

# CERV RevivEU:

Public opinion survey, wave 1 of 2  
Selected results for the Czech Republic

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# Methodology of the Research

Sample size: **1000**

Mode: **Mixed, 600 CAWI + 400 CAPI**

Target population: **Adult population (18+)** of the Czech Republic

Representativeness: **Quota representative**

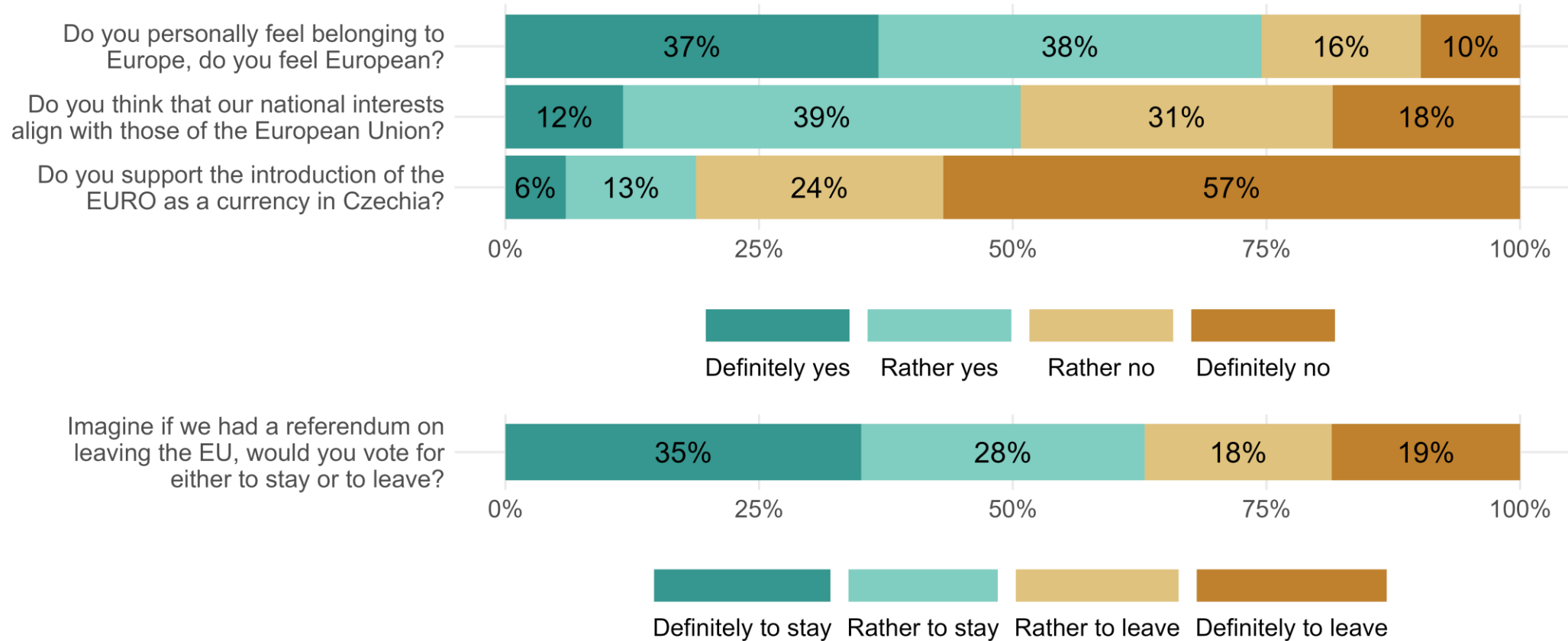
Main quota: **Age, Education, Gender, Region, Municipality size**

Cross quota: **Gender\*Age, Gender\*Education**

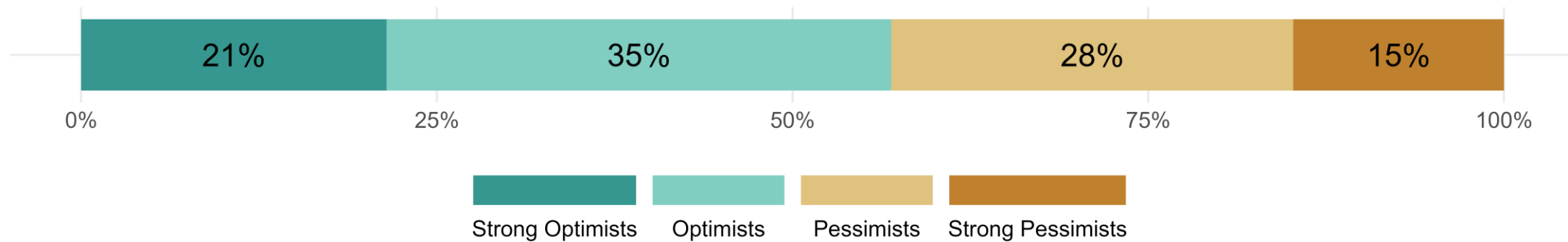
Data collection: **2.2. – 16. (19.) 2. 2023**

# Main perspective: EU Attitudes Index

# EU Attitudes Index - items



# EU Attitudes Index



# EU Knowledge: How many know the correct answer?

1

**In which of the following areas does Czechia have the least freedom in setting its own policy as a result of its membership in the EU?**

Social policy (amount of pensions and social benefits)

Foreign policy (relations with other states)

Tax policy (amount of taxes)

Customs policy (amount of import duties)

Education policy

I don't know

2

**Members of which of the following institutions are elected by the people directly?**

European Parliament

European Commission

President of European Commission

European Central Bank

Eurostat

I don't know

3

**Which two countries are not EU members?**

Cyprus and Malta

Norway and Switzerland

Lithuania and Latvia

Finland and Estonia

Portugal and Ireland

I don't know

4

**Who is currently the President of the European Commission?**

Ursula von der Leyen

Jean-Claude Juncker

Josep Borrell

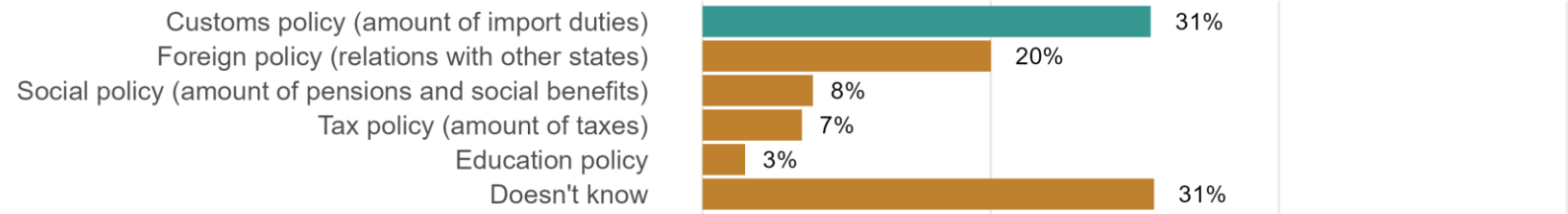
Christine Lagarde

Jens Stoltenberg

I don't know

# EU Knowledge: Questions

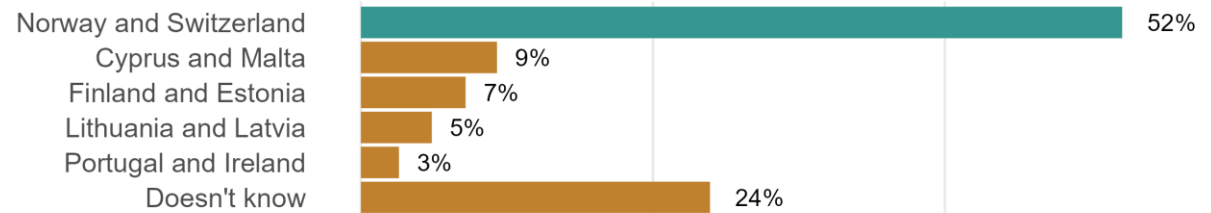
In which of the following areas does Czechia have the least freedom in setting its policy as a result of its membership in the EU?



