



European  
Commission

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 552

# Justice, Rights and Values

EUROBAROMETER REPORT  
FIELDWORK: March-April 2024



This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (DGCOMM 'Media monitoring and Eurobarometer' Unit)

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

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# Introduction



## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

The European Union aims at promoting peace amongst its people and creating a vibrant civil society and citizen participation in democratic life. It is founded on common values encompassing, in particular, fundamental rights, non-discrimination and equality, anti-racism and tolerance, the respect for human dignity, the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary. To promote rights and values, the EU has used several instruments combined in a policy mix: legislation, policy development and implementation (including awareness-raising events, initiatives and tools) as well as funding. Thanks to these policies, progress is visible across Europe such as through increased awareness among people about their rights, their common history, increased female employment rate, promotion and protection of the rights of the children, enhanced democratic and civic participation of citizens at Union level. As a result of EU legislation, people can rely on a set of rights all across the EU and can count on an independent and effective justice system and the respect of the rule of law.

Despite all these achievements and progress, the past years have shown that our societies are experiencing persistent inequalities, growing intolerance, racism and discrimination. Our democracies are facing new challenges ranging from rising extremism and polarisation, election interference, the spread of manipulative disinformation and threats against minorities, journalists and civil society. To live up to its vocation, the European Union needs to remember and learn from its history and to involve people in strengthening democratic societies. Yet emerging movements challenge the idea of open, inclusive, cohesive and democratic societies and threaten the enjoyment of rights and civic participation. There is a strong demand of EU citizens to support civil society organisations, rights defenders and other stakeholders active at all levels, in promoting a culture of values in the EU, based on fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law.

As part of the EU long-term budget for 2021 – 2027, the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme and the Justice programme were adopted on 28 April 2021 with a total budget of 1.8 billion Euros. The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme aims to promote the EU's core values and rights, such as non-discrimination, equality, children's rights, and the prevention of violence against women and vulnerable groups. It also supports citizens' participation in democratic and civic life and in projects that raise awareness of European history and culture. The Justice programme aims at developing an integrated European justice area based on the rule of law, mutual recognition and mutual trust.

This Eurobarometer aims to give a snapshot of EU citizens' perception of the values promoted by these programmes and of EU citizens' awareness of the different instruments used to promote and protect rights and values. This Eurobarometer is the second in a series of three waves with the results of the first one published in November 2021.

The first part of this report focuses on the extent to which EU citizens feel informed about the rule of law, both in their own country, and other EU Member States, and the extent to which they think the rule of law and other core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy are protected.

Given the important role of citizen participation in social and political activities in the upkeep of democracy, fundamental rights, and the rule of law, respondents were asked about their involvement in various civic duties like voting in local, national, or EU elections, seeking information about and speaking out on current issues, in particular through social media, volunteering and involvement in local initiatives, NGOs, civil society organisations, trade unions, or political parties. This section also explores another indicator of social cohesion: the awareness of the recent history a country shares with other European countries, either within or outside the European Union.

The second part of the report investigates the extent to which EU citizens are aware of certain pieces of EU legislation on justice, rights, and values, such as the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, Work-life balance legislation, Equal treatment in employment and occupation legislation, the Racial equality framework, Victims' rights legislation, GDPR, the Rights of EU citizens to freely reside anywhere within the EU, and the Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law.

Respondents were also asked about their knowledge of EU events promoting justice, rights, and fundamental values, such as the annual Europride event, the EU Roma week, the Access City Award for people with disabilities, and Equal Pay Day which promotes gender equality in remuneration.

The report further explores EU citizens' awareness of various tools and initiatives that have been developed by the EU in the furtherance of justice, rights, and fundamental values. In particular, they were asked to what extent they were aware of the Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online, the European Disability Card to ensure equal access to services for people with disabilities, the e-Justice portal, the EU Justice Scoreboard, and the European Citizens' Initiative.

Finally, respondents were also asked about their knowledge of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values funding programme and whether they knew about funding opportunities through the Justice programme.

To promote rights and Union values, the EU uses several instruments combined in a policy mix: legislation, policy development and implementation

<sup>1</sup> EB 514, <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2269>

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This survey was carried out by Verian Brussels (formerly Kantar Public) in the 27 EU Member States between 3 March and 6 April 2024. A total of 26,346 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in their mother tongue. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) in the framework of the Justice programme and the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (2021-2027).

Throughout the report, results are compared to those from the first 2021 wave, Special Eurobarometer 514<sup>2</sup>. In 2021, due to the impact of COVID-19, in some countries the methodology used was Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI). The countries where the methodology differs completely compared to 2021 are Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Finland, Sweden. The countries where the methodology differs partially compared to 2021 are Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Slovakia. Therefore, evolutions compared to 2021 should be interpreted with caution. When possible, results have been compared to Special Eurobarometer 514 mentioned above. The technical specification annexed to this report also specifies the differences in methodologies between 2024 and 2021 (see pg. 98).

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and analysis” Unit).

**Note:** In this report, Member States are referred to by their official abbreviation, as listed 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		
European Union - weighted average for the 27 Member States of the European Union			EU27

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

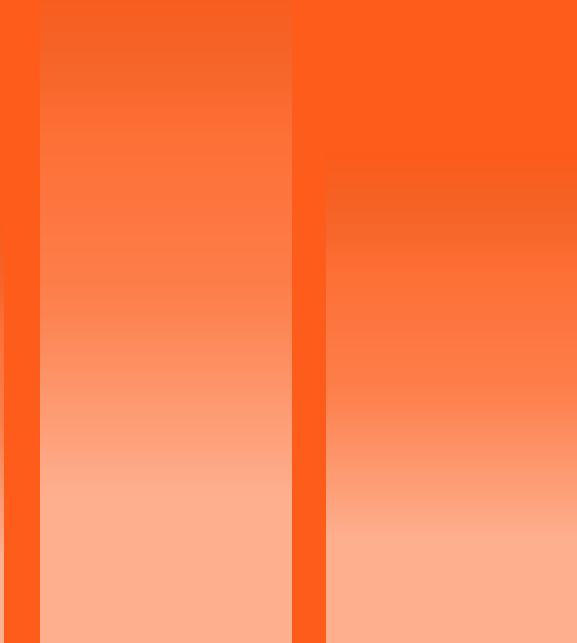
**We would like to thank all respondents in Europe who took the time to take part in this survey.**

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

<sup>2</sup> EB 514 <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2269>



# Key findings



**More than half of Europeans feel well-informed about the rule of law in their own country, while nearly three in ten feel well-informed about the rule of law in other EU countries.**

- More than half of Europeans (53%) say they feel well-informed about the rule of law in their own country. In 14 EU Member States, more than half of respondents think that they are well-informed about the rule of law in their country. Countries with the highest informed level (above 7/10) are the Netherlands, Finland and Austria and the lowest (fewer than 4 in 10) are Greece and Bulgaria.
- Close to a third of respondents (29%) feel well-informed about the rule of law in other EU countries. There is no country in which more than half feel informed about the rule of law in other EU Member States. Respondents in Poland (49%), Ireland (41%) and Austria (40%), are most likely to say they feel informed about the rule of law in other EU Member States. Fewer than a fifth feel informed in Bulgaria (19%), France (18%) and Greece (17%).

**Two thirds of EU citizens agree that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country.**

- Across the EU, 66% of respondents agree that the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law, are well protected in their own country. In 20 countries, at least half of all respondents agree with this statement.
- Disparities among Member States are notable: particularly high levels of agreement are found among respondents in Finland (92%), Sweden and Luxembourg (both 89%), and Denmark (83%). Notably low levels are found in Greece (32%) and Bulgaria (35%).

**EU citizens participate substantially in voting in local, national or European election and much less in other social and political activities.**

- Two thirds of EU citizens (67%) indicate voting in local, national or European elections.
- Over a third of respondents (36%) confirm they obtain information on current issues through social media and nearly one in five respondents (19%) indicate taking part in volunteering activities or community projects.
- Around one in ten EU citizens indicates being involved in NGOs, civil society organisations (10%) or in trade unions, political movements or parties (9%).

**A large majority of EU citizens are aware of the recent history their country shares with other European countries.**

- Over three in four respondents (77%) indicate being aware of their country's recent history in relation to that of other EU Member States.
- In all Member States, at least seven in ten respondents indicate they are aware of this subject, except in Portugal (63%), Italy and Cyprus (both 65%), Malta (66%), and Greece (69%).

**A majority of EU citizens have heard, read or seen something about the various pieces of EU legislation mentioned on justice, rights and values.**

- Between 62% and 77% of respondents state being aware of various pieces of EU legislation, with the highest level of awareness of: rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU (77%), equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (74%) as well as the EU General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR and decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties (both 72%).
- Although most EU citizens have heard of the above legislation, in most cases around a third are aware but do not really know what they entail.
- Sixty-eight per cent of Europeans had heard about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights regarding personal data.

**EU citizens are less well-informed about EU-level awareness-raising events, but a majority are aware about the national authorities charged with protecting their personal data rights.**

- Just above half of Europeans have heard of Europride (53%), with highest shares in Malta (91%), Sweden and Slovenia (both 78%), and Latvia (77%).
- Fewer than half of Europeans have heard of Equal Pay Day (45%), reaching at least six in ten respondents in four Member States.
- Close to four in ten respondents (37%) have heard of the Access City Award and nearly a third of them (32%) indicate having heard of EU Roma week.
- Over two-thirds of respondents are aware of the existence of a public authority protecting their personal data rights. Nearly a quarter state they know the authority responsible.

**The code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech in online social networks is known by half of Europeans, closely followed by the European Disability Card.**

- Half of the respondents (50%) indicate having heard of the Code of Conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks, although only 28% also know what it is.
- Slightly fewer than half of the EU respondents (48%) have heard of the European Disability Card and 41% of them have heard of the European Citizens' Initiative.
- Fewer than a third of respondents confirm they are aware of the European e-Justice portal (32%) and of the EU Justice Scoreboard (29%).

**Over one third of Europeans have heard, read, or seen something about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme.**

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- More than one in three respondents (36%) across the EU indicate having heard of the funds that are available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme. About one in ten respondents (11%) also knows what these funds entail.
- In 18 Member States, at least a third of respondents indicate having heard of the funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme.

**Just under three in ten Europeans have heard, read, or seen something on the funds available under the Justice programme.**

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- Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of Europeans have heard, read, or seen something on the funds available under the Justice programme. At least four in ten respondents in Croatia (50%), Italy (46%), and Cyprus and Hungary (both 41%) were familiar with the funds available under the Justice programme.





# **I. EUROPEANS' PERCEPTIONS ON THE EU'S FUNDAMENTAL VALUES**

The first chapter examines Europeans' views on fundamental values at the European level. It explores the extent to which respondents feel informed about the rule of law, both in their own country and in other EU Member States, and the extent to which they think the rule of law and other core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights and democracy, are protected.

Respondents were also asked about their involvement in various civic activities such as voting in local, national, or EU elections, seeking information about and speaking out on current issues, in particular through social media, volunteering and involvement in local initiatives, NGOs, civil society organisations, trade unions, or political parties. Respondents' awareness of the recent history their country shares with other European countries, within or outside the European Union is also captured in this chapter.

## 1.1 Perceived level of information on the rule of law in the EU

**More than half of Europeans feel well-informed about the rule of law in their own country, while nearly three in ten feel well-informed about the rule of law in other EU countries.**

When asked to what extent they feel well-informed or not about the rule of law in their own country and other EU Member States,<sup>3</sup> respondents provided the following answers:

- More than half of Europeans (53%) say they feel well-informed about the rule of law in their own country, with 10% feeling very well-informed and 43% feeling fairly well-informed.
- Around a third (36%) of EU citizens do not feel very well-informed about the rule of law in their own country, while nearly one in ten (9%) do not feel informed about this subject at all.

- Awareness about the rule of law in other EU countries is markedly lower. Close to a third of respondents (29%) feel well-informed about the rule of law in other EU countries, including 4% who feel very well-informed and one in four (25%) who feel fairly well-informed in this regard.
- A majority of respondents (68%) do not feel well-informed about this subject, including just above one in five (23%) who do not feel informed at all.

QD1. To what extent do you feel well informed or not about? (EU27) (%)

The rule of law in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The rule of law in other EU Member States?



● Very well informed ● Fairly well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not at all informed ● Don't know

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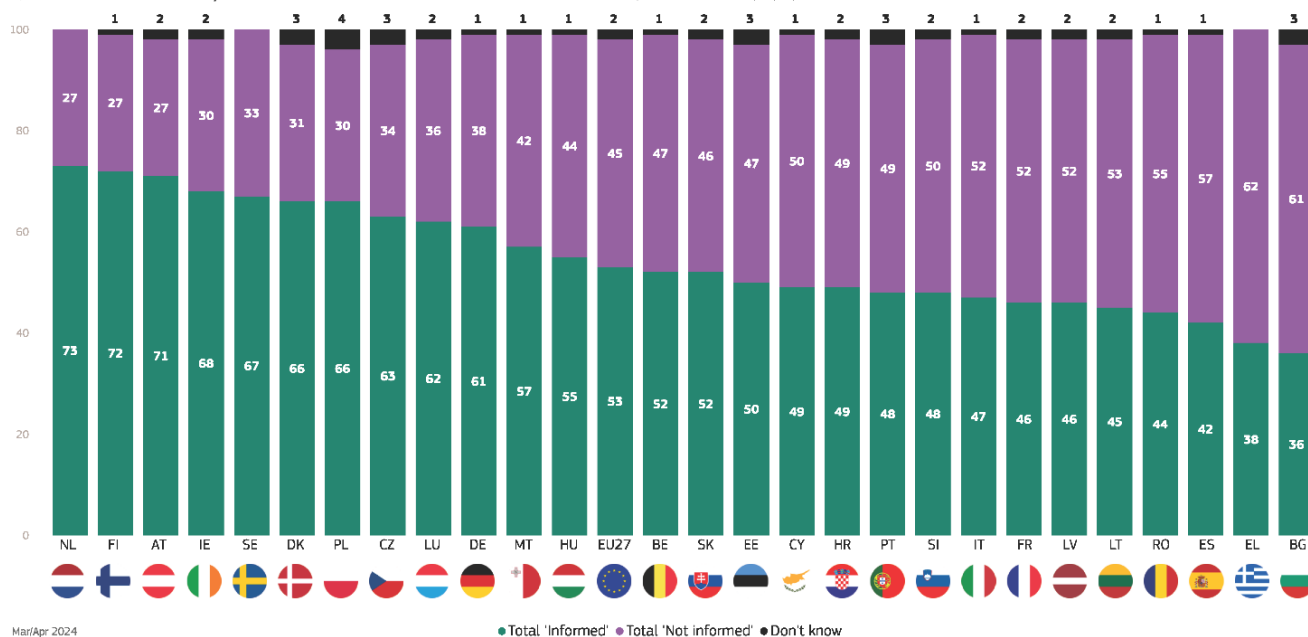
<sup>3</sup> QD1. To what extent do you feel well-informed or not about the rule of law in ... (OUR COUNTRY)/... other EU Member States?

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In 14 EU Member States, more than half of the respondents indicate feeling **well-informed about the rule of law in their own country**. In three countries, more than seven in ten feel well-informed, with the highest scores recorded in the Netherlands (73%), Finland (72%) and Austria (71%), and the lowest in Bulgaria (36%), Greece (38%), and Spain (42%).

In six countries, more than 15% of respondents indicate feeling very well-informed about the rule of law in their own country, most notably Ireland (23%), Austria (20%), as well as Luxembourg (19%).

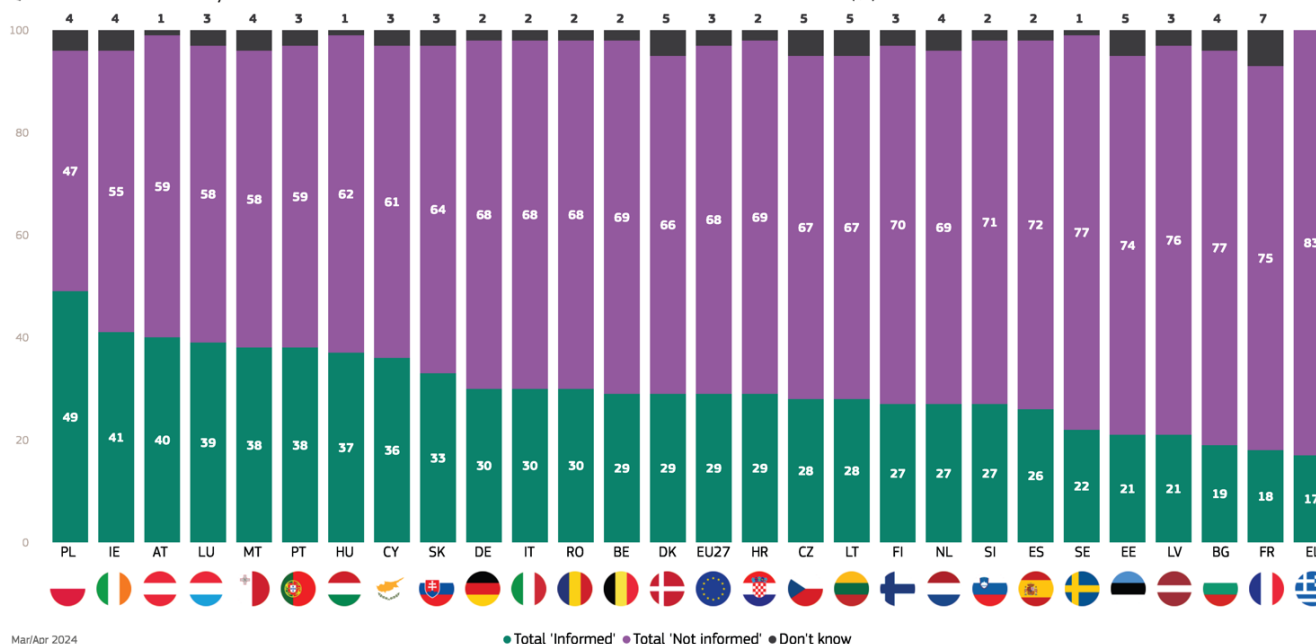
QD1.1. To what extent do you feel well informed or not about the rule of law in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



Respondents in Poland (49%), Ireland (41%) and Austria (40%) feel the most **well-informed about the rule of law in other Member States**. Respondents in Greece (17%), France (18%) and Bulgaria (19%) feel the least informed about the rule of law in other Member States.

In two EU Member States, just over one in ten respondents indicates feeling very well-informed about the rule of law in other EU countries, notably Cyprus (13%) and Austria (11%).

QD1.2. To what extent do you feel well informed or not about the rule of law in other EU Member States? (%)



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When comparing respondents' level of information on rule of law in both their countries and other EU Member States with Spring 2021, there are no noticeable shifts in awareness.

QD1. To what extent do you feel well informed or not about? (EU27) (%)

The rule of law in (OUR COUNTRY)?



The rule of law in other EU Member States?



● Very well informed ● Fairly well informed ● Not very well informed ● Not at all informed ● Don't know

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An analysis of the socio-demographic data shows the following:

- Men feel slightly better informed than women (57% vs 51%) about the rule of law in their own country and about the rule of law in other EU countries (32% vs 25%).
- Respondents aged 25-54 feel most (57%) well-informed about the rule of law in their country versus 51% of those aged 15 to 24. The same trend applies to knowledge of rule of law in other countries, where 33% of those 25-54 say so compared to 28% of those 15-24.
- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older feel the most (65%) informed about the rule of law in their country. They feel more informed about it than those who completed their education aged 16 to 19 (49%) or 15 or younger (35%). They also feel also more informed (36%) about the rule of law in other countries than those who completed their education aged 19 (27%) or 15 (16%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers (71%) feel the most informed about the rule of law in their own country (compared to 36% of house persons). Managers (42%) and the self-employed (38%) also feel more well-informed about the rule of law in other countries than other white-collar workers (34%), students (30%), manual workers (28%), the retired (22%), the unemployed (22%), and house persons (21%).
- The analysis also shows that the less difficulty a respondent has paying their bills, the more they feel well-informed about the rule of law in their country. For example, 59% of those with the least financial difficulties say they are well-informed, compared to 37% of those who experience difficulties most of the time.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class feel nearly three times more (56%) well-informed about the rule of law in other countries than those claiming to be part of the working class (19%). Similar differences, albeit at a lower level, are found in terms of the rule of law in their own country: 77% vs 39%.
- 57% of those who go online every day consider themselves to be well-informed about the rule of law in their own country, against only 30% of those who never use the Internet. Regarding the rule of law in other EU countries, the difference is 31% vs 14%.
- Respondents who have a strong political interest feel much more well-informed (70%) about the rule of law in their own country than those who have medium (61%) or low (57%) interest, or no interest at all (35%). Regarding the rule of law in other EU countries, there are comparable differences but at lower levels: respondents who have a strong political interest feel much more well-informed (44%) about the subject versus those who have medium (35%), low (31%), or no interest at all (16%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU (64%) are better informed than those with a negative image (39%).
- Regarding respondents' awareness on the rule of law in their own country, little to no variation was found in terms of subjective urbanisation or political affiliation. The same can be said in terms of the rule of law in other EU countries.

**QD1** To what extent do you feel well informed or not about the rule of law in ...? (% - Total 'well informed' - EU)

	(OUR COUNTRY) ...	other EU Member States ...
EU27	53	29
<b>Gender</b>		
Man	57	32
Woman	51	25
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	51	28
25-39	57	33
40-54	57	33
55 +	50	24
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	35	16
16-19	49	27
20+	65	36
Still studying	56	29
<b>Socio-professional category</b>		
Self-employed	63	38
Cadres directeurs-Managers	71	42
Other white collars	57	34
Manual workers	49	28
House persons	36	21
Unemployed	42	22
Retired	49	22
Students	55	30
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	37	21
From time to time	44	27
Almost never/ Never	59	31
<b>Consider belonging to</b>		
The working class	39	19
The lower middle class	51	27
The middle class	58	32
The upper middle class	74	44
The upper class	77	56
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>		
Rural village	52	29
Small/ mid size town	52	27
Large town	57	32
<b>Use of the Internet</b>		
Everyday	57	31
Often/ Sometimes	42	21
Never	30	14
No Internet access	24	4
<b>Political interest index</b>		
++	70	44
+	61	35
-	57	31
--	35	16
<b>Left-right political scale</b>		
Left	59	33
Centre	53	29
Right	58	32
<b>Image of the EU</b>		
Positive	64	37
Neutral	46	23
Negative	39	19
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice</b>		
Yes	65	43
No	47	21
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>		
Yes	68	48
No	48	21

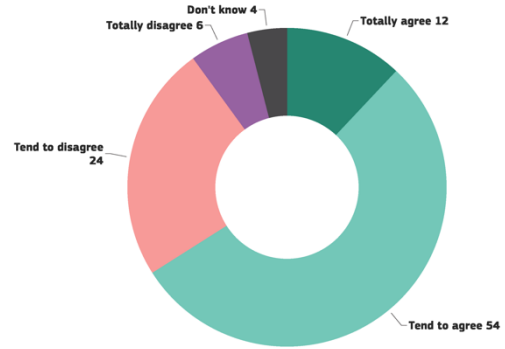


## 1.2 Europeans' agreement on the protection of EU core values

### Two thirds of EU citizens agree that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country.

Respondents were asked about their confidence in the protection of core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law, in their country.<sup>4</sup> Across the EU, 66% of respondents agree that the core values of the EU are well protected, with 12% of them totally in agreement. Over half of all respondents (54%) tend to agree with this statement. This represents a 4 percentage point (pp.) increase from Spring 2021. Close to one in four (24%) tends to disagree that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country, while 6% disagree entirely (down 2 pp. since Spring 2021).

QD2. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statement: the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are well protected in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU27) (%)

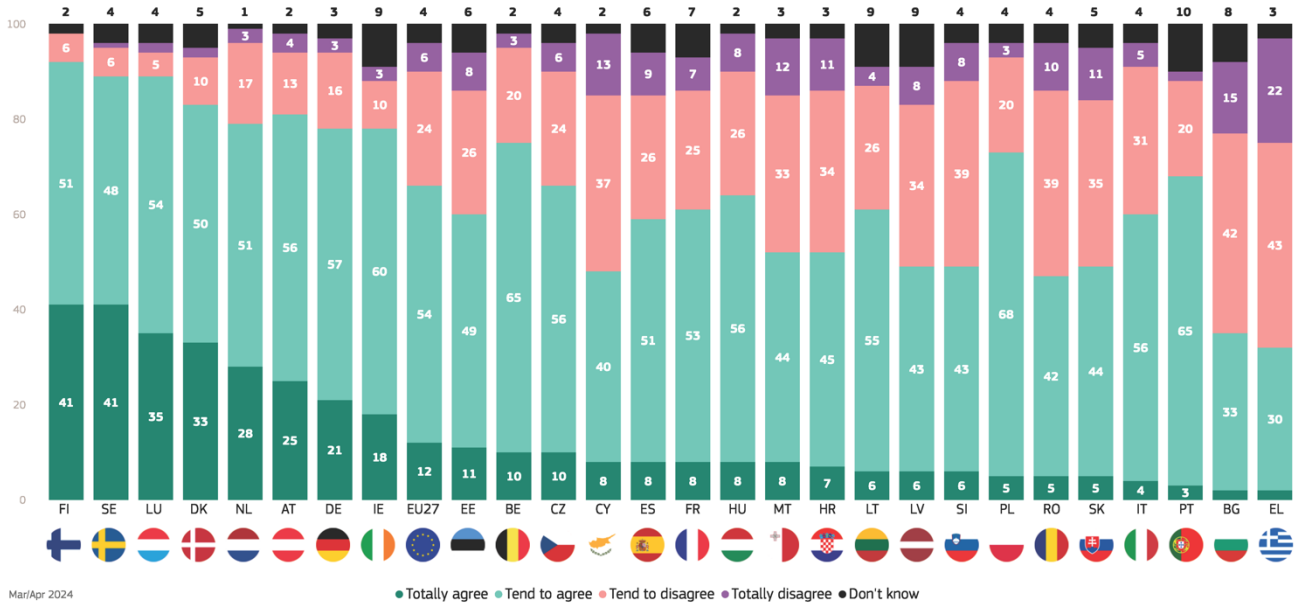


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The national level analysis reveals that large disparities exist among different EU countries. In 20 countries, at least half of all respondents agree that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country, while in ten countries, more than 70% feel that way, with the highest levels of agreement noted among respondents in Finland (92%), Sweden and Luxembourg (both 89%), and Denmark (83%). Respondents in Greece (32%) and Bulgaria (35%) agree least with this statement.

In six countries at least a quarter of respondents totally agree with the proposed statement, with the highest levels noted in Finland and Sweden (both 41%), Luxembourg (35%) and Denmark (33%).

QD2. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statement: the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are well protected in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



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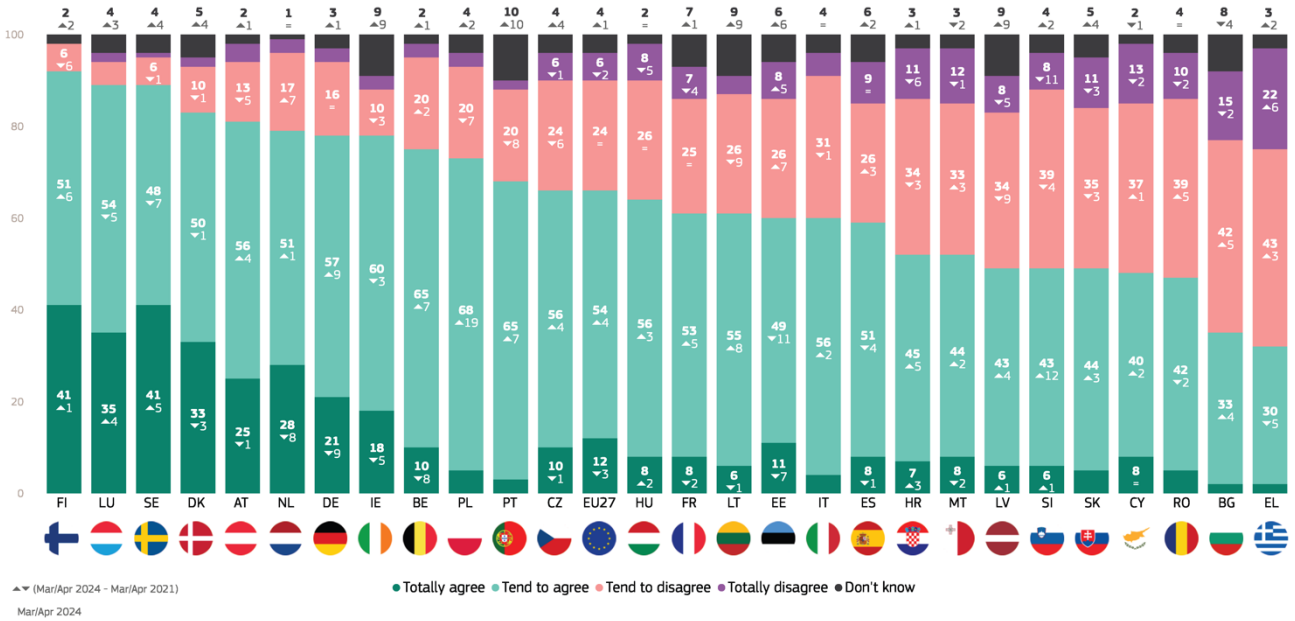
<sup>4</sup> QD2. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statement: the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are well protected in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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When we compare the results of this question with the results of the same question in Spring 2021 (when it was last asked), it becomes evident that there has been very little overall change in the results. At the EU level, there has not been a notable shift in respondents' perceptions on the protection of EU core values in their country. At the national level, most countries did not observe changes in the overall levels of agreement and disagreement.

Nevertheless, there are a few exceptions. A few countries such as Poland (+18 pp.), Slovenia (+13 pp.), Croatia (+8 pp.) experienced notable increases in levels of overall agreement with the proposed statement. Other countries, such as Estonia (-18 pp.), Greece (-11 pp.), and Ireland (-8 pp.), experienced sizeable decreases.

QD2. To what extent do you agree or not with the following statement: the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are well protected in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



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The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- Older respondents agree less that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country: 71% of respondents aged 15-24 agree compared to 63% of those aged 55 or older.
- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older agree more (72%) that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country, than those who completed their education between age 16 and 19 (62%) and at age 15 or younger (54%).
- Among socio-professional categories, managers agree most (77%) with the proposed statement; house persons the least (50%).
- 72% of respondents who never or almost never have difficulty paying their bills think that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country, whereas only 47% of those who face financial difficulties most of the time do.
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle (80%) and upper classes (79%) agree more that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country than those who see themselves as belonging to the middle class (71%), the lower middle class (65%), and the working class (53%).
- 68% of those who go online every day agree that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country whereas only 47% of those who never use the Internet do.
- Respondents who have high, medium, and low political interest agree much more (69-72%) with the proposed statement as opposed to those who have no interest at all (53%).
- In addition, respondents who are satisfied with democracy in their own country agree almost twice as much (82%) that the core values of the EU are well protected there than those who are not satisfied (43%). The figures are similar, albeit to a lesser extent, to those who believe that things in their country are going in the right direction (79%) versus those who think they're going in the wrong direction (56%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU agree a lot more (79%) that the core values of the EU are protected compared to those with a negative image (38%).
- Neither gender nor political affiliation show notable differences for respondents' agreement on the proposed statement.

**QD2** To what extent do you agree or not with the following statement: the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are well protected in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	66	30	4
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	67	29	4
Woman	65	30	5
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	71	25	4
25-39	68	29	3
40-54	66	31	3
55 +	63	30	7
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	54	37	9
16-19	62	33	5
20+	72	25	3
Still studying	77	19	4
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	68	30	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	77	22	1
Other white collars	70	27	3
Manual workers	63	33	4
House persons	50	40	10
Unemployed	51	41	8
Retired	63	30	7
Students	75	21	4
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	47	44	9
From time to time	57	38	5
Almost never/ Never	72	24	4
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	53	38	9
The lower middle class	65	31	4
The middle class	71	26	3
The upper middle class	80	19	1
The upper class	79	21	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	64	30	6
Small/ mid size town	66	30	4
Large town	68	28	4
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	68	29	3
Often/ Sometimes	61	32	7
Never	47	37	16
No Internet access	36	57	7
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	72	27	1
+	70	28	2
-	69	28	3
--	53	36	11
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	70	27	3
Centre	70	27	3
Right	65	32	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	80	17	3
Neutral	61	33	6
Negative	36	60	4
<b>Things in country are going in...</b>			
Right direction	79	18	3
Wrong direction	56	39	5
Neither	72	21	7
<b>Satisfaction with democracy in one's country</b>			
Satisfied	82	15	3
Not satisfied	43	51	6
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	72	26	2
No	63	31	6
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	73	26	1
No	63	31	6

### 1.3 Europeans' participation in social and political activities

#### Two thirds of EU citizens indicate voting in local, national or European elections.

Respondents were asked to select the social and political activities they engage in. Choosing any number of items from a list of seven,<sup>5</sup> respondents provided the following answers:

Across the EU, **voting in local, national, or European elections** is the most frequently mentioned activity by respondents<sup>6</sup>. Two thirds of respondents mention this. As the second most frequently selected activity, more than a third (36%) mention **obtaining information on current issues on online social networks**, followed by **taking part in volunteering activities or local community projects**, mentioned by nearly one in five EU citizens (19%).

