, support for a common defence and security policy among EU Member States has declined in 16 countries, most notably amongst respondents in Slovakia (67%, -12 percentage points), Sweden (66%, -9 pp) and Malta (75%, -8 pp). Support has increased amongst respondents in ten countries including Denmark (74%, +5 pp). There has been no change in opinion amongst those in Germany.

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

	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (%)																												
	EU27	DK	CY	HR	IT	BG	FR	PT	ES	FI	NL	DE	EL	LV	AT	EE	LT	PL	CZ	HU	IE	BE	LU	RO	SI	MT	SE	SK	
For	Jan/Feb 2023	77	74	90	75	77	66	71	72	84	79	84	84	76	83	58	77	86	81	76	71	69	82	83	62	74	75	66	67
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼9	▼12		
Against	Jan/Feb 2023	16	22	7	20	18	22	18	15	11	12	12	11	19	8	34	13	7	15	14	25	20	15	9	27	20	18	28	25
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼4	▲2	▼4	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2023	2	1	0	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	2	1
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	▲1	=	▼4	▲1	▼1	=	▲2	▲2	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲2	=
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2023	5	3	3	2	4	10	9	10	3	8	2	3	1	7	4	8	5	2	7	3	9	2	6	6	4	5	4	7
	Δ Jun/Jul 2022	=	=	▲2	▼3	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼4	▲3	=	=	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▲4	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲5

c. Defence and security of the EU in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

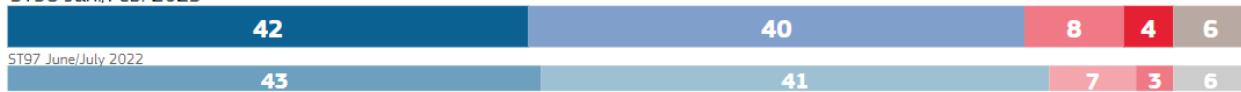
More than eight in ten Europeans (82%, -2 percentage points since summer 2022) agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased** while eight in ten (80%, no change) agree that **Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated**.

More than two thirds (69%, -2 pp) agree that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment**, and almost as many agree that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU** (68%, -2 pp).

QE3. Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

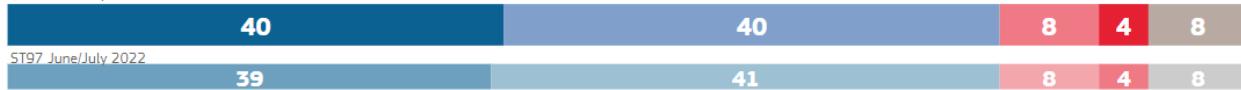
Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased

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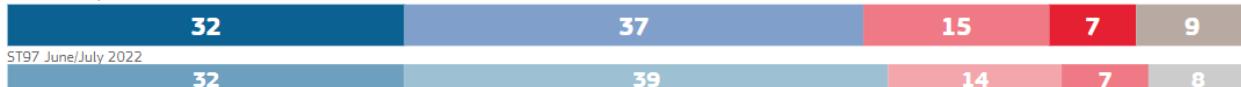
Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated

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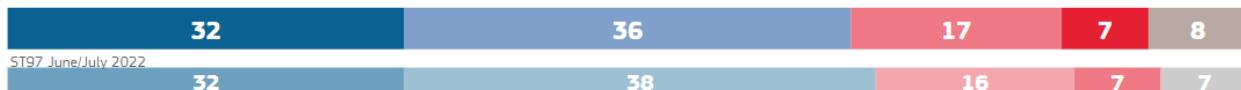
The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment

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More money should be spent on defence in the EU

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- Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● Don't know

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In 24 countries respondents are most likely to agree that **co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased**, with the highest levels seen in Poland and Lithuania (both 92%) and in Malta and the Netherlands (both 91%). It shares first position in Bulgaria and Poland with the statement ‘Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better co-ordinated’. Increased co-operation in defence matters is the second most agreed upon item in Denmark (80%), Slovenia (67%) and Slovakia (65%).

The idea that **Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better co-ordinated** is the most agreed upon item in Denmark (82%), Slovenia (72%) and Slovakia (66%), and also shares first position in Poland (92%) and Bulgaria (71%) with increasing co-operation in defence matters at EU level.

No other items rank first in any country. The idea that **the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment** ranks second in Poland (90%) and Bulgaria (58%) and third in 21 countries including Lithuania (88%), Latvia (79%) and Croatia (78%).

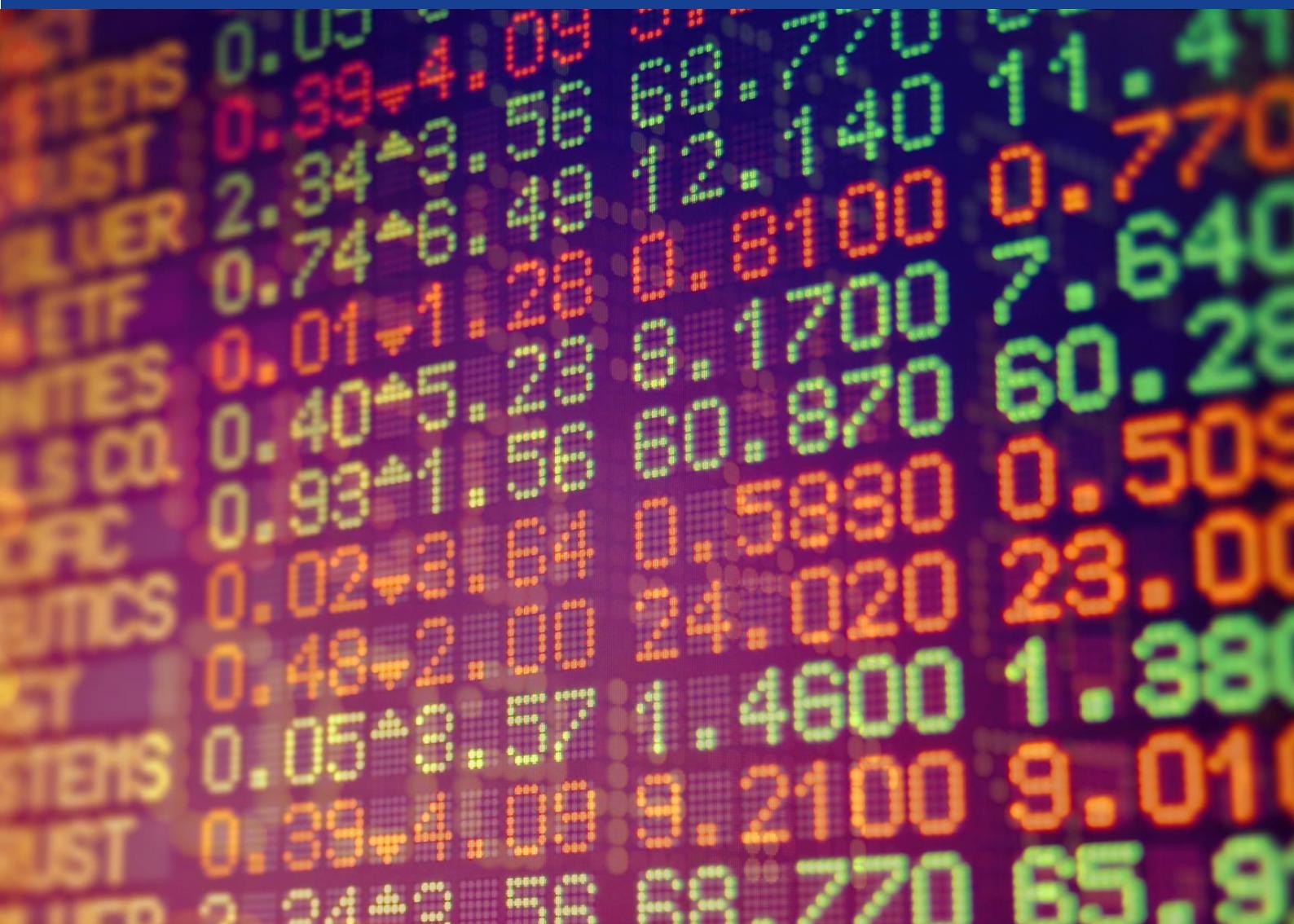
In eight countries, including Poland (89%), Hungary (81%) and Malta (79%) the statement that **more money should be spent on defence in the EU** ranks third.