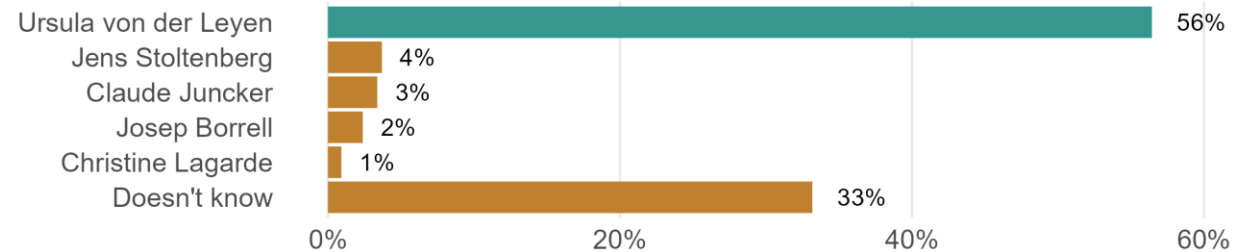
Members of which of the following institutions are elected by the people directly?



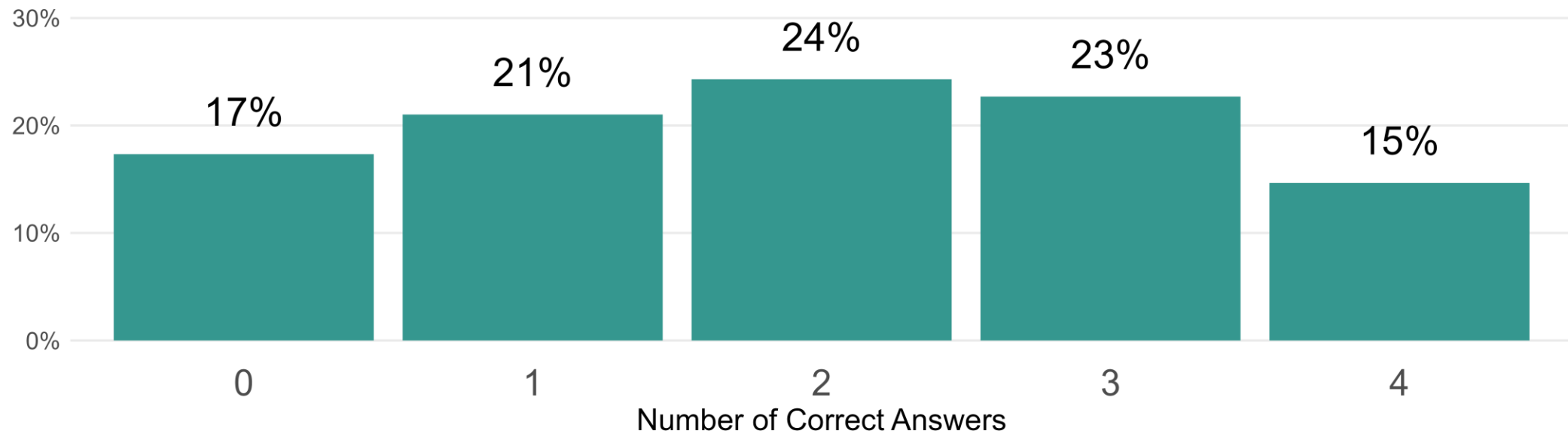
Which two countries are not EU members?



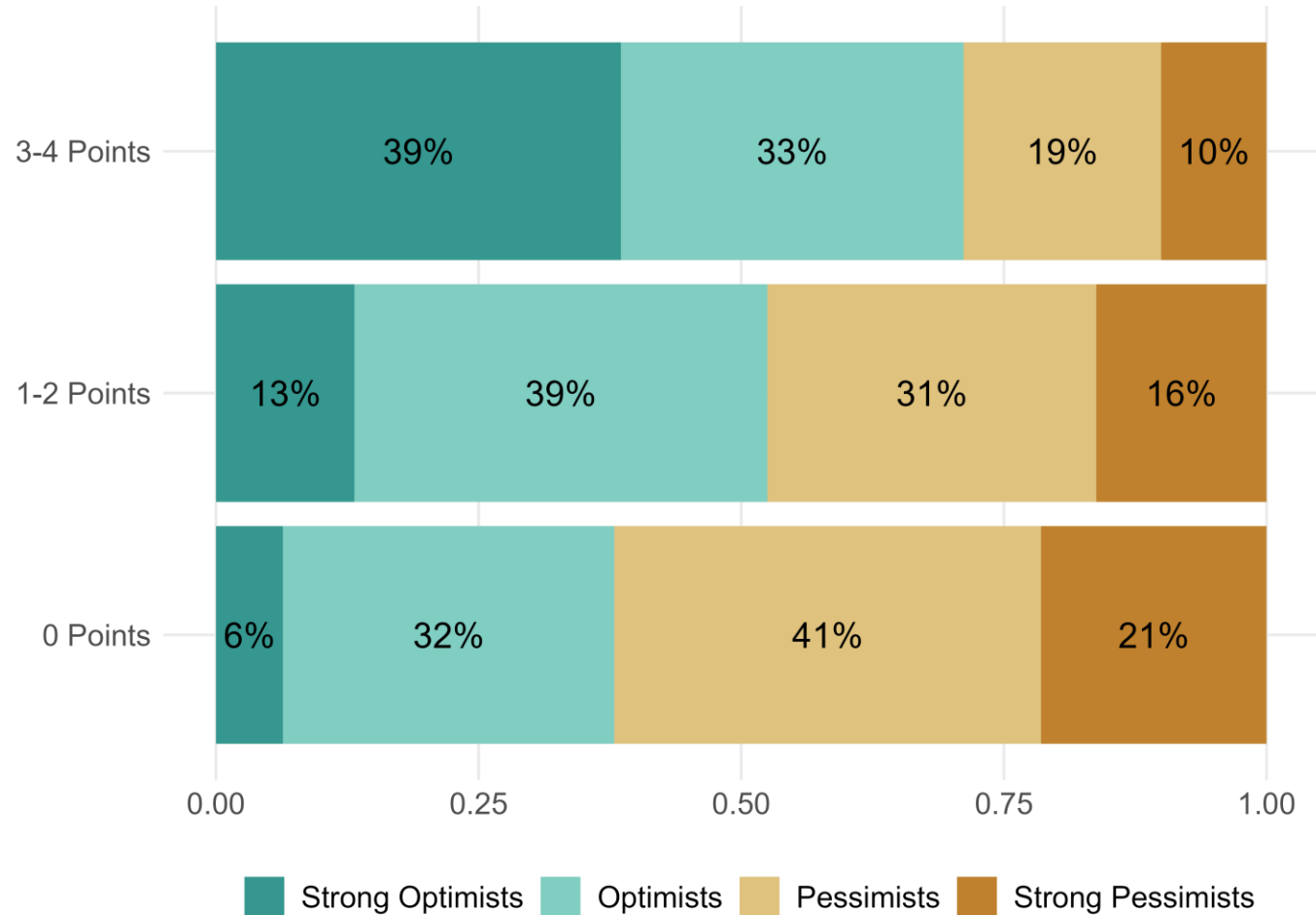
Who is currently the President of the European Commission?



