

More in  
Common

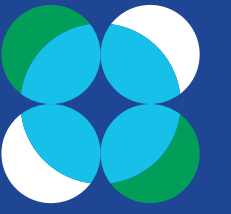
# Europe Votes

## The road to the European elections

Public opinion in France, Germany, Poland and Spain

March 2024

# About this study



**More in Common** is an international non-partisan and non-profit initiative set up in 2017 to build societies that are stronger, more united, and more resilient to the increasing threats of polarization and social division.

We work with a wide range of groups in civil society, politics, government, business, faith, education, philanthropy and the media to connect people across lines of division.

More in Common's teams are present in France (through Destin Commun), Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland and Spain as well as the United States and Brazil.

For more information please visit [www.moreincommon.com](http://www.moreincommon.com) or contact us at [contact@moreincommon.com](mailto:contact@moreincommon.com)

## Scope

France, Germany, Poland and Spain

## Methodology

N=8,250 people in total. 2,000 per country (Germany N=2250). Online poll except for Poland where 500 of the interviews were conducted by phone.

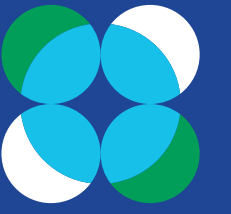
## Research partner

Verian (formerly Kantar Public)

## Dates of fieldwork

France: 31 January to 9 February 2024;  
Spain: 31 January to 17 February 2024;  
Germany: 31 January to 28 February 2024;  
Poland: 3 February to 16 February 2024.

# Main take-aways



- 1** **Europe is seen as a necessity and a provider of protection and power** in a world that has become more unstable and dangerous. The threat of Russia, competition with China, and a possible return of Donald Trump all make the EU seem more necessary, although by no means loved. Only far-right supporters (though not party leaders) in France and Germany are in favor of exiting the EU.
- 2** The **climate agenda is not dead** – far from it. Respondents express pride when Europe leads the world on an ambitious agenda. To be effective, the climate agenda must be framed as a **common sense policy**, helping people deal with the cost of living crisis which remains priority #1. Here the role of the EU is not seen as positive, for example on energy prices. Even if people know very little about policies (few have heard of the Green Deal), support for the climate agenda remains strong even in the face of multiple crises.
- 3** There's only moderate support for **EU enlargement in general, rising for Ukraine**. Most view expansion not through the lens of principles but of national interest. Support for Ukraine is generally high but differs by party affiliation.
- 4** **Immigration** has become a significantly more important issue to voters across Europe, and for supporters of far-right parties it eclipses all other issues. Amid a feeling that "nothing is working" in Germany, immigration has shot up to the most important issue. People think immigration is poorly managed by national governments and by the EU, but an agenda of **control and compassion** is welcomed by most people.
- 5** There is little understanding of, or interest in, upcoming European elections. They should mainly be seen as **national elections**, the result of which will depend on each country's **national mood**. Overall, that mood is particularly sour in Germany, tense in France and more positive in Spain and Poland.

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# **National mood and views on the EU**

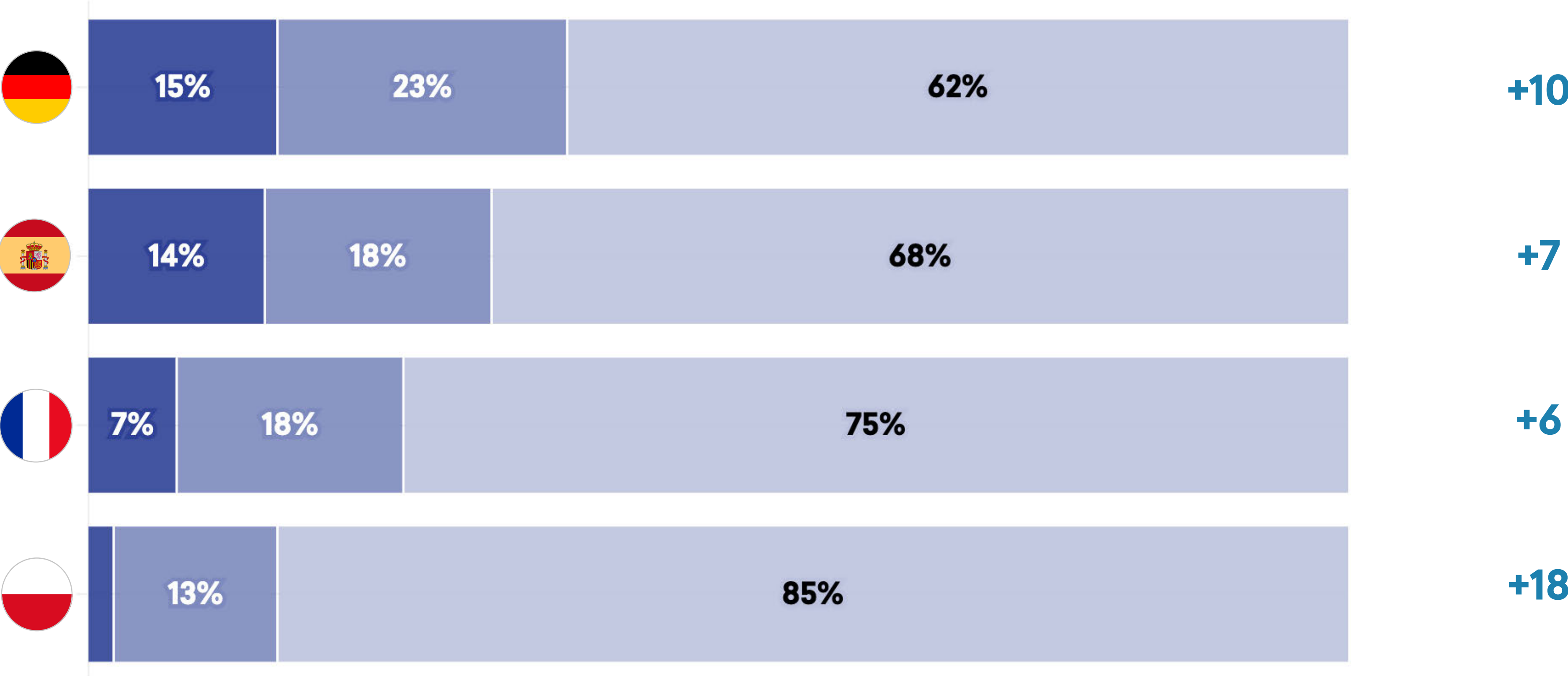
# The perception of division has deepened since 2021



To what extent do you think your country is united or divided today?

● United ● It is neither united nor divided ● Divided

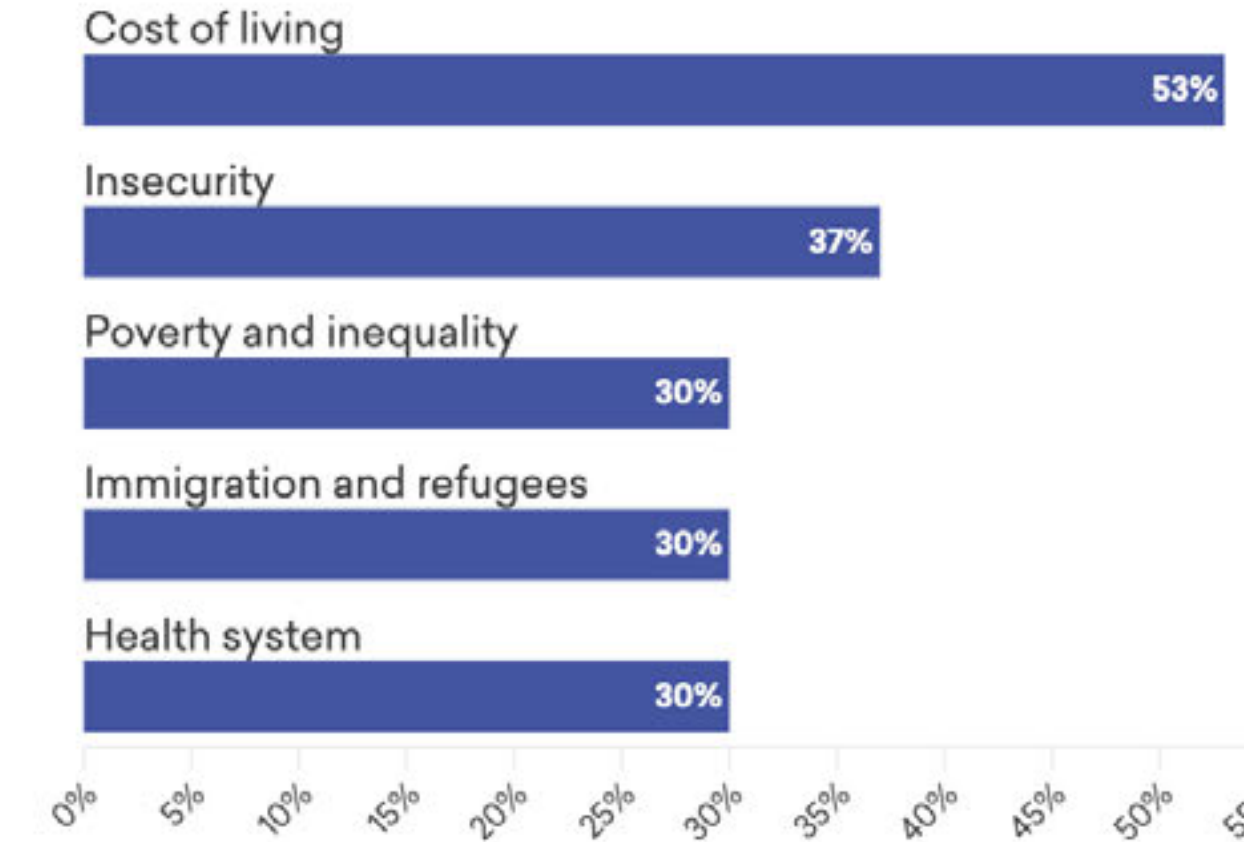
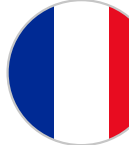
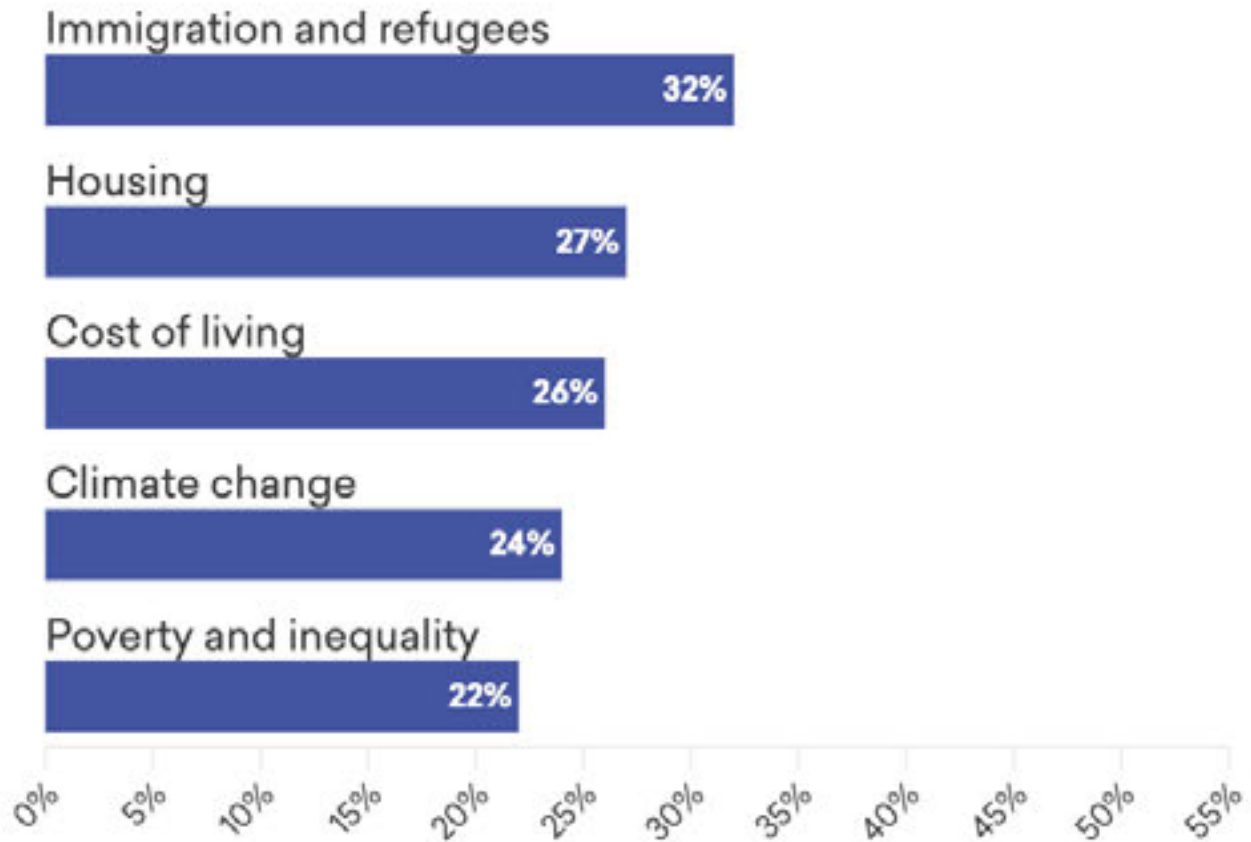
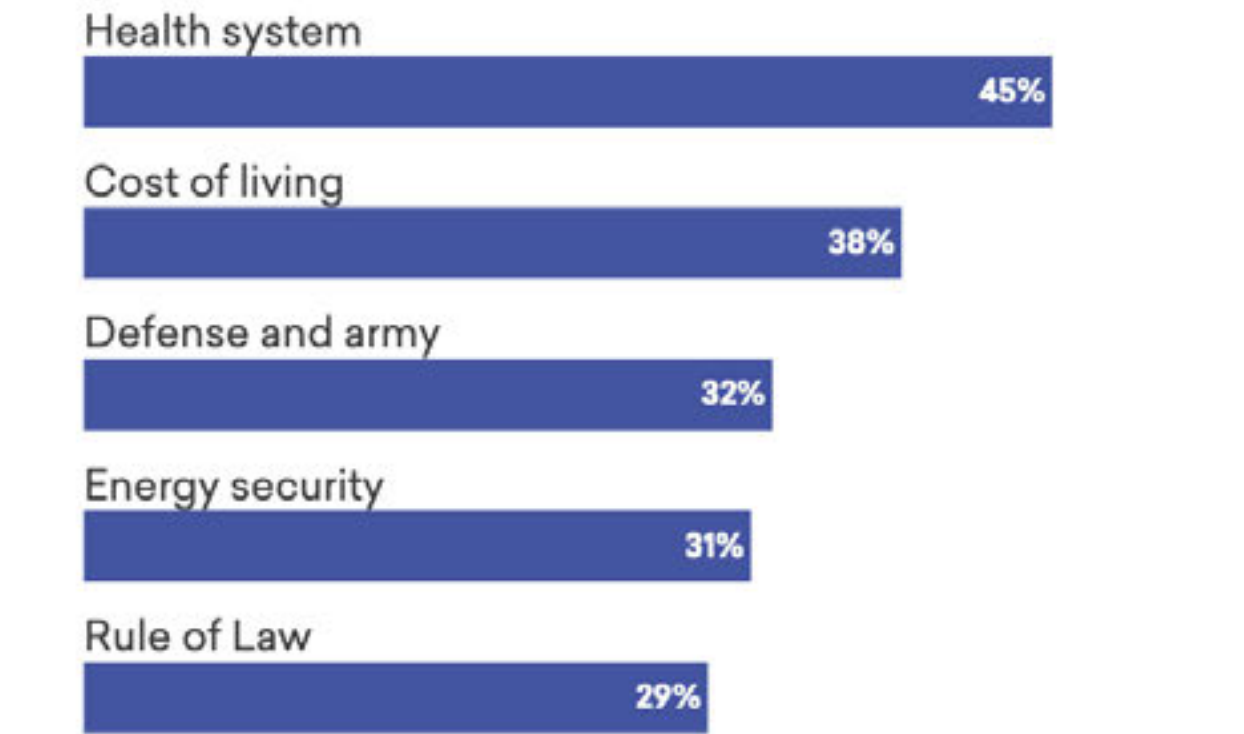
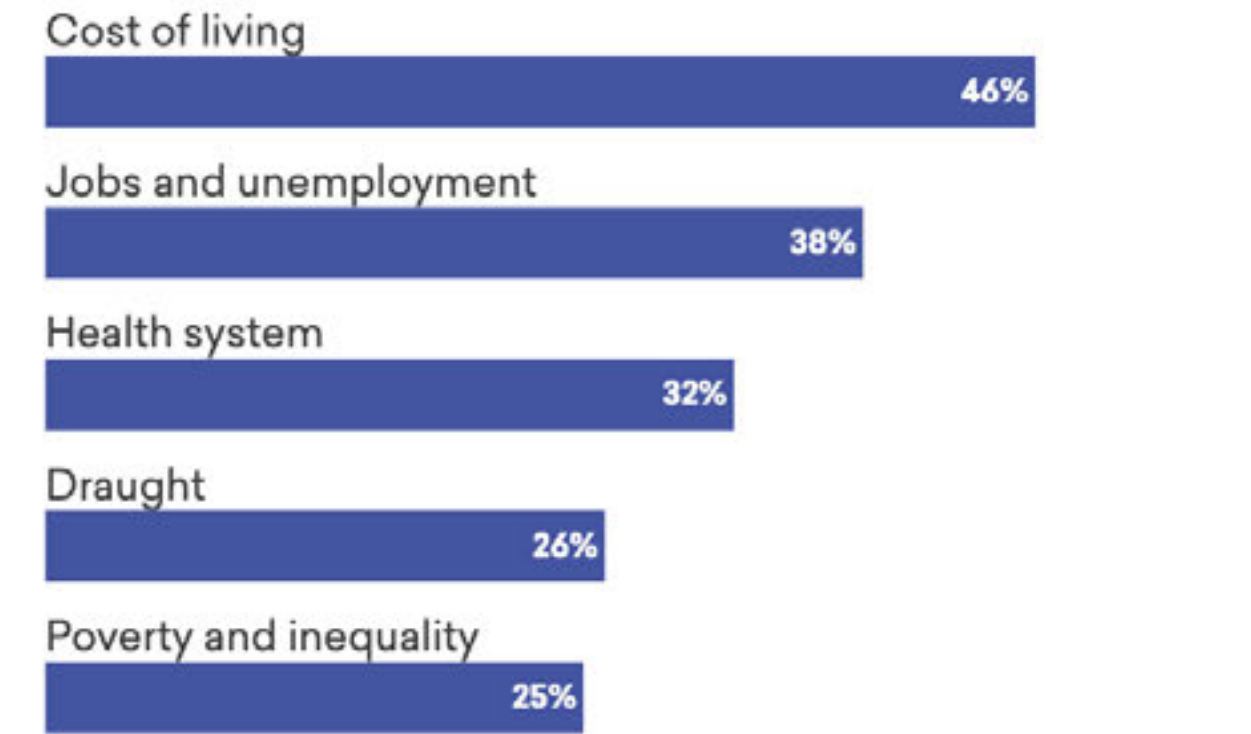
Change in "Divided"  
since 2021



# The cost of living remains a top priority



## In your opinion, what are the most important issues facing our country today?

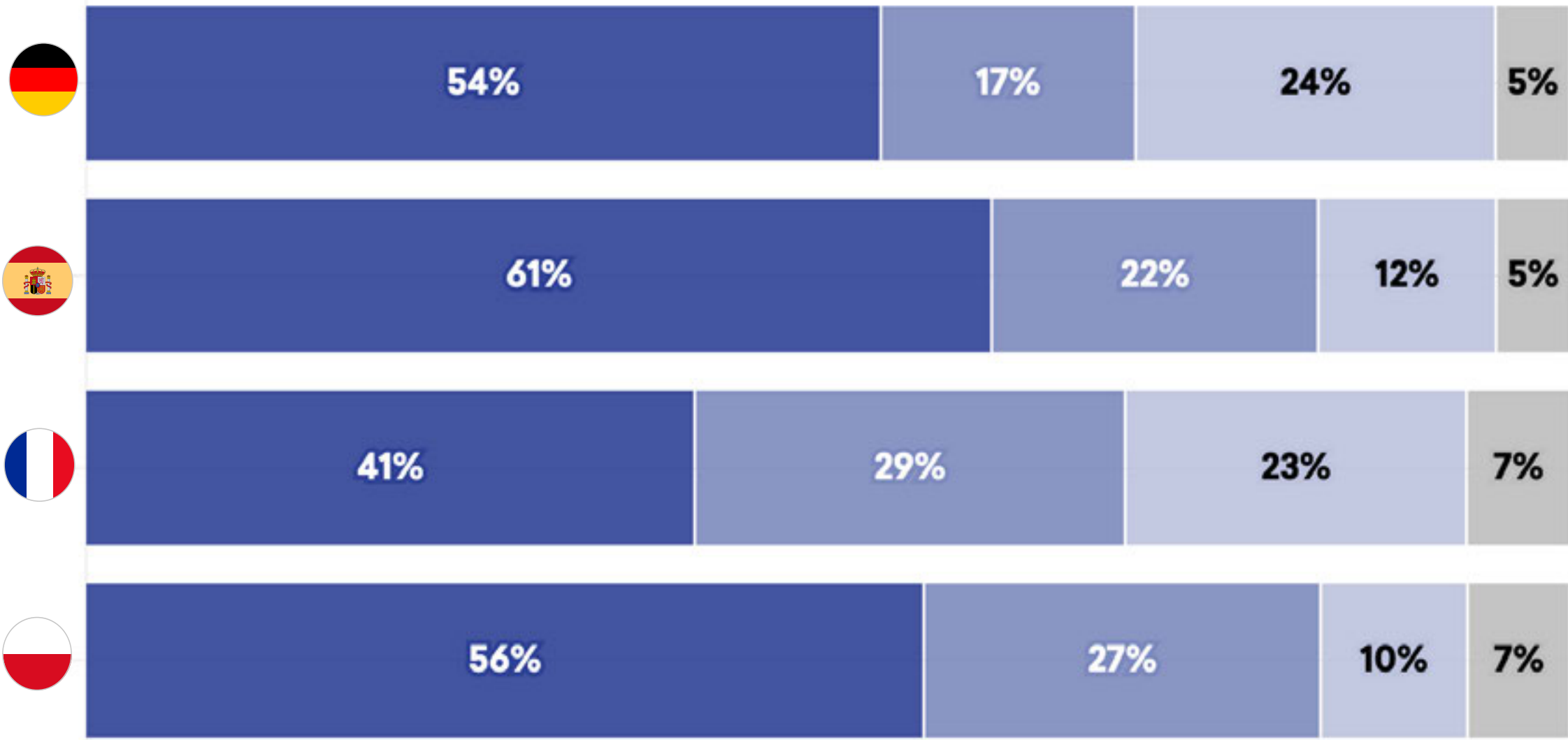


# In France and Germany, the EU is perceived as a necessity. In Spain and Poland, it is seen as an asset



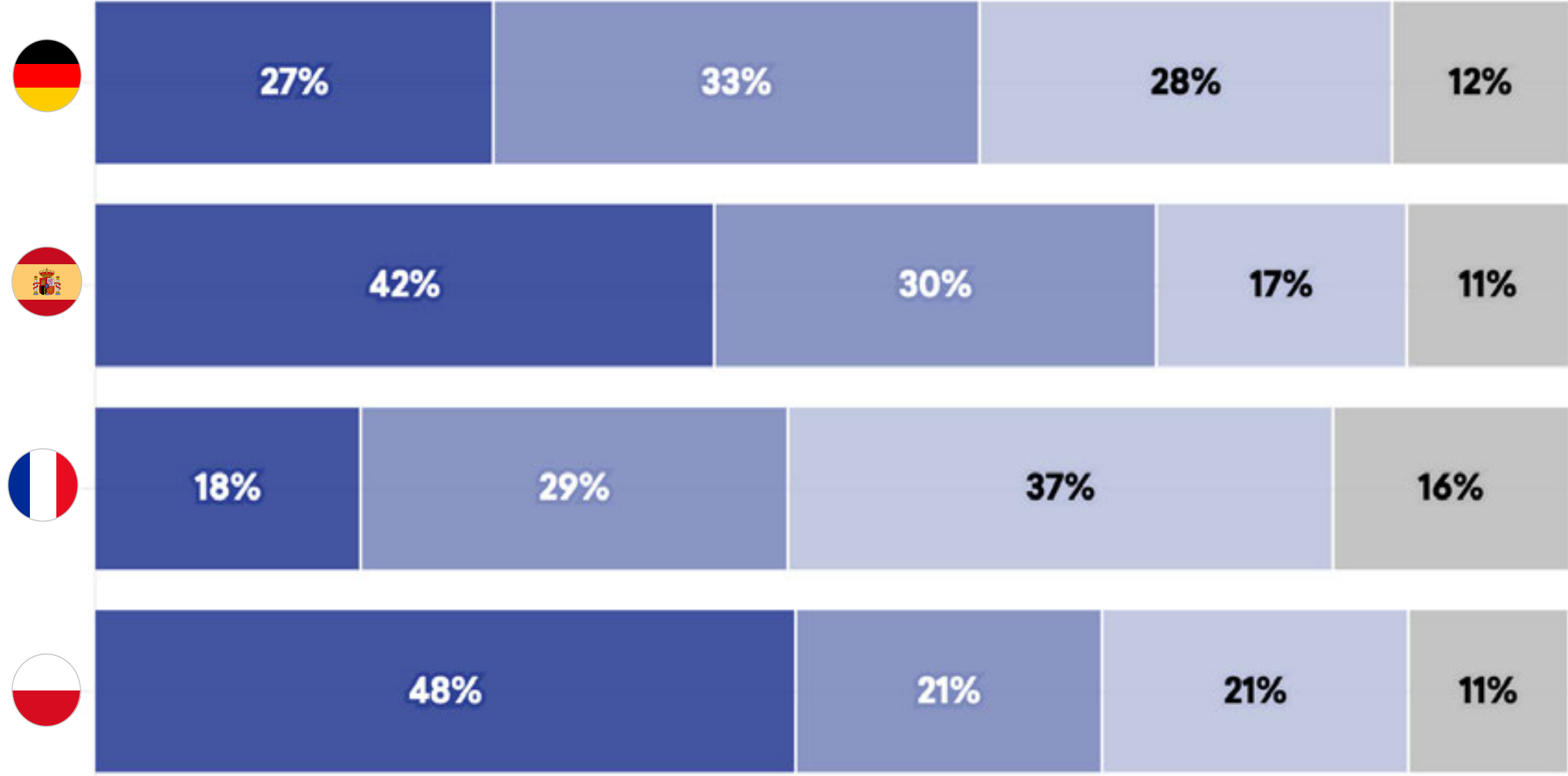
In general terms, would you say that your country's membership in the European Union is a positive or negative thing?

Positive Neither positive nor negative Negative Don't know

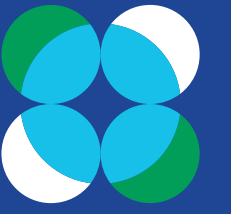


What impact does the European Union have on your daily life?

Positive No Impact Negative Don't know

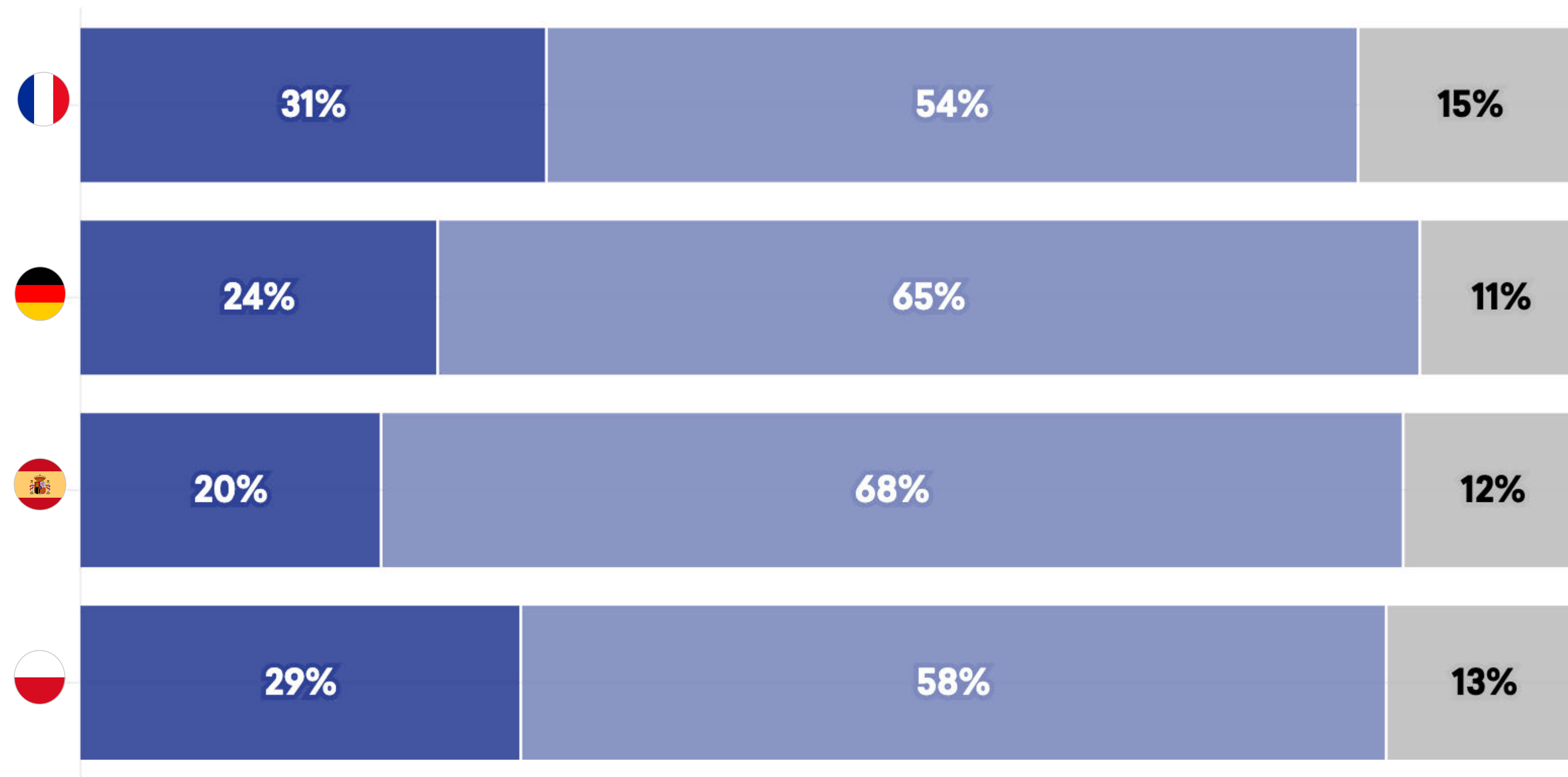


# A minority are still looking for the exit



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would like [COUNTRY] to leave the European Union

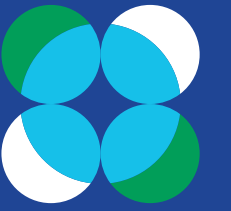
● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know



In Poland, the question was asked in this way "Poland would do better if it were not a member of the European Union."



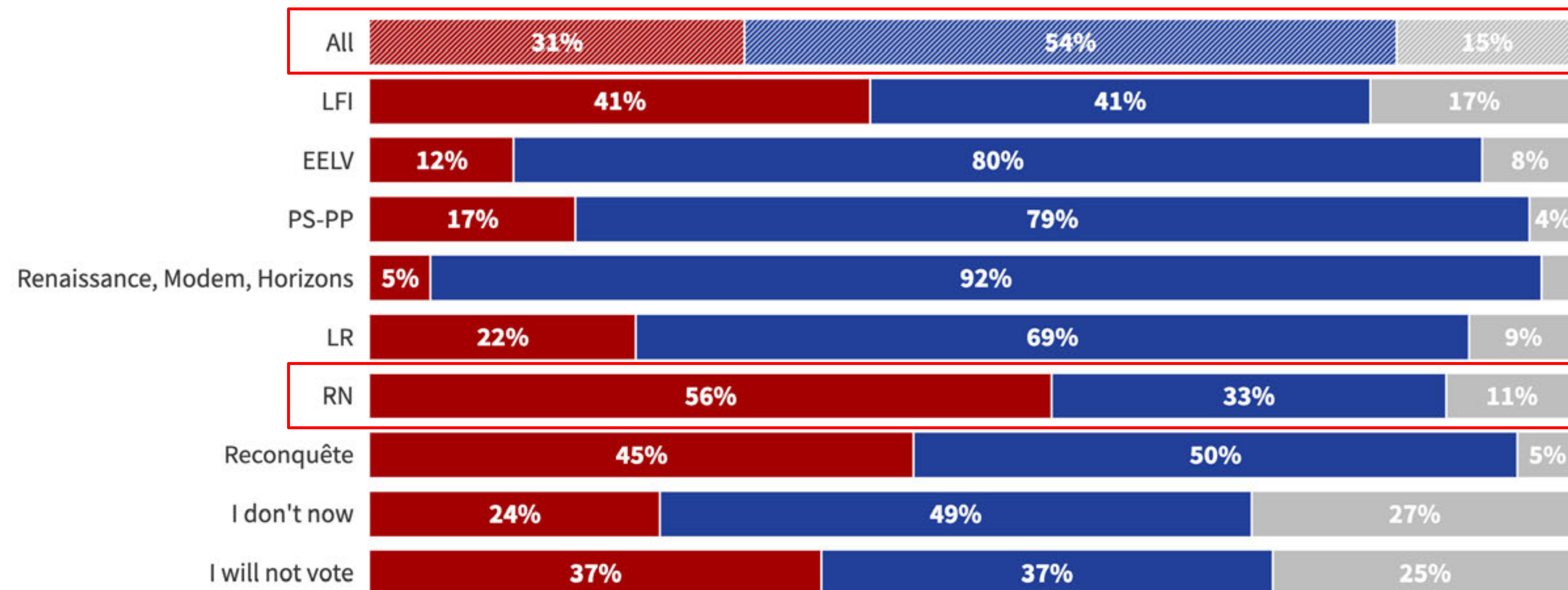
# ...but that varies depending on voting intentions



## Desire for 'Frexit' by voting intentions in France

I would like France to leave the European Union

● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know



## Germany

The desire for 'Dexit' is 24% nationally but rises to 52% among AfD supporters.

## France

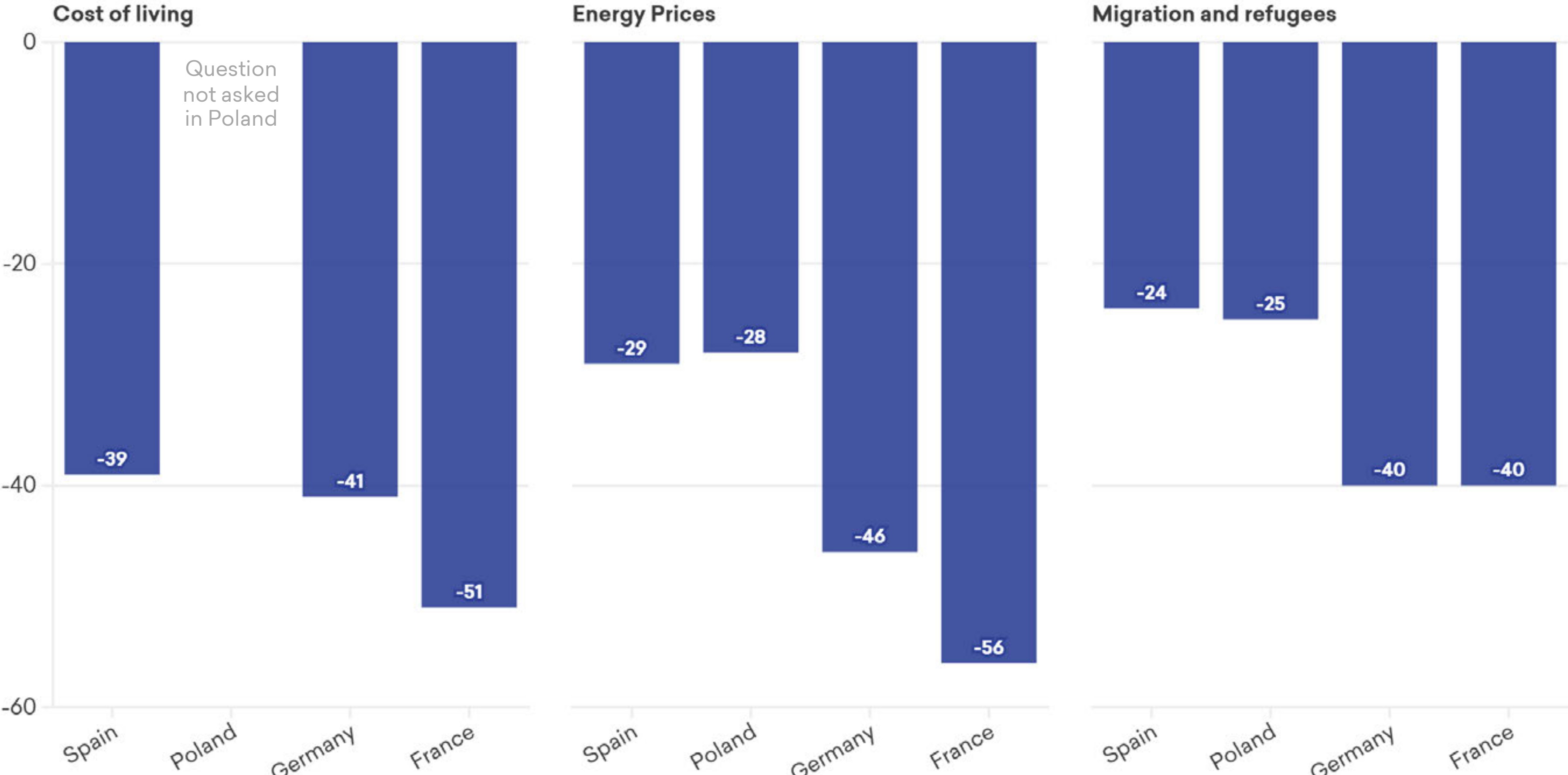
The desire for 'Frexit' is 31% on average but 55% among National Rally supporters.