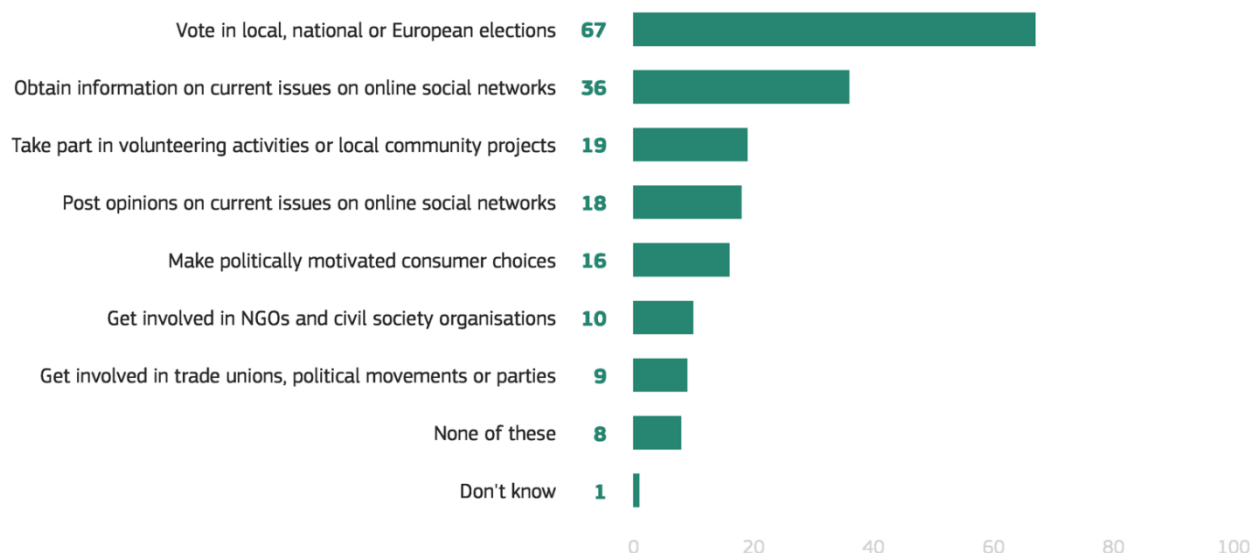
Close to a fifth of respondents (18%) mention **posting opinions on current issues on online social media networks**. 16% mention **making politically motivated consumer choices**.

One in ten EU citizens mention **getting involved in NGOs and civil society organisations**, while close to the same percentage (9%) mention **getting involved in trade unions, political movements, or parties**. 8% mention engaging in none of the above-mentioned activities.

Respondents obtain information on current issues on online social networks twice as much than they post opinions on current issues on social media networks (36% vs 18%).

The overall high level of voting in local, national, or European elections is noteworthy, despite compulsory voting being limited to six EU Member States, namely Belgium, Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg. Equally of note is that the average proportion of respondents indicating voting in local, national, or European elections in these countries is 65%, differing slightly from the EU average. It is however important to note that the overall level of voting in local, national, or European elections has decreased by 9 percentage points since Spring 2021.

QD3. Do you do any of the following? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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<sup>5</sup> QD3. Do you do any of the following? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<sup>6</sup> The varying legal voting age across the Member States should be taken into account and the data includes those not yet eligible to vote. It should be noted that data collected on stated voting behaviour does not always align with actual voting behaviour. Respondents commonly understate or exaggerate voting intentions

and/or behaviour and so findings should be treated with caution. This has likely occurred within this survey as data does not always correspond with recently observed trends, for example, in the countries where voting is mandatory e.g. Belgium (where only 59% stated they vote), Bulgaria (61%), Cyprus (63%), Luxembourg (66%) and Greece (83%).

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**The national analysis** shows some interesting differences among EU Member States. The highest proportion of respondents state they vote in local, national, or European elections in Sweden (89%), Denmark (88%), and Finland (87%). In only four Member States fewer than six in ten indicate voting in local, national, or European elections, with the lowest proportions found in Poland (49%), Italy (54%), and Romania (57%).

Respondents who obtain information on current issues on online social media mainly come from Sweden (63%), Finland and Malta (both 61%), and countries where this is least done, are Poland (16%), Croatia (19%) and Romania (20%).

The highest proportions of EU citizens taking part in volunteering activities or local community projects are found in Denmark (44%), the Netherlands (39%), Luxembourg and Sweden (both 36%), with respondents participating the least in these sorts of activities in Hungary (8%), Romania and Poland (both 9%), Portugal and Bulgaria (both 10%).

Respondents of Austria (34%), Malta (26%), and Sweden (22%) posted the most opinions on current issues on social networks, while this was least done by respondents in Slovenia (9%), Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, and Cyprus (all 14%).

Respondents in Sweden (48%) make the most politically motivated consumer choices, followed by Denmark (46%) and the Netherlands (40%). Respondents do this the least in Slovakia (4%), Slovenia (5%), Romania and Malta (both 8%).

Involvement in NGOs and civil society organisations is highest in Sweden (34%), followed by the Netherlands, Luxembourg (both 17%), and Denmark (16%), and lowest in Bulgaria and Greece (2%), Lithuania (3%), and Portugal (4%).

Engagement with trade unions or political movements or parties is highest in Sweden (26%), followed by the Netherlands (19%) and Denmark (16%), and lowest in Slovakia (3%), Estonia (4%), Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Latvia (all 5%).

QD3. Do you do any of the following? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Vote in local, national or European elections	67	65	59	61	63	69	76	88	67	83	71	87	68	63	60	71	54	76	66	69	84	85	49	74	57	89	66	69
Obtain information on current issues on online social networks	36	47	35	23	51	30	46	52	42	48	40	61	34	19	34	31	29	48	52	51	61	50	16	25	20	63	29	34
Take part in volunteering activities or local community projects	19	25	31	10	19	21	19	44	16	11	12	31	24	13	8	24	16	14	36	13	19	39	9	10	9	36	24	13
Post opinions on current issues on online social networks	18	34	21	17	14	15	17	19	20	19	17	18	17	15	16	20	20	17	17	14	26	16	14	20	18	22	9	14
Make politically motivated consumer choices	16	17	16	14	26	13	12	46	12	26	11	32	16	10	10	13	21	13	19	12	8	40	10	11	8	48	5	4
Get involved in NGOs and civil society organisations	10	14	12	5	11	12	16	8	2	12	14	7	8	6	7	7	3	17	7	12	17	10	4	7	34	10	6	
Get involved in trade unions, political movements or parties	9	14	13	5	9	8	9	16	4	6	7	15	6	9	6	7	9	5	13	5	7	19	9	6	6	26	6	3
None of these	8	5	4	14	9	12	7	2	10	7	8	2	10	11	13	9	10	7	8	7	2	2	11	4	9	1	12	12
Don't know	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1

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

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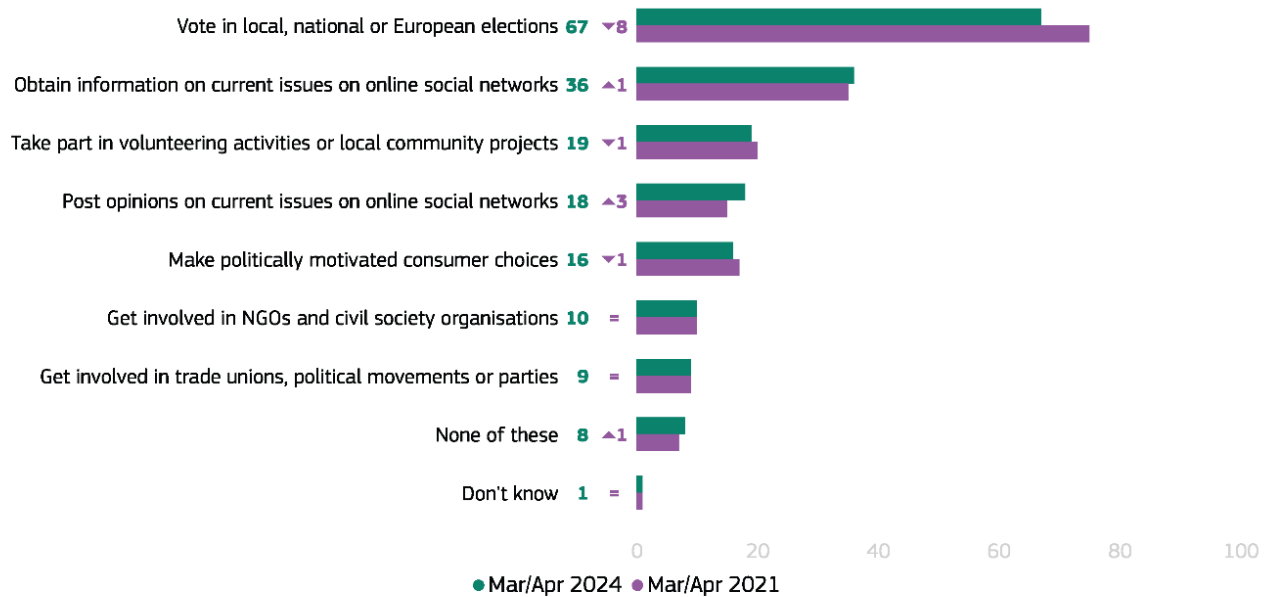


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When comparing with Spring 2021, we can see that there has been very little shift in respondents' engagement in social and political activities. The only notable change has been an 8 percentage-point decrease in those who state they vote in local, national, or European elections.

Interestingly, looking across the different age groups, the largest decrease in voting in local, national, or European elections is in those aged 25-39 (-11 pp.). It is true, however, that decreases in voting can be seen across all socio-demographic groups – not just younger respondents.

QD3. Do you do any of the following? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Respondents aged 55 and over vote (74%) more in local, national or European elections than those aged 40-54 (70%), and those aged 25-39 (64%), and 15-24 (48%)<sup>7</sup>. Citizens aged 15 to 24 obtain information on current issues on online social networks almost twice as much (47%) as those aged 55 and up (27%). Those aged 55 and over post less (11%) opinions on current issues on online social media than those aged 40-54 (19%), 25-39 (24%), and 15-24 (27%).
- Respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older vote more (74%) in local, national or European elections than those who completed their education between ages 16 to 19 (66%) or at age 15 or younger (70%). Those who continued their education past the age of 20 obtain more information on current issues on online social media (45%) than those ended education at the age of 16 to 19 (32%) and those who stayed in school until the age of 15 or younger (17%). Longer education also correlates with increased involvement in trade unions, political movements or parties, NGOs and civil society organisations, with a higher likelihood of making politically motivated consumer choices, and with taking part in volunteering activities or local community projects.
- Among socio-professional categories, managers and the retired vote more (both 75%) in local, national or European elections than the self-employed (73%), other white-collar workers (66%), manual workers (65%), house persons (62%), the unemployed (60%), and students (48%). Managers also get more involved in trade unions, political movements or parties (15%), than other categories. Students post the most opinions on current issues on online social media (29%), followed by the unemployed (22%) and managers, self-employed, and other white collars (all 21%), manual workers (19%), house persons (12%), and the retired (9%). Students also obtain more information on current issues on online social networks than others (52%).
- Those who never or almost never experience difficulties paying bills vote more (72%) to vote in local, national or European elections, than those who have difficulties most of the time (64%).
- Respondents who identify as belonging to the upper class vote almost as much (74%) as those who consider themselves as part of the upper middle class (75%), and more than the lower middle class (68%), the middle class (67%), and the working class (66%). Those identifying as upper middle class also get more involved than other groups in trade unions, political movements or parties and volunteering activities or local community projects.
- Respondents who consider themselves as living in a large town make more (19%) politically motivated consumer choices than those living in rural villages (13%).
- Daily Internet users get more involved than those who never go online in trade unions, political movements or parties (10% vs 4%) and in NGOs and civil society organisations (11% vs 3%). They also post more opinions on current issues on online social networks (20% vs 4%), obtain more information on current issues online (41% vs 5%), make more politically motivated consumer choices (18% vs 5%) and take part more often in volunteering activities or local community projects (20% vs 7%).
- Respondents who have a strong political interest get more involved than those who have a low political interest, in trade unions, political movements or parties (17% vs 10%) and in NGOs and civil society organisations (17% vs 11%). They also post more opinions on current issues on online social networks (26% vs 19%), obtain more information on current issues online (46% vs 38%), make more politically motivated consumer choices (29% vs 18%), and take part more often in volunteering activities or local community projects (28% vs 20%).
- Respondents on the left vote more than those on the right (74% vs 66%), get involved more in NGOs and civil society organisations (14% vs 10%), obtain more information on current issues on social media (43% vs 35%), make more politically motivated consumer choices (24% vs 16%) and take part more often in volunteering activities or local community projects (24% vs 18%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU vote more (72%) in elections than those with a negative image of the EU (62%).
- For gender, only small differences are found for the proposed questions.

<sup>7</sup> Regarding the youngest demographic, it should be noted that a large portion has not reached the legal voting age.

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**QD3** Do you do any of the following? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

	Vote in local, national or European elections	Obtain information on current issues on online social networks	Take part in volunteering activities or local community projects	Post opinions on current issues on online social networks
EU27	67	36	19	18
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	67	37	18	18
Woman	68	35	19	17
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	48	47	18	27
25-39	64	43	18	24
40-54	70	39	19	19
55 +	74	27	18	11
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	70	17	14	9
16-19	66	32	15	16
20+	74	45	25	21
Still studying	48	54	20	30
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	73	41	18	21
Cadres directeurs-Managers	75	48	26	21
Other white collars	66	39	18	21
Manual workers	65	36	15	19
House persons	62	28	17	12
Unemployed	60	39	17	22
Retired	75	23	19	9
Students	48	52	20	29
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	64	33	17	19
From time to time	58	34	17	21
Almost never/ Never	72	37	19	17
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	66	27	13	16
The lower middle class	68	37	18	18
The middle class	67	38	20	18
The upper middle class	75	48	30	22
The upper class	74	42	22	24
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	69	32	19	15
Small/ mid size town	66	35	19	18
Large town	68	41	18	21
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	68	41	20	20
Often/ Sometimes	64	19	15	9
Never	66	5	7	4
No Internet access	88	0	6	0
<b>Political interest index</b>				
++	73	46	28	26
+	71	39	21	20
-	70	38	20	19
--	55	27	11	13
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	74	43	24	21
Centre	69	35	17	17
Right	66	35	18	19
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	72	42	22	20
Neutral	64	32	15	15
Negative	62	30	16	18
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values programme</b>				
Yes	62	38	20	22
No	70	35	18	16
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>				
Yes	60	37	20	23
No	70	36	18	16

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**QD3** Do you do any of the following? Please select all that apply. (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - EU)

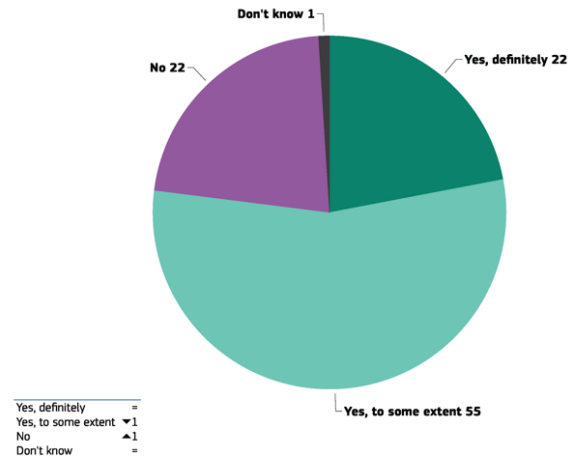
	Make politically motivated consumer choices	Get involved in NGOs and civil society organisations	Get involved in trade unions, political movements or parties	None of these	Don't know
EU27	16	10	9	8	1
<b>Gender</b>					
Man	17	10	10	8	0
Woman	16	9	8	8	1
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	14	9	8	12	1
25-39	21	10	10	7	0
40-54	17	11	10	6	1
55 +	14	9	8	9	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	8	6	4	14	1
16-19	13	7	8	9	1
20+	23	15	13	4	0
Still studying	20	11	6	11	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>					
Self-employed	22	14	10	5	0
Cadres directeurs-Managers	25	14	15	3	0
Other white collars	17	11	10	8	0
Manual workers	14	8	9	8	1
House persons	10	5	5	13	1
Unemployed	14	8	9	14	1
Retired	13	9	7	9	1
Students	18	11	7	11	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	14	5	8	12	1
From time to time	16	9	10	10	1
Almost never/ Never	17	11	9	7	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>					
The working class	11	6	6	13	1
The lower middle class	15	8	8	8	0
The middle class	17	11	10	7	1
The upper middle class	31	17	16	2	0
The upper class	28	18	11	2	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>					
Rural village	13	9	8	8	1
Small/ mid size town	17	10	10	8	1
Large town	19	10	8	8	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>					
Everyday	18	11	10	7	1
Often/ Sometimes	12	7	8	10	1
Never	5	3	4	19	2
No Internet access	0	0	0	11	1
<b>Political interest index</b>					
++	29	17	17	3	0
+	20	12	11	6	0
-	18	11	10	6	0
--	7	5	5	17	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>					
Left	24	14	13	5	0
Centre	14	9	7	8	0
Right	16	10	11	6	1
<b>Image of the EU</b>					
Positive	20	12	10	5	0
Neutral	13	8	7	10	1
Negative	15	7	10	12	1
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values programme</b>					
Yes	19	12	12	5	0
No	15	9	7	10	1
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>					
Yes	20	13	12	5	0
No	15	9	8	9	1

## 1.4 Awareness of recent history shared with other European countries

**More than three quarters of EU citizens indicate being aware of the recent history their country shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU.**

Respondents were asked about their awareness of the recent history that their country shares with other European countries, within or outside the EU.<sup>8</sup> Close to eight in ten Europeans (77%) indicate being aware of this history, including over a fifth of respondents (22%) who indicate being definitely aware and over half of respondents (55%) who indicate being aware to some extent. 22% of respondents say that they are not aware of it.

QD4. Are you aware of the recent history (OUR COUNTRY) shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU? By recent history we mean the history of the 20th and 21st centuries. (EU27) (%)

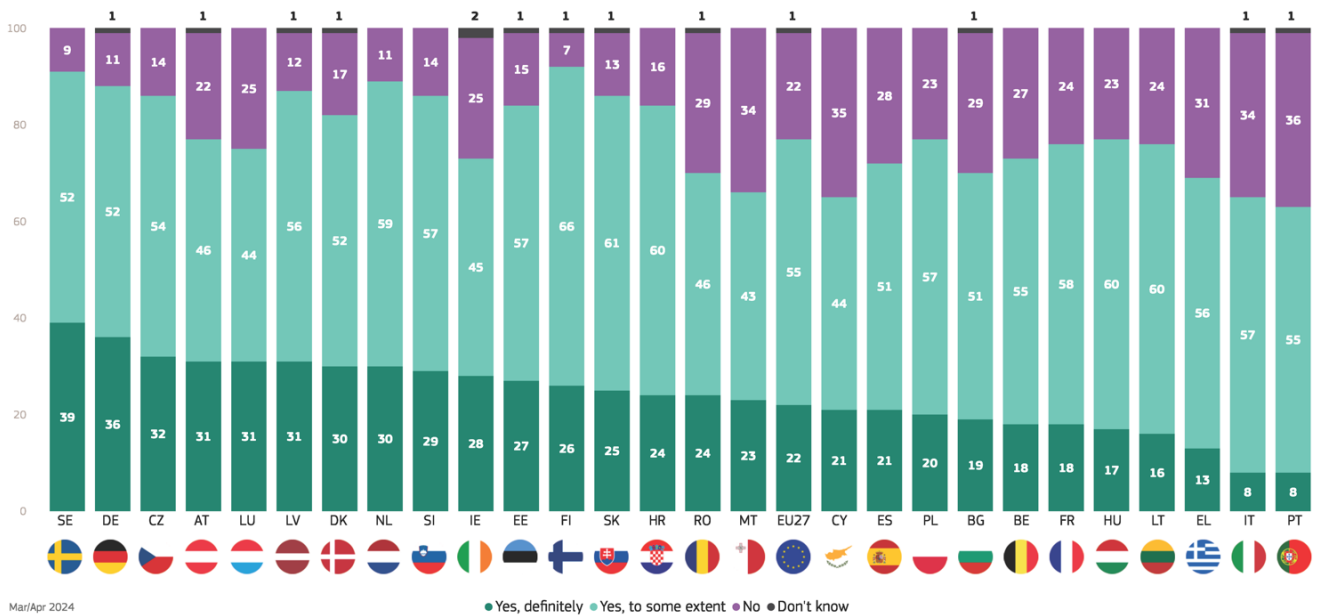


▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)  
Mar/Apr 2024

The national analysis highlights that in 11 EU countries, 80% or more respondents indicate being aware of their country's shared history with other European countries, either within or outside the EU, with respondents in Finland (92%) indicating the highest level of overall awareness, followed by Sweden (91%), and the Netherlands (89%). The lowest proportion of EU citizens indicating awareness on this subject are in Portugal (63%), Italy, Cyprus (both 65%), and Malta (66%).

In eight EU Member States, three in ten (30%) or more respondents indicate being definitely aware of their country's shared history with other European countries, either within or outside the EU, with the highest proportions found in Sweden (39%), Germany (36%), and Czechia (32%).

QD4. Are you aware of the recent history (OUR COUNTRY) shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU? By recent history we mean the history of the 20th and 21st centuries. (%)



<sup>8</sup> QD4. Are you aware of the recent history your country shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU? By recent history we mean the history of the 20th and 21st centuries.

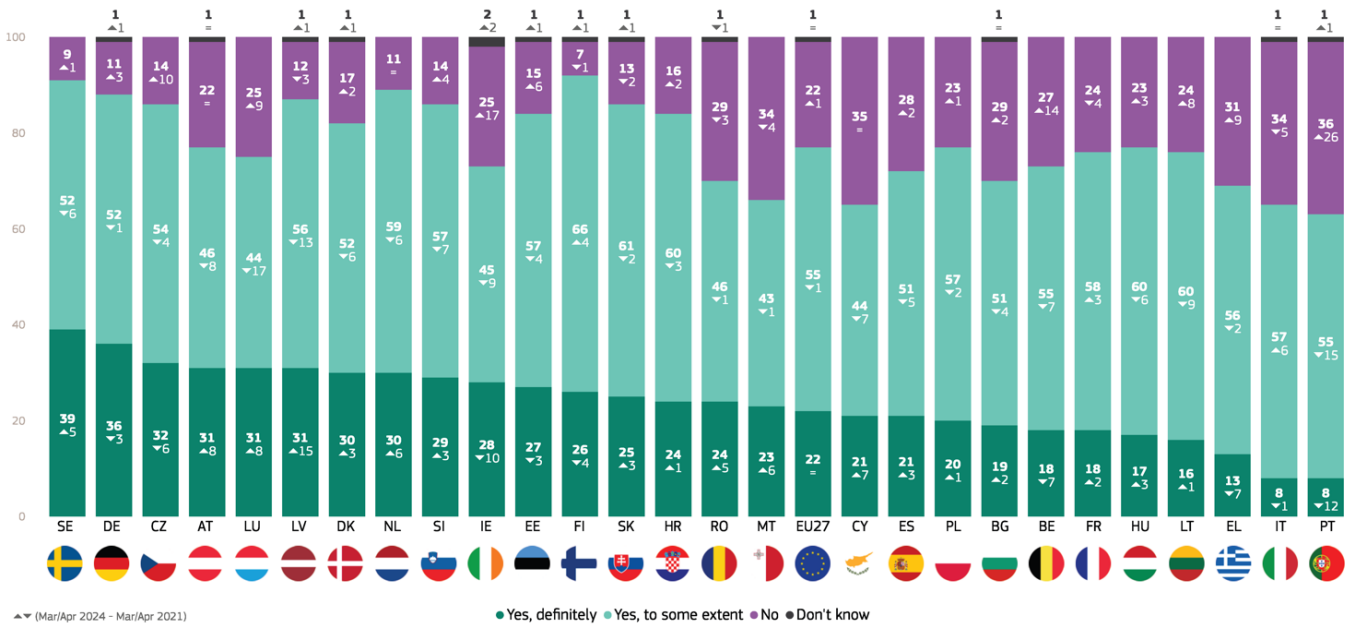


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Although at the EU level, there has not been a substantial change in respondents' awareness of their country's recent shared history with European countries, there have been notable decreases in awareness at the country level in certain Member States.

The largest decrease in awareness of shared European history can be seen in Portugal (-27 pp.). This is followed by Ireland (-19 pp.), Belgium (-14 pp.), and Czechia (-10 pp.) – all of which experienced decreases of at least 10 percentage points compared to Spring 2021.

QD4. Are you aware of the recent history (OUR COUNTRY) shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU? By recent history we mean the history of the 20th and 21st centuries. (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)  
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● Yes, definitely ● Yes, to some extent ● No ● Don't know

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men feel better-informed about recent shared European history than women (79% vs 75%).
- Respondents aged 55 and up (76%), feel slightly better informed about the subject than respondents aged 15-24 (75%), but on the other hand they feel slightly less informed about the subject than those aged 25-54 (79%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more aware they are of their country's shared history with other European countries, either within or outside the EU. 86% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older indicate doing so, versus 76% of those who completed their education between age 16 to 19 and 60% of respondents who left school at 15 or younger.
- Managers (89%), the self-employed and other white collars (82%) are more aware of this topic, particularly compared to house persons (57%), the unemployed (71%), and manual workers (74%).
- The fewer difficulties a respondent has to pay their bills, the more aware they are of their country's shared history with other European countries, either within or outside the EU. 81% of those who never or almost never face financial difficulties do, compared to 65% of those who experience difficulties most of the time.
- The upper and upper middle classes score higher (88%) than the working class (68%).
- Regular Internet users are more aware of this topic (80%) than those who sometimes (70%) or never go online (55%).
- Political interest is also an indicator, with 88% of those who have a strong political interest being aware of their country's shared history with other European countries, either within or outside the EU, versus only 81% of those who have a low and 57% of those who have no political interest at all.
- Those with a positive image of the EU (84%) feel more well-informed about recent shared European history than those with a negative image (71%).
- Respondents who live in large towns (80%) are slightly more aware about recent shared history than those in rural villages (78%) and small/mid-sized towns (76%).

**QD4** Are you aware of the recent history (OUR COUNTRY) shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU? By recent history we mean the history of the 20th and 21st centuries.  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	77	22	1
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	79	20	1
Woman	75	24	1
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	24	1
25-39	79	20	1
40-54	79	21	0
55 +	76	23	1
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	60	39	1
16-19	76	23	1
20+	86	14	0
Still studying	79	21	0
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	82	18	0
Cadres directeurs-Managers	89	11	0
Other white collars	82	18	0
Manual workers	74	25	1
House persons	57	43	0
Unemployed	71	29	0
Retired	76	23	1
Students	79	21	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	65	34	1
From time to time	71	29	0
Almost never/ Never	81	18	1
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	68	31	1
The lower middle class	78	22	0
The middle class	80	20	0
The upper middle class	88	12	0
The upper class	88	12	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	78	22	0
Small/ mid size town	76	23	1
Large town	80	20	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	80	19	1
Often/ Sometimes	70	30	0
Never	55	42	3
No Internet access	58	42	0
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	88	12	0
+	84	15	1
-	81	18	1
--	57	42	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	82	18	0
Centre	78	21	1
Right	79	21	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	84	16	0
Neutral	72	27	1
Negative	71	29	0
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	86	14	0
No	72	27	1
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	88	12	0
No	73	26	1



## **II. EUROPEANS' AWARENESS OF EU LEGISLATION ON JUSTICE, RIGHTS AND VALUES**

This chapter examines EU citizens' awareness of various pieces of legislation related to justice, rights, and values in the EU. It explores whether respondents recognise EU legislations such as the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, and those relating to issues such as equal treatment in the workplace, the racial equality, the right to free movement, GDPR, etc. Respondents were asked whether they had heard, read or seen anything about different EU legislations.<sup>9</sup>

## 2.1 Awareness of EU legislation

**More than six in ten Europeans indicate having heard, read, or seen something about each of the eight EU legislations tested;<sup>10</sup> Rights of EU citizens to reside freely within the EU (77%), Equal treatment in employment (74%), GDPR and the criminalisation of racism and xenophobia (72%) are the most commonly recognised legislations.**

When asked whether they have heard, read, or seen anything about each of the eight EU legislations, respondents provided the following answers:

- More than three quarters of respondents (77%, -5 pp. since 2021) across the EU indicate having heard of legislation concerning 'the Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU', including nearly half (48%, -6 pp. since 2021) who also know what it is.
- Nearly three-quarters of Europeans (74%, -4 pp. since 2021) indicate being aware of legislation concerning the 'Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation', including over four in ten respondents (43%, -4 pp. since 2021) who indicate they know what it is.
- More than seven in ten respondents across the EU (72%, -5 pp. since 2021) indicate having heard of the 'EU General Data Protection Regulation', including four in ten (40%, -7 pp. since 2019) who know what it is.
- The same proportion of respondents (72%, -2 pp. since 2021) indicate having heard of the EU Framework Decision combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law, including 39% (+1 pp. since 2021) who also know what it is. One in three (33%, -3 pp. since 2021) EU respondents have heard of the Framework Decision, but do not really know what it is.
- Just over seven in ten respondents (71%, -4 pp. since 2021) indicate being aware of legislation on 'Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States', including 40% of EU respondents who also know what it entails (-1 pp. since 2021). Just over a quarter of Europeans (27%, +4 pp. since 2021) indicate never having heard of this legislation.
- Seven in ten respondents (70%, -4 pp. since 2021) indicate having heard, read, or seen information about legislation concerning 'Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave', with just under four in ten (39%, -2 pp. since 2021) indicating they know what it is.
- Across the EU, a large majority (63%, -2 pp. since 2021) of respondents indicate having heard of legislation on 'Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime', including 28% (same as 2021) of all respondents who have heard of it and know what it is.
- Over six in ten (62%, -3 pp. since 2021) of respondents indicate being aware of 'the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU' including close to four in ten (37%, -1 pp. since 2021) of all respondents who have heard of the Charter, but do not really know what it is.

<sup>9</sup> QD5. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?

<sup>10</sup> More than six in ten (65%) is the lowest values among the 8 pieces of legislation tested. The average value is 74%.

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QD5. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation? (EU27) (%)

Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU



Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation



GDPR, which provides a set of rules across the EU to help individuals control the collection and processing of their personal information



Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States



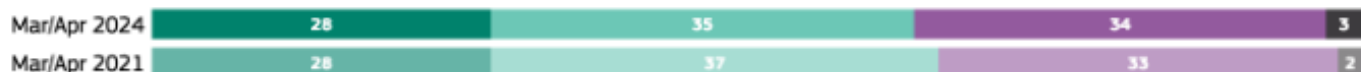
Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave



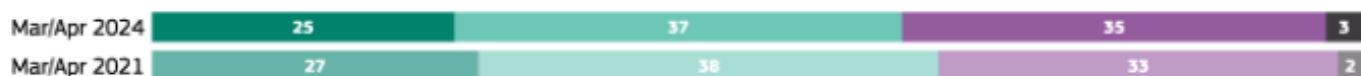
The decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties



Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime



The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU



● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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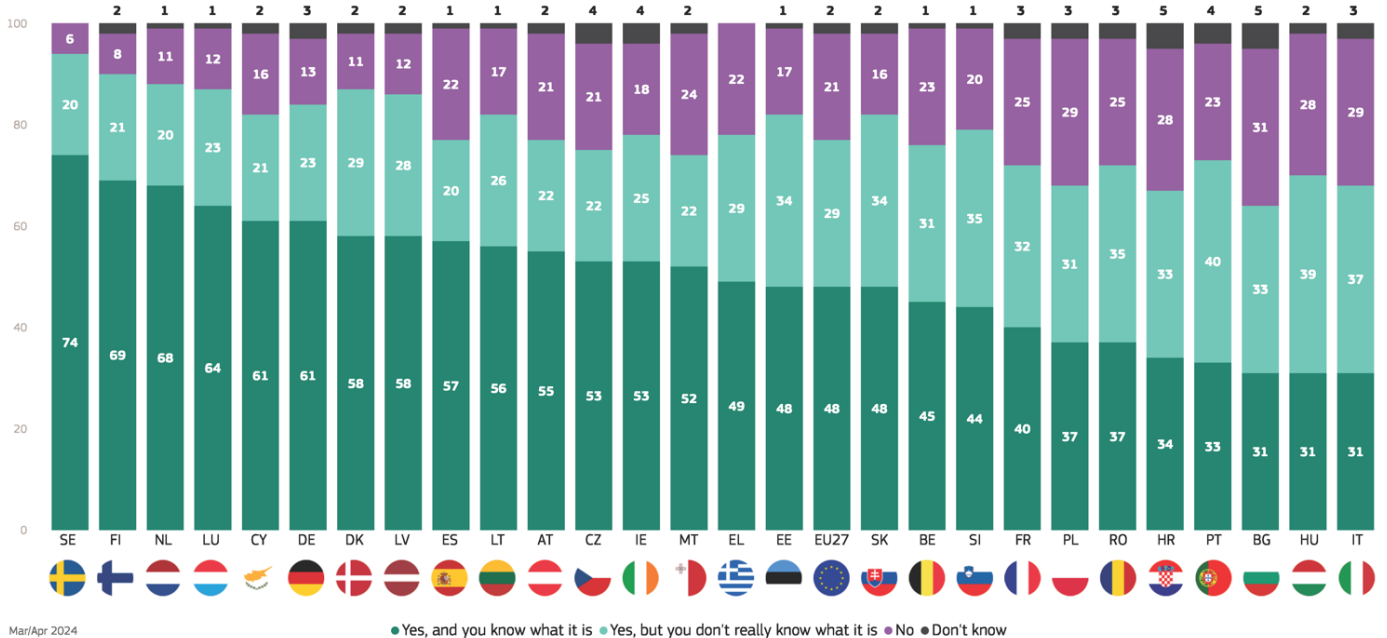
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A large majority of respondents (77%) across the EU indicate having heard of **the Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU**, including nearly half (48%) who also know what it entails. Nearly three in ten (29%) EU citizens have heard of the Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU, but do not really know what it is, while 21% indicate not being aware of it at all.

74% of respondents in Sweden, 69% in Finland, and 68% in the Netherlands indicate awareness of this topic and also know what it entails, while respondents in Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria (all 31%), and Portugal (33%) are least knowledgeable about what this right entails.

The **national analysis** shows that in 11 EU Member States more than eight in ten respondents indicate awareness of this topic, with respondents in Sweden (94%) most aware of it, followed by Finland (90%), and the Netherlands (88%), while respondents in Bulgaria (64%) are least aware of the Right of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU, followed by Croatia (67%), Poland, and Italy (both 68%).