QE3 Please tell to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
Total ‘Agree’ (%)



Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased	82	84	71	80	80	84	76	82	82	82	80	86	79	86	87	92	85	85	91	91	75	92	82	69	67	65	86	85
Member States’ purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated	80	82	71	78	82	83	75	79	79	79	77	82	76	85	80	91	80	82	87	85	70	92	78	64	72	66	73	76
The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment	69	70	58	58	71	69	66	73	67	68	68	78	67	76	79	88	68	75	78	77	57	90	75	62	54	48	71	65
More money should be spent on defence in the EU	68	65	53	59	70	68	63	71	59	64	64	74	67	75	71	83	67	81	79	74	55	89	73	60	48	50	69	65
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												
3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM																												

III. THE ECONOMIC SITUATION



1. Perception of the economy

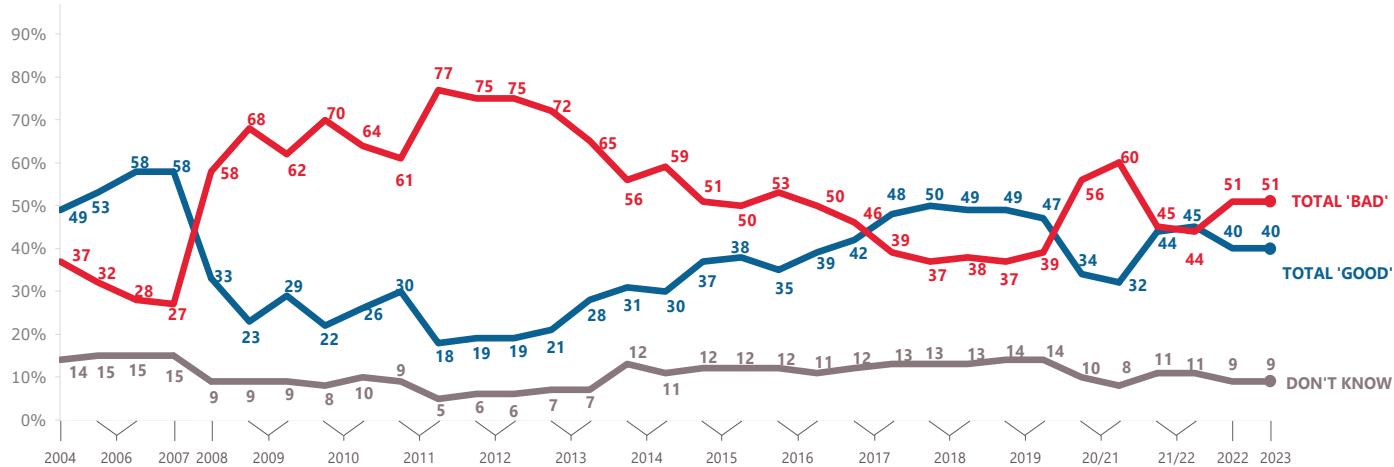
a. Current situation of the economy at European level: trend and national results

The perception of the situation of the European economy has remained stable since summer 2022, with 40% of respondents rating it as 'good'. The percentage of Europeans who think the situation of the European economy is 'bad' has also remained the same, at 51%.

Looking back over the long term, the percentage of those who view the situation of the European economy as 'good' is higher than during the period between 2007 and spring 2017.

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

The situation of the European economy (% - EU)

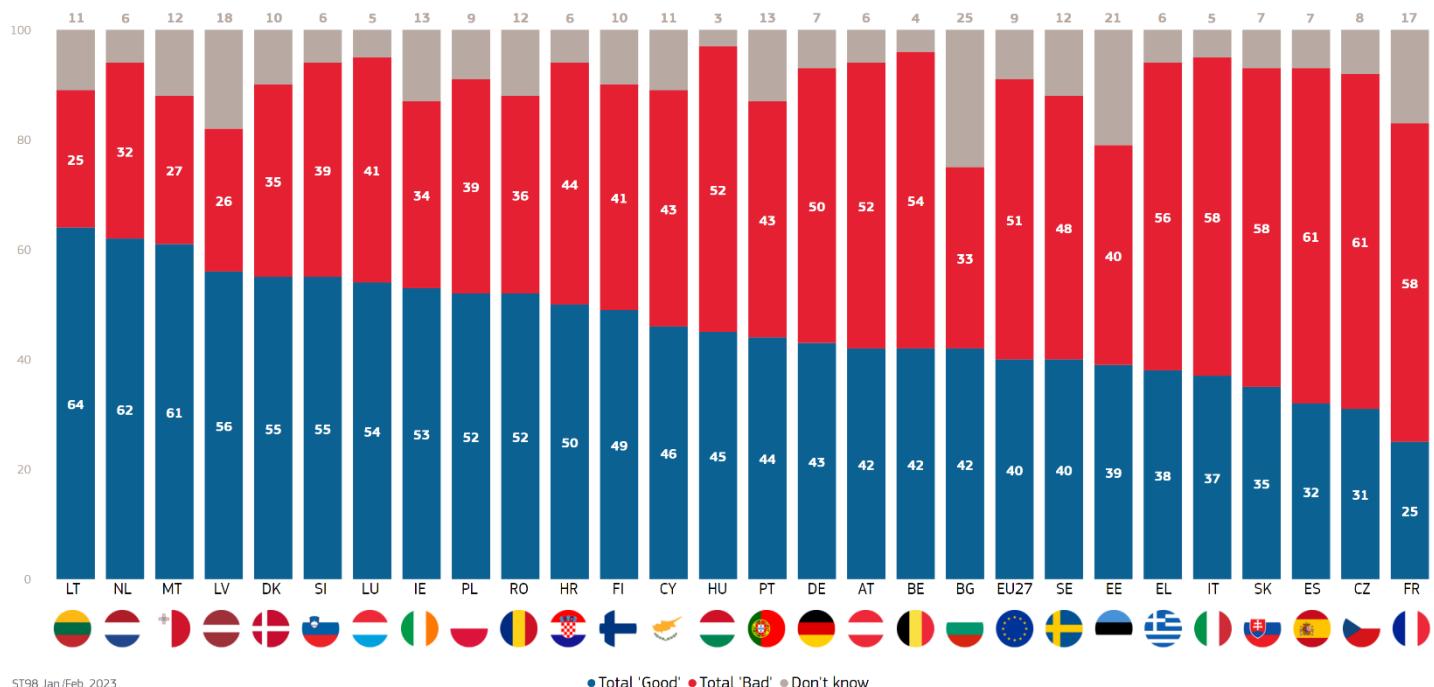


As was the case in summer 2022, opinion about the current situation of the European economy varies considerably across EU Member States. A majority of respondents in 15 countries (one less than in summer 2022) think the situation is good, with the positive view most widespread amongst respondents in Lithuania (64%), the Netherlands (62%) and Malta (61%). In contrast 25% in France, 31% in Czechia and 32% in Spain hold a positive view.

The national evolutions since summer 2022 are mixed. In 13 Member States respondents have become less positive about the situation of the European economy, and in three countries the decline is of at least ten percentage points: Sweden (40%, -13 percentage points), Malta (61%, -11 pp) and Slovakia (35%, -10 pp). In contrast the positive view has increased in 12 countries including Cyprus (46%, +7 pp), Spain (32%, +7 pp), and Latvia (56%, +6 pp). There has been no change in opinion amongst respondents in France or Finland.

As a result of these changes the negative view is now the opinion of the majority of respondents in Estonia, Hungary and Sweden, and the positive view is now the majority opinion amongst those in Croatia and Cyprus.

