



Standard Eurobarometer 92

Autumn 2019

Report

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork

November 2019

Survey requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication

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

Standard Eurobarometer 92 – Wave EB92.3 – Kantar

Standard Eurobarometer 92

Autumn 2019

Report

Public opinion in the European Union

Fieldwork: November 2019

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

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

Project title Standard Eurobarometer 92
"Europeans opinions about the EU's priorities"
Language version EN
Catalogue number NA-AO-20-001-EN-N
ISBN 978-92-76-15389-4
doi:10.2775/033750
© European Union, 2020

<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	7
1 The personal situation of Europeans	7
2 The main concerns of Europeans	14
a. Personal concerns	14
b. The main concerns at national level	27
c. The main concerns at European level	40
3 Provision of public services in the European Union	54
4 Political aspects	55
a. Interest in politics	55
b. Trust in institutions	57
1. <i>National institutions</i>	57
2. <i>The United Nations</i>	81
5 The direction in which things are going	84
II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS	98
1 Attachment to the European Union	98
a. What does the European Union symbolize?	98
b. Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership (candidate countries)	105
c. Easier to face the future outside the EU?	108
2 The European institutions	111
a. Awareness of the European institutions and the trust they inspire	111
b. Trust in the European Union	134
c. The European Union's image	140
3 Knowledge of the European Union	159
a. Knowledge of how the European Union works	159
b. Objective knowledge of the European Union	162
4 The European Union today and tomorrow	168
a. <i>Should more decisions be taken at European level?</i>	168
b. <i>The future of the European Union</i>	172

III. ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	177
1 How Europeans perceive the economic situation	177
a. Personal aspects	177
1. <i>Assessment of personal job and financial situations</i>	177
b. Economic aspects	189
1. Assessment of the current economic situation	189
2. Expectations for the next twelve months	200
2 The European Union and economic reforms	212
a. The European Union continues to be seen as a key player in the global economy	212
b. Economic and financial issues	215
1. <i>Reducing the public deficit and debt at national level</i>	215

ANNEXES

Technical specifications

INTRODUCTION

The autumn 2020 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB92) was carried out between 14 and 29 November 2019 in the 28 Member States of the European Union, the five candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey) and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

In the period between the previous Standard Eurobarometer (carried out between 7 and 25 June 2019 in the EU28, just after the European elections) and the fieldwork for the current Standard Eurobarometer, the following important events took place within the EU:

- On 2 July, the European Council appointed Charles Michel as its new President.
- On 3 July, David Sassoli was elected as the new President of the European Parliament.
- Ursula von der Leyen was elected President of the future European Commission by the European Parliament on 16 July 2019. It was also during this period that the College of Commissioners was formed for the term 2019-2024. President-elect Ursula von der Leyen presented her new team and the new structure of the European Commission on 10 September 2019¹, while the new Commission was approved by the European Parliament on 27 November 2019.
- The new College of Commissioners took office on 1 December 2019², with Josep Borrell serving as High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and as Vice-President of the European Commission³.
- Christine Lagarde was appointed President of the European Central Bank on 18 October 2019. Taking over from Mario Draghi (2011-2019), she took up her duties on 1 November.

On the economic front, during the fieldwork for this survey the European Commission published its autumn 2019 European economic forecasts 2019⁴, according to which GDP growth in 2020 will reach 1.4% in EU28⁵ (unchanged since 2019), and 1.2% in the euro area (+0.1 versus 2019). By way of comparison, GDP growth for 2020 is forecast at 1.8% in the United States, 0.4% in Japan, 5.8% in China and 3.0% worldwide. According to the current forecasts, GDP growth in EU28 is expected to remain at 1.4% in 2021. The unemployment rate has stabilised after several years of falling numbers, but is still lower than in the same period in 2018⁶. In September 2019, it was 6.3% for the EU as a whole (unchanged since August 2019, but down from 6.7% in September 2018). Unemployment in the euro area was 7.5% in September 2019 (unchanged since August 2019, but down from 8% in September 2018).

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_5542

² This survey was therefore carried out at the very end of the Juncker Commission's term of office (2014-2019).

³ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/fr/press-room/20191121IPR67111/parliament-elects-the-von-der-leyen-commission>

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/economy-finance/ip115_en.pdf

⁵ The EU27 forecast is 1.4%, as for EU28.

⁶ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/10064439/3-31102019-CP-EN.pdf/20825ac8-e75f-6ca4-59ea-6b9e8d04f07c>

The period between the spring and autumn 2019 Standard Eurobarometer surveys was marked by a number of political events.

Between July and November, elections were held in Greece, Austria, Portugal, Poland, Spain and Romania:

- In Greece, a general election was held on 7 July, and was won by New Democracy (ND), the main right-wing opposition party led by Kyriakos Mitsotakis, taking 39.85% of the vote and 158 of the 300 seats in Parliament, far ahead of the 31.53% vote share won by Syriza, the Radical Left Coalition led by the outgoing Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras.
- In Austria, the People's Party (ÖVP), led by outgoing Chancellor Sebastian Kurz, won the general election organised on 29 September with 37.5% of the vote and 71 seats. The Social Democratic Party (SPÖ) came second with 21.2% of the vote (40 seats), ahead of the populist Freedom Party (FPÖ), which obtained 16.2% of the vote (31 seats).
- A general election was also held in Portugal on 6 April, and was won by the Socialist Party (PS) led by outgoing Prime Minister Antonio Costa, with 36.65% of the vote and 106 of the 230 seats in Parliament.
- On 13 October 2019, the Polish general election was won by Law and Justice (PiS), the party of outgoing Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki, with 43.59% of the vote and 235 of the 460 seats in Parliament.
- Spain also held parliamentary elections on 10 November 2019. The ruling PSOE party of Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez won the most seats (120, with 28% of the vote), but with a reduced majority. As a result Parliament was even more fragmented. The process of forming a new government is expected to last into the new year.
- In Romania, the National Liberal Party (PNL) leader Klaus Iohannis was re-elected as President following two rounds of voting in November: with 65.88% of the vote, he came well ahead of Viorica Dancila of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), which obtained only 34.12% of the vote.

Following the resignation of British Prime Minister Theresa May in May 2019, Boris Johnson was elected as the new leader of the Conservative Party and therefore became Prime Minister on 24 July 2019. After a period of political turmoil during which the UK Parliament was suspended and then recalled, and Parliament passed a bill to block a no-deal Brexit, Prime Minister Boris Johnson requested a further extension to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. An extension to 31 January 2020 was granted on 28 October. Subsequently a bill was passed on 28 October dissolving Parliament on 6 November for a five-week election campaign leading to a general election on 12 December 2019.

Other noteworthy events since the spring 2019 survey:

- In France, on 3 October, a knife-attack at the Paris Prefecture of Police resulted in four deaths.
- In Germany, an anti-Semitic attack caused two deaths near the synagogue in Halle (Saxony-Anhalt) during Yom Kippur (9 October).
- In the United Kingdom, London was hit by a terrorist attack near London Bridge (29 November) causing two deaths.
- On 25 November, at the end of the fieldwork, 13 French soldiers were killed during a military operation in Mali.
- The Free Trade Agreement and Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Singapore came into force on 21 November 2019.
- During the fieldwork period in November, many countries in Europe experienced extreme weather, with significant flooding in Venice and parts of the United Kingdom, while heavy rain caused considerable damage in France and Italy. Earlier in the year, in July, an intense heatwave led to record temperatures in many European countries, resulting in a large number of deaths and disruption to agriculture, transport and infrastructure.

The full report of the Standard Eurobarometer 92 survey consists of several volumes. This volume presents the results of the general questions on the state of public opinion in the European Union, as well as economic issues in the European Union. Five other volumes present the opinions of Europeans on the following themes: the European Union's priorities; European citizenship; media use in the EU; the EU's budget; and artificial intelligence.

The methodology employed is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys conducted by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁷. This is identical for all countries and territories covered by the survey. A technical note relating to the interviews carried out by institutes of the Kantar network is attached as an appendix to this report. It also specifies confidence intervals⁸.

Following the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation⁹ (GDPR) in the European Union, respondents were asked whether they agreed to be asked questions about subjects which could be considered 'sensitive' or if they declined to answer them.

Note: This report refers to countries by their official abbreviations, as indicated in the table below:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	EN	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK
Turkish Cypriot Community			CY (tcc)
Albania	AL	Turkey	TR
Montenegro	ME	Serbia	RS
North Macedonia	MK		
European Union - weighted average for the 28 Member States of the European Union			EU28
European Union - weighted average for the Member States of the European Union, without the data for the United Kingdom			EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT			Euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HR, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK			Outside euro area

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 Member States of the European Union. However, the 'Community acquis' is suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category 'CY' and in the average of the EU28. Interviews carried out in the part of the country not controlled by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the category 'CY (tcc)' [tcc: Turkish Cypriot Community]

*We would like to thank all respondents
across Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.*

⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/General/index/general/doChangeLocale/locale/fr/curEvent/General.index/>

⁸ Tables of results can be found as an appendix. Please note that the total of percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give multiple answers to a single question.

⁹ 2016/679

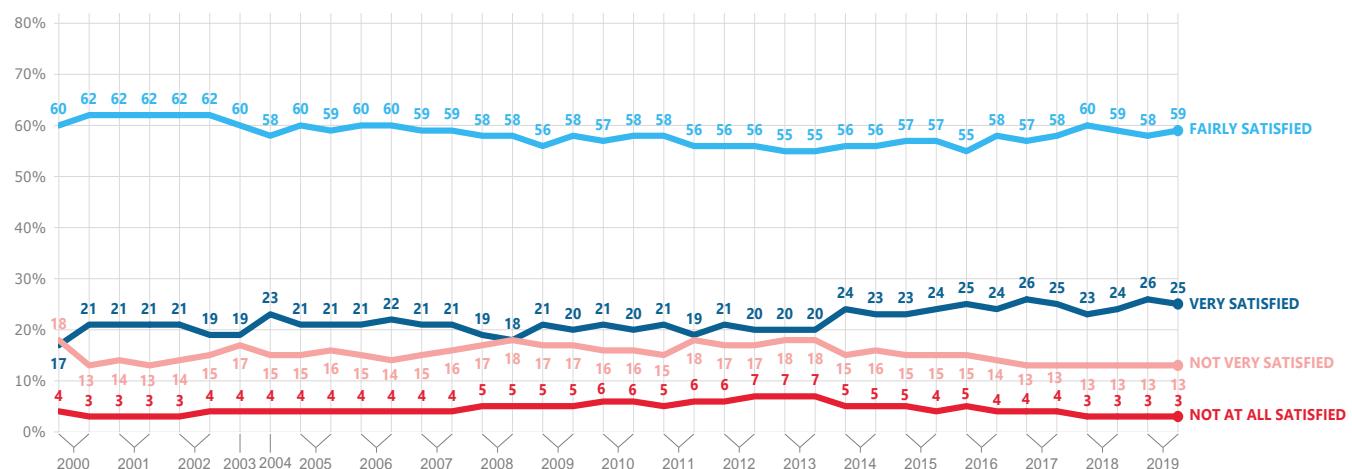
I. LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 The personal situation of Europeans

More than eight in ten Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead

The vast majority of Europeans are satisfied with the life they lead, with levels of satisfaction that have remained stable since the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer (EB91)¹⁰. 84% are satisfied (unchanged), including 25% who are “very satisfied” (-1 percentage point). However, 16% of respondents (unchanged) are dissatisfied, including 3% who are “not at all satisfied” (=).

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

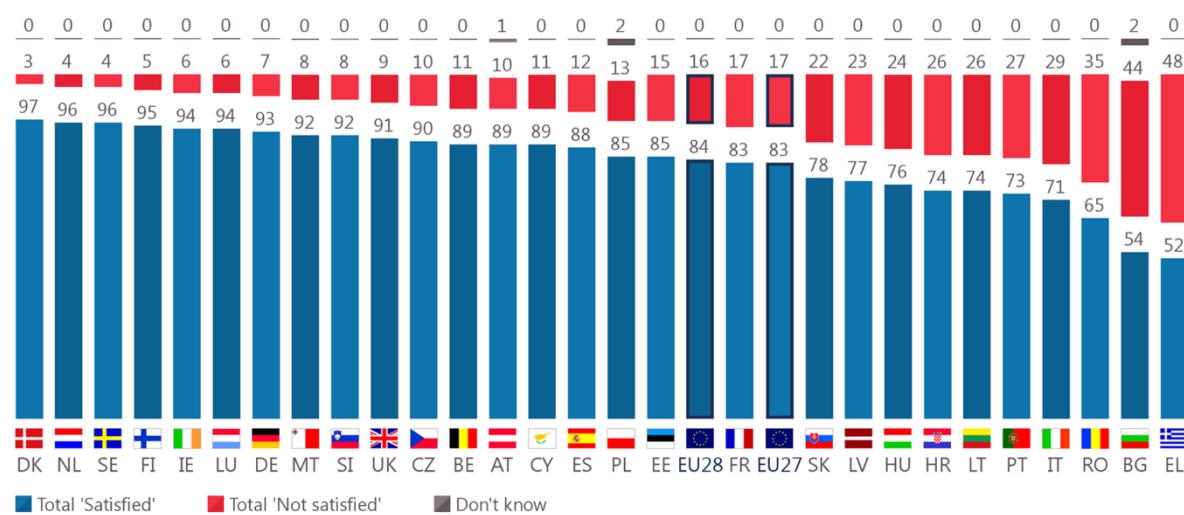


¹⁰ D70. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? Data: EU28 average.

Satisfaction with life in general varies between the Member States of the European Union. A majority of respondents are satisfied with their life in the 28 EU Member States (compared with 26 in spring 2019), ranging from 52% in Greece (7% "very satisfied" and 45% "fairly satisfied") to 97% in Denmark (71% "very satisfied" and 26% "fairly satisfied").

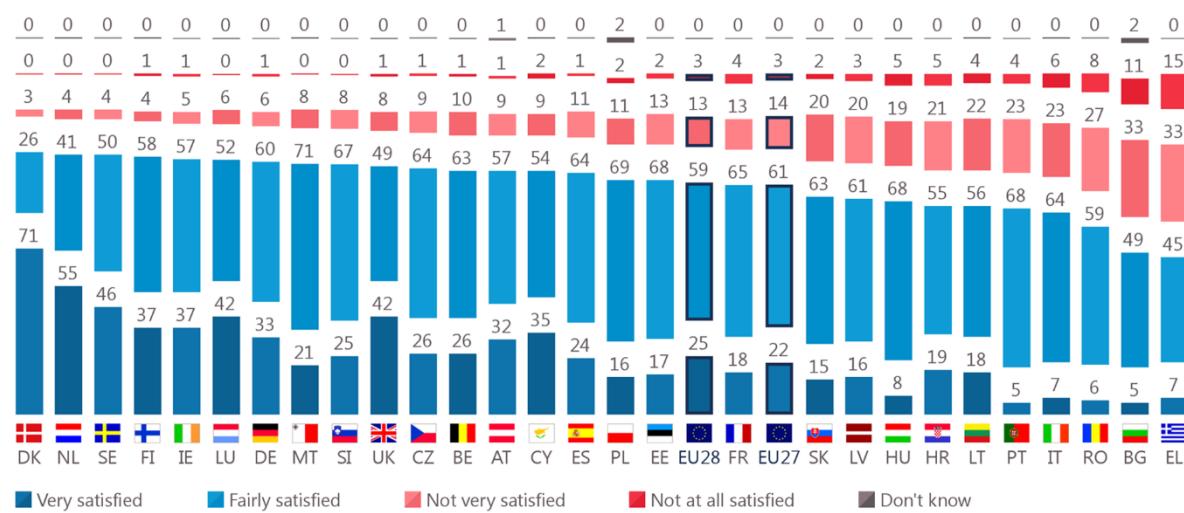
Since spring 2019, satisfaction has increased in 12 EU Member States, in particular in Bulgaria where a majority of respondents are now satisfied (54% "satisfied", +6 percentage points, compared with 48% "satisfied" versus 49% "not satisfied" in spring 2019), and Romania (65%, +5). Conversely, the proportion of satisfied respondents has decreased in 14 countries, most markedly in Lithuania (-6), and is unchanged in two countries: Slovenia (92%) and Hungary (76%).

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



EU27 average: total "satisfied" 83%; total "not satisfied" 17%; "DK" 0%

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



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

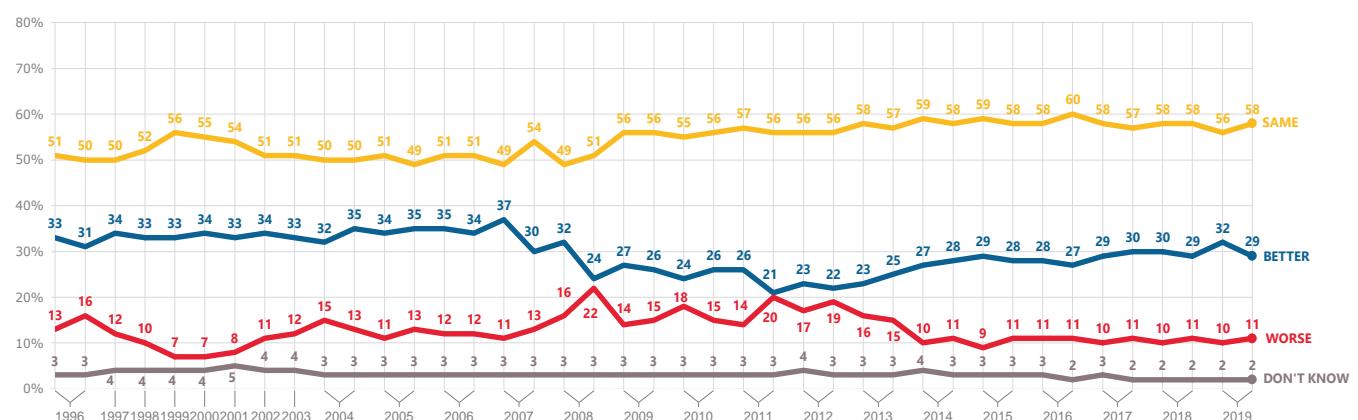
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
EU28	84	16	0
Gender			
Man	84	16	0
Woman	84	16	0
Age			
15-24	91	9	0
25-39	88	12	0
40-54	83	17	0
55 +	80	19	1
Education (End of)			
15-	75	25	0
16-19	82	18	0
20+	90	10	0
Still studying	93	7	0
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	87	13	0
Managers	95	5	0
Other white collars	87	13	0
Manual workers	85	15	0
House persons	78	22	0
Unemployed	63	36	1
Retired	80	20	0
Students	93	7	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	52	48	0
From time to time	72	28	0
Almost never/ Never	92	8	0
Consider belonging to			
The working class	76	23	1
The lower middle class	76	24	0
The middle class	89	11	0
The upper middle class	97	3	0
The upper class	94	5	1

When asked to think about the future, a majority of Europeans expect their life in general to stay “the same”¹¹ (58%), an increase of two percentage points since spring 2019, but unchanged compared with autumn 2018.

At the same time, optimism has fallen slightly: 29% of respondents think that the next twelve months will be “better” (-3 percentage points since spring 2019).

The proportion of pessimists remains low: 11% of Europeans expect the next twelve months to be “worse” as regards their life in general (+1 since spring 2019).

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (% - EU)

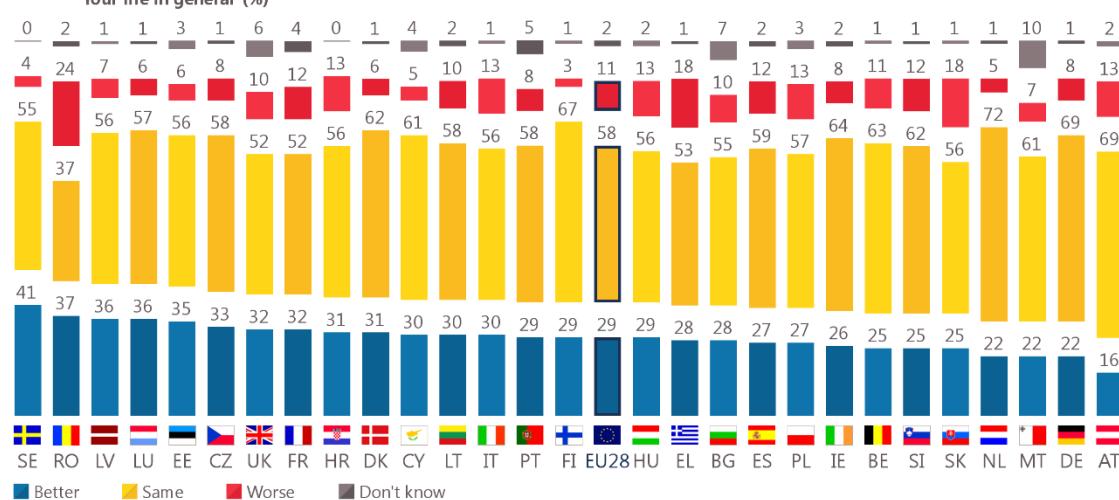


¹¹ QA2a. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? Your life in general. Data: EU28 average.

A majority of respondents in 27 Member States of the European Union think that their life in general will stay “the same” over the next twelve months (unchanged since spring 2019). However, within this group of countries, the proportion holding this opinion varies from a low of 52% in the United Kingdom and France, to a high of 72% in the Netherlands. Opinions are divided in Romania: 37% believe that the next twelve months will stay “the same”, and 37% expect things to be “better” (24% answered “worse”).

Optimism for the next twelve months varies from 16% in Austria to 41% in Sweden. Optimism outweighs pessimism in all of the 28 Member States of the European Union. Since spring 2019, optimism has increased in nine Member States, especially in Bulgaria, Latvia and Portugal (+4 percentage points in the three countries), but has decreased in 17 of them, in particular in Malta (-11), Ireland (-10) and Hungary (-9). Levels of optimism are unchanged in two countries: Romania (37%) and Belgium (25%).

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (%)

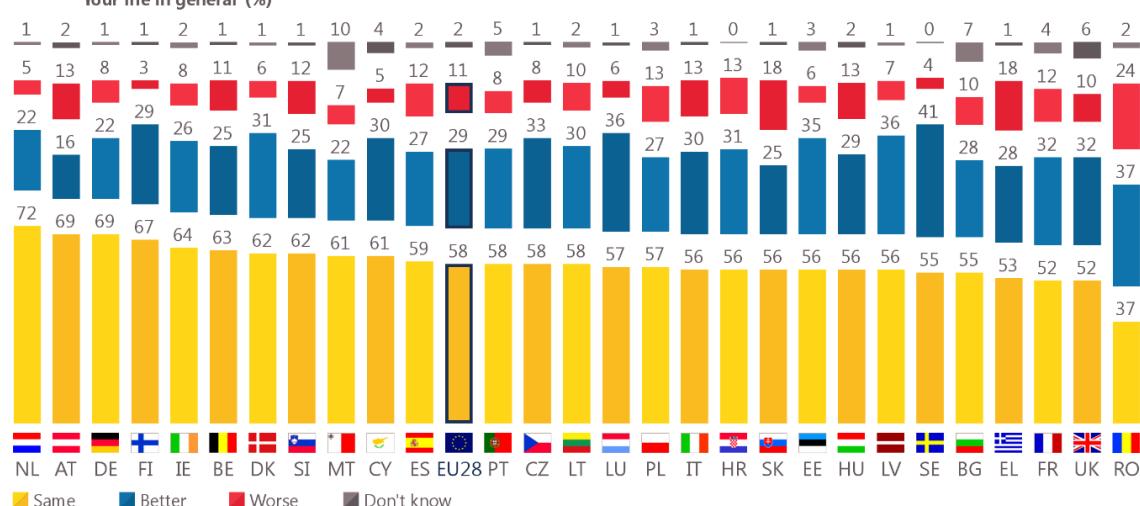


Sorted by the answer “Better”

EU27 average: “Better” 28%; “The same” 59%; “Worse” 11%,

“DK” 2%

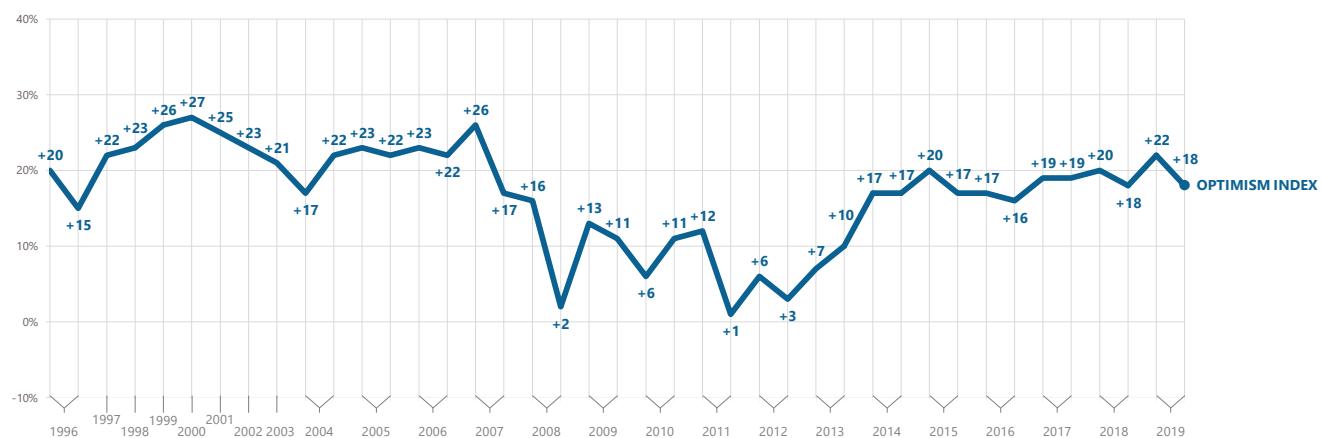
QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (%)



Sorted by the answer “Same”

The index measuring the optimism of Europeans regarding their life in general¹² over the coming year has fallen by four index points since the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91) to +18. It is positive in the 28 EU Member States (as in spring 2019), but varies from +3 index points in Austria to +37 index points in Sweden.

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



¹² Difference between the positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers. EU28 data.

The optimism index for life in general over the coming year has improved since spring 2019 in nine Member States, in particular in Bulgaria (+4 index points to +18). In contrast it has fallen in 18 other countries, in particular in Malta (-12 index points to +15). The index is unchanged in Cyprus (at +25).

QA2a.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general (INDEX)

	Better - Worse Sp.2019	Better - Worse Aut.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28	+22	+18	▼ 4
EU27	+21	+17	▼ 4
BG	+14	+18	▲ 4
LV	+26	+29	▲ 3
FI	+23	+26	▲ 3
CZ	+23	+25	▲ 2
DK	+23	+25	▲ 2
PT	+19	+21	▲ 2
EL	+8	+10	▲ 2
LU	+29	+30	▲ 1
BE	+13	+14	▲ 1
CY	+25	+25	=
RO	+14	+13	▼ 1
SE	+39	+37	▼ 2
EE	+31	+29	▼ 2
DE	+16	+14	▼ 2
UK	+25	+22	▼ 3
HR	+21	+18	▼ 3
NL	+20	+17	▼ 3
SI	+16	+13	▼ 3
IT	+23	+17	▼ 6
PL	+20	+14	▼ 6
LT	+29	+20	▼ 9
ES	+24	+15	▼ 9
FR	+30	+20	▼ 10
AT	+13	+3	▼ 10
IE	+29	+18	▼ 11
HU	+27	+16	▼ 11
SK	+18	+7	▼ 11
MT	+27	+15	▼ 12

2 The main concerns of Europeans

a. Personal concerns

Europeans are now slightly more concerned about “health and social security” and “the environment, climate and energy issues”

This question was put to half of the sample, selected randomly (Split A), with exactly the same wording as in the previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys. The question put to the other half of the sample (Split B) was worded slightly differently, since the item “the environment, climate and energy issues” was changed to “the environment and climate change”. Only the Split A answers have been analysed in terms of evolutions.

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living is still, by some distance, the most important issue that Europeans say they are personally facing at the moment¹³ (31%, unchanged since the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey).

Health and social security is the second issue of personal concern for Europeans at the moment (19%). Concerns about this issue have increased slightly, by one percentage point, since spring 2019 and are now at their highest level since the spring 2014 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB81).

The environment, climate and energy issues are ranked third among the personal concerns of Europeans, and are mentioned by 15% of respondents, an increase of one percentage point since spring 2019 and +5 compared with autumn 2018.

In joint third place, pensions are also a concern for 15% of respondents. This score has remained stable since spring 2019 and stable overall since spring 2014 (during which time it fluctuated between 14% and 16%).

The financial situation of the household is a cause of concern for 12% of Europeans and is in fifth place (-1 percentage point since spring 2019), just ahead of taxation (11%, +1).

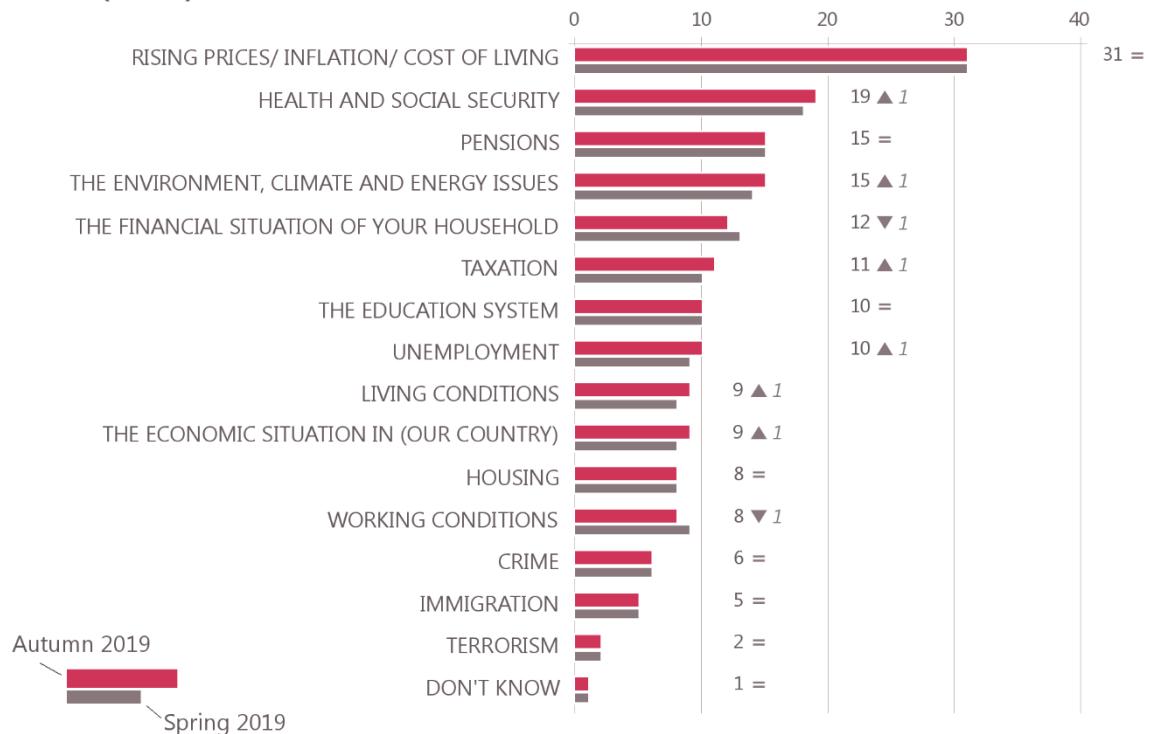
The education system and unemployment are ranked in joint seventh place among the current personal concerns of Europeans (10% for both items). For the education system, this score is unchanged since spring 2019, and has been relatively stable over a longer period, fluctuating between 9% and 11% since spring 2014. As for unemployment, despite a slight increase in the proportion of respondents mentioning this item since spring 2019 (+1 percentage point), concerns about this issue have steadily decreased since spring 2014: from 21% to 10%.

Less than one in ten respondents mentioned the economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) and living conditions (9%, +1 percentage point for both items). Next, with identical scores, respondents mentioned working conditions (8%, -1) and housing (8%, unchanged).

Crime (6%, unchanged), immigration (5%, =) and terrorism (2%, =) bring up the rear.

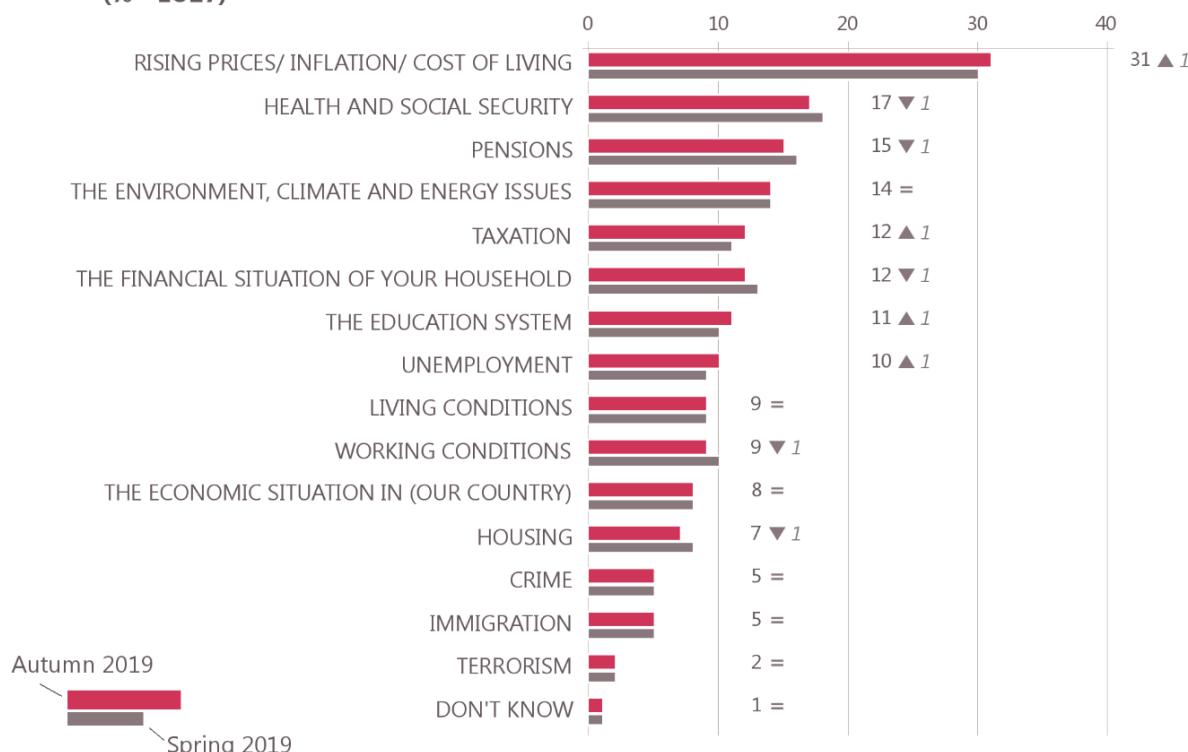
¹³ QA4a. And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? Data: EU28 average. For detailed EU27 data, see the data annex.

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(% - EU)



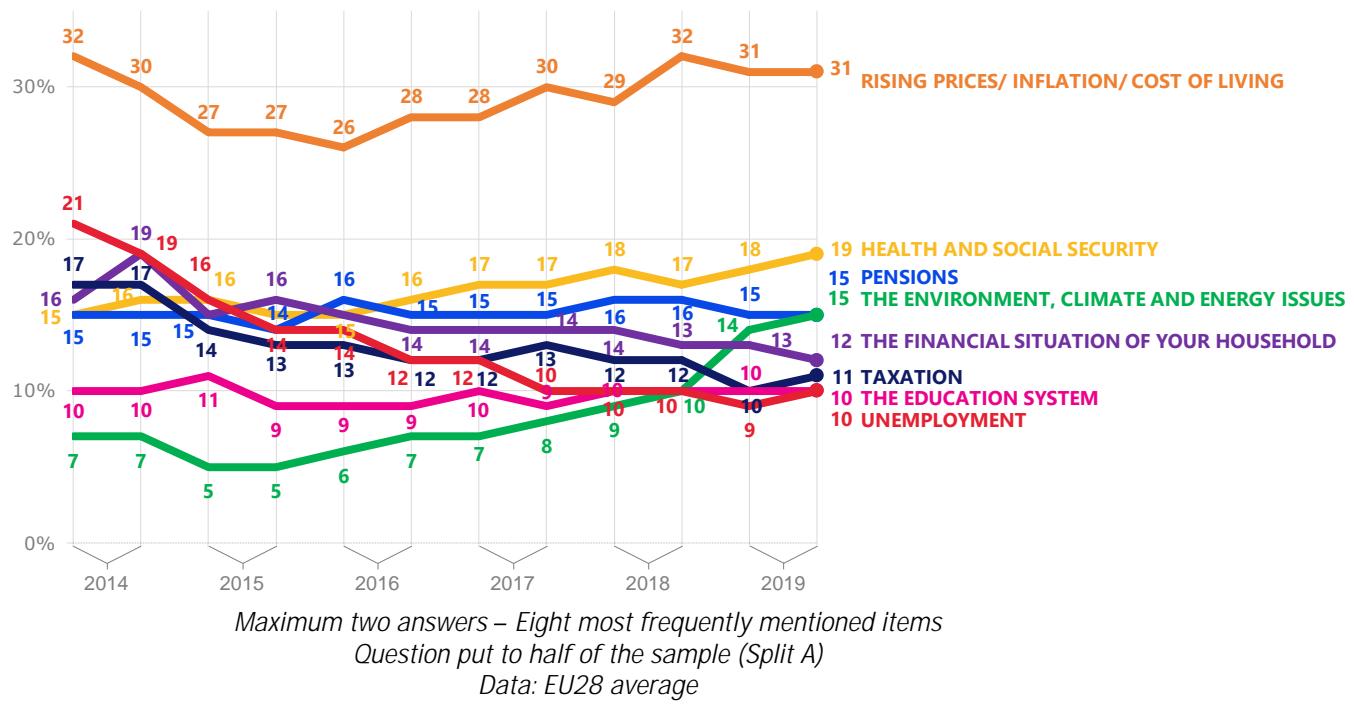
*Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)*

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(% - EU27)

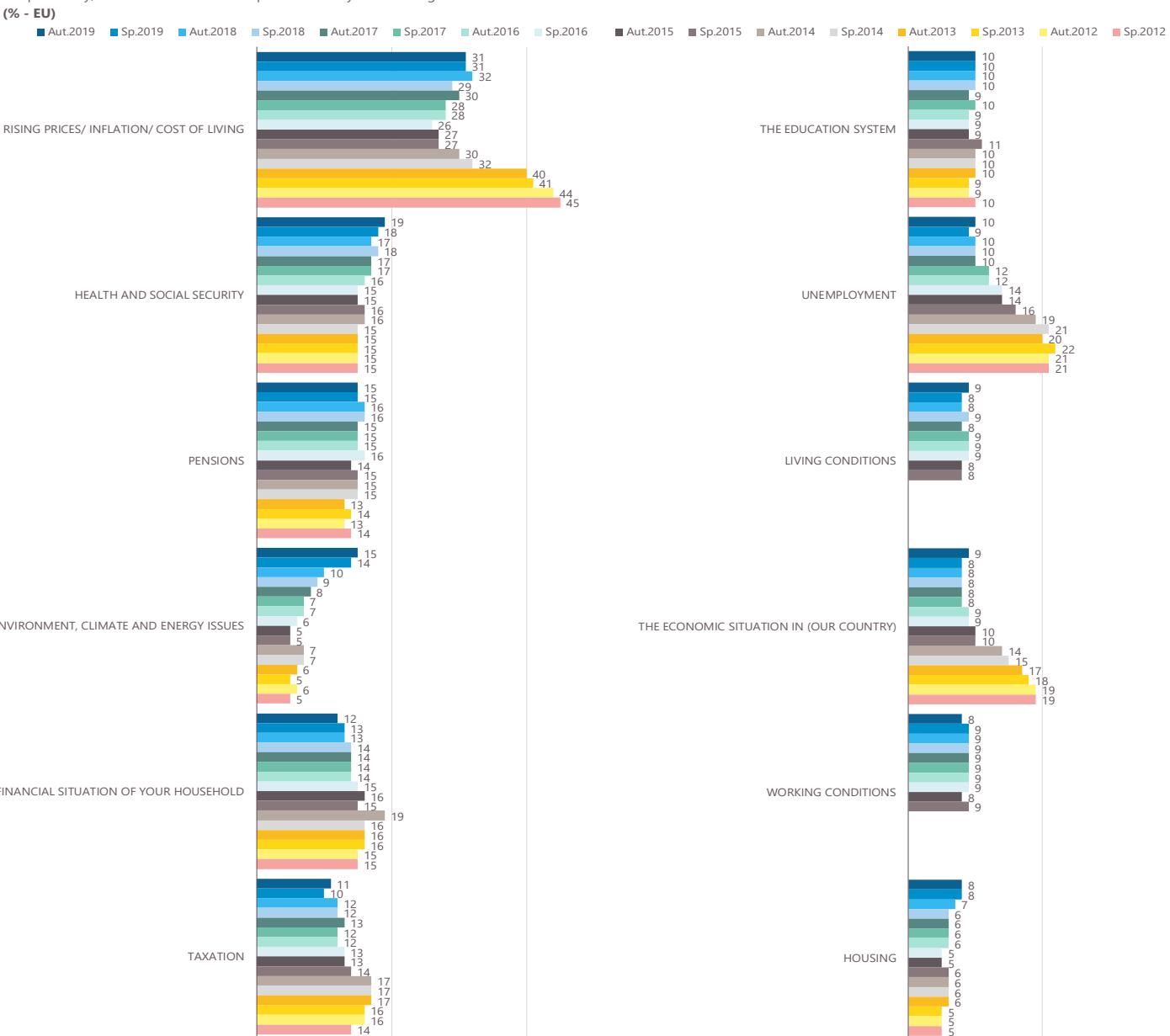


*Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)*

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
(% - EU)



QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?



Maximum two answers – Ten most frequently mentioned items

Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

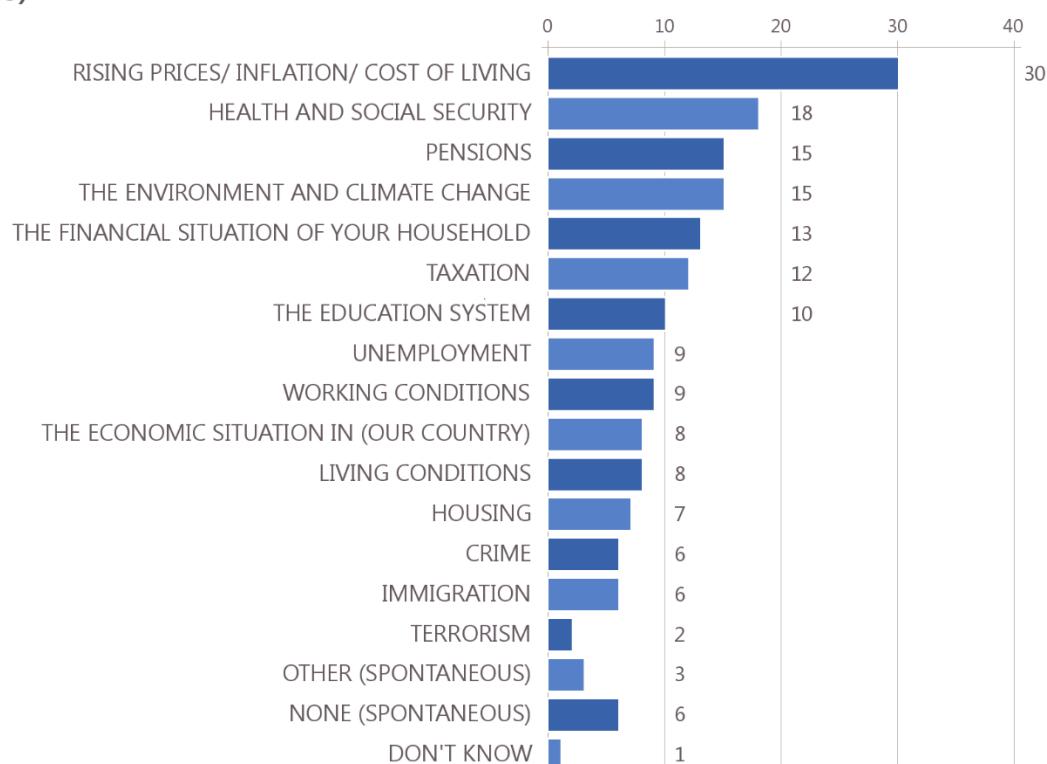
Data: EU28 average

Half of the people interviewed (Split B) were asked to answer a slightly different question, in which the item "the environment, climate and energy issues" was changed to "the environment and climate change". All the other items were unchanged.

The ranking order for Split B is almost identical to that of Split A. The main personal concern is rising prices/inflation/cost of living which was mentioned by 30% of respondents, ahead of health and social security (18%) and pensions (15%) which are ranked in joint third place with the new item "the environment and climate change" (15%). Next, in fifth place, as for Split A, comes the financial situation of the household (13%), ahead of taxation (12%) and the education system (10%).

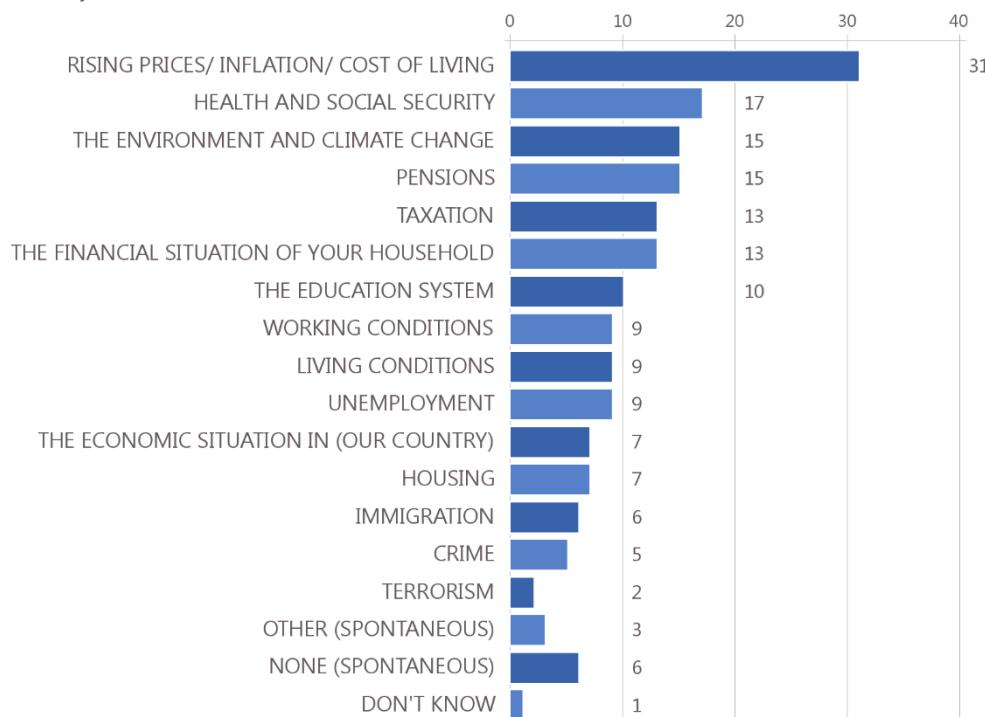
Unemployment and working conditions (9% for both items), the economic situation in the country and living conditions (8% for both items), housing (7%), crime and immigration (6% for both items) and terrorism (2%) were mentioned by less than one in ten respondents.

QA4b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



*Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split B)
Data: EU28 average*

QA4b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU27)



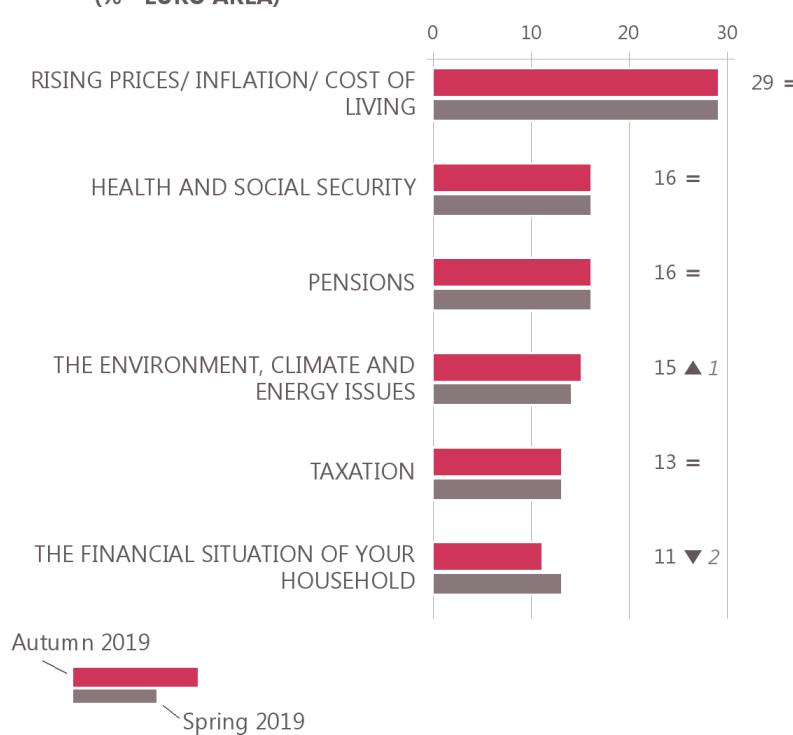
*Maximum two answers – All items
 Question put to half of the sample (Split B)
 Data: EU27 average*

The ranking order of the six most frequently mentioned concerns is almost identical in the euro area countries and in the countries outside the euro area:

- Rising prices/inflation/cost of living tops the list of concerns in both groups of countries (29%, unchanged since spring 2019 in the euro area countries and 33%, -1 percentage point in the non-euro area countries);
- Health and social security is ranked second among concerns with 16% (unchanged) in the euro area countries and with 24% (+1) in the non-euro area countries;
- Pensions are ranked third in the euro area countries, where they are mentioned by 16% of respondents (=), just ahead of the environment, climate and energy issues (15%, +1). In the non-euro area countries this order is reversed: 14% (+2) for the environment, climate and energy issues in third place, ahead of pensions with 13% (-1);
- Taxation is ranked fifth (13%, =) in the euro area countries, ahead of the financial situation of the household in sixth place (11%, -2). In the countries outside the euro area the order is slightly different: the financial situation of the household is ranked fifth (12%, -3) while sixth place is taken by living conditions (11%, +1).

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

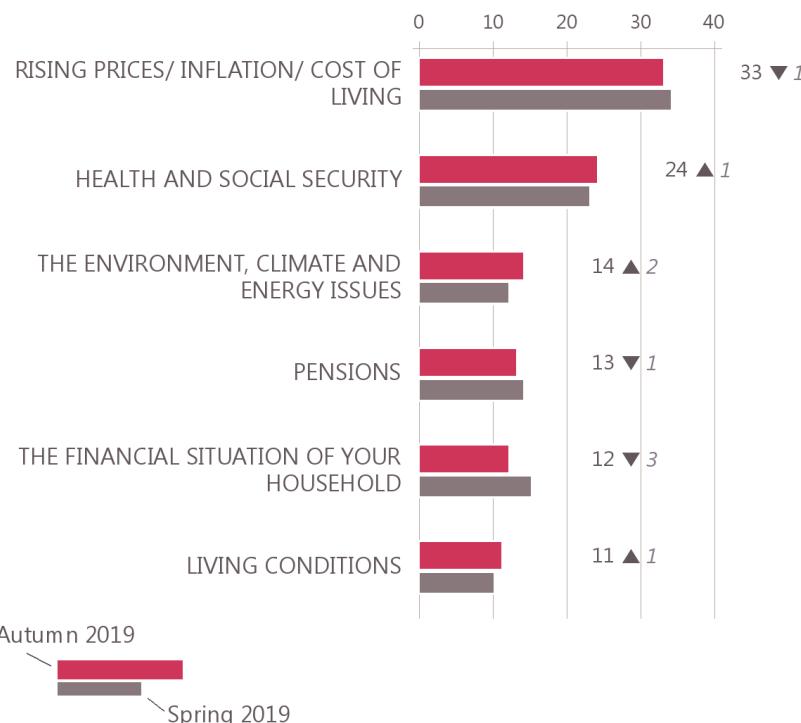
(% - EURO AREA)



Maximum two answers – Six most frequently mentioned items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?

(% - NON-EURO AREA)



Maximum two answers – Six most frequently mentioned items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living tops the list of personal concerns of Europeans in 22 Member States of the European Union (as in spring 2019). Within this group of countries, the proportion of respondents mentioning this issue ranges from 24% in Italy to 61% in Lithuania. In Luxembourg, this issue is ranked in joint first place with housing (28%). In Italy, it is ranked in joint first place with taxation (24%). Of all of the EU Member States, Sweden (5%) has the lowest score for purchasing power concerns.

Since spring 2019, concerns about this issue have increased in 11 Member States of the European Union, in particular in Slovakia (+13 percentage points) and Latvia (+6). They have decreased in 11 other Member States, in particular in Austria and Portugal (-5 in both), and are unchanged in six countries: Lithuania (61%), Czechia (41%), Estonia (38%), Ireland (36%), Luxembourg (28%) and Denmark (8%).

Health and social security is the leading concern in three Member States of the European Union (compared with two in spring 2019): Sweden (45%), Finland (41%) and Slovenia (21%). Since spring 2019, concerns about this issue have increased in 15 Member States, in particular in Portugal (+12 percentage points). They have decreased in ten countries, in particular in Cyprus (-6) and Italy (-5), and are unchanged in three more: Ireland (27%), Austria (18%) and Greece (14%).

The environment, climate and energy issues are the main cause of personal concern for respondents in two EU Member States (as in spring 2019): the Netherlands (41%) and Denmark (25%). Since spring 2019, environmental concerns have gained ground in 14 EU Member States, in particular in the Netherlands (+7 percentage points), but have declined in eight countries, including Austria (-6), and are unchanged in six.

Pensions are seen as the most pressing issue in Spain, where they are mentioned by 23% of respondents.

The financial situation of the household is a widespread concern in Greece and Finland (25% in both countries). Taxation is a worry for significant numbers in Greece (26%) and comes top in Italy (24%).

Moreover:

- The education system is frequently mentioned in the Netherlands (22%);
- Unemployment is a cause of concern for 21% of respondents in Spain;
- Living conditions are frequently mentioned in Poland (18%);
- The economic situation in the country is particularly worrying for respondents in Greece (16%);
- Working conditions are frequently mentioned in Slovenia (17%);
- Housing tops the list of concerns in Luxembourg (28%). It is also frequently mentioned in Ireland (16%);
- Crime is a personal concern for 17% of respondents in Sweden;
- Immigration is frequently mentioned in Malta (13%) and 5% of respondents in Romania raised the issue of terrorism.

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (%)

	Rising prices/inflation/ cost of living		Health and social security		Pensions		The environment, climate and energy issues		The financial situation of your household		Taxation		The education system		Unemployment		Living conditions		The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)		Working conditions		Housing		Crime		Immigration		Terrorism	
EU28	31	19	15	15	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	6	5	2														
EU27	31	17	15	14	12	11	11	10	9	8	9	7	6	5	2															
BE	36	7	19	18	15	16	9	6	8	5	9	5	9	8	1															
BG	37	28	21	6	19	3	8	8	13	12	11	4	3	2																
CZ	41	16	15	10	12	9	4	3	9	5	10	13	2	5	2															
DK	8	18	9	25	6	2	11	4	4	2	8	6	5	6	2															
DE	27	17	14	23	7	8	16	5	4	5	6	9	6	5	1															
EE	38	29	18	11	17	13	11	5	7	5	5	5	5	1	2															
IE	36	27	9	14	10	10	10	9	9	9	6	16	8	4	2															
EL	27	14	16	2	25	26	10	20	9	16	7	1	9	8	1															
ES	21	12	23	7	8	16	10	21	9	14	12	10	4	3	1															
FR	43	13	13	16	18	8	9	13	10	5	8	7	6	4	3															
HR	36	19	16	6	22	5	8	7	13	12	14	9	4	1	0															
IT	24	9	13	7	9	24	8	19	11	11	11	4	5	8	4															
CY	32	12	11	9	21	5	17	12	8	8	8	10	6	12	2															
LV	42	32	16	4	9	20	10	8	5	10	4	7	2	1	0															
LT	61	18	16	4	12	22	7	7	6	5	6	5	1	0																
LU	28	6	3	20	8	10	13	4	5	4	8	28	8	4	1															
HU	39	25	16	7	21	7	9	7	15	7	10	9	4	4	4															
MT	38	10	10	30	8	4	11	1	5	3	3	12	9	13	1															
NL	18	36	24	41	8	3	22	2	3	5	6	8	4	2	0															
AT	25	18	13	10	10	6	11	8	13	8	10	10	9	8	3															
PL	44	17	11	10	12	8	5	5	18	9	10	6	4	2	1															
PT	37	31	22	5	9	19	11	7	8	6	11	6	0	1	0															
RO	32	24	14	9	12	11	8	6	17	13	9	7	7	4	5															
SI	15	21	19	8	11	6	7	6	16	7	17	9	1	3	1															
SK	47	27	14	7	17	4	4	7	10	7	9	9	3	3	1															
FI	15	41	14	23	25	5	11	7	11	12	9	12	3	4	1															
SE	5	45	13	34	9	4	18	6	8	8	7	9	17	9	1															
UK	30	27	11	18	10	7	8	5	6	13	4	13	10	3	1															

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Maximum two answers

Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment? (%)

		Rising prices/inflation/ cost of living	Health and social security	Pensions	The environment, climate and energy issues	The financial situation of your household	Taxation	The education system	Unemployment	Living conditions	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Working conditions	Housing	Crime	Immigration	Terrorism	
EU28		31	19	15	15	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	6	5	2	
EU27		31	19	15	14	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	7	5	5	2
BE		36	7	19	18	15	16	9	6	8	5	9	5	9	8	1	
BG		37	28	21	6	19	3	8	8	13	12	11	4	3	2	2	
CZ		41	16	15	10	12	9	4	3	9	5	10	13	2	5	2	
DK		8	18	9	25	6	2	11	4	4	2	8	6	5	6	2	
DE		27	17	14	23	7	8	16	5	4	5	6	9	6	5	1	
EE		38	29	18	11	17	13	11	5	7	5	5	5	1	2	1	
IE		36	27	9	14	10	10	10	9	9	9	6	16	8	4	2	
EL		27	14	16	2	25	26	10	20	9	16	7	1	9	8	1	
ES		21	12	23	7	8	16	10	21	9	14	12	10	4	3	1	
FR		43	13	13	16	18	8	9	13	10	5	8	7	6	4	3	
HR		36	19	16	6	22	5	8	7	13	12	14	9	4	1	0	
IT		24	9	13	7	9	24	8	19	11	11	11	4	5	8	4	
CY		32	12	11	9	21	5	17	12	8	8	8	10	6	12	2	
LV		42	32	16	4	9	20	10	8	5	10	4	7	2	1	0	
LT		61	18	16	4	12	22	7	7	6	5	6	5	1	1	0	
LU		28	6	3	20	8	10	13	4	5	4	8	28	8	4	1	
HU		39	25	16	7	21	7	9	7	15	7	10	9	4	4	4	
MT		38	10	10	30	8	4	11	1	5	3	3	12	9	13	1	
NL		18	36	24	41	8	3	22	2	3	5	6	8	4	2	0	
AT		25	18	13	10	10	6	11	8	13	8	10	10	9	8	3	
PL		44	17	11	10	12	8	5	5	18	9	10	6	4	2	1	
PT		37	31	22	5	9	19	11	7	8	6	11	6	0	1	0	
RO		32	24	14	9	12	11	8	6	17	13	9	7	7	4	5	
SI		15	21	19	8	11	6	7	6	16	7	17	9	1	3	1	
SK		47	27	14	7	17	4	4	7	10	7	9	9	3	3	1	
FI		15	41	14	23	25	5	11	7	11	12	9	12	3	4	1	
SE		5	45	13	34	9	4	18	6	8	8	7	9	17	9	1	
UK		30	27	11	18	10	7	8	5	6	13	4	13	10	3	1	

1st MOST FREQUENTLY
MENTIONED ITEM 2nd MOST FREQUENTLY
MENTIONED ITEM 3rd MOST FREQUENTLY
MENTIONED ITEM

Maximum two answers
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA4a And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health and social security	Pensions	The environment, climate and energy issues	The financial situation of your household	Taxation	The education system	Unemployment	Living conditions	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Working conditions	Housing	Crime	Immigration	Terrorism
EU28	31	19	15	15	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	6	5	2
Gender															
Man	29	17	13	15	10	12	10	10	9	10	9	9	6	5	2
Woman	32	20	16	14	13	10	11	9	9	8	8	8	6	4	2
Age															
15-24	26	9	2	18	10	5	26	13	9	10	8	11	5	4	1
25-39	33	13	5	15	12	14	11	11	10	10	11	15	5	5	2
40-54	31	18	6	14	15	14	12	12	8	10	12	8	5	5	2
55 +	30	25	30	14	9	10	3	6	8	7	4	4	7	4	2
Education (End of)															
15-	31	22	30	6	12	11	3	11	10	6	5	5	6	5	2
16-19	34	19	15	12	13	12	6	10	10	8	8	9	6	5	2
20+	28	20	11	21	10	12	12	8	8	11	10	9	6	4	2
Still studying	21	9	2	24	9	4	37	9	7	9	7	9	5	2	1
Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	29	17	7	13	11	27	8	6	7	14	10	7	6	6	1
Managers	26	15	8	24	7	12	20	4	6	12	11	8	5	5	2
Other white collars	34	16	9	14	11	14	10	6	9	10	12	10	7	7	2
Manual workers	35	18	10	11	13	11	8	7	12	8	13	11	6	5	2
House persons	31	17	18	14	13	14	7	9	9	8	8	8	4	4	2
Unemployed	28	8	5	6	25	6	3	58	11	6	8	10	4	3	2
Retired	31	28	32	15	9	8	3	4	8	6	1	4	7	4	2
Students	21	9	2	24	9	4	37	9	7	9	7	9	5	2	1
Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	32	13	15	4	33	10	6	23	15	6	9	10	6	5	1
From time to time	34	15	14	9	18	12	7	15	13	9	10	9	6	5	3
Almost never/ Never	29	21	15	18	7	11	12	6	7	9	7	8	6	4	2
Consider belonging to															
The working class	36	20	20	9	16	7	6	13	10	7	8	8	6	4	2
The lower middle class	33	19	15	10	17	11	9	12	12	8	9	9	6	5	2
The middle class	29	18	13	18	8	13	12	7	7	9	8	8	6	5	2
The upper middle class	20	22	10	31	3	13	19	6	4	10	8	6	4	5	2
The upper class	14	15	10	36	3	24	8	2	13	8	5	2	3	7	4

Maximum two answers
 Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA4b And personally, what are the two most important issues you are facing at the moment?
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Health and social security	Pensions	The environment and climate change	The financial situation of your household	Taxation	The education system	Unemployment	Working conditions	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Living conditions	Housing	Crime	Immigration	Terrorism
EU28	30	18	15	15	13	12	10	9	9	8	8	7	6	6	2
Gender															
Man	29	16	14	16	12	14	9	9	9	9	8	7	6	6	2
Woman	32	19	15	15	13	10	10	9	9	6	8	7	6	5	2
Age															
15-24	23	8	3	21	10	5	28	13	9	5	9	12	8	5	3
25-39	34	13	5	15	15	13	11	12	12	9	9	12	5	6	2
40-54	31	15	8	17	15	16	9	11	13	10	7	6	6	5	2
55 +	30	25	29	13	11	10	3	5	4	6	9	3	7	6	2
Education (End of)															
15-	31	21	28	9	13	11	3	9	6	5	9	4	5	5	2
16-19	33	18	15	12	14	13	5	10	9	8	9	7	8	6	3
20+	29	18	11	20	11	13	11	8	10	9	8	8	5	5	2
Still studying	20	9	2	24	9	4	40	11	7	5	8	10	6	8	2
Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	26	15	10	15	12	30	7	4	10	13	7	3	3	6	1
Managers	30	12	8	25	11	12	15	3	10	13	6	9	6	4	2
Other white collars	36	14	7	17	13	16	7	7	12	7	8	10	7	6	3
Manual workers	33	16	9	14	13	13	7	8	15	8	10	9	7	6	3
House persons	33	22	15	7	24	11	7	14	6	6	9	6	6	6	3
Unemployed	26	12	7	5	24	3	6	51	9	7	13	10	5	4	2
Retired	31	27	34	13	10	7	3	3	2	4	8	3	7	5	2
Students	20	9	2	24	9	4	40	11	7	5	8	10	6	8	2
Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	33	10	14	6	38	11	5	18	10	6	14	8	4	7	3
From time to time	35	16	13	9	18	13	7	14	12	8	12	8	7	6	3
Almost never/ Never	29	19	15	19	8	11	11	7	8	8	6	7	7	5	2
Consider belonging to															
The working class	35	20	19	8	18	9	5	12	9	7	9	6	8	4	2
The lower middle class	32	17	15	13	19	10	9	12	9	6	11	7	5	6	2
The middle class	29	17	13	19	9	13	11	7	9	8	8	8	6	7	3
The upper middle class	17	16	11	28	4	17	15	4	7	11	4	10	7	5	2
The upper class	23	18	12	25	9	6	9	5	10	4	18	10	8	3	1

Maximum two answers
 Question put to half of the sample (Split B)

b. The main concerns at national level

At national level, concerns about health and social security, as well as about the environment, climate and energy issues have gained ground

Health and social security continue to top the list of problems identified by Europeans for their country^{14,15} (23%), with a two percentage points increase since the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey.

With a slight increase (+1 percentage point) since spring 2019, the environment, climate and energy issues continue to gain ground and have moved up from fourth to second place among national concerns. Concerns about this topic have increased almost continuously since spring 2018 (+11, from 10% to 21%).

Unemployment is now ranked third among national concerns (20%), although the proportion of respondents mentioning this issue as a cause of concern in their country has fallen by one percentage point since spring 2019, and is now at its lowest level since the spring 2014 Standard Eurobarometer survey 2014 (-28 over the period).

Rising prices/inflation/cost of living has lost three percentage points since spring 2019 and has fallen out of the top three concerns. It is now ranked fourth, mentioned by 18% of respondents.

Immigration is ranked fifth (17%, unchanged since spring 2019). Although stable in this autumn 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey, the proportion of respondents mentioning this issue has declined over the longer term. For the record, in autumn 2015, 36% of respondents identified immigration as one of the main issues facing their country.