QD5.7. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?—Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU (%)



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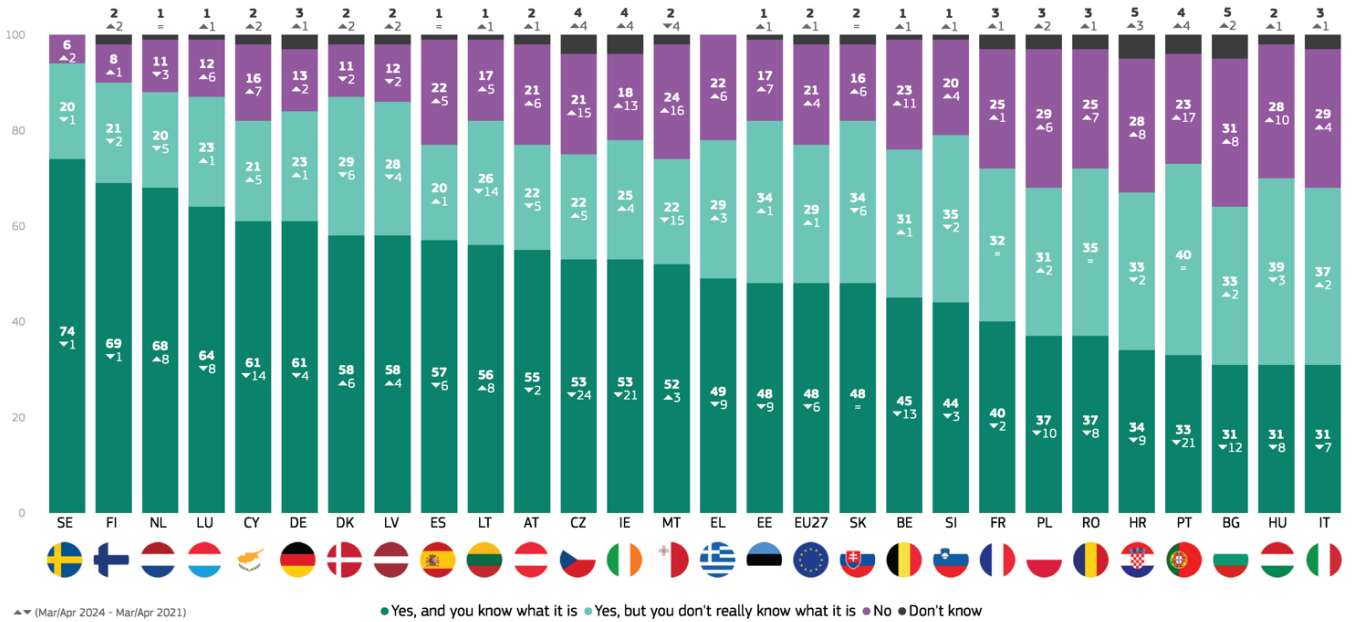


## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

Overall, awareness of the rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU has decreased by 5 percentage points since Spring 2021.

Portugal (-21 pp.), Czechia (-19 pp.), Ireland (-17 pp.), and Belgium and Malta (both -12 pp.) have experienced particularly large decreases in respondents' awareness of the rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU.

QD5.7. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- Men (79%) are more aware of the **Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU**, than women (74%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 (80%) and 40-54 (79%) are more aware of these rights than those aged 15-24 (75%) and 55 and over (73%).
- Education plays a considerable role. 85% of those who completed their education aged 20 or older indicate being aware of these rights versus 74% of those who finished their education at 19, and 63% of those who finished school aged 15.
- Managers (86%) are most aware of the **Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU**, followed by the self-employed (82%), and other white-collar workers (81%). House persons (58%), the unemployed (67%), and the retired (72%) are least aware of it.
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (80%) of this topic than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (69%).
- 93% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of this legislation, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (90%), middle class (79%), the lower middle class (74%), and the working class (68%).
- 80% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU** versus 48% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest are most aware (86%) of this topic versus 62% of those who have no political interest at all.
- People who consider they live in a large town (81%) are more aware of this legislation than those who consider living in a rural village (75%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (84%) of this legislation than those with a negative image (68%).
- Respondents on the left (81%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (76%).

**QD5.7** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?  
**Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	77	21	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	79	19	2
Woman	74	23	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	23	2
25-39	80	18	2
40-54	79	20	1
55 +	73	24	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	63	33	4
16-19	74	24	2
20+	85	13	2
Still studying	78	21	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	82	15	3
Cadres directeurs-Managers	86	13	1
Other white collars	81	18	1
Manual workers	75	22	3
House persons	58	37	5
Unemployed	67	31	2
Retired	72	24	4
Students	78	21	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	69	29	2
From time to time	70	27	3
Almost never/ Never	80	18	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	68	29	3
The lower middle class	74	23	3
The middle class	79	19	2
The upper middle class	90	9	1
The upper class	93	6	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	75	22	3
Small/ mid size town	74	24	2
Large town	81	17	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	80	18	2
Often/ Sometimes	70	25	5
Never	48	45	7
No Internet access	59	40	1
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	86	13	1
+	81	17	2
-	79	19	2
--	62	34	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	81	18	1
Centre	76	22	2
Right	76	21	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	84	15	1
Neutral	70	26	4
Negative	68	29	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	87	12	1
No	71	26	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	87	11	2
No	72	25	3

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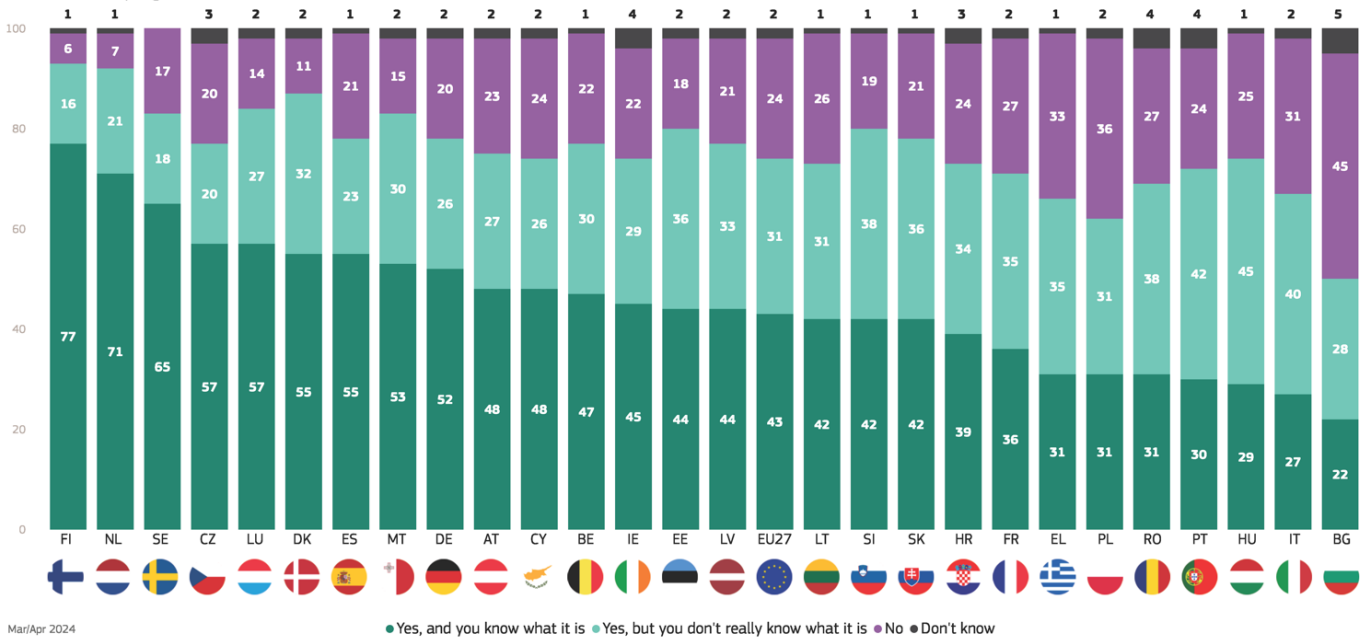
**A majority of EU citizens are aware of EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.**

74% of respondents across the EU indicate being aware of it, including more than four in ten (43%) who know what it entails. Close to one in three (31%) respondents indicate having heard of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation**, but do not really know what it is, while nearly one in four (24%) have not heard of it at all.

The national analysis highlights that in all EU countries, at least half of all respondents are aware of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation**. In six countries, more than eight in ten do so, with 93% in Finland, 92% in the Netherlands, and 87% in Denmark. Respondents in Bulgaria (50%), Poland (62%), and Greece (66%) are least aware of it.

Seventy-seven per cent of respondents in Finland, 71% in the Netherlands, and 65% in Sweden have heard of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation** and also know what it is. Respondents in Bulgaria (22%), Italy (27%), and Hungary (29%) are least aware of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation** and also knowing what it entails.

QD5.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (%)



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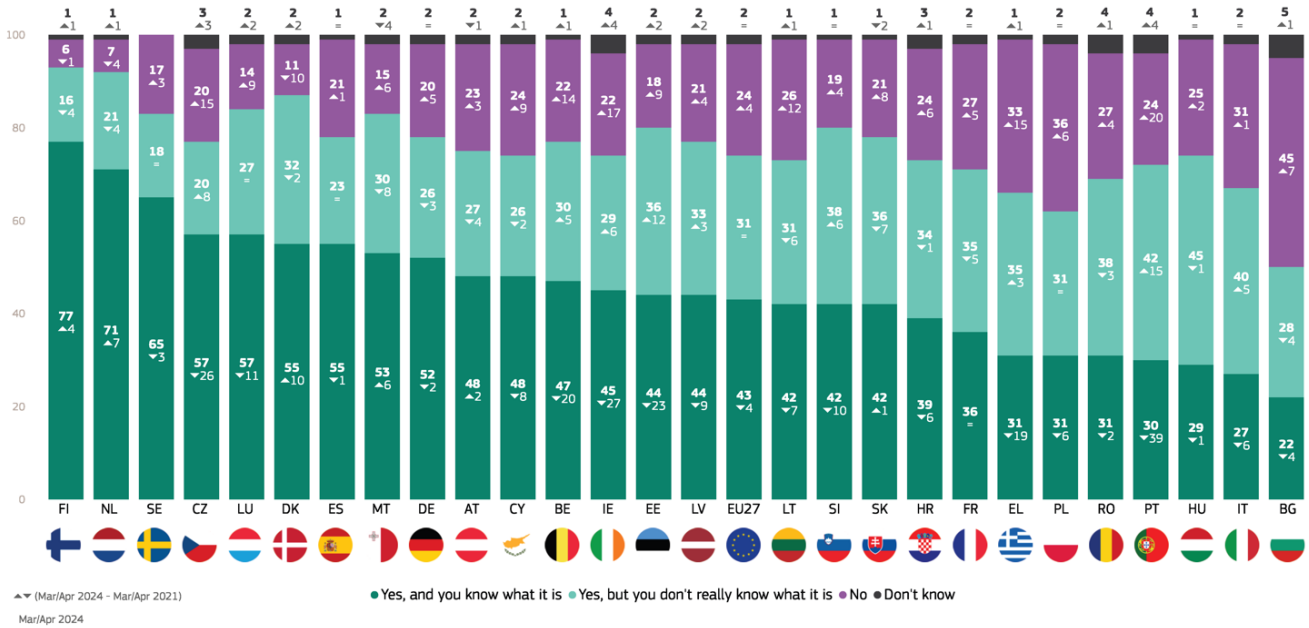
● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

Overall, awareness of the EU legislation on equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation has decreased by 4 percentage points since Spring 2021.

Portugal (-24 pp.), Ireland (-21 pp.), Czechia (-18 pp.), Greece (-16 pp.), and Belgium (-15 pp.), have experienced particularly large decreases in respondents' awareness of the EU legislation on equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. Denmark experienced an increase of 8 percentage points, the only country to see such an increase.

QD5.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (%)



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An analysis of the socio-demographic data reveals the following:

- Respondents aged 25-39 (78%) are most aware of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation**, versus 68% of the 55+ age group.
- 83% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate being aware of it versus 71% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19, and 60% of those who went to school until the age of 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers (84%) are most aware of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation**, followed by other white-collar workers and the self-employed (both 78%). Least aware of this are house persons (57%), the retired (68%) and the unemployed (70%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are slightly more aware (76%) of this topic, than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (67%).
- Social stature plays a considerable role. 87% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class, 86% of the upper middle class, and 76% of the middle class indicate awareness on **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation**, versus 64% of respondents who consider themselves as part of the working class.
- 78% of respondents who go online every day indicate awareness of this topic versus 41% of those who never do.
- EU citizens who score strongly in the political interest index are more aware (85%) of **EU legislation on Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation**, versus 58% of those who have no interest at all.
- People who consider they live in a large town (78%) are more aware of this legislation than those who consider living in a rural village (72%).
- Respondents on the left (80%) are more aware of this legislation than those on the right (74%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware of this legislation (81%) than those with a negative image (63%).
- For gender, no noteworthy differences with regards to awareness of this topic are found.

**QD5.3** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?  
**Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (% - EU)**

	Total Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Don't know
EU27	74	24	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	74	24	2
Woman	72	26	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	24	1
25-39	78	20	2
40-54	77	22	1
55 +	68	29	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	60	36	4
16-19	71	27	2
20+	83	16	1
Still studying	77	22	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	78	21	1
Cadres directeurs-Managers	84	15	1
Other white collars	78	21	1
Manual workers	73	24	3
House persons	57	40	3
Unemployed	70	29	1
Retired	68	29	3
Students	77	22	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	67	31	2
From time to time	68	29	3
Almost never/ Never	76	22	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	64	33	3
The lower middle class	73	25	2
The middle class	76	22	2
The upper middle class	86	13	1
The upper class	87	13	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	72	25	3
Small/ mid size town	72	26	2
Large town	78	21	1
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	78	21	1
Often/ Sometimes	63	33	4
Never	41	53	6
No Internet access	46	51	3
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	85	14	1
+	79	20	1
-	76	22	2
--	58	38	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	80	19	1
Centre	73	25	2
Right	74	24	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	81	18	1
Neutral	69	28	3
Negative	63	35	2
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	87	12	1
No	66	32	2
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	88	11	1
No	68	30	2

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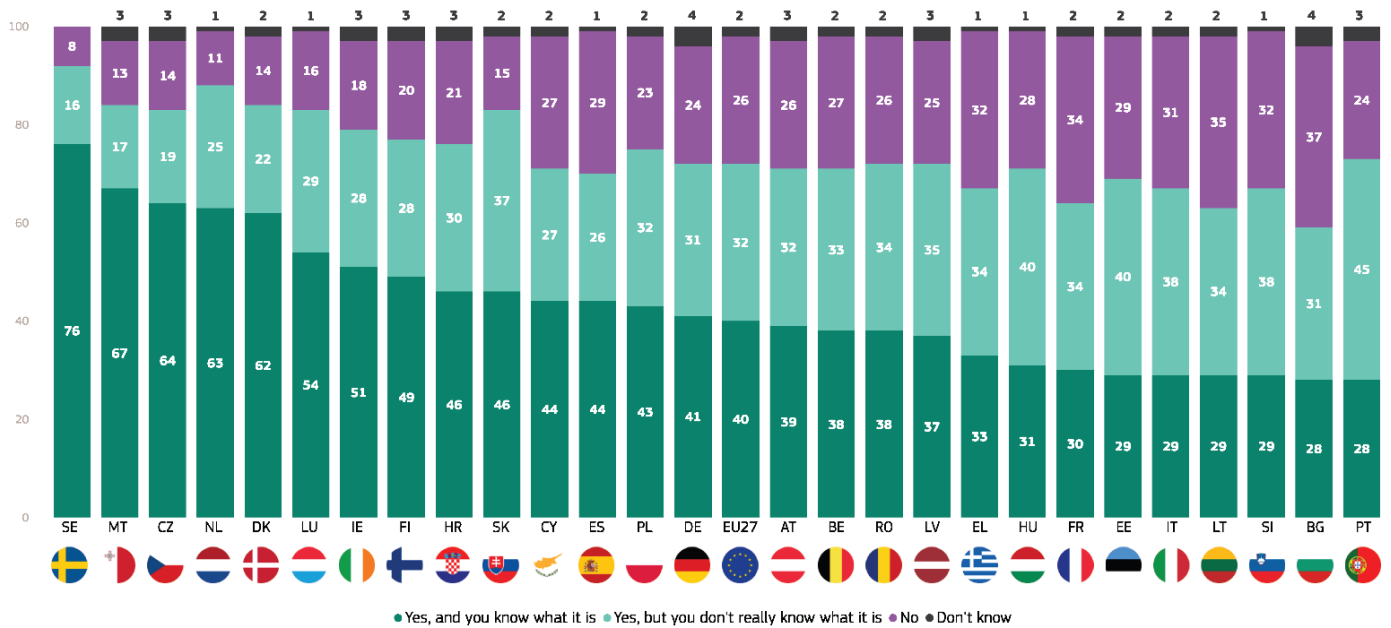
In all Member States, more than seven in ten (72%) respondents across the EU indicate having heard of the **GDPR legislation**, including four in ten (40%) who know what it is. Almost one in three (32%) EU respondents have heard of it, but do not really know what it is, while over one in four (26%) indicate never having heard of the GDPR legislation.

The national analysis highlights that in 19 Member States, more than seven in ten respondents indicate being aware of the GDPR legislation, with respondents in Sweden (92%) being the

most aware of this topic, followed by the Netherlands (88%), Malta, and Denmark (84%), while respondents in Bulgaria (59%) are least aware of the GDPR legislation, followed by Lithuania (63%), and France (64%).

76% of respondents in Sweden, 67% in Malta, and 64% in Czechia have heard of the GDPR legislation and also know what it entails, while respondents in Bulgaria and Portugal (28%), Estonia, Italy, Lithuania, and Slovenia (all 29%), and France (30%) are least knowledgeable on the legislation.

QD5.6. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?:-GDPR, which provides a set of rules across the EU to help individuals control the collection and processing of their personal information (%)



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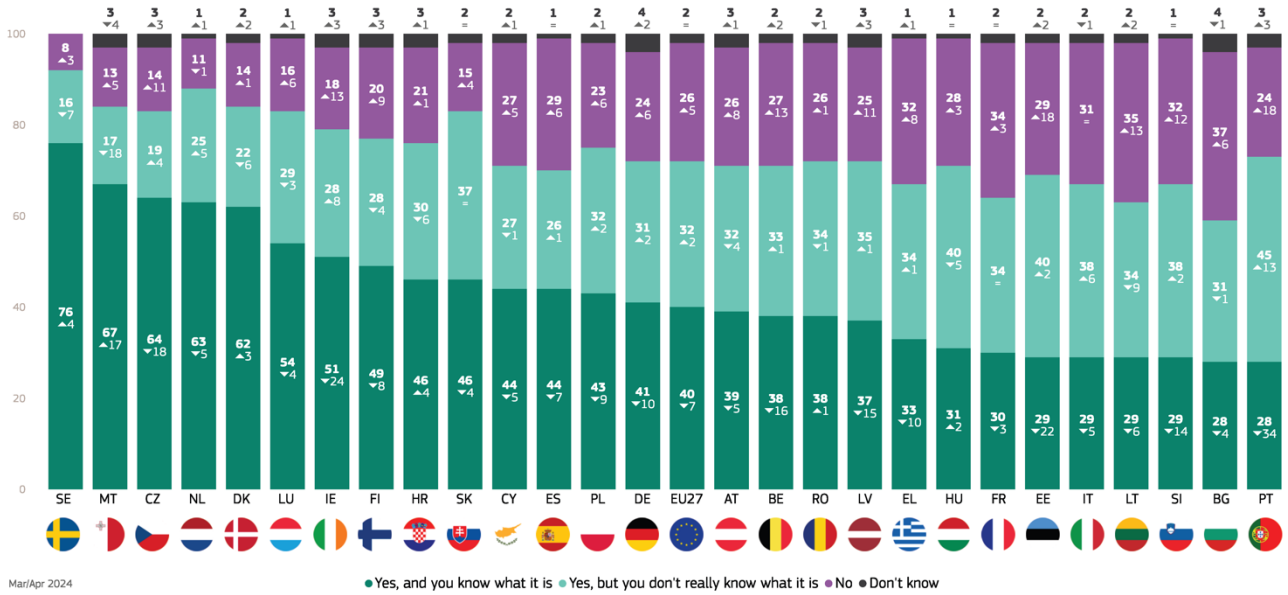


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Across the EU, awareness of the GDPR legislation has decreased by an average of 5 percentage points since 2021, when in 24 countries more than 70% of respondents were aware of it. Five fewer countries reached this threshold in the 2024 study.

In fact, there are considerable decreases in awareness, notably among respondents in Portugal (-21 pp.), Estonia (-20 pp.), Ireland (-16 pp.), Belgium (-15 pp.), and Lithuania (-15 pp.).

QD5.6. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?—GDPR, which provides a set of rules across the EU to help individuals control the collection and processing of their personal information (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men are more aware (74%) of the GDPR legislation than women (69%).
- 25–39-year-olds are most aware (79%) of this topic, followed by the 40–54-year-olds (76%), the 15–24-year-olds (71%), and those aged 55 and up (65%).
- 83% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate being aware of the GDPR legislation versus 69% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19, and 54% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Managers (85%) are most aware of the GDPR legislation, followed by other white-collar workers and the self-employed (both 80%). House persons (54%), the retired and unemployed (both 63%) are least aware of it.
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (74%) of this legislation than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (61%).
- 93% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate awareness of this topic, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (87%), middle class (74%), the lower middle class (70%), and the working class (61%).
- 76% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the GDPR legislation versus 39% of those who never do.
- People with who score strongly in the political interest index are most aware (84%) of the GDPR legislation versus 55% of those who have no interest at all.
- People who consider they live in a large town (78%) are more aware of this legislation than those who consider living in a rural village (70%) and small/mid-sized town (68%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (79%) about this legislation than those with a negative image of the EU (63%).
- Respondents on the left (78%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (73%).

**QD5.6** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?

**GDPR, which provides a set of rules across the EU to help individuals control the collection and processing of their personal information (% - EU)**

	Total	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	72	26	2	
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	74	24	2	
Woman	69	29	2	
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	71	27	2	
25-39	79	19	2	
40-54	76	22	2	
55 +	65	32	3	
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	54	42	4	
16-19	69	29	2	
20+	83	16	1	
Still studying	74	25	1	
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	80	18	2	
Cadres directeurs-Managers	85	14	1	
Other white collars	80	19	1	
Manual workers	71	26	3	
House persons	54	41	5	
Unemployed	63	36	1	
Retired	63	34	3	
Students	74	25	1	
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	61	36	3	
From time to time	67	30	3	
Almost never/ Never	74	24	2	
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	61	36	3	
The lower middle class	70	27	3	
The middle class	74	24	2	
The upper middle class	87	12	1	
The upper class	93	6	1	
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	70	27	3	
Small/ mid size town	68	30	2	
Large town	78	20	2	
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	76	22	2	
Often/ Sometimes	59	38	3	
Never	39	55	6	
No Internet access	28	69	3	
<b>Political interest index</b>				
++	84	15	1	
+	77	21	2	
-	75	23	2	
--	55	41	4	
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	78	21	1	
Centre	71	27	2	
Right	73	25	2	
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	79	19	2	
Neutral	65	32	3	
Negative	63	34	3	
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>				
Yes	84	15	1	
No	64	33	3	
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>				
Yes	87	12	1	
No	65	32	3	

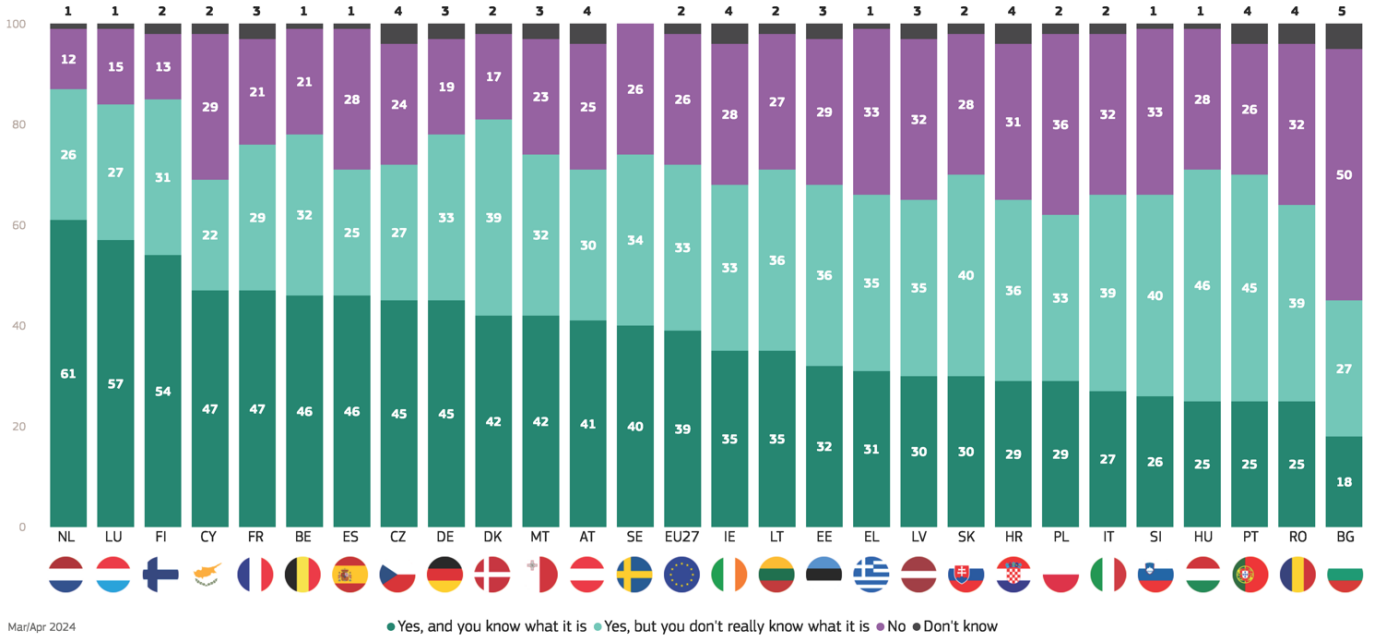
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Close to three in four Europeans (72%) indicate having heard of the **Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law**, including 39% who also know what it is. One in three (33%) EU respondents have heard of this decision, but do not really know what it is, while just over one in four (26%) indicate that they have not heard of this at all.

The national analysis shows that in 16 Member States, seven in ten or more respondents are aware of this piece of EU legislation on combating racism and xenophobia, with respondents in the Netherlands (87%) the most aware of it, followed by Finland (85%) and Luxembourg (84%), while respondents in Bulgaria (45%) are least aware of this decision, followed by Poland (62%) and Romania (64%).

Sixty-one per cent of respondents in the Netherlands, 57% in Luxembourg, and 54% in Finland are aware of this EU legislation on combating racism and xenophobia, and also know what it entails, while respondents in Bulgaria (18%), Romania, Portugal, and Hungary (all 25%) are least knowledgeable on what its contents are.

QD5.8. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?:-The decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties (%)



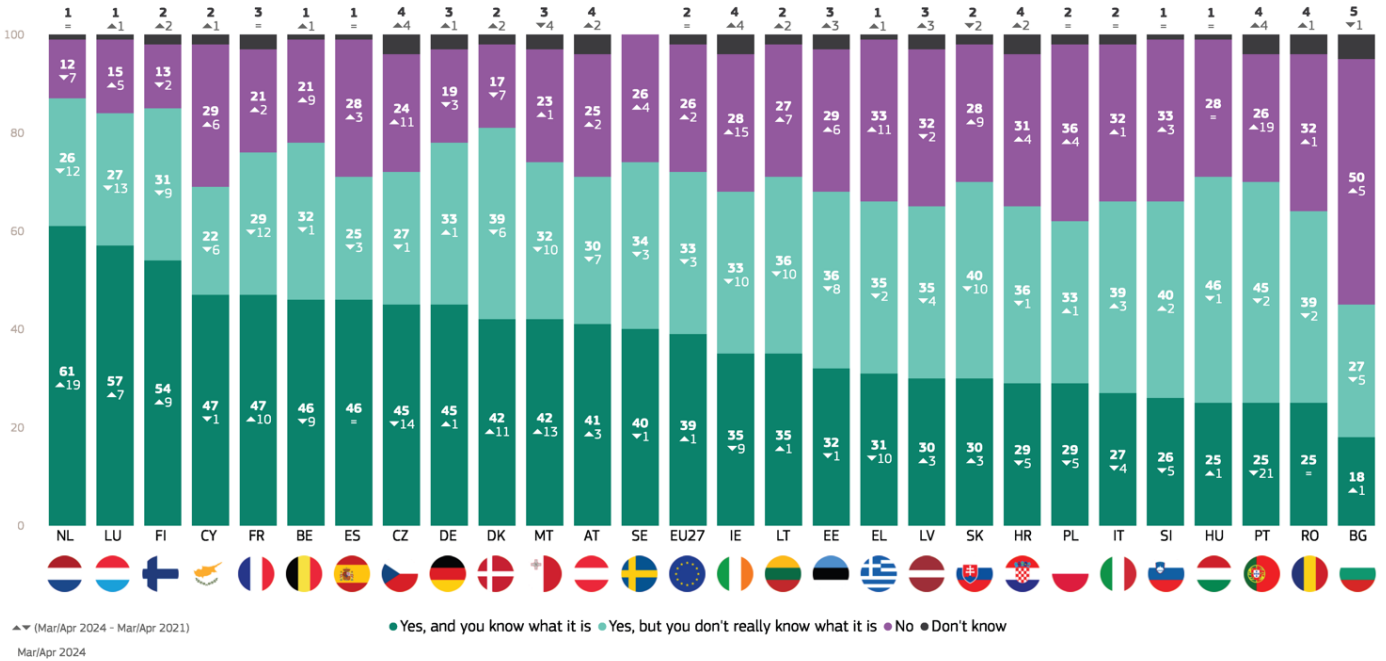
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Overall, awareness of the decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties has not decreased notably since Spring 2021 (only -2 pp.).

Nevertheless, Portugal (-23 pp.), Ireland (-19 pp.), Czechia (-15 pp.), and Greece (-12 pp.) have experienced particularly large decreases in respondents' awareness of the decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties. The Netherlands (+7 pp.) and Denmark (+5 pp.) experienced the largest increases in awareness from Spring 2021.

QD5.8. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?—The decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men are slightly more aware (74%) of the **Framework Decision on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law** than women (70%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 are slightly more aware (75%) of this framework decision than respondents aged 15-24 and 40-54 (both 74%), with respondents 55 and up least aware (68%) of this decision.
- 80% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate awareness of this topic versus 69% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 58% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-economic categories, managers (81%) are most aware of this **EU legislation on combating racism and xenophobia**, followed by the self-employed (77%), and students and other white-collar workers (both 76%). House persons (53%), the retired (68%) and the unemployed (69%) are least aware of it.
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are slightly more aware (75%) of this decision than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (65%).
- 89% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of this **EU legislation on combating racism and xenophobia**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (85%), middle class (74%), the lower middle class (72%) and the working class (62%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns are slightly more aware (75%) of this topic than those living in rural areas (71%).
- 75% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **EU Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia** versus 40% of those who never do.
- EU citizens who have a strong political interest are most aware (84%) of this legislation versus 57% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (79%) about this legislation than those with a negative image of the EU (65%).
- Respondents on the left (78%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (73%).

**QD5.8** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?

**The decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties (% - EU)**

	Total Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	72	26	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	74	24	2
Woman	70	27	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	74	24	2
25-39	75	23	2
40-54	74	24	2
55 +	68	29	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	58	38	4
16-19	69	29	2
20+	80	18	2
Still studying	75	23	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	77	21	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	81	18	1
Other white collars	76	23	1
Manual workers	70	27	3
House persons	53	42	5
Unemployed	69	30	1
Retired	68	29	3
Students	76	22	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	65	31	4
From time to time	67	30	3
Almost never/ Never	75	23	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	62	34	4
The lower middle class	72	26	2
The middle class	74	24	2
The upper middle class	85	14	1
The upper class	89	9	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	71	26	3
Small/ mid size town	71	27	2
Large town	75	23	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	75	23	2
Often/ Sometimes	65	31	4
Never	40	52	8
No Internet access	49	48	3
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	84	15	1
+	77	21	2
-	75	23	2
--	57	38	5
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	78	21	1
Centre	72	26	2
Right	73	25	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	79	20	1
Neutral	66	31	3
Negative	65	31	4
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	87	12	1
No	64	33	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	88	11	1
No	65	32	3

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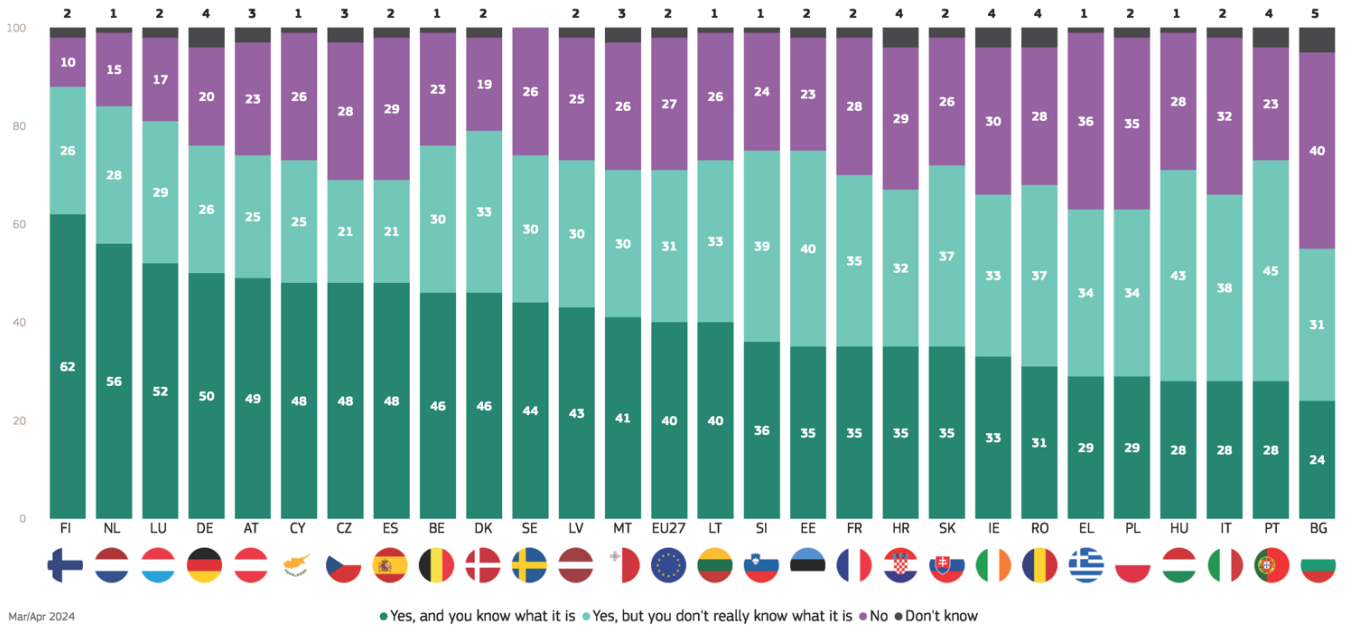
**A large majority of EU citizens are aware of EU legislation on Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States.**

Just over seven in ten respondents (71%) indicate being aware of the legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States, including 40% of EU respondents do also know what it entails. 31% of EU respondents have heard of it, but do not really know what it is, while 27% of respondents indicate never having heard of the legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States.