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



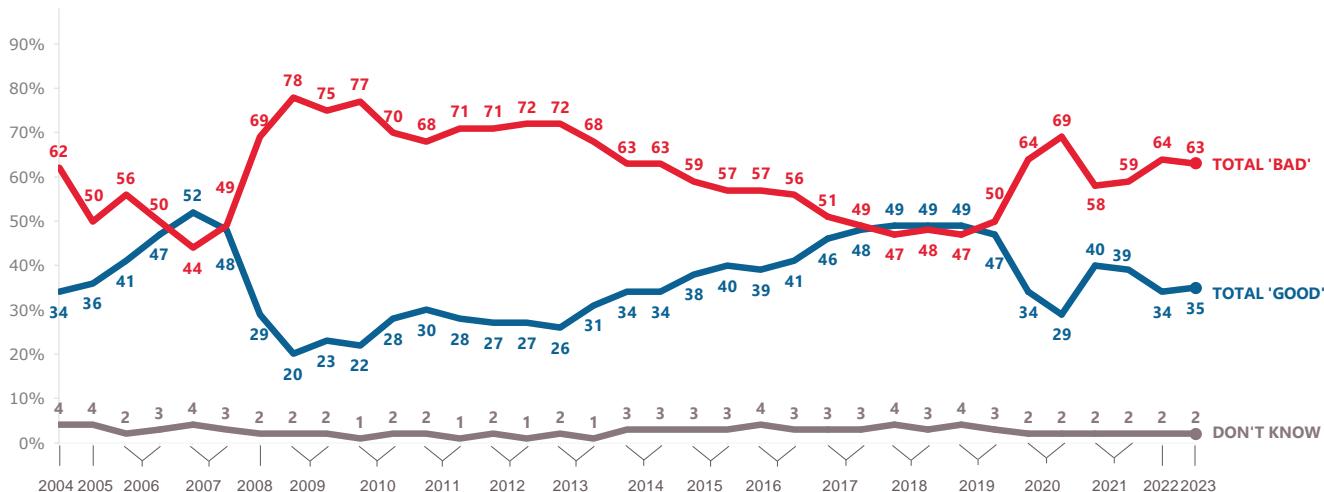
b. Current situation of the economy at national level: trend and national results

The perception of the situation of the national economy has improved slightly since summer 2022, with 35% now rating it as 'good' (+1 percentage point). However, optimism remains lower than the period between autumn 2014 and spring 2020, and lower than the levels seen in 2021.

The majority of citizens think the situation of their national economy is 'bad', although this view has declined very slightly since summer 2022 (63%, -1 pp).

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

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (% - EU)



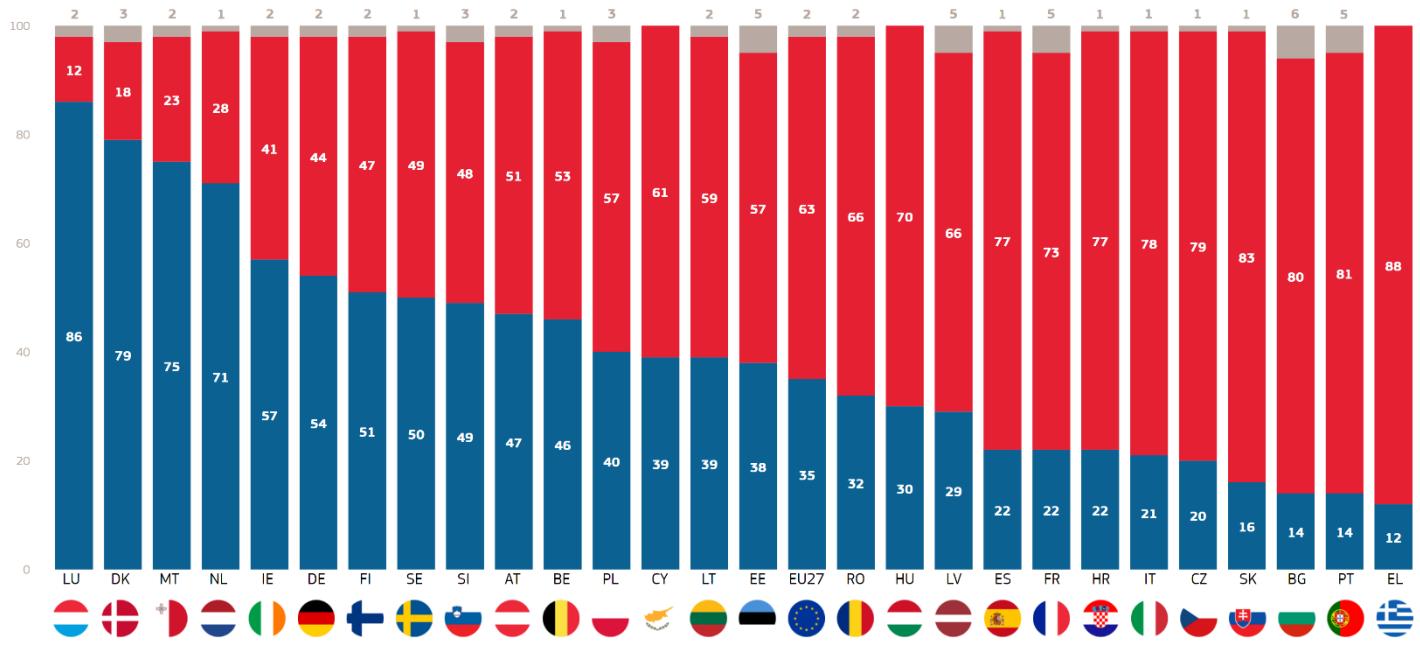
Views on the current situation of the national economy vary dramatically across EU Member States. At least three quarters of respondents in Luxembourg (86%), Denmark (79%) and Malta (75%) say the situation is 'good', compared to 12% in Greece, and 14% in Portugal and Bulgaria.

The majority of respondents in nine Member States (unchanged since summer 2022) have a positive view of their national economy.

Since summer 2022 respondents in 14 EU Member States have become more positive about the situation of their national economy, with the largest improvements seen in Ireland (57%, +10 percentage points), Cyprus (39%, +8 pp), as well as the Netherlands (71%, +6 pp) and Spain (22%, +6 pp). In contrast, optimism has declined in 11 countries, and in three countries the decrease in optimism is of at least ten percentage points: Slovenia (49%, -15 pp), Hungary (30%, -13 pp) and Sweden (50%, -12 pp). Levels of optimism have remained unchanged in France and Italy.

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

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



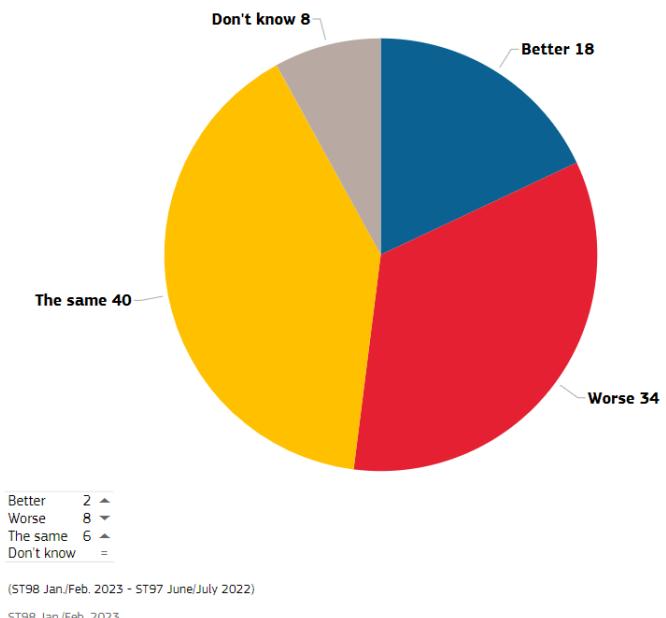
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● Total 'Good' ● Total 'Bad' ● Don't know