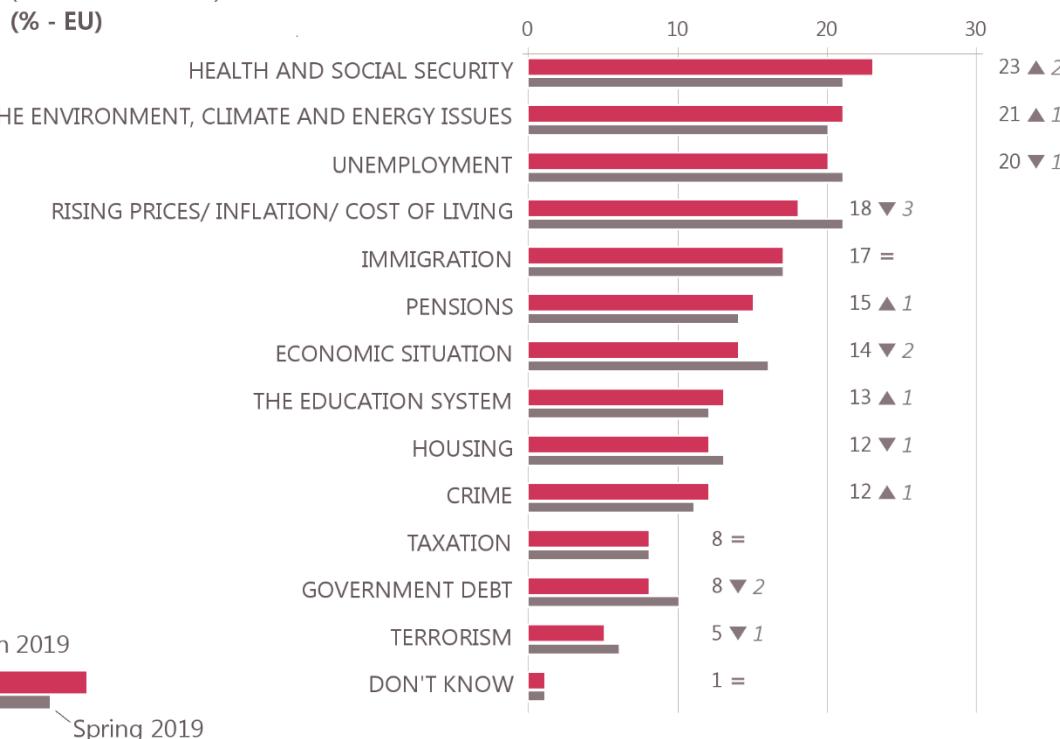
Next come pensions (15%, +1 percentage point), ahead of the economic situation (14%, -2), followed by the education system (13%, +1), housing and crime (12%, -1 for both items).

The following items, mentioned by less than 10% of respondents, bring up the rear: taxation (8%, unchanged), government debt (8%, -2 percentage points) and terrorism (5%, -1).

¹⁴ QA3a. What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Data: EU28 average. For detailed EU27 data, see the data annex.

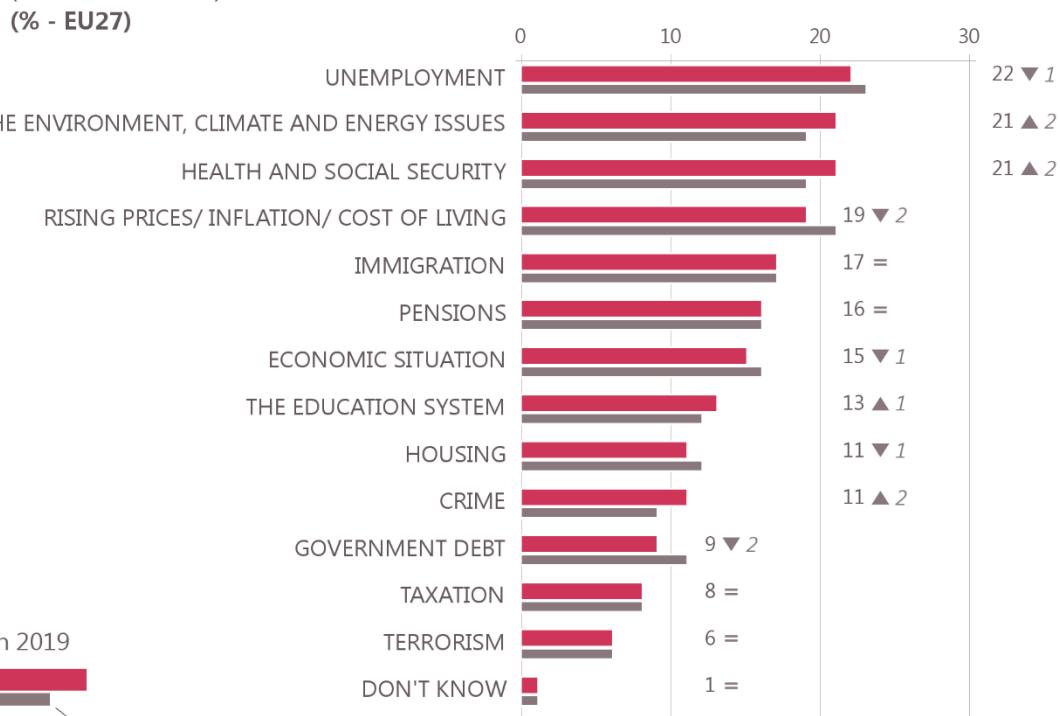
¹⁵ This question was put to half of the sample, selected randomly (Split A), with exactly the same wording as in the previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys. The question put to the other half of the sample (Split B) was slightly different, since “the environment, climate and energy issues” were divided into two items, “the environment and climate change” (corresponding exactly to the wording of the item in the question on the most important issue facing the European Union) and “energy supply”. Only the Split A answers have been analysed in terms of evolutions.

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



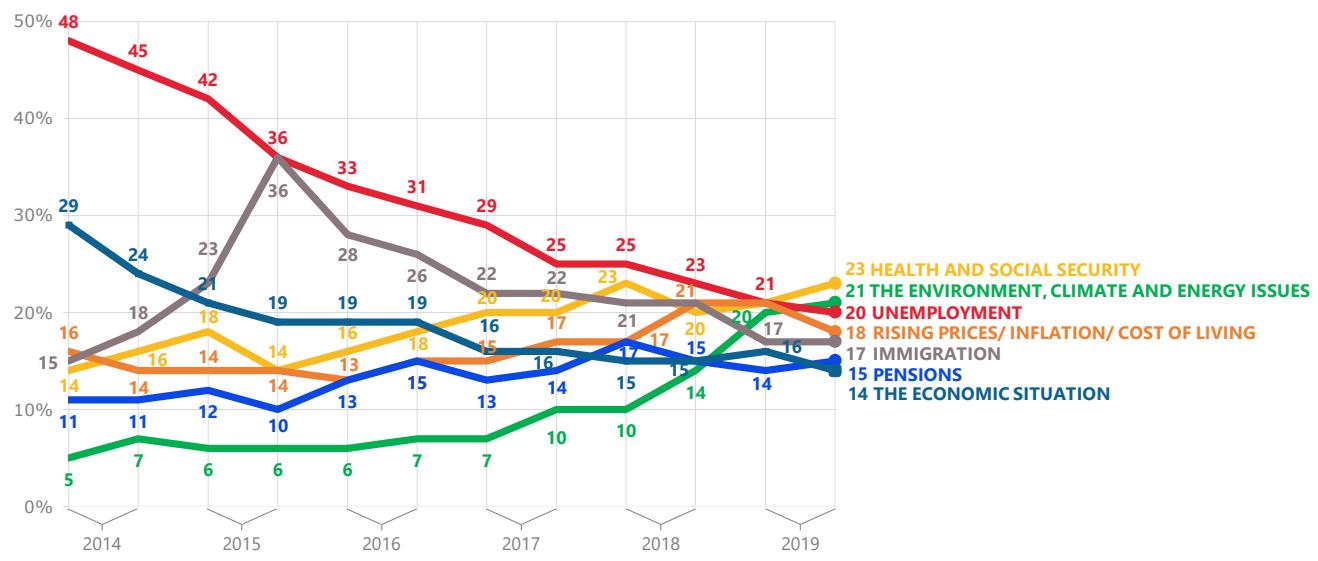
Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)
Data: EU28 average

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)



Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)
Data: EU27 average

Q3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(% - EU)



Maximum two answers – Seven most frequently mentioned items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)
Data: EU28 average

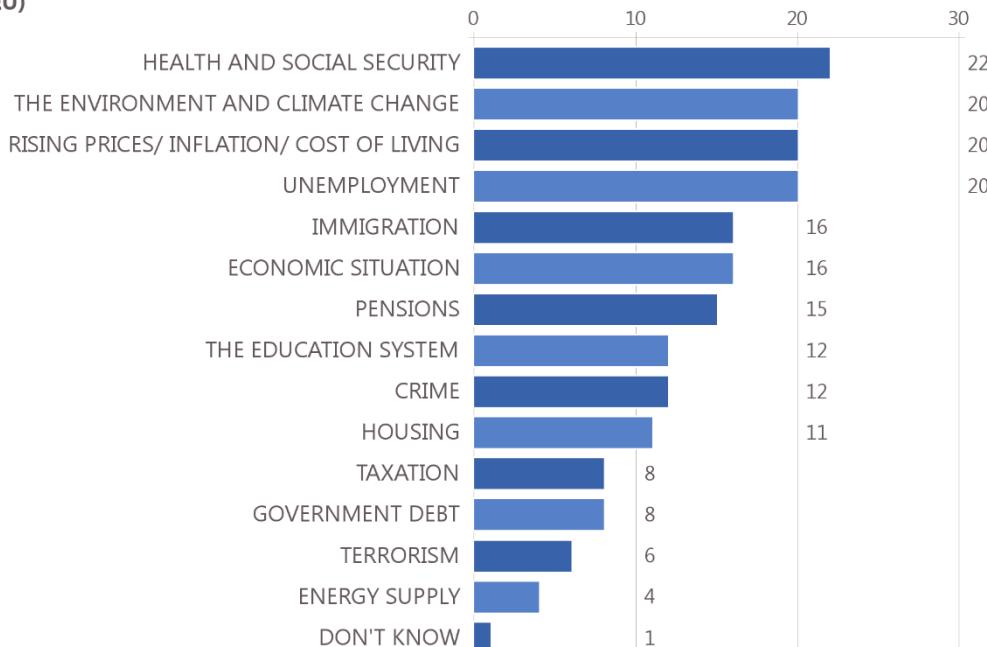
As in the case of personal concerns, an alternative wording was tested for one of the items using a split ballot: a list of personal concerns identical to that of the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91) was proposed to half of the sample (Split A) and a modified list was put to the other half (Split B). The respondents in Split B were asked to answer a slightly different question in which the item "the environment, climate and energy issues" was divided into two items, "the environment and climate change" (corresponding exactly to the wording of the item in the question on the most important issue facing the European Union) and "energy supply". Only the Split A answers have been analysed in terms of evolutions.

As in the case of Split A, health and social security tops the list of national concerns, and is mentioned by 22% of respondents, ahead of the environment and climate change (20%), which ranks jointly with unemployment (20%) and rising prices/inflation/cost of living (20%). Immigration (16%) is in joint fifth place with the economic situation (16%). Pensions (15%) are ranked seventh among national concerns.

Next come the education system and crime (12%), just ahead of housing (11%). Less than one in ten respondents mentioned taxation (8%), government debt (8%), terrorism (6%) or energy supply (4%) as a cause of concern at national level.

QA3b What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

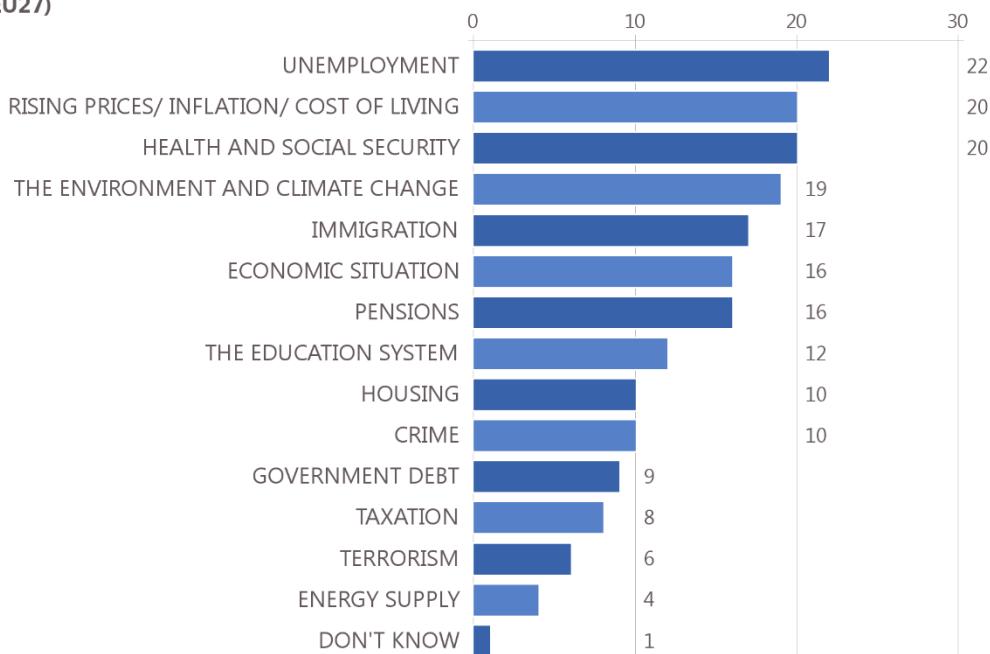
(% - EU)



Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split B)
Data: EU28 average

QA3b What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - EU27)

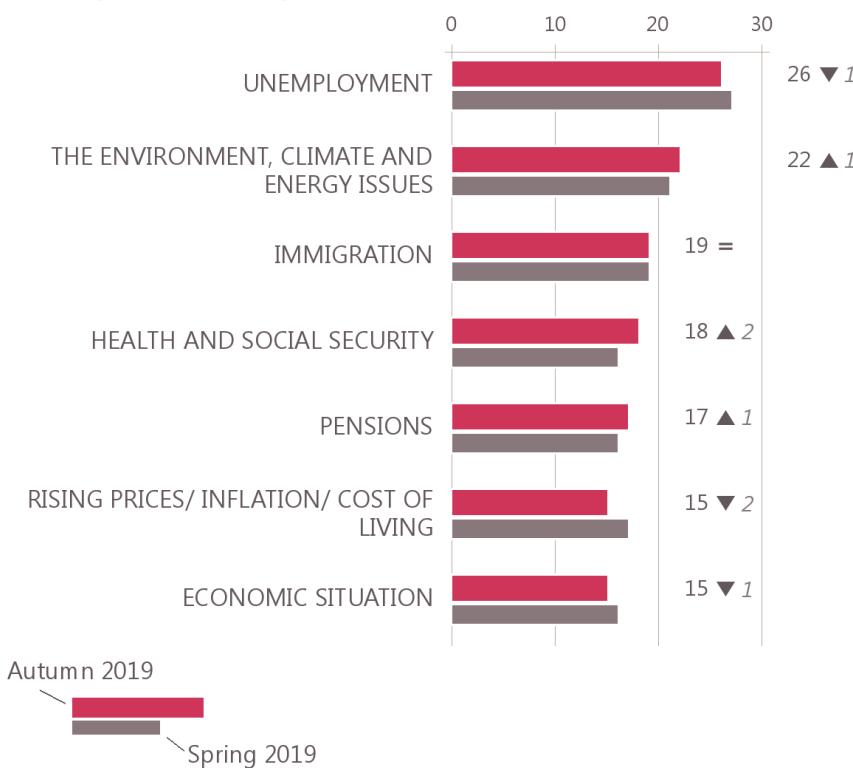


*Maximum two answers – All items
 Question put to half of the sample (Split B)
 Data: EU27 average*

The order in which respondents rank the main national concerns varies considerably between the euro area countries and those outside the euro area:

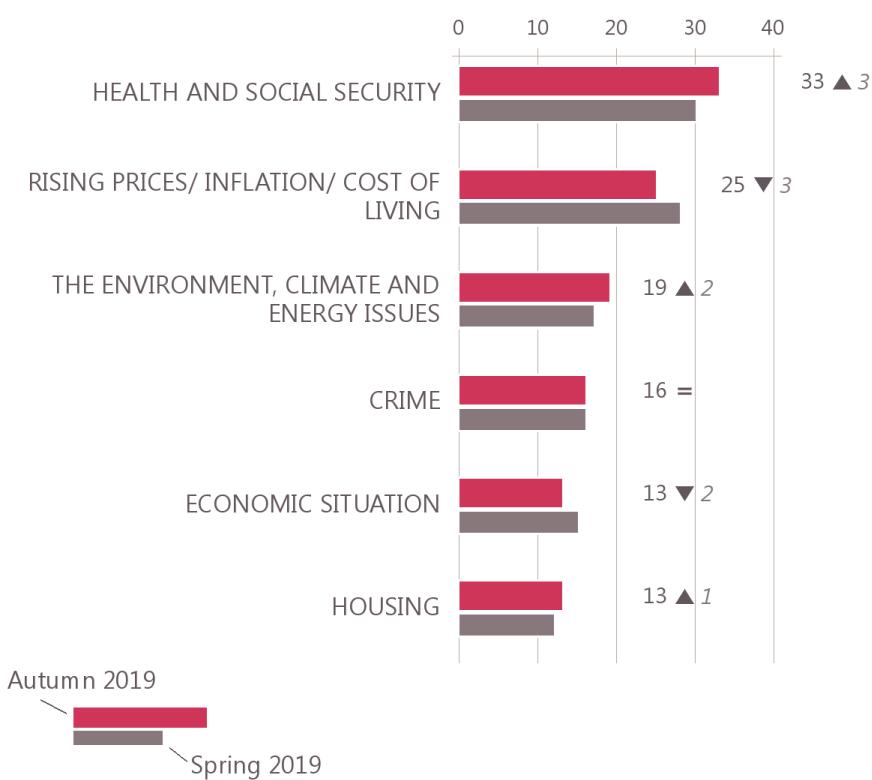
- Unemployment tops the list of concerns in the euro area countries (26%, -1 percentage point since spring 2019), followed by the environment, climate and energy issues (22%, +1) and immigration (19%, unchanged);
- In the non-euro area countries, the main national concern is health and social security (33%, +3 percentage points), ahead of rising prices/inflation/cost of living (25%, -3) and the environment, climate and energy issues (19%, +2).

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
 (% - EURO AREA)



*Maximum two answers – Seven most frequently mentioned items
 Question put to half of the sample (Split A)*

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
 (% - NON-EURO AREA)



Maximum two answers – Six most frequently mentioned items
 Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

Health and social security is the main concern at national level (23%)¹⁶. It tops the list of concerns in eight countries (compared with six in spring 2019), with the highest scores in Finland (48%), Slovakia (45%) and Portugal (44%). It is ranked second in seven countries, including Ireland (39%), Bulgaria and Denmark (38% in both). In Estonia, it is ranked joint second with pensions (27% for both items). Health and social security is ranked third in Lithuania (23%), and in joint third place in Austria with unemployment and rising prices/inflation/cost of living (18% for all three).

Since spring 2019, concerns about this item have increased the most in Latvia (+11 percentage points to 43%), Portugal (+10 to 44%) and Slovakia (+9 to 45%), and decreased the most in Cyprus (-9 to 13%) and Slovenia (-9 to 38%).

The environment, climate and energy issues (21%) are in second place at EU level. This is the most frequently mentioned item in the Netherlands (66%), Denmark (49%), Germany (34%) and Austria (22%). It is ranked second in five countries, with the highest scores in Sweden (37%) and Malta (35%), and in third place in France (23%) and the United Kingdom (22%). Since spring 2019, concerns about this item have increased the most in the Netherlands (+15 to 66%) and have decreased the most in Denmark (-7 to 37%).

At EU level, unemployment is in third place (20%). This item is the most frequently mentioned in Spain (51%), Italy (44%) and France (30%), and is ranked second in Greece (44%) and Croatia (26%). In Slovakia it stands in joint third place with the economic situation (15% for both), and is also ranked third in Austria. Since spring 2019, concerns about unemployment as a national issue have fallen the most sharply in Croatia (-7 percentage points to 26%), and in Greece (-5 to 44%) and Cyprus (-5 to 19%).

In fourth place at EU level (18%), rising prices/inflation/cost of living is seen as the most pressing issue in six Member States of the EU, led by Lithuania (52%), Poland (44%) and Bulgaria (43%). It is ranked second in five countries, with the highest scores in Slovakia (38%), and in third place in five EU Member States. Since spring 2019, these concerns have increased in Ireland (+6 percentage points to 22%), but have decreased in Portugal (-6 to 21%).

In fifth place at EU level, immigration is seen as a cause of concern by 17% of respondents. It is perceived as the most pressing issue in Malta (65%), Greece (47%) and Belgium (26%), and is ranked second in Cyprus (29%), Germany (26%), Austria (20%), and Italy where it shares second place with the economic situation (25% for both). Immigration is ranked third in Denmark (26%) and Slovenia (20%). Since spring 2019, concerns about immigration have risen the most sharply in Greece (+29 percentage points to 47%), Malta (+16 to 65%) and Cyprus (+13 to 29%).

Pensions, mentioned by 15% respondents, are ranked sixth at EU level. This item is ranked second in Czechia (24%) and Slovenia (22%), and shares second place in Estonia. It takes third place in Spain (23%), Portugal (20%) and Poland (16%). Since spring 2019, concerns about this issue at national level have increased the most in Estonia (+11 percentage points to 27%) and decreased the most in the Netherlands (-18 to 14%).

The economic situation, mentioned by 14% of Europeans, is ranked seventh. It is seen as the main concern in Cyprus (30%) and Croatia (28%). It is ranked in second place in two countries and in third place in seven. Since spring 2019, concerns about this issue have fallen, in particular in Cyprus (-11 percentage points), and have increased in Slovenia (+6 to 19%).

The education system is seen as a cause of concern by 13% of Europeans and is in eighth place at EU level. It is the third most frequently mentioned issue in the Netherlands (25%, +12 percentage points since spring 2019), which is also the only country where it is included in the top three items.

¹⁶ Split A. results.

Crime and housing are in joint ninth place (12% for both items). Crime is ranked second in the United Kingdom (24%) and third in Sweden (34%). Housing is seen as the most pressing concern in Luxembourg (71%) and Ireland (59%), and is ranked third in two countries.

With a score of 8%, government debt is ranked eleventh at EU level. It is the third most frequently mentioned issue in Belgium (21%) and Czechia (20%). Taxation is also in joint eleventh place at EU level, mentioned by 8% of respondents. It is the second most important national concern in Lithuania (25%) and is ranked third in Latvia (24%) and Italy (20%).

Terrorism is ranked in last place, being mentioned by 5% of respondents at EU level. It does not figure among the top three issues mentioned in any Member State.

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
(%)

	Health and social security		The environment, climate and energy issues		Unemployment		Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living		Immigration		Pensions		Economic situation		The education system		Housing		Crime		Taxation		Government debt		Terrorism	
EU28		23	21	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	12	8	8	5												
EU27		21	21	22	19	17	15	15	13	11	11	8	8	6												
BE		12	22	17	19	26	18	12	9	6	10	13	21	4												
BG		38	7	13	43	8	18	25	10	2	11	5	5	2												
CZ		18	14	3	32	15	24	9	10	18	11	8	20	3												
DK		38	49	2	3	26	10	5	15	5	12	11	2	6												
DE		17	34	4	13	26	18	5	23	25	14	3	2	8												
EE		27	14	12	34	12	27	17	10	1	3	16	3	1												
IE		39	12	11	22	8	3	9	7	59	11	4	3	2												
EL		9	2	44	7	47	6	38	5	1	9	12	19	1												
ES		13	11	51	6	11	23	25	10	7	7	4	10	2												
FR		17	23	30	24	14	18	12	11	7	11	5	7	14												
HR		18	4	26	24	10	14	28	19	3	19	6	16	2												
IT		9	11	44	14	25	11	25	4	5	9	20	14	3												
CY		13	9	19	22	29	7	30	19	7	15	8	5	4												
LV		43	2	17	29	6	19	18	18	3	2	24	7	1												
LT		23	4	17	52	6	19	12	16	1	5	25	4	0												
LU		4	24	11	23	10	5	2	15	71	11	5	2	0												
HU		42	10	12	29	14	16	17	11	10	7	5	11	7												
MT		2	35	1	16	65	5	4	5	18	17	0	0	0												
NL		31	66	1	9	13	14	5	25	15	15	1	0	4												
AT		18	22	18	18	20	16	14	13	13	14	9	11	4												
PL		28	14	8	44	5	16	10	8	9	5	10	14	4												
PT		44	7	18	21	3	20	16	13	7	5	16	7	0												
RO		24	12	11	31	9	14	21	13	9	12	10	13	5												
SI		38	9	13	11	20	22	19	6	13	7	11	5	2												
SK		45	11	15	38	6	14	15	11	9	11	7	6	2												
FI		48	29	16	10	14	11	19	12	4	3	8	14	3												
SE		41	37	10	3	18	4	8	26	6	34	4	1	3												
UK		37	22	10	14	14	6	11	12	19	24	5	6	5												

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Maximum two answers

Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

(%)

		Health and social security				The environment, climate and energy issues				Unemployment				Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living				Immigration				Pensions				Economic situation				The education system				Housing				Crime				Taxation				Government debt				Terrorism			
EU28		23	21	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	12	8	8	5																																							
EU27		21	21	22	19	17	15	15	13	11	11	8	8	6																																							
BE		12	22	17	19	26	18	12	9	6	10	13	21	4																																							
BG		38	7	13	43	8	18	25	10	2	11	5	5	2																																							
CZ		18	14	3	32	15	24	9	10	18	11	8	20	3																																							
DK		38	49	2	3	26	10	5	15	5	12	11	2	6																																							
DE		17	34	4	13	26	18	5	23	25	14	3	2	8																																							
EE		27	14	12	34	12	27	17	10	1	3	16	3	1																																							
IE		39	12	11	22	8	3	9	7	59	11	4	3	2																																							
EL		9	2	44	7	47	6	38	5	1	9	12	19	1																																							
ES		13	11	51	6	11	23	25	10	7	7	4	10	2																																							
FR		17	23	30	24	14	18	12	11	7	11	5	7	14																																							
HR		18	4	26	24	10	14	28	19	3	19	6	16	2																																							
IT		9	11	44	14	25	11	25	4	5	9	20	14	3																																							
CY		13	9	19	22	29	7	30	19	7	15	8	5	4																																							
LV		43	2	17	29	6	19	18	18	3	2	24	7	1																																							
LT		23	4	17	52	6	19	12	16	1	5	25	4	0																																							
LU		4	24	11	23	10	5	2	15	71	11	5	2	0																																							
HU		42	10	12	29	14	16	17	11	10	7	5	11	7																																							
MT		2	35	1	16	65	5	4	5	18	17	0	0	0																																							
NL		31	66	1	9	13	14	5	25	15	15	1	0	4																																							
AT		18	22	18	18	20	16	14	13	13	14	9	11	4																																							
PL		28	14	8	44	5	16	10	8	9	5	10	4																																								
PT		44	7	18	21	3	20	16	13	7	5	16	7	0																																							
RO		24	12	11	31	9	14	21	13	9	12	10	13	5																																							
SI		38	9	13	11	20	22	19	6	13	7	11	5	2																																							
SK		45	11	15	38	6	14	15	11	9	11	7	6	2																																							
FI		48	29	16	10	14	11	19	12	4	3	8	14	3																																							
SE		41	37	10	3	18	4	8	26	6	34	4	1	3																																							
UK		37	22	10	14	14	6	11	12	19	24	5	6	5																																							

1st MOST FREQUENTLY
MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY
MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST
FREQUENTLY

Maximum two answers
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA3a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Health and social security														
	The environment, climate and energy issues														
	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living														
	Unemployment														
	Immigration														
	Pensions														
	Economic situation														
	The education system														
	Housing														
	Crime														
	Taxation														
	Government debt														
	Terrorism														
EU28	23	21	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	12	8	8	5		
 Gender															
Man	21	22	20	18	17	14	15	12	13	12	8	9	5		
Woman	24	20	20	19	17	16	14	13	12	13	8	8	6		
 Age															
15-24	12	27	24	19	16	10	14	17	15	12	7	8	5		
25-39	21	19	19	21	15	13	17	14	15	12	9	10	5		
40-54	24	22	21	19	17	11	16	13	12	11	9	8	5		
55 +	26	19	20	16	18	20	13	10	10	14	7	8	6		
 Education (End of)															
15-	23	12	28	17	18	22	13	6	10	15	7	8	6		
16-19	23	16	20	21	19	16	15	10	13	13	9	8	6		
20+	25	28	18	16	14	11	15	17	12	11	8	10	5		
Still studying	13	33	21	18	17	13	14	20	14	11	5	6	3		
 Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	22	19	20	16	17	13	19	11	11	9	15	11	3		
Managers	28	32	12	14	13	13	14	20	15	10	7	8	5		
Other white collars	21	20	20	19	18	12	16	13	12	13	11	10	5		
Manual workers	23	17	19	21	17	12	14	12	15	14	7	9	7		
House persons	22	14	27	21	15	18	15	10	11	9	12	6	7		
Unemployed	15	12	40	24	15	14	20	6	14	12	6	8	3		
Retired	27	20	19	17	19	20	11	10	9	14	6	8	6		
Students	13	33	21	18	17	13	14	20	14	11	5	6	3		
 Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	19	9	32	24	17	13	20	7	9	13	10	7	7		
From time to time	19	14	25	22	17	16	18	8	11	12	11	9	5		
Almost never/ Never	25	25	17	16	15	13	15	13	13	13	7	9	5		
 Consider belonging to															
The working class	25	13	25	23	15	17	15	8	12	14	6	7	4		
The lower middle class	22	17	21	22	18	18	14	10	12	15	8	7	5		
The middle class	22	24	20	15	19	13	15	15	12	11	9	9	6		
The upper middle class	22	38	13	13	13	12	12	21	14	9	10	12	4		
The upper class	48	30	21	11	10	7	11	7	12	11	10	14	2		

Maximum two answers

Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

	EU28															EU28			
	EU28															EU28			
	EU28															EU28			
	Health and social security	The environment and climate change	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Unemployment	Immigration	Economic situation	Pensions	The education system		Crime	Housing	Taxation	Government debt	Terrorism	Energy supply				
EU28	22	20	20	20	16	16	15	12	12	11	10	9	8	8	6	4			
 Gender																			
Man	21	20	20	19	17	17	14	11	11	10	10	9	8	9	5	5			
Woman	23	19	19	21	16	15	15	12	12	11	11	7	8	6	3				
 Age																			
15-24	17	27	22	24	13	13	11	17	10	9	8	8	6	5					
25-39	20	19	24	20	16	17	11	12	11	13	8	8	6	3					
40-54	24	20	18	19	17	18	12	13	11	10	9	9	5	4					
55 +	24	17	18	20	18	14	19	9	13	10	6	8	6	4					
 Education (End of)																			
15-	21	11	19	29	20	15	21	8	10	8	7	8	5	2					
16-19	22	16	23	19	17	16	14	9	13	11	8	9	6	3					
20+	25	26	16	17	15	16	12	17	11	11	7	9	6	4					
Still studying	17	30	19	21	14	12	13	19	8	11	8	7	4	7					
 Socio-professional category																			
Self-employed	21	24	16	18	18	18	11	14	11	12	11	9	2	3					
Managers	27	28	15	13	14	17	11	19	11	13	6	10	4	5					
Other white collars	23	22	20	17	18	18	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	4					
Manual workers	21	16	24	21	17	17	15	9	11	9	9	9	6	3					
House persons	21	11	19	30	20	19	12	11	9	10	9	9	5	3					
Unemployed	16	14	26	41	14	18	10	11	14	10	6	3	3	1					
Retired	25	16	18	18	17	11	21	9	14	10	6	8	7	4					
Students	17	30	19	21	14	12	13	19	8	11	8	7	4	7					
 Difficulties paying bills																			
Most of the time	16	9	28	33	15	18	15	9	11	8	11	7	5	4					
From time to time	19	12	24	25	17	19	15	9	12	8	10	8	6	3					
Almost never/ Never	25	24	17	17	16	14	14	13	11	12	7	9	6	4					
 Consider belonging to																			
The working class	26	12	26	23	15	15	16	8	12	10	7	7	6	2					
The lower middle class	22	18	20	21	16	15	17	12	12	10	7	8	4	3					
The middle class	20	22	17	19	18	16	14	13	12	11	9	9	6	5					
The upper middle class	22	37	9	15	16	16	11	18	8	13	8	12	4	6					
The upper class	18	31	35	15	8	14	7	14	12	19	5	3	8	4					

Maximum two answers

Question put to half of the sample (Split B)

c. The main concerns at European level

For Europeans, immigration remains the main issue facing the European Union

More than a third of Europeans consider that immigration is the most important issue facing the EU (34%, unchanged since spring 2019)^{17,18}. Nevertheless, this is the lowest score recorded for this item since autumn 2014. Climate change continues to gain ground and remains the second most frequently mentioned issue (24%, +2 percentage points). In fact, this item has gained 16 percentage points since spring 2017 and 19 percentage points since spring 2014.

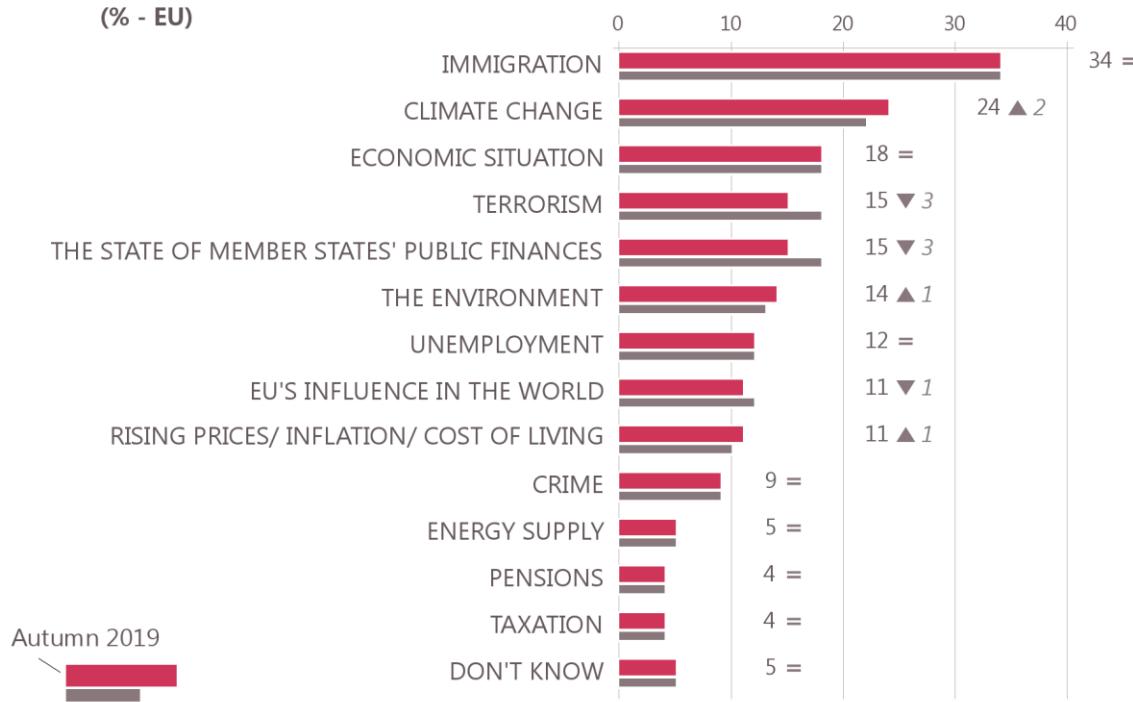
The economic situation (18%, unchanged) is ranked third, while the **state of Member States'** public finances (15%, -3 percentage points) and terrorism (15%, -3) share fourth place. Although terrorism is still ranked among the main concerns, the proportion of respondents mentioning this item has declined steadily since spring 2017, falling by 29 percentage points during this period.

In sixth place, the environment has gained one percentage point and now stands at 14% (+9 since spring 2014), while unemployment is ranked seventh (12%, unchanged). **The EU's influence in the world** (11%, -1) and rising prices/inflation/cost of living (11%, +1) are in joint eighth place, followed by crime in tenth place (9%, unchanged). The other issues are mentioned by 5% or fewer respondents: energy supply (5%, =), taxation (4%, =) and pensions (4%, =).

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(% - EU)



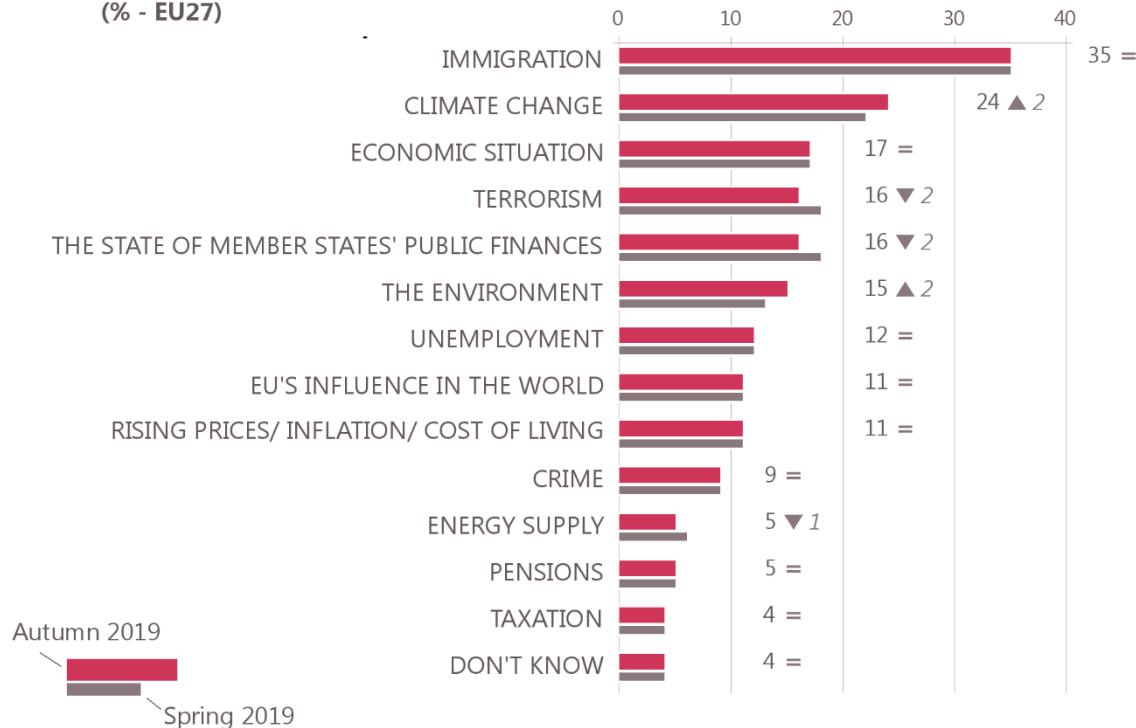
Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

¹⁷ QA5a. What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? Data: EU28 average. For detailed EU27 data see the data annex.

¹⁸ This question was put to half of the sample, selected randomly (Split A), with exactly the same wording as in the previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys. The question put to the other half of the sample (Split B) was slightly different, since "the environment and climate change" were combined into a single item instead of two. Only the Split A answers have been analysed in terms of evolutions.

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

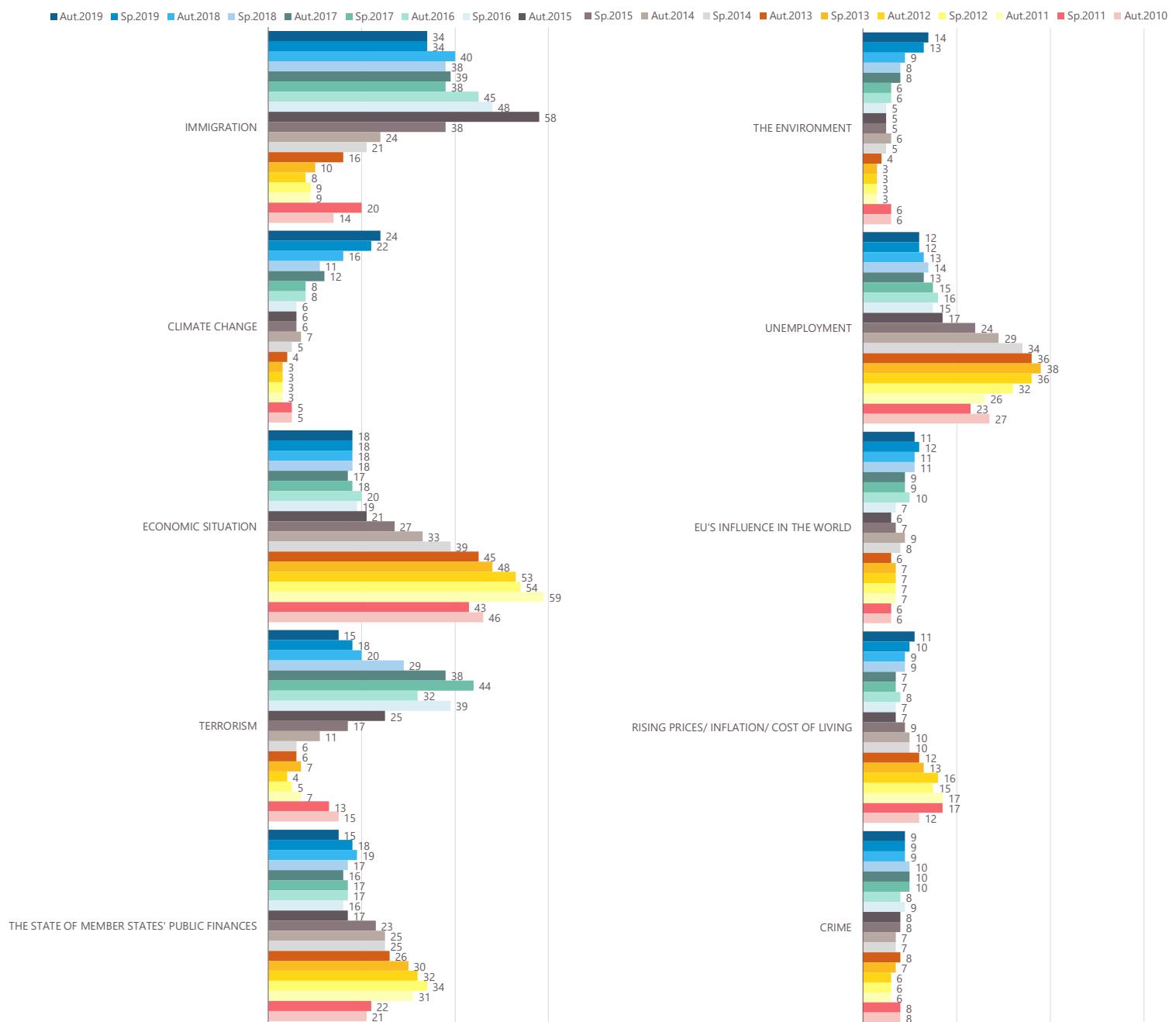
(% - EU27)



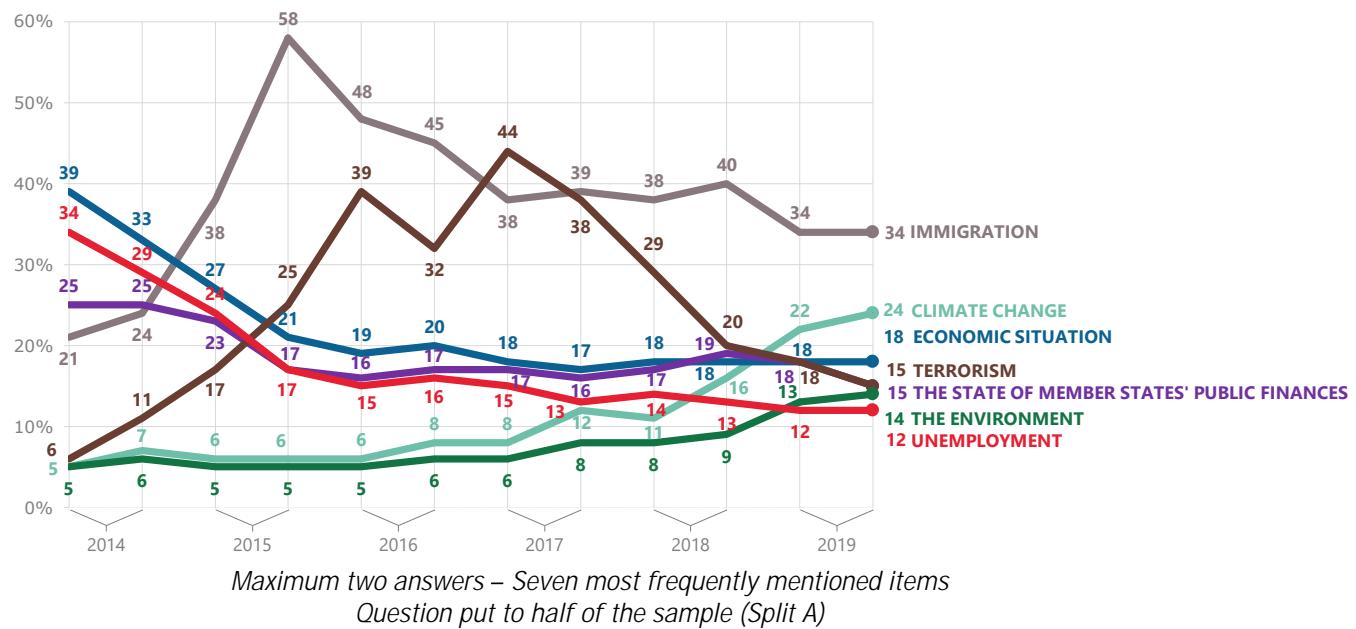
*Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)*

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

(% - EU)

*Maximum two answers – Ten most frequently mentioned items**Question put to half of the sample (Split A)**Data: EU28 average*

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
(% - EU)

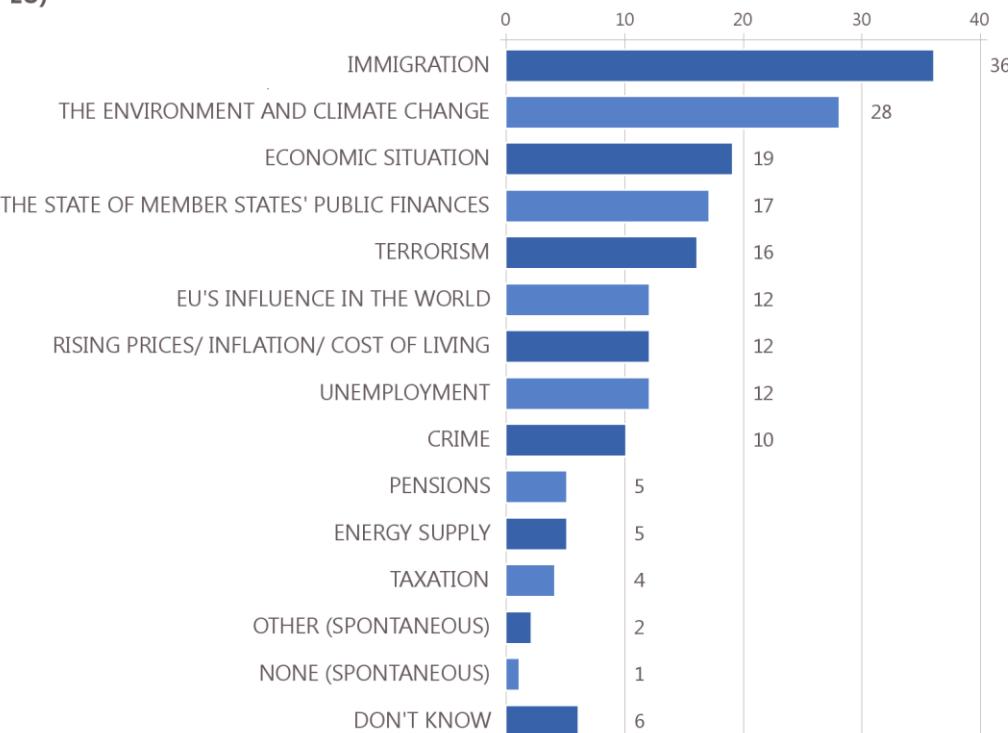


Half of the people interviewed were asked to answer a slightly different question, in which “the environment and climate change” were combined into a single item. All the other items were unchanged. For respondents in this half of the sample (Split B), immigration remains the most important issue (36%), followed by the environment and climate change (28%) in second place.

The economic situation is in third place (19%), **the state of Member States' public finances** in fourth place (17%) and terrorism in fifth place (16%); these three items were mentioned slightly more frequently than in Split A.

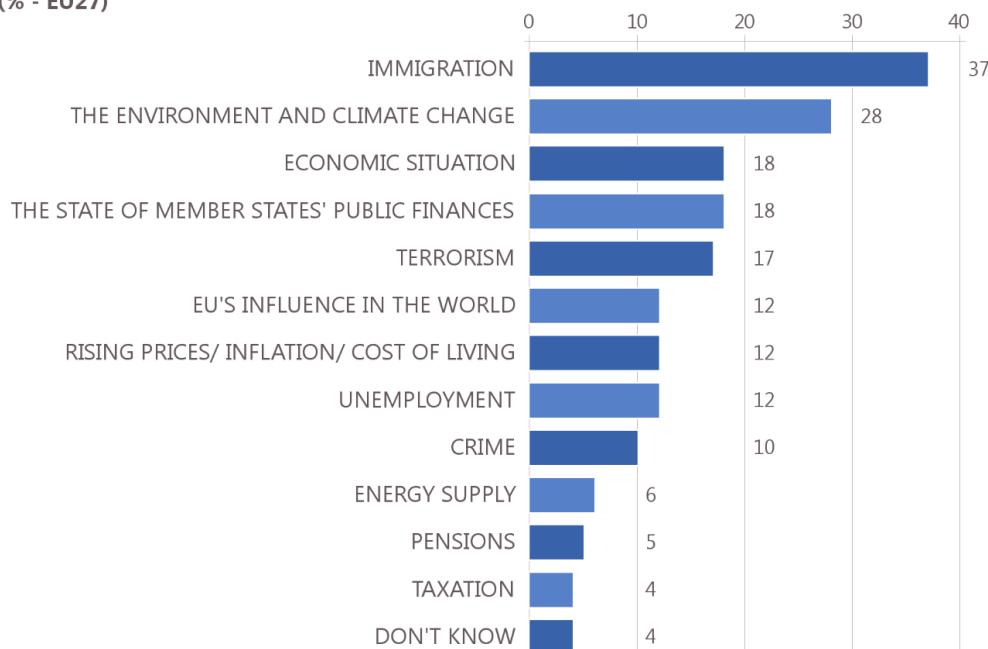
The EU's influence in the world, rising prices/inflation/cost of living and unemployment share sixth place (12% for all three items), while crime is ranked ninth, mentioned by one in ten respondents (10%). The other issues are mentioned by only 5% or fewer respondents: pensions and energy supply (5% for both) and taxation (4%).

QA5b What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Maximum two answers – All items
Question put to half of the sample (Split B)
Data: EU28 average

Q45b What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU27)



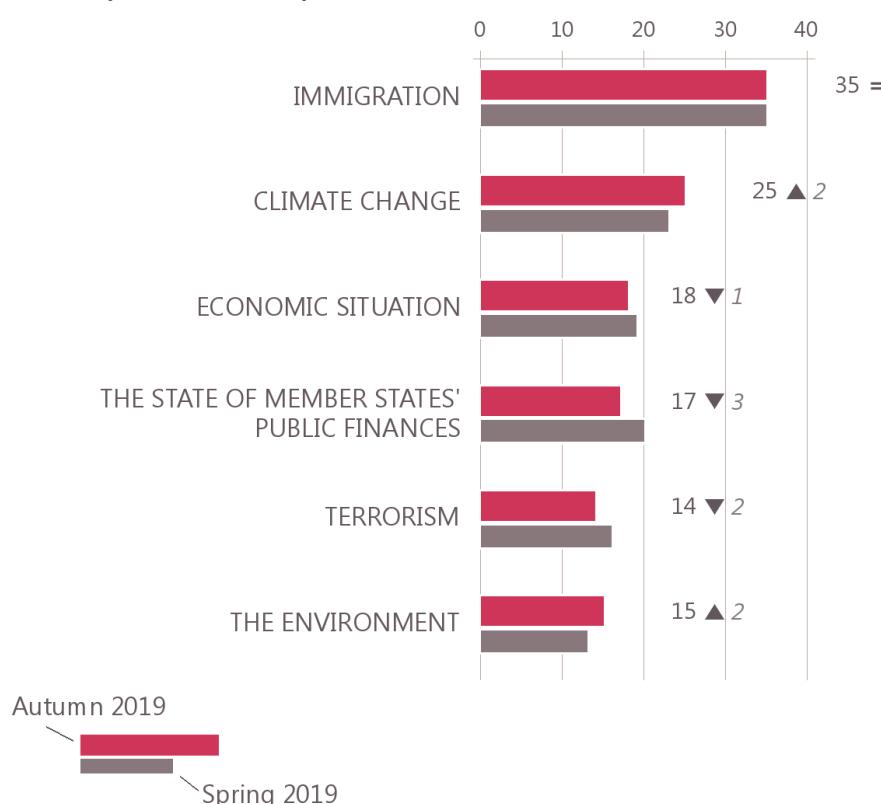
*Maximum two answers – All items
 Question put to half of the sample (Split B)
 Data: EU27 average*

The order in which respondents rank the main concerns at EU level varies slightly between euro area countries and non-euro area countries:

- Immigration is the number one concern in the euro area countries (35%, unchanged since spring 2019), ahead of climate change (25%, +2 percentage points) and the economic situation (18%, -1) which is ranked third in this group of countries. The state of Member States' public finances has slipped from its place in the top three and is now ranked fourth (17%, -3), followed by terrorism (14%, -2) and the environment (15%, +2);
- In the non-euro area countries, immigration (32%, unchanged) and climate change (22%, +2) are the two most frequently mentioned items, followed in third place by terrorism (18%, -2), ahead of the economic situation (16%, unchanged). The state of the Member States' public finances is in fifth place (13%, -1), ahead of the environment (12%, -1), ranking equally with the EU's influence in the world (12%, -1).

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

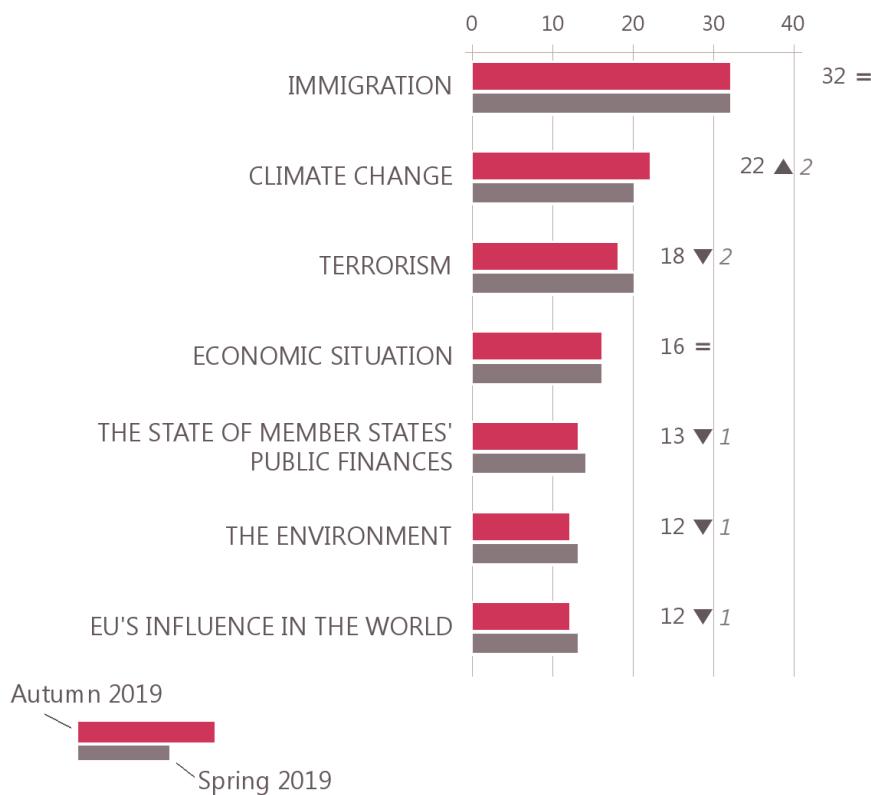
(% - EURO AREA)



*Maximum two answers – Six most frequently mentioned items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)*

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?

(% - NON-EURO AREA)



*Maximum two answers – Seven most frequently items
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)*

Of the issues facing the EU, only immigration and climate change are ranked in first place at national level¹⁹.

Immigration, mentioned by 34% of respondents in the EU, is seen as the most pressing issue facing the EU in 26 Member States of the European Union (compared with 21 in spring 2019), with the highest scores in Malta (66%), Cyprus (60%) and Slovenia (53%). In Austria, it shares first place with climate change (27% for both). It is the second most important concern in Sweden (36%) and Ireland (28%). Since spring 2019, the proportion of respondents who consider that immigration is a problem for the EU has increased in 14 Member States, in particular in Greece (+14 percentage points), Cyprus (+13) and Slovakia (+12). However, it has decreased in eight countries, in particular in Hungary (-9), and is unchanged in six others.

Climate change, mentioned by 24% of Europeans, is in first place among concerns mentioned at European level by respondents in Sweden (48%), Ireland (30%) and Austria (27%). In Austria, it is ranked in joint first place with immigration. It is the second most frequently mentioned issue in 12 countries, led by the Netherlands (45%) and Denmark (43%). In Lithuania, it stands in joint second place with terrorism (23%). It is the third most important cause of concern in five countries, sharing third place in Estonia with the EU's influence in the world. Since spring 2019, this item has gained ground in 18 Member States of the European Union, most notably in the Netherlands (+12 percentage points). On the other hand, it has lost ground in six EU Member States, in particular in Luxembourg (-10), and is unchanged in five countries: Sweden (48%), Germany (31%), Belgium (28%), Romania (15%) and Bulgaria (10%).

The economic situation is ranked third at EU level, and is mentioned by 18% of respondents, but it is ranked second in Spain (27%) and in Greece (24%), despite a decrease of eight percentage points in this country since spring 2019.

The state of the Member States' public finances (15%) is ranked fourth in the EU as a whole. It is the second most important issue in Portugal (24%) and Austria (22%). In Slovakia, it stands in joint third place with rising prices/inflation/cost of living (17%). It shares this fourth place with terrorism (15% at EU level), an issue that is ranked second in ten countries, most notably in Bulgaria (32%), Czechia (31%) and Lithuania (25%), and third in three countries (France, Poland and Portugal). Since 2019, this area of concern has gained ground in particular in Luxembourg (+6 percentage points to 21%). Conversely, it has lost the most ground in the Netherlands (-13 to 20%).

The environment, mentioned by 14% of EU citizens, is ranked sixth. It is the third most mentioned issue in the Netherlands (22%) and Denmark and Malta (20% in both countries). It is also ranked third in Austria, where it shares this third place with the EU's influence in the world (18% for both). Since spring 2019, the proportion of respondents mentioning the environment has increased in 16 EU Member States, in particular in the Netherlands (+7 percentage points). Conversely, it has decreased in 11 countries, in particular in Sweden (-8), and is unchanged in Slovenia (11%).

Unemployment is ranked seventh (12% for the EU as a whole), but is ranked second in Italy (29%), the only country where this item features among the three most important issues. Evolutions for this item since spring 2019 are insignificant.

¹⁹ Split A results.

The EU's influence in the world and rising prices/inflation/cost of living, mentioned by 11% of citizens, are ranked in eighth place at EU level. The EU's influence in the world is seen as the third most important issue in Sweden (19%), Austria (18%) and Estonia (17%). Rising prices/inflation/cost of living is ranked third in Slovakia (17%) and Romania (16%). Since spring 2019, the proportion of respondents mentioning the EU's influence in the world has increased the most sharply in Sweden (+6 percentage points to 19%) and Ireland (+6 to 16%), while those mentioning rising prices/inflation/cost of living have gained particular ground in Hungary (+3 to 12%) and Ireland (+3 to 17%).

At EU level less than 10% of respondents mentioned the other suggested items (crime, energy supply, pensions and taxation). Crime is the only one of these concerns to figure in the top three answers in a Member State of the EU: it stands in third place in Cyprus (22%, +8 percentage points since spring 2019).

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (%)

		Immigration	Climate change	Economic situation	Terrorism	The state of Member States' public finances	The environment	Unemployment	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Crime	Energy supply	Pensions	Taxation
EU28		34	24	18	15	15	14	12	11	11	9	5	4	4
EU27		35	24	17	16	16	15	12	11	11	9	5	4	4
BE		44	28	18	15	16	14	7	11	12	10	5	5	5
BG		48	10	14	32	10	9	5	11	9	9	6	4	3
CZ		48	15	8	31	14	14	4	10	11	12	3	5	3
DK		46	43	11	18	7	20	7	11	2	10	3	1	2
DE		38	31	12	11	23	17	6	17	8	11	6	4	3
EE		52	17	15	20	13	7	4	17	8	7	6	1	2
IE		28	30	19	14	7	15	10	16	17	9	8	3	2
EL		51	11	24	15	22	11	12	14	6	13	3	3	5
ES		29	23	27	12	11	16	16	6	6	4	3	6	4
FR		30	24	16	20	13	18	15	8	17	8	6	6	3
HR		46	18	15	24	20	6	7	12	12	11	5	3	2
IT		34	18	25	10	13	9	29	5	12	9	5	6	9
CY		60	17	18	23	10	8	15	3	8	22	1	1	2
LV		46	18	16	20	14	7	9	13	12	6	2	4	6
LT		41	25	15	25	10	2	4	11	12	7	2	3	8
LU		31	23	14	10	21	19	13	16	9	12	4	9	2
HU		40	21	19	22	20	8	6	11	12	12	7	4	3
MT		66	26	4	11	6	20	10	4	8	11	3	1	1
NL		48	45	13	11	20	22	2	19	3	5	3	1	1
AT		27	27	16	10	22	18	12	18	11	11	7	6	5
PL		31	20	13	19	13	15	5	10	14	10	8	4	5
PT		26	16	16	17	24	10	8	10	6	6	3	2	5
RO		24	15	16	23	15	11	9	7	16	12	8	8	8
SI		53	18	17	15	9	11	7	11	8	9	6	5	5
SK		47	15	13	21	17	13	4	11	17	14	3	5	3
FI		38	31	13	17	26	15	5	22	5	7	3	2	2
SE		36	48	15	15	14	18	9	19	2	10	7	2	1
UK		26	23	21	11	11	10	11	13	10	9	2	2	2

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Maximum two answers

Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment? (%)

		Immigration	Climate change	Economic situation	Terrorism	The state of Member States' public finances	The environment	Unemployment	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Crime	Energy supply	Pensions	Taxation	
EU28		34	24	18	15	15	14	12	11	11	9	5	4	4	
EU27		35	24	17	16	16	15	12	11	11	9	5	4	4	
BE		44	28	18	15	16	14	7	11	12	10	5	5	5	
BG		48	10	14	32	10	9	5	11	9	9	6	4	3	
CZ		48	15	8	31	14	14	4	10	11	12	3	5	3	
DK		46	43	11	18	7	20	7	11	2	10	3	1	2	
DE		38	31	12	11	23	17	6	17	8	11	6	4	3	
EE		52	17	15	20	13	7	4	17	8	7	6	1	2	
IE		28	30	19	14	7	15	10	16	17	9	8	3	2	
EL		51	11	24	15	22	11	12	14	6	13	3	3	5	
ES		29	23	27	12	11	16	16	6	6	4	3	6	4	
FR		30	24	16	20	13	18	15	8	17	8	6	6	3	
HR		46	18	15	24	20	6	7	12	12	11	5	3	2	
IT		34	18	25	10	13	9	29	5	12	9	5	6	9	
CY		60	17	18	23	10	8	15	3	8	22	1	1	2	
LV		46	18	16	20	14	7	9	13	12	6	2	4	6	
LT		41	25	15	25	10	2	4	11	12	7	2	3	8	
LU		31	23	14	10	21	19	13	16	9	12	4	9	2	
HU		40	21	19	22	20	8	6	11	12	12	7	4	3	
MT		66	26	4	11	6	20	10	4	8	11	3	1	1	
NL		48	45	13	11	20	22	2	19	3	5	3	1	1	
AT		27	27	16	10	22	18	12	18	11	11	7	6	5	
PL		31	20	13	19	13	15	5	10	14	10	8	4	5	
PT		26	16	16	17	24	10	8	10	6	6	3	2	5	
RO		24	15	16	23	15	11	9	7	16	12	8	8	8	
SI		53	18	17	15	9	11	7	11	8	9	6	5	5	
SK		47	15	13	21	17	13	4	11	17	14	3	5	3	
FI		38	31	13	17	26	15	5	22	5	7	3	2	2	
SE		36	48	15	15	14	18	9	19	2	10	7	2	1	
UK		26	23	21	11	11	10	11	13	10	9	2	2	2	
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM							

Maximum two answers
Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA5a What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Immigration	Climate change	Economic situation	Terrorism	The state of Member States' public finances	The environment	Unemployment	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Crime	Energy supply	Pensions	Taxation	
EU28	34	24	18	15	15	14	12	11	11	9	5	4	4	
Gender														
Man	35	25	18	14	17	15	11	12	10	8	5	4	4	
Woman	33	24	18	16	14	13	12	10	11	10	5	5	4	
Age														
15-24	29	29	17	12	10	20	13	10	12	8	5	3	4	
25-39	33	25	20	15	15	15	11	13	12	7	5	4	5	
40-54	34	26	20	15	16	14	11	11	11	9	5	4	4	
55 +	36	22	15	17	17	11	12	11	9	10	5	5	3	
Education (End of)														
15-	32	15	16	17	13	10	14	7	9	11	5	7	5	
16-19	36	23	17	17	16	12	12	9	12	11	4	5	4	
20+	35	28	20	12	18	17	10	15	10	7	6	3	3	
Still studying	29	32	19	11	11	23	14	13	9	6	4	3	3	
Socio-professional category														
Self-employed	35	24	22	13	20	12	11	13	10	6	5	3	5	
Managers	34	33	19	12	16	18	8	19	8	6	5	3	2	
Other white collars	34	27	18	17	18	14	11	11	11	10	6	4	5	
Manual workers	35	23	18	15	15	13	10	9	14	10	5	5	5	
House persons	33	19	22	15	11	9	16	11	9	6	4	5	9	
Unemployed	33	19	18	16	11	13	20	7	15	11	4	4	4	
Retired	35	21	14	17	17	12	11	10	9	11	5	6	2	
Students	29	32	19	11	11	23	14	13	9	6	4	3	3	
Difficulties paying bills														
Most of the time	32	15	22	20	10	12	19	6	17	10	4	5	7	
From time to time	32	19	19	14	14	13	15	9	13	10	6	7	6	
Almost never/ Never	35	28	17	15	16	15	10	13	9	8	5	3	3	
Consider belonging to														
The working class	33	19	17	17	12	12	13	9	11	10	4	5	3	
The lower middle class	34	22	19	14	16	12	12	9	13	10	4	6	6	
The middle class	35	27	18	15	17	15	11	12	10	9	5	4	4	
The upper middle class	35	31	16	12	23	17	13	19	8	4	5	3	1	
The upper class	47	30	12	17	25	18	1	14	9	5	12	0	0	

Maximum two answers

Question put to half of the sample (Split A)

QA5b What do you think are the two most important issues facing the EU at the moment?
 (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)
 (% - EU)

	Immigration	The environment and climate change	Economic situation	The state of Member States' public finances	Terrorism	EU's influence in the world	Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living	Unemployment	Crime	Pensions	Energy supply	Taxation
EU28	36	28	19	17	16	12	12	12	10	5	5	4
 Gender												
Man	35	28	18	18	15	14	12	11	9	5	6	5
Woman	36	27	19	16	17	11	12	12	10	5	4	4
 Age												
15-24	29	36	15	13	18	9	13	12	8	4	8	6
25-39	35	28	21	15	13	11	14	14	9	5	5	5
40-54	37	29	21	18	16	13	12	11	9	4	5	4
55 +	37	24	17	18	17	12	10	10	11	6	4	3
 Education (End of)												
15-	32	18	19	14	18	7	10	14	11	7	2	4
16-19	37	24	19	16	17	11	14	11	10	5	5	5
20+	37	35	19	20	13	16	10	11	8	4	6	4
Still studying	30	38	15	15	18	10	11	13	8	4	10	4
 Socio-professional category												
Self-employed	33	26	20	20	14	14	16	11	7	3	7	4
Managers	37	38	23	20	14	19	9	8	7	3	4	4
Other white collars	37	30	18	18	14	11	11	12	10	4	7	7
Manual workers	36	24	19	17	17	11	15	11	11	6	5	4
House persons	37	21	19	12	16	9	10	20	9	5	4	6
Unemployed	35	24	20	8	15	9	12	23	9	4	3	6
Retired	36	24	16	18	18	12	10	9	11	7	4	3
Students	30	38	15	15	18	10	11	13	8	4	10	4
 Difficulties paying bills												
Most of the time	29	19	23	15	17	7	15	19	12	7	8	6
From time to time	33	21	20	15	18	10	14	16	11	6	5	6
Almost never/ Never	37	31	18	18	16	14	11	9	8	4	5	3
 Consider belonging to												
The working class	33	20	20	13	19	10	14	11	11	6	4	4
The lower middle class	35	28	18	18	15	11	12	13	7	7	6	4
The middle class	38	30	18	19	15	13	11	12	10	5	5	5
The upper middle class	35	41	19	20	12	20	8	7	6	2	8	5
The upper class	40	34	12	10	17	26	7	13	4	7	6	0

Maximum two answers
 Question put to half of the sample (Split B)

3 Provision of public services in the European Union

Half of Europeans consider that the provision of public services in their country is “good” (50%, versus 46% “bad”)²⁰. Positive opinions have declined by four percentage points since the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey.