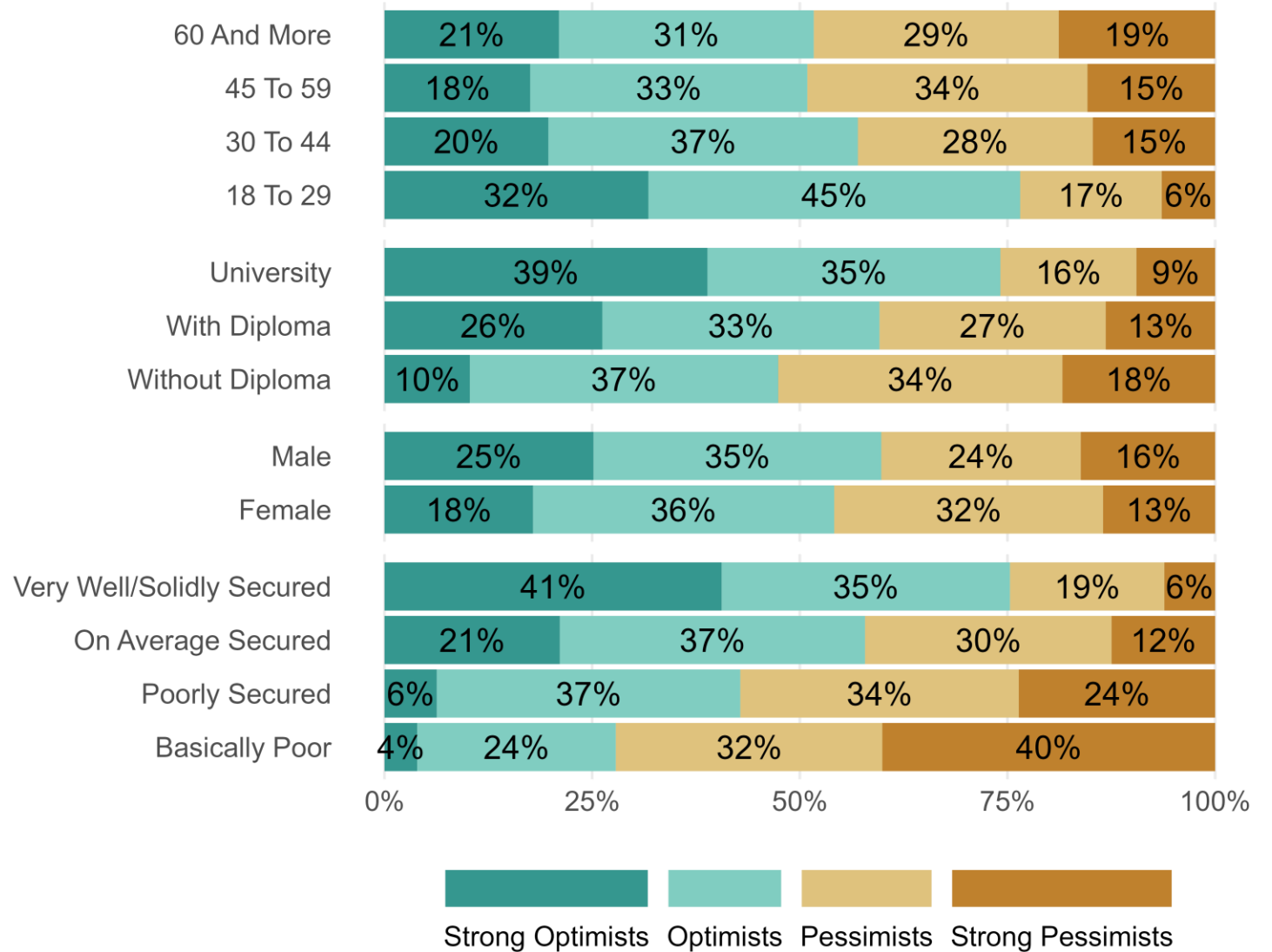
# EU Knowledge Index



# EU Attitude Index by EU Knowledge



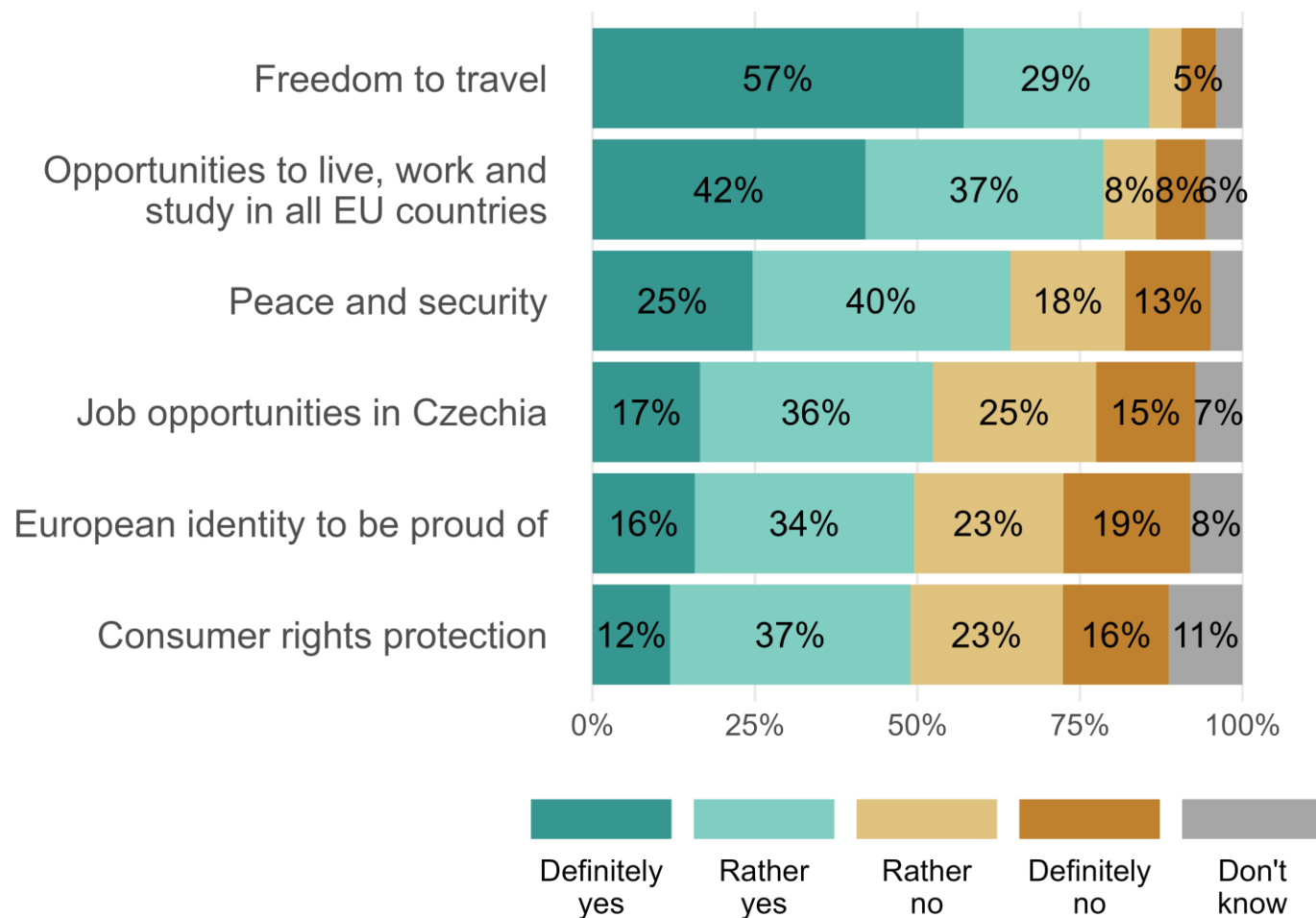
# EU attitude index: Younger, richer, and more educated are more pro EU