# On key issues like cost of living, energy prices and migration, the EU is seen as having a negative impact

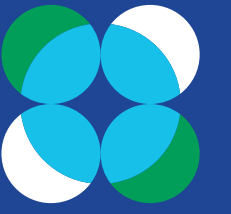


**In your opinion, does the European Union, with its policies and decisions, have a positive or a negative impact on the following issues?**

(% Positive Impact - % Negative Impact)

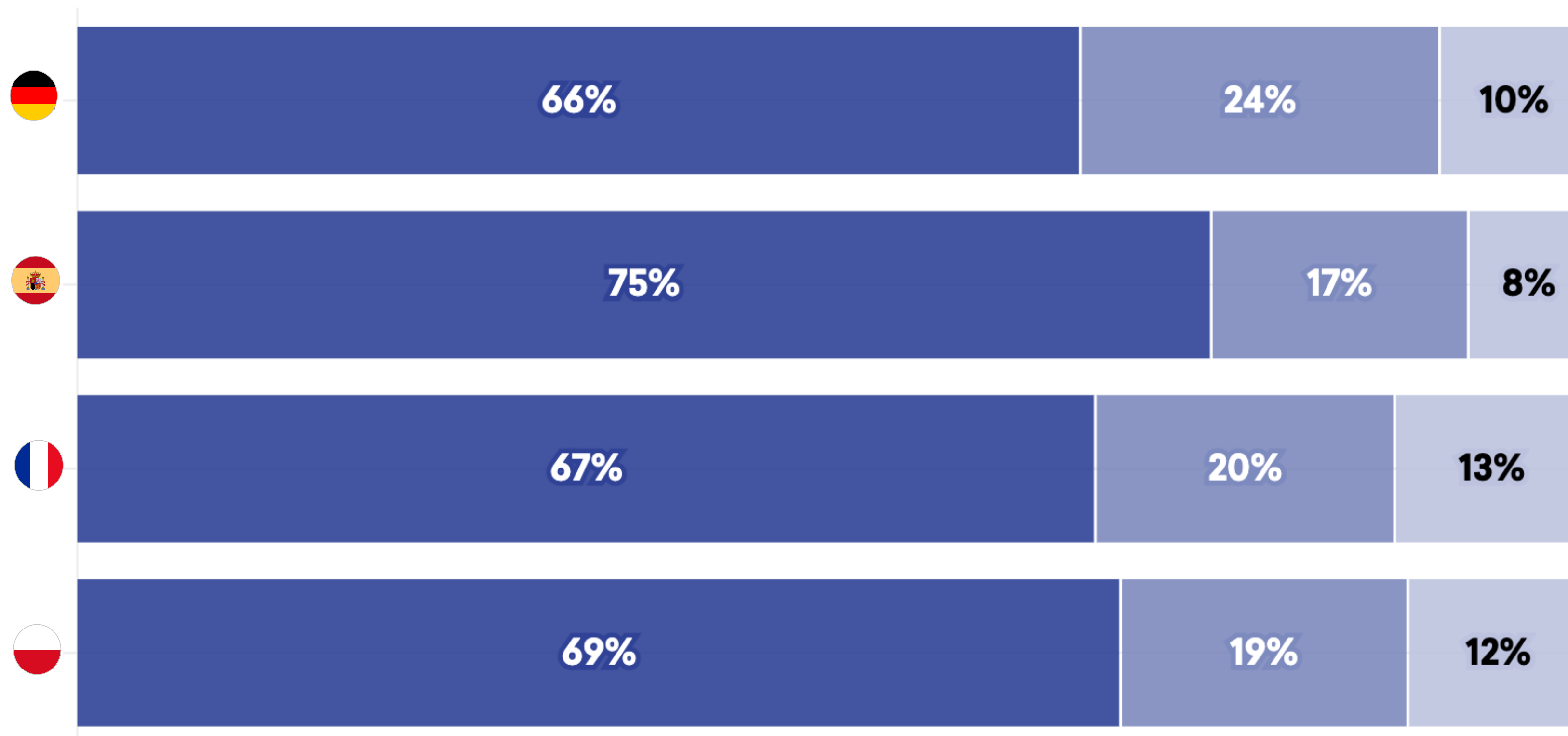


# In a turbulent world, a strong EU is still seen as necessary

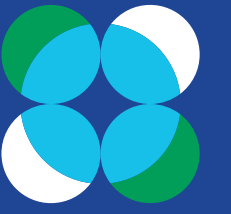


To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A strong European Union is necessary to compete with China, the United States and other global players

● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know

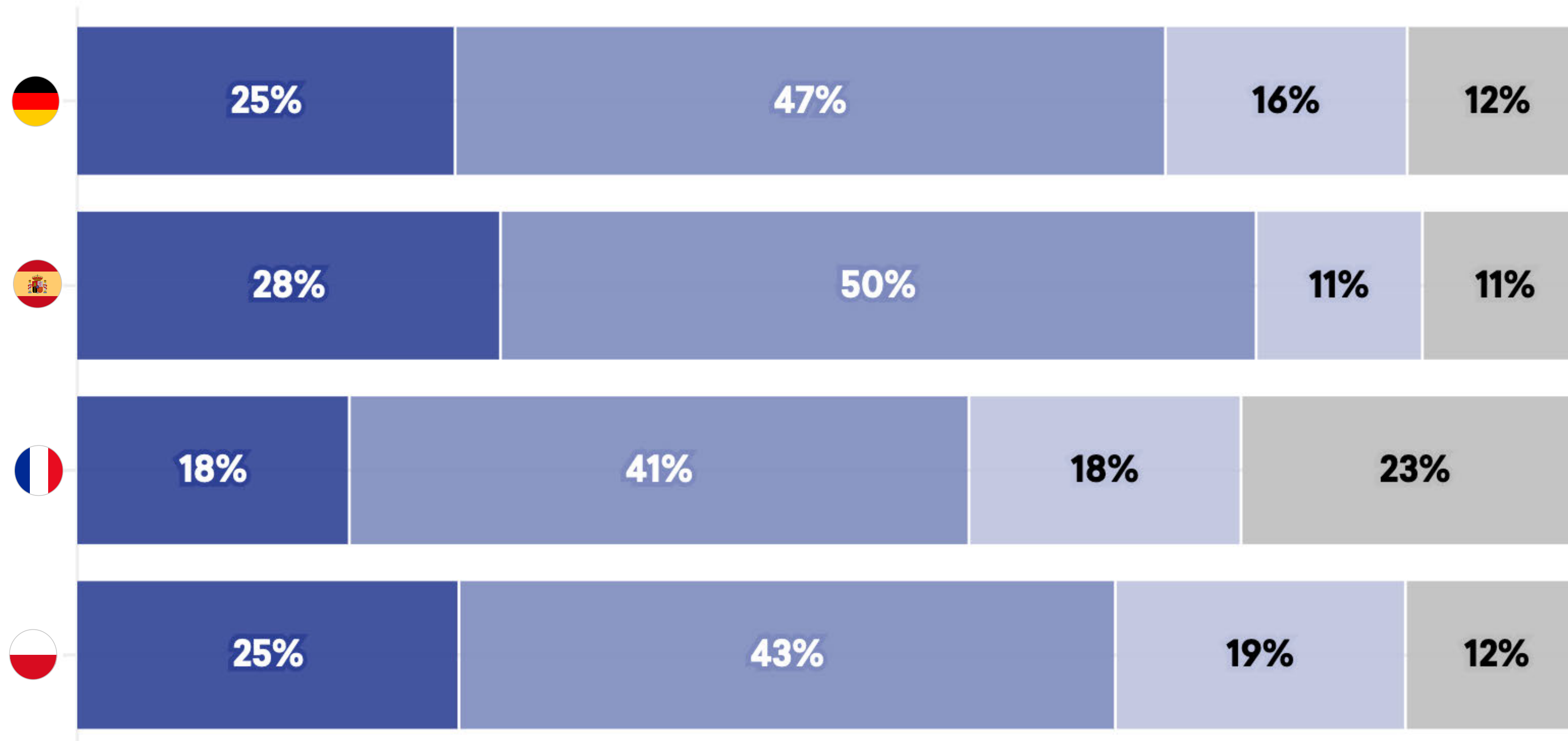


# ...and will continue to be in the future.



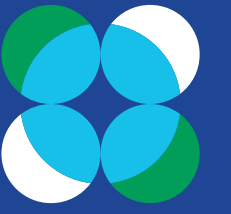
**In your opinion, will your country's membership of the European Union be more or less important in the coming years than in the past?**

● More important than in the past   ● Just as important as in the past   ● Less important than in the past  
● Don't know





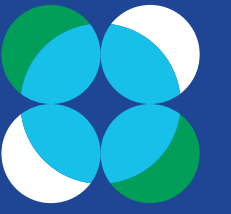
# National mood in Germany: « nothing is working »



- **The mood in Germany is very negative:** 73% say Germany is heading in the wrong direction, 60% are dissatisfied with the way German democracy works and 62% see the country as divided. Since the pandemic, there is a general sense that “nothing is working anymore”.
- **Crises and inflation** are affecting the outlook of many Germans. Immigration has risen to pass the cost-of-living crisis as the most important issue.
- **Germany is tensing up:** Conflicts are on the rise (eg: the farmers' protests) and Germany is witnessing unusually large strikes, not least in the transportation sector, adding to the sentiment that German infrastructure is in decline.
- People are **dissatisfied with the current government:** The first-ever 3-party-coalition is seen as erratic and contradictory. This was especially true for the "Heat Pump Law"(Heizungsgesetz) in 2023 which was perceived as overburdening and oppressive.
- There is **rising worry about a far-right surge** in Germany, especially since plans for large-scale deportations of migrants by AfD politicians became public in early 2024. 2024 is a big election year in the lead up to the Federal Elections in 2025. On June 9th, in addition to the European elections, eight of the 16 German states hold local elections and three East German states do so in the fall.



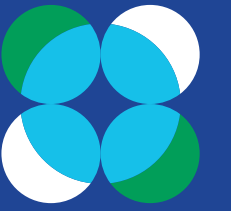
# National mood in France



- The **rise of the National Rally** as the main political force in France is dominating the news. Their leader, Jordan Bardella, has emerged as the most popular politician in France. This is accompanied by the right's increasing dominance of the public conversation. A case in point was the tense debate around a new immigration law in France which Marine Le Pen claimed was a success for her party's ideas. All eyes in France are already on 2027 and the presidential elections.
- **Feelings of division have increased in France**, spurred in part by a new fragmentation of the political space. Unity on the left (through the NUPES coalition between the Greens, the Socialists and Melenchon's camp) is fading fast as divisions over Israel-Hamas, Ukraine and nuclear power have surfaced.
- **Cost of living** continues to be the main concern in France. Immigration is also a significant issue particularly for the far-right. But a narrative of compassion and control on migration is convincing to most.
- **Russia's war against Ukraine** has emerged as a major hot-button issue in the run up to the elections with President Macron's recent more aggressive stance against Russia. For the general public, the issue remains fairly minor for now.
- Although it has dropped down the list of national priorities, desire for a common-sense **climate agenda** remains strong in France, where consuming less and a policy of green reindustrialization have broad appeal.



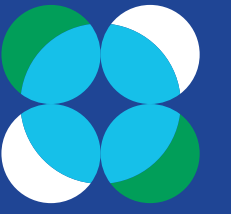
# National mood in Poland: moving in the right direction



- There is a **growing optimism in Poland**, following the national election in which the Law and Justice party (PiS) lost. In February 2024, 37% of Poles believed that things in Poland are moving in the right direction – a significant increase from before the election (up from 19% in 2021).
- There is a **prevailing sense of political weariness** stemming from prolonged periods of intense political division.
- Following the shift in power after the 2023 election, **the tone of political discourse has shifted** noticeably. Politicians on both sides of the aisle engage more often in debates over specific policies such as abortion, EU climate policies, healthcare policies or large-scale investment projects rather than grand narratives of democracy or sovereignty.
- There is more space now in Poland for **political pluralism** as the old axis of pro- vs anti-government fades. Policy differences are starting to emerge in a healthy way.
- **Poles still grapple with uncertainty** regarding future energy security. Although worries about increasing costs of living have eased due to declining inflation, they persist as one of the top priorities.
- There is a strong sense of a **looming threat of war** from the eastern border.
- The aid provided to Ukrainians at the outset of the war continues to be a source of pride for Poles. At the same time, the **fatigue with grassroots aid and the competition for resources** in health and education sectors is evident. The farmers' protests against grain imports from Ukraine garnered significant public support, yet this sentiment doesn't translate into xenophobia.



# National mood in Spain

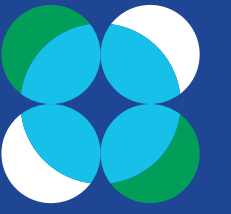


- **The political debate in Spain is currently dominated by two issues: the Amnesty Law and political corruption.** But both are far from the main daily concerns of the Spanish population. Politically, Spain is at a standstill until the elections in the Basque Country in April and the snap election in Catalonia in May take place. They will both affect political dynamics at a national level profoundly and potentially the result of the European elections in June.
- **Political discourse has quickly deteriorated in the last months**, with heated debates about the issues described above, tense sessions in the Spanish Congress and even insults in between prominent political figures.
- In this context, **social divisiveness keeps increasing**: 68% of the population thinks that Spain is divided (somewhat divided or very divided), seven points more than in 2021. Conservative voters are more pessimistic about this than progressive voters.
- **Cost of living continues to be, by far, the main concern of Spaniards**, followed by other day-to-day issues such as work and unemployment, or the health system.
- **Draught appears as the 4th concern for Spaniards.** In 2023, we saw it climbing to the 3rd position. In Catalonia and Andalusia, it is now the 2nd and the 3rd concern, respectively. It will probably remain a top issue in the coming months as summer arrives. It is also closely related to agriculture and farming, which will likely be part of political campaigning. We have seen in previous studies that the political response to draught can easily polarize the debate around climate.



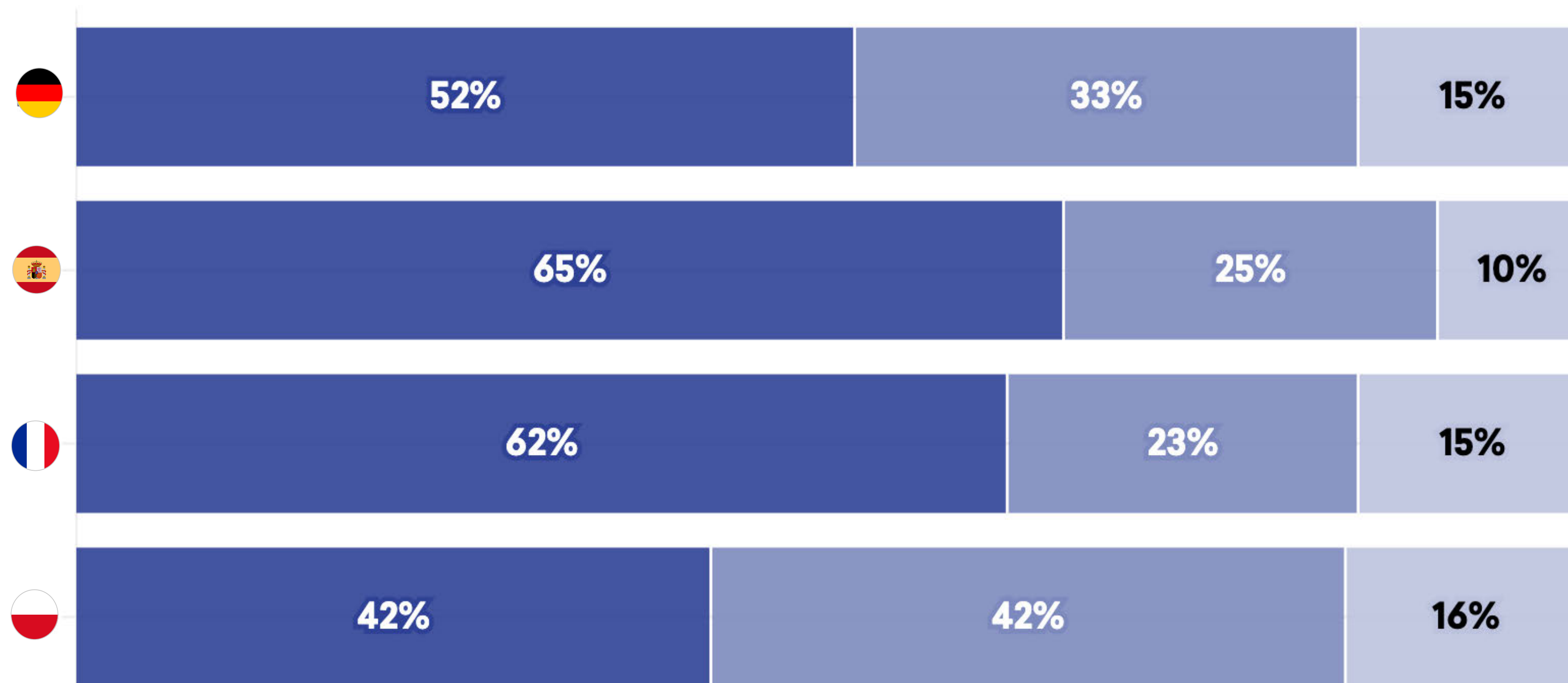
# 2 Climate change

# People want the EU to have an ambitious climate agenda

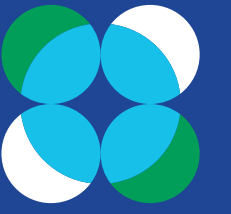


## Which of the following statements do you agree with the most?

- The European Union must lead efforts against climate change, even if other global players such as the United States and China make less effort.
- The European Union should only engage at the same level as other global players such as China and the United States in the fight against climate change.
- Don't know

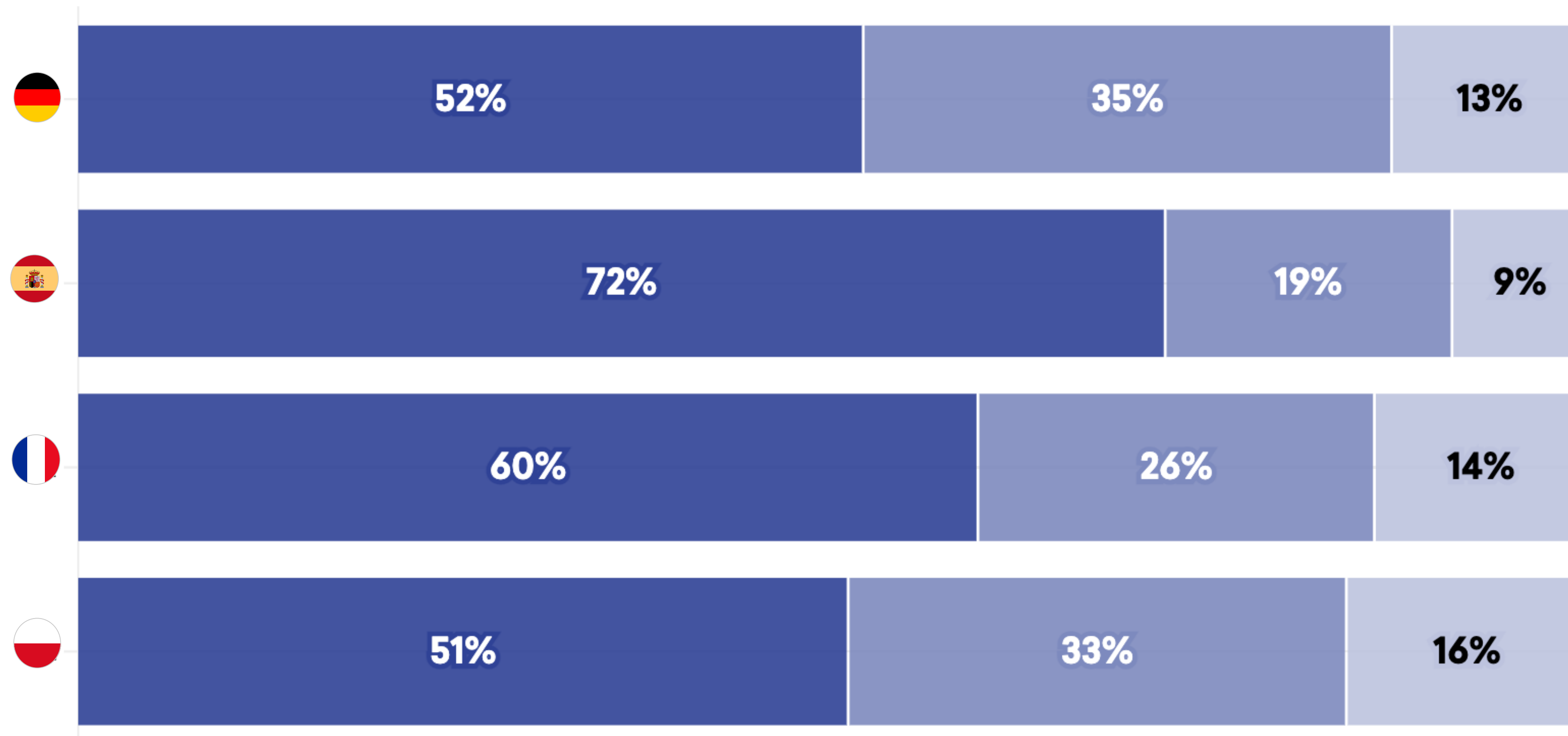


# Climate action remains a source of European pride



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be proud to be European if the European Union took a leading role in the fight against climate change and for the ecological transition.

● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know



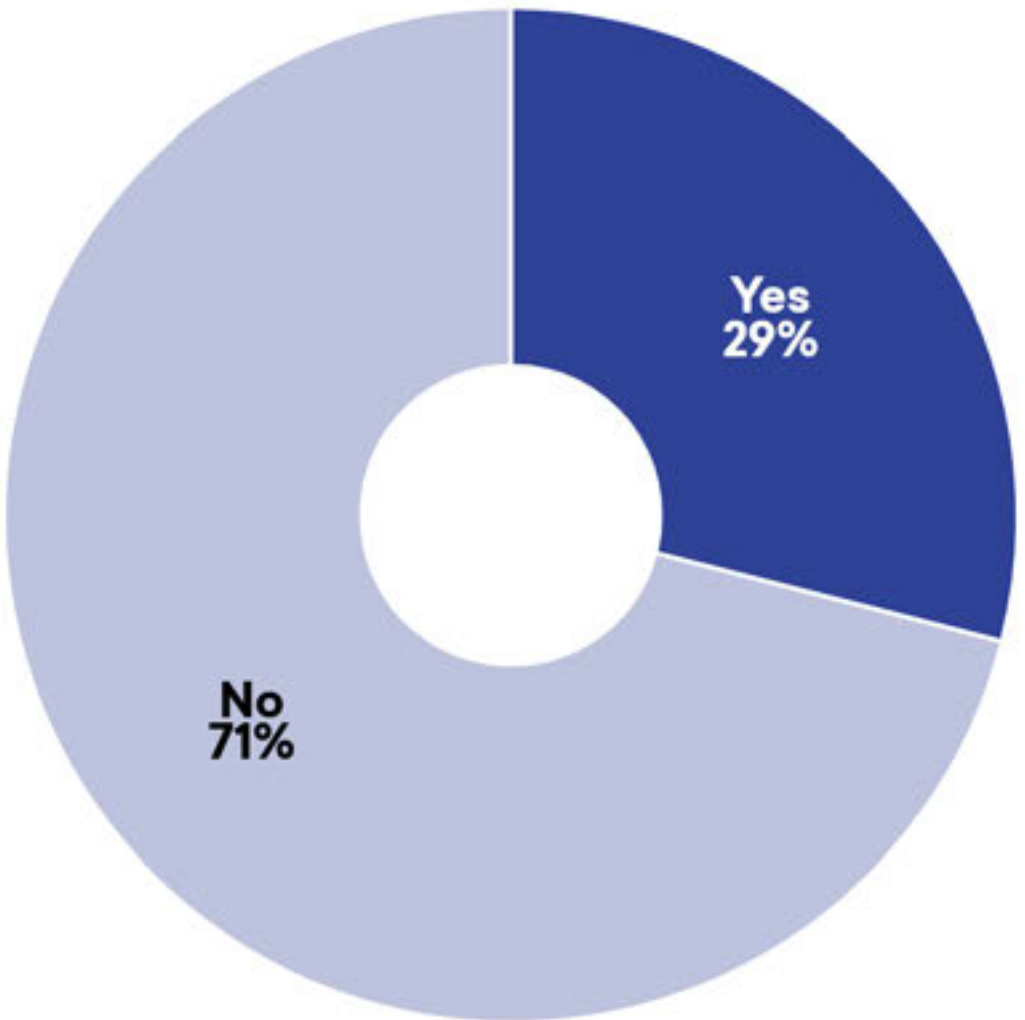
# But very few have heard of the Green Deal



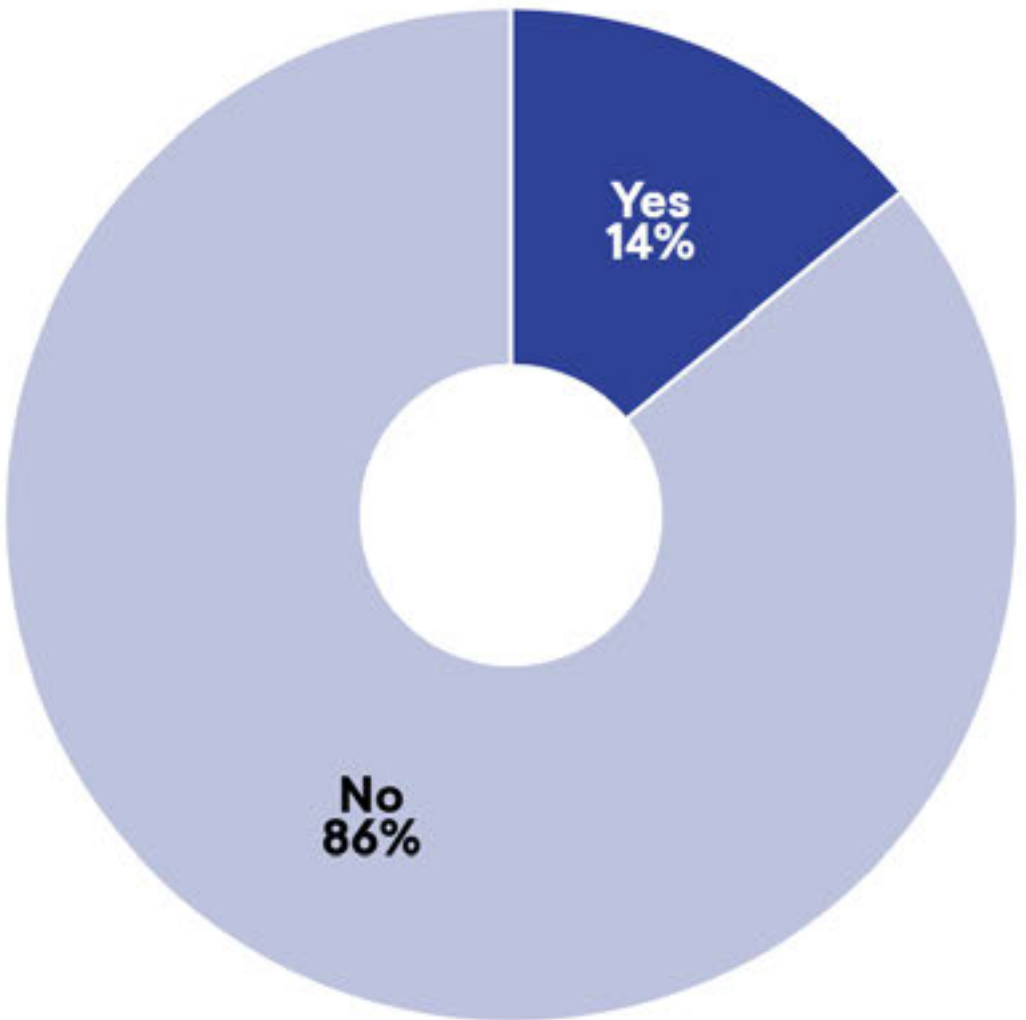
Which, if any, of the following European Union initiatives related to climate change and the environment have you heard about?  
(European Green Deal)

● Yes ● No

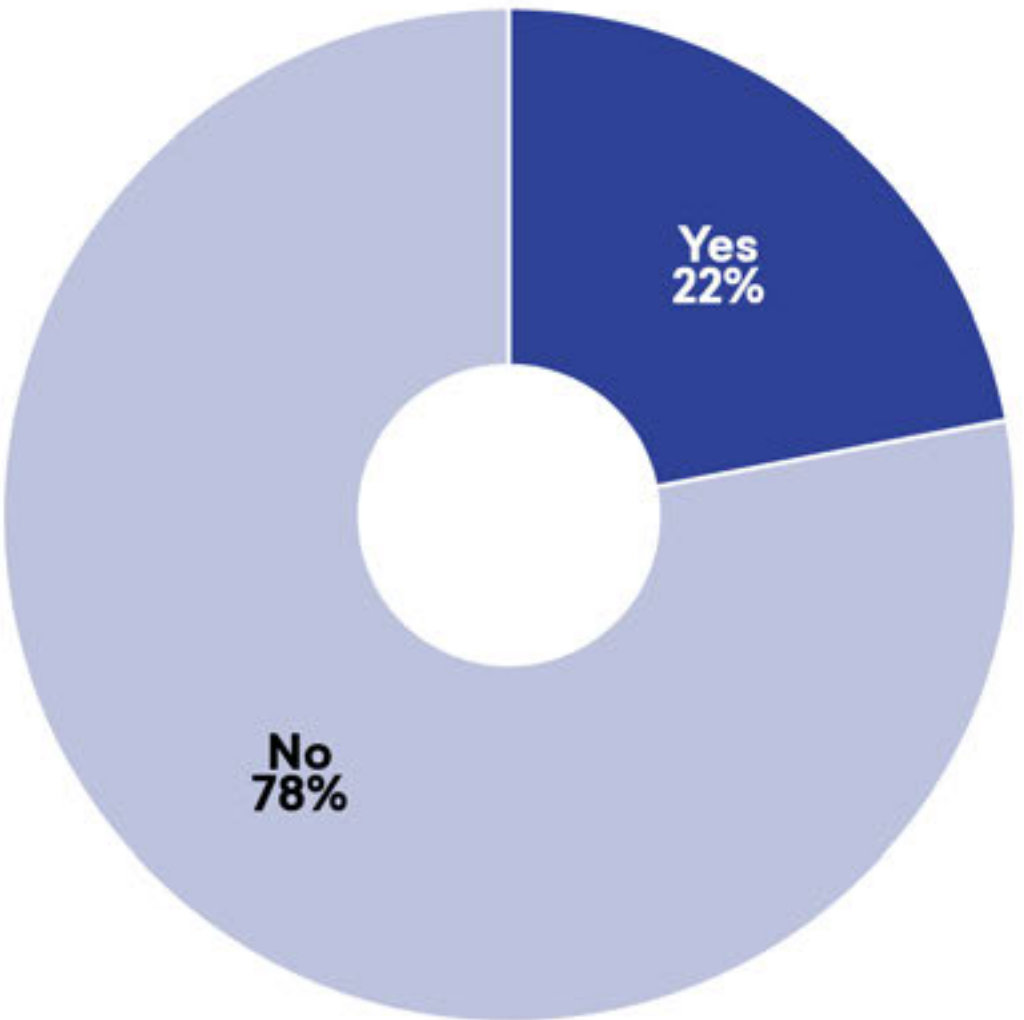
Spain

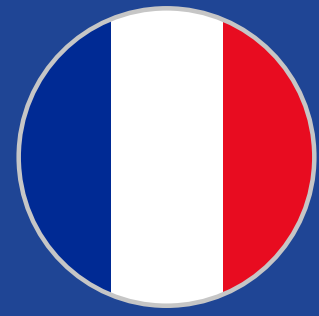


Germany



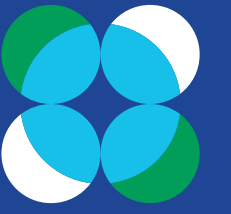
France



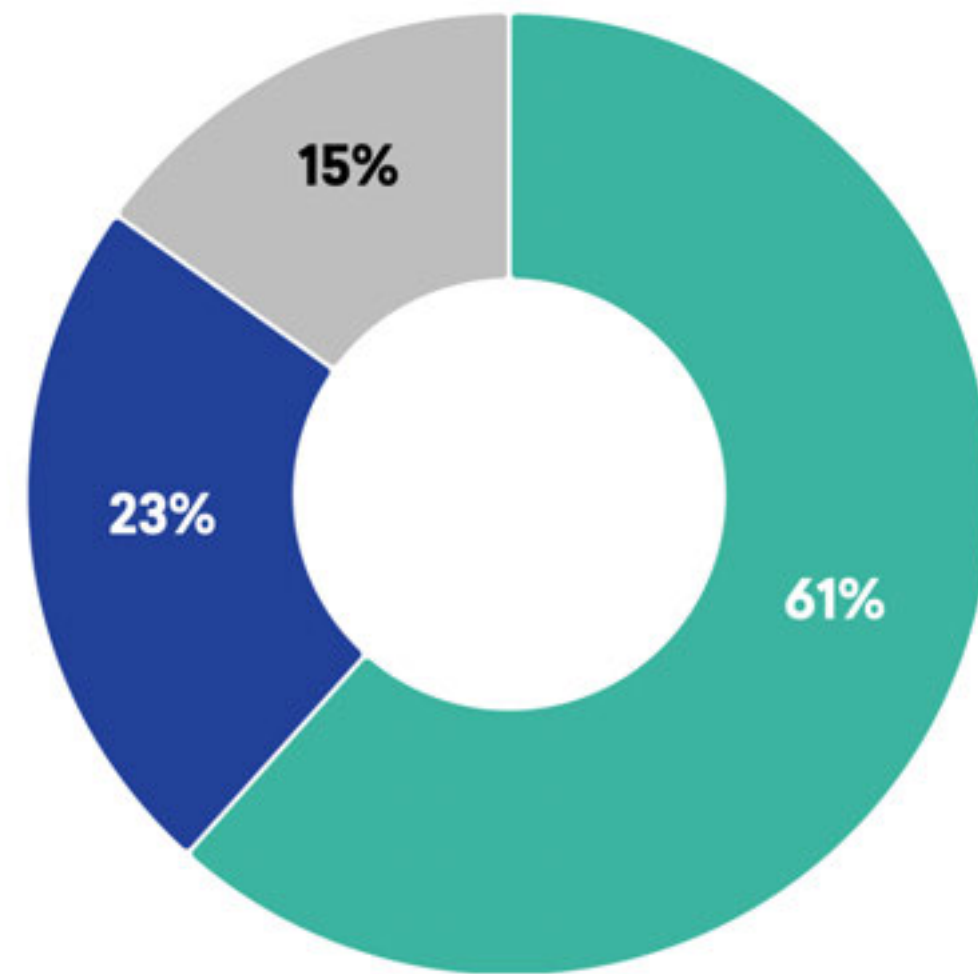


# Climate policies are not dead

## A European climate leadership is a story that can mobilize people



The EU should not commit itself more than China and the US on climate

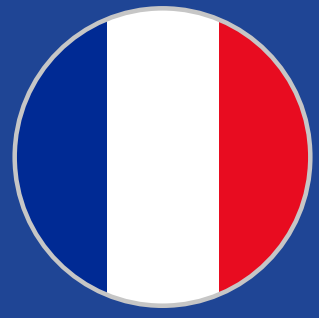


The EU should play a leading role on climate, even if the US or China are not doing so much

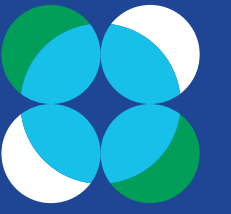
### 80% agree

“If the EU played a **leading role in the fight against climate change** and the implementation of the ecological transition, **it would make me proud to be European.**”

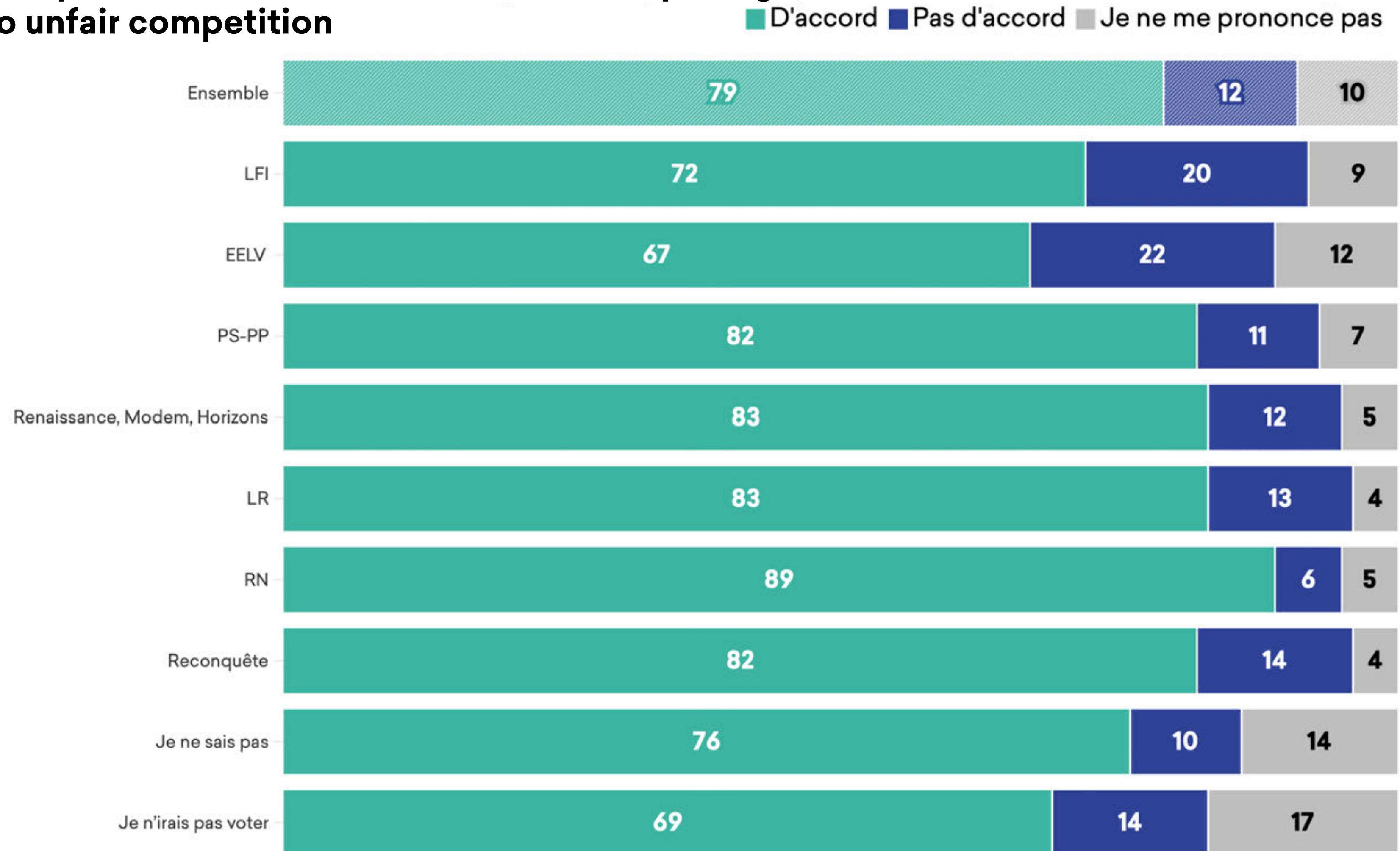
- The French want climate policies that are "**efficient**" and "**common sense**". Common sense is not a politically divisive term at present, and not the prerogative of the National Rally. **European climate leadership** can also be a **source of pride**, and one that it is important to reactivate.
- Even among far-right voters, this vision does not meet with strong opposition.
- **Between 2020 and 2024, the opinion that environmental protection can unite us fell from 67% to 53%.** This optimistic vision nevertheless remains in the majority, even though 75% of the French think they are divided.