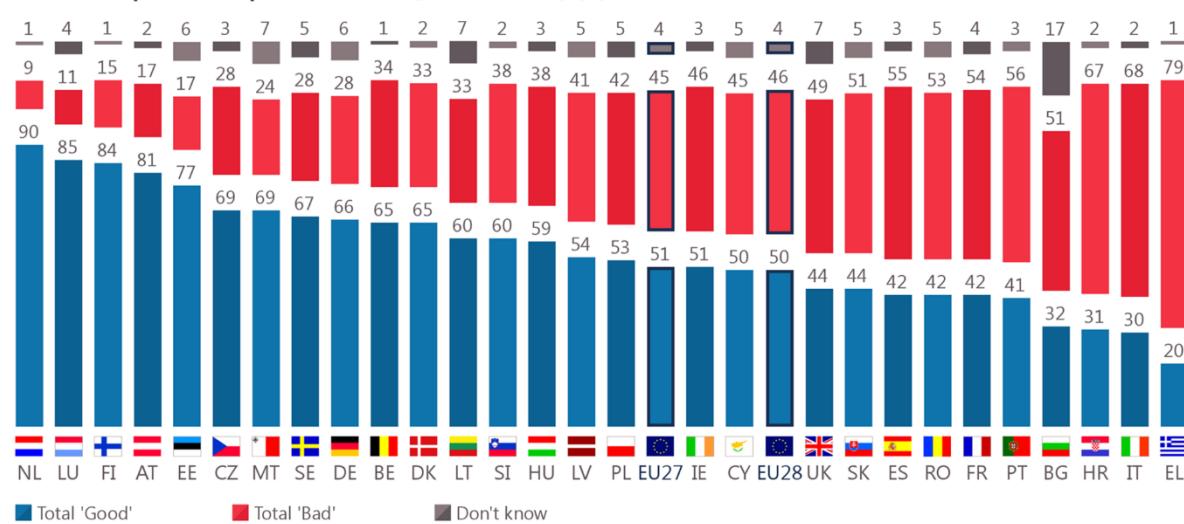
A majority of respondents in 18 Member States of the European Union (compared with 19 in spring 2019) are positive about the provision of public services at national level, with scores ranging from 50% in Cyprus to 90% in the Netherlands.

Respondents are predominantly negative in ten EU Member States (compared with nine in spring 2019), in particular in Greece and Italy where 79% and 68% respectively say that the provision of public services in their country is “bad”.

Since spring 2019, positive opinions about the provision of public services nationally have gained ground in eight Member States of the EU, most markedly in Cyprus (+6 percentage points). In contrast, they have lost ground in 20 Member States, most notably in Germany, Lithuania and Slovakia (-8 in all three).

QA1a.7 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



EU27 average: total “good” 51%; total “bad” 45%; “DK” 4%

²⁰ QA1a7. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The provision of public services in (OUR COUNTRY)

4 Political aspects

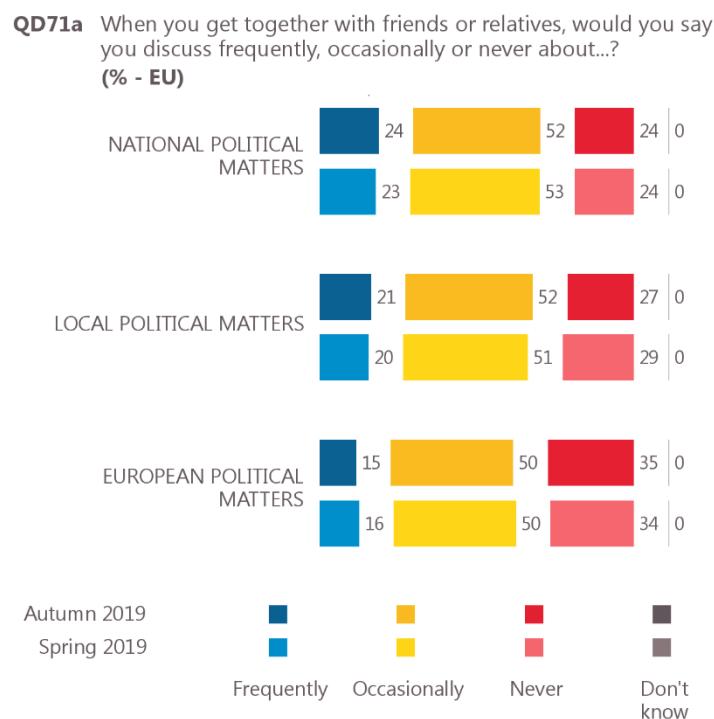
a. Interest in politics

The index measuring how interested Europeans are in politics²¹ has remained stable since spring 2019²²: 17% of the people interviewed have a “strong” interest in politics (unchanged since spring 2019), while 46% have a “moderate” interest in politics (unchanged), 17% have a “slight” interest (+1 percentage point) and 18% are “not at all interested” (-1).

Europeans are primarily interested in national political matters: 52% discuss them “occasionally” with friends or relatives (-1 percentage point since spring 2019) and 24% do so “frequently” (+1). A stable proportion of Europeans “never” discuss national political matters (24%, unchanged).

Next come local political matters: just over two in ten Europeans discuss them “frequently” (21%, +1 percentage point since spring 2019), while 52% discuss them “occasionally” (+1) and 27% “never” do so (-2).

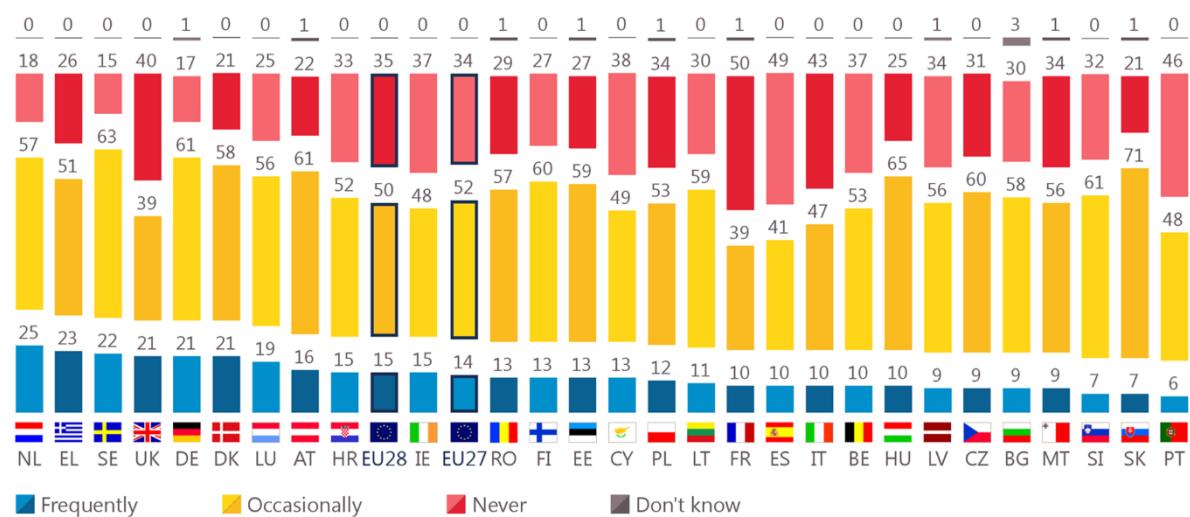
Lastly, discussion of European political matters seem to be less widespread: 15% (-1 percentage point) of respondents discuss them “frequently” and 50% (unchanged) do so “occasionally”, while 35% (+1) answered “never”.



²¹ D71. When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say that you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? 1. National political matters; 2. European political matters; 3. Local political matters. A score is then attributed to each answer: “Never” = 0; “Occasionally” = 1; “Frequently” = 2. A political interest index is then constructed by adding together the scores for the three dimensions (local, national, European). Each group corresponds to a different index level: “not at all interested in politics” = 0; “slightly” = 1 to 2; “moderately” = 3 to 4; “strongly” = 5 to 6.

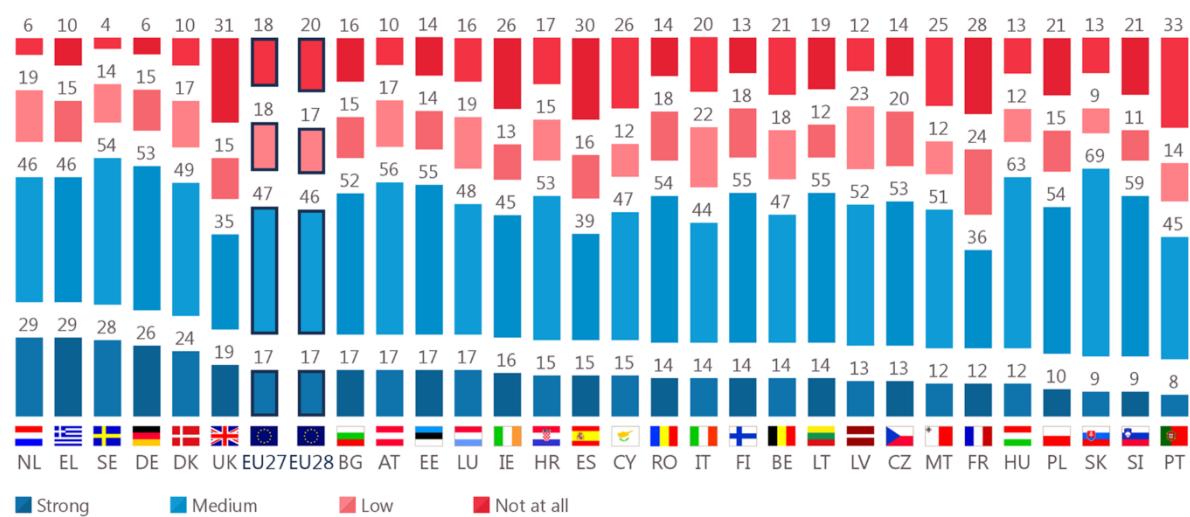
²² Data: EU28 average. For detailed EU27 data, see the data annex.

D71a.2 When you get together with friends or relatives, would you say you discuss frequently, occasionally or never about...? **European political matters (%)**



In five Member States of the EU more than one in five respondents are strongly interested in politics: 29% in the Netherlands and Greece, 28% in Sweden, 26% in Germany and 24% in Denmark. However, in three Member States at least three in ten respondents are not at all interested in politics: Spain (30%), the United Kingdom (31%) and Portugal (33%).

C2 Political interest index (%)



b. Trust in institutions

1. National institutions

After dipping slightly in the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91), trust in national political institutions is unchanged in this survey²³:

- 34% of respondents (unchanged) trust their national government, compared with 61% (unchanged) who distrust this institution;
- An identical proportion of respondents (34%, unchanged) trust their national parliament, compared with 60% (unchanged) who “tend not to trust it”;
- Trust in political parties is also stable at 19%, compared with 76% of respondents (-1 percentage point) who distrust them.

Trust in supranational bodies has fallen slightly since spring 2019:

- A majority of Europeans (46%, -2 percentage points) trust the United Nations, while 41% tend not to trust it;
- A minority of respondents (43%, -1 percentage point since spring 2019) trust the European Union, versus 47% (+1) for distrust). Trust in the European Union is analysed in detail in part 2 of this volume²⁴.

A majority of respondents - albeit slightly smaller than in spring 2019 - trust regional or local public authorities (53%, -1 percentage point since spring 2019, versus 42%, +1 percentage point) and public administration (49%, -2, versus 45%, +2).

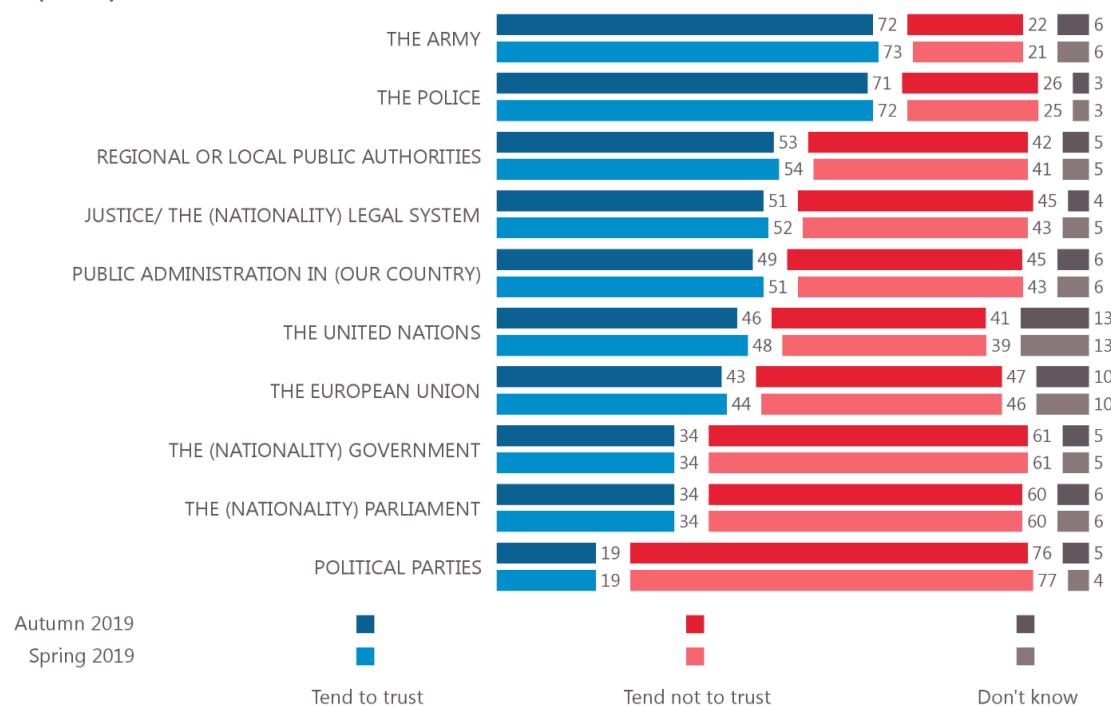
Trust in other national institutions has also fluctuated slightly:

- Just over seven in ten respondents tend to trust the army (72%, -1 percentage point, versus 22%, +1). The army is the institution that inspires the most trust in 15 Member States of the EU, in particular in the United Kingdom (81%), and Greece and Belgium (80% in both countries);
- The level of trust in the police is almost identical (71%, -1 percentage point, versus 26%, +1). The police are seen as the most trustworthy organisation in 13 Member States, especially in Finland (94%) and Denmark (92%);
- Trust in justice/the legal system has fallen slightly (51%, -1 percentage point, versus 45%, +2).

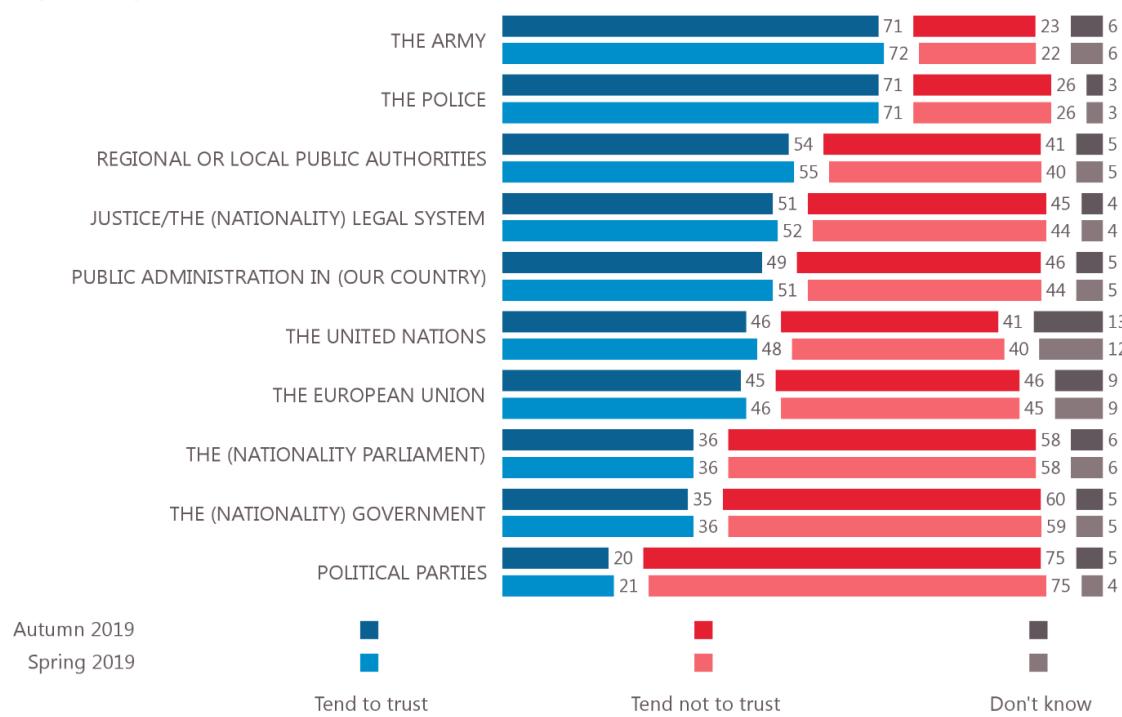
²³ QA6a. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The media; Political parties; Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system; The police; The army; Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY); Regional or local public authorities; The (NATIONALITY) government; The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT); The European Union; The United Nations. Some media were also tested in this question. The answers are analysed in the volume “media use in the European Union”. Data: EU28 average. For detailed EU27 data, see the data annex.

²⁴ Part II, 2.b

QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
 (% - EU)



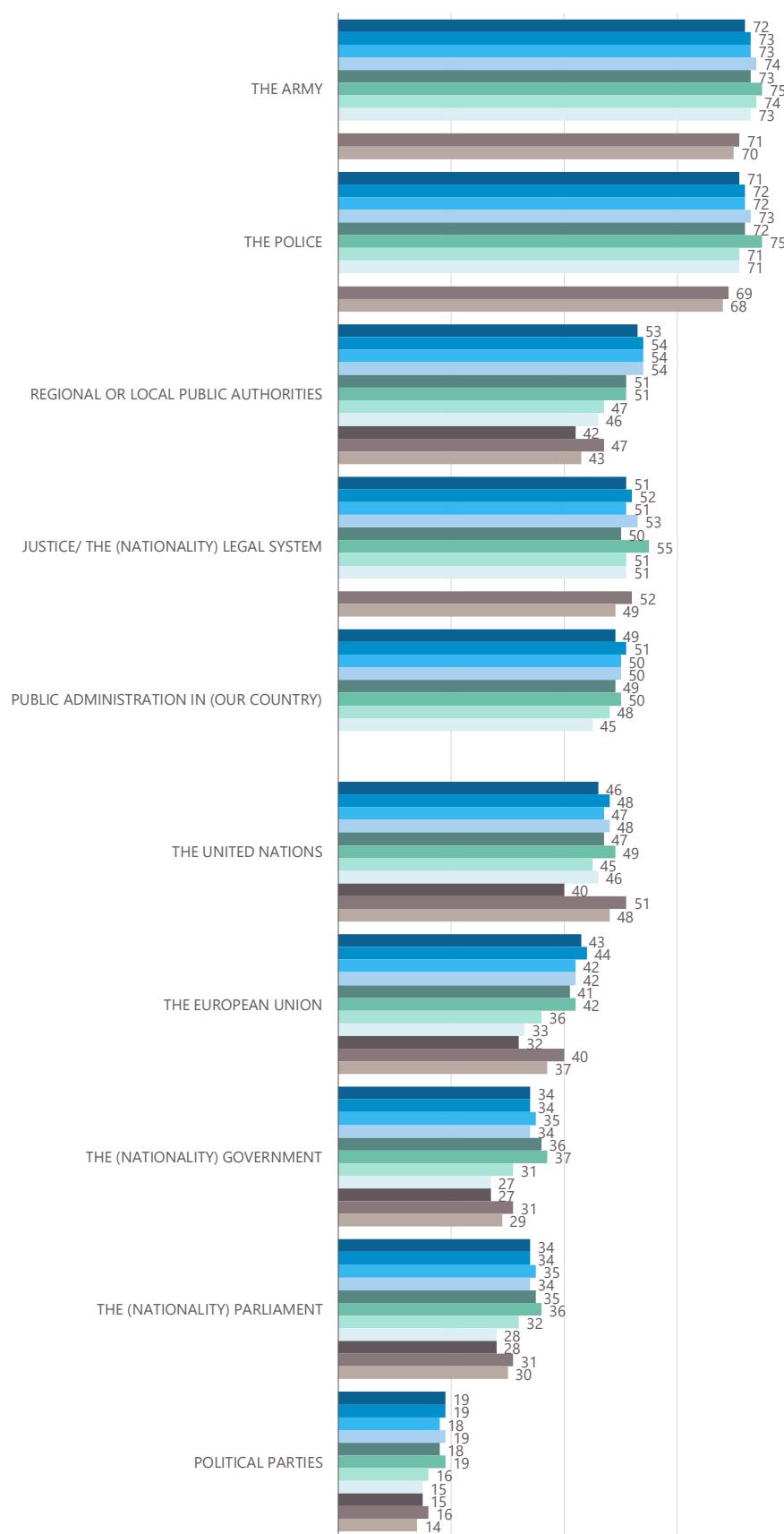
QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.
 (% - EU27)



QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)

■ Aut.2019 ■ Sp.2019 ■ Aut.2018 ■ Sp.2018 ■ Aut.2017 ■ Sp.2017 ■ Aut.2016 ■ Sp.2016 ■ Aut.2015 ■ Sp.2015 ■ Aut.2014



QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

		The army	The police	Regional or local public authorities	Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY)	The United Nations	The European Union	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The (NATIONALITY) Parliament	Political parties
EU28		72	71	53	51	49	46	43	34	34	19
EU27		72	71	53	51	49	46	43	35	34	19
BE		80	74	58	46	52	52	49	35	41	21
BG		48	49	42	21	36	48	60	28	19	13
CZ		77	67	60	47	54	45	39	40	25	17
DK		87	92	75	86	76	75	63	63	65	41
DE		72	85	74	69	67	48	49	50	54	31
EE		80	82	56	63	64	47	54	43	40	13
IE		78	71	58	60	60	61	58	42	41	27
EL		80	69	27	50	23	27	34	26	23	7
ES		70	75	40	42	38	45	39	21	19	7
FR		79	67	60	46	54	38	32	24	27	9
HR		61	53	20	20	23	40	43	15	16	12
IT		64	64	30	37	27	37	38	25	27	15
CY		62	52	43	38	33	33	41	29	33	10
LV		69	65	49	37	32	48	53	28	19	6
LT		77	78	52	43	46	58	66	32	13	9
LU		72	81	76	70	80	45	54	68	56	27
HU		59	64	57	50	57	51	52	48	45	30
MT		71	59	53	45	52	57	53	51	44	29
NL		83	89	66	76	63	61	56	59	63	40
AT		70	75	70	69	68	45	46	50	54	33
PL		66	53	53	36	44	49	49	34	30	22
PT		63	71	50	49	42	55	59	46	39	22
RO		67	50	46	45	41	48	57	30	31	26
SI		68	65	46	25	39	39	46	31	26	14
SK		51	41	44	23	43	40	45	25	23	14
FI		93	94	69	84	72	64	56	56	62	26
SE		76	86	68	77	67	67	53	56	66	30
UK		81	77	46	52	45	44	29	21	21	10
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM				3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM			

National government, national parliament

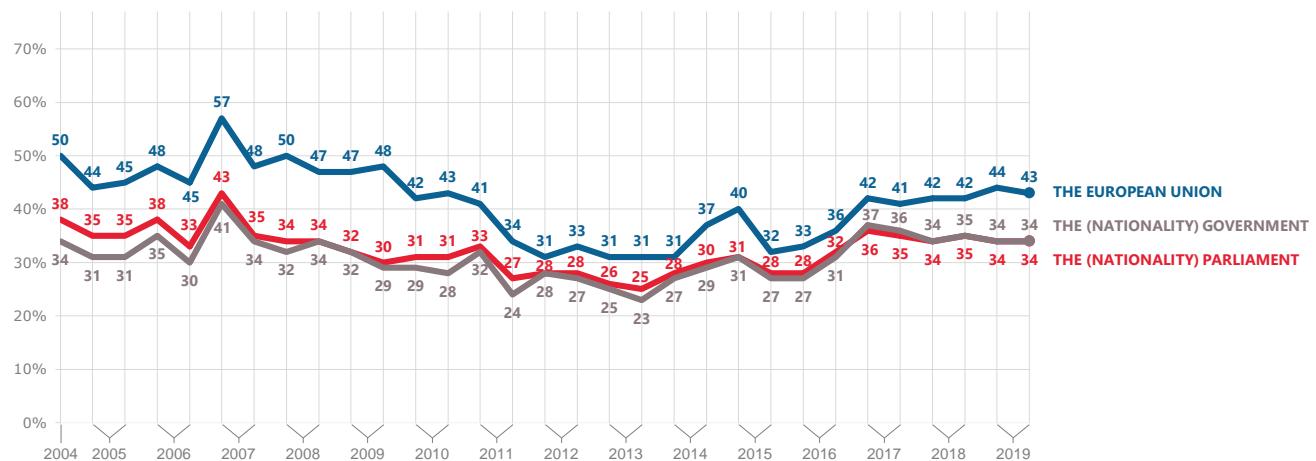
Despite the decline in trust inspired by the EU, this indicator remains relatively stable (EU28 average). Since spring 2017, trust has varied between 41% (autumn 2017) and 44% (spring 2019).

Evolutions in trust in governments and parliaments at national level confirm this trend: the trust that Europeans have in their government and in their parliament has trended similarly since spring 2018, with a variation of only one percentage point during this period.

The trust index²⁵ remains negative for these three institutions: -4 index points for the European Union (-2 since spring 2019), -26 (unchanged) for the national parliament and -27 (=) for the national government.

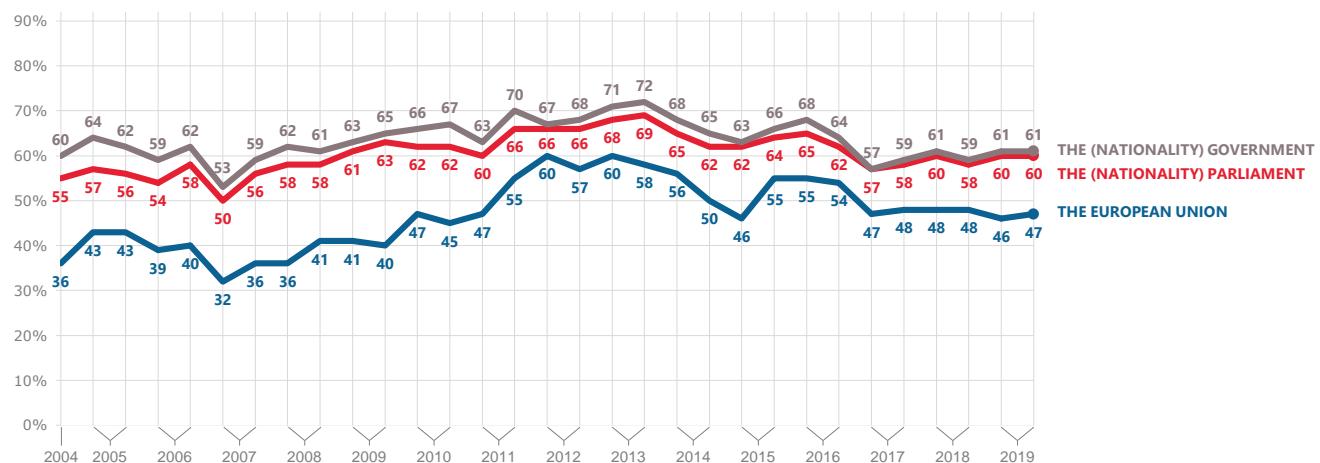
QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)



QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

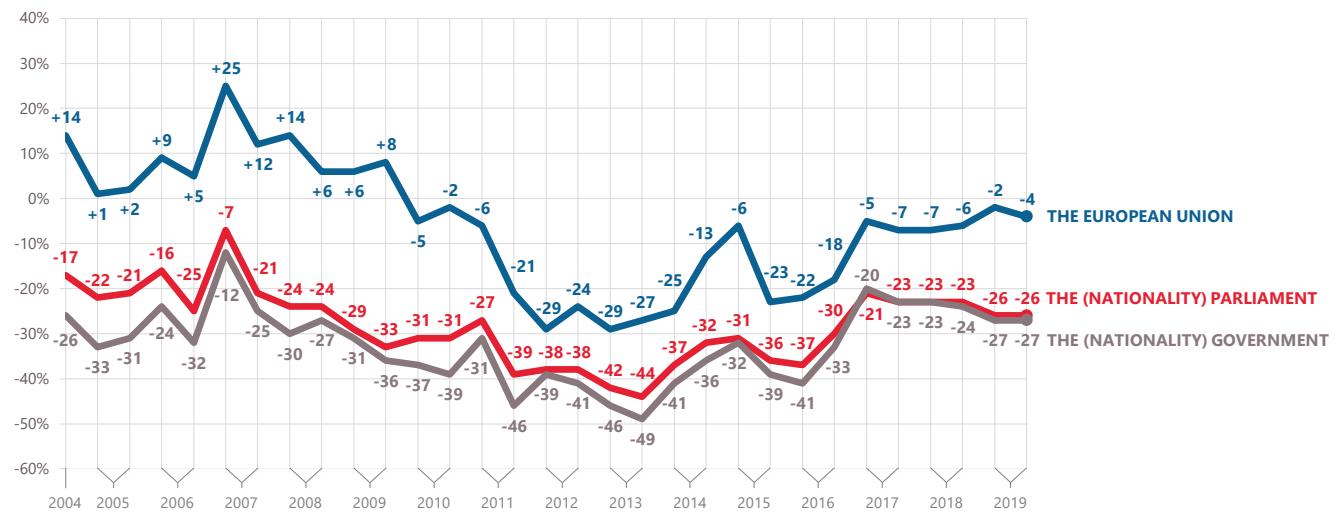
(% - EU - TEND NOT TO TRUST)



²⁵ Difference between the positive ("tend to trust") and negative ("tend not to trust") answers.

QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

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

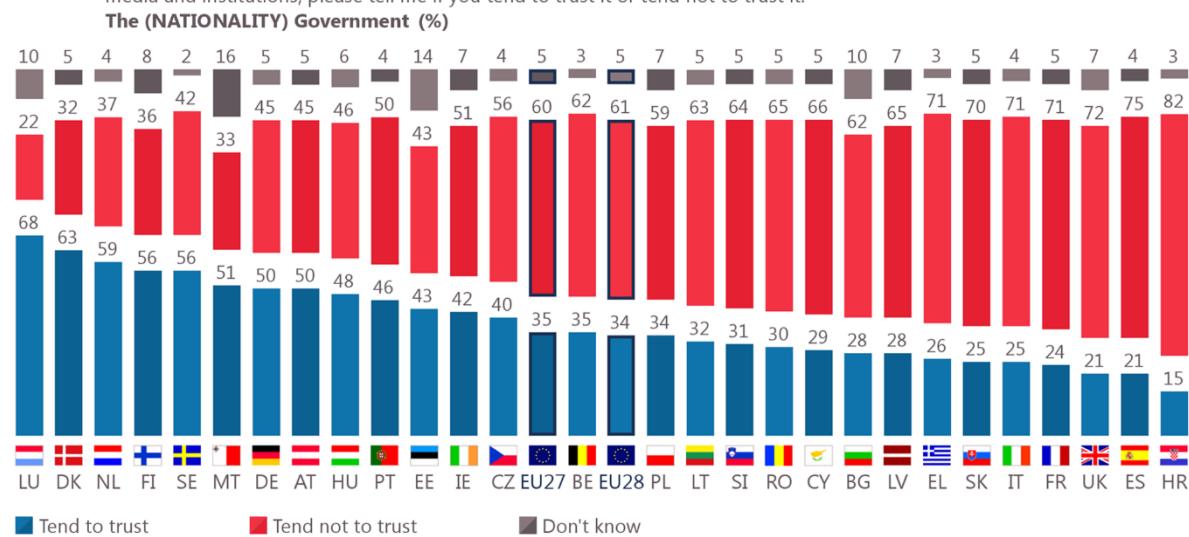


A majority of respondent in nine Member States of the European Union (compared with eight in spring 2019) trust their national government. Respondents in Luxembourg (68%) and Denmark (63%) are the most positive about their national government, while respondents in Croatia (15%) are the least so.

The proportion of respondents who tend not to trust their government exceeds 70% in seven EU Member States: Croatia (82% “tend not to trust”), Spain (75%), the United Kingdom (72%), France, Greece and Italy (71% in all three), and Slovakia (70%).

Since spring 2019, trust in the national government has fallen in 16 EU Member States, in particular in Lithuania (32%, -14 percentage points), but has increased in nine countries, most markedly in Romania (30%, +9). It is unchanged in the three other Member States: Ireland (42%), Hungary (48%) and Austria (50%).

QA6a.12 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



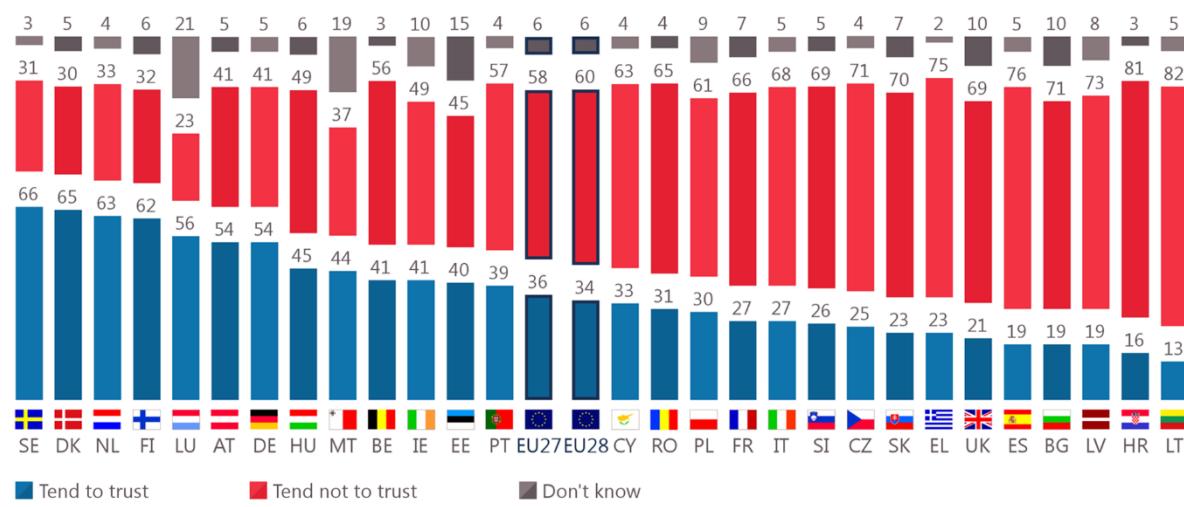
A majority of respondents trust their national parliament in eight Member States of the EU (unchanged since spring 2019), with the highest scores in Sweden (66%) and Denmark (65%), and the lowest in Croatia (16%) and Lithuania (13%).

A majority of respondents “tend not to trust” their national parliament in 20 EU Member States, with levels of distrust in excess of 80% in Lithuania (82%) and Croatia (81%).

Since spring 2019, trust in the national parliament has decreased in 18 EU Member States, in particular in Malta (44%, -9 percentage points) and has increased in eight countries, most strikingly in Romania (31%, +9). It is unchanged in two others: France (27%) and Hungary (47%).

QA6a.13 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The (NATIONALITY) Parliament (%)



Political parties

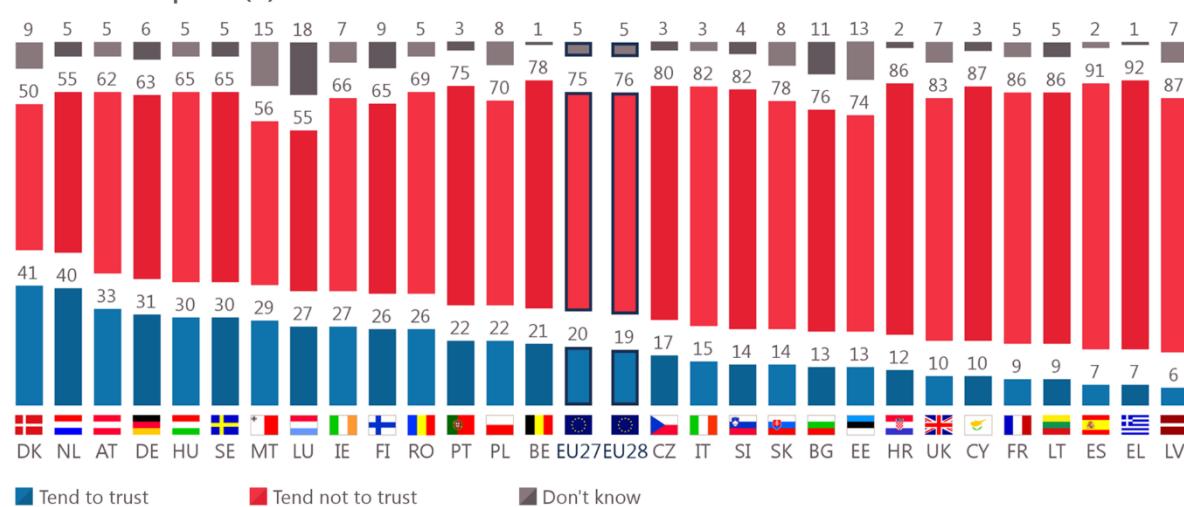
A majority of respondents in the 28 Member States of the European Union (compared with 27 in spring 2019) distrust political parties, with levels ranging from 50% in Denmark, where distrust is lowest, to 92% in Greece, where it is highest.

Denmark (41%) and the Netherlands (40%) are the only two EU Member States where at least four in ten respondents trust political parties.

Since spring 2019, trust in political parties has declined in 15 EU Member States, in particular in Slovakia (14%, -8 percentage points) and Sweden (30%, -8). It has increased in nine, especially in Romania (26%, +7), and is unchanged in four: Cyprus (10%), Czechia (17%), Poland (22%) and Austria (33%).

QA6a.6 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Political parties (%)



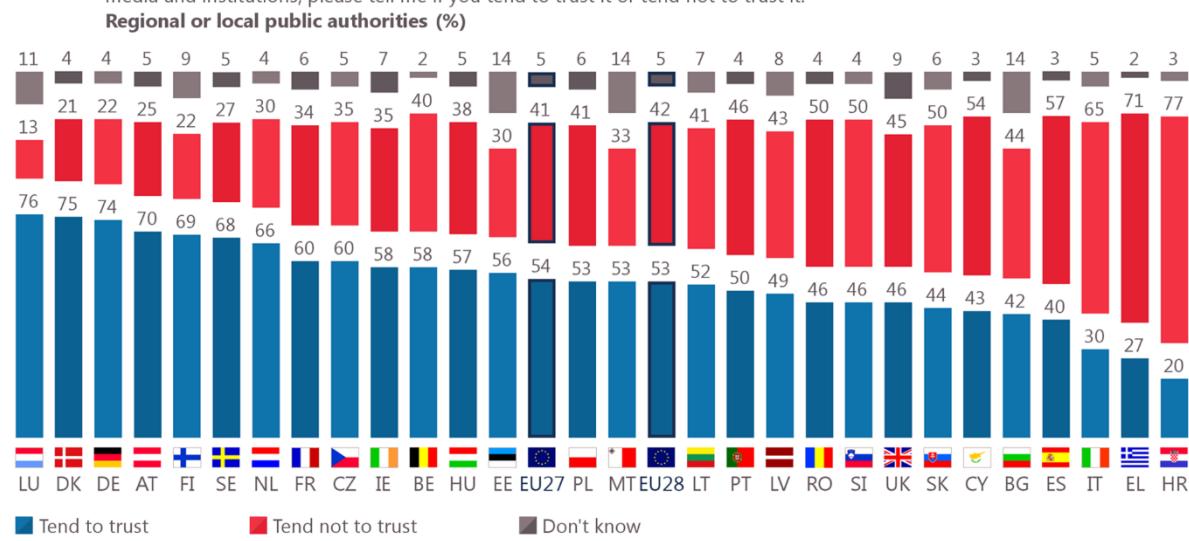
EU27 average: "tend to trust" 20%; "tend not to trust" 75%; "DK" 5%

Regional or local public authorities

A majority of respondents in 19 Member States of the European Union (compared with 20 in spring 2019) trust regional or local public authorities. There are significant differences in levels of trust between countries: from 76% in Luxembourg to 20% in Croatia. In contrast, a majority of respondents are negative about these institutions in nine EU Member States, with levels of distrust exceeding 70% in Greece (71%) and Croatia (77%).

Since spring 2019, trust in regional or local public authorities has decreased in 22 EU Member States, led by Malta (53%, -12 percentage points). However, it has increased in four Member States, in particular in Bulgaria (+7), and is unchanged in the other two countries: Germany (74%) and France (60%).

QA6a.11 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



EU27 average: "tend to trust" 54%; "tend not to trust" 41%; "DK" 5%

Public administration

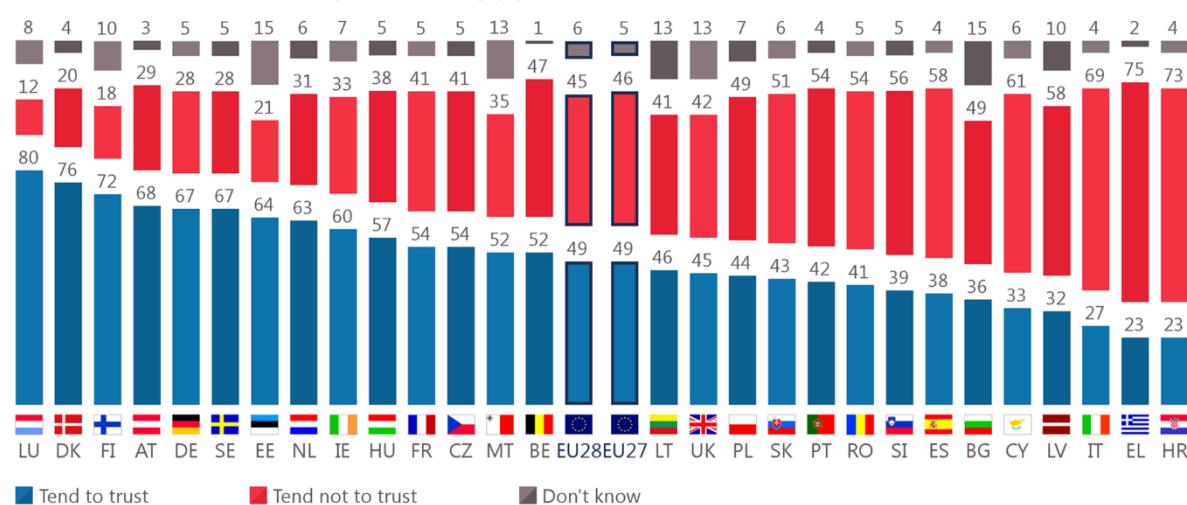
Trust in the public administration at national level outweighs distrust in 16 Member States of the European Union (compared with 17 in spring 2019). There are very striking differences in levels of trust between EU Member States, ranging from 80% in Luxembourg to 23% in Croatia and Greece.

A majority of respondents in 12 EU Member States “tend not to trust” public administration. Distrust is particularly strong in Greece (75%).

Since spring 2019, trust has increased slightly in five Member States, in particular in Romania (+7 percentage points). In contrast, it has decreased in 20 Member States, very sharply in Malta (-13). Trust remains unchanged in three countries: Germany (67%), Luxembourg (80%) and Portugal (42%).

QA6a.10 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



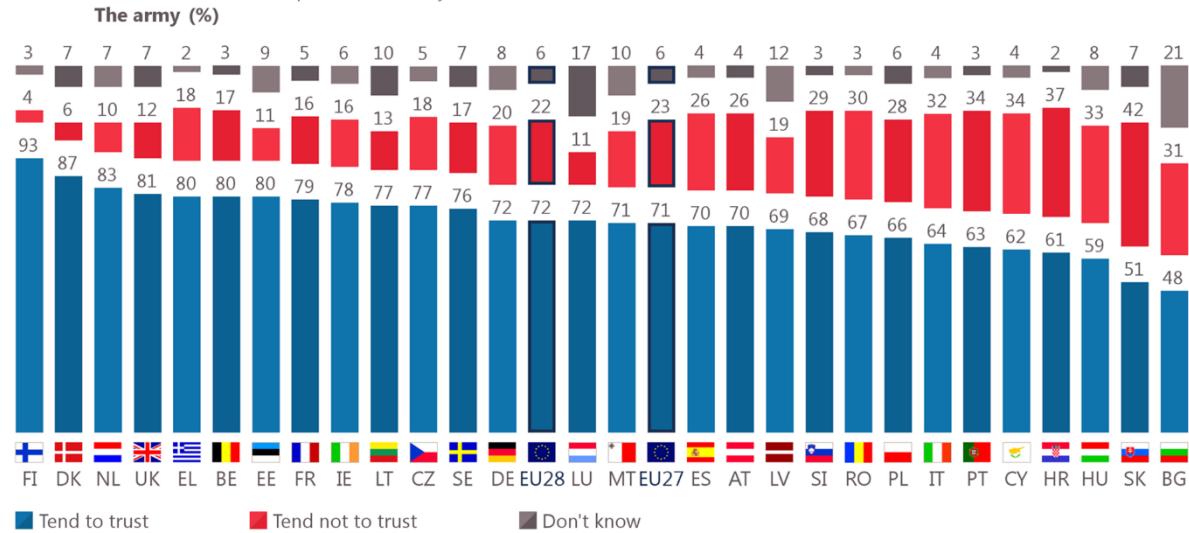
EU27 average: “tend to trust” 49%; “tend not to trust” 46%; “DK” 5%

The army, police and justice

A majority of respondents in the 28 Member States of the European Union trust the army, even if levels of trust vary between 48% in Bulgaria and 93% in Finland.

Trust has increased since spring 2019 in 12 Member States, in particular in Romania (+8 percentage points), while it is unchanged in two countries (Bulgaria and Lithuania). It has declined slightly in 14 other countries, in particular in Poland, Slovakia and Ireland (-5 in all three).

QA6a.9 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

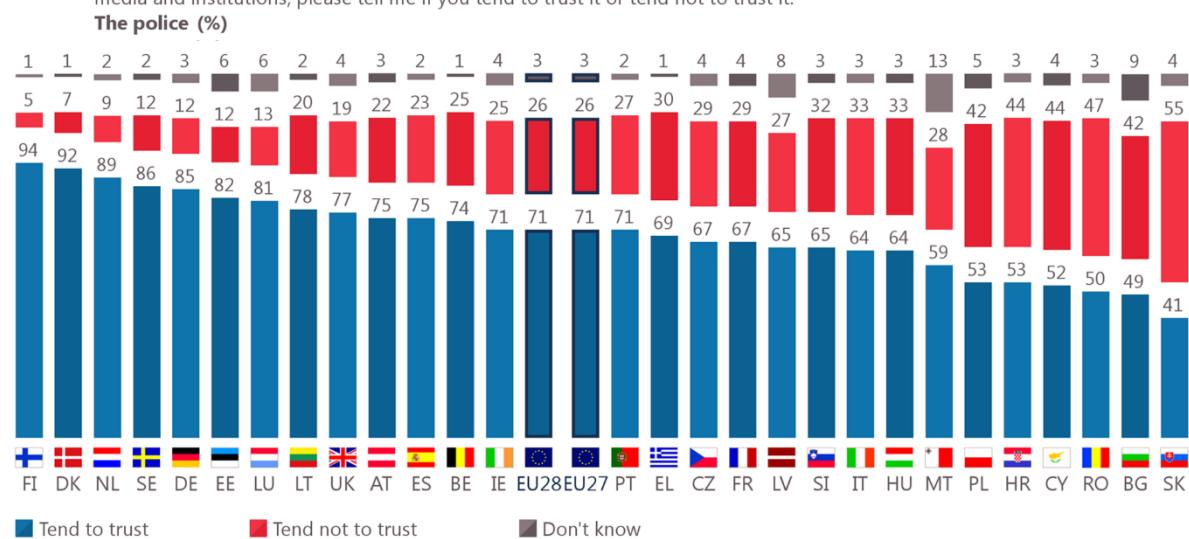


EU27 average: "tend to trust" 71%; "tend not to trust" 23%; "DK" 6%

The police enjoy the trust of a majority of respondents in 27 Member States of the EU (compared with 24 in spring 2019), with scores ranging from 49% in Bulgaria to 94% in Finland. Slovakia is the only country where only a minority of respondents trust the police (41% “tend to trust” versus 55% “tend not to trust”).

Since spring 2019, trust has increased in 13 EU Member States, with increases ranging between one and five percentage points. It has decreased in 13 other countries, in particular in Malta (-6), and is unchanged in the Netherlands (89%) and Italy (64%).

QA6a.8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.



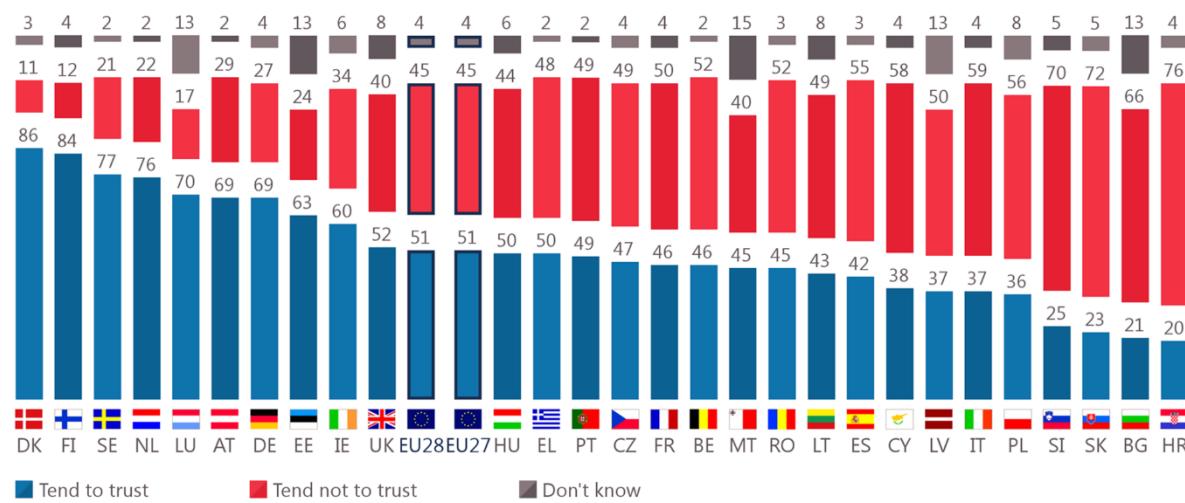
EU27 average: “tend to trust” 71%; “tend not to trust” 26%; “DK” 3%

A majority of respondents in 13 Member States of the EU (compared with 16 in spring 2019) trust the justice/legal system in their country. Trust levels range between a low of 20% in Croatia and a high of 86% in Denmark. Conversely, a majority of respondents tend not to trust their country's justice/legal system in 14 EU Member States, and this distrust is shared by more than seven in ten respondents in Croatia (76%), Slovakia (72%) and Slovenia (70%). Respondents in Portugal are evenly divided (49% versus 49%).

Since spring 2019, trust has gained ground in six EU Member States, most markedly in Romania (+6 percentage points). However, it has lost ground in 20 Member States, most notably in Slovenia (-10) and France (-6).

QA6a.7 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (%)



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

EU27 average: "tend to trust" 51%; "tend not to trust" 45%; "DK" 4%

QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

	The army	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		The police		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Regional or local public authorities		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY)		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	
EU28	EU	72	▼ 1	71	▼ 1	53	▼ 1	51	▼ 1	49	▼ 2								
EU27	EU	72	▼ 1	71	▼ 1	54	▼ 2	51	▼ 1	49	▼ 2								
BE	Belgium	80	▼ 2	74	▼ 5	58	▼ 6	46	▼ 4	52	▼ 5								
BG	Bulgaria	48	=	49	▲ 2	42	▲ 7	21	▼ 1	36	▲ 3								
CZ	Czechia	77	▲ 3	67	▲ 2	60	▼ 1	47	=	54	▼ 1								
DK	Denmark	87	▲ 2	92	▲ 1	75	▼ 1	86	▲ 1	76	▲ 1								
DE	Germany	72	▲ 3	85	▲ 2	74	=	69	▲ 2	67	=								
EE	Estonia	80	▼ 2	82	▼ 3	56	▼ 9	63	▼ 5	64	▼ 5								
IE	Ireland	78	▼ 5	71	▼ 1	58	▼ 3	60	▼ 4	60	▼ 2								
EL	Greece	80	▼ 1	69	▲ 3	27	▼ 1	50	▼ 3	23	▼ 2								
ES	Spain	70	▼ 2	75	▼ 2	40	▼ 4	42	▼ 1	38	▼ 9								
FR	France	79	▼ 3	67	▼ 5	60	=	46	▼ 6	54	▼ 4								
HR	Croatia	61	▲ 1	53	▲ 5	20	▼ 1	20	▲ 3	23	▼ 1								
IT	Italy	64	▼ 1	64	=	30	▼ 2	37	▼ 2	27	▼ 2								
CY	Cyprus	62	▲ 6	52	▲ 4	43	▼ 1	38	▼ 5	33	▼ 3								
LV	Lithuania	69	▲ 1	65	▲ 2	49	▲ 4	37	▲ 3	32	▼ 3								
LT	Lithuania	77	=	78	▼ 2	52	▼ 7	43	▼ 5	46	▼ 9								
LU	Luxembourg	72	▼ 3	81	▼ 2	76	▼ 4	70	▼ 3	80	=								
HU	Hungary	59	▲ 1	64	▼ 1	57	▼ 5	50	▼ 1	57	▲ 2								
MT	Malta	71	▲ 4	59	▼ 6	53	▼ 12	45	▼ 3	52	▼ 13								
NL	Netherlands	83	▲ 5	89	=	66	▲ 1	76	▼ 2	63	▼ 5								
AT	Austria	70	▼ 4	75	▲ 2	70	▼ 7	69	▼ 4	68	▼ 4								
PL	Poland	66	▼ 5	53	▼ 5	53	▼ 3	36	▼ 1	44	▼ 3								
PT	Portugal	63	▼ 3	71	▲ 1	50	▼ 1	49	▲ 5	42	=								
RO	Romania	67	▲ 8	50	▲ 5	46	▲ 6	45	▲ 6	41	▲ 7								
SI	Slovenia	68	▼ 4	65	▼ 1	46	▼ 4	25	▼ 1	39	▼ 3								
SK	Slovakia	51	▼ 5	41	▼ 4	44	▼ 4	23	▼ 10	43	▼ 3								
FI	Finland	93	▼ 1	94	▲ 1	69	▼ 2	84	▼ 2	72	▼ 2								
SE	Sweden	76	▲ 1	86	▼ 1	68	▼ 1	77	=	67	▲ 3								
UK	United Kingdom	81	▲ 1	77	▲ 3	46	▼ 1	52	▼ 5	45	▼ 2								

QA6a I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

(% - TEND TO TRUST)

		The United Nations		The European Union		The (NATIONALITY) Government		The (NATIONALITY) Parliament		Political parties	
		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019				
EU28		46	▼ 2	43	▼ 1	34	=	34	=	19	=
EU27		46	▼ 2	45	▼ 1	35	▼ 1	34	=	20	▼ 1
BE		52	▼ 8	49	▼ 2	35	▼ 1	41	▲ 1	21	▲ 2
BG		48	▲ 5	60	▲ 5	28	▲ 3	19	▲ 2	13	▼ 2
CZ		45	▲ 3	39	▲ 3	40	▲ 3	25	▲ 4	17	=
DK		75	▼ 2	63	▼ 5	63	▲ 4	65	▼ 3	41	▼ 7
DE		48	▼ 2	49	▲ 1	50	▲ 5	54	▲ 6	31	▲ 2
EE		47	▼ 11	54	▼ 6	43	▼ 3	40	▼ 3	13	▼ 7
IE		61	▼ 2	58	▲ 4	42	=	41	▼ 2	27	▼ 2
EL		27	▼ 1	34	▲ 2	26	▲ 5	23	▼ 2	7	▼ 3
ES		45	▼ 4	39	▼ 8	21	▼ 4	19	▼ 5	7	▼ 5
FR		38	▼ 4	32	▼ 1	24	▼ 4	27	=	9	▲ 1
HR		40	▼ 3	43	▼ 3	15	▲ 2	16	▲ 3	12	▲ 1
IT		37	▼ 3	38	▲ 1	25	▼ 5	27	▼ 4	15	▼ 4
CY		33	▼ 13	41	▼ 13	29	▼ 7	33	▼ 1	10	=
LV		48	▲ 4	53	▲ 2	28	▼ 3	19	▼ 2	6	▼ 2
LT		58	▼ 4	66	▼ 6	32	▼ 14	13	▼ 7	9	▼ 5
LU		45	▼ 6	54	▼ 5	68	▼ 8	56	▼ 6	27	▼ 6
HU		51	=	52	▼ 3	48	=	45	=	30	▲ 3
MT		57	▲ 3	53	▼ 3	51	▼ 7	44	▼ 9	29	▼ 4
NL		61	▼ 2	56	▲ 2	59	▼ 4	63	▼ 1	40	▼ 2
AT		45	▼ 1	46	▼ 6	50	=	54	▼ 2	33	=
PL		49	▼ 7	49	▼ 5	34	▼ 4	30	▼ 2	22	=
PT		55	▼ 1	59	▲ 2	46	▲ 4	39	▲ 2	22	▲ 2
RO		48	▲ 4	57	▲ 5	30	▲ 9	31	▲ 9	26	▲ 7
SI		39	▲ 2	46	▲ 1	31	▼ 4	26	▼ 5	14	▲ 1
SK		40	▼ 1	45	▲ 1	25	▼ 4	23	▼ 4	14	▼ 8
FI		64	▼ 1	56	▼ 2	56	▼ 1	62	▼ 2	26	▼ 7
SE		67	▼ 4	53	▼ 3	56	▼ 2	66	▼ 6	30	▼ 8
UK		44	▼ 3	29	=	21	▲ 2	21	▲ 2	10	▲ 2

QA6a.9 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The army (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	72	22	6
 Gender			
Man	73	22	5
Woman	72	21	7
 Age			
15-24	74	20	6
25-39	69	25	6
40-54	72	24	4
55 +	74	19	7
 Education (End of)			
15-	71	23	6
16-19	72	22	6
20+	74	20	6
Still studying	74	21	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	69	26	5
Managers	78	19	3
Other white collars	72	22	6
Manual workers	70	24	6
House persons	74	20	6
Unemployed	66	27	7
Retired	74	19	7
Students	74	21	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	59	34	7
From time to time	66	28	6
Almost never/ Never	76	18	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	72	21	7
The lower middle class	68	27	5
The middle class	74	21	5
The upper middle class	81	15	4
The upper class	84	14	2

QA6a.8 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The police (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	71	26	3
 Gender			
Man	70	27	3
Woman	72	24	4
 Age			
15-24	68	28	4
25-39	68	29	3
40-54	71	26	3
55 +	75	22	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	72	25	3
16-19	69	28	3
20+	75	22	3
Still studying	70	27	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	70	27	3
Managers	78	20	2
Other white collars	71	27	2
Manual workers	68	28	4
House persons	76	21	3
Unemployed	60	35	5
Retired	74	22	4
Students	70	27	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	44	5
From time to time	62	34	4
Almost never/ Never	77	20	3
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	68	28	4
The lower middle class	67	30	3
The middle class	74	23	3
The upper middle class	82	16	2
The upper class	79	19	2

QA6a.11 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Regional or local public authorities (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	53	42	5
Gender			
Man	54	41	5
Woman	52	42	6
Age			
15-24	56	36	8
25-39	53	42	5
40-54	52	44	4
55 +	53	42	5
Education (End of)			
15-	47	48	5
16-19	51	44	5
20+	57	38	5
Still studying	59	33	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	51	44	5
Managers	62	35	3
Other white collars	51	44	5
Manual workers	50	44	6
House persons	52	45	3
Unemployed	42	51	7
Retired	54	40	6
Students	59	33	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	61	5
From time to time	44	51	5
Almost never/ Never	59	36	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	48	46	6
The lower middle class	48	47	5
The middle class	55	40	5
The upper middle class	67	29	4
The upper class	69	26	5

QA6a.7 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Justice/ the (NATIONALITY) legal system (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	51	45	4
Gender			
Man	52	44	4
Woman	50	45	5
Age			
15-24	55	40	5
25-39	49	46	5
40-54	51	45	4
55 +	50	45	5
Education (End of)			
15-	44	51	5
16-19	45	50	5
20+	58	38	4
Still studying	61	34	5
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	52	45	3
Managers	66	32	2
Other white collars	51	45	4
Manual workers	45	50	5
House persons	51	44	5
Unemployed	39	57	4
Retired	49	46	5
Students	61	34	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	63	5
From time to time	42	53	5
Almost never/ Never	56	40	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	43	51	6
The lower middle class	46	51	3
The middle class	55	41	4
The upper middle class	71	27	2
The upper class	76	24	0

QA6a.13 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The (NATIONALITY) Parliament (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	34	60	6
 Gender			
Man	35	60	5
Woman	33	60	7
 Age			
15-24	38	53	9
25-39	32	62	6
40-54	34	62	4
55 +	34	60	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	26	67	7
16-19	30	65	5
20+	41	53	6
Still studying	45	46	9
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	32	64	4
Managers	46	50	4
Other white collars	35	60	5
Manual workers	29	65	6
House persons	29	63	8
Unemployed	22	71	7
Retired	34	59	7
Students	45	46	9
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	74	7
From time to time	26	68	6
Almost never/ Never	39	55	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	25	67	8
The lower middle class	29	65	6
The middle class	38	57	5
The upper middle class	57	39	4
The upper class	58	39	3

QA6a.12 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The (NATIONALITY) Government (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	34	61	5
Gender			
Man	34	61	5
Woman	33	61	6
Age			
15-24	36	57	7
25-39	31	64	5
40-54	32	63	5
55 +	35	60	5
Education (End of)			
15-	29	66	5
16-19	30	65	5
20+	38	57	5
Still studying	40	52	8
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	31	64	5
Managers	41	54	5
Other white collars	35	60	5
Manual workers	29	66	5
House persons	31	64	5
Unemployed	22	73	5
Retired	36	59	5
Students	40	52	8
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	76	5
From time to time	26	69	5
Almost never/ Never	38	57	5
Consider belonging to			
The working class	27	67	6
The lower middle class	27	68	5
The middle class	37	58	5
The upper middle class	53	43	4
The upper class	57	40	3

QA6a.10 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Public administration in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	49	45	6
 Gender			
Man	49	45	6
Woman	48	46	6
 Age			
15-24	50	41	9
25-39	49	44	7
40-54	46	49	5
55 +	49	45	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	43	51	6
16-19	45	49	6
20+	55	40	5
Still studying	54	36	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	43	52	5
Managers	60	36	4
Other white collars	48	47	5
Manual workers	46	47	7
House persons	44	51	5
Unemployed	38	57	5
Retired	50	44	6
Students	54	36	10
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	27	67	6
From time to time	38	56	6
Almost never/ Never	55	39	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	43	50	7
The lower middle class	43	52	5
The middle class	52	43	5
The upper middle class	66	30	4
The upper class	66	31	3

QA6a.6 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Political parties (% - EU)

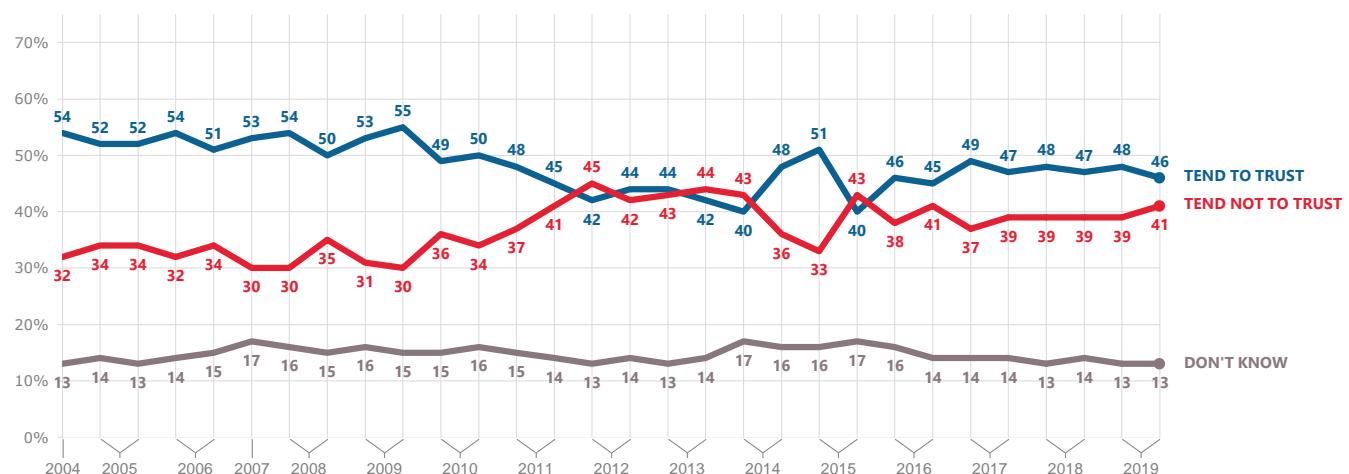
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	19	76	5
 Gender			
Man	20	75	5
Woman	18	76	6
 Age			
15-24	26	67	7
25-39	18	77	5
40-54	18	78	4
55 +	17	77	6
 Education (End of)			
15-	14	81	5
16-19	17	78	5
20+	21	74	5
Still studying	28	64	8
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	16	79	5
Managers	25	71	4
Other white collars	19	77	4
Manual workers	17	78	5
House persons	18	78	4
Unemployed	10	86	4
Retired	17	76	7
Students	28	64	8
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	10	85	5
From time to time	15	81	4
Almost never/ Never	20	74	6
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	13	81	6
The lower middle class	14	82	4
The middle class	21	74	5
The upper middle class	32	62	6
The upper class	47	53	0

2. The United Nations

Trust in the United Nations²⁶ has fallen by two percentage points since spring 2019, but a majority of respondents (46%) still trust this institution, compared with 41% who “tend not to trust” (+2 percentage points) it. The results are identical for the EU27 average.

QA6a.15 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The United Nations (% - EU)



The United Nations enjoys the trust of a majority of respondents in 19 Member States of the European Union, as in spring 2019. Within this group of countries, levels of trust are particularly high in Denmark (75%) and Sweden (67%).

However, distrust outweighs trust in eight EU Member States, most markedly in Greece (68%).

Respondents are evenly divided in Spain (45% “tend to trust” versus 45% “tend not to trust”).