# What EU do people want?

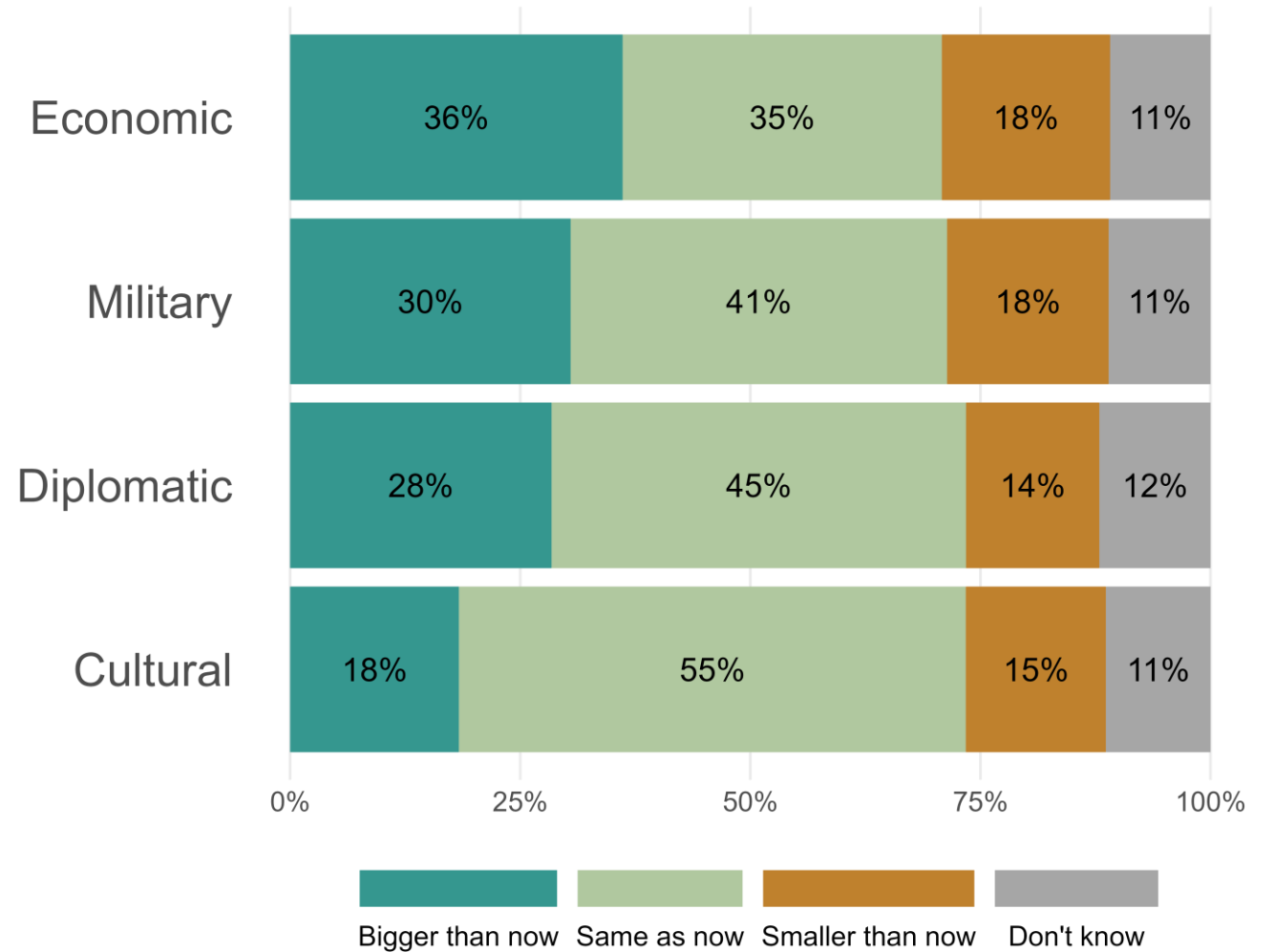
# The most widely felt benefits of the EU are freedom to travel, work and study abroad

„Think of the following areas. In your life, do you personally feel benefits in these areas resulting from our membership in the EU?“



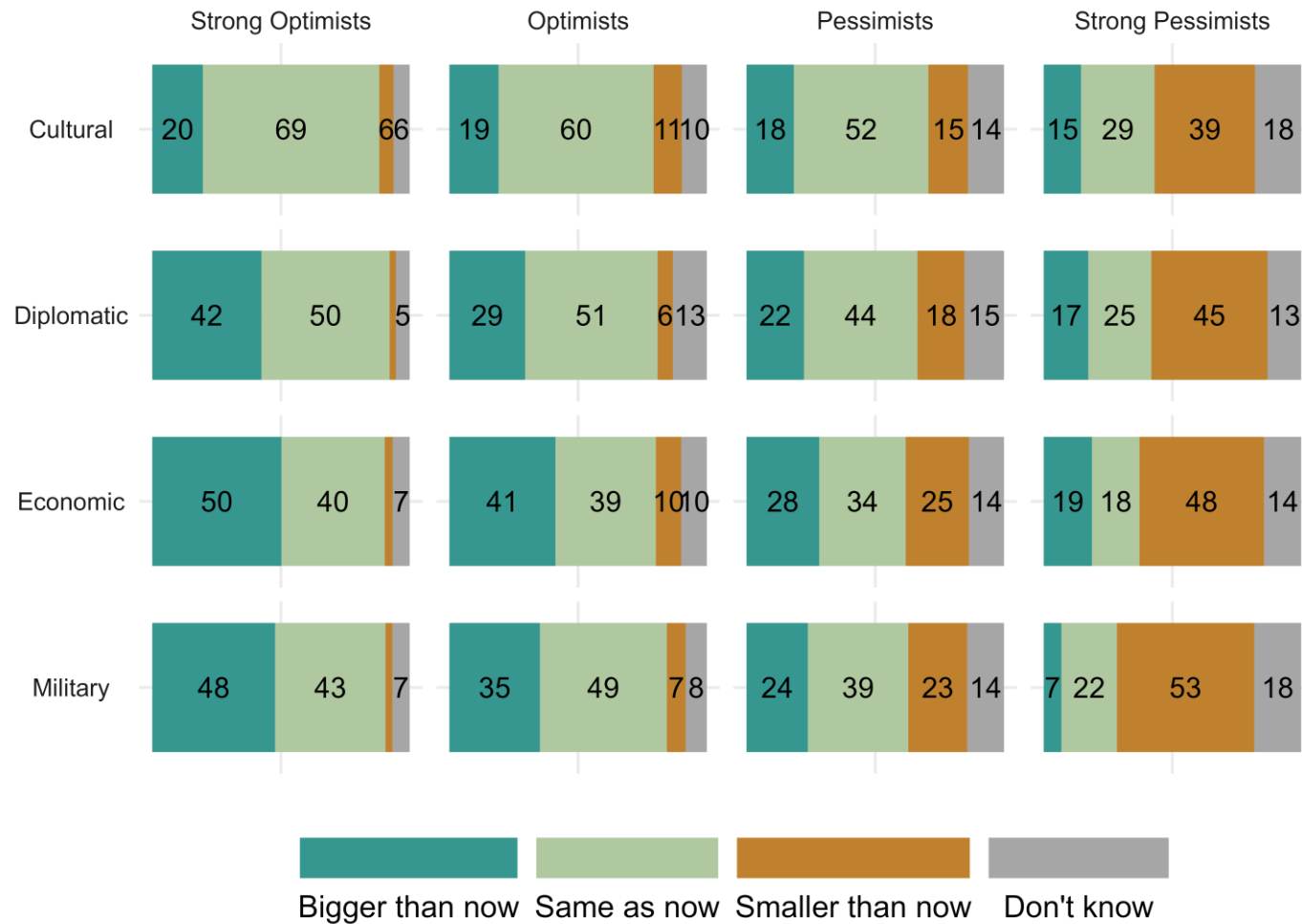
Most Czechs don't believe the EU should increase its global influence.