The national analysis shows that in eight Member States three in four or more respondents indicate being aware of EU legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States, with respondents in Finland (88%) most aware of it, followed by the Netherlands (84%) and Luxembourg (81%). Respondents in Bulgaria (55%), Greece, and Poland (both 63%) are the least aware of it.

62% of respondents in Finland, 56% in the Netherlands, and 52% in Luxembourg show awareness of this topic and also know what it is, while respondents in Bulgaria (24%), Portugal, Italy, and Hungary (all 29%) are least aware of EU legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States and also knowing what it entails.

QD5.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?:-Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States (%)



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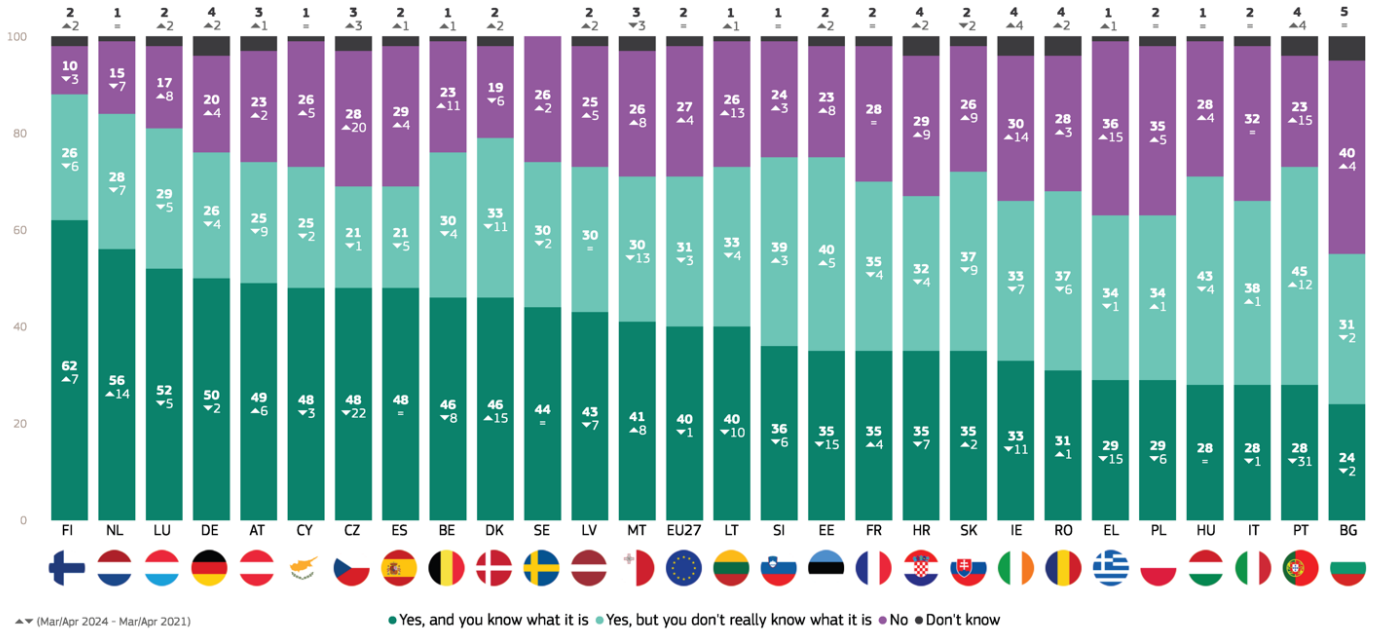


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Across the EU, awareness of the legislation on racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States, has decreased by an average of 4 percentage points since Spring 2021.

In fact, there are considerable decreases in awareness of the legislation on racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States, notably among respondents in Czechia (-23 pp.), Portugal (-19 pp.), Ireland (-18 pp.), and Greece (-16 pp.). Interestingly, only three countries had an increase: the Netherlands (+ 7 pp.), Denmark (+ 4pp.) and Finland (+ 1 pp.).

QD5.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?:-Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States (%)



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The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following:

- Men (72%) are slightly more aware than women (69%) of **EU legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States**.
- Respondents aged 15-39 (75%) and 40-54 (73%) are more aware of this legislation than those aged 55 and over (66%).
- 79% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate being aware of **EU legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States** versus 68% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 56% of those who went to school until the age of 15 or younger.
- Managers (82%) are among the most aware respondents of this topic, followed by students (76%), and other white-collar workers and the self-employed (both 75%). Least aware of this are house persons (57%) and the retired (65%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are slightly more aware (73%) of the **legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States**, than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (67%).
- Respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (84%) and upper class (83%) are most aware of this topic, followed by those who identify as middle class (73%), the lower middle class (70%), and the working class (62%).
- 75% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of **EU legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States** versus 40% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest are more aware (82%) of **EU legislation on Racial equality, establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States**, versus 56% of those who have no interest at all.
- People who consider they live in a large town (76%) are more aware of this legislation than those who consider living in a rural village (69%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (79%) about this legislation than those with a negative image of the EU (62%).
- Respondents on the left (77%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (73%).

**QD5.4** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?  
**Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States**  
(% - EU)

	Total   Yes	No	Don't know
<b>EU27</b>	71	27	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	72	26	2
Woman	69	28	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	75	23	2
25-39	75	23	2
40-54	73	25	2
55 +	66	31	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	56	40	4
16-19	68	29	3
20+	79	20	1
Still studying	77	22	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	75	23	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	82	17	1
Other white collars	75	23	2
Manual workers	69	28	3
House persons	57	40	3
Unemployed	69	29	2
Retired	65	32	3
Students	76	22	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	67	30	3
From time to time	66	31	3
Almost never/ Never	73	25	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	62	35	3
The lower middle class	70	27	3
The middle class	73	25	2
The upper middle class	84	15	1
The upper class	83	16	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	69	28	3
Small/ mid size town	69	29	2
Large town	76	22	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	75	23	2
Often/ Sometimes	61	35	4
Never	40	54	6
No Internet access	46	51	3
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	82	17	1
+	76	22	2
-	74	24	2
--	56	40	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	77	22	1
Centre	71	27	2
Right	73	25	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	79	20	1
Neutral	65	32	3
Negative	62	35	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	86	13	1
No	62	35	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	87	11	2
No	64	33	3

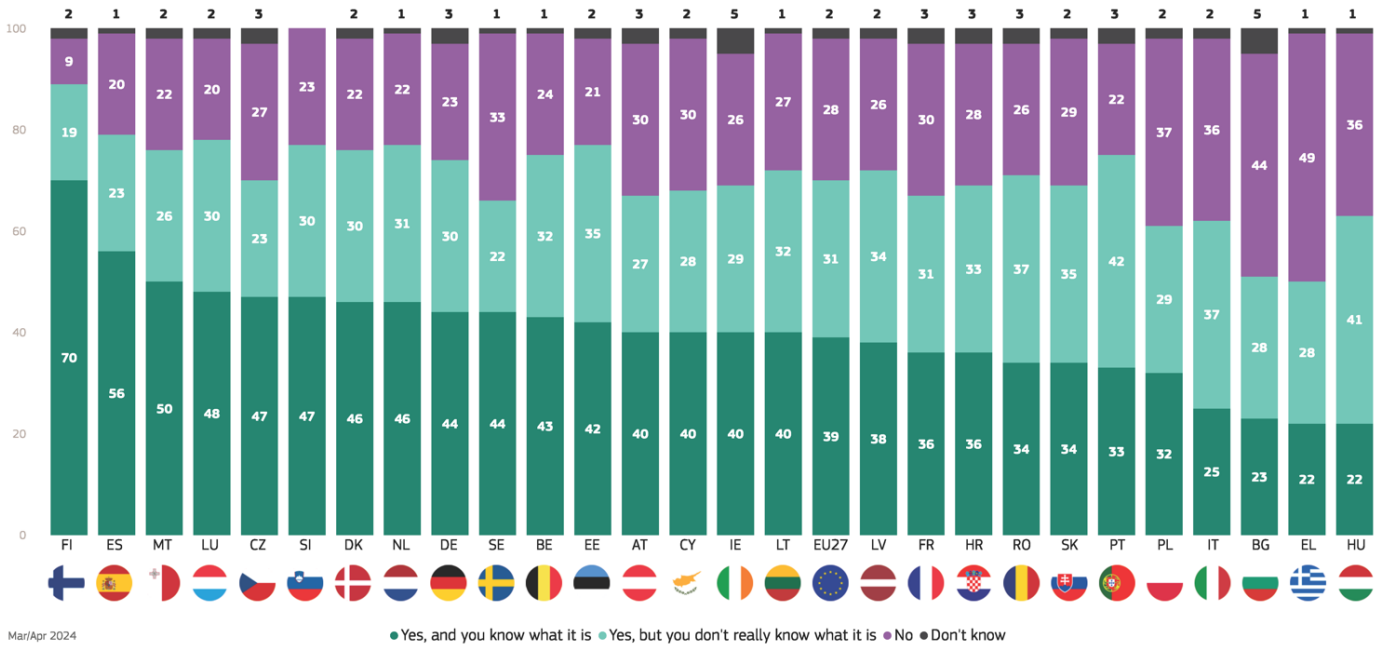
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Seven in ten EU citizens (70%) are aware of EU legislation on **Work life balance for parents and carers including the right to paternity leave**, including 39% who know what it is. Just under a third of EU citizens (31%) have heard of this legislation, but do not really know what it is. Over one in four respondents (28%) indicate never having heard of this legislation.

In addition to being aware of the legislation, 70% of respondents in Finland, 56% in Spain, and 50% in Malta also indicate knowing what the legislation entails, versus only 22% of respondents in Hungary and Greece, 23% in Bulgaria, and 25% in Italy.

Respondents in Finland (89%) are most aware of the Work life balance for parents and carers legislation, followed by Spain (79%) and Luxembourg (78%). Least aware of it are respondents in Greece (50%), Bulgaria (51%), and Poland (61%).

QD5.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?:-Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave (%)



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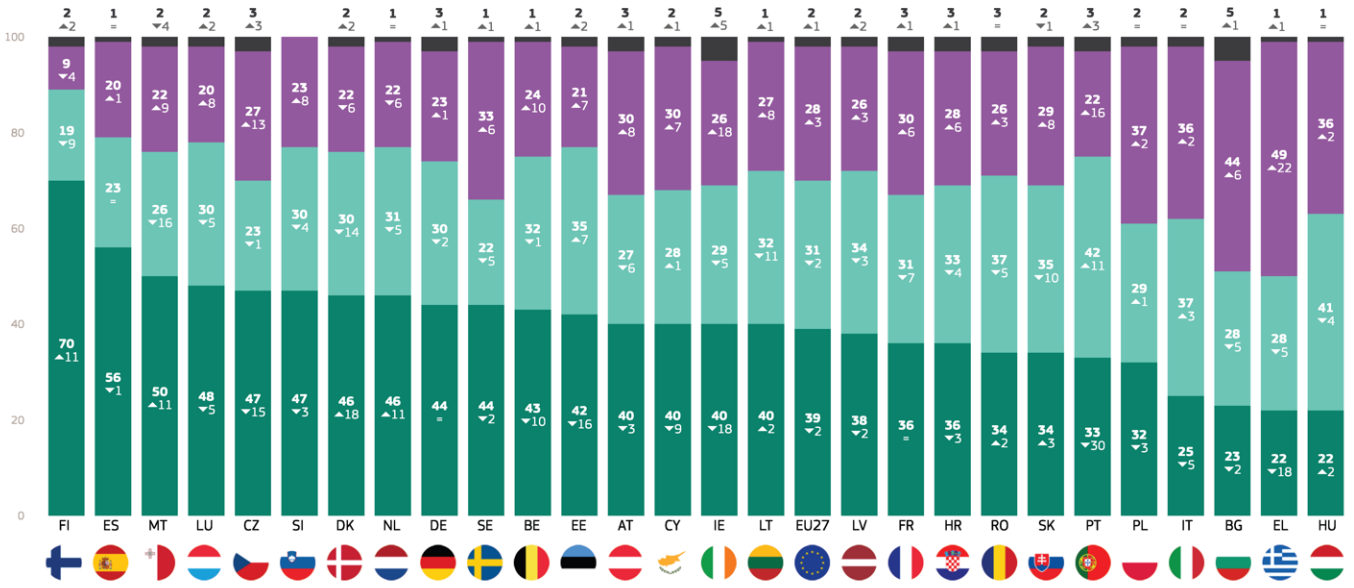
● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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Across the EU, awareness of the legislation on work life balance for parents and careers, including the right to paternity leave, has decreased by an average of 4 percentage points since Spring 2021.

In fact, there are considerable decreases in awareness of the legislation on work life balance for parents and careers, including the right to paternity leave, notably among respondents in Ireland and Greece (both -23 pp.), Portugal (-19 pp.), and Czechia (-16 pp.).

QD5.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)  
Mar/Apr 2024

● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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An analysis of the socio-demographic data shows the following:

- 75% of those aged 25-39 are aware of **EU legislation on the Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave**, versus 73% of those aged 40-54, 68% of those aged 15-24 and 65% of those aged 50 and up.
- 78% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older indicate being aware of the **EU legislation on the Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave**, followed by 67% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 57% of those who went to school until the age of 15 or younger.
- Managers (79%) are most aware of **EU legislation on the work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave**, followed by other white-collar workers (74%) and the self-employed (72%). Least aware are house persons (55%) and the retired (62%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are slightly more aware (72%) of **EU legislation on the Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave**, than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (65%).
- The higher a respondent places themselves on the social scale, the more aware they are of this topic. 83% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class and 82% of those in the upper middle class indicate doing so, versus 62% of those in the working class.
- Of respondents who go online every day, 73% indicate being aware of the **EU legislation on the Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave**, versus 40% of respondents who never go on the Internet.
- People with a strong political interest are more aware (80%) of it versus 57% of those who have no interest at all.
- People who consider they live in a large town (74%) are more aware of this legislation than those who consider living in a rural village (67%).
- Respondents on the left (76%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (71%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (76%) about this legislation than those with a negative image of the EU (63%).
- There are no gender differences for the awareness of this topic.

**QD5.2** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?  
**Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave**  
(% - EU)

	Total	Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	70	28	2	
<b>Gender</b>				
Man	70	28	2	
Woman	69	29	2	
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	68	30	2	
25-39	75	24	1	
40-54	73	26	1	
55 +	65	32	3	
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	57	39	4	
16-19	67	31	2	
20+	78	21	1	
Still studying	71	28	1	
<b>Socio-professional category</b>				
Self-employed	72	26	2	
Cadres directeurs-Managers	79	20	1	
Other white collars	74	25	1	
Manual workers	71	27	2	
House persons	55	41	4	
Unemployed	65	34	1	
Retired	62	34	4	
Students	70	29	1	
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	65	33	2	
From time to time	65	33	2	
Almost never/ Never	72	26	2	
<b>Consider belonging to</b>				
The working class	62	34	4	
The lower middle class	66	32	2	
The middle class	72	26	2	
The upper middle class	82	17	1	
The upper class	83	15	2	
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	67	30	3	
Small/ mid size town	68	30	2	
Large town	74	25	1	
<b>Use of the Internet</b>				
Everyday	73	25	2	
Often/ Sometimes	59	37	4	
Never	40	54	6	
No Internet access	35	63	2	
<b>Political interest index</b>				
++	80	19	1	
+	74	24	2	
-	72	26	2	
--	57	39	4	
<b>Left-right political scale</b>				
Left	76	23	1	
Centre	69	29	2	
Right	71	27	2	
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	76	23	1	
Neutral	65	32	3	
Negative	63	35	2	
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>				
Yes	85	14	1	
No	60	37	3	
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>				
Yes	86	13	1	
No	63	35	2	

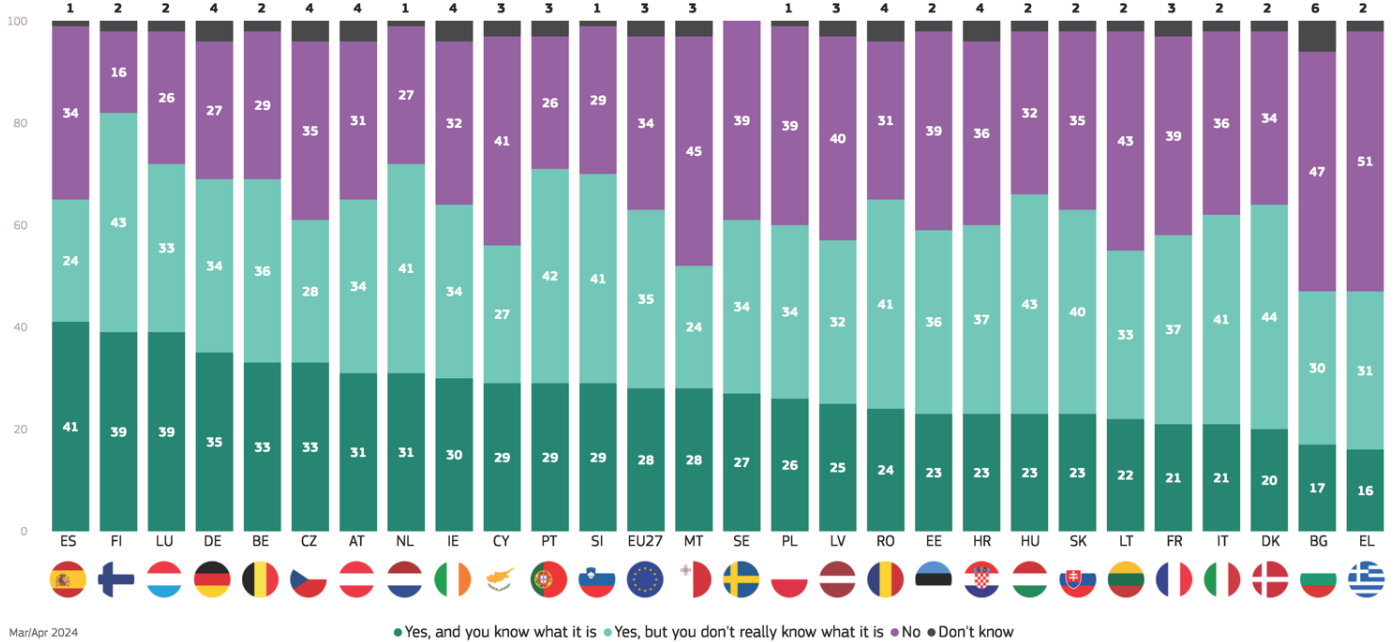
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A majority of EU citizens (63%) are aware of EU legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, including 28% of respondents who have heard of it and also know what it is. 35% of EU respondents have heard of it, but do not really know what it is. Over one in three respondents (34%) indicate never having heard of EU legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime.

The national analysis shows that in 19 countries, at least six in ten respondents have heard of the legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, while in five countries, at least seven in ten have. Respondents in Finland (82%) are most aware of this topic, followed by Luxembourg and the Netherlands (both 72%) and Portugal (71%), while respondents in Bulgaria and Greece (47%), Malta (52%), and Lithuania (55%) are least aware of it.

41% of respondents in Spain, 39% in Finland and Luxembourg, and 35% in Germany have heard of the legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime and also know what it is, while respondents in Greece (16%), Bulgaria (17%), and Denmark (20%) are least knowledgeable of this topic.

QD5.5. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (%)



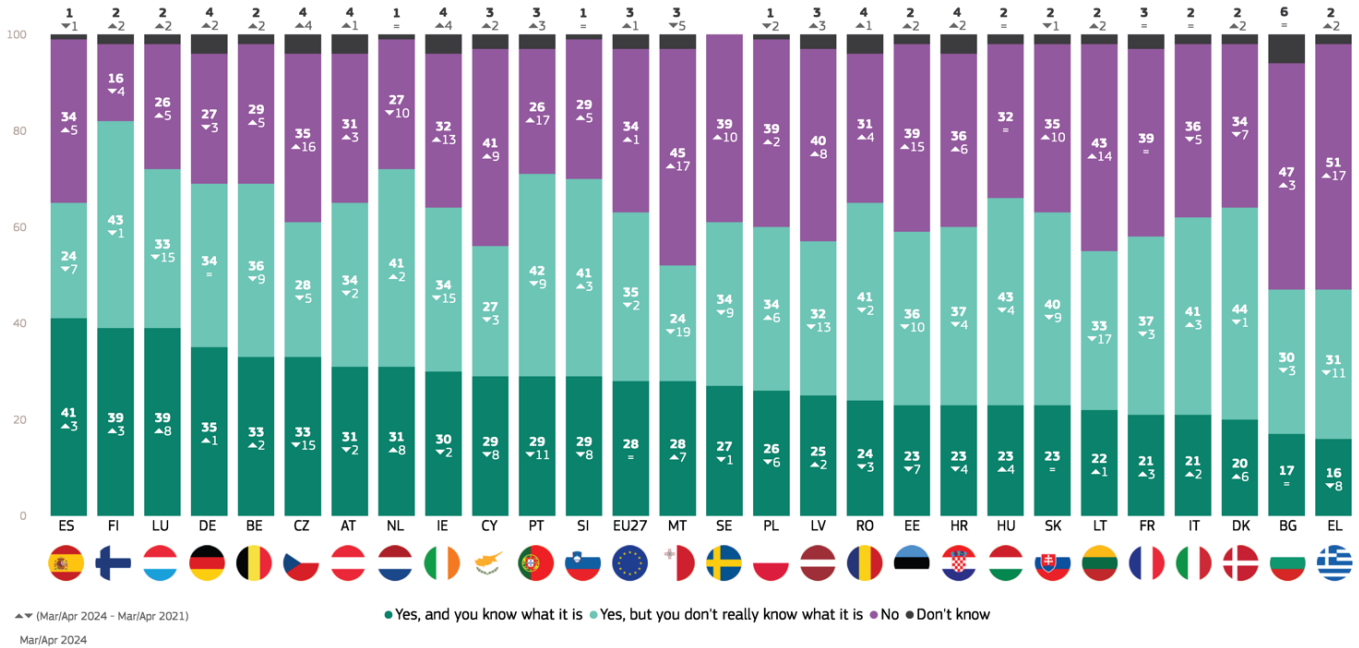


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Overall, awareness of the legislation on victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime has not decreased notably since Spring 2021.

Nevertheless, Czechia and Portugal (both -20 pp.), Greece (-19 pp.), Estonia and Ireland (both -17 pp.), and Lithuania (-16 pp.) have experienced particularly large decreases in respondents' awareness of the legislation on victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. The Netherlands (+10 pp.), and Italy and Denmark (both +5 pp.) experienced the largest increases in awareness from Spring 2021.

QD5.5. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men are slightly more aware (65%) of the **legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime** than women (62%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 (68%), 40-54 (66%), and 15-24 (65%) are more aware of this legislation than those aged 55 and over (59%).
- 71% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate being aware of the **legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime** versus 61% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 52% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers (74%) are most aware of this topic, followed by the self-employed (72%), and students and other white-collar workers (both 66%). Least aware of it are house persons (49%), and the retired and unemployed (both 58%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (66%) of the **legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (57%).
- 82% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being awareness of this topic, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (75%), middle class (67%), the lower middle class (61%) and the working class (56%).
- 67% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of this legislation versus 37% of those who never do.
- EU citizens who have a strong political interest are most aware (76%) of the legislation on Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, versus 48% of those who have no interest at all.
- People who consider they live in a large town (68%) are more aware than those who consider living in a rural village (62%) of this legislation.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (71%) about this legislation than those with a negative image of the EU (55%).
- Respondents on the left (71%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (66%).

**QD5.5** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?  
**Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (% - EU)**

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	63	34	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	65	33	2
Woman	62	35	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	65	33	2
25-39	68	30	2
40-54	66	32	2
55 +	59	37	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	52	44	4
16-19	61	36	3
20+	71	27	2
Still studying	66	33	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	72	26	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	74	25	1
Other white collars	66	32	2
Manual workers	63	34	3
House persons	49	48	3
Unemployed	58	40	2
Retired	58	38	4
Students	66	32	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	57	39	4
From time to time	60	37	3
Almost never/ Never	66	32	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	56	41	3
The lower middle class	61	36	3
The middle class	67	31	2
The upper middle class	75	24	1
The upper class	82	16	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	62	34	4
Small/ mid size town	62	36	2
Large town	68	30	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	67	31	2
Often/ Sometimes	56	40	4
Never	37	57	6
No Internet access	35	61	4
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	76	23	1
+	69	29	2
-	67	31	2
--	48	48	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	71	28	1
Centre	63	34	3
Right	66	32	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	71	27	2
Neutral	58	39	3
Negative	55	42	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	84	15	1
No	53	44	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	86	13	1
No	55	42	3

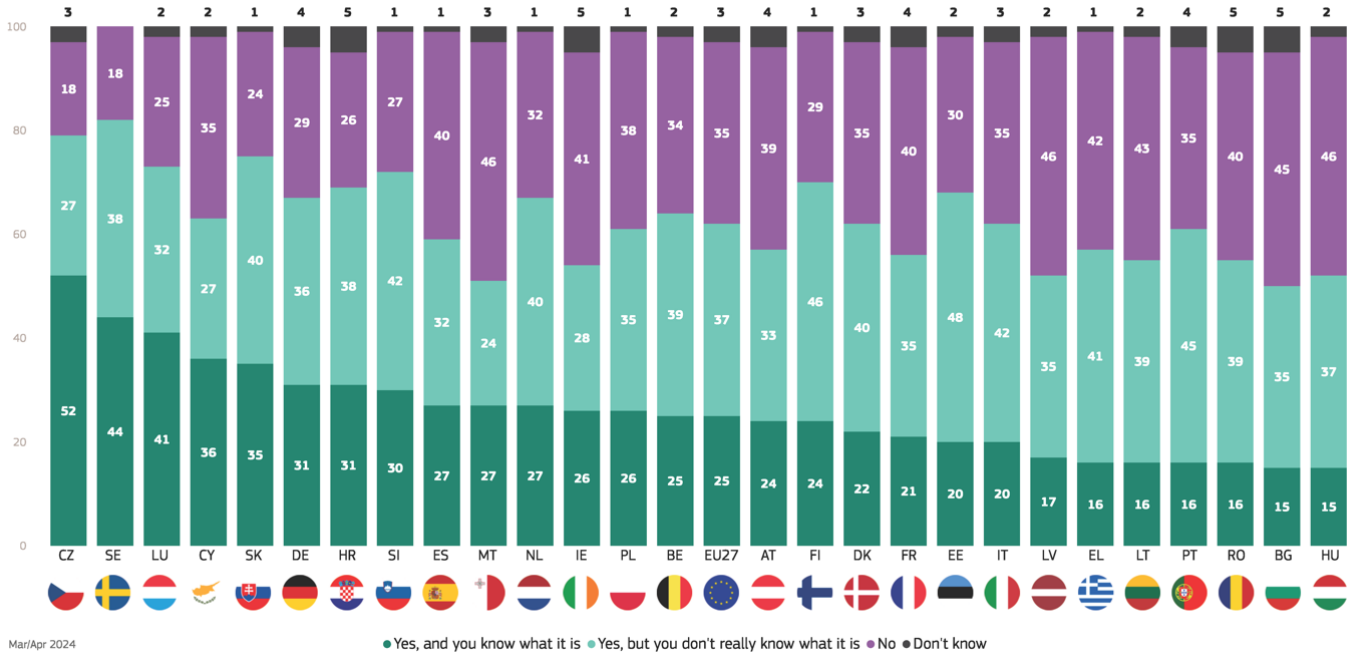
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Just over six in ten respondents (62%) indicate being aware of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU**, including a quarter of them (25%) who have heard of it and know what it is. Close to four in ten (37%) of all respondents have heard of the Charter, but do not really know what it is.

**The national analysis** shows that the majority of respondents in all Member States indicate being aware of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Over eight in ten recognize the Charter in Sweden (82%), while more than seven in ten recognise the Charter in Czechia (79%), Slovakia (75%), Luxembourg (73%), and Slovenia (72%). At the other end of the scale, more than half of the respondents recognise the Charter in Bulgaria (50%), Malta (51%), and Latvia and Hungary (both 52%).

In Czechia the majority of respondents who have heard, read or seen something about the Charter (52%) know what it is. In the other Member States the proportion of those respondents who know the legislation ranges from four in ten to one in ten. Fewer than one fifth of respondents have heard, read, or seen anything about the Charter and know what it is in Hungary and Bulgaria (both 15%), Greece, Lithuania, Portugal, and Romania (all 16%), and Latvia (17%).

QD5.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (%)



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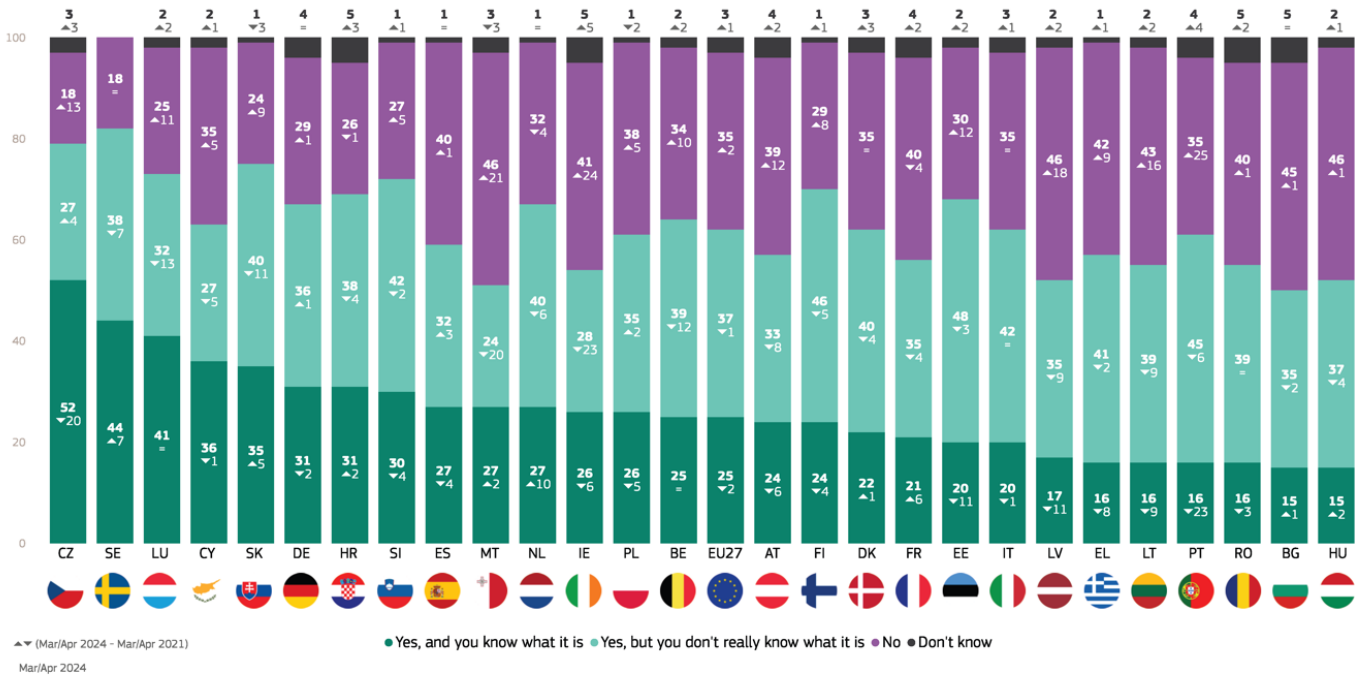
● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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Across the EU, recognition of the Charter has very slightly decreased by an average of -3 percentage points since 2021. Furthermore, while in some countries, awareness was present in more than 9 out of 10 respondents in 2021, this is not the case in the current Eurobarometer.

The most considerable decreases of awareness are found among respondents in Portugal (-29 pp.), Latvia (-20 pp.), Lithuania (-18 pp.), Malta (-18 pp.), and Czechia (-16 pp.).

QD5.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?--The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (%)



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The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following:

- Men feel slightly better-informed about the **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU** (65% vs 60% of women). 28% of men also know what it is, versus 23% of women.
- 66% of respondents aged 25-54 are aware of this legislation, versus 57% of those aged 55 and over.
- Education levels play a substantial role. 74% of those who completed education aged 20 or older are aware of this legislation, whereas only 58% of those who finished their education at 19 and 43% who went to school until the age of 15 do.
- Among socio-professional categories, managers (77%) are most aware of this legislation, followed by the self-employed (70%), other white-collar workers (68%) and students (66%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (65%) of the **Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (51%).
- The higher a respondent places themselves on the social scale, the more aware they are of this legislation. 82% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class do, versus 47% of those in the working class.
- Respondents living in large towns are more aware (69%) of the Charter than those living in rural areas (57%).
- Internet use plays a substantial role. Of those who go online every day, 67% indicate being aware of the legislation versus 28% of respondents who never go on the Internet.
- Large disparities exist according to respondents' political interest. Citizens who score strongly in the political interest index are much more aware (78%) of the **Charter** versus 42% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (71%) about the **Charter** than those with a negative image of the EU (50%).
- Respondents on the left (71%) are more aware about this legislation than those on the right (63%).