Since spring 2019, trust in the UN has increased slightly in six EU Member States, in particular in Bulgaria (+5 percentage points), and Latvia and Romania (+4 in both). It is unchanged in Hungary, and has decreased in the other 21 Member States, most strikingly in Cyprus (-13) and Estonia (-11).

Lastly, respondents in the euro area countries (44%) are less likely than those in non-euro area countries (49%) to trust the United Nations.

²⁶ QA6a.15. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The United Nations. Data: EU28 average

QA6a.15 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The United Nations (%)

		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust		Don't know
			Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	
EU28		46	▼ 2	41	▲ 2
EU27		46	▼ 2	41	▲ 1
EURO AREA		44	▼ 3	44	▲ 2
NON-EURO AREA		49	▼ 2	36	▲ 2
BG		48	▲ 5	22	▼ 8
LV		48	▲ 4	28	=
RO		48	▲ 4	43	=
MT		57	▲ 3	19	▲ 2
CZ		45	▲ 3	41	▼ 2
SI		39	▲ 2	51	▼ 3
HU		51	=	39	=
FI		64	▼ 1	22	=
PT		55	▼ 1	36	▲ 3
AT		45	▼ 1	46	▼ 1
SK		40	▼ 1	44	▼ 3
EL		27	▼ 1	68	▲ 1
DK		75	▼ 2	13	=
IE		61	▼ 2	25	▼ 1
NL		61	▼ 2	30	▲ 3
DE		48	▼ 2	40	▲ 2
UK		44	▼ 3	40	▲ 5
HR		40	▼ 3	51	▲ 1
IT		37	▼ 3	51	▼ 1
SE		67	▼ 4	27	▲ 3
LT		58	▼ 4	20	▲ 3
ES		45	▼ 4	45	▲ 3
FR		38	▼ 4	46	▲ 4
LU		45	▼ 6	33	▲ 5
PL		49	▼ 7	32	▲ 3
BE		52	▼ 8	44	▲ 9
EE		47	▼ 11	20	▲ 3
CY		33	▼ 13	59	▲ 12

QA6a.15 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The United Nations (% - EU)

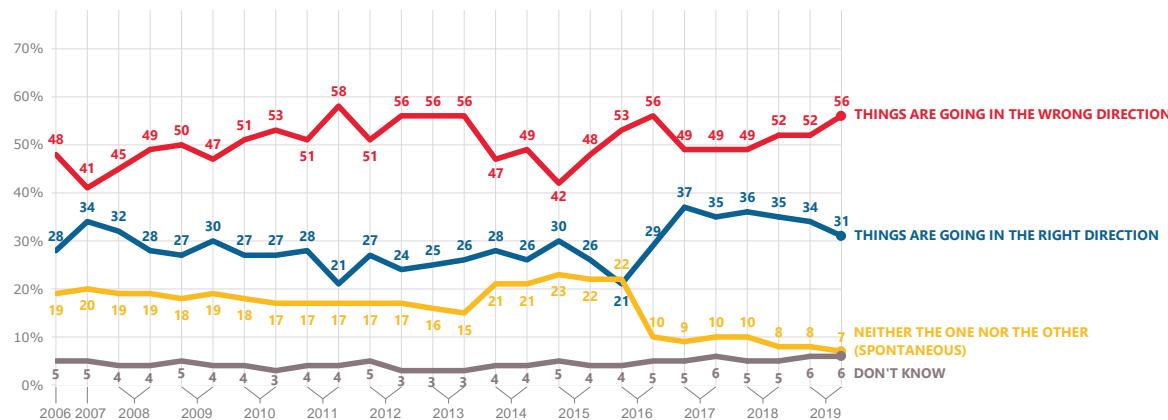
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	46	41	13
 Gender			
Man	47	41	12
Woman	44	41	15
 Age			
15-24	52	34	14
25-39	47	42	11
40-54	46	44	10
55 +	43	42	15
 Education (End of)			
15-	34	49	17
16-19	42	45	13
20+	54	36	10
Still studying	57	30	13
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	44	11
Managers	58	34	8
Other white collars	48	42	10
Manual workers	42	45	13
House persons	41	43	16
Unemployed	38	47	15
Retired	42	42	16
Students	57	30	13
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	57	15
From time to time	37	50	13
Almost never/ Never	50	37	13
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	44	16
The lower middle class	39	47	14
The middle class	49	40	11
The upper middle class	62	31	7
The upper class	71	21	8

5 The direction in which things are going

The direction in which things are going at national level

A majority of Europeans believe that things are going “**in the wrong direction**” in their country²⁷, even more so than in spring 2019 (56%, +4 percentage points). Conversely, less than a third of respondents now believe that things are going “**in the right direction**” in their country (31%, -3). Less than one in ten Europeans *spontaneously* answered “neither one nor the other” (7%, -1), with an almost identical “DK” rate (6%, unchanged).

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)



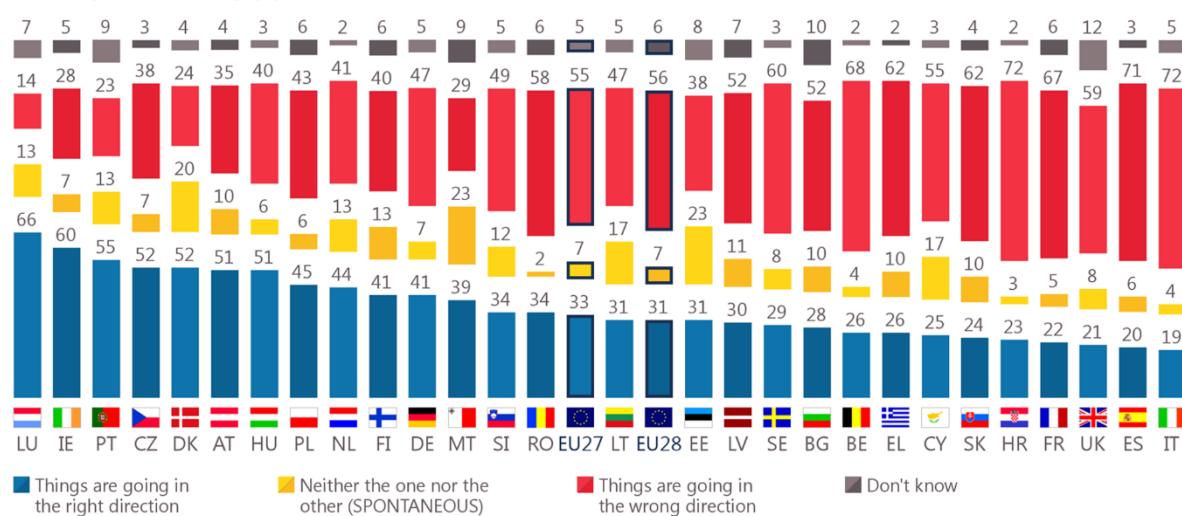
²⁷ D73a.1. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In (OUR COUNTRY). Data: EU28 average.

A majority of respondents in 11 Member States of the European Union (compared with 12 in spring 2019) believe that things are going “in the right direction” in their country. Scores within this group, however, range from a low of 39% in Malta (compared with 29% who think that things are going “in the wrong direction”) to a high of 66% in Luxembourg (versus 14%).

Respondents in 17 EU Member States, down from 16 in spring 2019, predominantly believe that things are going “in the wrong direction”. Respondents in Italy and Croatia (72% in both countries) are particularly pessimistic.

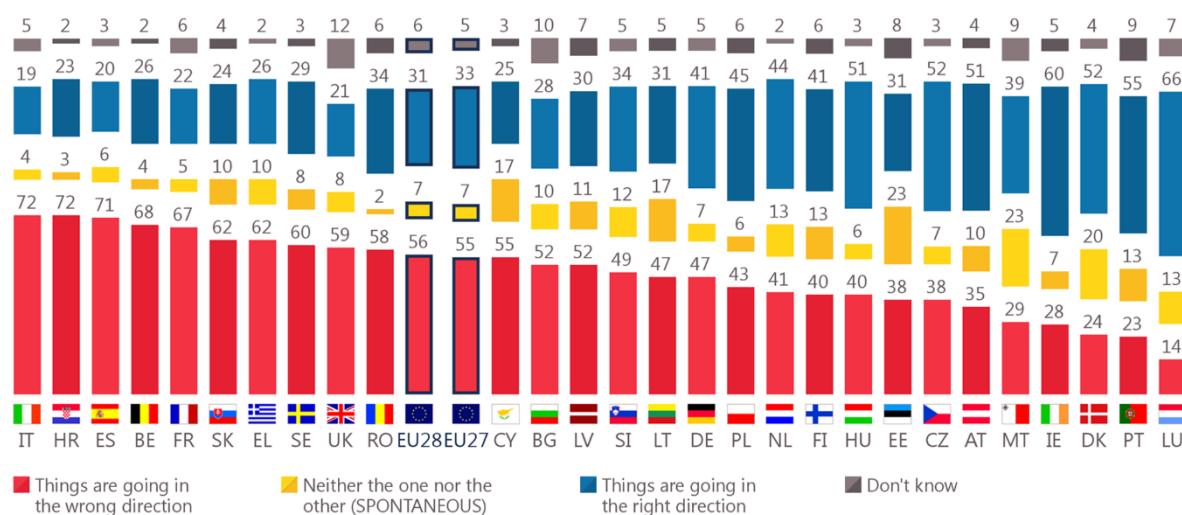
Since spring 2019, positive opinions of the direction taken at national level have lost ground in 18 EU Member States, most notably in Malta (-20 percentage points), Lithuania (-16) and Sweden (-14). However, respondents in nine Member States are now more likely to consider that things are going in the right direction, led by Portugal (+11) and Greece (+9). Positive opinions are unchanged in Croatia (23%).

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Sorted by the answer “Things are going in the right direction”

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...? (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

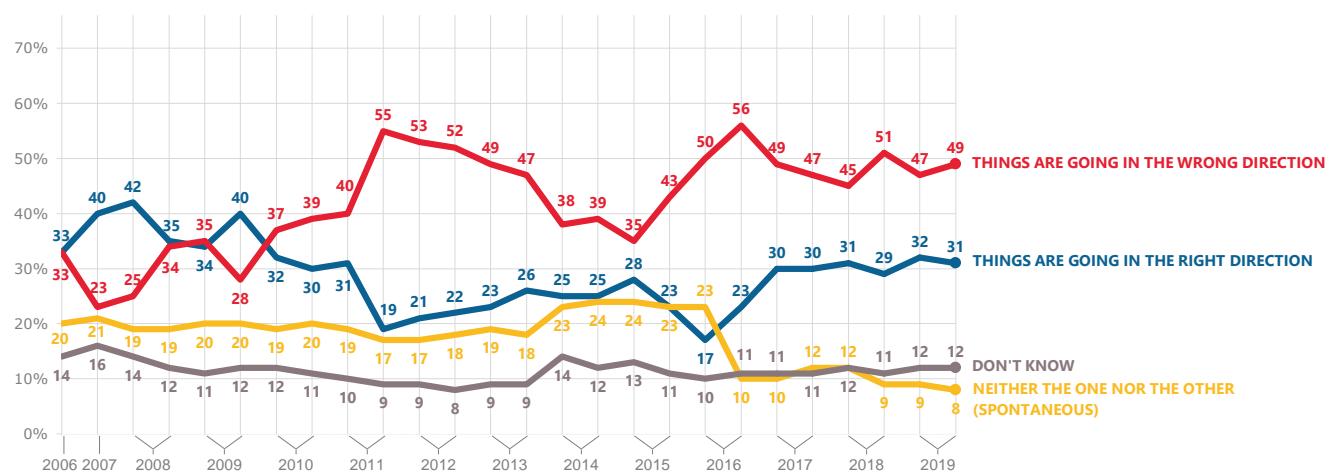


Sorted by the answer “Things are going in the wrong direction”

The direction in which things are going in the European Union

A majority of respondents also feel that things are going “in the wrong direction” in the European Union²⁸ (49%, +2 percentage points since spring 2019). Just over three in ten Europeans consider that things are going “in the right direction” in the European Union (31%, -1), while 8% of respondents *spontaneously* answered “neither one nor the other” (-1), and 12% expressed no opinion (unchanged).

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
The European Union (% - EU)



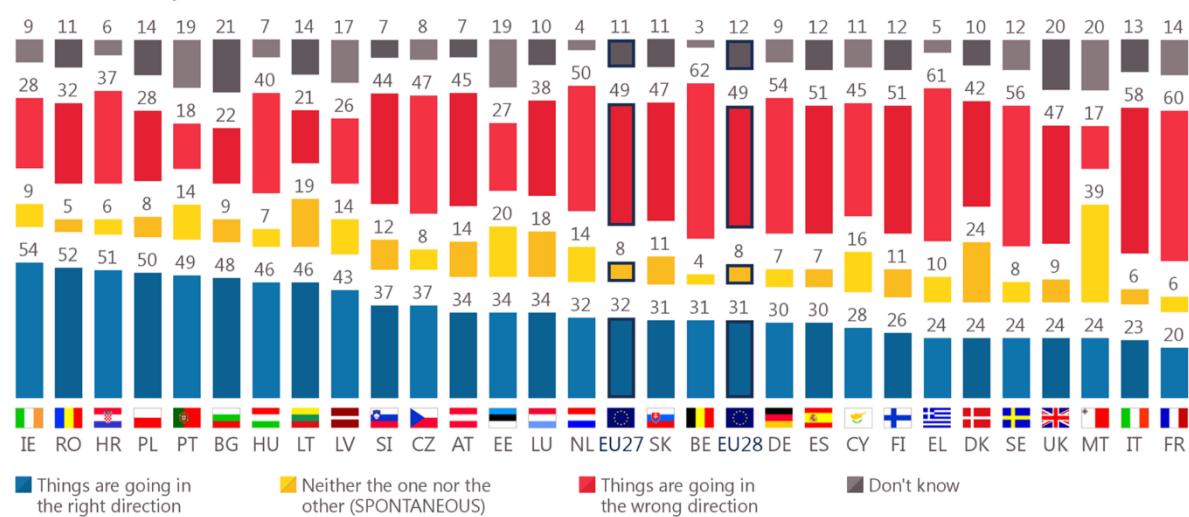
²⁸ D73a.2. At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction...? In the European Union. Data: EU28 average.

A majority of respondents in 10 EU Member States (compared with 12 in spring 2019) consider that things are going in the right direction in the European Union. This opinion is most widespread in Ireland (54%) and Romania (52%), and the least so in Estonia (34%). Conversely, a majority of respondents in 17 Member States feel that things are going in the wrong direction in the European Union, most notably in Belgium (62%), Greece (61%) and France (60%). In Malta, a majority of respondents answered “neither one nor the other” (39%, versus 24% “things are going in the right direction” and 17% “in the wrong direction”).

Since spring 2019, the feeling that things are going in the right direction in the European Union has gained ground in 12 EU Member States, in particular in Portugal (49%, +7 percentage points). It has lost ground in 15 Member States, most markedly in Denmark (-10), Finland (-8), and Belgium and Malta (-7 in both countries). It is unchanged in Italy (23%).

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union (%)



■ Things are going in the right direction

■ Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)

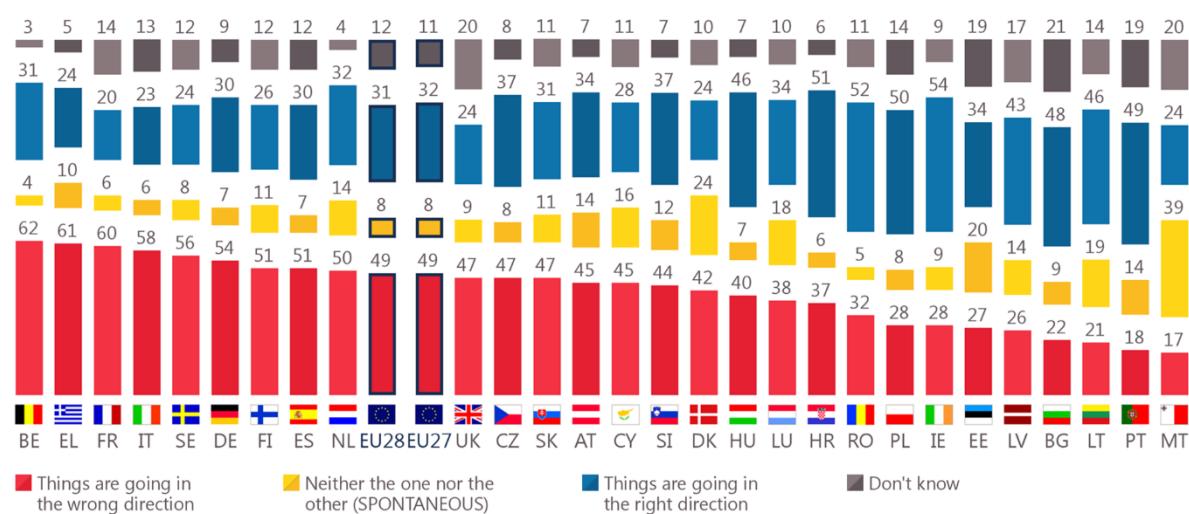
■ Things are going in the wrong direction

■ Don't know

Sorted by the answer “Things are going in the right direction”

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union (%)



■ Things are going in the wrong direction

■ Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)

■ Things are going in the right direction

■ Don't know

Sorted by the answer “Things are going in the wrong direction”

D73a At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(%)

		(OUR COUNTRY)					The European Union					Don't know			
		Things are going in the right direction	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Things are going in the wrong direction	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Things are going in the right direction	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Things are going in the wrong direction	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019				
EU28		31	▼ 3	56	▲ 4	7	▼ 1	6	31	▼ 1	49	▲ 2	8	▼ 1	12
EU27		33	▼ 3	55	▲ 5	7	▼ 1	5	32	▼ 1	49	▲ 3	8	▼ 1	11
BE		26	▼ 12	68	▲ 12	4	▲ 1	2	31	▼ 7	62	▲ 8	4	=	3
BG		28	▲ 3	52	▼ 2	10	=	10	48	▲ 3	22	▼ 1	9	▼ 2	21
CZ		52	▲ 7	38	▼ 5	7	=	3	37	▲ 6	47	▼ 3	8	=	8
DK		52	▼ 6	24	▲ 5	20	▲ 3	4	24	▼ 10	42	▲ 10	24	▲ 2	10
DE		41	▲ 2	47	=	7	▼ 1	5	30	▲ 1	54	▲ 3	7	▼ 2	9
EE		31	▼ 4	38	▲ 2	23	▲ 1	8	34	▼ 1	27	▲ 3	20	=	19
IE		60	▼ 6	28	▲ 2	7	▲ 3	5	54	▼ 3	28	▼ 1	9	▲ 4	9
EL		26	▲ 9	62	▼ 13	10	▲ 4	2	24	▲ 2	61	▼ 5	10	▲ 3	5
ES		20	▼ 12	71	▲ 14	6	▼ 2	3	30	▼ 5	51	▲ 4	7	▼ 2	12
FR		22	▼ 3	67	▲ 4	5	▼ 1	6	20	▼ 2	60	=	6	▲ 1	14
HR		23	=	72	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	2	51	▼ 1	37	▲ 3	6	=	6
IT		19	▼ 9	72	▲ 18	4	▼ 7	5	23	=	58	▲ 5	6	▼ 4	13
CY		25	▼ 5	55	▲ 7	17	▼ 1	3	28	▼ 1	45	▲ 5	16	▼ 2	11
LV		30	▼ 5	52	▲ 10	11	▼ 2	7	43	▼ 2	26	▲ 2	14	▲ 5	17
LT		31	▼ 16	47	▲ 17	17	=	5	46	▼ 3	21	▲ 3	19	▲ 2	14
LU		66	▼ 5	14	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	7	34	▲ 1	38	▼ 3	18	▲ 3	10
HU		51	▲ 2	40	▼ 1	6	=	3	46	▲ 1	40	▼ 1	7	▼ 1	7
MT		39	▼ 20	29	▲ 14	23	▲ 3	9	24	▼ 7	17	▲ 2	39	▲ 11	20
NL		44	▼ 12	41	▲ 14	13	▼ 2	2	32	▼ 6	50	▲ 9	14	▼ 2	4
AT		51	▲ 2	35	=	10	▼ 3	4	34	▼ 5	45	▲ 4	14	=	7
PL		45	▼ 2	43	▲ 4	6	=	6	50	▲ 3	28	▼ 1	8	▼ 1	14
PT		55	▲ 11	23	▼ 9	13	=	9	49	▲ 7	18	▼ 5	14	▼ 1	19
RO		34	▲ 5	58	▼ 1	2	▼ 3	6	52	▲ 2	32	▲ 1	5	▼ 1	11
SI		34	▼ 3	49	▲ 4	12	▼ 3	5	37	▲ 1	44	▲ 1	12	▼ 3	7
SK		24	▼ 6	62	▲ 11	10	▼ 3	4	31	▲ 1	47	▲ 1	11	▼ 1	11
FI		41	▼ 13	40	▲ 13	13	▼ 1	6	26	▼ 8	51	▲ 13	11	▼ 3	12
SE		29	▼ 14	60	▲ 13	8	=	3	24	▼ 3	56	=	8	=	12
UK		21	▲ 1	59	▼ 5	8	=	12	24	▲ 3	47	▼ 5	9	▼ 1	20

D73a.1 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
(OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	31	56	7	6
 Gender				
Man	34	54	7	5
Woman	29	58	7	6
 Age				
15-24	34	51	7	8
25-39	30	57	8	5
40-54	31	59	6	4
55 +	32	55	7	6
 Education (End of)				
15-	25	61	7	7
16-19	32	56	6	6
20+	32	56	8	4
Still studying	38	49	7	6
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	31	58	7	4
Managers	36	51	8	5
Other white collars	32	55	7	6
Manual workers	30	58	7	5
House persons	27	61	7	5
Unemployed	19	71	5	5
Retired	32	54	7	7
Students	38	49	7	6
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	72	6	4
From time to time	26	63	6	5
Almost never/ Never	35	52	7	6
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	27	59	7	7
The lower middle class	27	61	7	5
The middle class	34	55	6	5
The upper middle class	40	47	9	4
The upper class	55	40	4	1

D73a.2 At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?

The European Union (% - EU)

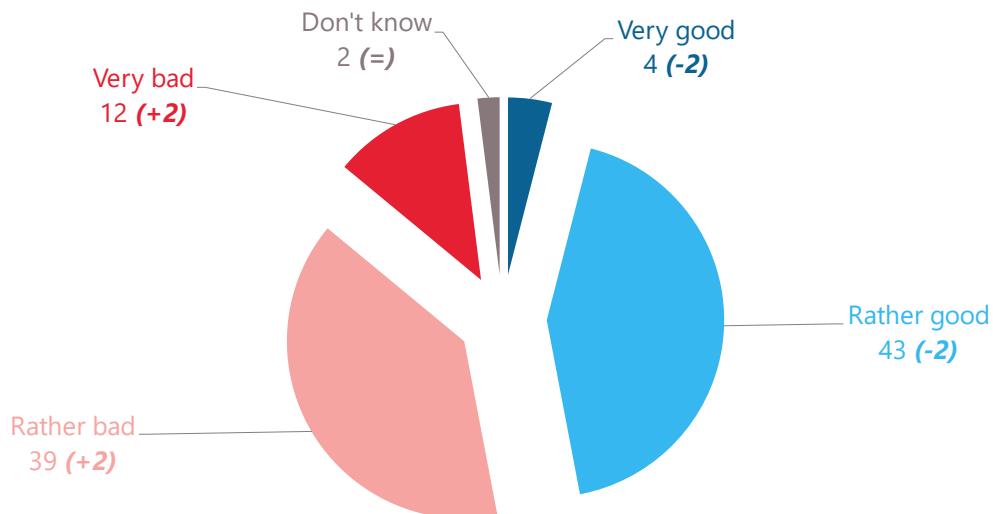
	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	31	49	8	12
 Gender				
Man	33	49	8	10
Woman	29	48	8	15
 Age				
15-24	41	36	9	14
25-39	33	48	8	11
40-54	31	52	7	10
55 +	26	51	8	15
 Education (End of)				
15-	21	52	8	19
16-19	30	50	7	13
20+	33	49	9	9
Still studying	43	37	9	11
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	31	51	8	10
Managers	36	47	9	8
Other white collars	35	47	8	10
Manual workers	30	51	7	12
House persons	26	48	8	18
Unemployed	25	58	5	12
Retired	26	49	9	16
Students	43	37	9	11
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	19	62	6	13
From time to time	28	52	7	13
Almost never/ Never	33	46	9	12
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	26	50	8	16
The lower middle class	28	53	7	12
The middle class	34	48	8	10
The upper middle class	39	44	9	8
The upper class	45	49	3	3

The situation in the country in general

A majority of Europeans see the current situation in their country in a negative light²⁹: 51% consider that it is bad, including 12% for whom it is “very bad”, while 47% say that it is good, including 4% for whom it is “very good”. Since the spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey, negative responses have become the majority, after an increase of four percentage points.

QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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



(Autumn 2019 - Spring 2019)

EU27 average: “very good” 5%; “rather good” 44%; “rather bad” 39%;
“very bad” 11%; “DK” 1%

²⁹ QA1a.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

There are very sharp differences between the EU Member States: 75 percentage points separate the highest positive score, in Luxembourg (92%), and the lowest, in Greece (17%).

Positive opinions outweigh negative opinions on the national situation in general in 16 EU Member States (compared with 19 in spring 2019). They exceed 90% in two countries: Luxembourg (92%) and Denmark (91%).

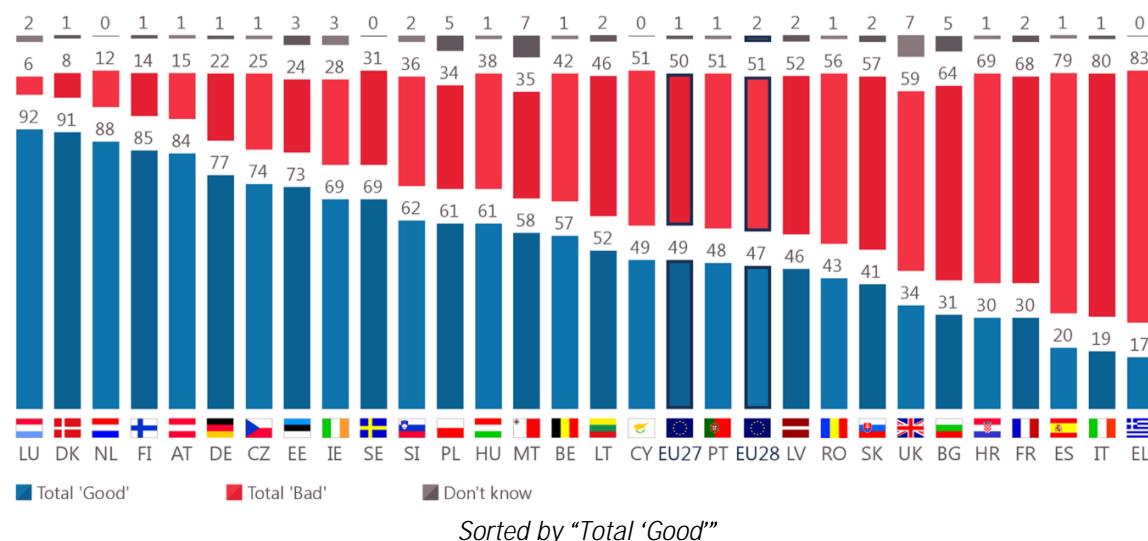
In contrast, opinions are predominantly negative in 12 EU Member States (compared with nine in spring 2019). More than three-quarters of respondents in Spain (79%), Italy (80%) and Greece (83%) say that the situation is "bad".

Positive opinions of the national situation in general have lost ground in 18 EU Member States (compared with seven in spring 2019). The proportion of positive respondents has fallen sharply in Malta (-18 percentage points), Sweden, Slovakia and Spain (-12 in all three), and Belgium and Lithuania (-10).

Conversely, these positive views have gained ground in eight EU Member States (compared with 21 in spring 2019), in particular in Romania, Czechia (+7 percentage points) and Croatia (+6). They are unchanged in Austria (84%) and the United Kingdom (34%).

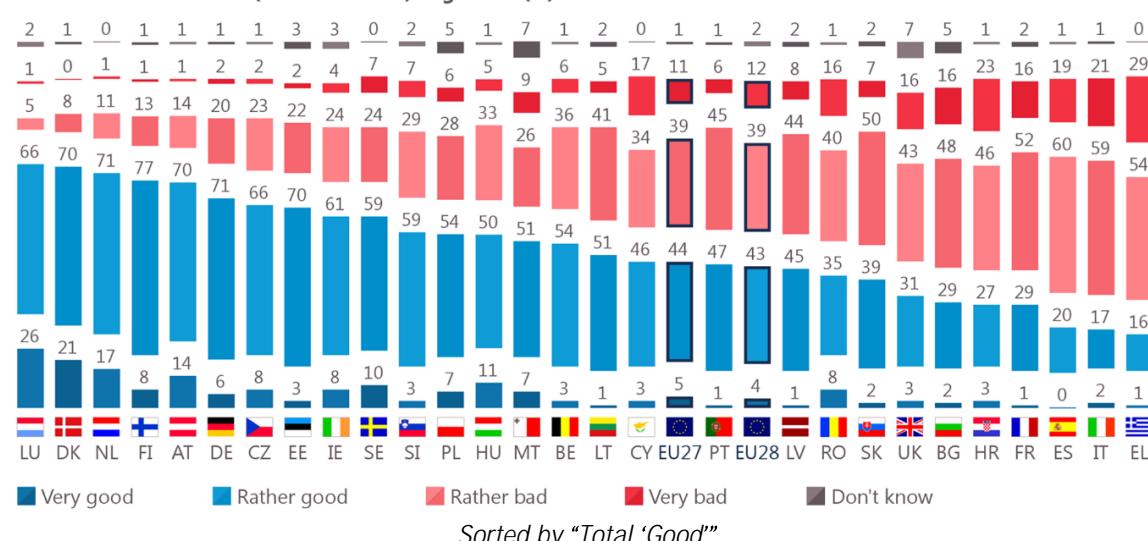
QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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

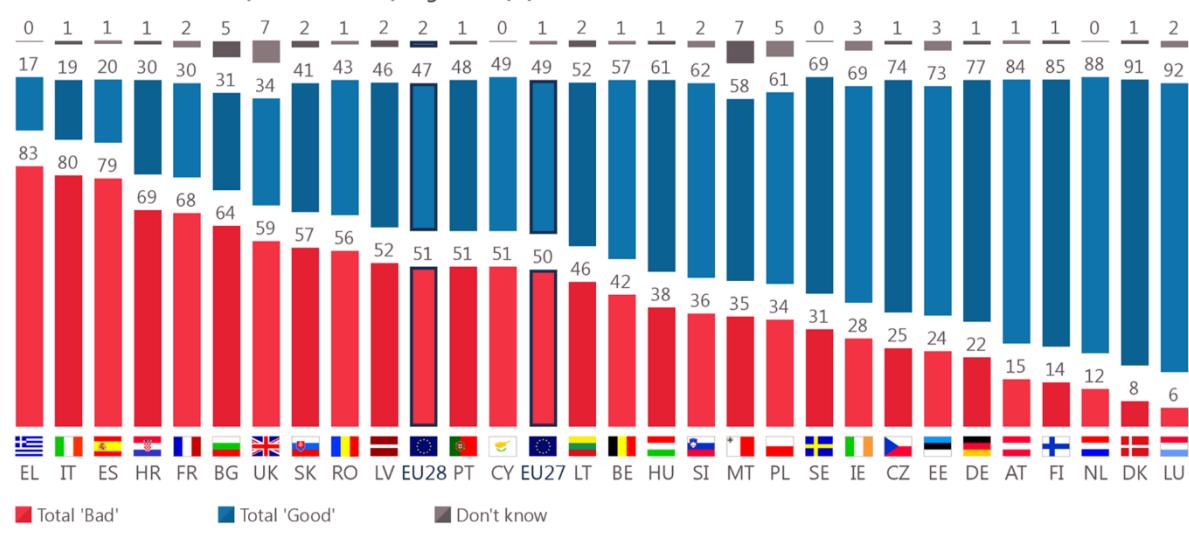


QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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



Q1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (%)



QA1a.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

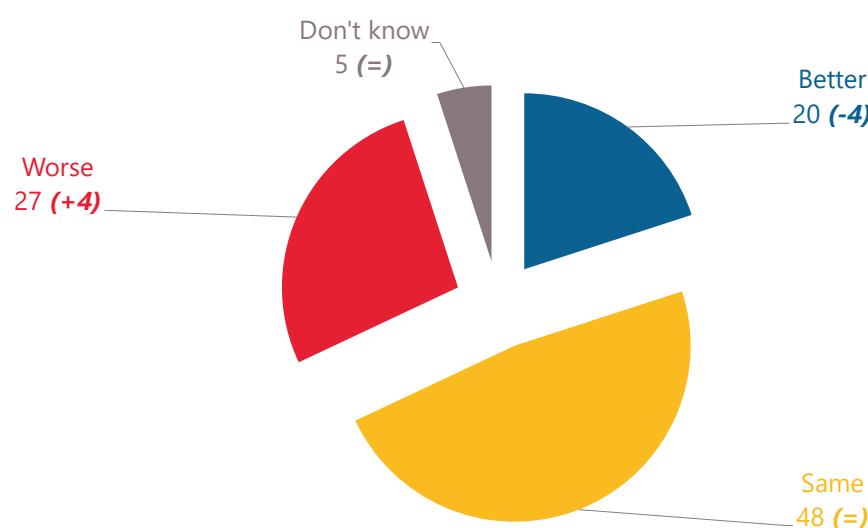
The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general (% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU28	47	51	2
 Gender			
Man	49	49	2
Woman	45	53	2
 Age			
15-24	54	42	4
25-39	49	49	2
40-54	47	52	1
55 +	44	54	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	32	65	3
16-19	45	53	2
20+	54	45	1
Still studying	60	37	3
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	47	51	2
Managers	59	40	1
Other white collars	50	48	2
Manual workers	46	52	2
House persons	38	60	2
Unemployed	29	68	3
Retired	44	54	2
Students	60	37	3
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	22	76	2
From time to time	37	61	2
Almost never/ Never	53	45	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	36	61	3
The lower middle class	41	57	2
The middle class	52	46	2
The upper middle class	65	34	1
The upper class	82	17	1

When asked to look ahead over the next twelve months³⁰ a majority of Europeans believe that the situation in their country in general will stay “the same” (48%), unchanged since spring 2019. One in five Europeans think that the next twelve months will be “better” (20%, -4 percentage points), while 27% think that they will be “worse” (+4). A majority of respondents in 27 EU Member States think that there will be no change in the next twelve months (as in spring 2019). In Romania, a narrow majority say that the next twelve months will be “better” (35%, versus 32% “the same” and 30% “worse”).

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

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



(Autumn 2019 - Spring 2019)

EU27 average: “better” 20%; “the same” 50%; “worse” 27%;
“DK” 3%

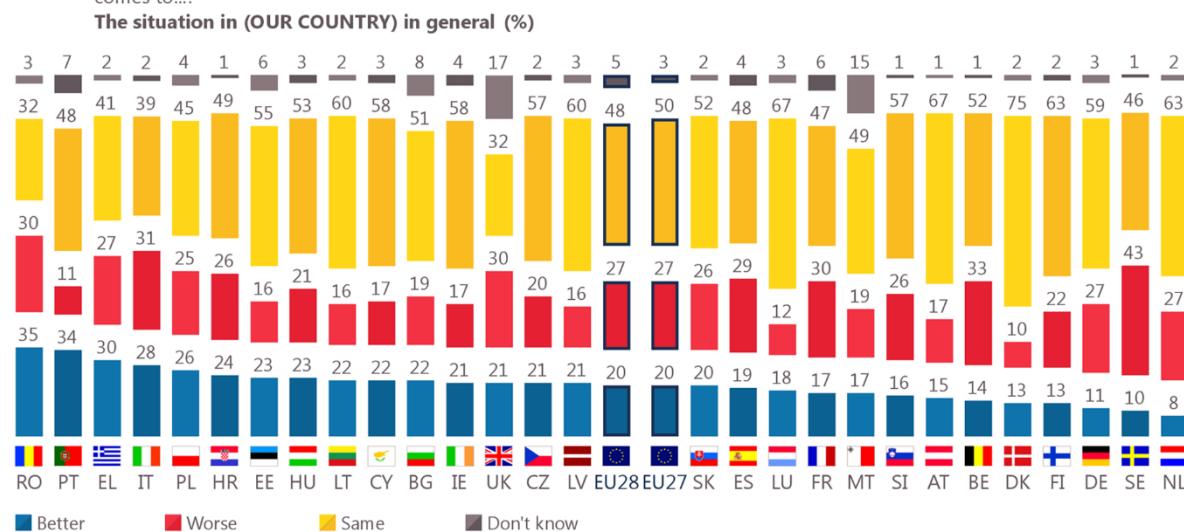
³⁰ QA2a.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The situation in (OUR COUNTRY) in general

Optimism outweighs pessimism in 14 Member States of the EU (versus 20 in spring 2019), especially in Romania (35% think that the next twelve months will be “better”) and to a lesser extent in Portugal (34%).

In 22 EU Member States, fewer respondents now say that the next twelve months will be “better” than did so in spring 2019, most markedly Denmark (-15 percentage points) and Malta (-14). However, this view has gained ground slightly in six Member States, in particular in Portugal (+9) and Greece (+6).

The optimism index for the future of the national situation in general³¹ has become negative again, losing eight index points since spring 2019 at European Union level (the EU28 average now standing at -7). It varies from a low of -33 in Sweden to a high of +23 in Portugal.

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



³¹ Difference between the positive (“better”) and negative (“worse”) answers.

QA2a.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

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

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU28	20	27	48	5
 Gender				
Man	20	28	47	5
Woman	20	26	49	5
 Age				
15-24	27	21	46	6
25-39	24	25	47	4
40-54	20	29	47	4
55 +	16	29	50	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	17	28	49	6
16-19	19	29	47	5
20+	20	28	48	4
Still studying	30	18	48	4
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	23	28	44	5
Managers	21	27	47	5
Other white collars	20	28	49	3
Manual workers	20	28	47	5
House persons	19	29	49	3
Unemployed	21	29	44	6
Retired	16	28	50	6
Students	30	18	48	4
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	36	42	4
From time to time	21	30	44	5
Almost never/ Never	20	25	50	5
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	19	26	48	7
The lower middle class	19	31	46	4
The middle class	20	28	48	4
The upper middle class	22	22	52	4
The upper class	28	20	51	1

II. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS

1 Attachment to the European Union

a. What does the European Union symbolize?

- Positive associations with the European Union have lost ground -

After gaining significant ground in the previous spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91), carried out just after the European elections³², the main positive associations with the European Union have lost ground in this survey. However, these changes have only a marginal impact on the order in which respondents rank these associations, which is virtually unchanged since spring 2019³³.

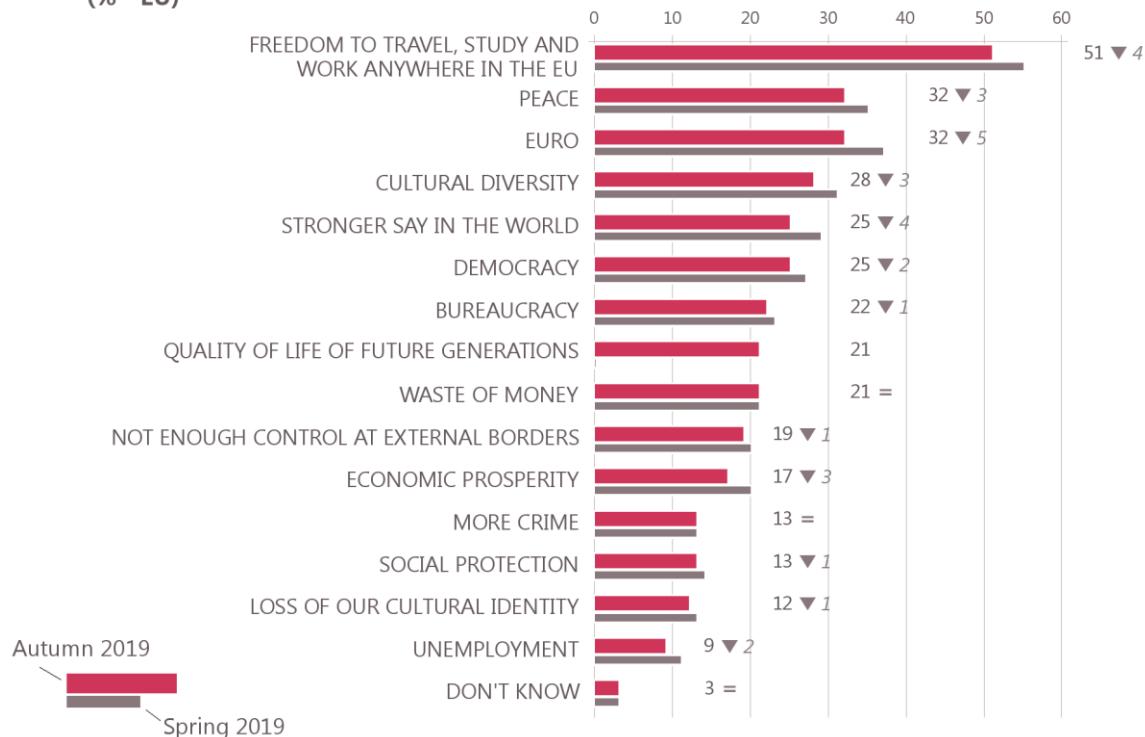
Mentioned by 51% of respondents (-4 percentage points since spring 2019), “the freedom to **travel, study and work anywhere in the EU**” retains its place at the top of the ranking order, considerably ahead of the monetary symbol of the EU, “**the euro**” (32%, -5), which is ranked jointly with “peace” (32%, -3) (in the previous survey, peace was ranked third). Next come “cultural **diversity**” (28%, -3), “**a stronger say in the world**” (25%, -4) and “**democracy**” (25%, -2). The first negative associations only emerge from seventh place, with “**bureaucracy**” (22%, -1), then “a waste of **money**” (21%, =), ranked jointly with “**quality of life of future generations**” (21%, new item)

All of the other items tested were mentioned by less than 20% of respondents: “not enough **control at external borders**” (19%, -1), “economic **prosperity**” (17%, -3), “**social protection**” (13%, -1), “**crime**” (13%, =), “loss of our cultural identity” (12%, -1) and “**unemployment**” (9%, -2).

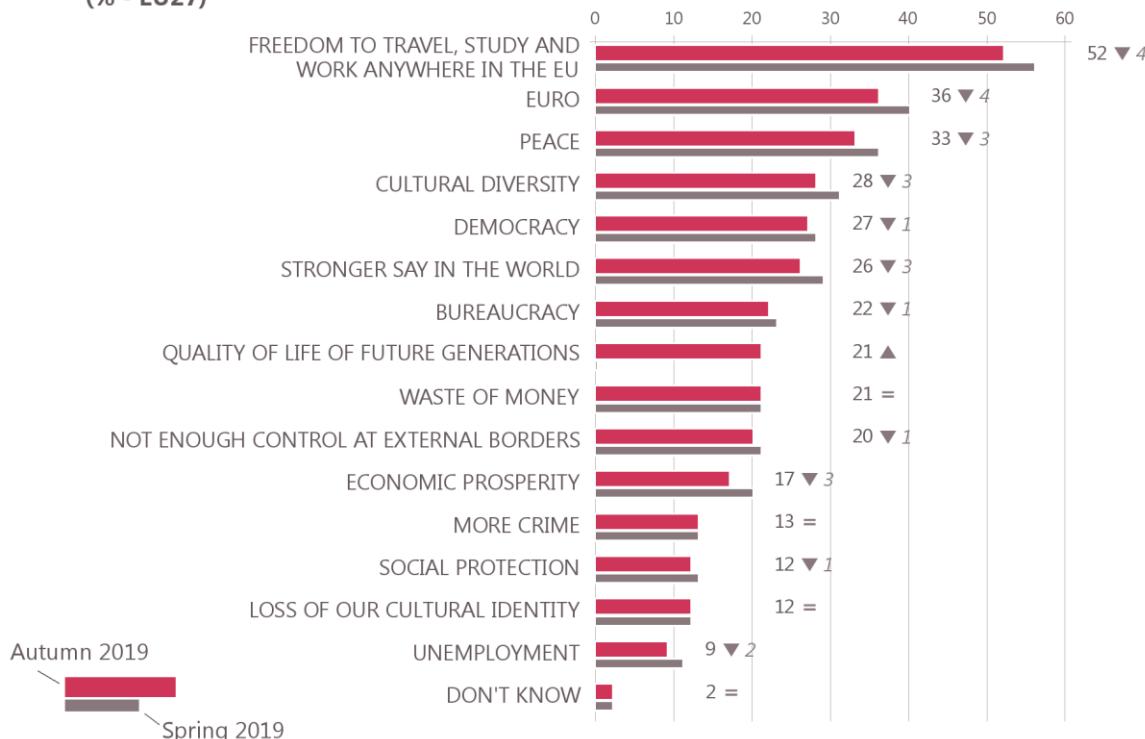
³² The fieldwork was carried out between 7 and 25 June 2019 in the 28 Member States of the EU.

³³ QA7. What does the EU mean to you personally? (Multiple answers possible)

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



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

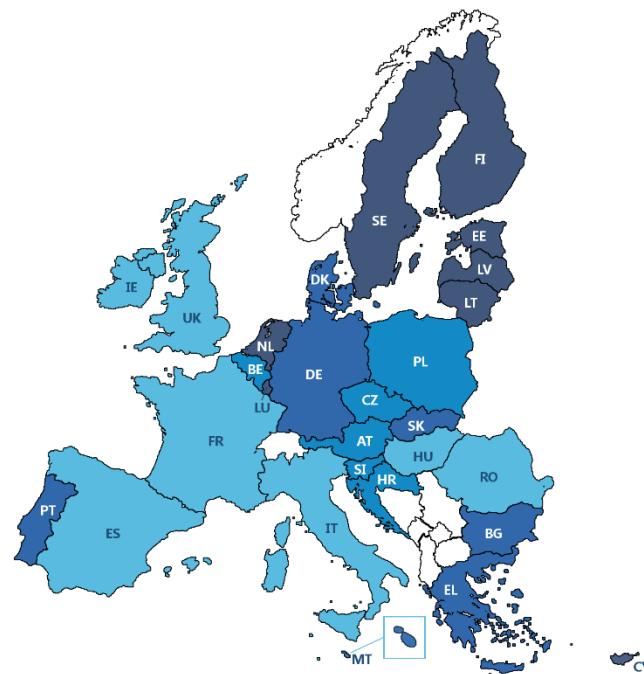


"The freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU" tops the list of associations with the European Union in the euro area countries (51%, ahead of "the euro" (41%) and "peace" (35%)), and in the non-euro area countries (49%, ahead of "peace" (27%), "cultural diversity" and "a stronger say in the world", equally ranked with 24%).

It is also ranked first in 27 EU Member States, with the highest scores recorded in Sweden (75%), Lithuania (74%), Finland (74%) and Estonia (73%). It is in second place in Austria (50%), just behind "the euro" (51%).



QA7 What does the EU mean to you personally?
(% - FREEDOM TO TRAVEL, STUDY AND WORK ANYWHERE IN THE EU)

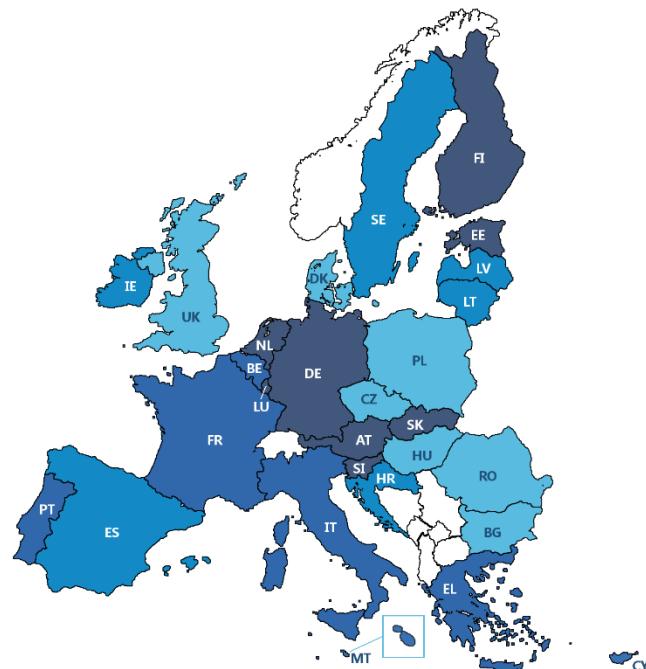


EU27 average: 52%

Respondents in Luxembourg (58%), Finland (57%), the Netherlands (54%), Slovakia (51%) and Austria (51%) are the most likely to associate “**the euro**” with the European Union.

LU	58
FI	57
NL	54
SK	51
AT	51
DE	49
EE	47
SI	47
BE	46
CY	44
EL	44
PT	42
FR	41
MT	40
IT	33
IE	32
EU28	32
LV	30
ES	29
SE	26
HR	21
LT	21
RO	20
CZ	18
DK	17
HU	16
PL	15
BG	13
UK	9

QA7 What does the EU mean to you personally?
(% - EURO)

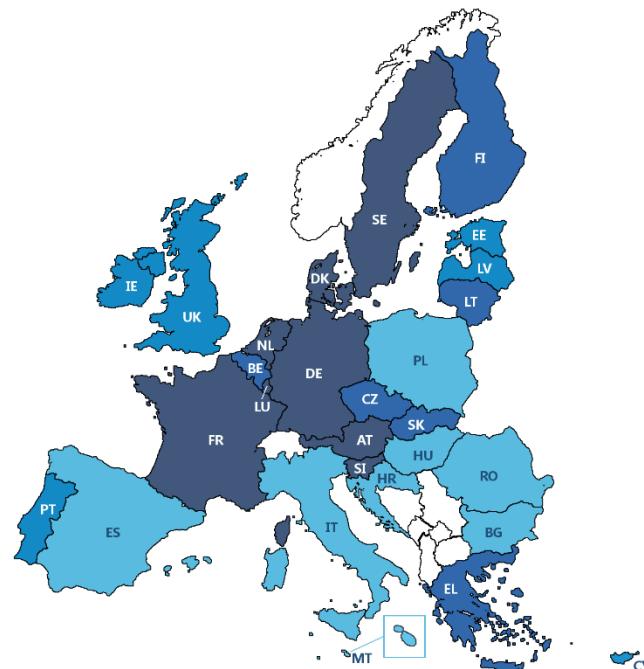


EU27 average: 36%

The European Union is most widely associated with “**peace**” in Luxembourg (56%), Germany (55%), Sweden (53%) and Denmark (51%).



QA7 What does the EU mean to you personally?
(% - PEACE)



EU27 average: 33%

Perceptions of the European Union as a space of “**cultural diversity**” are significantly above the European average (28% for EU28 as a whole; EU27: 28%) in Cyprus (42%), Germany (39%) and Finland (39%). The proportion of respondents associating the European Union with a “stronger say in the world” is much higher than the European average (25% in EU28; 26% in EU27) in Sweden (52%), Malta (43%) and Denmark (41%). Lastly, respondents in Germany (42%), Sweden (41%) and Luxembourg (39%) are the most likely to associate the EU with “**democracy**”.

QA7 What does the EU mean to you personally?

(%)

	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	Euro	Peace	Cultural diversity		Stronger say in the world		Democracy		Bureaucracy		Quality of life of future generations		Waste of money		Not enough control at external borders		Economic prosperity		Social protection		More crime		Loss of our cultural identity		Unemployment				
EU28	51	32	32	28	25	25	25	22	21	21	21	21	19	17	13	13	12	9	17	13	13	12	9	17	13	12	9			
EU27	52	36	33	28	26	25	25	22	21	21	21	20	17	17	12	13	8	12	4	17	13	13	12	9	17	13	12	9		
BE	51	46	32	25	25	26	21	17	28	27	18	18	15	15	16	13	9	9	9	13	13	13	12	9	13	13	12	9		
BG	61	13	23	21	22	23	10	29	14	12	15	15	13	8	12	4	4	4	4	13	8	12	4	4	13	8	12	4		
CZ	49	18	35	18	24	25	34	21	31	32	19	19	10	10	22	16	5	5	5	19	10	22	16	5	19	10	22	16	5	
DK	59	17	51	33	41	38	30	30	11	23	29	29	19	19	14	12	6	6	6	29	19	14	12	6	29	19	14	12	6	
DE	63	49	55	39	31	42	35	26	27	26	22	22	21	21	8	7	7	7	7	21	21	8	7	7	21	21	8	7	7	
EE	73	47	29	31	18	23	26	23	16	19	13	13	14	10	10	13	6	6	13	10	10	13	6	10	10	13	6	6		
IE	47	32	26	23	34	21	15	25	9	10	26	26	19	19	8	9	9	9	9	13	8	13	9	9	13	8	13	9	9	
EL	54	44	35	31	34	20	10	17	14	36	36	12	12	16	18	25	23	23	23	12	16	18	25	23	12	16	18	25	23	
ES	44	29	18	23	19	21	18	16	13	10	19	19	13	13	3	5	7	7	7	19	13	3	5	7	19	13	3	5	7	
FR	46	41	37	30	23	18	18	13	32	23	9	9	9	9	9	9	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15		
HR	48	21	21	20	20	19	12	32	14	17	26	26	16	16	10	15	5	5	5	26	16	10	15	5	26	16	10	15	5	
IT	37	33	20	20	20	22	14	18	17	16	8	8	10	10	11	12	13	13	13	10	11	12	13	10	11	12	13	13		
CY	65	44	29	42	25	29	22	23	25	35	16	16	24	24	22	29	29	29	29	24	34	22	29	24	34	22	29	29		
LV	67	30	28	25	12	14	18	24	13	9	18	18	4	4	11	7	7	7	7	18	4	11	7	7	18	4	11	7	7	
LT	74	21	30	32	20	21	12	30	16	10	21	21	6	6	10	10	4	4	4	21	13	6	10	4	21	13	6	10	4	
LU	66	58	56	36	29	39	19	17	21	14	14	14	16	16	22	22	10	10	10	22	14	10	10	10	22	14	10	10	10	
HU	44	16	22	23	19	22	13	25	8	14	18	18	12	12	11	8	7	7	7	18	12	11	8	7	18	12	11	8	7	
MT	*	59	40	22	38	43	29	16	31	12	30	24	17	17	11	17	10	10	10	24	17	11	17	10	24	17	11	17	10	
NL	69	54	45	30	41	30	37	28	19	20	37	37	12	12	13	13	19	4	4	13	12	13	19	4	13	12	13	19	4	
AT	50	51	36	30	33	30	36	22	36	40	23	23	23	23	23	23	30	22	22	23	23	34	30	22	23	34	30	22		
PL	49	15	23	20	22	23	13	23	12	9	16	16	11	11	8	10	4	4	4	16	11	8	10	4	16	11	8	10	4	
PT	59	42	25	25	39	21	16	21	6	17	15	15	18	18	18	18	8	8	8	18	18	13	8	8	18	18	13	8	8	
RO	47	20	23	21	16	28	13	24	10	17	20	20	15	15	13	13	7	7	7	20	15	13	13	7	20	15	13	13	7	
SI	50	47	36	24	18	19	21	20	21	25	19	19	15	15	20	20	8	8	8	20	15	10	8	8	20	15	10	8	8	
SK	60	51	34	24	29	19	25	16	30	32	15	15	7	7	30	30	18	18	18	15	7	30	18	10	15	7	30	18	10	10
FI	74	57	34	39	26	24	40	25	22	23	21	21	8	8	17	9	4	4	4	21	8	17	9	4	21	8	17	9	4	
SE	75	26	53	37	52	41	50	26	34	24	19	19	15	15	22	22	9	5	5	19	15	22	9	5	19	15	22	9	5	
UK	46	9	25	27	23	16	20	24	21	13	18	18	17	7	14	6	6	6	14	17	7	14	6	14	17	7	14	6		
1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM									3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM												

A socio-demographic analysis shows that all categories of the European population primarily see the European Union as a space of freedom and mobility for everyone. However, there are some differences of degree, reflecting the age and social status of respondents. This association is more widespread among 15-24 year-olds (61%) than among those aged 55 and over (45%), among managers (63%) than among unemployed people (45%) and retired people (44%), among people who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (61%) than among those who left school aged 15 or earlier (34%) and among those who see themselves as upper class (61%) or upper middle class (70%) than among those who see themselves as lower middle class (46%) or working class (44%).

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

	EU28															
	Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU															
	Euro															
	Peace															
	Cultural diversity															
	Stronger say in the world															
	Democracy															
	Bureaucracy															
	Quality of life of future generations															
	Waste of money															
	Not enough control at external borders															
	Economic prosperity															
	More crime															
	Social protection															
	Loss of our cultural identity															
	Unemployment															
Gender	51	32	32	28	25	25	25	22	21	21	19	17	13	13	12	9
Man	51	33	34	28	26	26	25	21	22	20	19	19	12	12	13	9
Woman	51	32	30	28	25	25	19	21	19	18	15	13	13	11	9	
Age	61	33	32	34	24	29	11	23	12	12	21	6	18	6	6	6
15-24	52	33	29	31	25	25	19	23	17	16	18	10	13	10	8	8
25-39	52	33	33	29	28	27	25	23	22	19	18	12	13	12	10	10
40-54	45	31	34	23	24	23	26	19	25	23	15	16	10	15	10	10
55 +	34	29	26	15	17	18	20	13	26	21	10	16	9	14	13	13
Education (End of)	46	31	30	23	22	23	22	19	24	22	15	14	12	14	10	10
15-	61	36	38	38	33	31	26	27	17	16	22	10	14	10	6	6
16-19	66	35	36	37	27	32	12	25	10	10	25	5	16	7	5	5
Still studying	34	29	26	15	17	18	20	13	26	21	10	16	9	14	13	13
Socio-professional category	37	33	22	20	18	14	20	15	28	22	10	18	9	19	18	18
Self-employed	63	37	41	43	35	36	26	30	17	16	27	9	14	8	5	5
Managers	56	35	31	30	27	27	25	22	18	20	19	13	14	12	9	9
Other white collars	47	31	27	25	23	24	20	19	21	20	15	13	13	12	9	9
Manual workers	45	34	29	21	19	19	14	19	20	18	12	13	11	12	10	10
House persons	45	30	24	22	18	19	21	17	24	17	13	12	13	12	19	19
Unemployed	44	30	35	22	24	22	25	18	26	23	14	16	10	15	9	9
Retired	66	35	36	37	27	32	12	25	10	10	25	5	16	7	5	5
Difficulties paying bills	43	29	26	24	22	21	17	18	20	19	14	14	13	13	12	12
Most of the time	55	34	36	30	27	28	24	23	20	19	19	11	13	11	7	7
From time to time	44	25	27	20	19	17	19	15	18	18	10	18	9	19	18	18
Almost never/ Never	37	33	22	20	18	14	20	15	28	22	10	18	9	19	18	18
Consider belonging to	46	34	28	25	24	23	22	19	24	20	15	13	12	13	10	10
The working class	54	35	31	28	29	23	24	20	19	18	13	13	12	13	12	8
The lower middle class	70	45	47	41	40	40	27	29	15	17	31	9	13	8	6	6
The middle class	61	45	41	43	47	40	27	32	13	18	45	10	19	10	2	2
The upper middle class	61	45	41	43	47	40	27	32	13	18	45	10	19	10	2	2
The upper class	53	34	32	27	30	26	25	25	19	17	15	11	13	12	5	5

b. Support for membership and perceived benefits of membership (candidate countries)

A majority of respondents in all candidate countries, except Turkey, support EU membership

Support for EU membership continues to enjoy very high support in Albania, and is strong in North Macedonia and Montenegro. Approval for accession to the EU has gained ground in Serbia, but it is still supported by only a relative majority of respondents. Support has fallen sharply in Turkey, while the proportion of respondents giving a neutral answer ("neither good nor bad") has increased strongly and this is now the most frequent response³⁴.

QA9 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?
(%)

CY (tcc)	A good thing		A bad thing		Neither good nor bad		Don't know/ Refusal
	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		
CY (tcc)	48	=	19	▼ 1	20	▲ 1	13
AL	88	▼ 3	1	=	10	▲ 2	1
MK	61	=	13	=	25	▼ 1	1
ME	69	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	0
RS	44	▲ 4	24	▼ 4	28	▲ 3	4
TR	27	▼ 23	25	▲ 2	44	▲ 21	4

³⁴ QA9. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU would be...?

A large majority of respondents in Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia consider that their country would benefit from EU membership. This view has gained ground, in particular in Serbia. However, the balance of opinion for this indicator has been reversed in Turkey, where a majority of respondents (48% versus 41%) now believe that EU membership would not benefit their country³⁵.

QA10 Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?
(%)

	CY (tcc)	Would benefit	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Would not benefit	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019		Don't know/ Refusal
CY (tcc)	51	▼ 1	32	▼ 1	17			
AL	95	▼ 2	3	▲ 1	2			
MK	74	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	5			
ME	78	▲ 1	20	▲ 2	2			
RS	59	▲ 5	28	▼ 4	13			
TR	41	▼ 23	48	▲ 19	11			

³⁵ QA10. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the EU?

There is still overwhelming backing for EU membership in Albania: 88% of respondents (-3 percentage points since spring 2019) believe that EU membership would be a “good thing” and 95% (-2) think that their country would benefit from EU membership.

Support for membership of the European Union is stable and remains high in Montenegro: 69% of respondents (+1 percentage point since spring 2019) view membership of the European Union favourably, and 78% (+1) believe that it would benefit their country.

In North Macedonia, with no significant evolutions, respondents remain predominantly in favour of joining the European Union: 61% of respondents (unchanged) are in favour of their country joining the EU, 13%, (=) disapprove, 25% (-1) consider that it is “neither good nor bad” and almost three-quarters of respondents (74%, +2) believe that their country would benefit from EU membership.

Support for joining the European Union has strengthened noticeably in Serbia, where 44% of respondents (+4 percentage points since spring 2019) are in favour of EU membership, while 24% (-4) are against it and 28% (+3) answered “neither good nor bad”. The belief that EU membership would benefit the country has also gained significant ground (59% (+5) versus 28% (-4)).

Lastly, after gaining significant ground in the last two Standard Eurobarometer surveys, support for membership of the European Union has fallen very sharply in Turkey, while the proportion of neutral answers has increased strongly: 27% of respondents in this country (-23 percentage points since spring 2019) consider that EU membership would be a “good thing” while 25% (+2) think on the contrary that it would be a “bad thing” and 44% (+21) think that it would be “neither good nor bad”. Whereas in spring 2019 a majority of respondents believed that EU membership would be beneficial for the country, only a minority of respondents now do so as a result of these significant evolutions (41% (-23) versus 48% (+19)).

c. Easier to face the future outside the EU?

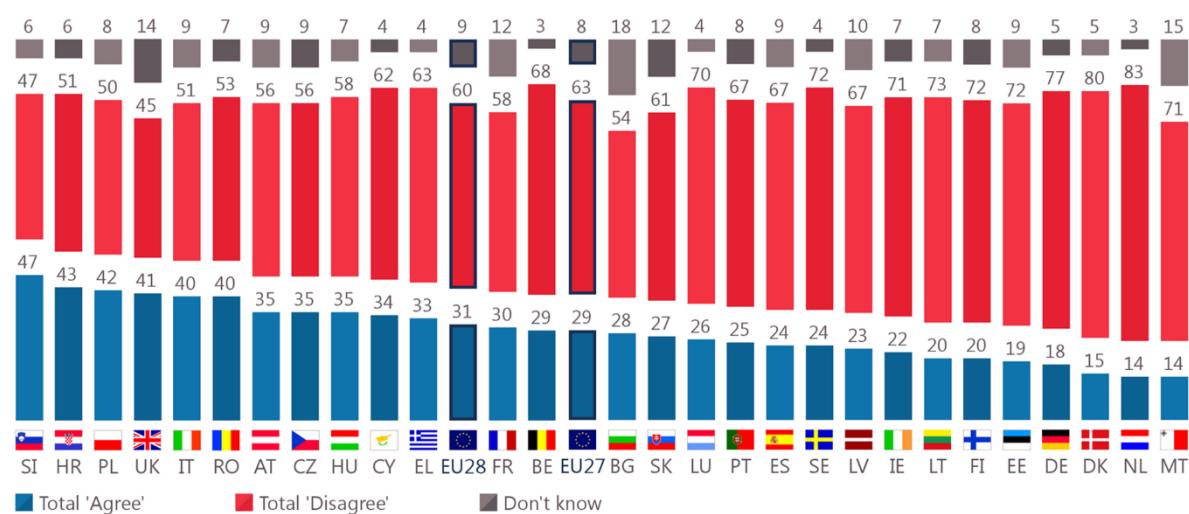
A clear majority of Europeans reject the prospect of leaving the European Union

With no significant changes since spring 2019, a majority of Europeans remain convinced that it is better for their country to be in the European Union than outside: 60% of respondents (+1 percentage point since spring 2019) disagree that their country “could better face the future **outside the EU**”, while 31% (-1) take the opposite view and 9% (=) expressed no opinion³⁶.

A clear majority of respondents both within the euro area and in the non-euro area agree that it is better to be in the EU than outside, but this opinion is far more widespread among the former (65%, +1 percentage point versus 27%, -1) than among the latter (52%, +1 versus 38%, -1).

A majority of respondents in 27 EU Member States (as in spring 2019) share this opinion, especially in the Netherlands (83%), Denmark (80%) and Germany (77%). The balance of opinion, although still positive, is far narrower in the United Kingdom (45% versus 41%). Respondents in Slovenia are evenly split (47% versus 47%), as was the case in spring 2019.

QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)



³⁶ QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU.

Since spring 2019, the view that it is better to be in the EU than outside has gained ground in 14 EU Member States, in particular in Ireland (71%, +9 percentage points), Slovakia (61%, +9), Belgium (68%, +8), Latvia (67%, +7), Poland (50%, +5) and Italy (51%, +5). It is stable in five Member States and has lost ground in nine countries, most markedly in the Netherlands (83%, -4), Finland (72%, -4) and Portugal (67%, -4).

QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28		31	▼ 1	60	▲ 1	9
EU27		29	▼ 2	63	▲ 2	8
EURO AREA		27	▼ 1	65	▲ 1	8
NON-EURO AREA		38	▼ 1	52	▲ 1	10
NL		14	▲ 5	83	▼ 4	3
CY		34	▲ 4	62	▼ 3	4
PT		25	▲ 4	67	▼ 4	8
HR		43	▲ 3	51	=	6
SE		24	▲ 3	72	▼ 2	4
FI		20	▲ 2	72	▼ 4	8
DE		18	▲ 2	77	▼ 1	5
RO		40	▲ 1	53	=	7
LU		26	▲ 1	70	▲ 4	4
LT		20	▲ 1	73	=	7
EE		19	▲ 1	72	▼ 1	9
DK		15	=	80	=	5
SI		47	▼ 1	47	▼ 1	6
UK		41	▼ 1	45	=	14
EL		33	▼ 1	63	▲ 3	4
BG		28	▼ 1	54	▲ 2	18
LV		23	▼ 1	67	▲ 7	10
CZ		35	▼ 2	56	▲ 2	9
HU		35	▼ 2	58	=	7
FR		30	▼ 2	58	▲ 2	12
MT		14	▼ 2	71	▲ 2	15
AT		35	▼ 3	56	▲ 2	9
ES		24	▼ 3	67	▲ 2	9
IT		40	▼ 4	51	▲ 5	9
PL		42	▼ 5	50	▲ 5	8
BE		29	▼ 8	68	▲ 8	3
SK		27	▼ 8	61	▲ 9	12
IE		22	▼ 8	71	▲ 9	7

A socio-demographic analysis shows that there is a consensus that it is better to be in the EU than outside, a majority of respondents in all categories of the European population sharing this opinion. There are few age-related variations, but there are some significant differences depending on social status. This opinion is therefore more widespread among the most socially and economically advantaged categories: 70% of those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond compared with 52% of those who completed their education at the age of 15 or earlier; 65% of those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills compared with 49% of those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time; and 72% of managers compared with 56% of unemployed people, house persons and manual workers.