2. Expectations for the economy in the EU: trend and national results

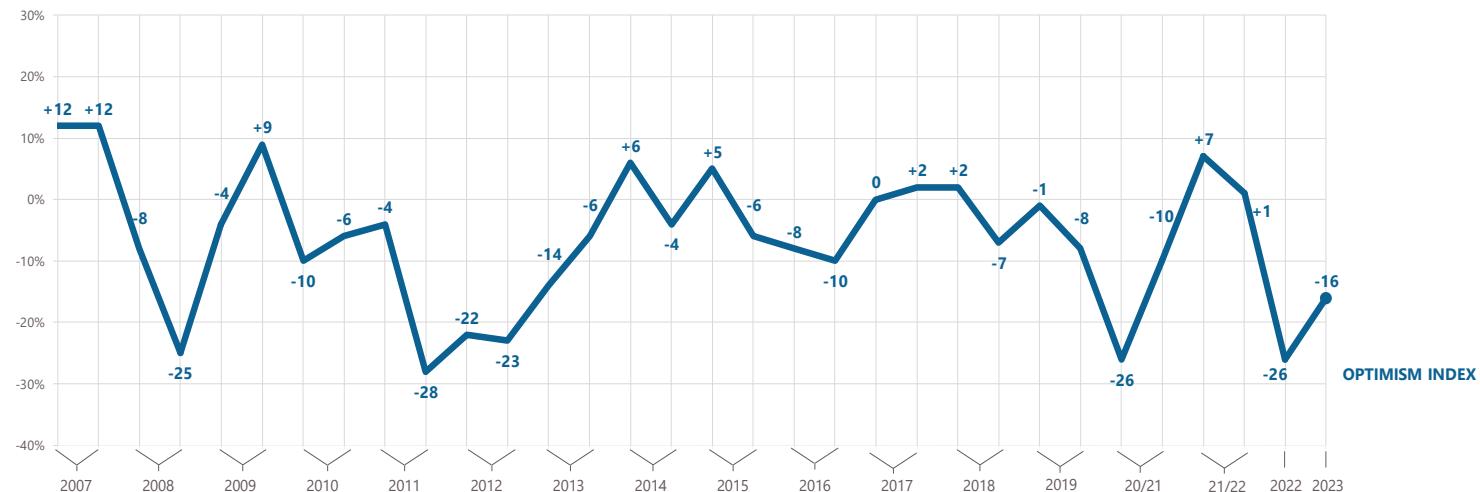
Optimism about the economic situation in the EU has made a significant recovery since summer 2022. Although 34% still think the economic situation in the EU will get worse in the next 12 months, this represents an eight percentage point decline since summer 2022. Almost one in five (18%, +2 pp) think the situation will get better, while **40% (+6 pp) think it will remain the same.**

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 (EU27) (%)



As a result of these evolutions the optimism index for the EU economic situation has improved 10 points to -16, although it remains considerably below the levels seen in spring 2021 (+7) and winter 2021-2022 (+1).

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))



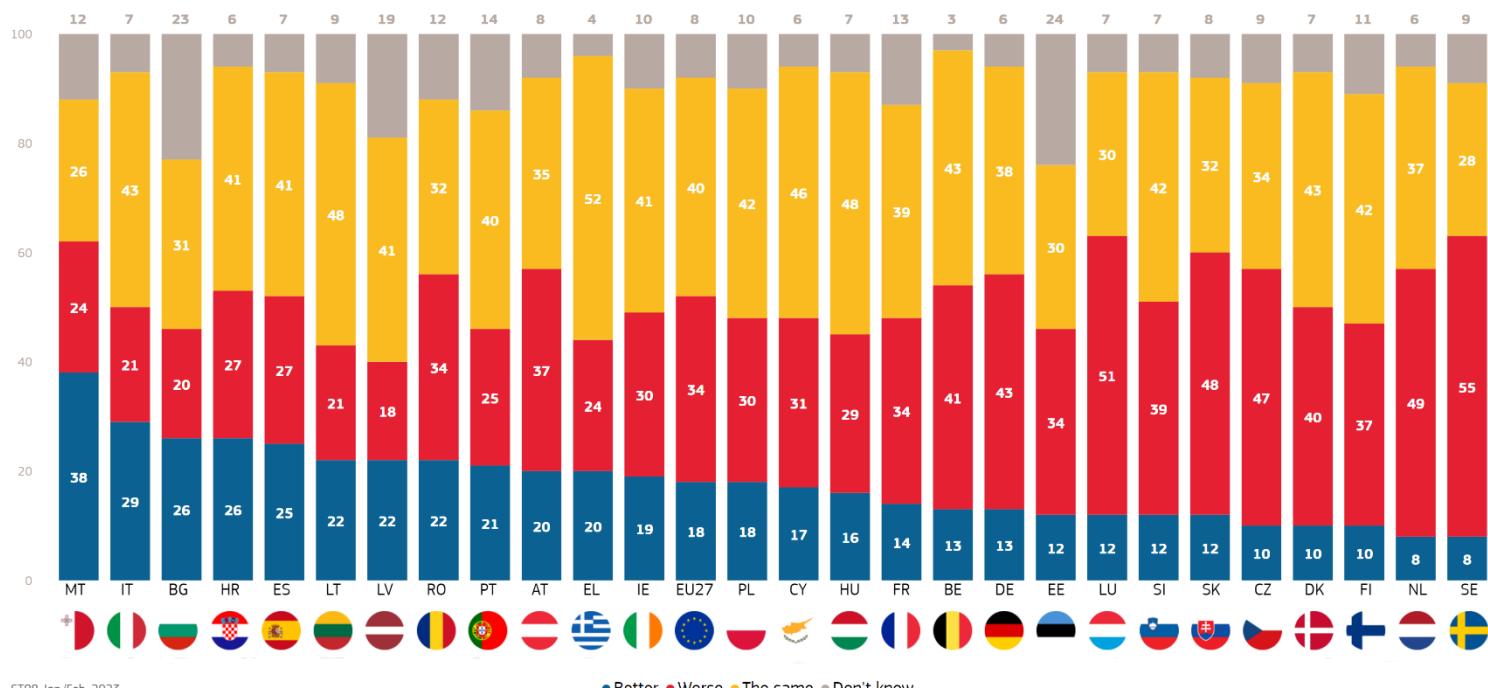
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In 17 EU Member States a majority think the economic situation in the EU will be the same in the next 12 months (up from seven in summer 2022), with this view most likely amongst respondents in Greece (52%), Hungary (48%) and Lithuania (48%).

Optimism outweighs pessimism in five countries (Malta, Italy, Bulgaria, Latvia, and Lithuania), three more than in summer 2022.

In nine countries, respondents are most likely to think the EU's economic situation will get worse (down from 19 in summer 2022), with respondents the most pessimistic in Sweden (55%) and Luxembourg (51%).

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 (%)



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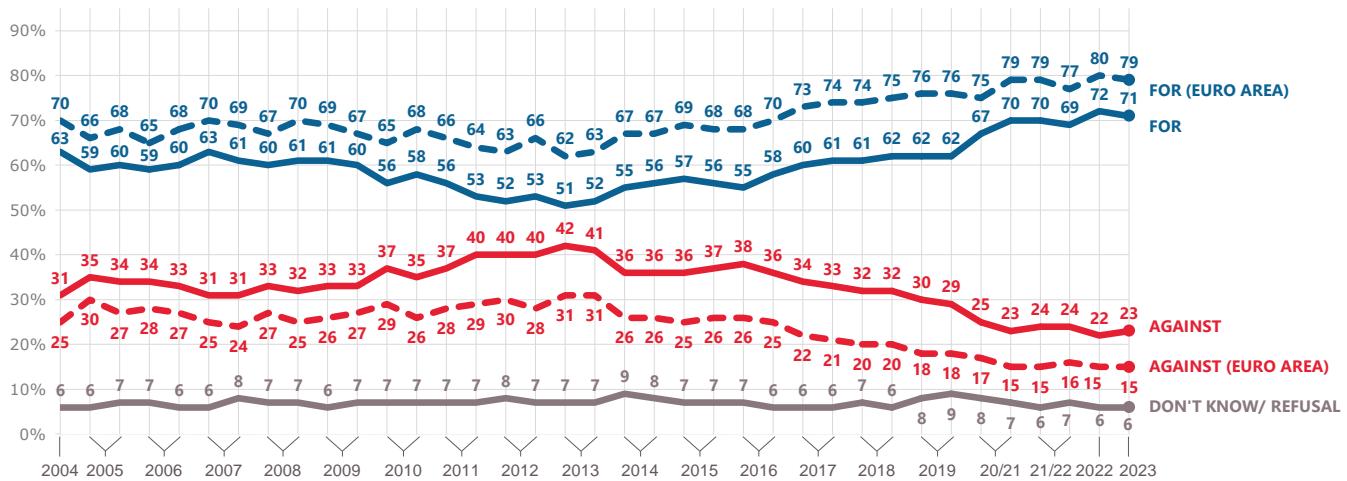
3. EU's economic policy

a. Support for the euro: trend and national results

Support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro has remained quite stable (71%, -1 percentage point), the second highest level ever recorded since the euro was introduced. Less than a quarter of EU citizens are against the euro (23%, +1 percentage point).