# But the EU is perceived as the enemy of French agriculture



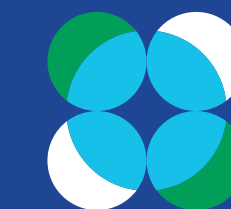
## European standards and directives are exposing French farmers to unfair competition





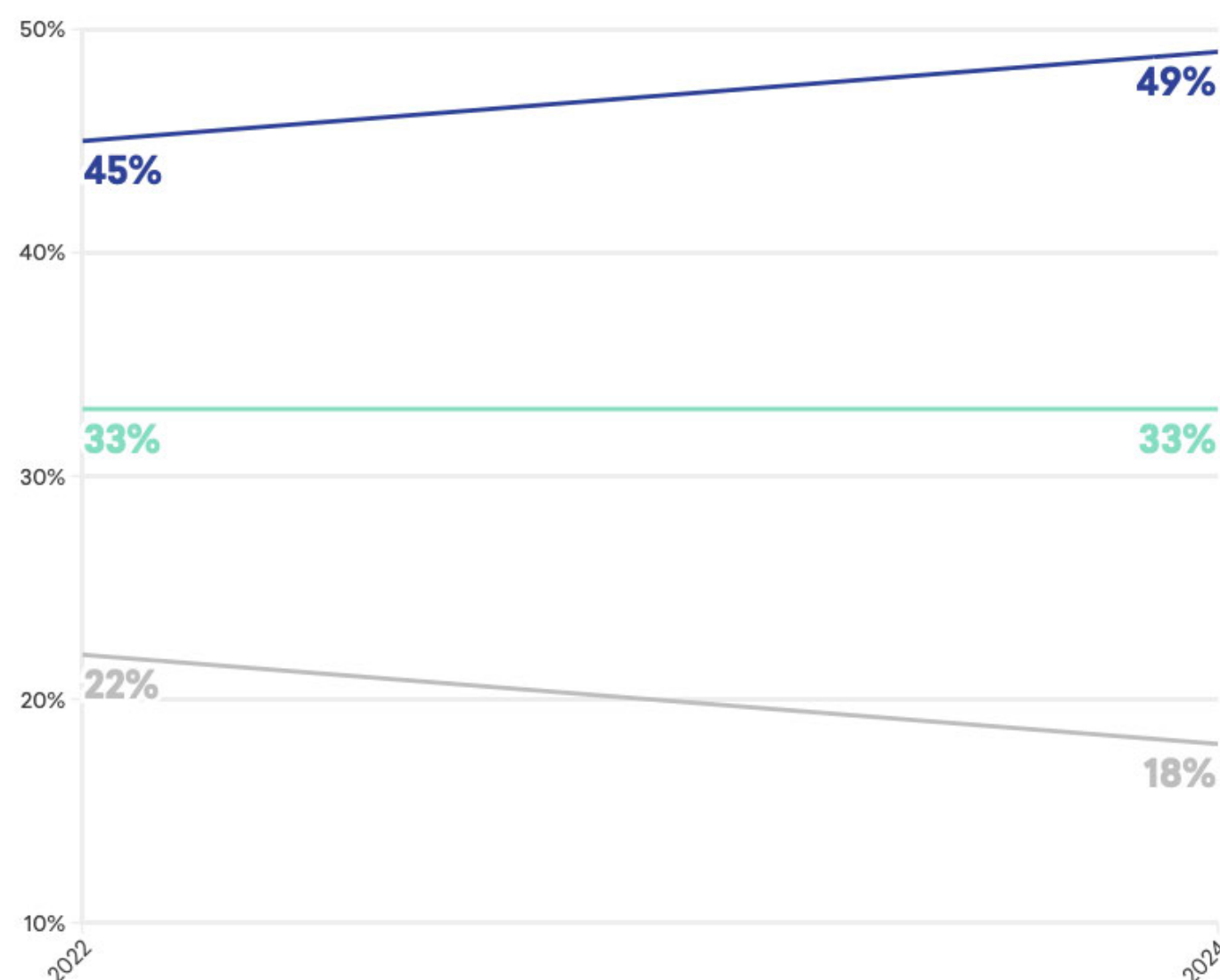
# Cost of living or climate, what's the priority?

## Despite inflation, little change in 2 years



The risk of the climate and cost of living being pitted against each other, to the advantage of the Rassemblement National

Evolutions entre mars 2022 et février 2024



Priority to purchasing power

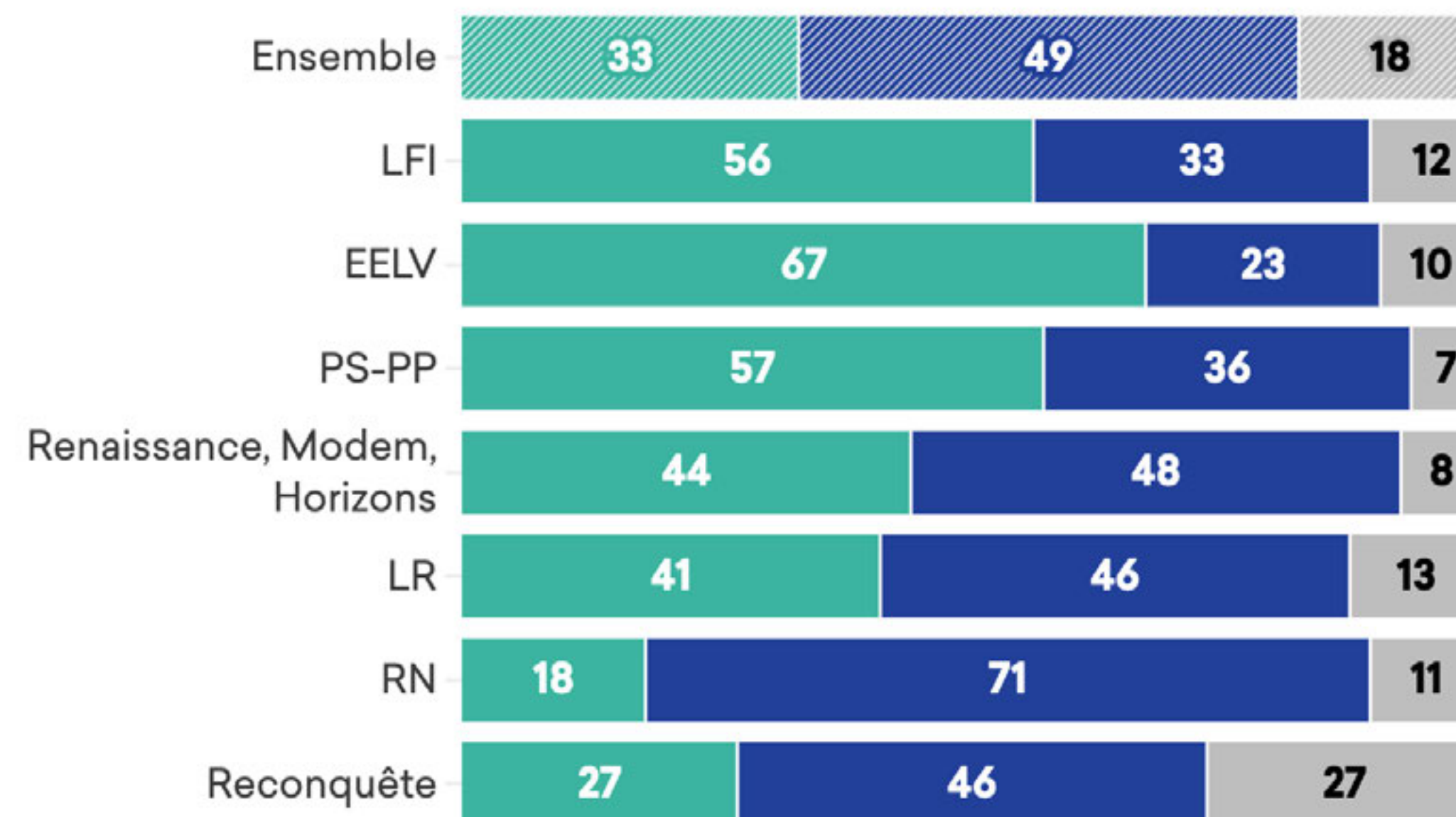
Priority to climate

I don't know

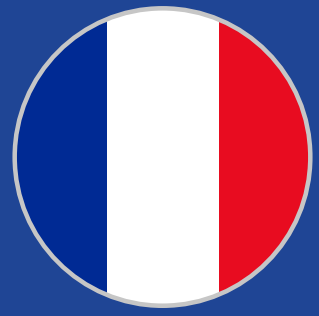
**Widening gap between the cost of living and climate**

» the National Rally clearly attracts all those who prioritize purchasing power over climate

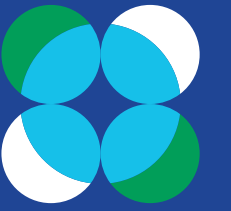
Electorats européennes 2024



■ L'État doit donner la priorité à la protection de l'environnement et la lutte contre le changement climatique, quitte à aller moins vite sur la question du coût de la vie  
 ■ La question du coût de la vie est à traiter en priorité, quitte à aller moins vite en matière de protection de l'environnement et de lutte contre le changement climatique  
 ■ Je ne sais pas

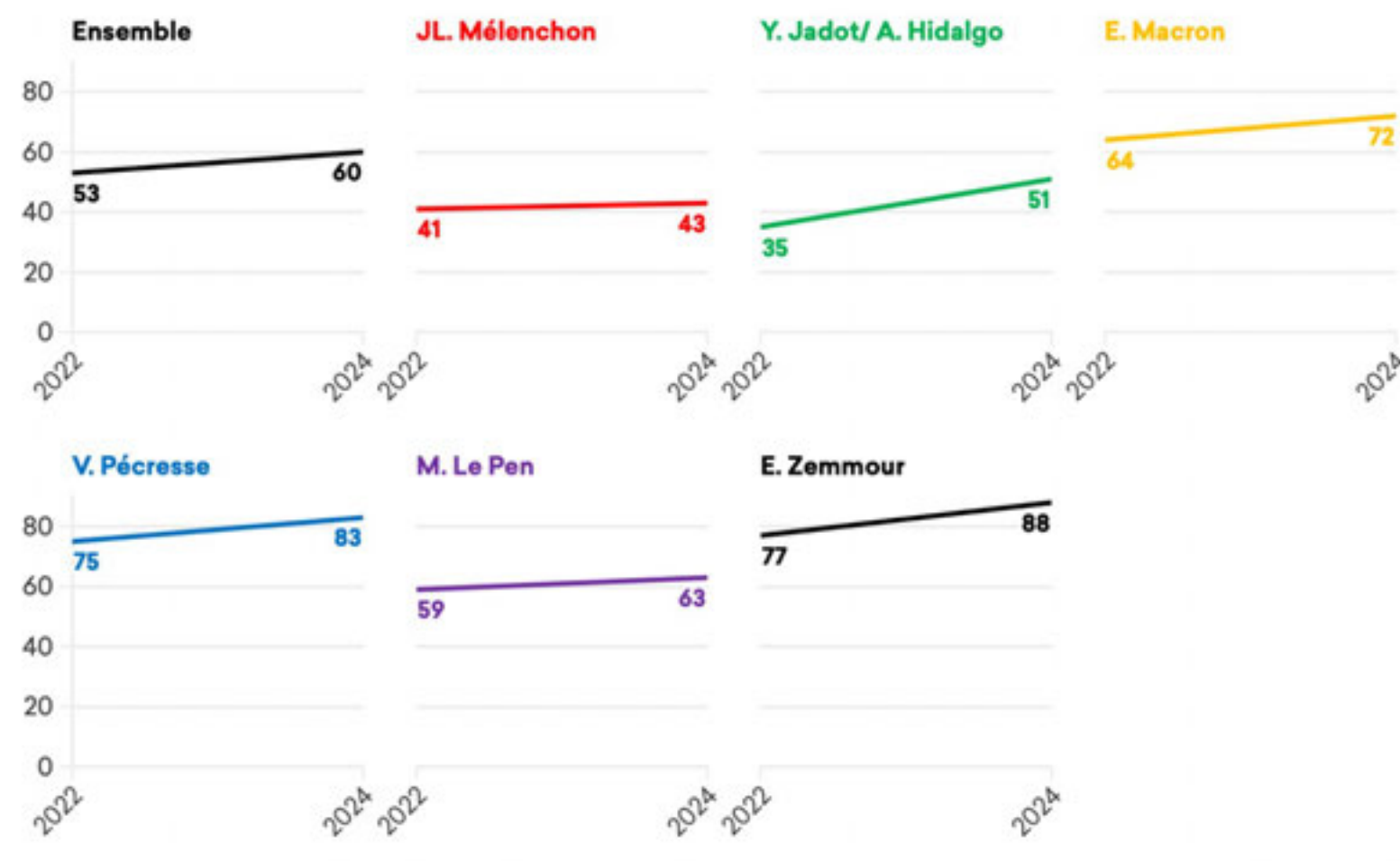


# Nuclear power remains popular



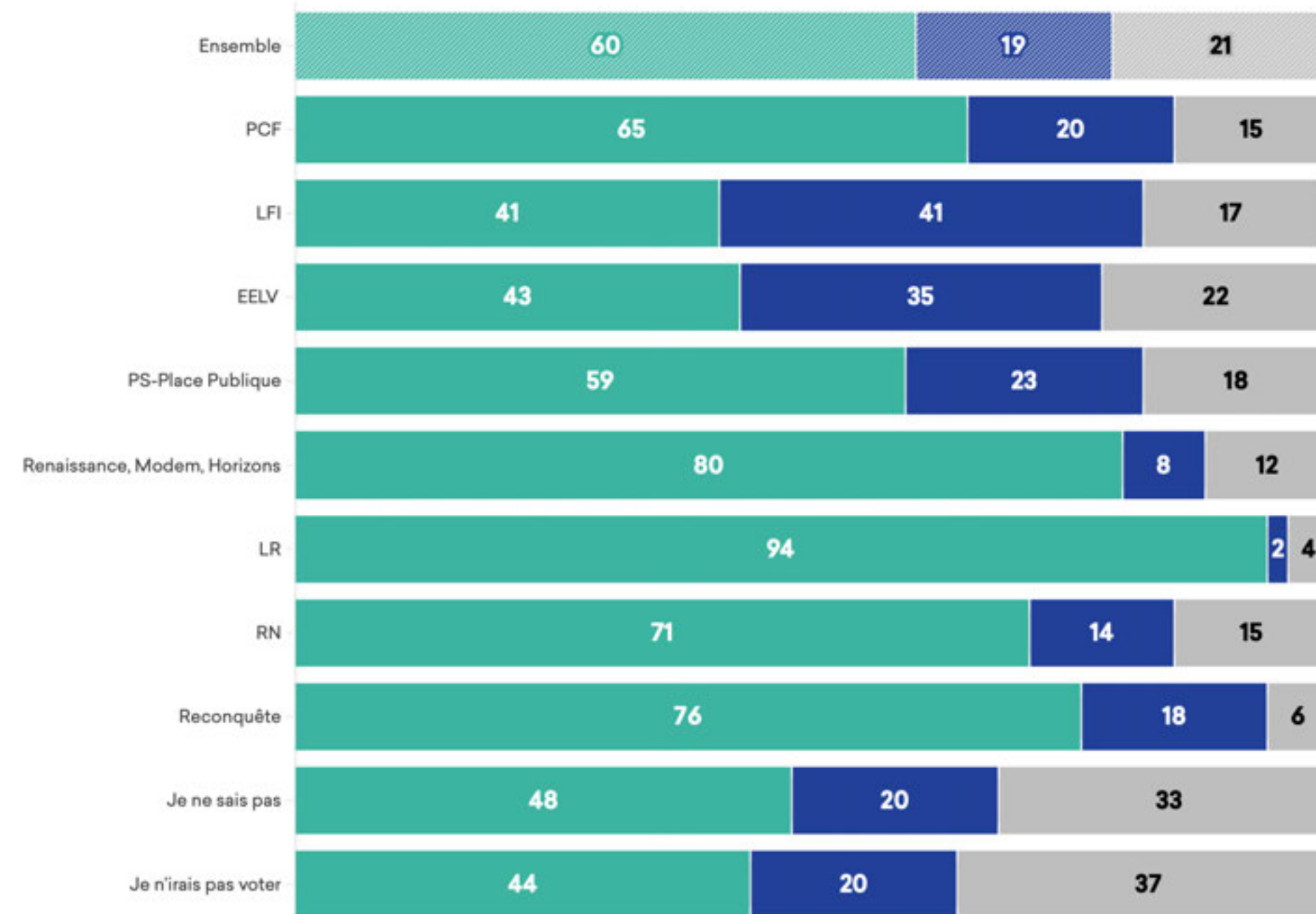
## Nuclear energy must be developed if we want to take action against global warming

Evolution du % d'accord entre mars 2022 et février 2024, au regard du vote à l'élection présidentielle 2022.



## European Elections 2024

Legend: D'accord (Green), Pas d'accord (Blue), Ne se prononce pas (Grey)

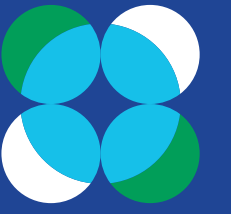


- Support for nuclear energy, which was historically marked by a right-left divide, is becoming increasingly consensual and now brings together a large majority of French people (60%), from the PS to Reconquête.
- Opposition to nuclear power has been reduced to the ecologist camp and supporters of La France Insoumise.
- Undecided voters and non-voters are among the least enthusiastic about nuclear power

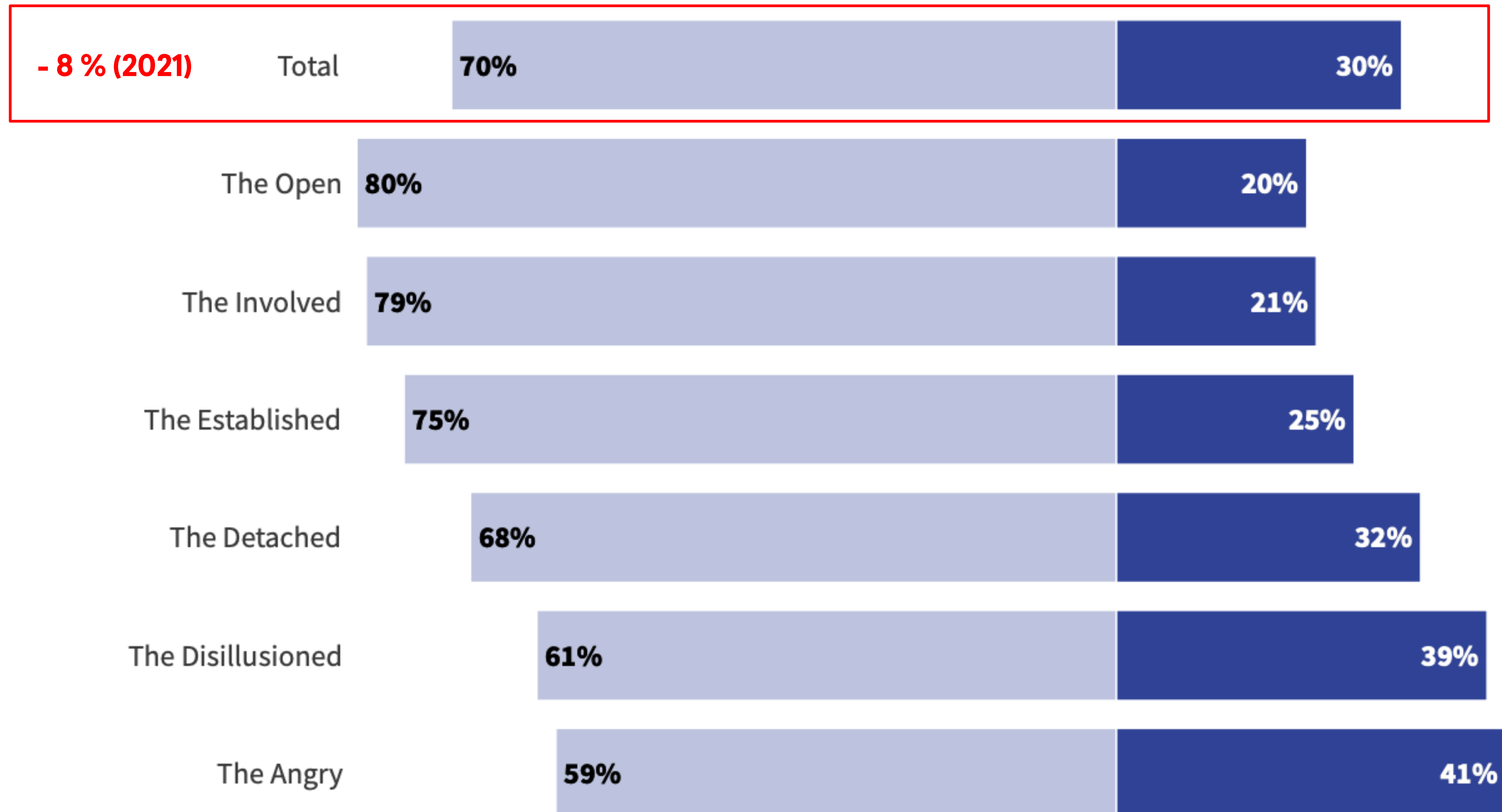




# Concern about climate has decreased, but remains high

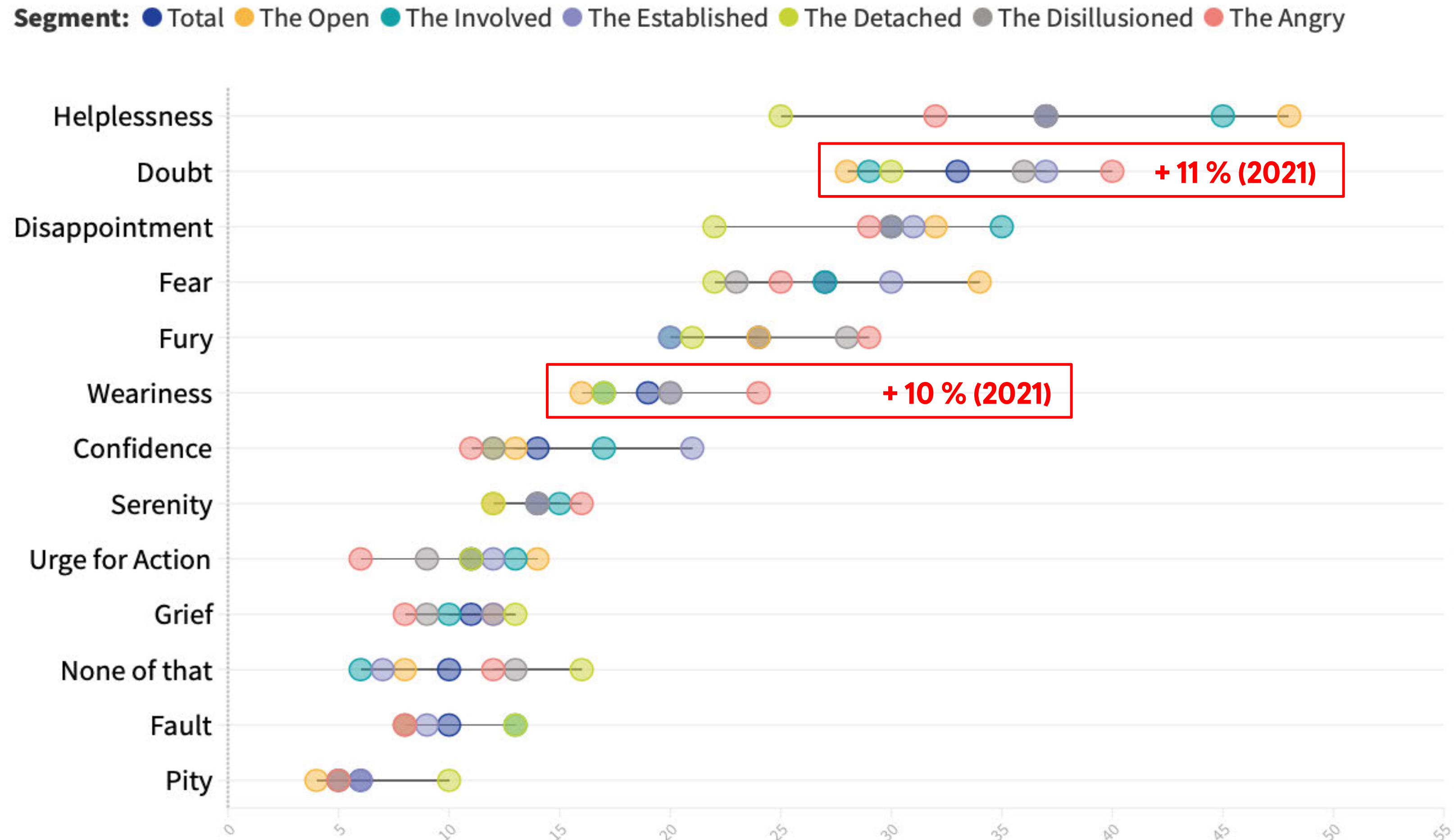
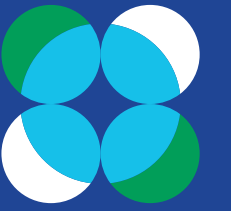


How worried are you about climate change? ● (Rather) worried ● (Rather) not worried





# ... and feelings of doubt and weariness are on the rise



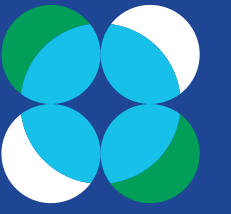
- “Helplessness” remains the dominant feeling when people hear about climate change (37%).
- However, in comparison to 2021, feelings of doubt (33%) and weariness (19%) are on the rise.

Quelle: More in Common (2024)

How do you typically feel when you hear about climate change? Please select up to 3 of your most common feelings.

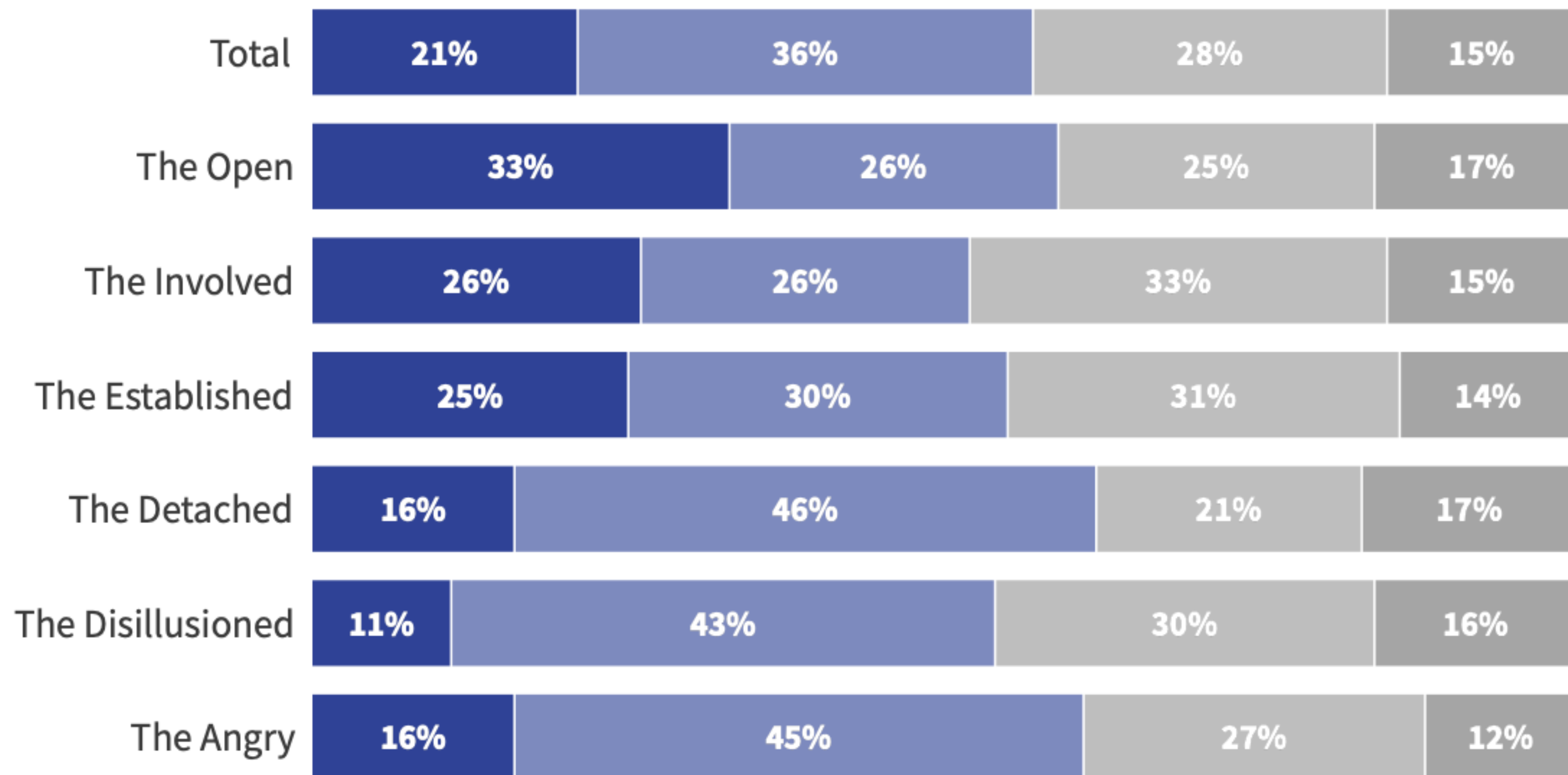


# People fear negative impacts of measures to combat climate change



**In general, what effect do you think policies to protect the environment will have on your life?**

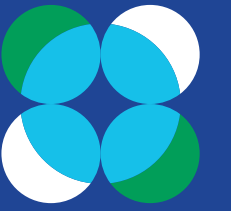
- They will make my life better.
- They will make my life worse.
- They will make no difference to my life.
- I don't know.



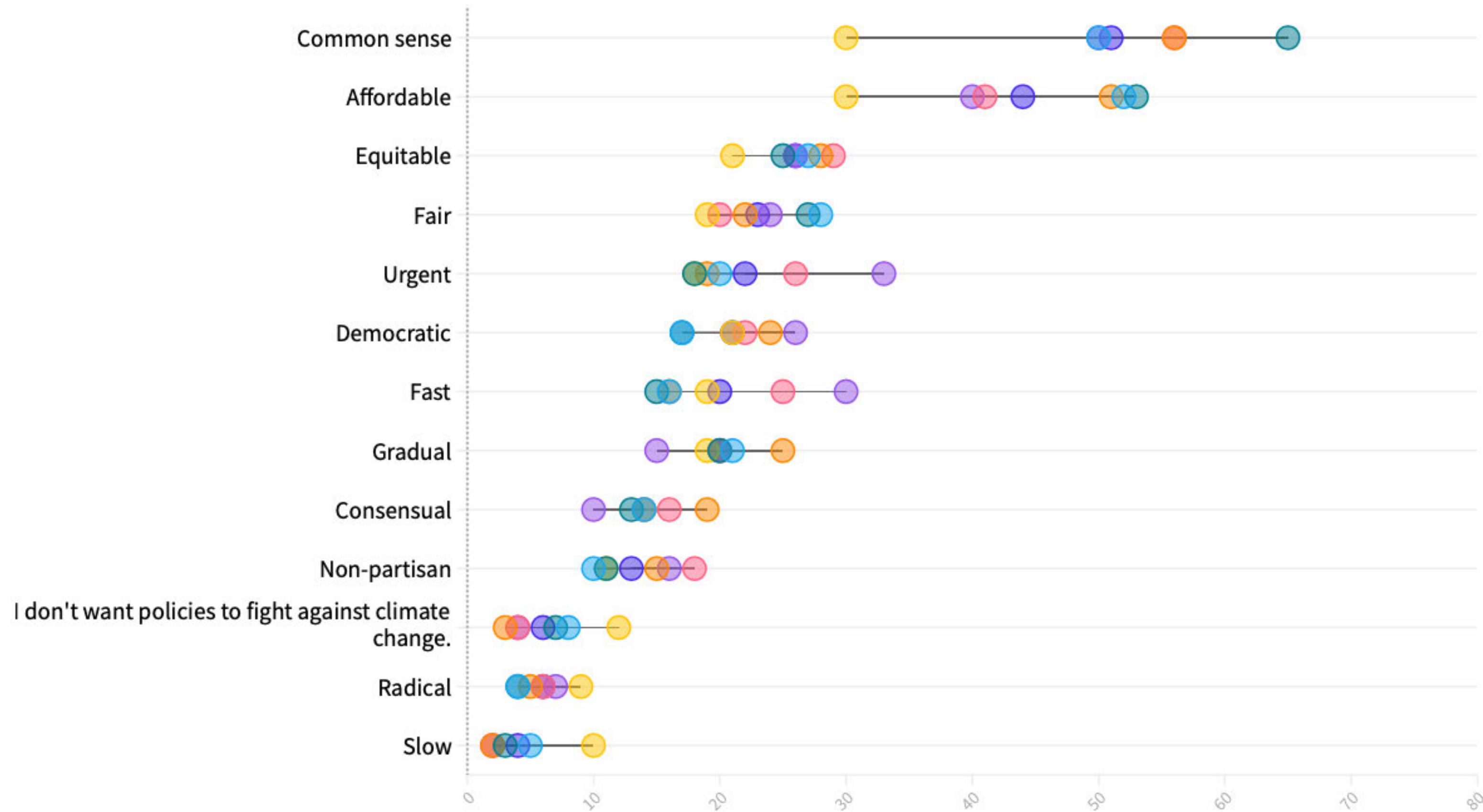
- People fear negative consequences of policies to protect the environment on their lives (36% think these policies will make their lives worse; 21% say the opposite; 28% don't know).
- People are particularly afraid of increasing costs of living (71% think measures to combat climate change will increase these costs) and rising energy prices (67% think these measures will increase energy prices).



# ... and they want affordable, common-sense policies



Segment ● Total ● The Open ● The Involved ● The Established ● The Detached ● The Disillusioned ● The Angry



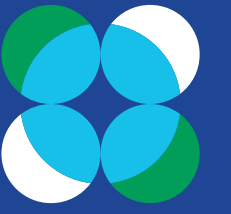
- People hence want measures to combat climate change to be, above all, implemented „with common sense“ (51%) and to be „affordable“ (44%) – with huge differences between the segments.