**QD5.1** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?  
**The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	62	35	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	65	33	2
Woman	60	37	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	62	35	3
25-39	66	31	3
40-54	66	32	2
55 +	57	39	4
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	43	51	6
16-19	58	39	3
20+	74	24	2
Still studying	67	32	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	70	28	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	77	22	1
Other white collars	68	30	2
Manual workers	58	38	4
House persons	42	53	5
Unemployed	55	43	2
Retired	56	40	4
Students	66	32	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	51	45	4
From time to time	57	40	3
Almost never/ Never	65	32	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	47	48	5
The lower middle class	62	34	4
The middle class	66	32	2
The upper middle class	80	19	1
The upper class	82	17	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	57	39	4
Small/ mid size town	60	37	3
Large town	69	29	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	67	31	2
Often/ Sometimes	50	45	5
Never	28	64	8
No Internet access	37	61	2
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	78	21	1
+	69	29	2
-	65	32	3
--	42	53	5
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	71	27	2
Centre	62	35	3
Right	63	35	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	71	27	2
Neutral	55	41	4
Negative	50	46	4
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	81	18	1
No	52	44	4
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	82	16	2
No	54	43	3



### **III. EUROPEANS' LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF AWARENESS-RAISING EVENTS AT EU LEVEL**

This part of the report focuses on EU citizens' awareness of different awareness-raising events and initiatives related to justice, rights, and values in the EU. Respondents were asked whether they had heard about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights regarding their personal data.<sup>11</sup> They were also asked if they had heard, read, or seen anything about Europride,<sup>12</sup> EU Roma week,<sup>13</sup> the Access City Award<sup>14</sup> and Equal Pay Day.<sup>15</sup>

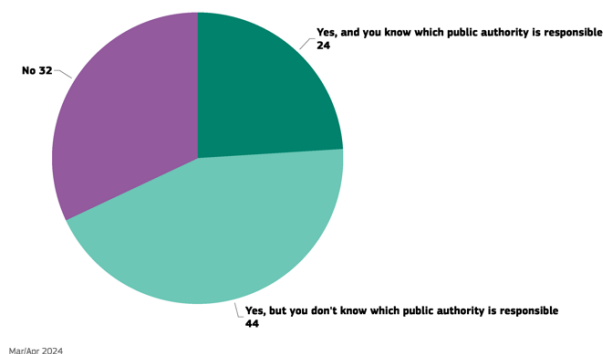
### 3.1 Awareness of EU events

#### Awareness of EU events vary from around a third to over half with Europride being the most recognisable.

68% of Europeans have heard about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights regarding personal data. Moreover, at least three in ten Europeans (32%) have heard, read, or seen something about each of the four awareness-raising events tested.<sup>16</sup> Just over half of respondents (53%) indicate having heard of Europride. Just under half (45%) are aware of Equal Pay Day. The Access City Award and EU Roma week are less well known with respectively 37% and 32% of respondents indicating that they have heard of them.

Across the EU, just under seven in ten respondents (68%) indicate that they have heard of a national authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights regarding personal data, with 24% of all respondents stating they also know which public authority is responsible. Just under a third (32%) have not heard of such a public authority.

QD6. Have you heard about a public authority in (OUR COUNTRY) responsible for protecting your rights regarding your personal data? (EU27) (%)



<sup>11</sup> QD6. Have you heard about a public authority in (OUR COUNTRY) responsible for protecting your rights regarding your personal data?

<sup>12</sup> QD7.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events? Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year

<sup>13</sup> QD7.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events? EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people

<sup>14</sup> QD7.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events? The Access City Award, which celebrates cities

that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment

<sup>15</sup> QD7.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events? Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues

<sup>16</sup> 32% is the lowest value among the four awareness-raising events tested. The average value is 42%.

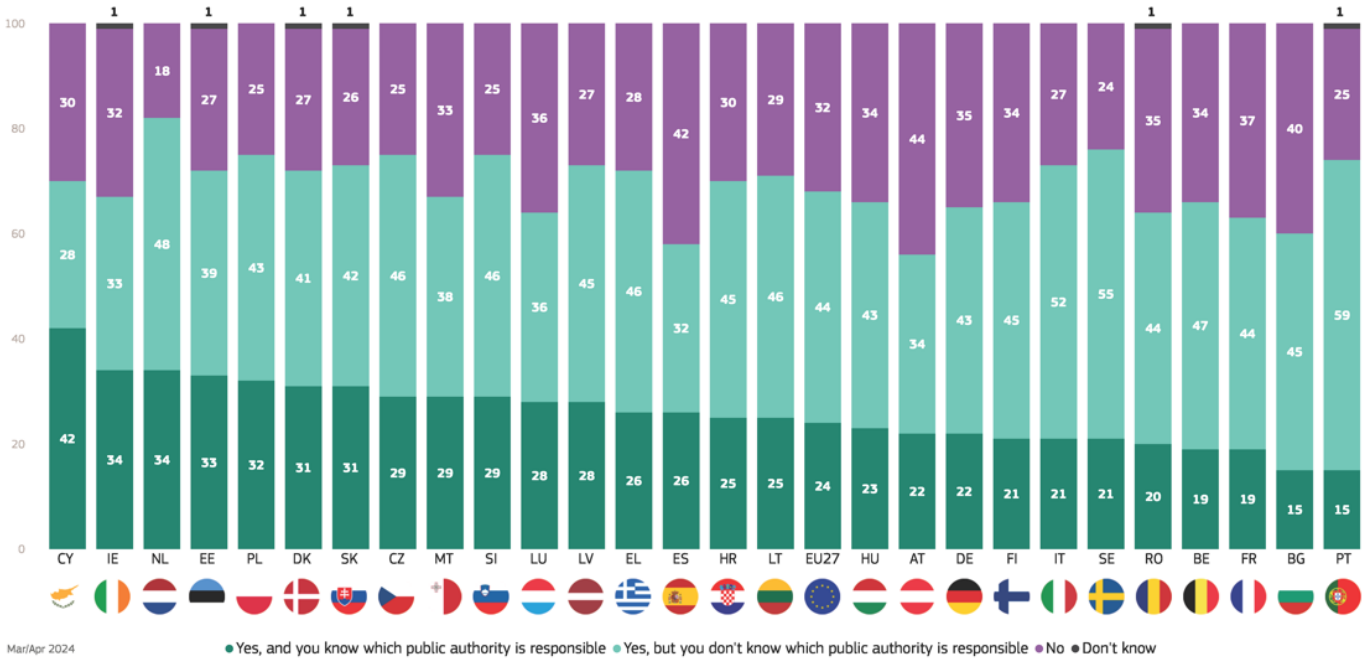


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The national level analysis shows broad awareness of the existence of a data protection authority among different EU countries. In all member states, at least half of the respondents have heard of such a national authority, with the highest levels of agreement noted among respondents in the Netherlands (82%), Czechia, Slovenia, and Poland (all 75%), and Portugal (74%).

Respondents in Austria (56%) and Spain (58%) are least aware of this authority. In seven countries at least three in ten respondents have heard of a national data protection authority and know which public authority is responsible, with the highest levels noted in Cyprus (42%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 34%) and Estonia (33%).

QD6. Have you heard about a public authority in (OUR COUNTRY) responsible for protecting your rights regarding your personal data? (%)



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The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following:

- More men have heard about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights concerning personal data (71% vs 65% of women).
- 74% of respondents aged 25-39 and 72% aged 40-54 have heard of such an authority, versus 67% of those aged 15-24 and 62% of those aged 55 and over.
- Education levels play a substantial role. 78% of those who completed education at the age of 20 years or older have heard of such an authority, while only 65% of those who finished their education between ages 16 to 19 and 48% who went to school until the age of 15 have as well.
- Among socio-professional categories, managers (81%) are most aware of this authority, followed by the self-employed and other white collars (both 75%). Least aware are house persons (48%), the unemployed (57%), and the retired (59%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have trouble paying bills, have heard more (70%) about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights concerning personal data than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (59%).
- The higher a respondent places themselves on the social scale, the more aware they are of this authority. 88% of those who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class do, versus 57% of those in the working class.
- Respondents living in large towns are more aware (73%) of such an authority than those living in rural areas (65%).
- Internet use plays a substantial role. Of those who go online every day, 72% indicate awareness versus 32% of respondents who never go on the Internet.
- Large disparities exist according to respondents' political interest. Citizens who score strongly in the political interest index are more aware (81%) to have heard of this authority versus 47% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (76%) about the authority than those with a negative image of the EU (59%).
- Political orientation does not play a role with regards to respondents' awareness of this type of national authority.

**QD6** Have you heard about a public authority in (OUR COUNTRY) responsible for protecting your rights regarding your personal data? (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	68	32	0
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	71	29	0
Woman	65	35	0
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	67	33	0
25-39	74	26	0
40-54	72	28	0
55 +	62	38	0
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	48	52	0
16-19	65	35	0
20+	78	22	0
Still studying	70	30	0
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	75	25	0
Cadres directeurs-Managers	81	19	0
Other white collars	75	25	0
Manual workers	67	33	0
House persons	48	51	1
Unemployed	57	43	0
Retired	59	40	1
Students	71	29	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	59	41	0
From time to time	64	36	0
Almost never/ Never	70	30	0
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	57	43	0
The lower middle class	68	32	0
The middle class	71	29	0
The upper middle class	83	17	0
The upper class	88	12	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	65	35	0
Small/ mid size town	66	34	0
Large town	73	27	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	72	28	0
Often/ Sometimes	58	42	0
Never	32	67	1
No Internet access	46	54	0
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	81	19	0
+	75	25	0
-	72	28	0
--	47	52	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	73	27	0
Centre	67	33	0
Right	72	28	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	76	24	0
Neutral	61	39	0
Negative	59	41	0
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	86	14	0
No	58	42	0
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	89	11	0
No	59	41	0

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When asked whether they have heard, read, or seen anything about each of the four awareness-raising events, respondents answered the following:

- Of the four awareness-raising events, **Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride**, hosted by a different European city each year, is the best known among correspondents. Over half (53%) of EU citizens indicate having heard of it, while slightly fewer than half (45%) are not aware of it. Nearly one third (32%) have heard of Europride and also know what it is, whereas about one in two (21%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.
- Just under half of respondents (45%) indicate they have heard of **Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues**, while over half (53%) haven't. Nearly one in four (24%) respondents have heard of Equal Pay Day and know what it entails, about one in five (21%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.
- 37% of respondents indicate having heard of the **Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment**. A majority (61%) of respondents are not aware of it. 16% have heard of it and also know what it is, about one in five (21%) respondents have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.
- Nearly a third (32%) indicate that they have heard of **EU Roma week, during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people**. Two thirds of EU respondents (66%) indicate that they have not heard of it. Over one in ten (14%) have heard of EU Roma week and also know what it is. Nearly one in five (18%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.

QD7. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events? (EU27) (%)

Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year



Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues



The Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment



EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people



● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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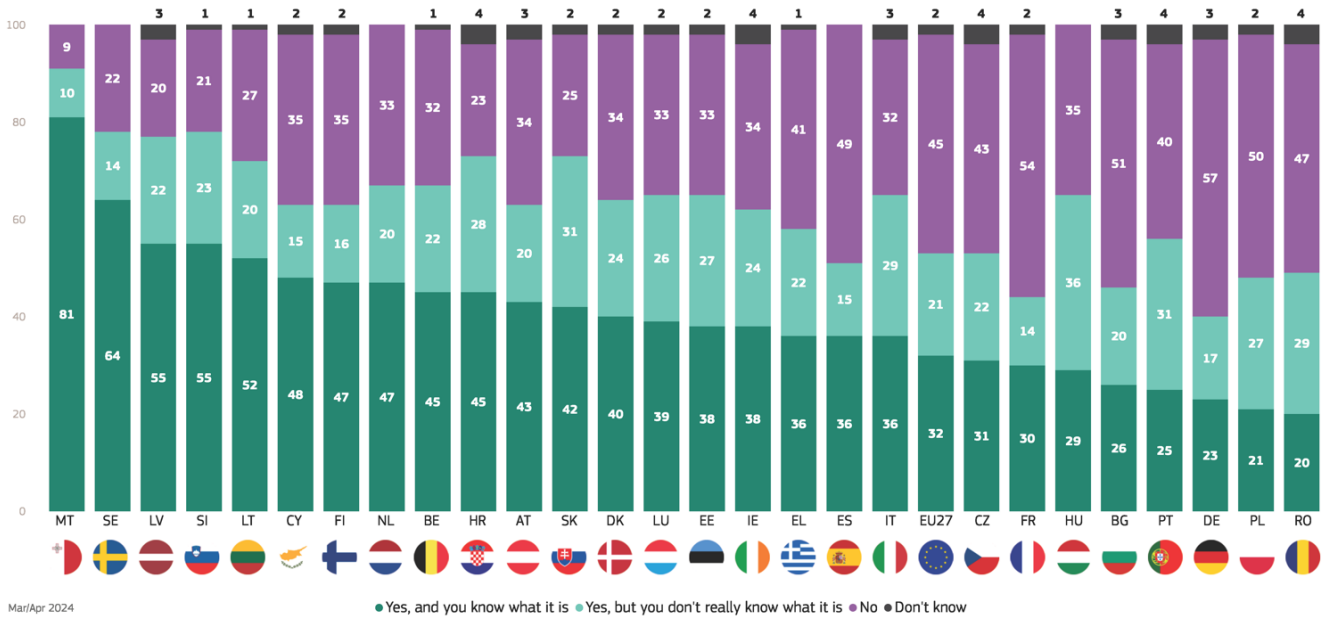
Across the EU, over half of respondents (53%) indicate being aware of **Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year**, while almost half (45%) of respondents indicate that they have not heard of these events. More than one in three respondents (32%) has heard of Europride and know what it entails, while about one in two (21%) respondents have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.

Looking at country-specific patterns reveals some interesting differences. In five countries, fewer than half of respondents have heard of Europride.

Respondents in Malta (91%) are most aware of Europride, followed by Sweden and Slovenia (both 78%), and Latvia (77%), whereas respondents in Germany (40%) are least aware of these events, followed by France (44%) and Bulgaria (46%).

81% of respondents in Malta have heard of Europride and also know what it entails, followed by 64% in Sweden, and 55% in Latvia and Slovenia, while only 20% of respondents in Romania, 21% in Poland, and 23% in Germany have heard of Europride and also know what it is.

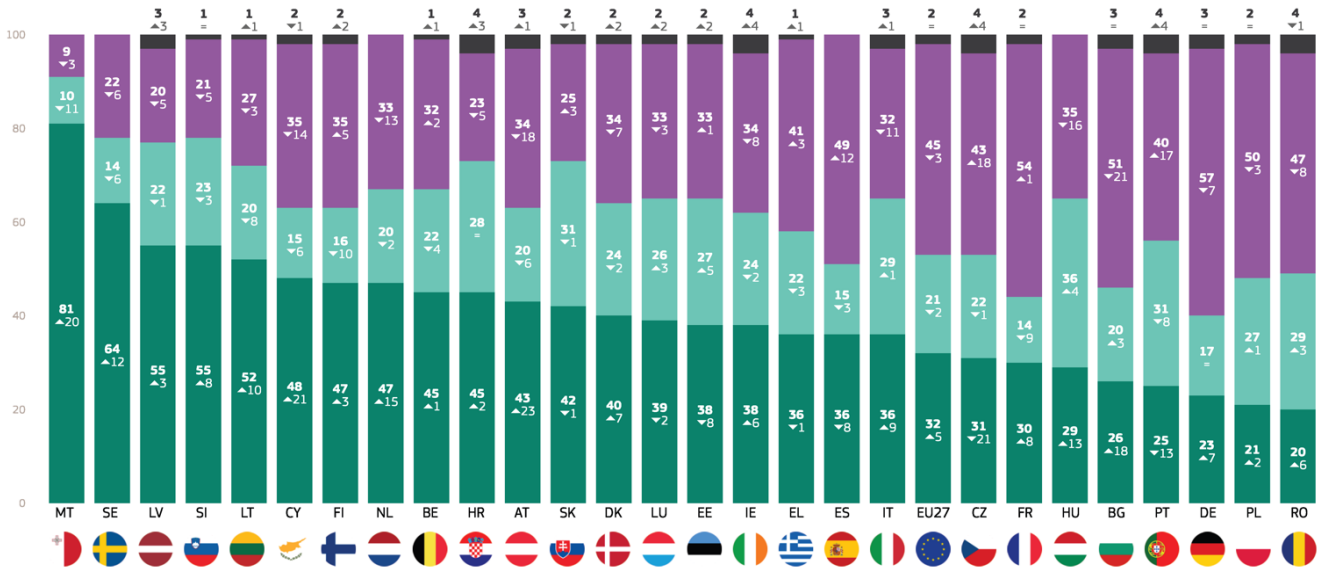
QD7.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?—Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year (%)



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Across the EU, awareness of **Europride** has slightly increased by an average of 3 percentage points since 2021, when it was the second most recognised awareness-raising event tested. In the current study, it is the most recognised.

QD7.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?--Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)

● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- In terms of age, those aged 15-24 are most (60%) aware of **Europride**, followed by 59% of those aged 25-39, 56% of the 40-54 age group, and 47% of those aged 55 and over.
- 61% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of **Europride** versus 49% of those who finished their education between ages 16 and 19 and 36% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers (65%) are most aware of **Europride**, followed by students (64%) and other white-collar workers (61%). House persons and the retired (both 43%), and the unemployed (49%) have heard about it the least.
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (55%) of **Europride** events compared to those who face financial difficulties most of the time (46%).
- 69% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class and 68% in the upper class indicate being aware of **Europride**, followed by those who identify as middle class (56%), lower middle class (50%) and working class (42%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns have heard more (62%) often of **Europride** than those living in rural areas (47%).
- 57% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of **Europride** versus 26% of those who never do.
- People who score high in the political interest index have heard more often (63%) about **Europride** versus 40% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents on the left (62%) indicate being more aware of **Europride** than those on the right (54%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (60%) about **Europride** than those with a negative image of the EU (45%).
- No notable differences for gender are noted with regards to awareness of **Europride**.

**QD7.1** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?  
**Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year**  
(% - EU)

	Total Yes*	No	Don't know
EU27	53	45	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	54	44	2
Woman	53	45	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	60	38	2
25-39	59	39	2
40-54	56	42	2
55 +	47	51	2
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	36	61	3
16-19	49	49	2
20+	61	37	2
Still studying	65	34	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	60	39	1
Cadres directeurs-Managers	65	33	2
Other white collars	61	37	2
Manual workers	50	48	2
House persons	43	54	3
Unemployed	49	48	3
Retired	43	54	3
Students	64	35	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	46	51	3
From time to time	51	47	2
Almost never/ Never	55	43	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	42	55	3
The lower middle class	50	48	2
The middle class	56	42	2
The upper middle class	69	30	1
The upper class	68	28	4
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	47	50	3
Small/ mid size town	51	47	2
Large town	62	36	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	57	41	2
Often/ Sometimes	39	58	3
Never	26	70	4
No Internet access	49	49	2
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	63	36	1
+	58	40	2
-	56	42	2
--	40	56	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	62	37	1
Centre	51	47	2
Right	54	44	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	60	38	2
Neutral	48	49	3
Negative	45	52	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	72	27	1
No	43	54	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	76	23	1
No	44	54	2

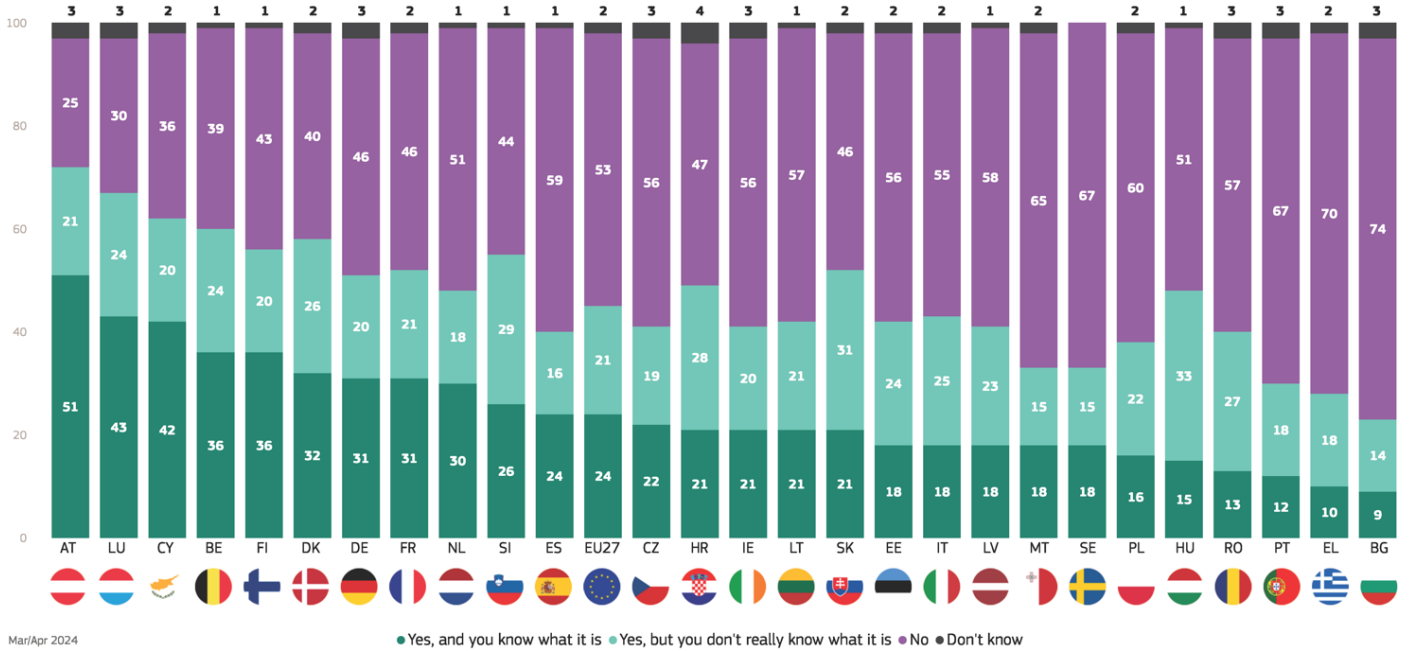
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More than four in ten Europeans (45%) indicate having heard of **Equal Pay Day**, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues, while slightly more than half (53%) indicate that they have not heard of this event. Nearly one in four (24%) respondents indicate that they have heard of Equal Pay Day and also know what it is, whereas about one in two (21%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.

The national analysis highlights some interesting variations. In four countries at least six in ten respondents have heard about Equal Pay Day, while in six countries, fewer than four in ten have heard of it.

Respondents in Austria (72%) are most aware of Equal Pay Day, followed by Luxembourg (67%), and Cyprus (62%). Respondents in Bulgaria (23%) are least aware of this event, followed by Greece (28%), and Portugal (30%). Austria is the only country where more than half of respondents (51%) indicate having heard of Equal Pay Day and also know what it is, followed by 43% in Luxembourg, and 42% in Cyprus, whereas only 9% of respondents in Bulgaria, 10% in Greece and 12% in Portugal indicate the same.

QD7.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?:-Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues (%)



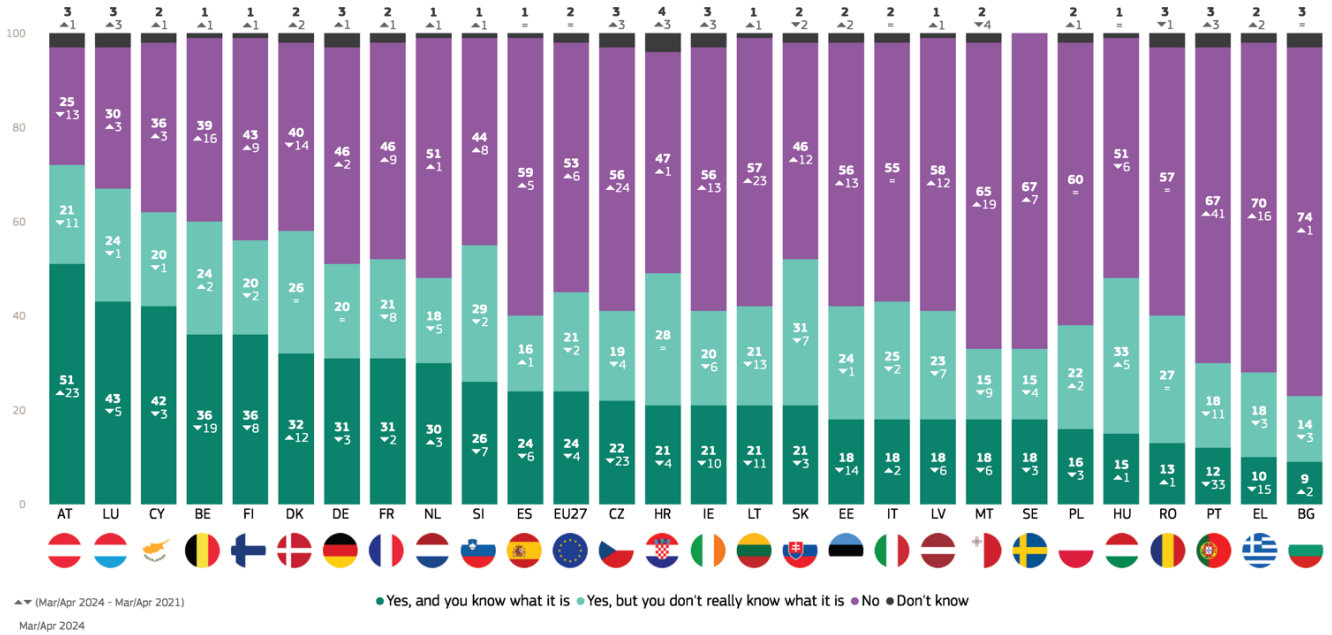
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Across the EU, awareness of **Equal Pay Day** has decreased by an average of 6 percentage points since 2021, when it was the most recognised awareness-raising event tested. In this study, it is the second most recognised.

QD7.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?--Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues (%)



Awareness of Equal Pay Day was compared with Eurostat data<sup>17</sup> from 2022 on the differences in average gross hourly earnings of men and women, as % of male gross earnings.

There seems to be no relation between on the one hand being aware about Equal Pay Day, and a decrease in the inequality in gross average rates.

For example, in Austria, where 72% of the population is aware of the day, the 2022 Eurostat showed one of the largest differences in gross rates (18.8%) for the entire European Union, while the lowest awareness was found in Bulgaria, where the gender gap was also one of the largest (12.2%). Luxembourg, which has the most equal division of wages (-0.2%) (in fact, it is the only country with a slight reverse gender gap), has the second highest level of awareness of Equal Pay Day.

Equal Pay Day-awareness and the difference between gross-rates (%)

	Total "Yes"	Difference in gross-rates
AT	72	18,8
LU	67	-0,2
CY	62	9,7
BE	60	5
DK	58	14,2
FI	56	16,5
SI	55	3,8
SK	52	16,6
FR	52	15,4
DE	51	14,2
HR	49	11,1
HU	48	17,3
NL	48	13,5
EU27	45	12,7
IT	43	5
EE	42	20,5
LT	42	12
LV	41	14,6
IE	41	9,9
CZ	41	15
RO	40	3,6
ES	40	8,9
PL	38	4,5
MT	33	10,5
SE	33	11,2
PT	30	11,9
EL	28	10,4
BG	23	12,2

<sup>17</sup> Eurostat. Gender pay gap statistics. 2022.

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- 50% of respondents aged 15-24, 49% of those aged 25-39, and 48% of those aged 40-54 have heard of **Equal Pay Day**, compared with 40% of those aged 55 and over.
- 53% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of **Equal Pay Day** versus 44% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 31% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Managers are more aware (55%) of the **Equal Pay Day** and house persons the least (34%).
- 47% of EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills indicate being aware of **Equal Pay Day** while 40% of those who face financial difficulties most of the time are aware.
- 60% of respondents who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class indicate being aware of **Equal Pay Day**, followed by those who identify as upper class (58%), middle class (49%), lower middle class (43%) and working class (35%).
- 49% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of **Equal Pay Day** versus 23% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest heard more (58%) of **Equal Pay Day** compared to those who have no interest at all (32%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns are slightly more aware (49%) of **Equal Pay Day** compared to those living in rural areas (44%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU heard more (51%) about **Equal Pay Day** than those with a negative image of the EU (40%).
- Gender and political affiliation have a limited role in respondents' awareness of **Equal Pay Day**.

**QD7.4** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?  
**Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	45	53	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	47	51	2
Woman	45	53	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	50	48	2
25-39	49	49	2
40-54	48	51	1
55 +	40	57	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	31	66	3
16-19	44	54	2
20+	53	46	1
Still studying	51	47	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	48	50	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	55	44	1
Other white collars	50	49	1
Manual workers	44	54	2
House persons	34	64	2
Unemployed	44	54	2
Retired	40	57	3
Students	52	46	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	40	58	2
From time to time	43	55	2
Almost never/ Never	47	51	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	35	63	2
The lower middle class	43	54	3
The middle class	49	49	2
The upper middle class	60	39	1
The upper class	58	41	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	44	53	3
Small/ mid size town	44	54	2
Large town	49	49	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	49	49	2
Often/ Sometimes	39	58	3
Never	23	73	4
No Internet access	10	89	1
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	58	41	1
+	51	47	2
-	48	50	2
--	32	64	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	51	48	1
Centre	45	53	2
Right	49	49	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	51	48	1
Neutral	42	56	2
Negative	40	57	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values programme</b>			
Yes	66	33	1
No	35	63	2
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	69	29	2
No	36	62	2

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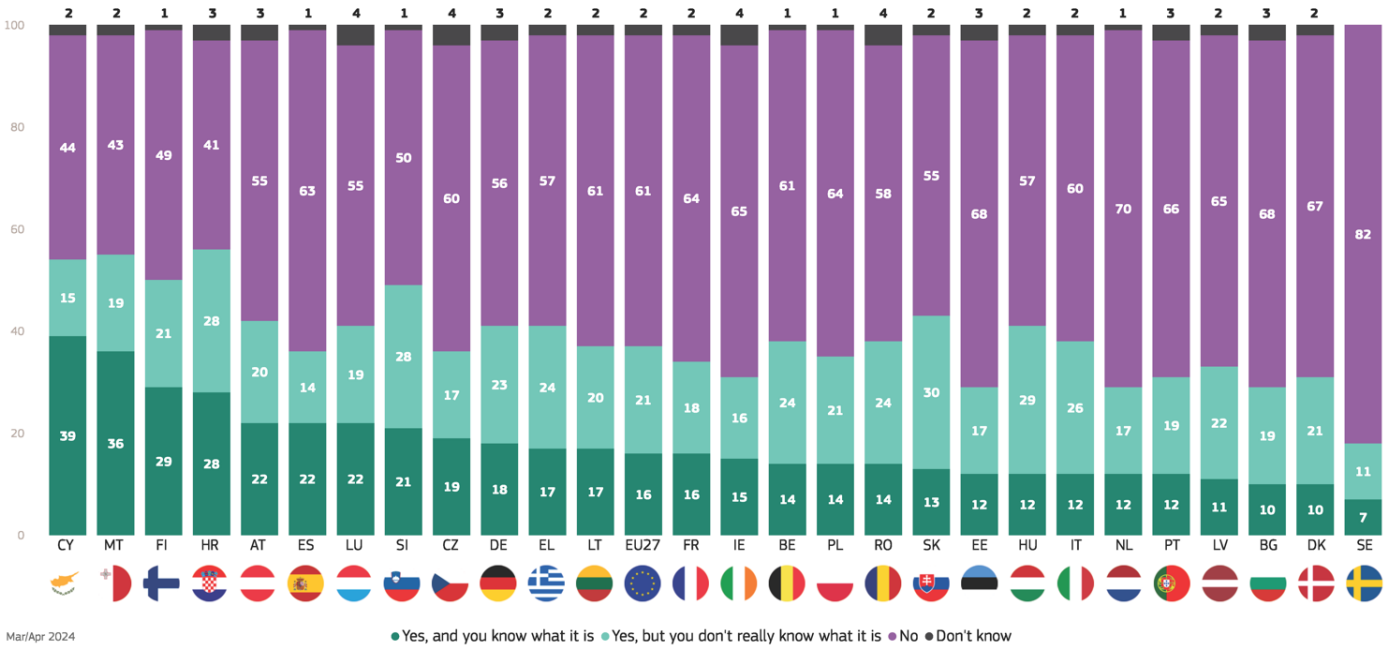
More than one in three EU citizens have heard, read, or seen anything about the Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment (37%), while 61% of them indicate that they haven't heard of these awards. 16% have heard of it and also know what it is, while about one in two respondents (21%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is.

The national analysis highlights some notable differences. In only four countries, at least half of respondents indicate that they have heard of the Access City Award.

Respondents in Croatia (56%) are most aware of the Access City Award, followed by Malta (55%) and Cyprus (54%), while respondents in Sweden (18%) are least aware of this award, followed by Estonia, the Netherlands, and Bulgaria (all 29%), and Denmark and Portugal (both 31%).

39% of respondents in Cyprus, 36% in Malta, and 29% in Finland have heard of the award, and also know what it is, while this is the case for only 7% of respondents in Sweden, 10% in Denmark and Bulgaria, and 11% in Latvia.