QA13.2 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(OUR COUNTRY) could better face the future outside the EU (% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	12	19	27	33	31	60	9	31	60
Gender									
Man	13	18	27	35	31	62	7	31	62
Woman	11	19	28	32	30	60	10	30	60
Age									
15-24	8	15	29	38	23	67	10	23	67
25-39	12	20	27	33	32	60	8	32	60
40-54	13	20	26	34	33	60	7	33	60
55 +	12	18	28	32	30	60	10	30	60
Education (End of)									
15-	14	20	27	25	34	52	14	34	52
16-19	14	21	28	27	35	55	10	35	55
20+	10	15	27	43	25	70	5	25	70
Still studying	7	13	31	42	20	73	7	20	73
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	12	19	28	34	31	62	7	31	62
Managers	10	15	23	49	25	72	3	25	72
Other white collars	14	20	28	31	34	59	7	34	59
Manual workers	13	22	29	27	35	56	9	35	56
House persons	11	20	30	26	31	56	13	31	56
Unemployed	12	17	26	30	29	56	15	29	56
Retired	13	17	26	33	30	59	11	30	59
Students	7	13	31	42	20	73	7	20	73
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	19	20	27	22	39	49	12	39	49
From time to time	13	23	30	24	36	54	10	36	54
Almost never/ Never	11	16	27	38	27	65	8	27	65
Consider belonging to									
The working class	13	21	26	27	34	53	13	34	53
The lower middle class	12	20	32	28	32	60	8	32	60
The middle class	12	18	28	36	30	64	6	30	64
The upper middle class	9	11	19	58	20	77	3	20	77
The upper class	17	11	17	55	28	72	0	28	72

2 The European institutions

a. Awareness of the European institutions and the trust they inspire

The popularity of the European Parliament and the European Commission is stable

Awareness

Awareness of the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank, as well the trust they inspire, are measured in all Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

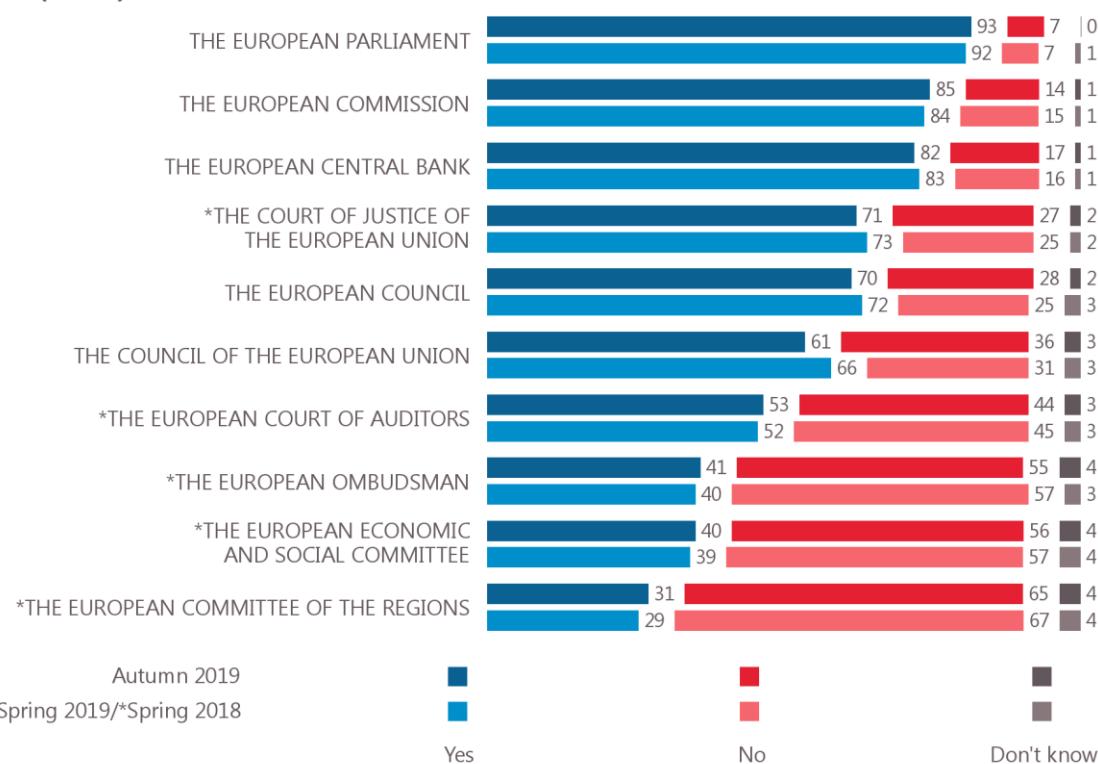
In this survey we have also measured levels of awareness and trust for other European institutions (the Court of Justice of the European Union; the European Council; the Council of the European Union; The European Court of Auditors; the European Ombudsman; the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions). Comparisons of evolutions are then made on the basis of answers measured previously.

This Standard Eurobarometer therefore provides a general overview of awareness of the various European institutions³⁷, around four main conclusions:

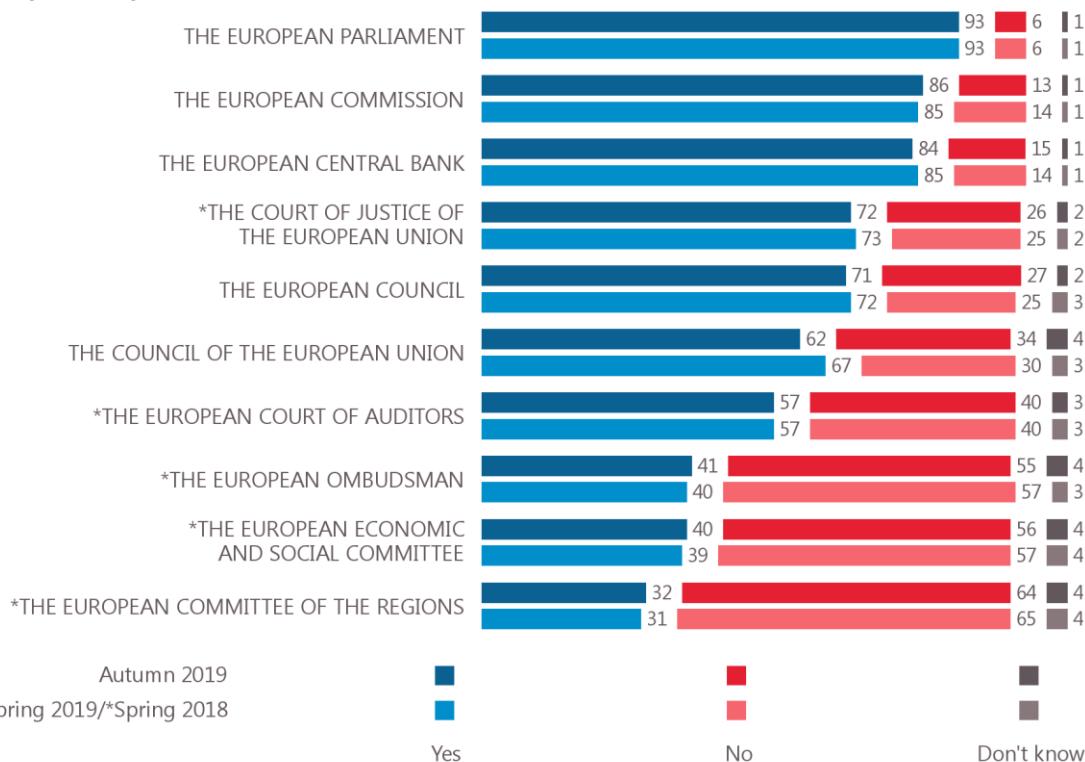
- The European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank are the three best-known European institutions, with levels of awareness in excess of 80%. These very high awareness levels have generally been stable over the last decade.
- A significant proportion of respondents (around 70%) have heard of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Council. However levels of awareness have dipped slightly since spring 2019 for both the Court of Justice (71%, -2 percentage points) and the European Council (70%, -2).
- A majority of Europeans have heard of the Council of the European Union and the European Court of Auditors. There has been a slight increase in awareness of the European Court of Auditors since spring 2018 (53%, +1 percentage point), but awareness of the Council of the European Union has decreased significantly since spring 2019 (61%, -5).
- Lastly, without any significant changes, three institutions continue to have a far lower profile: the European Ombudsman with an awareness level of 41% (+1 percentage point since spring 2018), the European Economic and Social Committee (40%, +1 since spring 2018) and the European Committee of the Regions (31%, +2 since spring 2018).

³⁷ QA11. Have you heard of...? 1. The European Parliament; 2. The European Commission; 3. The European Central Bank; 4. The European Council; 5. The Council of the European Union; 6. The Court of Justice of the European Union; 7. The European Court of Auditors; 8. The European Committee of the Regions; 9. The European Economic and Social Committee; 10. The European Ombudsman

QA11 Have you heard of...?
(% - EU)



QA11 Have you heard of...?
(% - EU27)



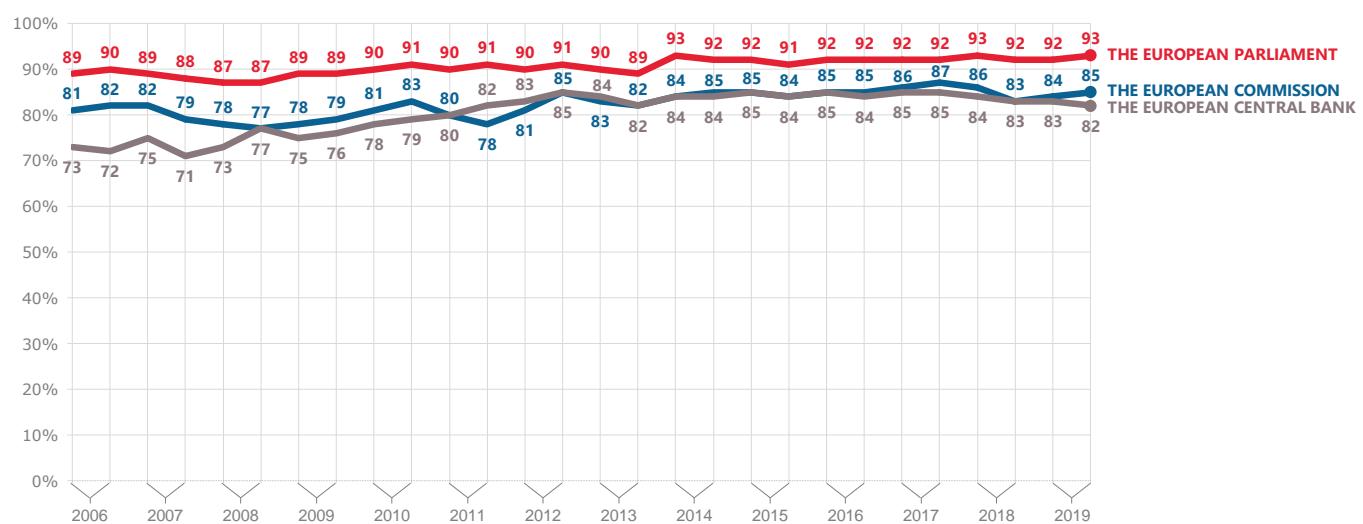
Awareness of the European Parliament now stands at 93% (+1 percentage point since spring 2019), thereby equalling its all-time high in the Standard Eurobarometer surveys. Except for the United Kingdom (89%), the proportion of respondents who have heard of the European Parliament exceeds 90% in all EU Member States.

Awareness of the European Commission has increased by one percentage point to 85%. Respondents in Italy (76%), the United Kingdom (78%) and Czechia (78%) are the least likely to have heard of this institution, while those in Luxembourg (96%), Greece (95%), Portugal (95%) and Sweden (95%) are the most familiar with it.

Awareness of the European Central Bank has decreased by one percentage point (82%). Levels of awareness within the 28 EU Member States range from 65% in Poland to 95% in Finland, Luxembourg and Portugal.

QA11 Have you heard of...?

(% - EU - YES)



More than 50% of respondents have heard of the European Court of Justice in all EU Member States, with the exception of Italy (49%). The highest scores were recorded in Denmark (95%), Luxembourg (90%) and Slovenia (89%).

Awareness of the European Council ranges from 53% in the Netherlands to 84% in Luxembourg.

Sweden (38%) is the only country where less than 50% of respondents have heard of the Council of the European Union. In the other 27 EU Member States, awareness of this institution ranges from 51% in the United Kingdom and Italy to 81% in Slovenia.

Less than 50% of respondents in 15 EU Member States have heard of the European Court of Auditors, with the lowest scores recorded in the United Kingdom (24%) and Sweden (26%). Awareness of this institution exceeds 50% in 13 Member States, with the highest score in Slovenia (82%).

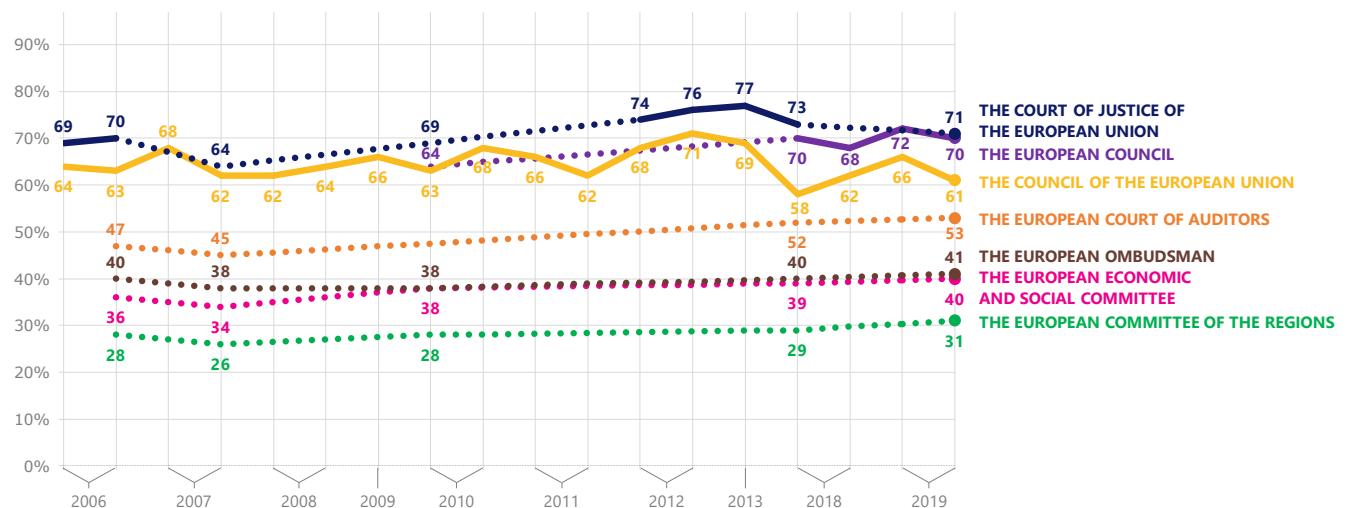
More than 50% of respondents in 15 EU Member States have heard of the European Ombudsman; respondents in Slovenia (78%) are the most familiar with this institution. Less than 50% of respondents have heard of the Ombudsman in the other 13 Member States, with the lowest score in France (20%).

Less than 50% of respondents have heard of the European Economic and Social Committee in 22 EU Member States, with the lowest score in Sweden (27%). Levels of awareness equal or exceed 50% in the other six Member States, with a peak of 63% in Lithuania.

Lastly, Portugal is the only country (56%) where more than 50% of respondents have heard of the European Committee of the Regions. However, aside from this exception, awareness of this institution equals or exceeds 40% in 13 EU Member States.

QA11 Have you heard of...?

(% - EU - YES)



The dotted lines indicate the years when these questions were not asked.

QA11 Have you heard of...?
 (% - YES)

		The European Parliament	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	The European Commission	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	The European Central Bank	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	The Court of Justice of the European Union	Aut.2019 - Sp.2018	The European Council	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28		93	▲ 1	85	▲ 1	82	▼ 1	71	▼ 2	70	▼ 2
EU27		93	=	86	▲ 1	84	▼ 1	72	▼ 1	71	▼ 1
EURO AREA		94	▲ 1	86	=	87	=	72	▼ 2	70	▼ 2
NON-EURO AREA		91	▲ 1	82	▲ 2	72	▼ 2	69	▼ 2	70	▼ 2
BE		98	=	94	=	85	▼ 3	74	▼ 7	72	▲ 5
BG		96	▲ 3	84	▲ 4	85	=	56	▼ 4	65	▼ 4
CZ		92	▲ 2	78	=	79	▲ 6	57	▲ 1	70	▲ 5
DK		99	▲ 1	93	=	86	=	95	=	78	▲ 2
DE		96	=	87	=	92	▼ 2	86	▲ 3	77	▲ 1
EE		95	▼ 1	89	▼ 1	89	=	81	▼ 3	70	▼ 8
IE		95	▲ 2	88	=	90	▼ 1	69	▼ 3	75	▼ 6
EL		97	▼ 1	95	=	94	=	82	▼ 3	76	▼ 7
ES		94	▲ 1	88	▲ 2	91	▼ 1	77	▼ 4	74	▼ 3
FR		92	=	87	▲ 1	82	▲ 1	65	▼ 2	66	=
HR		93	▼ 3	87	▲ 3	82	▼ 2	66	▲ 2	80	=
IT		90	▲ 3	76	▲ 1	79	▲ 2	49	▼ 4	61	▼ 4
CY		91	▼ 3	84	▼ 4	91	▲ 1	85	=	80	▼ 5
LV		94	▲ 1	86	▼ 1	84	▲ 1	78	▼ 1	71	▼ 7
LT		98	▲ 2	92	▲ 2	85	▲ 1	79	▲ 6	68	=
LU		98	▲ 3	96	▲ 3	95	▲ 3	90	▼ 1	84	▲ 3
HU		94	▼ 2	86	▼ 3	72	▼ 5	67	▼ 2	72	▼ 2
MT		97	▲ 2	93	▲ 1	86	▼ 2	75	▼ 10	81	▼ 2
NL		98	▲ 1	92	▲ 3	92	▲ 1	80	=	53	▼ 2
AT		88	▼ 3	84	▼ 3	83	▼ 6	75	▼ 2	65	▼ 6
PL		90	▼ 1	85	▲ 2	65	▼ 6	72	▼ 3	72	▼ 3
PT		99	=	95	▲ 1	95	=	83	▲ 1	81	▼ 6
RO		88	▼ 3	83	=	74	▼ 6	64	▼ 1	74	▼ 8
SI		97	▼ 1	93	▼ 3	93	▼ 1	89	=	84	▼ 5
SK		95	▲ 1	88	▲ 1	88	▲ 1	71	=	74	▼ 4
FI		97	=	94	=	95	▼ 1	84	▼ 1	80	▼ 2
SE		99	=	95	▲ 3	94	▲ 1	82	▼ 4	79	=
UK		89	▲ 4	78	▲ 5	68	▲ 2	68	▼ 2	66	▼ 1

QA11 Have you heard of...?
(% - YES)

		The Council of the European Union	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	The European Court of Auditors	Aut.2019 - Sp.2018	The European Ombudsman	Aut.2019 - Sp.2018	The European Economic and Social Committee	Aut.2019 - Sp.2018	The European Committee of the Regions	Aut.2019 - Sp.2018
EU28		61	▼ 5	53	▲ 1	41	▲ 1	40	▲ 1	31	▲ 2
EU27		62	▼ 5	57	=	41	▲ 1	40	▲ 1	32	▲ 2
EURO AREA		62	▼ 5	63	▼ 1	38	▲ 3	40	=	31	=
NON-EURO AREA		59	▼ 5	33	▲ 2	48	▼ 1	39	▲ 3	31	▲ 3
BE		63	▼ 1	65	▼ 3	40	▼ 7	36	▼ 1	31	▲ 2
BG		53	▼ 13	42	▲ 2	52	▲ 4	31	▼ 2	33	▼ 3
CZ		69	▲ 2	29	▲ 8	51	▲ 2	36	▲ 5	27	▲ 7
DK		57	▲ 3	29	▲ 2	55	▼ 1	31	=	30	▲ 3
DE		62	▼ 1	72	▲ 2	29	▲ 5	43	▼ 1	28	▲ 4
EE		70	▼ 9	61	▼ 9	46	▲ 1	46	▼ 1	35	▼ 1
IE		61	▼ 11	38	▼ 8	55	▼ 7	43	▼ 6	33	▼ 4
EL		70	▼ 11	51	▼ 1	63	▲ 2	49	▼ 3	45	▲ 2
ES		69	▼ 7	63	▼ 4	65	▲ 4	51	▼ 3	43	▼ 5
FR		58	▼ 3	63	▼ 1	20	▲ 2	34	▲ 3	22	▲ 2
HR		76	▼ 3	47	▲ 7	57	▲ 11	45	▲ 3	43	▲ 6
IT		51	▼ 11	51	▼ 1	27	▲ 1	29	▼ 1	31	=
CY		80	▼ 5	41	▲ 7	45	▼ 5	47	▲ 1	40	▲ 5
LV		68	▼ 2	34	▲ 1	42	▼ 2	49	▼ 1	40	▲ 2
LT		70	=	48	▲ 7	32	▲ 13	63	▲ 11	48	▲ 11
LU		76	▼ 4	76	▼ 3	45	▼ 3	42	▼ 5	36	=
HU		59	▼ 9	48	▼ 1	54	▼ 1	47	▼ 2	45	=
MT		77	▼ 3	49	▼ 17	63	▼ 10	51	▼ 15	46	▼ 13
NL		68	▲ 3	71	▼ 6	41	▼ 2	29	▼ 1	13	=
AT		59	▼ 8	67	▼ 5	45	▲ 2	45	▲ 2	45	▲ 5
PL		66	▼ 6	33	▲ 1	58	▼ 3	35	▲ 2	34	▲ 2
PT		77	▼ 8	76	▼ 1	63	▲ 8	58	▲ 6	56	▲ 4
RO		72	▼ 8	57	▼ 2	54	▲ 1	46	▲ 1	46	=
SI		81	▼ 7	82	▼ 1	78	▲ 2	50	▲ 10	45	▲ 6
SK		68	▼ 8	49	▲ 7	69	▲ 4	51	▲ 6	47	▲ 7
FI		64	▼ 7	39	▼ 2	75	▼ 4	48	▲ 1	40	=
SE		38	=	26	▼ 1	36	▲ 3	27	▲ 2	15	▼ 4
UK		51	▼ 5	24	▲ 5	40	▼ 1	42	▲ 5	25	▲ 8

Trust

This Standard Eurobarometer survey next provides the basis for establishing a ranking order based on the different levels of trust inspired by the European institutions. With a trust rating of 51%, the European Parliament is the institution that Europeans trust the most, ahead of the European Commission (47% versus 38%) and the Court of Justice of the European Union (46% versus 32%).

Trust also outweighs distrust, but very narrowly, in the case of the European Central Bank (42% versus 41%) and the European Council (40% versus 36%).

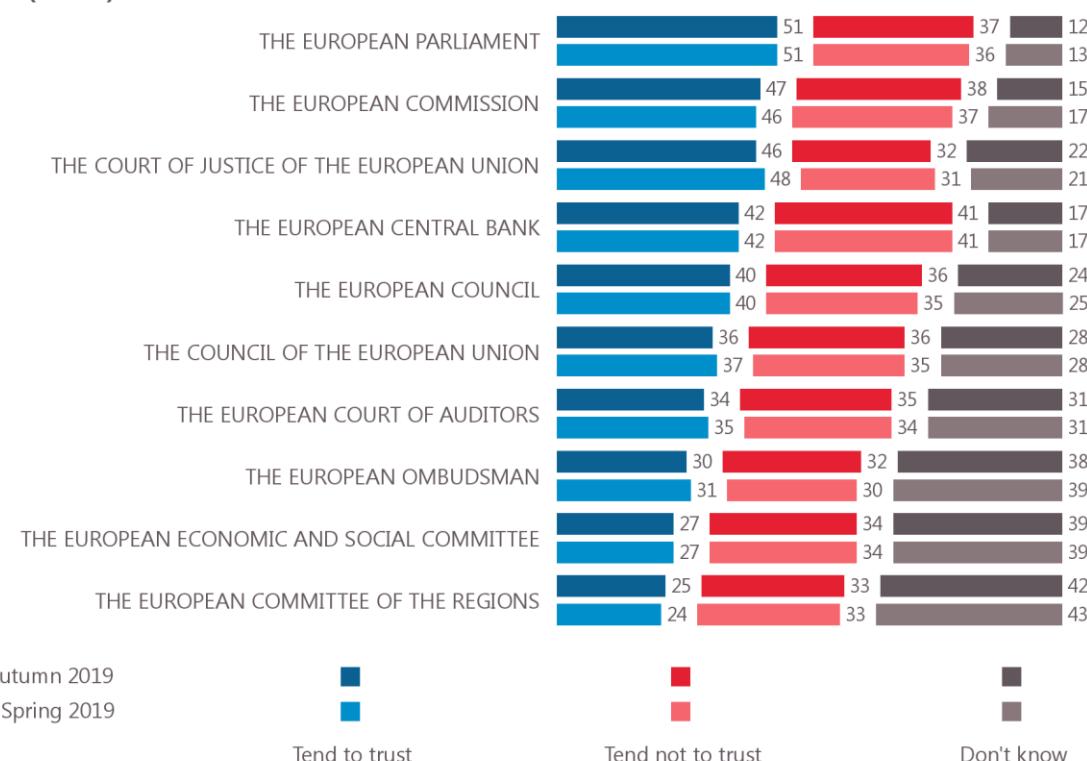
Trust and distrust are evenly balanced (36% versus 36%) for the Council of the European Union.

Distrust slightly outweighs trust for the European Court of Auditors (35% versus 34%), the European Ombudsman (32% versus 30%), the European Economic and Social Committee (34% versus 27%) and the European Committee of the Regions (33% versus 25%).

The “DK” rate for this trust indicator exceeds 25% for five institutions: the Council of the European Union (“DK” rate of 28%), the European Court of Auditors (31%), the European Ombudsman (38%), the European Economic and Social Committee (39%) and the European Committee of the Regions (42%).

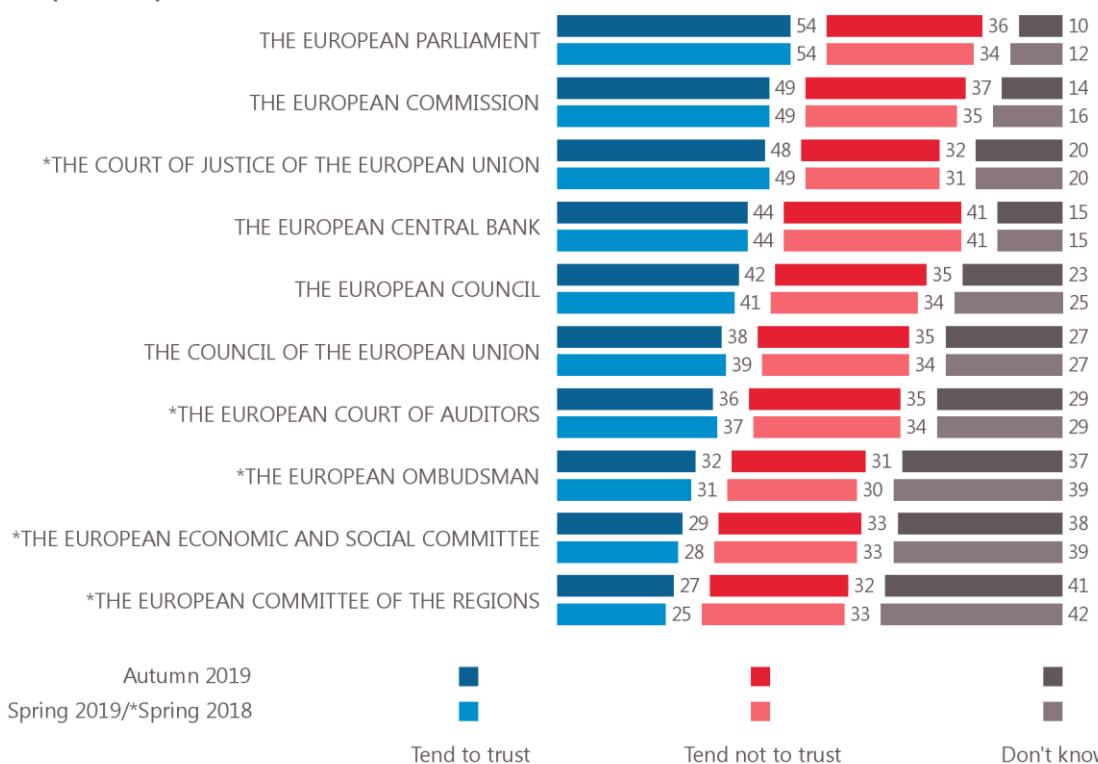
Lastly, there have been no significant evolutions in the levels of trust accorded to these institutions since the last time this was measured³⁸.

QA12 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(% - EU)



³⁸ QA12. And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions. 1. The European Parliament; 2. The European Commission; 3. The European Central Bank; 4. The European Council; 5. The Council of the European Union; 6. The Court of Justice of the European Union; 7. The European Court of Auditors; 8. The European Committee of the Regions; 9. The European Economic and Social Committee; 10. The European Ombudsman

QA12 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(% - EU27)



Trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank

This survey shows a trend towards the stabilisation of levels of trust in the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Central Bank.

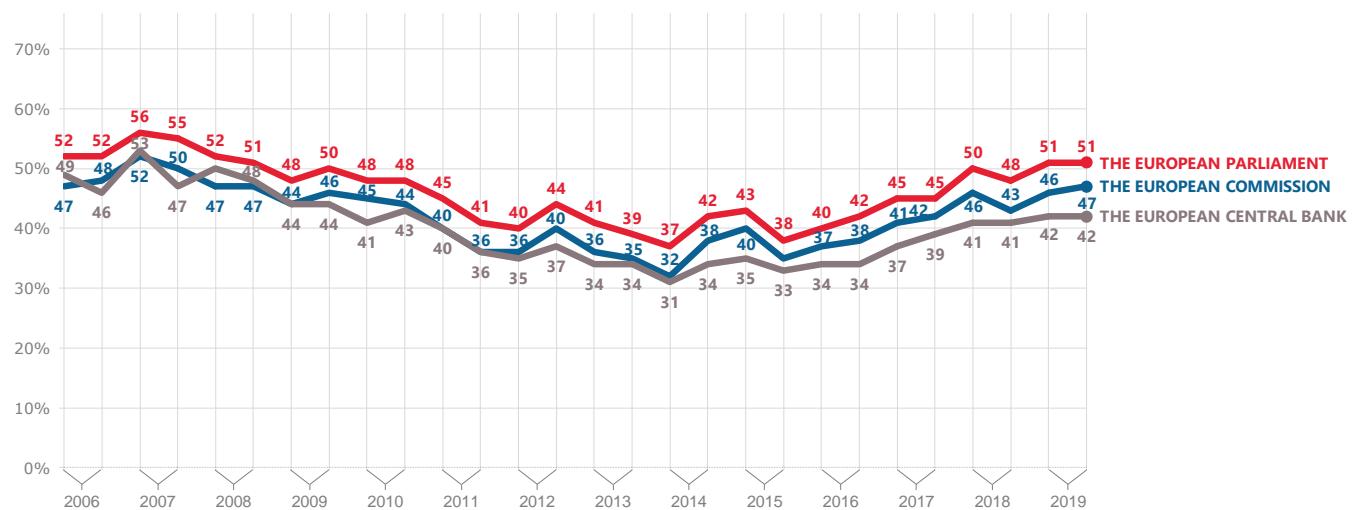
Trust in the European Parliament (51%) is unchanged since spring 2019 and therefore remains at its highest level for more than ten years (51% in autumn 2008).

Trust in the European Commission (47%) has increased by one percentage point since spring 2019 and is therefore at its highest level since autumn 2008 (also 47%).

Trust in the European Central Bank (42%) has remained stable since spring 2019 and is at its highest level since autumn 2010 (43%).

QA12 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

(% - EU - TEND TO TRUST)

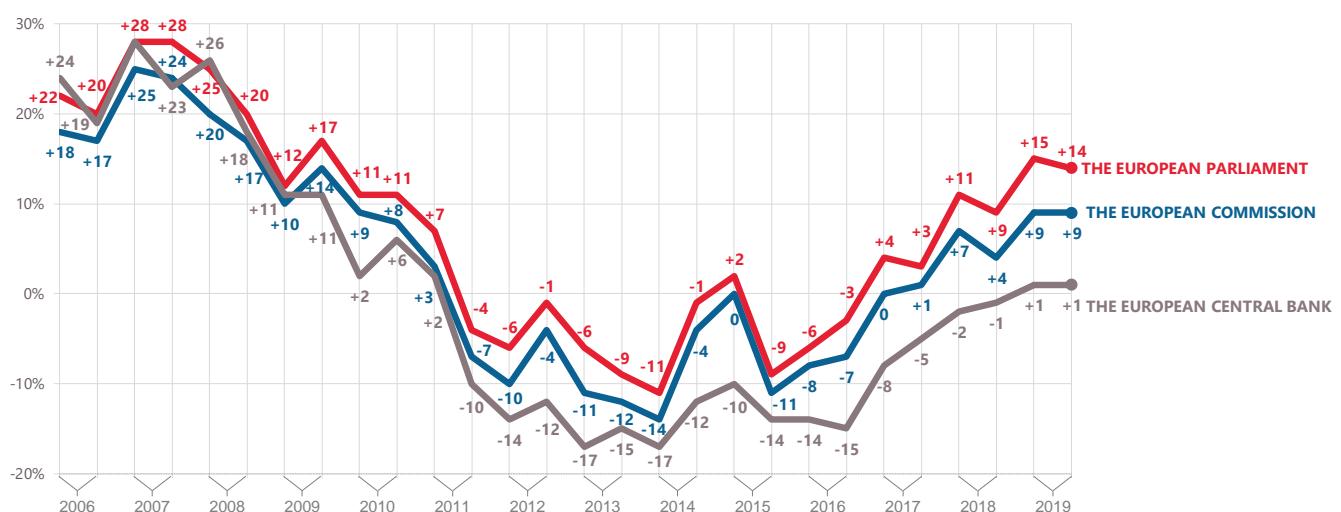


The trust index³⁹ for the European Parliament has fallen slightly, by one index point, and is positive for the sixth consecutive time: it stands at +14, compared with +15 in spring 2019, +9 in autumn 2018, +11 in spring 2018, +3 in autumn 2017, +4 in spring 2017, -3 in autumn 2016, -6 in spring 2016 and -9 in autumn 2015.

The trust index for the European Commission is stable, and is positive for the fifth consecutive time: it stands at +9, as in spring 2019, compared with +4 in autumn 2018, +7 in spring 2018, +1 in autumn 2017, 0 in spring 2017, -7 in autumn 2016, -8 in spring 2016 and -11 in autumn 2015.

The trust index for the European Central Bank is unchanged and remains positive for the second consecutive time: it stands at +1, as in spring 2019, compared with -1 in autumn 2018, -2 in spring 2018, -5 in autumn 2017, -8 in spring 2017, -15 in autumn 2016 and -14 in spring 2016 and in autumn 2015.

QA12 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
(EU - TRUST INDEX (TEND TO TRUST - TEND NOT TO TRUST))



Evolutions in trust in these three European institutions vary between EU Member States, but follow a consistent pattern within countries. The trend is towards a significant increase in trust in Ireland (+8 index points for trust in the European Parliament, +8 index points for trust in the European Commission, +6 index points for trust in the European Central Bank), Czechia (+5, +9, +12), Latvia (+8, +7, +4) and Bulgaria (+3, +5, +8).

Conversely, the trend is towards a distinct deterioration in trust in Austria (-16, -15, -19), Luxembourg (-15, -9, -10), Cyprus (-13, -11, -8), Finland (-11, -10, -3) Lithuania (-7, -5, -11) and the Netherlands (-3, -7, -13).

³⁹ Difference between the “tend to trust” and “tend not to trust” answers.

The European Parliament

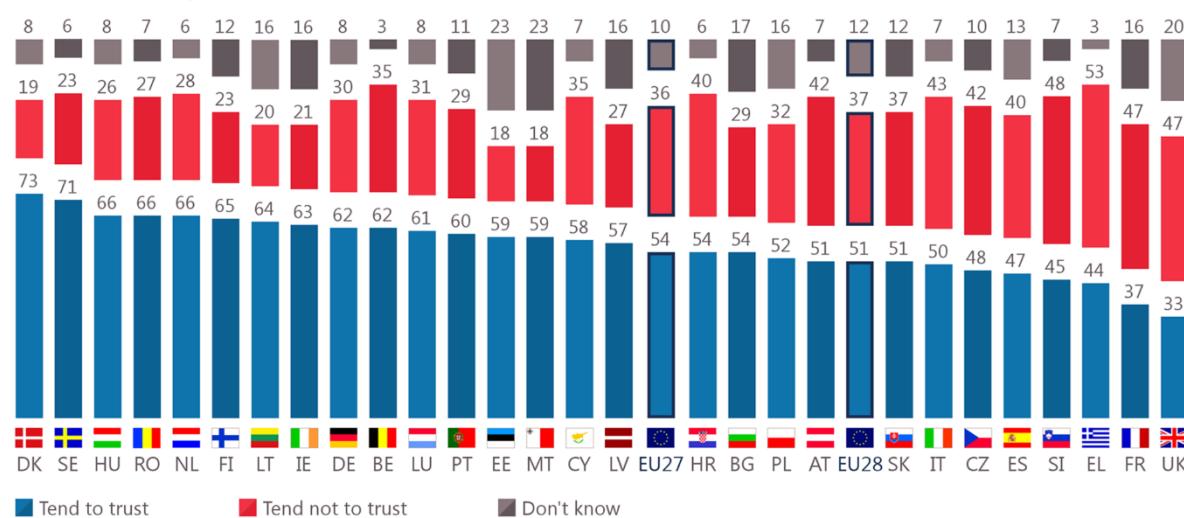
51% of Europeans (unchanged since spring 2019) “tend to trust” the European Parliament, while 37% (+1) “tend not to trust” it and 12% (-1) expressed no opinion.

A majority of respondents trust the European Parliament in 24 EU Member States, as in spring 2019. Trust is strongest in the Nordic countries (73% in Denmark, 71% in Sweden and 66% in Finland), Hungary (66%), Romania (66%), the Netherlands (66%) and Lithuania (64%).

Respondents are predominantly distrustful of the European Parliament in four EU Member States: Greece (53%), Slovenia (48% versus 45%), France (47% versus 37%) and the United Kingdom (47% versus 33%).

Since spring 2019, the trust index for the European Parliament has strengthened in 11 EU Member States, most markedly in Ireland (+8 index points), Latvia (+8), and Czechia (+5). It is unchanged in Hungary and Portugal and has deteriorated in 15 Member States, most markedly in Austria (-16), Luxembourg (-15), Cyprus (-13), Finland (-11), Belgium (-9) and Lithuania (-7).

QA12.1 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
The European Parliament (%)



The European Commission

47% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since spring 2019) “tend to trust” the European Commission, while 38% (+1) “tend not to trust” it and 15% (-2) expressed no opinion.

The trust index has deteriorated very slightly in the euro area countries (47%, = versus 39%, +2) and is more or less unchanged in the non-euro area countries (45%, +1 versus 36%, =).

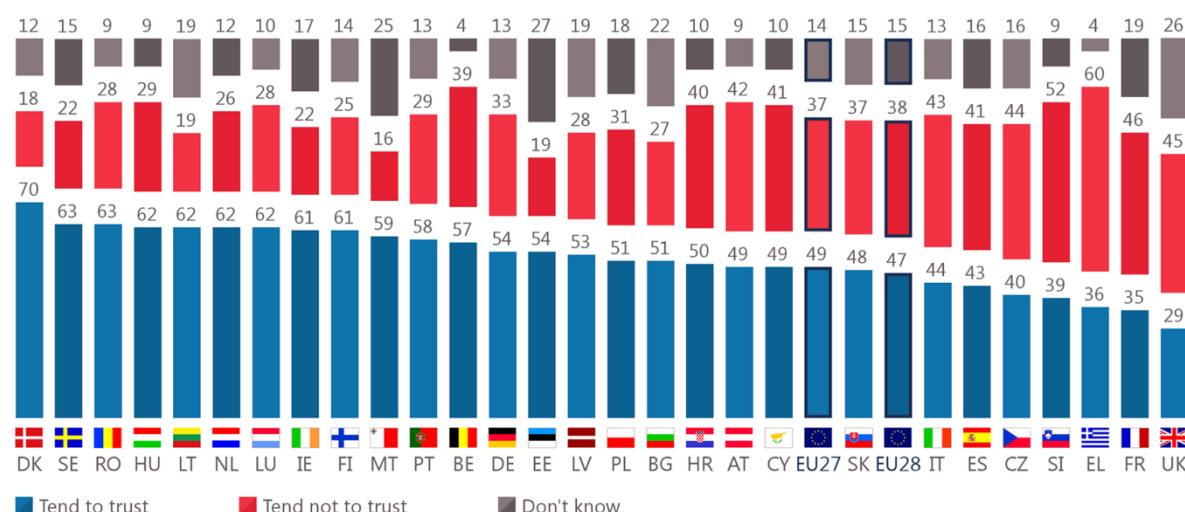
In this survey, the trust index for the European Commission has become positive again – albeit very narrowly – in Italy (44% versus 43%, compared with 42% versus 43% in spring 2019). Therefore, a majority of respondents in 23 EU Member States now trust this institution, most widely in Denmark (70%), Sweden (63%), Romania (63%), Hungary (62%), Lithuania (62%), the Netherlands (62%) and Luxembourg (62%).

A majority of respondents continue to distrust the European Commission in five EU Member States: Greece (60%), Slovenia (52%), Czechia (44% versus 40%), France (46% versus 35%) and the United Kingdom (45% versus 29%).

Since spring 2019, the trust index for the European Commission has consolidated in 15 EU Member States, in particular in Czechia (+9 index points), Ireland (+8), Romania (+8), Slovenia (+8), Denmark (+7), Latvia (+7), Croatia (+6) and Bulgaria (+5). It is stable in Portugal, Poland and Slovakia and has deteriorated in ten Member States, most sharply in Austria (-15), Cyprus (-11), Finland (-10), Belgium (-9), Luxembourg (-9), the Netherlands (-7), Germany (-5) and Sweden (-5).

QA12.2 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Commission (%)



■ Tend to trust

■ Tend not to trust

■ Don't know

The European Central Bank

The trust index (42% versus 41%, with a “DK” rate of 17%) for the European Central Banks is unchanged overall since spring 2019.

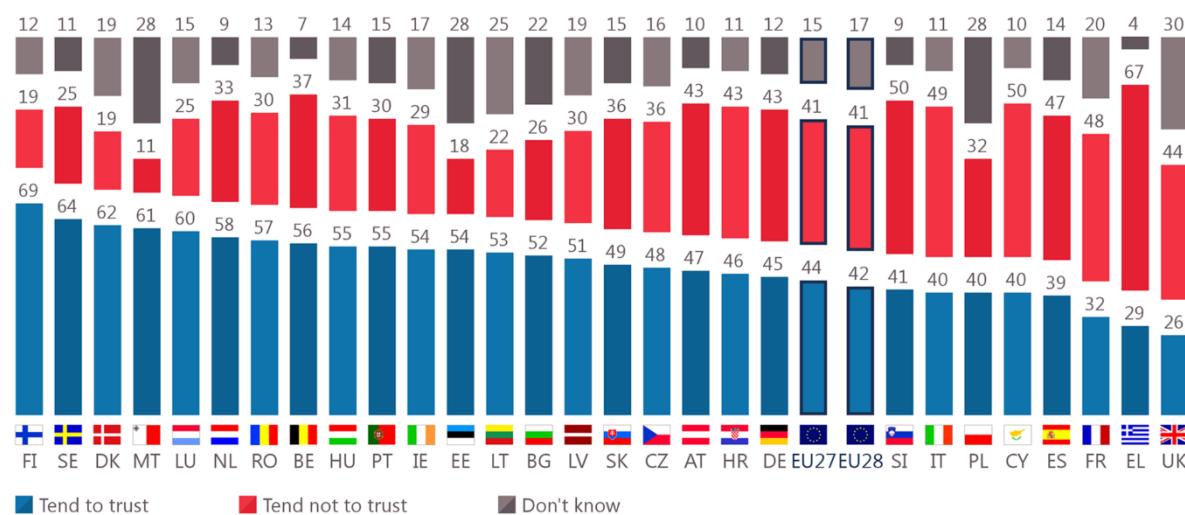
It has deteriorated slightly, becoming negative again, in the euro area countries (42% versus 44%, compared with 43% versus 43% in spring 2019). In contrast, it has improved slightly in the non-euro area countries (41%, +1 percentage point versus 36%, -1).

A majority of respondents trust the European Central Bank in 21 EU Member States, compared with 19 in spring 2019. The index has become positive in this survey in Czechia (48% versus 36%, compared with 41% versus 41% in spring 2019) and Croatia (46% versus 43%, compared with 44% versus 44%). Trust in this institution is strongest in the Nordic countries (69% in Finland, 64% in Sweden and 62% in Denmark), and Malta (61%) and Luxembourg (60%).

A majority of respondents continue to distrust this institution in seven EU Member States: Greece (67%), Slovenia (50% versus 41%), Cyprus (50% versus 40%), Italy (49% versus 40%), France (48% versus 32%), Spain (47% versus 39%) and the United Kingdom (44% versus 26%).

Since spring 2019, the trust index for the European Central Bank has improved in 13 EU Member States, most markedly in Denmark (+12 index points), Czechia (+12), Malta (+11), Romania (+10), Bulgaria (+8), Spain (+8), Greece (+7) and Ireland (+6). It is unchanged in Italy and has deteriorated in 14 Member States, most sharply in Austria (-19), the Netherlands (-13), Lithuania (-11), Luxembourg (-10), Cyprus (-8), Germany (-6) and Poland (-6).

QA12.3 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.
The European Central Bank (%)



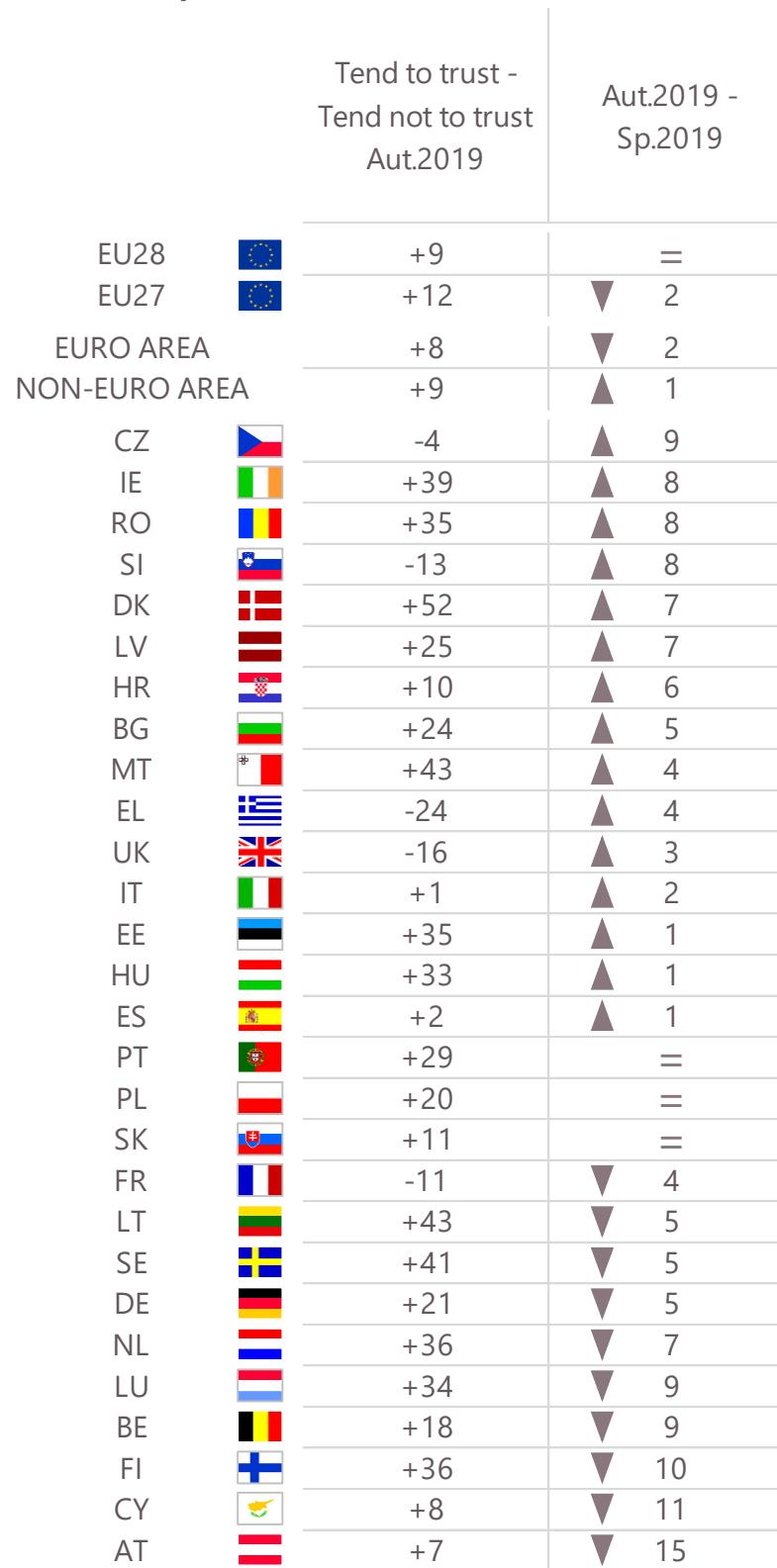
QA12.1 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Parliament (INDEX)

		Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Aut.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28		+14	▼ 1
EU27		+18	▼ 2
EURO AREA		+14	▼ 2
NON-EURO AREA		+13	▼ 2
IE		+42	▲ 8
LV		+30	▲ 8
CZ		+6	▲ 5
BG		+25	▲ 3
SK		+14	▲ 3
IT		+7	▲ 3
EE		+41	▲ 2
ES		+7	▲ 2
DK		+54	▲ 1
HR		+14	▲ 1
SI		-3	▲ 1
HU		+40	=
PT		+31	=
DE		+32	▼ 1
UK		-14	▼ 1
MT		+41	▼ 2
SE		+48	▼ 3
RO		+39	▼ 3
NL		+38	▼ 3
PL		+20	▼ 5
EL		-9	▼ 6
FR		-10	▼ 6
LT		+44	▼ 7
BE		+27	▼ 9
FI		+42	▼ 11
CY		+23	▼ 13
LU		+30	▼ 15
AT		+9	▼ 16

QA12.2 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Commission (INDEX)



QA12.3 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Central Bank (INDEX)

		Tend to trust - Tend not to trust Aut.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28		+1	=
EU27		+3	=
EURO AREA		-2	▼ 2
NON-EURO AREA		+5	▲ 2
DK		+43	▲ 12
CZ		+12	▲ 12
MT		+50	▲ 11
RO		+27	▲ 10
BG		+26	▲ 8
ES		-8	▲ 8
EL		-38	▲ 7
IE		+25	▲ 6
LV		+21	▲ 4
SK		+13	▲ 3
HR		+3	▲ 3
SI		-9	▲ 2
UK		-18	▲ 2
IT		-9	=
SE		+39	▼ 1
HU		+24	▼ 1
BE		+19	▼ 1
FR		-16	▼ 1
PT		+25	▼ 2
FI		+50	▼ 3
EE		+36	▼ 4
PL		+8	▼ 6
DE		+2	▼ 6
CY		-10	▼ 8
LU		+35	▼ 10
LT		+31	▼ 11
NL		+25	▼ 13
AT		+4	▼ 19

The Court of Justice of the European Union

46% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2018) tend to trust the Court of Justice of the European Union, while 32% (+1) tend not to trust it and 22% (+1) expressed no opinion.

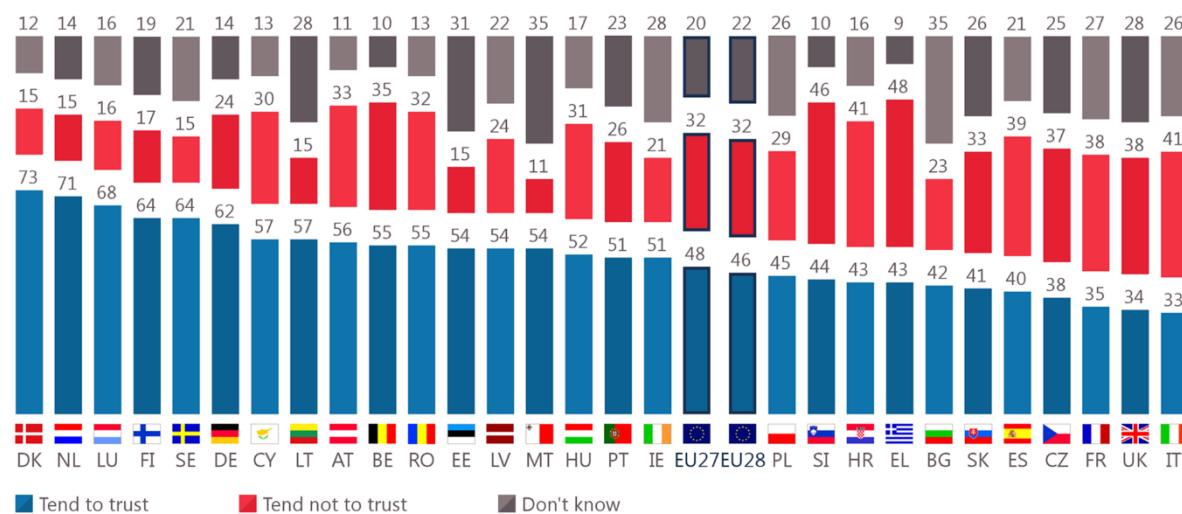
A majority of respondents trust the Court of Justice of the European Union in 23 EU Member States, most notably in Denmark (73%), the Netherlands (71%) and Luxembourg (68%). Trust also outweighs distrust, but by a narrow margin, in Spain (40% versus 39%) and Czechia (38% versus 37%).

A majority of respondents distrust this institution in five EU Member States: Greece (48% versus 43%), Slovenia (46% versus 44%), France (38% versus 35%), the United Kingdom (38% versus 34%) and Italy (41% versus 33%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the Court of Justice of the European Union has increased the most markedly in Croatia (43%, +9 percentage points), Cyprus (58%, +8) and Hungary (52%, +7). In contrast, it has decreased the most sharply in Sweden (64%, -5), Germany (62%, -5), Greece (43%, -5), France (35%, -5), the United Kingdom (34%, -5) and Italy (33%, -5).

QA12.6 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The Court of Justice of the European Union (%)



EU27 average: "Tend to trust" 48%; "Tend not to trust" 32%; "DK" 20%

The European Council

The trust-distrust ratio for the European Council is virtually identical to that measured in spring 2019 (40% versus 36%, compared with 40% versus 35%). Almost a quarter of Europeans (24%, -1 percentage point) expressed no opinion.

The “DK” rates are particularly high in Estonia (39%), Bulgaria (36%), Lithuania (34%), the Netherlands (34%), Malta (34%), the United Kingdom (31%) and France (30%).

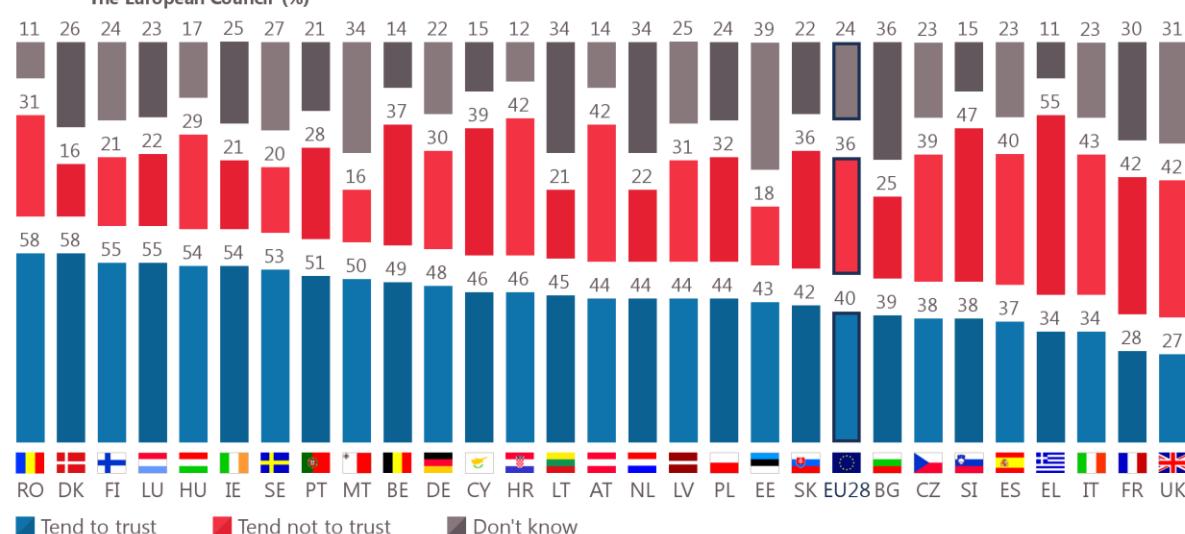
A majority of respondents trust the European Council in 21 EU Member States, most notably in Romania (58%), Denmark (58%), Finland (55%) and Luxembourg (55%).

Distrust outweighs trust in seven Member States, most notably Greece (55%) and Slovenia (47% versus 38%).

Since spring 2019, trust in the European Council has gained the most ground in Denmark (58%, +7 percentage points) and has declined the most in Cyprus (46%, -8).

QA12.4 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Council (%)



EU27 average: “Tend to trust” 42%; “Tend not to trust” 35%; “DK” 23%

The Council of the European Union

Trust (36%, -1 percentage point since spring 2019) and distrust (36%, +1) in the Council of the European Union are evenly balanced. The “DK” rate remains high (28%, =).

The “DK” rate is equal to or higher than 25% in 17 EU Member States, with the highest scores recorded in Sweden (48%), Denmark (41%), Estonia (40%) and Bulgaria (40%).

A majority of respondents trust the Council of the European Union in 19 EU Member States, above all in Romania (57%), Hungary (51%), Lithuania (48%) and the Netherlands (48%).

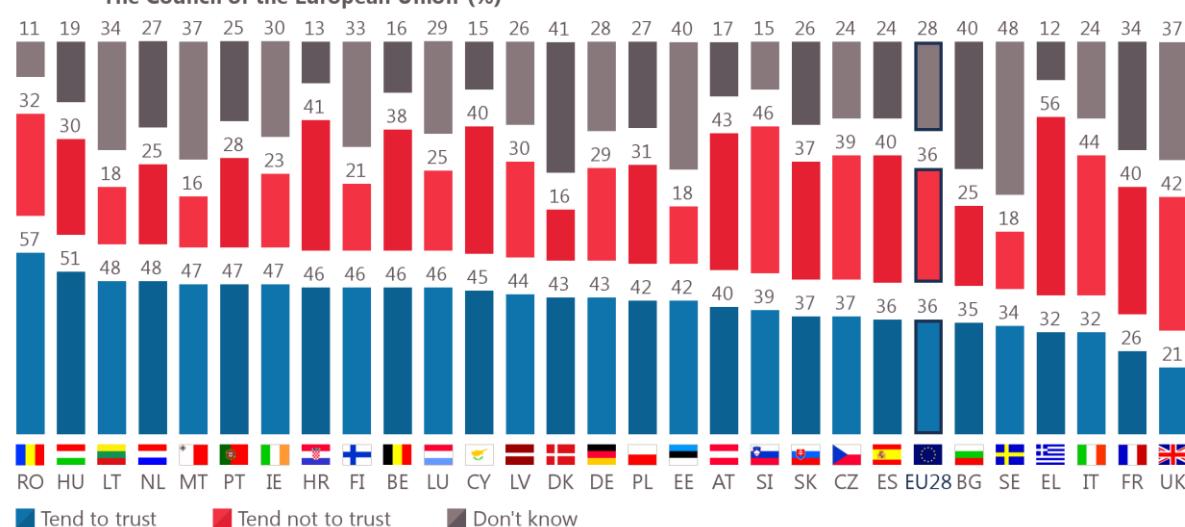
Trust and distrust are evenly balanced in Slovakia (37% versus 37%).

A majority of respondents distrust this institution in eight EU Member States, most notably in Greece (56%), Slovenia (46% versus 39%) and Italy (44% versus 32%).

Since spring 2019, trust in the Council of the European Union has increased the most in Denmark (43%, +7 percentage points) and Latvia (44%, +6), and has decreased the most in Luxembourg (46%, -10) and Cyprus (45%, -6).

QA12.5 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The Council of the European Union (%)



EU27 average: “Tend to trust” 38%; “Tend not to trust” 35%; “DK” 27%

The European Court of Auditors

With no significant evolutions, the trust indicator for the European Court of Auditors divides European public opinion into three almost equal groups: 34% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since spring 2018) "tend to trust" this institution, 35% (+1) tend not to trust it and 31% (=) expressed no opinion.

The "DK" rate is equal to or higher than 40% in 11 EU Member States, and actually exceeds 50% in Denmark (57%) and Sweden (53%).

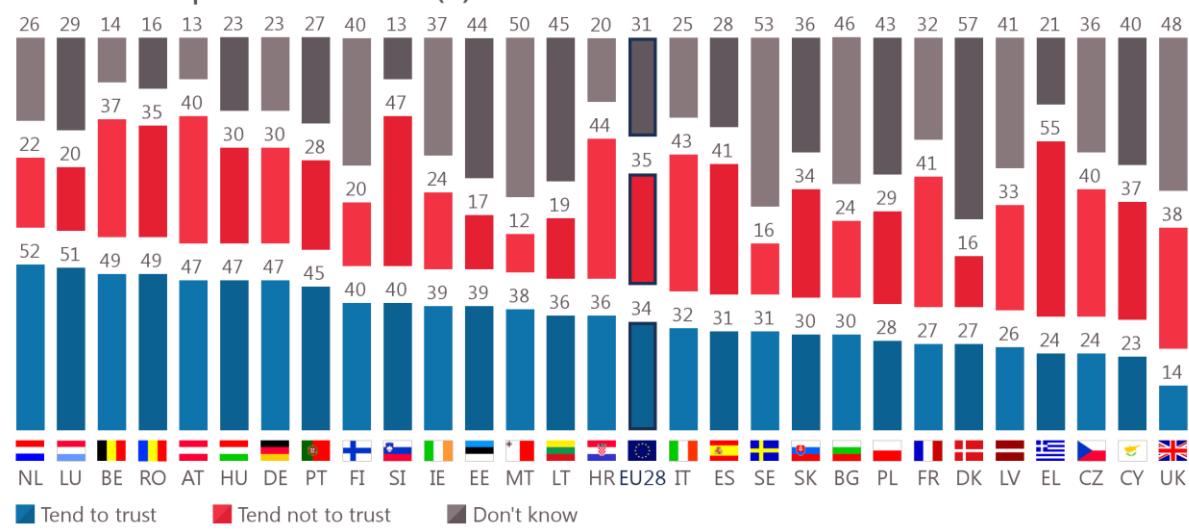
Trust in the European Court of Auditors outweighs distrust in 16 EU Member States, most markedly in the Benelux countries (52% in the Netherlands, 51% in Luxembourg and 49% in Belgium) and Romania (49%).

Distrust outweighs trust in 12 Member States, and is most widespread in Greece (55%), Slovenia (47% versus 40%) and Croatia (44% versus 36%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the European Court of Auditors has increased the most in Hungary (47%, +10 percentage points), Romania (49%, +6) and Croatia (36%, +6). In contrast, the largest falls were measured in the Netherlands (52%, -5) and France (27%, -4).

QA12.7 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Court of Auditors (%)



EU27 average: "Tend to trust" 36%; "Tend not to trust" 35%; "DK" 29%

The Ombudsman

For the trust indicator for the European Ombudsman, the most frequent answer given is “DK” (38%, -1 percentage point since spring 2018), ahead of distrust (32%, +2) and trust (30%, -1).

“DK” is the most frequent answer in 10 EU Member States, in particular in Luxembourg (58%), Lithuania (56%), Estonia (53%) and Sweden (53%).

Trust in the European Ombudsman outweighs distrust in 20 EU Member States, most markedly in Finland (62%), Hungary (52%), Slovenia and Malta (49%).

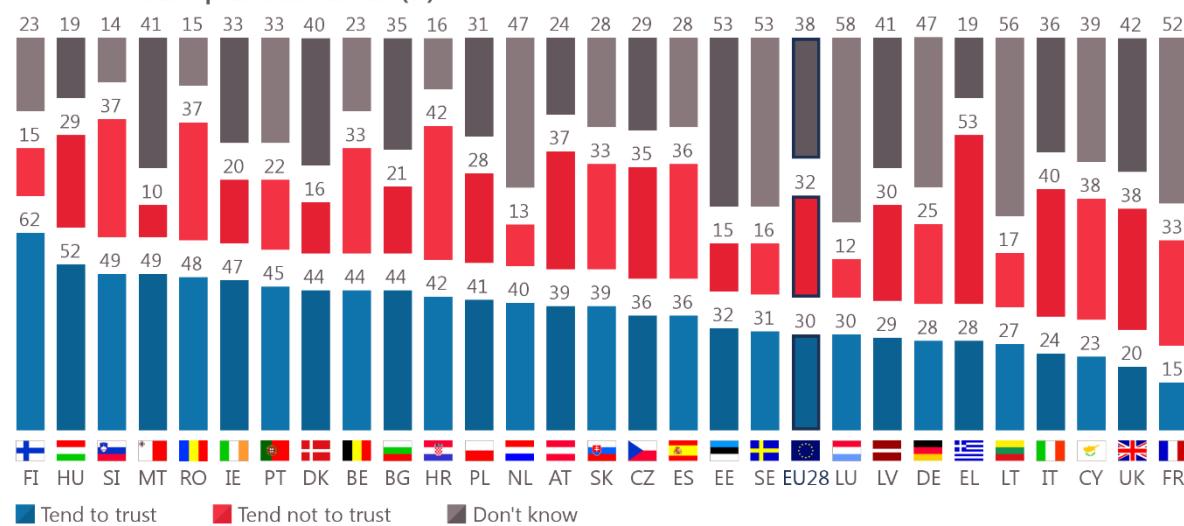
Trust and distrust are evenly balanced in Croatia (42% versus 42%) and Spain (36% versus 36%).

Distrust of the European Ombudsman predominates in six EU Member States, in particular in Greece (53%) and Italy (40% versus 24%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the European Ombudsman has increased significantly in Croatia (42%, +10), Hungary (52%, +9), Austria (39%, +7) and Portugal (45%, +6), but has decreased sharply in the United Kingdom (20%, -9) and Belgium (44%, -6).

QA12.10 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Ombudsman (%)



EU27 average: “Tend to trust” 32%; “Tend not to trust” 31%; “DK” 37%

The European Economic and Social Committee

The trust-distrust ratio for the European Economic and Social Committee is unchanged since spring 2018: 27% of Europeans “tend to trust” this institution, while 34% “tend not to trust” it and 39% expressed no opinion.

“DK” is the most frequent answer in 14 EU Member States, in particular in Luxembourg (60%), the Netherlands (59%), Denmark (55%) and Sweden (55%).

Trust outweighs distrust in 16 Member States, and is most widespread in Hungary (49%), Romania (45%), Ireland (41%) and Lithuania (41%).