Quelle: More in Common (Februar 2024)

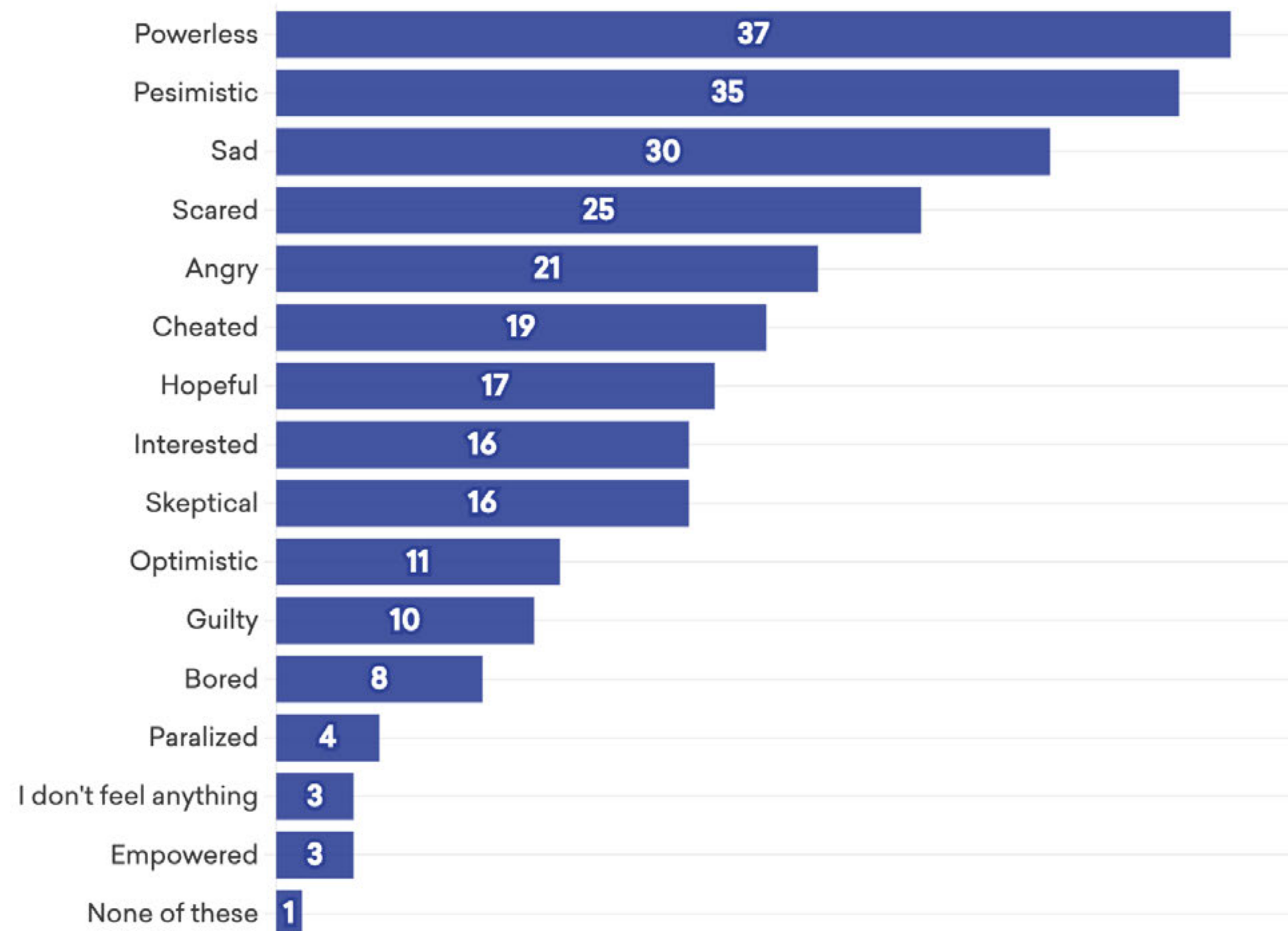
Pick up to three attributes. In your opinion, policies to fight against climate change should be implemented in a way that is...



# Spaniards are pessimistic about climate change

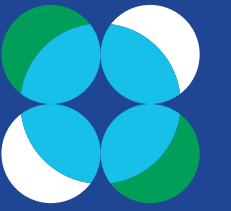


How do you feel when you think about climate change? Choose a maximum of three options



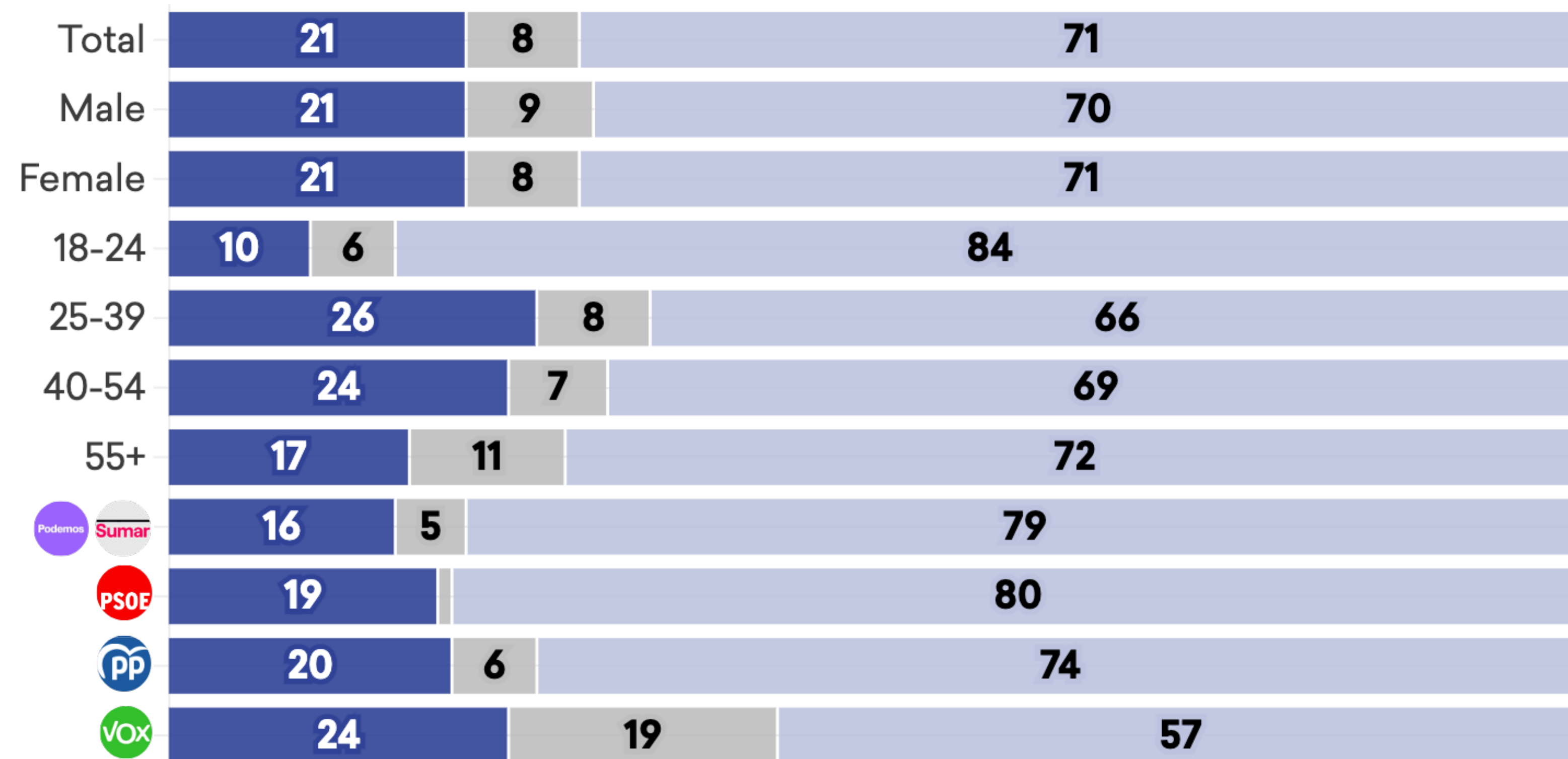


# Yet hope is not lost: a large majority believe that we can still avoid the worst-case scenarios



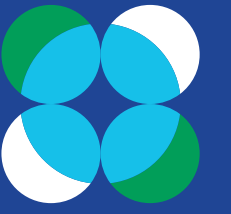
## Which of the following statements do you agree with the most?

- It's too late to avoid the worst consequences of climate change
- I don't know
- There is still time to avoid the worst consequences of climate change



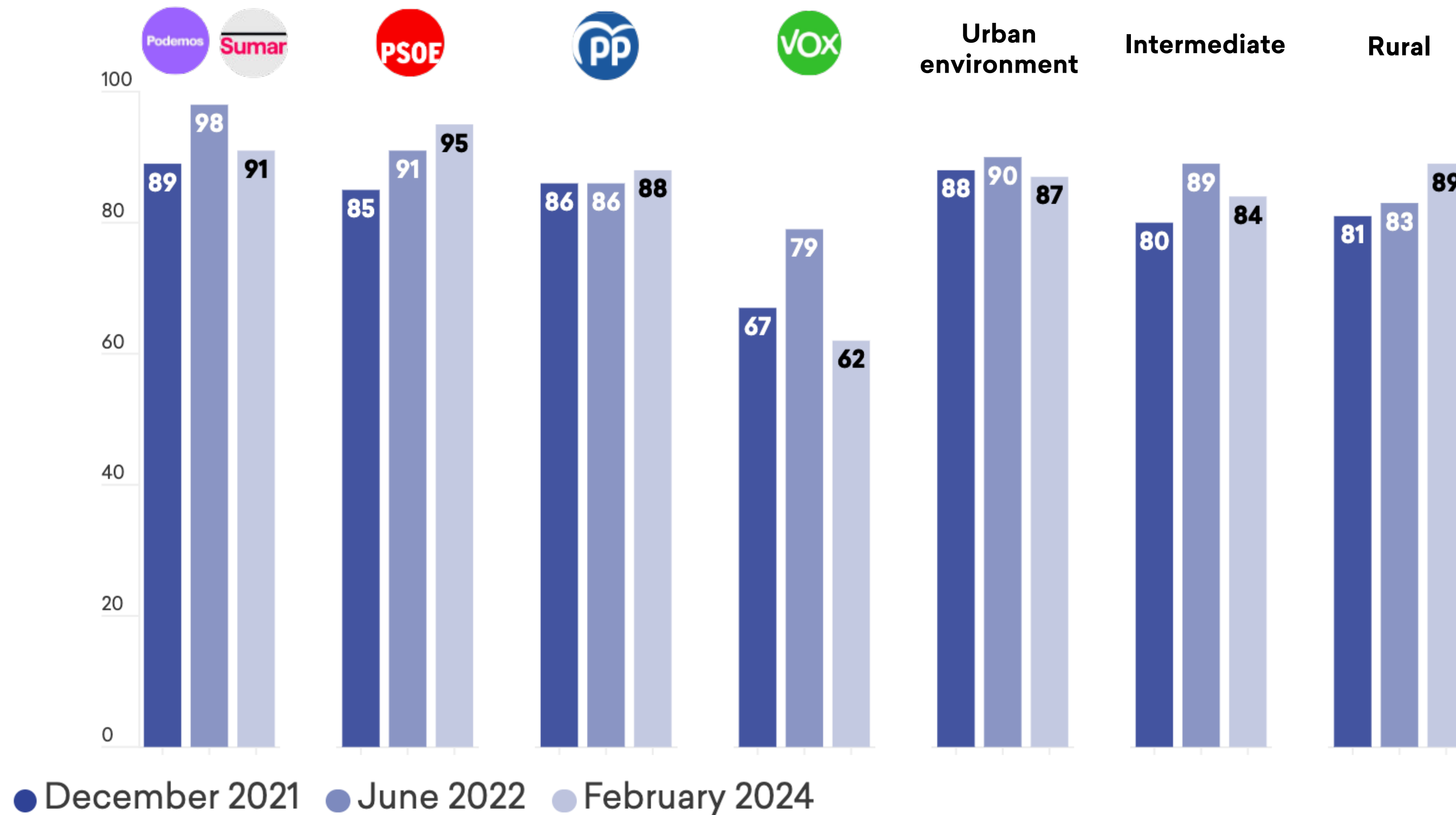


# Levels of concern about climate change are very stable over time and across voting patterns



## How concerned are you about climate change?

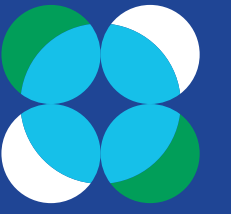
Result in % ("I am very concerned" + "I am somewhat concerned") shown for the whole population, per type of habitat and per voting intention



- Currently, 86% of the Spanish population claims to be concerned about climate change (very concerned or somewhat concerned).
- Levels of concern have remained stable in recent years and there has been an increase in concern in rural areas.

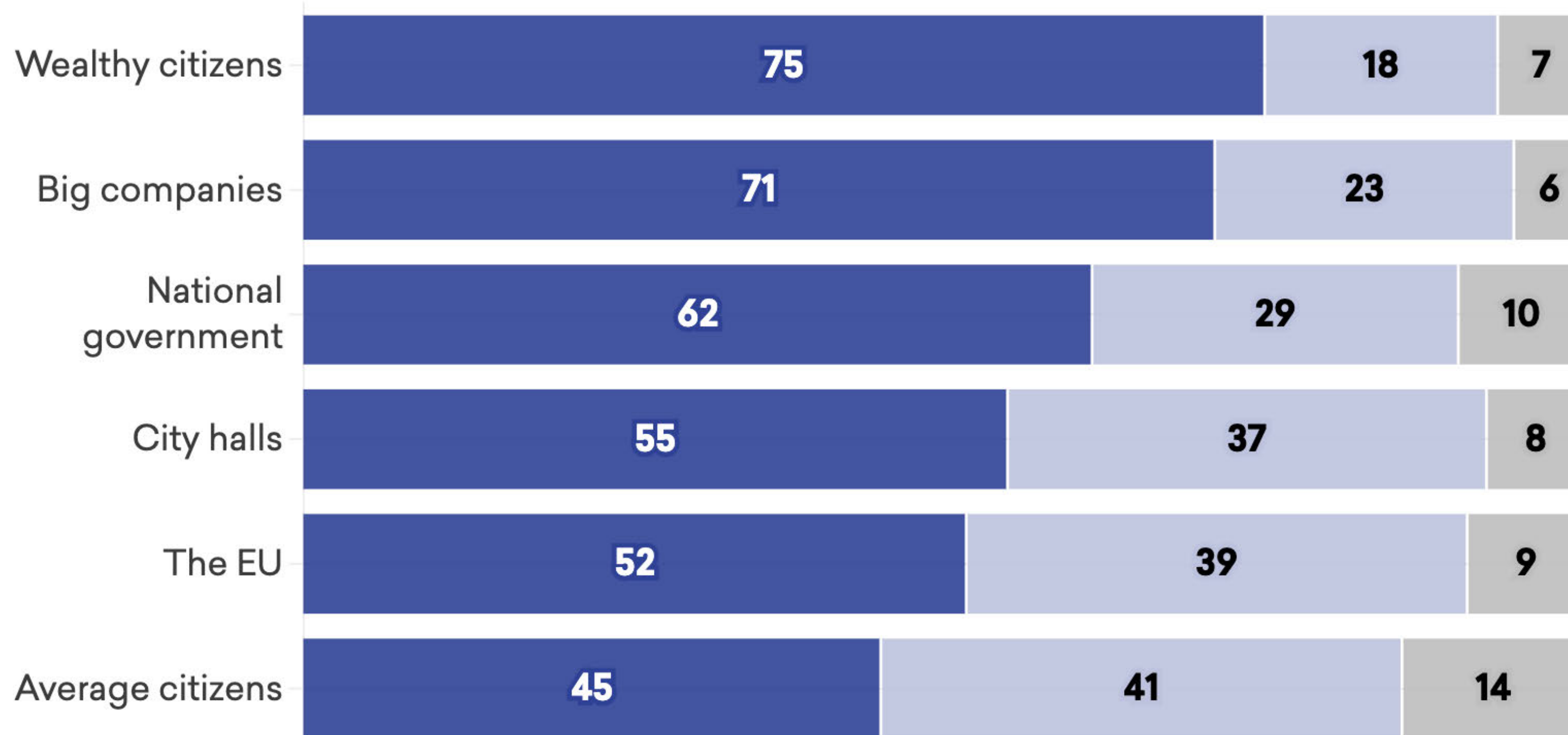


# Spaniards think that all actors are doing less than they should in relation to climate change



In the fight against climate change, would you say that the following actors are doing more or less than they should?

- They are doing less than they should
- They are doing the right amount
- They are doing too much

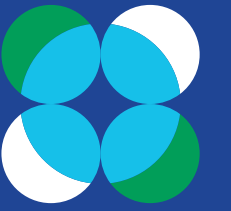


- 52% of citizens think that the European Union is doing less than it should in the fight against climate change.
- Despite the debate in recent weeks following the farmers' protests, only 9% think that the EU is doing more than it should, 10% when asked about the government.
- **Spaniards seem to want more climate action, not less, something we see in other survey results.**



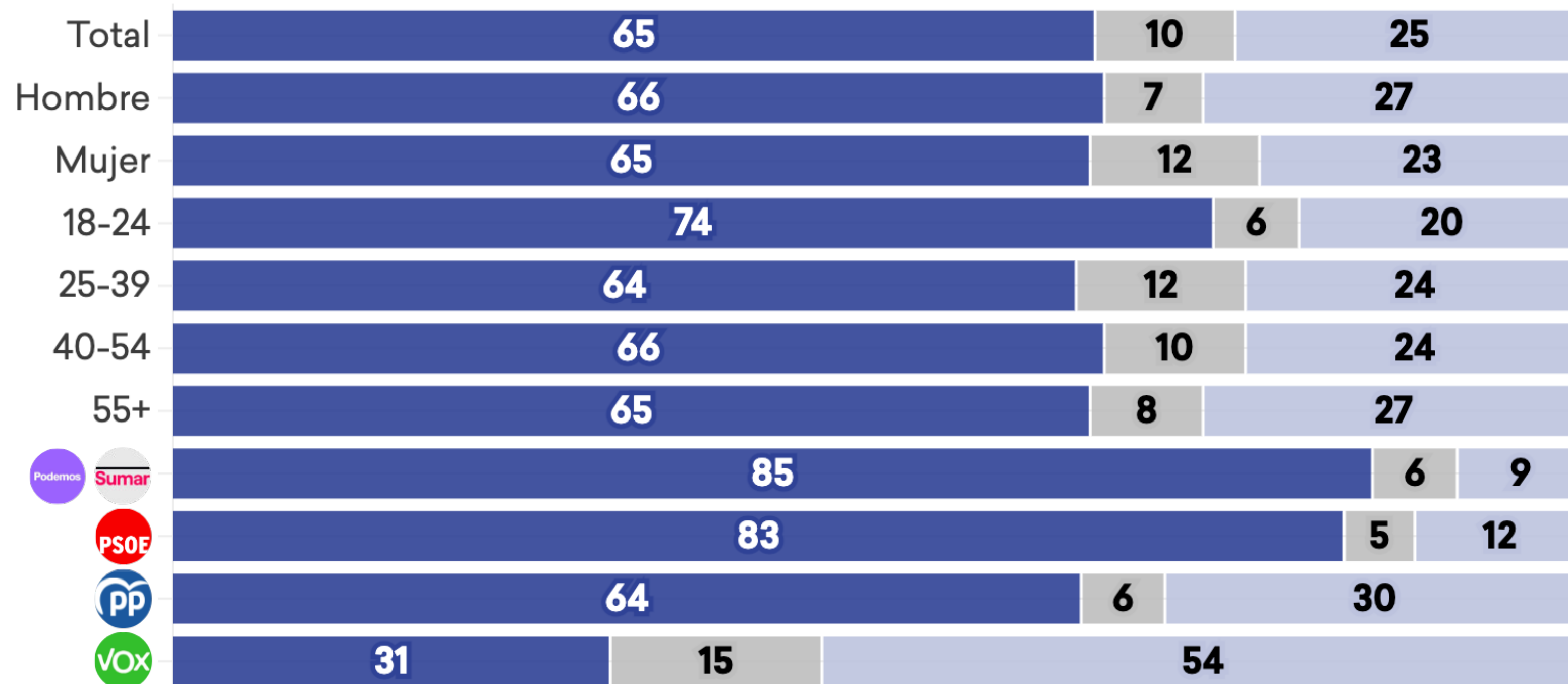


# Strong support for the EU's global leadership in the ecological transition



## Which of the following statements do you agree with the most?

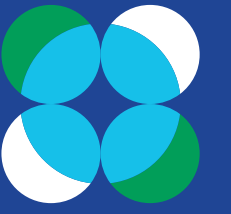
- The EU must lead efforts against climate change, even if other global players such as the United States and China make less effort
- I don't know
- The EU should only engage on the same level as other global players such as China and the United States in the fight against climate change



- Except for Vox voters, the population supports the EU's climate leadership, even if the effort is greater than that of other key players such as China or the US.
- This graph again shows how often the center-right voter is closer to the progressive voter on climate and EU issues.

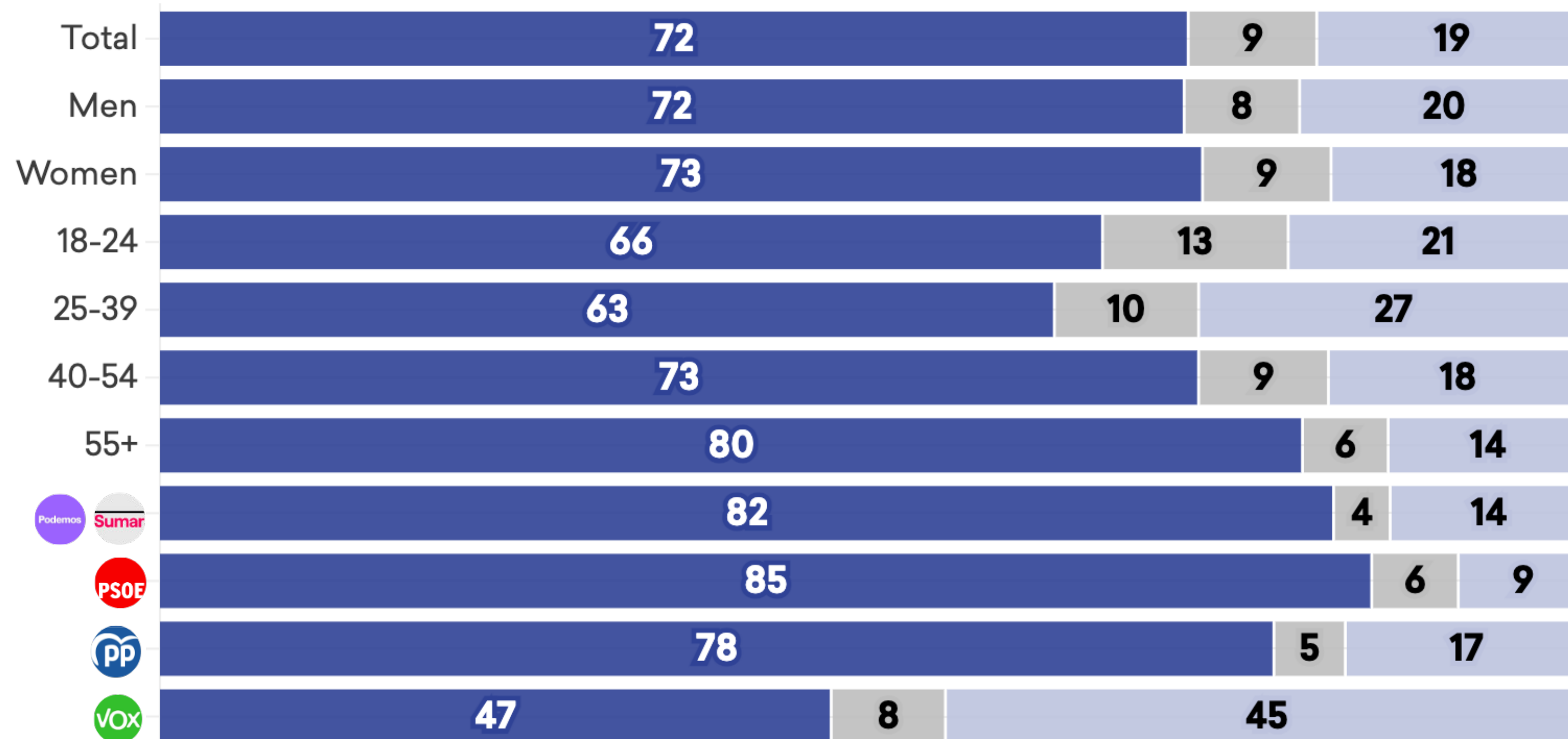


# EU leadership in the ecological transition is a potential source of European pride for Spaniards



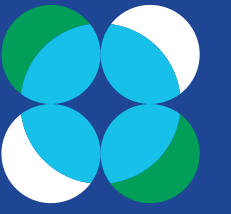
## I would be proud to be a European if the European Union took a leading role in the fight against climate change

- Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree)
- I don't know
- Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree)

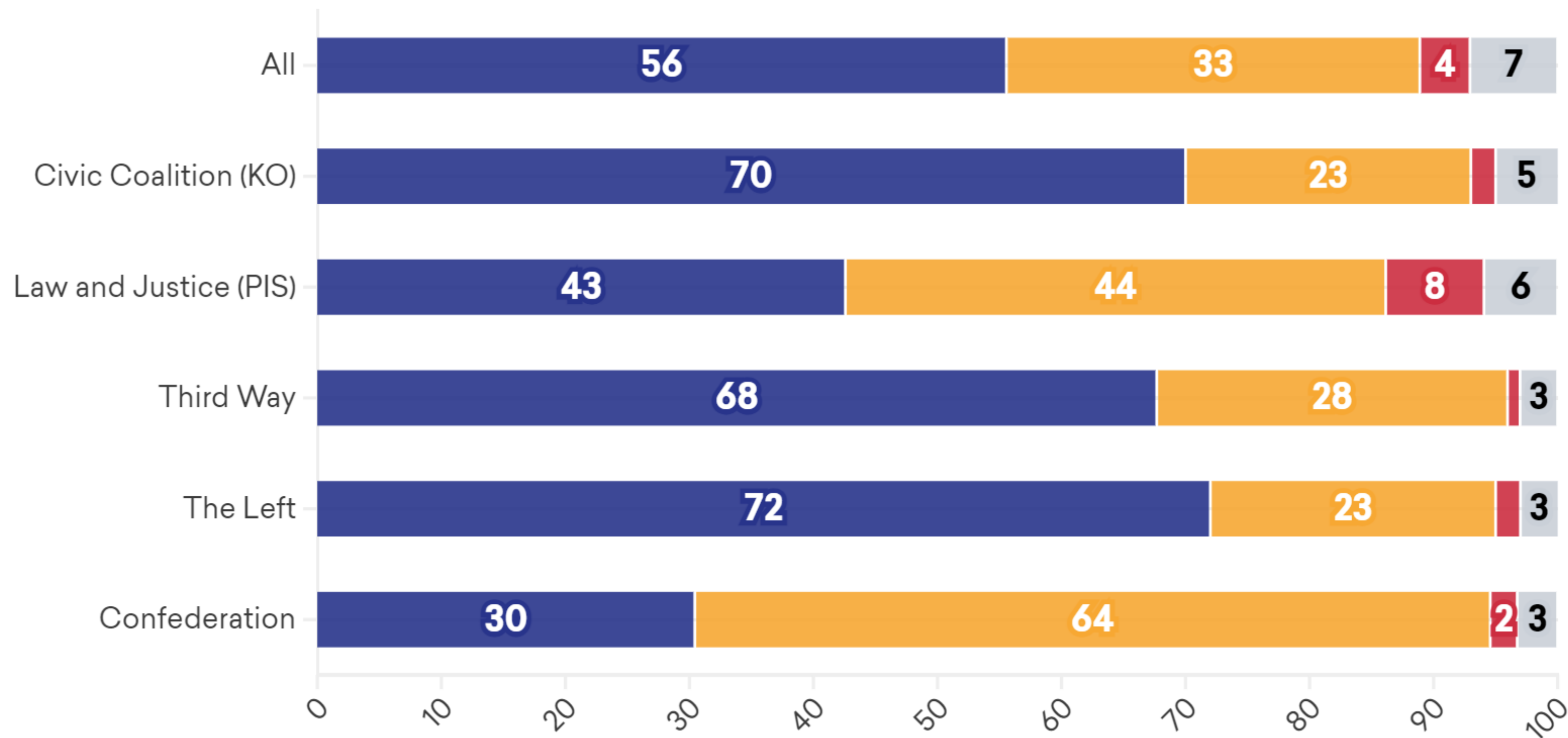




# Poles overwhelmingly believe in climate change



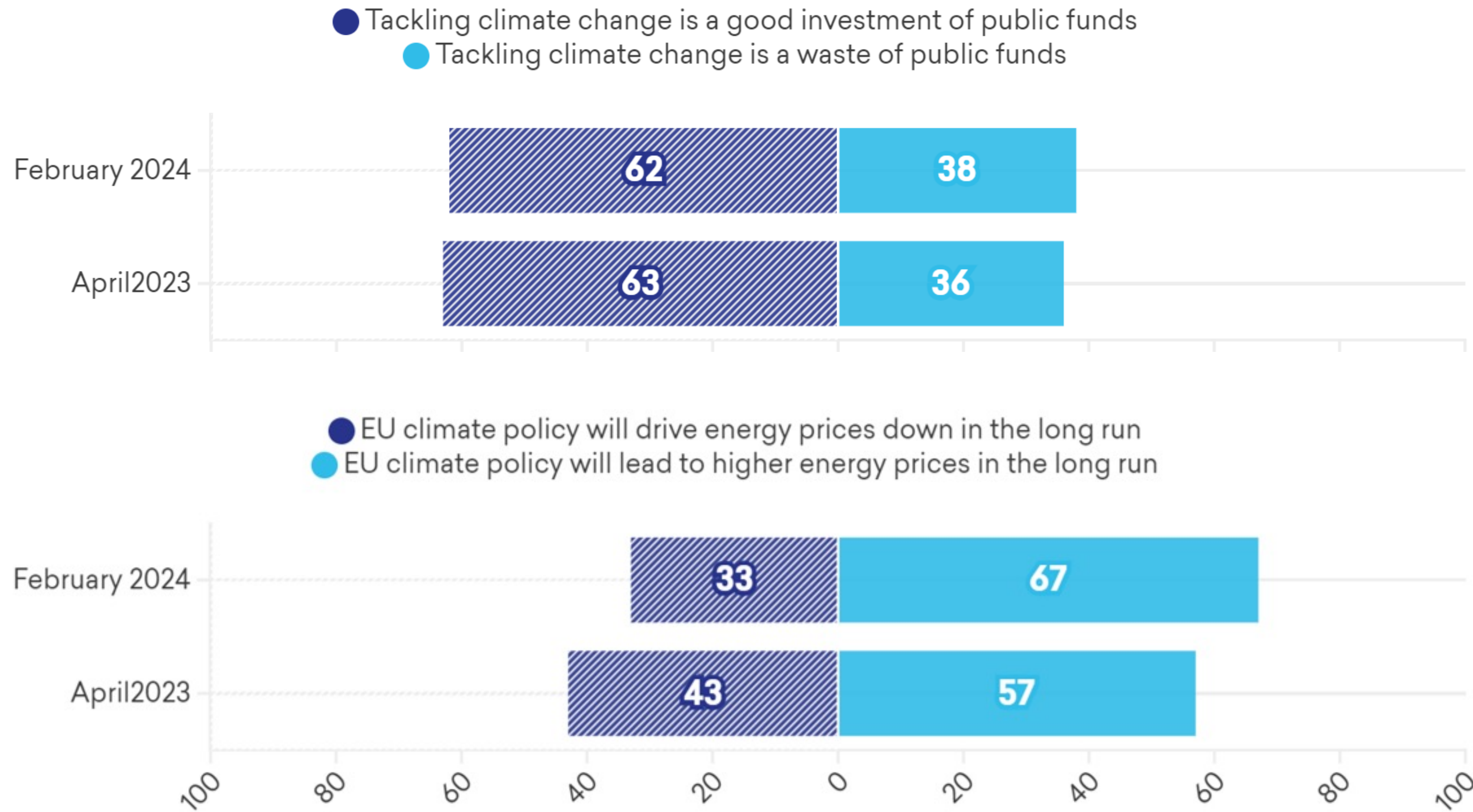
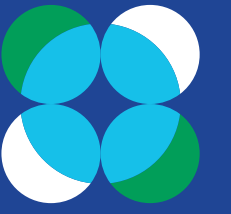
- Climate change is happening and it is man-made
- Climate change is happening, but it is part of the Earth's natural cycle and humans have no influence on it
- Climate change is not happening
- I don't know



- There are very few climate denialists in Poland – only 4% of Poles believe that climate change is not happening.
- 71% admit they are concerned about climate change.
- According to 57% to avoid the worst consequences of climate change we must act now.



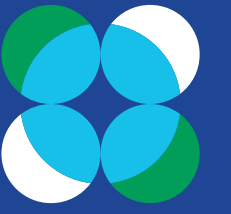
# They want climate action... but oppose the EU's climate policy



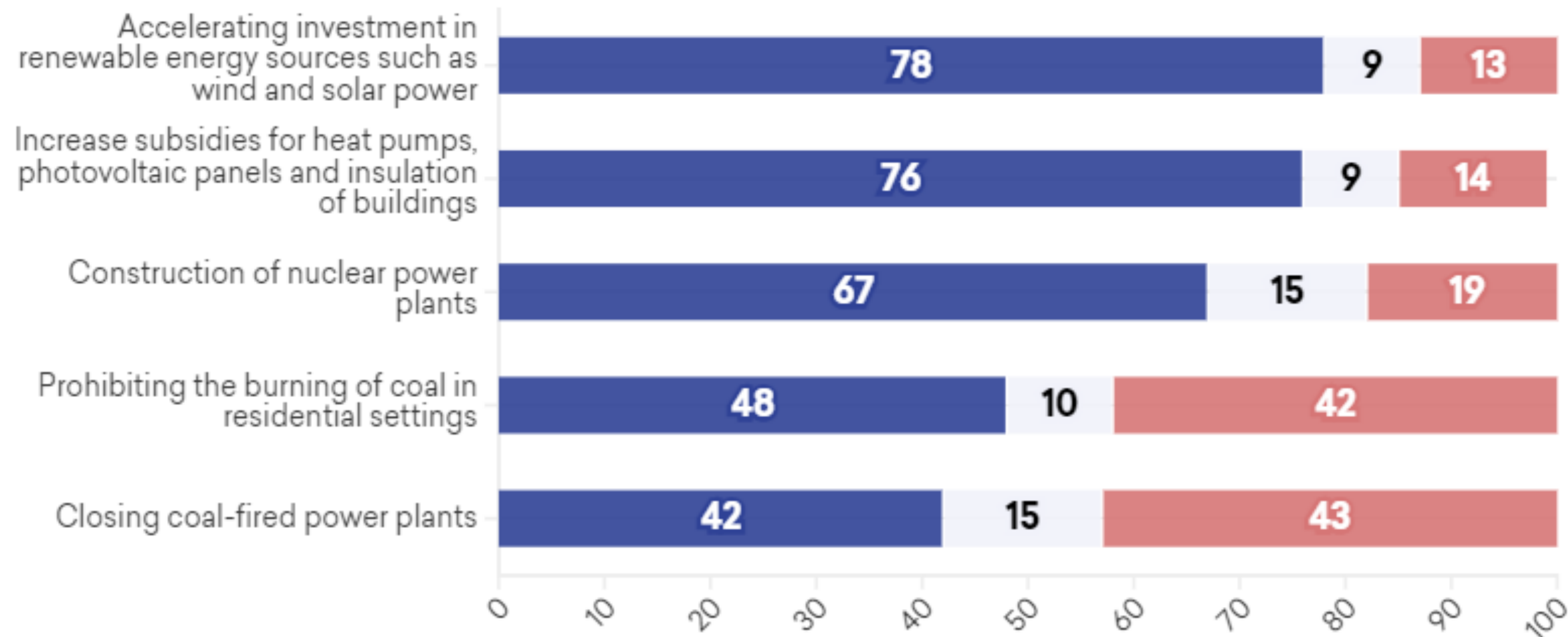
- Poles not only acknowledge the reality of climate change but also view addressing it as a worthwhile investment of public funds.
- Although Polish society is pro-climate and pro-EU, these two pluses give a minus - dissatisfaction with EU's climate policy is on the rise



# Renewables are the future, but Poles worry about who will benefit



● I support ● I don't know ● I don't support



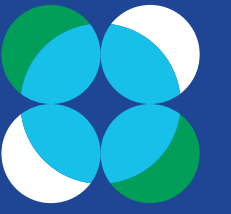
The majority of Poles strongly support renewable energy sources.

There are however two significant barriers to investing in renewables:

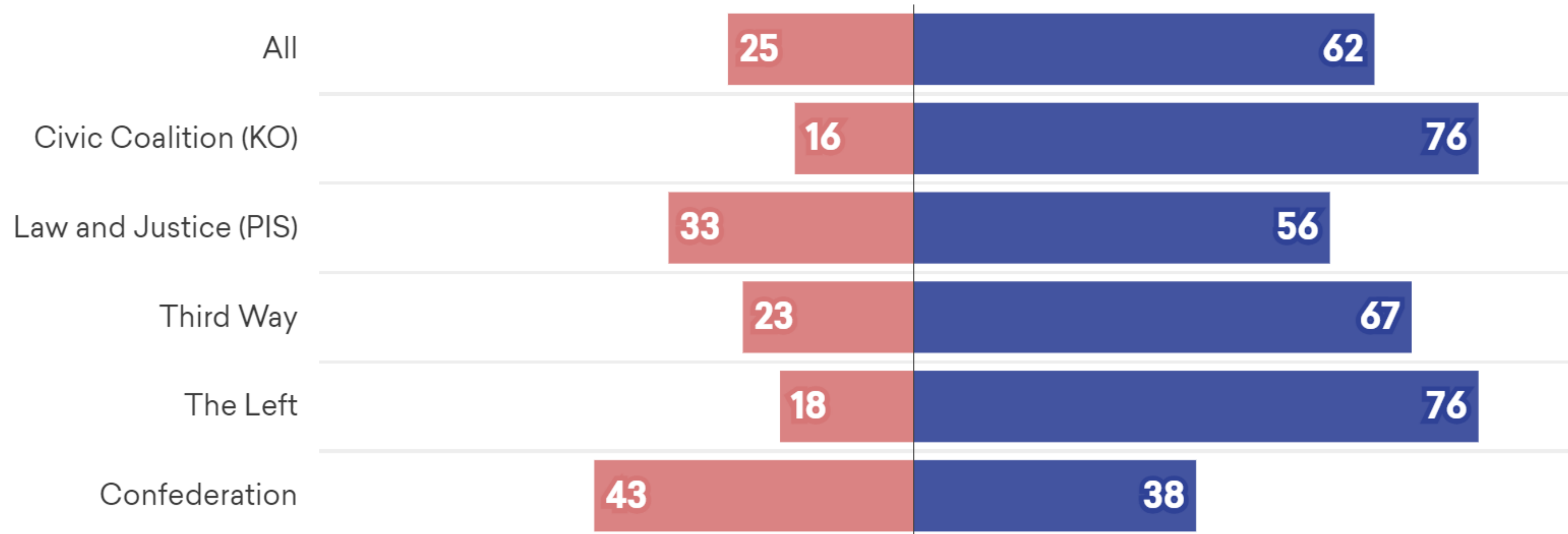
- 1. 53%** believe that investments in renewable energy will mainly benefit foreign companies – the need to make renewables more Polish.
- 2. 50%** believe that only the richest will benefit from climate policy – justice is a key component.