QD7.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events? -The Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment (%)



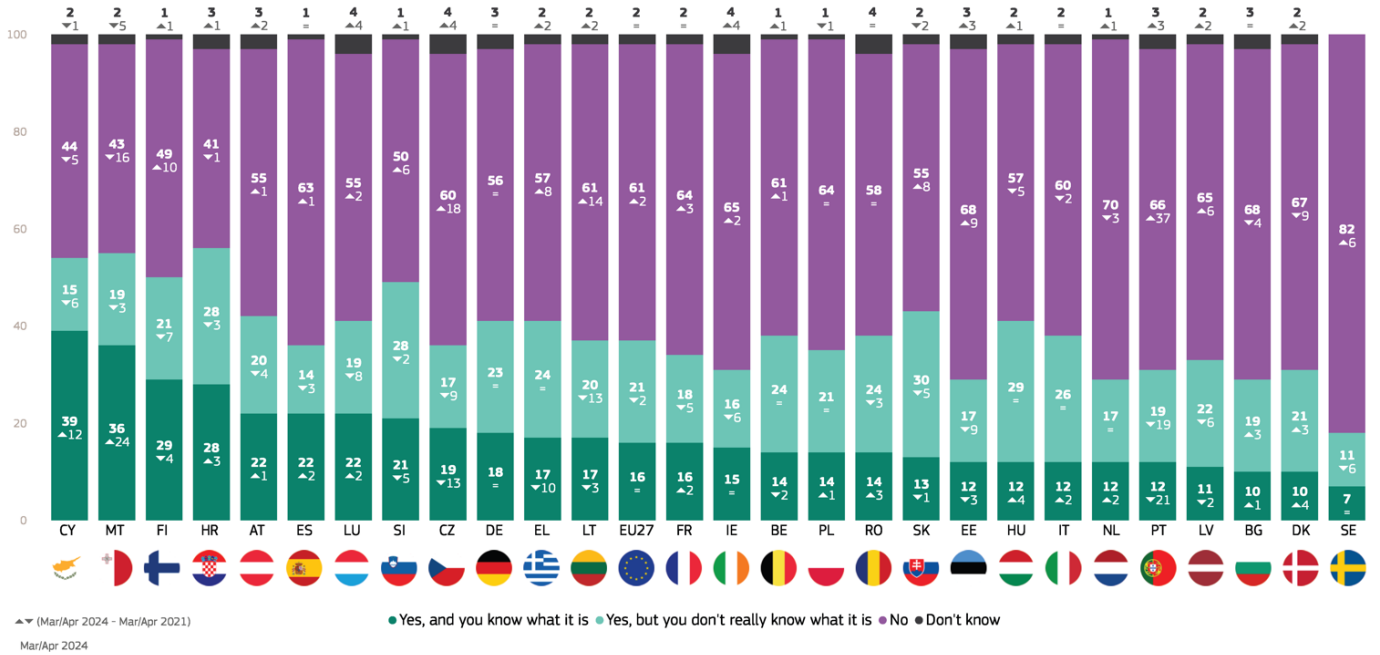
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Across the EU, awareness of the Access City Award has decreased on average slightly since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the third most recognised awareness-raising event tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in recognition of the Access City Award since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-40 percentage points), Czechia (-22 pp.), Lithuania (-16 pp.), Estonia (-12 pp.). In some other countries, there has been an increase, such as in Malta (+21 pp.), Denmark (+7 pp.), and Cyprus (+6 pp.).

QD7.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?:-The Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment (%)



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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- 41% of respondents aged 25-39, 39% of those aged 40-54, 35% of those aged 15-24, and 33% of those aged 55 and over have heard of the **Access City Award**.
- 42% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of the **Access City Award** versus 36% of those who finished their education at 16 to 19 and 28% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers (43%) are most aware of the **Access City Award**, house persons the least (27%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills (37%) indicate being more aware of the **Access City Award** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (33%).
- 54% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of the **Access City Award**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (45%), middle class (39%), lower middle class (36%) and working class (30%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as living in large towns are slightly more aware (42%) of the **Access City Award** than those living in rural areas (34%).
- 39% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **Access City Award** versus 19% of those who never do.
- EU citizens indicating that they have a strong political interest are more aware (50%) of the **Access City Award** compared to 24% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (41%) of the **Access City Award** than those with a negative image of the EU (29%).
- Gender and political affiliation show no clear differences with regard to respondents' awareness of the **Access City Award**.

**QD7.3** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?  
**The Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	37	61	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	38	60	2
Woman	36	62	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	35	63	2
25-39	41	57	2
40-54	39	59	2
55 +	33	64	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	28	69	3
16-19	36	62	2
20+	42	56	2
Still studying	36	63	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	42	56	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	43	55	2
Other white collars	42	57	1
Manual workers	36	61	3
House persons	27	70	3
Unemployed	30	69	1
Retired	33	65	2
Students	38	61	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	33	65	2
From time to time	37	60	3
Almost never/ Never	37	61	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	30	67	3
The lower middle class	36	62	2
The middle class	39	59	2
The upper middle class	45	54	1
The upper class	54	45	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	34	63	3
Small/ mid size town	35	63	2
Large town	42	56	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	39	59	2
Often/ Sometimes	33	65	2
Never	19	77	4
No Internet access	22	77	1
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	50	49	1
+	42	56	2
-	39	59	2
--	24	73	3
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	38	60	2
Centre	38	60	2
Right	40	58	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	41	57	2
Neutral	35	63	2
Negative	29	68	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	60	39	1
No	24	74	2
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	65	34	1
No	26	72	2

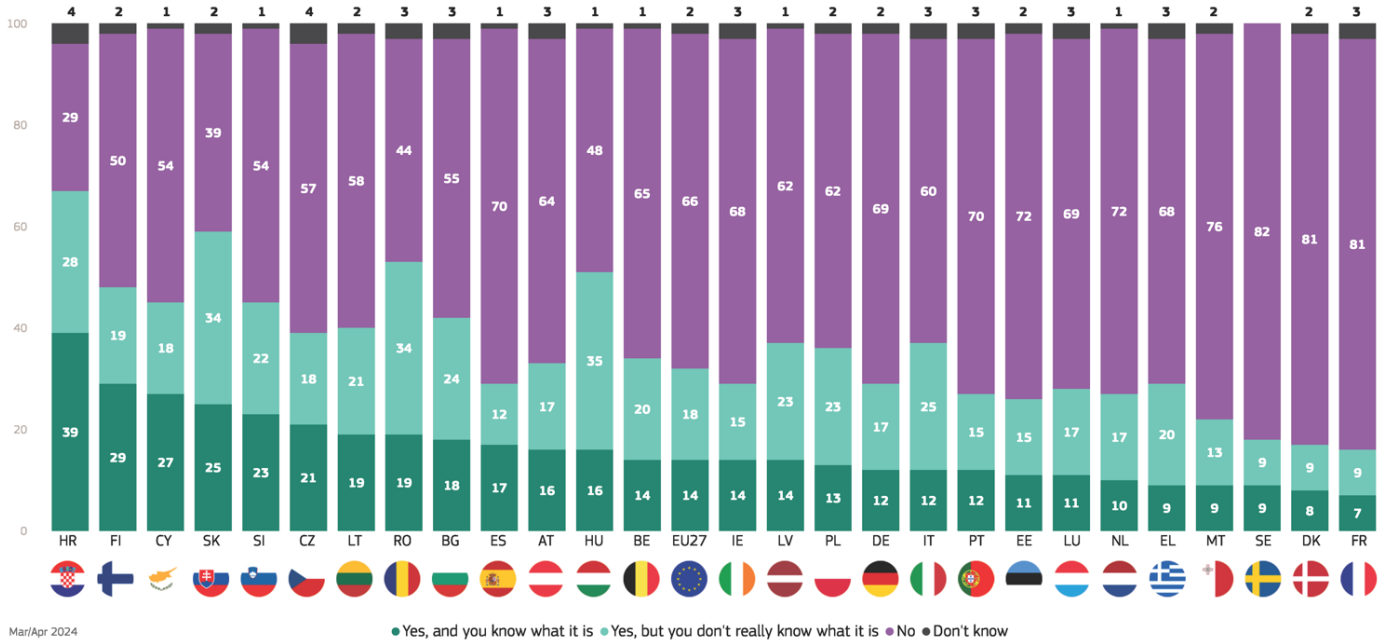
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Across the EU, nearly a third of respondents (32%) indicate that they have heard of **EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people**, including 14% of Europeans who have heard of it and know what it is. Nearly one in five of EU respondents (18%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is. Two thirds of Europeans (66%) indicate they have not heard of EU Roma week.

**The national analysis** shows wide disparities between Member States. Respondents in Croatia (67%) are most aware of EU Roma week, followed by Slovakia (59%) and Romania (53%), while respondents in France (16%) are least aware of EU Roma week, followed by Denmark (17%) and Sweden (18%).

39% of respondents in Croatia, 29% in Finland and 27% in Cyprus have heard of Roma week and also know what it is, whereas this is the case for only 7% of respondents in France, 8% in Denmark and 9% in Sweden.

QD7.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?--EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people (%)



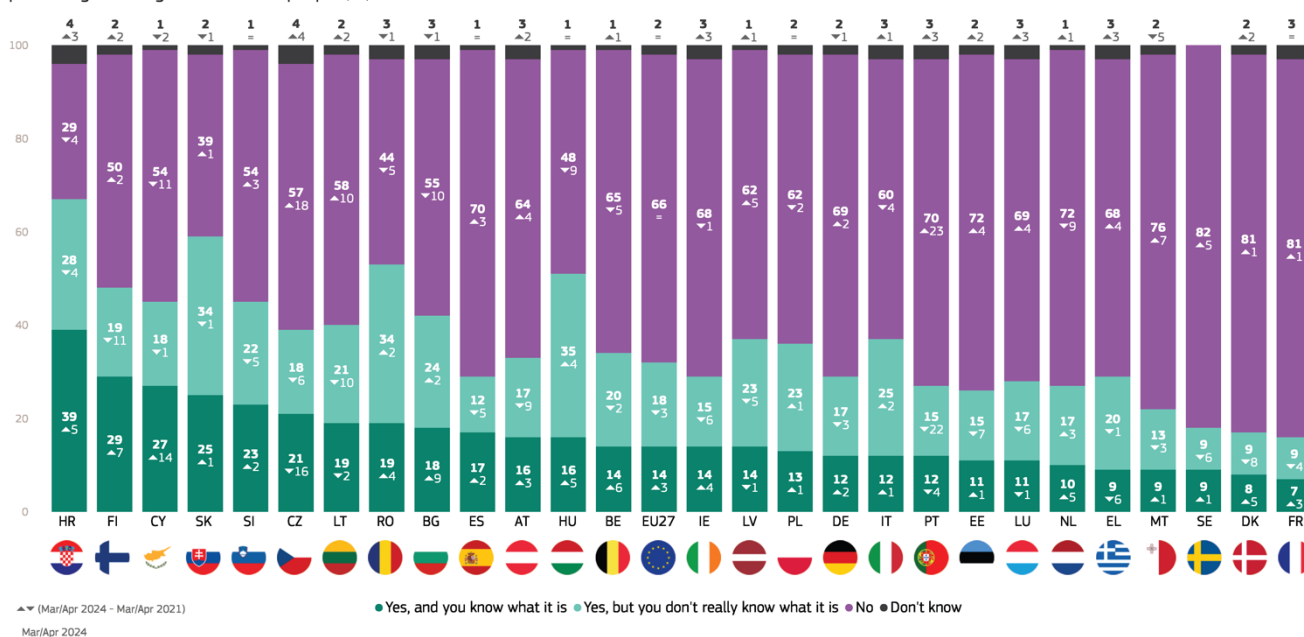
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Across the EU, awareness of EU Roma week has not changed on average since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the fourth most recognised awareness-raising event tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in recognition of EU Roma week since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-26 percentage points), Czechia (-22 pp.), and Lithuania (-12 pp.). In some other countries, there has been an increase, such as in Cyprus (+13 pp.), Bulgaria (+11 pp.), and Hungary (+9 pp.).

QD7.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?:-EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people (%)



The knowledge respondents have of EU Roma week was viewed specifically in the top 10 member states where there are a large proportion of Roma.

Eight out of ten member states with a large proportion of Roma, are in the top 12 of knowledge of EU Roma week and are above the EU-27 average. In other words, it seems that EU Roma Week, **EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people**, is also most known in the countries where it is most needed.

Only France and Greece score low on knowledge, despite having respectively 1% and 3% Roma in their population.

### Awareness of EU-Roma week and % of Roma estimated in member states

Country Code	Yes, and you know what Roma-day is	% of Roma in member state
FR	7	1
EL	9	3
IT	12	1
HU	16	5
ES	17	1,6
BG	18	11
RO	19	9
CZ	21	2,4
SK	25	8
HR	39	0,8



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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Respondents aged 25-54 have heard (34%) more of **EU Roma week**, than those aged 55 and over (29%).
- 34% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of **EU Roma week** versus 32% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 26% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers (37%) are most aware of **EU Roma week**, house persons the least (21%).
- 42% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of **EU Roma week**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (37%), middle class (34%), lower middle class (31%) and working class (25%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as living in large towns are more aware (36%) of **EU Roma week** than those living in rural areas (29%).
- 33% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of **EU Roma week** versus 18% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest are more aware (44%) of **EU Roma week** versus 19% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (36%) of **EU Roma week** than those with a negative image of the EU (24%).
- For gender, financial difficulties, and political affiliation no notable differences are found for awareness of **EU Roma week**.

**QD7.2** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?

**EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people**  
(% - EU)

	Total Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	32	66	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	32	66	2
Woman	31	67	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	31	67	2
25-39	34	64	2
40-54	34	64	2
55 +	29	68	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	26	71	3
16-19	32	66	2
20+	34	64	2
Still studying	30	68	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	35	64	1
Cadres directeurs-Managers	37	62	1
Other white collars	35	63	2
Manual workers	32	65	3
House persons	21	75	4
Unemployed	26	71	3
Retired	29	69	2
Students	33	65	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	30	68	2
From time to time	33	65	2
Almost never/ Never	31	67	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	25	71	4
The lower middle class	31	66	3
The middle class	34	64	2
The upper middle class	37	62	1
The upper class	42	56	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	29	67	4
Small/ mid size town	30	68	2
Large town	36	62	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	33	65	2
Often/ Sometimes	30	67	3
Never	18	78	4
No Internet access	12	87	1
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	44	55	1
+	37	61	2
-	34	64	2
--	19	77	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	34	65	1
Centre	32	66	2
Right	36	62	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	36	63	1
Neutral	30	68	2
Negative	24	73	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	53	46	1
No	19	78	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	59	40	1
No	21	77	2



## **IV. EUROPEANS' AWARENESS OF DIFFERENT EU INITIATIVES AND TOOLS**

This part of the report focuses on EU citizens' awareness of different EU initiatives and tools aimed at promoting justice, rights, and values in the EU, like the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online, the European Disability Card, the European e-Justice portal, the EU Justice Scoreboard, or the European Citizens' Initiative. Respondents were asked whether they had heard, read, or seen anything about these different EU initiatives, and if so, if or not they also knew what it was.<sup>18</sup>

## 4.1 Awareness of EU initiatives and tools

**At least 29% Europeans have heard, read, or seen something about each of the five EU initiatives and tools mentioned.<sup>19</sup> Half of EU citizens (50%) are aware of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online. Nearly half (48%) have heard of the European Disability Card. 41% of EU citizens are aware of the European Citizens' Initiative. Close to one in three EU citizens have heard of the European e-Justice portal (32%) and close to three in ten for the EU Justice Scoreboard (29%).**

When asked whether they have heard, read, or seen anything about each of the five EU initiatives and tools, respondents provided the following answers.

- Across the EU, 50% of respondents indicate having heard of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online, including over one in five (22%) who have heard of it and also know what it is.
- Close to half of respondents (48%) are aware of the European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities (e.g.: in the areas of culture, leisure, sport and transport). Nearly one in four EU citizens (24%) have heard of the European Disability Card and also know what it is.
- 41% of respondents indicate having heard of the European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them. 18% indicate having heard of it and also know what it is.
- Close to a third of respondents (32%) indicate having heard of the European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice.
- 29% of Europeans indicate having heard of the EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems. More than two thirds (69%) indicate that they have not heard of this tool.

QD8. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools? (EU27) (%)

The European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities



The Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks



The European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them



The European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice



The EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems



● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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<sup>18</sup> QD8 Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?

<sup>19</sup> 29% is the lowest values among the five initiative tested. The average value is 40%.

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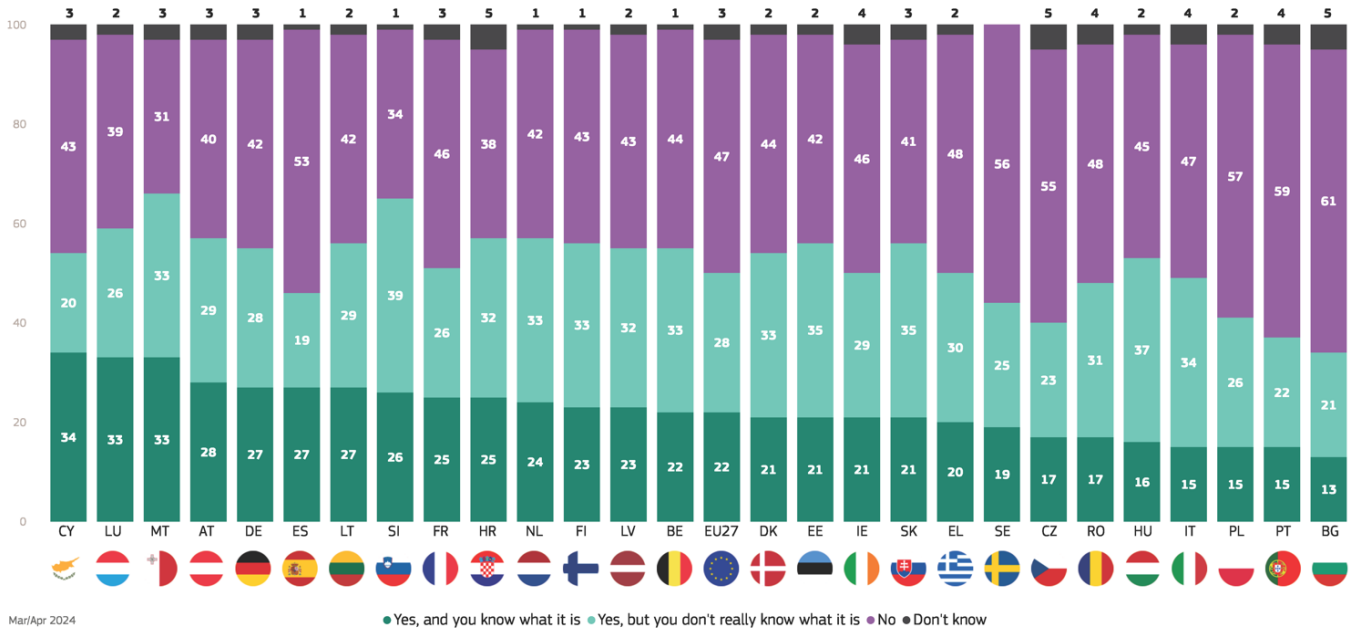
50% of Europeans indicate having heard of the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online**. Over one in five (22%) have heard of it and also know what it is. Just under three in ten respondents (28%) are aware of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online, but do not really know what it is, while fewer than half (47%) of respondents indicate that they have not heard of this Code of conduct.

The **national analysis** shows that in two countries, six in ten respondents or more have heard of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online, while in eight countries, fewer than half of the respondents have heard of it.

Respondents in Malta (66%) are most aware of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online, followed by Slovenia (65%) and Luxembourg (59%), while respondents in Bulgaria (34%) are least aware, followed by Portugal (37%) and Czechia (40%).

34% of respondents in Cyprus, 33% in Luxembourg and Malta, and 28% in Austria indicate having heard of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online social and knowing what it is, whereas only 13% of respondents in Bulgaria indicate the same, followed by 15% in Portugal, Poland, and Italy, and 16% in Hungary.

QD8.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?—The Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks (%)



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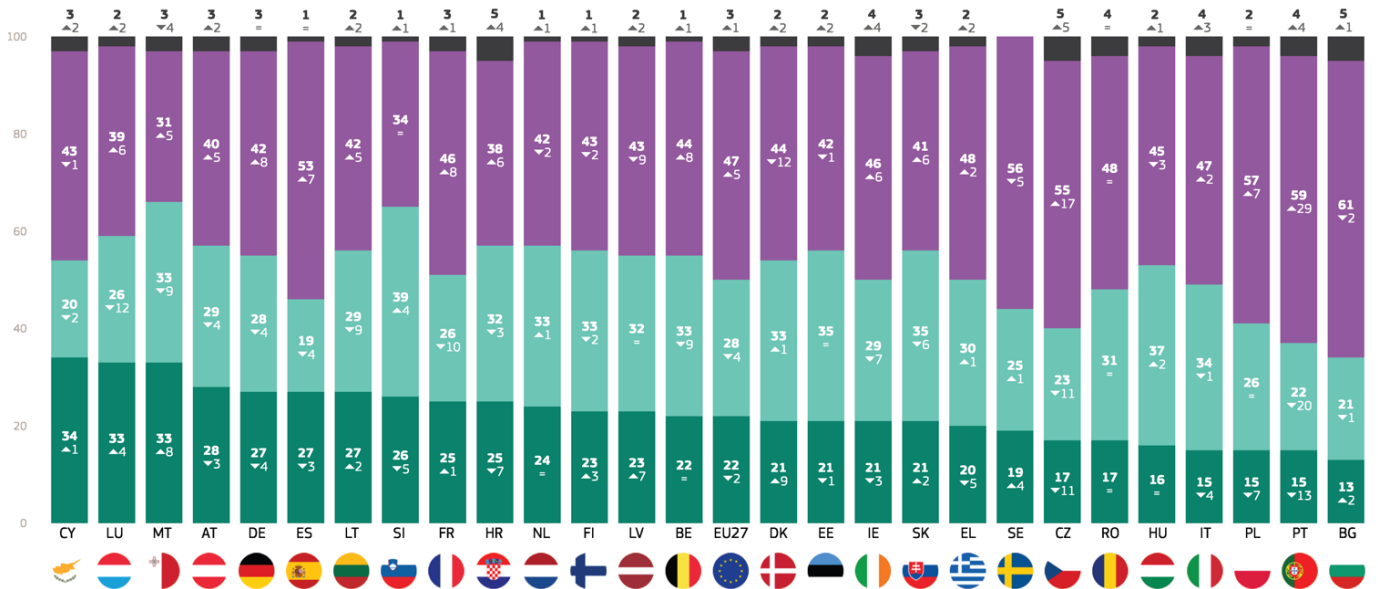
● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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Across the EU, awareness of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks has decreased by an average of 6 percentage points since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the most recognised initiative or tool tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in awareness of the Code of conduct since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-33 percentage points), Czechia (-22 pp.), and Ireland and Croatia (both -10 pp.). In some other countries, there has been an increase, such as in Denmark (+10 pp.) and Latvia (+7 pp.).

QD8.1. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?--The Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)  
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● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Respondents aged 25-39 are more aware (55%) of the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online**, compared to 54% of those aged 15-24, 51% of those aged 40-54 and 45% of those aged 55 and up.
- 58% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of this **Code of conduct** versus 47% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 33% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers are most aware (60%) of the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online**, house persons the least (38%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (51%) of the **Code of conduct** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (44%).
- 65% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper middle class indicate being aware of the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online**, followed by those who identify as upper class (60%), middle class (53%), lower middle class (49%) and working class (39%).
- 53% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of this **Code of conduct** versus 20% of those who never do.
- Respondents who identify themselves as living in large towns are more aware (57%) of this **Code of conduct** than those living in rural areas (45%).
- EU citizens who score strongly in the political interest index have heard more often (64%) of the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online** compared to 33% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (56%) about the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online** than those with a negative image of the EU (43%).
- For gender and political affiliation, there are no notable differences for respondents' awareness of the **Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech online**.

**QD8.1** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?  
**The Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	50	47	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	51	46	3
Woman	49	48	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	54	43	3
25-39	55	43	2
40-54	51	46	3
55 +	45	52	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	33	63	4
16-19	47	50	3
20+	58	40	2
Still studying	57	41	2
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	54	44	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	60	38	2
Other white collars	54	44	2
Manual workers	49	48	3
House persons	38	59	3
Unemployed	51	46	3
Retired	42	55	3
Students	57	40	3
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	44	52	4
From time to time	49	48	3
Almost never/ Never	51	47	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	39	57	4
The lower middle class	49	48	3
The middle class	53	45	2
The upper middle class	65	33	2
The upper class	60	39	1
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	45	51	4
Small/ mid size town	48	49	3
Large town	57	41	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	53	44	3
Often/ Sometimes	43	54	3
Never	20	74	6
No Internet access	26	70	4
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	64	34	2
+	56	42	2
-	53	45	2
--	33	63	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	54	44	2
Centre	50	47	3
Right	53	45	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	56	42	2
Neutral	44	53	3
Negative	43	52	5
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	74	24	2
No	37	60	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	77	21	2
No	39	58	3

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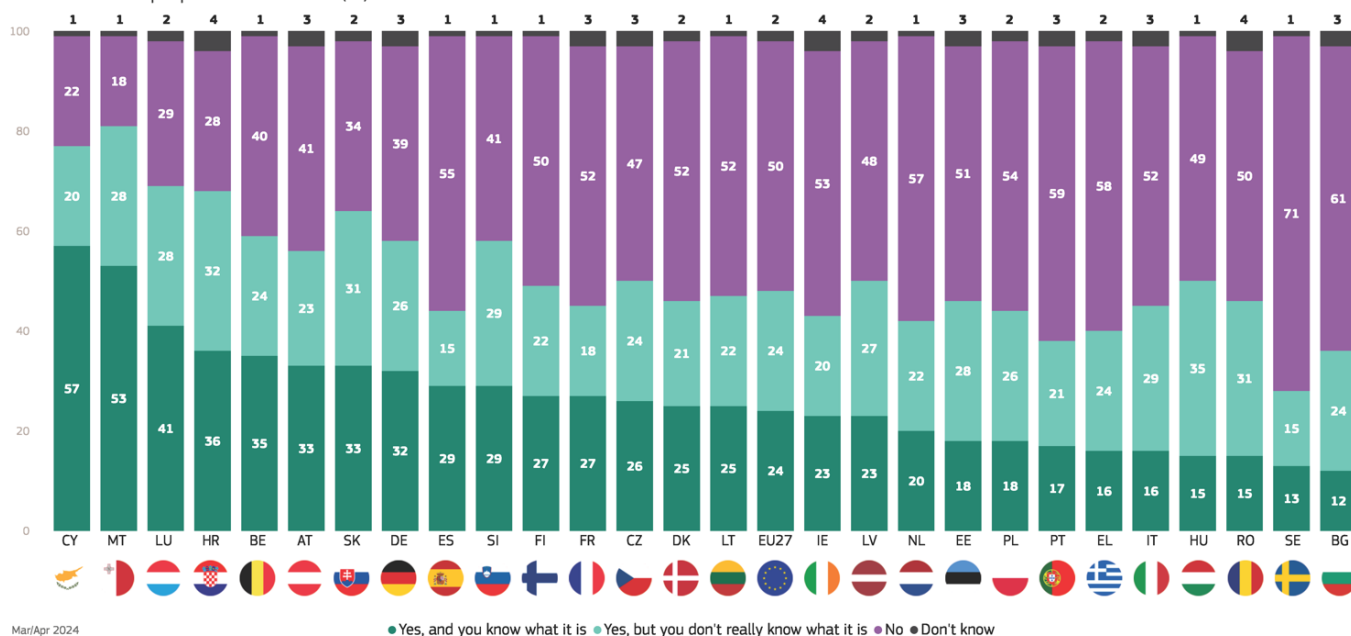
Close to half of respondents (48%) indicate having heard of the **European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities (e.g.: in the areas of culture, leisure, sport and transport)**. Nearly one in four (24%) have heard of the European Disability Card and also know what it is, and an equal proportion (24%) of respondents indicate that they have heard of it, but do not really know what it is. Half of the respondents have not heard of this tool.

**The national analysis** highlights some notable differences among EU Member States. In 12 countries, at least half of respondents indicate having heard of the European Disability Card, while in only one country fewer than a third indicate the same.

Respondents in Malta (81%) are most aware of the European Disability Card, followed by Cyprus (77%) and Luxembourg (69%), while respondents in Sweden (28%) are least aware of it, followed by Bulgaria (36%) and Portugal (38%).

In Cyprus (57%) and Malta (53%), more than half indicate that they have heard of the European Disability Card, and also know what it is, whereas respondents in Bulgaria (12%), Sweden (13%), and Romania and Hungary (15%) score lowest on having heard of it and also knowing what the initiative entails.

QD8.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?—The European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities (%)



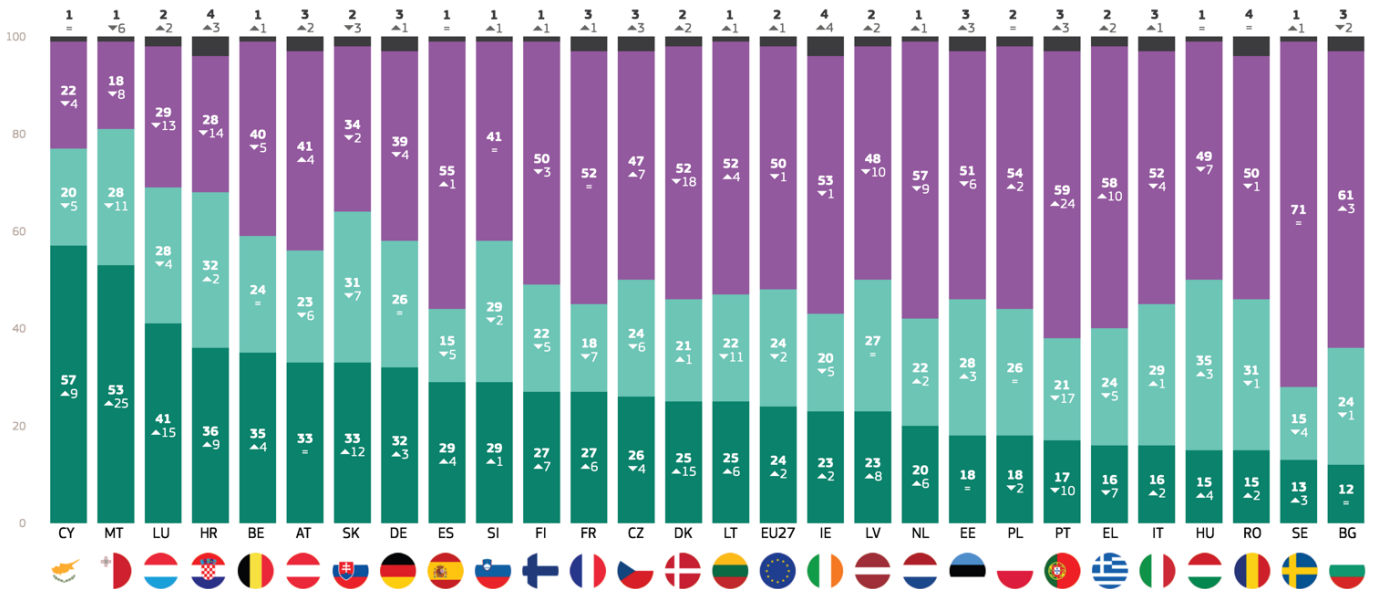


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Across the EU, awareness of the European Disability Card has not changed on average since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the second most recognised initiative or tool tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in recognition of the European Disability Card since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-27 pp.), Greece (-12 pp.), and Czechia (-10 pp.). In some other countries, there has been a large increase, such as in Denmark (+16 pp.), Malta (+14 pp.), and Croatia and Luxembourg (both +11 pp.).

QD8.2. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?:-The European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)      ● Yes, and you know what it is   ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is   ● No   ● Don't know

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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- The youngest respondents, aged 15-39, are most aware (53%) of the **European Disability Card**, followed by 49% of those aged 40-54 and 43% of those aged 55 and up.
- 52% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of this initiative versus 47% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 39% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories there are slight differences. Students (54%) are most aware of the **European Disability Card**, and house persons the least (39%).
- EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class are more aware (59%) of the **European Disability Card**, compared to respondents of the working class (40%).
- 50% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **European Disability Card** versus 26% of those who never do.
- Respondents who identify themselves as living in large towns are more aware (54%) of this **European Disability Card** than those living in rural areas (44%).
- EU citizens with a strong political interest are more aware (61%) of the **European Disability Card** compared to those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (52%) about the **European Disability Card** than those with a negative image of the EU (42%).
- There are limited differences for gender, financial difficulties, and political affiliation with regards to awareness of the **European Disability Card**.