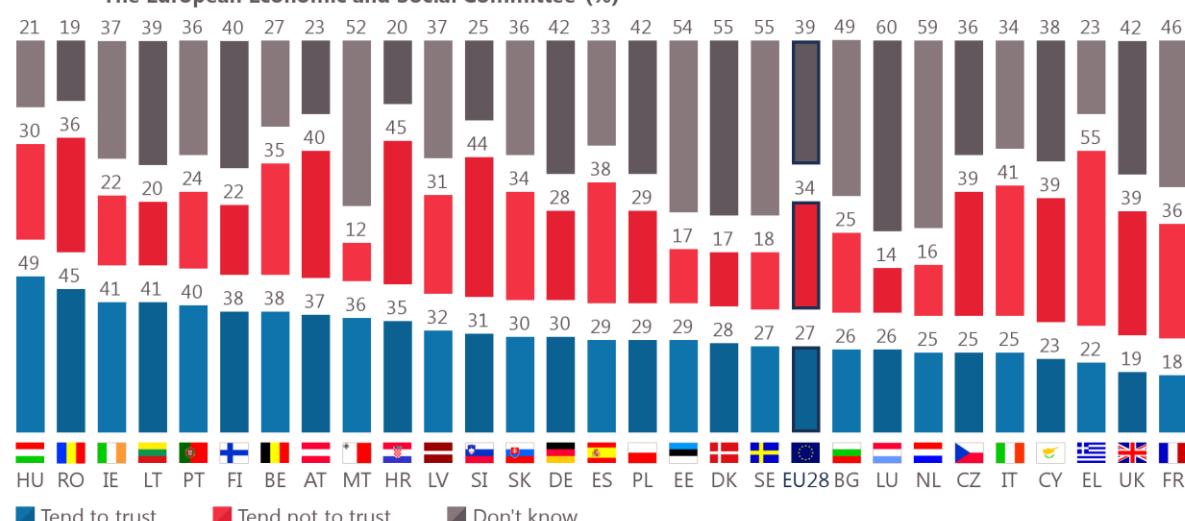
Trust and distrust are evenly balanced in Poland (29% versus 29%, with a “DK” rate of 42%)

Distrust outweighs trust in 11 EU Member States, most markedly in Greece (55%), Croatia (45% versus 35%) and Slovenia (44% versus 31%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the European Economic and Social Committee has gained the most ground in Hungary (49%, +11), Slovenia (31%, +8), Romania (45%, +6), Austria (37%, +6), Croatia (35%, +6) and Poland (29%, +6). Some falls were also recorded, but these were more limited, and were largest in Malta (36%, -4) and Luxembourg (26%, -4).

QA12.9 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Economic and Social Committee (%)



EU27 average: “Tend to trust” 29%; “Tend not to trust” 33%; “DK” 38%

The European Committee of the Regions

25% of respondents (+1 percentage point since spring 2018) trust the European Committee of the Regions, while 33% (=) distrust it. However, the “DK” rate of 42% (-1) exceeds the levels of both trust and distrust.

A majority of respondents trust this institution in 11 EU Member States, most notably in Hungary (45%) and Romania (43%).

Trust and distrust are evenly balanced in Germany (27% versus 27%, with a “DK” rate of 46%) and the Netherlands (17% versus 17%, with a “DK” rate of 66%).

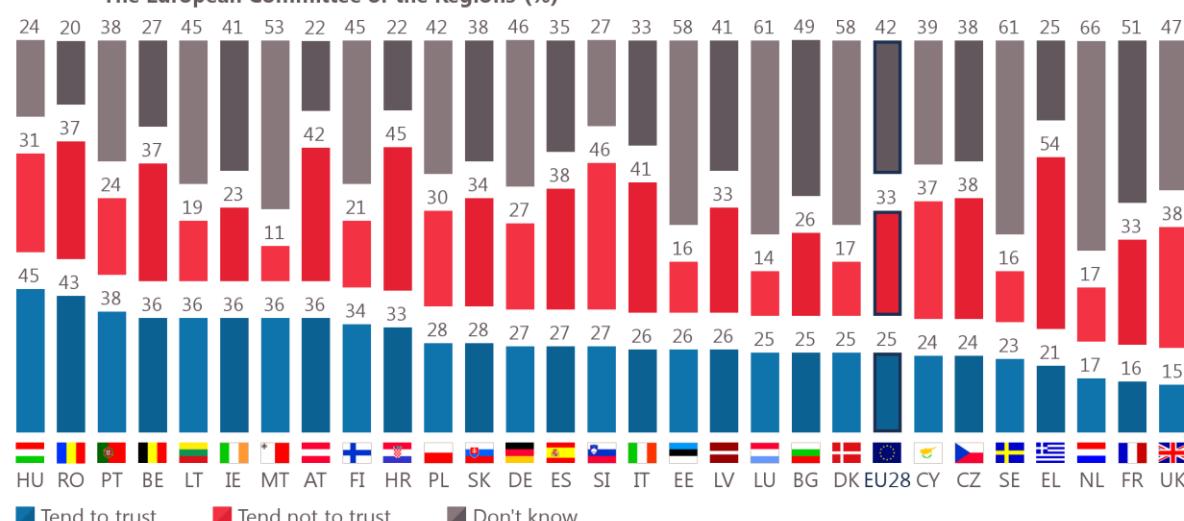
Respondents predominantly distrust this institution in 15 EU Member States, most markedly in Greece (54%), Slovenia (46% versus 27%) and Croatia (45% versus 33%).

Since spring 2018, trust in the European Committee of the Regions has gained the most ground in Hungary (45%, +9 percentage points), Austria (36%, +6), Croatia (33%, +6) and Poland (28%, +6). It has not declined significantly in any EU Member State.

“DK” is the most frequent answer in 17 EU Member States, most notably in the Netherlands (66%), Sweden (61%), Luxembourg (61%), Estonia (58%) and Denmark (58%).

QA12.8 And please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust these European institutions.

The European Committee of the Regions (%)



EU27 average: “Tend to trust” 27%; “Tend not to trust” 8732%; “DK” 41%

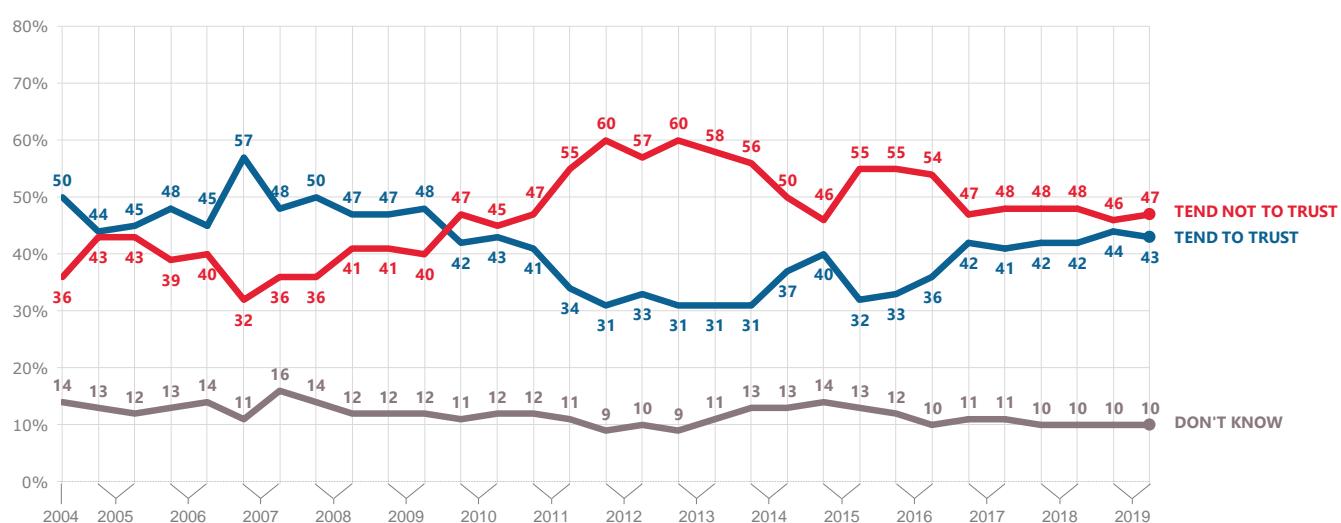
b. Trust in the European Union

Slight deterioration in the trust-distrust ratio for the EU

The trust-distrust ratio for the European Union has deteriorated slightly since the previous Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91): 43% of Europeans (-1 percentage point since spring 2019) trust the European Union, while 47% (+1) do not trust it and 10% (=) expressed no opinion⁴⁰. Overall, the trust-distrust ratio for the European Union has stabilised around this level since the spring 2017 Standard Eurobarometer survey. The EU27 average data are close to those recorded for the EU28 average, with a trust level of 45% (-1), distrust at 46% (+1), and a “DK” rate of 9% (=).

QA6a.14 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (% - EU)

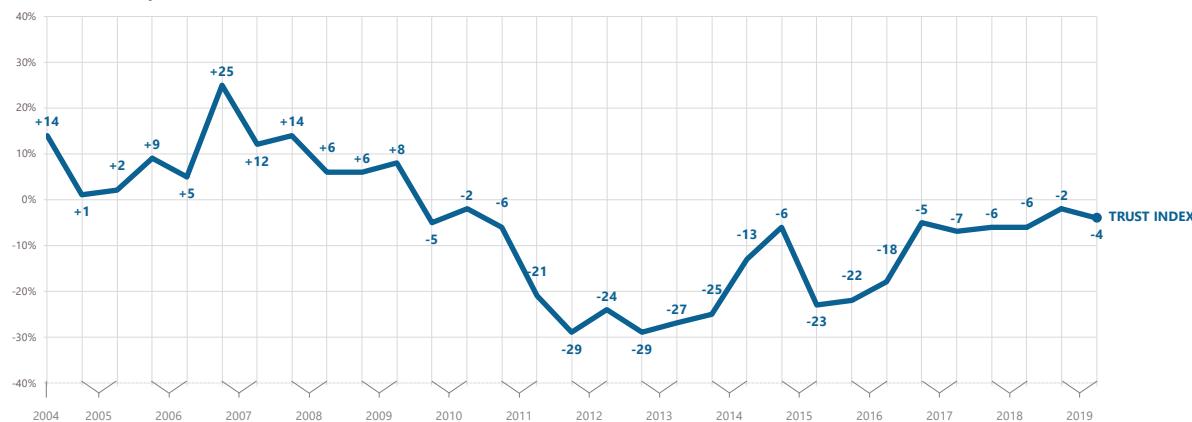


⁴⁰ QA6a14. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it/The European Union.

At -4, the trust index for the EU has declined by two index points since spring 2019, and its level remains very close to those measured since spring 2017.

QA6a.14 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (EU - TRUST INDEX)



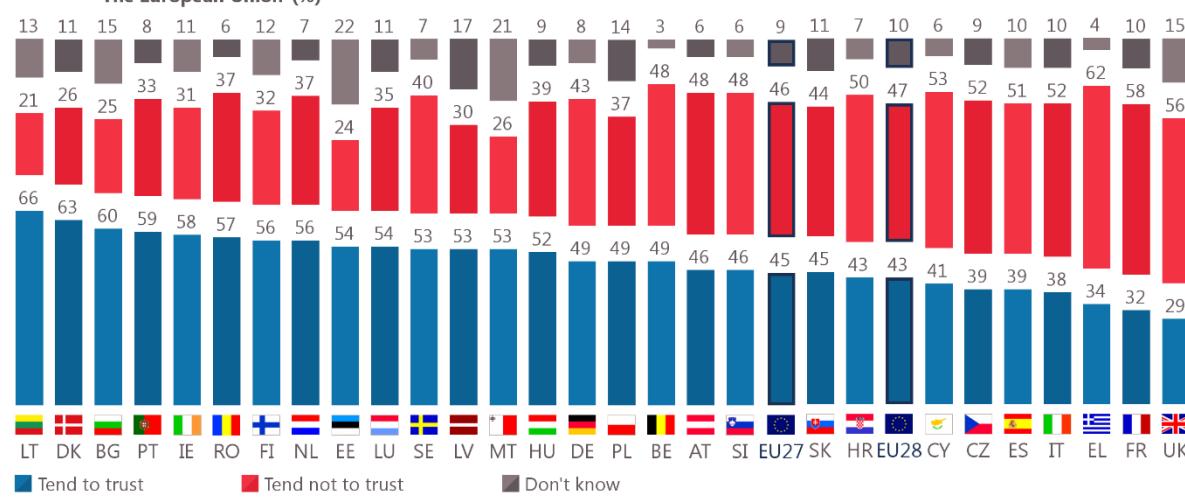
The trust-distrust ratio has deteriorated very slightly in the euro area countries (43% versus 48%, compared with 44% versus 47% in spring 2019) and is almost unchanged in the non-euro area countries (43% versus 45%, compared with 44% versus 45%).

A majority of respondents trust the EU in 18 EU Member States, compared with 20 in spring 2019 (and with 17 in autumn 2018, 15 in spring 2018, 18 in autumn 2017, 15 in spring 2017, 11 in autumn 2016 and nine in spring 2016). The balance of opinion has become negative in this survey in Cyprus (41% versus 53%, compared with 54% versus 40% in spring 2019), Spain (39% versus 51%, compared with 47% versus 46%) and Austria (46% versus 48%, compared with 52% versus 42%). In contrast, it has become narrowly positive in Slovakia (45% versus 44%, compared with 44% versus 46%).

A majority of respondents continue to trust the EU in Lithuania (66%), Denmark (63%), Bulgaria (60%), Portugal (59%), Ireland (58%), Romania (57%), Finland (56%), the Netherlands (56%), Estonia (54%), Luxembourg (54%), Sweden (53%), Latvia (53%), Malta (53%), Hungary (52%), Germany (49% versus 43%), Poland (49% versus 37%) and Belgium (49% versus 48%).

QA6a.14 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (%)



The evolutions recorded bring the number of Member States in which respondents predominantly distrust the EU to ten, as Spain, Austria and Cyprus have joined Greece (62%), France (58%), the United Kingdom (56%), Czechia (52%), Italy (52%), Croatia (50% versus 43%) and Slovenia (48% versus 46%).

The trust index for the European Union has improved in 11 EU Member States, most markedly in Romania (+9 index points since spring 2019), Bulgaria (+8), Ireland (+6), and Czechia (+6). It is stable in Germany and the United Kingdom, but has deteriorated in 15 EU Member States, above all in Cyprus (-26 index points), Spain (-13), Austria (-12), Lithuania (-11), Luxembourg (-9), Malta (-9), Poland (-7) and Denmark (-7).

QA6a.14 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (%)

		Tend to trust	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Tend not to trust	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28	EU	43	▼ 1	47	▲ 1	10
EU27	EU	45	▼ 1	46	▲ 1	9
EURO AREA		43	▼ 1	48	▲ 1	9
NON-EURO AREA		43	▼ 1	45	=	12
BG	BG	60	▲ 5	25	▼ 3	15
RO	RO	57	▲ 5	37	▼ 4	6
IE	IE	58	▲ 4	31	▼ 2	11
CZ	CZ	39	▲ 3	52	▼ 3	9
PT	PT	59	▲ 2	33	=	8
NL	NL	56	▲ 2	37	▼ 1	7
LV	LV	53	▲ 2	30	▼ 1	17
EL	EL	34	▲ 2	62	▼ 4	4
DE	DE	49	▲ 1	43	▲ 1	8
SI	SI	46	▲ 1	48	▼ 2	6
SK	SK	45	▲ 1	44	▼ 2	11
IT	IT	38	▲ 1	52	▼ 3	10
UK	UK	29	=	56	=	15
FR	FR	32	▼ 1	58	▲ 2	10
FI	FI	56	▼ 2	32	▲ 2	12
BE	BE	49	▼ 2	48	▲ 3	3
MT	MT	53	▼ 3	26	▲ 6	21
SE	SE	53	▼ 3	40	▲ 3	7
HU	HU	52	▼ 3	39	▼ 1	9
HR	HR	43	▼ 3	50	▲ 2	7
DK	DK	63	▼ 5	26	▲ 2	11
LU	LU	54	▼ 5	35	▲ 4	11
PL	PL	49	▼ 5	37	▲ 2	14
LT	LT	66	▼ 6	21	▲ 5	13
EE	EE	54	▼ 6	24	▲ 1	22
AT	AT	46	▼ 6	48	▲ 6	6
ES	ES	39	▼ 8	51	▲ 5	10
CY	CY	41	▼ 13	53	▲ 13	6

A socio-demographic analysis shows that young people, those in the most advantaged socio-economic categories and those at the top of the social scale are most likely to trust the European Union, with trust levels of 55% among 15-24 year-olds, 50% among those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond, 54% among managers, 47% (versus 43%) among those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills, 62% among those who see themselves as upper middle class and 73% among those who see themselves as upper class.

However, respondents who trust the EU remain in the minority in all the other age groups and in the most disadvantaged categories: 45% (versus 46%) among 25-39 year-olds, 42% (versus 50%) among 40-54 year-olds, 39% (versus 50%) among those aged 55 or over, 31% (versus 57%) among those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, 25% (versus 64%) among those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time, 34% (versus 53%) among those who see themselves as working class and 38% (versus 52%) among those who say that they are lower middle class.

Structurally, in all Standard Eurobarometer surveys, trust in the EU decreases with age and increases with the level of education and socio-economic status of respondents.

QA6a.14 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain media and institutions. For each of the following media and institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Union (% - EU)

	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
EU28	43	47	10
 Gender			
Man	44	48	8
Woman	42	47	11
 Age			
15-24	55	34	11
25-39	45	46	9
40-54	42	50	8
55 +	39	50	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	31	57	12
16-19	38	52	10
20+	50	41	9
Still studying	59	30	11
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	42	50	8
Managers	54	40	6
Other white collars	46	46	8
Manual workers	40	51	9
House persons	37	48	15
Unemployed	35	55	10
Retired	37	50	13
Students	59	30	11
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	25	64	11
From time to time	37	53	10
Almost never/ Never	47	43	10
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	34	53	13
The lower middle class	38	52	10
The middle class	47	45	8
The upper middle class	62	33	5
The upper class	73	20	7

c. The European Union's image

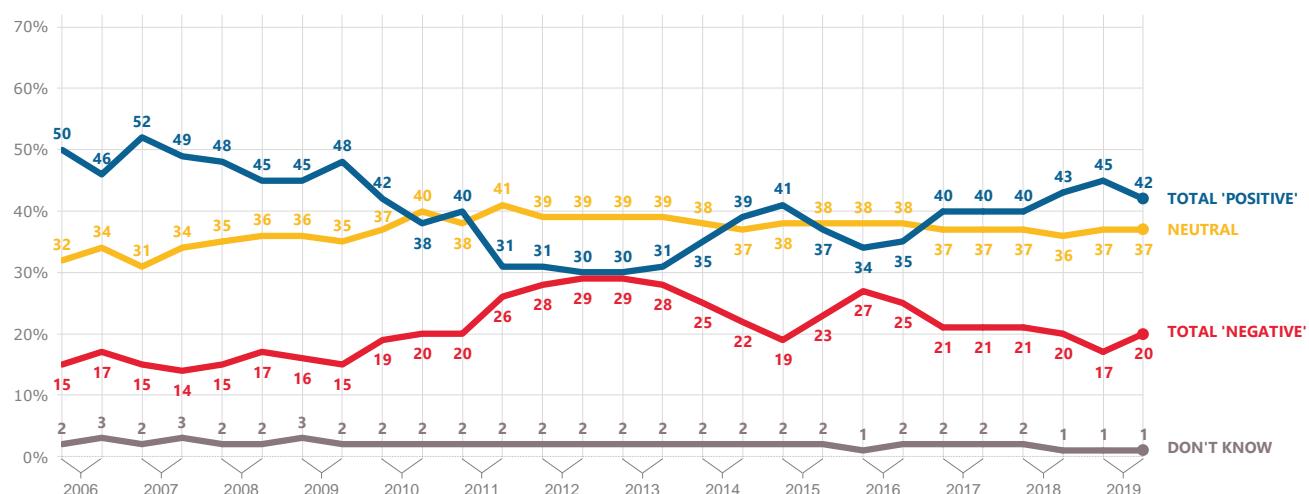
The European Union's overall image has deteriorated

After an improvement in the last two Standard Eurobarometer surveys, the European Union's image has deteriorated in the current survey: 42% of Europeans (-3 percentage points since spring 2019) have a positive image of the European Union, while its image is negative for 20% (+3) of respondents and neutral for 37% (=)⁴¹.

Despite this dip, positive opinions of the European Union's image continue to dominate, and outweigh negative and neutral perceptions for the sixth consecutive time in the Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

The EU27 average data show that the EU's image is positive for 43% (-3) of respondents, neutral for 38% (=) and negative for 18% (+3), with a "DK" rate of 1% (=).

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



⁴¹ D78. In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

Positive judgements of the EU's image have decreased, but remain predominant in both the euro area and non-euro area countries: 41% (-3 percentage points) in the euro area countries (versus 38% (-1) "neutral" and 20% (+4) "negative") and 44% (-3) in the non-euro area countries (versus 35% (+3) "neutral" and 19% (=) "negative").

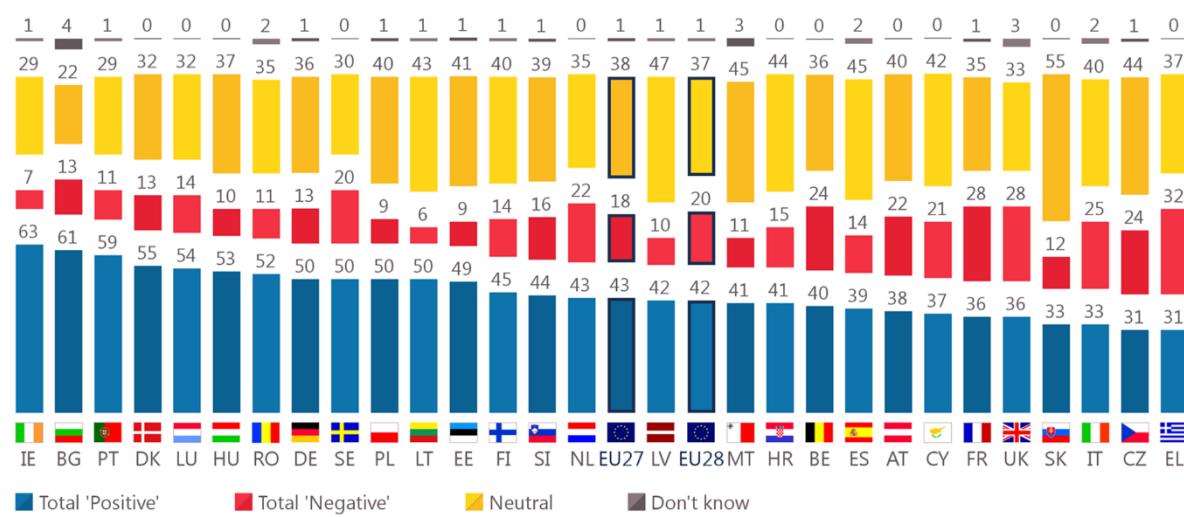
- D78** In general, does the EU conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(%)

	Total 'Positive'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Neutral	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Negative'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28	42	▼ 3	37	=	20	▲ 3	1
EU27	43	▼ 3	37	=	18	▲ 3	1
EURO AREA	41	▼ 3	38	▼ 1	20	▲ 4	1
NON-EURO AREA	44	▼ 3	35	▲ 3	19	=	2

Positive judgements **of the European Union's image** outweigh negative judgements in 27 EU Member States, compared with 28 in spring 2019. In this survey negative opinions now predominate in Greece (31% versus 32%, compared with 33% versus 28% in spring 2019). Levels of trust are the highest in Ireland (63%), Bulgaria (61%) and Portugal (59%).

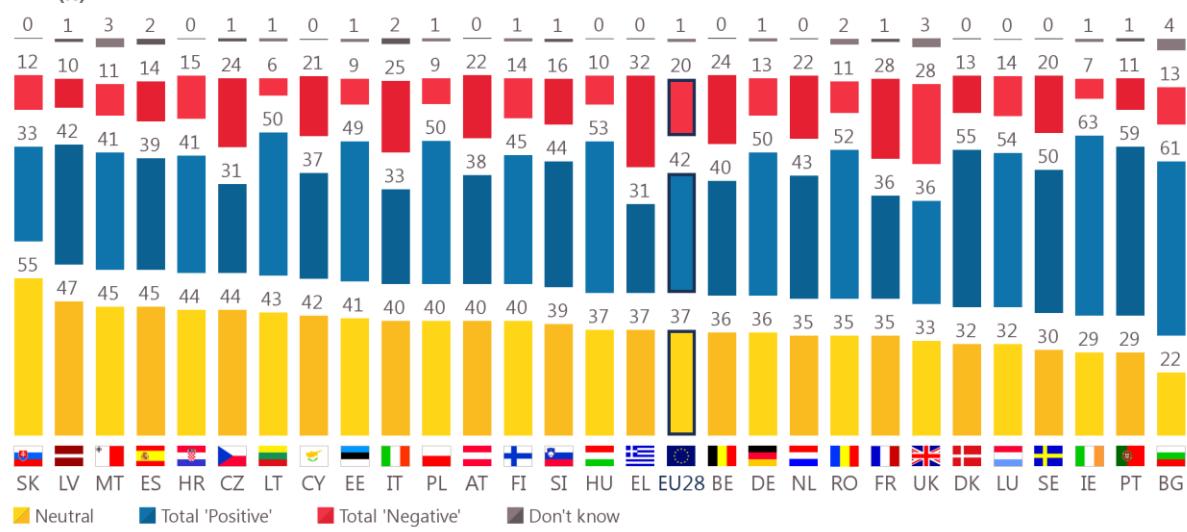
These positive judgements lead the ranking ahead of neutral judgements in 18 EU Member States. Neutral perceptions come first in ten countries, most notably in Slovakia (55%), Latvia (47%), Malta (45%), Czechia (44%) and Croatia (44%).

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



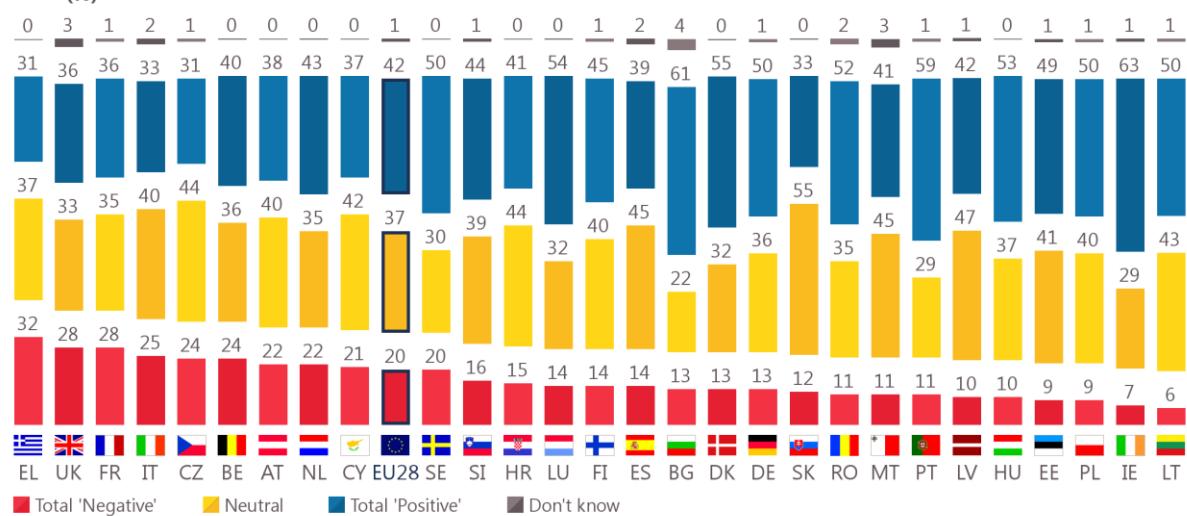
Sorted by "Total 'Positive'" answers,

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



Sorted by "Neutral" answers

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



Sorted by "Total 'Negative'" answers

Since spring 2019, positive judgements of the European Union's image have gained ground in only seven EU Member States, with fairly modest increases (the largest being +2 percentage points in Bulgaria (61%), Estonia (49%), Belgium (40%) and Czechia (31%)). They are stable in Ireland (63%), Sweden (50%), Slovenia (44%) and France (36%), and have lost ground in 17 Member States, most markedly in Cyprus (37%, -10), Romania (52%, -8), Austria (38%, -7), the Netherlands (43%, -7), Malta (41%, -6), Italy (33%, -5) and Spain (39%, -5).

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

(%)

		Total 'Positive'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Neutral	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Negative'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28		42	▼ 3	37	=	20	▲ 3	1
EU27		43	▼ 3	37	=	18	▲ 3	1
BG		61	▲ 2	22	▼ 4	13	▲ 2	4
EE		49	▲ 2	41	▼ 1	9	=	1
BE		40	▲ 2	36	▼ 7	24	▲ 5	0
CZ		31	▲ 2	44	=	24	▼ 3	1
DK		55	▲ 1	32	=	13	=	0
HU		53	▲ 1	37	=	10	▼ 1	0
FI		45	▲ 1	40	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	1
IE		63	=	29	▲ 3	7	▼ 3	1
SE		50	=	30	▼ 3	20	▲ 3	0
SI		44	=	39	▼ 2	16	▲ 1	1
FR		36	=	35	▼ 4	28	▲ 4	1
PT		59	▼ 1	29	▼ 5	11	▲ 6	1
DE		50	▼ 1	36	=	13	▲ 1	1
LV		42	▼ 2	47	▲ 1	10	▲ 1	1
HR		41	▼ 2	44	=	15	▲ 2	0
UK		36	▼ 2	33	▲ 5	28	▼ 3	3
EL		31	▼ 2	37	▼ 2	32	▲ 4	0
LU		54	▼ 3	32	▲ 2	14	▲ 2	0
LT		50	▼ 3	43	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	1
SK		33	▼ 3	55	▲ 8	12	▼ 3	0
PL		50	▼ 4	40	▲ 2	9	▲ 2	1
ES		39	▼ 5	45	▲ 3	14	▲ 1	2
IT		33	▼ 5	40	=	25	▲ 5	2
MT		41	▼ 6	45	▲ 3	11	▲ 4	3
NL		43	▼ 7	35	▲ 2	22	▲ 5	0
AT		38	▼ 7	40	▲ 3	22	▲ 5	0
RO		52	▼ 8	35	▲ 7	11	▲ 1	2
CY		37	▼ 10	42	▲ 3	21	▲ 7	0

A socio-demographic analysis shows that the EU conjures up a positive image for the majority of respondents in all age groups and social categories of the European population, with the sole exception of those who have difficulties paying their bills (28% versus 34% “negative” and 37% “neutral”).

However, there are significant differences in degree. Structurally, the European Union’s image is subject to the same determinants as the trust it inspires; it improves in line with increases in the social status of respondents and deteriorates in line with increases in their age..

Accordingly, the EU conjures up a far more positive image among 15-24 year-olds (52%) than among those aged 55 or over (37%), among managers (57%) than among manual workers (39%) and unemployed people (32%), among those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond (52%) than among those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (29%) and among those who see themselves as upper middle class (63%) than among those who see themselves as working class (35%).

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

(% - EU)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU28	42	20	1
 Gender			
Man	44	20	1
Woman	40	19	2
 Age			
15-24	52	9	1
25-39	45	16	1
40-54	43	21	0
55 +	37	24	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	29	26	4
16-19	37	22	1
20+	52	17	0
Still studying	58	8	0
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	43	20	1
Managers	57	15	0
Other white collars	44	17	0
Manual workers	39	20	1
House persons	34	20	2
Unemployed	32	25	2
Retired	36	25	2
Students	58	8	0
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	34	1
From time to time	36	21	2
Almost never/ Never	46	17	1
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	22	2
The lower middle class	39	24	1
The middle class	45	17	1
The upper middle class	63	14	0
The upper class	62	13	0
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	41	18	2
Small/ mid size town	39	21	1
Large town	48	19	1

Image traits of the European Union

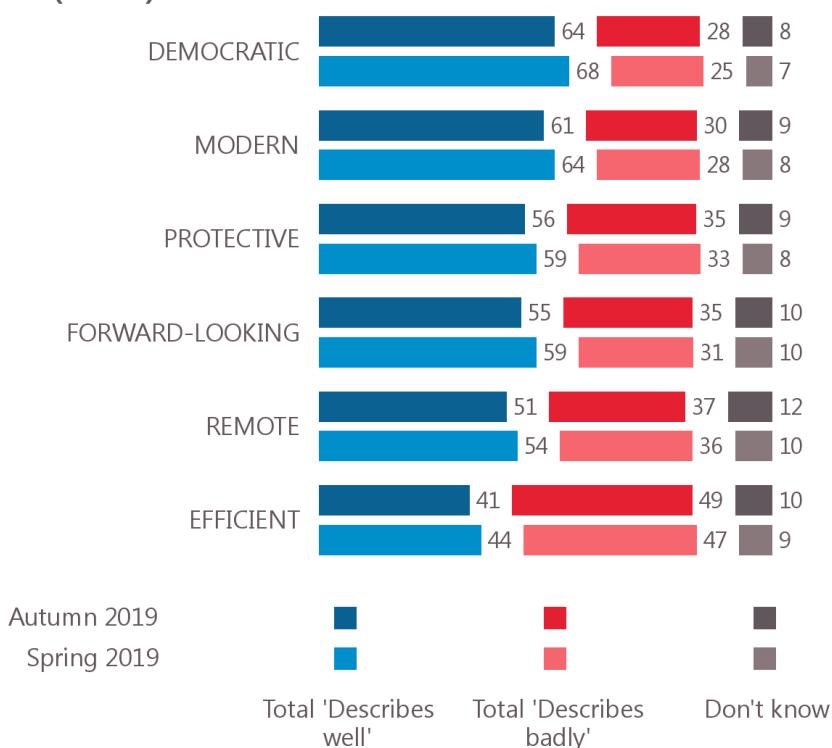
Deterioration of image traits

The deterioration in the European Union's image is not only noticeable in overall terms, but also in the way in which respondents perceive detailed image traits. The trend is towards a weakening of the positive image traits of the European Union since spring 2019: respondents are now less likely to see the EU as "democratic" (-4 percentage points), forward-looking (-4), or "modern", "protective" and "efficient" (-3 for all three items). However, the decrease of three percentage points in the proportion of respondents who see the European Union as "remote" goes against this trend.

These changes do not affect the overall structure of the European Union's image. On the positive side, a majority of respondents still believe that it is "democratic", "modern", "forward-looking" and "protective", and on the negative side "remote" and "inefficient"⁴².

QA8 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

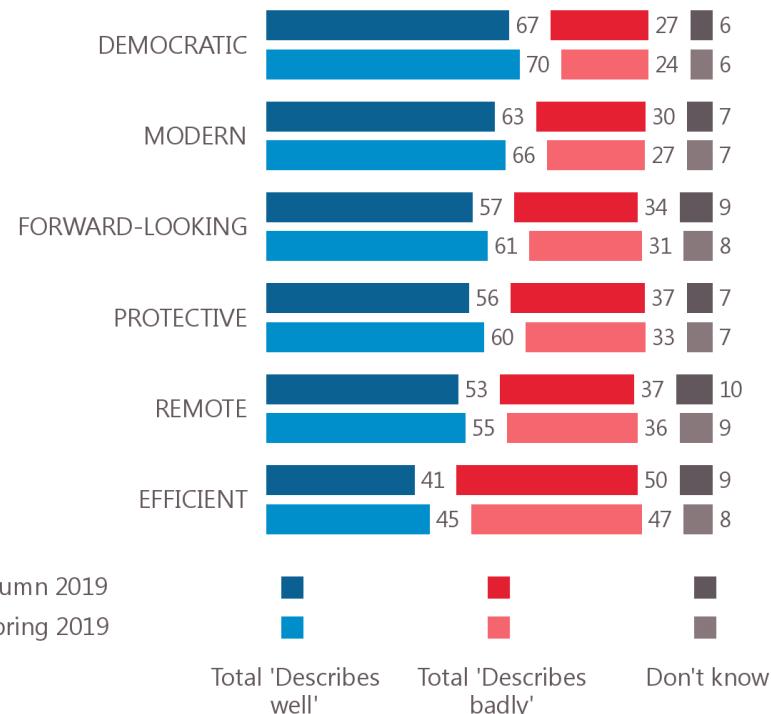
(% - EU)



⁴² QA8. Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU. 1. Modern; 2. Democratic; 3. Protective; 4. Efficient; 5. Remote; 6. Forward-looking

QA8 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

(% - EU27)



Positive image traits

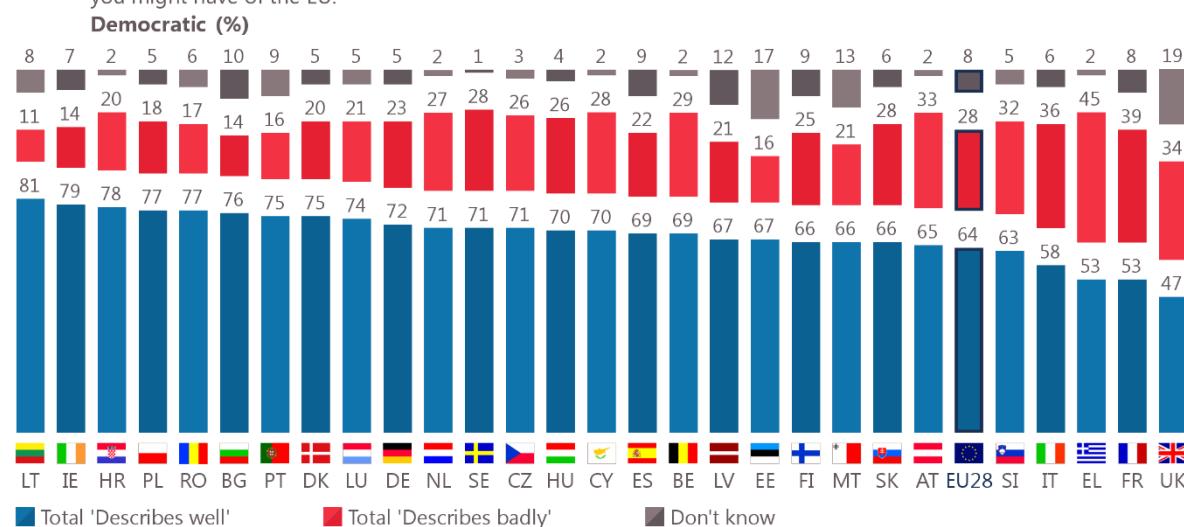
"Democratic"

64% of Europeans (-4 percentage points since spring 2019) consider that the description "**democratic**" is apt, while 28% (+3) disagree and 8% (+1) expressed no opinion.

An absolute majority of respondents agree on the democratic nature of the EU in 27 EU Member States, most markedly in Lithuania (81%), Ireland (79%), Croatia (78%), Poland (77%) and Romania (77%). Only a relative majority of respondents in the United Kingdom (47% versus 34%, and a "DK" rate of 19%) acknowledge that it is democratic.

Since spring 2019, the democratic image of the European Union has gained ground in only six EU Member States, most notably in Czechia (71%, +6 percentage points). It has declined in the other 22 countries, led by Cyprus (70%, -7), Estonia (67%, -7), Finland (66%, -6), Austria (65%, -6), Italy (58%, -6) and the United Kingdom (47%, -6).

QA8.2 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



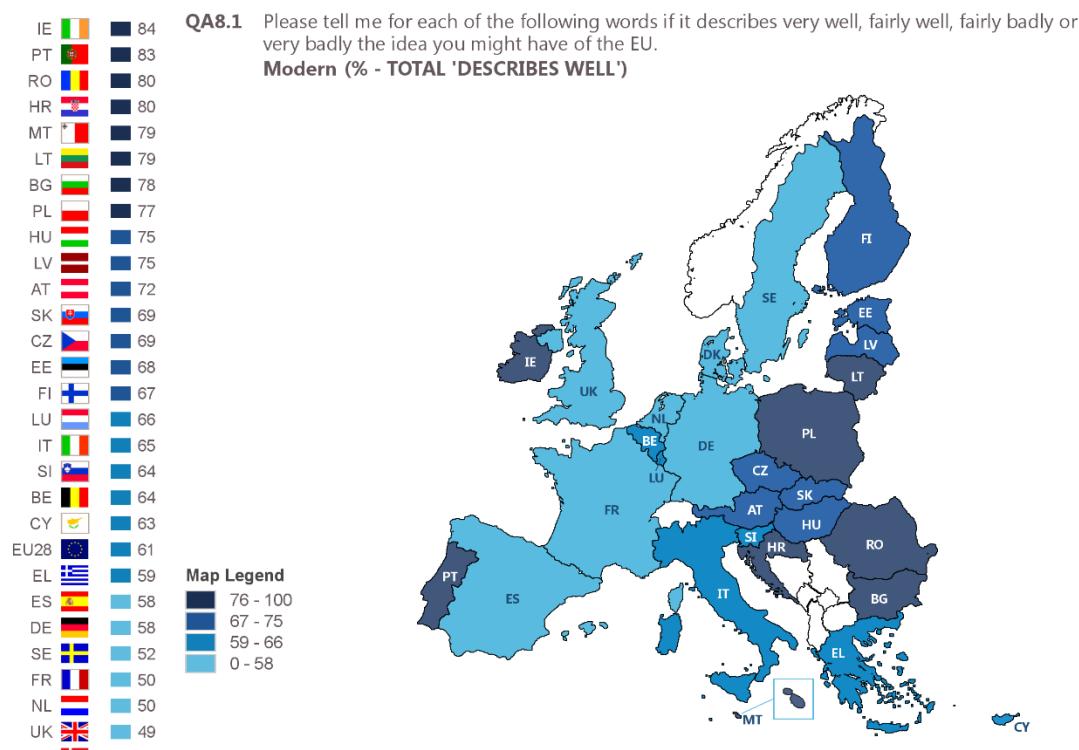
EU27 average – total "describes well" 67%; total "describes badly" 27%; "DK" 6%

"Modern"

More than six in ten Europeans (61%, -3 percentage points since spring 2019) consider that the term "**modern**" describes the European Union well, while 30% (+2) take the opposite view and 9% (+1) expressed no opinion.

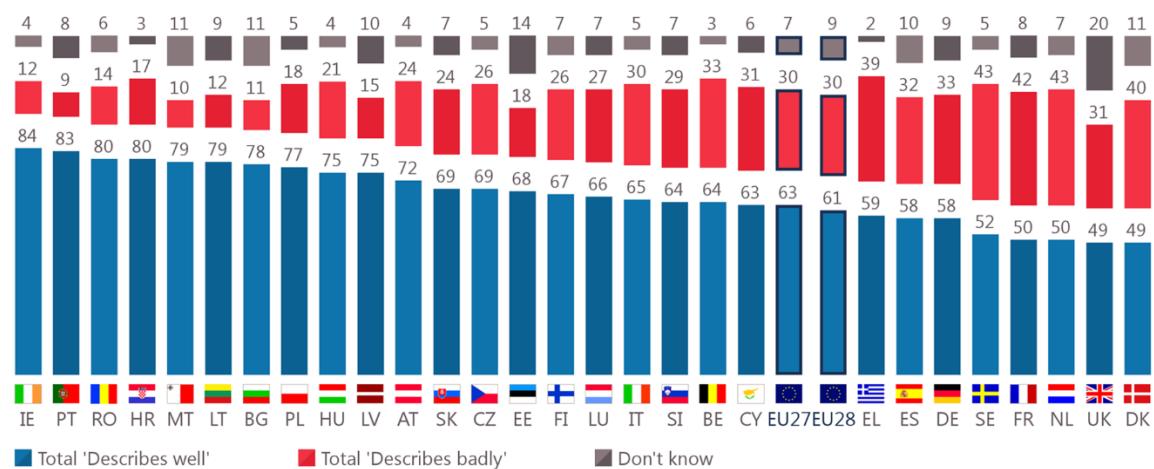
A majority of respondents in all EU Member States consider that the EU is a modern institution. This view is the most widespread in Ireland (84%), Portugal (83%), Romania (80%) and Croatia (80%), and least so in France (50% versus 42%), the Netherlands (50% versus 43%), the United Kingdom (49% versus 31%) and Denmark (49% versus 40%).

Since spring 2019, the image of the EU as modern has lost ground in 21 EU Member States, most strikingly in Spain (58%, -8 percentage points), Finland (67%, -7), Cyprus (63%, -7) and Estonia (68%, -6). It is unchanged in Sweden (52%), Greece (59%) and Hungary (75%), and has gained ground slightly in the other four Member States, most markedly in Czechia (69%, +5).



QA8.1 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Modern (%)



"Forward-looking"

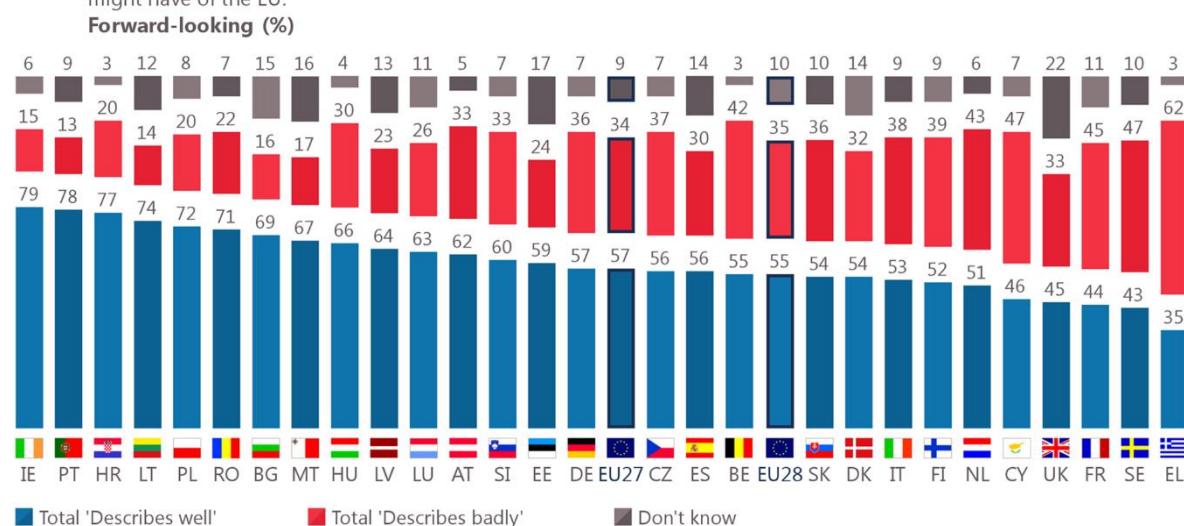
55% of Europeans (-4 percentage points since spring 2019) consider that the European Union is "forward-looking", while 35% (+4) disagree and 10% (=) expressed no opinion.

A majority of respondents in 24 EU Member States (compared with 26 in spring 2019) believe that the EU is forward-looking. This has become the minority view in this survey in Cyprus (46% versus 47%, compared with 57% versus 37% in spring 2019) and France (44% versus 45%, compared with 50% versus 38%). Respondents in Ireland (79%), Portugal (78%) and Croatia (77%) are the most likely to share this description of the EU.

A majority of respondents in Greece (62% versus 35%) and Sweden (47% versus 43%) continue to believe that the EU is not forward-looking.

Since spring 2019, this perception of the EU's image has lost ground in 20 EU Member States, most markedly in Cyprus (46%, -11 percentage points), Slovakia (54%, -9), Germany (57%, -6), France (44%, -6) and Slovenia (60%, -6). It is unchanged in Ireland (79%), Croatia (77%), Hungary (66%) and Finland (52%), and has increased slightly in four Member States, gaining at most three percentage points in Czechia (56%) and Malta (67%).

QA8.5 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



"Protective"

56% of Europeans (-3 percentage points since spring 2019) say that the European Union is **"protective"**, while 35% (+2) disagree and 9% (+1) expressed no opinion.

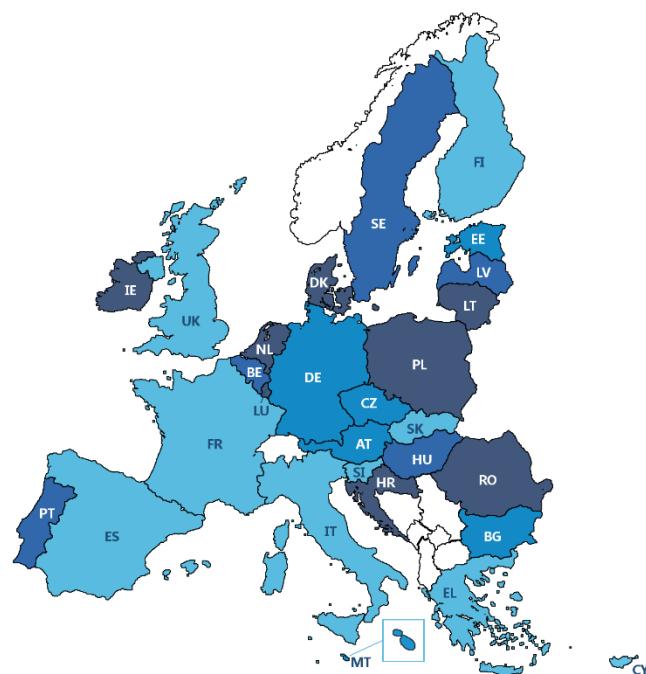
A majority of respondents see the European Union as protective in 25 EU Member States, compared with 26 in spring 2019, since this is now the minority opinion in France (45% versus 47%, compared with 48% versus 42% in spring 2019). Respondents in Lithuania (77%), Ireland (74%), Denmark (73%) and the Netherlands (70%) are the most likely to see it as protective.

It remains the minority opinion in Greece (38% versus 61%) and Italy (44% versus 49%).

Since spring 2019, the image of the EU as protective has weakened in 18 EU Member States, most markedly in Germany (58%, -10 percentage points), Cyprus (52%, -9), Estonia (59%, -7), Portugal (60%, -7) and Slovakia (55%, -7). It is stable in Bulgaria (58%), Denmark (73%), Ireland (74%), Latvia (63%) and Hungary (63%), and has strengthened very slightly in five Member States, most significantly in Croatia (65%, +3).

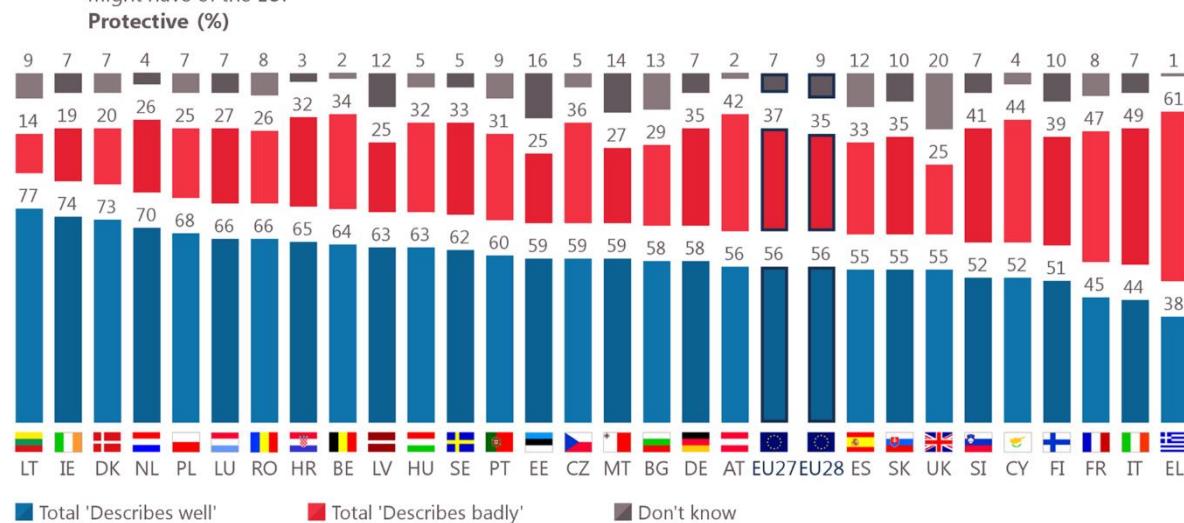


QA8.3 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.
Protective (% - TOTAL 'DESCRIBES WELL')



EU27 average UE27 – total "describes well" 56%; total "describes badly" 37%; "DK" 7%

QA8.3 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



Negative image traits

"Remote"

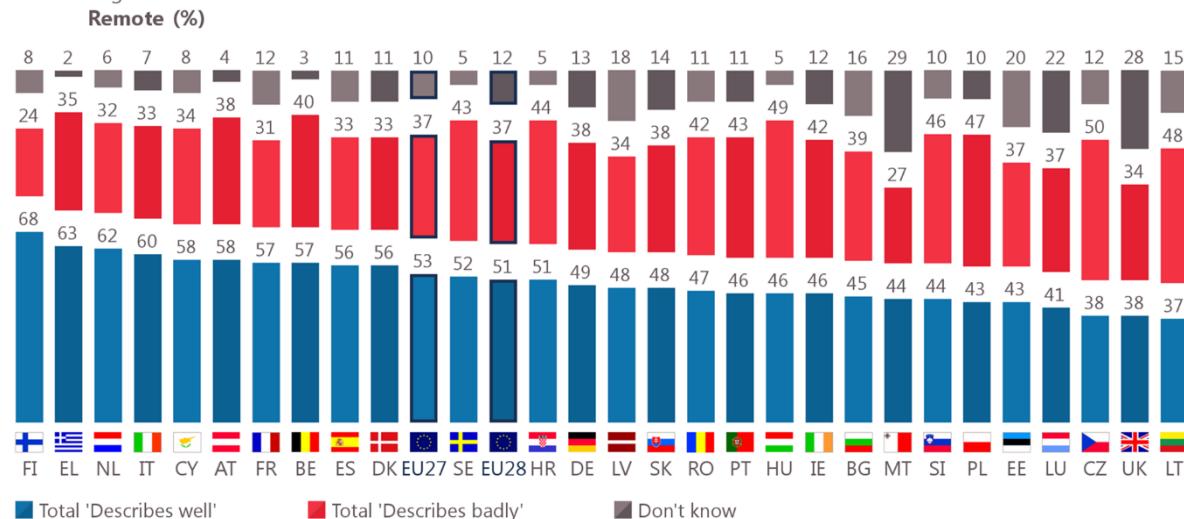
51% of Europeans (-3 percentage points since spring 2019) consider that the term "**remote**" applies to the European Union, while 37% (+1) take the opposite view and 12% (+2) expressed no opinion.

A majority of respondents view the EU as "remote" in 23 EU Member States, as in spring 2019. In this survey, it has become the majority opinion in Croatia (51% versus 44%, compared with 46% versus 47% in spring 2019), but it is now the minority view in Hungary (46% versus 49%, compared with 54% versus 42%). Respondents are most likely to see the EU as remote in Finland (68%), Greece (63%), the Netherlands (62%) and Italy (60%).

This image of the EU remains the minority opinion in Slovenia (44% versus 46%), Lithuania (37% versus 48%) Czechia (38% versus 50%), Poland (43% versus 47%). In addition to Hungary, this brings to six the number of Member States where the European Union is not predominantly seen as remote.

Since spring 2019, the perception of the European Union as remote has weakened in 22 EU Member States, most markedly in Estonia (43%, -9 percentage points), Hungary (46%, -8), Portugal (46%, -8), Romania (47%, -7) and Lithuania (37%, -7). It is unchanged in Latvia (48%) and has strengthened in five Member States, most notably in Cyprus (58%, +10)

QA8.6 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



"Inefficient"

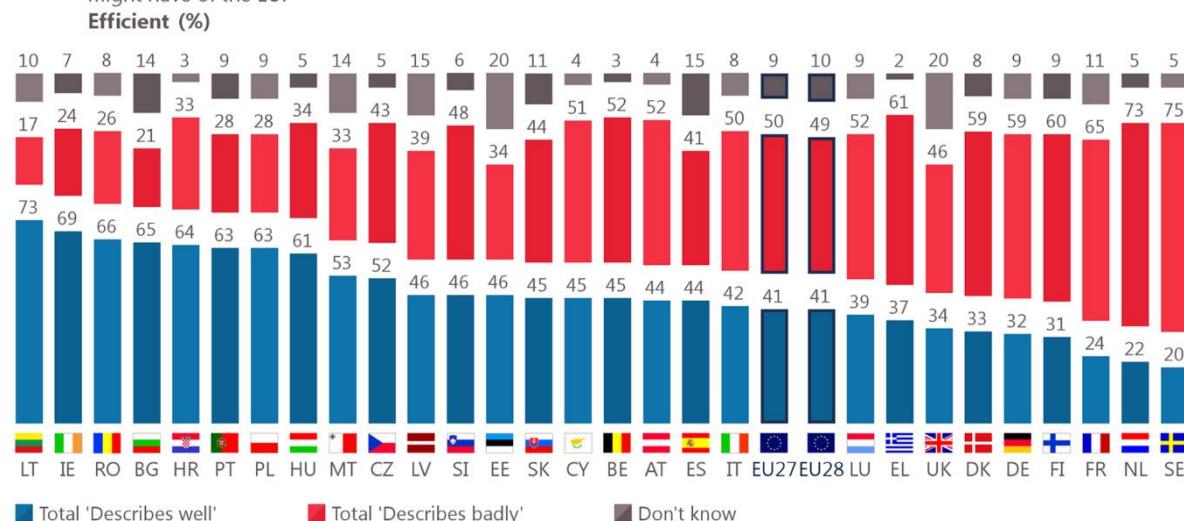
The perception of the European Union as efficient has weakened in this survey: 41% of respondents (-3 percentage points since spring 2019) now say that the European Union is “**efficient**”, while a relative majority of 49% (+2) of respondents take the opposite view, therefore considering it as “inefficient”. 10% (+1) of respondents expressed no opinion.

The question of the EU’s efficiency divides EU Member States into two equal groups. A majority of respondents in 14 Member States, compared with 17 in spring 2019, believe that it is efficient. In this survey, this has become the minority opinion in Cyprus (45% versus 51%, compared with 55% versus 41% in spring 2019), Italy (50% versus 42%, compared with 48% versus 46%) and Luxembourg (39% versus 52%, compared with 50% versus 41%). Respondents in Lithuania (73%), Ireland (69%), Romania (66%) and Bulgaria (65%) are the most likely to see the EU as efficient.

It is the minority opinion in the other 14 EU Member States, most strikingly in Sweden (20% versus 75%), the Netherlands (22% versus 73%), France (24% versus 65%), Greece (37% versus 61%) and Finland (31% versus 60%).

Since spring 2019, the perception of the EU as efficient has lost ground in 20 EU Member States, most markedly in Slovakia (45%, -11 percentage points), Luxembourg (39%, -11), Cyprus (45%, -10), France (24%, -6) and Italy (42%, -6). It is stable in Slovenia (46%), and has gained ground in seven Member States, most significantly in Czechia (52%, +6).

QA8.4 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.



QA8 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

(% - TOTAL 'DESCRIBES WELL')

		Democratic	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Modern	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Protective	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Forward-looking	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Remote	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Efficient	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28		64	▼ 4	61	▼ 3	56	▼ 3	55	▼ 4	51	▼ 3	41	▼ 3
EU27		67	▼ 3	61	▼ 3	56	▼ 4	57	▼ 4	51	▼ 3	41	▼ 4
BE		69	=	64	▼ 1	64	▼ 1	55	▼ 2	57	▼ 3	45	▼ 5
BG		76	▲ 1	78	▼ 1	58	=	69	▼ 1	45	▼ 2	65	▲ 2
CZ		71	▲ 6	69	▲ 5	59	▲ 2	56	▲ 3	38	▼ 3	52	▲ 6
DK		75	▼ 4	49	▼ 2	73	=	54	▼ 2	56	▼ 6	33	▼ 2
DE		72	▼ 3	58	▼ 2	58	▼ 10	57	▼ 6	49	▼ 2	32	▼ 4
EE		67	▼ 7	68	▼ 6	59	▼ 7	59	▼ 5	43	▼ 9	46	▼ 5
IE		79	▼ 3	84	▲ 1	74	=	79	=	46	▼ 3	69	▼ 1
EL		53	▼ 2	59	=	38	▼ 1	35	▼ 2	63	▼ 1	37	▼ 3
ES		69	▼ 5	58	▼ 8	55	▼ 3	56	▼ 5	56	▼ 6	44	▼ 4
FR		53	▼ 5	50	▼ 6	45	▼ 3	44	▼ 6	57	▼ 2	24	▼ 6
HR		78	▲ 2	80	▼ 2	65	▲ 3	77	=	51	▲ 5	64	▼ 1
IT		58	▼ 6	65	▼ 1	44	▼ 3	53	▼ 4	60	▼ 3	42	▼ 6
CY		70	▼ 7	63	▼ 7	52	▼ 9	46	▼ 11	58	▲ 10	45	▼ 10
LV		67	▼ 3	75	▼ 1	63	=	64	▲ 2	48	=	46	▲ 1
LT		81	▼ 5	79	▼ 4	77	▼ 5	74	▼ 5	37	▼ 7	73	▼ 4
LU		74	▼ 4	66	▼ 4	66	▲ 1	63	▼ 1	41	▼ 1	39	▼ 11
HU		70	▲ 1	75	=	63	=	66	=	46	▼ 8	61	▲ 2
MT		66	▼ 1	79	▲ 1	59	▼ 1	67	▲ 3	44	▲ 5	53	▲ 1
NL		71	▲ 2	50	▲ 1	70	▲ 1	51	▼ 3	62	▲ 5	22	▲ 4
AT		65	▼ 6	72	▼ 1	56	▼ 4	62	▼ 3	58	▲ 3	44	▼ 3
PL		77	▼ 1	77	▼ 4	68	▲ 1	72	▼ 1	43	▼ 2	63	▼ 3
PT		75	▼ 5	83	▼ 4	60	▼ 7	78	▼ 2	46	▼ 8	63	▼ 1
RO		77	▼ 3	80	▼ 3	66	▼ 2	71	▼ 5	47	▼ 7	66	▼ 5
SI		63	▼ 2	64	▼ 5	52	▼ 2	60	▼ 6	44	▼ 2	46	=
SK		66	▼ 2	69	▼ 4	55	▼ 7	54	▼ 9	48	▼ 2	45	▼ 11
FI		66	▼ 6	67	▼ 7	51	▼ 6	52	=	68	▼ 3	31	▼ 1
SE		71	▲ 1	52	=	62	▼ 2	43	▲ 1	52	▼ 4	20	▲ 1
UK		47	▼ 6	49	▼ 5	55	▼ 2	45	▼ 2	38	▼ 2	34	▼ 3

QA8.3 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Protective (% - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU28	56	35	9
Gender			
Man	57	36	7
Woman	54	35	11
Age			
15-24	68	24	8
25-39	58	33	9
40-54	56	38	6
55 +	49	39	12
Education (End of)			
15-	43	41	16
16-19	52	38	10
20+	61	33	6
Still studying	72	22	6
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	58	36	6
Managers	65	30	5
Other white collars	58	36	6
Manual workers	55	37	8
House persons	50	38	12
Unemployed	43	45	12
Retired	48	38	14
Students	72	22	6
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	39	53	8
From time to time	50	41	9
Almost never/ Never	59	32	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	36	15
The lower middle class	51	42	7
The middle class	60	34	6
The upper middle class	68	28	4
The upper class	67	30	3

QA8.4 Please tell me for each of the following words if it describes very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly the idea you might have of the EU.

Efficient (%) - EU)

	Total 'Describes well'	Total 'Describes badly'	Don't know
EU28	41	49	10
 Gender			
Man	41	51	8
Woman	41	47	12
 Age			
15-24	53	36	11
25-39	43	48	9
40-54	40	54	6
55 +	35	52	13
 Education (End of)			
15-	33	49	18
16-19	41	48	11
20+	39	55	6
Still studying	54	37	9
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	39	54	7
Managers	41	54	5
Other white collars	44	49	7
Manual workers	43	48	9
House persons	39	45	16
Unemployed	34	52	14
Retired	34	51	15
Students	54	37	9
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	59	10
From time to time	43	47	10
Almost never/ Never	41	49	10
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	40	45	15
The lower middle class	38	54	8
The middle class	42	50	8
The upper middle class	40	55	5
The upper class	49	51	0

3 Knowledge of the European Union

a. Knowledge of how the European Union works

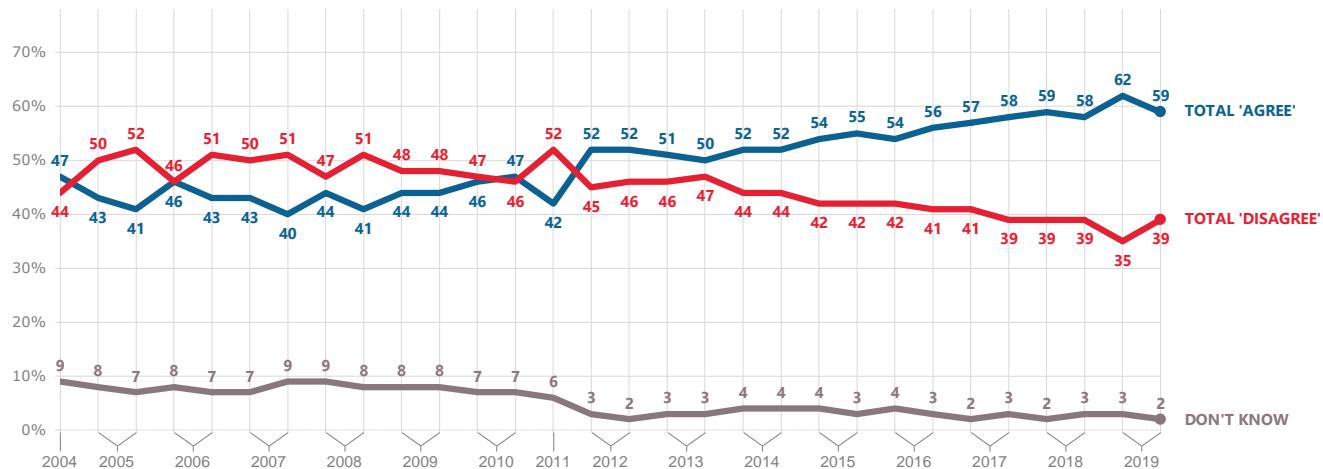
Understanding of how the European Union works has declined slightly

After reaching a record high in the previous spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91), the proportion of respondents who say that they understand how the European Union works has declined slightly: 59% of Europeans (-3 percentage points since spring 2019) claim to understand how it works, while 39% (+4) say they do not and 2% (-1) expressed no opinion⁴³. However, the current level remains the second highest level reached since 2004.

The EU27 and EU28 average data are absolutely identical: total “agree” 59%, total “disagree” 39% and “DK” 2%.