# Poles expect the government to set clear rules

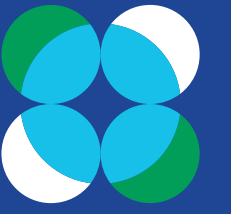


- People will take action themselves against the climate crisis, the government does not need to tell people what to do
- The government should create clear rules on how we should tackle the climate crisis



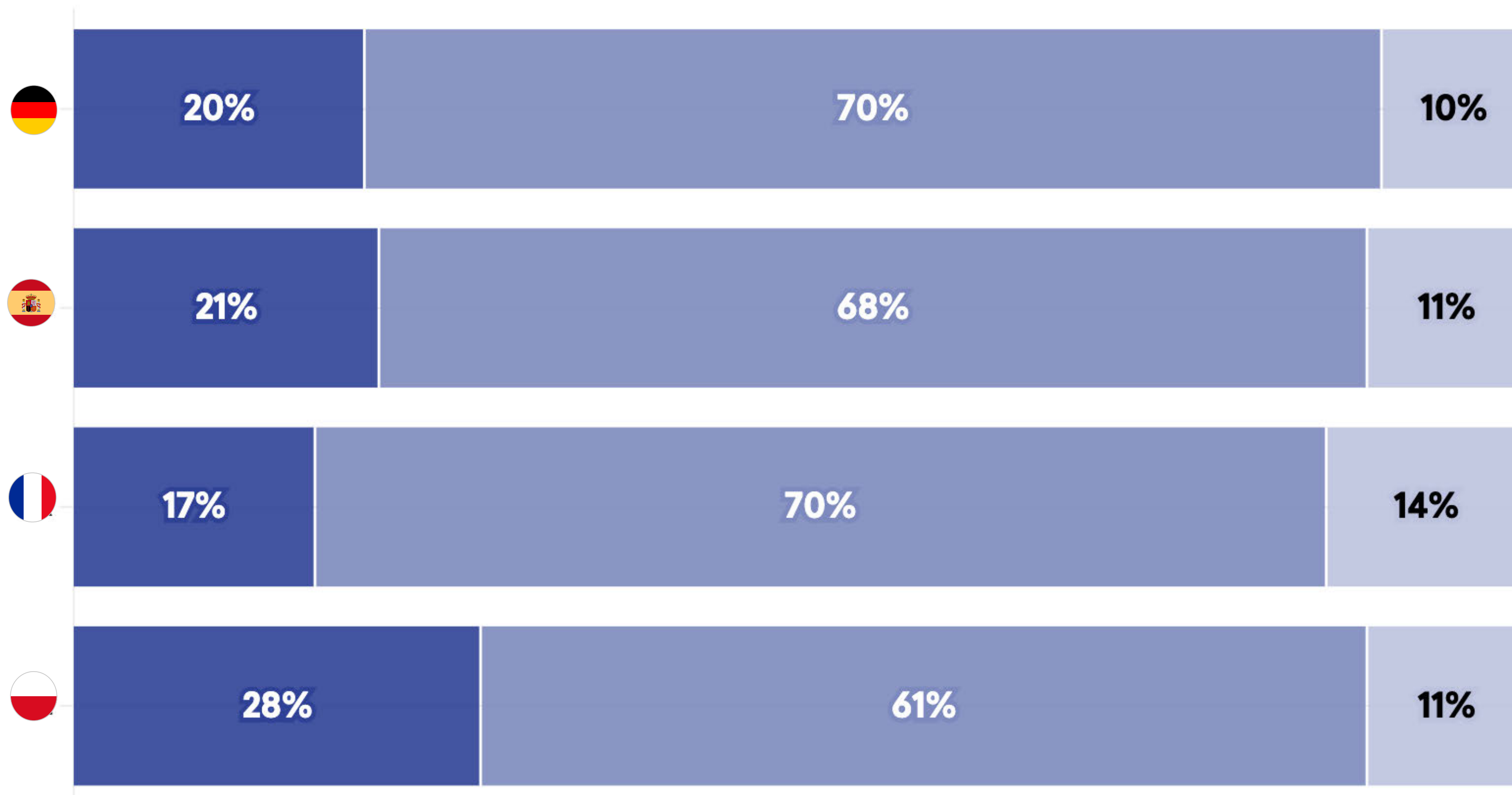
# 3 Migration

# People think the EU handles immigration poorly



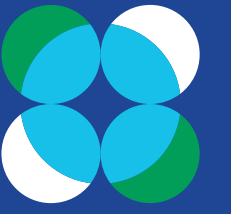
## How would you say the European Union currently manages immigration?

Well Poorly Don't know



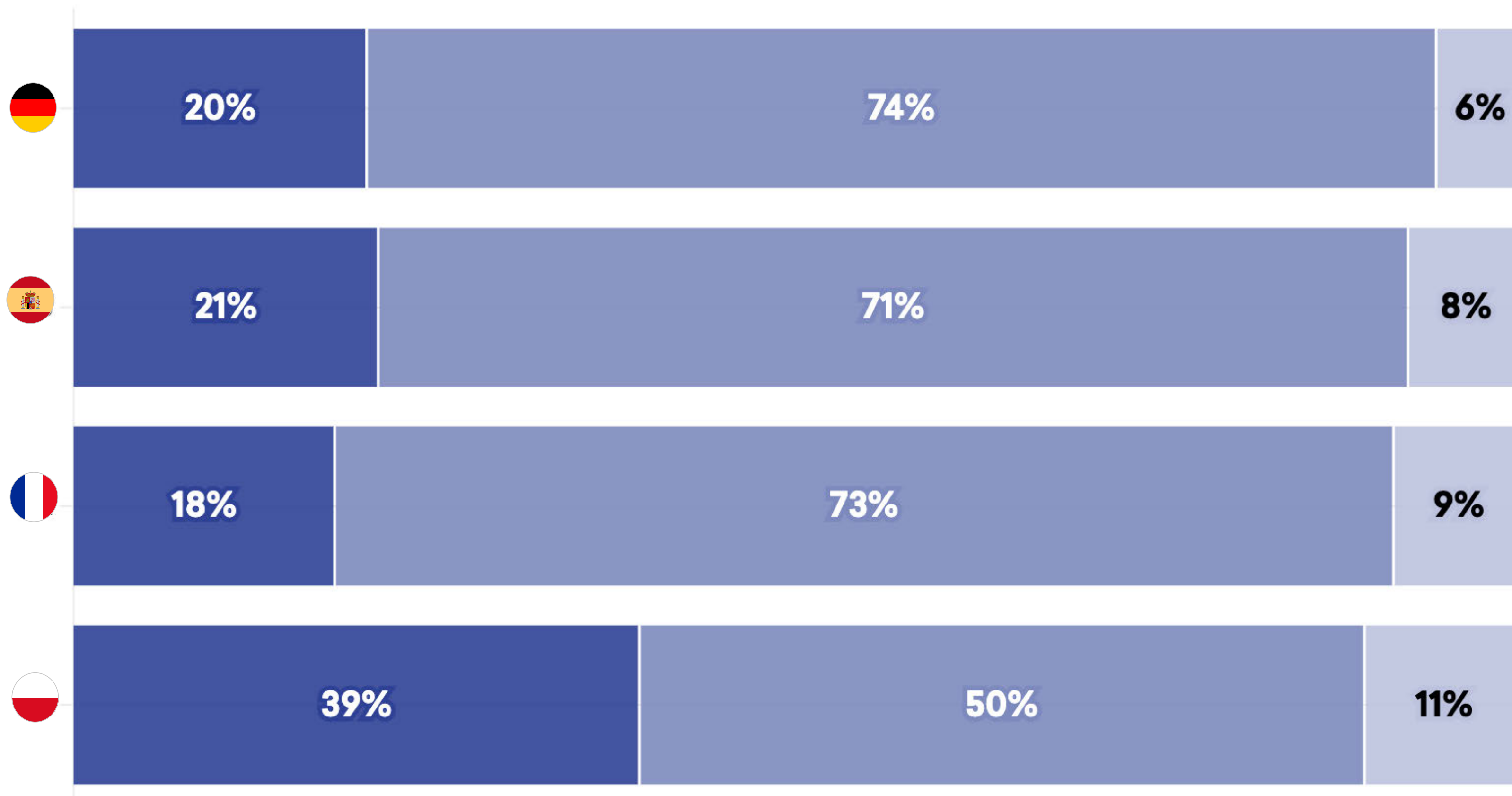


# But national governments are not doing much better

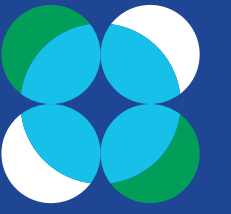


How would you say your country government currently manages immigration?

Well Poorly Don't know

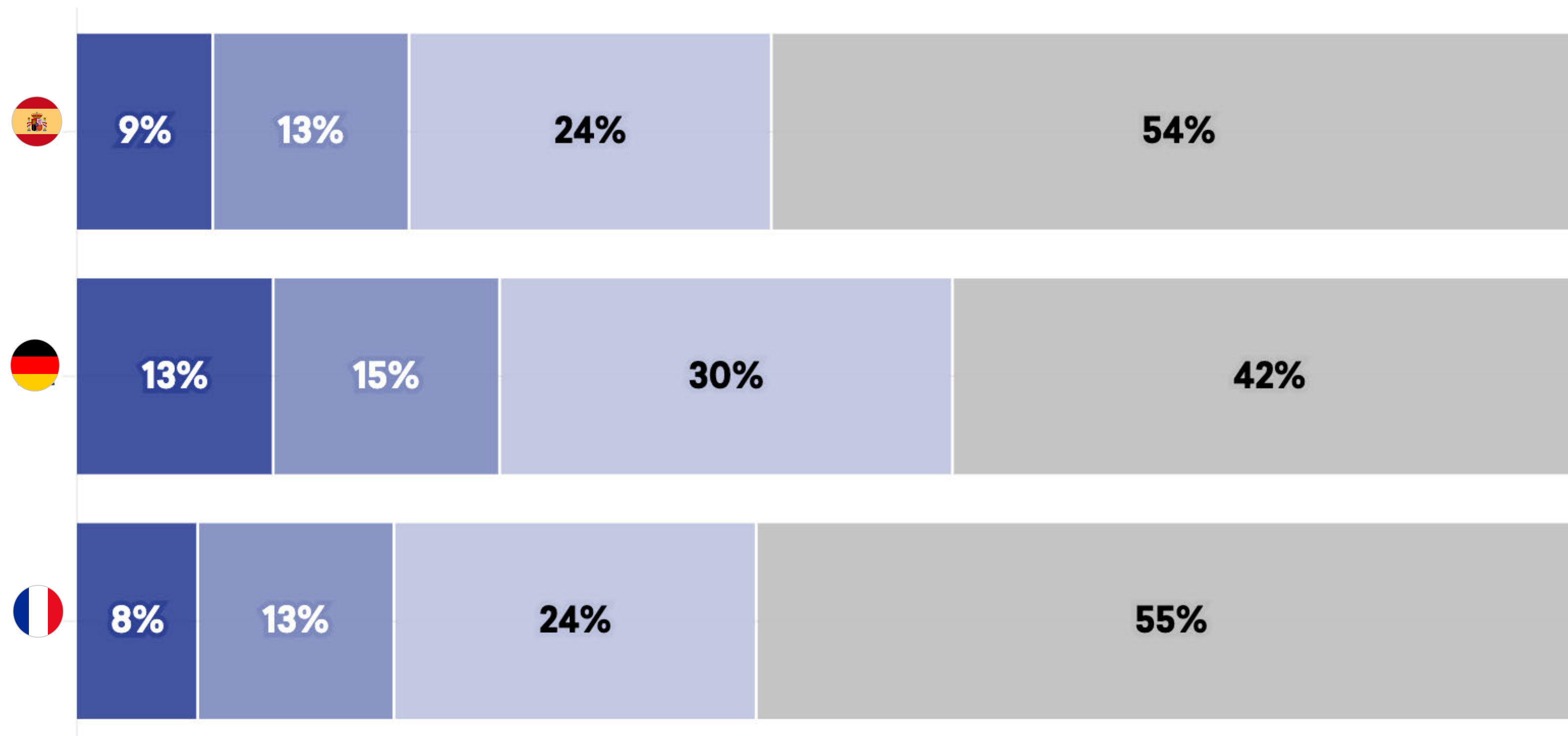


# Very few people have heard of the Migration and Asylum Pact



## Have you heard about the new Migration and Asylum Pact recently agreed by the member states of the Eu?

- Yes, and I think it's a good idea
- Yes, and I think it's a bad idea
- Yes, but I don't know its content
- No, I have never heard about this pact

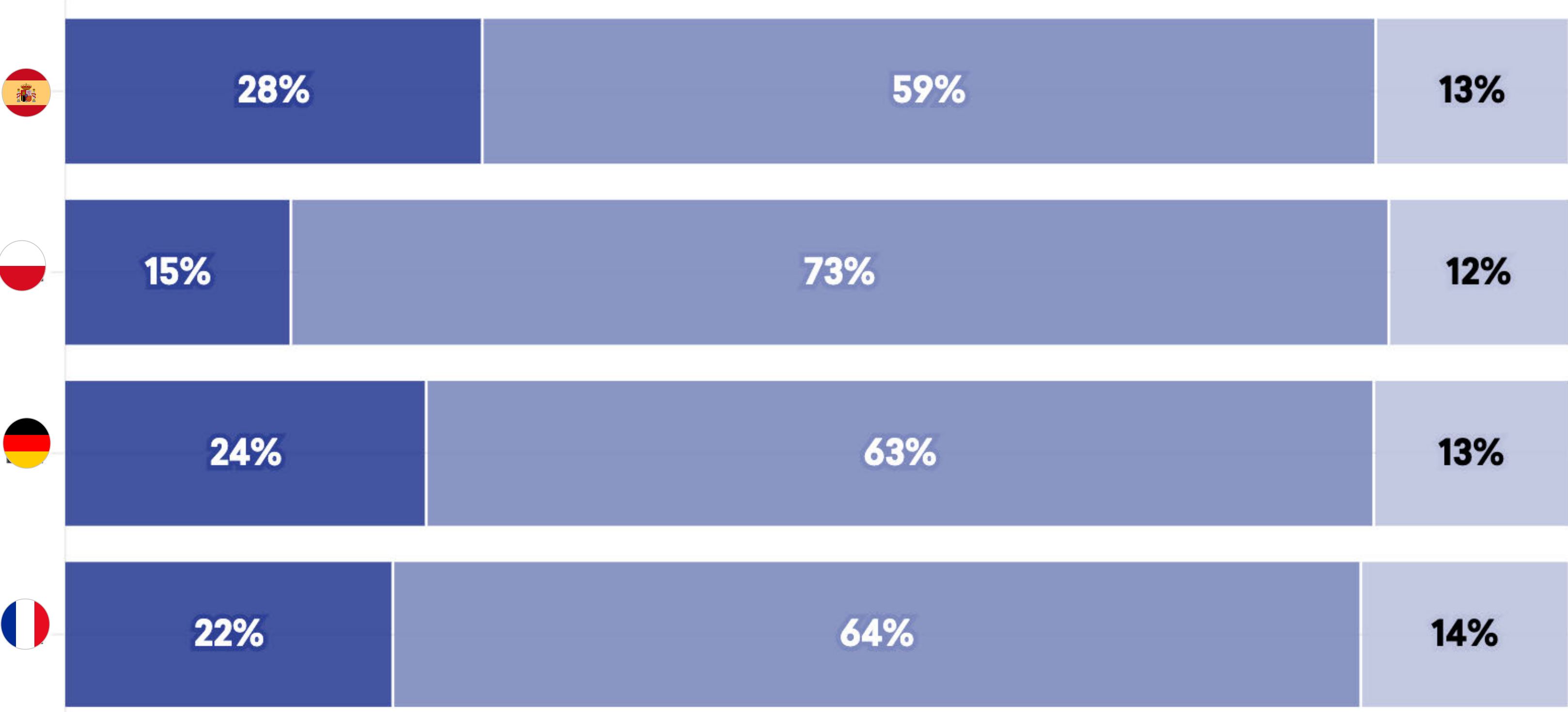


# National interests, not moral obligations, dictate how people view immigration



## Which of the following statements do you agree with most?

- As a rich country, we have a moral obligation to welcome immigrants seeking a better life.
- We must give priority to its own interests when it comes to restricting or not the entry of immigrants into the country.
- Don't know

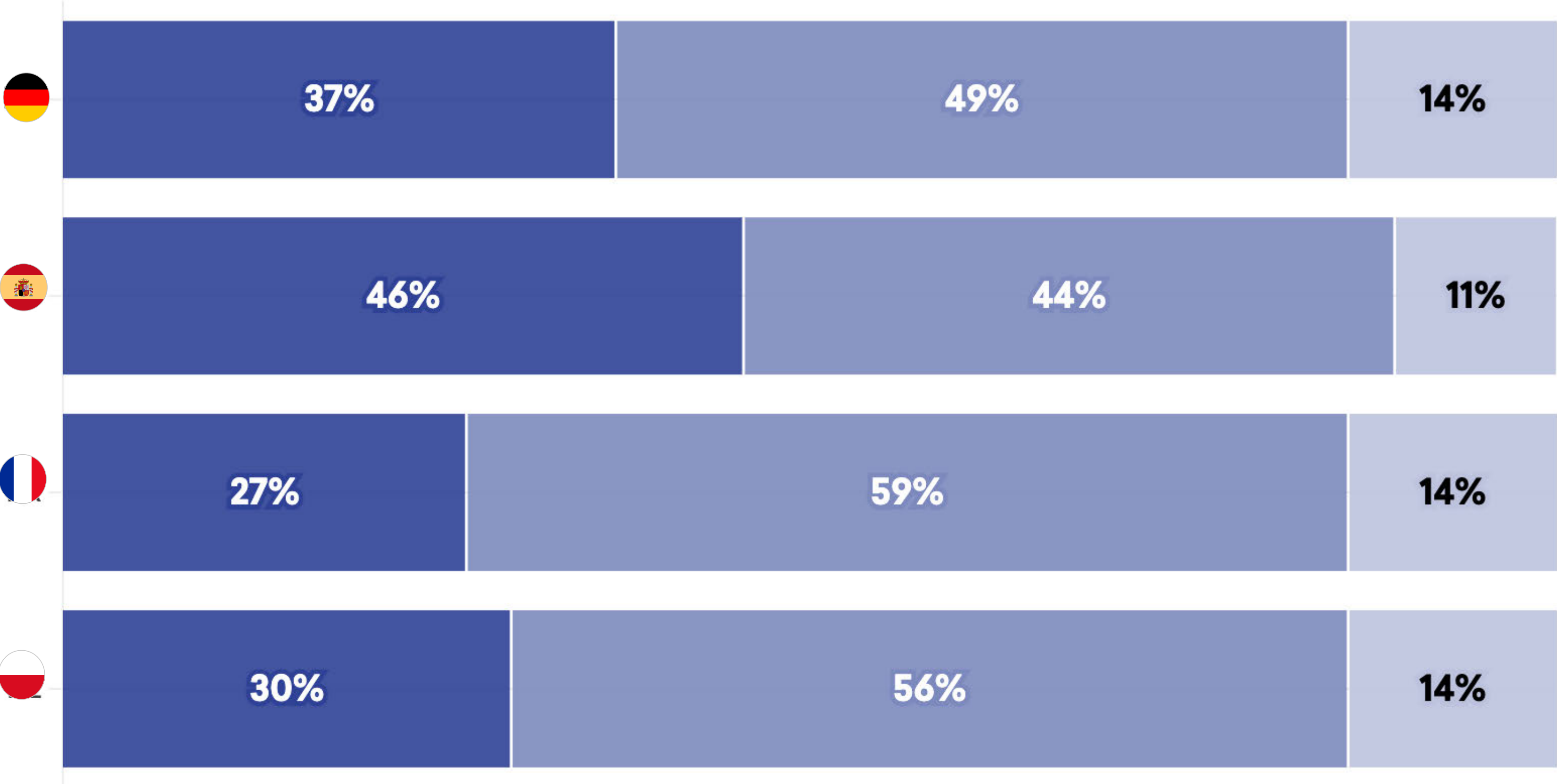


# Most people agree that migration is better managed nationally

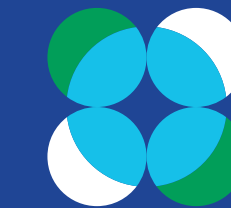


## With which of the following statements do you agree with the most?

- Policies on immigration should be decided at the level of the European Union
- Immigration policies should be decided by each country
- Don't know

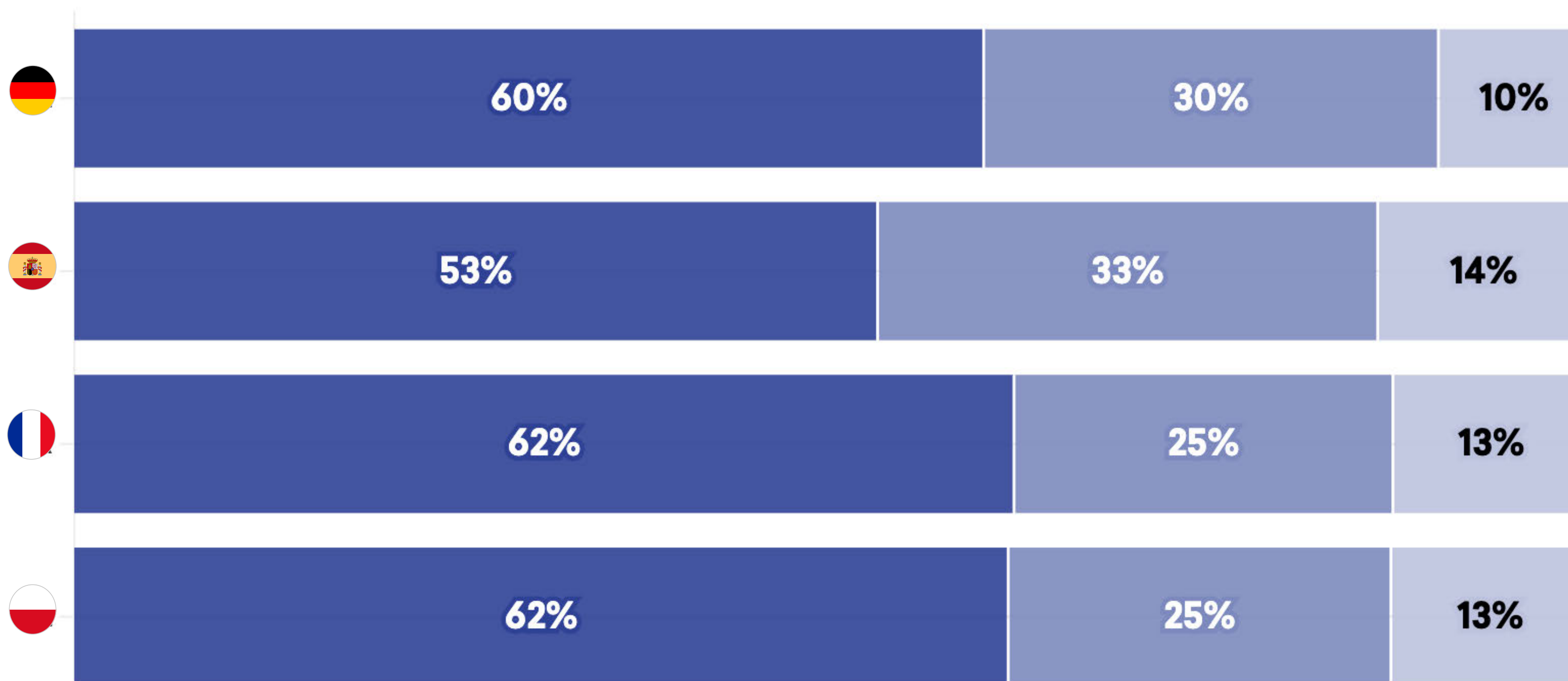


# When asked to choose, people prioritize the fight against illegal immigration over freedom of movement



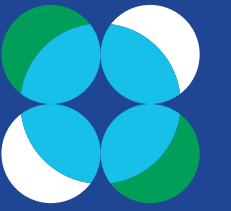
## With which of the following statements do you agree with most?

- Borders within the European Union should be more strictly guarded to reduce illegal immigration between countries.
- We should protect the free movement of people within the European Union to strengthen our economy and European values, even if it means that we have less capacity to control illegal immigration.
- Don't know





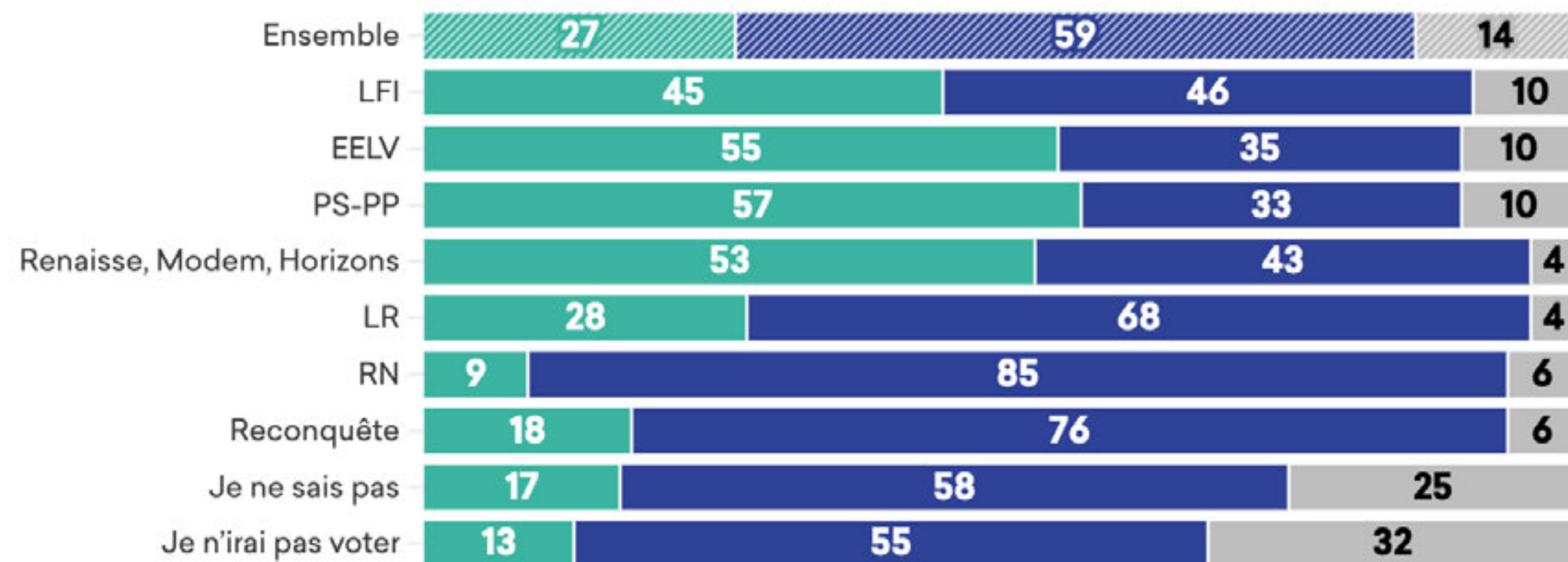
# A delicate balance between control and compassion



Immigration policies should be defined **at EU level**

Immigration policies should be defined **nationally**

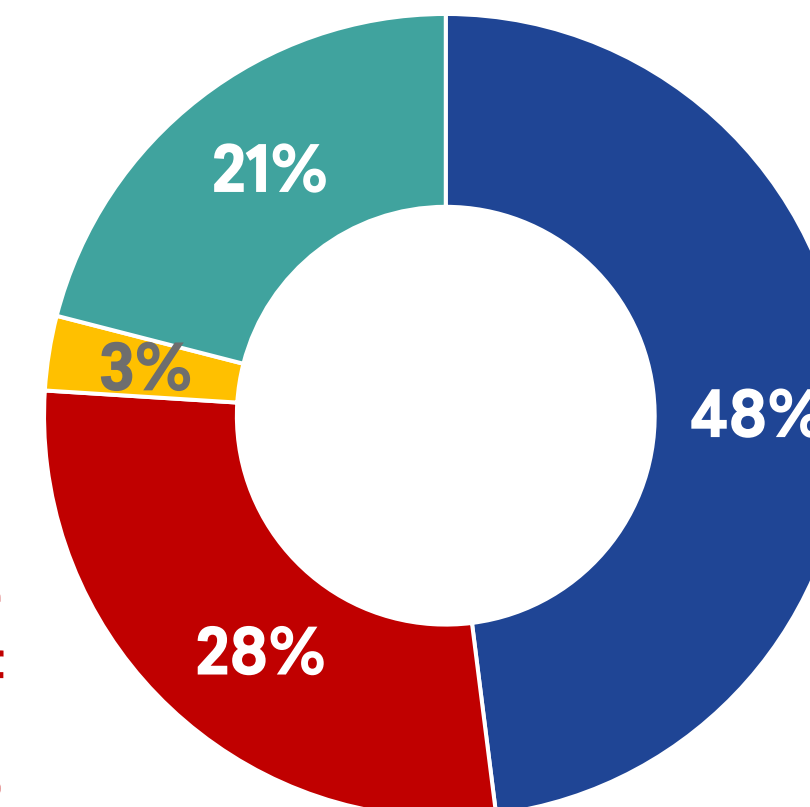
Electeurs européens 2024



When it comes to migration policy, what is most important to you?

That we improve hosting conditions for migrants in France

That we reduce the total number of migrants coming to France

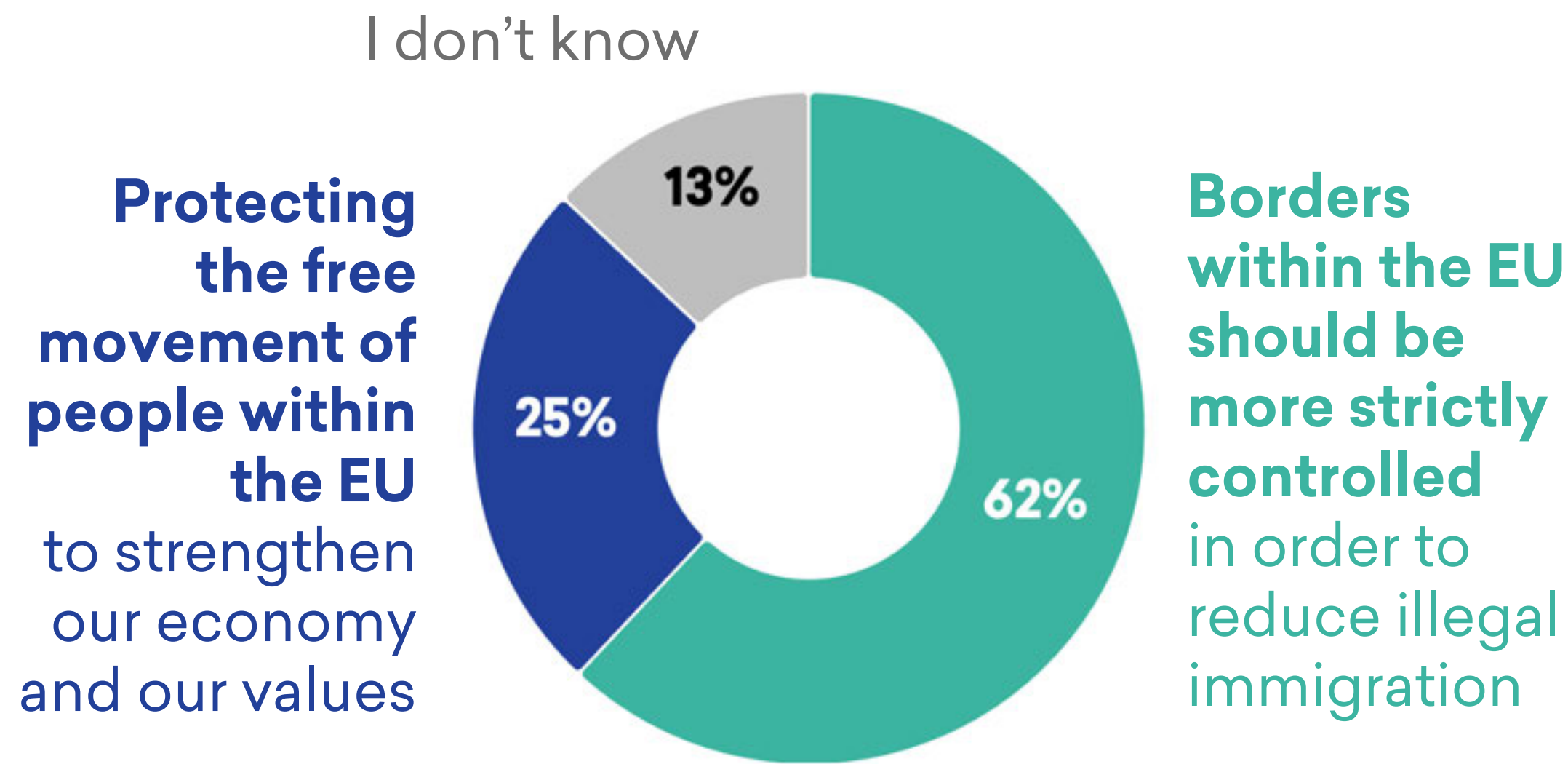
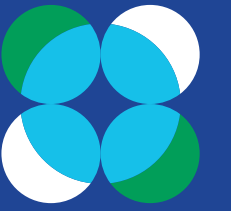


That we have control over who can and cannot come to France

- When they think of migration policy, the French are primarily concerned with the need for control, which they see as taking place at national rather than European level, even though immigration is seen as the priority issue at European level.
- At the same time, they express empathy for living conditions: 59% say they are worried about the rise of racism and discrimination against migrants in France.
- They believe that a dignified welcome is possible: for 63% of French people, the EU's welcome of Ukrainian refugees was proof of this.



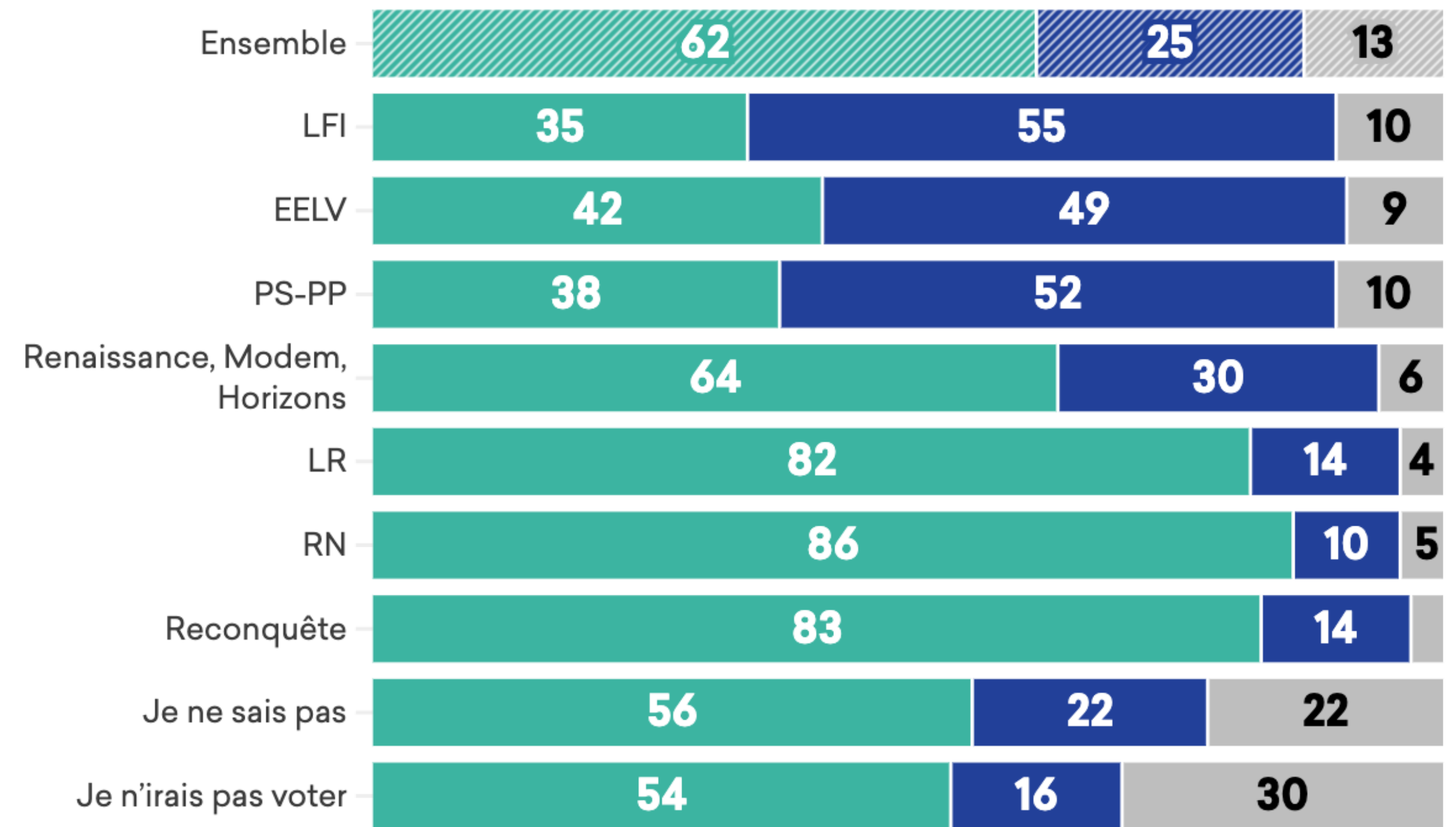
# Border control: a strong right-left divide



Avec laquelle des affirmations suivantes êtes-vous le plus d'accord ?

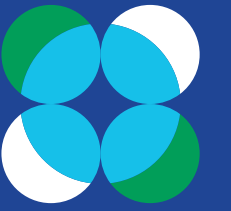
- Les frontières au sein de l'Union européenne devraient être plus strictement contrôlées afin de réduire l'immigration illégale entre les pays de l'Union européenne.
- Nous devons protéger la libre circulation des personnes au sein de l'Union européenne afin de renforcer notre économie et les valeurs européennes, même si cela limite notre capacité à contrôler l'immigration illégale.
- Je ne sais pas

## European Elections 2024





# Migration is now the biggest issue in Germany



- Immigration and Refugees has risen to be the most important issue for Germans (in 2023 it was Cost of Living) – but with huge differences among the segments!