„Compared to now, do you think the European Union should have a bigger, smaller or the same influence in the world in the following areas? “



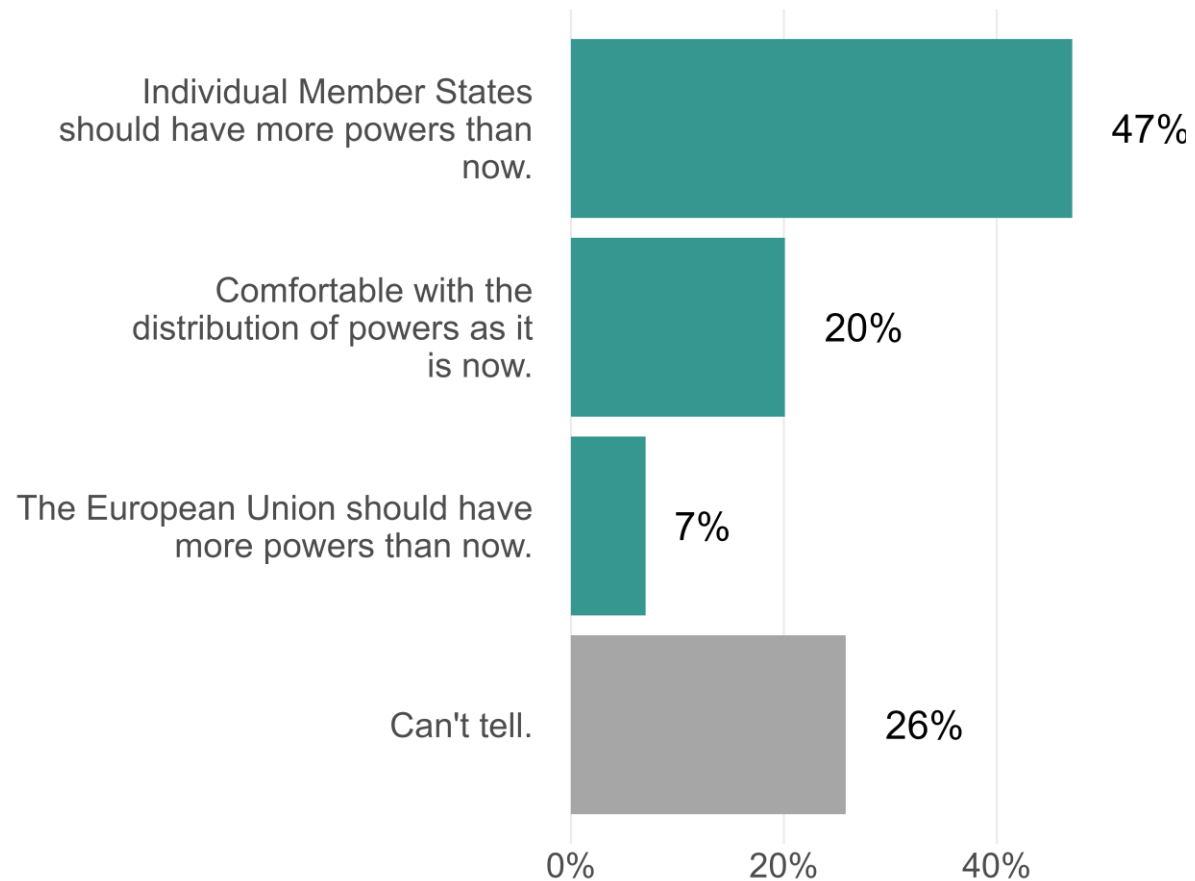
# EU attitude index and support for expanding influence

„Compared to now, do you think the European Union should have a bigger, smaller or the same influence in the world in the following areas? “



## Czechs want more power to individual member states

„If you think about the distribution of powers between individual Member States and the European Union, which of the following statements are you most likely to agree with?“

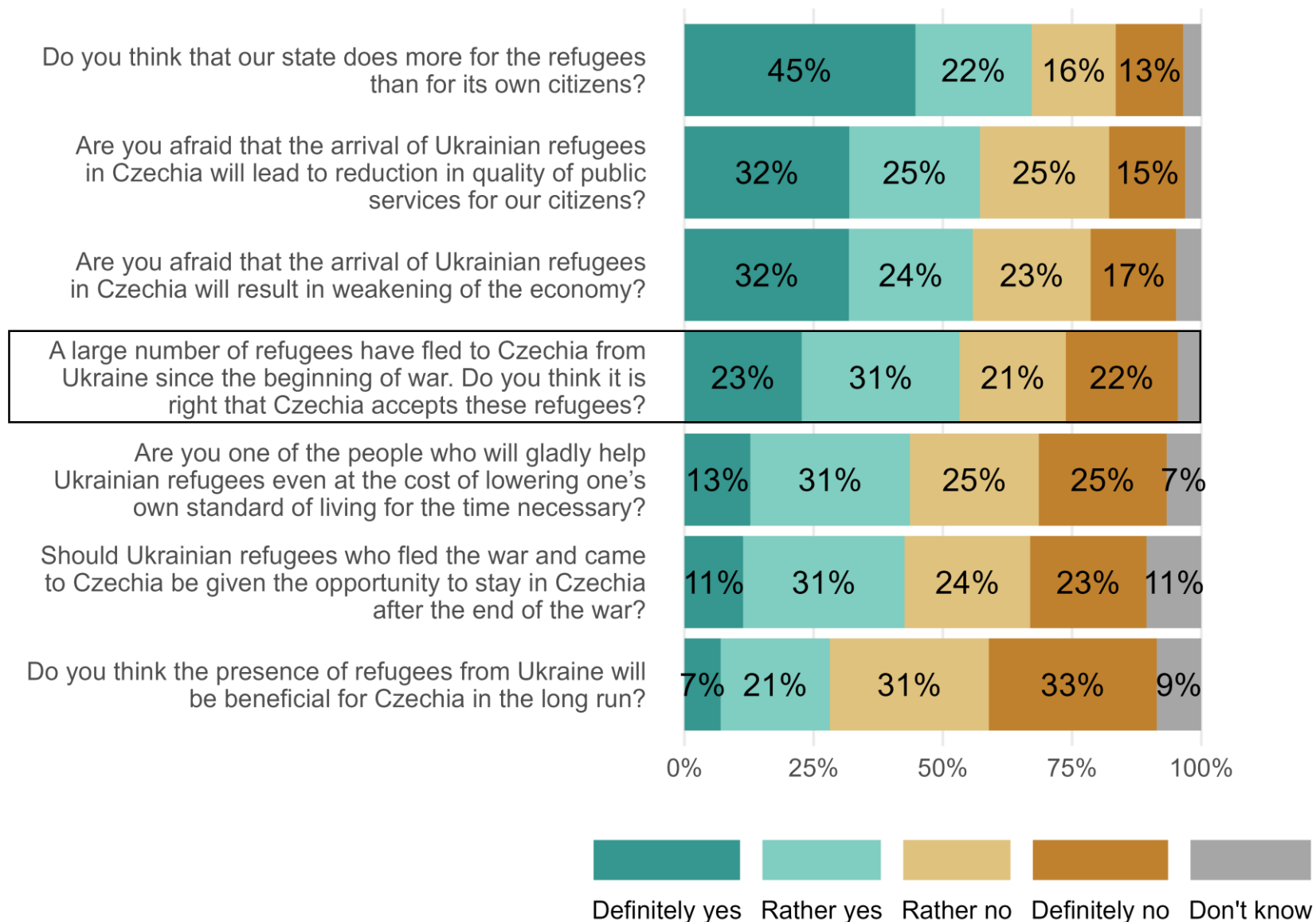


# What EU do people want?

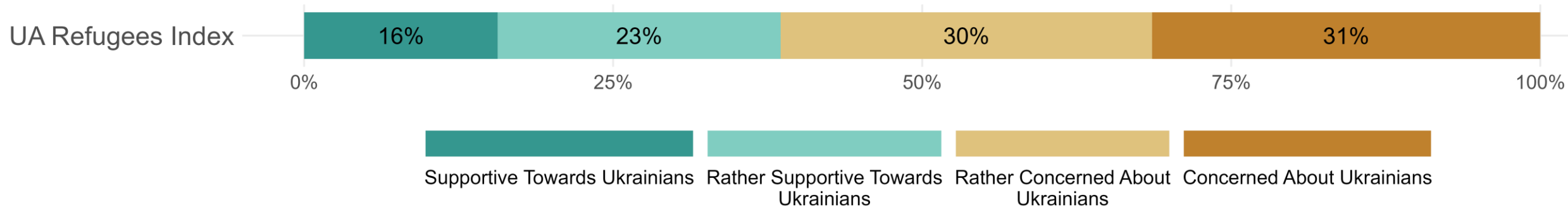
- Lidé chtějí v EU zůstat, ale zase tolik jí nevěří.
- Příznivci EU nejsou žádní nadšenci do EU nebo eurohujeři: Ani tito příznivci si nemyslí, že by EU měla usilovat o větší globální vliv.
- Jen velmi málo lidí (7 %) podporuje větší integraci, naopak je velká podpora posilování pravomocí jednotlivých států (47 %)
- Svoboda cestovat, žít a pracovat v jiných zemích EU má stále pozitivní symbolický účinek, ale prosperita a mír jsou důležitější.