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)



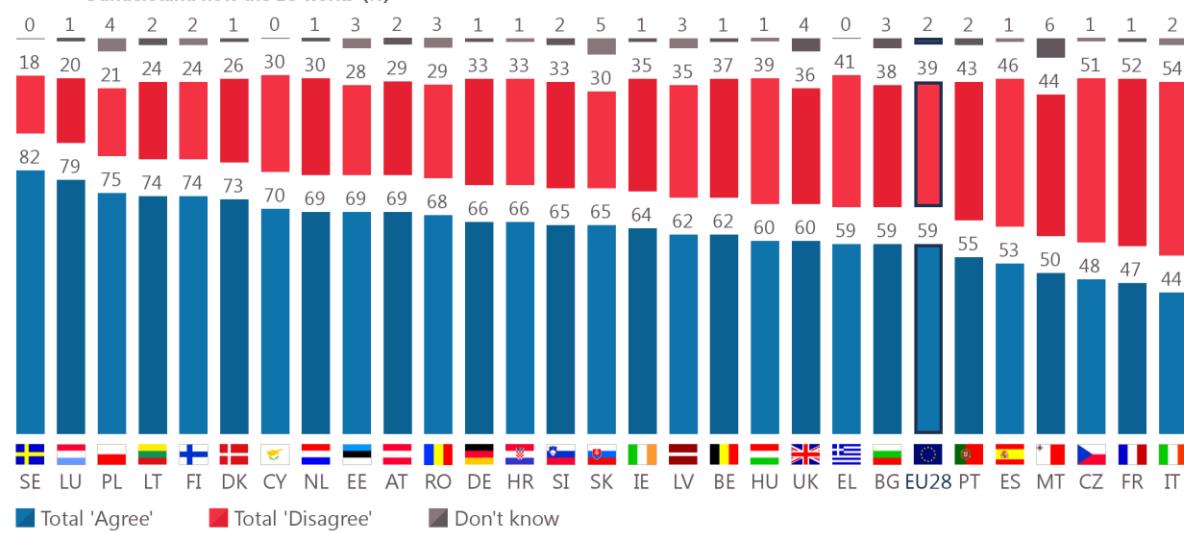
⁴³ QA13.1. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. I understand how the European Union works.

A majority of respondents feel that they understand how the EU works in 25 EU Member States, compared with all Member States in spring 2019. A minority of respondents now say they understand how the EU works in Italy (44% versus 54%, compared with 51% versus 46% in spring 2019), France (47% versus 52%, compared with 49% versus 48%) and Czechia (48% versus 51%, compared with 54% versus 44%).

Respondents are most likely to say they understand the workings of the EU in Sweden (82%), Luxembourg (79%), Poland (75%), Lithuania (74%) and Finland (74%).

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works (%)



A socio-demographic analysis reveals that a majority of the most vulnerable and modest categories of the European population continue to say that they do not understand how the EU works: this opinion is shared by 62% of those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier, 57% of those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time, 56% of house persons, 50% (versus 49%) of unemployed people and 50% (versus 47%) of those who see themselves as working class.

The feeling of understanding how the EU works is predominant in all the other categories. It is more widespread among men (65%) than among women (54%), and among those who identify themselves as upper middle class (78%) than among those who see themselves as lower middle class (57%). Lastly, it is far less widespread among those aged 55 or over (52%) than in other age groups (63% among 15-24 year olds, 65% among 25-39 year olds and 65% among 40-54 year olds).

QA13.1 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

I understand how the EU works (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	59	39	2
Gender			
Man	65	33	2
Woman	54	44	2
Age			
15-24	63	35	2
25-39	65	34	1
40-54	65	34	1
55 +	52	46	2
Education (End of)			
15-	35	62	3
16-19	58	40	2
20+	72	27	1
Still studying	66	32	2
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	27	1
Managers	77	22	1
Other white collars	67	32	1
Manual workers	59	39	2
House persons	43	56	1
Unemployed	49	50	1
Retired	49	48	3
Students	66	32	2
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	42	57	1
From time to time	52	46	2
Almost never/ Never	64	34	2
Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	50	3
The lower middle class	57	42	1
The middle class	65	34	1
The upper middle class	78	21	1
The upper class	90	10	0

b. Objective knowledge of the European Union

After measuring the subjective impression of understanding, this Standard Eurobarometer survey then quantified objective level of knowledge of the European Union, using a “true/false” quiz consisting of three statements (“the euro area currently consists of 19 Member States”; “the Members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State”; “Switzerland is a Member State of the EU”).

90% of Europeans (unchanged since spring 2019) were able to give at least one right answer in this quiz, but only a fifth of respondents (20%, -2 percentage points) gave three correct answers, mainly owing to a significant lack of knowledge of the number of countries making up the euro area. The proportion of respondents who gave three correct answers is highest in Slovenia (41%), Luxembourg (40%) and Greece (36%). Conversely, it is lowest in the United Kingdom (14%), Spain (14%) and Ireland (15%)⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ QC11.1+2+3. For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

The euro area currently consists of 19 Member States”

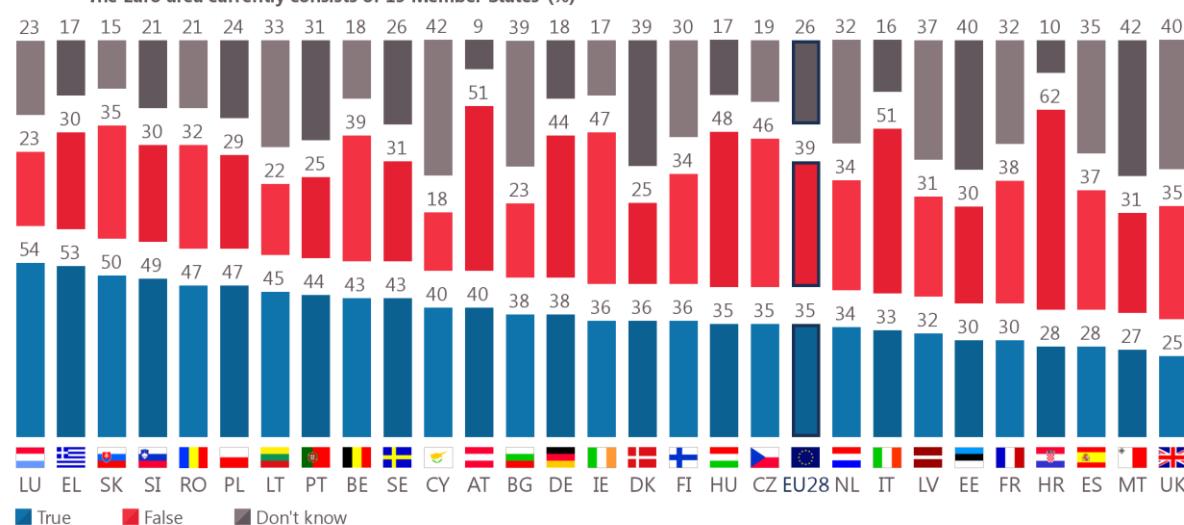
Respondents who know how many countries make up the euro area remain very much in the minority. Moreover, the proportion of right answers has decreased in this survey: only 35% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2019) answered “true” to the statement that it consists of 19 Member States, while 65% (+2) answered “false” or “DK”.

Living within the euro area has no influence on the level of knowledge, which is virtually identical in euro area countries (35%, -2 percentage points) and non-euro area countries (36%, -1).

A majority of respondents are aware of the number of countries making up the euro area in two EU Member States: Luxembourg (54%) and Greece (53%). Knowledge and lack of knowledge (total of incorrect and “DK” answers) are evenly balanced (50% versus 50%) in Slovakia. In the other 25 EU Member States, a majority of respondents did not know the right answer, ranging from a narrow majority in Slovenia (51%) to a very large majority in the United Kingdom (75%), Malta (73%), Spain (72%), Croatia (72%) and France (70%).

QC11.1 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

The Euro area currently consists of 19 Member States (%)



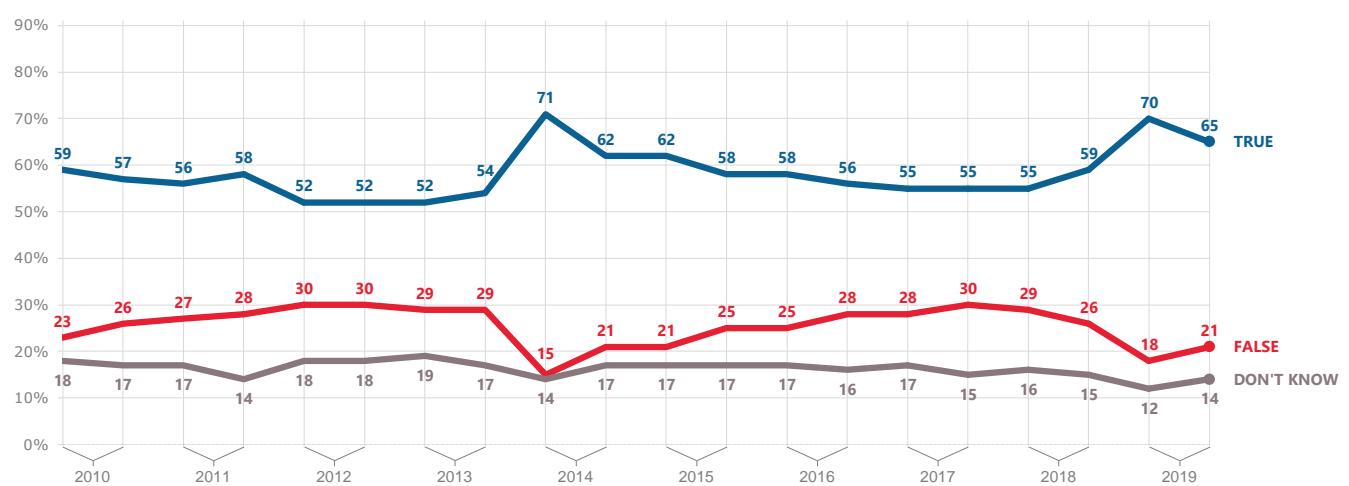
EU27 average – “True” 37%; “False” 39%; “DK” 24%

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

Knowledge of the method of electing MEPs had increased in the previous spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91), following the European elections in May 2019 and the election campaigns organised in the Member States. In this survey it has decreased, but less sharply than after the European elections of 2014 (-5 percentage points, compared with -9 in 2014). Almost two-thirds of Europeans (65%, -5) know that the members of the European Parliament are elected by direct universal suffrage in each Member State of the EU, while 35% (+5) gave the wrong answer or answered "DK".

QC11.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

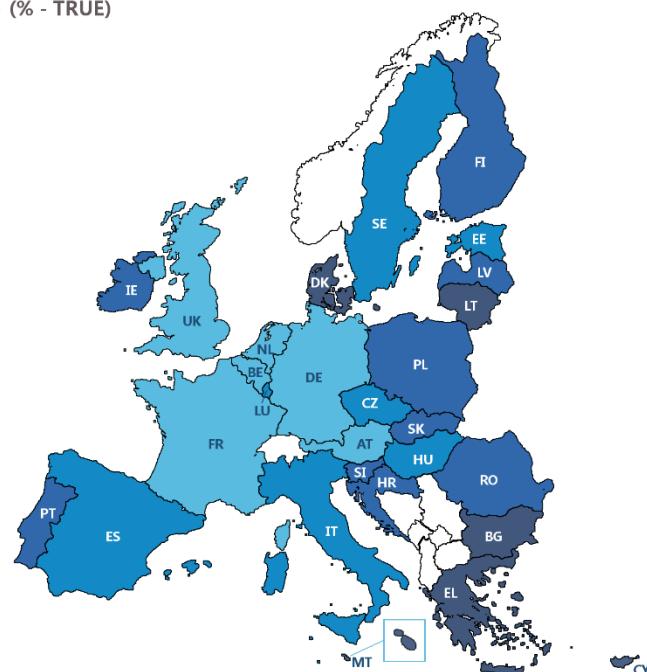
The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (% - EU)



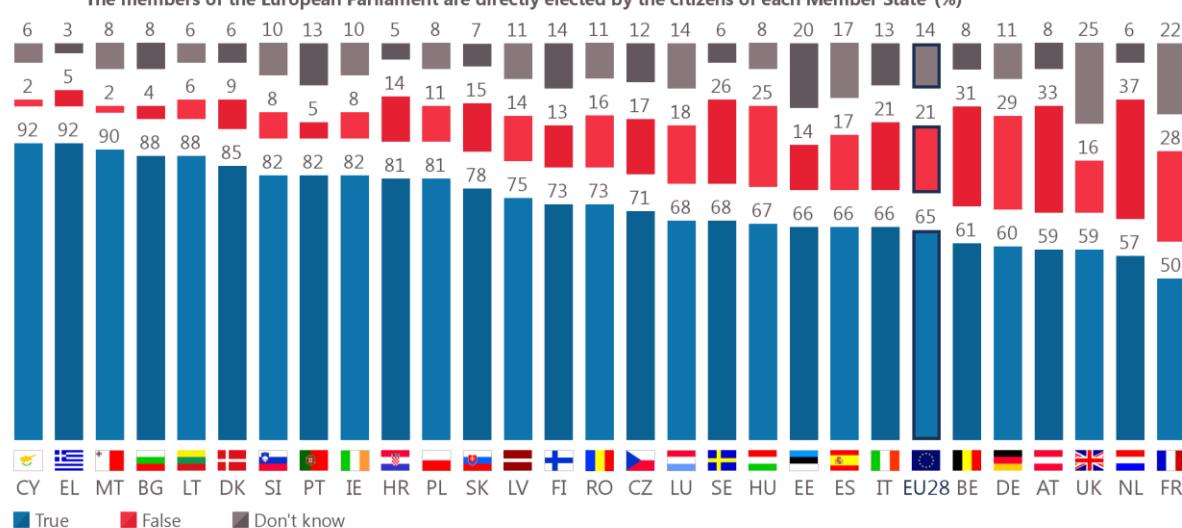
Knowledge and lack of knowledge of how MEPs are elected are evenly balanced in France (50% versus 50%, obtained by aggregating the “false” and “DK” answers) whereas a majority of respondents gave the right answer in spring 2019 (58%). In all the other EU Member States a majority of respondents gave the right answer, with the highest levels in Cyprus (92%), Greece (92%) and Malta (90%), and the lowest in the Netherlands (57%) and the United Kingdom (59%).



QC11.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (%) - TRUE)



QC11.2 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.
The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State (%)



EU27 average – “True” 66%; “False” 21%; “DK” 13%

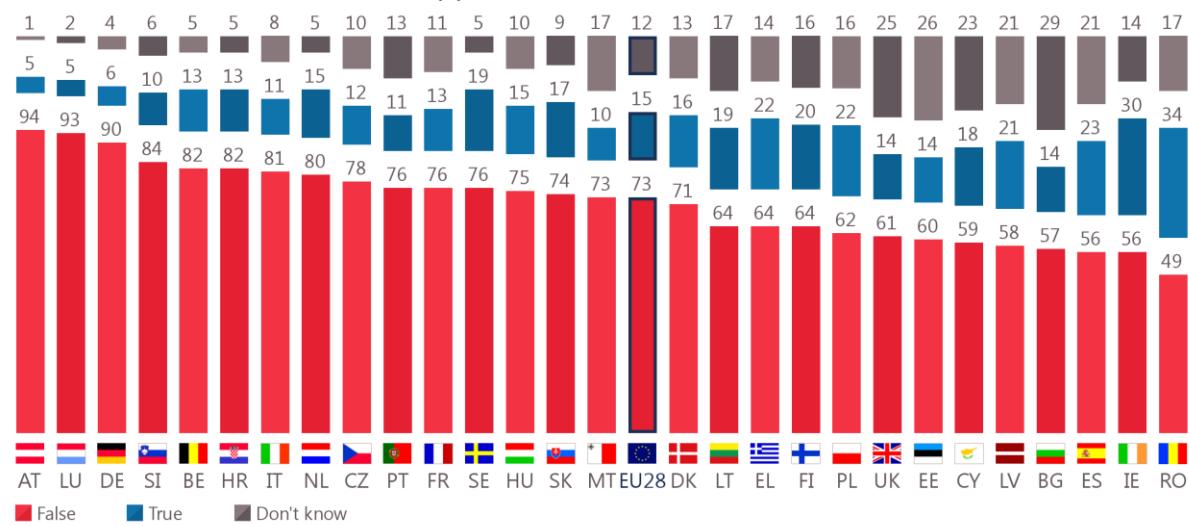
"Switzerland is a Member State of the EU"

With no change since spring 2019, almost three-quarters of Europeans (73%) know that Switzerland is not a Member State of the EU, while 27% did not know the right answer.

By a narrow margin, Romania (51%) is the only country where respondents are unaware of the status of Switzerland. A majority of respondents are aware of Switzerland's status in all other EU Member States, with the highest scores in Austria (94%), Luxembourg (93%) and Germany (90%), and the lowest in Spain (56%) and Ireland (56%).

QC11.3 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

Switzerland is a Member State of the EU (%)



EU27 average – "False" 74%; "True" 15%; "DK" 11%

QC11 For each of the following statements about the EU could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false.

(%)

	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of each Member State	The Euro area currently consists of 19 Member States		Switzerland is a Member State of the EU	
		True	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	True	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28	65 	65 ▼ 5	35 ▼ 2	73	=
EU27	66 	66 ▼ 5	37 ▼ 1	74	=
EURO AREA	63 	63 ▼ 4	35 ▼ 2	77	▼ 1
NON-EURO AREA	70 	70 ▼ 4	36 ▼ 1	64	▲ 1
BE	61 	61 ▼ 11	43 ▼ 7	82	=
BG	88 	88 =	38 ▲ 1	57	▲ 2
CZ	71 	71 ▼ 11	35 ▼ 2	78	▲ 3
DK	85 	85 ▼ 3	36 ▼ 6	71	▼ 1
DE	60 	60 ▼ 2	38 ▼ 2	90	▲ 3
EE	66 	66 ▼ 11	30 ▼ 2	60	▼ 2
IE	82 	82 ▼ 1	36 ▲ 2	56	▼ 3
EL	92 	92 ▼ 2	53 ▲ 4	64	▼ 4
ES	66 	66 ▼ 6	28 ▼ 5	56	▼ 5
FR	50 	50 ▼ 8	30 ▼ 2	76	▲ 1
HR	81 	81 ▼ 5	28 ▼ 5	82	▲ 2
IT	66 	66 ▼ 2	33 ▼ 1	81	▲ 1
CY	92 	92 ▼ 2	40 ▼ 6	59	▼ 2
LV	75 	75 ▼ 1	32 ▼ 2	58	▲ 7
LT	88 	88 ▼ 2	45 =	64	▲ 2
LU	68 	68 ▼ 8	54 ▲ 4	93	▲ 6
HU	67 	67 ▼ 10	35 ▼ 7	75	▼ 4
MT	90 	90 ▼ 1	27 ▼ 3	73	▲ 6
NL	57 	57 ▼ 8	34 ▼ 2	80	▼ 6
AT	59 	59 ▼ 9	40 ▼ 1	94	=
PL	81 	81 =	47 ▲ 2	62	▲ 4
PT	82 	82 ▲ 6	44 ▲ 6	76	▲ 3
RO	73 	73 ▼ 4	47 ▲ 7	49	▼ 9
SI	82 	82 ▼ 3	49 =	84	=
SK	78 	78 ▼ 6	50 ▲ 5	74	▲ 4
FI	73 	73 ▼ 3	36 ▼ 7	64	▼ 2
SE	68 	68 ▼ 16	43 ▼ 6	76	▼ 5
UK	59 	59 ▼ 1	25 ▼ 3	61	▲ 2

4 The European Union today and tomorrow

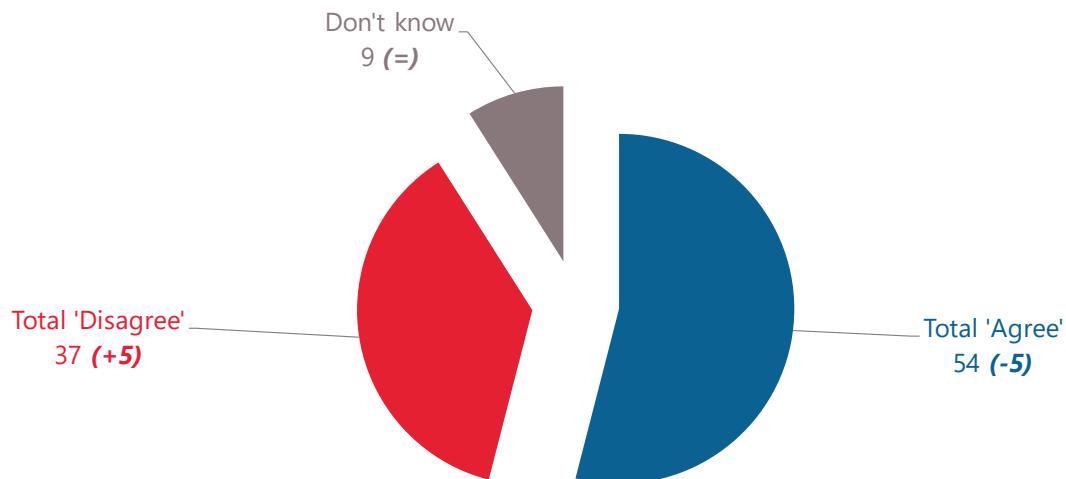
a. Should more decisions be taken at European level?

A majority - albeit smaller - **of respondents want “more Europe”**

A majority of Europeans continue to want more decisions to be taken at European level, although support has declined significantly since spring 2019: 54% of Europeans (-5 percentage points since spring 2019) believe that **“more decisions should be taken at EU level”**, while 37% (+5) take the opposite view and 9% (=) answered “DK”⁴⁵.

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More decisions should be taken at EU level (% - EU)



(Autumn 2019 - Spring 2019)

EU27 average – total “agree” 55%; total “disagree” 36%; “DK” 9%

⁴⁵ QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. More decisions should be taken at EU level.

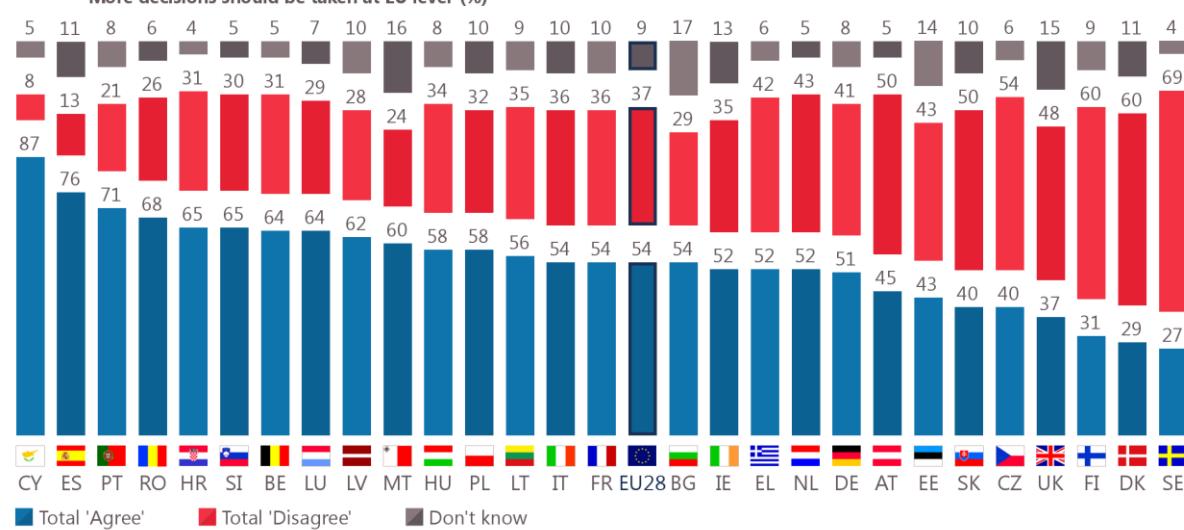
A majority of respondents in 20 EU Member States, compared with 21 in spring 2019, want more decisions to be taken at EU level. This is now the minority view in Slovakia (40% versus 50%, compared with 52% versus 35% in spring 2019). It sees its largest majorities in Cyprus (87%), Spain (76%), Portugal (71%) and Romania (68%).

Positive and negative opinions are evenly balanced in Estonia (43% versus 43%), whereas six months earlier a majority of respondents were opposed to more decision-taking at EU level (46% versus 40%).

A majority of respondents remain opposed to “more Europe” in six EU Member States: the Nordic countries (69% in Sweden, 60% in Finland and Denmark), Czechia (54%), Austria (50% versus 45%) and the United Kingdom (48% versus 37%).

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)



EU27 average – total “agree” 55%; total “disagree” 36%; “DK” 9%

Since spring 2019, the desire for “more Europe” has increased in six EU Member States, most markedly in Cyprus (87%, +6 percentage points). It is stable in Austria (45%) and Sweden (27%), and has decreased in 20 Member States, led by Slovakia (40%, -12), Germany (51%, -10), Italy (54%, -8), Ireland (52%, -7) and France (54%, -7).

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More decisions should be taken at EU level (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	
EU28		54	▼ 5	37	▲ 5
EU27		55	▼ 7	36	▲ 6
EURO AREA		56	▼ 7	35	▲ 7
NON-EURO AREA		48	▼ 2	41	▲ 1
CY		87	▲ 6	8	▼ 3
LV		62	▲ 3	28	▲ 1
MT		60	▲ 3	24	▲ 4
EE		43	▲ 3	43	▼ 3
RO		68	▲ 2	26	=
CZ		40	▲ 1	54	▲ 1
AT		45	=	50	▲ 3
SE		27	=	69	▲ 1
PT		71	▼ 1	21	▲ 2
HR		65	▼ 1	31	▲ 3
UK		37	▼ 1	48	▲ 1
NL		52	▼ 2	43	▲ 4
FI		31	▼ 2	60	▲ 3
LU		64	▼ 3	29	▲ 8
BG		54	▼ 3	29	=
ES		76	▼ 4	13	▲ 1
SI		65	▼ 4	30	▲ 3
HU		58	▼ 4	34	▲ 4
BE		64	▼ 5	31	▲ 4
PL		58	▼ 6	32	▲ 4
LT		56	▼ 6	35	▲ 8
EL		52	▼ 6	42	▲ 5
DK		29	▼ 6	60	▲ 3
FR		54	▼ 7	36	▲ 9
IE		52	▼ 7	35	▲ 4
IT		54	▼ 8	36	▲ 6
DE		51	▼ 10	41	▲ 10
SK		40	▼ 12	50	▲ 15

A socio-demographic analysis shows that a majority of Europeans across all sections of the population want “more Europe”, but this wish is far more widespread among the young generations and the more socially advantaged groups than among older people and the more modest and disadvantaged categories.

More EU decision-taking is supported by 65% of 15-24 year olds and 58% of 25-39 year olds, compared with 47% of those aged 55 or over.

It is supported by 56% of those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond, 55% of those who almost never have difficulties paying their bills and 63% of those who see themselves as upper middle class compared with 45% of those who completed their education at the age of 15 or earlier, 44% of those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time, 49% of those who classify themselves as lower middle class and 50% of those who see themselves as working class.

QA13.3 Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

More decisions should be taken at EU level (% - EU)

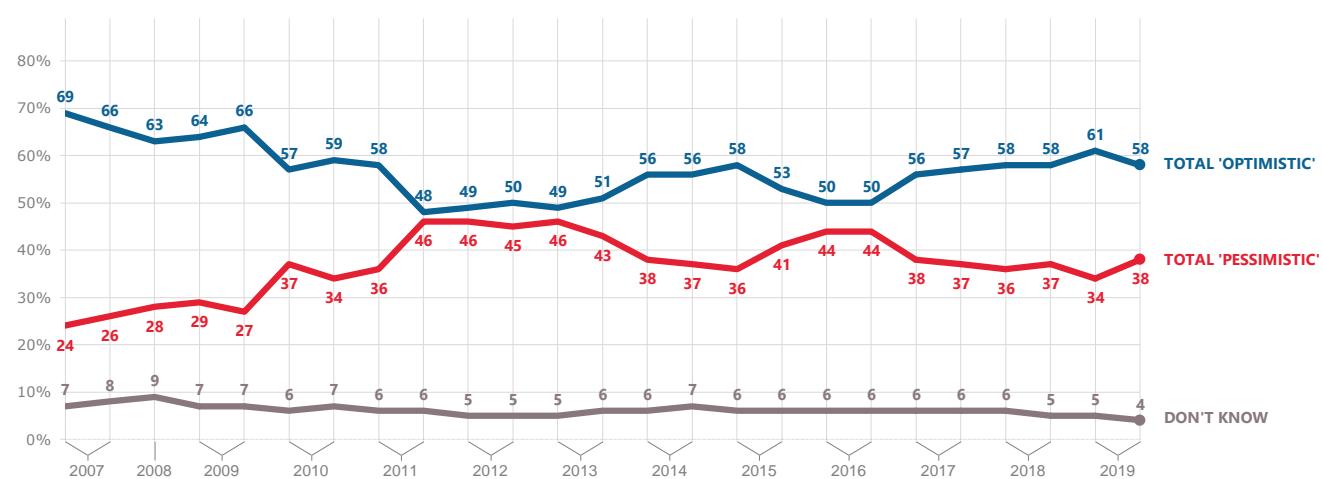
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	54	37	9
Gender			
Man	55	37	8
Woman	52	36	12
Age			
15-24	65	21	14
25-39	58	33	9
40-54	54	39	7
55 +	47	43	10
Education (End of)			
15-	45	40	15
16-19	52	39	9
20+	56	37	7
Still studying	68	20	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	57	37	6
Managers	56	38	6
Other white collars	55	38	7
Manual workers	55	36	9
House persons	49	37	14
Unemployed	52	36	12
Retired	45	43	12
Students	68	20	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	44	12
From time to time	54	37	9
Almost never/ Never	55	36	9
Consider belonging to			
The working class	50	37	13
The lower middle class	49	41	10
The middle class	57	36	7
The upper middle class	63	31	6
The upper class	64	34	2

b. The future of the European Union

Europeans are less optimistic about the future of the European Union

After five consecutive surveys marked by stability or an increase, optimism for the future of the European Union has declined in this survey since spring 2019 (58%, -3 percentage points). This is mirrored by a similar increase in pessimism (38%, +4), while 4% (=) of respondents expressed no opinion⁴⁶. Nonetheless, optimism for the future of the EU remains at one of the highest levels recorded since spring 2010.

QA19 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
(% - EU)

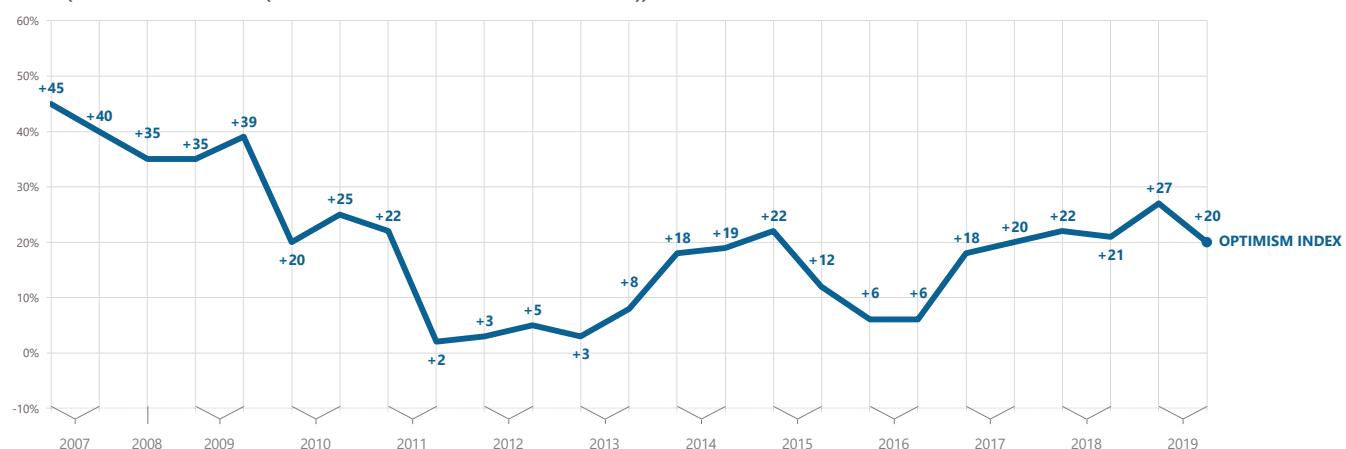


EU27 average – total “optimistic” 60%; total “pessimistic” 36%; “DK” 4%

⁴⁶ QA19. Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

The optimism index⁴⁷ has fallen by seven index points since 2019 and has returned to its autumn 2017 level of +20.

QA19 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?
 (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (TOTAL 'OPTIMISTIC' - TOTAL 'PESSIMISTIC'))



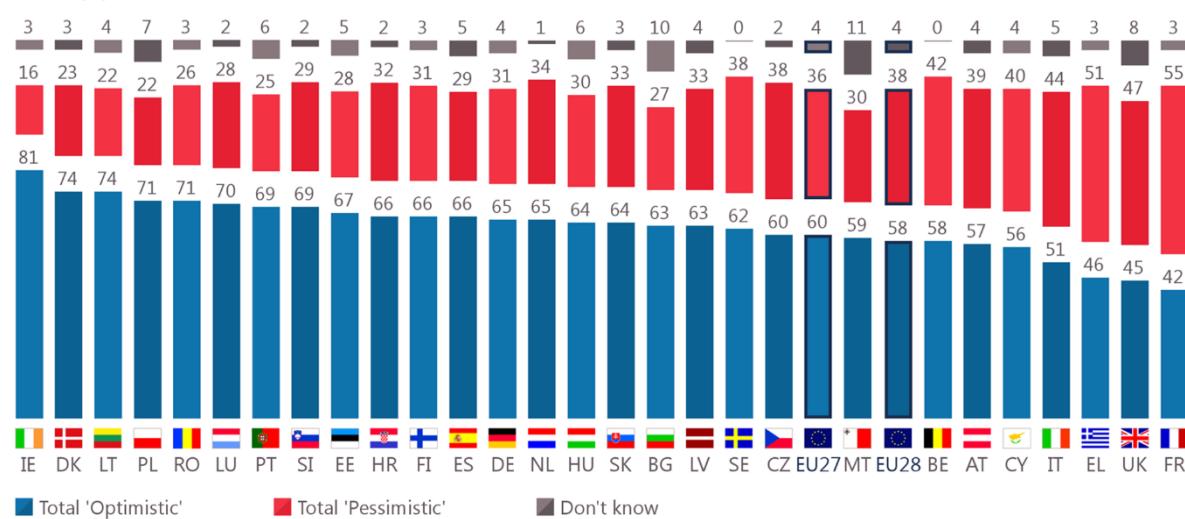
⁴⁷ Difference between proportions of "optimistic" and "pessimistic" answers.

Optimism for the future of the EU has declined in both the euro area countries (58%, -3 percentage points) and the non-euro area countries (60%, -2).

Respondents are predominantly optimistic in 25 EU Member States, compared with 27 in spring 2019. Optimists are now in the minority in France (42% versus 55%, compared with 50% versus 45% in spring 2019) and the United Kingdom (45% versus 47%, compared with 47% versus 46%). Optimism is most widespread in Ireland (81%), Denmark (74%), Lithuania (74%), Poland (71%) and Romania (71%). A majority of respondents remain pessimistic in Greece (51%, =).

Since spring 2019, optimism for the future of the European Union has weakened in 23 EU Member States, in particular in Malta (59%, -10 percentage points), Austria (57%, -9), Cyprus (56%, -9), the Netherlands (65%, -8), France (42%, -8), Belgium (58%, -7), Czechia (60%, -6) and Slovakia (64%, -6). It is stable in Slovenia (69%) and has strengthened very slightly in four countries, namely Romania (71%, +2), Luxembourg (70%, +1), Bulgaria (63%, +1) and Greece (46%, +1).

QA19 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)



A socio-demographic analysis shows that the following categories are predominantly pessimistic: those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (56%), those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier (46% versus 45%) and unemployed people (49% versus 47%).

A majority of respondents in the other categories of the European population are optimistic for the future of the EU. However, optimism is more widespread among the young generations, those who stayed longest in full-time education, the better-off and those who are best-placed on the social scale.

Accordingly, optimism for the future of the EU decreases in a linear manner with the age of respondents: 70% among 15-24 year-olds, 61% among 25-39 year-olds, 58% among 30-54 year-olds and 53% among those aged 55 or over.

It increases in a linear manner with the level of education, from 45% (versus 46%) among those who left school at the age of 15 or earlier to 65% among those who studied up to the age of 20 and beyond and 75% among students.

Finally, optimism increases in line with the respondent's place on the social scale: 49% (versus 43%) among those who see themselves as working class, 53% for the lower middle class, 64% for the middle class, 71% for the upper middle class and 75% for the upper class.

QA19 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

(% - EU)

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU28	58	38	4
Gender			
Man	59	37	4
Woman	58	37	5
Age			
15-24	70	25	5
25-39	61	35	4
40-54	58	39	3
55 +	53	41	6
Education (End of)			
15-	45	46	9
16-19	54	41	5
20+	65	33	2
Still studying	75	22	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	64	33	3
Managers	68	30	2
Other white collars	65	33	2
Manual workers	55	40	5
House persons	54	40	6
Unemployed	47	49	4
Retired	52	41	7
Students	75	22	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	38	56	6
From time to time	53	42	5
Almost never/ Never	62	34	4
Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	43	8
The lower middle class	53	43	4
The middle class	64	34	2
The upper middle class	71	28	1
The upper class	75	23	2

III. ECONOMIC ISSUES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 How Europeans perceive the economic situation

a. Personal aspects

Overall perceptions and expectations regarding the personal situation are stable

1. Assessment of personal job and financial situations

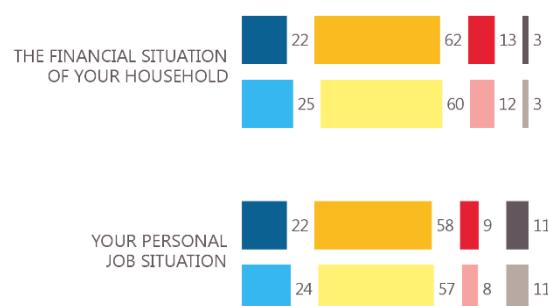
With no significant changes since the 2019 spring Standard Eurobarometer survey (EB91), a majority of Europeans remain satisfied with their personal situation (personal job situation and financial situation of their household) and expect it to stay the same over the next twelve months. Among those who expect things to change, however, the proportion of optimists has decreased slightly.

- Almost three-quarters of respondents (73%, +1 percentage point since spring 2019) are positive about the financial situation of their household, while 25% (-1) consider on the contrary that it is “bad” and 2% (unchanged) expressed no opinion. In a context where a very large majority of respondents still expect the next twelve months to stay the same, there has been a slight decrease in optimistic expectations: 62% of Europeans (+2) expect their financial situation to stay the same over the coming year, while 22% (-3) expect it to improve and 13% (+1) expect it to deteriorate⁴⁸.
- More than six in ten respondents (61%, +1 percentage point) are positive about their personal job situation, while 20% (-1) describe it as bad, and 19% (unchanged) expressed no opinion. A comparable proportion of respondents (58%, +1) expect their personal job situation to stay the same over the next twelve months, while 22% (-2) expect it to improve and 9% (+1) expect it to deteriorate⁴⁹.

QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU)



QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU)



⁴⁸ QA1a4-5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The financial situation of your household/your personal job situation.

⁴⁹ QA2a4-6. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The financial situation of your household/your personal job situation.

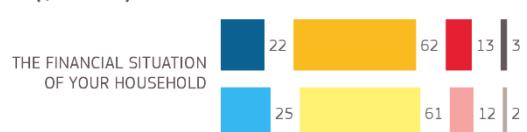
QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU27)



Autumn 2019
Spring 2019

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

QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU27)

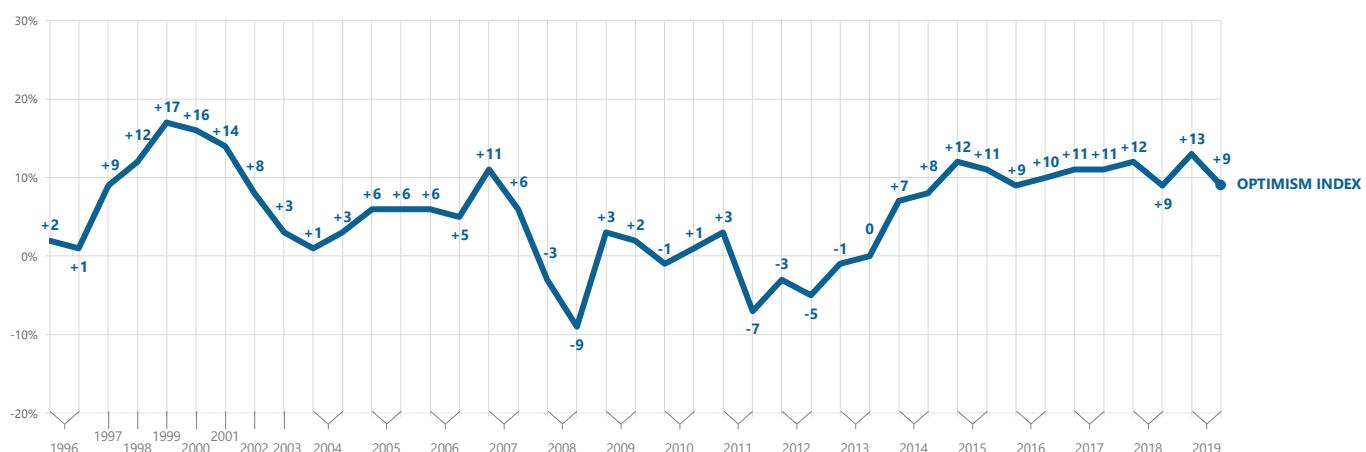


Autumn 2019
Spring 2019

Better
Same
Worse
Don't know

The optimism index for expectations regarding the household financial situation stands at +9 (-4 percentage points since spring 2019) and has returned to the level recorded in autumn 2018 and spring 2016⁵⁰.

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



⁵⁰ Difference between positive ("better") and negative ("worse") answers.

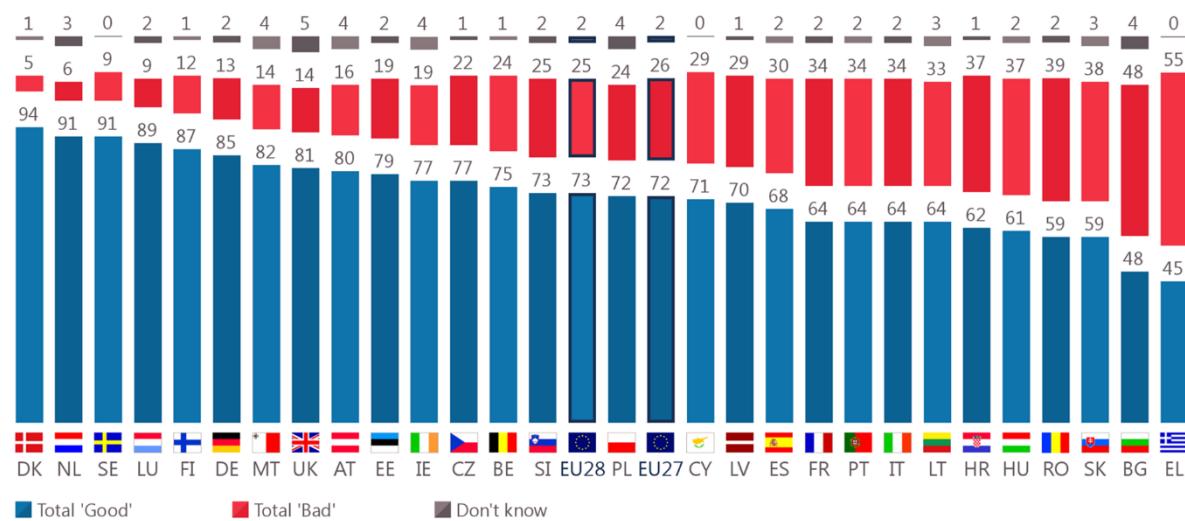
A majority of respondents consider that the financial situation of their household is good in 26 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in the Nordic countries (94% in Denmark, 91% in Sweden and 87% in Finland), the Netherlands (91%), Luxembourg (89%) and Germany (85%).

Positive and negative assessments are evenly balanced in Bulgaria (48% versus 48%).

Respondents in Greece are predominantly pessimistic (55% versus 45%).

QA1a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household (%)



Since spring 2019, the main evolution concerns Greece where positive opinions on the household financial situation have increased by seven percentage points to 45%.

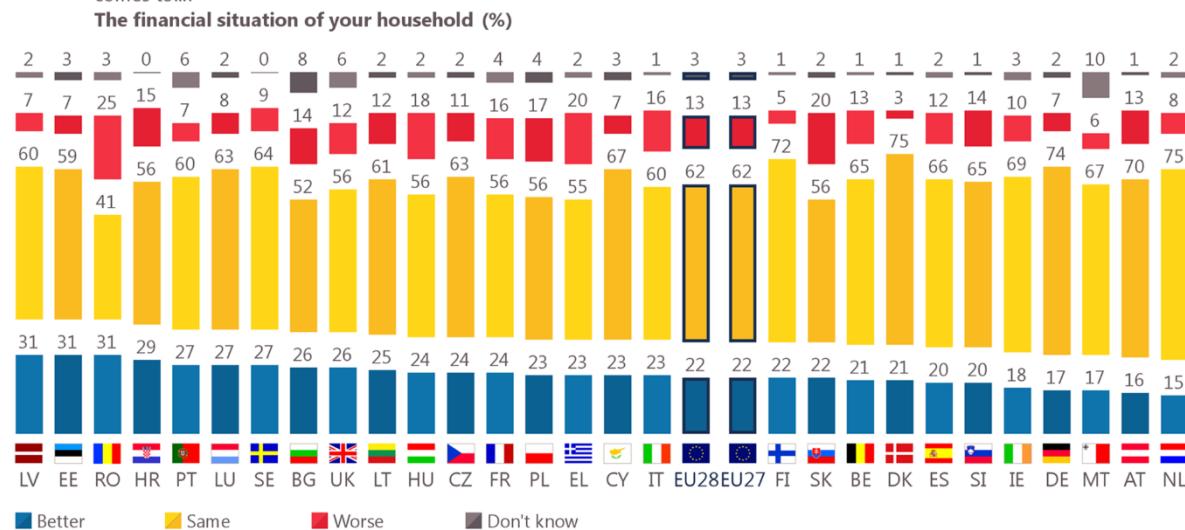
QA1a.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household (% - EU)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU28	73	25	2
 Gender			
Man	75	23	2
Woman	71	26	3
 Age			
15-24	77	19	4
25-39	75	23	2
40-54	72	26	2
55 +	70	27	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	61	36	3
16-19	70	28	2
20+	81	17	2
Still studying	79	17	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	77	21	2
Managers	91	8	1
Other white collars	80	19	1
Manual workers	73	25	2
House persons	61	35	4
Unemployed	38	60	2
Retired	70	27	3
Students	79	17	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	22	76	2
From time to time	54	44	2
Almost never/ Never	85	13	2
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	59	38	3
The lower middle class	62	36	2
The middle class	82	16	2
The upper middle class	96	3	1
The upper class	92	6	2

A majority of respondents in all Member States of the European Union expect the financial situation of their household to stay the same. For the rest, in all countries, optimism outweighs pessimism. Respondents in Latvia, Estonia and Romania (31% in all three) and Croatia (29%) are the most optimistic.

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



Since spring 2019, the optimism index for the household financial situation has improved in eight EU Member States, most notably in Belgium (+5 index points) and Greece (+5). It is stable in Luxembourg and Romania, and has deteriorated in 18 Member States, most strikingly in Slovakia (-12 index points), Ireland (-12), Italy (-11), Spain (-10), Lithuania (-9), and Slovenia, France and Malta (-8 in all three).

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household (INDEX)

	EU28	Better - Worse	Better - Worse	Aut.2019 -
		Sp.2019	Aut.2019	Sp.2019
EU28		+13	+9	▼ 4
EU27		+13	+9	▼ 4
BE		+3	+8	▲ 5
EL		-2	+3	▲ 5
DK		+14	+18	▲ 4
FI		+14	+17	▲ 3
BG		+10	+12	▲ 2
PT		+19	+20	▲ 1
UK		+13	+14	▲ 1
DE		+9	+10	▲ 1
LU		+19	+19	=
RO		+6	+6	=
EE		+25	+24	▼ 1
LV		+25	+24	▼ 1
CY		+17	+16	▼ 1
CZ		+14	+13	▼ 1
NL		+9	+7	▼ 2
SE		+23	+18	▼ 5
HR		+19	+14	▼ 5
HU		+11	+6	▼ 5
PL		+11	+6	▼ 5
AT		+10	+3	▼ 7
MT		+19	+11	▼ 8
FR		+16	+8	▼ 8
SI		+14	+6	▼ 8
LT		+22	+13	▼ 9
ES		+18	+8	▼ 10
IT		+18	+7	▼ 11
IE		+20	+8	▼ 12
SK		+14	+2	▼ 12

QA2a.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

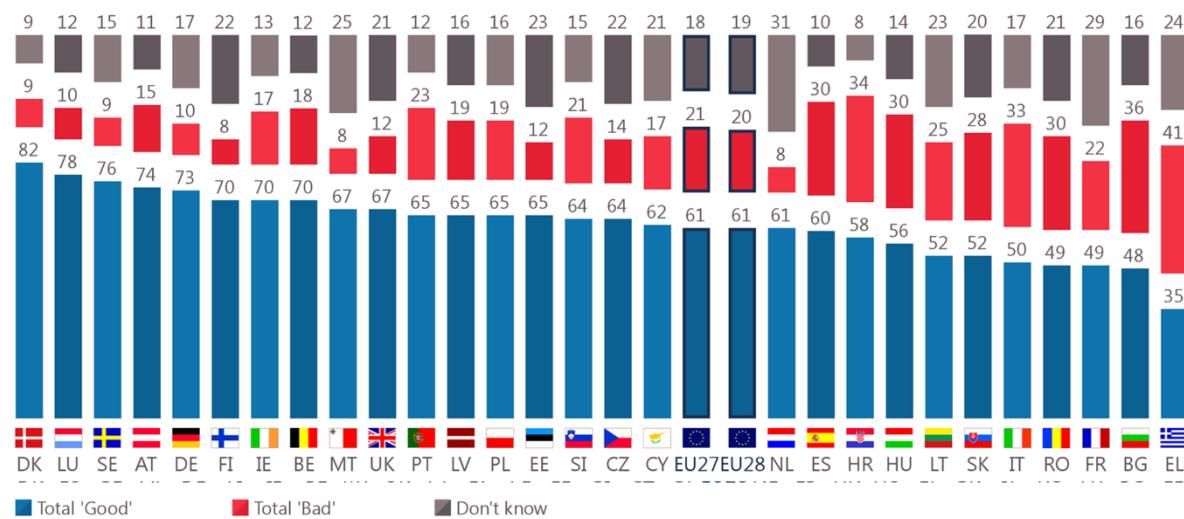
The financial situation of your household (% - EU)

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU28	22	13	62	3
 Gender				
Man	23	13	61	3
Woman	22	13	62	3
 Age				
15-24	34	9	53	4
25-39	35	12	50	3
40-54	23	14	60	3
55 +	11	14	72	3
 Education (End of)				
15-	12	17	68	3
16-19	22	14	61	3
20+	25	11	62	2
Still studying	33	7	55	5
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	28	14	55	3
Managers	25	10	62	3
Other white collars	28	13	57	2
Manual workers	25	14	59	2
House persons	23	14	60	3
Unemployed	34	15	45	6
Retired	9	14	74	3
Students	33	7	55	5
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	22	28	46	4
From time to time	25	19	53	3
Almost never/ Never	22	9	67	2
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	21	15	60	4
The lower middle class	22	18	58	2
The middle class	23	12	63	2
The upper middle class	26	6	66	2
The upper class	31	8	61	0

A majority of respondents are positive about their personal job situation in 27 Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Denmark (82%), Luxembourg (78%), Sweden (76%) and Austria (74%), and more narrowly in Bulgaria (48% versus 36%). Respondents remain predominantly dissatisfied in Greece (41% versus 35%).

QA1a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation (%)



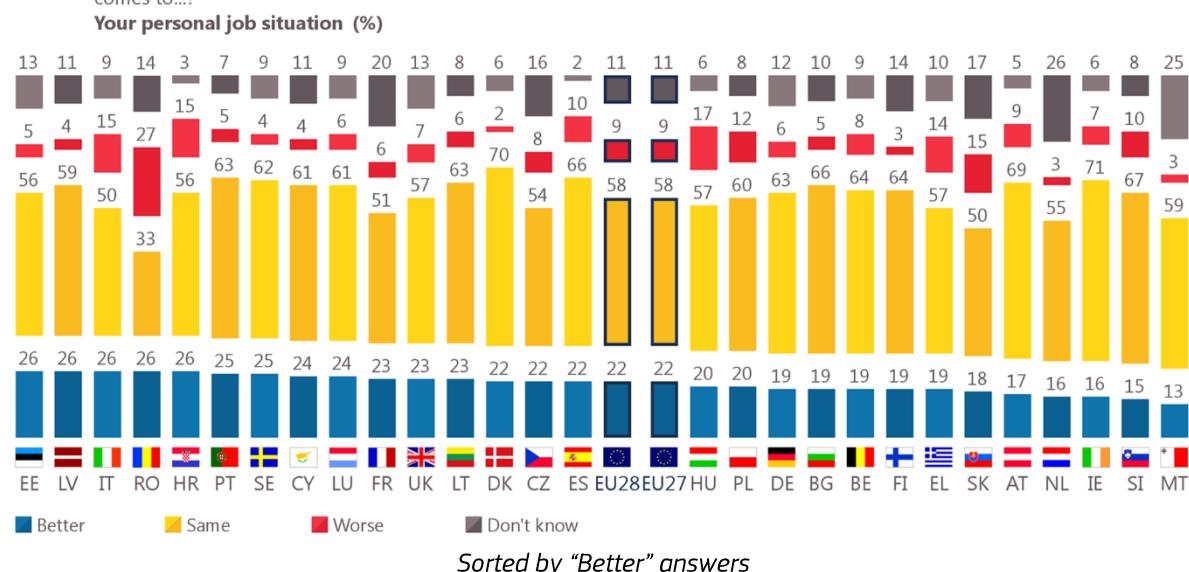
QA1a.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation (% - EU)

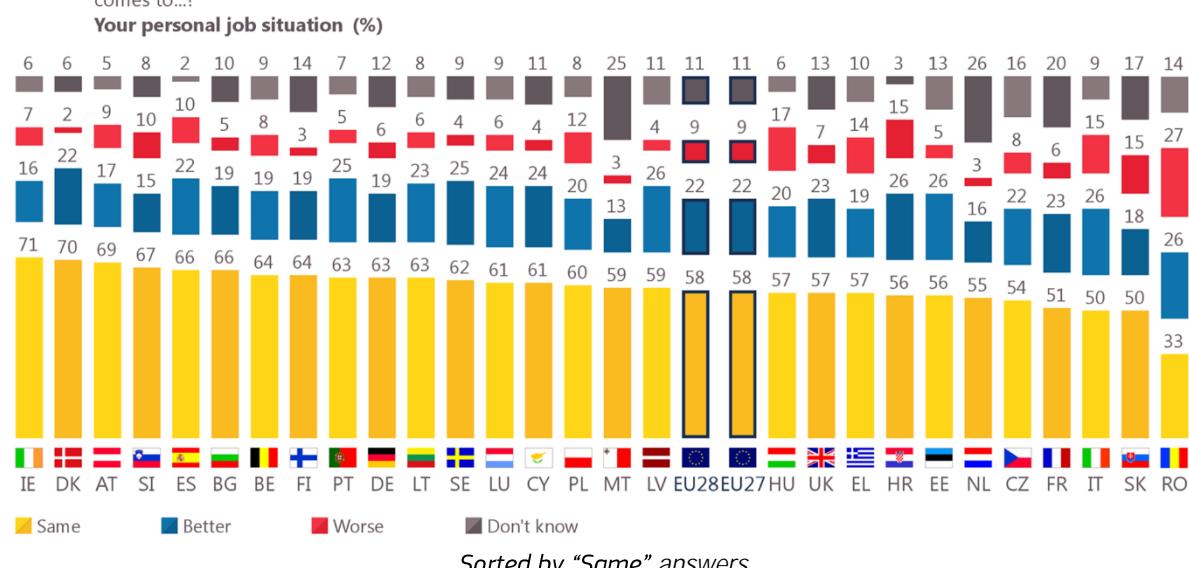
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU28	61	20	19
 Gender			
Man	65	19	16
Woman	58	21	21
 Age			
15-24	59	18	23
25-39	74	22	4
40-54	72	24	4
55 +	47	17	36
 Education (End of)			
15-	42	25	33
16-19	61	23	16
20+	72	16	12
Still studying	55	13	32
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	78	20	2
Managers	90	9	1
Other white collars	81	18	1
Manual workers	76	21	3
House persons	43	29	28
Unemployed	20	70	10
Retired	38	13	49
Students	55	13	32
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	31	54	15
From time to time	50	35	15
Almost never/ Never	69	11	20
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	49	28	23
The lower middle class	54	28	18
The middle class	68	15	17
The upper middle class	79	6	15
The upper class	84	6	10

A majority of respondents in all of the Member States expect their personal job situation to remain the same over the next twelve months. Among those who expect the situation to change, optimists outnumber pessimists in 27 countries, the sole exception being Romania (27% "worse" versus 26% "better" and 33% "same"). Optimism is most widespread in Estonia (26%), Latvia (26%), Italy (26%), Romania (26%, even if pessimists outnumber optimists) and Croatia (26%).

QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



Since spring 2019, the optimism index for the personal job situation has improved in eight Member States of the European Union, most markedly in Denmark (+6 index points) and Belgium (+6). It is unchanged in Estonia and has deteriorated in 19 Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (-13 index points), Slovakia (-10), Malta (-9), Croatia (-8), and Slovenia and Italy (-7 in both).

QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (INDEX)

	Better - Worse Sp.2019	Better - Worse Aut.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28	+16	+13	▼ 3
EU27	+16	+13	▼ 3
DK	+14	+20	▲ 6
BE	+5	+11	▲ 6
CY	+16	+20	▲ 4
PT	+17	+20	▲ 3
UK	+14	+16	▲ 2
BG	+12	+14	▲ 2
FI	+15	+16	▲ 1
EL	+4	+5	▲ 1
EE	+21	+21	=
LU	+19	+18	▼ 1
CZ	+15	+14	▼ 1
NL	+14	+13	▼ 1
AT	+9	+8	▼ 1
RO	0	-1	▼ 1
LV	+24	+22	▼ 2
SE	+24	+21	▼ 3
DE	+16	+13	▼ 3
FR	+22	+17	▼ 5
LT	+22	+17	▼ 5
ES	+18	+12	▼ 6
PL	+14	+8	▼ 6
HU	+9	+3	▼ 6
IT	+18	+11	▼ 7
SI	+12	+5	▼ 7
HR	+19	+11	▼ 8
MT	+19	+10	▼ 9
SK	+13	+3	▼ 10
IE	+22	+9	▼ 13

QA2a.6 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (% - EU)

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU28	22	9	58	11
 Gender				
Man	23	10	57	10
Woman	21	9	58	12
 Age				
15-24	40	6	44	10
25-39	34	10	52	4
40-54	23	11	62	4
55 +	8	8	62	22
 Education (End of)				
15-	10	11	62	17
16-19	21	10	58	11
20+	25	7	59	9
Still studying	39	5	43	13
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	28	11	58	3
Managers	25	7	66	2
Other white collars	27	10	61	2
Manual workers	26	12	59	3
House persons	19	10	58	13
Unemployed	39	12	39	10
Retired	4	7	60	29
Students	39	5	43	13
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	21	19	50	10
From time to time	24	15	52	9
Almost never/ Never	21	6	61	12
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	19	9	59	13
The lower middle class	22	12	55	11
The middle class	23	9	58	10
The upper middle class	28	5	55	12
The upper class	28	5	59	8

b. Economic aspects

1. Assessment of the current economic situation

a) National and European situations

Perceptions of the national and European economic situation have deteriorated

Europeans are slightly less positive about the economy in their country and in Europe in general than in spring 2019⁵¹.

47% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2019) are positive about the economic situation in their country, while 50% (+3) are negative and 3% expressed no opinion.

47% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2019) also consider that the situation of the European economy is good, while 39% (+2) think that it is bad and 14% (=) gave no opinion.

QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU)

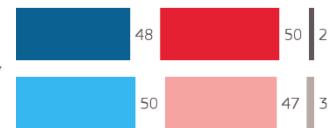


QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
(% - EU27)

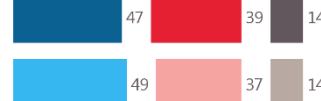


THE SITUATION OF THE
(NATIONALITY) ECONOMY

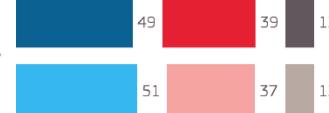
THE SITUATION OF THE
(NATIONALITY) ECONOMY



THE SITUATION OF THE
EUROPEAN ECONOMY



THE SITUATION OF THE
EUROPEAN ECONOMY



Autumn 2019
Spring 2019



Autumn 2019
Spring 2019



⁵¹ QA1a2-3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy/The situation of the European economy.

The balance of opinion on the situation of the national economy has been reversed in this survey, and negative views are now in the majority again in the 28 Member States as a whole. The trend towards an improvement in perceptions of the national economic situation, which began in spring 2013, has come to a halt.

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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



Positive perceptions of the economic situation at both national and European levels have declined in both euro area countries and non-euro area countries.

In the euro area countries, positive perceptions of the national and European economic situations have deteriorated, by three percentage points (to 45% versus 53% (+4)) for the national economy and by two percentage points (45% versus 44% (+2)) for the European economy.

In countries outside the euro area, positive opinions have decreased by two percentage points for both the national economic situation (50% versus 44% (+2)) and the European economic situation (51% versus 30% (+1)).

QA1a How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(%)

	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy		The situation of the European economy	
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
EU28	47	50	47	39
EU27	48	50	49	39
EURO AREA	45	53	45	44
NON-EURO AREA	50	44	51	30

Assessments of the national economic situation continue to vary considerably within the 28 Member States of the European Union, with a difference of 85 percentage points between the positive opinions recorded in Luxembourg and in Greece (93% versus 8%).

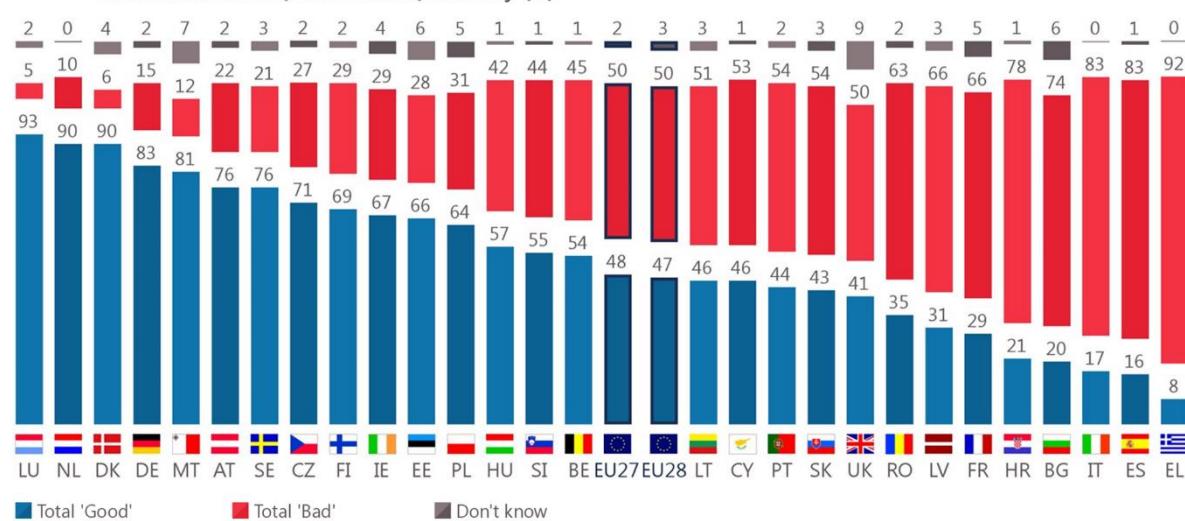
Respondents are predominantly positive in 15 Member States, compared with 17 in spring 2019, since in this survey “good” answers have become the minority in Lithuania (46% versus 51% compared with 53% versus 42% in spring 2019) and Slovakia (43% versus 54% compared with 49% versus 46%). Respondents in Luxembourg (93%), the Netherlands (90%), Denmark (90%) and Germany (83%) are the most positive.

A majority of respondents are negative in 13 Member States, most markedly in Greece (92%), Spain (83%), Italy (83%), Croatia (78%) and Bulgaria (74%).

Since spring 2019, positive perceptions of the national economic situation have gained ground in only seven Member States, most markedly in Portugal (44%, +7 percentage points) and Czechia (71%, +6). They are stable in five countries and have lost ground in 16 countries, most sharply in Spain (16%, -10), Belgium (54%, -8), Ireland (67%, -8) and Lithuania (46%, -7).

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)



QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy (%)

		Total 'Good'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28		47	▼ 2	50	▲ 3	3
EU27		48	▼ 2	50	▲ 3	2
EURO AREA		45	▼ 3	53	▲ 4	2
NON-EURO AREA		50	▼ 2	44	▲ 2	6
PT		44	▲ 7	54	▼ 7	2
CZ		71	▲ 6	27	▼ 4	2
RO		35	▲ 4	63	▼ 4	2
CY		46	▲ 3	53	▼ 4	1
LV		31	▲ 1	66	▲ 2	3
HR		21	▲ 1	78	▼ 2	1
EL		8	▲ 1	92	▼ 1	0
NL		90	=	10	▲ 1	0
DE		83	=	15	=	2
UK		41	=	50	=	9
FR		29	=	66	=	5
BG		20	=	74	▲ 2	6
LU		93	▼ 1	5	▲ 2	2
DK		90	▼ 1	6	=	4
HU		57	▼ 1	42	▲ 2	1
EE		66	▼ 2	28	▲ 2	6
SI		55	▼ 2	44	▲ 3	1
MT		81	▼ 4	12	▲ 5	7
SE		76	▼ 4	21	▲ 3	3
AT		76	▼ 5	22	▲ 5	2
IT		17	▼ 5	83	▲ 7	0
FI		69	▼ 6	29	▲ 7	2
PL		64	▼ 6	31	▲ 8	5
SK		43	▼ 6	54	▲ 8	3
LT		46	▼ 7	51	▲ 9	3
IE		67	▼ 8	29	▲ 6	4
BE		54	▼ 8	45	▲ 8	1
ES		16	▼ 10	83	▲ 11	1

QA1a.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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

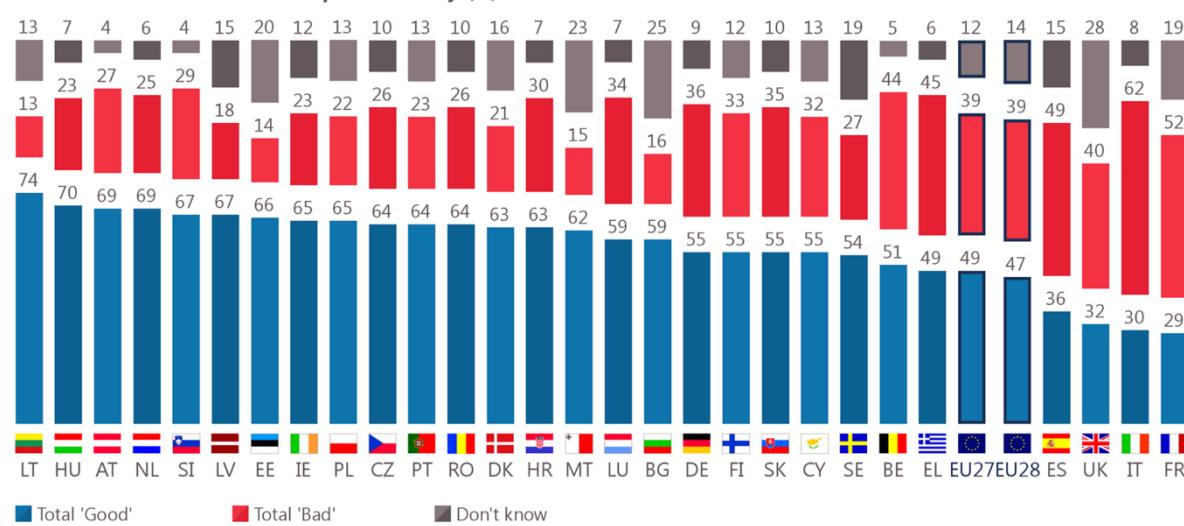
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU28	47	50	3
 Gender			
Man	50	47	3
Woman	44	52	4
 Age			
15-24	49	45	6
25-39	48	49	3
40-54	47	51	2
55 +	46	51	3
 Education (End of)			
15-	32	64	4
16-19	46	50	4
20+	54	44	2
Still studying	56	40	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	45	53	2
Managers	62	36	2
Other white collars	50	48	2
Manual workers	45	52	3
House persons	38	59	3
Unemployed	27	69	4
Retired	45	50	5
Students	56	40	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	23	75	2
From time to time	35	62	3
Almost never/ Never	54	42	4
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	36	59	5
The lower middle class	43	55	2
The middle class	51	46	3
The upper middle class	66	33	1
The upper class	83	16	1

A majority of respondents consider that the situation of the European economy is good in 24 Member States of the European Union, compared with 23 in spring 2019, since perceptions are now positive again in Greece in this survey (49% versus 45% compared with 46% versus 46% in spring 2019). Respondents in Lithuania (74%), Hungary (70%), Austria (69%) and the Netherlands (69%) are the most positive about the European economic situation.