Within the euro area, support has also remained quite stable (79%, -1 percentage point), while opposition has remained unchanged, at 15%.²²

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



²² Croatia joined the euro area on 1 January 2023 so is included in the euro area statistics for the first time.

In 22 EU Member States great majority of respondents are for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (down from 23 in summer 2022).

Respondents in Malta (89%), as well as in Ireland, Cyprus and Slovenia (87% each) are the most likely to think this way, and there are a further eight countries where at least eight in ten are for the single currency and economic union: Estonia, Spain and Luxembourg (86% each), Portugal and Finland (both 84%), the Netherlands (83%), as well as Germany and Latvia (both 82%).

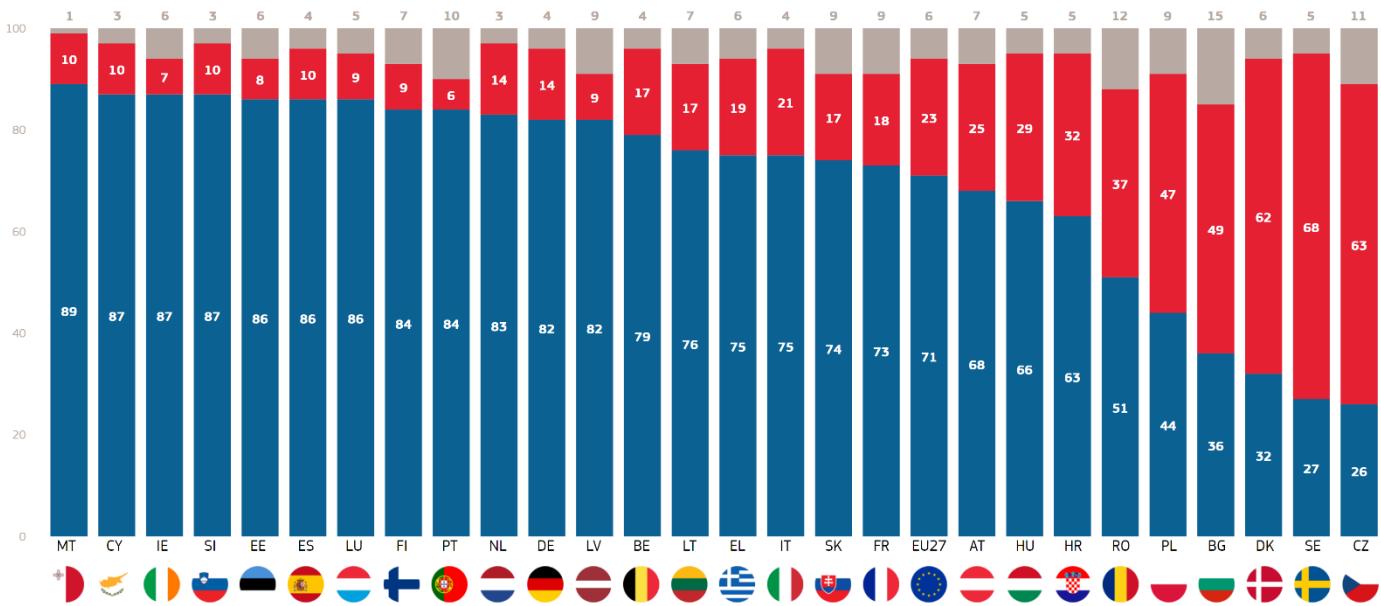
Outside the euro area, a majority of respondents in Hungary (66%) and Romania (51%) are also for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro.

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

Support for the single currency and economic union has declined in 22 Member States since summer 2022, with the largest seen in Slovakia (74%, -10 pp), Belgium (79%, -9 pp) and Lithuania (76%, -9 pp). In the remaining five countries support has increased, most notably in Croatia (63%, +11 pp), that accessed the euro area on 1 January 2023.

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

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

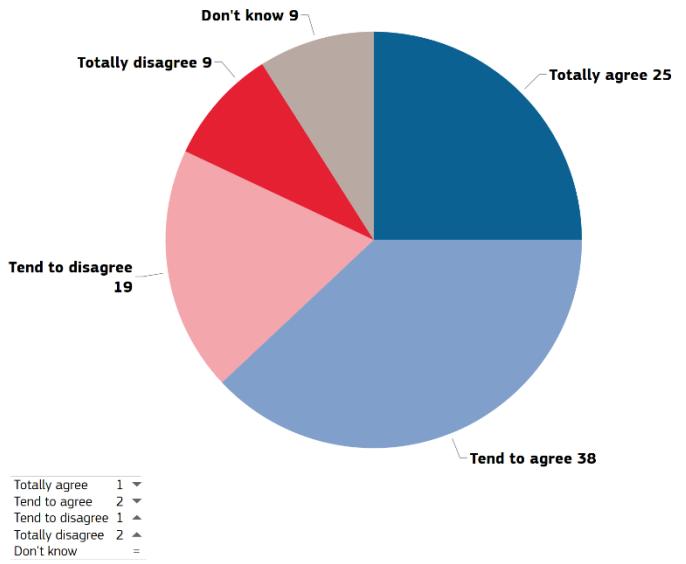


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b. The use of public money to stimulate private sector's investments: trend and national results

More than six in ten Europeans (63%, -3 percentage points since summer 2022) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, while 28% (+3 pp) disagree.

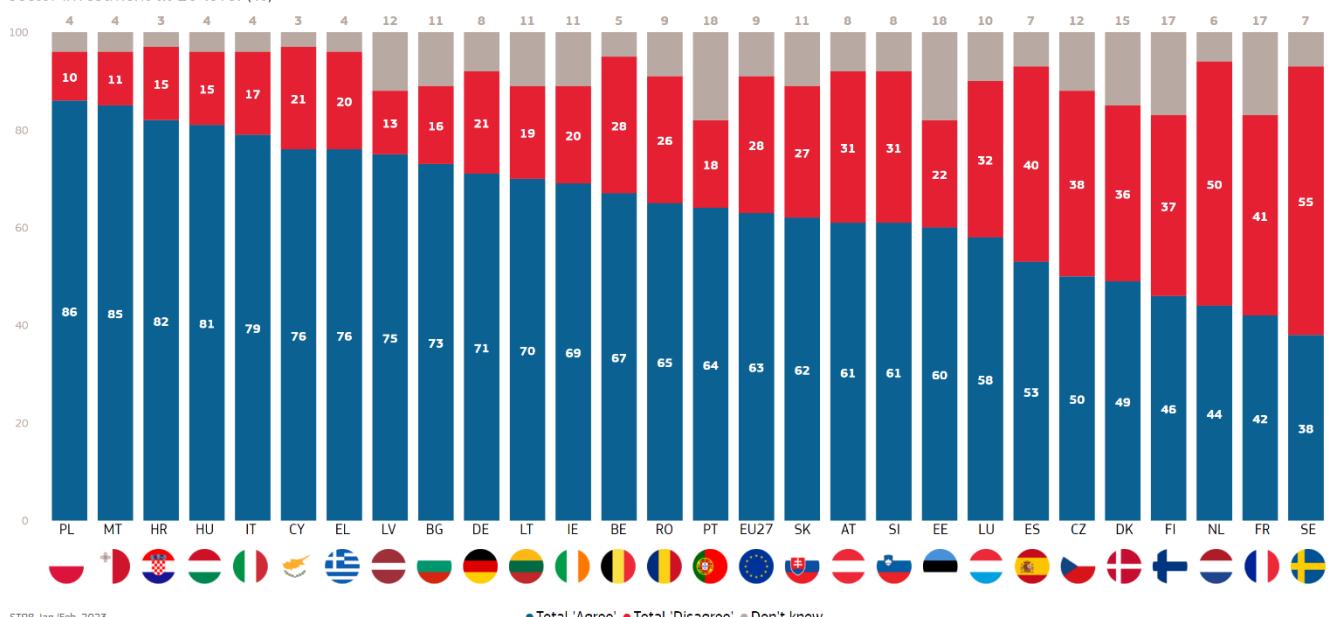
QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (EU27) (%)



At a national level, more than eight in ten respondents in Poland (86%), Malta (85%), Croatia (82%) and Hungary (81%) agree that public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level.