**QD8.2** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?  
**The European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities**  
(% - EU)

	Total Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Don't know
EU27	48	50	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	47	51	2
Woman	48	49	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	53	45	2
25-39	53	45	2
40-54	49	49	2
55 +	43	54	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	39	57	4
16-19	47	51	2
20+	52	47	1
Still studying	53	46	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	50	49	1
Cadres directeurs-Managers	53	45	2
Other white collars	51	47	2
Manual workers	49	48	3
House persons	39	58	3
Unemployed	46	53	1
Retired	42	55	3
Students	54	44	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	47	51	2
From time to time	48	49	3
Almost never/ Never	48	50	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	40	57	3
The lower middle class	49	49	2
The middle class	51	47	2
The upper middle class	54	45	1
The upper class	59	41	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	44	53	3
Small/ mid size town	47	51	2
Large town	54	44	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	50	48	2
Often/ Sometimes	48	49	3
Never	26	70	4
No Internet access	43	57	0
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	61	38	1
+	53	45	2
-	50	48	2
--	36	60	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	51	47	2
Centre	50	48	2
Right	50	48	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	52	47	1
Neutral	45	52	3
Negative	42	55	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	73	26	1
No	34	63	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	76	22	2
No	37	61	2

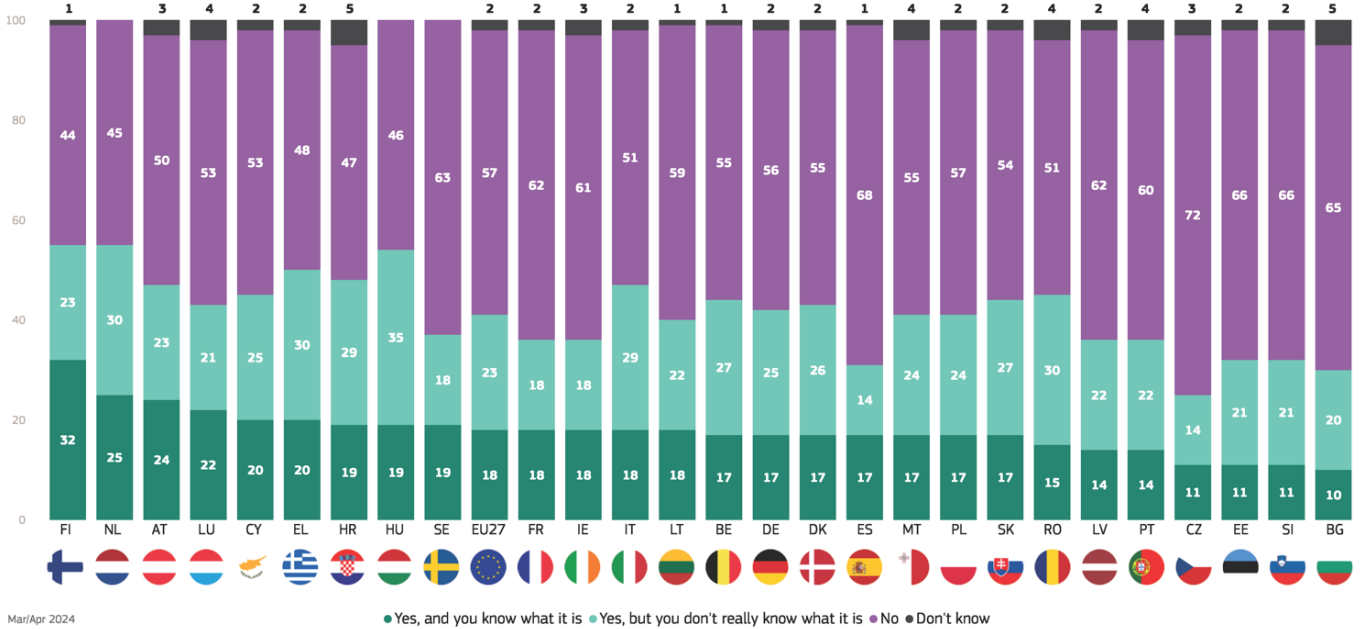
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41% of respondents indicate having heard of the **European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them**. 18% indicate having heard of it and also know what it is, while slightly under one in four (23%) respondents have heard of European Citizens' Initiative, but do not really know what it is. Over half (57%) indicate that they have not heard of this tool.

**The national analysis** reveals that in four countries, at least half indicate being aware of the European Citizens' Initiative, with the highest proportions in Finland and the Netherlands (both 55%), followed by Hungary (54%), and Greece (50%). In ten countries, fewer than 40% of respondents are aware of the initiative, with respondents in Czechia least aware (25%), followed by Bulgaria (30%) and Spain (31%).

32% of respondents in Finland, 25% in the Netherlands, and 24% in Austria indicate having heard of the European Citizens' Initiative, while also knowing what it is. Only 10% of respondents in Bulgaria, 11% in Czechia, Estonia, and Slovenia, and 14% in Latvia and Portugal indicate the same.

QD8.5. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?—The European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them (%)



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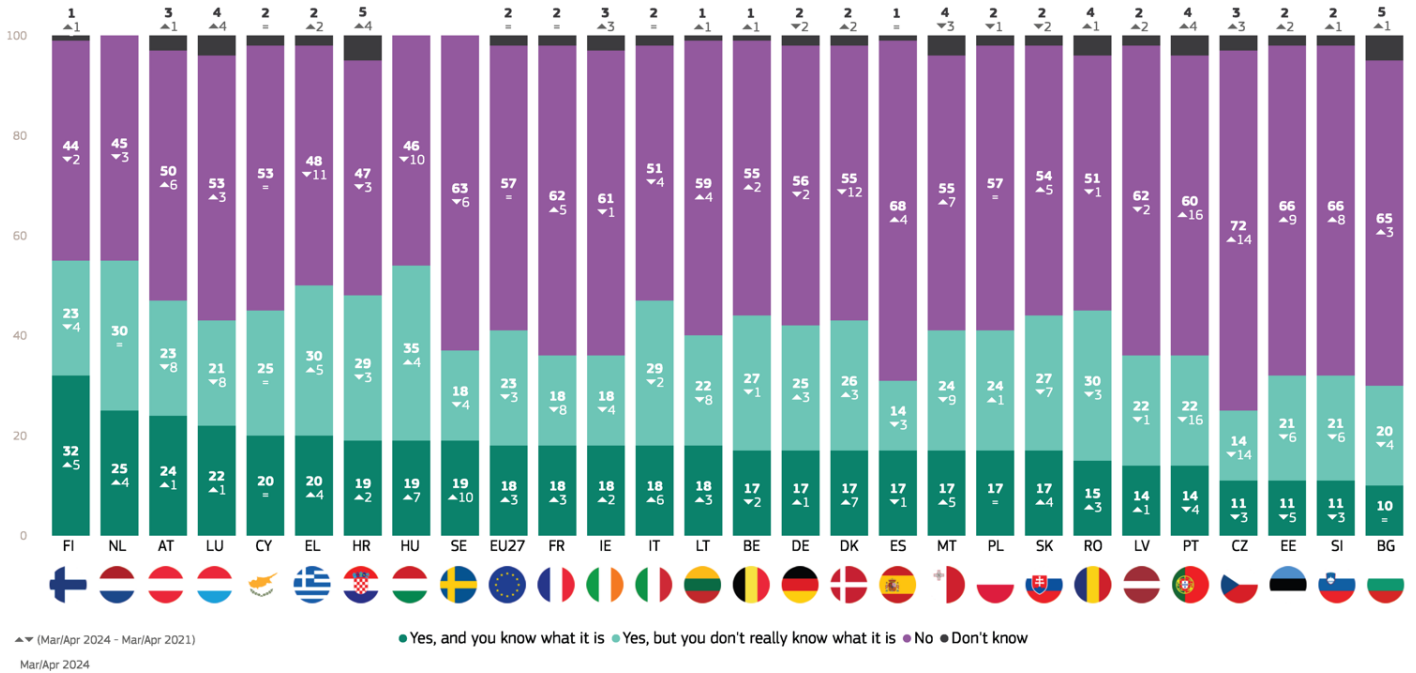
● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

Across the EU, awareness of the European Citizens' Initiative has on average remained the same since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the third most recognised initiative or tool tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in recognition of the European Citizens' Initiative since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-20 percentage points), Czechia (-17 pp.), and Estonia (-11 pp.). In some other countries, there has been a large increase, such as in Hungary (+11 pp.), Denmark (+10 pp.), and Greece (+9 pp.).

QD8.5. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?--The European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them (%)



**Special Eurobarometer 549**  
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**2024**

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men have heard more (43%) of the **European Citizens' Initiative** than women (39%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 are more aware (48%) heard of the **European Citizens' Initiative**, compared to 44% of those aged 40-54, 41% of those aged 15-24 and 35% of those aged 55 and up.
- 50% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of it versus 39% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 and 26% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Managers are most aware (54%) of the **European Citizens' Initiative**, followed by the self-employed (48%), other white-collar workers (47%), students (45%), manual workers (38%), the unemployed (35%), those who are retired (33%) and house persons (29%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (42%) of the **European Citizens' Initiative** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (35%).
- 61% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of the **European Citizens' Initiative**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (57%), middle class (44%), lower middle class (41%) and working class (30%).
- Respondents who identify themselves as living in large towns are more aware (46%) of this **European Citizens' Initiative** than those living in rural areas (38%).
- 44% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **European Citizens' Initiative** versus 15% of those who never do.
- People who score strongly in the political interest index are more aware (59%) of the **European Citizens' Initiative** versus 22% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (48%) about the **European Citizens' Initiative** than those with a negative image of the EU (33%).
- There is no difference for respondents' political affiliation with the left or right with regards to awareness of the **European Citizens' Initiative**. However, those who identify themselves as being in the centre, are less aware (41%).

**QD8.5** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?  
**The European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them**  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	41	57	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	43	55	2
Woman	39	59	2
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	41	57	2
25-39	48	51	1
40-54	44	54	2
55 +	35	62	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	26	71	3
16-19	39	59	2
20+	50	49	1
Still studying	45	54	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	48	50	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	54	45	1
Other white collars	47	52	1
Manual workers	38	59	3
House persons	29	67	4
Unemployed	35	64	1
Retired	33	64	3
Students	45	54	1
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	35	62	3
From time to time	42	56	2
Almost never/ Never	42	56	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	30	67	3
The lower middle class	41	56	3
The middle class	44	54	2
The upper middle class	57	43	0
The upper class	61	39	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	38	59	3
Small/ mid size town	40	58	2
Large town	46	52	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	44	54	2
Often/ Sometimes	35	62	3
Never	15	80	5
No Internet access	27	68	5
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	59	40	1
+	49	50	1
-	44	54	2
--	22	74	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	45	54	1
Centre	41	57	2
Right	45	53	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	48	51	1
Neutral	35	62	3
Negative	33	64	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	66	32	2
No	27	71	2
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	72	26	2
No	29	69	2

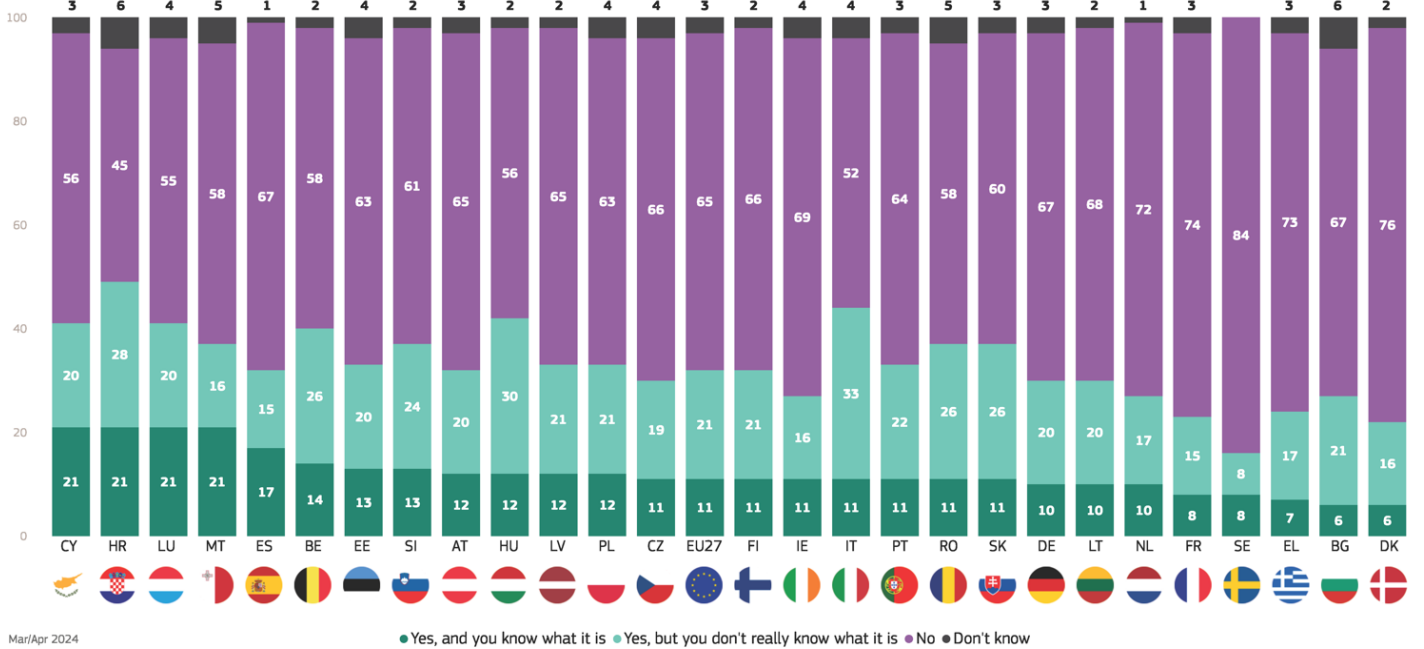
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32% of Europeans indicate having heard of the **European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice**. Just over one in ten (11%) have heard of the European e-Justice portal and also know what it is. Around one in five EU respondents (21%) have heard of it, but do not really know what it is, whereas nearly two thirds of respondents (65%) indicate that they have not heard of this tool.

The national analysis highlights some interesting differences. In 17 countries, a third or fewer indicate having heard of the European e-Justice portal. The country with the highest levels of awareness of the European e-Justice portal, is Croatia (49%), followed by Italy (44%) and Hungary (42%). Respondents in Sweden have heard the least about it (16%), followed by 22% in Denmark and 23% in France.

21% of respondents in Cyprus, Croatia, Luxembourg, and Malta, 17% in Spain, and 14% in Belgium indicate having heard of it this tool, while also knowing what it is, whereas only 6% of respondents in Denmark and Bulgaria, 7% in Greece, and 8% in Sweden and France indicate the same.

QD8.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools? - The European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice (%)



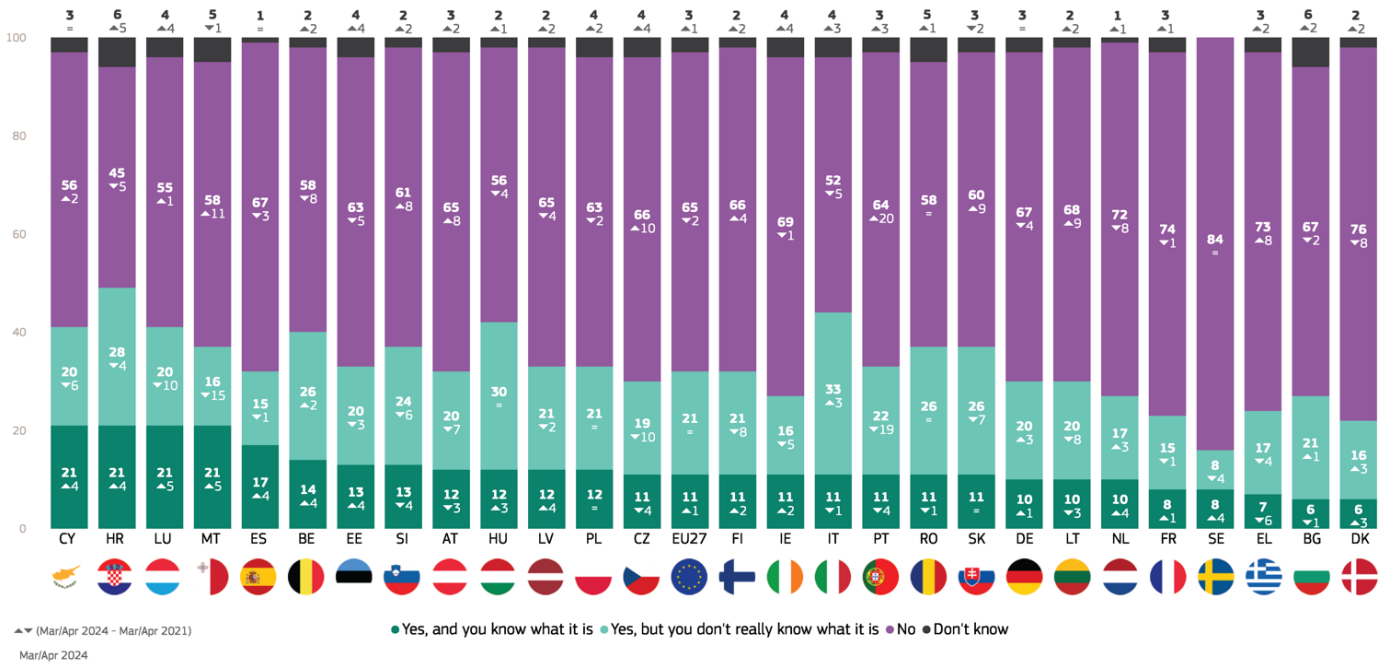
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Across the EU, awareness of the European e-Justice portal has increased on average slightly since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the fourth most recognised initiative or tool tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in recognition of the European e-Justice portal since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-23 pp.), Czechia (-14 pp.), and Lithuania (-11 pp.). In some other countries, there has been an increase, such as in the Netherlands (+7 pp.) and in Belgium and Denmark (both +6 pp.).

QD8.3. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?--The European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice (%)





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The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men are slightly more aware (33% vs. 30% of women) of the **European e-Justice portal**.
- For age, respondents aged 25-39 are most aware (37%) of the **European e-Justice portal**, followed by 34% of those aged 15-24 and 40-54, and 27% of those aged 55 and up.
- 35% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of this tool versus 31% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19, and 24% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers are most aware (41%) of the **European e-Justice portal**, house persons the least (24%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (32%) of this **European e-Justice portal** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (27%).
- 46% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of the **European e-Justice portal**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (42%), middle class (35%), lower middle class (30%), and working class (23%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns are more aware (36%) of the **European e-Justice portal** than those living in rural areas (29%).
- 34% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **European e-Justice portal** versus 12% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest are more aware (45%) of this tool compared to the 20% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (36%) about the **portal** than those with a negative image of the EU (26%).
- Respondents who identify politically as left leaning are slightly less aware (33%) of the **portal** than those on the right (37%).

**QD8.3** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?  
**The European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice**  
(% - EU)

	Total Yes	No	Don't know
EU27	32	65	3
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	33	64	3
Woman	30	67	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	34	63	3
25-39	37	61	2
40-54	34	63	3
55 +	27	70	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	24	71	5
16-19	31	66	3
20+	35	63	2
Still studying	32	65	3
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	37	61	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	41	56	3
Other white collars	35	63	2
Manual workers	32	64	4
House persons	24	72	4
Unemployed	27	71	2
Retired	25	72	3
Students	34	62	4
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	27	70	3
From time to time	32	64	4
Almost never/ Never	32	65	3
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	23	73	4
The lower middle class	30	67	3
The middle class	35	62	3
The upper middle class	42	56	2
The upper class	46	52	2
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	29	67	4
Small/ mid size town	30	67	3
Large town	36	61	3
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	34	63	3
Often/ Sometimes	29	67	4
Never	12	82	6
No Internet access	8	89	3
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	45	53	2
+	37	60	3
-	34	63	3
--	20	75	5
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	33	65	2
Centre	32	65	3
Right	37	60	3
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	36	62	2
Neutral	28	68	4
Negative	26	70	4
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	59	39	2
No	16	80	4
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	67	31	2
No	18	79	3

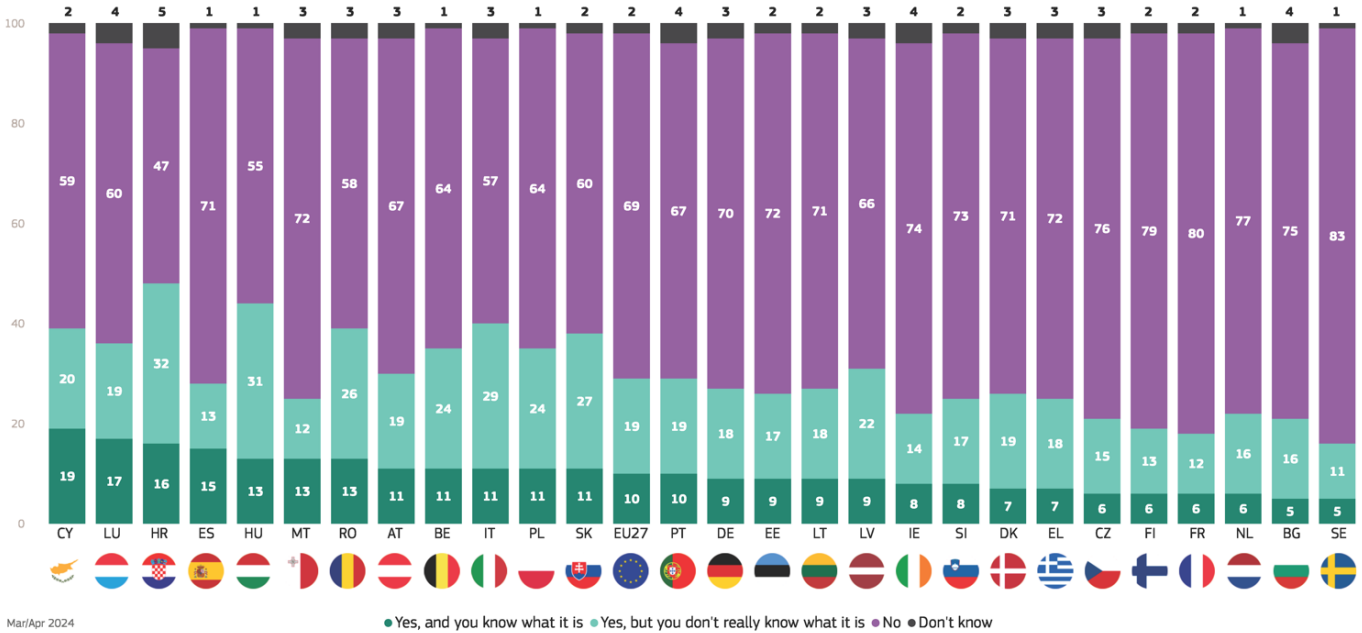
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Across the EU, 29% of respondents indicate having heard of the **EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems**. One in ten (10%) respondents indicate being aware of the EU Justice scoreboard and also knowing what it is. Just under one in five (19%) EU citizens have heard of the EU Justice Scoreboard, but do not really know what it is, while more than two thirds (69%) indicate that they have not heard of this tool.

**The national analysis** highlights that in every country, fewer than half of all respondents indicate being aware of the EU Justice Scoreboard. 48% of respondents in Croatia indicate being aware of this tool, followed by 44% in Hungary, and 40% in Italy. In seven countries, fewer than one in four indicate being aware of this tool, with respondents in Sweden the least aware (16%), followed by 18% in France, and 19% in Finland.

19% of respondents in Cyprus, 17% in Luxembourg, and 16% in Croatia indicate having heard of the EU Justice Scoreboard and also knowing what it is, whereas respondents only 5% of respondents in Sweden and Bulgaria indicate the same, followed by the Netherlands, France, Finland, and Czechia (6%), and Denmark and Greece (7%).

QD8.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?:-The EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems (%)



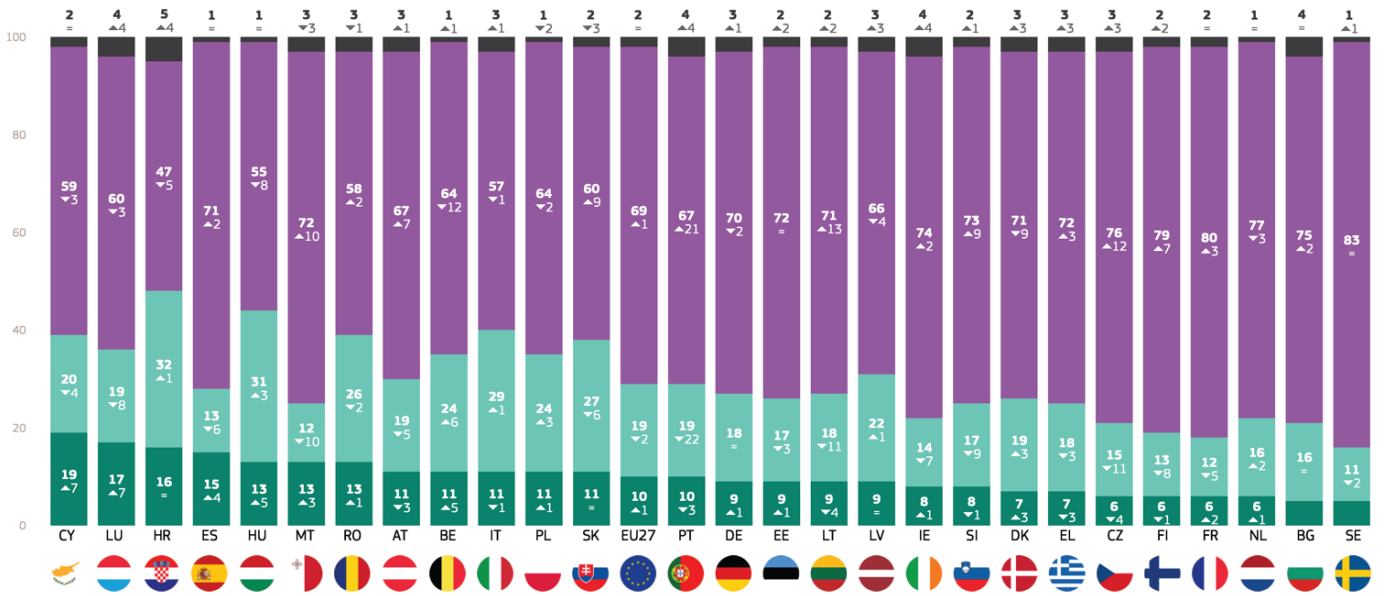
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Across the EU, awareness of the EU Justice Scoreboard has decreased on average slightly since 2021. Just as in 2021, it is the least recognised initiative or tool tested.

In certain countries, the decrease in recognition of the EU Justice Scoreboard since 2021 has been particularly stark. This is the case for Portugal (-25 pp.) and Czechia (-15 pp.), as well as Slovenia (-10 pp.). In some other countries, there has been an increase, such as in Belgium (+11 pp.), Hungary (+8 pp.), and Denmark (+6 pp.).

QD8.4. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?:-The EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems (%)



▲▼ (Mar/Apr 2024 - Mar/Apr 2021)  
Mar/Apr 2024

● Yes, and you know what it is ● Yes, but you don't really know what it is ● No ● Don't know

## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Men are slightly more aware (31%) of the **EU Justice Scoreboard** than women (27%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 have heard more (34%) of the **EU Justice Scoreboard**, compared to 32% of those aged 15-24, 30% of those aged 40-54, and 24% of those aged 55 and up.
- 32% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of this tool versus 28% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19, and 19% of those who finished school aged 15 and younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers are most aware (35%) of the **EU Justice Scoreboard** and house persons the least (20%).
- EU citizens who never or almost never have trouble paying bills are more aware (29%) of this **EU Justice Scoreboard** than those who face financial difficulties most of the time (23%).
- 40% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of the **EU Justice Scoreboard**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (39%), middle class (32%), lower middle class (28%), and working class (21%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns are slightly more aware (32%) of the **EU Justice Scoreboard** than those living in rural villages (27%).
- 31% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of the **EU Justice Scoreboard** versus 11% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest are more aware (41%) of the **EU Justice Scoreboard** compared to 17% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (34%) about the **EU Justice Scoreboard** than those with a negative image of the EU (23%).
- Respondents who identify politically as left leaning are slightly less aware (30%) of the tool than those on the right (34%).

**QD8.4** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?  
**The EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems** (% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	29	69	2
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	31	67	2
Woman	27	70	3
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	32	66	2
25-39	34	64	2
40-54	30	68	2
55 +	24	73	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	19	77	4
16-19	28	69	3
20+	32	66	2
Still studying	32	67	1
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self- employed	32	66	2
Cadres directeurs-Managers	35	63	2
Other white collars	34	65	1
Manual workers	30	67	3
House persons	20	76	4
Unemployed	23	75	2
Retired	22	75	3
Students	34	64	2
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	23	74	3
From time to time	31	66	3
Almost never/ Never	29	69	2
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	21	76	3
The lower middle class	28	70	2
The middle class	32	66	2
The upper middle class	39	60	1
The upper class	40	60	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	27	70	3
Small/ mid size town	28	70	2
Large town	32	66	2
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	31	67	2
Often/ Sometimes	27	70	3
Never	11	84	5
No Internet access	14	83	3
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	41	58	1
+	34	64	2
-	31	67	2
--	17	79	4
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	30	69	1
Centre	30	68	2
Right	34	64	2
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	34	65	1
Neutral	26	71	3
Negative	23	74	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	55	44	1
No	14	83	3
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	64	34	2
No	15	83	2





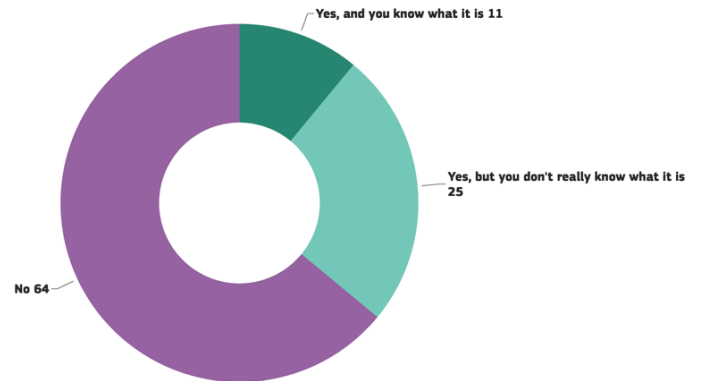
## V. EUROPEANS' AWARENESS OF EU FUNDS

## 5.1 Under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme

**More than a quarter of Europeans<sup>20</sup> have heard of funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (36%) and under the Justice Programme (29%).**

This part of the report focuses on EU citizens' awareness of EU funds available aimed at furthering justice, rights, and values in the EU, namely the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme, and the Justice Programme. Respondents were asked whether they had heard, read, or seen anything about these two spending programmes, and if so, whether or not they also knew what they were.<sup>21,22</sup>

QD9. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme before this interview? (EU27) (%)



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<sup>20</sup> More than a quarter (29%) is the lowest value among the two funds tested. 33% is the average value.

<sup>21</sup> QD9. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme before this interview?

<sup>22</sup> QD10. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Justice programme before this interview?

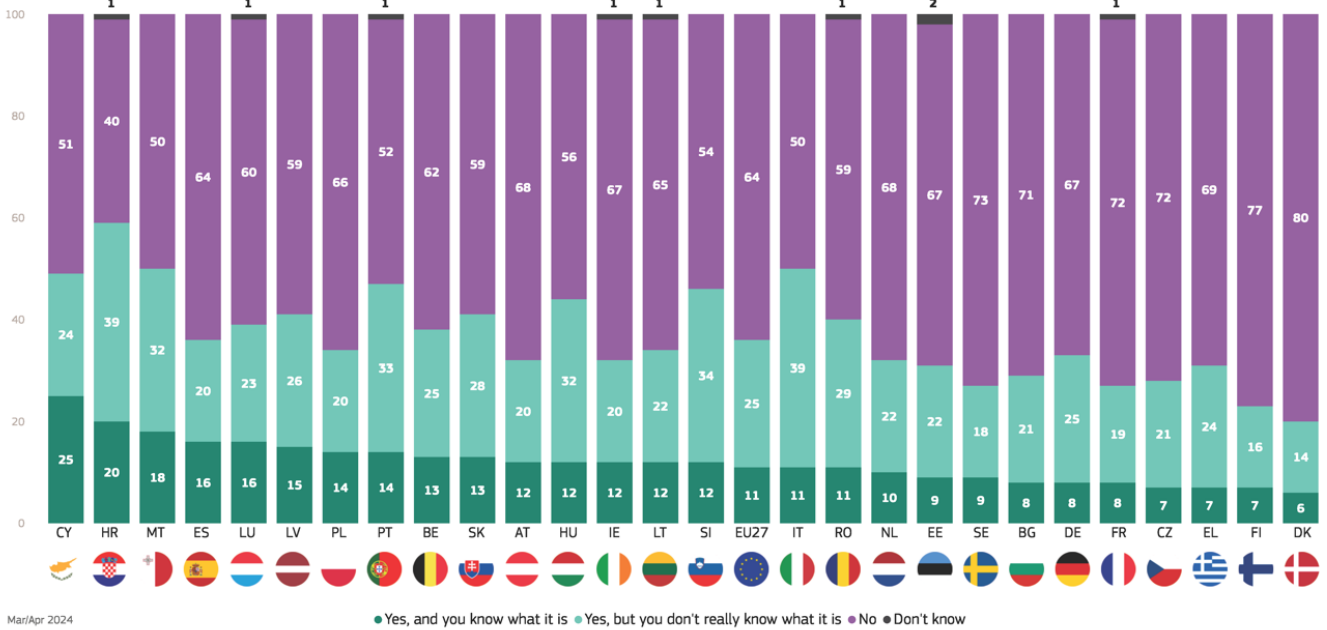
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**Over one in three EU citizens are aware of the funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme**

Across the EU, 36% of respondents indicate having heard of the funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme. Just over one in ten (11%) indicate that they have heard of these funds and also know what they entail. One in four (25%) respondents have heard of the funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme, but do not really know what they entail, whereas under two thirds (64%) indicate that they have not heard of these funds.

The national analysis reveals that in 16 countries over a third of respondents have heard of the funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme. In three countries, at least one half indicate the same, namely 59% of respondents in Croatia, and 50% in Malta and Italy. Respondents in Denmark are least aware (20%) of these funds, followed by 23% in Finland, and 27% in Sweden and France.