# Ukrainian refugees in public opinion?

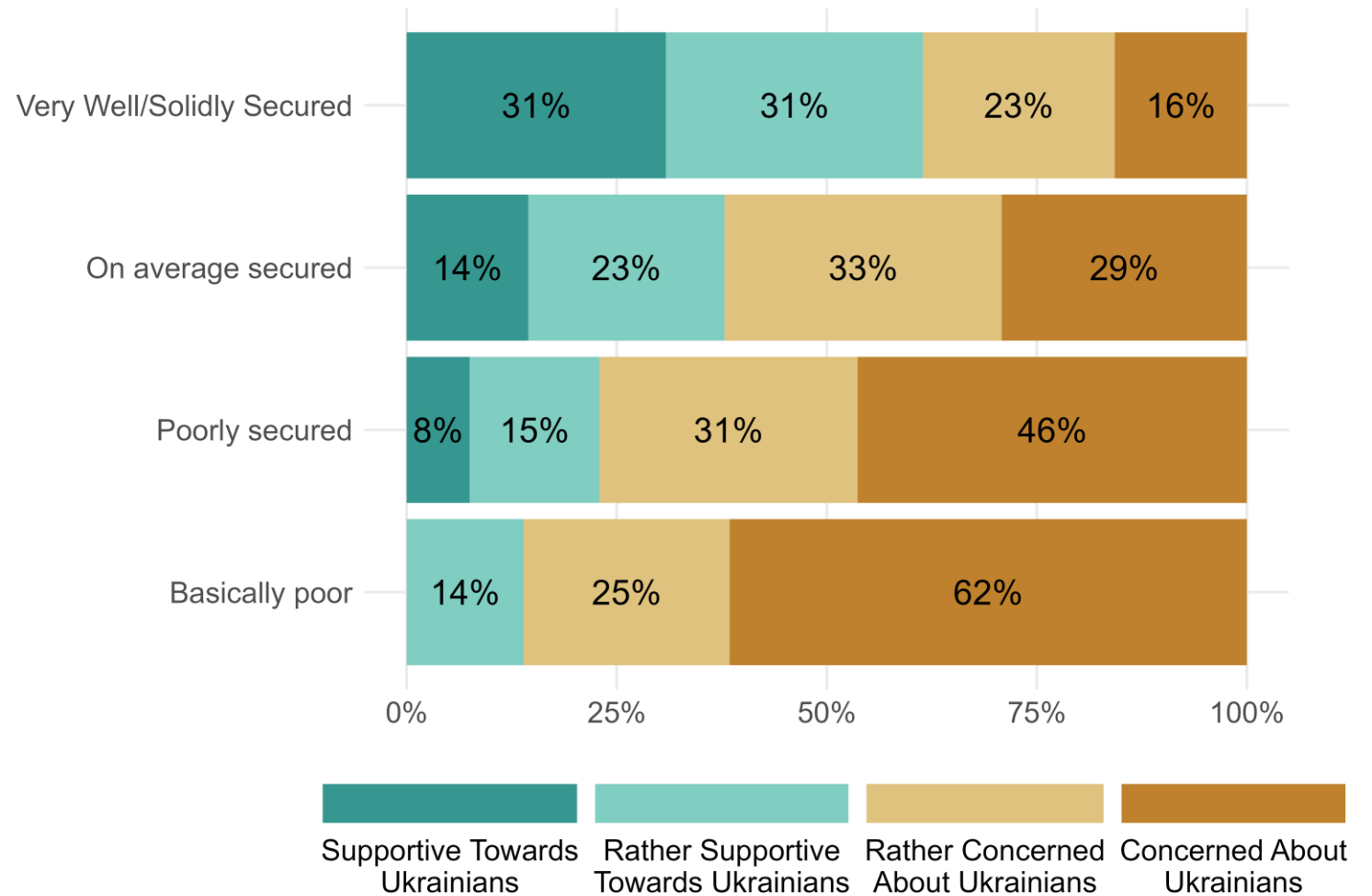
Slightly more than half of Czechs support accepting refugees from the Ukraine. But they are also concerned about their presence.