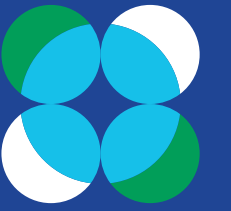
Quelle: More in Common (Februar 2024)

Please choose a maximum of three options below. In your opinion, which is most important issue facing Germany today? And the second most important? And the third?

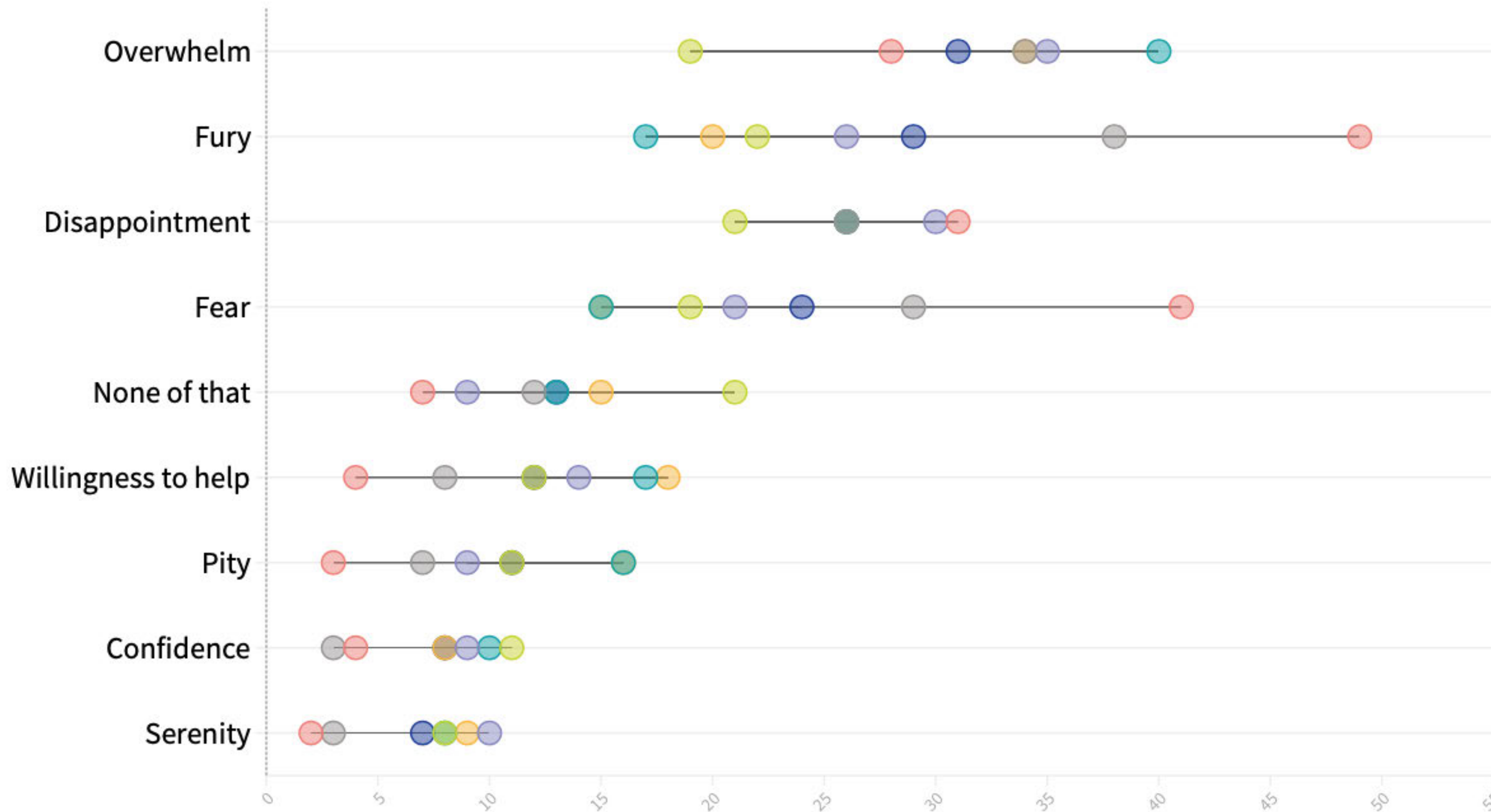




# People feel overwhelmed and angry



Segment: ● Total ● The Open ● The Involved ● The Established ● The Detached ● The Disillusioned ● The Angry



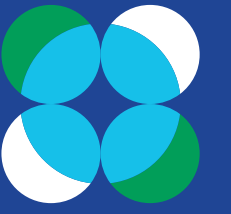
Quelle: More in Common (2024)

What do you usually feel when you hear about the current situation in Germany regarding migration? Please select up to 2 of your most common feelings

- The dominant feeling towards migration remains „overwhelming“. Followed by „fury“, „disappointment“ and „fear“. Again, the segments vary a lot in this question.

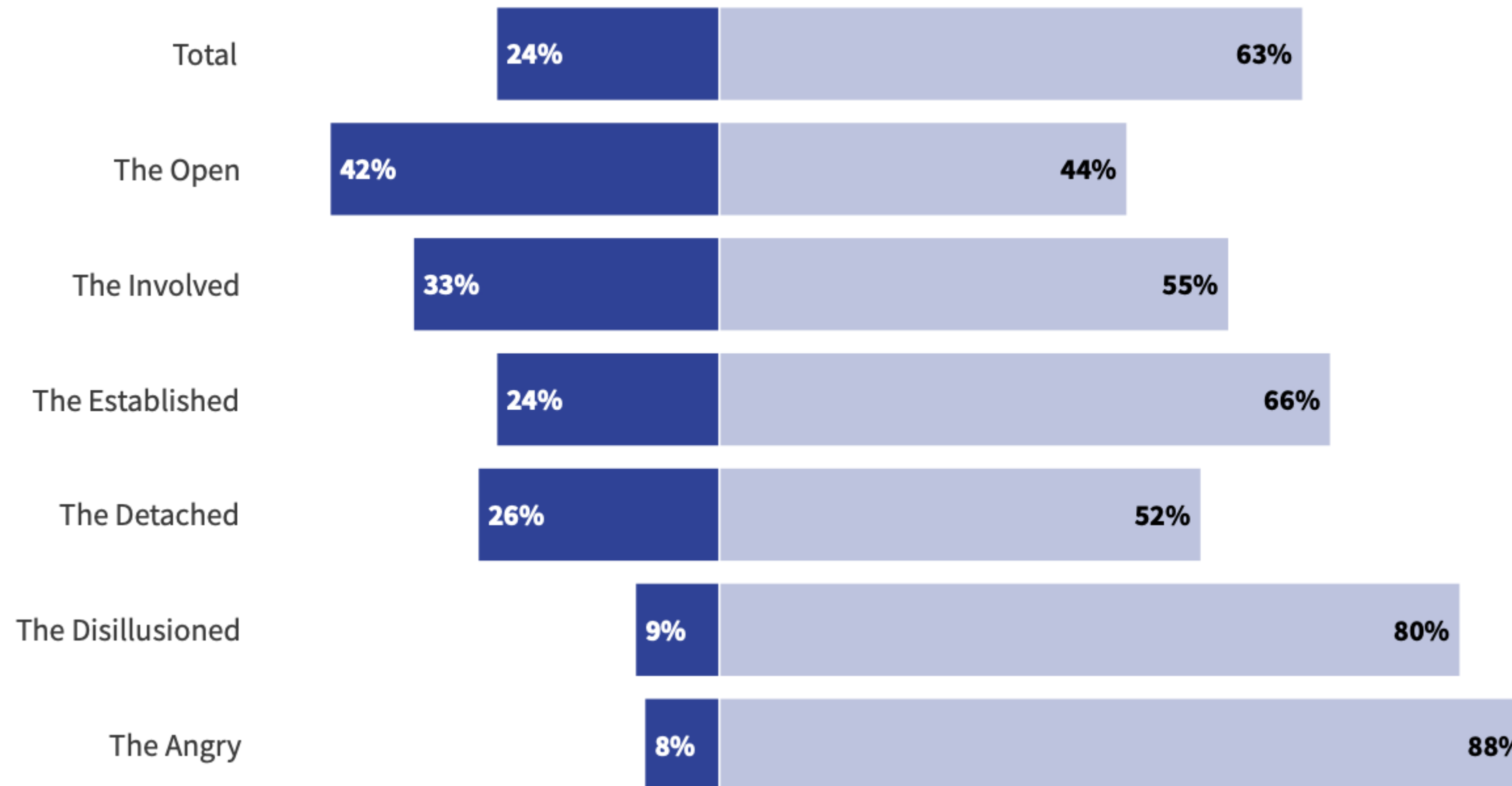


# A majority want to prioritise Germany's interests



## Which statement do you agree with more?

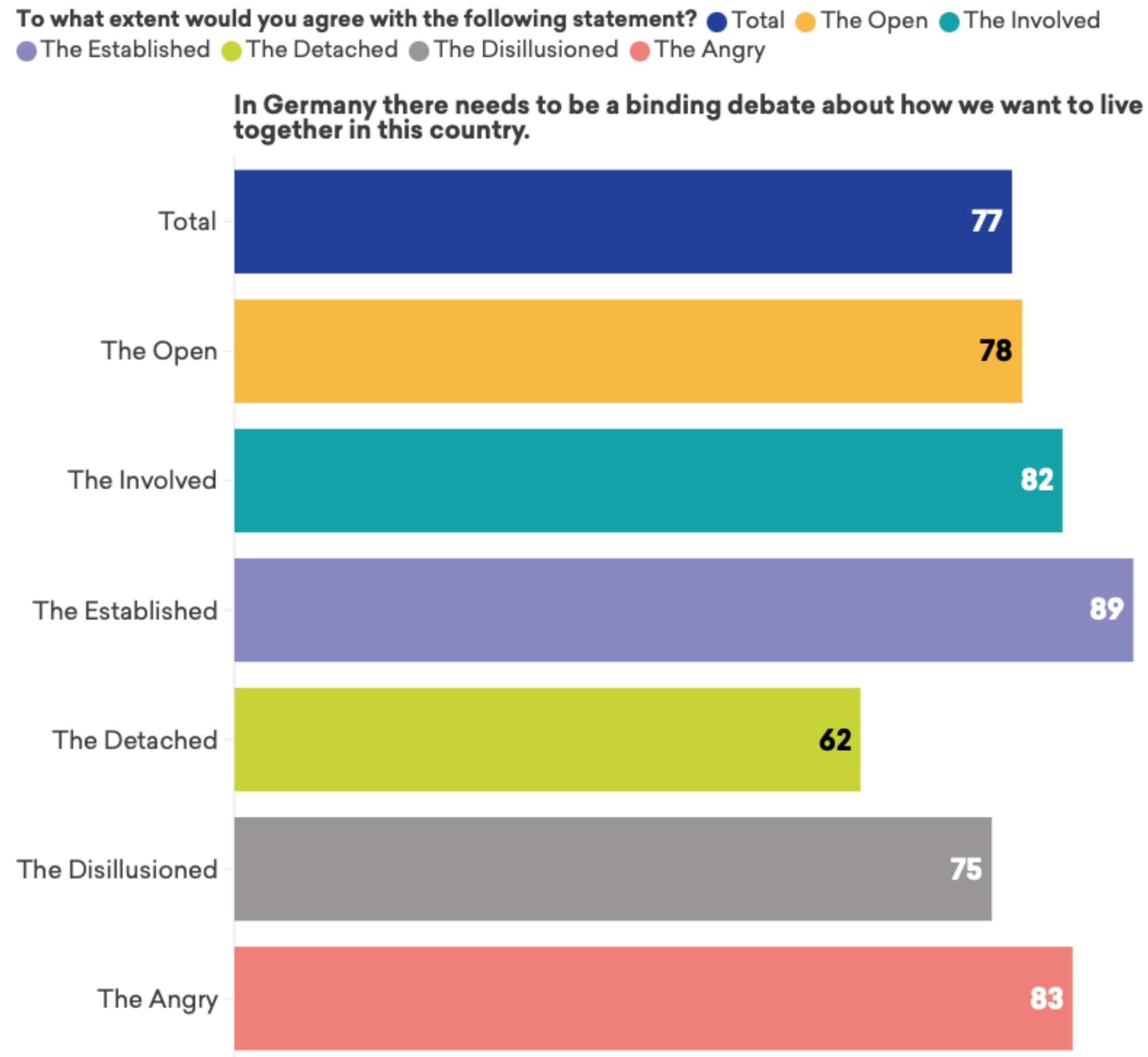
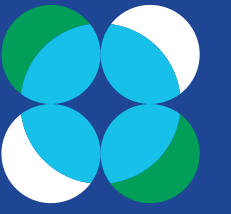
- As a rich country, Germany has a moral obligation to welcome immigrants looking for a better life
- Germany must prioritise its own interests when it comes to deciding whether or not it accepts immigrants



- Most Germans – and majorities in all segments – say, Germany should prioritize its own interests when it comes to accepting or not accepting immigrants.
- Only minorities say that Germany as a rich country has a moral obligation to welcome immigrants who are looking for a better life.



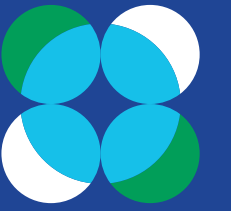
# People are yearning for a debate about social cohesion



- But people do want a debate on how we live together in the country (77% in average, but also majorities in all segments).
- However, at the same time only 31% say, it's currently easy to talk to others about the topic of migration.

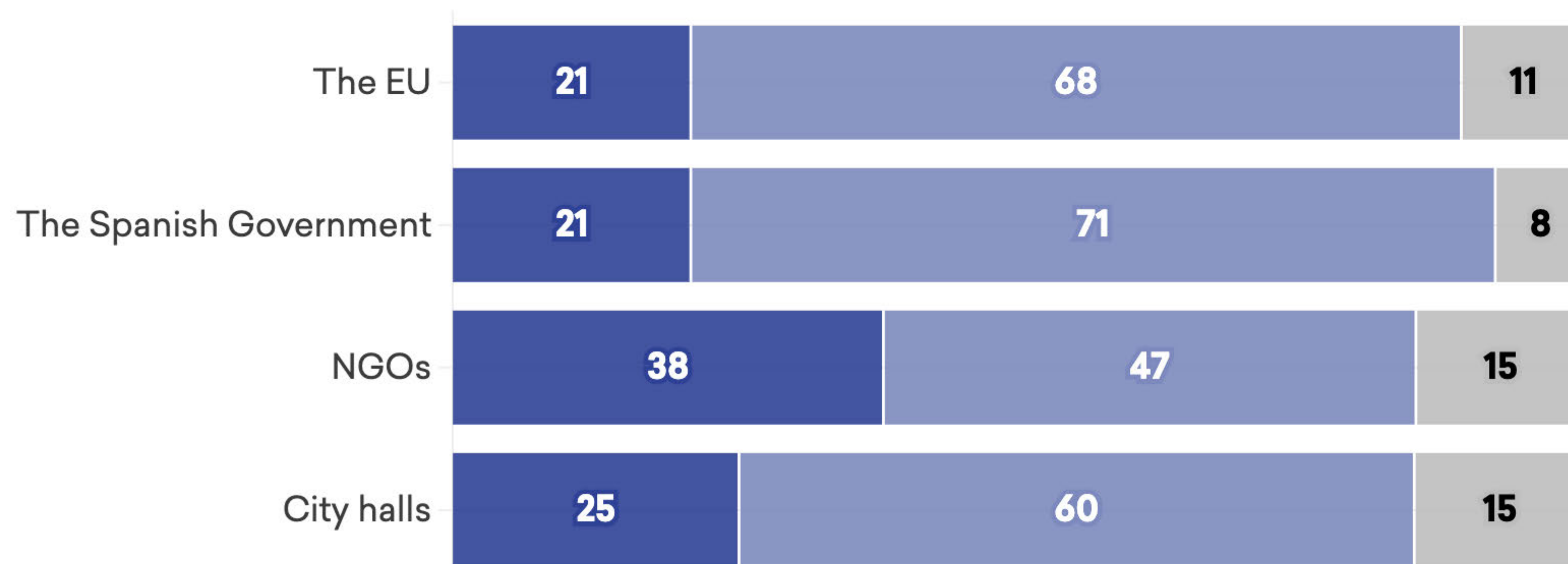


# The general perception is that management of flows isn't working



## How would you say the following actors are managing migration?

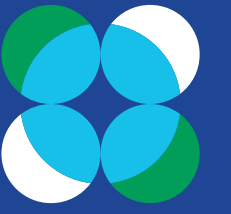
● Well (very well + somewhat well) ● Poorly (very poorly + somewhat poorly) ● I don't know



- Only 21% think that the EU manages immigration "well" (very well + fairly well). This is the same as when asked about the government.
- NGOs obtain a better score, although also mostly negative.

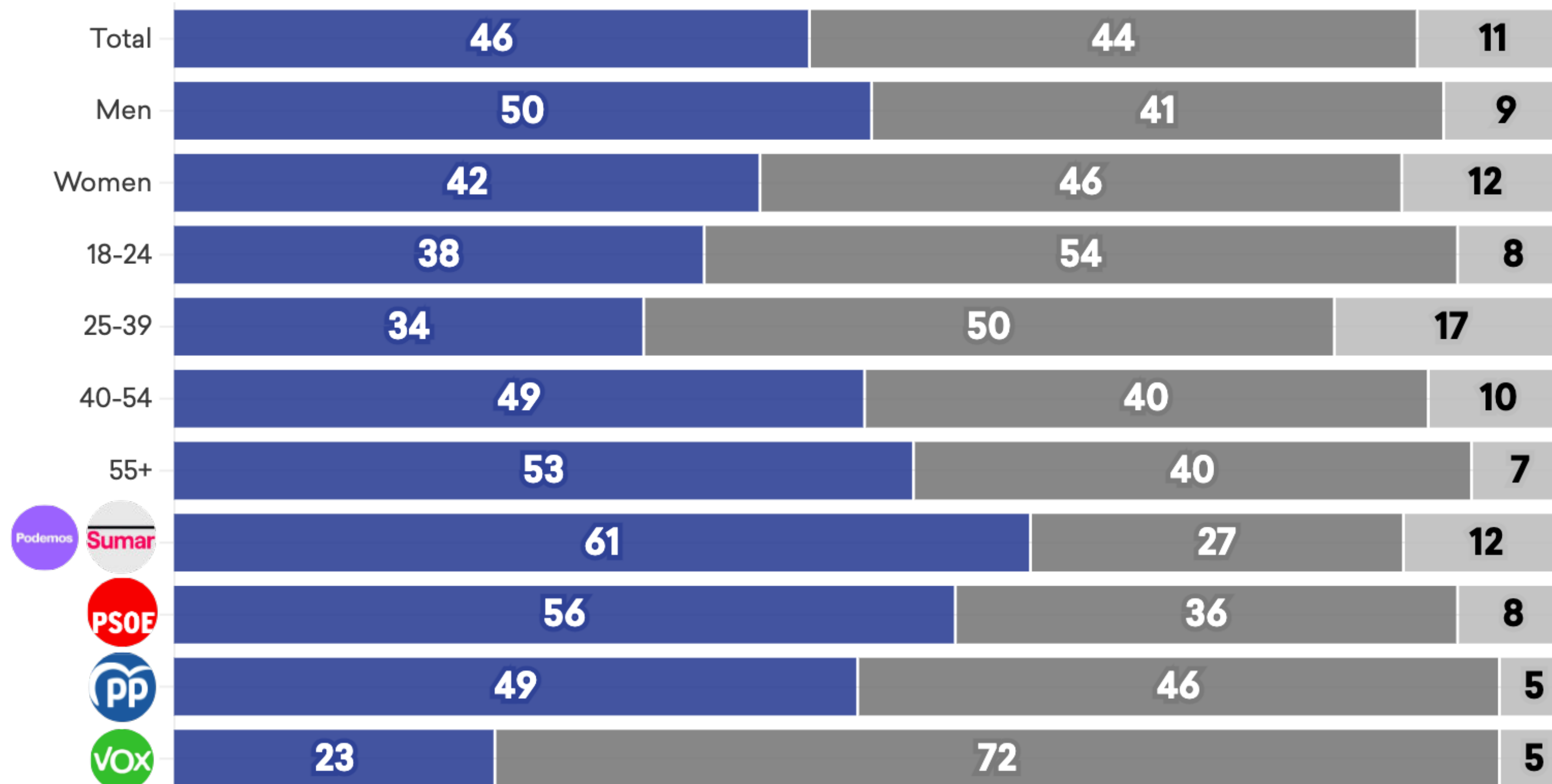


# Contrary to others, Spaniards want the EU to have a role in immigration policy



## Which statement do you agree with the most?

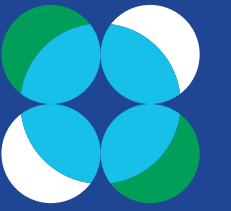
- Policies on immigration should be decided at the EU level
- Immigration policies should be decided by each country.
- I don't know



- Spanish society is an exception among the countries studied by More in Common, with a majority preferring that migration and refugee policies be decided at the European level.
- Only among Vox voters are a majority of those who prefer decisions to be taken at the national level, a view also predominant among the younger generations.

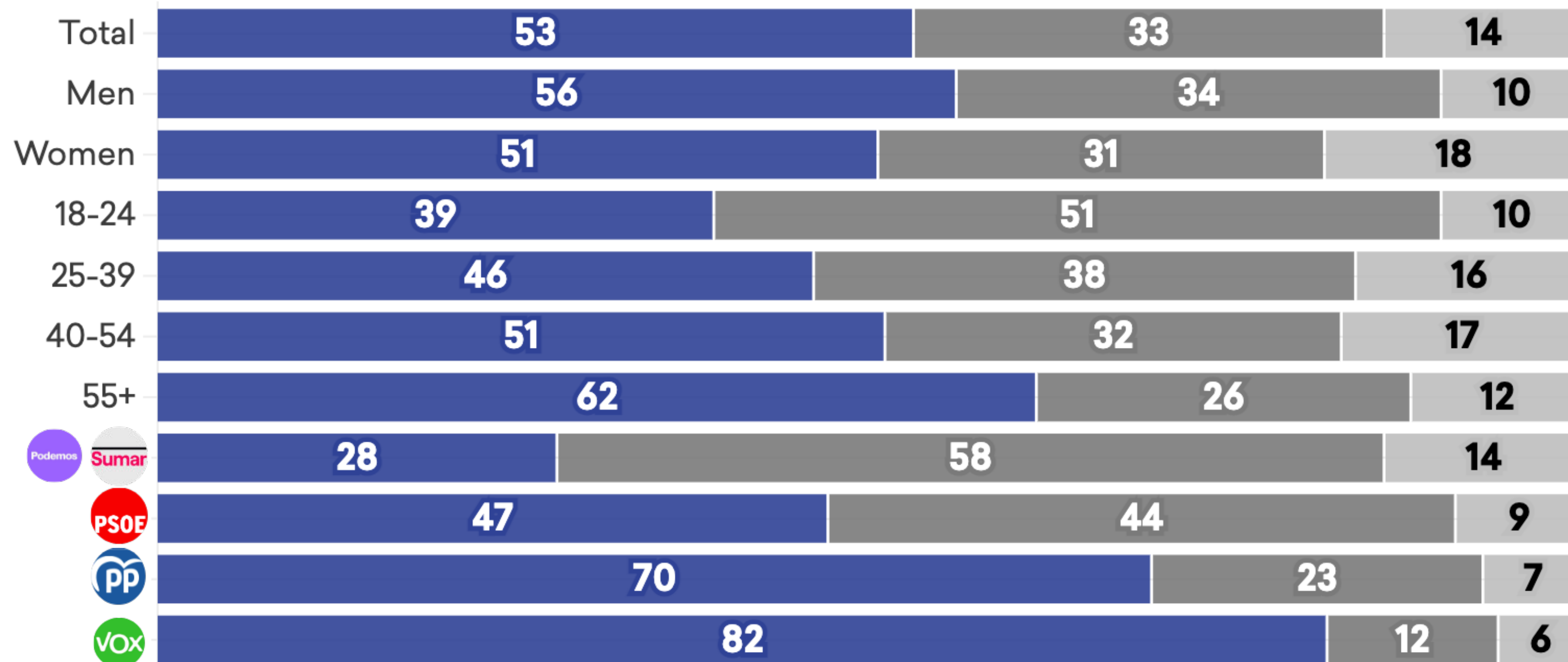


# Border surveillance takes priority over the principle of free movement, even among very pro-European voters such as the PSOE



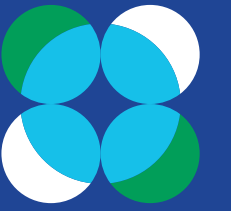
## Which statement do you agree with the most?

- Borders within the European Union should be more strictly monitored to reduce illegal immigration between countries.
- We should protect the free movement of people within the European Union to strengthen our economy and European values, even if that means we are less able to control illegal immigration.
- I don't know



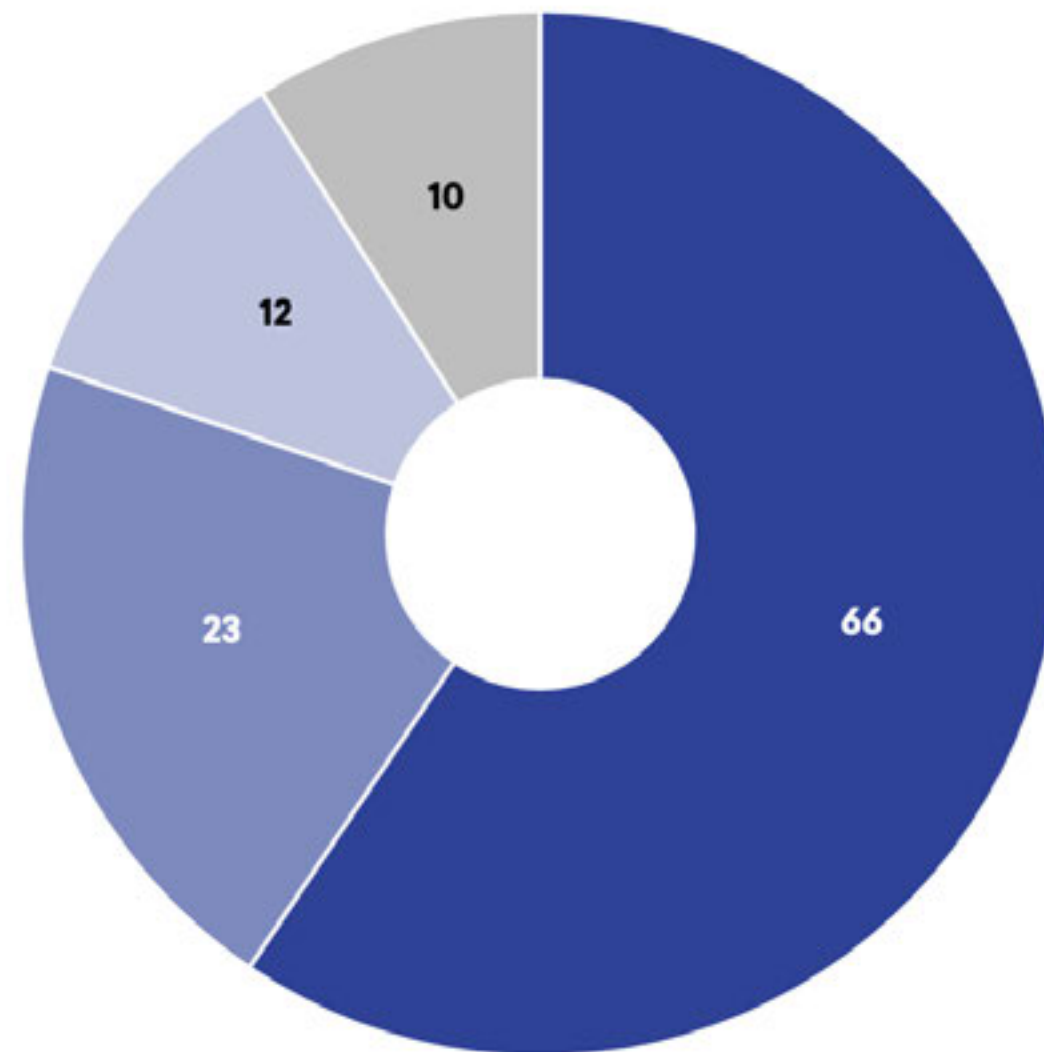


# However, migration policy is not so much a question of numbers as of control



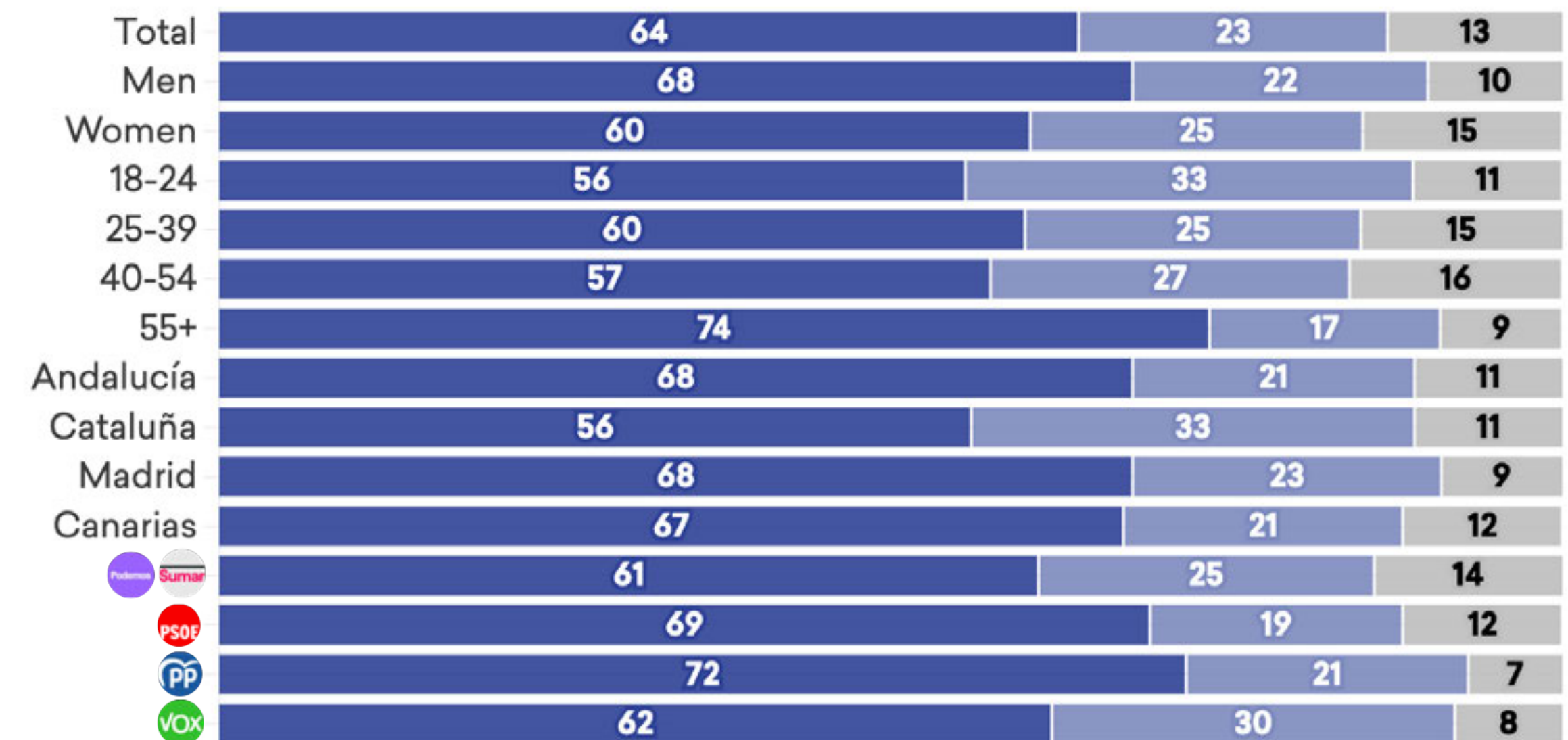
## What is more important for you when it comes to migration policy?

- That we can control who can and who can't get into Spain
- That we reduce the total number of migrants arriving to Spain
- That we increase the total number of migrants arriving to Spain
- I don't know



## If we could better control who crosses our borders would you be open to Spain accepting a higher number of migrants and refugees?

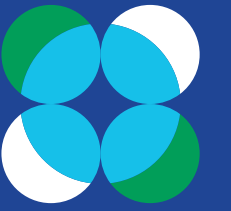
- Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree)
- Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree)
- I don't know



- 66% of Spaniards prioritize the ability to control who crosses the country's borders over reducing the number of migrants Spain receives. In fact, a large majority would be willing for Spain to receive a greater number of migrants and refugees if they perceived a greater capacity for control. Therefore, control is not synonymous with border closure.

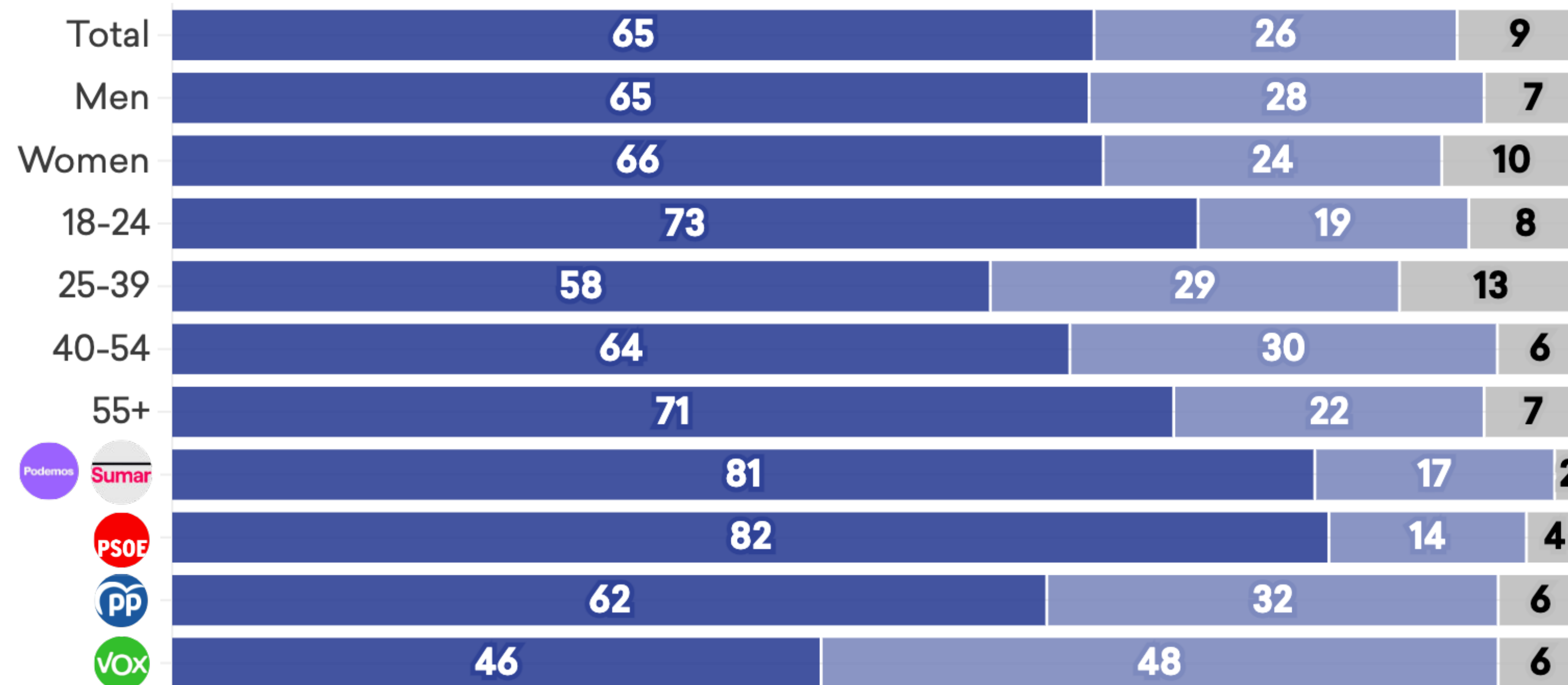


# There is widespread concern about the increase in racism and discrimination



**To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? I am concerned about the increase in racism and discrimination against immigrants in Spain.**

- Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree)
- Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree) ● I don't know

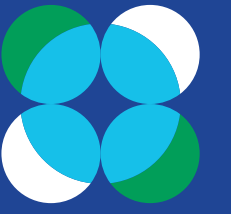


- Progressive voters and younger voters are particularly concerned, but concern is also widespread among other groups.