QD9. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme before this interview? (%)



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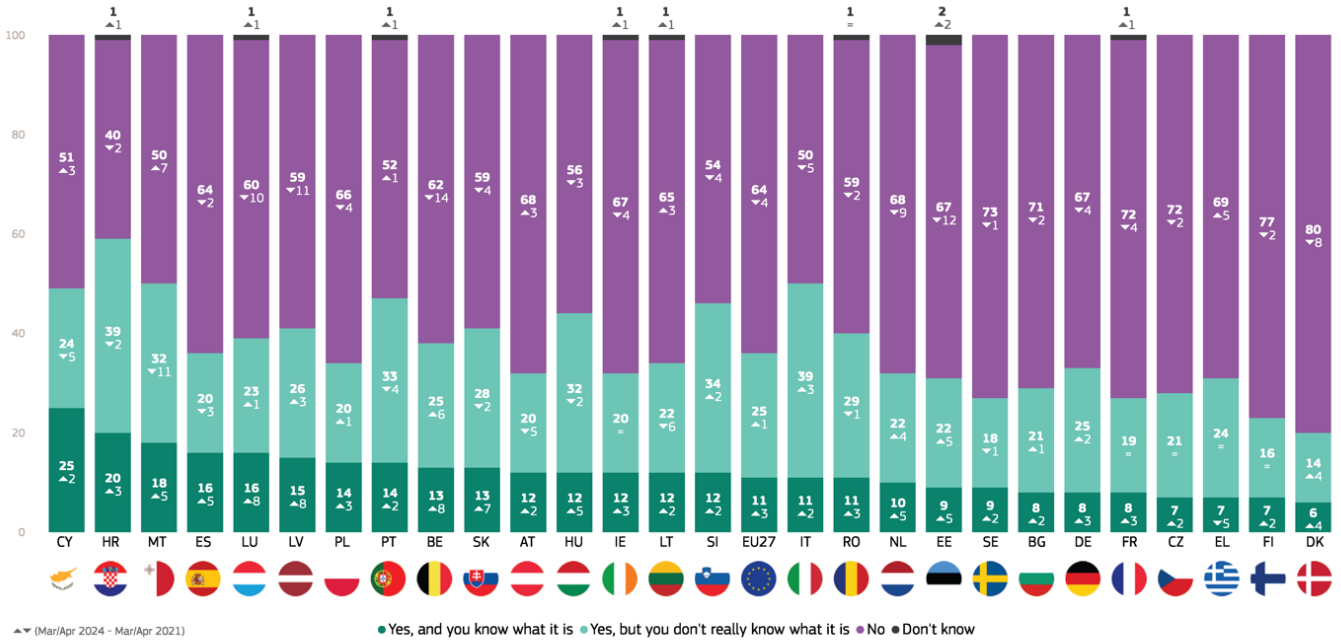


## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

Across the EU, awareness of funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme has increased on average by 4 percentage points. Moreover, the percentage of those who also know what they are, have increased by 3 percentage points.

The largest increase in awareness of these funds can be seen in Belgium (+14 pp.). This is followed by Latvia (+11 pp.) and Estonia (+10 pp.) – all of which experienced increases by at least 10 percentage points compared to Spring 2021. By comparison, the largest decrease is found in Malta (-6 pp.).

QD9. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme before this interview? (%)



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**QD9** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme before this interview?  
(% - EU)

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- Respondents aged 25-39 are more aware (41%) of the funds available under the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme**, compared to 39% of those aged 15-24 and 40-54, and 30% of respondents aged 55 and up.
- 39% of those who completed education aged 20 or older indicate having heard of these funds versus 36% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19, and 25% of those who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers are most aware (44%) of the funds available under the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme**, while house persons the least (24%).
- EU citizens who from time to time have difficulties paying the bills (37%), indicate being most aware of these funds while those who face financial difficulties most of the time are least aware (31%).
- 55% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate being aware of the funds available under the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme**, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (44%), middle class (39%), lower middle class (36%), and working class (27%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns are slightly more aware (39%) of the funds available under the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme** than those living in rural villages (33%).
- 38% of respondents who go online every day indicate being aware of these funds versus 16% of those who never do.
- People with a strong political interest are most aware (48%) of these funds versus 22% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (40%) about the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme** than those with a negative image of the EU (29%).
- No large differences are found for respondents' gender and political affiliation with regards to the awareness of the funds available under the **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme**.

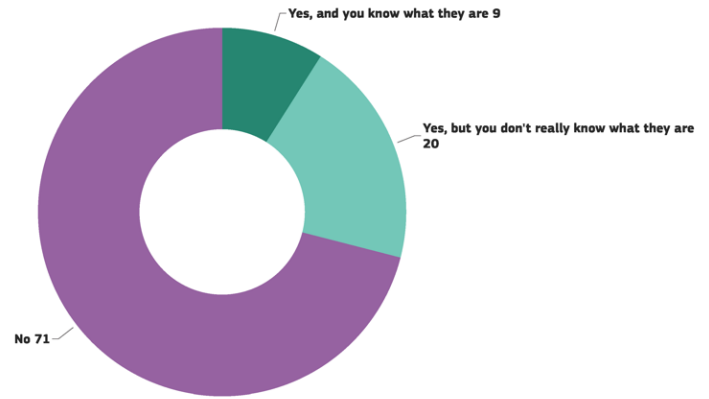
	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	36	64	0
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	37	63	0
Woman	35	65	0
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	39	61	0
25-39	41	59	0
40-54	39	61	0
55 +	30	70	0
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	25	74	1
16-19	36	64	0
20+	39	61	0
Still studying	41	59	0
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	42	58	0
Cadres directeurs-Managers	44	56	0
Other white collars	39	61	0
Manual workers	36	64	0
House persons	24	75	1
Unemployed	31	68	1
Retired	28	72	0
Students	43	57	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	31	69	0
From time to time	37	63	0
Almost never/ Never	36	64	0
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	27	73	0
The lower middle class	36	64	0
The middle class	39	61	0
The upper middle class	44	56	0
The upper class	55	45	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	33	67	0
Small/ mid size town	36	64	0
Large town	39	61	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	38	62	0
Often/ Sometimes	33	67	0
Never	16	83	1
No Internet access	21	79	0
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	48	52	0
+	42	58	0
-	38	62	0
--	22	77	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	38	62	0
Centre	36	64	0
Right	40	60	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	40	60	0
Neutral	33	67	0
Negative	29	71	0
<b>Heard about funds available under the Justice programme</b>			
Yes	85	15	0
No	16	84	0

## 5.2 Under the Justice programme

### Nearly three in ten EU citizens are aware of the funds available under the Justice programme

Across the EU, 29% of respondents indicate having heard of the funds available under the Justice programme. 9% indicate that they have heard of the funds and also know what they are. One in five respondents (20%) have heard of the funds, but do not really know what they entail, while just over seven in ten (71%) indicate that they have not heard of these funds.

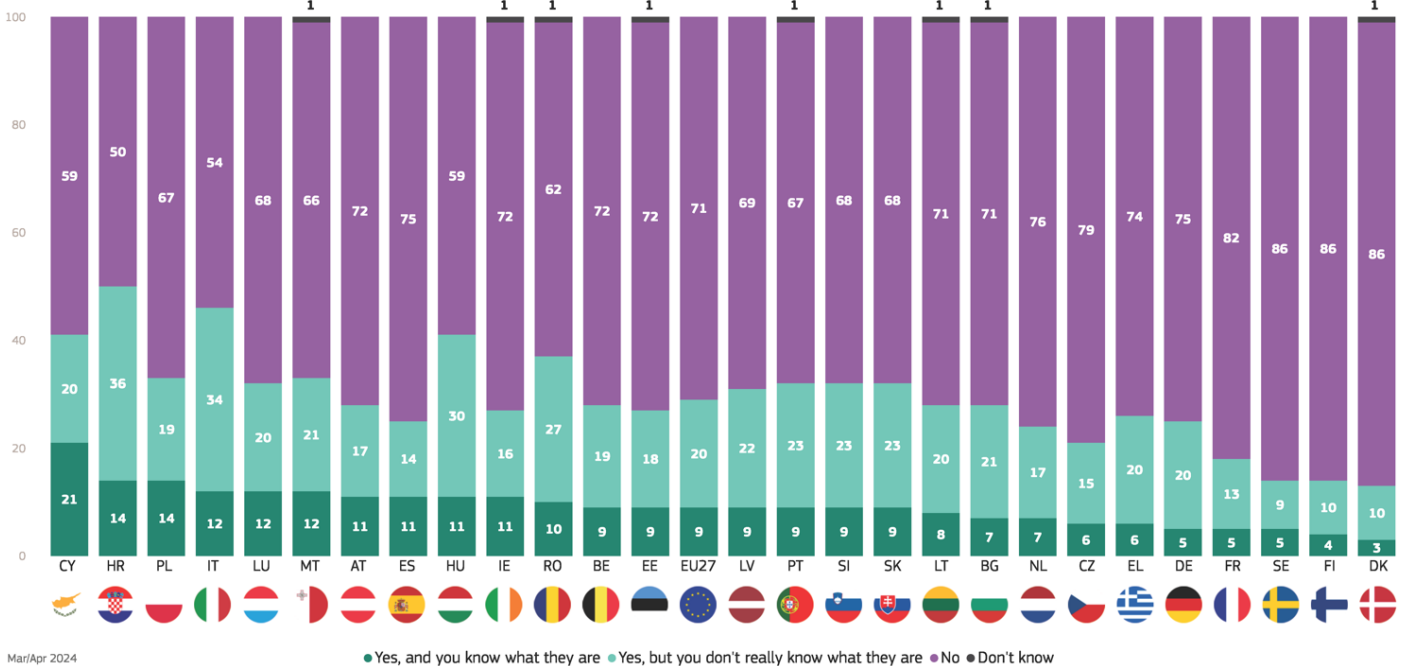
QD10. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the funds available under the Justice programme before this interview? (EU27) (%)



Mar/Apr 2024

An analysis of the results per Member States reveals that in seven Member States, at least one in three respondents are aware of the funds available under the Justice programme. The highest proportion among respondents can be found in Croatia (50%), Italy (46%), Hungary and Cyprus (41%). In eight countries, one fifth of respondents or fewer are aware of these funds, the lowest proportions found under respondents in Denmark (13%), followed by 14% in Finland and Sweden, and 18% in France.

QD10. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the funds available under the Justice programme before this interview? (%)



Mar/Apr 2024

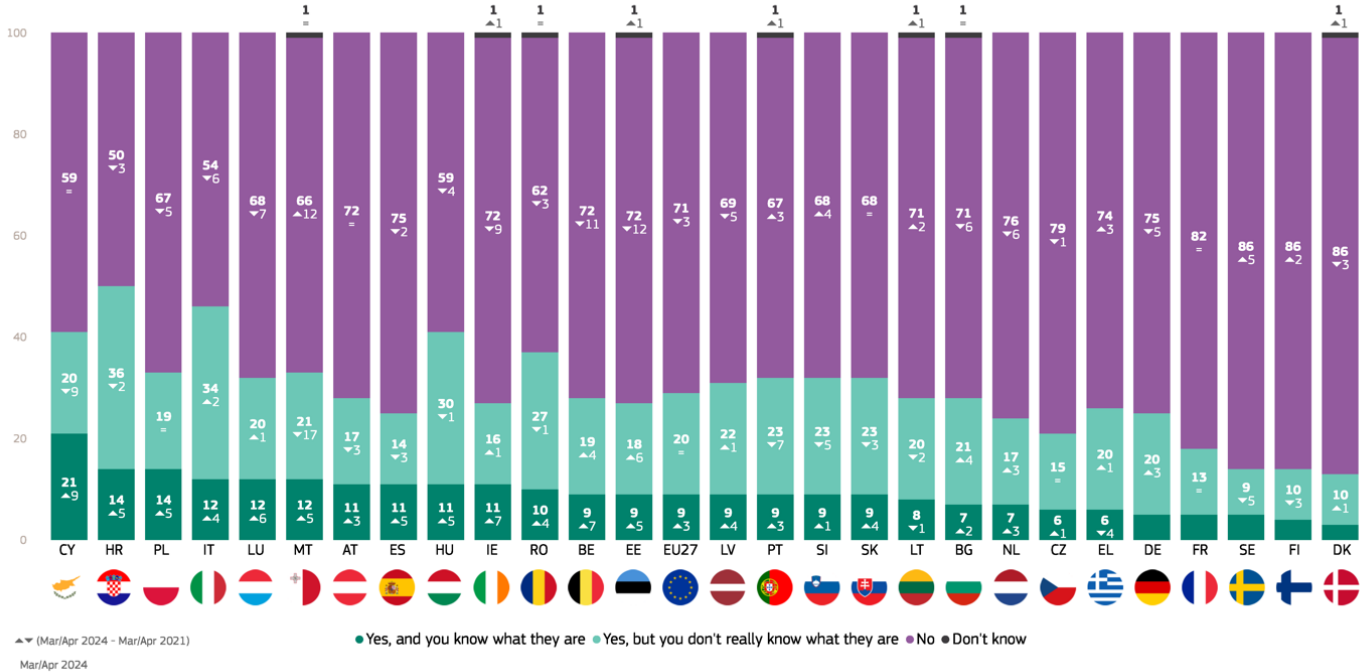
● Yes, and you know what they are ● Yes, but you don't really know what they are ● No ● Don't know

## Special Eurobarometer 549 Justice, Rights and Values 2024

Across the EU, awareness of funds available under the **Justice programme** has increased slightly by an average of 3 percentage points. This is due to the 3 percentage points increase for people who know what the funds are about.

The largest increase in awareness of these funds can be seen in Belgium and Estonia (both +11 pp.). This is followed by Ireland (+8 pp.). By comparison, the largest decrease is found in Malta (-12 pp.), followed by Sweden (-5 pp.).

QD10. Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the funds available under the Justice programme before this interview? (%)



**Special Eurobarometer 549**  
**Justice, Rights and Values**  
**2024**

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

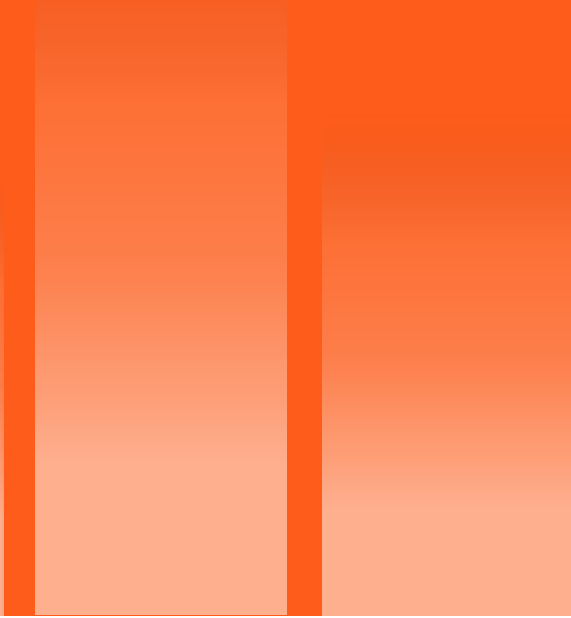
- For age, respondents aged 25-39 are most aware (33%) of the funds available under the **Justice programme**, followed by 32% of those aged 40-54, 29% of those aged 15-24, and 24% of respondents aged 55 and up.
- 32% of those who completed education aged 20 or older and 28% of those who finished their education between 16 and 19 indicate having heard of the funds available under the **Justice programme**, versus 20% of respondents who finished school aged 15 or younger.
- Among different socio-professional categories, managers indicate (39%) being most aware of the funds available under the **Justice programme**, followed by students, other white-collar workers, and the self-employed (all 33%). House persons and the unemployed are least aware (21%) of these funds.
- 47% of EU citizens who consider themselves as belonging to the upper class indicate having the most awareness of this topic, followed by those who identify as upper middle class (37%), middle class (31%), lower middle class (28%), and working class (21%).
- Respondents who identify as living in large towns are more aware (31%) of the funds available under the **Justice programme** than those living in rural villages (26%).
- 30% of respondents who go online every day indicate awareness on this subject versus 10% of those who never go online.
- People with a strong political interest have heard more often (41%) of these funds compared to 16% of those who have no interest at all.
- Respondents who identify politically as left leaning are less aware (29%) of the funds under the **Justice programme** than those on the right (35%).
- Respondents with a positive image of the EU are more aware (33%) about the **Justice programme** than those with a negative image of the EU (22%).
- No large differences are found for respondents' gender, financial situations, and political affiliation with regards to the awareness of the funds available under the **Justice programme**.

**QD10** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the funds available under the Justice programme before this interview?  
(% - EU)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
EU27	29	71	0
<b>Gender</b>			
Man	30	70	0
Woman	27	73	0
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	29	71	0
25-39	33	67	0
40-54	32	68	0
55 +	24	76	0
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	20	80	0
16-19	28	72	0
20+	32	68	0
Still studying	30	70	0
<b>Socio-professional category</b>			
Self-employed	33	66	1
Cadres directeurs-Managers	39	61	0
Other white collars	33	67	0
Manual workers	28	72	0
House persons	21	78	1
Unemployed	21	78	1
Retired	22	78	0
Students	33	67	0
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	26	74	0
From time to time	31	69	0
Almost never/ Never	28	72	0
<b>Consider belonging to</b>			
The working class	21	79	0
The lower middle class	28	72	0
The middle class	31	69	0
The upper middle class	37	63	0
The upper class	47	53	0
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	26	74	0
Small/ mid size town	29	71	0
Large town	31	69	0
<b>Use of the Internet</b>			
Everyday	30	70	0
Often/ Sometimes	29	71	0
Never	10	89	1
No Internet access	18	82	0
<b>Political interest index</b>			
++	41	59	0
+	35	65	0
-	31	69	0
--	16	83	1
<b>Left-right political scale</b>			
Left	29	71	0
Centre	29	71	0
Right	35	65	0
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	33	67	0
Neutral	26	74	0
Negative	22	78	0
<b>Heard about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Justice and Values p</b>			
Yes	68	32	0
No	7	93	0



# Conclusion





To promote rights and Union values, the EU uses several instruments combined in a policy mix: legislation, policy development and implementation (including awareness-raising events, initiatives and tools) as well as funding. Thanks to this policy mix, progress is visible across Europe: increased awareness among people about their rights, their common history, increased female employment rate, promotion and protection of the rights of the children, enhanced democratic and civic participation of citizens at Union level.

This Eurobarometer aimed to give a snapshot of EU citizen's perception of the Union values promoted by the Justice and the Citizens, Equality Rights and Values programmes and of EU citizen's awareness of the different instruments used to promote and protect rights and values.

Europeans' views on fundamental values at the European level. Across the EU more than half of Europeans (53%) say they feel well-informed about the rule of law in their own country. However, in eight Member States (Bulgaria, Lithuania, France, Latvia, Italy, Spain, Greece, and Romania) more than half of the respondents feel not informed about the rule of law in their own country. Fewer than a third of Europeans (29%) feel well-informed about the rule of law in other EU Member States.

Two thirds of EU citizens (66%) are confident that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country. However, in three Member States (Bulgaria, Greece and Cyprus), at least half of all respondents disagree that the core values of the EU are well protected in their own country.

Europeans participate in social and political activities mainly through voting. Two thirds of EU citizens (67%) indicate voting in local, national or European elections. More than one in three (36%) obtain information on current issues on online social networks, while nearly one in five (19%) take part in volunteering activities or local community projects.

A majority of EU citizens (77%) are aware of the recent history their country shares with other European countries. In four Member States only (Italy, Malta, Portugal and Cyprus) more than a third of the respondents do not feel informed.

EU citizens were asked whether they have heard, read or seen anything about different EU instruments used to promote and protect Union values and rights. On average, 70% of EU citizens indicate being aware of the pieces of legislation tested, while 42% only have heard, read or seen anything about the awareness raising events tested and 40% when it comes to the tools and initiatives tested. The instruments which are least known, are the funds as only 33% of the EU citizens on average have heard, read or seen anything about the funds available to protect and promote union values and rights.

Going into the details of the EU legislation tested, close to two thirds (62%) of EU citizens indicate being aware of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, a decrease of 3 percentage points since 2021. A majority of Europeans (77%) are aware of the GDPR legislation, remaining unchanged from 2021. Likewise, more than six out of ten Europeans are aware of at least one of the six other pieces of legislation tested.

Concerning personal data protection, nearly seven in ten EU citizens (68%) have heard of a public authority charged with protecting their rights in matters of data protection.

Regarding the four awareness-events tested, just under half of EU citizens have heard of the Equal Pay Day (45%), while over half of EU citizens have heard of Europride (53%). Just over one in three EU citizens are aware of the Access City Award (37%) and nearly one in three EU citizens are aware of EU Roma week (32%).

When it comes to the five initiatives and tools tested, half of EU citizens (50%) have heard of the Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks. Just under half (48%) indicated awareness of the European Disability Card compared to 41% for the European Citizens' Initiative. Just over one in three EU citizens (32%) have heard of the European e-Justice portal, with similar proportions (29%) for the EU Justice Scoreboard.

More than a quarter of Europeans have heard of the funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (36%) and under the Justice programme (29%). For both programmes this is an increase. For the funds under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme there is an increase of 4 percentage points compared to 2021, while for the funds under the Justice programme, this was an increase of 3 percentage points.



## Technical Specifications

Between 6 March and 8 April 2024, Verian (former Kantar Public) carried out the wave 101.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 101.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas<sup>23</sup>.

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

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

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

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<sup>23</sup> Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

COUNTRIES		INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,043	08-03-2024	02-04-2024	9,619,330	2.5%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,065	08-03-2024	31-03-2024	5,917,534	1.6%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,007	06-03-2024	04-04-2024	8,982,036	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	983	08-03-2024	08-04-2024	4,891,261	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,516	11-03-2024	02-04-2024	71,677,231	18.9%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,007	09-03-2024	28-03-2024	1,111,597	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,006	07-03-2024	28-03-2024	4,005,909	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,000	07-03-2024	26-03-2024	9,167,896	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,009	15-03-2024	02-04-2024	40,639,381	10.7%
FR	France	MCM France	1,012	06-03-2024	26-03-2024	55,700,114	14.7%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,004	06-03-2024	25-03-2024	3,461,468	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,034	07-03-2024	20-03-2024	51,599,668	13.6%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	501	07-03-2024	25-03-2024	752,304	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,001	07-03-2024	27-03-2024	1,590,245	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,007	09-03-2024	28-03-2024	2,373,312	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	507	07-03-2024	25-03-2024	533,335	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,008	07-03-2024	25-03-2024	8,313,539	2.2%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	500	08-03-2024	04-04-2024	446,788	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,005	13-03-2024	04-04-2024	14,763,684	3.9%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,015	11-03-2024	28-03-2024	7,647,176	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,010	07-03-2024	27-03-2024	31,982,941	8.4%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,019	11-03-2024	26-03-2024	8,915,624	2.3%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,049	07-03-2024	24-03-2024	16,174,719	4.3%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,004	06-03-2024	21-03-2024	1,791,246	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,011	08-03-2024	27-03-2024	4,591,487	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,000	07-03-2024	02-04-2024	4,672,932	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,023	07-03-2024	25-03-2024	8,541,497	2.2%
TOTAL EU27			26,346	06-03-2024	08-04-2024	379,864,254	100%

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

## Interviewing mode per country

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

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS	
BE	Belgium	1,043	1,043	
BG	Bulgaria	1,065	1,065	
CZ	Czechia	788	219	1,007
DK	Denmark	739	244	983
DE	Germany	1,516		1,516
EE	Estonia	1,007		1,007
IE	Ireland	1,006		1,006
EL	Greece	1,000		1,000
ES	Spain	1,009		1,009
FR	France	1,012		1,012
HR	Croatia	1,004		1,004
IT	Italy	1,034		1,034
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	501		501
LV	Latvia	1,001		1,001
LT	Lithuania	1,007		1,007
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,008		1,008
MT	Malta	345	155	500
NL	Netherlands	1,005		1,005
AT	Austria	1,015		1,015
PL	Poland	1,010		1,010
PT	Portugal	1,019		1,019
RO	Romania	1,049		1,049
SI	Slovenia	1,004		1,004
SK	Slovakia	1,011		1,011
FI	Finland	1,000		1,000
SE	Sweden	1,023		1,023
TOTAL EU27	25,728	618	26,346	

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

For reference, the methodology used in 2021 has also been included. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in a number of countries the interviews were conducted through Computer Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI). The countries where the methodology differs completely compared to 2023 are Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Portugal, Finland, Sweden. The countries where the methodology differs partially compared to 2023 are Greece, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Slovakia.

COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAWI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS	
BE	Belgium	1.034	1.034	
BG	Bulgaria	1.033	1.033	
CZ	Czechia	1.044	1.044	
DK	Denmark	1.048	1.048	
DE	Germany	1.505	1.505	
EE	Estonia	1.019	1.019	
IE	Ireland	1.026	1.026	
EL	Greece	532	480	1.012
ES	Spain	1.016		1.016
FR	France	1.018		1.018
HR	Croatia	1.027		1.027
IT	Italy	1.032		1.032
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	504		504
LV	Latvia		1.009	1.009
LT	Lithuania		1.024	1.024
LU	Luxembourg		513	513
HU	Hungary	1.046		1.046
MT	Malta	329	191	520
NL	Netherlands	725	279	1.004
AT	Austria	1.025		1.025
PL	Poland	1.039		1.039
PT	Portugal		1.035	1.035
RO	Romania	1.045		1.045
SI	Slovenia	508	518	1.026
SK	Slovakia	710	293	1.003
FI	Finland		1.017	1.017
SE	Sweden		1.045	1.045
TOTAL EU27	14.094	12.575	26.669	

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAWI : Computer-Assisted Web interviewing

## Response rates

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

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 101.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian (former Kantar Public), are:

	COUNTRIES	RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	53.5%
BG	Bulgaria	48.6%
CZ	Czechia	60.1%
DK	Denmark	39.9%
DE	Germany	30.2%
EE	Estonia	81.5%
IE	Ireland	38.0%
EL	Greece	30.8%
ES	Spain	29.5%
FR	France	44.4%
HR	Croatia	46.3%
IT	Italy	28.6%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	51.3%
LV	Latvia	35.6%
LT	Lithuania	47.6%
LU	Luxembourg	29.8%
HU	Hungary	62.8%
MT	Malta	64.0%
NL	Netherlands	71.4%
AT	Austria	41.6%
PL	Poland	44.9%
PT	Portugal	50.2%
RO	Romania	54.9%
SI	Slovenia	44.7%
SK	Slovakia	55.7%
FI	Finland	28.7%
SE	Sweden	76.7%

## Margins of error

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

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process  
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

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

# Justice, Rights and Values Questionnaire

Block name: Topic D - Justice, Rights and Values

**B004StartTime: B004StartTime**

Alpha

Dummy

B004StartTime

Scripter notes: Record block start time in the background

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**BLOCKINTRO1: Blockintro**

Let's move to another topic.

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction32 (N)

Historical reference: EB100.3 BLOCKINTRO1 MODIFIED

Scripter notes:

ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction32 = (READ OUT)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction32 =

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**ST0036TEXT - QD1intro**

Following a few questions are about the rule of law, which ensures that all public authorities always act within the limits set by law. The rule of law includes principles such as legality, meaning a transparent, accountable and democratic process for making laws; legal certainty; prohibiting the arbitrary exercise of executive power; effective judicial protection by independent and impartial courts; separation of powers; and equality before the law.

Interviewer instruction: \*?PipinInstruction31

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0036

Scripter notes: CAPI \*?PipinInstruction31 = (READ OUT)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction31 = (PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING)

\*\*\*\*\*

Single coded:

**ST0036 - QD1** To what extent do you feel well informed or not about the rule of law in ...?

Interviewer instruction: \*?PipinInstruction9

		Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	*?PipinDK99
1	...[OUR COUNTRY]	1	2	3	4	999
2	...other EU Member States	1	2	3	4	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0036

Scripter notes:

ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction9 = (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction9 = (ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAPI \*?PipinInDK99 = 99

CAWI \*?PipinInDK99 = Don't know

\*\*\*\*\*

Single coded:

**ST0037 - QD2** To what extent do you agree or not with the following statement: the core values of the EU, such as fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are well protected in [OUR COUNTRY]?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction13

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0037

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

HIDESPECIAL CODE 999

\*\*\*\*\*

Multi coded:

**ST0038 - QD3** Do you do any of the following? Please say all that apply.

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction12

Vote in local, national or European elections	1,
Get involved in trade unions, political movements or parties	2,
Get involved in NGOs and civil society organisations	3,
Post opinions on current issues on online social networks	4,
Obtain information on current issues on online social networks	5,
Make politically motivated consumer choices	6,
Take part in volunteering activities or local community projects	7,
None of these	998
Don't know	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0038

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

ROTATE RESPONSE LIST

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction12 = (READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction12 = (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

HIDESPECIAL CODE 998, 999

\*\*\*\*\*

Single coded:

**ST0039 - QD4** Are you aware of the recent history [OUR COUNTRY] shares with European countries, either within or outside the EU? By recent history we mean the history of the 20th and 21st centuries.

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction13



Yes, definitely	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No	3
Don't know	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0039

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

HIDESPECIAL CODE 999

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**ST0040TEXT - QD5intro**

We will now ask you a set of questions related to justice, rights and values in the EU. (M)

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction32

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0040TEXT MODIFIED

Scripter notes: CAPI \*?PipinInstruction32 = (READ OUT)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction32 =

\*\*\*\*\*

Matrix:

**ST0040 - QD5** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following EU legislation?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction8 \*?ST0041PipeinText (M)

		Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	*?PipinInDK99
1	The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU	1	2	3	999
2	Work life balance for parents and carers, including the right to paternity leave	1	2	3	999
3	Equal treatment in employment and occupation regardless of the religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	1	2	3	999
4	Racial equality establishing a framework for combatting discrimination in the Member States	1	2	3	999
5	Victims' rights, establishing minimum standards for the rights, support and protection of victims of crime	1	2	3	999
6	The EU General Data Protection Regulation	1	2	3	999

	(GDPR), which provides a set of rules across the EU to help individuals control the collection and processing of their personal information				
7	Rights of EU citizens and their families to reside freely anywhere within the EU				999
8	The decision that makes certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia punishable by criminal penalties	1	2	3	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0040 MODIFIED

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

ROTATE RESPONSE LIST

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction8 = (SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction8 = (ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAPI \*?PipinInDK99 = 99

CAWI \*?PipinInDK99 = Don't know

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**ST0695intro - QD6intro**

This question follows on from the previous one on the EU General Data Protection Regulation (or, GDPR), which provides a set of rules across the EU to help individuals control the collection and processing of their personal information.

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction32

Historical reference: NEW

Scripter notes: CAPI \*?PipinInstruction32 = (READ OUT)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction32 =

\*\*\*\*\*

Single code:

**ST0695 - QD6** Have you heard about a public authority in (OUR COUNTRY) responsible for protecting your rights regarding your personal data?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction13

Yes, and you know which public authority is responsible	1
Yes, but you don't know which public authority is responsible	2
No	3
Don't know	999

Historical reference: NEW

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

HIDESPECIAL CODE 999

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**DUMMY\_ST0041 - QD7def**

1. Gay pride or LGBTQI+ pride
2. is the promotion of the self-affirmation, dignity, equality, and increased visibility of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+) people as a social group.
3. READ OUT IF NECESSARY
4. DEFINITION

Historical reference: EB95.1 DUMMY\_ST0041

Scripter notes: This question is only for translation purposes for the definition text to be used in ST0041 code 1.

\*\*\*\*\*

Matrix:

**ST0041 - QD7** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following awareness-raising events?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction8 \*?ST0041PipeinText

		Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	*?PipinDK99
1	Europride, a pan-European event dedicated to LGBTQI+ pride, hosted by a different European city each year	1	2	3	999
2	EU Roma week during which a series of events is devoted to promoting the integration of Roma people	1	2	3	999
3	The Access City Award, which celebrates cities that allow persons with disabilities and elderly people easier access in the urban environment	1	2	3	999
4	Equal Pay Day, a symbolic day to raise awareness of the fact that female workers in Europe still earn less on average than their male colleagues	1	2	3	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0041

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

ROTATE RESPONSE LIST

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction8 = (SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction8 = (ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAPI \*?PipinDK99 = 99

CAWI \*?PipinDK99 = Don't know

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION FOR ITEM 1 (translations in DUMMY\_ST0041) NEED TO BE SCRIPTED: DEFINITION - READ OUT IF NECESSARY: Gay pride or LGBTQI+ pride is the promotion of the self-affirmation, dignity, equality, and increased visibility of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI+) people as a social group.

\*\*\*\*\*

Matrix:

**ST0042- QD8** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the following initiatives and tools?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction8 \*?ST0041PipeinText (M)

		Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	*?PipinInDK99
1	The Code of conduct for countering illegal hate speech on online social networks	1	2	3	999
2	The European Disability Card, which ensures equal access to services within the EU for people with disabilities (e.g.: in the areas of culture, leisure, sport and transport)	1	2	3	999
3	The European e-Justice portal, which offers a range of services in the area of justice	1	2	3	999
4	The EU Justice Scoreboard, which provides data on the independence, quality, and efficiency of national justice systems	1	2	3	999
5	The European Citizens' Initiative, which allows one million citizens to directly call on the European Commission to consider an initiative of interest to them	1	2	3	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0042

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

ROTATE RESPONSE LIST

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction8 = (SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction8 = (ONE ANSWER PER ITEM)

CAPI \*?PipinInDK99 = 99

CAWI \*?PipinInDK99 = Don't know

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**ST0043TEXT – QD8intro**

The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme aims to promote the EU's core values and rights, such as non-discrimination, equality, children's rights, and the prevention and combating of violence against women and other

vulnerable groups. It also supports citizen participation in democratic and civic life and in projects that raise awareness of European history and culture.

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction31

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0043TEXT

Scripter notes:

ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction31 = (READ OUT)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction31 = (PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING)

\*\*\*\*\*

Single code:

**ST0043 - QD9** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about funds available under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme before this interview?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction13

Yes, and you know what it is	1
Yes, but you don't really know what it is	2
No	3
Don't know	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0043

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

HIDESPECIAL CODE 999

\*\*\*\*\*

Text:

**ST0044TEXT – QD10intro**

The Justice programme aims at developing an integrated European justice area based on the rule of law, mutual recognition and mutual trust. It supports judicial cooperation and judicial training, in particular for judges, prosecutors and other practitioners. It also supports access to justice for all, notably by developing the use of technology in the justice system.

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction31

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0044TEXT

Scripter notes:

ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction31 = (READ OUT)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction31 = (PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING)

\*\*\*\*\*

Single code:

**ST0044 - QD10** Have you ever heard, read or seen anything about the funds available under the Justice programme before this interview?

Interviewer instructions: \*?PipinInstruction13

Yes, and you know what they are	1
Yes, but you don't really know what they are	2
No	3
Don't know	999

Historical reference: EB95.1 ST0044

Scripter notes: ASK ALL

CAPI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CAWI \*?PipinInstruction13 = (ONE ANSWER ONLY)

HIDESPECIAL CODE 999

Dummy:

**B004EndTime: B004EndTime**

Alpha

B004EndTime

Scripter notes: Record block end time in the background









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