# Ukrainian Refugees Index

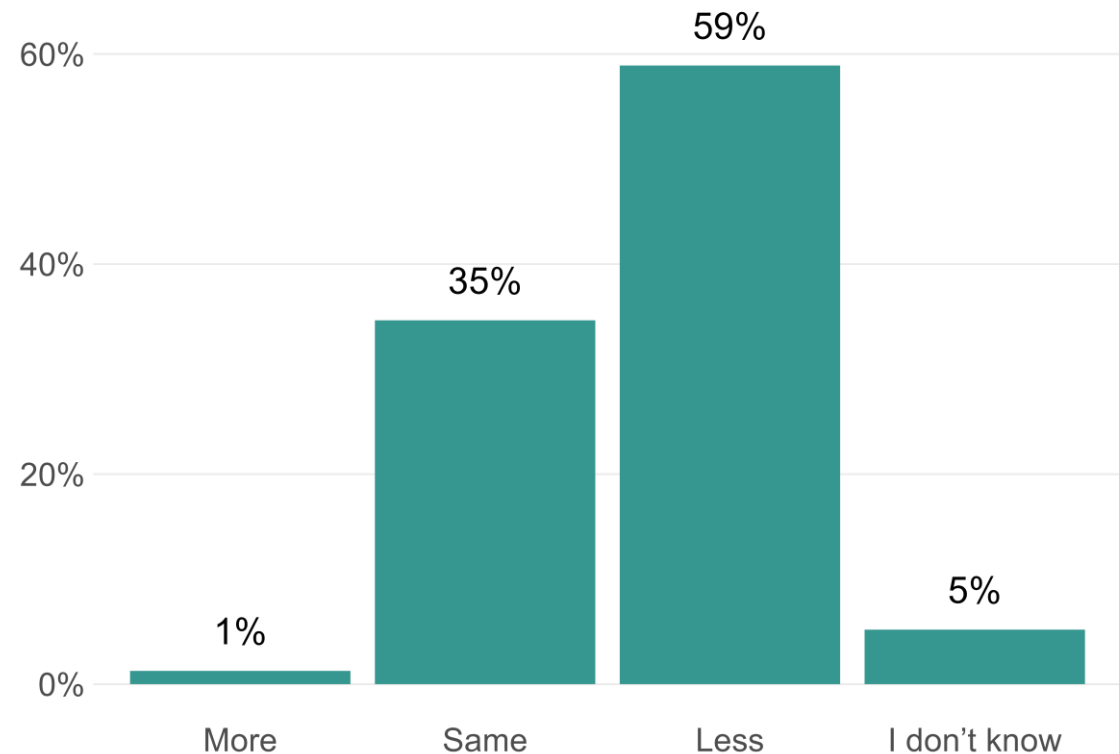


# Material conditions matter: The better-off are more likely to support refugees



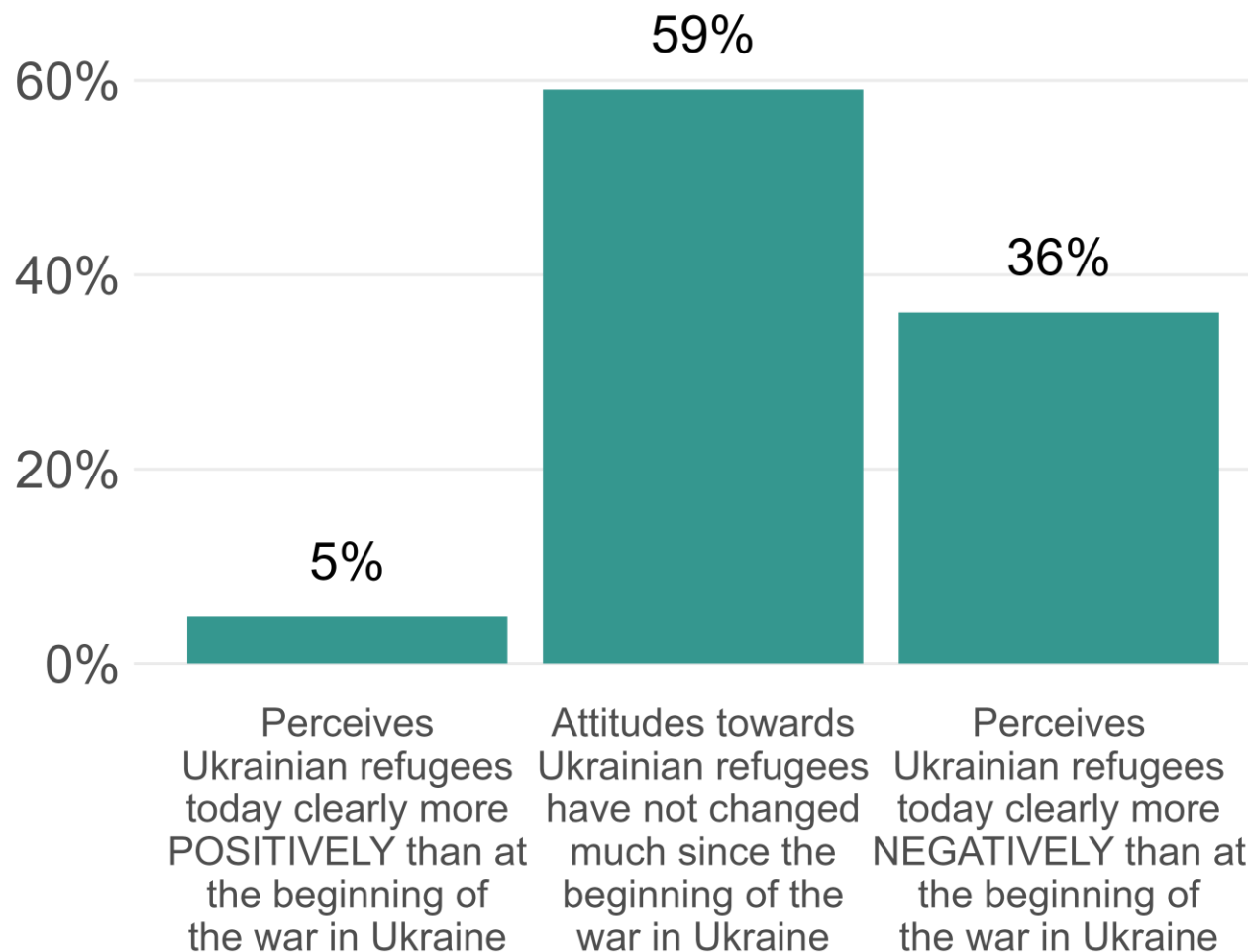
Most Czechs think we should now support UA refugees less.

„Should Czechia provide more support, less support or the same amount of support as it currently provides to Ukrainian refugees who fled the war and came to Czechia? “



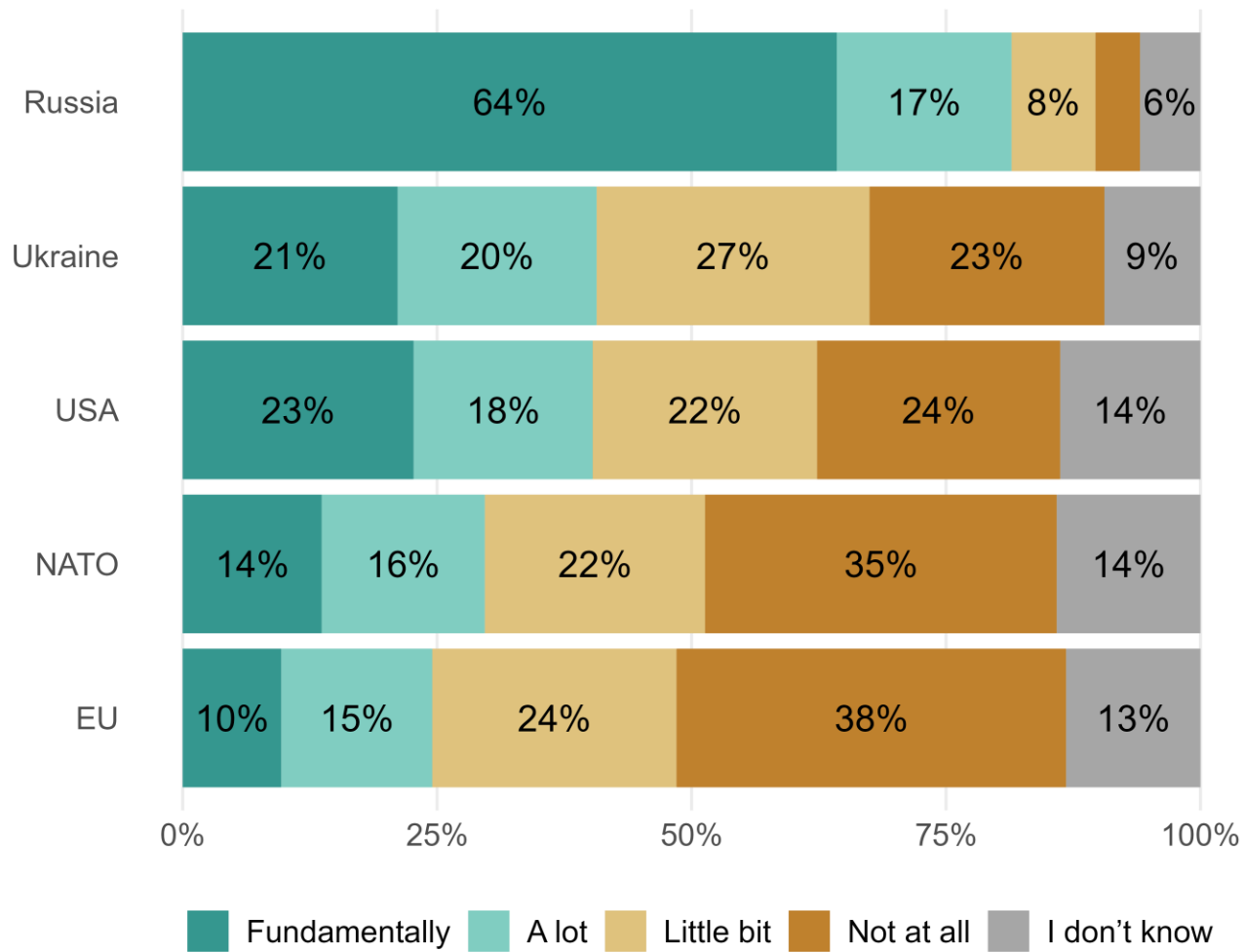
## Perception of Ukrainian refugees is getting worse

„If you think about your own attitudes towards refugees from Ukraine, which of the following statements do you think is the truest?“