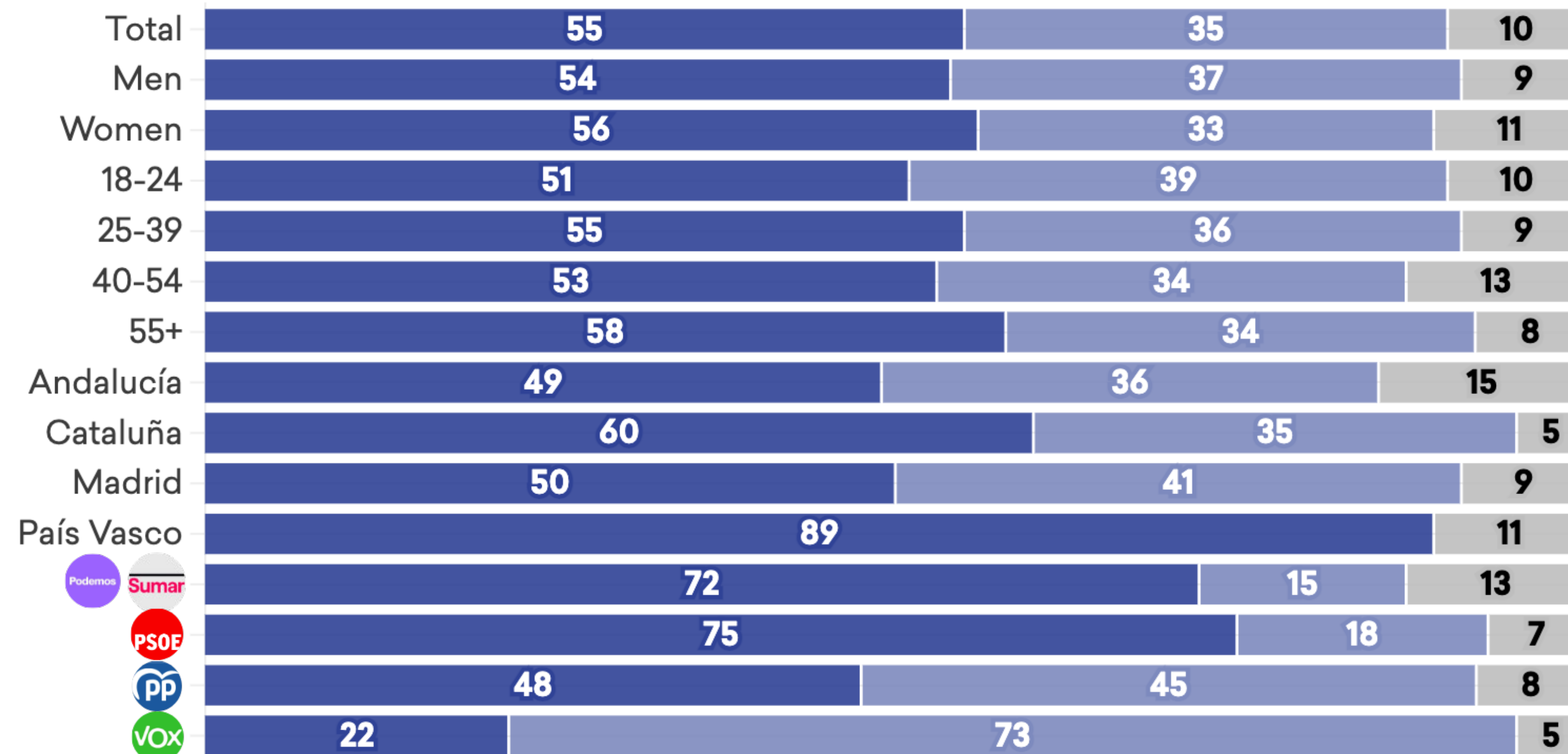


# Support for regularization of immigrants by the government



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Spain should legalise the situation of immigrants already in the country so that they can work legally.

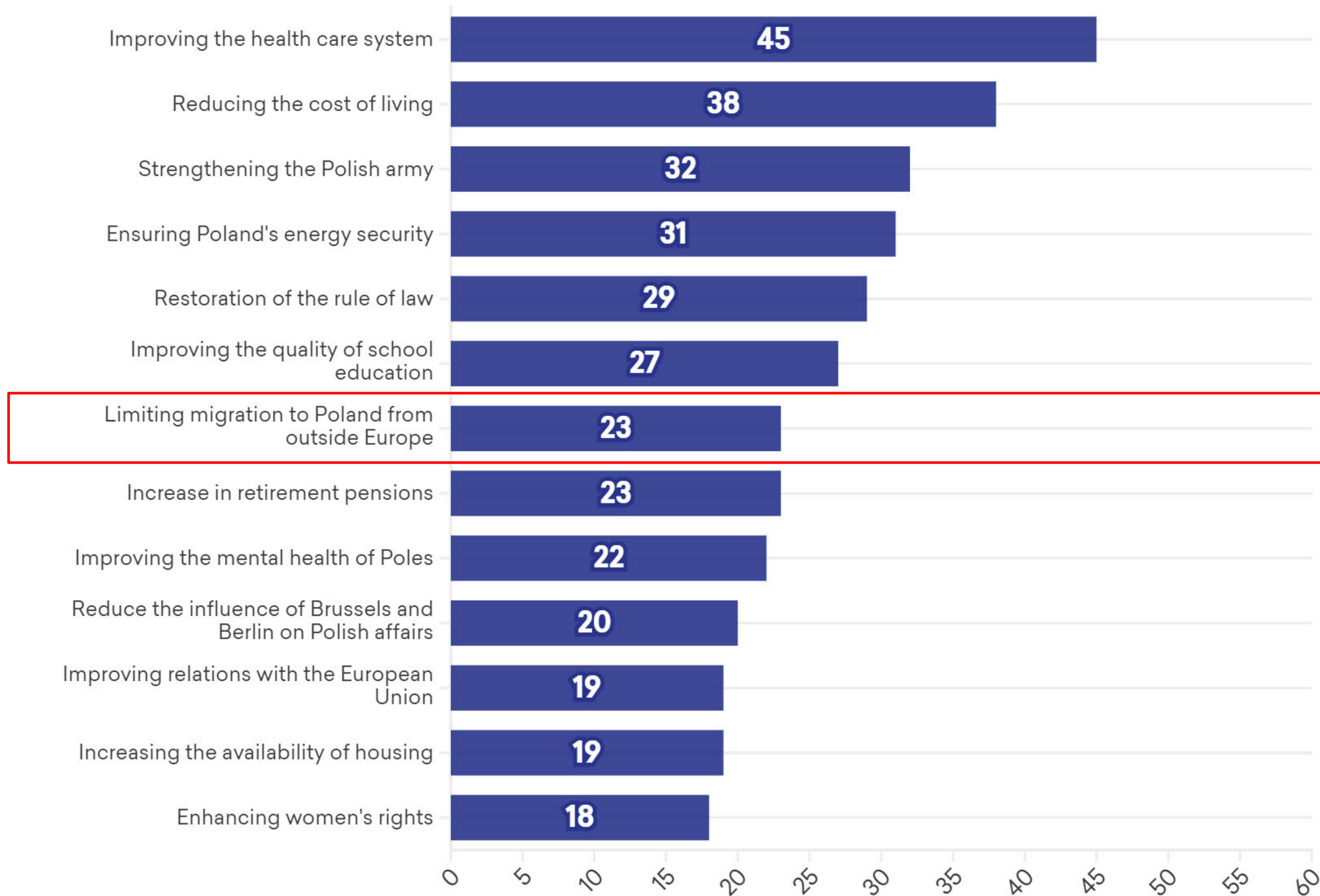
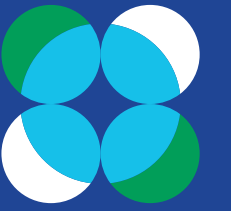
- Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree)
- Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree) ● I don't know



- Some 55% of the population supports a massive regularization, recently proposed through an ILP. Support is especially notable among progressive voters, but is also in the majority among PP voters.



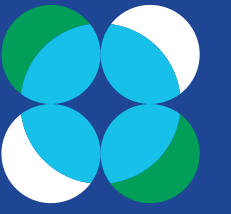
# Migration is not seen as a key issue in Poland



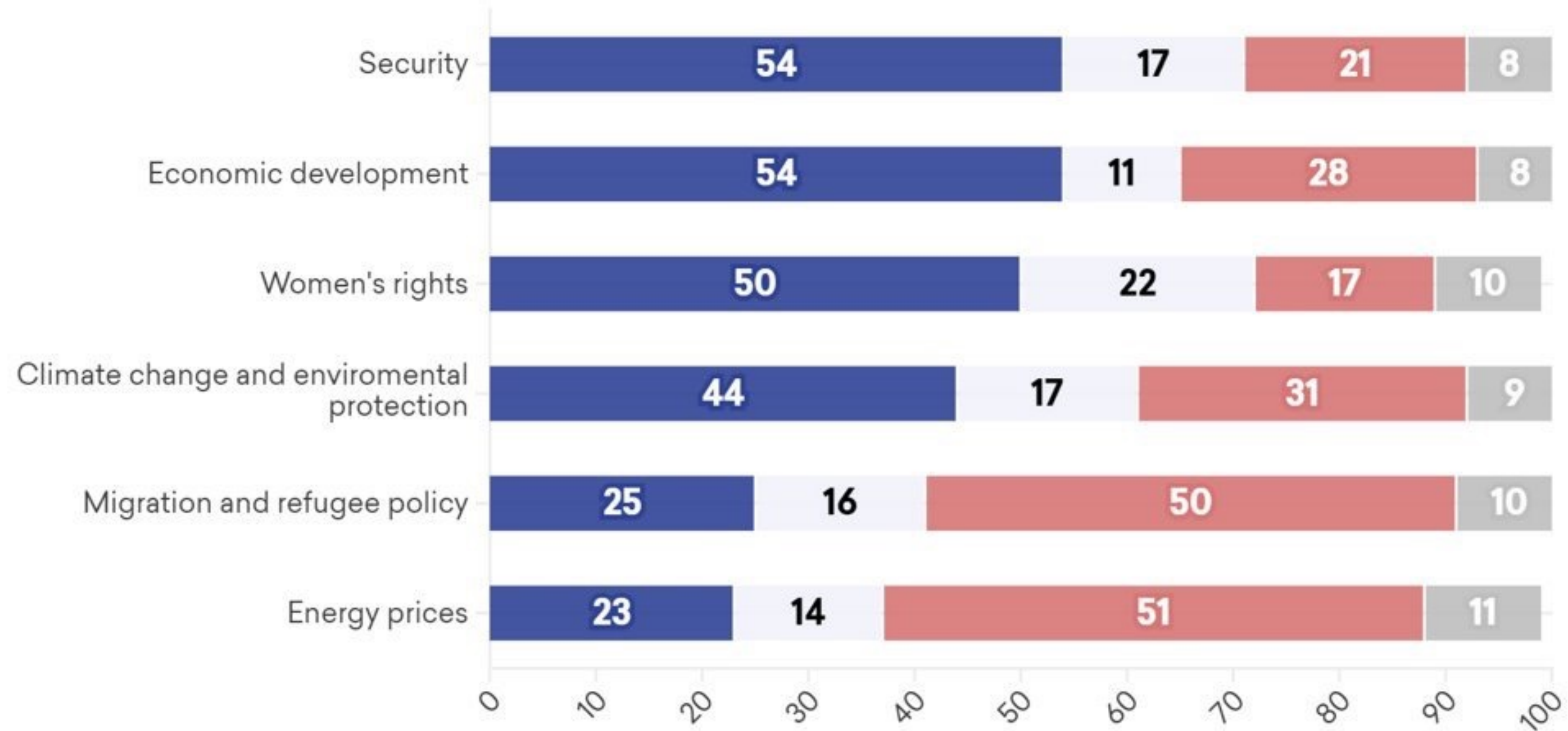
- Migration is not seen as a top issue that Poland is facing right now – limiting migration to Poland from outside Europe is ranked 7th.



# Poles express dissatisfaction with the EU's management of migration



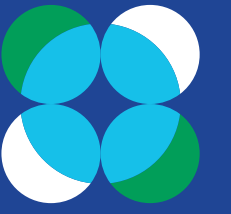
What impact do you think the European Union has on each of the following issues? ● Positive  
● No impact at all ● Negative ● Don't know



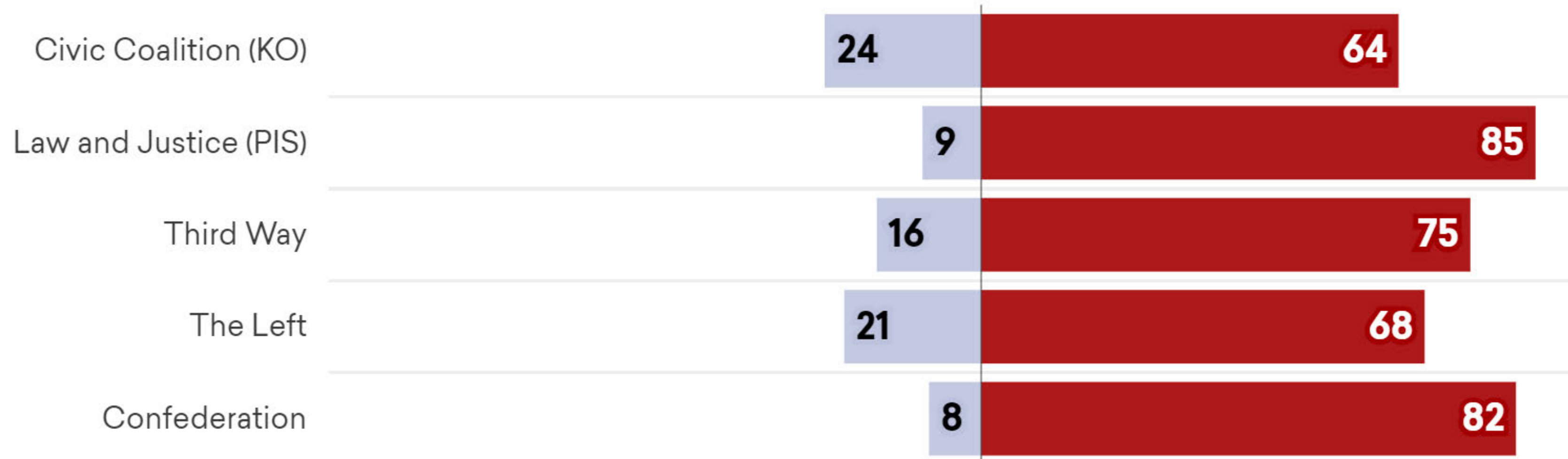
- Poles rank the EU's migration and refugee policies as the second most negatively assessed area (after energy prices).



# Poles prioritize the country's interests over moral obligation



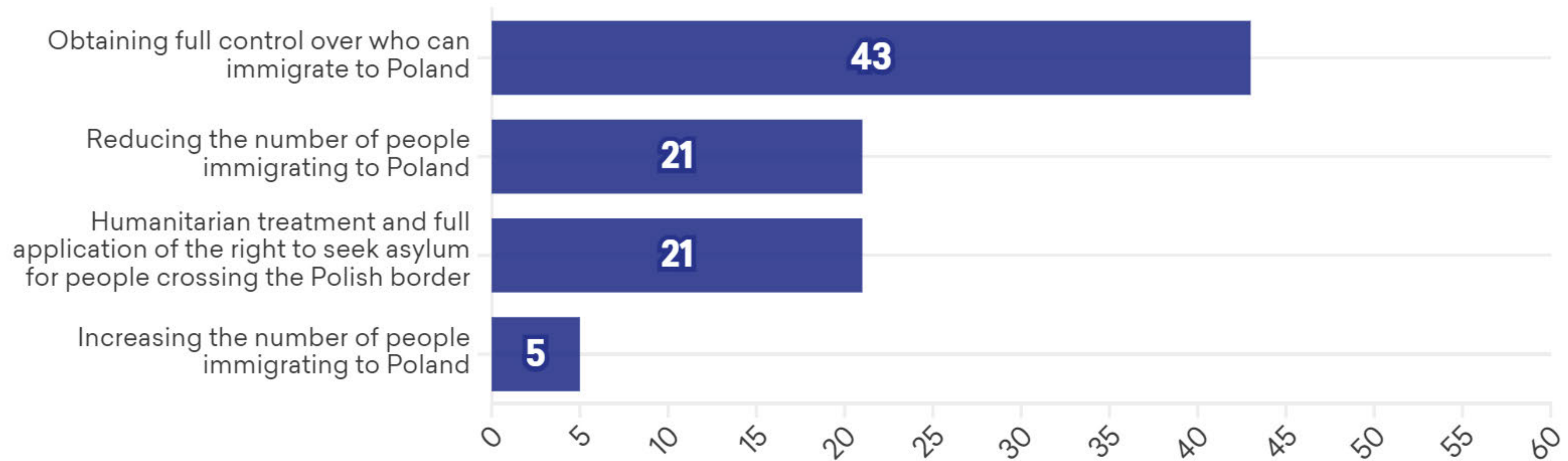
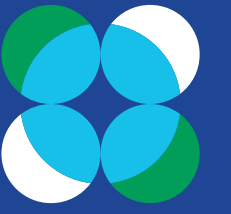
- Poland, as a rich country, has a moral obligation to welcome immigrants seeking a better life
- Poland must prioritize its own interests when it comes to deciding whether to accept immigrants



- The majority of Polish society believes that Poland should prioritize its own interests when it comes to accepting immigrants. This sentiment remains consistent across all voting preferences and segments.
- Poles continue to perceive Poland not as a wealthy nation with a moral obligation to share with others.



# Control is the most important issue in migration policy for Poles



**4**

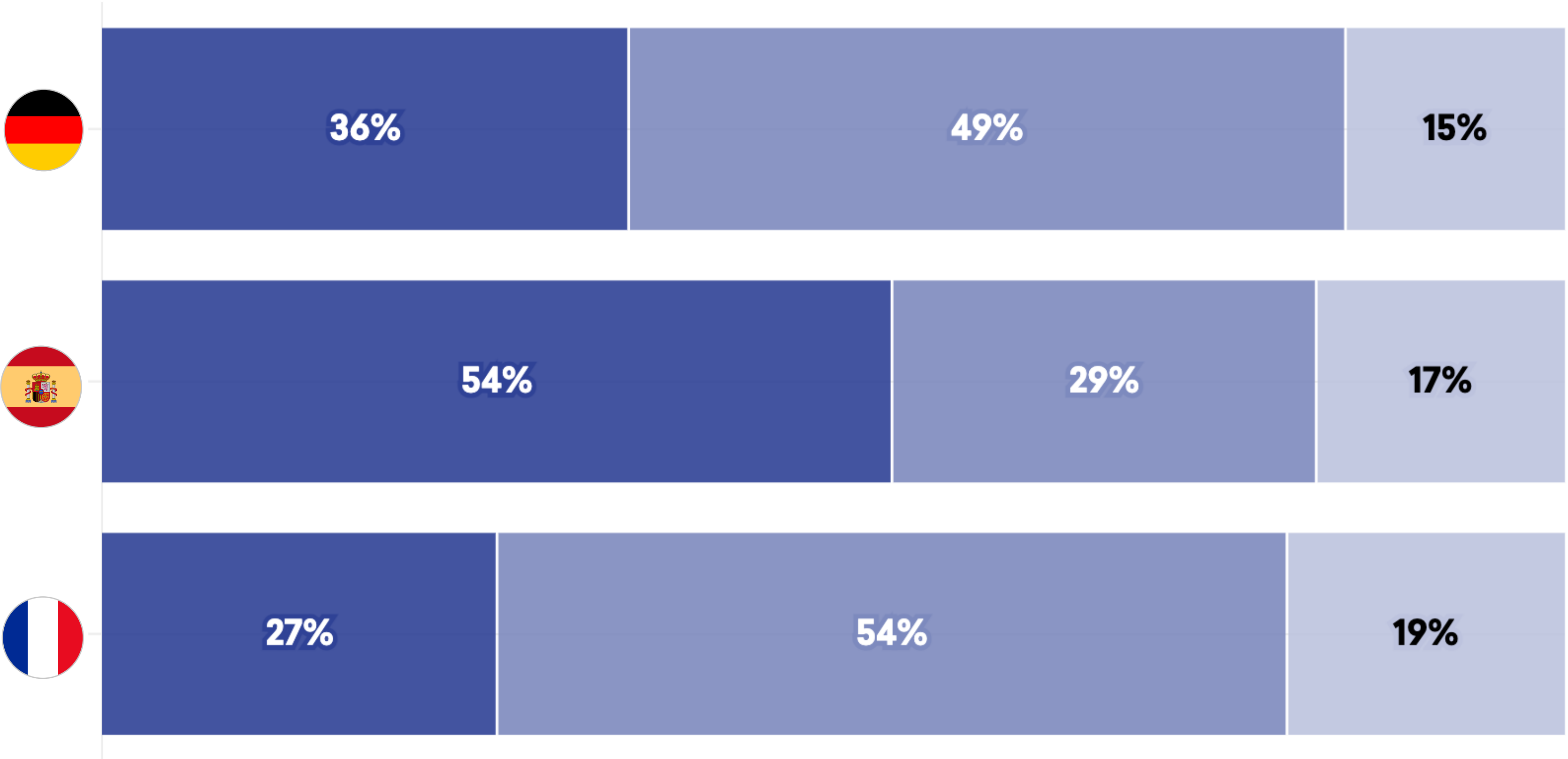
# Enlargement and Ukraine

# People are split on EU expansion



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The European Union should welcome more member countries in the near future.

● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know

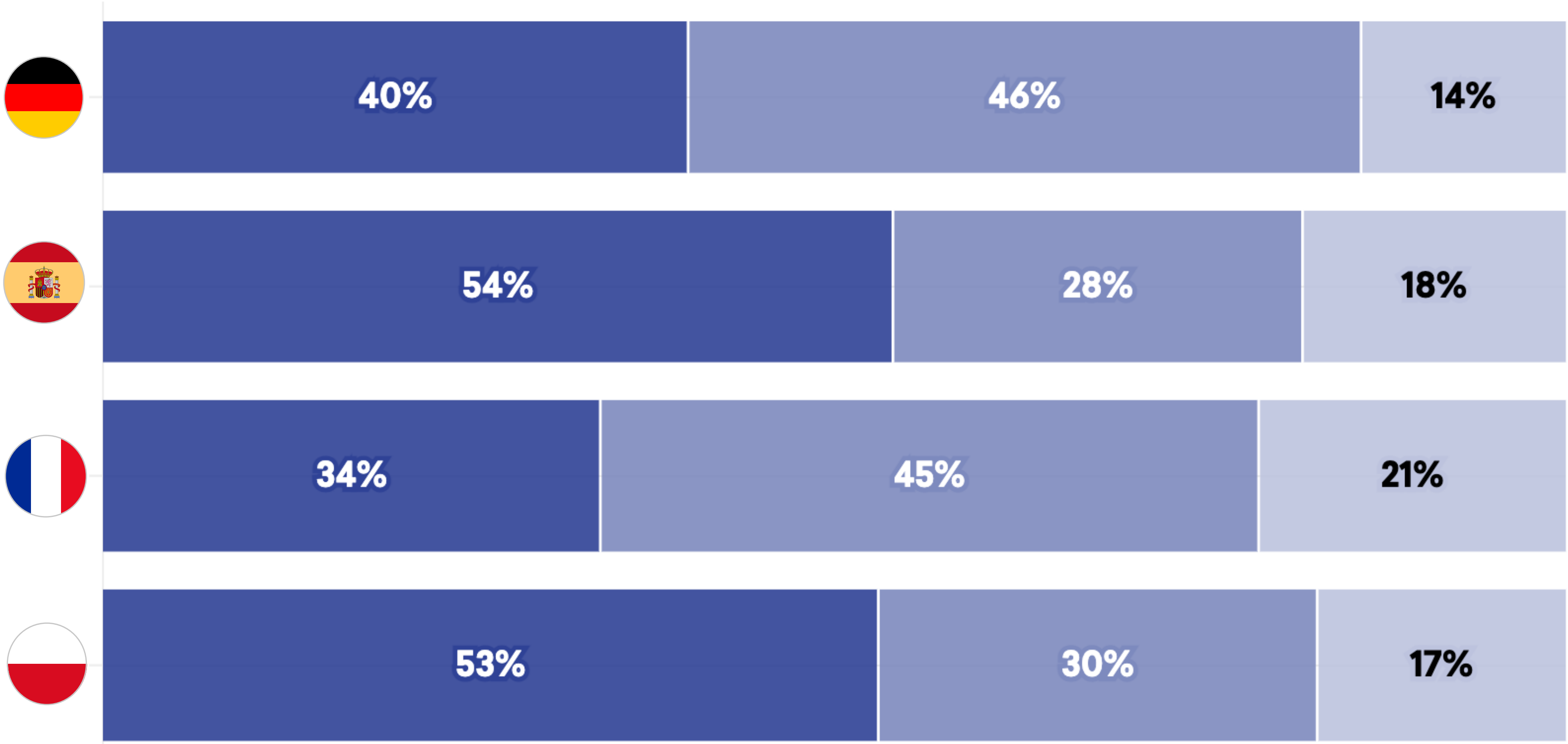


# People are more positive about integrating Ukraine



To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The European Union should integrate Ukraine as a new member in the next few years

● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know



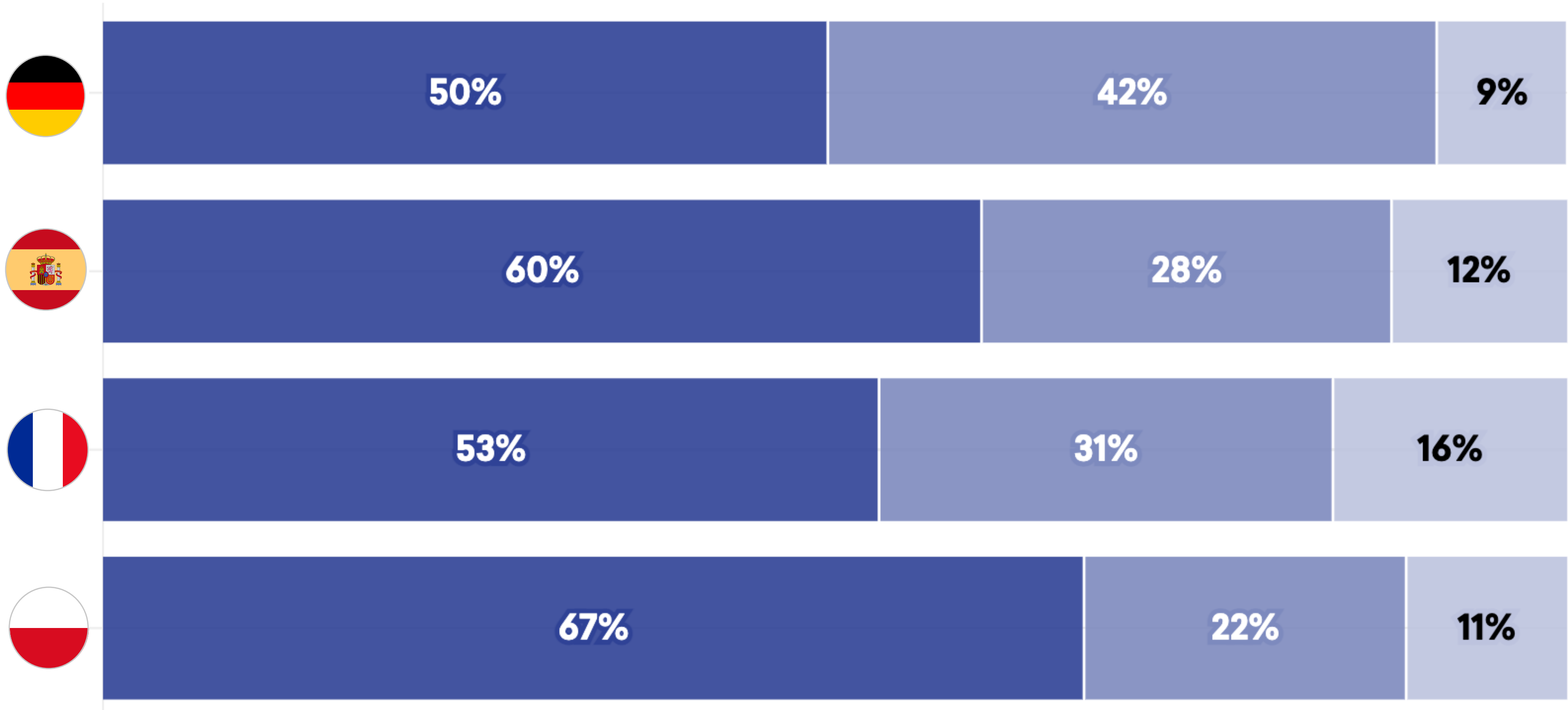


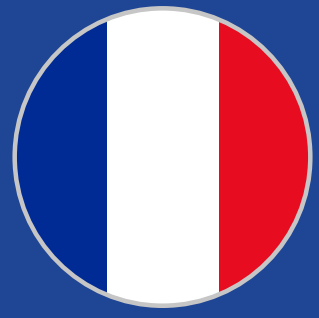
# Most are still willing to support Ukraine militarily and economically



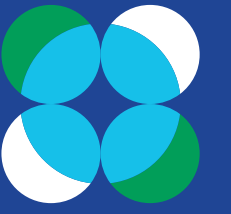
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The European Union must continue to provide economic and military support to Ukraine for as long as necessary.

● Agree ● Disagree ● Don't know





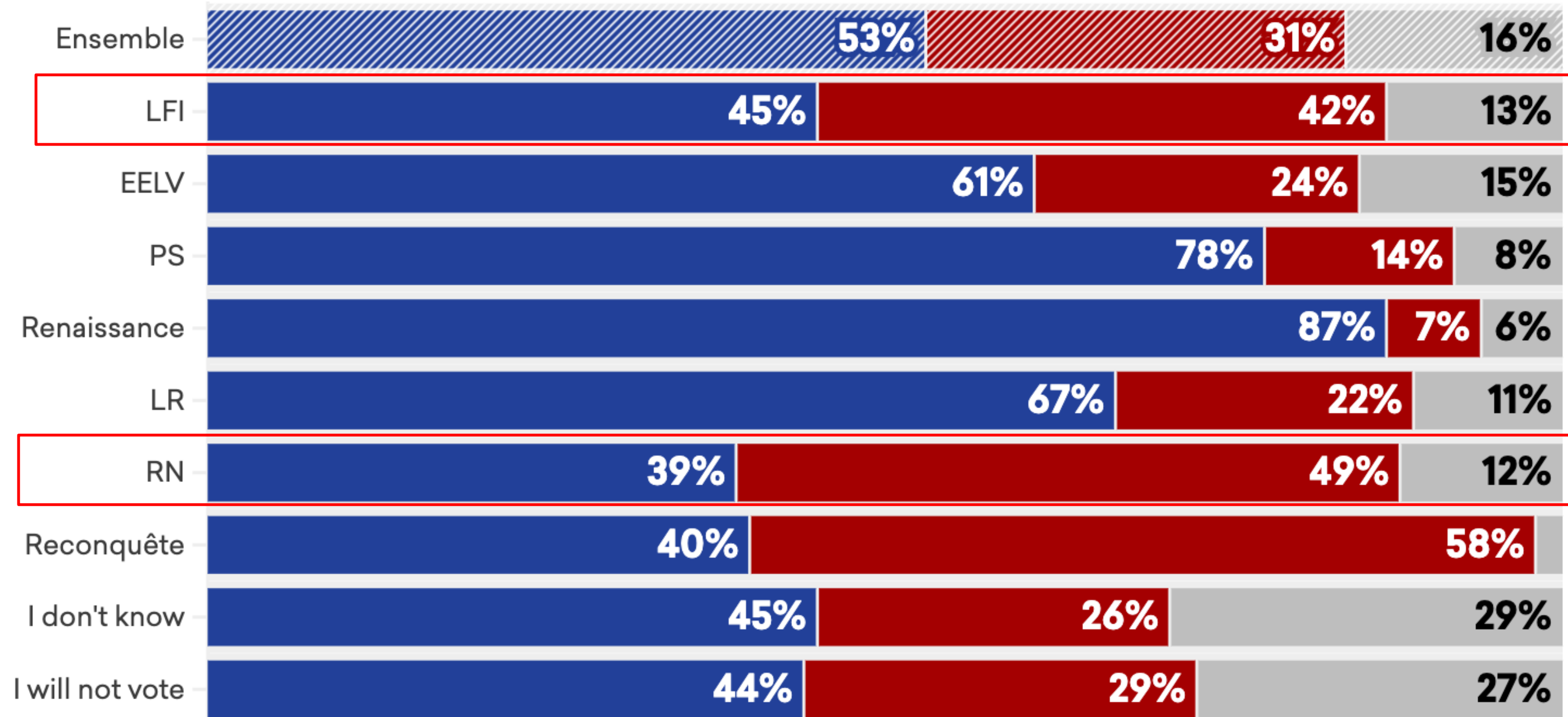
# The far-left and far-right are less willing to support Ukraine



The European Union must continue to provide economic and military support to Ukraine for as long as necessary

■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Don't know

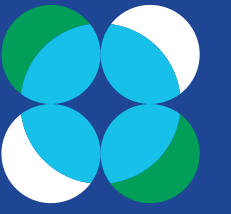
2024 European Parliament election



- A majority of French people are still in favour of continued support to Ukraine, but radical left and extreme-right oppose it, as reflected in recent debates in Parliament.
- Only 34% support for Ukraine's EU membership in France vs. 40% in Germany, 54% in Spain, 53% in Poland.
- Pride in EU's support to Ukraine remains, but is eroding (-10 points in 1 year).

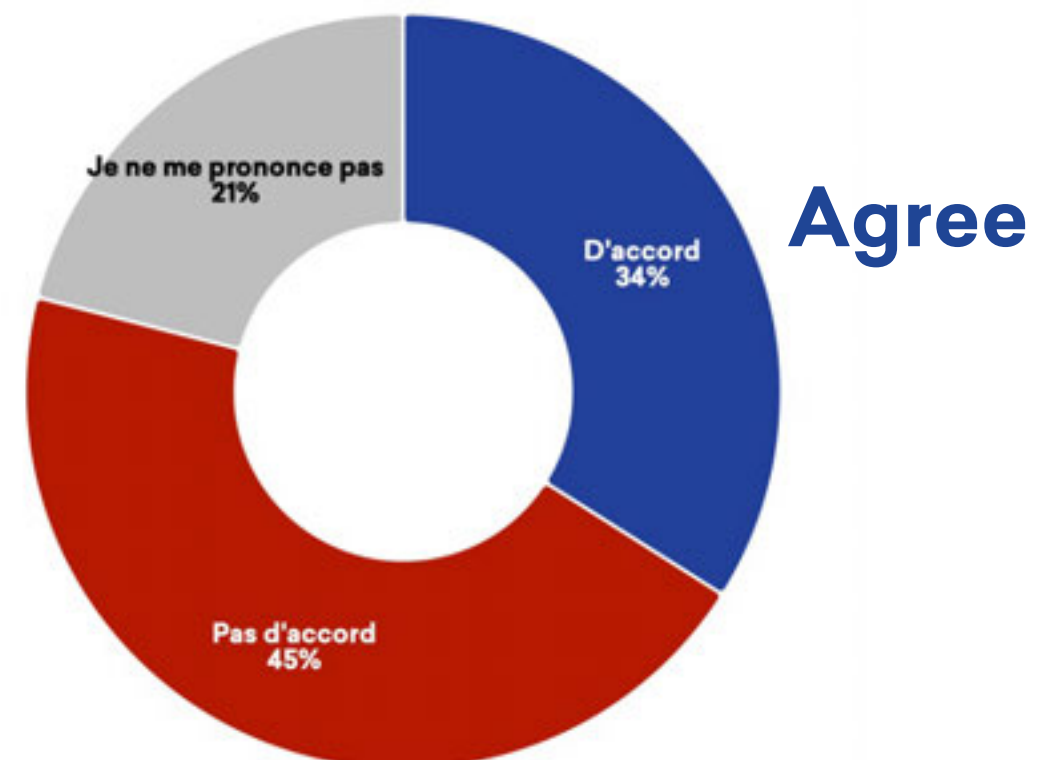
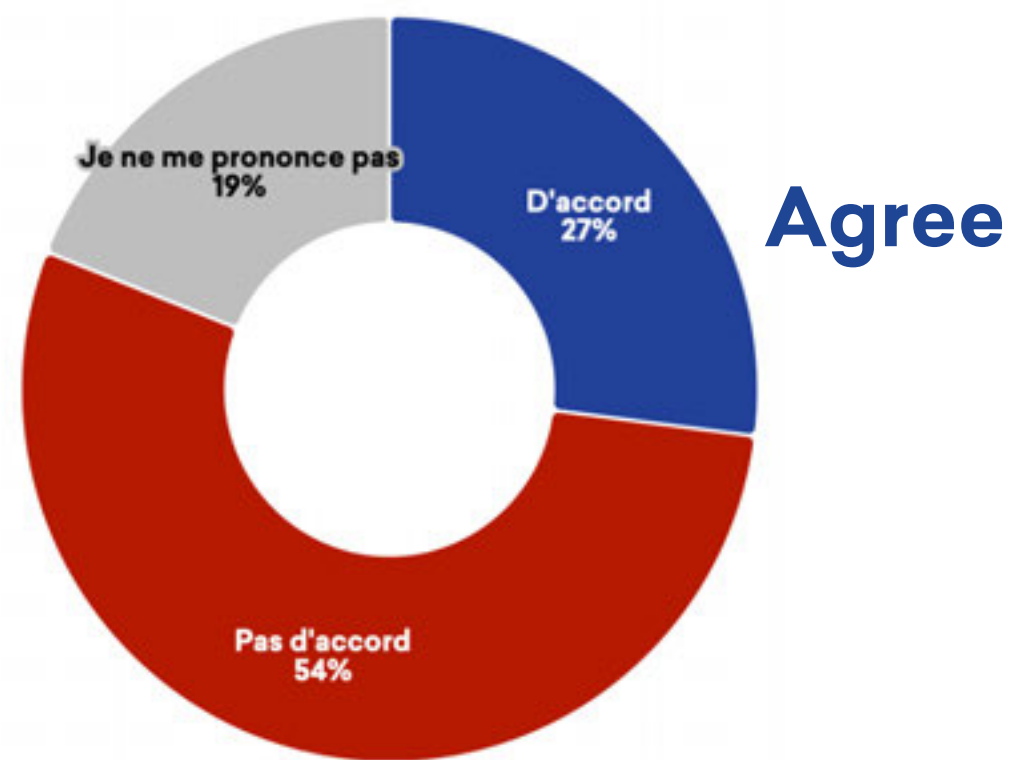


# The French are somewhat hostile to EU expansion, and have mixed feelings about Ukraine



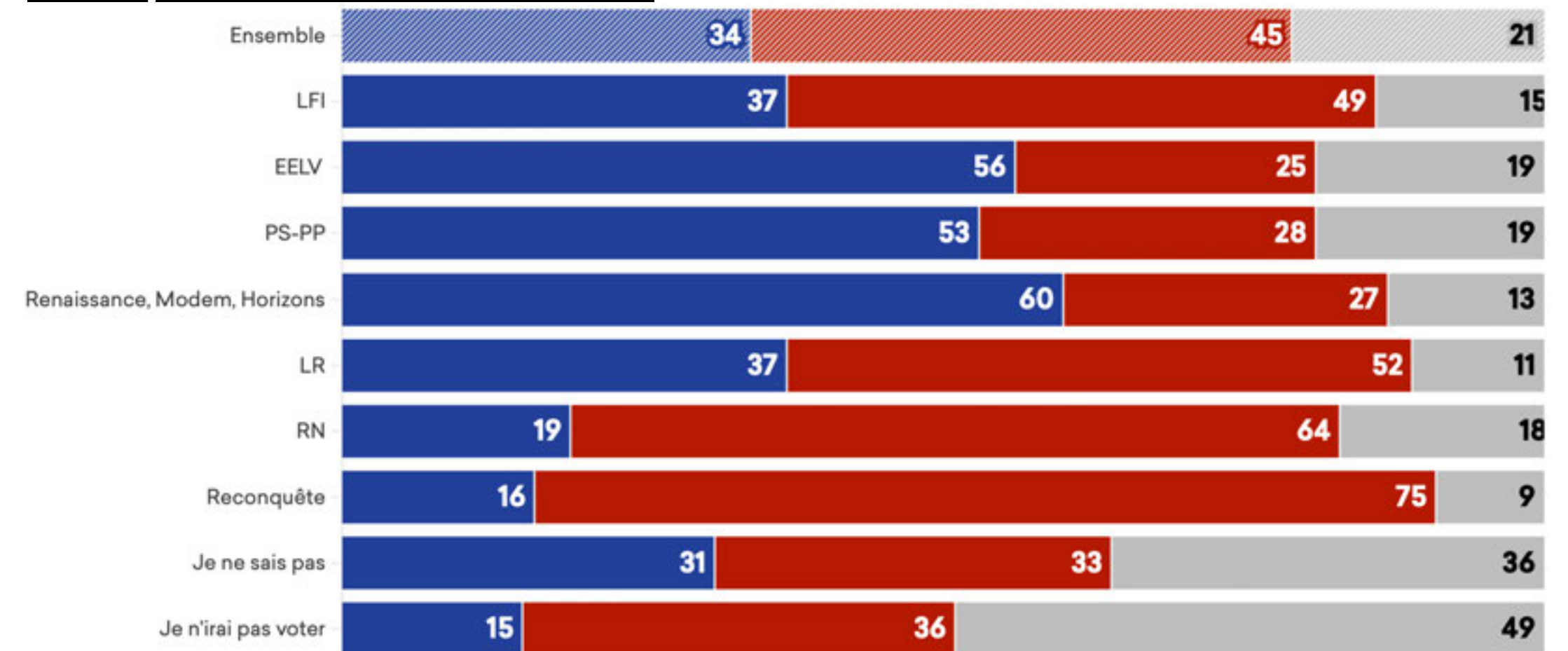
The European Union **is set to welcome new Member States** in the near future

The European Union is set to welcome **Ukraine** as a new member state in the coming years



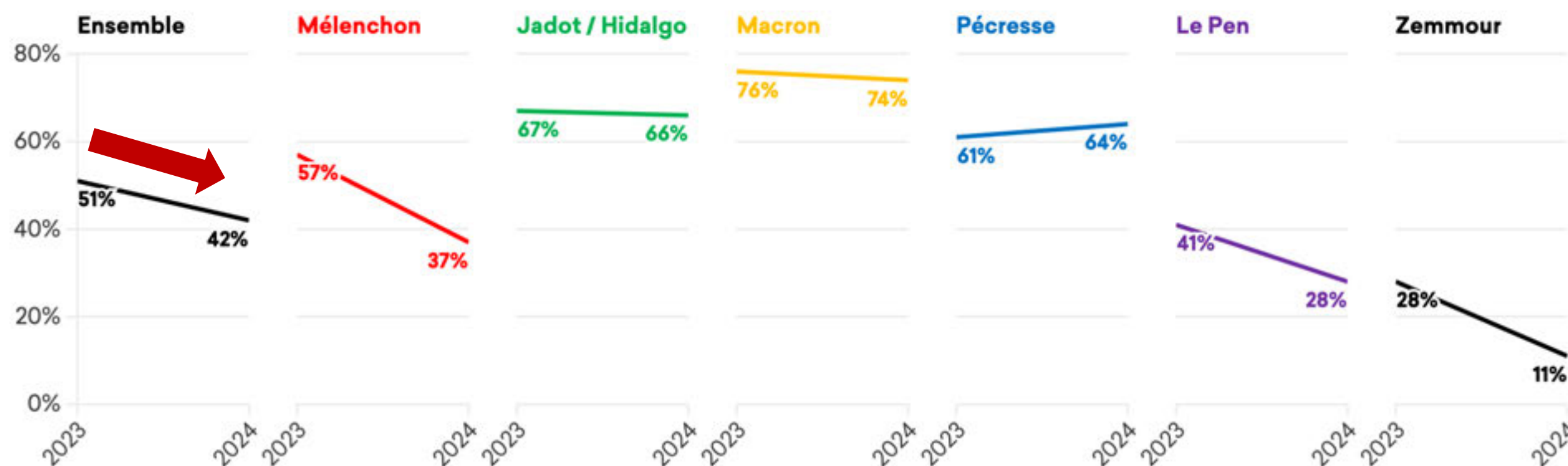
■ D'accord ■ Pas d'accord ■ Ne se prononce pas

## European Elections 2024



## Support for Ukraine has made me proud to be European

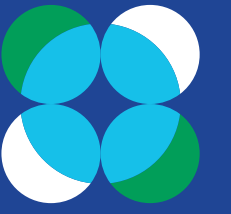
Evolution du % d'accord entre mars 2023 et février 2024, par vote au premier tour de la présidentielle 2022



- Only 34% support for Ukraine's EU membership in France vs. 40% in Germany, 54% in Spain, 53% in Poland.
- Pride in EU's support to Ukraine remains, but is declining (-10 points in 1 year).