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

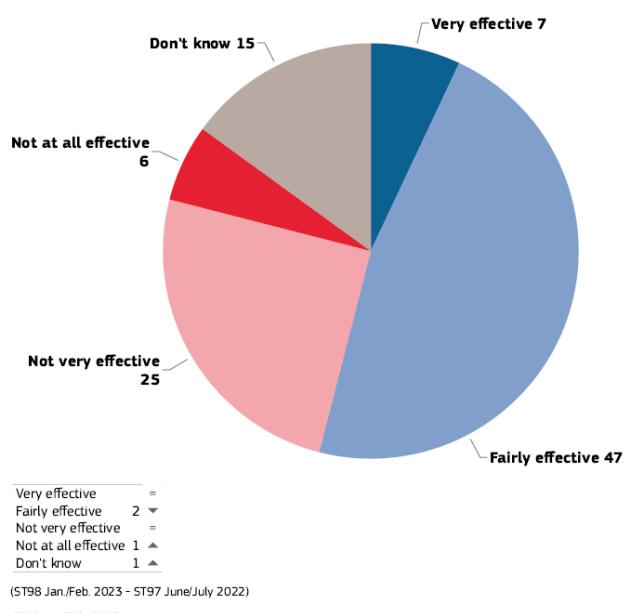
QB4.2. For each of the following statements, do you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. :-Public money should be used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level (%)



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

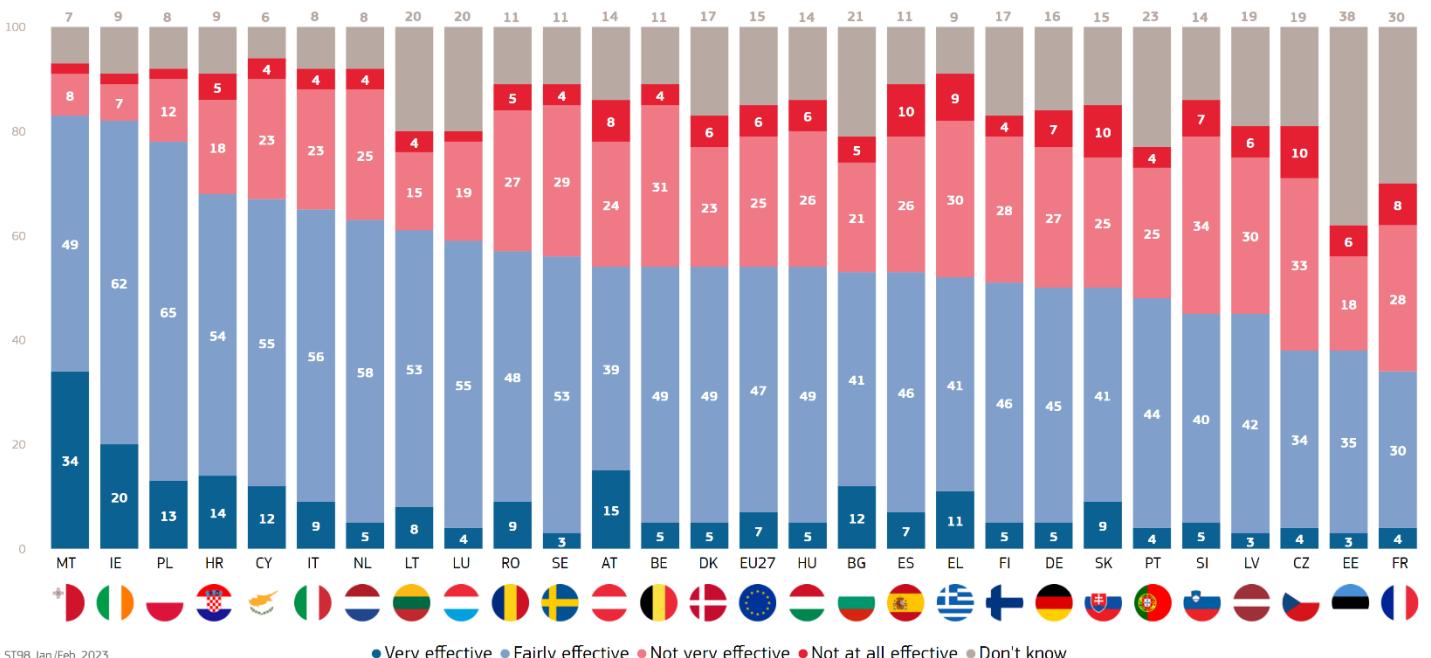
A majority of Europeans think that NextGenerationEU, the EU's recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, will be effective in responding to current economic challenges (54%, -2 percentage points since summer 2022, including 7% "very effective", unchanged). Almost one third think it will not be effective (31%, +1 pp), while 15% (+1 pp) say that they don't know.

Q5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (EU27) (%)



A majority of respondents in 25 EU Member States think that NextGenerationEU will be effective in responding to the current economic challenges (no change since summer 2022) with this view most widely held by respondents in Malta (83%), Ireland (82%) and Poland (78%). In Czechia (43% total 'not effective' vs 38% 'effective') and France (36% vs 34%) a majority thinks this plan will not be effective.

Q5. The European Union has designed a recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros, NextGenerationEU, to support the economy through grants and loans. How effective or not do you think that this measure can be to respond to the current economic challenges? (%)



IV. THE MAIN CONCERNS OF EUROPEANS



1. Main concerns at European level: trend

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living remains the most important issue facing the EU at the moment (32%, -2 percentage points since summer 2022).

The second most mentioned issue is the **international situation** (28%, no change), while **energy supply** has dropped one position to third place (26%, -2 pp).

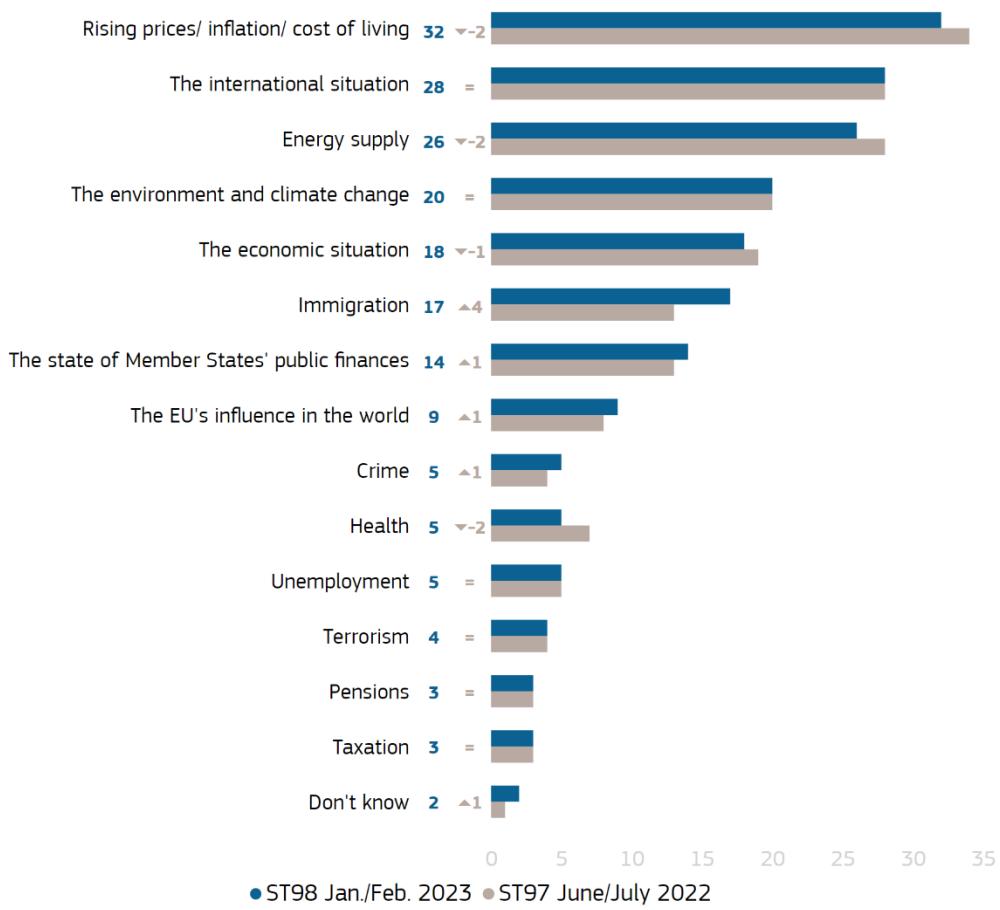
The environment and climate change remains in fourth position (20%, no change) and the **economic situation** remains in fifth position (18%, -1 pp).