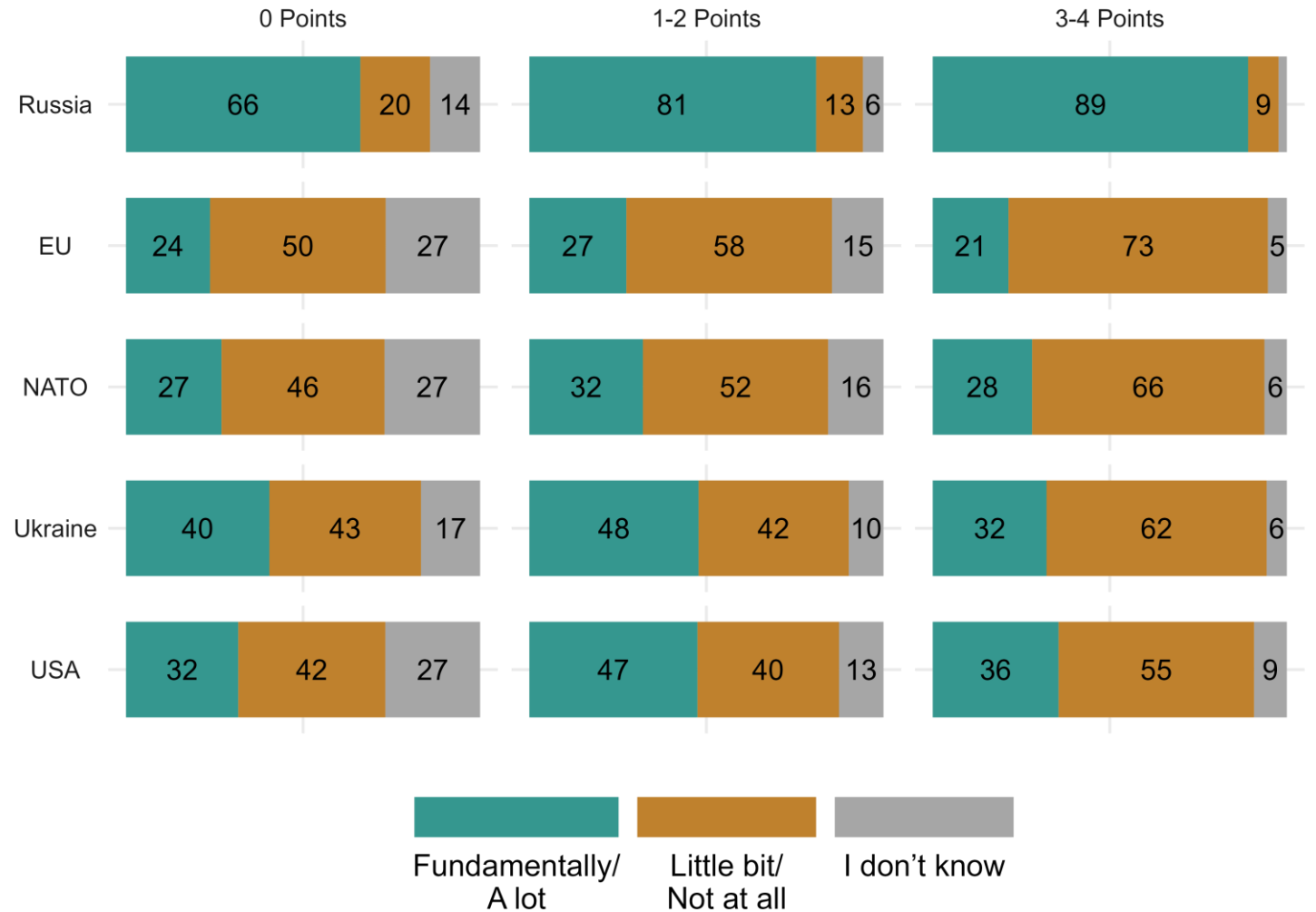


Two thirds believe that Russia is a major culprit of the war

„Different people blame different countries and organizations for the war in Ukraine. To what extent do you hold the following actors responsible? “

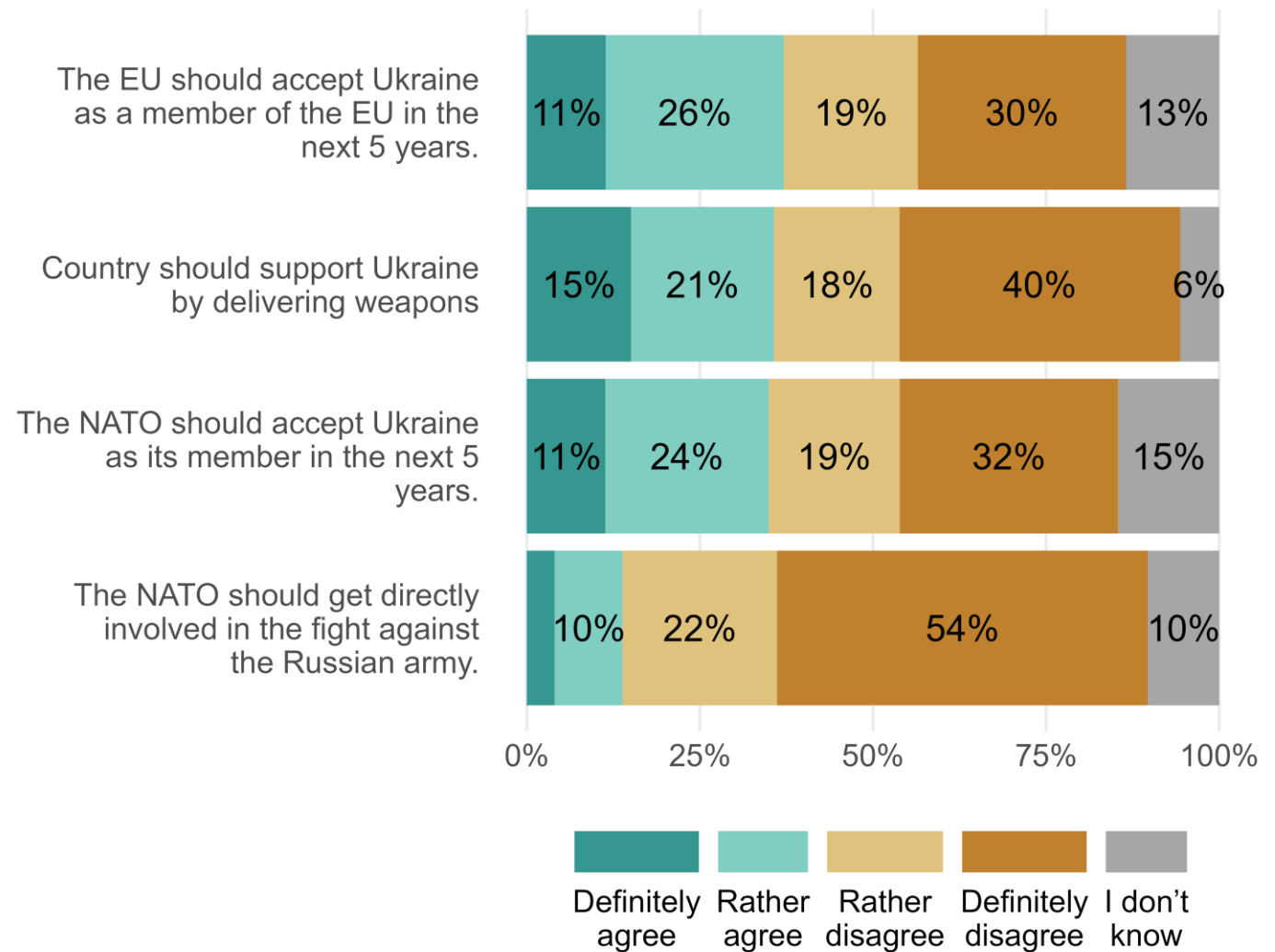


# Knowledge about the EU does not predict blame attribution (with the exception of Russia)



More people disagree than agree that UA should be given membership in EU or NATO in the next 5 years

„To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the war in Ukraine? “



# Ukrainian refugees in public opinion?

- Pozitivní postoje k migraci jsou silně pozitivně spojeny s postoji k EU, s celkovým optimismem k vývoji české společnosti jako takové a materiálním zabezpečením.
- Zatímco většina Čechů stále věří, že je správné přijímat uprchlíky z UA, mnozí se obávají dopadů na ekonomiku a kvalitu služeb.
- Subjektivně si asi třetina lidí myslí, že jejich vlastní vnímání uprchlíků z UA se od začátku války zhoršilo, zatímco téměř nikdo neříká, že se zlepšilo. Většina (59%) si myslí, že bychom nyní měli uprchlíkům z UA pomáhat méně.
- Dvě třetiny (64%) jsou přesvědčeny, že hlavním viníkem války je Rusko. Obviňování Ukrajiny nebo USA je však také poměrně časté.
- Češi nejsou pro to, aby bylo UA v příštích 5 letech umožněno členství v EU nebo NATO. Navíc je nyní více lidí proti dodávkám zbraní na UA, než je pro.

# Thanks!

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