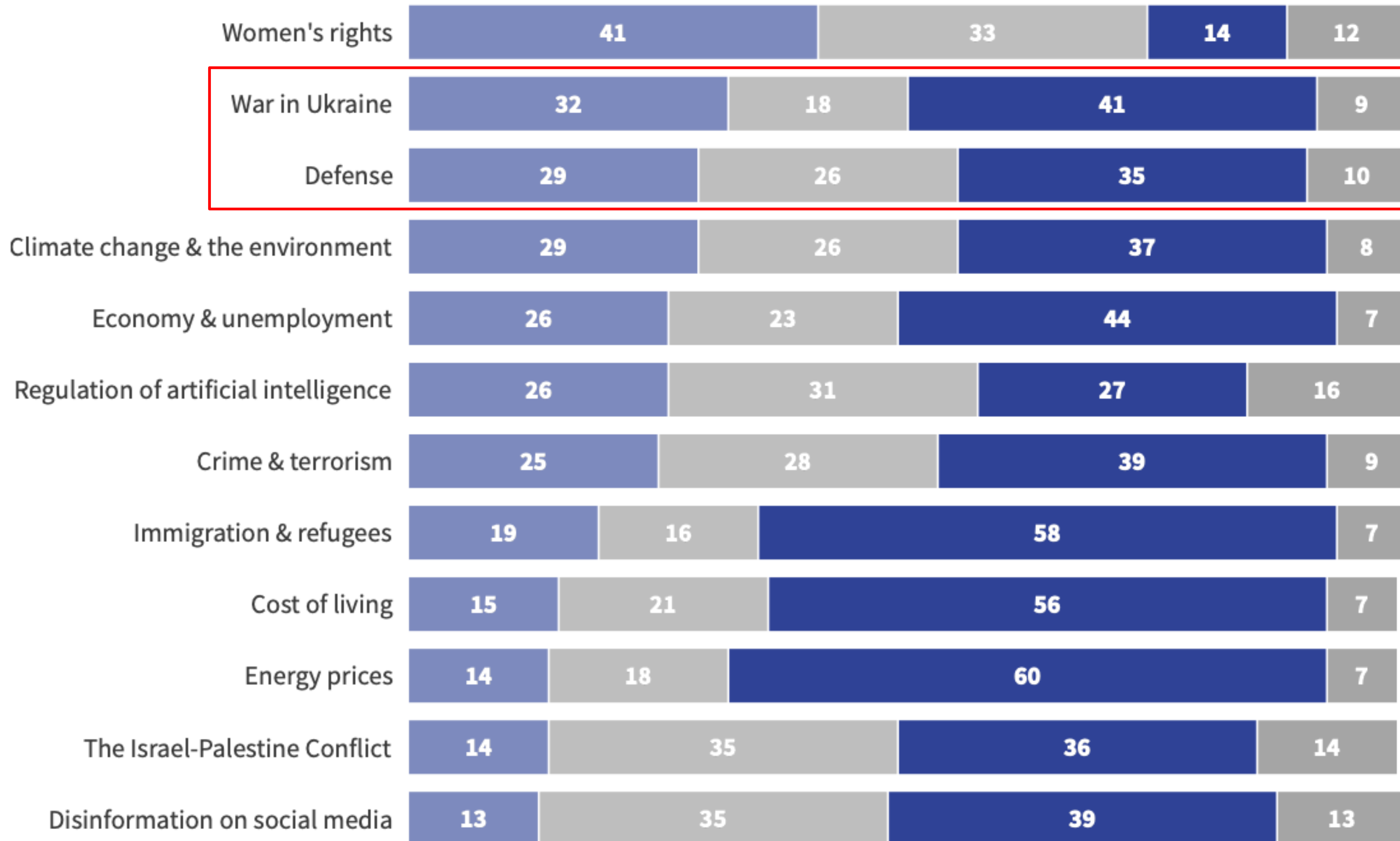


# Germans are more positive about the EU's impact on defense and the war in Ukraine



In your opinion, does the European Union, with its policies and decisions, have a positive or a negative impact on the following issues?

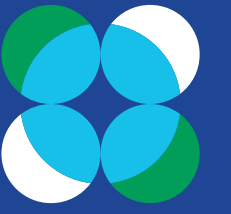
● (Rather) positive impact ● No impact ● (Rather) negative impact ● Don't know



- In comparison to other issues, the EU's impact on the war in Ukraine and defense is seen rather positively: 32% see a rather positive impact on the war in Ukraine and 29% see a rather positive impact on defense.
- Still relative majorities see negative impacts.

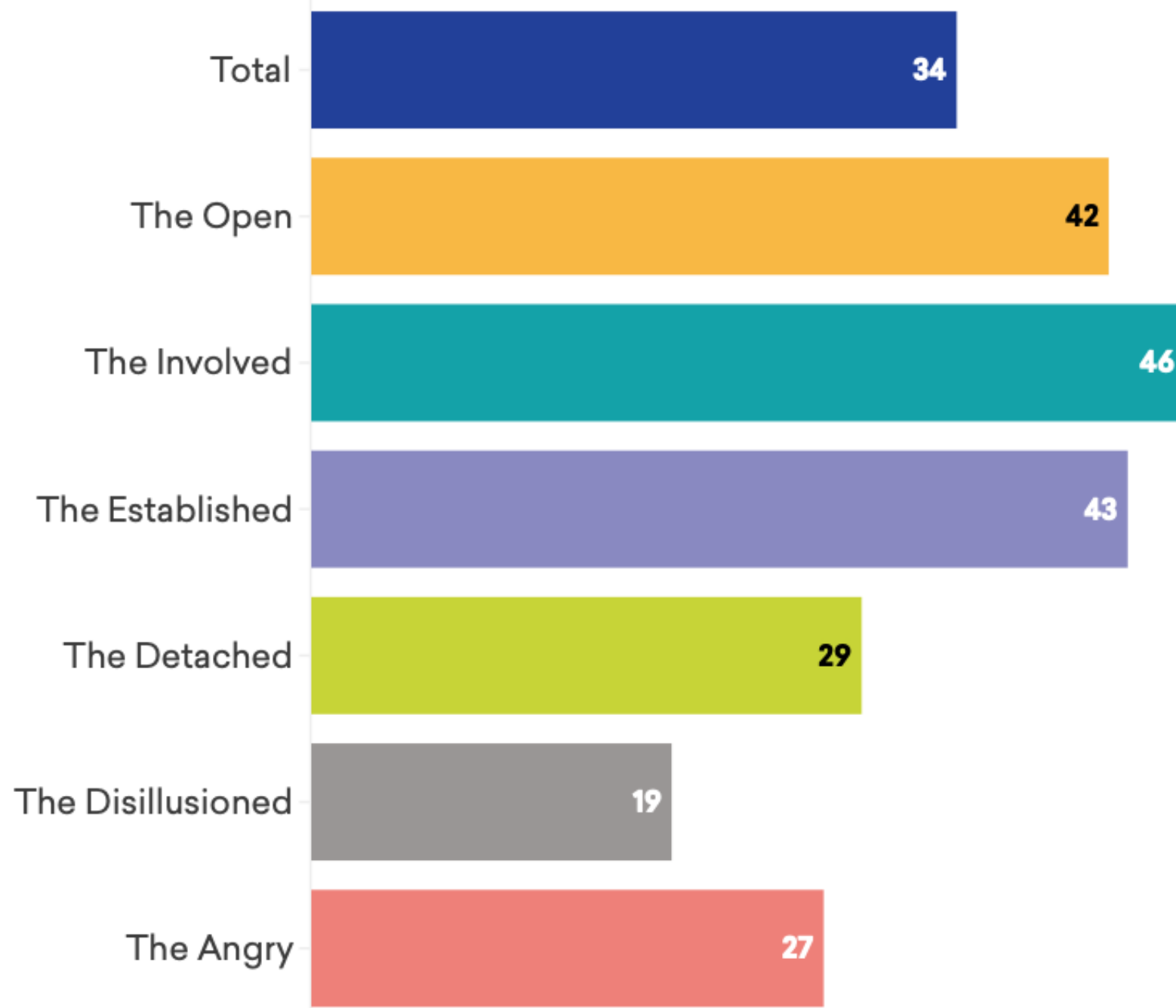


# Supporting Ukraine has not made people feel more proud to be European

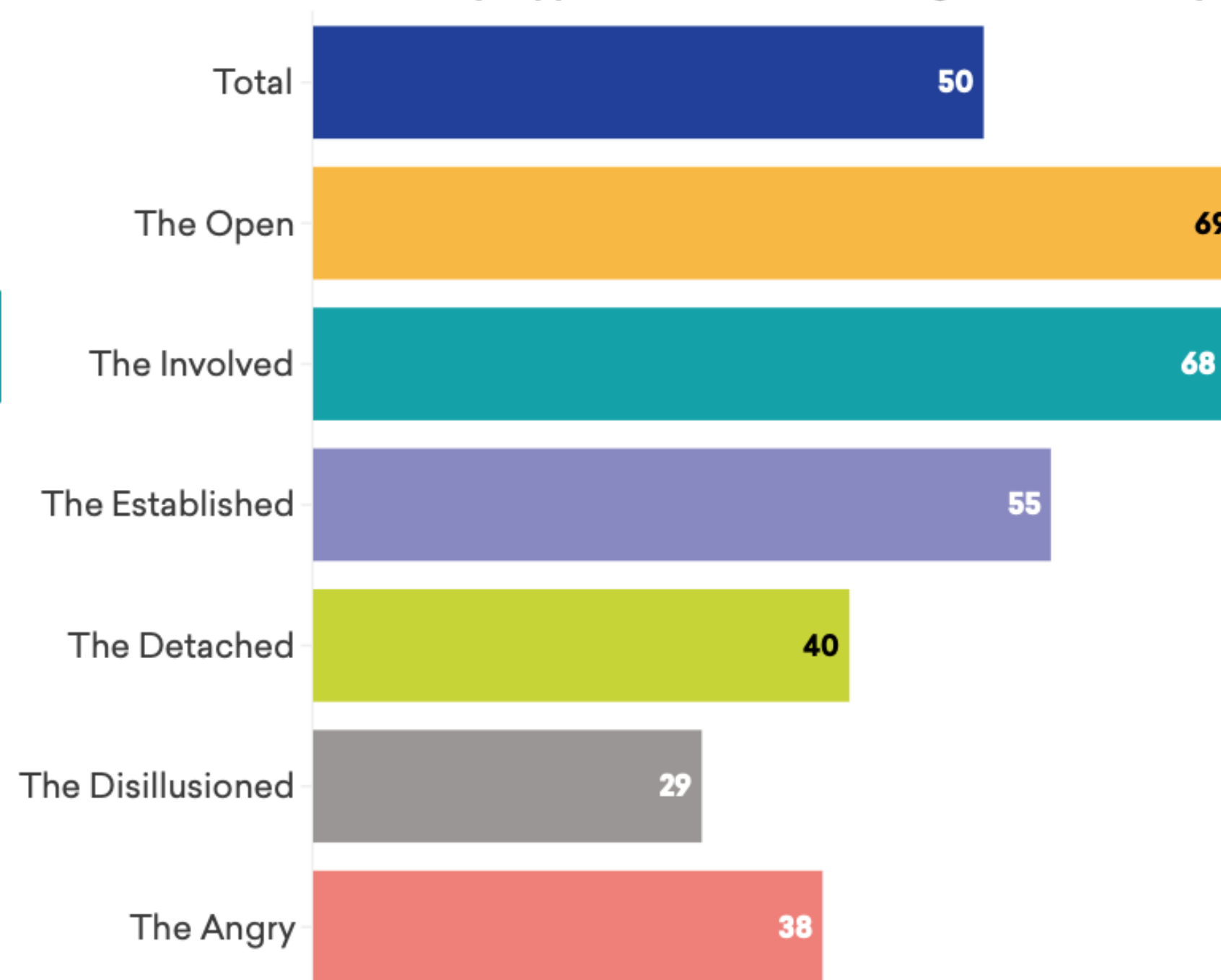


To what extent would you agree with the following statement? ● Total ● The Open ● The Involved ● The Established ● The Detached ● The Disillusioned ● The Angry

Supporting Ukraine has made me proud to be European



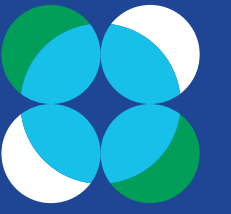
The European Union should continue to provide economic and military support to Ukraine for as long as it is necessary



- But there is definitely no ‘Ukraine pathos’: Only 34% say the support for Ukraine made them proud to be European.
- At the same time, half of Germans think, the EU must continue to provide economic and military support to Ukraine for as long as necessary.

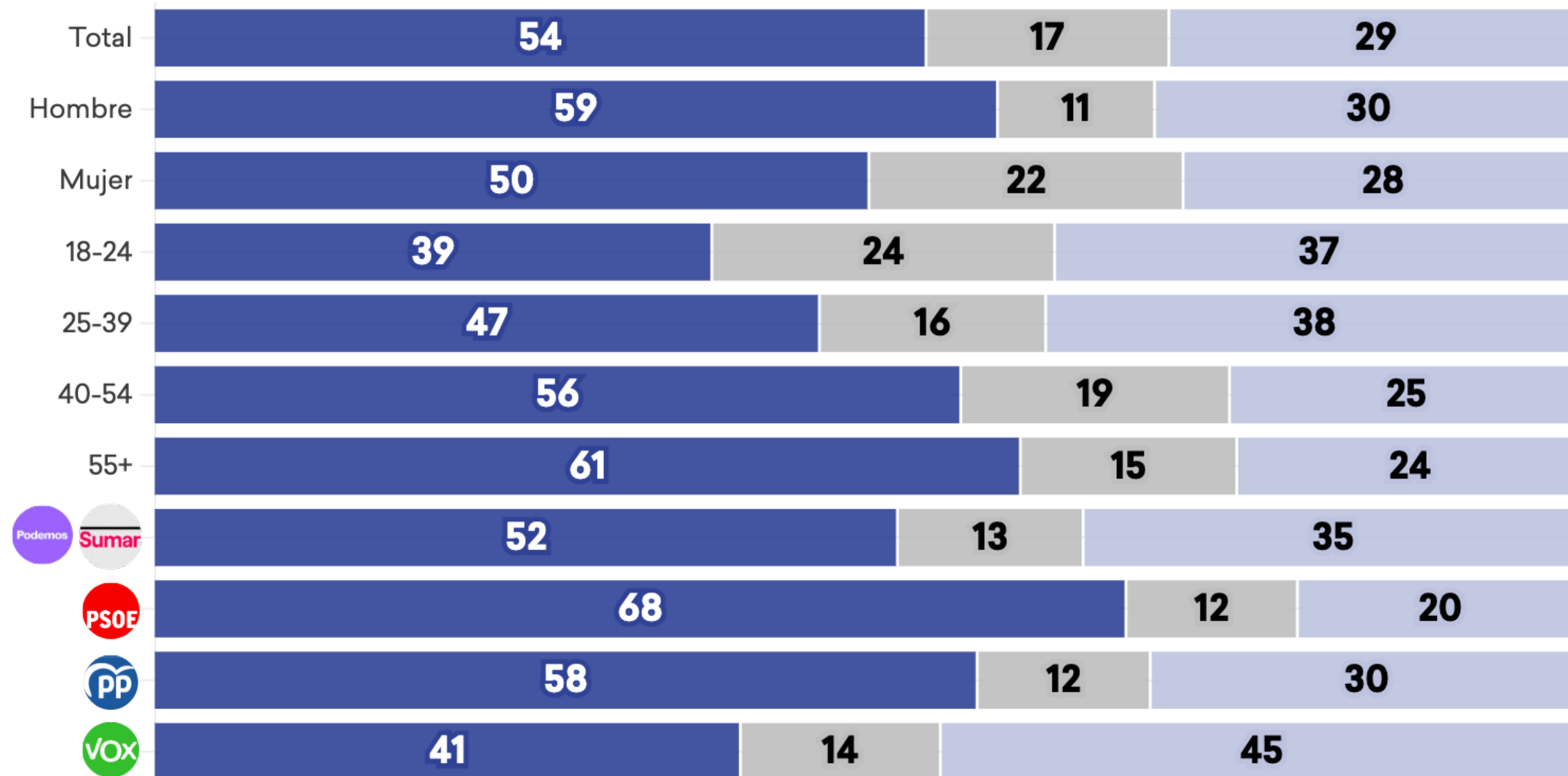


# Spaniards tend to favour EU expansion, especially older generations



## The European Union should welcome more member states in the near future.

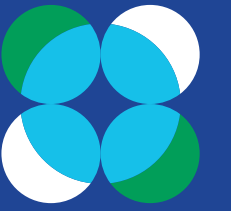
- Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree) ● I don't know
- Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree)



- Spanish society is in favor of continuing the expansion of the European Union, a debate that has been opened in recent months.

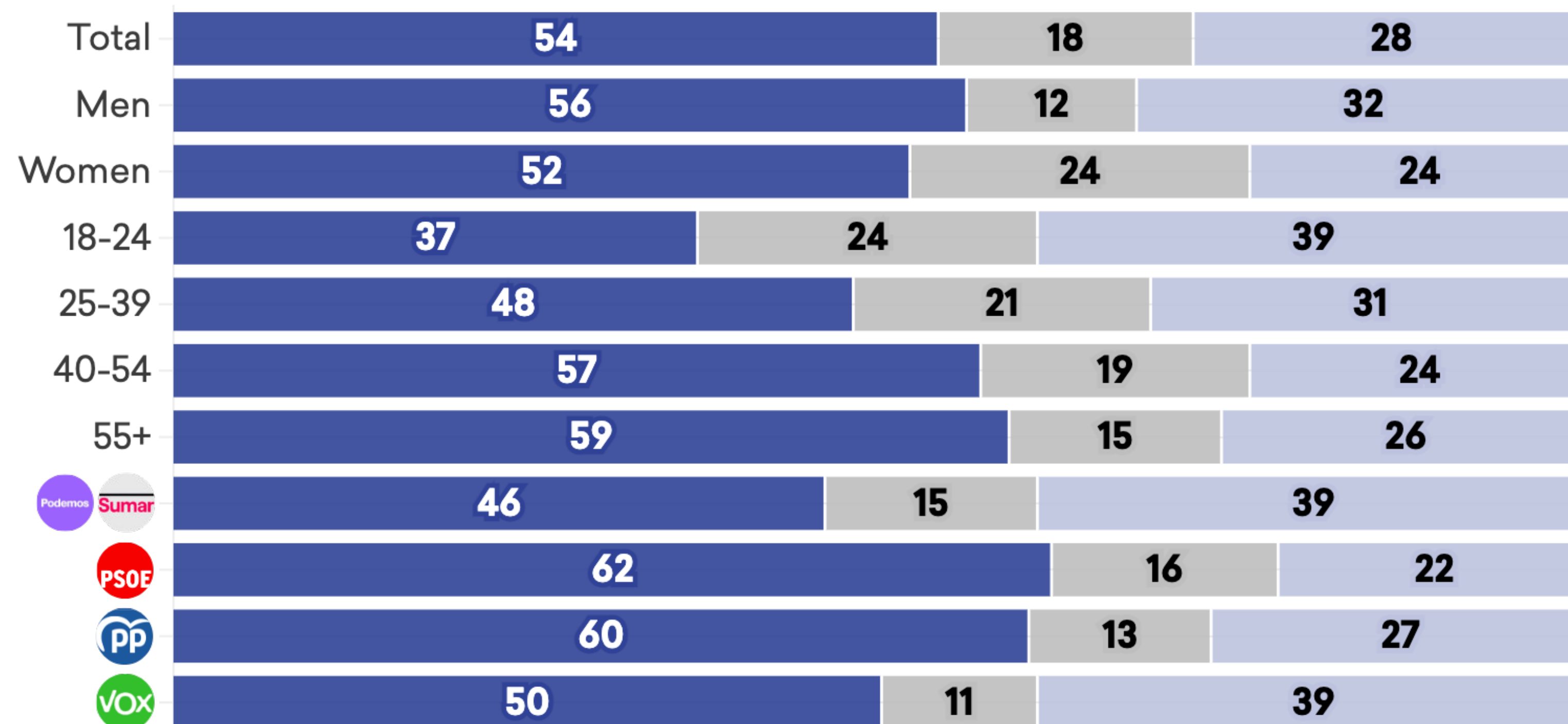


# And the same applies to Ukraine in particular



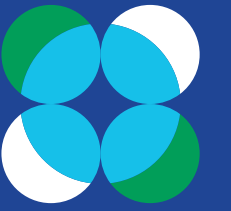
**The European Union should integrate Ukraine as a new member in the next few years.**

- Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree) ● I don't know
- Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree)



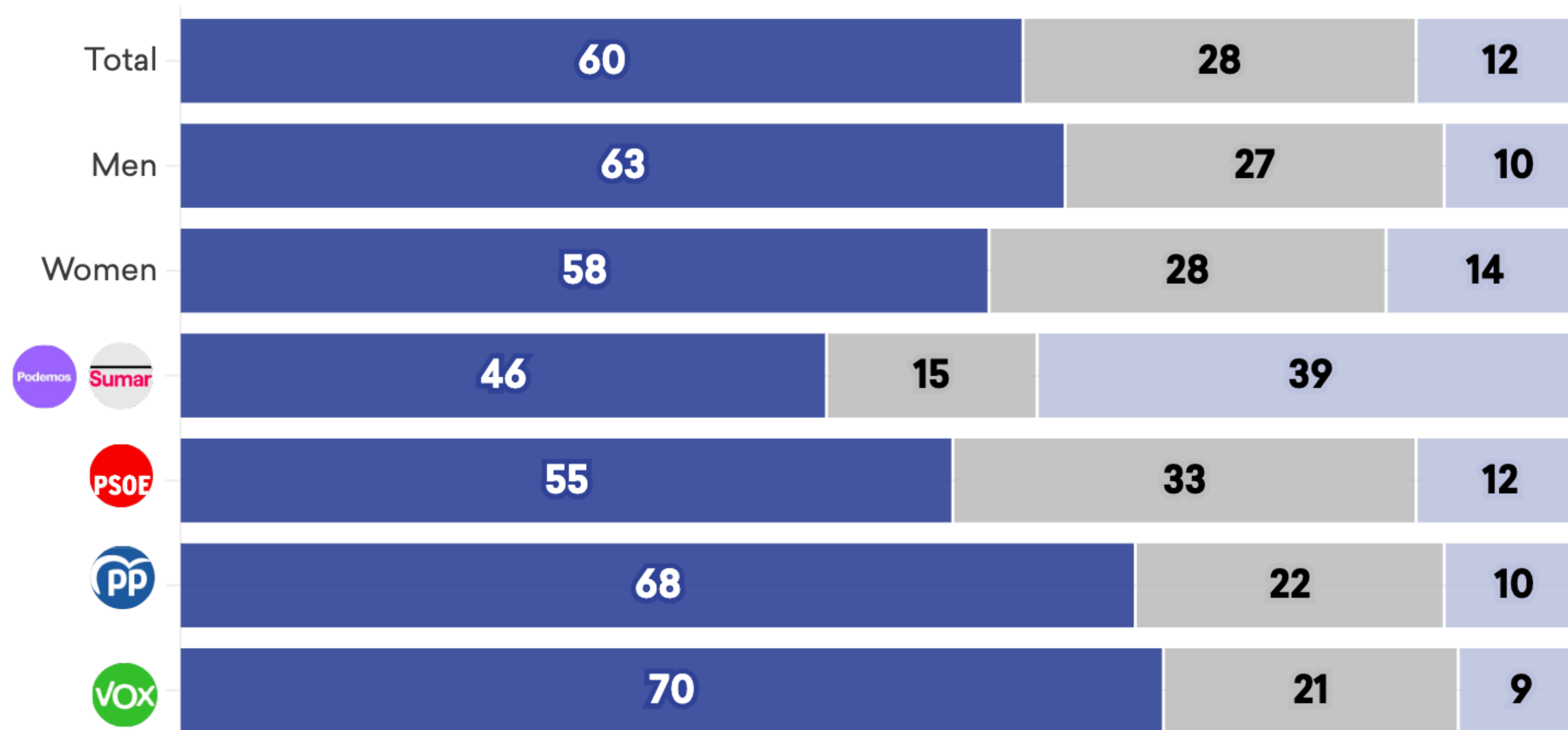


# The support provided to Ukraine is a source of pride and Spanish society supports continuing European aid



Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statement: **The European Union should continue to provide economic and military support to Ukraine for as long as necessary**

● Agree (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree) ● I don't know  
● Disagree (Strongly disagree + Somewhat disagree)

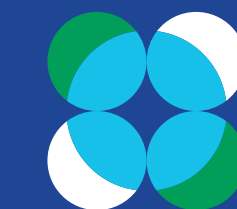


- 60% are in favor of maintaining economic and military support "as long as necessary". PSOE and PP voters have the most positive view of the role the EU has played in Ukraine.



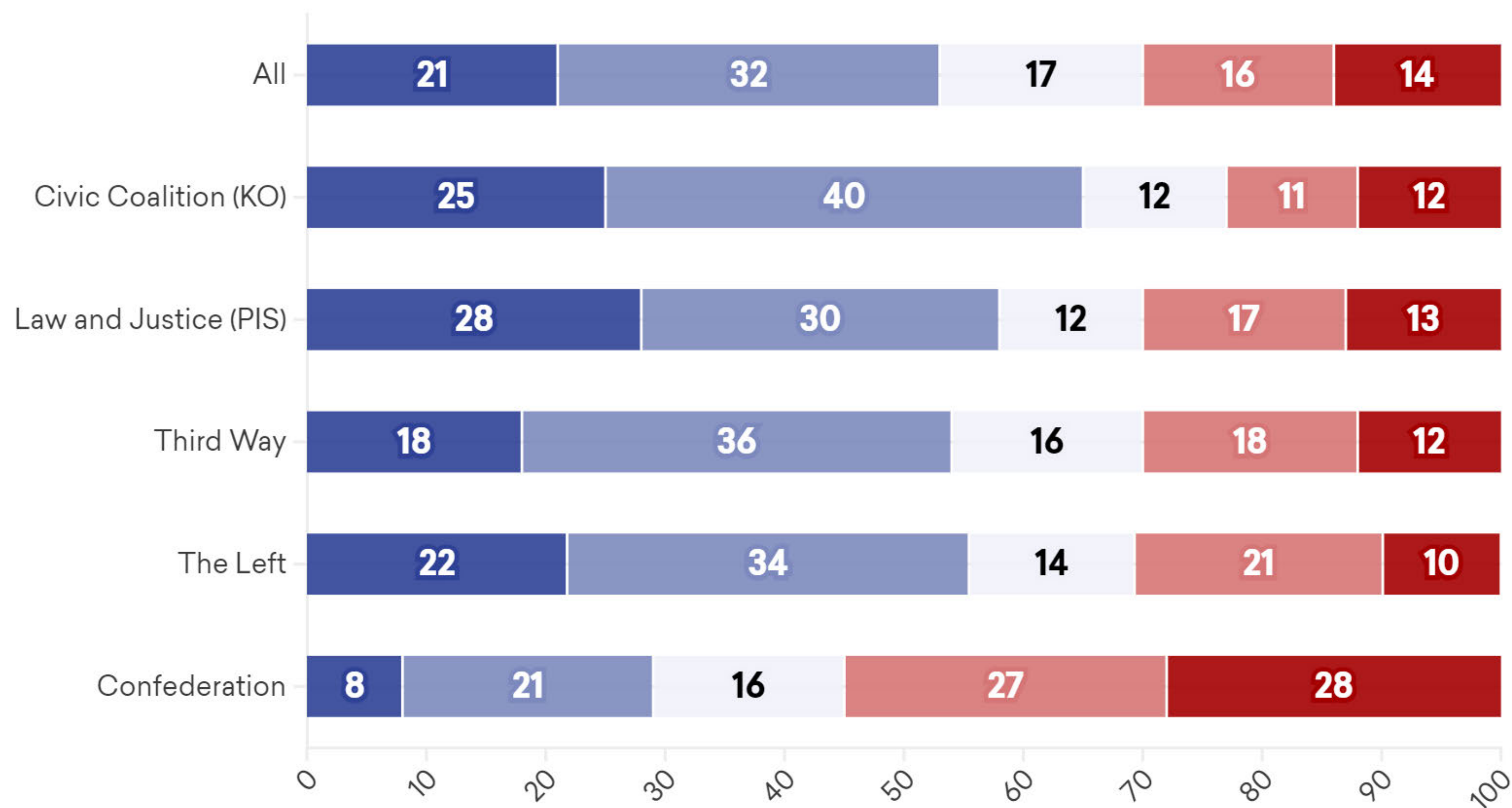


# Poles are mostly supportive of welcoming Ukraine into the EU



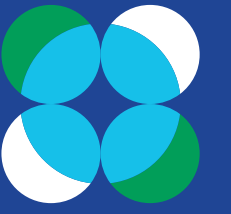
The European Union should welcome Ukraine as a new member in the coming years

● I strongly agree ● I rather agree ● I don't know ● I rather disagree ● I strongly disagree



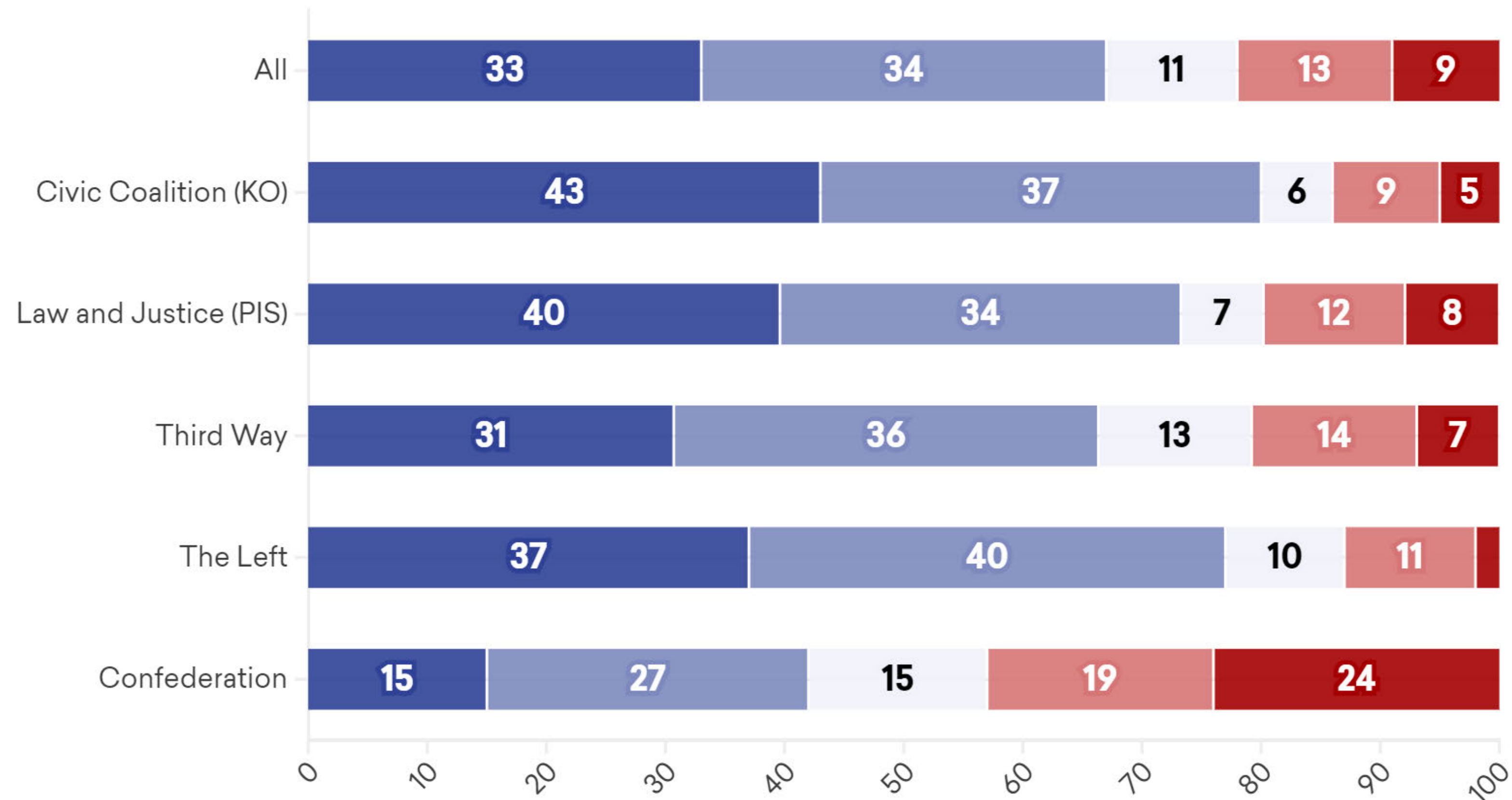


# And they express even stronger support for economic and military assistance to Ukraine



The EU and its Member States should provide economic and military support to Ukraine for as long as necessary

I strongly agree I rather agree I don't know I rather disagree I strongly disagree



- 67% of the Polish society is in favor of sustaining economic and military support "for as long as necessary."
- At the same time, the fatigue among Poles with grassroots aid and the competition for resources in health and education sectors is evident.

# Thank you!

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[contact@moreincommon.com](mailto:contact@moreincommon.com)