Immigration ranks sixth (17%, +4 pp), while the **state of Member States public finances** has dropped one place to the seventh position (14%, +1 pp). The **EU's influence in the world** remains in eighth position (9%, +1 pp).

Three issues share ninth position: **crime** has risen from eleventh to ninth position (5%, +1 pp), **unemployment** (5%, -2 pp) has moved up from tenth position (5%, no change), and **health** maintains its rank from summer 2022, also in ninth place (5%, -2 pp).

The remaining three issues are mentioned by fewer than one in twenty: **terrorism** (4%, no change), **taxation** (3%, no change) and **pensions** (3%, no change).

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



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2. Main concerns at European level: national results

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living ranks as the most important issue in 12 countries and ranks in the top three issues in 24 Member States overall.

Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living ranks as the most important issue at the EU level (32%). It is the most important issue in 12 Member States (down from 15 in summer 2022) particularly in Italy and Luxembourg (both 37%) and Croatia and Ireland (both 36%). In Czechia it shares first position with energy supply (both 34%). It is the second most mentioned issue in eight Member States (in Slovakia shared with the international situation and in Finland shared with energy supply) including Latvia, Hungary and Malta (all 32%). It is the third most mentioned issue in Denmark (28%, along with energy supply), Greece (27%), Lithuania (24%) and Estonia (23%).

The **international situation** is in second place at the EU level but ranks first in eight countries (up from seven in summer 2022) including Estonia (47%), Finland (42%) and Lithuania (41%). It ranks second in 12 countries (in Croatia shared with energy supply, and in Austria with the environment and climate change) including Sweden (43%), Denmark (38%) and Czechia (33%), and ranks third in six countries including Germany (27%), Hungary (25%), as well as Slovenia and Italy (both 23%).

Energy supply ranks in third place at the EU level but ranks first in five countries (up from four in summer 2022 and shared in Czechia with rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living) including Greece (43%), Slovakia (42%) and Slovenia (36%). It ranks second in eight countries (shared in Croatia with the international situation, in Luxembourg with the environment and climate change and in Finland with rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living). It ranks third in nine countries including Sweden (34%), Bulgaria and Denmark (both 28%) and Latvia (27%).

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



Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	32	31	22	34	28	33	23	36	27	33	31	36	37	30	32	24	37	32	32	19	31	33	26	30	27	31	28	19
The international situation	28	18	37	33	38	27	47	28	28	28	25	28	23	14	33	41	22	25	40	40	25	28	36	28	23	31	42	43
Energy supply	26	28	28	34	28	29	37	23	43	25	21	28	28	14	27	31	24	33	18	25	24	21	9	19	36	42	28	34
The environment and climate change	20	26	6	10	39	24	7	17	9	15	23	12	18	8	8	9	24	12	19	38	25	12	11	12	13	8	24	47
The economic situation	18	18	19	18	16	15	18	14	21	23	17	16	22	30	19	21	15	23	18	11	20	18	23	17	18	17	13	11
Immigration	17	19	32	23	10	21	21	26	15	12	17	14	11	48	19	14	12	17	22	32	22	17	10	11	19	14	10	10
The state of Member States' public finances	14	14	8	15	5	19	8	6	16	13	9	20	16	5	7	7	16	20	10	11	12	16	19	14	8	19	21	4
The EU's influence in the world	9	10	11	5	11	9	6	10	11	6	9	10	6	4	8	8	10	9	5	14	10	9	10	7	14	9	10	7
Crime	5	9	4	2	3	4	4	6	6	2	10	6	3	9	3	4	7	3	8	2	6	4	2	9	5	4	4	8
Unemployment	5	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	5	9	4	6	9	8	6	2	3	2	3	1	5	3	4	5	3	3	1	2
Health	5	3	3	1	4	2	2	6	8	6	8	6	7	6	5	2	5	5	5	1	7	7	5	12	7	3	3	1
Terrorism	4	5	7	3	2	3	5	6	5	3	6	6	3	9	6	7	3	3	9	3	4	6	6	10	4	4	4	5
Taxation	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	7	3	6	5	4	2	2	0	3	4	2	6	3	1	1	1
Pensions	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	5	3	4	4	4	1	5	3	3	1	3	3	2	4	3	4	1	1

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Fourth at the EU level, **the environment and climate change** ranks first in Sweden (47%) and Denmark (39%), second in the Netherlands (38%), Austria (25% along with the international situation) and Luxembourg (24%, along with energy supply), and third in Belgium (26%), Finland (24%) and France (23%).

The economic situation ranks fifth at the EU level, but ranks second in Cyprus (30%, along with rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living) and third in Portugal (23%).

Ranking sixth at EU level, **immigration** is the only other issue that is in first position in any Member State, ranking first in Cyprus (48%). It ranks second in Bulgaria (32%) and third in the Netherlands (32%), Ireland (26%), Czechia (23%) and Malta (22%).

The **state of Member States' public finances** is the only other issue that appears in the top three in any country, ranking third in Croatia (20%) and Slovakia (19%).

CONCLUSION



Although economic factors are still a major issue for Europeans, this winter 2022-2023 edition of the Standard Eurobarometer (EB98) shows some signs of increasing optimism regarding the national economic situation. Trust in the EU and optimism for its future have slightly declined, and the positive view of the EU is slightly less widespread than it was in summer 2022, these indicators retrieving similar levels to those observed in winter 2021-2022, before the start of the war in Ukraine.

Trust in the EU has declined since summer 2022, although almost a majority still say they trust the EU. Reversing the trend seen between winter 2021-2022 and summer 2022, trust in the EU has declined in 17 Member States. However, the EU remains more trusted than national governments or national parliaments, with trust in both of these national institutions declining slightly since summer 2022.

The positive image of the EU is now less widespread than it was in summer 2022, although it remains the majority view. Echoing the situation for trust in the EU, the positive view of the EU has declined in 18 Member states since summer 2022. Optimism in the future of the EU has also declined since summer 2022, although it remains the view of more than six in ten respondents in the EU as a whole and it is still the majority view of respondents in 25 Member States.

More than nine in ten agree with providing humanitarian support to the people affected by the war, and almost nine in ten agree with welcoming into the EU people fleeing the war. More than seven in ten agree with providing financial support to Ukraine and with imposing economic sanctions on Russian government, companies and individuals. Around two thirds agree with banning state-owned media such as Sputnik and Russia Today from broadcasting in the EU, or with financing the purchase and supply of military equipment to Ukraine. More than half of all respondents are satisfied with the response of both the EU and their national government to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Energy supply ranks as the third most important issue facing the EU (following rising prices and the international situation), and there is a high level of support amongst citizens for a range of directions energy policies could take to address supply concerns. At least eight in ten agree that:

- The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power.
- Increasing energy efficiency of buildings, transport, and goods will make us less dependent on energy producers outside the EU.
- The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible.
- Reducing imports of oil and gas and investing in renewable energy is important for our overall security.
- EU Member States should jointly buy energy from other countries to get a better price.
- In the long run, renewable energy can limit the price they pay for their energy consumption.

In addition, just over eight in ten also agree that they have recently taken action to reduce their own energy consumption or they plan to do so in the near future. In fact, the proportion who totally agree that they have or plan to take personal action has increased six percentage points since summer 2022.

More than three quarters of Europeans support a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, a result that has remained relatively stable since spring 2020. At least eight in ten citizens agree that co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased and that Member States' purchase of military equipment should be better coordinated. More than two thirds agree that the EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment, and that more money should be spent on defence in the EU.