A majority of respondents remain negative about the situation of the European economy in four Member States: Italy (62%), France (52%), Spain (49% versus 36%) and the United Kingdom (40% versus 32%).

QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (%)



Positive perceptions of the economic situation in the European Union have gained ground in 10 countries, most markedly in Czechia (64%, +9 percentage points) and Latvia (67%, +5). They have lost ground in 18 countries, most notably in Belgium (51%, -8), Spain (36%, -6) and Luxembourg (59%, -6).

QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (%)

		Total 'Good'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Bad'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28		47	▼ 2	39	▲ 2	14
EU27		49	▼ 2	39	▲ 2	12
EURO AREA		45	▼ 2	44	▲ 2	11
NON-EURO AREA		51	▼ 2	30	▲ 1	19
CZ		64	▲ 9	26	▼ 6	10
LV		67	▲ 5	18	=	15
RO		64	▲ 4	26	▼ 2	10
CY		55	▲ 3	32	▼ 5	13
EL		49	▲ 3	45	▼ 1	6
NL		69	▲ 2	25	=	6
EE		66	▲ 2	14	▼ 1	20
PT		64	▲ 1	23	▼ 4	13
BG		59	▲ 1	16	=	25
SE		54	▲ 1	27	▼ 5	19
DK		63	▼ 1	21	▲ 3	16
HR		63	▼ 1	30	▲ 2	7
FR		29	▼ 1	52	▲ 2	19
HU		70	▼ 2	23	▲ 1	7
AT		69	▼ 2	27	▲ 4	4
IE		65	▼ 2	23	=	12
SK		55	▼ 2	35	▲ 2	10
UK		32	▼ 2	40	▲ 1	28
LT		74	▼ 3	13	▲ 4	13
SI		67	▼ 3	29	▲ 3	4
DE		55	▼ 3	36	▲ 4	9
FI		55	▼ 3	33	▲ 5	12
IT		30	▼ 4	62	▲ 3	8
PL		65	▼ 5	22	▲ 5	13
MT		62	▼ 5	15	▲ 3	23
LU		59	▼ 6	34	▲ 7	7
ES		36	▼ 6	49	▲ 3	15
BE		51	▼ 8	44	▲ 8	5

QA1a.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The situation of the European economy (% - EU)

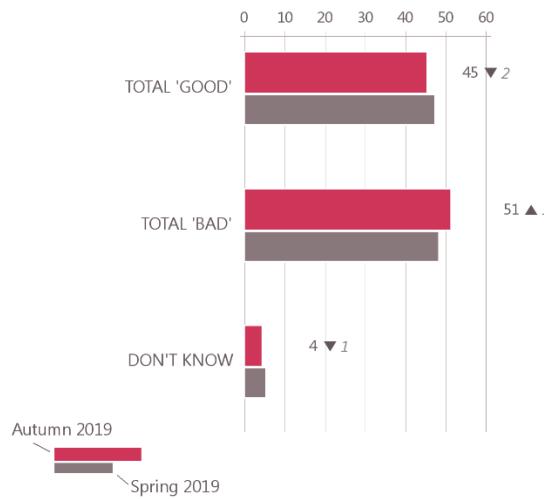
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU28	47	39	14
Gender			
Man	50	39	11
Woman	44	40	16
Age			
15-24	55	30	15
25-39	51	37	12
40-54	49	41	10
55 +	41	42	17
Education (End of)			
15-	31	48	21
16-19	45	41	14
20+	54	36	10
Still studying	61	27	12
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	50	41	9
Managers	59	31	10
Other white collars	53	37	10
Manual workers	46	42	12
House persons	37	46	17
Unemployed	36	47	17
Retired	39	42	19
Students	61	27	12
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	32	53	15
From time to time	42	46	12
Almost never/ Never	51	35	14
Consider belonging to			
The working class	38	42	20
The lower middle class	44	43	13
The middle class	51	38	11
The upper middle class	63	30	7
The upper class	75	21	4

b) The employment situation

Europeans are also less upbeat about the employment situation in their country: 51% (+3 percentage points since spring 2019) consider that the employment situation in their country is "bad", while 45% (-2) think that it is "good" and 4% (-1) expressed no opinion.⁵²

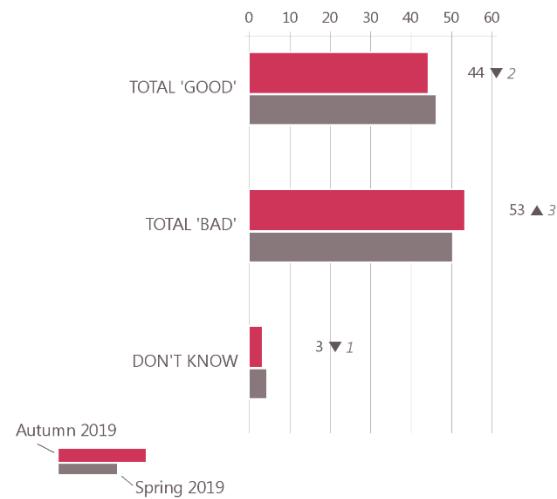
QA1a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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



QA1a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU27)



⁵² QA1a6. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

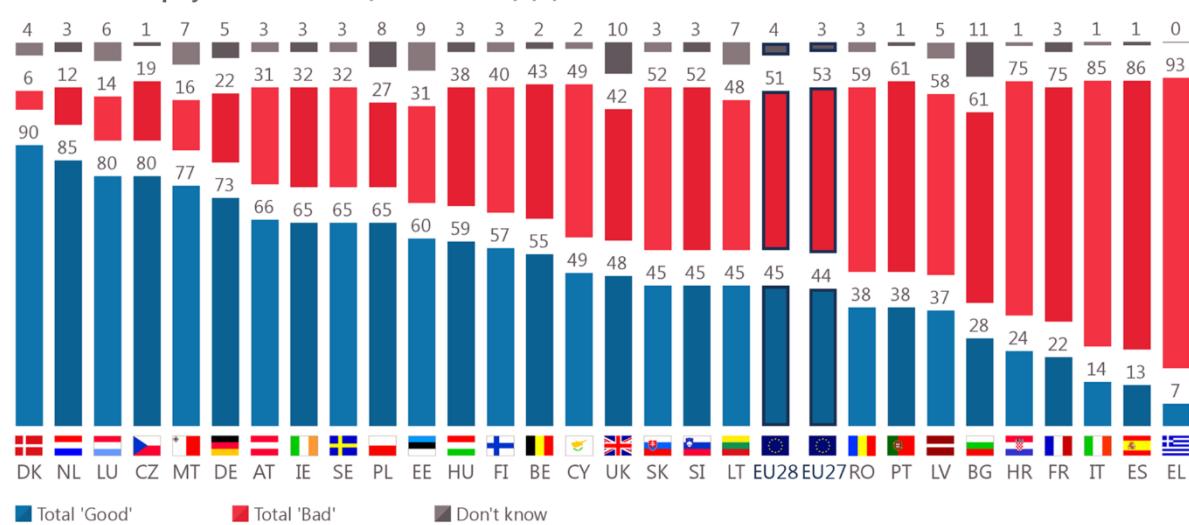
A majority of respondents are positive about the employment situation in their country in 15 Member States of the European Union, compared with 17 in spring 2019, since perceptions have become negative in Lithuania in this survey (45% versus 48% compared with 48% versus 45% in spring 2019) and Slovakia (45% versus 52% compared with 49% versus 47%). They are most likely to be positive in Denmark (90%), the Netherlands (85%), Luxembourg (80%) and Czechia (80%).

Positive and negative opinions are evenly balanced in Cyprus (49% versus 49%).

Judgements are predominantly negative in 12 EU Member States, in particular in Greece (93%), Spain (86%), Italy (85%), France (75%) and Croatia (75%).

QA1a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since spring 2019, positive opinions on the national employment situation have gained ground in particular in Cyprus (49%, +9 percentage points), Portugal (38%, +8) and Estonia (60%, +7). Conversely, they have decreased most markedly in Sweden (65%, -12), Ireland (65%, -11), Finland (57%, -9), Malta (77%, -7), Austria (66%, -7) and Belgium (55%, -7).

QA1a.6 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

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

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
EU28	45	51	4
 Gender			
Man	47	49	4
Woman	42	53	5
 Age			
15-24	46	48	6
25-39	46	51	3
40-54	46	52	2
55 +	43	52	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	30	64	6
16-19	45	51	4
20+	51	46	3
Still studying	48	46	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	43	53	4
Managers	61	35	4
Other white collars	47	50	3
Manual workers	45	52	3
House persons	35	63	2
Unemployed	22	77	1
Retired	42	51	7
Students	48	46	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	19	79	2
From time to time	32	65	3
Almost never/ Never	52	43	5
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	35	60	5
The lower middle class	40	56	4
The middle class	49	47	4
The upper middle class	59	38	3
The upper class	77	23	0

2. Expectations for the next twelve months

a) National and European situations

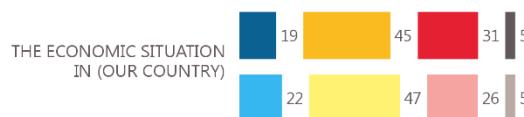
Macroeconomic expectations have deteriorated

As a corollary of the deterioration in perceptions of both the economic situation at national and European levels and the employment situation, expectations for the next twelve months have also deteriorated. Optimistic expectations have decreased, while pessimistic expectations have increased.

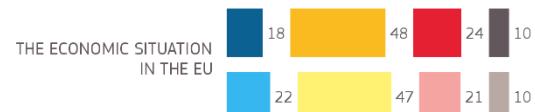
45% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2019) expect the economic situation in their country to remain unchanged over the coming year, while 31% (+5) expect it to be worse and 19% (-3) expect an improvement.

46% of Europeans (+1 percentage point since 2019) also expect the economic situation in the EU to be stable, while 25% (+3) expect it to be worse and 17% (-4) expect an improvement⁵³.

QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU)



QA2a What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
(% - EU27)



Autumn 2019 Spring 2019
Better Same Worse Don't know

Autumn 2019 Spring 2019
Better Same Worse Don't know

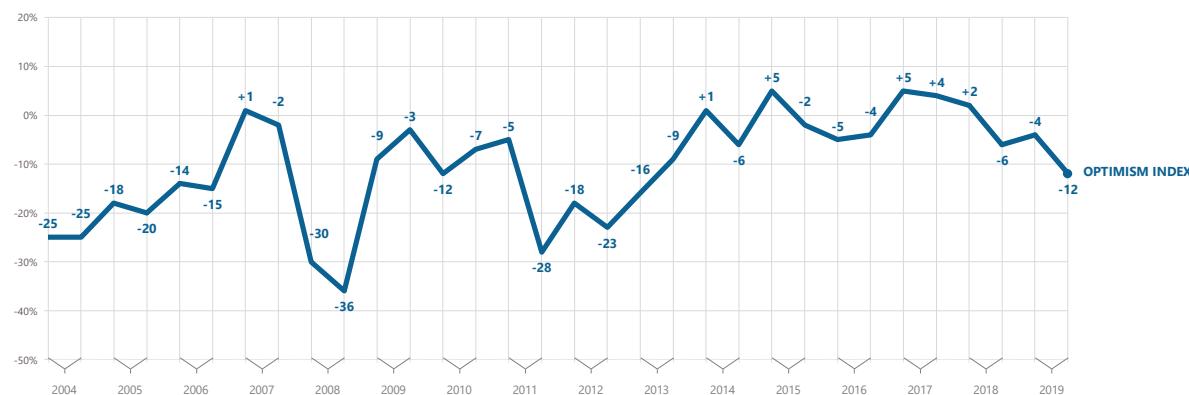
⁵³ QA2a3-7. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)/The economic situation in the EU.

As a result of these changes, the optimism indices for the national and European economic situations have deteriorated sharply (EU28 averages), with a widening gap between optimistic and pessimistic forecasts.

At -12, the optimism index for the national economic situation has lost eight index points since spring 2019, and this is its worst reading since spring 2013.

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

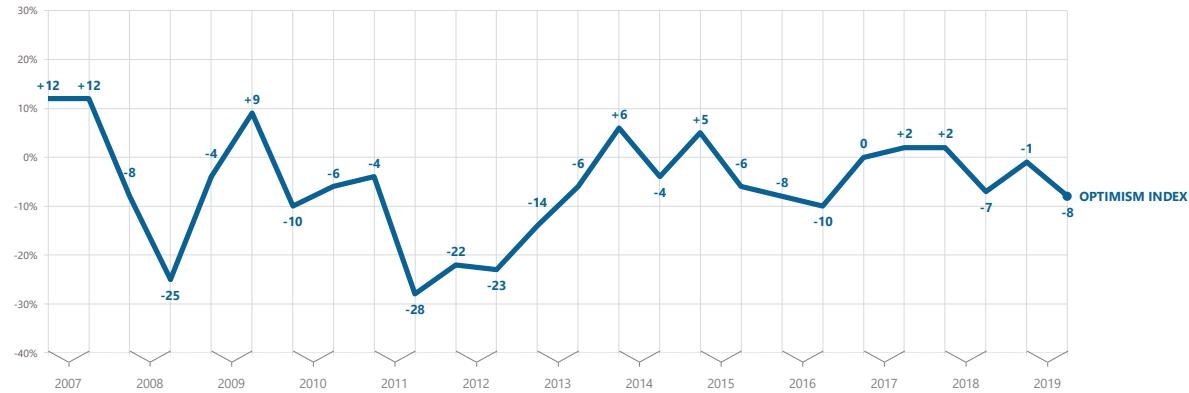
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



At -8, the optimism index for the European economic situation has lost seven index points since spring 2019, returning to a level close to those recorded in autumn 2018 and autumn 2016.

QA2a.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...?

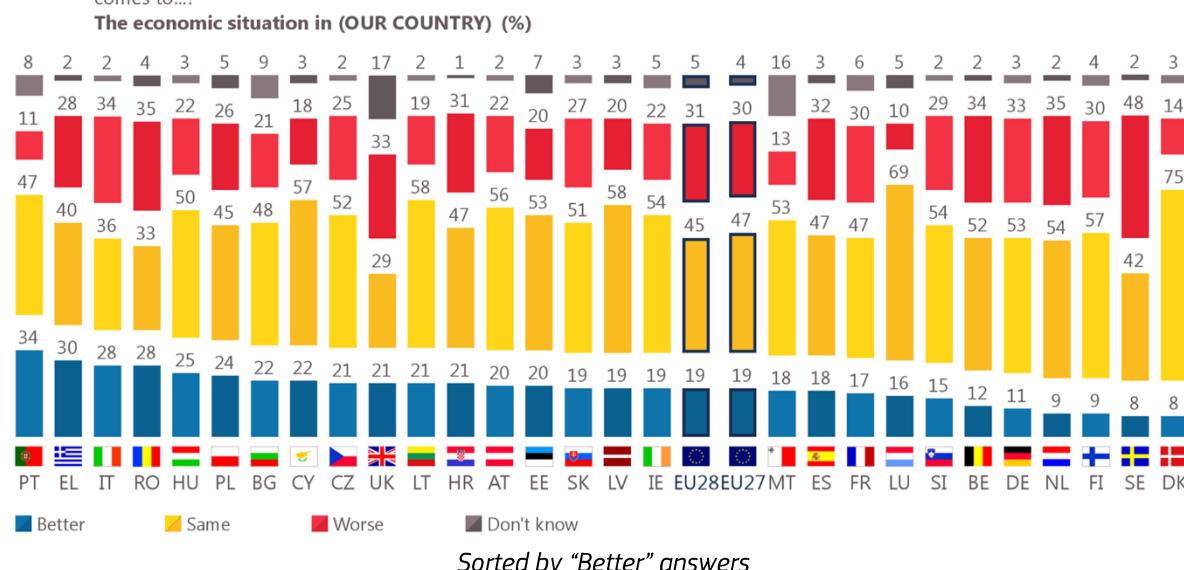
The economic situation in the EU (EU - OPTIMISM INDEX (BETTER - WORSE))



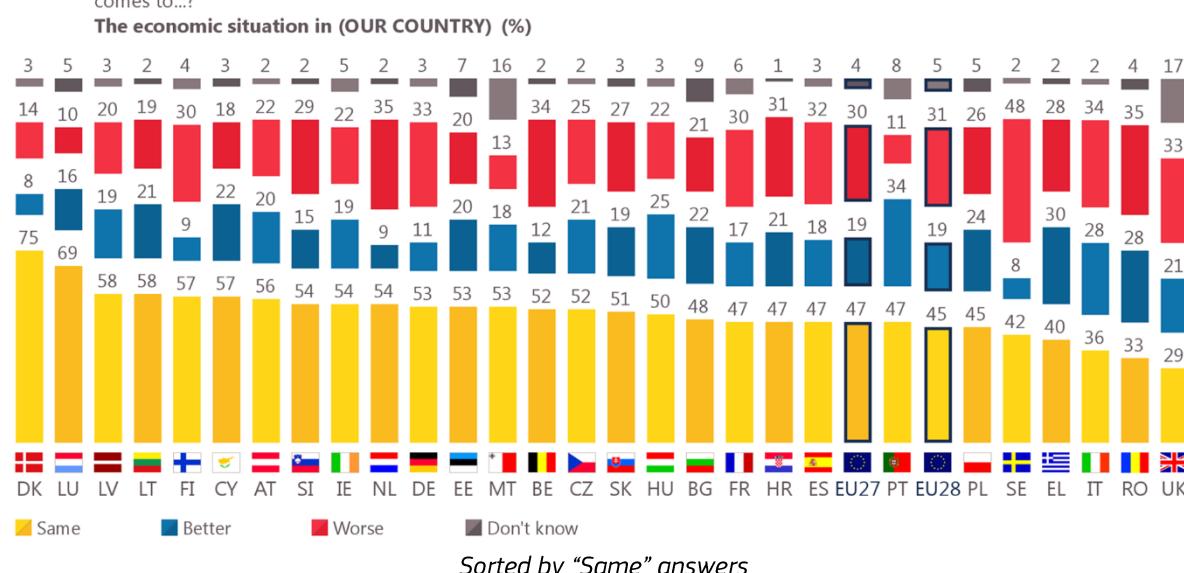
In the case of the national economic situation, respondents expect the next 12 months to be “worse” in Sweden (48% versus 42% for “same” and 8% for “better”), Romania (35% versus 33% and 28%) and the United Kingdom (33% versus 29% and 21%). In all other Member States of the European Union, “same” is the most frequent answer.

Optimists outnumber pessimists in seven EU Member States: Portugal (34% versus 11%), Greece (30% versus 28%), Hungary (25% versus 22%), Bulgaria (22% versus 21%), Cyprus (22% versus 18%), Lithuania (21% versus 19%) and Malta (18% versus 13%). Optimism and pessimism are evenly balanced in Estonia (20% versus 20%). In the other 20 Member States, pessimism outweighs optimistic expectations; in addition to Sweden, Romania and the United Kingdom, pessimism is fairly widespread in the Netherlands (35%), Italy (34%), Belgium (34%) and Germany (33%).

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



Since spring 2019, the optimism index for the national economic outlook has improved in only four Member States of the European Union, namely the United Kingdom (+9 index points), Portugal (+7), Greece (+6) and Czechia (+3). It has deteriorated in the other 24 Member States, most markedly in Lithuania (-23 index points), the Netherlands (-23), Ireland (-19), Malta (-18), Slovakia (-17), Spain and Slovenia (-16 in both countries), Italy (-15), France (-13) and Poland (-11).

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Better	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Same	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Worse	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28	🇪🇺	19	▼ 3	45	▼ 2	31	▲ 5	5
EU27	🇪🇺	19	▼ 4	47	▼ 3	30	▲ 7	4
EURO AREA		18	▼ 4	48	▼ 3	31	▲ 7	3
NON-EURO AREA		22	▼ 1	39	=	30	▲ 1	9
PT	🇵🇹	34	▲ 9	47	▼ 12	11	▲ 2	8
EL	🇬🇷	30	▲ 7	40	▼ 8	28	▲ 1	2
CZ	🇨🇿	21	▲ 2	52	=	25	▼ 1	2
UK	🇬🇧	21	▲ 2	29	▲ 3	33	▼ 7	17
AT	🇦🇹	20	▲ 1	56	▼ 8	22	▲ 8	2
DE	🇩🇪	11	=	53	▼ 7	33	▲ 6	3
SE	🇸🇪	8	=	42	▼ 15	48	▲ 16	2
BG	🇧🇬	22	▼ 1	48	=	21	▲ 2	9
BE	🇧🇪	12	▼ 1	52	▼ 1	34	▲ 2	2
RO	🇷🇴	28	▼ 2	33	▼ 2	35	▲ 5	4
HR	🇭🇷	21	▼ 3	47	▲ 1	31	▲ 3	1
LV	🇱🇻	19	▼ 3	58	=	20	▲ 7	3
PL	🇵🇱	24	▼ 4	45	▼ 1	26	▲ 7	5
CY	🇨🇾	22	▼ 5	57	▲ 7	18	▼ 2	3
EE	🇪🇪	20	▼ 5	53	▲ 2	20	▲ 2	7
ES	🇪🇸	18	▼ 5	47	▼ 7	32	▲ 11	3
LU	🇱🇺	16	▼ 5	69	▲ 7	10	▼ 2	5
SI	🇸🇮	15	▼ 5	54	▼ 5	29	▲ 10	2
DK	🇩🇰	8	▼ 5	75	▲ 7	14	=	3
IT	🇮🇹	28	▼ 6	36	▼ 2	34	▲ 9	2
SK	🇸🇰	19	▼ 6	51	▼ 4	27	▲ 11	3
NL	🇳🇱	9	▼ 6	54	▼ 10	35	▲ 17	2
FI	🇫🇮	9	▼ 6	57	▲ 5	30	▲ 2	4
HU	🇭🇺	25	▼ 7	50	▲ 5	22	▲ 2	3
FR	🇫🇷	17	▼ 8	47	▲ 3	30	▲ 5	6
LT	🇱🇹	21	▼ 12	58	▲ 3	19	▲ 11	2
IE	🇮🇪	19	▼ 13	54	▲ 8	22	▲ 6	5
MT	🇲🇹	18	▼ 13	53	▲ 8	13	▲ 5	16

QA2a.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

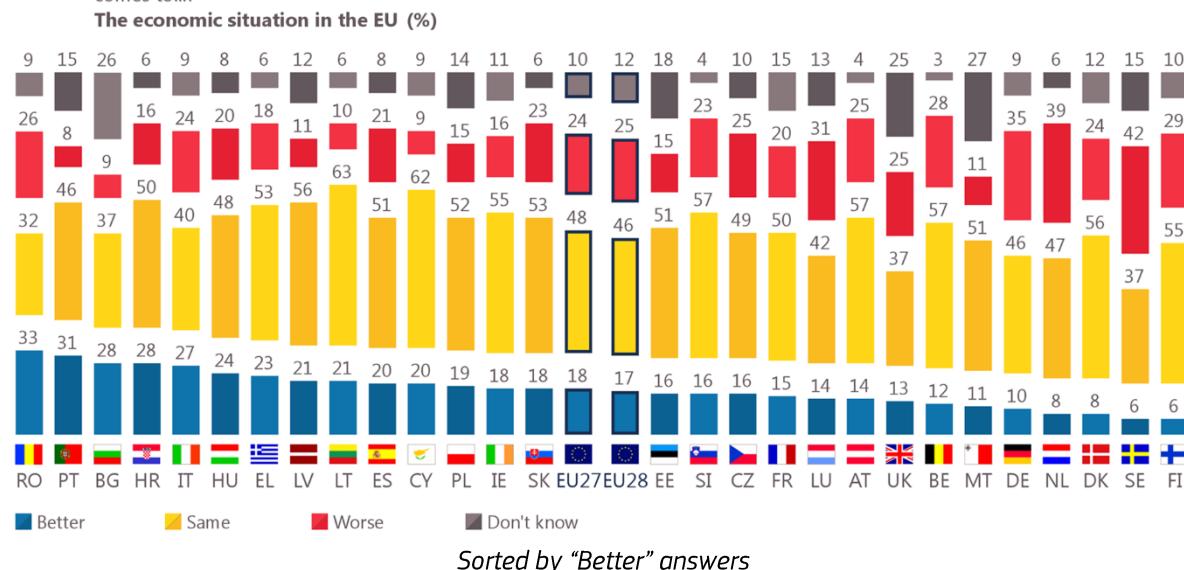
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU28	19	31	45	5
 Gender				
Man	20	32	43	5
Woman	18	30	46	6
 Age				
15-24	25	25	43	7
25-39	23	29	43	5
40-54	19	33	44	4
55 +	16	32	47	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	17	30	46	7
16-19	19	32	44	5
20+	18	33	45	4
Still studying	26	21	47	6
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	22	32	41	5
Managers	19	34	42	5
Other white collars	20	32	44	4
Manual workers	20	31	44	5
House persons	20	30	45	5
Unemployed	20	31	44	5
Retired	15	31	48	6
Students	26	21	47	6
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	39	40	5
From time to time	21	32	42	5
Almost never/ Never	19	29	46	6
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	20	27	45	8
The lower middle class	18	35	43	4
The middle class	19	32	45	4
The upper middle class	21	26	50	3
The upper class	30	28	42	0

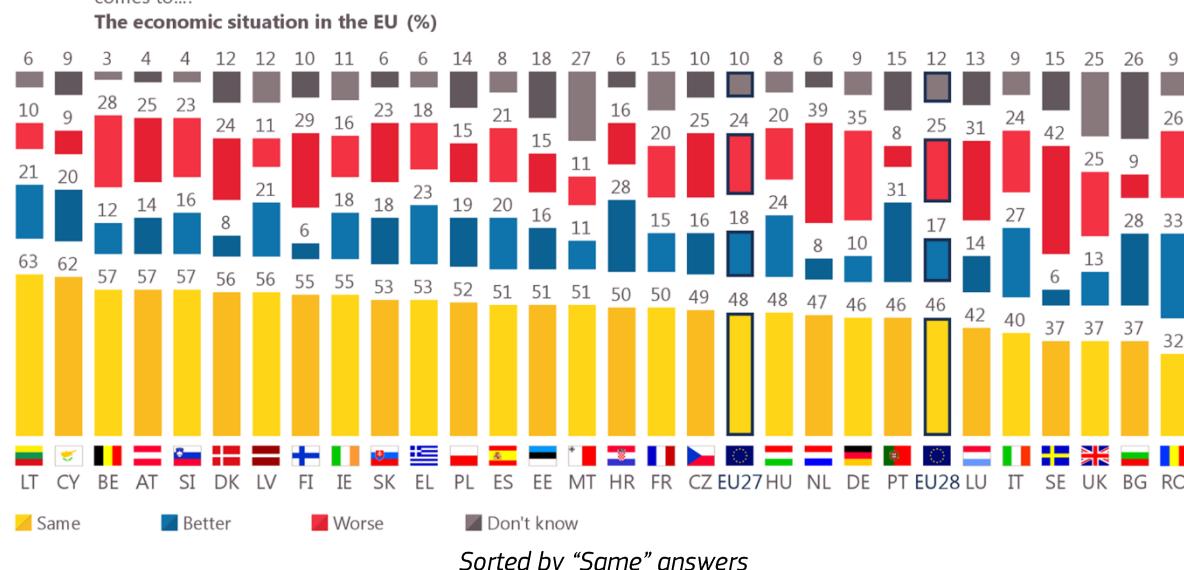
In terms of expectations for the European economic situation, “better” is the most frequent answer given in Romania (33% versus 32% “same” and 26% “worse”). In contrast, “worse” is the most frequent answer given in Sweden (42% versus 37% “same” and 6% “better”). In the other 26 Member States of the European Union, respondents predominantly believe that things will stay the same.

Optimism outweighs pessimism in 13 Member States of the European Union, and is the most widespread in Romania (33%), Portugal (31%), Bulgaria (28%) and Croatia (28%). Optimism and pessimism are evenly balanced in Malta (11% versus 11%). Pessimism outweighs optimism in the other 14 Member States, and respondents are the most pessimistic in Sweden (42%), the Netherlands (39%) and Germany (35%).

QA2a.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...?



QA2a.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...?



Since spring 2019, the optimism index has improved significantly only in Belgium (+5 index points) and Portugal (+4). However, it has deteriorated sharply in Malta, Italy, Croatia and Spain (-13 index points in all four), Denmark, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary (-12 in all four), Lithuania and Finland (-11 in both) and Estonia (-10).

QA2a.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 (%)

	Better	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Same	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Worse	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28	17	▼ 4	46	▲ 1	25	▲ 3	12
EU27	18	▼ 4	48	▲ 1	24	▲ 3	10
EURO AREA	17	▼ 4	48	=	25	▲ 3	10
NON-EURO AREA	18	▼ 3	42	▲ 2	23	=	17
PT	31	▲ 7	46	▼ 15	8	▲ 3	15
EL	23	▲ 3	53	▼ 4	18	▲ 1	6
BG	28	▲ 1	37	▼ 3	9	▼ 1	26
CZ	16	▲ 1	49	▲ 2	25	▲ 2	10
BE	12	=	57	▲ 7	28	▼ 5	3
DE	10	=	46	▼ 1	35	▲ 2	9
AT	14	▼ 1	57	▼ 4	25	▲ 6	4
SE	6	▼ 1	37	▼ 4	42	▲ 3	15
RO	33	▼ 2	32	▲ 2	26	▲ 2	9
UK	13	▼ 2	37	▲ 4	25	▼ 4	25
DK	8	▼ 2	56	▼ 6	24	▲ 10	12
NL	8	▼ 2	47	▲ 2	39	▲ 4	6
LV	21	▼ 3	56	▲ 5	11	▲ 3	12
FI	6	▼ 3	55	▼ 1	29	▲ 8	10
ES	20	▼ 4	51	▼ 7	21	▲ 9	8
CY	20	▼ 5	62	▲ 11	9	▼ 3	9
SK	18	▼ 5	53	▼ 2	23	▲ 7	6
EE	16	▼ 5	51	▲ 1	15	▲ 5	18
SI	16	▼ 5	57	▼ 1	23	▲ 7	4
LU	14	▼ 5	42	▼ 3	31	▲ 4	13
LT	21	▼ 6	63	▲ 2	10	▲ 5	6
PL	19	▼ 6	52	▲ 2	15	▲ 2	14
HR	28	▼ 7	50	▲ 2	16	▲ 6	6
FR	15	▼ 7	50	▲ 7	20	=	15
IT	27	▼ 8	40	▲ 1	24	▲ 5	9
HU	24	▼ 8	48	▲ 2	20	▲ 4	8
IE	18	▼ 9	55	▲ 8	16	▼ 2	11
MT	11	▼ 10	51	▲ 7	11	▲ 3	27

QA2a.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...?

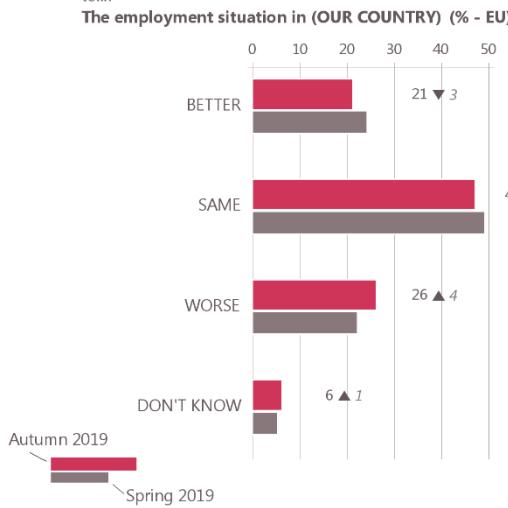
The economic situation in the EU (% - EU)

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU28	17	25	46	12
 Gender				
Man	18	26	46	10
Woman	17	23	46	14
 Age				
15-24	24	19	45	12
25-39	20	22	47	11
40-54	17	27	46	10
55 +	13	27	46	14
 Education (End of)				
15-	14	25	45	16
16-19	17	24	46	13
20+	16	26	48	10
Still studying	26	19	45	10
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	22	26	42	10
Managers	16	28	48	8
Other white collars	18	26	47	9
Manual workers	18	23	47	12
House persons	19	25	43	13
Unemployed	19	20	47	14
Retired	12	26	46	16
Students	26	19	45	10
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	15	25	45	15
From time to time	19	25	46	10
Almost never/ Never	16	24	47	13
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	16	21	47	16
The lower middle class	17	27	45	11
The middle class	17	26	47	10
The upper middle class	21	27	46	6
The upper class	30	24	42	4

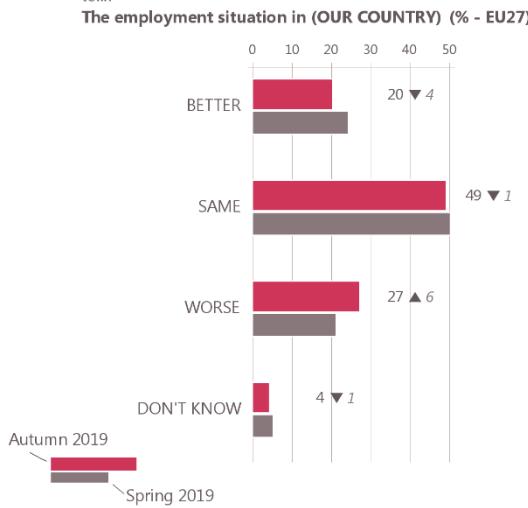
b) The employment situation

Expectations regarding the employment outlook for the next twelve months have also deteriorated: 47% of Europeans (-2 percentage points since spring 2019) expect the next twelve months to stay the “same” when it comes to the employment situation in their country, while 26% (+4) expect them to be “worse” and 21% (-3) answered “better”⁵⁴.

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?



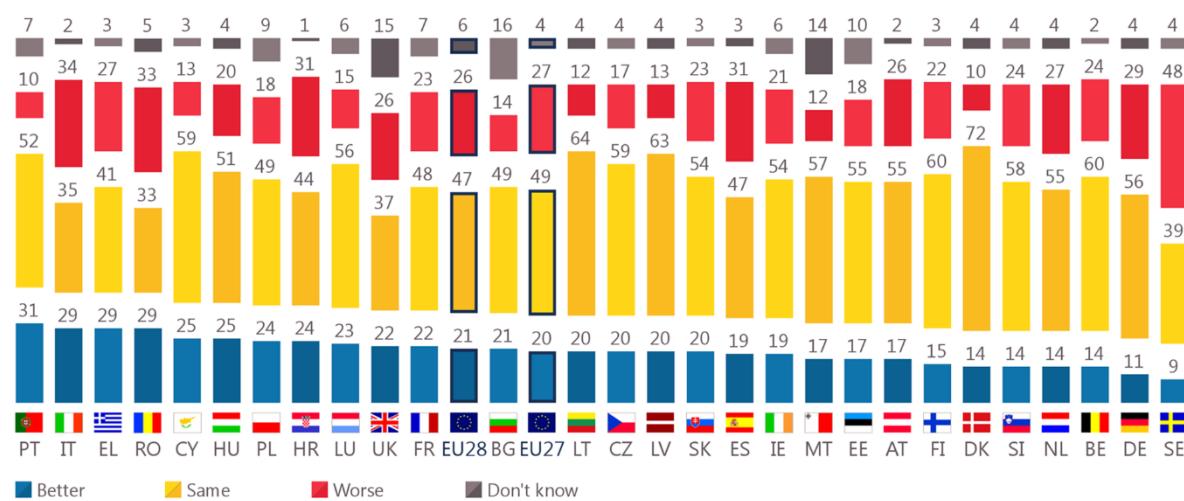
⁵⁴ QA2a5. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

In the case of the employment outlook, “worse” is the most frequent answer given in Sweden (48% versus 39% “same” and 9% “better”) and Romania (33%, ranked equally with “same” and ahead of “better” (29%)).

In the other 26 Member States, respondents most frequently expect the national employment situation to be stable. Respondents in Portugal (31%) and Italy, Greece and Romania (29% in all three) are the most optimistic.

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since spring 2019, optimism about the outlook for employment has declined sharply in Ireland (19%, -16 percentage points), Malta (17%, -12), Slovenia (14%, -9), the Netherlands (14%, -8), Finland (15%, -8) and Spain (19%, -8). Greece (29%, +6) and Portugal (31%, +4) are the only countries where it has increased significantly.

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Better	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Same	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Worse	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28	21	▼ 3	47	▼ 2	26	▲ 4	6
EU27	20	▼ 4	49	▼ 1	27	▲ 6	4
EURO AREA	20	▼ 4	49	▼ 2	27	▲ 6	4
NON-EURO AREA	22	▼ 2	43	▼ 2	25	▲ 2	10
EL	29	▲ 6	41	▼ 8	27	▲ 1	3
PT	31	▲ 4	52	▼ 6	10	▲ 1	7
UK	22	▲ 3	37	▼ 1	26	▼ 5	15
RO	29	▲ 1	33	▼ 2	33	▲ 2	5
CZ	20	▼ 1	59	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	4
BE	14	▼ 1	60	▲ 3	24	▼ 1	2
DE	11	▼ 1	56	▼ 2	29	▲ 4	4
CY	25	▼ 2	59	▲ 11	13	▼ 7	3
BG	21	▼ 2	49	▲ 2	14	▼ 2	16
AT	17	▼ 2	55	▼ 4	26	▲ 9	2
DK	14	▼ 2	72	=	10	▲ 2	4
HR	24	▼ 3	44	▼ 4	31	▲ 8	1
LU	23	▼ 3	56	▲ 2	15	▲ 1	6
IT	29	▼ 5	35	▼ 4	34	▲ 10	2
PL	24	▼ 5	49	▼ 3	18	▲ 7	9
LV	20	▼ 5	63	▲ 7	13	▲ 2	4
LT	20	▼ 5	64	▼ 1	12	▲ 7	4
EE	17	▼ 5	55	▲ 5	18	▲ 1	10
HU	25	▼ 6	51	▲ 4	20	▲ 2	4
SE	9	▼ 6	39	▼ 11	48	▲ 17	4
FR	22	▼ 7	48	▲ 5	23	▲ 1	7
SK	20	▼ 7	54	▲ 1	23	▲ 7	3
ES	19	▼ 8	47	▼ 5	31	▲ 11	3
FI	15	▼ 8	60	▲ 2	22	▲ 7	3
NL	14	▼ 8	55	▼ 7	27	▲ 15	4
SI	14	▼ 9	58	▲ 2	24	▲ 6	4
MT	17	▼ 12	57	▲ 11	12	▲ 4	14
IE	19	▼ 16	54	▲ 7	21	▲ 7	6

QA2a.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

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

	Better	Worse	Same	Don't know
EU28	21	26	47	6
Gender				
Man	21	28	46	5
Woman	21	25	48	6
Age				
15-24	29	22	42	7
25-39	23	25	47	5
40-54	20	28	47	5
55 +	17	28	48	7
Education (End of)				
15-	19	29	45	7
16-19	20	27	47	6
20+	20	26	49	5
Still studying	30	20	44	6
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	24	28	44	4
Managers	19	28	48	5
Other white collars	21	26	49	4
Manual workers	21	26	48	5
House persons	20	29	45	6
Unemployed	24	27	44	5
Retired	17	27	48	8
Students	30	20	44	6
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	18	32	45	5
From time to time	22	30	43	5
Almost never/ Never	20	25	49	6
Consider belonging to				
The working class	20	25	47	8
The lower middle class	20	29	47	4
The middle class	21	28	47	4
The upper middle class	22	23	51	4
The upper class	30	24	42	4

2 The European Union and economic reforms

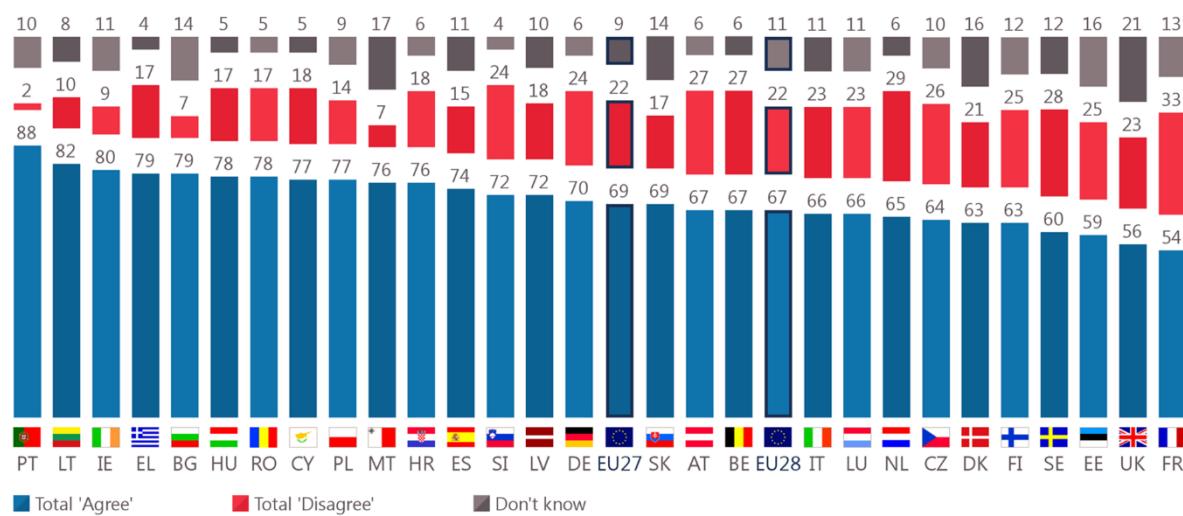
a. The European Union continues to be seen as a key player in the global economy

More than two-thirds of Europeans (67%, unchanged since spring 2019) consider that “the European Union has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of **Europe in the global economy**”, while 22% (=) disagree and 11% (=) expressed no opinion.

There is a consensus among Europeans that the European Union is capable of defending European interests in the global economy. A large majority of respondents agree with this statement in both the euro area countries (67%, unchanged) and the non-euro area countries (68%, +3 percentage points). It is supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all Member States, in proportions ranging from 54% in France to 88% in Portugal.

Since spring 2019, agreement has increased significantly in Malta (76%, +12 percentage points), the Netherlands (65%, +9) and Czechia (64%, +6).

QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy (%)



QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

		Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'		Don't know
			Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	
EU28		67	=	22	= 11
EU27		69	▲ 1	22	= 9
EURO AREA		67	=	24	▲ 1 9
NON-EURO AREA		68	▲ 3	19	▼ 1 13
MT		76	▲ 12	7	▲ 1 17
NL		65	▲ 9	29	▼ 6 6
CZ		64	▲ 6	26	▼ 4 10
RO		78	▲ 5	17	▼ 1 5
CY		77	▲ 4	18	▼ 3 5
LV		72	▲ 4	18	▲ 1 10
SI		72	▲ 4	24	▼ 3 4
SK		69	▲ 4	17	▼ 3 14
EE		59	▲ 4	25	▼ 1 16
HU		78	▲ 3	17	▼ 3 5
LU		66	▲ 3	23	= 11
BG		79	▲ 2	7	▼ 2 14
DE		70	▲ 2	24	▼ 1 6
FI		63	▲ 2	25	▼ 3 12
UK		56	▲ 2	23	▼ 1 21
PT		88	▲ 1	2	▼ 2 10
LT		82	▲ 1	10	▲ 2 8
IE		80	▲ 1	9	▼ 2 11
EL		79	▲ 1	17	= 4
HR		76	▲ 1	18	▼ 1 6
ES		74	▲ 1	15	▼ 1 11
IT		66	=	23	= 11
SE		60	=	28	▼ 3 12
PL		77	▼ 1	14	▲ 3 9
BE		67	▼ 1	27	▲ 1 6
AT		67	▼ 1	27	▲ 2 6
DK		63	▼ 1	21	= 16
FR		54	▼ 3	33	▲ 4 13

QB3.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend the economic interests of Europe in the global economy

(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	67	22	11
 Gender			
Man	69	24	7
Woman	66	20	14
 Age			
15-24	72	17	11
25-39	69	22	9
40-54	70	23	7
55 +	63	24	13
 Education (End of)			
15-	61	21	18
16-19	67	22	11
20+	68	25	7
Still studying	73	17	10
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	71	21	8
Managers	71	24	5
Other white collars	73	20	7
Manual workers	69	21	10
House persons	67	21	12
Unemployed	61	25	14
Retired	61	24	15
Students	73	17	10
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	58	29	13
From time to time	68	22	10
Almost never/ Never	67	23	10
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	63	21	16
The lower middle class	64	27	9
The middle class	70	22	8
The upper middle class	73	23	4
The upper class	65	29	6

b. Economic and financial issues

1. Reducing the public deficit and debt at national level

In order to assess the views of Europeans on the need to take measures quickly to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country, two differently worded questions were put to two separate sub-groups of the total sample⁵⁵. The positive wording (Split A “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed”) stresses the urgency of reducing the public deficit, whereas the negative wording (Split B “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now”) suggests instead that this policy is not a priority.

With no significant changes since spring 2019, the positive wording, expressing the urgent need to take steps to reduce public deficits and debt, is supported by more than seven in ten Europeans. With an increase of three percentage points since spring 2019, support for the negative wording, which stresses the non-priority nature of the situation, is at its highest ever level and is now supported for the first time by half of Europeans.

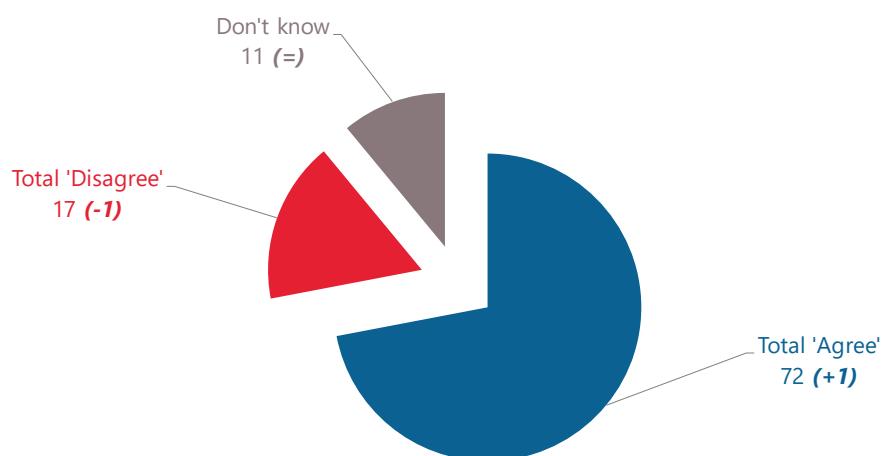
⁵⁵ OB3.1-2. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.: (SPLIT A) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed; (SPLIT B) Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now.

Positive wording

More than seven in ten Europeans (72%, +1 percentage point since spring 2019) consider that “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country cannot be delayed”, while 17% (-1) disagree and 11% (=) expressed no opinion.

QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (% - EU)



(Autumn 2019 - Spring 2019)

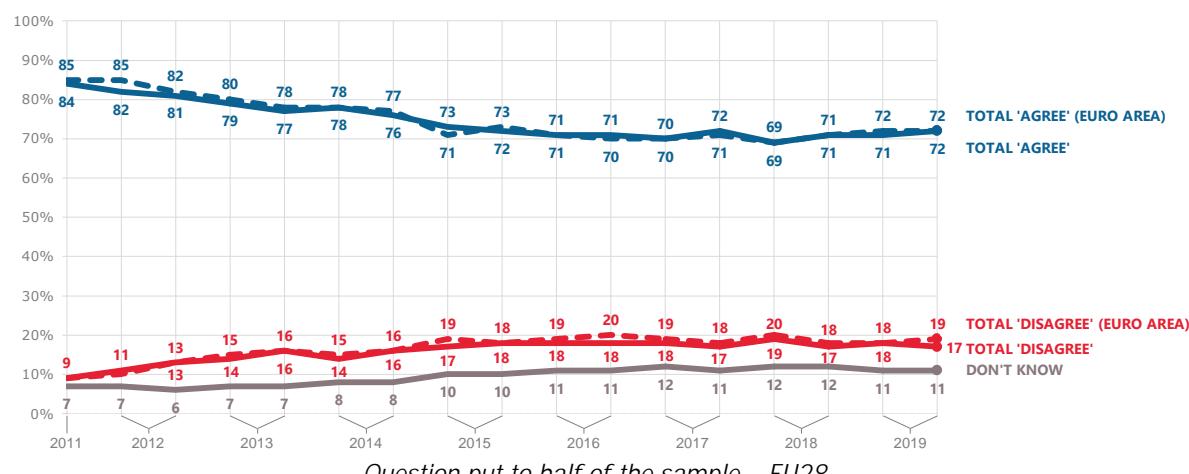
Question put to half of the sample – EU28

EU27 average: total “agree” 72%; total “disagree” 18%; “DK” 10%

Since spring 2017, the results for this indicator have been very stable, with agreement ranging between 70 and 73%.

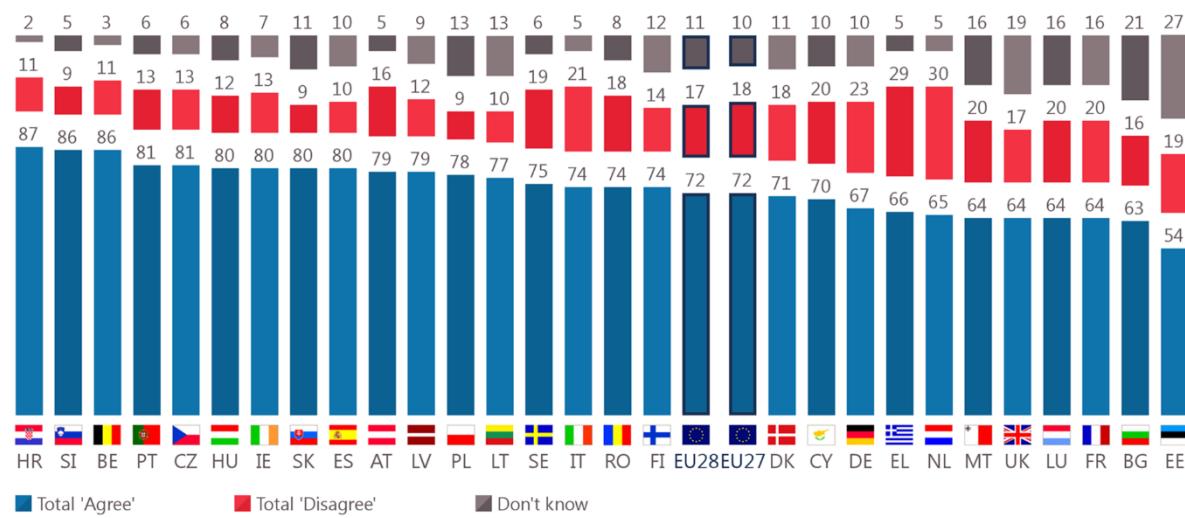
QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (% - EU)



The view that measures must be taken rapidly to reduce public deficits and debt is supported by an absolute majority of respondents in all countries of the European Union, with particularly strong support in Croatia (87%), Slovenia (86%) and Belgium (86%). Support is the lowest in Estonia (54%).

QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (%)



Question put to half of the sample

This view has increased significantly since spring 2019 in Czechia (81%, +12 percentage points), Lithuania (77%, +12), Slovenia (86%, +8) and Malta (64%, +8).

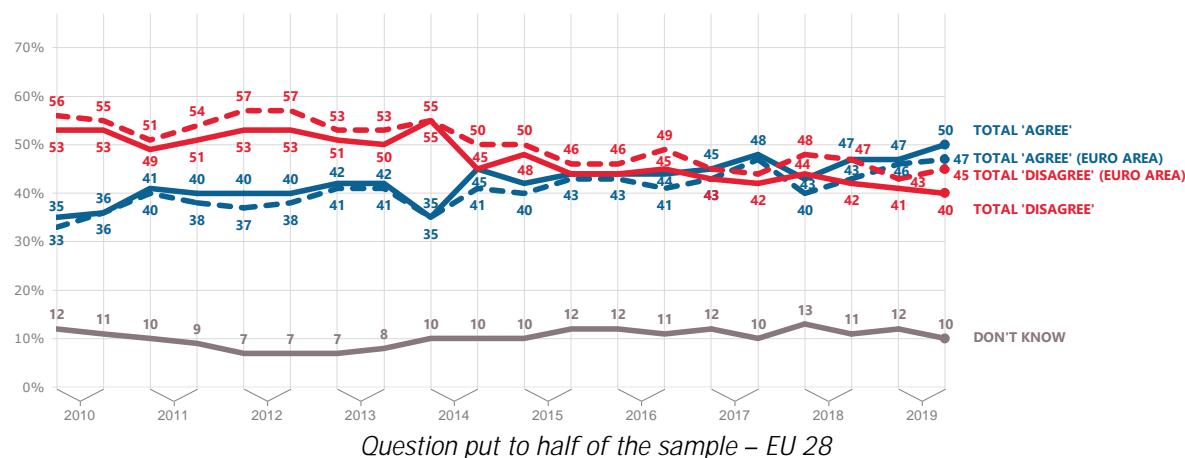
Negative wording

50% of Europeans (+3 percentage points since spring 2019) agree that “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their **country are not a priority for now**”, while 40% (-1) disagree and 10% (-2) expressed no opinion. The EU27 results are virtually identical: 50% (+3) of respondents agree, while 41% (-1) disagree and 9% (-2) gave no answer.

Agreement that the need to reduce public deficits and debt is not urgent has reached 50% for the first time, and therefore stands at its highest level since this indicator was introduced into the Standard Eurobarometer surveys.

QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (% - EU)



The view that reducing public deficits and debt is not a priority is shared by a large and increased majority of respondents in the non-euro area countries (54%, +4 percentage points versus 33%, -1). It is also the majority view, but by a narrower margin - virtually unchanged since spring 2019 - in the euro area countries (47% (+1) versus 45% (+2)).

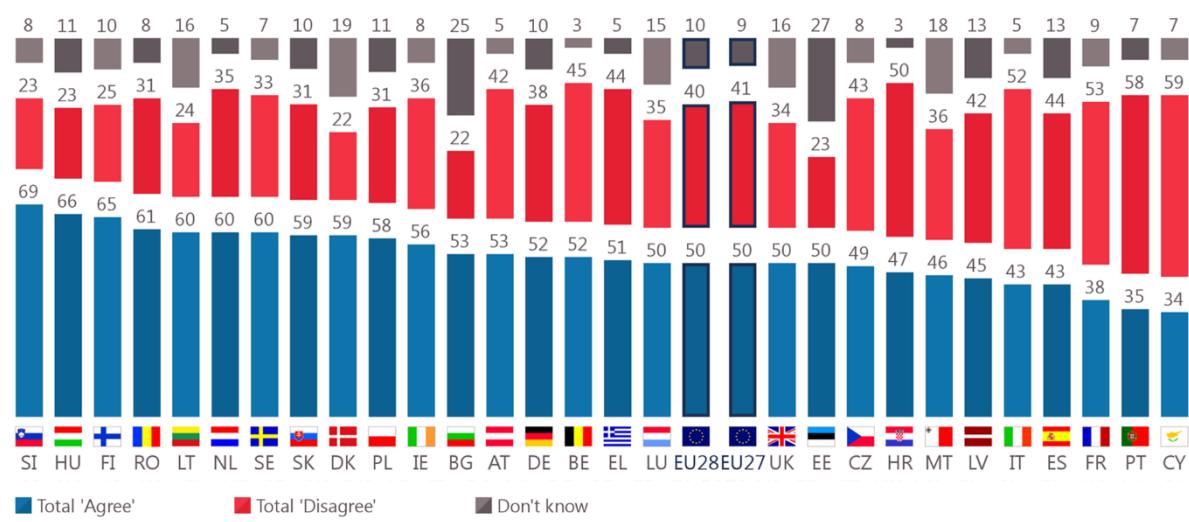
QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Disagree'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Don't know
EU28	50	▲ 3	40	▼ 1	10
EU27	50	▲ 3	41	▼ 1	9
EURO AREA	47	▲ 1	45	▲ 2	8
NON-EURO AREA	55	▲ 4	33	▼ 1	12

The view that reducing public deficits and debt is a not a priority is supported by a majority of respondents in 22 Member States of the European Union, most notably in Slovenia (69%), Hungary (66%) and Finland (65%). In contrast a majority of respondents reject this idea in six countries, namely Cyprus (59%), Portugal (58%), France (53%), Italy (52%), Croatia (50% versus 47%) and Spain (44% versus 43%).

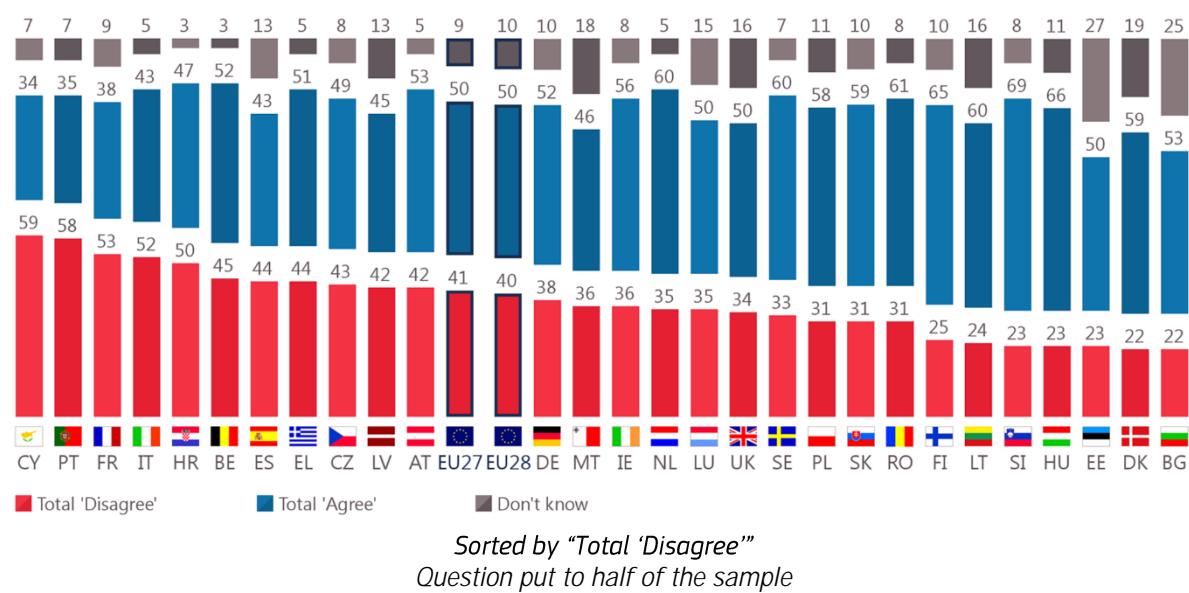
QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (%)



Sorted by "Total 'Agree'"

Question put to half of the sample

QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.
Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (%)



In terms of evolutions since spring 2019, agreement that measures to reduce public deficits and debt are not a priority has increased significantly in Czechia (49%, +10 percentage points), the Netherlands (60%, +9), Slovakia (59%, +7) and Germany (52%, +7).

A comparison of the results obtained in the two sub-samples within each EU Member State shows that the results are consistent overall in 11 countries, namely Czechia, Estonia, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal. Within this group of countries, a majority of respondents agree that measures to reduce public deficits and debt must be taken quickly, and disagree with the statement that they are not a priority for now.

In the other 17 Member States, a majority of respondents consider not only that “measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in their country cannot be delayed”, but also that these measures “are not a priority for now”.

QB3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(%)

	EU28	Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed		Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in (OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now	
		Total 'Agree'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019	Total 'Agree'	Aut.2019 - Sp.2019
EU28	72	▲ 1	50	▲ 3	
EU27	72	=	50	▲ 3	
BE	86	▲ 1	52	▼ 1	
BG	63	▲ 3	53	▲ 4	
CZ	81	▲ 12	49	▲ 10	
DK	71	▲ 2	59	▲ 2	
DE	67	▲ 1	52	▲ 7	
EE	54	▼ 3	50	▲ 1	
IE	80	▲ 6	56	▲ 5	
EL	66	▲ 7	51	▲ 1	
ES	80	▲ 3	43	▲ 2	
FR	64	▼ 2	38	▲ 1	
HR	87	▲ 5	47	▲ 6	
IT	74	▼ 3	43	▼ 6	
CY	70	▼ 4	34	▼ 3	
LV	79	▲ 4	45	▲ 2	
LT	77	▲ 12	60	▲ 3	
LU	64	▲ 1	50	▼ 5	
HU	80	=	66	▲ 2	
MT	64	▲ 8	46	▲ 6	
NL	65	▼ 3	60	▲ 9	
AT	79	▲ 1	53	▼ 2	
PL	78	▼ 2	58	▲ 6	
PT	81	▼ 1	35	▼ 1	
RO	74	▲ 6	61	▲ 2	
SI	86	▲ 8	69	▲ 1	
SK	80	▲ 6	59	▲ 7	
FI	74	▲ 1	65	▲ 1	
SE	75	▼ 3	60	=	
UK	64	▲ 3	50	▲ 5	

QB3.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in
(OUR COUNTRY) cannot be delayed (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	72	17	11
 Gender			
Man	72	19	9
Woman	71	17	12
 Age			
15-24	69	15	16
25-39	71	18	11
40-54	71	21	8
55 +	72	18	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	67	17	16
16-19	73	16	11
20+	72	21	7
Still studying	71	16	13
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	74	20	6
Managers	65	27	8
Other white collars	77	17	6
Manual workers	74	16	10
House persons	70	16	14
Unemployed	67	16	17
Retired	70	18	12
Students	71	16	13
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	63	23	14
From time to time	70	19	11
Almost never/ Never	73	17	10
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	67	16	17
The lower middle class	74	17	9
The middle class	75	18	7
The upper middle class	69	26	5
The upper class	88	7	5

QB3.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

**Measures to reduce the public deficit and debt in
(OUR COUNTRY) are not a priority for now (% - EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	50	40	10
 Gender			
Man	52	41	7
Woman	48	40	12
 Age			
15-24	50	36	14
25-39	53	38	9
40-54	49	45	6
55 +	48	41	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	43	41	16
16-19	51	39	10
20+	52	43	5
Still studying	51	35	14
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	55	39	6
Managers	52	45	3
Other white collars	49	45	6
Manual workers	50	40	10
House persons	54	34	12
Unemployed	48	38	14
Retired	47	40	13
Students	51	35	14
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	47	9
From time to time	52	38	10
Almost never/ Never	50	41	9
 Consider belonging to			
The working class	47	38	15
The lower middle class	50	41	9
The middle class	51	42	7
The upper middle class	52	44	4
The upper class	67	30	3

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 14th November and the 29th November 2019, Kantar on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 92.3 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

The wave 92.3 includes the Standard Eurobarometer 92 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The Standard Eurobarometer 92 survey has also been conducted in the five candidate countries (Turkey, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries and in the Turkish Cypriot Community, 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.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	Nº INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
				14/11/2019	25/11/2019		
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium (Kantar TNS)	1,012	14/11/2019	25/11/2019	9,464,647	2.19%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,039	14/11/2019	24/11/2019	6,045,658	1.40%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CZ	1,013	14/11/2019	25/11/2019	8,939,378	2.07%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1,022	14/11/2019	27/11/2019	4,820,620	1.11%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1,540	15/11/2019	29/11/2019	71,620,592	16.55%
EE	Estonia	Kantar Emor	1,001	14/11/2019	26/11/2019	1,103,907	0.26%
IE	Ireland	Kantar UK Limited	1,013	14/11/2019	25/11/2019	3,823,944	0.88%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1,008	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	9,194,498	2.13%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1,008	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	39,679,883	9.17%
FR	France	Kantar Public France	1,014	15/11/2019	26/11/2019	54,806,403	12.67%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,013	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	3,511,100	0.81%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1,023	15/11/2019	24/11/2019	52,403,797	12.11%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	14/11/2019	24/11/2019	723,947	0.17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,000	14/11/2019	28/11/2019	1,629,088	0.38%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1,008	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	2,387,464	0.55%
LU	Luxembourg	ILReS	510	15/11/2019	27/11/2019	504,883	0.12%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,011	15/11/2019	24/11/2019	8,356,455	1.93%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	501	14/11/2019	28/11/2019	409,472	0.09%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1,006	14/11/2019	27/11/2019	14,418,460	3.33%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Institut	1,018	21/11/2019	24/11/2019	7,549,265	1.74%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1,008	15/11/2019	27/11/2019	32,189,898	7.44%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1,003	15/11/2019	26/11/2019	8,867,131	2.05%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studierea Opiniei si Pieteii (CSOP)	1,058	15/11/2019	24/11/2019	16,478,152	3.81%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,007	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	1,756,203	0.41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1,007	15/11/2019	26/11/2019	4,593,419	1.06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1,001	15/11/2019	29/11/2019	4,622,706	1.07%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1,023	15/11/2019	27/11/2019	8,325,565	1.92%
UK	United Kingdom	Kantar UK Limited	1,010	15/11/2019	26/11/2019	54,402,027	12.57%
TOTAL EU28			27,382	14/11/2019	29/11/2019	432,628,562	100%*

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

CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Lipa Consultancy	500	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	143,226
TR	Turkey	TNS Piar	1,011	15/11/2019	27/11/2019	50,555,679
MK	North Macedonia	TNS BRIMA	1,058	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	1,721,528
ME	Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup	529	15/11/2019	24/11/2019	501,030
RS	Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup	1,017	15/11/2019	25/11/2019	6,161,584
AL**	Albania	TNS BBSS	1046	21/11/2019	13/12/2019	2,221,572
TOTAL			32,543	14/11/2019	13/12/2019	493,933,181

** On 26 November, North-western Albania was struck by a strong 6.4-magnitude earthquake, in which 51 people lost their lives. A large part of the country remained inaccessible and in emergency for a significant period after the disaster. Therefore, fieldwork had to be stopped until 3 December.

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

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

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

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands and Sweden. In these countries, samples of addresses were selected using address or population registers, within each sampling point: the selection of households was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone (Netherlands and Sweden) and e-mail (Sweden) and an appointment was made.

All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown.

For Standard Eurobarometer 92, the response rates for the EU28 countries, calculated by Kantar, are:

BE	46,4%	EL	28,9%	LT	46,9%	PT	40,2%
BG	44,6%	ES	35,7%	LU	20,1%	RO	63,4%
CZ	45,2%	FR	30,2%	HU	61,3%	SI	48,3%
DK	35,5%	HR	57,1%	MT	52,6%	SK	72,5%
DE	19,0%	IT	25,8%	NL	78,0%	FI	17,6%
EE	40,9%	CY	43,4%	AT	47,6%	SE	60,8%
IE	53,5%	LV	42,1%	PL	44,4%	UK	34,7%

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:

<u>Statistical Margins due to the sampling process</u> (at the 95% level of confidence)										
	various sample sizes are in rows					various observed results are in columns				
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%
N=50	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=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=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=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=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
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=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	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=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	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=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	0.9	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=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%