Views on the European economic situation have stabilised since summer 2022, with four in ten saying the current economic situation is "good", although this masks considerable variation in opinion at the national level. Opinion about the current national economic situation has improved slightly, with more than one third saying it is "good", but once again there is considerable national variation. Optimism about the EU economic situation in the next 12 months has rebounded considerably since summer 2022, with the optimism index climbing 10 points to -16. A majority in 17 EU Member States expect the national economic situation to be the same in the next 12 months, up from seven in summer 2022.

The current survey shows a stability in support for a European economic and monetary union with one single currency, the euro (-1 percentage point since summer 2022), although more than seven in ten in the EU as a whole remain in favour. This pattern is repeated in the euro area with support declining slightly from the peak of summer 2022 to just below eight in ten.

There is majority support for public money being used to stimulate private sector investment at EU level, and more than half also think NextGenerationEU, the EU's recovery plan of more than 800 billion euros will be effective in responding to current economic challenges.

The main concerns of Europeans mirror ongoing concerns about the European economic situation. Although still considered as the most important issue at the EU level, mentions of rising prices/inflation/cost of living have declined slightly. The international situation maintains its rank in second place, while energy supply has dropped to third position, with both issues mentioned by more than one quarter of citizens. These three issues rank in the top three in almost all Member States.

Technical Specifications

Between 12 January 2023 and 6 February 2023, Kantar Public on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 98.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 98.2 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 98 survey and covers the population of the nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 98 survey has also been conducted in 12 other countries or territories: seven candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye), the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as in Kosovo²³, Norway, Switzerland and in the United Kingdom.

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

The basic sample design applied in all countries and territories is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum.

The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas²⁴.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In these two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

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Winter 2022-2023

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27	
			12/01/2023	29/01/2023			
BE	Belgium	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,035	12/01/2023	29/01/2023	9,619,330	2.53%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,033	12/01/2023	01/02/2023	5,917,534	1.56%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,025	12/01/2023	06/02/2023	8,982,036	2.36%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,015	12/01/2023	01/02/2023	4,891,261	1.29%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,532	13/01/2023	02/02/2023	71,677,231	18.87%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	982	12/01/2023	06/02/2023	1,111,597	0.29%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,008	12/01/2023	01/02/2023	4,005,909	1.05%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,014	12/01/2023	31/01/2023	9,167,896	2.41%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,011	12/01/2023	30/01/2023	40,639,381	10.70%
FR	France	ESP - Leaderfield	1,015	12/01/2023	28/01/2023	55,700,114	14.66%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,000	12/01/2023	30/01/2023	3,461,468	0.91%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,026	12/01/2023	26/01/2023	51,599,668	13.58%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	12/01/2023	29/01/2023	752,304	0.20%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,039	12/01/2023	26/01/2023	1,590,245	0.42%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,003	12/01/2023	30/01/2023	2,373,312	0.62%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Ilres	510	12/01/2023	01/02/2023	533,335	0.14%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,040	12/01/2023	30/01/2023	8,313,539	2.19%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	504	12/01/2023	01/02/2023	446,788	0.12%
NL	Netherlands	Mobiel Centre Market Research	1,031	12/01/2023	29/01/2023	14,763,684	3.89%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,012	12/01/2023	30/01/2023	7,647,176	2.01%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,014	12/01/2023	30/01/2023	31,982,941	8.42%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,008	13/01/2023	31/01/2023	8,915,624	2.35%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieteи (CSOP)	1,041	12/01/2023	31/01/2023	16,174,719	4.26%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,001	12/01/2023	05/02/2023	1,791,246	0.47%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,004	12/01/2023	01/02/2023	4,591,487	1.21%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,017	12/01/2023	05/02/2023	4,672,932	1.23%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,043	18/01/2023	31/01/2023	8,541,497	2.25%
TOTAL EU27		26,468	12/01/2023	06/02/2023	379,864,254	100%	

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

UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,010	20/01/2023	06/02/2023	53,082,345
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	502	16/01/2023	29/01/2023	233,547
TR	Türkiye	Kantar TNS Piar	994	19/01/2023	05/02/2023	62,644,678
MK	North Macedonia	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,050	12/01/2023	31/01/2023	1,736,495
ME	Montenegro	TMG Insights	530	13/01/2023	30/01/2023	510,415
RS	Serbia	TMG Insights	1,047	13/01/2023	01/02/2023	5,966,740
AL	Albania	Index Kosovo	1,015	21/01/2023	31/01/2023	2,344,814
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,007	16/01/2023	01/02/2023	2,987,440
XK	Territory of Kosovo	Index Kosovo	1,053	18/01/2023	02/02/2023	1,357,100
NO	Norway	Kantar Norway	1,058	18/01/2023	27/01/2023	4,392,175
CH	Switzerland	Demo SCOPE AG	1,055	20/01/2023	02/02/2023	7,259,209
MD	Moldova	CBS AXA	1,014	12/01/2023	05/02/2023	2,131,029
TOTAL		37,803	12/01/2023	06/02/2023	524,510,241	

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Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted in Czechia, Denmark and Malta.)

In Norway and Switzerland face-to-face interviews were not feasible at all. Therefore, all interviews were conducted online with Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) technique. In Norway, stratified random samples were drawn from among probability-based samples. Recruitments are done using offline modes of data collection (telephone and postal) based on a probability sample design. In Switzerland samples were randomly drawn from the non-probabilistic sample ("Demoscope"). Demoscope is a pseudo-probabilistic sample, in that the frame for selecting households is based on a probability sample. Recruitment is done via the telephone directory – which lists landline numbers only in Switzerland, where landline coverage is very high. However, the selection of individuals in the households to join the panel is not random. Demoscope was used as the primary source.

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,035		1,035
BG	Bulgaria	1,033		1,033
CZ	Czechia	752	273	1,025
DK	Denmark	864	151	1,015
DE	Germany	1,532		1,532
EE	Estonia	982		982
IE	Ireland	1,008		1,008
EL	Greece	1,014		1,014
ES	Spain	1,011		1,011
FR	France	1,015		1,015
HR	Croatia	1,000		1,000
IT	Italy	1,026		1,026
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	505		505
LV	Latvia	1,039		1,039
LT	Lithuania	1,003		1,003
LU	Luxembourg	510		510
HU	Hungary	1,040		1,040
MT	Malta	352	152	504
NL	Netherlands	1,031		1,031
AT	Austria	1,012		1,012
PL	Poland	1,014		1,014
PT	Portugal	1,008		1,008
RO	Romania	1,041		1,041
SI	Slovenia	1,001		1,001
SK	Slovakia	1,004		1,004
FI	Finland	1,017		1,017
SE	Sweden	1,043		1,043
TOTAL EU27		25,892		576
				26,468

UK	United Kingdom	1,010		1,010
CY(Tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	502		502
TR	Türkiye	994		994
MK	North Macedonia	1,050		1,050
ME	Montenegro	530		530
RS	Serbia	1,047		1,047
AL	Albania	1,015		1,015
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,007		1,007
XK	Territory of Kosovo	1,053		1,053
NO	Norway		1,078	1,058
CH	Switzerland		1,055	1,055
MD	Moldova	1,014		1,014
TOTAL		35,114	2,133	576
				37,247

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 98.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Kantar Public, are:

COUNTRIES	CAPI Response rates	
BE	Belgium	43.5%
BG	Bulgaria	44.6%
CZ	Czechia	51.8%
DK	Denmark	44.1%
DE	Germany	25.4%
EE	Estonia	47.9%
IE	Ireland	40.5%
EL	Greece	29.6%
ES	Spain	33.3%
FR	France	37.3%
HR	Croatia	41.3%
IT	Italy	22.7%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	49.7%
LV	Latvia	46.0%
LT	Lithuania	46.2%
LU	Luxembourg	25.1%
HU	Hungary	60.0%
MT	Malta	69.8%
NL	Netherlands	62.1%
AT	Austria	42.7%
PL	Poland	49.5%
PT	Portugal	42.0%
RO	Romania	56.9%
SI	Slovenia	43.0%
SK	Slovakia	55.9%
FI	Finland	13.7%
SE	Sweden	67.8%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

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Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows											various observed results are in columns										
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%		5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%		95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8

